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TO

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

ABA, a tn. Central Africa, kingdom of Bornou; a place of some importance, surrounded by a wall in good repair, and entered by three gates. The interior is adorned by large trees; and the huts, remarkable for their high conical roof, have a very cheerful appearance. The military spirit being strong among the inhabitants, industry and agriculture seemed to be much neglected.

ABA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 11 m. S. Stuhlweissenburg, in an excellent agricultural district, with 3164 inhabitants, most of whom are Protestants, and engaged in weaving.

ABBEOKUTA, Abbeokuta, or Abeokuta ('Under-stone'), [add.], a tn. W. Africa, Yoruba, cap. Egba land, l. bank Ogun river, 81 m. (by river) N.N.W. Lagos; lat. 7° 8′ N.; lon. 3° 20′ E. The town was founded by a remnant of the Egbas on the rock Olumo—whence its name—about 1826, under their chief Shosheke, who in 1838 invited Europeans to settle in it. Between 1842–6 Christian missionaries established themselves there, and in 1861 there were representatives of the Church of England, the Wesleyans, and two sections of American Baptists. The situation of the town is both striking and beautiful. 'There is a gorgeous growth around. Hill, water, forest, and homestead—the constituents of beauty in a landscape—all are present.' 'The principal peculiarity is the fantastic breaking of the undulating plain by masses of gray granite, between twenty and thirty in number, sometimes rising 250 to 300 ft. above the lower levels, towering above the patches of dark trees and large brown villages, or rather towns, composing Abbeokuta, which separate them. There is a long 'dorsum' nearly bisecting the town from N. to S., lying like a turtle's back between the scattered lines of habitations, which in some places are as close packed as cells in a honey-comb, in others are broken by bush. A line of denser and more regular trees marks the course of the river; and the rolling ground, broken by dwarf cones, in the distance subsides into a mysteriously hazed horizon.'—(*Burton.*) The defences—a mud wall 5 or 6 ft. high, without embrasures, and a ditch a few feet broad, choked with bushes—have a circumference of 17 or 18 m., and extend over the r. bank of the Ogun; to the northward there are three lines. The town itself is about 4 m. by 2 m. Besides the smaller gateways through the wall, leading to farms, there are five larger ones, at which *octroi* duties are collected—three to the N., and two to the S., each provided with a hollow bastion for the warders. The principal quarter, or village, is Ake, and contains the king's palace, the church and dwellings of the Church Missionary Society, and a printing-office, which issues a weekly newspaper, edited by the missionaries partly in Egba and partly in English, and printed by natives. Adjacent is the district occupied by the Christian natives. Of the town generally the streets are narrow and irregular, the wider ones being occupied as markets; the houses, built of tamped mud, and covered with tall thatched roofs, are in form a hollow square, with courts within courts, the rooms numbering from ten to twenty, for the various subdivisions of the polygamous families.

Abbeokuta has been several times invaded by the inveterate enemy of its people, the king of Dahomey. In 1861 the king Gelele marched upon it; but small-pox broke out in his army, and carried off, it is said, 8000 of them. In 1864 he again attacked the town, but was repulsed and disastrously routed by the Egbas. The Abbeokutans have likewise had a long struggle with Ibadan, a Yoruban town about 50 m. N.E. of them.

The inhabitants are generally industrious, and apply themselves to various occupations; the chief trades, besides agriculture, being those of the blacksmith, the carpenter, the weaver, the dyer, and the potter. The presence of the missionaries and Christian converts has exerted a manifest influence upon the habits and character of the general population, who are better clothed and better conducted by far than the Dahomans and other Yoruban tribes, though they are still far from a state of civilization. By a treaty of 1852, renewed with additional stringency in 1861, the king and chiefs pledged themselves to a suppression of the slave trade and of human sacrifices. Pop. 100,000 to 150,000. —(*Burton*, &c.)

ABD-EL KURI, or Abd-al-Curia [add.], an isl. E. Africa, belonging to the Sokotra group, in the Indian Ocean, 50 m. N.E. Cape Gardafui. It is about 20 m. long from W. to E., and from 3 to 4 m. broad, and consists, on its S. side, of a limestone plateau, upwards of 1200 ft. high, from which several peaks rise and attain the still greater height of 1500 ft. above the sea. The N. coast forms an almost unbroken line, but the S. coast is indented by bays and creeks, some of which give good anchorage. The soil is generally of a sandy, sterile character, scarcely affording sufficient fodder for a few herds of goats. The inhabitants, not above 100, subsist chiefly on fish, which abound on the coast. About 13 m. N. of Abd-el-Kuri are two other small islands, which are visited by the Somali and Arabs of the mainland for the guano found upon them.

ABENGIBRE, a vil. Spain, prov. and 17 m. from Albacete, on a height. It is poorly built in a few irregular, unpaved, and dirty streets. It is famous for its onions and potatoes, and has manufactures of *alpargata* shoes, and a millstone quarry. Pop. 892.

ABERTURA, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 28 m. E. Caceres, on the slope of a hill commanding a pleasing view. It consists of 200 houses, irregularly grouped, and mostly of a single story, and has an ancient and somewhat decayed parish church, a townhouse, a primary school, and an insecure and unhealthy prison. Pop. 1096.

ABILA, or Bila, a mountain, W. Africa, dist. of Air or Asben, belonging to the Baghzin range, which attains a height of nearly 5000 feet. It is one of the most picturesque objects in the country.

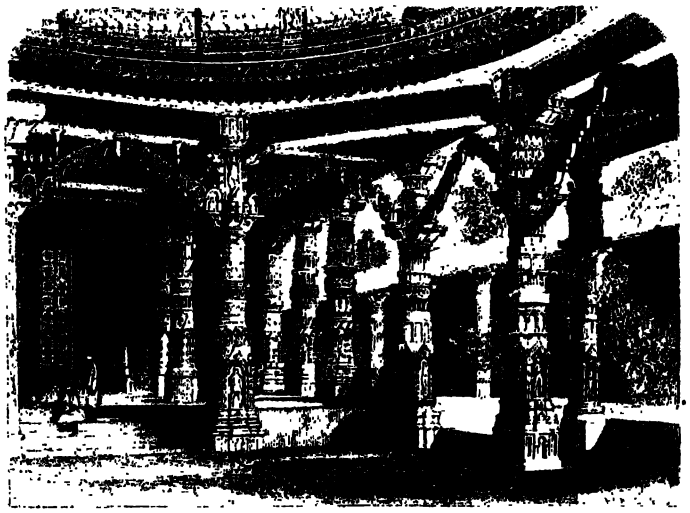
ABITSCHE, a vil. Africa, dist. Kororofa, l. bank Chadda or Benuwe: lat. 7° 50′ N.; lon. 8° 50′ E; near two large islands, one of which is named Clarendon, and the other Washington. It is a large place, inhabited chiefly by Kororofa and Igbira people, and has a considerable trade.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc* vol. xxv. p. 115.)

ABLITAS, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, cap. co. of same name, on a plain at the foot of a height washed by the Queiles, about 50 m. S. Pampeluna. It is an ancient place, which, under the name of Oblitas, possessed a strong castle, and made some figure in the early Spanish wars. Pop. 1226.

ABOMEY, or AGBOMEY ('town within the precincts'), [add.], a tn. W. Africa, cap. kingdom Dahomey, 63 m. N. Whydah. It is approached from Kanah by a wide and good road, through a beautiful and fertile district, lined with villages and groups of 'fetish' buildings. The town is without walls, but surrounded with a moat, grown over with the thorny acacia and other dense bushes, which form a good defence. Around the northern part, the inclosure, from E. to W., is double, with an interval of a mile, which is filled with bush and grass. The outer circuit is about 5 m., and the number of gates is eight. The 'Agbo' is a mud screen of 5 steps or courses, 15 to 18 ft. high, and 100 yds. long, pierced with two wedge shaped gaps as entrances, one for the king, the other for the public, and closed with hurdle-gates. Within this entrance are the ruins of a fort, with a number of useless guns. Abomey is the residence of the king, who has his principal palace here, the other being at Kanah, 7 m. S. The town is made up of several groups of houses, thickest in the W. and S.W., the palaces and houses of the chiefs being inclosed in 'compounds,' overgrown with trees and bush. On the W. side is a suburb, which is much superior to the rest of the town in cleanliness and pleasantness. There are four large and several smaller markets. The place suffers from scarcity of water. At Abomey are held the 'customs' or annual sacrifices of human beings, the object of which is to furnish the last deceased king with a continual supply of officials and attendants in the realm of the dead. Upon the death of a king, his successor celebrates the 'grand customs,' when the victims are estimated to amount to 500; at the annual sacrifices the number is said to be about 80, chiefly criminals and prisoners of war, reserved for the purpose. But frequent executions take place throughout the year; and thus the loss of life is estimated at not less than 500 annually, and 1000 in the year of the grand customs. The victims are executed in various ways—shooting, beheading, beating with clubs, and are often mutilated, the bodies being attached in various postures to scaffolds erected for the purpose.—(Burton's *Dahomey*, &c.)

ABONA, a vil. Canary Islands, isl. Tenerife, in a valley at the foot of a mountain called Meseta de Escalona, in the dist. of Orotava. It is built chiefly of uncemented stone, and has a parish church and a fertile soil, which suffers, however, from want of water. The chief products are wheat, barley, barilla, figs, and cochineal. At its small harbour a good deal of paving tile and hewn stone is shipped. Pop. 1516.

ABOO, a mountain, India, Rajpootana, in the territory and to the S. of the town of Serohee. It is connected with the Aravulli range, and, rising from a base about 45 m. in circuit, terminates in numerous peaks, the loftiest of which, Guru Sikra, is nearly 5000 feet above the sea. It is much visited on pilgrimage, especially by the Jains, who have at Dilwara, about the middle of the ascent, a group of four temples, forming one magnificent edifice in the form of a cross, and declared by Tod to be, beyond controversy, 'the most superb of all the temples of India.' They are all of white marble, which, as it does not exist in the locality, must have been brought from a considerable distance; and one of them, the Vimla Sah, is said to have occupied fourteen years in its construction, and to have cost eighteen millions sterling. Externally it is perfectly plain, but within nothing can exceed the magnificence and richness of the decoration. The mountain appears to be composed chiefly of granite. Part of it is now used as a sanitarium, for which it is well adapted by its pure air, moderate temperature, and beautiful scenery.



ABOO, VIMLA SAH, JAIN TEMPLE.—Fergusson's Hindoo Architecture.

ABRA, a prov. and river, Philippine Isles:—1, The prov. *Abra* or *Centro del Abra*, near the centre of the isl. of Luzon, lies between lat. 16° 6′ and 17° 50′ N., and is bounded N. by Ilocos-norte, E. Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya, S. Pangasinan, and W. Ilocos-sur. It is rugged and mountainous throughout, and covered for the most part with dense forests, which yield strong and durable timber. Some of its valleys are fertile, and metallic ores, gypsum, and coal are said to exist among its mountains. The principal wild animals are the buffalo, hog, deer, and common fowl. The total pop. subject to Spanish rule is about 29,000, but many wild tribes occupy the mountain recesses. Abra, which previously formed part of Ilocos sur, was erected into a separate prov. in 1846.—2. *Abra*, the river which gives its name to the prov., has its source in the highest part of the Cordillera of Caraballos, and after dividing into several branches in Ilocos-sur, reaches the W. coast. It is navigated by the light boats of the natives, and is much used for irrigation.—(Crawford's *Descrip. Dictionary of Indian Islands.*)

ABRAMAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Madura, below the bank of a lake of same name. It consists of two long and well formed but narrow streets, with mean houses, occupied chiefly by Mussulmans and a caste of Hindoo merchants called Chettics, whose trade in grain, cotton, and cloths is considerable. In consequence of the ample supply of water obtained from the lake the fields in the neighbourhood yield two crops annually. About the lake itself the only thing remarkable is its embankment, which is formed of stones so large that antiquarians are puzzled to understand by what means they were originally placed, and is so strong that no breach has ever been made in it nor even any repairs required.

ABRENDABAD, a vil. Persia, prov. and 17 m. W.N.W. Yezd. It has a small square fort, inclosed by a double wall.

ABRÛAD, the cap. of Nejd in Arabia. *See* RIADH.

ABRUCENA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov and about 25 m. N. Almeria, and 160 m. E.N.E. Gibraltar; picturesquely situated on the summit of a hill. It has a magnificent parish church, rebuilt in 1828, the former one having been burned down; several mills; and a pop. of 1268, chiefly engaged in agriculture and grazing.

ABUERA, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, which, rising in a mountain range, flows W. and joins the Usuri on its right bank; lat. 47° N; lon. 135° E. Though it has a course of several hundred miles it is so shallow at its mouth that it can be forded.

ABU GHER, a tn. Central Africa, Baghirmi, 20 m. N.N.W. Masena. It consists of two groups of huts, separated by a hollow, in which a very important weekly market is held for the sale of sheep and cattle, sorghum, cotton, tobes, cowries, and hoes for field labour. The Fulbe or Fellatah having founded the place, still form a large part of the inhabitants.

ACAGUAPA, a river, Central America; tributary of the Lempa, and the last of any consequence which joins that river before it falls into the Pacific on the S. coast of San Salvador. It rises in the volcano of San Vicente, and has a course of about 30 m.

ACAPIALA, a plain, Central America, San Salvador, extending from its volcanic region toward the Pacific, and comprehending the territory along the course of the Sonsacate.

ACAYUCAN, a tn. Mexico, in the territory of Tehuantepec, 115 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It contains 3000 inhabitants, half of whom are creoles.

ACELHUATE, a river, Central America, which rises in the vicinity of Old San Salvador, and joins the Lempa after a course of about 45 m.

ACHAS, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 16 m from Pontevedra, in a hilly and well-wooded district, with a trade in maize, rye, flax, chestnuts, and wine. Pop. 1488.

ACHENTHAL, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and 24 m. N.E. Innsbruck, in a beautiful valley, and near a lake of same name, not far from the frontiers of Bavaria. It contains 1000 inhabitants.

ACHIOLI, a small seaport, European Turkey, on the Black Sea, 45 m. S. Varna. Its roadstead is well sheltered.

ACHIRAS, a tn. S. America, La Plata, on the borders of the Pampas, about 300 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. It is a small place, but has mines of copper and silver in its vicinity.

ACKLIN, an isl. West Indies, Bahamas, the largest of the Crooked Island group, is of very irregular shape, stretching 45 m from N.E. to S.W. with a varying breadth of 1 to 5 m. It has a very dangerous coast skirted in various places by reefs. The surface is generally low, but about 6 m. from its S. extremity there is a remarkable headland. The inhabitants are 370.

AC-MASTCHET, a fort, Russian empire, Khirghis Steppe, Turkestan, r. bank Syr Daria; 250 m. E.S.E. Sea of Aral. It is a large and strong place, which gives the complete command of the Syr Daria and the surrounding regions Steamers can pass up the river beyond the fort within 20 m. of the tn. of Turkestan, and within 30 m. of Tashkend, and it is expected that they will yet be able to reach Khojend and pass on nearly to Kokhan.

ACQUIA, or AQUIA, CREEK, United States, E. part Virginia, flows through Stafford co. into the Potomac river, and is navigable for small vessels several miles from its mouth. The Confederates threw up batteries upon its banks in the early part of the civil war, which were bombarded by the Federals in June, 1861. It formed afterwards a position of considerable importance as a base of supplies to the Federal armies operating in Virginia, &c.

ACSA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 14 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg, with 1700 inhabitants, mostly weavers, tile-workers, and distillers of brandy.

ACTOPAN, a tn. Mexico, state and about 40 m. N. Mexico, in a valley which opens into the great plateau of Mexico, and is inhabited by Otomi Indians, who raise large quantities of maize, wheat, barley, vegetables and fruit. It was founded in 1540, contains a large population, and has an Augustine monastery.

ADAMAUA, or FUMBINA, a kingdom, Central Africa, between lat. 6° and 11° N.; and lon. 11° and 17° E. Much of the surface is mountainous, and though none of the summits appear to reach the snow limit, that of Atlantika, near the centre, is from 9000 ft. to 10,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Benuwe or Benuel, and its tributary the Faro. Neither has been properly explored, but the former, said to rise in the S.E. of the kingdom, traverses it centrally, first in a N. and then in a W. direction; and the latter, said to rise in the S., in Mount Labal, flows N.N.E., skirting the E. slope of Mount Atlantika, and joins the Benuwe about 20 m. N.E. Yola. Where crossed by Dr. Barth, the Benuwe had a width of about ½ m., and a depth of about 10 ft.; the Faro a width of about 700 yards, and a depth of 3 ft. Both rivers have a strong current, inundate extensive tracts during the rainy season, and are full of crocodiles. The Benuwe is supposed to carry gold. From Uba, the most N. town of Adamaua, southward, the whole country is covered with splendid herbage, and enlivened with numerous herds of cattle belonging to the Fellatahs. The population appears to be considerable, as large towns are met with every three or four hours, with intervening villages, occupied exclusively by slaves, who do all the work, and are very numerous, every Fellatah, even the poorest, possessing at least from two to four, while those of the chiefs seem to be almost countless. In fact, in addition to cattle, slaves are considered the chief source of wealth, and there is no country in the world where slavery and slave-trade exist to such a degree. Next to this abominable traffic the chief article of trade is ivory, which is extremely cheap on account of the great number of elephants. The principal imports are *turkedics*, robes, glass, pearls, and salt. Instead of cowries, which have here no value, the current medium of barter is narrow stripes of coarse cotton, called *gebbega*. After Yola, the capital, the most important towns are Saraw and Fatanel or Patawel, the latter being the great ivory-market of this part of Central Africa.—(*Richardson, Barth, &c., Exped. to Central Africa.*)

ADAMS (PORT), China, on E. coast Gulf of Liautung or Leao-tong. It is formed at the head of a deep indentation called Society Bay, and has its entrance in lat. 39° 16′ N.; lon. 121° 32′ E. It is accessible at high tide over a passage with 23 ft. water, and affords secure shelter for a large number of vessels. This fine harbour was first discovered and surveyed in the end of 1860.

ADAN, N. Asia, a valley of one of the upper tributaries of the Amoor, in the N.E. of Manchooria, where sables of the finest quality are obtained.

ADEJE, a tn. Canary Islands, in a beautiful valley in the S.E. Teneriffe isl., with a well-placed parish church of good construction, an ancient castle crowning a height, a primary school, and a fine old mansion, in which the former lords of the place resided. While Teneriffe was one native sovereignty the ruler is said to have held his court here. Pop. 1058.

ADERAR, a territory, Africa, beyond the E. frontiers of Timbuctoo, and stretching on the W. to the banks of the Arrinda or Gurma. It is a fine hilly country, excellent for breeding both camels and cattle, and is inhabited by the powerful tribe of the Awelmuniden. It was once much more populous than it is at present.

ADERER, an elevated district, N.W. Africa, on the W. borders of the Sahara; composed of sandhills grouped round a considerable range of hills, and encircled towards the N. by a zone of immense sandhills called Maghter, and towards the S. by a similar but less sterile zone called Waran; these zones, joining eastward at a point called El Gedam, form its E. boundary, while on the W. the desert again interposes between it and the Atlantic. Between Aderer and El Hodh, and partly separated from it by a range of hills to the N. of Paganet, is a very extensive valley called Khat-e dem, stretching from E. to W. along the northern foot of the sides of Aderer. This valley possesses abundance of wells, and even a couple of ksar or perpetually inhabited villages.

ADIRONDAC, a mountain range, N. America, U.S., which stretches from the N.E. corner of New York in a S.S.W. direction towards the middle of the state, and is prolonged to the S. of the Mohawk river by the Catskills. It attains its largest development and greatest height in the W. of co. Essex, where Mount Marcy, the culminating point, is 5337 ft. above the sea. It rises, like the other mountains of the range, from an elevated plateau averaging 200 ft. of absolute height. The rocks being granitic often assume a conical form or rise abruptly into fantastical peaks, and produce much wild and romantic scenery. The forests consist of birch, beech, maple, and ash on the higher slopes, and of hemlock, spruce, white pine, and cedar on the lower. A considerable part of the drainage is carried to Lake Champlain by the Saranac and Ausable. Large seams of magnetic iron-ore exist within the range, and have been worked to some extent.

ADJUNTA, a decayed tn. India, Hyderabad, 222 m. N.E. Bombay; lat. 20° 32′ N.; lon. 75° 49′ E. It stands on S. side of the mountains forming the boundary of Candeish. On the N. side, in the face of a cliff 300 ft. high, is a remarkable group of Buddhist cave temples, hewn in the solid rock, and decorated in the interior with a profusion of brilliant frescoes, in which female figures are depicted as fair as Europeans. The openings into them extend along the face of the cliff for a distance of 500 yards.

ADJYGHUR [add.]—1. Tn. and fort, Central India, Bundelcund, 130 m. S.W. Allahabad; lat. 24° 52′ N.; lon. 80° 20′ E. The fort crowns a hill 800 ft. above the town at its base, the summit being covered with fragments of carvings and images finely wrought in stone of extreme durability.

On the N. side of the hill is a natural chasm filled with water said to be several hundred feet deep. The ascent to the fort is by difficult footpaths, and then by steps cut in the rock, which are further protected by a succession of strong



FORT OF ADJYGHUR.—Pogson's History of the Bundelas.

gateways. The tn. is neat and regularly built, but subject to malaria; it contains about 5000 inhabitants.—2. A territory, of which the foregoing is the cap., with an area of 340 sq. m., and containing upwards of 600 villages and about 45,000 people.

ADONCHOLON, a mountain range of the Trans-Baikal, Siberia, stretching in a N.E. direction between the rivers Shilka and Argun. Though the southern slopes are bare, the summits are partially, and the northern slopes densely, clad with birch

ADRIAN, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Lenawee, on a tributary of the Raisin, and on the Erie and Kalamazoo railway, 70 m. S.S.W. Detroit. It possesses several fine public edifices, and abundance of water power. Pop. 4000.

ADSANETA DE ALBAYDA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 32 m. S.S.W. Valencia, about 90 m. N.W. Madrid, in an elevated valley; with a large and substantial parish church, a boys' and a girls' school, both well endowed, and municipal buildings. It is said to have been founded by the Saracens. Pop. 1204.

ADSANETA DEL MAESTRE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Castellon de la Plana, and about 185 m. E.S.E. Madrid, r. bank Monleon. It is well built in regular streets and a spacious square, and has manufactures of linen, bombazine, and shoes, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1224.

AEMGUN, a river, Asiatic Russia, Amoorland, which, formed by several streams from the Kingan mountains in Manchooria, flows eastward, and joins l. bank Amoor, not far from its mouth. Near its banks live the Samagires, a Tungus tribe, together with the Nagidal or Nishdal, and four other tribes; in its valley good sables are obtained.

AENG:—1, A river, Arracan, British India, rising in centre of Yoomadoung mountains; lat. 20° 2′ N.; lon. 94° 15′ E., and flowing S. 60 m. into Combermere Bay.—2. A vil. Arracan, l. bank river, and 45 m. from its mouth. Formerly a place of considerable size and trade; latterly, with not more than 150 houses, it derives its present importance from being the starting-point of the great route over the Yoomadoung mountains to Ava. At spring-tides the river is navigable up to the village

AFADE, a tn. Central Africa, prov. Kokoto, near E. frontiers of Bornou, and 30 m. from S. shore of Lake Chad. It is a walled town of considerable extent, but in a very ruinous condition.

AFFREVILLE, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 60 m. S.W. Algiers, at the foot of Mount Zakkar, in the valley and near the banks of the Shelif. It is proved by inscriptions to have been the site of a Roman town. Its present inhabitants, amounting to 1276, are almost all Arabs. The surrounding district, though fertile, is marshy and unhealthy.

AFKA, a vil. Palestine, about lat. 34° 10′ N.; lon. 35° 50′ E., situated on the W. Lebanon range, in a large and verdant amphitheatre in the S.E. branch of the basin of the Akura, where the Nahr Ibrahim (anc. *Adonis*) has its sources In its vicinity a fine fountain bursts forth in cascades from a cavern, and directly in front of these are the shapeless ruins of a large temple of Venus.

AFRICA. [add.] Great additions have been made within a recent date (and especially within the last fifteen or twenty years) to our knowledge of the African continent. Our information respecting that vast region is still, indeed, for the most part, devoid alike of the fulness and precision which belong to the geography of other lands, and will probably long remain so—at least in so far as the greatly larger portion of its surface is concerned. The conditions of its physical geography, equally with the social position of its native races, account for this undesirable distinction. The mysterious interior of the African continent has, however, been penetrated at numerous points, and the comparison of any good recent map of this portion of the world with one of older date renders obvious at a glance the results accomplished by explorers of the present generation. It shows, at the same time, how much, notwithstanding the achievements of modern travel, yet remains open to the labours of future explorers.

It is difficult, within the limits of a brief sketch, to convey a clear idea of the widely divergent aims and directions of modern African travel, still more of its geographical and other results. Perhaps the purpose of the general reader will be best served by concentrating attention upon those features in the physical geography of Africa which recent explorations have tended most to illustrate, and the inquiries undertaken in connection with which have proved the means of bringing under notice a vast body of facts concerning the general structure of that continent. The great rivers of Africa, by means of which the interior is chiefly accessible to European enterprise, supply the connecting links between the efforts of individual explorers; and three amongst them have served, in especial measure, to guide the course of modern discovery. These three are—the Nile, the Niger, and the Zambesi, to the regions respectively watered by which, or in immediate contact with their areas of drainage, the foot-steps of the most distinguished among African travellers of the present generation have been directed.

1. The Nile, first amongst African rivers, has constituted a problem in African geography, and one of which the solution is even yet far from accomplished. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller of the last century, had visited (1770) the sources of the Blue Nile, or Bahr el-Azrek, an achievement in which, however, he had been anticipated a century and a half previously by a Portuguese traveller. The source of the White Nile, or Bahr el-Abiad—unquestionably the greatly longer, though in other regards the less important, arm of the river—remained an object of inquiry. Amongst the many efforts directed to the attainment of that mysterious spot, those undertaken at the instance of the pasha of Egypt, in 1839, and again in 1841, take a foremost place. In the former of those years, the Egyptian expedition ascended the river to a point stated as within 3° 35′ of the equator. This was subsequently removed by M. d'Arnaud, who accompanied, as surveyor, the expedition of 1841, to lat. 6° 35′ N., while d'Arnaud himself claimed to have advanced no farther than within 4° 22′ of the equator. Some doubt, however, attaches to the verity of the observations made upon both these occasions. Meanwhile, missionary labours and commercial enterprise combined to extend the range of inquiry in this region. The Roman Catholic missionaries established at Gondokoro (lat. 4° 50′), in 1853–9, claimed to have examined the river up to lat. 3° N.; and some of the merchants of various European countries, engaged in the ivory trade, had

established depôts lying as far, or nearly as far, to the southward. Beyond the third parallel of N. lat., however, the maps exhibited a blank.

Dr. Beke, whose travels in Abyssinia, along the course of the Blue Nile, had procured for him, in 1844, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, was among the first to suggest the eastern coast of Africa, within a few degrees of the equator, as the locality whence exploration might be most advantageously directed towards the adjacent unknown interior, with a view to the determination of the limit of the Nile basin, and of ultimately reaching the sources of the Nile itself. Several causes combined to direct attention towards that region. The Church Missionary Society established, in 1844, a mission in the neighbourhood of Mombas (lat. 4° S.) The missionaries were brought into contact with the numerous Arab traders frequenting Mombas and other ports on that line of coast, and received from them accounts of a great lake situated at some distance in the interior. In the course of various journeys made in 1847 and the two succeeding years, Mr. Rebmann and Dr. Krapf, the missionaries, obtained acquaintance with an extensive tract of country lying between the parallels of 3° and 5° S., and extending inland to a direct distance of perhaps two hundred miles from the Indian Ocean. They saw for the first time the mountain Kilimandjaro, the summit of which appeared to be covered with snow, whence its altitude was estimated at not less than 20,000 feet above the sea. Other, and perhaps loftier mountains, were recognized as occurring within the same region, particularly one to which the name of Kenia is given, lying to the northward of Kilimandjaro, though its precise bearing thence has been very variously stated. The asserted existence of snow-clad mountains in such near proximity to the equator awakened much interest, and was warmly questioned by critical geographers. It has, however, been confirmed by the testimony of subsequent observers, and particularly by that of the Baron von Decken (1860-1), a native of Hanover, who, starting from Mombas, and proceeding thence southward along the coast to Wanga, struck from the last named place into the interior, and crossing the Ugono and Aruscha ranges (the latter 4000 feet high), reached the loftier region to which Kilimandjaro belongs. The baron made two ascents of Kilimandjaro, and upon one of these occasions reached the height of 13,900 feet. At the height of 11,000 feet, snow, mixed with rain, appears to have fallen during the night, but disappeared with the morning sun, excepting above an elevation estimated at about 17,000 feet. The triangulations of Baron von Decken give for the main peak of Kilimandjaro an altitude of 20,065 feet.

The intelligence gained by the missionaries respecting a great lake, or lakes, in the interior of E. Africa, awakened keen interest among the cultivators of geographical science and confirmed the conclusions already, as early as 1835, drawn by Mr. Cooley, from Portuguese and Mahometan sources. Captain Burton, an officer of the Indian army, and already familiar with African travel from the experience of a journey in 1854-5 to the kingdom of Harar, lying inland from the upper extremity of the Gulf of Aden, submitted to the Royal Geographical Society a project for opening up the lake regions of interior Africa to the S. of the equator. The project happily met with the approval of that learned body, and, with the sanction of the British government, who made a pecuniary grant for its purpose, the proposed journey was undertaken; Captain Burton being accompanied in it by Captain Speke, a fellow officer of the Indian army, and his companion at Berbera, on the coast of the Somauli country, in 1854.

Zanzibar, off the coast of E. Africa, was the point of departure for the expedition of Burton and Speke, who started from Kaole, on the coast opposite to Zanzibar, at the end of June, 1857. Captain Burton determined to penetrate, by a direct W. route, through the country of Unyamwezi. The first 200 m. of the journey lay through successive plains and valleys, fertile, and for the most part under cultivation. Various mountain ridges were then crossed, the more westwardly of which, the mountains of Usagara, reach 5700 feet in elevation. These mountains formed the highest ground seen by the expedition. To these succeeded high plains, arid and comparatively sterile, but improving in character as the plateau region of Unyamwezi was reached, by a course bearing to the N.W. From Kazeh, the capital of Unyamwezi, a farther W. route led to Ujiji, on the shore of the large lake of Tanganyika, the waters of which were first seen in February, 1858. Respecting the linear extent of the lake, however, nothing was precisely determined, its S. portion being wholly unvisited. At Unyanyembe (within the highlands of Unyamwezi, and the tract within which Kazeh is situated) Captain Burton, in the course of the return journey to the coast, was disabled by sickness. During the enforced detention at that point of the leader of the expedition, Captain Speke made a detached journey to the northward, and, after travelling about 200 miles, made the discovery of another, supposed, great lake, called by the natives Nyanza—a generic name for water, whether lake, river, or pond, in this part of Africa. Speke reached the S. extremity of this lake. The expedition again reached the coast, on their return, early in the year 1859, after nearly twenty months passed in the interior.

The journey of Burton and Speke in 1857-9 led to the later expedition of Speke and Grant in 1861-2. Immediately on his discovery of the Nyanza lake, a body of sweet water, found within a few degrees S. of the equator, and at an elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet above the sea, Captain Speke formed the conclusion that it would prove the head-water of the Nile. With the countenance of the Geographical Society of London, Speke had no difficulty in the equipment of a new expedition for the purpose of solving a problem in which all geographers were warmly interested. In this second journey his companion was Captain Grant, another officer of the Bengal army. Speke and Grant left England in 1860, and proceeding by way of the Cape of Good Hope, reached Zanzibar in the later half of that year. Thence (October, 1860) they started for the interior, pursuing the route taken by the prior expedition as far as Unyanyembe. Many untoward occurrences delayed the expedition during the earlier stages of its progress. From Kazeh (in Unyanyembe), which the travellers were unable to leave until September, 1861, a new route was taken to the N.W., which, passing through the districts of Usinsé and Karagwé, the latter a highland region, and crossing the Kitangule river, led to Mashondé (lat. 50′ S.) in the upper portion of the Uganda country. It was from this place that the first view of the Nyanza was obtained on this journey. Upwards of a hundred and sixty miles (direct measure) intervene between Mashondé and the point where Captain Speke had reached the Nyanza on the preceding journey—a distance, however, which may be regarded as trifling in respect of a body of water to which its discoverer (chiefly upon hearsay information) assigns proportions considerably exceeding those of Lake Superior. The further course thence was round the N.W. and part of the N. coast of the Nyanza (or Victoria Nyanza, as Captain Speke prefers to call it), through a country composed of low sandstone hills, streaked by small streams—the effect of almost constant rains—and grown over with gigantic grass, excepting where the latter is supplanted by cultivation. The same aspect, but with increased beauty, continued N. of the equator, to a short distance above which Speke carries the coast-line of the lake on that side. Two rivers, the Mweranga and the Lunjerri, of moderate dimensions, and both flowing to the N., were crossed, and farther to the E. the Nile itself, described as issuing from the lake by a passage over rocks of igneous character, with a descent of 12 feet immediately below, forming what the explorer designates the 'Ripon Falls.' At this point the coast-line of the lake was abandoned, and the stream of the river followed downward to the Karuma Falls (lat. 2° 20′ N.), its course lying at first through sandstone hills, amongst which it rushes with torrent-like force, and afterwards passing over long flats, where it has rather the aspect of a lake than a river. Owing to native wars, which forbade the continuance of the track along the course of the stream immediately below the Karuma Falls, the river was here abandoned for a time; Speke, continuing his route to the N.W., again came upon it in the Madi country (lat. 3° 40′ N.), where 'it still bore the unmistakable character of the Nile—long flats, long rapids.' From the point now reached, the Nile (increased within the part left untraced by the junction of what Speke calls, from

native report, the little Luta 'Nzigé lake) flows N., receiving a little below a considerable affluent, the Asua river, on its right bank, continuing, though with numerous windings, the same general course. At Gondokoro (lat. 4° 50′ N.), where the expedition met Mr. (now Sir Samuel) Baker, the travellers were upon known ground, and their farther course thence, by Khartoom, through Nubia and Egypt to the Mediterranean, presented no novelty. They had reached Gondokoro in February, 1863, above twenty-eight months after the date of their setting out from the coast opposite to Zanzibar.

Captain Speke was detained five months at Uganda, while waiting for his companion, who had been left behind from illness at Karagwé. Mr. Petherick, who had been despatched from England with well appointed means to ascend the Nile valley, in order to aid in the accomplishment of the main purpose of the expedition, did not arrive at Gondokoro until after Speke and Grant had also reached that point upon their downward course, and accomplished nothing in the way of geographical discovery. A partial examination of the Bahr el-Ghazal, a W. affluent of the Nile, joining the main river about lat. 9° 10′ N., is due to the enterprise of that gentleman on a previous occasion. Results of some interest in reference to the same locality have ensued from the enterprise of a party of Dutch ladies—Madame Tinné and her daughter—who, accompanied by Dr. Heuglin, a German *savant*, undertook the examination of the Bahr el-Ghazal basin, without, however, accomplishing their ultimate intention of reaching the mountainous region in which its waters appear to originate.

The results of Captain Speke's expedition, though of high value to geography, cannot be regarded as final in their nature, even in so far as the outlet of the Nile, from its alleged reservoir the Victoria Nyanza, is concerned; while they admittedly leave to the solution of future explorers many questions connected with the real source of the Nile, the extent and character of the Upper Nile basin, the limits of the Nyanza lake, and the nature of the ground by which it is bordered to the E. Indeed, the existence of the Nyanza as a single lake is not absolutely determined. Speke touched it at only three points in his two journeys, and those at long intervals; and there is nothing to identify the waters seen at these several times as forming one expanse; on the contrary, the natives informed him of a road to the coast, which must have crossed the very centre of the alleged Nyanza. Again, between the point at which Captain Speke left the river which he traced downward below its issue from the lake, and that at which he rejoined its waters, there intervenes a distance of above 100 miles in a direct line, and of nearly double that measure by the winding course which his map gives to the supposititious channel of the river itself. The whole E., and most of the W. and N. sides, of the Nyanza basin remain, moreover, wholly unexplored. Sir S. Baker's explorations, indeed, set up a rival claim for the Albert Nyanza lake (Luta N'zige, q. v. in *Sup*.) as the chief head-water of the Nile. He discovered this great lake in 1864, and found at its northern end the outlet where its waters are carried off by the White Nile. The Somerset river, which enters the Albert at its northern extremity, drains the Victoria. Whether any of the affluents which contribute to the Nyanza basin derive their supply from the high lands to which Kilimandjaro, Kenia, and others of the snow-capped summits above referred to, belong (and which Dr. Beke and others seek to identify with Ptolemy's 'Mountains of the Moon'), constitutes one of the points to be settled by future travellers.

The chief discoveries in the centre of Africa since Speke have been accomplished by Dr. Livingstone, who entered the continent in 1866, and died in the interior in May, 1873. Besides further exploring Lake Tanganyika he came upon a series of great lakes and rivers to the south-west and west of this lake, but death prevented him from finishing his explorations, so that the geography of this region is still to a great degree conjectural. Livingstone himself believed he had come upon the head waters of the Nile, but the general opinion is that the great rivers and lakes discovered by him belong to the system of the Congo. Since then an outlet of Tanganyika to the west has been discovered by Lieutenant Cameron.

2. Farther to the southward, the course of recent African discovery has been chiefly in connection with the valley of the river Zambesi and the affluents to its extensive basin. The results realized in this direction are mainly due to the energy of Dr. Livingstone, whose functions as a missionary led him to intercourse with the Bechuana and other natives dwelling to the northward of the Cape Colony, and beyond the banks of the Orange river. Dr. Livingstone's journeys in the more distant interior were preceded by his visit in 1849, in company with Messrs. Oswell and Murray, to the banks of the lake of 'Ngami, previously known only by report, and to reach which the Kalahari desert had to be traversed. Two years later the enterprising missionary arrived, several degrees farther north (lat. 17° 30′ S.), on the banks of a considerable river flowing to the eastward, and which he at once concluded to be identical with the Zambesi. From Sesheke, on the Leeambye (as the river is there called), Livingstone performed a most arduous journey in the general direction of N.W., by way of the Leeba valley, and across the elevated region which divides the waters of the E. and W. seas, to the Portuguese settlement of Loanda, on the Atlantic coast, which he reached early in 1854. After a brief stay in that city, he retraced his steps to the eastward, and in the course of that and the succeeding year accomplished the still more arduous feat of crossing the entire breadth of S. Africa, arriving early in 1856 at the Portuguese settlement of Tetá, on the Lower Zambesi, whence he reached Quillimane, on the shore of the Indian Ocean. In the course of this prolonged exploration, Livingstone visited the magnificent falls of the Leeambye, to which he gave the appellation of the Victoria Falls (lat. 18° S.; lon. 25° 50′ E.)

The discoveries of Livingstone excited the warmest interest on the part of his countrymen, and, indeed, throughout the civilized world. The fact (first demonstrated by him) of the existence of a net-work of waters in the interior plains of S. Africa, which find a way to the oceans on either side through openings in the bordering high grounds, gave a solution to the previously unsettled problem presented by the formation of that continent; while the conditions of climate and native produce throughout great part of the regions which he traversed were such as to encourage sanguine hopes of future commercial intercourse with those distant regions, with attendant advantage to its native races. Here, as elsewhere in that unhappy continent, the slave-trade is the chief agent of debasement, and extends its influences from the coast regions far into the interior. Wherever Livingstone penetrated beyond the authority of the Portuguese, to whom the seaboard on either side of the continent belongs, and beyond the influences of the slave-trade, he found a docile and well-intentioned native population, obviously capable of improvement. But the ardent temperament of the courageous missionary had led him, as his own later experiences have too painfully shown, to draw too highly-coloured a picture of interior S. Africa; and the promise of a navigable river affording easy access to the heart of the continent is altogether belied in the case of the Zambesi and its affluent streams.

Dr. Livingstone visited England in 1856, after sixteen years passed in S. Africa. In the spring of 1858 he returned to the scene of his labours, provided with means for the ascent of the Zambesi, with a view to the adoption of measures calculated for the suppression of the slave-trade, and the substitution for it, on the part of the native populations, of cotton-culture and other legitimate branches of industry; fortified by the sanction of the British government, by which he was invested with a consular mission to the Portuguese settlements on the coast of E. Africa. Its most sanguine promoters allow this Zambesi expedition to have proved a failure, in so far as its higher aims are concerned; and Dr. Livingstone, after six years of brave, though hopeless, struggle against the difficulties by which he has been surrounded, has since revisited England. Most of his companions had already abandoned the promised field of enterprise, and directed their labours to other channels. The steamer with which Livingstone had been furnished proved altogether unsuited for stemming the powerful current of the Zambesi, which (like all the other streams of the African continent) exhibits striking changes with opposite seasons of the year, the periodical rise of water being in one part as much as 80 ft. Results of considerable geographical importance have, however, been accomplished. The Zambesi was ascended to 60 m. above

Tetè, at which point the Kabrabesa rapids offer a formidable impediment to further progress; above the rapids its course was traced, with few intervals, up to the Victoria Falls, and the identity of the Zambesi with the Lecambye river placed beyond doubt. Dr. Livingstone's own labours, however, were principally directed to the valley of the river Shire—a considerable affluent of the Lower Zambesi, on the N. bank of the latter. The Shire was found navigable from the point of junction with the Zambesi up to the cataract of Mamvera —a distance of about 150 m.—at which point commence a series of falls extending through 33 miles. Above these cataracts the river again becomes navigable to its outlet from the fresh-water lake of Nyassa, or Nyinyesi, in lat. 14° 25′ S. A narrow isthmus, in one part only 6 m. across, divides the Shire valley and the S. extremity of the Nyassa lake from another lake of large dimensions called Shirwa, which latter has no outlet, and the waters of which are bitter, though drinkable. The valley of the Shire was found to be bounded by well-defined terraces on either side, Mount Zomba rising above the level of the E. plateau to 4000 ft., or double that altitude above the sea. Livingstone launched on the waters of the Nyassa lake a boat carried above the cataracts for the purpose, and explored its W. coast line to a distance of 200 m. Nothing was ascertained respecting the limits of the lake to the northward.

The discovery of the two large lakes above mentioned, with the examination of the Shire valley, constitute the chief gains to geography due to the Zambesi expedition. The lower course of the Rovuma river, which enters the sea beside Cape Delgado (lat. 10° 25′ S.), was also examined in person by Livingstone, and enough ascertained to negative its supposed connection with the Nyassa lake.

3. The countries watered by the river Niger have during nearly three-quarters of a century offered an inviting field for African travel and exploration, in spite of the attendant difficulties and dangers, due to unhealthiness of climate and barbarous conditions of social life. The African Association, formed in London in 1778, directed its earlier efforts to these regions. In the case of the river Niger, the problem which long presented itself was the reverse of that offered by the Nile; the great object to be attained consisting in the tracing the stream to its final outlet. To this object, during a long series of years, the travels of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, and others, were perseveringly devoted.

At length, however, the problem of the outlet of the great river was solved by Richard Lander and his brother John; who, jointly leaving the coast of Guinea in the early part of 1830, and reaching Boussa traced the course of the Niger thence downward to the sea, following the channel known as the Nun river, the principal one amongst the many branches belonging to its extensive delta.

The successful enterprise of the Landers prepared the way for later attempts at developing the commercial resources of W. Africa. Laird and Oldfield, in 1833, ascended the river with a view to this object, accompanied by Captain William Allen, who executed a survey of it from the sea up to some distance above the point where it is joined on the E. bank by the great stream then known as the Chadda, but since more correctly called the Benuwe, and examining also the latter for some miles above the junction. In subsequent years repeated ascents of the Lower Niger have been made by Becroft and others; and the stream known as the Old Calabar, which enters the sea to the E. of the Niger delta, has been similarly explored by means of steam-navigation, which alone enables the unhealthy belt of mangrove swamp immediately adjoining the coast-line to be traversed with the speed requisite to insure safety. The Niger expedition of 1841, fitted out by the British government for philanthropic purposes, with a view to the suppression of the slave-trade on its banks, proved an utter failure, and was attended by terrible sacrifice of life. But the feasibility of navigating the Lower Niger and Benuwe rivers, without serious danger to life, has been fully demonstrated by Dr. Baikie, who in 1854 took the steamer *Pleiad* up the main stream to the point of junction with the Benuwe, and ascended the latter river to a distance of more than 300 m. above the point of junction, or 250 m. above the farthest point reached by Allen and Oldfield in 1833; returning to the sea without the loss of a single life. Dr. Baikie's successful conduct of this enterprise induced the British government to equip a renewed expedition, directed with a view to the forming a station, alike for commercial purposes and as a centre of missionary operations, at some point within the basins of the Lower Niger and Benuwe. In command of this expedition Dr. Baikie left England in 1857, and was engaged during the seven succeeding years in various investigations within the region adverted to, some of his later journeys in the interior having been extended to the kingdom of Kano and the high grounds dividing the basin of the Niger from that of Lake Chad. The geographical results of this expedition, which have hitherto been but partially given to the public, are its only important fruits, and have been purchased (like so many of the discoveries made in the African continent) with the life of its conductor, who died on his return to England, in 1864.

The voyage of the *Pleiad* was in some measure supplementary to the purposes of an important expedition for the exploration of Central Africa by overland journey through the desert, conducted at the expense of the British government. This was the undertaking originated by Mr. Richardson, an English traveller, with whom were associated Drs. Barth and Overweg. At the close of 1849, the three started together from Tripoli to proceed southward through the desert. Want of harmony, however, soon led to their separation on different routes, though it was arranged that the town of Kouka, the capital of Bornou, should form a point of common rendezvous. Richardson died shortly after from fever. Barth and Overweg rejoined one another at Kouka, whence the latter devoted some time to an examination of the Chad basin, including a hurried and imperfect navigation of the lake itself, in a boat which had been carried across the desert for the purpose. Overweg, like so many other African explorers, paid with life the penalty of his enterprise, dying in the following year (1852). The sole conduct of the enterprise, during its remaining portion, devolved on Dr. Barth. After some time spent in Agades, engaged in the study of the mixed nations that dwell on the borders of the desert, he again repaired to Bornou, and thence accompanied a native embassy southward to Adamaua—a tract of country hitherto unvisited by Europeans, and lying within little more than eight degrees of the equator. On his way Barth crossed the Benuwe river, immediately below its junction with the Faro —another considerable stream, flowing (like the Benuwe itself) from the southward. The confluence of the Faro and Benuwe is ascertained to be within 50 m. or 60 m. of the farthest point reached by the officers of the *Pleiad*, in the ascent of the so-called Chadda (properly Benuwe) river; and the identity of the Benuwe with the great eastern affluent of the Niger is fully established. The Benuwe is said to be navigable a long way farther up, and to lead into populous regions as yet unvisited. By excursions into the countries southward of Lake Chad, in the course of which he crossed the two branches of the Shary river, Barth defined the limits of the Benuwe basin to the eastward, and established its complete separation (and consequently that of the Niger) from the waters of that inland lake.

Barth subsequently directed his footsteps to the westward. Reaching Soccatoo, he advanced thence to the banks of the Niger, and crossing that river, proceeded in a north-westerly route, until he again came upon the stream above Timbuctoo, in which city (hitherto unvisited on the part of Europeans, except by Major Laing in 1826, and, two years later, by René Caillé, a Frenchman), he made a stay of seven months. Our prior knowledge of Timbuctoo had been vague and imperfect in the extreme. Laing had been murdered in the desert shortly after leaving that place, and Caillé's account of it was altogether wanting in precision. During his prolonged residence there Dr. Barth obtained a large amount of valuable information bearing on the geography and history of Central Africa, and strikingly confirmatory of the views which had been enunciated by Mr. Cooley, several years before, in the volume entitled *The Negroland of the Arabs* (London, 1841). After tracing the river downward from Timbuctoo to the point at which he had previously crossed it on his upward journey, and thence regaining Bornou, Barth subsequently returned to Europe, bringing with him the valuable fruits of six years of adventure, often pursued under circumstances of privation, hardship, and peril.

While Dr. Barth was engaged on his journey to Timbuctoo, the expedition, of which he had now become the sole conductor, received a reinforcement in the person of his countryman Dr. Edward Vogel, who in the summer of 1853 set out from Tripoli, on his way to Kouka, the starting-point for his future operations. From Kouka, Vogel made in the course of 1854 and the following year several extensive journeys to the S., S.W., and W.—visiting, in company with a slave-hunting expedition of the sheikh of Bornou, the Musgow country, to the S. of lake Chad, and the mountainous tract of Mandara, in the same general direction. To the S.W. he penetrated to Jakoba (lat. 10° N.), and thence reached the banks of the Benuwe, at the point where the English expedition under Baikie had terminated the navigation of that stream. Returning to Kouka at the end of 1855, Vogel's great remaining object was to penetrate eastward through the unvisited country of Waday, to the lands falling within the basin of the Nile. He proceeded on this adventurous enterprise by way of the S. shore of the Chad and the basin of Lake Fittre, and succeeded in reaching Wara, the capital of Waday. At that place, in February, 1856, he was barbarously put to death by order of its sultan. The subsequent murder of his sole European attendant involved the loss of his papers, with the detailed record of his later proceedings and observation—a matter of more than ordinary regret, since Vogel was known as an accomplished astronomer and botanist.

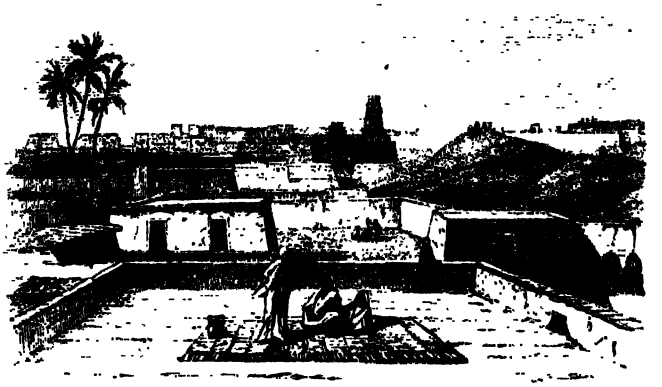
The space intervening on the map between the E. shore of the Chad and the W. borders of the Upper Nile basin, comprehending the barbarous Waday and its adjacent lands, indicates the present great desideratum in the geography of the N. half of the African continent. Southward of the Niger and Chad basins, a still larger area remains open to the efforts of future explorers. The basin of the great river Congo, which enters the Atlantic in lat. 5° 10′ S., is almost entirely a *terra incognita*, and the native kingdoms which intervene between the Portuguese possessions on the W. coast, to the S. of the equator, and the Tanganyika of Burton and Speke, are only known from the reports of Arab traders. The expedition commanded by Captain Tuckey in 1816, was directed to the mouth of the Congo, under the impression that it might prove to be the outlet of the Niger, then unexplored. Tuckey carried his ships only a short way up the river, but explored it to a farther distance (280 miles on the whole) by means of boats, and partly by land marches. All the leading members of this unfortunate expedition, including the commander, fell victims to the terrible fever of the African coast. Notwithstanding this fatal experience, however, a fresh expedition to the Congo has recently been proposed, with a view to the exploration of the high lands adjoining its upper course. No difficulty appears to attend the navigation of the river for 100 miles upwards. Formidable rapids in its course, through which the stream is harrowed between high rocks on either side, form an impediment to farther progress, except by boats; above the rapids, the Congo again expands into a noble stream.

The researches pursued by M. du Chaillu during a period of four years (1856–9), within the tract of country extending two degrees on either side of the equator, and adjoining the mouth of the Gaboon river, upon the W. side of the African continent, excited deep interest in Europe, in connection chiefly with the great anthropoid ape, the gorilla, of the habits and characteristics of which that traveller professed to give the first authentic account. The field of his adventures includes the lower channels of several considerable rivers, of which the Ogowai appears to be the most important. M. du Chaillu claims to have penetrated to a distance of above 200 miles inland; but his geographical details are confessedly imperfect. On the same side of Africa, a few degrees farther northward, Captain Burton has (1861–62) increased his many prior claims to the gratitude of all who take an interest in African geography, by a careful examination of some of the smaller rivers that enter the Bight of Benin, and also by an ascent of the lofty Camaroons Mountain, a volcano not yet wholly extinct, and upwards of 13,000 ft. high, which he identifies with the 'Theon Ochema' of Hanno's Periplus. The highest point of the mountain, according to Captain Burton, reaches an elevation of 13,000 ft. above the sea. Hoar-frost is seen every morning in the elevated regions here. Among the most important journeys that have been made by Englishmen or foreigners in recent years are those of the German traveller, Gerard Rohlfs, in the Sahara, especially his journey of 1865–67, in which he crossed Africa from Tripoli to the Gulf of Guinea. Dr. Schweinfurth's explorations in the regions of the Upper Nile also deserve notice. He reached lat. 3° 25′ N. in 1870, not far to the N.W. of the Albert Nyanza lake.

It is perhaps in reference to the physical conformation of the southern half of Africa that the gain due to modern travel is most conspicuous. Instead of the high plateau-lands which it was long supposed to constitute, the interior appears to exhibit a series of watered plains, but moderately elevated above the sea, and bordered on either hand by ranges of higher ground, through openings between which the waters of the interior reach the ocean upon either side. The numerous lake-basins already ascertained to exist within the eastern interior, to the S. of the equator, constitute indeed one of the most strikingly important features of modern geography, and one that stands most in contrast with the popular conceptions of a region generally associated with the intensest conditions of heat and aridity. Much, however, is yet wanting to give anything approaching completeness to our knowledge of the African continent, and to warrant anything beyond a merely general view of its structure, such as is here expressed.

AGA, one of two mountain chains, Arabia, which stretch N.E. and are separated from each other by the valley of Jebel Shammar. Both are composed of granite, have an estimated height of 1000 ft. above the adjoining plain, and embrace a circuit 'probably not exceeding three days' journey.' They are covered with brushwood, and intersected by flat valleys and plains. The less and more eastern range is called Selma. The Aga, which is much more extensive, commences in the vicinity of Medina, and continues to stretch N.E. till it becomes linked with the chain of Alhugaz, so as to form the natural boundary of Nejd on the N.W. side.

AGADES [add.], a tn. W. Africa, cap. kingdom of Air or Asben, 340 m. N. by W. Kano; lat. 17° N.; lon. 8° E. It stands upon the edge of a table-land, at an absolute height of about 2500 ft., and is inclosed within a circuit of about 3½ m. The most conspicuous public building is the chief mosque, surmounted by a *menallaga* or tower, of singular construction, rising from the platform or terrace formed by the roof to the height of about 95 ft. The hollow interior is lighted by seven openings on each side. Being built entirely of clay, it has been strengthened by binding the walls together with thirteen layers of boards of the doum-palm, which form as many separate stories. The other mosques, said to have been once seventy, and still ten in number, are undeserving of special notice. There are also six schools scattered over the place,



AGADES.—Barth's Travels in Africa.

in which a little reading and writing is taught to about 300 boys. The former trade of Agades has been diverted into other channels, and speculation in grain is now the principal business—grain itself forming the chief medium of exchange. It is in an advanced state of dilapidation and decay, and the pop. cannot be estimated at more than 7000.—(*Barth.*)

AGANGUEO, a tn. Mexico, state Mechoacan, about 20 m. W.N.W. Morellia. It stands in a mountainous and well-wooded district, at the height of 8000 ft. above the sea, and was once famous for its mines. Pop. 2000.

AGBOM, a tn Yariba, W. Africa, about 20 m. E. Ibadan, about lat. 7° 35′ N.; lon. 4° 2′ E. It is surrounded by a wall, which incloses, in addition to the houses, a large extent of uncleared ground.

AGBOMEY. *See* ARDOMEY.

AGBORO, a tn. Nufi, Central Africa, about 20 m. S. of the Kwara; lat. 8° 30′ N.; lon. 5° 45′ E. The houses occupy a considerable height, and look at a distance like large stones on the top of a bare hill.

AGHDA, a tn Persia, subject to the governor of Nain, about 100 m. E.S.E. Ispahan. It lies about 2 m. N. of the mountains which bound the plain of Nain on the S., and though now a very ruinous and mean-looking place, with about 300 poor families, indicates, by the adjacent ruins, that it was once of more importance. Its prosperity has been destroyed by the frequent incursions of Beloochee and Bakhtiari plunderers. The productions of the district are wheat, barley, cotton, excellent pomegranates, figs, grapes, &c.

AGNO-GRANDE, a river, Philippine Isles, Luzon It rises in the loftiest valley of the cordillera of Caraballos, in prov. Agra, pursues a tortuous course through a mountainous country, and falls into the deep gulf of Lingayen, on the W. coast. Its banks are clothed with useful timber, bamboos, and ratans, which are conveyed directly to the Spanish dockyards. Many of the natives find employment during several months of the year in washing its alluvium for gold, with the aid of the soapy juice of a tree called the *gogo*, which acts as a precipitate.—(Crawford's *Descrip. Dict.*)

AGOST, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 12 m W. Alicante, and about 210 m. S.E. Madrid, partly on a plain and partly on a hill crowned by an ancient strong castle. It consists of several streets and two squares, one of them adorned with a fountain. The trade is chiefly in carob-beans and almonds. It is of Arab origin. Pop. 1969.

AGRA [add.], a city, India, cap. prov. same name, r. bank Jumna and E. Indian railway, 905 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta, and 276 m. (by rail) N.W. Allahabad; about 650 ft. above sea-level. There are a printing-office, bank, handsome church, two places of worship for Romanists and one for Baptists, and an orphan institution. Being the seat of the subordinate government of the North-West Provinces, Agra has the necessary revenue and judicial establishments similar to those at Calcutta. Adjacent to the city on the W. is the official residence of the lieut.-governor, and the government offices are on the N.W. The climate is considered healthy from November to March; but the three succeeding hot months, and the rainy season, from the end of June to September, are very prejudicial to health. The markets are well supplied with whatever is required by Europeans. Cotton is sent down the Jumna in boats from Agra, being the produce of the surrounding districts. Salt, also, is an important article of commerce, passing through from Rajpootana. The fort stands on the bank of the Jumna in a confined and unhealthy position. During the great mutiny the Europeans retreated to it, and defended themselves with great gallantry till they were relieved. Pop. 75,000 —(*Thornton*)

AGRES, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 22 m. N. Alicante, and about 185 m. S.E. Madrid, on a mountain slope in a valley of same name. It has an uneven site, which makes the streets irregular; manufactures linens and articles in esparto, and in winter carries on a trade in snow, which is conveyed for sale to San Felipe and other places. Pop. 1644.

AGUA AZUL, a remarkable tributary of Lake Yojoa or Taulebe, Honduras, Central America. It is near the centre of its eastern shore, and is described as 'an immense spring of clear blue water, 70 ft. across, from which a stream flows into the lake equal in size to any of its outlets.' In the month of April, however, Agua Azul, as well as all the other sources, become dry.

AGUANO, a vil. S. America, Ecuador, l. bank Napo, with gold washings in its vicinity. It has some trade in rock-salt, brought from the banks of the Amazon.

AGUARICO, a river, S. America, Ecuador, which rises in the cordillera of Pimampiro, not far from the frontiers of Granada, flows circuitously S.E. for about 240 m., and joins the Napo on its l. bank. In its course it forms a number of lakes. It traverses the country of the Encabellada Indians, and is much frequented by other Indian tribes. Gold is said to abound near its sources.

AGUARON, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 25 m. from Saragossa, on a mountain of same name. It is irregularly and poorly built. The trade is in wine. Pop. 1125.

AGUAS, the initial name of numerous places in Spain, especially: 1, *Aguas-Dulces*, a vil. Andalusia, prov. and 5½ m. E.S.E. Seville, in a plain on the Gilena, with numerous flour-mills, driven by water, the copiousness and excellence of which has given the place its name. Pop. 888. —2, *Aguas*, or *Aigues de Busot*, a vil. Valencia, prov. and about 6 m. from Alicante, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Its chief attraction is derived from the mineral springs of Busot in the vicinity. The inhabitants, 1250, are chiefly employed in weaving linen and digging ochre from some valuable mines of that substance.—3, *Aguas-Santas*, a vil. and par. Galicia, prov. and about 6 m. from Orense, on a lofty hill, with a large and beautiful church, which once belonged to the Templars. Pop. 692.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a state, Mexico, formed out of portions of Zacatecas, is bounded N. by Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosi, E. Zacatecas and Guanajuato, and S. and W. Jalisco; area about 2560 geo. sq. m.; pop. (1856) 85,839. The surface is partly level, consisting of a plateau of 5000 ft., of mean height, and partly mountainous, being traversed, particularly in the N., by branches of the Sierra Madre. The climate is in general mild and healthy, and the soil is throughout very fertile, producing corn and pulse of excellent quality. In the W., where the heat is greatest, many tropical fruits thrive well. The mineral wealth is unimportant, though some mines of silver and other metals are worked in several localities.

AGUDO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Ciudad-Real, and about 145 m. S.S.W. Madrid, in a large and beautiful valley at the foot of a mountain range. The houses, though only of one story, are built in regular streets and two squares. Pop. 1240.

AGUILA, a volcano, San Salvador, Central America, one of a group which 'forms almost an entire hilly volcanic territory, from which arise the elevated peaks of the different fiery craters' overlooking the shores of the Pacific.

AGULLANA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. N. Gerona, on the S. slope of the Pyrenees. It is well built, and has a massive and very old parish church. Cork is the principal article of trade. Pop. 1034.

AGULLENT, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 33 m. Valencia, at the foot of the mountain range of same name. It is of pleasing appearance, and well built in regular streets. Pop. 1107.

AGUR, or AUGUR, a tn. India, in an isolated portion of Scindia's Dominions (Gwalior), on an open and elevated plain in the vicinity of a large and beautiful tank; lat. 23° 41′ N.; lon. 76° 2′ E. It stands at the height of 1598 ft. above the sea, is surrounded by a stone rampart, and is further defended by a well-built fort. Pop. about 20,000.

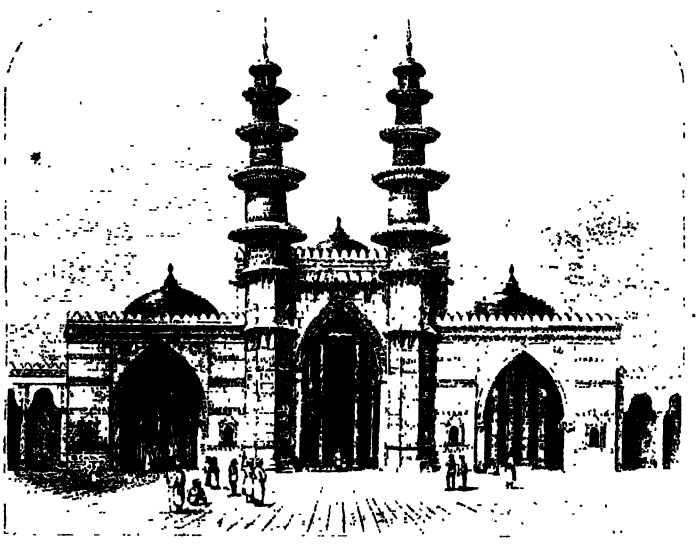
AGUTAYA, a small isl. of the Philippines, belonging to the Cuyos group, in the sea of Mindoro. Though only 6 m. long by 3 m. broad, and so rocky as to admit only of patches of cultivation, it contains above 2000 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by fishing trepang for the Chinese market, and rearing cattle, which they exchange in Manilla and the fertile isle of Panay for rice and other necessaries.

AHIGAL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 45 m. Caceres, and about 140 m. W.S.W. Madrid, on a wide plain, r. bank Alagon. It consists of houses grouped in irregular but tolerably spacious streets, and its chief trade is in corn, wool, and fruit. Pop. 1370.

AHMEDABAD, a collectoral dist. India, presid. Bombay, extending 148 m. N. to S., and 62 m. broad, bounded by the Guicowar's Dominions, dist. Kaira, terr. and Gulf Cambay and Kattywar, with an area of 4356 sq. m. and pop. of

650,233. It is traversed by the river Saubermutty, and is very low and level, and consequently much affected by the rains; the climate, too, is very hot and sultry. The inhabitants are generally more prosperous than those in other parts of the Deccan, and are much benefited by the passage of the Bombay and Baroda railway through the district, and by a smaller line between the town and port of Dhollera for the conveyance of cotton, the growth of which has been introduced and carried on extensively in this and the neighbouring districts. Good roads are much wanted; but the loose and sandy nature of the soil, and the absence of suitable material, make the construction of them very difficult.

AHMEDABAD [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bombay, cap dist. same name, l. bank Saubermutty, 270 m. N. Bombay. It was founded in 1412 by Ahmed Shah, on the site of Yessuvul, and was converted by him into a great capital, adorned with splendid edifices, among which is the great mosque, which stands in the middle of the city. It has two lofty, well-proportioned minarets, highly decorated, and



AHMEDABAD, THE SHAKING MINARETS.—Grindlay's Views in Western India.

having flights of steps and a gallery at the top. The domes rest on equidistant columns, and the cupolas are embellished with elegant mosaic fretwork, and the portico has a beautiful marble pavement. Under the Moguls it lost none of its splendour, and is described by Ferishta, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, as having streets 'sufficiently wide to admit of ten carriages abreast,' and as 'on the whole the handsomest city in Hindostan, and perhaps in the world.' In its present decayed state it is a large and populous place, with 130,000 inhabitants, and inclosed by a strong and lofty wall, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by a dozen gates. On a thorough repair of this wall, government, in 1834, expended a sum of £25,000, and other means of restoring its importance have been employed. The manufactures for which it was long celebrated consisted chiefly of fine silk and cotton fabrics, cloths of gold and silver, various other articles of the precious metals, and of steel, enamel, mother-of-pearl, &c. Three government schools, one for English, and two for the vernacular, have been established here, and a new church was erected in 1848.

AHMEDI, a tn. and dist. Persia, about 200 m. S. Kerman, defended with a small mud-built fort. The dist., which extends to some distance on all sides of the fort, has a pop. of about 1000 families, and yields a great quantity of dates, figs, oranges, and other fruits.

AHMEDNUGGUR, a dist. presid. Bombay, India, between lat. 18° 16′ to 20° 30′ N.; lon. 73° 29′ to 75° 37′ E., 179 m. N.W. to S.E., and 100 m. broad, and containing 9931 sq. m., with a pop. of about 1,000,000. It is intersected by the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and the Bombay and Agra and other roads. The manufactures are principally of coarse cloth and silk, the latter chiefly wrought in the town of Yeola.

AHMEDNUGGUR [add.], three places, India:—1, A tn. presid. and 122 m. E. Bombay, cap. dist. or collectorate of same name, near the source of the Seena, a tributary of the Beemah, surrounded with a wall of no great height, but possessing the additional defence of an immense and impenetrable prickly-pear hedge. Within the town are a Protestant church, four government schools, one of them English, and the others vernacular, and a commodious *durmsalah*, or travellers' lodge, capable of accommodating 250 persons. Ahmednuggur was founded by Ahmed Nizam Shah in 1494, and, after passing through various hands, was treacherously sold to the Peishwa in 1759 by the Delhi officer then commanding. In 1803, the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, compelled its surrender, after a siege of only two days. Having returned to the Peishwa, it passed with his other possessions under British rule in 1817, and is said to be gradually recovering its prosperity. Pop. about 20,000. —2, A tn. North-West Provinces, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Allyghur, containing 6740 inhabitants.—3, A tn. Gujerat, cap. dist. of same name, 90 m. N.N.W. Baroda. It stands on an extensive plain, watered by the Hant Muttee, is partly inclosed by the remains of a fine old stone wall, possesses a fort in a very ruinous condition, and contains 9000 inhabitants.

AHUACHAPAM, a town, Central America, state and 45 m. W.N.W. San Salvador, dep. Sonsonate, beautifully situated in the centre of the magnificent valley or mountain slope and near a lake of same name; lat. 14° N.; lon. 89° 40′ W. Though once a flourishing place, it has no building deserving of notice. The pop., about 8000, one-half Indians, are chiefly employed in the cultivation of coffee, the cochineal-cactus, and the sugar-cane, from the latter of which about 250 tons of brown sugar are annually produced. In the environs, about 3 m. to the E., are numerous hot sulphur springs, rising from the spurs of the volcanoes Lajunita and Apaneca.

AIDINSCHIK, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, near isthmus connecting peninsula of Cyzicus with mainland, 72 m. S.W. Constantinople. It stands 600 ft. above the sea, consists of about 600 houses, ranged in narrow dirty streets, and, though not very ancient, contains many columns and beautiful Corinthian pillars, which appear to have been brought to it from Cyzicus. It figures much in the early history of the Osmanlis, as the point from which they started to make their conquests in Europe.

AIGUNT, or SAGALIN OOLA, a naval arsenal of the Chinese, Manchooria, situated r. bank Amoor, 20 m below the junction of the Zeya, in a district abounding with villages and cultivated fields. It was once a place of importance, and though now consisting only of a citadel and a few mud cottages, symmetrically arranged, still 'serves the whole Chinese Amoor fleet as a harbour and head-quarters.' Its supplies of timber are floated down in rafts from the well-wooded country through which the Kamara flows.

AILLONES, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 53 m. S.E. Badajos. It consists of houses of two stories, of which only a few are commodious and well built, and has a beautiful fountain. The chief trade is in corn and wool. P. 1798.

AILUTAKI, or WHYLOSTACKE, an isl. S. Pacific, Hervey group; lat. 18° 32′ S.; lon. 159° 24′ W. It is about 9 m. long, and rising to the height of 360 ft. has a hilly but fertile surface. Around it is a barrier reef, which on the S. side extends nearly 7 m. from the beach, but has an opening forming a good and practicable entrance for small vessels. The inhabitants, about 2000, profess Christianity.—(*Report on Central Polynesia*, Sydney, 1857.)

AINA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Albacete, and about 140 m. S.S.E. Madrid, on the Mundo, between two almost inaccessible heights. The houses are arranged in a long and narrow street and a spacious square.

The chief products are grain, &c.; and many goats, sheep, and cattle are reared. Pop. 1190.

AINTAS, a river, S. Africa, which drains the Kalahari desert, and, flowing S., joins r. bank Orange river about lat. 28° S.; lon. 20° 20′ E. Its course is estimated at 400 m., and its basin 140,000 sq. m.; and yet, when visited by Mr. Moffat, in Sept. 1858, it had a width at its mouth of only 80 or 90 ft., with a deep sand-bed fringed with the usual river trees.

AIR, AHIR, or ASBEN, a kingdom, Africa, Sahara, between lat. 16° 15′ and 20° 15′ N. and lon. 6° 15′ and 9° 30′ E.; area about 37,000 geo. sq. m. It consists of a succession of mountain groups and valleys, with a general W. slope, and attains in its culminating point, Mount Dogem, situated near the centre, a height of 5000 ft. In the S. a *hamada* or table-land forms the boundary and water-shed between the Sahara and Soodan. The prevailing rocks are granite and sandstone, but in the S. basaltic cones and trachyte pierce the horizontal sandstone strata. The valleys, though separated by complete deserts, are very fertile, and often of picturesque appearance, winding along steep precipices, and presenting threads of green, in which the *tholukh* and several species of mimosa and acacia, with the *suak* and other trees, flourish in immense growth, sometimes garlanded and festooned by parasitical plants. Various wild animals, including the giraffe, hyena, wolf, jackal, wild boar, wild ox, &c., range at will in unfrequented places. The climate partakes partly of that of the Sahara and partly of that of Soodan, more agreeable than the former, less dangerous than the latter, and on the whole healthy and not unsuitable for Europeans. The tropical rains fall regularly, the rainy season lasting from the middle of August to the beginning of October. During the winter months, the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing-point, and ice is occasionally found in the S. *hamada*. The soil is cultivated mostly by slaves, and gardens and corn-fields, irrigated during the dry months, are common near the towns and villages. The principal vegetable products are *ghussub* (millet), wine, dates, various kinds of vegetables, senna, and indigo. The most important mineral is salt, which is exchanged for the productions of Soodan, on which the inhabitants, consisting chiefly of two great tribes called the Kelowis and Kilgris, depend more than they ought, trusting too little to their own resources. The government is described as a monarchy, with a curious mixture of the patriarchal character, and even a dash of democracy. The chief town is Agadez Pop. about 64,000, said to furnish 14,000 able bodied warriors.—(*Richardson, Barth, &c., Exped. to Central Africa.*)

AITONA, or AYTONA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 11 m. Lerida, and about 80 m. W.N.W. Barcelona, r. bank Segre, on a wide plain, at the foot of a lofty and rugged hill. It consists of 450 well-built houses, and the trade is in silk, fruit, and especially live-stock of all kinds Pop. 1427.

AJI, or HADJEE, a river, India, Bengal, which rises in dist. Ramgurh, about lat. 24° 32′ N.; lon. 86° 10′ E., flows successively S.E. through Ramgurh and Mongheer, S. through Beerbhoom, and E. along the S. boundary of this district, separating it from Burdwan, and, after a course of about 180 m., joins the Bhagruttee on its l. bank at Cutwah, in lat. 23° 39′; lon. 88° 9′. It flows through a valuable coal-field, which is worked, to some extent; and, being navigable for about ten weeks during the rains, is then used for sending down coal and iron to Calcutta.

AJOFRIN, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 8 m. from Toledo. It consists of above 400 houses, many of them in a dilapidated state. The manufactures are woollens, bombazines, corduroys, and articles in esparto. Pop. 2883.

AJROOD, or KALAT AJRUD, Egypt, the first station of the Egyptian pilgrims on their way to Mecca, 8 m. N.W. Suez. Its castle is large and in fair order.

AKARAMBAY, or the 'iron gates' of the Niger, Central Africa, is so called because the stream, previously of considerable width, suddenly contracts, and rushes between two large masses of rock not more than 40 ft. asunder.

AKHLI, a tn. European Turkey, near shores of Black Sea, 40 m. S. Varna. It stands at a considerable elevation amid fine scenery, and is supposed to be the locality where a great battle was fought, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, between the Catalonians and the Massagetæ.

AKIKE, a tn. Africa, on isl. of same name, belonging to a small group in the Red Sea, off the coast of Nubia, in lat. 18° 30′ N. It is almost destitute of vegetation; but is important because of the market which is held at it, and is much frequented by the Bedouins. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the pearl-fisheries.

AKNUR, or AKHNOOR, a tn. N.W. India, Gholab Singh's Dominions, 95 m. N. by E. Lahore, on the Chenab, which is here a large navigable stream. It stands at the base of the lowest Himalaya range, and at a distance presents a very picturesque appearance, the remains of its old palace contrasting in a striking manner with the buildings of its new fort. When entered it is found to be mostly in ruins. There is here a ferry over the river. Mount Triketa, in the vicinity, is much resorted to by pilgrims visiting the temple situated on its N. side.

AKOWLAH, or AKOLA, a tn. India, Hyderabad, on an affluent of the Poorna, 290 m. N.E. Bombay. Its lofty and well-constructed walls, and the numerous ruins contiguous to it, indicate a former magnitude and importance which do not now exist; but it is still a large and populous place.

AKPOKO, a tn. Central Africa, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Chadda or Benuwe; lat. 7° 55′ 31″ N.; lon. 8° 5′ 22″ E It is prettily situated at the foot of the Doma hills, a small range seemingly of unstratified rock, which rises to the height of about 600 ft. Its inhabitants are hospitably and commercially disposed.

AKRABEH, a large and flourishing tn. Palestine, which of old gave its name to the toparchy of *Acrabattene*, at some distance from r. bank Jordan, about lat. 32° 10′ N and lon. 35° 25′ E. It is finely situated on the base of a high ridge, which here forms a watershed, and sends the waters of the adjoining open valley or plain in opposite directions, E. and W.

AKRON, a tn. N. America, U. States, cap. co. Summit, Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal and on the Cleveland and Zanesville railway, 100 m. N.E. Columbus. It occupies an elevated site about 400 ft. above the level of Lake Erie; and being furnished with ample water-power by the Little Cuyahoga, possesses a number of large flour-mills, as well as two woollen factories, and manufactures of cards, stoves, and steam-engines. In the vicinity extensive beds of mineral paint are extensively worked. There is also a blast-furnace. Pop. above 5000.

ALABAMA, a river, N. America, formed near Montgomery, in the state of Alabama, by the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa; flows W. and then S. to its junction with the Tombigbee, about 50 m. above Mobile Bay, when it assumes the name of the Mobile, and falls into the bay of Mobile on the gulf of Mexico. Steamboats ascend to Montgomery, 320 m.; but the navigation is interrupted during the season of low water. Some of the largest cotton plantations of America are situated on its banks.

ALACUAS, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 11 m from Valencia, on a plain in a healthy district. It is regularly built, and the manufactures consist chiefly of various articles of earthenware, made of a fine red clay and displaying considerable taste. Pop. 1773, of whom a considerable number are muleteers.

ALAJAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 44 m. N. Huelva, and 240 m. S.W. Madrid. It stands in a central space, surrounded by four lofty and rocky heights, and is, on the whole, indifferently built. Many of the inhabitants are muleteers. Pop. 1995.

ALA-KOOL, a lake, Asiatic Russia, in the S.E. of gov. Tobolsk, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. It is about 40 m. long by 17 m. broad, and has, near its N. shore, a small rocky island rising about 100 ft. out of the water. It receives eight streams, but has no outlet. Humboldt states that a volcano exists on an island in the lake; but according to Atkinson (*Oriental and Western Siberia*) 'no volcano has ever been in action in this region.'

ALAMAY, a tn. Central Africa, Bornou, not far from Bundi. It is surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and a dense thorny fence about 10 ft. thick.

ALAMO, a fort, U. States, Texas, l. bank river same name, on N.E. side of San Antonio. It was the scene of a deadly struggle in 1836 between a strong body of Mexican troops and a handful of Texans, who shut themselves up in it and perished to a man.

ALANIS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 38 m. N. Seville and 205 m. S.S.W. Madrid, in a hollow between two hills at the end of the Sierra Morena. It consists of 305 houses, arranged in commodious, clean, and well-paved streets, and a spacious square. Pop. 1683, generally employed in cultivating the ground and rearing cattle.

ALANTIKA, a lofty and isolated mountain, Central Africa, near the W. frontiers of Adamaua, 30 m. S.E. Yola. Its height is from 9000 to 10,000 ft., and its circumference at the base about 50 m.

ALASUA, a vil. Spain, Navarre, in the valley of Burunda, and within 2 m. of Rurmendi. It is regularly built, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. 1116, many of them employed in felling timber.

ALATOZ, a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and about 20 m E.N.E. Albacete, and 145 m. S.E. Madrid, between some heights on the side of the Sierra Chinchilla, near the Jucar. It consists of poor houses in irregular streets, and its trade is chiefly in agricultural produce, considerable numbers of sheep, and some goats, &c. Pop. 1366.

ALAYOU-AMBA, a tn. Abyssinia, Shoa, on a conical mountain of same name, about lat. 10° 12′ N.; lon. 40° 50′ E. It is an important place of 3000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive trade with the interior, sending thither glass, cotton goods, and silks from India, and receiving in return coffee, cotton, tobacco, and slaves. Salt, in pieces of fixed dimensions, is said to be the usual medium of exchange.

ALBALADEJO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 50 m. N.W. Ciudad Real, and about 85 m. S.S.W. Madrid, on an uneven and somewhat elevated site. The inhabitants, 1695, are chiefly employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle, and in exporting pine timber from the sierras of Segura and Alcaraz.

ALBALADEJO DEL CUENDE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 14 m. Cuenca, on an irregular slope. Agriculture is the chief employment. Pop. 1383.

ALBALAT DE SEGART, or ALBUIXECH, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Valencia, picturesquely situated on a mountain side, and a station on the Valencia and Castellon railway. It has mean houses and indifferent streets, with a small square. The trade is chiefly in flour, fruit, oil, and brandy. Pop. 846.

ALBANY (PORT and ISLAND), Australia, Queensland, a short distance S.E. of Cape York, the N.E. extremity of the continent; lat. 10° 40′ S.; lon. 142° 35′ E. The island is separated from the mainland by a deep channel, not more than ½ m. in breadth, and is upwards of 3 m. long and 1 m. in its greatest breadth, with an irregular outline produced by a number of bays with small rocky headlands. It is well wooded, and has open tracts of excellent grass-land; and the soil, which mostly consists of red sandy loam 6 to 15 in. deep, mixed with nodules of ironstone, is well adapted for the growth of useful vegetable productions. The rocks of ironstone in irregular masses, and of coarse sandstone, furnish an abundance of good material for building; and on the E. side of the island are beds of coral of the best description for making lime. Near the N.E. point is a rill of pure water, fringed with flowering shrubs and grasses, and running into a small natural reservoir.—— PORT ALBANY, on the mainland, opposite the island, affords good and secure anchorage, and is convenient for large steamers, while whole fleets of ships might ride in safety in the adjacent Evans and Newcastle Bays. The general nature of the soil in the neighbourhood is a rich black sandy loam about 24 in. deep, and is well supplied with fresh-water streams flowing through valleys, in which are trees growing in great luxuriance, and fine clear flats with open forest ground. The timber on the mainland is of greater variety, and better adapted for building purposes, than that on the island. The climate is exceedingly temperate and healthy, being free from the excessive heat usual in tropical situations. The port and island were selected for a new settlement in 1865, to which the name of *Somerset* has been given, and which is likely to become one of much resort and importance as an intermediate station for steam communication between the more southerly colonies and the Eastern Archipelago, &c.

ALBARES, Spain:—1, A tn. New Castile, prov. and 16 m. Guadalajara, has straight and spacious streets, but indifferent houses. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, and hemp. Pop. 1031.—2, *Albares de la Ribera*, a tn. Leon, prov. and about 32 m. W. Leon, in a valley. The trade is in cattle and timber. Pop. about 1000.

ALBARRACIN, an episcopal tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Teruel, and about 105 m. E. Madrid, cap. dist. same name, on S. side of a mountain belonging to the chain of Iduveda. It is surrounded by much-dilapidated walls, and entered by three gates; is built of houses, generally of three stories, in narrow and very steep streets, many of them unpaved; is the seat of courts of primary and of appellate jurisdiction, and has among its edifices and institutions a large cathedral of the Composite order, of little architectural merit, but containing some good sculptures and paintings; two other churches, and a college in which about 180 pupils are gratuitously educated. Neither trade nor manufactures are of any importance. Pop. 1530.

ALBAZCHA, or EMURI, a tributary of the Amoor, which joins its l. bank a little above Albassin. On a low island before its mouth are still traces of the batteries erected by the Tartars when Albassin was besieged. Albazcha abounds with fish.

ALBEMARLE, an isl. S. America, Ecuador, in the Pacific, the largest, and, with Narborough, the westernmost of the Galapagos group, is 60 m. long by about 15 m. broad, and forms a singular mass of volcanic ejections, consisting of six huge craters, united at their base by the lava which has flowed from them. The loftiest rises to the height of 4700 ft. above the sea. The S.W. side, which lies open to the trade-wind, and is usually covered by the clouds brought by it, is green and thickly wooded. Immediately N. of S.W. Cape is the loftiest of the craters, and at its foot Iguana Cove, so called from the numbers of iguanas frequenting it. These reptiles, though of repulsive appearance, are good eating. Two of the craters were seen in action in 1812, and a terrific eruption took place in 1825.

ALBERCA, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and 37 m. S. Salamanca, and about 110 m. W.N.W. Madrid, on the Sierra de Francia, consists of 490 ill-arranged houses. In a very deep valley, about 4 m. distant, stands the celebrated monastery of Batuecas. Pop. 1701, chiefly labourers and muleteers.

ALBERTI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 27 m. S.E. Pesth, on the railway, with 2358 inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants. It has a brewery and a poorhouse.

ALBOLOTE, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 3 m. Granada, and about 220 m. S. Madrid, on a plain at the foot of Sierra Elvira, with houses of one story, and a square, with the remains of an Arab fort adjoining it. Pop. 1526, almost all engaged in agriculture.

ALBONDON, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 38 m. S. Granada, and about 215 m. S. Madrid, on an elevated plain commanding fine views, with 496 ill-arranged houses in unpaved streets, and a parish church of the Doric order divided into three naves. The principal product is wine. A copper mine was once worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3392.

ALBOREA, a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and about 22 m. N.N.W. Albacete, and about 110 m. S.E. Madrid, between the Cabriel and Jucar. A good deal of linen for home use is woven, and there is some trade in wine. Pop. 1721.

ALBUDEITE, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 14 m. Murcia, on a hill, with picturesque views. Pop. 1398, chiefly employed in manufacturing esparto.

ALBUQUERQUE, a vil. S. America, Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, beautifully situated in a grove of tropical trees about 3 m. W. of r. bank Paraguay; lat. 19° 26′ 53″ S.; lon. 57° 28′ 51″ W.

ALBURKAH, an isl., or rather group of swampy isls., Oru, W. coast of Africa, near the mouths of the Kwara, in the Bight of Benin

ALCALA DEL VALLE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 45 m. E. Cadiz, in a mountain valley, with a distillery, oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. P. 1764.

ALCANADRE, a tn Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 14 m. N. Logroño, on a plain r. bank Ebro, with the supposed remains of a Roman aqueduct, and a trade in agricultural and garden produce, sheep, and mules. Pop. 1260.

ALCOCER, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 25 m. Guadalajara, on a plain at the foot of a hill, with two schools, a parish church, a Franciscan nunnery, manufactures of bombasine, and some trade in farm produce. Pop. 1352.

ALCSUTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 18 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg, with 1200 inhabitants, and a fine archiepiscopal palace.

ALDEIRE, or ALDEYRE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Granada, about 210 m. S. Madrid, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, 8 m. from Guadix. It is poorly built in winding streets. Pop. 1547, employed partly in agriculture, partly in making alpergata shoes, and partly in the mines of zinc, lead, and antimony in the vicinity.

ALDERSHOTT, or ALDERSHOLT [add.] An extensive tract of moorland in the parish was purchased, and a permanent camp for training the British army, with extensive barracks, was established upon it, by the government in 1854. Pop. in 1871 (including military), 21,682.

ALEGRETTE, a tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on an affluent of the Ibicui, 280 m. W Alegre. It is an agreeably situated place, consisting of substantial houses, and possesses a church with three light spires, which form conspicuous objects at a great distance. Pop. 1412.

ALEISAR, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 52 m. Tarragona, on a mountain slope, with well-built houses and regular well-paved streets, a parish church with a magnificent chapel, and several distilleries, oil and flour mills.

ALELLA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. Barcelona, on a hill near the sea, with well-built houses, manufactures of cotton and mixed goods, and several distilleries. In the environs, which are beautiful and picturesque, there are many fine villas. Pop. 1791, a large proportion of them fishermen.

ALEPE, or AULAPOLAY [add.], a tn. and port, India, pres. Madras, dist. Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 32 m. S. by E. Cochin, 366 m. S.W. Madras; lat. 9° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 25′ E. It lies scattered between the beach and an extensive tract of rice-grounds, bordering the backwater, which here stretches eastward, and forms an extensive lake; it is also traversed by a canal, which passes through its centre, from the backwater to the timber-yard on the coast, and is crossed by six wooden bridges. The S. portion is divided into compounds, containing the dwelling-houses of the wealthier classes of the inhabitants. In the N. portion the Church Missionary Society have a church and mission-house. Alepe was comparatively insignificant half a century ago, but from the encouragement given to merchants and settlers of all classes it has gradually increased its population, and become a place of great trade. It is now the chief entrepôt for the produce of the interior, consisting chiefly of teak timber, pepper, and cardamoms.

ALEXANDRA LAND, the name recently given (1865), without any precise definition of its limits, to the territory of N. Australia, or to that part of it which extends from the parallel of Central Mount Stuart (lat. 22° S.) northwards to the mouth of the Adelaide river (lat. 12° 15′ S.), thus including a portion of what has hitherto been known as *Arnhem Land*. The country S. of Central Mount Stuart, and intervening between it and the northern limit (lat. 26° S.) of the colony of S. Australia, has been named *Stuart Land*, after the indefatigable traveller J. M'Douall Stuart, who was the first to cross (in 1862) the middle of the Australian continent from S. to N., and who has given the designation of *Alexandra Land* to the new country which he traversed. Probably this latter title will supersede or comprehend all previous ones, so that Alexandra Land will be used and understood of the whole of the territory of 'N. Australia,' comprising alike Stuart Land in the S. and Arnhem Land in the N. In this event, Alexandra Land may be described as conterminous with N. Australia, and therefore as lying between lat. 11° 30′ and 26° S., and lon. 129° and 138° E., and bounded on the E. by Queensland and the Gulf of Carpentaria, W. by Western Australia, S. by South Australia, and N. by the Arafura Sea. The interior of the country has been as yet only partially explored, but although mostly intratropical it is found to be of a highly fertile and salubrious character. Several rivers intersect it in various directions, flowing through ranges of hills and lofty tablelands, the elevation of which renders the climate unusually temperate and healthy. The principal of these rivers are the Roper, which appears to rise in the table-land from 500 to 800 ft. above the sea in about lat. 15° S. and lon. 183° E., and flowing generally eastward, and receiving many tributaries, enters the Gulf of Carpentaria about lat. 14° 55′ S.; lon. 135° 40′ E.; the Alligator river, which, rising in the table-land of an elevation of 3000 to 4000 ft., in about lat 13° 20′ S.; lon. 132° 40′ E., flows N. into Van Diemen Gulf; the Victoria, in the N.W., running through a hilly and fertile district in a N.W. direction to the sea; and the Adelaide, a fine stream, rising in the same range of high land as the Alligator, and flowing N.N.W. into Adam's Bay opposite Melville Isl. The Victoria is one of the largest tidal rivers in Australia, the tide being said to rise 30 to 40 ft.; and the gulf into which it flows is capacious enough and suitable for vast fleets of ships. The entrance to the Adelaide likewise affords an excellent harbour for vessels, with shelter from every wind. The river Adelaide has a depth of from 4 to 7 fathoms at its mouth, and at 120 m. up it is still about 7 fathoms deep and 100 yards wide, with a clear passage all the way; it abounds with fish and water-fowl. The country around it is excellent, and abundantly supplied with fresh-water streams, and the herbage most luxuriant. The timber is chiefly composed of stringy-bark, gum, pine, and other varieties of large trees, with quantities of bamboo of great size. The soil about the Adelaide is generally black and alluvial, and capable of producing everything that is necessary. This is for the most part the character of all the country N. of about lat. 17° S., the soil being generally formed of fine lacustrine deposit; tropical vegetation appears in the valleys of the Roper, and thence to the Adelaide and the sea-coast. Notwithstanding its tropical situation, the country is considered admirably adapted for sheep-farming, which is already largely carried on in the adjacent colony of Queensland as far N. as lat. 19° S., and is being rapidly extended northwards. There is also a vast tract of marsh land contiguous to the Adelaide, highly suitable for the cultivation of cotton. The formation of the high land in which the Adelaide rises is fine granite and quartz, with occasional appearances of ironstone; further S. are found sandstone and ironstone, and ranges of sand-hills of great extent and elevation, the whole interspersed with extensive and luxuriant grassy plains; the more southerly districts towards the centre of the continent are less prolific and adapted for habitation, being subject to long droughts and consequent scarcity of water. The whole territory is sparsely inhabited by small tribes of natives, generally fine grown and athletic people, but timid and inoffensive. Upon the whole, the new country, especially in the vicinity of the Adelaide river, is calculated to become very attractive to colonists, for it presents all the features desirable in new settlements. The introduction of labourers from among the Malays and people of the Eastern Archipelago would materially assist European settlers in the successful cultivation of the land. This territory now belongs to South Australia, and a settlement has been formed at Port Darwin, the terminus of the overland telegraph from Adelaide.

ALEXANDRIA [add.], a tn. N. America, U. States, cap. co. of same name, Virginia, finely situated r. bank Potomac, about 7 m. S. Washington. It is generally well paved and well lighted with gas, and possesses 12 churches, several good schools, and three banks. The port, now connected by a branch with the Central railway of Virginia, and provided with a good haven, carries on a considerable trade, exporting corn, tobacco, and coal. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent, and several large cotton-factories have been erected. The whole country of Alexandria once formed part of the district of Columbia, but was retroceded to Virginia by an act of Congress in 1844. The adjacent heights have been noted as a fortified position during the civil war, on the outbreak of which they were held by the Confederates, but were taken possession of by Union troops in May, 1861. Pop. 8752.

ALEXANDRIA (FORT), British Columbia, Western N. America, l. bank Fraser river; lat. 52° 33′ N.; lon. 122° 38′ W. It is the head-quarters of the Hudson Bay Company for the district, and the nearest and best-known port for the Quesnelle and Caribou gold diggings, being the point to which various routes, existing and proposed, from the coast converge.

ALEXIEVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, cap. dist. Chopersk, on an affluent of the Choper, 215 m. N.N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. It contains 2691 inhabitants, and has several public offices and an annual market.

ALEXINATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.E. of Servia, cap. circle of same name, on the Bulgarian Morava, 102 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public offices, and has a quarantine establishment, a church, and a school. Pop. 2704.

ALFACAR, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 3 m. from Granada, 216 m. S. Madrid, on a mountain slope, a ramification of the Sierra Jarana. It has four squares, a public granary, a well-built prison, an endowed school, and a large and handsome parish church. It is an ancient place, and has many houses nearly as the Arabs left them.

ALGABA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and within 3 m. of Seville, on a plain between the Guadalquiver and the Huelva, which often overflows its banks. It is poorly built, and has the remains of an ancient Roman tower. Pop. 1813.

ALGAWF, a tn. N. Arabia; lat. 30° 35′ N.; lon. 40° 20′ E. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a valley of same name, which has nearly the form of a regular circle, surrounded on all sides by the chain of Gal Algawf, which rises with a uniform ascent about 500 ft. above the bottom. On the N.W. side the chain opens in a defile, through which the road towards Syria passes. The town itself, built for the most part of sun-baked bricks, and having every one of its twelve separate *sooks* or quarters surrounded by a wall of the same material, is nearly semicircular in form; opposite to it, on a limestone precipice, stands the old castle of Almarid, overlooking the town and the whole valley, the diameter of which is about 3 m. Besides the date-palm, which appears to be indigenous, almost every fruit common to the climate is cultivated, though only to a limited extent, in the gardens and orchards.

ALGERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with a parish church, cotton, woollen, and flour-mills. Lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

ALGETE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 13 m. Madrid, on the side of a hill overlooked by others of greater height. Pop. 1500, of whom many are muleteers.

ALGHAZALÉ, a large vil. N. Arabia, in the valley of Jebel Shammar, between the two chains of Aga and Selma, about lat. 26° N., and lon. 42° E. It is surrounded by a wall of sun-baked bricks, and has a pop. of about 200 Shammar families.

ALGIERS, N. Africa, the central province of the three into which Algeria is divided, extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Cape Corbelin westward to Cape Magrono, and is bounded E. by prov. Constantine, S. the Sahara, and W. prov. Oran. Area about 44,000 sq. m. The surface is composed of mountains and valleys, the former lying generally between W.S.W. and E.N.E., and the latter occupying the intervals between them. The mountains, which belong to the system of the Atlas, slope partly toward the Mediterranean, and partly toward the desert. The division between the two slopes is formed by an elevated plateau. The two most important rivers are the Shelif and the Jeddi, which both have their sources in the lofty range of Jebel Amoor. The Shelif, after a circuitous course northwards into the heart of the province, turns W., and after forming part of the boundary between Algier and Oran, falls into the Mediterranean, near Mostaganem. The Jeddi flows eastward, across the Algerian Sahara, and is lost in Lake Melrir. The other more important streams, are the Nessa, which receives all the waters which descend from the N. slope of Mount Jurjura, the Isser, which, after forcing its way through mountain gorges, falls into the Mediterranean near Dellis, and the Mazafran. Between the Sahel and the Atlas, on the S., lies the beautiful and fertile plain of Metidja, which has a length of about 60 m., and a mean breadth of about 40 m., and is by far the finest tract in Algeria. For administrative purposes the province of Algiers is divided into two districts, a military and a civil. The former has six subdivisions; the latter forms the two arrondissements of Algiers and Blidah. The European pop. of Algiers, exclusive of the army, is estimated at 74,467; the native pop., exclusive of the tribes of the Sahara, at 583,472.

ALGYOGY, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 21 m. S.W. Karlsburg, cap. dist. of same name, on a small stream, near its confluence with the Maros. It has thermal springs, with baths, and a large trade in fruit. Pop. 1180.

ALHABIA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. from Almeria, l. bank Alboloduy, near its confluence with the Andarax. It is well built, and has manufactures of linen, a distillery, and some trade in wheat, barley, and maize. Pop. 1492.

ALHAMA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 18 m from Murcia, at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. It is well built in spacious streets, and a public square. The baths, erected over the mineral springs, are ascribed to the Romans. The manufactures are linens, woollen covers, and saltpetre; the trade is in grain, charcoal, snow, and timber. Pop. 6935.

ALHAMA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 80 m (by rail) S.W. Saragossa, and 133 m. (by rail) N.E. Madrid. It is a station on the Madrid and Saragossa railway.

ALHAMA LA-SECA, a vil Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. from Almeria, 250 m. S.S.E. Madrid, on the side of the Sierra de Gador, with very indifferent houses; manufactures of linen, distilleries, saltpetre refineries, and oil and flour-mills. Pop. 2384.

ALHUCEMAS, a tn. Morocco, on a small rocky island of same name off its N. coast, 97 m. S.E. Ceuta. It rises irregularly upon a slope, and is a place of some strength, being surrounded by a wall with two gates, and defended by a castle flanked with towers. It belongs to the Spaniards, who use it as a penal settlement, and garrison it with 200 men.

ALIAGA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Teruel, 155 m. E. Madrid, on a beautiful plain at the foot of a mountain, l. bank Guadaloupe. In the vicinity there is an old castle in good preservation. The manufactures consist of sacking, corduroys, and linens. Pop. 1122.

ALIBUNAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Servian Banat, military frontier, 29 m. N.E. Belgrade, on the N. side of the sandy waste of Bieloberdo. It contains 4400 inhabitants, and has three Greek churches, a school, and a potash refinery.

ALI BUNDER, a small tn. India, Scinde, on the Gounee, one of the offsets of the Indus to the E. The ameer Futteh Ali, in 1799, in order to impound the water for irrigation, and exclude the tidal salt-water, constructed a dam near the town, which has had the effect of allowing the channel below to become almost obliterated, and of rendering the Gounee, between the town and Hyderabad, navigable by boats only during the rainy season, through the vast deposits of alluvial matter brought down the river being prevented from passing the artificial obstruction. Thus the largest estuary of the Indus has been nearly blocked up, and the adjacent country, formerly very fertile, reduced to the utmost sterility.

ALIPORE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, 4 m. S.E. Fort William or Calcutta. It has a dry and healthy site, which has induced several Europeans to make it their residence, and contains a large jail.

ALISCH (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 36 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Here, in 1661, Prince John Kemeny was defeated and slain by Michael Apaffi, who, in alliance with the Turks, was contending for the principality. Pop. 1140.

ALISEDA (LA), a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 13 m. from Caceres, on a slope of the Sierra-del-Algibo, in a rugged and mountainous district. It is regularly built in level streets. The trade is in bricks, tiles, and charcoal. Pop. 1764.

ALLAHABAD [add.], a city, Hindoostan, at confluence of Ganges and Jumna, 630 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta. It is an important station on the East Indian railway, which here crosses the Jumna. In the great mutiny the town suffered much from the violence of the rebels; and the European residents, with a detachment of faithful Sikhs, were besieged by them in the fort, until relieved. Pop. in 1871, 105,926.

ALLEE MOHUN, or RAJPOOR ALI, dist. and tn. India, Malwa, with an area of 708 sq. m., and pop. about 70,000. By an arrangement with the Dhar state, to which it was subject, Allee Mohun became tributary to the British government in 1821. The rajah, who is a Hindoo, resides at Rajpoor.

ALLENDE (SAN MIGUEL), a tn. Mexico, state and 50 m. E.S.E. Guanajuato, on the Rio-de-la Laxa, near the frontiers of Queretaro. It has a parish church, a Franciscan

monastery, and a superior school. The inhabitants manufacture arms and articles in leather, and also rear great numbers of cattle. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

ALLENTOWN, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Lehigh, on the river of this name, 18 m. above its junction with the Delaware, and on a railway which connects it on one hand with the anthracite coal-field of the Lehigh, and on the other with Philadelphia and New York. Its pop., mostly of German descent, is about 8000, and the chief trade is in coal and iron. For smelting the latter several large blast furnaces are in operation. Allentown is said to contain the first Lutheran church that was built in America.

ALLISONIA, a vil. U. States, Tennessee, on the Elk, and the railway from Nashville to Chattanooga, being nearly equidistant from both these places. It possesses the finest water-power in the state, and employs it partly in driving a very large cotton factory.

ALLIYAR-KA-TANDA, a tn. India, Scinde, dist. and 24 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad. It has some manufactures, chiefly of cotton, plain and dyed, and a good bazaar. Its position at the intersection of two great routes, the one from Hyderabad towards the E., and the other from Cutch to Upper Scinde and the Punjab, gives it great advantages for trade. Pop. 5000.

ALMA, a river, Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, formed by several streams from Mounts Chatir dagh and Babugan; flows W.N.W., and falls into the S. part of Kalamita Bay, about 18 m. N. Sevastopol. It is a rapid but insignificant stream, which has acquired celebrity from a battle which now bears its name, and was fought September 20, 1854, when the Russians, though advantageously posted, with a most formidable artillery, on the heights which line its l. bank, were driven from their position at the point of the bayonet by the Anglo-French army, and forced to a precipitate retreat.

ALMAS (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. N.W. Klausenburg, with 1610 inhabitants, and the ruins of a castle which figured in the wars of the sixteenth century. There is a remarkable cavern in the vicinity.

ALMENARA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the side of a lofty hill crowned with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a strong and high wall, flanked with towers at the salient angles, and has substantial houses, straight, wide, and clean streets; and two good squares, a massive and beautiful parish church, faced with blue marble. It is near the railway from Castellon to Valencia. Pop. 1270.

ALMENDRAL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 17 m. Badajos, on three hills which are spurs from others of greater elevation. It consists of houses, or rather huts, for a labouring population. One of its two churches is a splendid edifice, of three naves, richly adorned both externally and internally. Pop. 1670.

ALMONACID DE ZORITA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 22 m. Guadalajara, on the side of the Sierra de Buendia. It has two fine mansions belonging to the Counts of San Rafael and Saceda, and a suppressed Jesuit college, whose buildings are still entire, and constitute one of the chief ornaments of the place, its church being still used for worship. Pop. 1265.

ALMUDEVAR, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 7 m. from Huesca, 24 m. by rail N.E. Saragossa, on an extensive plain, with commodious and paved streets. It is a station on the Barcelona and Saragossa railway. The remains of an ancient strong castle crown a height in the vicinity. Pop. (agricultural) 1998.

ALTAFULLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Tarragona, on the slope of a hill near the sea-shore. It consists of very indifferent streets and houses; in the vicinity is an ancient castle of massive structure in tolerable preservation. Pop. 1119.

ALTAMAHA, a river, U. States, which, formed by the Oconee and Ogeechee in the S.E. of Georgia, flows S.E. through sandy plains and pine barrens, and after a course of 140 m. falls into the Atlantic, 12 m. below Darien. It is navigable through its whole course for vessels of 50 tons.

ALTANGAN, plateau, Russian Trans-Baikal territory. It is traversed from W. to E. by the Urulungul, a tributary of the Argun, attains in its culminating point, the mountain pass of Soktui, a height of about 3200 ft., and is well wooded, except towards its S. frontier, where it becomes almost sterile, and may be considered as forming the N.E. extremity of the Gobi desert. On each side of it, to the W. and E., are several salt lakes, of which the Torei-nor is the largest in the former direction, and the Ubuduk, Tsagan-nor, and Hara-nor in the latter.

ALTATA, a seaport, Mexico, prov. Sinaloa, Gulf of California, at mouth of river, and 28 m. below Culiacan; lat. 25° 3′ N.; lon. 108° 10′ W. It has a considerable trade in Lima or Nicaragua wood, which grows all along the mountains of the Sierra, from San Blas up to Sonora.

ALTGEBIRG, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 8 m. N. Neusohl, 120 m. N. Pesth, with 2184 inhabitants, and valuable mines of argentiferous copper.

ALTHÜTTEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 25 m. S.S.W. Prague, with a machine factory, tin and iron works; and blast furnaces supplied with iron ore from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

ALTIN-KOOL, a lake, Russian empire, W. Siberia, gov. and 450 m. S. by E. Tomsk, among the Altai mountains. It is a long and narrow expanse, stretching about 70 m. from N. to S., with a breadth of not more than 8 m., and lies in an enormous chasm surrounded by lofty mountains, some of them presenting nearly perpendicular precipices 2000 ft. high. On the W. and S. sides of the lake some of the mountain peaks exceed 10,500 ft. in height, and penetrate far above the line of vegetation into the region of perpetual snow. The depth of water is said to have been found in one spot 2000 ft.; in others still deeper there are no soundings. The surrounding rocks are composed chiefly of slate and granite, and many plants and flowers grow out of their crevices with almost tropical luxuriance. The lake is navigated by the Kalmucks, in canoes hollowed out of trunks of trees.

ALTON, a city and river port, U. States, Illinois, l. bank Mississippi river, 21 m. above St. Louis, and 3 m. above mouth of the Missouri. It is well and spaciously built, and has large quarries of fine limestone, and abundant coal and timber in its vicinity. It is the central point of several lines of railway diverging from it in every direction. Pop. 4000.

ALTOONA, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Central railway, 244 W.N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 3000, the greater part of whom are employed in the extensive engine houses and machine factories belonging to the railway company.

ALTSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and within a mile of Hradisch, with 1800 inhabitants, and a church. Between it and Hradisch stand the remains of Willebrad, which was once the capital of an independent kingdom, and was the cradle of Christianity in Moravia.

ALTSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 36 m. N.W. Olmütz, cap dist. of same name, on the Graupa, near the foot of the Spieglitz Schneeberg, with 1500 inhabitants; an ancient parish church, a paper mill; manufactures of linen and leather, and four yearly markets.

ALUKNUNDA. *See* ALAKNANDA *in Gazetteer.*

ALWUR, or ULWAR, or MACHERY, a state, India, in the N.E. of Rajpootana, situated between lat. 27° 4′ and 28° 13′ N.; lon. 76° 7′ and 77° 14′ E., and bounded N. by the British dist. Goorgaon, and the native state Kot Quasin, E. Goorgaon and Bhurtpore, S. Jeypoor, and W. Jeypoor and Jhajhur; length N. to S. about 80 m., and breath about 65 m.; area, 3573 sq. m. The surface is generally elevated and rugged, one or more of the summits rising to a height of 2000 ft. above the sea. The general level, however, is at least 1000 ft. lower, and the far greater part of the drainage is carried into a valley watered by the Saubie Nullah, which flows N.N.E and joins the Jumna. Though much of the territory is of an arid description, water is generally found on the plains by digging a little beneath the surface, and the means of irrigation being thus provided, the soil, though sandy, is highly productive. The inhabitants, known by the name of Mewattics, have long borne a bad name, but the influence of British rule, and the dread of punishment, are said to have had considerable effect in taming their predatory and turbulent disposition. Estimated pop. 280,000.

ALWUR, or ULWAR, cap. of above state, stands at the base of a rocky range of quartz and slate, 80 m. S.S.W.

Delhi. It is a place of no great size, surrounded by a mud wall, of which the gates only are flanked by bastions, and it is very poorly built. The only edifices worth notice are the rajah's palace, which is of a cubical form, and has its wall pierced with numerous small windows, and decorated with rude and glaring paintings; a pavilion of white marble, built by the late Rao Rajah, near a very deep tank which he had executed, and displaying no small degree of taste; and several Hindoo temples, in a style imitated from Mahometan structures. A fort, crowning the lofty mountain which overhangs the town, is highly ornamented, and serves the rajah both as a summer palace and as an asylum in times of danger.

AMAPALA, or AMALAPA, a seaport, Central America, Honduras, on the E. side of Tiger Island, in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is beautifully and advantageously situated on the mountain slope of the island, but very indifferently built. Its port, the best in that part of the Pacific, completely sheltered, and with ample depth of water, has made it the most important staple place of Honduras on the W. coast, and given it commercial relations with foreign places. Pop. not more than 1000.

AMARAKANTAK, a famous Hindoo shrine, dist. Ramghur, territory Saugor and Nerbudda, 120 m. S.E. Jubbulpore, on a mountain estimated at 3500 ft. above the sea. It is situated in a wild and almost pathless jungle, and though visited by large numbers of pilgrims, has never been thoroughly explored. The temple is said to be 40 ft. in height, and to contain a great number of images of Bhavani, or Parbati, the consort of Siva, who is worshipped here with great fervour. The rivers Nerbudda and Soane are said to rise in its vicinity.

AMARANTE, a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 7 m. from Orense. The church is ancient, but not otherwise remarkable, and the two schools are endowed. Pop. 1660, many of them muleteers.

AMAZOC, a tn. Mexico, state and about 12 m. S.S.E. Puebla, at a point where two important roads meet It stands in a fertile district, and is a large and well-built place, with two fine churches, and manufactures of spurs and horse-bits, which are of excellent quality, and in general use throughout the country.

AMBA SAHALIAN, a vil. Chinese Tartary, Manchooria, r. bank Amoor, above the junction of the Zeya. It consists of a number of scattered houses, badly built of wood, rushes, and clay, but each provided with a garden with clusters of trees, among which are birches, elms, maples, acacias, and the *pyrus spectabilis*. The fields are sown with varieties of millet and Indian corn.

AMBACA, a tn. W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, cap. dist. of same name, 140 m. E. by S. Loanda, about lat. 9° S., 15° 30′ E. It is beautifully situated on an eminence in a plain surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and was once a place of importance, though it is now insignificant. The district, which has a pop. of upwards of 40,000, has a finely diversified surface, is wonderfully fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle, and all kinds of agricultural produce, at a cheap rate. About 12 m. to the N. of Ambaca, the Jesuits had a missionary station called Cabenda. They are still spoken of with veneration, and seem to deserve it, since the fruit of their labours is still apparent in the great number of persons within the district who can both read and write. Few of them can have been taught directly by the missionaries, and the account given is, that ever since their expulsion, the natives have continued to teach each other.

AMBALAPULLY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, situated between the Malabar coast and an extensive tract of cultivated ground, 37 m. S. by E. Cochin. Its chief attraction is its temple, a small, but neat and costly edifice, crowning an earthen mound, and having its inner apartment covered with plates of copper, and surmounted by three gilt spiral ornaments. Near it is another inclosure, containing numerous apartments for the Brahmins. Its annual festival draws great numbers of devotees from the surrounding country.

AMBALEMA, a tn. S. America, New Granada, l. bank Magdalena, in a romantic district, 60 m. W.N.W. Santa Fe de Bogota. Tobacco of the finest quality is cultivated to a great extent in its vicinity, and forms the chief source of its prosperity.

AMBAS, or AMBOISES [add.], bay, W. Africa, Gulf of Guinea, at foot of Camaroons mountains, which abut abruptly on it. It is a well sheltered harbour, open to the sea breeze, and capable of receiving the largest vessels, and of being made a most complete naval station. The land rises from the almost perpendicular cliffs which form the landward side, and attains an elevation of 5000 ft. within 5 m. of the shore. The E. and innermost recess, named Morton Cove, is completely landlocked towards the weather, and at the head of it is Victoria, the missionary station, on a broken uneven ledge, formed by alluvium from the mountains, and extending 1 or 2 m. in breadth. Opposite the mission-house are some scattered rocks, forming a natural breakwater, and easily convertible into a pier. Several small streams of pure water flow into and near Morton Cove, and the heights are covered with noble timber; stone and coralline in abundance furnish ample materials for building. It is the only point on the W. coast of Africa, N. of Cape Colony, where a European settlement could be established above the fever level, which is presumed to be 4000 ft. above the sea. The advantages its position offers are, besides its qualifications as a harbour, the rapid ascent to a temperate climate free from fever, a small and peaceable native population, a central position for all the trading ports on this coast, and a much needed sanitarium. The European could transact his business at the port during the day, and retire to the pure air of the high land at night. For these reasons it is said to be well adapted for colonization, and peculiarly so for a convict establishment, and to be likely to become the Singapore of W. Africa. In 1837, Billeh, chief of Bimbia, who claimed Ambas Bay and Island, is said to have conceded the best part of the country to Colonel Nicholls, for the British government, and in 1844 slavery was abolished by a treaty made with the king and his chiefs for a consideration. Victoria was settled in 1858 by missionaries and converts from Fernando Po, when Spain resumed its right to that island, and refused toleration to those not of the R. Catholic faith; the site, a coast length of 12 m. being purchased from the native chiefs for £2000.

AMBATO, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. cant. same name, l. bank the Ambata, on a sandy arid plain, about 80 m. S. by W. Quito. It has straight and well-paved streets, good houses, substantially built, some of them of two stories, with gardens attached, and contains a parish church and several convents. Its manufactures of leather and leathern articles are in high repute, and form a considerable article of trade. Pop. 10,000.

AMBOOR, a tn. India, presid. and 120 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot, near the E. hills of the Barramahal. It was once defended by a strong fort, crowning an adjoining height, and is a neat, well-built, stirring place, inhabited chiefly by active, enterprising Lubbay traders, who purchase the produce of the surrounding country, both above and below the Ghauts, and transport it to Madras. The staple articles of trade are castor oil, which is largely manufactured within the town, ghee, tobacco, and indigo.

AMBROGIO, SAN, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Verona, with 3155 inhabitants, a new church, with a beautiful tower, and excellent quarries of red and white marble.

AMBUIM, or OMBE, a territory, W. Africa, Benguela, between lat. 10° 40′ and 11° 30′ S., and lon. 14° and 15° E.; bounded N. by Quisama and Libolo, E. Kibala, S. Selles, and W. Sumbe; area about 3000 sq. m. It is divided into three distinct parts, each of them under a separate and independent chief. The surface is to some extent covered by the Hama mountains, but has several broad and fertile valleys, and is watered by three considerable streams—the Longa in the N., the Cuvo in the centre, and the Sumbe in the S. The principal agricultural products are manioc, maize, beans, gourds, and potatoes, and the trade is in ivory, wax, gum copal, and orchel. The inhabitants are charged with cannibalism. Pop. about 75,000.

AMEE, a river India, rising in dist. Goruckpore, lat. 27° 8′ N.; lon. 82° 38′ E., and flowing S.E. with a slow stream, and joined by the Burar or Budh, till about 70 m. from its source it expands into a lake. From this lake a branch stream flows round, and rejoins it, forming a triangular island, on which stands the town of Maguhar, near which the Amee is crossed by the road from Goruckpore to Lucknow. Con-

running a S.E. course, it flows into the Rapti a few miles below Gorruckpore, receiving throughout numerous small streams in this level alluvial district.

AMERICAN, a river, U. States, California, formed in the N. central part of the state by the junction of two forks—North Fork, rising at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W.S.W. direction for 100 m.; and South Fork, issuing from Boupland Lake, El Dorado co., and flowing between that co. and Sacramento, W.S.W. and W. to its confluence with North Fork. These streams pass through the principal gold-mining districts, and the main river runs with a S.W. course into Sacramento river near the city of that name.

AMES, a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 40 m. S.W. Coruña, with a modern church, a primary school, and several mills. Pop. 4604.

AMESBURY, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, 40 m. N. Boston. It lies along the N. bank of the Merrimac, and contains 3585 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are employed in the manufacture of leather and leathern articles, carriages, flannel, and satinet. The American poet, J. G. Whittier, was born here.

AMEZQUETA, a tn. Spain, Basque provinces, prov. Guipuzcoa, l. bank Oria, at the foot of Mount Aralar, 32 m. N.N.W. Pampeluna, about 200 m. N.N.E. Madrid. The copper mines, which once employed a great number of persons, are no longer worked. Pop. 1480.

AMHERST, an isl. British America, the largest of the Magdalen islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the S.W. extremity of the group, and is connected with Grindstone island, situated to the N., by a double line of sandbars, inclosing an extensive lagoon 5 or 6 m. long, and 1 to 3 m. wide. The hills of the interior rise to the height of 550 ft. Towards the S.E. a remarkable conical hill, called the Demoiselle, and composed of trap of a dark red colour, has a height of 280 ft. Amherst harbour, situated about 1 m. S.E. of this hill, and formed by a peninsula in the S.W. corner of Pleasant bay, besides having the advantage of an excellent roadstead outside, is the easiest of access and egress in the Magdalen islands. The depth over its bar, however, is only 7 ft. at low, and from 9 to 10 ft. at high water.

AMITE, a river, U. States, Mississippi and Louisiana, rises in the S.W. of the former, and flows through Amite co. into the latter with a S. course, and then E. into Lake Maurepas. Small steamboats navigate it for 60 m.

AMJERAH [add.], a petty rajpoot state and tn. India, Malwa, between lat. 22° 16′ and 22° 47′ N., lon. 74° 40′ and 75° 15′ E., and bounded N.E., E., and S.E. by Dhar, S. Dhar and dist. Baug, S.W. Allee, Rajpoor, and N.W. Jabooah; length N.E. to S.W. about 42 m.; breadth S.E. to N.W. about 33 m.; area 584 sq. m.; estimated pop. 57,232. It forms five talooks or small districts. The principal crop is opium, which is very extensively cultivated; the other staple crops are Indian corn, cotton, grain, sugar cane, jowary (*Holcus sorghum*), and bajra (*Holcus spicatus*).—— The TOWN, cap. of above state, 60 m. S.W. Oojein, stands in an extensive valley, open toward the N., but inclosed on all other sides by low hills, and is nearly 1900 ft. above the sea. It possesses good bazaars, which are fully supplied, and a fine tank, which furnishes abundance of water when the small stream which passes the town becomes dry. Number of houses, 500.

AMMONOOSUCK, two rivers, U. States, New Hampshire. The one, *Ammonoosuck, Lower*, rising near Mount Washington, in co. Coos, traverses a course of 110 m. and joins the Connecticut; the other, *Ammonoosuck, Upper*, also rises in co. Coos, and joins the Connecticut after a course of about 75 m.

AMOSKEAG, a vil. U. States, New Hampshire, at the falls of the Merrimac, close to Manchester, with which it is incorporated. It possesses several large cotton factories, in which above 4000 hands are employed.

AMOY [add.] This is the most accessible of all the ports in China open to foreign trade, for ships of large burden, either entering or departing. So easy is the navigation, according to the charts of the Royal Hydrographic department, that no pilot is necessary, so that it is optional for a shipmaster to employ native boatmen for that purpose. Perhaps it was from this facility of access that Amoy became the first Chinese port to trade with foreigners, who are stated in the records of the country to have visited its harbour before the eighth century. In 1730 English and Portuguese ships frequented this emporium of the province of Fokien, or Fuc-kien, as it is pronounced by the inhabitants. According to an estimate made in 1860, the island of Amoy is 40 m. in circuit, having numerous fisher's hamlets scattered over it, containing an aggregate population of 115,000; while that of the city and suburbs was upwards of 210,000. The foreign residents are not more than 120, few of whom reside in the city, as the islet of Koolangsoo, less than 3 m. in circumference, and 700 yards wide, is more pleasantly and healthily situated, and has residences erected on the hill and along the shore; with docks 300 ft. long.

Since the formal opening of the port in 1844, and the establishment of British and other foreign consulates, the trade of Amoy gradually increased to 1860, with a considerable export of Ankoi, Oolung, and other black teas, chiefly in foreign vessels, and sugar, alum, rice, tobacco, and iron-ware; the imports comprising the usual descriptions of cotton manufactures and opium. A branch of the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs was established at this port under the regulations of the Treaty of Tientsin, ratified in 1860, from which correct returns of legitimate trade are obtained; but there is a good deal of contraband traffic carried on in native junks. According to the returns furnished in that year, the British trade was as follows:—Shipping inwards, 83,463 tons; value of imports, £1,153,705; exports, £795,956. The shipping inwards for 1873 amounted to 156,420 tons, value of cargoes £1,479,778; shipping outwards 158,339 tons, value of exports £721,415. The foreign vessels that entered had an aggregate burden of 94,488 tons, value of cargoes £751,870; the foreign shipping outwards 96,063 tons, the cargoes being valued at £637,603. The total value of the imports was therefore £2,231,648; of the exports, £1,359,018. Vessels bearing the German flag had the greatest share of the trade next to the British, the total burden of such vessels that entered being 35,992 tons, while those that cleared outwards had a burden of 36,972 tons. The American shipping entered was 24,923 tons, and cleared the same. Of the exports to Great Britain tea forms almost the sole item.—(*Custom Returns; Chinese Commercial Guide.*)

After the suppression of the Taiping rebellion in the northern provinces, by the capture of Nanking, the suicide of Hung Sin Isiuen, and the decapitation of the Chung Wang, a number of the rebels escaped to the province of Fokien, under the leadership of a chief calling himself the Szzo-Wang. Here they settled down within some 50 miles of Amoy about the close of 1854, and, by the judicious proclamations of regard for private property on the part of their chief, maintained a strong position in the surrounding country, with a view to the capture of Amoy, as an excellent seaport for supplies of munitions of war. The British consul visited this chief, who stated to him that the rights of all foreign residents would be respected; and in April, 1865, this remnant of the formidable Taiping armies was located near Amoy, with no prospect of being dislodged by foreign troops. The effect of this was to paralyze legitimate foreign trade; while there was a contraband traffic in arms and ammunition, chiefly from Shanghai, against which the governor of Hong-kong issued a proclamation.

AMPATA, or OMPTA, a tn. Bengal, dist. Hoogly, on river Damooda, 22 m. W. Calcutta. Large vessels ascend to it, and as it is the principal depôt for the coal brought down in boats from Burdwan and Bancoora, it is a place of importance.

AMPUERO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Santander, 200 m. N. Madrid, on a mountain slope. It consists of houses built of stone, and covered with tiles, and has two churches, one of them a large structure of striking appearance, with rich internal decorations. Pop. 1301.

AMRAWUTTY, or AMARAVUTTY, a river, India, presid. Madras, which rises among the Annamullay or Daily mountains, near the S.W. frontiers of Coimbatoor, flows circuitously N.E., and after a course of about 140 m. joins the Caovery on its r. bank, a little below Caroor.

AMREELI, or UMRELIE, a tn. India, Guicowar, peninsula Kattywar, on the Thobee, a tributary of the Setrunjee, which has its mouth on the W. shore of the gulf of Cambay, 130 m. S.W. Ahmedabad. It has a rather striking appear-

ance when approached, being surrounded by a strong wall, with large round towers, and consists of about 2000 houses, among which is the residence of the provincial governor. It appears prosperous, and is said to have greatly improved since the general protection of the British government was extended to the tributary vassals of the peninsula.

AMSCHELBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Tabor, 28 m. S. by E. Prague. It contains 3718 inhabitants, and has manufactures of alcohol and leather, a brewery, an oil-press, and two mills.

AMURNATH, Cashmere, a natural cave in a rock of gypsum, in the Himalayan mountains, N.E. Cashmere. It is regarded by the Hindoos as the residence of their god Siva, and is therefore much frequented. Its dimensions are said to be 100 yards in width, 30 in height, and 500 in depth. Vast numbers of doves inhabit it, and are regarded with much superstition.

AMUSCO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 13 m. (by rail) N. Palencia, on a beautiful plain. It is a station on the Alar del Rey and Venta de Banos portion of the railway from Madrid to Santander. The houses are only of one story, and the streets, though wide, are ill paved and dirty. The chief buildings are a very large church, with a lofty tower, a court-house, and hospital. The manufacture of horse-cloths is important. Pop. 1743.

AMWAS [anc. *Emmaus*], a vil. Palestine, between Yalo and the road leading to Jerusalem from the W. It stands on a declivity looking westward over the great plain sloping to the Mediterranean, and though a poor place, gives proof of its former importance in a fountain and the ruins of an ancient church, a fine structure of large hewn stones.

ANAA, or CHAIN ISLAND, an isl. S. Pacific, Feejee group, lat. 17° 14′ S.; lon. 145° 23′ W. It is 12 m. long, by 7½ m. broad, and contains about 5000 inhabitants, who are very dark, inclining to the Papuan type, and were once notorious cannibals, but have been professed Christians for the last twenty years. The island was first discovered by Captain Cook on 8th April, 1769.—(*Official Rep. on Cent. Polynesia.*)

ANANDPOOR, a tn. India, in the hill state Kuhloor, on the tongue of land formed by a remarkable bend of the Sutlej, about 130 m. E. by S. Lahore. It stands at the base of the peak of Nina Devi, which rises about 3000 ft. above it, and more than 4000 ft. above the sea, and has a somewhat imposing, though rather sombre aspect; it contains several large brick buildings, with flat roofs and windowless walls.

ANANIEV, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, cap. circle of same name, with 4977 inhabitants, and two churches.

ANCHIALO, a tn. Turkey in Europe, W. shore Black Sea, in the S.E. of Bulgaria, with a harbour, which is much frequented by coasters, and carries on a considerable trade in wine and fish, chiefly mackerel. Pop. 4000.

ANCONA [add.], city and port, Italy, on Adriatic, 132 m. N.E. Rome, has increased in trade and vitality since the consolidation of the kingdom. Shops and houses of a higher class have replaced old ones, and building has gone on in every quarter. Railway communication is completed or in progress with Rome, Pescara, Foggia, &c. The growth of cotton, to which the soil and climate are well adapted, has been attempted in the neighbourhood, but with no great energy or success. The harbour has been materially improved by dredging and by the construction of a quay for the use of large vessels, and a line of steamers runs between this port and Alexandria. The total imports in 1872 amounted to £963,812. British vessels bringing cargoes valued at £365,956, Italian cargoes valued at £301,732, and Austrian cargoes valued at £245,180. The exports (£456,175 in all) were differently distributed; British vessels carried only £74,653, Italian £213,180, Austrian £148,237.

ANCUD, or SAN CARLOS, a seaport tn. Chili, on a creek or gulf of same name N. side isl. Chiloe, of which it is the cap.; lat. 41° 52′ S.; lon. 73° 55′ W. It occupies two heights and an intervening valley, and consists of houses generally of wood, small and with little appearance of comfort. The plaza, or public square, situated on a flat at the summit of the S. height, and commanding an extensive view, contains the best buildings, public and private. Among the former are the cathedral, the residence of the intendente, and the public offices. The harbour, though completely secure when once entered, is rendered somewhat difficult of access by shoals and other obstacles. About ½ a mile [illegible]

ANDACOLLO, a tn. Chili, prov. and 50 m. N.E. Coquimbo, in a wild mountain district about 2500 ft. above sea-level. It is the seat of an important mining industry, and derives considerable advantage from the number of pilgrims who annually resort to it on account of an image of the Virgin which has the reputation of working miracles. Pop. 1555.

ANDAHUAYLAS, a city, Peru, cap. prov. same name, dep. Ayacucho; lat. 13° 44′ S.; lon. 73° 40′ W. It takes its name from a cordillera belonging to the mountain knot of Cuzco, the most considerable in the Andes, and has a pop. estimated at 19,184. To the prov. 31 vils. belong.

ANDALA, a tn. W. Africa, Benguela, territory Galangue, about lat. 13° 35′ S.; lon. 17° 40′ E. The inhabitants, estimated at 2500, have numerous herds of fine cattle, obtained chiefly by plunder in the lands of the south.

ANDORRA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 50 m. Teruel, on the side of a hill, with commodious houses, generally of two stories, spacious paved and clean streets, two squares, and two fine fountains. The trade is in corn, wine, silk, wool, honey, and wax. Pop. 1600.

ANDRÄ (SR.), a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, on the Lavant, 27 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, with a beautiful cathedral and 1200 inhabitants.

ANDRES (SAN), a tn. Bolivia, prov. and 70 m. N.W. Oruro, with a large church surmounted by a dome. Immediately adjoining is an extensive building, which occupies three sides of a square, and serves alike for townhouse and hotel.

ANDRICHAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, cap. dist. of same name, in a beautiful district, 30 m. S.W. Cracow, with 2677 inhabitants, a fine baronial castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a walk-mill, and important weekly markets.

ANDROS [add.], an isl. West Indies, one of the largest of the Bahamas, situated not far from the E. entrance of the gulf of Florida, and forming the W. side of what is called the Tongue of the Ocean. It is 90 m. long from N.N.W. to S.S.E., and varies in breadth from 40 m. near its centre to 20 m. in the S. and only 10 m. at its N. extremity. On the E. it is skirted by a narrow ridge from 70 to 100 ft. high, but is generally low and swampy, especially on the W. shore, which is composed of a slimy mud like pipe-clay, and so little above sea-level that in N.W. gales it is overflowed to a considerable distance inland. It is well wooded, but little cultivated; its few inhabitants, who have their chief settlement at Red Bay, near its N.W. end, employing themselves in collecting sponge, which is found in large quantities, and in shipping the wood which is floated down from the lagoons in the interior.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a river, U. States, which, issuing from Lake Umbagog, in co. Coos, New Hampshire, flows first E. then S. into Maine, and joins the Kennebec about 18 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic, after a course of about 150 m. The tide ascends about 35 m. above the point of junction.

ANDUJERD, a vil. Persia, prov. and 40 m. E. Kerman, about lat. 29° 47′ N.; lon. 57° E. It is defended by a castle, situated at some distance from it on a lofty hill, and was a flourishing place till the extortions of the governor reduced the inhabitants to poverty. It has groves of palm, orange, and lemon trees, and the finest henna of Persia is grown in its vicinity.—(*Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.* vol. XXV. p. 36.)

ANDULO, a territory, W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 9° 40′ and 11° 10′ S.; lon. 16° 50′ and 17° 40′ E.; bounded N. by Malemba, a dependency of Bailundo; E. Massongho or Kissendi; S. Bihé; and W. Bailundo. Area about 2400 sq. m.; pop. 40,000. In physical features it strongly resembles Massongho, which bounds it on the E., consisting of gently undulating plains alternating with dense forests and grassy prairies. Its chief river is the Kalu, which, descending from the Bulum Bulu steppe, flows N. to the Kulatu, a principal affluent of the Coanza. The inhabitants, who are peaceable and industrious, cultivate the soil, and carry on a considerable trade, chiefly in wax, and to a less extent, in ivory. The prince, though nominally absolute as to his internal administration, is tributary to Bailundo.

ANGRY KYOUNG, a long narrow isl. Hunter's Bay, Arracan, lat. 20° N., lon. 93° 10′ E. It is about 20 m. long, 2 m. broad, rugged, and uninhabited.

ANGIAMA, a tn. W. Africa, dist. Oru, l. bank Kwara, about 30 m. above its mouth. It is the largest place belonging to the Waree tribe, and has a melancholy interest attached to it as the place where the traveller Lander was mortally wounded. It is much frequented by the Benin palm-oil traders.

ANGOSTA, or ANGOXA [add.], a tn. and territory, E. Africa, Mozambique. The TOWN, 12 m. above the mouth of a river of same name, lat. 16° S., lon. 39° 45′ E., consists of a number of small houses, partly of wood and partly of stone, and thatched with palm leaves. The inhabitants, about 1000, mostly Arabs, carry on a considerable trade with Zanzibar, Melinda, and Mombas. The principal articles are oil of sesame, much used as a substitute for olive-oil, ivory, ebony, gum copal, coir and ground nuts, cocoa-nut oil, and orchil.——The TERRITORY, governed by an independent prince, has a sea-board of 90 m. between the mouth of the Antonio on the N. and that of the Quizans, or Mome, on the S. coast, and extends a considerable distance inland, chiefly along the banks of the river Angoxa, which is said to have its source in a large lake, and to be navigable for 180 m.

ANGUIANO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Logroño, 132 m. N.N.E. Madrid, at the foot of a mountain called Cameros Altos, and crowned by the ruins of an old monastery. It is traversed by the Nayerilla, is indifferently built, and has a copious and beautiful fountain. The trade is in wool and grain. Pop. 1020.

ANHIM, a tn. Siam, on the E. shore of the N.W. arm of the gulf of Siam; lat. 13° 21′ N.; lon. 100° 55′ E. Its salubrity has made it famous as a watering place and sanatorium for Europeans and Americans suffering from the prevalent diseases of Bangkok. The first king of Siam and his court spend some time here every year, and houses have been built for their accommodation. Many of the inhabitants are employed in catching and curing fish for the market at Bangkok. Between Anhim and Bangpasoi there are extensive rice-fields.

ANINON, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 48 m. Saragossa, at the extremity of a small mountain. It consists generally of mud houses plastered over and placed in various squares and narrow unpaved streets, and has several fountains, manufactures of linen, and distilleries. Pop. 1700.

ANJENGO, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Travancore, on a narrow strip of land between the Malabar coast and an extensive lagoon or backwater, 92 m. S by W. Cochin, 390 m. S.W. Madras. It consists of a town, composed chiefly of two parallel rows of houses, and of an old fort, situated at its S.E. extremity. At the opposite extremity there is a R. Catholic church; most of the inhabitants, descendants of the Portuguese or native converts, professing that form of Christianity. They are generally poor, and live by fishing or manufacturing cordage of coir or cocoa nut fibre. There is no proper harbour, and ships visiting the place must anchor two miles off in an exposed roadstead. The E. India Company had long a factory here.

ANNABERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on a considerable eminence, 50 m. S.W. Vienna. It contains 1480 inhabitants, and has a church to which pilgrimages are made, ironworks, quarries of gypsum, and mines of coal and antimony.

ANNAMULLAY, a mountain-range, India, presid. Madras, in the S. and S.W. of dist. Coimbatoor. The mountains attain their greatest height toward the E., where they are said to be nearly as high as the Neilgherries, or about 6000 ft. above sea-level. They are covered with magnificent teak forests, which are systematically worked, on account of government, for the purpose of supplying the Bombay dockyard and the gun-carriage manufactories in Bombay and Madras. The timber is first conveyed in carts to the brow of the Ghauts, about 7 m. distant, and then let down by a slide. What is intended for Bombay is carted for 40 m. farther to Mungara, near Palghaut, on the Madras railway, and afterwards floated down the Ponany to the W. coast; what is intended for Madras is carted to Vangul, near Caroor, and floated to the E. coast by the Cauvery.

ANN ARBOR, a city, U. States, Michigan, cap. Washtenaw co., on Huron river and Michigan Central railroad, 40 m. W. Detroit. It is well-built in a pleasant and healthy situation, and has a flourishing university. The district is agricultural, and has an active trade. Pop. (1850) 4868.

ANOOPSHUHUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Boolundooshur, 70 m. E.S.E. Delhi, r. bank Ganges, the channel of which is here 1 m. wide, though not more than a fifth of this space is filled in the dry season. The town is both surrounded by a mud wall 20 to 30 ft. thick and defended by a large brick fort; and at the N. end is the large antique palace of the zemindar. The houses, either of mud or ill cemented brick, are poorly built. Pop. 8947.

ANOVER DE TAJO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 11 m. from Toledo, on a considerable eminence, with houses of regular construction, a parish church with a very ancient tower, and manufactures of earthenware, saltpetre, and fine plaster.

ANSO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 59 m. from Huesca, l. bank Veral, on a plain surrounded by mountains. It is tolerably built and excellently paved, and has manufactures of linens and woollen stuffs and a trade in wool. Pop. 1416.

ANTAL (SZENT), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Honth, 6 m. S.E. Schemnitz, with 1300 R. Catholic inhabitants, an imposing castle situated on an eminence, and a trade in wood, obtained from the large oak and pine forests of the district.

ANTANANARIVO. *See* TANANARIVO.

ANTHONY (St.), a tn. U. States, Minnesota, l. bank Mississippi, near the celebrated falls of same name, 8 m. N.N.W. St. Paul. It stands at the head of navigation of the river, contains 5013 inhabitants, and has a state college and a number of saw-mills and manufacturing establishments. St. Anthony city, which is a mere village, adjoins it on the S.; and Minneapolis, which in 1870 had a pop. of 13,066, is immediately opposite to it on the r. bank of the river.

ANTICOSTI [add.], an isl. British America, in the N.E. entrance of the St. Lawrence; has a length from W.N.W. to E.S.E. of 122 m., a breadth of 30 m., and a circuit of about 270 m. Its shores are everywhere bordered with rocks of secondary limestone, and do not furnish a single good harbour. This want of anchorage, coupled with the frequency of fogs, makes the navigation dangerous. On and near the coasts the limestone is covered with a thick and often impenetrable forest of dwarf spruce firs, which sometimes, in exposed situations, are only a few ft. high, and so twisted and matted that it would be possible to walk some distance on their tops. The surface of the island is nowhere higher than 700 ft. above the sea. The S. coast is generally low and shelving, with limestone reefs which dry at low water; the N. coast, for about 80 m. from its E. extremity, is bold and precipitous, presenting picturesque headlands and cliffs which have upwards of 400 ft. of perpendicular height. The rest of the N. coast is low, like the S. The interior of the island is little known, but is probably less sterile than the coasts, as white spruce large enough for the mast of a schooner of 60 tons, and a species of larch called juniper, of sufficient size to form a schooner's keel, have been seen upon it. Land birds are very scarce, and the quadrupeds are confined to four or five species—the black bear, fox, otter, marten, and a few mice. The climate being insular, seems not to be more severe in winter than that of Quebec; but the summer is cold, foggy, rainy, and stormy. Of its agricultural capabilities little is known, the only attempts at cultivation being at Gamache bay, South-west point, and Heath point, the latter being exposed places. Potatoes, pease, barley, and oats have been grown successfully; and at South-west point cattle have been kept in good condition.

Gamache or Ellis bay, about 8½ m. from W. end of light-house on the S. side, and Fox bay, 15 m. from Heath point lighthouse on the N. side, are the only harbours that are comparatively safe. They might be connected by a road, 120 m. long, over a regular and tolerably level surface, thus opening the whole interior of the island. Along the low lands of the S. coast is a continuous peat plain, extending upwards of 80 m., and 2 m. broad, with a thickness of peat from 3 to 10 ft.; and along this coast lies an immense quantity of timber, drifted from the rivers of the mainland.

From the water alone is it possible to obtain any profitable return for industry. The streams, which are numerous

though too small to admit boats, generally abound with trout, and are periodically visited by great numbers of salmon, which are taken by the two or three resident families and salted for the Quebec market. Seals frequent the limestone reefs, and cod are taken occasionally off several parts of the coast in small schooners, the crews of which often join the occupation of wreckers to that of fishermen. They come from the Magdalen islands and other parts of the gulf. Three lighthouses have been erected on Anticosti—one on Heath point, at its E. extremity, another on the S.W., and the third on the W. point. The first two are built of a beautiful encrinital limestone, quarried on the spot, and the other of stone faced with fire-brick. They are all visible at the distance of 15 m. The only resident inhabitants of the island are the people who have charge of the lighthouses and provision posts.

ANTIETAM, a creek, U. States, rises in S. part of Pennsylvania, and, flowing S. into Maryland, falls into the Potomac about 50 m. N.W. Washington. On Sept. 17, 1862, a great battle was fought upon it, near Sharpsburg, between the Confederate army under General Lee and the Federals under General M'Clellan, each army numbering about 100,000 men. The engagement lasted with great determination and fury from daylight till dark without any decisive result; but during the night the Confederates withdrew, and recrossed the Potomac. The losses were about 14,000 on each side.

ANTIGUA (La), a tn. Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Isles, on a spacious plain near its centre, consists of about 470 houses, and has linen and woollen manufactures. The chief products are wheat, barley, millet, barilla, cochineal, potatoes, and cotton. Pop. 1780.

ANTIPODES [add.], a group of isls. to the S.E. of New Zealand, near the boundary between the S. Pacific and the S. Polar or Antarctic Oceans. The name was formerly given to a single isl., which was supposed to be the land in the S. hemisphere which, in respect of latitude and longitude, corresponded most exactly with those of Greenwich in the N. hemisphere, and was believed to be situated in lat. 49° 40′ S., lon. 179° 42′ E.; in other words, differed from the true antipodes only by a deficiency of 1° 48′ 6″ in latitude, and of 0° 18′ in longitude. The locality was visited in 1816 by Captain Darley, and in 1859 by Captain Stevenson, who both found, not a single island, but a group. According to Captain Darley, the group consists of a principal island about 15 m. in circuit, surrounded by six or seven minor islands. Of the principal island, which he proposed to call Penantipodes, he made the lat. 49° 40′ S., and the lon. 178° 40′ E., thus leaving the latitude exactly as before, but increasing the deficiency of longitude; making it, not 0° 18′ as was formerly supposed, but 1° 20′. Captain Stevenson entirely agrees with him in regard to this increase of longitude, but counts only four islands in the group, which, according to him, lies nearly due N. and S., and extends over an area of 4½ sq. m. The islands seem to have a maximum height of about 600 ft., and are of a somewhat forbidding aspect.

ANTOLIN, two places, Spain, Asturias:—1, *Antolin* (*San*), a vil. and par. prov. and W. from Oviedo, on the Ibias, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Its monthly market for corn and farm-produce is important. Pop. 3600.—2, *Antolin de Villanueva* (*San*), a vil. and par. prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Oviedo, stands on an open plain on the Navia, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2500, many of them fishermen.

ANTON (St.), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the Jesnitz, 55 m. S.W. Vienna. It contains 1622 inhabitants, and has manufactures of nails and cast-iron pipes, an oil-press, several saw-mills, and a seam of lignite, which is worked to a considerable extent.

ANTONIO (San), a tn. Spain, isl. of Iviça, on a bay on the W. coast which forms a large but imperfectly sheltered harbour. It is defended by a strong tower, and has a large and substantial church of regular architecture, and some trade in farm-produce and charcoal. Pop. 3539.

ANTONIO (San), a tn. Central America, Honduras, lat. 14° 26′ N.; lon. 87° 20′ W.; curiously built on a steep mountain-ridge of same name, which terminates the magnificent valley of the Yeguare, on the road from Comayagua to Tegucigalpa. It has a handsome church, and in its immediate vicinity are silver mines, which are the oldest, and were at one time considered to be the richest, in the country. Pop. about 1200.

ANTREE, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, at the S. entrance of a rocky ravine, 18 m. S.E. Gwalior. It appears to have been once a handsome place, defended by a fort with four strong towers, but is now very much decayed. Salt is manufactured here by washing the saline earth in the vicinity.

ANTWERP [add.], the principal port of Belgium. It has in recent times made considerable advances both in general trade and in population. The steady increase in the number and tonnage of the vessels entering the port, as shown in the subjoined table, is a satisfactory evidence of the progress of trade:—

Vessels entered at Antwerp in 1871 and 1873.

	1871.		1873.	
Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Belgian	142	76,031	159	113,075
French	434	79,211	444	91,030
U. States	74	67,886	54	55,478
British	2514	1,032,242	2574	1,234,701
Danish	483	66,287	223	45,684
Swedish	109	63,415	117	50,503
Norwegian	441	127,250	418	139,046
German	645	154,225	410	132,273
Spanish	100	30,230	96	42,517
Italian	142	63,450	123	57,975
Other countries	238	61,547	193	64,408
Total	5142	1,821,744	4816	2,030,937

The chief imports are coffee, cotton, and wool, in all of which there has been a considerable increase in recent years; and besides these, coals, oil seeds, hides, sugar, tobacco, and wines figure for large amounts. The principal exports are coals, iron wrought and cast, glass manufactures, grain, and firearms.

Antwerp is one of the most important entrepôts for hides and wool from the river Plate. It has extensive refineries of colonial sugar, and manufactures of cigars, silk, and candles, and in addition several shipbuilding-yards, including one for iron-vessels. The pop. had increased in 1862 to 117,524.

ANUNG-HOY, an isl. China, in the entrance to Canton river, near the Boca Tegris. It has a peak which rises to the height of 1500 ft., immediately in front of which the principal fortifications for defending the strait are erected.

ANYISHI, a vil. W. Africa, dist. Kororofa, l. bank Benuwe, picturesquely situated at the top of a cliff; lat. 7° 48′ N.; lon. 9° 5′ E. Among the huts are many papaw trees and croton bushes; and immediately around, numerous cultivated patches of maize and Dawa corn. Anyishi, recently founded by a tribe driven from their former seat, Sundubé, is subject to Wukari.

ANZUOLA, a tn. Spain, Basque Provinces, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the high-road from Madrid to France, 20 m. Tolosa. It stands on a flat surrounded by mountains, and consists of four streets and two squares. It has two churches, one of which, of very ancient date, belonged to the Templars. The industrial establishments are tanneries and flour-mills, and a number of looms are employed in weaving a kind of cloth which is made of flax and goat's hair, and in large demand in the neighbouring districts. Pop. 1800.

AOM, a river, Siberia, Manchooria, which rises in the Khotski mountains, flows W., and joins the Usuri on its r. bank, after a course of 120 m., in lat. 47° 30′ N.; lon. 135° E.

APANECA, volcano and Indian vil. Central America, San Salvador. The vil., which is situated 40 m. W. San Salvador, at the N. foot of the extinct volcano, possesses little interest. But the volcano of Apaneca, which rises 5580 ft. above the sea, presents some remarkable features. Its crater, which is nearly three quarters of a mile in diameter and comparatively shallow, is partly occupied by a lake frequented by large numbers of ducks and other wild fowl, and partly covered with green pastures, on which herds of cattle are fed. The Indians, to whom these belong, have fixed their huts within the same locality, and thus converted what is usually a solitude into a beautiful landscape. The lake of the crater is, from its appearance, called the *Laguna verde*, and is nowhere above 12 ft. in depth; but there is a second crater, which partakes more of the form which craters usually exhibit—displaying much wilder features, and inclosing within its precipitous sides a lake, called Lagunita, which is in some parts so deep that no bottom has been found.

APARRI, a tn. Philippine isles, Luzon, prov. Cagayan, l. bank river of same name, at its mouth on the N. coast, lat. 18° 23′ 15″ N., lon. 121° 13′ E. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, who live in houses composed of frail materials. Some of the public buildings, however, are substantial; and the harbour-bay, the only one on the N. shore of the island, is not devoid of importance.

APATFALVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bekes-Csanad, in a fertile dist. on the Muros, 16 m. E.S.E. Szegedin, 143 m. S.E. Pesth. It contains 4079 inhabitants, who trade in all kinds of agricultural produce and a good wine.

APATFALVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, 20 m. W.S.W. Miskolcz, with 1300 inhabitants, a flour and a paper-mill, lime-kilns, and a stone-quarry. On the rocky hill of Belaberg, in the vicinity, there is a cavern, from which in autumn issues a vapour that takes fire when a light is applied to it. At the foot of the same hill are thermal springs.

APATHI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, about 7 m. S.S.W. Szegsard, with 1190 inhabitants; glass-works and stone-quarries.

APE HILL, or TAUKAU, Chinese empire, on the S.W. coast of the isl. of Formosa, lat. 22° 38′ 3″ N.; lon. 120° 16′ 30″ E., appears, on a N. and S. bearing, like a truncated cone sloping toward the land, and looks at a distance like an island. It rises to the height of 1110 ft., and though of a shape which indicates a volcanic origin, is one vast block of coral, with no traces whatever of igneous agency. As the coast is here very low, Ape Hill, from standing out prominently, and being often distinctly visible when everything else is shrouded in mist, furnishes a most useful landmark. A huge level block, which juts out about 300 yards from its S. side, and is separated from it by a deep chasm 50 fathoms wide, forms the little port of Ta-kau-kon.

APPLETON, or GRANDE CHUTE, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Outagamie, on the Neenah or Fox, 30 m. above its mouth in Green bay, and 4 m. from the point where it issues from Lake Winnebago. The rapids of Grande Chute, in its vicinity, making a descent of about 30 ft. in a mile and a half, furnish immense water-power, while, by means of dams and canals on the Fox and the Wisconsin, a continuous navigable communication has been established along the course between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Appleton, availing itself of these advantages, has risen in importance, and had in 1855 a pop. of 4471.

APPOMATOX, a river, N. America, U. States, Virginia, which rises in a mountainous district near the centre of the state, flows circuitously E.S.E.; joins the James at City Point. Flowing in a narrow deep channel, it is navigable by vessels of 100 tons to Petersburg, 20 m. above its mouth; and by means of a canal which avoids the falls at the latter place, may be navigated by boats carrying 4 or 5 tons for 80 m. further. It was the scene of many of the military operations of the civil war, especially during the siege of Petersburg and Richmond, in 1864–65.

ARABAT, or TONKA, an isthmus or tongue of land, Russia, off the E. of the Crimea, washed on its W. side by the Sivache or Putrid Sea, and its E. by the Sea of Azof. It is separated from the mainland on the N. by the Genitchi or Tonkoi Strait, and stretches continuously for about 70 m. between N.N.W. and S.S.E., to the town of Arabat. It consists of a low bank, with an average width of not more than 1 m., though it widens out towards the N. at two places, the more S. of which contains the fresh-water lake of Presnoe, and the more N. the salt-water lake of Genitchi. The shore of its E. side is nearly an unbroken line of sand, but that of its W. side, which is irregularly shaped, and very much serrated, is chiefly composed of vegetable earth. The depth of water on the E. side, about 1 m. off the shore, is from 14 ft. to 22 ft., with a bottom of sand and shells. A road has been carried along the whole line of the isthmus.

ARAKHOVA, a tn. Greece, nomarch Phthiotis and Phokis, near the W. frontiers of Attika and Bœotia, 70 m. N.W. Athens. It stands in a mountainous district, at the height of 3000 ft. above the sea, and has in its vicinity, at the foot of Mount Liakhura, a remarkable cavern, 330 ft. long by 200 broad, full of beautiful stalactites and stalagmites and capable of containing 3000 persons.

ARANAZ, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, dist. and 28 m. from Pampeluna, on a height surrounded by lofty mountains, with a parish church, primary school, townhouse and prison; manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal and timber. Pop. 1849.

ARANDA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Saragossa, 137 m. N.E. Madrid, on a height above a river of same name. It consists of two distinct portions, one crowning the height, and evidently of Moorish origin, and the other on the slope below, of comparatively modern date. The manufactures are confined to some ordinary linens; the trade, consisting of hardware, clothing, and foreign articles, is chiefly carried on at the large annual fair. Pop. 1360.

ARANGA, a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Coruña, on a height above the Mandeo, with 1500 inhabitants, mostly engaged in agriculture or in making charcoal.

ARANYOS (MEDGYES), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szathmar, 16 m. E. Szathmar Nemethi, with 2229 inhabitants, and an old castle.

ARAUCO, a tn. S. America, Chili, prov. and cap. dep. of same name, on the S. shore of Arauco bay, 35 m. S.S.W. Concepcion. It was once a place of importance, and figured much in the early history of S. America, but is now only a small square fort, or rather inclosure of earth, about 300 yards square, within which the white population find a refuge when attacked by the Indians. The bay, in the entrance of which lies the island of Santa Maria, is of large extent, having a breadth of 15 and a depth of 18 m. On its E. shore good steaming but quick-consuming coal is worked, and shipped to some extent at Lota, immediately N. of Colcura.

ARAWAN, a tn. Western Africa, cap. dist. Azawad, 115 m. N.N.W. Timbuctoo. It has a pop. not exceeding 1500, but is of great commercial importance, being a principal entrepôt for the gold-dust which is brought from the interior of the continent. Hence much of its general business is transacted by means of this precious metal, and the inconveniences of barter are avoided.

ARAYAT, a tn. Philippine Isles, Luzon, prov. and on both sides of river Pampanga. It occupies a beautiful and healthy site on the S. slope of a volcanic mountain of same name, from the summit of which a fine view is obtained of the town and shipping of Manilla. The spacious lake of Buracan, in the vicinity, abounds with fish. Pop. 7765.

ARBA, a tn. Algeria, prov. and 10 m. S. by E. Algiers, near the foot of Little Atlas. It was founded by the French in 1849, and has made great progress. Iron and copperas exist in the district. The Arab weekly market is important.

ARBE [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle Zara, on the isl. of same name, in the strait of Quarnero, and off the W. coast of Croatia. It stands on a height at the outlet of a valley, is surrounded with walls with two gates; consists partly of very ancient houses; was, under the Venetians, a bishop's see, and has still an ancient cathedral, a Benedictine and a Franciscan monastery, and a tolerable harbour. Large quantities of salt are made in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

ARBECA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. from Lerida, on the side of a hill crowned by a feudal castle, with walls and towers in good condition, having been restored. It is regularly built, and has flour and oil mills, and a large trade, chiefly in oil and corn. Pop. 1900.

ARBO, a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 22 m. from Pontevedra, on a plain sloping gently to the Minho; with several flour-mills, manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 3422.

ARBOS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Tarragona, on a height above r. bank Foix, commanding a view of the Mediterranean. It consists of regular houses on a somewhat uneven site, and has a magnificent parish church. The manufactures consist of linen, blond lace, and brandy; and there are two important annual fairs. This place was wantonly burned by the French in 1808.

ARCADIA, or KYPARISSIA, a tn. Greece, Morea, nomarch Messenia, on a steep slope of the mountains which border the gulf of Arcadia on the S. It has a Hellenist and a parish school, a justice of peace court, and a custom-house, and contains 3400 inhabitants.

ARCALLANA, a vil. and par. Spain, Asturias, prov.

and 25 m. N.W. Oviedo, in a mountainous district, not far from the bay of Biscay. It has manufactures of woollens, and fulling and other mills. Pop. 1496.

ARCHIBALD, a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on Lackawanna river, and Delaware and Hudson railway. Rich coal-mines exist in the vicinity, and the iron trade is carried on extensively. Pop. 1500.

ARDATOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.S.W. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, on the Lemet. It contains 5751 inhabitants, and has three churches. Within the circle, castings, chemicals, and woollens are extensively made, and beet-root for sugar is cultivated.

ARDEBAL, a dist. Persia, prov. and about 150 m. S.W. Kerman. It is situated to the S. of Kum, to the government of which it is at present attached, and contains seven villages, as well as a great many *mezrach* or detached cultivated lands. It yields a revenue of 20,000 *tomans* (£10,000), partly in money and partly in kind. The principal productions are barley and wheat, rice, cotton, sesame, palma Christi, inferior tobacco, a little good opium, and various fruits, particularly melons of superior quality.

ARDRAH, or ALLADA [add.], a tn. W. Africa, Dahomey, 22 m. N. Whydah, anciently cap. of kingdom of same name; became subject to Dahomey by conquest, by Agaja the king, in 1724. The town, then said to be 9 m. round, is now no more than a large village and market. Pop. 4000, or perhaps much less.

ARENAL (El), a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 25 m. from Avila, on a plain watered by a river of same name. It consists of good houses in very irregular and ill-paved streets, and has oil and flour mills, and a trade in fruit and vegetables. Pop. 1343.

ARENAS, Spain:—1. *Arenas del Rey*, or *de Alhama*, a vil. Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Granada, on a slope at the foot of a mountain. There is a thermal spring here, but the water is of bad quality. Pop. 1280.—2. *Arenas de San Juan*, a tn. New Castile, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad Real. It is regularly built, and has a very ancient church, said to have once belonged to the Templars. Pop. 770.—3. A tn. Old Castile, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Avila, picturesquely situated in a hollow surrounded by lofty hills. It is built in regular well paved streets. It has a very ancient church with a tower, and the manufactures are crockery, hats, copperware, paint, and linens. Pop. 1548.—4. *Arenas de Velez*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Malaga, surrounded on all sides by lofty heights. It is poorly built in winding unpaved streets, and has an oil-mill and two distilleries, and some trade in fruit. Pop. 1390.

ARENYS DE MUNT, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. (by rail) N.E. Barcelona, within a short distance of the sea, with well-built houses, spacious, well-paved, and clean streets, a large church with a tower and richly decorated altars, several fountains of excellent water; manufactures of casks and wooden ware, and a trade in wine of good quality. It is a principal station on the Barcelona and Gerona railway. Pop. 1233.

ARGANZA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 45 m. W. Leon, 200 m. N.W. Madrid, in a somewhat unhealthy valley, with a ruined palace, and linen and woollen manufactures. Pop. 1750.

ARGAUM, a vil. India, Nizam's dominions, near the N. frontier, 40 m. W.S.W. Ellichpoor, memorable for the victory gained in its vicinity on the 28th November, 1803, by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, over the combined Mahratta force.

ARGENTONA, a vil. Spain, prov. and 24 m. from Barcelona, in a pleasant valley, one stream of same name, within 2 m. of the sea. It consists of houses of a single story, and has a massive Gothic church with a lofty tower, and manufactures of cotton and blond lace, three spinning and five flour-mills. Pop. 1630.

ARISPE [add.], a tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, in a fertile valley on the Sonora river, at the foot of the Sierra Madre, 60 m. N.N.E. Ures; lat. 30° 30′ N.; lon. 109° 50′ W. It was once the cap. of the prov., and had a pop. bordering on 7000, but, in consequence of political changes, lost all its importance, and does not now contain above 1500 inhabitants. It is still, however, possessed of a church, which has not only a handsome exterior, but many rich internal decorations. Its altar is said to be covered with massive plates of embossed silver.

ARIZONA, a territory, U. States, formed from that part of the old territory of New Mexico lying W. of lat. 109° W., and bounded S. by Mexico, W. by Colorado river and California, and N. by Utah and Nevada. Area estimated at 113,916 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but many fertile and well-watered valleys lie between the ridges. The existence of gold-bearing districts has long been known; but in 1863 the great mineral wealth of the territory began to attract attention, and subsequent explorations have confirmed the belief of its vast richness in deposits of the precious metals, equal to any in the mining regions of the great plateau between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. 'The rich silver-mines of Nevada on the N., of Sonora on the S., which latter have been traced into and successfully worked in the S. part of the territory, recent discoveries in the valleys of the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona, all point to this territory as the grand centre of the immense mineral deposits of this region.' - (*U. S. Commission*.) The gold-fields are generally described as well supplied with timber, water, and grass. The capital is Tucson. The territory was organized, with the usual government administration, in February, 1863. White population in 1870, 9658.

ARIZCUN, a vil. Spain, prov. Navarre, on an eminence open to all winds, 23 m. Pampeluna. It is well built, and has a parish church, with a beautiful façade and very large porch, and the ancient palace of Ursua, of which many strange and terrible legends are current. Pop. 1253.

ARJISH, a tn. European Turkey, Walachia, circle and on river same name. It is the see of a bishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, and the most remarkable church and the finest monastery in Walachia. Pop. 2700.

ARKANSAS POST, a vil. U. States, Arkansas, cap. co. same name, l. bank Arkansas river, 50 m. from its junction with the Mississippi. It was founded by the French in 1685, and has several stores, and a landing for steamers. It was captured from the Confederates in December, 1862, by Gen. Grant, with the assistance of gunboats, and a large number of prisoners and quantities of military stores were taken at the same time.

ARLESEGA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Padua, on the railway to Milan, with a parish church and a Conturine villa.

ARMEGON, a vil. India, presid. Madras, on the coast, 66 m. N. Madras. A factory was established here in 1628, being one of the earliest settlements of the E. I. Company in the Carnatic.

ARMILLA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 2 m. Granada, on a plain l. bank Genil, with ill built earthen houses, forming a single street along the highroad from Granada; manufactures of linen, hemp, and flax. Pop. 1332.

ARNI, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on the isl. of Andro, with seven churches, and a pop. of 970.

ARNOYA:—1. (*San Salvador de*), a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. from Orense, on the Minho. The only remarkable edifice is a suppressed Benedictine priory. The houses are generally ill built, in narrow winding streets. The principal products are good red and white wine, maize, flax, &c.; the industrial establishments are a tannery and several flour-mills. Pop. 1860.—2. Small river, flowing into l. bank Minho, about 20 m. below Orense, after a westerly course of about 30 m.

ARNSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 23 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with 1200 inhabitants; manufactures of linen and hosiery, dyeworks, two mills, and a trade in glass.

ARNUERO, a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 10 m. from Santander, on a plain. Pop. 1930, many of whom find employment in other provinces as bell-hangers, gilders, and painters.

ARO, or ARO, a tn. Western Africa, nearly equidistant from the Kwarra on the W., the Old Calabar river on the E., and the shore of the Bight of Biafra on the S. It is described as being nearly thrice the size of Aboh, and extremely populous. The inhabitants are skilful artizans, and manufacture swords, spears, and metallic ornaments. It owes much of its celebrity to the shrine of Tshuku, to which pilgrimages are made from all the surrounding districts.

ARO, vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 35 m. S.W. Coruña, cap. dist. of same name, in a mountainous but healthy district watered by the Tambre. It has some trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 3410.

ARRAH, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, 25 m. W. Dinapore, and 433 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta. It is a station on the East Indian railway, and contains about 2775 houses and



FORTIFIED HOUSE AT ARRAH.—From a Sketch by Major Eyre.

a government school. It acquired some celebrity during the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, by the gallant defence made by a small body of European civilians against an overwhelming force of rebels. They retired to, and hurriedly fortified, the bungalow represented in our illustration, and were under a heavy fire of musketry and ordnance from 27th July to 1st August, at which latter date they were relieved, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, by Major Vincent Eyre.

ARRONIZ, a tn. Spain, Navarre, on the S. slope of Monte-Jurra, 23 m. S.W. Pampelma. It consists of three distinct portions, arranged in the form of a triangle; and has a parish church with a remarkable tower, four oil mills, and some export of oil, corn, and wine. Pop. 1130.

ARTA, a tn. Austrian empire, Venetia, prov. and 21 m. N. Udine, l. bank But, an affluent of the Tagliamento, with 2103 inhabitants, and two mineral springs; the one sulphurous, and the other chalybeate.

ARTENARA, a vil. Spanish dominions, Canary isles, island and prov. of Gran Canaria, near the centre, on the declivity of a hill. The parish church, a hermitage, and two houses are the only stone buildings. All the rest are mere caves or cellars, in which the natives live in a state of poverty and wretchedness. The vegetable products include grain, lentils, honey, figs, and other fruits, and a good deal of goat-milk cheese is made. The only manufactures are a few articles of thread and wool. Pop. 1074.

ARTES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. from Barcelona, on a height washed by several streams. It contains an ancient palace or castle of the former feudal lords of the place, which has been converted into a prison; and has manufactures of cotton and woollen cloth, a distillery, three flour-mills, and a very limited trade. Pop. 1279.

ARUI, a navigable river, India, Scinde, running from the Manchar Lake, which is formed by an expansion of the river Narra, into the Indus on the western side. During the rainy season the navigation by the Narra, the lake, and the Arui is preferred to that of the Indus, the current being more moderate. The junction with the Indus is in lat. 26° 24′ N. and lon. 67° 55′ E.

ARUN, a river, Nepaul, rises in Tibet, about lat. 28° 45′ N.; lon. 87° 30′ E., and flows through it for 200 m. to the Himalayas, between which it passes, receiving the waters from the northern face of the Snowy mountains, and then, with a further course of 110 m. through Nepaul, enters the Coosy, of which it is the principal tributary, in lat. 26° 58′; lon. 86° 57′.

ARURE, a vil. Spanish dominions, island of Gomera, one of the Canaries, in a pleasant and fertile valley at the foot of lofty mountains. It consists of 190 straggling houses, has a church, and raises tolerable crops of grain, vegetables, potatoes, silk, flax, &c. Pop. 905.

ASABA, a tn. Western Africa, dist. and about 40 m. above Aboh, r. bank Kwara, is finely situated on a rising ground about 100 ft. above the river, is surrounded with walls and palisades of tall trees, and consists of numerous huts wide apart, well constructed, and often white-washed or coloured. The inhabitants, though friendly, are wild, rude-looking, and much tatooed. Yams and other agricultural produce, as well as fowls, cattle, and sheep, are abundant.

ASAHAN, a native state and river on the N.E. side of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Archipelago.—The STATE consists chiefly of an extensive alluvial tract, which stretches along the coast, and is for the most part covered by a tangled and almost impenetrable forest. The cultivated crops are rice and pulse, and the principal exports are pulse, a red dyewood called *lakka*, bees'-wax, horses, and slaves. The inhabitants are Malays, who form the dominant class, and Batakas. The fish, with which both the sea and the rivers abound, forms their principal food. ——The RIVER, which rises in a mountain range and plateau called Tubala; flows E., and falls into the straits of Malacca in lat. 3° 1′ 30″ N.; lon. 99° 52′ E. It is about 1000 yards wide at its mouth, but in the course of 7 m. contracts to a third of this width. The depth of its channel nowhere exceeds two fathoms.

ASHENUMMA, a tn. Central Africa, cap. Tebu country, situated on a flat, at the foot of steep cliffs, about 380 m. S. by W. Murzouk; lat. 19° 8′ N.; lon. 13° 15′ E. It consists of about 120 cottages, built with rough stones, very low, and covered with the stems and leaves of the palm-tree. The inhabitants suffer much from depredation. Dried fish is their chief medium of commerce.

ASHKEZER, a vil. Persia, prov. and 12 m. W. Yezd, 175 m. E.S.E. Ispahan. It is a large place, with extensive walled gardens; but owing to its site among sandhills, the desert has gradually encroached so as almost to exclude field cultivation.

ASHLAND, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. same name, 85 miles N.N.E. Columbus, in a fine farming country, and connected by a branch line with the Cleveland and Columbus railway. There are manufactures of wool. Pop. 1500.

ASHTA, two places, India.—1. A tn. Malwa territory, and 50 m. S.W. Bhopal, r. bank Parbutty, which is here fordable. It contains about 500 houses, and possesses a fort and a large tank.—2. *Ashtee* or *Ashta*, a vil. presid. Bombay, dist. Sholapore, 112 m. E.S.E. Poonah. Here, in Feb. 1818, the Peishwa, Bajee Row, pursuing a hopeless flight from the British forces, was overtaken by General Smith, and in consequence compelled to sign a treaty which finally extinguished the Mahrattan empire.

ASHWANIPI, or HAMILTON RIVER. (*See* HAMILTON RIVER *in Supp.*)

ASHWANIPI (LAKE), British N. America, Labrador; lat. 52° 30′ N.; long. 65° W. It forms the head-water of the Ashwanipi river, and is sometimes frozen till the month of June.

ASPANG, two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 46 m. S. by W. Vienna. One of them, cap. circle of same name, has an old castle, a town-house, a wire factory, and oil, iron, and saw mills, with a pop. of 690. The other, with a pop. of 1530, has also numerous saw-mills and a very ancient parish church.

ASPINWALL, a seaport tn. New Granada, isthmus of Panama, on the island of Manzanilla, in Lemon or Navy bay, opposite Chagres, and near the Atlantic terminus of the Panama railway. It was founded in 1850 by the engineers and other officials and the workmen who arrived to commence the railway, and has gradually grown into a place of some importance; consisting of about 200 houses, and containing about 1000 permanent inhabitants.

ASSAM, the name proposed for a mountain chain, which, rising suddenly from the plains of E. Bengal, about 220 m. N.E. Calcutta, stretches E. in a broadening chaos of woody spurs and ridges, taking the successive names of the Garoos,

Kasias, Nagas, and other tribes, who inhabit it. In the vicinity of Munipoor it changes its direction to N.E., and after assuming the name of the Patkoi range, becomes linked with some outliers of the E. Himalaya. Still further E. it becomes known as the Langtang range, and sends down from the snows of its southern face the head-waters of the Irawadi. From its W. commencement it gradually increases in height, from 3000 and 4000 ft. among the Garoos, to 6000 ft. among the Kasias, and 8000 to 9000 to the N. of Munipoor. Abreast of Brahmakund it reaches 12,000 to 14,000 ft., and beyond rises far above the limit of perpetual snow.

ASSIENTOS, or Assientos de Ibarra, a tn. Mexico, state and 55 m. S.E. Zacatecas, on the N.E. side of an almost isolated mountain group, at the height of 7000 ft. above the sea. It is a tolerably large mining town, but shows by the number of large and decaying houses within it, that its prosperity belongs to the past rather than the present. Its famous mines of silver, copper, and lead are in a great measure abandoned. The only minerals now wrought to much advantage, are copper and silver, for which new mines have been opened.

ASSINIBOIA, the former name of a district in British North America, also known as the *Red River* or *Lord Selkirk's Settlement*, and now included in the province of Manitoba, in the dominion of Canada. The province is of a quadrilateral figure and extends southwards from Lake Winnipeg up both banks of the Red River, and westwards along those of the Assiniboine. Fort Garry or Winnipeg, situated at the confluence of these two rivers, and the head quarters of the British American fur trade, ranks as its capital. The settlement, generally fertile, and well adapted for agricultural purposes, has been provided with a tolerably complete ecclesiastical organization, in the shape of churches and schools. Here resides the Bishop of Rupert's Land, and the diocese has here a substantial and commodious cathedral. The R. Catholics, forming a considerable proportion of the population, have also an imposing cathedral in St. Boniface, and a spacious nunnery with schools attached. In 1856 the Presbyterians obtained the erection of a church. They have now several. There are three colleges, belonging to the Episcopalians, R. Catholics, and Presbyterians respectively. The greatest difficulty with which the settlers have to contend is the want of a proper outlet for their produce. Steamers ply on the Red River and railways have been projected, one of these being intended to connect the province with the U. States system. The population in 1871 was 11,953.

ASSINIBOINE [add.], a river, British America, which rises in lat. 51° 40′ N.; lon. 103° 20′ W., flows first S.S.E. for about 260 m., to the confluence of the Qu'appelle, then E.S.E. for about 240 m., and after a total course of about 500 m. parallel to the basins of the Great Lakes on the E. of the Riding and Duck mountains, joins or is joined by the Red river of the North, at Fort Garry, in lat. 49° 50′, and lon. 97°. At Lane's Port, 22 m. above Fort Garry, it is 120 ft. broad, with a mean sectional depth of 6 ft., and a current of 1½ m. per hour; near Praorie Portage, 67 m. above Fort Garry, its current is 2 m. per hour; at the confluence of the Little Souris, 140 m. above Fort Garry, it is 230 ft. broad, with a mean sectional depth of 8·6 ft., and a current of 1½ m. It thus appears that the river is larger when 140 m., than when only 22 m. from its mouth. Still higher up the same thing is observed, for at Fort Ellice, 240 m. from its mouth, its breadth is 135 ft., and its mean sectional depth 8 ft. This singular fact of a decrease instead of an increase of water in the course of the river, is brought out still more distinctly by another calculation, which shows that while the quantity of water hourly discharged at Fort Ellice is 9,979.200, and at the confluence of the Little Souris is 12,899,040 cubic ft., at Lane's Port, which is 218 m. below the former, and 118 m. below the latter, the hourly discharge is only 5,702.000. Evaporation is the only cause yet assigned for this extraordinary diminution of volume. The principal affluents of the Assiniboine are, on its l. bank, the Two creeks, Pine creek, Shell river, Birdstail river, and Rapid river, or Little Saskatchewan, and on its r. bank, the White Sand river, the Qu'appelle or Calling river, Beaver creek, and the Little Souris or Mouse river. The only impediment to its continuous navigation for many miles is a rapid of no very formidable character, as it is only in summer when the water is lowest that it becomes impracticable. The valley of the Assiniboine is so fertile and well adapted for cultivation, particularly on the l. bank of its lower course, that several promising settlements have already been made upon it, and form the nucleus of a new territory.

ASSI-YNSGHAD, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 23 m. E.S.E. Angora. It occupies a picturesque site in a mountainous district, and contains 250 houses, all occupied by Turks, whose chief employment is agriculture.

ASSOURI, a river, British N. America, which rises about lat. 49° N.; lon. 105° W., flows E. and joins the Assiniboine, formed by it and the Little Saskatchewan. The prairie, through which it has cut a deep channel, is covered in extraordinary profusion with boulders of granite, gneiss, limestone, &c., and in the strata exposed along its banks occur some thin beds of coal, not well defined, and graduating into shales.

ASSUMPTION, or Asuncion [add.], S. America, cap. Paraguay. Its streets are wide and traced at right angles; the houses, of brick and one story high, are generally spacious and well constructed. It possesses several fine buildings, among others the cathedral, and the churches of San Roque and the Incarnation, the government house, the barracks, the railway station, and a large market-place in the middle of the town. The port is convenient and safe, with a spacious quay, and is defended by several batteries. Pop. (in 1857), 48,000.—(Du Graty's *Paraguay.*)

ASSUNGE, a tn. W. Africa, Benguela, on a steep height near r. bank Sumbe, 98 m. N.E. Benguela. It stands in the midst of beautiful scenery; is the residence of an independent chief, and contains 3000 inhabitants, who cultivate the ground, and trade in wax and gum copal.

ASU, a tn. W. Africa, prov. Logon, tributary to Bornou, r. bank Shari or Ba, a tributary of Lake Chad. It was formerly walled, but the walls are ruinous, and the whole place exhibits signs of the decay common throughout the province. A considerable revenue is derived from the ferry, which is much frequented.

ASUA, Ascia or Usua, a river, E. Africa, supposed to rise from the Bahari Ngo lake, about lat. 2° N.; lon. 35° E., and uniting with the White Nile in lat. 3° 34′ N.

ASUDI, a tn. N. Africa, dist. Afr, situated not far from the foot of Mount Chereka, lat. 18° 24′ N.; lon. 8° 34′ E., was once a place of great importance, which is indicated by the extent of its ruins. It had at one time seven mosques and a population of 8000 to 10,000; but now possesses about 1000 ruinous houses, of which only 80 are inhabited. The market, however, is well supplied with provisions, and even ordinary merchandise.

ATACAMA (San Pedro de), a tn. S. America, Bolivia, cap. prov. same name, 7000 ft. above sea-level, on the Rio de Atacama, which about 5 m. below is lost in the sand. It is an extremely dirty place, with only a few buildings which deserve the name of houses, and a church in a dilapidated state. Almost all the inhabitants are employed as carriers.

ATAD (Great), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co Somoghy, on the Ringa, 23 m. S.W. Kaposvar, with 2081 inhabitants, a district court, Franciscan monastery, brewery; a trade in corn, and important annual markets.

ATAJO, one of a continuous chain of low islands, S. America, which skirt the l. bank of the Parana, immediately after the confluence of the Paraguay. The island is claimed by La Plata, but Paraguay has possession, and secures it by a military post.

ATAKI, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and near Khotin, with two churches, and a pop. of 6614.

ATHENS, a tn. U. States, Georgia, r. bank Oconee river, 92 m. W.N.W. Augusta, and 71 m. N. Milledgeville. The situation and climate are healthy, and the branch of the Charleston and Decatur railway, of which it is the terminus, has caused the town to increase rapidly, and before the civil war it was the market for an extensive cotton-growing district. It has five churches, a cotton factory, and several others in the vicinity, and a college.

ATKARSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circle of same name, on the Atkara. It has two churches, a circle school, and a charitable institute. Pop. 5779.

ATLANTA, a city, N. America, U. States, Georgia, co. De Kalb, at the junction of several lines of railway, 101 m.

N.W. Macon, 290 m. W. Charleston. It occupies a healthy and elevated position, and has grown rapidly from its commencement in 1845 into a place of considerable size and importance, the railways rendering it the centre of a large trade in cotton and grain, and connecting it with many principal ports and inland towns. In 1864, however, after being held by a Confederate army for some time, it was abandoned to the Federals, who expelled great numbers of the inhabitants, and subsequently evacuated it, leaving a great part of the town in ruins by fire. Previously it contained several churches and other public buildings. Gold, iron, and other minerals, are found in the surrounding country.

ATROWLEE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 20 m. E.N.E. Allyghur, in the Doab. It stands in a highly cultivated neighbourhood, abounding in fine mango groves, and is a large open place, with a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 12,722.

ATSAISKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Aksai, at its mouth in the Don. It is the chief ferry across this river on the road to the Caucasus, and has an important trade in corn, wood, and iron. Pop. 4342.

ATTANUGAR, a tn. India, Oude, dist. Salon, 65 m. S.S.E. Lucknow. The inhabitants, two thirds of whom are Mahometans, as well as those of the district generally, are of a warlike temperament, and used to furnish a large number of sepoy recruits. Pop. 6000.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, Bristol co., 31 m. S.S.E. Boston, on the river Mill. It has a bank, and extensive manufactures of cotton and other goods and is connected by a branch with the Providence and Worcester railway. Pop. 4200.

ATYCHAN, a mountain ridge, Russian Trans-Baikal territory, which stretches from S.E. to N.W., not far from l. bank Amoor, and becomes linked with the low hills of the Yablonoi chain. It is composed partly of masses of granite. In the valleys and terraces at the base of the ridge bushes and isolated trees occur, but its summits, consisting of a number of pyramidal peaks, are perfectly bare.

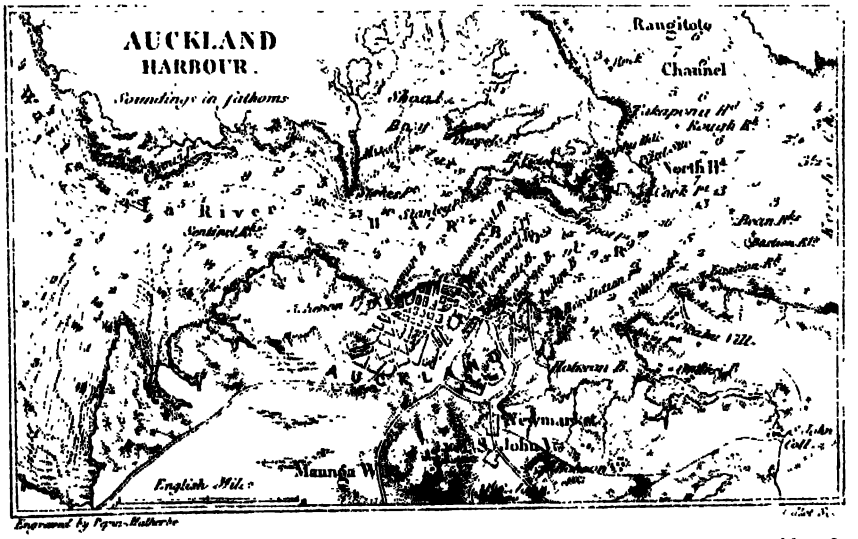
AUBURN [add.], a tn. U. States, New York, cap. Cayuga co., on the Albany and Buffalo railway, 174 m. W. of Albany. It is 2¼ m. N. by W. from Owasco Lake, the outlet of which runs through the town, and furnishes water power for manufactories of cotton, wool, carpets, iron, and paper, and various other mills. A railway has also been constructed from it to Ithaca, 40 m. southward. Pop. 10,500.

AUCKLAND, the most northerly of the eight provinces into which New Zealand has been divided, lies between lat. 34° 20′ and 39° S.; lon. 172° 30′ and 178° 40′ E., and consisting mainly of the peninsula which forms the N. part of the island of Eaheinomawe or New Ulster, is washed by the ocean on the W. N. and E., and bounded on the S. by provs. Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke; greatest length, N.W. to S.W., about 380 m.; greatest breadth, measured on the parallel of 38°, 200 m.; area, 26,562 sq. m., or 17,000,000 acres. The coast is of very irregular shape, and so deeply indented that it measures, when its windings are followed, about 900 m. The continuity of the coast is least broken on the W., where the only important openings form the harbours of Manukau and Kaipara; the E., on the contrary, presents a succession of large and deep bays, with numerous creeks opening from them, and penetrating far into the interior. Proceeding from the N., the most extensive of these bays are Doubtless Bay, the Bay of Islands, Hauraki Gulf, and the Bay of Plenty. The interior is covered by wooded mountain ranges of moderate elevation, with many intervening valleys of great fertility, well watered by numerous streams. Most of these are mere mountain torrents, running a short and rapid course before they reach the sea. The largest are the Waikato, which has its mouth on the W. coast; the Piako and the Thames, which both fall into the Firth of Thames, a S. arm of Hauraki Gulf; and the Wirinaka and Whakatane, which fall into the Bay of Plenty. Among the lakes are the Rotorua and the Taupo, the latter by far the largest which New Zealand possesses. The climate, owing to its N. position, is the warmest in the country, and brings to perfection some fruits which cannot be grown successfully in any other part of it. Among the most important productions are the *kauri*, the forests of which, situated chiefly on the W. coast, furnish the materials of an important spar and lumber trade, flax of superior quality, corn, fruit, gum, honey, oil, and wool. For administrative purposes the province is divided into five districts, of which Auckland is the capital. The white population in 1867 was 48,321.

The following table illustrates the condition of the province in 1861 and 1871:—

Year.	Population.			Value of Real Property.	Revenue.	No. of Public Schools.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1861	13,191	10,926	24,120	50,000	£97,682	55
1871	35,502	26,283	62,0[illegible]	—	—	—

AUCKLAND [add.], cap. of the above prov. and of New Zealand, is advantageously situated on the N. side of an isthmus between two seas, the one washing the E. and the other the W. coast, and each furnishing an excellent harbour; lat. 36° 51′ 30″ S.; lon. 175° 45′ E. Being situated on rugged ground much broken by hills, it has scarcely a level street, but is nevertheless well built, and contains a number of houses and shops which would not disgrace any European town. The principal buildings are the government-house, newly erected near the site of an older edifice, which was burned down; the courts of justice, the official residences, the



Episcopal church, situated at the top of a crescent, and neatly built of white stone in the early English style; the Scotch, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic churches, the last a handsome stone edifice, with a large floreated cross; the Wesleyan college, and various other schools belonging to the different religious denominations; the custom-house, the barracks, jail, &c. A line of wharves and jetties, and two or three streets of substantial shops and warehouses, some of wood,



GENERAL VIEW OF AUCKLAND.—Hochstetter's Neu-Seeland

but more of brick or stone, afford ample facilities for trade, and furnish proof of its great extent and increasing importance. The botanical gardens, and the little suburban bays sparkling with the white villas of wealthy merchants, afford many beautiful walks. The great drawback, however, is the total absence of trees, except such as the settlers themselves have planted. Auckland, though founded only in 1840, had in 1871 a pop. of 20,157.

The following statistics present a view of the progress of the port:—

	Immigrants	Vessels				Imports.	Exports.
		Entered.		Cleared			
		No.	Tons	No.	Tons	£	£
1860	2054	82	36,508	83	34,279	451,311	78 164
1861	1559	103	38,974	103	38,792	591,463	57,673
1867	1323	130	39,101	141	40,0-8	777,667	291,557

AUCKLAND BAY, E. side of Bay of Bengal, in Tenasserim provinces. The rocks and islands of the Mergui Archipelago encircle the entrance.

AUERSPERG, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, 12 m. S.S.E. Laibach. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Arupium*, is the cradle of the Auersperg family, and has a castle with a beautiful hall, a riding-school, and many antiquities. Pop. 1000.

AUGUSTA [add.]:—1 A city, U. States, cap. Maine, at the head of the sloop navigation of Kennebec river, and on the Portland and Bangor railway, 60 m. N.N.E. Portland. It is handsomely built, chiefly on r. bank of the river, which is crossed by a bridge, and upon rising ground, which gives it a commanding position. It contains a spacious park, an arsenal, and an hospital for the insane, besides several schools and manufactories. About half a mile above the city a dam has been constructed across the river to improve the navigation above it, and at the same time to provide water-power for manufacturing purposes. Steamboats ply above the dam between Waterville and Augusta. Pop. 9500.—2. A city, U. States, Georgia, cap. Richmond co., on the Savannah, 231 m. from its mouth, and on the S. Carolina and Georgia railways, of the latter of which it is the E. terminus. Originally it depended very much on the waggon trade, which was destroyed by the construction of the railway, and the place became very much depressed; but the upper country of Georgia becoming more densely settled, and the formation of the Augusta canal, 9 m. in length, bringing the waters of the Savannah to furnish water-power, the prosperity of Augusta has revived, and factories, machine-shops, and similar works have been established and successfully worked. The streets are wide, straight, and lighted with gas, and among the public buildings are the city-hall, a masonic hall, a medical college, 14 churches, an hospital, arsenal, 6 banks, and 4 or 5 newspaper offices. A line of steamboats runs to Savannah; and a bridge connects the city with Hamburgh in S. Carolina. Pop. 12,000.

AUMALE, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 55 m. S.E. Algiers, founded anew by the French in 1846, on the ruins of an Arab town of the name of *Sur Ghozlan*, and of the much more ancient Roman *Auzia*. It occupies an important military position, which makes it the key to the country of the Kabyles, and keeps open the communication between Algiers and Setif and the valleys of the Tell, with the salt-lakes of the Sahara. The possession of this spot by Abd-el-Kader is said to have assisted him materially in keeping the French so long at bay. Since its new foundation it has made considerable progress, and the inhabitants have breweries and lime-kilns, but are chiefly employed in the cultivation of the surrounding district, which is said to be fertile. Government has here a breeding stud. There is a weekly Arab market. Pop. 1516.

AUPA (GREAT and LITTLE), two nearly-contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Gitschin:—*Great* or *Gross-Aupa*, situated in a valley of same name; has a parish church, four mills, and a limestone quarry; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the forests or in spinning. In the mountains near it are mines of copper and arsenic. Pop. 2611.—*Little* or *Klein-Aupa*, situated on a small stream at the foot of the Black Koppe; has a church and a mill, and contains 1100 inhabitants.

AURAG, or ORAVE, a river, India, which rises on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, in lat. 21° 20′ N.; lon. 82° 43′ E.; flows E. for about 160 m., and joins the Tell Nuddee on its left bank, 17 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mahanuddy.

AURONZO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Belluno. It is the seat of a court of justice; and has in its vicinity mines of lead and calamine, and the great forest of St. Marco, which furnishes the best timber for the navy. Pop. 3475.

AURUNGABAD, the name of several places in India:—1. A tn. Nizam's Dominions (*see Gazetteer*).—2. A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 4 m. S.W. Muttra.—3. A tn. presid. Bengal, dist. Moorshedabad, 31 m. S.E. Rajmahal.—4. A tn. Oude, 34 m. E. Shajehanpoor. It obtained an unhappy celebrity during the sepoy mutiny, from its proximity to the scene of one of the horrible massacres perpetrated on defenceless Europeans.

AUSCHA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 9 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, an hospital, and manufactures of cloth, liqueurs, and chemicals. Excellent hops are grown in the district. Pop. 1600.

AUSSIG [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N. by W. Prague, at the confluence of the Bila with the Elbe, and on the Bohemian-Saxon railway, 321 m. (by rail) N.W. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs; is the seat of several important public offices, and has a deanery church, a high school, a townhouse, extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods; and a consider-

able trade in cotton goods, wine, which bears a high name, corn, fish, fruit, and wood. Both lignite and common coal are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 6956.

AUSTRALIA [add.] In no part of the world has geographical exploration made more rapid advance, within the last twenty years, than in the great island-continent of the southern hemisphere. Nor has discovery been anywhere more fruitful of consequences. The rapid progress of settlement, and increase of population in Australian lands, are among the most noteworthy conditions in the social and commercial records of the present century. Discovery has, in this case, been not merely the solution of a geographical problem, but the immediate precursor of civilized existence and colonial industry. The explorer has heralded the way for the squatter, and the dwelling-places of man have sprung into existence along the tracks which he has marked out in the bush. A vast portion of the *terra incognita* of a prior (and yet but recent) date, as shown upon our maps of Australia, is now crossed by the lines which indicate the rapid advance of such enterprise.

The first settlement of the white man upon the Australian shores dates hardly more than three-quarters of a century since. Five and twenty years elapsed after the foundation of Sydney (1788), before the colonists had succeeded in crossing the range of the Blue Mountains, by which their western horizon was limited. Bathurst, on the Upper Macquarie, within the fine plains that lie beyond the mountain-chain, was at once founded (1813), and interior discovery thenceforward continued to advance, though for a time by slow and gradual stages. The great rivers flowing inland, in a westwardly direction, early rewarded the persevering efforts made by the colonists of New South Wales to extend their knowledge of the Australian interior. Portions of the rivers Lachlan, Macquarie, Murrumbidgee, and Upper Murray (or Hume), were successively traced, between the years 1817 and 1824, by Oxley, Cunningham, Hovell, Hume, and others. Sturt, in 1829, first reached the stream of the Darling. All of these rivers, with others of less considerable extent, were subsequently ascertained to belong to the extensive basin of the Murray, the main channel of which was ultimately (1830) traced, by the last-named explorer, to its outlet in Encounter Bay, on the coast-line of the Southern Ocean. Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Mitchell, in succeeding years, 1831-6, visited the Karaula and other northern affluents of the Murray basin, followed the stream of the united Lachlan and Murrumbidgee to its junction with the Murray, and traced the Darling upward to the point to which its stream had been already pursued downward. A vast range of country, extending through more than ten degrees of latitude, thus became opened to the enterprise of the settlers of New South Wales. The portion lying south of the Murray, explored and partially surveyed by Mitchell, received the name of Australia Felix—an epithet justified by its abundant and well-watered pastures.

The foundation of Melbourne (1837), on the banks of the river Yarra, a short distance above its outlet into Port Phillip, and the occupation of the adjacent plains by the colonists of Tasmania and New South Wales, rapidly ensued. The Port Phillip district, however, remained until the gold discoveries of 1851 a pastoral region, and its population up to that date was only 77,000. It was in that year first constituted a distinct colony, under the name of Victoria.

The year 1836 had witnessed the establishment of a settlement, entirely distinct from the older colony, on the shores of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, the nucleus of the now flourishing colony of S. Australia. Already, seven years previously (1829), the banks of the Swan river had become the home of British settlers, and the name of W. Australia replaced that of New Holland, by which the western half of *Terra Australis* had, since the early days of Dutch discovery, been chiefly known. Queensland, hitherto the Moreton Bay district of New South Wales, was first made a distinct province in 1859.

The gold discoveries of 1851 exercised a vast influence over the growing prosperity of Australia, and the development of its resources. Up to that date the total number of the colonial populations, including Tasmania, fell short of 400,000, of whom the colonists of New South Wales, with the Port Phillip district, included above a quarter of a million. The population of New South Wales had, however, doubled itself within the preceding ten years, and the industrial resources of the province were already making rapid advance. S. Australia had at the same date 67,000 inhabitants; the Swan River settlement fewer than 10,000. Within five years of that period the Australian colonies jointly numbered more than 800,000 inhabitants; in 1861 their united population exceeded 1,100,000, Victoria alone having upwards of 500,000 inhabitants, and its capital, Melbourne, having grown from a provincial town, of hardly more than 20,000 people, into a stately metropolis, with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The population of Victoria, indeed, became more than quadrupled within the five years immediately ensuing on the gold discoveries.

Before the era of development above adverted to, the settlers on the eastern seaboard of Australia were comparatively isolated from the colonists on its southern and western shores. Such intercolonial intercourse as existed was maintained chiefly by sea; in the case of Western Australia, exclusively so. Vast tracts of impassable desert were believed to separate S. Australia from the province of New South Wales on the one hand, and the Swan River settlement on the other. Overland communication, even between Adelaide and Melbourne—the two most nearly adjacent of the provincial capitals—was not established until the period when the attractions of the gold-fields of Victoria began to draw thither, with irresistible influence, the unsettled population of neighbouring lands. As early as 1837–8, however, Mr. Eyre, whose name has subsequently become identified, in an eminent degree, with Australian discovery, had driven a numerous herd of cattle overland from Sydney to Adelaide, a period of eight months being occupied on the route, although the direct distance between those cities is less than 800 miles. Mr. Eyre repeated this exploit, with some deviation from his prior route, in the succeeding year, accomplishing the distance in less than three months; overland communication between the colonies of New South Wales and S. Australia, for the purposes of the squatter, was thenceforward definitely established. Subsequent efforts of Mr. Eyre were directed towards the accomplishment of a similar communication with the settlement of W. Australia, and the exploration of the unknown interior lying to the northward of Adelaide. The years 1839–41 were chiefly devoted to these objects. In 1840, while engaged in examining the country lying at the head of Spencer Gulf, Mr. Eyre discovered the southern arm of Lake Torrens. In the following year, leaving Adelaide under the auspices of the colonial government, he advanced nearly 400 m. along the shores of the lake, to which, however (owing in part, it appears probable, to the effects of *mirage*, and in some measure to the extraordinary seasonal changes which belong to the interior waters of Australia), he assigned proportions since proved to be vastly in excess of the reality. The enormous horse-shoe shaped Lake Torrens, which for many years after the date of Mr. Eyre's journey continued to figure upon our maps, has only recently given place to numerous detached basins, ascertained to occupy its supposed place. Mr. Eyre's most remarkable exploit, however, was the making (1841) an overland journey from Port Lincoln, on the western shore of Spencer Gulf, along the shore-line of the great Australian Bight, to King George Sound, a distance of more than 1000 miles. This journey, through a sterile tract of country, almost destitute of water, was accomplished under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, the only white companion of the explorer being murdered by the native attendants during its progress, and the last 600 m. being traversed with the companionship only of a single native boy! The account of the country passed through on this occasion was such as to deter others from repeating the attempt at opening inland communication between S. and W. Australia. Recently, however, the attention of the Swan River colonists has been turned in the same direction; there appear to be some reasons for regarding a portion of the hardships which Mr. Eyre underwent as incident only to the progress of a first explorer, and it has even been proposed to found a settlement in the neighbourhood of Cape Pasley and Point Malcolm, midway between King George Sound and the head of the great Australian Bight.

The wide range already covered by the explorations of Sir Thomas Mitchell within the territory of New South

Wales was yet farther extended in 1846, by a journey undertaken with the view of opening overland communication with the Gulf of Carpentaria. Starting from the banks of the Upper Darling, Mitchell surveyed the more northwardly affluents of its extensive basin: he thence followed a general northwardly course, through a broken and difficult country, as far as the parallel of 21° 30′ S., and afterwards turning westward, and crossing a dividing range of mountains, struck the channel of a river flowing to the N.N.W. Mitchell followed the course of this river (to which he gave the name of 'Victoria') for ten successive days, through a watered region of the most promising description, finally leaving it in lat. 24° 14′ S., lon. 144° 34′ E. The course of this stream led its discoverer to the sanguine conviction that its outlet would prove to be in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and Mr. Kennedy was despatched from Sydney in the following year, with the view of tracing the newly-found channel to its expected outlet. Shortly after reaching the furthest point attained by his predecessor, however, the course of the river was found to turn S.W., and afterwards almost due S., while its waters, divided among several channels, became almost lost in the arid plains to which it conducted. Kennedy ultimately found it necessary to abandon the stream in lat. 26°·13′ S., lon. 142° 20′ E., returning to Sydney by a more southwardly route. The direction of the latter portion of its channel pointed to the inference, since verified, that the 'Victoria' of Murray and Kennedy would be found continuous with the 'Cooper Creek' of Sturt's Central Australian expedition, and the name of Cooper River has since been substituted for the designation first conferred upon it. Kennedy's ultimate fate was disastrous; in the following year (1848) he took the charge of an expedition fitted out for the purpose of exploring the Cape York peninsula and the adjoining shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and perished in its course, at the hands of the natives.

Meanwhile, an overland journey between Moreton Bay and Port Essington, at that time the site of a settlement maintained by the imperial government, had been successfully made by Dr. Leichhardt, a German resident in New South Wales, a man who combined high scientific attainments with a rare amount of courage and enterprise. Moreton Bay was then the most northwardly point of settlement on the sea board of E. Australia, and it was from Jimba, the farthest inland station of Darling Downs (60 m. W. of Brisbane), that Leichhardt finally started on his perilous undertaking, in October, 1844. After a journey of fourteen months, in the course of which he traversed a vast extent of watered and fertile country — much of it admirably adapted for the purposes of the settler —Leichhardt finally reached Port Essington in December, 1845, and thence returned by water to Sydney, to the mingled surprise and delight of the residents in that city, by whom he had been given up as lost. In the course of this marvellous, and at the time unexampled journey, conducted solely by the aid of private resources, Leichhardt had passed over more than 2000 m. of entirely new country, much of it since occupied by the flocks and herds of the Queensland squatters.

The same enterprising explorer formed, in 1847, the plan of a still more extensive journey, in which he proposed to cross the entire breadth of the Australian continent, from east to west. Leichhardt's first essay towards the achievement of this gigantic enterprise was thwarted by untoward circumstances, and, after penetrating a short way to the N.W. of Sydney, he was compelled to return. He started again in the beginning of 1848, and never returned; his subsequent fate remaining involved in mystery. Traces of his direction were found by Mr. A. C. Gregory, who, in the course of a journey undertaken expressly for that purpose, in 1858, discovered a tree marked with the initials of the ill-fated explorer, together with other indications of Leichhardt's having encamped at the spot. This was about lat. 24° 35′ S., lon. 146° 6′ E., within the valley of Mitchell's 'Victoria' river.

While Leichhardt was engaged in extending knowledge of the Australian interior from the side of New South Wales, the colonists of S. Australia were anxiously awaiting the result of an enterprise directed towards the central regions of the continent, of which their metropolis formed the starting-point. This was the Central Australian expedition of Captain Sturt. In 1843, Captain Sturt had submitted to the home authorities the plan of an extensive exploration of the Australian interior, and arrangements for the conduct of the expedition were finally made with the provincial government of S. Australia. The expedition, which was upon a somewhat extensive scale, consisting in all of twenty persons (John Macdouall Stuart, whose name subsequently fills so distinguished a place in the records of Australian discovery, was amongst the number, being attached to the party in the capacity of draughtsman), left Adelaide in August, 1844, and, proceeding in the first instance to Moorundi, on the lower Murray, ascended that river to the junction of the Darling. Up to this point they were accompanied by Mr. Eyre. The channel of the Darling was then followed up to Williorara or Laidley Ponds (Menindie), in lat. 32° 26′ S., whence the party finally struck into the interior, through a hitherto untraversed region, following a general direction to the W. of N. They found themselves on the summit of a plateau, traversed by numerous rocky ridges, of moderate elevation, with a general N. and S. direction, beyond which, to the westward, extended vast and dreary plains, covered with forest and scrub. After some months passed amongst country of this description, the ranges were found to terminate a short way to the northward of the 29th parallel, and the immense level of the interior lay spread before the explorers. The heat was intense, the thermometer ranging from 108° to 118° in the shade during the afternoon, and on one occasion (January 21) standing in the bush at 132° in the shade, and 155° in the sun! The hot blasts of wind from the N.E. were felt like the scorching blaze of a large fire, and the whole surface of the country was rendered lifeless by the intense heat. Yet the nights were cold, and the men, besides the shelter of their greatcoats, were glad to creep close to their fires. Birds of prey, with parrots and pigeons, meanwhile migrated to the N.W., while pelicans, cormorants, and wild-fowl, were observed to come *from* that quarter.

Captain Sturt's depôt during this period was situated amongst the ranges, in lat. 29° 40′ S. Thence, after a lapse of more than six months without a drop of rain having fallen, he determined, in July, to divide the party, detaching a third of its number for the purpose of returning to Adelaide, while he himself made a further attempt to penetrate the dreary wilderness to the west and northward. The thermometer, which had reached 157° in February, fell in July to 24°. A second depôt was established, between 50 and 60 miles N.W. of the former, in lat. 29° 6′. The alternate sand ridges and flats which stretched to the westward were found to be terminated (at a distance of about 80 miles) by the sandy bed of an extensive lake—part of the Torrens basin of Eyre's map. This consisted chiefly of sand and salt, with patches of clay and gypsum, and, though for the most part dry, contained detached sheets of dark-blue salt water, with samphire bushes around. Farther progress in this direction was impracticable, and a return to the depôt was necessary. Thence, attended by four companions only, taking a light cart and two pack horses, with fifteen weeks' provisions, Capt. Sturt struck a N.N.W. course into the interior—leaving the depôt on August 14, and continuing to advance until September 9th, at which time he had reached a point in lat. 25° 4′ S., lon. 138° 15′ E. The ground passed over was in many parts of the most forbidding description—high and broken ridges of sand, of fiery-red colour, succeeding one another like waves of the sea. The sand hills only terminated in a vast stony plain, within which the horses left no track, and in which no object was visible on the horizon. A polygonum flat of two miles in breadth bounded this stony desert on the west, and arid plains, destitute alike of stones and of herbage, succeeded. At intervals, however, water was met with, and in its vicinity grassy and wooded tracts of country, the resort of numerous parrots, cockatoos, and other birds. Native habitations were also seen. The bed of Eyre Creek, coming direct from the N.N.W., was found full of grass, but sand-ridges closed it in upon either side, and the last fresh-water pond at the head of the creek limited the advance of the party. They pushed, indeed, a few miles farther northward, but in every direction the country was alike impracticable, and the drought was extreme. They reached the depôt again upon October 3. One further attempt was made to penetrate the

interior (on a bearing to the E. of the former course), and the discovery of Cooper Creek, with extensive permanent sheets of water, rewarded their arduous labours. Beyond this, to the northward, the sand-hills, and after them the stony desert, were again met with, and the same unbroken wilderness stretched around. The return to the depôt was attended by extreme suffering, the party being only saved from perishing by the timely discovery of a solitary water-hole. Cooper Creek, however, was found to contain abundance of grass and water, and was the abode of numerous natives, by whom Sturt and his companions were received with the greatest kindness. The depôt again reached, the farther and final task of bringing back the party in safety to the Darling involved considerable difficulty, the country being in a fearful state of drought, and the heat intensely painful. By the 20th December, 1845, the Darling was reached, and the ensuing 19th January witnessed the return of Sturt and his companions to Adelaide, after an absence of sixteen months.

The results of this expedition were unfavourable to the prospects of settlement within the Australian interior, and, combined with the prior experience of Eyre, tended to discourage the sanguine hopes which had been directed to that quarter. A hasty generalization, based upon imperfect and utterly insufficient materials, led to inferences which have since been found altogether fallacious. Because Sturt, in a season of unusual drought, had struck a track which proved to lead to an arid wilderness, it was assumed that the whole vast interior of Australia must be equally barren, and a million square miles of country were condemned, in the minds of speculative geographers, to irreclaimable sterility. Happily the enterprise of S. Australian colonists was daily taking a direction which involved practical disproof of these theories, and has ultimately led to their relinquishment. The increasing flocks and herds of the settlers involved the continual necessity of farther advance from Adelaide in every direction, and cattle-stations were gradually pushed forward into the tracts of country lying beyond the head of Spencer Gulf, both to the eastward and northward. In 1856–7, examination of the country inclosed within the supposed vast circuit of the Torrens basin, by Babbage, Goyder, and others, showed the existence of permanent waters near localities where Eyre had found nothing but an arid wilderness, and even in near proximity to the 'Mount Hopeless' of that traveller. Within the same and immediately succeeding years, the labours of Babbage, Warburton, Macdouall Stuart, and other explorers, were directed to the country lying west from Spencer Gulf towards Streaky Bay, on the southern coast line, and stretching northward from the gulf past the western side of Lake Torrens, towards the more distant interior. The ideal Lake Torrens of earlier Australian geography has been found to include a chain of lakes, distinct from one another, to which the names of Eyre, Gregory, Frome, and others, have been subsequently attached. Lake Gregory, formerly regarded as the eastern arm of the Torrens basin, receives a portion of the drainage of Cooper Creek, and with it of a large area of the more distant interior. Lake Torrens (which, even in the more restricted limits now ascertained to belong to it, extends upwards of 150 miles in the direction of N. and S.) has its drainage into the head of Spencer Gulf, though divided from it during the season of drought by an intervening isthmus. Lake Eyre, like Lake Gregory, represents a basin of interior drainage, and has permanent sheets of salt water, fed by the Neale and numerous smaller streams. Its basin, the surface of which is only 70 ft. above the sea, probably represents the most depressed portion of the interior yet known. The western limits of the Eyre basin, however, are marked by well-defined ranges of high ground, some points in which are probably from 1500 to 2000 feet above the sea.

Of these results, the most important are due to the enterprise of Macdouall Stuart, whose subsequent labours have placed him in the foremost rank of Australian explorers. The more energetic among the settlers of S. Australia had long cherished the idea of opening communication with the northern coast of the continent, by a direct route across the intervening interior, with the ultimate view of establishing commercial relations with India and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. Macdouall Stuart's exploratory journeys in 1858-59, joined to his previous experiences under the leadership of Captain Sturt, marked him out as the fit man to carry the bold project into execution, and the necessary means were supplied chiefly through the instrumentality of two public-spirited colonists, Messrs. Chambers and Finke. In March, 1860, Stuart started from Chambers Creek (on the S.W. angle of Lake Eyre), with the hope of reaching either the Victoria river of the N.W. coast, or of making the sea-shore at some point between that river and the Gulf of Carpentaria. His general course was a little to the W. of N. Alternate hills, plains, grassy flats, and intervening creeks were traversed, water being sometimes scarce, but the proportion of good land, on the whole, far exceeding that of an opposite description. In seven weeks from the time of starting he had reached the centre of the continent, and fixed the place of a conspicuous eminence of red sandstone, the 'Central Mount Stuart' of subsequent maps. His advance thence to the north-westward, in the direction of the Victoria, was prosecuted for 150 miles, but the absence of water compelled a return to Mount Stuart, and the resumption of a northwardly course. In this, however, after advancing to the lat. of 18° 45′ S., he was finally baffled, less by the difficulties and hardships attendant upon long continued drought, than by hostile encounter with large bodies of natives. Chambers Creek was again reached on September 3, six months only having been consumed in an enterprise which went farther towards proving the feasibility of crossing the Australian continent than anything that had previously been accomplished. A second and a third journey were, however, necessary before final success was realized.

Macdouall Stuart's second journey occupied part of the year 1861. Passing over his track of the previous year, he succeeded in reaching nearly to the parallel of 17° S., where he found the plains covered with a dense scrub, which put a barrier to farther progress, either in the direction of the Victoria or the Gulf of Carpentaria. The bed of Newcastle Water, however, in lat. 17° 36′ S., presented large permanent sheets of water, with well-grassed and wooded banks, adjacent alluvial soil, and evidences of a numerous native population. The limited means at the disposal of the party again necessitated return, and Adelaide was reached by the middle of September. Public attention, both in the colony and at home, was thoroughly aroused to the importance of the enterprise, yet incomplete, and only a few weeks elapsed before Stuart again started (Dec. 1861) on his third and finally successful journey, which involved a period of a few days more than a year. By the month of April, 1862, Newcastle Water was again reached; beyond, were well grassed plains, with a country dipping to the eastward. A northerly track was now pursued, until the party struck the banks of the Roper river, well known in connection with Leichhardt's and Gregory's explorations, and along the valley of which the former had travelled in 1845, on his journey to Port Essington. Stuart's farther course lay in the direction of N.W., about 60 m. to the W. of (and nearly parallel to) Leichhardt's track. The Mary river, an affluent of the Adelaide, which debouches into Van Diemen Gulf, was reached in the middle of July; the Adelaide itself soon followed, and at length (July 24), the sight of the sea rewarded the enterprise of Stuart and the delighted companions of his toils! The point reached lay a short way E. of the mouth of the Adelaide river, in Van Diemen Gulf. The return journey was one of much hardship and personal suffering to the leader of the expedition.

Macdouall Stuart's successful enterprise was the immediate precursor of a scheme of settlement on the N. coast of Australia, at the hands of the S. Australian colonists. The vast tract of country which extends northward from the 26th parallel (the prior northerly limit of S. Australia) to the Indian Ocean, between the meridians of 129° and 138° E. (and upon which the name of 'Alexandra Land' has been bestowed by its explorer), has been provisionally placed under the charge of the colonial government. Stuart's journeys seem to give assurance that this country may be safely traversed by the flocks of the settlers. It remains to demonstrate the successful occupation, for pastoral purposes, of a tract of country lying altogether within the torrid zone, and approaching within twelve degrees of the equator.

While Macdouall Stuart was seeking to carry out the designs of the colonists of S. Australia, the people of the adjoin-

ing province of Victoria had directed their regards to a similar result, and the waters of the Gulf of Carpentaria had been actually reached (February, 1861) by the members of an expedition fitted out at Melbourne during the preceding year. This was the ill-fated enterprise under the charge of Robert O'Hara Burke, which, though undertaken with a more than ordinary amount of prior organization, and abundantly provided with means of success—camels being for the first time employed upon this endeavour to penetrate the Australian interior—was ill-managed from the outset, and cost the lives of its leaders. The 'Burke and Wills' expedition, as it is called, left Melbourne in August, 1860. Menindie, on the lower Darling, was made its first depôt, and an advanced party, headed by Burke, reached Cooper Creek by the 11th November. On the 16th of the following month, Burke, accompanied by three Europeans — Wills, King, and Gray—and taking with him six camels, a horse, and three months' provisions, started for the Gulf of Carpentaria. The depôt at Cooper Creek was left in the charge of Mr. Brahé, with instructions to await the return of the leader of the expedition. Its remaining members, who, with the chief bulk of the stores, had been left behind at Menindie, were to advance to Cooper Creek by more gradual stages. Burke and his companions, in a rapid journey of two months, succeeded in reaching the tide-water of the Gulf of Carpentaria, near the mouth of the Flinders river—their track lying for the most part along the line of the 140th meridian. Although the sea was not actually visible, its immediate proximity was indicated by the saltness of the water in the channels of the intervening marshes, upon which wild geese, plover, and pelicans were enjoying themselves. A like period was consumed in the return journey to Cooper Creek, in the course of which one of the party, Gray, died. Burke, with his two surviving companions, Wills and King, regained the depôt at Cooper Creek on the evening of April 21, and found it deserted—a note left by Brahé conveying the information that the party under his charge had started upon the morning of that very day, upon their return to the Darling! A supply of provisions had, indeed, been left behind. The exhausted condition of Burke and his companions forbade any attempt at overtaking Brahé's party, and seemed to render equally hopeless the chance of their reaching Menindie (from which they were 400 m. distant) by any exertions of their own. After attempting in vain to reach the out-settlements of S. Australia, and prolonging for several weeks a wretched existence—almost their sole resource during the chief part of the time being the seeds of a plant called *nardoo*, the use of which they learned from the natives of Cooper Creek—Burke and Wills, their strength utterly exhausted, and hopeless of relief, lay down to die. King, the sole survivor, was preserved from utter starvation by the kindly aid of the natives, and was found living amongst them in the ensuing September, when a party of inquiry, despatched from Melbourne under the charge of Mr. Howitt, reached the creek. Thus fatally for its leaders terminated the expedition in which the Australian continent was first directly crossed, from sea to sea. The diaries kept by Wills convey information of the existence of much good country along the line of route taken by the explorers, and scarcely a day appears to have passed, either on the outward or the return course between Cooper Creek and Carpentaria, without a creek or other watercourse having been traversed. A considerable portion of the country between the tropic and the gulf was found to be well-watered and richly grassed.

The finding a practicable route from Victoria to the Gulf of Carpentaria was not the sole, nor even the most important fruit of the unfortunate 'Burke and Wills' expedition. While the fate of its leaders was still in suspense, the keen interest awakened on their behalf led to the fitting out of expeditions for their relief, on the part not merely of the people of Victoria, but also of the colonists of S. Australia and of Queensland. The services of M'Kinlay, Landsborough, and Walker were directed to this purpose—the first-named at the instance of the S. Australian settlers, the two latter on the part of the Queensland population. These expeditions, although failing in the primary purpose of carrying aid to Burke and his companions (whose fate was, indeed, already decided), achieved results of high importance to the cause of interior discovery. M'Kinlay, leaving the most distant out-station of S. Australia (in the vicinity of Eyre's 'Mount Hopeless') in September, 1861, advanced northward across the Torrens basin—once supposed to constitute an impassable barrier in that direction. A watered region, with numerous lakes, succeeded. Part of the 'stony desert' of Sturt was then traversed, and, crossing the track which had been pursued by Burke and Wills, a general northwardly course—through a partially flooded country, succeeded by vast grassy plains, with volcanic hills as their boundary—brought the party to the southern shore-line of the Gulf of Carpentaria, at the point where the river Leichhardt enters the sea. This was in May, 1862. Thence M'Kinlay, turning his steps eastward, pursued an overland route to Port Denison, in Queensland, reaching the out-stations of that colony early in the month of August.

Landsborough, whose experience as a practical bushman rendered his journey a remarkable instance of great results successfully accomplished with limited means, had the mouth of the Albert river as his starting-point, being conveyed thither from Moreton Bay by sea. He first sought to penetrate inland in a S.W. direction from the Gulf of Carpentaria, but after an advance of 200 m., without meeting any traces of Burke and his companions, returned to his depôt on the Albert. This was in January, 1862. Starting again, in the following month, he traversed the whole central interior of the Queensland province, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the banks of the Warrego river, and thence, by the Warrego valley and the Darling, reached Menindie, on the last named river. The country crossed on this occasion consisted, in the neighbourhood of the gulf, of thinly-wooded and well-grassed plains, bearing the marks, so common in Australia, of alternate drought and flood; basaltic ridges, leading to fine pastoral uplands, were afterwards found.

Walker, meanwhile, starting from Rockhampton, on the Fitzroy river, in September, 1861, had made his way overland to the Gulf of Carpentaria by a distinct route—first proceeding westward to the upper portion of Mitchell and Kennedy's 'Victoria' river, and thence striking north-westwardly to the mouth of the Albert, finding on the way, upon the banks of the Flinders, the tracks of Burke and his companions. Much of the country passed through by Walker's party was found of the most serviceable description for the purposes of the squatter.

The routes of Burke, M'Kinlay, Landsborough, and Walker, joined to those of Gregory, Leichhardt, and other explorers, intersect in numerous directions the vast N.E. interior of the Australian continent, as Macdonall Stuart's do its more central regions. The map alone can show with precision the immense field over which these explorations range, and their bearings relatively to one another. The practical enterprise of the Queensland settlers is rapidly filling up the gaps between them, in so far, especially, as the north and eastwardly divisions of that province are concerned. The cattle stations of the settlers are now found as far north as the parallels of 18° and 19°, above 1000 m. distant from Brisbane; and the course of similar enterprise has well-nigh extended to the Gulf of Carpentaria, if, indeed, its shores be not ere this already reached.

One highly important series of expeditions remains to be noticed—those, namely, which had W. and N. Australia for their field of operation, and with which the names of Augustus C. Gregory and his brother are intimately associated. The exploring labours of the Messrs. Gregory range over a lengthened period—from the year 1846 downward—the most important amongst them being those connected with the N. Australian expedition of 1855–56, under the charge of Augustus C. Gregory. In 1846, in the course of an exploring journey through the country lying N. and N E. of Swan river, the brothers Gregory discovered coal on the banks of the Arrowsmith river. Two years later, Augustus Gregory was intrusted with the command of 'the settlers' expedition,' the object of which was to find available tracts of land to the northward of the hitherto settled districts of W. Australia, and, if possible, to reach the Gascoyne river, which flows into Shark Bay. At the same date Mr. Roe, then surveyor-general of the colony, explored successfully a large area of the country lying S.E. of Perth, and connected his observations in the tract extending eastward from King George Sound with the discoveries made by Eyre in 1841. Austin, in 1854,

extended the limit of Gregory's observations in the interior to the northward of Perth, passing over country comparatively worthless for the ordinary purposes of the settler, though containing evidences of mineral wealth. The abundance of a poisonous plant, which affects horses fatally, within large areas of the interior in this direction, forms a noteworthy and unsatisfactory characteristic. The same plant was found by Gregory in parts of the more northern interior.

The 'North Australian expedition' of 1855–56 was a more important undertaking. Its main purpose was to ascertain the suitability of the N.W. coast for the purposes of permanent settlement. Hardly anything was then known of those portions of the mainland beyond the line of the coast surveys, the expedition of Grey and Lushington, in 1837, having penetrated but an insignificant distance inland, in the neighbourhood of Hanover Bay and Prince Regent river. The Victoria river, which enters the eastern arm of Cambridge Gulf, explored and ascended to some distance by Wickham and Stokes in 1839, seemed to offer a promising field of search; and it was thither that the N. Australian expedition (organized and finally equipped at Sydney in 1855) was directed, the party being conveyed to the mouth of the Victoria by sea. Mr. Gregory's first labours on this occasion were devoted to a careful examination of the lower Victoria, a depôt camp being established about 80 m. above the mouth of the river. Thence, with a few companions, the leader of the party sought to penetrate, in a S.W. direction, the unknown wilderness of the interior. Ascending the Victoria to its source, and crossing (at a height of about 1600 ft.) the dividing ground which separates the coast-drainage from the waters of the interior, he struck the course of Sturt Creek, flowing S.S.W., which he followed for nearly 300 m. to its termination in the dry bed of a salt lake (lat. 19° 10′ S.; lon. 127° 30′ E.) The aspect of the country was here of the most forbidding description—a boundless waste of sand ridges and low rocky hillocks, in which the surface waters became rapidly absorbed. Return to the depôt was determined on, and thence the exploring party started (June, 1856) in the direction of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Moreton Bay. The general course followed in this prolonged journey of more than 2000 m. lay in the reverse direction of Leichhardt's track in 1845—in many parts nearly parallel to it, though at a somewhat farther distance inland. The dividing ground between the rivers of the north-west coast and those flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria was found of very moderate elevation, nowhere exceeding 800 ft. The valley of the Roper was next crossed. Thence the party skirted the edge of the extensive table-land of N. Australia, crossing the various rivers which Leichhardt had found flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria, at points about 50 m. nearer their sources than in the case of the earlier traveller. Gregory remarks upon the great scarcity of animal life in the level plains lying E. of the Flinders river, which, as usual, showed marks of extensive inundation. The valley of the Gilbert was next ascended to its head, and the Carpentaria basin left behind, as the party crossed the basaltic ranges which divide its waters from those of the Burdekin valley. The Burdekin was descended to its point of junction with the Suttor, or Cape River of Leichhardt, and the route of that traveller connected with the explorations of Mitchell on the Belyando. Thence, crossing the Mackenzie and Comet rivers, the out-stations of the colonists were reached, and the party ultimately arrived at Brisbane before the end of 1856.

In 1858, Mr. F. T. Gregory, at the instance of the settlers of W. Australia, conducted a highly successful examination of the tract of country watered by the Murchison and Gascoyne rivers—the former flowing into Gantheaume Bay, the latter into Shark Bay; large tracts of available land being found within the valleys of the upper Gascoyne and its northerly affluent, the Lyons. Mount Augustus, a detached hill near the S. bank of the Lyons, 3480 ft. in height, afforded a view over a wide range of country, terminated to the eastward by bold ranges of trap and granite. The general aspect of the country explored on this occasion was indeed superior to that of W. Australia in general, and presented—especially towards the upper portion of the rivers—a more varied and hilly character. Three years later (1861), under the same leader, an expedition, equipped on a more extensive scale, was despatched from the mouth of Swan River to the N.W. coast, which was reached at Nickol Bay (lat. 20° 40′ S.), the starting-point of its labours in the N.W. interior. Mr. F. Gregory's labours upon this occasion included the discovery of the Fortescue, Hardey, and Ashburton rivers, flowing towards the W. coast, from the last-named of which he connected his observations with those made on his previous visit to the valley of the Lyons. The country in which these rivers have their origin was found to be the most elevated in W. Australia; Mount Samson (lat. 22° 38′ S.), which was ascended by our traveller, having an elevation of 1000 ft. above the valley of the Hardey, while Mount Bruce and the mountain-ranges to the eastward were assumed to reach not less than 4000 ft. above the sea. A large amount of fine pasture country was found adjoining the S. and E. base of the Hamersley Range, as the hilly tract on the S. border of the Fortescue valley was called. Making a second start from the shores of Nickol Bay—this time on an eastwardly course,—the travellers crossed in succession the valleys of the Sherlock, Yule, Strelley, Shaw, De Grey, and Oakover rivers, all flowing northward, and reached their extreme limit in extensive plains of drift-sand, lying E. of the last-named stream (between the parallels of 21° and 22° S. and the meridians of 121° and 122° E.) The country had gradually declined in elevation as this arid tract was approached, and it was necessary to fall back upon the watered districts. In the course of the return journey to Nickol Bay, the De Grey river was followed down to its outlet in the sea, which it enters through an extensive delta. Fresh water is here abundant, and there are large areas of well-grassed land, composed of alluvial deposit.

The two last-described journeys of Mr. F. Gregory go far towards completing the examination of the seaward division of W. Australia, from the S. coast-line of the continent northward to the mouth of the De Grey river. The remainder of the N.W. coast, between the De Grey river and the mouth of the Victoria (at which latter point the labours of Augustus Gregory commenced), is the only portion of the Australian seaboard which remains untraversed, in so far as inland exploration is concerned: a very limited portion only of the wide intervening area having been examined by Grey and Lushington, in the unsuccessful expedition of 1837.

In glancing, however briefly, at the course of Australian exploration within recent years, it is impossible not to be struck with the vast accessions made to our knowledge of the Australian interior, and with the eminently satisfactory nature of the results that have been obtained. In nearly every direction in which the continent has been traversed, watered and grassy plains have been found to occupy at frequent intervals—sometimes, indeed, over continuous areas of large extent—the space hitherto supposed to be an arid wilderness, and the general capability of the Australian interior for the purposes of pastoral settlement is placed beyond doubt. Exceptional cases no doubt occur—among the most noteworthy those marking the termination of Sturt's journey in 1845, and of Augustus Gregory's inland tract (within the north-western interior) in 1856. But Macdouall Stuart's routes lie midway *between* those points, and the supposed barren waste of which they were once held to constitute the external limits can have no real existence. That interior Australia has peculiar characteristics, distinguishing it in a striking degree from any other continent, is undoubtedly true—one of the most noteworthy being the great flatness of large areas of its surface, and the moderate elevation of even its highest ranges. The absence of large rivers, and the frequent decrease in the volume of its interior waters as they flow onward, until finally absorbed in the light and porous surface-soil, is a consequence of the above condition. It is only in the south-eastern division of the continent that the streams belonging to the basin of the Murray make any pretension to rival the rivers of other lands; and it is in the cordilleras of the eastern coast—the most continuous and the most elevated of the Australian mountain-chains, that their sources are to be found. Nowhere but in the south-eastern corner does snow lie for any lengthened period upon the summits of the Australian mountains; and the moderate elevations of the vastly greater portion of the interior, taken in conjunction with the parallels between which it is comprised, render temperatures below the freezing-point of rare occurrence. Terrace-lands of

moderate height, exhibiting sufficient relief to diversify not only the surface, but also the climate, and to mitigate the otherwise intense heats of the southern tropic, are however, as we have seen, met with in many and widely-distant portions of the northern interior, both towards the eastern and the north-western coasts; and the basaltic ranges which are of frequent occurrence in those directions are uniformly accompanied by conditions of fertility.

Another result, and one of high interest to the physical geographer, as well as to the settler, consists in the large additions made by recent travel to the prior list of native produce—vegetable and animal, as well as mineral—proper to Australia. If the indigenous flora and fauna of that continent bear no comparison with those of other lands in respect of utility to man, they are at any rate much less restricted than has hitherto been supposed. Even of food-plants, Australia is far from being entirely destitute—though, with few exceptions, they have remained unimproved and even unutilized by its hopelessly degraded native race. Sturt found native wheat and oats, with rye grass, in the distant interior (Cereal Creek), and, elsewhere, rice-grass. The same plants were seen by Stuart in his journeys across the centre of the continent. Leichhardt, in a widely-distant locality, noticed various eatable fruits—the pandanus and cycas amongst them—growing on tracts well stocked with game, where the air was fragrant with wild thyme and marjoram, and where honey 'sweet as that of Hymettus' abounded. Within the northern interior, again, Gregory found three varieties of indigenous fig, all well-flavoured, with a native grape, besides several other fruits used as food by the natives—particularly that of the Adansonia or gouty-stem tree. Wild yams were also found, and, on the banks of the Victoria, a plant of the potatoe kind, affording an edible tuber. The variety of the native woods is also much greater than had been supposed.

The formation of a settlement upon the northern shores of Australia since 1865, in progress at the hands of the South Australian colonists, and as the immediate consequence of Macdouall Stuart's discoveries, cannot fail to exert an influence upon the future course of exploration in this great region of the southern hemisphere—full of promise to the future prospects of mankind. A vast portion of the Australian continent, however, is even yet unvisited by civilized man. The rapid extension of population on the side of Queensland and the eastern colonies in general is likely, at no distant period, to fill up the gaps that occur between the various routes of the explorer; but large spaces of the western interior are probably destined to remain long a blank upon the map.

AUSTRALIA (South). [add.] *Population.*—At the end of 1862 the province contained 135,329 persons; by the census of 1871 it contained 95,408 males and 90,218 females, total 185,626. By the census of 1861 the number of aborigines was found to be 5046 in the occupied districts; they are rapidly decreasing.

Agriculture.—The extent of land under cultivation in the year ending March 31, 1873, was 1,161,846 acres, of which 759,811 acres were under wheat, 12,608 under barley, 2206 under oats, 5154 under pease, 3293 under potatoes, 5424 under vineyards, 2901 under orchards, and 4350 under gardens. The exports for the year 1872 were valued at £3,738,623; the imports were valued at £2,801,571, both of these reports showing a considerable increase over those of the preceding year. The principal imports are tea, coffee, sugar, timber, tobacco, mineral oil, clothing, and other manufactured goods. More than half are brought from Great Britain. The exports chiefly comprise agricultural and horticultural produce, animal products, and minerals. The flour exported in 1873 was valued at £181,431, the wheat at £955,382, the wool at £1,412,079, copper and copper ore at £477,626.

	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Public Debt.
1861	£1,976,018	£1,838,639	£558,586	£182,951	—
1862	1,820,656	1,920,487	548,709	579,382	£853,300
1866	2,835,142	2,858,737	975,180	1,081,709	775,600
1873	3,829,830	4,587,859	937,648	914,121	2,294,200

The following table shows the rapid increase in the export value of the three staple productions of the colony:—

Period.	Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
In 1853, . . .	257,114	230,020	176,744	61,087	731,595
„ 1857, . . .	755,840	504,520	458,839	24,985	1,744,184
„ 1867, . . .	1,037,085	919,532	750,170	69,308	2,776,095
In 5 yrs., 1853-57,	2,121,972	1,618,001	1,294,013	220,036	5,255,621
„ 1863-67,	5,122,675	4,222,778	3,428,800	407,116	13,181,368
Average of 5 years, 1853-57,	424,394	323,720	258,402	44,187	1,051,101
„ „ 1863-67,	1,024,535	844,556	685,760	81,423	2,636,273

Manufactures, &c.—In 1871 the colony contained 332 manufacturing establishments, among which were included 60 for agricultural implements, 10 for soap and candles, 32 for coaches and carriages, 6 for organs and pianos. The majority of the manufactures are carried on in the country districts. There are in all about 80 flour-mills in the colony.

In 1871 the colony possessed 598 places of worship, with accommodation for 116,682 persons; 307 day schools, with 299 teachers and 15,123 pupils on the rolls; and 511 Sunday-schools; and there were 196 miles of railway open, and 1718 miles of telegraph wire. There is an overland line of telegraph stretching entirely across Australia to Port Darwin on the north coast.

AUSTRALIA (Western). [add.]—The progress of this colony has not been so great or so rapid as that of the others in the continent, owing no doubt to the comparative scarcity of rich land, and to its having been to a great extent dependent on the labour of convicts. Under the strong remonstrances of the colonists, the home government has decided on using it no longer as a convict settlement; so that it may become hereafter more attractive to capital and energy.

The following table will exhibit the general position of the colony:—

Year.	Population			Revenue.	Expenditure	Imports.	Exports.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	£	£	£	£
1869	—	—	—	69,863	61,715	169,075	89,247
1861	9,859	5,879	15,691	67,264	81,007	117,913	97,789
1872	15,689	10,014	25,724	105,301	98,218	226,656	209,197

AUSTRIA [add.] In 1859 a rupture took place between Austria and Sardinia, and war ensued. The cause of Sardinia being espoused by the emperor of the French, Austria was compelled, after a brief but fierce campaign, and suffering a series of defeats, to submit to the surrender of the principal part of Lombardy, of which she retained only a very small part of the S.E. extremity. This surrender, involving the cession of nearly 8000 sq. m. of territory, and 2¾ millions of inhabitants, was ratified by the treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and of Zurich, Nov. 10 of the same year, and received its final confirmation in the formal recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the Austrian government in 1865. Upon the conclusion of the Austro-Italian war, Austria applied herself to the work of internal reform; her finances were disorganized, and the imperial constitution too despotic. By a diploma dated October 20, 1860, and a patent of February 26, 1861, the present constitution, based upon the representative system, was established. Each of the provinces has a *Diet*, composed of the archbishop, bishops, and chancellors of the universities, *ex officio*, and certain elective members; the office of the Diet is to regulate the county and local administration. Every man above the age of 24 years, and paying 15*s.* a year direct taxes, has a vote in the election of members, who must be citizens at least 30 years old, and of 'irreproachable character.' Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania have separate constitutions, allowing greater liberty of self-government. The Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, consists of an upper and lower house; the former composed of the princes of the imperial family, nobles, archbishops and bishops, and life members nominated by the emperor. The lower house contains 343 members, elected by the provincial Diets from their own number, in the following proportion:—Hungary 85; Bohemia 54; Lombardy-Venice 20; Dalmatia 5; Croatia and Sclavonia 9; Galicia 38; Upper Austria 10; Lower Austria 18; Salzburg 3; Styria 13; Carinthia 5; Carniola 6; Bukowina 5; Moravia 22; Silesia 6; Tyrol and

Vorarlberg 12; Transylvania 26; and Istria and Trieste 6. The duties of the Reichsrath are *consent*, *co-operation*, and *examination*, in the military, financial, and legislative business of the empire. The members of either house may propose new laws on matters within their competence; and the consent of both houses is required to give validity to any enactment. Another council, the Enger Reichsrath, or Partial Council of the Empire, is formed by the combined houses, excluding the representatives of Hungary and Croatia; laws passed by this council have no force in the latter provinces, in order to allow them a greater share of self-government than the remaining provinces of the empire.

The latest census of Austria is that of 1857, of which the following are the chief facts:—

POPULATION AND RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE IN 1857.

Provinces.	Population, 31st Oct 1857	Roman Catholic.	Greeks	Armenians	Non united Greeks and Armenians.	Protestants.	Unitarians.	Jews.	Other Sects.
* Lower Austria,	1,681,697	1,550,684	78	85	1,636	10,140	20	6,999	57
* Upper Austria,	707,450	673,401	1	—	2	14,882	1	4	—
* Salzburg,	146,769	140,132	—	—	—	67	—	—	—
* Styria,	1,056,773	1,004,919	3	1	52	5 112	1	6	2
* Carinthia,	352,456	347,042	3	—	1	16,659	—	—	—
* Carniola,	451,941	466,768	278	—	294	160	—	—	1
Goertz, *Gradisca, *Istria, and *Trieste,	720,978	562,729	118	93	878	158	1	3,715	1
* Tyrol and Vorarlberg,	851,016	864,889	—	—	—	115	1	518	—
* Bohemia,	1,107 525	4,601,535	15	3	57	90,936	22	86,319	6
* Moravia,	4,867,091	1,784,593	23	—	10	51,865	9	41,522	—
* Silesia,	443,912	396,843	3	1	5	61,917	1	3,280	1
* Galicia,	4,59,,470	2,072,631	2,077,112	2,599	251	81,160	95	448,973	393
Bukowina,	456,020	42,726	9,118	989	353,103	8,734	—	29,187	2,039
Dalmatia,	401,499	387,900	341	—	77,141	25	—	318	—
† Italian Provinces,	2,446,076	2,446,973	80	1	98	176	12	6,423	11
Hungary,	9,900,785	5,158,013	827,211	491	1,106,588	2,319,298	564	363,105	97
Croatia and Sclavonia,	876,009	720,893	1,827	17	129,137	5 310	31	5,011	—
Transylvania,	1,926,727	228,097	516,513	5,481	623 0 5	461,837	48,049	14,152	—
Military Frontiers,	1,064,992	418,703	5,533	2	587,288	20,158	1	401	—
Army,	5,9,989	4.8,912	58,635	524	41,180	5,,,,0	1,7 7	9,856	417
Total,	35,018 988	23,968 686	3,5,6 952	9,759	2,921,6 9	5,182,616	5,,,,79	1,0 9,871	3,955

* The provinces thus marked (but of Galicia only the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, pop. 196,330) formed part of the Germanic Confederation.

† The Lombard provinces ceded to Italy in 1859 are deducted.

More than two-thirds of the population of the empire are occupied in husbandry; but in Silesia, Lower Austria, and Moravia about one-half are employed in manufactures.

In 1869 the following cities and towns (in addition to those mentioned in the body of the work) had the population annexed to them:—

Szegedin,	60,041	Reichenberg,	23,384
Maria Theresiopel,	56,269	kaschau,	21,712
Crz ow,	49,871	Wasserburg,	21,146
Pressburg,	46,544	Odenburg,	21,108
Debreczin,	45,517	Versecz,	21,096
Kecskemet,	42,089	Raab,	20,732
Temesvar,	32,754	Iglau,	20,112
Arad,	31,796	Neusatz,	19,119
Grosswardein,	29,240	Budweis,	17,413
Kronstadt,	28 011	Trent,	17,073
Zombor,	25 301	Goertz,	16,827
Fünfkirchen,	24,014	Innsbruck,	16,810
Pilsen,	23,681	Klagenfurt,	15,209
Stuhlweissenburg	22 628		

Army and Navy.—The army, on the peace footing, numbered, at the beginning of 1872, 278,470 men; on the war footing the number is 838,700 men, inclusive of reserve troops. The navy, in April, 1872, consisted of 15 steamers, two of which are iron-clad line-of-battle ships and seven iron-clad frigates, and 10 sailing vessels, with 109 guns.

Trade and Commerce.—In mining and smelting operations there were engaged, in 1860, 107,834 work-people, consisting of 98,556 men, 4099 women, and 5269 children. The quantity of the principal mineral products obtained in 1870 was as follows:—

Gold,	lbs.	3,547	Tin,	tons	36½
Silver,	„	81,,38	Quicksilver,	„	4,,0
Copper,	tons	2,741	Coal,	„	7,025 000
Lead,	„	7,200	Iron,	„	385,000
Zinc,	„	2 255			

The quantity of ordinary coal raised in 1860 was about 1,700,000 tons, and of iron 278,000 tons.

TRADE OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE FOR YEARS 1861-62.

Imports.	1861.	1862.	Exports.	1861.	1862.
	£	£		£	£
Colonial Wares and Southern Fruits,	1,572,182	1,641,131	Colonial Wares,	6,478	—
Tobacco,	272,874	474,028	Tobacco,	58,880	63,157
Fruits and Cereals,	1,2,0,701	1,3,8,540	Fruits and Cereals,	1,607,861	4,409,261
Animals,	1,741,574	1,613,130	Animals,	639,618	842,777
Animal Products,	752,232	601,496	Animal Products,	401,973	391,496
Fats and Oils,	1,339,140	1,160,122	Fats and Oils,	379,518	233,965
Liquors and Edibles,	223,712	217,971	Liquors,	193,405	312,374
Materials for Fuel and Timber,	571,710	606,996	Materials for Fuel and Timber,	2,179,522	3 639,826
Medicines, Perfumes, Dyes, and Chemical Stuffs,	1,760,783	1,451,271	Medicines, Perfumes, Dyes, and Chemical Stuffs,	436,697	496,100
Precious Metals,	3,530,864	3,187,934	Precious Metals,	3,232,733	3,560,844
Weaving and Loom Materials,	4 761,083	2,075,026*	Weaving and Loom Materials,	3,587,689	5,565,836
Yarns,	2,110,587	1,590,372*	Yarns,	259,198	360,879
Woven and Loom Goods,	1,011,161	1,187,811	Woven and Loom Goods,	4,894,019	4,461,676
Paper and Stationery,	125 016	165,981	Stationery, Straw, Bast, & Paper Goods,	487,228	546,338
Leather and Leather Articles,	539,350	633,180	Leather and Leather Goods,	1,411,160	1,109,208
Wood, Glass, and Clay Wares,	324,699	881,227	Wood, Glass, and Clay Wares,	2,281,077	2,262,256
Metal Goods,	266,614	334,302	Metal Goods,	1,002,380	1,139,908
Land Vehicles,	32,400	54,960	Land and Water Vehicles,	593,572	539,116
Machines and Fancy Goods,	631,578	759,554	Instruments, Machines, & Fancy Goods,	2,268,089	2,441,361
Chemical Products, Colours, and Fats,	192,388	216,489	Chemical Products, Colours, &c.,	454,914	512,508
Printed Books and Objects of Art,	522,039	596,670	Printed Books and Works of Art,	125,120	266,052
			Rags, &c.,	11,026	13,855
Total,	23,584,699	21,491,841	Total,	30,768,007	33,231,293
Amount of Duties levied on Imports,	1,256,402	1,347,283	Amount of Duties levied on Exports,	40,421	40,944

* The decrease was occasioned by the effects of the American civil war.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SHIPPING IN AUSTRIAN PORTS IN 1861.

Shipping.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
Austrian ..	Sailing,...	61,651	1,572,410	61,990	1,581,680
	Steam,..	4,108	968,441	4,091	960,203
Foreign....	Sailing....	4,458	362,051	4,400	357,378
	Steam,...	77	44,700	77	44,578
Total..	Sailing, ..	66,112	1,734,461	66,390	1,739,058
	Steam,..	4,185	1,013,141	4,168	1,004,781
Total,.....		70,297	2,747,602	70,558	2,743,839

At the beginning of 1872 the commercial marine of Austria consisted of 7889 vessels, of 391,061 tons, and manned by 27,873 sailors. Only 673 of these were for the foreign trade, the rest being coasters, fishing vessels, &c.

Finances.—There being three distinct parliaments in the Austrian empire, there are also three distinct budgets:—one for the whole empire, one for Cisleithan, and one for Transleithan Austria. The estimates of expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, for the common affairs of the empire for 1871 amounted to a total of £12,250,115. The estimated revenue, chiefly derived from the customs, was £1,776,785, thus leaving a deficit of £10,483,331, which had to be borne by the two portions of the empire in the proportion of 70 per cent. to Cisleithan Austria and 30 per cent. to Transleithan Austria. The revenue of Cisleithan Austria by itself was £33,808,460; the expenditure, £34,981,164; the public debt was £306,526,906. The largest item of expenditure is the interest on the public debt. The war against Prussia and Italy in 1866 increased the public debt by about €30,000,000, but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian debt. The revenue of Hungary amounted to £15,913,653 in 1871, the expenditure to £19,712,652, the public debt to £12,100,000.

AUTANCURRAY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, at the mouth of the Vigay, in Palk's strait, 11 m. N.E. Ramnad. It has a spacious and well-built *chuttrum*, or travellers' bungalow, surrounded by a strong wall; and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, who keep the market of Ramnad well supplied with white fish and excellent oysters. The tobacco grown at Ullaguncolum, about 2 m N.W., is reckoned superior to any grown elsewhere in the provinces S. of Madras.

AUTHA LUNA, or SPLIT ISLAND, a small island or rock, S. Pacific, about 10 m S. by W. of the usual anchorage in Rotuma Island; about lat. 12° 20′ S.; lon. 177° 9′ W. It is a wall of rock from 400 to 600 ft. high, shaped like a horse shoe, and having on its S.W. side a narrow passage from the open sea into its seething interior. It is accessible only in very calm weather, when the adventurous natives of the small adjacent island of Wea shoot their canoes through the passage, and afterwards climb to the top of the precipice.

AUTLAN, or AUTLAN DE LA GRANA, a tn. Mexico, Jalisco, 102 m. S.W. Guadalaxara. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of sugar, and in carrying on a trade in the salt made on the coast. A good deal of cochineal is produced. Pop. 3000.

AVATCHA, a bay, Asiatic Russia, on the S.E. coast of Kamtschatka. It consists of an extensive outer bay, which is formed by Capes Povorotnoi or Gavarea and Chipounski, and of an inner bay, which lies at the bottom of the former, and is entered by a channel 4 m. long and 1 m. wide. This inner bay is the principal port of the peninsula, and is so capacious and excellent that it would afford secure shelter for all the fleets in the world. On its E. side is the small, deep, and well-sheltered harbour of Petropaulovski, so called from the town of same name standing at its head. In the S.W. is the harbour of Tarcinski, and S. of Petropaulovski that of Rakovya. On the E. and W. sides of the entrance there are lighthouses, and a third a little S. of the entrance to Rakovya, of the respective heights of 449, 294, and 378 ft. above the level of the sea.

AVE, a tn. Persia, 75 m. S.W. Teheran. It stands on the site of an ancient town of same name, of which only some slight traces remain, and has a mound on which once stood a Guebre castle.

AVILA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. Oriente, on a sandy plain watered by the Suno, 100 m. E.S.E. Quito Like other places in the same country, it has lost everything which entitled it to the name of a city, and is now only a mean village, with 170 families of Indians for its inhabitants.

AVON, or OPAWAHA, a river, New Zealand, Munster or Middle Island, which takes its rise in a swamp in Canterbury Plains, and flowing E.N.E., has its mouth at the S. extreme of the sandy beach of Pegasus Bay, on the N.W. shore of Banks' Peninsula. From not being connected with the mountain ranges, it is less liable to sudden changes from swollen torrents, and flows on in a current which never exceeds 5 to 6 knots. In moderate weather its bar can be safely crossed by vessels drawing from 8 to 10 ft. The entrance is somewhat narrow, and sailing vessels occasionally find egress difficult.

AVZAPERT, a vil. Turkey in Asia, Koordistan, 67 m. S.S.W. Erzeroum, on the western edge of a plateau much broken by hills, and traversed from E. to W by the Jerini-su Pop. 300

AWARUA, the native name of the bluff promontory, Otago, New Zealand, on which Campbell Town now stands, in lat. 46° 35′ S. It stretches boldly out to sea from the New river, and ends in a steep eminence facing the S. The rocks which compose it are partly plutonic, partly aqueous, 'ranging from granite and gneiss to indurated and soft shales.' The harbour beneath is one of the best in New Zealand, the promontory protecting it to the W., while to the eastward a low tongue of shingle assists to nearly landlock the anchorage.

AWTON, a tn. W. Africa, Yoruba, lat. 8° N.; lon. 5° 10′ E. It is entered by an excellent avenue-like approach, is surrounded by a very deep ditch, and pays tribute to Ibadan.

AXAMS, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and 6 m. W. Innsbruck. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and cultivating flax. Pop. 1200.

AYAGUS, a tn. Russian empire, Khirghis Steppe, 630 m. S.S.W. Tomsk, on a river of same name, which sends its water to Lake Tenghis or Balkash. It is the remotest Cossack settlement in this region, and consists chiefly of the government buildings on the S. side of the town, and the small wooden dwellings of the Cossacks, who are stationed here to the number of 900, most of them with families. Much of the country near Ayagus is of a sterile character.

AYLMER, a tn. British America, Canada E., cap. co. and 8 m. above Ottawa, on the Chaudiere lake. It was founded in 1830, and has since become a thriving place, with large lumber establishments. Pop. about 1500.

AYNTERAD, a small seaport, E. Africa, about 40 m. E.N.E. Berberah. Though consisting only of about 50 huts, built upon a bank of sand overlying limestone, it is a favourite roadstead, principally on account of its water, which is of excellent quality. It is supported chiefly by the slave-trade, the Arabs preferring to ship their purchases at some distance from the great emporium. The harbour is defended with a fort.

AYORU, or AIRU, a vil. W. Africa, Tawarek country, on a rocky island in the Niger, 80 m. S. Timbuctoo. It stands in a fertile district, and exhibits a good deal of cultivation, its fields extending for two miles along the river. In its vicinity the navigation is rendered difficult by numerous creeks, and small, but rocky wooded islands, on which tamarind and fig trees are conspicuous.

AYR, a vil. British America, Canada W., co. Waterloo, at the confluence of Smith and Cedar creeks, about 55 m. W S.W. Toronto. It has a considerable trade in flour and lumber, and an important corn-market. Pop. about 1000.

AYUTHIA, JUDDA, JUTRA, or YUTHIA, [add.] (native, *Si-Ayo-Thaya*), a tn., formerly cap. Siam, r. bank of the E. branch of the Menam, about 45 m. above Bangkok; lat. 14° 19′ N.; lon. 100° 37′ E. The ancient city was about 10 m. in circumference. The spires of the pagodas and pyramids, blackened by age, tower above the magnificent trees. Amid the ruins of palaces and temples are colossal statues 50 to 60 ft. high, composed of brick, and covered with brass two inches thick; in founding one of them it is said that 20,000 lbs. of copper, 2000 lbs. of silver, and 400 lbs. of gold were used. About 3 m. from the city is a majestic edifice, erected in 1387; it is a pyramid 400 ft. high, with galleries reached

by staircases; upon the galleries rises a dome to the height of 150 ft. terminating in a gilded spire. The new city surrounds the site of the ancient one, and is now the second place of the kingdom; it is situated on a creek or canal, connecting the main river with its great branch, and is inhabited by a mixed population of Siamese and Chinese, with a few Burmese and natives of Laos, who are principally employed in shopkeeping, agriculture, and fishing, and live generally in floating houses on the river and canal. The city is ruled by a governor and deputy-governor, and is annually visited by the king, who has a palace near the river side; most of the principal merchants of Bangkok likewise have houses in the town, as shops or summer residences. The soil is extremely



RUINS AT AYUTHIA.—Mouhot's Travels in Siam

fertile, producing rice, oil, and sugar, and abundance of indigenous fruits. Ayuthia was founded in 1350, on the site of a still older town, by the king Phra Rama-thi-bodi, and became populous by the accession of immigrants from surrounding countries, and continued long to be the residence of the kings. In 1556 it was captured, after a brief siege, by the king of Pegu, but soon became again independent. In 1759 the Burmese besieged the city with an immense force, and at the end of two years, when the waters were shallow by reason of a drought, crossed the river, battered the walls, broke down the gates, and entered without resistance; the city and public buildings were fired, and the king killed. The country for some months was given up to plunder, and then the invaders withdrew, leaving a Peguan officer as ruler over Siam. The succeeding king, of Chinese origin, for security settled upon Bangkok (the Burmese governor of which he surprised and slew) as the future capital, it having been fortified in an earlier age. Pop. 20,000 to 30,000.—(*Sir J. Bowring and Mouhot.*)

AZANGARO, a tn. and prov. Peru, dep. Puno. The prov., divided into 16 districts, contains 18 villages. The tn. stands 35 m. N. of N.W. point of Titicaca lake, and has a pop. of 54,333.

AZAWAD, a dist. N.W. Africa, comprising an extensive tract to the N. of Timbuctoo, and stretching N.W. to El Juf, the great receptacle or 'belly' of the desert. Though apparently a most sterile tract of country, it is a kind of paradise to the wandering Moorish Arab, who counts it his home. In its more favoured localities he finds plenty of food for his camels, and even a few cattle; while the salt with which it abounds, carried to Arawan and Timbuctoo, is easily sold or exchanged for corn or any other required commodity.

AZEEMABAD, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Sirhind, on a low plain which is inundated during the rainy season, 9 m. N.W. Kurnal. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, which is loopholed for musketry and flanked by bastions surmounted with towers, and possesses a large caravanserai, encircled with a deep ditch and lofty embattled wall.

AZIMGHUR, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal:—The DISTRICT is bounded N. by Goruckpore, N.E. Sarun, S.E. Ghazeepore, S.W. Jounpore, and N.W. Oude; area, 2520 sq. m. It is a low and remarkably level tract, sloping almost imperceptibly from N.W. to S.E., and is drained chiefly by the Gogra, which forms its N.E. boundary for 74 m., and the Tons, which, entering the dist. from Oude, and traversing it for 100 m., divides it into two nearly equal parts. The soil is generally fertile, and produces abundant crops, among which are sugar, opium, and indigo of fine quality. A few tracts, however, are rendered irreclaimably barren by the large quantity of saline matters with which the soil is impregnated. The manufactures, chiefly of cotton and silk, notwithstanding the formidable competition of the United Kingdom, are still important. Pop. 1,313,950.—The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., 109 m. N.E. Allahabad, stands on the Tons, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of boats. Though a place of some importance, it attracted little notice till it became, and continued for some time to be, the head-quarters of a large body of insurgents during the mutiny of 1857.

AGADEZ, a tn., *N. Africa, Sahara*, kingdom of Air or Asben, about 800 m. S.S.W. Mourzouk; lat. 16° 30′ N; lon. 7° 30′ E. It is situated on a *hamada* or table-land, is about 3 m. in circuit; and has almost a ruined appearance, consisting of about 700 houses, built of mud, occasionally white-washed, and flat-roofed. A tower 90 ft. to 95 ft. high is the principal defence. The manufactures, of limited extent, consist of mats and leather work, particularly sandals, and the saddles used in riding the *maheris* or swift camels; the trade is chiefly in millet, which is almost the only food. The inhabitants, now only about 8000, though they formerly numbered from 50,000 to 60,000, speak a peculiar language called Enghedesie, which is also spoken at Timbuctoo, and have five or six schools, in which the boys are taught to read the Koran and to write. —(Richardson, Barth, &c., *Exped. to Central Africa.*)

AGADIR, AGADEER, or SANTA CRUZ, a seaport tn. Morocco, prov. Suse, 18 m. S. Cape de Geer or Gi[illegible]ir; lat. 30° 26′ N.; lon. 9° 32′ W. (n.); on the summit of a hill 600 ft. in height, and surrounded by dilapidated walls; once an important place, but now in a state of decay. Half way down the hill on which the town stands, and [illegible] between it and the sea, there is a battery, which was intended to command the anchorage, and to protect a spring [illegible] of 6f water near the beach; but it is now likewise in ruins. The Bay of Agadir is one of the best roadsteads on the coast. The [illegible] of Morocco, having a moderate depth of water, and being [illegible] winds, although completely sheltered from the strong N.E. with fishing ground exposed to those from the W. It abounds in fish of various kinds, of which great numbers are caught, dried, and sent to Mogador and the interior, and now form the sole article of trade in this once flourishing place. Provisions are good and plentiful, and water easily procured. Pop. about 300.

AGALEGAS, or GALEGA, a small isl. Indian Ocean, about 485 m. N.W. the N. extremity of Madagascar. The N. end of the island is in lat. 10° 21′ 30″ S.; lon. 56° 38′ E. (n.) It is 11 m. in length, and little more than 1 m. in breadth; all low land, with a gap in the middle, where the sea breaks through on high tides, giving it the appearance of two islands when seen from a distance. It produces maize, wheat, &c.

AGAME, a prov. Tigre, in Abyssinia, in the N.E. part of that territory, and W. from the great salt plain in which the country terminates N.E. The ground is high, but fertile and well cultivated, and the air cool and salubrious. The principal towns of the province are Genater and Seraxo.

AGANA (SAN IGNACIO DE), a tn. Guahan, or Guaham, the largest, and one of the most southern, of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands, on the W. coast, 12 m. N.E. harbour of Apra; lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 144° 58′ E.; situated in a fertile district, at the base of a range of low hills. It is the principal town of the island, and is the residence of the governor of the Archipelago. It is well fortified, and is surrounded with beautiful gardens. The streets are regular; the houses chiefly of wood, erected on posts, and standing about 3 ft. clear of the ground, roofed with tile and palm leaves. Agana was built by the Spaniards, when they founded the colony, about the middle of the 17th century. Pop. 3118.

AGATA DE GOTI (SANTA), a tn. kingdom of Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, and 15 m. E. Capua. It has a cathedral, seven parish churches, and an abbey, and is the chief place of one of the dioceses forming the archbishopric of Santa Agata and Acerra. Pop. 9817.——There are several other towns and villages of the same name in Naples, the principal of which are Agata Santa, prov. Capitanata, district of, and 7 m. S.E. from Bovino. Pop. 5104.—Another, in the prov. Terra di Lavoro, district Gaeta, built on the ruins of the ancient *Minturnæ* of the Romans.—SANTA AGATA VECCHIA, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 3 m. S.E. Reggio. Pop. 1200.—SANTA AGATA-NUOVA, at a short distance from the latter, has a cotton manufactory, and a pop. of 608.

AGATHO, or AGATON. *See* GATO.

AGATTOO, or AGATTA, a small isl. of the Aleutian group, whose centre is in lat. 52° 43′ N.; lon. 173° 37′ W. (n.) It is covered with low hills, and is thinly peopled.

AGDASS, a tn. interior of N.W. Africa, near the S.E. border of the Sahara, and N. confines of Soodan; lat. 16° N.; lon. 8° 22′ E.; on the route from Tripoli and Fezzan to the town of Kashna, in the country of Houssa, from which it is about 210 m. distant, nearly due N. Agdass is about 390 m. W.N.W. Lake Tchad.

AGDE [anc. *Agatha*], a maritime city, France, dep. Herault, about 12 m. S.E. Beziers, on the left bank of the Herault, here crossed by a suspension bridge, and 2 m. from its embouchure, in the Gulf of Lyons; lat. (harbour) 43° 16′ 42″ N.; lon. 3° 26′ 42″ E. (n.) Agde is sometimes locally called *Ville Noire*, from the black volcanic basalt of which it is built. It is a military place of the fourth class, and has a tribunal of commerce, an exchange, and a cathedral; the latter a remarkable structure, of great antiquity, in the Gothic style, built of black basalt, with a strong square tower, 114 [illegible] high, which forms a useful landmark to mariners. [illegible] is separated from its suburb by the river, on which there is a small port, capable of accommodating about 450 vessels, of from 60 to 200 tons burden. Most of the smaller vessels are engaged in fishing, supplying the whole department, and part of that of Garde, with fresh fish. Being advantageously situated, it carries on an active coasting trade, there being about 120 vessels, of from 100 to 300 tons burden, belonging to the port. It has manufactories of verdigris and soap, shipbuilding, and distilleries; exports large quantities of corn and flour, and imports olive oil, dried fruits, woollen goods, leather, and perfumery, and soap from Marseilles, with which port it has a regular communication by steamers. Pop. 9586.

AGEN [Latin, *Agiunum*, *Agennum*], an ancient tn. France, cap. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 74 m. S.E. Bordeaux, on the right bank of the Garonne; crossed here by a beautiful stone bridge of 11 arches, and also by a suspension bridge, between which and the town is the fine promenade called *Les Graviers*. The town itself is a place of little interest, being in general ill built, with old, narrow, and dirty streets; and the exhalations from the marshes of Brais render the air somewhat insalubrious. Among the public buildings are, the old church of St. Caprais, the hospital of St. James, and the prefecture, originally the Episcopal palace, which is a handsome edifice. The site of the cathedral of St. Etienne, destroyed at the Revolution, is now a cattle market. Agen forms the entrepot of the commerce between Bordeaux and Toulouse. It is the seat of a bishopric, suffragan to Bordeaux, and of a *Cour Royale* for the departments of Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, and Gers. It has a college, and several literary and scholastic institutions, and a public library, with more than 15,000 volumes; also, a theatre, and a house of correction. An extensive sailcloth factory is carried on here, for the supply of the French navy. There are also manufactures of serge, printed cloths, cottons, camlets, pottery, candles, and soap; and some brandy distilleries, and tanneries. Its scarlet and deep red dyes are much esteemed; and the celebrated *prunes d'Agen*, from the plum orchards in the neighbourhood, form an article of export to the value of £24,000 annually. Large flocks of geese are reared in the vicinity, and fattened on maize. In ancient times, Agen was the capital of the Nitiobriges, a people of Gaul, afterwards, a pretorian city, under the Roman emperors. Pop. in 1866, 18,222.—(Guibert, *Dic. Geo. et Stat.*; *French Official Papers.*)

AGENOIS, an anc. district, France, in Guienne. It constituted part of the old kingdom of Aquitaine, and is now comprised in the department of Lot-et-Garonne.

AGER, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 25 m. N.N.E. from Lerida, in a valley. It is encompassed by walls and fortifications, in a good state of preservation; but its streets are crooked, dirty, and unpaved. It contains a square, capacious townhall, an endowed school, and two churches. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, olives being the principal article of produce; and in breeding sheep, goats, and pigs, all of which animals, but the last in greatest numbers, are sold at the annual fair held in December. Pop. 2200.

AGEROLA, a small tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, district of, and 11 m. S.W. from Salerno. It stands on a hill, and enjoys a salubrious climate. Pop. 3470.

AGGERSHUUS, AGGERHUUS, or CHRISTIANIA, the most populous and most important of the five administrative provinces into which Norway is divided, and co-extensive with the diocese of the same name. It lies between lat. 58° 56′ and 62° 58′ N., and is bounded, E. by Sweden, S. by the Skager Rack, S.W. by prov. Christiansand, W. by Bergen, and N. by Drontheim, or Trondhjem; area, 10,911 sq. m. Pop. in 1865, 448,374. It is a mountainous romantic country, and, like other parts of Norway, the uncultivated portion bears

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a in valleys sufficient in proportion to that under tillage. The soil in the small rearing are extremely fertile, and yields grain, though not in mountains yield an ample quantity for home consumpt. Cattle and horse copper, and silver, are actively and successfully carried on. The the rivers Drammen, Glom[illegible] unlimited supply of fine timber; and iron, Nid, &c., and of the numerous lakes that diversify its surface, the most noted are the Miosen, Louven, Longen, Klara, It is divided into six bailiwicks, Aggerhuus, Buskerud, Jarlsberg and Laurvig, Christiansand, Fämund, and Tyri. marken. The principal towns are Christiania, Aggerhuus, Smaalehuen, of the province and of the country, Drammen, Kongsberg, and Hedemarken. Laurvig, and Tönsberg.——The bail. of Aggershuus, in which the capital is the cap. Christiania, has an area of about 717 sq. m., and a pop. of 96,000.——Aggerhuus is also the name of an ancient fortress, forming the citadel of the capital.—(Capt. Roosen in *Bulletin de la Soc. Géo.*; Forsell, *Statistik von Schweden.*)

AGGERSOE, a small isl. Denmark, S.W. coast of Seeland, from which it is distant about 3 m.; lat. 55° 15′ N.; lon. 11° 10′ E. It is about 5 m. long, and 1 or 1½ broad. At the S. extremity of the island is a lantern, elevated to a height of 24 ft. above the level of the sea, as a substitute for a lighthouse.

AGHA, or Aughna, a par. Ireland, co. Carlow; area, 4184 ac.; on the river Barrow. Pop. 1526.

AGHABOE, a par. Ireland, Queen's co.: 18,703 ac.; abounds in excellent limestone. Pop. 4510.

AGHABOG, a par. Ireland, co. Monaghan; 11,544 ac.; contains several small lakes; people miserably poor. Pop. 4874.

AGHABOLOGUE, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 18,733 ac.; a sacred well and stone, in the churchyard, the latter called St. Olan's Cap. Pop. 3567.

AGHACREW, a par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 1230 ac. Pop. 323.

AGHACROSS, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 355 ac.; two annual fairs. Pop. 75.

AGHADA, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 2458 ac.; on the E. shore of Cork harbour Pop. 2484

AGHADE, a par. Ireland, co. Carlow; 1698 ac. P. 430.

AGHADERG, a par. Ireland, co. Down; 13,920 ac. Pop. 7242.

AGHADOE, a par. Ireland, co. Kerry. It was anciently a bishopric; but, being merged in that of Ardfert, is now annexed with it to the see of Limerick. The ruins of its cathedral are still extant; and near them are those of an ancient round tower, called 'The Pulpit,' by the peasantry, and a round castle, called The Bishop's Chair.' In 1231, there was an abbey here, in which the son of the O'Donoghue, its founder, was buried. The village of Aghadoe is distant about 2 m. from Killarney. The parish includes a portion of that town, and comprehends within its limits the beautiful island of Innisfallen, and part of the lakes of Killarney. Area of par., 16,927 ac. Pop. 2861.

AGHADOWN, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 8952 ac.; contains several islands. Pop. 3328.

AGHADOWY, a par. Ireland, co. Londonderry; 16,301 ac. Pop. 6315.

AGHAGALLON, a par. Ireland, co. Antrim; 5170 ac Pop. 3214.

AGHAGOWER, par. Irel. Mayo; 55,048 ac. P. 6511.

AGHALEE, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Antrim; 2450 ac. Pop. 1280.

AGHALURCHER, a par. Ireland, cos. Tyrone and Fermanagh; 45,471 ac.; extends along Lough Erne, abounds in limestone and sandstone, and contains several small lakes, and old castles. Pop. 13,322.

AGHAMORE, a par. Ireland, co. Mayo; 22,510 ac.; contains several small lakes, and much bog. Pop. 6097.

AGHANCON, a par. Ireland, King's co.; 5544 ac.; contains a mineral spring, and the ruins of Ballybrit Castle. Pop. 858.

AGHANLOO, a par. Ireland, co. Londonderry; 8251 ac.; contains a mountain called Benyevenagh, which rises from the margin of Lough Foyle to a height of 1260 or 1280 ft. Pop. 1514.

AGHARA. *See* Ahara.

AGHARUN, or Khanser (Hoo) a vil. Turkey in Asia, pash. Diarbekir; finely situated in a gorge of the mountains of Darkúsh Dagh, and surrounded by magnificent walnut trees. It commands a splendid view of the plain on which the gorge in which it is situated opens.

AGHAVALLEN, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Kerry; 16,713 ac.; lies along the Shannon, and includes the island of Carrig-a-foile; contains an old castle. Pop. 5100.

AGHER, a par. Ireland, co. Meath; 2063 ac. Pop. 347.

AGHERN, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 3489 ac. Pop. 919.

AGHERTON, or Ballyaghron, a par. Ireland, co. Londonderry; 3897 ac.; lies along the coast of the N. Channel, contains iron ore, and an old church, and castle. Pop. 2024.

AGHIART, or Ballynakill, a par. Ireland, co. Galway; 5221 ac. It lies along the shore of Ballynakill Bay. Pop. Pop. 2483.

AGHMACART, a par. Ireland, Queen's co.; 9601 ac.

AGHMAT, of Mount Atlas, in the [illegible] or Aghelt, a vil. Morocco, on the W. slope on the left bank of the W[illegible] in vicinity of some of its loftiest summits, 30 m. S. Morocco; lat. 31° 2[illegible] Wad Entis, a tributary of the Tensift, to have been at one time the residence [illegible] N.; lon. 7° 35′ W. It is said and to have contained 6000 houses; [illegible]nces of the Moorish emperor, ficant village.

AGHNAMEADLE, a par. Ireland, [illegible] but it is now an insigni- 10,322 ac. Pop. 2194.

AGHOLD, a par. Ireland, co. Wicklow; 8140 ac. [illegible] co. Tipperary; 1754. Pop.

AGHOR, a river, Beloochistan, forming the S.E. boundary of prov. Mekran. It rises in the district of Las, takes a S. course for about 50 m., and falls into the Indian Ocean about lat. 25° 25′ N.; lon. 65° 56′ E.

AGHOURE, or Fresford, a par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny; 2171 ac. Pop. 1721.

AGHRIM, or Aughrim, a decayed vil. Ireland, co. Galway, 82 m. W. Dublin, and 28 E. town of Galway; memorable for the signal and decisive victory obtained in its neighbourhood, July 12, 1691, by the forces of King William, commanded by General de Ginkell, afterwards Earl of Athlone, over those of James II., under the French general, St. Ruth, who was killed early in the action. Swords, spear heads, and cannon balls, have frequently been dug up on the site of the battle. In the village are a church, a chapel, and a small Methodist meeting house. Area of par., 7252 ac. Pop. 1355.——There is a village of the same name in co. Wicklow, on the left bank of the Perry, 34 m. S. Dublin.

AGINCOURT, now Azincourt, a vil. France, dep. Calais, 20 m. S.S.W. St. Omer, and 30 m. N.N.E. Abbeville; celebrated as the scene of the great victory, gained on St. Crispin's day, Oct. 25, 1415, by the English, over a French army more than six times their number. The village of Agincourt, a dirty, insignificant place, contains only a pop. of 452. Of the castle mentioned by Shakspeare, as 'standing hard by,' only the foundations remain. A wood still exists, supposed to be that in which Henry V. posted his archers.—(*History of England*; Murray's *Handbook for France.*)

AGIOSTRATI [anc. *Nέα*], an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 20 m. S. Lemnos, and 40 m. W.N.W. Mytilini; lat. 39° 31′ N.; lon. 25° 1′ 42″ E. (Arr.) There is a small village on the W. side of the island.

AGLIE, or Aglia, a tn. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 20 m. N. Turin, and 10 m. S.W. Ivrea. It has a collegiate church, and a superb royal residence, which contains a small but very choice collection of Roman antiquities, and a library. Pop. 3400.

AGLISH, the name, with and without affixes, of a number of parishes, Ireland:—1, A par., co. Cork; 6771 ac. Pop. 1432. —2, A par., co. Kerry; 4857 ac. Pop. 1220.—3, A vil. and par., co. Waterford; 6856 ac. Pop. 2205.—4, A par., co. Mayo, 14,417 ac. Pop. 5995.—5, *Aglish-Martin*, a par. co. Kilkenny; 1344 ac. Pop. 381.—6, *Aglish-Cloghane*, or *English*, a par., co. Tipperary; 5892 ac. Pop. 788.—7, *Aglish-Cormick*, or *Liscormick*, a par., co. Limerick; 1716 ac. Pop. 416.—8, *Aglish-Drinagh*, or *Ballinorane*, a par., co. Cork; 3310 ac. Pop. 544.

AGLY, a small river, France, which has its source in the dep. of Aude, near Quielan, from which it flows S.E., enters the dep. of the Pyrenees Orientales; turns nearly due E.;

and, finally, falls into the Gulf of Lyons 8 m. N.E. Perpignan, its whole course being between 50 and 60 m.

AGMONDESHAM. *See* AMERSHAM.

AGNADELLO, a vil. Venetian Lombardy, prov. of, and 10 m. N.E. Lodi, district Pandino. Here, in 1509, Louis XII., King of France, gained a complete victory over the Austrians; and here, in 1705, Prince Eugène was defeated by the Duke of Vendôme. Pop. 1600.

AGNANO, a lake, Italy, about 4 m. S.W. Naples. The circular hollow in which it lies, is supposed to be an ancient crater; but some have ascribed its origin to an excavation made by Lucullus, to serve as a fish pond. It is from 1½ to 2 m. in circumference, and derives its greatest beauty from the verdure on its margin, and from the fine hills around it. In summer, the air is unhealthy. Near the lake is the celebrated *Grotta del Cane*, or 'Grotto of Dogs,' a small aperture in the side of the mountain, remarkable for emitting a deadly vapour, to whose noxious effects it is a common practice to expose dogs, which are thus quickly deprived of all appearance of life, but are as quickly restored on being brought into the fresh air. This grotto is alluded to by the elder Pliny. Close by the lake are also the sulphurous vapour baths of San Germano, the *Aniane Thermæ* of the Romans.—(Eustace's *Classical Tour*, vol. ii. p. 382.)

AGNES (ST.), a small market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall. The former is built on a small rocky harbour near the Bristol Channel, about 8 m. N.W. Truro. It contains a free school, a British school, and several dissenting places of worship. The harbour is accessible at high water only, and, even then, is capable of receiving but a few small vessels. There is, however, some trade in coal, lime, and slate. Market day, Thursday. This market, which is for all sorts of wares and provisions except corn, has been held from time immemorial. The inhabitants are chiefly miners. The coasts of the parish are exceedingly wild, rocky, and precipitous. About St. Agnes Head the cliffs are tremendous, and have often been the scene of the most disastrous shipwrecks. A pilchard fishery was established here about the year 1802. Opie, the painter, was a native of St. Agnes, having been born there in 1761. Area of par., 8354 ac. Pop. 6674.

AGNES (ST.), the most southerly of the Scilly Islands, on the coast, and included in the county of Cornwall, lat. 49° 53′ 30″ N.; lon. 6° 20′ 42″ W. (R.) It is of an irregular form, with an area of about 300 ac. The soil is fertile, and tolerably cultivated; but there is a great deficiency of water. On one of the loftiest hills, a lighthouse was erected in 1680. The light, which is revolving, is elevated 138 ft. above high water mark. Pop. 204.

AGNO.—1, A river, Lombardy, an affluent of the Adige from the left. It rises about 21 m. N.W. Verona, takes a S.E. and somewhat winding course, passes Lonigo, Cologna, and Este, and falls into the Adige at Rotta Sabadina, 8 m. N.W. Rovigo. Length, exclusive of windings, about 46 m. ——2, Market tn., with stream and valley of the same name, Switzerland, in canton Tessin, of which it is one of the most important places. The town is in the district of Lugano, and lies at the N. end of the Lago d'Agno, the W. arm of the Lago Lugano. It is beautifully situated, and has two handsome churches. The inhabitants are R. catholics, and speak Italian. Pop. 726.

AGNONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Molise, district of, and 18 m. N.E. from Isernia; pleasantly situated on a hill, and said to be built on the site of the ancient *Aquilonia* of the Samnites. It has 18 churches, an hospital, and five *monts-de-piété*, which advance loans of seed corn to the poor agriculturists in the neighbourhood. It is celebrated for the excellence of its copper manufactories, of which it has several. Pop. 9355.

AGNUR, or AKNUR, a tn. Punjab, on the right bank of the Chenab, 35 m. above where it is joined by the Tauhi, or Makkati river; 95 m. N.N.W. Lahore; lat. 32° 52′ N.; lon. 74° 58′ E. It is a place of no importance, situated at the base of the most southern range of the Himalaya, where it first rises above the plain of the Punjab. The river is here protected by a stately fort, probably more picturesque than useful, built early in the present century by Alum Singh, and subsequently plundered by Ranjeet Singh. The old palace is in ruins, and imparts a picturesque appearance to the place. Near Agnur rises the mountain Trikota; and about half way up its N. side is a place of pilgrimage, with a temple, much celebrated for its beauty and sanctity. The river Chenab is here a strong, clear stream, with water of icy coldness. It becomes navigable a little way above Agnur, and continues so to the sea.—(Hügel's *Travels*; Thornton's *Gaz.*)

AGO, a small isl. Sweden, Gulf of Bothnia, län or co. Gefleborg, about 6 m. from the mainland; lat. 61° 32′ N., lon. 17° 22′ E.

AGOA DE PAO, a seaport tn. St. Michaels, one of the Azores, on the S. coast of the island; 12 m. E. Ponta del Gada, the cap. Pop. 2468.

AGON, a small seaport tn. France, dep. Manche, about 7 m. W. Coutances. Vessels are fitted out here for the Newfoundland cod fishery. It has also some trade in timber and slates, and was formerly celebrated for its fair. Pop. 1506.

AGOONA, a small state, W. Africa, Gold Coast, territory of Ashantee; between lat. 5° 25″ and 5° 45′ N.; lon. 0′ and 40′ W. It is thus about 30 m. from E. to W., and about 20 from N. to S. There are one Danish, one Dutch, and one British settlement on the coast of this district, named, respectively, Christiansborg, Crevecœur, and Fort James. Winnebah was formerly the most important place in Agoona, but it is now abandoned.

AGORDO, a small tn. Italy, Venetia, on the left bank of the Cordevole, 13 m. N.W. Belluno; lat. 46° 16′ N.; lon. 12° 5′ E. It lies in a mountainous district, containing rich mines of sulphuretted copper. Pop. 3500.

AGOSTA, or AGUSTA, a seaport tn., S.E. coast Sicily, prov. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. from Syracuse; lat. 37° 13′ N.; lon. 15° 14′ E. It stands on the S. side of a peninsula that terminates in Cape Santa Croce, and is fortified. It was a place of some importance before the earthquake of 1693, which buried more than a third of its inhabitants under the ruins of their houses. To deepen the calamity, the citadel was blown up, the powder magazine having been ignited, as was supposed, by the sulphurous vapours that issued from the ground. The houses are mean, and the inhabitants have a squalid and poverty-stricken look. The port is spacious, though of rather difficult access, and liable to heavy swells when the wind is from the E. or S. It exports a little wine, oil, and sardines, and has a considerable trade in salt, which is the chief article of export. Pop. 10,000.

AGOWS, a people of Abyssinia, divided into three distinct tribes, one of which inhabits the fertile country lying immediately W. from the sources of the Blue Nile, in the territory of Amhara; another, called the Gualin Agows, inhabits a district on the E. bank of the Tecazze, in Tigré; the third occupies a tract on the the N. bank of the same river, also in Tigré.

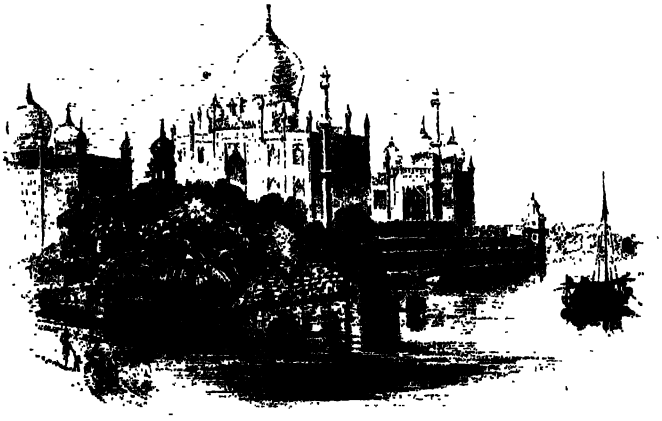
AGRA, a prov. and district, Hindoostan.——It is one of the N.W. Provinces, the others being Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund, Allahabad, and Benares (*which see*), together containing an area of 83,690 sq. m., and a pop. of 30,086,898.——The PROV. of Agra, cap. same name, is situated chiefly between lat. 25° and 28° N.; bounded E. by Oude and Allahabad, S. by Malwa, W. by Ajmeer, and N. by Delhi. It is about 250 m. long, and 180 broad, and is subdivided into five districts, which, with their area, population, &c., are exhibited in the following table:—

	Number of Townships	Area in geo. sq. m.	Area in Acres.	Total Pop., 1873.
Muttra	948	1103	934,279	892,542
Agra	1287	1493	1,188,411	1,097,425
Furruckabad	2004	1562	1,823,206	919,091
Mynpoorie	1467	1510	1,280,062	763,971
Etawah	1048	1265	1,071,637	671,247
Total	7251	6843	5,797,598	4,334,276

The average rate of the land tax on the total cultivation, according to the table by Mr. Thornton in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, from which the preceding is an extract, is 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The province is watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, the Chumbul, and various smaller streams. It is generally flat, and destitute of wood, but the S. and W. are hilly, and abound in jungles, which swarm with peacocks. In many parts there is a great deficiency of water, the smaller streams being either absorbed by the heat, or turned aside by the cultivators of

the soil, for purposes of irrigation, before they reach the larger; wells are, therefore, the only other resource of the inhabitants. The climate, except during the prevalence of the hot winds, is temperate and healthy, and, in winter nights, cool; but, on the whole, unfavourable to European constitutions. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of indigo, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. Various kinds of grain and pulse, including millet, barley, wheat, &c., are also raised. Wheat and barley, however, form the principal crops; rye and oats being hardly known. Owing to the scarcity of water, rice is little cultivated except in the vicinity of rivers. Cotton is the staple product. Agra has the common breeds of cattle and sheep, with horses of a good description. There are some marble and sandstone quarries; and copper has been found, but not in a situation favourable to mining. Silks and muslins were formerly manufactured, but the principal article of manufacture is coarse cotton cloth, the exportation of which has latterly much declined. This province, which was marked out by the Emperor Akbar, is now entirely either in possession, or under the control, of Great Britain. The natives, who are principally Hindoos and Mahometans, are hand-some and robust, and much superior to the natives of the more E. provinces. The Hindoostance is the colloquial, and the Persian, or English, the official language.——The DISTRICT of Agra extends in a S.E. direction along both banks of the Jumna, to its junction with the Chumbul. The portion of the district within these two rivers is a table land, about 60 ft. above the beds of these streams, and is composed of a light soil. In the dry season, the tanks and rivulets are without water. The entire area of the district is 1,188,414 ac. The quantity of cultivated land is 813,655 ac., and of culturable land 92,931. The natives of Agra, and of many of the contiguous territories, have long been notorious for their predatory habits, which, previously to British ascendency, were connived at, and encouraged by, the Zemindars, or landholders, who shared in the plunder thus obtained. The total population in 1848 was 828,220; of which 748,663 were Hindoos, and 86,557 Mahometans and others, not Hindoos.—(Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer; Historical and Descriptive Account of British India; Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, 1847.)

AGRA, or AKBAR ABAD, a city of Hindoostan, cap. of prov. of same name, on the right bank of the river Jumna; 115 m. S.S.E. Delhi; 740 m. W.N.W. Calcutta; 630 N.N.E. Bombay; and 1000 m. N. by W. Madras; lat. 27° 11′ N.; lon. 78° E. A great part of the city is now in a ruinous state, but it still maintains much of its original splendour. The houses, generally, are lofty, consisting of several stories, and the streets extremely narrow. It contains no modern buildings



TAJE MAHAL, AGRA.—From Major Luard's Views in India.

of any note, but some of its more ancient structures are on a scale of great magnificence. Of these the most celebrated is the Tauje, or Taje Mahal, a mausoleum, built in the 17th century, by the Emperor Shah Jehan, in commemoration of Mumtaz Mahal, his favourite queen. This superb edifice, the finest in India, probably in the world, stands on the banks of the Jumna, is enclosed on three sides by a high red stone wall, and forms a quadrangle of 190 square yards, with a lofty dome of 70 ft. diameter in the centre, and tall minarets rising from the angles of the terrace. It is built of white marble, and the great central hall, in which are the tombs of the Emperor and his queen, is paved with alternate squares of various coloured marbles; while the walls, tombs, and screens, are ornamented with the most exquisite mosaic work, chiefly of cornelian, lapis lazuli, and jasper. The chambers and corridors, which surround the hall, are finished with similar elegance. The whole cost of the building is said to have been £3,174,802 sterling. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, adorned with fountains of white marble, and containing a profusion of fine trees and flowering shrubs. It is now in charge of the British Government, and is kept in the highest order. The imperial palace, built by the Emperor Akbar, the Mootee Musjeed, or pearl mosque, both now used as offices, warehouses, and lodgings; the mosque named the Jumna Musjeed, and the tomb of Etimaud-ud-Dowlah, are all remarkable structures. In the neighbourhood are likewise numerous splendid remains of Indian art. The fort of Agra is large, and strongly built of red sandstone, with a ditch, a double rampart, and bastions. It has been repaired, and much improved, for the accommodation of the British garrison. The trade of Agra, carried on partly by land and partly by water, consists chiefly in the exportation of indigo, silk, and sugar; and the importation of horses, camels, grain, fresh and dried fruits, and manufactured silk and cotton. Agra was at various periods the seat of the Mogul Government, and is intimately connected with the whole modern history of India. Previously to the 16th century, it was an inconsiderable village; but, early in that century, it seems to have been first made an imperial residence by the Afghan Emperor, Sekunder. It was further enlarged by Akbar about 50 years afterwards, and by him named Akbarabad. It continued to be the occasional seat of Government till the final decay of the Mogul dynasty, about the middle of the 18th century. In 1784, it was taken by the Mahratta chief, Madhajee Sindia, who retained possession of it till 1803, when it was besieged and captured by the British under Lord Lake. Soon after, it was made the headquarters of a civil establishment for the administration of justice, and collection of revenue; and subsequently became the seat of the British lieutenant-governor of the N.W. provinces. This city is the birthplace of the celebrated Abul Fazel, vizier or prime minister to Akbar, whom he assisted in the preparation of a work entitled the *Ayeen Akberry*, containing an account of everything connected with the dominions, government, and occupations of that emperor. Agra is still regarded with great veneration by the Hindoos, as the birthplace of the sixth Avatar, or incarnation of the god Vishnu, named Parasu Rama, whose conquests extended to the island of Ceylon. Pop. in 1872, 142,661. —(*Historical and Inscriptive Account of British India;* Heber's *Indian Journal;* Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer;* Jacquemont's *Letters from India;* Martin's *British Possessions in the East Indies.*)

AGRAM, or ZAGRAB [Latin, *Zagrabia*], a city, Hungary, cap. Croatia, on the left bank of the Save, from which it is about 2 m. distant; 106 m. E. by N. Trieste; lat. 45° 48′ 54″ N.; lon. 15° 39′ 8″ E. (L.); finely situated on a wooded slope, overlooking the fertile plain of the Save. It is the seat of various local courts, and of a bishopric. It is divided into three parts—the free, or upper town; the lower, or chapter town; and the bishop's town. The first crowns a hill called *Medved*, or 'The Bear;' and it is the most fashionable of the three, being inhabited exclusively by the higher classes. The streets here are regular and well built; many of the houses are in the Italian style, with flat roofs; and the whole is surrounded with palisaded walks, planted with poplars, forming an agreeable

promenade. In the lower town, the houses are old and mean, and the streets and squares ill paved. The principal buildings are the cathedral, episcopal palace, the 'Narodne Domo,' the national casino, or club-house, and the Government house. The cathedral is a lofty and spacious building, in a mixed style, the front being Byzantine of the 11th century, and the body Gothic. The great eastern window, which has been recently renewed with painted glass, is a magnificent specimen of this beautiful art. The episcopal palace still has the castellated round towers of the Middle Age; but the moat is now replaced by a garden, and the curtain has been pierced with modern windows. The income of the bishop is little short of £30,000 a year. Both these buildings, the cathedral and palace, adjoin the lower town. The Government house, in which the diets are held, is situated in the upper town. The 'Narodne Domo' is an elegant new structure, in the Palladian style of architecture, containing a museum, and the rooms of the Agricultural Society. There has been lately founded here an institution for sisters of charity, to which the bishop contributed £15,000. The building occupies a prominent position in the lower town, and includes within its walls an hospital for poor women, and a school for poor female children, as well as the dormitories and church of the sisterhood. There are also a civil and military hospital, an orphan institution, and a German and Illyrian theatre, which, however, are open only in winter. Two journals are published in the town, both conducted with considerable talent; and there are two libraries—a public library, and the cathedral library. The educational institutions comprise a royal academy, a primary and preparatory schools, and a theological seminary. There are manufactories of silk and porcelain, and a considerable trade in tobacco and honey. Within a few miles of the town is the bishop's English park, a favourite resort of the inhabitants in the summer season; it is of several miles extent, ornamented with oaks, and intersected by numerous beautiful drives. The Save is not navigable for steamers so far up as Agram; but from Sissek, at the confluence of the Culpa, a weekly steamer descends to Semlin, opposite Belgrade, except during the winter months. Pop. 16,657.—(Paton's *Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic*, vol. ii. p. 138; Raffelsperger, *Lex Oesterreich. Staaten.*)

AGRAMUNT, a tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. of, and 25 m. N.E. from Lerida, at the foot of a hill on the right bank of the Sio. The houses are regularly built, but the streets are tortuous and unpaved. It has a square, in which is an artesian fountain; and it likewise possesses three churches, a townhall, hospital, Latin and other schools, and a public storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising corn and fruit for the markets of Barcelona; in weaving dimities, and in manufacturing hempen sandals. Pop. 2680.—(Madoz.)

AGRAPHA, or AGRAPHO, a part of the Pindus range of mountains in Greece, between Thessaly and Epirus, which gives its name to a district of the Turkish pash. of Tricala. ——There is likewise a vil. named AGRAPHA in the isl. of Corfu.

AGREDA, a tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. of, and 28 m. E.N.E. from Soria, on the N. slope of the sierra Moncayo. It stands on the Queyles, which divides the town into two parts, and is carried underground; having a fountain and the townhall situated over it, on a fine stone bridge of one arch. The streets are irregular, but the houses are well built, and there is a somewhat handsome square, lined with good houses. In this town are likewise three churches, an hospital, two schools, and an abattoir. The manufactures of the place, once much more important than they now are, consist of pottery-ware, soap, wax, sweetmeats, chocolate, and shoes. Agreda is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Graecburis*, or *Græcubis*, which was built by the proconsul Sempronius Gracchus, in commemoration of his conquest over the Celtiberi, and it contains some Roman remains. Pop. 3847. —(Madoz.)

AGREDA, or NEW MALAGA, a small tn. Colombia, S. America, republic Ecuador, district of, and 90 m. S.W. from Popayan; 108 m. N.N.E. Quito; founded in 1541. There are several gold mines in the neighbourhood.

AGREVE (ST.), a small tn. France, dep. Ardeche, 40 m. N.N.W. Viviers, on the Rhone. It contains a Calvinistic consistorial church, and has an active trade in grain, wine, fruit, butter, cheese, and cattle. For wines, oils, soups, chestnuts, and other articles, it forms the entrepot of the neighbouring cantons. Pop. 3133.

AGRIB, AGARRIB, or GRARIB (MOUNT), a remarkable mountain of Central Egypt, about 16 m. inland from the east of the Gulf of Suez; lat. 28° 7′ N.; lon. 32° 52′ E. (R.) It is of a conical form, and of so great a height that it can be seen from a distance of 100 m.

AGRI DAGH. *See* ARARAT.

AGUA, an active volcano, Guatimala, close by the old tn. of that name; lat. 14° 33′ 30″ N.; lon. 91° 4′ 40″ W. It rises to the height of 15,000 ft. forming a beautiful and perfect cone, verdant to the summit. It occasionally pours forth torrents of boiling water and stones, and has twice destroyed the old city of Guatimala. Agua is one of three volcanoes lying close together, and presenting a scene of great magnificence: the others are Pacaya and Fuego.

AGUACHAPA, a tn. Guatimala, prov. San Salvador, about 2 m. S. from the lake of the same name. It lies about 30 m. from the Pacific, on the road between the city of Guatimala and Sonsonate; lat. 14° N.; lon. 89° 40′ W. It is a place of considerable trade, and has extensive manufactures of sugar. Pop. about 5000.

AGUADILLA, a small coast tn. and haven, N.W. side of Porto Rico isl., at the N. end of a large sandy bay of the same name; lat. 18° 25′ 51″ N.; lon. 67° 8′ W. (R.) The inhabitants, originally from the Canaries, cultivate tobacco and coffee, and carry on some trade. In the haven is good anchorage in 14 or 15 fathoms, and the only danger when approaching it is a reef running off ½ m. from Point Palmas. Water good, and fresh provisions cheap. Pop. 2500.—(*West India Directory.*)

AGUAPEHI, a river, Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso. It rises in the mountains from which it takes its name, on the confines of Bolivia, about lat. 16° 15′ S., and, after a course first N. and then E. for about 100 m., falls into the Jauru, an affluent of the Paraguay. From the same mountains rise the river Alegro, and some other streams, which fall into the Guapore, one of the head streams of the Amazon. These two rivers, the Aguapehi and the Alegro, the waters of both of which ultimately reach the Atlantic—the former by the La Plata, and the latter by the Amazon—approach at Villa Bella so near to each other, that between them there is only a portage of 3 m.

AGUARY RIVER. *See* ARAGUARI.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a tn. Mexico, prov. Guadalaxara, or Jalisco, 270 m. N.W. the city of Mexico, and 70 m. S. Zacatecas. By some it is said to be cap. of a district of the same name, in prov. Zacatecas. It lies in lat. 22° N.; lon. 101° 45′ W., on a level plain upwards of 6000 ft. above the sea level, and is very favourably situated for trade, the great road from Zacatecas to Sonora and Durango, crossing here the highway from San Louis Potosi to Guadalaxara. It has some handsome houses, numerous churches, three convents, and an hospital; and is surrounded by rich gardens with olives, vines, figs, pears, &c. Manufactures of cotton fabrics carried on to some extent. An annual market is held for 14 days. The climate is mild and delightful: the N. wind never affecting the town in consequence of its position on the W. slopes of the Cordilleras. In the vicinity are two warm mineral springs, from which the town takes its name, lying about ten yards apart from each other; and having a temperature varying from 80° to 120°. The water is impregnated with copper, remarkably clear, and of an agreeable temperature. Pop. supposed to be 20,000.—(Ward's *Mexico;* Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies;* Ritter's *Staats Lex.*)

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. S. by E. from Cordova, on the left bank of the Cabra, on the summits and acclivities of four low hills. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the former is named *La villa*, from having formerly contained the principal buildings. Many of the houses are of three floors, one of which is always occupied as a granary. Some of the buildings—as the chapter house, the prison, the fish market, and the abattoir—are of good modern construction, and the whole town is remarkable for the whiteness of its houses, and the cleanliness of its streets. Frontera has, besides, three elegant public squares; an old and a new townhall, both well built; a murky unhealthy subterranean place of security for the accused, a church, and several chapels; a dismantled, but

strongly-built Moorish castle; several well-attended schools, both endowed and private; an hospital for the wandering poor; and an infirmary. The inhabitants are employed as agriculturists, carriers, and sheep, cattle, horse, and mule breeders; in manufacturing soap, cloth for local consumpt, earthenware, tiles, and bricks, and in quarrying lime, gypsum, and freestone. A fair, for the produce of the district, is held in September. Pop. 11,836.—(Madoz.)

AGUILAS (SAN JUAN DE LAS), a small tn. and port, Spain, prov. Murcia, 24 m. S.E. Lorca, 39 m. S.W. Cartagena, on the Mediterranean; lat. 37° 23′ N.; lon. 1° 37′ W. (R.) The port, in which reside consuls of England, France, and Portugal, is neither large nor secure at all seasons, and it is defended by a circular fort in rather a dilapidated condition. The town, which consists of well built houses forming broad streets, has a spacious square, an elegant custom house, a public granary, an abattoir, a church, and a school. In the vicinity, the rich lead and silver mines, in the sierras Almagrera and Lomo de las, occupy a considerable number of the inhabitants, and others are employed in agriculture, and in fishing bonitos, sardines, &c. The exports consist of grain, salsola, barilla, lead, silver, &c., to the average extent annually of £195,000. Pop. 4832.—(Madoz.)

AGUIMES, a tn. Canaries, isl. of Gran Canaria, at the foot of Mount Guayadeque, and about 1100 ft. above the sea level. Its houses, chiefly of one floor, and built with little taste, form three irregular streets, and as many irregularly shaped squares, both of which are, however, well paved. It has a church, a badly-attended school, and, outside the town, a cemetery. The trade of Aguimes consists in sending to the Palmas market the produce of the vicinity, consisting of grain, fruits, honey, poultry, and oil of excellent quality. Pop. 3073.—(Madoz.)

AGULHAS (CAPE and BANK). The former is about 95 to 100 m. S.E. the Cape of Good Hope, and is the most S. land of Africa; lat. 34° 51′ S.; lon. 20° 2′ E. (R.) Its highest part is 455 ft. above the level of the sea, and its true meridional distance from the shore is nearly 1 m. From this point the descent E. is rather gradual; W., the descent is at first steep, then slightly undulating; S., it is steep, then undulates to within 300 yards of the shore, where the ground becomes flat. A lighthouse has been recently erected on the Cape, the light of which was exhibited for the first time on March 1, 1849. The structure stands on an elevation of 52 ft. above high water, and bears N. 30° (magnetic), distant about 520 yards from the extreme point of the Cape. The tower is about 70 ft. high; and the light being 128 ft. above high water mark, may be seen from the deck of a vessel, in clear weather, at the distance of 18 m. Its lat. is 34° 49′ 46″ S.; lon. 20° 0′ 40″ E.——The Bank of Agulhas extends from the Cape of Good Hope, along the S. coast of Africa, to Great Fish River, a distance of about 560 m. Its breadth, generally, is about 100 m.; but opposite Cape Agulhas, it stretches out in a triangular form to upwards of 200 m. The Cape current—apparently the cause of its formation—passes clear of it throughout its whole length, defining accurately its seaward edge or limit. Grampuses, or whales, are frequently seen floating with their backs a little above water, more particularly in moderate weather, with E. winds, when the water is smooth on the bank; at such times a ship may be liable to run against one of them before its crew are aware—an accident which has frequently happened, to the great alarm of all on board. Large seals and solan geese also frequent the Bank. Fish likewise abound; Sir E. Belcher relating, in his *Voyage of the Samarang*, that in two hours he caught on the Bank 42 fine fish, varying from 6 to 36 lbs.; and adding, that immediately after taking the first fish, he found that the lead ceased to descend, in consequence of the dense shoal that swarmed below. Some of these were caught at the depth of 76 fathoms.—*Agulhas* is Portuguese for 'needles.' It is quite improper to write the name Lagulhas, or Lagullas, as is sometimes done.—(Horsburgh's *East India Directory; Voyage of the Samarang; Nautical Magazine for* 1849 *and* 1850.)

AHADKOI, a vil. Turkey in Asia, pash. Anadolia, a few hours' journey E. from Ushak, or Hushak, which is situated lat. 38° 58′ N.; lon. 29° 50′ E. Ahadkoi is itself an insignificant village, but is remarkable for the extent and magnificence of the ruins in its vicinity. 'On the summit of a hill,' says Mr. W. J. Hamilton, 'we saw the remains of a theatre, with half the scena and proscenium standing, built of very large blocks of stone. All the seats of the caves are gone, but the hollow clearly remaining.' The ruins of another theatre, and of several temples, were also found by Mr. Hamilton, who adds, that architectural ornamented sculpture was lying about in every direction, and many inscriptions, but chiefly sepulchral. These ruins, Mr. H. believes to be the remains of *Trajanopolis*.

AHAGUAY, a slave port on the coast of Guinea, about lat. 6° 0′ 15″ N.; lon. 1° 45′ E. Besides the numerous slaves shipped at this port, there is some traffic in palm oil and ivory. The natives are of a depraved character, and given to every kind of vice, in which, however, they only follow the example of the numerous Spanish and Portuguese residents. Cotton is cultivated, spun, and woven into cloth, by the natives, who also cultivate indigo, and manufacture it in a rude manner. There are two markets daily, which are well supplied with Brazilian tobacco, yams, manioc root, plantains, bananas, ginger, pepper, cotton, grass bags, and mats of various colours, &c. Fish are caught in great abundance, chiefly in the Lagoon river, which is here about 70 yards wide in the dry season, and 3½ ft. deep, and flows immediately behind the town. The vicinity of the town abounds in luxuriant tropical vegetation.—(Duncan's *Travels in Western Africa.*)

AHAMLISH, a par. Ireland, co. Sligo; area, 16,414 ac. Lord Palmerston is proprietor of nearly the whole par. Pop. 6127.

AHANTA, or AHANTE, a maritime district of Ashantee (*which see.*)

AHAR, a small tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. N.E. Tabreez; lat. 38° 25′ N.; lon. 47° 10′ E.; upon a river of the same name, and formerly surrounded by a wall, now in ruins. It contains about 700 houses, and the tomb of a saint held in reverence by the Mussulmans. The district around is well cultivated, and much wheat and barley are grown.——Ahar river rises in the mountains N. of Tabreez, and flows at first to the E., then to the N., and, after a course of nearly 120 m., falls into the Aras, about 75 m. from the Caspian Sea.

AHARA, or AGHARRA, a par. Ireland, co. Longford; area, 2595 ac. Pop. 529.

AHARNEY, a par. Ireland, Queen's and Kilkenny cos.; 6939 ac. Pop. 1812.

AHASCRAGH, a par. Ireland, co. Galway; 17,342 ac. There is here a holy well, surrounded with fir-trees, believed to possess great virtue. Pop. 3644.

AHAUS, a small tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 27 m. W.N.W. from Münster, on the right bank of the Aa. It is the cap. of a circle of the same name, and the seat of some local courts of justice, and has manufactures of linens, tiles, and tobacco. Dyeing and lime burning are carried on, and seven annual markets, for mercery and cattle, are held. It has a castle, built by Bishop Ferdinand of Plettenburg, but now the property of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg, into whose possession the town came in 1802. Pop. 1750.—(Hulin's *Lex. Deutschland.*)

AHE, a stream, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, dist. Arnsberg, which, after a course of about 2 m., disappears under the earth near St. Brillon, and appears again near Almo increased in size.

AHII, or PEACOCK ISLAND, a small uninhabited isl. in the Low Archipelago, or Tuamotu group, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 14° 35′ S.; lon. 140° 27′ W. (R.) It is well wooded, and is surrounded by a coral belt of from 200 to 500 ft in breadth. Its lagoon, which is on the W. side, and to which there is only a small boat entrance, contains a favourite fish of the natives of the adjoining islands, who repair thither at certain seasons to take them.

AHIOLOU, AGHIOLI, or AKELO, a small tn. European Turkey, prov. Roumelia, on the W. shore of the Black Sea, on a promontory at the entrance, and on the N. side of, the Bay of Burgas, and about 11 m. N.E. the tn. of that name; lat. 42° 31′ N.; lon. 27° 32′ E. In the neighbourhood are salt springs, and marshes, from which salt of inferior quality is made, the profits being the property of the Sultan.

AHLEN, a small tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 17 m. S.E. from Münster, on the right bank of the Werse. It is the seat of a local court, and has two R. Catholic churches; oil-making and distilling are carried on, and three cattle markets are held annually. Pop. 3458.

AHMAR, El-Kom, or El-Ahmar [The red mound], marks the site of *Hieracompolis*, a very ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on the W. bank of the Nile, about lat. 25° 10′ N.; lon. 32° 40′ E., nearly opposite El-Kab.——The word *Ahmar* occurs in the names of various other places in Egypt, one of which is a well, or cistern, styled El-Ahmar, about 30 m. S.W. Kosseir, where caravans rest on their way through the great desert of the Thebaïd.

AHMEDABAD, an anc. city of Hindoostan, cap. district of same name, prov. Goojerat, on the left bank of the Sooburmuttee, 275 m. N. Bombay; lat. 23° 5′ N.; lon. 72° 40′ E. It was formerly one of the most opulent and commercial cities in the East, and was celebrated for its buildings and handsome streets, but has now fallen into utter decay, having been ruined by the exactions of the Mahrattas. It was stormed by the British, under General Goddard, in 1780, but continued in the possession of the Mahrattas till 1818, when it was ceded to the British Government by the ruling Peshwa, or chief civil minister of the Rajah. A great part of the city, and some of its most remarkable edifices, were destroyed by the great earthquake of 1819; among those was the great mosque, erected by Sultan Ahmed, nearly 450 years before. The excessive municipal duties levied by the Mahratta chiefs, were abolished by the British Government, and a better system of taxation introduced. The pop. is supposed to amount to 100,000. Pop. of district in 1871, 712,579.—(*Historical and Descriptive Account of British India*; Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer*; Martin's *East Indies*.) (*See* Supplement.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, a city and fortress, Hindoostan, cap. district of same name, presidency Bombay, prov. Aurungabad, on the Seena, 130 m. E. Bombay, and 70 m. N.E. by E. Poonah; lat. 19° 10′ N.; lon. 74° 50′ E. It is walled, and contains some well-built streets and a good market place. The fort, which is about ½ m. from the city, is built entirely of stone; is of an oval form, with round towers, ditch, and glacis; and is about 1 m. in circumference. It was taken by the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley), in 1803. In the vicinity of Ahmednuggur are the mausoleum of Salabut Jung, situated on the summit of a mountain; and the ancient palace of the sultans, a massive pile, surrounded by a broad and deep moat, faced with solid masonry. The pop., exclusive of the garrison, has been estimated at 20,000. Area of district, 9910 sq. m.; pop. in 1871, 697,537.——There is another town of the same name in the prov. of Goojerat, on the left bank of the Sooburmuttee; lat. 23° 40′ N.; lon. 73° 10′ E. (*See* Supplement.)

AHMEDPOOR, a tn. Western India, state Bahawalpoor, on the route from the city of that name to Khanpoor, 30 m. S.S.W. the former, and 45 m. N.E. by N. the latter; lat. 29° 20′ N.; lon. 71° 30′ E. The houses are, in general, built of mud. It contains a large mosque, with four tall minarets; and has manufactures of matchlocks, gunpowder, cotton, silks, and loonghies, a fabric of rich coloured silks interwoven with cotton of the brightest colours, about 1 yards in length and 2 in breadth, worn round the waist. The pop. has been variously estimated from 9000 to 30,000, but may probably be about 20,000.

AHMOOD, Amood, or Amod, a tn. and pergunnah, Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, the former 30 m. S.S.W. Baroda, and 60 m. N. Surat; lat. 22° 3′ N.; lon. 73° 10′ E. The pergunnah, or district of villages, comprehends 221½ sq. m., and lies along the E. shore of the Gulf of Cambay, for a distance of 30 m. A great part of it is unproductive; but more than a half is under cultivation, and suitable for the production of cotton, rice, wheat, and various Indian grains. It was ceded, in 1817, to the East India Company, by Dowlet Row Sindia. The population, according to latest accounts, amounted to 16,347.

AHOGHILL, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Antrim; area, 35,288 ac. Contains a Moravian settlement called Gracehill. Pop. 9133.

AHR, or Aar, a river, Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, rising in the Eiffelberg mountains, S.W. from Hildesheim. It flows N.W., changing to N.E., and, passing through the valley of the Ahr, falls into the Rhine near Sinzig, and opposite the town of Linz, after a course of about 30 m. The scenery on its banks is considered equal to that of the Rhine. In the valley of the Ahr some good wine is made.

AHRWEILER, a small tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. of, and 28 m. W.N.W. from Coblentz; 25 m. S. Cologne, on the left bank of the Ahr; chief place of circle of same name, and seat of local courts. It is agreeably situated, and surrounded with a fosse and walls, in which are four gates. It has two churches and a chapel. One of the churches, a beautiful Gothic structure, was erected in the 13th century. Ahrweiler is the centre of the wine trade of the Ahr valley, the slopes of which are covered with vineyards. The average annual produce in wine is 688,250 gals. There are here some manufactories of cloth, and some tanneries and dye-works. Pop. 3830.

AIHUN [anc. *Aydunum*], a tn. France, dep. Creuse; on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Creuse, 11 m. S.E. Guerer. It has manufactures of cloth, a good trade in cattle, and nine fairs in the year. In the neighbourhood are extensive coal pits, and the remains of a celebrated abbey of the order of Cluny, founded A.D. 997. Pop. 2212.

AHUS, or Ahuus, a vil. Sweden, about 10 m. S. Christianstad at the mouth of the Helge-A. It was at one time a considerable place, but is decayed; it is still, however, the outer port of Christianstad, and contains a custom house.

AHWAZ, or Auwuz [anc. *Aginis*], a small tn. Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 48 m. S. Shuster, on the left bank of the Karoon (*Karún*), (*which see*); lat. 31° 22′ N.; lon. 49° E.; in a flat uncultivated country. It occupies a portion of the site of the old city, and is built with its materials. It has a mean appearance; and the only respectable building it contains is a mosque, apparently of modern date. The remains of the ancient city are numerous, and cover a great extent of ground; showing that it had once been a great and flourishing place. Amongst the more remarkable of these ruins are those of a *band*, or stone dyke, which was thrown across the river to form a store of water for the purposes of irrigation; it is upwards of 100 ft. in length; is, in several places, 10 ft. high; about the same in breadth, and contains many single blocks measuring from 8 to 10 ft. There are also the remains of a fine bridge and of a spacious palace. On the S. side of the town, there are several singular cavities, and some neglected water mills. Pop. about 1500, mostly Arabs.

Ai, a river, Russia in Europe, prov. Orenburg. It rises in the W. slopes of the Ural mountains, flows generally N.W., and falls into the river Oufa, about 100 m. N.E. the town of that name, after a course of about 170 m.

Ai, or Ay, a tn. France. *See* Ay.

Aias, Ayas, or Ajasso [anc. *Ægæ*], a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the Bay of Iskenderoon, pash. Adana, 37 m. E.S.E. the town of that name, and 27 m. N.W. Iskenderoon; lat. 36° 46′ N.; lon. 35° 47′ E. (R.) It was once a considerable place, and there are still some remains of its ancient prosperity; but its trade has been long since transferred to Iskenderoon.——There is a small village of the same name in the province of Anadolia, about 25 m. W. Angora, situated among hills, to which it gives its name.

Aiasaluk, or Ayasuluk, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, 38 m. S.E. by S. Smyrna, on a hill of the same name. The latter is a picturesque insulated eminence, crowned with a ruined castle, and covered, lower down, with the remains of the Turkish town which rose into existence when Ephesus was destroyed, and from the materials of which it was built. At the foot of the hill is a beautiful aqueduct, constructed chiefly of ancient fragments; and, on the western side, is a marble mosque of Saracenic construction. At a short distance S.W. from the town are the ruins of Ephesus. The village of Aiasaluk now consists of a few miserable huts only.—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor*.)

Aiash, or Ayash, a ruined seaport, Turkey in Asia, with some remains of antiquity. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean, prov. Itchil (Cilicia); lat. 36° 30′ N.; lon. 34° 12′ E.

Aichach, a small tn. Bavaria, prov. Upper Bavaria [Ober Baiern], 13 m. N.E. Augsburg, on the right bank of the Paar, here crossed by three bridges. It is the seat of the local court, and has a castle, church, and three chapels, town-hall, orphan hospital, and general hospital; breweries, distilleries, bleacheries, flourmills, &c., and some trade in flax. Aichach was taken and burnt by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' war; and, in 1704, by the Spaniards. Pop. 2429.

AIDAB, or Djidyd, a seaport tn. Nubia, on the Red

Sea, 171 m. N.W. Berenice; lat. 22° 3′ N.; lon. 37° 10′ E. During the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, it was the entrepot of commerce between E. Africa and Arabia, and the point of embarkation for the caravans proceeding to Jidda, the port of Mecca. It is nearly surrounded with deserts, and is now of little importance.

AIDIN, Idln, or Guzel-hissar [anc. *Tralles*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, on the Meander, about 60 m. S.E. Smyrna. It is 4 m. in circuit, and is the residence of a pasha, and a place of great trade, being next in commercial rank to Smyrna. Bazaars, shaded by trees, form the streets. It contains many fine mosques, churches, and synagogues. Of the old city, there only remains enough to show that it occupied an elevation overlooking the modern town. On a height stand conspicuously the ruins of an ancient palace, which is visible from a distance of many miles. The bazaars present a very animated sight, from the variety of objects exhibited, and the picturesque costumes of the natives. The heat of the sun, and the dazzling whiteness of the houses, are gratefully relieved by the foliage of the trees and plants growing in and near the streets. The environs are no less beautiful; the town being surrounded with gardens and orchards, commanding a fine view of the plain. Pop., including Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, about 30,000.

AIDONA, a small tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 23 m. E.S.E. from Caltanisetta, and 5 m. N.E. Piazza, in the Val-di-noto. Pop. 5229.

AIDOS, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, at the foot of Mount Haemus, about 40 m. S. Shumla, and 85 m. N.E. Adrianople. It is a place of some antiquity, and was besieged and taken by Amurath, in 1391. It is noted for some hot springs in its vicinity, and for a large annual fair.

AIGASH, or Aigas, a small but beautiful isl. in Inverness shire, Scotland, formed by the river Beauly, which, here parting in two, again unites, and thus insulates the spot to which the above name [Gaelic, *Eilans Aigh*] has been given. It is a high rounded hill, covered with oak and birch, and is noted for having been the place of retreat selected by Lord Lovat, when letters of fire and sword were issued against him by King William, in 1697. It is about 6 m. from the embouchure of the river, 4½ m. S.W. Beauly, and about 14 m. S.W. Inverness.

AIGEN, the name of numerous localities in Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, none of which are of any importance.

AIGBURTON, a township, England, co. Lancaster; area, 5780 ac. Here are an almshouse, R. catholic college of Stonyhurst, and cotton factories. Pop. 1166.

AIGLE, a small tn. Switzerland, Pays de Vaud, cap. of a district to which it gives its name; situated on the torrent called La Grande Eau, in the Val d'Ormond, about 1 m. E. from the Rhone, and 21 m. S.E. Lausanne, on the high road to Martigny. The houses, built of black marble quarried in the vicinity, and unpolished, give the town a sombre appearance. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and the cultivation of vines; the produce of which is much esteemed. Pop. 2296.

AIGLE (L'), a tn. France, dep. Orne, 80 m. W.S.W. Paris, agreeably situated on the sides of two hills on the river Rille, which divides it into three parts. It is well built, but has few architectural objects of any note. There are three churches, one of which, St. Martin's, is very large, but none of them are otherwise remarkable. In the centre of the town is a castle, or chateau, built of brick, and surrounded by lime trees of extraordinary size and beauty. L'Aigle is noted for its industry, and has manufactures of linen, cotton, paper, leather, cutlery, and hardware; and a good trade in corn, wood, and cider. Large quantities of needles and pins are made here, which are held in high repute. In the neighbourhood are the mineral waters of St. Santin. Pop. 5584.

AIGLE (L'), a small isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, formed by the confluence of that river with the *rivière des prairies*, which forms the S. boundary of the Island of Montreal.

AIGNAN (St.), a tn. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 50 m. S.W. Orleans, on the left bank of the Cher. It is a very industrious place, and noted for its manufactory of gun flints, of which the only quarries worked in France—those of Meusne and Couffy—are in the vicinity. The quantity annually produced is estimated to amount to about 35 or 40 millions. Cloth, earthenware, and saltpetre, are also made here, and there is some trade in wine and wood. Pop. 3600.

AIGRE, a tn. France, dep. Charente, 20 m. N.N.W. Angoulême, agreeably situated on an isl. formed by Lemps, an affluent of the Charente. Here are numerous brandy distilleries, and a good trade is carried on in grain, hemp, flax, &c., but particularly in brandy. It has also some trade in hemp, onions, and wine. Pop. 1662.

AIGREFEUILLE, the name of two villages, France, the one in the dep. Charente Inferieure; and the other in Loire Inferieure. Pop. of the former, 1688; of the latter, 1275.

AIGUEBELLE, Aquabella, or Aquæ bellæ [anc. *Carbonaria*], a tn. and commune, France, dep. Savoie, 6 m. W. Chambéry, 981 ft. above the level of the sea. It was destroyed by the Burgundians about the fifth century; rebuilt under the name of Aquabella; sacked by the Saracens in 835; and rebuilt by Berold, King of Saxony, in 998. In the neighbouring mountains are mines of copper and iron. Pop. 1286.

AIGUEPERSE [Latin, *Aqua Sparsa*], a tn. France, dep. Puy de Dome, 19 m. N.N.E. Clermont, and 190 m. S.S.E. Paris. It consists of a single street; lined with handsome houses, and has manufactories of cloth, felt hats, and candles. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, which exhales carbonic acid so pure that animals are often suffocated with its waters; hence called, by the people of the district, *La Fontaine empoisonnée*. Pop. 2697.——There is another town of the same name, or Aigueperses, as sometimes spelt, with a pop. of 1003, in the district of Villefranche, dep. of the Rhone.

AIGUES-MORTES [Latin, *Aquæ Mortuæ*], a decayed tn. France, dep. Gard, 20 m. S.S.W. Nismes; near the mouths of the Rhone, on the Gran du Roi, at the junction of the Canal de Beaucaire with that of Etangs. It is a fortified place, and, from its position, forms an important military post for the defence of that part of the coast. The exhalations from the salt marshes by which it is surrounded, render it very unhealthy. A good deal of potash is made here, and some trade is carried on in fresh and salt fish; principal articles of export, salt and wines; of import, grain, soap, colonial produce, and wood. The town was founded in 1248, by St. Louis of France, who embarked here, in that year, for the crusades. The walls and gates are still entire, but the fosse has been filled up. Before entering the town, to the north, is a single round tower, 90 ft. high, called the Tower of Constance, built by St. Louis, and surmounted by an old lighthouse turret of 34 ft., which was used as a prison for Protestants, chiefly females, who adhered to their religion after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It was long supposed that, since the 13th century, the sea had retired about 3 m. from the town. It seems now to be ascertained, however, that the sea never came so far up as its walls; but that close to the town there was a small port, connected with a canal, now filled with sand, extending thence to the harbour of Gran du Roi, on the Mediterranean. Not far from Aigues Mortes are the celebrated salt lakes of Peccais, protected by the fort of that name, which yield salt of fine quality, to the estimated value of £60,000 yearly. Pop. 3865.—(Murray's *Handbook for France*; Balbi, *Abrégé*, &c.)

AIGUILLE (L'), [The needle], a mountain of France, formerly reckoned one of the seven wonders of Dauphiné, dep. Isere, canton Vezille, situated between the hamlet of Souchons and the town of Corps, nearly 4 m. from the latter, on the left of the great road from Grenoble to Gap; 6562 ft. above the level of the sea. The lower part resembles a truncated cone, while the upper portion is of a cubical form, as if a second mountain had been placed above the first. It is also called *Mons Inaccessus*, having been long supposed inaccessible, but, in 1492, Charles VIII., passing Grenoble on his expedition to Naples, sent the captain of his Echeleurs to try to gain the summit, in which he succeeded.

AIGUILLON, an ancient tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, in a fertile vale, on the left bank of the Lot, about 1 m. above its influx into the Garonne, 16 m. N.W. Agen. It is still surrounded by a ditch, the remains of its ancient fortification. It has two castles, both situated on an eminence—one old and remarkable for its extent, and the great variety of styles of which it is composed; the other modern, in the Italian style, and a

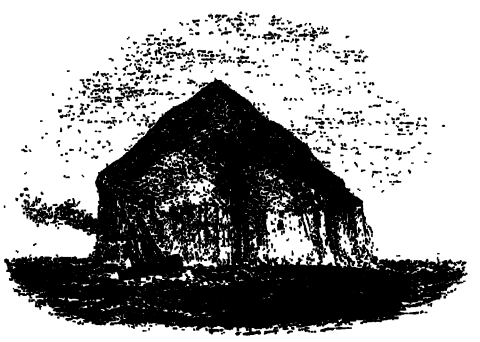
fine structure. There are here a communal college, and manufactories of serges and druggets. It has also some trade in corn, hemp, wines, and brandy. A bridge of seven arches here crosses the river Lot. Pop. 3994.

AIGURANDE, a small tn. France, dep. Indre, partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, 26 m. S. Chateauroux, surrounded with walls and ditches. An extensive trade is carried on here in cattle, and fairs are frequently held. Pop. 2087.

AIKTON, a par. England, co. Cumberland; area, 6157 ac. Pop. 856.

AILAH, or ELANA, a decayed tn. Arabia, in the Hejaz, at the N. extremity of the Gulf of Akabah; about 2 m. N. the village and fort of that name, and 130 m. E. Suez. A few scanty ruins are all that remain of it; and even its site is now a subject of dispute, being often confounded with Akabah. Anciently called *Ailoth*, or *Eloth*, it gave its name to the E. or Elanitic branch of the Red Sea. It is mentioned by Moses in his account of the journeyings of the Israelites, and Solomon used it as a naval station for his ships. It is also mentioned by several Arab writers.

AILSA CRAIG, a remarkable rocky conical isl. Frith of Clyde, Scotland, co. Ayr; lat. 55° 15′ 12″ N.; lon. 5° 7′ W. (n.); 10 m. distant, W., from the coast of Ayrshire at Girvan, and double that distance E., from the coast of Argyleshire, near the Mull of Cantyre. It has an elliptical base of 3300 ft. in the



AILSA FROM THE SOUTH.—From a Sketch by R. Blackie.

major axis, by 2200 in the minor, and rises abruptly from the sea to the height of 1098 ft. It consists of columnar trap, approaching in some parts to basalt; and is precipitous on all sides except the N.E., on which it slopes towards the shore, and where alone it is accessible. At a considerable elevation are the ruins of an old tower or castle. The vegetation on various parts of the surface is described as luxuriant, though there is little pasture on it. It is a breeding place for innumerable sea fowl, gulls, kittiwakes, puffins, solan geese, &c. A few rabbits and goats inhabit the rock. It is chiefly from the feathers of the birds that the rent of the island is derived, and it is only during the season when the birds are sought for that any one resides on the island. It is surrounded with banks well stocked with fish.

AILU, a small isl. in the N. Pacific Ocean, a little S. from the Radack chain; lat. 10° 27′ N.; lon. 170° 0′ E. (R.)

AIMARAEZ, a district, Peru, dep. Lima, at the foot of the Cordillera de Huambo, extending about 130 m. from N. to S., and 26 from E. to W., and comprising 50 villages. The climate is generally cold, except in some of the valleys, which produce sugar and grain, and afford pasturage for cattle. Three rivers pass through the district, but, on account of the height and steepness of their banks, are unavailable for any purpose, till their united streams, in lat. 14° S.; lon. 73° W., form the Pachachaca, which ultimately falls into the Apurimac, being previously crossed by a number of suspension bridges. The numerous veins of gold and silver with which the district abounds, are neglected. Pop. 18,000.

AIMARGUES, a small tn. and commune, France, dep. Gard, 13 m. S.W. Nismes; in the middle of a marsh, between the rivers Vistre and Vidourle. It has some trade in brandy. It was here that St. Louis and his brother, the Count of Thoulouse, assembled their troops, previous to their departure for the crusades. Pop. 2611.

AIN, a river, France, which rises among the slopes of the Jura, about 3 m. N.E. from Nozeroy, and, after pursuing a S.S.W. course for more than 90 m., flows into the Rhone opposite the village of Anthon, about 20 m. above Lyons. It gives its name to a department in the former province of Burgundy. Large quantities of planks and timber are floated down this stream.

AIN, a frontier dep. France, in the ancient province of Burgundy, separated into two nearly equal parts by the river from which it takes its name; bounded, N. by the departments of Saône-et-Loire and Jura; E. by Switzerland and Savoy, from which the Rhone divides it, as it does also from the department of Isere on the S.; and W. by the Saône, which separates it from the departments of Saône et-Loire and Rhone. Its length from E. to W. is about 52 m.; its breadth about 48 at the broadest parts. The E. portion is very mountainous, containing a prolongation of the Jura chain. Besides affording good pasturage, it yields asphalt, gypsum, potters' clay, marl, iron, freestone, and limestone; and the best lithographic stones in France are produced near Belley. The W. division, or district on the right bank of the Ain, though in parts somewhat marshy, has extensive tracts of cultivated land. About the middle of the department, in the mountains, is the Lake of Nantua, about 1300 ft. above the level of the sea. Numerous pools and small lakes are found in the S.W., which are alternately drained for cultivation, and used for breeding fish. The whole number of lakes in the department—the largest not above 2 m. long—exceeds 1600, and the humidity occasioned by them is stated to be very prejudicial to the health. The tillage is chiefly effected by oxen, and the produce of the harvest is sufficient for the consumption of the department. The chief products are rye, maize, corn, wheat, salt, oil, and wine. Great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep, are also reared. The greater portion of the wines are exported; those of Seyssel, as good *vin ordinaire*, being the most esteemed. The manufactures consist chiefly of cloth at Bourg, the capital of the department, and at Montluel, near the Rhone; linen, and paper, at Nantua, Chatillon, and other places; straw hats at Lagnieux, and watches at Bourg, and at Ferney, celebrated as the residence of Voltaire. —(*See these towns.*) A good trade is also carried on in leather, poultry, wood, and cheeses, of which those made at Gex are highly esteemed. The geographical position of this department makes it the passage for the commerce between the N. and the S. of France, from Strasburg to Marseilles. The transit is incessant during the period of the importation of grain from Barbary, received at Marseilles and intended for Switzerland. The department is subdivided into five arrondissements, 35 cantons, and 443 communes, and contains 22 cities, 404 market towns and villages; and 1467 hamlets. It forms the diocese of Belley. Pop. in 1872, 363,290. Except in the arrondissement of Gers, where the greater portion are Protestants, the inhabitants generally are R. catholics. —(*French Official Papers; Dic. de la France.*)

AINAD, or AINAUD, a tn. and district, Arabia, prov. Hadramaut. The town lies on the right bank of the Wady Hagger, about 207 m. N.E. Aden; about lat. 15° 12′ N.; lon. 47° 10′ E. About one day's journey from it is the tomb of Kaktan, a celebrated place of devotion, at which a great fair is also held.—(Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition.*)

AINADA, or INADA, a small tn. European Turkey, prov. Roomelia, on the W. coast of the Black Sea, near a small bay and cape of the same name, about 74 m. E. Adrianople. It is surrounded by marshes, and is extremely unhealthy.——The Cape of Ainada is the *Thynias promontorium* of the ancients; lat. 41° 52′ N.; lon. 28° 3′ E.

AIN AMER, a vil. Algeria, Sahara desert, 10 m. S.E. Ourgla, and 395 m. S. Algiers; lat. 31° N.; lon. 3° 8′ E. It consists of about 100 houses, surrounded by date trees; and by gardens, watered by numerous streamlets. In the vicinity is the salt lake, called Sebka and Malah, which every season yields 400 to 500 camel loads of salt, without any apparent diminution of the quantity.

AINDERBY-STEEPLE, a par. England, co. York. N. Riding; area, 4605 a.; near Great North of England Railway. Pop. 845.

AIN MADI, a tn., N. Africa, Algeria, built on a hill about 40 m. W. El-Arout, in an arid plain; lat. 33° 53′ N.; lon. 2° 48′ W. It is of a semi-elliptical form, and is surrounded with defences, and large walled gardens; the latter

are irrigated by a stream rising at the foot of Mount El-Markeb. The houses, of which there are about 150 to 200, are only of one story, and have terraced roofs. They are built of baked earth, small stones, &c., and are formed into streets so narrow, as to be impassable by carriages. The town contains one large mosque, or more. The house of the *Tcherif*, or governor, is the only one which is whitewashed; all the others have a mean, dingy appearance. The place was attacked by Abd-el-Kader in 1838, and was besieged by him for eight months without success. He got possession of it, however, by stratagem; but it was soon retaken. It is now a dependency of Algeria. Pop. about 1500.—(*Sahara Algerien.*)

AIN-SEFISIFIA, or simply SEFISIFIA, a vil. Algeria, 161 m. S.S.W. Oran; lat. 33° 25′ N.; lon. 1° 15′ W.; on a small stream of the same name, and on the S. slope of the Merad hills. The houses, according to one authority, about 250, and according to another, about 350 in number, are built of dry stone, some of them in a state of dilapidation that plainly indicates the circumstances of the people; and besides, the chalky, sandy nature of the surrounding country contributes to impart to this village a miserable aspect. In the centre of the village is a sort of square, used as a caravansary for strangers; the streets are from 3 to 6 ft. wide; and the tolerably large mosque is supplied with a minaret. In the vicinity are a number of badly-kept gardens, protected by two towers. Wheat, barley, and several kinds of fruit, including grapes, are grown.—(*Bulletin Geo. Soc.*, 1848.)

AIN-SEFRA, a vil. Algeria, 151 m. S.S.W. Oran; lat. 33° 30′ N.; lon. 1° W.; on the N. side of some extensive sand downs, which stretch about 9 m. N.E. to S.W. Its size is variously stated, from 102 to 250 houses, of tolerably solid construction. It has a mosque and a school, and extensive and well cultivated gardens, watered by a stream of the same name as the village, and surrounded by a general wall defended by 11 towers. Barley and onions are carefully cultivated, and peaches, almonds, and grapes are plentiful.—(*Bulletin Geo. Soc.*; *Sahara Algerien.*)

AINSTABLE, a par. England, co. Cumberland, 11 m. N.E. Penrith; area, 4178 ac. Here was formerly a famous Benedictine nunnery, founded by William Rufus. Pop. 524.

AINSTY, a large district, England, co. York, W. Riding, W. the city of York, to which it is annexed under the name of the 'Ainsty of the city of York.' It contains 49,720 ac., and 20 parishes.

AIN-TAB, or AENTAB, an anc. tn. Syria, cap. district of same name, 55 m. N. Aleppo; lat. 37° 8′ N.; lon. 37° 22′ E. It lies on the Sajur, is tolerably well built, and contains 8000 Turkish, and 500 Armenian houses, principally of stone, five fine mosques, several baths, an Armenian church, and good bazaars; its citadel, or castle, on the N. side, is built on a mound, resting upon rock, and has a very striking appearance. On the opposite, or S. side, is a spacious cemetery, having the appearance of a large suburb. The town is well supplied with water, pure streams of which, it is said, flow constantly through the streets. The inhabitants are a mixed, but hardy, independent race.——The district produces cotton, wool (sheeps' and goats'), bees' wax, &c. The cotton is coarse, and the sheeps' wool mostly used in home manufactures; but the goats' is excellent, and the small quantities produced eagerly bought for exportation. The other articles of produce in the district are oil, grain, and rice. Manufactures:—yellow and morocco leather, and calico. Much pine wood is cut in the mountains and sent to Aleppo, with which, and Orfah, Marash, and the port of Alexandretta, it has commercial communications, and is, on the whole, a place of considerable importance. Vineyards are numerous in the territory. Pop. of district, about 85,000; of the town and environs, 43,000.

AIN TECAZZE, a small lake in Abyssinia, S. part of the prov. Tigré, from which flows the river Tecazze, one of the largest streams in Abyssinia. The lake lies in lat. 11° 35′ N.; lon. 39° 16′ E.

AINUNAJI, or AINUNE, a haven, Arabia, on the Red Sea, E. from the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah; lat. 28° 3′ N.; lon. 35° 18′ E. It is formed by the Bay of Ainune, which is enclosed by the islands of Ockmur-sur, Raymahn, and several coral reefs and small islets, some of which are covered with mangroves. The entrance to this haven is near Ockmur-sur Island, and is only practicable for small vessels. The interior of the haven is about 12 m. long, by about 6 broad, with a depth of 12 to 13 fathoms, and is the only secure place of shelter in the N. end of the Red Sea. The coast is very stony, but not unfruitful, being overgrown with many wild plants, flowers, and mimosa trees. The bay, or haven, takes its name from the ruins of the town of Ainune, which are hard by; and both have obtained their name from a rivulet which here disappears in the sands, the Ain Unne, that is, the streamlet Unne. At this streamlet, the pilgrims from Cairo to Mecca rest on the twelfth or fifteenth day of their journey.—(Ritter's *Arabien.*)

AIOU, or YOWL ISLANDS, a circular group of small low isles, Asiatic Archipelago, about 30 m. N. island of Waygiou, and about 100 m. N. by W. the N.W. extremity of Papua, or New Guinea. They are about 20 in number, and are fortified by an extensive reef, which projects around them to a distance of 2 or 3 m. The southernmost islands, extending nearly E. and W. about 15 m., are five in number; and the largest, called Aiou Baba, is about 3 m. long, having a considerable number of huts on its W. end, and is the fourth island from the E. It lies in about lat. 0° 21′ N.; lon. 131° E. (B.) The south-westernmost island of the group is detached a considerable distance from the others. The central and southernmost islands are uneven, and a little higher than the N.E. ones, which are low and flat. Several of them are inhabited, and they abound with excellent turtle. The N.W. island is in lat. 0° 38′ N.; lon. 131° 8′ E.

AIR (POINT OF), N. Wales, co. Flint, W. entrance of the river Dee, 19 m. E. Great Orme's Head; lat. 53° 21′ 26″ N.; lon. 3° 19′ 11″ W. There is here a round tower, striped red and white horizontally, having two fixed lights.

AIRAINES, a tn. France, dep. Somme, Picardy, 16 m. W.N.W. Amiens. It is well built, and agreeably situated. The church, Notre Dame, is a somewhat remarkable structure. At one end of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle. Manufactures:—sailcloth, sacking, soap, rapeseed oil, for which there are 20 mills; cloth, thread, flax, leather, &c. Pop. 2229.

AIRARA, a small river, kingdom of Shoa, Abyssinia. After being joined by the Umpteo, and other streams, it runs into the Casam, which falls into the Hawash.

AIRASCA [anc. *Iria*], a tn. Piedmont, Sardinian States, 6 m. E. Pignerol. Pop. 1900.

AIRDLE, or ARDLE, a small river, Scotland, co. Perth, having a course of about 13 m.; it passes through a strath or valley of the same name, anciently famous as a resort of the wild boar.

AIRDRIE, a large and thriving tn. Scotland, co. Lanark, Middle Ward; partly on a gentle acclivity, having a W. exposure, and partly on the slope and summit of a more abrupt elevation, 11 m. E. Glasgow, and 32 W. Edinburgh, the highroad between these two cities intersecting it from E. to W., and forming its principal street. The other streets, many of which are spacious, mostly run at right angles, and are all well paved and lighted. The houses generally, without having much external pretension, have a respectable and comfortable appearance; and the shops, though not particularly gay or ostentatious, are well stocked, and exhibit many of the more substantial manifestations of prosperity. The town is now amply supplied with water by a recently formed water company. The principal public buildings are the townhall, a handsome edifice, surmounted by a fine spire; the National Bank, and Bank of Scotland. There are a number of churches, including two belonging to the Establishment; three to the Free church; two United Presbyterian; one Reformed Presbyterian; one Baptist; one Methodist; one Independent; and one R. catholic, besides one or two others. Many of these churches are very handsome structures. A mechanics' institute and library have existed in the town for several years; and a commodious academy has recently been built. There are here a large cotton-spinning and weaving factory, several extensive foundries and machine shops, a distillery, a brewery, and a tan work, all in active operation; handloom weaving is also carried on to a great extent. But Airdrie owes its prosperity chiefly to the extensive operations connected with the coal and iron trade in its vicinity, being situated in the centre of the richest mining district in Scotland. Its progress was in consequence almost unprecedented. In 1831 its population amounted only to 5594; in 1841 it had increased to 12,396;

and, in 1851, it was 14,435. In consequence of the exhaustion of certain mines, the population was smaller in 1861, but in 1871 it amounted to 15,671. The civic affairs of the town are administered by a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and seven councillors. Courts for criminal cases are held by the magistrates every Monday; and weekly courts are held by the sheriff substitute on Fridays, and by the justices on Thursdays. Airdrie unites with Hamilton, Falkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow in returning a member to Parliament.

AIRE, a river, England, rises in the moors near Malham, W. Riding, Yorkshire. It runs about 1 m. underground, pursues a S.E. course to Leeds, from which town it is navigable. At Castleford it is joined by the Calder, and finally falls into the Ouse, 3 m. S.W. Howden, in the E. Riding. It derives its chief importance from the number of canals with which it is connected.

AIRE, or AYRE (POINT OF), Isle of Man, the most northerly point of the island; lat. 54° 25′ N.; lon. 4° 22′ W. There is a handsome lighthouse on this point, with a single revolving light, bright and red alternately, 106 ft. above the level of the sea.

AIRE-SUR-L'ADOUR, an anc. tn. France, dep. Landes; situated in an agreeable and fertile country, on the slope of a hill on the left bank of the Adour, 16 m. S.E. St. Sever. It is well built, and the streets are regular. It contains a college and cathedral, and has tanneries, and a hat manufactory. Pop. 5144.

AIRE SUR-LA-LYS, a tn. France, dep. Pas de Calais; on the Lys, at its junction with the Laquette, about 10 m. S.E. St. Omer, with which it communicates. The town is neat, and well paved, adorned with several beautiful fountains, but situated in a low marshy soil. The church of St. Paul is a handsome Gothic edifice. There is here an extensive barracks, capable of containing 6000 men. Trade in linens, fustians, hats, thread, starch, osier work, grain, &c.; Dutch tiles and soap are also made here. Pop. 8297.

AIRLIE, a par. Scotland, co. Forfar, lying in the great Strathmore valley, and giving the title of Earl to the Ogilvies, whose ancient seat, the 'Bonnie House of Airlie,' was destroyed by Argyle in 1640. Pop. 856.

AIROLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, district of, and 9 m. N. from Nola, and 18 m. S.E. Capua; in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, and enjoying a salubrious climate. It has six churches, and several convents. Pop. 4924.

AIROLO [German, *Eriels*], a vil. Switzerland, canton of, and near the left bank of the river Tessin, on the S. slope of Mount St. Gothard, about 3800 ft. above the sea, on the great route into Italy; 24 m. N.N.W. Locarno, and 28 m. S. Altorf. It has some good slated stone houses, an hospital, and a church. Garnets are found in the neighbouring valleys. The union of various lines of road here, renders it a place of considerable transit trade. The language of the inhabitants, both of town and district, is Italian. Near this village the French were defeated by the Russians, after a sanguinary battle, fought Sept. 13, 1799. Pop. 1880.

AIRTH, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Stirling; area, 16,400 ac.; extends along the Frith of Forth 6 m., breadth about 3 m. Pop. 1396, of which the vil. contains 520.

AIRTHREY, or AIRTHRIE. *See* LODGE OF ALLAN.

AIRVAULT [Latin, *Aurea Vallis*], a tn. France, dep. Deux Sèvres, 29 m. N. Poitiers, upon the right bank of the Thouet. It is well built, with a fountain in the centre of the principal street, and a beautiful Gothic church. Here are the ruins of an old castle, and of a monastery, destroyed during the religious wars of the 17th century. The inhabitants have a trade in wine, grain, flax, hemp, clocks, brandy, and wool; manufactures of cloth and serges, tanneries, &c. Pop. 1957.

AISNE [anc. *Axona*], a considerable river of France, which gives its name to a department. It rises near the vil. of Beaulieu, in the basin of the Meuse, and, after a course of above 150 m., first to the N. by W., and then to the W. by S., falls into the Oise, about 1 m. above Compeigne. It becomes navigable from Chateau-Porcien.

AISNE, a dep., N.E. France, so called from the river of the same name, cap. Laon. It is formed of portions of the ancient provs. of Picardy and the Isle of France; bounded, N. by the dep. du Nord, and the Belgian prov. of Hainaut; E. by the deps. of the Ardennes and Marne; S. by that of the Seine et-Marne; and W. by those of Oise and Somme; area, 1,486,124 ac., or 2322 sq. m.

	Acres.
Under cultivation	988,000
Meadow land	105,142
Vineyards	22,418
Heath and Moorland	28,207
Forests	235,728

The surface, in general, consists of undulating plains, intersected in the N. by low hills and vales; in the central and S. parts, the summits of the hills seldom rise to more than 500 ft. above the level of the sea. The soil is for the most part calcareous, except in the N. districts, where it is clayey, and in some parts slatey. In the S., chalk is found, and, in other parts, freestone, slates, turf, &c. The elevated table lands are the most fertile. Wheat, rye, maslin, potatoes, hops, flax, hemp, and beetroot are among the chief agricultural produce. Two-thirds of the harvest are exported, and, compared with its extent, more oxen, horses, and sheep, are reared, than in most of the other departments. The breeding of merinoes is carefully attended to; and the annual amount of wool is calculated at more than two millions of pounds. The cheese made in this district is of excellent quality. Beetroot sugars, and leeches, are also exported. These last are got in the lakes, of which there are 80, covering more than 2470 ac. of land. The oil made from the beechmast yields, in some years, as much as £20,000. The vine is not cultivated to any great extent except in the arrondissements of Laon, Soissons, and Chateau-Thierry. The manufactures of this department are very important. They consist of cotton at Guise, on the Oise; linens, cottons, laces, lawns, cachmere imitation shawls, soap, and vitriol at St. Quentin; glass at Nouvion; champagne bottles; and mirrors. The department is subdivided into 5 civil, and 7 electoral, arrondissements, 37 cantons, and 840 communes. Besides the cap., the principal towns are Soissons, Chateau Thierry, Vervins, and La Ferte Milon, the birthplace of Racine. The river Oise in the N., the Aisne in the centre, and the Marne in the S., with their tributaries, water the department. Several canals traverse it; and the great roads from Paris to Lille, and from Paris to Mons, with other public routes, pass through it. Pop. in 1872, 552,439.

AITUTAKI, or WHYTOOTACKEE, an isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of Cook's group; lat. 18° 54′ S.; lon. 159° 32′ W. (R.) It is about 9 m. in length, and rises to the height of 360 ft.

AIVALI, or KIDONIA, [anc. *Heracleia*], a tn. of Asiatic Turkey, sanjak Karasi, on the promontory forming the W. side of the Gulf of Adramyti, 66 m. N. by W. Smyrna; lat. 39° 18′ N.; lon. 26° 42′ E. In the beginning of the present century it was a place of considerable note, possessing a college and library, two hospitals, and extensive manufactories of soap, numerous oilmills and tanneries. But, in June, 1821, during a contest between the Greeks and Turks, it was set on fire by the latter, and reduced to ashes. It has again revived, however, and now possesses a population of 34,000. The olive is extensively cultivated in the district, and much oil and soap manufactured. Cotton also is grown. There are nearly 100 oil mills, and 20 soap manufactories.

AIX [anc. *Aquæ Sextiæ*], an anc. city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, chief place of arrond., agreeably situated near the river Arc, in a plain surrounded by fertile hills, 18 m. N. Marseilles. The town was greatly embellished by Louis XIV. Most of the modern streets are broad and well paved, but those of the old town are narrow and dirty. The houses, in general, are well built, and the public buildings handsome. A principal street, called the *Cours*, or promenade of Orbitelle, is bordered with elegant houses, planted with avenues of trees, and adorned with public fountains, one of which has a statue, by David, of *le Bon Roi René*. In the centre of the market place is another public fountain; and near it a curious clock tower, erected in the Middle Ages, the internal machinery of which puts in motion some antique figures when the clock strikes. In the old town, the feudal walls and gates of which are still standing, is the ancient cathedral of St. Sauveur. Amongst the chief ornaments of Aix are the baptistery, constructed with the remains of a Roman temple, and the carved wooden doors, executed in 1503, which are curious specimens of the state of art at the commencement of the 16th century. The townhall, situated in a narrow street, is an elegant edifice, and contains a large collection of anti-

quities. The 'Palais,' a very old building, which occupies one side of a fine square, called 'The Place des Precheurs,' has several large halls, in one of which the parliaments of Provence formerly assembled. Before the first French Revolution, this city had a university, founded in 1409, by Pope Alexander V., and several richly-endowed ecclesiastical establishments. It is the seat of an archbishop; a royal court of appeals for the departments of the Basses-Alpes, the Var, and the Bouches-du-Rhône; a chamber of commerce; a school of theology and jurisprudence; a royal academy; a library, having not less than 100,000 volumes; and a museum. Its literary and scientific institutions, with its facilities for study, have acquired for it the title of the Athens of the S. of France. There are two public hospitals, and one lunatic asylum in Aix, also a theatre. There are in the town several manufactories of silk and velvet stuffs; also of hardware, linen, printed calicoes, and woollen cloth. On the hills around are almond groves, and plantations of olives, which furnish the much-esteemed sweet oil of Aix, the best produced in France; the trade in which, however, began to decline after the destruction of a large portion of the olive trees in 1788, and has greatly fallen off since 1830, when an unusually severe frost killed many more. Among the articles in which the commerce has much increased within the present century, are grain, almonds, plums, raisins, figs, brandy, wine, vermicelli, and fish. The celebrated tepid mineral springs of Aix were known to the Romans, but they were for a long time disused. In 1704 they were again discovered, and identified by the medals and inscriptions dug up; but they are in less repute than formerly. The water is clear, light, and moderately warm, without much taste or smell. The bath house belongs to the hospitals. Aix is the birthplace of Tournefort, Vanloo, and Adanson. Pop. in 1866, 28,152.

AIX, or AIX-LES-BAINS, a tn. France, dep. Savoie, 8 m. N. Chambéry, near the Lake Bourget, in a fertile valley, through which a long avenue of poplars leads to the lake. Aix is celebrated for its hot aluminous and sulphurous springs, which annually attract a number of strangers. The waters were in repute with the ancients, by whom they were called *Aquæ Gratianæ*, because the proconsul Domitius repaired them in the reign of the Emperor Gratian. There still remain some ruins of a triumphal arch, and of a temple of Diana. Pop. 4253.

AIX (ILE D'), or ILE D'EZ, a small isl. on the coast of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, in the Bay of Biscay, lying between the isl. of Oléron and Rochefort on the mainland, about 5 m. off the shore, opposite the mouth of the Charente, and separated from Rochelle and Breton by the Basque roads; lat. 46° 0′ 36″ N.; lon. 1° 10′ 30″ W. (R.) It has a strong military fort, and batteries, to defend the entrance of the roads; and a village containing 256 inhabitants, the greater part fishers. There is a lighthouse on the island. Pop. about 400 to 500.——AIX is also the name of a small river in France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, which, after joining the Ysable, falls into the Loire.

AIX D'ANGILLON, a tn. France, dep. Cher, 12 m. N.E. Bourges, formerly known under the name of the fortress of Gillon. It has two fairs in the year, at which a great number of cattle and horses, asses and swine, are sold. Pop. 1426.

AIXE, a small tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 7 m. S.W. Limoges, on the Vienne river. There are here manufactories of bandboxes, nails, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 3119.

AIX-EN-OTHE, a small tn. France, dep. Aube, 15 m. W.S.W. Troyes; has a cotton factory, a tannery, and hat and tile works, and some trade in grain, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1997.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE [The waters of the chapel; German, *Aachen;* Latin, *Aquisgranum*], an anc. and celebrated city of W. Germany, prov. Lower Rhine, cap. district of same name; 38 m. W. by S. Cologne, 80 m. S.E. Brussels, and 185 m. N.E. Paris; lat. 50° 46′ 34″ N.; lon. 6° 4′ 40″ E. (L.) It is pleasantly situated about 500 ft. above the sea level, in a rich valley, watered by the Wurm, and surrounded by the Veen hills. The city, enclosed within ramparts, which serve as promenades, is divided into the inner and the outer towns; the streets are well built, particularly that called New Street. It contains three monasteries, and 18 churches; a handsome theatre; a public library, of 10,000 volumes; a gymnasium, or higher grammar school; three hospitals; and other charitable institutions. In the townhall, in the market place, is the coronation room, adorned with the portraits of the German Emperors, and many precious relics of old German art; together with half-size portraits of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, painted by David, and presented by the Emperor to the town. The market place itself is adorned with a beautiful fountain, surmounted by a bronze statue of Charlemagne.

As the chief station of the Belgo-Rhenish Railway, connecting it with Antwerp, Ostend, and Cologne, and possessing also direct railway communication with Rotterdam, Aix-la-Chapelle affords an extensive mart to the commerce of Prussia, and is besides the seat of commercial and factory courts. It is also a grain market for Belgium, and the headquarters of several mining companies. It was formerly eminent as a manufacturing city, especially of cloth and needles; and its prosperity in this respect seems of late to be reviving. Its woollen cloths are highly esteemed on the continent of Europe both for fineness of quality and dye. About 3000 inhabitants are engaged in making the cloth, and 12,000 in the town and neighbourhood are occupied in preparing the wool. Carpets, needles, machines and railway carriages, waxcloth, leather, watches, and soap are also manufactured to a considerable extent. There is, likewise, a pretty large wholesale wine trade. Although, however, presenting in its numerous chimney stalks an appearance of being an extensive seat of manufactures, and having considerable commercial relations with France and Belgium, Aix-la-Chapelle derives its celebrity chiefly from its historical associations; and its importance and prosperity, principally from the influx of visitors to its baths, of the former of whom there are annually from 7000 to 8000. There are, in all, eight mineral springs here, six of them warm. The most famous is the imperial spring, or *Source de l'Empereur*, which has a temperature of 143° Fah., and the vapour of which, when confined, deposits sulphur. For the accommodation of strangers, there are eight bathing houses. The rooms for bathing are excellently fitted up, with baths from 4 to 5 ft. deep, built in massive stone, and in the old Roman style. Outside the walls is Lousberg, rising nearly 300 ft. higher than the city. It is a favourite summer evening resort of the denizens of Aix-la-Chapelle, where they can regale their eyes with a magnificent view of the surrounding country, their ears with fine music, and their stomachic cravings with all luxurious delights.

During the Middle Ages, it was a free imperial city, and its citizens, throughout the empire, were exempt from feudal service, from attachment of their goods and persons, and from all tolls and taxes. Charlemagne raised it to the rank of second city in his empire, and made it the capital of all his dominions N. of the Alps. It became his favourite residence after 768, and he spared no expense in beautifying it. Till the dissolution of the Germanic empire, the coronation of the Emperors of Germany, by right, was celebrated here, though, in some instances, this ceremony was performed at Frankfort. The imperial insignia were preserved here till 1795, when they were carried to Vienna. In the cathedral, a large flat slab of marble marks the tomb of Charlemagne. In 997, Otho III. ordered it to be opened, when the body of the Emperor was found in good preservation. The church of the Franciscans contains a splendid 'Descent from the Cross,' by Rubens, which was carried to Paris, but brought back on the fall of Napoleon.

By the treaty of Luneville, concluded Feb. 9, 1801, which separated the left bank of the Rhine from Germany, the city was transferred to France, and remained the chief town of the French department of the Roer, till 1814, when it was restored to Prussia.

A peculiar historical interest attaches to this city, as the place where several important congresses have been held. Two famous treaties of peace have been concluded here; the one, May 2, 1668, between France and Spain, putting an end to the war of *devolution*, carried on by Louis XIV., for the possession of a great portion of the Spanish Netherlands, which he claimed in right of his Queen; and the other, October 2, 1748, between the principal sovereigns of Europe, terminating the war of the Austrian succession. Here, too, was held the celebrated congress of 1818, its object and result being the withdrawal of the allied troops from France. The

names of several of the streets, such as Alexander Street, after the Emperor of Russia; Francis Street, after the Emperor of Austria; and Wellington Street, were given in consequence of this congress. Pop. in 1871, including Burtscheid, which may be considered a suburb, 84,318.——The DISTRICT, or governmental circle (Regierungs-bezirk) of Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, as it ought more properly to be styled, lies in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, bounded, N. by the district of Düsseldorf, E. by Cologne and Coblentz, S. by Treves and the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and W. by Belgium and Holland. It has an area of 1200 geo. sq. m., and is watered by the Roer and the Wurm, which fall into the Maas; and by the Kill and the Our, which fall into the Moselle. The S. part of the district is hilly and moorish; towards the N., it is rich and fertile. In the S.E., the people are mainly employed in mining; in the S.W., especially at Malmedy, St. Vith, and Eupen, in leather making; in the N., in agriculture; and in the centre, in cattle rearing, and in various kinds of manufactures, more especially of iron, hardware, and woollen goods. There are 523 elementary schools in the district, attended by 63,237 pupils; and attending other schools there is a further number of 1391, giving a total of 64,628 children attending all descriptions of schools, being 18·73 per cent. of the children between six and 14 years of age. Pop. (1871), 490,730.

AIZENAI, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. N. Bourbon-Vendée, in the commune of Poiré. Pop. 3800.

AJACCIO, or AJAZZO [Latin, *Adjacium*], a tn. France, cap. of the dep. and of the isl. of Corsica. It lies on the S.W. coast of the isl., on a tongue of land in a bay on the N. side of the Gulf of Ajaccio, surrounded by high mountains, which shelter it from the N. and E. winds: 60 m. S.W. Bastia, the former cap. of the isl. The principal streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It is the see of a bishop; and has a cathedral, a communal college, a royal school of navigation, a public library of about 14,000 volumes, an agricultural society, and a botanical garden, on property once belonging to the Bonaparte family, with many fine promenades. It is likewise the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and one of commerce; and a military place of the third class. Its harbour, the entrance to which is rendered unsafe by projecting rocks, is secure and commodious, though exposed to the winds from the W. The town and bay are defended by a citadel. The bay, which is one of the finest in Corsica, is bounded by Cape Sanguinario on the N., and by Cape Muro on the S. An intermittent light is established on the summit of Sanguinario Island, in lat. 41° 52′ 50″ N.; lon. 8° 35′ 50″ E. The lighthouse is 52 ft. high, and the light stands 321 ft. above the level of the sea, and may be seen from a distance of 20 m. The principal trade is in olive oil, wine, grain, oranges, citrons, and other fruit; and in coral, the fishing of which, together with that of anchovies, is prosecuted to a considerable extent on the coasts, and particularly in the Straits of Bonifacio. Ajaccio is famous as the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was born here on August 15, 1769. The register of Napoleon's baptism is to be seen in the parish books. The house in which he was born, now inhabited by his mother's relations, of the name of Ramolini, and still one of the best houses in Ajaccio, forms one side of a little square, planted at the four angles with four acacias. The room in which he first drew breath is dark, having only one window. The Melelli olive gardens in the neighbourhood, formerly the property of the Bonapartes, was a favourite resort of Napoleon, in his young days. Pop. in 1866, 14,558.

AJAN, a coast and country of E. Africa, about lat. 9° N.; lon. 50° E. It is little known; soil generally flat and sandy; and is said to possess a valuable breed of horses, which are bought up in great numbers by foreign merchants.

AJEHO, a tn. of the Chinese empire, territory of Manchuria, 120 m. N. Kirin, and 75 m. W. Soongari. It is of recent formation, and is inhabited solely by immigrants from China. It is governed by a mandarin of the second order, who has several Christian families within his jurisdiction. The population amounts to 80,000, and is daily increasing.

AJELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Cosenza, district of Paola, 10 m. S.W. Cosenza. It is built on a rock, and has a fortified castle, said to be ancient *Tylesium*. Pop. 3860.——There are three other towns of the same name in Naples; one in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra II., district of, and 21 m. S.E. from Aquila, near the Lake Fucino; another in the prov. of Principato Ultra, district of, and 2 m. S.E. from Avellino, canton Solofra—pop. 1490; and the third in the prov. of Principato Citra, district of, and 3 m. N.E. from Salerno, canton of Baronisi.

AJETA, a tn. Naples, prov. Cosenza, district Paola, 14 m. N. Umbriatico; upon a hill. Pop. 3040.

AJMEER or RAJPOOTANA, a prov. Hindoostan, situated between lat. 24° and 31° N., and bounded, N. by Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi; E. by Delhi and Agra; S. by Goojerat and Malwa; and W. by Mooltan and Sinde. Length 350 m., average breadth, 200. A great portion of the surface is desert, and part of it wholly destitute of inhabitants, water, and vegetation. In the S., it is watered by several rivers, and is consequently more fertile. The whole of the soil is remarkably saline, containing many salt springs and salt lakes, and the water of a large portion of the wells is brackish. In many places, it is covered with the cactus, and other thorny plants; but, except in the hilly parts, the province is almost destitute of trees. On the N.W., some parts are of hard clay, which sounds under the horses' feet like a board, and is quite destitute of vegetation. The highest mountains are the Aravulli range, in which is the peak Abu (*which see*). The inhabitants of Ajmeer are usually divided into two great tribes—the Rhatores, and the Chohan Seesodya Rajpoots. The common inhabitants of the desert are Jauts; the higher classes, Rhatores. They are described as handsome in person, hardy, and brave; but indolent, and much addicted to the use of opium. The stock of the country consists of bullocks and camels. The wild animals are the desert rat, whose undermining operations render the ground dangerous to horsemen; the fox; the antelope; and the goorkhur, or wild ass, whose speed outstrips that of the fleetest horse. The villages are generally built of a coarse stone, brought from the neighbouring hills, the huts of the desert being composed of straw. The three great divisions of Ajmeer are, S., Oderpoor or Marwur; W. and N., Joodpoor or Marwar; and E. and N., Jeypoor, Jyengaur, or Ambher, all three names being applied to it. Ajmeer was never thoroughly subdued under any of the great dynasties that prevailed in India. In 1193, it was overrun by Mohammed, the first Gauride sovereign, and continued tributary to Delhi till 1748, when its numerous chiefs and princes, always of a rebellious character, assumed total independence. In the course of the present century, it was brought under British sway, with manifest advantage to the district and people; large numbers of whom, leaving their fastnesses, came to resume their abandoned abodes, as soon as peace and tranquillity were assured to them by British influence.

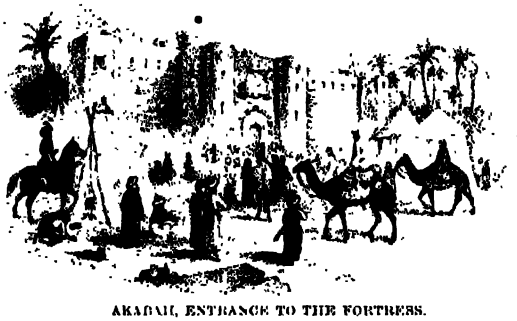
AJMEER, or AJMERE, a city, Hindoostan, formerly cap. of the prov. of the same name, is 540 m. N. by E. Bombay; lat. 26° 20′ N.; lon. 74° 40′ E. It is a place of some antiquity, and, during the reign of Jehangeer, was occasionally the residence of the court. In 1616, that Emperor was visited at Ajmeer by the English ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, and, about the same period, a factory was established in the city by the East India Company. In 1818, it was ceded to the British by Dowlet Row Sindia, and, in consequence of a long period of war and anarchy, was then in a most ruinous state. In the course, however, of five years of peace and regular government, it had risen from its ruins, and has gradually become one of the handsomest cities in British India—streets, squares, and bazaars, rising in it daily; while a general uniformity of plan has been maintained throughout. It has now, also, become the place of residence of many merchants of the first consequence in Marwar. It lies at the foot of a considerable hill, the rocks, trees, and brushwood behind forming a picturesque background. On the summit of the hill stands a fortress, named Taraghur, nearly 2 m. in circumference, with bastions, bomb-proofs, storehouses, tanks, and cisterns. It is capable of containing 1200 men, but is now fast going to decay. A fane, or temple, within the fortress, is one of the most ancient and entire monuments of Hindoo architecture. The old palace and gardens of Shah Jehan are still in existence, the former being partly habitable. The most remarkable object connected with Ajmeer, is the tomb of Khoja Mayen ud Deen, a renowned Mahometan saint, to which many pilgrimages are made by the devout Mussulmans. In a valley just above the city, the Emperors of Delhi formed, by means of strong embankments, a fine lake, which, during the rainy season, is 6 m. in circumference. The place is

also celebrated for its gardens and vineyards, the grapes produced being the largest and best in India. Pop. about 25,000.—(Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer*; Heber's *Journal*; *Historical and Descriptive Account of British India*; Martin's *East Indies*.)

AJOFRIN, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 9 m. S. from Toledo. It stands on a plain, and comprises about 30 well-built streets, and three squares, with a church, chapter house, courthouse, two hospitals, five schools, and a decayed old prison. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, in weaving coarse cloths and serges, and also in roperies, and matting factories. Some sheep and mules are pastured in the surrounding country. Pop. 2883.

AJURUOCA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Ajurnoca river, here crossed by a bridge, 179 m. S.W. Ouro Preto, and 117 N.E. Rio de Janeiro. It lies in a fertile country, at the foot of the Mantiqueira ridge of hills, and has a church, prison, and townhouse. The soil of its environs, once auriferous, has long been exhausted of the precious metals, and the inhabitants have consequently turned their attention to the more profitable pursuits of agriculture, and rearing swine for the Rio de Janeiro market. The district is rich in tobacco, millet, mandioca, sugar cane, and coffee, and, with the town, contains a pop. of 18,000.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

AKABAH (Gulf, Castle, and Village of), in Arabia, an arm of the Red Sea, on the E. side of the peninsula of Mount Sinai, which separates it from the Gulf of Suez. It extends nearly 100 m. in a straight direction N.N.E., being in general about 9 or 10 m. wide, and, where broadest, 16 or 17 m. It has the appearance of a deep narrow ravine; the circumjacent hills rising, in some places, 2000 to 2500 ft. perpendicularly from the shore; the varied hues of the granite rocks, bathed in sunlight, presenting a spectacle of wild magnificence. The gulf has in some places a depth of 200 fathoms, and, in some parts, is unfathomable; the flow of its water is gentle and equable, though at times strong, from the violence of the winds. At its S. extremity it communicates with the Red Sea, by channels on each side of the island of Tiran; one of which, that between the latter and Ras Furtak, being about 1 m. wide at its narrowest part. From Ras Mohammed, further to the S. than the Strait of Tiran, to Akabah, the gulf consists of a succession of bays, bounded by rocky headlands. It is subject to boisterous winds, and dangerous and sudden swells, and is, in many parts, obstructed with hidden shoals and coral reefs, which render the navigation peculiarly unsafe. By the ancients it was styled *Sinus Elanaticus*, from the port of *Elana*, at its N. extremity. (*See* Ailah.)— On the E. side of the gulf, is the Castle of Akabah, from which the former takes its name; lat. 29° 30′ 58″ N; lon. 35° 0′ 53″ E. (L.) It is an oblong quadrangle of high thick walls, with a tower or



AKABAH, ENTRANCE TO THE FORTRESS.
From Laborde, Voyage de l'Arabie Petrée.

bastion at each of the four corners. All around the walls, on the inside, is a row of chambers or magazines, one story high, with a solid flat roof, forming a platform round the interior of the castle. On this platform are erected, in several parts, temporary huts, or chambers, covered with the stalks of palm leaves, and occupied by the garrison, apparently as a dwelling.—(Robinson.) It is a place of no strength, presided over by a Turkish governor, and garrisoned by some 30 or 40 Egyptian soldiers. It is said to be infested with scorpions, for the destruction of which a numerous staff of cats is maintained. This fortress, like some others, was built for the protection of the pilgrim caravans on their way from Cairo to Mecca. Government stores are here kept for their supply.——The Village of Akabah is situated at the N. extremity of the gulf, and is supposed to be the *Ezion-geber* of the Old Testament. It is now remarkable only for its date groves, some of which are 1 m. in length. Water is plentiful and good; fruits and vegetables abound. The name Akabah, signifying a mountain pass, or steep declivity, is derived from the long and difficult descent of the pilgrim route, from the mountains in the neighbourhood of the village, called by Edrisi *Akabat Ailah*.——There is another *Akaba*, a day's distance from the above, called *Akaba Esshamie*, or the Syrian Akaba. It lies in the great pilgrim route from Damascus to Mecca, and, like the Egyptian Akaba, appears to take its name from a steep acclivity.

AKALZIK, Akhalzik, or Akiska, a tn. Russian Armenia, district of same name, 110 m. W. Tiflis, 125 m. N.E. Erzeroom; lat. 41° 35′ N.; lon. 42° 45′ E.; on the left bank of the Dalka, 10 m. N.W. from its junction with the Kur. It is without walls, but defended by a strong citadel, built on a rock, which, when it belonged to Turkey, baffled all the attempts of the Russians to reduce it. Akalzik is the seat of a Greek archbishop, and contains two Christian churches, a Jews' synagogue, and several mosques; one of which, that of Sultan Ahmed, is built on the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and has a college and library attached to it. The latter was accounted one of the most curious in the East; but the Russians have removed about 300 of the most valuable works to St. Petersburgh. The neighbourhood produces silk, honey, and wax, with excellent fruits, raisins, peaches, apricots, and figs. Some manufactures are carried on, and the inhabitants prosecute an active trade with various places on the Black Sea. Formerly a large slave market was held here; but it has been suppressed by the Russians, since they acquired possession of the town. In the vicinity are some alkaline springs. Population (1863), 14,722, which includes Armenians, Georgians, Turks, Russians, and Jews.

The former Turkish pashalic of *Akhalzik* or *Tchildir*, as named by the Turks, forms now a political and administrative subdivision of Russian Armenia. It is a mountainous country, watered by the Kur. From the elevation of the country, the winters are long and rigorous; while the heat in summer is equally intense. The climate, however, is healthy, the air pure, and the soil fertile; but the sudden changes of the seasons are unfavourable to cultivation; maize, barley, tobacco, flax, and cotton are among the ordinary produce, while excellent fruits grow without much culture. The inhabitants raise cattle and sheep in considerable numbers, particularly the latter, and pay great attention to the breeding of bees and silkworms. Game is abundant. Some woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs are fabricated; and the exports consist chiefly of cattle, hides, tallow, honey, and wax. The territory is one of the last conquests of Russia from Turkey. Pop. estimated at 70,000—Georgians, Turks, Armenians, and Jews.

AKARAO, a harbour or inlet in the isl. of New Munster, New Zealand, in Bank's Peninsula, having Heroine Head on the N.E., and Iron Head on the S.; lat. 43° 54′ S.; lon. 173° 1′ E. (B.) The harbour stretches N. into the land for about 10 m., with an average breadth of about 2 m. A settlement was formed here by the French in 1840; and a French frigate was, in 1846, constantly on the station for the protection of the settlers, who are few in number, not amounting to 100. They live peaceably under British laws, and employ themselves wholly in agriculture, and in cultivating gardens for their own support. The harbour of Akarao is said to be a very fine one.

AKASSA, a tn. or vil., W. Africa, on the banks, and near the mouth of the Rio Nun. The huts of which it is composed are of a quadrangular form, and are built of bamboo, and roofed with palm leaves; they are mostly of two compartments, communicating with each other. The bedplaces are flat narrow boards, raised about 18 inches on four stones. The native males are well made and active, and occupy themselves in fishing, and the culture of small plantations of cas-

sada, Indian corn, and bananas. They barter palm oil for tobacco and spirituous liquors, of which they are excessively fond. Pop. about 200.——Akassa is also the name of a river of N.W. Africa, which flows along part of the N. border of the Sahara, and S. boundary of Morocco, and falls into the Atlantic about 30 m. S.W. from Cape Non; lat. 28° 15′ N.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition.*)

AKELY, or Oakley-cum-Stockholt, a par. England, co. Bucks; area, 1080 ac.; 2½ m. N.E. Buckingham; 7 ac. of this parish are divided between poor families and widows. Pop 373.

AKENHAM, a par. England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N. by W. Ipswich; area, 998 ac. Pop. 131.

AKEREH, a large vil. in Kurdistan, 35 m. N.E. by E. Mosul; lat. 36° 40′ N.; lon. 43° 40′ E. It consists of about 500 houses surrounded by gardens, and is protected by a strong castle, situated on the summit of a rock which overlooks the village.—(Col. Shiel's *Journey through Kurdistan, and accompanying Map, London Geo. Jour.*, vol. viii.)

AKERMANN [anc. *Tyras*], a seaport tn. Russia in Europe, prov. Bessarabia, near the mouth of the Dniestr in the Black Sea; lat. 46° 11′ 51″ N.; lon. 30° 21′ 51″ E. (L.) It is ill built and dirty. It contains some mosques and Greek churches. The port is good, and is commanded by an old dilapidated citadel, which, when the town was under Ottoman sway, contained a strong garrison. Some defences still remain. The vicinity produces fine grapes, from which excellent wine is made. Large quantities of salt are made from extensive saline lakes in the neighbourhood. The site of Akermann is believed to have been included in the Roman colony of *Julia Alba*. A treaty was signed here, Oct. 6, 1826, between Russia and the Porte, by which Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, were made dependencies of Russia, and passed from under the protection of Turkey. Pop. (1863), 29,343; chiefly Greeks, Jews, and Armenians.

AKHALKHALAK, or Achalkalaki, a tn. Armenia, belonging to Russia, on the W. border of Georgia, district of, and 35 m. S.E. by E. from Akalzik, and 80 m. W.S.W. Tiflis; on an affluent of the Kour (anc. *Cyrus*); lat. 41° 20′ N.; lon. 43° 20′ E. In the Middle Ages, this was one of the most considerable cities of Armenia.——There is another town of the same name in Georgia, 10 m. S.S.E. Gori, and 30 m. N.W. Tiflis; lat. 41° 52′ N.; lon. 44° 22′ E.

AKHALZIKH, a tn. Asiatic Russia. *See* Akalzik.

AK-HISSAR [White castle], or Acsa, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, 56 m. N.E. Smyrna, on the Kodos, in the valley of the Hyllus; lat. 38° 55′ N.; lon. 27° 55′ E. It consists of about 2000 houses, and several hundred huts for the poorer population; and contains nine mosques and one Greek church. About 300 of the houses are inhabited by Greeks, 30 by Armenians, and the rest by Turks. This town has been long noted for the skill of its dyers, and still maintains its reputation in that art; large quantities of scarlet cloth being sent weekly to Smyrna. Ak-Hissar teems with relics of a former city, although there is no trace of the site of any ruin or early building. These relics comprise fragments of carved stone so abundant, that, in many places, the streets of the modern town are paved with them; while, for a distance of 2 m., the wells are formed of Corinthian pillars, the bucket being drawn through holes cut in the centre. Here stood the ancient *Thyatira*, the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia. Pop. about 5000; of which nearly one-sixth are Greeks.

AKHLAT, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the N. shore of Lake Van, at the foot of the Nimrud-Tagh mountains, 30 m. N.E. Bitlis, or Bedlis. The environs abound in grapes and other fruits. It is, however, a poor place, though formerly the residence of the ancient kings of Armenia. The relics of the old city, with numerous other remains of antiquity, are at some distance from the present town, in a ravine. Akhlat is surrounded with a double wall and ditch; it is further protected by towers and a citadel. The houses are built of square stones cemented by clay, similar to those of Bitlis. Number of households, about 1000. Probable pop. from 3000 to 4000.

AKHMIN, or Ekhmim, a tn. Upper Egypt, 15 m. N.W. Girgeh, on the right bank of the Nile, from which it is about ½ m. distant. It has a bazaar, and a market every Wednesday. Akhmin stands on the site of *Chemmis*, or *Panopolis*, formerly one of the most celebrated cities of the Thebaïd. On the side of the town furthest from the river, beyond the present walls, are the remains of some of its ancient buildings. Fabrics of cotton are manufactured here. Pop. 10,000.

AKHTIRKA, or Akerka, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and about 60 m. N.W. from Kharkoff, or Kharkov, chief place of a district, and situated on a small river of the same name; lat. 50° 17′ 58″ N.; lon. 34° 57′ 2″ E. (L.) It is surrounded with ditches, and contains eight churches; one of which is held in great veneration, from its containing an image of the Virgin. There is here a manufacture of light textile stuffs; and, on the 9th of every May, a great market, or fair, is held. The environs are fertile; and the orchards produce excellent plums and cherries. Akhtirka was founded by the Poles, in 1641. Pop. 14,987.

AKI, a principality, Japan, in the W. portion of the isl. of Niphon, opposite that of Sikoko. It is divided into eight provinces; is mountainous and woody; the soil is poor, producing only some rice of an inferior quality, and a little grain. There are salt works on the coast; and sponges are found upon the reefs which border it.

AKIR, a vil. Syria, on the right bank of, and 3 m. N. from the Wes Surur; lat. 31° 50′ N.; lon. 34° 50′ E. There is a river of the same name in the S. part of Syria; lat. 28° 54′ N.; lon. 33° 40′ E.

AKISKA. *See* Akalzik.

AKKA, a tn. Morocco, prov. Sooza, on the border of the Great Desert, on the caravan route from Morocco to Timbuctoo; lat. 29° 4′ N.; lon. 8° 30′ W. It lies in the midst of a well-watered and well-cultivated territory, and forms a convenient halting place for caravans. It contains only about 200 houses, of which 50 are inhabited by Jews.

AKKRUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 8 m. N.W. Heerenveen, and 7 m. E. Sneek. It is a beautiful and prosperous place, lying on the left bank of the Boorn, on the highway between Heerenveen and Leeuwarden. It possesses a large Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a school, boat building yards, anchor smithies, and a tannery. The inhabitants are employed in the rearing of cattle, in giver traffic, and in trading, chiefly in butter and cheese. Pop. 1160.—(Van der Aa's *Nederlanden.*)

AKLANSK, a tn. and territory, Siberia, gov. Okhotsk, on the left bank of the Aklan, near the head of the Gulf of Penjinsk; lat. 61° 45′ N.; lon. 162° 30′ E. It was founded in 1679; has some fortifications, constructed of wood, to protect it from the incursions of the Tchuktchi and Koriaks, and is guarded by a post of Cossacks. It is the place of barter with the nomadic tribes. The adjacent country is little cultivated. Pop. 2000.

AKNUR. *See* Agnur.

AKORA, or Akara, a tn. in Afghanistan, on the right bank of, and 3 m. from the Cabool river, and 27 m. E. by S. Peshawer; lat. 34° 3′ N.; lon. 72° 10′ E. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, with a neat mosque and handsome bazaar, built of stone, but has been nearly laid in ruins by the Sikhs.

AKOOSCHA, a territory and tn. Russia, prov. Daghestan. The former occupies the E. slope of the Caucasus, and is inhabited by a people called Lesghians, who speak a peculiar dialect. They consist of about 18,000 families, distributed through 34 villages; and are governed by a kind of federative republic, composed of 12 cantons. Each village has a chief of its own, who is always the oldest man in it. The people are employed partly in agriculture, and partly in rearing sheep; but in the latter much more extensively than the former. The town, capital of the district, is situated on a high mount of the Caucasus, near the source of the Torkali, 55 m. W.N.W. Derbent. Pop. 3000.

AKOWAAY, a tn. and independent settlement on the Guinea coast, situated on the N. side of a lake-like expanse of a lagoon, which extends, parallel with the sea, along the Bight of Benin, from the E. of Whydah to the river Volta. Akowaay lies on a rising ground, is shaded with fine trees, and is well built for a town in this part of Africa. Large cotton trees grow in the neighbourhood; and the soil is good, and well suited for growing corn, manioc, gourds, and all sorts of vegetables. Pop. 7000 to 8000.—(Duncan's *Travels in Western Africa.*)

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AKRABI, a small tribe, inhabiting a district of about 20 sq. m. on the S.W. coast of Arabia, near Aden. They are described, by Captain Haines, as a fine body of men, but addicted to war and rapine. The women are pretty, of a slight, elastic, healthful form, with great cheerfulness of manner. The chief produce of the territory occupied by the Akrabi is millet, of which they export great quantities. They also raise large flocks of sheep and goats.

AKRON, a small but flourishing tn., U. States, Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 30 m. from its junction with Lake Erie, and 105 m. E. Columbus. It carries on an active and extensive trade; and contains a courthouse, a jail built of stone, five churches belonging to various dissenting bodies, an academy, and six schools. Its manufactures comprise four fulling mills, five woollen factories, four flourmills, a powder mill, a grist and oilmill. There are two printing offices, and three weekly papers. Pop. 1665.

AKSAI.—1, A river, Circassia, rising in the N.E. slopes of the Caucasus, about lat. 42° 20′ N.; lon. 43° 52′ E. It flows N.N.E., and falls into the Terek about 48 m. from where the latter joins the Caspian Sea, after a course of about 120 m.—2, A vil. on the right bank of the above river, 35 m. S.S.W. Kizliar, said to be frequented by slave dealing Jews and Armenians.

AK-SERAI [White palace], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. of a sanjak of same name, prov. Kharidj, about 90 m. N.E. Konia; lat. 38° 35′ N.; lon. 34° 5′ E. It lies in an open and well-cultivated valley, on the left bank of the S.W. Kizil Irmak. Ak-serai, under the Arabs, was a considerable and opulent town, and now derives its chief interest from its numerous Saracenic remains, some of which are of great beauty. It contains 810 houses, a few of which are occupied by Armenians, the rest by Mahometans. The sanjak of Ak-serai occupies a large plain, inhabited chiefly by wandering Kurds and Turcomans, the former of predatory habits, the latter leading a quiet and pastoral life. The head of the valley of the Beyaz-su is composed of level uplands, terminating in abrupt cliffs overhanging deep ravines, with shingly and sandy declivities, strewed with rocky detritus.

AK-SHEHR [White town], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Kharidj, sanjak Ak-shehr, 70 m. N.W. Konia; lat. 38° 23′ N.; lon. 31° 25′ E.; on an E. slope of the Sultan Dagh mountains, at the entrance into an extensive valley, watered by the river Kazma, which flows into the salt lake of Ain Ghiul, between 2 and 3 m. N. from the town. The houses rise in terraces, one above the other, or are dispersed amidst groves and gardens. There is a carpet manufactory here, and a considerable trade. Antiquaries have hazarded the opinion, though unsupported by evidence, that more than one ancient city had occupied the site of Ak shehr, or its immediate vicinity. Pop. 6500.

AKSU, a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, sanjak Khodavenkiar, 18 m. E. by S. Brusa, and about the same distance E. Mount Olympus. The high road from Kutaya to Brusa and Mondania—the latter on the gulf of that name—passes through it.

AKSHINSK, a fortress, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, right bank of the Onon, near the Chinese frontier, and 70 m. S.W. Doroninsk. It has some trade in minever and zibelline skins.

AKSOU, AKSU, or OKSU, a district and large commercial and manufacturing tn. Little Bokhara, a prov. of China, in the N.W. part of that empire. The town is 310 m. N.E. by E. Kashgar; lat. 41° N.; lon. 79° 7′ E.; and is situated in the valley of the Aksou, at the termination of a road leading across the Tian Shau mountains, to the province or district of Ili, with which it carries on an extensive trade. It is a flourishing place, being much resorted to by caravans from all parts, and being a convenient place of exchange for the merchants of Russia, China, and Tartary. It is celebrated for its manufactures of cotton cloth and saddlery. The former is a peculiar fabric, called *bias*, and is unglazed; the latter is manufactured from deer skin, and is highly esteemed. The saddles and bridles, in particular, are elaborately and beautifully embroidered, and otherwise ornamented, and are exported in great numbers to distant countries. The artizans of the place also work skilfully in precious stones, and execute jasper vases with much taste. On market days, the town is crowded with buyers and sellers, and presents a very lively and stirring appearance. There are here a Chinese custom house, and garrison of about 3000 men, the officers of which, however, are accountable to those at Ouchi, a large town about 70 m. W. Aksou.

Akson was formerly the residence of the kings of Kashgar and Yarkand. In 1716, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and, in the beginning of the present century, suffered severely from an inundation, by which 3000 persons perished. The district is well watered by several mountain streams, and is very fertile, producing grain, fruits, vegetables, and cotton in abundance, and pasturing great numbers of cattle and sheep. The inhabitants are industrious, generally in comfortable circumstances, and are remarkable for their generosity and hospitality, often ridiculing the niggardliness of the other Mahometans. A Chinese writer thus naïvely characterizes them: 'Their manners are simple; they are neither cowards nor rogues, like the other Mahometans; they are fond of singing, drinking, and dancing, like those of Kuché.' They are said, however, to be, with all their good qualities, extremely irascible; and, when excited, apt to have recourse to violence. There is said to be a mine of rubies near Aksou, but not worked. Pop. of town, 20,000; of the entire district, considerably upwards of 100,000.

AKSTAFA, a river and valley, Georgia. The river is an affluent of the Kur from the right, into which it falls, about 32 m. S.S.E. Tiflis. It rises about 15 m. N.W. the N. point of Lake Goksha, or Sévan, and runs a generally N.E. course of about 50 m. The valley through which it flows is volcanic, and the villages in the valley are nearly all Armenian. Several of them have vineyards, and plantations of mulberries, but of no great extent.—(Dubois de Montpereux's *Voy. Autour du Caucase.*)

AKTEBOLI, a small haven of European Turkey, sanjak Kirklisch, on the S.W. coast of the Black Sea; lat. 42° 4′ N.; lon. 27° 59′ E.

AKUN, an isl. and active volcano, of the Aleutian series; lat. 54° 17′ N.; lon. 165° 32′ W.

AKURKA. *See* AKUTSKA.

AKUTAN, an isl. and active volcano, of the Aleutian series: lat. 54° 22′ N., lon. 165° 40′ W. (a.) The volcano is 3332 ft. in height.

AKYAB, a seaport, British Burmah, cap. prov. Arracan, and of dist. of same name. It lies near the mouth, on the W. side, of the Kolladan or Akyab river; lat. 20° 8′ 24″ N.; lon. 92° 54′ E. (a.) The entrance to the port is marked by the termination of a range of bold shaggy hills, which extends along the shore, as well as by a lighthouse standing on a distorted mass of rocks situated in the mouth of the river on the S. side. The native portion of the town is composed of houses built chiefly of bamboo, and contains no building worthy of mention except a mosque of recent construction. The residences of the European inhabitants are inclosed within clumps of cocoa-palm, mango, and other tropical trees, and to guard against the dampness of the soil they are mostly raised a few feet from the ground on wooden piles. Akyab is rising in importance as a rice-shipping port. The harbour is large, and affords good and safe anchorage in 3½ to 5½ fathoms water. Vessels of 2000 tons and under frequent the port, but they are usually placed under the charge of a pilot before entering the river, which is subject to strong tidal currents. Besides rice, considerable quantities of timber and tobacco are exported, and small quantities of cutch, tea, copper, lead, and ivory. The principal imports are piece goods, twist, yarns, gunny bags, betel-nuts, and opium. In the year ending March, 1868, the exports amounted to £455,965, and the imports, exclusive of specie, to £328,637. An electric telegraph connects it with Calcutta and the principal places in British Burmah. Pop. 15,448.——The DISTRICT of Akyab is the largest of the three into which the prov. of Arracan is divided, and is extremely fertile; but, owing to the thinness of the population, only a small part of the soil is under cultivation. It is watered by the Kolladan and Mayu rivers, and intersected by numerous creeks or natural canals, which afford unlimited facilities for transit by water. Rice is the principal crop, but the country contains valuable forests of iron-wood, and the higher lands are well suited to the growth of tea. The natives are an indolent race, and prefer trading to any settled kind of work. Hand-loom weaving employs many of the native women.

ALA, a tn. Austrian Tyrol, circle of, and 9 m. S. from Roveredo, on the left bank of the Adige. It is the last station in Tyrolese ground when travelling towards Italy, and lies on a picturesque slope, its well-built houses, in scattered groups, forming a kind of crescent, half encircling the mountains which rise above it. Ala has a gymnasium and elementary school; manufactories of velvet and silk, more important formerly than at present; and its inhabitants are also engaged in raising grapes, grain, fruit, and in meadow culture. It occupies the site of the *Mansio ad palatium* of the Romans; and, during the Middle Ages, it was named Sala. Pop. 4422.

ALABAMA, one of the S. United States, America, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mississippi. Greatest length, from N. to S., 317 m.; greatest breadth, about 200 m.; superficial extent, 50,722 sq. m., or 32,462,080 acres; between lat. 30° 10′ and 35° 0′ N.; and between lon. 8.5° 0′ and 88° 30′ W. The S. part of the State, which borders on the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, over a space of 50 or 60 m. in width, is low and level, and wooded with pine, cypress, and loblolly; the middle is hilly, with some tracts of level sand, or *prairies;* the N. is broken and mountainous. The district is intersected by the rivers Alabama, Tombigbee, Mobile, Black Warrior, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tennesse, Chatahoochee, Perdido, and Cahawba, some of which are navigable by steamers for several hundred miles. The soil is various, being in some places, particularly in the S., sandy and barren; in others, fertile. On the margin of the rivers there is some rich land; beyond, the ground is low, wet, and interspersed with stagnant pools. Next to this river swamp, and elevated 10 or 15 ft. above it, there lies an extensive tract of level land, composed of a black rich mould, and covered with wood. To this succeed the *prairies*—wide-spreading plains, or gently undulating land, without timber, and clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers. The climate in the S. of the bottom land skirting the rivers, and of the country bordering on the mussel shoals of the Tennesse, is unhealthy. In the more elevated parts, it is more salubrious, the winters being mild, and the summers tempered by breezes from the Gulf of Mexico. Its staple production is cotton; but it also produces wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, potatoes, hay, tobacco, rice, and sugar. Iron ore is found in several places, and coal abounds on the Black Warrior and Cahawba. Marble, also, is found, and gold ore in small quantity. Live stock:—Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry. Principal manufactures:—Cotton, iron, leather, hardware, bricks, and carriages.

The legislative power of Alabama is vested in a senate, consisting of 33 members elected for four years, one half going out every two years, and a house of representatives, consisting of 100 members elected for two years, chosen by universal suffrage, and, together, forming the *General Assembly* of the State. The governor, in whom the executive power is vested, is elected for two years. The State sends five representatives to Congress. It is divided into 52 counties; its principal towns are—Montgomery, now the seat of government; Mobile, the chief port; Cahawba, St. Stephens, Tuscaloosa, Wetumpka, Florence, and Huntsville. The exports usually amount to above £6,000,000; the imports to £200,000. In 1866 the public debt was about £1,313,600. There were 804 miles of railway open in 1864. Pop. in 1845, 624,827; in 1870, 996,992, of whom 521,384 were whites.—(*United States Gazetteer;* Davenport's *American Gazetteer;* Tanner's *Canals and Railroads of the United States;* Murray's *United States.*)

ALABASTER, Eleuthera, or Ethera, one of the Bahamas. *See* Bahama Islands.

ALABAT, one of the smaller of the Philippines, on the E. coast of the island of Luçon, prov. Tayabas, near the head of the extensive inlet at the S. end of the island, which terminates in the Gulf or Bay of Lamon or Lampon. The N. point of the island is in lat. 14° N.; lon. 121° 55′ E. (n.) It is about 10 m. in length, and from 4 to 5 m. in breadth. The inhabitants are described as a savage race.—(Mallat's *Philippines.*)

ALACRAN, or Alacranes (The), a reef, or shoal, Gulf of Mexico, off the N. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, from which it is distant about 80 m. On the S. side is a harbour called Port Alacrane, in lat. 22° 23′ 36″ N.; lon. 89° 42′ W. (n. It is secure, and well sheltered by dry reefs, which protect it as effectually as land. On February 12, 1847, the mail steam packet *Tweed* was lost on this reef, when 72 persons perished.

ALADAN, Alada, or Aladine Islands, a cluster of small islands, Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Siam, forming part of the Mergui Archipelago; lat. 9° 35′ N.; lon. 97° 58′ E.

ALADJAHISSAR, or Krukovatz, a tn. European Turkey, cap. sanjak Krukovatz, prov. Servia, on the right bank of the Morava, about 95 m. S. Semendria; lat. 43° 19′ N.; lon. 21° 23′ E. The sanjak is traversed by offsets from the Balkan range, and is watered by the Morava and some smaller streams, all of them discharging their waters into the Danube, to which the district gradually slopes. It contains some mines and vineyards.

ALAEJOS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 30 m. S.W. from Valladolid, near the left bank of the Trabancos. It is agreeably situated, and its regular, paved, and clean streets are lined with dry, elegant vaults for storing wine, the preparation of which constitutes one of the chief occupations in the town. It has a square, in which are the townhall, the prison, and one of the two churches possessed by the town, both of them spacious Doric buildings. There are, likewise, in Alaejos four schools, an hospital for wayfaring poor, and several other benevolent institutions. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in raising wheat, barley, rye, and peas, of which considerable quantities are exported to Madrid and Portugal; in growing wine, part of which is also exported; in weaving domestic linens for local consumpt, and in tanning leather. Pop. 3255.—(Madoz.)

ALAGHEZ, a volcanic mountain, and mountain range, bordering the N. side of the basin of Armenia. It lies on the N. side of the great plain of the Araxes, and, on the E., touches on Lake Gokcha, or Sevan, and on the N. it is connected with off-shoot mountain ranges of the Caucasus. On some parts of its slopes large quantities of sulphur are obtained. Its highest peak rises 13,628 ft. above the sea level.

ALAGOAS, a maritime prov. of Brazil, deriving its name from various intercommunicating lakes for which it is noted. It lies between lat. 9° and 10° 30′ S.; and is bounded, N. and W. by the prov. of Pernambuco, S. by the prov. of Sergipe del Rey, and E. by the Atlantic; length about 130 m. by a breadth of about 90 m. This province has several lakes, none of them of great extent, frequented by a great variety of birds; and several ridges of hills, none of them of great elevation, but generally well wooded, and inhabited by abundance of game, ounces, macaws, &c., which furnish a grateful sustenance to various tribes of nomadic Indians that frequent these wilds. From the extent of surface covered by lakes and by forests, the climate of Alagoas is on the whole moist. The plains near the sea are generally sandy, and not very fertile; but inland, the soil is good, producing, besides tobacco, cotton, and sugar, which are exported to Bahia and Pernambuco, mangoes, oranges, jack fruit, and abundance of fine timber used for shipbuilding in the above-named ports, and in Maçeyo. Cattle are reared, but not in numbers sufficient to supply the demands of the coast towns. Limestone, granite, and various kinds of clay abound in the prov. Pop. 300,000.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ALAGOAS, a city and seaport in the above prov., on the coast of the Atlantic, S. side of an arm of the sea named Mandau, which runs inland about 40 m., and about 20 m. distant from Maçeyo; lat. 9° 40′ S.; lon. 35° 59′ W. It is built on an elevated situation, and, being adorned with lofty mango trees, has an extremely picturesque appearance when viewed from a distance, but does not improve on a nearer inspection. The houses are mostly of stone, and generally more than one story in height; many of them, however, are falling into decay, while the streets have altogether a deserted appearance—a consequence, chiefly, of the expulsion of the Portuguese by the Brazilians. There are eight churches and two convents in the town, all handsome buildings. The market is well supplied with fresh and salt-water fish, and with the fruits of the district. The town has fallen off since the seat of local government was transferred to Maçeyo, which is the chief place of trade. The principal productions of the country around are sugar, cotton, mandioca, hides, Brazil wood, and rosewood. Pop. of town and district, 12,000.

ALAGON, a river, Spain, formed by the union of several small streams which take their rise in the sierra Francia, prov. Salamanca. Flowing in a S. direction, it traverses and

irrigates a considerable portion of the province of Caceres, changes, at Riolobos, its course to S.W., and, receiving several affluents, falls into the Tagus, about 2 m. N.E. Alcantara. The Alagon is about 120 m. in length, and noted for the size and flavour of its trout and other fish.—(Madoz.)

ALAGON, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 15 m. N.W. from Saragossa, near the junction of the Jalon, or Xalon, with the Ebro, and close upon the Aragon Canal. It is a well-built, well arranged, little town, with clean and paved streets. It possesses two churches, four schools, and an hospital. The inhabitants are principally occupied with agriculture; producing grain, olives, grapes, &c., and in manufacturing a small quantity of saltpetre. Pop. 1932.—(Madoz.)

ALAGUASH, or ALLAGASH, a river in Maine, U. States, America. It is the outlet of the waters of numerous lakes, among which the most considerable are Aphnoogenegamook, Alagas-quegamook, and Potaques-quegamookook, from which it takes a crooked N. course, interspersed with numerous rapids round the Allagash mountains, over a considerable fall, called the Great Fall, to the river St. John, which it enters; lat. 47° 4′ N.; lon. 65° 5′ W.

ALAIS, a flourishing manufacturing tn. France, dep. Gard, upon the Gardon d'Alais, at the foot of the Cevennes mountains, and formerly cap. of the district of Cevennes; 38 m. N.W. Avignon; 23 m. N.W. Nismes, to which there is a railway. Although pretty well built, there is nothing remarkable about the public buildings. In the town there are a Protestant consistorial church, a tribunal of commerce, and one of primary jurisdiction, a communal college, an agricultural society, a chemical laboratory for the engineers employed at the mines, a theatre, and a public library containing about 4000 volumes. Alais owes its prosperous condition to the richness of the surrounding country in coal, iron, lead, zinc, and manganese, all of which are wrought, but more especially the first two, with great assiduity. The coal of the district was not wrought until 1809, and from that period may be said to date the rise of Alais. Manufactures:—Iron, cast and malleable; regulus of antimony, litharge, silk gloves, stockings, and thread; ribbons, serges, leather, glass to a considerable extent, porcelain and pottery ware. Trade:—Grain, wine, sulphate of iron, coal, and the various articles manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs, which, during the autumn months, are visited to some extent for their medicinal properties. Pop. in 1819, 8000; in 1846, 17,838; in 1866, 19,964.—(*Dic. de la France.*)

ALAJUELA, a tn. Central America, state Costa Rica, 25 m. N.W. Cartago; lat. 9° 45′ N.; lon. 83° 40′ W. Some of the better houses have a handsome appearance; they are long and low, with broad piazzas and large windows, having wooden balconies. The plaza is beautifully situated. Mr. Stephens, describing the town as it appeared on a Sunday, says, 'The inhabitants, who were cleanly dressed, were sitting on the piazzas, or with doors wide open, reclining in hammocks, or on high-backed wooden settees inside. The women were dressed like ladies, and some were handsome, and all white. As we passed along the street, we were accosted in the most friendly manner by all we met.' The road, for two or three miles before entering the town, is lined with houses, 300 or 400 yards apart, built of white-washed adobes, and the fronts of some are ornamented with paintings. Rows of trees, bearing beautiful flowers, and which, in some places, completely embower the houses, run on either side of the road. In the fields, the growing of sugar canes is the chief culture; every house has attached a small sugar mill. Pop. about 10,000.

ALAKANANDA, a river, Hindoostan, rising in the Himalaya mountains, about lat. 31° N.; lon. 79° 35′ E.; and flowing S.W. through the prov. of Gurwal. At Devaprayaga, a small town 12 m. W. Serinagur, lat. 30° 10′ N.; lon. 78° 40′ E., it unites with the Bhagirathi in forming the river Ganges. It is one of the sacred rivers of the Hindoos, and abounds with a species of fish named roher (*Cyprinus denticulatus*), which the Brahmins daily feed, and some of which become so tame, as to eat bread from the hand. Another species, named soher, beautifully coloured, and of fine flavour, is found in the river.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*)

ALAK-DAGH [Beautiful mount], a lofty mountain, Turkish Armenia, prov. Erzeroom, about 50 m. W. Mount Ararat, with which it is connected by several lofty chains. Its height has not been accurately ascertained, but is stated at 9000 or 10,000 ft. above the sea. On the N. faces of the highest peaks, Mr. Brant saw large masses of snow lying in the month of September.——The name ALAK-DAGH is applied also to a portion of the Altarian mountains, and to a range of mountains in Anadolia, 35 m. N.W. Angora.

ALA KOI [Beautiful village], a vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Van, on the E. side of the lake of the latter name. It contains a church; and, on a hill overlooking the village, are the ruins of another of ancient date, while at the bottom there is a third of smaller dimensions. There are extensive vineyards in the vicinity, and a considerable quantity of wine is made, which is sent to, and disposed of, in the city of Van. The Lake of Van is not visible from the village, being shut out from view by an intervening range of low hills.

ALAMEDA [A row of trees], the name of several towns and villages, Spain:—1, A vil. Old Castile, prov. Soria, whose inhabitants are employed in agriculture, in rearing sheep and goats, and in weaving domestics. Pop. 372.—2, A tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 54 m. N.W. from Malaga, on the road from Sevilla to Granada. It has a church and granary; soil in the vicinity is of good quality, producing grain, olives, and vegetables. Pop. 3690.—3, A tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 8 m. from Madrid, noted for the *Capricho*, the fine palace and pleasure grounds of the Dukes of Osuna. Pop. 102.—4, A vil. Leon, prov. Salamanca, about 16 m. from Ciudad Rodrigo. It has irregular streets, a church, school, and some flourmills. Pop. 714.—5, *Sta Maria de la Alameda*, a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 36 m. W. from Madrid, on the confines of the two Castiles. It has a cold, unhealthy climate, and contains a church and school. Pop. 560.—6, *Alameda de la Sagra*, a tn. Old Castile, prov. Toledo, and 8 m. from Illescas. It has regular streets, a townhouse, granary, and church. Pop. 1027.—7, *Alamedadel Valle*, a tn. Old Castile, prov. Madrid, 10 m. from Biutrago, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 242.—(Madoz.)

ALAMOS (LOS), a tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, 110 m. N.W. Sinaloa, between the Rio del Fuerte and the Rio Mayo; situated in a barren plain, in a district celebrated for its silver mines, which are a few miles distant from the town. The merchants of Alamos are generally wealthy, and the town itself handsome. It contains some good and well paved streets. The houses are generally built of stone or brick, laid over with stucco. Those that surround the square are of modern architecture, and belong to the principal miners and merchants. A new church of stone, finished in 1826, is a very elegant building. The Alameda is a pleasant promenade, formed of avenues of poplars, with stone seats at intervals. Provisions are dear, being brought from a great distance; the water used in the town is drawn from deep wells, and is very bad, and scarce. The inhabitants are described as proud, reserved, and unsociable, even amongst themselves. They have no amusement except gambling, which they carry to excess. Pop. about 6000; and from 3000 to 4000 more are employed daily in the mines.——There are four other towns of the same name in S. America.—(Ward's *Mexico*, vol. ii. App.)

ALAMUT, or ALAMOOT, a district of Persia, a little to the N.W. of Tehran, between lon. 50° 0′ and 51° 0′ E., and intersected by the 36th parallel. It is bounded N. by a high range of mountains, which separate it from the provinces of Gilan and Mazanderan, and is about 30 m. in length by 20 in breadth. In this district is situated the ancient stronghold of the chiefs of the Assassins. (*See* ASSASSINS.) It stood upon a high, naked, and exceedingly steep rock, and was deemed impregnable before gunpowder became a munition of war. A few dilapidated walls and cisterns are all that now remain of 'the vulture's nest,' as this stern retreat was sometimes called. 'The vicinity of the rock,' says Col. Shiel, 'is a most dreary solitude; excepting eagles and lizards, not a living thing is to be seen, nor even a single tree, but the view from the summit is very fine.'

ALAND, or OLAND, ISLANDS, a large group of 80 inhabited, and 200 uninhabited islands, situated between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, and near the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, between lat. 59° 50′ and 60° 40′ N., lon. 19° 30′ and 21° E., and occupying a space of about 352 geo. sq. m. They formerly belonged to Sweden, but are now included in the government of Finland, having been ceded

to Russia in 1809. The navigation amongst them is rendered difficult by the narrowness and shallowness of the channels. The principal islands are Åland, which gives name to the group, Lemland, Lumparland, Ekeroe, Foglos, Kumlinge, Braendoe, Vordos, and Hannoe. The whole group is composed mainly of red granite, with here and there strata of red marl and limestone. This foundation is covered with clay, flint, and humus; and along the coasts are large masses of feldspathic flint. Åland, distant about 30 m. from the Swedish coast, is the largest of the whole, being 25 m. long, and about 22 broad. It is hilly, deeply indented by numerous bays, and contains forests of pine and birch. It has also some good pasture and arable land, and is watered by several small streams. Wheat, barley, and rye are raised here, as in some of the other islands, in sufficient quantities for the supply of the inhabitants, who rear also a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. In this island there is a harbour capable of containing the whole Russian fleet, and a citadel in which, it is said, 60,000 men might be quartered. Besides other occupations, the inhabitants employ themselves in shooting wild fowl and other game, in quarrying and burning limestone, but principally in fishing and catching seals, which abound on their coasts. The produce of the country, consisting of butter, salted meat and fish, cheese, hides, charcoal, timber, lime, and game, is conveyed in small vessels to the neighbouring ports upon the Baltic. The whole archipelago of Aland is divided into eight parishes, of which five are in the principal island. There are various good ports and several villages, or hamlets, of which Castleholm, in Aland, where there is an old castle, is the chief place. The inhabitants are entirely of Swedish extraction. The first victory of the Russians over the Swedes was gained in the neighbourhood of these islands, by Peter I., in 1714. Pop. 14,000, 9000 being in Åland, and 3000 in Kumlinge.

AL-ARAISH. *See* EL ARAISH.

ALARO, a tn. isl. of Majorca, belonging to Spain, situated on the slope of a high mountain in the interior, 11 m. N.E. Palmas. It is tolerably well built, and has two municipal offices, a church, and two endowed schools; some water, and several windmills, brandy distilleries, and manufactures of soap and coarse cloth. Pop. 4080.

ALASEA, or ALASEI, an important river, N.E. Siberia between the Indigirka and the Kolyma; it rises in lat. 67° N., in the Alasio hills, and, flowing nearly parallel with the former river, falls into the Arctic Ocean, about 100 m. to the N.E. of the embouchure of that river.

ALA-SHEHR [anc. *Philadelphia*], a city, Turkey in Asia, pash. Anadolia, 82 m. E. Smyrna, stands on part of Mount Tmolus, near the river Cogamus, famous as the seat of one of the first Christian churches. It is of great extent, but the houses are mean, and the streets narrow and dirty. A vast number of interesting remains of antiquity are scattered about the town, consisting of fragments of beautiful columns, sarcophagi, fountains, &c. Ala Shehr was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamos, and is still a place of some importance, being much resorted to by caravans going to and from Smyrna. Pop. 15,000

ALASKA, a territory, U. States, forming the extreme N.W. section of the N. American continent. It formerly belonged to Russia, but was made over to the U. States in 1867 by sale, for a sum of 7,200,000 dollars. It contains an area of 577,390 sq. miles, and has a population of about 70,000. The large river Yukon flows through it.

ALASSIO, a seaport tn. Italy, prov. of Genova, 5 m. S.W. from Albenga; lat. 44° 1′ N.; lon. 8° 11′ E. The port is excellent, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 2146.

ALASSONA, a tn. European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the left bank of the Saranta Poros; pash. of, and 35 m. N.E. from Tricala, or Trikhala, and 25 m. N.W. Larissa. It has a Greek convent, a considerable summer market, and a population of about 3000.

ALATA, a small river, Abyssinia, a tributary of the Bahr-el-Azrek, near its confluence with which occurs the celebrated cataract of Alata, first described by Bruce. The cataract on the Bahr-el-Azrek is locally known by the name of *Tis Esat*, or 'Smoke of fire;' and is situated about 20 m. S. Lake Tzana, about 5000 ft. above the level of the sea; lat. 11° 30′ N.; lon. 37° 40′ E. (*See* AZREK, BAHR-EL-)——There is a vil. named ALATA in the isl. of Corsica, about 6 m. N. Ajaccio.

ALATA CASTRA, a Roman fortress, Scotland, co. Moray, par. Duffus. *See* BURGHEAD.

ALATAMAHA, or ALTAMAHA, a river, Georgia, U. States, America, formed by the union of the Ocmulgee and the Oconee, from the sources of which, in the Alleghany mountains, its course is about 500 m. It is a large but gentle stream, flowing through forests and plains, and falling, by several outlets, into Altamaha Sound, 60 m. S.W. Savannah. Its average breadth is 600 yards, its depth 8 ft.; and the bar at its mouth has 14 ft. at low water. On both branches, it is navigable by vessels of small size for 500 m. from the sea.

ALATRI, a tn. Italy, delegation of, and 5 m. N. from Frosinone. It has some trade in wine, oil, and common cloth. The bishop holds immediately from the Pope. Pop 11,370.

ALATYR, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 90 m. W.N.W. from Simbirsk, at the confluence of the Alatyr with the Sura; lat. 54° 45′ N.; lon. 46° 15′ E. The houses are constructed of wood; and it has a considerable trade in corn. Pop. (1867), 8085 ——The river Alatyr rises in the gov. of Penza, flows E. through part of Novgorod; and, in Simbirsk, falls into the Sura, at the town from which it derives its name, after a course of upwards of 125 m.

ALAUSI, a tn. Ecuador, dep. Assuay, cap. of a district of same name, 140 m. S. Quito, on the road from that city to Cuenca; lat. 2° 13′ 22″ S.; lon. 79° 15″ W. (L.) It lies at an altitude of 7980 ft. above the sea, in the valley of Alausi, on a small river of its own name, an affluent of the Gulf of Guayaquil. It has a church, a Franciscan convent, and a school; and in the neighbourhood are warm medicinal springs, whose waters are used to some extent. Manufactures:—Cloth, both woollen and cotton, in which, also, some trade is done. The valley to which Alausi gives its name, is one of the highest and richest in the Andes of Ecuador, producing sugar cane, grain, and fruits of every kind. —(Guts-muths; Alcedo, Guibert, *Dic. Geo. et Stat.*)

ALAVA, a hilly prov. in the N. of Spain, cap. Vitoria, one of the three Basque provinces, between lat. 42° 23′ 46″ and 43° 8′ 5″ N.; lon. 2° 11′ and 3° 6′ W.; bounded, N. by Biscay, N.E. by Guipuzcoa, E. by Navarre, S. by Old Castile, and W. by Santander; area, 2059 sq. m. The general features of this province are very rugged, branches of the great Pyrenean chain ramifying throughout its length and breadth, and forming a natural boundary between Alava and the other two Basque provinces—Biscay and Guipuzcoa. The mountains yield iron, copper, lead, and antimony; marble, freestone, white limestone and granite; most of which are wrought to some extent; they are clothed with oak, chestnut, holly, pine, and other hardy timber, and abound in ferruginous, calcareous, and sulphurous springs. The principal streams are the Zadorra and Ayada, both affluents of the Ebro, which forms the boundary between Alava and Old Castile. In the N. part of the province are 'salines,' or 'salt pools.' The valleys are fertile, but the system of agriculture is very defective, and the implements used in husbandry of the most homely and primitive description. Grain, especially maize, the staple food of the inhabitants, vegetables, flax, hemp, and abundance of fruits of excellent quality, are produced; and wine is plentiful, but inferior. Sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, and mules for agricultural labour and carrying, are reared, and deer and game of all kinds abound. The chief occupation of the people is husbandry, but many are also employed in tanning, in grinding corn, expressing oil, and manufacturing cloth, felt hats, linen drills, earthenware, hardware, and glass; and some are engaged as carriers. Alava exports fruits, iron, copper, and manufactured goods; and imports sugar, chocolate, tobacco, and implements for mechanical purposes. Education is little attended to, partly from the children being too early sent to labour, and partly owing to the peculiar prejudices of the people, who, both in language, costume, and manners, are entirely different from those of the other portions of the peninsula; and who, priding themselves on nobility of birth, resent, as an insult, any attempt to correct their moral deficiencies. It is worthy of remark, that, though much addicted to smuggling, yet theft and murder is much less frequent among them than in most other districts of Spain;

and the hospitality of the peasantry, according to their humble means, is proverbial. For costume, and other particulars respecting the 'Biscayans,' *see* BASQUE PROVINCES. Pop. (1864), 100,886.— (Madoz, *Dic. de España.*)

ALAYA [anc. *Coracesium*], a seaport tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Ilshili, cap. sanjak of the same name; lat. 36° 31′ 30″ N.; lon. 32° 1′ E (R.); *situated on the face of a* rocky promontory, from 500 to 600 ft. in height, and surrounded with old walls, now falling to ruin. The town and adjacent cliffs of compact white limestone, have a picturesque appearance from the sea. But from its being built on an acclivity, the streets are so steep, that one only is practicable for horses. The houses are wretched, and the mosques small and mean. There is here neither pier nor harbour. There is, however, good anchorage in the roads, from two to four cables' length from the shore. About 9 m. N.E. from the town, is seen the peak of a mountain nearly 5000 ft. high, which forms a good landmark to mariners. Pop. 2000.

ALAYOR, or ALAYOR, a tn. isl. Minorca, belonging to Spain, situated in the interior about 10 m. W.N.W. Port Mahon. It is a close built and uneven town, having a townhouse, two churches, an hospital, endowed school, some windmills, brandy distilleries, linen weaving, cheese making, and a small trade in wine and potatoes. Pop. 4722.—(Madoz.)

ALB, or ALP, called also the SWABIAN ALPS, a chain of mountains appertaining almost exclusively to Würtemberg, extending S.W. to N.E. from the source of the Neckar, by which river it is separated from the mountains of the Schwarzwald, or Black forest, to that of the Jaxt, a total length of 84 m., and having a breadth varying from 15 to 20 m. It forms the water shed between the Neckar and Danube; and, in different parts, takes the names of Rauhe Alb, or rough Alps, by which, indeed, the whole chain is designated, though properly restricted to the district between Lauchart and Zainingen; Hochstrass, applied to the district round Blaubeuren; and Aalbuch to the elevated plains between Aalen, Heidenheim and Weissenstein, on the right bank of the Brenz. It slopes gently towards the Danube, and shows its greatest escarpment towards the valley of the Neckar, seen from which it appears very much like the Jura when viewed from the basin of the Aar, that is to say, it exhibits a line of heights uninterrupted and almost of the same level, above which a few points are elevated. Its geological structure is the same as the Jura, of which, indeed, it seems to be an E. continuation. Though, like the Jura, it is deficient in water, yet from its slopes rise the Kocher, Vils, Rems, Lauter, Erms, Echatz, Lauchart, Brau, Brenz, &c. Its three most important summits are the Hohenberg, 3369 ft.; the Deiligenberg, 3331 ft.; and the Schafberg, 3324 ft. above the sea level.—(*Orographie de l'Europe.*)

ALBA [the *Alba Pompeia* of the Romans], an episcopal city, in the kingdom of Italy, prov. of Cuneo, 30 m. S.E. Turin, and 15 m. S.W. Asti; on the right bank of the Tanaro, which is crossed by a bridge of boats. The country round it is called *Albazano*. The town, which is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Turin, contains a cathedral, several churches, and a college. It has an extensive trade in cattle. Pop. 6367.—— The DIST. is watered by the rivers Sanaro, Belbo, and Bormida, and produces in abundance grain, maize, wine, and truffles; and the silk is considered to be the best in Piedmont. Amongst the products are marble, rock-salt, and sulphate of magnesia. Pop. 122,013.

ALBACETE, a prov. S.E. of Spain, partly in Murcia and partly in New Castile, between lat. 38° and 39° 43′ N.; and lon. 0° 57′ and 3° 9′ W. It is bounded, N. by the prov. Cuença, E. by Valencia and Alicante, S. by Murcia, and W. by Ciudad Real and Jaen; area, 3345 sq. m. The surface of this province is considerably varied, presenting, in some parts, lofty sierras, peaks of which attain a height, above the sea level, of 5000 ft.; and, in other parts, rich plains and arable land. As a whole, it is hilly; but its valleys everywhere are fertile. The hills produce pines, fit for naval purposes; abundance of oak; also junipers, sarsaparilla, and various other interesting plants. The province is well watered by the Jucar, the Gabriel, the Segura, the Mundo, and numerous smaller streams, all of which empty themselves into the Mediterranean; and it possesses several salt lakes, or *salines*, and numerous medicinal springs— hot and cold, saline, acidulous, ferruginous, sulphurous, and calcareous. Agriculture is in an advanced state for Spain; and cereals, hemp, tobacco, grapes, almonds, nuts, oranges, limes, lemons, olives, aloes, saffron, and rich honey, are produced; the grapes and saffron in large quantities; the annual produce of the latter amounting to 12,000 lbs. The pasture lands are rich; and large numbers of sheep and goats, and a considerable number of cows, horses, mules, and asses, are reared. The mineral riches of Albacete consist of building stones, millstones, gypsum, iron, copper, zinc, antimony, sulphur, and coal; but none of them are wrought to any great extent, some not at all. The main occupation of the people is agriculture and cattle rearing; some are employed as carriers, and others in various trades and manufactures; in weaving sundry kinds of coarse cloths, chiefly for local consumpt; making earthenware, hardware, and soap; distilling brandy, &c. The trade of the province consists in exporting agricultural produce, and some iron, zinc, and sulphur. The state of education is miserably low, and crimes against the person are numerous. Pop. 214,228.—(Madoz, *Dic. de Espana.*)

ALBACETE, a tn. Spain, in Murcia, cap. prov. of same name, on the highway between Madrid and Cartagena, and 110 m. N.N.W. the latter place. It lies in a fertile but treeless plain; is badly supplied with water, which is, also, of very indifferent quality. The streets mostly cross each other at right angles; they are commodious, and generally clean. Many of the houses are decorated with green painted balconies. The town has, likewise, six squares; in which are to be found the courthouses, barracks, and hospital, civil and military; and the most noteworthy buildings are the parish church, of the 16th century; the chapter houses; the palace de Pino-Hermoso; and the bull ring. Besides these there are a chapel, an hospital for wayfaring poor, a normal seminary, and numerous public and private schools. Albacete, from its position, is a place of considerable business; and carries on trade, both direct and transit, with Murcia, Alicante, Valencia, and Madrid, exporting grain, saffron, and cattle; and importing cod fish, sardines, rice, sugar, wine, iron, cloths, &c. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the carrying on trade; in making a sort of clasp dagger knives, called *cudrillo* and *navaja*, in quality said to be second only to those of Toledo, but far inferior to Sheffield goods; in making shoes, soap, earthenware, and other articles to a smaller extent. A large fair is held in September. Pop. 17,088.—(Madoz, *Dic. de Espana.*)

ALBA DE TORMES, a tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. of, and 17 m. S.E. from Salamanca, on a slope on the right bank of the Tormes. It has two squares, in the larger of which are the parish church, and the townhall, and it likewise possesses a public granary, an endowed hospital, and three superior and well attended schools. Its inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agriculture. At Alba de Tormes, Oct. 19, 1809, Marshal Kellerman gained a victory over the Spanish Duque del Parque. Pop. 2352.

ALBALA, a small tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. of, and 20 m. S.S.E. from Caceres, at the extreme E. of the sierra de Montanches. It has a church, townhall, school, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage, feeding cattle, manufacturing gray plush, and expressing oil. The produce of the vicinity in grain, fruits, and vegetables, is abundant; and black sheep, cattle, and pigs, are reared. Pop. 2133.

ALBALATE DEL ARZOBISPO, a tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Teruel, 46 m. S.E. Saragossa, on the left bank of the Martin, an affluent of the Ebro, situated on a slope, and pretty regularly built; having a church, a Latin and two other schools, an hospital, and cemetery. The inhabitants manufacture linen, coarse cloth, and baize; cultivate grain, wine, oil, silk, and wool; and rear sheep and goats. Pop. 3716.——ALBALATE is likewise the name of various other villages in different parts of Spain.—(Madoz.)

ALBAN (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Lozère, 18 m. N. Mende. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, and an hospital for insane females. Pop. 2155.——There are several small towns and villages in France of this name; amongst them is a hamlet, dep. Loire, remarkable for its mineral waters, which are much frequented.

ALBANCHEZ, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. N.E. from Almeria, on a hill in the midst of lofty sierras. It contains a large square, a parish church, chapter house,

prison, two endowed schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures: —Linen fabrics, quilts, and blankets, oil, and large quantities of tiles and bricks. Grain, grapes, olives, and fruits are cultivated; and a few sheep and mules, for farming labour, reared. Pop. 2190.——There is another ALBANCHEZ, also in Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. E. from Jaen. It has a church and school; but, as a whole, has a very ruinous aspect, its houses being ill built, and in a state of decay. Pop. 1193.

ALBANIA [called *Skhiperi*, by the natives (from *Skhipe*, a rock); *Arnoutlouk*, by the Turks; *Arnautska-semlia*, by the Serviana; and *Albania*, by the Greeks], a mountainous country, European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 43° N.; lon. 19° 5′ and 21° 28′ E. It is about 290 m. in extreme length; and, in breadth, varying from about 90 m. in the N. and centre, to about 40 m. in the S., near the Gulf of Arta; bounded, W. and S.W. by the Adriatic and Ionian Seas; N. by Montenegro, from which it is separated by the river Moracha, and by Bosnia; E. by Servia, and that part of Roumelia anciently called Mœsia and Macedonia, and by Thessaly or Trikala; and S. by Greece. The N. and E. boundary, from Bosnia to the Gulf of Arta, is formed by a ridge of mountains which, generally speaking, also constitutes the water shed. It is called Rachka, and Djamus, on the Bosnian frontier; Shar Dagh, Vitzi, Grammos, &c., on the frontier towards Roumelia and Thessaly. The country is divided into, 1, *Upper Albania*, as far S. as El Bassan, on the river Scombi, comprising the pashalics of Ipek, Prirsen, and Scutari, and several ayanships; 2, *Central Albania*, from El Bassan S. to the mountains of Tomor and Skrapari, and the mouth of the Vojutza, governed by the Ayans of El-Bassan, Tirana, Cavaja, and Durazzo; and, 3, *Lower Albania*, or *Epirus*, S. to the Grecian frontier, wholly governed by the pasha of Janina. Some writers include Montenegro in the limits of Albania, and exclude Epirus. In the boundaries laid down in this article, we have followed that elaborate and thoroughly scientific work, '*La Turquie d'Europe, par* Ami Boué.'

Mountains.—Albania is composed of at least nine ridges of hills, of which six are in Epirus, and three or four in Central and Upper Albania; all having a direction N.W. to S.E., excepting the hills along the N. and S. slope of the Dibres, of Lake Ochrida, and the Shar Dagh, which last has a direction N.E. to S.W. In the S. of Epirus, the hills are low, destitute of wood near the sea, and composed of a series of calcareous cliffs; but more to the N., they attain a considerable elevation. In Central Albania they are comparatively low, while those in Upper Albania are the loftiest in the country; some, in the latter district and Epirus, having snow on them nearly nine months of the year. The following are a few of the principal heights:—

		feet.
Lower Albania, or Epirus	Mount Perister	7160
	Carcadista	6395
	Joormecka	6495
Central Albania	Mounts of the S.E.	2661
	Heights near Velegoschti	1279
	Heights E. of the Plain N. of Berat	1279 to 1385
Upper Albania	Peak of Kobultza	7875
	Peaks E. of Kobultza	8313 to 8653
	Peak of Laoubeteu	6810

Besides those specified, there are many other peaks, both in Epirus and in Upper Albania, above 4000 ft. high.

Rivers.—Albania has no great rivers, in consequence of their course being so short, and its inclination so great, causing many of them in summer to have scarcely any water, and some of them even to be completely dry. In Upper and Central Albania, and the N. of Epirus, the general course of the streams is E. to W., though the White and the Black Drin, before their junction, run respectively S. and N., and the Vojutza and its affluents run S.E. to N.W. In S. Epirus, however, the streams generally run from N.E. to S.W., or from N. to S., and only here and there from N.W. to S.E. The Drin, or Drino, is the largest Albanian river. It is formed by the White Drin, rising on the Bosnian frontier, and the Black Drin, issuing from Lake Ochrida. The former flows S., and the latter N., to their junction, about 15 m. S.W. Prirsen, after which the course of the river is W. It falls into the Adriatic about 14 m. S. Scutari; and its whole length, from either source, is about 150 or 160 m. It is navigable for large vessels as far up as Scala, and for boats of 40 to 50 tons above Lesch. The Bojana, which connects Lake Scutari with the Adriatic, is navigable for coasters to Oboti, a short distance below the town of Scutari. Excepting the Arta and Loron, which are navigable near their mouth, none of the other rivers of Albania can be navigated; being, at most, useful for the purposes of flotation and irrigation. In this class may be named the Scombi, Ergent, Vojutza, Kalamas, Mattia, Mavro potamos, &c.

Lakes.—Albania, like Greece, being a continuation of the mountains that constitute Herzegovina, and having a similar composition, partakes of the peculiar system of subterranean streams that characterizes the waters of that country. In this respect, Epirus is especially remarkable for its circular basins, its cavities without water, its ponds and water courses that disappear at certain seasons, and also for its gulfs and subterranean rivers. The finest example of this last is found in the Lake of Janina, formed of two basins, united by a channel so narrow and filled up by plants and islets, that in process of time, probably, there may be two lakes in place of one. The whole lake is about 10 m. long, by 1 to 3 m. broad. The upper, or N. and smaller lake, pours its waters into a gulf at its S.W. part, whence they re-appear in a hollow to the S.W., and form the Velschistas, an affluent of the Kalamas. The waters of the lower lake escape by subterranean courses, and near Vestavesti form the sources of the St. Georges, an affluent of the Loron. The Lake of Janina thus sends its waters both to the Gulf of Arta and to the Ionian Sea. The highest and most beautiful lake in Albania, and even in Turkey, is that of Ochrida, which lies 2147 ft. above the sea level. It is about 20 m. long, by about 8 m. broad at its widest part. The Lake of Scutari, in Upper Albania, which would seem to have been at one time even larger than now, is the largest lake in the country, being somewhat longer, though not quite so broad as Ochrida. It has some islands near its W. shore, and abounds with fish. There are several smaller lakes, but none of them important.

Geology.—Geologically, Albania belongs to the cretaceous system of the Alps, and is composed chiefly of nummulitic limestone, with here and there upheaved schist and serpentine. Along the courses of the rivers, but more especially at their mouth, are alluvial deposits and sometimes tertiary clay. It is not certainly known that the country contains any metals, though some authorities contend that argentiferous lead and copper are to be found in Epirus.

Vegetation.—In consequence of its lofty mountains and southern position, Albania possesses an extremely varied vegetation. Alpine and subalpine, the forms are similar to those found on the Alps of Switzerland, and on the mountains of Scotland; many being identical, though of course not a few are different. Saxifraga media, well known on the Pyrenees, is here found in abundance, though wanting in the Alps, which, in their turn, possess the rhododendrons, which are wanting in Albania. Though by no means a thickly wooded country, it possesses many species of oak, the poplar, hazel, plane, chestnut, cypress, and laurel. Vines are good, especially in Epirus, and the orange, almond, fig, mulberry, citron; likewise maize, wheat, and barley, either grow naturally, or are cultivated.

Zoology.—Bears, wolves, chamois, and deer, are found on the mountains; sheep and goats, but more especially the latter, are numerous; cows are kept to some extent; the horses are excellent and sure-footed, and mules and asses are plentiful. The lakes abound in water fowl, and a kind of clupea, or herring, ascends the Bojana to Lake Scutari, where it is taken in considerable quantities. Various other kinds of fish, but particularly eels, inhabit the lakes and streams; and with such rapidity do many of these latter diminish in the summer, that large quantities of eels are frequently left dry in the beds of the rivers, or of the water courses made for the purposes of irrigation. Eagles, various kinds of hawks, and numerous other kinds of birds, are plentiful, and hawking is a frequent amusement of the wealthier classes, the pursuit of birds with guns and dogs not being held in much esteem. Mosquitoes in many parts abound; in Epirus the cochineal insect thrives: bees are reared everywhere; and, in the marshes in the basin of the Arta and near Lake Scutari, leeches are found in considerable numbers.

Climate.—The heat of summer is almost insupportable in the maritime valleys of Albania. There are in the country numerous circular cavities, whose waters being absorbed, the air in summer is stagnant and heavy, giving rise to

those dangerous intermittent fevers that regularly visit the country, especially from July to November. The temperature in July and August reaches, in the shade, to 97°, and even to 101°. The winter or cold season lasts from November to April; snow on the coasts is rare, though on the mountains plentiful. October and December are the rainy months, in which the rivers overflow their banks.

Trade, Commerce, and Towns.—In the import and export trade of this province, vessels under the British and Ionian, the Greek and Ottoman flags, are almost the only ones engaged; a few Austrians forming occasional exceptions; while French and Russians are still more rare. The exports are shipped chiefly at Prevesa, or Previsa, at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, and consist principally of grain, timber, oil, salt fish, cheese, tobacco, cotton, wool, and capotes—a large white woollen outer garment manufactured in the country. The cotton is received through Thessaly, and is exported to the German and Italian ports of the Adriatic. The chief imports, most of which come also by the way of Previsa, are sugar, coffee, gunpowder, firearms, ironmongery, common cloths, linen, and velvets. The principal connections of the coast are with Greek houses at Trieste, and Maltese houses, through which they receive the manufactures of Great Britain. The number of vessels that annually arrive at and depart from Previsa is said to exceed 500 under the British and Ionian flags, and there are probably about 150 more belonging to various other countries. The internal trade of the country is carried on by means of pack horses; four or five of which are attached to each other by cords; and guided by one man. Other ports besides Previsa, are Parga, Avlona or Valona, Durazzo, Duleigno, &c.; and of principal towns, may be named Arta, Janina, Scutari, &c.

Government.—Albania is under the government of the different Turkish pashas in whose territories it lies; but the power of the former is much limited by the bold and warlike tendencies of the inhabitants, which will not brook a despotic control. The local authorities are constituted differently in different places; and although all the tribes are nominally subject to the Turkish Government, a great part of them are virtually independent.

People, Manners, Customs, &c.—The Albanians are of rather short stature, muscular, active, and of a warlike spirit. The women are tall and strong, but not beautiful, having generally an air of wretchedness, the result of the laborious work they are compelled to perform, and of the harsh treatment they meet with from their husbands. The dress of the men consists of a shirt of white cotton, worn often till it becomes black; drawers of the same materials; a mantle of white woollen; a large great coat or capote, with loose open sleeves; and a waist girdle, formed of a coarse shawl drawn tight by a belt that contains their pistols. The habits of the Albanians are filthy, many of them wearing their garments till they are falling to shreds, and are covered with vermin. Their food is simple and nourishing, and their cottages neat. The distinguishing feature of their character is a strong feeling of nationality. They are all trained to arms, and make brave and hardy soldiers; but their discipline is very imperfect. Their usual arms are two pistols in the sash or girdle; a yatagan or cutlass, slightly bent forward; a sabre bent backward, hung to a belt; and a long musket. They are numerous in the Turkish army, of which they constitute the best soldiers. In agricultural operations, their indolence is remarkable. The females, who are regarded as an inferior sort of beings, are compelled to do the most laborious work. The Albanians are fond of ornament, and much addicted to dancing. Their native language appears to be founded on the ancient Illyrian; but, hitherto, no good grammar or dictionary of it has been published. Most of the natives acquire also the Greek tongue. They are divided into Greek Christians, R. catholics, and Mahometans. Pop. estimated at 1,600,000.

History.—Though Albania has frequently changed its name, its masters, and its boundaries, a people have been embosomed in its mountains from the earliest records of history, whose language and habits have retained unusual traces of nationality. The earliest geographer who mentions the Albani of this district is Ptolemy, and they appear in his time to have been a small tribe of Illyrians. In the 9th and 10th centuries, Albania was included in the great Bulgarian kingdom established south of the Danube; but it was not till the year 1079 that the Albanians began to act an important part in history. From this period, they exercised important influence in the perpetual wars of their neighbours; but, in 1383, they were defeated, for the first time, by the Turks, and again in 1478—their last struggle—when Albania became a province of the Turkish dominions, still maintaining, however, a certain degree of stubborn independence, which the Porte has hitherto found it impossible to overcome.—(*La Turquie d'Europe, par* Ami Boué; Count Karaczay, in *Jour. Geo. Soc.*; *Ency. Metrop.*)

ALBANO [Latin, *Albanum*] a tn. kingdom of Italy, div. of, and 14 m. S.E. from Rome, on a hill about 900 ft above the sea level, and on the S. side of the lake of the same name [*see next article*]; celebrated for its beautiful scenery and pure air. The modern town occupies part of the grounds of the two villas of Pompey and Domitian. The most remarkable remains at Albano, however, are those of the amphitheatre of Domitian, mentioned by Suetonius and Juvenal as the scene of the most revolting cruelty of that tyrant. Near the gate of the town, on the side of the road, rises an ancient tomb, said, by some, to be that of Ascanius, the son of Æneas; but, by others, the sepulchre of Clodius, slain by Milo. The wine of Albano, the produce of the vineyards around the lake, still retains the reputation it had in the days of Horace. The neighbourhood of the town was studded with the villas of the Roman patricians, many of which are still traceable. It is yet much resorted to, in summer, by wealthy Roman families, who have their country seats there. Albano has been the see of a bishop since A.D. 460. Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare), the only Englishman who ever filled the papal chair, was Bishop of Albano for some years previous to his elevation to the pontificate. Pop. 5600.—(Murray's *Handbook for Central Italy*, pp. 503, 504; Eustace's *Classical Tour through Italy*, vol. ii. p. 256.)

ALBANO [Latin, *Lacus Albanus*], a lake, Papal States, near the town of Albano, and 13 m. S.E. Rome, of an elliptical shape, upwards of 2 m. in length, and about 6 in circumference; supposed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano. Its situation is picturesque, being surrounded with steep crags, mantled with coppice; while its high banks are covered with tastefully laid out gardens and orchards. But the most remarkable circumstance connected with it, was the formation of the emissary (*emissario*), by which the Romans, while engaged in their contest with the Veientes, A.U.C. 359 (B.C. 394), succeeded in lowering the waters, which, they feared, might burst their banks, and destroy the adjacent country. This *emissario*, or tunnel, is cut mostly through solid rock, at a depth of about 430 ft. beneath the summit of the cliff. Its length is fully 1½ m.; its width, everywhere, at least 4 ft.; and its height from 7½ to 10 ft. It is carefully built round with solid masonry, and altogether discovers an extraordinary degree of skill and perseverance. Its upper end is nearly on a level with the surface of the lake, or 919 ft. above the sea. It runs under the hill and town of Castel Gandolfo. From the statements of Livy, and from indications on the banks of the lake itself, it appears that its waters stood, at one time, about 200 ft. higher than their present level, and discharged themselves by a gully, artificially widened, into a broad canal.

ALBANO, or MONTE CAVO [Latin, *Mons Albanus*], Papal States, the highest point of the chain of mountains which bound the Campagna di Roma on the E. and S.; nearly 3000 ft. above the level of the sea. On the summit stood the celebrated temple of Jupiter Latialis, built by Tarquin the Proud; memorable in Roman history as the scene of the *Feriæ Latinæ*, the solemn assemblies of the 47 cities forming the Latin confederation. The sides of the mountain are covered with fine woods, consisting principally of chestnut trees. The view from the peak is exceedingly beautiful, extending over an immense tract of country. The ascent to it is by the ancient *Via Triumphalis*; the road by which the Roman generals, who were allowed the honours of the lesser triumph, or ovation, ascended on foot to the temple of the Latian Jupiter.—(Murray's *Handbook for Central Italy.*)

ALBANO (SANT-'), a vil. France, dep. Savoie, 2 m. from Chambéry, on the Aisse. Several antiquities have been found near an old Roman way which passed through it. Pop. 1250.——Also the name of a vil., prov. of, and 7 m. W. from Vercelli.

ALBAN'S (St.), a mun. bor. and market tn. England, co. Hertford, hun. Cashio; 21 m. N.W. London, and 6¼ m. N.E. Watford station, on the London and Birmingham Railway. It is situated on the summit and declivity of a small hill, and consists of ten principal and several smaller streets, many of which are very steep, but all clean and well kept, excepting in the lower parts of the town, where drainage is much neglected. In the older quarters, the lanes and alleys are narrow, and many of the houses ancient; but, in the newer portion, the openings are more spacious, and the houses, which are all of brick, are well built. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, and amply supplied with good water. The chief public buildings are the Abbey church, the churches of St. Michael and St. Peter, the jail, the clock house, an old Roman watch tower, and the townhall, a large substantial building. There are also several dissenting meeting houses, and a small R. catholic chapel. The charities comprise a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI.; a blue-coat school, in which between 30 and 40 boys are clothed and educated; a girls' school, and several almshouses, the principal of which was established by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. There are, besides the schools above enumerated, three daily and Sunday national schools. The principal object of interest in St. Alban's is the Abbey Church, part of a celebrated monastery, founded in 793, by Offa, King of Mercia, one of the Saxon kingdoms. It stands on an elevated site, and, being a very large and beautiful structure, in the form of a cross, has an imposing appearance. Its architecture is of various styles, comprising that of every age from the time of the Normans to that of Edward IV.; while the materials of which it is composed are equally heterogeneous. The oldest parts of the building are towards the centre. Its entire length is upwards of 600 ft. from E. to W., including a chapel at the E. end; its extreme breadth about 200 ft. It contains the ashes of King Offa, and those of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Henry IV. The remains of the celebrated Lord Bacon lie in the church of St. Michael. St. Alban's has little or no trade, and its only manufacture is straw plaiting, and straw bonnet making, both of which, however, are carried on to a considerable extent. There are also silkmills for winding and throwing silk, which employ a considerable number of hands. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors, and the usual corporate officers. It formerly returned two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised for bribery in 1852. It gives the title of Duke to the family of Beauclerc. St. Alban's is situated close to the site of the ancient *Verulámium* (Verulam), parts of the walls of which are still standing. Pop. (1871), 8298.—*Correspondent in St. Alban's.*

ALBAN'S HEAD (St.), a headland, or promontory, English Channel, on the coast of Dorsetshire, 441 ft. above the sea. On the cliff, near the top, are the ruins of a chapel supposed to have been erected in the 12th century; lat. 50° 35′ N.; lon. 2° 3′ W. (R.)

ALBANY, a city, U. States, America, co. Albany, cap. of the state of New York, and the second in pop., wealth, and commerce; on the right bank of the Hudson, 132 m. N. the city of New York, and 312 m. N.E. Washington; lat. 42° 39′ 3″ N.; lon. 73° 44′ 49″ W. It was founded by the Dutch early in the 17th century; received its present name from the English, to whom it capitulated in 1664; and, next to Jamestown, in Virginia, is the oldest town in the U. States. The site on which it is built is very uneven, rising from a flat alluvial tract on the margin of the river, to a height of 220 ft. above its level. The city has been greatly improved of late years, and now contains many handsome buildings. The principal public edifices are the capitol, or state house, the seat of the Senate and House of Assembly; the Albany academy, a spacious and elegant structure of freestone, accommodating 400 students; the Albany female academy, with 300 to 350 pupils; the city hall; the state hall, for the public offices; the state arsenal; the medical college; and over 50 places of worship, belonging to various denominations. The finest religious edifice in the city, and one of the largest in the U. States, is the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, situated on a commanding eminence. It is 180 ft. in length and 115 ft. in width, and has two towers each 280 ft. high. It is built of brown freestone, in the Gothic style, and cost about £120,000. Its literary institutions comprise a public library containing 70,000 volumes; a young men's association for mutual improvement, consisting of 1500 members, who have a reading-room and library containing 8000 volumes. Amongst the principal charities are the Albany orphan asylum, which maintains from 80 to 90 children, male and female; the poorhouse, and St. Joseph's orphan asylum—a R. Catholic institution, but for females only, the number of inmates being generally about 40. Albany lies near the head of tide water, the Hudson being navigable as far as the city for vessels of 80 tons; and when the navigation is not obstructed by ice, steamers ply daily between it and the city of New York. The Erie and Champlain canals unite about 9 m. N. of the city, where they are connected with a basin covering 22 acres. By these canals, pine from Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Canada, and oak, cherry, and poplar timber from Ohio is brought, rendering Albany one of the largest lumber markets in the world. The New York and Albany Railway, and several other railways connecting Albany with Boston, and many places to the E., terminate on the opposite side of the river. On the W., the Mohawk and Hudson Railway connects it with several other important lines. Though chiefly noted as a place of trade and of thoroughfare, the manufactures of Albany are various, and some of them extensive. They include carriages, hats and caps, morocco leather, ropes, soap and candle, musical instruments, copper, tin, and sheet-iron, oilcloth, stoves, and carpets; a number of breweries, and some malting-houses. Numerous steamers and tow-boats ply between Albany and New York, besides other vessels navigating the Hudson. Pop. (1870), 69,422.

ALBANY, a small division in the E. section of the colony of Cape of Good Hope, about 550 m. E. Cape Town; bounded N.W. by the division of Bedford, W. by Somerset and Alexandria, on the N. and N.E. separated by the river Koonap from Fort Beaufort, Victoria East, and Peddie; and bounded on the S. by Alexandria and Bathurst. Before Bathurst was detached from it, it extended to the sea, and had a coast line of about 35 m. in length. Whole length of this district, N.W. to S.E., about 55 m.; greatest breadth about the same. The N. portion of the division is intersected by Great Fish River. The other streams of any note are the Kareega and the Kowie. The prevailing formation is sandstone and graywacke; quartz and clay slate are common. The surface is agreeably diversified, presenting in some parts the rugged features of African scenery; in others, the softness of the champaign districts of England, or continent of Europe. The climate, also, is extremely healthy. Dividing the district nearly through the middle, the lower part, or that nearest the sea, is best suited for agricultural purposes, being free from obstruction of every kind, and having a soil well adapted for the production of grain of all descriptions. This portion of the country is thickly settled, and is stamped in every part with the distinctive marks of an English colony, having a park-like appearance, and being studded with beautiful shrubs and trees, while numerous comfortable-looking farm houses, with neat enclosures, dot the surface of the land. The upper, or N. portion, again, is better suited for sheep rearing, and is considered, on this account, at present as by far the most valuable. In this part of the country there are some mountains of considerable height; the chief of which are N. the Kafir, W. the Fish river, and S.W. the Assegai Mountains. The indigenous trees and bushes of the district are various, and many of them extremely beautiful; and, as but few of them are deciduous, they retain their beauty during the whole year. At midsummer, which is there the month of January, the plains and valleys are covered with flowers and shrubs of the gayest colours, and the most fragrant odour. Useful kinds of timber are abundant, and both the soil and climate appear favourable to many of the forest trees of Europe, and also to the fruits both of warm and cold latitudes. The oak and fir are common, and grow rapidly and luxuriantly, attaining often a large size; but their timber is more soft and porous than that of colder climates. Orange trees thrive well in moist situations, and produce fruit of fine quality. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, mulberries, apples, and pears, are abundant. Plums are in great variety, but less plentiful. The vine is common and prolific, but no good wine has been yet produced here. Melons, and many other plants of a similar class, thrive exuberantly, and are very productive. Gooseberries and currants are not uncommon, but their fruit is scanty and rather insipid. The cotton tree, though not culti-

vated to any extent, succeeds well, and produces cotton of good quality. The most productive of the cereals is maize. Wheat is successfully cultivated, but is subject to rust near the coast; and is not of such good quality, either in respect to colour or weight, as that which is produced more in the interior, or in the W. districts. Barley and oats are abundant; and kitchen vegetables, of every variety, may be produced in suitable situations. Wine, though of very indifferent quality, was formerly the staple produce and export of the district. Wool is now the great object of attention, particularly in the E. districts, where great solicitude is entertained for the improvement of the live stock. The stock of sheep amounts to about 311,000; goats, 84,963; horned cattle, 46,429; horses, 3014.

The trade of the district is considerable, extending itself far into the interior to the N., and also along the E. coast. The exports amount to about £100,000 annually; and the imports, of which a considerable portion consists of hides, skins, and tallow, to upwards of £162,000. The quantity of fine wool produced yearly, is upwards of 853,000 lbs. Manufactures have made little progress, but there are several tanneries, soap works, and tile kilns. Hats, also, are made to some extent, and are much esteemed for their durability. The cap. is Graham's Town (*which see*), situated in the S. half of the division. There are also the towns of Port Francis, Riebeck, Sidbury, and Salem at the mouth of the river Kowie, which is much impeded at its entrance by sand. Pop. of division, 20,000, of which 6000 are coloured.—(*Cape of Good Hope Almanac.*)

ALBANY, a river, Upper Canada, district of same name, which has its source in Lake St. Joseph, about lat. 51° N.; lon. 90° W.; and, after an E.N.E. course of about 380 m., falls into James's Bay (the S. part of Hudson's Bay), by a large estuary, containing many small islands, on one of which is situated Albany fort and factory. Other three trading houses have been erected on its banks. By affluents from the right, and numerous small lakes, this river gives water communication with the great Lake Superior; and, likewise, by streams and lakes to the W. and N., it communicates with Lake Winnipeg. In the estuary is a considerable cataract, called the Great Fall, there being a smaller one about 40 m. further up the river.

ALBANY ISLES, Australia, N.E. coast; they are six in number, but one only is of considerable size. In Port Albany, in the S.W. of the great island, there is a harbour suitable for large vessels, where drinking water may be obtained. The S.E. peak of this island is in lat. 10° 45′ S.; lon. 142° 39′ E. (B.)

ALBASSIN, or ALBASAYNE, called by the Chinese *Yaksa*, meaning the embouchure of a river, a locality, still given on our maps, in the Chinese prov. of Manchooria, on the left bank of the Amoor; lat. 53° N.; lon. 122° 30′ E. It was formerly a Russian fort, occupied during the boundary wars with the Chinese, and appears, subsequently, to have been dignified with the appellation of town. Along with the surrounding country, Albassin was abandoned by the Russians to the Chinese, at the treaty of Nerchinsk, 1689. Its fort was razed, and we possess no account of it being at present an inhabited locality.

ALBATROSS ISLAND, a small isl. Bass's Strait, Australasia; lat. 40° 22′ S.; lon. 144° 39′ E. (B.) It is about 1 m. long, and 125 ft. high, and has obtained its name from the great numbers of albatross by which it is frequented. It abounds also with seals.

ALBAY, a prov., tn., and bay, Island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. The PROV. Albay forms the S portion of the island, and is bounded, W. by prov. Camarines, and on the other three sides by the sea, its S. coast forming the N. side of Bernardino Passage, or Strait. This province is fertile and rich, the air is cool, and the roads generally are so good as to be suitable for carriages. The mountains which traverse Albay are a continuation of the Luzon Cordillera. They are inhabited by two native tribes, Igorrotes and Negritos, and present two remarkable peaks, both volcanoes; that of Bulusan, in the S., being nearly silent, and, from its isolated position and conical shape, serving as a landmark to mariners; and that of Albay, formerly called Mayon, being always active, and subjecting the province to frequent earthquakes. The coasts are irregular, and, in general, bad; but there are two excellent harbours, the Bay of Albay on the E., and that of Sorsogon on the W. The province is divided into 37 peublos, or parishes, and has a pop. of 204,840.——ALBAY, the cap., is hard by the volcano, and about 2 m. from the bay of the same name; lat. 13° 22′ N.; lon. 123° 52′ E. It is a large regularly built town, having some stone houses, and a *casa reale*, a church, a convent, and an administration of tobacco and wine; and it carries on an active commerce. Pop. 13,115.——ALBAY BAY, or GULF, W. coast of the prov., is large and secure, and almost land-locked. North it is protected by the islands of Datu and Rapurapu, between the latter of which and Point Malalabon, on the coast of Luzon, is the entrance to the bay, 4 to 5 m. wide. From Point Malalabon to opposite the town of Albay, is 19 m.; and the greatest breadth is about 12 m.—(Mallat's *Philippines.*)

ALBAYDA, a tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, 9 m. S. by W. San Felipe; pleasantly situated, tolerably well built, and having two squares, two parish churches, a Latin and two primary schools, an hospital, prison, cemetery, and an extensive old palace of the Marquis of Albayda. The inhabitants are engaged in linen weaving, brandy distilling, and soap boiling, and cultivate grain, grapes, oil, and vegetables. An annual fair is held in July. Pop. 3130.—(Madoz.)

ALBEGNA (ABBINIA), a river, Italy, Tuscany. It takes its rise on Mount Amiata, about 5 m. E. Castaglione, 3000 ft. above the sea level; and, pursuing a S.W. course for about 38 m., falls into the Mediterranean, after having been augmented by several tributaries.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, a large inlet, E. coast of N. Carolina, U. States, America, from 4 to 15 m. in width, and penetrating into the land for about 70 m., 20 of which, and the narrowest part, running nearly due N. It receives the Roanoke and some other rivers, and communicates with Pamlico Sound by two narrow channels, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal cut through the Great Dismal Swamp.——ALBEMARLE is also the name of a co., Virginia, U. States.

ALBENDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.W. from Breslau, and 7 m. N.W. Glatz, near the Bohemian frontier. It is chiefly remarkable as a R. catholic place of pilgrimage. There are here a fine church, numerous chapels, statues, &c., all contributing to a representation of the city of Jerusalem, and history of our Saviour. All the rising grounds in the neighbourhood of the village are made use of, as Calvary, Golgotha, Sion, &c., in order to complete the picture. In 1822, 83,000 pilgrims visited this place. Pop. 1300.—(Hahn's *Lex. Deutschland.*)

ALBENGA, a small maritime tn. kingd. of Italy, cap. dist. of same name, prov. and 44 m. S.W. Genoa, at the mouth of the Centa; residence of a bishop, suffragan to Genoa, and having a theological seminary. The environs produce oil and hemp in abundance, but the place is considered unhealthy. It is the *Albium-Ingaunum* of the Romans; and some ruins of a rotunda and an ancient bridge are still to be seen. P. 2478.——The DIST. comprises the seven dists. of Alassio, Albenga, Calizzano, Andora, Loano, and Finale Bergo. Pop. 55,782.

ALBENQUE (L'). *See* LALBENQUE.

ALBENS, a small tn. France, dep. Savoie, 6 m. N.N.E. Aix, where numerous Roman antiquities have been excavated. Pop. 1680.

ALBERBURY, or ABBERBURY, a par. England, cos. Montgomery and Salop; area, 9599 ac.; 8 m. W. by N. Shrewsbury. Ruins of New Abbey. Glyn, a hamlet in this par., birthplace of old Parr. Pop. 1713.

ALBERCA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 4 m. S. from Murcia, having a parish church, two schools, and a bishop's palace. The inhabitants are exclusively devoted to agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop. 2406.—— The name ALBERCA is also given to a river in Alicante, a mountain in Avila, a town in New Castile, and a village in Leon.—(Madoz.)

ALBERCHE, a river, Spain, which, rising in Old Castile, in the sierra de Avila, about 3 m. S. Villafranca, flows E. by S., traversing the province Avila; enters New Castile, and flows S.E. to within 8 m. of Navalcarnero; when, changing to S.W., after a course of about 148 m., and being augmented by numerous tributaries, it falls into the Tagus, about 3 m. E. of Talavera.—(Madoz.)

ALBERES MOUNTAINS, the name of the E. portion of the Pyrenees (*which see*).

ALBERIQUE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, 11 m. N. San Felipe, on the high road to Madrid. It is surrounded by a wall and fosse; has irregular streets; a principal and four smaller squares; two parish churches; an old palace, once the residence of the Dukes del Infantado; a prison; two hospitals; and several schools. The inhabitants trade in silks, rice, and fruits. A fair is held at midsummer, when large quantities of silk are sold. Pop. 3101.—(Madoz.)

ALBERONA, a tn. Naples, prov. Foggia, district of, and 21 m. W. from Foggia; situated in a valley. Pop. 3357.

ALBERT [formerly *Ancre;* Latin, *Ancora*], a small tn. France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N.W. Péronne, and 18 m. N.E. Amiens; on the river Miraumont, an affluent of the Somme. It has cotton and paper mills, printworks, and bleachfields, with a considerable trade in corn and cattle. There is a cave or quarry in the neighbourhood, discovered in 1752, where, within a space of 1100 ft. long, by 6 broad, a great variety of petrifactions (chiefly of marsh plants) are found. Pop. 3806.

ALBERT (LAKE), a bight off Lake Alexandrina, or Victoria, S. Australia, connected with the former by a narrow channel. *See* AUSTRALIA.

ALBERT RIVER, N. Australia, falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 17° 30′ S.; lon. 140° E. *See* AUSTRALIA — *Rivers.*

ALBERTON, a tn., N. Australia, cap. Gipp's Land, on the banks of the Albert river. It is a post town, and petty sessions are held in it.

ALBI. *See* ALBY.

ALBIANO, a vil. and commune, Italy, in Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 16 m. S. by E. Pontremoli, on the slope of a small hill which forms the S. projection of Mount Bolano, whose E. base is bathed by the river Magra, which joins the Vara to the S.W. It contains a parish church, and a castle, surrounded by old turreted walls, once the property of the Marquises of Melaspina, and only approachable by one narrow and steep path. Pop. of vil. and commune, 1213.—(*Dizio. Univ. Italia.*)

ALBIGEOIS, formerly a district of France, in the anc. prov. Ruteni; now in Languedoc, dep. Tarn.

ALBINEN, a vil. in Switzerland, canton Valais, on the N. side of the Rhone, from which it is between 4 and 5 m. distant; lat. 46° 23′ N.; lon. 7° 38′ E. It stands on the summit of a precipice, and is accessible only from the valley below, by ladders placed perpendicularly against the face of the rock. These are ascended and descended by the inhabitants, including women and children, during night as well as day, and often with heavy burdens, without the slightest hesitation, although the ladders are frequently awry and unsteady, and many of their rounds loose and broken.

ALBINO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, in the prov. of, and 7 m. N.E. from Bergamo, upon the Serio. It is well built, and remarkable for the palace and beautiful gardens of Count Spini. The parish church is old. It has a normal school, with extensive silk spinning mills, lime and tile kilns, and manufactories of agricultural implements. The district contains quarries of black marble, and whetstones, of great repute. In Mount Poretto, in the neighbourhood, alabaster is found of surpassing beauty. Pop. 2500.

ALBINO, the name given to a variety of the human species, distinguished by the physical peculiarities, an unnatural whiteness of skin, the more remarkable that it occurs most frequently amongst blacks, and tribes generally of a dark complexion; white and silky hair; eyes weak and mostly red, but sometimes also blue; constitution feeble. They are to be met with in various parts of the world, but are perhaps most numerous in Africa.

ALBION, the anc. name of Great Britain, said to have been given to it on account of the lofty white cliffs on the S. shores of the island.

ALBION, the name of several post townships, townships, and post villages in the U. States:—1, Post township, co. Kennebec, Maine. Pop. 1624.—2, Post township, co. Orleans, of which it is the cap., state of New York, contains a courthouse, jail, clerk's office, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, an academy and female seminary. Pop. 2970.—3, Post vil., co. Calhoun, Michigan.—4, Post vil., co. Edwards, Illinois; it occupies a high and healthy situation, and is settled chiefly by English emigrants.—5, Post vil., S. Carolina.—6, Township, co. Oswego, Albany. Pop. 2348.—7, Township, co. Calhoun, Michigan. Pop. 1720.

ALBION (NEW), an extensive tract of land on the N.W. coast of N. America, discovered by Cook, March 7, 1778. This name was originally applied by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, to California, and part of the coast to the N.; but recent geographers limit the designation to that part of the coast of the Pacific Ocean which extends between 43° and 48° N. lat. It is wholly included in the U. States' territory of Oregon (*which see*).

ALBIS, a mountain range in Switzerland, canton Zug, running nearly parallel with the S. part of the Lake of Zurich, from which it is distant between 3 and 4 m. The highest summit, called Hütliberg, attains an elevation of 2792 ft. above the sea level, and commands an extensive view. There are two roads across these mountains, both leading from Zurich to Luzern, one of which, the most northern and the longer, passes under the Hütliberg; the other, the one now most commonly taken, crosses the high Albis, and is available to carriages, unless very heavily laden. The views commanded by this line of route are exceedingly beautiful.

ALBISSOLA-MARINA, a vil. Sardinian States, prov. of, and 3 m. N.W. from Savona, on the Mediterranean. It is surrounded by a fertile country, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and producing fruit in great abundance.

ALBLASSERDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 10 m. S.E. Rotterdam, and 3 m. N. Dordrecht, on the right bank of the Alblas, which is here crossed by a dam; hence the name. It is a well-built village, has a Calvinistic church, a good harbour, and a yearly horse market. Pop. about 1200. —(Van der Aa's *Nederlanden.*)

ALBOCACER, a tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 32 m. N.W. by N. Castellon de la Plana, on the W. declivity of the sierra Engarceran. It is indifferently built, with steep and irregular, though wide streets, and possesses a large and handsome parish church, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, a public storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—Linen and woollen fabrics, hardware and earthenware. Produce of vicinity:—Grain, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, silk, wax, and honey; sheep, goats, horned cattle, and pigs. Iron is found here, but not wrought; and several valuable marble quarries exist in the neighbouring mountains, on which, likewise, in many places, oak, beech, pine, and other hardy trees are plentiful. Pop. 1834.—(Madoz.)

ALBOLODREY, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.W. from Almeria, on the left bank of the river Almeria. It is built on hilly ground, but still regular, having three squares, a church, some schools, a townhall, prison, and the ruins of an old fortress. The inhabitants are engaged principally in tillage, cattle rearing, and as carriers; and occasionally a portion are employed in the lead mines of the sierra de Gador. Pop. 2067.—(Madoz.)

ALBONA, a small tn. Austria, prov. Illyria, near the Gulf of, and about 22 m. S.W. from the tn. of Fiume. It lies in the midst of a rocky district, unsuited for the cultivation of grain, but abounding in excellent fruit, especially grapes, olives, and chestnuts. Pop. 1550.

ALBOR, one of the Bahama Islands, between the islands Neque and St. Salvador.

ALBORAN, a small isl. Spain, Mediterranean; prov. of, and 66 m. S.S.W. from Almeria; lat. 35°58′ N.; lon. 3° 1′ W. (R.) It is about 2 m. long, 1 m. broad, low, flat, uncultivated, and inhabited by a few fishermen only. On its S. side is a roadstead, resorted to by smuggling, piratical, and fishing vessels.

ALBOURNE, a par. England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.W. Hurst Pierpoint; area, 1740 ac. Pop. 337.

ALBOX, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.N.E. from Almeria, agreeably situated on the banks of the rivulet called Rambla de Oria, which divides the tn. into the two quarters of San Francisco, and La Lema, the latter of which is chiefly inhabited by mechanics. It has several good streets, a fine square (the Plaza de la Constitucion), and a smaller one, with a central fountain. The principal public buildings are two rather handsome churches; some schools; a well-endowed hospital for infirm poor and foundlings, founded in 1764; a fine townhall; and a small prison. It also has

several fountains, and two cemeteries. The manufactures are blankets, coarse linen and hempen fabrics, earthenware jars, dishes, and plates; and connected with the town there are several corn and oilmills. The exports are considerable quantities of oil and corn; and the imports, wine and brandy. A fair lasts from November 1 to 15; and there are weekly markets. Pop. 7425.—(Madoz.)

ALBRIGHTON, a par. England, co. Salop; area, 3421 ac. Here are several charities, and two annual cattle fairs. Pop. 1141.

ALBUERA, a river, Spain, prov. Badajos, rising in the mountains about 5 m. W. la Parra; and, flowing N., empties itself into the Guadiana, 9 m. E. Badajos, after a course of about 50 m.—(Madoz.)

ALBUERA, a vil. Spain, in Estremadura, on a river of its own name, an affluent of the Guadiana, 13 m. S. by E. Badajos, having only 450 inhabitants; but celebrated in military history, as having been the scene of a sanguinary conflict, May 16, 1811, between the French under Soult, and the Anglo-Spanish army under Lord Beresford, in which the former was defeated. In this battle the French lost 8000 men, and the allies 7000, all within the short space of four hours.

ALBUFEIRA, or ALBOFEIRA, a small seaport and tn. Portugal, on the S. coast of prov. Algarve, 13 m. E.S.E. Silves, and 29 m. E. Lagos, at the head of a bay of its own name; built on the edge of a high rock on the shore, enclosed with a turreted wall, and defended by a battery on the beach. It lies between two hills, on very uneven ground; is abominably dirty, and has a church, hospital, and about 4000 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen.—(Willkomm's *Zwei Jahre in Portugal.*)

ALBUFERA, a lagoon, Spain, prov. of, and 10 m. S. from Valencia, about 10 m. long, and 25 in circuit, separated from the sea only by a narrow strip of land. It swells in winter, and is then a complete preserve for fish and wild fowl, of which last, no less than 70 varieties frequent it. Its banks are thickly studded with rice plantations, the cultivation of which is very destructive to life. This lake and domain, valued in 1833 at £300,000, was conferred on Marshal Suchet, by Napoleon, together with the dukedom of Albufera, as a reward for his capture of Valencia. The property, however, was soon afterwards restored to the Valencians, by the Duke of Wellington.

ALBULA, a mountain and river in Switzerland, both in the Grisons, the former occurring in that portion of the Rhætian Alps, by which the E. part of the canton is intersected; lat. 46° 37′ N.; lon. 9° 53′ E. It presents two lofty peaks, one of which, Crap Alv, or White Rock, is 7560 ft. in height, the other on the S.E., called Piz Err, is 8770 ft. high. There is a pass over this mountain, the culminating point of which, marked by a cross, is 6980 ft. above the sea level. Some parts of this pass are dangerous, fragments of broken rocks often hurling down from the heights above, and in spring avalanches are to be apprehended, while nearly the whole pass is one scene of complete desolation.——The river ALBULA proceeds from a small lake near the foot of the mountain, and after flowing for about 25 m. in a N.N.W. direction, falls into the Hinter-Rhein, 2 m. N. from Tusis.

ALBUÑOL, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada, 35 m. W. by S. Almeria, near the coast of the Mediterranean. It is well built; has clean, paved streets, a good square, church, three schools, a storehouse, two prisons, and several convents. The inhabitants are engaged in preparing wine, raisins, figs, and almonds; in husbandry, cattle rearing, carrying, and fishing; and in distilling. They export fruits, wine, and spirit of wine; and import grain, wood, and colonial produce. Pop. 6764.

ALBUQUERQUE, a tn. of the Mexican Republic, prov. New Mexico, situated to the W. of the sierra Obscura, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte; 50 m. S.W. Santa Fé. It is famed for the beauty of its women. Pop. 6000.

ALBUQUERQUE, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, 23 m. N. by W. Badajos, and close on the frontier of Portugal. It is a miserable decaying place, with three or four squares, two parish churches, two schools, two hospitals, a prison, and several public fountains. Its manufactures are linen, sombrero hats, potteryware, soap, and chocolate. In the vicinity, grain, wine, oil, honey, fruits, vegetables, and flax, are raised in abundance. An annual fair is held in September. Pop. 7527.—(Madoz.)

ALBURGH, a par. England, co. Norfolk; area, 1312 ac.; 4 m. E. by N. Harleston. Pop. 575.

ALBURY, or ALDBURY, a par. England, co. Oxford; area, 1110 ac.; 3 m. N.W. Tetsworth. Pop. 234.

ALBURY, or ALDERBURY, a par. England, co. Surrey; area, 4503 ac; 5 m. S. E. Guildford; fund for apprenticing poor children. Pop. 976.

ALBY, a par. England, co. Norfolk; area, 811 ac.; 4 m. N. by E. Aylsham. Pop. 272.

ALBY, or ALBI [Latin, *Albiga, Alba Augusta*], an anc. city, France, cap. dep. Tarn, on the left bank of the Tarn river, on a hill in the midst of the plain of Languedoc, 338 m. S. Paris, and 42 m. N.E. Toulouse. It is the seat of an archbishop; is very ill built, the streets being narrow, irregular, and dirty, and the houses all of brick. Its squares are few, and not remarkable, excepting that in the new quarter of Vignan, which is large and regular, not to say fine. The promenades and avenues which terminate in this square are charming, and are designated the Lists of Albi. They were formerly separated from the ramparts of the city by a broad ditch; and in them used to assemble, during the times of chivalry, the knights of all the surrounding country, to take part in the tourneys of the times. The ditch is now filled up, and the ramparts thrown down, so that the suburbs now form part of the town, and tend much to beautify it. In all quarters of Albi there are numerous fountains of excellent water. The principal building is the cathedral of St. Cecile, a Gothic brick edifice, begun in 1282, and not completed till 1512. Other important edifices are, the church of St. Salvi, the courthouses, and the general hospital, which last is indeed a very fine structure. Besides a tribunal of commerce, and a communal college, there are in the town a museum of natural history; a society of rural economy, trade, and statistics; and a public library of more than 12,000 volumes; also a theatre and barracks. The manufactures are of coarse linen cloths, sacking, cottons, table cloths, handkerchiefs, hats, cord, tools, files, scythes, and wax candles. Woad (pastel) has been made here from a very early period. In the neighbourhood are copper, glass, and paper works, and a foundry for casting bullets. The town suffered much in the religious wars of France; and from it the Protestant reformers of the 12th and 13th centuries, called the Albigenses, took their name. Pop. 16,596.

ALCACER-DO-SAL [Salt castle], a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the right bank of the Sadà; 55 m. E.S.E. Lisbon, in the midst of an extensive plain; is enclosed by walls, and defended by a fortress on a steep rock. It has some churches, an hospital, two schools, and a prison; and, on the banks of the river, are numerous salt pans. Considerable quantities also of sedgemats and rushbrooms are made here, chiefly for the Lisbon market, and much corn is sent hence down the river for Setubal and Lisbon. During the war of succession in Portugal, the town and castle were taken alternately by the contending parties. Pop. 2667.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 30 m. N.N.E. from Castellon de la Plana; in a pleasant valley on the road from Barcelona to Valencia. The streets are narrow and tortuous; the public buildings comprise a church of modern architecture, three schools, an hospital, asylum, townhouse, and jail. There are two tobacco factories, five brandy distilleries, and some oilmills, in the town. The vicinity produces grain, wine, oil, honey, wax, fruits, and vegetables; and game is plentiful. Pop. 5458.—(Madoz.)

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, or DE LOS PANEDEROS [anc. *Hienipa*—a place of many springs], a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 6 m. E.S.E. from Seville, on the Guadaira, crossed here by a stone bridge of seven arches. It stands near the river, and is overlooked by the ruins of an ancient fortress, crowning the summit of an adjacent eminence, the site of an old Moorish town, once surrounded by walls, with a deep and wide fosse. It comprises four squares, and several tolerably constructed, though steep streets; two parish churches, with cemeteries attached; municipal offices; two general hospitals; a lying-in hospital, and house of refuge; three primary schools; a prison; abattoir; and several public storehouses. The manufactures are earthenware, brick.

soap, and coarse cloth; and, connected with the town, are flourmills; but the place is chiefly noted for its bread, reputed the best in Spain, being remarkably white and fine flavoured, and so much esteemed, that 130 mules are daily employed in conveying it to Seville. There are, at least, 50 bakeries in the town. The vicinity produces grain, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, honey, and silk. Sheep, horned cattle, and a few goats and pigs, are reared; and, in the neighbouring hills, are several quarries of granite and freestone; and numerous tunnels, some two leagues in length, whence flows the purest water, which is conveyed to Seville, first in a brick cañeria, and, subsequently, by an aqueduct of 400 arches, called the *Caños de Carmona*, from its contiguity to the highroad to that city. Pop. 7341.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)

ALCALA DE HENARES, or DE SAN JUSTO (anc. *Complutum*), a city, Spain, in New Castile, prov. of, and 16 m. E N.E. from Madrid, and about 1 m. from the right bank of the Henares. It has an imposing appearance when



THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE, ALCALA DE HENARES, &c.
From Villa-amil, *España Artística*

viewed from a distance; but, on nearer inspection, is found to be in a state of decay. It is enclosed by crumbling walls, and the houses are mean, and in a ruinous condition. It contains three pretty large squares, one of which, the Plaza de Cervantes, is ornamented with trees, and a fountain; another, the Plaza de Toros, comprises a respectable townhall, and some large storehouses, and two pretty alamedas. The other public buildings include the magnificent Gothic church, El Magistral, with three others; a theatre, hospital, barracks, and riding school; with a handsome palace, belonging to the Archbishop of Toledo. The largest, however, and in some respects, the finest edifice in the place, is the Collegio Mayor de San Ildefonso, founded in 1510, and richly endowed by Cardinal Ximenes. A university was established here once, second only to Salamanca, having 19 colleges, and 10,000 students; reduced to about 400, previous to its removal to Madrid. The Collegio has three squares, and a magnificent chapel, containing the tomb of the founder, with his effigy—the masterpiece of Dominico el Fiorentino; the building, however, like many others in Spain, was never finished. Here was printed, at the expense, and under the direction of the Cardinal, the far-famed Complutensian Polyglott, 6 vols. folio, 1502–1517. It was not published till 1522, the expense exceeded the then enormous sum of 52,000 ducats (£11,112), and only 600 copies were printed, of which three only were on vellum; and one of which subsequently sold for £522! Alcala has very little industrial activity; it supplies the capital with much of its bread, and has also tanneries, soap works, chocolate mills, and manufactures of coarse linen and woollen fabrics, with two well-attended fairs, in August and November. Alcala numbers among the distinguished individuals to whom it has given birth, Cervantes, the celebrated author of Don Quixote; the Emperor Ferdinand, brother of Charles V.; the poet Figuerroa; and Antonio de Solis, the historian of the conquest of Mexico. Pop. in 1768, estimated by Estrada at 22,000, now diminished to 8634.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)

ALCALA DEL JUCAR, a tn. Spain, in Murcia, in a rocky locality on the left bank of the Jucar, 19 m. N. by W. Albacete; a gloomy, dirty, and unhealthy place, with narrow, steep, and tortuous streets; having a parish church, two endowed schools, and a prison. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage, and domestic weaving. The vicinity produces grain, oil, vegetables, and some fruits; mules and asses are numerous. Pop. 2883.—(Madoz.)

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, on the slope of the Ronda mountains, prov. of, and 37 m. E. by S. from Cadiz. It is situated at a height of 2530 ft. above the sea, and comprises an old and new town, the former of which is partly enclosed by a ruined wall; a few wide, well-built streets, with others narrow and tortuous; three spacious squares, a parish church, chapel of ease, three schools, two hospitals, barracks, storehouse, and several handsome fountains. Close to the town also are the remains of an old castle. The surrounding country is rugged and bleak, suitable only for pasture. The inhabitants exhibit but little industry or activity. Pop. 5525 —(Madoz.)

ALCALA DEL RIO, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 8 m. N. from Seville, on the Guadalquivir, having a parish church, and chapel, two endowed schools, a townhall, a prison, and storehouse. The inhabitants are employed in tillage and pasturage; the produce of the vicinity being grain, fruits, and vegetables; sheep, goats, and horned cattle. Pop. 2820.—(Madoz.)

ALCALA-LA-REAL, a city, Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. S.W. from Jaen; in a glen on the N. side of the Granada mountains, at a height of above 2700 ft. above the sea level. It is irregularly built, with steep and narrow streets; but has a large square, ornamented with a fountain. The chief public buildings are two parish churches; a chapel of ease; a town and courthouse; a Latin, and six primary schools; a civil hospital, formerly a fine abbey; storehouse, prison, several convents; and a tower, containing the first clock made in Spain. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture; and in the city there are three soap factories, and two brandy distilleries. The vicinity produces grain, fruits, and vegetables, of the finest quality, and in great abundance. Sheep, goats, pigs, and horned cattle, are reared, though in too limited numbers for the consumpt of the people. Fruits and grain are exported; and wearing apparel, cloth, cotton fabrics, iron, hardware, rice, and oil, are imported. Pop. 6738.—(Madoz.)

ALCAMO, a tn. Sicily, prov. Trapani, situated in the val di Mazzara, on the high road between Palermo and Trapani, from which latter town it is distant 25 m. E. Its situation on a height is pleasant and commanding, and it is surrounded with entire forests of olive trees. The streets are dirty and ill paved. Near Alcamo are the ruins of the ancient *Segesta*, including the remains of a magnificent theatre, and temple. —The district of Alcamo is divided into four cantons—Alcamo, Castel a Mare, Palatafimi, and Gibellina. Pop. 19,518.

ALCANADRE, a river, Spain, Aragon, which rises in the sierra de Guara, near Voltana, prov. Huesca; flows S. and S.E., and, after receiving several affluents, joins the Cinca at Vallovar, 17 m. W. by S. Lerida, after a course of about 60 m.

ALCANAR, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, 19 m. S. Tortosa. It has a church, endowed school, and cemetery. The inhabitants are employed in domestic weaving, expressing oil, and cultivating the grain, fruits, and vegetables, which abound in the vicinity; wheat is exported; implements of husbandry are imported. Pop. 3022.—(Madoz.)

ALCANEDE, a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca of, and 13 m N. from Santarem, with a strong castle on a rock. Pop. 1640.

ALCAÑIZ, a city, Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 66 m. N.E. from Teruel, and about the same distance S.E. Saragossa, on a rising ground on the right bank of the Guadaloupe, here crossed by a substantial stone bridge of seven arches. It comprises nine squares, and numerous well-constructed, paved, and spacious streets, lined with edifices, several of which have

considerable architectural merit. The public buildings are a magnificent collegiate church, with many fine tombs and pictures; three parish churches, a townhouse, a large Gothic guildhall, ecclesiastical courthouse, police office, college; Latin, and four other schools; hospital, secure and well-ventilated prison, cavalry barracks, storehouse; several convents, one of which is used as an infantry barracks; and theatre. A public promenade, 1 m. in length, ornamented with trees and shrubs, and having a fountain of good water, affords scope to the citizens for recreation. The manufactures are silk, worsted, coarse linen, hats, gypsum, and soap; there are also flour and oilmills. The exports consist of grain, silk, wool, and oil; and the imports of wine, hardware, cotton fabrics, and leather. The vicinity produces abundance of grain, fruits, and vegetables, silk, wool, honey, and wax. Sheep and a few goats are reared, but there are few cattle fed. Two annual fairs are held in June and August for grain, cattle, and general merchandise. Pop. 6400.—(Madoz.)

ALCANTARA, a river in the E. part of Sicily, having its rise in the Neptunian mountains, and its embouchure 5 m. S.S.W. from Taormina, on the S.E. coast of the island. Its whole course is about 36 m. in length.

ALCANTARA (anc. *Norba Cæsarea*), a fortified tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 33 m. W.N.W. from Caceres, on the summit of a rocky acclivity, on the left bank of the Tagus, surrounded by old walls mounted with cannon, and having five gates. On the E. side is the castle, containing a tower of fealty, and having a subterranean communication with the Tagus, whence an abundant supply of water is obtained. The town comprises two principal, and several smaller squares, and numerous narrow, steep, and, for the most part, ill-built streets. It has two parish churches, one of which is a large Gothic pile; a townhall, several schools, a custom house, hospital, prison, some convents; the hereditary mansions of the Marquis de Torre Orgaz, Count de Canilleros, and the Viscount de la Torre; and a barrack for veterans. Since the last war with Portugal, the manufacturing industry of this town has been reduced to a little weaving, tanning, and the mechanical productions requisite for the population. Its commerce consists in exporting wheat and barley to Zarza and Ceclavin, of rye and wool to Portugal, and of oil to the interior of the peninsula; and in importing wearing apparel, linen, and colonial produce. The vicinity abounds in grain, wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, honey, and wax; and depastures considerable numbers of sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, and mules.

Alcantara was, in 1214, taken from the Moors by Alonso VIII. of Castile, and given to the knights of Calatrava, to whom were subsequently united the military order of monks called 'de San Juan de Pereyro,' founded by Suero Rodriguez Barrientos, in 1156; their noble convent, San Benito, built of granite, still remains, though ruinous, and in its church are some pictures by Morales. The Portuguese general, Lapisse, in 1809, occupied the town one night, which was employed in the commission of the most wanton barbarities; since then, its dilapidated convents, and roofless houses, alone indicate its former grandeur. The bridge in its vicinity, built for Trajan, A.D. 105, is worthy its founder, and has survived the violence of men and elements for 17 centuries; at its entrance is a chapel dedicated to Trajan, with some verses inscribed, which in one couplet record the name of its architect, Caius Julius Lacer:

'Pontem perpetui, mansurum in secula mundi
Fecit divina nobilis arte Lacer.'

The bridge was partly blown up, in 1809, by Col. Mayne, but repaired, in 1812, by Col. Sturgeon. Pop. 4273.—(Madoz.)

ALCANTARA, a seaport, Brazil, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. from Maranham, across the Bay of St. Marcos, on a semicircular hill, on the W. side of which the town is situated; lat. 2° 23′ 33″ S.; lon. 44° 22′ 59″ W. (L.) It is defended by a fort, and many of the houses are built of stone, and are two stories high, though for the most part they have only a ground floor. It has five churches, two convents, a townhall, a prison, and a quay; but, as a whole, the town is in a very dilapidated state, and the streets are overgrown with weeds, while its general aspect indicates decay. The more wealthy residents are the proprietors of cotton plantations; the poorer classes gain a livelihood by fishing, and making hammocks; some of which are so finely wrought as to sell for £6 or £8 each. There are some salt pits within a few miles of the town, which were once profitably worked by the Jesuits, to whom they belonged, but are now much neglected. In former times, Alcantara was the capital of the *capitania* of Cuma.

ALCANTARILLA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 5 m. S.W. from Murcia, on a rising ground, about 1 m. from the right bank of the river Segura, having a parish church, two endowed schools, and an hospital. The people manufacture soap, and cultivate grain, fruits, vegetables, and flax. A few domestic cattle are reared. Pop. 3181.—(Madoz.)

ALCARAZ, a city, Spain, in New Castile, prov. of, and 43 m. S.W. from Albacete, on the E. slope of an isolated hill, on the left of the river Guadarmena, overlooked by a ruinous castle, which crowns the summit, and commanded on the N., S., and E. by mountains of greater altitude, called the sierra de Alcaraz. The city has seven approaches, leading into four principal streets, which converge in the Plaza mayor, or central square; and it has a second square, some very steep streets and lanes, three parish churches, an endowed school, substantial townhouse, hospital, and numerous convents, with churches attached, one of which is used as a jail. The inhabitants are employed in weaving, iron founding, tillage, and cattle feeding. They export fruit, and the produce of their looms; and import oil, wine, and other requisites, by mules. The vicinity produces grain, fruits, vegetables, hemp, and flax; and affords good pasturage for sheep, goats, pigs, and horned cattle; in the neighbouring sierra, zinc, calamine, and copper exist, but they are not wrought. Pop. 2947.—(Madoz.)

ALCASSAR, or AL-KASR, a tn. Morocco, prov. Fez, on the Wad al Khos, 25 m. S.E. El-Araish; lat. 35° 1′ N.; lon. 5° 49′ W. It lies so low as to be entirely flooded in winter, and it is described as still a considerable place; but dirty, straggling, and dilapidated, containing 10 or 15 mosques, of which two only are fit for use. The artizans are Jews, and the merchants Moors. A number of storks, esteemed sacred by the Mussulmans, are allowed the range of the town, perching without molestation on the roofs of the houses and mosques. Alcassar is surrounded by gardens and orchards, and by a flat tract of rich meadow land. About 6 m. N. Alcassar, near the Wad Embagen, or Elmahassen, was fought, in 1578, a memorable battle between Don Sebastian, King of Portugal, and the Moors, in which the former and the flower of his army were slain.

ALCASSAR CEGUER, a small fortified vil. Morocco, prov. Fez, on the Strait of Gibraltar, at its narrowest part between Ceuta and Tanger. Built in the 12th century by Jacob Almanzor, it was taken, in 1468, by Alphonzo, King of Portugal, but abandoned soon after by the Portuguese, and re occupied by the Moors.

ALCATRAZ, or ALCATRAS, a small rocky islet on the W. coast of Africa, about 50 m. W.N.W. the embouchure of the river Nunez; lat. 10° 37′ N.; lon. 15° 21′ W. (L.) It is of volcanic origin, about 40 ft. in height, deeply rent with fissures, and is entirely destitute of vegetation, but is covered with boobies (*Pelicanus sula*), who maintain a deafening clamour in the night. Turtle also are numerous, but are not easily caught. The sea around is crowded with sharks, so fierce, says Capt. Belcher, that they attack the oars, and frequently leave the marks of their teeth in them.

ALCATRAZES, or ALCATRASSES, a group of barren rocks, E. coast, S. America, 20 m. from the mainland; lat. 24° 6′ S.; lon. 45° 40′ W. (L.); 30 m. S.W. the island of St. Sebastian, and 180 S.W. Rio Janeiro. It is recommended that vessels should not approach nearer to these rocks than 4 or 5 m., and that only with a fair wind.

ALCAUDETE [anc. *Uditanum*], a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 26 m. W.S.W. from Jaen, on a declivity at the junction of three hills, which nearly enclose the space it occupies; overlooked by the ruins of an ancient castle, and comprising a large polygonal Plaza, and numerous tolerably-built streets, the most of which are paved; two churches, town and courthouses, four schools, a prison, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, public storehouse, baths, fountains, and several convents with churches attached, in some of which are preserved fine pictures, and other works of art. The inhabitants are occupied in making oil, working bassmats, and ropes, in domestic weaving, and in agriculture. They

export grain and oil; and import silk, cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, and hardware. In the vicinity, grain, fruit, and vegetables are grown, and silk is produced; considerable numbers of sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, mules, and asses, are reared, for which, and other mercantile purposes, an annual fair is held in August. Pop. 6240.—(Madoz.)

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN, a tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. La Mancha, 45 m. N.E. Ciudad Real; regularly built, and having two good squares, with three churches, some ruined convents, several schools, an hospital, two prisons, barracks, and a theatre. Manufactures:—Soap, saltpetre, and chocolate, of which some is exported. The imports consist of wine, oil, hardware, and wearing apparel. The vicinity produces grain and fruits; some sheep and mules are reared, and a fair is held in September. Pop. 7540.—(Madoz.)

ALCESTE ISLAND, a small isl. in the Yellow Sea, off the N. shore of the promontory of Shan-tung, and near its E. extremity; lat. 37° 29′ N.; lon. 122° 42′ E. (R.) A reef stretches round it for about half a mile, some parts of which appear above water.——There is another isl. of the same name in the Korean Archipelago, about 110 m. N.W. from Quelpaert; lat. 34° 7′ N.; lon. 125° 21′ E. (R.)——ALCESTE is also the name of a rock in Gaspar Straits, in which H.M.S. Alceste struck, and was wrecked, Feb. 18, 1817, when returning from China with Lord Amherst and suite. No lives were lost on the occasion. The rock is in lat. 2° 46′ S.; lon. 107° 2′ E. (R.)

ALCESTER, or ALNECESTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Warwick, the former in a fertile vale, at the confluence of the Alne with the Arrow, from the former of which it derives its name, 13 m. W.S.W. Warwick. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller; and contains many old houses, a fine church, and a handsome townhouse. The manufacture of needles is carried on to a considerable extent, and it has a good trade in corn and malt. A free grammar school was founded here in 1591. The principal charities are an endowed school for 12 boys and as many girls, and several almshouses. The town is supposed to have been a Roman station, having been built on the site of the old Roman way called Ickenild Street, now known as Ickle Street. Various coins, urns, and other remains of antiquity, have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2363.

ALCIRA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 25 m. S. by W. from Valencia, on an isl. formed by two arms of the river Jucar, here crossed by two stone bridges, one of two and the other of four arches. It is surrounded by old walls flanked by strong towers, with several gates, and has some squares, and numerous wide, though ill-built streets, a Gothic parish church, conventual churches, townhouse and guildhall, with jail attached; a Latin, and four other schools; an hospital, cemetery, promenade, and many public gardens, adorned with fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers. The occupation of the inhabitants is confined chiefly to the manufacture of earthenware, the production of silk, and the cultivation of their fertile soil, which yields grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables, in great abundance; and in the export of which articles, especially silk, their trade consists. Two annual fairs are held in July and December, for cattle and general traffic. Pop. 14,022.—(Madoz.)

ALCISTON, a par. England, co. Sussex; area, 2079 ac.; 4¾ m. N.E. Seaford. Pop. 257.

ALCOBA (SERRA DE), a chain of mountains in Portugal, prov. Beira, and extending S. into the comarcas of Coimbra and Viseu, between the Mondego and Vouga rivers.

ALCOBAÇA, a small market tn. Portugal, and cap. of comarca, prov. Estremadura; 58 m. N. Lisbon; 15 m. S.W. Leiria; not far from the sea, and near the junction of the small rivers Alcoa and Baça, whence its name. It has five churches, and is celebrated for its magnificent Cistercian monastery, the richest in Portugal, founded in 1148 by Don Alphonso I., and containing the tombs of several kings; and, among others, of Don Pedro and his ill-fated wife, Ineza de Castro, whose praise has been sung by Camoens. The kitchen is nearly 100 ft. long, and 63 ft. high; and its fireplace is 28 ft. long, and 11 ft. broad. Alcobaça is the seat of several manufactories. Its industry comprises the manufacture of cotton fabrics, muslins, fustians, and wool. The Marquis de Pombal, also, when prime minister, established 250 cotton looms in the monastery. Pop. 1700.

ALCONTRE, a small tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca of, and 20 m. S.W. from Santarem. It is within the lines of Torres Vedras, and was occupied by the English troops during the peninsular war.

ALCOLEA, the name of several towns and villages in Spain:—1, *Alcolea de calatrava*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 12 m. W. by N. from Ciudad Real, having a square, parish church, townhall, prison, two schools, a storehouse, and cemetery, with an agricultural pop. of 1200.—2, *Alcolea de cinca*, a tn. Aragon, prov. of, and 35 m. from Huesca, in a plain on the right bank of the river Cinca; well built and paved, with two squares, a parish church, townhouse, two schools, prison, granary, and cemetery. Weaving, tillage, and carrying, employ the inhabitants; who import wine, hardware, and wearing apparel, and export fruits, &c. An annual cattle fair is held in October. Pop. 1200.—3, *Alcolea de las peñas*, a tn. New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 10 m. N. by W. Siguenza; ill built, with a church, school, townhouse, prison, and an agricultural pop. of 180.—4, *Alcolea del rio*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 25 m. W.N.W. from Seville; tolerably built, and having a church, two schools, and a prison, with a farming pop. of 1707.—5, *Alcolea-del-Tajo*, a tn. New Castile, prov. Toledo, 17 m. S.W. by W. Talavera de la Reyna: well built, comprising a church, school, prison, and townhall. Pop. 160.——There are several other inconsiderable villages called ALCOLEA.—(Madoz.)

ALCONBURY, or ALKMUNDBURY, a par. England, co. Huntingdon; area, 3700 ac.; an annual fair for pedlars' ware, June 24; intersected by Alconbury brook, a branch of the Ouse. Pop. 967.

ALCONBURY-WITH-WESTON, a par. England, co. Huntingdon; area, 1540 ac.; 6 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Pop. 516.

ALCONCHEL, a tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. of, and 25 m. N.N.E. from Badajos, on the slope of a hill. It is meanly built, and is overlooked by an old castle. It contains a church, some schools, a townhall, and small prison. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in tending cattle, raising corn, and weaving coarse linen and woollen cloths. The agricultural produce of the neighbourhood is very abundant, and the fruits fine-flavoured; an annual fair is held in May. Pop. 2020.

ALCORA, a tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.W. from Castellon de la Plana. It is, on the whole, well built, and has a church, four chapels, several schools, two hospitals, an asylum, and municipal house. The inhabitants are much engaged in potteries and brandy distilleries. In the neighbourhood are found considerable quantities of cinnabar and sulphur; and silk is cultivated. The agricultural productions are grain, fruits, vegetables, hemp, oil, and grapes, which are exported. An annual cattle fair is held in October. Pop. 5600.—(Madoz.)

ALCOUTIM, or ALCOUTIN, a tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, comarca of, and 23 m. N.E. from Tavira, upon a height on the right bank of the Guadiana. It is enclosed within old walls, and prettily situated on the margin of the river, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle in ruins. Pop. 1561.

ALCOVER, a tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. of, and 10 m. N. from Tarragona, on the Angura, comprising two churches, two schools, an hospital, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in making earthenware and soap, distilling brandy, and cultivating the grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables of the vicinity; some cattle are reared, and an annual fair held in October. Pop. 2812.—(Madoz.)

ALCOY, a large tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 24 m. N. by W. from Alicante, near the source of a river of its own name, crossed here by a Roman bridge. It lies in a hollow, formed by the slopes of the surrounding hills, and is remarkable for its antique, picturesque-looking houses, overhanging the terraced gardens and ravines. It is enclosed by clay walls, which were much damaged by shot during the last civil war; and is entered by numerous gates, four stone bridges serving as means of communication between the different quarters. It contains many modern buildings—a rare case in the towns of Spain; and the Plaza de la Constitucion may vie with most squares out of the first class of Spanish cities. The streets are regular, well paved, and some of them even provided with drains. The public edifices comprise a large parish church, of bastard classic architecture, built in 1740, and three smaller churches, some good and well attended schools, a

townhall and consistory, a poor asylum, public granary, and a prison, formed out of a former convent. It is a busy, commercial place, and contains many coarse woollen and paper manufactories, especially of *papel de hilo*, or books of tissue paper, for making papelitos, or paper cigars. Madoz states that 200,000 reams of paper are annually made here, of which 10,000 are used for writing, 10,000 for packing and other purposes, and 180,000 for making the papelitos! The *peludillas* of Alcoy, or almond sugar plums, are held in high estimation. As respects the people, Mr. Ford describes them as 'having an air of misery; wearing shabby round hats, that give them a poverty stricken appearance; and as unacquainted with the courtesies and salutations of high-bred Spain.' The agricultural produce of the neighbourhood is grain, wine, oil, fruits, including excellent figs and vegetables. Sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, mules, and a few horses, are reared. Two fairs are held annually, one in April, and the other in October. Pop. 27,000.—(Madoz.)——ALCOY is also the name of a small river of Valencia, rising S.W. of the above town, and flowing N.E about 45 m. into the Mediterranean.

ALCUDIA, the name of several towns in Spain:—1, A city and port in the isl. of Majorca; lat. 39° 50′ 45″ N.; lon. 3° 9′ 6″ E. (L.); at the N.E. extremity of the island, between the large bay of its own name and that of Pollenza. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by two strong castles and a deep and wide fosse. It is tolerably built, but, owing to the great number of ruinous and uninhabited houses, has a desolate appearance. It has a parish church, townhouse, two schools, an hospital, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, fishing, and agriculture. As a port, its trade is inconsiderable. Pop. 1116.—2, *Alcudia de baza*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 34 m. N.E. from Almeria, on the summit of the sierra de Filabres; having a church, cemetery, storehouse, and fountain, with an agricultural pop. of 532.—3, *Alcudia de carlet*, a tn., prov. of, and 20 m. S. by W. from Valencia, on the right bank of the river Magro; well built, with a church, three schools, townhouse, and prison. Weaving, distilling brandy, making earthenware, and agriculture, are the chief employments of the people. Pop. 1759.—4, *Alcudia de Guadix*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. W. by N. from Granada, and 4 m. E. Guadix; comprising a square, with a central fountain, church, townhall, prison, and two schools, with an agricultural pop. of 722.—5, *Alcudia de crispins*, a vil., prov. of, and 32 m. S. by W. from Valencia; having a church, a palace of the Counts of Orgaz, and an agricultural pop. of 626.—6, *Alcudia* is also the name of a valley in New Castile, prov. Ciudad Real, and of several other villages not worthy of notice.—(Madoz.)

ALCUESCAR, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and about 20 m. S.E. from Caceres, on the W. slope of the sierra Leon, a prolongation of the Toledo range. It is mean, ill built, and confined, but has a parish church, some schools, a courthouse, granary, and prison. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tillage, rearing hogs, expressing oil, and domestic weaving. The vicinity yields grain and abundance of fruits. Pop. 3560.—(Madoz.)

ALDABRA ISLANDS, three islands situated at the N. entrance into the Mozambique Channel, called, respectively, East, Middle, and West Islands, but so connected by islets and rocks, as to appear one island; lat. (N.W. point) 9° 23′ S.; lon. 45° 50′ E. (L.) East Island is of moderate height, and is here and there interspersed with a few trees; has a fine white sandy beach, and is covered with brushwood and verdure; the whole combining, gives it a very beautiful appearance. Middle Island is the highest, and is, in part, covered with lofty trees; it has also a beautiful beach, and is clothed with verdure. West Island is level, and has few trees or bushes, but resembles the two former in other respects.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS and RIVER, in Russian Siberia. The former are a branch of the Stannovoi mountains, running N.W. to about lat. 67° 30′ N., from lat. 61° 20′ N., their total length being upwards of 900 m. Their geological composition is chiefly limestone, clay, slate, and graywacke. Vast forests of larch (*Pinus larix*) clothe their sides; and, in the lat. of 61° N., grow at an elevation of 2240 ft., single trees being found at a height of 2500 ft. The greatest heights of these mountains, so far as ascertained, are from 2000 to upwards of 4000 ft. Mount Kapitan, the most elevated summit of the range, attains an elevation of 4263 ft.

The Aldan River, a tributary of the Lena, flows parallel with the mountain range till it falls into the Lena, in lat. 57° 30′ N., about 90 m. below Yakutsk. It rises in the Yablonoi range, under the 56th N. parallel, thence running N.N.E. past Maiskaia to lat. 57° 30′, where it turns abruptly W., and joins the Lena about 80 m. below Yakutsk, after a course of about 800 m. The great road from Yakutsk to Okotsk crosses it at Aldanska, which lies 760 ft. above the Sea of Okotsk.—(Erman's *Siberia.*)

ALDAYA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and about 3 m. W. from Valencia, on the left bank of the river Furia. It is ill built, and has a church, two endowed schools, a townhouse, and public granary. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage and distilling brandy. The vicinity produces grain, wine, oil, vegetables, and fruits, especially melons. Pop. 2000.—(Madoz.)

ALDBOROUGH, or ALDEBURGH, a small seaport tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk; lat. 52° 9′ 2″ N.; lon. 1° 36′ E. (L.); 20 m. E.N.E. Ipswich, and 82 m. N.E. London; pleasantly situated between the river Alde and the sea, and running nearly parallel with the beach of the latter. It formerly consisted of three principal streets, but one of these was swept away by the sea, the encroachments of which have long been doing serious damage to the town. These, however, have been temporarily checked, by two sand banks which have been recently thrown up for that purpose. The old borough was situated ¼ m. E. of the present shore; and on the spot where it stood, there are now 24 ft. of water. The older houses of the town are of a mean description; but a number of handsome new houses and villas have been built of late years, in consequence of the place having become a favourite resort for sea bathing, for which its beach is well adapted, while its climate is reckoned eminently salubrious. The parish church, a large and ancient structure, is situated conspicuously on the summit of a hill, and forms a convenient land mark for mariners. It is of a mixed perpendicular and decorated style, and has been much disfigured by unseemly repairs; but has lately been restored, the chancel decorated, and a new and magnificent east window put up. There are, besides, places of worship for various denominations of dissenters, and a flourishing national daily school, supported by subscription, several benevolent associations, and a mechanics' institute. The town is well supplied with water. The harbour is safe and commodious. The trade of the port consists principally in the export of corn and wool; the import of coal and timber, and in fish curing. A great proportion of the inhabitants are employed in fishing and seafaring. Crabbe, the poet, was born here on Christmas eve, 1754; and an elegant bust and plinth have recently been erected in the parish church to his memory. Aldborough formerly returned two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Two fairs annually. Area of par., 1832 ac Pop. of tn. and par. 1721.—(*Correspondent in Aldborough.*)

ALDBOROUGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding, on a plain on the river Ure, about 16 m. N.W. York. It is small and irregularly built, and remarkable only for its great antiquity, as it is supposed to have been the capital of the Brigantes. Under the Romans it was called *Isurium*, and was then surrounded by walls said to have been about 1½ m. in circuit. Many Roman antiquities have been found here, including coins, urns, the remains of aqueducts, and some beautiful tesselated pavements, a rare specimen of which was discovered in September 1848, on the property of Andrew Lawson, Esq. Aldborough formerly sent two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act. It has one church. It is governed by a bailiff. Petty sessions are held in it. Market day, Wednesday. An annual fair in September. Area of par. 9323 ac. Pop. 2438. ——ALDBOROUGH is also the name of a parish in Norfolk, hun. Erpingham; area, 778 ac. Pop. 380.

ALDBOURNE, or AUBOURNE, a par. England, co. Wilts; area, 8495 ac.; 6 m. N.E. Marlborough; ancient church and vicarage. Pop. 1622.

ALDBROUGH, a par. England, co. York, E. Riding; area, 6319 ac. Pop. 1115.

ALDBURY, a par. England, co. Hertford; area, 2071 ac. on the London and Birmingham Railway; ancient church Pop. 820

ALDEA [Village], the name, with various affixes, of numerous small places in Spain, Portugal, and Brasil.

In SPAIN, the chief are:—1, *Aldea-da-vila de Ducro*, in Leon, prov. of, and 28 m. N. by W. from Salamanca, on the Ducro, having 1500 inhabitants.—2, *Aldea del Cano*, in Estremadura, prov. of, and 15 m. S. by E. from Caceres; having 1300 inhabitants.—3, *Aldea del Rey*, in New Castile, prov. of, and 13 m. S. by E. from Ciudad Real; having 1700 inhabitants, much employed in lace-making.—4, *Aldea-nuera de Centenara*, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 13 m. E.N.E. Truxillo; with 1650 inhabitants.—5, *Aldea-nueva de Ebro*, in Old Castile, prov. Logroño, and 5½ m. N.W. Alfaro; with 1900 inhabitants.—6, *Aldea-nueva de la vera*, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 23 m. S.W. Plasencia; having a large church, town-hall, hospital, prison, and 2400 inhabitants, chiefly agricultural.——There are 40 or 50 more, but none worth notice.

In PORTUGAL, two only deserve notice:—1, *Aldea Gallega*, prov. Estremadura, on the Bay of Montigo, which forms a part of the left shore in the Tagus estuary, about 10 m. E. by S. Lisbon, and one of the chief ferry stations to that city; having 3960 inhabitants, chiefly boatmen (*catraciros*) and fishermen.—2, *Aldea Gallega da Merciana*, same prov., on the left bank of the Tagus, 9 m. W.N.W. Alemquer. Pop. 1452.—— There are many other ALDEAS—all unimportant.

In BRAZIL are the following:—1, *Aldea-das-Pedras*, prov. Goyaz, on the road from Meico-Ponte to St. Paul, 130 m. S. St. Cruz.—2, *Aldea do Campo*, prov. Espirito-Santo, S. of the River Doce. Its inhabitants make and export linen.—3, *Aldea Goitacaze*, prov. Espirito-Santo, at the head-waters of the Reis-Magos. The naturalist, St. Hilaire, calls this village Pequiri-Açu.—4, *Aldea Velha*, prov. Espirito-Santo, about 8 m. N. Almeida. The Indians of the district construct canoes, and the women spin cotton, manufacture a kind of coarse cloth and thread, which is sold in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia for lamp and candle wicks.—5, *Aldea Velha*, prov. Rio de Janeiro, in the district of Cabo Frio.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España; Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil*)

ALDEBY, or ALDEBURGH, a par. England, co. Norfolk; area, 3056 ac.; 2¾ m. N.E. Beccles Pop. 554.

ALDENHAM, a par. England, co. Hertford; area, 5810 ac.; 2½ m. from Watford, on the London and Birmingham Railway; old church. Pop. 1656.

ALDERBURY, a par. England, co. Wilts; area, 3950 ac.; 3 m. S. Salisbury, on the South-Western Railway. Pop. 1438.

ALDERFORD, a par England, co. Norfolk; area, 432 ac.; 3 m. S.E. by S. Repham. Pop. 41.

ALDERLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester; area, 898 ac.; handsome church, with monument to Sir Matthew Hale, who was born here, Nov. 1, 1609. Curious fossils are sometimes found. Pop. 115.

ALDERMASTON, a par. England, co. Berks; area, 3669 ac.; 8 m. E. Newbury, on the navigable river Kennet. Pop. 783.

ALDERMEN ISLANDS, a small group of islets off the E. coast of the most N. of the New Zealand Islands, New Ulster, and about 12 m. from the shore; lat. (S. point) 37° S.; lon. 176° 4′ E. (B)

ALDERMINSTER, a par. England, co. Worcester; 3167 ac; on the Moreton and Stratford Railway. Pop. in 1851, 522.

ALDERNEY, the most N. of the islands in the English Channel known by the name of the Channel Islands, 10 m. due W. from Cape La Hogue, in France; lat. 49° 42′ 0″ N.; lon. 2° 12′ 2″ W. (B.) It is between 3 and 4 m. long, and about 1½ broad. The coast is bold and rocky; the cliffs in many places rising from 100 to 200 ft. in height. In the interior the soil is fertile, producing excellent crops of corn and potatoes; but round the coast it is sandy and sterile. About a third of the island is occupied by grass lands. The climate is mild and healthy. The Alderney cows, a small, straight-backed breed, have long been celebrated for the quality of their milk, which is exceedingly rich, but not great in quantity. The cows are not handsome, and are in no great request anywhere but in the islands; in which, however, they are so much esteemed, that the importation of any other description of cattle is prohibited under the severest penalties. The town, as it is simply called, is situated in a beautiful valley near the centre of the island; it is partly paved, but presents nothing worthy of particular notice. The civil power is vested in six jurats, who are chosen by the people, and hold their offices for life, unless removed for misbehaviour. These, with 12 'douzaniers,' representatives of the people, form a sort of local legislature. Alderney is a dependency of Guernsey. French manners, and the French language, prevail amongst the inhabitants; but all understand, and many speak English. They are about equally divided between the Established church and Wesleyan Methodists. The strait which separates the island from the mainland is called the Race of Alderney, from the velocity with which the current runs through it, being at the rate of 8 m. an hour. It is a deep and generally safe channel; but, when wind and tide meet, is extremely dangerous. There is but one harbour in the island, Crabby, and there small vessels only can be accommodated. At the distance of about 6 m. N.W. from the island are a cluster of rocks, called the Caskets, on the largest of which there are three lighthouses; an alarm bell has recently been added, to be used in foggy weather when the lights become invisible. Pop. of the isl. in 1861, 4932; in 1871, 2738.

ALDERSHOTT, a par. England, co. Hants; 4144 ac.; 3 m. N.E. by N. Farnham. The population, which in 1851 was 875, was in 1861 16,720. (*See Supplement.*)

ALDERTON, the name of several parishes, England:—1, A par., co. Wilts; 1587 ac.; 8 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Pop. 192.—2, A par., co. Northampton; 910 ac.; 3 m. S.E. Towcester. Pop. 131.—3, A par., co. Gloucester; 1750 ac.; near Tewkesbury; Saxon encampment. Pop. 487.—4, A par., co. Suffolk; 2543 ac.; 7 m. S.E. Woodbridge Pop. 634.

ALDFORD, a par. and vil. Eng. Cheshire; 2633 ac.; on river Dee; remains of an ancient castle; the Marquis of Westminster's seat, Eaton Hall, is close by. P. 731; of vil., 438.

ALDHAM, a par. England, co. Suffolk; 1744 ac; on the Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's Railway. Pop. 307.

ALDINGBOURN, a par. England, co. Sussex; 3069 ac.; 4 m. E. Chichester. Pop. 744.

ALDINGHAM (UPPER and LOWER), two united parishes. England, co. Lancaster; 4694 ac.; 5 m. S. Alverstone. Owing to the progressive encroachments of the sea, the church, once in the centre of the parish, is now within reach of the high tide. Pop. 968.

ALDINGTON, a par. England, co. Kent; 3576 ac.; near the South-Eastern Railway. The living of Aldington was once held by Erasmus of Rotterdam. Pop. 741.

ALDIS PEAK, a prominent mountain, N.E. Australia; lat. 24° 50′ S.; lon. 149° 3′ E. It is an excellent landmark, and can be seen at a great distance from the N.E. It was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt in 1846.

ALDRIDGE, a par. England, co. Stafford; area, 7752 ac.; near Walsall. Here is a curious pool, Druidmeer (literally, Druid Sea); an extensive distillery, and a manufactory of earthenware and tiles. Pop. 2174.

ALDRINGHAM, a par. England, co. Suffolk; area, 1783 ac. Fair on St. Andrew's day. Pop. 467.

ALDSTONE, or ALSTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland, on the declivity of a steep hill, near the confluence of the rivers Nent and S. Tyne, 17 m. E.N.E. Penrith. The town consists of one main street and two smaller, neither of them regular. The new houses are chiefly of stone, roofed with slate, and are generally substantial and well built, being much superior, in all respects, to the older dwellings. There is abundance of excellent water brought from a neighbouring hill, and collected in tanks. The town contains a church, and meeting houses belonging to various religious denominations; a grammar, infant, and Lancasterian schools. There is also a mechanics' institute, having a library of 500 volumes, and a museum; and a savings' bank, a useful institution, which is well supported by the working-classes of the district. The only manufactory in the town is a worsted spinning mill, employing about 70 hands. The country around is a dreary waste of naked hills, but rich in minerals. The lead mines in the parish are extensive and very productive, giving employment to upwards of 1000 people. Copper ore and zinc have also been found, and beautiful specimens of spar; and, in the lead mines, are numerous large caverns, exhibiting magnificent grotto work, and resplendent with crystals. Most of these mines belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater, but fell to the crown on the attainder of that

unfortunate nobleman in 1715. They were afterwards transferred, by Act of Parliament, to Greenwich hospital, to which they still belong. They are let by the governors of that institution on working leases to the London Lead Company and others, on condition of payment of one-seventh of the ore raised. Upwards of 17,000 bings of lead, each bing weighing 8 cwt., were obtained from these mines in 1849, worth, on an average, about £4 per bing. The production has decreased to a considerable extent during the last 12 or 15 years. The moral character of the people of this district is singularly good; out of a population of upwards of 7000, there have only been 11 committals in 15 years, and of these seven only were natives, with a few minor cases determined summarily by the magistrates. Area of par., 35,060 ac. Pop. 6404; of tnship., 2918.—(*Correspondent in Aldstone.*)

ALDSWORTH, a par. England, co. Gloucester; area, 3460 ac.; on the Cheltenham, Oxford, and London United Railway. Pop. 430.

ALDWINKLE (St. Peter's), a par. England, co. Northampton; 4 m. N.E. Thrapston. Pop. 222.——Aldwinkle (All Saints), a par., adjoining the former; united area, 2450 ac.; here are several charities. Pop. 364.

ALDWORTH, a par. England, co. Berks; area, 1960 ac.; 4 m. S. East Ilsley. Pop. 317.

ALEGRETE, a fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, comarca of, and 8 m. S.E. from Portalegre, near the Spanish frontier. In the neighbourhood are chestnut forests. Pop. 1130.

ALEI, a river, Siberia, an affluent of the Obi, gov. Tomsk. It rises from two head streams, about lat. 50° 42′ N.; lon. 82° 35′ E.; in that part of the Altai mountains called Tigheriizki Bjelki, and of granite formation. It takes a N.W. course, very winding and irregular, partly through a plain about 1000 ft. above the sea level, and covered with poplars and willows, and partly through a deep valley composed of clay slate, over granite, till it reaches Novo Aleish, about lat. 51° 15′ N.; lon. 81° 2′ E., where it is 939 ft. above the sea level, and where its S. bank, being composed of porphyry mountains, the river turns to the N.E., which general direction it maintains, chiefly through a level country, partly covered with pines, till it reaches the Obi, 20 m. S.S.W. Barnaul; lat. 53° 1′ N. On various points of the banks of the Alei are mines of copper, the ore from which is conveyed down the river, which is navigable, especially in spring, and for country boats, for a great part of its course. The steppe through which the Alei flows in the N. part of its course, is often set fire to, for the purpose of burning up the hard stems that prevent the mowing of the young grass.—(Ritter's *Asien.*)

ALEKSANDRIA, a tn. Russia. *See* Alexandria.

ALEKSANDRIA, a tn. Caucasus, 10 m. S. Gheorghievsk; lat. 44° 19′ N.; lon. 43° 10′ E.

ALEKSANDROV, a tn. and district, gov. Caucasia, Russia, the former 43 m. N.W. Gheorghievsk; lat. 44° 28′ N.; lon. 42° 42′ E. The S. boundary of the district is formed by the Caucasus mountains, the S.W. by the Koulian, and the N. by the river Kalaous. Some forest wood is found in the S., but it is only used for fuel. The soil is generally fertile, and suited to the culture of grain and vines. The Kalmucks establish their winter quarters on the heaths of the N., and numerous bands of Nogays pasture their flocks in the valleys of the S.

ALEKSANDROV, a small tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 69 m. W.N.W. from Vladimir, and 58 m. N.E. Moscow, on the banks of the river Seraia, which falls into the Kliazma. The Czar Ivan Vasilievitch sometimes passed the summer here; and it was in this little town that he established the first printing press introduced into Russia. It has two churches and a nunnery. The splendid *haras*, or breeding stud for horses, which is here supported at the expense of the crown, is renowned for the variety of its breeds, and for the extent and character of its buildings. This establishment was commenced by the Empress Elizabeth in 1761, and 20 years elapsed before it was completed. Pop. 5168.

ALEKSANDROVKA, the name of a great number of small towns in Russia, there being no fewer than four in the prov. of Kherson alone, and all within about 50 m. of each other, and in almost every other province there is one or more. The name is sometimes spelled Alexandrovka.

ALEKSANDROVSK, a tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 48 m. S. from Ekatherinoslav, or Iekaterinoslav; cap. district of same name, on the left bank of the Dnieper, at the mouth of the Moscovka. It is fortified, and has a considerable transit trade with the interior of the empire; goods from thence coming here for shipment by the Dnieper for the Black Sea. Pop. (1866), 4439.——The E. part of the district of Aleksandrovsk is watered by the Samara; the S. by the Kouskara, which separates it, throughout a large extent, from the province of the Saurida. The greater part of the surface is barren heath; there are very few villages, and cultivated land is rare.

ALEKSIN, or Alexeina, a tn. European Russia, prov. Tula, on the right bank of the river Oka, about 100 m. S. Moscow, and 32 from Tula. It has some trade in hemp, hides, tallow, honey, and salt meat. Two great fairs are held here annually. Pop. 3561.——The district of Aleksin contains some iron works, and a manufacture of linen, and 240 villages, with a pop. of 90,000.

ALEMOUTH. *See* Alnemouth.

ALEMQUER or Alenquer, a small tn. Portugal, and cap. of comarca, in prov. Estremadura, on a small river of the same name; 24 m. N.N.E. Lisbon, and about 8 m. W. the Tagus. It has five churches, three convents, an hospital, and paper mill, once the largest in Portugal; the environs produce good wheat and grapes. Pop. 4390.

ALEMTEJO, or Alentejo, [from *Alem*, beyond, and *Tejo*, the Tagus], the largest, but least populous prov. of Portugal, bounded, N. by Estremadura and Beira Baixa, E. by Spain, S. by prov. Algarve, and W. by Estremadura and the Atlantic; length, N. to S., 150 m.; average breadth, E. to W., about 70 m.; area, about 7728 geo. sq. m. The greater part of the surface of this province is undulating, broken up only by low hills running N.N.E. to S.S.W. To the E. rise, in unconnected groups, the low serras de Mamed, de Portalegre, de Ossa, de Evora, and Mont Muro, rendered picturesque by steep cliffs, and by the numerous ruins and fortifications with which they are bedecked. To the W., the hills sink into broad plains (campos), which, before reaching the sandy coast, are traversed by isolated ridges of rock; to the S., towards Algarve, they attain the height of 4000 ft. The hills are composed mostly of sandstone and graywacke schist, and give rise to no streams of importance; the principal rivers of the prov. rising in Spain, as the Guadiana in the S., and the Tagus in the N. Of the streams that are purely Portuguese may be named the Sado or Saldao, and the Zetas, and their affluents. The climate in the S. and W. is hot and dry; and the country is composed of plains covered with brown heath, without tree or bush, but here and there varied by marshy tracts. Agriculture, in these localities, is little attended to, the heaths serving chiefly to feed sheep and goats. In the E. the valleys are very fruitful, and the hills grow fine wood. The principal cereals cultivated are wheat and barley, and, next to them, rice and maize; of all of which a considerable quantity is exported to Lisbon and elsewhere. For this abundance of grain the inhabitants of Alemtejo are in no way indebted to their own agricultural industry or skill, both of which are in a very low state, but wholly to the richness of the productive part of the province. Grapes, olives, citrons, lemons, figs, and other southern fruits, are plentiful; and in the woods are found the evergreen oak, the cork oak, chestnuts, pines, &c. The rearing of sheep, goats, and pigs, and the culture of bees, are extensively carried on; cattle, ass, and mule rearing is less attended to. Good oil, tolerable wine, wool, and honey, are produced. Game is plentiful. In some localities cloth is woven, and potteryware made; but the manufactures of the province, as a whole, are of little account. Salt is exported. The principal towns are Evora the capital, Portalegre, Elvas, Estremez, Beja, and Mertola. Pop. in 1868, 332,237.—*Real Encyklopädie;* Hassel's *Portugal; Tabod Geografico Lusitana.*)

ALENÇON [anc. *Alenconium*], a tn. France, chief place of dep. of the Orne, formerly cap. of the duchy of Alençon; standing on an extensive plain, on the right bank of the Sarthe, near its junction with the Briante, 58 m. S.S.E. Caen, and 105 m. W. by S. Paris. Of the walls and former fortifications of the town, four gates are all that remain. The streets are in general broad, well paved, and clean. Among the principal buildings are the cathedral, the prefecture, the corn

market, the college, and the townhouse, the towers of which last are the remains of the old castle of the Dukes d'Alençon. The town contains a communal college, with an observatory; a *Société d'Emulation;* two hospitals, one of them for the insane; a public library of about 8000 volumes, a museum of natural history, and a theatre. Alençon is the seat of considerable manufactures, and of an extended commerce. It was long famed for the manufacture of point lace, called 'pointe d'Alençon,' but this branch of industry, as well as the making of straw hats, for which it was also known, is now much fallen off. The principal manufactures now are cotton spinning, flax spinning, weaving of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, tanning, glass making, distilling, and brewing. A kind of hempen and linen cloths made here, styled 'toiles d'Alençon,' are held in high estimation, and nearly 22,000 pieces are sold annually. There are some bleacheries in the environs; and the embroidering of muslin occupies a considerable number of hands. Perry and cider are manufactured in considerable quantities, the latter being the common drink of the country; and down and quills form staple articles of trade. The district produces abundance of cattle, poultry, and a good breed of horses. Amongst its minerals are iron, granite, and freestone. The species of fine rock crystal, called 'diamants d'Alençon,' formerly found in the neighbouring granite quarries, is now nearly exhausted. Pop. 16,115.

ALEOUTES. *See* ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

ALEPE, or ALJPI, a tn. and fortress, Malabar, prov. Travancore, Hindoostan, 30 m. S. Cochin; lat. 9° 30′ N; lon. 76° 25′ E. It is populous, and is the chief depôt from which the Travancore Government exports its pepper, grain, and timber.

ALEPPO, or HALEB-ES-SHABBA [anc. *Chalybon* and *Berrœa*], a city, N. Syria, pash. of the same name, on the small river Koik, 60 m. S.E. Iskenderoon, which is its port, and the nearest point on the Mediterranean shore, 195 m. N.N.E. Damascus; lat. 36° 11′ 25″ N.; lon. 37° 5′ 23″ E. (L.) It is encompassed, at the distance of a few miles, by a circle of low rocky hills, destitute of trees and scantily watered, but affording good pasturage for sheep and goats. It occupies eight small hills, of unequal height, with their intermediate valleys, and is surrounded by walls 30 ft. high and 20 broad, in which there are seven gates. Its circumference within the walls is about 3½ m.; without, and including the suburbs, about 7 m. Its appearance, on approaching it, is striking and picturesque. Numerous mosques, cupolas, and minarets, the last of dazzling whiteness, crowd on the eye; the flat roofs of the houses on the hills, rise one behind another, in a succession of hanging terraces; while a profusion of cypress and poplar trees imparts beauty and animation to the whole. But, on entering the gates, much of this pleasing illusion is dispelled. The streets are found to be gloomy and silent; the shops mean-looking; and the baths and fountains heavy unadorned structures. The houses, however, are well and substantially built of stone, two or three stories in height; mostly in the Saracenic style, with spacious apartments, large windows, and richly ornamented walls and ceilings; the latter being often beautifully painted and gilded. In some quarters of the city, particularly in that called called Djedeide, the streets are well paved; and, in general, better kept than those of any other town in Syria. An ample supply of water is brought into the city by an ancient aqueduct, from two springs 8 m. distant. On an oval hill in the N.E. corner of the city, stands the castle of Aleppo, a conspicuous object, surrounded by a broad and deep fosse, ½ m. in circumference; now filled up with gardens and plantations. A large square tower, beautifully inlaid with a dark-coloured stone, forms the entrance; but the interior is in ruins, two houses only being now habitable. The only other public buildings of any interest are the ancient seraglio, or palace of the pasha, and the mosque of Djami-el-Adelieh. The former, now also in ruins, was of great extent and magnificence; but the only portion of its splendours now remaining is a gateway of admirable workmanship, the arch of which is composed of blocks of polished white and black marble. The seraglio was destroyed, in 1819–20, during the siege of the city by Kourchid Ahmed Pasha. The mosque of Djami-el-Adelieh is reckoned one of the most graceful structures of the kind in Syria; it is surmounted by a magnificent dome, and by a tall and elegant minaret. A spiral staircase conducts to the top of the latter, from which a splendid view of the city and surrounding country is obtained. The beautiful portico of the mosque was much injured by the earthquake of 1822. There are two libraries in the city, one attached to the Osmanieh mosque, the other to a college called the Ahmedieh; the latter, though sufficiently meagre, is reckoned the best in Syria. Such institutions, however, meet with little encouragement in Aleppo, the taste for literature being extremely limited; neither is education in a better condition.

Previous to the earthquake of 1822, Aleppo carried on a considerable trade with England; importing thence large quantities of red cloth, &c.; and re-exporting the Indian manufactures brought overland from Bagdad. Its manufactures were then also very valuable; consisting of shawls, cottons, silks, gold and silver lace, &c.; in which, it is said, 12,000 artizans were engaged. But, on the occasion of the calamity alluded to, the town was nearly deserted by its surviving inhabitants, and its trade ruined. Both the latter and former, however, have considerably improved since; and Aleppo still retains, or has regained, its ancient reputation for the excellence of its silk stuffs, with gold and silver thread, and its flowered and striped cottons; in the manufacture of which about 4000 looms, and nearly 5000 persons, adults and children, are employed. There are, besides, numerous soap, dyeing, and print works. Its trade with England has also revived, 5000 bales of British manufactures being yearly imported; while its caravan trade with the interior is likewise rapidly improving: the merchants finding they can now be supplied in Aleppo with all they want. Considerable quantities of wool and silk are exported to France and Italy; of the former, 2568 bales were exported in one year lately, and 179 of the latter. The retail, or shop trade, however, does not seem to be very vigorous, owing in part, perhaps, to the smallness of capital employed in it; the aggregate amount of which, according to Dr. Bowring, does not exceed £20,000 sterling.



ALEPPO.—From Lieut.-Colonel Chesney's Euphrates Expedition.

The celebrated gardens of Aleppo, nearly 12 m. in length, are situated to the S.E. of the city; but, though much prized by the natives, they have few attractions for Europeans; being subdivided and enclosed by low stone walls, and exhibiting little of either taste or skill in management or arrangement. The trees are, for the most part, crowded close together, with little regard to symmetry; while the kitchen and flower gardens, of which the whole is a compound, are undistinguished by the intervention of parterres or grass plots. Close to the city are many extensive quarries, from which is obtained a white gritty stone, easily cut at first, but becoming indurated after exposure for some time to the air. Of this stone all the houses are built. The climate of Aleppo is healthful; but is, in summer, excessively hot, though considerably moderated by the W. winds which then prevail. In winter, there are considerable falls of snow. The earthquake already alluded

to, by which Aleppo was nearly destroyed, occurred on August 13, 1822. It lasted only 10 or 12 seconds; but, in that short space of time, not only Aleppo, but a number of other towns in Syria, were converted into heaps of stones and rubbish, and 20,000 human beings destroyed. Aleppo was a place of considerable importance in very remote times; having risen on the destruction of Palmyra. From that period, its prosperity continued to increase until the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, when it began to decline. Its pop. in 1795 was, it is said, 250,000, while it is not now more than 60,000, or 65,000; of which 16,000 to 18,000 are Christians. Col. Chesney gives a somewhat different account of the population. He says that it was formerly 150,000, and that it is now reduced to 100,000; of which 66,500 are Turks, 3000 Armenians, 19,000 Greeks, 4500 Jews, 5000 Maronites, 2000 Syrians and Aleppines. The language usually spoken here is Arabic.——The PASHALIC of Aleppo occupies the N. extremity of Syria, and extends southward from the borders of Asia Minor at the foot of the Taurus, to Damascus, Tripoli (in Syria), and the confines of Arabia Deserta; the Mediterranean Sea and the Bays of the Orontes and Iskenderoon being its W. limits, and the Euphrates its E. Its surface contains about 7372 sq. m. The W. side is mountainous; on the E., the hills are lower and more undulating. The soil in general is excellent, and the climate good.—(Dr. Bowring's *Report on Syria;* Paton's *Modern Syrians; Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.; Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris*, by Lieut.-Col. Chesney; &c. &c.)

ALERIA, a small decayed vil. Corsica; once a considerable city, and the see of a bishop. It is now remarkable only for the ruins of the Roman colony of Aleria.

ALESEINA. *See* ALEKSIN.

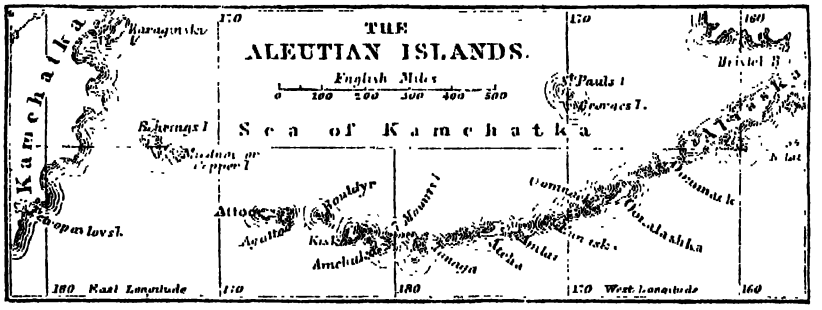
ALESSANDRIA DELLA PAGLIA, or ALEXANDRIA, a tn., kingdom of Italy; chief town of the prov., of the dist., and of the military division of the same name; seat of a council of justice under the jurisdiction of the senate of Turin, 48 m. E.S.E. Turin; on the right bank of the Tanaro, a little above where it is joined by the Bormida. The town is fortified; has a citadel; and is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to Vercelli; and the residence of a chief rabbi. It has a royal college and theological seminary, a cathedral, 12 parish churches, three hospitals, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, very extensive barracks, and a theatre. Manufactures:—Linen, silks, cloths, and wax candles. Alessandria is considered to be one of the strongest towns in Europe, both from its citadel, its outer works, and from the sluices of the Tanaro, by which the surrounding country can be inundated. It is the bulwark of Piedmont; and was founded in the 12th century, under the auspices of Pope Alexander III., the patron of the Guelfs, for the purpose of defending N. Italy against the Emperor Frederick I. and the Ghibellines. In the year 1707, it was ceded, by the Emperor Joseph I., to the Duke of Savoy; was taken by the French during the war of the Spanish succession, and retaken by Prince Eugene; in 1796, it capitulated to Bonaparte; on June 25, 1799, it fell into the hands of the allied Russian and Austrian army; and, after the battle of Marengo, was restored to the French, who kept possession of it till 1814, when it was restored to the King of Sardinia. The battle of Marengo was fought a little to the E. of the town, on June 14, 1800. Pop. 29,395, including Cittadella.——The DIST. is rich in pastures, and produces large numbers of cattle. The fields, in general, are surrounded by ditches of water, on whose banks grow mulberry, poplar, and walnut trees. The climate is temperate; but the sirocco is occasionally felt. Wheat, maize, wine, silk, fruit of fine quality, madder, wood, and the finest flax of Piedmont, are produced in the province. Wood is very scarce. Pop. 99,556.——The PROV. is composed of the districts of Alessandria, Asti, Cassali, Acqui, Voghera, and Tortona; whose united pop. is 645,607.

ALESSANO [*Alexanum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Lecce, district of, and 21 m. S.E. from Gallipoli; built on the ruins of the ancient *Leuca*. Residence of a bishop. It has an hospital, and some manufactories of muslins and cotton stuffs. Pop. 1745.

ALESSIO [anc. *Lissus*, of the Romans; *Akrolissus*, of the Greeks], a tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Albania, district or pash. Scutari, on the left bank of the Drin, about 5 m. from its embouchure in the gulf of that name; situated in a plain, planted with olives. It contains a bazaar and a fortress—the latter small, and in bad condition, and containing only the barracks, a few Christian families, and a mosque, in which is buried Scander-beg, or Iskander-beg, a celebrated Albanian prince and warrior, who flourished in the 15th century. Beyond the fortress is an extensive suburb, called Varoshi, a thriving place inhabited by Turks. Alessio is the see of a bishop dependent upon that of Durazzo, from which it is 25 m. N. Some traces of the ancient Lissus are still visible.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xii.; Guibert, *Dic. Geo. et Stat.*)

ALET, or ALETH [Latin, *Alecta*], a small tn. France, dep. Aude, 6 m. S.E. Limoux, and 37 m. N.W. Perpignan; upon the right bank of the Aude, in a beautiful valley abounding in fruit, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It has four mineral springs, three of them cold; and its baths are celebrated. In the environs are tile works, and copper and iron mines. Pop. 1320.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS [from the Russian word *Aleut*, a bold rock], an extensive range of small islands belonging to U. States, in the N. Pacific ocean, between Cape Aliaska, in N. America, and the peninsula of Kamchatka, in Asia; extending from lon. 163° W. to 166° E., or for about 1300 m



They were formerly divided into three groups—the Aleutian, Andrenovian, and Fox Islands; but are now all comprehended under the name Aleutian. The first known of these islands was discovered, in 1741, by Behring, whose name it bears, and who died there; the others were discovered, at different periods afterwards, by various Russian adventurers, who sought these regions in quest of furs, particularly that of the sea otter. They were subsequently visited by Captain Cook in 1788, who determined their exact positions. Those nearest Kamchatka are Behring's and Miednoi, or Copper Islands; the first situate in lat. 55° N.; lon. 166° E. Southeast of the latter are the small islands of Attoo, Semitshi, and Agattoo, between lat. 54° and 55° N. The Andrenovian group, or central part of the chain, lies between lat. 52° and 54° N., and comprehends the islands of Kiska, Amchitka, Tanaga, Kanaga, Adagh, Atcha, and Amlia, with a number of smaller islands. Of the group nearest Cape Aliaska, called by the Russians *Syssie Ostrova*, or Fox Islands, the principal are Oomnak, Oonalashka, and Oonimack. Beyond these, to the N.E., lies the large island of Kodiak, generally considered as belonging to the group called Schumagin's Islands, on which there is a village of about 400 inhabitants. The largest of the whole chain are Behring's island and the island of Oonalashka.

The Aleutian islands are of volcanic formation; and, in a number of them, there are volcanoes still in active operation. At present, there are upwards of 24 in this state, varying from 3000 to 8000 ft. in height. In 1796, a volcanic island, now called Joanna Bogoslowa, rose in the middle of the line, or

chain, of islands. It was first observed after a storm, at a point in the sea from which a column of smoke had been seen to rise. Flames afterwards issued from the new island, accompanied by a frightful earthquake. Eight years after its emergence, it was found, in some places, to be so hot that it could not be walked upon. It is now several thousand feet high, and 2 or 3 m. in circumference, and is still increasing in size. Earthquakes, also, of the most terrific description, are of frequent occurrence in this region; agitating and altering the bed of the sea and surface of the land throughout the whole tract. The appearance of the islands is singularly dismal and barren; lofty walls of black lava rise perpendicularly from the sea, and beyond, steep mountains of rock shoot up to the clouds; while the coasts are so encompassed with reefs and breakers as to render navigation amongst them exceedingly dangerous. The soil is, in general, very poor; but, in some particular spots, esculent vegetables thrive well; and some of the most E. of the islands produce potatoes, and maintain considerable numbers of domestic cattle, although the latter do not generally thrive on these islands. Springs of water are numerous; and valleys clothed with a rich herbage, and capable of supporting herds of cattle throughout the year, are to be met with in some of the islands, especially Oonalashka. Bears, wolves, beavers, ermines, and river otters, are plentiful; while the Fox Islands, as their name implies, abound in foxes—black, red, gray, and brown. The kinds of fish most usually caught are salmon and halibut; the latter frequently of immense size. Seals and whales are abundant on the coasts.

The inhabitants—who seem to be a mixed race between the Mongolian Tartars and the North American Indians—are below the average stature, but stout, and well proportioned. They have a round face, small eyes, a brownish complexion, a flat nose, and black hair. In the females, the complexion is of a lighter shade, and the hair approaches to brown. The dress, which is common to both sexes, consists of a frock of seal skin, fastened round the neck, and descending below the knees. This simple dress is often ingeniously sewed and adorned with glass beads, white goats' hair, and small red feathers. In their native state, they pierced the lower lip, the nose, and the ears, to suspend in them bones or crystal rings. The women wore around the neck, as well as the hands and feet, chaplets of variegated stones; and more especially, when they could procure it, amber. They also tatooed the body, adorning it with various figures; and, when the female belonged to a family of distinction, depicting on her person a symbolical representation of the deeds by which they had acquired renown—the number of enemies slain, or beasts of prey destroyed. The most striking feature in the constitutional temper of the Aleutians is a kind of passive quiescence and patient endurance, amounting almost to insensibility. Left to themselves, they will pass whole days in absolute idleness, scarcely opening their lips to give utterance to a single syllable, or making the least exertion to satisfy the cravings of appetite; and, on the other hand, when placed under a master, they will toil on at any task which may be appointed them, slowly, indeed, but without interruption, until it is accomplished. Instances are even given in which they have carried this implicit obedience so far as to sacrifice their lives in endeavouring to perform impossible tasks, which senseless or tyrannical masters had imposed upon them. In the ordinary relations of life, the Aleutians exhibit much that is amiable. Parents are treated with great respect and deference, and children are the objects of the fondest affection. The husband is addressed by the wife as *father*, and he applies to her the name of *mother*. The whole family appear to cling to each other, and take a deep interest in whatever affects their common honour and welfare. To this happy state of domestic life there must, however, be numerous exceptions. The existence of polygamy, and the still more monstrous practice of polyandry, seem almost inconsistent with the very idea of what is usually understood by a family. As might be anticipated, from the passive qualities of the Aleutians, they are not remarkable for their courage. Provided the destruction of their enemy can be accomplished, it seems absolutely indifferent to them whether it be by force or stratagem. The chief employments are hunting and fishing, and in both they show great dexterity. They will face the bear simply armed with a gun or a bow; and have even been known, when these weapons had failed, to encounter and overcome him with a knife. But the sea seems to be their proper element. In the pursuit of the whale and the seal, they are equally skilful and intrepid. The boat which they employ is a kind of canoe, called a *baidar*, consisting of a frame of wood or bone, covered with seal skin. It is long and narrow, in general holding only a single person, whose bust rises out of a circular hole cut in the skin, which stretches from gunwale to gunwale, like a deck; and is so light, that a man can easily carry it. Fleets, consisting perhaps of a 100 of these *baidars*, each managed by double paddles about 8 ft. long, will venture 50 or 60 m. to sea, and encounter all the perils of a stormy ocean, in quest of the sea otter. While the men are thus employed, the women occupy themselves in covering canoes, and making mats, baskets, and other articles of straw, which display much neatness and dexterity. The food in common use is of the coarsest description—whale's flesh, almost in a putrid state, and fish often of similar quality. Could anything add to the disgust which the very idea of such a meal inspires, it would be the filthy manner in which it is cooked; both the place and the utensils being allowed to remain in the dirtiest state imaginable. Notwithstanding of the grave and almost demure manners of the Aleutians, they are not strangers to amusements, and even theatrical representations. They have both songs and dances, and a kind of dramas, in which some striking incident connected with their history is exhibited. The popularity of these is so great, as to have more than once collected crowds, which caused a famine.

The religion of the Aleutians was a ramification of *Shamanism*—a superstition prevalent throughout the N. of Asia. They acknowledged a higher Deity, or Creator, but paid no worship to him, under the idea that he had left the charge of the world to certain good and evil spirits, called *Kougakh*, and *Aglikaïakh*. They worshipped the elements, and the heavenly bodies, particularly the sun and the moon, which were supposed to have great power in human affairs; the sun, when blasphemed, striking the blasphemer blind by its rays; the moon killing him by the stones which she throws down upon him; and the stars compelling him to count them—a task, the performance of which cost him his reason. They had neither temples nor idols; but near every village, on a rock, or other eminence, was a supposed holy place, which the old men alone, and the priests, or *shamans*, were permitted to visit. On these, with mysterious ceremonies, they deposited offerings, consisting usually of the skins of wild beasts, or the feathers of aquatic birds. Amulets, or charms, were also in general use, some of them being supposed to secure their fortunate possessor against all accidents, and bring him off scatheless and victorious from every combat. The most effectual of these talismans was a girdle, composed of cords or grass, with a particular arrangement of knots. In regard to the immortality of the soul, and the origin of the human race, the views of the Aleutians must have been originally derived from a Divine source. The strongest proof of their belief of the former, is derived from one of the most horrid of their practices. On the death of a chief, his slaves were sacrificed on his tomb, that they might go and continue their services to him in the other world. The general idea was, that the disembodied spirit returned invisible to its family, whom it accompanied for good or evil in all their excursions. It is even said to have been invoked by them, particularly when engaging in war, to avenge some insult that had been offered to the family. The original form of government was patriarchal. Every village, which, from the frequency of intermarriage, in fact formed only one family, was governed by its *toüm*, or chief; and a union of villages, under some superior *toüm*, on whom valour or wisdom conferred the dignity, formed a kind of state. Under the dominion of Russia, all the primitive institutions and habits of the Aleutians have been greatly modified, and many of them have rapidly disappeared. Unquestionably, the best virtues of savage life have thus been lost; and one of the first effects of civilization was the introduction of its worst vices, and one of its most disgusting diseases. But these are partly compensated by numerous blessings. The Aleutians have already acquired some skill in mechanical arts. Many of them have learned to read, and actually peruse the Scriptures in their own tongue. Their abandonment of *Shamanism* for the religion of the Greek church, and the deep interest which

they seem to take in its ritual, is probably much less the effect of conviction than of deference to the authority of their masters; but the fact that there are already four churches in the islands, thronged by native worshippers, that the vindictive spirit which at one time prevailed, and made family feuds implacable, has in a great measure disappeared, gives reason to hope that the Aleutians, instead of being regarded as savages, will, at no distant period, be entitled to claim a place among civilized men.—(Erman.)

ALEXANDER ISLAND, a small isl. in the Antarctic Ocean, in about lat. (N. point) 68° 51′ S.; lon. 73° 10′ W.; discovered by Bellinghausen in 1821, but not approached nearer than 25 to 30 m., on account of the surrounding ice.

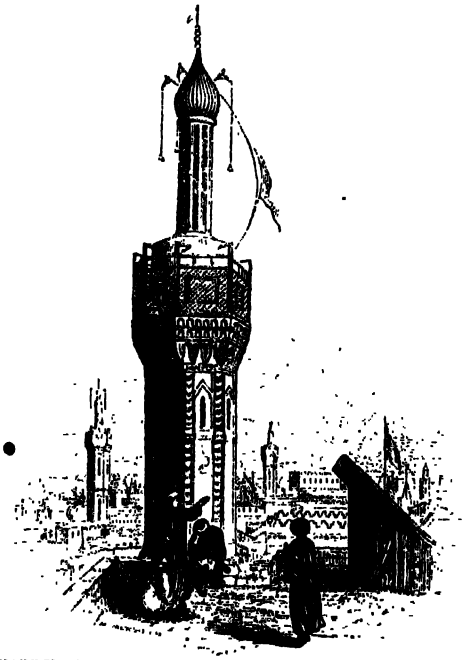
ALEXANDERSBAD, mineral springs and baths, Bavaria, prov. Upper Franconia, 17 m. N.E. Bayreuth; on the E. side of the Fichtelgebirge, near the village of Sichersreuth, upwards of 1900 ft. above the sea level. From its mountainous situation, the climate is somewhat rude. The water springs from granite, limestone, and mica schist; is clear, has a pleasant chalybeate and somewhat sharp taste, and has a temperature of about 49° Fah. It is an earthy, saline, chalybeate spring, containing a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas, and is esteemed a good restorative and tonic. The water is used both externally and internally, and the baths are a good deal frequented.

ALEXANDRETTA, ISKENDEROON, or SCANDEROON, a small seaport tn. Syria, district Alexandretta, S.E. coast of the Gulf of Scanderoon; lat. 36° 35′ 18″ N.; lon. 36° 9′ E. (R.) The houses are in general extremely mean looking; but some recent erections have given a rather more respectable appearance to the town. These include the residence of the English vice-consul, and some granaries built by Ibrahim Pasha. The town is surrounded by marshes, which render it very unhealthy; but it is now less so than formerly, in consequence of one of the largest having been thoroughly drained some years ago. The others, being all above the level of the sea, might be very easily drained, to the great advantage of the port. The latter consists of a fine bay, running in S.E. from the gulf, protected from all winds, and capable of containing in security from 30 to 35 sail. Being the natural port of Aleppo, and of all N. Syria, the greater portion of both British and foreign imports and exports pass through it. The direct importations consist principally of grain, rice, and salt. The staple articles of export are galls, silk, cotton, and dips, or beshmet, made from grapes into a consistence resembling honey, and which forms a great article of food among the natives of the country. The inhabitants of Alexandretta are about half Greeks and half Turks and Fellahs.

ALEXANDRIA, an anc. city and seaport, Egypt, about 14 m. W. of the most W. mouth of the Nile, on the ridge of land between the sea and the bed of the old Lake Mareotis; lat. (Point Eunostos) 31° 11′ 30″ N.; lon. 29° 51′ 5″ E. (R.) The ancient city of Alexandria was founded 332 years B.C., on the site of a small town called Racôtis, by Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. As the site of a great commercial city, the situation was well chosen, presenting a probability, afterwards fully realized, of uniting the traffic of Europe, Arabia, and India. Of the ancient city, the plan of which was drawn out by Dinocrates, a celebrated architect of antiquity, little else than a wide series of ruins now remains. It stood a little to the S. of the present town, and was of great extent, having a circumference of 15 m., with a pop. of 300,000 free inhabitants, besides, at least, an equal number of slaves. Its magnificence was so remarkable, that the Romans ranked it next to their own capital; and Amer. general of the caliph Omar, in his letter to the latter after the capture of the city, A.D. 640, thus speaks of it:—"I have taken the great city of the West. It is impossible for me to enumerate the variety of its riches and beauty, and I shall content myself with observing, that it contains 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 400 theatres, or places of amusement, 12,000 shops for the sale of vegetables, and 40,000 tributary Jews."—(Gibbon.) The city was regularly built, and traversed by two principal streets, each 100 ft. wide, and one of them 4 m. long. One-fourth of the entire area on which it was built, was covered with temples, palaces, and public buildings. Under the Cæsars, it attained an extraordinary degree of prosperity; large fleets of merchant vessels traded with India and Ethiopia, and returned laden with the most valuable productions of those countries, to be afterwards distributed through Egypt and other lands. An industrious population improved the general welfare. The inhabitants have been accused of an extraordinary irascibility, which led, on the slightest occasions, to disturbances of the most serious character; but it is more than probable that this proneness to tumult and riot had its origin with, if it was not confined to, the idle mercenary troops, of whom great numbers were always quartered in the city, and who were ever, says Wilkinson, more ready to govern than obey.

The weaving of linen, and the manufacture of glass and papyrus, were the chief occupations of the industrial population of the ancient city. The most remarkable remains of the Alexandria of former times are the famous obelisks, known by the name of Cleopatra's Needles. These obelisks, of which there are two, are of red granite, and about 70 ft. high, with a diameter at the base of about 7½ ft. One only is now standing, the other lying prostrate at the foot of it, partly buried in the sand—a present from Mehemet Ali to the British nation, not worth its freight to England. Pompey's, or, more properly, Diocletian's Pillar, stands on an eminence about 1800 ft. to the S. of the present walls. Its total height is 93 ft. 9 in.; circumference, 29 ft. 8 in; diameter at the top of the capital, 16 ft. 6 in. In 1865 the base of this column was railed in and restored, when it was found to rest on a cube, the capital of a pillar of the time of Sesostris. In a hollow space, to the S.W. of this column, is the site of an ancient circus. About a mile W. of the pillar, and without the walls of the ancient city, are the catacombs, now in a ruinous state, but still sufficiently impressive. They are of great extent, and present some beautiful specimens of architecture. Fragments of columns, and other ruins, scattered over a wide space, with traces of walls, vestiges of public baths and noble edifices of various descriptions, all bear evidence of the grandeur and magnificence which had characterized this great city of the East.

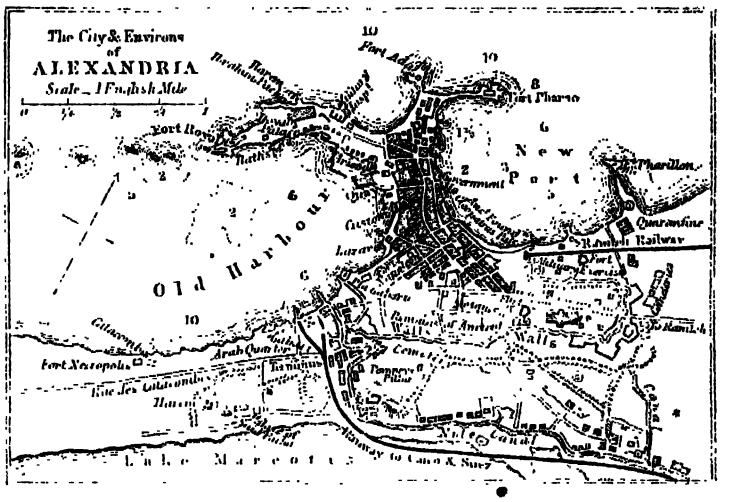
The modern city, though the scene of much bustle and gaiety, has no pretensions to any of the splendours of its predecessor; if we except, perhaps, that picturesque and distinguishing feature of Eastern cities—the minaret, some of those of Alexandria being of great elegance and beauty, as



MINARETS AT ALEXANDRIA.—From Horeau, Panorama de l'Egypte.

will be seen from the accompanying woodcut. The streets in the Turkish quarter are narrow, dirty, and irregular; the houses are, in general, from three to four stories in height, and are substantially built, but have a dull monotonous ap-

pearance, from want of windows to the streets. These inferior habitations have been gradually disappearing, and better houses erected in their place, since 1840, when a revival of commercial prosperity took place in consequence of the establishment in that year of the overland route to India. The value of land has increased in proportion with that progress, so that large warehouses and shops occupy the sites of the old Turkish houses and Arab hovels; while the city has extended in the native quarter over an area of half its dimensions towards the sea, in that period. In the foreign quarter, situated at the base of the peninsula, a European town has risen, which is daily extending inland, and will soon cover an area half as large as the Moslem city. Here the streets are laid out with the same regularity and width as in the modern quarters of European cities; and the houses are built after a similar fashion, chiefly in the Parisian style, and of white stone. The chief place of business and public resort is the Grande Place, a quarter of a mile in length, and about 150 ft. wide, paved on each side, with a railed-in garden between, planted with lime-trees, having two fountains, one at each end, and a wide path between, the whole forming an agreeable promenade when the heat of the day is over. Handsome shops line the place on both sides, besides the principal hotels, the English consulate and church, and several banks and offices of companies. Altogether, this locality presents the aspect of a modern European city, where the inhabitants seen in the streets are dressed in western costume. Not only is this the case, but many streets in the Turkish quarter present similar innovations, where ordinary shops of an inferior character are seen filled with European merchandise of every description; with beer-shops, wine cellars, cafés, and eating-houses at intervals. The only quarter of the city that retains its Moslem aspect is where the Arab bazaars are located, which have not yet yielded to western civilization; but it is doubtful if it will remain so long, as the land in that neighbourhood is daily becoming more valuable from its vicinity to the Grande Place, and even proverbially stolid Mahommedans cannot resist the golden temptations of the Franks to part with their property.



The government establishments, likewise, have progressed with equal rapidity in an occidental direction. Fortifications have been erected on all the points jutting into the Mediterranean, mounted with heavy ordnance; and lines of circumvallation surround the landward approaches, on the most improved European system, with an arsenal and barracks, comfortably quartering from 8000 to 10,000 drilled troops. It is noticeable that one of the forts commanding the centre of the old harbour is named Fort Napoleon, having the military arsenal around it. This will indicate the active European power that has sent its engineers and military officers to aid the Egyptian government in the transformation of Alexandria, which is chiefly after the French model. Not only is this the case, but the French language is that used by the viceroy and his ministers in their transactions with foreigners; it is taught at all the public schools and private seminaries, and where the streets are named, or where any notification is posted up, these are in French. To Frenchmen Alexandria is indebted for the inestimable comfort of efficient water-works in that arid country. These are upon a large scale, and situated outside the fortifications, upon a height, about 100 ft. above the sea-level, the chimney of the engine rising some 60 ft. higher, forming a prominent object in the landscape, while the buildings are substantial and elegant, surrounded by a garden. At this level there is a reservoir, into which the water from the west branch of the Nile is pumped by a powerful engine, so that the highest house in Alexandria can be supplied with water. It is from this source that the public fountains in the Grande Place are enabled to throw up *jets d'eau* as high as 40 ft.

While these modern improvements are fast changing the oriental aspect of the city, others outside the walls and in the suburbs are rapidly obliterating the landmarks of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. The site of Cleopatra's palace is now that of a railway station for the suburban line to Ramleh, 7 m. distant, overlooking the Bay of Aboukir, celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French fleet in 1798. Here are some pretty villas, built chiefly in the Italian style, many of them occupied by British residents and their families. A very handsome R. Catholic church stands near the bay, built at the expense of a Belgian consul who had amassed a large fortune as an Egyptian merchant. In like manner the terminus of the Cairo and Suez railway, with its extensive warehouses and sheds, is encroaching on the land of the catacombs. The railway sweeps round the ancient canal leading to the Nile, where the argosies of Alexander entered the river; and the station is situated a few hundred yards from the old harbour, with a short line for goods trains to load and discharge at a jetty. The terminus is a large stone building, with much pretension to spacious accommodation, but it is comfortless, and stands in the dustiest locality of this dustiest of cities. Within the walls of the city the dust is bad enough, but outside it covers the ground like snow, from 4 to 6 in. deep. It is from this cause, added to the intense glare of the sun in that almost cloudless climate, that ophthalmia is so common, especially among the Arab population, some of whom present most disgusting objects. Moreover, there is no proper system of drainage in Alexandria, so that what otherwise would be a salubrious site is subject to malarious diseases and the plague.

Alexandria has two ports, one on the E. side, called the New, or Asiatic harbour; the other on the W., called the Old port (anc. *Eunostos*). The entrance to the latter is difficult, there being many shoals on which there is not sufficient water to float vessels of large size, and first-rate line-of-battle ships are obliged to take out their guns, to enable them to enter with safety. Once in, however, they have good anchorage, with ample depth of water. The deepest part, due W. and due N. of the catacombs, is from 10 to 11 fathoms; within 200 ft. of the shore it is from 4 to 6 fathoms; and immediately under the town, a cable's length off, 3 and 4 fathoms. The Old port might be made one of the finest in the world; and if the improvements which have been going on since 1840 be continued, it is probable it will become so. The New harbour is greatly inferior to the latter, being much smaller, with a foul and rocky bottom, besides being exposed to the N. winds.

The trade of Alexandria is considerable. The exports include cotton and cotton-seed, beans, pease, rice, wheat, barley, sugar, gums, flax, hides, lentils, linseed, mother-of-pearl, sesamum, senna, ostrich feathers, &c. The chief imports from Great Britain are manufactured goods, coals, iron goods, olive-oil, indigo, earthenware, hardwares, sugar, cloth, drugs, machines, liquors, pitch, &c.

The following is a statement of all the vessels which entered the port of Alexandria from various countries in 1873. It must be remarked that the majority of the Greek and Turkish vessels were of small burden, not more than 100 tons:—

	Vessels.
English	709
Egyptian	63
Turkish	1145
Austrian	221
French	154
Italian	141
Greek	210
Russian	28
Swedish	38
German	12
Belgian	4
Total,	2736, of 1,501,181 tons.

Of the British vessels 534, of 577,392 tons, entered in the direct trade from Great Britain or the colonies, while 401, of 533,498 tons, cleared in the direct trade. In the indirect or carrying trade between Egypt and other countries than Britain and the British colonies 166 vessels, of 192,181 tons, entered, while 318, of 241,917 tons, cleared. In 1872 the total number of vessels that entered the port was 2926, with an aggregate burden of 1,238,740 tons, so that there was a considerable increase on the shipping in 1873.

Cotton, cotton-seed, cereals, and sugar are the most important of the exports, forming about three-fourths of the whole. The cotton exported in 1873 amounted to 2,161,648 cwts., or 398,258 bales, a slight increase over the export of 1872, but a large increase over that of 1871, which amounted to 1,961,152 cwts. Cotton-seed has become an important article of export, having risen from 1090 cwts. in 1860 to 3,131,816 cwts. in 1871, 3,202,135 cwts. in 1872, and 3,490,080 cwts., of the value of £770,000, in 1873. The cultivation of sugar on an extensive scale is quite of recent date, yet as the soil and climate are excellently adapted to it, and the Khedive has grown large quantities on his own account, it now appears as one of the chief exports. The increase in the quantity exported has been very rapid. Thus while in 1868 there was only 145,200 cwts. exported, the exports had risen in 1871 to 356,470 cwts., and in 1873 to 884,020 cwts., valued at £850,000. The corn exported in 1873 was 267,191 quarters, the export of the previous year having been 535,355 quarters; the beans exported in 1873 amounted to 153,502 quarters, in 1872 to 330,300.

The imports in 1872 were of the total estimated value of £6,000,000, of which England contributed £2,700,000. The chief items and their values were as follows: -

	From England.	Total.
Coals	£390,000	£428 000
Raw Goods	1,209,540	1,826,000
Machinery	180,000	250,000
Wines	21,000	230,000
Provisions	94,500	172.000
Wood	14,000	400,000
Marble and Stone	52,000	180,000

In 1838 a treaty was entered into by Great Britain with Mehemet Ali, wherein a great many impositions and exactions, affecting the trade between the two countries, were removed or modified, and the right of selling trading privileges resigned. But, in practice, matters remained much as they were, the Pasha evading or misconstruing every clause except those favourable to himself. Since the death of Mehemet Ali, a more liberal and enlightened policy has been pursued. Alexandria possesses a considerable transit trade, in consequence of being the principal station on the overland route from Europe to India. Steamers sail to and from England, Marseilles, Triest, and Constantinople, regularly, and goods, passengers, and mails pass thence to Cairo, then across the desert to Suez, and thence by the Red Sea and Arabian Sea to Bombay, Calcutta, China, &c.

The population is mixed, consisting of native Turks and Arabs, of Armenians, Greeks, Smyrniotes, Syrians, Moghrebins, Maltese, Jews, and Europeans, the foreigners greatly outnumbering the natives. There is little social intercourse between the natives and the Franks, in consequence of each adhering to their peculiar habits and customs; these, being irreconcilable, have the effect of keeping them almost entirely apart. The women are described, by a modern authoress, as being generally not merely ugly, but hideous.

The municipal government of the city, at the head of which is a governor, is good in itself, and well conducted, securing the most perfect order and freedom from riot and crime among the native population; but the accession of foreign adventurers from all parts of Europe, who fail to obtain a living by honesty, has increased the criminal class to such an extent that the police have little control over them. This has been further complicated by the system of consular jurisdiction, where criminals claim the protection of their consuls, and too frequently escape just punishment. The military act as police, having orders to take all riotous and disorderly persons into custody, and have them conveyed to one of the numerous guard-houses distributed all over the city. If the offender be a native, he is immediately punished; if a Frank, he must be sent to his consul, to be dealt with according to the laws of his own country.

Ancient History.—The first inhabitants of Alexandria were a mixture of Egyptians and Greeks, to whom must be added numerous colonies of Jews transplanted thither in 336, 320, and 312 B.C., to increase the population of the city and country, who, becoming familiar with the Greek language and learning, were called *Hellenists*. It was they who, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, made the well known Greek translation of the Old Testament under the name of the *Septuagint*. Under the liberal sway of the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, Alexandria attained to great eminence as a seat of learning, becoming not more famous for the extent of her commerce and wealth than for her philosophy and literature. The first calamity that befell the city was inflicted by the tyrant Ptolemy Physcon, who, without provocation, let his guards loose on the inhabitants, with permission to them to rob and murder at pleasure; the consequence was the almost entire depopulation of the city. Physcon (130 B.C.) had afterwards influence sufficient to induce strangers from the neighbouring countries to take up their abode in Alexandria, and it was thus soon again repeopled; but on the new inhabitants making some complaints of his tyranny, Physcon repeated his former atrocity, ordering that all the young men in the city should be put to death, which order was carried into effect. The next event of importance was the capture of the city by Julius Cæsar, after an obstinate resistance by the Alexandrians. The city seems after this (48 B.C.) to have fallen into decay. It was restored by Adrian A.D. 141, but was again depopulated A.D. 215, by Caracalla, who, having been made the subject of some satirical effusions, ordered a general massacre of the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex. Caracalla having been murdered shortly after, the city soon recovered its former splendour. On the 22d of December, A.D. 640, Amrou, a general of the Caliph Omar, took Alexandria by storm after a siege of 14 months, and with a loss of 23,000 men. From this period it fell into decay, till its ruin was completed by the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope.

The most remarkable objects in ancient Alexandria were the Pharos and the Libraries. The former—which was used as a lighthouse, was a square building of white marble, built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus—is no longer in existence. Its site is occupied by an old lighthouse. The first of the famous libraries of Alexandria was established by Ptolemy Soter, as was also the Museum, a sort of academy, in which men of learning and science pursued their inquiries. At the time of the second Ptolemy's death the library contained 100,000 volumes, afterwards increased to 700,000; of which number 400,000 were in the library of the museum, in the quarter of the city called the Bruchion; the remaining 300,000 were in a library attached to the temple of Serapis, a structure of surpassing beauty. The former were accidentally destroyed by fire during the war with Julius Cæsar; and the latter by command of the Caliph Omar (A.D. 642).

No census has yet been taken of the population of modern Alexandria. At a minimum estimate the total resident population in 1864 was computed at 145,000, classed as follows:—Turks and Arabs, 60,000; mixed population, 25,000; Greeks, 20,000; Italians, 8,000; Austrians, 4,500; French, 2,500; other nationalities, 25,000. The population in 1871 was estimated at 219,602, including 53,829 strangers.—*Private M.S. Notes.*

ALEXANDRIA, a tn. and district of Russia in Europe; the former on the left bank of the Ingustz, gov. Kherson, 175 m. N.N.E. from the town of that name. It is the cap. of the district, and contains a pop. of 8988.——The district is extensive, but heathy and sterile, excepting the banks of the rivers, which are more fertile. Pop. about 21,000.

ALEXANDRIA, the name of various townships and other places, U. States, America, the principal of which is Alexandria (*see* SUPPLEMENT), a seaport, and cap. of Alexandria co., which lies along the Potomac river in the N.E. part of the state of Virginia, opposite the city of Washington. The area of the county is about 36 sq. miles; the surface is hilly, and the soil poor and thin. At Alexandria, the capital of the county, the Orange and Alexandria railroad terminates, and a canal connects that town with Georgetown in the district of Columbia. This canal crosses the Potomac by means of an aqueduct nearly 1400 ft. long and 36 ft. high. Pop. in 1870, 13,570.

ALEXANDRIA, a pleasantly-situated vil., Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on the W. bank of the Leven, 4 m. N. Dumbarton. The inhabitants are nearly all employed in the extensive cotton printing works in the vicinity. There is a spacious church here, and an Independent chapel. Pop. 4650.

ALEXANDRINA LAKE. *See* AUSTRALIA.

ALEXANDROVKA. *See* ALEKSANDROVKA.

ALEXANDROVSK, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. of, and 6 m. S.E. St. Petersburg, on the river Neva. There is a royal villa here, with a magnificent garden; a sugar refinery; a large tannery; and, at a short distance from the town, the imperial manufactory of porcelain.

ALEXISBAD, a resort for mineral waters, in Anhalt Bernburg, 2 m. W. Harzgerode, in the valley, and on the left bank of the Selke. There are here three wells, named, respectively, Selkenbrunn, Alexisbrunn, and Ernabrunn—all of which are chalybeate; the first being by far the strongest, and only used externally; the other two are used internally.

ALEYBEH, a vil., W. Africa, near the left bank of the Senegal; lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 14° 4′ W. It is a large and populous place. The people are a spirited race, and often at war with the Moors and neighbouring tribes.—(Raffenel's *Afrique Occidentale.*)

ALEYOR. *See* ALAYOR.

ALFAQUES PUERTO DE LOS, a small port, Spain, prov. Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, and belonging to Tortosa, with which it is connected by a navigable canal, from 15 to 20 ft. in depth; lat. 40° 37′ 42″ N.; lon. 0° 35′ W. (R.) The bay in which it lies affords good and safe anchorage, in 3 to 4 fathoms depth, and yields large quantities of salt, which constitutes the principal article of export. There is no good water in Alfaques. The needful supply of this necessary of of life is obtained from the neighbouring town of San Carlos de la Ropita; where, moreover, the custom house is situated.

ALFARO, a city, Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 34 m. E.S.E. from Logroño, on the right bank of the Ebro; having six capacious squares, and several wide, clean, and well-paved streets; two handsome churches, and a chapel; a large hospital, three endowed schools, townhall, prison, a castle, fine barracks, theatre, and extensive storehouses. Manufactures:—Cloth, hats, saltpetre, brandy, and leather; and there are several corn and oil mills at work. The vicinity produces grain, wine, oil, flax, hemp, silk, and abundance of fine fruits. Sheep, goats, mules, horses, and horned cattle, are reared; for the sale of which, and other merchandise, a fair is held in August. Pop. 5043.—(Madoz.)

ALFELD, a tn. Hanover, prov. of, and 12 m. S.W. from Hildersheim, at the confluence of the Warne with the Seine, which is here crossed by three bridges. It is walled, and has four gates, a massive townhouse, a Lutheran Gothic church, a normal school, and two small hospitals. Some trade is done in linen and yarn; and tile making, lime burning, beer brewing, and tanning, are carried on. In the vicinity, flax and hops are cultivated; and there are corn, oil, paper, and saw mills. Pop. 2709.—(Huhn's *Lex. Deutschland.*)

ALFOLD, or AWFOLD, a par. England, co. Surrey; area, 2883 ac; on Arun and Wey Junction Canal. Pop. in 1861, 535.

ALFORD, a district and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, the former comprising 14 parishes, with a pop. altogether of 12,091. It is nearly surrounded by hills and mountains, is watered by the Don, and has a good climate. The parish contains 8000 Scottish acres, and a pop. of 1264. In this parish, a battle was fought on July 2, 1645, between the covenanting army under General Baillie, and the royalists under Montrose, when the former was defeated. About the middle of the last century, the body of a man in complete armour, on horseback, supposed to have perished in the above engagement, was dug out of a moss in this parish.

ALFORD.—1, A par. and township, England, co. Lincoln; area, 1410 ac.; 24 m. N.N.E. Boston. It has a handsome church, several charities, and two annual fairs for cattle and sheep. A rivulet and a canal traverse this parish. Pop. 2262.—2, A par., co. Somerset; area, 722 ac.; 1 m. S.W. Castlecary, on the river Brue. Pop. 94.

ALFORJA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 15 m. W. by N. from Tarragona; built on rising ground, surrounded by old walls, with four gates. It is well and openly built; has some spacious squares, a parish church, some schools, an hospital, a poor asylum, and an excellent fountain. The inhabitants are employed in distilling brandy, and in cultivating corn, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. 2230.

ALFORT, a hamlet, France, dep. Seine, about 5 m. S.E. Paris, upon the left bank of the Marne, which separates it from Charenton; celebrated for its royal veterinary school, the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom, instituted in 1766, having a special library; a cabinet of comparative anatomy, and one of pathology; with hospitals for the sick horses; a botanic garden; chemical laboratory, &c. Pop. 700.

ALFRETON, a small market tn. England, co. Derby, 12 m. N.N.E. Derby; supposed to have derived its name from Alfred the Great. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of stockings and brown earthenware, and in the neighbouring collieries and iron works. The town is irregularly built, and many of the houses are very old. A mile and a half to the W. of the town, the North Midland Railway passes. Pop. 3680.

ALFRISTON, a par. England, co. Sussex; area, 2425 ac. Pop. 576.

ALGARINEJO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 26 m. W. from Granada; extremely well built, with broad streets, and good houses, a handsome square, two churches, several schools, a public granary, numerous fountains, a theatre, and a prison. The inhabitants are employed in weaving, distilling brandy, making soap, expressing oil, and cultivating grain, fruits, and vegetables. Sheep, goats, pigs, mules, and asses, are reared, and game is plentiful in the vicinity. Pop. 4333.—(Madoz.)

ALGARKIRK, a par. England, co. Lincoln; area, 6050 ac.; 8 m. N.N.E. Spalding; statue of Edgar, Earl of Mercia, who obtained a victory over the Danes here in 870, but was slain next day. Pop. 843.

ALGARROBO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 18 m. E. by N. from Malaga, on rising ground near the coast of the Mediterranean. It is ill built, mean, and irregular; but has a square, a church with a clock tower, a chapel, and an elementary school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in farm labour, mule driving, cotton weaving, and manufacturing earthenware. Pop. 2954.—(Madoz.)

ALGARVE, or ALGARVA, a maritime prov., once a kingdom, Portugal, the smallest and most S. of the Portuguese provinces, bounded, N. by Alemtejo, E. by Spain, and S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean; 90 m. in length, about 20 m. in breadth; divided into three comarcas or districts, and containing four cities, 12 towns, 60 villages, and 67 parishes, cap. Faro. Its N. boundary is composed of the Monchique hills, none of whose summits rise higher than 2500 ft. above the sea level; these, with the Figo, Calderão, and Foia hills (the last the highest in the province, some of the summits being nearly 4000 ft. high), belong to the system of the Morena, the most S. branch of the Pyrenean range. They yield oak, and pasture for goats. On the S. coast are many excellent bays and harbours, as Lagos, Faro, Tavira, and Castro Marim. The surface of the province is mountainous; but the soil of the valleys is fertile, though shallow and little cultivated, and not bearing corn sufficient for its own population. Excellent oil, wine, figs, almonds, and olives, are produced and exported. The fisheries, chiefly of tunny and sardines, are very productive, but the coral fishery has long since been

abandoned. At the S.W. extremity of the province lies Cape St. Vincent, memorable for the victory won over a Spanish fleet, by Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards Lord St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. The coast people are considered the best sailors in Portugal, and most of the Lisbon boatmen are natives of Algarve. Pop. of prov. in 1861, 157,666.

ALGATOCIN, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. W. by S. from Malaga, on a skirt of the sierra Tajo de la Cima. It has a small square, and several narrow, steep, and unpaved streets; a parish church, townhall, prison, school, and a fine fountain. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and feeding cattle; and in manufacturing soap, brandy, and oil. Pop. 2348.—(Madoz.)

ALGAYDA, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 13 m. E. by S. Palmas, on a rising ground, irregularly built and ill paved. It has a parish church, two schools, a consistory, public prison, and abattoir. Manufactures:—Brandy, flour, and iron. The neighbourhood is extremely fertile, producing corn, wine, figs, and other fruit, which are sent to the markets of Palmas. Pop. 2860.

ALGECIRAS, or ALGESIRAS [The island], a tn. and seaport, Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cadiz, on the W. side of Bay of Gibraltar, 7 m. N.W. Point Europa, and 54 m. S.E. Cadiz, in lat. (mole) 36° 8′ N., and lon. 5° 26′ W. (R.) The modern town occupies an acclivity rising pretty rapidly from the sea, opposite the Isla Verde, on which stood the older town, once so strong as to be considered the key of Spain, but now little better than a mere ruin. Algeciras has no walls, but is defended by a fort on a neighbouring hill; it is well built, with wide, paved, and clean streets, and has three squares, one of which, at the top of the town, is elevated 220 ft. above the bay, and is very handsome, planted with trees, and, in the centre, it has a large ornamental fountain plentifully supplied with water; another of the squares is used as a market place, and occasionally also as a bull ring. The public buildings and establishments comprise two churches, one of which is handsome, and of modern construction; three chapels; a well-endowed charity school, which boards as well as educates upwards of 1000 children, a townhall and courthouse, a military hospital with 160 beds, a civil hospital and foundling asylum in the same building, cavalry and infantry barracks, a theatre, large prison, and an agreeable alameda, bull ring and *campo-santo*, or burial ground, outside the town. The public fountains are supplied by means of a fine modern aqueduct, which conveys the water from springs on the neighbouring hills, over a double series of arches, about 6 furlongs in length, rising 45 ft. above the small river Miel. The town is well supplied with neat cafés and hotels, and the warehouses are elegant. A recent German traveller says the people are venal and deceitful, their character being much deteriorated by the extensive smuggling transactions carried on from this port. The employment of the inhabitants is divided between navigation and trade. Algeciras has considerable manufactures of coarse linen cloth and cotton fabrics, sombrero hats, gloves, brown and stained paper, and playing cards, copper utensils, earthenware, and tiles, with four tanneries busily employed in preparing morocco leather. Its exports consist of charcoal, leather, rough and prepared cork, tiles, and sweet potatoes, principally to Cadiz and Malaga, and provisions to Ceuta, averaging in yearly value about £60,429; while it receives, chiefly for its own consumption, corn, wine, oil, cloth, colonial produce, and other articles, including brandy obtained by barter from the rural inhabitants of the interior, the whole annually valued at £40,255. The average number of vessels, mostly engaged in the coasting trade, that annually leave the port is 504, of an aggregate tonnage of 31,338 tons; and of those that enter, 572, of an aggregate tonnage of 56,373 tons. The port is not approachable by vessels drawing more than 12 ft. water. The mole is situated about ¼ m. N.W. the Isla Verde, and runs out eastward; the small river Miel debouching southward, and capable of receiving small vessels at high water. Shoals and reefs render the navigation difficult in making Algeciras. There is also a small dockyard. Algeciras, which was built by the Moors, and taken from them by Alonzo X., in 1344, after a 20 months' siege, is memorable in British naval history, as the scene of a gallant victory achieved, June 9, 1801, by Admiral Saumarez, over the combined French and Spanish fleet. It is thought by some to have been the *Carteia* of Roman geography, and the *Melcarth* of the Phenicians, celebrated for its long-lived king Arganthonius; but this is a mistake, as an amphitheatre and other ruins of the *Carteia*, sacked by Scipio Africanus, B.C. 171, are still to be seen at El-Rocadillo, between Algeciras and Gibraltar. Pop. 18,216.—(Madoz; Ford's *Spain—Sailing Directions*; Willkomm's *Zwei Jahre in Spanien*.)

ALGEMESI, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 20 m. S. by W. from Valencia, on the W. bank of the Jucar, having spacious and regular streets, with four well-built squares, a handsome church and some chapels, three schools, a small townhall, several convents, and an hospital. The people are employed chiefly in grinding oil, wheat, and rice, in distilling brandy, and in rearing the silkworms, which are fed on the leaves of the mulberry trees grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4500.

ALGERIA, or ALGERIE, a territory of N. Africa, once the Turkish regency or pash. of Algiers, but, since 1830, a French colonial prov.; bounded, N. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by the regency of Tunis, S. by the great Sahara desert, and W. by the empire of Morocco; being comprised between lon. 2° 15′ W. and 8° 40′ E.; and between 37° 5′ N. lat. seaward, and an irregular line stretching S. as far as the 32° 22′ N. parallel. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 600 m., its greatest breadth about 350 m.; and its superficial area has been vaguely estimated at 90,000 sq. m., much of which, however, is only nominally under the dominion of the French. The country, under the Turks, was divided into the four provinces of Algiers, Oran, Constantine, and Titteric; but, since 1843, the French have comprised it within the three of these first named. Algiers is subdivided into six departments, the chief places in which are Algiers, Blidah, Médéah, Aumale, Miliauah, and Orleansville; Oran into five, the chief towns being Oran, Mascara, Mostaganem, Sidi-bel-Abès, and Flemeen; and Constantine into four, the chief places of which are Constantine, Bona, Setif, and Batna. The zone or stripe of cultivated land lying between the mountains and the sea is called the Tell; it varies in breadth from 50 m. in the provinces of Oran and Titteric, to 120 m. in the province of Constantine.

Mountains, Plains, &c.—The Algerian territory is mountainous, consisting principally of the ridges or slopes of Mount Atlas, which ramifies throughout Algeria, enclosing several plains and valleys, sloping towards the Mediterranean Sea. The principal of these are the Wanashrees, in the province of Oran, and the Jurjura, S.E. of Algiers; both of which are capped with snow in winter, the chain of the lesser Atlas, which terminates W. of Bona, being the extreme slope of the last longitudinal terrace of the N. Atlas. A few peaks of the greater Atlas rise between 9000 and 10,000 ft., whereas the highest peak in the lesser Atlas, Mount Gugerat, is only 6800 ft. Several low plains lie between the lesser Atlas and the coast, the longest being that of Blida, or Metidjah, S. of Algiers; it is nearly 44 m. long and 16 broad, and rises towards the Atlas range from a sandy flat covered with grass and brushwood, to the beautiful green slopes of the mountains diversified by meadows, fields, and woods, closely resembling the scenery of Europe. S.W. of Oran is a sandy plain, which becomes a kind of salt marsh in winter. In the S. province are some rich level tracts, watered by the Hamma, or Hamsa. The coast line, which is about 600 m. in length, consists nearly of an uninterrupted succession of cliffs.

Rivers, Lakes, Marshes.—None of the rivers of Algeria, most of which flow into the Mediterranean, are navigable for any great distance above their embouchure. The country is everywhere intersected by water courses, which, although dry for a part of the year, bring down, during the rains, a quantity of water, which floods and fertilizes the plains. These streams are divided by the Atlas range into those which flow N. to the Mediterranean, and those that run S., and are lost in the lakes, swamps, or sands of the Sahara. One of the principal rivers is the Shellif, which rises on the S. of the Jebel Wanashrees, from a number of sources, called 'The 70 fountains,' and, flowing first E. and then N., in the course of which it forms the lake and swamp of Titteric, falls into the Mediterranean 80 m. N.E. Oran. Another considerable stream is the Aduse, which receives during its course various other appellations, passes N.E. along the S. base of the Jebel Jurjura, and, after being joined by a pretty large affluent, called the Ajebby, about 15 m. from the sea, falls into the latter a little to the E. of Cape Carbon. The other streams worth naming, that fall into the Mediterranean, are the Scibus, the

Kibir, the Isser, and the Wedjer. There are, besides, various small rivers that discharge their waters into the swamp of Al-Shott; and the large united streams of the Adjedi and the Ablad are lost in the salt marsh of Melgig.

Geological Features.—The primary formations, which are found chiefly on the ranges of Mount Atlas, comprise gneiss, and micaceous schist, with smaller patches of granite. The secondary rocks consist of lias and calcareous beds, containing few organic remains; and those of the tertiary period are chiefly of a yellow gray limestone, or sand, and tertiary clay, enclosing beds of gypsum, iron, and salt. It had long been supposed that Algeria had no volcanic rocks; but travertine is found at Oran; and at Calle, as well as elsewhere, are distinct traces of ancient volcanoes. As regards mineral products, iron is most abundant, especially in the province of Oran. Copper is found also in considerable quantities; and there are rich lead mines in the Jebel Wanashrees, and near Mascara, which are said to yield 80 per cent. of pure metal. Cinnabar, also, is wrought in small quantities; and there are extensive quarries of nitre, salt, talc, and potter's clay. Salt and thermal springs are numerous.

Climate.—The climate of Algeria, on the table lands of the lesser Atlas, is salubrious and temperate, being unhealthy only near the marshy plains, or on the coasts at the outlets of flooded valleys. The average annual temperature may be stated at 50° or 60° Fah.; but, during the hot season, it frequently rises to 100°; and during the cool season, it falls as low as 36°. The barometer varies but little amidst all the changes of the weather; and the annual average fall of rain at Algiers may amount to 28 inches. The prevailing winds are N., varying from due N. to N.E. and N.W., which materially temper the character of the climate. At certain seasons, the khamsin, or hot wind of the Sahara, blows for a few days in succession, considerably increasing the temperature, and even blighting vegetation. It also injures the human constitution, the dust with which it is charged producing ophthalmia. The Tell of Algeria, however, is greatly sheltered by the elevated ridge of the greater Atlas; and even the sandy Sahara contains many verdant spots, refreshed by the winter rains, and well protected from the scorching blast of the desert. The mild season begins in March and ends in June; the heats lasting from July to November, and the rains from December to February. At the base of the Atlas chain, the trees are evergreen, except in December; and, by February, vegetation is in full vigour, the harvest being ripe in May.

Vegetable Productions and Cultivation.—When duly irrigated, the soil of Algeria is as fertile as in the S. territories of Europe. Many of the hills are clothed with wood to the summit, the forests forming, indeed, a chief portion of the natural wealth of the country. Down to the year 1841, the French authorities were but imperfectly aware of their extent or value; but their importance is now fully recognized. One of the most valuable trees is the cork oak, which covers hundreds of thousands of acres, and produces cork of as good quality as the best grown in Spain and Portugal. Other valuable trees are the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, or sandarach tree, which, besides yielding a resin, is highly esteemed for cabinet work, the cedar, the pistachio-tree, &c. The fig-tree, of which there are numerous varieties, is a native of the country, and in some districts is cultivated to a great extent. The pomegranates are abundant, and, when covered with its scarlet flowers, is a most beautiful object. From the fruit of the jujube tree, which is very common, an agreeable kind of cider is made. The orange and lemon groves are very extensive, and have a splendid appearance, particularly in April, when they are covered with both flowers and fruit. The tree is generally about 30 ft. in height. The carob, or locust tree, is found wild on the hills; its wood is considered imperishable, and the fruit is sold in the shops. Cherry trees are also met with in the wild state. The date palm is cultivated in the interior of the country only. The black mulberry, and wild olive trees, are the largest in the country, and the latter is amongst the most common, especially in the vicinity of Algiers. Vines are grown in several places, from the produce of which good wines are made; but the culture of the grape is not extending, the French colonists being unwilling to run the risk of planting, as the vine does not yield fruit for three years. The principal cereal crops are barley and red wheat; the former cut in May, and the latter in June. A little rye is also cultivated by the French colonists. In reaping the corn, the ear only is cut off, the straw being left for the cattle. There is no preparatory tillage of the ground before sowing; the grain is thrown on the ground and ploughed in by a very simple plough, drawn by oxen or horses, and sometimes by a horse and a cow yoked together. The furrows run in all directions, and, by their frequently crossing one another, leave sometimes small triangular spaces unploughed. The sugar cane has been tried, but without success, owing to the winter frost. With indigo and cochineal the result has been more favourable. Tobacco has been tried, and with such success, that it has now become of considerable importance among the articles of export. But one of the most useful vegetable productions of the country is the dwarf-palm, which covers large districts. Its leaves are made into baskets, cords, fans, sacks, sleeping mats, &c., and the tender foot stalks of the leaves, and the young flowers, form a principal article of food for the Arabs. The culinary vegetables comprise pease, beans, potatoes, artichokes, onions, carrots, lettuce, gourds, cucumbers, parsley, basilic, sweet savory, chervil, fennel, mint, marjoram, &c., all of which are in great demand. The flora of Algeria is nearly identical with that of the S. of Spain, and of Andalusia in particular.—(*Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, No. 24.) The French Government has done much to improve the agriculture of the country, and early established a model garden, orchard, and nursery, at Algiers, which has now several dependent establishments in other parts.

Zoology.—Besides the animals common to the opposite S. regions of Europe, the lion, leopard, jackall, and hyena, are occasionally seen in the fastnesses of the upper Atlas. There are also antelopes, jerboas, &c., and a few monkeys; and near the Sahara, vultures and ostriches are met with. There are some chameleons, and a few scorpions and serpents, but most of the latter are harmless. Locusts occasionally visit the country, and are sometimes destructive to the harvests. The coasts abound with fish, including fine tunny.

Native Population.—The indigenous population comprises Kabyles, Moors, Arabs, Turks, Kolooghs, and Jews. The *Kabyles* (called also *Berbers*) form nearly a half of the whole; they inhabit the mountains lying towards the desert of Sahara, where they live in small villages. They are athletic, well formed, and possessed of great powers of endurance; but they are mostly robbers, cruel and faithless, yet practising hospitality. Although ostensibly shepherds, they occupy themselves much in hunting, in which they exhibit much boldness and dexterity. The mountain shepherds dwell in caves, like the ancient Troglodytes. The Berbers, however, are the most ancient inhabitants of N. Africa. The Moors are a bastard race, formed by the intermixture of various races; the majority of their ancestors being invaders, or immigrants from Morocco or other regions of the W. Indeed, men even of Arab blood are sometimes called Moors, if dwelling in towns; whilst pure Arabs, on the other hand, who live in tents, are called Bedouins. The latter are tall and muscular, with spirited, handsome countenances, large piercing black eyes, aquiline noses, regular white teeth, full strong beards, and black hair. The complexion of the people northward is light brown; darkening southward, till at last it is black, though without the negro physiognomy, which first shows itself in Soodan. The Arabs are a more or less nomadic race, dwelling in tents, in bodies of from 10 or 12, to 100 families; every family under a sheikh, who is at once priest, legislator, and judge. They constantly war, and in the most savage manner, either with the Berbers, each other, or the French, that being their regular business, and most of their income plunder. They universally hate Christians, but are not less dissembling than the Moors and Berbers, their hospitality being never available to Christians, except within their little encampments. The Arabs are originally Asiatics, and have preserved their distinctive habits for perhaps 30 centuries; but it is probable that, at one period, they have greatly intermixed with the Berbers. The Turks, during three centuries masters in the land, have dwindled to a handful since the French conquest. The Kolooghs, or *children of soldiers*, are a mixed race, from Turkish men and Moorish women. There are likewise many Jews, especially in Algiers and Oran; and carrying on a considerable foreign trade. Although treated with contempt by the Moslems previous to the French occupation, without protection for property or even life, and obliged to live in a

separate quarter, apart from the other inhabitants, they were the organs of nearly all the business of the country. Their treatment by the French, however, has been much ameliorated, and their habits and creed are held in respect. The nature of the religion of the Kabyles is nearly unknown; but Islamism is the creed of all the other native races, except the Jews. The general language of the country is Arabic, adulterated by foreign words, and others from the Berber or Kabyle dialect.

Population. — The population amounted in 1862 to 3,062,124, of whom 194,242 were Europeans, and of these 106,930 were natives of France. The native population of the three provinces was taken in 1861, as follows:—

Provinces.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Algiers	222,883	255,476	279,067	756,026
Oran	167,768	167,057	161,941	496,756
Constantine	324,630	343,597	420,794	1,089,021
Total	715,281	764,130	865,402	2,344,803

The rate of increase of the European population may be gathered from the following figures:—

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1831	3,288	1851	131,283
1836	14,561	1856	169,186
1841	35,727	1861	192,746
1846	109,409	1866	226,606

The official census of 1866 returned the total population at 2,921,246, a figure lower than what is given above for 1862. Since then the population has diminished by more than 200,000, perhaps as many as 500,000, in consequence of the cholera which visited the country in 1867, and the great famine which prevailed in 1868. Many native families have emigrated to Tunis, the Sahara, Egypt, &c.

Religion and Education.—By the census of 1861, the divisions of the population according to religious profession were these:—

Roman Catholics	185,100	Jews	29,007
Protestants	6,736	Mahometans	2,178,281

The public education is under an inspector, appointed by the French Minister. A college at Algiers has 15 professors, who give instruction in Arabic and French, as well as mathematical and practical science, to about 150 students. Oran, Bona, Philippeville, and Bougia, have also their respective schools, attended by about 1600 pupils, of whom three-fourths are European and one-sixth Jews; and in all the leading towns are communal and primary schools. The ignorance of the natives, however, is deplorable; and hitherto, owing partly to indolence, partly to religious prejudice, they have rejected all attempts at their mental improvement. Algiers has likewise a theological seminary, and a college for Arabs of high rank. Nuns, also, of several orders, have formed schools for the natives in various districts.

Trade, Manufactures, &c.—The trade of Algeria continued for many years in a very backward state; and the exports, though increasing in amount and value, are still far below the imports. From 1830 to 1840 the value of the exports to France amounted to from £80,000 to £125,000 annually. In 1850 they nearly reached £300,000; but by 1855 they had increased fivefold. In 1867 they amounted to £3,224,700 to France alone, and upwards of £3,888,000 to all countries. The principal articles of export are corn, tobacco, oil, cattle, wool, hides, fruit, vegetables, and minerals.

The value of the imports amounted in 1855 to £4,218,080, in 1858 to £4,320,576, and in 1867 to £7,505,080.

Tobacco, grown in the country, is an important article of export; and in 1853 there were, in the provinces of Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, 3277 plantations of this vegetable. In 1868 there were 6876 acres under tobacco, and the produce for the year was estimated at 5,159,000 lbs., two-thirds of which were purchased by the government. The Algerian tobacco excels that of Egypt, Macedonia, and Greece, and approaches in flavour that of Hungary and Maryland.

The produce of silk has likewise increased greatly, though it has lately received a check from the disease by which the silkworms have been attacked. In 1864 the total production amounted to 34,177 lbs. of cocoons of excellent quality. Algerian madder, also, is much esteemed, being reckoned equal to that produced in Cyprus. The culture of flowers for perfumery is extensive.

The cultivation of cotton, long only attempted in limited experiments, has already attained considerable dimensions, especially in the province of Oran, which produced between 7000 and 8000 bales in 1868; flax and hemp are also grown; and the dwarf-palm (*Chamærops humilis*), which covers immense spaces, is a most important vegetable product, being manufactured into ropes, matting, bags, hats, &c.

Wool formed the largest item among the Algerian exports in 1866, the value of that exported to France being £748,094, the value of the cattle exported to France was £527,217; cotton, £216,417; raw hides, £146,408; cereals, £99,915. The coral fisheries employ 330 vessels, obtaining on the average 506 lbs. coral each—value about 23*s.* per lb.

The principal imports are cotton, woollen, and silk goods, and refined sugar. A ready sale is always found among the natives for calicoes of all descriptions, ordinary manufactured stuffs, common cloths, muslins, turbans, silken and woollen girdles, cotton thread, coral for chaplets and necklaces, antimony for dyeing the eyebrows, English dyewoods, spices, spectacles, hardware goods, arms, carbines, tea, mirrors, glass ware (including beads and rings), and Spanish piastres, the latter exchangeable in the Soodan for their weight in gold. The native manufactures of Algeria are exceedingly backward; those conducted by Europeans are continually on the increase. The Jews take the higher branches of handicraft, as jewellery, watchmaking, tailoring, &c.; the Arabs are employed principally as carpenters and tanners; the negroes as masons, bricklayers, &c.; and the Kabyles manufacture gunpowder, and work in the iron, lead, and copper mines. The chief manufactures comprise linen, woollen, and silk fabrics; saddlery, carpets, firearms, hardware goods, coarse pottery, and gunpowder.

Means of Communication.—The roads, previous to the conquest, were exceedingly defective; indeed, there was not a regularly formed *road* in the whole territory. It appeared, however, by the documents accompanying the French general budget of 1845, that the Government engineers had completed, up to the close of the 15th year of occupation, 4500 m. of substantial roadway, much of which was effected by the enforced labour of soldiers under penalty for infractions of law and discipline. Since the above date many new lines have been formed, with armed posts in outlying districts, and a railway has been constructed from Algiers to Oran.

Government.—Algeria, which is divided into the three provinces of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, was, before 1830, under a Turkish dey or pasha, of absolute authority, elected by and ruling over the army; but it is now under the supreme power of a governor-general appointed by the French Government; and under him are a secretary and intendant, the latter of whom is termed the director of Arabian affairs. The governor occupies also the post of commander-in-chief. There is likewise a council of management, composed of three members, the director of the interior, the naval commandant, military intendant, attorney-general, and director of finances, nominated by the Government, who advise upon and confirm the acts of the governor-general. There is also a council (*conseil des contentieux*), formed of a president and four other members, who take cognizance of minor criminal and civil offences. Each province has its own governor and military commander, and is further subdivided, with a separate civil and military official for each subdivision. The native tribes possess an organization of their own, at the head of which are the respective chiefs, with their several subordinate officers; all being at the same time subject to the supreme authority of the imperial Government, administered by a special department of the central administration under the governor-general. All the civil provinces, besides, have their mayors, justices of peace, and commissaries of police. The revenue of Algeria amounted to £1,689,900 in 1866; the expenditure to £1,898,812. The cost of maintaining the army and the sums disbursed on account of public works, and for other purposes, are not included in the expenditure, being charged to the home government. According to the French estimates for 1869, the cost of the colony in this way was £846,618. It is believed that since 1830 there has been expended on it at least £200,000,000. Much of the money spent in the country is necessarily placed at the disposition of the

military authorities, the army of occupation being so numerous, and is entered, under various heads, in the special budget of the French war department.

Military Force.—Under the Turks the dey maintained a force of 10,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry, which latter consisted chiefly of Arabs and Kabyles. The military force kept up by the French comprises about 70,000 men, one-tenth of whom are natives; and the principal military posts are at Algiers, Bona, Calla, Guelma, Misserghin, and Mas-agram; besides which, there are garrisons of French troops, to overawe the natives, in all the larger towns.

History.—'The country now called Algeria,' says the Chevalier de Tapies, in his excellent work, *Statistique Morale de la France et de l'Angleterre*, 'after having reached an extraordinary degree of prosperity and greatness under the Carthaginians for 700 years, and again under the Romans for 600, fell afterwards into the power of the Vandals, and after these came the Arabs. These last, newly converted to Mahometanism, and commanded by skilful leaders, had formed, in 1068, a vast empire, which, in the sequel, was broken up into petty monarchies; and then the province of Algiers made part of the kingdom of Telcsmsan, or Tlemcen.

'In after days, the brothers Moudji and Kain-ed-din, noted corsairs, who were the terror of mariners, aided by a band of Turkish pirates, established themselves as sovereign masters of the city of Algiers; and, from that time (A.D. 1506), it became the seat of Barbary piracy, and so continued for more than three centuries, to the disgrace of all Christian nations.

'The Turkish military at no time exceeded a total of from 13,000 to 18,000, in the region of Algiers; at all times they dwelt apart, as an alien caste, disdaining to intermarry among the people of the country. This collective body chose a *pasha*, who, in his turn, appointed six subordinates, called *beys*, who administered the affairs of the provinces in his name. All natives were excluded from superior military, political, and administrative functions. Finally, an auxiliary corps of Arabian cavalry, about 6000 strong, completed this system of armed compression, organized by the successors of the pirate brothers.

'In the city of Algiers alone, in the year 1576, it was ascertained that there were 25,000 Christian slaves held in rigorous bondage. Several powers of Christendom had in vain endeavoured to extirpate these pirates; for no sooner were the hostile squadrons sent to chastise them drawn off, than they recommenced their depredations. Finding it in vain to attempt to subdue them by force of arms, the Christian powers gradually adopted the less troublesome expedient of paying a regular tribute to the pasha (now called dey) of Algiers, to enable their subjects to traverse the European seas in peace.'

Matters remained in this state till 1655, when Admiral Blake, by a well administered castigation, taught the Algerines, for the first time, to entertain a due respect for the British flag; and he was followed, about half a century later, by Admiral Matthews, who compelled them to submit to humiliating terms, and to pay a heavy fine. These people, however, continued to a much later period to be the terror of the Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Italians, and even Russians, hundreds of whose sailors these pirates captured, and sold into slavery. In 1815 the Americans captured an Algerine frigate, and compelled the dey to renounce all exactions, and to pay an indemnity of $60,000. But to Lord Exmouth, and the British fleet, was reserved the honour of effecting the entire abolition of Christian slavery in the Barbary states. This was accomplished, July 26, 1816, by bombarding the town and port of Algiers, with 13 English and 6 Dutch ships, when the fleet and arsenal of the Algerines was utterly annihilated, and the liberation of 1008 captives effected, together with the repayment of ransom to Sicily and Sardinia, amounting to $383,500. Besides this, the dey was compelled to sign a treaty, by which the practice of enslaving Christians was abolished. Eleven years after this period, an insult offered by Hussein Pasha, the last dey, to the French consul, whom he struck in a moment of irritation, induced the Government of France to send an expedition against Algiers. This armament consisted of 102 vessels of war, great and small, with 500 transports, in which were embarked 34,184 soldiers. The vessels contained a vast amount of *materiel*, and abundance of stores for the troops, and fodder for their horses. General Bourmont was chosen to command the army, Admiral Duperré the fleet, Capt. Hugon the convoy. All set sail from Toulon, May 25, 1830; they shortly after touched at Palma, in Majorca, where they remained a few days, and arrived, June 13, on the coasts of the Algerian territory. On the 14th, the troops landed at Sidi-Feruch, 15 m. W. from the city of Algiers. After some fighting, in which the French had always the advantage, Algiers opened its gates, July 13, when the dey gave up his city, government, and treasure; the latter estimated at 48,000,000 francs, nearly £2,000,000 sterling—exclusive, it may be added, of what was taken away privately, or hidden from the French.

The following statement of the spoil taken from the Algerines at the conquest, is from the *Statistique Française Universelle:*—

	Francs.	£
In coined money and precious metals . .	48,684,527	or 1,947,400
Other stored public property, including wool	3,000,000	120,000
Brass cannon, artillery, &c.	4,000,000	160,000
	55,684,527	or 2,227,400

The war expenses of the invasion, to January, 1831, had amounted to 25,000,000 francs (£995,000), not including those of the co-operative marine force, which amounted to about 23,000,000 francs (£919,000), making a total outlay of about 48,000,000 francs, or £1,914,000. A few years after the nominal conquest of Algeria—for it was little else, in reality, for many years subsequent to that event—a formidable enemy to the French arose in the person of Abd-el-Kader, the Bey of Mascara; who, placing himself at the head of all the refractory Arabs in the W. parts of the country, kept the French at bay for upwards of 14 years – now defeating them, and now himself discomfited—but still keeping the field, and appearing after each defeat but the more vigorous for the reverse. In 1845, and during this protracted warfare between Abd-el-Kader and the French, the latter barbarously destroyed 500 or 600 Moors, by suffocating them with smoke in the cavern of Dahra, in which they had taken refuge. In retaliation of this dreadful atrocity, Abd-el-Kader, in the following year, put to death 300 French prisoners. Latterly, the war in Algeria had been carried on by the French against the person of Abd-el-Kader alone, who now resided entirely in the mountainous tracts of Morocco. Here, hemmed in by the French, and by the forces of the Emperor of Morocco, who was in the French interest, and exhausted by numerous reverses, Abd-el Kader at length surrendered (Dec. 22, 1847) to the French General, Lamoriciere, and thus terminated the war, leaving the conquerors in quiet possession of their conquest, and at full liberty and leisure to follow out those plans for the civilizaton and general improvement of the country, which they seem to have earnestly entertained. An insurrectionary rising, however, among the Kabyle tribes in 1864 obliged the rulers to have recourse again to armed force; after a struggle of some months' duration the movement was suppressed, and order, or the appearance of it, restored. In the spring of 1865 the province was visited by the Emperor Napoleon, with the purpose of establishing the pacification of the tribes, and devising such measures for the development of its resources as a personal inspection of the country should suggest. One important proceeding in this direction is manifested in the form of geographical inquiry, in which the French have been at once extremely zealous and successful. Through the exertions and ability of their engineers, we are every day becoming better and better acquainted with Algeria—a territory of which comparatively little was known before. Since their acquisition of this country, the French have published a map of it, remarkable for its accuracy; they have also surveyed the Bays of Algiers and Bona, and the entire coast line from the former to Cape Spartel, a distance of about 500 m. Other maps are now in progress, based on a triangulation made by French officers, so that there can be little doubt that our geographical knowledge of this portion of Africa will soon be very complete, and greatly surpassing that of any other part of that continent. Hitherto, the investigations of the French have been, for the most part, limited to the territory of Algeria, and to the more northern parts of the Sahara; but it is probable that the latter will ultimately attract a large share of their attention, and lead to disclosures regarding that unknown region of great interest and importance.—(*Hist. Pittor. de l'Afrique Française*, pp. 143–195; *Voyages Nouveaux en Afrique*, vol. ii. pp. 131–160; Quétin, *Guide du Voyageur en Algérie*, passim, &c.)

ALGEZARES, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 4 m. S. from Murcia, on the side of a ridge 6 m. S.W. Mount Cabeso Gordo; tolerably built, and having a parish church, chapel, and endowed school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and raise grain, fruits, and vegetables, which they export to Gibraltar. Pop., including the hamlets of Garres and Sages, added in 1836 to this town, 2117. —(Madoz.)

ALGEZIRAH, or EL-JEZIREH, a district, Asiatic Turkey, comprehending the N.W. and greater portion of the ancient *Mesopotamia*—the country 'between the rivers,' with which the modern appellation nearly corresponds in meaning. This district is slightly elevated above the sea, traversed by chains of hills, well watered and fertile, and possesses mines of precious metals.

ALGEZUR, or ALJEZUR, a small tn. Portugal, W. coast, prov. Algarve, at the mouth of the small river of same name, 23 m. N.N.E. Cape St. Vincent. It has a church, and an ancient castle, represented in the arms of Portugal. Pop. 2310.

ALGHA, or ATCHA, one of the Aleutian Islands, nearly in the centre of that chain; lat. 51° 30′ N.; lon. 174° W.

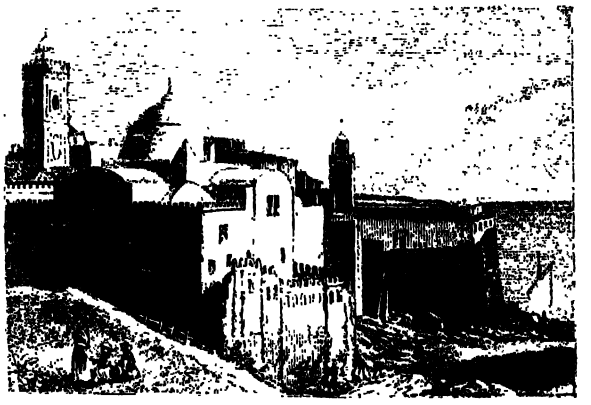
ALGHERO, or ALGHERI, a town and seaport on the W. side of the isl. of Sardinia, gov. of, and 15 m. S.S.W. from Sassari; lat. (cathedral) 40° 33′ 30″ N.; lon. 8° 19′ 15″ E. (n.) It is well fortified, especially towards the sea, but is commanded by two eminences in the vicinity. The port is insignificant, and capable of admitting very small craft only; but, at the distance of 7 m. is Porto Conte, the best, safest, and most commodious harbour in the island. The town is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Sassari, and possesses a handsome cathedral, several convents, and a college. The air is salubrious, and the neighbouring lands fertile. In 1804, the cultivation of indigo was introduced with tolerable success. Alghero has a considerable trade in grain, wine, oil, grapes, skins, butter, cheese, tobacco, and coral. The town is supposed to have been founded by a colony of Barcelonians. Pop. 8092.

ALGIERS [Arabic, *Al-Djezair*—The islands], a seaport and city, N.W. Africa, on the W. side of a bay of the same name, on the Mediterranean Sea; lat. 36° 47′ 18′ N.; lon. 3° 4′ 30″ E. (n.) It was once the capital of the regency or pash. of the same name, long nominally dependent on the Ottoman empire; but, since 1831, has been the capital of the French colonial province of Algeria. It is built on the N. slope of Mount Boujarin, which rises about 500 ft. above the bay; and the houses are arranged amphitheatre wise, terminating in the most elevated part at the *Kasbah*, or old citadel.



A STREET IN ALGIERS.—From Berbrugger, Algerie.

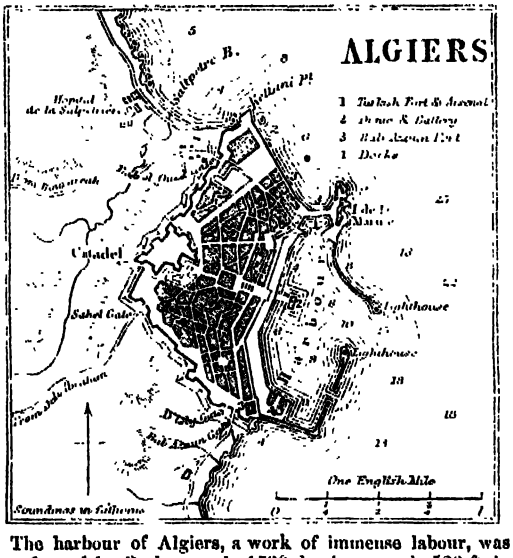
It is wholly inclosed by an embattled wall, 12 ft. thick and 30 ft. high, the strength of which is vastly increased by four castles, and casemated batteries; and it is entered by five gates, two of which are seaward, two landward, and one leading to the citadel. The external aspect of the city is exceedingly imposing, owing not only to its form and position, but also to the dazzling whiteness of its houses, which are visible at a great distance. A terrace, named the Boulevard de l'Impératrice, and raised upon lofty arches, extends along the sea-front of the city from the entrance of the naval port to the Bab-Azoun fort, in the southern part of the city, and has a very fine appearance. It has been erected by an English



ALGIERS, THE GRAND MOSQUE.—From Excursions Daguerriennes.

firm, under very favourable terms with the imperial government. The streets of the city are mostly narrow, tortuous, and extremely dirty, as in all Moorish towns; but there have been recently constructed, to connect the principal quarters of the town, three long thoroughfares, which are tolerably wide, and comprise the principal bazaars and markets. These improvements are constantly progressive; and Algiers, which has already in all eight principal squares, bids fair to have its character wholly changed, and to be one of the handsomest cities on the Mediterranean. The houses, whether of stone or brick, are annually whitewashed; and are seldom built of more than one story above the basement, each tenement being flat roofed, and provided with a tank at the top, to catch the rain-water; besides which, there are numerous fountains, supplying an abundance of water from the aqueducts and reservoirs above the town. In the Rue Bab-Azoun, which is a broad street leading from the Bab Azoun suburb to that of Bab-el-Oued, some of the modern houses have been built with five stories; an ill-judged arrangement in a country liable to earthquakes, one of which in 1817 overthrew a great part of the town. Among the public buildings and establishments, are 10 large mosques, a handsome cathedral, several R. Catholic churches, a Protestant chapel, and some Jewish synagogues, six colleges, and some convents used as girls' schools, a Government house, exchange, bank, four courts of justice, a bishop's palace, public library and museum, observatory, several hospitals, and most extensive barracks for cavalry and infantry. The palace of the French governor, a Moorish building, stands in the centre of the city, in the Place Malakoff, and adjoining the cathedral of St. Philip; and near it are the residences of the civil and military officials of the government. There are likewise several handsome hotels, bazaars, and shops. Indeed, Sir Grenville Temple's description is true, as well as striking:—'Algiers is daily assuming a more European aspect—hats are as often seen as turbans, cigars have replaced the long pipes, and the Moorish bazaars give way to the glazed windows of French shops. Mechanics and tradesmen, including, of course, a full proportion of tailors, modistes, and perruquiers, are thickly scattered about. Grand cafés, with billiard tables; large hotels; restaurants and eating-houses; *cabinets littéraires;* a circus, cosmorama, &c., have been established; and omnibuses and cabriolets fly through the town, and run to and from the suburbs. The Kasbah or citadel, now occupied as barracks by the French troops, is a little town of itself, containing, with several other houses and gardens, the late dey's palace, which however, has suffered much from the French soldiery, who, on first occupying it, pulled up the pavement, tore down the glazed tile coating of the rooms, and otherwise committed great injury in their eager search after treasure. The marble flooring; the arched galleries, supported by graceful marble

pillars, which surrounded the open courts; the elegant fountains, which scattered coolness around; and the latticed shahne-sheens, still, however, remain to repay the fatigue and trouble of the visitor's ascent. The *corps de garde*, with the gate and the sycamores, banana trees, and vines surrounding it, together with the mixture of French uniforms and Moorish costumes, formed altogether a beautiful little picture.' Civilization, likewise, is rapidly extending; wide streets, lined with pretty houses and villas, are gradually stretching into the surrounding country; good roads have been constructed in various directions, and railways are now in operation, or in course of construction. The country in the neighbourhood is generally healthy, extremely fertile, and beautifully diversified with hills, valleys, groves, and villas, occupied by opulent residents, and many of the higher officers of the government. The houses of the European consuls in particular, and those of others generally, stand in grounds adorned with fruit-trees and evergreens of great beauty. The soil produces the choicest fruits; melons ripen in summer and in winter; and vines and grapes are of unusual size. Corn also is produced in abundance. The effect of these handsome residences and luxuriant country is to give the place an appearance in the distance of great commercial prosperity and opulence. The Moslem, or upper part of the town, however, has still its narrow, dark streets, with square-shaped, heavy-looking houses, betraying few signs of internal animation; while the lower town near the water, abounds with dark alleys, and *culde-sacs*—fit receptacles of filth, disease, profligacy, and crime.



The harbour of Algiers, a work of immense labour, was first formed by Barbarossa in 1530, having a mole 580 ft. in length by 140 in width, extending from the mainland to an islet, on which are a strong castle with batteries, and a light-house, exhibiting a revolving light. The outer and more recently constructed harbour is formed by a jetty running S and then S.E. for 766 yards from the S. end of the islet, and by another jetty, starting from the Bab-Azoun fort, and taking a S.E. by E. direction for 500 yards, and then N.N.E. for 600 yards more towards the head of the other jetty, leaving an entrance 380 yards wide, and inclosing an area of 225 acres; the landing stage, with a quarantine office upon it, is immediately in front of the entrance. A red light is shown from the end of the N. mole, and a green light from the E. one.

The commerce of Algiers, which was wholly insignificant in the time of the regency, has risen to great importance; and it has become the entrepôt of much of the trade with France and other European countries, as well as with Blidah, Milianah, and other towns of the province. The imports and exports of the port were valued at £3,807,169 in 1867—rather less than those of Oran. The city comprised, according to an account by Quétin, 2065 licensed traders (*marchands patentés*), about 300 of whom are bankers and merchants, having well-organized establishments, and doing an extensive business both with the interior and foreign countries. There were also about 50 official brokers, who divided among them the functions of money-changers, ship-brokers, and sworn interpreters. A discount banking company, and insurance company also, have been established; and a chamber and tribunal of commerce, formed of 11 members, hold audiences thrice every week, to settle commercial disputes, and regulate the proceedings of trade. Intercourse with the interior of the country is also greatly facilitated by the railway which has been opened to Blidah, about 25 m. S.W. of Algiers. Steamers ply regularly to Marseilles, Toulon, Cette, Antwerp, and Rouen, and a coasting trade is carried on with Tenez, Dellys, Cherchell, Mostaganem, Mers-el-Kebir, Bougia, and Arzew; so that the range of transactions extends more to the west than to the east. The principal articles of this trade are grain, legumes, oil, wine, wood, tobacco, skins, &c.

The trade carried on by the natives would be quite insignificant but for their connection with the French. The Jews, however, are pretty actively concerned in retail trade, and carry on some of the higher branches of handicraft. The native manufactures are inconsiderable, comprising a few silken and woollen stuffs, haïcks, burnouses, fez-caps, saddlery, trinkets, &c.

In 1862 the total population amounted to 58,315, of whom 37,115 were Europeans, and the remainder natives. The garrison usually amounts to about 9000 men. The census of 1866 gave a total population of 59,140, composed of 21,060 French, 19,750 foreigners, 7089 Jews, and 11,201 natives.

Algiers is thought to occupy the site of the ancient *Icosium*. To its Roman occupants succeeded the Vandals, and to them the Moslem Arab invaders of the 8th century; the town itself dating from the 10th century. In 1510, King Ferdinand the Catholic, the conqueror of the Moors in Spain, sent an expedition to seize the island in front of Algiers, then held by the Moors, and built a fort upon it. The Moors, thus menaced, called to their aid the pirate Barbarossa, who drove out the Spaniards, but kept both fort and town, of which he then became the lord and tyrant, offering, at the same time, for his security in this usurpation, to become tributary, with his fellow-corsairs, to the Porte of Constantinople. The locality thus secured in impunity, became an organized seat of piracy, on such a scale as to be an object of terror to all European nations; which were either obliged to wage open war with the Algerines, or else consent to become their tributaries. As early as 1541, the emperor Charles V. failed in the first attempt against Algiers. In 1683–4, it was bombarded by the French admiral Duquesne. In 1775, the Spaniards, under O'Reilly, were repulsed in an attack upon it. In 1815, the Americans humbled the Algerines; as did the British, under Lord Exmouth, the year after. For details of this and more recent portions of its history, *see* ALGERIA.

ALGOA BAY, S. Africa, 410 m. E. by N. Cape of Good Hope, district Uitenhage. It is of great extent, but it is only in the W. and N.E. parts of the bay that ships may anchor and find shelter. The points forming the entrance into it are Cape Woody on the N.E., and Cape Recife on the S.W.; the distance between them being 3¾ m. The centre of the bay is in lat. 33° 53′ S.; lon. 25° 46′ E. It is the only place of resort where a distressed ship could find shelter from the violent N.W. gales which prevail on the Agulhas Bank. The common anchorage off the landing-place is in 6½ or 7 fathoms, sandy bottom, at the mouth of the Baakens river, Port Elizabeth (*which see*). The usual landing-place is on a small beach close to the N. of the river just named, the mouth of which is generally closed with a dry sandy bar. Water is abundant. Bullocks and sheep, good and plentiful, and fish, may be caught in great quantities. Oysters are also to be had at low-water.

ALGODONALES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Cadiz, 14 m. N.W. Ronda, on a slope of the Ronda mountains, and prettily built among gardens, having a fine church, two endowed schools, several fine fountains, a consistory, and a small prison. The people are engaged chiefly in tillage, but also in grinding corn; and the manufacture of linen, soap, oil, and esparto wares; they export oil and fruits; and import wearing apparel and other requisites. Pop. 3340.—(Madoz.)

ALGONQUINA, a nation of Canadian Indians, who, on the first settlement of the Europeans, possessed an extensive

domain along the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, about 300 m. above Trois Rivières. They were once a powerful tribe, and are of mild aspect and gentle manners. They subsisted entirely by hunting, considering the cultivation of the soil beneath the dignity of man. They were attacked by the Iroquois, and would have been eventually exterminated but for the interposition of the French. The principal tribe of the Algonquin nation at present is the Chippewas, who chiefly reside on the Assiniboin, or Rainy Lake, and Prairie de Portage. There is a R. catholic church in their territory, but the exertions of the priests have hitherto had little effect on their morals. They are in the general practice of polygamy, and much given to the use of intoxicating liquors. Small patches of land here and there are cultivated in an inefficient way by their women, the men being occupied in fishing and hunting. Like most of the other Indian tribes, the Algonquins are rapidly disappearing, their number now not exceeding 600.

ALGUADA, or AGOADA POINT, on the coast of Malabar, forming the N. extremity of Goa Bay; lat. 15° 29′ N.; lon. 73° 50′ E. It is a level headland of moderate height, with an old lighthouse on it, and a small fort; but the principal fort is situated close to the sea, on the S.E. side of the headland, where is a well of excellent water. The common anchorage is abreast of the fort, in 4½ or 4¾ fathoms at low water. On a bluff headland, between 2 and 3 m. to the S.E. of Alguada, is a large, white monastery, which forms an excellent landmark for vessels making for Goa Bay.

AL-HADHR, an anc. city, Asiatic Turkey, prov. or pash. Bagdad, 190 m. N.W. by N. the city of Bagdad, and 40 m. S.W. by S. Mosul; lat. 35° 47′ N.; lon. 42° 35′ E. Al-Hadhr was the *Hatra* of the Romans, and seems to have been deserted after their fall. Latterly, even its site was unknown to any excepting the wandering Arabs who frequent the surrounding deserts. In 1836 and 1837, the remains of this city were visited by Mr. Ross, surgeon to the British residency at Bagdad; and, subsequently, by Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Rassam, and others. It seems to have formed nearly a perfect circle, upwards of 3 m. in circumference, and is completely surrounded by a strong wall, now in ruins, but still exhibiting the remains of 32 square bastions, with portions of the intervening curtains. It had, apparently, four gates; but of these, the E. alone can be distinctly traced. Exactly in the centre of the town are the remains of the principal building, either a temple or a palace, which consisted of a series of vaulted chambers or halls, of different sizes, all opening to the E., and placed in regular succession from N. to S. The whole was enclosed by a wall, with bastions like those of the city wall, and forming a square 1360 yards in circuit; the sides facing the city gates, and apparently connected with them by paved roads. To the E., a canal intersects the city from N. to S.; and the remainder of the space, on all sides of the central edifice, is occupied by the ruins of tombs and other buildings, now chiefly a heap of long mounds and hillocks. Al-Hadhr is entirely built of a coarse gray granular limestone abounding with marine shells, and said to have been procured from the Sinjar hills. The stones are well hewn and adjusted, but present no appearance of cement; and each is marked with a character, generally a Chaldean letter or numeral.

ALHAMA, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 26 m. S.W. from Granada; on a promontory of limestone, which forms an inclined plane from W. to E. The old town is bounded S. and E. by a cleft in the rock, at the bottom of which runs the stream Marchan, or de Alhama; and is inaccessible except from the N. and W., on which side are the ruins of an old wall and castle, entered by two gates called Granada and Malaga. The new town stretches to the W. in continuation of the old; and, with it, comprises two squares, and numerous irregular and mostly steep streets, few of which are paved; a parish church, three conventual churches, town and court houses, a large prison, three schools, a friendly society, an hospital, a theatre, and the ruins of a Roman aqueduct, which supplied the castle with water. The manufacture of soap and earthenware, distilling brandy, manufacturing oil, and weaving, employ the inhabitants; who also cultivate and export grain, fruits, and vegetables. Sheep, goats, pigs, and a few mules, are reared in the vicinity; and game abounds. The name Alhama is derived from the ancient mineral baths, about 1 m. from the town. The principal bath is a Moorish edifice, and is exactly as the Moslems left it; the smaller is circular, used by the poorer classes, and probably a Roman erection. The waters, among other chemical constituents, contain a large proportion of nitrogen gas; the existence of which was first ascertained by Dr. Daubeny, in 1843. They are esteemed useful in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsy, and cutaneous affections; and are resorted to in the season by the inhabitants of the circumjacent towns. The town was taken by the French on February 2, 1810; when, in consequence of the resistance offered, a great many of the inhabitants were put to death. Pop. 7490.—(Madoz; Widdrington's *Spain*, &c.)

ALHAMBRA, a small river, Spain, Aragon; which, taking its rise in the heights of the sierra de Gudar, prov. Teruel, flows in a N.W. direction for about 20 m., when it runs S.W. by S., and unites with the Guadalavia at Teruel, after a course of about 50 m.——A small vil. of same name is situated on the right bank of the above, 12 m. N. Teruel. Pop. 584.—(Madoz.)

ALHAMBRA, the name of a celebrated palace in the city of Granada, Spain, erected early in the 13th century, by the Moors. *See* GRANADA.

ALHAMILLA (SIERRA DE), a chain of hills, Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and about 18 m. N.E. from Almeria; extending from the sierra de Filabres E. to the sierra Segura, and S. about 20 m. to Cape Gata, with an elevation, at the culminating point, of 1800 ft. above the sea level. Parts of the sierra contain marble, limestone, and granite; and some small veins of copper and oxide of iron. The medicinal baths of Alhamilla are situated on the S. side of the sierra, near the promontory of Cape Gata, facing the sea, within an edifice in the form of a parallelogram, and of solid construction. The water contains carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen, carbonate and hydrochlorate of magnesia, lime, and soda. The baths are esteemed efficacious in paralysis, epilepsy, asthma, and St. Vitus' dance, and are much visited in the season.—(Madoz.)

ALHANDRA, a small tn. Portugal, prov. Estremad. *a*; on the right bank of the Tagus, with a safe anchorage, and a fishery; 18 m. N.N.E. Lisbon; lat. 38° 57′ N.; lon. 9° 2′ W. It has a manufacture of cloth, with a number of brick and tile works. Pop. 1580.

ALHAURIN DE LA TORRE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 8 m. W. from Malaga; in a plain N. of the sierra de Mijas. It comprises two squares, and several clean and mostly paved streets, a townhouse, prison, endowed school, and two chapels. The inhabitants are engaged in tilling the fertile soil of the vicinity, and expressing oil; but many are likewise employed in the mines of antimony and lead, and in the quarries of gray and white marble which exist hard by. Pop. 2717.—(Madoz.)

ALHAURIN EL GRAND, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. W. from Malaga; on the N. side of the sierra de Mijas, between the river Faala and the brook Gonzalez. The streets are spacious, well built, and paved. There are four squares, two churches, a townhouse, public store, hospital, prison, two schools, numerous fountains, a cemetery, and some remains of an Arab fortification, and of a Roman aqueduct. The people are chiefly employed in working the marble, freestone, and granite quarries, in the vicinity; in agriculture and mule driving. Some are also employed in the lead and antimony mines situated in the adjacent hills. In the neighbourhood, grain, fruits, and vegetables, are grown; and sheep, goats, pigs, and black cattle reared; in all of which a little trade is done. Pop. 5514.

ALHENDIN, or ALGENDIN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 6 m. S. from Granada; on the left bank of the Dilar. It has a church, townhouse, two schools, a prison, a public store, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are employed in tillage and cattle feeding. In the vicinity, grain, vegetables, and a little fruit, are grown; sheep, goats, and cows, are fed; and game is plentiful. Pop. 2275.

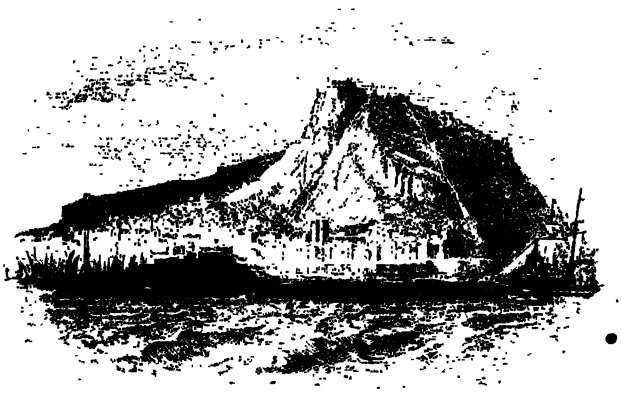
ALI, a small tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 15 m. S.S.W. from Messina. It has two mineral springs. Pop. 1300.

ALIA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Caceres, 18 m. S.W. Logrosan, on a gentle slope. It has a parish church, townhall, hospital, prison, endowed school, and public granary. The inhabitants manufacture hemp and linen fabrics, and are

much engaged in agriculture, and rearing sheep, goats, and cattle. The productions of the vicinity are grain, fruits, vegetables, honey, wine, and oil. The last three articles are largely exported. Pop. 3122.

ALIASKA, Alaska, or Alaschka, a peninsula on the N.W. coast of America, forming part of Alaska territory, between lat. 54° and 59° N. It stretches in a S.W. direction, and is about 700 m. in length. At the N.E. extremity of this peninsula, in about lat. 60°, there is an active volcano of 14,000 ft. in height; and at the S.W. end are several cones of great elevation, which have been seen in eruption, and which are covered for two thirds of their height downwards with perpetual snow. The summit of the loftiest peak is truncated, having fallen in during an eruption in 1786.

ALICANTE [anc. *Lucentum*], a city and seaport, Spain, Valencia, cap. prov. of same name; at the head of an extensive bay, having Cape la Huertas at its N.E. extremity, and Cape S. Pola on the S., 12 m. apart. It lies in lat. 38° 20′ 42″ N.; lon. 0° 26′ W. (R.), at the base of a rocky eminence 400 ft. high, surmounted by a strong castle which overlooks it, and commands the bay. It is surrounded by walls; entered by four gates; is well built; has clean, well-paved streets, and lofty and substantial stone houses, provided with terraces and verandahs; it comprises four handsome and spacious squares, with several of smaller extent; a fine promenade, named the Paseo de la Reina, ornamented with trees and a central fountain; and without the gates are two delightful alamedas.



ALICANTE.—From Chapuy L'Espagne.

The public edifices consist of two parish churches, one collegiate, of Doric architecture; a chapel of ease; large townhouse and guildhall, with prison attached; three general hospitals; a military hospital; lying in hospital; orphan asylum, and house of mercy; a college, having a small library; a museum and gallery of pictures, by the best Spanish masters. Alicante likewise possesses schools of navigation, agriculture, and botany; economic, literary, and artistic societies, and numerous elementary schools; a theatre; several extensive storehouses; public baths, and eight fountains; but the water is not good, being impregnated with the salts of magnesia. Manufactures:—comparatively insignificant, consisting chiefly of esparto cordage, and matting; much reduced, however, of late years, owing to the unmanufactured rushes exported, being sent back in a manufactured state. Government has here a cigar manufactory which employs more than 2200 women; and a British company has established, in the neighbourhood, at the foot of Mount Molinett, works for smelting and refining the ores from the mines of Murcia. Though this city is considered the chief commercial port of Valencia, and has many French and English resident merchants, its trade has greatly declined of late, in consequence of the high import duties, which have given rise to an extensive system of smuggling, connived at even by the authorities. The exports are wine, brandy, oil, soap, salt, wool, silk, linen, esparto, raisins, almonds, figs, and barilla, &c., to the amount of £1,958,333. The imports, linen, cotton, salt fish, corn, timber, and other requisites, to the amount of £3,906,870. The harbour of Alicante, in which there is no perceptible tide, is only a roadstead in a deep bay, small vessels alone being able to approach the quay; the mole has been greatly extended, and a fixed light was placed on the mole head in 1844, visible at 15 m. distance. To the S. of this light, vessels may anchor in six or eight fathoms. Pop. of town and suburbs (1863), 31,200.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)

ALICANTE, a prov. Spain, cap. Alicante, in the S. of Valencia, and extending a small distance into the E. side of Murcia; bounded, N. by prov. Valencia, N. and N.W. by Murcia and Albacete, and S. and S.E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean. It is about 78 m. long, and 68 m. broad, with an area of 2911 sq. m. The surface of this province is much varied; to the N. it is rugged and sterile, and chiefly of limestone formation; in the S. it is nearly level, with rich and fertile valleys, and enjoying a mild and salubrious climate; the winters being without severity, and the summer heats being tempered by refreshing sea breezes. The mountains are, in some parts, clothed with pine, rock roses, and holly; though generally barren. Along the coast, southward, there are many salt marshes; the miasma arising from which is extremely injurious to health. There are also mineral springs, containing sulphurous, ferruginous, and calcareous constituents, in various parts of the province, that are much esteemed for their sanatory qualities. The plains and valleys are abundantly fruitful and are well watered, partly by numerous natural streams, and partly by artificial irrigation; the inhabitants being extremely industrious, and careful agriculturists. Wheat, maize, barley, lentils, rice, oats, rye, and sugar cane; grapes, olives, hemp, flax, esparto, barilla, oranges, almonds, dates, and various other tropical fruits and vegetables, are extensively cultivated; bees and silkworms are reared; and carob trees are abundant. The quantity of wines made is considerable; the best are the Tent and Alogue, esteemed throughout Spain; the inferior kinds are sent to France to be mixed with thin claret and Medoc wines for the British markets. Cattle rearing is not much attended to. The mineral wealth of Alicante comprises six mines of lead, 17 of copper, three of iron, and 15 of coals; and several marble quarries on Mount Rollo. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of silk, linen, woollen and cotton fabrics; esparto cordage and mats; hats, earthenware, soap, &c.; and in brandy distilleries, tanneries, oil and corn mills; and many are also employed as carriers. On the coast are productive fisheries of the tunny, anchovy, and other fish. Alicante exports agricultural produce, wine, oil, esparto, barilla, brandy, soap, salt, silk, and wool; and imports linen, cotton, stuffs, tobacco, salt fish, and timber. The state of education is far from satisfactory; and, owing, in great measure, to the extensive smuggling carried on, theft, and even murder, is frequent. Pop. (1864), 412,514.—(Madoz. *Diccio. de España.*)

ALICATA, or Licata, a seaport tn. Sicily, at the mouth of the Salso, prov. of, and 24 m. S.E. from Girgenti; lat. 37° 4′ N.; lon. 13° 56′ E. (R.); situated on the slope of a rocky hill, and defended by two forts. Its port is shallow, and cannot be entered by large vessels, which generally anchor about 1 m. S.W. of the town, where they load. It has, however, a considerable trade in grain, maccaroni, pistacia nuts, almonds, sulphur, and soda. On Mount Serrato, in the vicinity, may be seen the ruins of Gela. Pop. 14,338.

ALICE, a rising tn. in the E. section of the Cape Colony, chief town of the division or district of Victoria East, on the river Chumie, 41 m. N.E. Graham's Town, and 12 m. E. Fort Beaufort; about lat. 32° 48′ S.; lon. 26° 52′ E. It lies in a fertile district, the population of which is rapidly increasing; and has a Free church, capable of accommodating a congregation of 200, opened the end of 1849. About 6 m. N. from Alice lies the missionary station of Chumie; and 4 m. E., that of Lovedale; and about 1 m. E., the Lovedale Free Church Educational Seminary. Pop. about 600.

ALICUDI, one of the Lipari Islands, off the N. coast of Sicily; lat. 38° 32′ 42″ N.; lon. 14° 16′ 30″ E. (R.) It is of a conical form, and rises abruptly from the sea. The surface is extremely rugged and barren, and presents many marked indications of its volcanic origin, the traces of the lava streams

which, in former ages, descended from its crater, still retaining their sterile and repulsive appearance, although the subterranean fires of the mountain have been so long extinguished, that there is no record of any eruption. Every spot capable of producing anything is carefully cultivated; and barilla, flax, capers, pulse, and wheat of a peculiarly fine quality, are produced. The coasts are so rugged, that there are only two landing places on the island, and both are difficult of access in rough weather. The climate is remarkably healthy, hardly any disease being known amongst its inhabitants. Alicudi was called *Ericusa* and *Ericodes* by the Greeks, from the heath which grows on it. Pop. about 260 to 300.

ALIFE [anc. *Allifæ*], a tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, 16 m. N.N.E. Capua, remarkable for its insalubrity. It is the chief town of a diocese, united to that of Cereto-et-Telese, the bishop of which resides at Piedimonte. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a military colony of the Romans. On the fall of the Roman empire, it was burnt by Count Celano, a general of the Emperor Frederick II. It is still surrounded with walls; and has a cathedral, three churches, and a *mont-de-piété*. Pop. 2689.

ALIGHUR, a district and tn., N.W. Hindoostan, prov. Meerut, between the Ganges and Jumna. The N. portion of the district is extremely barren, consisting almost wholly of low, dark jungle, with scarcely a single tree; but the S. is fertile, and in good cultivation. The whole superficies is estimated at 1,135,580 ac., of which 901,405 ac. are under cultivation. The principal towns are Alighur (the capital), Coel, Hatras, Moorsaun, and Anopshcher. Alighur is situated in lat. 27° 56′ N., and lon. 77° 59′ E., about 53 m. N. from the city of Agra, and 770 m. N.W. Calcutta. More correctly, Alighur is a fortress, the town being Coel, distant about 2 m., and connected with Alighur by a beautiful avenue. It was anciently a place of importance, being mentioned as such by Abul Fazel in the *Ayeen Akberry*, and was more recently one of Dowlet Row Sindia's principal depôts for military stores. The fort is square, with round bastions, a ditch, and glacis, and a single entrance, protected by a strong ravelin. It was taken, in 1803, by the British forces under Lord Lake, when the whole district was added to the British possessions. Since that time the fort has been much improved, and the town made the station of a civil and judicial establishment. Pop. of district, 739,856, of town, 30,000.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.; Jour. Stat. Soc.*, 1847.)

ALIKE ISLANDS, three small islands in the Strait of Macassar; lat. 3° 41′ S.; lon. 116° 54′ E.

ALIMENA, a small tn. Sicily, prov. Palermo, district of, and 23 m. S. from Cefalu. Pop. 4395.

ALIMUSJID, a fort, Khyber Pass, Afghanistan, about 8 m. from its E. entrance, and so called from a small ruined mosque in its neighbourhood. The width of the pass here is about 150 yards, the elevation above the sea 2433 ft. The fort is built on a rock about 600 ft. high, nearly isolated, and with almost perpendicular sides. It was the scene of some rather remarkable exploits during the Afghan war. It was taken by the British in July 1839, and, in 1841, was unsuccessfully assailed by the Afghans. In January following, it was evacuated by the British, with a loss of 32 men killed, and 148 wounded; and, in 1842, it was again garrisoned by General Pollock, and, on the final evacuation of the country, in November of the same year, it was entirely destroyed by General Nott.

ALINE LOCH, a small arm of the sea, Argyleshire, Sound of Mull, district of Morven, Scotland, about 3½ m. long, and ½ m. broad. The sides being steep and covered with wood, give a singularly picturesque appearance to this beautiful inlet. The entrance is narrow, and at certain periods of the tide, which runs there with great rapidity, somewhat shallow, but it is a well-sheltered harbour, and the ground good. There is a kind of bar at the entrance, having 12 ft. water, and towards the S. only 6 ft. at low water, spring tides.

ALINGSAS, or ALINGSOES, a small tn. Sweden, län or district of Elfsborg or Wenersborg, prettily situated upon the small rivers Säfvo and Lillån, near their junction with the Lake Mjörn, about 30 m. S. Wenersborg. Founded in 1619, it was for some time a place of considerable manufactures in wool, cotton, &c. Some little is still done in the manufacture of cloth and stockings, and in dyeing. Alströmer, the father of Swedish manufactures, was a native of Alingsås. Pop. 1801.—(Tuneld's *Geografi öfver Sverige.*)

ALIO AMBA, a market tn. Abyssinia, kingdom of Shoa, 5271 ft. above the level of the sea, 5 m. E. Ankobar, upon the crest of a steep mountain. It is much frequented by the inhabitants of the adjacent villages, who resort to it on stated days to purchase their weekly supplies of necessaries. On these occasions, it is crowded by traders from all quarters, offering their various commodities for sale, provisions, horses, cattle, cloths of all descriptions, are exposed, with gay assortments of beads, metals, coloured thread, and glass ware. Every month, during the fair season, caravans arrive here from Hoossa and Tajoora.

ALIPEE, or ALLAPEE, a small seaport tn. Hindoostan, state of Travancore; lat. 9° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 24′ E. (*Horsburgh*); 30 m. S. by E. Cochin. It carries on a considerable trade in teak timber, betel nut, coir, and pepper. The land has encroached considerably on the sea here during the last 20 years. Pop. about 13,000.

ALISE, or SAINTE-REINE [anc. *Alesia*], a vil. France, dep. Côte d'Or, 7 m. N.E. Semur, situated at the foot of Mount Auxois, near the site of the ancient Alesia, which was taken and destroyed by Cæsar, as described in his *Commentaries* (vii. 687). Vestiges of wells, aqueducts, broken tiles, coins, and the like, prove the former existence of the city. At the foot of the ancient citadel (now Mount Auxois), stands the modern village of Alise, which has some trade in grain, wool, chaplets, &c. In the neighbourhood are several iron mines, and two cold acidulated mineral springs, at which an hospital, containing 10 beds for patients, was founded in 1778, by three wealthy citizens of Paris. Pop. 776.

ALIWAL, or ALLEEWAL, a vil. in the Punjab, on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 20 m. W. by N. Ludheeana. Formerly a place of no note, it has become celebrated by its name having been given to a great battle fought in its vicinity, Jan. 28, 1846, between the Sikhs and a British army, the former commanded by Sirdar Runjeet Sing, and the latter by Sir Harry Smith. The Sikh force amounted to 24,000 men and a park of artillery of 68 guns, the British to 12,000 men and 32 guns. The battle, which lasted three hours, or from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., ended in the total defeat of the Sikhs, who lost between 5000 and 6000 men, together with their whole park of artillery.

ALJEZUR. *See* ALGEZUR.

ALJUBARROTA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 15 m. S.W. Leiria, on the summit of a mountain. It has manufactures of stoneware. In the neighbourhood, John I. of Portugal, surnamed the Great, obtained a signal victory over John I., King of Castille, August 14, 1385, when 12,000 Castillians were slain. Camoens, in the fourth canto of the *Lusiad*, minutely describes this battle, which, with that of Campo de Ourique, established the independence of Portugal. In memory of this victory, John the Great founded the church and monastery of Batalha, at some distance from the field of battle; and the anniversary of the day is still celebrated by the Portuguese. Pop. 2709.

ALJUSTREL, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 54 m. S.W. Evora, and 77 m. S.E. Lisbon. It is neatly built, and in the vicinity there is a mineral spring. Pop. 2222.

AL-KAISSERIA, a tn., N.W. part of Morocco, not far from Al-Ksar. It is a dull and decaying place, but presents appearances of having been formerly more populous and flourishing than now. It contains a few mean shops, and its only commerce consists in a little trade in salt, procured from the neighbouring hills. Pop. about 8000, of which 500 are Jews.

ALKERTON, or AWKERINGTON, a par. England, co. Oxford; area, 650 ac. Lydiat, the mathematician, born and buried here. Pop. 190.

ALKHAM, a par. England, co. Kent; area, 3200 ac.; 4 m. W. by N. Dover; ancient church. Pop. 494.

ALKMAAR [Latin, *Alcmaria*], an old and important tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, cap. of the arrond. and canton of the same name; 20 m. N.N.W. Amsterdam, and about the same distance N.N.E. Haarlem; 5 m. from the sea, on the great Amsterdam Canal, by which it communicates with the capital, with Purmerende, the Helder, and the N. sea; lat. 52° 37′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 45′ 15″ E. (R.) Alkmaar is a clean, well and regularly built town, intersected by various *grachten*, or small canals, the banks of which are planted with trees, in front of

the straight lines of houses on either side. It is of an oval shape, and was formerly fortified, and still has seven gates, but its ramparts have been converted to the unwarlike but agreeable purpose of elegant public walks. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of a tribunal of commerce; and possesses a highly decorated Gothic townhouse, founded 1509; a weigh-house, which is an elegant structure; an arsenal, excise office, *mont-de-piété;* a beautiful fish market, abundantly supplied with sea fish; a linen and yarn market, and a neat theatre. Its churches are two Calvinistic, one Lutheran, one Remonstrant, one Mennonite, four R. catholic, and one Jewish synagogue; the only one of which worthy of special notice is the Calvinistic church of St. Lawrence, a large handsome building of the 16th century. Alkmaar has an hospital for old men and women, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic orphan hospital, an infirmary, house of correction, society for relieving necessitous trades-women, and various other institutions of less note. It is also well supplied with educational and scientific institutions, having, besides common schools, a Latin school, a drawing school, a school of clinical medicine, a natural history and literary society, a society of science and art, &c. Alkmaar possesses a roomy haven, suitable for vessels wintering in, and carries on a considerable export trade in butter and cheese. It is, indeed, for cheese, the greatest mart in Holland, or even in the world, the quantity sold annually in the town being upwards of 4000 tons, nearly equal to the half of the whole quantity made in the kingdom. This cheese is exported to all parts of Europe, to the W. Indies, and S. America. The manufactures of Alkmaar consist of salt, some of which, in the refined state, is exported, soap, vinegar, earthenware, leather, parchment; and it has four saw and three corn mills. It has a roomy market place, and weekly markets for grain, in which a very considerable amount of business is done; for fine seeds, such as mustard and canary seed, and for fine flowers and plants, cultivated extensively in the vicinity, it is the principal market. It has also leather markets twice each year; an extensive cattle and pig market in autumn, and an annual horse fair.

Alkmaar appears to signify *al-meer*, that is, *all lake*, and was so named from the number of lakes in former times in its vicinity, from which much of its strength, as a fortified place, was derived, but which are now, however, converted into arable land. It is often honourably mentioned in Dutch history, and notices of it are to be met with as early as A.D. 924. It frequently suffered from the floods to which Holland is subject, and also from the wars which have been waged in the country. Perhaps the most remarkable fact in its history is its successful defence against the Spaniards in 1573, which, as being the first check they received, gave rise to the saying, 'Victory begins at Alkmaar.' Various eminent men were natives of this town, of whom may be named Cornelius Drebbel, the inventor of the thermometer; he died in 1634. In 1595, damask weaving was invented here by Paschier Lammertyn. Pop. about 10,400.—(Van der Aa's *Nederlanden.*)

AL-KOSH, or EL-KOSH, a walled fortified market tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Bagdad, on the Tigris, about 30 m. N Mosul. Its vaulted one-story houses are built on the slope of a hill of the Soti range. It has a large church and library, rich in Hebrew MS.; and is the seat of the Nestorian patriarch, who, however, resides in Mosul. On a rock above the town, to the N.E., in a very imposing position, is the convent of Rabban Hormutz. The inhabitants are firmly built, supposed to be a Kurdish race, but resembling somewhat Jews or Arabs, and are very independent. Al-Kosh is supposed to be the birthplace of the prophet Nahum, and his grave is likewise pointed out. Pop. about 3000.

AL-KSAR, a tn. Morocco, about 60 m. S. Tangier, and 21 m. S.E. El-Araish; lat. 34° 58′ N.; lon. 5° 55′ W.; on the N. bank of the river L' Khos, or El-Kos, a rapid yellow stream. It is surrounded by orchards, and gardens of orange, pomegranate, and palm; and is encircled by an old ruinous brick wall, of about 1½ m. in length, having battlements, loopholes, and small square towers, 50 paces apart. The streets are narrow, and at intervals arched across. The houses have ridged roofs of tile. It contains a great number of spacious mosques. Al-Ksar was founded about the end of the 12th century, and is connected in history with the wars of Granada.

ALLAGNA DI SESIA, a small tn. Sardinian States, prov. Valsesia, 15 m. W.N.W. Varallo, and 56 m. N.N.E. Turin. It has productive copper mines. Pop. 2000.

ALLAHABAD, one of the N.W. provinces, and also a district, Hindoostan, gov. Agra. The PROV. lies between Agra on the W. and Benares on the E., and is divided into five districts, the names of which are Cawnpoor, Futtehpoor, Humeerpoor and Calpee, Banda, and Allahabad. The area is 11,839 sq. m. The N. part of the province is low, and chiefly composed of a flat sandy loam. The S. part is an elevated table land, diversified with hills of considerable height. The climate of the flat region is sultry, and subject to hot winds. The elevated portion is more temperate and healthy. The province is watered by the Ganges, Jumna, Goomty, Caramnassa, and their affluents, and other less considerable streams. It is reckoned one of the richest and most productive provinces of Hindoostan. It exports diamonds, sugar, cotton, indigo, cotton cloths, opium, and saltpetre; and imports salt and various other articles. The diamonds, now become scarce, and remarkable for their smoothness and purity, are found in the mines of Pannah, in the hilly region. In the time of the Emperor Akbar, the mines were wrought to the extent of £100,000 sterling of annual value. In 1775 the Bengal Government acquired a part of this province, by treaty, from a Nabob of Oude; and in 1801 the city of Allahabad and the adjacent districts were ceded to the same power. In 1803 the remainder of the province was exchanged with the British by the Peshwa of the Mahrattas, for an equivalent tract in Gujerat and the Carnatic. Pop. 5,466,116.

——The DIST. of Allahabad is 85 m. in length from S.E. to N.W., and 50 in breadth, and has an area of 2788 sq. m. It lies between lat. 24° 49′ to 25° 44′ N., and lon. 81° 14′ to 82° 26′ E. The surface is nowhere very elevated, seldom exceeding 500 ft. above the sea-level. The general slope is towards the S.E., as is shown by the descent of the Ganges and the other streams. The principal rivers are the Ganges and the Jumna. The district is well supplied with water, possessing, in addition to water-courses and tanks, 60,000 wells. It is extremely fertile, much of the soil being a rich sandy loam; is overspread, in a great part, with valuable timber, and covered with a luxuriant vegetation. The best kinds of maize, cotton, and flax have been introduced, and indigo and other dye-stuffs are cultivated. Irrigation has to be resorted to during the dry season. The climate is more moist than that of the adjacent parts. The population is 1,380,000, or rather more than 490 persons to the sq. mile. The district is traversed by the East Indian Railway, and by the great trunk road from Calcutta to the N.W. Provinces. On the dismemberment of the Empire of Delhi, Allahabad became a field of contention on which the Emperor, the Vizier of Oude, and the English played prominent parts. Under the treaty of 1801, as mentioned above, it passed from the Vizier of Oude into the hands of the East India Company, along with other districts.—(Thornton's *Gaz. of India.*)

ALLAHABAD, an ancient city, Hindoostan, cap. of the above prov., situated near the junction of the Ganges and Jumna; lat. 25° 25′ 26″ N.; lon. 81° 51′ 1″ E. (L.); 450 m. N. by W. Calcutta, and 70 m. W. Benares. In 1765 it was taken by the British under Sir R. Fletcher; was subsequently restored to the Nabob of Oude; and it again reverted to the East India Company in 1803. The town was originally built of brick, but now consists principally of mud houses raised on the foundations of the old buildings. Its antiquity and former extent are attested by the fact, that for several miles around the fort, the soil consists of mortar, broken pottery, and brick dust. The only remarkable buildings are the fort; the Jumma Muajid, or principal mosque; the serai of the Sultan Khusro; and the imperial tombs, or mausoleums. The fort, or *Chalees Satoon*, so named from a dome and cupolas supported by *forty pillars*, is a triangular, lofty, and extensive structure, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the rivers, and washed by the waters of the Jumna. It completely commands the navigation, and, on account of its favourable site, has been selected as the chief military depôt for the upper provinces. The Government house and barracks within the fort are spacious and handsome; and connected with the fort there are military cantonments, amongst the most beautiful and picturesque in India, and a gunpowder manufactory. The Jumma Musjeed, a stately, but not an ornamental building, on the banks of the Jumna,

is in good repair. The serai, or hotel, of Khusro, though much dilapidated, is still a noble quadrangle, with four Gothic gateways and an embattled wall. The garden adjoining is now remarkable only for three mausoleums which it contains, and which were erected for several of the imperial family. These are large terraced structures, each having vaulted apartments beneath; in the central one of which is a small tomb, or stone coffin, richly carved. Above, there is a circular apartment, the roof of which is formed by a dome, beautifully sculptured without, and painted within. Apart from the fort and cantonments stand the houses of the civil functionaries. Although from its mean appearance the town is named Fakeerabad, or 'Beggar abode,' yet its site at the junction of the Ganges, the Jumna, and the imagined subterranean Sereswati, constitutes it one of the five brahminical prayagas, sungums, or sacred confluences. Bathing in the united stream at the point of junction, which is considered equal to bathing separately in the three, and having the hair previously shaved, so that each hair may fall into the water, acquire for the devotee, according to the sacred writings, a million of years' residence in heaven for every hair. For permission to bathe, a tax of 6s. is exacted by the Government. Allahabad is the seat of a superior court of justice, and has a school, established by some English gentlemen in 1825, in which native pupils are taught Persic, Hindoostance, and several common branches of education. Pop. in 1832, 64,785; by the census of 1871-2, 105,926.—(Heber's *Journal*; Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; *Historical Account of British India.*) (*See* SUPPLEMENT.)

ALLAH-SHEHR. *See* ALA-SHEHR.

ALLAN (BRIDGE OF), a flourishing village and watering place in Scotland, co. Stirling, on the high road from Stirling to Perth, 3 m. N. the former, and about 31 m. N.W. Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Allan, which are here remarkable for their sylvan beauty. The village contains a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church, with an excellent school belonging to the former. There are here a cornmill, a sawmill, a paper mill, and a bleachfield. But the village is indebted for its prosperity chiefly to the Airthrie mineral wells in the vicinity, which are much frequented during the summer months. There are two excellent and well-conducted inns for the accommodation of visitors; and a place of recreation, called M'Farlane's Institution, where a collection of statuary, engravings, paintings, &c., is at all times open to inspection, free of charge. Close by the village is a station of the Scottish Central Railway. Some years since, the skeleton of a whale, 73 ft. long, was found near the village, embedded in clay, 20 ft. higher than the surface of the highest tide of the river Forth at the present day. From the situation of the Roman station and causeways at a small distance from the spot, it is concluded that the whale must have been stranded there at a period prior to the Christian era. Pop. (1871), 3055.

ALLANCHE [anc. *Alantia*], a small tn. France, dep. Cantal (Auvergne), 10 m. N.N.E. Murat. It is clean, well built, and has a public fountain, which is very copious. The parish church, an old structure, well decorated, and the old castle of Cheyladet, are the only important buildings. It has manufactures of lace, and rears a good many cattle and mules. Its trade is in grain, wine, leather, and cattle. Pop. 2125.

ALLAPUTTY, a small isl. off Jaffna, N. extremity of Ceylon; lon. 80° 2′ E.; it has a loose and sandy soil, and abounds in palmyra trees. Fish is plentiful on the coast, and, when dried, form an article of export. The inhabitants are Malabars, and profess the Siva religion. Pop. about 1800. —(*Ceylon Gazetteer.*)

ALLARIZ, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 11 m. S. by E. from Orense, pleasantly situated on the N. slope of the sierra de Peñagache, and the left bank of the Arnoya, a tributary of the Minho; crossed here by two bridges. It is a cheerful-looking town, surrounded by walls overlooked by a castle, and well built, having two squares, three parish churches, a college, two primary schools, a townhall, hospital, consistory, cemetery, and prison. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop., including two rural suburbs, 2756.

ALLASSAC, a small tn. France, dep. Correze, on the left bank of the Vezere, 15 m. W. Tulle. In the neighbourhood are numerous vineyards; and good red *vin ordinaire* is made, and some trade in cattle carried on. Pop. 3853.

ALLASS STRAIT, a channel between the Islands of Lombock and Sumbawa, in the Malay Archipelago. The passage is safe, and much frequented. The Sumbawan side of the strait consists of high rugged land; the opposite side is composed of steep cliffs facing the sea. The former is in about lat. 9° 2′ S.; lon. 116° 42′ E. The whole length of the strait is about 50 m.; and its breadth, at the narrowest part, 9 m.

ALLAUCH [anc. *Allaudium*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône (Provence), about 7 m. E.N.E. Marseilles. A series of acclivities clad with pines, gradually ascend to the hill on which the ancient town was built, and where a double rampart, flanked with towers, one of them still in good preservation, points out its position. Overtopping these ruins the church is seen to rise; while below, on a rock, with a considerable slope, stands the modern town, in the form of an amphitheatre. In the background are the peaks of a range of ferruginous hills, and higher still the chain of Gardelabau. In the neighbourhood a luscious wine is made, and there are lime kilns and gypsum quarries. Pop. 3644.

ALLAYAR-KA-TANDA, a tn. Sinde, 20 m. E. Hyderabad; lat. 25° 21′ N.; lon. 68° 40′ E. The manufacture of cotton and dyeing is carried on here to some extent. Pop. 5000.

ALLCANNINGS, a par. England, co. Wilts; area, 5483 ac.; 4 m. E. by N. Devizes. Pop. 1109.

ALLE, a river, E. Prussia, having its sources in some small lakes on the S. borders of Polish Prussia, in lat. 53° 40′ N., from which point it flows in a N. and N.N.E. direction, till it falls into the Pregel, near Wehlau, 27 m. above Königsberg. Its whole length, exclusive of minute sinuosities, may be about 100 m., but as its course is very tortuous for about 12 m. before it falls into the Pregel, its entire development may reach 110 or 115 m.

ALLEE BLANCHE, a valley, Italy, in Piedmont, which owes its name to the deep snow with which it is always covered, more or less, even in the greatest summer heats. It extends in a S.E. direction, nearly parallel to Chamouni, along the range of which Mount Blanc forms the culminating point, and is bounded in part by that mountain, whose S. base rises abruptly from its bosom to a vertical height, which, as the valley itself is only 4000 ft. above the sea, cannot be less than 11,700 ft. The lake formed in the valley by the magnificent glacier of the Allée Blanche is nearly filled up by alluvial matter, but its former bed is indicated by an extensive flat, across which an important feeder of the Doire tumbles in a foaming rapid.

ALLEGHANY, the name of various counties, towns, and townships, in the U. States, America.

ALLEGHANY, a river, U. States, America, rising in Pennsylvania, near Condersport, about lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 78° W. It winds N. through part of New York, and again S.W. through Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, where it unites with the Monongahela in forming the Ohio, 1138 ft. above the sea level, after a course of about 300 m. The Alleghany is navigable as far as Hamilton in New York, 260 m. from Pittsburg. Its chief tributaries are the Kiskiminetas, French Creek, and Toby's Creek.

ALLEGHANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain system in the U. States, America. Commencing in the N. parts of Alabama and Georgia, it traverses the States of Tennessee, N. Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, to New York, at a distance from the Atlantic —to which it runs nearly parallel—of 50 m. to 130 m. It extends through 11 degrees of lat., and is from 50 to 200 m. broad. The various ridges of which the system is composed are known by the names of the Blue Ridge, North Mountain, Jackson's Mountain, Laurel Mountain, Cumberland Mountain, &c. Between these ridges, which are for the most part wooded to the summit, are some fertile valleys, although the country they enclose is generally rocky and barren. Their mean elevation is about 2500 ft.; but in Yancey county, N. Carolina, some of the peaks attain an elevation of 6000 ft. The Alleghany Mountains divide the waters that flow into the Atlantic from those that fall into the Mississippi. They are composed mainly of granite, gneiss, mica clay-slate, and primary limestone, and are generally clothed with a luxuriant vegetation;

their W. slope is considered one of the finest countries in the U. States. The character of the scenery is at once picturesque and peaceful. The vegetation is different on the two sides; the locust tree, Canadian poplar, Hibiscus, and Hydrangea, are most common on the W. side; the American chestnut and Kalmias are so numerous on the Atlantic side, as to give a distinctive character to the flora.

ALLEGRANZA, one of the smallest of the Canary Islands, and the most northerly of the group; lat. 29° 31′ N.; lon. 13° 35′ W.; 20 m. N. the Island of Lancerota. It has the appearance of being an extinct volcano, the edge of the crater, which is two-thirds of a mile in diameter, being well defined. The island rises to a height of 939 ft. above the sea, and is so precipitous as to present only one landing place, which is on the S. side, where a cavern runs for about 500 paces, slanting from the sea, and terminates in a little sandy bay, open above. On the W. side, the cliffs rise perpendicularly to a height of 700 ft. The inhabitants—a mere handful—are chiefly employed in collecting archil, which, like that gathered in the other Canary Islands, is reckoned of the best quality.

ALLEGRE, a tn. France, dep. Haute Loire (Auvergne), 13 m. N.W. Le-Puy; lat. 45° 12′ N.; lon. 3° 50′ E. It stands on the S. slope of a lofty hill, which is overtopped by the far loftier dome of Bar—a remarkable volcanic mountain, of a conical shape, standing isolated, and terminating in a magnificent crater 500 yards in diameter, and 40 yards in depth. The inhabitants traffic in grain, wool, and cattle. Pop. 2048.

ALLEMOND-EN-OYSANS, a vil. France, dep. Isère (Dauphiné), in a beautiful valley on the right bank of the Romanche, about 18 m. S.E. Grenoble. In its neighbourhood are found cobalt, nickel, copper, and zinc. Pop. 1546.

ALLEN, the name of two small rivers, and of several streams, in England:—1, A river in Cornwall, which, joining the Kenwyn at the quay of Truro, forms the creek of that name.—2, A small stream in Dorsetshire, which unites with the Stour 10 m. below Blandford.—3, Two streams, respectively named E. and W. Allen, which have their source in the S. parts of Northumberland, at a place called Allen Heads, 1400 ft. above the level of the sea; they unite near Whitfield, and subsequently fall into the Tyne at Beltingham, 4 m. E. Haltwhistle.

ALLEN, the name of several counties and townships, U. States, America.

ALLEN (Bog of), the general name applied to a numerous series of bogs in Ireland, and not, as very generally supposed, to one continuous morass of great extent. They are dispersed, often widely apart, with extensive tracts of dry cultivated soil between, over a broad belt of land stretching across the centre of the country, from Wicklow Head to Galway on the S., and from Howth Head to Sligo on the N., having thus a breadth of about 27 m. at the E. end, and of 80 at the W. extremity. The bogs, however, all lie on the E. side of the Shannon, and are, for the most part, of that kind called red bog.

ALLEN (St.), a par. England, co. Cornwall; area, 3501 ac.; 4½ m. N. by W. Truro. Pop. 790.

ALLENDALE, a tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland. The town is 33 m. E. Carlisle, on an acclivity, right bank of the E. Allen. It is irregularly built, but contains some good houses, and a spacious market place. The inhabitants are employed principally in the lead mines in the vicinity; market day, Friday. Pop. 1217.——The parish comprises 37,267 ac., and contains several chapels of ease, and places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends, to nearly all of which schools are attached. The parish is hilly and sterile, but rich in minerals. Pop. 6383.

ALLENDORF.—1, A tn. Hesse-Nassau, in a pretty valley on the right bank of the Werra, where it receives the Altehainsbach, 24 m. E. Cassel; lat. 51° 16′ N.; lon. 10° 5′ E. It is encircled with a double wall, with three gates, and has an hospital and a handsome church. The neighbourhood is covered with orchards and woods, and there is good fishing in the Werra. Some wine and silk are produced, and a good deal of tobacco is raised and manufactured. On a strong salt spring in the vicinity are saltworks. Pop. 3037.—2, A tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 m. N.E. Giessen, has meal and oil mills, linen cloth and carpet weaving. Pop. 1150.—3, Allendorf is likewise the name of four vils. in Hesse-Nassau, of three vils. in Hesse-Darmstadt, and of 10 others in Prussian Hanover, Nassau, &c.

ALLEN LOUGH, a lake, Ireland, co. Leitrim, about 7 m. long, and varying from 1 to 4 m. in breadth. The river Shannon flows through it. A few small islands are scattered over its surface, upon one of which the ruins of a small monastic structure are still visible.

ALLEN'S ISLE, a small isl. at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in N. Australia; lat. 17° 5′ S.; lon. 139° 25′ E. It is spoken of in Stokes' *Discoveries in Australia* (vol. ii. p. 277), as being more fertile than any other part visited in the gulf, being clothed with rich grass, and with small trees and shrubs of a very green appearance.

ALLENSMOOR, a par. England, co. Hereford; area, 2007 ac.; 4 m. S.W. Hereford. Pop. 617.

ALLENSTEIN, a tn. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 65 m. S. from Königsberg, at the junction of the Neu Pisch with the Alle; lat. 53° 46′ N.; lon. 20° 27′ E. It is the cap. of a circle of same name; and has a castle, three churches, two chapels, and an almshouse; with manufactures of leather, linen, yarn, earthenware, and potash; and 12 markets, 6 of them for cattle. Pop. 4812.——The circle has an area of 3800 geo. sq. m. It is well wooded and watered, being not only traversed by the Alle and Passarge, but possessed of numerous lakes. The soil is not well adapted for agriculture, but grazes large numbers of sheep and cattle. A good deal of attention is paid to the rearing of bees. Pop. 48,038, of whom only 2000 are Protestants.

ALLENTON, or Allwinton, a par. and township, England, co. Northumberland; area, 31,940 ac.; on the river Coquet. Pop. 853.

ALLER, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset. The vil. lies at the foot of a hill, 6½ m. W. by N. Somerton, and 2 m. N.N.W. Langport. It consists but of one irregular, indifferently-kept street, though the supply of water is ample. It contains a church, an Independent chapel, and a day school. The par. comprises 3651 ac. Guthrum, the Danish chief, was baptized at this place, under the sponsorship of Alfred the Great, after the battle of Ettandune, in which the Danes were defeated by the latter. Aller Moor was also the scene of a battle between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians in 1644. Pop. of vil. and par. 552.

ALLER, a river, Germany, rising about 20 m. W. Magdeburg, in Prussian Saxony. Flowing N.W. it enters Hanover, and, after receiving several important tributaries, among which may be named the Oker, the Fuse, and the Lachte, it becomes navigable at Celle, where, still proceeding W., it receives the Leine, not far to the S. of Hudemühlen, and falls into the Weser near Verden. Total course, exclusive of windings, about 120 m.

ALLERDALE, the name of two of the five wards into which the co. of Cumberland, England, is divided, and called, respectively, Allerdale-above Derwent, and Allerdale-below-Derwent. Together, they form the W. division of the co., and, as such, return two members to the House of Commons. Allerdale-above-Derwent comprises 275,970 ac., with a pop. in 1861, of 65,046. Allerdale-below-Derwent, 170,400 ac.; pop. 34,841.

ALLERSTON, a par. England, co. York, N. Riding; area, 10,012 ac.; 4 m. E. by S. Pickering. Pop. 450.

ALLERTHORPE, a par. England, co. York, E. Riding; area, 2355 ac.; 1 m. N.E. Wakefield. Pop. 209.

ALLERTON CHAPEL, a par. England, co. Somerset; area, 1169 ac.; 4½ m. S.W. by S. Axbridge. Pop. in 1861, 292.

ALLERTON MAULEVERER, a par. England, co. York, W. Riding; 5 m. E. by N. Knaresborough. Area of par., 2300 ac. Pop. 344.

ALLESLEY, a par. England, co. Warwick; area, 4225 ac.; 2 m. N. Coventry. Pop. 916.

ALLESTAR, or Allistar, a populous tn. peninsula of Malacca, kingdom of Queda or Keddah, four hours' pull up the Queda river. It was at one time the residence of the king. The inhabitants consist of Chuleas, Malays, and Chinese, the latter having a temple.

ALLESTREE, or Allestrey, a parochial chapelry, England, co. of, and 2 m. N.W. from Derby; area, 990 ac. Pop. 557.

ALLEVARD, a tn. France, dep. Isère (Dauphiné), 23 m. N.E. Grenoble, upon the Ozeins; in a fertile and well-wooded valley, which, though little more than 3 m. from that of the Isère, is more than 900 ft. above it. In the vicinity are numerous iron mines, which supply several blast furnaces, yielding about 4460 tons of iron yearly. A good deal of it is melted in foundries on the spot; part is used at the cannon foundry of St. Gervais, and part is converted into steel, for which it is said to be well adapted. Sulphur is found in the neighbouring mountain of La Tuille; and in a vale below are two mineral springs, which, though lying near each other, are of a totally different nature. At a short distance from the town are the ruins of the Chateau Bayard, the birthplace of the celebrated chevalier of that name. Pop. 3180.

ALLEXTON, or ALLIXTON, a par. England, co. of, and 14 m. S.E. from Leicester; area, 1000 ac. Pop. 78

ALLHALLOWS.—1, A par. England, co. Cumberland; area, 1860 ac.; 2 m. S. Maryport and Carlisle Railway; intersected by the river Ellen; freestone quarry, lime kilns, and collieries. Pop. 255.—2, A par. England, co. Kent; area, 5165 ac.; 7½ m. E. Rochester. Pop. 261.

ALLI, a small river, Naples, Catanzaro; it rises in Mount Calistro; lat. 39° 10′ N.; lon. 16° 31′ E.; flows S.S.E., passes Simmari, and, after a course of about 18 m., falls into the Gulf of Squillace, 5 m. W. Petrizzi.

ALLIER [anc. *Elaver*], a river, France, which gives its name to a department. It is the most important tributary of the Loire. It rises in the forest of Mercœur, at the foot of Mount Lozère, belonging to the chain of the Cevennes. After a course in the main N.N.W., watering the departments Lozère, Upper Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, and Allier, and separating the departments Cher and Nièvre, it joins the Loire, on its left bank, about 4 m. W. Nevers. Its whole length is about 200 m., for a third of which it is navigable.

ALLIER, a central dep. France, so called from the river of that name, which traverses it from N. to S.; comprehending the greater portion of the old province of Bourbonnais; bounded, N. by the departments of Nièvre and Cher, E. by those of Saône-et-Loire and Loire, S. by that of Puy-de-Dôme, and W. by those of Creuse and Cher. Besides the Allier, the department is watered also by the Cher, and other streams. The surface is undulating, and the soil in general fertile, producing more grain than is consumed. Agriculture, however, is in a very backward state, the rural part of the population being unwilling to abandon their old customs for modern improvements. Small proprietors here, as well as throughout France, have much increased since the first Revolution. In 1844, the number in this department rated to the *Contribution Foncière*, amounted to 66,829; the properties being divided into 2,759,992 parcels. The cultivation of the vine is not much attended to, though some esteemed white wine is made at Saint-Pourçain and one or two other places, the greater part of which is exported. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared; also, horses of a strong breed. The woods are principally of oak, furnishing a good supply of timber for shipbuilding. The ponds and lakes are numerous, covering nearly 14,826 ac.; and, as well as the different streams and rivers, abound in fish, which, with the leeches found in the former, form a considerable article of trade with Paris. Various mines of coal, iron, and antimony, marble and granite quarries, and porcelain clay pits, are worked in the department. There are mineral springs at Vichi, Bourbon-l'Archambault, and Neris. Cutlery is made at Moulins, the capital; porcelain and earthenware at Lurcy-Levy, and soda and glass at Commentry and Souvigny. The department is crossed by one of the great roads from Paris to Lyons, and by two canals; and is within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Riom. Pop. in 1872, 390,812.—(St. Fargeau; *Dic de la France;* Guibert, *Dic. Geo. et Stat.*)

ALLIGATOR RIVERS (SOUTH and EAST), two rivers of N. Australia, both of which flow into Van Diemen's Gulf, at a distance from each other of about 20 m. The scenery on the banks of the latter is said by Dr. Leichhardt to be extremely picturesque.

ALLIGATOR SWAMP, a marsh in N. Carolina, U. States, between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, or between lat. 35° 20′ and 35° 52′ N. It comprises 75,000 ac., and was included in an extensive project for draining such marshes, entertained some years ago by the U. States' Government. The lands of this swamp are said to be naturally very fertile.

ALLIGNY, a market tn. France, dep. Nièvre, arrond. of, and 12 m. N.E. from Chateau-Chinon. It has five pretty large cattle fairs. Pop. 2590.

ALLINGE, a vil. with a small haven, Denmark, on the N.E. coast of the isl. of Bornholm. Its inhabitants are engaged chiefly in agriculture and fishing. Pop. about 600.

ALLINGTON, a par. England, co. Dorset; area, 594 ac.; ½ m. N.N.W. Bridport. Pop. 1748.——ALLINGTON (EAST), a par., co. Devon; area, 3646 ac.; 3½ m. N.E by N. Kingsbridge. Pop. 640.——ALLINGTON (WEST), a par.; area, 4110 ac. Pop. 1008.

ALLISTAR. *See* ALLESTAR.

ALLOA, a river-port tn., burgh of barony, and par. in Scotland, co. Clackmannan. The tn. lies on the N. bank of the Forth, 6 m. E. Stirling, and 25 m. N.W. Edinburgh; lat. 56° 7′ N.; lon. 3° 46′ W.; and is irregularly built, particularly the more ancient parts; but in the principal streets, most of the old houses have been replaced by handsome new buildings. They contain also many elegant shops. The streets are well paved, well lighted with gas, and kept in excellent order. The most spacious is John Street, leading to the harbour; it is 80 ft. wide, and terminates in a beautiful gravel walk, having a row of fine lime trees on each side. The church is a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, with a spire 207 ft. high. There are, besides three meeting houses of Presbyterian dissenters, an Independent meeting house, and an Episcopal chapel; the two last are neat structures, the latter being in the Gothic style. There are several branch banks in the town, an assembly room, large and commodious; a select subscription library; a number of schools, including the Alloa academy—a celebrated seminary; a grammar school, two public reading rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several friendly, benefit, and religious societies. The manufactures comprise several breweries and distilleries, the produce of the former being much esteemed; glass works, bricks, tiles, and other earthenware. There are also woollen manufactories, an iron foundry, and some pretty extensive establishments for shipbuilding and rope making. Alloa has a very considerable foreign and coasting trade; the imports, through the former, consist chiefly of timber, battens, deals, hemp, oak bark, and bones for agricultural purposes; through the latter, of corn, wool, fuller's earth, and groceries, wines, teas, &c. The exports consist of coals, pig iron, woollen manufactures, glass, ale, whisky, leather, fire bricks, tiles, and common bricks. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1871, was 35—tonn. 7394. The number that entered inward, in the same year, was 453—tonn. 56,566; outwards, 578—tonn. 77,664. The harbour and quays are commodious; the depth of water 16 ft. at neap tides, and from 22 to 24 ft. at spring tides. The latter are here attended by a singular phenomenon, called double or 'leaky tides,' chiefly observed at high and low water, which consists in a second ebbing and flowing, to an extent of from 12 to 15 inches, after the tide has apparently reached its utmost height and lowest ebb. There is a dry dock a little above the harbour. Close by the town there is a remarkable antique tower, called Alloa Tower, built towards the end of the 13th century; it is square, 89 ft. high, with walls 11 ft. thick. It was the place of residence of several successive Scottish princes, while receiving their education; and here a portion of Queen Mary's infancy was passed. David Allan, the celebrated painter, was born in Alloa, 1744. Pop. in 1871, 8428; or including New Sauchie, 9332.

ALLONBY, a small fishing tn. and chapelry, England, co. Cumberland, on the Solway Frith, 20 m. S.W. Carlisle. There is a Quakers' meeting house in the town, a free school, and two other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the herring fishery, when herrings are on the coast; but their visitations are uncertain, sometimes years intervening between the periods of their appearance. Cod are also taken in considerable quantities during the winter. Allonby is much frequented in the summer season for sea bathing. Pop. of chapelry, 749.

ALORIC, a large tn., W. Africa, Guinea, territory of Yarriba, E. of the Kong Mountains, 40 m. S.S.W. Katunga, and 180 m. N.E. Lagos; lat. 8° 15′ N.; lon. 5° 46′ E.

ALLOWAY, a par. Scotland, co. Ayr, now united to Ayr parish. It contains the house in which Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, was born; and its old roofless church, famed under the name of 'Kirk Alloway,' the imaginary scene of the incidents described in his poem of 'Tam o' Shanter.' In the neighbourhood of Kirk Alloway a monument has been erected to the memory of Burns, somewhat similar to that on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh; it contains several interesting relics of the poet, and the statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny, by Thom.

ALL SAINTS.—1, a par. England, Suffolk; 1150 ac. Pop. 224.—2, a par. Ireland, Donegal; 9634 ac. Pop. 1251.

ALL SAINTS' BAY [Portuguese, *Bahia de todos os Santos*], a bay on the coast of Brazil, prov. Bahia; lat. 13° 10′ S.; lon. 38° 50′ W. It has two entrances, the principal of which, 8 or 9 m. wide, is formed, on the E., by the promontory of St. Antonio, on which is situated the town of São Salvador or Bahia; and on the W. by the island of Itaparica; The least breadth of the channel here is little less than 4½ m.; but the half of this space only, that nearest to the E. side, is navigable by large ships. The other entrance, called *Barra Falsa* [false bar], is less than 2 m. in width. The bay, taken in its whole extent, forms a very deep gulf, which bears the name of *Reconcavo*, and is from 90 to 100 m. in circuit. The largest fleet may ride in it in safety, having excellent holding ground, and security from the winds. Several considerable rivers fall into the bay.

ALLSTADT, or ALLSTEDT, an old tn Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Rhone, 42 m. W.N.W. Leipzig; lat. 51° 25′ N.; lon. 11° 22′ E. It has an ancient church, and a castle occupying a height which commands the town. It has manufactures of cloth and potash, several mills, numerous orchards, and four yearly markets, chiefly for horse and cattle. Pop. 3086.——The BAILIWICK—area, 40 geo. sq. m.—is generally fertile, with exception of a moorish district, called the desert. Agriculture is the principal employment. Pop. 7150.

ALMACHAR, a tn. Spain, in Granada, prov. of, and 18 m N. by W. from Malaga, on the side of a steep hill between two others, called Carnache and Portichuela. The town is composed of several miserable, crooked, and very steep streets; and has a parish church, a school, three fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—Linen and woollen fabrics. In the environs, grapes, olives, figs, and pulse, are cultivated. Pop. 2081.

ALMADA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the left bank of the estuary of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. It is built upon a height, in a well-cultivated country, and has long been celebrated for its figs. It has a strong castle on a rock, an hospital for British seamen, a Latin school, several depôts of wine, and a mineral spring. Near it is the fort of San Sebastian, which defends the entrance to the Tagus. Pop. 4026.

ALMADAGH [anc. *Amanus*], a range of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, a branch of the Mount Taurus system, forming the N. boundary of Syria. The direction of the range, generally, is S.S.W., till its termination a little to the S.E of Cape Khynzyer, on the S. side of the Bay of Iskenderoon. Its whole length is about 160 m.; width, 30 m. The mountains composing this range are very precipitous, and can only be traversed by beasts of burden in a few places. The most frequented road runs from Aleppo due N. to Aintab, and thence over the Almadagh to Kaisariyeh and Angora. They are well wooded, being covered in many parts with large cedars, firs, and juniper trees.

ALMADEN, a mining tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. of, and 66 m. S.W. from Ciudad Real, on an elevation in the sierra Morena. It is, on the whole, well built, and consists chiefly of one long, regular, paved, and clean street, the houses of which are smaller than are usually to be met with in Spain, occupying the summit of a ridge, with the sides scarped away into rather deep ravines. It has several squares, in one of which, *la plaza de la Constitucion*, are the townhall and municipal offices; and in another, named *la Nueva*, the market is held. The finest building in the town is the prison; after which comes the mining academy, in which is kept a collection of minerals and other objects useful to the students. There are likewise in the town five ordinary and two Latin schools, an hospital for miners, one for wandering houseless poor, and one for foundlings and destitute women. In the middle of the town is a rising ground, surrounded by the ruins of a Moorish castle; and the only other noteworthy building is the large storehouse connected with the mines. Almaden has no parish church, it having been demolished during the war of independence, but in several hermitages Divine service is performed. The country around is far from being fertile, and little attention is paid to agriculture, the main occupation of the people being in connection with the mines. Pop. 8645.

The quicksilver mines of Almaden, which are a Government monopoly, are among the most important of the kind in the world, and from them are supplied a large quantity of the metal used in the American and Austrian mines for separating gold and silver from their ores by amalgamation. The mines are in three sections; the principal one being just outside the town to the S.E.; the next a little further on, in the same line; and the third at Almadenejos, still further on, and about 5 m. from Almaden. The great mine, the adit of which is hard by the town, consists of three nearly parallel veins, called, respectively, San Nicolas, San Francisco, and San Diego. They are wrought in a perpendicular direction, and have attained a depth of about 900 ft., the metal increasing in quantity, and improving in quality, the deeper down it is obtained. The supporting arches inside the mine, and other permanent walls, are all of stone, and executed in a truly regal manner. The storehouses and magazines, chiefly cut in the solid rock, are in a corresponding scale of magnificence. The furnaces for sublimation being heated with aromatic herbs, send forth a delicious smell. About 5000 men are employed in and about the mines, and those who work below are only occupied six hours each day. The health of many suffers; but, perhaps, less than might, in the circumstances, have been expected. No work is done during the summer months from want of ventilation in the mines, and during this season the miners recruit their strength. The great vein is in a bed of fine quarzite, one of those numerous beds which pervade the great slate formation of this part of the country. Associated with the veins are gray conglomerate, chiefly of fragments of slate, of a light blue or gray colour. Though the principal vein apparently rests against, yet it does not seem to run into, the slate, the beds of which are, in general, highly inclined, or nearly vertical. The average amount of quicksilver produced from these mines of late years has been 2,027,168 lbs.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España;* Widdrington's *Spain.*)

ALMADEN DE LA PLATA, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 26 m. N. by W. from Seville, near the left bank of the river Cala. In the vicinity are three mines of silver, now abandoned; and marble is quarried to some extent. Pop. 485.

ALMADIA ISLETS, a ledge of black rocks running out from the extreme point of Cape Verde, some of which rise 8 or 10 ft. above the sea. The westernmost has the form of a die, and stands in lat. 14° 44′ 30″ N.; lon. 17° 35′ W. (B.) It is said that there are one or two openings through the ledge.

ALMAGRERA [SIERRA DE], a dry, barren, clay-slate mountain range of Spain, in the E. of Andalusia, bounding with Murcia, celebrated for its mines of silver and lead. It lies in the prov. of Almeria, 6 m. E. from Vera, runs in a N.E. direction, and on its S. side is washed by the Mediterranean Sea. The mineral wealth of the locality was first discovered by a goat herd, so late as 1830, and now the whole mountain range, and its valleys are filled with busy labourers extracting the various minerals, silver, lead, copper, zinc, alum, &c. The hills being very dry, the miners are not in their operations hindered by water; and as the diggings do not require to be deep, the mining is easily managed. The mines and their proprietors are very numerous. Of the former, nearly 200 in number, those of Esperanza, Carmen and Observacion, are the most productive; the value of their annual output being, in lead, £32,174; and in silver, £354,014.—(Willkomm's *Zwei Jahre in Spanien;* Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)

ALMAGRO, a city, Spain, in New Castile, prov. of, and 12 m. E.S.E. from Ciudad Real. It is situated on a high, arid, and exposed plain; is extremely well built; has spacious, well-paved streets, and a fine square, and public walk, planted with trees, called the *Glorieta;* two parish churches, and a dismantled church of beautiful architecture, decorated with columns and balustrades of alabaster and jasper, formerly

belonging to the monks of St. Bernard, St. Francis, and St. Dominic. Almagro has also a townhall, two hospitals, a barrack, formerly the palace of the grand masters of Calatrava; Latin, normal, and primary schools, a large storehouse, abattoir, and cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in distilling brandy, manufacturing soap, gypsum, and earthenware, and in making lace for the markets of Madrid and Paris; this last trade occupying no less than 8000 females in this and the neighbouring towns and villages. The country around is celebrated for its mules, which are reckoned the best in Spain, and are sold in great numbers at the annual fairs in April and August, which last is also a great fair for lace. Pop. 12,600. —(Madoz. *Diccio. de España.*)

ALMAGUER, a tn. New Granada, prov. Los Pastos, 40 m. S.S.W. Popayan, on a height in the middle of a beautiful plain, about 7000 ft. above the sea level; lat. 1° 54′ 29″ N.; lon. 76° 54′ 58″ W. (L.) It enjoys a mild, pleasant climate; the vicinity yields wheat and barley plentifully, and contains some gold mines. It was founded in 1543 by Alonza de Fuen Mayor.

ALMAHADIA, Mahadiah, Mehedia, or Africa, a tn. Tunis, E. coast, on a cape or peninsula of the same name, about 110 m. S.E. the city of Tunis; lat. 35° 32′ N; lon. 11° 6′ 13″ E. (L.); said to have been founded so early as the 9th century, by one of the Fatimite Khalifs. It seems to have been a place of great importance during the Middle Ages, and, in 1550, sustained a long and rigorous siege from the forces of Charles V. All, however, that now remains to attest its former greatness are a few defaced fragments of ancient masonry. Its harbour, formerly good, is now sanded up. Pop. 3000.

ALMALEE, or Almalu, a large town, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, sanjak Meis, on the right bank of the small river Myra, 25 m. from its junction with the sea, and 57 m. W.S.W. Adalia; lat. 36° 47′ N.; lon. 29° 50′ E. It is beautifully situated in a little valley, or natural amphitheatre



ALMALEE.—From Scharf's Lycia, Caria, and Lydia

of the Massacytus mountains, at the N.E. end of an extensive plain, elevated 5000 ft. above the sea. The mountain peaks that rise above the town attain great heights; the highest summit of the range to which they belong reaching 10,000 feet. The whole appearance of the town is exceedingly pleasing and picturesque, being at once finely set off and relieved by numerous tall poplars and lofty minarets; and further adorned by gardens, with which it is surrounded. The houses are built of unburnt bricks, and roofed with thin deals of cedar wood, obtained from the forests on the neighbouring mountains, which also supplies the odoriferous fuel used by the inhabitants. The town contains altogether about 1500 houses, and has several mosques, a bazaar, and a market on Thursdays. It is well supplied with water, having sufficient not only for domestic purposes, but for the propulsion of numerous mills, and the accommodation of several tan yards, dye works and factories. Many Frank merchants resort to this city to make purchases, which they generally forward to Makry, 40 miles W., for exportation. A number of the inhabitants of Almalee are employed in cultivating the extensive and fertile plains which stretch away from the town, and which are inhabited by an industrious and thriving people, as is sufficiently evident from the superior neatness and comfort exhibited in their houses and apparel, and from the excellent condition in which their fences, roads, and bridges are kept. There are no traces of antiquity here. Pop. about 20,000.—(*Jour. Geo. Soc.*)

ALMANSA, a city of Spain, in Murcia, prov. of, and 37 m. E. from Albacete. It is a flourishing place, situated on a large and exposed plain, and is ill built, unpaved, and without any spacious squares—so common all over Spain. It has a parish church and chapel, several schools, a chapter house, an hospital, a capacious prison, and a cemetery outside the town. Manufactures:—Linen, cotton, and hempen fabrics, which are supplied to the neighbouring provinces; brandy, leather, and soap. The Vega, or plain, near the town, is irrigated by the *Pantano* (reservoir) of Alfera, which is an element of incredible fertility, under the almost African sun of this place. Almansa has obtained an historical celebrity from the fact of its having been the scene of an inglorious victory, gained April 25, 1707, by 30,000 French, under the English Duke of Berwick, over a much inferior force of British and Spanish troops, under the command of Henri de Ruvigny, Earl of Galway. Pop. 7334.

ALMANSOR, a river, Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, an affluent of the Tagus, which it joins 24 m. N.E. of Lisbon, on the left bank, after a course of 24 m.

ALMANZORA, a river, Spain, in the E. of Andalusia, prov. Almeria. It rises in the sierra Baza, near the town of Serron, takes an E.S.E. course for about 50 m., when it falls into the Mediterranean, 5 m. N.E. from Vera. During summer it is an insignificant stream.

ALMARAZ, a small tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres, on the N. bank of the Tagus, crossed here by a fine bridge, 135 ft. in span; 29 m. N.N.E. Truxillo; mean and ill built, having a small parish church, townhall, prison, and 500 inhabitants, and only worthy of mention as having been the scene of a successful surprise of the French, on May 17, 1812, by the British under General Hill. The towers and other works, set up by the former, were destroyed; their stores, ammunition, provisions, and boats burned; and more than 250 prisoners captured, including 17 officers. The British lost only about 180 men and two officers. The rapidity with which the whole was done, formed the chief element of Hill's success.—(Napier's *Peninsular War*, vol. v. p. 19.)

ALMAS.—1, A vil. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 50 m. E. city of Natividade. It is situated in a hollow, and consists of a few irregular streets. The houses are built of large unburnt bricks, made of clay, mixed with chopped grass, and dried in the sun; they are low, and have a mean appearance. It has a church in a ruinous condition. The country around is well adapted for plantations, but the extreme indolence of the inhabitants prevents it being turned to any account. The latter are mostly blacks and mulattoes, and amount to about 800.—(Gardner's *Brazil.*)—2, A river of the same name in the S. of the same prov., falls into the Maranhão, about lat. 11° 22′ S., after a course of about 90 m.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ALMAS, a large market tn. Hungary, co. Bachs, about 22 m. E. of the Danube; lat. 46° 7′ N.; lon. 19° 23′ E. Pop., chiefly R. catholics, 7938.—— Almas, either singly or with various prefixes, is the name of not fewer than 39 places in Hungary, and of numerous places in Siebenburgen or Transylvania.

ALMAZAN, a walled tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov of, and 20 m. S. from Soria, on the Duero, here crossed by a stone bridge. The streets are generally well built, and paved with pebbles, though uneven. The square contains the townhall, session house, prison, hospital, and a spacious palace belonging to the Counts of Altamira. Almazan has six parish churches, three chapels, three convents, and a fine cemetery. The walls are of great solidity, and have six gates; subterranean passages, well arched, communicate with the river and with the extramural convent of San Francisco. Manufactures:—Earthenware, baize, and woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 2400.

ALMAZARRON, or Mazzaron, a tn. and port, Spain, prov. of, and 30 m. S. by W. from Murcia, and 20 m. W. Cartagena. It is well built, with wide though crooked and steep streets, and comprises two parish churches, a convent, school, town and session house, prison, several store houses

and a cemetery. The people are employed in mining, fishing, the preparation of carbonate of soda, saltpetre, alum, and ochre; in smelting metals, preserving capers, the manufacture of esparto cordage, in tillage, and as muleteers. Grain, fruits, especially figs and vegetables, are raised in the vicinity; sheep, goats, and mules, are reared; and mines of iron, copper, argentiferous lead and zinc are wrought. The harbour of Almazarron is situated at some little distance from the town, the latter not being immediately on the coast. As a port, the trade of Almazarron is small, the vessels that enter being chiefly coasting. Pop. 6814.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)

ALMAZORA, a tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 4 m. S. from Castellon de la Plana, in a plain on the left bank of the Mijares; in lat. 39° 56′ N.; lon. 0° 5′ W.; 4 m from the sea. The town comprises several spacious and well-paved squares and streets, and contains an ancient parish church, a respectable courthouse, an endowed school, hospital, and prison. Manufactures:—Linen and woollen fabrics, bass mats, and paper. The country around is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, maize, wine, oil, figs, oranges, with many other fruits and vegetables, especially capsicums, of unusual size and weight; sheep, goats, and cattle are reared, and some fishing carried on. Pop. 3636.—(Madoz.)

ALMEIDA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, agreeably situated on a height fronting the sea, at the mouth of the Reis-Magos, about 20 m. N. of the town of Victoria of Espirito-Santo. It possesses a church, an extensive market place, and a large edifice erected by the Jesuits, who founded the town in 1580, and which is now used as the townhall, the jail, and the curate's dwelling house. The inhabitants, chiefly Indians and half breeds, are on the increase, and employ themselves in fishing, in raising the necessaries of life, in felling building timber for export, and in manufacturing earthenware. The women cultivate and spin cotton. Some export trade is carried on in these products of industry with Victoria and Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 4000.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ALMEIDA, a fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-alta, 58 m. S.E. Lamego, on an elevated plain on the right bank of the Coa, within 8 m. of the Spanish frontier; lat. 40° 43′ N.; lon. 6° 52′ W.; and containing an hospital, monastery, church, and poor's house. It is one of the strongest, and, from its position near the Spanish frontier, one of the most important fortresses in Portugal. After the convention of Cintra, in 1808, Almeida was surrendered by the French, and the garrison marched to Oporto. For a while after, it remained in possession of the British; but, on the night of Aug 27, 1810, it again fell into the hands of the French, under Massena, being retaken by the English in May 1811, and restored to Portugal. Pop. 1150.—(Napier's *Peninsular War*, vol. iii. p. 517; *Taboa Geografico Luzitana.*)

ALMEIRIM, or ALMEVRIM, a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. S.E. Santarem. The town, built by John I., in 1411, has a royal castle, church, hospital, and workhouse. Pop. 3227.

ALMELO, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, cap. of arrond. and canton of same name, 25 m. S.E. Zwolle, and 22 m. N.E. Deventer, on the Almeloosche Aa, on an affluent of the Regge, by means of which it has water communication for track boats with Zwolle. It is a comfortable trading town, and possesses a handsome townhall, a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a Jewish synagogue, two ordinary schools, and one for Latin and modern languages. Formerly, a considerable business was done here in weaving and bleaching linen, which has, however, decreased, in consequence of the more general use of cotton. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in preparing yarn and cotton goods; and they carry on a good trade in corn. The town has likewise a steam cotton spinnery, a gin distillery, a brewery, snuffmill, three cornmills, smithies, soapboilery, calenders, &c. Pop. 3800.—(Van der Aa's *Nederlanden.*)

ALMELY, or ALMERLEY, a par. England, co. Hereford; area, 3352 ac.; 5¼ m. W. Weobly. Pop. 637.

ALMENDRALEJO, a tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. of, and 28 m. S.E. from Badajos, on a gentle slope in the midst of a fertile plain. It comprises one grand square, with numerous, generally well-constructed, paved, and clean streets, ornamented with arcades and water-courses. In the square is a handsome promenade lined with acacias, and adorned with a fountain of excellent water. The parish church, townhouse, five schools, a capacious prison, an extensive bull ring, and a theatre, are the chief public edifices of the town. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving, expressing oil, and distilling brandy on an extensive scale. The commerce is confined to the importation of colonial requisites, and the export of considerable quantities of wheat, barley, oats, and a small quantity of beans and pease. A considerable number of sheep, horses, and mules, and a few goats, are reared in the vicinity. Pop. 5810.

ALMENNO SAN SALVATORE, a tn. Venetian Lombardy, cap. of district of same name, prov. of, and 7 m. N.W from Bergamo, on an eminence near the foot of Mount St. Bernard, on the right bank of the river Brembo, formerly crossed by a handsome stone bridge with eight arches, of which the piles only now remain. The town is well built, and comprises several churches; a noble townhouse, adorned with numerous fine paintings; an hospital, and a castle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of grain and fruits, especially grapes, and rearing sheep, cattle, &c. An annual fair is held in February. Pop. of town, 1772; of district, 14,302.—(*Dizio. Univ. Italia.*)

ALMER, a par. England, co. Dorset; area, 1161 ac. 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford. Pop. 155.

ALMERIA, a maritime prov. Spain, in Andalusia, and forming a part of what once was the kingdom of Granada. It is bounded, N. by Jaen and Murcia; E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, from San Juan Ferreros to the river Adra; and W. by the provs. of Granada and Malaga; area, 3906 sq. m. Its whole surface is covered with mountains of greater or less elevation; but it presents also numerous, and sometimes extensive, valleys, spreading out into open plains, which are as fertile as the mountains are barren. The principal sierras are, in the W., some offsets of the sierra Nevada, among which may be named the sierra Sador, whose culminating peak, 6575 ft. high, is covered with snow three-quarters of the year; in the N., the limestone chain, under various names, forming the boundary between Almeria and Granada, and its offsets, sierra de Maria, sierra de Oria, and sierra de la Estancias; S. of the last named sierra lies the gneiss range, the sierra de Filabres, whose culminating point, Cabeza de Maria, is 6270 ft. high; S. from this chain lies the limestone range of sierra Aljamilla, terminating at the sea in the trachytic and basaltic cliffs of Cape Gata. The province is rich in mines of silver, lead, iron, copper, and antimony; nitre, jasper, and marble, are also obtained; and large quantities of salt are procured from salines, or salt pools. The soil of the valleys, as already alluded to, is good, and produces maize, sugar, grapes, and southern fruits abundantly; and depastures cattle, which are somewhat famed. Besides agriculture, the principal occupation is connected with the extensive mining operations carried on. (*See* ALMAGRERA.) Esparto cordage, matting, and baskets, white lead, soap, soda, and earthenware, are manufactured; the products of the soil, and of the mines, esparto, barilla, and soap, are exported; and manufactured cloths of various kinds imported. Education in this province is in a low state; and crimes are numerous, though in this respect it contrasts favourably with Alicante and Ciudad Real. Pop. 338,619.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)

ALMERIA [anc. *Murgis*], a city and port of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, cap. of a prov. of its own name, near the mouth of the river Almeria, and on the gulf of the same name, 104 m E. Malaga; lat 36° 50′ N.; lon. 2° 32′ W. (R.) It stands S. of the sierra de Enix, in an extensive and fertile plain; it is in great part enclosed by Moorish bastioned walls, about 2 m. in circuit, and is defended seaward by the two forts of *Trinidad* and *Tiro*. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill built, but tolerably well paved and clean, lined chiefly with houses erected round small internal squares, forming court yards. It has five squares, one of which, the *Plaza de la Constitucion*, contains the town and provincial halls, and some Government offices, and likewise serves as a market place. The other public establishments are a Gothic cathedral, founded in 1524, and four parish churches; a theological college, attended by 80 students; a college for classical and other literature (*colegio de humanidades*), attended by about 50 students; a ladies' college, and seven primary, and five advanced schools, under a provincial junta, or patriotic society of the 'Amigos del pais;' a charitable Lospital, cus-

tom house on the quay, theatre, and small, incommodious, and unhealthy prison. On a hill rising 240 ft. above the sea, is an old Moorish fort, called the Alcazaba, about 1560 ft. in length from E. to W., and about 300 ft. in breadth. Leaving the town N.E. is a prettily-planted alameda, 240 yds. long, and in the suburb of las Huertas is another, 500 yards long. The port of Almeria is without a mole, though it is proposed to erect one. In the bay, however, there is good and safe anchorage in 12 and 14 fathoms. The port is one of the second class. About 130 Spanish, and about 355 foreign vessels, of an aggregate tonn. of about 130,000 tons, enter and leave the port annually; besides which, the port has between 700 and 800 coasters. The export trade consists principally in lead, esparto, and barilla, large quantities of which are raised on the plain adjoining the town. The average value of the exports amounts to £248,298. Its imports comprise coal, fire bricks, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, &c., to an annual average value of £217,986. The internal industry of the town, which at present is quite inconsiderable, comprises the preparation of soap, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen fabrics, sombrero hats, earthenware, bricks, saltpetre, and esparto mats and cordage. Pop. 29 126.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)



ALMERIA FROM THE SEA WALL.—From Chapuy, L'Univers.

ALMERIA (GULF OF), Spain, in Granada, having Cape Gata on the E., and Point Elena on the W., about 25 m. in width at the entrance, and in depth inland about 10 m.; lat. 36° 51′ N.; lon. 2° 32′ W.

ALMERODE (Gross), a tn. Hesse Cassel, 23 m. W. Cassel; lat. 51° 17′ N.; lon. 9° 45′ E.; has considerable manufactures of the well-known Hessian crucibles, pipes, billiard balls, china, and earthenware, with alum and vitrol refineries, and some coalworks. Pop. 2107.

ALMIRANTE, a bay, Veragua. *See* BOCA DEL TORO.

ALMISSA (Sclavonic, *Omiscli*), a small tn. Austria, prov. Dalmatia, on the coast of the Adriatic, near the mouth of the Cettina, about 14 m. S.E. Spalatro. The vicinity affords good timber for shipbuilding, which is shipped at the port of Almissa for the neighbouring islands of Brazza and Curzola. Pop., which seems to be decreasing, about 730.

ALMKERK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. N.W. Heusden, and 7 m. N.E. Geertruidenberg, on the right bank of the Alm, whence it derives its name. It has a Calvinistic church, a school, and an annual horse fair, held in June. Pop. 1100.

ALMODOVAR, a small tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 13 m. S.E. Ourique, on the high road between that place and Faro. Pop. 2428.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO.—1, A tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. of, and 18 m. S. by W. from Ciudad Real, on the summit of the ridge of St. Briget, an offset of the sierra Morena. The town comprises a square, and several well-arranged, clean, and commodious, though badly-paved streets, with exception of a few on the hill called del Castillo. The public buildings are a parish church, with a tower containing the town clock; a courthouse, school, prison, two public fountains, the ruins of an ancient castle, and a convent, used as an hospital in the civil war, now appropriated to the incongruous purposes of a theatre and oilmill. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, rearing cattle, grinding corn, and manufacturing oil, for which latter purposes windmills are used. The women manufacture blonde, stuffs, and other materials for wearing apparel. Pop. 3090. - 2, ALMODOVAR-DEL-RIO, a tn. in Andalusia, prov. of, and 15 m. W. by S. from Cordova. Pop. 1292.—3, ALMODOVAR-DEL PINAR, a tn. in New Castile, prov. of, and 28 m. S.E. from Cuenca. Pop. 931.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)

ALMOGIA, a tn. Spain, in Granada, prov. of, and 15 m. N. by W. from Malaga, at the base of a mountain, about 2 m. to the right of the river Campanilles. The town comprises about 113 houses, and contains a parish church, town hall, ruinous castle, two schools, a storehouse, and a prison. Manufactures: - Hardware, wax, soft soap, woollen fabrics, oil, and brandy. Grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables, honey and wool, are produced in the surrounding country. Pop. 4068.

ALMOGUERA, or UCERO, a river, Spain, in Old Castile, rising in the sierra Umbria, near San Leonardo, prov. Soria, and after pursuing a winding S. course of about 40 m., it falls into the Duero.

ALMOHARIN, a tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. of, and 32 m. S.S.E. from Caceres, at the S. base of the rocky ridge of St. Cristobal, by which it is protected from the N. wind. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and most of them unpaved, in the square are the parish church, townhouse, prison, public granary, and an endowed school. Manufactures:—Wine, oil, flour, and linen and woollen fabrics. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in husbandry. Pop. 2191.

ALMONASTER LA REAL, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. N. from Huelva, on an elevated ridge near the brook Nogales. Its streets are inconveniently steep, but well arranged, paved, and clean. The town contains a parish church and a chapel, situated in the square; a ruinous castle, endowed school, public fountain, and cemetery. Sheep and goats are reared, and exported to Cadiz and Sevilla; and grain and wine are imported from Estremadura and Niebla. Pop. 2007.—(Madoz.)

ALMOND, or AMOX, the name of two rivers in Scotland, one wholly in Perthshire, and the other having its source in Lanarkshire. The former rises in the hills, about midway between Loch Earn and Loch Tay, flows in a S.E. direction, and falls into the river Tay near Scone, or about 2½ m. above Perth. It is a bold and rapid stream, abounds with trout and salmon, and presents, at numerous points, scenery of the most picturesque and beautiful description. Its entire course is about 25 to 30 m. in length.—The latter rises in the high grounds in Lanarkshire, flows in a N.E. direction, forming, during a part of its course, the boundary between the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, and finally falls into the Forth at Cramond, about 5 m. above Leith. It is crossed at two different points, within a short distance of each other, by the aqueduct of the Glasgow Union Canal, and the viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, both noble structures. The entire length of its course is about 25 m.

ALMONDBURY, a large vil., township, and par. in England, co. York, W. Riding, wapentake Agbrigg. The village lies on the river Calder, 2 m. S.E. Huddersfield, and 35 m. S.W. York. The parish church is a neat structure of pointed architecture, with a tower and six bells. There is here a free grammar school founded by James I., a Wesleyan school, and a national school. The principal manufactures of the village and township are fancy goods, which are produced in great variety, chiefly cloths for waistcoatings; but shawls, and broad and narrow cloths, are also manufactured to a considerable extent. The weavers of these fabrics generally

work at home, having most of them one or more looms in their houses. Of the former there are, altogether, about 2000 in the township. Almondbury is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings. It is also supposed to be the *Cambodunum* of the Romans. The inhabitants of both the village and parish are chiefly employed in cotton, woollen, and silk mills, of which there are several in the parish. Area of par., 28,092 ac. Pop. 46,299.

ALMONDSBURY, a par. England, co. Gloucester; area, 6927 ac.; 6 m. N.E. Bristol. Pop. 1864.

ALMONTE, a river, Spain, in Estremadura, formed by the union of three streams rising in the sierra de Guadalupe, in the neighbourhood of Logrosan, prov. Caceres. It takes a N.W. and somewhat zigzag course, and falls into the Tagus, after receiving the Megasca and numerous other affluents. Its entire length is about 75 m.

ALMONTE, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. E. from Huelva, on the side of a gentle slope, surrounded by plantations of olives and pines. It consists of a square, and several inconvenient and dirty streets, rendered yet more filthy by the impurities conveyed into them by pipes from the houses, most of which are mean and confined. The town contains two churches; a municipal house, supported by arches and thick marble columns; an endowed school, a wretched prison, and a cemetery. In the vicinity are four windmills, one water mill, and eight oilmills. Oil, wine, and live stock are exported. Grain, though in insufficient quantity for local use, and abundance of oil and wine, are produced; 2000 or 3000 milch cows, and 500 brood mares, are kept; and considerable numbers of sheep, goats, and pigs, reared. Pop. 3779.

ALMORA, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, cap. district of Kumaon, 170 m. E.N.E. Delhi; lat. 29° 35′ 30″ N.; lon. 79° 38′ 38″ E. (L.); on a hill or ridge 5400 ft. above the sea. In 1790 it was taken by the Goorkhas, who were expelled in 1815 by the British, to whom the whole province was at that time ceded. The town is compactly built, and consists chiefly of a single street, 6 furlongs in length, and 50 ft. wide; having a natural pavement of rock, with a gateway at each end. The houses are of stone; the lowest stories, open in front, with square pillars, are used as shops; and the upper projecting stories are faced with wood. The sloping roofs are slated and neat, but the piles of straw, or hay, with which they are covered by the inhabitants for winter provision to their cattle, greatly disfigure the appearance of the town. In airy situations around, there are a number of bungalows, or low stone cottages, built by Government for civil and military invalids. On the E. extremity of the ridge of Almora stands the old Goorkha fort, built of stone; and to the E. of it are several martello towers. The new citadel, named Fort Moira, erected on the W. extremity by the British, is a parallelogram, with six bastions, but, from its situation, is incapable of a lengthened defence; and, being composed of the friable material of the hill, is fast going to decay. The natives of Almora are described as honest and peaceful, but little advanced in civilization; the surrounding country is bleak, and subject to frequent earthquakes; the climate temperate, and by no means unhealthy.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; Heber's *Journal*.)

ALMORADI, a tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.S.W. from Alicante, on the left bank of the Segura; having a square, and several tolerable streets, a parish church, an endowed school, and a small hospital. Brandy distilling, soap making, dyeing, oil expressing, and flour grinding, are carried on. Wheat, maize, barley, and various fruits and vegetables are raised. Pop. 3095.—(Madoz.)

ALMORITTA, or BALLYMORAN, a par. Ireland, co. Westmeath; area, 2205 ac. Pop. 386.

ALMSFORD, a par. England, co. Somerset; area, 814 ac.; near Wells. Pop. 306.

ALMUÑECAR, a small city and seaport, Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, prov. of, and 38 m. S. from Granada; lat. 36° 47′ 50″ N.; lon. 3° 25′ 10′ W. (c.) The town, formerly Moorish, is in general well built, and has clean streets. Its public buildings comprise a parish church, chapel of ease, townhall, prison, three schools, public storehouse, and the remains of a citadel. The inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, and in the manufacture of sugar, earthenware, and cotton fabrics; their trade, once flourishing, is now insignificant, and is solely in fruits and colonial requisites. The port is only adapted for small vessels, being much exposed to dangerous E. winds. The vicinity produces grain, fruits, vegetables, and wine of superior quality; and all kinds of domestic cattle are reared. Pop. 2500.—(*Madoz.*)

ALMUNIA DE DOÑA GODINA (LA), a tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. of, and 24 m. S.W. from Saragossa, pleasantly situated on a plain near the small river Grio. It is surrounded by decayed walls, in which are three gates, and is tolerably well built. It contains a spacious central square, parish church, and church of the Knights of St. John; some schools, a handsomely-built consistory, storehouse, asylum, and abattoir. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in preparing soap and distilling brandy. Pop. 2560.

ALNE, a par. England, co. York, N. Riding; area, 9947 ac.; 4 m. S.W. by S. Easingwold. Pop. 1659.

ALNEMOUTH, or ALEMOUTH, a small seaport, England, co. Northumberland; partly on the slope of a low hill, at the mouth of the river Alne, 4 m. E.S.E. Alnwick. The houses are part stone and part brick, and but indifferently built; the streets crooked, and not very well kept. There is some trade in exporting corn and other farm produce, and in importing timber and general merchandise, from the Netherlands. There is also a considerable fishery. Pop. 469.

ALNESS, a par. Scotland, co. Ross; extreme length, about 20 m.; average breadth, 5 m. Pop. 1178

ALNEY (ISLE OF), a small isl. in the river Severn, England, about 1 m. W. the town of Gloucester. John Olney, a charterhouse monk in the reign of Edward III., the author of a few of the old Miracle Plays, was born here.

ALNHAM, a par. England, co. Northumberland; area, 12,389 ac. Pop. 295.

ALNÖ, an isl., about 9 m. long, by 4 m. broad, in the Gulf of Bothnia, S. of Hernosand, on the coast of Sweden; lat. 62° 25′ N.; lon. 17° 20′ E.; with iron mines, chalk quarries, and herring fisheries.

ALNWICK, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland, Coquetdale ward, E division. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill sloping down to the river Alne, from which it derives its name; 25 m. S.E. Berwick, and 32 m. N. Newcastle. It is connected by a short branch, of about 5 m. in length, with the Berwick and Newcastle Railway. The streets are in general spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the town throughout abundantly supplied with water. The houses are mostly of freestone, many of them handsome, and nearly all of modern erection; few of the ancient buildings now remaining. The market place, a large area or square, occupies the centre of the town. On one side is the townhall, an extensive building surmounted with a square tower, erected in 1731; containing, with other conveniences, a large and elegant hall, in which fashionable assemblies were occasionally held in former times. On another side of the square stands a beautiful modern structure, erected in 1827, by the Duke of Northumberland, the lower part of which is occupied as markets, the upper by a handsome assembly room and reading room. The parish church is a large Gothic structure with a neat tower. The R. catholic chapel is also a handsome edifice. There are, besides, several meeting houses for dissenters, a number of excellent schools, a dispensary, and several charities; a mechanics' institute, with library and philosophical instruments attached. But the object of greatest interest in Alnwick is its ancient castle, one of the seats of the Dukes of Northumberland. This magnificent specimen of the old baronial residence—for many centuries a fortress of great strength, and as such celebrated in Border history—stands on an eminence which rises from the S. side of the river Alne, opposite to the town. It is believed to have been founded by the Romans; at any rate, it has been ascertained that the site was previously occupied by Roman buildings. About the year 1830, the castle was repaired and restored at an expense of nearly £200,000, and since that time extensive alterations have been made on it both externally and internally, and considerable additions to it have been built. The avenue forming the approach to the mansion is superb; while the grounds, which are 5 m. long, and through which flows the Alne, exhibit every species of natural and artificial beauty. A cross, called Malcolm's Cross, marks the spot where Malcolm III. is said to have been killed by a soldier, who, on pretence of

delivering him the keys of the castle, which he presented on the point of a spear, thrust the weapon into his body.

Alnwick possesses but few facilities for either trade or manufactures. There are, however, several tanneries, breweries, and brick and tile works in the town; and a considerable business is done in the produce of the fertile country around, chiefly corn, pork, and eggs, which are sent to Alemouth or Almemouth, the port of the town, at the mouth of the river, where they are shipped for the London market. The corporation consists of a bailiff, nominated by the Duke of Northumberland; 24 common councilmen, including four chamberlains. The quarter sessions for the county are held here, in turn with Newcastle, Hexham, and Morpeth; and there is a county court monthly for the recovery of small debts. Pop. tn., 5670. Area of par., 16,250 ac. Pop. 7350.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

ALONIA, or Limax Pasha [anc. *Halone*], a small isl. Asiatic Turkey, in the Sea of Marmora, whose inhabitants are employed in wine growing, and rearing silkworms. It has a capital of the same name, the residence of a Greek metropolitan bishop.

ALORA, a city, Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. from Malaga, occupying a mountainous and exposed site near the foot of the sierra del Hacho. It has two squares, which, with the two principal streets, are well built and paved; the remaining part of the town is very irregular and hilly. The grand square contains the parish church, parts of which are good specimens of Ionic architecture. The other public buildings consist of an hospital, prison, several schools, almshouses; three convents, with churches attached; and the remains of an ancient Gothic castle. Agriculture, expressing oil, and the manufacture of soap and sulphate of soda, are the chief employments. Grain, fruit, vegetables, and superior wine are raised in the vicinity, and some sheep and cattle are reared, for the sale of which a fair is held in August. Pop. 6794.

ALOST, a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, near the confines of S. Brabant; 15 m. W.N.W. Brussels, and 3 m. S. the Audegem station of the Ostende and Brussels Railway. It is surrounded with walls, which have five gates; and is traversed by the Dender, which has been converted into a canal, from Alost to its junction with the Scheldt at Termonde or Dendermonde, 8 m. below. The finest building in the town is the church of St. Martin, said to be by the architect of the cathedral of Amiens. It is either unfinished, or has been partially destroyed; but the part existing forms one of the largest and finest churches in Belgium, and is adorned by a celebrated picture by Rubens—St. Roch beseeching our Saviour to stay the plague of Alost. Within the church is the mausoleum of Thierry Martens, a native of the town, who introduced the art of printing into Belgium A.D. 1475. The inscription states, with some ambiguity, and without much regard to accuracy, that he was the *first* printer of Germany, France, and the Netherlands. The only other buildings worthy of notice are the townhouse, which was founded A.D. 1200, and has been recently rebuilt; and the college, which is a handsome structure. The chief public institutions, beside the college, are the hospital, the academy of design, the chamber of commerce, and the horticultural society. Both the trade and manufactures of Alost are of considerable importance. The former is in corn, oil, and particularly hops, which are extensively grown in the neighbourhood. The latter are chiefly lace, cotton goods, hats, leather, glue, chicory, tobacco, and the various products of numerous breweries, distilleries, salt refineries, flax and cotton mills, bleachfields, printfields, dyeworks, copper and iron foundries. Alost, of which the earliest mention in charters is A.D. 870, was anciently the capital of what was called *imperial* Flanders. The French, under Turenne, took it in 1667, but were obliged to abandon it after their signal defeat by Marlborough, at Ramelies, in 1706. Several Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 19,698.—(Meert, *Dict. de la Belgique.*)

ALOUTA. *See* Aluta.

ALOZAYNA, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 26 m. N.W. from Malaga, on the N. side of a ridge of rock. It is, on the whole, respectably built, though inconvenient from the steepness of the hill, and has a good central square, a parish church, and some schools; a consistory, hospital, prison, and several public fountains. The inhabitants are principally employed in husbandry, in grinding corn and oil, and in making hardware, earthenware, and tiles. Pop. 2920.

ALPERA, a tn. Spain, in Murcia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.E. from Albacete, situated on rough, uneven, ground, in an exposed, mountainous situation. It is clean, and has three good squares, a parish church, and some schools; a townhall, old ruined palace, storehouse, and prison. The inhabitants carry on some trade in cattle, but are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 2430.

ALPES (Basses) [Lower Alps], a frontier dep. in the S.E. of France, on the W. slope of the Alps mountains, forming part of ancient Provence, with the addition of the rich valley of Barcelonnette, formerly in Dauphiné; bounded, E. by Piedmont, W. by the deps. Vaucluse and Drôme; S. by that of the Var, and N. by that of the Hautes Alpes; area, 1,686,127 ac.; only about a fourth part of which is arable land, while nearly one-half is covered with heather and moss, and about a sixth with wood. The whole department is of a decidedly mountainous character, being traversed and intersected almost throughout by a ramification of the Alps, several of whose summits attain elevations from 7000 to 9000 ft., and are never free of snow. The slopes of the mountains are generally covered with wood, but not unfrequently yield a rich pasturage, on which numerous flocks of sheep, brought hither in spring after having been wintered at Arles, are said to thrive remarkably. Between the mountains, numerous valleys, some of them of considerable extent, intervene. They are generally very fertile, yielding on the higher levels rich herbage, and in the plains good crops of grain, and large quantities of fruit. The inhabitants of the more sheltered districts cultivate the olive, the mulberry, the plum, the fig, and the almond. In several communes the vine also is carefully cultivated, and yields a wine of tolerable quality for home consumption. Bees are reared in considerable numbers; and among the articles exported are honey, dried fruits, &c. The horses are small in size, and few in number, mules and asses being preferred to them. Goats are game, and wild animals are numerous. The chamois is common on the mountain steeps, and the wolf not unfrequently makes his appearance. Lead, calamine, copper, and iron, with some coal, are among the mineral productions of the department. The manufactures, not important, consist principally of hats, coarse woollen stuffs, some silks, leather, paper, earthenware, and brandy. During a part of the year, many of the poorer inhabitants emigrate into other provinces in quest of employment. Salt springs are found near Castellane, and mineral waters at Greoux. Pop. in 1872, 139,332. —(*Dict. de la France; French Official Papers.*)

ALPES (Hautes) [Upper Alps], a dep. France, forming part of the S.E. of Dauphiné, and a small part of Provence, lying on the W. slope of the Alps; bounded, E. by the Sardinian States, W. by the dep. of Drôme, N.W. by that of the Isère, and S. by that of the Basses Alpes; area, 1,366,561 ac., of which nearly one-half is occupied by moors, heaths, and waste lands, while not a fourth part consists of arable land, meadows, and vineyards. Like the department of the Basses Alpes, it is covered almost throughout by enormous masses of mountains, several of which are among the loftiest of the Alpine range. Mont Pelvoux, the highest mountain in France, is in this department, and its culminating peak, called the Pointe des Arsines, or des Ecrines, is 13,442 ft. above the level of the sea. The height of Mont Genèvre is 11,788 ft. The scenery is described as being wild and savage, but imposing. The mountains, on their S. side, are almost arid and bare; but on the N. side, are covered with forests, which ascend almost to the limits of vegetation. The climate presents all the vicissitudes and sudden changes of a mountain region—violent hurricanes, storms of hail, heavy falls of rain and snow. In general, however, the air is clear, and not much subject to the unwholesome fogs with which districts of the same description are frequently visited. Winter, in the higher valleys, prevails for eight months, during which the inhabitants are shut out from all communication with their neighbours. The department contains several lakes. The chief streams are the Durance, the Guil, the Buech, the Aigues, and the Drac. Though nearly half the surface is uncultivated land and barren rocks, the principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture and the rearing of cattle. In the narrow valleys the snow lies long, yet the crops are seldom insufficient for local consumption. Potatoes, flax, and hemp, are grown in considerable quantities; and among the fruit trees cultivated are the chestnut, the walnut, and the mulberry. The vines

produce annually about 1,540,000 gallons of wine, some of which is much esteemed. The slopes supply abundant pasture for sheep and goats. A great number of aromatic and medicinal herbs and plants grow here. All sorts of game abound, and birds of prey are numerous, particularly the great eagle. In the mountains are found granite, marble, lithographic stone, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, coal, &c.; and among the manufactures are cutlery, woollen and cotton goods, nut oil, hats, agricultural implements, brandy, leather, nails, tiles, &c. The exports include most of these articles, with cattle, wool to a large extent, woollen goods, wood, cheeses, and chestnuts. More than 4000 of the inhabitants yearly emigrate to other parts of France in search of employment. Gap is the capital, and other principal towns are Briançon and Embrun. Pop. in 1872, 118,898.—(*Dict. de la France.*)

ALPHAMSTONE, a par. England, co. Essex; area, 1557 ac.; 6 m. N.E. by E. Halstead. Pop. 317.

ALPHEN, the name of three villages in Holland:—1, A vil., prov. S. Holland, 7 m. S.E. Leyden, and 20 m. S.W. Amsterdam, on the left bank of the Old Rhine, over which there is here a drawbridge. It is a comfortable and prosperous village, and one of the largest in Holland, having always a considerable stir in it, from the numerous boats which pass it, plying up and down the Rhine. It has a Calvinistic and a R. catholic church, three schools, an orphan hospital, and a royal posting establishment. Pop. about 2700.—2, A vil., prov. Gelderland, arrond. of, and 16 m. S.W. from Nijmegen, on the right bank of the Maas. It has a Calvinistic and R. catholic church, and a school. Its inhabitants, 800 in number, are employed in agriculture and rearing cattle.—3, A vil., prov. N. Brabant, arrond. of, and 12 m. S.E. from Breda, about 3 m. from the Belgian frontier. It is mentioned in history as early as A.D. 711; and has a R. catholic church, and 350 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture.

ALPHETON, a par. England, co. Suffolk; area, 1202 ac.; 6 m. N. by E. Sudbury. Pop. 298.

ALPHEUS, a river, Greece. *See* Rouphia.

ALPHINGTON, a par. England, co. Devon; area, 2171 ac.; traversed by the river Exe. Pop. 1250

ALPHONSE, an isl. in the Indian Ocean, the N. point of which is in lat. 6° 59′ 30″ S.; lon. 52° 41′ E.; but the mean of four other (ships') observations places it in lat. 7° 4′ S.; lon. 52° 49′ E. It is low, of considerable extent, and exhibits some small trees or shrubs. It is surrounded with reefs, which are fast rising into an island of greater extent than Alphonse. About 12 m. S. from the latter lies a sandy isle, or bank, called South Alphonse, a little above water, with a reef of high breakers surrounding it, and extending N.E. and S.W. five or six miles. There are no soundings within a mile of the sand. Dangerous reefs nearly unite the N. and S. islands; there is a passage through them, but it is intricate and perilous, and the currents are strong and uncertain.—(Horsburgh's *East Indian Directory.*)

ALPINGTON, a par. England, co. Norfolk; area, 630 ac.; 6 m. S.E. Norwich. Pop. 208.

ALPNACH, or Alpnacht, a vil. Switzerland, canton Unterwalden; about 1¼ m. from that part of the Lake of Luzern called Lake Alpnach, at the foot of Mount Pilatus; 8 m. S. Luzern, and 5½ W. by S. Stanz. It is chiefly remarkable for its famous '*slide*,' a kind of wooden trough by which the spruce firs of Mount Pilatus were at one time conveyed to the lake, from a height of 2500 ft. to a distance of nearly 8 m., which was accomplished in six minutes from the time the tree was launched. A stream of water kept the trough continually moist, to prevent friction, and thus facilitate the descent of the timber. It is not now in use, the timber being brought down by carriages drawn by horses and oxen. Alpnach has a fine church, the steeple of which is the highest in the canton. Pop. 1600.

ALPS [Celtic, *Alp*—White Mountains], a name, with various affixes, given to many mountain ranges. It is, however, more particularly employed to designate that great group of heights containing the highest peaks of Europe, culminating in Mont Blanc, and covering the greater part of Switzerland, and part of France, N. Italy, Bavaria, Austria, and Turkey, forming the central portion of the great mountain system of S. Europe, which, in a manner more or less connected, extends from Cape Finisterre on the Atlantic to the Black Sea Descriptively, the Alps may be said to originate on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, between Lyons and Nice, when, separating the basin of the Rhone from the affluents of the Po, the chain stretches across Switzerland and the Tyrol to the sources of the Drave and the Salzach, where it bifurcates. The N. branch covers the country round Salzburg, Styria, and Austria and proceeds N.E. to Brody, in Galicia; whilst the S. branch, after having separated Carinthia from the Venetian territory, subdivides on the frontiers of Illyria into two branches, including the basin of the Save, and appears to terminate at the head of the Gulf of Quarnero and the banks of the Kulpa. From this river, however, a chain stretches S.E. through Dalmatia and Bosnia, lowering down at the river Narenta (an affluent of the Adriatic), which is now conventionally assumed as the S.E. boundary of the Alps. This great congeries of mountains may be said to be included between lat. 44° and 48° N.; and lon. 5° and 18° E. The culminating peak of the whole system is Mont Blanc, 15,732 ft. high, though the true centre is St. Gothard, or rather the mountains between the sources of the Rhone and the Inn, and the Swiss cantons Valais, Bern, Uri, and Grisons, on the N.; and canton Tessin, and Lombardy and Sardinia, on the S. It is a curious fact, that its great central mass is nearly equidistant from the pole and from the equator. From its slopes flow, either directly or by affluents, the great rivers of central Europe, the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, and Po. From the Jura mountains the Alps are separated by the narrow gorge through which the Rhone passes below Geneva; the point of separation from the Apennines is assumed to be the valley of Savona, E. from the Col de Tende.

Divisions.—According to their altitude, the Alps are sometimes divided into Low, Middle, and High. In the first of these divisions are included all from 2000 to 5500 ft. high; in the second, those from 5500 ft. to 8000 ft., where the snow line commences, and in the third, those from 8000 ft. to 15,000 ft., whose summits are covered with perpetual snow. A better known, and more precise, division is that adopted by geographers into 10 great ranges.

1. The *Maritime Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Maritimæ*], consisting of 14 branches, commencing at the valley of Savona, the junction of the Alps and the Apennines, running N.W. to the valley of Barcelonnette, thence N. and N.E. to Mont Viso, separating Piedmont from Provence, a total distance of about 100 m. The culminating peak is the Col de Larget, 10,345 ft. high; and the principal rivers rising in the chain are the Bormida, Stura, Var, and Verdar.

2. The *Cottian Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Cottiæ*, from Cottius a prince who resided at Susa], consisting of nine branches, from Mont Viso to Mont Cenis, having a general direction, first, of S. to N., then to N.W., and latterly to N.E. Their total length is about 60 m.; their highest peak, Mont Olan, 13,819 ft.; and the principal rivers rising in them are the Po and the Durance.

3. The *Graian*, or *Greean Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Graiæ*, so named by the Romans, from the supposition that Hercules crossed them when returning from Spain], comprising six branches, between Mont Cenis and the Col de Bonhomme, about 50 m. They include a great part of the mountains of Savoy, which province they separate from Piedmont. Their direction is N.E. and E., as far as the Rocca Melone, then N. to Mont Iséran, from which point they run N.W. to the Allee Blanche. Their highest peak is Mont Iseran, 13,272 ft.; the Little St. Bernard forms part of the range; and the principal river rising in it is the Isère.

4. The *Pennine Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Penninæ*, from Celtic, *Pen*, an elevated object], including 12 branches, and having a direction S.S.W. to E.N.E., from the Col de Bonhomme to Monte Rosa, about 60 m. Their highest peaks, as well as of the whole Alps, are Mont Blanc, 15,732 ft.; Monte Rosa, 15,152 ft.; and Mont Cervin, or Matterhorn, 14,837 ft. In this range are found the greatest glaciers of Europe; still no large stream has its source in the Pennine Alps, their waters mingling with those of the Rhone and the Po, before acquiring any considerable volume.

5. The *Helvetian*, or *Lepontine Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Helveticæ*, or *Lepontinæ*, the latter name being derived from *Lepontii*, the name of the ancient inhabitants of the country in which rise the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Tessin or Ticino], comprising 11 branches, include the heights between Monte Rosa and Monte St. Bernardino, a distance of about 50 m. They

follow a general direction of S.W. to N.E., but E. of the Luckmanier, the mountains that surround the Val Blegno incline S., towards Monte St. Bernardino. This is the most considerable range of the whole system, with glaciers in extent only second to those of the Pennine range. Its branches cover all Switzerland W. of the Rhine; the principal one being the Bernese Alps, forming the N. wall of the canton Valais, and equal in height to the main chain. Its highest peak is the Finster-Aar-Horn, 14,111 ft., besides which it includes the Jungfrau, Mönch, and other lofty mountains.

6. The *Rhetian Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Rhæticæ*], with 14 branches, forming the Alps of the Grisons, part of the Alps of Tyrol, and covering a portion of ancient Rhetia. They extend from Monte St. Bernardino, generally E.N.E., to the Dreyherrnspitz, or Pic des trois Souverains, about 145 m. The principal branch follows the course of the Inn, from its source to its mouth. In its W. part, N. of Bludentz, this branch is called *Arlberg* and *Vorarlberg*: and an offset from these mountains, covering the country between the Lech and Lake Constance, is called the Alps of Algau. This range has numerous glaciers; its culminating peak is Monte Cristallo, 12,961 ft. high; and within its bounds rise the Iller, Lech, Inn, and Isar, tributaries of the Danube, and the Adda, Oglio, and Adige.

7. The *Noric Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Noricæ*, from Noricum, a Roman prov.], having 10 branches, and extending from the Dreyherrnspitz E. towards Hungary, culminating in the Gross-Glöckner, 12,776 ft. high. The loftiest branches tend N.E. to Vienna, which may be said to be the termination of their range, a distance of about 205 m. E. and N., however, it is further connected with the mountains of Galicia. The Noric Alps are composed of two main ranges; the S. separating the valley of the Mur from that of the Drave, and forming part of the Styrian Alps; the N. following the left bank of the Enns in its course from W. to E. Below this river are the Cetische Gebirge, which join on to the Wienerwald, which terminate above Vienna in woodless hills, named, on account of their bareness, *Kahlenberg*. All the streams flowing from the Noric Alps fall into the Danube; those of the N. by the Salzach, Enns, and Traisen; those of the E. by the Leitha and the Raab; and those of the S. by the Drave.

8. The *Carnian Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Carnicæ*, from the country of the ancient Carni S. of the Noric Alps], comprising six branches, lying S. from the Noric and Rhetian Alps, and extending from the sources of the Drave to the Col de Tarvis, about 108 m. between Carinthia and Venetian Lombardy. Their highest peak is la Marmolata, 11,510 ft. high; from their N. slope flow the Aviso, an affluent of the Adige, and the Gail, a small affluent of the Drave, and from their S. slope the Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento, to the Gulf of Venice.

9. The *Julian Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Julice*, from the name of the ancient town *Forum Julii*], comprising eight branches, and extending from the Col de Tarvis S.E. to Mont Kleck, near Zengg, in Croatia, a distance of about 112 m. They lie chiefly in Carniola, E. of Tarvis; the main range separates into two branches, bounding N. and S.W. the basin of the Save. From the Schneeberg, near Lake Zirknitz, the S.W. branch subdivides into two offsets, of which the one proceeds W. towards Fiume, and the other E. to the river Kulpa. The Julian Alps are remarkable for the number of their caverns; among which are the celebrated caves at Adelsberg (*which see*). The highest peak of the Julian Alps is Mont Terglou, 10,863 ft. high; and their principal stream is the Save.

10. The *Dinaric Alps* [Latin, *Alpes Dinaricæ*], extending from Mont Kleck to the river Narenta, a distance of about 161 m. They are chiefly in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina; their culminating peak is Mont Dinara, 7458 ft. high; and their general direction N.W. to S.E., and in different parts of their course they receive the names of Kleck, Bitorai, and Wellebitsch, or Vellebitsch, which last is the Maritime branch, bordering the Canale della Morlacca.

The following is a list of the principal heights of all the 10 divisions of the Alps, arranged according to their altitude:—

Names.	Ranges.	N. lat.	E. lon.	Feet.
Mont Blanc	Pennine	45° 50′	6° 52′	15 732
Monte Rosa	Pennine	45 56	7 52	15,152
Mont Cervin, or Matterhorn	Pennine	—	7 43	14,837
Mont Combin	Pennine	45° 56′	7° 19′	14,126
Finster-Aar-Horn	Helvetian	—	—	14,111
Mont Olan, N.E. the Valley of Godemard	Cottian	44 50	—	13,819
Le Geant	Pennine	—	—	13 800
Jungfrau (The Virgin)	Helvetian	46 32	7 57	13,718
The Monch	Helvetian	46 33	7 59	13,198
Mont Pelvoux de Vallouise	Cottian	—	—	13,112
Schreckhorn	Helvetian	46 35	8 5	13,386
Grindelwalder-Vercher Hauer	Helvetian	46 33	8 3	13 321
Mont Iséran (glacier)	Grecian	45 31	7 16	13,272
Peak W. of Maurin	Cottian	44 30	6 44	13,107
Monte Cristalo	Rhetian	46 51	10 27	12,961
Ortler, the highest point of the Tyrol	Rhetian	46 28	10 32	12,853
Wettechorn	Helvetian	46 38	8 6	12,842
Gross-Glockner	Noric	47 7	13 43	12,776
Mount Trois Ehoms	Cottian	45 5	—	12,737
Aiguille de la Vanoise	Grecian	45 24	—	12,654
Tschernowand	Rhetian	—	—	12 412
Aiguille de la Sassiere	Grecian	45 40	6 59	12,316
The Zebru, or Konigsspitz	Rhetian	—	—	12 2.1
Monte delle Disgrazie	Rhetian	—	—	12 061
Fu-elberg	Noric	—	—	12 058
La Marmolata	Carnian	46 26	11 55	11 510
The Grenier	Noric	—	—	11 183
Mont Tergiou	Julian	46 22	13 51	10,863
Col de Longet	Maritime	44 56	6 52	10,545
Monte Pelvo	Maritime	44 50	6 58	9 958
Col de Maurin	Maritime	44 30	6 47	9,784
Col du Roburent	Maritime	44 24	7 6	9,518
Mont Dinara	Dinaric	—	—	7,458
Mont Kleck	Dinaric	—	—	6 926

Geology and Mines.—Considered generally, the Alps will be found to belong to the granite, schistous, and calcareous formations; that the main chain, or centre, is granitic; that on the S. and E. slopes, the primitive rocks descend to the plain of Italy; while to the W. and N. the mountains are almost all calcareous, as well in Provence and Dauphiné as in Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Austria. The great mass N. of canton Valais, in canton Bern, is granitic, from the St. Gothard to the Lötschenthal; but W. of that valley, the chain which is prolonged from N.E. to S.E., between the Wetterhorn and the Dent de Morcle, is composed of very high calcareous mountains, the horizontal strata of which rest on schist, gneiss, and granite. The S. flank of the Rhetian and Noric Alps exhibit only schistous and calcareous rocks; and of this last formation, along with new red, or variegated sandstone, is constituted almost the whole mass of the Carnian and Julian Alps. The Carnian Alps likewise present to some extent rocks of igneous origin; and basaltic mountains are to be met with in S. Tyrol, and near Verona, in two small ranges of hills called Monti Berici, and Monti Euganei, lying S. of Vicenza. The mountains of Lower Provence, also, exhibit traces of ancient volcanic fires. Mining is not carried on to an extent proportionate to the magnitude of the mountain range. Iron and lead, however, are found in considerable abundance; Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, yield annually about 30,000 tons of iron. The mines of Pesey and Macol, in Savoy, yield likewise a considerable quantity; and the Bleyberg (lead mountain) mine, in Carinthia, furnishes the purest lead in Europe. Rock salt is abundant towards the N. of the chain; and the salines of Bex in canton de Vaud, of Hall in Tyrol, of Hallein and Berchtesgaden in the vicinity of Salzburg, are of note. Mercury exists chiefly in the E. part; the richness of the mine of Idria, N.W. of Trieste, is well known. Besides those principal products, gold, silver, copper, zinc, alum, and coal, are wrought to some extent.

Valleys.—The great valleys of the Alps generally run in the direction of the main range, or nearly so. Some run transverse to it, the most remarkable of which is the valley of the Adige, running S.S.W. from the Brenner, and having a total length of 96 m.; the other transverse valleys are much shorter. Among the longitudinal valleys none can compare with that of the Drave, which, supposing it to terminate to the E. of Warasdin, has a length of 193 m. The valley of the Inn, from Lake Sils to Kupfstein, is 133 m. long; and the Swiss longitudinal valleys, such as those of the Upper Rhine, the Valteline, and Valais, have a length of 48 m. to 60 m. in their most direct line.

Lakes.—Small lakes frequently occur in the Alps, at great altitudes, and of considerable depth. They are to be met with near the summit of many of the *cols* or passes, at the top of the water sheds, and form the natural sources of streams; and sometimes sending their waters in opposite directions. Such

are the lakes on Mont Genèvre, Cenis, Great St. Bernard, St. Gothard, Bernardino, &c.

Climate.—As might be expected, the climate of the Alps is exceedingly various. In the lower valleys of its S. slopes we meet with Italian warmth; in elevated regions, such as the canton Bern, the temperature assimilates to that of Britain, while higher up, on the Alpine heights, the climate assumes an arctic character. In the lower valleys, the mean temperature ranges from 50° to 60°. Half way up the Alps it averages about 32°—a height which, in the snowy regions, it never reaches. But even where the temperature is lowest, the solar radiation produced by the rocks and snow is often so great as to raise the photometer to 120°, and even higher. The exhilarating and invigorating nature of the climate in the upper regions of the Alps, during summer, have been acknowledged by all who have perambulated these romantic scenes. The freshness of the breeze, as it comes from the snowy peaks, tempered by the rays of a southern sun, enable the traveller, without weariness, to perform distances on foot that at home he would have shrunk from attempting. Notwithstanding, however, the invigorating nature of the climate, the inhabitants of the higher valleys are afflicted with two grievous diseases—goitre and cretinism; and so strongly is taste directed by external circumstances, that, in some localities, the former is reckoned a point of beauty in females, and appreciated in proportion to its excess.

Botany and Zoology.—In a climate so varied, the vegetable productions are in like manner necessarily equally so. In the same region, though of course at different altitudes, are to be met the vine, the walnut, and chestnut; and the Rhododendron ferrugineum, the Campanula barbata, the Silene acaulis, and Salix herbacea. But the varied vegetation of this region will be more clearly apprehended from the following list of heights attained in the Alps by different plants:—

Name.	Height above the sea.	Name.	Height above the sea.
Orange, Olive, and Fig	930 ft.	Alder, Yew	4,440
Vine	1598	Beech	4854
Chestnut, Walnut	2877	Scotch Fir	5103
Cherry	3069	Maple	5472
Hazel	3416*	White Rock	6135
Oak	3835	Scherardia Cæsia (Plants rendale)	6390
Elm, Ash	4105		

* At this height cereals may be cultivated.

To these trees succeed heaths, and rich pastures, called *Alps*, which extend to the snow line, 8000 ft. above the sea level. But this is not the upper limit of vegetation, for lichens are found on the highest rocks; and Saussure, at the height of 11,382 ft. on Mont Blanc, and 11,509 ft. on Mont Cervin, or Matterhorn, gathered Aretia helvetica, Gentiana montanum, and Saxifraga bryoides. At this great elevation are found two species of quadrupeds, the bouquetin or wild goat, and the chamois, which delight in heights inaccessible to man. The bouquetin, which has become very rare, scales the most elevated peaks, while the chamois is generally found rather lower, but is never seen in the plains. In summer, the high mountain pastures are covered with large flocks of cattle, sheep, and goats, which are, in winter, removed to a lower and warmer level. The marmot, and white, or Alpine hare, inhabit both the snowy and the woody regions. Lower down are found the mole, the wild cat, the fox, the lynx, the bear, and the wolf; but the last two are now extremely rare. The vulture, eagle, and other birds of prey, frequent the rugged Alpine rocks, and 'the snowy ptarmigan' seeks food and shelter among the diminutive plants that border upon the snow line. Other kinds of game, including the moorfowl, woodcock, and partridge, abound in their usual localities, from the upper limit of the wood to the more level and habitable parts below. Several kinds of water fowl frequent the higher lakes, where excellent trout and other fish are found; but those situated at the greatest elevation are, from their low temperature, entirely destitute of fish.

Passes.—'The passes of the Alps, called by the French *cols*, that is, depressions, are the roads by which communication is effected between districts on opposite sides of the mountains; and in no countries are these essential requisites to profitable industry so supremely important as in Alpine regions. The passes of the Alps may be divided into three classes:—1. Those practicable for wheeled carriages. 2. Those practicable for horses or mules. 3. Those suited only for foot passengers. Of the first class, by far the most frequented is the Mont Cenis, forming the principal route from France to Italy; the Simplon, from Vallais into Piedmont; the St. Gothard, forming the most direct route from Northern Switzerland to Lombardy; and the Splügen and Bernardino, from the Grisons into Lombardy. A railway passes over Mont Cenis, and a railway tunnel nearly 8 miles long has been cut through it; another railway over the Brenner Pass connects South Germany with Italy. The Simplon and Stelvio passes—the latter in the Rhetian Alps, leading from Tyrol into Lombardy—are among the greatest triumphs of modern engineering. The former, constructed by command of Napoleon (1800–1805), at the expense of France and Italy, is about 38 m. long, and averages 9 yards in width, the rise being only 1¼ inch per yard; it runs mostly between bold and almost perpendicular rocks, which have been tunnelled at different places, bridges having been also thrown across where necessary. 'The number of bridges, great and small, constructed for the passage of the road between Brieg and Sesto, amounts to 611, in addition to the far more vast and costly constructions, as terraces of massive masonry, miles in length; of 10 galleries, either cut out of the living rock, or built of solid stone; and of 20 houses of refuge to shelter travellers and lodge the labourers constantly employed in taking care of the road.'—Murray's *Handbook*. Some of these galleries are of great extent, and as that of Gondo, present to the traveller pictures of savage wildness and sublime grandeur; others are little more than simple archways of



THE GALLERY OF ISELLA. (From a Photograph by Bisson Frères, Paris.)

rock. Of this class is the gallery of Isella, the last but one on the Italian side. The Stelvio, which is a military road constructed by the Austrian Government, and completed in 1824, is the highest pass in Europe practicable for carriages, being 9171 feet above the sea, and is a very remarkable undertaking. 'The galleries, cut for many miles through the solid rock, along the margin of the Lake of Como; those higher up, built of massive masonry, strong enough to resist the fall of avalanches; the long causeways carried over morasses; the bridges thrown across roaring torrents; the long succession of zigzag terraces, carried up with the most gentle slope, but which, nevertheless, surmount one of the highest ridges in the Alps; these are works which, without exaggeration, deserve to be called stupendous.'—(Murray's *Handbook*.) This road, on which so much skill, labour, and treasure have been expended, is seldom passable except from June to October, owing to the fearful ravages committed by storms and aval

anches, which cause a large annual outlay for repairs. Of the second class, which is very numerous, may be named the Little and Great St. Bernard, the Col de Balme, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, &c. Some of these are cut along ledges of rock having enormous cliffs above, and yawning gulfs beneath; or they are in the form of rough stairs, as part of that of the Gemmi; to the unpractised eye apparently more suitable to be climbed by monkeys, than by four-footed animals. Such passes are always picturesque, and seldom dangerous, though those unaccustomed to them are at times apt to have their nerves severely tried when wending their way along the giddy brink of a huge precipice. Of this class of pass, the accompanying cut conveys a good idea. It is that over the Grimsel, in canton Bern, and one of the grandest and most



THE GRIMSEL PASS. From Barnard's Sketches in Switzerland.

interesting passes over the Alps. Its summit is 8400 ft. above the sea.

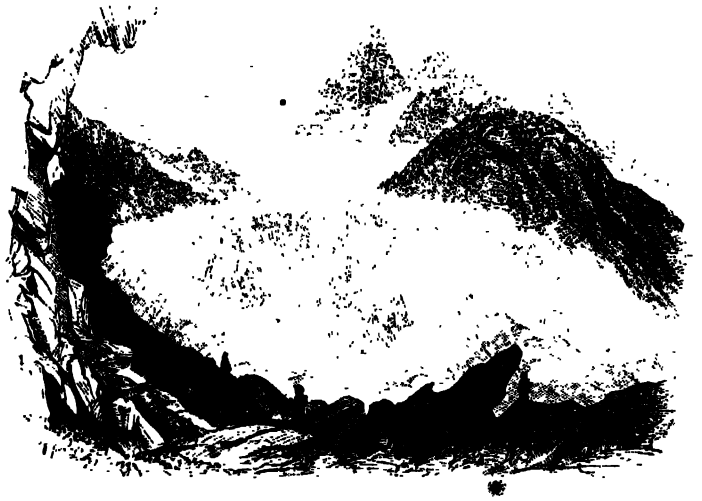
The third class, those that can be traversed only on foot, is still more numerous than either of the foregoing. Many of them are known only to the natives of the localities in which they exist; are never to be traversed excepting in the summer season; and some are not practicable for years in succession. Those least frequented, and most difficult of access, appear to have been used principally by contraband traders, and by persons flying from danger. Some of them rise far above the line of perpetual congelation, ascending the valleys of torrents, crossing dangerous ravines and snow covered glaciers, rendered dangerous by frequent *crevasses*, that is, large rents, sometimes of considerable width, and hundreds of feet in depth. Of these, the highest are the Col de Géant, at the head of the Mer de Glace, 11,172 ft.; and Mont Cervin, 11,096 ft. The following table exhibits the heights of the principal passes of the Alps. Those marked * are practicable for wheeled carriages, and those unmarked for mules or pedestrians only:—

Names.	Ranges.	Feet.	Names	Ranges.	Feet.
*Col de Tende..... ..	Maritime	6,160	*Simplon....	Helvetian	6578
*Mont Genèvre.. ...	Cottian ..	6 476	*Spliigen...	Helvetian	6814
Col de Fenestres..	Cottian	7.271	*St. Gothard...	Helvetian	6806
*Mont Cenis	Grecian..	6 775	Grimsel	Helvetian	8400
Little St. Bernard.	Grecian .	7,192	Gemmi..... .	Helvetian	7160
Col de Ferret... . .	Pennine.	7,641	*Bernardino .	Helvetian	7115
Col de Bonhomme.	Pennine...	8 025	*Stelvio..... ..	Rhetian. .	9174
Col de Géant.....	Pennine...	11 172	*Brenner.....	Rhetian ..	6788
Great St Bernard..	Pennine..	8,200	Chavenoa..	Rhetian ..	8780
Mont Cervin	Pennine...	11 096	Tranern..	Noric.....	5803
Col de la Seigne...	Pennine...	8,078			

Avalanches.—The traveller in the Alps is frequently exposed to dangers of no ordinary description. The electric currents, attracted and moved in every direction by the innumerable lofty peaks, which render the winds at once fickle and violent, the melting of the snow, or its accumulation upon declivities, or on the edge of precipices which do not allow of its resting, all contribute to the perils that beset him; besides which, his progress is often interrupted by the tempests called *tourmentes* by the French, and *sturm* by the Germans, and the still more destructive *avalanche*. The former arises suddenly and with great violence, often accompanied by thunder and lightning, and tossing the snow in eddying clouds around the traveller, blinding his eyes, irritating his skin, and compelling him to seek shelter. The avalanches [French, *Lavanches* or *Lavanges;* German, *Lawine* or *Lauwine*] sometimes accompany the *tourmentes*, to which, in that case, they owe their formation; but they occur also at different seasons, unaccompanied by tempests. They may, in general, be described as enormous masses of snow, which, detached by various causes from their original position, roll with tremendous noise and force over rock and precipice, down to the plains below, overwhelming man and beast, forest and dwelling, in one common destruction. A touch of the foot, or the slightest motion of the air, even that produced by the sound of a small bell, or other instrument, is often sufficient to set the avalanche in motion; firearms are sometimes used to ascertain the distance or nearness of such danger. The most destructive are those which are composed of hardened snow, and which, rolling or sliding down from the mountains, carry all before them. From the frequent occurrence of avalanches, some parts of the Alps are entirely uninhabited: and in others, large patches of the tallest and strongest trees are left standing. In order to arrest their progress, houses are built under the shelter of rocks, and all other available means adopted, to avoid the effects of these destructive visitants.

Glaciers.—These are to be met with in various Alpine regions, but those of the Alps have been more minutely investigated than any others. They consist of masses of snow-ice, formed in valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, whose prolongations extend to those lower down, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation. They present the appearance of a frozen torrent, frequently several miles in length, traversed by deep rents called crevasses, and are composed of snow melted by solar heat, and frozen into granular ice, constituting a compound of ice and water, more or less yielding, according to the state of wetness or infiltration. The upper part of the glacier, where the snow is in a transition state from a loose and powdery consistence to ice, is called *névé* in French, and *firn* in German. Professor Forbes says, a glacier is 'an imperfect fluid, or viscous body, which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination by the mutual pressure of its parts.' Glaciers are consequently subject to the laws of fluids, and, therefore, by no means stationary, except probably during winter, but continually moving; their rate of progression during summer, as has been ascertained by observation on the Mer de Glace, being 18–24 inches in 24 hours; though possibly their ratio of advance may vary, some of them reposing on almost horizontal surfaces, while others are inclined at a very considerable angle. On their surface they bear large quantities of stones, some of them of enormous size, brought down from the mountain recesses where the glaciers originate. These heaps are ultimately deposited at the foot of the glacier, and form terminal *moraines*, presenting the geologist with excellent materials for studying the structure of the mountains whence they have been derived. The term *moraine* is likewise applied to the lines of stones and mud found on the surface, caused by the union of two or more glaciers which frequently happens, from several glacier-filled valleys converging into one. In such cases they are called lateral or central *moraines*, according to their position. In thickness, glaciers vary from a few feet to several hundreds. In mild seasons their bulk is much reduced in size, and in cold seasons they are much enlarged. In the winter of 1818–19, some Swiss glaciers increased so greatly, and came so far down into the lower valleys, as to sweep away whole villages. During the heat of summer their upper surface is melted, and the waters tumble down the crevasses and mingle with waters below, formed by the melting of the under surface glacier, in consequence of the higher temperature of the earth on which it rests. These accumulated waters flow down to the lower end of the glacier, and issue from a natural arch, frequently of considerable height, formed in the ice, in a muddy stream, as if coloured with pipeclay, arising from the quantity of pounded granite or limestone held in mechanical solution; for, as the enormous mass of ice rubs its way down the valley, it grinds to powder stones beneath it and at its sides, and thus discolours the waters that flow from it. Such an arch, varying in size according to the season of the year, may be seen in the Glacier des Bois, the termination of the Mer de Glace, in the valley of Chamouni, from which arch flows the Arveyron, the source of the Arve, whose muddy stream pollutes the

limpid blue waters of the Rhone, into which it falls below Geneva. Of the numerous glaciers interspersed throughout the Alpine valleys, la Mer de Glace is at once the most extensive, picturesque, and easily accessible. It terminates in the Glacier des Bois, in the valley of Chamouni, a little way E. of the Prieure, and of Mont Blanc. 'This great ice river has near its origin two divided streams, derived from different sources. The W. branch, denominated the Glacier du Géant or du Tacul, has its rise in a vast basin immediately to the E. of Mont Blanc, confined between the upper ridge of the Alps, extending to the Col de Géant on the S., and the chain of Aiguilles of Chamouni on the N., and terminating with that of the Charmoz, round whose E. foot the Mer de Glace sweeps. The other branch, called the Glacier de Léchaud, has its origin at the foot of la Grande Jorasse, one of the highest mountains of the chain which separates the Val Ferret from that of Chamouni. This glacier is smaller than its neighbour, although it is swelled, before their junction, by the tributary ice of the Glacier du Talèfre, which falls in upon its right bank from a detached basin, encircled by inaccessible pinnacles of rock, in whose centre is the spot called the Jardin, now so frequently visited.'—(Forbes' *Alps.*) This glacier is 7 m. in length, direct distance, and seldom exceeds two thirds of a mile in breadth, but is generally less. Its last slope, into the valley of Chamouni, has a vertical height of 1800 ft.; and, in appearance, it is as if an enormous cataract or rapid had suddenly been congealed. The accompanying view will serve to convey a distinct idea of the grandeur and barren magnificence of the scene presented by this glacier. The combination



LA MER DE GLACE, VALLEY OF CHAMOUNI, as seen from Le Chapeau.—From La Suisse et ses Lacs

of ice, pile upon pile, as it rises up the valley, green pastures, beautiful flower plants, lofty snowy peaks, and enormous bare monoliths with perpendicular sides many thousand ft high, forms one of the most striking natural pictures the eye can rest upon. The cavern of the chapeau from which the view is taken is near the lower end of the Glacier des Bois, which is the part of the glacier here shown. In the valleys above the glaciers, deep lakes are sometimes formed, which, at times bursting their barriers, rush down the gorges and lower valleys with destructive fury. For an account of a bursting, or débacle, of this kind, *see* BAGNES (VAL DE).—(*Orographie de l'Europe;* Forbes' *Travels through the Alps of Savoy;* Murray's *Handbook; Private Notes.*)

ALPS (SWABIAN). *See* ALB.

ALPUENTE, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 48 m. N.W. from Valencia, between the mountains del Castillo and San Cristobal. It is very irregular, from the inequality of the ground on which it stands; but the streets are for the most part well constructed, paved, and clean. It has a small plaza, a townhall, prison, and an endowed school; a parish church, hospital, cemetery, and the ruins of an old Roman castle. The troops of Don Carlos burnt a considerable part of the place, and utterly demolished its old walls; they, however, subsequently restored part of its fortifications, though very slightly. Pop. 2356.

ALPUJARRAS, a mountain district, Spain, in Andalusia, extending about 50 m. W. to E., nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean. From Motril to Almeria the mountains ramify N. to S. about 35 m. from the great chain of the sierra Nevada to the coast, and form the subordinate ranges of the sierras Bermeja, de Gador, &c., whose highest peaks, about 6575 ft. high, are covered with snow three-fourths of the year. These mountains in general are rugged and bare and, excepting some valleys, such as that of Andarax, little susceptible of cultivation, though in some parts abounding with vines, olives, and other fruits, and in others, clothed with forests of oak, beech, pine, and other hardy trees. The district is watered by the Almeria, Adra, and numerous smaller streams. Some wheat, barley, rye, hemp, &c., are grown; and a few horned cattle, sheep, goats, and mules, are reared Here also are mines of various metals, now little wrought, except the lead mines of the sierra de Gador, and the quarries yielding alabaster, which is of the finest quality.—(Madoz, *Diccio. de España.*)

ALRESFORD, a market tn., and name also of two pars. England, co. Hants (Southampton). The town is situated on the main road between London and Winchester, 55 m. S.W. the former, and 7 m. N.E. the latter. The river Itchin passes at a short distance to the W.; and close by, in the same direction, is a fine sheet of water called Alresford Pond, covering about 200 ac., formed in the reign of King John, with the view of improving the navigation of the river. The trade of the town has much fallen off from what it was formerly, the only manufacture now remaining being that of linseys. Alresford has been a borough and market town from a very remote period, and at one time sent a member to the House of Commons, its population being then much greater than it is now. The town is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses; and petty sessions are held here by the county magistrates. Three fairs annually, chiefly for sheep. The town was nearly destroyed by fire three times; first in 1690, again in 1710, and a third time in 1736.—The parishes are called, respectively, Old Alresford, and New Alresford. The former is in the hun. of Fawley, and contains 683 ac., and 581 of a pop; the latter, in which the town is situated, is in Alton division, and contains 3608 ac; pop. 1623. Total pop. of the two parishes and town, 2204.

—ALRESFORD is also the name of a par. in co. Essex, hun. Tendring; area, 1583 ac. Pop. 218.—(*Correspondent in Alresford.*)

ALREWAS, a par. England, co. Stafford; area, 4329 ac.; 5 m. N.E. by N. Litchfield. Pop. 1633.

ALROE, an isl. Denmark, at the mouth of Horsens-fiord; lat. 55° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 5′ E. It is separated from the mainland by a fordable channel, and is 3¼ m. long and 2½ broad. It contains a village called Alroë-By, which, with the district around, forms the Danish parish of the same name. Pop. 300.

ALSENO, a small tn. and com. Italy, duchy of Parma, 18 m. E.S.E. Piacenza. The inhabitants are agriculturists; the productions grain, hay, and timber; wine and oil. Pop., tn. and com. 4175.

ALSACE [German, *Elsass;* Latin, *Alsatia, Alesatia,* or *Elesatia*], a former province of France, now divided into Upper and Lower Alsace and belonging to Germany.

AL-SALIH, a small tn. on the S. coast of Arabia, 40 m. N.E. by E. Aden, and about 2 m. from the sea; lat. 13° 12′ N.; lon. 45° 30′ E. It consists of about 200 houses, some of which are of stone. The country around is well watered and cultivated. Pop. about 500.

ALSEN, an isl. Prussia, duchy of Schleswig, situated on the Little Belt, and separated from the coast by a narrow channel named *Als-sund;* length, 20 m.; breadth, from 5 to 7 m.; lat. 54° 56′ N.; lon. 9° 52′ E. It contains several villages, and two considerable towns, Sonderborg and Norborg, the former of which has a good harbour, with a pop. of 3000. It is one of the finest islands in the Baltic, being diversified with forests, lakes, well-cultivated fields, and orchards. Fish is abundant in the lakes, some of which, particularly the Nordburger See, the Bund See, and the Wester See, are of considerable extent. The produce of the soil consists of wheat, rye, potatoes, rape, flax, and anise seed, the last of which is much used in Denmark as seasoning. A great part of Alsen belongs to the Duke of Augustenborg, whose seat, a castellated building, in modern style, stands near the centre of the island, on the wooded bank of a small arm of the Augustenborg fiord. Sonderborg has the remains of an old castle; in one of the towers of which Christian II., of Denmark and Norway, was confined from 1532 to 1549. Pop. of isl. 24,019.—(Baggesen's *Dänische Staat.*)

ALSFELD, a tn. Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the left bank of the Schwalm, 25 m. N.W. Fulda, 31 m. N.E. Giessen; lat. 50° 46′ N.; lon. 9° 15′ E. It is one of the oldest towns in Hessen, is walled, and has five churches, and a grammar school. Linen is manufactured to a trifling extent, but the staple manufacture is woollen. There are also six dye works, three tobacco factories, several bleachfields, and a large distillery. Pop. 3525.——The district of Alsfeld, lying along the chain of the Vogel, has rich cultivated fields. It contains 28 parishes, and has a pop. of 10,100, chiefly employed in weaving linen and other fabrics.

ALSH LOCH, an arm of the sea in co. Ross, Scotland, lat. 57° 17′ N.; lon. 5° 34′ W. It forms the common entrance to Loch Duich and Loch Long; the former is well sheltered, and capable of holding a great number of vessels. Loch Long is a long and narrow inlet, the entrance to which is shallow, with about 6 ft. at low water.

ALSLEBEN, a walled tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, on the left bank of the Saal, 15 m. N.N.E. Eisleben; lat. 51° 44′ N.; lon. 11° 43′ E. The inhabitants live by agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and commerce. A good deal of caraway seed is raised in gardens. It has an hospital, a church, and a castle, belonging to the Duke of Anhalt Dessau. Pop. 3086.

ALSTAHOUG, a vil. Norway, prov. Nordland, on the S. shore of the Island of Alsten, 186 m. N.N.E. Trondheim. It is the seat of the Bishop of Nordland and Finmarken.

ALSTEN, an isl. Norway, prov. Nordland. The N. central point is in lat. 66° N.; lon. 13° E. The island is mountainous, its most remarkable peaks being the Seven Sisters, one of which attains an elevation of 4579 ft. On this island is the village of Alstahoug.

ALSTER, a river, Prussia, prov. Holstein, rising in a moorish country about 20 m. N. Hamburg. It takes a S. course, passes through the city of Hamburg, after forming the basin of the Binnen Alster, and falls through dock gates into the Elbe.

ALSTON, or Alston Moor. *See* Aldstone.

ALSTONEFIELD, a par. England, co. Stafford; area, 21,860 ac.; on the river Dove. It has several charities, lead, copper, and coal mines. Pop. 4117.

ALTAÏ [more correctly *Alta-yin-úla*, golden mountain], is the name of a group of mountains projecting into the plains of Siberia, from the N.W. angle of the elevated table land of Central Asia, and lying between the sources of the Irtish on the W., and the Yenisei on the E. The literal appropriateness of the name borne by a group of mountains so distinguished at the present day for its mineral riches, is probably but accidental. The country in question was formerly the seat of the Mongolian tribe called the Golden Horde (*orda*, a tent), and it is consonant with their usages to suppose that they dignified, with the title of golden, the residence of their chief, or the locality in which he fixed his camp; and that the name Alta-yin-úla, or golden mountain (*Alta* signifies 'gold' in Mongolian), which denoted, at first, only the court or royal residence, came at length to be applied to the whole territory of the tribe. At the present day the name Altaï is given, exclusively, both by natives and Russian settlers, to the country actually occupied by the Kalmuks, and is thus confined, in its application, within comparatively narrow bounds. European geographers, on the other hand, have hitherto used it as a general denomination for a supposed chain of mountains extending continuously from the upper waters of the Irtish W. to Lake Baikal; and some have even carried the generalization so far as to include, under the same name, the several mountain chains—the Stanovoi, Khrebet, Aldan, &c., which stretch N.E. from Lake Baikal to the Sea of Okhotsk. But, in reality, the broad belt of mountainous country interposed between the table land of Central Asia and the low plains of Siberia, is broken into numerous ranges of mountains, bearing different names, forming independent groups, and rarely striking from W. to E.

The Altaï mountains, taken according to the widest acceptation of the name at the present day, extend through 6½ degrees of latitude, viz., from the vicinity of Tomsk, at the N. foot of the Alatou, or from lat. 56° N. to the neighbourhood of Bukhtarminsk, at the confluence of the Bukhtarma and Irtish, in lat. 49° 30′ N.; and through 7 degrees of longitude, from the mountains of Kolyvan in the W., lon. 82° E., to the Sayan chain in the E. The several ranges embraced within these limits are, proceeding from N. to S., and from W. to E., as follows:—The Alatou, winding very irregularly from N.W. to S.E., and sending down copious streams both to the Obe and the Yenisei; the chain of Salaïr, separated from the Alatou by the valleys of the Tome and the Inya; to the S. and W. of these mountains lies the wide valley of the Obe; beyond which, S., we find the following Alpine ranges, viz., the Bashalatsk, Chechuliha, Tegeretsk, and Kolyvan mountains, all striking nearly N.W. and S.E.; then the Alps of Korgone, Koksu, Ubinsk, Turgusune, Ulbinsk; and bordering, on the left bank of the Katunya, the Alps of Ursúl and Terektinsk; on the right bank, the chains of Kholsune, Katunya, and Arghyte; S. of these, the Shchebenúha chain, above the right bank of the Bukhtarma, presents, to the N., a concave outline prolonged towards the N.E., and this direction of the mountain chains becomes more frequent on the E. of the Katunya; the Saljar, Kurai, and Toboshok Alps still stretch from N.W. to S.E., but the Karagai, and Mungún-taïga chains, and part of the Sayan, extend in a S.W. to N.E. direction.

The mountainous region thus described occupies an area of about 40,000 geo. sq. m., which is nearly equal to that of England; is all comprised in the government of Tomsk, with the exception of the valley of the Abakan, towards the N.E., which belongs to the government of Yeniseisk. The S.W. slopes of the Ubinsk, Ulbinsk, and Turgusune ranges, pour some streams into the Irtish; while the N.E. face of the Alatou range contributes to swell the Yenisei; but, with these few exceptions, the waters of this extensive region, the rivers of which are large as well as numerous, all flow into the main branch of the Obe. The line of demarcation between the Russian and Chinese empires crosses the Irtysh about 7 m. N. of the 49th parallel of lat.; runs in an E.N.E. direction along the Narym, which joins that river, and then passes to the Bukhtarma, which it follows to its sources; it turns N.E. and N.N.E. through the heights of Karagai and Mungun-taïga, and follows the Sayan chain N.W. and N.E., till it reaches the mountains named Shabina Dabahan. In the remainder of its course E., this boundary line passes for the most part along the N. side of the mountainous region; so that the Altaï mountains are broadly distinguished from the other mountainous groups which follow them on the E., by the circumstance that, while the former are well known, the latter form a *terra incognita* to European geographers.

The Altaï group has been described by a geological writer of great authority, as 'a vast promontory, connected on the S. with the mainland of primitive rocks, and surrounded on the other three sides by an ocean of diluvial deposits.' This opinion requires some modification, perhaps, as far as regards the E. district of the Altaï, of which only the N. portion presents to view diluvial formations. The Neptunian rocks belong chiefly to the classes which lie furthest apart in the geognostic series, namely, palæozoic and diluvial. The stratified rocks, which, from the absence of fossil remains, cannot be easily classified, form the largest portion of the Altaï. Clay slate, and chlorite slate, passing, in the neighbourhood of granite, into mica slate, are the prevailing rocks in the elevated districts. Through these the plutonian rocks, gran-

lte, gneiss, syenite, &c., have forced their way, heaving up the clay slate in many instances, so that its strata stands in a vertical position. Among these eruptive rocks must be mentioned porphyry and greenstone. Limestone holds the next rank in respect to extent; though, like the clay slate, it is seldom found unaltered by the influence of plutonic rocks; but, from its appearance in some places where it has undergone least metamorphosis, and is characterized by containing *Calamopora polymorpha*, geologists think it likely that the limestones of this region, altered as they now are by fire, were originally of the devonian system. The rocks belonging to this system are easily recognized by their organic remains. In the Altaï they lie in three districts, or zones, namely, Smeyef (an abridged form of Smeïnogorsk), Tomsk, and the Yenisei. The carboniferous limestones, also, are widely distributed in the Altaï, though the coal formation itself has not yet been discovered within the mountains. The sandstones accompanying them are particularly rich in palæontologic treasures, containing, among other things, the trunks of Araucarites, apparently of the same species as the Araucariæ which now flourish in New Zealand and Norfolk Island. The diluvial formation encompasses the Altaï, as has been already stated, nearly on three sides. In this formation, and in the rocks of the devonian and silurian systems, lies nearly all the mineral wealth of this favoured region.

The physiognomy of the Altaï mountains in their W. and S. divisions, is generally grand and interesting. The rivers, which are very numerous, flow rapidly with full streams; and the various forms of the stratified and metamorphosed rocks of the limestones, porphyry, and granite, with the Bielki (*white* or snowy mountains) in the distance, lend to the scene the charm of perpetual novelty. The banks of the Katunya, in the heart of the mountains, present a landscape of the most impressive character; an immense wall of rock extending from W. to E., supports fields of perpetual snow and glaciers, from the midst of which rise numerous rocky points, pyramids, and truncated cones; while in the distance are seen the two towering peaks named the Pillars of the Katunya. These peaks, which are supposed to be the highest summits of the Altaï mountains, stand on a wide and elevated table land, lying between the sources of the Katunya, the Bielaya (falling into the Chuya), and the Bereh, which joins the Bukhtarma. Glaciers, spreading from the bases of the Bielukha, or snowy cones, supply the fountains of these three rivers. The absolute height of the Pillars has been estimated, by Dr. Gebler, at 11,723 ft., or, by Tchihatcheff, at 12,790 ft. 'To the E. of these pillars, the peaks of Chenune-ouzoune and Arbhite increase in number, and present forms still more deeply serrated. In the course of all my long wanderings, I do not remember ever to have admired a scene more grand or more magnificent.'—(Tchihatcheff.) The accompanying view of these mountains is taken from the N. summit of the plateau of



ALPS OF CHENUNE OUZOUNE, KATUNYA, AND ARBHITE.—From Tchihatcheff's Voyage dans l'Altaï Oriental.

Saldjar, a branch of the chain of the same name. In the E. part of the Altaï, where the clay slate predominates, the aspect of the country is more monotonous; the mountains lose all variety of form, and assume the character of long ridges. It is on these mountains of slaty structure that the most disagreeable characteristic of the Altaï is chiefly developed, namely, the great extent of deep bog and morass, through which a horse crossing the hills must wade belly-deep even in the middle of summer, and not without the danger of breaking his legs, if he gets entangled in the boughs of the trees which lie buried beneath. The principal heights of the Altaï are situated, as might be supposed, at the points of intersection of the ranges which strike in different directions. Few of them have, however, been as yet measured, and the following list of points, the elevation of which has been determined by barometrical observation, may be presumed to contain the most accessible summits, rather than the highest:—

The Kreuzberg (cross mountain in the Ulbinsk range), at the foot of the cross	7045
Crest of the Koksún Alps	6940
Sources of the little Koksun	6048
Crest between the valleys of the little Koksun and Tatanka	6708
Summit above the source of the Chuysh	7633
Source of the river Karagol	5834
Plateau of the Korgone, between the sources of the Inya and Korovikha	7130
Shchebenukha, 10 m. from Fykalka	8050
Ivanofskoi Belok, near Ryderskoi	7191
Kholsun, near the source of the Black Uba	8538
Peak of Agulak	7784
Steppe of Kurai, above the Chuya	5966
Chegan Alps (1000 ft., perhaps, below the summit)	9064

The area covered by perpetual snow in the Altaï is very considerable; but the height of the snow line, which is very irregular, does not appear to have been yet ascertained for any locality by exact observation. It is supposed to be relatively high; owing, probably, to the great mass of the high land and the contiguity of the mountains, as well as to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere; and, in the S. and more elevated portion of the Altaï, its general elevation does not perhaps fall much short of 8000 ft. The glaciers of the same region occupy a large extent, but they never descend

far below the snow line; and it is a remarkable fact, that though in the granitic districts of the Altaï, valleys are to be found strewed over with blocks of granite, which in some places occur in great numbers, even on the crests of the mountains, yet boulders, properly so called—the distribution of which is generally ascribed to the agency of glaciers—are never met with either in the Alpine regions of the Altaï, or the plains surrounding them. This fact strikes forcibly the traveller from the Russian shores of the Baltic, where so wide an area is overspread with boulders of Finnland or Scandinavian granite. The limited extent and physical agency of glaciers in the Altaï may be assigned, with much probability, to two causes—1. The relative dryness of the air; for if the climate of Barnoul, on the river Obe (lat. 52° 27′ N.), be compared with that of St. Gothard on the Swiss Alps, it will be found that snow falls at the former place but 66 days in the year, and at the latter 116. 2. The winter is in the Altaï the dry season; most of the snow falls during the summer months, and little after November. These climatic conditions explain why the line of perpetual snow lies high, and why there is so little accumulation of glacier ice. The stern winter of the high lands is kept effectually within bounds by the heat of a short summer. The frost does not disappear till the middle of May; and sledge travelling, on the newly fallen snow, frequently begins in the middle of September. In the mountains, the ice of the lakes may be crossed on horseback in the middle of June. But the prevalence of cold indicated by these circumstances, is counterbalanced by the general serenity of the atmosphere; and the town of Fykalka, on the S. slope of the Shchebenúkha range, near the Bukhtarma, standing at a height of 4300 ft. above the sea, is yet inhabited all the year round; nay, the fields adjacent to, and even above it, are cultivated with success, yielding barley, rye, oats, millet, and summer wheat, besides garden vegetables.

The vegetation of the Altaï is varied and abundant, and often vigorous. The local Flora, to which ample justice has been done by the labours of Drs. Ledebour and Bunge, assumes the Asiatic character; the European type prevailing from the Ural mountains to the banks of the Irtish. The mountain forests are composed of birch, alder, aspen, acacia, willow, larch, fir, and the Siberian stone pine (*Pinus cembra*). This last tree flourishes at an absolute height of nearly 7000 ft.; and at an elevation of 6000 ft., where the snow rarely disappears before the end of May, it attains a great size, often measuring 14 ft. in circumference. The highest limit of the birch is about 4800 ft.; the dwarf willows, and other underwood, cease totally about 1000 ft. higher.

The Altaï mountains, and the adjoining ranges to the E., are the native home of the wild sheep (*Ovis argali*), which occupies the crags and most inaccessible rocky heights, leaving the hill sides and elevated valleys to several kinds of deer, *Cervus elaphus*, *C. alces*, *C. pygargus*, &c. A marmot, peculiar to these regions, abounds in the vicinity of the snow. These animals are preyed on by the glutton and the bear. The royal tiger prowls through the steppes on the S., and haunts particularly the reedy shores of Lake Balkhash; it is not unlikely, therefore, that his predatory incursions sometimes extend into the Altaï.

It is related by Tchihatcheff, in the interesting and instructive account of his journey through the Altai, in 1841, that he found, near the sources of the Chuya, and in some other elevated districts, extensive tracts covered with the skulls, horns, or antlers, and other remains of the argali, elk, and deer of various kinds. Sometimes whole skeletons lay exposed; but more generally they were at least partially buried, only the skull and antlers rising above ground, and frequently the latter alone protruded, slowly gathering little mounds about them, by arresting the loose drift. Here, then, was to be seen, in course of formation, the growing monuments of future palæontology. The Kalmuks, when questioned respecting these appearances, ascribed them to the increasing severity of the winter, the destructive effects of which, they said, had been felt by the deer and argali for some years. In like manner, Dr. Ledebour states that he often saw in the Altaï, above the present limits of arborescent vegetation, withered trunks and other incontestable proofs that trees had once flourished higher up. But notwithstanding all this, how are we to believe that a considerable change is taking place in the climate of the Altaï mountains, destroying life, and narrowing the limits of vegetation, without being perceptible in the adjoining inhabited towns, or depressing the thermometer, or manifesting itself otherwise than by merely local effects? As to the limit of arborescent vegetation, may it not be liable to periodical changes, owing to the exhaustion of the ground? In thick woods, when trees die, they are soon replaced by other trees of a different species; but on the borders of vegetation where few species will grow, the chance of a rapid succession is proportionally diminished. With respect to the destruction of the deer, it appears to us that an adequate and very probable explanation of it may be found in the increase of peat bog, and that inordinate extension of morass and quagmire, which all travellers in that region describe as its most annoying feature. Nearly all the destroyed deer seen by Tchihatcheff were sunk, their heads excepted, in a morass. These animals are confined by their habits to certain regions. If they venture into the low lands, they are attacked by flies and mosquitoes, and driven back to their haunts in the neighbourhood of the snows. But there they find cold, inhospitable sloughs, continually encroaching on their domains, depriving them of pasture, and at last engulfing them. It is obvious that the growth of peat makes a change in the surface of the ground, which is capable also of destroying trees.

The Altaï mountains owe their reputation and importance chiefly to their mineral treasures—rich silver, copper, and iron ores—to which gold has been recently added. It was in 1725 that Nikiti Demidoff first opened a silver mine in this region, at Kolyvan. A few years later, the Government took the business off his hands, and Schlangenberg [in Russian, *Smeinogorsk*—a name now abridged into *Smeyef*] became the centre of operations. This branch of industry has been wonderfully developed in the Altaï; but we cannot, in this place, do more than indicate the towns in which the metallurgic operations are chiefly carried on; these are Barnoul, Smeyef, Salairsk, Ustkamenogorsk, Semipolatinsk, Riddersk, and Syrïanovsk, which last possesses, at present, the richest silver mines of the Altaï. The valuable ores are all found in the devonian system, or in the carboniferous limestone, and always in the vicinity of porphyry or greenstone. The gold occurs lower down, in the diluvial strata, associated with remains of the mammoth and rhinoceros, and generally in the vicinity of dioritic rocks; taken collectively, it belongs to the plains; yet, in consequence of the investigations of Tchihatcheff, an expedition was sent, in 1843, to look for gold in the granitic district in the heart of the Altaï, near the sources of the Semia, which joins the Katunya; and gold was indeed found in some of the places indicated, but not in sufficient quantity to encourage the prosecution of the search. A variety of porphyry, commonly styled jasper, which is formed in the lathe into handsome vases, and takes a fine polish, may be enumerated among the valuable minerals of the Altaï.

The Kalmuks inhabiting the Altaï are extremely weak, poor, and inoffensive. They are distinguished by the Russians into obedient (*i.e.*, Russian subjects), and double-taxed, or paying tribute to China as well as to Russia, though living beyond the Chinese frontiers. They are governed by their Zaizanes, or native chiefs, the Russians never interfering with them, except to collect the yasak, or tribute of furs.—(Tchihatcheff, *Voyage dans l'Altaï Oriental;* Ledebour, *Altaï Reise;* Rose, *Reise in Altaï;* Humboldt, *Asie Centrale.*)

ALTAMIRA, a tn. Mexico, state Tamaulipas, on the N. bank of a lake formed at the mouth of the Tampico or Panuco river, 10 m. N.W. Tampico. The town consists of a few tolerable houses in a square, a church, and a number of thatched cottages. Its vicinity to swamps and lagoons renders it unhealthy, bilious fevers being very prevalent.

ALTAMURA, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 119 m. E. Naples, and 29 m. S.W. Bari. It is one of the most beautiful towns in the province, surrounded by walls, and adorned by several elegant structures; the principal of which is its cathedral, a magnificent building founded by Frederick II. It contains, besides, an hospital and a college, both founded by King Charles of Bourbon. It was sacked by the royalists in 1799. A number of ancient Grecian vases, of exquisite workmanship, and other antiquities, have been dug up in the neighbourhood, corroborative of the opinion that it is built on, or near, the site of the ancient *Lapazia*. It is the residence of a royal governor. The country around is fertile, and abounds in rich pastures. The

vine and olive are the chief productions of the soil. Pop. 14,949.

ALTAVILLA.—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, district of, and 9 m. S. from Campagna, situated on a hill in a healthy locality. It was founded by the Normans. Becoming afterwards a sanctuary for the insurgent subjects of Frederick II., that monarch caused it to be destroyed. It was subsequently rebuilt by the inhabitants. Pop. 3684.—2, A tn. prov. Avellino, and 7 m. N. from Avellino. Pop 3206.

ALTCAR, a par. England, co. Lancaster; area, 4284 ac.; intersected by the river Alt. Pop. 540.

ALTDAMM, or DAMM, a fortified city, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 4 m. E.S.E. from Stettin; situated at the point where the river Plöne flows into the Lake Damm; lat. 53° 24′ N.; lon. 14° 41′ E. It has two suburbs, a church, two schools, an hospital, a poor's house, and manufactures of cloth and cotton stuffs; but agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and fishing, form the chief employments. Pop. 3960.

ALTDORF, or ALTORF [Old village], the name of several towns and villages:—1, A tn. Switzerland, cap. can. Uri, near the Lake of Luzern, and 21 m. S.E. from the town of that name. It is beautifully situated in the midst of gardens and orchards, at the termination of the great route over the St. Gothard, on a plain intersected by the mountain streams Schächenbach and Reuss, 1483 ft. above the sea level, and is well built and clean; has a townhouse, church, gymnasium, and school; and in the middle of the town an ornamental fountain, erected 1567. It derives its chief interest from its association with the Swiss patriot William Tell, whose memorable exploit of splitting an apple on his son's head with an arrow, is said to have been performed here. An old tower, ornamented with rude paintings of Tell and the Austrian tyrant Gesner, stands near the spot. Tell is alleged to have been born in the neighbouring village of Bürglen, which is regarded as the cradle of Swiss liberty. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1799. Pop. 2712.——2, A small tn. Bavaria, on the river Schwarzach, in a beautiful and fertile country, 13 m. E.S.E. Nuremberg. It has an old palace, several breweries, and a considerable manufacture of wooden toys of all kinds, exported in large quantities, and wood charcoal. Altdorf was of some importance as early as the 13th century; was once the seat of a university, which, however, merged in that of Erlangen in 1806, and has still a normal seminary for Protestant teachers. Pop. 3199.——3, A tn. Würtemberg, circle Danube, 2 m. N.N.E. Ravensburg, having manufactures of straw chairs. At a short distance is the castle of Weingarten, formerly a celebrated abbey of Benedictines. Pop. 2407 (R. catholics).——4, A vil. grand duchy of Baden, in a fertile district, on the high road from Offenburg to Freiburg. It has a fine palace, with a good library, possessing a collection of coins and valuable MSS. It has also two breweries, a distillery, and a vinegar work. A good many cattle are reared, and in the neighbourhood some wine is made, and a great deal of chicory grown. Pop., chiefly R. catholics, 1178.——ALTDORF is likewise the name of numerous other localities, all unimportant.

ALTE, or ALTA, a vil. Portugal, prov. Algarve, N. from Loulé, in a basin-like valley, on the border of a mountain ridge. Its inhabitants are very poor, and subsist chiefly by mining, making charcoal, and gathering and manufacturing esparto. Its only importance is derived from the rich copper mines, about 2 m. S.W. from it. These have only recently been opened; they do not require to be wrought to any great depth, and the water which accumulates in the diggings is easily carried off. The ore is rich, plentiful, and easily obtained.—(Willkomm's *Zwei Jahre in Spanien und Portugal.*)

ALTEA, a maritime tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. from Alicante, on the Mediterranean Sea; lat. 38° 37′ N.; lon. 0° 3′ W.; at the head of a bay, and built on a rising ground, on the r. bank of the Alga, overlooked by an old fortress. It is cheerful-looking; has spacious but steep streets, a church, Latin and other schools, and a townhall. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage, but also in manufacturing soap, linen fabrics, ropes, and gypsum. In the vicinity, grain, fruits, and vegetables, are grown; and pigs, sheep, goats, and mules, are reared. About 300 of the inhabitants are engaged in seafaring. Pop. 4000.—(Madoz.)

ALTEN, a river, Norway, prov. Finmarken, rising in two sources S. from Kautokeino, in the mountains that separate Finmarken from Lapland. It flows N., and falls into the Altenfiord at Altengaard, after a course of about 50 m.

ALTEN, or ALTENGAARD, a small tn. Norway, prov. Finmarken, on the river Alten, at its embouchure into the Altenfiord; lat. 69° 55′ N.; lon. 23° 4′ 23″ E. (L.) It is said to be the most N. point of the globe where cultivation is attempted; the produce is potatoes and barley. Two distinct lines of upraised ancient sea coast, one above the other, are distinguishable here. They are not parallel, and both of them imply, that within a distance of 50 m., a considerable slope can be detected, in such a direction as to show that the ancient shores have undergone a greater amount of upheaval in proportion as we advance inland.—(*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, No. IV. p. 534.)

ALTENA, a tn. Prussia, cap. circle of same name, gov. Arensburg, in a deep valley on the r. bank of the Lenne, where it is joined by the Nette, 40 m. N.N.E. Cologne; lat. 51° 18′ N.; lon. 7° 38′ E. It has an old palace, three churches, several courts of justice, and a workhouse in a building which once formed the residence of the Counts of Mark. On a tongue of land stand large manufacturing works driven by water power and containing machines for making needles, pins, thimbles, and smaller articles of iron ware. The value of the articles annually produced exceeds £75,000 sterling. Altena has also numerous common weaving and stocking looms.——The CIRCLE has an extent of about 200 geo. sq. m. It is hilly, and not well adapted for agriculture, but a good many cattle are reared. The hills, one of which (the Nordhelle) is above 2000, and another, near Altena (the Brelohl), is 1500 ft. high, furnish the supply of numerous streams. In particular, the Wupper has its rise within the circle. Pop. of the tn. 6151, of the circle, 49,658, who, with the exception of a few Jews and R. catholics, are all Protestants.

ALTENAU, a small tn. Hanover, mining dist. of, and 4 m. E. from Klausthal, in a narrow valley on the Ocker, in the Harz mountains, and at a height of nearly 1500 feet above the level of the sea. Its mines produce annually 7816 marks silver, nearly £5200 sterling; about 5000 tons lead, and three tons copper. Iron is likewise produced to the extent of 5000 tons. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in making lace. Pop. 2110.——ALTENAU is also the name of three vils. in Prussia, and one in Bavaria.

ALTENBERG [Old hill], the name of numerous towns, villages, and districts throughout Germany, of which the only one worthy of being named is in Saxony, circle of, and 20 m. S. from Dresden, cap. bail. of same name. It is the seat of local courts of justice; has a royal storehouse for tin, an hospital, several mills propelled by water power, and in its vicinity are the most extensive tin mines on the Continent. Pop. 2335.——The BAILIWICK has an area of 40 geo. sq. m. The chief employments are mining of tin, cattle rearing, and straw plaiting. Pop. 3740.

ALTENBURG, or SAXE-ALTENBURG [German, *Sachsen Altenburg*], a duchy of W. Germany, consisting of two divisions, which are separated from each other by the interposition of Reuss Gera. The E. division, formed by the districts of Altenburg and Ronneburg, is enclosed on the N.E. and S. by the kingdom of Saxony, and has Prussian Saxony on the N.W., and Reuss-Gera on the W. The W. division consists of the circle of Saal-Eisenberg, and has Reuss and Gera on the E., Prussian Saxony on the N., Weimar on the N.W., the district of Rudal on the S.W., and Meiningen and Weimar on the S. The area of the divisions is nearly equal; that of Altenburg containing about 180, and that of Saal Eisenberg nearly 200 geo. sq. m.; but the population of the former far exceeds that of the latter, the one being 93,784, and the other only 48,107. The difference of population is accounted for by the different characters of the surface of the countries. Altenburg is one of the most fertile and best-cultivated districts in Germany, while Saal-Eisenberg, particularly in the S.E., is covered with mountains and forests. In the E. of Altenburg, however, towards the frontier, the first slopes of the Erzegebirge begin to rise. They are composed chiefly of a reddish claystone and porphyry, and contain considerable seams of brown coal, or lignite. The chief employment of the inhabitants of both divisions, exclusive of those engaged in agriculture, is spinning and weaving. In the towns, the woollen manufacture has

the pre-eminence. Among the products may be mentioned wooden utensils, potash, pitch, roofing slates, liguite, glue, liqueurs, porcelain, and excellent stones. In the W. division there is a considerable traffic in corn and timber. The inhabitants, originally a branch of the Sclavonic family, have lost the language; but still in dress, and several other respects, retain many of the old customs handed down by their forefathers. By the constitution given to Altenburg in 1831, it is a limited monarchy; the legislative assembly consisting of 12 delegates, elected every five years, and a president nominated by the Duke. As a member of the Germanic confederation, it was united with the other Saxon duchies, and had the 12th vote. Its military quota consisted of a battalion of infantry, numbering 982 men. In 1672 the larger portion of Altenburg was vested by succession in the family of Saxe-Gotha; and in 1825, by virtue of an exchange with the Duke of Meiningen, Altenburg, with the exception of a few small districts, fell to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Pop. 141,426.—(Hahn's *Lex. Deutschland; Real Encyklopädie.*)

ALTENBURG [Old castle].—1, A city, Germany, cap. duchy Saxe-Altenburg, and of circle of its name; about 2 m. W. from the l. bank of the Pleisse, 26 m. S. Leipzig, with which it is connected by a railway, opened in 1842, now connected with the Bavarian lines; lat. 50° 56′ N.; lon. 12° 27′ E. It is walled, and, though irregularly built upon several hills, has some fine streets, and many handsome edifices, besides five considerable suburbs, named after the former city gates. It is the seat of the higher courts and Government offices, and contains seven churches, a gymnasium, a considerable library, a foundation for educating Protestant young ladies of rank; a normal school, with a deaf and dumb institute attached, and several other educational establishments; also, a house of correction; three hospitals, one of them for orphans, and other two charities; an association for promoting trade and industry, a philosophical society, a horticultural society, a historical and antiquarian society, a drawing academy, a theatre, &c. The palace, which is surrounded by extensive gardens, lies N.E. of the town, on a hill of porphyry, from which a fine view is obtained. The Magdalena, or Lutheran female endowment, which stands in a garden E. of the town, is a handsome turreted building. The principal manufactures are of linen, ribbons, gloves, worsteds, brushes, vinegar, brandy, and liqueurs; starch, sealing wax, playing cards, paint, porcelain, stoves, tobacco and snuff, optical instruments, &c. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle, corn, wood, and wool. Carriage building is also prosecuted to some extent. Pop. 17,977. ——2, ALTENBURG [Hungarian, *Magyar Ovar*], a market tn. Hungary, 20 m. S.S.E. Presburg, and 47 S.E. Vienna; in a marsh, on an island of the Leitha, at the point where it unites with the r. arm of the Danube. It is surrounded with deep ditches, and finely-watered gardens; has wide streets, and a number of handsome buildings; among others, a gymnasium, a Piarist college, an agricultural institution, and an old castle, now used as a corn magazine. The inhabitants, Germans and Hungarians, trade in black cattle, grain, and fruit. In 1605, and again in 1683, the Turks, in their progress towards Vienna, burnt this town to the ground. Pop. 3048.——At least 48 places in Germany have the common name of ALTENBURG.

ALTENDORF [Old village], the names of numerous villages in Germany, in Bavaria, Hessen, Hanover, Holstein, Austria, Prussia, and Saxony. They are all small. The largest is a vil. in Moravia, on the Podelskybache, near Olmütz. It has a church, school, paper mill, lead mill, and two wire drawing works. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines. Pop. 2020.

ALTENGAARD. *See* ALTEN.

ALTENHEIM, a vil. grand duchy of Baden; situated in a rich champaign country, on the road from Kehl to Freiburg, 1 m. from the Rhine. It is a very old place, mentioned as early as A.D. 883. The inhabitants, mostly Protestants, are engaged in agriculture and cattle breeding. Pop. 1500.

ALTENKIRCHEN [Old churches], a small fortified tn., cap. circle of same name, Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. of, and 16 m. N. from Coblentz on the Wied; lat. 50° 37′ N.; lon. 7° 36′ E. Agriculture, the rearing of cattle, linen manufactures, and the production of various articles of iron ware, form the chief employment of the population, amounting to 1600. An obstinate battle took place here between the Austrians, under Prince Ferdinand of Würtemberg, and the French, under General Kleber, in 1796.—— The CIRCLE of Altenkirchen has an area of about 180 geo. sq. m., and is rugged and mountainous. Some of the hills are of basalt; and the cup-shaped summits of some of them have all the appearance of old craters. Not much grain is produced, but a great number of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are reared. The cows, amounting to 9400, prove that the dairy is not neglected. Within the circle, at Hamm, are a furnace for making rough steel, another for smelting copper, and a powder mill. In other parts of the circle, various mining operations are carried on, and there are several iron furnaces. Pop. 43,070, nearly divided between R. catholics and Protestants. —— There are several other places in Germany named ALTENKIRCHEN.

ALTENMARKT [Old market], the name of numerous unimportant places in Germany.

ALTENSTADT [Old town], the name of seven unimportant places in Bavaria, two in Hessen, one in Würtemberg, and one in Austria.

ALTENSTEIG, or ALTENSTAIG, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, on the slope of a steep hill, near the Nagold, 29 m. S.W. Stutgardt. It has tanneries, with woollen and linen manufactures, and a work for making salt of sorrel. Pop. 2000.

ALTER-DO CHÃO, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 15 m. S.W. Portalegre, on the river Avis. It is enclosed within old walls, and has a poor's house, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. 2815.

ALTERNON, a par. England, co. Cornwall; area, 15,014 ac.; 7¾ m. W.S.W. Launceston. Pop. 1389.

ALTHORNE, a par. England, co. Essex; 2250 ac. Pop. 386.

ALTHORPE, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 5160 ac. Pop. 1316.

ALTIN, a lake, Siberia, gov. of, and 330 m. S.S.E. from Tomsk; 77 m. long, and 52 m. broad. It has a rocky bottom, and gives rise to the Byia river, which, after its union with the Katunya, receives the name of Obe. In winter, the N. part is sometimes frozen so as to be passable on sledges, but the S. part is never covered with ice. The Russians call Altin Lake *Teletskoe Osero*, from the Teletsi, a Tartar tribe, who inhabit its borders, and who give it the name of *Altin-Kul*. By the Kalmuks it is called *Altin-Nor*. The water in the lake, as well as in the rivers which run through the adjacent country, is increased during summer by melted snow; hence it appears of greater or smaller extent, according to the period of the year at which it is seen by different travellers.—— A neighbouring branch of the Altai mountains is also called ALTIN.

ALTKIRCH [Old Church], a small manufacturing tn. Germany, Upper Alsace (formerly French dep. Haut Rhin), 17 m. W. Basel. It is situated upon a height, at the foot of which flows the Ill, near the forest of Hart; and is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and divided into the upper and lower tn., between which are the ruins of an old castle, which formed the residence of the Archdukes of Austria, when they visited Alsace. The manufactures are principally of earthenware, cotton, and various kinds of implements. There are also breweries and tanneries in the town, and, in the neighbourhood, excellent quarries of stone and gypsum. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, wine, and hemp; and a cattle market is held once a month. Pop. in 1861, 3108.

ALTMUHL [Lat. *Alemannus*, *Alimonia*], a river, Bavaria, an affluent of the Danube, from the left, rising 16 m. N.W. Anspach, and 8 m. N.E. Rothenburg; about lat. 49° 26′ N.; lon. 10° 18′ E.; whence it runs S.E., past Pappenheim and Eichstädt, about 132 m., to Kelheim, where it joins the Danube, 12 m. S.W. Regensburg. The Ludwig, or Mayn-Danube Canal, from Bamberg on the Regnitz to Dietfurt on the Altmühl, unites the German Ocean with the Black Sea by the centre of Europe.

ALT-OETTING. *See* OETTING.

ALT-OFEN, a municipal tn. Hungary, forming almost a suburb of Ofen, or Buda, from which it is separated merely by a barrier. It is supposed to occupy the site of *Sicambria* of the Romans. Pop. 9150.

ALTOMONTE, or ALTAMONT, a tn. Naples, prov. Cosenza, 12 m. S.W. Cassano, situated on an eminence. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold, silver, and iron; and a salt spring. Pop. 4600.

ALTON.—1, A market tn. and par. England, co. Hants. The town is about 16 m. N.E. Winchester, and 46 m. S.W. London, on the main road from the latter to the former, and near the river Wey. It consists of one principal street, about half a mile long, three small streets, and a spacious market place, all clean and well kept. The houses are respectable, and many of them well built; mostly of brick, although there are quarries of good building stone in the neighbourhood. It is amply supplied with excellent water, and lighted with gas. The church is a handsome building, with a square embattled tower and spire. There are, besides, several dissenting places of worship; a number of schools, including a free school, and a British school; several benevolent and charitable institutions, and a mechanic's institute, having a library containing 1000 volumes. Bombazines were formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent, but the trade is now entirely extinct. Sacking and hop bagging—both to a small amount—are the only manufactures now carried on here; but there is a considerable retail trade in domestic necessaries. There are also some large breweries, the ale from which is much esteemed. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and the petty sessions for the division of N. Alton are held here. It is one of the polling places for the county; has weekly corn and cattle markets; and two fairs annually; one in April, for sheep and lambs; the other in September, for cattle and toys. Area of par., 3896 ac.; pop. of tn. and par., 4092.—(*Correspondent in Alton.*)——2, ALTON is also the name of a division, co. Hants; and of a hamlet, co. Worcester.——3, A tn., U. States, in Illinois, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, near the junction of the Illinois with that river, and 180 m. W. Washington. Its streets are spacious, and regularly laid out. There are five squares, and ten churches belonging to various religious bodies; some of the latter are large and handsome buildings. It is favourably situated for commercial purposes, and has the best landing for steam vessels on the E. bank of the Mississippi. There are here five printing offices, and two weekly and two daily newspapers. Pop. 6332.

ALTONA, formerly the second city in Denmark now belonging to Prussia; it is the largest and most populous in the duchy of Holstein. It is a river port on the r. bank of the Elbe, a little below Hamburg, with whose suburb of St. Pauli its E. side is almost in immediate proximity; while, on the W., it is joined by the populous villages of Ottensen and Neumühl; lat. (observatory) 53° 32′ 42″ N.; lon. 9° 56′ 42″ E. (R.) It stands higher, and is hence said to be more healthy, than Hamburg. It is in general well built, but does not possess many objects of interest. Its finest street is the Palmall, which is long and broad, is lined with good houses, and has a fine shady walk in the centre, formed by a double row of lime trees. Of its six churches, the only one deserving of notice is the high church, which has two towers, and is considered the finest in the duchy. Among the other buildings may be mentioned a gymnasium, with a library of 12,000 volumes; an orphan hospital, and large infirmary. In the cemetery beyond the town, are the tomb of Klopstock, who died in Hamburg in 1804, at the age of 80, and a monument to the Hamburgers who fell during the siege of 1813–1814. The trade and manufactures of Altona are extensive, and have been carefully fostered by the Danish Government, which has endeavoured, by special privileges and immunities, to attract to it part of the extensive commerce previously monopolized by Hamburg. The success has been comparatively limited. Notwithstanding of the rapid, and, for an European continental town, almost unprecedented rise of Altona, Hamburg maintains it pre-eminence; and has even converted the former into a kind of suburb, where the merchants of the latter reside, not to carry on, but to retire from business; thus almost justifying the vulgar pun, which, playing upon the name of Altona, derives it from the Low German words, '*all-to-nah*' (all too nigh), as indicating its unhappy proximity to Hamburg. Perhaps the most important manufacture of Altona is that of tobacco. One single factory employs 120 persons, and works up 600,000 lbs. In 1844, of 1,100,000 lbs. of raw tobacco used, 110,000 were made into snuff, 64,000 into cheroots, and 64,000 into cigars. The other public works are soap and oil works, dyeworks for woollen goods, a chemical work, a vinegar work, a type foundry, an extensive linen and cotton printfield, roperies, tanneries, and breweries, famous for their beer. The railways recently completed in the neighbourhood have added greatly to the importance of Altona, both in a commercial and military point of view; in the former, by the railway to Kiel, which connects it with the Baltic; and in the latter, by a branch of the same railway, which connects it with the important fortress of Rendsburg. Altona has four dockyards. Its harbour is only a winter haven of the third class, having a depth of water from 7½ to 14¾ ft.; but the largest merchant vessels once over the bar of Blankenese, can unload at the warehouses on the bank of the Elbe, especially at the W. end of the town, where the ordinary depth of water in the river is from 15 to 25 ft. The trade of Altona extends to all parts of the world. The number of vessels by which its port was visited in 1862 was 1517; tonn., 235,872. Pop. of Altona proper in 1864, 52,781; but including Ottensen and Neumühl, its suburbs 59,388. Its pop. in 1871 was 74,102.—Other three places in Holstein, and 11 in different parts of Germany, have the name of ALTONA.—(Baggesen's *Danische Staat;* Hubn's *Lex. Deutschland.*)

ALTON-BARNES, a par. England, co. Wilts; area, 1053 ac.; 4½ m. W. by N. Pewsey. Pop. 177.

ALTON-PANCRAS, a par. England, co. Dorset; 2245 ac.; 2 m. E. Cerne Abbas. Pop. 270.

ALTRANSTADT, a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 9 m. E. from Merseburg. In its ancient castle the treaty of peace was concluded between Charles XII., King of Sweden, and Augustus, Elector of Saxony, September 24, 1706.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, a twp. and loc. bd dist., England, co. Chester. The town lies 8 m. S.W. Manchester, and 25 m. E. Liverpool; is remarkably neat and clean, on which account, and the salubrity of its air, it is much resorted to by invalids from Manchester. There are, besides the parish church, several dissenting places of worship, some schools, and a few small charities. Thread and woollen yarn are manufactured to some extent, but the chief employment of the labouring classes is agriculture and gardening; the fruit and vegetable markets of Manchester being chiefly supplied from this neighbourhood. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes near the town, and contributes largely to its prosperity. Fairs for cattle and drapery, in April, August, and November. Pop. in 1871, of twp. and loc. bd. dist., 8478.

ALTSOL, or ZOLDA, an old imperial free tn. Hungary, 72 m. N. Pesth; on the bank of the Gran, where it is joined by the Szalatna. On a rocky height are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built in 1457, once the favourite hunting seat of King Mathias I., called by the Hungarian peasants 'the good king Mathias,' now principally used as a prison. In the neighbourhood is an acidulated spring of some celebrity, and hemp is cultivated to some extent. Pop. 2000.

ALTSTETTEN.—1, A small tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S.E. from the town of St. Gallen, situated on the slope of a mountain in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated district. It has a fine church, a townhouse, narrow streets, and mostly high stone houses, some of which are handsome. The houses of the suburbs are of wood. It sustained a siege of three weeks from the Austrians in 1410, and suffered at various times from fire. In the beginning of the Reformation, Carlstadt was some time a preacher here. In the vicinity is a Franciscan nunnery, and an elegant bathhouse attached to the cold sulphurous spring on the E. side of the town. Pop. of tn. and par. 6429.—2, A vil. and par., can. of, and 3 m. W.N.W. from the town of Zürich. Pop. 992.

ALTSTRELITZ, a walled tn. Mecklenburg, circle Stargard, in a plain near the Mühlenbach, which here forms a lake, 58 m. N.N.W. Berlin; lat. 53° 19′ N.; lon. 13° 5′ E. It has three gates and as many squares, but the houses are for the most part paltry. In the environs are numerous gardens, and a promenade called the Fasanerie (pheasantry), much frequented. Altstrelitz was at one time famed for its horse markets, but the chief employments of the inhabitants now are agriculture and cattle rearing. There are also carried on manufactures of leather, linen, straw hats, mats, and wax-tapers. Pop., of whom 390 are Jews, 2943.

ALTUN-KUPRI [Golden bridge], a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, pash. Bagdad, on an island in the Altun-su, or Little Zab river, which is here crossed by two bridges of brick work, 60 m. S.E. Mosul, and 26 m. S.E. Arbel or Erbil; Colonel Shiel says, 'about 40 m.,' but, being much fatigued, he may have over-estimated it, and the probability of his having done so is the greater that he states the distance to Kirkook, which is further away, at 25 m. The pop. was formerly about 8000, but has since been much reduced by plague and famine.

ALTURA, a tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 23 m. W.S.W. from Castellon de la Plana, near the r. bank of the Palancia; tolerably built, with a church, chapel, and two schools. The inhabitants are principally occupied with agriculture, making wine and oil, and rearing domestic cattle and silkworms. Pop. 1905.—(Madoz.)

ALTWASSER, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 35 m. S.W. from Breslau, on a slope of the Vogel-koppe, belonging to the chain of the Mittelgebirge, 1200 ft. above the level of the sea, and overlooking an extensive valley of great beauty. There are several alkaline and chalybeate springs here, and the baths which have been established at them are much resorted to. Pop., exclusive of bathers, 1590.

ALUMPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, l. bank of the Kistna; lat. 15° 54′ N.; lon. 78° 10′ E.

ALUSHTA, a tn. Russia, on the S. coast of the Crimea, beautifully situated on an isolated schistous hill, forming a spur from the Taurus chain, bathed on the E. by the Temirdshi, and on the W. by the Ulu, 22 m. S.E. Simferopol. It appears to have been anciently a place of considerable importance. The first mention made of it is in the 6th century, when its castle, which bore the name of Alouston, was repaired by the Emperor Justinian. The ruins of the castle still crown the rock on which the town is built, and advantage has been taken of them by the inhabitants, who, in many cases, have built their houses against them. These houses are of a very peculiar construction. They are half sunk in the ground, and, by means of roughly-hewn stones, cemented by a kind of greasy earth, rise a short way above the surface, and support a flat roof, which serves as a terrace walk, and occasionally as the platform from which the next house in the ascent is entered. Alushta still contains the remains of several Greek churches; and one of them, from bearing some resemblance to a cathedral church, seems to indicate that the town was once the seat of a bishop.—(Montpereux, *Voy. Autour du Caucase.*)

ALUTA, Alt, or Aloúta, a rapid river, Transylvania; it rises in the W. Carpathian mountains, on the Moldavian frontier, about lat. 46° 38′ N.; lon. 25° 46′ E.; flows S. to Illyefalva, thence N. to lat. 46°, whence S.W. and S. Crossing the E. Carpathian by the pass of Rothenthurm, it enters and crosses Wallachia, and falls into the Danube at Nicopoli, after a course of about 270 m. It is said to contain some gold.

ALVA, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Stirling. The tn. is 7 m. N.E. Stirling, pleasantly situated on nearly level ground at the base of a hill called Craigleith. It consists of two principal streets, running nearly parallel to each other, both straight and well kept. The houses are generally built of the native whinstone, but a few are of red sandstone, obtained from an adjoining coal field. On an eminence a little to the E. of the village, stands the parish church, built in 1632. There are also a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church. The parish school house, situated in the centre of the village, is a neat building, and capable of accommodating upwards of 100 scholars. There are, besides, a subscription school, an infant school, and a seminary for the education of female children, supported chiefly by private benevolence. Woollen goods, particularly shawls and plaids, are manufactured here to a very considerable extent, and have been so for upwards of a century and a half. Spinning and throwing of woollen yarns is also carried on largely, the whole employing about 1800 hands. Glasgow is the principal market for these manufactures, although quantities are sent also to Stirling, Perth, and Edinburgh. Pop. of tn. in 1871, 4096; of tn. and par. together, 4296. There has been an increase of the population since 1831 of nearly 2000, attributed to the success of the woollen manufactures.

ALVAH, a par. Scotland, co. Banff; area, 16,866 ac. Pop. 1467.

ALVAR, Alvur, or Alwur, a principality, Upper Hindoostan, chiefly in prov. Agra, between lat. 27° and 28° N., N.W. the dist. of Agra, and S.W. that of Delhi; area, 3000 sq. m. In Mahometan histories it is sometimes called Mewat, and its inhabitants Mewaties. The greater part of the country is hilly, and covered with wood; but it contains also well-cultivated valleys and plains. The natives are singularly savage and brutal, and are noted for predatory incursions on the surrounding territories. Previously to 1780, it was subject to the rajah of Jeypoor, but is now governed by the rajah of Macherry, with whom a treaty was, in 1803, concluded by Lord Lake, taking him under the protection of the British Government; since which event, kind treatment has so far ameliorated the character of the natives, that the rapine of the Mewaties is now seldom heard of. The principal towns are Alvar, the cap.; Macherry, from which the rajah derives his title; and Rajghur. —(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*, Walker's *Map of India.*)

ALVAR, or Alwur, a tn. Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, cap. principality of same name, 85 m. S.S.W. Delhi; lat. 27° 30′ N.; lon. 78° 0′ E. It is strongly fortified, and lies at the base of a steep hill, on the summit of which there is another fort, well supplied with water. Alvar is the usual residence of the rajah of Macherry.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; Walker's *Map of India*, 1850.)

ALVARADO.—1, A small tn. and port, Mexico, state of, and 40 m. S.E. from Vera Cruz; lat. 18° 45′ N.; lon. 95° 43′ W. (R.) The town stands in an unhealthy situation, on the point of a small promontory, which forms the N.W. entrance into the harbour, or lagoon. The latter is a bar harbour, capable of admitting vessels of 12 and 13 ft. draught, which, within the bar, on which there is 9 ft. depth at low water, lie sheltered from every wind. There is a dockyard at Alvarado.—2, A river, formed by the union of several streams, rising in the mountains of the state of Oaxaca. It flows E.N.E. through the state of Vera Cruz, forms a lake of its own name, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, through the lagoon or harbour of Alvarado, after flowing a direct distance of 120 m. from the junction of the head streams.

ALVAYAZERE, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-baixa, 31 m. S. Coimbra. Pop. 1343.

ALVECHURCH, a par. England, co. Worcester; area, 6747 ac. Pop. 1713.

ALVELEY, a par. and township, England, co. Salop; 6788 ac.; on the E. bank of the Severn. Pop. 1018.

ALVERCA.—1, A small tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 12 m. N.N.E. Lisbon, upon a height near the r. bank of the Tagus, with a small fishing port. The neighbouring hills are covered with olive trees. A well-frequented annual fair is held. Pop. 1275.—2, A tn., prov. Beira-alta, 10 m S.E. Trancoso. Some tanning is carried on Pop. 780.

ALVERDISCOTT, a par. England, co. Devon; area, 2273 ac.; 5 m. S.E. Brideford. Pop 336.

ALVERNIA, a vil. Tuscany, on a mountain of its own name, 2 m. N. Chiusi. Its monastery, founded A.D. 1218, by St. Francis d'Assisi, was the cradle of the Franciscan order.

ALVERSTOKE, with Gosport, a par. England, co. Hants; 5222 ac. Pop. 22,653.

ALVES, a par. Scotland, co. Elgin, on the Moray Frith. Pop. 1010.

ALVESCOTT, a par. England, co. Oxford; 2690 ac.; 5 m. E. Burford. Pop. 407.

ALVESDISTON, a par. England, co. Wilts; 2531 ac. Pop. 267.

ALVESTON, two parishes, England: —1, Co. Gloucester; area, 2518 ac.; 9 m. N. by E. Bristol. Pop. 841.—2, Co. Warwick; area, 4300 ac.; 2 m. N.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Pop. 844.

ALVETON, or Alton, a par. England, co. Stafford; 7379 ac. Pop. 2250.

ALVIE, a par. Scotland, co. Inverness; area, 41,660 ac. Pop. 833.

ALVIGNANO, or Avignano, a tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of Piedmont, 11 m, N.E. Capua, pleasantly situated on the declivity of the Caprarian hills. Pop. 2092.

ALVINCZ, or Alvinez, also called Alvintz, Vincza, Binstum, Winzerdorf, a tn. Austria, in Transylvania, W. bank of the Maros, 7 m. S.W. Karlsburg; with a R. Catholic, a Protestant, and a Greek church, and a Franciscan convent. Pop., almost entirely Magyars and Bulgarians, 3500.

ALVINGHAM, a par. England, co. Lincoln; area, 1940 ac.; 3½ m. N.E. Louth, on the Navigation Canal. Pop. 350.

ALVINGTON, par. England, co. Monmouth; 2553 ac. Pop. 369.

ALVITO, 1, A small tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and 8 m. S.E. from Sora, on the declivity of a hill. It has an hospital, and several *monts-de-piété* for the marriage of poor young women. P. 2161.——2, A small tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 18 m. N.W. Beja, with an old castle, on the small river of the same name, an affluent of the Sado. Pop. 1570.

ALVOR, a tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, on a streamlet of the same name, 8 m. N.E. by E. Lagos, about 2 m. from the S. coast of the province. It is well built, and exports excellent salt. Pop. 2162.

ALVORNINHA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 54 m. N. Lisbon. Pop. 1530.

ALWALTON, a par. England, co. Huntingdon; area, 1040 ac. Pop. 342.

ALWINGTON, a par. England, co. Devon; 2655 ac.; 4 m. S.S.W. Bideford. Pop. 359.

ALYTH, a vil. and par. Scotland, cos. Perth and Forfar. The vil. is pleasantly situated on the rising ground on the N. side of the valley of Strathmore. 17 m. N. Dundee, and is intersected by the streamlet Alyth. It consists of four principal streets, all rather narrow and crooked, but tolerably well kept. The houses are of red sandstone, roofed with blue slate, and substantially built. Excellent water, brought in pipes from a distance, is abundant, and the town is well lighted with gas. The parish church, which was erected about 10 years since, at a cost of about £7000, is a handsome building, with a very elegant spire. The ruins of the old parish church, consisting of three arches, which stand conspicuously on an eminence in the centre of the town, and are said to have been built by a bishop of Dunkeld, are still entire, and in good preservation. There are also a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, an Episcopal chapel, the parish school, the Free church school, two female schools, and a private school. The manufacture of coarse linens, chiefly for exportation, affords employment to the majority of the population. There is also a small factory for carding and spinning wool. Considerable quantities of shoes are likewise made here. Alyth is the market town for an extensive agricultural district. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1488, by James III., and is governed by a baron bailie, who holds a court on the first Tuesday of every month. The par. is about 12 m. in length by 3 in breadth. The scenery in the vicinity is exceedingly beautiful. Pop. of vil. (1871), 2131; of par., 3352.—(*Correspondent in Alyth.*)

ALZANO MAGGIORE, a tn. Venetian Lombardy, cap. dist. of same name, prov. of, and 4 m. N.E. from Bergamo, r. bank of the Serio. It is handsomely built, with wide clean streets, and has a magnificent church, adorned with rare paintings and sculpture. Manufactures:—Linen, woollen, cotton and silken fabrics, paper, and lace. Pop. 2154.——The DISTRICT, comprising the S. extremity of the Val Seriana and its adjacent hills, is extremely picturesque and productive. Grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables, are raised in vast quantities, and of superior quality. The mulberry tree is also much cultivated, and the hill sides covered with forests of oak, pine, and chestnut. Pop. 13,032.—(*Dizio. Univ. Italia.*)

ALZENAU, a market tn. Bavaria, on the Kahlbach, 10 m. N. Aschaffenburg, and 20 m. E. Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It is the seat of a local court, and has a royal castle, some mills, and manufactures of hats. Pop. 1041.

ALZEY [anc. *Altiaia*], a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. bail. of same name, on the Selze, in the centre of a valley encircled by hills, 18 m. S.S.W. Mainz. It is walled; has three churches, two Protestant, and one R. Catholic; a handsome market place, brick works, and manufactures of leather, linen, and stockings. Its common and cattle fairs are of considerable importance. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the castle of the ancient Burgraves, destroyed by the French in 1689. Pop. 5245.——The BAILIWICK produces corn and rye, chiefly the latter, and some excellent wine. Pop. 20,000.

AMACUSA, or AMAKOUSA, an isl. in the Japanese empire, off the W. coast of the Island of Kiousiou, or Kiusui. The centre of Amacusa is about lat. 32° 20′ N.; lon. 130° 15′ E. Its extreme N.W. point is 18 m. S.E. Cape Nomo.

AMADIYAH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, once cap. of an independent principality of the same name, 75 m. N.W. Mosul. It stands on a rocky terrace of limestone, and is of considerable size; but is now nearly in ruins, not more than a third of the houses being habitable, while a fourth part only of the bazaar can be made use of, the remainder being in a state of decay. It is entered by two gates, and is defended at various points by guard houses, towers, and irregularly-constructed bastions, and by a castle, in which a garrison is maintained. The town contains a solitary minaret, and the residence of a pasha, the lower part of which is built of stone, the upper of mud. The Jews, who are the most numerous body in the town, occupy 70 dwellings, and have three synagogues.—(Ainsworth's *Visit to the Chaldeans.*)

AMAGER, sometimes erroneously called AMAK, an isl. Denmark, separated from the isl. of Seeland and city of Copenhagen merely by the harbour of the latter, part of which, indeed, and the suburb of Christianshavn, are built on it; area, about 20 sq. *m.* It is flat, well cultivated, and may be regarded as the kitchen garden of the capital, with which it is connected by means of bridges across the harbour. Its inhabitants, exclusive of Christianshavn, about 9200, are descended chiefly from 24 Dutch families, who settled down here from N. Holland in 1516. Lime burning and the manufacturing of nitric acid, salmiac, soap, and patent manure, are carried on.

ÅMÅL, a tn. Sweden, lan of, and 48 m. N.N.E. from Wenersborg, in Dalsland, advantageously, but not beautifully, situated on the N.W. shore of Lake Wener; lat. 59° 3′ 39″ N.; lon. 12° 41′ 56″ E. (L.). It is intersected by a small stream, is built with tolerable regularity, and has a rather handsome church. The harbour is convenient; and the inhabitants, 1666 in number, are chiefly occupied in boat traffic on the lake, in retail trade, and agriculture.

AMALFI, a city and seaport, Naples, prov. Salerno, on the Gulf, and 9 m. W.S.W. from Salerno; lat. 40° 38′ N.; lon. 14° 37′ 10″ E. (C.). The city, whose position is extremely picturesque, extends over the summits of a series of lofty rocks, still crowned with embattled walls and ruined towers—memorials of its former greatness. The public buildings are no way remarkable. Amongst them is a large cathedral,



THE CATHEDRAL, AMALFI.—From Italic Monuments and Picturesque.

of Byzantine architecture, dedicated to St. Andrew, whose body was deposited here in 1208. The city has an arsenal, some paper mills, several manufactories of serge, and an iron work. Its trade, which, at one time, comprehended that of all the Levant, has now almost entirely disappeared; and with it, the greater proportion of the population, which has fallen from 50,000 to less than 5000. Amalfi rose early into importance, having attained the height of its prosperity during the 11th century, at which time it was the great mart for all kinds of Eastern merchandise. It assumed the form of an independent republic, and continued to retain its rank as a commercial and maritime city for several centuries, when it fell into a decay

from which it never afterwards recovered. Amalfi took an active part in the crusades; and, for its zeal on that occasion, was honoured with the title of *Defender of the Faith*, by Leo IV. At this period the Amalfitans founded, in Palestine, the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; from which arose the famous military order of Malta. Amalfi was twice captured and plundered; first, by Robert Guiscard, the Norman conqueror, in 1075; and again, in 1130, by the Pisans, on which occasion the latter found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian. It is the birthplace of Flavia Gioja, to whom the invention of the mariner's compass has been assigned, though his merit is limited to that of having greatly improved it; and of Masaniello, the fisherman of Naples. Pop. 4186.

AMALLAPOORAM, a tn. Hindoostan, in the Circars, on one of the mouths of the Godavery, 65 m. E.N.E. Masulipatam. Its inhabitants, who exceed 6000, are engaged in weaving cotton fabrics.

AMAMBAHI, or AMAMBAY, a mountain range and river, S. America. The mountain range stretches from the serra Galhano, Brazil, in the S. of prov. Marto Grosso, in a S. direction into Paraguay, till it meets with the Cordillera de Maracayu, running E. and W. It is about 200 m. long; forms the watershed between the Parana and the Paraguay rivers, and from its E. slope flows the river of the same name, E. to the Parana, which it joins about lat. 23° 15′ S.; lon. 54° 20′ W., after a total course of about 100 m. direct distance.

AMANA.—1, A river, Venezuela, prov. Cumana, rises a little W. Urica; lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 64° 18′ W.; from which it flows, first in a S.E. direction then N.E., and falls into the Gulf of Paria, lat. 10′ N.; its entire course being about 140 m. —2, A lake, Brazil, formed by a bifurcation of the Tijuaca, itself a stream flowing out of the Japura, an affluent of the Amazon from the N. It lies in lat. 2° 35′ S.; lon. 64° 38′ W., and is about 20. m. long by 10 m. broad. About 8 m. N. from the lake is a vil. of the same name.

AMANAPOOR, a military station in the isl. Ceylon, standing partly on the top, and partly at the foot, of a steep mountain, 2000 ft. high; in lat. 7° 15′ N.; lon. 80° 45′ E.

AMANCE, several places. France:—1, [anc. *Amantia.*] A tn. and com., dep. Haute-Saône, 16 m. N.N.W. Vesoul; has potteries, tile works, and pits of white sand, used in glass making. Pop. 974. —2, A vil. and com., dep. Aube, 12 m. from Bar-sur-Aube; manufactures good pottery. Pop. 550. —3, [anc. *Amantia.*] A vil. and com., dep. Meurthe, 37 m. N.W. Nancy; formerly a fortified place. Pop. 549.—4, A small river, dep. Aube, rising a short way above the village of Amance, and falling into the Aube below Basse-Fontaine.

AMAND (ST.), several villages and communes, France.—1, A vil. and com., dep. Manche, 9 m. from St. Lo. Pop. 1253. —2, A vil. and com., dep. Marne, 6 m. from Vitry le Français. Pop. 1125.—3, *St. Amand-de-Coly*, a vil. and com., dep. Dordogne, 15 m. from Salut. Pop. 1071.—4, *St. Amand-en-Puisaie*, a tn. and com., dep Nièvre, cap. can., manufactures of pottery. Pop. 2357.—5, *St. Amand-Magnazeix*, a vil. and com., dep. Haute-Vienne, 17 m. from Bellac. Pop. 1350.—6, *St. Amand sur-Sèvre*, a tn. and com., dep. Deux Sèvres, 15 m. from Bressuire. Pop. 1770. —Besides these there are several others, all small.

AMAND (ST.), or ST. AMAND-MONTROND, a tn. France, dep. Cher, on the Marmande, a tributary of the Cher, near the junction of these streams; cap. can. and arrond. of same name; 24 m. S.S.E. Bourges. It is neatly built; the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and of a communal college. There are here manufactures of wooden clogs, and of chamois and other kinds of leather; and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, cannon foundries, and porcelain works. A lively trade in grain, wine, chestnuts, timber, iron, staves, hemp, leather, goat skins, and the cattle of the district, is also carried on. A branch of the Canal du Cher connects St. Amand with Montluçon, and the coal mines of Commentry. At no great distance are the ruins of the Castle of Montrond, originally fortified by the Duke of Sully, the celebrated minister of Henry IV., and formerly regarded as one of the strongest places in the kingdom. Pop. 8757.——The arrond. contains 11 cans. and 115 coms.

AMAND-LES-EAUX (ST.), an anc. tn. France, dep. du Nord, l. bank of the Scarpe, cap. can., 7 m. N.W. Valenciennes. It has a communal college, and is the centre of the flax-growing district; and possesses manufactories of porcelain, lace, thread, leather, soap, linseed oil, woollen stockings, cotton coverlets, and chicory, with several distilleries and tanneries, and some boatbuilding yards. A considerable trade is carried on in oil, wine, brandy, soap, thread, cotton and woollen goods, lace, &c. About 3 m. from the town are mineral waters and mud baths, which have been celebrated for two centuries, and still continue to be well frequented. The water is clear, and not very unpalatable, but has a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It is said to be very efficacious in paralytic and nervous affections. The walks in the vicinity are finely wooded. A Benedictine abbey, founded here, in 634, by St. Amand, was destroyed at the Revolution; and all that now remains of it is the steeple, which was built in 1636, and has a height of 300 feet. Pop. 10,369.

AMAND ROCHE-SAVINE (ST.), a tn. and com. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. can., 9 m. S. Clermont. In the vicinity are chalybeate springs and lead mines. Pop 2276.

AMANS (ST.), several towns, villages, and communes, France:—1, A vil. and com., dep. Aveyron, cap. can., 14 m. from Epalion. Pop. 1331. —2, *St. Amans-la-Bastide*, a tn. and com., dep. Tarn, cap. can., on the Thoré, which separates it from the town of St. Amans Valtoret. Manufactures:—Cloth, bonnets, wool, and china ware, and brick. It has a Protestant church, and is the birthplace of Marshal Soult. Pop. 2127.—3, *St. Amans Valtoret*, a vil. and com., dep. Tarn, on the Thoré, 17 m. from Castres. Pop. 1636. —Besides these there are several others, all small.

AMANTEA, a seaport tn. Naples, on the Mediterranean, prov. Cosenza, dist. Paola, 14 m. S.W. Cosenza; lat. 39° 15′ N.; lon. 16° 20′ E. It is surrounded with walls, has an old castle, four parish churches, several convents, and a high school founded by Ferdinand IV. There are some hot springs in the vicinity. The town is believed to be built on the site of the ancient *Nipezia*.

AMARANTE, an anc. tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the Tamega; crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, 34 m. N.E. Oporto; pleasantly situated in a fine district, and forming the residence of several noble families. It is well built, and has two churches, a Latin school, an hospital, and poor's house; but is a dull, decayed place. Pop. 1500.

AMARAPURA, or AMRAPOORA, a city, Burmah, formerly cap. of the empire, on the l. bank of the Irrawady, 10 m. N.E. Ava; lat. 22° 0′ N.; lon. 96° 18′ E.; founded, in 1783, by the Burmese monarch, Mindarajee Praw, and made the capital instead of Ava—the ancient, and recently again the capital. The city lies about three-fourths of a mile from the Irrawady, and consists of a large fortress, with extensive suburbs, stretching for about 4 m. along the river. The houses are generally of wood, with tiled roofs; but some have mats and bamboos, covered with shingles, or thatch; and a few, chiefly belonging to the royal family, are of brick and mortar. Those of the chief persons are surrounded by a wooden enclosure; and along the ridges of every house are ranged earthen pots, filled with water, to be used in case of fire. The fortress is a square, the sides of which are about 2400 yards, having large bastions at the angles; and along each side 11 smaller ones, and three gates. The whole is of brick, surrounded by a ditch 50 ft. wide, and 15 deep, crossed by causeways leading to the gates. It is deemed impregnable by the natives, but would soon yield to the force of artillery. In the N.W. angle is placed the royal library, the books being kept in about 100 wooden chests, curiously ornamented. Throughout the city there is a great number of temples and pagodas, which, from the expensive gilding of their roofs, have a very splendid appearance. In 1800, its population amounted to 175,000; but the seat of government having been removed back to Ava in 1819, it has greatly fallen off, and does not now exceed 30,000.—(Crawfurd's *Embassy to Ava*; Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; *Asiatic Journal.*)

AMARGURA, an isl. and volcano, S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Friendly Islands; lat. 17° 58′ S.; lon. 174° 16′ W. (R.) The volcano, which is 1600 ft. in height, has only recently become active.

AMARIBO, or MANA, a river in French Guayana, rises about lat. 3° 35′ N.; and, after a course, nearly due N., of 146 m., falls into the Atlantic 20 m. E. the embouchure of the river Marony, or Marawina.

AMASREH, AMASERAH, or AMASTRA [anc. *Amastris*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on a rocky peninsula on the Black Sea, 188 m. E.N.E. Constantinople; lat. 41° 48′ N.; lon. 32° 20′ E. Here are Grecian, Roman, Byzantine, and Genoese remains. The town overlooks the sea to the N., but its greatest exterior fronts S. Pop. nearly 1000.

AMASIA [anc. *Amasoyah*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. sanjak of same name, r. bank of the Irmak [anc. *Iris*], 60 m. from its embouchure at Cape Tcherchenibeh, on the Black Sea, 31 m. N.N.W. Tokat; lat. 40° 38′ N.; lon. 36° 15′ E. It is picturesquely situated in a deep valley, overhung by lofty precipitous rocks, through which flows the Irmak; crossed within the limits of the city by four bridges, one of which is very old, and apparently of Roman construction. The streets, like all those of eastern towns, are narrow and tortuous; the principal are lined with Saracenic buildings, either in ruins, or used as mosques. Many of the houses are built of stone, but nearly all of them have a mean appearance. The bazaars are small and ill supplied. 'One of the most disagreeable and yet striking sights frequent in this town, is presented by the number, and horrid tameness of the large white vultures, which perform, with alacrity and zeal, the disgusting office of street sweepers and scavengers.'—(Hamilton.) The castle and Acropolis are situated on the summit of a lofty rock on the opposite side of the river, the banks of which are fringed with gardens, wherever its waters could be raised for the purposes of irrigation. Of the Acropolis



AMASIA.—From W. J. Hamilton's *Asia Minor*.

nothing now remains but a portion of the walls and towers, and an ancient subterranean passage of 300 ft. in depth, at the bottom of which is a well of clear cold water. In remote times, a flight of steps led to this subterranean fountain; but these are now either entirely worn away, or filled up with mud. On the highest point of the rock on which the Acropolis stands, are some remains of two Hellenic towers, of beautiful construction. The other objects of greatest interest in this ancient city, are the tombs of the kings, described by Strabo, who was born here. They are five in number and consist of excavations in the steep face of the rock on which the castle is built, about 100 ft. above its base. Three of these caverns face W. and E.; the former are very accessible, being approachable by an open gallery scooped out of the perpendicular face of the cliff, and protected by a low parapet of rock which has been left. The import trade of Amasia is insignificant, but a considerable traffic is carried on in wine, grain, madder, cotton, and particularly silk, the quantity of which, produced in 1841, was 132,000 lbs. European agents exported about 14,000 lbs. the same year. The raw silk of Amasia was long badly prepared, and thought unfit for the English market; the quality has lately much improved. Nothing is known of the early history or foundation of Amasia, beyond the information imparted by its ancient coins, that after the conquest of Asia Minor by the Romans, and during the whole continuance of the empire, it bore the title of Metropolis of Pontus. On the earlier coins, the name is spelled Amassæa; and on those struck under the early Roman emperors, Amasia. As already mentioned, Strabo, the ancient Greek geographer, was born in this city, of which he gives a very lively and graphic account, much of it applicable to its present condition. The number of houses in the town are about 4000, of which 350 are inhabited by Armenians.—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor.*)

AMATAKA. *See* YORK ISLAND.

AMATITLAN, or AMITITAN, a tn. and lake, Central America, state Guatimala. The town, about 15 m. S. the city of Guatimala, lat. 14° 30′ N.; lon. 90° 17′ W., is irregularly built; and none of the houses have more than the ground story; and are principally constructed of mud, beaten hard with a wooden mallet, after being put into a wooden box of the dimensions of the walls, which box is moved from place to place till the desired height, length, and breadth are attained. Each house has a large yard, and a plantation of cactus attached to it, the leaves of which are cut and ranged in long narrow sheds to preserve the cochineal insect in the winter season. The wells in the town are all brackish; and most of those in the vicinity, particularly in low situations, boiling hot, but perfectly clear and free from impurities. Amatitlan is a place of some antiquity, having been one of the principal seats of the Jesuits, who had large sugar estates in the vicinity. The inhabitants, nearly all mulattoes and sambos, are active, industrious, and enterprising. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000.—The LAKE is close by the town, to the S.E. It is about 11 or 12 m. in length, between 2 and 3 m. in breadth, and is of great depth. Immense quantities of pumice stone may generally be found floating on its waters, and lying on its shores. In many places around, springs of boiling water gush out, some of them emitting large volumes of steam. Two streams enter the lake, and one larger than both united, runs out of it. It contains a great abundance and variety of fish, including a species of small size, of exquisite flavour.—(Dunlop's *Central America;* Hassel's *Guatimala.*)

AMATRICE, a tn. Naples, prov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Aquila, on a hill close by the source of the Tronto. It has five parish churches, two *mezzo-ceti*, a high school, and manufactures of blankets. Pop. 2242.

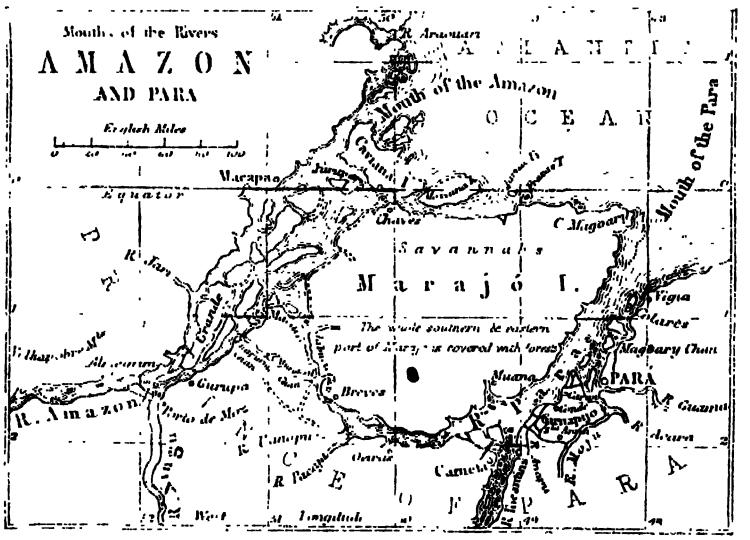
AMAXICHI, or AMAKHUKIO, a tn. cap. Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Isles, on its N. coast; lat. 38° 50′ N.; lon. 20° 40′ E. It stands on a sandy, fertile plain, in the neighbourhood of unwholesome salt marshes, and is subject to frequent earthquakes. It has one wide street; houses generally of wood; and a square, in which is the governor's house and an ancient marble statue. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, and has numerous churches, two harbours for small vessels, manufactories of cotton and leather, and a considerable trade. At the distance of about 1½ m. from the town, on a low sandy peninsula, is the castle of Santa Maura, which was taken by the British in 1810, and is now generally occupied by a British garrison. A few miles from the town, are still to be seen some remains of the ancient *Leucas.* Pop. 6000.—(Murray's *Handbook;* Balbi. *Abrégé de Géographie.*)

AMAXURA, a river Florida, U. States, having its source in the Seminole swamps; lat. 28° 15′ N.; lon. 81° 57′ W. It flows first in a N.W. direction, then S.W. and W., till it falls into the Gulf of Florida, about 4 m. S. from Green Island; lat. 28° 30′ N. Its whole course is about 80 m.

AMAY, a rural can. Belgium, prov. Liege, on the road from Liege to Namur, traversed E. to W. by the Meuse. The inhabitants are principally bricknakers, and in spring leave their homes in hundreds to ply their trade in distant quarters, returning in winter. The canton has alum works, and some trade in wood and dried fruits. Pop. 2848.

AMAZON, MARAÑON, ORELLANA, or SOLIMOES, the various names given to a large river in S. America, but better and more generally known by the first. It rises in the Andes, on the W. coast of S. America, traverses the entire breadth of that vast continent from W. to E., and falls into the N. Atlantic Ocean, about lon. 50° W.; a distance, including the windings of the stream, of 4000 m. It drains an area, according to some authorities, of two millions and a half, and, according to others, of one million and a half of square miles; is navigable for 2200 m. from the sea, and is 96 m. wide at its mouth. It is thus the largest river on the globe as regards the volume of its waters, which is so powerful as to force its way into the ocean, without mingling with the latter, to a distance of 300 m.; but, according to Berghaus, it is inferior to the Missouri-Mississippi in the length of its course, when

taken by the windings, although greater when taken in a direct line. The numbers given by him are—Amazon, direct course, 1781 m.; winding, 3548; Missouri-Mississippi, direct, 1681 m.; winding, 4096 m. Some geographers assume the source of the Amazon to be the Tunguragua or Upper Marañon; and others, the Ucayale and Apurimac; the former originating in the Lake Lauricacha, Peru; lat. 10° 30′ S.; lon. 76° 25′ W.; the Apurimac, the principal head stream of the Ucayale, rising in lat. 15° 38′ S.; lon. 75° 0′ W., about 90 m. W. the Lake of Titicaca. From the junction of the Tunguragua and Ucayale, which takes place near St. Joaquim de Omaguas, after their having been increased by numerous large tributaries about lat. 4° 25′ S.; lon. 72° 30′ W., to the junction of the Rio Negro, the river is frequently called the Solimoes; and from the junction of the latter stream to the ocean, it bears the name Amazon or Amazonas. The course of the river may be described generally as W. to E. from the junction of the Ucayale and Tunguragua, though not without occasional and sometimes wide deviations. During its course, it is joined by various tributaries from both the N. and S., some of them very large streams. Of this class is the Rio Negro, which flows from the N., and falls into the Amazon in lon. 60° W., after a course of 1400 or 1500 m.; and the Madeira, not greatly inferior in size to the Amazon itself, from the S., which joins the latter in about lon. 58° 30′ W., after a course of about 1800 m. The head stream of this affluent, the Rio Grande, or Guapai, which unites with the Beni in forming the Madeira, rises S. of the Andes of Cochabamba, in the same plateau from which flows the Pilcamayo, an affluent of the Paraguay; and the sources of the Guapore, an E. branch of the Madeira, flow within 3 m. of the waters of the Aguapehi, one of the head streams of the Paraguay; by so narrow a watershed are the waters of the Amazon and La Plata at these localities parted. Two other large tributaries are the Coqueta or Japura, which, flowing from the N., falls into the Amazon in lon. 65° W.; and the Napo, which, proceeding also from the N., joins it at 71° 30′ W. At this point, which is about 125 m. from the junction of the Tunguragua with the Ucayale, its breadth is 900 fathoms, and its depth more than 100. Between the confluence of the Negro, lon. 60° W., and the Madeira, lon. 58° 30′ W., its breadth is about 3 m., extending occasionally to twice that breadth, where islands are numerous, as they are, indeed, throughout the whole course of the river. The width of the river gradually increases towards its embouchure, until its opposite banks can hardly be discerned. Its general depth from the sea to the Rio Negro, or from lon. 50° to 60° W., about 750 m. in a straight line, is nowhere less than 30 fathoms; higher up, it varies from 10 to 12; and is navigable by the largest vessels up to the junction of the Tunguragua and Ucayale. Beyond this point, none drawing more than 5 or 6 ft. water can proceed with safety. The Ucayale, which flows through the Pampas del Sacramento, is so obstructed by rapids and cataracts, as to render navigation far above its junction with the Tunguragua quite impossible. The navigation of the Amazon is in many places not without danger, from numerous shoals, from the narrowness of its channels, and, in the lower part of its course, from floating trees brought down by the Madeira. In 1848, a steamer ascended the river as far as the Rio Negro. The rapidity of the stream is considerable, especially during the rainy season, when it is subject to great floods, being, on an average, about 2¾ m. per hour; in some places it is 4 m. per hour; in others less than the lowest velocity named. In the last 700 m. of its course it falls but 12 ft., or one-fifth of an inch per mile. In the dry season, its rapidity is greatly diminished. The river is perceptibly affected by the tides as far up as the town of Obidos, or about 400 m. from its mouth. The singular phenomenon, known by the name of the *bore*, occurs at the mouth of the Amazon two days before, and two days after the full moon. This is the rushing of the waters of the ocean into the river, in the form of huge waves, of from 10 to 15 ft. perpendicular height, three or four of which follow each other in succession, with irresistible force. This great river traverses a region thickly covered with dense and lofty forests, inhabited by wild animals and numerous small tribes of savages. It abounds in fish and in turtle, and large alligators are frequently seen lying motionless on its muddy banks. The Amazon being navigable, as already remarked, for 2200 m. from the sea, and having a communication with the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare, the S. arm of its bifurcation, which falls into the Rio Negro, presents, in conjunction with its principal tributaries—all of them also navigable for great distances from their junction with the main stream—a system of inland water communication more extensive than is to be found on any other part of the globe.



Tributaries.—The known tributaries of the Amazon worth noticing, besides those already named, are the Hyabary, or Juvary, which joins the Amazon at lon. 69° 30′ W.; the Jutay, at lon. 67° W.; the Jurua, at lon. 65° 30′ W.; the Tefe, at lon. 65° W.; the Cavary, at lon. 64° W.; the Mama, at lon. 63° W.; the Puru or Purus, at lon. 60° 30′ W.; the Tapajos, at lon. 55° W.; and the Xingu, the last of the large tributaries, at lon. 52° W., all proceeding from the S. From the N., the only river of note that joins the Amazon, so far as is known, besides those mentioned elsewhere, namely, the Napo, the Japura, the Negro, is the Putumaya, which falls into it at lon. 68° W., after a course of about 1000 m. All these rivers unite with the Amazon below the junction of the Ucayale with the Tunguragua.

The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in the year 1500, by Viscount Yanez Pinçon; but the first European who descended its stream was Francis d'Orellana, a Spaniard, who, in 1539, sailed from the Rio Napo to the embouchure of the Amazon. It was this adventurer who first reported the existence of a community of female warriors on the banks of the river, who were without the right breast, which they had removed while young, in order to permit of a free use of the bow, and hence the name Amazon, which signifies, 'wanting a breast,' now the popular name of the stream. The name Orellana, by which it is also known, was derived from the Spanish adventurer above spoken of. The origin of its third name, Marañon, is uncertain, but is believed to be derived from that of an Indian nation, by which some parts of its banks was inhabited.—(Sommerville's *Physical Geography;* Lyell's *Geology;* Lieut. Smyth's *Account of the Rivers Amazon and Negro;* E. Pœppig's *Travels in Chili, Peru, and on the Amazon River;* Humboldt's *Aspects of Nature;* &c.)

AMAZUMA, a large tn. W. Africa, l. bank of the Niger; about lat. 5° 10′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ E. It is beautifully situated,

and has a cheerful and cleanly appearance.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition.*)

AMBABICOI, a vil. Lower Egypt, 58 m. N.W. Cairo; lat. 30° 17′ N.; lon. 30° 21′ E.; in the Natron valley.

AMBALEGA, a tn., isl. Madura, Indian Archipelago. It lies near the centre of the island, is surrounded by fine wood, has a temple, and 4000 inhabitants.

AMBATIKI, an isl., S. Pacific, one of the Feejee group, of a dome shape, and rising to a height of 750 ft.; lat. 17° 47′ S.; lon. 179° 11′ W. (R.) It has little wood, but produces yams, and other edible vegetable productions, in abundance. Pigs are also numerous, but the natives do not willingly part with them. When visited by Commander Wilkes, of the U. States' Exploring Expedition, there were 500 inhabitants on the island; whom that officer represents as being civil, letting them have taro and yams in plenty.

AMBATO, or HAMBATO (AMIENTO D'), a tn. Ecuador, 100 m. S.E. Quito. It was destroyed in 1698 by an eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi. It was rebuilt shortly afterwards, and soon became more flourishing than before. It has some good buildings, and an active trade in grain, sugar, and cochineal; the latter being produced in the vicinity in abundance, and of excellent quality.

AMBAU, or AMBOW, a small isl., S. Pacific, one of the Feejee group, connected with a larger island by a coral reef, fordable at high water; lat. 16° 30′ S; lon. 178° E. It is only 1 m. in length, and about half a mile in breadth; but is of importance from having a large town of the same name, from its being the seat of a kind of sovereign authority, and from its chiefs having obtained a political ascendancy over the neighbouring islands. The town entirely covers the island. The inhabitants, like those of the Feejee Islands generally, are savage and treacherous; and have, on more than one occasion, murdered the captains and crews of vessels visiting the island, previously throwing them off their guard by professions of friendship.

AMBELAKIA, or AMPELAKIA, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Thessaly, or Trikhala, on the S. slope of Mount Ossa, above the pass of Tempe, 15 m. N.E. Larissa. Ambelakia was at one time famous for its cotton yarn spinning, and dyeing; but the former has been nearly annihilated by the cheaper productions of England. The trade was, at the time above alluded to, carried on upon joint-stock principles, the work people sharing in the profits; but misunderstandings amongst themselves, failures abroad, and the successful rivalship of Britain, put an end to the prosperity of the town. The town is still, from its romantic site, and the fine scenery around, a place of interest to the traveller. The heights in the vicinity are covered with vineyards, from the produce of which an excellent wine, resembling claret, is produced. The pop. in 1798 was 4000; it rose to 8000; and has now sunk below 3000. Many of the inhabitants are said to be Germans, though all wear the Eastern dress.

AMBER, or AMBHEER, a tn. Hindoostan, the anc. cap. of the Joypoor territories in Ajmeer; lat. 26° 57′ N.; lon. 75° 40′ E.; about 5 m. N. by E. Joypoor, now the capital. The town lies on the bank of a small lake surrounded by steep mountains. It is now in ruins, and nearly depopulated; but its former grandeur is attested by its lofty pagodas, large reservoir, and numerous arches and pavilions, through which a narrow winding street leads to a second steep ascent, paved with granite, and conducting through several Gothic gateways to the ancient palace of the Rajah, still in good preservation. The stone and marble sculpture, and other ornaments of the interior of this edifice, are surpassed only by those of the celebrated Taje Mahal, at Agra. Higher up the hill stands a grim-looking castle, formerly used as the public treasury, but now as a state prison. The royal gardens occupy a small island in the lake, and part of its E. bank.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; Heber's *Journal.*)

AMBER, AMBRE, or AMBRO (CAPE), Madagascar, of which it forms the N. extremity; lat. 11° 57′ 30″ S.; lon. 49° 19′ E. (R.) It is a low point of land, terminating in a ledge of rocky islets, having 15 fathoms close to them, and 20 or 25 fathoms about half a mile distant. The currents set generally strong to the W. all the year from this point.

AMBERG, a tn. Bavaria, formerly cap. of Upper Palatinate, on both sides of the Vils, which divides it into the upper and lower town; 35 m. E. Nuremberg. It is enclosed within a double wall, now used as a public walk; is well built, and has broad and clean streets; and contains a lyceum, gymnasium, theological seminary, normal school, public library, several well-endowed hospitals, 10 churches, convent for noble ladies, theatre, and house of correction. Among the principal buildings are the palace royal, arsenal, salt magazine, church of St. Martin, and the guildhall. It has a royal manufactory of arms, which produces yearly from 10,000 to 20,000 muskets of the best quality; and also manufactures of cotton stuffs, hats, playing cards, tobacco, and stoneware; with a considerable trade in salt. The principal glassworks of Bavaria are here; but the town is chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its iron mines, which annually produce about 8000 tons of ore. In the vicinity there is a seam of coal, and both porcelain clay and fuller's earth are found. Here, on August 24, 1796, the Archduke Charles defeated the rearguard of the French army under General Jourdan. Pop. 11,000.

AMBERGRIS ISLAND, an isl. off the coast of Honduras, and in the bay of that name, 30 m. N.N.E. Belize. The E., or Reef point, is in lat. 18° 6′ N.; and lon. 87° 50′ W. (R.); the N. end admitting a passage for boats between that and the main. It is about 20 m. in length, and 3 broad, running N.N.E. and S.S.W.

AMBERLEY, a par. England, co. Sussex; 2900 ac. Pop. 650.

AMBERT, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme (Auvergne), on the Dore, cap. arrond., 36 m. S.E. Clermont. It is, in general, well built, but the streets are narrow and crooked, and have rather a dull and gloomy appearance. Ambert is rather a stirring place. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and one of commerce, and has a communal college, a chamber of manufactures, and an agricultural society. Manufactures:—Woollen stuffs, flag bombazine for ships, blankets serges, ribbons, lace, linens, pins, and playing cards. Above 60 factories are employed in making fine printing paper. Ambert is the principal mart for Auvergne cheeses, which are much esteemed in France. In the neighbourhood are the cold mineral waters of Talaru. The arrond.—area about 170 sq. m.—contains eight cans. Pop. arrond. 83,132; tn. 7519.

AMBLANGODDE, a large vil. Ceylon, about 28 m. S. Caltura, and 19 N. Galle. The houses are mostly covered with tiles. The inhabitants are employed in fishing, and in the coasting trade between Ceylon and the coast of Coromandel. There is a school here belonging to the Wesleyan missionaries.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*)

AMBLAU, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, 12 m. S.E. Booro, and 45 m. S.W. Amboina; lat. (N.E. point) 3° 49′ S.; lon. 127° 10′ E. (R.) It is egg-shaped, hilly, intersected by various streamlets, and is the most unfruitful island in the Dutch government of Amboina. On its shores and coasts, shell fish and various kinds of sea fish are found, but the poor inhabitants derive the principal part of their food from the neighbouring island of Booro. It was at one time populous, but now contains only about 2000 inhabitants.—(Van der Aa.)

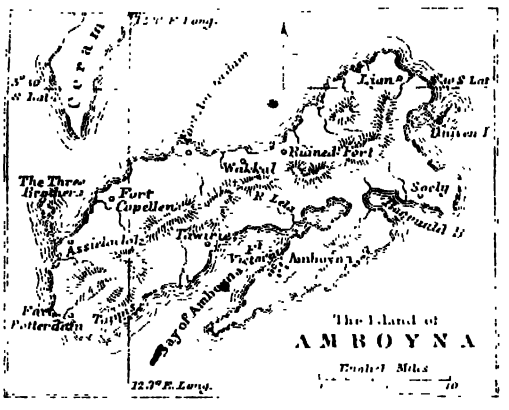
AMBLESIDE, a market tn. and chapelry, England, co. Westmorland. The town is 11 m. N.W. Kendal, picturesquely situated on the steep declivity of a hill, near the head or N. extremity of Lake Windermere. It is very old, and is irregularly built; but in the immediate vicinity there are many handsome houses and villas, with beautiful gardens attached; and in the town are a church, rebuilt in 1812, and a free school, founded in 1721. Woollen cloth is manufactured here to a considerable extent; and petty sessions are held in it. It is also one of the polling places for the county. Market day, Wednesday; two fairs annually for horned cattle and sheep. A number of Roman remains have been found here at various times. Pop 1988.

AMBLESTON, a par. S. Wales, co. Pembroke; area, 3956 ac.; 8 m. N. by E. Haverfordwest. Pop. 524.

AMBLETEUSE, a small seaport tn. France, formerly of some importance, but now much decayed, dep. Pas de Calais, 5 m. N. Boulogne-sur-Mer. In 1804, Napoleon, during his threatened invasion of England, made much use of Ambleteuse for his flat-bottomed boats; and he gave orders for the improvement of the harbour, but the accumulations of the sand rendered the attempt fruitless. James II., on his flight from England in 1689, landed here. Pop. 696.

AMBLEVE, a river which rises in the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, 5 m. S.S.E. Butgenbach, flows W., and enters Belgium by prov. Liege, and falls into the Ourthe at Donflamme, 10 m. S. Liege. It has a course of about 50 m., of which the last 7 are navigable.

AMBOINA, or AMBOYNA [Malay, *Ambon*—dew], an isl. Indian Archipelago, the most important, though not the largest, of the Moluccas, cap. of same name, lying S. of Ceram, and E. of Booroo; lat. (Allavy point) 3° 46′ S.; lon. 127° 59′ E. (R.) It is the seat of the Dutch governor of the residence or government of Amboina, which includes, besides the island of Amboina, Booroo, Amblau, Ceram, Manipa, Kilung, Bonoa, Harookoo, Honimoa or Saparoca, Noosa-laut or Hila, in all of which are under governors, and military posts. The island of Amboina is composed of two sections, the N.W. and larger Hitoo, and the S.E. Leitimor, united by the narrow isthmus of Bagoovala, not more than half an hour's walk across. Between these two peninsulas is a deep bay, forming the roadstead of the capital, Amboina. The island is about 30 m. long, by 10 m. in breadth, at its broadest part, though generally it is not above 5 or 6 m.; area, 282 sq. m. It is

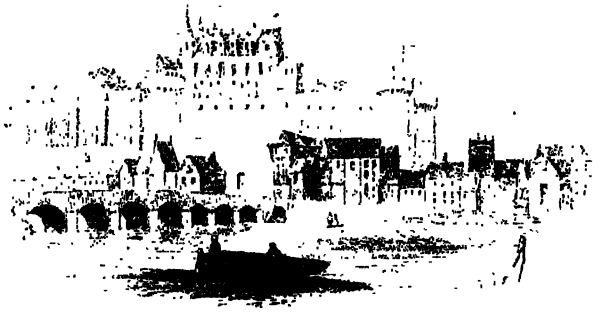


subject to earthquakes, and of primitive formation, granite in some localities rising even to the summits of the mountains, while in others it underlies serpentine and recent calcareous deposits; in the valleys the soil is a reddish clay, mixed with sand. The island is rocky and hilly; some of its heights are rounded, and covered with a rich verdure; some, of medium altitude, have the tops bare of vegetation, and others are only covered with briers; but the dark valleys, and the shore tracts, have a rich and vigorous vegetation. The size of the island does not admit of large rivers, but there are numerous brooks and torrents, and good water for culinary purposes is plentiful. Still, the island is not very fully cultivated; in fact, when compared with Java, the cultivated tracts may be said to be as rare as in that fertile island are those that are uncultivated. This state of things probably arises from several causes. Though the valleys of Amboina are rich, and capable of growing almost all tropical plants, yet a great part of the island is arid and rocky, unsuited for general agriculture, though admirably adapted for raising the clove tree; to the cultivation of which the small energies of the native population have been in a great measure exclusively directed by the Dutch Government, at one time even by compulsion. Cloves, consequently, are the staple product of the island, the annual quantity produced being about 500,000 to 600,000 lbs. The tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*) from which this valuable spice is obtained, is about 30 to 40 ft. high; branches not much spread; leaves small, oblong; bark dirty white; and does not yield the clove till 15 years old. The average annual produce of a tree is variously stated at 2 to 6 lbs., gathered in October and November. Another reason for Amboina not being more extensively cultivated is the ease with which the people obtain sago, their favourite food, from the palm, which grows plentifully in the woods. The pepper plant grows on the island; and coffee, cotton, indigo, and cinnamon, are cultivated with success; rice has been neglected, and is imported from Celebes. Among the trees of Amboina are ebony, ironwood, casuarina, samar, nani, cocoa nut, sago; yet building timber is scarce, and has to be imported from Java. The fauna of the island is poor. It has no carnivorous animals; the rodents are only the Mus decumanus and one allied species; edentata there are none; pachyderms, only the wild hog and the horse; the deer represents the ruminants; the dugong, the antarctic and sperm whale, the cetaceæ; and there are no monotremata. Birds are more abundant than mammiferous animals, though by no means numerous in species. The most remarkable is the megapodius, a small gallinaceous fowl found also plentifully in Australia. Insects are numerous, the class lepidoptera being more especially rich in species, of the most brilliant hues. The seas around the island teem with mollusca, in the shells of some species of which a considerable trade is carried on. The animal world of Amboina has been supposed to be much more varied than it really is, from specimens in European collections having that island ascribed to them as their habitat, while in reality obtained from other localities – they have merely been brought to Amboina, and shipped there. The climate of this island is healthier, and more agreeable, than the generality of intertropical localities. The natives, of Malay race, are of medium stature; mild, though very proud; easily led, though querulous; and generally very sober; capital crimes are rare. They make good soldiers, and are fond of military life. In costume, they resemble the Malays of Java. Many of the natives have been converted to Christianity, under the care of the Dutch, and are distinguished from the Mahometan population by a peculiarity in their dress. Considerable attention is paid to education, of which Amboina is the head quarters for all the surrounding islands. Native indolence and apathy, however, present strong barriers to rapid progress either in religion or education. The Mahometan religion was established in Amboina in 1515, the year in which the island was discovered by the Portuguese, who took possession of it in 1564, and introduced the R. catholic faith. In 1605 the Dutch coveted the island, and expelled the Portuguese, and introduced Protestantism. In 1796 it was captured by the British, and was restored to the Dutch in 1801, at the peace of Amiens; but was again taken in 1810, and finally restored to Holland in 1814, at the treaty of Paris. Besides Amboina, the capital, there are several villages, and two or three forts on the island. Pop. in 1851, 28,000.—(Temminck, *Coup d'œil sur l'Inde Neerlandaise;* Van der Aa's *Nederlanden; Moniteur des Indes;* Crawford's *Indian Archipelago.*)

AMBOINA, or AMBOYNA, cap. isl. above named, and of the Dutch residence or government of Amboina, Moluccas; lat. (Fort Victoria) 3° 41′ 7″ S.; lon. 128° 10′ E. (R.); on that part of the island called Leitimor, S.E. side of the Bay of Amboina. It is of a triangular form, and is clean, neat, and regularly built, with straight and wide streets, intersected by numerous streams, planted on either side with shrubbery. The houses, built in the Dutch fashion, are generally of one story, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. It has a governor's palace, townhouse, two Protestant churches, one for European, the other for native Christians; an orphan hospital, theatre, and a large covered market place. A public garden is attached to the town; and a range of houses, adorned by a double row of nutmeg trees, and occupied by the principal inhabitants, terminates in a long esplanade, leading to the citadel of Fort Victoria, an irregular hexagon built by the Portuguese, which, besides the usual appurtenances of such strongholds, has stores for the annual produce of the clove plantations. The population of Amboina is composed of Malays, Europeans, and Chinese. The latter reside principally on the W. quarter, where there is a large and well-stocked market, supplied with most of the luxuries and necessaries of the climate.——The BAY of Amboina is about 20 m. long, by 2 to 7 broad; the roads secure and commodious, and the anchorage good; vessels may moor close to the wooden jetty on which goods are discharged, in from 20 to 45 fathoms. The outer bay has neither shallows nor reefs dangerous to vessels, and everywhere it has a depth of about 50 fathoms. Pop. of tn. (which seems to be increasing) in 1866, 10,500.—(*Moniteur des Indes;* Van der Aa; &c.)

AMBOISE [anc. *Ambacia*], a tn. France, dep. Indre et-Loire, 12 m. E. Tours, on the railway between that tn. and Orleans, l. bank of the Loire, whose bed is here divided by a long narrow island, connected with the opposite banks by two bridges, one of them a handsome wooden structure, with stone

piers. The town, though picturesquely situated at the foot of a considerable acclivity, crowned with an antique castle (the site, it is said, of a fort built by Julius Cæsar), is not well built, and has rather a dull appearance. The castle, already mentioned, which is the most remarkable building near Amboise, was the residence of several successive kings; it stands in a terraced garden, about 90 ft. above the level of the town, and is flanked by two enormous towers. It was in



AMBOISE.—From Touchard-Lafosse, La Loire Historique et Pittoresque.

this castle that the unhappy Huguenots, engaged in what is known as the Conspiracy of Amboise, met their doom. So great was the carnage, that the stench of the dead bodies, which hung as headless trunks on the castle walls, or lay scattered along the river, drove away the court. In a cliff a little above the castle, near the old Convent des Minimes, are two caverns, called Cæsar's granaries, hewn out of the rock. They have each four stories, access to which is obtained by means of a stone stair, and are all regularly paved and vaulted with stone, and carefully plastered over with fine cement. The belief is, that Cæsar, having fortified a camp on the cliff above, employed these caverns as storehouses. Within the town, the only building worthy of notice is the parish church of St. Denis, which was built by St. Martin; and in the cemetery of which there is a very singular allegorical group, consisting of seven standing figures, in eastern costume, apparently representing the solemn scene of our Saviour's burial, but said to be exact likenesses of some of the worst characters, male and female, that figured in the licentious court of Francis I. The manufactures of Amboise are drabs, drugget, and bombazine; also files, rasps, and blistered steel, which last bears a high name. The chief commerce is in wine, brandy, and vinegar. It was in this town, in 1560, that the Calvinists first were called Huguenots, a word of German origin, and intended as an epithet of contempt and disgrace, but which merely signifies *confederates*. Pop. 4188.

AMBOISES BAY and ISLANDS, on the S.W. coast, Africa, bight of Biafra. The BAY is about 17 m. N.W. the mouth of the Cameroons river, and directly opposite the N.E. extremity of the island of Fernando Po; lat. 4° 0′ N.; lon. 9° 12′ E. The district in which it is situated is extremely mountainous; one isolated peak near the bay rising to a height of about 5000 ft., while the highest summit of a range a little further N. attains an elevation of 13,760 ft. 'The peak of this mountain,' says Capt. Allen, 'which the natives call Monga-ma Lobah, or God's Mountain, from its great height, and from its having been seen, as they assert, to emit fire, was often lighted up most brilliantly by the morning sun, while the deep shadows thrown across its base involved all the lower part in gloom, hiding the deep ravines which furrow its rugged sides.' The hills are clothed to within a third of their summit with beautiful forest trees, and are intersected by valleys covered with the richest soil. The entire region around the bay is evidently of volcanic origin, although it appears to have been in a state of repose for ages. The salubrity of this particular part of the African coast is spoken of by Capt. Allen in strong terms of commendation.——The ISLANDS in the bay are all small, but the appearance of some of them is exceedingly picturesque. The largest and most beautiful, Mondoleh, is about half a mile in length; it rises abruptly from the sea to a height of about 200 ft., and is steep on all sides. It is covered with a rich soil of decomposed basalt, and with very little labour yields yams, plantains, cocoa nuts, &c.; magnificent trees of bombax, African oak, camwood, ironwood, &c., also abound in it. There are likewise several springs of water. Notwithstanding these advantages, the island is but thinly peopled. Abobbi, or Pirate Island, is a mere accumulation of huge fragments of rock piled upon each other in the wildest confusion; but numerous clusters of native huts, nestling in the crevices, or perched on open spaces, overhung by cliffs crowned with beautiful foliage, give it a singularly picturesque appearance. Capt. Allen's account of his landing on this wild rocky islet is amusing. Having previously propitiated the chief with a bottle of rum, the captain, accompanied by two officers, landed on a small pebbly bay. 'Here,' he continues, 'we looked in vain for a path leading to the summit, or inhabited part, which was already covered with black heads, anxiously watching our progress. Two *kings* met us, and showed a narrow ledge, which seemed to be perfectly inaccessible, except to goats. They were desired to lead the way, and we followed up what appeared to be the edge of a basaltic dyke, where hands were as much in requisition as feet. We scrambled up, however, as fast as their more practised *Majesties*, to the great admiration of the crowd on the summit. It was rather a nervous feat, as one false step would have dashed us to atoms.' The congregated huts were found to be swarming with children, goats, dogs, pigs, &c. The people are robust and healthy looking, having, apparently, abundance of the necessaries of life; they chiefly subsist by fishing, exchanging the produce of the sea for vegetables, bananas, yams, &c., with their neighbours on the mainland. The other principal island is called Dameh. The habitations of the people here are superior to those of Abobbi, or Pirate's Island. They occupy the centre and highest part of the island, the sloping sides affording browsing to numerous goats. There is no cultivation, and but a poor supply of water. The inhabitants are civil and inoffensive, and live also chiefly by fishing. Previous to 1833, no European intercourse existed with these islands.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition.*)

AMBOLO, or AMBOULE, a rich and beautiful valley, with a tn. and stream of the same name, isl. Madagascar, prov. Anosy. The valley produces, in great abundance, rice, manioc, sugar cane, coffee, citrons, cloves, and other spices, besides grazing numerous herds of cattle. It contains also hot springs, of a high temperature, and medicinal quality; and mines of iron. The town lies in lat. 24° 15′ S.; lon. 47 0′ E.

AMBOLON, one of the smaller Philippine Islands, S.W. Mindoro; lat. 12° 9′ N.; lon. 121° 12′ E. (R.)

AMBRIERES, a small tn. France, dep. Mayenne, and 21 m. N.N.E. Laval; well built, and pleasantly situated on the Mayenne. It has some manufactures of calicoes, and possesses excellent market halls, formed out of the buildings of an old castle, which itself is not without interest. Pop. 2615.

AMBRIZ (CAPE and BAY), Africa, W. coast. The cape is in lat. 8° 2′ S.; lon. 13° 10′ E. The bay lies to the N. of the cape; it is difficult of entrance, but affords good anchorage within.

AMBROOK ISLAND, a small isl. Russia, prov. Livonia, in the gulf of that name in the Baltic, about 21 m. N.E. Domesnes Point.

AMBROSDEN, a par. England, co. Oxford; area, 4865 ac.; 2½ m. S.E. by S. Bicester. Pop. 871.

AMBROSE (St.), an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, about 500 m. W. from Chili, and 12 or 14 m. E. the Island of St. Felix. lat. 26° 21′ S.; lon. 80° 60′ W. (R.) At a distance it appears like two small islands, but on a nearer view the two parts are found to be connected by a reef. About 4 m. to the N. is a large rock called, from its appearance, the Sail Rock. Seals, crabs, and craw fish, abound on the island, on which traces of volcanic eruptions are visible.

AMBROSETOWN, a par. Ireland, co. Wexford; area, 2197 ac. Pop. 519.

AMBRYN, or AMBRYM, an isl. New Hebrides, S. Pacific, about 35 to 40 m. E. the Island of Mallicollo or Manicolo; lat. 16° 14′ S.; lon. 168° 24′ E. (R.) This island is the seat of an active volcano, forming one of the Australian volcanic series. It is fertile, and contains a fair proportion of inhabitants.

AMBUKOL, a vil. Nubia, l. bank, Nile; lat. 18° 4′ 31″ N.; lon. 31° 34′ 46″ E. (L.); about 8 m. W. from which is a waste named Haagbarlak, the superficial stratum of which is coarse sandstone, containing many silicious fossil trees; parts of which are splintered off by the peasantry and used as gun flints. The trees appear to be the doum palm (*Cucifera Thebaica*).

AMED, AMID, EMID, or KARA AMID, that is, Black Amid, a name sometimes given to Diarbekr (*which see*).

AMELAND, an isl. Holland, prov. Friesland, from the N. shore of which it is about 6 m. distant, and 3 m. E. the Island of Schelling; lat. (beacon) 53° 27′ N.; lon. 5° 42′ E. (R.); length, 13 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m. It is a flat island, subject to inundations, that of 1825 carrying away 140 head of cattle. It is not well cultivated, though rye, barley, wheat, beans, pease, and potatoes, are grown, rye affording the best return. It has good pasture land, on which cattle and horses for export are reared; but the major part of the population subsist chiefly by fishing and sea faring. Ameland has three Calvinistic and one R. catholic church, and five places of meeting for Baptists, who constitute nearly the half of the whole population. It has also four schools, an hospital, three storehouses for stranded goods, a royal breeding stud, and two cornmills. The inhabitants are a healthy, stout, affable race; and the females are famed for their beauty, by some being reputed the best looking in Holland. Most of the young women, when they attain the age of 16, proceed to the mainland as domestic servants, and return after a few years; their neat dress, slim figures, and blooming countenances, insure them ready employment. The island has three villages, Hollum, Ballum, and Nes. Pop. about 2100.

AMELIA, or AMERIA, a small tn. Italy, delegation of, and 22 m. S.W. from Spoleto, upon a small hill; the see of a bishop, erected in 344; having a cathedral, three churches, and some convents. It was the ancient *Ameria*, one of the oldest cities of Umbria, and the birthplace of Roscius, the celebrated Roman actor, so frequently mentioned, and so much admired by Cicero. In the neighbourhood are grown the best grapes in Italy, known by the name of *prozetto*. Pop. 2263.

AMELIA, an isl. in the Atlantic Ocean, E. coast of U States, Florida, co. Nassau, at the mouth of St. Mary's River; lat. 30° 42′ N.; lon. 81° 36′ W. (R.) It is 15 m. long, and 4 broad. The capital is Fernandina, formerly also the capital of the county. The soil is fertile.

AMELIE-LES-BAINS, or ARLES-LES-BAINS, a vil France, dep. Pyrenées-Orientales, 3 m. W. Ceret, l. bank of the Mondoni, famous for well-frequented thermal springs, of a high temperature, strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. Pop. 1390.

AMENI, or AMENY, one of the Laccadive Islands; lat. 11° 6′ N.; lon. 72° 41′ E. (R.); it is of a circular form, 1 or 1½ m. in diameter, and surrounded by rocks to a small distance, close to which, on the W. side, there are soundings.

AMERICA, one of the great divisions of the globe, and, with exception of Asia, the largest. It stretches from Point Barrow, lat. 71° 24′ N. (R.), to Cape Forward, the most S. point of the continent, on the Straits of Magalhaens, lat. 53° 53′ 7″ S. (R.) Horn Island, on which Cape Horn is situated, and the other islands forming the Archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and which are considered as forming part of S. America, stretch between 2 and 3 degrees further S. It consists of two vast peninsulas, called respectively, North and South America, connected by the isthmus of Panama or Darien, which, at its narrowest part, is only 28 m. in breadth; its general width being about 40 m. The near approach to entire separation between the two peninsulas is effected by the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea, which appear like vast excavations in the centre of the continent. The whole length of the American continent, in a straight line, is about 9000 m. Its greatest breadth, S. of the equator, is between Cape St. Roque in Brazil, and Cape Parina in Peru, between lat. 4° and 7° S., where it is more than 3250 m. wide. N. of the equator, the greatest breadth is near the parallel of 45°, between Cape Canso in Nova Scotia, and Cape Lookout, where it is more than 3100 m. in width. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. and S., which separates it from Europe and Africa; and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. and S., which divides it from Asia and Australia. From Asia, however, it is separated by a narrow channel only, called Behring's Straits, not more than 48 m. in width at the narrowest part. The physical features of this great division of the globe are on the most gigantic scale. Here are the largest rivers and lakes in the world, the largest valley, and the loftiest mountains, with exception of the Himalayas, which, however, they greatly exceed in length; the most extensive forests, and the tallest trees. Here, also, is exhibited the greatest development of volcanic phenomena, the chain of the Andes furnishing the most magnificent example of linear volcanoes of any region in the world. Out of 270 active volcanoes, the estimated number of all in that state on the surface of the globe, 190 are on the shores and islands of America, being upwards of two-thirds of the whole The climate of America is said to be colder than that of the opposite continents of Europe and Africa, the difference, it is alleged, being equivalent to about 8 or 10 degrees of latitude. In bodily conformation, the aboriginal tribes of America present remarkable similarities; but their languages, though presenting many roots in common, are exceedingly various, amounting in number to no fewer than 600. Though differing considerably in general contour, the two great peninsulas present some remarkable points of resemblance. Both taper towards their S. extremities, and the form of both seems to have been in a great measure determined by a range and by a system of mountains; on the W. by the Andes, and their continuations the Rocky or Oregon Mountains, stretching from Tierra del Fuego to near the Arctic Ocean; and on the E. by the mountains of Brazil and the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains; the former in S., the latter in N. America. Both also are, to a great extent, composed of three great river basins; N. America by those of the Mississippi Missouri, the St. Lawrence, and the Mackenzie; S. America by those of the La Plata-Parana, Amazon, and Orinoco. Many other points of resemblance between the two peninsulas could be named, but it is thought unnecessary to do so here, as both their corresponding and distinctive features will be noticed under their respective heads.

Besides the two grand divisions of America above spoken of, namely, N. and S, a third, called Central America, is recognized, comprehending those countries which lie between the 8th and 18th parallels of N. lat., and between 82° 30′ and 94° 0′ W. lon To avoid perplexity, this division will be found treated of as a subhead, following N. America, to which it properly belongs.

NORTH AMERICA lies between the 20th degree of N. lat. and the Arctic Ocean. It is of more irregular form than S. America, but of greater and more uniform breadth, and, consequently, of larger area. It is also more deeply indented with gulfs, bays, and inlets. Two extensive mountain chains run near and parallel, the one to its E., the other to its W. coast. Between these lies a vast plain, the largest in the world, stretching N. and S., from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. In this plain are situated the great lakes of N. America, and over its level surface flow its majestic rivers, including the Mississippi, the Mackenzie, and the St. Lawrence; the one forming a S., the other a N., and the third an E. outlet for its superfluous waters. The more remarkable of its coast indentations and inlets are Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the E. coast; the Gulf of Mexico, on the S.; and the Gulfs of California, Georgia, and Cook's Inlet, on the W. Owing to its irregular form, the coast of N. America is very extensive; its length, from Hudson's Straits to the Florida Channel, being about 4800 m.; and from the latter, along the inland sea to Panama, about 4500. The whole length on the Pacific side to Behring's Straits, including the Gulf of California, has been computed at 10,500 m. Of the extent of the N. and N.E. shores no conjecture has yet been hazarded, but it cannot, probably, be less than 3000 m. The entire extent will thus be, perhaps, about 22,800 m. Amongst the more remarkable physical characteristics of N.

America are its sandy deserts, treeless steppes, marshes, and prairies; the first stretch along the base of the Rocky Mountains to the 41st degree of N. lat., having an average breadth of 400 to 600 m. The steppes form another cheerless and extensive region in the N. parts of the continent, being parched in summer by scorching heat, and frozen in winter by intensely cold winds from the Rocky Mountains. The marshes of N. America occupy a large space, those towards the mouth of the Mississippi extending over 35,000 sq. m. The prairies or savannahs, peculiar characteristics of N. America, occur chiefly in the Mississippi valley. They consist of extensive, elevated, and generally irregular tracts, without trees, though sometimes capable of producing them, covered in the spring with long grass, intermingled with fragrant flowers. They are often, however, entirely barren, and may be traversed for many days without a shrub being met with, except on the banks of streams. Vast tracts are also occupied by forests, comprising, probably, not less than from 600,000 to 800,000 sq. m. Notwithstanding these large deductions, millions of acres of rich and fertile soil remain for the subsistence of man.

Mountains.—Of these there are four principal systems in N. America. The Oregon or Rocky Mountains—a continuation of the Andes, the Sea Alps of California, the Sea Alps of the N.W. coast, and the Alleghanies or Appalachian Mountains on the E. coast. The Oregon Mountains stretch along the W. coast at a distance varying from 50 to 300 m. from the sea. The highest part is between lat. 42° and 53° N., where several peaks rise far above the snow line. Of these, Mount Hooker attains an elevation of 15,700 ft., and Mount Brown 15,900 ft. Further N., they decrease to 4000 and 2000 ft. The Sea Alps of California, and those of the N.W. coast, run parallel to the Oregons, but nearer to the sea, and are connected with the latter by transverse ridges, the principal of which are the Snowy Mountains, said to equal the highest part of the Rocky Mountains in elevation. The Alleghanies or Appalachian Mountains stretch along the E. coast. They consist chiefly of four separate groups, crossing the country in the same general direction, from N.E. to S.W. Their mean elevation does not exceed 2500 ft. To this chain belongs the group of the White Mountains, in which is situated Mount Washington, 6620 ft. high, the culminating point of the entire system. Their whole area is computed at 2,000,000 sq. m.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal rivers are the Missouri-Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence. The first is the largest river in N. America, and one of the greatest in the world, occupying, with its tributaries, the whole of the S. portion of the great central basin of this continent. It has its origin in the junction of streams from the Lakes Itaska and Ussawa, on the declivity of the Rocky Mountains, between lat. 42° and 43° N., and falls into the sea in the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 27° N. Its whole course, which is from N. to S., reckoning the Missouri as the principal branch, is calculated to exceed 4400 m. It has obtained its double name from the Missouri forming about two-thirds of its earlier course. The St. Lawrence rises under the name of the St. Louis, in lat. 47° 45′ N.; lon. 93° W., flows N.E. by N., and falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Gaspé's Point, by a mouth more than 100 m. wide. The other rivers ranking next in point of magnitude are the Arkansas, Red River, Ohio, and Mackenzie, all, excepting the last, tributaries of the Mississippi, and having their sources in the Rocky Mountains. The Mackenzie issues from the Great Slave Lake, from which it flows nearly due N., and falls into the Arctic Sea about lat. 69° 10′ N. In the number and magnitude of its lakes, N. America is unequalled by any other quarter of the globe. They form one of its grandest natural features, and, in conjunction with its rivers, present a medium of commercial intercourse which no other country enjoys. The principal lakes are Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, Ontario, and Erie, which together cover an area of 90,700 sq. m. The largest of these is Lake Superior, the mean length of which is 400 m.; mean breadth, 80 m. The deepest are Lakes Michigan and Huron, the mean depth of which is 1000 ft., or about 167 fathoms. Following the chain of lakes which crosses the country in a N.W. direction, there occur Lakes Winnipeg, Woolaston, Deer Lake, Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake. There are, besides these, many smaller, yet considerable lakes, such as St. Clair, midway between Lakes Huron and Erie; and the Lake of the Woods, between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg.

Islands.—In the Atlantic Ocean, the principal are Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton, all at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; the Bahama Islands, off the peninsula of Florida and the Gulf Stream; and the W. India Islands, Cuba, Hayti or St. Domingo, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Santa Cruz, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, and several others. On the N.W. coast, the principal islands are Vancouver's Island, with an area of 30,000 sq. m.; further N., Queen Charlotte's Island, then King George III.'s Archipelago, which contains, besides a number of small islands, Prince of Wales Island, Sitka Island, and Admiralty Island. Next follow the Aleutian Islands, stretching W. from the peninsula of Alaska. In Behring's Straits are the group of Pribylof and Nounivok, belonging to Russia. In the Arctic Ocean, there are a vast number of islands of which little comparatively is yet known. Besides these, there is a multitude of small islands and rocks scattered along the W. coast, particularly between Port San Francisco and Cape St. Lucas

Geology, Mineralogy, &c.—A remarkable analogy exists in the structure of the land in N. America and Central and N. Europe. Gneiss, mica schist, and granite, prevail over wide areas in the Alleghanies; on the Atlantic slope, and the N. latitudes of the American continent, and in the high and middle latitudes, the silurian strata extend over 2000 m. Crystalline and silurian rocks form the substratum of Mexico, for the most part covered with plutonic and volcanic formations and secondary limestone. The Rocky Mountains are mostly silurian, except the E. ridge, which is of stratified crystalline rocks, amygdaloid, and ancient volcanic productions. The coast chain has the same character, with immense tracts of volcanic rocks, both ancient and modern, especially obsidian. In N. America, volcanic action is entirely confined to the coast and high land along the Pacific. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal. The first three are found in great abundance in Mexico, where there are nearly 3000 mines of gold and silver alone. Since 1848, however, the great field for gold gathering has been California, and the adjoining states or territories of Nevada, Montana, Idaho, &c.; and both silver and quicksilver have, in the same quarter, been found to abound. The silver supplied by the Mexican veins is extracted from a great variety of minerals, pure or native silver being of comparatively rare occurrence. Previous to the revolution of 1810, the annual average produce of the American mines amounted to £5,100,000; after the revolution, the amount fell to £2,337,500, the exports of specie falling, of course, in proportion. The principal deposits of gold in the U. States, besides in California, occur in the primary rocks between the river Rappahannock in Virginia and the Coosa in Alabama; but it has also been found as far N. as Somerset in Vermont. The gravel is washed by negroes, who collect each about five pennyweights a day. The gold sent from this district to the mint of the U. States, between 1823 and 1836, amounted to $1,377,500; but the actual produce was estimated at twice this amount. The coal fields of N. America are of prodigious extent; the Appalachian stretching, without interruption, 720 m., with a maximum breadth of 280, and occupying an area of 63,000 sq. m. The Pittsburgh seam, 10 ft. thick, exposed on the banks of the Monongahela, extends, horizontally, 225 m. in length, and 100 in breadth, and covers an area of 14,000 sq. m. The coal is generally bituminous, similar to British; but anthracite is also met with. Besides the coal fields named, there are various others of great extent in different parts of N. America, including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Vancouver's Island. Iron, also, is worked in many parts of the States from Connecticut to S. Carolina. Salt is likewise widely diffused throughout great part of this continent.

Climate.—The predominating character of the climate of N. America is intense cold; although, in some parts, an oppressive heat prevails during a portion of the summer. In British America the thermometer rises, in July, 20 degrees higher than in London. Again, above the 50th degree of lat., the cold is so severe as to render the country all but uninhabitable; while frosts occasionally occur as low down

as the 30th degree of lat. In winter, a keen and piercing N.W. wind prevails throughout all N. America, adding greatly to the natural rigour of the N. climate, and carrying its chilling influence into the more southerly regions. The transitions from cold to hot, or from winter to summer, are very sudden, especially in Canada, where there is little or none of the intermediate season of spring. The principal causes assigned for the greater degree of cold prevailing in N. America than in corresponding latitudes in other countries, are its immense chains of mountains with their coverings of perpetual snow; its prodigious forests, which prevent the solar rays from reaching the earth; and to the great breadth of that portion of it that lies within the Arctic circle. The sudden and extreme transitions from hot to cold, for which the climate of N. America, generally, is remarkable, is not, perhaps, so easily accounted for. These transitions, however, are said to be healthful. Hence Lower Canada, where the contrasts are greatest, is more healthy than Upper Canada; and the latter than the U. States, where they are least, though still sufficiently marked. In the S. portions of N. America, some of which are within the tropics, the heat is occasionally excessive; but even there the chilling influences of the N. regions are manifest, keen frosts being often experienced between 15° and 25° N. lat. As having, probably, some connection with climate, the singular fact may be mentioned, that all over America the teeth are subject to early decay.

Vegetation.—The forests of N. America are of vast extent, and the individual trees of the most magnificent dimensions; some of the former covering an area of 60,000 sq. m.; and many of the latter attaining a height of 200 and 300 ft., with a circumference of 80. The forests of Canada consist chiefly of pines, oak, ash, hickory, red beech, birch, and the lofty Canadian poplar. Those of the U. States, of sycamore, chestnut, black walnut, hickory, maple, white cedar, wild cherry, red birch, locust tree, oak, ash, &c., and the tulip tree, the pride of the American forest. The arctic flora of America has much the same character with that of Europe and Asia.

Maize, or Indian corn, the only important farinaceous plant peculiar to the new world, has a very extensive range in N. America; although a strong heat, of considerable duration, is necessary to its successful cultivation. Millet, cocoa, pimento, vanilla, copäiba, cinchona, jalap, sassafras, nux vomica, tobacco, and the cochineal plant (*Cactus cochinilifer*), &c., are also indigenous. So likewise is the potato, now so widely diffused throughout Europe. Wheat, barley, oats, pease, and rice succeed well throughout large portions of the continent. So also do various kinds of fruit trees, such as oranges, peaches, lemons, and apples; but the native fruits are mostly of the nut kind. Sugar, coffee, and cotton, are amongst its staple vegetable productions. The vine and tea plant have been tried, but hitherto without success.

Zoology.—The largest and most powerful of N. American beasts of prey are bears; of which it possesses, besides those common to Europe, a species peculiar to itself, called the grizzly bear (*Ursus ferox*). This is the most formidable animal of the N. American continent. It is of such strength, that it can drag, with ease, the carcass of a buffalo of 1000 lbs. weight. It is of a fierce and vindictive disposition, and will readily attack any one who comes in its way. When irritated, it rears itself on its hind legs, emitting a loud, harsh, and rapid sound. It is said to extend as far S. as Mexico, and is known to inhabit the Rocky Mountains and their eastern plains, at least as far as lat. 61° N. The white, or polar bear, though not peculiar to America, is found in great numbers on its northern coast, attaining a higher latitude than any other known quadruped. It is rarely seen at any distance from the sea, and seldom or never further S. than about the 55th parallel. The bison, or American buffalo (*Bos Americanus*), the largest native quadruped of the new world, is distributed over a great portion of the temperate regions of America. Its chief haunts, however, are the prairie lands of the Rocky Mountains, where they have been seen in herds of 10,000. They are, on the whole, inoffensive animals, though dangerous when roused. The bull has sometimes attained a weight of 2000 lbs., but the average weight is from 12 to 14 cwt. It measures about 8½ ft. in length, and above 6 ft. high at the fore quarter. The flesh is juicy and well flavoured, and the tongue and hump considered delicacies. The musk ox (*Ovibos moschatus*) is a small-sized animal, weighing only about 300 lbs., exclusive of offal. It inhabits a great extent of barren land N. of the 60th parallel. The flesh is well flavoured, resembling that of rein deer, but coarser in the grain, and smelling strongly of musk. The hair or wool is remarkably fine Several species of the deer tribe are found in N. America. Of these, some inhabit marshy forests, some the wooded shores of rivers, or the sea, and others the bleak sides and barren valleys of mountain districts. The most remarkable are the moose deer or elk (*Cervus alces*), a gigantic animal when full grown, 6 ft. in height, with broad solid antlers, a single one of which has been known to weigh 56 lbs.; and the rein deer, the most northerly of all the ruminating animals. On the Rocky Mountains are found a race of sheep, and another of goats, peculiar to these elevated regions. The former, the Rocky Mountain sheep, is much larger than the largest varieties of the domestic breeds; hair short, fine, and flexible; and flesh said greatly to exceed in flavour the finest English mutton. It dwells amongst the most elevated and craggy ridges. The Rocky Mountain goat also inhabits the highest and least accessible summits. Its flesh is hard and dry, and rendered unsavoury by a strong musky flavour. It is covered with long hair, but beneath that there is a coating of wool, of the finest quality. The wolves and dogs of America are numerous, and some of them peculiar. The former are there, as everywhere else, savage and ferocious, especially when pressed by hunger. They will run down and devour deer and foxes; and have been known to break into huts, and to kill and carry off the dogs they found there. The prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*) hunts in packs, and is an animal of great swiftness. It occurs on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, but is most numerous in the plains of the Missouri and Saskatchawan. On the banks of the latter river, great numbers of the prairie wolves are seen to start from holes in the earth on hearing the report of a gun, being on the look out for the offals of the slaughtered animal. Of the domesticated tribes of the canine race, there are several remarkable varieties in the northern regions of America. Amongst these are the well-known Newfoundland dog, and the Mackenzie river dog, a small, slight animal, of a playful and affectionate disposition. All the others are large and fierce. Foxes are also numerous, and of a great variety of species. The most worthy of notice are the American red fox (*Canis fulvus*), which inhabits the woody districts of the fur countries, and from which about 8000 skins are annually imported into England; the kit fox, and the Arctic fox. Beavers, otters, racoons, opossums, hares, musk rats, marmots, squirrels, and porcupines, are amongst the smaller quadrupeds of N. America. The elephant and camel are unknown here, and monkeys are confined to the southern regions. Beasts of prey are few, and, with exception of bears, far from being formidable. Reptiles, however, are numerous, especially in the U. States, and some of them dangerous. The most noted of this class is the rattlesnake (*Crotalus*). The longest attain a length of 6 ft.; their bite is fatal to the largest animals, and to man also, unless a remedy is immediately applied; and even in this case, the bad effects of the wound are said to be felt for life. The only animal secured against them is the hog, which feeds upon them. The pike-muzzled cayman (*Crocodilus lucius*), is a native of the southern States, and is found in the Mississippi. It grows to the length of 14 to 16 ft. Frogs and toads are also numerous; the former include the bull frog, from 6 to 8 inches long, and so voracious that it will swallow young ducks and goslings whole; the latter, the *Salamander gigantea*, or gigantic salamander, measuring from 15 to 18 inches long. Tortoises also abound in various parts of the U. States; and sea turtles are found on the warmer parts of the coasts.

The birds of this continent are very numerous, there being 471 species in N. America, of which number 371 are peculiar to that country. The list includes a variety of the eagle tribe, vultures, hawks, and owls. Wild turkeys are found in vast flocks in the woods of both Americas. Fish also abound in the N. American rivers, but none of them are sufficiently remarkable to require any special notice here. They include the well-known kinds, sturgeon, salmon, trout, pike, and char.

Races of Men.—The origin of the American race is wholly unknown, although there has been no want of conjecture on the subject, most of it more plausible than satisfactory. This, however, is certain, that America was inhabited by a people



who lived long antecedent to the present races or tribes by which the soil is occupied, and regarding whom neither history nor tradition have preserved any record; although many evidences remain (see *Antiquities*, in articles MEXICO and YUCATAN) not only to prove the fact of their having existed, but to show that they had attained a degree of civilization altogether unapproached by the present native inhabitants. Amongst these evidences are stone walls, of regular masonry, and hearths of brick, found in digging the Louisville Canal; medals of copper and silver, swords, and implements of iron. The Indian tribes of America, with exception, perhaps, of the more westerly Esquimaux, have all so strong a resemblance to each other in physical formation, and also, though in a less obvious degree, in intellectual character, as to leave no doubt of their being of one family, and their having a common origin. They are, with the exception just made, of large size, robust, and well proportioned; of a bronze or reddish complexion—hence the name '*red* men,' which they have bestowed on themselves—black hair, long, coarse, and shining; thin beard, low forehead, high eyebrows, prominent cheek bones, nose a little flattened, but well marked. Head of a square shape; face broad, and tapering towards the chin; features, viewed in profile, prominent, and deeply sculptured. Their moral character has been variously represented, sometimes better, and sometimes worse, than it really is. Excepting extraordinary powers of endurance, they seem to possess precisely the virtues and vices common to all savages, along with some good qualities, more rare, perhaps, amongst uncivilized tribes. They are grateful, hospitable, and capable, sometimes, of a savage magnanimity; but they are also vindictive, cruel, and treacherous. Amongst their vices, of a more venal nature, is an unquenchable passion for spirituous liquors. An idea very generally prevails that they are singularly grave and taciturn. Washington Irving gives them a very different character, as will be found in the following quotation from his *Tour to the Prairies*, the interest and novelty of which will be a sufficient apology for its length:—'They (the N. American Indians) are taciturn only when in company with white men, whose good will they distrust, and whose language they do not understand; and that, when among themselves, there cannot be greater gossips. Half their time,' he goes on to say, 'is taken up in talking over their adventures in war and hunting, and in telling whimsical stories. They are great mimics and buffoons also; and entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites with whom they have associated, and who have supposed them impressed with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity. They are curious observers, noting everything in silence, but with a keen and watchful eye; occasionally exchanging a glance or a grunt with each other when anything particularly strikes them, but reserving all comments till they are alone. Then it is that they give full scope to criticism, satire, mimicry, and mirth. In the course of my journey along the frontier, I have had repeated opportunities of noticing their excitability and boisterous merriment at their games; and have occasionally noticed a group of Osages sitting round a fire, until a late hour of the night, engaged in the most animated and lively conversation, and at times making the woods resound with peals of laughter.' During the war in which we were engaged with the French in Canada, about the middle of last century, and during the contest of the Anglo-American colonies for their independence, Britain adopted the policy of securing the Indian tribes as allies; and, with this view, created a department called the 'Indian department,' the duties of which were to maintain the friendly relations between Great Britain and the former, by distributing presents, rewarding services, and providing for the disabled, and for the widows and children of the slain. Previous to 1816, £150,000 a year had been distributed in this way amongst them; chiefly in articles of personal comfort and utility, such as blankets, the most useful of all articles to an Indian, sheeting, &c. The sum is now reduced to about £20,000 a year; the number of claimants, some of whom come from a distance of 1600 m. to receive these pledges of our friendship, being between 18,000 and 19,000. Nor is the gratification of female vanity overlooked in the selection of these gifts. In a list of articles, contained in a Report to Parliament regarding our connection with the N. American Indians, are 5398 pairs of silver 'ear-bobs,' 7186 silver brooches, 93 dozen looking glasses, 9162 horn, ivory, and box combs, 702 silk handkerchiefs, 5324 yards of ribbon, and 2387 ounces of vermilion.

The Indians of N. America have been considered an inferior race, intellectually, and they have not, perhaps, made advances in general civilization, or in the arts, commensurate with their opportunities; but to change the habits and modes of life of an unenlightened people, not from one stage of refinement to another, but from an original state, or state of nature, with its freedom and its excitement, to a factitious one, with its constraints, its monotony, and, to the Indian, incomprehensible motives of action, is not the work of a day, nor of a century. Yet manifestations of advancement are not wanting. A portion of the Mohawks, who separated from their tribe many years ago, have become tolerable farmers, and some of them have assumed the dress of Europeans. The Chippewas and Mississiquas have also evinced a strong desire to adopt the habits of civilized life. In Upper Canada, the Mohawks and Six Nations have retained 260,000 acres of good land, on which they raise Indian corn, beans, and potatoes, and some of the more industrious several kinds of English grain. They have, besides, considerable numbers of horses, cows, oxen, sheep, and swine, and in some of their villages there are schools in which their children are taught reading and writing. The Cherokees, a numerous nation, are making still more satisfactory advances in the right direction. In 1831, about 200 of that nation had attained a very complete English education, and 500 children were in progress learning English. About the same time, the Gospel of Matthew and a collection of hymns had been printed in Cherokee, and a newspaper published in the same language, of which the characters had been invented by a native named Guess.

A large portion of N. America is still in possession of the aboriginal tribes, comprising the N. parts of Spanish America, the W. parts of the U. States, and the N.W. parts of British America. Their entire numbers are supposed to amount to rather more than half a million, of which 313,000 are in the territory of the U. States. The language of the Chippewas is the most prevalent among the Indian tribes, and is spoken in most of their general councils and negotiations.

Political Divisions.—The great political divisions of N. America, exclusive of Central America, are the U. States, British America, and Mexico, which is included between lat. 15° 30′ and 34° 0′ N., bounded W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Gulf of Mexico. The territory of the U. States extends from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The S. boundary line of the U. States' territory now includes the whole of Upper California, the line coming as far S. as lat. 32° 30′ N. Alaska Territory, formerly Russian America, but sold to the U. States in 1867, includes a rag of coast land, running northward from lat. 54° 40′ N., to Mount St. Elias, and the portion of the continent cut off by a meridian drawn from that point to the Arctic Ocean.

British America comprises Upper Canada, now Ontario prov., and Lower Canada, now Quebec prov., New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island.

Discovery of N. America.—In the department of discovery, N. America has a history of its own, wholly distinct, in all its circumstances, from that of S. America, the scene of the discoveries of Columbus, and to which, so far as regards this continent, they were entirely confined. The first discoverer of N. America was John Cabot, a native of Venice, who resided in England in the reign of Henry VII., under a patent granted by that monarch, and which included Cabot's three sons; Sebastian, then in the 19th year of his age, Louis, and Sanchez. John Cabot, the father, accompanied by his son Sebastian, sailed from Bristol; and about five o'clock on the morning of the 24th of June 1497, came in sight of N. America, the coast, it has been conjectured, of Labrador. This was a year before the discovery of S. America by Columbus, which took place in May 1498. In the summer of 1498, Sebastian Cabot sailed from England with two ships, fitted out at his own and his father's expense; and, directing his course by Iceland, reached Newfoundland, which he called Terra de Baccalaos, from the great quantities of fish, so named by the natives, by which the surrounding seas were filled: quantities so immense, says the old historian Peter Martyr,

that they actually impeded the sailing of the ships. The next adventurer who reached the N. American shores was Gaspar de Cortereal, a Portuguese nobleman, who sailed for, and subsequently surveyed between 600 and 700 m. of, the coast of Labrador in the year 1500. He returned to America shortly after; but having excited the enmity of the people, by having carried off, on his first voyage, a number of natives as slaves, it is supposed that he and his ships' crews were destroyed, as they were never again heard of. A similar fate befell his brother, who sailed in search of him in the following year; and in 1503 another expedition, fitted out by the King of Portugal to ascertain the fate of the brothers, shared the like destiny. Cortereal, who was a bold and determined man, eager to distinguish himself, had been incited to his enterprise by the achievements of Cabot. He sailed on his expedition from Lisbon with two ships, touched at the Azores, and, as already related, arrived on the coast of Labrador, which was subsequently called Terra Cortereälis, afterwards changed by the Portuguese slave merchants to Terra de Laborador, in consequence, as has been conjectured, of the superior qualities of the natives as labourers, and of whom they expected to make large profits by selling them as slaves. The Portuguese affected to consider the Cortereals as the first discoverers of Newfoundland and the adjacent coasts of N. America, and attempted to establish a claim to these territories on that ground, but the evidence of their having been anticipated by the Cabots was sufficiently clear to render the attempt unavailing.

In 1512, Sebastian Cabot sailed again for America, with a small squadron under the command of Sir Thomas Pert, fitted out by Henry VIII.; but a mutiny on board his vessels, together with a want of resolution on the part of the commander, compelled him to return before more had been accomplished than a visit to Hudson's Bay. In the same year Florida was discovered by Ponce de Leon. The next name that occurs in the history of American discovery is that of Giovanni Verazzano, a Florentine navigator of great skill and celebrity, who was sent out by Francis I. of France, in the year 1524, and who surveyed upwards of 2000 m. of coast, comprising the whole of that of the U. States, with a large portion of that of British America. Verazzano gave the name of New France to the region he had discovered. In a subsequent voyage, he and his party were surrounded by the savages, and put to death. Ten years afterwards, Jacques Cartier, an enterprising seaman of St. Malo, sailed from the latter place for Newfoundland, the N. coast of which he surveyed and minutely described. He performed several voyages afterwards, in one of which he entered the St. Lawrence, being the first European who had done so, and ascended the river as high as Montreal. An attempt was afterwards made by the Sieur de Roberval, a nobleman of Picardy, to form a settlement in America, but the attempt was unsuccessful, the only result being a fort which the French erected near the present site of Quebec, and named Charlesbourg. This fort, however, was the first European settlement formed in that part of America. Roberval and his brother sailed on another voyage of discovery some time after, and perished; neither they, nor their ships, having ever been again heard of. Previous to this, the Spaniards had conquered Mexico, and a desire to extend their dominion in a N. direction led to further discoveries in N. America. The coast of California was discovered by Ximenes, a pilot, who, with Mendoza, a captain, whom the former murdered during the voyage, had been despatched by Cortez on a voyage of discovery. In 1539, the Gulf of California was first entered by Francisco de Ulloa, another adventurer, also sent out by Cortez, who spent a year in examining its coasts and havens. The Spaniards performed several voyages afterwards, but they were unattended by any results worthy of notice till the years 1596 and 1602, when Sebastian Viscaino proceeded along the coast as far as the river Columbia. These discoveries were followed by those of Davis in 1585, Weymouth in 1602, Knight in 1606, Hudson in 1610, Button in 1612, Rylot and Baffin in 1615, from the latter of whom Baffin's Bay has been named. The first in point of time among the more modern voyagers to the shores of N. America were Capt. Behring, and Tchirikow his lieutenant, both natives of Russia, who were sent out in 1725 by the Empress Catherine to survey the N. coasts. They made several important discoveries, besides setting at rest the disputed point whether Asia and America were two separate continents. The claims of Russia to the American coast N. of lat. 55° N. is founded on the voyages of these two enterprising seamen. In 1776, Capt. Cook, accompanied by Capt. Clarke, surveyed the N.W. boundaries of America, tracing the coast from lat. 50° N. till he came to Cape Prince of Wales, when he steered a N.E. course, till arrested by ice islands in about lat. 70° N. The remaining names associated with American maritime discovery are, Meares, Vancouver, Kotzebue, and, more recently, Ross, Parry, Franklin, and Beechy; inland travellers and discoverers, Hearne, M'Kenzie, Back, Rae, and Simpson; most of whom have published accounts of their discoveries.

Central America is the narrow tortuous strip of land which unites the continents of N. and S. America, extending from about lat. 7° to 18° N.; but as different limits are assigned to it by various authorities, these cannot be said to be exactly determined. Its entire length may be about 800 or 900 m., with a breadth varying from between 20 and 30 m. to 300 or 400. Taking the limits above stated, Central America will be found to comprise the Isthmus of Panama, Guatimala, British Honduras, and parts of Mexico; some authorities include also Yucatan. It is bounded E. and N.E. by the Caribbean Sea, and W. and N.W. by the N. Pacific Ocean. It is traversed throughout its whole length by a chain of mountains, which connects the Andes of S. America with the mountain ranges of Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains of the U. States. This chain is divided into three groups; the Costa Rica group, the Honduras and Nicaragua group, and the group of Guatimala. The Costa Rica group traverses the Isthmus of Panama. Some parts of this range, towards the S., attain an elevation of 9000 ft.; and the volcano of Irasu rises to 11,478 ft.; but there are others said to be of still greater height. The more general elevations, however, are from 3000 to 5000 ft. The Honduras and Nicaragua group is separated from the former by the Lake of Nicaragua, and the river San Juan. On the N. side of the lake, the border of the plateau forming its W. limit rises suddenly to a height of 8200 ft. The Guatimala group is remarkable for containing, with exception of the island of Java, the greatest number of active volcanoes, known to exist within similar limits, on the surface of the globe. The highest in Central America is Agua, which is said to attain an elevation of 15,000 ft. The others vary from 1000 to 11,000 ft.; but a few only of these heights have been ascertained. The volcano of Agua has obtained its name from its emitting torrents of water and stones, instead of fire. The mountains of Central America do not, generally, attain an elevation equal to those of the two adjoining continents, with exception of the volcanoes. The coasts are generally narrow, and in some places the mountains and high lands come close down to the water's edge. The rivers of this territory are small, and have necessarily, from the narrowness of the land, short courses, the longest not exceeding from 200 to 300 m., while many of them are not more than 50. Of the latter, are those that fall into the Pacific; of the former, those that join the Atlantic, both having their sources in the mountainous regions of the country, the one flowing N.E., the other S.W. The largest river is the Usumasinta, which falls into the Gulf of Campeachy. There are about 30 other rivers worth noting, many of which are navigable for several miles into the interior. The principal lake is that of Nicaragua, which is upwards of 100 m. in length, and about 50 m. in breadth. The other considerable lakes are those of Managua or Leon, Golfo Dolce, Golfete, Peten, Atitlan, Amatitlan, Guija, and Cojutepeque.

Climate.—The climate is exceedingly various, owing to the inequality of its surface. The plains on the coast of the Caribbean Sea are exposed to violent tropical heats, and are very unhealthy; but on the table lands, any temperature, according to altitude, may be obtained all the year round, with a salubrious climate. The dry season lasts from October to May; the rest of the year is called the wet season, although the rain falls during the night only, the days being fair and cloudless, and the air pure and refreshing. In March and April, the thermometer sometimes rises to 86°, but usually ranges between 74° and 82° in the middle of the day.

Vegetable Productions.—These are as various as the climate. On the higher parts of the table land, the grains, fruits, and vegetables of Europe are raised. There are here, likewise,

plantations of a kind of aloe, called *maguey*, from which a spirituous liquor, named 'pulque,' is extracted. The lower and warmer districts produce, in great abundance, Indian corn, sugar cane, bananas, mandioca, all sorts of tropical fruits, including the cherimoya, said to be the most exquisite of fruits; and sweet potatoes, indigo, cochineal, tobacco, and cotton. The forests, which are very extensive, produce mahogany, pimento, sarsaparilla, vanilla, and the black balsam, commonly called Peruvian balsam, from having been brought to Europe by way of Peru, together with various other drugs, gums, and valuable woods, including logwood and lignum vitæ. The forests of Panama contain at least 97 different kinds of trees, which grow luxuriantly in its moist hot climate, fatal to animal life.

Zoology.—The zoology of Central America differs little from that of the other countries of America. The only animals peculiar to it are the manati, found at the mouth of the Rio Juan; the winged squirrel, and various kinds of quadrumana. Amongst the birds, the most remarkable are humming birds; the quezal, whose feathers are of a bright emerald green; the great macaw, and several others of the most splendid plumage. Serpents are numerous, some of them dangerous, especially on the thickly-wooded coast of the Pacific. Two species of locusts are known here, a brown and a green; the former is particularly destructive. The rivers, lakes, and seas abound with fish.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—Of the geology of Central America little is known. Granite, gneiss, and mica slate, form the substrata of the country; but the abundance of igneous rocks bear witness to strong volcanic action, both in ancient and in modern times. Gold, silver, iron, lead, and mercury, are found; but the first three only are worked. Jasper and marble are worked in Honduras; and brimstone is collected near the volcano of Quezaltenango. There are also many salt springs; and salt is procured in large quantities on the shores of the Pacific.

Inhabitants.—The population of Central America consists of three classes—whites and creoles; mestizoes, or the offspring of whites and Indians; and aboriginal natives. The proportions of this population have been estimated at one twelfth whites, four-twelfths mixed races, and seven-twelfths Indians. Morality is at the lowest ebb among all classes, especially the whites and creoles; while ignorance, vice, and superstition prevail to an extent unsurpassed in any other part of the world.

History.—In 1502, Columbus visited the E. coast of Central America, passing along the shores of Honduras, the Mosquito territory, Costa Rica, and Veragua, when the clamours of his crew, the fierce resistance of the natives, and the crazy state of his ships, compelled him to return. In 1503, two or three years after the conquest of Mexico, Cortes despatched Pedro Alvarado, one of his most distinguished officers, to subdue Central America, which he effected in two years. From that period it remained subject to Spain till 1823, when it was formed into a federal republic, and became independent. The confederacy comprised the states of Guatimala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica. It existed till 1839, when it was dissolved.

The commerce of Central America is very trifling, and the value of its exports has declined since the revolution. Trade, however, is perfectly free in all the states, and foreigners possess all the privileges enjoyed by natives. The ordinary revenue in the different states is derived from duties on imports, a duty of 5 per cent. on the transfer of real property, and a monopoly of the sale of spirits and tobacco.

The idea of opening a passage for vessels through the Isthmus of Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and thereby avoiding a dangerous and circuitous navigation round Cape Horn, is so obvious, that it excites no surprise to learn that it has been entertained for upwards of three centuries. During all that time, however, no attempt was made to accomplish this desirable object; but there is now every probability of its being effected. Already a railway is being laid across the isthmus from Chagres on the E. coast, to Panama on the W.; and three lines of water communication are at present (1850) under consideration—one across the isthmus, from Chagres or Puerto Bello to Panama; a second from Port San Juan, in the Caribbean Sea, across the Lake of Nicaragua to Realejo, on the Pacific; and a third from the mouth of the river Contzacoalcos to Tehuantepec.

SOUTH AMERICA is a vast peninsula of a triangular form, with its apex S., extending in length from lat. 12° 30′ N., to Cape Horn, in lat. 55° 59′ S. (n.) Its greatest length, from N. to S., is 4800 m.; its greatest breadth, from E. to W., 3230 m. About three-fourths of it lie between the tropics, the remainder in the temperate zone. Its coast lines, particularly the W., are comparatively little broken or interrupted by indentations, excepting towards the S. extremity, where considerable inequalities occur on both E. and W. shores. Here, also, is a group of mountainous islands, forming the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego. They are penetrated in every direction by bays and narrow inlets of the sea, or fiords, ending often in glaciers formed from the snow on the summits of mountains 6000 ft. high. Peat mosses cover the higher declivities of these mountains, and dense forests their flanks. The mountainous and elevated tracts of this continent are chiefly limited to the borders of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; the intervening space being occupied by a wide, low, and level plain, or rather series of plains, which reaches from one extremity of it to the other, so low and flat that a rise of 1000 ft. in the Atlantic Ocean would submerge the greater part of the entire continent.

Mountains and Volcanos.—There are four mountain systems in S. America; the most remarkable of which is the Andes, that stretch along the W. coast from S. to N., in one continued chain of 4180 m. in length, in a straight line, and 4360 when measured along the highest part of the system, commencing at the Straits of Magellan or Magalhaens, to the Isthmus of Panama. They are of inconsiderable width, but attain great elevations, ranking in this respect next to the Himalaya mountains: the highest of the former, Aconcagua, 23,910 ft.; the highest of the latter, Kunchinginga, being 28,178 ft. The second system is that of Parime or Parima, also called the Highlands of Guayana, consisting of numerous irregular groups of mountains scattered over a table land not more than 2000 ft. above the sea, which extends 600 or 700 m. from E. to W., separating the plains of the lower Orinoco from those of the Rio Negro and the Amazon. The principal group extends from the parallels of Lat. 3° to 8° N.; and from the meridians of lon. 58° to 64° W. The mean direction of the range is N., 85° W., and the separate chains follow, generally, nearly the same direction. The culminating points of this system are the Maravaca, about 10,500 ft. high, and the Duida, 7149 ft. high. The third system is known under the general name of the Coast Chain of Venezuela; the N. chain of which contains the culminating point—the Silla de Caracas—which attains an elevation of 8600 ft. The fourth is that of Brazil, which consists of two great ranges running parallel to the coast, at various but not very great distances from the sea, and of numerous branches stretching far into the interior, and crossing the country in different directions. The higher mountains of Brazil extend, generally, like the Andes, from S. to N.; those of the interior form a ridge, whose chief direction is from E. to W. The culminating point of the highest chain of mountains in Brazil is Itambe, 5960 ft. high.

There are altogether upwards of 30 volcanoes in S. America in a state of activity. They all belong to the Andes, and consist of three separate and distinct series: the series of Chili, of Peru and Bolivia, and of Quito. The loftiest of these burning mountains in Gualatieri or Sehama, one of the Peru and Bolivian series; lat. 20° 13′ S.; lon. 69° 17′ W.; height, 22,000 ft. The heights of the others vary from 13,000 to 18,000 ft. The latest eruption occurred in 1831, with the volcano Pichincha, one of the Quito series; lat. 0° 12′ S.; lon. 78° 50′ 30″ W.

Plains.—The plains of S. America are, as elsewhere mentioned, of vast extent; stretching for many hundreds of miles without exhibiting the slightest perceptible inequality. In the rainy season they display a surface of beautiful green, but in the dry season assume the appearance of a desert. Then the grass crumbles into dust, the surface of the soil is rent; the crocodiles and larger serpents remain imbedded in the dried-up mud till the first showers of spring arouse them from their torpidity, when, says Humboldt, on the authority of the aborigines, 'the moistened clay on the margin of the swamps is sometimes seen to blister and rise slowly in a kind of mound; then with a violent noise, like the outbreak of a small mud volcano, the heaped-up earth is cast high into

the air, and forth issues a gigantic water-snake or a scaly crocodile.' The great plains of S. America are variously designated the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, the Silvas of the Amazons, and the Llanos of the Orinoco and Venezuela. The Pampas of Buenos Ayres are about 900 m. in breadth; occupy a surface of 315,000 sq. m.; and lie about 1000 ft. above the sea. Marked by its vegetation and other characteristics, from E. to W., it has four distinct regions. The first, which extends 180 m. W. from Buenos Ayres, is covered with thistles and lucerne of the most vivid green, so long as the moisture from the rain lasts; the second, extending 450 m., is covered with long grass, intermixed with gaudy flowers; the third is a tract of swamps and bogs; the fourth a border of thorny bushes and dwarf trees, reaching to the Andes. The grassy plains of this level territory are occupied by thousands of wild cattle and horses, who find there inexhaustible supplies of food. The thistles of this region attain an extraordinary size, shooting up to a height of 10 and 11 ft., with stems so strong, and armed with prickles so formidable, as to form an impenetrable barrier. The Silvas of the river of the Amazons, lying in the centre of the continent, form the second division of the S. American lowlands. They are covered with wood (hence their name), and so densely, that the country can be penetrated only by sailing up the river or its tributaries. They extend 1500 m. along the Amazon; varying in breadth from 350 to 800 m. The heat is suffocating in the deep and dark recesses of these primeval forests, where not a breath of air penetrates; while a death-like stillness prevails from sunrise to sunset, when the forest suddenly resounds with the loud and wild cries of the animals by which it is inhabited. At midnight a profound silence again prevails, and continues till dawn, when the discordant uproar recommences. The Llanos of the Orinoco and Venezuela form the third division of S. American lowlands. They occupy 153,000 sq. m. between the deltas of the Orinoco and the river Coqueta, and are so perfectly flat that frequently there is not an eminence a foot high in 270 sq. m. They are nearly destitute of trees, excepting the banks of the Orinoco, which are thickly wooded. The Llanos present very different aspects at different seasons of the year. Soon after the termination of the rainy season in October, and the subsidence of the swollen rivers, they are clothed with fine grass, affording abundant pasturage to the countless herds with which they are covered. But in the dry season, namely, between November and February, they are converted into desolate wastes; all vegetation is destroyed, the waters are dried up, and the earth is rent in deep and wide crevices—a result, however, proceeding rather from the absence of moisture than from excessive heat, which, although very intense, is not so great as during the wet season.

Beside these three great tracts of level country, there is the desert of Patagonia, occupying 1,620,000 sq. m., the most barren of all the plains of S. America; being, for the most part, composed of sandy sterile dunes, intermixed with stones and gravel; occasionally diversified by huge boulders, tufts of brown grass, low bushes armed with spines, brine lakes, incrustations of salt white as snow, and by black basaltic platforms. The climate of these plains is very cold, especially S. from lat. 45° S., and is subject to great and sudden changes of temperature.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of S. America are the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Plata. The first is the largest river on the globe. It rises on the table land of Pasco, in Lake Lauricacha, and, after a course of 4000 m., falls into the Atlantic at the equator, in about lon. 51° W.; and is 96 m. wide at its mouth. It is navigable for about 2200 m. from the sea. The Orinoco rises nearly in the centre of the Parime Mountains, but its source has not yet been visited by any European, although Humboldt has explored the greater part of its course. Its length is estimated at 1380 m. The affluents of the Orinoco are numerous, and some of them very large streams. The latter river is connected with the former through one of its affluents, the Rio Negro, by a natural canal, called the Cassiquiare, presenting, in this connection, one of the most remarkable phenomena of physical geography. The Plata (Rio de la Plata) is not so much a river as an estuary formed by the confluence of the rivers Parana and Uraguay. It is about 185 m. in length; and, at its junction with the sea, between Punta del Este and Cape San Antonio, its width is about 130 m. Its navigation is difficult, owing to its shoals and strong irregular currents. Its waters are so turbid that they tinge the sea visibly for 200 m. from the embouchure. There are a number of other rivers in S. America, which, though not so large as any of those above named, are equal, if not superior in size, to most of the greatest rivers of Europe. Amongst these are the San Francisco, the Rio Negro, Colorado, Essequibo, &c. The water in some of the rivers in equatorial America is white; in others it is of a deep coffee colour, or dark green, when seen in the shade; and, when ruffled by a breeze, of a vivid green.

Lakes.—The lakes of S. America, of any considerable size, are few, and, with exception of the Lake Titicaca, are rather vast morasses than lakes; the large inland water in Colombia, called the Lake of Maracaybo, being a mere inlet from the Caribbean Sea, and not a true lake. The Lake Titicaca is situated near the N.W. frontier of Bolivia or Upper Peru; it covers an area of above 4000 sq. m., is elevated 12,795 ft. above the sea, and is said to be 120 fathoms deep in many places. Some of the temporary lakes, alternately inundated and dry, or in a marshy state, cover, when flooded, vast tracts of country; that of Xarayos, on both sides of the Paraguay, and nearly in the centre of the continent, extending over 36,000 sq. m. In the elevated mountain valleys and table lands of the Andes, there are many small lakes, of the purest blue and green colours, and some of them intensely cold, being near the line of perpetual congelation.

Climate.—There are no parts of S. America so hot as we should be led to expect from its geographical position—a result produced by the operation of the trade winds, atmospherical influences of the huge chain of the Andes, and other physical causes. The burning heats of the plains of Araba are unknown on the new continent. In the steppes of the Caraccas, the hottest region of S. America, the temperature of the air, during the day, is only 98° in the shade; while it rises to 112° in the sandy deserts around the Red Sea. Throughout the whole basin of the Amazon, which comprehends between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 sq. m., the climate is neither very hot nor unhealthful, though under the equator. This arises from its being shaded by lofty woods, and from the prevalence of a cool easterly breeze, a branch of the trade wind, which ascends the channel of the Amazon, following all its windings nearly to the foot of the Andes. Brazil, and the country extending westward from it, enjoys also an equable and temperate climate. At Rio Janeiro, the mean temperature is only about 74°. At Lima, the temperature varies from 59° to 82°, but the mean for the whole year is only 72°. At Buenos Ayres, the mean annual heat is 68°; and, in the Straits of Magellan, the temperature of the warmest month does not exceed 43 or 46°, while snow falls almost daily. The narrowness of the continent towards the S., the immense tracts of ocean which lie on either side of it, and its exposure to the rigours of the polar regions, sufficiently account for this inclemency. On the W. coast, there is a rainless district of nearly 1000 m. in length, from N.W. to S.E. It lies between lat. 7° and 32° S., and lon. 65° and 68° W. The various climates, which so large a continent must necessarily possess, will be treated of more in detail in the articles on the various countries of which it is composed.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Granite forms the base of the whole continent, having gneiss here and there associated with it, but mica schist is the most common of the crystalline rocks. Quartz rock is much developed, generally mixed with mica, and rich in gold and specular iron. The Pampas of Buenos Ayres are entirely alluvial, the deposit of the Plata-Parana. Granite prevails, to the extent of 2000 m., along the coast of Brazil; and, with syenite, forms the base of the table land. The superstructure of the latter consists of metamorphic and old igneous rocks, sandstone, clay slate, limestone, in which are large caverns, with bones of extinct animals; and alluvial soil. Porphyry and red sandstone abound all over the Andes. As Mexico is the principal seat of the mineral wealth of N. America, so is Peru that of the S. continent. Chili, of which the former is but a continuation, is also famous for its mines of gold, silver, and copper. The province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, is likewise, as its name implies, exceedingly rich in mines. Several of the most valuable gold mines here are wrought by an English mining company, organized in 1825. Besides the mines, there are some valuable gold and silver washings in Brazil, and other parts of S America. The last

returns, of any authority, which have been given of the produce of the American mines, are nearly half a century old, and can, therefore, no longer be depended upon; particularly as they precede the revolutionary struggles of 1810, which totally altered the state of the mining interests of the country. The entire produce of the gold and silver mines of S. America has been recently estimated at between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 sterling, but it is impossible to say how correctly. Brazil produces more diamonds than any other country.

Vegetation.—Extending through so large a space, and possessing, in consequence, so great a variety of climate, no special character can be given to the vegetation of S. America. As in the case of N. America, the most distinguishing feature of the former is its prodigious forests, which cover about two-thirds of the whole continent; a large portion of them so dense, and so choked up by twiners, shrubs, and sharp-edged grasses, that a hatchet is necessary at every step to clear the way. These forests are, in several remarkable particulars, wholly different from those of the Old World. The trees are much more various, more graceful, and have more distinctive characters; and many of them, even the largest, are adorned with the most brilliant flowers; scarlet, purple, blue, rose-coloured, and golden yellow, are blended with every possible shade of green. Throughout the whole of tropical America, vegetation is on the grandest scale, combined with great beauty and fruitfulness. In those regions where there are due proportions of heat and moisture, the magnitude of the trees, and the splendour of the flowers, are extraordinary. 'Individual plants,' says Humboldt, 'languishing in our hot houses, can give but a very faint idea of the majestic vegetation of the tropical zone.' Fruits also abound, including oranges, limes, cocoa nuts, pine apples, mangoes, bananas, pomegranates, mammoons, goyabas, jambas, araças, mangabas, and many others. Southward of the line are found the quassia bitter, the fragrant tinga bean, the beauteous rosewood, and the cinchona tree, the rind of which is what is called Jesuits' bark; and indigo, coffee, sugar cane, maize, and the cacao tree, from whose seeds chocolate is prepared, are amongst the products of S. America. The cultivation of tea also has been attempted in Brazil, though hitherto with little success; but the capitalists engaged in it are still in hopes that they shall be able, ultimately, to compete with China, even in foreign markets. Further S., in Patagonia, vegetation gradually loses its tropical character, and finally assumes the aspect of northern vegetation.

Zoology.—The most formidable beast of prey peculiar to S. America is the *Felis onca* or jaguar. It is larger and stronger than the panther, but inferior in size and ferocity to the Bengal tiger. The puma or American lion is found in both N. and S. America. Apes and monkeys abound in the tropical forests of the latter, but are an inferior race to those of the Old World. Amongst the winged mammals is the vampire, an enormous bat, which lives on blood; attacking the largest animals, and even man, when asleep. These dangerous creatures are, fortunately, not numerous, and are almost wholly confined to Guayana, Colombia, and Brazil. In the marshes and swamps of tropical America, the boa constrictor is found, of enormous size. Immense centipedes, scorpions, and spiders also abound in these regions. Ants, termites, and locusts also swarm; the latter to a frightful extent, especially in Buenos Ayres, and some of the neighbouring provinces, sometimes covering the ground for a distance of 200 m., devouring every green thing, even the grass, to the very roots. During a visitation of these destructive insects, 'all the gardens,' says Miers, 'consisting of extensive plantations of maize, pumpkins, melons, and water melons, beans, and other vegetables, had been completely swept off the surface of the earth.' They enter the houses, and devour every edible thing they contain; even curtains, clothes, and furniture are attacked by them, and much injured, if not rendered wholly useless; and, in one night, gardens, on which much pains and expense have been bestowed, are utterly destroyed by these rapacious creatures. The mosquito is also a grievous infliction in many parts of S. America, especially in Venezuela, and along the banks of the Orinoco. The chigoe, another much dreaded insect, abounds in the same localities.

Of the birds of S. America, the most remarkable, for size, is the condor, a species of vulture. The largest specimen yet met with measured somewhat less than 14 ft. between the extremities of the wings, though they rarely exceed 11. The body of the largest individuals is generally from 3 to 3½ ft. in length, from the tip of the beak to the extremity of the tail. They inhabit the most inaccessible parts of the Andes. Ridiculously exaggerated accounts of the size and power of these birds were current, until their falsehood was detected and exposed by Humboldt and Bonpland. S. America possesses, in common with other countries, eagles, vultures, falcons, and other birds of prey. It also possesses many birds of exquisite plumage; amongst these, the tiny humming bird, and the graceful couroucoui (*Trogon paroninus*), with its splendid robe of green.

The seas, lakes, and rivers of S. America abound with fish of various kinds; and many of the latter, in the tropical regions, with enormous lizards and alligators. The electric eel is found in the lakes of the Caraccas.

Amongst the domesticated native animals of S. America are the lama and pacos; both used as beasts of burden. The horse, ass, ox, sheep, goat, and pig, were all conveyed from the Old to the New World, none of them being indigenous to the latter. Horses and cattle, however, have now so increased in all parts of America, that the former may be bought for from 24*s.* to 32*s.* each, and the latter are valued principally for their hides and tallow, the meat being comparatively of little account. The slaughter of oxen for the hide alone, is a principal business of many extensive provinces, more especially in La Plata, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil.

Races of Men.—As elsewhere remarked, there exists a very striking general physical resemblance between the native inhabitants of America throughout the whole of both continents, from Cape Horn to Behring's Straits. They are almost all of a reddish brown or copper colour, with long black hair, deep-set black eyes, aquiline nose, and often of handsome slender forms. In S. America, many are half civilized, but a greater number are still in a state of utter barbarism. The aboriginal population of Indian Chili, known generally by the name of Araucanos, are more advanced in civilization than the Indians of the Pampas. They associate in small communities, have fixed residences, cultivate the ground, and subsist chiefly on the produce of their labour. They excel in the art of weaving, and produce a woollen cloth, says Dr. Leighton, 'which, for fineness of thread, evenness of weaving, durability, brilliancy of colours, and elegance of pattern, is superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen.' The arts of spinning, weaving, and dyeing, are practised solely by the women. Both men and women are hard workers, but the latter are by far the more industrious. They are a well-disposed people, have few of the vices of other savages, and possess firmness and courage in a remarkable degree. They are, however, fond of spirituous liquors, and manufacture a kind of spirit called chicha, by fermenting different fruits, but chiefly apples. They possess no written language, nor any other means of putting ideas on record; their language itself is poor, harsh, difficult to pronounce, and inexpressive. Like all the other Indians throughout S. America, they have been long acquainted with the art of working in metals, especially gold and silver.

The Pampas Indians are of a very dark complexion, with long, thick, coarse black hair, which generally hangs loose over their shoulders. Their eyes are black, animated, scowling, and are placed widely apart; foreheads low and broad; faces flattish; high cheek bones and large jaws; they have no beard, are of rather low stature, and ill made, but muscular and athletic. They are expert horsemen, and can slip round and suspend themselves under their horse's belly when at full speed, merely clinging by their hands and feet, and can regain their seat at pleasure, without checking the animal's speed. They are still in a very savage state, subsisting on raw animal flesh, and leading the roving life of hunters. They do not cultivate the ground, nor apply themselves to any sort of labour. In manner they are boisterous, and in disposition cruel and ferocious, settling their disputes with the knife, in the use of which they are singularly expert.

Of the Indians that inhabited the province of Brazil, there are said to have been no fewer than 200 distinct tribes. A few of these may be named, and their principal physical and moral characteristics alluded to. The Tapuyas, robust, well made and copper coloured; long, sleek, black hair; paint themselves, and pierce the under lip for the purpose of intro-

ducing a ring or other ornament; the greater part of them said to have been cannibals. The Tupis or Tupinambas inhabit chiefly the coast from the river Camanu to that of San Francisco. They also paint their bodies. The Cafusos, a mixture of Indians and negroes, remarkable for an extraordinary peculiarity in the hair of the head, which rises perpendicularly from the forehead to the height of a foot or a foot and a half, giving them a very strange and disagreeable appearance. The Puris, the most revengeful and vindictive of all the Indian races of Brazil. The Botocudos, another cruel and savage race, inhabiting the territory lying between the Rio Doce and the Rio Pardo. The Indians of Brazil are generally of a short or middle stature, and mostly of a robust broad make. They all paint; complexion darker or lighter copper; skin fine, soft, and shining.

South of lat. 38° S. we have the huge Patagonian. The stature and bulk of this race, however, though still remarkable, have been much exaggerated. Their average height is about 6 ft.; heads and features large, hands and feet small, colour dark copper brown; hair black, lank, and coarse. They lead a nomadic life, living in tents formed of poles and skins, and subsisting on the animals they kill.

Political Divisions.—S. America comprises the following states:—The republics of Colombia or New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador; colonies of Guayana—British, French, and Dutch; republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili; the united provinces of La Plata, the empire of Brazil, Paraguay, Banda Oriental or Uruguay, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands. Of these states, Paraguay is the smallest, comprising only 74,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000; and Brazil the largest, its area being 2,743,380 m., with a pop. of 10.000,000.

Discovery.—The first discoverer of the continent of S. America was Christopher Columbus, a native of the city of Genoa, where he was born in the year 1435. On August 3, 1492, he sailed from Spain with an expedition fitted out at the expense of Isabella, Queen of that country, on the first of those voyages of discovery which have rendered his name immortal. On the 12th of October following, Columbus reached an island in the New World, one of the Bahamas, on which he bestowed the name of San Salvador, and of which he took formal possession in the name of the Castillian sovereigns.* Having explored this island, and taken in a supply of wood and water, he sailed in quest of further discoveries, and soon after found himself amongst a number of beautiful islands, three of which he visited—Santa Maria de la Concepcion, Fernandina, and Isabella, with the scenery of all of which he was enraptured. Prosecuting his adventurous voyage, he came in sight of the island of Cuba on the 28th of October. Of this island he also took formal possession, giving it the name of Juana, in honour of Prince Juan. From Cuba, he proceeded to Hayti or St. Domingo, to which he gave the name of Española, from an idea that the features of the country resembled those of Spain. Having left several of his crew here at their own request, Columbus set sail for Spain on January 4, 1493. The illustrious navigator was received by Ferdinand and Isabella with every mark of honour and respect. A second voyage was proposed and eagerly seconded by the court of Spain. An expedition, composed of 17 sail, large and small, of which Columbus had chief command, left the Bay of Cadiz on September 25, 1493. In this voyage, the principal discovery was the island of Jamaica. On May 30, 1498, Columbus set sail from Spain with a fleet of six vessels, on his third voyage, and now added the island of Trinidad to his former discoveries. From thence he proceeded to the mouth of the Orinoco, where he landed, and thus achieved the honour of being the first discoverer of the continent of S. America. With a mind singularly susceptible of the liveliest impressions from a contemplation of the beauties of nature, Columbus expresses his admiration of that which the New World revealed to him in the following beautiful and simple language:—'The beauty of the new land far surpasses the *Campiña de Cordova*. The trees are bright, with an ever-verdant foliage, and are always laden with fruit. The plants on the ground are high and flowering. The air is warm as that of April in Castile, and the nightingale sings more melodiously than words can describe. At night the song of other smaller birds resounds sweetly, and I have also heard our grasshoppers and frogs. Once I came to a deeply-enclosed harbour and saw a high mountain that had never been seen by any mortal eye, and from whence gentle waters (*lindas aguas*) flowed down. The mountain was covered with firs and variously-formed trees adorned with beautiful blossoms. On sailing up the stream which empties itself into the bay, I was astonished at the cool shade, the clear crystal like water, and the number of the singing birds. I felt as if I could never leave so charming a spot, as if a thousand tongues would fail to describe all these things, and as if my hand were spell bound and refused to write.' In 1502, he undertook a fourth voyage, but it was unattended by any remarkable results. He reached the coast of Honduras, and, subsequently, the Gulf of Darien; from which he returned to Spain, where he died four years afterwards, namely, in 1506. The adventurer who followed next in the tract of Columbus was Alonzo de Hojeda, a young, bold, and enterprising Spanish cavalier, who, inspired by a similar spirit with that which animated the great navigator, and partaking, in some degree, of his genius, fitted out, at his own expense, an expedition of four ships, with which he pursued the course taken by Columbus. Having reached the continent of S. America, near the equator, he passed the mouths of the Essequibo and Orinoco, examined the whole coast of Venezuela, as far as Cape Vela, and thus ascertained that the land alongst which he sailed was part of a continent. Hojeda was accompanied in this voyage by Amerigo Vespucci, a native of Florence, an experienced mariner, and a man of considerable talents and acquirements. On the return of the latter to Spain, in the year 1500, he published an account of his voyage, and, it is said, claimed the merit of being the first discoverer of the continent of S. America.† His book was read with all the interest and avidity which its extraordinary disclosures were so well calculated to excite, and the author's name silently but indelibly affixed to the New World—an injustice to the memory of Columbus which it would have been gratifying to have seen repaired, but which it is now too late to attempt.

Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Vincent Yanez Pinçon, who had accompanied Columbus in his first voyage. Steering N., he explored the mouths of the Amazon, and noting with amazement the immense body of water which it poured into the ocean, correctly inferred that so mighty a stream could be found only in a continent of great extent. Towards the close of the year above named, Roderigo de Bastedas explored the coast from Cape Vela, the point at which Hojeda's progress terminated, to Puerto del Reterte, where that of Columbus closed, and thus connected the intervening continent. In 1507, Pinzon, and Juan Diaz de Solis, an able navigator, were sent out by the Spanish Government to explore the W. coast of S. America. Arriving on the shores of Brazil, beyond which discovery had extended but a little way, they followed the coast towards the S., as far as the 40th degree of S. lat., landing at various points, and taking possession of the country for the crown of Castile. Several adventurers of smaller note than those named, sought to earn wealth and reputation by making discoveries in the New World, but without success.

The pop. of America, North, Central, and South, and including the islands, has been estimated at between 74,000,000 and 75,000,000.—(Murray's *Historical and Descriptive Account of British America*; Nicol's *History of the U. States*; Tytler and Wilson's *N. Coast of America*; Humboldt's *Travels and Researches in America*; Kidder's *Sketches of Brazil*; Mier's *Travels in Chili and La Plata*; Washington Irving's *Tour to the Prairies*; Do. *Life and Voyages of Columbus*; Norman's *Rambles in Yucatan*; Catlin's *N. American Indians*; *Penny Magazine*; *Penny Cyclopedia*; Bell's *Geography*; *Geography of America*; *London Geographical Journal*, vol. v.; Sommerville's *Physical Geography*; Lyell's *Geology*; Humboldt's *Aspects of Nature*; Do. *Cosmos*.)

* Some recent inquirers have transferred the honour of having been the first land made by Columbus in the New World, from San Salvador to Turk's Island, 330 m. to the S.E. of the latter.

† Humboldt repels this imputation on the honour of Vespucci, and says, that after a careful study of certain documentary evidence bearing on the question, he has ascertained that the charge is devoid of foundation; and 'that the name of America has originated in a distant region (as, for instance, in France or Germany), owing to many concurrent circumstances, which appear to remove all suspicion from Vespucci.'—(Humboldt's *Cosmos*, vol. ii. p. 690, *note*.)

AMERKOTE, or OMERKOTE, a tn. and fort, India, in Sinde, 90 m. E. Hyderabad; lat. 25° 19′ N.; lon. 69° 47′ E., in the E. desert. It was at one time cap. of the independent principality of Dhat, and in 1313 was taken, by the Ameers, from the rajah of Judpoor. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar. The fort is about half a mile from the town. It is a square of 500 ft., with a mud wall 40 ft. high, defended by four round and six square towers, and has but one gate.

AMERONGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 21 m. S.E. from Utrecht. It is a nice-looking village, which has at various times suffered much from war. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in cultivating tobacco and corn, and in rearing cattle. Pop. about 1500.

AMERSFOORT [Lat. *Amisfurtum*], a tn. Holland, cap. of arrond. and can. of same name, prov. of, and 12 m. N.E. from Utrecht; on the Eem, which is here formed by the confluence of several small streams, and is navigable throughout to the Zuider Zee. Amersfoort is the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce; it was once fortified, and still has several gates, called *poorts*, but its fortifications have been converted into public promenades. It is of an oval shape, and has one long street, running from end to end; and its houses, though good, are more remarkable for their size and projecting gables than for their beauty. It has a large quadrangular corn market place, called the great market, approached by seven streets; and a fish, a vegetable, and a pig market. Outside the Koppelpoort is the harbour. The town possesses a Calvinistic church, built in the great market; one Lutheran, one Remonstrant, two R. catholic, and two Jansenist churches; and a Jewish synagogue, an orphan hospital, and a cavalry barracks. It has also a Jansenist seminary, a school of industry for carpenters, smiths, architects, &c., a Latin school, and 10 common schools. It formerly had also the Pothouse, a benevolent institution, where a pot of warm food was kept always in readiness for distribution among the necessitous. A principal branch of business in Amersfoort is the trade in grain, for which there is a weekly market, more especially buckwheat, grown extensively in the neighbourhood. Tobacco, also extensively cultivated in the vicinity, is manufactured here, and exported to France and Italy, but this branch of industry has somewhat declined. The distilling of brandy is largely carried on. The manufacture of woollen goods, such as dimity, bombazine, &c., is carried on to some extent; there is likewise a soapboiling establishment, and a good trade is done in red herrings, which are rather famed. Besides the markets already referred to, an annual fair is held in October for horses, cattle, &c. Amersfoort has suffered frequently from both fire and water, and is the birthplace of the celebrated statesman Johan van Oldenbarneveld, commonly called Barneveldt, grand pensionary of Holland, who, to gratify popular clamour, was beheaded in 1619, at the age of 72; and of Pieter Both, the first governor general of Dutch East India. Pop. 12,683. —(Van der Aa's *Nederlanden.*)

AMERSHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham, 27 m. S.E. by S. town of Buckingham, and 25 m. N. by W. London, pleasantly situated in a valley traversed by a stream called the Misburne, an affluent of the Colne. It consists principally of one spacious, well-paved street, crossed by a smaller. The church, erected in the 16th century, is a spacious building of brick, coated with stucco, and contains some handsome and interesting monuments. The only other buildings worthy of notice are the townhall, surmounted by a lantern and clock; and the Union workhouse, in the Elizabethan style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Quakers; a grammar school, with writing school attached; a Sunday school, national, British, and infant schools, and an almshouse for six poor widows. Manufactures:—Silk, crape, black lace, cotton, straw plait, and wooden chairs. Amersham was a Parliamentary borough by prescription, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The par. contains 10,544 ac., and is in general hilly. Pop 3259.

AMESBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts, hun. Amesbury. The town lies in a narrow valley on the Avon, 78 m. W.S.W. London, and 8 m. N. Salisbury. It is ill built, and consists of two streets only. Near it are the remains of an ancient encampment, called Vespasian's Camp, although evidently not of Roman origin. At the parsonage house of Milston, in the vicinity, Addison was born in 1672. The rudiments of his education were acquired in Amesbury. Area of par., 5890 ac. Pop. 1138.

AMGA, a river, Siberia, gov. Yakutsk; it rises in the offshoots of the Yablonoi Krebet mountains, about lat. 59° 0′ N.; lon. 126° 30′ E.; flows N.E., and falls into the Aldan in lon. 135° E., after a course of about 466 m. At Amginsk, where it flows between steep rocks 30 ft. in height, it is 3000 ft. broad. In winter it is frozen over, the ice forming a bridge even for heavily-laden vehicles.—(Erman's *Travels.*)

AMGINSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. Yakutsk; lat. 61° N.; lon. 132° E.; on the l. bank of the Amga, which is here about 3000 ft. wide. It is a posting station and ferry, on the way between Yakutsk and Okhotsk. The dwellings are yurts or huts, of the Yakutian model; but the inhabitants are Russians, and have built here a Greek church.—(Erman's *Travels.*)

AMHARA (KINGDOM OF), formerly a prov. of Abyssinia (*which see*), now an independent kingdom. Its boundaries do not seem to be well defined, but it may be said generally to lie between lat. 10° and 14° N., and lon. 35° 10′ and 38° 30′ E., having part of the country of the Gallas on the S., the country of the Shangalla negroes on the N., Tigré on the E., and Abu Ramla and other little-known territories on the W. Nearly in the centre of the kingdom is the great lake of Tzana or Dembea, and along its S. limit flows the Blue Nile. The plains in this province, as of several others in Abyssinia, contain a large portion of good soil, which yields abundant crops of barley, and rich pasturage. The principal plains are those of Dembea, Biegemider, and Miecha. The first, which lies around the lake of the same name, has been called, as elsewhere mentioned, the granary of the country, on account of its fertility and the blandness of its climate. In the vicinity of the lake the land is wholly in pasture, and is covered with numerous herds of cattle. The plain of Biegemider lies on the E. side of the Lake Tzana, and is also, in great part, under pasture; but excellent grapes are grown on the declivities of the mountains. The plain of Miecha stretches to the W. of Lake Tzana. The botany, zoology, &c., is the same as mentioned in the general article, ABYSSINIA. The capital of the kingdom is Gondar (*which see*).

AMHERST, a seaport tn. India beyond the Ganges, prov. same name, the most N. of the Tenasserim provinces (*which see*); lat. 16° 5′ N.; lon. 97° 33′ E. (c.); on a triangular peninsula, on the E. side of the Gulf of Martaban, 31 m. S. Moulmein. When the town of Martaban was restored to the Burmese, agreeably to treaty, at the conclusion of the war, the spot on which Amherst is built, and which was then covered with jungle and fruit trees, was chosen by the British, April 5, 1826, as a military and commercial station, and also as an asylum for intending native emigrants. On the higher grounds are the fortifications, governor's house, and other public buildings, and the houses of the Europeans and Chinese, the lower being assigned to the natives. The harbour, which is spacious and secure, though it has a dangerous bar, with only 6 ft. of water at neap tide, is described as being perfectly calm for two hours both before and after high water, and well suited for wet docks, having at no time a less depth than 3 fathoms, while vessels may safely anchor within 100 yards of the shore. The town and vicinity are well supplied with good water, which is readily procured within 6 ft. of the surface. Pop. 3052.

AMHERST, a tn. U. States, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, 82 m. W. Boston. It is the seat of Amherst College, a flourishing institution, founded in 1821, and incorporated in 1825. It has a president and 16 professors or other instructors. The students in 1863 numbered 220. It has 32,000 volumes in its libraries, a very complete set of philosophical apparatus, and a cabinet of natural history, including mineralogy. There are in the town manufactories of machinery, edge tools, cotton goods, paper, &c. Pop. 3206. —AMHERST is the name of a county, a township, and of several post townships, in the U. States.

AMHERST ISLES, a group lying W. of the S.W. extremity of the Korean Peninsula, and distant from it about 60 m.; lat. 34° 25′ N.; lon. 126° 0′ E. ——There is another island of the same name off the S.W. coast of Arracan, between the island of Cheduba and the mainland; lat. 18° 45′ N.; lon. 94° 0′ E.——In the Tong Hai or Eastern Sea, off the coast of the Chinese province of Kiang, there is a dangerous ledge called Amherst Rocks, in lat. 31° 10′ N.

AMHERSTBURGH, a garrison tn. Upper Canada, W. dist., Essex co., l. bank, Detroit, 5 m. above its junction with Lake Erie, 225 m. W.S.W. Toronto; lat. 42° 7′ N.; lon. 83° 9′ W. Its streets are generally narrow; and the town contains a courthouse, five places of worship, Episcopalian, R. catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist; a reading room, and a market place. Two annual fairs are held in virtue of a charter obtained in 1845. It has a good harbour with 3¼ fathoms water. Numerous steamers touch here Pop. (1871), 1936.- (Smith's *Canadian Gaz.*)

AMICU, or **AMUCU**, a lake, S. America, in Venezuela, prov. Cumana; situated in a level tract, between the rivers Rupunoony and Tocoto. It is of small extent in the dry season, being scarcely three m. in length, and almost covered with rushes; but after the rains, it inundates the adjacent low districts. The country in which this lake is situated was the El Dorado of the days of Queen Elizabeth, and was then known as 'the Great Lake with golden banks;' and within a few miles of it was supposed to stand the far famed 'imperial and golden city of Manoa,' the object of the unfortunate expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh.

AMIENS (anc. *Somarobrica*, *Ambiani*), a tn. France, cap. dep. Somme, on the railway from Boulogne to Paris, in the centre of a pleasing and fertile district, and traversed by the Somme, which, within the town, is subdivided into 11 canals, and affords great facilities for its numerous manufactures. It was once a place of strength, and still possesses a regular citadel, but its other fortifications have been dismantled, and the ramparts have been replaced by boulevards, lined with trees, which, encircling the town, have a circumference of about 3 m., and form not the least important of its decorations. Amiens is divided into the upper and the lower town. The former has wide and regular streets, lined with houses with few exceptions built on an uniform plan, and generally of two stories. The latter has narrow streets, houses old, without being properly ancient, and is throughout so intersected by the ramifications of the Somme and the numerous bridges over them, as to have made Louis XI. give it the name of his little Venice. The most magnificent edifice of Amiens is its cathedral, of European fame. It was founded in 1220, and not completed till 1288. Its W. front, which is said not to have been finished till a century later, is flanked by two quadrangular towers, and is decorated in the richest Gothic style. The spire, of a light and airy form, is 420 ft. high. The entrance is by three magnificent porches covered with numerous bas-reliefs, on which scriptural and allegorical subjects are admirably represented. This magnificent structure, at once light and bold in design, is in the form of a cross, composed of a nave and choir in the one direction, and a transept in the other. The broad and lofty windows are ranged in two tiers, and so closely that hardly any wall is visible. The entire length of the edifice from E. to W. is 415 ft.; length of the transept from N. to S., 182 ft.; breadth of the nave, with its aisles, 78 ft. 9 inches; breadth of the transept, 42 ft. 9 inches. Among the other buildings of note are the Hotel de Ville, with the painted arcades which line its base, and the large council hall, adorned with numerous pictures; the royal college, formerly the abbey of St. John; the Hotel Dieu or general hospital, in the Rue St. Leu; the grand seminary, with its magnificent stair and columned chapel; the Chateau d'Eau; Malmaison, occupied by the exchange and school of design; the theatre; and the Bibliotheque Communale, a handsome edifice, with a peristyle of Doric columns, containing 50,000 printed, and 572 MS. volumes. Amiens having an opening to the sea by the Somme, which is navigable for vessels of 40 or 50 tons, is well situated for trade, and has numerous important manufactures. From 100 000 to 110,000 pieces of cotton velvet - giving employment to 16,000 hands, value 9 to 10 million francs—are made annually; also 20,000 pieces of Utrecht velvet. The wool manufacture employs 60,000 spindles, and 100,000 pieces of woollens, satins, and fancy goods are made annually, by 10,000 workers, of the value of 15 to 16 million francs. Fine kerseymere, serges, plush, drugget, cambric, tapestry, and other cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs, in great variety, are produced. The spinning of flax and hemp also is one of the great staples of Amiens, and employs about 25,550 spindles. Among the miscellaneous works, in which numerous hands are employed, may be mentioned dye, soap, and beet-root sugar works, bleachfields, and paper mills. One peculiar product for which Amiens has long been famous is duck pies —*pâtés de canard* largely exported to all quarters. Among historical recollections may be mentioned that here St. Louis gave judgment, as arbiter, in the quarrel between Henry III. of England and his barons relative to the Statutes of Oxford; and that here, during the struggles to regain the Holy Land, the kings of England, France, Aragon, Navarre, and Bohemia, met to concert a new crusade. Here, too, to come down to more recent times, was signed, in 1802, between Great Britain and France, the short lived peace which bears the name of Amiens. Pop. 58,780.



RUE ST LEU AND HOTEL DIEU, AMIENS.—From France Monumentale et Pittoresque

AMIRANTES, a group of small islands, Indian Ocean, S.W. from the Seychelles, between lat. 4° and 6° S., and lon. 54° and 56° E., about 300 m. N.N.E. the isl. of Madagascar. They differ little from each other, being generally from 1½ to 2½ m. in length, situated on coral banks, and seldom exceed 20 or 25 ft. in height, but they are crowned with trees. They are thinly inhabited, and insufficiently cultivated, but the coasts abound with fish, and the islands furnish vessels in passing with water, cocoa nuts, buffaloes, sheep, and turtle. By digging 12 or 14 ft., water may generally be obtained. Calms, and uncertain currents, with the want of good anchorage, make it desirable not to approach these islands with large ships. The group has belonged to Great Britain since 1814.

AMISUS, an anc. seaport, Asia Minor, on the Black Sea; lat. 41° 18′ N.; lon. 36° 20′ E. Few vestiges of it now exist. The principal are the remains of its ancient pier, composed of large blocks of a volcanic conglomerate, some of which measure 19 ft. by 6 or 8 inches in thickness.

AMJERAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 56 m. S.W. Oojein, and 12 m. W. Dhar; lat. 22° 23′ N.; lon. 75° 13′ E.; situated in a large valley, 1890 ft. above the sea. It has good bazaars, plentifully supplied.

AMLAI, or **AMLIA**, one of the Aleutian Islands, Fox group; lat. (E. point) 52° 6′ N.; lon. 172° 50′ W. (R.)

AMLWCH [pronounced *Amlook*], a bor., seaport, and par., N. Wales, N. coast isl. Anglesey. The TOWN lies on a rising ground on the sea-shore, 14 m. W. by N. Bangor, about 14 m. N.E. by E. Holyhead, and 56 m. W. by N. Liverpool; lat.

53° 24′ N.; lon. 4° 19′ W. It consists of one main street, about a mile in length, and of several diverging lanes and alleys. The houses are generally well built of stone, which abounds in the vicinity. The principal buildings are the church, the national school, and the scientific hall, all plain edifices, without any pretensions to architectural elegance. There are, besides the church, two Calvinistic chapels, one Independent, one Baptist, and two Wesleyan. The most important school is the national school, in which (March, 1850) about 300 children are educated. There are also three day schools, and an excellent literary and scientific institution, with a library and museum attached. The staple article of commerce is copper ore, obtained in the neighbouring Parys mountains, the working of which gives employment to about 1000 persons, though not so flourishing at present as formerly. The shipping interest of the place is in a more thriving condition. At the head of the pier, which is of stone, there are 20 ft. at spring, and 13 ft. at neap tides; within there is a dock capable of holding several vessels. A small white lighthouse stands at the end of the N. point, exhibiting a fixed light, which may be seen, in clear weather, 1 m. off. Amlwch unites with the Beaumaris district in returning a member to the House of Commons. Area of par., 9221 ac. Pop. of tn. (1871), 2968; par. 5517.—(*Correspondent in Amlwch.*)

AMMAN, or AMMON [the *Rabbah* of Scripture, and *Philadelphia* of the Greeks], a ruined and deserted city, Syria, pash. Damascus, 16 m. E.S.E. Szalt, and 58 m. N.E. Jerusalem; lat. 32° 5′ N.; lon. 36° 20′ E. Its ruins are scattered along the N. bank, and near the source of a small stream, called Moie Amman, a tributary of the Terka or Turka [anc. *Jabbok*], and sufficiently attest its former grandeur. There are the remains of a spacious church, several temples and columns, a high bridge over the river, on each side of which there are walls like quays, and whose channel is paved; and a castle, on a hill N. of the city. South of the river stood a large theatre, 304 ft. in diameter, with forty-two tiers of seats, built on the declivity of a hill, and partly excavated in the solid rock. The whole plain on which the city stood, 1 m. long, by 1½ m. broad, is covered with the remains of all kinds of edifices, exhibiting traces of different eras, and composed of a calcareous stone, ill suited to resist the action of the elements. —(Burckhardt's *Travels in Syria*; Kitto's *Physical Geography of Palestine*; &c.)

AMMER, a river, Bavaria; it rises at the head of Grasswang valley, on the frontiers of Tyrol; flows in a crooked course N.E.; forms, about 22 m. S.W. Munich, the Ammersee (Lake Ammer), 10 m. long, by 2½ broad; and falls into the Isar, near Mosburg, after receiving the waters of several affluents. Total length, about 100 m.

AMMERSCHWIHR, or AMMERSWYLR, a small tn. in Germany, Upper Alsace, about 5 m. from Colmar. Both red and white wines, of excellent quality, are made in the vicinity. Pop. 2169.

AMMITOK, an isl., N.E. coast of Labrador, between 70 and 80 m. S.E. the entrance into Hudson's Straits; lat. 59° 28′ N.; lon. 63° 0′ W.

AMMOO, a river, Persia. *See* OXUS.

AMOAS, or AMWAS [anc. *Emmaus* and *Nicopolis*], a small tn. or vil. Palestine, on a conical hill, about 10 m. N.W. Jerusalem. It was at one time a bishop's seat. Both this and Al-Kubeibeh, a village about half the distance of Amoas from Jerusalem, have been confounded with the Emmaus of Scripture, the site of which is now unknown.——There is another village of Palestine named Emmaus or El-hammam, beside the lake, and near the town of Tiberias, celebrated, from remote antiquity, for its hot springs, which are of a high temperature, and possess medicinal qualities. This place, and its vicinity, exhibit the remains of many ancient *baths*, from which it has received its name. Over the springs has been more recently erected, by Ibrahim Pasha, a large circular bathing house, with a dome, similar to the baths of Constantinople. —(Robinson's *Biblical Researches*; Kitto's *Palestine*; &c.)

AMOL, a tn. Persia, the third in importance in prov. Mazunderan, 27 m. W.S.W. Balfroosh; lat. 36° 30′ N.; lon. 52° 23′ E.; on the Heraaz, a full and rapid stream, about 12 m. above its embouchure, in the Caspian Sea. Amol, which is without walls or defences, was formerly a flourishing place, as extensive ruins in the neighbourhood testify, among which is the once splendid mausoleum of Seyed Quwam a Deen, once Sovereign of Saree and Amol, who died in 1378, erected by Shah Abbas, one of his descendants. In the suburbs are a grand palace, which belonged to Shah Abbas; and three towers, said to have been temples of the ancient Guebres, or fire worshippers. The number of houses altogether is between 4000 and 5000. The bazaars are large, and well supplied; but beyond mere local traffic, there is little or no trade. The inhabitants cultivate rice and cotton, or are employed in the iron forges and cannon foundries of the district. In summer they retire to their yeylaks or summer houses, in the mountains, which approach to within 5 or 6 m. of the town on the S. In winter, when it is fullest, Amol is supposed to contain a population of from 35,000 to 40,000.

AMONEBURG, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, 11 m. E.N.E. Marburg, on a basalt hill, in which are numerous springs. It is partly surrounded by a wall, with towers, and by a ditch; is irregularly and badly built; and has a church, and a spacious market place. Pop. 1143.

AMOOR, AMUR, or SAGHALIEN, a large river, Asia, forming, for a great part of its course, the boundary between the Chinese and Russian territories. It is formed of the rivers Shilka and Argun, which unite in lat. 53° 50′ N.; lon. 122° E. The Shilka is formed by the Ingoda and the Onon, the latter being the main stream, both of which rise about lat. 49° 50′ N.; lon. 110° E.; in the Khentai Khan, a branch of the mountains S.E. Lake Baikal, called Khing Khan oola by the Chinese, and Yablonoi Krebit by the Russians. The Onon in part of its course crosses the Chinese frontier, and again returns to Siberia, in which it continues with a N.E. course till it joins the Argun on the frontier, under the name of the Shilka. The Argun - in the early part of its course named the Kerulen, Kerlon, or Lu-Khu- rises about 30 m. S.E. from the sources of the Onon; and in the same mountain range that gives rise to that stream, follows a N.E. course, about lat. 49° N.; lon. 116° E., forms Lake Kulon; and from 25 m. N.E. of that lake, till it unites with the Shilka in forming the Amoor, constitutes, for 300 m., the boundary between Russia and China. The Amoor, from the junction of these two streams, flows S.E. to Tchan, where, from the S., it receives the Songari, lat. 47° 45′ N.; lon. 131° 40′ E.; thence it flows N.E. to its embouchure in the Gulf of Saçalin or Saghalien, opposite the N.W. end of the island of the same name, lat. 52° 8′ N.; lon. 140° 0′ E. Besides the Songari, the Amoor receives from the S. the Onsouri, lat. 48° 30′ N.; lon. 134° 25′ E.; and from the N., the united waters of the Tchikeri and Silimpdi, near Sagalin-oola, lat. 50° N., lon. 126° 30′ E. It has likewise numerous smaller affluents. The whole course of the Amoor, including its windings, is estimated at 2380 geo. m.; and the area of its basin, 582,880 geo. sq. m. It is a rapid stream, navigable from the junction of its two head streams, and is annually frozen over. Its navigation, long kept strictly by the Chinese to themselves, was, in 1847, opened up to Russia, who now has it in her own hands, the lower course of the river passing through Russian territory.

AMOORANG, or AMOURANG, a bay, and vil. same name, isl. Celebes. The BAY is on the N.W. coast; lat. 1° 11′ S.; lon. 124° 36′ E.; it is about 14 geo. m. long inland, and about 6 geo. m. broad, shaped something like an open-mouthed bag, and having anchorage for large vessels.——The VIL. lies at the head of the bay, 25 geo. m. S.W. Menado.

AMORBACH, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Main, at the confluence of the Mudau and Bilbach, 44 m. S.S.E. Frankfort-on-the-Main; lat. 49° 38′ N.; lon. 9° 12′ E. It has a palace, in which the Prince of Leiningen resides, and which was once a richly endowed abbey of Benedictines; two churches, a school of design, infirmary, and almshouse. Manufactures:—Linen, paper, gunpowder, flour, and oil. It has two saw, and two fulling mills. Pop. 2361.

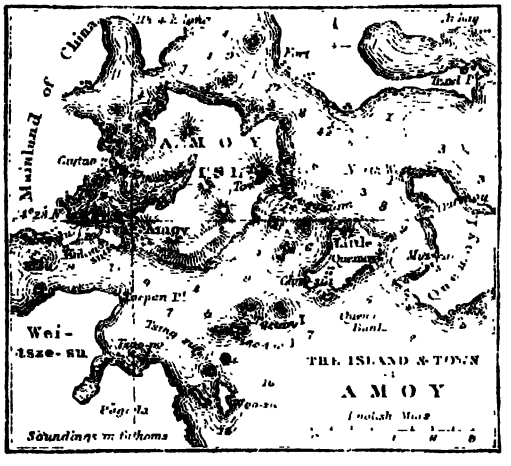
AMORGO [anc. *Amorgos*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, between Naxia and Stampalia, about 22 m. long, by 5 m. broad, lat. 36° 50′ 42″ N.; lon. 25° 55′ 42″ E. (R.) It is mountainous and rocky, but its valleys are fertile, producing grapes and olives. It has a town of the same name, with a castle; and a large harbour, called Santa Anna. Near it is a Greek convent, built on a steep rock overhanging the sea, and accessible only by ladders. Amorgo was formerly a populous island, with some considerable towns, and was the birthplace of the poet Simonides. Its present population, of whom a considerable proportion are French and English, amounts to 2500.

AMORGO-POULO, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, S. of Amorgo, lat. 36° 36′ 54″ N.; lon. 25° 42′ 45″ E. (R.) almost uninhabited.

AMOU, or **AMOU DARIA**. *See* OXUS.

AMOUR (ST.)—1, A tn. France, dep. Jura, 19 m. S.W. Lons-le-Saulnier. It has sawmills, driven by water power, for cutting sandstone and marble; iron mills, forges, tanneries, nailworks, and potteries; and some trade in wines, cattle, horses, and poultry. The remains of an old castle, which belonged to the family of Choiseul, and had extensive fortifications, are found here. Pop. 1939.—2, A vil., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 7 m. from Macon. Pop. 792.

AMOY, a seaport tn. China, on an island of the same name, prov. Fokien; lat. (citadel) 24° 26′ N.; lon. 118° 4′ E. (R.) nearly opposite the centre of the island of Formosa. The name is a corruption of the Chinese word *Ha amun*, pronounced by the natives *Ha moy*. It is situated at the S. end of the



island, at the mouth of two united rivers, one of which communicates with the city Chang chaw foo, containing, it is said, upwards of 800,000 inhabitants, and of which Amoy, though itself a large and populous city, is considered merely the port. Amoy is built on a declivity sloping to the harbour, and, including its suburbs, is supposed to be about 9 m. in circumference. The streets are narrow and dirty, but many of the buildings are of extraordinary size. In one, the residence of the under governor, an entire British regiment was quartered; and another, with its staff, found ample accommodation in the Admiral's office. The town is at once protected and commanded by a citadel, the walls of which are castellated, and from 15 to 30 ft. high, with an inner rampart all the way round. It has four gates, and is a mile in circumference. A range of hills, about 600 ft. high, with broken and abrupt eminences, surround the city. The bay and harbour are safe and commodious, of easy access and egress, and of such depth of water, that vessels anchor within 50 yards of the houses. The entrance to the inner harbour is by a channel of 675 to 840 yards width. Amoy is well situated for both foreign and native trade, and being the emporium of the province, both are considerable; although, from the imperfect manner in which the trade returns are made up, their precise extent cannot be ascertained. The total amount of British and foreign trade in 1848 was £212,416, of which £97,373 were British. The total value of British and foreign imports amounted in 1872 to £1,520,614. The total value of exports was £1,083,439. The imports by coast and river amounted to £772,414, the exports to £538,031. Smuggling is carried on to a great extent. Few foreign merchants reside at Amoy. The city is divided into districts, over each of which a sort of petty governor or tepro presides, who collects the taxes, and is expected to maintain peace and good order in his district. The houses are again divided into three classes; the first paying 10*s.* annually, the second 6*s.* 6*d*, and the third 4*s.* The recognized taxes are a house, poll, and a land tax. The native imports are rice, sugar, and camphor from Formosa and Fuh-chow; alum and cotton from Shanghai; and grain, pulse, oilcake, and a coarse description of cotton goods from the northern ports. The foreign imports are Bengal and Bombay cotton, English cotton goods, cotton yarn, iron, lead, steel, betel nut, liquid indigo from Manilla, pepper, ratans, rice, and grain, beche-de-mer, sharks' fins, buffalo and deers' horns. The native exports are camphor, sugar, sugar candy of the finest quality, earthenware, paper umbrellas, paper, joss paper, joss stick, &c. The current coins are Spanish and Mexican dollars, and rupees; doubloons and guilders are also in frequent use. The island being extremely barren, the inhabitants are dependent on the neighbouring island of Formosa for almost all the necessaries of life.

The merchants of Amoy are distinguished for their enterprise, and are considered amongst the wealthiest in the Chinese empire. They own upwards of 300 junks—some of them 800 tons burden—with which they carry on an extensive trade with Borneo, Manilla, Macassar, Java, the Soo-loo Islands, Singapore, &c.

The municipal government of Amoy is marked by all the vices that everywhere distinguish Chinese rule, being as weak and inefficient as it is vicious and corrupt; bribery, fraud, and extortion, prevail in every department, and riot and bloodshed go unchecked and unpunished. Nor is the morality of the inhabitants in a better condition; robbery and assassination are frequent, and the murder of female infants, by their parents, so common, amounting, it is said, to 40 per cent., as to attract hardly any attention, exciting no remorse on the part of the unnatural perpetrators, and no indignation on that of the populace. It is, however, but justice to add, that the Chinese Government has here, as elsewhere, made an attempt to arrest the progress of this particular species of crime, by erecting a foundling hospital; but with so little effect, that in a pond hard by the hospital at Amoy, the bodies of several infants, sewed up in mats, were discovered by the British soon after their occupation of that town. A system of the grossest immorality also prevails.

On the British taking possession of the island of Amoy, on which the town stands, they found a battery 1100 yards long, mounting 90 guns and constructed with extraordinary skill. There were several other smaller forts and batteries, one of which mounted 42 guns. Amoy was captured by the British on August 26, 1841, and by the treaty of Nanking, dated August 29, 1842, that port, with others, was opened to our trade, and a British consul established there. A supplementary treaty, dated October 8, 1843, established a tariff of exports and imports, and admitted other foreigners to the same privileges as British subjects. Shortly after the occupation of Amoy by the British, the native superintendent of trade represented to the Emperor, that most of the great mercantile establishments there had been ruined by the war, and that the duties had fallen to little more than one third of their former amount. The remittances from Amoy for foreign and English manufactures, are chiefly in tea and silk. Opium is sold in every part of Amoy, and is hawked through the streets. The consumption is estimated at 150 chests per month, the average value being £170 sterling per chest. The population—mostly employed in the coasting trade—amounts to about 250,000 to 300,000.—(Gutzlaff's *Journal*; Martin's *China*; *The Middle Kingdom*.)

AMPANAN, **AMPINAN**, or **AMPUNAN**, the principal trading port in the isl. of Lombok, Indian Archipelago. It lies in the Strait of Lombok, lat. 8° 30′ S.; lon. 116° E., in an open roadstead, in the midst of rice fields, and surrounded by a few cocoa and other fruit trees; but unsheltered from the S.E. monsoon when it is very hot. Few vessels visit Ampanan without leaving one or more of their crew in the 'white man's grave.'—(*Jour. Indian Archipelago*, vol. iii.)

AMPAZA, a seaport tn., E. Africa, coast of Zanzibar, cap. of a small kingdom of the same name, tributary to the Portuguese. It has a considerable trade in slaves, gold dust, and ivory.

AMPFING, a vil. Bavaria, 6 m. N.W. Mühldorf; and 39 m. E.N.E. Munich. In 1322, Ludwig, Emperor of Bavaria, here took prisoner Frederick the Beautiful, Emperor of Austria; and here, in 1800, Moreau commenced his famous retreat before the superior forces of the Archduke John. Pop. 476.

AMPHILA, a bay, Red Sea, N.E. coast of Abyssinia, having twelve islands, one of which is named Safety Island,

and another Amphila. The centre of the bay is in lat. 14° 43′ N.; lon. 41° 4′ E.; and the islands are chiefly composed of madrepores, corals, and echinites; they generally rise about 30 ft. above the sea level, and are covered merely with a thin layer of soil. The bay is tolerably deep; and from Amphila Point on the S., to its most N. point, is about 15 m. across. It is frequented by numerous kinds of fish, by pelicans, herons, and other aquatic birds; its shores are covered with jungle, and yield good firewood.

AMPHINOME SHOALS, Australia, N.W. coast; lat. 19° 41′ S.; lon. 119° 22′ E. (R.)

AMPHITRITE ISLANDS, a part of the group known by the name of the Paracels, in the China Sea, lying to the S.E. of the island of Hainan. The Amphitrites are in two groups, to the N.N.W. and S.S.E. of each other, and having a deep water channel between them. The N. group consists of five low, narrow islands, connected by a reef of rocks that projects 2 or 3 m. beyond their extremes. The S. group consists of two islands, called, respectively, Woody and Rocky Islands, lying near each other. The first is in lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 112° 18′ E. (R.) and is about 3 m. in circumference, covered with small trees; the second, Rocky Island, is in lat. 16° 52′ N.; lon. 112° 20′ E.

AMPLEFORTH, a par. England, co. York, N. Riding; 2270 ac.; 4 m. S.W. by S. Helmsley. Pop. 450.

AMPLEPUIS, a tn. France, dep. Rhône, 21 m. W.S.W. Villefranche. Manufactures:—Cotton cloth, ginghams, muslins, and calicoes. It has also several cotton mills, driven by water power, and bleachfields. Pop. 6610.

AMPNEY, the name of four parishes, England, all in co. Gloucester:—1, *Ampney-Crucis*, 2660 ac.; 3½ m. E. Cirencester. Pop. in 1861, 648. 2, *Ampney-Down*, 2510 ac.; 5 m. S.E. Cirencester. Pop. in 1861, 429.—3, *Ampney St. Mary*, 1170 ac; 4 m. E. by S. Cirencester. Pop. in 1861, 125. 4, *Ampney (St. Peter)*, 533 ac.; adjoining the above. Pop. in 1861, 188.

AMPORT, a par. England, co. Hants; 3933 ac.; 4 m. W. by S. Andover Pop. 706.

AMPOSTA, a tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. of, and 40 m. S.W. from Tarragona, l. bank of the Ebro, 13 m. from its mouth. It is partly walled, overlooked on the N. by a castle; and has two squares, two churches, a large, well-conducted school, and is the N. terminus of the Ebro Canal, which enters the Mediterranean at Port Alfagues. Manufactures:—Soap, gypsum, and oil. Exports:—Grain, with which the vicinity abounds. Imports: -Rice and salt fish. Pop. 1671.

AMPTHILL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Bedford; the former pleasantly situate, partly upon, and partly between two gentle acclivities, 40 m. N. by W. London. It is neat, clean, and regularly built, and contains many good houses, with an excellent market-place. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower at the E. end. There are places of worship also for Wesleyans, Independents, and the Society of Friends. Besides other charities, there are almshouses near the church for 12 widows, and at a little distance from the town are almshouses for nine men and four women. There is also a charity school for 16 boys and 14 girls, and various other schools, of which the national school is the most important. With exception of an extensive brewery, and a little lace and straw-plait working, there are no manufactures in Ampthill. Market day, Thursday; two cattle fairs annually in May and November. Petty sessions are held by the county magistrates. The Ampthill station on the Bedford Branch of the London and North Western Railway, is 2½ m. N.W. the town, and a little W. is Ampthill house, formerly the residence of Lord Holland. Area of par. 1928 ac. Pop. tn. 2220.

AMPTON, a par. England, co. Suffolk; 736 ac.; 4 m. N. Bury St. Edmunds. Pop. 131.

AMPUDIA, a tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. from Palencia. It possesses a small but convenient square, some ill-built and narrow streets, a parish church, townhouse, hospital, granary, and two schools. Pop. 1836.

AMRAN, a tn. Arabia, in Yemen, cap. dist. same name; 25 m. N.W. Sana, and 108 E.S.E. Loheia; lat. 15° 32′ N.; lon. 43° 52′ E.; at the foot of a hill, in a fertile country, in the midst of coffee plantations. Pop. estimated at 2000.

AMRAN MOUNTAINS, a range in the S.E. part of Afghanistan, the highest summits of which attain an elevation of about 9000 feet. It is traversed by the Kojuk Pass, 7457 ft. high. These mountains bound the table lands of Shawl and Pisheen on the W.

AMRAWUTTY, or OMRAOTTE, a tn. India, prov. Berar, 90 m. W. by S. Nagpoor, and 30 m. S.E. by. E. Ellichpoor; lat. 20° 54′ N.; lon. 77° 57′ E. It is a large and populous town, and has a considerable inland traffic.

AMREE, a vil. Sinde, r. bank, Indus, 18 m. S.S.W. Sehwun. It was formerly a large town, but portions of it have been swept away by the river, and it is now greatly diminished in size.

AMRITSER, AMRITSAR, or UMRITSIR, a large and populous city of the Punjab, in the Barri Doab, 40 m. E. Lahore; lat. 31° 40′ N.; lon. 74° 56′ E. It is of a compact circular form, about 9 m. in circumference, and comprises 19,015 dwelling houses; those of the upper classes are lofty and commodious, but the greater portion are confined, filthy, and crowded into narrow and dirty streets. There are 8272 shops, 399 Hindoo, and 49 Mahometan places of worship. The shops and bazaars exhibit, in great abundance, the richest products of India. An ample supply of excellent water is obtained from 650 wells. Amritser has been long celebrated as a holy place, in consequence of its possessing a sacred temple, situated on an island in the centre of a reservoir or tank, of about 150 paces square, constructed in 1581, by order of Ram Das, the fourth Guru or spiritual leader of the Sikhs, who gave to the work the name of Amrita Saras or 'Fount of Immortality.' The water of the tank, supplied, apparently, by natural springs, is extremely pure; and the temple, which is dedicated to Vishnu, is profusely adorned with gold, and costly embellishments. In the latter, the Guru of the Sikhs sits to receive the homage and offerings of his followers, attended by 500 or 600 Akalis or priests attached to the temple. But the most remarkable object in the town is the large fortress of Govindghur, built by Runjeet Singh, surrounded by a deep ditch of about 2 m. circuit. It is abundantly supplied with water, but is in other respects exceedingly incommodious, and is, besides, unhealthy. A canal was constructed by the same chief, from Amritser to the Ravi, a distance of about 30 m.; but it is little used. The staple manufactures are shawls, inferior silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. The shawls, which are in imitation of those of Cashmere, are made of wool obtained from Thibet and Bokhara. In contrast to the Sikh inhabitants generally, who are noted for their cleanliness, the shawl weavers are represented as filthy in the extreme, and wan and emaciated in appearance. Amritser has also an extensive transit trade with various parts of India, and is in turn an emporium for many of their productions, including large quantities of rock salt, brought on camels from a mine 120 m. N. Lahore. East of the city there are numerous large gardens, stocked with orange, lime, lemon, peach, apple, and other fruit trees. The soil in the vicinity is very fertile, and the mode of cultivation superior to what is found in most parts of India. The crops are wheat, barley, maize, sugar cane, turnips, carrots, pumpkins, &c. Pop. of the town, 135,813, of which 9000 are Sikhs, the rest being Hindoos and Mahometans.—(*Asiat. Soc. Transactions*; Jaquemont's *Letters from India*; Moorcroft; Hügel; &c.)

AMROM AMROM, or AMLUM, a crescent-shaped isl. Prussia, duchy Schleswig, in the German Ocean, about 17 m. from the mainland; lat. 54° 40′ N.; lon. 8° 20′ E. It contains a few villages, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and sailors, and constitutes a parish of Schleswig, named St. Clement. Pop. 600.

AMROOAH, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, nearly in the centre of prov. Delhi, 85 m. E. by N. the city of that name; lat. 28° 51′ N.; lon. 78° 31′ E. It contains a neat mosque; in the vicinity, there is an extensive garden, and, at a greater distance, large plantations of sugar and cotton; but the country around is generally poor, and thinly inhabited

AMROTH, a par., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Narberth; 2878 ac. Pop. 889.

AMSTEL, a small stream, Holland, one of the many mouths of the Rhine. It takes its rise from the Old Rhine in N. Holland, and forms a continuation of the Aar and the Drecht. It takes a N.E. course along the Lake of Haarlem, traverses the city of Amsterdam, and there falls into the Zuider Zee. It is canalized, and rendered navigable for vessels of considerable size.

AMSTELVEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 5 m. S. Amsterdam, in a moorish country betwixt the Amstel and the Lake of Haarlem. It consists of one long street, and has a neat church, a school, a poor's house, and an annual horse market. Pop. about 2500.—(Van der Aa.)

AMSTERDAM, formerly AMSTELREDAMME, or AMSTELREDAMME, and also AMSTELDAM [The dike or dam of the Amstel; Latin, *Amstelodamum*], an important commercial city, cap. kingdom and prov. Holland, at the confluence of the Amstel with the Y or Ij [pronounced Eye], an arm of the Zuider Zee connecting with the Lake of Haarlem; lat. (steeple) 52° 22′ 30″ N.; lon. 4° 53′ 15″ E. (R.) It is the largest and most important town in Holland, constitutionally its capital, and in it the ceremony of coronation is performed; but the seat of government and residence of the sovereign is at the Hague. Amsterdam lies on soft wet morass ground, under which, at a depth of 50 ft., is a bed of sand; into this sand the piles are driven on which buildings are reared. Below the sand is a stratum of hard clay. The sea front of the city forms nearly a direct line along the Y, flanked at either end by extensive docks; and near the centre intersected by the Dam-Rak, the principal mouth of the Amstel, which, entering the city on the S.E., takes a winding course through it, dividing it into the old and new side (*Oude en Nieuwe Zijde*), and falls into the Y by this and numerous other courses. Towards the land, the walls of the city form a semicircle, surrounded by a ditch 30 yards wide, bordered by a row of trees. The ramparts have been pulled down, and on the eight and twenty bastions have been erected as many windmills, for grinding corn and other purposes. In the walls are eight handsome stone gates, named from the towns to which they lead, Utrecht gate, Haarlem gate, &c. Outside the walls, the city is surrounded by grassy meadows, and to the W. are upwards of 50 sawmills. Towards the sea, and on both sides of the Amstel, the streets are narrow and irregular, but behind this portion there are five main lines of streets following the direction of the walls, and thus describing a semicircle. Of these the principal three, Heeren, Keizer, and Prinzensgraacht, for length, breadth, and general elegance, may vie with the streets of any capital in Europe. In the centre of each, as in most of the streets in Amsterdam, is a canal, either side of which is lined with broad brick paved quays, planted with rows of trees. The minor streets run at right angles across these like the radii of a wheel, and many of them are very narrow; those in which are the houses of some of the first merchants not being over 17 ft. wide; all are paved, well lighted, and kept very clean. The houses are mostly constructed of brick, almost all approached by flights of steps; many are six and seven stories high, pointed at the top with the gable toward the street, and decorated above with a forked chimney stalk; and their curious appearance is further heightened by the numbers that, more especially in the business streets, are painted in a garish and tasteless style, and by many being swayed from the perpendicular, partly by the sinking of the foundation, and partly from the peculiar method of construction adopted, many being narrower at the bottom than at the top. The city is cut up into 90 islands by the canals, over which there are 250 bridges, mostly of stone, generally provided with a drawbridge in the centre. The vessels to be seen in all parts of the city loading and unloading, and passing to and fro along the canals, the lifting and lowering of drawbridges, the transit of merchandise on sledges, and the general stir of business, give the streets of Amsterdam an exceedingly lively and cheerful appearance.

Amsterdam has no fine public squares, though it has 13 open places; and notwithstanding, that, as a whole, it is well built, it cannot be said to have any pretensions to architectural beauty; even its public buildings will not bear comparison with those of many other European capitals—a fact scarcely to be wondered at, considering the physical difficulties the Dutch have to encounter in the erection of extensive fabrics, from the sinking of the piled foundations under the superincumbent load. In 1822, an event of this description occurred; the corn storehouses, built originally for the Dutch E. India Company, having actually sunk in the mud and disappeared, from the foundation giving way. At the time they sunk, they were loaded with upwards of 70,000 cwt. of corn.

Public Buildings.—The more remarkable buildings in Amsterdam is the palace, formerly the townhall. It stands in an open square called den Dam, at the head of the Dam Rak, and is a stone edifice in form of a parallelogram, 282 ft. long, 206 ft. broad, and 108 ft. high (roof inclusive), resting on 13,659 piles, driven 70 ft. into the ground. It was erected by Jakob van Campen and Daniel Stalpart; begun in 1648, and completed in 1655; nearly destroyed by fire in 1762, and again in jeopardy from the same element in 1806. At first



THE DAM RAK, AND DAM RAK PALACE, AMSTERDAM
From Batty's Views of the Cities of Europe

it was occupied by the magistracy of the city for local courts; but in 1808 it became a royal palace, for which, indeed, it was originally constructed. It is chiefly remarkable for the great hall, 111 ft. long, 52 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high, lined with white Italian marble; an apartment of great splendour. From the tower, which rises 50 ft. above the roof, a fine view of the city is obtained. In the vaults below the palace were formerly kept the treasures of the Amsterdam bank. The present townhall (*stadhuis*), formerly the Admiralty, is a large and commodious building, said to have been founded in the 14th century. The Justiciary Hall, next to the palace, is the finest building in the city. It is a modern erection, in imitation of a Grecian temple, and was opened in 1836. Other public buildings are the exchange, a plain but stately tile covered building of freestone, capable of containing 1500 persons; the poor's house, house of correction, the weighhouse, the general storehouse, formerly the Admiralty magazine; the Orange-Nassau barracks, capable of accommodating 3000 men; the city theatre, &c. Besides these, may be noticed the post office, colonial office, houses of the E. and W. India companies, and various offices and storehouses for public and private purposes, and the three towers, named, respectively, Regulierstoren, founded 1672, as a watch tower; Schreijerstoren, or Mourner's tower, so named from the women coming here to weep for their husbands as they passed by to go on shipboard to the wars, and now used as the office of the dock master; and Mont-Albaanstoren, founded, it is supposed, as early as 1520. Of the numerous bridges in the city, the most important is the Amstel Bridge, 600 ft. long, and 60 ft. broad. It had originally 35 arches; but in 1822 the two centre ones were taken down, and the space supplied with a drawbridge, so that masted vessels might be allowed to pass.

The churches of Amsterdam are generally characterized by plainness and simplicity of structure. The finest in the city, and, according to the Dutch, one of the finest in Europe, is the New church (*Nieuwe kerk*), N. of the palace, founded 1408. It is 350 ft. long, by 210 ft. wide across the transepts; the upper part rests on 52 stone pillars, and the church is lighted by 75 large windows, some of which are finely painted. It contains the tombs of Admiral de Ruiter, who sailed up the Medway, and burned the English fleet at Chatham; of the famous Dutch poet Vondel, and of various other notable individuals. In this church the constitution was taken, March 29, 1814, and the following day the king was crowned as a sovereign prince. The Old church (*Oude kerk*), founded in the 14th century, is only remarkable for three finely painted windows, and for containing the tombs of several Dutch admirals, and an organ, said to be second only to that of Haar-

lem. Besides these two, the Calvinistic, recognized as the State church, possesses eight other chapels and churches. The Evangelical Lutherans, numbering about 32,000, have four churches. The Scotch Presbyterians, Free Church of Scotland, and the English Episcopalians, the Moravians, Baptists, Friends, and Greeks, have their places of worship. The R. Catholics, numbering about 45,000, have 18 churches; and the Jews, numbering in all about 21,500, have two principal, and seven subsidiary, synagogues. Of these, one belongs to the Portuguese Jews, about 2500 in number, and the remainder to the Dutch Jews.

Within the city there are eight churchyards (*kerk hof*), of which one, St. Peter's, is chiefly used for the poor, more especially for those who die in the poor's house. The mode of sepulture being somewhat remarkable, we extract the following description of it: The churchyard, usually adjoining the church, is surrounded by a wall to the height of 12 or 14 ft. The coffins are placed in rows, one above another, till they are nearly level with the top of the wall; a little sand is then spread over them, and the *hof* is closed till the bodies are sufficiently decayed to be removed. The process is hastened by exposure to the atmosphere, but the nuisance to the neighbourhood is intolerable. When Holland was in possession of the French, an attempt was made to do away with some of these disgusting cemeteries, and to provide more suitable places for the reception of the dead; but the burgomasters pleaded the expense, as the soil being so marshy, it would require immense quantities of sand to make it solid enough for the purposes of interment, and strong embankments to protect it from the floods; and ultimately succeeded in maintaining the old method. When the *hof* has remained closed several years, while another has been filling, it is again opened; the coffins are broken up, and the fragments tied up and sold as firewood; the furniture is collected and sold to dealers in old iron; the remaining bones are wheeled away in barrows, and thrown into a vault beneath the church; and the rest is sold to farmers for manure. The *hof* is then swept out, and ready to receive new inmates.' (*Saturday Mag.*)

Charitable and Benevolent Institutions, &c.—Amsterdam is remarkable for the number and excellence of its benevolent and charitable institutions. There are above forty of them, many possessing buildings of considerable elegance. Among these are hospitals for the poor, the infirm, the aged of both sexes, orphans, widows, foundlings, the insane, &c., and institutions for the blind and for deaf mutes. Many of these being devoted to the members of one religious community, the result is several hospitals of the same description; thus the Calvinists, Lutherans, and Baptists, have each their hospital for old men and women; the R. catholics have various similar institutions for their own members; and the Jews, in like manner, have hospitals for the sons of Israel. Other benevolent institutions are the humane society, for saving drowning people, founded by Jakob de Clercq in 1767, and the first of its kind in Europe; the N. and S. Holland society, for saving shipwrecked people; the society for the moral improvement of prisoners; the cowpock institution, &c. Besides these, there are a Bible and two tract societies; a society for furthering religious education among foundlings and orphans, and one for the promotion of religious education among the slaves and people of colour in the colonies; the Magdalene asylum, and the spinhuis or workhouse, a department of which was formerly appropriated to the reformation of domestic offenders. Extravagant wives were sent here by their alarmed husbands, to acquire more sober and thrifty habits; ill-conducted husbands by their indignant wives, to learn better manners; and undutiful daughters, to be taught obedience to parental authority; some of the latter, it is said, being often of high families.

Educational, Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Institutions.—Amsterdam possesses numerous and excellent primary schools and other educational institutions, both of a general and special kind. Like the benevolent institutions, some of them are for particular religious denominations. Among the most important may be named the *Athenæum illustre*, with library, botanic garden, and school of anatomy, and chairs of art, law, medicine, and theology; the city Latin school; the seminaries for educating preachers belonging to the Remonstrants, Evangelical Lutherans, Baptists, and Dutch Israelites; and the medical and clinical school. Of institutions of literature, science, and art, there are the royal academy of the fine arts, founded 1820, and having 450 pupils; the music school, founded 1784; the naval school; the royal Dutch institution for science, literature, and the fine arts; the society of literature and fine arts, called *Felix Meritis*, from the first words of a Latin inscription upon the front of the building. This last society has 100 members, all merchants and citizens, and is divided into four sections: 1, Literature, commerce, navigation, agriculture, and architecture; 2, Natural history; 3. Drawing and design; 4. Music. Besides these, there are several other societies of a similar kind, but the most important one of the whole is the society for the promotion of the public weal (*de Maatschappij; Tot Nut van 't Algemeen*), established, in 1784, by J. Nieuwenhuyzen, a Baptist minister at Monnikendam, and having 13,000 members, and branch societies in almost every town in Holland. It has for its object the moral and religious improvement of the working classes, and their instruction in such branches of education, &c., as seem necessary for enabling them to play the part of good citizens; the improvement of school books, the establishment of Sabbath schools, savings' banks, public lectures, &c. Last, but not least, must be named the museum of pictures, founded 1798, by a person named Trip, from whom the building is called Trippenhuis. It contains a fine collection of the works of the Dutch masters, and one of the most remarkable collections of prints in Europe, occupying 200 portfolios.

Amusements.—For in-door amusements, there are three theatres, and various other places of entertainment; and for out door recreation, there are the Plantaadje, or Plantation, in the E. end of the city, not far from the dockyards; the banks of the Amstel, outside the Utrecht gate; and the dikes round the docks, all of which are much resorted to in good weather. A favourite amusement, likewise, is boating on the Amstel and the Y.

Markets and Water.—Amsterdam has three fish markets, the great sea, the river fish, and the Jews' market. In the first, as its name imparts, sea fish are sold; in the second, the produce of the Amstel and other streams brought there by the peasants (*Boeren*), and hence called sometimes the Boerenvischmarkt; while the third, or Joden markt, is for the supply of the Jews' quarter. There are likewise in the city a cattle and sheep market, a pig, a butter, and various other markets, called by special names. A marketable article of great importance in this city used to be fresh water, which was very scarce. From the nature of the soil none can be obtained from wells. The inhabitants were, therefore, supplied either by rain water collected in cisterns, or by water carriers, who fetched it from the river Vecht, or from springs at Utrecht. Now, however, Amsterdam possesses a plentiful supply of good pure water, conveyed through pipes from the Duins or sandhills in the vicinity of Haarlem.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Amsterdam has long been, and still is, famous for its banking establishments, and for its insurance companies; the amount of business done in both branches being very considerable. Its manufactures, though not very extensive, are still important. They consist chiefly of linen, woollen cloths, and cotton to a limited extent: thread, calico printing, dyeing, tobacco, soap, oil, canvas, cordage, the refining of salt, sugar, and other substances, glass blowing, brewing, distilling; gas, commenced in 1846; steam engines and machinery, and tools of various kinds, boilers, iron steamers, and other kinds of iron vessels and shipbuilding. Amsterdam, however, ranks much higher as a trading than as a manufacturing town.

The quantities of the chief articles imported in 1851, 1853, and 1856, are shown in the following table:—

		1851	1853	1856.
Sugar,	lbs.,	151,250,000	132,660,000	116,000,000
Indigo,	chests,	1,156	2,206	..
Cochineal,	..	557	513	..
Tobacco—	barrels,	5,434	8,999	..
North American,	packages,	11,300	16,502	hhds 8,620
Java,	..	10,303	..	55,862
Other kinds,	..	..	..	300
Rice—Carolina,	barrels,	2,080	208	..
Java, Arracan, &c.,	bags,	138,168	160,987	138,081
Palm-oil,	casks,	1,004	lbs. 1,000,000	..
Pepper,	bags,	8,700	..	..

	1851	1853.	1866.
Nutmegs, ... barrels, ...	791	481	..
Mace ..... ,, ...	288	282	..
Cloves, ... bags, ...	.	3,884	..
Tea, ... chests, ...	5,000	11,400	12,61
Tin, ... bars	65,208	61,569	.
Cotton, ... bales, ...	10,583	8,400	28,878
Hides, ... number,	117,000	82,78..	..
Rosin, ... barrels .	7,192	9,680	.
Hemp, ... lbs. avoird., .	1,956,000	3,498,000	2,101,781
Copper, ... ,, .	808,000	3,520,000	..
Tar, ... tons, .	9,565	10,407	..
Potash, ... barrels .	6,184	..	.
Grain of all kinds, .. quarters .	215,000	.	.
Linseed, ... tons, ...	6,500	7,402	.
Rape seed, ... ,, ..	.	2,708	.
Coffee, ... bags, ...	407,209	455,153	1.099,144
Pepper, ... ,, ...	8,700	..	..
Wheat, ... quarters, .	81,640	.	66,170
Rye, ... ,, ...	72,560	111,0.0	130,150
Barley, ... ,, . .	5,670	14,020	14,340
Buckwheat, ... ,, . .	16,700	14,980	12,590
Peise, ...	6,000	38,819	..
Petroloum, ...barrels, ..		.	51,000

The exports consist of refined sugar (in 1872, 100,238,500 lbs.), raw sugar (in 1872, 19,944,000 lbs.), coffee, spices, thread, cheese, butter, oil, dyes, colours, corn, and meal. The countries chiefly traded with are Britain, the Hanse towns, U. States, Italy, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Hanover, France, Dutch India, E. and W. The largest exports are to Germany and along the Rhine; but from these localities the imports are very limited. The following table gives a summary of the shipping in the years 1853 and 1871–2:—

Arrivals.	Vessels	Tonnage.	Sailings.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
In 1853	1818	320 112	In 1853	1887	339,476
1871	1620	527,312	1871	1420	546,731
1872	1329	471,270	1872	1416	475,432

The port of Amsterdam is about a mile and a half long, and is defended from the encroachments of the Y by a double row of piles driven into the ground, and connected by horizontal



beams. At either end are the E. and W. docks, capable of holding 1000 vessels. The approach to the port by the Zuider Zee being impeded with sandbanks, a canal, called the Nieuwe Diep, was completed in 1825, leading from Buiksloot, on the opposite side of the Y, to the N. Sea at the Helder, a distance of 50 m. This immense canal is 125 ft. broad at its surface, 36 ft. at the bottom, with a depth of 20 ft. 9 inches. It is on the level of the high tides of the sea, from which it derives its supplies of water. Another canal, a gigantic work, now partially open, leads from Amsterdam through the isthmus of N. Holland to the N. Sea.

Means of Communication.—By the Amstel, the Zuider Zee, and various canals, Amsterdam has water communication with all parts of Holland; and by railway it communicates on the one side with Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam; and on the other side with Utrecht, Arnheim, and Prussia.

Health.—The canals by which the city is intersected in all directions, however convenient as highways of business, and however picturesque in general appearance, exhale damp vapours, making the atmosphere very moist. These canals are the receptacles of all kinds of filth. The water in them is stagnant, and generally of an olive-green colour. It is generally 8 or 9 ft. deep, and below it are 5 or 6 ft. of mud, which, being stirred up by every vessel that passes, exhales mephitic odours. Great care is taken to cleanse these canals and the town generally. The water in them is, as far as possible, discharged into the Y, and supplied anew from the Amstel as frequently as possible; but the level of the latter being only 1½ ft. above the level of the lowest tide of the former, this mode of cleansing must necessarily be imperfect. In some of the canals, to prevent stagnation, the water is kept in motion by mills, that, at the same time, draw off large quantities of mud, which is sold for manure. With all these disadvantages, few towns possess more healthy and robust inhabitants than Amsterdam. Whatever effect, therefore, the damp and fetid vapours may have upon strangers, they do not appear to act in a prejudicial manner on the health of the natives. Many smaller canals are now filled in.

Government.—The government is vested in a senate or council of 36 members, and 12 burgomasters. The members of the council sit during life, and fill up the vacancies that occur in their own number by their own suffrages. The burgomasters, who are chosen by the citizens, out of a double number first nominated by the council, sustain the active magistracy of the city in rotation; the government of each lasting only three months, and the four who are to preside during the year being annually appointed burgomasters regent. These magistrates have the keys of the bank deposited with them. There is also a court of burgomasters which decides all criminal causes; but in civil causes there is an appeal to the provincial council. The police is under excellent regulations, and street robberies and house breaking are seldom heard of. Very few beggars are seen in the streets, and these are generally the aged and infirm.

History.—Early in the 13th century, Amsterdam was a mere fishing village, with a small castle, the residence of the lords of Amstel. Towards the middle of that century, it was constituted a town, and in 1296 was wrested by William III., Count of Holland, from the lords of Amstel. In 1310, William IV. bestowed on it a municipal constitution, and 40 years afterwards it became a place of some importance. In 1482, it was walled and fortified; it was subsequently attacked by the Gelderlanders, who burned the suburbs, and a number of vessels in the port. A party of Anabaptists, headed by a shoemaker called John of Leyden, attempted, in 1525, to surprise and take possession of the town during night, but they were repulsed. Its career of real prosperity commenced about the year 1578, when it became a part of the United Provinces, although previously to that period it had nearly monopolized the trade of the Baltic. Additional privileges were granted it by the Prince of Orange in 1581, while the siege and consequent decline of Antwerp in 1585, and the shutting of the navigation of the Scheldt in 1648, were the means of raising Amsterdam to the rank of the first commercial city in Europe. Although its prosperity was checked by the ravages of a pestilence, which, in 1602, cut off about 60,000 of its population, by the wars of Cromwell in 1653, and by other disasters, it continued to flourish till the stormy period of the first French revolution. During its time of prosperity, the burgomasters had acquired such authority in the assembly of the States, as to rival that of the stadtholder himself; the reputation of its merchants for honesty and frugality had greatly contributed to the establishment and increase of its trade; its harbour was always filled with ships, laden with all the productions of the E. and W.; and the city had become the wealthiest in Europe. But the French Revolution, and the compulsory alliance and complete incorporation of Holland with France, had almost annihilated the commerce of Amsterdam, both foreign and domestic. After the changes which took place in 1813, it began to revive, and has since steadily improved. Among the numerous famous individuals to whom Amsterdam has given birth, may be named the philosopher Spinosa, the naturalist Swammerdam, the painters Adrian and William Van de Welde, and John and Michael Van Huisum, and Admiral de Ruiter. Pop. (1872), 277,765; of whom above 20,000 are Jews.—(Van der Aa's *Nederlanden; Overzigt van den handel van Amsterdam*, in 1847, *ingeleevert by de Leden der Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrijken aan Heeren Burgemeester en Wethouderen der Stad Amsterdam; Family Tour through S. Holland; Dict. Geo. et Stat.*; Murray's *Handbook*; *Saturday Mag.*)

AMSTERDAM.—1, A small volcanic isl. Indian Ocean; lat. 37° 52′ S.; lon. 77° 35′ E. (R.); discovered by Van Vlaming, a Dutchman, in 1696. It is 2760 ft. high, about 4¼ m. long, and 2¼ broad; but a great portion of its area is occupied by a basin, about 2 m. in circumference, formed by the sea in the extinct crater of a volcano. The sides of the basin rise, at an angle of 65°, to the height of 700 ft. above the water, which, in the centre, is 174 ft. in depth. The only access to the island, is through the opening made by the sea, about 200 ft. wide. From the sloping sides of the basin issue several hot springs, of a temperature from 196° to boiling heat. The soil of the island is entirely volcanic; its only vegetation moss and a few grasses, and its only inhabitants several species of aquatic birds. The surface, in various parts, contains swamps and pools of a temperature from 80° to 130°. The sea around abounds with fish, and numberless seals resort to the coast. ——2, A small isl. India, in Palk's Strait, off the N.W. extremity of Ceylon; about 5 m. long, and 2 broad; lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 80° 0′ E.——3, A small isl. Arctic Ocean, W. coast, Spitzbergen; lat. 79° 30′ N.; lon. 10° E.— —4, Several places in the Dutch foreign possessions:—A small isl. Indian Archipelago, N. coast, Java, out from the roads of Batavia; inhabited only by a few fishermen. —A fort, isl. Amboina. —A fort, isl. Celebes. —A fort, Surinam; lat. 5° 48′ N.; lon. 55° 9′ W. (R.)—A fort, W. Indies, isl. Curaçoa; lat. 12° 6′ 15″ N.; lon. 68° 54′ W. (R.); near which is anchorage for large vessels. —A fort, W. Indies, isl. St. Eustatius, near the town of Oranje. —A fort, Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, E. part. kingdom of the Fantis. —(Van der Aa.)

AMSTERDAM (NEW), a tn. and port, British Guiana, near the mouth of the Berbice river, along the E. bank of which it extends about 1½ m.; immediately above the junction of the Canje; lat. 6° 15′ 2″ N.; lon. 57° 21′ W. (R.); cap. of the colony of Berbice. It was begun in 1796, and is built in the Dutch style; and intersected by numerous canals, which communicate with the sea. Each house, mostly of wood or bamboo, has an allotment of ¼ ac., which contains a garden; and is completely separated from the neighbouring houses by a trench or ditch, filled and emptied with the tide; which, preventing the accumulation of impurities, tends much to the preservation of the public health. The town has English, Scotch, and Dutch churches; R. catholic and Wesleyan chapels; a free school, established in 1829; eight private schools, a courthouse, and barracks: with many commodious wharfs and warehouses, and two commercial banks. The entrance to the river is defended by three strong batteries; and the passage to the harbour is obstructed by a sand bar across its mouth, over which there is only 7 ft. water at low tides. Though intricate in its access, the harbour is good. Pop. about 5000.

AMTSCHITKA, one of the most westerly of the Aleutian Islands (*which see*); lat. 51° 43′ N.; lon. 178° 15′ E. (R.)

AMUCHTA, or AMOUGHTA, one of the Aleutian Islands, Fox group; lat. (centre) 52° 33′ N.; lon. 170° 45′ W. (R.) It contains an extinct volcano.

AMULGAWEIN, a small tn. and harbour, Arabia, W. coast of the promontory of Maceta or Musendom, at the entrance into the Persian Gulf; lat. 25° 35′ N.; lon. 55° 42′ E. The town was at one time a place of some importance, but is now deserted. About 2½ m. N.E. from the town, is a large quadrangular tower, in ruins, surrounded with straggling date trees.

AMWELL (GREAT), a par. England, co. Herts; 2487 ac.; 1½ m. E. by S. Ware. Pop. 1652.

AMYUN, a tn. Syria, pash. of, and 10 m. S.S.E. from Tripoli; lat. 34° 20′ N.; lon. 35° 50′ E.

ANABARA, a river, Siberia, gov. Tobolsk; it rises in about lat. 66° 30′ N.; lon 107° E., and falls into the Arctic Ocean, lat. 72° 40′ N.; lon. 112° 30′ E. The Anabara is joined, at its embouchure, by the Olen or Olia, which runs nearly parallel with it for between 200 and 300 m. The entire course of the former is about 400 m.

ANACAPRI, a tn. Naples, isl. Capri, Gulf of Naples, dist. Castel a Mare, on the N. side of Mount Solaro, the higher of the two lofty masses of calcareous rock into which the island is divided, and standing nearly 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. The town can only be reached by a flight of 552 steps, cut into the living rock, called *la scalinata*. It contains a church and convent. In the neighbourhood are the remains of several ancient structures, some of them said to have been built by the Emperor Tiberius. It is affirmed that the inhabitants are so much attached to their beautiful place of residence, that many of them have never descended the steps that lead to it. Pop. 1458.

ANACHUANA, a vil. and bay on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama; lat. 9° 41′ N.; lon. 77° 38′ W.

ANACLACHE, a nevado or snowy peak of the Bolivian Andes, supposed to be upwards of 18,500 ft. high. It forms a rugged ridge, of considerable length, in the direction of the axis of the cordillera; and is in lat. 18° 12′ S.; lon. 69° 20′ W.

ANACLOAN, a par. Ireland, co. Down; 6544 ac. Pop. 2558.

ANADIA, a small tn. Brazil, prov. Alagoas, 45 m. E. the city of that name. It has a church, townhall, and prison; and carries on an active trade in cotton, brought from the interior. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cultivation of the necessaries of life, and of cotton, which is exchanged for European goods, &c. Pop. 1200.

ANADIR, or ANADYR, a navigable river, Siberia, rising in Lake Ivashka; runs W. and then E., traverses the country of the Tchuktchi tribe, and falls into the Gulf of Anadir, S. of Behring's Straits; its whole course being about 540 m.

ANADIR (GULF OF), N. Asia, S. of Behring's Straits; having Cape Tchukotski or Anadir Nos on the N., and Cape St. Thadeus on the S. Width, at the entrance, about 200 m.; lat. 65° 0′ N.; lon. 177° 0′ E. The upper part of the gulf is called the Bay of St. Croix.

ANADOLIA, or ANADOLI. *See* ANATOLIA.

ANAGNI [Lat. *Anagnia*], a wretched small tn. Italy, delegation of, and 12 m. N.W. from Frosinone; on a hill near Mount Cassin; the birthplace of Boniface VIII., and the seat of a bishopric erected in 187. Pop. 6000.

ANAGOUNDY, a tn. Hindoostan, Nizam territory, prov. Beejapoor, l. bank, Toongabudra, a branch of the Kistna, 128 m. W.S.W. Kurnool: lat. 15° 22′ N.; lon. 76° 32′ E.; opposite the fine ruins of Bisnagar or Vidyanagarah, once the capital of a large kingdom embracing a large portion of the Deccan. A ruined bridge still connects these towns.

ANAH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, r. bank, Euphrates, 160 m. W.N.W. the city of Bagdad, on a fringe of soil between a low ridge of rock and the river. The site of the ancient city of Anatti is upon the opposite bank, a little below the present town. Situated in a district fertile in rice, corn, fruit, wine, and cotton, Anah forms a convenient resting place for the caravans which traverse the great desert of Mesopotamia. It is, however, exposed to the desert winds, locally termed *fatal* whirlwinds, which blow with great violence. During the Euphrates expedition, in 1836-7, the ship Tigris was lost in one of these hurricanes. In 1807, Anah was sacked and burned by the Wahabites. The pop., chiefly a branch of the Ommiades or Beni Ommaiyah, is estimated at 3000 or 4000. (*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. vii.; &c.)

ANAHILT, a par. Ireland, co. Down; 6777 ac. Pop. 3210.

ANAJAZ, a river, Brazil, isl. of Joannes or Marajo, between the mouths of the Rio Para and Amazon. It rises a little E. from Salgado, and, after a W. course of about 80 m., falls into the estuary of the Amazon, in lat. 0° 52′ S.; lon. 51° 50′ W.

ANAKLIA, or ANAKRIA, a fortified tn. and port, Russia, in Mingrelia, E. coast of the Black Sea, l. bank, Engura, and near its embouchure; lat. 42° 22′ N.; lon. 41° 28′ E. It contains a custom house, and carries on some trade with Turkey.

ANAK-SOONGI, a small state, W. coast, isl. Sumatra, between the rivers Manjoota and Urei. Its cap. is Moco-moco.

ANALATIVOE, a small isl., W. of Jaffna, Ceylon, formerly known by the name Donna Clara, having belonged to a lady of that name in the time of the Portuguese. Its soil is sandy, but productive in palmyra trees, plantains, and cotton, the latter of which is largely cultivated. Pop. about 1000; formerly considerably more.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*)

ANAM, or AN-NAM (EMPIRE OF), a country of S.E. Asia, occupying the E. portion of a great promontory N. E. the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Siam, between lat. 9° 40′ and 23° 22′ N.; and lon. 102° and 109° 30′ E. It is 965 m. in length, N. to S.; breadth irregular, being, at the narrowest part, which is in the centre, only

about 85 m., expanding N. to upwards of 190 m., and S. to about 270 m. It comprises three distinct territories, and a part of a fourth. These are Tonquin, which occupies the whole N. part of the empire; Cochin China Proper, Champa, and the E. portion of Camboja, together occupying the centre and S. extremity. It is bounded, W. by Lao or Laos, and Siam, N. by China, and on all other sides by the sea. The whole of the coast is considerably indented, especially at the mouths of the rivers, where it affords many safe and commodious harbours; and the view which the country presents from the sea is that of a varied landscape, composed of bold headlands, picturesque valleys, well-cultivated slopes, extensive downs, and low plains, frequently terminating in sand hills, with a background of rather lofty mountains in the distance. Along the coast there are numerous groups of islands.

Tonquin is mountainous on the N., but in the E. is nearly level, terminating towards the sea in an alluvial plain. It is generally fertile, yielding good crops of rice, cotton, fruits, ginger, and spices, with a great variety of varnish trees, areca palms, &c. The principal river is the Song-ca, which flows from the interior in a S.E. direction, and falls into the Gulf of Tonquin by several outlets. It has numerous tributaries, and several branches are joined together by canals, both for irrigation and commerce. Its periodical overflowings fertilize the rice fields within the reach of its waters. The other principal streams are the Koa-gok or Tonquin, and the Rok-bok, the former N. from the Song-ca, and the latter S. The climate resembles that of Bengal, but participates in the oppressive heat and very disagreeable cold of China. It is peculiarly subject also to typhoons, which sweep the land with inconceivable violence. The inhabitants of Tonquin are a short, squat, ill-favoured people, but extremely industrious and good tempered. Those living on the coast are chiefly employed in fishing, and hunting the alligator, which is used as food, the flesh being sold in the shambles. 'It is by no means uncommon,' says Dr. Gutzlaff, 'to see five or six of these monsters in the courtyard of a fisherman's hut, with their mouths gagged.' The fishermen are a thrifty, hard-working race; and, though exposed to all sorts of hardships and sufferings, are always cheerful. Their customary diet is the refuse of the fish which they catch, with a little rice and salt. Their females are ugly, and of filthy habits. Tonquin is the only part of the empire that is rich in metals, producing large quantities of gold, silver, copper, and iron. A great deal of gold is found also in the sands of the rivers, thousands of people being employed in collecting it. The principal town or capital is Kachao, on the r. bank of the Song-ca, about 100 m. N.W. from the Gulf of Tonquin.

Cochin China Proper, lying between lat. 12° and 18° 30' N., and averaging about 90 m. in breadth, is bounded on the W. by a range of lofty barren mountains, hitherto unexplored by any European. The country is, for 10 m. inland, a complete desert, and is generally sterile, but contains many fertile spots; its sandy soil also bears productions peculiar to this region, including the eagle wood, which attains greater perfection here than anywhere else. In the more favoured districts, grain, leguminous plants, and all the articles of sustenance used by man, are produced in great abundance, including sugar and cinnamon, the latter of superior quality. The coast is beautiful and grand, being indented with numerous bays, backed by mountains which rise to a height of several thousand feet, and are broken into innumerable valleys and ravines. There are a number of rivers, but none at all considerable. Cochin China is destitute of metals, so far as yet known. Its principal foreign trade is with the Chinese. The people of this territory are of small stature, not very dark, and of agile frame. The women are well formed, have fine eyes, and beautiful jet black hair. The dress of both sexes consists of trowsers and a coat, which reaches to the ankles with women, and with workmen to the knees. The men rarely shave or cut their hair. Their principal food is fish and rice; milk, butter, and cheese, they hold in abhorrence. They are cheerful, open, and kind hearted. Their dwellings consist of mud or bamboo huts, with straw roofs, low, uncomfortable, and filthy. The cap. of the prov. is Hué, on the l. bank of a river called by the natives Phu-thua-thien; by foreigners, Hué or Sun-Hué. It is well fortified, but most of the houses are mean. In the neighbourhood, which is romantic and beautiful, there are several palaces, summer residences, and royal retreats. The pop. of the city is estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000. (For French Cochin China *see Supplement.*)

Camboja, or Kamboda; about one-half only of this territory is within the limits of the empire of Anam, the other portion being in Siam. The former is a continued flat of rich alluvial soil, full of navigable rivers, one of which, the Mekon (*which see*), is amongst the largest in S. Asia. Agriculture is much behind here; yet such is the fertility of the land, that Camboja is considered the granary of Cochin China. It produces vast quantities of rice, betel nuts, aniseed, and cardamoms, all esteemed of the best quality. The areca palm, teak tree, and various dye and hard woods, also grow here; some of the latter susceptible of a beautiful polish. Gamboge, and a variety of sweet-smelling resins, are peculiar to this country. Sticklac, a substance used in dyeing red, is also amongst the products of Camboja. The mulberry tree is in some regions extensively cultivated, to furnish food for the silkworm, the management of which is well understood by the natives. The climate is in general temperate, excepting during the rainy season—May and September—when it is often very sultry. From October to January the weather is extremely boisterous, and typhoons occasionally occur, but are neither so frequent nor so violent as in Tonquin. The inhabitants of Camboja are below their neighbours, the Siamese, in point of civilization; their features are coarse, and their complexion dark. The men go half naked, and the women also dress very sparingly; they are moderate in their diet, and capable of enduring much fatigue, though inclined to indolence. They are patient under oppression, and have a slavish veneration for their superiors. They are persevering agriculturists, but have no manufacturing skill. The animals of this territory are the buffalo, bullock, horse, both of the latter small; the rhinoceros, elephant, a formidable species of tiger, the leopard, monkeys innumerable, and pigs.

Champa occupies the southern extremity of the empire. It is extremely sterile, consisting, in great part, of sand hills, without any vegetation; peaks, with stunted shrubs, granite formations of every description, and a reddish, disintegrated mass of stones. Its coast, however, abounds in excellent harbours, and it yields, at least, one valuable production—the eagle wood (*Aloexylum Agallochum*)—which is much esteemed all over Asia for its pungent fragrancy, and is, on this account, in constant use in burning incense to idols. N.W. of Champa, and between Cochin China and Camboja, is a bleak and wild mountainous tract, inhabited by the Moi, a savage race, who live chiefly on wild fruits and roots, and mostly sleep in trees; some, however, construct rude huts, and live in small communities, but there are no large villages. They are a hardy and muscular race, and are on this account often captured by their neighbours, and sold as slaves.

Geology.—The geology of Anam presents little variety, its prevailing formations being primitive, and consisting mainly of granite or sienite, with the occasional occurrence of quartz, marble, limestone, and hornblende. As elsewhere mentioned, iron, gold, and silver, are found in considerable abundance in Tonquin, but in no other part of the empire. There, also, great masses of beautiful white marble, with blue streaks, are found. The singular mountain at Cape Varella, in Cochin China, one of whose peaks has the appearance of a huge broken and falling column, is supposed to contain some veins of silver; and at about half its height there is a thermal spring, of very high temperature. The alluvial soil of the country consists of clay, loam, or sand, which alternates or is mixed with gypsum and ferruginous matter; and the sand, in many parts, accumulates extensively upon the coast, and forms large lagoons and dangerous shoals.

Manufactures.—The principal branches of industry practised by the natives, are spinning of cotton and silk, the weaving of these into coarse fabrics, the preparation of varnish, the manufacture of lacquered ware, the smelting of iron, the manufacture of firearms, and the construction of ships or junks.

Commerce.—The internal trade is conducted chiefly on the rivers of Tonquin and Camboja, along the sea coast, or by the lagoons skirting the latter, which form a kind of natural canals, and furnish a means of communication for about 200 m. Goods are conveyed in junks, which are well constructed and managed, and average 40 or 50 tons burden. The trade between Hué and Tonquin, as well as a great portion of the

foreign trade, is in the hands of the Chinese. The latter is chiefly with China, Siam, and the British settlements on the Straits of Malacca, from the ports of Kang-Kao and Saijun in Camboja, Kecho in Tonquin, and Ya-trang or Aha-trang, Phuyen, Quinhon, Faifo, and Hué, in Cochin China. The exports to China consist chiefly of cardamoms, areca nuts, cocoa-nut oil, sugar, fancy woods, eagle wood, ebony, cotton, silk, rice, sticklac, ivory, peltry, hides, horns, deers' sinews, feathers, cinnamon, swallows' nests, dried fish, varnish, gold and silver bullion; the imports—wrought silk, tea, opium, cloth, porcelain, dried fruits, confectionery, and toys. Exports to British settlements—rice, salt, sugar, and raw silk; imports—opium, gambier, catechu, iron, fire irons, woollens, and cottons. Exports to Siam—gamboge, cardamoms, ivory, hides, horns, dried venison, salt fish, mats, and silk, raw and wrought; imports—Chinese, European, and Indian goods, iron, wrought and unwrought; tobacco, and opium. The importation of opium, and the exportation of coin, bullion, copper, eagle wood, rice, salt, *men*, and *women*, are prohibited by law; but the prohibition is in most cases evaded by the dexterity of the Chinese merchants; and rice may be exported by special license. There remains every year for exportation more than 100,000 peculs (119,047 cwt.) of rice, 83,333 cwt. of sugar, a great portion of which finds its way to the N. ports of China; 71,128 cwt. of cotton, 4762 cwt. of cinnamon, 3571 cwt. of betel nuts, and 1190 cwt. cardamoms. There are, besides, large exportations of cocoa-nut oil, sticklac, gamboge, and eagle wood, the last of which is a royal monopoly. Fish, also, to the amount of about £21,666, 13*s*., are exported.

Coins and Measures.—The coin is made in imitation of the Chinese, but of baser metal. The gold and silver pieces are mostly of an oblong form, like Chinese ink, and bear the name of the reign in which they were cast; the measures of length and capacity are nearly the same as in China.

Government, Military.—Although nominally patriarchal, the government of Anam is actually despotic, even the nobility deriving their name and power from the sovereign. There are two classes of mandarins—civil and military—divided into 10 orders, two of which compose the king's council. The general administration is conducted by that council as supreme, and six ministers of state, namely, the minister of ceremonies and religion, the keeper of the records, the minister of war, the treasurer, the minister of justice, and the minister of woods and forests. There are, besides, three superior officers called *Kun*, one being the viceroy of Tonquin; another viceroy of Camboja; and the third termed minister of elephants, acting both as prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Each province is governed by a military mandarin, and two civil mandarins as deputy and sub governor; and is divided into three departments termed *kuyen*, each of which is subdivided into several districts named *tos*, and comprehends an indefinite number of villages. The system of jurisprudence is that of China, but not so well or so mildly administered as in that country. Every superior, whether natural or official, has the power of inflicting corporal punishment on his inferiors; the most usual methods being with the bamboo and the *canque* or wooden collar. Fathers and mothers punish their children; husbands their wives; superior officers their inferior; and these the soldiers. Capital punishment, besides being the penalty of higher offences, is inflicted for robbery, adultery, and sometimes for malversation and corruption. In military affairs, the Government claims the service of every male inhabitant from 18 to 60 years of age. The guards consist of 36,000 men, divided into 30 regiments, of 10 companies of 60 men each, classed in five brigades. There are, besides, 25 regiments, which, with the former, constitute the actual force of the empire. As the horses are indifferent, there are no cavalry, but 800 elephants are substituted, some being attached to every regiment. The entire army consists of about 60,000 men; but has occasionally amounted to more than double that number. The soldiers all wear uniforms—a red tunic; but the officers wear the ordinary dress. The former are well armed, and perform their manœuvres with great regularity and precision. They are badly paid, receiving only about 2*s*. 2*d*. a month. A lieutenant gets only double, and so on in proportion in the higher grades; nowhere, however, above a bare subsistence. For the protection of the coast, marine regiments are formed, to act as sailors and soldiers on board the men-of-war. These consist of rowing boats, which sail with great rapidity, and are admirably worked with 40 to 100 oars. They have also galleys that sail and row, carrying from 4 to 16 cannon; vessels half junk and half ship, from 10 to 24 cannon; and sloops of war according to our model. The discipline of the navy, as well as army, is according to European principles. The revenue is principally derived, as in China, from the land. There is also a poll tax of a little more than 2*s*. 2*d*. for each adult male subject not employed in the king's service; with sundry other contributions from the industry or consumption of the inhabitants. The land tax is partly paid in kind, and the produce hoarded up in the granaries of the capital.

Religion, Ceremonies, Language, Literature, &c.—The mass of the people do not care for supernatural worship, and are subject to the most abject superstition. The doctrines of Buddha are professed by a few, but they have hardly either any temples or priests. Veneration for the departed dead is general, and the temples containing their tablets are the most sacred spots of worship. This reverence for the dead is manifested by an interminable series of solemnities and observances, and a reckless expenditure. A remarkable instance of this propensity occurred on occasion of the death of the late king, Thiéu Tri, who died on November 3, 1847. The funeral ceremonies on that occasion were of the most sumptuous description. When the body was deposited in the coffin, into which quantities of gold, silver, and other precious articles, together with provisions, had been previously placed, it was carried to a richly ornamented house, constructed expressly for the purpose, and there lay in state for seven months; the coffin being hermetically closed to prevent the exhalation of offensive smells. During this period, numerous sacrifices were made of bullocks, swine, and other animals, and the king's son came every day clothed in mourning to prostrate himself before the body of his father. Every day, also, wax candles were lighted, or incense burned. The road along which the body was conveyed to the river by which it was to pass to the place of interment, was covered with mats, carpets, and Indian tapestry of silk. The banks of the river, also, were adorned with silks, and lined with soldiers; and, at frequent points of the progress, there were large altars, on which were burned wax tapers and perfumes. The bark in which the coffin was deposited was of the most magnificent description; and, when the latter was placed in the tomb, large quantities of gold and silver, and other precious articles, were shut up along with it. After the interment, the royal barge, a splendid vessel, into which a number of valuables had been previously placed, was burnt; as were also two superb palaces of wood, with rich furnishings, and in all things similar to the palace which the deceased monarch had inhabited. So solemn and slow was the progress of the funeral procession, and so encumbered was it with tedious ceremonial, that it was three days in reaching the place of interment though only 9 m. distant from the city. The language resembles the Chinese, from whom, as they have no national literature, they receive all their books. It is without inflection, and shows a great mass of monosyllabic words. It is by no means mellifluous, and is spoken with extraordinary rapidity by the natives. In writing, they use the Chinese character; with considerable difference, however, in some of their combinations. A complete dictionary of the Anamitic language was composed by the Bishop of Adran, with explanations in French. Marriage is a matter of traffic; the price of a wife being usually from £8, 13*s*. to £10, 16*s*.; but sometimes, among the lower classes, £2, 3*s*. to £4, 6*s*.; and among the higher, £21, 12*s*. to £43, 4*s*. Among the former, the usual age for marriage is, with males, 20, or sometimes 30; and with females, 17 to 20; but the rich often marry as early as 15. Polygamy is allowed, but the first espoused is considered the wife. Although adultery is punishable with death, and marriages are indissoluble except by mutual consent, breaches of chastity or conjugal fidelity are not considered as crimes; and both before and after marriage, women have more liberty than in other E. countries. They are, however, in many respects, the mere drudges of man; performing all kinds of household and outdoor work, and acting as shopkeepers, brokers, &c., and are generally treated with rigour and neglect. Men are, in a great measure, supported by female labour; and such is the anomalous state of

the marriage relation, that women are said to prefer strangers, especially Chinese, as husbands.

History.—According to the historical records of China—the only sources of information on the subject, Anam was conquered and colonized by the Chinese, B.C. 214. After a series of revolts against their conquerors, the Cochin Chinese, in A.D. 263, regained their independence, but remained tributaries to China. In 1280, the Tartar Khans of the latter ineffectually attempted again to possess themselves of the Cochin Chinese territory. In 1106, the Chinese occupied Tonquin, but abandoned it in 1428; and in 1471, the Tonquinese made the conquest of Cochin China. In 1540, Tonquin became a tributary lordship of the celestial empire; and in 1553, Cochin China threw off the yoke of the former, and again became independent. From that time till 1778, Tonquin was nominally under a sovereign of its own, termed a *Jora* or *Bona*, but was actually ruled by the *Choua* or prime minister. In 1748, the sovereign recovered his authority, but a period of anarchy succeeded, and was terminated only by an insurrection which broke out in 1774, and completely revolutionized the kingdom. The great agents in this revolution were three brothers called *Taysons* [western mountaineers], of the province of Qui nhor, who, having been driven to a robber's life by the oppression of the Government officials, and having soon collected numerous adherents in a country already ripe for revolt, defeated the armies both of Anam and of China, put to death their king and his eldest son, and made themselves masters of the whole country, with exception of some of the S. provinces. Gia-long, the king's second son, placed himself under the protection and guidance of Pigneaux de Behaim, Bishop of Adran, a French Franciscan missionary, at that time stationed in the country. In 1781, he attempted to regain possession of the throne, but being defeated by his rebel countrymen, and deceived by the King of Siam, he took refuge in the island of Quadrol; and in 1787, sent his son to France along with Pigneaux, to ask the assistance of Louis XVI. The latter sent over some French officers, whose experience enabled the king to organize an army, construct forts, and finally reinstate himself in all his dominions. The Christians have been cruelly persecuted in Anam. In 1847, in consequence of the refusal of the king, Thien-tri, to tolerate the Christian religion, the Anamite fleet was destroyed by the French. Under the next king, Tu-duc, the condition of the Christians was no better. Frequent complaints were conveyed to France, and in 1856 the citadel of Turon was taken by a French force. After various military operations, the French procured (in 1862) the cession to themselves of the provinces forming French Cochin-China (q.v. in *Supp.*) The population of Anam is supposed to be between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000.—(Crawfurd's *Embassy to Siam and Cochin-China*; Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*, &c.)

ANAMBAS a group of 15 islands, China Sea, off the E. coast of the Malay peninsula, and belonging to the kingdom of Johore. They lie between lat. 2° 30′ and 3° 30′ N.; lon. 104° and 110° E. The largest island is Domar, in the middle group, lat. 2° 14′ N.; lon. 105° 20′ E. (R.) All the islands are hilly, and appear sterile. They are inhabited by pure and poor Malays, who support themselves by the cultivation of rice, maize, sago, and cocoa nuts, and fishing trepang. The larger islands abound with tropical fruits and vegetables. The natives are said to be treacherous. Pop. about 1500. (Ritter's *Erdkunde*; Horsburgh's *East India Directory*.)

ANAMIRAPUCU, a river, Brazil, prov. Para. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Wahoni and Amana; the latter having its sources in the mountains forming the S. boundary of French Guiana, the former in the serra Velha. The junction of these streams takes place in lat. 1° 9′ N.; lon. 53° 18′ W., from which point the Anamirapucu flows in a S.E. direction, and falls into the estuary of the Amazon, in lat. 0° 15′ S.; lon. 50° 55′ W. Its whole course is about 200 m.

ANAMOOR, or ANAMOUR (CAPE), the most S. point, Asia Minor, coast of Karamania, opposite Cyprus; lat. 36° 0′ 48″ N.; lon. 32° 49′ E. (R.), being on one side quite inaccessible, while the other is fortified by a castle and outworks, extending from the summit of the cape to the level of the sea. Near it are the remains of a town, supposed to be the ancient *Anemurium*, remarkable for the number of its dilapidated tombs. The modern castle of Anamoor is on a small rocky eminence, close to the sea, 5 or 6 m. E. of the cape.

ANAPA, a seaport and fortified tn. Russian Circassia, on the Black Sea; lat. 44° 54′ 1″ N.; lon. 37° 18′ 5″ E. (R.) The port is tolerably good for small vessels, but the outer road is unsheltered, and is safely accessible only in the fine season. The fort was constructed in 1784 by the Turks, when the Russians took possession of the Crimea and island of Taman. In 1791, the Russians carried it by storm. It was afterwards restored to the Turks, who strengthened the fortifications. By a subsequent treaty the Russians again acquired possession of it in perpetuity. It has a considerable trade with Trebizond, &c. The exports are grain, tallow, hides, honey, and wax. The inhabitants, Circassians, Tartars, Greeks, Turks, Jews, Armenians, Russians, &c.; and the pop. about 8000.

ANAPHI, or NAUPHO, an isl. Grecian Archipelago; lat. 36° 23′ N.; lon. 25° 47′ E. (R.) It is about 7 m. long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It is composed chiefly of rocky barren mountains, and it has no port. There are some level tracts, but they are far from being fertile, a little wheat and oil being their sole productions. Wax and honey are, however, obtained in considerable quantities. Partridges abound, and it has some springs of excellent water. The inhabitants, who are miserably poor, amount to about 1500, the greater part of whom reside in a village on the S. coast. A few miles S. of Anaphi is the island of Anaphi Ponto, surrounded by a group of barren rocks.

ANAPLI, correctly NAUPLIA (*which see*).

ANARAJAPURA, ANARAJAPOORA, or ANOORAADHAPURA. *See* ANURADHAPURA.

ANASTASIA.—1, An isl., U. States, E. coast, Florida; lat. (light, N. point) 29° 52′ N.; lon. 81° 25′ W. (R.) It is about 18 m. long, by 1½ m. broad.——2, ANASTASIA (SANTA), a vil. Naples, dist. of, and 6 m. E. from Naples. Pop. 6151.

ANATOLIA, or ANADOLIA, a pash. Turkey in Asia, forming the W. portion of the peninsula called Anatolia or Asia Minor. Like other Turkish pashalics, its extent is indefinite; varying with the caprice of the sultan, or the energy and cupidity of the governing pasha. Generally speaking, it may be described as comprehending the tract from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, bounded, W. by the Grecian Archipelago, and E. by an irregular sinuous line drawn from the Black Sea, about lon. 35° E., to the Mediterranean, about lon. 31° 30′ E. It thus extends over about a half of Anatolia or Asia Minor; in the description of which the physical features, products, &c., of the pashalic are included (*see the following article*). It is the largest and richest province in the empire, and the most populous in Asia. Its valleys are fertile, but ill cultivated; its mountains produce excellent timber, in large quantities; and its climate, in the low countries, is mild and genial. The capital is Kutaya. Anatolia comprehends the old provinces of Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Phrygia Epictetes, Mysia, Phrygia Minor, Acolis, Lydia, Ionia, Lycia, Caria, Pisca, and parts of Phrygia Major and Pisidia.

ANATOLIA, ANADOLIA, or NATOLIA [Greek, Ἀνατολή—the East, or Levant], the peninsular shaped W. extremity of Asia, identical with Asia Minor—an inappropriate term, of uncertain, but comparatively modern date, and unknown both to the Greeks and Romans. It comprehends the Turkish pashalics of Anatolia, Itshili, Karamania, Marash, Sivas or Room, and Trebizond. Anatolia is included between the 36th and 42d N. parallels, and between the 26th and 41st E. meridians; being bounded, N. by the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles; W. by the Grecian Archipelago; and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; while its E. boundary, which is more arbitrary, is usually defined by a line connecting the Alma dagh, near the Bay of Iskenderoon, with the Euphrates, and thence up to its source, whence it runs down the Tchorak to the Black Sea. Its greatest length, from the Gulf of Adramyti E. to the Euphrates, somewhat exceeds 700 m.; and its greatest breadth, from C. Anamoor, in Karamania, to C. Kerempe, in Anatolia, is about 420 m.; supposed area, about 270,000 sq. m. The N. coast, facing the Black Sea, which presents few striking irregularities, is bold and steep, with very deep water close to the shore eastward, but gradually falls as it approaches the Bosphorus. The W. coast, from the Bosphorus downwards, presents an outline as jagged and irregular, with cliffs nearly as high and precipitous, as almost any coast in the world; including the Gulfs of Adramyti, Fouges, Smyrna, Scala-nuova,

Mandelyah, and Kos, within which, however, there are low alluvial shores. While the S. coast presents a bold irregular outline, with steep and lofty rocks closely approaching the shore; its chief bays or indentations being the Gulfs of Makri, Phineka, Adalia, and Iskenderoon. The principal headlands N. are Capes Indjeh and Kerempe; W., Capes Baba, Karabournou, St. Mary, Arbora, Arkyalla, and Cris; and S., Capes Aleppo, Ghinazi, Seven-capes, Toogh-bournou, Khelidonia, Anamoor, Cavaliere, and Karatash.

Mountain Chains and Plateaux.—The surface of Anatolia, which is extremely irregular, may be termed an elevated plateau, supporting still higher elevations, dotted with salt lakes, and enclosed by two ranges or offshoots of the Armenian mountain system, the Taurus and Anti-Taurus, running E. and W., not far from the shores of the Levant and Black Sea, respectively. The S. range, or Taurus, commences close to the Euphrates, about lat. 38° N.; lon. 39° E., where Akjah-dagh reaches an elevation of about 10,000 ft., and running W., with a very irregular course through Karamania and the S. part of the pashalic of Anatolia, generally speaking, parallel to the Levant, terminates in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It has numerous offsets both N. and S., which, as well as various portions of the main range, are known by special names, as Allah dagh, Bulghar-dagh, Jebel kurin, &c. &c. The N. or Anti-Taurus range stretches from the Tchorak W., parallel to the Black Sea, and at no great distance from its shores, and terminates at the Bosphorus, an offset tending S.W., comprising Mount Olympus (8800 ft.), and terminating in Mount Ida (5400 ft.) at the Gulf of Adramyti. Between these two main ranges there are many smaller ones, some of which attain a great elevation; and, indeed everywhere, lofty mountain masses, more or less connected, are to be met with. Of the loftier summits may be named the volcanic peak of Erjisch-dagh (13,000 ft.), the highest in Anatolia, situated about 13 m. S. Kaisarieh or Kasaria; besides which there are various others attaining an elevation of 7000 to 10,000 ft. The centre of this peninsula is an extensive plateau, independently of the mountains on it, averaging about 5000 ft. in height, about 250 m. in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 160 m. in breadth; partly drained by the rivers flowing into the Black Sea, but covered also with salt lakes, marshes, and rivers having no visible outlet.

Lakes and Rivers.—The great number of salt and fresh water lakes is the most remarkable feature in the geography of Anatolia. The largest of these is the Touz-Ghiol [anc. *Tatta palus*], about 70 m. N.E. Konieh, and, according to Hamilton, about 55 m. long, and from 9 to 15 m. in breadth; it is shallow, and much reduced in summer by evaporations. Its waters are briny, and the incrustations on its shores supply the surrounding districts with salt. The other principal lakes are, the Kara-hissar, Ak Shehr, Egerdir, Bey-Shehr, Soghla, Chardak, and Buldur, all between 37°–39° N. lat.; and 30°–35° E. lon. Besides these, there are the Lakes Manyas and Abulliomte, near the shores of the Sea of Marmora, and a few others of smaller extent. The largest rivers of Anatolia flow into the Black Sea; but their courses have been very imperfectly explored. The largest is the Kizil-Irmak [anc. *Halys*], which is supposed to rise about 40 m. E.N.E. Siwas, and, after a most tortuous course, first W. and then N.E., entering the Black Sea, at lat. 41° 48′ N.; lon. 36° 0′ E.; total length at least 600 m. E. is the Jeshil-irmak [anc. *Iris*], a much smaller river, flowing W.N.W., and entering the sea about 18 m. E. Samsoom. In the N.W. of Anatolia is the Sakaria [anc. *Sangarius*], rising in the table land, not far from Angora, flowing W. as far as Shughut, and thence N. into the Black Sea, which it enters, after a supposed course of about 300 m., about 80 m. E. the Bosphorus. The only important rivers flowing towards the Grecian Archipelago, are the Bakir-chai [anc. *Caicus*]; the Gedis-chai [anc. *Hermus*], once a famed auriferous stream, flowing into the Gulf of Smyrna, after a course, W. by S., of about 200 m.; and the Bojuk Mender-chai [anc. *Mæander*], after a most tortuous course, S.W. by W., of more than 300 m., joining the sea close to the ruins of the once famous Miletus. On the S., facing the Levant, and proceeding E., are the Doloman-chai [anc. *Calbis*], Kodja-chai [anc. *Xanthus*], Ak-Sú, Kopru-Su [anc. *Eurymedon*], the Ghiik-Sú [anc. *Calycadnus*], the Tersus-chai [anc. *Cydnus*], but now a mere torrent, the Sihoon chai [anc. *Sarus*], and the Jyhoon-chai [anc. *Pyramus*]; though none of them are of any considerable size, except the last two, which have a length, respectively, of 260 and 180 m.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—It may be said, generally, that granite, serpentine, and schist form the substance of the upper, and limestone of the lower, regions of Anatolia; trachytic rocks being also found E., which are succeeded W., and partly overlaid by black volcanic breccia, interspersed with angular blocks of trachyte; while the extreme W. part of the peninsula, and its S. coasts, consist almost wholly of calcareous rocks belonging to the chalk formation. The most curious feature, however, in the geology of this country, is the volcanic region of Cataccaumené [*κατακεκαυμένη*—*burnt up*], between lat. 38°–38° 40′ N.; and lon. [illegible] 30′–29° 10′ E.; which is thus described by Mr. Hamilton:—'West of us, a black dome shaped hill of scoriæ and ashes, the Karadevlit or "black inkstand," the volcano of Koula, rose about 500 ft. above the plain, and was so steep, that to ascend its slope of cinders seemed wholly impossible. In front, a black and rugged stream of lava extended from right to left; the surface of which, broken up into a thousand forms, looked like the breakers of a sea converted into stone amid the fury of a gale, and forming, as it issued from the base of the cone, a striking contrast with the rich plain through which it seemed to flow.' —(*Researches in Asia Minor*, vol. i. p. 136.) These volcanic cones, and other unquestionable traces of igneous action, extend over a considerable space; and earthquakes still occasionally occur, such as those that destroyed Laodicea, Apamea Cibotus, Sardis, and other cities of antiquity. Anatolia contains also numerous thermal and sulphurous springs; those near Erekli, in lat. 37° 10′ N., and lon. 34° 5′ E., are found in a low ridge of calcareous hills, on the summit of which are narrow cracks or fissures, whence the springs issue. In many places, little conical hills have been raised by the gradual deposit of the earthy matter held in suspension by the water, but speedily solidified by evaporation. The expansive power of the confined water and gases is indicated by its bubbling underground, where there is any obstruction to its escape. Some of these springs deposit pure salt round their orifices, others pure sulphur, and others sulphate of lime or gypsum. There is also much difference in the heat of the springs, some being quite cool, and others nearly 160° (Hamilton's *Researches*, vol. ii. p. 308). Mining is not carried on to any great extent. Copper mines, however, are wrought at Bakir Kutchsi, Tireboli, Tokat, and a few other places. Iron and rock alum are wrought near Unieh; and lead, with silver, at Denek, a little E. of the Kizil-Irmak. Nitre is got at Karabunar, about 60 m. E. Kevieh; and rock salt, everywhere plentiful, is especially so in the tract near Angora. Marble exists in great abundance; an advantage which the sculptors and builders among the early Greek colonists turned largely to account. Coal also has been found lately along the coast of the Black Sea; but has not hitherto been worked to advantage, owing, in part, to the unskilfulness of the Turkish miners.

Climate.—The climate of Anatolia, so much lauded by the ancients, admits of no general description, owing to the diversity in the elevations of its surface, which presents winter and summer within one day's journey. The W. shores have been celebrated in all ages for their genial warmth; the thermometer in summer ranges from 84° to 100° Fah.; rain falls but rarely; but this defect is in some measure supplied by heavy dews. The coast facing the Black Sea is almost equally favoured as to temperature, and enjoys the additional advantage of frequent rains. The elevated plains of the interior, which rise about 3000 ft. above the sea, exclusively of mountains towering some thousand feet yet higher, are extremely cold in winter, but salubrious. Summer here is of short duration, and the snow lies pretty deep for about four months in the year. The climate of Karamania, unlike that of the N. part, is oppressively hot in summer; very little rain falls; and hence, from April to November, the inhabitants have little water, except what is preserved in tanks and cisterns. The cold, in the passes of the Taurus, is intense.

Vegetable Productions.—The N. slope of the central plateau so abounds with forests of oaks, beeches, planes, ashes, and almost all other building timber, that the Turks have called one of its forests the *Agatch-Degni* or 'Sea of trees.' It is 120 m. long, by 40 m. in breadth, and is the chief, and all but inexhaustible source of supply to the Turkish navy. The trees here are of larger growth than in most other countries

under the same parallel, especially in the sheltered valleys of the S.W. On the coast there are entire woods of walnut, quince, mulberry, pomegranate, peach, apricot, plum, and cherry trees, especially the last, to the celebrity of which the ancient *Cerasus*, now Keresoun, owed its name. The plains bordering the Kizil-Irmak, Sakaria, and Mendere, afford excellent pasture. The burning coasts of Karamania have a similar vegetation with the coast of Syria; and rich gums exude from the trees, among which is the styrax, yielding the storax. The Taurus mountains comprise numerous kinds of forest trees, including a great variety of pines, amongst which is the stone pine. Thousands of fine trees, of the pine tribe, are annually destroyed by having fire applied to them, to quicken the flow of turpentine. In the more elevated districts, pine splints have been long used in lieu of lamps and candles. Sugar canes grow in Pamphylia, but do not ripen to crystallization, a portion of them being used as a vegetable, and the pith as a sweetener; and wine, olives, and figs, are abundantly raised in the S. valleys, especially throughout Lycia, which plentifully supplies the markets of Smyrna with figs, olives, and raisins. The poppy also is grown in very large quantities, with a view to the opium trade, which, however, is strictly a government sinecure: the preparation of the opium requires great care, and is chiefly conducted by females. The flora of W. and S. Anatolia, in all the valleys, is extremely beautiful, and will bear comparison with that of Sicily and S Spain. Shrubs and evergreens are abundant; the latter, including the myrtle—which here attains an immense size—bay, daphne, laurel, and a variety of holly. In strong contrast with all these countries, are the vast and frigid plains of the interior, which produce only stunted shrubs, saline plants, wormwood, sage, and some of the ferns. There are other tracts, the only vegetation on which is two species of broom. The wheat of Anatolia is of the bearded kind. Oats are seldom seen; the grain supplied to horses and other animals is usually barley. Maize is raised to some extent.

Animals.—Anatolia has few large beasts of prey, except a species of panther, called *kaplan* by the Turks. Jackals are very common in the less frequented regions; and there are a few bears, wolves, and wild hogs. Buffaloes are used for draught, especially in tillage; and the female supplies the place of the cow, which is scarce, in furnishing milk. The horses are strong and well shaped, and the asses fleeter and larger than usual; but in the transport trade of this, as of other Eastern countries, the camel is mostly employed. The long-haired or shawl goat was once peculiar to this country; but it has travelled east, and is known equally in Persia and Upper India. The sheep are usually of the broad tailed species. Among the more common birds are the eagle, hawk, hooded crow, bustard, stork, and heron, quail, partridge, and others known to Europeans. Land tortoises, lizards, frogs (including the *Rana arborea* or tree frog), are more or less common in various parts; and leeches are so plentiful, that they form an important article of the export trade to France and Italy, through Smyrna. The coast abounds with many varieties of fish, especially the cuttle fish. Butterflies of innumerable varieties, and of uncommon and very gaudy colours, are to be seen in great numbers.

Ethnography, &c.—The Ottoman Turks, who form about nine-tenths of the population, are not only the original branch of the Turkish family, but also the largest and most civilized; nor have they, for many centuries, varied to any considerable extent from their primitive type. There are many thousands, however, of so-called Turks, who are not so really, but descended from Greek ancestors. About one-twentieth part are Greeks, an unprincipled, dishonest race; and the remainder comprise Jews, Armenians, Kurds, and some few Zingari or Gypsies, the last of whom are itinerant jobbers and tinkers, as in many countries of Europe. The total population cannot be exactly ascertained, but it has been estimated at from 5 to 10 millions. The true Ottoman Turks are settled mostly in the country, and devote themselves to agriculture, many leaving their houses during summer, and leading a nomadic life in tents. The Kurds, also, and the Yürukhs, lead an almost wholly pastoral life, and are found, for the most part, in the hilly districts. Polygamy is rare, and the women commonly spend their time in spinning wool, and working it and camel's hair into carpets, shawls, &c. In the rural districts they throw off the veil, which is always worn in towns. The Anatolian Turks are personally handsome, well-mannered, and scrupulously cleanly; the latter habit being induced, perhaps, by their religious practices. As respects character, all allow them the virtues of hospitality and generosity; and Sir C. Fellows gives them additional credit for downright honesty, singleness of heart, and contentment of disposition. But the vices of avarice and artfulness, with which they are almost universally charged, would seem hardly compatible with these virtues. Their carelessness, too, has become proverbial. Unlike the Turks of other countries, however, they are a social people, fond of gossiping, dancing, and singing, with less of religious prejudice than prevails in European Turkey.

Agriculture, as a practical art, is wholly unknown. Irrigation, manuring, and cropping, are little practised; and all the implements of husbandry are in the most rude and primitive state. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, nature has been so bountiful to the lower lands in Asia Minor, that, with exception of the cereal products, its agricultural returns may vie with those of Greece and European Turkey. Grazing forms a staple employment, and large flocks of sheep and goats are to be found on the lofty plains of the interior, whose wool and hair form an important article of commerce between Smyrna and Angora.

Manufactures and Trade.—The principal industry of Anatolia consists in growing wine and oil, and in weaving carpets, shawls, and making fez caps, &c. The *trade* will be best discussed in the articles SMYRNA and TREBIZOND.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—Asia Minor was so well known to the Romans, that it was traversed by them in almost every direction. Of these roads, however, by far the most important were the two that led into Syria—1, By Ancyra (*Angora*) and Tarsus to Antioch; and, 2, That through Cæsarea Mazaca to Comana of Cappadocia, and Samosata to Zeugma on the Euphrates. There was a well-frequented road, likewise, by Nicomedia (*Ismid*), and past Boli to Sinope, Trebizond, and Sivas, to Bagdad; and another led S., near the shore of the Propontis, and across the Troad to Smyrna, Ephesus, &c. In all these lines there are ruins, bridges, &c., clearly marking their former existence and consequence. As respects the present time, roads, as understood in Europe, are wholly unknown; but relays of horses are maintained, as in the days of Xerxes, at distant intervals, and are stationed at the large towns of the leading routes. The most frequented road is that from Smyrna to Constantinople which passes by way of Magnesia, Ak hissar [anc. *Thyatira*] and Moukalitsch; another goes by Mudanieh, Brusa, the Olympus range, Kutaya, Afium-Kara-Hissar, Konieh, Karaman, and Gulnar; and a third route, proceeding in the same direction from the Bosphorus, takes at Eski Sher a direction exactly due E. to Angora, and thence to Ooscat and Kaisarieh. Besides the above routes, a pilgrim road leads from Constantinople S.E. through the peninsula; and there are two principal caravan routes—one through Ala-Shehr, Afium-Kara-Hissar, and Konieh; the other by the Ak-dagh or White Mountains to Adalia, and the other S. provinces.

The principal cities of Anatolia are Smyrna, Trebizond, Iskenderoon, Adramyti, Angora, Sivas, Sinope, Samsoom, Konieh, Kaisarieh, and Afium-Kara-Hissar.

Anatolia or Asia Minor was the seat of 'The Seven churches which are in Asia'—Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. These were all places of great note in apostolic times, though only some of them are so now, and that only in a modified sense:—1, Ephesus was long the metropolitan see of Asia; its ruins lie two short days' journey S.E. Smyrna, and still include some magnificent Grecian and Roman remains.—2, Smyrna, a city of Ionia, is situated upon the shore of the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Meles, 38 m. N. Ephesus. The modern city, called *Izmir* by the Turks, contains scarcely any traces of the ancient.—3, Pergamos was an important city of the Greater Mysia, on the river Caicus, about 20 m. from the sea. The modern *Bergamo* is built on or near the site of Pergamos; it is a large place, and has some antique remains.—4, Thyatira is completely obliterated, though many architectural fragments are strewn around. The modern Turkish town of *Ak hissar*, built on or near its site, is a large place.—5, Sardis was the once flourishing capital of ancient Lydia, situated at the foot of Mount Tmolus, in a fertile plain, watered by the

golden-sanded Pactolus; it is now a heap of ruins. A miserable Turkish village, called *Sart*, partially preserves in its name, and entirely in its walls, relics of the splendour of ancient Sardis.—6, Philadelphia stood about 25 m. S.E. Sardis, in the valley formed by the Kodus. Hard by its site is the Turkish *Ala-Shehr*.—7, Laodicea was the capital of the Greater Phrygia; its site, now deserted, was near the rivers Lycus, Asopus, and Caprus, tributaries of the Mæander. No trace of it remains.—(Leake's *Asia Minor;* Sir C Fellow's *Researches in* 1838-40; Ainsworth's *Papers in Jour. Stat. Soc., London; Dictionnaire des Dates;* Hommaire de Hell's *Survey of the Black Sea;* Beaufort's *Survey of the S. W. Coasts;* Hamilton's *Researches in Asia Minor.*)

ANATOLICO, a tn. Greece, in Ætolia, Bay of Anatolico, off the Gulf of Patras. 8 m. N.W. Mesolonghi: lat. 38° 24′ N.; lon. 21° 18′ E.; built on piles on a low island. The surrounding water of the bay, or rather lagoon, is extremely shallow, rarely exceeding 3 or 4 ft. in depth.

ANAVA, or GUANAHAU, a river, Brazil, Portuguese Guiana, a tributary of the Branco or Parima. It rises in the serra Aricua or Acary, the S.W. boundary of British Guiana, about lat. 2° 0′ N.; lon. 59° 20′ W.; whence it flows W.S.W., till it falls into the Branco at lat. 0° 50′ N.: lon. 61° 50′ W. Its whole length is about 200 m.

ANAVELHANA, a river, Brazil, Portuguese Guiana, an affluent of the Rio Negro. It rises in about lat. 0° 10′ N.; lon. 59° 50′ W.; flows nearly due S., and falls into that river near Toroma; lat. 3° 0′ S.; lon. 60° 15′ W. The length of its course is about 220 m.

ANAZO, a considerable river, Abyssinia, formed by the junction of the Melee and the united streams of Ancona and Sabalatte. The junction occurs in about lat. 12° 0′ N.; lon. 40° 55′ E.; from which point the Anazo flows nearly due E., taking the name of the Yasso, latterly, till it comes within 10 m. of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb when it sinks into the sand.

ANÇA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, dist. of, and about 8 m. from Coimbra It possesses a spring remarkable for its copiousness; and valuable quarries of a fine stone, partly pure white, and partly bluish, which admits of being sawed, and has, for a long period, been extensively exported. Pop. 1626.

ANCASTER, a par. England, co. Lincoln, area, 2800 ac.: 6 m. N.E. Grantham. Pop. 682.

ANCENIS [anc. *Andecavium*], a tn. France, dep. Loire Inferieure, r. bank, Loire, here spanned by an elegant suspension bridge, 20 m. N.E. Nantes, cap. can. and arrond. of same name. It stands on a flat, subject to the inundations of the Loire, surrounded by vine-clad hills, and overlooked by a Gothic castle, which commands the river. Principal buildings:—its handsome college and the barracks, formed out of a convent of Ursuline nuns. Manufactures:—Salt of tartar. Its port, which, in the 15th and 16th century, is said to have been reached by the tide, and to have had depth of water sufficient to allow ships of war to be built at it, is now chiefly used as an entrepot and station for the boats plying on the river. Its trade is in corn, wine, vinegar, coal, iron, timber, and cattle. During the revolutionary war in La Vendée Ancenis was the theatre of some severe and exterminating contests. Pop. 4148.—The arrond. is divided into 5 cans. and 27 coms. Pop. 50,889.

ANCERVILLE.—1, A small tn. France, dep. Meuse, 12 m. S.W. Bar-le-Duc. The chief trade is in *Kirsch wasser*, a spirit distilled from cherries, of which a considerable quantity is made here. Pop. 2177.—2, A vil., dep. Moselle, 12 m. from Metz. Manufactures:—Haircloth. Pop. 474.

ANCHOLME (ISLE OF). *See* LINCOLNSHIRE.

ANCHOR ISLAND. 1, A small isl. New Zealand, N. side of the entrance into Dusky Bay, S.W. extremity of New Munster; lat. 45° 46′ S.; lon. 166° 12′ E.——2, Two islands off the E. coast of Brazil, prov. Rio Janeiro, 3 m. E. Cape Frio.

ANCHORITES, a group of small islands, S. Pacific Ocean, about 290 m. N. New Guinea. The centre isl. is in lat. 0° 50′ S.; lon. 145° 50′ E.

ANCIAENS, a tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os-Montes, 73 m. E.N.E. Oporto de Moncorvo. It is walled, and has a castle, and sulphurous mineral waters. Pop. 1900.

ANCIAO, a small tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, dist. of, and 13 m. S.S.E. from Coimbra, on a hill near the river of the same name. Pop. 1240.

ANCOLAN ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, off the N.W. coast of the S. end of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. They lie close together about 12 m. from the shore, in about lat. 14° 20′ N.; lon. 123° 20′ E.

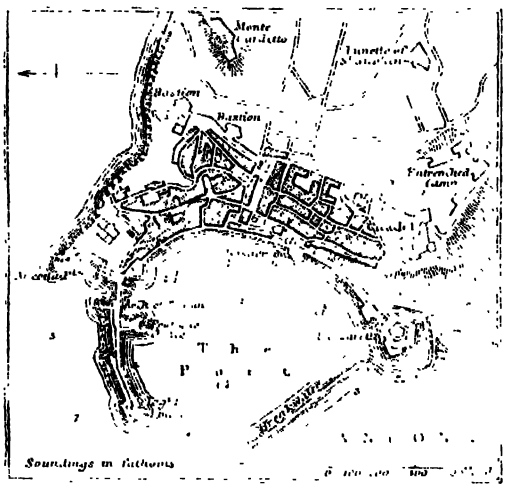
ANCONA, one of the most important maritime cities of Italy, on the Adriatic. 132 m. N.E. Rome; lat 43° 37′ 42″ N.; lon 13° 30′ 30″ E. (R.); cap. delegation of same name; built on the slope of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, between two hills, on one of which stands the citadel, and on the other the cathedral. It is divided into two parts—the Citta Vecchia, and the Citta Nuova; the former occupies the higher ground, and is inhabited by the poorer classes; the latter is situated along the shores of the gulf. The streets, with one exception, are narrow, dirty, and irregular, but considerable improvement has been made within the last few years. Ancona is the seat of a civil tribunal, of a tribunal of primary



ANCONA, FROM THE LAZARETTO.—After Turner.

jurisdiction, of a court of appeal, and of a bishop. It has a college, two hospitals, 10 churches, 16 convents, and a lazaretto. Among the most remarkable buildings are the government palace, the townhouse, the merchants' hall, the cathedral, built on the site of an ancient temple of Venus; the exchange, a stately building in the Gothic style; and, on the mole, the triumphal Corinthian arch of Trajan, built of Parian marble In 1732 Ancona was declared a free port, and, with exception of Venice, it has a larger trade than any other port on the same coast. In 1843, its exports, consisting of wool, skins, silk, sail cloth, tow, grain, alum, sulphur, fruit, and Venetian soap, amounted to £428,219. The imports of the same year amounted to £1,020,770, consisting of manufactured goods, hardware, porcelain, stoneware, glass, yarn, cloths, tobacco, wax, spirituous liquors, timber, coals, metal goods, hides, leather, meal, and biscuits. Of these, imports to the value of £271,473 were from Britain; and of the exports £28,666, mostly oak for shipbuilding. The number of vessels that sailed from Ancona in 1843 was 1249, tonn., 84,750; the number that arrived, 1234; tonn., 82,783. In 1846, the number of vessels that arrived at Ancona was 1455; tonn., 103,970; value of total imports, £980,585; exports, £417,608. Of the imports, £355,306 were from Britain, and £381,806 from Austria. Of the exports, £92,162 were to Britain, and £116,941 to Austria. Considerable quantities of British manufactures, which compose about one-half of the imports from this country, find their way into Austria through Ancona. Ancona is an entrepot for European goods for the Levant, and the chief point for

the steam communication between the latter and the Adriatic. The port, which is the only good one on this side the Adriatic, between Venice and Manfredonia, is formed by a mole and a breakwater. The former runs out from the N. part of the city, nearly 2000 ft.; it is 68 ft. high, and 100 ft. broad; on its extremity there are a battery and a lighthouse; the latter runs out from the lazaretto about 2100 ft., and the total space enclosed measures about 3000 ft. by 2700 ft.



Three or four frigates may lie, well sheltered from all winds, inside the lighthouse, moored head and stern; but nowhere can large vessels swing at their anchors. A new beacon was erected, in 1842, on the Volpe, or Wolf Rock, near the entrance to the harbour. Wood, provisions, vegetables, &c., are plentiful, cheap, and good.

Ancona is supposed to have been founded by a Doric colony, or by a band of Syracusan patriots, who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius, about 400 B.C. It subsequently fell into the hands of the Romans, being taken possession of by Cæsar. The Emperors Trajan and Clement XII. improved and beautified the harbour. In 1798, it was taken by the French, and in the following year it surrendered to the allied Russian, Turkish, and Austrian army, after a long resistance. In 1832, it was again taken possession of by the French, who did not evacuate it until 1838. All religious sects enjoy here complete toleration. Pop. 31,857. *See Supplement.*

ANCRE. *See* ALBERT.

ANCRUM, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Roxburgh; area, 8316 ac. In this parish was fought the battle of Ancrum Moor, in 1544, between the Scotch and English, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. 1554.

ANCYRA. *See* ANGORA.

ANDAD KHAN, or ANDEJAN, a considerable tn. of Independent Tartary, territory of Kokan, on the l. bank of the Sihoun; lat. 41° 20′ N.; lon. 71° 27′ E.; 50 m. E.S.E. the city of Kokan, situated in the midst of gardens.

ANDAIA. *See* ANDAYA.

ANDALUSIA [Spanish, *Andalucia*], a dist. in the S. of Spain, celebrated for its fertility and picturesque beauty, between lat. 36° 0′ and 38° 40′ N.; and between lon. 1° 40′ and 7° 25′ W.; bounded, N. by Estremadura and New Castile, E. by Murcia, S by the Mediterranean Sea, and W. by Portugal. Length from E. to W., 320 m.; average breadth, 140 m.; estimated area, 27,221 sq. m. It comprehends the ancient Moorish kingdoms of Cordova, Sevilla, Granada, and Jaen, and the modern provinces of Seville, Huelva, Cadiz, Jaen, Cordova, Granada, Almeria, and Malaga. It is of very uneven surface, being traversed through its whole extent by mountain ranges. The sierra Morena runs along its N. confine, and in the S.E. rise the mountains of Granada and Ronda, including numerous sierras which run E. to the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Many summits of the latter ranges are covered with perpetual snow, the Mulahacen rising 11,483 ft., and the Picacho de Veleta 11,385 ft., above the sea; on the former of these is the Lake of Caldera, 10,112 ft. above the sea. The great road from Madrid to Seville and Granada cuts the sierra Morena at the pass called the Despeña-perros, 7560 ft. high. The geological features of Andalusia exhibit a great prevalence of mica slate, gneiss, and other primary and transition rocks on the elevated tracts, both in the N. and S., with tertiary and more recent formations in the large intervening river valley. All the mountains abound with mineral wealth, yielding silver and lead, antimony, copper, iron, vitriol, sulphur, coal, and marble. The principal river of Andalusia is the Guadalquivir, which rises in the E. part of prov. Jaen, near Cazorla, and thence flows S.W. by W., and below Seville, S.S.W., for about 320 m., entering the Mediterranean at San Lucar; its principal affluents being the Guadalimar, Guadiato, and Xenil, and the whole basin covering an area of 15,010 sq. m., or considerably more than half Andalusia. The rivers S. of the sierra Nevada are quite insignificant. The vegetation is of the character peculiar to the extreme S. of Europe and the N. districts of Africa; the mastic (*Pistacia lentiscus*), myrtle, olive, palm, banana, &c., grow abundantly in the valley of the Guadalquivir, which are replaced S. of the sierra Nevada by saffron, cotton, and the sugar cane. Wheat, maize, barley, many varieties of fruit, and different kinds of grapes, grow here, almost spontaneously; besides which, honey, silk, and cochineal form important articles of culture; but the arts of husbandry are in the most backward state, and the *metayer* system of letting land combines with the people's natural indolence to prevent any improvement. The accompanying view of a farm steading near

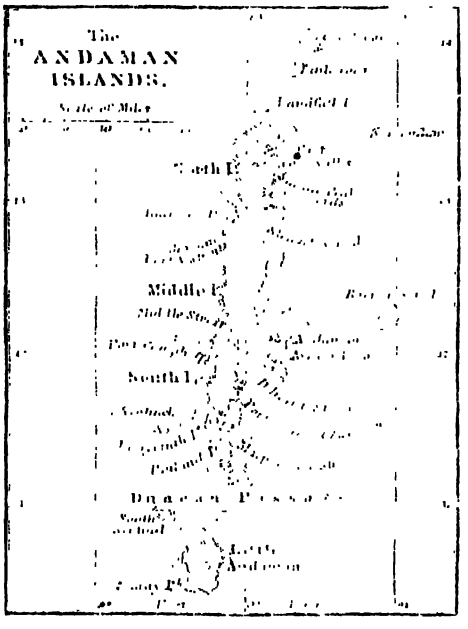


ANDALUSIAN FARMSTEAD.
From Baron Taylor, Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne.

Puerto Santa Maria, 6 m. N.E. Cadiz, will convey an idea of the appearance of buildings of this kind in Andalusia, and the S. of Spain generally. Situated, as it is, inside a fosse covered with a strong defence of prickly aloes, the features it presents are more likely to attract the eye of the painter than to please that of the skilful agriculturist. By far the largest portion of the soil is left for pasture land, or abandoned uninhabitable wastes. The horses are the best breed in the peninsula, partaking very much of the Arabian character; the bulls of Andalusia are sought after over all bull fighting Spain; sheep (*trashumantes*) are reared in vast numbers, and bear an abundance of good, but not fine, wool; and the hogs reared on the acorns of the mountain forest furnish hams and bacon unsurpassed in any part of Europe. Wolves and bears are only now and then found, and there are no venomous reptiles. Game, including deer, hares, rabbits, partridges, bustards, and plovers, is abundant. The chief manufactures of this extensive tract, which depends almost exclusively on the soil for its wealth, are woollens, silk, and leather, which are by no means extensive. The Andalusians are descended in part from the Moors, of whom they still preserve the leading types, being dark in complexion, black eyed, of exquisitely rounded shape and stalwart figures, with quick wit, ready repartee, and love of exaggeration. They are eminently superstitious and imaginative—gasconading, fawning, cowardly, and cruel; and their intellect and energy wither under the perpetual calling on patron saints and men to do their work for them. The dress, both of males and females, is gaudy and picturesque. Education is in a low state, and smugglers and robbers

abound. Pop. 3,116,255.—(Widdrington's *Spain;* Ford's *Handbook for Spain;* &c.)

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, or ANDAMANS, a chain of islands on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, consisting of four principal islands, and a number of smaller; the former called, respectively, North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, and Little Andaman; the latter separated from the others by a channel of about 45 m. in width, called Duncan's Passage. The three first-named islands are separated by straits so narrow, that they are often considered as one. The whole chain extends from lat. 10° 29′ to 14° 55′ N.; lon. 92° 23′ to 94° 13′ E. In this extent. N. and S., are included the island of Preparis, uninhabited, except by sea fowl, squirrels, and apes, and the islands of the Cow and Calf, which, by some, are excluded from this group. The largest island, Middle Andaman, is from 55 to 60 m. in length, and from 15 to 20 in breadth; N. Andaman, 48 m. in length, and 15 in breadth; S. Andaman, 50 m. in length, and varying from 10 to 20 in breadth; these three forming an all but continuous island of upwards of 150 m. in length. Little Andaman is about 30 m. in length, by about 18 to 20 m. in breadth. In the centre of the largest island there is a mountain, called Saddle Peak, about 2400 ft. high. These islands are mountainous, and form the continuation of the volcanic line N. from Sumatra. The only active volcano, however, in the group, is on Barren Island, which is uninhabited, and sparingly covered with shrubby vegetation. It is 1700 ft. high; and its last recorded eruption took place in 1792.



There are no rivers in any of the islands, but only brooks, which in the rainy season are swollen into torrents, and in the summer season are quite dry. Wells, however, are numerous. The chief riches of the group consists in wood, with which about nine-tenths of their surface is covered. Teak, dammar, red wood, iron wood, ebony, the turpentine tree, catechu, cotton, melons, aloes, bamboos, ratans, and vast quantities of cocoa nuts, whence two of the islets are named, constitute the most important vegetable productions. There are few wild animals; the principal are the rat, the snake, the guana or lizard, and a number of diminutive swine. Birds are neither numerous nor in great variety; the Hirundo esculenta builds in the sea cliffs its edible nests. Fish are very abundant, more especially during the N.E. monsoons, and constitute, along with shell fish, the principal food of the inhabitants, who are true ichthyophagi, resorting to wild fruits, roots, rats, snakes, and lizards, only when fish are scarce. The natives do not eat their animal food raw, but roast it on the coals. They are of the Papuan race, generally about 5 ft. in height, of a deep black complexion, with woolly hair, flat noses, thick lips, small red eyes, and protuberant bellies They wear no covering; live in the rudest habitations, composed of four poles intertwined with ratans, their bed a heap of dried leaves; they have no implements of iron, their spears and arrows being pointed with fish bones, or wood hardened in the fire. They carry bows 4 or 5 ft. long; and, to protect themselves from insects, smear their bodies daily with mud, which, added to the red ochre with which they bedaub their hair, gives them a most hideous appearance. The canoes with which they fish, and which they manage with dexterity, are made of bamboo; but when visiting the islands they use small rafts. In 1791, the English effected a settlement near the S. extremity of the Great Andaman; but in 1793, removed it to Port Cornwallis, on the E. side, and near the N. extremity. The object of the undertaking was the procuring of a good harbour to shelter ships during the N.E. monsoon, and to receive convicts from Bengal; but in 1796, the situation was abandoned as unhealthy. All the attempts then made to establish any kind of intercourse with the natives proved ineffectual. In 1858 there was a penal colony of convicted Sepoy rebels established by the British at Port Blair on the South island. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

ANDAYA, or ANDAIA, a river, Brazil, an affluent of the Francisco, prov. Minas Geraes, rises in the sierra Matta-Gorda, about lat. 19° 10′ S.; flows N.E. by N., and falls into the Francisco at lat. 18° 10′ S.; its whole course being about 120 m.

ANDAYE, or HENDAYE, a small seaport tn. France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, 12 m. S.W. Bayonne, on r. bank, Bidassoa, a little above its embouchure. It has a small fort, and several distilleries, in which excellent brandy is produced. It was near this place that the Duke of Wellington crossed the Bidassoa in 1814, and gained the first permanent footing in the French territory. Pop. 677.

ANDEER, a tn. Switzerland, can. Grisons, l. bank, Rhine, 14 m. S.S.W. Coire. It stands about 3460 ft. above the level of the sea; has a prettily situated parish church, and mineral springs, at which a bathing establishment has been erected. The springs are very copious, but not much frequented. A very large landslip or *bergfall* occurred above Andeer in 1855. Pop. 591.

ANDEJAN, *See* ANDAD KHAN

ANDELFINGEN, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 18 m. N. from Zürich cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Thur, over which is a covered bridge. It is the seat of a civil court. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agricultural pursuits. Several engagements took place in the vicinity, in 1799, between the Austrians, Russians, and French. Pop., including that of some adjacent hamlets, 2759. The BAIL., which lies on both sides the Thur, and borders on Schaffhausen and the Rhine, is well cultivated, fruitful, and produces good grapes, grain, and hemp. Pop. 17,912.

ANDELLE, a small river, France, dep. Seine Inferieure. It rises near Forges, and falls into the Seine a few miles below Pont de l'Arche, after a course, from N. to S., of about 30 m.

ANDELYS (LES), two tns. France, called Le Grand and Le Petit Andely, distant half a mile from each other, dep. Eure, r. bank, Seine, 19 m. S.E. Rouen, and 4 m. from the Paris and Rouen Railway, cap. arrond. of same name. Grand Andely was formerly fortified, and part of its defences still exists. Its houses are ill built, and its streets narrow; but its church is one of the finest in the department. Petit Andely, which lies nearest the Seine, here spanned by a suspension bridge, owes its origin to Richard Cœur de Lion, who, in 1195, built here, on his return from Palestine, the chateau Gaillard, in its time one of the strongest fortresses in France, and in which David II., King of Scotland, found an asylum in 1334. This interesting building is now wholly a ruin, it having for a considerable time been used as a quarry whence to obtain stones for building convents. Manufactures: Fine cloth, cassimeres, cotton net, linen, earthenware, woollen and cotton thread. Trade in grain, wool, cattle, linen, &c. Pop. 5161.

ANDENNE, a tn. Belgium, cap. can. of same name, prov. of, and 13 m. E. Namur, r. bank, Meuse. It has a church, five chapels, and a townhouse; but none of them buildings of note. The great staples are delft ware, porcelain, and tobacco pipes, for all of which Andenne is famous. It has also a paper mill and a cotton mill, both driven by steam; a

printfield, several bleachfields, tile works, a work for making minium (red lead or vermilion), and blast furnaces. In the neighbourhood are beds of pipe-clay, quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and a kind of coarse coal called *terre-houille*. The railway from Namur to Liège passes near Andenne. Pop. 6458.

ANDERAB, or INDERAB, a tn., Tartary, in Budakshan, about 85 m. N.N.E. Cabool; lat. 35° 43′ N.; lon. 74° 55′ 15″ E. (c.) It lies at the junction of the rivers Anderab and Kiasan, at the foot of a hill, and surrounded by fine gardens fruit trees, and vineyards. It is a populous place, and contains the storehouses in which are kept the silver brought from Hariana and Bendjchir, supposed to be a mine, or mines. —(Ritter's *Erdkunde.*)

ANDERAVIA, or INDERAVIA, a small isl. Persian Gulf; lat. 26° 41′ N.; lon. 53° 39′ E. (R.) It is 4 m. long, low, level, and narrow; separated from the mainland by a strait 1½ m. broad, the navigation of which is very dangerous. Vessels are supplied here with fresh water.

ANDERBY, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 1845 ac.; 5 m. E. Alford. Pop. 276.

ANDERMATT, or URSERN, a vil. Switzerland, can. Uri, 20 m. S. Altorf, on an elevated plain, 4500 ft. above the sea level, on the great route over the St. Gothard into Italy. It has a pretty church, two chapels, a convent of Capuchins, and a townhall. Cattle rearing and the transit trade are the chief occupations. The cheese produced here is highly esteemed, but from its softness is incapable of transportation. Though a mere village, Andermatt is much visited by strangers, on account of the interesting scenery of the valley. But the principal object of attraction is the celebrated *Devil's Bridge*, which spans a fearful chasm, at the bottom of which the Reuss rushes downwards with great violence. The old narrow arch, said to be a construction of the 12th century, rises 75 ft. above the stream. This rugged pass was, in 1799, the scene of some desperate skirmishes between the Austrians, Russians, and French. Pop. 663.

ANDERNACH [anc. *Antoniacum*, or *Asthenethum*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. of, and 10 m. N.W. from Coblentz, in a plain, l. bank, Rhine. It is surrounded by a strong wall, with massy gates, which give it an air of great antiquity, but its streets are narrow and dirty. It is of Roman origin, Drusus Cæsar having encamped on the spot before the Christian era, and built a bridge over the Rhine. In 355, it was pillaged by the Alemanni, and, four years after, was restored by the Emperor Julian. The building most deserving of notice in Andernach is the Dom, or parish church of the 13th century, highly ornamented with bas reliefs, and interesting specimens of sculpture. In the interior is a Roman tomb. The Coblentz gate is an elegant Gothic structure. Near it, on the Coblentz road, are the ruins of the castellated palace of the Archbishops of Cologne; and not far off, close to the river, stands an old gateway, supposed to have been built by the Romans. Andernach has long been famous for the production of two peculiar articles—millstones and *trass* or cement. The former were used by the Romans and are still exported to all parts of the world. They are composed of a species of basaltic lava, which is easily cut into large slabs, and used as door posts, lintels, &c. The *trass* is a species of *tufa*, which is chiefly found in the neighbouring quarries of Brohl, and is supposed to have been formed either by a torrent of volcanic mud, or showers of pumice and ashes, which, falling into a lake, have then mixed with the materials deposited by it, and been converted into stone. To prepare it for use, it is ground to powder by mills, and then possesses the property of hardening under water. The ancients used it in the solid state for *sarcophagi;* and in the quarries of Brohl, votive tablets, with Roman inscriptions, have been discovered. In addition to the millstones and trass, Andernach has a variety of products—paper, leather, potash, earthen pipes, wood charcoal; and mineral water resembling seltzer, but still more effervescent, obtained from a spring in the neighbourhood. Near Andernach, various rafts of timber which descend the Rhine are collected into one great float, 1000 ft. long and 90 ft. wide, destined for Dordrecht in Holland. Pop. 4369.

ANDERLECHT, a suburb of Brussels (*which see*).

ANDEROT. *See* UNDEROOT.

ANDERSON, a par. England, co. Dorset; 570 ac.; 7 m. S.W. Blandford. Pop. 62.

ANDERSON, the name of several places, U. States:—1, A dist. and vil., S. Carolina.—2, A co. Kentucky.—3, A co. Tennesse.—4, A township, Ohio.—5, A township, Iowa.

ANDERSON (CAPE), the E. point of the island of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Behring's Straits; lat. 63° 0′ N. lon. 168° 30′ W.

ANDERSON'S INLET, Australia, S. Bass's Straits, between Capes Liptrap and Patterson. It is full of mud banks, and available for boats only.

ANDES (THE), a range of mountains, of such vast extent and altitude, as to render them one of the most remarkable physical features of the globe. It commences at a point about 50 m. N. of the Straits of Magalhaens, and about the same distance E. from the shores of the Pacific. From this point it proceeds in a connected line along the W. coast of S. America, at a distance from the sea varying from 20 to 160 m.; the former occurring in Bolivia, about lat. 18° S.; the latter in Chili, between lat. 35° and 40° S. Passing through Peru, it enters Columbia, where, about lat. 2° 28′ N.; lon. 76° 31′ W., near Popayan, it throws off two branches, taking a N.E. direction towards the Caribbean sea. The main range, continuing its N. course, but now presenting much lower altitudes, traverses the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, the state of Nicaragua, Guatimala, Mexico, and passing throughout the entire length of N. America from S. to N., under the names of the Oregon or Rocky Mountains, terminates at Point Barrow on the Arctic Ocean, about 200 m. N.W. from the mouth of the Mackenzie river; their whole length, thus considered, amounting to about 10,000 m. The name Andes is, however, usually restricted to that part of the chain belonging to S. America. It does not, however, consist of a single ridge, but of a series of ridges, running more or less parallel to each other, between which are several elevated plains or table lands. These mountains are known, also, in several places in S. America, by the name of the Cordilleras; but a strict and well-defined appropriation of these names has not yet been made, they being called indifferently by the one and the other, and hence a good deal of confusion and inaccuracy. A late intelligent traveller, J. J. von Tschudi, suggests that the name Andes should be restricted to the E. chain, and that of Cordillera to the W., or that nearest the Pacific.

The Andes extend through so great a space, and present such a variety of aspects and conditions, that, in order to describe its ranges with more accuracy, it has been customary to divide this immense chain into four portions- the Patagonian, Chilian, Peruvian and Bolivian, and the Colombian Andes, from the names of the countries through which they pass.

1. The *Patagonian Andes*, which extend about 800 m., are generally considered to commence in Tierra del Fuego, on the insulated Cape Horn (3000 ft.) in lat. 55° 59′ S.; and lon. 67° 21′ W. The mountains of this insular group, however, seem to be distinct from the continental chain, which, accordingly, we reckon as extending from lat. 48° to 42° S. The range presses close on the Pacific Ocean; and the average elevation scarcely exceeds 3000 ft., though several summits rise some thousands of feet higher, namely, Mount Melimoyu (7400 ft.), Yanteles (8030 ft.), and the volcanoes of Corcobado (7510 ft.), and Minchinmadom (8000 ft.) The lower portions of the W. slope are clothed with dense forests. Of the other side we have no knowledge, although the width of the chain scarcely reaches 40 m.

2. The *Chilian Andes* commence opposite the N. end of the island of Chiloe, and extent N. about 1250 m., to lat. 24° S.; with an average width of about 130 m. They form a single chain as far as the 35th S. parallel; N. of which, at the volcano of Peteroa, a double range may be traced, a portion of which is called the Paramilla range, running parallel to the main chain, and separated therefrom by the longitudinal valley of Aspaltata, a barren district only 15 m. wide, but extending about 160 m. N., as far as the river San Juan. This chain seems to be connected, further N., with the Famatima range, E. of which is the sierra Velasco, province of Rioja, in La Plata; and also in the provinces of Catamaraca and Salta there are numerous offshoots and parallel ranges. The principal peaks, proceeding N., are the volcanoes of Antuco (16,000 ft.), Maypú (15,000 ft.), and Tupungato (15,000 ft.) but *the culminating point, not only of this portion, but of the entire range of the Andes, is the giant porphyritic Nevado of Aconcagua*, which rises, according to Capts. Fitzroy and

Beechy, 23,910 ft. above the sea, and is distinctly visible from Valparaiso, 100 m. distant. The line of perpetual snow, in these latitudes, is about 14,000 ft. above the sea. The Chilian Andes, under the 35th S. parallel, are about 150 m. from the Pacific; but this distance decreases to about 80 m. in the latitude of Valparaiso. Between the Andes and the shore are extensive plains, elevated from 1000 to 1500 ft. above the sea; and these are mostly clothed with forest trees, and a rich vegetation; but the more elevated mountain regions are rocky, and almost wholly without plants.

3. The *Peruvian and Bolivian Andes* comprise that portion of the range which, from the 24th to the 6th S. parallels, include a length of 1250 m. From its S. end to the Cerro Chorolque, in lat. 21° 7′ S.; lon. 65° 40′ W., which is about 95 m. S. by W. Potosi, the Andes form one grand and continuous chain; but N. of this point the range bifurcates, intercepting a lofty table land or longitudinal valley of the Desaguadero and Lake Titicaca. Both these parallel cordilleras—the W. or coast range of which is called the cordillera of the coast, the other or E. the cordillera of Bolivia or Ancuma—are of very great elevation, and were once thought to comprise the highest summits of the whole range; but Mr. Pentland's observations in his second survey (1836–38) have proved this conclusion erroneous.

The following list comprises some of the principal summits on each side of the range, together with their position and altitude as given by that gentleman:—

	Name.	S lat.	W. lon.		Feet
1. Cordillera of the Coast.	Saluma	18° 7′	68° 52′		22,350
	Parinacota	18 10	69 11		22,030
	Guallatiri	20 18	69 17		22,060
	Pomarape	18 8	69 3		21,700
	Volcano of Arequipa	16 19	71 23		20,300
	Chupicam	17 43	69 47		19,740
2. Cordillera of Bolivia or Ancuma.	Illimani (*illi*, snow)	16 39	67 48	N. peak	21,060
	Do.	— —	— —	S peak	21 149
	Ancohuma	15 52	68 33	N. peak	21 043
	Do.	— —	— —	S peak	21 286
	Chachacomani	16 0	68 25	N. peak	20,235
	Supaiwasi or Huayna Potosi Peak	16 17	68 10		20, 60
	Mesada Nevada	16 30	67 52		19 328
	Angel Peak	16 10	68 14		19 060
	Cacaca	16 25	68 58		18 210
	Cololo	14 57	69 10		17,950

Hence it will be seen that, even in this district, the highest are W., not E. of the Desaguadero and Lake Titicaca, as was long thought by the most eminent geographers, and, among others, by Humboldt, and by Pentland himself. (See his paper on the Bolivian Andes, *Geo. Jour.*, vol. v. pp. 70–89.)

These parallel cordilleras, however, the united breadth of which nowhere exceeds 230 m., are united in various points by enormous transverse groups or mountain knots, or else by single ranges crossing between them like dikes. The descent to the Pacific is exceedingly steep; the dip is also very rapid to the E., whence offsets diverge to the level plains. The table land of the Desaguadero, thus enclosed, has itself an absolute altitude of 12,900 ft., a length of 400 m., and an area of 150,000 sq. m. A large E. offset, the sierra de Cochabamba, leaves the E. cordillera under the 17th parallel, bounding the rich plain of Cochabamba N., and ending nearly under the 63d W. meridian, at Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The two main cordilleras once more unite in the group of Vilcañota, in lat. 15° S., about 120 m. S.E. of Cuzco, which is itself 8370 ft. above the sea; and the united range then runs about 280 m. N.W. to the town of Huanaco, whence it runs N.N.W. in two ridges, enclosing a plateau 11,000 ft. high, named Pasco or Huanuco, in lat. 10° 40′ S., where the Andes separate into three nearly parallel chains—the E., Central, and W. cordilleras, which enclose between them the rivers Huallaga and Upper Marañon; the W. or coast cordillera running N. as far as the group of Loja, near the S. extremity of Ecuador.

4. The *Colombian Andes*, or 'Andes of Quito.'—This portion of the range may be considered as commencing in 6° lat. S., opposite the Point Aguja, where it takes a course nearly due N., forming, as in Chili, a single mass or rocky plateau, 80 m. broad, covered with a double series of highly-elevated summits, enclosing longitudinal valleys, one of which, that of Cuença, in the group of Assouan, is 15,520 ft. high, or nearly within the region of perpetual snow. N. of this point the chain again divides, the W. range comprising Mounts Chimborazo (21,424 ft.), Illiniza (17,380 ft.), and Pichincha (15,924 ft.); while on the E. range are the volcanoes Sangay (16,138 ft.), Tunguragua (16,424 ft.), Cotopaxi (18,875 ft.), Antisana (19,137 ft.), and Mount Cayambe (19,535 ft.) Shortly after entering New Granada, crossing the equator, the chain, in lat. 1° 5′ N., again meets in the knot or plateau of Los Pastos, on which are the volcanoes Cumbal (15,620 ft.), and Chiles; but, a little N. of the city of Pastos, it once more bifurcates, enclosing the mountain plain of Almaguer, comprising the volcano of Purace (17,034 ft.) on its E. branch; and finally, somewhat N. the town of Popayan, the Andes separate into three distinct ridges—the sierra di Choco, running N. to the Isthmus of Panama; the sierra di Quindiu, running E. of the river Cauca; and the sierra Somma Paz, extending E. of the Magdalena to Lake Maracaybo and the city of Valencia in Venezuela. N. of the 5th N. parallel, the only summits within the snow line on these cordilleras belong to the E. chain, which also is very precipitous on its E. slope. The plain of Bogota lies at an elevation of 8730 ft. On the Quindiu or central chain is the volcano of Tolima (18,020 ft.), in lat. 4° 46′ N.; lon. 75° 37′ W. The Choco or coast chain is of comparatively small elevation, its highest point not exceeding 9000 ft. The mountains of Panama, which join the Andes N., may be considered as a continuation of the sierra di Choco.

Passes and Roads of the Andes.—This gigantic mountain chain is traversed in its different parts by numerous roads or passes, at heights almost equal to those of the extreme summits of the European ranges. Most of them are narrow, rugged, steep, and sometimes slippery and dangerous, passing through gorges, across yawning chasms, and up nearly perpendicular rocks; nor can they be attempted with success, except by the active and well practised native, or the enterprising, courageous, and well-provided traveller. It is worthy of remark, likewise, that nearly all these roads cross the ridge, run transversely and direct, not, as is sometimes the case in the Alps, by a circuitous course through the longitudinal valleys. Subjoined is a list of most of the known mountain passes, with their position, connected localities, and highest elevation, commencing with the Andes of Chili, those of Patagonia being as yet quite unknown:—

	Names.		Feet.
1. Chilian Andes.	Portillo, lat. 33° 0′ S.	from Santiago to Estacada.	14,365
	Penquenes, do. do.	do. do. do. do	13,210
	Cumore lat 32° 52′ S.	from Valparaiso to Mendoza	12,450
	Pass of Tolapalca	from Potosi to Oruro	14,190
	Pass of Condur Pachota	do do. do	14,040
2. Bolivian and Peruvian Andes.	Pass of Pacuma	from La Paz to the Valley of the Beni	15,349
	Pass of Guahllas, lat. 17° 50′ S.	from Arica to La Paz	14,750
	Pass of Chuchurquima	do. do. do.	15,160
	Pass of Alto de Toledo, lat. 16° 2′ S.	from Arequipa to Puno.	15 590
	Angostura	between Tacora & lake Titicaca	16 620
	Pass by San Mateo, lat 11° 48′ S.	from Lima to Tarma and Pasco	15,760
	Alto de Tacahamba Pass.	from Jauja to Huanuco	15,155
	Alto de Tachayual Pass.		15,480
3. Colombian Andes.	Road over the Paramo de Assuay	from Alausi to Cuenca	15,52[illegible]
	Road over the Quindiu Pass	do. do. to Cartago	11,502

Besides the routes just mentioned, a great commercial road runs longitudinally along the Andes the whole distance from Truxillo, lat. 8° 5′ S., to Popayan, lat. 2° 25′ N., in the valley of the Cauca, not much less than 1000 m. It runs by Loja (6770 ft.), and by a pass over the Paramo de Assuay to Cuenca and Quito (9543 ft.), whence it proceeds by the Paramo de Bolicha (11,500 ft.), to Pasto and Almaguer (7440 ft.), and Papayan (5720 ft.) Six roads are reported to cross the sierra di Choco, but they are difficult and steep, practicable only by carriage on the backs of the natives. Those most used are from Cali on the Cauca to Port Buenaventura, from Cartago to Novita, and from Antioquia to the Rio Atrato. Many of these roads are exceedingly difficult to traverse, not only from the great height to which they ascend, but likewise from their roughness, unevenness, and narrowness, winding as they often do along brinks of enormous precipices, and presenting so limited a pathway, that frequently it becomes necessary to re adjust the burdens on the mules' backs, lest, being left an inch or so too broad, the poor animal may be driven over into the gulf below. Subjoined is a view of the pass near Tacora, a village in the Bolivian Andes, on the road between Arica and La Paz, and situated 13,690 ft. above the sea level. The pass itself is understood to be 14,400 ft. above

the sea, though Lieut. Ashe, R.N., made it, by the boiling point of water, 18,000 ft. The nearest truncated peak is the volcano of Chipicani, 19,740 ft. high. These paths lead across quebradas or ravines, bridged sometimes by frozen snow on which



TACORA PASS.—From a Sketch by Lieut. Ashe, R.N.

the mules cross. At times also progress is completely impeded by the large masses of rock that fall down and block up the path, frequently preventing for a time the passage of mules. In such cases, or where the road has been swept away, or where the path is inaccessible to four-footed animals, burdens are borne by the carqueros or carriers, who not only transport baggage from one valley to another, but also, in a chair strapped to their back, carry the traveller likewise: an easy mode of locomotion, and not dangerous, though the carquero generally takes the steepest declivities, when, were the traveller not to lie back in his chair, both he and his bearer might be precipitated to the bottom. The accompanying view is of a remarkable pass between Tacora and Lake Titicaca. It is about 10 m. long, and the river which has formed it has, at the same time, cut the rocks into curious castellated forms. The pathway is blocked up by a fallen mass of rock. The difficulty of travelling in these



ANGOSTURA PASS.—From a Sketch by Lieut. Ashe, R.N.

regions presents a serious obstacle to the progress of commerce and of general improvement, and tends much to preserve the primitive habits of the people, by shutting them out in a great measure from intercourse with the external world.

Rivers and Lakes.—From the Andes rise two of the largest water systems of the world—the Amazon and its affluents, and the La Plata and its affluents. Besides which, in the N., from its slopes flow the Magdalena to the Caribbean Sea, and some tributaries to the Orinoco; and in the S. the rivers Colorado, Negro, and some smaller streams. All these rivers flow towards the Atlantic Ocean. The mountain chain pressing so close upon the Pacific Ocean, no streams of importance flow from its W. slopes. The number of lakes interspersed through this vast mountain system is not great; in this respect presenting a striking contrast to the Swiss Alps. The largest and most important, and only one worthy of notice, is that of Titicaca, on the Bolivian plateau. It is 12,850 ft. above the sea level, about 115 m. long, by 35 broad, surrounded by lofty mountains. On its banks are some considerable towns, and its waters are navigated.

Geology, &c.—In considering the geology of the Andes, the first fact that strikes the observer is the vast development of volcanic force along the whole length of the chain, and even continued N. through Guatimala and Mexico. These volcanic vents seem to occur in linear groups, the most S. of which is that of Chili, extending from the 42d to the 33d parallel, and comprising, besides, more than a dozen extinct volcanoes, 21 still in a state of ignition; the more remarkable of which are Tupungato (15,100 ft.), Antuco (13,000 ft.), and Minchinmadom (8000 ft.) From the 30th to the 27th parallels, no volcanic action is to be found; but in the Bolivian Andes, and principally W. of Lake Titicaca, are eight active craters, among which may be mentioned Gualatieri (22,000 ft.), Atacama (18,000 ft.), Chipicani (19,740 ft.), and Arequipa (18,400 ft.) Further N., as far as the 2d S. parallel, there are no active volcanoes; but here we arrive at a district of highly volcanic character, comprising other eight lofty summits, now in an igneous state—Sangay, Tungaragua, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Imbabura, Cumbal, Pasto, and Puracc. As respects the geological formations of this gigantic range, granite, which is abundant in Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia, seems to be the base of the whole; but it comes so rarely to the surface in the N. parts of the chain, that, according to Humboldt, a person might travel for years in the Andes of Peru without meeting this species of rock; and he never saw any at a greater absolute elevation than 11,500 ft. Gneiss is sometimes found in connection with the granite; but mica schist is by far the commonest of all the crystalline rocks. Quartz is likewise extremely abundant, generally mixed with mica, and rich in gold and specular iron. Vast tracts of red sandstone, with gypseous and saliferous marls, occur near Quito, and not only on various parts of the main range, but in E. Colombia and Venezuela they spread over immense tracts, here and there associated with coal, as in the Andes of Pasco in Peru. Porphyry and greenstone abound all over the range at every elevation, both on the slopes and extreme ridges; and trachyte is almost as abundant as porphyry, both in Peru and Chili, great masses of it, from 14,000 to 18,000 ft. thick, being visible on Chimborazo and Pichincha. Basalt, of columnar structure, enclosing olivine, and overlaid by thick beds of clay, is found on the table land of Quito, near Popayan, and on the W. bank of the Cauca. As respects volcanic products, the W. face of the Andes presents immense quantities of lava, tufa, and obsidian, none of which are found on the E. side; this remark applies especially to that part of the chain lying between Chili and the equator. Fossil remains are by no means common; but in the limestone strata of the coast, towards the N. extremity of the range, Humboldt found many marine shells, of the silurian period, about 30 m. from the coast; and Pentland observed others of the same era, at a height of 17,500 ft., on Mount Antakawa, in Bolivia, as well as in several other parts.

Earthquakes.—Many of the volcanoes, as before observed, are in a state either of constant or occasional action; it cannot, therefore, be matter of surprise that there should be frequent and violent earthquakes. All the districts of the Andes system, but Chili especially, have suffered more severely from these oscillations than any other part of the world; and among

the towns either destroyed or greatly injured by these visitations may be mentioned Bogota, Quito, Riobamba, Lima, Callao, Valparaiso, and Concepcion. In 1819, Copiapo was entirely overturned, not a house being left standing. Concepçion was twice destroyed—in 1730 and 1751; and on Nov. 21, 1822, an earthquake was felt on the same day, not only there, in lat. 37° N., but at Lima, in lat. 12° N., more than 1700 m. distant; it was on this occasion that Valparaiso, Mulipella, and Quillota, were all but completely annihilated. This earthquake, too, had the remarkable effect of upheaving the land on the coast, upwards of 100 m. in extent, to the height of 3 or 4 ft., and elevating a portion of the shore above high-water mark. These shocks continued at brief intervals till the autumn of 1823; and since that time the volcanoes of Maypú, until then for many years quiescent, have had frequent eruptions. In fact, earthquakes, slight or more serious, are of yearly occurrence, and faint oscillations of the soil are regarded with scarcely more attention than a hail storm in the temperate zone. When they assume a serious and destructive character, however, they strike natives, as well as travellers, with impressions of awe and dread, which no familiarity with their occurrence can at all weaken. The native, when aroused from sleep by the shock, rushes forth in terror into the open air; and the traveller, although he may before have treated the matter with levity, and mocked at the fears of those around him, is in turn panic stricken, and involuntarily seeks safety in flight (Tschudi's *Peru*, pp. 169-172).

Mineral Produce.—The Andes are richer in the precious metals than any country in the world, excepting the plateau of Mexico, and the rivers of California; but, however great the supplies that have been obtained from them, there can be no question that the produce of the mines would be immensely increased, if a rational and scientific method of operation were substituted for the present rude and clumsy mode of working. In Chili, the largest gold diggings are in the districts of Petorca, Coquimbo, and Copiapo; the richest in Peru are in the provinces of Pataz and Huailas, and on the banks of the Tipuani, E. of the Lake Titicaca; and in New Granada, the most productive lavaderos or washings are in the provinces of Antioquia and Choco, in the valley of the river Cauca; and on the Pacific, in the district of Barbacoas. The largest piece of gold ever found in New Granada weighed 25 lbs.; but, near La Paz, one has been found of nearly double that weight. As respects the annual produce of this metal, no very exact estimate can be formed, but it probably somewhat exceeds in value £1,200,000 sterling. Silver occurs in Chili, on the Cerro de Uspallata, 21 m. N. by W. Mendoza, where the ore yields about 50 per cent. of pure silver. The Peruvian Andes have numerous silver mines scattered over their whole extent, from the province of Caxamarca S. to the confines of Chili; but incomparably the richest are the mines of Lauricacha, in the Cerro de Pasco, which have been worked upwards of two centuries. The returns fluctuate exceedingly, but they may average annually about 2,500,000 oz.; which, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per oz., are valued at £512,500. The mines of Chota likewise, which are situated on Mount Hualgayoc (13,300 ft.), are productive. The ore, which is richer even than that of Pasco, lies either on or very near the surface; and the returns may average annually about 670,200 oz., of the value of £184,300 sterling. Close to the Pacific, at Huantajaya, in the district of Arica, are several mines celebrated for the quantity of virgin silver found therein, sometimes in masses of great weight. But of all the mines of S. America, the most famed are those of the Cerro de Potosi, lat. 19° 36′ S., which is perforated, in all directions, by thousands of openings, some of which are within 100 ft. of the summit (16,000 ft.) In order to drain the lower mines of Potosi, an adit has been constructed, 1¼ m. long, and 14 ft. in height and width. In New Granada, likewise, there are rich veins of silver; but no mines have as yet been opened whose products pay the expense of working. As respects the entire amount of silver in all the districts of the Andes, it is not possible to arrive at any exact statement; but it will not probably be far from the truth to estimate it as equal to £950,000 sterling, less than one-half of its amount half a century ago! If this be correct, the grand total value, annually, of the precious metals, gold and silver, produced in the Andes, S. of the Isthmus of Panama, may amount to £2,140,000; nearly one-third less than it was, as estimated by Humboldt, in 1804. Subjoined is a statement of the estimated produce of all the gold and silver mines in 1840; and probably these numbers are not far from being correct as regards the present time:—

	Dols.		£
Peruvian mines	5,210,000	... ..	1,042,000
Bolivian mines	3,000,000	.....	600,000
Chilian mines	2,500,000	.....	500,000
	10,710,000		2,142,000

It must be recollected, however, that a very considerable quantity of gold and silver is exported by contraband traders, without being sent to the mint to be coined; this may amount to one-fifth more, making the total equal to £2,570,000.

Quicksilver is found in several parts of the Andes, but impure; in combination with sulphur forming the red sulphuret of mercury, commonly known as cinnabar. Near Azogué, 15 m. N. by E. Cuença, the ore is found in an immensely thick bed of quartzose sandstone, containing fossil wood and asphaltum. Formerly the quicksilver mines of Mount Santa Barbara (12,300 ft. high), near Huanvelica, were in high repute for their amazing productiveness: they were situated in a compact sand-stone resting on a bed of magnesian limestone, and were said to yield, on an average, 600,000 lbs. of the metal annually. In 1789, however, the mine was destroyed through the ignorance of a stupid manager, who ordered its pillars of support to be dug away; and the roof consequently fell in, and closed it. Copper is found both in the E. and W. cordilleras of Peru; but the E. chain is too far from the coast to admit of mines being profitably worked. The mines of Chili are the most valuable. They are situated chiefly in the N. provinces of Coquimbo and Copiapo, but also in the district of Araucana, and the total produce may average annually about 14,000,000 lbs., which are exported to the U. States, China and many parts of Europe. Tin also, wrought in Chili, forms an article of export, but lead and iron, though plentiful, are not wrought.

Climate and Meteorology.—Snow of course never falls between the tropics, except on the tops of very high mountains. In the Andes, near Quito, the lowest level of perpetual snow is 15,795 ft. above the sea; and from this it varies very irregularly both N. and S. Under the 18th N. parallel, in Mexico, it descends to 14,772 ft., while on the S. it rises to 18,000 ft. in some of the N. cordilleras of Bolivia, owing to the extensive radiation from the plains and valleys beneath. Both Pentland and Poppig, however, found the snow line generally between 11° and 17° S. to be at an elevation of about 17,000 ft. It sinks to 13,800 ft. at Copiapo; to 12,780 ft. near Valparaiso; it is only 8300 ft. at the S. extremity of the Chilian Andes; and finally, is only at a height of 3400 ft. in the Straits of Magellan (Sommerville's *Phys. Geog.*, vol. ii. pp. 60, 61). Notwithstanding, however, the great number of snow-clad summits, glaciers are of rare occurrence in the Andes, being found only, and then of but small extent, in the narrow ravines which furrow the sides of some of its giant summits. It is worthy of observation also, that Mr. Darwin, in crossing the Portillo in the Chilian Andes, found the *Protococcus nivalis* or red snow, so well known from the account of Arctic navigators (*Admiral. and Inagh.*, vol iii. p. 394). On the W. side of the range, little or no rain falls, except at the S. extremity; and scanty vegetation appears only on spots, or in small valleys, watered by streams from the mountains; while, on the opposite slope, excessive heat and moisture combine to give the range a thick covering of tangled forest trees and dense brushwood. Currents of cold W. and N.W. winds blow nearly all the year from the ice-topped cordilleras, on the plateau beneath, daily accompanied, during four months, by thunder, lightning, and snow storms. The thermometer during the cold season (here called summer) ranges from 53° at midday, to 21° during the night; whereas, in winter, the mercury rarely falls, even in the night, below freezing point, and ascends at noon only to 48°. The mean temperature, however, cannot be precisely determined; for the heat, within a few hours, will often vary from 40° to 45°, and the cold is the more sensibly felt from being usually accompanied by sharp, biting winds, so keen as to cut the skin on the face and hands. Currents of warm air are also occasionally found on the crest of the Andes; they usually occur two hours after sunset, being both local and narrow, like the hot blasts in the Alps, not exceeding a few fathoms in width. They run parallel to each other, and so closely that five or

six of them may be passed in a few hours. They blow chiefly from S.S.W. to N.N.E. and are especially frequent in August and September (Tschudi's *Peru*, p. 305). Dr. Pöppig, in crossing the Chilian and Peruvian Andes, twice observed a curious kind of earth light, an indescribable reddish light, not seen in winter or on sunny days, and ascribed by him to the dryness of the air, which is, from the same cause, singularly transparent and highly charged with electricity. 'My flannel waistcoat,' says Mr. Darwin, 'when rubbed in the dark, appeared as if it had been washed with phosphorus; every hair on a dog's back crackled, and even the linen sheets and leathern straps of the saddle, when handled, emitted sparks.'—(Vol. iii. p. 398.)

Vegetation.—In the low, burning plains that flank the bases of the Andes reign the banana, cycas, plantain, *Theobroma cacao; jatropha*, producing the cassava and manioc, whence comes tapioca; the cotton tree, indigo and coffee plant, and sugar cane, all of which are extensively and profitably grown below the altitude of 4000 ft. Maize is likewise plentiful, and may be said to form the bread of the Peruvians; it is of three different kinds, and, according to Humboldt, is cultivated 7000 ft. above the sea. Within the same limits also are found, either wild or cultivated, the pine apple, pomegranate, shaddock, orange, lime, lemon, peach, apricot, the delicious cherimoya, butter-like palta, the granadilla, tuna, and pacay, together with olives, aji or pepper plants, tomatas, and sweet potatoes, and gum opal, copaïba balsam, carana, dragon's blood, sarsaparilla, and vanilla. To these groups succeed, in the humid and shaded clefts on the slopes of the cordilleras, the tree ferns, and cinchona or cascarilla, from which we derive the febrifuge bark and quinine. Between the heights of 6000 and 9000 ft., is the climate best suited for the European cereals. Wheat, on the Peruvian and Colombian Andes, will seldom form the ear lower than 4500 ft., or ripen higher than 10,000 ft. of absolute height; but barley and rye, being more able to bear the cold, rise 2500 ft. higher. The agriculture of the sierra is wholly consigned to the natives, who either labour on their own account, or on very low wages for the half castes or mestizoes: the ground is ploughed and sown in September and October, the crop being reaped in April or May. The barley, however, grows as fodder grass, even higher than lucerne, which is not found above 11,200 ft. To this may be added the quinoa (*Chenopodium Quinoa*), a most useful production for domestic uses. In this region also, and a little above it, grow the potato (indigenous to Chili, and thence introduced into Europe), and its tuberose congeners, the maca, ulluco, oca, and mashua, all of which are pretty extensively used as food; and here likewise grow the chick pea, broad bean, cabbage, and other European vegetables. Within the cereal limits are found the oak, elm, ash, and beech, which never descend lower than 5500 ft., and seldom rise higher than 9200 ft. above the sea. Above this level the larger forest trees, except the pine, begin to disappear; and on the Andes of Quito, the escallonia mark the highest limit of trees, at a level of 11,600 ft. The bejarias, the highest of shrubs, terminate at 13,400 ft. above the sea, above which, in rich and beautcous verdure, rises the zone of the grasses, 'one vast savanna, extending over the immense mountain plateaux, and reflecting a yellow, almost golden tinge to the slopes of the cordilleras. Where the naked trachyte rock pierces the grassy turf, and penetrates into those higher strata of air which are supposed to be less charged with carbonic acid, we meet only with plants of an inferior organization, as lichens, lecideas, and the brightly-coloured, dust-like lepraria, scattered around in circular patches. Islets of fresh-fallen snow, varying in form and extent, arrest the last feeble traces of vegetable development, and to these succeeds the region of perpetual snow.'—(Humboldt's *Cosmos*, vol. i. p. 14.)

Zoology.—The fauna of the Andes is still very imperfectly known. Among the carnivorous animals, the principal are the jaguar, puma, ounce, ocelot, and wild cat. There are also bears, tapirs, racoons, wild hogs, foxes, and otters, with both red and roe deer. The characteristic animals of the Andes, however, are the llama and its different congeners—the guanaca, vicuña, and paco or alpaca. They are the chief beasts of burden on the Andes; and, especially in the silver mines, they are of the most important service, as they frequently carry the metal from the mines, in places where the declivities are so steep that neither asses nor mules can keep their footing. The burden carried by them should not exceed 125 lbs., for otherwise they will lie down and refuse to carry it, and their daily journey must not be more than eight or nine miles. The alpaca is smaller than the llama, and of more elegant shape, but differs little in habits and nature. Its fleece is peculiarly soft, and very long, sometimes exceeding four inches; and of this wool the Indians make blankets and ponchos. It is also largely exported to Europe, and is now in great use as a material of dress. The guanaca is the largest of the American camelidæ, but has coarse wool, and is with difficulty trained as a beast of burden. Far more beautiful, however, than any other of the family is the vicuña, which, unlike the rest, has a beautifully soft, short, and curly wool; it runs wild in the mountains, and is regularly hunted by the Indians. The forests of the warmer regions abound with marmosets, monkeys, and rabbits. Many varieties of serpents are found lurking in the grass, or beneath the dead leaves, several of which are more or less poisonous; but the most deadly of all is a small viper, found in Peru, whose bite will destroy human life in two or three minutes. Bats are likewise exceedingly numerous, and of large size, some measuring nearly two feet across the extended wings. The vampire (*edostoma*, D'Orbigny) seeks its food in houses and stables; and it is frequently a source of great annoyance to the horses and mules, the injury being generally not so much owing to the loss of blood, as to the inflammation afterwards ensuing. The condor, a kind of large vulture, soars over the highest summits of the Andes, and makes its nest among the highest and least accessible rocks. The turkey, vulture, and gallinazo are also frequently met with; wild curassows, turkeys, parrots, and perroquets are common in the woods; and there are many varieties of smaller birds.—(Tschudi's *Peru; Voyage of the Beagle;* Humboldt's *Cosmos and Researches;* Pentland's *Map of La Laguna di Titicaca;* Sommerville's *Physical Geography; Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

ANDEVOURANTE, or ANDEVORONTO, a large vil. or tn., E. coast, Madagascar, l. bank, and near the embouchure of a river of the same name; lat. 19° 0′ S.; lon. 49° 0′ E. The town consists of about 500 houses, and the pop. about 2000. The inhabitants, both male and female, are of a lively and active disposition, neat and clean in their persons, and well clothed. Their houses, also, are more commodious than those in most other parts of the island. This prosperity they owe chiefly to the fertility of their soil, which produces rice in great abundance, and to an extensive intercourse with Europeans, who come there to purchase rice.

ANDIARY, the name of two vils, W. Africa, Bondoo country; lat. 14° 6′ N.; lon. 13° 0′ W. One of them is a large and thriving place, with neat houses. The people possess large flocks. In the environs palm trees abound.

ANDKHOOI, ANKKOUI, or ANKOI, a tn. Independent Tartary, cap. of a small khanat of the same name, N. slope of the Huzareh mountains, about 70 m. W. Balkh; lat. 36° 54′ N.; lon. 66° 23′ E. The khanat of Andkhoo consists of a small territory 30 m. square, ruled by a petty chieftain, who is generally dependent on Cabool. The capital lies on the banks of a considerable stream, which rises among the Huzarehs, and is lost in the plains of Bokhara. It is advantageously situated on one of the great commercial routes between Bokhara and Afghanistan, but the district is scantily supplied with water. The number of houses is about 4000. Pop., composed of Soonee Mahometans, 25,000 to 30,000.

ANDLAU, ANDELAHE, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 10 m. N.N.W. Schelestadt; on the Andlau, foot of the Vosges mountains, at the entrance of a narrow valley enclosed between hills planted with vines. Potash is made here. There are also flour and oil mills, and a mill for spinning worsted. Pop. 2007.

ANDO, or ANDOEN, one of the Lofloden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway, 35 m. in length from S.E. to N.W., and about 10 in breadth; lat. (N. point) 69° 20′ N.; lon. 16° 8′ E. (n.)

ANDOAIN, a small tn. Spain, prov. Biscaya, 6 m. San Sebastian, on the Oria, and near the point where the road from San Sebastian falls into the great line of road from Bayonne to Madrid. It is one of the stopping places of the French mail. The church is spacious, and constructed chiefly of jasper, with curious painted statues of saints in wood. There is an iron foundry in the town. Pop. 1430.—(Hughes' *Spain and Portugal.*)

ANDORA, or MARINA D'ANDORA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, territory Genoa, cap. dist. Albenga, on a hill near the sea, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Genoa; lat. 43° 57′ N.; lon. 8° 10′ E.; 3 m. S.S.W. Alassio. Olives and vines are cultivated in the vicinity.

ANDORNO CACCIORNA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont; prov. Biella, 13 m. N.E. Ivrea, on the Cervo. It lies in a valley which contains 10 villages, and 12,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are engaged in the iron, copper, and lead mines of the neighbouring mountains. It is the birthplace of the painter Cagliari.

ANDORRA LA VIEJA, the cap. of the neutral state of Andorra, 36 m. S. Foix in France, and 11 m. N. Urgel in Spain. It lies at the confluence of the torrents Embalire and Ordino, affluents of the Segre. Pop. 2800.

ANDORRE, or ANDORRA [Arabic, *Aldarra*. A place thick with trees], a small independent neutral state, comprised in three mountain valleys, in the N. of Catalonia in Spain, on the S. side of the Pyrenees, and S. of dep. Ariège in France, extending from N. to S. about 30 m., and somewhat less from E. to W., with an area of about 191 sq. m. This district, which is among the wildest in the Pyrenees, is watered by the Embalira, Ordino, and Os, affluents of the Segre, which is itself tributary to the Ebro. It comprises very little arable land, but extensive pastures; and the mountain sides are well clothed with building timber, which is floated down the Segre and Ebro to Tortosa; at Caldes, also, there are thermal springs. Andorra is governed by its own civil and criminal codes, and has its own courts of justice, the legislative power being vested in a council of 24 representatives, elected by the six communes into which this state is divided; and presided over by a syndic or procuror general, who holds his office for life. The laws are administered by two *viziers* or judges, one of whom is chosen by the republic of France, the other by the Bishop of Urgel in Spain, and both of whom act on occasion as supreme military commanders. All the male inhabitants are liable to military service, and provided with firearms, each parish company being commanded by a captain and two subalterns. The commerce, which is wholly free from impost, is confined to a few necessary articles; and the Andorrians enjoy the additional privilege of annually receiving from France, duty free, a certain quantity of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, and mules, salt fish, corn, and cloth. Iron is wrought in several mines, its manufacture into tools and implements being also conducted to some extent; but this, and every other branch of industry, is carried on in the rudest and most primitive manner. The inhabitants, all of whom are strict R. catholics, are extremely simple and austere in their manners, ignorant of, and indifferent to, the luxuries of cities; their wealth consisting either of cattle and sheep, or a share in the iron mines, and very few being owners of any land beyond a small plot adjacent to their cottages. Their clothing, too, is equally simple and rough, composed of coarse brown woollen cloth of home manufacture. Each family has a chief, determined by primogeniture; and these always choose their wives from families of equal rank with their own. The young men always reside with their parents until they marry; and, unless married, they are allowed no share in the management of public affairs. Education is at a low ebb; but in each parish there is a school, in which the children are taught gratuitously. The common language of the people is a dialect of the Catalan. In person, the Andorrians are strong and well proportioned, almost unacquainted with disease, and nearly equally so with crime. The total pop. of the state is estimated at 18,000. This remarkable little republic owes its independence to Charlemagne, who gave the people the privilege of governing themselves with their own laws; and these rights were further confirmed by his son, Louis le Débonnaire, who, nevertheless, ceded the spiritual superintendence to the Bishop of Urgel. These rights have ever since been respected by the French, whom they accordingly hold in high esteem.

ANDOVER, a parl. bor., market tn. and par. England, co. Hants. The TOWN is beautifully situate near the Anton, 11½ m. N. by W. Winchester, and 63½ m. S. W. by W. London, on the great road from the latter city to Salisbury. It consists of three principal streets, is compactly built, well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The church, which was recently completed at a cost of nearly £30,000, is a spacious edifice, in the early English style. There are, besides, four Dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, national and British schools for boys and girls, an infant school, and almshouses for a certain number of poor people of both sexes. The townhall is a large handsome building, with a Grecian front, supported by arches, under which a considerable corn market is held every Saturday. The chief business of the town consists in the manufacture of silk, which has superseded shalloon, the former staple; the manufacture of malt, the traffic in agricultural produce, and the timber trade, carried on to a considerable extent. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. It returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of par. bor. (1861), 5430. Three fairs annually, chiefly for horses, sheep, cheese, and leather. Near the town are several ancient encampments; and some beautiful specimens of Roman pavement have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Andover gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Suffolk. Area of par. 7670 ac. Pop. in 1861, 5221; in 1871, 5744.

ANDOVER, a tn., U. States, Massachusetts, co. Essex, 23 m. N.N.W. Boston; beautifully situated on the r. bank, Merrimac. Its manufactures are considerable; but it is chiefly remarkable for two educational institutions—Phillips' Academy, founded in 1788; and the Andover Theological Seminary, founded in 1807. Each institution has about 130 students. The Theological Seminary is conducted by a president and five professors, and the libraries contain about 24,000 volumes. A normal seminary, for the training of teachers, was founded at Andover in 1830. A railway from Wilmington to Haverhill passes through the township, which is about 7½ m. from the former. Pop. in 1870, 4873.—(*U. States Gaz.*)

ANDRAIX, or ANDRACHE, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, W. side, 14 m. W. by S. Palma. The squares and streets are generally well constructed, clean, and spacious. In the town are a parish church, chapel, endowed school, and custom house of the fourth class. The male inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing and agriculture, the women in spinning wool and flax. Pop. 4609.

ANDRARUM, a tn. Sweden, prov. of, and 24 m. S.S.W. from Christianstad, 9 m. W. from the shores of the Baltic. The manufacture of alum is carried on here to a considerable extent, the annual product being about 4167 bushels.

ANDRAVA BAY, Madagascar, E. coast, about 60 m. S.E. Cape Amber; lat. (Berry head) 12° 56′ 48″ S.; lon. 49° 56′ 30″ E. (B.) It is about 1¼ m. in extent, of circular form, with an island in the middle of the entrance, having depths of from 4 to 6 or 9 fathoms on either side; but reefs project from the N. and S. extremities of these islands. This bay is open to N. and N.E. winds, but there appears to be good shelter from E. winds, in 4 or 5 fathoms, at the S. extremity of the bay.

ANDRE (ST.), with or without an affix, the name of numerous places in France, of which may be named:—1, *André-de-Cubzac* (*St*.), a tn., dep. Gironde, 12 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux, near the r. bank of the Dordogne. It has an ancient church, and some trade in grain, flour, wines, poultry, and cattle. Pop. 3611.—2, A tn., dep. Herault, 19 m. N.W. Montpellier. It has a considerable trade in fruits and verdigris. Pop. 2706.—3, A tn. and com., dep. Gard, 12 m. N.N.E. Vigan; among the mountains, on one of the branches of the Gardon d'Anduze. Pop. 18.—(Murray's *Handbook for France.*)

ANDRE, or ENDRE (ST.)—1, A market tn. Hungary, co. Pesth, r. bank, Danube, 11 m. N. Buda. It has a R. catholic, and seven Greek churches, although the members of the latter do not exceed 1000. This originated in the immigration of the Servians under Leopold I., when each sect founded its own place of worship. The inhabitants are principally occupied in the cultivation of the vine, from which they produce excellent wines. Pop. 4261.—2, An isl. in the Danube, opposite to the town, 14 m. in length, and 1 in breadth; remarkable for its great fertility.

ANDREA (ST.), a vil. Naples, prov. Avellino, 3 m. S.E. Conza. Pop. 2200.

ANDREAS, a par. England, Isle of Man, 3 m. N.W. Ramsey. Pop. 1955.

ANDREASBERG, a tn. Hanover, in the mining dist. of, and 16 m. N.E. from Klausthal; 13 m. S.W. Elbingerode; on

the declivity of the Andreasberg, at the S. foot of the Brocken, 1936 ft. above the sea. It is the second in importance of the mountain towns of the Upper Harz, and owes its origin to the valuable mines of iron, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, and arsenic, which exist in the neighbourhood, and were first opened at the commencement of the 16th century. The silver furnace, which stands about 1½ m. S.W. Andernach, on the Sperr-Lutter, and at the foot of Mount Knicholz, produces annually 5273 silver marks (nearly £3500 sterling), 80 tons lead, and 3 tons copper. In 1728, a piece of silver ore, weighing 80 lbs., was found in one of the mines near the town, and was preserved in the cabinet of natural history at Göttingen, till 1783, when it was stolen. The town is divided by the market place into the upper and lower towns, and has been much improved since 1796, when, after a great fire, it was rebuilt, with much wider and more regular streets. Still, most of the houses are of wood, and have shingle roofs. The best buildings are the church, the townhouse, the poor's house, and a school for boys and girls. Among the employments of the place may be mentioned the rearing of canary birds, by the miners, while their wives spin yarn, and work lace. The climate of Andreasberg is severe. In winter the snow lies long and deep. Considerable numbers of cattle are raised in the district; and though agriculture is not in an advanced state, crops of oats, barley, summer rye, and potatoes, are obtained. Pop. 3640.

ANDREEVA, or ENDERI, a tn. Russia, gov. Circassia, principality of Kommuke, 40 m. S. Kizliar. It is the chief place of a Tartar district, loosely governed by chiefs really or nominally subject to Russia. There is some trade in the place, including a traffic in slaves. There are here some Moslem seminaries for Circassian youths. Pop. of tn. about 12,000.

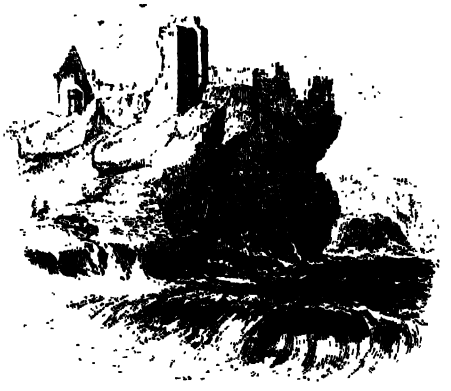
ANDRENOVIAN ISLANDS, a group of the Aleutian Islands (*which see*).

ANDRES (SAN), a tn. Canary Islands, in a beautiful and healthy little valley in the E. of the island of Palma. A few of its houses are grouped together in the centre, but the remainder are scattered. It has a church, four hermitages, a school, and a *mont-de-piété*; and in the vicinity, wheat, barley, maize, sweet potatoes, legumes, archil, grapes, and other fruits, are raised. Pop. 2655.

ANDRETTA, a small tn. Naples, prov. Avellino, dist. of, and 5 m. E. from San Angelo de' Lombardi; prettily situated on a hill. Pop. 3491.

ANDREW (ST.) –1, A par. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.W. Cardiff: 3149 ac. Pop. 570 –2, *Andrew (St.) Minor*, a par. S. Wales, Glamorgan near Ogmore. Pop. 12. –3, A par. Ireland, co. Down; 4012 ac. Pop. 2184. 4, *Andrew (St.) Ilketshall*, a par England, co Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bungay; 1694 ac. Pop. 515.

ANDREWS (ST.), an ancient city and seaport, Scotland, co. Fife, on the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Friths of Forth and Tay: lat. 56° 21′ N., lon. 2° 45′ W.; about 42 m. N.E Edinburgh by sea, and about 31 m. direct. The city is agreeably situated on a flat table land, about 60 ft. above the level of the sea; and, though presenting many unequivocal indications of decay, has a handsome appearance, the houses being all stone, generally well built, and of considerable height. It contains three principal streets, diverging from the cathedral: one of which, called South Street, is spacious, well paved, and about three-fourths of a mile long. It is well lighted with gas, and is tolerably supplied with water, which, however, though of good quality, requires, or at least is the better, to be filtered after rain. From the number of its spires, pinnacles, and large public buildings, and the numerous gardens and shrubberies that surround and intermingle with its ancient walls and edifices, it presents, when viewed from a little distance, a singularly pleasing and picturesque aspect. It contains a number of interesting remains of antiquity, the principal of which are the ruins of the cathedral, situated at the E. end of the town. This once magnificent structure, founded in 1160, was destroyed at the Reformation. When entire, it was 370 ft. long, 65 ft. broad, with a nave or transept 180 ft. long. Its style was a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. The roof was covered with sheets of copper. A lofty square tower, and a portion of a chapel standing close by the ruin, are believed to be the most ancient remains of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. The castle or Episcopal palace, situated on an eminence overhanging the sea, was founded by Bishop Roger about 1200, and was originally a place of great strength. There are a number of



ST ANDREWS CASTLE.—From a Sketch by D. O. Hill, R.S.A.

other ruins, of less note, in various parts of the town; and many ancient edifices, no longer in existence, are spoken of by historians and topographers. The University of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, was established by Bishop Wardlaw in 1413. It consisted at one time of three colleges, instituted at different periods—St. Salvador's, in 1455; St. Leonard's, in 1512; and St. Mary's, in 1537; but in 1718 the first two were united, and the buildings of St. Leonard's converted into dwellings. It has 74 bursaries, varying in value from £5 to £30 a-year. The principal of St. Mary's College must be a clergyman, as he lectures on systematic theology. This institution is appropriated exclusively to the study of theology, and has 20 bursaries. The funds available for bursaries, prizes, and scholarships, amount to about £1800 annually. The United College, which stands in a different part of the town, and is, excepting as regards a few cases, an entirely separate and distinct establishment, is appropriated to the study of languages, philosophy, and science. There is a library containing 100,000 volumes, common to both colleges. The two institutions have, together, 13 professors. Next in importance to the older colleges, as an educational institution, is the Madras School, founded and endowed by Dr. Bell of Madras, a native of the town, who bequeathed the sum of £45,000 for the noble purpose of affording gratuitous instruction to the poor, which is the principal object of the establishment, although small fees are taken from those who can afford to pay them. This school is attended by about 900 young persons, of both sexes. There are also boarding and day schools, an Episcopal chapel, Free Church, Burgher, Independent, and Baptist places of worship, a subscription library, and two reading rooms. Many improvements have lately been made, and new buildings erected. The harbour, which is on the E. side of the town, is a very indifferent one, being difficult of access, and dry at low water. There is no trade in the town, and no manufactures worthy of notice. It is the place of residence, however, both permanently and temporarily, of a number of genteel families of limited means, who have been induced to resort to it on account of the cheapness of living, and of education; its society is thus, in general, more refined than is usually to be met with in other towns of similar size. St. Andrews has been long famous for the practice of the old Scottish game of golf, for which its downs are well adapted. Between 10,000 and 12,000 golf balls are manufactured in the city yearly, about half of which are exported, the other half being used on the spot. St. Andrews is of great antiquity; and its history, from a remote period, is blended with the civil and ecclesiastical annals of the kingdom. Its origin is uncertain; but it was constituted a royal burgh by David I. in 1140, having, however, been a place of religious celebrity long prior to that period. From the beginning of the 12th

century, till the Reformation, it gradually increased in ecclesiastical dignity and importance, and finally became the metropolitan see of Scotland. Previous to the Reformation, which arrested its career of prosperity, it was one of the most populous towns in Scotland. After that event it rapidly decayed, the revenues of its religious establishments being alienated to different purposes. This ancient city has been the scene, at various periods, of many remarkable events, and is connected with the histories, more or less intimately, of a long series of the most remarkable men of their respective times. It was here that the Scottish Parliament met to swear allegiance to Edward I., after the subjugation of Scotland; and here the same body assembled a few years afterwards, to support the claims of Robert Bruce to the Scottish throne. It was here that the earlier martyrs to the reformed religion, including Patrick Hamilton and George Wishart, suffered death; a fate which the celebrated George Buchanan barely avoided, by escaping from the castle of St. Andrews, in which he was confined, and in which the notorious Cardinal Beaton was shortly afterwards murdered. St. Andrews was the principal place in Scotland to which the first printed English New Testaments were secretly sent, in 1526, from Cologne, whither Tyndale, the translator, had fled. In 1645, the Scottish Parliament held its meetings here; and, amongst other proceedings, condemned to death Sir Robert Spottiswood, son of the archbishop of that name, and three other gentlemen who had been taken prisoners at the battle of Philiphaugh, and who were afterwards executed in the principal street of the city. Four years afterwards, namely, in 1679, James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was murdered on Magus Moor, near the W. extremity of the parish, by a party of Covenanters. Amongst the earlier persons of celebrity connected with St. Andrews, by residence or otherwise, were Andrew Wynton, author of a poetical chronicle of Scotland; and John Major, author of a history of Scotland, and of various theological works much esteemed in their time. The more distinguished names between the Reformation and Revolution, are those of Spottiswood, George Buchanan, Andrew Melville, Samuel Rutherford, Robert Blair, and James Gregory. Since the era of the Revolution, the more celebrated names are those of Thomas Halyburton, Principal Hadow, Principal Tullidoph, Professor Wilkie, Principal Watson, Professor Baron, Dr. Wilson, Dr. James Playfair, Dr. George Hill, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Dr. Andrew Bell, and the late Dr. Chalmers. With few exceptions, all these eminent persons were connected with the university, and all distinguished by their literary attainments. St. Andrews unites with the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to the House of Commons. The PARISH is about 10 m. in length, with an average breadth of about 2 m.; the area comprehending a space of between 17 and 18 m. It has about 6 m. of sea coast. The ground nowhere rises to any great elevation, nor does it present any features of particular interest. Pop. of the burgh in 1861, 5176; of the parish, 7092; of burgh in 1871, 6316.

ANDREWS (St.) —1, A seaport tn. New Brunswick, cap. Charlotte co., at the N.E. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay, on a narrow slip of low land fronting the sea, 60 m. W. by S. St. John, and 3 m. from the shores of the U. States, lat. (S. point, light) 45° 4′ 18″ N.; lon. 67° 3′ W. (R.) It consists of two principal streets which run parallel to each other, and of several smaller crossing them at right angles. The houses are all of a substantial and respectable appearance. There are several churches, a courthouse, a jail, a grammar school, a chamber of commerce, an agricultural and emigrant society, a savings' bank, a Bible society, a barracks, and many handsome private buildings. It is conveniently situated for commerce, and especially for the fishing trade, which is carried on here to a large extent. The lumber trade and shipbuilding are also actively prosecuted. It is abundantly supplied with provisions of every description. The harbour is commodious, but rather difficult of access. Pop. about 8000. —2, A vil. Prince Edward's Island, British N. America, S.E. part of the island, at the mouth of the little river Montague. The inhabitants of this and the neighbouring settlements, chiefly emigrants from the W. of Scotland and the Hebrides, are principally employed in shipbuilding and in the exportation of timber. The soil around is good, and yields large crops of wheat, barley, &c.

ANDRIA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Bari. It is built on a plain; is the seat of a bishop; and has a fine cathedral, founded 1046, by Peter Normanno, Count of Trani. It possesses also a college, and three *monts de-piété;* its supply of water is very deficient; and it has a good trade in almonds. Pop. in 1872, 34,034.

ANDRO [anc. *Andros*], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, cap. same name, about 25 m. long, and 6 or 7 m. in breadth; lat. (Mount Kovari, W. side) 37° 50′ 1″ N.; lon. 24° 50′ 5″ E. (R.) It is in general mountainous, rising in the centre to the height of 3200 ft.; but it has many fruitful valleys. It is well watered, and altogether one of the richest and most productive islands of the Archipelago. The inhabitants rear cattle, bees, and silkworms; and cultivate wheat, barley, vines, olives, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates; the produce of most of these forming the material of a pretty extensive traffic. In Andro or Castro, the capital, situated on a hill on the E. coast, there are manufactures of silk and carpets, the former constituting the staple commodity of an active commerce. The town, which is defended by a strong castle, has a large port, suited, however, only for small vessels, and inferior to that of Gaurio [anc. *Gaureum*], on the W. coast. It was for a considerable period subject to the Turks; but since the revolution, has formed, once more, a part of the kingdom of Greece. Pop. of isl. 24,000; of tn. 5500. —(Gimbert, *Dict. Géo. et Stat.*)

ANDROS ISLANDS, a group of islands belonging to the Bahamas, lying between lat. 25° 11′ and 25° 10′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ and 78° 32′ W. The passages between these islands are intricate and dangerous. The principal island, Andros, which gave its name to the others, is about 90 m. long by 10 broad, at its broadest part. The interior of the largest of these islands is composed of extensive salt marshes and fresh-water swamps, in which are islands valuable for their timber; consisting mostly of cedar of superior quality. The sea board only is habitable during the summer months; owing to the myriads of mosquitoes and other insects that infest the low ground. The western portion is overflowed by the sea during west winds; the eastern is higher and rocky. Lagoons cover the marshy shores in great flocks. Iguanas and crabs are largely eaten by the inhabitants. The total amount of waste land in the Andros Islands amounts to 1 916 803 ac. The soil is indifferent; but, when carefully cultivated, yields fair crops of cotton and coffee, which are exported to Europe. It sends a member to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas. Pop. 1 666, nearly all coloured. —*See Supplement.*

ANDROY, a territory, Madagascar, occupying the S. extremity of that island. It consists of two countries, called, respectively, the country of the Ampâtes and that of the Caremboules. The former is flat and covered with wood, presenting, however, extensive intervals of excellent pasturage, on which great numbers of wild cattle of a small size feed. The Ampâtes produce large quantities of silk and cotton, and make articles of commerce of the more valuable barks of trees and of apples. Water is so extremely scarce in this district, as to be considered one of the most precious of commodities, and, when obtained, is treasured up accordingly. Nature, however, has in part compensated the scarcity of this necessary of life, by furnishing the natives with a kind of root, the internal parts of which somewhat resemble a water melon. But not being in sufficient abundance to supply both the people and their cattle, the latter suffer severely, being always on a stated and very stinted allowance of water. The principal village, called Fangalie, consists of about 100 houses or more, with a pop. of about 600, and is well fortified. The country, altogether, has a deserted appearance, there being few villages, and all of them small. The country of the Caremboules is much less fertile than the other portion of the district, and the inhabitants are little better than savages. —(Descartes, *Hist. et Géo. de Madagascar.*)

ANDRYCHOW, ANDRACHAU, or ANDRZEJOW, a tn. Austria, prov. Galicia, 200 m. W. Lemberg. It has considerable manufactures of damasks and other drapery, and important mines of sulphur, yielding annually about 9132 cwt. Pop. 2677.

ANDUJAR, or ANDUXAR, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. from Jaen, at the foot of the sierra Morena, in a wooded plain, r. bank, Guadalquivir, which is here crossed by an old dilapidated bridge. Its tolerably regular and cheerful-looking houses form irregular streets

and squares, paved with stones; in fragments of which are to be met various metals, marble of divers kinds, and some coralines and rock crystal, evidencing the proximity of a district rich in such productions. The finest building in the town is the municipal chambers; though the abattoir and the storehouse are not wanting in elegance. Andujar likewise possesses five churches, several convents, a Jesuit theological seminary, and six primary schools; an infirmary, a foundling hospital, an hospital for old men, and one for old women. A fine road lined with trees leads to the river, and in the vicinity are several alamedas. The manufacture of earthenware, soap, leather, tiles, and bricks, and various sorts of coarse woollens, is carried on to a limited extent; but agriculture is the principal occupation of the people, who raise wheat, barley, legumes, sumach, and a few fruits; produce exquisite oil, and rear cattle and bees. Some export trade is done in grain, fruit, and cattle, and in immense numbers of porous pitchers, bottles, and jars, for the purpose of cooling water. It is an unhealthy town, experiencing great extremes of heat and cold. Pop. 12,605.— *Madoz.*)

ANDUZE [Latin, *Andusia*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, 26 m. N.W. Nismes, r. bank, Gardon; from the violent overflows of which it is protected by a strong dike forming a fine quay, as well as an agreeable terrace and promenade; near the middle of which the river is crossed by a stone bridge. The town lies at the foot of the Cevennes, steep menacing-looking rocks on the one side, and hills planted with vines and olives on the other. It is on the whole ill built; its environs, which are cultivated like a garden, are delightful. The chief articles produced are silk thread, hats, bonnets, and stockings, all of silk; serge, drabs, swanskins, earthenware, leather, and glue. In the vicinity there is a beautiful grotto with stalactites. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 5303.

ANEGADA, one of the Virgin Islands, W. Indies, belonging to Britain, 90 m. N.E. Porto Rico; lat. (W. point, 18° 45′ N.; lon. 64° 21′ W. (R.) Its greatest length is 10 m.; greatest breadth, 4½ m. The surface is, for the most part, a dead level; but on the S.E. side the ground rises gradually to the height of about 60 ft. The whole N. side is exposed to an impetuous sea. The island contains numerous large salt ponds, which, when undergoing evaporation during a long course of dry weather, yield an exceedingly offensive effluvia. Great quantities of salt are subsequently obtained from the ponds. The island produces provision crops, and some cotton; and has great abundance of fresh water in almost every part, even in the immediate vicinity of the sea, and surrounded by salt ponds. On the N. side of the island there is a range of shelf-holes, varying from 2½ to 6 fathoms in depth, and from 10 to 25 inches wide, called 'the Wells,' filled with fresh water (Schomburgk's *Remarks on Anegada*, in *London Geo. Jour.*, vol. ii. p. 159). There is a considerable trade, besides, in underwood, rendered valuable by the great quantity of gum it contains. But the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on the wreck of vessels, for which the island has an unhappy celebrity. The scene of these disasters is a reef extending from 10 to 12 m. in a S.E. and S. direction from the E. extremity of the island. The total number of vessels lost on this fatal reef, since 1811, is 67; of which 21 were American, 17 W. Indian, 15 Spanish, 9 British, 2 French, 2 Swedish, and 1 Portuguese.

ANET [German, *Ins*; Latin, *Insula*].—1, A vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. W. by N. from Bern. It is built upon an eminence 4 m. N. Lake Morat, 3 m. N.E. Lake Neufchatel, and 2 m. S. that of Bienne; whence the name *Insula* [the island], from its position between the lakes; the whole surrounding district was formerly called *Insulgau* [the island district or meadow]. Anet commands a fine view of the surrounding scenery, and also of the distant Alps. The inhabitants cultivate the vine; and have a considerable trade in wine and corn. Pop. 1378.——2, A tn. and com. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 9 m. N.N.E. Dreux. It is situated in a highly picturesque valley, watered by the Eure, and contains the ruins of the superb castle built, in 1552, by Henry II. for Diana of Poitiers; and demolished in 1792, during the fury of the French Revolution; when part of the façade was removed to Paris, and re-erected at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Anet has some trade in grain, wine, and fodder; and in the neighbourhood are iron works and paper mills. Pop. 1409.

ANEY, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Limerick; 9248 ac. contains some interesting ruins. Pop. 3450.

ANGAR. *See* ANGAUM.

ANGARA, a large river, Siberia, which issues from Lake Baikal at lat. 51° 30′ N.; lon. 102° 45′ E., and, passing the tn. of Irkutsk, pursues a N. and W. course for about 750 m., when it is joined by the river Tchadobetz in lat. 57° 30′ N.; lon. 97° 0′ E., at which point its name is changed to the Tunguska, by which it is known for about 320 m., when it falls into the Yenisei at lat. 57° 10′ N.; lon. 92° 0′ E. It is navigable, but much obstructed by rapids. The scenery on its banks, particularly on the left, is described as extremely picturesque; the latter being adorned by magnificent forests of cedar and other trees.——Another small stream of the same name falls into Lake Baikal at its E. extremity.

ANGARAES, a prov. Peru. *See* HUANCAVELICA.

ANGAUM, or ANGAR, an isl. at the entrance of the Persian Gulf; lat. 26° 37′ N.; lon. 55° 54′ E. (R.) It is from 5 to 8 m. long, and contains several fresh water wells, although formerly believed to have none. Extensive garden ground, and ruins of houses in different parts of the island, would indicate its having once been a more important and more flourishing place than it is now. At the N. part of the island are the remains of a considerable town, with 18 tanks or reservoirs for holding water; about half of them are still arched over, and lined with brick, but filled with clay and sand. Wild goats are numerous.

ANGAZIJA, the native name of the isl. of Comoro. *See* COMORO ISLANDS.

ANGEJA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, dist. Estarreja, 23 m. S. Oporto, on the Caima, at the extremity of an extensive fertile plain. It has a large church with aisles; and a monthly corn and cattle market. Pop. 1550.

ANGELES LOS, a tn. Chili, prov. Concepcion, 90 m. E. the town of that name, and about 15 m. N. the Biobio river; lat. 33° 1′ 51″ S.; lon. 71° 41′ 30″ W. Streets wide and regular.

ANGELN, or ANGLEN [Latin, *Anglia Minor*], part of the duchy of Schleswig, Prussia, included between the river Sley and the Gulf of Flensborg. The district is named from the ancient Angli or Angles, a German nation and tribe of the Suevi, who at a very early period migrated to Denmark. It is said that their assistance having been asked by the Britons against the Scots and Picts, a number of them passed over, and, in course of time, gave the name of Angles (English) to the inhabitants, and of Anglelande (England) to the country. The present inhabitants are distinguished for bodily strength, independence of spirit, industry, and morality. Angeln is partly under good cultivation, but its roads are bad. Pop. about 50,000.

ANGELO (SAN), the name of several towns and villages, Italy:—1, A tn. Italy, prov. Milano, on the river Lambro, 7 m. S.W. Lodi. Pop. 6578.—2, A vil. Italy, Venice, 11 m. N.E. Padua. Pop 2089.—3, *San Angelo in Vado*, a vil. kingd. of Italy, on the Metaura, 12 m. S.W. Urbino; the seat of a bishop. It has some woollen manufactures. Pop. 2500.—4, *San Angelo de Lombardi*, a tn., Naples, prov. Principato Ultra; 22 m. E. Avellino; the seat of a bishop. It has two churches and a college. In 1661, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. 2256.—5, *San Angelo Fasanella*, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 20 m. S.S.E. Campagna. Pop. 2688.—6, *San Angelo di Brolo*, a tn. Sicily, 5 m. W. Patti. Pop. 3641.

ANGERA, or ANGLERA [Latin, *Angleria*], an anc. tn. Venetian Lombardy, cap. dist. of same name, E. shore of Lago Maggiore, prov. of, and 25 m. W. from Como. It is tolerably built, with a castle, church, and townhouse. Pop. of tn. 1963; of dist. 7598.

ANGERBURG, a tn. Prussia, cap. of its circle, prov. E. Prussia, on the Angerap, 60 m. S.E. Königsberg. It has a handsome church, good schools, linen and woollen manufactures, a considerable traffic in wood and fish, and four annual fairs and cattle markets. The extensive Lake Angerburg or Mauer, famous for its eels, is in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4144.

ANGERMANLAND, an anc. prov. Sweden, divided into N. and S. Angermanland, comprehending 45 parishes, and now forming part of the lan or district of Wester-Nordland (*which see*).

ANGERMANN-Å, or **Angermann-Elf**, a river, Sweden, which rises in Lappmarken, not far from the borders of Norway, and at first consists of two branches, which unite in lat. 64° 50′ N. Thereafter, proceeding in a S.E. direction, it becomes the principal river, and gives its name to the district of Angermanland, and, forming a considerable estuary, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, N. of Hernösand. Its chief affluents are the Fiellsjo and the Södra Adals, both of which it receives on its right bank. It has a course of about 150 m., and is navigable for 60 m.

ANGERMÜNDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circle of same name, on the Lake Münde, 42 m. N.E. Berlin. It contains three churches; and has manufactures of hats, cloth, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. Pop. 6466.

ANGERS, a large anc. and important city, France, cap. dep. Main et-Loire, in the former prov. of Anjou, of which it was the capital; situated in a fertile plain, on both sides the Mayenne, a little below its junction with the Sarthe, and about 5 m. above its embouchure into the Loire; 150 m. S.W. Paris. It stands in the form of an amphitheatre, on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, and is divided by the Mayenne into the higher and lower town; the city proper being on the l. bank of the river, while a considerable suburb, termed the *Doutre*, occupies the r. bank. In the old quarters of the town, the streets are narrow and crooked, and many of them so steep as to be inaccessible to carriages. The houses generally are of wood, covered with slate. Many of them also are either faced with or built of slate; a circumstance which gives the town so dark and sombre a hue, as to have obtained for it the surname of Black Angers. The two principal edifices are the castle and the cathedral. The former, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Anjou, stands on a steep rock, the base of which is washed by the Mayenne. It consists of an immense parallelogram, surrounded by high walls flanked with 18 large round towers, which, bulged toward the top and bottom, and narrowed in the middle, and built of black slate, intersected horizontally by stripes of white, have a very singular appearance. It is now used as a prison, barrack, and powder magazine. The cathedral, finished in 1240, stands on an eminence in the centre of the town, and is in the form of a Latin cross. Its portal, which is richly decorated in the Romanesque style, is surmounted by two lofty spires, which have each a height of 225 ft. The exterior consists of a single nave without aisles, and two transepts. The former, one of the largest in France, is, including the choir, 300 ft. long, 53 ft. wide, and 110 ft. high; the latter have each a length of 40 ft., and nearly the same width. The windows—of painted glass, of the richest colours, and as ancient as the building itself—form one of its principal ornaments. Among the objects worthy of notice in Angers may be mentioned the picture gallery, chiefly furnished by the modern French school; the museum; the tower of St. Aubin, now converted into a shot tower; and the extensive boulevards, planted with trees, and lined with elegant houses, occupying the site of the old walls of the town, and communicating with the *Champ de Mars*, which forms a spacious promenade.



ANGERS.—From Part's Views on the Loire.

The manufactures of Angers are numerous, and consist chiefly of sailcloth, camlet, serges, handkerchiefs, hosiery, hats, leather, worsted and cotton twist, leathern goods, ropes, oil, umbrellas, &c.; and it possesses iron works and lime-kilns. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, wines, brandy, flax, hemp, wax, honey, flour, and dried fruits. In the neighbourhood are extensive slate quarries, from which slates are raised to the value of £124,000 annually. The principal pit, called *Le grand carreau*, about 4 m. from the town, is nearly 400 ft. deep, and occupies an area of more than 4000 yards. Angers is surrounded by numerous and extensive nursery gardens and vineyards, and in the neighbourhood are mines both of coal and iron. The markets are well stocked with provisions, but there is a great deficiency of good water.

Angers is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tours, and the seat of a *Cour impériale*, for the departments of Main-et Loire, Sarthe, and Mayenne; of a prefecture, and of several important law courts. It has a lyceum, a higher school of literature and science, normal schools, &c.; an asylum for the deaf and dumb, a secondary school of medicine, a public library of 40,000 volumes, with some curious old MSS.; a botanic garden, museums, and many societies. It has also five hospitals, one of which, the hospital of St. John, on the Doutre side of the river, is said to have been built by Henry II. of England. There was formerly a military college here, at which Lord Chatham and the Duke of Wellington received part of their education; but, about the end of last century, it was removed to Saumur, and the building was converted into cavalry barracks. The university of Angers, which was founded in 1246, and long continued to be one of the most renowned universities in Europe, was destroyed at the Revolution, as was also a royal academy of belles lettres, established by Louis XIV., in 1685. The castle was surprised by the Huguenots in 1585; and, in 1793, the city was attacked by the Vendéan army, 90,000 strong, when it became the scene of several sanguinary conflicts. In the siege that followed, the inhabitants endured many privations. An appalling accident happened here on April 16, 1850. While a regiment of French infantry were passing along the suspension bridge across the Basse Maine, the bridge suddenly gave way, when the greater portion of the men were precipitated into the river, and between 200 and 300 drowned. A railway, connecting Paris with Angers, has been completed. The population was, in 1670, about 50,000. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, it gradually declined; and, in 1789, before the Revolution, was only 27,596. Since 1815 its prosperity has revived. Pop. in 1872, 58,461.

ANGERSLEIGH, or **Lehn-Muires**, a par. England, co. Somerset; 1 m. S.W. Taunton; 10½ ac. Pop. 30.

ANGHIARI (anc. *Castrum Angulare*), a tn. and com. Italy, in Tuscany, prov. of, and 8 m. E. by N. from Arezzo; on the slope of a hill, in a well watered, fertile district, near the l. bank of the Sovarà. It has a church and municipal offices. Pop., tn. and com., 6358.—(*Diz. Univ. Italia.*)

ANGHIARI, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Verona, r. bank, Adige, 3 m. N.W. Legnago. Pop. 1450.

ANGICOS, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande-do-Norte, near the Conchas, about 30 m. from its mouth. It has a church, an initiatory school, a townhall, and a prison. Its inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of cotton, rice, French beans, and mandioca, and in carrying on a little commerce in the first of these products. Pop., tn. and dist. 2000.

ANGISTRI, a small isl. Gulf of Ægina, 5 m. S.W. the island of that name; lat. 37° 42′ N.; lon. 23° 20′ E.: about 3 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

ANGLE, a par. and vil., S. Wales, Pembroke, near the entrance to Milford Haven; 4581 ac. Pop. 512.

ANGLESEY, an isl. and co. England, N. Wales, in the Irish Sea, separated from the mainland by the Menai Strait. It is 20 m. long, and 17 m. broad, and contains 74 parishes

area 271 sq. m., or 173,440 ac. It is divided into three cantrefs, and each of these into two cwmwds, equivalent to the English hundreds. The surface of the island is comparatively flat, and the climate, though milder than that of the adjoining coast, is unfavourable to the growth of trees. There are no streams of any importance, but the coast affords some natural harbours, the principal of which are at Beaumaris and Holyhead. The soil is various. The chief agricultural products are oats and barley; but wheat, rye, potatoes, and turnips, are also grown. Cattle and sheep are the staple productions of the island; about 8000 of the former, and 5000 to 7000 of the latter being annually exported. Of minerals, Anglesey contains copper, lead, and silver ore, limestone, marble, coal, and granite. The copper mines at Parys and Mona (*see* AMLWCH), once so celebrated and productive, have now immensely decreased in value. The inhabitants carry on no manufactures but those of coarse cloths, &c., sufficient for their own use. The principal road through the island commences at the Menai Strait, which is crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge, 580 ft. between the piers, and 100 ft. above high water mark, allowing the largest vessels which navigate the Strait to sail under it. The great Britannia Tubular Bridge, for the conveyance of railway trains across the Menai Strait, was opened for the first time, with great ceremony, on March 5, 1849. (For a more full account of this extraordinary work of art, *see* MENAI STRAIT.) The chief towns are Beaumaris, Holyhead, Llangefni, and Amlwch, which unite in returning a member to Parliament, while the county also returns a member. Beaumaris is the returning station for both. On the coast are several smaller islands, the chief of which are Holyhead, and Priestholm or Puffin Island. Anglesey [anc. *Mona*] was successively under the dominion of the Britons, Romans, W. Saxons, Normans, and English. Its druidical relics, which are almost its only antiquities, sufficiently indicate the religion of its original inhabitants. Pop. in 1861, 54,609; in 1871, 50,913.

ANGMERING, a par. England, co. Sussex: area, 3150 ac.; 3 m. E.N.E. Little Hampton. Pop. 914.

ANGOLA, a Portuguese colonial prov., W. coast, Africa, cap. Loanda. This province comprehends all the Portuguese commercial entrepots and factories in Angola, Benguela, and Congo. Pop. estimated at 1,580,000.

ANGOLA, formerly DONGO, or AMBONDE, a country on the W. coast of Africa, commencing about lat. 8° 20′ S., and extending to the river Coanza, in lat. 9° 20′ S.; lon. 14 to 19 E. Along the coast, the country is flat and sterile, but mountainous in the interior, though nowhere attaining any great elevation. It is copiously watered by various rivers, with their numerous tributaries; amongst the former are the Coanza, the Bengo, and the Danda. Situated near the equator, the heat is very great, but not so oppressive as in other places of the same latitude, being tempered by the trade winds. It is on this account considered more healthy than any other part of tropical W. Africa. The dry and rainy seasons, into which the year is usually divided in these regions, do not seem to maintain the same regularity in Angola, neither the periods of their occurrence nor their duration being correctly ascertained. The nights are cool, and the dews sufficiently copious to promote vegetation. The soil of the plains on the sea shore is, as already stated, poor and meagre, and incapable of cultivation, but in the interior it is extremely fertile, yielding, in extraordinary abundance, and almost spontaneously, rice, millet, sugar canes, mandioca, yams, potatoes, and nearly every kind of tropical fruit known. In various parts of the country, iron is found; in others, gold and copper; but the produce has hitherto been trifling. Here are met with specimens of nearly all the known wild animals of Africa, including lions, tigers, hyenas, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, &c. The birds and reptiles are also the same with those found in other tropical regions, including several exceedingly venomous kinds of serpents. The waters on its coasts and in its rivers also teem with animal life, the former with whales, sharks, dolphins, &c., and the latter with formidable crocodiles, and numbers of other creatures little known to Europeans. Amongst the native useful animals are hares, rabbits, antelopes, stags, goats, and hogs; the larger domestic animals, the cow, horse, and ass, have been imported from Europe.

Angola has long possessed an infamous notoriety for the extent of its slave trade, which still appears to be as active as ever, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made for its suppression, many thousands of slaves being shipped annually to Brazil. In 1840, no fewer than 70 to 75 vessels, each capable of carrying from 300 to 500 slaves, traded to this part of the coast, each vessel performing four or five voyages in the year. The natives, though black, are distinguished from the other negro races by their superior physical conformation, the other negro races by their superior physical conformation, being well limbed and regular featured, with a marked general resemblance to the Portuguese, of whom great numbers are settled here. Besides the slave trade with Brazil, Angola carries on a large traffic with Lisbon in ivory and other native products; the imports from the latter in return are chiefly wine, brandy, oil, pork, and other provisions, with silks, linens, cottons, woollens, earthenware, hardware, &c. The central or principal town of Angola is the Portuguese town of St. Paul de Loando, on the coast, lat. 8° 48′ S.; lon. 13° 8′ E., in which the Portuguese have a garrison, consisting of about 600 men, mostly convicts, with a corps of cavalry. At one time the force maintained at Loando consisted of a regiment of the line, 1000 strong, 300 cavalry, and 200 artillery.

The coast of Angola was first discovered in 1486, by the Portuguese, who soon after began to form settlements on the Zaire, and at various points S. of that river. They still occupy the country, having a number of forts and commercial establishments at different places, in some instances extending many hundred miles into the interior, where the Portuguese colonists and natives meet for the purposes of trading. The religion is Fetichism. Pop. estimated at 600,000.

ANGOLLOLA, a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom of Shoa, 24 m. N.W. Ankobar; lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 39° 37′ E. It lies at the confluence of two rivers flowing N.W., one of which, named Chia-Chia, is a considerable stream. Like other Abyssinian towns, it resembles a large village; and consists of circular huts arranged on two eminences, one of them being reserved by the king for his own use; on it he has erected for himself and his officers about 500 huts, surrounded and defended by six rows of palisades. Angollola is a new town, commenced in 1834, by King Sahlé Sallassi. (Harris's *Highlands of Ethiopia*, Hericourt, *Voy. dans le Roy. de Choa*.)

ANGORA, or ENGOUR (anc. *Ancyra*), a tn. Asiatic Turkey, 215 m. E.S.E. Constantinople; lat. 40° 29′ N.; lon. 33° 20′ E. (+.) It is surrounded with ruinous walls, and contains an old dilapidated castle. It is divided into 84 districts, each having its mosque or *jami*. There are 17 or 18 khans, three hamáms, and a market place, once handsome, but now in ruins; considerable remains of Byzantine architecture belonging to the ancient city, and a few relics of earlier times, both Greek and Roman. Some of the latter have been thought to be remnants of the *Monumentum Ancyranum*, raised in honour of the Emperor Augustus, who much embellished the ancient city. Angora is celebrated for the long haired goats bred in its vicinity, called by the Arabs the *chamal* or camel goat, meaning 'silky or soft.' The hair is about 8 inches long, and is shorn twice a year. All the animals of this region are long haired, especially the dogs, cats, and rabbits; and it appears that all degenerate, and lose this peculiarity when removed to a distance. The quantity of goats' wool exported was estimated, by Mr. Ainsworth, at 1,250,000 lbs.; of this only 500,000 lbs. were of the first quality. More recent accounts give much lower returns. The items of export next in importance are merino twist and goats' hides; dye stuffs, principally madder, and the yellow berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*; mastic, tragacanth, and other gums; also honey and wax. British manufactures are imported to some extent; but there are few or no European houses here, the trade with the West, formerly more considerable than it is now, being mostly in the hands of the Armenians, who form an important section of the population. Angora is the seat of a Greek bishop. The pop. has been variously estimated, but is probably about 35,000, of whom nearly 10,000 are Greeks and Armenians.

ANGORNOW, or ANGORNU, a large and populous tn., N.W. Africa, kingdom or territory of Bornoo, on the S.W. shore of Lake Tchad, 20 m. S.S.E. Kouka; lat. 12° 36′ N.; lon. 14° 30′ E. Various caravan routes pass through it from the N., S., and E.

ANGOSTA, or ANGOZHA, a dist. and three islands, S.E. Africa, Mozambique Channel. The district is extremely fertile, and is watered by a river of the same name. The islands

lie a short distance off, and parallel to the coast; they are all of coral, more or less wooded, and abound in fish and turtle, as well as the most beautiful shells and corallines. The most W. is called Caldeira, in lat. 16° 38′ 48″ S.; lon. 39° 46′ E. (R.) The most E., named Mafumele, is in lat. 16° 20′ 30″ S.; lon. 40° 4′ E. (R.) Like the other islands, it consists wholly of coral, with a thin covering of sand, and is not more than 8 ft. above the level of the sea; yet it is covered with a grove of stately casuarina trees, some measuring about 10 ft. in circumference, most of them perfectly straight, without a branch for 30 or 40 ft. above the ground, and many 150 ft. high, rendering them visible from the mast head, from a distance of 15 or 18 m. All the Angosta Islands are small, none of them exceeding 2 or 3 m. in extent, and usually surrounded by reefs.—(Capt. Owen; Horsburgh.)

ANGOSTURA, or CIUDAD BOLIVAR, a city, Venezuela, S. America, cap. prov. of Guiana, situated at a narrow pass or strait (Angostura), r. bank, Orinoco, about 240 m. from the sea; lat. 8° 8′ N.; lon. 63° 55′ W. The streets are regular and well paved; and the houses in general good, being built for the most part of stone, with terraces on the tops. There is here a college, an hospital, and a magnificent hall, in which the second congress, commonly called the congress of Angostura, was installed, Feb 15, 1819, the ninth year of the independence of Venezuela. It is the entrepôt of the commerce of the Orinoco, Apure, Rio Negro, &c., and of the province. From the mouth of the Orinoco to this city, the voyage occupies 20 to 25 days; back again, 5 to 15 days. Angostura exports gold, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, cattle, &c. The average value of exports, 1840-43, amounted to £100,203; the imports averaged £68,160. The trade then declined, but again shows signs of improvement. Imports in 1866, £160,000; exports, £95,000. British goods are much in demand. The climate is warm, but healthy. Pop. about 8000.

ANGOULEME, a city, France, cap. dep. Charente, and formerly of the prov. of Angoumois, l. bank, Charente, 60 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux, and 235 S.S.W. Paris. It stands on the summit of an isolated rocky hill, at the foot of which is the suburb Houmeau, through which passes the high road from Paris to Bordeaux. The town, though 221 ft. above the river, is now well supplied with fresh water, pumped up by machinery. The air is pure and healthy, and the views from the fine terrace walks, formed on the site of the old ramparts, and nearly encircling the city, are extensive and beautiful. The old part of the town is ill built, and the streets are narrow and crooked; but in the new quarter the houses, of white stone, are well constructed, and the streets straight and spacious. In the market place, in the centre of the town, stands the old castle, once the residence of the ancient Counts of Angoulême; but what remains of it is now converted into a prison. Queen Marguerite of Navarre, sister of Francis I., the most accomplished princess of her day, and no mean writer, was born within its walls; and there, too, Marie de Medicis found a shelter after the assassination of her husband. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, a curious old building, restored in 1120, suffered much at the Revolution. Among the modern structures worthy of notice are the Palais de Justice, the bridge over the Charente, and the column erected, in 1816, to the Duchess d'Angoulême, but since, in 1830, re-dedicated to Liberty (*a la liberté*.)

Angoulême is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of Bordeaux; and contains a court of assizes, a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, an imperial lyceum, societies of agriculture, of commerce, &c.; two hospitals, a *dépôt de mendicité*, a lunatic asylum, and a house of correction, besides a public library, with 16,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history. The royal naval school, established here in 1816, and suppressed in 1830, has been transferred to Brest. There are also secondary schools, and lectures on physics, chemistry, design, &c.

The staple manufacture is paper, made in numerous mills in the neighbouring valleys. In all, about 35 mills are at work, producing annually, on an average, about 100,000 reams of paper, called 'papiers d'Angoulême,' and esteemed among the best made in France. There are also manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen, and earthenware; brandy distilleries, sugar works, tanneries, tileworks, and iron forges. A considerable trade is carried on in wine, brandy, and fruits; and particularly in cherries, saffron, and salt. The port of Angoulême, on the Charente, is the entrepot of the commerce of Bordeaux, and most of the S. departments. One article for which Angoulême is celebrated is its *pâtés de perdrix aux truffes*—partridge pies with truffles. Pop. in 1872, 25,928.

ANGOUMOIS, a former prov. France, cap. Angoulême, comprehending the three districts, Angoumois proper, Aunis, and Saintonge, now comprised principally in deps. Charente and Charente Inferieure.

ANGOZHA, or ANGOXA. *See* ANGOSTA.

ANGRA, a seaport tn. belonging to Portugal, S. side of Terceira, one of the Azores, of which it is the cap.; lat. (custom house) 38° 38′ 54″ N.; lon. 27° 13′ 45″ W. (R.) It is well-built and regular, and its situation beautiful. The streets are broad, and have flagged footways, but are much infested with pigs, every house having several of these animals. The houses are mostly three stories in height. There are here magazines of stores for the use of the royal navy, and for merchant vessels in distress. The maritime affairs of the port are under the inspection of an officer, who has a number of subordinates, including pilots, to conduct vessels into the harbour, and to execute the other duties connected therewith. Angra is the seat of the local government; of a bishop's court, which extends its jurisdiction over all the Azores; and is the residence of English, French, and Dutch consuls; and may, therefore, be considered the cap., not only of Terceira, but of all the Azores. The harbour in which it is situated, the only good one in the island, indeed of the whole group, is of the form of a crescent, and commanded at either extremity, where the passage is very narrow, by a strong battery. It is, however, safe only in the fine season; in the stormy months being exposed to furious tempests, which render it so dangerous, that vessels on the least appearance of a gale run out to sea, there being no safety for them otherwise. Its chief exports are wine and grain. Pop. 11,559

ANGRAB, a river, Abyssinia, taking its rise in Dembea, a little N. from Gondar, whence it flows in a N.N.W. direction, and falls into the Tecazze at lat. 14° 20′ N. Its whole course is about 120 m. in length.

ANGRA DE CINTRA BAY, Africa, N.W. coast. The S. point of the bay is in lat. 22° 58′ N.; lon. 16° 30′ W., the opening into it is about 7 m. wide, and from 7 to 9 fathoms deep; its extent inland, about 4 m. It abounds with fish, which are taken in great quantities by vessels from the Canary Islands.

ANGRA DOS REIS, a seaport, Brazil, on a bay of the same name, prov. of, and 70 m. W. from Rio de Janeiro, lat. 23° 4′ S.; lon. 44° 30′ E. It lies facing the sea, at the foot of a kind of promontory, which, rising up behind it, limits in some degree its facilities for increasing in size. All its streets, with one exception, are narrow, crooked, and badly paved; some, indeed, are not paved at all. It has three churches, a townhall, an hospital, a convent of Carmelites, and another of Capuchins, and a public fountain at the end of the only straight street in the town. The inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from springs in the hills behind. The port in front of the town forms a semicircle, the extremities of which are defended by forts; and the roadstead, which is shut in from the Atlantic by the Ilha Grande, affords anchorage for the largest vessels. Angra dos Reis carries on an active trade with Rio de Janeiro, principally in coffee. Pop. rather above 3000. —(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ANGRA DOS REIS, a bay, Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, in that part of it called Ilha Grande, from the island of that name, which shelters the bay from the Atlantic. It extends E. to W. about 7.5 m., and has along its shores a number of small, cultivated, and partially inhabited islands. The bay is well sheltered from all winds, but more particularly from the S. and S.W. winds, which are especially dangerous on the coasts of Brazil. It affords anchorage for the largest vessels. (*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ANGRA PEQUENA [Little Bay], or SANTA CRUZ, on the S.W. coast of Africa, 150 m. N. by W. from the embouchure of the Gariep or Orange River, lat. 26° 38′ 24″ S.; lon. 15° 8′ E. (R.) It has from 3½ to 5 fathoms water; the best and deepest anchorage is on the E. side of the isles at its entrance, in 4 or 4½ fathoms, sheltered from all winds. About 70 m. to the N.E., on the r. bank of the Fish River is the missionary station Betni.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, the most N. of the Caribbee Islands, belonging to the British, due N. St. Martin's, from which it is distant about 5 m.; lat. (custom house) 18° 13′ 12″ N.; lon. 63° 4′ 12″ W. (R.) It is about 20 m. long, and 6 broad, but is so low and flat that it cannot be seen from a greater distance than 10 or 12 m. The soil is calcareous, and not very productive. A little sugar, cotton, tobacco, and maize are grown on it, but it is deficient both in wood and water. In the centre of the island is a saline lake, which yields a large quantity of salt, the greater part of which is exported to America. The climate is healthy. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are breeding cattle and gathering salt. The town is situated on the E. side, and near the N.E. end of the island; it is a small place, with little trade. Anguilla was first settled by the English, in 1650, and has since continued in their possession. It is governed by a magistrate elected by the colonists, but subject to the approval of the governor of Antigua. The pop. is about 3131; of which 360 are whites, 320 coloured, and 2451 African.

ANGUILLARA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, on the Adige, 23 m. S. Padua. Pop. 2300.—This is also the name of a tn. in the Papal States, on the Lake Bracciano, 16 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. 700.

ANGUS, a co. Scotland. *See* FORFAR.

ANHALT, a duchy of N. Germany, formed by the united duchies of Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt-Köthen, and Anhalt-Dessau. It lies partly in the plains of the Middle Elbe, and partly in the valleys and uplands of the E. Lower Harz, and is bounded N. by the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg; E. and S. by Prussian Saxony; S.W. by the Earldom of Mansfeldt; and N.W. by the territories of Brunswick and the Prussian circle of Magdeburg: area, 1018 sq. m.; greatest length, 60 m.; breadth varying from 12 to 16 m. The soil throughout is fertile and well cultivated. All sorts of grain, wheat especially, are grown in abundance; also flax, rape, potatoes, tobacco, and hops. Some madder is also produced. Garden fruit abounds, and in the valley of the Saale the vine is cultivated. The inhabitants are principally occupied in agricultural pursuits, and in rearing cattle and sheep. In the vicinity of Bernburg are several mines and ironworks, the products of which are not very great. The manufactures, which are not important, include worsteds, flannels, broad cloth, linen cloth, yarn, leather, tobacco, sugar, wax, soap, candles, stoneware, &c. The trade in raw materials and objects of art has much increased since the opening of the two railways passing through Köthen—the one from Berlin, the other from Leipzig. Anhalt is now incorporated in the North German Union, under the supremacy of Prussia. It furnishes a regiment of infantry to the army of the Union. The total revenues of the triple principality amounted to £441,450 in 1873; the expenses to £368,100; and the public debt to £225,681. Pop. in 1861, 181,824; in 1871, 203,437. The chief towns are Dessau, Bernburg, Köthen, and Zerbst.

ANHANDUHY-MIRIM & ANHANDUHY-GUAZU, the names of two rivers in Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso. Both rise in the serra Galhano, within 22 m. of each other, and flow E. Both fall into the Rio Vermelho; the former about lat. 20° 30′ S.; the latter in lat. 21° 20′ S., or at a distance of about 60 m.; the course of the one being about 150 m. in length, the other about 200 m.

ANHID, a par. Ireland, co. Limerick; area, 981 ac. Pop. 205.

ANHOLT.—1, A small isl. Denmark, in the Kattegat, about 7 m. long by 4½ broad, generally unfertile, and surrounded by sandbanks and dangerous reefs. One of these reefs stretches from the E. corner of the island, in an E. direction, for 7 m.; and a lighthouse, erected so early as 1582, stands on that corner, in lat. 56° 44′ 18″ N.; lon. 11° 39′ 15″ E. (R.) As an additional security, a floating light lies anchored in 18 fathoms water, about 1 mile E. of the reef, and continues there from the beginning of March to the end of December. The inhabitants, amounting to 200, live chiefly in the little village of Anholt-By, on the W. side of the island, and depend for their subsistence on fishing and the picking up of stranded goods. In 1800, the British took possession of the island, fortified the tower of the lighthouse, and erected casemates for a garrison of about 900 men. An attempt to dislodge them proved ineffectual, and they maintained possession, employing the place as a head station till the peace.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster, 18 m. W. Borken, upon the Old Yssel; cap. of the barony of Salm, and the residence of the Prince de Salm-Salm. Pop. 2000.

ANIANE, a tn. France, dep. Herault, 16 m. W.N.W. Montpellier, in a lovely and fertile plain watered by the Herault. The first nucleus of the town was a monastery, which was founded by St. Benedict in 780, and richly endowed. The church of the monastery is now the parish church, and the other part of the building has been converted into a cotton mill. Beside the cotton twist thus produced, Aniane has manufactures of leather, cream of tartar, verdigris, black soap, perfumes, and other chemical products. It has also limestone quarries and lime kilns, and an annual fair for cattle, leather, and goats' skins. Pop. 3312.

ANIBA, a small river, Brazil, Portuguese Guayana. It rises in the territory Aruaquis, about lat. 1° 27′ S.; lon. 58° 40′ W.; and, after a course of about 100 m., forms, with other small affluents of the Amazon, the island of Ramos, in lat. 2° 36′ S.

ANICHE, a tn. France, dep. Nord, about 9 m. from Douay; lies in the principal coal field which France possesses, and to this circumstance owes all its importance. The mines in the neighbourhood employ about 500 persons. The manufactures are beet sugar, and window and bottle glass. The chief export is coal. Aniche once enjoyed the singular privilege of levying from every stranger who came to live within its bounds, the best article among his luggage. Pop. 4156.

ANICUNS, a small river, Brazil, prov. Goyaz, rises in the serra Escalvada, about lat. 16° 22′ S.; lon. 51° 40′ W.; and, after a course of nearly 200 m. in a S. and S.S.W. direction, falls into the Curumba, lat. 18° 51′ S. having been previously joined by the Pasmados.

ANIEH. *See* ANIZEH.

ANILORE, a small river, Brazil, prov. Para, rises in lat. 6° 51′ S.; lon. 60° 10′ W.; falls into the Maderia, lat. 5° 10′ S.; lon. 60° 40′ W., after a N.N.W. course of about 130 m.

ANIUJ, or ANIUY (GREATER and LESSER), two rivers, N.E. Siberia, country of the Tchuktchi; the former rises about lat. 67° 10′ N., and, after a W. course of 270 m., falls into the Kolima by three outlets, at lat. 68° 0′ N. The latter rises in lat. 66° 30′ N. and, after a N.W. course of about 250 m., also joins the Kolima, at nearly the same point with the Greater Aniuj; the two rivers gradually converging till they meet at their embouchures. The banks of the larger stream present a dreary appearance for a considerable way from its outlets, but latterly begin to improve, the pastures presenting a more verdant appearance. The right bank is higher than the left, and consists of steep sand hills, 30 or more fathoms high, and held together only by the perpetual frosts which the summer is too short to dissolve. The current is in some places very rapid, and the bottom is strewed with rough and sharp pointed stones, very dangerous to craft navigating the stream. The Lesser Aniuj, being a mountain stream, is subject to violent and sudden overflows, carrying away islands and forming new ones, and sometimes altering its course for many miles. Its fisheries are of little importance.

ANIVA (BAY OF, and CAPE), an isl. Saghalien, E. coast, Asia; lat. 46° 2′ N.; lon. 143° 3′ 0″ E. (R.) It is enclosed by two projecting tongues of land, Cape Crillon and Cape Aniva, distant from each other 60 m. There is good anchorage at the N. extremity of the bay.

ANIZEH, a tn. Arabia, prov. Nedjd Proper; lat. 26° 34′ N.; lon. 43° 25′ E.; beautifully situated in a valley. It is extensive, amply supplied with water, and well built. Being situated in the heart of Arabia, and at the junction of many principal caravan routes, including those of Bagdad, Damascus, Basrah, &c., towards the Persian Gulf—and Medina, Mecca, &c., towards the Red Sea—it is a place of great commercial importance. Merchants, chiefly from the Gulf of Persia, assemble at this place, bringing Indian rice and goods to the bazaars. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Waheb, founder of the sect of the Wahabees.

ANJAR, a small dist. and tn. Hindoostan, prov. Cutch. The district was ceded to the British in 1816, and is governed by a commissioner, deputed by the Bombay Government. It is a dry, sandy tract, irrigated by wells or tanks. Anjar, the capital, is situated on a slope, 10 m. from the Gulf of Cutch; lat. 23° 3′ N.; lon. 70° 11′ E. The fortifications

form a polygon, and are 6 ft. in thickness, but have no ditch or outworks. In 1816, the town surrendered to the British under Col. East, and, in 1819, it suffered severely from an earthquake; the fort, with its towers and guns, having been hurled to the ground in one common mass of ruin, together with 3000 houses; 165 lives also were lost on this occasion. The pop. is estimated at about 10,000.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*)

ANJE-DIVA, or ANJADEEPA, an isl. on the Malabar coast, Hindoostan; lat. 14° 45′ N.; lon. 74° 5′ E. (B.) It is about 2 m. from the shore, and is about 1 m. in length; it appears on the outside barren and rocky, but has an attractive aspect on the side next the land, where it is fortified by a wall and some towers. Close to it, on the outside, the depths are 10 and 11 fathoms.

ANJEH. *See* ACHEN.

ANJENGA, or ANJUTENGA, a small seaport, S. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore, about 70 m. N. by W. Cape Comorin; lat. 8° 39′ 54″ N.; lon. 76° 45′ E. (B.) In 1684, the East India Company obtained permission from the reigning princess to fortify Anjenga, and establish a factory; but, having been found an unprofitable possession, it was abandoned in 1813. Its principal exports are coir cables, made of the fibres of the Laccadive cocoa nut, pepper, coarse piece goods, coir, and a few drugs.

ANJER, ANJERIE, or ANGER, a well-known maritime tn. Java, in Sunda Strait; lat. 6° 3′ 12″ S.; lon. 105° 57′ E. (B.) being the westernmost port on the island. It is populous, and well fortified. The natives of this town, and other places on this part of the coast of Java, drive an extensive trade in natural curiosities among the passengers of homeward-bound Indiamen. At Anjer, especially, says Capt. Belcher, a fair of the most remarkable character is held under the shade of a magnificent banyan tree, where, for a few dollars, may be purchased long-armed apes, hideous baboons, pigmy musks, Java finches, doves, perroquets, grackles, love birds, and splendid peacocks. Ships may be conveniently supplied here with water, and other refreshments, such as buffaloes, poultry, turtle, fruit, vegetables, &c. 'In the canoes that venture alongside the ship with these supplies,' says the authority above quoted 'amusing monkeys may be seen sitting among heaps of fruit and vegetables, chattering and making grimaces; and huge turtles lying bound at the bottom of the boats.' The canoes are occupied chiefly by women, who present a very singular appearance, their heads being protected from the sun by large hemispherical bamboo hats, and their long black shining hair streaming down their backs. The country around is extremely fertile, but too thinly peopled to do it justice. Col. Cathcart, who died on his way to China as ambassador, in 1785, is interred here.—(Sir E. Belcher's *Voyage of the Samarang.*) Pop. 5000.

ANJOS, a vil. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio Grande, beautifully situated on the Butucarahi, an affluent of the Jacuy. It has a church and some schools, the inhabitants live by fishing and agriculture. Pop. 2653.

ANJOU [Latin, *Andegavensis*], an anc. prov. France, now forming dep. Maine-et-Loire, and parts of Mayenne, Sarthe, and Indre et-Loire.

ANKAPILLY, a tn. Hindoostan, N. Circars, 24 m. W. by S. Vizagapatam; lat. 17° 41′ N.; lon. 83° 11′ E. It is a large place, nearly 1 m. in length, and wide in proportion, with a good bazaar, and thickly interspersed with trees.

ANKARA, a country or kingdom, N. end, isl. of Madagascar, extending on the E. side of the island, from Cape Amber to lat. 14° 25′ S.; and on the W. side to the river Samberanou. The country is generally elevated, formed by small hills and plateaux, disposed like an amphitheatre, and cut up by deep ravines. A chain of mountains runs nearly equidistant from either coast, and terminates in the high mountain Ambouitch, a little way S. British Sound or Diego Soarez Bay. The sides of this chain and its offsets are covered with fine wood, among which are several species suitable for ship building, and some which yield turpentine and gums. From both slopes flow numerous, mostly rapid streamlets, in courses generally much inclined. On the W. coast are the little rivers Ankara, Mahavavi and Samberanou. The whole coasts are deeply indented with extensive well-sheltered bays. Those on the E. are Vohemare, Andrava, Manguervi or Leven, Loukez-Lingvaton or de Rigny, and Antombouk; those on the W. are Ampanhaui or Jenkinson, Ambavaui-Bé or Port Liverpool, Ansatzé, Ampergue-Ara or Port Chancellor, and a great number of smaller inlets and creeks. On the W. coast are also several groups of islets, of which may be named Nossi-Ara, Nossi-Lava, Nossi-Mitsiou, Nossi-Fâli, Nossi-Comba, and Nossi-Bé. Rice, manioc, maize, and battatas are cultivated, but not in sufficient quantity to admit of any being exported. From the sugar cane, which is also grown to some extent, a kind of agreeable fermented liquor, named bessa bess, is obtained, by infusing the juice with certain bitter barks; several kinds of palms, including the cabbage palm, abound. Cattle are abundant, and about 30,000 are exported annually to Bourbon and Mauritius, either alive or salted.

In Ankara polygamy is practised, the most petty chief having three wives; the first being the wife proper, to whom is committed the charge of the house; the second is a kind of concubine, generally pretty, and liable to be dismissed when her beauty begins to fade; the third is commonly a slave, who receives her liberty as soon as she becomes a mother. The men build houses and canoes, fish and make war. The women till the fields, and perform all other kinds of labour. During leisure hours, they make palm-leaf mats, weave a kind of cloth suitable for clothing, and for making canoe sails, and make earthenware. The religion of the inhabitants of Ankara (called Antankaras) is a mixture of Polytheism and Fetichism, the belief in two principles called Zanahar and Angatch predominating. They pay great respect to their dead, and believe in the transmigration of souls. The country is now subject to the Hovas, and is almost depopulated; the shores and the banks of the streams being almost the only parts inhabited. The decrease in the number of the people has arisen partly from numerous intestine wars, and partly from emigration, many having left and settled in Nossi Bé, an island on the W. coast taken possession of by the French.—(Guillain, *Documens sur l'histoire, la geographie et le commerce de Madagascar.*)

ANKASSGERRY, or ANKOSGERRY, a tn. Hindoostan, Mysore territories, 40 m. S.E. Bangalore; lat. 12° 39′ N.; lon. 78° 8′ E.

ANKLAM, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 49 m. N.W. from Stettin, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Péene, which is here navigable. It is surrounded by an old wall with three gates, leading to three suburbs, and has three churches, three hospitals, and a college. The manufactures are woollen clothes, cotton stuffs, hosiery, leather, soap, tobacco, and snuff boxes. It has, besides, several breweries, some shipbuilding, and a brisk trade in corn, wood, and glass. In 1319, Anklam was admitted into the Hans League, and it still possesses some important privileges; but never has a town been more frequently subjected to the greatest calamities—fire, pestilence, and war, which make its history a succession of the most fearful disasters. From 1384 to 1696, fires seven times laid great part of it in ashes. It was five times visited with pestilence. From 1626 to 1731, it was besieged, sacked, and plundered by all parties successively—Danes, Imperialists, Swedes, and Russians. In 1762, on the peace which concluded the seven years' war, its fortifications were dismantled, and from this period its greatest prosperity may be dated. Its ships, many of them built within its own port, have rapidly increased. Pop. 11,668.—The CIRCLE has an extent of about 190 geo. sq. m. and a pop. of 31,430. It is watered by the Péene, and contains numerous lakes. The surface is generally flat, and is in some places sandy, stony, and unfertile. It, however, produces all the ordinary grain and pulse crops; also flax, potatoes, and good pasture.

ANKOBAR, or ANKOBER, a tn. Abyssinia, cap. kingdom of Shoa, built chiefly on the acclivities of a steep conical hill 8200 ft. high, in lat. 9° 34′ N.; lon. 39° 35′ E. The houses are constructed chiefly of wood, with tapering thatched roofs, and are generally surrounded by a garden. The upper part of the town is hedged in with long stakes interwoven with boughs as palisades, and on the summit is the king's palace, an extensive structure, built of stone and mortar, with a thatched roof. The whole appearance of the town is singular, the conical thatched roofs of the houses making them resemble so many barns and hay cocks. The rich vegetation, however, with which it is surrounded, together with the coolness and purity of the atmosphere, render it an exceedingly agreeable place. A market is held every Saturday, when

sheep, corn, and sometimes fat or suet, and other articles are sold; the market place is about 1 m. from the town. A good mule, according to Krapf, may be bought at Ankobar for 40s.



ANKOBAR.—From Sir W. C. Harris' Illustrations of the Highlands of Ethopia.

to 50s., and a good horse for about 35s. Pop. generally about 5000; but, when the court is there, it rises to from 12,000 to 15,000.

ANKOVA, a kingdom, Madagascar, occupying nearly the precise centre of the island, and the most powerful of all the states in it. It is destitute of wood; and is without roads, canals, or other means of conveyance, rendering its capabilities unavailing, and confining the consumption of its produce, chiefly rice and cotton, to the inhabitants. Agriculture is thus necessarily little attended to; and the less that rice is so abundant, raised with so little trouble, and disposed of with such difficulty, that there is no inducement to exertion. A small extent of sugar cane is cultivated, from which a little sugar, of inferior quality, is obtained, by an imperfect process. The air of this part of the island is considered very salubrious. The inhabitants, called Ovahs or Hovas, are a superior race; in person they are tall and handsome, and of all shades of colour, but chiefly copper, with long lank hair; and are supposed not to have belonged originally to the island. They are distinguished by their superior skill in manufacturing silk and cotton dresses, to which they give a great variety of the richest colours; in forging iron, and in making silver and gold chains. Their language is written in the Arabic character, and their religion idolatry. In their conduct and dispositions, they exhibit a mingled magnanimity and ferocity; and frequently cover sinister designs with an impressive politeness. Avarice is their prevailing vice. The principal town is Tananarivo, almost the central point of the island. Though the chief place, however, there is nothing about it to indicate its rank; being little different, in any respect, from the other villages in the kingdom. It is built upon a hill, and takes its name from the number of houses it was supposed to contain, *tanan* signifying a village, and *arivo* a thousand.—(Descartes, *Hist. et Geo. de Madagascar.*)

ANMER, a par. England, co. Norfolk; 1420 ac.; 6 m. N.E. by E. Castle. Pop. 142.

ANN (St.), a name applied to a number of places in various parts of the world. The best known and most worthy of notice are:—1, *St. Ann Shoals*, off the S. part of the coast of Sierra Leone, extending from Cape Shilling to Sherboro Island, a distance of between 30 and 40 m.—2, *St. Ann (Cape)*, the extreme N.W. point of Sherboro Island, coast of Sierra Leone; lat. 7° 34′ N.; lon. 12° 58′ W. (R.); having close by a group of islands called Turtle Islands.—3, *St Ann's*, a tn., river, and bay, Jamaica, on the N. coast; the latter in lat. 18° 26′ 24″ N.; lon. 77° 13′ W. (R.)—4, A cape or headland on the N.W. coast of Africa, about 35 m. S.S.E. of S. Cape Blanco, near Arguin, and within the bank of that name; lat. 20° 30′ N.; lon. 17° 0′ W.—5, A lake, Upper Canada, 20 m. long, and 20 broad, about 45 m. N. from Lake Superior, with which it has communication by the Nipigon River.—6, A harbour on the E. side of Cape Breton, British America; lat. 46° 21′ N.; lon. 60° 27′ W. (R.)

ANNA (Santa), the name, as in the above instance, of various places in different parts of the world. The following are amongst the more important:—1, *Santa Anna Isles* and *Bay*. The former, three in number, are situated off the E. coast of Brazil, prov. Rio Janeiro, about 30 m. N. from Cape Busios; lat. 22° 25′ S.; lon. 41° 41′ W. They lie about 6 m. from the shore, affording shelter and good anchorage. The large bay in which they are situated, having Cape St. Thome on the N.E., and Cape Busios on the S.W., is called the Bay of Santa Anna.—2, A small isl. N. coast of Brazil, about 20 m. from the shore, prov. Maranham; lat. 2° 16′ S.; lon. 43° 41′ W. (R.)—3, An isl. Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, formed by the river Araguaya, which, dividing into two branches at lat. 12° 30′ S., reunites at lat. 9° 30′ S., and thus forms what is called the island of Santa Anna or Bamanal. It is about 200 m. in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth.—4, One of the Solomon Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 10° 50′ S.; lon. 162° 32′ E. (R.)—5, *Santa Anna de Chaves*, a tn. and bay, isl. St. Thomas, Bight of Biafra, S.W. coast, Africa; lat. 0° 20′ 5″ N.; lon. 6° 43′ E. (R.)—6, An inlet of the sea, called a lake, in Mexico, prov. Tabasco, Gulf of Mexico, intersected by the parallel 18° S.; it is about 15 m. in length, and 10 in breadth at the broadest part, and communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a narrow channel.—7, A tn., E. coast, isl. Marie Galante, one of the Leeward Islands, belonging to the French.—Santa Anna is also the name of numerous villages and small towns in S. America.

ANNABERG, a tn. Saxony, dist. Zwickau, r. bank, Schu, 45 m. S.W. Dresden, and 7 m. from the frontiers of Bohemia. Its site is 1800 ft. above the level of the sea, among hills which contain mines of silver, tin, cobalt, and iron. The chief buildings are the lyceum, college, museum, and three churches, one of them containing several good pictures, and a curious bas relief in *terra cotta*. The manufactures are very important. A great number of ribbon makers, driven from Belgium by the tyranny of the Duke of Alva, found a new home in Annaberg, and have made it the seat of a ribbon trade, which is carried on with all the scientific improvements which have been recently introduced; and notwithstanding of the competition of Lyons and other towns, which have the same staple, is still understood to yield good returns. The ornamental gauze and flower ribbons are said to bear a high name, and to deserve it. Great quantities of lace, hand-wrought, were at one time made, and much is still made by machinery. The only other manufactures deserving of notice are those of silk stuffs and crinolines, of which 112,000 dozen were made in 1863. Pop. 10,537.—In addition to the above town, Annaberg is the common name of a great number of unimportant places throughout Germany, particularly Austria and Prussia.

ANNABON, or Annaboa. *See* Annobon.

ANNABURG, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 2 m. N. Torgau, and 56 N.N.W. Dresden; situated near the Schwarze or Black Elster. It has a castle, built by Anna, consort of the elector Augustus; converted, in 1762, into a military school, where 400 protestant boys, sons of Prussian soldiers, are educated, from their 11th to their 18th year, and then appointed non commissioned officers or musicians in the army. Besides the seven classes for mental instruction, the younger boys are taught gardening, knitting, and other domestic branches, while the elder ones acquire some useful trade. Most of them are taught music; and a few distinguished pupils devote their time to scientific pursuits bearing upon military life. At the head of the academy are two commissioned officers; besides these, a clergyman, a school inspector, nine teachers, a physician, and a surgeon; four stewards, and numerous subordinate officials are regularly employed. Pop. 1700.

ANNADUFF, a par. Ireland, co. Leitrim; 9676 ac. Pop. 3092.

ANNAGELIFFE, a par. Ireland, co. Cavan; 8260 ac. Pop. 2717.

ANNAGH, the name of two small islands, three parishes, a village, and small lake, in Ireland:—1, An isl., W. coast, between the island of Achill and the mainland of the co. Mayo; lat. 53° 58′ N.; lon. 9° 39′ W. It is about 4 m. in circumference, and, though rugged, has good pasturage for sheep.—2, A small isl. Lough Conn, co. Mayo.—3, A par., co. Kerry, partly in the barony of Corkaguiny, and partly in that of Trughanacmy; 13,756 ac. Pop. 2372.—4, A par., co. Cavan, partly in barony Loughtee Lower, and partly in that of Tullygarvey; 190,317 ac., which includes 837 ac. of water. Pop. 8297.—5, A par., co. Mayo; 20,316 ac. Pop. 6139.—6, A small vil., co. Cork, between Charleville and Liscarrol.—7, A small lake on the confines of King's and Queen's counties.

ANNAGHCLONE, or Anacloan, a par Ireland, co. Down; 6544 ac. Pop. 2139.

ANNAGHDOWN, par. Ireland, co. Galway; 19,550 ac. Pop. 3884.

ANNAGOONDY, a small dist. and tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor; the former lying along the l. bank of the Toombudra, on which the town also stands. The surface of the country is wild and hilly, interspersed with much wood. For some miles round the town, the soil is encumbered with vast piles of granitic rock. The town is 110 m. W.S.W. Kurnool.

ANNAH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. sanjak, r. bank, Euphrates, where the river makes a slight bend to the N.E.; lat. 34° 15′ N.; lon. 41° 50′ E. It is on the caravan route from Bagdad to Aleppo, and is distant from the former about 160 m. N.W., and from the latter 15 or 16 days' journey. It consists of a long narrow winding street on the bank of the river, and at the base of the hills which here line the Euphrates. There are two mosques in the town, and a beautiful minaret 80 ft. high; a manufactory of coarse cloth, and some flourmills. The number of houses is about 1800.

ANNALAND (St.), or Annfland, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, on the isl., and about 9 m. N.W. the tn. of Tholen. It is the prettiest village on the island; and has a church and good haven, used at times by passing vessels as a place of refuge in stormy weather. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1694.

ANNALONG, a vil. and fishing harbour, Ireland, E. coast, co. Down, between Dundrum Bay and Carlingford Bay. It affords convenient shelter for small fishing vessels, and is, on this account, much frequented by them.

ANNAMABOE, a seaport tn., with a fort, Gold Coast, W. Africa; lat. 5° 10′ N.; lon. 1° 7′ W., 10 m. E. from Cape Coast Castle. The town consists of houses irregularly huddled together, generally built round a court seven yards square; some having clay benches, in the form of sofas, running round the wall inside the court. It was at one time a principal mart for slaves; in trafficking in which many of its inhabitants became wealthy. A considerable trade in gold is now carried on here. The country around is thickly wooded, and the soil is excellent, but little cultivated; the natives depending for their subsistence upon corn, yams, vegetables, &c., brought from the interior, and bought in exchange for fish, which are very plentiful on the coast at certain seasons. In 1808, the town was burnt by the Ashantees; on which occasion nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants were slain. The fort, however, which was garrisoned by some 30 or 40 soldiers only, resisted the efforts of the entire Ashantee force, consisting of 20,000 men, for several days, and, after receiving a small reinforcement by sea, compelled them eventually to retire. Pop. about 3000.—(Duncan's *Travels in W. Africa.*)

ANNAMALLAY, or Animalaya, a tn. Hindoostan, Malabar coast, 20 m. S.E. by E. Trichoor, and 70 m. S.E. Calicut, 25 m. from the coast; lat. 10° 35′ N.; lon. 76° 55′ E.; l. bank, Aljma, amidst extensive forests of valuable timber, opposite the wide passage between the Ghauts of the Carnatic and the hills to the S. It derives its name, *Animalaya* [Elephant Hill], from the great number of these animals that inhabit the vicinity.

ANNAMOOKA, Namouka, or Rotterdam, one of the Friendly Islands, Pacific Ocean, about the centre of the group; lat. 20° 15′ S.; lon. 175° 2′ W. (R.) It is of a somewhat triangular form, from 12 to 20 m. in circumference, and surrounded by islets, shoals, and sunken reefs, which extend to a considerable distance from its shore. It exhibits some traces of volcanic action; and has at its E. side a large lagoon, about 1 m. in circumference. The island is well watered, and produces abundance of yams, pine apples, bananas, cocoa nuts, and bread-fruit. Its cultivation and artificial decorations display a tastefulness rarely found among savage tribes. Even when discovered in the 17th century, there were observed in the interior several pieces of cultivated ground or gardens, in which the beds were regularly laid out into squares, and planted with different kinds of trees and shrubs, arranged in straight lines. Private property is exactly ascertained, and each possession is neatly fenced with a beautiful Chinese railing. Highways and roads leading to public places are bounded by suitable walls and hedges; and many of the houses have a handsome approach in the form of a gravel walk, lined with shrubbery tastefully planted. The inhabitants, however, who resemble those of Tonga, are described as ignorant, superstitious, thievish, and almost destitute of any kind of worship; but regarding with reverence snakes, flies, and other animals. They have a king or chief, but his power seems to be very limited. Theft is punished in various ways; but the most effective is shaving the delinquent's head, which exposes him to ridicule. Annamooka was discovered by Tasman in 1643, and by him named Rotterdam. The memory of the Dutch navigator, who supplied the natives with dogs and hogs, is still preserved by oral tradition. The island was visited in 1773 and 1777, by Capt. Cook. In 1791, Annamooka was reached by Capt. Edwards in the ship *Pandora*. Since 1829, the inhabitants have been partly christianized by the efforts of British missionaries. Pop. about 2000.

ANNAN, a river, Scotland, formed by the union of the Moffat water, which flows from Loch Skene, S.W., and the Evan water, which rises in the upper part of Lanarkshire, and flows S.E. These streams unite 3 m. S. Moffat, and, intersecting Dumfries-shire in a S. course, fall into the Solway Frith about 1 m. S. Annan. Total direct course from the junction of the Moffat and Evan, about 21 m.

ANNAN, a borough, seaport tn., and par. Scotland, co. Dumfries. The town lies on the l. bank of the river of same name, near its confluence with the Solway Frith, 14 m. S.E. Dumfries. It is neat, clean, and well built, and contains many good houses, and handsome shops. The streets are spacious and well paved, and the whole town presents a cheerful and thriving appearance. The public buildings are the parish church and townhouse, each of which has a handsome spire; the academy, a remarkably fine structure; and a bridge over the river, of three arches, erected in 1824, at a cost of about £8000. Amongst the more conspicuous edifices are also some dissenting meeting-houses. There is a subscription library in the town, and several benevolent and religious societies. The manufacture of cotton, rope-making, and shipbuilding, are carried on here, the first and last to a very considerable extent. There is also a pretty large trade in the curing of bacon and hams, for the Newcastle and London markets; and an extensive export of corn, fat cattle, and sheep. The harbour, a natural one, has been much improved by the construction of an embankment, extending about 1¼ m. down the river, from the lower extremity of the town. At its lower termination, this embankment is 19 ft. high, and 120 ft. broad at the base. At the lowest tides there are 14 ft. water in the harbour, and in the lowest spring tides 22 ft. at high water; but the depths are often much greater, particularly when a westerly wind has prevailed for a day or two. Vessels of 60 tons can proceed up as far as the bridge. Annan is governed by a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and 15 councillors. It joins with Dumfries, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to Parliament; constituency, 172. Pop. 3177.——Area of parish, 17½ sq. m., or 11,100 imperial acres. Pop. (1871), exclusive of the town, 2063.

ANNANDALE, a dist. Scotland, Dumfries-shire, through which the Annan flows, and which gave the now extinct title of Marquis to the family of the Johnstones.

ANNA-PAROCHIE (St.), St. Annaburen, or St. Anna, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 7 m. N.W. Leuwarden, and 8 m. N.E. Franeker. It consists of two double rows of houses, intersecting at right angles at the church, a handsome octagonal building, and has a large school, with school-

master's house attached. The vicinity consists of well-cultivated clay lands. Pop. 1800.—(Van der Aa.)

ANNAPOLIS, or PORT-ROYAL.—1, A seaport tn., l. bank river of same name, Nova Scotia, 92 m. W. Halifax; lat. 44° 40′ N.; lon. 65° 30′ W. The harbour is commodious and safe, but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis; lat. (Point Prim) 44° 41′ N.; lon. 65° 45′ W. (R.) The shores on both sides of this strait are iron-bound for several miles, and rise to a great height, causing violent currents and gusts of wind. On entering the basin, much beautiful scenery is presented, and many thriving and extensive farms appear. Of late years, the herring fishery of Annapolis has risen to such consequence, that the merchants of Halifax and St. John give them a decided preference for foreign markets. There is a regular packet established from hence across the Bay of Fundy to St. John, in New Brunswick. This is one of the oldest European settlements in N. America, having been founded by the French, in 1604, under the name of Port-Royal; changed to Annapolis in compliment to Queen Anne, the province having been added to England during the reign of that princess. It was the capital of the province till the foundation of Halifax, in 1750, when the seat of the provincial government was removed to that town. It is now a mere village, of not more than 800 inhabitants. It has a weekly paper, hotels, and carries on a shipbuilding trade.—2, The county of Annapolis extends along nearly the whole coast of the Bay of Fundy. The soil is chiefly marsh and upland; the former composed of fertile alluvial tracts on the rivers and bays, protected from inundation by dykes; the latter, long ridges of small hills, called by the natives mountains, the summits of which, when cleared of wood and cultivated, are very productive. Pop of county in 1871, 18,121.—3, The river of the same name rises in the township of Cornwallis, King's County, about 60 m. N.W. Halifax, and, flowing from the N.E., parallel with the Bay of Fundy, expands into a wide estuary, and falls into the sea at Annapolis, after a course of about 70 m. It is navigable 20 m. above its mouth for ships of 100 tons, and for about 10 m. for vessels of any burden. The tide flows between 30 and 40 m. up.—4, A city and port of entry, U. States, cap. of the state of Maryland, 2 m. from the mouth of the Severn, on its r. bank, and 31 m. E.N.E. Washington, with which, and with Baltimore, it is connected by railroad; lat. 38° 58′ 7″ N.; lon. 76° 29′ 7″ W. (R.) The streets, which diverge from the state house and the episcopal church, are regularly laid out. The town contains several public buildings deserving notice; amongst these is the state-house, in which the American Congress held some of its sessions during the revolutionary war. It contains also a state library, county buildings, an Episcopal and a Methodist church, a market-house, bank, and theatre, several schools and academies, including a United States naval academy, established in 1845. St. John's College, a branch of the university of Maryland, was established here in 1784. The trade of Annapolis has been injured by that of Baltimore. Pop. 5744.

ANNATOM, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides; lat. 20° 11′ S.; lon. 169° 42′ E. (R.); about 240 m. E.N.E. Queen Charlotte's Point, New Caledonia. It presents undulating hills, but no remarkable peaks or striking features. Productions—yams, bread fruit, and cocoa nuts.

ANNE (ST.)—1, A tn. and bay, isl. Nukahivah or Nooaheevah, one of the Marquesas, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 55′ 18″ S.; lon. 140° 6′ W. (R.)—2, A small isl. near to, and on the E. side of the isl. of Mahé, one of the Seychelle Archipelago; lat. 4° 36′ 0″ S.; lon. 55° 33′ 45″ E. (R.)—3, A river and tn. Lower Canada; the former joins the St. Lawrence about 50 m. W.S.W. Quebec; the latter is situated on the S. bank of that river; lat. 49° 0′ N.; lon. 66° 25′ W.—There are several other rivers of the same name in this territory.—4, Mountains, Lower Canada, the N.E. one in lat. 48° 52′ N.; lon. 68° 49′ W. (R.); 3973 ft. high.—5, A mountain, France, dep. Orne, 8 m. from Alençon, on which is a chapel, frequented by great numbers of pilgrims.

ANNECY, a tn. France, dep. Haute Savoie, pleasantly situated at the N. end of Lake Annecy, 1472 ft. above the sea level, 21 m. S. Geneva. It has a cathedral, several churches, 10 convents and monasteries, a library, and a college, a handsome episcopal palace, and hospital. The principal manufactures are of cotton, silk, straw hats, earthenware, glass, hardware, sulphate of copper, tinned iron, and steel. Four fairs are held annually. Annecy is overlooked by an old castle in a ruinous state, which was formerly the residence of the Counts of Genevois. Anciently occupied by the Romans, the name is said to have been derived from *Anicius*, one of the Roman governors of the province. It was once destroyed by the Goths, and twice by fire, the last time in 1559. Pop. 11,554.

ANNECY (LAKE), between 8 and 10 m. in length, from 1 to 2¼ m. in breadth, and about 1400 ft. above the level of the sea. It is 20 m. S. Geneva, and is surrounded by mountain scenery of the finest description; and at its lower extremity there is a beautiful promenade, where fairs and public amusements are held.

ANNELAND. *See* ANNALAND.

ANNESLEY, a par. England, co. Notts; 3360 ac. Pop. 288.

ANNESTOWN, a vil. and seaport, Ireland, co. Waterford. Pop. 138.

ANNET, one of the Scilly Islands, S.W. coast, England, off the Land's End, about ¾ m. from the N.W. extremity of the isl. of St. Agnes. It is now uninhabited, but the foundations of ancient houses, which may be traced at low water, and other evidences, show that it formerly contained a pretty large population. Encroachments of the sea are supposed to have been the cause of its desertion. It now supplies the other islands with fern and turf for fuel, and grazes a considerable number of sheep, but the latter are small, and in very indifferent condition.

ANNI, ANI, or ANISI, an ancient and deserted tn. Turkish Armenia, about 20 m. E.S.E. Kars; lat. 40° 33′ N.; lon. 43° 32′ E. It was built in a triangular form, on a rocky peninsula overhanging the Arpa-chai, and was fortified by strong and massive walls, in some places 40 and 50 ft. high, defended by numerous round towers; the whole beautifully built, and curiously variegated with ornaments in black stone. The entire site of the town is covered with the ruins of private houses and public edifices, the latter chiefly churches and chapels. One of the former, a large Christian church, built in the form of a Latin cross, is still in good preservation. There are also the remains of an extensive building, which Mr. Hamilton supposes to have been the palace of the Kings of Anni; it is of excellent masonry, and the gateway is in rich Saracenic style, while the walls are adorned with elaborate mosaic patterns, in various coloured stones. The history of this ancient city is imperfectly known, but, situated on the frontiers of Armenia and Georgia, it became, in the fifth or sixth century, the capital of the Pakradian branch of Armenian kings. In the 11th century it was taken, pillaged, and its inhabitants massacred, by the Tartars. Soon after, it was altogether abandoned, and has never since been occupied by a civilized people.—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor*; &c.)

ANNIMALLAY. *See* ANNAMALLAY.

ANNIVIERS (VAL D') [German, *Einfischthal*], a valley, Switzerland, can. Valais, formed by two ranges of mountains branching off N.W. and N.E. from the Weisshorn, and abutting on the Upper Rhone, opposite the village of Siders. The valley is watered by the Usenz, a wild mountain-stream; it is about 12 m. long; presents wild and varied scenery; and its upper end is terminated by the snow-capped Weisshorn. The inhabitants, from 4000 to 5000 in number, said to be descended from a troop of Huns, are of powerful make, simple habits, hospitable, and laborious; they cultivate the soil, which, in some parts, is fertile; but the chief source of support is cattle-rearing, and the making of butter and cheese.

ANNOBON, or ANNO BOM, a small but beautiful isl. belonging to the Spanish, on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Bight of Biafra, and about 190 m. W. Cape Lopez; lat. (N.W. point) 1° 24′ 18″ S.; lon. 5° 35′ 42″ E. (R.) It is about 4 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, and rises abruptly from an unfathomable depth to a height of 3000 ft. One lofty peak shoots above all the rest, the ascent to which is difficult and dangerous from its extreme steepness, and the looseness of the stones with which the slope is covered. The summit is flat and narrow, scarcely exceeding 10 yards in length, and the wind sweeps over it with great violence. At the base of this peak is a beautiful little circular lake, filling what appears to be the crater of an extinct volcano. The lake is about 9 ft. deep in the deepest part, and the water

sweet. Capt. Allen speaks in the warmest terms of this little island. 'We coasted,' he says, 'along this bright isle, opening a succession of little valleys, with fine outlines of steep mountains, richly clothed with wood, while every ledge and crevice gave nourishment to a rich luxuriance of parasitical and other foliage, and the precipitous surfaces were tinged with every variety of colour. Little villages appeared nestled in fertile spots, but these were few, and sometimes only guessed at by the gracefully-curling smoke.' At another place he says, 'At our last resting-place, in the lower part of the valley, we enjoyed a deliciously cool rill, under the shade of palm trees, the arching and intersecting ribs of which formed a more exact representation of the Gothic arch, than any of the types that have been imagined by architects to be the original of that excellent style.' Vessels touch at Annobon for refreshments, of which the supply is abundant, including pork, mutton (which is small, but well-flavoured), goats, pigs, fowls, bananas, plantains, cassada, sweet potatoes, pines, and tamarinds. Guinea-fowl are particularly plentiful, and afford excellent amusement to the sportsman. The plumage of those found here is richer, the birds larger, and the flesh of a much finer flavour, than that of English game. Cassada, cotton, sugar-cane, &c., are cultivated with care and success by the natives, the grounds appropriated to these productions being carefully enclosed and neatly fenced off. All articles are procured much more readily by barter than for money; cheap tawdry handkerchiefs, old clothes, muskets, fish-hooks, cutlery, trinkets, rum, and tobacco, being the objects chiefly coveted. Water is abundant, but in some places not easily procured by shipping, on account of the heavy surf on the shores. At others it is obtained more readily. The wood in most abundance on the island resembles in appearance the cotton tree, but is unfit for fuel, on account of its spongy nature. Near the N.E. point of the island is a considerable town, composed of several irregular streets or lanes of detached huts, the latter rudely constructed of rough unhewn boards, of grass, mud, &c. The principal street, however, is tolerably straight, and leads through the town to the church, having crosses placed at intervals. Here is the only safe roadstead for shipping round the island. The bottom is rocky, and the bank of soundings is about one-third of a mile in breadth, and sheltered from all the prevailing winds, except during the tornadoes, against which the chief precaution is to ride with a chain, to prevent the cable being cut. In taking up a position, the rule is not to anchor in less depth than 17 fathoms, with the highest summit of the island bearing S.S.W. ½ W. (magnetic), when the distance from the shore will be little more than half a mile, giving room to veer to the strength of a tornado. The government, according to Capt. Allen, is an oligarchy, vested in five persons, who assume office by turns, strangely enough measuring its tenure by the arrival of ships, the chief magistrate holding his during the period of the arrival of ten. The natives are a harmless, inoffensive people, extremely poor, of which they are in the habit of making the most pathetic complaints to their visitors. The climate is represented by Capt. Allen to be extremely healthy, but a less favourable account has been given by others. The regular winds are from the S.W., excepting during the tornadoes. The rainy seasons are confined to April, May, October, and November. Besides the town already adverted to, there are a few villages, at other parts of the island. Annobon was discovered by the Portuguese in 1473 and was named from the new year. Pop. estimated at 3000.– (Allen's *Niger Expedition; London Geo. Jour.*, vol. ii. p. 276, *et seq.*)

ANNOEULIN, a tn. France, dep. Nord, arrond. of, and about 11 m. from Lille. A good deal of flax is hand-spun in the town, which has also manufactures of leather and beet-root sugar; brick-works, an oil and a corn-mill. Pop. 3805.

ANNONAY [Latin, *Annonetum*, *Annoniacum*], a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, in the Vivarais (Languedoc), 30 m. S.S.W. Lyons. Its site at the confluence of the Cance and Deaume, which join the Rhone about 6 m. below, is pleasing and picturesque. The best view of it is obtained from the top of St. Denis, a steep rock in the vicinity. The town, which is of a straggling and irregular form, lies immediately below, occupying the tops, sides, and intervening valleys of seven small hills. The most prominent object is the Gothic church of Trachi, with a fine lofty spire. Near it stands the extensive and massy structure of the Ursuline nunnery. In another part is seen an old castle in ruins, once the residence of the Princes of Soubise. Behind, the Deaume pursues a rapid and noisy course along its rocky bed; and further off, in the same direction, the view is terminated by a mountain range. Within the town, the most interesting object is a monumental obelisk to the celebrated aëronauts, Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier, natives, who made their first ascent here, in 1783; and have a still stronger claim on the gratitude of their townsmen for their celebrated paper-mills, which have made the paper of Annonay famous over Europe. The other buildings worthy of notice are the college, the town-house, containing marble busts of the Montgolfiers, the public library of 12,000 volumes, and the museum. Besides its paper, which it produces annually to the value of £160,000, and of which about a third is exported to foreign countries, Annonay can boast of numerous other manufactures, woollen cloth, worsted caps, refined wax, silk and cotton thread, and particularly tanned leather, made chiefly from the skins of unweaned kids, and partly also of lambs. These skins are imported from all quarters of the world. A large portion come from the S. of France, and the districts of the Alps; also from Spain and Italy, though the heat of these two countries is said to make the quality inferior. So important is this branch of manufacture, that it employs 2000 workmen, and yields a produce little short of £700,000 annually. The chief markets for the leather, which is used for the finer sorts of gloves, are Grenoble, Paris, and different towns in England. The surrounding district is covered with mulberry plantations, and produces large quantities of silk. Indeed, the greatest part of the very fine white silk which is employed exclusively in making blonde, comes from Annonay. Pop. 18,445.

ANNWEILER, a tn. Bavaria, cap. of its dist., circle of the Rhine, in a beautiful valley of the same name, on the banks of the Queich, 8 m. W. Landau. It has a R. catholic and two Reformed churches, an hospital, and grammar school. Its public works are tanneries, colour-works, brush manufactories, paper-mills, and distilleries of *kirschwasser*. On the top of a remarkable hill of sandstone, which overhangs the town, and is 1422 ft. above the level of the sea, stands the ruined castle of Trifels, which was at one time a place of great strength and importance, Frederick Barbarossa, and, indeed, many Emperors both before and after him, holding their court in it, and making it the depository of the *regalia* of the empire, and which still possesses a deep interest from containing the subterranean dungeon in which Richard Cœur de Lion was treacherously confined in 1192. The sandstone rocks in the vicinity of Annweiler possess, in their fantastic shapes and remarkable fissures, a peculiar attraction for the geologist. Pop. 2768.

ANOPSHEHER, or ANAPASHEHER, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, l. bank, Ganges, 72 m. S.E. Delhi; lat. 28° 23′ N.; lon. 78° 10′ E. In 1800 it was a populous town, consisting of a mixture of brick and mud buildings, and surrounded by a mud wall, 20 to 30 ft. thick.

ANOTTA BAY, N. coast, Jamaica, co. Surrey, about 30 m. from the N.E. end of the island. There is good holding-ground in 7 fathoms water, about a quarter of a mile from the shore.

ANSE.—1, A tn. [anc. *Ansa Paulini*] France, dep. Rhone, in a lovely valley near the junction of the Azergue with the Saône, 13 m. N.N.W. Lyons. Under the Romans, in the time of Augustus, it had a garrison of four cohorts (about 2400 men). The ruins of a palace of that Emperor, and traces of the Roman fort, still remain. In the 11th and 12th centuries, not fewer than six councils were held here. Anse possesses five fountains; four of them flow constantly; but the remarkable circumstance is, that the fifth is dry in wet, and begins to flow only in very dry seasons—a fact, it is said, which enables the inhabitants accurately to predict the nature of the coming vintage. The country between Anse and Villefranche is so rich and beautiful, as to have made a proverb of the doggrel stanza—

'De Villefranche à Anse,
La plus belle lieue de France.'

Anse has some trade in cattle, corn, hemp, and wine. Pop. 2277.—2, A tn., N. coast, Martinique, in a dangerous bay. Pop. 4500.—3, *Les Anses d'Arlet*, a vil. Martinique, S. of Fort Noya.

ANS-ET-GLAIN, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, on the railway between Waremme and Liège, and rather more than 2 m. N.N.W. the latter town. The com. has an area of 1850 ac.; is watered by the Legie, vulgarly called Ri de Coq-Fontaine, and possesses two coal-pits, and several flour-mills. Pop. 5826.

ANSLEY, a par. England, co. Warwick; 2869 ac. Pop. 685.

ANSON BAY.—1, A bay, Australia, N.W. coast, having Cape Ford on the S., and Channel Point on the N.; width of entrance, 30 m. It is about 220 m. N.E. Cape Londonderry, and 90 m. S.W. Clarence Strait.—2, A bay, W. coast, Korea; lat. 39° 25′ N.; lon. 124° 30′ E. (B.)—3, A bay, in Tinian Isle, Ladrones; lat. 14° 58′ N.; lon. 145° 37′ E. (B.) In this bay water and refreshments for ships are to be had; but the anchorage is bad, and only for small vessels.

ANSON'S ISLAND (Lord), an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, called by the natives Bouka; lat. (most N. point) 5° 0′ S.; lon. 154° 34′ E.; separated from Bougainville's Island by a narrow strait. Shores rocky and precipitous, crowned with cocoa trees, dense groves of which extend to the centre of the island.

ANSPACH, or Ansbach [originally *Onolzbach*], a tn. Bavaria, cap. circle of same name, and of gov. of Middle Franconia, prettily situated at the junction of the Holzbach with the Lower Rezat, 24 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg. It owes its origin to the monastery of St. Gumbert, which was founded in the eighth century, and in the church of which is the burial-place of the margraves of Anspach. It has one R. catholic, and two Reformed churches, a Jewish synagogue, several important educational and charitable institutions, a picture-gallery, and a public library of 15,000 volumes. The building perhaps most worthy of notice is the old deserted palace of the margraves of Anspach, surrounded by gardens, which form an agreeable promenade, and in which is a monument to the poet Uz, who died here in 1796. Its principal manufactures are of woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs, leather, hardware (including all kinds of cutlery, but particularly surgical instruments), earthenware, white lead, tobacco, organs, parchment, and playing-cards. There is also a considerable trade in wool, flax, and grain. Pop. 12,973.——Anspach gives its name to an ancient principality or margravate, which had an extent of nearly 1000 geo. sq. m., and, in 1806, contained a pop. of 300,000. Charles Frederick, the last margrave, sold his possessions, in 1791, to Prussia, and, marrying Lady Craven, took up his residence at Brandenburg House, near London, where he died in 1805. In 1806, Napoleon transferred the principality to Bavaria.

ANSTEY, the name of five parishes in England:—1, Co. Herts; 2170 ac.; 3 m. S. Barkway. Pop. in 1861, 473.—2, Co. Warwick; 990 ac. Pop. in 1861, 171.—3, Co. Wilts; 840 ac. Pop. in 1861, 298.—4, *Anstey* (*East*), co. Devon; 2170 ac.; 3 m. W. Dalverton. Pop. in 1861, 227.—5, *Anstey* (*West*), co. Devon; 3008 ac.; N. of the above. Pop. in 1861, 299.

ANSTON, a par. and township, England, co. York, W. Riding; 4190 ac.; 12 m. S.E. Sheffield. Pop. 1290.

ANSTRUTHER (Easter and Wester), two small burghs and pars. Scotland, on the coast, co. Fife, mouth of the Frith of Forth. They unite with St. Andrews, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to Parliament. Anstruther Easter, the larger of the two, has a custom-house, a good harbour, and some trade in tanning, fish-curing, brewing, rope and sail making. It is the birth-place of Dr. Thomas Chalmers. Pop. of burgh, 1289.—Anstruther Wester has little trade. It is lighted, well paved, and drained. Pop. 484. The two burghs are connected by a handsome bridge over the small stream called the Dreal-burn, which forms the boundary between them. Along with Kilrenny (pop. 2539), they form one town, which had a total pop. of 4312 in 1871.

ANTA.—1, A tn. Peru, prov. of, and 25 m. N.W. from Cuzco; lat. 13° 29′ S.; lon. 70° 35′ W.—2, A small lake, Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, near Cabo Frio.

ANTA, or Ahanta, a small kingdom on the Gold Coast, Africa, about 25 to 30 m. in length, and about 25 m. in breadth; lat. 5° 0′ N.; lon. 2° 0′ W. On its coast are Axim, Cape Three Points, Aquida, Seccondee, Dixcove, and Poutre, and many commodious havens and creeks. The country is in general woody, well-peopled, and well-watered, and the soil is considered to be the most fertile on the Gold Coast, yielding rice, sugar cane, and all the tropical plants of that region. Its climate is thought to be less fatal to Europeans than that of any other part of Guinea. Since the abolition of the slave-trade, the English have withdrawn the garrisons formerly stationed at Axim, Dixcove, and Seccondee, and the intercourse with that country has very much diminished.

ANTAKIA [anc. *Antioch*], a celebrated city, Syria, l. bank, Aazy [anc. *Orontes*], 20 m. from its embouchure in the Mediterranean, 21 m. S.E. Iskenderoon, and 50 m. E. Aleppo; lat. 36° 12′ N.; lon. 36° 8′ E. (B.) It stands close upon the river which is here from 100 to 150 ft. wide, and is crossed by a substantial stone bridge of four arches. Behind, and bordering close on it, is the N. termination of the mountains called Jebel Akra or Arsus. The houses are Turkish as to plan, but of inferior construction, usually of stone, though frequently consisting of a wooden frame, filled up with sun-dried bricks, and having a pent roof covered with red tiles. The streets are narrow, with a raised pavement on each side for foot-passengers. The city contains 14 mostly insignificant mosques, with low minarets. A considerable portion of the walls of ancient Antioch still remain, with some remnants of a Roman aquednct and a few catacombs. In the modern town the only objects worthy of notice are the chief bazaar, a few mosques, and a new palace, built for Ibrahim Pasha, but which he afterwards converted into an hospital, and a large barrack, capable of containing 8000 men. The manufactures of the place are trifling; they comprise silk and cotton stuffs, leather, and coarse pottery. There is also some trade in silk tissues, goats' wool, bees' wax, and Turkey leather, and in the large eels caught in the Aazy, which are salted and exported in considerable quantities to various places.

Modern Antakia occupies but a small portion of the site of the ancient Antioch, which was 4 m. in circumference, and was considered one of the most flourishing cities in the world, its inhabitants being, at the same time, celebrated for their luxury, effeminacy, and licentiousness. Here it was that the disciples of our Saviour were first called Christians. Few places have undergone so many calamities as Antioch. In B.C. 65, on the breaking up of the kingdom of Syria, it was captured by Pompey; and in A.D. 115 it was almost utterly destroyed by an earthquake; and in 540, and again in 574, it was captured by Chosroes. In 638, it fell into the hands of the Saracens, and remained in their possession till 966, when it was recovered by the Greek Emperor; but it was in 970 again taken by the Saracens, and remained with them till 1098, when it was captured by the Crusaders, who established there a principality which long survived their kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1268, it was wrested from them by Bibars, the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt, when 40,000 Christians were put to the sword, and twice that number made captives. Since that period it has remained in the hands of the Mahometans (*Biblical Cyclopædia*). In August 1822, Antakia was visited by a destructive earthquake, when walls, mosques, and houses, were thrown down in every direction, the streets filled with ruins, and between 4000 and 5000 persons destroyed.

Ancient Antioch was the capital of the Syro-Macedonian empire. It was composed of four distinct towns, built at different periods, and was founded by Seleucus Nicator, and greatly enlarged by Seleucus Callinicus, and by Antiochus Epiphanes. For several hundred years it was the residence of the Macedonian Kings of Syria, and afterwards of the Roman governors of that province. The valley in which the city stands abounds in olive, fig, and mulberry trees, and in vines. The rich alluvial lands on the borders of the Aazy are, however, but indifferently cultivated. Pop. variously estimated at from 6000 to 18,000.—(Bowring's *Report*; Paton's *Modern Syrians*; Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*.)

ANTALO, or Antalow, a tn. Abyssinia, cap. prov. Enderta, in Tigré; lat. 30° 20′ N.; lon. 39° 50′ E.; on the declivity of a hill, and commanding an extensive view of the country S. It contains about 1000 houses or huts of the usual Abyssinian form, and the palace of the sovereign of Tigré, who, in order to check the incursions of the Galla tribes, has his residence occasionally here. The inhabitants manufacture spears, and have some trade in cattle, hides, butter, and salt.

ANTANG, a vil. and dist., E. end, isl. Java, prov. Kediri. The village lies in lat. 7° 43′ S.; lon. 119° 0′ E., about 2000 ft. above the sea. In its vicinity are numerous Hindoo antiquities, consisting of figures of Brahma, Ganesa, &c. The district is a well-watered upland valley, surrounded with mountains clothed with dense forests; the lower borders planted with coffee, which is extensively cultivated. Rice is also grown. Pop. variously stated at 7627 and 10,000.—(*Jour. Indian Archipelago.*)

ANTARCTIC OCEAN, the name given to the expanse of sea at and around the S. pole, within the limit of the antarctic circle, but frequently used in a more extensive sense, to designate the cold oceanic regions round the S. pole, without any very positive regard to the limits of the antarctic circle. The mystery in which these all but wholly unknown latitudes were shrouded had invested them with an interest which prompted many a daring adventure, but, until recently, without any good result. It is now otherwise, although there is yet much to learn, a space equal to double the area of Europe being still unexplored. The expedition, composed of two ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, fitted out by Government in 1839, for purposes of discovery, and commanded by Captain, now Sir James Ross, has contributed a large amount of new and interesting information regarding these high S. latitudes. The highest point previously attained was in lat. 74° 15′ S.; that reached by Sir James Ross was in lat. 78° 4′ S., or within little more than 100 m. of the magnetic pole. Several islands had already been discovered by various navigators within the antarctic circle, but it was reserved for Sir James to add to these an extensive continent, which he named S. Victoria, a discovery which confirms, in a remarkable manner, the sagacious conjecture of Cook—that the greater cold of the antarctic than the arctic regions, is attributable to the existence of a large tract of land between lat. 70° S. and the pole. The interest attached to the discovery and description of Victoria Land, which had never before been looked on by human eye, nor trod by human foot, will be best maintained by giving the language of the discoverer himself. 'On the morning of the 11th January 1841,' says Sir James, 'when in lat. 76° 41′ S., and lon. 172° 36′ E., land was discovered at the distance of nearly 100 m., directly in the course we were steering, and, therefore, directly between us and the pole. Continuing our course towards this land for many hours, we seemed scarcely to approach it. It rose in lofty mountain peaks of from 9000 to 12,000 ft. in height, perfectly covered with eternal snow; the glaciers that descended from near the mountain summits projected many miles into the ocean, and presented a perpendicular face of lofty cliffs.' Having taken formal possession of this land in the name of Queen Victoria, Sir James proceeded to trace its coast line. 'Still steering to the S., early the next morning, the 28th, a mountain of 12,400 ft. above the level of the sea was seen emitting flame and smoke in splendid profusion. This magnificent volcano (1500 ft. higher than Mount Ætna) was called Mount Erebus, after one of the ships of the expedition. It is in lat. 77° 32′ S., and lon. 167° 0′ E.' A little further E., another, but extinct volcano was seen, 10,900 ft. high, and named, after the other ship, Mount Terror. Sir James traced Victoria Land from lat. 71° to nearly lat. 78° S., when his further progress was interrupted by a barrier of ice, presenting a perpendicular face of 150 ft. in height, and far over-topping the ships' masts. This apparently endless and unbroken line of icy wall, is described as one of the most imposing objects imaginable. Although the further progress of the ships was thus arrested, it was not until they had approached the pole more nearly by several hundred miles than any preceding navigator.* Sir James is of opinion that no vegetation exists in these high S. latitudes, no trace of it having been visible on Franklin Island, 12 m. long, and 6 broad, situated in lat. 76° 8′ S.; lon. 168° 12′ E. It would appear, also, that the seas are comparatively shallow in these regions, the soundings of the Erebus and Terror rarely exceeding 400 fathoms, and being more frequently about from 200 to 300. Amongst the more remarkable discoveries made by this expedition, is that of a permanently low barometric pressure in high S. latitudes over the whole Antarctic Ocean—a pressure inferior by more than an inch of mercury to what is found between the tropics. Another, and one of its most important objects, was to ascertain the position of the S. magnetic pole, which Sir James has placed in Victoria Land, in lat. 75° 5′ S.; lon. 154° 8′ E. It was the opinion of Capt. Cook, and is now ascertained beyond doubt, that the ice of the antarctic predominates greatly over that of the arctic region, that encircling the S. pole coming nearer to the equator by 10° than the ice around the N. pole. The most distinguished explorers of these high S. latitudes are Capt. Cook; Bellinghausen, who discovered Alexander and Peter's Islands within the antarctic circle; Capt. Weddell; Capt. John Biscoe, the discoverer of Enderby's Land; Capt. Charles Wilkes, Commander of the U. States' exploring expedition, who visited these regions in 1840; and Ross and d'Urville, in 1841.

The extreme points which have been reached by these navigators, in their attempts to penetrate to the S. pole, are as follows:—

	S. lat.			lon.		
Biscoe, 1831, February 1	68°	51′	0″	12°	0′	E.
Bellinghausen, 1821, January	70	0	0	92	0	W.
Cook, 1774, January 30	71	10	30	107	0	W.
Weddell, 1823, January	74	15	0	35	0	W.
Ross, 1841, February 2	78	10	0	161	27	W.

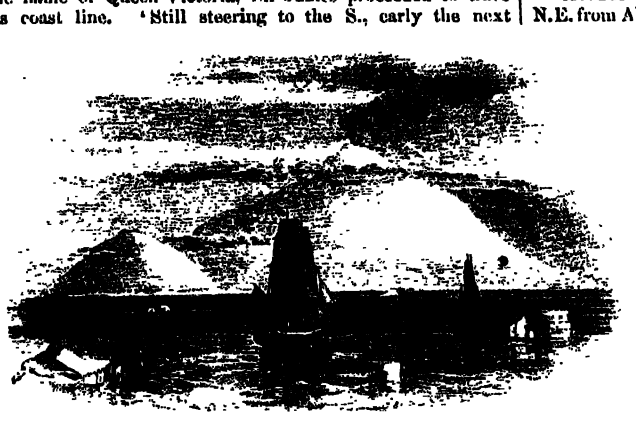
—(Ross's *Antarctic Expedition*; Lyell's *Geology.*)

ANTAREE, a small vil., S.E. Africa, l. bank Zambesi, which here becomes very narrow, not exceeding 20 or 30 yds.

ANTAS, two small rivers, Brazil:—1, In prov. São Pedro do Rio Grande, an affluent of the Taquari. It flows N.E. to S.W., and has a course of about 40 m.—2, In prov. Goyaz, an affluent of the Araguaia, and flowing S.E. to N.W.

ANTAS, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.E. from Almeria, in a plain. It has crooked, unpaved streets; a square, in which are the council-house and prison; and also a parish church, chapel, endowed school, and a cemetery. The pop., almost exclusively agricultural, is 2300.

ANTEQUERA [anc. *Anticaria*], an important city, Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 29 m. N.N.W. from Malaga, on the N. slope of the sierra Cabras. The city, which is clean and well built, has eight squares of various sizes and degrees of elegance; in two of which, named Constitucion and San Sebastian, are situated the municipal buildings. Antequera likewise possesses six churches, of which that of Santa Maria, a doric edifice, is the finest; an infirmary, poorhouse, foundling hospital, a general hospital; two collegiate schools, in which all branches of education are taught; a theological seminary, numerous convents, several hermitages, and an extra-mural cemetery. In the old town, which lies higher up the hill than the modern city, there is a Moorish castle built on Roman



BEAUFORT ISLAND AND MOUNT EREBUS.—From Sir James Ross's Antarctic Exped.

* In the *Cape of Good Hope Shipping Gazette*, of July 25, 1846, it is stated that the barque *Pagoda*, hired by the Colonial Government for a scientific expedition, and commanded by Lieut. Moore, had returned to Simon's Bay, after having penetrated further to the S. than any other vessel had yet done, completing the whole series of magnetic observations left unfinished by Sir James Ross. Lieut. Moore confirms the existence of the antarctic continent discovered, and called, by Sir James, South Victoria.

foundations. It is a quadrangular structure, which has been repaired and remodelled at various times, and presents few attractions of beauty. The city is well supplied with good



CALLE DE ESTEPA, ANTEQUERA.
From Baron Taylor Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne

water from numerous public fountains. The woollen trade is carried on here to some extent, there being eight water-mills for spinning wool and weaving woollen fabrics, chiefly baize, in the manufacture of which numerous handloom weavers are also employed. There are, besides, in Antequera, 10 tanneries, an equal number of earthenware factories, several dyers; and silk hats, &c., are manufactured to some extent. The larger number of the inhabitants, however, are agricultural. They wear the *majo* dress, and are very fond of green velvets, and gilt filigrane. They raise wheat and barley, some of which is exported; olives, and grapes; and rear a considerable number of sheep, goats, and pigs; of horses, mules, asses, and horned cattle. In the neighbouring plain is a salt lake whence salt is obtained. In 1410, the town was taken from the Moors by the Regent Fernando, who was hence called '*El Infante de Antequera.*' Pop. 25,851. —(Madoz.)

ANTHEME (St.), a tn. France, dep. Puy de-Dôme (Auvergne), 9 m. E. Ambert, and 44 m. S.E. Clermont, on the Ance. Pop. 3206.

ANTHONY (Cape St.), a cape, S.W. coast, Arabia, prov. Yemen, near the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb; lat. 12° 41′ N.; lon. 44° 10′ E. (R.) Its summit is 2772 ft. above the sea.

ANTHONY (Falls of St.), a cataract and rapids in the Mississippi, U. States, America, about 2000 m. above the mouth of that river. It is 627 yards wide above the falls, and 209 yards below it. The perpendicular fall is 17 ft. high, with a rapid below of 58 ft. An island divides the river into two parts. The entire descent of the stream for three quarters of a mile is 65 ft. The falls and surrounding scenery, especially during the spring floods, are exceedingly picturesque.

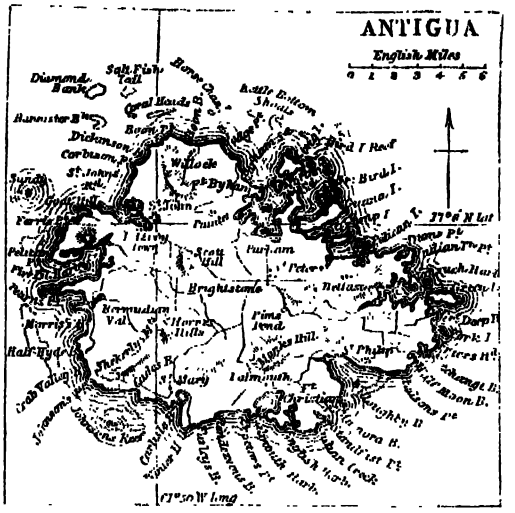
ANTHONY (St.), the name of three parishes, England, co. Cornwall:—1, (*In Meneage*), 1410 ac.; S. by W. Falmouth. Pop. in 1861, 252.—2, (*In Roseland*), 710 ac.; S.W. Tregony. Pop. in 1861, 169.—3, (more correctly *Antony*), 2860 ac., S.E. St. Germans. Pop. in 1861, 3887.

ANTIBES, or Antibou, [anc. *Antipolis*], a flourishing port, France, on a bay in the Mediterranean, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, near the Piedmontese frontier, and 11 m. S.S.W. Nice, on the opposite side of the bay. It ranks as a military place of the third class; its fortifications, erected under Francis I. and Henry IV., and improved by Vauban under Louis XIV., being of considerable strength. The harbour, though of small extent, and encumbered by a sandbank formed by the bar, has about three fathoms water, and is safe and of easy access. It is of a semicircular form, and along the quay is a range of circular arcades. It is defended by a square fort, with four bastions, on a rocky islet at its mouth, and has two lights to guide the entrance; one small, on the E. extremity of the mole, and one of the first order on the adjacent promontory of the Galoupe. The only buildings deserving of notice are the parish church, which stands on a lofty rock overhanging the town, and occupies the site of an ancient temple of Diana, near which are two towers, which date two centuries B.C., and the town-house, a handsome edifice. The environs are covered with gardens, vineyards, and orchards. The olive trees are very fine, and the oil which they produce is of superior quality. The figs are delicious and in high repute. Good tobacco also is raised; while orange trees, Spanish jasmines, various kinds of tuberous-rooted plants, and a profusion of roses and other odoriferous flowers, furnish materials for numerous factories of perfumery and scented waters. The fishery in the bay occupies about 45 vessels belonging to the port, and great numbers of the inhabitants find employment in curing sardines and anchovies. The chief exports are earthenware and potter's clay, perfumery, salt fish, olive oil, wine, oranges, figs, and citrons. The dried fruits are famous. Antibes was founded 340 years B.C. by Greek colonists from Marseilles, as a barrier against the incursions of the Alpine tribes. The Romans enlarged it, and built numerous public buildings; a fine aqueduct, which conducted the water of a neighbouring spring to the circus, is still in good preservation. Pop. 6843.

ANTICOSTI, a large isl. at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, 122 m. long, and 30 m. broad at its broadest part. It lies between lat. 49° 5′ and 49° 55′ N.; and lon. 61° 54′ and 64° 30′ W. The original Indian name was Natiscoti, which, by a simple but not very felicitous transposition of letters, has been converted into its present, and far less euphonious name. It has an extremely sterile and unpromising appearance, being low and swampy on the S. side, and high, rocky, and barren on the N. It is mostly covered with woods of stunted growth, tenanted by bears, foxes, hares, and sables. Partridges, plovers, curlews, and snipes also abound. It has no harbours, but there are a few coves in which ships find tolerable shelter when the wind blows off the land. The island was uninhabited till 1809, when, after some disastrous wrecks had taken place, the governor of Newfoundland erected residences for two families at opposite ends of the island, for the purpose of affording relief to those who might be shipwrecked on its shores. A lighthouse also was erected on its S.W. point in 1821, and another afterwards at its E. extremity. The ship channel between the island and Lower Canada is 40 m. broad; but the navigation is rendered dangerous by numerous shoals and reefs. Provision posts have been established on the island by the government of Lower Canada, for the relief of the crews of vessels wrecked upon the island, and direction boards have been placed at different parts near the beach to intimate where these posts are. The island was first discovered in 1535, by Jacques Cartier. *See Supplement.*

ANTIGUA, one of the N. Caribbee, Leeward, or W. Indian Islands, 50 m. E. St. Kitts, and the same distance N. Guadaloupe, about 28 m. long, and 20 m. broad at its broadest part; first settled in 1632. Its shores are high and rocky, giving but little promise of the beauty to be found within, consisting of hill and dale, green fields, gorgeous flowers, and cliffs festooned with elegant intertropical plants. The shores are indented on all sides by harbours, bays, and creeks, and lined on the N. and E. coasts with a number of small rocky islets. The only elevated land in the island is a range of hills, called the Sheckerley Mountains, with no great propriety, as their greatest height does not exceed 1500 ft. Several of the harbours are good, but the best is English Harbour, on the S. coast; lat. (dockyard) 17° N.; lon. 61° 45′ 7″ W. (A.); the entrance to it is narrow, but it is capacious and safe, being surrounded with hills. It is a naval station in time of war, and has a well-arranged dockyard. The capital, St. John, the residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands, is built on the shore of a deep and well-sheltered harbour of the same name, in the N.W. part of the island, and is of considerable extent, being about three quarters of a mile in length,

and half a mile in breadth; the houses are of stone, and well built. Pop. about 16,490. The island is divided into six



parishes, each of which has a town or village. It contains six churches, as many chapels, and a number of other places of worship belonging to Methodists and other dissenters. The cathedral and parish church of St. John's, a new structure, opened for Divine service in October, 1847, cost upwards of £35,000. The climate is healthy, although remarkable for its want of humidity, the droughts being sometimes so protracted as to ruin the crops, and reduce the inhabitants to great distress, there being no river in the island, and the few springs it contains being all brackish. On these accounts it is more dependent on the seasons as regards its produce, than any other of the W. Indian islands. It is subject also to violent



ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, from the foreground of the Scotch Church.—From a Drawing by R. Pattison, Esq

hurricanes. One of the most destructive with which it was ever visited occurred on Aug. 21, 1848, when, beside the injury done to property, many lives were lost. The principal exportable products are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, arrowroot, and tobacco; of the last two articles, however, the quantities exported are small. The entire imports of the island, for 1871, amounted to £175,741, and the exports to £247,630; showing a considerable increase over 1870, when the imports amounted to £164,178, and the exports to £231,012. The revenue of the island for 1871 was £43,746, and the expenditure £40,579, considerably above the two preceding years, and showing a very satisfactory condition of the finances. The total tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared, exclusive of coasters, amounted to 58,804; foreign vessels, 5530. In several recent years the deaths have been slightly in excess of the births, though in 1871 the births were in excess. The population has accordingly decreased since 1861 to the extent of 1968, the decrease being attributed to several causes, such as small-pox, drought, and the filthy habits of the labouring population, who are said to be indolent and improvident, living in wretched hovels. The number of immigrants between 1861 and 1871 was 1203. A training school for teachers was opened by the Moravian mission in 1847. Antigua forms one of the six presidencies of the federated government of the Leeward Islands. The legislature is composed of a governor, a council of 12, and an assembly of 24 members. The courts of equity and law are the same as in Great Britain. The legislature totally abolished slavery within the island, Aug. 1, 1834, dispensing with the intermediate stage of apprenticeship. The compensation allowed for the freedom of the slaves, including those of Anguilla, was £425,547, being £14, 12*s.* 3*d.* per head. Pop. 35,157, including Barbuda, which has 813.

ANTILLES. *See* WEST INDIES.

ANTIMO (ST.), a tn. Naples, 7 m. N. the city of Naples, having two churches, some convents, a seminary, Government pawn-offices, several important fairs, and 8221 inhabitants.

ANTINGHAM, a par. England, co. Norfolk; 1509 ac.; S.W. from N. Walsham. Pop. 227.

ANTINOE. *See* ABABDE.

ANTIOCH. *See* ANTAKIA.

ANTIOCHE [PERTUIS D'], a strait, W. coast, France, breadth about 7 m., between Rochelle and Rochefort, separating the isle of Oléron from that of Ré. It was here that, July 15, 1815, Napoleon went on board the *Bellerophon*.

ANTIOCO (SANTO), or ANTICO (SAN), an isl. Italy, S.W. the isl. Sardinia, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Palmas, and a narrow shallow channel, not navigable for shipping; lat. (S. point) 38° 58′ N.; lon. 8° 26′ E. (B.) It is about 27 m. in circumference; 9 m. long, and 2 to 4 m. broad; soil fertile. It was extremely populous in the time of the Romans, who called it *Enesis*. A great number of medals, statues, vases, marble columns, and other monuments of antiquity, have been discovered here. It was once famous for its wild horses, but the race has long been extinct. The chief town, San Antioco, on the E. coast, on the Gulf of Palmas, is a military place, with a small fort. At Calasapone and Calasetta are some salt marshes. Total pop. 2219.

ANTIOQUIA, a prov. and tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca. The PROV. lies between lat. 5° 40′ and 8° N.; lon. 75° and 76° 30′ W. It is watered by the Cauca; is mountainous and extensively wooded; a very small portion being in grass, or under tillage. Gold and silver are the principal products; but iron, copper, tin, and lead are also found, though either not worked at all, or only to a very limited extent. The negroes and Zamboos were formerly numerous in the mining districts of this province, but both races have been much reduced by the war of independence.——The TOWN, properly named *Santa Fé de Antioquia*, lies on the Cauca, in a deep burning-hot valley, 1790 ft. above the sea; lat. 6° 36′ N.; lon. 76° W. The houses and churches are pretty well built, and the inhabitants are lively, active, and naturally given to handicrafts, making good watch makers, carpenters, and locksmiths. The town is surrounded by maize and sugar plantations; and though the heat is great, yet the air is dry and healthy, and the plague of tropical insects is not felt. Pop. in 1807, 18,089; now stated at 9000.

ANTIPAROS [anc. *Oliaros*], a rocky islet, Grecian Archipelago, about 16 m. in circumference, W. of Paros, from which it is separated by a strait 1 to 2 m. wide; lat. (S. point) 36° 56′ N.; lon. 25° 5′ E. (B.) The island is in general flat, containing only a few eminences of no great elevation. Its soil is fertile, and in good cultivation, producing cotton, barley, and grapes. It has one small village, inhabited by about

100 families, with a harbour suited only for small craft; was anciently peopled by a colony of Sidonians, and was the birthplace of Phidias and Praxiteles. The wonderful grotto, which has rendered the island famous in modern times, is situated in a high hill about 2 m. from the sea, and 500 ft. from the surface of the ground. The entrance is by a large natural arch of rugged rock, overhung with a variety of trailing plants. The descent into the grotto is effected by the aid of ladders, ropes, and torches. The principal cavern is 120 yards long, by 113 broad, with an average height of 60 yards. It is an immense marble arch, the roof and sides of which are covered with stalactites, and innumerable crystallizations, assuming the various figures of columns, screens, ramifications of trees, and festoons of flowers, the magnificence of which dazzles the eye, and seems almost to realize the idea of the enchanted halls of fable. The stalactite and stalagmite pillars are of great length and thickness. The former, dependent from the roofs, sometimes meet with the latter rising from the floor, and thus form a continuous pillar apparently giving support to the arch. One stalagmite is stated to be of the great thickness of 20 ft.

ANTI PAXO, one of the smallest of the Ionian Isles; lat. 39° 8′ 42″ N.; lon. 20° 5′ 45″ E. (R.); about 1½ or 2 m. S.S.E. Paxo. It is 2 m. in length, and half a mile in breadth; produces the olive, grape, and other fruits.

ANTIPHELLUS, now ANDIPHILO, a small seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, territory of Lycia, on the Mediterranean, 39 m. S.E. Telmissus or Makrai; lat. 36° 15′ N.; lon. 29° 40′ E. It has an active trade in firewood, and contains the houses of several official persons. The ancient town of Antiphellus stood at a short distance, on a finely-situated promontory, which still presents a theatre, tombs, foundations of temples, and other buildings. Many of the tombs have remained unopened during the 2000 years they have existed; others have been pillaged. Many of them are highly ornamented with architectural designs. The form of the sarcophagus found here is peculiar to the district of Lycia.—(Fellows' *Asia Minor.*)

ANTIPODES ISLAND, a small isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 760 m. S.E. by E. the middle island of New Zealand, and so called from its being nearly antipodal to Greenwich, being in lat. 49° 40′ S.; lon. 178° 40′ E. See also *Supplement.*

ANTISANA, a volcano in the Andes of Quito, 35 m. S.E. by E. the city of that name, and 80 m. N.N.E. Chimborazo; lat. 0° 29′ 45″ S.; lon. 78° 24′ 30″ W. Its height is estimated at 19,137 ft. Antisana is not known to have had any considerable eruption for the last 260 years. When visited by Humboldt, in 1802, smoke was seen issuing from several openings, and an appearance resembling a current of lava was observed by that illustrious person near the summit, while on the slope of the mountain pumice-stone and scoriæ were noticed. There is a village or hamlet of the same name on the mountain, 3800 ft. above the plain of Quito, and 13,454 ft. above the sea, being, with exception of the village of Tacora in Peru, and that of Calamarca in Bolivia, the highest congregation of houses known on the face of the globe, although there are several post stations in Peru at a much greater elevation.

ANTIVARI, a tn. European Turkey, in Albania, on the Adriatic, 17 m. W. Scutari; lat. (W. point) 42° 2′ 18″ N.; lon. 19° 6′ 30″ E. (R.) It is built on a rocky eminence, about 2 m. from the sea, on the banks of the small river Richanatz; is the see of a R. catholic archbishop; contains nearly 1000 houses, a bazaar with 100 shops, and is defended by a castle. At the mouth of the river is a harbour for light vessels, by which a considerable trade in exporting oil and leather is carried on. Pop., composed of Turks and Christians, 4000.

ANTOINE (ST.), the common name of at least 16 villages in France, but the only one worthy of notice is a tn. and com., dep. Isère (Dauphiné), on the Furand, among mountains, about 27 m. W. Grenoble. The only object of importance is the celebrated abbey of the same name, belonging to the Augustine order. It was founded in the 13th century, and its church, an interesting and fine edifice, is in good preservation. Some silk stuffs are manufactured here. Pop. of com. 1846.

ANTOING, a tn. Belgium, near the French frontier, cap. can. of same name, prov. Hainant, rather more than 2 m. W.N.W. Tournay, on an eminence which overhangs the r. bank of the Scheldt, and commands a view of the battle-field of Fontenoy. The only buildings of note are the church of St. Peter, the hospital, and the old castle of the Princes of Ligne, with a very lofty tower. The high road from Mons to Tournay passes through the commune, and the canal of Antoing enables Mons to communicate with the Scheldt without entering the French territory. The manufactures are earthenware and salt. Linseed and rapeseed are crushed for oil, and a good deal of chicory is prepared. Pop. 2537.

ANTONGIL BAY, Madagascar, E. coast, 290 m. S. Cape Amber or Ambre; 50 m. in length S. to N., and about 25 m. in width at the entrance. The depth of water in the bay decreases, as the head is approached, to 30, 25, 20, and 15 fathoms. The common anchorage is to the N. or W. of Isle Morosse, a small island at the head of the bay. Wood and water are readily procured here. There is an excellent harbour also, called by the French Port Choiseul, where ships may anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms.

ANTONIE (ST.), a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 25 m. E.S.E. Hertogenbosch (Bois le Duc), on the E. edge of the Peel. It has a R. catholic church, and 960 inhabitants.

ANTONIN (ST.), the name of several places in France; but the only one of any note, a tn. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, in a spacious valley at the junction of the small stream Bonnette with the Aveyron. The town is, in general, ill built, but the E. portion contains large building dedicated to St. Genevieve, occupied by the civic authorities and the gendarmery. In the vicinity, on a lofty precipice above the Aveyron, stand the picturesque ruins of the castle of Adelays. The manufacture of leather, paper, woollens, and serges, is carried on. Pop. 5099.

ANTONINA, a small port, Brazil, prov. São-Paulo, on the Itapema creek, S. side the Bay of Paranagua, from the city of which name it is distant N.W. about 10 m.; lat. 25° 29′ S.; lon. 47° 40′ W. It has a church and a school, and is favourably situated as to salubrity, in comparison with some neighbouring places. A road across the hills communicates with the town of Curitiba, whence goods are brought on mules to a river, along which they are transported in canoes to Antonina. The trade of the town consists in rice, mandioca flour, dried beef, hides, building timber, and cordage. The port, which is protected from the winds, and may be entered at all times, has 21½ ft. of water. Pop. of town and district above 6000.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ANTONIO (PORT), isl. Jamaica, 6 m. W. from the N.E. end; lat. 18° 11′ 18″ N.; lon. 76° 27′ W. (R.) It lies 30 m. N.E. Kingston, and is composed of the E. and the W. harbour, divided by a peninsula on which stands the town of Titchfield, N. of which is Navy Island. The E. harbour has good holding ground for anchorage in 9 to 11 fathoms water, but is not so secure as the W. harbour, being more exposed to the N. winds, but its channel is broader, and not so difficult to take. The W. harbour has good anchorage in 5 to 7 fathoms.

ANTONIO (SAN).—1, A cape, Spain, in Valencia, one of the most E. points of prov. Alicante, and forming the N. extremity of the Bay of Jabea. It is high, naked, and precipitous. On the table land at its summit are several windmills, a small convent, and a watch-tower; lat. 38° 48′ 5″ N.; lon. 0° 10′ E. (R.)—2, A cape, isl. Cuba, W. end. It is low, and covered with wood; lat. 21° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 84° 57′ 2″ W. (R.)—3, A cape, Brazil, at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia; lat. 13° 0′ 42″ S.; lon. 38° 31′ 45″ W. (R.) There is a light on this point 140 ft. high.—4, A cape, Buenos Ayres, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, S. side. It is high and steep, and rises almost perpendicularly from the sea; lat. 36° 19′ S.; lon. 56° 45′ W. (R.)—5, A peak, and N.E. cape on the Kurile, isl. Kunashir.—6, A port, isl. Ivica or Iviza, N.W. side; lat. 39° 0′ 24″ N.; lon. 1° 14′ E. (R.) It has anchorage for large vessels.—7, A large port or bay, Patagonia, with anchorage for large vessels; lat. 40° 49′ S.; lon. 64° 54′ W. (R.)

ANTONIO (SANT), the most N., and one of the largest of the Cape de Verde Islands; lat. (N. point) 17° 12′ N.; lon. 25° 5′ 7″ W. It is of great height, its loftiest summit attaining an elevation of 7400 ft. above the surface of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather from a distance of nearly 90 m. This, however, is rarely the case, as it is almost always covered by a dense atmosphere. It is extremely fertile, producing large quantities of corn, archil, and cotton. The coast

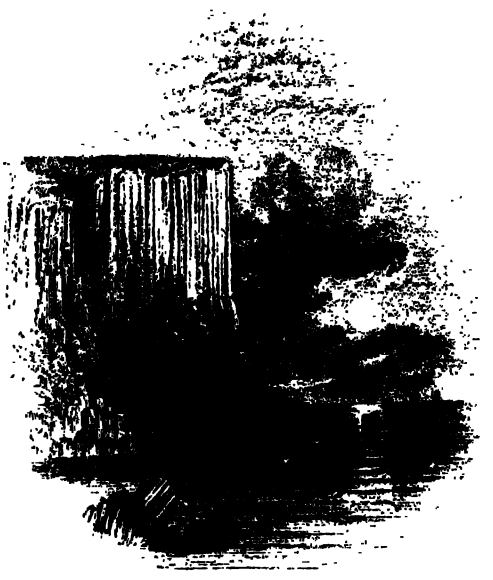
all around is clear, and although there are no ports in the island, there are several anchorages, one of which is Tarrafal Bay, on the W. side, where excellent fresh water may be obtained. The best anchorage here is in 35 to 39 fathoms, about one-third of a mile off shore, soft bottom. Pop. about 14,643.

ANTONIO DE BEXAR (SAN), frequently called simply Bexar by the inhabitants, a principal city, and once cap. of Texas, on the river of the same name, which runs through the town, and is here upwards of 60 ft. wide, and 12 ft. deep, 80 m. S.W. Austin. The town is said to be the most pleasant and interesting in Texas; laid out and built with some attention to regularity. The houses are of stone, of one story in height, have thick walls, and but few windows. The climate is pure, dry, and healthy; and as little rain falls here, the rich and fertile river-margins are intersected by numerous irrigating canals, so that even in the driest season a good crop is obtained. Peaches, melons, and other fruits are cultivated with success. Although it has suffered severely from revolutionary commotions, and from the irruptions of the Indians, it is still a place of considerable trade. Pop. at one period 12,000, now about 9000.—The San Antonio River abounds in fish, and is navigable for canoes to its source, and for small steamboats to within 10 m. of La Bahia del Espiritu Santo, now called Goliad.

ANTRIM, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, bounded, E. by the N. Channel, W. by co. Londonderry and Lough Neagh, N. by the Atlantic, and S. by co. Down and Belfast Lough. It extends about 55 m. N. to S.; and in general breadth, from E. to W., about 28 m. It comprises 745,177 ac., of which 176,335 are mountain and bog, 503,288 arable, and 53,288 water; the remainder is in plantations and occupied by towns. One-third of the co. is mountainous, but nowhere rises more than 1810 ft. above high sea level. Estates here are generally large, but the farms, except in the hilly districts, are small. Improved implements and practices have been extensively introduced. The principal agricultural productions are potatoes, flax, wheat, and oats. Turnips, pease, beans, and barley, are also cultivated, but the last, in particular, to a comparatively small extent.

Extent of Land under Crops in 1873.	Acres.
Wheat,	5,788
Oats,	81,626
Barley, Bere, and Rye,	1,028
Pease and Beans,	3,363
Potatoes,	48,811
Turnips,	10,690
Other Green Crops,	3 063
Flax,	11,752
Meadow and Clover, &c.,	79,105
Total under Crops,	215,226

The cattle are of small size, but the breed has been much improved by crossing with Dutch, Leicester, and Ayrshire stock. Not much attention is paid to sheep, but in the mountain pastures are fed numerous herds of goats. Pigs are reared in great numbers; and on these the small farmers and cottars, who also employ themselves in domestic linen-weaving, chiefly depend for the payment of their rents. During the salting season, from September to May, the number of swine brought to market is immense; and the bacon and pork of many thousands are annually exported from Belfast. The staple manufactures of the county are the spinning of linen and cotton yarn, and linen and cotton weaving, in which the great bulk of the population are engaged. The fishery districts are Ballycastle and Carrickfergus, comprising 121 m. of maritime boundaries, which, in 1872, had 207 registered vessels, employing 618 men and boys. Coals have been found in the former district; but the most remarkable feature in the geological structure of this county is the stupendous range of basaltic columnar strata, forming, at one part, the celebrated Giant's Causeway, about 8 m. N.E. Coleraine, and extending almost the whole length of the N. coast. (*See* GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.) Of these perpendicular basaltic columns, magnificent specimens are also seen at the promontories of Bengore and Fairhead. The latter consists of a range of tremendous rocks and precipices, attaining in some places an elevation of 636 ft. The lower portion is an inclined plane, strewn with huge masses of rock, thrown together in the wildest confusion; above this rises a mural precipice of columnar greenstone, 320 ft. in height, the whole presenting a scene of surpassing grandeur and sublimity. The sea-coast is diversified by a succession of projecting precipitous cliffs, here and there



THE FAIRHEAD, ANTRIM.—From the Picturesque Annual.

broken by bays and creeks. The county is divided into 14 baronies, and comprehends 75 parishes, and parts of parishes, and returns six members to Parliament; two for the county at large (constituency, 1873, 10,563); two for Belfast borough, and one for each of the boroughs of Carrickfergus and Lisburn. No county of Ireland includes a larger proportion of Presbyterian Protestants than Antrim, many of whom are descended from natives of Scotland; and the people of this part of the country have the character of being the most quiet, industrious, and orderly of the whole population of Ireland. The principal towns are Belfast, Carrickfergus, Lisburn, Larne, Antrim, Ballymena, and Ballymoney.——ANTRIM is also the name of two baronies, Upper Antrim and Lower Antrim, and of a par., all in co. Antrim. Upper Antrim contains 36,489 ac.; pop. 12,424. Lower Antrim contains 80,826 ac.; pop. 23,739. Antrim is also a par.; area, 8361 ac. Pop. of co., 404,015.

ANTRIM, a market tn. Ireland, cap. co. Antrim, pleasantly situated on the Six-Mile Water, at the N.E. extremity of Lough Neagh, 15 m. N. by W. Belfast, and 18 m. W. Carrickfergus. It consists of two principal streets, with several smaller diverging. The houses are mostly of stone, and well built. The supply of water is abundant. The parish church is a modern Gothic structure, with a lofty square embattled tower, surmounted by an elegant octagonal spire. There are, besides, several places of worship for dissenters, a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, a R. catholic chapel, and several schools of different descriptions; a mendicity society, a branch savings'-bank, and a union workhouse. Antrim carries on a considerable trade in bleaching, and in the weaving of linen, calico, and hoisery. In the neighbourhood are two paper-mills, where the first machinery used in the N. of Ireland for making paper was introduced; also several flour and meal mills, and malt kilns, as well as a brewery. About half a mile from the town is the celebrated round tower of Antrim. It is 95 ft. in height, and in good preservation. The doorway is placed at an elevation of about 12 ft. from the ground, is but four ft. four inches in height, and is constructed of large blocks of coarse-grained basalt, found in the neighbourhood. This doorway is remarkable in having a pierced cross within a circle, sculptured in *relievo* on the stone immediately over the lintel, in evidence, it has been presumed, that these towers were regarded as sanctuaries. Pop. 1981.

ANTRODOCO, a tn. Naples, prov. Aquila, dist. of, and 9 m. E. from Citta Ducale, 17 m. N.W. Aquila, having a

church, and two convents. It is the centre of a considerable agricultural district, and has four important annual fairs. Pop. 3131.

ANTRONA, an Alpine valley, Italy, in Sardinia, traversed by the Ovesca; with a market town of same name, nine villages, and iron mines.

ANTROS, a small isl or rock, W. coast, France, at the mouth of the Gironde, on which is the well-known lighthouse called the Tower of Cordouan, esteemed one of the most elegant structures of the kind in Europe; it exhibits a revolving light of the first class, the elevation of which, above the level of the sea, is 207 ft., and may be seen, in clear weather, at the distance of 24 m.; lat. 45° 35′ 2″ N.; lon. 1° 10′ 2″ W. (R.)

ANTUCO, a volcano and valley, Chilian Andes, 140 m. E. Concepçion; lat. 26° 50′ S.; lon. 70° 40′ W. The volcano, according to Lyell and Mrs. Sommerville, is 16,000 ft. high. Immense currents of lava have at various periods issued from the mountain, the last discharge occurring in 1828. 'This event is said to be an exception to the general rule; few volcanoes in the Andes, and none of those in Quito, having been seen in modern times to pour out lava, but having merely ejected vapour or scoriæ.'—(Lyell's *Geology*, p. 332.)—The VALLEY is remarkable for the mildness of its climate, and the beauty of its plants and flowers.

ANTULLY, a vil. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. and near Autun. Inhabitants engaged in vine culture. Pop. 1525.

ANTURA, a vil. Syria, pash. of, and 80 m. N.N.E. from Acre, about 5 m. from the coast; lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 35° 52′ E. It contains a convent and a church.

ANTURLI, or ANTOORLEE, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. and dist. Candeish, 10 m. S.W. Boorhaunpoor, formerly surrounded by a mud wall, with brick bastions.

ANTWEILER, a vil. Prussia, gov. Coblentz, in the Eifel mountains, with vine culture and mining. Pop. 330.

ANTWERP [German, *Antwerpen;* French, *Anvers*], a city and port, Belgium, cap. prov. and arrond. of same name.



r. bank, Scheldt, 27¾ m., by rail, N. Brussels, and 32 m. E.N.E. Ghent; lat. (Cathedral) 51° 13′ 12″ N.; lon. 4° 24′ 15″ E. (R.); about 12 m. above the estuary of the Scheldt, and about 50 from the open sea. It is situated at an abrupt bend in the river, which here is about a quarter of a mile wide, with an average depth of 30 ft.; its limits landward, as marked by its fortifications, form the segment of a circle, of which the Scheldt is the chord. It is strongly fortified, a semicircular line of fortifications, newly constructed, completely encompassing the city on the land side from the river on the N. to the river on the S. again. On the site of the old line of fortifications, which were overstepped by the growth of the city, there are now handsome boulevards and promenades. A new citadel has been constructed at the north end of the fortified enceinte, the old citadel at the south end having been demolished to make way for docks and warehouses, a railway station, &c. The old citadel, one of the finest of the kind, was built by the Duke of Alva, in 1567. Outworks and forts extend along both sides the river to near the Dutch frontier. The general appearance of the city is exceedingly picturesque—an effect produced by its numerous churches, convents, magnificent public buildings, its elaborate and extensive fortifications, the profusion of beautiful trees with which it is adorned, and in no small degree, also, by the stately antique looking houses which line its older thoroughfares. The entire breadth of the city, at the widest part, which is between the walls and the river, or from E. to W., is about three quarters of a mile; its greatest length, between the citadel on the W., and the fortifications on the E., is about 1¾ m., including the esplanade or Place d'Armes on the one hand, and the great and small basins on the other. Nearly all the streets, of which there are altogether about 200, are exceedingly tortuous and irregular; so much so, that a stranger has much difficulty in finding his way. Still, many of them, from the elegance of their buildings, are imposing. The principal one, called Place de Meir, will bear comparison with any street in Europe. The squares, of which there are several, are also fine. At the head of the numerous public buildings with which the city is adorned, stands the cathedral, one of



ANTWERP CATHEDRAL, FROM THE EGG MARKET.
From Prout's Sketches in France and Germany.

the largest and most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Belgium. It is believed to have been commenced in the middle of the 13th century, and to have taken 84 years to finish. It was burned in 1533, but the tower and choir were preserved. The exterior is distinguished by the delicacy and elaborate beauty of the workmanship, and the interior by an

imposing simplicity. The height of the spire has been variously stated from 366 ft. up to 466 ft. The entire length of the building is said to be 500 ft., and the breadth 250. The object of greatest interest and attraction in this church is the celebrated masterpiece of Rubens, the 'Descent from the Cross.' The other churches of note are St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's. The first is a very handsome structure, surpassing even the cathedral in its internal decorations. Behind the high altar is the tomb of Rubens, who resided in Antwerp from his 10th year till his death, in 1540. It is covered by a slab of white marble, on which is a long inscription, let into the pavement. St. Andrew's contains a carved pulpit, of exquisite workmanship. All these three churches are enriched with paintings by Rubens, Vandyck, Teniers, and other masters. The churches of St. Michael, of the Carmelites, Augustines, and Jesuits, may also be named as fine edifices. Amongst the other public buildings are the Exchange, built in 1583, and said to have been a model for the old London Exchange, and for that of Amsterdam, neither of which, however, equalled it; the Hotel de Ville, a splendid edifice of marble, rebuilt in 1581; the Maison Anseatic or Hall of the Hause Towns, a large and magnificent structure; and the palace, intended for the King and royal family, when they reside at Antwerp. Its institutions comprise academies of painting, of the fine arts, and of the sciences; a gallery of sculpture; a picture-gallery, with 200 pictures, many of them the finest works of the first masters of the Flemish school; a public library, with 15,000 volumes; a botanical garden, and numerous learned societies and schools; and several hospitals, asylums, and workhouses. The quay along the Scheldt forms a pleasant promenade, being spacious, and finely shaded by elms. Of the docks, dockyards, and basins, constructed by Bonaparte, at an expense, it is said, of £2,000,000, the last only remain, the former having been demolished after his downfall. The area of the great basin is 17 ac., and that of the small one 7. They are now converted into commercial docks, and are lined with capacious warehouses. The harbour thus formed, is one of the finest in the world. It admits vessels of any size, and can easily hold a thousand. The principal manufactures of the city are black silks and velvets, for which it is particularly famed. Cotton, linen, lace, carpets, hats, and cutlery, are also manufactured to a considerable extent. There are also sugar refineries, and a good deal of shipbuilding. The trade and commerce of Antwerp are extensive; and for hides, it is one of the most important markets in Europe. The trade has immensely increased in recent years. The number of foreign vessels that arrived there in 1846 was 1970, tonn. 286,174; Belgian ships 243, tonn. 42,813: total 2213, tonn. 329,287. In 1872 the total number of vessels that arrived was 4206, having an aggregate burden of 1,656,984 tons. Among them were 2172 British vessels, of 1,007,165 tons; the Belgian vessels only numbered 154, of 82,684 tons. The Germans had the next largest share in the shipping trade, 394 of their vessels having entered the port in 1872, with a burden of 116,375 tons. The number of vessels that left the port was 4256, of which 1743 were British, 260 German, and 241 French. The exports chiefly consist of hides, flax, cotton and linen manufactured goods; glass, zinc, oak bark, grain, and seeds; lace, refined sugar, candied sugar. The principal imports are hides, coffee, sugar, cotton stuffs, and other manufactured goods; corn, raw cotton, leather, timber, tobacco, wool, rice, dye-stuffs, salt, wine, fruits, &c. The following list exhibits the quantities imported, in 1866 and 1872, of a few of the principal articles:—

Articles.		1866	1872.
Coffee,	cwts.,	356,121	403,776
Cotton,	lbs.,	25,909,620	49,590,503
Seeds (oleaginous),	cwts.,	841,912	1,158,070
Wheat,	„	825,717	3,038,628
Rye,	„	221,585	566,426
Wool,	lbs.,	81,775,993	161,961,753
Petroleum,	bls.,	405,400	520,000
Rice,	cwts.,	481,190	473,936
Sugar,	„	503,198	322,006
Tobacco (unmanufactured),	lbs.,	8,924,324	16,825,304
Cigars,	„	110,140	161,689
Hides (raw),	cwts.,	347,095	560,828
Hides (tanned and prepared),	cwts.,	1,504	7,663

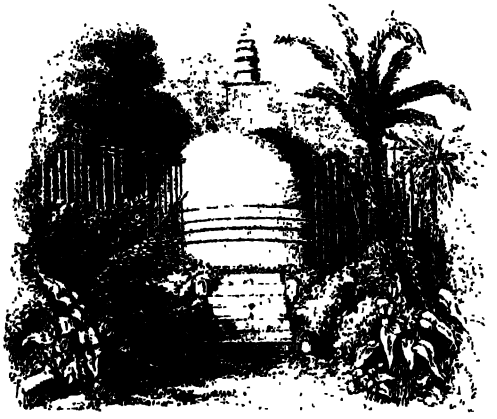
A large proportion of the imports are only transit, and are forwarded with the utmost facility by means of canals and railways. The passenger traffic of Antwerp is also very considerable, between 4000 and 5000 arriving annually from England by the steam-packets, of which there are a number plying between Antwerp, Hull, and London. It has, moreover, become an important point of embarkation for emigrants, 10,372 having left it in 1872. Ships of the largest burden come up to the town, there being from 32 to 40 ft. water in the river at ebb tide, with a rise at springs of from 12 to 14 ft.

Antwerp is a very ancient city, and had a much larger population, and a much more extensive foreign trade, in the 15th and 16th centuries, than now. Its inhabitants then numbered 200,000, and 2000 vessels entered the port annually. Its first reverse occurred in 1576, when it was pillaged for three entire days by the Spaniards; nine years afterwards, it was besieged for 14 months by the Prince of Parma; and in 1648 the navigation of the Scheldt was closed in accordance with the terms of the peace of Westphalia, which, added to other calamities, completed the ruin of the city. In 1794 it fell into the hands of the French, and was surrendered by them to the allies in 1814. On the revolt of the Belgian provinces in 1830, the Dutch garrison consisting of 4500 men, commanded by General Chassé, refused to evacuate the citadel, and continued to hold it for the king of the Netherlands. To compel the evacuation, the fortress was invested in 1832 by the French, under Marshal Gerard, and taken 24 days after the trenches were opened. Pop. (1869), 126,663. —(Meert's *Belgique; Allgemeine Encyklopädie; Moniteur des Indes.*) *See also Supplement.*

ANTWERP, a prov. Belgium, bounded, N. by Holland, E. by prov. Limburg, S. by S. Brabant, and W. by E. Flanders; length, about 40 m.; breadth, about 30; area, about 699,444 ac. It is divided into three arrondissements, Antwerp, Mechlin, and Turnhout; and these are subdivided into 22 cantons, containing 147 communes, among which are the four principal towns or cities, Antwerp, Mechlin, Lierre, and Turnhout. Since 1830, it has formed one of the nine provinces into which the kingdom of Belgium, then erected, has been divided, sending four members to the Senate, and nine to the Representative Assembly. The province is almost an uninterrupted flat, composed chiefly of fertile soil, but partly also of an extensive tract, called Campine, consisting of heath and barren moor, with some woods of fir. It is bordered, W. by the Scheldt, and intersected by the Great Nèthe, the Moll-Nèthe, the Little Nèthe, the Dyle, the Ruppel, the Senne, and several smaller streams. The soil is in general light and sandy, with a wet clay subsoil, but is by no means unfertile. Good crops of wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, pulse, rape, flax, hemp, hops, madder, chicory, beet, potatoes, sainfoin, and lucerne, are raised; and fruit, also, of every kind, and a good deal of tobacco. The number of acres under cultivation has been stated at about 400,000. Cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in considerable numbers; fish abound in the streams, and honey, of excellent quality, is produced throughout the district. The trade, both internal and external, is very important. The principal manufactures are lace, tulle, cotton, linen, woollen, and silk stuffs; soap, spirits, ale, and beer; tobacco, refined sugar and salt, leather, and oil. Numerous printfields produce goods which vie with those of Switzerland, Germany, France, and England. The agriculture and manufactures of the province have been considerably improved, by several establishments, for the employment of prisoners and mendicants, and by the formation of what is called the 'free colony' of Wortel, occupying an extensive moorland tract between Antwerp and Turnhout. Still more important improvements have been effected by the increased facilities of transport, both by land and water. The canal of Willebroek carries its produce to the capital; while more recently, the railway from Antwerp to Mechlin or Malines, has brought it into immediate connection with all the great towns and mineral and manufacturing districts in the S., E., and W. Pop. in 1826, 330,125; in 1870, 492,482. —(Meert's *Belgique.*)

ANURADHAPURA, or Anarajapoora, the anc. cap. isl. Ceylon, but now a mass of ruins. It lies about 45 m. S.E. Aripo, and 48 m. N. Dambool, on the road between these two places, about lat. 8° 20′ N.; lon. 79° 37′ E. A few native huts now contain all the inhabitants of this once densely populated city; and it is questionable if even these would long remain in the place, were not Anuradhapura the seat of a district court, and a Government agency. The country around is desolate unhealthy, and naturally uninteresting; and the

ruins are surrounded by dense masses of jungle. The walls of Anuradhapura were built about the year A.D. 60, and their remains still exist. They enclose a space of 16 m. sq., or an area of 256 sq. m., and are built due N. and S., E. and W. In this vast space, besides the buildings of the city, there were of course included extensive gardens, water-courses, &c. The ruins are characterized by an immense number of stone pillars, generally square, which meet the eye on every side; carved stones in great multitudes, some in the form of bullocks, and of lions' heads, and portions of sculptured columns lie scattered about in all directions, evidencing the state of refinement to which the inhabitants of this once populous city had attained. The main streets appear to have been as broad as the widest streets in London at the present day. One of the earliest existing buildings, which is in an excellent state of preservation, is the Thupharamaya Dagobah,* erected B.C. 307. It consists of a dome-shaped mass



DAGOBAH OF THUPHARAMAYA.—From Major Forbes' Ceylon.

of brickwork, surmounted by a tapering spire, and standing on a square-flagged platform. The entire erection is about 50 ft. high. It is surrounded by long, slender, well-proportioned columns, each consisting of two blocks of granite, the one forming a square base and octagonal shaft, both together about 22 ft. long; the other forming the capital, richly decorated with small human figures standing round the lower part of the projecting ornament, and adding about 2 ft. to the height of the pillars. There were originally 108 of these pillars, standing in four rows, on the platform round the dagobah. This dagobah, though by no means the largest, is the most elegant structure of the kind in the city, and is, besides, one of the finest extant remains of Singhalese art. Probably the most remarkable ruins in this ancient capital, are the remains of the numerous pillars which formerly supported the Lowa Maha Paya or brazen palace for the priests; one of the largest buildings that ever existed in the East, and built 150 years before our era, by Dutugaimono. It was 225 ft. square, and of the same height, supported by 1600 stone pillars, forming a square, with 40 on each side. The pillars are nearly all standing, though in very various states of preservation; time, and the wants of some of the later monarchs, having made great havoc among them. They are generally about 12 ft. high, those in the centre being twice as thick as those outside. From the small interspaces it is evident they were intended to be built upon; and history informs us, that, when first erected, the Lowa Maha Paya consisted of nine stories in height, each containing 100 apartments. In the centre of this palace stood an ivory throne, having a representation of the sun, in gold, on the one side; a similar emblem of the moon, in silver, on the other; and above, the stars, in pearl. It was called the 'brazen palace,' from being roofed with metal in place of tiles. To particularize all the interesting remains of this city, would greatly exceed our limits. We cannot, however, pass over in silence the Ruanwelle Dagobah, originally 270 ft. high, and standing on a platform paved with granite, 500 ft. square; nor the granite trough, said to have been made for Dutugaimoni, for the purpose of holding his elephants' food, and at which six of these animals might feed without incommoding each other, composed of a single block of stone, and having an excavation 9 ft. long by 4 broad, and 2½ deep. It is to be remarked, that in all these interesting remains of Singhalese art, and evidences of Singhalese refinement and power, the more ancient structures are decidedly superior to those of a more modern date. Anuradhapura appears to have been founded about B.C. 540, by Anuradha, a follower of Wijeya, who had shortly before invaded the island. It was greatly enlarged and improved by the usurper Pandukabhayo, who, in B.C. 437, made it the capital of the island. He appointed 500 chandalas, or people of low caste, to be scavengers in the city; 200 to be night men, 150 to be carriers of corpses, and an equal number to be engaged at the cemetery. In the year B.C. 307, in the reign of Tisso, the sacred Bo-tree of Gotamo was transported from the banks of the Ganges to this place. From this period to the Christian era, and for three centuries thereafter, the city seems to have been in its most flourishing condition. The first blow to its prosperity appears to have come from the wavering monarch Mahasen, who reigned in the third century. He became attached to the heterodox Buddhistic sect, and employed his power in the destruction of the great buildings occupied by the more numerous and more orthodox community. Subsequently his opinion changed, and he endeavoured to restore what he had formerly destroyed. Its prosperity received a further check in the fifth century, from a 24 years' struggle between several Malabar invaders and the royal race. It was finally deserted by the royal line in the year A.D. 769. An unsuccessful attempt was made to restore it by a Singhalese monarch, in the 11th century.—(W. Knighton, in *Jour. Asiatic Soc.*, Bengal, 1847.)

ANWICK, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 1820 ac.; E.N.E. Sleaford. Pop. 277.

ANWOTH, a par. Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright; 9023 ac.; contains two ancient structures, the castle of Cardonnes, and tower of Rusco. Pop. 899.

ANXIOUS BAY, S Australia, having Cape Radstock, lat. 32° 12′ S.; lon. 134° 15′ E. (B.), on the N.W., and Waldegrave Point on the S.E., 125 m. N.W. from the entrance into Spencer's Gulf.

ANZA, a river, kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, having its source in the glaciers, on the E. side of Monte Rosa; it traverses the beautiful though narrow vale of Anzasca, in a direction E. by N., and falls into the Toce near Vogogna, after a course of about 20 m. The scenery along its banks is exceedingly picturesque. There are several mills on it for crushing the ore obtained from the gold mines in the vicinity. The inhabitants of the valley of Anzasca are remarkable for cleanliness and industry; and the females especially, for the beauty and symmetry of their persons.

ANZASCA VAL. *See* ANZA.

ANZI, a tn. Naples, prov. Potenza, dist. of, and 12 m. E. from Potenza, on a high mountain. It had its name of Ance or Anza from the Romans, and was famous for its impregnable position. It has a parish church and a convent. Pop. 3611.

ANZIN, a tn. France, dep. Nord (Flanders), about 1 m. N.W. Valenciennes, in the centre of the most valuable coal mines of France. The coal field of the surrounding district is a very extensive tract; but what is properly called the 'Concession' of Anzin includes about 118 k. (518 sq. m.), and is worked by 11 coal pits, giving employment to about 10,000 persons, of whom 9000 are miners, and raising annually about 30,260,000 bushels of coal. Some of the pits at Anzin are 150 fathoms deep. The seams are very numerous. About 50 have been counted, with a thickness varying from 3 ft. to 30. The coal is of a rich caking quality, in general tolerably free from sulphur, well adapted for the smithy. The ample supply of fuel has led to the establishment of numerous public works at Anzin—blast furnaces, several forges, rolling mills, foundries, nailworks, glassworks, breweries, distilleries, salt-refineries, soap and rope works. A good deal of chicory, also, is prepared. Pop. 7283.

* From *Dhatu-garbha*, the womb or receptacle of a relic. Dagobahs are monumental tombs of the relics of Buddha; their characteristic form is bell-shaped, surmounted by a small spire; and, in a small cell or hollow stone in the centre, they contain ornaments or emblems of Buddhist worship, such as pearls, precious stones, figures of Buddha, &c.—(Knighton's *History of Ceylon.*)

ANZO, or ANZIO [anc. *Antium*], a small seaport tn. Italy, Papal States, 31 m. S.S.E. Rome. It is beautifully situated, and enjoys a mild, agreeable climate. The ancient port, built by Nero, still exists, but has decreased in depth from sanding up; still having, however, 2½ to 3 fathoms. A second port, formed by a jetty, built by Innocent XII., is so shallow as to admit only of small boats. Its commerce is small, and inhabitants few. It was a favourite Roman watering-place, and the birthplace of Nero and Caligula. In and around Anzo are many fine ancient architectural remains.

ANZUAN, or HIUZUAN, an isl. Mozambique Channel. *See* JOHANNAH.

AOR, or AUR (Pulo), a small isl. in the China Sea, off the E. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is about 47 m distant, and from Singapore 116 m.; lat. 2° 29′ N.; lon. 104° 34′ E. (R.) It is double-peaked, and has the appearance, when viewed from a distance, of being two islands. The highest of these peaks is 1805 ft.; the other, 1520 ft. The island is only about 3 m. in length, and little more than 1½ m. in breadth. Its formation is granitic, and the soil red. It is covered with cocoa-nut trees, which fringe its bays and cluster amongst the crevices of its rocks, to a height of 1000 ft. above the level of the sea. There are here and there, also, fine fruit groves, in which the durian and mangostan abound. The natives generally are of small stature, and puny appearance. Their principal settlements are on the S.W., N.W., and N.E. sides. Although shy of strangers, they are generally found to be inoffensive, yet it is not considered prudent to venture far into the country without due precautions. On the S.W. side of the island there is a commodious bay, which affords shelter in the N.E. monsoon, and in which vessels frequently anchor in bad weather, to await a favourable change for entering Singapore Strait. The island is generally adopted as a point of departure by ships bound to China, which also steer for it on their return. Passing vessels also are supplied here with firewood, cocoa nuts, and water. Pop. 1400.—(Horsburgh's *Indian Directory; Jour. Ind. Archip.*)

AOSTA [anc. *Augusta*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, cap. dist. of same name, 50 m. N.N.W. Turin, l. bank, Dorea baltea, in the middle of the Val d'Aosta. It is the seat of a council of justice, under the jurisdiction of Turin; and of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Chamberry; and possesses a collegiate and three parish churches, two colleges, and two hospitals. Amongst its antiquities are a triumphal arch, a gate with three arches, and the remains of an amphitheatre. It has some trade in wine, cheese, hemp, and leather. Pop. 5958.——The PROVINCE, which has the title of a duchy, and is intersected by the Dorea-baltea, forms one of the great valleys of the S.E. slopes of the Alps, and is surrounded by the highest peaks of the Pennine and Graian Alps; area, 1024 geo. sq. m. The thick pine forests of the mountains, the rich pastures of the Alpine slopes, the mandel and vine plantations on the deeply-cut terraces, and the mines of silver, copper, and iron, employ the inhabitants in woodcutting; the manufacture of turpentine, pitch, and tar, Alpine husbandry, vine culture, and mining, but not in sufficient numbers, there being a scarcity of ground fit for grain growing. The poor people, many of whom suffer greatly from goitre, leave their homes in considerable numbers, and wander about as sweeps, masons, and smiths, returning after a time to their native place to spend their earnings. Pop. 82,285.

APAE, or APEE, a small isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides; lat. 16° 36′ S.; lon. 168° 10′ E. (R.); about 85 m. S.S.E. the island of Mallicollo or Manicolo, and 350 m. N.E. the nearest point of New Caledonia.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. *See* ALLEGHANY.

APAM, a native tn., N.W. Africa, Gold Coast, kingdom Ashantee, 40 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle; lat. 5° 16′ N.; lon. 0° 35′ W. It is situated on a small eminence, and contains the ruins of an old Dutch fort, the hall of which, however, is kept in a habitable state by a person appointed for that purpose, who has also charge of the flag. The town, with a great number of its inhabitants, was destroyed by the Ashantees in 1811; and shortly afterwards, the fort was pillaged by a native chief, the gun-carriages burnt, and the whole building laid in ruins.

APAMAMA, an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Gilbert Isles, or Kingsmill group, in lat. 0° 30′ S.; lon. 173° 54′, W., according to Raper; and in lat. 0° 27′ 21″ N.; lon. 173° 57′ 30″ W., according to Wilkes, Commander of the U. States' exploring expedition. It is about 5 ft. above the surface of the water, and is 10 m. long by 5 m. in breadth. There is anchorage on the S. side, the soundings varying from 2 to 5 fathoms, with a broken coral and coral sand bottom. It has a large population, but yields little more than supplies their wants. A small quantity of fresh water may be had by digging on the beaches, but neither wood nor refreshments are procurable for shipping. Apamama is also known by the names of Simpson and Hopper Island.

APANORMIA, or APONORMERIA, a tn., N.W. coast isl. Santorin, Grecian Archipelago, 7 m. N.W. Scauro; lat. 36° 38′ N.; lon. 25° 28′ E. The only landing-place in the Bay of Santorin, which is lined with lofty precipices, is at this point, and at Phiro. (*See* EPANOMERIA.)

APATI, or JASZ-APATHI, a tn. Hungary, dist. Jazig, 11 m. E. Jasz-Berény, and 50 m. E. Pesth. It lies in a fertile plain, and has an elegant church. Pop. 8065.

APATIN, a tn. Hungary, near its S. borders in Sclavonia, l. bank, Danube, 13 m. S. Bezdan, and 127 m. S. Pesth; lat. 45° 40′ N.; lon. 19° 3′ E. It has a church, some manufactures of woollen cloth, and spinning-mills. Silkworms are reared, and madder produced in the vicinity, where there is also some good meadow land. Pop. 9053.

APCHERON. *See* APSHERON.

APELDOORN, a vil. and par. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. N. Arnhem, and 11 m. N.W. Zutphen, on the Grift Canal. From its position on this canal, and on the high road from Arnhem and Utrecht to Deventer and Zutphen, it is a considerable thoroughfare. It has a church, school, orphan hospital for girls; and manufactures of morocco leather, copper plate for brewery and distillery boilers, and for sheathing ships, and of chloride of lime. Pop. of vil. and par. 12,087.

APENNINES [Italian, *Apennino*], an Alpine chain of mountains, S. Europe, being the continuation of the Alps into Italy, which the chain traverses in its whole extent. It commences in the S. of Piedmont, at the valley of Savonna, near the town of that name, W. side of the Gulf of Genoa; proceeds N.E. to near Genoa, then in an irregular line E.S.E. till it arrives at N.E. Tuscany, after which it runs S.E. in a branching irregular manner till it reaches the boundary between Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra, where it changes its direction to S.S.W., and terminates at the Strait of Messina, throwing off some spurs W. into what has been called the heel of the boot. The ridge of mountains that traverses Sicily may be regarded as a continuation of the Apennines; the connection being merely interrupted by the Strait of Messina. The total length of the chain, from the valley of Savonna to Cape Armi on the Strait of Messina, is about 629 m.; or, following the sinuosities, about 787 m. Its broadest part, between Mount Marciano, S.E. of Sinagaglia on the Adriatic, and the mountains of Piombino in Tuscany, is 121 m.; but in Liguria and the Calabrias it is not more than 18 to 24 m. The average height of the Apennines has been estimated at 4330 ft., and in no part do they reach the limit of perpetual snow, though some summits rise upwards of 9000 ft. above the sea. Numerous valleys advance to the coasts of the two seas that wash the shores of the peninsula, dividing Italy, more especially on the N. slope of the Apennines, into a multitude of narrow valleys running perpendicularly to the chain. On the S. slope, the valleys of the Tiber, Arno, Garigliano, and Volturno, are the only ones of the chain of any great extent; and the rivers that flow through them are the largest that rise in the Apennines, and, indeed, the only ones of importance.

Divisions.—The mountain chain is usually divided into three great sections, the N., Central, and S. Apennines; and three minor sections, called, respectively, the Tuscan, Roman, and Vesuvian sub-Apennines. The *N. Apennines* extend from the valley of Savonna to the source of the Tiber at Monte Cornaro; lat. 43° 47′ N.; lon. 12° 6′ E; a total length, in a direct line, of about 75 to 182 m.; passing through Piedmont, the Emilian provinces (Piacenza, Parma, Modena, &c.), and the former grand-duchy of Tuscany. The *Central Apennines* run from Monte Cornaro to Monte Vellino, N. of Lake Celano in Naples; lat. 42° 9′ N.; lon. 13° 33′ 30″ E.; a length, without deviations, of 55 to 133 m., passing through Umbria, and entering the Neapolitan portion of Italy. The *S. Apennines* extend from Monte Vellino to the termination of the chain at Cape Armi, Strait of Messina, a total

length of 55 to 133 m., wholly within the Neapolitan dominion. The *Tuscan sub-Apennines* are composed of a branch stretching S. from Monte Cornaro towards Perugia, surrounding the lake of the same name, and spreading its ramifications over the whole space between the Arno and the Tiber. The *Roman sub-Apennines* cover the S. portion of the Roman territory; stretching out from Monte Vellino, they comprise all the heights between the Salto, the Tiber, the Liri, and the Garigliano. The *Vesuvian sub-Apennines* run parallel to the principal chain from which they are separated by the upper course of the Calore and Volturno. Vesuvius is, however, an isolated mountain, not properly connected with this chain, but merely surrounded by it.

The following are the highest summits in each of the three great divisions: —

		N. lat.			E. lon.			Feet.
N. Ap.	Monte de San Pelegrino	44°	11′	10″	10	31′	0″	5160
	Amiata	43	1	15	11	41	13	5794
	Cimone	44	13	0	10	43	0	6975
Central Apen.	Corno, the highest summit of the Apennines	42	27	0	13	38	0	9519
	Velora	42	49	0	13	13	0	8133
	Velino, W. point	42	11	0	13	28	0	8174
	Velino, E. point		—			—		7966
S. Ap.	Amaro, summit of the Majella	42	12	0		—		9131
	Gargano	41	45	0	16	10	37	4639
	Cucuzzo		—			—		5223

Geology.—The S. slopes of the Apennines include several volcanic masses; and the only active volcano on the continent of Europe, Vesuvius, belongs to one of these masses, that of the environs of Naples. The others are those of Santa-Fiera and Viterbo, Rome, Santa Agata, and Rocca-Monfina. In the same section are numerous springs of warm water, and of gas and vapours. The only volcano in the N. slope is Monte Voltore, near Melfi. The environs of Modena are known for their mud volcanoes. The whole chain is calcareous; granite only appearing towards its S. extremity in Calabria. It is poor in metals, though iron is wrought in small quantities; and there are some coal seams, but of little importance. Vast saliferous deposits exist in the vicinity of Cosenza, but the true wealth of the Apennines consists in their building materials, but more especially the celebrated marbles of Carrara, Equi, Seravezza, and Sienna. The sub-Apennine hills, in many cases, are of tertiary formation.

Vegetation.—Under a height of 3280 ft., the flanks of the main chain are covered with varied vegetation, of which oranges, citrons, olives, and palms, form the lower zone; but pine forests are rare in the Apennines, though they produce pines, beaches, cypresses, laurels, chestnut trees. Above 3280 ft. the mountains are in general dry, their summits naked and bare.

Passes.—The principal chain is crossed by numerous passes, of which the most important are the pass of Bocchetta (2549 ft.); the Col de Gicoi (1539 ft.), on the roads from Genoa to Milan, and from Genoa to Novi; the Col de Centocroci, between the valley of the Taro and that of the Vara; that of Monte Carelli or Pietra-mala (3293 ft.), on the road from Florence to Bologna; the Col d'Avezzano (4569 ft.), on the road from Avezzano to Aquila; the passage of Nicastro (1054 ft.), on the way from Nicastro to Cantanzaro, and many others, which need not be particularized.

General Aspect.—The Apennines do not present the pyramidal peaks of the Alps, the cloudy tops of the Pyrenees, or the scarped walls and horizontal lines of the Jura. The forms presented by them are, however, agreeable to the eye; the sub-Apennines are undulating and rounded in their contour; while the main chain is distinguished by features much more marked and irregular. Notwithstanding the beauty of their forms, they do not present the attractions of mountains of the first order. From their limited elevation they have no glaciers, their slopes are rarely covered with pastures, and their summits exhibit only bare naked rocks. Their valleys are narrow, presenting more the aspect of large rugged and wild ravines.—(*Orographie de l'Europe*; Guibert, *Dict. Geo. et Stat.*)

APENRADE [Danish, *Aabenraa*], a seaport, Prussia, duchy Schleswig, cap. bail. of same name, on the Little Belt and in the Bay (fiord) of Apenrade; lat. 55° 2′ 36″ N.; lon. 9° 25′ 15″ E. (R.) It is beautifully situated in a deep valley, surrounded by woody heights and a fertile country. Its streets are crooked; it has only one church, which is a collegiate charge, and in the vicinity is an old Gothic castle. Apenrade carries on a considerable seafaring trade, and, in respect of shipping and commerce, ranked as a Danish port next to Flensburg. The harbour, though secure, has only 11 ft. water; and the whole tonn. belonging to the port is about 17,000. It has extensive docks for shipbuilding; employs a good many hands in fishing; and, since 1819, when baths were established, has been much resorted to for bathing quarters. Pop. 5449.——The BAILIWICK has an area of 296 sq. m. Pop. 22,615

APES HILL. *See* ARYLA.

APIA, a vil. and harbour, isl. Upolu, or Oahtoosh, one of the Samoan group, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 13° 48′ 54″ S.; lon. 171° 41′ 12″ W. (R.) The village stands in a grove of bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees. It is paved with large black boulder stones, and contains a church in the European style, having boarded floors and glazed windows, a store built of stone, and a remarkable native building used for public meetings. The latter is 102 ft. long, 22 wide, 21 high, and neatly paved with small pebbles. The harbour is small, and will not contain more than six moderately-sized vessels in fine weather; but it is safe. Water and firewood are abundant and easily obtained; so also are pigs, poultry, and yams. It is much resorted to by whalers. (*See* UPOLU.)

APICE, a tn. Naples, prov. Avellino, dist. of, and about 9 m. S.W. from Ariano; on a hill. Pop. 3420.

APLEY, a par. England, co Lincoln; 1658 ac.; S.W. Wragby. Pop. 221.

APO, or ARRO.—1, An isl. and shoal, Strait of Mindoro, Indian Archipelago, both situated between the island of Mindoro and that of Busvagon, the N. point of the former being in lat. 12° 39′ N.; lon. 120° 28′ E. (R.); and that of the latter, or shoal, in lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 120° 31′ E. (Horsburgh.) The island is about half a mile in diameter, is covered with trees, and lined with white beaches on its N. and E. sides. A reef, which projects half a mile, surrounds it. The shoal is 10 m. in length from N. to S., and about 9 m. in breadth. —2, A small isl. off the S. extremity of Negros Island, one of the Philippines, in lat. 9° 0′ N.; lon. 123° 0′ E.

APOLABAMBA, a dist. Bolivia, between the river Beni and the S.E. confines of prov. Puno, in Peru, intersected near its centre by the 15th S. parallel. It is mountainous, and is intersected, besides, by numerous rocky heights and ranges of precipices, and is traversed by several considerable streams. The productions are rice, maize, plantains, cotton, cacao, &c., the latter raised with little trouble. Wood also abounds throughout the country, and monkeys swarm in the forests.

APOLDA, a tn. grand duchy, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, circle Weimar-Jena, 9 m. N.E. Weimar, on the Werlitz. It is the seat of a superintendent or Lutheran bishop, and has a castle, with manufactures of woollens, kerseymeres, and stockings. It has also several distilleries, and an extensive bell foundry, which furnished Schiller with the subject of his song 'Die Glocke.' Pop. (1871), 10,507.

APOLIMA, one of the smallest of the Navigator's Islands, situated between the islands of Upolu and Savaii, the Oteewby, and Oahtoosh, respectively, of Arrowsmith; lat. 13° 49′ S.; lon. 172° 3′ W. (R.) Apolima is apparently the crater of an extinct volcano, and is accessible at one particular point, being, with this exception, faced all round with perpendicular cliffs. Its highest summit, which is on the S. side, is 472 ft. above the sea. The soil in the interior is extremely fertile, producing, in great abundance, cocoa, bread-fruit, taro, yams, &c. In the centre of the island is a village of about 20 houses, having a permanent population of about 75 persons.—(Wilkes.)

APOLLONIA, or AMANAHEA, a dist., cape, and fort, in N.W. Africa, Gold Coast, Ashantee country. The DISTRICT, which is tributary to the King of Ashantee, lies between the rivers Ancobra and Assinee, the one forming its E., the other its W. boundary. It is about 53 m. in length from E. to W., and 10 to 15 m. in breadth. Its coast line consists of a straight sandy beach, behind which is an undulating range of high land. A great portion of the country is covered with dense forests, and is but thinly peopled; but for 30 m. along the coast, villages are numerous. The soil is naturally fertile, and produces in abundance rice, millet, sugar-cane, and cocoa

nuts; while the woods furnish excellent timber for ship building.——CAPE APOLLONIA, which is formed of four hills or hummocks, presenting the appearance of a long projecting point, is in lat. 4° 59′ N.; lon. 2° 35′ W. (R.)——FORT APOLLONIA, a British settlement, and the first European fort met with after leaving Sierra Leone, stands on the beach about 4 m. from the cape. It was at one time an important trading station, but is now abandoned, and going rapidly to decay.

APOSTLES' ISLANDS, Straits of Magellan, where it joins the Pacific Ocean, near Cape Deseado; lat. 52° 34′ S.; lon. 75° 6′ W. They are twelve in number, a circumstance from which they have obtained their name, and are all small and barren. Their shores abound with shell fish, but are encompassed with dangerous reefs.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. *See* ALLEGHANY.

APPALACHICOLA, a tn., river, and bay, U. States. The town, which is a port of entry, and cap., of Franklin co. Florida, is situated on a peninsula, at the mouth of the river of the same name. It is regularly laid out, has an Episcopal church, two banks, and several stores and warehouses. It has a considerable trade in cotton, and an admiralty jurisdiction. The River Appalachicola is formed by the union of the Chattahoochee and the Flint in Georgia, and flows thence through Florida, for a distance of 70 m., into the Gulf of Mexico. It forms at its mouth a broad estuary, named Appalachicola Bay, and is navigable throughout for small vessels. There were 20 steamers plying on the river in 1844.

APPALACHIE BAY, Main of Florida; lat. 29° 40′ N.; lon. 84° 30′ W.

APPENZELL, a can. in the N.E. of Switzerland, the 13th in order of the confederation, comprehending the two independent republics of Ausser-Rhoden or Outer Rhodes, and Inner Rhoden or Inner Rhodes; length, 23 m.; breadth, at the widest part, 16 m., which suddenly diminishes N.W. to between 4 and 5 m.; superficies, about 160 geo. sq. m.; wholly enclosed by the territory of St. Gall. It is an elevated district, the lowest part being at least 1400 ft. above the sea, while it is traversed in various directions by the outer and lower branches of the Alps, of which Mount Sentis, in the S. of the canton, is about 8000 ft. high. It has large tracts of rich pasture land, and extensive forests of pine and is watered by the Sitter, and by several smaller affluents of the Rhine. The prevailing rock is limestone, besides which, occur whetstone, grit, and a species of marble. Salt is found in some localities, and there are a few mineral springs. Glaciers occupy the higher valleys. The climate is cold, but healthy. The chief productions of the soil being flax, hemp, and several kinds of fruit, particularly apples, pears, cherries, and grapes, from which are produced cider, kirschwasser, and some wine; but the wealth of Inner Rhodes, which is the more elevated division of the canton, lies in its herds and flocks, which are numerous; that of Outer Rhodes in its manufactures, consisting of embroidered muslins, gauzes, cambrics, tulle, and other cotton stuffs. Bleaching, dyeing, paper-making, letterpress, and cloth printing, are also carried on to a considerable extent. Very little machinery has been yet introduced into the canton. Most of the weavers are proprietors of land, and form the great proportion of voters in the public assemblies. The exports consist chiefly of the various manufactured articles, and of cattle, hides, cheese, butter, honey, and wax. The imports are corn, fruit, wine, brandy, tobacco, salt, raw cotton, colonial produce, dyeing materials, leather, soap, cast iron, steel, pewter, tin, hardware, pottery, &c. The working classes are divided into four different sections, namely, manufacturers, weavers, winders, and embroiderers. The first are of every grade, from the individual who manufactures the quantity only which himself and his family can weave, to those that employ 100 weavers or embroiderers. All the weavers here, as throughout Switzerland, make use of coffee, milk, oatmeal, and potatoes, which compose their principal food. A few indulge themselves with meat and half a pot of cider on Sundays. They work from 13 to 14 hours a day, but do not constantly weave, devoting a portion of their time to cultivating their farms, and taking care of their cattle. Schools are numerous, particularly in Outer Rhodes, in which all children above six years of age are obliged to attend, no person being admitted to the sacrament who cannot read. Writing, arithmetic, grammar, singing, and drawing, form the chief branches of instruction. After children have left the public schools at the age of 12, they continue to receive, every eight days, and afterwards once a month, until the age of 17, lessons of repetition. At the age of 17 they receive the religious instructions necessary to the holy sacrament, after which they are declared of age, assist at the popular assemblies, and perform their part of military duties. For the richer classes, and those in easy circumstances, there are here, as in all the other cantons, public schools, where, independently of the dead languages, German, French, Italian, English, geography, mathematics, and geometry, natural history, and drawing, form the basis of instruction. There are several orphan institutions in the canton, and savings'-banks have been established in almost every parish, but they are little used by the working classes, who prefer buying furniture. Servants, artists, and children, through their parents, however, deposit their savings in these banks. Each parish is bound by law to take care of its respective poor, but each has, at the same time, its own particular regulations and customs as to the extent and manner of affording relief. The people are, in general, moral and well-behaved. Those of Inner Rhodes are Catholics, those of Outer Rhodes Protestants. The separation between them took place in 1597. The two, however, count but as one canton of the Swiss confederation, and have only a single vote in the federal Diet, to which they send deputies each in its turn. Both governments are pure democracies. The supreme or legislative power is constituted by a general assembly of all the male natives above 17 years of age, called the Landsgemeinde, which meets once a year. The manner of voting is by raising the hand. Every individual comes armed to this assembly, the right to bear arms being the test of citizenship. All bankrupts, paupers, &c., are excluded from this assembly. The principal towns are Appenzell, Trogen, Huntroyl, Herisau, and Gais. Appenzell is, next to Geneva, the most densely-peopled canton of Switzerland, in proportion to its extent. Pop., Prot. 48,431; Cath. 12,000.

APPENZELL, a tn. Switzerland, cap. of Inner Rhodes, the R. catholic division, can. Appenzell, 7 m. W.S.W. Trogen, about the same distance S.E. by E. St. Gall, and 103 m. E. by N. Berne; beautifully situated in a rich and populous valley, l. bank, Sitter, about 2500 ft. above the sea. Its houses, chiefly of wood, are ill-built, and it contains a townhouse, arsenal, Capuchin convent, and a nunnery. It is the residence of the principal magistrates of the canton, and the place in which the Landsgemeinde, or supreme council of the Inner Rhodes, annually meets. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, but principally in weaving and bleaching, and have a considerable trade in linen, cotton, saltpetre, whetstones, millstones, and timber. A few miles S.E. are the mineral springs and baths of Weisbad, and N. the village of Gais, both noted resorts of invalids. Pop. 2910.



APPENZELL.——From Vues Classiques de la Suisse.

APPIANO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, cap. dist of same name, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. from Como, and 20 m. N.N.W. Milan. It is tolerably built, has three churches, and carries on a considerable trade in silk, which is here manufactured of superior quality. The vicinity produces grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables; cattle and sheep are also reared. Pop. of the town, 2117; of the district, 23,065.—(*Dizio. Univ. Italia.*)

APPIN, a large dist. Scotland, co. Argyle, lying chiefly along the E. side of Loch Linnhe. In this district is the valley of Glencoe, which derives a melancholy interest from having been the scene of an atrocious massacre in the reign of William III.

APPINGEDAM, a market tn. Holland, prov. of, and 14 m. N.E. from Groningen, on the Damsterdiep, which passes through the town. It is the seat of a court for the arrond. and can. of Appingedam, and has a townhall, a Calvinistic, and a R. catholic church; a Jewish synagogue, three schools, and a Bible society. Important horse markets are held here in July and August, a colt market in September, and cattle markets weekly during summer. Pop. 900.

APPLEBY.—1, A bor. and market tn., par. Appleby St. Michael or Bongate, England, co. Westmorland. The town is cap. of the co., and lies on the slope of a hill, l. bank, Eden, 28 m. S.S.E. Carlisle, and 21 m. N.N.E. Kendal. It is compactly built, and consists of one principal street, and several smaller, the former terminated at the upper end by the castle, at the lower by the church of St. Lawrence. On the opposite side of the river is a suburb, called Bongate, connected with the town by an ancient stone bridge of two arches. It is well lighted, and abundantly supplied with good water. Near the church is the market-house, rebuilt in 1811, in the Gothic style. The townhall, situated in the main street, is spacious and commodious; close by is the jail. There are here a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists, an excellent free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; and an hospital or almshouse for 13 poor widows, founded by the Countess of Pembroke. The town has very little trade, and no particular kind of manufacture; and cannot be said to be in a thriving condition, nor to be in any way improving. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 16 common councilmen, and other officers. Both the Lent and summer assizes are held here, and petty sessions every Saturday. The borough returned two members to the House of Commons up to the passing of the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. Three fairs annually, chiefly for linen, cattle, sheep, and horses. Area of par., 14,550 ac. Pop. in 1871, 1038.—(*Local Correspondent.*)—2, *Appleby St. Lawrence*, a par., co. Westmoreland, E. Ward; area, 5350 ac. Pop. in 1861, 1569.—3, A par., co. Lincoln, wapentake Manley, parts of Lindsey; area, 6164 ac. Pop. in 1861, 579. 4, A par., counties Derby and Leicester; area, 2058 ac. Pop in 1861, 1070.

APPLECROSS [anc. *Comaraich*], a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Ross; 2700 ac. Pop. 2544.

APPLEDORE.—1, A small sea-coast tn. England, co. Devon, near the mouths of the rivers Taw and Torridge, 7 m. S.W. the town of Barnstaple. It stands on the side of a hill, and contains a chapel of ease, and an Independent chapel. It has of late years become a favourite bathing-place, for which the beauty of its scenery and the great extent and excellence of its beach peculiarly adapt it.—2, A tn. and par., co. Kent. The town, on the banks of the river Rother, is a clean and neat little place; and though now nearly 8 m. from the sea, it once was an important maritime town of the Anglo-Saxons. Area of par., 3001 ac. Pop. 640.

APPLEDRAM, a par. England, co. Sussex; 1107 ac. Pop. 129.

APPLEGARTH, a par. Scotland, co. Dumfries; 11,500 ac. Pop. 935.

APPLESHAW, a par. and vil. England, co. Hants; 697 ac.; E.S.E. Ludgershall. Pop. 284.

APPLETON.—1, A par. and township, England, co. Berks; 1991 ac.; N.W. Abingdon. Pop. in 1861, 549.—2, *Appleton-le-street*, a par. co. York, N. Riding; 4715 ac.; W.N.W. New Malton. Pop. in 1861, 987.—3, *Appleton-upon-Wisk*, a chap., co. York, N. Riding; 1827 ac.; S.S.W. Yarm. Pop. in 1861, 466.

APPODI, a river, Brazil, prov. Rio Grande-do-Norte; it rises in lat. 6° 25′ S., flows N.N.E., and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 4° 32′ S., after a course of 153 m. It receives several affluents, among which the most important is the Upanema, which joins it 20 m. above its embouchure.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brasil.*)

APPONG, or PADANG, one of three large islands, N.E. coast, Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca, about 90 m. S. by W. Singapore, separated from Sumatra by Brewer's Strait, or Salat Panjang, which is from 1 to 5 m. in width, and navigable for large vessels. The coast line of the island is low and swampy, as are those of the others. Appong is celebrated for its sago, which is reckoned of superior quality. It is made by a people who inhabit the woods, called Orang Utan, the well-known name also of a large species of ape, common in Sumatra and Borneo. There are 350 persons employed in the cultivation and preparation of the sago, of which they could produce, it is believed, about 400,000 lbs. annually. According to Carnbee's map of Sumatra, the island lies between lat. 1° 0′ and 1° 30′ N.; and lon. 102° 10′ and 102° 34′ E.

APRICENA, a tn. Naples, prov. Foggia, dist. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. from San Severo. Pop. 5272.

APRIGLIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. of and 5 m. S.E. from Cosenza; on a steep hill. Population, 1012.

APSHERON (PENINSULA and CAPE OF), on the Caspian Sea, W. coast, formed by the most E. branch of the Caucasus. Its heights and cliffs are composed of chalky rocks, upon which here and there repose masses of a sort of brown freestone. The chalky rock exhibits, in great numbers, petrifications of the same kinds of fish that still exist in the Caspian Sea. About 36,000 lbs. of prepared saffron are annually exported from Apsheron. There are 10 salt lakes on the peninsula, from several of which considerable quantities of salt are taken, but much more might be obtained. There are also a number of naphtha pits, black and white, which are wrought by the Russian Government. The peninsula of Apsheron has been celebrated for many centuries, in all the E. countries, as a sacred soil, and the fire-worshippers still make pilgrimages to adore the fires which there issue from the earth, arising from the ignition of the naturally-formed naphtha. The cape is in lat. 40° 29′ N.; lon. 50° 30′ E.

APSLEY RIVER, Australia, New S. Wales, dist. New England, a branch of the river M'Leay. It flows through a ravine whose upper edges are from 2 to 3 m. apart, while the width at the bottom does not appear to exceed 200 ft. This tremendous gulf is upwards of 3000 ft. in perpendicular depth.

APSLEY STRAIT, a narrow channel, between Melville and Bathurst Islands, N. coast, Australia. It is about 40 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 2 to 5 m. The land is low on either side, and the shores from one end of the strait to the other bordered by a broad belt of impenetrable mangroves, and indented by numerous salt-water creeks, which present the appearance of rivers. Alligators of enormous size abound in the Straits, many of them measuring from 14 to 17 ft. in length. A settlement was formed in 1824, on the Melville Island side of the channel, about 8 or 10 m. from its N. entrance, but was subsequently abandoned.

APT [anc. *Apta Julia*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse (Provence), 30 m. E. Avignon, l. bank, Calavon, in a fruitful and beautiful valley. The river is spanned by a remarkable Roman bridge of a single arch, which stands unscathed by the floods and storms of 19 centuries; and the valley is hemmed in on all sides by hills, clothed to their summits with vines and olive trees. The town is surrounded by old walls, of massive structure. The houses in general are well built; and the streets, though in the older quarters narrow and crooked, are, in the more modern parts, wide, clean, and adorned with fountains. The most remarkable building is an ancient Gothic cathedral. The leading manufactures of Apt are woollen and cotton stuffs, wax tapers of superior quality, and confectionery. Excellent porcelain, and common earthenware, are also made; and a good deal of silk is spun. There are also several wax-refineries, tanneries, and distilleries. Before the introduction of percussion-locks, the gunflints of Apt were in great demand. Pop. 5940.

APULIA, APUGLIA, or PUGLIA, an anc. prov., S. Italy, now comprehended in the provinces of Foggia, Bari, and Lecce. To the whole or a part of this district the name La Puglia is still given. Originally, it was called Daunia, Japygia, Peucetia, and Messapia, and formed part of Magna Grascia or Great Greece. Here is the vast plain lying between the Apennines and the sea, called La Tavoliere di Pugliere, composed nearly wholly of pasture lands, all belonging to the crown, and on which upwards of 1,000,000 sheep are fed.

APURE, a river, Venezuela, formed by the junction of several streams which issue from the sierra de Merida, a part of the E. chain of the Andes of New Granada; and, after an E. course of about 300 m., falls into the Orinoco at Capuchino; lat. 7° 40′ N.; lon. 66° 47′ W. It is one of the principal tributaries of the Orinoco, into which it rushes with such violence as to agitate the current for nearly 3 m. below its junction. The Apure is navigable for nearly the whole length of its course, and furnishes to the province of Varinas, and the neighbouring provinces of Venezuela, a ready water carriage to Guiana, for the coffee, cotton, and indigo which they produce. The river is infested by crocodiles, and its banks abound with mules, wild horses, and cattle, immense numbers of which, particularly the wild horses, perish by its inundations, being swept away before they have time to reach the rising ground of the llanos or plains.

APURIMAC, a river, S. America, which rises from a lake in the Andes of Peru, in lat. 15° 38′ S.; lon. 76° 25′ W., among the savannahs of the plain of Condoroma, N. from Arequipa, and W. from the Lake of Titicaca. It flows through a mountainous country, in a N. direction; and, joining the Yucay or Vilcamayu at lat. 9° 15′ S.; lon. 72° 30′ W., forms the Ucayale, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon. Numerous streams flow into the Apurimac, the most considerable of which are the Pachachaca, Pampas, Mantaro, Paucartambo, and the Urubamba. Its whole course, till it meets the Yucay, is between 500 and 600 m.

AQUAMBOE, or AKAMBE, a petty state in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, formerly independent, now subject to Dahomey. It lies on the E. bank of the Volta.

AQUARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. of, and 16 m. S.E. from Campagna. Pop. 2165.

AQUILA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, cap. prov. and dist. Aquila, on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Aterno, 27 m. S.W. Teramo, and 110 m. N.W. Naples. It is fortified, has a cathedral, 24 churches, several convents, a royal college, founded by Ferdinand IV., and transferred from Sulmona in 1816; an academy, an hospital, two charitable institutions, and an elegant theatre. It is the seat of a court of justice, and of a bishopric; contains several paper-mills, and manufactories of linen and wax, and carries on an extensive trade in saffron, grown in the neighbourhood. Aquila was founded by Frederick II., King of Sicily, in 1240, and was for a long time one of the most populous, as well as one of the wealthiest towns in the kingdom. Its walls are 3 m. in extent, with 12 gates, nearly all of which are now blocked up. It could then boast of above 100 churches, with numerous monasteries and nunneries. It is still the residence of many noble families. It suffered considerably from earthquakes in the years 1703 and 1706. Of all its ancient fortifications only one small fort remains, which was taken by the French in December 1798, after a feeble resistance. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the *Amiternum* of the Romans, the native place of Sallust the historian. The pop. in 1861 was 12,877.

AQUILEIA, or AQUILEJA, a small tn. Austrian States, Illyria, 21 m. N.W. Trieste, near the shore of the Adriatic. It is encompassed by a wall and ditch, and has a good church. The inhabitants, 1480 in number, support themselves chiefly by fishing. In the times of the Roman emperors, it was a flourishing commercial town, and, on account of its wealth, named Roma Secunda. In 452 it was destroyed by Attila, when a portion of the inhabitants fled to the island, and founded the future Venice.

AQUINO [anc. *Aquinum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, district of, and 15 m. south from Sora; the see of a bishop, who resides at Rocca Secca. The town, which was a Roman colony, is now little else than a series of ruins; however, it still preserves its cathedral. The town was destroyed by the Lombards in the sixth century, and has long been in a state of decay. It is the native place of Juvenal the satirist, and of Thomas Aquinas. Pop. 806.

AQUIRAS, a small, poor vil. Brazil, but the oldest in prov. Ceara. It lies on the Pacoti, between Lake Aquiras and the ocean; has a church, and brandy distillery and sugar factory. Its district is sandy, dry, and badly watered. Pop. of dist. about 5000.

AQUITAINE [Latin, *Aquitania*], one of the four great divisions of Gaul or France by the Romans. It subsequently took the name of Guienne, and at present forms the departments Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne.

ARA, a small river, Spain, in Aragon, rising on the S. side of the Pyrenees, prov. Huesca, near the boundary of the kingdom of France; and, flowing in a S.E. direction, it unites with the Cinca, 2 m. S. Ainsa, after a course of about 45 m.

ARABAT, a tn. Russia, in the Crimea, gov. Simferopol, on the shore of the Sea of Azov, 70 m. N.E. Akmetchet or Simferopol, on a narrow peninsula, which separates the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea; lat. (E. bastion) 45° 17′ 9″ N.; lon. 35° 29′ 5″ E. (R.) It consists principally of one long street, is fortified, and contains a mosque.

ARABAT EL MATFOON. *See* ABYDUS.

ARABGIR, ARABKIR, or ARABKEIL [anc. *Arabrace*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 102 m. S.E. from Sivas; lat. 39° 3′ N.; lon. 38° 55′ E. Originally a small town, with a fortress, it owed its enlargement and prosperity to the Armenians, and is said to be well built and populous. It is especially noted for its manufacture of goods from English cotton yarn, conducted by the Armenian inhabitants, and employing about 1000 looms. It contains 6000 houses, of which 4800 are occupied by Turks, and 1200 by Armenians. The district around is rough and hilly, but intersected by well-watered valleys, inhabited by Turcomans.

ARABIA, the south-westernmost part of Asia, is called by the natives Jezíret el 'Arab, that is, the peninsula of the Arabs; and by the Turks and Persians, Arabistan. In early times it was called by the Hebrews simply Kedem or the East, and its inhabitants Benú Kedem or people of the East. The name Arabia, when it first occurs in the Scriptures (as in Ezek. xxvii., 'Arabia and the princes of Kedar'), is evidently applied not to the whole peninsula, but only to the territory of some pastoral tribes. Peninsular Arabia is encompassed on three sides by the sea, namely, on the N.E. by the Persian Gulf, on the S.E. by the Indian Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Red Sea. Its most S. point, Rás 'Arah (the Cape St. Anthony of some maps), stands in lat. 12° 35′ N.; lon. 43′ 56′ E. (R.) The shoals and patches of rock stretching E. from this cape render its vicinity dangerous to mariners. Thirty miles to the W. of it are the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The most E. point of Arabia, Ras-el-Had, stands in lat. 22° 23′ N.; lon. 59° 55′ E. (R.) A line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Suez to that of the Persian Gulf, and marking the limits of the Arabian peninsula on the N., will be found to run nearly in the 30th parallel of N. latitude. But beyond, or N. of this line, extends a vast and desert region, which, being now occupied chiefly by Arab tribes, is also called Arabia; it is bounded on the E. by the valley of the Euphrates, on the W. by the depressed tract in which lie the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, while towards the N. it gradually contracts till its terminates in the vicinity of Tadmor or Palmyra, in about lat. 34° N.; so that Arabia extends in length from N. to S. through 21 degrees of lat., or nearly 1300 geo. m., while its average breadth may be assumed to be about 600 m. It includes also the peninsula of Sinai, between the Gulf of Suez and that of Akabah. The whole area of the vast country thus described does not, probably, fall much short of 750,000 geo. sq. m., or about eight times that of the British Islands.

Notwithstanding the early reputation of Arabia, and the interest attaching to a country, the inhabitants of which have enacted most important parts in the early commerce and general history of mankind, we still remain very imperfectly acquainted with it. European travellers with few exceptions have hitherto penetrated to a short distance only from its coasts. Nor are the difficulties opposed to its complete exploration likely to be soon evaded or overcome. Immeasurable tracts of inhospitable stony desert; the risk of meeting with bands of predatory and merciless Bedawin; the rapacity of guides, and the extortionate demands of petty chieftains when they have once got the stranger in their power; the jealousies perpetually reigning among the small communities into which the interior of Arabia is divided, with the bigotry and fanaticism of the people; these, together with the heat of the climate, and the forbidding aspect of the desert, are enough to deter the most courageous and indefatigable traveller. The only European who has as yet traversed Arabia quite across from sea to sea, is Capt. Sadlier, who was sent, in 1819, by

the Government of Bombay, to congratulate Ibrahim Pasha on his victory over the Wahúby. He proceeded from Katíf, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, to Derrayeh, the ruined capital of the subdued fanatics, and, finding that the conquerors had withdrawn, continued his journey to Yambo on the Red Sea. We know, however, that Arabia, taken collectively, is an arid sun-burnt wilderness; the hills, naked rock; the plains, rough stones or drifting sand. In this dreary waste may be traced, here and there, particularly near the mountains in the S. half of the peninsula, some green spots which receive the benefit of the annual rains; and the wadies or valleys, descending from the rain-collecting heights, figure only as so many green lines more or less strongly marked in the dazzling sun-burnt prospect. But it is seldom that the tracts of cultivated land, even in the plains, attain a width of 20 m.; so that all the irrigated Tehámas or lowlands, and all the green wadies of Arabia taken together, bear but a small proportion to the whole peninsula.

Divisions.—There is much discrepancy in the accounts of native writers respecting the territorial divisions of peninsular Arabia; and the limits of those divisions which they concur in establishing appear to have fluctuated much at different periods, if, indeed, they were ever ascertained with precision. The first of the divisions met with in proceeding down the Red Sea is Hejáz, which, as it includes the sacred cities, Mecca and Medíneh, is always set forth conspicuously by Arab geographers. It extends a short way within the mountain barrier, and terminates S. in about lat. 20° N. Next comes Yemen, which, according to some writers, embraces the whole of S. Arabia; but the name is now generally used in a confined sense, Yemen proper occupying the S.W. part of the peninsula, and comprising a Tehámaor maritime lowland on the shores of the Red Sea, with an elevated inland district of considerable breadth. Appertaining to Yemen is Aden, now a free port in the hands of the British. Next to Yemen, E., and separated from it by a desert five days' journey in width, is Hadramaút, which commences on the coast at Makallah. The E. limits of this province are variously assigned by authors, some extending the name nearly as far as Omán, while others confine it to a district only 100 m. in length. Beyond it, along the coast, lies Mahrah; but across this tract, and apparently included at one time in Hadramaút, extends the principality of Shejer or Shehr, at the E. termination of which, near the coast, is the populous district of Dhofár, which has occasionally figured as an independent state. At the E. angle of the peninsula is situated Omán, the chief port of which, Maskat, now carries on a considerable trade with British India. On the S. shores of the Persian Gulf is Bahreïn, from which, towards the head of the gulf, extends the maritime district of Hajar, while at a short distance S.W. in the interior lies the fertile district of El-Ahsa (erroneously written Lahsa or Lachsa). The interior of Arabia, from Hejáz and Yemen across to the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, is comprised, by Arab geographers, under the single name of Nejd. Towards the N.W. and N. are the deserts of Sinai, and those of Sham, Jezíreh, and Irak (Syria, Mesopotamia, and Babylon).

Mountains.—The cultivated tracts of Arabia are generally in the vicinity of the mountains, the torrents from which, in the rainy season, collect soil, and endow it with fertility. The proximity of the green fields, however, to the rocky heights, depend on the rapidity of the streams, and the configuration of the country. There are also some oases or productive spots in the interior, surrounded by deserts, and which seem to indicate that the waters of streams lost in the sands higher up, are here again collected and brought towards the surface. The mountains exercising this beneficent influence on the land, rise, as far as we have any knowledge of them, at no great distance from the sea-shore, and form, with their ridges, a kind of elevated frame, which encloses the greater part of the peninsula. On the W., along the shores of the Red Sea, from the Gulf of Akabah to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, a distance of 1000 m., the Arabian mountains are conspicuous throughout, presenting peaked summits of naked rock, from 5000 to 8000 ft. in height, and varying from 12 to 60 m. in distance from the coast. This range falls so abruptly to the W., that it may be said to present towards the sea a series of inaccessible cliffs. The only two passes at present known through it are, respectively, at Tayef, in lat. 21° 12′ N.; and above Reda, in lat. 18° N., and consequently 200 m. asunder. Elsewhere there are only steep and narrow paths, readily climbed by the mountaineers on foot, but utterly impracticable for beasts of burden. Jebel Moïlah, near the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah, rises to a height of 7000 ft., thus matching in elevation the group of Sinai on the opposite side of the gulf; and both exhibit the same mineral formations, gneiss and porphyry in vertical strata, rising above hills of sandstone and gypseous rock. Jebel Kora, near Tayef, attains an elevation of perhaps 5500 ft., while Gurned or Sefyán, about 30 m. S.E. of the former, has an estimated height of 8000 ft. Again, Sáber, the highest point of the elevated ridge which rises on the N.E. above the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and commands a fine view of the Abyssinian coast, is supposed, from its vegetation, to attain a height of 7000 or 8000 ft. Further to the N.E., the maritime chain of mountains between Aden and Shehr have a height varying from 3000 to 5000 ft., the highest points being above Shúgra and Magadaïi. In Omán, where the coast between Ras-el-Had and Cape Mussendow runs from S.E. to N.W. towards the Straits of Ormúz, the maritime chain, extending close to the shore, seldom rises above 3000 ft.; but the Jebel Akhdar or Green Mountains behind these, striking from W. to E., attain to double that height. Other mountains in the interior of the peninsula, as Jebel Shamár, on the route from Bagdad to Mecca, are described by Arab writers, but without any indications of height, and there is no reason to believe that they equal in elevation the maritime ranges.

Rivers, Lakes, Deserts, &c.—The sterility of Arabia is sufficiently proclaimed, when it is stated that that vast country has no considerable, and scarcely any permanent rivers. A few small streams, indeed, in Omán, as the Massora and Sib, are said to be constant, that is, to contain water, and to flow throughout the year from their sources to the sea. But these, supposing their permanence established, form, after all, but rare exceptions. Arabian rivers, in general, are either consumed in irrigation or absorbed by the sands, even in crossing the narrow Tehámas or lowlands of Hejáz and Yemen, before they reach the sea shore. Hence, too, the interior of Hadramaút has fertile and populous valleys, while the coast is comparatively barren and desolate; but groups of villages, with plantations of dates along the latter, mark the points where the rivers of the interior, swelled by heavy rains, occasionally force their way downward to the sea. In the most elevated part of Nejd, the principal rivers (in the local language *Seil*), are the Taraba, which, in the parallel of 21° N., separates that country from Hejáz. Its course is to the N.N.E.; but as nothing more is known of it, we may infer that the stream soon disappears in the sands. A degree further S. flows the Thered in the same direction, and terminates in a lake on the borders of the desert. This river marks the N. limit of the cultivation of coffee. A day's journey S. of this, the Raniyah flows N.E., and under the 18th N. parallel the river of Bisheh waters copiously a fine country, and, running to the N.N.E., sinks in the sand. Some of the Arabs report that this river flows through the desert to the gates of Bagdad. Others, again, say that it enters a lake in the Wady Suleïmeh, and thence runs through El-Ahsa into the Persian Gulf. But we may regard it as a point ascertained, that there is no river flowing through El-Ahsa, or entering the sea on the adjacent coast. Besides, it is obvious that a permanent stream, or even a water-course, frequently filled, and crossing the Arabian peninsula, would necessarily be accompanied by a series of towns and plantations, and by a commercial route which would not allow such a natural feature to remain in obscurity. It appears, nevertheless, that Arab geographers have been misled by fanciful accounts of the Wady Bisheh, or some other of the occasionally copious streams flowing from the same region; and hence they have described a great river Afnán or Aftán (for the original Arabic name is doubtful), as flowing permanently across the country from the W. mountains to the Bay of Bahrein. The lakes of Arabia are, like the rivers, but of short duration. After heavy rains pools are formed, which, being rapidly evaporated, leave the ground incrusted with salt. As to the wastes and oases of this country, Arabia is, collectively, a desert, and the cultivated tracts throughout are all so many oases, surrounded by sterile and irreclaimable wastes. The desert of Ahkaf [the waves of sand], however, is of a peculiar character, swallowing everything which falls

on it, and is supposed by the natives to be the abode of demons, or of the children of Ad. A recent traveller (the Baron Von Wrede) reached the confines of El-Ahkaf, N. of Hadramaût, and throwing into the sand a weight with 60 fathoms of line attached to it, saw the whole disappear in five minutes.

Geology.—Respecting the geology of a country so imperfectly explored as Arabia, we cannot of course know anything beyond some incomplete and unconnected details. The chain of mountains on the W. side of the peninsula, from Anti-Libanos to Bab-el-Mandeb, is granitic throughout. Its elevated summits present to view only piles of bare rocks. The exposed surface of the granite is generally blackened by the heat of the sun, and assumes a metallic gloss. The narrow valleys between these dark masses of rock display, not carpets of fresh green, but white lines formed of drift sand. At the base of the granitic chain, on the W., are found limestones of various kinds, and generally of recent formation. The hills bordering on the coast, however, consist of sandstone, in which shells and madrepores are embedded in abundance. Such is the general character of the W. range; but towards the S. angle of the peninsula, where Yemen exhibits a wide extent of elevated land, volcanic rocks make their appearance, and Mount Sâber, which rises above all the neighbouring mountains, and attains a height of perhaps 7000 ft., is a mass of trachyte. Proceeding along the S. coast, we find limestone predominating, and forming ridges of 5000 or 6000 ft. in height. But the elevated plains in the interior of Hadramaût, which rise still higher, are said to be formed of sandstone. In Omân, the limestone formation attains its greatest height in Jebel Akhdar; but further N., volcanic rocks again make their appearance, and the N. angle of Arabia, at the Straits of Ormûz, is composed, like the S. angle at Bab-el-Mandeb, of trachyte and basalts. It was the broken and indented coast of volanic formation which harboured the pirates.

Climate.—In considering the climate of Arabia, it is necessary to bear in mind, first, the position of that country, between the burning deserts of Africa on the one side, and those of western India on the other. Not that we can suppose the climate of the interposed peninsula to depend on those of the adjacent countries, but because it is evident that Arabia comes under the influence of those meteorological conditions which have consigned to drought and sterility a wide belt of country across the Old World, from the shores of the Atlantic nearly to those of the Pacific Ocean. This tract of desert, it is true, lies for the most part beyond the tropic, and, towards Central Asia, it bends much to the N.; the Arabian peninsula, on the other hand, extends several degrees S. of the tropic. But, secondly, the intertropical portion of Arabia falls within the domain of the monsoons or periodical winds, peculiar to the Indian seas. Now, the monsoons not only interrupt the ordinary course of the trade-winds (which blow from the E., with an inclination to the equator), but they also interfere with that general law of intertropical climate, by virtue of which the rain falls soon after the sun has passed the zenith; and the hottest season is also the rainy season. In S. Arabia, on the other hand, the hottest months of the year are comparatively dry and cloudless; and the scanty rains fall chiefly in the winter, when the atmosphere, being less heated, is also less loaded with aqueous vapours. In Omân, the rains fall from October till May, three or four times in the month, on the lowlands, but more frequently on the mountains. The same seasons obtain along the S. coast, the period of the rains being abridged, however, towards the W., so that the wet season at Aden lasts only from November to February. But the interior of Yemen seems to be exempt, in some degree, from the influence of the monsoons, and to enjoy the regular tropical rains—a circumstance to which may be attributed the superior productiveness of that province. At Sanaa, the capital of Yemen, some rain falls in January, as on the coast; but the heavy rains take place in June and July, with alternating S.E. and N.W. winds. In the Tehâma of Abu Arish, also, going N. from Yemen, the wet season coincides with the hottest months. But N. of Yembo, on the Red Sea, rain falls only in the winter, from November to February, and never abundantly; it fails totally about once in four years.

Temperature.—To the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, and its freedom from cloud or vapour—conditions tending to accelerate evaporation and the radiation of heat—may be ascribed the remarkable degree of cold occasionally felt in Arabia, and which has given rise to very erroneous conjectures respecting the elevation of that country. At Tayef, not above 3200 ft. in absolute elevation, and only in lat. 21° 12′ N., snow is said to fall once in every four years; and the mountains in the neighbourhood, from 5000 to 6000 ft. high, are annually covered with snow. Further S., ice and snow are of frequent occurrence on mountains ranging from 6000 to 8000 ft. in height; while in Abyssinia, on the opposite side of the Red Sea, they are hardly known at the height of 12,000 ft. On the S. coast, in like manner, we hear of snow and ice at moderate elevations; and in Omân, the Jebel Akhdar, only 6000 ft. high, and lying nearly under the tropic, are frequently crowned with snow in winter. Yet Maskat, on the sea-coast of Omân, is perhaps the hottest inhabited place on the earth—a distinction which it owes in a great measure to its situation beneath bare cliffs, which reverberate the heat. At this place the thermometer, in the shade, in June, generally rises above 100° Fah., towards the afternoon. The heat of Mokha, also, and the adjacent Tehâma, is to Europeans insupportable in summer. In general, the violent changes of temperature which occur frequently in Arabia, are prejudicial to health. The humid S. wind, the cold and dry N. wind, and the storms from the E., attended with clouds of fine sand, all bring with them the seeds of disease; the N.W. wind alone is regarded as salubrious and refreshing. The coast of the Hejâz is thought to be particularly unhealthy; and of late years, since the campaigns of the Egyptian army against the Wahâby, the plague, from which Arabia previously boasted to be exempt, has been added to the list of endemic diseases. Here it is as well to remark, that the imminent danger supposed to attend the occurrence of storms of wind in the desert —the sheroky (sirocco) or *east wind*, loaded with fine sand, and the simoom or hot *poison wind*, from the south—exists only in the tales of credulous travellers. Whatever inconveniences must be endured on such occasions by men and cattle, yet it never happens that they are suffocated by the pestilent blasts, nor are the caravans ever buried in overwhelming sands.

Zoology.—The wild animals of Arabia are few in number. A country so ill provided with wood, bush, and pasture, and where the scanty waters are so closely beset by an active population, is necessarily unable to support such herds of large animals as roam through the interior of Africa. The ibex inhabits the rocky heights; the wild ass, and antelopes of moderate size, the plains. The jerboa and lizards are seen even in the midst of the bare sands. Apes, chiefly of the species called Hamadryas, are numerous in the woods which clothe the sides of the mountains, particularly in Yemen. It was stated, in the beginning of the 16th century, that the road from Taes to Aden was rendered dangerous and difficult, by the numbers and audacity of the apes infesting it; but this has not been confirmed by more recent accounts. The beasts of prey are panthers, ounces, and hyenas. In domestic animals, Arabia possesses advantages which may be ascribed, in some degree, to the great care and attention which the austere nature of the country makes absolutely indispensable for the support of any kind of live stock. The camels of Nejd are famed for their speed and beauty; in size and strength they are much inferior to those of Egypt, and therefore less fitted for carrying burdens; but for riding, they are said to be unrivalled. Mahrah, also, boasts of its swift dromedaries, called Mahry (commonly written Maherry), which are those most highly prized in the African deserts. Nejd possesses, also, the finest breeds of horses, large numbers of which were exported to India in the beginning of the present century. These horses unite perfect symmetry of form with great spirit, but they are small; and it is not improbable that the value of the breed is over-estimated by its enthusiastic owners. In Yemen, the ass is a handsome animal, nearly as large as a mule, with a sleek coat, and bearing a high price. As to horned cattle and sheep, S. Arabia, particularly Yemen, now draws, and probably has always been in the habit of drawing, large and regular supplies from the Somâlî coasts, near the E. angle of Africa.

Botany.—The flora of Arabia presents but little novelty; it seems to be made up of contributions from Africa, India, and Armenia. The sea-shore, where it is not absolutely barren, exhibits generally plantations of the date-palm, which thrives even where the ground is covered with incrustations of salt. On the S. coast, towards Omân, the mango and cocoa-nut are occasionally met with. Further inland grows

the fig-tree, the tamarind, the almond, and, in Omán, the orange, lemon, and citron. The wild bushes are chiefly mimosæ, euphorbiaceæ, and the sidr or lotus nebka. With these grow lavender, wormwood, jasmine, and other scented plants. As the mountains are ascended, the vegetation assumes a more European character. Apricots, plums, pomegranates, and grapes, are found at the height of 3000 or 4000 ft.; and above these, the sides of the mountains are covered with forests of juniper, less properly called cypress. The cotton plant and the sugar-cane grow in the Tehâma; the sumach or gum Arabic, the aloe, and the cassia fistula, prefer the hills; and the tree which yields the olibanum or frankincense (*a Boswellia?*), abounds on the mountains of Shejer or Shehr, in Mahrah.

Agriculture.—The Arabs cultivate for food wheat, rice, barley, and dúrrah or holcus vulgare (the *jowâri* of India), besides bananas, water-melons, and other garden produce; but their chief dependence is on their date plantations. These occupy everywhere the irriguous land, the level margin of the stream, the low sea-marsh, or the hollow moistened by land-springs. The borders only of these favoured spots, if they admit of having water occasionally led to them, are given up to the cultivation of grain. Near every large date plantation, there is ordinarily a fort, with high walls and dry ditch, round which is collected nearly the whole population of the district or wady. As the success of field labour depends here wholly on irrigation, the Arabs have learned, from necessity, to attain this object by very elaborate and ingenious means. They conduct the water through tunnels or subterranean canals (*feléj*, in the singular *iflaj*), so as to prevent its being dissipated in its transit by the thirsty superficial soil, and the sun's powerful rays. These feléj have, in Omán, an extent of many miles, with a height which allows a man to walk upright in them. Yet, notwithstanding the care bestowed by the Arabs on their date plantations, to which, as well as to their horses and camels, they are ardently attached, the total produce seems unequal to the demands of the population; while W. Arabia receives provisions, not only sheep and cattle, but millet and other grain also, from the Somâli coast. S. Arabia imports annually, notwithstanding the vaunted fertility of its numerous wadies, several thousand tons of dates from the Persian Gulf. In Yemen, however, the cultivation of coffee, and of khat (*Celastrus edulis*) is found more remunerative than that of the necessaries of life. The former of these thrives only in a warm and humid atmosphere, and screened from the sun's rays; hence, being planted only under the shade of trees, it is confined to the well-wooded part of Yemen, from the neighbourhood of Mokha, S. to Mount Sáber. The cultivation of coffee was introduced into Arabia from S. Abyssinia; and it is now well known, that the best coffee exported from Mokha, even at the present day, is in fact the produce of Abyssinia. The khat, also, a kind of tea-plant, is originally Abyssinian; but the use of it as a stimulant seems as yet hardly to extend beyond Yemen; yet there, such is the passion for it, that it bears a very high price. The tender shoots, and young leaves, constitute the best khat; if chewed when quite fresh, they are capable of intoxicating; the denomination and price of the khat depend on its age and tenderness. At every festival or social meeting, the master of the house presents to each of his guests a twig of khat; and, if the accounts given of its virtues, in promoting social feelings, serenity of temper, sprightliness, and power of enduring fatigue, be true, it is to be regretted that so genial a restorative is not more widely distributed.

Manufactures and Trade.—Manufacturing industry can hardly be said to exist in Arabia. Handicraft trades are there few in number. The armourers are the only smiths whose work exhibits skill. The town of Haes, in Yemen, is famous for its pottery, because it is the only place in Arabia where the art of glazing earthenware is understood and practised. Camelots are woven in Nejd; silk and woollen stuffs are made in Omán; and cotton cloth is said to be manufactured in Hadramaût. The cotton plant, as well as saffron, orchil, and other dye-stuffs, is certainly cultivated in the interior. But the Arab looms are unable to meet the demands of the home trade. The Bedawy procures his supplies of cloth, oil, and other luxuries, in exchange for civet, musk, ostrich feathers, and other trifles, but chiefly for his horses and camels. The trade in coffee, khat, almonds, balsam, senna, and gums, enriches a few proprietors; but, generally speaking, the chief mercantile wealth of Arabia is, and always has been, derived from the carrying trade. The Arab is the active factor who distributes the cotton cloth of India throughout half-civilized Africa, and carries back ivory, ghee, gums, and dyewoods, in return. The productions of Arabia are, as a source of wealth, quite insignificant in comparison with the advantages of occupying the coasts which connect India with Africa and Europe. There are, however, treasures on the Arabian coasts, which, though not absolutely large, when considered as sources of national revenue, are yet important when compared with the much-vaunted sweets and perfumes of the interior. The pearl banks in the Persian Gulf, extend from Bahreïn E. above 300 m. These give employment to nearly 30,000 men, in above 3000 boats, and yield about £80,000 yearly. The pearls are nearly all bought by the Banyans, who engross still more completely the produce of the pearl fishery in the Red Sea, on the coast of the Hejáz. On the S. coasts of Arabia the fishermen collect much ambergris and tortoise-shell. They take immense quantities of fish, particularly on the line of coast between Mahrah and Omán, with which they supply the interior; and they are not only ichthyophagi themselves, but, if we are to believe the statement of a celebrated Arabian traveller, they feed their horses too, on fish. It is certain, however, that they are actively engaged in the shark-fishery, from which their chief gains are derived; that they launch forth on a rough sea, riding on a plank supported by blown skins, and with bare legs thus exposed, hasten, with paddle and harpoon, to encounter the most formidable monsters of the deep. They kill the sharks for the sake of the tails and fins, which are sent to Maskat, and thence find their way to the Chinese market.

Kéfilahs.—Although the carrying trade between India and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea has long since sunk into comparative insignificance, yet enough remains to show the importance and the foundation of the monopoly of it, once enjoyed by the Arabs. While navigation was in its infancy, that patient and enduring animal, the camel—so justly entitled 'the ship of the desert'—offered the most convenient and economical mode of conveying goods from the Persian Gulf and S. Arabia to Egypt and Phenicia, whence they were distributed through the west. It seems certain, that the trade routes of the Arabs, in the earliest ages—in the flourishing days of Tyre and Sidon—nearly coincided with those followed in the days of the Caliphs, when the caravans started from Bahreïn for Bagdad, and thence crossed the Syrian deserts to Aleppo, Damascus, or Egypt; or from Dhofar and the ports of Hadramaût, they passed through Yemen on their way N. The establishment of the Mahometan religion had the effect of reviving this truly Arab branch of industry; for the Hadji or pilgrimage to Mecca, which was enjoined on all true believers, drew crowds annually to the sacred shrine from all



TRAVELLING IN ARABIA.—Drawn by H. Warren.

parts of the Mahometan world. This conflux of strangers required large supplies, and gave great activity to trade; but besides the pilgrim-caravans to Mecca being deemed sacred, experienced favour and protection in all Mahometan countries; and hence, the Hadji merchants taking advantage of the security thus enjoyed, always united commercial speculation with the work of piety. These caravans (or Káfilahs, as the Arabs call them), are at times exceedingly numerous. There are authentic accounts of caravans to Mecca which numbered 120,000 camels. Now-a-days, the ordinary commercial caravans rarely exceed from 500 to 1000 loaded camels. These, with the guides, merchants, and followers of all kinds, on horses, asses, &c., resemble in their march a little army. The laden animals are preceded by a vanguard of well-armed horsemen, and are divided into groups belonging to different owners. At night a lantern, raised on a pole, which is fixed on the back of a leading camel, serves to guide those in the rear, and pistol-shots fired from time to time indicate the position of the line, and serve to prevent straggling. The Bedawin, as they travel in their migrations, generally allow their camels to browze as they proceed, and to pursue irregular paths; but in case of a caravan which is very large or richly laden, or which has to cross a waterless desert or a country infested by robbers, care is taken to preserve exact order, and implicit obedience is habitually rendered to the leader. The ordinary day's march of 17 m. is occasionally, in case of necessity, lengthened to 24 m.

Origin of the Arabs.—The doctors of the Korán assign the first origin of the Arab nation to the sons of Iram (Aram), Ad, Thamud, Jorhum, &c., whose posterity are styled Arab el-Arabah or thorough bred Arabs. These have long since vanished from the page of authentic history, and figure only in legends of remote antiquity. The sons of Kahtan (Yoktan) are entitled Mútarabah, or Arabs by adoption; and the Ishmaelites are named, in a similar sense, Mustarabah. But it may be inferred from the Hebrew Scriptures, that some of the posterity of Ham, also, Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, and other sons of Cush, settled in S. Arabia, which was thus closely connected with the land of Canaan (Phenicia), and this connection is also testified by profane historians. It is reasonable to suppose that the different branches of the Semitic race, who thus occupied at an early age the Arabian peninsula, spoke different dialects; but the prevalence since acquired by the language of the Korán, has for the most part effaced such distinctions. It has, however, been recently discovered, that the upper classes in Mahrah, and especially in Dhofár, speak a peculiar language called Ehkílí, which many circumstances combine to identify with the ancient Hamyaritic. At Mareb, also, where remains of the celebrated dam are still traceable, as well as at several places along the S. coast, inscriptions in the Hamyaritic tongue and character (probably the unknown character described by Arab writers under the name of Musnad), have been copied; and from the study of them, it has been found that the Hamyaritic language bore a close resemblance to Syriac and Hebrew, and still more to Ethiopic, which last may be considered perhaps as its immediate offspring. Some Arab writers have alluded to the Ehkílí, as if it betokened a relic of the Adite race. Its modern discoverer is more inclined to consider it as the language of the Cushites. It has the disadvantage of being, to a stranger, disagreeable to hear, and impossible to acquire, some of its sounds requiring to be uttered with an effort which causes a violent distortion of the face. Anterior to Mahomet, Hamyaritic was the general language of S. Arabia; but the language of the Koran quickly displaced it, and, in the first ages of religious fervour, it fell into disuse. The tribes of Mahrah and Dhofár, therefore, who now speak Ehkílí, are not to be considered on that account as a separate race, but only as the descendants of that portion of the population who rejected the proffered Islám in the first instance, and have since received it tardily, and perhaps incompletely. The others lost with their language a chief mark of race, but they retained, and still retain, ancient habits and dispositions, which broadly distinguish them from their Ishmaelite neighbours further N. While the latter are unalterably attached to a pastoral roving life, to arms, and rude independence, the former devote themselves ardently to mercantile pursuits, and dwell in towns; they seek the advantages of social combination, and cherish the memory of their ancient kings.

Jews.—It would appear that Jews were always numerous in Arabia. Subsequent to the dispersion, they possessed Yathrib [the *Iathrippa* of Ptolemy], afterwards named Medineh [the city]; and in S. Arabia, with which they were connected perhaps by commerce, they seem to have been settled in a still earlier age. Their Scripture lore found favour with the people, who were quite willing to believe themselves the posterity of Yoktan, or of Abraham, and even kings were numbered among their converts. Hence, we may reasonably conclude, that of the Arabian Jews of later times, the great majority are probably not Israelites by descent, but only Judaizing Arabs. A few Jews, mostly silversmiths or distillers, are to be found in all the chief market towns of Arabia, except in the Hejáz, where they are forbidden. In Maskat alone they are exempt from insult and vexation. Jewish observances are said to characterize, in S. Arabia, many tribes professing Islám. But in Yemen, the native Jews still form a considerable community; and further N., towards Asir, are the warlike tribes of the Beni Hobáb (Num. x. 29; Judg. iv. 11), who cloak the Jewish faith under a Mahometan exterior. Among them are the Beni Arhab (Rechab), who, proud of their descent, and persuaded of their high destiny (Jer. xxxv. 19), assume the title of 'the Sword of Yemen.' We know not whether these Rechabites still observe the precepts of their forefather Jonadab—not to drink wine, nor to dwell in houses—but it is certain that the making of wine, and the distillation of brandy, are among the chief occupations of the Jews in Yemen. But with respect to these Arab genealogies, it must be remarked, that an ignorant people, living in large families, under patriarchal institutions, naturally seize on whatever flatters the pride of pedigree, and that popular traditions are not necessarily ancient, because they point to remote antiquity. In truth, the original affinity of the Arabs and Hebrews is sufficiently proved by a comparison of their languages; but the attempts of the former to explain in detail their derivation from the common stock, are obviously founded for the most part on hints furnished by the latter.

Government.—The prevailing form of government among the Arabs is patriarchal, the chief power being vested in a Sheikh, that is, an old man or elder, whose authority resembles that of the head of a family, and rests more on the sentiments and habits of the community than on organized means of control. The title of Sheikh has, indeed, generally become hereditary, though not by so strict a rule as to prevent the frequent occurrence of contests for the succession. The power of the Arab chieftain depends on his ability to sway the passions of the multitude by the ready use of tongue and sword. If through tyranny or incapacity he forfeits his popularity, he is ordinarily deposed by some ambitious kinsman, to whom the people willingly transfer their homage. In Sanaa the chief bears the spiritual title of Imám, as did formerly the ruler of Maskat also; but in the latter case, the title of Imám has been superseded by that of Sultán.

Religion and Laws.—It is believed, that in early ages the chief objects of adoration in S. Arabia were the sun and moon; but with these there were certainly other deities of a more popular character. In the recently-deciphered Hamyaritic inscriptions occurs the name of Athtor, who was probably the same as Ashtoreth, the Venus of the Phenicians. The northern tribes seem to have borrowed from the Pantheons of all the nations with whom they came in contact; and the Kaaba is said to have contained at one time 300 idols. But Muhomet put an end to this accumulating superstition, by establishing a system of pure monotheism, with which he associated as much ritual observance as sufficed, without being wearisome, to connect his doctrines with the habits of the people. The Ishmaelites, the fellow-countrymen and companions of Mahomet, hastened to rally round him as soon as success began to gleam on his career, and willingly exchanged their wavering superstitions for doctrines at once grand, simple, and decisive; but in the S., where Judaism and Christianity too, had gained a firmer footing, the new Ishmaelitic creed met with an obstinate resistance; and it is said that some tribes in Asir, at the S. side of Nejd, remained unconverted till the early part of the last century, when they were overpowered by the fanatical Wahábys. At all events, they adhere at the present day to peculiar and barbarous rites, which are quite repugnant to the spirit of Mahometanism. On the S. coast, also, the natives manifest very generally a

striking indifference to the precepts of the Korán. This volume is to Mahometans not only an exposition of religious faith, but a code of laws also. In Turkey and Persia, the voluminous decisions of the 'Ulemá or learned, and of the Fukahá (plural of Fakíh) or doctors of the law, have reared a vast superstructure on this slender foundation; but among the Bedawin, the Shefkh is supposed to be a competent lawyer, and pronounces summary decisions, without appeal, or, in large communities, he pays a Cadi to discharge this office.

Physical Appearance and Dress.—The Arabs in general are characterized by a light and active figure, oval face, regular and finely-turned features, and a forehead neatly formed, but somewhat narrow. Their look is bold, but often inclines to melancholy. They have ordinarily a dark brown complexion; yet on Mount Sáber, in Yemen, and on the Subahn mountains, in Mahrah, dwell tribes who are not darker than the inhabitants of S. Europe. On the other hand, the native population of the maritime districts are frequently, owing to the mixture of African blood, nearly black. On the shores of the Persian Gulf in particular, the slave population (chiefly from the E. coast of Africa) is numerous, and the fair-skinned Arab comparatively rare. The ordinary dress of the well-conditioned Arab is a cotton shirt, cotton drawers, and a woollen mantle, called Abbayeh, which is sometimes exchanged for a blue cotton frock, with very wide sleeves. To this the wealthier sort add a caftan of cloth. Round the head is bound a fringed kerchief, striped green and red, over which a shawl is worn in winter as a turban. The Bedawin often cover their



BEDAWIN ARABS, WOMEN GRINDING CORN.—Drawn by H. Warren

heads only with a lappet of cloth, round which they tie the lint cord of their matchlocks. They despise the straw hats worn by the cultivators of the ground. The men of all classes wear sandals. The women, however, who when young have a very engaging appearance, and are much fairer than the men, go barefooted, with rings on their toes. Their brows and eyelids are darkened with antimony, the palms of their hands and their nails stained red with henna. For increase of their attractions, they rely chiefly on henna and the scent of jasmine. The married women among the Bedawin wrap themselves, so as to conceal the face, in black cloaks, which leave the arms exposed, and have a very unprepossessing look. The young girls, on the contrary, have but little clothing, and are content to adorn themselves with shells strung together. The men pride themselves chiefly on their arms; their jembía or long dagger, their sword from India or Persia; their light spears, tufted towards the head with horse hair or ostrich feathers; and their matchlocks. In the commercial towns may be seen all the fashions of Turkey, India, and Persia. The tattered heads of the Bedawin meet there the perfumed beards of foreigners; and even the wild tribes of the interior exhibit considerable diversity of costume.

Manners.—The Arabs may be all divided into three classes, which rarely commingle or change places one with another, namely, the inhabitants of towns, the cultivators of the soil, and the Bedawin, or people of the wilderness [from *bedú*, a desert plain]. These last are considered as the type of the nation. Their independence, in which they glory, but which is founded on their poverty; their attachment to ancient habits, and their incapability of change, conduce to nourish in them a strong national spirit. The whole wealth of these wandering herdsmen consists in their camels and horses, their kine, sheep, and goats. They live indolently in tents, made of a coarse kind of dark coloured cloth, woven by their own women, drawn over poles fixed upright in the ground; the larger ones having several compartments, so as to have separate rooms



VARIOUS FORMS OF ARAB TENTS.—From Laborde.

for the men, women, and domestic animals; and keep by one locality till the pasturage around is exhausted, and necessity compels them to change their position; thus they wander in the course of a year over a large tract of country. They have no industry, and though in appearance all energy and fire, are incapable of patient exertion. Their only occupation, besides the care of their cattle, is pillage; for they are all robbers, cruel, treacherous, and vindictive—the principle of blood for blood maintaining among them perpetual and destructive feuds. Such are their vices, which are hardly atoned for by their well-known hospitality. The stranger within their tents is safe from injury; for him they kill the lamb or kid, and grind their best corn. The Bedawin themselves, and, indeed, the Arabs taken collectively, are the most temperate and abstemious people, perhaps, on the face of the earth. They can subsist on a fifth part of the food consumed habitually by Europeans. Numbers live half the year on nothing but camel's milk. Others on a few dates dipped in ghee, or melted butter; and some even live wholly on wild honey. A handful of meal, moistened with water, suffices for an Arab during a long journey.

Dwellings.—The agricultural tribes inhabit villages, which are frequently enclosed within square walls, the houses abutting on the walls, while in the centre is an open space for the herds and flocks. Near the date plantations there are usually forts, with double walls, towers, and dry ditches; and near these stand the villages of the inhabitants. The houses, sometimes two stories high, are built of stone, or sun-dried bricks of large size, and have flat roofs, covered with clay. In Yemen, which anciently attained a higher degree of civilization, the castles of the chieftains resemble the baronial mansions of Europe in the Middle Ages, and the houses of the opulent merchants are large and commodious. Considering the general frugality of the people, it may be concluded that the population of Arabia is large in comparison with the natural resources of the country. It is difficult, however, exactly to estimate its amount, as the people elude all such inquiries, from a superstitious dread of enumeration. Chiefly on conjectural grounds, therefore, the population of Arabia is assumed to amount to 5,000,000.

Language and Literature.—The Arabic belongs to what is called the Semitic family of languages (spoken by the posterity of Shem), and is, therefore, cognate with the Hebrew; it is, however, less impaired than the latter, and preserves more completely its primitive forms. The Hamyaritic, or language of S. Arabia, relics of which have recently come to light, is said to be in this respect still more complete, and to retain, in a remarkable degree, its original construction. Of Hamyaritic literature, if such ever existed, nothing now remains; the inscriptions lately found in that language seem to be all of a

date subsequent to the Christian era. The history of the northern or Ishmaelitic Arabic, cannot be traced back long anterior to Mahomet. We know that the wandering Arabs held the gifts of eloquence and facility of rhyme in high estimation: the ready poet and story-teller was a welcome guest in every tent. At the fair of Okadh, in Hejáz, prizes were given for effusions of this kind, and some of the pieces thus distinguished in the pagan age of the Arabs are still preserved. In this state of things, the publication of the Koran wrought wonderful effects; and the language of the Koreish, in which it was composed, was studied with a diligence which necessarily tended to polish and enrich it. The sacred volume was originally written in the old Syriac character, called estranghelo (that is, es-satr-angfl, the writing of the gospel), which the Arabs had recently learned; but a few years later, when the prophet's successors had founded Kufah, on the Euphrates, and the copying of the Korán became the business of the place, modifications were made in the estranghelo, which resulted in the adoption of what is called the Kufic character. It was in the fourth century of the Hejrah, that the current writing, called Nishky, which continues in use at the present day, first came into fashion in Bagdad. In a few ages after Mahomet, Arabic was the most widely diffused language on the face of the earth. It has undergone, however, in the course of time, that wear and degradation to which all languages are liable, particularly where conquest or trade force the use of it on strangers. The vulgar Arabic of the present day has thrown aside many of the grammatical forms of the old language; and this curtailment, with the change of terms, has wrought such a transformation, that the illiterate Arab, though he learns to repeat the Korán, rarely understands it.

The cultivation of a language implies more or less of literary activity. As soon as the victorious apostles of the new faith had sheathed their swords, they began to apply themselves with great ardour to learning, and particularly to the study of the Greek authors. Every Mahometan court, from Seville and Cordova, to the Balkh and Samarcand, had its crowd of poets and prose writers. But the attempt to force learning and refinement thus suddenly on the children of the desert, proved a failure. The literature of the Arabs is remarkable alike for its extreme abundance—catalogues exist of nearly 20,000 Arab authors—and its want of masterpieces. Their historical works are not without value, though dry, and occasionally disfigured by fanaticism and credulity; but their other works are usually trivial in substance, and exhibit a tendency to petty astuteness, verbal display, and shallow volubility, which may be referred with probability to the original habits of the nation.

Ancient Divisions.—The Arabian peninsula was divided by ancient geographers into two parts, namely Arabia Deserta, embracing the modern Hejáz and Nejd, in the widest application of the latter name; and Arabia Felix, or Yemen and Hadramaût. As to the E. districts, it is not easy to determine how they are to be placed under this vague division. Ptolemy, at a later period, added also Arabia Petræa, which embraced the Syrian deserts and those of Sinai, taking its name from the city of Petra, situated among the hills E. of the Wady el-Akabah. But, it must be observed, that the name Arabia was applied by the ancients with a latitude which does not now belong it; for the entire region on the E. side of the Nile, between that river and the Red Sea, was called by them Arabia, in contradistinction to Lybia, which lay on the W., or opposite bank. This mode of speaking remained in use till the latest period of what may be called ancient geography, in reference to the open country on the right bank of the Nile; but the line of demarcation thus formed by the river, was, by early writers, continued ideally to the S. Ocean; and accordingly, Herodotus, in his description of the cinnamon-bearing Arabia, by which he unquestionably meant the E. angle of Africa, round Cape Jerdaifoon, represents Arabia and Ethiopia as conterminous countries. And there can be no doubt that this extensive application of the Arabian name was ethnologically just; for, if we trace the Nile up as far as the ancients were acquainted with its banks, and thence draw a line in continuation to the ocean at the equator, we shall find that the countries lying E. of the limit thus drawn, have been all occupied, more or less, from the earliest ages, by tribes of Semitic origin, who generally succeeded in obtaining an ascendancy over the aboriginal races.

It was an ethnographical error of the Greek and Roman writers, to give to the country at the N.W. angle of the Arabian peninsula, embracing Sinai and the Wady el-Akabah, the name of Arabia Petræa. Modern geographers have erred still further, in supposing this to mean the Stony Arabia, a name equally applicable to any part of the peninsula. The epithet Petræa was derived from Petra, the Greek name of the capital of the Nabatæans, who are called by ancient writers *Arabas Nabatæi*, though, in fact, they were not Arabs at all. The attempt to derive the Nabatæans from Nebaioth, the son of Ishmael, cannot satisfy a scrupulous etymologist; and, in fact, when the popular misconceptions respecting that people are set aside, it becomes plain enough that they were of Aramæan race, and a colony of the Nabat, who occupied the low lands on the banks of the Euphrates, and who, trading with the Gherræi on the N.E. angle of the peninsula, perceived, and seized the advantage derivable from possessing the N.W. angle also. Like the Himyarites in the S., they bore no resemblance to the wandering tribes occupying the centre of the peninsula; and the architecture of their cities in the desert, admirable even in ruins, must have been marvellous at all times in the eyes of their pastoral neighbours.

History.—The Ishmaelites appear to have always retained the habits of Bedawin; they were wild Arabs; the possession of Mecca and the Kaaba was their sole boast, and they made no figure in history till the time of Mahomet. The sons of Yoktan, on the other hand, in S. Arabia, advanced in civilization, engaged in commerce, and had a regal form of government. Thus we find it stated, characteristically enough, that Arabia (N.) and the princes of Keder, offered lambs, and rams, and goats—pastoral produce; while the merchants of Sheba (the Sabæans) dealt in spices, precious stones, and gold. According to the Arab tradition, however, Saba (Sheba) was not the son of Kahtan (Yoktan), but the third in descent from him, the genealogy being Kahtan, Yeshal, Yareb, and Saba. The last had many children, among whom were Hamyar and Kahlan. The descendants of the former, called Hamyarites, or Himyarites (the *Homerita* of the Greeks and Romans), were not, therefore, identical with the Sabæans, but only a branch of that race. Of the early history of the Sabæans, nothing now remains but a few obscure traditions. The greatness of the nation appears to have been closely interwoven with the construction and maintenance of the great dam at Marab, in the interior of Yemen, which collected the waters of several mountain-streams, and formed a reservoir whence the neighbouring country was irrigated. The construction of this great work dated from a period long antecedent to that of authentic history. Some ascribe it to Balkis, the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon. The bursting of this dam, which probably took place in A.D. 170, constitutes one of the most remarkable epochs in Arab history. It was connected with a dispersion of the tribes of Yemen, many of whom going N., and associating with the Ishmaelites, eventually acquired the ascendency among these people.

In the fourth century of our era, a king of Yemen embraced Judaism, and persecuted the Christians within his dominions, putting several thousands of them to the sword. This awakened the hostility of the Abyssinians (the Axumites), and at length, in A.D. 530, an Ethiopian army crossed the Red Sea into Yemen, and put an end to the Hamyarite dynasty. The Ethiopians remained masters of Yemen till A.D.601, when Khosru Parviz, the Sassanide king, sent a Persian army to aid in expelling them. It was during this occupation of Yemen by the Ethiopians, that Abreha marched against Mecca with a Christian army and a troop of elephants, but was induced to retire by the intercession of the Jews of Yathrib. This event gave rise to the Arab era of the Elephant, and is the more remarkable because it took place in the same year (571) which gave birth to Mahomet, whose fiery genius was, no doubt, worked upon by the contest of religious doctrines which agitated Arabia in that age. In tracing the chief epochs of Arabian history, we must not omit to mention, that the era used by the Arabs and Mahometans in general (Moslimín), is reckoned from the prophet's departure from Mecca, July 16, 622. With the diffusion of the new faith, a new destiny seemed opened to the Arabs. The continued success of their arms has no parallel in history. Within the course of a few generations, Arab dynasties were established from Central Asia and the frontiers of India, in Samarcand, Balkh, and

Cabool, to the shores of the Atlantic, in Morocco and Spain. In the flourishing days of the Khalifs [successors], the Arab merchant visited China, the interior of Africa, the shores of the Baltic, and N. Siberia. In truth, Arab commerce embraced at one time nearly the whole of the Old World. But this wide-spread superiority was in its nature transient. The power of the Khalifs was extinguished, after many a struggle, by that of the Ottomans, and in trade the Arabs were gradually and completely supplanted by W nations. The Arabian peninsula derived but little advantage from the historic splendour of the Arab name. Bagdad, Cairo, and Grenada became centres of a civilization which exercised no influence on the tenants of the desert. The most remarkable event in the history of Arabia since the age of the prophet, is probably that which closed the career of the Wahâby, a sect of religious reformers, founded by the Sheikh Mahomet Abd-el-Wahal, whose life extended from 1696 to 1791. Towards thé end of the last century, his followers in Nejd threatened not only Bagdad, but Mecca, and thus provoked the hostility of the Pasha of Egypt. The enthusiasm of the Bedawin, roused by the appearance of an Egyptian army in Nejd, made the contest for some time doubtful, and the Turks were defeated in three successive campaigns. But perseverance and artillery gained the victory at last. In 1818, Derrayeh, the capital of the Wahâby chief, in the heart of the peninsula, was razed to the ground, and the spirit of the fierce sectaries completely quelled. Since that event, Hejáz, and a part of Yemen, have remained under the rule of the Pasha of Egypt.—(*The Travels of* Burckhardt and Welsted *in Arabia;* Niebhur, *Descrip. de l'Arabie;* Wolf's *Missionary Journey;* Captain Sadlier, in *Trans. of the Lit. Soc. of Bombay;* Palgrave's *A Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia*, 1862-63, &c.)

ARABIAN GULF *See* RED SEA.

ARABIAN SEA, a large expanse of sea, S.W. coast Asia, lying between the peninsula of Hindoostan on the E., Arabia on the W., and having the coasts of Beloochistan and Sinde on the N. The distance from shore to shore, or from the Arabian to the Indian coast, may be, at the broadest part, about 1500 m. The Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, and Persian Gulf, are both ramifications of the Arabian Sea, which is itself a portion of the Indian Ocean.

ARACAN, or ARRACAN [Rekhaing], a maritime div. British India beyond the Ganges, prov. of British Burmah. It is a strip of coast, bounded N. by Chittagong, from which it is separated partly by the river Nauf; E. by the Burman empire and by Pegu; and W. and S. by the Bay of Bengal; lying between lat. 16° 2′ and 21° 33′ N. The natives restrict the name to what is the present district of Akyab, one of the three districts into which Aracan is divided. This portion of the country, which is called Aracan Proper, lies between lat. 20° and 21° 10′ N., on the sea-coast, extending in the interior to 21° 40′ N.; area variously estimated from 11,000 to 16,000 sq. m. Aracan is divided into the districts of Akyab, Ramree, and Sandoway. The chief towns are Aracan, the former capital; Akyab, the principal port, now the capital of the div.; Sandoway; and Kyouk Phyoo, the chief military post, and having a spacious and beautiful harbour. Aracan is separated from Burmah and the valley of Irrawadi by an extensive mountain range, which extends, from Cape Negrais N., along all its E. frontier, and is named the Aracan, Yomadoung, or Anamee-topin Mountains, lying parallel to, and in some places approaching very near, the sea-coast. These mountains consist chiefly of granite, schist, and limestone; yield iron, and small quantities of gold and silver; and have an average elevation of 4000 ft.; the highest peak, the Table Mountain, rising 8340 ft. above the sea, and separating the valley of the river Aracan from that of the Miou or Mayoo. This range, which on the W. is generally abrupt and broken by numerous ravines, is said to be crossed by no fewer than 22 passes, of which, however, only five are in use; the best of these, the pass of Aeng, being 4664 ft. above the sea. Elevated forests, wooded valleys, rivers, and small lakes, form the general features of this interior mountain district; which extends about 20 m. W. of the main range. Between the mountains and the sea the province is very narrow in the S. portion, but becomes wider towards the N. It is covered with thickly-wooded jungles, which are so intersected by rivers, lakes, creeks, and inlets, as to render land communication from town to town exceedingly difficult. It is watered by numerous streams, of which may be named the Nauf, Mayoo or Miou, the Kuladyne or Aracan, the Aeng and Sandoway, all of them navigable to a greater or less extent. Along the coast are the islands of Cheduba, Ramree, Akyab, the Broken Islands, and numerous detached islets and rocks. In Ramree and Cheduba are mud volcanoes. The soil of the higher grounds is a rich loam; that of the lower and most extensive portion chiefly argillaceous; while on the rivers and on the coasts there are large accumulations of sand. Oak, fir, teak, and bamboo, of all sizes, are found in the forests; and throughout the country there is abundance of pine apples, plantains, mangoes, jacks, sweet limes, cocoa nuts, and almost all tropical fruits, with the exception of oranges, which are scarce. Among the other vegetable productions are rice, sugar-cane, hemp, cotton, indigo, onions, garlic, and turmeric. Almost the only wild quadrupeds of which we have any account are the elephant, tiger, buffalo, deer, and goat. Wild fowl, poultry, and fish, are abundant; and bees and silkworms are indigenous. With respect to climate, the country, except among the hills, is considered exceedingly unhealthy. The mean temperature is about 80° Fah., and the quantity of rain that falls is very great. The wet season continues from May to November, and the other third part of the year can scarcely be called dry, as much rain falls in December, January, and April. The abundance of moisture, and the high temperature, render the country peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of rice, which is, accordingly, its staple production, and of which there are three distinct kinds grown. Previous to the year 1830, the province produced rice enough only for the consumption of its scanty population; now 62,000 tons are annually exported, and have been yearly since 1838. The shipments, which, it is understood, were first limited to the Coromandel coast, were then extended to China, Bourbon, and the Mauritius; and, latterly, to Britain, France, and Belgium. The quality of the grain is excellent. Other objects of cultivation are cotton, sugar-cane, hemp, tobacco, and indigo; and the fertility of the district is manifested by the largeness of its crops. Agriculture, however, is little practised, the inhabitants being more addicted to hunting, fishing, and trafficking. The principal article of manufacture and of export, next to grain, is salt. The only other exports, the produce of the province, are sandoway, tobacco, bees'-wax, honey, raw cotton, hides, horns, sugar, earth and wood oils, shark-fins, fish-maws, chillies, ginger, cows, bullocks, and ponies The quantities exported of most of these commodities are trifling. The wood oil of Aracan is, as regards this country, a novel article of commerce, although long well known throughout India. It is the production of a lofty tree (genus *Dipterocarpus*), which abounds in the country, and is obtained by cutting a large aperture, 3 or 4 inches deep, in the tree, near the root. A fire is then kindled in the orifice, by which the sap-vessels are stimulated, when the oil begins to drop slowly into a hollow formed for its reception at the bottom of the aperture. Some European goods, along with rice and other native products, are exported to Burmah, in return for silver, copper, lacquered ware, &c. The inhabitants are a hardy, inoffensive race, athletic, intelligent, and have an independence of manner which strikingly contrasts with the obsequiousness of the Asiatic. They are far from being civilized; but few cannot read and write. Their language is the same as that of the Burmans, who look on the Aracanese as the prime stock from which they themselves are descended. In religion they are Buddhists, and the priests employ themselves almost entirely in educating the young; the schools, of which there are two or three in every village, being open to all. They are of filthy habits, and use all kinds of animal and vegetable food; their houses are usually made of bamboo, covered with mats, and raised on piles about 4 ft. from the ground. Limestone, procured from the island of Cheduba, was formerly only employed in building temples, its use for private buildings being forbidden. Aracan was an independent kingdom till 1783, when it was overrun by the King of Ava, who attached it to his dominions as a province. In 1825, it was conquered by the British. In 1826, by treaty it was ceded by Burmah to the E. India Company. In 1795, the population was estimated at upwards of 2,000,000. Since that time it has greatly decreased, but latterly has begun again to increase. Immediately after the British conquest it was reckoned at 100,000 or 120,000. In 1871 the population was over 461,000 —

(*Crawford's Embassy to Ava; Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.*, vols. i., viii.; *Nautical Mag.*; Ritter's *Erdkunde.*)

ARACAN, a tn. India beyond the Ganges, prov. British Burmah, formerly capital of prov. of same name, situated on the river of the same name, 50 m. from the sea; about lat. 20° 45′ N.; lon. 93° 10′ E.; in a valley surrounded by conical hills, and intersected by streams or water-courses, one of which divides the town into two. It was at one time a place of considerable importance, having had a population of 95,000; but it is now so much reduced, that, in 1835, its population was estimated at from 8000 to 10,000. This decrease is to be accounted for by the unhealthiness of its situation, and the rise of Akyab (*which see*).

ARACATI, or ARACATY.—1, A river-port, Brazil, prov. of, and about 55 m. S.E. from Ceara, r. bank, Rio Jaquiribe [river of ounces], 10 m. from the sea; lat. 4° 31′ S.; lon. 37° 48′ W. (R.) It consists principally of one long broad street, with several minor ones branching to the S., and contains a handsome townhall, a prison, three schools, and five churches. The houses are built of a framework made of the stems of the Carnahuba palm, filled up with brick, and are generally two stories in height. The principal exports are cotton and hides, nearly all brought from the interior. Of the former, about 5000 bags, or 25,000 arrobas, of 32 lbs. each, are exported annually; and of the latter, 2000. With exception of one hill, situated about 8 m. S.W. of the town, and a few sand-hills near the coast, the country around is extremely flat. In the rainy season, the river, which runs close to the town, often rises 12 ft. above its ordinary level. The bar at the mouth of the river, which has a depth of 8 ft. at low water, is narrow and dangerous, owing to the sand-banks on each side, on which the surf is very violent. The river widens within the bar, and forms rather a spacious bay; but, from the uncertainty of its depth, owing to its shifting sands, cannot be depended on. Pop. about 5000.—2, A river, Brazil, prov. Ceara. It flows S. to N., and falls into the Atlantic by two mouths named Aracati-Açu and Aracati-Mirim, in lat. 3° 10′ N., after a course of 120 m.

ARACENA, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 47 m. N. by E. from Huelva, in a valley, and having four squares, and straight, clean, and well paved streets; two churches, four convents, three schools, an hospital, barracks, public storehouse, and the relics of an old fortification. Manufactures:—leather and oil; but the chief occupations are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2370.

ARACUAHI, a river, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. It rises in the serra Esmeraldas, N. of Villa-do-Principe, flows N.E. and falls into the Jequitinhonha, in lat. 16° 45′ S., 8 m. W. of Tocoyos, after a course of upwards of 200 m. It is tolerably deep, and might be rendered navigable for more than half of its course. In it are found chrysolite and other precious stones.

ARAD.—1, A market tn. Hungary, on the Maros, 145 m. S.E. Pesth, and 27 m. N. Temeswar, divided by the river into O or Alt Arad [Old Arad], and Uj or Neu Arad [New Arad]. The former is an open town, cap. dist. of same name, not very well built, but yet possessing some good houses. It is the seat of a Greek non-united bishop, and contains a Greek theological seminary, a R. catholic gymnasium, and Wallachian normal school. Manufactures:—tobacco and snuff. It has an important fair, second only to the fairs of Pesth and Debreczin; and a considerable amount of trade is carried on in cattle, and in timber grown in Siebenbürgen or Transylvania, and floated down the Maros. Among the inhabitants are many rich Jews. There is here a strong fortress, which played an important part in the revolutionary war of 1849. It is difficult to capture, being situated on a spit of land between two arms of the Maros. Uj or New Arad lies across the river from Old Arad, in the Banat of Temeswar; a bridge which connected the two was destroyed during the revolution, but has since been rebuilt. The united pop. of Old and New Arad is about 31,500; the former 27,000; the latter 4500, chiefly Germans, who are the leading persons, and hold the official stations of the town.—The DISTRICT, which has an extent of about 1700 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 271,000, is finely diversified with mountains and valleys; the former containing marble quarries, and mines of copper and iron; and the latter producing in abundance wheat, maize, melons, and other fruits; flax, tobacco, and excellent wines.——ARAD, besides the above, is the name of four small places in Hungary, not deserving a separate notice.——2, One of the Bahrein Islands (*which see*).

ARAFAT (MOUNT), or JEBEL ER' RAHME [the mountain of mercy], a granite hill, Arabia, 15 m. S.E. Mecca; at the foot of a higher mountain, in a plain about 1½ m. in diameter, surrounded by barren heights, but separated from them by a rocky valley. It is about 1 or 1½ m. in circuit; its sides are sloping, and its summit is nearly 200 ft. above the level of the plain, with broad stone steps leading to the top. It is one of the principal objects of pilgrimage to Mahometans, who affirm that it was the place where Adam first received his wife Eve, after they had been expelled from Paradise, and separated from each other 120 years. On the summit the place is shown where Mahomet used to take his station during the pilgrimage. The mountain not being large enough to accommodate all the devotees that go annually on pilgrimage to Mecca, the law declares, that the plain in the immediate neighbourhood of the mountain may be regarded as comprised under the term Mount of Arafat. Burckhardt, who was present during the pilgrimage in July 1814, estimated the number present on the occasion at 70,000, with at least 40 different languages amongst them. The camp covered a space of between 3 and 4 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad, containing 3000 tents, and from 20,000 to 25,000 camels. A sermon delivered by a priest, from a platform about the 60th step of the mount, constitutes the main ceremony of the pilgrimage, and entitles all who hear it to the name and privileges of a Hadji.

ARAGON, a river, Spain, in Aragon, rising in the Pyrenees, near Canfranc, prov. Huesca, on the borders of France. It flows S. for about 20 m. to Jaca, thence W.N.W. to Thiermas, then S.W. through Navarra; and, after a course of about 110 m., being augmented by the Agra and several other tributaries, it falls into the Ebro, of which it is one of the most important affluents.

ARAGON, or ARRAGON, an anc. kingdom, Spain; bounded, N. by France, E. by Catalonia, S. by Valencia and New Castile, and W. by the Castiles and Navarra; length about 240 m., average breadth 90 m.; area, 21,878 sq. m. It is now divided into the three provinces Huesca, Saragossa or Zaragoza, and Teruel. It forms a basin encompassed by mountains—the Pyrenees, the sierras of Moncella, Abarracin, Molina, and Soria, while offsets from these chains traverse the interior in all directions. Several peaks of the Pyrenees rise upwards of 11,000 ft. above the sea; their tops are covered with perpetual snow. Their sides are clothed with forests of oak, beech, and pine; while lower down are rich and extensive pastures, with many beautiful and fertile valleys. The largest level tract is formed by the valley of the Ebro, which, entering on the W., flows S.E., dividing the province into two nearly equal parts. The Guadalaviar, the Xucar, and the Tagus, have their sources in the extreme S., and the Aragon, an affluent of the Ebro, in the N.W. of this kingdom. The climate is variable, though generally healthy. On the mountains, and especially among the Pyrenees, it is extremely cold, becoming much warmer in the valleys near the Ebro and the Cinca. High and piercing winds from the N.W. and S.E., however, frequently prevail; those which come sweeping down from the hills of Montenyo being peculiarly piercing. The mountains and forests abound with game, and the rivers with fish. The flora of Aragon is varied and extensive, but, like that of the rest of Spain, little known. Its minerals are marble, jasper, pit coal, copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, cobalt, and alum. Extensive tracts are wholly stony and barren, while others, though capable of cultivation, are entirely neglected. Still, where proper means are employed, excellent crops are obtained, of grain and fruit, saffron, flax, and hemp. Silkworms are reared in considerable numbers. Manufactures:—woollen cloth, linen drapery, cordage, leather, spirits, wine, oil, and soda—most of which, with grain and other products of the soil, form articles of exportation. The commerce is limited, the principal means of transport being by the Ebro, and the great canal of Aragon, which, commencing near Tudela in Navarra, joins the Ebro 30 m. below Saragossa; it is 9 ft. deep, and 64 ft. broad at the surface. It was commenced, in 1529, by Charles V., and, after having been abandoned for more than two centuries, was recommenced and finally completed towards the close of the 18th century.

The Aragonese are hardy, active, brave, and hard-headed, but exceedingly obstinate, hard-hearted, and prejudiced, lovers of self, and religious haters of foreigners, especially of the French. They have also a peculiar dress—knee-breeches, broad silken sashes, and broad-brimmed slouched hats. 'The favourite national air and dance is *la jota Aragonesa*, which is brisk and jerky, but highly spirit-stirring to the native, on whom, when far from Aragon, it acts like the pibroch on the exiled Highlander, or the Ranz-des-Vaches on the Swiss, creating an irresistible nostalgia or home-sickness.' Aragon is thinly peopled, the total population amounting to 921,305.—(Madoz; Murray's *Handbook*; &c.)

ARAGONA, a small tn. Sicily, prov. and dist. of Girgenti, from which it is distant 8 m. N.N.E. Its old castle contains a fine gallery of pictures, and some interesting relics of antiquity. In the neighbourhood is the mud volcano of Maccaluba. The district grows great quantities of almonds. Pop. 7917.

ARAGUA, a valley and river, Venezuela, prov. Caracas. The valley lies S. of the mountain range which skirts the sea along the N. of prov. Caracas, and adjoins the lake of Tacarigua or Valencia, into which the river falls, after a S.W. course of about 30 m. The valley produces a great quantity of indigo, sugar, cotton, European wheat, and abundance of tobacco.—(*Aspects of Nature;* Alcedo.)

ARAGUARI, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, in Brazilian Guiana. It rises in the serra de Tumucaraque, in lat. 3° N.; lon. 52° 32′ W.; flows E.; receives several small tributaries; forms several small lakes, and falls into the Atlantic, lat. 1° 50′ N., opposite Ilha Nova. A branch of it flows N.E., and falls into the sea N. of Ilha Coelhos. Another branch flows S.E., and falls into the Irigi. Total course about 160 m.

ARAGUAYA, a large river, Brazil, the principal affluent of the Rio Tocantins, which it joins at São-João das-duas-Barras, about lat. 6° S.; lon. 49° 30′ W. It rises under the name of Copaipos, in mountains of the same name, about lat. 18° 30′ S.; lon. 52° W.; flows N., forming the boundary between the provinces of Goyaz and Matto-Grosso as far as they are conterminous, and bifurcates about lat. 12° 20′ S., its arms uniting again about lat. 9° 30′ S., and forming the island of Santa Anna or Bananal. It has numerous affluents on either side, the principal one being the Rio-das Mortes, which it receives from the left, opposite the island of Bananal. The whole course of the Araguia stretches over about 13 degrees of lat., for 11 of which it is navigable for the vessels of the country.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

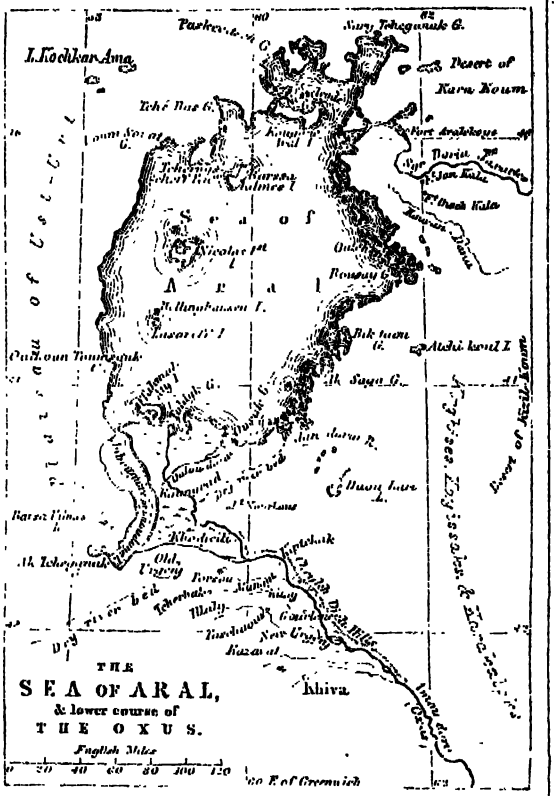
ARAHAL, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. E.S.E. from Sevilla, on an eminence, the summit of which forms an extensive flat. The houses are ill constructed, of the worst materials; and it has two squares, three churches, the townhouses, in one of which is a prison; a hermitage, storehouse, Latin school, seven other schools, philosophical society, hospital, and cemetery. Manufactures:—felt hats, soap, gypsum, earthenware, and oilmills and wine; fruits and other produce are exported, and colonial produce imported. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and in rearing cattle. Pop. 6988.

ARAISCH (Al or El), or Larasue [the pleasure-garden; anc. *Lixus*], a tn. Morocco, prov. Fez, on the steep S. point of Wad al Khos [river of the bow, or winding river]; lat. 35° 12′ 48″ N.; lon. 6° 9′ W. (R.) In 1765, the French entered the river with the intention of bombarding the town; but, being induced by a feint of the Moors to advance too far, they were surrounded and destroyed. Al-Araisch had formerly a number of good houses, paved streets, several mosques, a bazaar with stone piazzas, and a fort with two batteries. Its large castle on the summit of the hill, the lofty towers of the mosques and the fortifications, still give it an imposing appearance when seen from the sea; but, on a nearer approach, the whole is found to be little more than a heap of ruins. The environs are laid out in pleasure-gardens and orchards, from which the town received its name; but they are now neglected. The once flourishing commerce of the port is also gone. At the entrance of the river is a bar with 5 or 6 ft. water at low tide, within which there is a good port about three quarters of a mile long by one quarter broad, with a depth of 24 ft. Pop. in 1830 and 1834, stated at 4000; but in 1835, 2500, including 500 soldiers and 250 Jews; in 1864, estimated at between 4000 and 5000.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.* vol. vi.)

ARAKAN. *See* Aracan.

ARAKHOVA, a small tn., N. Greece, 18 m. W.N.W. Livadia, on a declivity of Mount Parnassus, in an extremely fertile district. Pop. 2000.

ARAL SEA, an extensive lake or inland sea, Independent Tartary; lat. 43° 42′ 41″ to 46° 44′ 42″ N.; lon. 58° 18′ 47″ to 61° 46′ 44″ E.; and next to the Caspian Sea, from which it is nearly 200 m. E., the largest lake of the E. hemisphere, having a length, N.E. to S.W., of 265 m.; a central breadth of 165 m., and an area of 17,600 geo. sq. m. Its water is salt,



though not unpleasantly so; may be used for culinary purposes, and is freely drunk by horses; it regularly freezes in the N.; in other directions the ice is seen covering the shores as far as the eye can reach, and probably, therefore, may, in very severe winters, extend over the whole expanse. Towards the N. the sea narrows, and finally becomes divided into two very unequal portions by the island of Kug-Aral, which stretches across it W. to E. for about 25 m., leaving between it and the mainland only a very narrow channel on the W., and a passage of about 17 m. wide on the E. The portion of the sea N. of the island has an area of about 1600 geo. sq. m., and is called the Kitschkine-Dengis or Little Sea, in contradistinction to the main expanse, which is called the Ulu-Dengis or Great Sea, and is ten times larger than the other portion, having an area of 16,000 geo. sq. m. The Little Sea is of very irregular shape, and divides into two great arms which penetrate far inland, the one N.E. forming the bay of Sary-Tschaganak, and the other N. and W. forming the different bays of Perowski, Paskewitch, Dschidell, and Nesselrode, and containing several islands. The bottom of the Little Sea is muddy, and the depth in many parts exceeds 12 fathoms; the coast, which is deeply indented, presenting many peninsulas and headlands, is in some parts low and sandy, but generally consists of hills varying from 100 to 300 ft. in height, and chiefly composed of clay and salt. The Ulu-Dengis or Great Sea, is of an irregularly circular form, having nearly the same length and breadth. Among its peculiar features are the immense number of low and sandy islands which line its E., and the islands, in much smaller number, but of far larger dimensions, which lie at some dis-

tance from its W. shore. Of these islands, the largest, in addition to the Kug-Aral, already mentioned, are the Takmak-Aty on the S.W. shore, not far from the mouth of the Amoo-Daria, Nicolas I., the chief island of the Zaren group, about 60 m. off the central W. shore, and Barssa Kilmes towards the N. The greatest depth of the Great Sea is in the W., where, almost close to the shore, a depth of 37 fathoms has been found; the central depth is about 15 fathoms; on the N., and more especially on the E. and S. shores, and near the islands, the water becomes very shallow. The bottom is muddy in the N., but in the S. consists generally of fine sand. The E. and S. coasts are very low, consisting in the former direction of long monotonous tracts of almost barren sand, and in the latter direction of alluvial flats overflowed by the Amoo-Daria, which here forms large swamps generally covered with reeds. The most remarkable of these swamps is that of the Ajbujir, or Laudan, which commences at the S.W. extremity, and stretches southwards in an irregular curve for about 80 m. The W. coast, forming the E. abutment of the plateau of Ust-Urt, is generally bold and lofty, consisting of cliffs of sandstone, clay, and limestone, with scarcely an opening in them where a boat can land. These cliffs lower gradually, both on the N. and S.; but towards the centre form precipices of 500 ft. high. This is the only part of the Aral Sea where the scenery approaches to grandeur. The only rivers which it receives are the Sir-Daria, Jihoon, or Jaxartes, which joins it on the N.E., and the Amoo-Daria, Jihoon, or Oxus, which enters it by several mouths on the S. It has no outlet. The prevalence of N.E. winds blowing for months without interruption, the violence of storms and hurricanes, and the occasional occurrence of lengthened calms, when not a breath of wind is felt, are very unfavourable to the navigation of the sea. Fish of numerous varieties abound, but the absence of seals, so common in the Caspian, is remarkable. The only part of the Aral shores regularly inhabited, is the S.W. and S.; but in winter the N. and E. shores and adjacent islands are frequented by Kirghises.

The Aral Sea lies between the steppes of Kirghis and Khiva, in the great depression of W. Asia: and, in Humboldt's opinion, is on the same level as the Caspian, of which, in times remote, it doubtless formed a part. At first it is supposed to have been but an enlargement of the Oxus, now its principal tributary, but then an affluent of the Caspian, to which again, in recent years, part of its waters seems to have found its way; accumulations of sand filled up the old bed of the Oxus, and thus transformed an enlargement of the stream into a lake. The Aral Sea has no visible outlet, and as its affluents do not furnish a supply of water equal to the amount of evaporation that takes place, the lake is supposed to be decreasing in size. This opinion is supported by the reports of the natives; and receives a further confirmation from the fact that N.E. winds being prevalent in these regions, the quantity of sand wafted hither by them from the arid wastes to the E. and N. is very great. The map is after Jakob Chanykow's map of the Aral Sea and Khanate of Khiva.—(Basiner, *Naturwiss. Reise durch Kirgisensteppe.* St. Petersburg, 1848; Humboldt's *Asie Centrale;* Zimmermann, *Denkschrift über unt. Lauf Oxus; Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xiii.; Makschejew, *Beschreib. Aralsee's*, in Monatsberichte über die Verhand. der Gesell. Erdkunde zu Berlin, 1852.)

ARAMON, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 15 m. E.N.E. Nismes, r. bank, Rhone; with manufactures of ropes, saltpetre, and earthenware. Pop. 2640.

ARAN (VALLEY OF), a secluded mountain-hollow, France, in the Pyrenees, dep. Haute-Garonne, on the frontiers of Spain, and overlooked S.W. by Maladetta (10,890 ft.), the culminating peak of the Pyrenees. Area, 260 sq. m. It may be considered as the continuation of the valley of the Garonne, which, above St. Beat, is called Val d'Aran. Much of it consists of mountain acclivities; and it is traversed S.E. to N.W. by the head waters of the Garonne. Three towns, Viella, Salardu, and Bosost, and 27 villages, are scattered over the valley, which is inhabited by rude mountaineers, who are constantly engaged in smuggling, except during summer, when they seek employment in the S. of France. Pop. about 13,000.

ARANDA DE DUERO, a decayed tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 46 m. S. Burgos, r. bank, Duero, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. The river is fringed with rows of poplars, over which the balconied houses hang with an agreeable effect. Some of the houses are built of wood and brick, and betray a considerable propensity to fall over; many of the streets are irregular, short, and narrow. Aranda has a townhall, an unhealthy and ill-arranged prison, a *mont-de-piété*, three schools, and two churches. The portal of the church of San Juan Baptista is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and is enriched with niches, statuary, and well-executed high reliefs. The Dominican convent has also a handsome portal. In former times, Aranda was frequently a residence of the Kings of Castile, whose palace is still standing. The inhabitants are almost wholly employed in agriculture; chiefly in raising grapes, from which a dark, weak, and not disagreeable wine is produced, to the extent of about 500,000 gallons annually. As it does not keep more than a year, it is all consumed in the surrounding country. Pop. 4122.—(Madoz; Hughes' *Lisbon.*)

ARANJUEZ [ARA JOVIS], a tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. of, and 28 m. S. from Madrid, and 22 m. E.N.E. Toledo, in an extensive valley, l. bank, Tagus, chiefly famous for its royal palace, and as being a place of retirement for the court during the spring months. The town is regularly built, in the Dutch style, with lines of trees on either side of the spacious streets; and is clean, and presents an agreeable aspect. Its Dutch appearance is due to Grimaldi, minister to Charles III., who had been at the Hague, and by whom the town was remodelled. It has a church and two chapels, several schools, an hospital, a fine public square, entered through a marble triumphal arch in front of the entry to the palace-grounds, and adorned in the centre with a marble fountain; a noble bull-ring, and a tolerable theatre. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, in the manufacture of crystal, leather, soap, chocolate, and in ministering to the numerous visitors who sojourn in Aranjuez while the court is there. The royal palace, at the Madrid end of the town, and close upon the Tagus, is a building possessing no architectural beauty, and deriving its sole attractions from the fine gardens and wooded pleasure-grounds by which it is surrounded, which are undoubtedly on a scale of great magnificence. It was here that Charles IV., March 19, 1808, abdicated his crown. The *Casa del Labrador*, erected by that same monarch, is a pretentious building, in gaudy Asiatic taste, filled with artistic articles; but described as being more a kingly toy than anything else. Aranjuez and its vicinity is reckoned a kind of earthly paradise by the natives of Madrid; and to those who have only been accustomed to the arid, treeless Castiles, it must indeed appear an oasis in the desert, with its green, leafy foliage, its brooks, gardens, and singing birds, among which last the nightingale is especially famous. After the month of May, the summer sun, acting on the waters and marshes in the vicinity, fills the air with fever and ague; and during the winter the atmosphere is moist and cold. When the court is at Aranjuez, the population sometimes numbers about 20,000; at other times it does not reach 4000.—(Madoz; Willkomm.)

ARANSAS.—1, A tn. Texas, the port of entry for Aransas Bay, in Refugio co., 170 m. S. Austin, on a peninsula, and having a considerable trade with Mexico. Aransas Pass, the entrance to the bay, is in lat. 27° 50′ N.; lon. 97° 2′ W. (R.), between the islands of Matagorda and San Jose, in the Gulf of Mexico. The bay, within the peninsula on which the town stands, is about 20 m. long, by 7 to 10 broad. It has a depth of from 12 to 16 ft. The harbour is secure.— 2, A river which flows into this bay. It is about 80 m. long, and has a few small tributaries.

ARANYOS, a river, Austrian empire, in Transylvania, formed by the confluence of the Greater and the Lesser Aranyos, which rise in Mount Kalimyassa, near the Hungarian frontier, about lat. 46° 29′ N., and unite near the village of Topanfalva. After a circuitous course of about 90 m. W. to E.N.E. it falls into the Maros, about 7 m. E.N.E. Fel Vincz. Grains of gold are found in the bed of this river, hence its name, *Aranyos*, golden; from *arany*, gold.

ARARAT, a celebrated mountain, W. Asia, in Armenia, forming the point of contact of Russia with Turkey and Persia, to all of which it belongs. It lies in the S. portion of the extensive plain of the Aras, about 35 m. broad, and of whose length about 70 m. can be taken in by the eye. It consists of two mountains, the Great Ararat, on the N.W.; and the Less Ararat, on the S.E.; their summits, in a direct line, being about 7 m. apart, and their bases insensibly blend-

ing into each other by the interposition of a wide, level, upland valley. The summit of the Great Ararat lies in lat. 39° 42′ N.; lon. 43° 38′ E., and is 17,323 ft. above the sea level, and 14,320 ft. above the plain of the Aras. The N.E. slope of the mountain is about 14 m. in length, and the S.W. about 20 m. On the former, visible even from Erivan, 32 m. distant, is a deep, gloomy, crater-like chasm. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow and ice, for about 8 m. from its summit downward, in an oblique direction. On the entire N. half, from about 14,000 ft. above the sea, it shoots up in one rigid crest to its summit, and then stretches downward on its S. side to a level not quite so low, forming what is called the Silver Crest of Ararat. Little Ararat rises 13,093 ft. above the sea level, and 10,140 ft. above the plain of the Aras; and is free from snow in September and October. Its declivities are greater and steeper than those of the Great Ararat; and its almost conical form is marked with several delicate furrows, that radiate downwards from its summit. The top of the Great Ararat was first reached, October 9, 1829, by Professor Parrot, who reports it to be a 'gently vaulted, nearly cruciform surface, of about 200 paces in circuit, which at the margin sloped off precipitously on every side, but particularly towards the S.E. and N.E. Formed of eternal ice, without rock or stone to interrupt its continuity, it was the austere silvery head of Old Ararat.' Towards the E. this summit is connected, by means of a flattish depression, with a lower summit, distant 397 yards; and, in like manner, covered with ice. After remaining on the summit three-quarters of an hour, determining the height, and making various observations, Parrot descended to the monastery of St. James; the third day after, he left it. The observations of Parrot have been in every respect confirmed by another Russian traveller, named Abich, who reached the summit of the Great Ararat without difficulty, July 29, 1845. He, with six others, remained an hour on the top, without experiencing any inconvenience from cold, so much felt by Parrot and his companions. Abich, previous to making the ascent, had his tent for some time pitched on the upper slope of the mountain, in the valley between the two peaks, nearly 6000 ft. above the sea. He reports the important fact, that from this point the ascent can with facility be accomplished, few obstructions interfering with the progress of the traveller compared with those met with on the ascent from the monastery of St. James. It would appear even that the ascent of Mount Ararat is easier than that of Mont Blanc; for the height of the latter, above the valley of Chamouni, is 12,000 ft.; while that of the former, above the point where Abich pitched his tent, cannot be above 9000 ft.; and the limit of perpetual snow is lower on the Swiss than on the Armenian mountain. The season most suitable for the ascent is the end of July or beginning of August, when the summer attains its greatest heat, and when there is *annually a period of atmospheric quiet, accompanied by a clear, unclouded sky.* So soon, however, as the fine days in the earlier part of August are over, the atmospheric war commences in the higher regions of the air, the strife being hottest between the two great peaks. Then there is no certainty of fine weather, for sudden thunderstorms, always on the higher parts of the mountains accompanied by hail and snow, endanger the life of the traveller. This continual elemental strife has left, on the summit of the Little Ararat, an enduring memorial of its rigour in the lightning-tubes with which the rocks are bored. These tubes are covered with a greenish glass, which was formerly supposed to be obsidian. So numerous are they on the highest peaks, that they impart to the rock the appearance of worm-bored wood.



ARARAT, FROM THE PLAIN OF ERIVAN.—From a Painting by J. Baillie Fraser, Esq.

Wholly isolated on the N., S., and E. sides, this enormous mass shoots up abruptly from the plain on which it stands, in stupendous grandeur, to the eye exceeding in height the giants both of the Himalaya and the Andes. The N.W. slope of this mountain is partially connected with a chain, which, running W. into Turkish Armenia, borders the entire r. bank of the Axares; its W. end, wheeling round the head waters of that river, touches Erzeroom, and gives to the l. bank a mountain-barrier similar to that which exists on the right. All travellers attest the volcanic nature of the Ararat mountains, as evidenced by the stones found on all their slopes, undoubtedly the products of a crater. They are composed chiefly of trachytic porphyry, and on them pumice and various descriptions of lava have been met with (Parrot, p. 198). Reineggs avers that he saw the Great Ararat send forth smoke and flame for three days, in 1785; but this is believed to be one of the many romances which that traveller has related. No such occurrence was remembered, in 1843, by individuals resident on the mountain at the period indicated, and no eruption is found recorded in the chronicles of the monastery of Echmiadzin, though they extend back over a period of 800 years. All doubt as to the volcanic nature of the two Ararats was put an end to on July 2, 1840, when an eruption took place from the head of the great chasm, which destroyed the monastery and chapel of St. James, the village of Arguri, and their inmates. (*See* ARGURI.) Dr. Wagner, an enterprising German traveller and naturalist, who visited the spot in 1843, gives in substance the following account of that event, as related by Sahatel Chotschaieff, brother to Stephan Aga, village elder of Arguri, honourably mentioned both by Parrot and Dubois, and confirmed by other two eye-witnesses:—On July 2, 1840, half an hour before sunset, the atmosphere clear, the inhabitants of Armenia were frightened by a thundering noise, that rolled loudest and most fearfully in the vicinity of the Great Ararat. During an undulating motion of the earth, lasting about two seconds, which rolled from the mountain E. and S.E., and wrought great destruction in the districts of Sharur and Nakhichevan, a rent was formed in the end of the great chasm, about 3 m. above Arguri, out of which rose gas and vapour, hurling with immense force stones and earth

over the slope of the mountain down into the plain. The vapour rose very quickly higher than the summit of Ararat, and seems to have been wholly of aqueous composition; for in the same night a heavy rain fell in the vicinity of the mountain—an unusual occurrence in this country during summer. The vapour at first was of various colours, in which blue and red prevailed. Whether flames burst forth could not be ascertained; but the pillars of vapour or smoke had a red tint, which, had the eruption taken place during the night, might possibly have exhibited flame. The blue and red tint of the vapour soon became dark black, and immediately the air was filled with a very disagreeable smell of sulphur. While the mountain continued to heave, and the earth to shake, with the unremitting thunder, along with the subterranean cracking and growling, might be heard the whiz, as of bombs, caused by the force with which stones and large masses of rock, some upwards of 50 tons weight, were hurled through the air. Likewise, the dash of the stones as they met in the air in their flight, could be distinguished from the thundering noise issuing from the interior of the mountain. Where these large stones fell, there in general they lay; for in consequence of the gentle declination of the ground at the foot of the mountain, to roll far was impossible. The eruption continued a full hour. When the vapour had cleared away, and the shower of stones and mud had ceased, the rich village of Arguri, the monastery and chapel of St. James, were not to be seen; all, along with their inmates, were buried under the mass of stones and mud that had been ejected. The earthquake, which accompanied the eruption, destroyed 6000 houses in the neighbouring districts of Nakhichevan, Sharur, and Ardubad. Four days after a second catastrophe occurred, which spread still further the work of destruction at the foot of the mountain. After the rent in the chasm, whence issued the vapour and stones, had closed, there remained in the same place a deep basin filled with water by the melting of the snow, by the rain, and by a streamlet from above, so as to form a small lake. The mass of stone and clay, which formed a dam, and surrounded the lake like the edge of a crater, was burst by the weight of water, and poured down the declivity of the mountain with irresistible force a stream of thick mud, which spread into the plain, and partly stopped up the bed, and altered the course of the small river Karasu. A part of the gardens of Arguri that had escaped the eruption, were destroyed by this stream of mud, which carried trees, rocks, and the bodies of the inhabitants of the village, down into the plain, and to the bed of the Karasu. This stream of mud was three times repeated, and was accompanied by subterranean noises.'

A document, purporting to be an account of this remarkable occurrence, was drawn up by a Russian officer, Major Woskoboinikoff, who, however, did not approach the mountain nearer than Erivan, where he obtained his information solely from inhabitants of that town, who had visited the place after the eruption. He narrates, that the mass which covered up St. James's monastery and Arguri was loosened by the earthquake from the highest regions of the mountain. This veracious document, preserved in the town archives of Tiflis, gave rise to the erroneous report that a part of Ararat had fallen, and that the snowy summit had considerably sunk; which story Dr. Wagner distinctly contradicts, not only from very perfect evidence derived from a minute investigation of the locality, but also from the concurrent testimony of numerous individuals who had spent their whole life on Ararat, and in its vicinity. Another fable, which has gained some currency, is that this mountain forms a landmark for the navigators of the Caspian Sea, to which a sufficient refutation is furnished by the fact, that the nearest point of the Caspian is about 260 m. distant. There are several glaciers on the Great Ararat, from one of which flowed the stream that passed through the village of Arguri; the lowest begin about 10,000 ft. above the sea level.

The fauna of Ararat is very poor, the only mammal, according to Wagner, being the common hare—rather agile prey for the tigers Tournefort avers that he saw, and, even when caught, calculated to form but a scanty repast for such an animal. Birds are tolerably numerous till about half way up the great chasm, beyond which they do not ascend. The most celebrated is the rose-starling (*Sturnus roseus*), famed as a locust-killer. Insects are numerous, among which, as peculiar, may be noted the curiously-formed coleoptes, Callisthenes Araraticus. One reason for the small number of the mammalia is, doubtless, the want of water on the mountain, which at the same time causes a scant vegetation. Still, many forms of plants are to be met with. The Great Ararat, on its N. side at all events, has no trees; but on the Little Ararat, the birches form quite a forest, due no doubt to the greater moistness of the soil. In autumn, yellow achilleæ, white scabiosæ, and different kinds of compositæ, chiefly of red tints, are prominent. A few specimens of Juniperus oxycedrus and Cotoneaster uniflora are to be seen. The Alpine vegetation is the same as on the Caucasus; and the most frequently to be met with are Aster alpinus and pulchellus, Campanula saxifraga, Pyrethrum caucasicum, and Centaurea pulcherrima.

That Noah's ark rested on the *top* of Mount Ararat is not to be credited; the difficulty of the descent, and the low temperature of the atmosphere, which must have killed many of the animals, alike preclude the supposition; and, moreover, Scripture does not say it rested on the top, but merely 'on the mountains of Ararat.' If this be the mountain there referred to, which is somewhat doubtful, seeing that the olive does not grow near it, the ark must have rested on one of its lower slopes.

The name Ararat is said to be derived from Arai, a king who lived 1750 years B.C. He fell in battle, in an Armenian plain, which was hence called Arai-Arat—the fall of Arai. Before him reigned Amassis, the sixth from Japhet, who called the country Amasia; hence the name Massis, by which alone Armenians in the present day know the mountain. By the Turks and Persians it is called Agridagh. The third syllable *dagh*, means mountain; but philologists are not agreed on the signification of *Agri*.—(Parrot's *Journey to Ararat;* Wagner's *Reise nach dem Ararat;* Dubois, *Voyage autour du Caucase: Die Besteigungder Ararat, am July* 29, 1815, *durch* H. Abich, St. Petersburg, 1849.)

ARARAUMA, a salt-water lake, Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro; length, E. to W., 22½ m.; greatest breadth, 7½ m. It communicates with the sea, to which it lies parallel, and from which it is separated by a strip of land about 4 m. broad; and has a depth, according to the state of the tide, of from 26 to 80 ft. It receives the waters of several streams. At its E. extremity is the town of Cabo Frio, whence the sugar, rice, millet, French beans and coffee, produced plentifully on its banks, and brought chiefly from the small ports of Capitão-Mor, and Mataruna, are transhipped to Rio de Janeiro.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ARARIPE (SERRA DE), an elevated table-land, Brazil, between 4 and 6 m. S.W. the m. of Crato or Cratto, in about lat. 6° 30′ S.; lon. 38° 30′ W. It forms a semicircle round the undulatory plain on which Crato is situated, and is the source of a great many fertilizing streams. In some places the ascent is steep and rugged. In the serra de Araripe, George Gardner, Esq., late superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, found the chalk formation, which, it was previously believed, did not exist in any part of the continent of S. America.

ARAS [anc. *Araxes*], a large river, W. Asia. It rises in Mount Bin-Gheul, about 10 m. S.E. Erzeroom in Turkish Armenia; lat. 39° 47′ N.; lon. 41° 45′ E. Its course is E.N.E. for 150 m., when it enters Russian Armenia, and deflects to the S.E. round the base of Mount Ararat, turns again N.E. about lat. 37° N., and continues in that direction till its junction with the Kur at Jeval or Djavat, in lat. 39° 54′ N.; lon. 48° 30′ E., after a course of above 500 m. It is a rapid dirty river, and opposite Mount Ararat it is described as having high steep banks, and a bed of clay-slate filled with limestone shingle. From the steepness of its banks its water cannot be used for the purpose of irrigation, which the country round Mount Ararat stands greatly in need of, the whole plain of the Aras being here nearly destitute of vegetation. In some parts, however, a hard kind of grass (*Dactylis littoralis*) occurs, on which large quantities of a species of the cochineal insect are found. There is a ford passable all the year at Yedu Balook, near lon. 48° E., where its bed is from 3 to 4 m. across. It was known to Herodotus under the name of Araxes, but this must not be confounded with the Araxes of Xenophon, which is the Chaberras of Strabo, and an affluent of the Euphrates.—(*London Geo. Jour.;* Parrot's *Journey to Ararat.*

ARASAIG, a vil. and dist. Scotland, co. Inverness, W. coast; the name also of a promontory in the district, lying between two inlets of the sea, Loch Nanuagh on the S., and Loch-na Gaul on the N. In the village there is a neat R. catholic chapel Steamers call regularly off this place.

ARATICA, or CARLSHOFF, an isl., S. Pacific, one of the Paumotu group or Paliser Islands, about 310 m. N.E. by E. from Tahiti, W. point in lat. 15° 35′ N.; lon. 145° 38′ W. (R.)

ARAU. *See* AARAU.

ARAUCANIA, an independent territory, S. part of Chili, between lat. 37° 29′ and 40° 18′ S., having the Andes on the E., and the Pacific on the W. Its S. and N. boundaries, however, not being precisely known, are somewhat differently stated by different authorities. Its entire length, taking the limits above assigned to it, is about 200 m.; its breadth from 90 to 180. As it differs little in its physical features, climate, or productions, from other parts of Chili (*which see*), this article will be limited to an account of its inhabitants, who, though greatly overrated by the Spanish writers, form one of the most remarkable, perhaps, of all the uncivilized or semi-barbarous races. With some of the vices common to all savage nations, the Araucanians possess many noble qualities. They are generous and humane towards the vanquished, courteous, hospitable, benevolent, and grateful, enthusiastic lovers of liberty, and ever ready to sacrifice their lives in the service of their country, the independence of which they have successfully maintained for centuries by their indomitable courage, and singular aptitude for war. Seeing the evils of which gold is the cause, the Araucanians, after they had expelled the Spaniards from their country by force of arms, closed their mines, avowing the most profound contempt for that precious metal, as the source of infamous cruelty, unmanly avarice, and degrading servitude. They are highly susceptible of mental culture, but despise the restraints of civilization; all of those who have been educated in the Spanish colonies having embraced the first opportunity of resuming the haunts and habits of their nation. They cultivate poetry and rhetoric, and are so desirous of excellence in the latter art, that their boys are brought to their public assemblies to hear speeches, and to learn to speak in public. Their style of oratory, as might be expected in the case of a semi-barbarous people, is highly figurative and allegorical in imagery and sentiment, and lively, bold, and original. This remarkable race are of ordinary stature, but muscular, robust, and well-proportioned. Their complexion is of a clear reddish brown, faces round, eyes animated and expressive, mouth handsome, teeth even and white, with little or no beard, all traces of which, when such appear, are carefully removed, although the hair of the head is assiduously cultivated. Possessed of great strength of constitution, neither the symptoms of decay nor the infirmities of age appear until they are far advanced in life; their sight, teeth, and memory remaining unimpaired till the latest period of their existence. Their most prominent vices are drunkenness, debauchery, and presumption.

The Araucanians have divided their country into four tetrarchies or districts, corresponding to the natural divisions of the country, namely, the maritime country, the plain country, the foot of the cordilleras and the Andes. Each of these is governed by a *toqui* or tetrarch, independent of each other in the civil administration of their respective territories, but confederated for the general good of the whole country. Each tetrarchate is divided into nine provinces, commanded by *apoulmenes*, and these, again, into nine districts, presided over by *ulmenes* or prefects, who are subject to the former. All these offices are hereditary in the male line, and the limit of their authority carefully defined. The criminal jurisprudence is very imperfect, and not at all in accordance with the general intelligence of the people. Justice, when administered at all, is administered in a tumultuous and irregular manner, but is oftener left to the caprice of individuals, whence arise interminable feuds, and mutual incursions on each other's possessions, attended by great destruction of property, but without effusion of blood, as, though a warlike and violent people, they rarely employ arms in their private quarrels. The military government is more rational and better systematized than the civil. They maintain no standing army; but, as every Araucanian is born a soldier, no sooner is war proclaimed than all offer their services, and thus a force of 5000 or 6000 men is quickly in the field. Their army consists of infantry and horse; the former variously armed with muskets, clubs, pikes, bows and arrows, and slings; the latter with swords and lances. Their system of fighting is to close with the enemy as soon as they can, which they do with tremendous shouts and yells, and with a fierceness and impetuosity which no ordinary resolution can withstand. The army is led by a commander-in-chief, appointed by a grand or general council, who selects his subalterns, and is implicitly obeyed by all ranks.

The Araucanians have little commerce of any kind, and all their transactions are conducted by barter. The articles which they usually give in exchange for goods are horses and horned cattle. In these dealings they always act with perfect good faith. When a trader from Spanish Chili comes amongst them, the Araucanian takes what he wants, without being required to give at the time the equivalent agreed upon. Sometime afterwards, the trader, having visited all the huts dispersed over the part of the country he is in, intimates that he is about to return, when not one fails to bring to the place appointed, generally the cottage of the chief, whatever he had bargained to give in exchange for the goods he had taken, which consist generally of edge tools, toys, and wine.

Polygamy obtains amongst the Araucanians, and celibacy is considered ignominious. Their marriage ceremonies have little formality, consisting in little more than carrying off the bride by pretended violence. The women pay great attention to cleanliness in their houses, which are swept several times a day, and all their utensils carefully washed immediately after being used. They are equally cleanly in their persons, so are also the men, and all are partial to frequent bathing. Their dress is made of wool. That of the men consists of a shirt, a vest, a pair of short, close breeches, and a cloak called a poncho, the whole of a greenish blue, the favourite colour of the nation. In the case of the upper classes, however, the poncho is of various colours. On their heads they wear a bandage of embroidered wool, which, on going to war, is ornamented with a number of beautiful plumes. The common people go barefooted: persons of rank wear woollen boots of various colours, and leather sandals. The women are modestly and simply attired. Their dress consists of a tunic, a girdle, and a short cloak, fastened in front with a silver buckle. They divide their hair into tresses, which float gracefully over their shoulders. The Araucanians subsist chiefly on grain, pulse, and potatoes, of the last of which they have cultivated a great variety from time immemorial. They eat but little flesh or fish. Their usual drinks consist of various kinds of beer or cider. They use also great quantities of wine, of which they are extremely fond; but having paid no attention to the raising of vines, they are obliged to purchase it from the Spaniards. Their religion is simple. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, whom they believe to be attended by some inferior deities, who execute his behests. They believe also in the immortality of the soul, but have some absurd notions regarding the future state. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that they have among them a tradition of a great deluge, in which only a few persons were saved, who took refuge upon a high mountain called Thegtheg [the thundering], which had three points, and still, whenever a violent earthquake occurs, they fly to the mountain in fear that the sea will again return and overwhelm the world. Their funeral ceremonies, which are both numerous and complicated, are striking manifestations of the absurdities in which they believe. Araucania is the subject of a laudatory epic poem by Don Alonso de Ercilla, a Spanish poet of the 16th century, entitled *Araucana*. It comprises 37 cantos or 42,000 verses, and, though not wanting in lofty feeling, is so destitute of animation and of all poetic enthusiasm, and so overloaded with proper names, as to have been likened to a newspaper in rhyme. The pop. of Araucania has been estimated at 70,000.

ARAUCO, a vil. Araucania, near the mouth of the Tucapel, at the head of a bay, 30 m. S. Concepcion. It is about 300 yards square; enclosed by a wall 12 ft. high, and guarded by towers at two of the angles; and consists of about 50 or 60 houses, arranged in rows.

ARAURE, a city, Venezuela, pleasantly situated, l. bank, Acarigua, an affluent of the Portuguesa, 60 m. E.N.E. Truxillo; lat. 9° 17′ N.; lon. 69° 28′ W. The streets are straight, and the houses well built. It contains a handsome square and church. It is cap. of a well watered, fertile district, which

inside cotton and coffee, and depasturee numerous herds of cattle. Pop. 10,000.

ARAVULLI Mountains, a range of mountains which traverses the territory of Rajpootana, N.W. India, from S.S.W. to N.N.E.; extending from lat. 24° 0′ to 28° 0′ N., or about 300 m. It nowhere attains any great elevation, the highest summit not exceeding 5000 ft. above the level of the sea, but its declivities, especially those to the W., are so extremely steep as to be nearly inaccessible. The range is composed of rocks of primitive formation, granite, quartz, compact dark-blue slate, gneiss, and sienite. Several kinds of valuable stones are found here, including garnets, rock-crystal, and an inferior sort of emerald. The southern extremity of the chain is united to the Vindhya by a hilly and broken country.

ARAWAN (El), a tn. Sahara, territory of Zawat, 125 m. N. Timbuctoo; lat. 18° 55′ N.; lon. 3° 0′ W. Fifty m. S. from this town is the spot on which Major Laing was murdered, in 1826, on his return from Timbuctoo.

ARAXAS, a tn. Brazil, formerly in prov. Goyaz, but by decree of April 4, 1816, transferred to prov. Minas Geraes. It lies W. of the Matta Corda Mountains, 220 m. S.E. Goyaz, and about 240 m. N.W. Villa Rica; lat. 19° 0′ S.; lon. 48° 30′ W. It has a church, townhouse, and prison. The district attached to it has mineral springs in three different localities; and abounds in fine pastures, on which numerous cattle are reared, and land fitted for growing cotton, which is cultivated to some extent. The inhabitants manufacture cotton cloth, and dispose of it in the trading towns of Minas Geraes. Pop. of tn. and dist., the latter extensive, 5000.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ARAXES. *See* Aras.

ARBE, an isl. in the Adriatic, Gulf of Quarnero, belonging to Austria, 11½ m. in length; and, at the broadest part, about the centre, 4 m. across. Some parts of it are mountainous and uninhabited; but it contains several extensive and fertile valleys, which produce corn, olives, wine, and figs, and afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle. Its chief exports are sheep, logs, horses, hides, wool, fish, and wine. The principal town is on the S.W. side of the island; it is built on a hill, and contains a cathedral and collegiate church. Pop. between 4000 and 5000. *See Supplement.*

ARBEL, Arbil, or Erbil [anc. *Arbela*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, in a fertile plain, r. bank, Little Zab, 56 m. S.E. Mosul. It derives its chief interest from the celebrated battle of Arbela, in which Alexander the Great defeated Darius, and decided the fate of Persia, B.C. 331. It subsequently formed part of the dominions of a family of Persian or Arabic princes, and is now the capital of a sanjak in the Turkish pashalic of Bagdad. It was at one time a large and important city, defended by a strong fortress built upon a conical hill, and capable of containing a large garrison. The town stands on a large mound 60 or 70 ft. high, 900 ft. long, and 600 wide. It is enclosed by a brick wall with bastions, and contains three large mosques, and two baths. At the foot of the mound is another town, surrounded by a mud wall, and nearly ruined and deserted. Pop. 6000.—(*Royal Geo. Jour.*, vol. viii.)

ARBIL. *See* Arbel.

ARBIRLOT, a par. Scotland, co. Forfar; 5050 ac.; contains a mineral spring, once held in repute. Pop. 990.

ARBOE, a par. Ireland, cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, 2504 ac.; contains an ancient abbey and ornamented stone cross. Pop. 6773.

ARBOGA, a small tn. Sweden, län of, and 30 m. S.W. Westeräs; beautifully situated on the navigable river Arboga, by which it is intersected, and near the Arboga Canal, which unites the river with Lake Hielmar. It has two churches and a small library; mineral springs, iron manufactures, boat-building, and some coasting trade. It is one of the oldest towns in Sweden; in its vicinity many antiquities are found; and within its walls the Diet frequently sat. Pop. 3160.—(Poesiet, *Handbuch für Schweden*; Sköldberg, *Beskrifning öfver Skandinaviska Halfön.*)

ARBOIS [anc. *Arbosium*], a tn. France, dep. Jura (Franche-Comté), 45 m. S.E. Dijon. The hills around form the sides of a cup, in the centre of which the town is situated. The lower slopes of the hills are covered with gardens, the higher with vineyards, from which wines of great celebrity are obtained. These wines are generally white, and are made from white grapes. They are all good, and are sent far and wide; but there is one surpassing all the rest, called *vin de gelée* [frost wine], because always made late in autumn, often after the first frosts of winter. The manufactures are chiefly leather and paper. There are here several sawmills driven by water, and part of the ground is laid out in nurseries. In the neighbourhood is a good vein of nitre. Pop. 5895.

ARBOLEAS, or Arboleras, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 41 m. N.N.E. from Almeria, near the r. bank of the Almanzora, on a declivity, 20 m. from the sea. Its streets are rough and steep. It has a square, a church, town and court-houses, prison, two schools, and a public storehouse. Manufactures:—saltpetre, fine soap, gypsum, linen, counterpanes, and horse-cloths. It exports fruits, horses, and eggs, and imports oil. Pop. 2378.

ARBOLETES, a small seaport tn. New Granada, on the Gulf of Darien; lat. 8° 55′ N.; lon. 76° 25′ W. It is described by Alcedo as 'a recess at once beautiful, capacious, and quiet; covered with trees, sheltered from every wind, and irrigated with a small river of delicious water.'

ARBON [anc. *Arbor Felix*], a small tn. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, cap. circle of same name, S.W. shore, Lake Constance, 7 m. N.N.E. St. Gall; chiefly remarkable as the site of a Roman fortress, and of the ancient castle of the bishops of Constance. It has printworks, dyeworks, cotton and silk manufactures, and a small port upon the lake. Flax, vines, and fruit trees are cultivated in its neighbourhood, which is picturesque. Pop. of tn. and par., composed almost equally of Protestants and Catholics, 1130.

ARBORFIELD, a par. England, co. Berks, S.W. Wokingham; area, 1466 ac. Pop. 316.

ARBROATH, formerly Aberbrothock, a seaport and manufacturing tn. Scotland, co. Forfar or Angus, at the mouth of a small stream called the Brothock, whence the name of the town; the prefix, Aber (Gaelic), designating the mouth of a river, or its point of junction with the sea; *lat.* 56° 33′ 42″ N.; lon. 2° 35′ W. g. It is 16 m. N.E. Dundee; on the Dundee and Arbroath line of railway, now connected with the railways to the N. and S. of Scotland. It consists of one spacious street, about half a mile in length, running N. to S., and a number of smaller, intersecting each other; all well lighted with gas. Many of the shops are handsomely fitted up, and well stocked. The houses are generally well built, and the whole town has a cleanly and prosperous appearance, but is indifferently supplied with water. It contains several respectable modern public buildings, including a neat and tasteful tower, called the Signal Tower, for communicating with the celebrated Bell Rock lighthouse (*see* Bell Rock), about 12 m. distant. The places of worship are the parish church, with an elegant spire; three Free churches, three United Presbyterian churches, an original Secession, Episcopalian (Scottish), a R. catholic, Wesleyan Methodist, Congregational, and Glassite. There are public reading-rooms in the town, with a well-supported public library, and several excellent scientific, educational, and charitable institutions. The principal manufactures are yarn, spun from flax and hemp; canvas, brown and bleached linen, leather, cast iron, and bone-dust. There are a number of spinning-mills, most of them very extensive, and several power-loom factories. The leather manufacture is important; and ship-building is likewise carried on to a considerable extent. Arbroath is a free port, and owns about 10,000 tons of shipping, being a considerable decrease from what it was some years ago.

A new harbour was erected and completed at Arbroath about thirty years ago. It consists of a basin 124 yards long by 80 broad. At the entrance, which is at the S. W. corner, there are 15 ft. water at spring tides, and 9 or 10 at neap tides. Though small, it is secure, but of rather difficult access. A small light, of red colour, is shown on the N. pier head, on the starboard side on entering the harbour. It is lighted by the pilots only when vessels are in the bay, in order to show the proper time of the tide for them to enter, and commonly visible 2 or 3 m. off, when the weather is clear. The roadstead lies nearly a mile off the town, and has from 9 to 10 fathoms water. The revenue of the corporation in 1870–71, was £2002. The exports are trifling compared to the imports; the latter of which consist chiefly of flax, from the Baltic and other places; pot-ashes, vitriol, and manganese, for the bleaching-works; and

coals from Newcastle and Frith of Forth. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in the year ending December, 1873, was 425; tonn. 39,638; cleared, 422; tonn. 40,121. The town owes its rise, if not its origin, to an important monastic institution planted there in 1178 by William the Lion, who was subsequently interred within its precincts. It is now in ruins, having been destroyed at the Reformation; but some imposing and interesting fragments still remain to attest its former grandeur. Arbroath unites with Brechin, Bervie, Forfar, and Montrose in sending a member to the House of Commons. Here, as at many other places on the E. coast of Scotland, the sea has largely encroached on the land; many gardens and houses having been carried away by it since the commencement of the present century. Pop. in 1861, 17,593; in 1871, 19,974. -(*Correspondent in Arbroath.*)

ARBUS, a tn., isl. Sardinia, 34 m. N.W. Cagliari. In the vicinity are lead and silver mines, in which most of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 2000.

ARBUTHNOT, a par. Scotland, co. Kincardine; 9423 ac. Pop. 1002.

ARC [anc. *Cœmus*].—1, A river, France, which rises in lat. 43° 29′ N.; lon. 5° 40′ E., on the confines of deps. Var and Bouches-du-Rhône. After a W. course of 35 m., passing not far from Aix, it falls into the Lake of Berre, near the town of this name. The ruins of a Roman aqueduct, from the Arc to the town of Astramela, still exist at a place called Cap d'Œil. ——2, A river, Sardinian States, Savoy, rising at the foot of Mount Iseran, in lat. 45° 23′ N.; lon. 7° 6′ E.; thence flowing S.W. to St. Michel; thence N.N.W. to Aiguebelle, 4 m. below which, after a course of about 70 m., it joins the Isère.

ARCACHON, a bay, France, S.W. of dep. Gironde, with a coast line of about 30 m. in extent. At Cape Feret, near the N. entrance of the bay, is a lighthouse 150 ft above the sea level, and visible 14 m. off. The fishing in the bay is good, and furnishes employment to the inhabitants of the numerous villages which lie along its shore. The largest of these is Fête-de-Buch, to which great additional importance has recently been given by the construction of a railway between it and Bordeaux. The harbour of Arcachon is much frequented, particularly by foreign vessels, which there take in cargoes of resin and pitch, which the neighbouring districts furnish in large abundance.

ARCADIA, a nomos or prov. Greece, of irregular form, in the middle of the Morea; bounded, N. by the nomos of Attica and part of Argolis, E. by Argolis and the Gulf of Nauplia, S. by Laconia, and W. by Messinia and Attica; lat. 37° 14′ N.; lon. 21° 42′ E. (R.) It is divided into the eparchies or dioceses, named, respectively, Gortynia, Mantinea, and Kynuria; and is mountainous, intersected by narrow valleys, which are frequently flooded so as to form small lakes and unwholesome marshes. Much of the province is a table-land, which, in March, is frequently covered with snow. Arcadia is well watered, and produces in abundance, oak, pine, and chestnut trees, and yields excellent pasture for the numerous flocks, the tending of which forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants now as in ancient times. Its capital is Tripolitza.—— ARCADIA is also the name of a division of Ancient Greece, of somewhat more circumscribed limits than the modern nomos.

ARCADIA (GULF OF), Greece, Morea, W. coast. It is shallow and open, has Cape Katacolo on the N., and Cape Konello on the S., distant from each other 35 m.

ARCANGELO (SAN.)—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Potenza, 10 m. W. Tursi, having two churches, a monastery, and 3800 inhabitants.—2, A vil., prov. and delegation Forli, 7 m. W. by N. Rimini, the birthplace of Clement XIV.

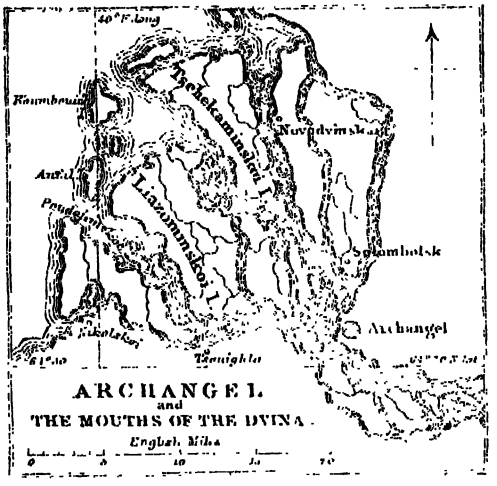
ARCAS.—1, A group of small islets or rocks in the Gulf of Mexico; lat. 20° 12′ 36″ N.; lon. 91° 59′ 15″ W. (R); about 100 m. W. the peninsula of Yucatan.—2, A small isl. at the mouth of the Rio Grande, Senegambia, W. Africa; lat. 11° 40′ N.; lon. 15° 38′ W.; and nearly in the centre of the river, about 5 or 6 m. distant from either shore.

ARCE, a small tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and 11 m. S.S.W. from Sora, cap. can., on a high hill. It has a collegiate and two other churches.

ARCHANGEL, or ARKHANGHELSK, a gov. Russia in Europe, extending from the Ural Mountains on the E. to Finland on the W., comprising Russian Lapland, a distance of about 920 m., and from Vologda and Olonetz on the S. to the Arctic Ocean, about 400 m. It is thus, including the White Sea, which occupies a large space nearly in its centre, about 400 m. longer than Great Britain, and more than twice its width, except where the latter is broadest. It comprises, besides, the large island of Nova Zembla, 650 m. long, by 150 m. wide, and several others in the Arctic Sea. Its most E. limit is about lon. 66° E., and its most W. 29° 54′ E.; its most S. point is in lat. 61° 10′ N., and its most N. the extreme point of Nova Zembla, in lat. 76° N. The entire province is nearly one continuous flat, and nearly, also, an unvaried scene of desolation and sterility, especially in the N. parts, where the ground remains frozen for nine months in the year. Nor are the S. portions much more inviting. Here meagre pastures, marshes, swamps, and extensive forests, occupy nearly all the surface, leaving but little for cultivation. Almost the only crops raised are hemp, flax, and some rye, neither the climate nor soil admitting of the cultivation of oats or wheat. The climate is excessively cold in winter, and oppressively hot in summer, with sudden transitions from the two extremes. The small quantity of grain produced being inadequate to the support of the inhabitants, they are compelled to mix their meal with moss, scrapings of the bark of the pine, and grated roots, and of this compound to make their bread. In the N. parts they cannot command even this miserable substitute for the staff of life, but must be content with dried fish. On some parts of the banks of the Dwina, where the pasture is a little more luxuriant than in most other places, some cattle are reared, and their calves sent to St. Petersburg, where this particular kind of veal is much esteemed. The whole live stock of the country has been estimated at 35,000 horse, 90,000 horned cattle, 100,000 sheep, and 450,000 rein deer—the domestic animal of these regions. The timber of the forests is valuable, and forms the principal wealth of the government. Game abounds, and the lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish. Gold is found in this country, particularly in the district of Kola, and in those of Kemi and Pinega, naphtha and saline springs occur, the latter producing annually about 2714 tons of salt. Amber and the pearl oyster are met with on the shores. The industrial occupations of the thin and widely-scattered population, comprise the weaving of coarse linen, manufacturing cordage, fishing, hunting, shipbuilding, preparing tar, charcoal, and potash, making mats, tanning leather, cutting wood, and floating it down to Archangel. The government is partitioned into eight districts: Archangel, Kemi, Kholmogory, Kola, Mezin, Onega, Pinega, and Scheakourek. The means of land communication in all parts of the territory are very imperfect; but a great government road was, in 1839-40, constructed along the borders of the White Sea, through Kemi to Torneå, which has since been prolonged to the frontiers of Norway. Pop. in 1846, 253,000, all Russians, with exception of about 7000 Samoiedes, 6000 Syriaenese, and about 1700 or 2000 Laplanders; in 1864, 284 244.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport tn. Russia in Europe, cap. of the above government, r. bank, Dwina, 20 m. from its embouchure in the Bay of Archangel, and 670 m. N.E. St. Petersburg; lat. (Trinity church) 64° 32′ 1″ N.; lon. 40° 33′ 5″ E. (R.) It stands on a low flat, and extends about 2 m. along the river. It is ill built, and consists of two principal and very irregular streets, connected by narrow lanes and paved with wood. The houses are mostly of wood, and two stories in height; those of the wealthier classes being handsomely and comfortably furnished. The most remarkable buildings in the town are the great bazaar or mart, surrounded by high walls, and the marine hospital. The former is very extensive and wholly of stone. There are 11 churches in the town, 10 Greek and one Protestant, an ecclesiastical seminary with nine professors, a gymnasium, and schools for navigation and engineering. In and near the town there are a sugar refinery, the produce of which is sent mostly to the interior, a royal dockyard, some shipyards for building merchant-ships and coasting vessels, rope-walks, &c. There are, generally, two or three men-of-war ships on the stocks here, and a body of 5000 or 6000 seamen of the imperial navy stationed in the town and neighbourhood. The harbour is at the island of Sollenbole about 1 m. from the town. The river below the town branches out in several streams, forming islands between. At its mouth there is a bar, with from 12 to 14½ ft. water on it, so that vessels drawing more than that depth,

must be partially loaded outside from lighters. The Dwina is here about 5 m. broad, and is navigable by small craft for about 300 m. above Archangel. The produce shipped at the port is brought down the river and its branches, chiefly from the government of Vologda, being floated sometimes for great distances on rafts, or in boats which are afterwards broken up. The trade of Archangel extends as far as Siberia, and along the coasts of the White Sea, E. and W., but is greatly dependent on the demand from the more southerly parts of



Europe, and especially from England, for corn. In 1867 209,660 quarters of oats were exported, of which Great Britain took 187,192 qrs.; the export of rye was 32,836 qrs. The other exports consist principally of linseed, flax, tow, tallow, train-oil, mats, deals, battens and ends, pitch and tar. In the above year 111,506 qrs. of linseed were exported, 80,363 barrels tar, and 523,237 pieces mats. The imports chiefly of articles for domestic use, such as coffee, spices, salt, woollens, hardware, &c. There being no factories, materials used in manufactures are not required, nor is there a population to consume foreign articles, which are looked upon as luxuries. The number of vessels cleared in 1867 was 473, of which 135 were British. The value of imports was £65,825; of exports, £1,250,952. The coasting traders bring fish, furs, some salt and other commodities from Norway, which are afterwards sent to various inland towns. The trade of Archangel must always labour under a serious restriction from its high N. latitude, and the consequent severity of its climate, the navigation being interrupted by the freezing of the Dwina for about six months in the year. This is one of the oldest ports in Russia, having been founded in 1584, and was long the only one. It is the seat of an archbishop, and the residence both of a civil and military governor. Pop. (1865), 19,292.

ARCHANGEL (BAY OF), Russia, opens to the White Sea, having Cape Keretzkoi on the N.E., and Cape Onega on the S.W., distant from each other 85 m., which is the width of the bay at its entrance; it penetrates inland about 65 m. The centre is in lat. 65° N.; lon. 39° 10′ E.

ARCHANGEL (NEW). *See* SITKA.

ARCHENA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 13 m. N.W. from Murcia, on a plain, l. bank, Segura. It is tolerably well built; has a square, a church, townhall, prison, cemetery, and a curious old palace of the Corbera family. The place, however, is chiefly celebrated for its mineral baths, whose waters are impregnated with hydrochlorate of soda, magnesia, and some other substances, and charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Pop. about 2000.

ARCHI, a tn. Naples, prov. Chieti, dist. of, and 17 m. W. from Vasto. Pop. 2400.

ARCHIDONA, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 34 m. N. from Malaga, built on the S. slope of a lofty and rugged mountain, 10 m. W.N.W. Loga. The principal streets, running E. and W., are level and commodious; but the lanes, which cut them at right angles, are narrow and steep, and during wet weather the water from the hills above rushes through them like a torrent, cutting up the paving, and leaving large furrows. The houses are good; and there are several churches, a medical college, church seminary, two primary schools, a large hospital, prison, and the remains of an ancient fort. In the neighbourhood are rich orchards, giving occupation to many of the inhabitants; who are also employed in weaving, expressing oil, and curing bacon, which they export in large quantities. Pop. 7610.—(Madoz.)

ARCHIDONA, a small tn. Ecuador, 124 m. S.E. Quito; lat. 0° 25′ S.; lon. 77° 10′ W.; on an affluent of the Napo. The houses are constructed of wood, and thatched. It was nearly destroyed in 1744 by an eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi, which is distant W. about 100 m.

ARCHIPELAGO, a name which, although neither its origin nor precise signification have been ascertained, is now generally understood to mean a sea interspersed with numerous islands or islets; but formerly applied, more especially, to the islands scattered over the tract of sea (Grecian Archipelago) lying between Greece and Asia Minor, called by the Greeks and Romans the *Ægean Sea* (*which see*). The other principal groups of islands to which the term is now applied, are, 1, The Aleutian Archipelago (*see* ALEUTIAN ISLANDS); 2, The Chagos Archipelago (*see* CHAGOS ISLANDS); 3, Low or Dangerous Archipelago, a cluster of islets, chiefly coral, in the S. Pacific Ocean, E. of the Society Islands, between lat. 14° and 26° S., and lon. 130° and 145° W.; 4, Corean Archipelago (*see* COREAN ISLANDS); 5, Great Cyclades Archipelago (*see* NEW HEBRIDES); 6, Laccadive Archipelago (*see* LACCADIVE ISLANDS); 7, Louisiade Archipelago (*see* LOUISIADE ISLANDS); 8, Caribbean Archipelago (*see* WEST INDIES); 9, Maldive Archipelago (*see* MALDIVE ISLANDS); 10, Queen Adelaide's Archipelago (*see* ADELAIDE [QUEEN] ISLANDS); 11, Archipelago de la Récherche, a scattered and intricate labyrinth of reefs and islands on the S. coast of W. Australia, between Doubtful Island Bay and Cape Pasley, and between lat. 33° 45′ and 34° 0′ S.; they are all barren, and the largest only about 4 m. in length; 12, Solomon Archipelago (*see* SOLOMON ISLANDS); 13, Sooloo Archipelago (*see* SOOLOO ISLANDS); 14, Eastern, Indian, Malay, or Asiatic Archipelago (*see article below, namely*, ARCHIPELAGO EASTERN).

ARCHIPELAGO (EASTERN, INDIAN, MALAY, OR ASIATIC), the various names given to the extensive system of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between lat. 11° S. and 19° N., and lon. 95° and 135° E.; or between Australia S. and the coast of China N., New Guinea E. and Sumatra, including that island, W. It also includes a portion of the Malay Peninsula (*which see*). The whole archipelago being situated within the tropics, the equinoctial line running nearly through its centre, there is necessarily a general uniformity in climate, in animal and vegetable productions, and in the character of the different races of inhabitants. The islands vary much in external aspect; some being low, and sloping gradually to the water, while others are mountainous, and rise abruptly from unfathomable depths. Many of the smaller coral islands, it has been conjectured, have been reared on the summits of submerged volcanoes. 'The grandeur and beauty of the scenery of this great group of islands,' says Captain Blackwood, 'can hardly be surpassed; while the richness of its productions in the animal and mineral kingdoms is great, and, in the vegetable kingdom unequalled in beauty, rarity, and value to man.' To this description it may be added, that the seas in this favoured region are singularly transparent, and generally smooth and placid. A prevailing feature of the entire system is the indication of volcanic origin; in some instances apparently recent, while in others lofty peaks are in active combustion. The intensity of the volcanic force in this region is also remarkable. The noise of the explosions of a volcano in the island of Sumbawa, in 1815, was heard at the distance of 970 m.; while the ashes it emitted were carried to a distance of 1100 m., for 300 of which the darkness during the day was as deep as midnight. The minerals include gold, silver, tin, iron, copper, sulphur, and diamonds, the last, however, being confined to Borneo. Most of the islands are eminently beautiful, their soils fertile, and their vegetation of the most luxuriant kind, displaying all the bright colouring of the tropics, particularly yellow and red; while many of them are covered with deep forests of stupendous trees. The most rare and valued spices, and the most exquisite fruits, are amongst the

productions of this favoured region. The latter include bananas, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pomegranates, pine apples, guava, tamarind, mango, &c., besides two or three species of delicious fruits peculiar to the archipelago; the former, the clove, nutmeg, black pepper, ginger, cassia, &c. The cereals chiefly cultivated are rice and maize; the latter, however, bearing but a small proportion comparatively to the first, which forms the staple article of food. A great variety of plants with nutritive roots are also cultivated, including the sweet potato and yam. The latter has been grown in the islands from time immemorial, but is not held in much esteem by the natives, who greatly prefer the sweet potato. The cocoa-nut tree abounds, and is carefully tended by the natives; chiefly for the sake of the oil which they extract from it, and which they use largely in their cookery. The *pistachio* and several other oil-yielding plants are also extensively cultivated. The sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, capsicums, onions, and cucumbers are likewise common articles of culture. The sago-palm abounds. The gums, of natural production, most abundant, are benzoin, catechu, camphor, and olibanum. The principal branches of manufacture practised by the islanders are weaving cotton and silk fabrics, which is entirely conducted by females; cloth-dyeing and painting; working gold, silver, iron, and other metals; joinery, boatbuilding, and making salt, saltpetre, and gunpowder.

The inhabitants consist of two distinct aboriginal races, Malay and Papuan; the one brown-complexioned, with lank hair; the other black or sooty coloured, with woolly hair. Further particulars respecting these races and their offshoots, will be found in the articles BORNEO, JAVA, and PAPUA. The principal islands in the archipelago are Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, Luzon, Mindanao, the Sooloos, Timor, Flores, New Guinea, Palawan, Banca, Lombok, &c. (*all of which see under their respective names.*)

ARCHUDI, or ARKUDI, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands, 4 m. N.N.E. the most N. point of Ithaca; lat. 38° 37′ N.; lon. 20° 42′ E.; 2 m. in length, from N. to S.

ARCIDOSSO, a tn. and com. Italy, in Tuscany, prov. Grosseta, 8 m. W. by N. Radicofani. It has a square, three churches, and a palace of the Counts of Aldobrandeschi. The commune is well watered; yields grain, grapes, and olives, and good pasture. Pop. 4999.—(*Dizio. Univ. Italia.*)

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE [anc. *Artiaca*], a tn. France, dep. Aube (Champagne), l. bank, Aube, 17 m. N. Troyes. It was originally built of wood, but two conflagrations, in 1720 and 1727, having laid the greater part of it in ashes, it was rebuilt in a more substantial form, and is now a tolerably handsome town, with wide streets, well laid out. From its central position it seems well fitted for trade; and is the natural entrepot, on the one hand, for the grain of the surrounding districts, the timber of Upper Aube and the forest of Orient, the minerals of the Vosges, and the exports from Switzerland, for all of which it has a navigable outlet by the Aube and the Seine as far as Paris; while, on the other hand, the same channel enables it to bring back all the commodities which these exporting districts import in return. The manufactures of Arcis are not of much importance. The chief of them are cotton thread, which employs seven mills, and hosiery, which employs 2000 stocking-looms. During the campaign of 1814, Arcis was the theatre of a fierce struggle between Napoleon and the allies, when a third of it was laid in ruins. G. Danton, the triumvir of the first revolution, was born at Arcis. Pop. 2784.

ARCO, or ARCH, a small tn. Austria, in Tyrol, in a beautiful valley, on the Sarca, 7 m. N.W. Roveredo, and 3 m. N. Lake Guarda. It has a richly ornamented parish church; and on a height immediately behind stands the old palace of the Earls of Arco, built in 1175. The district around is healthy, and one of the finest in the Tyrol. The inhabitants, about 2500, are chiefly engaged in spinning silk, extracting olive oil, and quarrying marble in the vicinity.

ARCOLE, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, 15 m. S.E. Verona, l. bank, Alpone; celebrated for the battles of Nov. 15, 16, and 17, 1796, fought between the French, under Bonaparte, and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. Pop. 900.

ARCONA. *See* ARKONA.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA [anc. *Arci-colonia*], a city, Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. E. by N. from Cadiz, r. bank, Guadalete, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. The sandstone rock on which the town, in form of a bow, is placed, rises 570 ft. above the level of the river, by which it is washed on three sides. The houses are mean-looking; the streets paved, but generally steep and narrow; and the ancient walls and defences are in a ruinous state. On the highest part of the rock stands the castle of the Dukes of Arcos, almost forsaken, and partly in ruins. The fine Gothic façade of one of the two parish churches occupies one side of Constitution Place or Square; on other two sides are the theatre and the chapter-houses—medieval buildings; and the fourth side, which is only enclosed by an iron railing, overlooks the perpendicular S. side of the rock, and affords a fine view of the richly cultivated valley of the Guadalete, and of the hill country of Medina-Sidonia. There are, besides, in Arcos, a townhall, prison, abattoir, granary, two general hospitals, a poorhouse and foundling hospital, a patriotic society (*de amigos del pais*), several primary schools, and, outside the town, two badly-kept cemeteries. The principal manufacture carried on is that of leather, esteemed the best made in Andalusia; but there are also manufactures of thread, sombreros, and cordage of agave, of esparto, and of hair. The vicinity is rich in wheat, barley, grapes, olives, legumes, and fruits of all kinds; a few sheep are reared, and the bulls and horses are famed for their vigour and their majestic appearance. Pop. 11,272.—(Madoz; Willkomm's *Spanien.*)

ARCOS DE VAL DE VEZ, a tn. Portugal, prov. Minho, dist. Ponte do Lima, in a hilly but fertile territory on the Vez, 19 m. N. Braga. It has a monastery, two churches, and a poorhouse. Pop. 1640.——Several other small places and parishes in Portugal have the name Arcos.

ARCOT, a dist., S. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, presidency Madras, consisting of two smaller divisions, called N. and S. Arcot, respectively, comprehending an area of 12,700 sq. m. The N. division is bounded, N. by Cuddapah and Nellore, E. by Chingleput and the Bay of Bengal, S. by S. Arcot, and W. by the Balaghaut of Cuddapah. The S. division is bounded, N. by N. Arcot, E. by Chingleput and the Bay of Bengal, S. by Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and W. by Salem and the Balaghaut Carnatic. The surface of the country in the N. parts is mountainous, but in the S. and E., near the sea, it is more level, and better adapted for cultivation. The lands throughout both districts are for the most part held by small proprietary cultivators, either in severalty, or in joint village communities. Irrigation is effected by means of artificial watercourses, wells, and tanks. The cotton manufactures of these districts have been nearly annihilated by British competition, but a little still continues to be done at Pullicat, a place once so famous for its cotton stuffs, as to give name to a particular and well known description of muslin. The principal trading ports are Cuddalore, Pondicherry, and Portonovo. Arcot was ceded, in 1801, to the East India Company by Azim ul Omrah, nabob of the Carnatic, and has since been greatly improved in every respect. Pop. of both districts together, 2,491,878.

ARCOT, or ARUCATI, a city, S. Hindoostan, Mahometan cap. of the Carnatic, r. bank, Palaur, 70 m. W. by S. Madras; lat. (fort) 12° 54′ 14″ N.; lon. 79° 22′ 23″ E. (L.) It was first established as capital of the Carnatic in 1716. In 1749, it was taken by Chunda Saheb, who favoured the French interests, and, in 1751, a few companies of British and sepoys, under Clive, took possession of the place, which had been evacuated by the natives, and for 50 days successfully defended it against a much superior force. It afterwards changed hands more than once, and ultimately, in 1801, along with the whole district, was ceded to the East India Company. The town, which is inhabited chiefly by Mahometans, is of modern erection, enclosed by walls, and contains a few buildings worthy of notice. The palace of the nabob is a heap of ruins, with the exception of the principal gateway, which is still entire. The Jumma Masjed is a handsome mosque, with seven arches in front, and two rather elegant minarets. There are several other religious edifices of tolerable architecture, and numerous tombs, of which that of Saadut Oolla alone is remarkable. The fort of Arcot was an extensive structure, but the greater part of it has been demolished, and the space it occupied is covered with scattered ruins, and patches of raghy and the castor-oil plant. On the side next the river, whose channel, though half a mile wide, is, during

the hot season nearly dry, the ramparts are kept in good repair, and form the only defence of the town against the periodical inundations. Pop., tn. and its dist. 53,474.

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, a country situated in the N.E. part of Baffin's Bay, on the W. coast of Greenland, between lat 76° and 77° 40′ N., and lon. 62° 20′ and 74° 20′ W., discovered by Captain Ross in 1818, who gave it the name it now bears. The coast trends S.E. and N.W., extending 110 m. On the N. and E., hills are seen rising to the height of upwards of 1000 ft., covered with ice, and separated by ravines filled with snow. The coast also is ice-bound, and it is only about the bases of the rocks, chiefly granite and gneiss, close by the sea, that a stunted and scanty vegetation is to be seen. In the interior nothing is found growing but moss and lichens, a thin wiry sort of grass, and furze. The animals are hares, foxes, white bears, and rein-deer. The shores and neighbouring seas are frequented by seals, sea-horses, and whales. The inhabitants are Esquimaux, and have a close resemblance to the Greenlanders, but have rather larger faces. They are clothed in the same way, with sealskins, have the same manners and customs, and speak a dialect of the same language. They are a gentle and inoffensive people, and so simple and ignorant, that, when first visited by Captain Ross, they believed themselves to be the only human beings in the world, and that, beyond their own country, there was nothing but ice. Their sledges are drawn by dogs, whose flesh serves them for food in winter, when the ice prevents them obtaining the marine animals, aquatic fowls, and other produce of the sea, on which they subsist during the summer. They construct sledges, but have no canoes, and their knives consist chiefly of pieces of sharpened ironstone.

ARCTIC OCEAN, in its widest sense, is that portion of the N. Sea which extends from the arctic circle (lat 66° 30′ N.) to the N. pole, but more restrictedly from about the 70th degree of N. lat. Assuming the former limit, the Arctic Ocean is found entering deeply, in the form of gulfs, bays, &c., into the N. parts of the continents of Europe, Asia, and America. The principal of these indentations are the White Sea, in Europe; Sea of Kara, Gulfs of Obé and Yenisei, in Siberia; and Baffin's Bay, in N. America. It is united to the Pacific by Behring's Strait, and to the Atlantic by a wide sea, extending from Greenland on the W. to Norway and Lapland on the E. This portion of the Arctic Ocean contains one of the largest archipelagos on the globe. The middle of it is occupied by Greenland, and on the E. is the extensive group of islands known under the name of Spitzbergen, the small island of Jan Mayen, and Iceland. West of Greenland, and divided from it by Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay, there are a considerable number of islands of great size, with which we are yet but imperfectly acquainted. The regions embraced by the more restricted limits of the Arctic Ocean, namely, from lat. 70° N., are the most dreary and dismal on the face of the globe. Their shores are covered with eternal snows, and the entire surface of their seas with large fields and huge masses of floating ice, in perpetual motion, and whose constant and tremendous collisions are attended with the most appalling sounds. Dense fogs, violent storms, and endless nights, add to the horrors of the scene. In the region of Spitzbergen, the sun is not seen for several months in the year, and the thermometer rarely rises above 45° Fah.; while there is but one month in the year—July, in which snow does not fall. The only, or at least the greatest degree of light, the inhabitants enjoy during their long winters, or from the latter end of September to the beginning of May, is that which proceeds from the snow-blink, the aurora, the moon, and the stars. The Arctic Ocean freezes even in summer; and during the eight winter months a continuous body of ice extends in every direction from the pole, filling the area of a circle of between 3000 and 4000 m. in diameter. Some of the masses of ice that line the shores of this ocean, extend many miles in length, and present sea-fronts of 200 ft. in height; while fields of ice, 20 or 30 m. in diameter, and from 10 to 40 ft. in thickness, are frequent, and sometimes extend over 100 m., so closely packed together that no opening is left between them. They are also often found to have a violent rotatory motion, by which they are dashed against one another with tremendous force. The icebergs, of which vast numbers are seen floating about, vary from a few yards to miles in circumference, and rise to many hundreds of feet in height. The ice in these regions is very transparent and compact, and remarkable for the variety and beauty of its tints, the most prevailing of which are blue, green, and orange. The water of the Arctic Ocean is extremely pure, shells being distinctly visible at a depth of 80 fathoms; it also presents rapid transitions of colour, chiefly from ultramarine to olive green, the latter produced by the presence of myriads of marine animals. It exhibits equally sudden changes from purity to opacity. The pressure of its water, at a depth of 1¼ m., was found to be 2809 lbs. on a square inch of surface.

The history of adventure in the Arctic seas presents a striking disproportion between effort and achievement. All that human daring can do has been done to open up the mysteries of these dreary regions, but hitherto without any good practical result. The first attempt to explore the polar seas was made in 1553, by Willoughby and Chancellor, who were sent out with instructions to ascertain if there was a N.E. passage, or if they could reach China by passing to the N. of Europe and Asia. Willoughby reached Nova Zembla, but he and all his crew were frozen to death. Chancellor entered the White Sea, and thus opened a communication with Russia. Capt. Cook reached Icy Cape, from the Pacific, in 1778. In 1607, Capt. Hudson was sent out to attempt to discover the N.W. passage, and reached the latitude of 81°, but was under the necessity of putting back on account of ice. In 1773, this experiment was again tried by an expedition under the command of Capt. Phipps, who advanced about as far as Capt. Hudson had previously done; and a similar attempt was made in 1818, which proved equally unfortunate, under Capt. Buchan. In 1827, Capt. Parry was sent out to reach the Pole in boats and sledges over the ice, and he attained about 82° 40′, the highest latitude yet reached in these seas, and was obliged to return by the motion of the fields of ice to the south. In 1818, Capt. Ross attempted a N.W. passage, and passed through Lancaster Sound. In 1819, Capt. Parry reached lon. 110° W.; and in 1821–23, examined the coast to the N. of Hudson's Bay; in 1824, he reached Prince Regent's Inlet. In 1826, Capt. Franklin was sent overland to explore the N. coast of America, to the W. of Mackenzie River; and at the same time Capt. Beechy was despatched to meet him in Behring's Strait. The two expeditions approached each other to within a distance of 146 m., but returned without meeting. In 1829–33, Capt. Ross sailed up Prince Regent's Inlet. In 1845 Sir John Franklin sailed with the *Erebus* and *Terror* in search of the long-desiderated N.W. passage. No tidings of this expedition having reached this country in 1848, numerous searching expeditions were sent out at intervals up till 1853, under Sir John Richardson, Dr. Rae, Sir James Ross, Sir John Ross, Capts. Kellet, Austin, Penny, Maclure, Collinson, Sir E. Belcher, Dr. Kane, &c., the last of which returned in the close of 1855, without having discovered any traces of the missing vessels. Dr. Rae, however, in the spring of 1854, ascertained that, in 1850, a party of white men— proved, by relics obtained from the Esquimaux, to have belonged to Sir J. Franklin's expedition, and most probably including Sir John himself—had died of starvation near Point Ogle, at the mouth of the Great Fish River. Subsequently Capt. M'Clintock, in 1859, discovered written records and other remains of the ill-fated commander and crews upon the shores of King William Land, off the N.W. of which the ships no doubt perished in the ice. These expeditions have added largely to our knowledge of the inhospitable regions which they visited; and Capt. Maclure, who entered the Arctic Ocean by Behring's Strait, returned to this country, in 1854, by Lancaster Sound, having thus solved the geographical problem of the existence of a N.W. passage. There are doubtless several water-ways connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, but none of them is ever likely to become of commercial importance.

ARCUEIL [anc. *Archeilum, Arcolium*], a vil. France, dep. Seine, about 4 m. S. Paris, on the Bierre, from which a magnificent aqueduct, built by Mary de Medicis, in 1624, conveys water to supply the fountains of Paris. Arcueil is one of the greatest holiday resorts of the Parisians. It has a cotton-mill, a print-work for calicoes, and numerous bleachfields. P. 5024.

ARCY-SUR-CURE, a vil. France, dep. Yonne (Burgundy), 17 m. S.S.E. Auxerre, and famous for its grottoes. These are found in a limestone rock; consist of a series of caverns opening into each other, and sometimes even standing in

succession over each other, and abounding with columns and other curious forms of stalactite. The numerous concretions in course of formation are constantly diminishing the extent of the grottoes, and it has been calculated that two centuries will suffice to choke them up, and convert them into fine quarries of alabaster. Pop. 1495.

ARD (Loch), a beautiful lake, Scotland, co. Perth. It consists properly of two sheets of water, called, respectively, Upper and Lower Loch Ard. The former is about 3 m. long, and three quarters of a mile broad; the latter somewhat less than 1 m. in length, and about a quarter of a mile in width. Its peculiar characteristics are peacefulness and seclusion. The E. extremity of the lake is about a quarter of a mile W. Aberfoil.

ARDABIL. *See* Ardebeel.

ARDAGH, an ancient and decayed vil. and par. Ireland, co. Longford, 2½ m. S.S.W. Edgeworthstown, and 6½ m. S.E. Longford. It was at one time a place of considerable importance, but is now a mere hamlet. There is here a church, a plain commodious building, with a square tower; and close by are the ruins of the old cathedral, which seems to have been a small structure, rudely built of fragments of rock. The place derives its name from its elevated situation, and its origin has been ascribed to the fifth century, when its church was founded. Pop. of par., 2549. Area of par., 11,417 ac. ——Ardagh is the name of another village, of other four parishes, and of a barony, in Ireland:—1, A par., barony of Imokilly, co. Cork; area, 7880 ac. Pop. 1227.—2. A par., co. Limerick, partly in the barony of Glenquin, and partly in that of Shanid; area, 9030 ac. Pop. 1778. In this par. is the vil. above alluded to; it consists of one long irregular street, in a ruinous condition. Three fairs, however, are held in it annually, in May, August, and November, chiefly for cattle, pigs, and pedlary.— 3, A par., co. Mayo, barony Tirawley; area, 5494 ac. Pop. 1283.—4, A par., co. Meath, partly in the barony of Morgallion, and partly in that of Slane Lower; area, 3669 ac. Pop. 1152.—5, A barony, co. Longford; area, 40,223 ac. Pop. 13,155.

ARDALES, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 31 m. N.W. Malaga, on an elevated plain. It is tolerably well built, but has uneven and badly-paved streets. It has a church, two schools, a townhall, and a prison. Pop. 2900.

ARDAMINE, a par. Ireland, co. Wexford; 4215 ac.; contains a large and ancient tumulus, called the 'Moat of Ardemine.' Pop. 1176.

ARDATOW, two towns, Russia in Europe:—1, A tn., cap. dist. of same name, on the Lemet, gov. of, and 80 m. S.W. Nijnei-Novgorod. It has a church and courthouses. The inhabitants, about 600, are mostly labourers, many being employed in the neighbouring iron-works.—2. A tn., cap. dist. of same name, on the Alatyr, gov. of, and 98 m. N.W. Simbirsk. It has two churches. Pop. about 5600.

ARDBRACCAN, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath, 2½ m. W. Navan, and formerly a bishop's see. It has a very fine parish church and episcopal palace, with two parochial schools. Pop. 2031, partly employed in agriculture, partly in linen and cotton weaving. Area of par., 6491 ac.

ARDCANDRIES, or Ardcandrisk, a par. Ireland, co. Wexford; 1227 ac. Pop. 189.

ARDCANNY, a par. Ireland, co. Limerick; 3629 ac. Pop. 529.

ARDCARNE, a par. Ireland, co. Roscommon, shores of Lough Key; 19,100 ac.; abounds in limestone and freestone. Pop. 5334.

ARDCATH, par. Ireland, Meath; 4380 ac. Pop. 870.

ARDCAVAN, a par. Ireland, co. Wexford; 2458 ac. Pop. 804.

ARDCHATTAN, a dist., co. Argyle, Scotland, consisting of the united parishes of Ardchattan and Muckairn, together 30 m. in length, and from 15 to 20 m. in breadth. The surface is mountainous, and intersected with numerous streams abounding in trout. A great part of it is covered with wood. Game is plentiful, and red deer numerous. The cultivated parts yield abundant crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. Some remains still exist of the ancient priory of Ardchattan, built in the 13th century, where it is said Robert Bruce held a parliament, in which the discussions were conducted in the Gaelic language. Pop. of par., 1381.

ARDCLACH, a par. Scotland, co. Nairn. Pop. 1330.

ARDCLARE, or Cloonygormican, a par. Ireland, co. Roscommon; 8544 ac. Pop. 1388.

ARDCLINIS, a par. Ireland, co. Antrim; 15,692 ac.; contains much romantic scenery. Pop. 1659.

ARDCOLLUM, or Ardcolme, a par. Ireland, co. Wexford; 2232 ac. Pop. 680.

ARDCRONEY, a par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 6429 ac. Pop. 922.

ARDEBEEL, Ardabil, Ardebyl, or Erdebil, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the Karasu, 100 m. E. Tabreez, and 40 m. W. the Caspian Sea; lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 48° 21′ 55″ E. (c.) It lies near the S. side of the great plain of Ardebeel, which is about 40 m. long by 40 broad, and 5000 ft. above the sea level; in great part uncultivated, and sparingly inhabited. The town, built from the ruins of a former city, is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall, flanked by towers in a like state of decay. The houses are mean and small, built of mud or sun-dried bricks, with flat roofs. The fort is a regular square, constructed according to the European system of fortification. The only objects of interest in the town are the tombs of Sheikh Suffee, Sultan Kyder, and Shah Ismael, forming a collection of domes and oblong squares, once richly adorned with lacquered tiles. There are no gardens round Ardebeel, the strong N.E. winds from the Caspian being very prejudicial to certain kinds of vegetation, especially fruit-trees. The climate is cold, and not considered healthy; yet in many localities around, more especially on the banks of the Karasu, abundant crops of rice, wheat, and barley are raised. Fraser gives the pop. at 500 or 600 families; Todd, who visited the place in 1837, found it in a most ruinous condition, in consequence of a visitation of the plague, and much reduced in population.—(Fraser's *Travels on the Shores of the Caspian;* D'Arcy Todd, *Itinerary from Tabreez to Teheran*, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. viii.)

ARDECHE, a dep. France, deriving its name from a river which rises within it, and, with exception of a single canton, the very same as the old division of Vivarais in Languedoc. Boundaries, N., departments Loire and Isère; W., Loire, Haute-Loire, and Lozère; S., Gard; E., the Rhone, separating it from Drome, Isère, and a small corner in the N.W. of Vaucluse; between lat. 44° 14′ and 45° 22′ N.; and lon. 3° 50′ and 4° 50′ E. Greatest length, N. to S., 80 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 45 m. Area, 538,988 hectares, nearly equal to 2110 sq. m., or 1,350,000 ac., of which about 330,000 are arable, 110,000 meadow and pasture, 220,000 woodland, 70,000 vineyards, orchards, and garden ground, and about 400,000 swamps and moorland wastes. The whole department is of a mountainous character. Mount Mezene, in the W., the highest in the department, forms a central point for several mountain-chains, particularly that of the Cevennes, which send ramifications into the N.W. and S., forming, in the N. the mountains of Boutieres, in the W. the mountains of Coiron, and in the S. the mountains of Tanargue. In the W. the mountains have usually a nucleus of granite, and are overlaid by huge masses, evidently of volcanic origin. In the E., and along the course of the Rhone, calcareous rocks predominate. Throughout the department numerous volcanoes must have been in active operation at no very remote geological period. Several of the craters still exhale mephitic vapours, and the warm springs issue from their sides. Many of these mountains exhibit ranges of basaltic columns, of great magnificence. The most important of the numerous streams are the Ardeche, the Erieux, and the Doux. They have all an E. course, and belong to the basin of the Rhone. The Loire, however, rises in the department, and continues within it for the first 15 m. of its course, but it is only as a mountain-torrent. Among the mountains various metals have been found; silver (a mine of which gives its name to the town of Argentiere, and was at one time worked), antimony, several mines of lead, and, more valuable than all, iron, which is now extensively wrought in the E. of the department, near La Voulte; and, in connection with the limestone and valuable coal-field of Ardèche, supplies blast furnaces and forges, which rank as the most important works of the kind in France. The prevalence of basalt makes it the chief building stone of the district; but the calcareous rocks contain good marble, which is extensively quarried. At one time the whole of the W. district was covered with vast forests. Though now greatly reduced, they are still large,

and furnish much timber, chiefly of pine and beech. But the most common, and at the same time the most valuable tree, is the Spanish chestnut, which covers extensive tracts, and yields excellent chestnuts, known in commerce as the chestnuts of Lyons. The annual produce is estimated at 400,000 bushels, of which one half are consumed within the department as food, and the other half either employed there in feeding vast numbers of swine, or exported. The hazel and walnut also cover considerable tracts, and furnish a good deal of oil. In the S. both the fig and the olive thrive; and the whole department abounds with mulberry trees, which supply food for silkworms, the rearing of which is carried on to a great extent, and ought, perhaps, to be regarded as the staple of the district. The vineyards are numerous, and a large quantity of wine is produced; some of it, particularly that of Limony, St. Joseph, Cornas, and St. Peray, being in great request, and well known over all Europe. Agriculture has its chief seat in the S., in the extensive valley of Ardèche, and in the N. in the valley of Erieux. There all the ordinary grain and pulse crops are abundant. Along the valley of the Rhone are rich pastures, covered with cattle and sheep. Horses, mules, and asses are not numerous, and the breed generally are of an inferior description. Much attention is paid to the rearing of bees. In addition to the different kinds of industry already mentioned, notice seems due to the tile-works of Theil, the ferret-silk of Vans, the figured vests of Montpezat, the worsted covers of Burzet, the blonde silk, glove-leather, and far-famed paper of Annonay. The inhabitants of Ardèche are frugal and industrious, sober, of strict morals, and strongly attached to their homes and families. One of the worst blots on the reign of Louis XIV., is the relentless persecution to which the fine peasantry on the S. frontier of this department, amongst whom Protestantism had taken deep root, were subjected on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Ardèche is divided into three arrondissements, which are again subdivided into 31 cantons. Pop. 387,174. —(*Dict. de la France.*)

ARDECHE, a river, France, largest stream in the dep. to which it gives its name. Its source is at a place called Cap-d'Ardeche, among the mountains of Cevennes. It first flows E., then, turning abruptly S., pursues a winding course to St. Alban, where it receives the Beaume from the N.W., and shortly after from the W. the Chasseaux, the largest of all its tributaries. Now become an important river, it proceeds E.S.E., and, after a course of 45 m., falls into the Rhone rather more than a mile from Pont St. Esprit. It is properly navigable for only 5 m. from its mouth; but for a much greater length admits of the floating of timber and firewood, which are sent down in large quantities from the forests of St. Remeze. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the scenery on the Ardèche, in the earlier part of its course. In one part, where a current of lava had flowed down from a neighbouring crater into its bed, it has cut a passage for itself over one side, laying bare majestic columns of basalt, which extend, with few interruptions, for 1½ m. below. In another part it plunges over a precipice, called Ray-Pic, which is almost perpendicular, and is above 100 ft. high. Below this cataract is the bridge of Arc, justly regarded as one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in France. It lies 2 m. S. Vallon, about 11 m. above the confluence of the Ardèche with the Rhone, and consists of a natural arch of grayish limestone, 40 ft. thick, running across the river, and forming a kind of vault 90 ft. high, and 180 ft. wide, through which it passes. Near the bridge are several stalactite caves, which were often resorted to for concealment during the civil wars of France.

ARDEE, a market tn., barony, and par. Ireland, co. Louth. The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the small river Dee, in a fertile corn district, 36 m. N.N.W. Dublin. It consists of one principal street, with several lanes branching off; and has some good houses, with many wretched cabins. It was formerly a walled town, and still has a castle, now used as the courthouse, to which is attached the county jail. In the centre of the town is another old castle, now converted into a dwelling-house. The spacious parish church, still in good condition, was formerly the church of an Augustine monastery. In the town there are likewise a R. catholic chapel, corn-market, two charity schools, a savings'-bank, a union workhouse (opened in May 1842), and a constabulary barracks. Malting is extensively carried on, and a considerable quantity of corn is sold at the weekly market, held on Tuesday. Pop. of tn., 2580.——The BARONY is about 11½ m. in length; breadth, 7 m.; area, 53,832 ac. General valuation in 1861, £57,408, 16*s*. Pop. 17,128.——Area of PARISH, 4885 ac. Pop. 4273.——There is also a small parish called ARDEE, ARDREE, or LITTLE ARDEE, in the co. Kildare. Area, 323 ac. Pop. 175.

ARDEKU, ARDEKOO, or ARDEKAN, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorassan, two days' journey N.W. Yezd. It has 1000 houses, a good bazaar, which owes much of its prosperity to the manufactures of the place; for here are woven the cloth used for the tents of the royal household, and carpets, checked with blue and yellow.

ARDELAN, a prov. Persia, forming the E. portion of Kurdistan; bounded, N. by Azerbijan, S. by Laristan, W. by Asiatic Turkey, and E. by Irak; about 207 m. long, N. to S., by about 130 to 150 m. wide, E. to W. Its capital, as well as of all Kurdistan, is Senna, where resides the Wallee or governor, a Kurdish chief, paying tribute to Persia, but in reality almost independent, and possessing the power of life and death over his subjects. The province is divided into two districts, the N. or Ardelan proper, and the S., named Kermanshah from its local capital. Both districts are mostly composed of high lands; and the climate is so severe, that it is only in June, July, and August, that the flocks can remain in the summer stations. The villages in the narrow valleys are few and sparingly peopled; the inhabitants being chiefly nomadic. Little agriculture is carried on, the mainstay being the rearing of sheep, horned cattle, and horses, the last of which are famed for their beauty, speed, and power of enduring fatigue. The woods yield excellent oak and fine gall apples, the latter of which are exported chiefly to India. —(Ritter's *Asien;* Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition.*)

ARDENNES, a frontier dep. N. France, deriving its name from the ancient forest of Ardennes, which traverses the N. division, cap. Mezieres; bounded, N. and N.E. by Belgium, E. by dep. Meuse, S. by Marne, and W. by Aisne; length about 65 m. N. to S.; breadth 57 m. E. to W.; area, 517,385 hectares, or about 1955 sq. m. A ridge of the Fauciles mountains, a branch of the Vosges chain, running in a direction from S.E. to N.W., divides the dep. into two parts, the one belonging to the basin of the Meuse, and the other to that of the Seine. The principal rivers are the Aisne and the Meuse, both navigable, and connected by the Canal of Ardennes and the Bar river. The soil is not all equally fertile. Some of the plains in the S.W. are naked and arid, while the districts in the N. are traversed by mountains covered with wood and heath, the forests occupying more than one-fifth part of the whole area. Of arable land there are 785,550 ac.; meadows, 120,475 ac.; vineyards, 43,810 ac.; orchards, nursery grounds, and gardens, 24,500 ac.; heath and barren land, 27,050 ac. In the central valleys, which are extensive and fertile, corn is grown, particularly in the valley of the Aisne, one of the finest corn districts in France. But though the quantity of grain produced is greater than formerly, it is not equal to the consumption of the department. The vine is cultivated only in the S. districts, especially around Rethel, Sédan, and Vouziers. The pastures are excellent; the domestic animals, though strong, generally small; and the cows give but little milk. The sheep, of which there are large flocks, afford excellent mutton, and yield wool of a fine quality. The department abounds in game; particularly roebucks, wild boars, hares, and rabbits.

The inhabitants are, in general, industrious, intelligent, and enterprising, though somewhat unpolished in their manners. Mining and manufacturing operations are carried on by them with great activity; the extensive forests supplying fuel in abundance for forges and factories. The minerals of the department consist of iron, lead, calamine, and some coal, with marble, freestone, limestone, and slate of excellent quality, of which there are extensive quarries at Fumay and other places; also potter's clay, and sand for the manufacture of glass. Iron-works are numerous, and yield annually upwards of 400 tons of bar, and upwards of 560 tons of cast iron. Chief manufactures:—fine cloth, and other woollen stuffs at Sédan and Rethel; cutlery, ironware, nails, fire-arms, and soap, at Charleville; leather, glass, and earthenware, at Monthermé; with hosiery, hats, serges, copper, brass, and porcelain, at various places. Nail-making is likewise carried on to a

considerable extent, employing upwards of 6000 persons. Trade is carried on in the agricultural and manufactured products of the department; the Meuse, the Aisne, and the Canal of Ardennes furnishing great facilities for intercommunication. The department is divided into five arrondissements, 30 cantons, and 478 communes. Pop. in 1866, 326,864.—(*Dict. de la France; French Official Tables.*)

ARDENNES, an extensive tract of hilly land, forming a distinct ramification of the Vosges, and stretching continuously over a large portion of the N.E. of France and S.W. of Belgium. One branch proceeding N. from the forest of Argonne, reaches the sources of the Meuse, Sambre, and Scheldt, while another branch, still more considerable, commencing E. among the valleys of the Moselle, Eure, and Ourthe, proceeds W., and is finally lost in the plains of Champagne. None of the hills attain a great elevation. The highest, La Barraque Michel, is 2230 ft., but the average height does not exceed 1540 ft. The prevailing rocks are schistous, and in some places furnish extensive quarries of excellent roofing slates. Limestone occurs very rarely, and only in thin beds. Anciently the whole tract formed one immense forest, and possesses considerable interest both in history and in the drama of Shakspeare, under the name of the Forest of Ardennes. Extensive districts are still under wood, but large portions have been cleared, and are now covered with populous towns and cultivated fields. In general, however, the surface is elevated, cold, and bleak, and the soil, even when it would admit the plough, by no means well adapted for cultivation. It is more favourable for pasture, and rears great numbers of cattle, and a breed of horses, which, though small, are hardy and active, and much used for light cavalry. Among minerals, lead, antimony, and manganese are found, but the only mineral which seems to admit of being extensively worked to advantage is iron.

ARDERRA, a par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny; 777 ac. Pop. 237.

ARDERSIER, or Ardrossier, a par. Scotland, co. Inverness; 3465 ac. Pop. 1239.

ARDESE, a large vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.E. from Bergamo, and 4 m. N. by W. Clusone; having a handsome church with a lofty spire, a chapel built in 1607, an hospital, and school. The inhabitants are engaged in working iron and steel, making cheese, dressing wool, and in tillage. Pop. 2118.—(*Dizio. Univ. Italia.*)

ARDFERT, a tn. and par., W. coast, Ireland, co. Kerry. The tn. is 4 m. N.W. Tralee, and was anciently the capital of Kerry, the seat of a university, and a bishopric, and sent two members to the Irish parliament; but now it is a ruinous and insignificant village, its see having long since been united to that of Aghadoe. Near the town are the picturesque ruins of a Franciscan monastery. There are two free schools, and a dispensary in the town. Pop. of tn. in 1871, 223.——The parish is partly in the barony of Trughanackmy, but chiefly in that of Clanmaurice. Area of both, 10,133 ac. Pop. in 1871, 3093.

ARDFIELD, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 2645 ac. Copper ore exists in this parish. Pop. 1229.

ARDFINNAN, a par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 1813 ac.; contains the ruins of a castle built by King John in 1184. Pop. 606.

ARDGLASS, a small decayed seaport tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town is 7 m. S.E. Downpatrick, and about 73 m. N.E. Dublin, pleasantly situated on the E. side of the tongue of land which separates the Bay of Killough from that of Ardglass. The town consists of one long street, nearly semicircular, with several smaller streets branching off. A free school, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, educates about 90 boys and 80 girls. There are also four private schools, and a dispensary. Ardglass is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and possesses a good many fishing-smacks and yawls, besides a few sloops. Several packets also ply from it to the Isle of Man. It is the centre of the stations of the Irish fisheries, on this line of coast, and where, in consequence, numerous vessels assemble during the fishing season, there being frequently from 300 to 400 in the harbour at one time, from various parts of both England and Ireland. The pier has a lighthouse, and in the harbour there is sufficient depth of water at any time of tide for vessels of 500 tons. On the quay are capacious stores for corn, in which a considerable trade is carried on. A quay and pier for fishing-boats have been erected at an inner harbour, called Kimmersport. Ardglass was in former times an important and flourishing place, but its commercial privileges, &c., having been transferred to Belfast, its trade rapidly declined. There are here a constabulary police force and a coast-guard station; a manorial court is held for claims to the amount of £100: and there are an excellent weekly market and four annual fairs. Area of par., 1137 ac.; pop. 1865. Pop. of tn., 774.

ARDILLATS, a vil. France, dep. Rhone (Beaujolais), pleasantly situated on the Ardière, about 16 m. N.W. Villefranche, and possessing a fine paper-mill, which was originally established by the celebrated aëronauts Montgolfier, whose improvements in the manufacture are said to form the foundation of the still more important processes which have since been introduced. Pop. 1238.

ARDINGLEY, a par. England, co. Sussex; 3817 ac.; N.E. Cuckfield. Pop. 626.

ARDINGTON, a par. England, co. Berks; 1775 ac.; E. Wantage. Pop. 354.

ARDISH. *See* Ardish.

ARDJISH, Ardsisch, Argish, or Kurtea-de-Arjesch, a decayed tn. European Turkey, cap. dist. same name, prov. Wallachia, l. bank Ardjish. 90 m. N.W. Bucharest, on the road leading through the Rothenthurm Pass into Hungary. It has six churches, and a large monastery, the church of which is considered the finest in Wallachia; and the ruins of a strong castle, formerly the residence of the lords or princes of the district. *See* Arjish.

ARDKEEN, a par. Ireland, co. Down; 4801 ac. Pop. 1712.

ARDKILL, a par. Ireland, co. Kildare; 5818 ac. Pop. 646.

ARDLEIGH, a par. England, co. Essex; 4905 ac.; N.E. Colchester. Pop. 1582.

ARDLEY, a par. England, co. Oxford; 1469 ac.; N.W. Bicester. Pop. 169.

ARDMAYLE, a par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 4941 ac. Pop. 916.

ARDMORE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Waterford, on the Irish Channel. The town lies 5 m. E.N.E. Youghal, and 33 m. W.S.W. Waterford. It has Protestant and R. Catholic churches, and was formerly a bishop's see. In the parish churchyard is one of the ancient round towers; and S.E. the church are the dormitory and well of St. Declan, both of which are held in high veneration. There is a fine beach, and the country around being beautiful, renders Ardmore admirably adapted for sea-bathing. Pop. of par., 4390; area, 24,215 ac. Pop. of tn., 729.

ARDMORE HEAD, a promontory, S. coast, Ireland, co. Waterford, N.N.E. Youghal harbour; lat. 51° 52′ N.; lon. 7° 40′ W.

ARDMULCHAN, a par. Ireland, co. Meath; 3582 ac.; abounds in limestone. Pop 643.

ARDNAGEEHY, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 16,335 ac. Pop. 2223.

ARDNAMURCHAN (Point of), a cape or headland, Scotland, co. Argyle, the most W. point of the mainland of Britain. A lighthouse has been erected on this point, the lantern of which is 180 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a fixed light of the natural appearance, and may be seen, in clear weather, from a distance of 18 or 20 m. It was exhibited, for the first time, on the night of Dec. 1, 1849; lat. 56° 43′ 45″ N.; lon. 6° 13′ 30″ W. Pop. of par., 5446.

ARDNAREE, a vil. Ireland, co. Sligo, on the Moy, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, which unites Ardnaree with Ballina, of which it forms a suburb (*see* Ballina).

ARDNURCHER, or Horseleap, a par. Ireland, King's co. and co. Westmeath; 12,012 ac.; contains the ruins of several ancient castles. Pop. 1740.

ARDOCH, a small vil. Scotland, co. Perth, about 8 m. S.S.W. Crieff, celebrated for the Roman camps in its vicinity, one of which is the most entire of any in Scotland. There are here vestiges of three distinct Roman camps of different dimensions, and, apparently, constructed at three different periods, the largest and first supposed to be constructed by Agricola, in his campaign in A.D. 84. Besides these camps, there is, opposite the bridge over Knaig water, a strong fort surrounded by five or six fosses and ramparts, about 500 ft. long by 480

broad. The vicinity of Ardoch, near which stood Lindum, a town of the Damnii, one of the aboriginal tribes of Britain, was the scene of many conflicts during the Roman period. The interesting remains above alluded to have been enclosed by the proprietor of Ardoch by a high stone wall, to protect them from dilapidation.

ARDORE, a tn. Naples, prov. Reggio, Calabria, dist. of, and 7 m. S.W. from Gerace, situated upon a hill, in a fertile country. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1783, and was rebuilt by Ferdinand IV. Pop. 2959.

ARDOYE, a vil. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, about 12 m. S. Bruges. It gives its name to a rural com., which has an area of 4500 ac.; a pop. of 6478; and possesses several breweries and malt mills, brick and tile works, and a bleachfield.

ARDOYNE, a par. Ireland, cos. Wicklow and Carlow; 6578 ac. Pop. 1086.

ARDPATRICK, a par. Ireland, co. Limerick; 624 ac. Gold ore has been found in this parish; it contains ruins of an ancient monastery and round tower. Pop. 69.

ARDQUIN, a par. Ireland, co. Down; 3043 ac. Pop. 742.

ARDRAH, or AZEM, a tn. Africa, cap. prov. of same name, kingdom of Dahomey; lat. 6° 35′ N.; lon. 3° 42′ E; about 20 m. from the sea-coast, on the shores of a lake. Pop. 10,000.

ARDRAHAN, par. Irel. Galway; 17,948 ac. P. 2887.

ARDRES [anc. *Ardrea*], a fortified tn. France, dep. Pas-de Calais (Picardy), 9 m. S.E. Calais, in a marshy district, at the extremity of the Canal of Ardres, and on the railway from Calais to St. Omer. It was a place of considerable importance during the early English wars, and the splendid fêtes given at the interview which took place here between Henry VIII. and Francis I., are commemorated by the name of *Champ du Drap d'Or* [field of the cloth of gold], which the spot still bears. Ardres has some salt-refineries. P. 2189.

ARDRISHAIG, a small vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. Argyle, 20 m. S.S.W. Inverary, W. shore of Loch Fyne, at the entrance to the Crinan Canal; with a boat-building yard, and two quays; inhabitants principally engaged in fishing. Steamers to Glasgow, &c., daily. Pop. (1871), 1178.

ARDRISTAN, a par. Irel. Carlow; 1571 ac. P. 352.

ARDROSSAN, a seaport and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The town is 30 m. by railway S.W. Glasgow, and 18 m. N.W. Ayr. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses, mostly of two stories, are neat and well finished. There are also many handsome villas in the vicinity. It is much frequented in the summer season by sea bathers. The harbour, which is on an extensive scale, was begun by the late Earl of Eglinton, who expended £100,000 on it. It is still incomplete, but is capable of accommodating a large number of vessels. The pier and breakwater, the former 900 yards in length, completely protect the harbour from S. and W. winds, an island, called the Horse Island, protecting it from the N.W. At the extremity of the breakwater there are 26 ft. at spring ebbs, and it shoals gradually to 15 ft., where the quays commence. There are two small red lights, one on each pierhead. A branch line, about 4 m. in length, connects Ardrossan with the Glasgow and Ayr Railway at Kilwinning. Steamers ply regularly between Ardrossan and Glasgow, Ayr, Belfast, and Fleetwood. Pop. in 1861, 6776; in 1871, 7249.

ARDSALLAGH, or ARDSALLA, a par. Ireland, co. Meath; 1739 ac. Pop. 300.

ARDSKEAGH, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 1929 ac. Pop. 145.

ARDSLEY.—1, (*West*), a par. England, co. York, W. Riding; 2250 ac.; N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 1646.—2, (*East*), a par. adjoining the above; 1630 ac. Pop. 1069.

ARDSTRAW, or ARDSTRATH, a par. Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Mourne, a branch of the Foyle, S. Lifford, and N.W. Omagh; area, 51,702 ac. Pop. 13,629.——ARDSTRAW-BRIDGE is the name of a vil. in this par., on the river Derg, and on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. Pop. in 1861, 62.

ARDVAR (Locn), an arm of the sea, Scotland, W. coast, co. Sutherland; lat. 58° 16′ N.; lon. 5° 4′ W. It is a small but safe harbour for small vessels. In the proper anchorage, there is water enough for the largest ships to ride; but in the narrow part of the channel leading to it, there are not above 3 ft. at low-water, spring tides.

AREAS, or SAO MIGUEL DAS AREAS, a small tn. Brazil, prov. São Paulo, 150 m. N.E. Santos, and 110 N.W. Rio de Janeiro, on the confines of the prov. of that name, and on the road to the city of São Paulo, in a fertile district, with a moist climate. It has a church, townhouse, and prison; and in its vicinity are cultivated coffee in large quantities, millet, rice, French beans, mandioca, and sugar-canes. The principal commerce of Areas consists in coffee and fowls, which is transported on mules to Rio de Janeiro. Pop., tn. and dist. 6000. —(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

AREBO, or ARNOX, a tn. Benin, W. Africa, on the river Formosa, about 37 m. from its mouth; lat. 5° 58′ N.; lon. 5° 8′ E. The English and Dutch factories, formerly existing here, have been abandoned.

ARECHAVALETA, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 27 m. N.E. Vittoria, on the high road from Madrid to Bayonne, having two churches, a townhall, sulphurous spring (temperature 71° Fah.), with an attached pump-room. The people are chiefly engaged in making rural implements, coarse linen fabrics, and in agriculture. Pop. 2430.

ARED, EL-AAREDH, JEBEL ARIDH, or I'MARIYEH, a mountain range, Arabia, traversing Nejd S.W. to N.E., from about lat. 22° 30′ N., lon. 41° 41′ E., about 104 m. N.E. Mecca, to lat. 29° 50′ N., lon. 46° 30′ E., about 150 m. S.W. Bussorah, a total distance of upwards of 550 m. At El Derayeh (lat. 25° N., lon. 46° E.), an offset, called Jebel Tuzek, leaves the main chain in a N.N.W. direction, having a total length of about 280 m. Jebel Aridh, and its offsets, form the hill country of Nejd (*which see*).

ARELEY, two parishes, England:—1, (*Kings*), co. Worcester; 1149 ac.; S. by E. Bewdley. Pop. 564.—2, (*Upper*), co. Stafford; 3912 ac.; N.N.W. Bewdley. Pop. 886.

AREMBERG MEPPEN (DUCHY OF), a political division of Hanover, between Oldenburg and Holland; area, 544 geo. sq. m. It is traversed, S. to N., by the Ems, and consists chiefly of sandy wastes, moors, and heath Its principal riches consist in turf Agriculture is little attended to, but the culture of bees is pursued with advantage. Formerly constituting part of the bishopric of Munster, in 1803 it came into the possession of the Duke of Aremberg; in 1810 it was united to France; in 1815 it was given to Hanover; in 1826 it was erected into the duchy of Aremberg Meppen, and fell to Prussia with the rest of the kingdom in 1866. P. 55,765.

ARENAS [Spanish, *Sands*], the name of a number of islands, capes, &c., in various parts of the world:—1, An isl. or rather sandbank, off the N. coast of Colombia, in the middle of the Bay of Galera de Zamba; lat. 10° 46′ N., lon. 75′ 30′ W.—2, A low isl. Gulf of Mexico, 3 m. long by 2 m. broad; rocks all round; lat. 22° 8′ N.; lon. 91° 23′ W. (n.)—3, A bay or cape, off Cape Isabella, N. coast, Hayti, the cape being in lat. 19° 58′ 40″ N.; lon. 71° 6′ 30″ W.—4, A Cay, N. America, Bay of Honduras; lat. 71° 12′ N.; lon. 88° W.—5, A sandy point, N. coast, Colombia, Gulf of Darien, at the entrance (E. side) of the Bay of Choco; lat. 8° 33′ N.; lon. 76° 56′ 15″ W.—6, An isl. and point, N.E. coast, Guatimala, S. side, Gulf of Matina, or San Juan; lat. 10° 56′ 42″ N.; lon. 83° 42′ 15″ W. (n.)—7, A sandy point, N. coast, Venezuela, E. side of the entrance into the Lake of Maracaybo; lat. 11° 7′ N ; lon. 70° 57′ W. (n.)—8, A point, W. extremity of Luzon; lat. 16° 21′ N.; lon. 119° 41′ E. (n.)—9, Point Arenas, the most W. extremity of the isl. of Margarita, Caribbean Sea; lat. 11° 0′ N.; lon. 64° 30′ W.

ARENDAL, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. of, and 36 m. N.E. Christiansand on the Skager-Rak; lat. 58° 23′ 12″ N.; lon. 8° 52′ 30″ E. (n.) It lies at the mouth of the Nid River, and is built on rocks projecting out into the commodious haven, formed within the islands Tromö and Hiserö, between which is the narrow channel leading up to Arendal. The buildings of the town are of wood clustered in declivities, and scattered up the surrounding heights, one of which is crowned by a handsome church; long ranges of white buildings, the dwellings of the merchant's line, the broad well laid out quays, presenting, from the sea, an imposing appearance; and along the shores are neat houses and stores, close to which vessels lie, the water in the harbour being very deep. The town has a commercial and two other schools, a custom-house, and three yards for shipbuilding—a branch of industry here carried on extensively. On the banks of a lake, N. the town, are some celebrated iron mines. Arendal is a place of considerable trade, possessing about 200 sea-going ships, chiefly employed in exporting

timber, and in importing grain and other kinds of food. Much of the timber shipped here is brought a direct distance of about 100 m., from Upper Tellmarken, with which there is water communication. Arendal has distilleries, breweries, and tobacco manufactories, but they are not extensive. Outside the islands, and about 4 m. from the port, on island Torungen, is a fixed light, 130 ft. high; lat. 58° 23′ 2″ N.;



ARENDAL.—From Asbjørnsen, Norge Fremstillet i Tegninger.

lon. 8° 52′ 5″ E. (R.) Arendal, in 1840, suffered a good deal of damage by fire, which, however, has since been repaired, much to the improvement of the town. In 1835 the pop. of the town proper was 1962, including suburbs Colbjörnsvig, Strömmen, Sandvigen, and Tromöen, 4000. In 1846 the town proper had increased to 3562; pop. in 1865, 7181. —(Sköldberg, *Beskrifning öfver Skandinarska Halfön*, Forester's *Norway*, in 1848–9; Munch, *Kart over det sydlige Norge.*)

ARENDONCK, a tn. Belgium, chief place both of com. and can. of same name, prov. of, and 32 m. E. from Antwerp. The manufacture of stockings and worsted caps occupies a fourth of the inhabitants. Of the former, 200,000 pairs are annually made; area of com. above 7000 ac. Pop. 3488.

ARENDSEE, a small tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 52 m. N. from Magdeburg; on the S. side of Lake Arend, which abounds with pike and eels, and in which petrifactions and amber are occasionally found. It is divided into the old and new town, and has a Lutheran chapter with seven prebendaries, an hospital, a brandy distillery, and several breweries. Pop. 1950.

ARENSBURG, a seaport tn. European Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. and S.E. side of the isl. of Oesel; lat. 58° 15′ 0″ N.; lon. 22° 27′ 45″ E. (R.) It is the most unimportant Russian fort in the Baltic. The exports are grain, timber, cattle, butter, cheese, tallow, and hides. The trade of the place is chiefly carried on with Lübeck, Sweden, and Holland, in small vessels, of which from 20 to 30 arrive annually; they anchor at about 5 m. from the town, at a place called the Kettle; their cargoes are loaded and unloaded by small craft or prams, to and from the town, the water in the port not being deep enough for vessels of burden. P. (1863), 3378.

ARENSWALDE. *See* ARNSWALDE.

ARENYS DE MAR, a tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. of, and 26 m. N.E. from Barcelona, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in the midst of a rich wine district, tolerably well built, and having well-arranged streets, a square, a parish church, Latin and other schools, an hospital, theatre, and prison. Lace-making, weaving coarse cotton fabrics, distilling brandy, making soap, and other chemical operations, are carried on. Wine, charcoal, wooden hoops, barrels, and timber, are exported; and grain, alcohol, &c., imported. Pop. 4780.

AREQUIPA, a city, Peru, cap. dep. of same name; 450 m. S.E. Lima, 200 m. S.W. Cuzco, and about 40 m. from the shores of the Pacific; lat. 17° S.; lon. 72° 10′ 30″ W. (R.) finely situated, 7850 ft. above the sea level, on the plain of Quilca, on the river Chile, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It enjoys a delightful climate, and before its destruction by an earthquake, on 13th Aug. 1868, was esteemed one of the best built and most beautiful towns of S. America. It has a square ornamented with an elegant bronze fountain, a cathedral, several churches, three nunneries, six convents, a college, and an hospital. The houses and public edifices are all of stone, generally only of one floor, with very thick walls and vaulted roofs, to resist the shocks of earthquakes, which are frequent here, and so destructive as to have laid the city in ruins on different occasions. In 1868, though only about 200 lives were lost, not a house was left habitable. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, and gold and silver tissue, with an active and flourishing trade. In the neighbourhood are several gold and silver mines, and the district round the town is fertile and well cultivated. Cove Mollendo was formerly the port of the city, but in consequence of the filling up of that port, the harbour of Ilay has been adopted in its stead. Pop. about 35,000. ——The DEPARTMENT of Arequipa extends between lat. 15° 30′ and 21° 28′ S., and consists of seven provinces.

AREQUIPA, a volcano of the Peruvian Andes, about 12 m. E. the city of that name; lat. 16° 20′ S.; lon. 71° 55′ W. Its height, according to Pentland, is 20,320 ft. The summit of the mountain, which is in the form of a stupendous cone, is generally covered with snow for about 500 ft. downwards. It has a deep crater, from which ashes and vapour are constantly seen to issue. In the immediate vicinity of the volcano, there are other two mountains of great height, Pichu Pichu and Chacani, which are also generally covered with snow. They are composed of trachytic rocks, and are conjectured to have formed a portion of the walls of a very extensive elevation-crater, in the midst of which the more recent eruption-cone of Arequipa has been raised.

ARES, a tn. and seaport, Spain, in Galicia, prov. of, and 17 m. S.S.W. from Coruña, tolerably well built, having a church, townhall, and the ruins of a castle and fortification. Fishing and curing fish are carried on. Pop. 1850.

ARETHUSA, a celebrated fountain of Sicily, in the city of Syracuse. It springs from the earth under a natural arch



FOUNTAIN OF ARETHUSA.—From Gigault de la Salle, Voyage Pittoresque en Sicile.

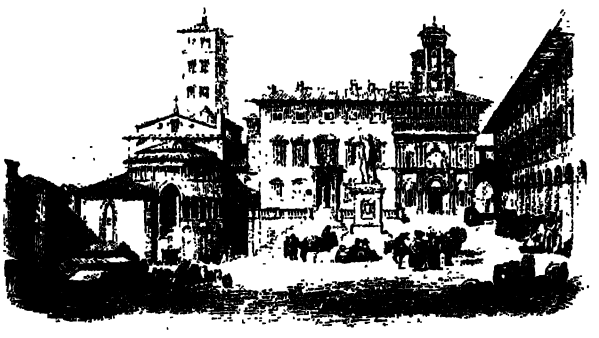
in the rock, within a short distance of the sea, being separated from the latter by the city wall only. The water described by ancient writers as pure and sweet, is now brackish, from the sea having found access to it, and is used for washing only. The fish spoken of by Cicero have also disappeared, together with its sacred groves and temples. The fountain is named after the nymph Arethusa, who, according to Greek fable, was bathing in the river Alpheus, in Peloponessus, when the river-god, becoming enamoured of her, pursued her, upon which she supplicated the assistance of her patron goddess, Diana, who compassionately transformed her into a fountain. Alpheus, then, seeking to commingle his waters with those of the metamorphosed nymph, Diana opened a passage under

ground, by which her favourite escaped to where the fountain now exists, the island of Ortygia, a part of Syracuse. The story goes on to say that Alpheus still pursued her, either underground or through the sea, without mingling his waters with those of the ocean; consequently, that substances thrown into the Alpheus, in Greece, will in due time appear in the fountain of Arethusa.—(Ovid's *Metamorphosis*, v. 572.) Pausanius gives a somewhat different version of this story (v. 7).

ARETTE, a tn. France, dep. Basses Pyrenées, about 11 m. S.W. Oléron, in a fine forest at the foot of hills which form the first slopes of the Pyrenees. It is an ancient place, and several of the houses are interesting from their antiquity.

AREVALO, a tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. Avila, 69 m. N.W. Madrid, partly enclosed by ruined walls, well built, and having a handsome suburb, with a church, townhall, sessions-house, two prisons, a storehouse, hospital, Latin and other schools, &c. Pop. chiefly agricultural, 2200.

AREZZO [anc. *Arretium*], a city, Italy, cap. of prov. and bishopric of its own name, on the slope of a hill, in the plain of Chiana, r. bank, Castro, an affluent of the Arno. It is surrounded by walls 3 m. in length; has paved, regular, and for the most part, well-built streets, a large square, a noble Gothic cathedral, containing some fine pictures and monu-



CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA, AREZZO.—From Gally Knight's Eccles Archit. of Italy.

ments; several churches, municipal buildings, four hospitals, a university, academy of arts and surgery; a public library, museum, theatre, medical and other schools; also an episcopal palace, a palace of the Albergotti family, an aqueduct, the remains of an ancient amphitheatre and citadel, and the monument of Mecænas. Of the churches, the handsomest, as well as the most ancient, is that of Santa Maria. The whole building, though irregular, and somewhat fantastic in its details, exhibits an elegance and facility of style which is extremely pleasing. Manufactures:—hats, combs, cutlery, nails, implements of husbandry, pins, and earthenware; also woollen stuffs for the army, the making of which employs more than 1000 persons. Dyeing, tanning, and expressing oil are carried on. Four annual fairs are held. Arezzo was an important Roman military station, and once famous for its 'terra cotta' vases. A few ruins are all that now remain of the ancient city. It is the birthplace of Mecænas, Petrarch, Guido, Pope Julius II., and was long the dwelling-place of Dante. Pop. 11,081.—(*Dizio. Univ. Italia.*)

AREZZO, a prov. Tuscany, bounded N. and W. by the province of Florence, W. and S. by that of Sienna, E. by Umbria and the Marches, with an area of 1776 square miles. E. and N.E., the Apennines form a natural boundary to the province, and over its surface ramify the Tuscan sub-Apennines, for the most part clothed with chestnut, beech, pine, and other trees and shrubs; and some of them yielding coal and sulphur. The valleys have a rich alluvial soil, producing abundant crops of grain, fruits, vegetables, wine, and oil. Horned cattle, pigs, and sheep are reared; and turkeys, fowls, and game of all kinds are plentiful; agriculture, dressing hides, preparing wool, and expressing wine and oil, are the principal employments. There are numerous benevolent institutions in the province, and the education of youth is more attended to than formerly; crimes against the person are comparatively rare. The people are lively, active, and intelligent, fond of music, dancing, and amusement. Pop. in 1871, 234,645.—(*Dizio. Univ. Italia.*)

ARGA, a river, Spain, in Navarra, rising in the Pyrenees, near Irurita, and, flowing S. and S.W., it falls into the Aragon at Villefranche, after receiving several tributaries. Total course, 60 m.

ARGAMASILLA DE ALBA, a tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. Ciudad-Real, 84 m. S.S.E. Madrid, on the Guadiana, ill built, and having a church, consistory, prison, and some schools. Pop. 1600.—— Also, ARGAMASILLA (DE CALATRAVA), a tn., 13 m. S. Ciudad Real, having a church, townhall, prison, and storehouse. The inhabitants are much employed in lace-making for the traders in Almagro (*which see*). Pop. 2020.

ARGANA, or ARGHANA MADEN, a populous tn. Turkish Armenia, pash. Diarbekir, l. bank, Tigris, near its source, 36 m. W.N.W. Diarbekir, cap. dist. of same name; lat. 38° 18′ N.; lon. 39° 10′ E. It is situated on Mount Taurus, on a declivity so abrupt, that the houses appear to be piled one above another; and in winter the torrents rush down the streets with a violence that often renders them impassable. It is wretchedly built, and is inhabited by Kurds and Turks. At an elevation of 3641 ft. above the level of the sea, there is a rich copper mine. The surrounding hills are covered with vineyards. Pop. 4000.

ARGANDA-DEL-REY, a tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. from Madrid, on the high road thence to Valencia, ill built, and having a church and two chapels, with a cemetery, townhall, hospital, prison, abattoir, and some schools. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in tillage, but also in soapworks and oil-mills. The neighbourhood is celebrated for the excellence of its red wines. Pop. 2790.

ARGANIL, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-baixa, 21 m. N.E. Coimbra. It contains a parish church and a poorhouse, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 1675.

ARGELES, or ARGELEZ, a tn. France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, cap. arrond. of its name, 17 m. S.W. Tarbes, in the beautiful valley of Lavedan, one of the finest in the Pyrenees, l. bank, Gave d'Azun, near its embouchure into the Gave de Pau. The town is not kept clean, but it contains a handsome square, and groups of pretty slated houses, some of them adorned with marble, and interspersed with patches of rich verdure, which have a very pleasing effect. The only manufacture is steel. Goitre and cretinism are prevalent throughout the district. Pop. 1698.

ARGENS, a river, France, with three different sources, which unite at Chateauvert, dep. Var. The chief source is at the foot of Mount Seillon. The river owes its name (*argentus*, silvery) to its limpid waters, which are almost always silvery white. Near the chapel of St. Michael, between Vidauban and the Thoronet, it precipitates itself over a lofty rock, and forms a magnificent cataract. Losing itself in the abyss into which it falls, it disappears, and again emerges about half a mile below. In its course, which is about 60 m. it receives numerous small tributaries, and falls into the Mediterranean about 2½ m. S.W. Frejus. It is not properly navigable, but an immense quantity of pine is annually floated down it, and cut up in planks at the sawmills of Muy and Frejus, to be afterwards carried to Toulon and Marseilles.

ARGENTAN [anc. *Argentuæ*, *Argentonium Castrum*], a tn. France, dep. Orne (Normandy), picturesquely situated on a height in an extensive and fertile plain, which is bounded on the E. by the forest of Argentan, 28 m. N.N.W. Alençon. The town, which is traversed by the Orne, is clean, has well-built houses, and regular streets, and is surrounded by ramparts, which form a promenade. The old castle of Argentan, an extensive massy structure of the 15th century, has been converted into a court of justice and a prison. The churches of St. Germain and St. Martin are interesting edifices of the same century. The manufactures are chiefly linens, gloves, leather, and lace. Pop. 5401.—— The ARROND. of Argentan includes 11 cantons. Its chief products are corn, cattle, poultry, and cheese. The last, in particular, bears a high name. The district also has been long famous for its horses. The famous Haras du Pin, to which the superiority of the Norman breed is mainly attributed, is near Argentan.

ARGENTARO (MOUNT), a lofty and extensive promontory, N. W. end, isl. Sardinia; lat. 42° 23′ 42″ N.; lon. 11° 10′ 30″ E. (R.) It is visible from a distance of 30 m., and, seen from the N. or S., appears to be an island separated from the main by the low land to the E.

ARGENTAT, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze (Limousin), about 15 m. S.S.E. Tulle, in a beautiful valley, r. bank, Dordogne, over which is here a suspension bridge. The cathedral is a Gothic edifice, of striking appearance, but is disfigured by paintings in bad taste. Argentat carries on a considerable trade in corn, ship timber, wood, charcoal, and the rather dusty coal raised from a seam in the vicinity, of about 3 ft. thick. All these products are sent to Bordeaux by the Dordogne, which is navigable for small barques as far up as Argentat. Pop. 3449.

ARGENTEAU, a vil. Belgium, r. bank, Meuse, prov. of, and 6 m. N.E. Liège. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. A few make capsules and other vessels of platina. In the vicinity is an old castle, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence crowned with verdure. Pop. 800.

ARGENTEUIL [Latin, *Argentolium*].—1, A tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, r. bank, Seine, 7 m. below Paris, on a small hill, in a fine district abounding in vineyards and gardens, the greater part of the fruit and vegetables of which are sent to Paris. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of gypsum; and close to the town are the ruins of the Benedictine abbey, in which Heloise received her education; she afterwards became prioress of it, previous to being abbess of the Paraclete, founded by Abelard. Pop. 5176.—2, A vil., with about 700 inhabitants, in the dep. of the Yonne (Champagne), 10 m. S.E. Tonnere.

ARGENTIERA, or KHIMOLI [anc. *Cimolis*, or *Cimolus*, and *Echinusa*, or the Isle of Vipers], an isl. Grecian Archipelago, N. of Milo, from which it is separated by a channel about 1 m. broad; lat. 36° 49′ 18″ N.; lon. 24° 33′ 30″ E. (R.) It is about 18 m. in circumference, of a roundish or oval shape, hilly, some heights being 1000 ft. high, of volcanic formation, with a generally sterile soil, producing, however, in some parts, wheat, barley, cotton, grapes, and other kinds of fruit; and, in the valleys, feeding a few sheep and goats. It is said to have contained at one time a few silver mines, whence its name Argentiera. It is noted also for a substance anciently called *creta Cimolia*, Cimolian chalk, a species of fuller's earth, or decomposed porphyry, possessing some of the qualities of soap, and used in washing and bleaching. The island contains a few hot springs, but is destitute of fresh water. The climate is unhealthy. It has a harbour affording good anchorage for light vessels, but has hardly any trade.

ARGENTIERE (COL D'), a mountain-pass, Maritime Alps, on the road from Barcelonette to Coni, 7200 ft. above the sea level; lat. 44° 27′ N.; lon. 6° 55′ E. The path over the Col skirts a little lake called La Madelaine, the source of the Stura. From the summit of the pass, the view is very extensive, especially towards France.——ARGENTIERE is also the name of a vil. in Piedmont, within a short distance of the pass.

ARGENTINA, a small fort and settlement, La Plata, at the head of Blanco Bay, 390 m. S.S.W. Buenos Ayres; lat. 38° 20′ S.; lon. 62° 10′ W. The fort was commenced in April 1828, with the view of checking the Indians, but was never completed, and is now almost wholly neglected. Neither has it made any progress as a colony, 'although,' says Captain Fitzroy, 'it is the beginning of what may hereafter be a considerable place. Situated favourably for communicating with Concepçion, by way of the pass through the cordillera, near Tucapel, it is the only port between lat. 25° S. and Cape Horn, capable of receiving in security any number of the largest ships.' The country around is flat, and good grazing districts are within a short distance, but it is subject to the disadvantage of long droughts, some of them of 2 or 3 years' continuance, although fresh water may generally be obtained, independent of the few running streams, by digging wells of from 4 to 10 ft. deep. The heat in summer is excessive, but in winter there are sharp frosts, sometimes snow.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *See* PLATA (LA).

ARGENTON-SUR-CREUSE [anc. *Argentonum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre (Berri), 18 m. S.S.W. Châteauroux. It is traversed by the Creuse, which divides it into two towns, connected by a stone bridge. The upper town, the ruins of which attest its antiquity, is built upon a rock, in the form of an amphitheatre, and has still some remains of its large old castle, flanked by 10 high towers, which was at one time esteemed impregnable. It has a wall of its own, with four gates, by which it communicates with the lower town, which lies at the end of a valley shut in by two vine-clad hills. Manufactures:—cloth, paper, tiles, pottery, and glass. There are also several small fulling-mills and bleaching-grounds. In the neighbourhood, fine potter's clay of a white colour is found. Pop. 5219. ——ARGENTON is also the name of several small towns and villages in France.

ARGHURI. *See* ARGURI.

ARGISH. *See* ARDJISH.

ARGO, GANGODES, or GORA, an isl. in the Nile, Nubia, in Dongola, between lat. 19° 10′ and 19° 32′ N. It is about 25 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. The soil is fertile, but a small portion only is cultivated, the island being but thinly inhabited. Great numbers of sycamores, acacias, palms, &c., grow on it, and its pastures are covered with herds of cattle and horses. It abounds also with hares, pigeons, quails, and partridges. There are several interesting ruins on the island, including two colossal figures, in red granite, of excellent workmanship. They are both prostrate, and one of them has been broken into three pieces, but the other is in good preservation.

ARGOLIS, one of the anc. divisions of Greece, and, with Corinth, still forming one of its provinces or nomes. It comprises the peninsula formed by the Gulfs Egina and Nauplia or Napoli, and part of the mainland, to lon. 22° 3′ E.; bounded, W. by Achaia and Arcadia, S. by the Gulf of Nauplia and the Mediterranean, and N. and N.E. by the Gulfs of Corinth and Egina. It is traversed throughout its whole length, from N.W. to S.E., by a ridge of mountains, intersected by deep valleys, through which flow rivulets, generally dry during summer. The valleys are most numerous, and of greatest breadth on the S. side of the ridge, but none of them are of any great extent. The coast is irregular, with numerous indentations, and generally low. The only good harbour is Nauplia, at the head of the gulf of same name.

ARGOS, a tn. Greece, nome or prov. Argolis, 6 m. N.W. Nauplia, r. bank, Planitza, on the W. side of a large and fertile plain, yielding corn, cotton, tobacco, figs, grapes, and rice; lat. (N.W. corner of Larissa) 37° 38′ 9″ N.; lon. 22° 43′ 12″ E. (L.) It has regular streets, houses principally of wood, with projecting porticoes, which give them a light airy appearance. Pop. (1861), 9157. Here are the scattered ruins of the ancient Argos, little more than an undistinguishable mass. W. from the town, on an eminence, stands the Acropolis, called Larissa, once a place of great strength.

ARGOSTOLI, a city, Ionian islands, cap. of Cephalonia, on a small peninsula, E. shore of the gulf to which it gives name; lat. (Hook Point fixed light) 38° 11′ 12″ N.; lon. 20° 28′ 30″ E. (R.) It is marshy and insalubrious. The houses are low, small, and meanly built; but the town has a small lyceum, a lazaretto, barracks, and churches. The harbour is considered the best in the Ionian Islands, and has several dockyards. The inner haven or port affords excellent shelter, excepting when the wind is from the N.N.W., to which it is open. Manufactures:—cotton and pottery. Numerous trading vessels frequent the port, which was the residence of the British governor, and the seat of the civil and criminal courts of the island, while the islands belonged to England. Pop. 8000.

ARGUIN, an isl., W. coast, Africa, in a bay of the same name, about 54 m. S.E. Cape Blanco; lat. 20° 27′ N.; lon. 16° 37′ W. It is between 30 and 40 m. long, about 1 m. broad, and about 8 m. from the mainland; between which and the island the water is shallow, the deepest part not exceeding 5 ft. The island is formed of a whitish rock, covered to the depth of about 9 ft. with sand, which is constantly shifting. The N. part is flat, but the S. rises to a considerable elevation, and may be seen at a distance of 30 m. It produces no wood, except a small shrub called the phinám tree; which yields a caustic juice much used by the Arabs as a healing medicament. Water, of excellent quality, is abundant; but, owing to the constant shifting of the sand, the wells are often difficult to find. There are two considerable markets or fairs held on the island during the year, in June and December; and many strangers come from a considerable distance to traffic, bringing necklaces, beads, cloths, and tobacco, for which they receive

fish and oil, on which the inhabitants, 60 in number in 1844, entirely subsist. The only quadrupeds known are white rats; and the only birds hitherto seen, storks, cranes, and pelicans. The heat is sometimes very great, but the climate is healthy. Arguin is supposed to be identical with the island of Cerne, where Hanno settled a colony during his celebrated voyage of discovery.——The BANK or SHOAL of Arguin commences about 12 m. S. Cape Blanco, and stretches S. for upwards of 130 m.; breadth at the broadest part, which is in the centre, about 40 m.; at either end the breadth does not exceed 10 m. It is a hard, sandy flat, generally covered with broken shells. Its outer edge has been fixed at 7 fathoms, which lessens E., or towards the land, to 4 fathoms. Close to the breakers, on some parts of the bank, there are not more than 10 ft. water. Numerous shipwrecks have taken place on this dangerous shoal, amongst them that of the French frigate *Meduse*.—2, A tn. of same name on the coast opposite the island. It was formerly a French settlement; and is the termination of the caravan route from Timbuctoo.

ARGUN, or ARGOUN, a river of N.E. Asia. *See* AMOOR.

ARGUNSK, a fort, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, l. bank, Argun, from which pearls are obtained, 130 m. E. Nertchinsk; lat. 50° 50′ N.; lon. 120° 15′ E. A considerable trade is carried on here; and in the vicinity silver and gold are obtained, and from several lakes salt is procured. Pop. 800.

ARGURI, a vil. Russian Armenia, 186 m. S. Tiflis, and about 30 m. S.W. Erivan, on the level ground at the end of the great chasm on the N.E. slope of Mount Ararat, about 5400 ft. above the sea. This was formerly one of the largest and most beautiful villages in Armenia; its houses, all of stone, were enclosed within courtyards, surrounded by stone walls, and it had a well-built church. A rivulet, which had its source in a glacier, and passed down through the great chasm, had its outlet at the village, and, in conjunction with some spring wells, afforded a plentiful supply of good water. The inhabitants, about 1600 Armenians, and a number of Kurds, lived by rearing horses and cattle, and by growing some corn, though at a distance from the village, the soil in the immediate neighbourhood being very stony. They also cultivated the vine, which, according to very questionable tradition, was first planted here by Noah when he left the ark, whence the Armenian name of the village [*argh*, he planted, *urri*, the vine]. Up the mountain, a short distance from Arguri, was the monastery and chapel of St. James, 6375 ft. above the sea. It stood on a grassy terrace, about 25 ft. above the rivulet in the lower part of the great chasm, which here has a depth of 600 to 800 ft. In this monastery Parrot and his companions resided during their exploration of the mountain. On July 2, 1840, an eruption of Ararat overwhelmed, in one common destruction, the village of Arguri and the monastery and chapel of St. James, with their inhabitants and inmates, consisting of 1500 Armenians, 400 Kurdish servants, and eight monks. Only 114 individuals escaped, who were engaged in the fields, and otherwise at a distance from the scene of the calamity. Since the eruption, the wells of the village have given forth discoloured water of a sulphurous taste. *See* ARARAT.—(Parrot's *Journey to Ararat;* Wagner's *Reise nach dem Ararat.*)

ARGYLE, an inland co. of New South Wales, 60 m. in length from N. to S., and 56 in breadth; area, 1,248,600 ac. It consists of extensive ridges and swelling hills, with irregular plains between; and is watered by streams branching from the Hawkesbury and Shoalhaven rivers. It is more scantily supplied with timber than most of the other counties, there being a tract called Goulburn Plains, consisting of 35,000 ac., without a single tree naturally. The plains of this county are exceedingly fertile, and the scenery in general picturesque. The county tn., Goulburn, is 128 m. S.W. Sydney. The electoral dist., which includes parts of the neighbouring cos., sends one member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 9713.

ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, an extensive co. in the S.W. of the Highlands of Scotland, consisting partly of mainland, and partly of islands; bounded, N. by Inverness; E. by Perth, Dumbarton, the Frith of Clyde, and Kilbrannan Sound; S. by the North Channel; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, about 2,083,126 ac., of which 308,000 are under cultivation. Greatest length of mainland about 115 m.; breadth exceedingly irregular, being about 60 m. near its N., and not much over 10 m. at its S., extremity. From the windings of the numerous bays and creeks with which the land is everywhere indented, it is supposed to have more than 600 m. of sea-coast. Its principal inlets are Loch Shiel, Loch Sunart, Loch Linnhe, Loch Etive, Loch Fine, and Loch Long.

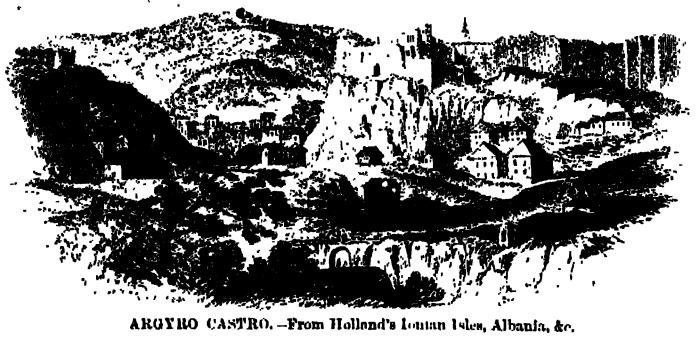
Argyle is divided into five districts, Cowall, Lorn or Argyle proper, Cantyre, Morven, and Sunart. Of these there are various subdivisions, such as Appin, Glenorchy, Ardnamurchan, and Knapdale. The county includes the islands of Tiree, Coll, Mull, Islay, Jura, Staffa, Iona or Icolmkill, Cauna, Rum, Muck, Lismore, Lorn, Kerrera, Seil, Easdale, Luing, Shuna, Lunga, Scarba, Colonsay and Oronsay, Gigha, Sanda, Gometra, and Ulva. The chief towns are the capital, Inverary, Campbelton, Oban, Bowmore, Lochgilphead, and Tobermory. For a long time this county scarcely formed part of the kingdom, being subject to the Macdonalds of the Isles, who assumed regal and independent sway over it. The estates, titles, and jurisdiction of the latter, however, subsequently fell to the Campbells, to whom they still belong. The Duke of Argyle, whose seat is at Inverary, is proprietor or feuar of the largest portion of the territory, and chief of the family of Campbell. The general features of the county are varied and striking; consisting of lofty mountains, deep glens, and inlets of the sea running far into the land. Towards the N. it exhibits the wild grandeur characteristic of the W. Highlands of Scotland.

The W. termination of the great Grampian range is within the county. The mountain masses which stretch N.E. from the river Awe into the shires of Perth and Inverness, consist chiefly of granite; which also extends along the N.W. shore of Loch Linnhe into the districts of Sunart and Morven. In almost every other part of the mainland (especially among the Grampians, on the E. borders of the county), and in several of the islands, as Islay, Jura, &c., mica-slate is the prevailing rock, and is extensively quarried. Limestone, chiefly of the earlier, but partly also of the more recent formation, and sometimes in the form of tolerable marble, is found; and a small coal field is partially worked in the neighbourhood of Campbelton. The earth called Strontian was first discovered at the village of that name in this county, and there two veins of lead exist. Copper has been discovered in several localities, and was at one time worked.

The climate, though variable, is on the whole mild. The hills and forests abound with fallow-deer, stags, roes, and almost every sort of game. The coast, although rocky, being indented with numerous deep bays and lochs, affords abundance of safe and excellent harbourage. In the interior there are several lakes, the largest of which is Loch Awe. The county is intersected by numerous streams, but none of importance. Both lakes and streams abound with fish. The soil is of a mixed character, the pasture various, many of the hills being covered with heath, while others are green to their summits. Numerous herds of black cattle and sheep are reared; which, next to the fisheries, occupies the chief attention of the inhabitants. Some of the glens are fertile, and in good cultivation; particularly Glendaruel, the finest in the county. Agricultural produce is chiefly confined to barley, oats, and potatoes; but wheat, rye, pease, beans, and flax are also cultivated to a small extent. The chief articles of export are sheep, cattle, horses, fish, slate, and granite. The principal manufactures are leather, the weaving of wool, and smelting of iron ore. One of the most important branches of industry is the fishing of herring, cod, and ling, which abound on the coast, and around the islands. The roads by which the county is traversed are generally good. It has also internal water communication by the Caledonian and Crinan Canals; the latter lying wholly within the county, and shortening the passage from the Frith of Clyde to the W. Highlands by 120 m. Nothing has given a greater impulse to the agriculture and industry of Argyleshire than the extension of steam navigation. By this means the most distant parts of the county are brought into easy communication with one another, and with Glasgow, to which the inhabitants can now send their stock and produce with the certainty of finding a ready market. Among the antiquities of Argyle are the celebrated monastery of Iona, the remains of a Cistertian priory in Oronsay, and the castles of Dunstaffnage on Loch Etive, Ardtornish on the Sound of Mull, Skipness in Cantyre, and Kilchurn on Loch Awe. The most noted of its natural curiosities are the

basaltic columns and cave of Staffa. Argyle is the birthplace of Ossian, and the scene of many of the occurrences recorded in his poems. The cave of Staffa still bears the name of Fingal's Cave. The population of the entire county, which in 1801 was 81,277, in 1851 amounted to 89,298; in 1861 to 79,724; in 1871 to 75,635. The rental valuation in 1871–72 amounted to £420,336.—(*New Stat. Acc.;* Forsyth's *Beauties of Scotland;* Hon. Mrs. Murray's *Guide to Beauties of Scotland;* Anderson's *Guide to Highlands,* &c.)

ARGYRO CASTRO, or ERGIR CASTRO [Turkish, *Erghile*], a tn. European Turkey, in Albania, l. bank. Ergir or Argiro, 40 m. N.W. Janniná. This town, fortified by an extensive castle perched on a rock of conglomerate, and commanding the mountain-pass of Derbend, is situated on several ridges of rock, broken up by deep ravines, and connected by stone bridges. The houses are scattered over an irregular and broken surface, giving the town a singular and romantic appearance. The place was taken and fortified by Ali Pasha in 1812. It was then a place of much greater consequence than it is now, its population being, in 1813, estimated at 13,000; but decay of trade, visitations of the plague, and the war of Greek independence, had reduced the inhabitants, in 1839, to 2000 Albanian and 200 Greek families; most of the few Turks there resident being government officials or soldiers. The vale of Argyro Castro, which is of a pastoral character, is 30 m. long, and from 4 to 5 wide.



ARGYRO CASTRO.—From Holland's Ionian Isles, Albania, &c.

ARIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Avellino, 41 m. N.E. Naples, on a steep hill in one of the most frequented passes of the Apennines, on the main road from Naples to Puglia. It is the residence of a superintendent of education, and of a suffragan bishop; it contains a handsome cathedral, 12 parish churches, several convents, an academy, an hospital, several *monts-de-piété*, and some earthenware manufactories. It suffered greatly from earthquakes in 1456 and 1732. Pop. 12,588.

ARICA, a maritime tn. Peru, cap. dist. of its own name, dep. of, and 200 m. S.S.E. from Arequipa; 200 m. N.W. Potosi; situated in an agreeable valley, upon the coast of the Pacific; lat. (mole) 18° 28′ 6″ S.; lon. 70° 24′ W. (a.) The houses are chiefly constructed of canes and reeds, covered with mats. Glass beads are manufactured in the town, and near it salt is obtained plentifully. Arica was formerly a more considerable place than it is now, and had a larger population. From this port, the produce of the celebrated mines of Potosi, in Bolivia, were shipped. It has now fallen into comparative insignificance, and has at various times suffered severely from earthquakes, especially in 1833 and 1868, when it was almost entirely destroyed. In the latter year part of the town was submerged by an earthquake wave. It is the principal port through which foreign business is carried on with Bolivia, that country not possessing any convenient port of its own. During the war of independence in 1821, Arica was much injured by military operations, having been attacked by a patriot force, and nearly deserted by its inhabitants. The port is small, and landing difficult, on account of the great swell of the surf, except in the balsas, or double canoes of the country, which are constructed of inflated seal skins, and being managed by the natives with great dexterity, will live where an ordinary boat would be swamped. On these fragile barques all kinds of goods are landed. At the entrance to the roads of Arica lies the island of Guano, so thickly covered with the manure of the same name as to communicate no very agreeable odour to the prevalent W. winds blowing over the island, right on the ships at anchor.——The DISTRICT of Arica is about 480 m. long, N.W. and S.E., and about 40 m. average breadth, E. to W. It is, in general, extremely barren, consisting principally of sandy deserts, with a few cultivated spots. In some of the valleys, Guinea pepper, wheat, maize, and other crops are grown. Pop. of the town about 3500, though once estimated at 30,000.



BALZA OF INFLATED SKINS.—From D'Orbigny, Voy. dans l'Amer. Meridionale.

ARICATI. *See* ARACATI.

ARICHAT, a flourishing seaport, Cape Breton Island, S. side, Madame Island, about lat. 45° 28′ N.; lon. 61° 3′ W. It contains several considerable establishments for prosecuting the fishery The trade is for the most part in the hands of Jersey merchants, who employ the people in the neighbourhood in taking fish, large exports of which, both dry and pickled, are made to the West Indies, to S. America, and to Europe. Pop. between 1500 and 2000.

ARID, a small isl. Indian Ocean, about 70 m. S.W. Possession Island; lat. 46° 56′ S.; lon. 47° 30′ E.

ARIEGE, a river, France, supposed to derive its Latin name, *Aurigera*, from the grains of alluvial gold found in its bed; has its source in Lake Embeix, at the foot of the Pic de Framiquel, in the E. Pyrenees; flows N.W. through dep. Ariège, enters Haute-Garonne, and falls into the river Garonne at Pinsaguel, about 6 m. S. Toulouse, after a course of about 93 m. It becomes navigable at Cintegabelle, 17 m. above its embouchure, the place where Lord Hill, with a portion of the British forces, crossed the Ariège in 1814. The river abounds in excellent salmon trout, shad-fish, &c.

ARIEGE, or ARIÈGE, a dep. France, on the Spanish frontier, comprehending the former Comté de Foix, nearly the whole of Couserans, in Gascony, some communes of ancient Languedoc, and a considerable portion of the Pyrenees; bounded, W. and N. by Haute-Garonne, E. by Aude, S.E. by Pyrénées Orientales, and S. by the valley of Andorre and the Pyrenees. Area, 1,124,816 ac., two-thirds of which are covered by mountains; length, E. to W. 64 m.; breadth, N. to S. 48 m. The mountains rise gradually from N. to S., and reach their greatest elevation on the extreme frontier, in the Pyrenees. The principal summit is Montcalm, 10,663 ft. high. The others range from an altitude of 10,611 to 6299 ft., the height of the Puy Moreins. The various branches stretching from E. to W. separate the department into two valleys, the one watered by the Ariège, and the other by the Salat. These two rivers are the only navigable ones. Among numerous other streams are the Volp, the Arize, the waters of which pass under ground in

two places, and the Lere, all of which flow into the Garonne. In the N., the climate is mild and temperate, but in the S. the heat is oppressive in summer, and the cold extreme in winter. The higher lands in the S. furnish principally wood and pastures, with some medicinal plants; the lower are remarkable for their fertility, particularly in the N. districts about Pamieres, St. Girons, and Mirepoix. Chief produce:—corn, wheat, maize, millet, potatoes, hemp, and flax. The arable land in the department extends to 366,692 ac.; meadows, 82,835 ac.; vineyards, 28,603 ac.; wood, 222,664 ac.; heath and barren land, 322,664 ac. The vine is cultivated up to the middle of the highest mountains. The wine is of indifferent quality, and is entirely consumed in the district. There are numerous orchards, and woods of chestnuts, which yield a great deal of fruit. A large quantity of cattle, sheep, and goats, are reared. Bears, wild boars, wolves, foxes, badgers, roebucks, chamois, polecats, otters, hares, and rabbits abound in the forests and mountains; also eagles and other birds of prey. Reptiles and vipers are found in the marshy places, and trout and craw-fish in the rivers and lakes.

The staple trade of the department is in iron, the principal mines of which are at La Rancié, in the Vicdessos, which supply nearly 60 furnaces in this one department alone. Lead and copper are procured in various places; and also small quantities of silver. Marble, jasper, gypsum, slates, and coal, are worked. Cloth, hosiery, cotton stuffs, woollens, linens, hats, soap, earthenware, and china; leather, paper, and glass, are manufactured; and iron, cattle, cork, resin, wool, marble, and jasper, exported. A considerable traffic is carried on with Spain, the goods being transported over the Pyrenees chiefly on mule or horse-back.

The department, of which Foix is the capital, is divided into three arrondissements—Foix, Pamiers, and St. Girons, and subdivided into 20 cantons and 336 communes. Pop. 250,436.—(Murray's *Handbook for France; French Official Tables.*)

ARIENZO, a tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, 18 m. N.E. Naples, on Mount Tifati, between Naples and Benevento; and said to have been founded by the Normans. It has seven parish churches, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. Pop. nearly 3000.

ARIGNA, a coal and iron dist. Ireland, in the N. of co Roscommon, on the stream of the same name. Attempts have repeatedly been made to work the minerals of this district, but hitherto without any advantageous result.

ARINOS, a river, Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso. It rises in the Parecis mountains, which form part of the N. boundary of the Diamond District; takes a N.W. course, and falls into the river Tapajos, an affluent of the Amazon, in lat. 9° 30′ S.; lon. 58° 20′ W., after a course of about 700 m.—(*Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ARIPO, a small tn., W. coast, isl. Ceylon, Gulf of Manaar, Bay of Condatchy, 125 m. N. Colombo; lat. 8° 45′ N.; lon. 80° 8′ E. The surrounding country is sterile. To the E. is a bank where the pearl fishery is carried on, in the Gulf of Manaar; and during the fishing season the civil and military authorities reside at Aripo.

ARISH, or ARAISH (EL), a fort and vil. Egypt, near the Syrian frontier, 168 m. N.E. Cairo; lat. 31° 5′ 30″ N.; lon. 33° 57′ 45″ E. (R.); on a low eminence about half a mile from the Mediterranean, on a creek and small river of the same name. It has fragments of columns and other architectural remains, and is supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Rhinocolura*; but, in modern times, it is remarkable only as giving name to a convention (July 24, 1800) between the Turks and French, after the position of the latter, in Egypt, had been rendered insecure by the battle of the Nile, by which the French agreed to leave Egypt within three months.

ARISPE, a tn. Mexico, l. bank, Sonora, cap. intendancy of same name; lat. 30° 42′ N.; lon. 109° 15′ W.; about 190 m. E. the Gulf of California. 'This town,' says Major Pike, 'is celebrated throughout the kingdom for the vast quantity of gold table utensils made use of in the houses, and for the urbanity and hospitality of the inhabitants.' The pop. has been variously stated from 3400 to 7600; it may probably be between the two.

ARIZE, or LARIZE, a river, France, which rises near Puy Jugon among the mountains of Esplas, a branch of the Pyrenees, dep. Ariège, and, after a course of about 25 m., falls into the Garonne opposite Carbonne. Near Mas-d'Azil, in lat. 43° 5′ N.; lon. 1° 20′ E., it traverses Roche-du-Mas, one of the most remarkable caverns of the Pyrenees. Two lofty precipices, slanting towards each other, meet at their summit and form an immense arch, which is capable of sheltering 2000 men, and under which the Arize flows. The two entries to this cavern are wide, and were at one time fortified by high walls. In 1625, during the religious wars, the Calvinists of the surrounding districts took refuge here, and successfully withstood all the attempts of the R. catholic army to force them to surrender.

ARJISH, or ARDISH [anc. *Arxes, Arsissa*], a small tn. Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, pash. Van, on the N.W. shore of the lake, and 40 m. N.W. the tn. of that name. It has a castle, now in a ruinous condition. In the neighbourhood are some beautiful gardens, and throughout the district large quantities of corn and cotton are produced. Lake Van is sometimes called Lake Arjish.

ARJISH, or ERJISH-DAGH [anc. *Argæus*], a celebrated mountain, Asia Minor, 117 m. N. by W. from the head of the Bay of Iskenderoon; lat. 39° 3′ N.; lon. 35° 40′ E. Its height is estimated, by Humboldt, at 13,197 ft.; and by Hamilton, at 13,100 ft. It rises up almost to a single peak, from a broad and extended base, consisting entirely of volcanic rocks and scoriaceous cinders of different kinds. Its sloping sides are studded all round with numerous cones and craters, the effects of volcanic action at various periods. Being nearly destitute of trees, and exhibiting little or no cultivation, it has an extremely inhospitable look; an effect which is increased by the black, rugged, and cindery appearance of the rocks. The lowest limit of the snow line was found, by Mr. Hamilton, to be 10,300 ft. The elevation of this mountain is so great and so unusual in this part of the world, that the inhabitants of the surrounding country look upon it with awe and astonishment, and have associated it with many fables.—(Hamilton's *Asia Minor;* Ainsworth's *Journey from Angora to Bir.*)

ARJONA, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. N.W. from Jaen, on a mountain slope; ill-built, but having a pretty promenade, with a church and five schools, a consistory, storehouse, hospital, and prison. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, domestic weaving, and grinding oil. Pop. 3000.

ARJONILLA, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. N.W. from Jaen, on a plain surrounded by hills; tolerably well built, and having a church and three schools, a consistory, hospital, prison, and abattoir. The inhabitants are employed in tillage, tanning leather, and making bricks and tiles. Pop. 2400.

ARK, or ARCH, a small isl. in d'Entrecasteaux Channel, Van Diemen's Land, between Brune Island and the mainland; lat. 43° 17′ S.; lon. 147° 19′ E.

ARKAIG, or ARCHAIG (LOCH), a solitary but beautiful lake, S. part of Inverness-shire, Scotland, 16 m. long by 1 broad. It communicates with Loch Lochy, from which it is only about 2 m. distant, by a dark and sluggish stream. The lake is but little frequented, although the scenery around it is of surpassing beauty.

ARKANSAS, one of the southern U. States of America, bounded, N. by Missouri, E. by the river Mississippi, which separates it from the states of Mississippi and Tennessee, S. by Louisiana and Texas, and W. by the Indian territory. It lies between lat. 33° and 36° 30′ N., and lon. 89° 30′ and 94° 30′ W., and is 240 m. long, by 228 wide; area, 52,198 sq. m., or 33,406,720 ac. The E. part of Arkansas, watered by the numerous tributaries of the Mississippi, is low, flat, and marshy, thickly wooded, and subject to frequent inundations. The middle is more diversified, having an undulating and partly hilly surface, though of inconsiderable elevation. The W. is more hilly; being traversed by the Ozark range, which extends into Missouri, and, at some points, attains the height of 2000 ft. In various parts there are prairies of immense extent; and extensive forests of large trees, consisting principally of oak, hickory, ash, cotton, linden, maple, locust, and pine. The territory is generally well watered, though in many parts it is otherwise. Its principal rivers are the Arkansas, the Red River, the White River, the St. Francis, and the Washita or Ouachitta, all tributaries of the Mississippi. Near the centre of the state are numerous hot springs; the temperature of which, though variable, rises in the driest seasons to the boil-

ing point. They are much resorted to for chronic and paralytic affections. The higher lands are considered the most healthy; and the climate is generally mild, but is said to be unfavourable to recent settlers. The soil is various; the most fertile being that which skirts the rivers. The staple crops are cotton, maize, and corn; but garden plants and fruit-trees are likewise cultivated with success. Wild animals abound, and the domestic species are reared in considerable numbers. Iron, coal, salt, lead, and other minerals, are found. Manufactures and commerce, still limited, are increasing. This state has no colleges, and few common schools. The Arkansas territory, originally, and still partly occupied by Indian tribes, was colonized by the French in 1685, under the Chevalier de Tonti. In 1803, it was ceded by purchase to the U. States; and, in 1819, was made a separate territory, having been formerly part of Louisiana. Seventeen years afterwards, its constitution was framed, and it was admitted into the Union. The governor is elected by the people for four years, the senators for four, and the representatives for two. The state sends one member to Congress. Arkansas is divided into 55 counties, and contains but few large towns and villages. Pop. in 1840, 97,574; in 1850, 209,639; in 1860, 435,450; in 1870, 484,167, of whom 361,835 were whites, and 122,145 people of colour —(*U. States Gazetteer;* Davenport's *Amer. Gazetteer.*)

ARKANSAS, a large river, U. States, America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 40° 30′ N.; lon. 109° W., flowing E.S.E. through the Missouri and Arkansas territories, and, after a course of 2170 m., joining the Mississippi in lat. 33° 40′ N. Its channel is broad, and unobstructed by rocks, shoals, or rapids; boats may, at some seasons, ascend the stream for 1980 m. It has numerous tributaries; the principal being the Neosho, on the N., and the Canadian, with its branches, on the S. Among the upper component streams or forks, and along the banks of the main river, lies an extensive plain of reddish sand, based on a thick stratum of rock salt, and covered in dry, hot weather with a crust of pure, white, crystallized salt, several inches deep; and named from these circumstances the *salt prairie, grand saline,* or *salt plain.* (Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies.*)

ARKENGARTH-DALE, a par. and township, England, co. York, N. Riding; 14,256 ac.; N. by W. Richmond. Pop. 1147.

ARKESDEN, a par. England, co. Essex; 2320 ac.; S. Saffron Walden. Pop. 506.

ARKHANGEL. *See* ARCHANGEL.

ARKHOURI. *See* ARGURI.

ARKIKO, or ARKEIKO, a seaport, Abyssinia, at the head of the Bay of Massawah; lat. 15° 38′ N.; lon. 39° 37′ E. It is a small, miserable place, consisting entirely of mud hovels; and is surrounded by a flat and sandy country, with a few gardens in the immediate vicinity. It is governed by a nayib or native chief; and derives its importance from being the point of the coast nearest to the Abyssinian territories, and through which all intercourse by sea to the N. of that country is now carried on. The principal exports are corn and slaves, sent to Arabia, fire-arms being taken in exchange.

ARKINSK, a Cossack settlement in Siberia, gov. of, and about 30 m. W. from Okhotsk, on the Okhota, which, a little higher up, receives the Arka. It was originally founded for the purpose of facilitating intercourse with the indigenous population, and is one of the centres whence the Yasak or tribute levied on the natives is collected. The settlers export to Okhotsk the nuts of the stone-pine, a tree which here, though nearly upright in summer, lies prostrate, covered with snow, in winter; and they do also a good business in collecting the soft horns of the rein-deer, for the Russian traders to Kiakhta, where the horns are sold to the Chinese, who make them into a jelly much sought after by gormands. The native Tungusses also make a jelly of these horns, but they only use it for glue.—(Erman's *Travels.*)

ARKLOW, a maritime tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wicklow. The town is on the r. bank of the Avoca, 14 m. S.S.W. Wicklow, and 39 S.S.E. Dublin. A bridge of 19 arches here crosses the river, which falls into the sea about 500 yards below the town. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses of the former are neatly built. The church, a handsome edifice, is in the centre of the town; which also possesses a R. catholic chapel, and a small Methodist meeting-house. The lower town, built mostly of thatched mud cabins, is inhabited principally by fishermen, engaged in the herring fishery, and in dredging for oysters; the latter chiefly sent to Liverpool. The harbour being much obstructed at its entrance by a bar, is resorted to by the native fishermen only. The town contains a school for boys, two schools for girls, a savings'-bank, a fever hospital, a dispensary, and a constabulary and an infantry barracks. Some little business is done in the malt trade. At one period a considerable portion of the copper ore obtained from the Wicklow mines was exported from Arklow. The principal import is coal.——The PARISH of Arklow, at the S.E. extremity of the county, 8110 ac., contains the celebrated mountain of Croghan-Kinsella; which, about the close of the last century, was supposed to possess native gold, and mining operations were established there by Government, but the works were destroyed in the insurrection of 1798. They were afterwards resumed, but no gold being discovered, they were ultimately abandoned. Pop. of tn., 4760; of par., 6257.

ARKONA, OR ARCONA, a promontory, N. coast, isl. Rügen, in the Baltic. There is here a fixed light, 202 ft. above the sea level; lat. 54° 40′ 9″ N.; lon. 13° 26′ 2″ E.

ARKSEY, a par. England, co. York, W. Riding; 5220 ac.; N. Doncaster. Pop. 1099.

ARKUDI. *See* ARCHUDI.

ARLANC, or ARLANT, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme (Auvergne), 40 m. S.E. Clermont; agreeably situated on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Dolore. Manufactures:—blondes, laces, and ribbons. Pop. 4167.

ARLANZA, a river, Spain, in Old Castile, rising in the sierra de Neilar, prov. Burgos; it flows W., and, after receiving the Pedrosa and other tributaries, joins the Arlanzon about 8 m. N.E. from its confluence with the Pisuerga, after a course of about 60 m.

ARLANZON, a river, Spain, in Old Castile, rising 24 m. E.S.E. Burgos, in the sierra Pineda, and, flowing through Burgos, winds S.W., and falls into the Pisuerga 3 m. N.E. Torquemada, after a course of about 70 m.

ARLBERG, or ADLERSBERG [Eagle's mount], a branch of the Rhetian Alps, in the W. of the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, between the sources of the Ill and the Lech. The chain is traversed by a road made by the Emperor Joseph II., in 1786, and greatly improved since 1835, along which there is much traffic between Venice, Trieste, and Switzerland. A hospice was erected on the summit in 1386, to shelter travellers from the Alpine snows.

ARLECDON, a par. England, co. Cumberland; 5700 ac.; E.N.E. Whitehaven; new church, and coal worked. Pop. 1550.

ARLES [anc. *Arelate, Arelatum*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône (Provence), cap. arrond. of same name, and of two cantons, l. bank, Rhone, about 24 m. N. from the sea, and 17 m. S.E. Nismes. It stands a little below the angle of the delta formed by the two branches of the Rhone, on a rocky table of shell limestone, which slopes gradually to the river. Its old ramparts, which are not now used, enclose a space of 193 ac. The streets, though not laid out in perfectly straight lines, are tolerably regular and spacious; but the pavement, composed of round flints, is fatiguing to the foot, and inconvenient. The squares, which scarcely exceed three in number, are of limited extent, but regularly formed. The principal one is the Place Royale, which is used as the market-place, and occasionally as a circus for bull-fights—a sport to which the youth of Arles are much addicted. The principal ornament of this Place is an ancient obelisk, a monolith of granite, the only one executed out of Egypt. It was discovered in 1389, but not set up till 1676, when, in bad taste, it was crowned by a globe of *fleur-de-lis*, and dedicated, by inscriptions on its pedestal, to Louis XIV. It is about 50 ft. in height, and being well placed, has an imposing effect. Around the Place Royale are a series of public buildings—the Hotel de Ville, an edifice of three stories, decorated with a row of Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a tower, and containing, on its first story, the public library of about 12,000 volumes; the museum, occupying the old church of St. Anne; the Gothic monastery of St. Trophimus; and the ancient palace of the archbishops of Arles. The other buildings of note in the town are the cathedral, built by St. Virgilius in the seventh century, adorned without by a fine portico and façade, and within by some fine paintings; the church of Notre

Halys or Kizil-Irmak, flowing N. to the Black Sea; and the Tigris and Euphrates, which flow into the Persian Gulf. There are also several minor tributary streams. The only considerable lakes are those of Van, 70 m. in length, and about 28 in breadth; Goukcha, Sevanga or Sevan, N.E. of Erivan, about 40 m. long by 15 broad; and Urumiyah.

The climate of Armenia is very severe, presenting quite a contrast to that of the warm regions of the lower Euphrates, and to the mildness prevalent on the shores of the Black Sea. Any one, indeed, leaving the shores of the Pontus in April, and travelling rapidly S., may in one week experience the delights and discomforts of three seasons of the year. On the shore of the Black Sea he leaves spring in her most beauteous garb; on the plateau of Erzeroom he meets stiff, cold winter, and sees before him a wide extent of country covered with snow and ice; in Mesopotamia he finds approaching harvest, and the farmer busy with artificial irrigation to counteract the effects of the burning heat. Winter, in Armenia, continues from October to May, spring and harvest a month each, and the change to summer is very rapid. The heat, especially in the valleys, during summer, is great, and rain seldom falls. In Erivan, which is a degree of lat. S. from Trebizond, the thermometer in winter falls 36° Fah. lower than it does in the latter; and in summer it rises 24° Fah. higher. On the plateaux of Erzeroom, Gumri, &c., the difference is still greater; indeed, in the town of Erzeroom the snow lies in the streets for eight months of the year. E. and S.E. winds in summer. W. winds in spring, and N.E. storm winds in winter, are most prevalent. Though severe, the climate is, however, esteemed healthy. The soil of Armenia is reckoned, on the whole, productive, though in many places it would be quite barren, were it not for the great care taken to irrigate it; to such an extent indeed is the system of irrigation carried on, that in summer many considerable streams are wholly absorbed. Wheat, barley, tobacco, hemp, grapes, and cotton are raised; and, in some of the valleys, apricots, peaches, mulberries, and walnuts are grown. From the nature of the country, the rearing of stock is carried on to a greater extent than agriculture. The horses are spirited, fleet, and fiery. Pines, birches, poplars, and beeches flourish, but there are no thick forests except in the N. parts of the country. The flora is not so varied as might be expected in such an Alpine country; in several respects, it resembles the vegetation of the Alps of Tyrol and Switzerland.



PATRIARCHAL CHURCH AND MONASTERY OF ECHMIADZIN.
From Dubois, Voyage autour du Caucase.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the genuine Armenian stock; but besides them, in consequence of the repeated subjugation of the country, various other races have obtained a footing. Of these the principal are the Turcomans, who still maintain their nomadic habits, and from whom the [illegible] received the name of Turcomania. In the S. portion are the predatory Kurds and the Turks; on the Tchorak, Georgians; and throughout the whole country, Greeks, Jews, and Gypsies. The total number of Armenians has been estimated at 2,000,000, of which probably one-half are in Armenia. The remainder, like the Jews, are scattered over various countries; and, being strongly addicted to commerce, play an important part as merchants. They are found over all W. Asia; about 200,000 are in Constantinople and its vicinity; numbers are in Russia, Hungary, and Italy; some in Africa and America; and a large number in India, chiefly in the great marts Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. Everywhere they are engaged in banking and trading. In physical structure, they belong to the Caucasian race, and, in general, are well made. Their eyes and hair are black, their look lively, noses aquiline, and their complexion somewhat swarthy. The women are remarkable for the delicacy and regularity of their features. Like the Jews, whom, in many respects, they resemble, their ruling passion appears to be an inordinate love of gain, but they are generally esteemed honest. Their mental capacity is good, and those who are educated are distinguished by superior cultivation and refined manners; but the mass of the people inhabiting their native country, in consequence of centuries of neglect, are grossly ignorant and superstitious. The Armenians embraced Christianity in the fourth century; and in A.D. 536, separated from the Greek church, being dissatisfied with the decisions of the council of Chalcedon. In doctrine, they hold that there is only one nature in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father alone. They have seven sacraments, but, in the mode of using them, differ in several respects from the R. catholics. They adore saints and images, but do not believe in purgatory. Their hierarchy differs little from that of the Greeks. The *catholicus*, patriarch or head of the church, has his seat at Echmiadzin, a monastery near Erivan. A minority of the Armenians, chiefly those residing in European countries, acknowledge the Pope, and conform, in doctrine and church-government, to the R. catholic church. They are called *United Armenians*.

The monastery of Echmiadzin, the seat of the catholicus, or head of the Armenian church, lies in the valley of the Aras, 13 m. E. Erivan, near the village of Vagarhabad, which is also frequently, though improperly, called Echmiadzin. The monastery is surrounded by a wall 30 ft. high, entered by four gates, and flanked by towers, which, as well as the walls, are built of brick, excepting the base, and furnished with loop-holes, giving to the whole structure the appearance of a large quadrangular fortress. The monastery was founded in A.D. 524; but the church it contains dates from the time of St. Gregory 'the enlightener,' who introduced Christianity into Armenia, though various additions have been made to it in later times. The monks have here a printing-press and a seminary; but little good is to be expected from their labours, as they are unlearned, ignorant, and superstitious. In a similar condition are the Armenian clergy in general, which, indeed, is scarcely to be wondered at, when we know that any layman who has been 'chosen by the congregation, and has passed 14 days in the prescribed fastings and ritual observances of the church, may get ordination from the bishop, and may read mass, baptize, confirm, marry, give extreme unction, and have authority too to forgive sins.'—(Parrot.) Such a fact makes it easy to understand why ignorance should prevail, and the Bible in the vulgar tongue should be prohibited. Parrot, not knowing Armenian, expected to converse with the monks and priests of Echmiadzin in Latin, but none of them knew either Latin or Greek, though of works, in these languages, there were numbers in the library; three of them could speak Russian, but all other European languages were unknown.

The Armenian language belongs to the most distant offshoots of the Indo-Germanic root; but still, in its form and structure, has much that is peculiar; and to the ear it is harsh and dissonant. The old Armenian language, also called Haican, which is that of literature, may now be considered a dead language. In the new Armenian language, which is divided into four dialects not differing greatly from each other, there are many Turkish words, and the construction of sentences is regulated by the rules of Turkish syntax. With exception of some songs preserved by Archbishop Moses Chorenensis, no specimens of the earlier Armenian literature have been preserved. After the introduction of Christianity, a great taste for the Greek language and literature arose, and a number of works in Greek and Syriac were translated into Armenian. Before A.D. 406, the Armenians had no alphabet of their own, but used indifferently Greek, Syriac, or Persian

characters. In that year, however, Mesrop Masdoty invented the Haican alphabet, consisting of 38 letters (30 consonants and eight vowels), called, from its inventor, Mesropian, and which still continues to be employed along with the modern alphabet. Armenian literature flourished from the fourth to the 14th century. Of this period, many writers have obtained a name chiefly as historians and chroniclers. Their works, which might throw considerable light on the history of the East during the Middle Ages, have hitherto been little consulted. Armenian literature began to sink in the 14th century, and since that period scarcely any original work of importance has appeared; but, in all their wanderings, the Armenians have preserved a taste for native literature, and have set up printing-presses wherever they have settled; so that we find Armenian works printed in Amsterdam, Venice, Leghorn, Lemberg, Moscow, Astrakan, Constantinople, Smyrna, Echmiadzin, Ispahan, Madras, Calcutta, Batavia, &c. The most interesting colony is that on the island of San Lazaro at Venice, founded by Abbot Mechitar Pedrosian in 1717, who there established a monastery, academy, and printing-press, whence important Armenian works continue to be issued down to the present time.

According to the native historians, the name Armenia is derived from Aram, the seventh king of the first dynasty, who, about B.C. 1800, gave a settled character to the kingdom. The Armenians call themselves Haiks or Haikans, and trace their origin, in their traditions, to Haic or Haico, the father and patriarch of the people, a contemporary of the Assyrian king, Belus. Armenia subsequently fell into the hands of different rulers, and was exposed to many attacks. The Romans and Parthians had many fierce conflicts; but at last, under Trajan, Armenia Major became a Roman province. It afterwards recovered its independence, and was under the rule of its own kings. Sapor, king of Persia, attempted its subjugation in vain, and it remained free until 650, when it was conquered by the Arabians. After this, it several times changed its masters. In 1552, Selim II. conquered it from the Persians, and the greater part has since remained under the Turkish dominion. Armenia Minor ultimately shared the same fate. Of the cities of ancient Armenia, some ruins are yet to be seen, which display a good style in architecture. The chief towns are Erivan, Erzeroom, Nakhichevan, Van, Akalzik, &c. (*which see.*) Of ancient capitals there were several, the most important of which was Artaxata on the Aras.—(Wagner's *Reise nach dem Ararat;* Parrot's *Journey to Ararat;* Dubois, *Voyage autour du Caucase; Conversations Lexikon*, Brockhaus, 9th Edition.)

ARMENIA (Russian), a trans-Caucasian gov. Russia, comprising that part of Armenia S. of Georgia, and N. of the Aras and Mount Ararat, and comprehending the monastery of Echmiadzin. It was ceded to Russia, in 1827, by Persia, of which it formed the province of Erivan—a name by which it is still sometimes designated.

ARMENIERSTADT, or Szamos Ujvar [Latin, *Armenopolis*], a tn. Austria, in Transylvania, 22 m. N.N.E. Klausenburg; lat. 47° 0′ N.; lon. 23° 52′ E. It is well and regularly built, and the streets spacious, and tolerably straight. It contains a neat Armenian church, an Armenian school, and an orphan hospital; and is defended by a strong castle. The inhabitants are mostly employed in weaving and in cattle-dealing. A considerable transit trade is carried on with the interior. In the vicinity are salt springs and salt mines. Pop. 4611.

ARMENT, Erment, or Hermont [anc. *Hermonthis*], a vil. Upper Egypt, l. bank, Nile, about 8 m. S.W. Thebes. It was the capital of the Hermonthite nome; and in Christian times it was an episcopal see. Apollo and Jupiter, corresponding to the Egyptian Mandoo and Amun; the goddess Rato, and the sacred bull Basis, were here objects of worship. Its modern inhabitants regard it as the birthplace of Moses.

ARMENTIERES [Latin, *Armentaria*], a tn. France, dep. Nord, on the Belgian frontier, 10 m. W.N.W. Lille, on the Lys, which has here a small harbour, and an active navigation. The town, which is well built, has a communal college or high school; with factories for spinning flax, hemp, and cotton yarn. There are also manufactories of woollen cloth, table linen, calicoes, lace, thread, beet-root sugar, and tobacco; bleachfields, distilleries, soapworks, tanneries, and salt-refineries; with a considerable trade in grain, brandy, iron, tobacco, soap, &c. Bricks are made in the neighbourhood in large quantities. Pop. 15,579.

ARMENTO, a tn. Naples, prov. Potenza, 26 m. S.S.E. Potenza, on the declivity of a rock. It has two *monts-de-piété*. Pop. 3953.

ARMIANSKOI BAZAR, or Bazar of the Armenians, a large vil., S. Russia, gov. Taurida; lat. 46° 7′ N.; lon. 33° 43′ E.; 81 m. S.E. by E. Kherson, and 85 m. N. by E. Simferopol; situated on the Isthmus of Perekop, about 2 m. S. of that town, on the principal road from Russia to the Crimea. It consists of numerous narrow lanes, lined with houses built of stone, or of turf plastered over, and enclosed by walls, which form the boundaries of the streets. It has altogether a filthy and mean appearance; but contains numerous bazaars, several mosques with wooden minarets, a Greek temple, and a Russo-Greek church, for the worship of the Tatars, Armenians, and Russians, who compose its population. Upwards of 20,000 cart-loads of salt from the salt-lakes of the Crimea, pass annually, during summer, through the village, for the supply of the S. of Russia.

ARMINGHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 650 ac. P. 86.

ARMITAGE, par. Eng. Stafford; 1921 ac. Pop. 1014.

ARMLEY, a chapelry and vil. England, co. York, bor. and 2 m. S.W. Leeds, on the Aire, with a jail, house of correction, an Episcopal and several Dissenting chapels. It is an important seat of the woollen manufactures, chiefly carried on for the Leeds market. Pop. 6108.

ARMOY, par. Irel. Antrim; 9666 ac. Pop. 1994.

ARMTHORPE, par. Eng. York (W. R.); 2810 ac. P. 431.

ARNA.—1, A tn. on the W. limits of the Libyan desert, r. bank, Kuku, 420 m. N.E. from Lake Tchad. Its precise position, however, is not ascertained. Arrowsmith places it in lat. 17° 13′ N.; lon. 21° 30′ E., with a query; and Kiepert, in lat. 18° 20′ N.; lon. 21° 40′ E., with a similar expression of doubt.——2, A vil. Grecian Archipelago, on the N.W. shore of the isl. of Andros.

ARNAOUTS. *See* Albania.

ARNAU, or Riesenstadt, a tn. Bohemia, l. bank, Elbe, about 25 m. from its source, and 23 m. N. Königgrätz. It is walled; and has a castle, deanery, hospital, townhouse, and Franciscan monastery. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving. Pop. 1439. The lordship of which Arnau is the capital lies along the Elbe, is well wooded, and rears a considerable number of cattle. The inhabitants, employed chiefly in spinning and weaving, are 10,511.

ARNAY-LE-DUC [anc. *Arnecum*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or (Burgundy), 30 m. S.W. Dijon, agreeably situated near the Arroux. It is well built and well paved; and has a high school, manufactures of cloth and starch, tanneries, tileworks, corn and fulling mills. Its trade is in cattle, grain, wine, vinegar, hemp, wool, leather, horse hair, and poultry. Near this town Admiral Coligny, the celebrated leader of the Huguenots, under whom Henry IV. was then making his first campaign, in 1570, gained a victory over Marshal Cossé-Brissac. Pop. 2331.

ARNCLIFFE, a par. England. co. York, W. Riding; 34,021 ac.; N.E. Settle. Pop. 717.

ARNE, a par. England, co. Dorset; 4196 ac.; E. Wareham, on the coast. Pop. 138.

ARNEBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. N. from Magdeburg, l. bank, Elbe. It was well fortified, but few of its defences remain; though it is still walled, and has three gates. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Their position on the Elbe enables them to carry on a considerable corn trade. Pop. 1500.

ARNEDO, a city, Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 27 m. S.E. from Logroño, near the l. bank of the Cidacos, an affluent of the Ebro, on a gentle declivity, surrounded by mountains. It has level paved streets, a spacious square, three parish churches, a townhall, several schools, a large hospital, prison, granary, cemetery, and a beautiful *paseo*, close to which a stone bridge spans the river. On the top of a neighbouring hill stands an ancient castle, recently repaired and fortified, and now containing a barracks. Agriculture, weaving linen fabrics, and distilling brandy, employ the inhabitants. At some seasons of the year great numbers are engaged as muleteers. Considerable numbers of cattle are reared in the vicinity; for which, and various descriptions of merchandise, two annual fairs are held. Pop. 8345.

ARNEE, or ARANI, a tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 80 m. W.S.W. Madras; lat. 12° 40′ N.; lon. 79° 20′ E. It has a fortress, in which Hyder-Ali deposited his warlike stores during his invasion of the Carnatic, in 1782.

ARNEMUIDEN, a small tn. Holland, isl. of Walcheren, prov. Zeeland, 3 m. E. Middelburg. It has a townhall, a custom-house, and a Calvinistic church; but is very much fallen off in its condition. Formerly it was a place of considerable importance, as a port and a place of trade. Its haven was at all times filled with vessels from every part of the world. In 1496, the Spanish princess Johanna, bride of Philip the Beautiful, arrived here with 135 vessels; and, in 1522, upwards of 150 vessels left this port to fetch Emperor Charles V. from England. Its harbour is now dried up, its commerce is gone, and it can only communicate with the sea by means of a canal. Pop. 1200.

ARNESBY, a par. England, co. Leicester; 1510 ac. Pop. 567.

ARNGASK, a par. Scotland, co. Perth; 6116 ac. Pop. 689.

ARNHEM or ARNHEIM, an old important and prosperous tn. Holland, cap. arrond. and can. of same name, prov. and cap. Gelderland, 10 m. N. Nymegen, and 34 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, on a rising ground, r. bank, Rhine, about 2 m. below where it receives the Ijssel. It is the seat of the provincial court, of the court of the arrondissement and canton, and of a tribunal of commerce. The town was fortified, and the defences were improved in 1702, by Cochorn, and it still has several gates; but, during the reign of William I., it was dismantled, and its ramparts are now public promenades. It is built in the form of a crescent facing the Rhine, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats. The environs are pleasant, the town being surrounded by an undulating country called the Veluwe, by parks, villas, and pleasure-gardens, and the air is pure; on these accounts, it is much frequented during summer by visitors. The town, which is rapidly increasing, has a townhall, Government-house, courthouse for the province, weigh-house, barracks for 2000 men, civil and military prison, and two squares, one of which is the corn-market, and a fish-market. It has also two Calvinistic, a handsome Lutheran, and two R. catholic churches; four hospitals for decayed persons and for the sick; two orphan hospitals, and one for widows; numerous schools, among which there is one of design and architecture; and a natural history and literary society. The principal business in Arnhem is the transit trade along the Rhine, and connecting streams and canals, to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Amersfoort, Utrecht, &c., and the grain trade. It also possesses some manufactures in earthenware, soap, cotton, wool-combing, and dyeing, and has oil and bark-mills. After Lent it has a fair for 14 days, and in August another for eight days, two horse markets and numerous cattle-markets.

Arnhem withstood successfully all the attacks of the Spaniards. In 1586, Sir Philip Sydney died there from a wound received in the battle of Zutphen. In 1795, it was taken by storm by the French, who were driven from it by the Prussians in November 1813. It has suffered severely several times by fire. Pop. about 29,000.—(Van der Aa's *Nederlanden.*)

ARNHEM'S LAND, the middle portion of the N. coast of Australia, lying W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Its limits are not well defined, but it may be considered as N. of lat. 14° S., and as having for its E. limit Groote Eylandt or Island, and for its W. Melville and Bathurst Islands. The whole coast is skirted by isles and islets, of which those named are the largest. It was discovered in 1623, by the commanders of the *Arnhem* and *Pera*, but is still imperfectly known. On Coburg peninsula was the Government station, Port Essington, now abandoned. The coasts are low, the rocks being loose sand with ferruginous concretions, and not esteemed healthy. In some parts it is well wooded, in others thinly wooded. A table-land 3000 to 4000 ft. high, lies between lon. 132° and 134° E., and about lat. 13° S., composed mainly of granite. The district is watered by the rivers Adelaide, S. and E. Alligator, and Liverpool.——ARNHEM BAY, N.E. coast, Arnhem's Land, between point Dale, lat. 11° 36′ S.; lon. 136° 7′ E. (R.), and Cape Wilberforce, lat. 11° 53′ S.; lon. 136° 34′ E. (R.); 40 m. broad at its mouth, 20 m. at its upper end, and about 50 m. deep. It is obstructed by numerous coral islands, and at its mouth are the Wisel and English Company's Islands.——CAPE ARNHEM, the N.W. point of the Gulf of Carpentaria, lat. 12° 17′ S.; lon. 137° E. (R.)

ARNO [anc. *Arnus*], a river, Tuscany, one of the largest in Italy, having its sources in the Apennines in Monte Falterone, and Apennino dell Penna, the former about 5 m. N.E. the village of Ponticelli. After the junction of the two sources, the river flows S.S.E. till it receives the Chiana Canal 6 m. N.W. Arezzo, whence it flows N.W. to Pontassieve, where it receives from the right the river Sieve, after which its course is W., passing through Florence, where it becomes navigable, and Pisa, beyond which, about 7 m., it falls into the Mediterranean, after a course of about 155 m. By a canal from Pisa to Leghorn, the difficult navigation of the lower part of the river is avoided. Besides the affluents named, the Arno receives the Greve, the Pesa, the Era, and the Elsa. Its source is 4429 ft. above the sea level; at Figline, the level of the river is 387 ft. above the sea, and at Florence, 50 m. from its embouchure, it is 144 ft. above the sea level.

ARNOLD, a vil. and par. England, co. of, and 4 m. N. by E. Nottingham. The village, which is about three quarters of a mile long, stands near Harwood forest, and has a church, three dissenting chapels, and an endowed free school. An annual cattle-fair is held at the end of September. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-mills and weaving hosiery. Area of par. 4670 ac. Pop. 4642.

ARNON, a river, France, an affluent of the Cher, into which it falls near Vierzon, in the department of Cher, after a N.N.W. course of 84 m.

ARNSBERG, or ARENSBERG, the most S. of the three govs. into which the prov. of Prussian Westphalia is divided; area about 2250 geo. sq. m. It contains 55 towns, and 3420 villages, with a pop. of 703,523, being 310 persons per geo. sq. m. Of these 396,529 belong to the Protestant church, and 299,701 to the Roman Catholic. The surface is hilly, particularly in the south division, but none of the mountains are of great height; the highest, Hunan, belonging to the Hochgebirge, on the confines of Westphalia and Wittgenstein, not being more than 2600 ft. above the level of the sea. Arnsberg is watered by the Lippe, Ruhr, Lenn, Eder, Lahn, Sieg, Dinel, Emsche, Wupper, Volme, and Ennepe, and belongs almost wholly to the basin of the Rhine; only a small portion along the E. boundary belonging to that of the Weser. About a fifth of the whole government is woodland. In particular, the forest of Arnsberg occupying an elevated tract from 700 to 900 ft. above the sea, stretches from E. to W. for 7 m. The soil is generally of a clayey texture, and by no means fertile. Sometimes, however, as in Arnsberg proper, it has a substratum of limestone, and is productive. The best soil is in the mountain valleys towards the S.; while N., between the Lippe and Hellweg, lies a flat, rich, and well-cultivated tract of a marly nature, on which great numbers of cattle are reared. But minerals and the productions of the loom, are the great staples of Arnsberg, and give it a prominent place among the industrial districts of Germany. Among the former are iron, copper, lead, silver, and calamine. Coal also is raised to a considerable extent, and there are numerous quarries both of slate and marble.——The GOVERNMENT of Arnsberg is divided into 14 circles—Altena, Arnsberg, Brillon, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm, Iserlohen, Lippstadt, Meschede, Olpe, Siegen, Soest, and Wittgenstein. Of these, in point both of romantic beauty and manufactures, Arnsberg proper appears to take the lead. It has seven towns, 121 villages, and about 30,000 inhabitants.

ARNSBERG, cap. both of the above circle and gov., and at one time cap. of the whole duchy of Westphalia, on the spur of a hill half encircled by the Ruhr, and immediately below the ruins of an old castle of the same name, 44 m. S.S.E. Münster. It is divided into the old and the new town, and has three churches (one Protestant and two R. catholic), a normal and an agricultural school, and a gymnasium with eight professors. In the Middle Ages, Arnsberg was one of the principal seats of the Vehmic court [Vehm-gericht], which exercised a powerful sway throughout Germany. Pop. 4541.

ARNSTADT, a picturesquely-situated and well-built tn. Germany, in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, cap. seigniory of same name, 11 m. S. by W. Erfurt, upon the Gera, which divides it into two parts; lat. 50° 49′ N.; lon. 10° 57′ E. It has an old palace, almost entirely in ruins; several churches, of which the Frauenkirche, dating from 972, has

fine painted windows, and several old sculptures; a nunnery, now converted into the residence of the prince; a Franciscan monastery, now become a school-house and parsonage; a gymnasium, a normal school, a cabinet of natural history, an orphan hospital, a lunatic asylum, and a house of correction. Manufactures:—cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs, ribbons, and leather. There are also breweries, stucco, fulling, flour and paper-mills. Arnstadt is one of the best markets in Thuringia for grain, timber, and fruit; and has also a considerable trade in wool, peltry, and colonial produce. Pop. 7259.

ARNSTEIN, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Lower Main, on the slope of a hill near the Werpe, 16 m. N.N.W. Würzburg. It contains two churches, an hospital, and a castle; and an oil, a stucco, and four corn-mills. Its trade is in wine, fruit, and grain. The historian Schmidt was born here. Pop. about 1500.

ARNSWALDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfort-on-the-Oder; 39 m. S.E. Stettin; situated between three lakes, which abound in fish. It has some cloth manufactures. Pop. 6523.

AROA, a small tn. Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, about 3 m. from the r. bank of the Aroa, 30 m. from the Gulf of Triste, on the Caribbean Sea, and 15 m. N. San Felipe; lat. 10° 30′ 0″ N.; lon. 68° 0′ 55″ W. The river rises in a sierra about 50 m. S.S.W. the town, and, after a course of 80 m. in a N.N.E. direction, falls into the Gulf of Triste, in its course fertilizing a large valley. At a distance of about 10 m. from the town, S.S.W., is a range of hills called by the same name; namely, the sierra Aroa.

AROCHE, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 48 m. N. from Huelva, on the S. slope of the sierra Morena, irregularly built, and partly surrounded by old walls; having a church, hospital, townhall, custom-house, and prison. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural, and hold a fair in August for cattle and the produce of the neighbourhood. Pop. 2700.

AROHA, a range of basaltic hills, New Ulster, the N. isl. of New Zealand, on the E. coast. It commences about lat. 37° 52′ S., stretches N., and terminates at Cape Colville or Moe-hao, a distance of 110 m. The hills composing this range are covered with wood.

AROK-SZALLAS, a privileged market tn. Hungary, on the small stream Gyöngyös-Patak, which almost encircles the plain on which the town stands. It is on the high road from Kaschau to Pesth, from which it is 42 m. E.N.E. It is ill supplied with good water, but the ground around is fertile, and considerable numbers of sheep and cattle are reared. Pop. 9106.

AROLSEN, a city, W. Germany, cap. of the principality of Waldeck, and seat of the gov., on the Aar, 12 m. N. Waldeck; lat. 51° 23′ N.; lon. 8° 55′ E. It is well built, and has a handsome palace, the residence of the Princes of Waldeck, containing a gallery of paintings, a cabinet of coins and medals, a valuable museum of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a library of 30,000 volumes. The town possesses three churches and a grammar-school; with manufactures of worsted and woollen stuffs, and iron-ware, tanneries, &c. Its yearly market is numerously attended. The country around is well wooded. Pop. 2000.

ARONA, a tn. Piedmont, prov. Novara, delightfully situated on the W. shore of the Lago Maggiore, and near its S. extremity, 38 m. N.W. Milan. It is a neat and bustling little town, carrying on a considerable transit trade between Piedmont and Switzerland, and having a small harbour on the lake, with several shipbuilding yards. It has four churches, a gymnasium, an hospital, and an old castle, in which was born the famous Carolus Borromeus, who has been canonized, and in whose honour a colossal statue was erected in 1697. This statue, which is situated on a hill above the town, called Monte di San Carlo, is 66 ft. high, and the pedestal 46 ft. A staircase winds through the figure. The head, hands, and feet are cast, and the body made of large stones, covered with sheets of hammered copper. The work was executed by Zanelli and Falconi, and is reckoned a highly meritorious performance. Pop. 2598.

AROSA (Bay of), Spain, Galicia, W. coast, about 5 m. S.E. Cape Corrobedo, and 16 m. S.E. Cape Finisterre; lat. 42° 30′ N.; lon. 8° 50′ W. Dangerous place for vessels of all kinds.

AROSBAJA, a market tn., N.W. coast, isl. Madura, Indian Archipelago. It is a large, prosperous, well-built town, with two Mahometan temples, and two large market-places. It carries on with Java a considerable trade, to the prosperity of which the roomy haven on which the town is situated greatly contributes.—(Van der Aa.)

AROUAT (El-), a tn., N. Africa, cap. khalifat of same name, in the Sahara, lying about 300 m. inland; lat. 33° 48′ N.; lon. 1° 38′ E. It is built on the N. and E. slopes of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Wady-Mzi, and is composed of from 700 to 800 houses, surrounded by a wall, forming nearly a square. It is divided into the E. and W. quarters, each of which forms a separate, and often adverse jurisdiction. In the former reside the Wled-Sewin, in the latter the Hallal people; these last having also a dependent village population. The houses are mostly low, whitewashed, and ranged on terraces rudely faced with masonry. There are two market-places, or more; and an area, surrounded by arcades, which serves traders for an exchange. The people are industrious, many of them being smiths, armourers, &c., who display their implements in public stores; and shops, of a miscellaneous kind, are numerous. Fifteen or twenty Jewish families are employed as wool-dressers, dyers, trinket-makers, &c. The chief articles of native traffic are—sheep, wool, oil, grain, butter, cheese, and *negro slaves*; mostly exchanged for garments, cutlery, agricultural implements, iron wares, essences, spices, sugar, coffee, glass, small wares, women's trinkets, &c. Besides being a thriving race, the people are reputed to be kind to their poor, and hospitable to strangers. In the environs are large gardens and plantations, watered by the Wady Lakhir, in which grow dates, vines, cucumbers, water melons, onions, &c., in large quantities. There are fine forests on the neighbouring hills.—The KHALIFAT of El-Arouat is an ancient jurisdiction, was alternately dependent on Morocco and Turkey, and, before the French invasion, paid a yearly tribute of seven negroes to the dey of Algiers. Its possession was confirmed to the present khalif by the French, in 1844–5. It is bounded, N. by Jebel Amour, E. by the territory of Wled-Nail tribe, S. by that of the Beni Mzabs, W. by that of El-Arouat Ksal tribe. It comprises the following towns and villages—El Outaia, Tadjemout, El-Haita, El-Assafia, Ain-Madi, and Ksir el-Haëran. The people comprehend three tribes, namely, Arbas (the most numerous), the Wled-Sidi Atallahs, and the Arazlias.—(*Sahara Algérien.*)

AROUBA, an isl. at the mouth of the Gulf of Maracaybo, belonging to the Dutch. *See* URABA.

AROUCA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Douro, dist. Feira, situated among mountains of granite, 28 m. S.W. Lamego. It has a poorhouse, a Latin school, and a celebrated Bernardine monastery. A considerable quantity of linen thread, celebrated for its whiteness, is spun here. Pop. 2515.

AROUNDOU, a vil., W. Africa, l. bank, Senegal, in the Galam country: lat. 14° 50′ N.; lon. 13° 14′ W. It is situated 5 m. S.E. Bakel, opposite Diogomitrou.

ARPAIA, a vil. Naples, prov. Avellino, about 2 m. E. Arienzo, between Capua and Benevento; supposed to have been the site of the anc. *Caudium*, where, in the year 311 B.C., a Roman army was compelled to lay down arms to the Samnites; but other authority places the scene of that famous disaster in a defile near Avellino, a little to the N. of Arpaia, celebrated as the *Furcæ Caudinæ*.

ARPAJON.—1, A tn. [formerly *Châtres*], France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 20 m. S. Paris, in a fertile valley, at the confluence of the Orge and the Remarde; is surrounded by trees and shady walks, and has a large market-hall. The parish church is large, but not of great antiquity. The Hôtel Dieu, an ancient endowment, is well managed. In the town are tan-pits, cotton-works, and breweries; and some trade is carried on in grain, flour, poultry, pigs, calves, &c. The Marolles station of the Paris and Orleans Railway is about 1 m. from Arpajon. Pop. 2565.—2, A vil. and com., dep. Cantal (Auvergne), 2 m. S.S.E. Aurillac; with tile-works and lime-kilns. Pop. 2225.

ARPINO [anc. *Arpinum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and 6 m. S.W. from Sora; agreeably situated on rising ground. It has a royal college with six professors, several churches and convents, and manufactories of cloths and woollen stuffs, the best in the kingdom; also tanneries, and in the environs is an extensive paper-mill. It was founded by the Volsci, and erected into a municipal town by the

Romans, who wrested it from the Samnites. Arpino is celebrated as having been the birthplace of Caius Marius and Cicero. The surrounding scenery is singularly beautiful. Pop. 6240.

ARQUA, two villages, Venetian Lombardy:—1, Delegation of, and 5 m. S.W. from Rovigo, on the canal of Castagnaro. It has an old dilapidated fortress, surrounded by walls and ditches, built in 1129, by Guillaume Alardien. Silk culture and cattle-rearing are carried on. Pop. 3000.—— 2, ARQUA, or ARQUATO [Latin, *Arquatum*], Delegation of, and 12 m. S.W. from Padua, dist. Battaglia; pleasantly situated in the bosom of the Euganean hills. Here the poet Petrarch spent the latter years of his life, and (July 18, 1374) died. Pop. 1200.

ARQUA, a tn. Mexico, state Zacatecas, formerly prosperous, but now falling into decay. It was well built, and contained numerous squares and churches. Pop. about 4000.

ARQUENNES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainault, dist. of, and about 18 m. N.W. from Charleroi. It has stone quarries, and iron forges. Pop. 1675.

ARQUES, a small river, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, rising at Monterollier, 6 m. S.E. St. Saen, and falling into the English Channel at Dieppe. Its whole course, which is from S.S.E. to N.N.E., is 33 m.; and of these, 6 m. below the town of Arques are navigable.

ARQUES [Latin, *Arca*, *Arqua*].—1, A tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure (Normandy), 3 m. S.S.E. Dieppe; 31 m. N.N.W. Rouen, in a beautiful valley, on the small river of the same name. It has a handsome parish church, with a cotton manufactory, and tanneries. Although now a mere village, Arques was, during the Middle Ages, the principal bulwark of Normandy on the N. Its castle, now in ruins, is celebrated for the number of sieges which it sustained, and especially for the victory gained beneath its walls in 1589, by Henry IV., with 4000 Huguenots, over the army of the League, amounting to 30,000 men, commanded by the Duke de Mayenne. Pop. 810.—2, A tn., dep. Pas-de-Calais, near St. Omer; has a manufactory of starch, glassworks, distilleries, and tanneries. Pop. 3805.—— Several other small places in France bear the same name.

ARRACAN. *See* ARACAN.

ARRAIOLOS, or ARROYOLOS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. Estremoz; on a hill of granite 14 m. N.N.W. Evora. It is not walled, but is defended by a castle, and contains a church, two monasteries, and an hospital. It has a manufacture of carpets and tapestry, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 1473.

ARRAJAN, or ARREJAN, an anc. tn. Persia, now in ruins, prov. Khuzistan, on both sides of the Kurdistan, about 1 m. N.W. Babahan or Behbehán, and 135 m. N.W. Shiraz; lat. 30° 23′ N.; lon. 50° 40′ E. The ruins, which consist of the remains of stone and brick buildings, lie scattered along the lofty banks of the river, mostly on the left shore; but also on the declivities of the bank, and partly along the narrow strip of land which separates the bed of the stream from its S. embankment. The houses appear to have been but of one story, with vaulted roofs. Both sides of the town were united by two bridges of magnificent dimensions, as their remains, and the eulogiums of ancient Arab travellers would indicate.—(Baron C. A. De Bode's *Travels in Luristan and Arabistan.*)

ARRAN, an isl., W. coast, Scotland, Frith of Clyde, co. Bute, between the peninsula of Cantyre and the coast of Ayrshire. It is 20 m. in length, N. to S., and about 10 m. in breadth. Its appearance is very remarkable, the N. part being crowded with lofty granitic mountains of a conical form, connected by sharp, serrated ridges, and intersected by deep galleys and ravines. The highest summit, Goatfell, is 2900 ft. in height. The S. portion is composed of undulating hilly ground, sloping gently towards the sea, and presenting, in its cultivated fields and bright patches of verdure, a singular contrast to the ruggedness and sterility which characterizes the N. half of the island. The prevailing line of coast is low, but in many places steep and rocky; and is indented with several bays and harbours, the principal of which, Lamlash, on the E. side, is considered one of the best in the W. of Scotland. At the N. extremity of the island is a high isolated mass of new red sandstone rock, called the Cock of Arran, from a real or fancied resemblance to that bird, and which forms a well known sea-mark. On the small islet of Pladda, off the S. end of the island, and distant from it somewhat less than a mile, there is a lighthouse, with two fixed lights. The interior of the island, as well as the coast, abounds in remarkable and varied scenery, some of it wild and savage, some more bland and picturesque. It was at one time covered in many places with extensive forests, which have now wholly disappeared, and with them nearly all the animals of the chase, by which they were inhabited. The geology and mineralogy of Arran have attracted much attention. The island is divided into two parts, by a band crossing its centre behind the village of Brodick, composed of old red sandstone. N. of this line, the whole interior of the island is composed of granite, with a margin of mica and clay-slate, excepting on the E. coast, where the latter is formed, in part, of old red sandstone, and the carboniferous series. S. of this line, the island is composed almost wholly of trap, sienite, porphyry, and other unstratified rocks, with a narrow margin on the E. coast of new red sandstone; and on the S. and W., of alluvium and old red sandstone, with here and there patches of the carboniferous series. The island contains coal, freestone, slate, limestone, and ironstone. Rock-crystals, of a beautiful description, are found in the granitic mountains; and an extensive vein of sulphate of barytes is now, and has been for some years, successfully wrought in Glen Sannox. Though the hills generally present a scant vegetation, with few attractions for the botanist, the same cannot be said of the low grounds near the shore, where is a rich growth, including numerous beautiful species of plants, many of them of rare occurrence; and within tide-mark are to be found numerous beautiful, and many rare algæ. The soil on the E. side of the island is in general light, but varies greatly in the valleys, which are of considerable extent. On the W. side, the arable land is chiefly confined to the vicinity of the sea-coast. The principal crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. The whole rural economy of the island has been greatly improved of late years; and the condition of both the larger farmers and smaller tenants much advanced, particularly in their domestic accommodation, the houses of the former being similar to those of the same class in other parts of the country, and the latter greatly superior, both in appearance and comfort, to those they occupied 20 years ago. The average rent of land is about £1 per acre. Considerable numbers of black cattle and sheep are reared on the hills, the former chiefly of the Highland Argyleshire breed; the latter are of the black-faced kind, and are diminutive in size, but take on flesh readily, and afford excellent mutton. In dairy husbandry, the small tenants, though still far behind, are rapidly improving. The larger fauna of the island presents little variety, comprehending only hares and rabbits, both of which are plentiful; some wild cats; the brown rat, which is very destructive; and a few deer, now to be seen only in the most retired recesses of the mountains. Roes, wild boars, and foxes, were formerly numerous, but have been long extirpated. Seals and otters are occasionally seen along the shores. Black game and grouse abound, and ptarmigan are sometimes met with on the summits of the mountains. Several species of snakes are found in the woods, glens, and moorlands. The sea around the island abounds in fish, molluscs, zoophytes, and other marine animals, of numerous species. And the entomologist, no less than the geologist, botanist, or ichthyologist, may obtain a rich harvest in this delightful island. There are here numerous relics of antiquity, including Danish forts, Druidical circles, high, erect columns of unhewn stone, cairns, and sepulchral piles, within which are usually found urns enclosing ashes. In this island Robert Bruce and some of his followers found shelter during a season of adversity; a cave, called King's Cave, at Drumidoon, on the W. side of the island, being pointed out by tradition as the place of his retreat and residence. On the walls of this cave there is a rudely-cut hunting scene, said to have been done by some of the followers of the fugitive monarch. Tradition asserts, also, that it was from the battlements of Brodick Castle, an ancient fortress, situated on an acclivity overlooking Brodick Bay, that Bruce saw the light on Turnberry-nook, on the opposite coast, which, taking for a preconcerted signal, induced him to cross to the mainland. The celebrated Celtic bard, Ossian, is said to have died here. The inhabitants of Arran are tall, strong, and remarkably well formed. They are distinguished for sound sense, activity,

and enterprise. They are frugal and temperate, and, on the whole, of excellent religious and moral character. Gaelic is the prevailing language, though English is very generally understood. There are a number of good schools in the island; and a universal desire exists among the people to have their children taught at least the elementary branches of education. The yearly rental of the island, which belongs almost wholly to the Duke of Hamilton, is from £11,000 to £12,000 a year. It is divided longitudinally into two parishes, Kilbride and Kilmorie, the one comprising the E., the other the W. side of the island. It is also divided topographically into the five districts of Brodick, Lamlash, Southend, Shiskin, and Loch Ranza. Brodick is the principal village, and a favourite watering-place, much visited by tourists. There are four chief roads in the island, of which one goes round the coast, and another crosses the centre of the island from Brodick to Blackwater-foot. Total pop. 5947.

ARRAN (North Island of), the largest of the group of islands called the Rosses, lying off the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal; area, 4335 ac., of which 650 are under cultivation and in pasture; lat. (N.W. point) 55° 1′ 21″ N.; lon. 8° 34′ W. (R.) It is about 3 m. long and 2 m. broad. Arranmore, the highest peak, rises 745 ft. above the level of the sea. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by fishing. On the N. point of the island is a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed bright light. There is a small R. Catholic chapel on the island. Pop. about 1000.

ARRAN (South Islands of), a group of islands, W. coast, Ireland, at the mouth of Galway Bay, co. Galway. The largest, Arranmore, Great Arran, Killane or Inishmore, is 8½ m. long, and about 3 broad at the broadest part; and contains 7635 ac., including two small islands at its N.W. extremity, called the Brayach Isles. Pop. 2312. On the S. side of this island is a lighthouse, 490 feet above the sea, and visible at a distance of 24 to 27 m.; lat. 53° 7′ 6″ N.; lon. 9° 42′ 2″ W. (R.) The middle island, Inishmaan, 3 m. long by 2 broad, contains 2252 ac. Pop. 503. And the most E., Inisheer, 2 m. long by 1½ broad, 1400 ac. Pop. 518. The three islands form three separate parishes, in the diocese of Tuam, and barony of Arran. There are also included in the group, the small rocky isles called Straw Island, and Illane-Earhach or the Western Isle. Arranmore yields good oats; and on it the most esteemed calves in the county are reared. The coasts abound with great variety of fish, in catching which, and in agriculture, the inhabitants are chiefly employed. A pier, 245 ft. long, with a landing-quay, 326 ft. in extent, was erected by the late Board of Commissioners for the Irish Fisheries at the village of Killeany, on this island, where 100 vessels of 40 tons burden may ride in safety. Pop. of Killeany, 459. To the port belong 41 open boats and 17 row-boats. The islanders use also a boat called a *curragh*, made of osiers, and covered with tarred canvas, and provided with a rudder. Their language is Celtic, and their costume peculiar, including a kind of boot made of untanned leather. The N.E. coasts of these islands present a sloping shingly beach; but on the S. and W. are dark and rugged rocky cliffs, abounding with sea-fowl. On the S. Arran Islands are found antiquities of various kinds; and on Arranmore there are said, at one time, to have been 10 churches, on the other islands five.

ARRAS [anc. *Nemetacum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Pas-de-Calais (Artois), in the middle of an extensive and fertile plain, r. bank, Scarpe, which here becomes navigable. It was strongly fortified by Vauban; and stands partly on a declivity, and partly on a flat, and consists of four parts, the city, the high town, the low town, and the citadel. The first and highest occupies the site of the town which Cæsar took. The high town owes its existence to a small oratory, over which a magnificent abbey was afterwards built. The low town, extending to the *glacis* of the citadel, is a fine modern town, regularly built. The houses are of hewn stone, several stories high; and the public squares are very handsome. The two largest of the latter are contiguous, and are surrounded by houses of Gothic construction, which form a series of pillared arcades. The citadel, though enclosed within the same wall as the other parts of the town, is separated from them by an esplanade. It is in the form of an elongated pentagon, and capable of making a vigorous defence. The chief public buildings of Arras are the cathedral, a large Gothic edifice, not of much external beauty, but with a fine choir, which is supported by very slender pillars, and remarkable for the boldness of its construction; the public library, an extensive building, and containing 40,000 volumes; the Hotel de la Prefecture, the townhouse or Hotel de Ville, theatre, barracks,



THE HOTEL DE VILLE, ARRAS.
From Coney's Ancient Cathedrals and Hotels de Vile.

&c. Arras ranks as a fortress of the third class, is the seat of a bishop, of a court of primary jurisdiction, and a court of commerce; and possesses a chamber of manufactures, a communal college, a literary and scientific society, a school of design, and an institution for the deaf and dumb. Its chief manufactures are ironware, hosiery, lace and lace-thread, pottery and earthen pipes, soap, leather, and nails. It has also flax and cotton-mills, salt-refineries, oilworks, engine-works, several foundries, and numerous breweries. Its trade is in rapeseed oil, oil-seeds, corn and flour, wine, brandy, lace, thread, wool, and leather. The corn-market of Arras is the most important in the N. of France. The notorious terrorist Robespierre was born here. Pop. in 1866, 25,749.

ARRAYAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 120 m. S.E. Natividade, pleasantly situated in a hollow on the table-land of the serra de Santa Brida, and surrounded on all sides by low grassy hills. It contains a church, and three public schools, two of which are elementary; one for boys, the other for girls; in the third Latin only is taught. The greater part of the inhabitants are in great poverty, arising chiefly from their extreme indolence; they are, however, universally of a kind and obliging disposition. Pop. about 300; and of the district, in which some gold is obtained and cattle are reared, rather more than 2000.—(Gardner's *Travels in Brazil; Dic. Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

ARRECIFE, a seaport tn., E. coast, Lancerota or Lanzarote, one of the Canary Islands, of which it is the capital; lat. 28° 56′ N.; lon. 13° 36′ W. It is situated immediately S. of the harbour of Naos. The houses are large, the streets spacious and well paved, and the church handsome; and the town possesses two endowed schools, and a cemetery. The greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery on the opposite coast of Africa, and in raising barilla, in which a considerable export trade is carried on. The harbour of Naos is small but secure, having two entrances, a N. and E.; the former with a depth, at low water, of 12 ft.; the latter 17½, with a 9 ft. rise of tide. During the winter, nearly all the island

vessels resort to this harbour. Pop. 2500.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. vi. p. 287; Madoz.)

ARRESEE, a lake, Denmark, in the N. of the island of Seeland. It was at one time a bay of the Kattegat; but the drift sand, by completely closing its mouth, has converted it into a very shallow lake, having a circumference of about 28 m., and an area of about 14 sq. m. The short Fredrichswerker Canal connects this lake with the Koeskelde-fiord.

ARRESKOV-SEE, a small lake, Denmark, isl. of Fühnen, tolerably deep, and abounding with fish.

ARRETON, a par. England, co. Hants, Isle of Wight; 8833 ac.; 8 E. Newport. Pop. 1902.

ARRIATE, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Malaga, in the vicinity of Ronda. It lies in a plain near the streamlet Ventilla, and has a church, prison, and two endowed schools. It is surrounded by extensive meadows; and grain, olives, and fruit are cultivated, of which considerable quantities are exported to Cadiz, Malaga, &c. Pop. 3024.

ARRIFANA, a fort, bay, and isl., S.W. coast, Portugal, prov. Algarve; the first in lat. 37° 15′ N.; lon. 8° 52′ W.; 19 m. N. by E. Cape St. Vincent.

ARRINGTON, a par. England, co. Cambridge; 1388 ac.; S.E. Caxton. Pop. 311.

ARROAS ISLANDS, a group of small islands and rocks in the Strait of Malacca, about 35 m. from the coast of Sumatra, and 55 from that of Malacca. The principal islands are called, respectively, the Great or Long Arroa, the Round Arroa, and the Western Arroa. The first is in lat. 2° 52′ 30″ N.; lon. 100° 35′ E., and consists of two contiguous isles; it is nearly a mile in length, flat, and covered with trees. The second, or Round Arroa, is a high round rock, with some trees on it; lat. 2° 49′ N.; lon. 100° 35′ E. (a) Western Arroa consists of a group of islets and rocks, lying about a mile W. of the Long Arroa, and on the same rocky bank. The Malay fishermen sometimes frequent these isles to fish, and procure turtle.—(Horsburgh.)

ARROCHAR, or ARROQUHAR, a par. Scotland, co. Dumbarton, between Loch Lomond and Loch Long; area, about 48 sq. m. On the banks of Loch Long, near its head, where is situated the parish church, a few houses are collected together, forming a sort of village, much resorted to during the summer season as sea-bathing quarters. The scenery around is wild and romantic. Pop. 562.

ARROE, or HARNISH ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Red Sea, about 30 m. N.W. Mokha. The S.W. end of the largest, called Great Arroe, or Harnish Island, is in lat. 13° 39′ N.; lon. 42° 39′ E. (a.) It is about 10 m. in length, and 3 in breadth at the widest part. The centre rises to a considerable height, and presents from some points of view a remarkable bluff. The W. side is steep, with no bottom, in some places, at 100 fathoms close to. There is good pasturage in the valleys; and antelopes abound. Little Arroe Island is about 4 m. N. from Great Arroe; it is of an oblong shape, of great height, and upwards of 7 m. in circumference; very rugged, with grass in some parts, and a few antelopes. There are a number of small islands and rocky islets scattered around. —(Horsburgh.) *See also* AEROE.

ARROESKIOBING. *See* AEROE.

ARRONCHES [anc. *Septem-Arca*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. of, and 16 m. S.E. from Portalegre, at the confluence of the Caya and the Alegrete. It is fortified, but not strongly; and has two churches, a convent, an hospital, and a poorhouse. Pop. 1206.

ARROO. *See* ARRU.

ARROUX, a small river, France, in deps. Côte d'Or and Saône-et-Loire, being an affluent of the Loire, which it joins on its r. bank, 13 m. W. Charolles. Length about 65 m.

ARROW, a par. and township, England, co. Warwick; 4220 ac.; S.W. Alcester. Pop. 641.

ARROWSMITH (CAPE and RIVER), Australia, the former on the W. shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 13° 15′ S.; lon. 136° 32′ E. The latter is in W. Australia, Victoria Land; it rises in Herschell range, and falls into the sea in lat. 29° 30′ S.

ARROYO DEL PUERCO [Pig Brook], a tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. of, and 10 m. W. from Caceres, in an elevated and extensive plain, enjoying a temperate climate. The houses are generally two stories high, the streets clean and well paved, and there are three large and two small squares. The town contains a parish church, in which are preserved several fine pictures by Morales, six endowed schools, an hospital, a palace of the ancient Dukes of Benevente, and several flour and other mills. Manufactures:—earthenware, linen and woollen fabrics, oil, and soap; many of the inhabitants are employed as carriers in conveying earthenware, oil, fruits, &c., to Andalusia and lower Estremadura, and bringing back iron, grindstones, &c. Pop. 7395.

ARROYO MOLINOS DE MONTANCHES, a tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. of, and 27 m. S.S.E. from Caceres, on the edge of the ridge of Montanches, the scene of the surprise and defeat of the French by Lord Hill, October 28, 1811. The town has a square, and crooked, ill-paved, and dirty streets; a parish church, a castle, townhall, prison, public granary, and several extensive flourmills; and in the environs are a hermitage, and some springs of excellent mineral water. Manufactures:—earthenware, oil, linen and woollen quilts, figured handkerchiefs, and wine. In the vicinity large numbers of pigs are reared, the bacon of which is famed, and forms a staple article in the trade of the town. Pop. 3286.

ARRU, ARROU, or AROO ISLANDS [Dutch, *Aroe*], a group of islands belonging to the Dutch, situated on the N. verge of the Great Australian Bank, S. and W. from New Guinea, and N.E. from Timorlaut Island, and extending from N. to S. about 127 m. According to Carnbee's map, they lie between lat. 5° 20′ and 7° 6′ S.; and lon. 134° 10′ and 134° 54′ E. They are nearly unapproachable from the E., in consequence of the coral reefs by which they are beset, consequently many of them have not been visited. The largest are Cobror or Kobroor, 69 m. by 23; Meicor or Maykor, 26 m. by 11; Trana or Trauna, 34 m. by 20 to 7; Worcay or Workay, 21 m. by 10. Besides these, there are smaller islands of various sizes, Wokan, Wammer, Docar, Kola Waria, &c., and a great number of madrepore islets. They are separated by narrow channels, some of which are of great depth, and in which the tide regularly rises and falls. The growth of mangroves, which line the shores of these channels, tends every day to abridge their breadth. The islands are all low and swampy, with patches of rock here and there, about 20 ft. high; but well-wooded and fertile, producing various cereals, fruits, and spices. The trees, which along the shores in many places form impenetrable forests, are of great height, many of them reaching to 90 ft. before they begin to branch out. The timber, of which there are several kinds, is remarkable for durability, and for the ease with which it works. The natives, according to Capt. Stokes, appear to be a mixture between the Malayan race and the Polynesian negro; they are a harmless people, and have a good character for honesty; but the greater portion are in a state of poverty, owing to an immoderate use of spirituous liquors, large quantities of which are brought by the traders from Java and Macassar. Many of them profess Christianity, having been converted by Dutch missionaries from Amboina; from which place also teachers are still sent for the schools, in which the Christian children are taught the Malay language. The natives seem much disposed to embrace Christianity, and to follow the usages, and adopt the manners, of social institutions. They live in villages containing about 20 small thatched houses, and great harmony prevails among them generally; their complexion is black, their hair long but strongly curled, and their stature about the middle size. Their food consists of sago, rice, maize, pumpkins, yams, fish, and pork. A small kind of kangaroo, similar to those met with on the N. coast of Australia, and here called the Pilandok, inhabits these islands; perroquets and birds of paradise abound; the latter are shot by the natives with blunt arrows, which stun them without injuring the plumage. They are then skinned and dried, forming a great article of export. Other productions which form articles of export are trepang, tortoise-shell, pearls, mother-of-pearl, and edible birds' nests. The chief trepang fisheries are on the shores of the island Workay, and other smaller islands in the S. of the group. The Arru Islands are much visited by native traders, and a considerable amount of commerce is carried on by merchants from Banda, Macassar, &c.; and large quantities of British goods are annually imported. Pop. of the group, about 14,000.—(Stokes's *Australia*; Earle's *Eastern Seas*; Temminck, *Coup d'œil sur l'Inde Neerlandaise*; *Moniteur des Indes*.)

ARRUL, a river which emerges from the S. end of Lake Munchar, on the W. confines of Sinde, and after a course of 20 m. joins the Indus. At Schwan, about 4 m. above, it is nearly 100 yards wide, and the depth of its channel in the middle is never less then 12 ft. The banks are fringed thickly with tamarisks and acacias, and an undergrowth of camel thorn and grass. The Luckee hills, part of the great chain of Hale, at a short distance from its banks, consist of limestone, and a little below the junction contain a great variety of petrified shells, wood, and coral. Among the shells is a large species of nautilus, 18 inches across. In the country through which the Arrul passes, there is a good deal of land under tillage, and numerous hamlets are seen; but the only town of any importance is Schwan, which now contains only 2000 families, but is surrounded by an enormous space covered with ruined houses, mosques, and sepulchres, bearing testimony to its ancient magnificence.

ARS-EN-RE, a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, (Aunis), 19 m. W.N.W. Rochelle; on the W. extremity of the Isle de Ré, with a good roadstead and a small port. Salt is procured here, and is refined and exported in large quantities. Beautiful transparent pebbles, white, yellow, and rose-coloured, are also found. Pop. 3486.

ARSAMAS, or ARZAMASS, a tn. Russia, gov. Nijni-Novgorod, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Tiosha, 250 m. E. Moscow; lat. 55° 25′ N.; lon. 43° 45′ E. It contains 20 churches, and two convents. Manufactures:—soap, leather, silk, linen, &c., the greater part of the latter of which is sent to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Pop. (1863), 12,285.

ARSIERO, a vil. Venetian Lombardy, delegation, Vicenza, 6 m. N. Schio. In the neighbourhood are several paper-mills, and quarries of beautiful marble. Pop. 3000.

ARSOLI, a vil. Italy, Papal States, 13 m. N.E. Tivoli. Pop. 2000.

ART, or ARTH, a tn. Switzerland, can. of, and 7 m. N.W. from Schwyz, in a picturesque valley between the mountains Rigi and Rossberg, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Zug. The town is well built, and contains a convent of Capuchins, with a library; the church of St. George, remarkable for its fine architecture; and a large fountain formed of a single block of granite. The inhabitants are employed partly in spinning silk, and partly in rearing cattle. They realize considerable gains, by furnishing guides and conveyances for travellers ascending the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 2150 (Catholics).

ARTA, a city, Turkey in Europe, supposed to be the anc. *Ambracia*, l. bank, Arta, about 6 or 7 m. from its embouchure in the gulf of that name. The stream is here about 200 yards broad, and is crossed by a singular bridge, formed of three obtuse angles in place of a uniform curve, thus rendering the passage both difficult and dangerous. It lies in a picturesque but unhealthy locality; and its principal buildings are the palace of the Bey, the mosques, churches, and synagogues. In the commercial quarter, each trade has its separate street and bazaar. Manufactures:—woollens, cottons, Russian leather, embroidery, which is brought to great perfection; and a species of cloak or shaggy *capote*, termed *floccata*, and much esteemed as an article of dress. Chief articles of trade:—cattle, wine, tobacco, cotton, hemp, hides, and grain. The market is abundantly supplied with fruit and vegetables. The N. part of the city is inhabited solely by Turks, who exclude all Franks. The city was nearly destroyed during the Greek insurrection. Part of the ancient walls, built of very large stones, still exists.——The RIVER which rises in the mountains separating Albania from Macedonia, flows S., and falls into the Gulf of Arta after a course of about 70 m. It is not navigable for more than 5 or 6 m. up from its mouth. Pop. 7000.

ARTA (GULF OF) [anc. *Ambracius Sinus*], an inlet, Ionian Sea, about 25 m. in length, and 10 in breadth; it is composed of a larger and smaller basin; the latter forming the Bay of Prevesa, and lying next the Ionian Sea. The entrance to each basin is very narrow; the entire gulf being contracted at two points, by headlands running into it on the N. and S. It abounds with excellent fish, and its shores afford a variety of pleasing and picturesque scenery; but rocks and sand-banks render its navigation somewhat dangerous. Near its entrance was fought the famous battle of Actium, between Antony and Augustus. *See* ACTIUM.

ARTA, a tn., E. side, isl. Majorca, 37 m. E. by N. Palma, at the base of a hill. It is well built, defended by a castle; has wide but rather steep streets, two large squares, a parish church, several chapels, a townhouse, and two schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage, cattle-rearing, and fishing; but also in weaving, dyeing cloth, and distilling brandy. Pop. 4001. In the neighbouring hills pipeclay and millstones are obtained; and on them are the remains of an ancient Arab castle. The locality is, however, chiefly noted for a natural stalactite cavern, which occupies the hollow of a hill, 6 m. S.E. the town. The entrance to this cavern is in the form of a halberd, and its interior is divided into two distinct compartments, called 'Primero,' first, and 'Infierno,' lower, on account of its depth and obscurity. Having passed the vestibule, a gorgeous spectacle bursts upon the sight; vast columns of crystal ascend to the roof profusely, though



INTERIOR OF THE FIRST CAVE OF ARTA.
From Piferer, Recuerdos y Bellezas de Espana.

naturally ornamented with representations resembling the different architectural orders, and reflecting innumerable combinations of prismatic hues from the light of the torches; the roof is studded with brilliant stalactites, and the floor strewn with fragments which, from time to time, have fallen therefrom, and studded with large gradually-increasing stalagmites; in the centre is a small pool of pure water. The second cave, 'Infierno,' is even more splendid, in all its details, than the first, inasmuch as the crystal is of a purer and more dazzling whiteness, having been less frequently exposed to the smoke of travellers' torches.

ARTAINE, a par. Ireland, co. Dublin; 954 ac. Pop. 354.

ARTAJANA, a fortified tn. Spain, in Navarra, 17 m. S. Pamplona; surrounded by walls flanked by 12 towers, tolerably well built, and having a church, two schools, an hospital, store-house, and two prisons. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage; but also distil brandy, which, with wine, oil, and grain, is sent to Pamplona, Logroño, and Burgos. Pop. 1911.

ARTAKI, or ANTAKI [anc. *Artace*], a small seaport, Asiatic Turkey, W. shore of the peninsula of Cyzicus, Sea of Marmara, about 80 m. S.W. Constantinople. It has a small harbour, with the remains of an ancient mole; and at Cape Melanos, in its vicinity, are some ruins apparently of no great antiquity. The district is covered with vineyards, from the produce of which a wine is made which is much esteemed even at Constantinople.

ARTANA, a tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 10 m. S.W. Castellon de la Plana, at the foot of an isolated hill, in the centre of the sierra de Espadan. It has straight, clean, and generally well-paved streets; two squares, a parish church, endowed school, hospital, and cemetery. On the crest of the hill are the ruins of an ancient castle, with an octagonal tower of Roman workmanship. Tillage, and the manufacture of bass mats and oil, are the chief employments. Pop. 2077.

ARTAXATA, a former cap. Armenia, now a mass of ruins, on the Aras, 68 m. S.S.E. Erivan. It was built by King Artaxes, after a plan by Hannibal, destroyed by the Romans in the time of Nero, and rebuilt by King Tiridates under the name of Neronia. About A.D. 344, it again became the residence of the kings, who had left it on account of its unhealthiness. About A.D. 370, it was taken by the Persians, who burned it, and carried its inhabitants into captivity. At this time, it contained 9000 Jewish, and 40,000 Armenian houses, with a population of about 190,000. It rose again after this; but after 798, nothing more is heard of it.—(Dubois, *Voyage autour du Caucase.*)

ARTERN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, circle, Sangerhausen, on a height 670 ft. above the sea level, near the Unstrut, which here begins to be navigable, 27 m. N. Weimar. It is the oldest town in the district, and has a palace and two churches. Salt is made here, but the spring which furnishes it is not very strongly impregnated. Pure rock-salt has more recently been discovered, and has been reached at a depth of 150 fathoms. Artern has a distillery, a saltpetre-work, and a seam of lignite. Pop. 3600.

ARTHINGWORTH, a par. England, co. Northampton; 2030 ac.; S.E. Market Harborough. Pop. 267.

ARTHUR, a river, Van Diemen's Land; it rises in the Surrey Hills, about lat. 41° 25′ S., and, after a N.W. course of between 50 and 60 m., falls into the sea, in lat. 41° 10′ S.; lon. 144° 40′ E.

ARTHUR (Port), a penal settlement, Van Diemen's Land, S. extremity of Tasman's peninsula, between Cape Raoul and Port Arthur; lat. 43° 9′ 6″ S.; lon. 147° 50′ 45″ E. (R.); with anchorage and shelter for large vessels. It was first explored by Capt. J. Welsh, who gave it the name it now bears.

ARTHUR (Great and Little), two of the Scilly Islands (*which see*).

ARTHURET, a par. England, co. Cumberland; 17,390 ac. Pop. 3088.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a remarkable hill in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland, rising 822 ft. above the level of the sea. It is of easy ascent on its E. side, but on the W. is steep and rugged. On the S. side of the hill is a remarkable columnar precipice, called Samson's Ribs. It is composed chiefly of trap, and other rocks of volcanic formation, in which spars, zeolites, jaspers, and agates, are occasionally found. On the E. the strata appear to change, and mountain limestone is seen piercing the surface. Separated from Arthur's Seat by a narrow valley, called the Hunter's Bog, and nearer the city of Edinburgh, rises a lofty ridge called Salisbury Crags, presenting a precipitous and almost perpendicular front. The upper part of it consists of greenstone, which was at one time extensively quarried for the public roads. This greenstone rests upon a sandstone, which, on coming in contact with it, is strangely scorched and twisted, and exhibits a variety of interesting geological phenomena which were confidently appealed to by both parties in the keen controversy long carried on between Wernerians and Huttonians. From the top of Arthur's Seat, as well as from the road which has been recently formed around it, and, in honour of her present Majesty, is called the Queen's Drive, a most magnificent view is obtained.

ARTOIS, a former prov. France, now forming the dep. of Pas de Calais, excepting the arrond. of Boulogne, and a portion of the arrond. of Montreuil.

ARTRAMON, a par. Ireland, co. Wexford; 2377 ac.; has fine scenery, ruins of a castle, and Danish fort. Pop. 737.

ARTREA, or Ardtrea, a par. Ireland, cos. Tyrone and Londonderry; 18,437 ac.; abounds in freestone and limestone. Pop. 10,288.

ARTVIN, a tn. Turkish Armenia, pash. Trebizond, cap. dist. Sivanieh, in a valley, W. side of the Tcherak or Akampsis. The houses are all of wood, with exception of a few stone buildings belonging to the Turks. It contains a large R. catholic church, and has some manufactures of cotton cloth, and a considerable trade in butter, honey, wax, olives, and oil. Pop. 5500, chiefly R. catholics.

ARUBA. *See* Oruba.

ARUCAS, a tn. Spain, on W. shore of Gomera, one of the Canaries, on the slope of a mountain which is upwards of 3000 ft. in height, having a church, chapel, school, and spacious public granary. Manufactures:—hats, linen and cotton fabrics, thread, and clothing, all used in the vicinity; but the chief occupation is agriculture. Pop. 4370.

ARUM, or Aarum, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, between Harlingen and Bolsward, and 5 m. distant from either place. It lies in a cultivated district, and has a handsome Calvinistic church, and a corn-mill. Pop. 1100.

ARUN, a river, England, co. Sussex, famous for its gray mullets; rises in St. Leonard's forest, in the N. of the county, flows S., receives the Rother from the right, 4 m. S.E. Petworth, passes Arundel, to which it is navigable for vessels of 250 tons, and falls into the British Channel at Little Hampton, after a course of about 40 m. Canals unite it with the Wye, a tributary of the Thames, and with Chichester harbour.—Arun is also the name of a river in Nepaul, Hindoostan.

ARUNDEL, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Sussex. The town is 10 m. E. Chichester, and 19 W. Brighton, pleasantly situated on a declivity sloping to the Arun, which is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of three arches. It comprises three principal streets, two of which are spacious, the third narrow and irregular, but all are well kept. The houses are mostly old, and timber-built, many of them dating as far back as the time of Elizabeth; but there are also a number of handsome, substantial modern buildings. The town is amply supplied with water, effectually drained, and well lighted with gas. On the summit of a steep hill, on the N.E. side of the town, stands the ancient castle of Arundel, of Norman origin, the residence of the present Duke of Norfolk. The church, erected in 1380, is a handsome cruciform structure, with a well-built square tower rising from the centre. At the E. end is the collegiate chapel, in which are a number of curious and interesting monuments, chiefly relating to the noble family of Howard. The townhall, in the Norman style of architecture, was built by the late Duke of Norfolk, at an expense of £9000. There are here, besides the parish church, an Independent, and a fine R. Catholic church erected at the sole expense of the Duke of Norfolk. The principal school is the national school, erected by Charles, Duke of Norfolk, in 1814. The trade of Arundel is considerable, the river being navigable up to the town for vessels of 250 tons burden. The larger vessels stop at Littlehampton at the mouth of the river, which is now the port, and to which the custom-house has been removed. The chief imports are butter, bacon, lard, grain, and starch, from Ireland; grain and cheese from Holland; grain, oilcake, wine, fruit, and eggs, from France; timber from the Baltic; and coal from Newcastle and Scotland. The principal exports are oak-timber, corn, flour, and bark. The number of vessels registered at the port in 1873 was 56, tonn. 7295. The number of vessels that entered the port during 1873 was 961; tonn. 83,904; cleared, 955; tonn. 82,787. There are two extensive breweries in the town. The borough was created in the reign of Edward I. The corporation consists, at present, of 16 councillors, including the mayor and four aldermen. The market is on Tuesday, chiefly for corn, of which large quantities are disposed, and on every alternate Tuesday there is an extensive cattle-market. Previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, the borough returned two members to the House of Commons; from that time till the passing of the Scotch Reform Act of 1868, when it was disfranchised, it sent one only. The par. comprises 1968 ac., 710 of which are pasture, 347 in tillage, and the remainder in park and forest land. Pop. of bor. in 1871, 2956.—(*Cor. in Arundel.*)

ARVA.—1, A co. Hungary, N. of the Danube, between lat. 49° 10′ and 49° 35′ N., having Galicia on the N. and E., and partly also on the W.; area, 797 sq. m. Pop. about 74,000. It is watered by the Arva, occupies higher ground than any other county in Hungary, and is not generally very fertile, although its soil is peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of the potato. Oats and flax are also grown in con-

siderable quantities; but its principal resources are its great forests, which afford large supplies of timber. The pop. is chiefly of Bohemian-Slavonic, or Slowachian extraction.——2, A river, Spain, in Aragon, rising near the base of the sierra St. Domingo, prov. Huesca; takes a S. course, and, being augmented by the Arva de Biel and other small streams, falls into the Ebro 3 m. S.W. Tauste, after flowing about 43 m.

ARVANS (St.), a par. England, co. Monmouth; 2309 ac. Pop. 432.

ARVE, a river, France, dep. Haute Savoie; it rises at the foot of the Col-de-Balme, flows S.W. through the valley of Chamouni to Sallenches, thence past Bonneville N.W. to Geneva, about three-fourths of a m. W. of which it falls into the Rhone, after a course of about 70 m. The waters of the Arve being mainly derived from the melting of glacier-ice, are consequently cold, and turbid from the quantity of pounded rock they hold in suspension. After entering the Rhone, which is clear and pellucid, the turbid stream of the Arve may be distinctly traced for about half a mile, holding on its way down the course of the former river, and keeping entirely apart from its clear waters. The effect of the transparent and muddy streams thus flowing along together, without mingling, is sufficiently curious. The latter, however, finally prevails, discolouring the former throughout. The beautiful pebbles found in the bed of the Arve, renders it interesting to the mineralogist. Some gold dust is found among its sands. The scenery on its banks is beautiful.

ARVEYRON, a streamlet, France, dep. Haute Savoie, an affluent of the Arve, which it joins a little above the vil. of Chamouni. It issues from a natural arch in the lower end of the Glacier des Bois, the termination of the Mer de Glace. The size of the arch, and the regularity of its formation, varies with the season of the year.

ARVOREDO ISLAND, on the S.E. coast, Brazil, prov. Catherina; lat. 27° 17′ N.; lon. 48° 22′ W. (R.); off the N. end of the island of St. Catherina, and about 8 or 10 m. from the mainland.

ARZAMAS, a tn. and dist. Russia in Europe, gov. Nijni-Novgorod. The town lies at the confluence of the rivers Tiocha and Cholka; lat. 55° 21′ N.; lon. 43° 20′ E. It has two convents, several churches, some soap-factories, dyeworks, and iron-works. Two fairs are held annually; and a considerable trade is carried on with St. Petersburg in sailcloth. Pop. 12,285.——The district is watered by the rivers above named, and produces timber and a considerable quantity of flax. The farmers raise vast numbers of poultry; and thousands of frozen or dried geese are sent annually to St. Petersburg. Pop. of dist. 120,000.

ARZANO, a vil. Naples, prov. of, and 3 m. N. that city. It has some beautiful villas; and flax and hemp are much cultivated in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4113.

ARZBERG, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, circle of Wunsiedel. It has two churches, two sawmills, some lime-kilns, two iron-works; and the preparation of alum, leather, pitch, &c., are carried on. In the vicinity are mines of iron, coal, and cobalt. Pop. 1380.——Arzberg is the name of numerous small towns and villages in Germany and Austria.

ARZEW, Arzeo, or Arzaw [anc. *Arsenaria*], a seaport tn. Algiers, prov. Tlemsen, 24 m. E.N.E. Oran; lat. (fort) 35° 51′ 42″ N.; lon. 0° 17′ W. (R.) It is ill built, but exhibits many traces of former splendour; consisting of fragments of columns, beautiful mosaic pavements, cisterns, &c. The harbour is the best in the regency, and is frequently resorted to by European vessels as a place of retreat in winter and autumn. On the fort, on the point of Arzew, a fixed light is shown, visible 4 m. distant; lighted for the first time December 25, 1844. Corn and salt, the latter obtained from saline springs in the neighbourhood, are the principal exports. Pop. 3774.

ARZIGNANO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, 11 m. W. Vicenza, in a plain surrounded by hills, near the Agno. It has manufactories of cloth and spun silk, dyeworks, brickworks, and lime-kilns; and an active trade in wool, silk, linen, wine, and cattle. Pop. tn. and par., 7287.

ARZILLA [the Carthaginian *Zillia* and Roman *Julia Traducta*], a small seaport, Morocco, 21 m. S. Cape Spartel; lat. 35° 28′ N.; lon. 6° 2′ W. It is a miserable village, without trade, wealth, or industry. The surrounding country is well wooded, and partly laid out in gardens. Pop. in 1835, said not to exceed 600.

ASAB. *See* Assab.

ASAHAN, or Assahan, a tn., N.E. coast, isl. Sumatra, in the Batta country, cap. of a district, and situated on a river of the same name, about 20 m. from its embouchure in the Strait of Malacca. It carries on a considerable trade with Malacca, Penang, and Singapore. Its principal imports are salt, opium, cotton goods, arms, and gunpowder; principal exports, wood for dyeing, rattans, rice, wax, horses, and slaves.

ASAL. *See* Assal.

ASAM. *See* Assam.

ASAMA-YAMA, or Asama-no-dake, a lofty and very active volcano, Japan, in the interior of the island of Niphon, N.E. of the town of Komoro.

ASANGARO, a tn. and dist. Peru, N. bank of Lake Titicaca. The town lies on a river of the same name, about 10 m. from its embouchure in the lake; lat. 15° 30′ S.; lon. 71° 30′ W. Potatoes are the principal agricultural produce of the district. Cattle and swine are numerous, forming the chief resource of the inhabitants.

ASAPH (St.) [formerly, *Llan Elwy*], a city and par., N. Wales, partly in co. Denbigh, partly in co. Flint, 6 m. N. Denbigh, and 24 m. W. by N. Chester, beautifully situated on the slope of a gentle eminence between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy. It consists of two principal streets, and several smaller diverging from them, all kept clean and in good order. The houses are all of brick, substantially and well built. St. Asaph is a bishop's see, said to have been founded by St. Kentigern or Mungo, Bishop of Glasgow, who, when exiled from his country, took refuge in Wales. On his return to Scotland, he was succeeded by St. Asaph, from whom the see and town are named. The only building of any note in the place is its cathedral, a plain cruciform building, with a square tower in the centre. The interior is striking and impressive—an effect not a little heightened by a magnificent stained glass window in the E. end of the building. The original structure was founded in 1284, and was burned along with the town by Owen Glendower, in 1402; it has since been rebuilt, and has undergone various repairs, but is now disused. The other places of worship are the parish church, and the Calvinist, Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist chapels. The educational means are an endowed grammar-school, a boys' and girls' national schools, and several private schools. There are also a society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and several charitable and benevolent institutions. The town has a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs. It is included in the Flint district of burghs. Area of par. 10,825 ac. Pop. 3576; city, 2041.

ASARO, a tn. Sicily, prov. Catania, dist. of, and 9 m. S. Nicosia. Pop. 3000.

ASBEN, a considerable kingdom of Central Africa, about lat. 20° N.; lon. 7° E. The inhabitants are said to be Tuaricks, of the tribe of Kolluvi, but very little is known of the country. Asben is also the name of the chief town, or caravan station in the kingdom, and the distances are given as follows, in M'Queen's *Africa*:—Asben to Tripoli, 50 days' journey; Asben to Tunis, two months; to Tafileh, 70 days; and to Murzook, 40 days. (*See* Air in *Supplement*, vol. ii. p. 1287.)

ASCALON, Asculan, or Ascalaan [anc. *Ashkelon*], a ruined city and seaport, Syria, 40 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem, and about 14 m. N. by W. Gaza; lat. 31° 39′ N.; lon. 34° 31′ E. (R.) Ascalon was originally a city and lordship of the Philistines, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Jews, and of various other nations in succession. In the earlier part of the Christian era it was a bishop's see, and in the Middle Ages it bears a conspicuous part in the history of the Crusades. After being several times dismantled, and repaired during the war between Richard and Saladin, its fortifications were ultimately destroyed, and its port filled with stones by the Sultan Bibars, in 1270. In 1666 it was partly inhabited, but in 1827 it is described as without a human inhabitant, and as exhibiting a scene of utter desolation, and distinctly fulfilling the prophecies of Scripture regarding it. This ancient city lies on an eminence, abrupt towards the sea, but sloping gently landward, and is almost encircled by a ridge of rock, along the edge of which the walls were built. Within are the remains of a temple, of Grecian architecture, supposed to be that of Venus, which

Herodotus states to have been plundered by the Scythians B.C. 630. There exist also the relics of a Roman amphitheatre, and of various churches and other buildings. Ascalon was the birthplace of Herod the Great, and of Antiochus the academician, and the teacher of Cicero. It is by the Arabs called Jaurah, and believed to be the residence of evil spirits. A little to the N. is a small modern village, named *Scalona*, pop. 400, with a harbour for vessels employed in the coasting trade.—(Robinson's *Bib. Researches*; Kitto's *Palestine*.)

ASCENSION, a rocky isl., S. Atlantic Ocean, about 8 m. in length, and about 6 in breadth, between Africa and S. America; lat. (Green Mountain) 7° 57′ S.; lon. 14° 21′ W. (R.), 595 m. N.W. the island of St. Helena, and presenting a very rugged and uninviting appearance from the sea. It was discovered on May 20, Ascension Day, 1501, by João de Nova Gallego, a Portuguese; and was visited two years afterwards, by Alfonzo d'Albuquerque, who gave it its present name. It is of volcanic formation; consisting of a single rocky mountain, named Green Mountain, rising to the height of 2820 ft. above the sea level; surrounded with numerous craggy peaks of less elevation, and with deep crevices and ravines filled with scoria, pumice-stones, and other igneous products. The scanty herbage of the island serves but to support a few goats, whose flesh, however, is said to be exceedingly delicate. A sufficiency of fresh water was long a desideratum on the island; the only supply being what remained, after rain, in the clefts of the rocks. After many fruitless attempts to remedy this evil, Capt. Brandreth, who was appointed by the Admiralty in 1829, to survey and report on the island previous to its adoption as a military station, succeeded in discovering a spring at a depth of 25 ft., which yields from four to seven tons of water daily, a quantity far exceeding the demands of the island. The coast all around is very steep; but at the



height of about 30 ft., occurs a level plain, 6 m. in circumference, surrounded by precipitous rocks, supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano which has gradually filled up. The only good anchorage is on the N.W. side of the island, in a small inlet, called Sandy Bay, opposite Georgetown, and known by a conical hill, called Cross Hill. Georgetown, lat. (barrack-square) 7° 55′ 30″ S.; lon. 14° 25′ 30″ W. (R.) consists of a fort, military quarters, and a few detached residences. Sandy Bay is much frequented by East Indiamen and whalers, who have been in the habit of depositing letters, enclosed in a bottle, in a certain well-known crevice in the rock near the landing-place, called 'The Sailor's Post-Office,' which are taken up by vessels going out or home, as the letters may be addressed. The island formerly belonged to the Portuguese, but is now occupied by the British, who erected a fort, and placed a garrison there, soon after Napoleon was sent to St. Helena. Several English families, from the latter place, took up their residence on the island at the same time. Ascension has been long famed for its turtle, which are caught in great numbers. The season for taking them is between December and June, both inclusive. As many as 2500 have been turned in one year; but from 400 to 500 is the usual number taken within that period. Many of the turtle weigh from 500 to 800 lbs. each. They are usually collected in two large ponds or crawls, the water of which is occasionally changed. Turtle can now be obtained only by purchase; any one taking them on the beach, or floating near the island, are liable to a penalty of £25. The usual price of a turtle is £2, 10s. The coast abounds also with fish of various kinds, and all excellent; the conger-eel being the most prized. Another indigenous delicacy of this remarkable island, or rather rock, is the egg of the tropical swallow, or 'wide-awake,' as it is called, on the island. They are largely used as an article of food; 10,000 dozen being frequently gathered in a week. Wild guinea-fowl abound; and wild goats were also to be had, but their extermination being considered essential to the successful rearing of sheep and cattle, they are now scarce, and will, in all probability, soon disappear. The atmosphere is clear and elastic, and the climate remarkably salubrious. Communication with the shore is frequently rendered difficult, if not dangerous, by the setting in of heavy seas or rollers, which rise suddenly in the midst of the most perfect calm, and break with tremendous fury on the beach. The cause of this phenomenon is unknown. Some singular fossils have lately been discovered in this island, in a quarry on the N.W. side of the island, about 100 yards from the sea. They consist of the eggs of turtles, containing young turtle fully developed.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

ASCH, or ASCHA, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elbogen, on a streamlet of the same name, and about 4 m. N. the Erzgebirge; lat. 50° 14′ N.; lon. 12° 12′ E. It has a parish church, and manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen goods. Pop. 2500. ——ASCH is the common name of at least 10 small places in Germany.

ASCHACH, a tn. Upper Austria, r. bank, Danube, 13 m. N.W. Linz. It has a small old church, three benevolent institutions, a fine castle of the Counts of Harrach, and a considerable trade in laths, timber, fruit, and linen. Pop. 1240. ——ASCHACH is the name of several other places in Germany.

ASCHAFAS, a group of small islands in the Red Sea, off the W. coast of Yemen, Arabia, from which they are about 25 m. distant. The 16th parallel of N. lat. passes the most S.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a tn. Bavaria, prov. Lower Main, r. bank, Main, where it receives the Aschaff, and on the S.W. slope of the Spessart, 26 m. E.S.E. Frankfort-on-the-Main, and on the proposed railway from Frankfort to Bamberg. It is the seat of important local and appeal courts; the buildings in connection with which form some of its most conspicuous edifices. It is surrounded by walls on all sides, except along the river. Its most conspicuous building is the royal palace, called Johannisberg, a large square red edifice, with five towers, built originally by the Elector-Archbishops of Mainz, and now the usual summer residence of his Bavarian Majesty. It commands a delightful view of the surrounding country; and has a large garden, which is laid out in the English style, and forms one of the greatest attractions of the place. The high church, built in 974, has several fine monuments and sculptures by Vischer, and a number of paintings, including one by Grünewald, and another supposed to be by Albert Durer. The other buildings and institutions deserving of notice are the Capuchin cloister, the Catherine hospital, with its order of poor sisters; the library, which is at once extensive, and rich in ancient MSS.; the gymnasium, and several other educational institutions; the grammar-school, the school of agriculture, and the school of design. The chief articles produced here are cloth, paper, common and stained; leather, red and white; glue, soap, bricks, pottery, tobacco, brandy, spirit of wine, and *liqueurs*. The trade is considerable, and has been much extended by the establishment of steamboats, which ply on the Main between Würzburg and Frankfort. The antiquity of the town has led some to give it a Roman origin, and to find in its name a corruption of Ptolemy's *Astiburgum*. Pop. 10,676. ——The PRINCIPALITY of Aschaffenburg, as existing in 1803, and annexed to the dukedom of Frankfort, had an extent of 500 geo. sq. m. lying along both sides of the Main, and including the immense forests of Odenwald and the Spessart—parts of the ancient *Hyrcania*, mentioned by Cæsar and Tacitus. In 1814 it came into the possession of Austria, and passed by exchange and purchase to Bavaria.——The DISTRICT of Aschaffenburg has an area of about 190 sq. m., and a pop. of 30,421.

ASCHE, or ASSCHE, a tn. Belgium, chief place com. and can. of same name, prov. Brabant, on the high road from Ghent to Brussels, and 6 m. N.W. Brussels. It has breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and soapworks; and is famous for a kind of very fine, light, sugared muffins or buns, which have a large sale, and are well known under the name of *couques* of Asche. Pop., tn. and com. 5300.

ASCHERSLEBEN, a tn. Prussia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 27 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Eine, near its junction with the Wipper. It is surrounded by a strong wall with five gates, and has six churches (five Protestant, and one R. catholic), a synagogue, a gymnasium, a poorhouse, and a foundling hospital. The chief articles produced are frieze, flannel, worsted stockings, leather, earthenware, brandy, beer, and vinegar. In the neighbourhood are several interesting ruins; among others the castle of Askanien, the cradle of the House of Anhalt.——The CIRCLE (area 130 geo. sq. m.), with exception of a small level tract, is hilly, being traversed by the chain of the Hartz, which is here of considerable height. The soil of half the circle is good, consisting partly of the bed of a large lake which, in 1703, was drained, and brought under cultivation. Pop. of tn. 14,333; of circle, 40,700, of whom only 450 are R. catholics, and 200 Jews.

ASCIANO, an anc. tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 10 m. S.E. Sienna, on a declivity, l. bank, Ombrone. It possesses a collegiate and two parish churches, in which are some fine pictures of the 16th and 17th centuries; and municipal buildings. Pop. 6508.

ASCOLI [anc. *Asculum*], a fortified tn. Italy, cap. delegation of same name, r. bank, Tronto, 14 m. above its embouchure in the Adriatic, 90 m. N.E. Rome. The town, one of the most ancient in Italy, is well built, and contains many handsome edifices and noble mansions. It is the seat of a civil court, and of a bishop; has several parish churches, and a college of Jesuits; with manufactories of woollen cloths, cream of tartar, china-ware, sealing wax, paper, and glass. It has an active trade, and its port, at the mouth of the river Tronto, is much frequented by coasting vessels. Pop. 17,147. ——The DELEGATION is 30 m. E. to W., and 23 m. N. to S. It comprises part of the ancient mark of Ancona and Fermo, is mountainous, and has about 3 m. of coast, which is low. It is divided into the districts of Ascoli and Montalto. Pop. 91,916.

ASCOLI-DI-SATRIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Foggia, dist. of, and 13 m. E.S.E. Bovino. Built on the site of the *Asculum Apulum* of the Romans, which was destroyed by the Normans. It contains a fine cathedral, a diocesan seminary, an hospital, and some convents; and is the seat of a bishop. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1400, and rebuilt by the inhabitants on its present site. Pop. 5560.

ASCOT HEATH, England, co. Berks, par. Winkfield; about 3½ m. N. the South-western Railway, and 6 m. S.W. by W. Windsor. It is celebrated for its fine race-course, formed by William, Duke of Cumberland.

ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, a par. England, co. Oxford; N.E. Burford; 1793 ac. Pop. 456.

ASDOUD, ESDUD, or SHDOOD [anc. *Ashdod* and *Azotus*], a vil. Palestine, 20 m. N. by E. Ascalon; lat. 31° 50′ N.; lon. 34° 43′ E.; between 3 and 4 m. from the Mediterranean, on the top of a grassy hill, surrounded by thick plantations, beautiful pastures, and a finely undulating country. Although occupying the site of an ancient city of note, it exhibits no remains either of antiquity or of grandeur. Asdoud was one of the five satrapies or lordships of the Philistines, who kept possession of it long after the Israelites were masters of the land. In the New Testament, it is mentioned under the name of Azotus, as the place where Philip was found after his meeting with the Ethiopian eunuch. In very recent times, the village had a large khan or inn; but was remarkable for nothing but the number of scorpions by which it was infested.—(Robinson's *Bib. Researches*; &c.)

ASEERGHUR. *See* ASSEERGHUR.

ASGARBY, two parishes, England, co. Lincoln:—1, Area, 886 ac.; S.E. Sleaford. Pop. 91.—2, Area, 838 ac.; N. by W. Spilsby. Pop. 97.

ASH, by itself, and with various affixes, the name of five parishes, England:—1, *Ash* (*near Sandwich*), co. Kent, 6871 ac.; E. by N. Wingham. Pop. 2096.—2, *Ash* (*near Bidley*), co. Kent, 3023 ac.; N. by W. Wrotham. Pop. 702.—3, Co. Surrey, 12,273 ac.; N.E. Farnham. Pop. 4164.—4, *Ash*, or *Ashe*, co. Hants; 2107 ac.; E.N.E. Whitechurch. Pop. 173.—5. *Ash* (*Bocking*), co. Suffolk; 1408 ac. Pop. 314.

ASHAMPSTEAD, par. Eng. Berks; 2057 ac. P. 439.

ASHANGEE, a lake, Abyssinia, in Tigré, in lat. 12° 35′ N.; lon. 39° 37′ E.; it is 4 m. long and 3 broad, and lies 8200 ft. above the sea-level. *See* ABYSSINIA.

ASHANTEE, a kingdom, W. Africa, on the Gold Coast, Upper Guinea (cap. Coomassie), extending from lat. 5° 0′ to 9° 30′ N.; and from lon. 0° 55′ E. to 4° 7′ W.; bounded, W. by the Assinee, E. by the Volta and Soka, N. by the Kong Mountains, S. by a strip of coast under British protection. It is about 310 m. from E. to W., and nearly the same from N. to S., its general form being pretty compact. It is well watered, particularly towards the coast, where the country is intersected by several considerable streams besides those named. The principal are the Seence or Ancobra, called the Bara in the earlier part of its course; the Sube, the Amissa, Bosempra, and Birrim. The country is in general mountainous, though it has no systems, nor any great elevations. It is covered with dense forests from the coast to a distance of 200 m. inland. These are wholly impenetrable, excepting by paths which have been opened up in various places with great labour. Ashantee abounds in gold. The richest mines are in Gaman, and its provinces of Baman, Safoy, and Showy. In these places the precious metal is found in large pieces, some of about four lbs. weight, called rock-gold. The ore is of a deep colour, and is dug out of pits from 5 to 9 ft. in depth. About 10,000 slaves are employed on the banks of the Bara for two months in the year, collecting gold dust, which is also found in great quantities, as well as the solid metal. The climate is very unhealthy; the heat great, though perhaps not so excessive as the position of the country would lead us to expect. Vegetable productions attain here their most gigantic dimensions. On the coast flourishes the enormous baobab, with the mangrove, palm and cotton trees, all of which reach the most stupendous sizes. The country is extremely fertile, producing abundant crops of rice, corn, sugar-cane, and yams, which last form the staple vegetable food of the people. The domestic animals are cows, horses of a small breed, goats, and a species of hairy sheep. The wild animals are elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, buffaloes, deer, antelopes, apes, monkeys, baboons, lions, tigers, leopards, jackals, wolves, wild boars, &c. The rivers swarm with crocodiles and hippopotami; and reptiles of all sizes, some of them enormous, and many poisonous, abound everywhere. Birds of all descriptions, with every variety of plumage, many of extreme beauty, are also numerous. Few of them, however, excel as songsters. Insects of various kinds abound. Sharks are so numerous on the coast, that they form the principal food of the natives. The rivers are also well stocked with fish.

The Ashantees are warlike and ferocious, with a love for shedding human blood, and inflicting violent and sanguinary deaths, amounting to a passion. In war they spare neither age nor sex; and human teeth, and human jaw-bones, are worn as personal ornaments. Human sacrifices are made to an extent, with a frequency, and accompanied by an atrocity of circumstances hardly credible. Bowditch, who was in Coomassie during one of their saturnalia, relates that a procession entered the town, displaying a number of human heads, and accompanied by two parties of executioners of about 100 each, dancing with the most frightful gestures, and clashing their knives on the skulls which they carried. A hundred persons, says this writer, were sacrificed in different parts of the town on this occasion, the victims being led to execution with knives thrust through their jaws and tongue, from side to side. The manner of death is hacking with large knives and swords. Slaves are sacrificed over brass pans, that their blood may mingle with the charmed ingredients contained in them. The executioners wrangle and struggle with each other for the victims, as they are brought up to suffer death. On the demise of any great personage, or any member of the royal family, these horrors are increased tenfold; the streets are deserted, and, from morning to night, the work of murder goes on. Bowditch passed several headless trunks, in whose blood vultures were revelling; and Dupuis witnessed a royal progress, in which the most conspicuous figure was that of a gigantic negro bearing the execution-stool, encrusted with

gore, and howling the song of death. The following description, by Lander, of the *fétiche* tree, beneath which grand sacrifices are made every year, completes the account of Ashantee barbarity:—'It was the most ghastly and appalling object I ever beheld. Its enormous branches were literally covered with fragments of human bodies, and its majestic trunk surrounded by irregular heaps of hideous skulls. Thousands of vultures were yet hovering round and over their disgusting food, and now and then pouncing fearlessly on a half-devoured arm or leg.' Notwithstanding this singular cruelty of disposition, the Ashantees are a people of superior intelligence, and further advanced in civilization than any of the nations of W. Africa. They are also by far the bravest, and have greatly extended their dominions by conquest. The better classes are extremely cleanly in their habits; their dresses are graceful, and often of rich material. The lower orders, however, wear nothing but a piece of cotton cloth, fastened round the waist. The former live well; soup, beef, mutton, wild hog, deer, and monkey's flesh, forming their usual fare; while the latter subsist principally on fish and millet. The common drink is palm wine. Morality is at a low ebb amongst them; the husband has power of life and limb over his wife, and adultery is punishable by death. Polygamy is allowed, and marriage effected by paying a sum of money to the parents of the girl, and giving a family feast. The Ashantees excel in the manufacture of cotton cloths, and in the brilliancy of their dyes. They also make good earthenware, tan leather, and work in iron, making sword-blades of superior workmanship. But it is in the fabrication of articles in gold that they display the greatest skill, these often exhibiting a combination of fine taste, with dexterous manipulation. The chief article of export is gold, with a little ivory, and some dyewoods. They also export great numbers of slaves. Their principal imports are:—muskets, gunpowder, spirituous liquors, tobacco, iron, tin, copper, lead, with cotton and Indian goods, the latter chiefly for the extraordinary purpose of being unravelled, on account of their colours, and being re-manufactured in the native looms. The currency is gold, in dust and lumps, and the well-known cowrie-shell. The government of Ashantee is a despotism, alleged to be controlled by an aristocracy, consisting of four persons, and an assembly of cabouers or captains. But this control, if it does at all exist, must be very slight, as it never seems to interfere with the royal will, which has all the appearance of being absolute. Of the military prowess of the Ashantees, their numerous victories over native tribes is sufficient evidence; but still stronger, perhaps, is found in their formidable and often successful resistance to disciplined troops. Throughout a series of years in the early part of the present century, they afforded even the British troops no ground of claim to superiority. They were, however, finally defeated in 1826, and remained long quiet; their recent decisive defeat in 1874 will probably have the same effect. The prevailing religion of the Ashantees is Fetichism; but there are also many Mahometans among them. They appear, however, to have some idea of a Supreme Being, and of a future state, believing that their kings, priests, and chief men, go after death to reside with the Great Spirit, resuming their earthly state, which is thenceforth to be eternal. The origin of the Ashantee nation is involved in an obscurity which the interest of the subject would hardly warrant an attempt to penetrate. Taking up its history at an early part of the 17th century, we find it then forming a powerful, though small monarchy, capable of sending 60,000 men into the field. In the beginning of the following century, the King of Ashantee, at the head of a large army, invaded the adjoining kingdom of Dinkra or Dinkira, having been incited thereto by an outrage offered to one of his wives by the king of the latter kingdom. In this contest, in which it is said 100,000 men fell, the Ashantees were victorious, and the kingdom of Dinkira became a part of the Ashantee territory. After this they conquered, in rapid succession, all the states around them, until they extended their dominion to its present limits. Bowditch estimated the population of the whole empire at somewhere about 8,000,000; but this estimate must have been in a great measure conjectural; it is now estimated at 1,000,000.—(M'Queen's *Survey of Africa;* Bowditch's *Ashantee Mission;* Dupuis's *Residence in Ashantee;* &c.)

ASHBORNE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The town is 12 m. N.W. Derby, and 38 m. S.S.E. Manchester, in a fertile valley near the l. bank of the Dove. The houses are mostly of red brick; the streets pretty regular, partially paved, and well lighted with gas; and the supply of water is abundant. The church is a handsome building, supposed to have been erected about the middle of the 13th century. There are chapels here, also, for Baptists, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, a free grammar-school, a preparatory English school, a school for girls under 12 years of age, several daiiy schools, and four sets of alms-houses, one of which is for the widows of four Protestant clergymen. A new jail or lock-up has been recently erected, also a savings'-bank, the latter a neat stone structure. Cotton and lace are manufactured here, the former to some extent, but the chief trade of the town is in cheese and malt, mostly sent to the manufacturing districts in the neighbourhood. There are several news'-rooms and libraries, all of which are respectably supported, and two or three branch banks. The town is governed by the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here every Saturday. Market-day, Saturday; eight fairs annually, chiefly for horses, cattle, and wool. The romantic beauty of the scenery in the vicinity attracts many visitors. Area of par. 7932 ac. Pop. 5087.

ASHBRITTLE, a par. England, co. Somerset; 2489 ac.; W. Wellington. Pop. 552.

ASHBURNHAM, a par. England, co. Sussex; 3648 ac. Pop. 865.

ASHBURTON, a market tn., formerly a parl. bor., Eng., co. Devon; in a fertile valley, 15 m. S.S.W. Exeter. It consists of four principal streets, all well kept. The houses are in general neat, and chiefly of stone. The town is amply supplied with excellent water, and is lighted with gas. A new market-place was erected in 1850. There are five churches altogether, some of which are rather handsome structures, a free grammar-school, also a free school for the instruction of children, several benevolent societies, and a public library. The principal manufactures are serges, for the home and China markets, but this branch has much declined lately. William Gifford was born here. Area of par. and bor. 6936 ac. Pop. of par. 3062; of tn. 3062.

ASHBURY.—1, A par. England, co. Devon; 1700 ac.; S.W. Hatherleigh. Pop. 70.—2, A par., co. Berks; 5520 ac.; N.W. Lambourne. Pop. 786.

ASHBY, by itself, and with different affixes, the name of 16 parishes, England:—1, Co. Norfolk; 487 ac.; S.E. Norwich. Pop. in 1851, 249.—2, Co. Norfolk; 1408 ac. Pop. in 1851, 98.—3, Co. Suffolk; 1109 ac.; N.W. Lowestoft. Pop. in 1851, 50.—4, *Ashby* (*Canons*), co. Northampton; 2600 ac.; W. by N. Towcester. Pop. in 1851, 220.—5, *Ashby* (*Castle*), co. Northampton; 1926 ac.; E. by S. Northampton. Pop. in 1851, 219.—6, *Ashby* (*Cold*), co. Northampton; 1940 ac.; N.N.W. Northampton. Pop. in 1851, 467.—7, *Ashby, with Fenby*, co. Lincoln; 1675 ac.; S. by E. Great Grimsby. Pop. in 1851, 244.—8, *Ashby, by Partney*, co. Lincoln; 1210 ac.; E. Spilsby. Pop. in 1851, 162.—9, *Ashby-de-la-Launde*, co. Lincoln; 2880 ac.; N. Sleaford. Pop. in 1851, 170.—10, *Ashby-Folville*, co. Leicester; 3013 ac.; S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Pop. in 1851, 495.—11, *Ashby-Magna*, co. Leicester; 1720 ac.; N. by E. Lutterworth. Pop. in 1851, 823.—12, *Ashby-Parva*, co Leicester; 1357 ac.; N. by W. Lutterworth. Pop. in 1851, 173.—13, *Ashby-Puerorum*, co. Lincoln; 1620 ac.; N.E. Horncastle. Pop. in 1851, 137.—14, *Ashby* (*St. Leger's*), co. Northampton; 2050 ac.; 4 m. N. Daventry, on the Lincoln and Birmingham Railway. Pop. in 1851, 264.—15, *Ashby* (*West*), co. Lincoln; 1590 ac.; N. Horncastle. Pop. in 1851, 515.—16, *Ashby-Mears*, co. Northampton; 1890 ac. Pop. in 1851, 489.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Leicester, in a fertile valley on the borders of Derbyshire, on the Gilwisthaw, a tributary of the Trent, 16 m. N.W. Leicester. It takes its distinctive appellation from the ancient Norman family of La-Zouch, who came into possession of the manor in the reign of Henry III. In 1461, it devolved to the Crown, by whom it was granted to the noble family of Hastings. The town consists of several wide streets, well paved and well lighted. The principal street is particularly spacious and clean. Many of the shops are handsome, and a number of substantial new houses rising in various directions indicate a progressive prosperity. The church is a handsome

structure, and the town has, besides, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and Baptists; several schools, and a town hall. The manufactures are chiefly of cotton and woollen stockings, and hats. It has also a considerable trade in malt. On the S. side the town are the 'Ivanhoe Baths,' occupying a splendid edifice, and abundantly supplied with medicinal waters, considered the strongest of their kind in England, and singularly efficacious. On the S. side are also the ruins of Ashby Castle, celebrated in English history as the scene of many remarkable occurrences. It is of great antiquity, having been a place of note as early as the 11th century. About 1 m. N.W. the town are the meadows which Scott has made the scene of the famous passage of arms in his magnificent novel, *Ivanhoe*. Ashby was the native place of Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and of Dr. John Bainbridge. Area of par. 8097 ac. Pop. 6958; of tn. 3772.

ASHCHURCH, a par. England, co. Gloucester; 4201 ac.; E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Pop. 771.

ASHCOMBE, a par. England, co. Devon; 1932 ac.; N. E. Chudleigh. Pop. 212.

ASHDALAG, a large and beautiful vil. Russian Armenia, about 35 m. N.W. Erivan, high up on the S. slope of the Alaghez Mountains. It is inhabited exclusively by Christians, enjoys a very mild climate, and is surrounded by rich gardens. The inhabitants are in a comfortable condition, and cultivate the well-watered fruitful soil of the vicinity.—(Wagner's *Reise nach dem Ararat.*)

ASHDOD. *See* ASHDUD.

ASHDON, or ASHINGDON, a par. England, co. Essex; 4969 ac.; N.E. Saffron Walden. Pop. 1235.

ASHELDHAM, a par. England, co. Essex; 2398 ac; S.S.W. Bradwell. Pop. 212.

ASHELWORTH, a par. England, co. Gloucester; 1710 ac.; N. Gloucester. Pop. 590.

ASHENDON, par. England, Bucks; 1796 ac. Pop. 325.

ASHFIELD, two parishes, England, co. Suffolk:—1, 1565 ac.; E. Debenham. Pop. 306.—2, *Ashfield (Great)*, 1546 ac.; N.N.W. Stowmarket. Pop. 408.

ASHFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Kent, agreeably situated on a gentle eminence, l. bank of the Stour, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of four arches, about 54 m. E.S.E. London, and 20 m. S.E. by E. Maidstone. It consists of three principal streets, straight, well kept, and well lighted with gas, but indifferently supplied with water. The houses are, in general, of brick, and are well built. The church, which is in the Perpendicular style, is in the form of a cross, with a tower 120 ft. high, surmounted by four pinnacles rising from the centre; the latter erected in the reign of Edward IV. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists, Friends, and R. Catholics. The schools are, a grammar-school, British and national schools, several ordinary day schools, and boarding-schools. There are a suit of assembly rooms, lately built, a corn exchange, a literary institute, two well-supported libraries, and a reading-room. With the exception of some tanning, the only branch of manufacture is that of table-linen, hop-bags, sacking, &c., carried on to a small extent. Market-day, Saturday. Corn-market, Tuesday. It is a station of the South-Eastern Railway, and the junction of branch lines to Hastings, Dover, and Canterbury. Around the station a new town (South Ashford) has sprung up, there being extensive railway workshops here of the South-Eastern Railway Company, employing a great number of hands. A church was erected here in 1867, and schools have been built by the Railway Company. Area of par. 2786 ac. Pop. of par. and tn. 6950; of tn. 5522.

ASHFORD, four parishes and a chapelry, England:—1, Co. Devon; 359 ac.; N.W. Barnstaple. Pop. 157.—2, Chapelry, co. Derby; situated on the Wey. Pop. 829.—3, Co. Middlesex; 1378 ac.; E. Staines. Pop. 784.—4 (*Bonodler*), co. Salop; 575 ac.; S. Ludlow. Pop. 106.—5 (*Carbonell*), co. Salop; 1478 ac.; separated from Ashford Bowdler by the river Theme. Pop. 282.

ASHFORDBY, a par. England, co. Leicester; 1210 ac.; W. Melton Mowbray. Pop. 485.

ASHILL, two parishes, England:—1, Co. Norfolk; 2990 ac.; N.W. Watton. Pop. 696.—2, Co. Somerset; 1790 ac.; N.W. Ilminster. Pop. 445.

ASHINGDON, a par. England, co. Essex; 1165 ac.; N. Rochford. Pop. 99.

ASHINGTON, two parishes, England:—1, Co. Somerset; 554 ac.; E.S.E. Ilchester. Pop. 80.—2, Co. Sussex; 1273 ac.; N. Steyning. Pop. 223.

ASHKIRK, a par. Scotland, cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk; 3200 ac. Pop. 578.

ASHLEWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1710 ac. P. 590.

ASHLEY, four parishes, England:—1, Co. Northampton; 1190 ac.; bounded on the N. by the river Welland. Pop. 348.—2, Co. Stafford; 2860 ac.; N.W. Eccleshall. Pop. 896.—3, Co. Hants; 1857 ac.; S.E. Stockbridge. Pop. 98.—4, Co. Wilts; 946 ac.; N. Malmesbury. Pop. 84.

ASHLEY-CUM-SYLVERLEY, a par. England, co. Cambridge; 2143 ac.; S.E. Newmarket. Pop. 524.

ASHMANHAUGH, a par. England, co. Norfolk; 665 ac.; N.N.W. Whitechurch. Pop. 159.

ASHMORE, a par. England, co. Dorset; 2335 ac.; S.E. Shaftesbury. Pop. 237.

ASHOLT, a par. England, co. Somerset; 1265 ac.; W. by S. Bridgewater. Pop. 199.

ASHOVER, a tn. and par., co. Derby, pleasantly situated in a deep narrow valley, through which the Amber flows, 16 m. N. Derby, and 3½ m. from the Stratton station of the Midland Railway. The chief building is the church of All-Saints, which is a large and beautiful Gothic structure, with a square embattled tower, from the centre of which rises a handsome spire 69 ft. high. This church contains several monuments of considerable antiquity, and possesses a curious old leaden font of circular form, and ornamented with rude figures in bas-relief. The other places of worship are, one for the Wesleyan, and another for the Primitive Methodists. The rectory is neat and spacious, and surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds. Besides an endowed school, there is also a school for girls, built in 1846. Lead mines were at one time extensively worked in the parish, but all mining operations have ceased, and Ashover has, in consequence, greatly declined. Limestone is still quarried to some extent; and there is a twisting-mill for Nottingham lace. Medicinal herbs are grown in considerable quantities. Area of par. 11,290 ac. Pop. 3311.

ASHOW, a par. England, co. Warwick; 1012 ac.; N.N.E. Warwick. Pop. 156.

ASHPRINGTON, a par. England, co. Devon; 1790 ac.; S.E. Totness. Pop. 609.

ASH-PRIORS, a par. England, co. Somerset; 635 ac.; N.W. Taunton. Pop. 237.

ASHREIGNEY, a par. England, co. Devon; 5663 ac.; W. by S. Chumley. Pop. 989.

ASHRUFF, ASHRAF, or USHRUFF, a tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 50 m. W. Asterabad, and about 8 m. from the Caspian Sea; lat. 36° 41′ 45″ N.; lon. 53° 33′ 53″ E. (L.) It was the favourite residence of Shah Abbas the Great, who built here an extensive and magnificent palace. This and many other fine buildings that adorned the town are now in ruins; enough, however, still remains to leave a favourable impression of the Persian monarch's taste. Ashruff is said to have formerly contained 300 baths within its walls; but it has now only 500 houses, thinly scattered through an extensive jungle.—(*Fraser*; Burnes.)

ASHTEAD, a par. England, co. Surrey; 2522 ac.; S.W. Epsom. Pop. 684.

ASHTOLA, or SUNGADEEP, a small desolate isl. Indian Ocean or Arabian Sea, off the coast of Mukran in Beloochistan; lat. 25° 5′ N.; lon. 63° 42′ E.; about 15 m. from the mainland. It is accessible at one point only, on the N. side; on all others the steep cliffs rise to a height of about 300 ft. When Lieut. Kempthorne visited it in 1835, there were no inhabitants on it, nor any vestige of human habitation. Great quantities of turtle frequent the island for the purpose of depositing their eggs; and immense numbers of the former are killed by the Arabs, who export the shells to China, throwing the carcass away as unclean. Ashtola was at one time a favourite rendezvous of the Jowasimee pirates, who here committed many savage murders on the crews of the vessels they captured. The remains of their look-out tower are still visible; it is built on a high cliff, very difficult of access, and commands an extensive view to seaward.—(Kempthorne's *Notes.*)

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, a market-tn., par., and parl. bor. England, co. Lancaster, hun. Salford. The town is 6 m. E. Manchester, 160 m. N.W. by N. London, on a gentle declivity, l. bank, Tame, and consists of upwards of 200 streets, nearly all of which are perfectly straight, and at right angles with each other, but many, especially the older ones, very narrow. The newer streets are more spacious, and all are well paved, well lighted with gas, and water is plentiful. The houses are in general substantially built of brick, and two stories in height, and many of them are handsome buildings of three stories. On the N. side of the spacious market place or square stands the townhall, an elegant structure, erected in 1840 at an expense of nearly £10,000. The banking-offices of the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glassop Bank, and the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, are also worthy of notice. Amongst the architectural objects of antiquarian interest in the town are the old manor hall, the manor courthouse, an antique circular structure, erected in 1636, on the site of an earlier building of a similar description; the parish almshouses, and the manorial corn-mills on the river Tame, known to have existed in nearly the same form as now six centuries ago. The ancient parish church of St. Michael, which stands on an eminence near the S.E. entrance to the town, was founded in the 13th century; it has frequently been rebuilt, and is at present a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in the later English style. It underwent a thorough repair in 1842, at a cost of £6800. St. Peter's Church, erected in 1824 at an expense of £14,000, is adorned with a remarkably fine tower. Christ-Church, situated on the N.W. side of the town, was erected in 1847 at a cost of £3000; it is a cruciform structure, in the early English style. St. James' Church, erected in 1865 at a cost of £3500, is also cruciform, and possesses two fine taper spires at the west end. Besides the four Episcopal churches, there are 11 dissenting chapels, most of them neat brick edifices, belonging to various religious denominations. The means of education are 24 private and public day schools, with an average attendance of 2008 pupils. The principal are those of the National Society, belonging to the four churches; of the British Society, belonging to the Independents; and that connected with the Wesleyan body. There are also five dame schools, in which are 83 children; four infant schools, with an average daily attendance of 360 pupils; and 16 Sunday schools, attended by about 9000 scholars. The charitable and benevolent institutions consist of the District Infirmary, erected in 1860 at a cost of £9500; the Union Workhouse on Chamber Hill, partly erected in 1850, and partly in 1869, at a cost of upwards of £20,000. There are also the Female Benevolent Society, supported by subscription; numerous sick and burial societies, and sundry bequests, which are disbursed from time to time by the churchwardens. A mechanics' institute was established in 1825; it has a library consisting of 4000 volumes, and a reading-room well supplied with the current literature of the day; also evening classes, conducted by competent masters, for the instruction of the subscribers in the various branches of education usually taught in such institutions. A Church of England institute was founded in 1856 for the purpose of extending secular and religious knowledge according to the principles of the Church of England, and for affording a better education to its members than could be obtained in Sunday schools and mutual improvement societies; in 1870 it had 1550 volumes of books in its library, well-attended classes in writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, mathematics, Scripture history, languages, &c., and its reading-room was amply supplied with magazines and newspapers. There are three newspapers published here weekly, namely, the *Ashton Reporter*, the *Ashton-under-Lyne News*, and the *Ashton Standard*.

Principal manufactures:—cotton-yarn spinning, and weaving calicoes by the power-loom. The number of factories at present existing within the borough is 86, working 3650 horse-power, and giving employment to between 14,000 and 15,000 work people; the weekly wages of whom amount usually to about £7400. The consumpt of raw cotton is estimated at 1,400,000 lbs. weekly.

The following remarks on the working population of Ashton-under-Lyne and their social condition, by an intelligent local correspondent, will not be found without interest:—'The operative classes, which comprehend nearly the whole population of this town, are small in stature, sallow in complexion, marry early, have large families, and live expensively when in full employment; they are deficient in domestic economy, fond of attending public assemblies, careless about education and religion, and wanting in forethought and retrospection; but they are skilful and industrious, attentive to the execution of their tasks, and when unexcited by evil influences, are generally contented.'

In 1843 a barrack was erected near the town, at a cost of £42,500, in which a battalion of infantry and a troop of horse are permanently stationed; and, in 1840, a cemetery, comprising nearly 3 ac., was laid out on the E. side of the town. The principal market-day is Saturday; and, in 1846, a weekly cattle-market, on Tuesday, was established; markets are also held on Monday and Wednesday. There are four fairs annually; and one on the second Thursday in every month for the sale of horned cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. Ashton-under-Lyne sends one member to the House of Commons. Constituency in 1874, 5459.

The increase of the wealth and population of this town within the last half century has been very remarkable, but the losses in cotton-spinning and manufacturing, occasioned by the disastrous civil war in America, have given a serious blow to its prosperity, nor is there at present (1870) any prospect of improvement. In 1821 its population was 9222; in 1841 it was 22,689; in 1851, 29,791; in 1861, 34,886; in 1871, mun. bor. 32,030, parl. bor. 37,420. Area of par. 9300 ac. P. 66,801.—(*Correspondent in Ashton-under-Lyne.*)

ASHWICK, a par. England, co. Somerset; 1525 ac.; N.E. Shepton Mallet. Pop. 818.

ASHWICKEN, a par. England, co. Norfolk; 1282 ac.; E.S.E. King's Lynn. Pop. 99.

ASIA, the largest of the great divisions of the globe. Its mainland is bounded, N. by the Arctic Ocean, S. by the Indian Ocean, E. by the N. Pacific Ocean, W. by Europe, and S.W. by Africa. Its greatest length is from the Dardanelles to Behring's Strait, a distance of about 7500 m.; its greatest breadth, from Cape Sievero Vostotchnia, in Siberia, to Point Romania, at the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, about 5166 m. Asia is joined to Europe throughout the whole length of its W. limit; being separated from it by an arbitrary line only, part of which is formed by the Ural Mountains; and is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez. On the E., it is separated from America by Behring's Strait, where the two continents approach within 36 m. of each other. The coasts of Asia are singularly irregular; being deeply indented all round by immense bays and gulfs, forming projections of corresponding magnitude. The principal of the former are the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Gulf of Siam, on the S. coast; the Gulf of Tonquin, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Gulf of Tartary, Sea of Okhotsk, and Gulf of Anadir, on the E. coast. On the N., the indentations are equally numerous, but, with exception of the Gulf of Obe, not of the same extent. The more remarkable peninsulas are those of Hindoostan, Malacca, Cochin China, Corea, and Anadir, on the S. and E. coasts. The principal islands and island groups included within the limits of this division of the globe are, on the S. and E., the Laccadives, Maledives, the Chagos Archipelago, Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar islands, the Mergui Archipelago, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Sunda and Banda islands, the Moluccas, Sooloo islands, Philippines, the island of Hainan, Formosa, Chusan, Hong-Kong, the Japanese empire, Sagalin or Tarakai, and the Kuriles. On the N., Kotelnoi, Fadievsk, New Siberia, Liokoy, and, according to Humboldt, Nova Zembla. The mainland of Asia is comprised between lat. 1° 15′ and 78° 20′ N., and lon. 27° 0′ and 190° 0′ E. If its islands are included, its S. limit will extend to lat. 11° S., the most S. point of Rotte, a small island S. of Timor. The countries comprised within its limits are Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Beloochistan, Cabool, Punjab, Sinde, Hindoostan, Burmah, Siam, Laos, Anam, Malacca, China, Manchooria, Corea, Mongolia, Thibet, Tartary, Asiatic Russia; and to these, and to the islands above enumerated, respectively, the reader is referred for such details as may be missed in this article, which, to avoid unnecessary repetition, is intended to be merely general.

The vast extent of Asia, the diversity of its surface, and the conflicting accounts given of the physical structure of

large portions of its interior, particularly in Central Asia, renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to give such a view of its general conformation as should be at once accurate and intelligible. It may, however, be characterized, generally, and notwithstanding its enormous elevations, as a flat country; its mean level above the sea not exceeding 1150 ft., while a third part has not more than 255 ft. of mean height. The whole of that portion lying N.W. of the Thian-Shan Mountains, or of lat. 45° N., and N. of the Altaï, or of lat. 50° N., is one prodigious plain or tract of lowland, a third larger than Europe; the elevation of which is little more than 200 to 1200 ft. The S. portion again, which stretches along the Indian Ocean, is composed, likewise, of comparatively level regions; so is also a great part of the interior, where the elevations do not exceed from 2000 to 4000 ft. above the sea; though formerly believed to be more than double the height of the latter amount, or 9000 ft.; a supposition contradicted by the fact that grapes, vines, oranges, and cotton, grow there readily and in great abundance. It may be added, that the heights of several of the other plateaux of Central Asia have been greatly overestimated; and that there is little doubt that, if carefully measured, most, if not all of them, would be found to fall far short of the heights at present assigned to them. Still, while a large portion of Asia is comparatively but little above the level of the sea, many extensive tracts have a great elevation, and no small part of the continent is actually below sea level. The extensive country N. and E. of the Caspian Sea, and around the Lake of Aral, forms a vast cavity of about 55,000 sq. m., all of which is below the sea level. The prodigious mountain systems of Asia are no less remarkable than its vast plains and deserts. With exception of the Ural Mountains, none of any note occur throughout the whole of N. Asia N. of lat. 50°, and W. of lon. 120° E.; but E. of that meridian the Aldan Mountains, and the Yablonoi and Stanovoi Krebit, attain a considerable elevation. S. of lat. 50°, and N. of lat. 31°, are to be found the principal mountain-systems of Asia, consisting of four great ranges, tolerably parallel to each other and to the equator; the largest extending, in an almost unbroken line, under the various names of Taurus, Elbruz, Hindoo Koosh, and Kuen-lun, from the Bosphorus to China proper, E. of the 100th meridian, forming, in a sense, the backbone of the continent. The subsidiary systems lie at various angles to the equator, but, generally speaking, they run parallel to the coasts; the greater number, however, having a direction S.E. to N.W., as in Arabia, Persia, the coast of Malabar, the peninsula of Burmah and Anam, and Malacca; while on the coast of Coromandel, in N. India, China, Manchooria, and N.E. Siberia, the general direction is S.W. to N.E.

Having thus rapidly sketched the physiognomy of the continent, we now proceed to notice its principal physical features in detail.

Mountains.—The great mountain systems of Central Asia are the Himalaya, the Altaï, the Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains, and the Kuen-lun, all, generally speaking, parallel to the equator. The Himalaya range, the general course of which is from N.W. to S.E., consists of three parts, the Hindoo Koosh or Indian Caucasus, which extends from the Paropamisan range, in Afghanistan, to Cashmere; the Himalaya or *Imaus* of the ancients, which stretches from the valley of Cashmere to Bhotan, with a semi-circular inflection; and, lastly, the mountains of Bhotan and Assam. The entire length of the range of the Himalayas is about 1800 m.; reckoning from the W. extremity of the Hindoo Koosh, near the river Dehas in Cabool, to the Brahmapootra in Assam. The mean height of these stupendous mountains has been estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 ft. The highest summit yet ascertained with any degree of certainty, is that of Kunchinginga in Sikim, which is 28,178 ft. in height. Dwalagiri ranks next to it. But there are several other peaks said to be of equal, and some of even still greater elevation. The number that exceed 21,000 ft. is upwards of 40. Most of the passes are above 15,000 ft. in height, and some of them 18,000 and 19,000. The line of perpetual congelation is at an elevation, on the S. side, of 12,981 ft.; on the N., of 16,620; a result precisely the reverse of what would, *a priori*, be expected, but which is supposed to be owing to the greater serenity of the sky on the N. side, the less frequent formation of snow in very cold dry air, and the radiation of heat from the neighbouring plains, which are much nearer than those on the S. The crest of the Himalaya is of stratified crystalline rocks, especially gneiss, with large granitic veins, and immense beds of quartz. The zone, between 15,000 and 18,000 ft. above the level of the sea, is of silurian strata; granite is frequent at the base, and strata of comparatively modern date occur at great elevations. Vegetation is prolonged on the Himalaya to the height of upwards of 18,000 ft. These magnificent mountains are intersected by valleys and ravines of tremendous depth, through many of which rivers and torrents rush with inconceivable impetuosity (*see* HIMALAYA). The system of the Altaï surrounds the sources of the Irtish and Yenisei. The Altaï proper forms little more than a fourth part of the entire system; extending from W. to E. from the confluence of the Uba and Irtish, to Mount Gurbi, and the S. of Lake Baikal. Its branches or continuations stretch under various names, first to the Gulf of Okhotsk, and afterwards to Eastern Cape, where it terminates; the whole length being about 4500 m.; the breadth varying from 400 to 1000 m. The most prominent masses of this system, attaining the limits of perpetual snow, are situated between the parallels of 49° 30′ and 51° N. On the highest known summit, Bielukha, in the Russian Altaï, which attains an elevation of 11,000 ft. above the sea, a glacier 1½ m. in length occurs. A great portion of this chain is unknown to Europeans; especially those branches that enter the Chinese empire. The common distinction of 'great and little' Altaï is founded on error, and therefore apt to mislead; both the name and chain of the great Altaï being, according to Humboldt, imaginary.—(*Asie Centrale*, vol. i. p. 251.) *See* ALTAI. The Thian-Shan, or Celestial Mountains, run nearly along the 42° parallel of N. latitude, rising in Tartary and terminating in the desert of Gobi in Mongolia. Their highest summit, Bogda Oola, or 'Holy Mountain,' is always covered with snow. Indeed, snow lies deep on the whole range in winter. Little is known of the country between the Thian-Shan Mountains and those of the Altaï—a space of about 400 m. in breadth. The Kuen-lun Mountains run nearly parallel with the former range, and in some parts with the Hindoo Koosh also. They rise a little to the E. of the 100th degree of E. longitude, and, under the various names of Kulkun, Aneuta, Kuen lun, Hindoo Koosh, Elbruz, and Taurus, running W. and N.W., closely skirt the Caspian Sea and Black Sea on the S., terminating to the W. of the latter, thus forming, with the exception of the American cordillera of the Andes, the longest line of elevation on the surface of the globe.

In the mountain systems of the N.E. of Asia, beyond the Altaï, the ridges (from S.W. to N.E.) are of little extent and elevation when compared to the four great chains above described, running from E. to W., and which constitute, as it were, the framework of Central Asia. The other principal mountain-systems are the Ural and Caucasian Mountains, both in W. Asia, the former running N. and S., and the latter N.W. and S.E.; the Taurus and Anti-Taurus, in Anatolia, the former S.E. to N.W., and the latter N.E. to S.W.; the Persian mountains, and the Western Ghauts in the Carnatic, both running S.E. to N.W.; the Vindhaya range, in Upper India, and the Assam chain, S.W. to N.E. The numerous other chains, of greater or less extent, existing over this great continent, will be found noticed in the articles on the countries in which they occur.

Volcanoes, Earthquakes, &c.—The continent of Asia has few volcanoes in a state of activity, though its islands are crowded with them, Java containing a greater number than any other spot on the face of the globe. In W. Asia, the only active volcano existing is Demavend, 70 m. S. from the S. shores of the Caspian Sea. It is 14,695 ft. in height, is covered with snow, and is constantly smoking. The table-land of W. Asia was at one time the seat of intense commotion, now restricted to the mountain just named, to Seiban-dagh, and Ararat. In the table-land of E. Asia, the only instance of igneous explosion that occurs is in the volcanic chain of the Thian-Shan, where are two active volcanoes at the distance of 670 m. from each other, Peshan, and Ho-cheou. These are the centre of an extensive volcanic district, extending N. to the Altaï Mountains. Fire-hills and fire-springs are numerous in China, but, so far as is known, there are no mountains that eject lava. In Kamtschatka, however, there are no fewer than nine volcanoes in a state of activity. Earthquakes are frequent and violent in many parts of Asia. The

places most subject to these visitations are Asia Minor, the Persian mountains, Cabool, the regions between Lake Baikal, and the volcano of Ho-cheou in the S.E. of Tartary, and in the province of Cutch in Hindoostan. An earthquake occurred in the second of these districts on January 22, 1832, the concussions of which were felt throughout a space of about 800 m. in length from N.W. to S.E., by about 450 m. in breadth, or from Lahore to near Tashkand in Middle Tartary. Another occurred in Cutch on June 16, 1819, which did much damage.

Table-lands, Plains, or Steppes and Deserts.—The table-lands of Asia, like all the other physical features of that vast continent, are upon the most gigantic scale. That of Iran in Persia occupies an area of 1,700,000 sq. m., and is generally from 4000 to 7000 ft. above the sea, while that of Thibet comprises 7,600,000 sq. m. at a mean altitude of 11,600 ft. The table lands of the interior are frequently fertile, and enjoy genial climates, but in some instances, as in that of the table-land of Thibet, are cold and sterile, snow falling there every month in the year. Among the less extensive table-lands are those of Taxila in the Punjab, of Malwah or Central India, of the Deccan, and of Mysore. Nearly the whole of N.W. Asia is one vast plain or undulating surface, occupying upwards of 7,000,000 sq. m., and in W. Asia, around the Caspian, there are extensive tracts of country many feet below the level of the sea. The great plain or steppe of Ischim in Siberia, extends from the E. slope of the S. extremity of the Ural Mountains, across the Tobol to the Irtish, a distance of about 700 m. It is covered in part with dense forests, and abounds in game. Next to this plain is the steppe of Baraba, occupying the space between the Irtish and the Upper Obi. To the S. of these steppes is another of several hundred miles in extent, lying between the Altaï Mountains and the E. confines of Tartary, and including Lake Tengiz. In the E. of China, again, there is an alluvial plain of 210 000 sq. m., most of it productive and highly cultivated and in Hindoostan there are plains that extend 2000 m. along the S. slope of the Himalaya. The steppes of Asia generally consist of rich pastures, intermingled with wood, barren sands, muriatiferous clay, and abounding in lakes, pools, and streams of salt and bitter waters. Deserts are numerous in Asia, and many of them of great extent. The most remarkable is that of the Great Gobi or Shamo (*which see*), 'sea of sand,' occupying an area of 300,000 sq. m. in its E. extremity; its whole length being, probably, not under 1200 m. The great salt desert of Irak-Ajimi in Persia is about 590 m. in length, and 210 in breadth. There are, besides, four other deserts in this country, the whole occupying three-tenths of its entire surface. In Tartary there are the great deserts of Kizil, Koom, and Khiva, which, with other tracts of a similar description, and equally sterile, extend over nearly half the country. The deserts of Afghanistan, N.W. Hindoostan (the Indian desert), and Thibet, are also of great extent, and on S.W. Asia are the vast deserts of Arabia, occupying many thousand square miles.

Rivers and Lakes.—Asia contains some of the largest rivers in the world. Those in W. Asia are the Euphrates and Tigris; in E. Asia, the Amoor, the Hoang-Ho, the Yang tse-Kiang, the Hong Kiang, and the Sang Koï or Tonquin River; in N. Asia the Oby or Obi, the Irtish, the Yenisei, the Lena, the Indigirka, and the Kolyma; in S. Asia, the Indus and its confluents, the Attok, Jhelum, Chenab, and Sathej, the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, the Irawady, the Martaban, the Menam, and the Cambodja. Some of the basins of these rivers are of vast extent. That of the Obi is 924,800 geo. sq. m., being the largest in the world with the exception of those of the Amazon and Mississippi. The basin of the Yenisei is 784,530 geo. sq. m., that of the Lena 594,400 geo. sq. m.; while those of the Amoor, Yang-tse-Kiang, and Hoang Ho, are all above 500,000 geo. sq. m. The river of greatest length in Asia is the Yang-tse-Kiang, the development of which is 2880 geo. m.; that of the Yenisei, 2800 m. The lengths of the other principal rivers are from 1400 geo. m. to 2400.

The largest lake or inland sea of Asia is the Caspian; it has no outlet, is about 750 m. in length from N. to S., and about 230 in breadth, having an area of 18,000 sq. m. Next in extent is Lake Aral in Tartary, about 270 m. in length, and varying from 100 to 120 or 130 m. in breadth; area, 3372 sq. m.; it is shallow, and, like the Caspian, has no outlet. The other principal lakes to the E. are Lake Tengiz or Balkash, about 150 m. in length, varying in breadth from 20 to 50 m., and Lake Baikal in Irkutsk, Siberia, the largest of Alpine lakes. It is a fresh-water lake, embedded in a knot of mountains, is of a crescent shape, and about 350 m. in length, by about 40 m. only in breadth. There are, besides, a number of smaller lakes dispersed over the continent. A great many of them are salt, some of them intensely so, and also bitter.

Minerals.—All the precious and useful minerals are found in Asia. Diamonds are found in Bundelcund, Sumbhulpoor, Gundur, the Deccan, the Ural Mountains, Borneo, and Ceylon, and various other places. Rock-crystals, amethysts, rubies, torquoises, cornelians, agates, onyxes, beryl, lapis lazuli, topazes, and many other precious stones, are found in numerous different quarters. Gold is found in a great many of the countries, but is, perhaps, most abundant in Siberia, in the Altaï chain, called emphatically the Gold Mountains, in the Chinese province of Yunnan, in the mountains of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, in Japan, and in Borneo. Silver is a product of China, Asiatic Russia, Anam, and the Japanese and Ottoman Empires; mercury of China, Thibet, Japan, India, and Ceylon. Tin is met with over all the Malay peninsula, in Burmah, China, and some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; copper and iron in Japan, Asiatic Russia, Thibet, Hindoostan, Anam, Persia, Asiatic Turkey; in most of which countries lead also is found. Coal has been discovered in N. China, Bengal, and in some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and doubtless exists in many other localities not yet explored. Salt is very generally diffused over the continent, few extensive districts being altogether destitute of salt lakes or springs; but our knowledge of the distribution of the mineral wealth of Asia, as well as on many other points, is still exceedingly imperfect.

Climate.—Asia, as a natural consequence of its vast extent, stretching from the polar circle to the equator, possesses every variety of climate, from excessive heat to the most intense cold, being exceeded as regards the former, by the tropical deserts of Africa alone. This variety of climate is further increased by local influences, particularly by the great heights of its table lands and mountains, by its compact configuration, not being deeply penetrated by gulfs, and by the great extension of land it presents towards the pole, and regions of perpetual ice. Beyond the 50th parallel of N. lat., which includes all Siberia, the ground is permanently frozen, in some places to the depth of 630 ft.; and a degree of cold exceeding 90° below the freezing point, is here of annual occurrence; while, in other parts of the same region, such as Tobolsk, Barnaul, and Irkutsk; the summers are equal to those of Berlin, Münster, and Cherbourg, but are succeeded by winters of great severity, the mean temperature being 0° 4′ to 4° 0′. The greatest heat experienced in Asia occurs in the province of Mukran, in Beloochistan, where, according to the natives, the unburnt bricks are made red by the scorching rays of the sun. The overpowering heat of this district corresponds with that on the Tehama of Arabia, and of the countries on the banks of the Senegal, in Africa. But the remarkable variety of climate for which Asia is distinguished, is not manifested by its larger regions alone, but is equally exhibited within the limits of its different countries down to their provinces and districts. Thus, in Afghanistan, the snow lies insome places for three months in winter; and the thermometer sinks to from 10° to 15° below zero; while, in summer, it ranges from 90° to 94°. At Delhi, the winter's cold is sometimes 3° or 4° below freezing; while at Calcutta, the thermometer rises to 110°. These extraordinary varieties and sudden vicissitudes of climate are owing, in the greater number of instances, to corresponding elevations and depressions of the earth's surface, but are, in some cases, the result of other influencing causes. The violent winds called typhoons prevail in S.E. Asia, between lat. 4° and 40° N.; their sphere of action diminishing westerly, to a space included between 15° and 26° N. lat. They thus comprise all China, and the empire of Anam or Cochin China, to which countries, indeed, and neighbouring seas, they seem to be almost exclusively limited. These destructive winds blow at all seasons, but rarely between May and December. The monsoons, which also prevail in this quarter of the world, extend into Asia, from their central region in the Indian Ocean, as far as lat. 36° N.; including China, all Hindoostan,

the Punjab, and part of Thibet. They blow regularly from the S.W. from April to October; and from the N.E. from October to April, the change being accompanied by heavy rain, and violent storms of thunder and lightning. South of the equator, the monsoons blow from the S.E. and N. W. during the same periods. The rainless regions of Asia are of vast extent; one of these extends from Delhi in N. Hindoostan, to near Nertchinsk in S.E. Siberia, a distance of about 2500 m., with a width of nearly half that extent. It thus includes part of Thibet, the great desert of Gobi, and part of Mongolia—a space estimated to comprise two millions of sq. m. The other is the continuation of the vast rainless region, which, commencing on the borders of Morocco, terminates in Beloochistan, of which latter it includes the greater part; with a large portion of Persia, the N. part of Arabia, and the S. of Syria.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Asia is as various as its climate; and is further diversified by geographical position, and by the higher or lower elevations on which it is exhibited. The extreme S. portions only, including Anam, Siam, the Malay peninsula, Burmah, peninsular Hindoostan, the shores of the Persian Gulf, and Arabia, exhibit the characteristic features of tropical vegetation, excepting in partial instances; the other portions display those of temperate regions, extending N. into those of the arctic zone. In W. Asia, the vegetation approaches nearly to that of India at the one extremity, and to that of Europe at the other. N. of the Altai and Yablonoi Krebit Mountains, perhaps the most characteristic vegetation is the pine tribes, which pervade this part of the continent throughout its whole extent. On the E. coast, the pines descend S. through Manchooria and China, to near the tropic of Cancer; and in the W. of Asia, they proceed in a S.E. direction, from the Caucasus Mountains along the plateau of Iran to the Himalaya Mountains, over all which the species are plentiful, and thus nearly quite encircle Mongolia and Thibet, regarding whose vegetation comparatively little is yet known. The S. parts of the continent, comprising Arabia, S. Persia, Beloochistan, India, Burmah, Anam, Malacca, the S part of China, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, are altogether a palm region. No cereals are cultivated in Asia N. of about lat. 62° N. From that parallel, S. to the Altaï, there are two regions; the most N. characterized by the cultivation of barley, oats, and rye; and the most S. by that of rye and wheat. Over both, buckwheat and potatoes are raised. The W. part of the continent, S. of the Altaï to about lat. 26° N., is wholly a wheat region, excepting the coasts of Anatolia and Syria, where maize is likewise cultivated. On the W. coast of Arabia, and in the S. of Persia and Beloochistan, and the N. of India, wheat and rice are cultivated. The whole of S. India, and the littoral countries of the E. coast, as far N. as the S. end of the island Sagalin, including the Japanese Islands and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, are characterized by the cultivation of rice. The tea-plant is cultivated over nearly the whole of China and Cochin-China, between lat. 17° and 35° N., and lon. 94° and 120° E., which includes Upper Assam; but is most successful between the parallels of 25° and 33° N. which comprehends the principal tea districts. It is also cultivated in the Japanese Islands. Cotton is grown in Central and S. India, Burmah, Siam, Anam, and China. Sugar in Bengal, and the other countries to the E. just named: also, in Malacca and Java. Ceylon and Java are famed for their coffee, which is also grown on the coast of Malabar, in Sumatra, and the Philippines. Cinnamon luxuriates in Ceylon, probably its native seat, and is grown in Anam; and nutmegs, cloves, and peppers, have long been known as the products of the famed spice islands of the Indian Archipelago. In these latter localities, also, the sago palm attains the highest perfection; and in many of them, as well as on the continent of India, the valuable indigo-plant is grown. Nor would it do, even in this short and imperfect enumeration of the vegetable riches of Asia, to overlook that most valuable, and at the same time most baneful plant, the poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), which flourishes in the S. parts of Anatolia, in Syria, and E. into India.

Zoology.—Asia has 288 mammalia, of which 102 are peculiar; 64 species of ruminating animals, of which 46 are peculiar; 60 genera of carnivorous animals, and 180 species of apes and monkeys, all of which are entirely Asiatic. The quadrupeds of the continent and islands include the elephant, rhinoceros, camel, lion, tiger, leopard, panther, hyena, tapir, wolf, bear, wild boar, hog, dog, antelope, deer, chamois, stag, ox, buffalo, horse, goat, sheep, wild ass, monkey, ape, fox, hare, squirrel, jackal, elk, martin cat, wild cat, weasel. The habitat of the elephant extends from the S. point of Sumatra, lat 6° S. through that island, across the peninsula of Malacca, over the S. province of China, throughout all India, including Ceylon, to nearly lat. 30° N. It is also met with on the Himalayas, at a height of 5000 or 6000 feet, and roams wild in immense herds through the forests and jungles at the foot of these mountains. The habitat of the rhinoceros is nearly the same, only extending a little further N. in China. The camel is a native of Asia, where, from the earliest ages, it has formed the chief means of communication between the different regions of the East. The greatest numbers, and the best, are produced in Arabia. The camel of Central Asia is the Bactrian camel, which has two humps; it is stronger and more muscular than the common or Arabian camel, and its hair much more rough and shaggy. The latter is the only description of camel known in other parts of Asia, where it occurs chiefly in a domesticated state. The Asiatic lion has no mane, and is confined to a comparatively limited region, extending from Mount Zerdah Koh, in the Persian plateau, lat. 32° N., to Goojerat and the jungle countries of India on the E., and to the districts bordering on the Euphrates on the W. The tiger of Asia (royal tiger) has its chief habitat in the sultry jungles of Bengal, and the islands of Java and Sumatra; but it occasionally wanders as far as the Altaï and Himalaya Mountains, which it ascends to a height of 9600 ft. in search of prey, and to the mountains of Persia and Armenia; it also penetrates into Siberia, and is distributed over Corea, Siam, Touquin, and the Malay peninsula, where it abounds. But the tiger of the N. and E. regions of Asia, though equally large and strong, differs considerably in its nature from the tiger of Bengal, being much less ferocious, seldom attacking man during the day-time. The leopard, panther, and hyena are common, and are met with everywhere, with the exception, as regards the last, of the Burman empire, in which there are neither hyenas, wolves, foxes, nor jackals. The leopard, like the tiger, ascends the Himalaya Mountains to great heights. The tapir is confined to the Malay peninsula, the S. provinces of China, and the Asiatic Archipelago, inhabiting the forests of Sumatra, and the N. parts of Borneo. Amongst the most remarkable of the Asiatic bears are the Syrian bear, which is seldom met with; the Thibet bear, an inhabitant of the mountains of Silhet and Nepaul; and the sun-bear of Sumatra. It is thought probable that the brown bear exists in Siberia and Kamtchatka, but this has not been ascertained. The wild boar and hog are very generally distributed over Asia, and several of the islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, particularly Celebes, Booroo, and some of the Xulla Islands, which are inhabited by a singular species, called *Sus babyroussa*. The dog tribe abounds in the tropical province of Asia, the greatest number of species, next to Africa, being found there; but there are none in India beyond the Ganges, and in the Indian Archipelago only two species are known. The musk-deer inhabits the mountainous countries of Central and S.E. Asia, between China and Tartary, and in the regions extending from Lake Baikal to the Altaï Mountains; it is also common in Nepaul, Bhotan, Thibet, and the adjacent countries of China and Tonquin. Four other species of deer occur in India, Ceylon, Sumatra, and Borneo. The rein-deer occurs in the N. parts of Asia; the fallow-deer in the N. parts of Persia and China; the common stag or red-deer, and the roe-buck, in Siberia, between the Altaï Mountains and the Lena. Ten species of antelopes are peculiar to Asia, two of which belong to the table-lands, the others are distributed in the Asiatic Archipelago. Various kinds of oxen have been domesticated in India from time immemorial. The most remarkable of these are the Indian ox, which has a hump on the shoulder; and the Tartary ox, with a beautiful white silky tail. The buffalo is native in China, India, Borneo, and the Sunda Islands; it is a large animal, and in its wild state formidable, but is universally domesticated. The horse is now known only as a domestic animal in Asia, although believed to have at one time run wild in the central plains of that continent. The greatest number of species of the goat family occurs in Asia, one of the most celebrated being the goat of

Cashmere, which is also spread over Thibet, where they browze at elevations of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. Another species, called the Dzeran or yellow goat, is both swift and shy. The sheep is originally from the countries of W. Asia, and, like the goats, is most numerous in this part of the world. They also browze at great heights; a species called the ras, with straight spiral horns, living on the table lands of Pamer, at an elevation of 15,000 ft. above the sea. The wild ass or onagra of Tartary, a lively and handsome animal, of great speed, is regarded as the origin of the common ass. It inhabits the dry mountainous parts of Great Tartary, ranging, in summer, as far as lat. 48° N. Whole herds of them are seen in motion, also, as far as the deserts of the Lower Indus; but they are distributed chiefly over the E. provinces of Persia. The wild ass of Cutch and N. Goojerat, is not found further E. than lon. 75° E., on the S. side of the Himalaya Mountains; it especially frequents the salt deserts and open plains of Jodhpoor, Jaysulmeer, and Bickaneer. Wild asses abound, likewise, on the elevated regions of Thibet, on the shores of the lakes of Manasarowar and Rakastal, at a height of more than 15,250 ft. above the sea. Of the ape and monkey tribe Asia has 180 species. Monkeys are found only on the coast of India, Cochin China, and the Sunda Islands; apes in the Sunda Islands, Malayan peninsula, Sumatra, and Bencoolen; the orang outang in Sumatra and Borneo; the latter, and the Chimpanzee of Africa, approach the nearest to man. The Asiatic species of gnawers are all, with the exception of the jerboa, which burrows in sandy deserts, confined to Siberia; the most remarkable of these is the flying squirrel. At the junction of Europe and Asia, on the coasts of the Black Sea and the Caucasus, the European and Asiatic forms of animals are mixed, and pass into each other.

The chief haunts of the reptilia of Asia are the N. and N.E. parts of Hindoostan; between about lon. 78 and 100° E., and between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal; China, in a less degree; the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java, in the latter in greater numbers and variety than in any other part of the world. The reptile fauna of Asia, so far as known, comprises only 11 species, but there is little doubt that many more remain to be added to the list. At the head of this class of animals stands the crocodile, the Asiatic genera of which is the Gavial (*Gavial s. Gangeticus*), frequenting the Ganges and other great Indian rivers. The crocodile with the helmet (*Crocodilus galeatus*), and the double-crested crocodile (*Crocodilus bipercatus*), are numerous in various quarters, both continental and insular. There are 10 species of frogs peculiar to Asia, and nine species of toads; but of the former three only belong to the mainland, the others are distributed through the islands, two being peculiar to Japan. Amongst the serpents of Asia are the Cobra da Capello, and a species of Trigonocephalus, both amongst the most dangerous snakes in existence; vipers, two species of which are peculiar to Asia. Tree serpents, inhabiting the great tropical forests; boa constrictors, pythons, the largest snake of the eastern world; chameleons, fresh-water tortoises, of which eight are peculiar to Asia. Sea and fresh-water snakes are also numerous; the former swarm in the Indian Ocean, and many of them are extremely venomous and ferocious.

The number and variety of birds in Asia is too great to attempt either enumeration or description; they include eagles, vultures, falcons, buzzards, quails, pheasants, partridges, starlings, herons, storks, cranes, swans, wild ducks, pelicans, nightingales, &c. In S.E. Asia and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, birds of the most gorgeous plumage abound; while several of those above mentioned, though bearing European names, here present themselves in the splendid hues of the tropics. Asia is peculiarly prolific in gallinaceous fowls, some of them possessing most brilliant plumage. Among these may be named the horned pheasants of the Himalaya, a species of Tragophans, the gold and silver pheasants of China, and the Argus pheasant of Sumatra and Borneo. A large gallinaceous fowl (*Megapodius*), of remarkable habits, is found in some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; and to this region, or to the S. part of continental Asia, we are indebted for that most valuable of domestic fowls, the common cock and hen.

The same or similar species of insects and fishes being diffused over a very wide extent of country, it becomes much more difficult to adduce such as peculiarly characterize any particular locality than when dealing with quadrupeds, which are not endowed with the same facilities of locomotion. We shall, therefore, on these departments of zoology, refer the reader to the separate articles on the countries composing Asia, in which the more prominent genera of insects and fishes frequenting them will be noticed.

Races of Asia, Language, and Religion.—Asia is supposed to have been the cradle of the human race. It contains a vast variety of tribes and nations. The great divisions or families consist of the Caucasian group, the Mongol-Tartar group, and the Malayan, and Ethiopian nations. The first occupy nearly the whole of W. Asia, the Himalaya to the Brahmapootra, and all India between these mountains and the ocean. The Mongol-Tartar family occupies all Asia N. of the Persian table land and of the Himalaya, the whole of E. Asia from the Brahmapootra to Behring's Strait; it includes the Mongol and Tartar tribes, the Chinese, Indo Chinese, and Japanese. The Malay nations occupy the Indian Archipelago. The Ethiopian, Ceylon, Borneo, Sumbawa, Timor, and, exclusively or partially, numerous other islands. These great divisions of the Asiatic population are again subdivided into numerous tribes, most of which will be noticed in detail in the respective articles on the various countries of Asia. Of the four principal groups mentioned, the Caucasian is the handsomest, and probably the most intellectual, though this admits of question. A portion of the Mongol-Tartar race are also capable of high culture, especially the Chinese. The Kalmuks, a branch of the same family, who lead a pastoral life on the steppes of Central Asia, are an intelligent and well-formed race. The Malayan nations are dark, with lank, coarse black hair, flat faces, and obliquely set eyes. They are active, ingenious, mild, and gentle, in some places; in others, fierce and vindictive. The distinguishing physical characteristics of the Ethiopians are well known to consist of a black complexion, black woolly or frizzled hair, thick lips, projecting jaws, high cheek-bones, and large prominent eyes. The most numerous of the great Asiatic races is the Mongolian, next the Caucasian, then the Malay, and, lastly, the Ethiopian, frequently now called the Papuan race, which is estimated at a million only.

The languages of Asia are nearly as numerous as its tribes, there being, according to Aderburg, no fewer than 937 different dialects. The prevailing religions of Asia are Brahmanism and Buddhism; the former being professed in Hindoostan, the latter in China, Japan, Anam, Siam, the Burman Empire, Ceylon, and amongst the Mongols and Tunguzes. In the S.W. of Asia, Islamism prevails; and Mussulmans are numerous in India, Malacca, and many parts of the Indian Archipelago. There are multitudes of other sects in various parts of the continent.

History. The term *Asia*, the origin of which is unknown, was first applied to a small province of the peninsula now called Anatolia or Asia Minor, but has since been gradually extended to the whole Asiatic continent. The early history of Asia may be regarded as that of the world. Here the human race was first planted: and here also, from the few survivors of the deluge, arose in succession the primitive families, tribes, nations, and dynasties, of whose history only a few fragments remain. The ancient history of Asia is therefore divisible into four great epochs, of unequal duration, corresponding with the existence of four great dynasties—the Assyrian or Babylonian, the Medo-Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman, which last may be considered as extending to the period of the Mahometan conquest, in A.D. 638. It was during this latter period, and when its power was at its height, that the introduction and establishment of Christianity took place. This event formed a new era in the history of man, and became the source of great and favourable changes, both in the physical and moral state of society. It has given a tone to all succeeding history, and, apart from its blessed results to our race, must, even in a mere historical point of view, be regarded as the most important event that has ever occurred not only in the history of Asia, but of the whole world. During this long period geography had made little progress. By Ptolemy's account, it would appear that not more than about a fourth of the continent of Asia was known to the ancients, who divided it into *Asia citerior*, and *Asia ulterior*; the former corresponding with the modern Anatolia or Asia Minor, and the latter with the rest of Asia then known.

The next division of Asiatic history is that which comprehends what are usually termed the Middle Ages, extending

from the commencement of the Mahometan era to the end of the 15th century, when Vasco de Gama discovered a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. In less than a century after the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca, in 622, his imposture, which was destined to exercise so great and permanent an influence in the Eastern world, had been spread over a territory extending S. and N. from the Red Sea to the Caspian, and E. and W. from the confines of Tartary and India to the shores of the Atlantic. In 1037, the Tartars, under Togrul Beg, subdued Persia, and his successors conquered India, Tartary, Syria, and Egypt. They also took and plundered Jerusalem, and by their cruelties towards the Christian pilgrims to that city, aroused, throughout Europe, a feeling of indignation which led to the crusades. These memorable expeditions were undertaken in succession during a period of 200 years, commencing about 1095, and drew into their cause some of the most powerful kings and most noted warriors of the Middle Ages. After various changes, the dominion of the Saracens, about the middle of the 13th century, ultimately extended, under the sway of Kublai Khan, over all the provinces of W. Asia. The crusades, and other contemporary circumstances, had contributed, in a more remarkable degree than formerly, to direct the mind of Europe towards Asia; and the result was, the establishment of permanent commercial relations between them. About 1250, two Venetian noblemen, Nicolo and Maffio Polo, visited Asia as merchants, taking with them Nicolo's son Marco, who was afterwards the most celebrated Asiatic traveller of the Middle Ages. During a residence of 24 years at the Tartar court, by which he was frequently employed as an ambassador, he traversed most of China, a considerable part of India, Java, Ceylon, and perhaps several other countries, making also a few voyages along the S. coast of Asia. He likewise collected much information regarding places which he never visited; and his correct description of countries formerly unknown to Europeans, must be considered as having laid the foundation of modern Asiatic geography. After him several travellers published notices of Asia; but their relations, in general, are full of fables, and the partial knowledge of China, and of portions of Northern and Central Asia, gleaned principally from the travels of Polo, with the discovery, by Rubruquis, that the Caspian is an inland sea, must be regarded as all the geographical knowledge that the Middle Ages have furnished, in addition to that possessed by the ancients. At length, the Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, in 1498, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and, opening a new channel of intercourse with the E., ultimately led to a more accurate and more extensive knowledge of its geography. From the end of the 15th century to the present times, the history of Asia has gradually risen in importance, and the progress of its geography has been much advanced. Within a few years after the arrival of De Gama on the Indian coast, the Portuguese had acquired a complete knowledge of the whole coast, from Cape Comorin to the Bay of Cambay, and effected settlements in the kingdoms of Camboja, Cochin-China, Tonquin, China, and all the fertile islands of the great Indian Archipelago. At the death of their famous naval commander and hero, Albuquerque, in 1515, their colonies were established at various points of the Asiatic coast, and extended from the Cape of Good Hope to the empire of Japan, a distance of at least 12,000 m. In 1600, the Portuguese encountered a new competitor and formidable enemy in the Dutch, who sent several commercial expeditions to the E. by the Cape of Good Hope, and, by 1640, had made themselves masters of all the E. islands and seas, with the exception of some British settlements on the coast of Sumatra. The Dutch, however, in extending their settlements, acted chiefly on mercantile principles, and have not added much to our geographical knowledge. Their most important contribution was through the German naturalist, E. Kämpfer, who has given a good description of Japan, in which he resided, in the capacity of Dutch physician, from 1684 to 1694. During the protracted contest between the Dutch and Portuguese, the N. part of Asia, not previously known either to ancients or moderns, suddenly emerged from obscurity. Russia, having thrown off the Tartar yoke in 1461, proceeded to enlarge her dominion by the conquest of Kasar in 1552, and Astrakhan in 1555, thereby extending our geographical knowledge over the basins of the Don, Wolga, and Ural, up to the Ural Mountains. In 1578, Yermak, a hetman of the Cossacks, having crossed the Ural range with his troop, entered Siberia, the discovery and survey of which were pursued so vigorously, that, in 1644, the mouth of the Amoor was reached; and, in 1648, Deshneff, another hetman, proved the separation of Asia from America by an open sea, by sailing round the N.E cape from the mouth of the Kowyma to that of the Anadir. Somewhat later, a complete geographical view of the vast empire of China and part of Central Asia was obtained from the Jesuits, who, having risen to high favour in China, actually published a map of China, under the authority and at the expense of the Chinese Government. The attention of Britain had long been directed to Asia, and the discovery of the passage by sea had given a new impulse to their views in that quarter. For many years after that event, frequent voyages of discovery were made by British navigators, and several embassies and other journeys were performed by British subjects on land. But the formation of the E. India Company, in 1600, which ultimately established British authority in the E., has done more than any other event to extend our geographical knowledge in that quarter. At first the new information obtained was scanty, but from 1740, during the wars with the French in the Deccan, and more especially from 1757, after the conquest of Bengal, it rapidly increased; numerous expeditions, both military and exploring, have been made, and the quantity of unknown territory is at length circumscribed within comparatively narrow bounds.

Population.—The entire population of Asia is estimated at 798,600,000, which is considerably more than half the entire population of the globe. The population of China proper is estimated at 450,000,000; of the whole Chinese empire at 477,500,000; that of British India at 148,500,000; native states of India about 18,000,000; Japan about 35,000,000; Asiatic islands, 27,000,000.—(Humboldt's *Asie Centrale, Aspects of Nature, Cosmos, &c.*; Murray's *Cyclopedia of Geography*; *Travels of* Marco Polo; *Historical and Descriptive Account of British India*; Johnston's *Physical Atlas*; Mrs. Somerville's *Physical Geography*; Lyell's *Geology*; &c.)

ASIA MINOR. *See* ANATOLIA.

ASIAGO, a tn. and dist. kingdom of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Vicenza. The town, cap. of the dist., stands on the ridge of an eminence, 10 m. N.E. by N. Verona; and is celebrated for the manufacture of straw hats, of which vast numbers are made here annually. Pop. 5140.— The DISTRICT is known by the name of the 'Seven Communes' (*Sette Comuni*). It is generally well wooded; and is very productive in cattle and sheep, great numbers of which are reared throughout the territory. It is also famous for its turnery, cabinet-work, and other manufactures in wood. The inhabitants are of German descent. Pop. 29,000.

ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO. *See* INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

ASIMAGOMY, a lake, Upper Canada; the centre in lat. 48° 35′ N.; lon. 85° 30′ W. It is about 12 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 2 to 4 m., and discharges itself into the E. extremity of Lake Superior, by a stream about 36 m. long.

ASINALUNGA [anc. *Ad Mensulas*], a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 22 m. S.S.W. Arezzo, on the E. declivity of a hill in the plain of the Chiana. It is well built, has wide and well-paved streets, a handsome collegiate church, in which are many fine paintings; an hospital, and a theatre. The surrounding country is well watered and fertile. Pop. 7767.—(*Dizio Univ. Italia.*)

ASINARA, a small isl. off the N.W. extremity of the island of Sardinia, 2 m. N. Cape Falcone; lat. 41° 5′ N.; lon. 8° 18′ 15″ E. (R.) It is about 10 m. long by 2 broad; mountainous, but fertile, and has a great deal of excellent pasturage. The coast abounds with fish. It is now inhabited by a few shepherds and fishermen only. It has a good lighthouse, and an excellent port, called Trabuccato.

ASIR, an independent state, Arabia, occupying the high land on the confines of Hejaz, Yemen, and Nejd. It appears to be of recent origin, for it was unknown to Niebuhr; and though Burckhardt mentions the tribe of the Asir, yet he does not seem to have heard of a state so called. The limits of Asir are formed by deserts or impassable mountains, and, like the boundary lines of all other Arabian states, do not admit of being precisely defined. Nearly in the 18th parallel of latitude, a number of small streams or torrents water the

fertile valley of Khamír Misheft, enclosed within the rocky summits of the maritime chain of mountains. If the opening of this valley N., be followed, it leads to Wady Shehran, which is also well watered; still further N., or N.E., extend the valleys of Mamáleh Kebír, and Mamáleh Saghír (great and little Mamáleh), the latter called also Hamámah from Hamám, the name of a bird resembling a dove in size and figure, but with brilliant plumage. A little below Wady Hamámah, the narrow bed of an occasional torrent with a well sunk in it, marks, in the sandy plain, the N. boundary of Asír, towards Hejaz. This point is probably not far from the parallel of 19° 10′. The chain of valleys forming the main portion of the territory of Asír may be presumed, therefore, to extend about 80 m. in length. The obvious advantages of this country are, first, its numerous mountain streams, which, with the aid of canals, irrigate a wide extent of cultivated land; and, secondly, its natural strength and general inaccessibility; for though an overpowering force may march through the central valleys of Asír, it cannot follow the inhabitants to the hills, so as to complete their subjugation. The streams seem to flow collectively into the river of Wady Bisheh, which has water constantly, and fertilizes a tract of about 45 m. in length; though the Arabs, in their usual style of exaggeration, say that it reaches to the gates of Bagdad. The rivulets are dry during half of the year; but water may generally be found in their beds at a moderate depth; and when heavy rain falls in violent thunderstorms (in August, and perhaps in May also), they are speedily converted into violent and impassable torrents. To persons arriving from Wady Bisheh, which is low and sultry, the air of this elevated region feels cool and humid; there is not, however, any positive ground for supposing that the mountains of Asír rise to a great height. The favoured valleys of this country have probably an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 ft., while the rocky crests around them may rise 1000 or 1500 ft. higher. Granite seems to be the prevailing rock in the eastern chain, higher up in Asír, M. Famisier thought that he found marble, with ores of tin and lead. In the lower valleys, the date-palm grows to a great height, but the dates are inferior to those of Wady Bisheh; cotton is also cultivated, higher up, the date groves are interspersed with almonds, figs, apricots, peaches, and vines; the sides of the hills, where they offer any soil, being clothed with forests of sidr, or pine-like juniper. The valley of Khamír Misheft, the most elevated part of Asír, produces wheat, barley, dúrreh (*Holcus sorghum*), and excellent fruit in abundance. The middle of the valley in the neighbourhood of the stream is usually resigned to cultivation; while the villages are perched on the surrounding heights, enclosed by walls, and otherwise fortified after the fashion of the country. In some places, as in Wady Hamámah, each house is a little fort. The houses are generally two stories high, built of sun dried bricks, and with roofs varying in different situations from flat to pointed, according to the local climate, and the violence of the rains. The ground floor is given up to the cattle. The door of the house is but a foot wide, so that it may be made of a single date tree plank. Besides the loop-holed and narrow-doored walls of the villages, which bear witness to the frequency of feuds and intestine wars, there are also regular fortresses, strong, against native means of attack, near all the principal date plantations. It was in the war waged by Mehemet Ali with the Wahábi, that the importance of Asír first came to light; the resources of that country, and the courage of its inhabitants, proved the Pasha of Egypt's chief obstructions. Having subdued the Wahábi, therefore, he turned his arms against the mountaineers of Asír, and, between 1824 and 1837, the Egyptian army made three campaigns against them, which all proved unsuccessful; the invaders being either beaten in the field, as in the first campaign, or worn out and famished in marches through deserted villages, surrounded by a vigilant enemy, who allowed them no rest, and cut off all supplies, till at last they were compelled to negotiate a peace, which virtually amounted to permission to retreat unmolested. The people of Asír are bigoted followers of Abd-el-Wahab, by whom, it is said, they were first converted to Mahometanism, in the beginning of the last century; and many of their rites—among others, their mode of circumcising—still retain a pagan character. —(Jomard, *Etudes Geog. et Hist. sur l'Arabie;* Tamisier, *Voyage dans l'Arabie.*)

ASIRMINTAR, an active volcano in the island of Onekotan or Anakutan, the most northerly of the Kurile Islands; lat. 49° 40′ N.; lon. 155° 8′ E. Its height is not ascertained.

ASK, or Aseh, a tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, dist. Larijan, of which it is the cap., about 12 m. N. by E. Mount Demavend, r. bank, Heraz; lat. 36° 0′ N.; lon. 52° 8′ E.; at a height of 5900 ft. above the level of the sea. It contains from 1000 to 1500 houses.

ASKEATON, a market-tn. and par. Ireland, co. Limerick. The town is on the river Deel, about 2 m. above its junction with the Shannon, 16 m. W.S.W. Limerick. In the reign of Charles I., it was a large walled town, but is now a mere village. The parish church was formerly that of the Commandery of Knights Templars, founded in 1298. There are here also a R. catholic chapel and several schools. The ruins of a Franciscan monastery, founded in 1420, are beautifully situated close to the Deel; which at high water is navigable for vessels of 60 tons up to the town. It is crossed by an old bridge of five arches, which connects the two parts of the town. The principal trade is in grain and flour. Area of par. 6479 ac. Pop. 2756; of tn. 1637.

ASKERNE, a vil. England, co. York, W. Riding, 7½ m. N. Doncaster, pleasantly situated on a rocky acclivity, ascending gradually from an extensive plain. It has risen during the present century from an obscure hamlet to an elegant and fashionable watering place, through the celebrity of its sulphurous spring. The accommodation provided for visitors is very complete; the hotels, baths, boarding-houses, &c., being all of the first class, and most of them agreeably situated in the midst of gardens and orchards. Permanent pop. 379.

ASKERSWELL, a par. England, co. Dorset; 1161 ac.; E. Bridport. Pop. 223.

ASKHAM, three parishes, England:— 1. A par. and township, co. Westmoreland; 4321 ac.; S. Penrith. Pop. 503.—2, (*Bryan*), a par. and township, co. York, 1920 ac.; W.S.W. York. Pop. 362.—3, (*Richard*), a par. co. York; 960 ac; S.W. York. Pop. 235.

ASKRIGG, a small market-tn. and chapelry, England, co. York, N. Riding. The town is built on an acclivity, and consists of one street, well paved, and kept very clean. The houses are of stone, slated, and substantial. There is an ample supply of water from springs in the vicinity. It contains a church and a place of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a school supported by subscription. There is also a grammar school at the distance of about a mile, which has lately been rebuilt. Near the town are six alms-houses for poor widows. The only manufactory in the town is a small mill for dressing wool for stocking-making. Market day, Thursday, but very indifferently attended. There are four fairs in the year for cattle and horses. These are held in May, June, July, and September; that in July is the largest sheep fair in Yorkshire. The country around is wild and mountainous, and has many picturesque waterfalls. Area of chapelry, 4741 ac. Pop. 658.

ASLA, or Assla, a vil. Algeria, 140 m. S. Oran; lat. 33° 32′ N.; lon. 0° 30′ W. It is situated on the edge and crest of a plateau, on a small stream of the same name, which waters the little gardens that compose the principal riches of the inhabitants. The village consists of about sixty badly-built, damp, and unhealthy houses, arranged so closely together that their exterior fronts, almost without opening in them, serve the purpose of walls. From a little distance the village presents the appearance of a ruined castle of the Middle Ages. In the centre is a sort of square, from which lead four little streets, conducting to all the houses, and to the mosque. It is a storing-place for the grain of certain nomadic tribes of the vicinity.—(*Bul. Geo. Soc.*)

ASLACKBY, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 3934 ac.; N. Folkingham. Pop. 534.

ASLACTON, a par. England, co. Norfolk; 1194 ac.; W.S.W. St. Mary Stratton, near the London and Norwich Railway. Pop. 356.

ASMANNSHAUSEN. *See* Assmannshausen.

ASNA. *See* Esneh.

ASNIERES, the name of several villages in France, one of which, agreeably situated on the l. bank of the Seine, arrond. St. Denis, and about 4 m. from Paris, forms a station of the railway from Paris to St. Germain. The Versailles

railroad here branches off to the left, and the Rouen railway to the right. Before entering the village, the Seine is crossed by a railway bridge of five arches. Pop. 5455.

ASOLA, a small fortified tn. Italy, Lombardy. 20 m. N.W. Mantua, on the Chiese. It has an hospital, and a silk spinning factory; and is a place of high antiquity. Pop. 4000.

ASOLO, a small tn. Italy, Venetia, 20 m. N.W. Treviso; agreeably situated on a hill. It has an old cathedral, some elegantly built houses, and the remains of a Roman bath and aqueduct. Near the middle of the town is an extensive old castle, now uninhabited, formerly the residence of Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus. The inhabitants rear silkworms. A little E. of the town is the freestone quarry of Rocca. Pop. 4720.

ASOPH. *See* AZOF.

ASOPO [anc. *Asopus*], a river, Greece; it has its source about lat. 38° 16′ N.; lon. 23° 23′ E.; 6 m. S.S.W. Thiva or Thebes, and 27 m. W. by N. Athens. It falls into the channel of Negropont, lat. 38° 24′ N.; lon. 23° 17′ E., after an E. by N. course of about 25 m.

ASPALL, a par. England, co. Suffolk; 834 ac.; S. Eye. Pop. 156.

ASPATRIA, a par. and township, England, co. Cumberland; 9048 ac.; N.E. Maryport, near the Maryport and Carlisle Railway. Pop. 2305.

ASPE, a tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. of, and 17 m. W. Alicante, at the foot of a low hill, near the river Elcha; having tolerably good houses, streets somewhat narrow and winding, a church, townhouse, hospital, prison, abattoir, several schools, a cemetery, and two squares, in one of which is a fountain. Besides flourmills, there are here 18 oilmills, five soap manufactories, and 10 brandy-distilleries. The commerce consists chiefly of oil, wine, and brandy. Pop. 7185.

ASPE, a valley, France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, extending about 27 m. S. to N., from Mount Aspe to the ridge of the Pyrenees near Oléron. It contains about 15 villages, the inhabitants of which are are mostly shepherds. Very little grain is grown; but a great quantity of timber for shipbuilding is felled, and floated down to Bayonne by the Gave d'Aspe, which traverses the valley, and, joining the Gave d'Oléron, passes into the Adour. The valley contains a quarry of alabaster.

ASPEDEN, a par. England, co. Herts; 1351 ac.; S.W. Buntingford. Pop. 577.

ASPEREN, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 20 m. E.N.E. Dort, l. bank, Linge, in form of a parallelogram, walled, with four gates. Formerly it was strongly fortified, and had two castles, the ruins of one of which still exist. It has a townhouse; a church, built early in the 15th century; a school, and two annual fairs for cattle and horses, held in April and October, of which the latter, for sheep especially, is the greatest in Holland. Pop. 1200.

ASPERG, ASBERG, or HOHEN-ASBERG, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, bail. of, and 3 m. W.N.W. Ludwigsburg. At a short distance to the N. is the ancient fortress of Hohen-Asberg, upon an isolated rock, 1100 ft. above the sea level; the only strong place in the kingdom, and now, or recently, used as a military and state prison. Pop. 2070.

ASPERN, or GROSS-ASPERN, a vil. archduchy of Austria, r. bank, Danube, nearly opposite Vienna. It was, with the villages of Essling and Engendorf, the scene of a sanguinary battle, fought between 100,000 French, under Napoleon, and 75,000 Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, on May 21 and 22, 1809. On this occasion the French sustained great loss. Marshal Lannes and several of their generals were killed, and they were forced to retreat to the island of Lobau.

ASPLEY-GUISE, a par. England, co. Bedford; 1930 ac.; N. by W. Woburn. Pop. 1437.

ASPROPOTAMOS, or ASPRO POTOMO [anc. *Achelous*], a river, Turkey and Greece, having its source in the former, and its termination on the W. shore of the latter. It rises in the Mezzovo Mountains, part of the Pindus range; lat. 39° 50′ N.; lon. 21° 21′ E; about 20 m. E. Janina, and a few miles only from the sources of the Arta From this point it flows due S., enters Greece at lat. 39° 3′ N., traverses Livadia from N. to S., and now, taking a S.W. by W. direction, falls into the Ionian Sea, near Cape Skropha, on the N. side of the entrance into the Gulf of Patras; its whole course being about 120 m.

ASSAB (BAY OF), Abyssinia, about 40 m. N.W. the narrowest part of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; lat. 12° 55′ N.; lon. 42° 45′ E. It is 16 m. in length, and upwards of 5 m. in width, at the broadest part; bounded, S.E. and E., and N.E. and N., by islands, the largest of which is Darmabah, nearly 20 m. in circumference; very low, and partly covered with jungle. The soundings inside the bay are 6 and 7 fathoms mud. Wood may be procured on the islands, but water is scarce and brackish.

ASSAL, an extensive salt lake, E. Africa, 25 m. S.W. Tajoora, about lat. 11° 40′ N.; and lon. 42° 40′ E. It is, according to D'Héricourt, upwards of 700 ft., according to other authorities, 570 ft. below the level of the sea; of an oval form, 8 m. in length N. to S., and about 4 m. in breadth. The shores are covered with a thick salt crust, resembling ice, which in most places rests on the ground, the water having subsided; the incrustation is frequently found to be about half a foot thick. Numerous caravans from Abyssinia resort to this lake, to carry away the salt. D'Héricourt describes it as having a singularly dismal and repulsive appearance, the landscape around being lifeless and desolate, and much broken up by deep chasms and ravines, of volcanic formation; while the waters of the sullen lake 'become turpid, thicken, and slowly solidify under a burning sun.' The same author advances the theory, in which other authorities agree, that it is an ancient gulf of the sea, cut off from the ocean by a sudden up heaving of the land between the latter and the former, a distance of about 5 or 6 m.—(D'Héricourt, *Voy. dans le Roy. de Choa.*)

ASSAM, or ASAM, a large district or country, India beyond the Ganges, in the valley of the Brahmapootra; between lat. 25° 45′ and 28° 15′ N., and lon. 90° 35′ and 96° 50′ E. Its limits, however, especially on the E., are not well defined; but its extreme length may be estimated at 400 m., with a breadth varying from 40 to 70 m.; area about 22,000 sq. m.; bounded, S.W. by Bengal, N. by Bhotan, E. by Thibet, and S. by Burmah and Cachar. It is divided by the Brahmapootra into three parts, Outerkole, comprehending the provinces on the N. of that river; Deccancole, comprehending those on the S.; and the Majuli or Great Island, formed by the separation of the stream into two branches, named the Lohit and the Dihing. It is otherwise divided into Camroop, Assam Proper, and Sodiya; or Lower, Middle, and Upper Assam. The country has the appearance of a perfect flat, studded over with little conical green hills, rising abruptly from the level plains, to the height of from 200 to 700 ft.; bounded on the N. and E. by lofty mountains. It contains several extensive tracts of well-cultivated land; amongst which are some districts of primitive soil, above the reach of inundation, and suited for crops of all kinds. Of these high plains, those at Bishnauth, Chardwar, and Chotegah, are the most considerable. Though the country is generally swampy, and intersected with half-filled channels and stagnant lakes, yet in the dry season it is very susceptible of cultivation, and amply repays any labour and expense bestowed upon it. The soil is, for the most part, composed of rich black mould; though occasionally of red stiff clay. On the hills, it is universally composed of red rich loam.

Assam has no fewer than 61 rivers, of which 37 flow from the N., and 24 from the S. mountains. Of the former, the principal is the Brahmapootra. Most of the rivers, especially during floods, are navigable by the flat boats of Assam as far up as the mountains. Gold is found in nearly all the mountain-streams that flow into the Brahmapootra, and also in the latter river itself. But the best is found in the most winding waters with the strongest currents. Iron abounds in most of the hill countries. Coal has been discovered in several places, and limestone and shell lime are found in considerable quantities. There are also mines of precious stones, and several amber mines, which are wrought with considerable advantage. The amber is cut into cylinders about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and 2 inches long, and is worn in the ear as an ornament. In the Naga hills are numerous brine springs, from which salt is manufactured. Petroleum is found in small quantities in some parts of Upper Assam.

The climate of Assam has been long considered so unhealthy, that some insurance offices exact a higher rate of premium on the insurance of lives in that province than usual. It does not appear quite to deserve this character;

many of those instances of extreme mortality on which it is founded having been the result of local influences, and of the unguarded conduct of the victims themselves. The wind here blows from the E. or N.E. for more than nine months in the year, and seldom from any other direction for more than a few days at a time. There is a greater equality of temperature during the year than is general throughout India. The hot weather also is much more moderate and endurable, and the nights are cool and refreshing. Very violent storms are frequent during April, May, and June; accompanied with tremendous thunder and lightning, hail showers, and torrents of rain. The rainy season lasts six months; commencing in April and ending in October. During this season one universal deluge prevails, and all the labours of the field are necessarily suspended. It might be thought that this would be a miserable time for the natives. It is quite otherwise. 'Every one,' says M'Cosh, 'seems happy and contented; and lives luxuriously upon haunches of venison, or steaks of the hog or the buffalo. The native anchors his boat to his own roof tree, performs his ablutions on his flooded hearth, and drags his net in his tobacco garden; where the oxen lately ploughed, they are swum across to higher pasture; the sites of large villages are known only by their roofs above the stream. When the inundation has risen too high for the natives to wade from one house to another, they paddle out of their houses in canoes, or roost on scaffolds, with the frequent calamity of their children falling out of their nests and being drowned.'

Agriculture is generally in a very backward state; and immense tracts of country are lying waste that might be profitably cultivated. Rice is the principal crop; sugar-cane grows well, but does not attract much attention. Mustard, cotton, and opium, are extensively cultivated. The tea tree, which grows wild on the mountains in great abundance, has become an important article of cultivation and commerce. Coffee, in its natural state, also grows luxuriantly, but attracts little attention, and is, in consequence, not very fruitful. The betel-nut palm is cultivated to a large extent about most villages. Fruit-trees, with a very few exceptions, do not thrive in Assam. The ratan grows wild throughout the country, and even forms impenetrable jungles. The plantain grows abundantly on most of the hills. India-rubber, or caoutchouc, is an indigenous production of Assam, but is inferior to the American. The tree producing this substance is one of the largest known; the trunk often attaining a circumference of 74 ft.; height, 100 ft.; area covered by branches, 610 ft.; it occurs generally as a solitary tree, but occasionally two or three may be found grouped together. Many valuable gums are found in the forests, including gum-copal. Fig trees form a large proportion of the vegetation, but the fruit is unestable. Valuable timber abounds in many parts.

Wild elephants are numerous, moving about in large herds; and the densest parts of the forests are inhabited by the rhinoceros. Tigers, leopards, bears, and buffaloes, also abound. Cows are of inferior quality, and are generally in wretched condition. There are no horses indigenous to Assam, but they are imported from Bhotan. Sheep also are imported from the same place, and from Bengal. Wild hogs and wild game abound, but poultry is scarce. Porcupines, flying squirrels, iguana, otters, pangolin, civet cat, and an infinite variety of monkeys and snakes, are common to the country. The white ant is very destructive. Crocodiles swarm in all parts of the Brahmapootra; and tortoises are also numerous. The rivers abound in fish of excellent quality, which are nearly all taken by the net, hooks being rarely employed.

There are few manufactures in Assam; and, with exception of potters and coppersmiths, all kinds of artizans are brought from other parts of India. There are three different qualities of silk made, called, respectively, Path, Moonga, and Judy; the first is a fine and costly fabric; the others are of an inferior description, the last being the coarsest. Large quantities of lac are prepared for export. There is little or no trade. What there is, is carried on entirely by an enterprising class of men, called Kyahs, emigrants from Marwar, who establish themselves in all the principal parts of Assam, and, through their petty agents, carry on a barter trade; exchanging salt for lac, gold-dust, and ivory. Nankins, silks, lacquered and China ware, lead, copper, and silver, are imported from China and Burmah.

The natives of Assam chiefly consist of Hindoos, but there is also a large proportion of Mussulmans, who, however, are held in little estimation. The Assamese have generally been described as a degenerate and weakly race, inferior even to the Bengalese. They are a shade or two lighter than the latter, with high cheek-bones, and a physiognomy resembling the Chinese. Their moral character is extremely low; falsehood and knavery prevail to the greatest extent; they are idle and indolent in their habits; childish and timid in their manners; and perfectly indifferent about providing for their future wants. Those represented in the accompanying wood-



ASSAMESE GOSSAINS.—From a Drawing by W. Prinsep, Esq.

cut are Gossains, or land-holders; a fine race of people, of high Hindoo caste. Their large picturesque hats are beautifully made of straw, or fine cane. The young man has his d'hao or large knife, in his hand, with which he cuts his crops, or clears jungle. The father carries his food, tobacco, or any other little valuable, in neat-made ratan baskets, which have a covering also made of cane or leaves, impervious to water. The white clothes are of fine cotton; the coloured, of wild silk tissue called Tufah. The women form a striking contrast to the men, being fair and handsome; but their morality is at a very low ebb. Education is extremely limited throughout Assam, and, as in many other Eastern countries, is confined entirely to the male sex. Efforts have been made by the British government to remedy this evil, in which they have been zealously seconded by the missionaries. The aggressions of the Burmese on the British territories led to a war, which, in 1825, ended in their expulsion from Assam, and the accession of that disturbed district to the British empire. Upper Assam was then formed into a separate state, and was placed under the government of the former rajah, who had been expelled. In 1838, owing to his maladministration, he was deposed by the British, who took the government into their own hands. The functionaries appointed by the Bengal Government are subject, in civil cases, to the court of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; in criminal cases, to the Aviamut Adawlut; and in revenue cases, to the Sudder board of revenue. The greater part of the land is bestowed in grants upon persons called *payiks*, who are bound to work four months in the year for the king or his officers. The cultivation of the tea plant has in recent years been prosecuted to a considerable extent, and promises to become an important branch of industry. There were 315 tea-plantations in 1869, and the produce of that year's crop was 4,940,139 lbs. The towns of Assam are numerous, but are composed of long straggling ranges of huts, which scarcely deserve the name of towns. The country contains many ancient temples, and several large and substantial causeways. The population is stated at about 750,000.—(Martin's *History, Antiquities, &c., of Eastern India;* Hamilton's *East India Gaz.;* Murray's *British India;* M'Cosh's *Topography of Assam.*)

ASSAMAREH, a large vil. W. Africa, l. bank, Niger, about lat. 5° 58′ N.; lon. 6° 45′ E. Camwood abounds in the vicinity, and is a staple article of commerce.

ASSASSINS or HASSASSINS [Persic, *hassissin*, a poniard], the name of a military and religious order formed in Persia, by a sect of Mahometans, in the ninth century, who, in process of time, obtained possession of 10 or 12 cities, and chose a leader or king, to whom they gave the name of *The Old Man of the Mountain*, who resided in the hill-fort of Alamut, N. of Casvin in Persia, and surrounded himself with a devoted band, dressed in a peculiar manner, and armed with sharp daggers, who paid the most implicit deference to his commands, esteemed assassination meritorious when sanctioned by his mandate; and who believed that the highest joys of paradise awaited them, should their lives be sacrificed in his service. Secret assassination, against which no precaution could prevail, was the tremendous instrument of his vengeance. The greatest monarchs stood in awe of him, for his was a power which they could not guard against; and many princes fell under the daggers of their followers, assassins who had succeeded in getting into their service, for the purpose of destroying them. About the middle of the 12th century, however, the assassins were themselves exterminated, by the great Mongol conqueror, Mangoo Khan, their haunts all taken one after another, and their inmates massacred without distinction.

ASSATCHINSKAJA SOPKA, an active volcano in Kamtschatka, lat. 52° 2′ N.; lon. 157° 13′ E. Its last eruption occurred in 1828.

ASSAYE. *See* ASSYE.

ASSCHE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, dist. of, and 8 m. N.W. Brussels, on the road to Ghent. It has a considerable trade in grain, hops, flax, and fruit. Pop. 5820.

ASSEERGHUR, or ASEERGHUR, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, presidency, Bombay, 15 m. N. Burhampoor, and 280 N.E. Bombay; lat. 21° 20′ N.; lon. 76° 20′ E.; long distinguished as the key of the Deccan. The town, called a pettah or suburb, is large and irregular, with one good street and a bazaar. It lies round the foot of a rocky hill 750 ft. high, on whose summit is the fortress, the walls of which are built on the edge of a precipice about 100 ft. high, and only accessible at two points, both strongly fortified. The fort is well supplied with water, and has several magazines cut in the solid rock. The principal approach is on the S.W., where there is a double line of outworks of admirable masonry. It was besieged and taken in 1819, and, along with a small tract of unproductive country around it, ceded to Great Britain.

ASSEN, a tn. Holland, cap. prov. Drenthe, and of arrond. and can. Assen, 16 m. S. Groningen at the N. end of the Smilder Canal, by which it communicates with Meppel, Zwart-sluis, and the Zuider-Zee. It is the seat of the court of justice for the province, for the arrondissement, and canton; has paved streets, and well-built houses, mostly having gardens attached, and altogether has such a good appearance, that it has been called 'a little town of palaces.' It possesses a townhall, a handsome Government-house, a courthouse, prison, bank, a Calvinistic and a R. catholic church, and a Jewish synagogue, a gymnasium, and three other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture, and in the shop and transit trade. An annual fair is held for cattle, &c. Pop. about 5600.—(Van der Aa.)

ASSENDELFT, a vil. Holland, prov. N Holland, 7 m. N.N.E. Haarlem, and 8 m. N.W. Amsterdam. It has a townhall, a handsome cruciform Calvinistic and a R. catholic church, two orphan-houses, and some schools. Its inhabitants are employed in making butter and sweet-milk cheese, and in weaving sailcloth, upwards of 300 looms being frequently at work. In the vicinity are four paper-mills; and two oilmills. Pop. about 2500.—(Van der Aa.)

ASSENEDE, or ASSENDE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, N. Ghent. It has dye-works, and manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths. Pop. 4236.

ASSENS, a small tn. and seaport, Denmark, W. side of the island of Fühnen, situated on the wider part of the Little Belt, about 20 m. S.W. Odensee; lat. 55° 16′ 6″ N.; lon. 9° 53′ 45″ E. (B.) It has some distilleries, several manufactures, amongst which is an extensive wool-card manufactory, a considerable trade in corn, and a small but safe harbour, with 12 ft. water. The town has ten vessels, gross tonn., 750. There is constant communication from Assens across to the Schleswig coast. Pop. 3589.

ASSES' EARS, the name of various remarkable rocky peaks, in different parts of the world:—1, A double-peaked hill, near the mountainous peninsula, Jebel Hassan in Arabia, at the S. entrance into the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.—2, Two sharp peaks near Kisseen point on the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 15° 20′ N.; lon. 51° 48′ E.—3, Two remarkable hills in Persia, prov. Fars, 5 m. E. the shores of the Persian Gulf; lat. 28° 29′ N.; lon. 51° 14′ E. (B.)—4, A rugged double-peaked hill in Malabar, about 18 m. N.E. from Mangalore, and 12 or 15 m. from the sea; lat. 13° 2′ N.; it rises almost vertically from the low country.—5, Two spire-like peaks in the S. part of the island of Lingin, in the China Sea, about lat. 0° 18′ S.; lon. 105° 4′ E.—6, Two high remarkable peaks on the Hae-Pong or Ky-Poong Island, off the S. coast of China, prov. Quang-tong; lat. 21° 54′ N.; lon. 114° E. (B.) They rise from the same base almost perpendicularly from the sea, and sloping suddenly down on the N.E. side, are united to a piece of moderately elevated land, which terminates that part of the island.—7, Two singular peaks on the S. end of the island of Timoan or Teoman, China Sea, off the E. coast of the Malay peninsula; lat. 2° 54′ N.; lon. 104° 15′ E. The peaks stand on one base, and rise abruptly from the sea to a great height.

ASSEY, a parish, Ireland, co. Meath; 1219 ac. Pop. 136.

ASSIN, a small state in the Ashantee territory, l. bank Amissa.

ASSINEE, a river and vil. Guinea, N.W. coast, Africa. The river forms the W. boundary of the Ashantee territory, as the Volta and Loka do the E. The village is situated at the mouth of the stream, which is in lat. 5° 15′ N.; lon. 3° 7′ W.

ASSINGTON, a par. England, co. Suffolk; 2986 ac.; N.W. Nayland. Pop. 747.

ASSINIBOIN, a large river, N. America, within the Hudson's Bay territory, which, after a sinuous course of about 480 m., having been previously joined about lat. 50° by the Red River, flows into the S.W. end of Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable for canoes to its source; and gives its name to an Indian tribe of the Sioux nation, residing in the W. part of N. America, near the Rocky Mountains. *See Supplement.*

ASSISI, or Assisi [Latin, *Assisium*], a tn. Italy, province of Umbria, 13 m. S.E. Perugia, 20 m. N.W. Spoleto, picturesquely situated in one of the finest parts of Italy. It stands on a hill, across which a long line of aqueducts stretches, and is surrounded by battlements and towers, overhung by a lofty citadel in ruins. It is the birthplace of St. Francis, founder of the order of Franciscans; and the most remarkable edifice which it contains is the double church which is built over the crypt where his remains lie, and was erected in the 13th century. Its architecture belongs to the early Gothic, and has served as a model to all the churches of the Franciscan order. It contains fine paintings by Giambue, Giotto, Lo Spagna, Cavallino, and other celebrated artists of that period; and the tomb is annually visited by immense numbers of pilgrims, during a great fair which is held here between July 21



THE PIAZZA, ASSISI.—From Souvenirs d'Italie.

and August 1, and attracts visitors from all R. catholic countries by the indulgences which are then given. There are 20 other churches, and 12 monasteries for mendicant friars. In the Piazza, or square, stands a magnificent portico of the ancient Temple of Minerva; it consists of fluted columns and a pediment. The ruin has been attached to a church, to which it has given the name of Santa Maria della Minerva. Assisi has manufactures of iron files and needles; of the latter it produces 4000 lbs. annually. Assisi gave birth to Metastasio, and is celebrated by Dante. Pop. 6000.

ASSMANNSHAUSEN, a poor vil. Nassau, r. bank, Rhine, about 2 m. N.W. Rüdesheim, celebrated for the excellent red wine grown in the Hellenberg, famed as far back as 1108. In early times the religious houses and noblemen around seized on the vineyards, whence arose the poverty of the inhabitants. Pop. 579

ASSO, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 9 m. N.E. Como, and 7 m. W. Lecco, on an elevated plain near the source of the Sambro, having a parish church, eight chapels of ease, and a school. It has a large bonded storehouse, two cotton factories, and a linen-weaving factory, making cloth for the great hospital in Milan. Pop. 1832.—(*Dizio Univ. Italia;* Raffelsperger.)

ASSOFOODAH, a tn. Fellattah country, W. Africa; about lat. 10° 25′ N.; lon. 2° 35′ E. The natives are Mahometans. Pop. 12,000.

ASSOS, or Assus, an anc. and ruined city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, near the modern Beiram or Beahrahm, on the Gulf, and about 30 m. W. the town of Adramyti; lat. 39° 30′ N.; lon. 26° 20′ E. It is surrounded by rocks, which rise abruptly to the height of 60 or 80 ft., and which were formerly crowned with temples. Among the ancient relics here are numerous tombs, the ruins of temples, baths, theatres, &c.

ASSOUAN, or Esooan [anc. *Syene*], a tn. Upper Egypt, r. bank, Nile, near the first Cataract; lat. 24° 5′ 30″ N. Few remains of the ancient city now exist. The environs are sandy and barren, producing little else than palms, dates, and grain; every other kind of provision being brought from other parts of the country. Dates are among the principal exports of the town. Senna, charcoal, henna, wicker-baskets, and a few slaves, from the interior, from Abyssinia, and Upper Ethiopia, are sent thence to different parts of Lower Egypt. Near Assouan commences the granite regions of Egypt; and the most interesting objects in the vicinity are the ancient quarries, whence obelisks and statues were excavated of the kind of granite called sienite. Syene was the place to which Juvenal was banished.

ASSOUR, a tn. Nubia, kingdom of Dongola, r. bank, Nile, about 10 m. N.W. Meroe, celebrated for the number of its pyramids. Fine ruins abound in this vicinity.

ASSUAN. *See* Assouan.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, a lake, Lower Canada; lat. 49° 22′ N.; lon. 73° 55′ W. It is from 8 to 10 m. in length, and about 4 in breadth, and is connected with a numerous series of small lakes which lie thickly around, all having communication with each other by small streams.

ASSUAY. *See* Asuay.

ASSUMPTION, or Asuncion [*Nuestra Senhora D'Assumpçao*), a city of S. America, cap. of the state of Paraguay, on a height, l. bank, Paraguay, a little way above where it is joined by the Pilcomayo, 650 m. N. Buenos Ayres; lat. 25° 18′ S.; lon. 57° 30′ W. Founded in 1535 by a colony of Spaniards, and originally but a small fort, from its advantageous position it became in a few years a city of some importance. It has a cathedral, three churches, four convents and monasteries, an hospital, a theological seminary, and a college. It is ill built and irregular, most of the houses are of earth, and the streets are crooked and unpaved. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in tobacco, timber, hides, and sugar; and especially in *matté* or Paraguay tea, grown abundantly in the surrounding district, and exported to Buenos Ayres, Tucuman, Chili, Peru, and other parts of S. America. The air is temperate, and the climate healthy; the adjacent country is fertile, and abounding in rich pastures, on which numerous flocks of cattle, and considerable numbers of horses, mules, asses, sheep, and goats are fed. Wheat, maize, sugar, tobacco, cotton, mandioca, and potatoes are extensively cultivated, and honey and wax are produced in abundance. For further information, *see Supplement.*

ASSUMPTION ISLAND.—1, An isl., N. Pacific Ocean, Marianne Archipelago; lat. 19° 41′ N.; lon. 145° 27′ E. (R.); between 9 and 12 m. in circumference. It contains an active volcano of 2026 ft. in height, and is almost wholly composed of or covered with black lava, and presents a very dismal and repulsive appearance from the sea. Perouse describes it as a most wretched place, but it has been somewhat improved since his time by the Spaniards, who have planted rice in it, and introduced horses, cattle, swine, and lamas. It produces also a few cocoa-trees; anchorage unsafe.——2, A small isl. at the N. entrance into the Mozambique Channel; lat. (S.E. point) 9° 46′ S.; lon. 46° 34′ E. (R.); it is about 7 m. in length, is low, with some sand downs, covered with shrubs.

ASSYE, or Assaye, a small vil. Hindoostan, prov. Berar, 28 m. N. Jaulna, and 220 E.N.E. Bombay; lat. 20° 15′ N.; lon. 75° 50′ E.; chiefly remarkable as the spot where the battle was fought, on September 23, 1803, between the British and native forces under Wellington, then General Wellesley, and the combined armies of Dowlet Row Sindia, and the rajah of Berar. The forces under Wellesley amounted to 14,300, of which 4500 only were brought into action. The combined Indian army is variously stated at 30,000 to 50,000, and of these about 10,000 were regularly-disciplined infantry, commanded by French officers. Notwithstanding this disparity of numbers, the enemy was completely routed, and British supremacy established in India. Ninety-eight pieces of cannon, seven standards, the camp equipage, and a large quantity of ammunition, fell into the hands of the victors. The slain on the side of the British Indian army, amounted to 1566 men killed and wounded, on that of the confederates to 1200.—(Hamilton's *East India Goz.; Historical Account of British India;* Martin's *East Indies.*)

ASSYNT, an extensive par., N.W. coast, Scotland, co. Sutherland, 36 m. long, 18 broad, and comprising 97,000 ac. It is one of the wildest and most rugged districts in Scotland. Some of its mountains are of considerable elevation, and of peculiar form. The loftiest, Benmore, rises to a height of 3230 ft. above the level of the sea. Limestone abounds in the parish. In one part, there is a stupendous ridge of that valuable material, interspersed with sandstone, of about 1½ m. in length, and 300 ft. in height. There are also inexhaustible quarries of beautiful marble, one white, and the other of a variegated colour, and both capable of receiving the finest polish. These quarries were worked some years since, but, in consequence of the difficulty and expense of conveying the blocks to the coast, they have been abandoned. Fresh-water lakes are numerous; the largest, Loch Assynt, is about 7 m. in length, and 1 in breadth, where broadest. It abounds in trout of various kinds, and is surrounded with the most beautiful scenery. On a peninsula that juts into this lake, are the ruins of the ancient castle of Ardorack, in which the unfortunate Marquis of Montrose was confined by Macleod of Assynt, after he had been taken prisoner by that chieftain. Of sea lochs or arms of the sea, which are numerous, the largest is also named Loch Assynt. It is about 14 m. long, from Store Point to the head; and varies from 6 m. broad at Store Point, to half a mile opposite Duart More. Springs and streams also abound; the former remarkable for their size, and for the purity and excellence of their waters; one of these springs discharges a current of four cubic feet. A large portion of the parish is laid out in sheep-walks, a very small part only being cultivable. On this account, the great bulk of the population live along the shores, where they have the benefit of fishing. There is no market-town within the parish, and only one village, Lochinver. The coast is bold and rocky, but has some good harbours. The parish is the property entirely of the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. 3006.

ASSYRIA, the name which is usually appropriated to the first of what are known as the four great empires of the world; but which, in geography, is more correctly confined to what was called Assyria Proper, and nearly corresponds with the modern Kurdistan. It was bounded on the N. by Mount Niphates and part of Armenia, E. by the part of Media toward Mounts Chaboras and Zagros, S. by Susiana and part of Babylonia, and W. by the Tigris. Its capital was Nineveh, which is still feebly represented by a modern town of the same name, near which the ancient ruins may still be traced; but though it had many other important cities, even the sites of the greater number are unknown.

ASTABEL, SHERM ANTAR, or ISTABL ANTAR, a tn. Arabia, in Hejaz, coast of the Red Sea; lat. 26° 24′ N. Near it is a good anchor station, in a deep bay, formed in coral rocks. The plant *Pavetta longifolia* is found abundantly in the vicinity. From the long roots and twigs of this plant the Arabians make tooth-picks, which they chew, that the acid juice thereby obtained may clean their teeth.

ASTAFFORT, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, r. bank, Gers; 10 m. S. Agen. It owes its origin to the English, and its name is said to be a corruption of Stafford. It was anciently a place of some strength, and is still surrounded by walls and bastions, in a ruinous state. In the neighbourhood, a field called Champ de Huguenots commemorates the defeat of a body of Protestants, headed by Condé, who narrowly escaped being taken. Pop. 2560.

ASTARA, a frontier tn. Russia, gov. Georgia, prov. Shirvan, upon the river Astara, which forms the boundary between Russia and Persia; a quarter of a mile from its outlet into the Caspian Sea; 45 m. N.E. Ardebeel, and 130 m. E. by N. Tabreez; lat. 38° 20′ N.; lon. 48° 20′ E. It has a small port, in former times flourishing; and exports grain, fruits, and silk.

ASTBURY, a par. England, Cheshire; 19,602 ac. I has a spacious beautiful church, of all styles of English architecture, but more especially the later. The screen and the stained glass windows are fine. Pop. 19,351.

ASTELL'S ISLAND, N. coast of Australia, N.W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, one of the English Company's group, situated at the entrance to the Bay of Arnhem. It is of considerable height, well-wooded, and contains iron ore.

ASTEN, or ASTHEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E.S.E. Eindhoven. It is a large beautiful village in the S.W. part of the Peel; and has a large handsome cruciform R. catholic church, and an elegant townhouse, in the under part of which is the butter weigh-house. Outside the village is a castle called the Huis te Asten. Two annual cattle-fairs are held. The inhabitants are nearly all R. catholics. Pop. 2800.—(Van der Aa.)

ASTERABAD, or ASTRABAD [anc. *Hyrcania*], a small prov. Persia (cap. Asterabad), between lat. 36° 20′ and 38° N., and lon. 53° 40′ and 57° 55′ E.; bounded, N. by the desert of Khiva, S. by the Koh Caucasian or Elbruz Mountains, E. by prov. Goorgan and N. bend of the Attruck, and W. and N.W. by the Caspian. The S. border, forming the abutment of the Elbruz, is lofty and mountainous; but immediately below, an extensive plain of surpassing beauty and richness stretches out to the N.E. and W. Towards the Caspian, however, the country, though still continuing level, loses its beauty and fertility, and exhibits the well-known characteristics of a steppe. Great part of the surface, both towards the S. slopes and throughout the rich plain, is covered with magnificent forests, so close and tangled as not only to be often impassable, but to exclude the proper circulation of the air, and generate pestilential vapours. The diseases thus spread over the province have repeatedly made fearful ravages; and are so much dreaded by the roving Turkomans, of whom the rural population chiefly consists, that when the rain sets in, and begins to form stagnant pools and swamps, they retire beyond the Attruck, and prefer the verge of a burning sandy desert to the fatal luxuriance of Asterabad. The inhabitants of the villages, being stationary, have not the same resource, and suffer severely from sickness. Nor is this their only calamity. Though the rich soil produces all kinds of grain and fruit in the greatest abundance, it too often happens that those who sow the crop are not permitted to reap it. The Turkomans who had retired usually return again before harvest, and make no scruple of appropriating it as their own. No redress can be obtained. The King of Persia, though nominally sovereign, is scarcely able, and probably is not much disposed to interfere with these predatory hordes, so long as they continue, as at present, to furnish him with the best *toffunchees*, or armed horsemen, of which his army can boast.——ASTERABAD, capital of the above province, lies at the foot of the N. slope of the Elbruz range, and on a small stream which falls into Asterabad Bay in the S.E. of the Caspian, about 20 m. below. It has a circuit of about 3 m.; and is surrounded by a dry ditch and a mud wall, which, though once lofty and flanked by numerous towers, has mouldered down to an earthen mound, on which a low parapet, loop-holed for musketry, has been erected. Great part of the town is in ruins; but the parts still standing have a lively and picturesque appearance. The houses are chiefly of wood, in a light and open style of architecture, with projecting fronts, and sloping roofs covered with red tiles or thatch. Not unfrequently they are furnished with verandahs, supported on wooden pillars; and lofty square towers, called *vaudgeers*, with openings on each side, which act like windsails, and maintain a circulation of fresh air throughout their interior. The large extent of open space within the town, generally planted or laid out in fine gardens, is one of its peculiar and most attractive features. None of the buildings are deserving of particular notice. The palace, in which the governor resides, is extensive; but has a mean appearance, and bears visible marks of decay. The bazaars, though large, are very indifferently supplied. The manufactures are chiefly confined to a few silk and cotton stuffs; and though the locality seems well fitted to make it the key of commerce between the East and the Caspian, the trade is inconsiderable. The greatest obstacle to its prosperity is its pestilential atmosphere, which has procured for it the ominous surname of 'City of the Plague.' During the summer rains no inhabitant, whose circumstances enable him to depart, remains within it. It has been repeatedly ravaged by the plague; and when Burnes visited it, it had been so depopulated by that scourge the year before, that the streets were literally deserted, and half of the shops and houses shut from want of masters. Asterabad is the birthplace of the Kujurs, the reigning family of Persia, and is always governed by a royal prince.—(Fraser; Burnes; Chesney.)

ASTERBY, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 620 ac.; N. Horncastle. Pop. 304.

ASTFELD, a vil. Brunswick, in the dist. and vicinity of Wolfenbüttel, in the Harz Mountains. In its neighbourhood is a mine furnishing lead, litharge, zinc, and silver. Pop. 664.

ASTHALL, a par. England, co. Oxford; 1180 ac.; E. by S. Burford. Pop. 424.

ASTI [anc. *Asta*, or *Hasta*, *Pompeia*], a city, Italy, Piedmont, gov. Alessandria, cap. prov. of Asti, l. bank Bourbo, near its confluence with the Tanaro, 28 m. E.S.E. Turin. The town is surrounded with decaying walls, formerly celebrated for their 100 towers, although few of them now remain. It is in general badly built, although it contains many noble mansions; the streets are wide, but little frequented. It is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to Turin, has a royal college, a court of justice, a school of jurisprudence, and a theological



THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MAGDALENE, ASTI.
From Chapuy, Cathedrales.

seminary, a rich, picturesque building. The original cathedral fell in 1323, and was replaced shortly thereafter by the present fine venerable Gothic building, in which are numerous fine paintings. Besides the cathedral, there are other three

fine churches in Asti, which moreover possesses a printing-office, carried on continuously since its establishment in 1479. There are likewise, in the town, several mills for spinning silk, and several silk manufactories; but it has otherwise little trade, and no great appearance of prosperity. The vineyards in the vicinity supply the best wines produced in Piedmont, and a considerable trade is carried on in them. Alfieri was born here in the year 1749 (January 17). Asti is a town of high antiquity, having been in existence long previous to B.C. 400, when it was devastated by the Gauls. It subsequently formed alliance with the Romans, and was afterwards again destroyed by the Gauls, but was rebuilt by Pompey the Great. After a series of vicissitudes, extending through many centuries, and including many sanguinary visitations, it fell into the hands of the French, with whom it remained till about the middle of the 16th century, when it passed into the hands of the Duke of Savoy, to whose dominions it is still attached. Pop. 20,239.——The DISTRICT, one of the six intendenze or subdivisions of Alessandria, is bounded W. and N. by prov. Turin, S. by Alba, S.E. by Alessandria Proper, and N.E. by prov. Cassali. It is hilly, but fertile, and is celebrated for a sparkling white wine, resembling champagne, called *vino d'Asti*. It produces, likewise, corn and fruits in great abundance; also, excellent silk, mulberries being cultivated to a great extent for feeding the silkworms. Pop. 147,368.

ASTLEY, the name of three parishes in England:—1, Co. Warwick; 2550 ac.; on the Sow brook, E. Leigh; ancient chapel; remains of Astley Castle here. Pop. 332.—2, Co. Worcester; 2958 ac.; S. Bewdley, on a tributary of the Severn. Pop. 864.—3, *Astley* (*Abbots*), co. Salop; 3228 ac.; N. Bridgeworth. Pop. 668.

ASTON, a tn. and par. England, co. Warwick. The tn. is 2¼ m. N.E. by E. Birmingham, of which it is now a suburb. The par. contains several churches, one of them a handsome stone building in the early English style, with a tower and spire; and several dissenting chapels, national and other schools, alms houses, and a large union workhouse. The Birmingham and Fazely Canal passes here, and is crossed by the Grand Junction Railway, on a viaduct of 10 arches. The inhabitants, of whom there were 45,720 in 1841, are chiefly employed in various branches of the hardware and Birmingham toy-manufactures; and there are likewise some small silk and cotton mills. Area, 13,877 ac. Pop. 94,995.——Also the name of several hamlets in England.

ASTON, the name of numerous parishes in England:—1, Co. Hereford; 920 ac.; S.W Ludlow. Pop. 34.—2, Co. Herts; 2052 ac.; S.E. Stevenage. Pop. 639.—3, Co. York, W. Riding; 2915 ac.; S. Rotherham. Pop. 1032.—4, *Aston* (*Abbots*), co Bucks; 2180 ac.; N.N.E. Aylesbury. Pop. 311.—5, *Aston* (*Blank*), co. Gloucester; 2250 ac.; N.E. Northleach. Pop. 325.—6, *Aston* (*Botterell*), co. Salop; 2238 ac.; S.W. Bridgenorth, on a branch of the Rea. Pop. 171.—7, *Aston* (*Cantlow*), co. Warwick; 4300 ac.; N.E. Alcester, E. of the Stratford-on-Avon Canal. Pop. 1055.—8, *Aston* (*Clinton*), co. Bucks; 3640 ac.; E. Tring. Pop 1297.—9, *Aston*, or *Ashton-sub-Edge*, co. Gloucester; 755 ac.; S.E. Evesham. Pop. 128.—10, *Aston* (*Flamville*), a par. and township, co. Leicester; 4670 ac.; E.N.E. Hinckley. Pop. 1946.—11, *Aston* (*Ingham*), co. Hereford; 2378 ac.; N.E. Mitcheldean. Pop. 568.—12, *Aston-le-Walls*, co. Northampton; 1270 ac. Pop. 221.—13, *Aston* (*North*), co. Oxford; 1272 ac.; S.E. Deddington, E. of the river Cherwell. Pop. 296.—14, *Aston* (*Rowant*), co. Oxford; 2980 ac.; N.E. Tetsworth. Pop. 884.—15, *Aston* (*Sandford*), co. Bucks; 669 ac.; E.N.E. Thame. Pop. 59.—16, *Aston* (*Somerville*), co. Gloucester; 993 ac.; S. by E. Evesham, on the river Avon. Pop. 105.—17, *Aston* (*Steeple*), co. Oxford; 1870 ac.; S. by E. Deddington. Pop. 736.—18, *Aston* (*Tirrold*), co. Berks; 1674 ac.; S.W. Wallingford. Pop. 395.—19, *Aston-upon-Trent*, co. Derby; 3290 ac.; S.E. by S. Derby. Pop. 551.

ASTORGA [anc. *Asturica Augusta*], a city, Spain, prov. of, and 30 m. W. by S. Leon; on a plain, 2 m. from the r. bank of the Tuerto, 2500 ft. above the sea-level. This city, surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with numerous semicircular towers, and described by Pliny as magnificent in ancient times, was the scene of various military operations in the Peninsular war; and its fortifications were dismantled by the French in 1812. It has a noble Gothic cathedral, built in 1471, with a splendid screen, by Gasper Becerra; four parish churches, town and courthouses, several schools, an hospital, some convents, and the remains of a palace of the Osorio family, to which Astorga gives the title of Marquis. In the neighbourhood of the town is the small lake of Sanabria, which abounds with fish, and has in the middle a rock on which stands the old castle of the Counts of Benavente. Astorga is the capital of the country of the Maragatos, a tract which occupies about 60 sq. m. S.E. of the mountain Telleno. The Maragatos follow the occupations of muleteers and carriers, and monopolize nearly all the transit trade between Galicia and the Castiles; their own land, which is rocky and stubborn, being cultivated entirely by the females. They are a strong-built, grave people, and remarkable for scrupulous honesty. Whatever is intrusted to them is conveyed to its destination in the most perfect security; while their character for intrepidity is such, that few robbers care to attack them. They value their services, however, at a high rate, and thus often acquire considerable wealth. They have their own peculiar dialect, customs, and dress, and never intermarry with other tribes. Pop. of Astorga, 4800.—(Madoz; Murray's *Handbook*; &c.)

ASTORIA, a small trading port and fort, Oregon, on the Columbia River, about 8 m. from its junction with the Pacific. It was established in 1811, by John Jacob Astor, of New York, after whom it has been named. It is now called Fort George, and is occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, who, however, pay little regard to it, having abandoned the idea of improving it as a port, and, in consequence, removed their principal seat of operations to Vancouver, 80 m. further up the river. Though formerly a stirring and considerable place, it now consists of a few log-houses only, with some sheds and pig-styes, and presents, in all respects, an appearance of rapid decay. The Columbia River, opposite to Astoria, is 4 m. wide, but is obstructed by an extensive sand bar, on which there is only a few feet water. The situation of the port is very beautiful, being surrounded with hills and forests, and presenting wide expanses of luxuriant sward covered with white clover. In the pine forests, in the rear of Astoria, some of the largest trees perhaps in the world are to be found, measuring, many of them, from 40 to between 50 and 60 ft. in circumference, and from 200 to 300 ft. in height, with a bark of 10 to 12 inches in thickness —(*U. States' Exploring Expedition.*)

ASTRABAD. *See* ASTERABAD.

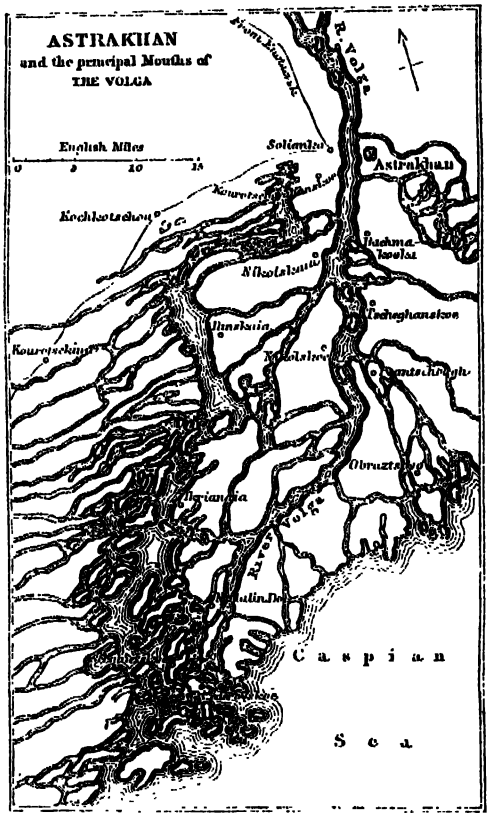
ASTRAKHAN, a gov. Russia in Europe, N.W. coast, Caspian Sea, between lat. 44° 40′ and 49° 45′ N.; lon. 43° 5′ and 51° 5′ E., having the Malai Uzen for its N.E. boundary, and the Manitch for its S.W. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Volga, which traverses it from N.W. to S.E. Its coast line, excluding minute sinuosities, is about 520 m. in length, and is crowded throughout its whole extent with small islands, rocks, and shifting sand-banks. The entire length of the province is 370 m., its greatest breadth 250. Area 83,000 sq. m., or 51,480,000 English ac. It consists almost wholly of two vast steppes or plains, separated from each other by the Volga, the greater portions of which are arid sterile desert. The largest tracts of this description are the deserts of Naryn and Sedok, the former, in which occur hills of moving sand, on the N.E. side of the Volga, the other on the S.W. The whole of Astrakhan was at one period submerged by the Caspian, as is evident from the saline nature of the soil, and the shells it contains; and as both are upwards of 80 ft. below the level of the sea of Azof, should any convulsion of nature cause a depression of the intervening land, Astrakhan would again be overwhelmed by the ocean. The soil consists generally of mud, salt, and sand, intermixed, and in some parts of extensive salt marshes, rendering it almost wholly one wide and sterile waste, destitute of wood; the few trees it has to boast of being met with on the banks of its rivers only. These are oaks, poplars, birches, and some mulberry trees, the latter of which are found in greatest numbers along the Aktuba. Notwithstanding the general sterility of the country, a few fertile tracts are met with on the skirts and delta of the Volga, including some excellent pastures. Here corn is grown, but not in sufficient quantity to maintain the population, with some fruits, herbs, vines, tobacco, and cotton.

Salt lakes and pools are numerous throughout the province,

the largest of the former, Baskutchatsk, is situated to the E. of the Volga, and is about 12 m in length and 5 in breadth. When evaporated in summer, these lakes and pools leave thick crusts of culinary, and, in some cases, Epsom salt. In this district, low hills of gypsum and rock-salt also occur; the former vary in size and elevation, the highest rising about 60 ft. above the level of the steppe; they are mostly of semi-circular form, and many of them are crater-shaped at the top. The salt hills rise to about the same height, and contain gem-salt, above which is sandstone, and over that the common yellow sand of the steppe. The salt is colourless, firm, and contains clear and perfectly transparent cubes.

The principal rivers of Astrakhan are the Volga (*which see*), the Aktuba, which runs parallel to it at the distance of 2 or 3 m., and the Sarpa. The Kuma, which once formed a part of the S. boundary of the province, does not now reach the Caspian Sea, being absorbed by the sands 60 m. inland. The climate is extremely hot in summer, and equally cold in winter, and is unhealthy to all but natives, from the quantity of saline particles with which the atmosphere is impregnated. Pasturage and fishing constitute the principal occupation of the inhabitants; the former of the rural and nomadic tribes; the latter of the population on the coast and banks of the Volga. The live stock consists chiefly of sheep of the broad-tailed breed. Cattle and goats are also reared, the latter principally for their skins, from which morocco leather is made. The breeding of horses likewise obtains some attention, but they are diminutive and ill-conditioned. The fisheries of the Volga are of great value, no stream in the world being more abundantly stocked with fish, particularly between the city of Astrakhan and the Caspian, a distance of about 25 to 30 m.* On this ground, an immense number of vessels and boats, and many thousand persons, are employed in spring, autumn, and winter, in taking fish, chiefly sturgeon, from the roes and bladders of which large quantities of isinglass and caviar are manufactured. The population is composed of a great variety of races, including Russians, Cossacks, Tartars, Kalmuks, Indians, Persians, Armenians, &c. The most numerous are the Kalmuks, who occupy large tracts to the E. of the Volga. They are a mild and intelligent people, but addicted, it has been said, to dishonesty. Astrakhan is politically divided into four circles—Astrakhan, Krasno-Yarsk, Yenotayewsk, and Tsherno-Yarsk. The population of the government is 573,954.

ASTRAKHAN, a city, Russia, cap. of above gov., on an elevated island in the Volga, about 30 m. from its embouchure in the Caspian Sea; lat. 46° 25′ N.; lon. 48° 0′ E. It is irregularly built, streets crooked, mostly unpaved and dirty, being covered with mud in winter, and with sand in summer. Some of the houses are of brick or sandstone, but by far the greater number are of wood. Of streets, there are altogether 146; squares or public areas, 46; market-places, 8; 11 wooden and 9 earthen bridges. In the upper part of the town stands the cathedral, from the towers of which, says Dr. Gœbel, a fine view of the city is obtained, with its broad streets and canals bordered by trees, the haven covered with ships, and of the broad majestic Volga, with its beautiful green islands. The cathedral is in the form of a parallelogram, with four small gilt and painted cupolas on the roof, and a large one in the centre, for the admission of light. Its walls inside are hung with coarsely-painted pictures, set in costly frames, mostly of silver filagrane work. There are, besides, 31 stone and three wooden churches, and fifteen mosques; many of the former richly ornamented and gaudily furnished. The other public buildings of note are the archiepiscopal palace, the Government-offices, and the three factory halls for the Russian, Asiatic, and Hindoo dealers or merchants. An interesting architectural antiquity is a small disused Moresco church, in the fort of Peter the Great, said to have been built by order of Joan IV. Astrakhan is the seat of a Greek and Armenian ecclesiastical eparchy, also of Greek and Armenian archbishoprics. It contains a high court of civil and criminal jurisdiction; also a Greek theological seminary, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, and upwards of 20 superior and ordinary schools, with about 1000 scholars of all ranks. The manufactures are inconsiderable, not giving employment to more than 200 work-people; they comprise silks, cottons, woollens, shagreen skins, morocco leather, and soap. The fisheries form the staple trade of the city, immense quantities of fish, caviar, and isinglass, being exported to foreign countries. In the fishing seasons, from 20,000 to 30,000 persons connected with the fisheries resort to the city. The haven of Astrakhan is now so sanded up as to leave only 6 ft. depth of water; so that large vessels have to land their cargoes on an island nearer the Caspian. A few steam tug



boats are employed in taking vessels up and down the river. In 1846 three iron steamers were started, to ply between Astrakhan and the other ports of the Caspian. Previous to that period, there was but one steamer on the Volga, and it was of only 40 horse power.

Fresh water being scarce in the city, some attempts were lately made to obtain an increased supply by Artesian wells, but none was found at a depth of 400 ft. From some of the borings, however, there issued streams of carbonic hydrogen gas, which readily burnt with a clear flame. The population, as in the case of the province generally, consists of various races; but most of the trade of the place is in the hands of the Tartars and Armenians; the latter of whom are also the chief cultivators of the land in the vicinity. The city was once fortified in the Oriental manner; and many vestiges of Tartar residence are met with in the neighbourhood, including numerous graves, the stones of which have been taken by the inhabitants to form ovens. Several of the old embattled towers, and portions of dilapidated walls, still remain. In summer, when the thermometer seldom falls below 98° in the day-time, the air is filled with gnats and other small insects, which are a source of much annoyance. The resident pop. of the tn. is 47,839.

ASTROS, or ASTRO, a tn. and haven, Greece, in the Morea, 20 m. S.E. Tripolitza, W. shore of the Gulf of Nauplia. The second national congress of the Greeks was held here.

ASTUDILLO, a tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. of, and 22 m. N.N.E. Palencia, in a valley and on the declivity of a small hill. The town is surrounded by a wall entered by five gates; it contains several squares, in one of which is held an unimportant annual fair; and its streets are narrow, tortuous,

* Dr. Gœbel says 85 versts, or 56¾ miles.

and badly paved. The public buildings are three parish churches, the principal of which is celebrated for its antique grand altar; a townhall, prison, convent, two well-attended schools, and an hospital. Its manufactures consists of tanning, dyeing, cloth-weaving, shoe-making, and several other branches. Pop. 4151.—(Madoz.)

ASTURA, a vil. Italy, 37 m. S.S.E. Rome, at the mouth of a small stream of its own name. It formerly had a haven, and was a place of much greater importance than now. Here Cicero was beheaded; and here the last of the Hohenstaufens was made prisoner by Charles of Anjou, after the battle of Tagliacozzo, in 1268. Near it, on the coast, are the ruins of a small castle. Pop. 250.

ASTURIAS, an anc. division of Spain, now prov. Oviedo (*which see*), formerly the kingdom of Asturia, and the only part unconquered by the Moors. It was inhabited by a race who maintained their independence against the Carthaginians, but were subdued by the Romans in the time of Augustus. After the fall of the Roman empire, Spain was overrun by the Goths and Vandals, who were opposed by the Asturians with a courage that long resisted all their efforts, but they were at last compelled to yield. Upon the Moorish invasion, at the beginning of the eighth century, the mountains of Asturia again became the refuge of those who still struggled against them; Pelayo was elected king, and shortly after defeated the Moors at Covadonga, in a battle which may be considered as the inauguration of the sanguinary struggle which lasted for eight centuries, and ended in the final expulsion of the Moors. In 1388, it became a principality, and was appointed appanage of the heir to the Spanish throne, who also has the title of Prince of Asturias. A remarkable security of person and property has long existed in this country; and one consequence is, that the peasantry, instead of congregating in walled towns for protection, live in small farms, and often own the land which they cultivate. They are generally of kind and civil dispositions, especially the women, who are gentle and attentive to strangers; of sober and industrious habits, and proverbial for their honesty and fidelity. They are, however, great boasters, and, during the peninsular war, afforded many instances of the common association of much talk with little work. Notwithstanding, too, their proverbial honesty, they have been accused of gross misapplication of the money sent from England in support of the Spanish cause. The costume of the lower classes resembles that of the Swiss; the females, when dressed in their best, wear boddices of yellow or green, laced in front with gold ornaments, and coral necklaces. Dark-coloured serges are also in great vogue, which, with black mantles or *dengues*, are thrown over the head. The men generally wear white felt caps, turned up with green. The *patois* spoken by the peasantry differs from the Galician, and is called Bable. Travelling in Asturias is performed on mule or horseback, the roads being impassable to carriages.

ASTWICK, a par. England, co. Bedford; 570 ac.; S.S.W. Biggleswade. Pop. 64.

ASTWOOD, a par. England, co. Bucks; 1259 ac.; N.N.E. Newport Pagnell. The female population are employed in the manufacture of lace. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower; it contains a handsome Norman font, and some curious and interesting monuments. Pop. 247.

ASUAY, or ASSUAY, a dep. Ecuador; bounded, N. by dep. Ecuador, W. by dep. Guayaquil and Peru, S. by Peru, and E. by Brazil; length, W. to E., about 644 m.; breadth, N. to S., about 276 m. It lies on the E. slope, and to the E. of the Andes, and stretches E. over the immeasurable plains of the Marañon to the Orinoco and the confines of Brazil. The whole of its W. part is covered by the paramo or desert of Asuay, whence the department is named. This paramo is a desert mass of mountains running E. and W., joining the two N. and S. parallel ranges of mountains, and forms the S. boundary of the plateau of Quito. It consists of porphyry, mica-slate, and other primitive rocks; and attains an elevation of about 13,000 to 15,500 ft. The department is watered by numerous streams, all affluents of the Marañon. The climate varies with the elevation, from very hot to very cold; consequently the vegetable productions are equally varied; partaking of the nature of those both of the torrid and temperate zones. In the warmer localities, sugar-cane, maize, indigo, tobacco, yams, batattas, bananas, &c., are raised; and in the colder localities, the crops are wheat, barley, rye, flax, lucerne, potatoes, and all kinds of European vegetables. The rearing of cattle, horses, asses, and mules, and above all, sheep, is vigorously pursued. The department exports salted flesh, butter, cheese, wax, beasts of burden, cattle, agricultural produce, and small quantities of cloths of various descriptions. It imports European goods of all kinds, cloths, stockings, linen, &c.; wine, brandy, oil, and dried fruits. It is divided into the provinces of Cuenca, Loxa, and Jaen de Bracamoros. Pop about 210,000.—(Guthsmuth, *Colombia.*)

ASUNCION. *See* ASSUMPTION.

ASWARBY, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 1548 ac.; N. by W. Folkingham. The church is a handsome building, in the Pointed style. Pop 128.

ASWARDBY, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 741 ac.; N.W. Spilsby. Pop. 68.

ASWATADA ISLANDS, Mozambique Channel. *See* QUERIMBA ISLANDS.

ASYN KALE [anc. *Jasus*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, at the head of the bay of same name, W. coast, pash. Anatolia; lat. 37° 15′ N.; lon. 27° 42′ E. The ancient city occupied a rocky islet, about 1¼ m. in circuit, now united to the continent by an isthmus. The N. side of the rock is abrupt and inaccessible, and the summit is occupied by a fortress. Here are remains of a theatre, temples, and other buildings, with ancient inscriptions, one of which is of the age of Alexander the Great. The peninsula terminates in a flat point of land, with a small square fort at the extremity.

ASYR. *See* ASIR.

ASZALO, a market tn. Hungary, this side the Theiss, l. bank, Hernad, 3 m. N.E. Szisko, in a valley. Pop. 1781.

ASZOD, a market tn. Hungary, co. and 23 m. N.E. Pesth, on the Galga. It is well built, and has a R. Catholic, and a Protestant church, and a synagogue; manufactures of cloaks, lined with sheep-skins, dyed blue and green; and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2213.

ATABAPO, a considerable river, Venezuela. It rises in lat. 3° 10′ N.; lon. 66° 40′ W., whence it flows nearly due W. for about 70 m. or 80 m.; then turning N. falls into the Orinoco at San-Fernando; lat. 4° N.; lon. 68° 10′ W., nearly at the same point where the latter river is joined by the Guaviare and Juirida. Total course, about 140 m. The waters of the Atabapo are dark, clear, agreeable to the taste, and singularly cool; and so great is their transparency, that the smallest fishes are distinguishable at the depth of 20 ft. or 30 ft.: and the bottom, which consists of white quartzy sand, is usually visible. There are no crocodiles in this river, but water-snakes are numerous, as are also bavas and fresh-water dolphins. The banks of the stream are also free from mosquitoes, and other troublesome insects.

ATACAMA, a large, thinly-peopled, sterile tract of country, forming the N. portion of Chili and S. portion of Bolivia. The 24th degree of S. lat. was fixed in 1866 as the northern boundary of Chili; and the territory thence to the port of Huasco, lat. 28° S., with the Andes for the E., and the Pacific for the W. boundary, constitutes the present Chilian province of Atacama.

Its capital is Copiapo (*which see*); and it also contains the towns of Vallenar and Freirina, heads of departments of same names. In this province are found the richest silver-mines in Chili, principally in the districts of Chañarcillo and Tres Puntas. In the latter, discovered a few years back, large masses of native silver are frequently found at the depth of 1000 ft. or 1500 ft., weighing half a ton and upwards, and the country is everywhere rich in metallic deposits. The annual products of the mines amount to about one million sterling; and from the frequent discovery of new mines, are rapidly on the increase. Next to silver, copper is the most abundant metal, and a considerable quantity of copper-ore is annually exported, chiefly to England. From the dry, arid nature of the country, agricultural pursuits are limited; yet a little cultivation exists on the banks of the rivers, and wherever irrigation is to be had.

A railway runs between Chañarcillo, Copiapo, the capital of the province, and Caldera, one of the three ports in the province, the others being Huasco and Chañaral. The principal rivers are, the Copiapo, the Salado, Juncal, and Chañaral; all of them form safe anchorages at their mouths; but all of

them having short courses, contain so little water that they are nearly dry in the summer. Pop. (1865), 78,972.

THE BOLIVIAN PROVINCE OF ATACAMA embraces the seaboard of the country, bounded, S. by Chilian Atacama, N. by the river Loa, which separates it from Peru; E. by the Andes; W. by the Pacific. The country throughout is a complete desert, without water or vegetation; and the lower grounds on the coast, which are within the rainless district of S. America, consist of wide plains, with a dark-brown movable sand. It is said that in this desert the ancient Peruvians were accustomed to bury their dead, the dryness of the climate preserving them from decay for a long period. Some copper-mines are worked in the vicinity of the port (Cobija); gold in small quantities is found on the banks of the rivers. Guano formerly existed in this province, but the deposits are now well nigh exhausted. In this prov., lat. 21° 35′ S.; lon. 69° 15′ W., lies the *Volcano of Atacama* (18,000 ft.), one of the most S. peaks of the Bolivian Andes. The only town is Cobija.

ATACAMES, a small seaport tn. Ecuador; lat. 0° 53′ S.; lon. 79° 46′ W. (R.); 15 m. S.W. Esmeraldas.

ATALAIA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 7 m. S. Thomar. It has an important annual fair. P. 2200.

ATALANTI. *See* TALANTI.

ATALAYA, a small tn. Brazil, prov. of, and about 20 m. S.E. Alagoas, and close upon the banks of the estuary formed by the rivers Alagoas and Itinga. It contains a church, a townhouse, and a prison. Its inhabitants carry on some trade with Bahia and Pernambuco in ipecacuan, cotton, tobacco, and sugar, all produced in the district. Pop. of tn. and dist. 2000.

ATARAIPU [the Devil's Rock], a remarkable isolated pyramidal granitic peak in British Guiana; lat. 2° 55′ N.; lon. 58° 48′ W. It rises from a plateau between the upper waters of the rivers Guidaru and Rupununi, and from amidst a dense mass of foliage, which spreads around it in all directions, to a height of 900 ft. above the former river, and 1300 ft. above the sea. For 350 ft. above its base, the mountain is wooded, and for 550 ft. more it rises in a pyramidal form, destitute of vegetation, forming a striking contrast to the luxuriant growth at the base, and in all the surrounding country. There being no heights so elevated as Ataraipu for a considerable distance in every direction, renders the appearance of this natural pyramid all the more curious.—(Schomburgk.)

ATAUN, a tn. Spain, in Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 18 m. S.W. Tolosa; in a valley, r. bank, Aganunza, surrounded by mountains. In the centre of the town is a square, containing the parish church and townhouse. The produce of the vicinity consists of grain, fruits, vegetables, and wood for charcoal; and the river yields fish of various kinds. Pop. 2164.

ATAWAL [for *Atwal*, the Long Island], an isl. Arabia, N. part of the Red Sea. It contains a large fishing village of the same name.

ATBARA, a territory and river, Nubia; the former sometimes called the island of Meroe, from its being partially insulated by the river Atbara on the N.E., the Bahr-el-Azrek on the W. and S.W., and the Nile on the N.W. Linant describes it as a very flat country, with mountains scattered here and there like stones placed on a floor; the surface, for the most part, thickly covered with trees and grass; but in some places entirely destitute of vegetation. The inhabitants are Bisharee Arabs, a handsome and bold race of people; the women of slender and elegant form, with dark brown complexions, beautiful eyes, and fine teeth. The men go constantly armed, and are frequently engaged in quarrels, being, according to Burckhardt, cruel, avaricious, revengeful, and inhospitable. The cattle of this territory are of a superior description, and very numerous. The river Atbara, one of the principal affluents of the Nile, is formed by the united streams of the Settite or Tacazze, and the Atbara, the former being much the larger, having their sources in Abyssinia. Previous to the junction, the Settite receives the Royan and other streams, and the Atbara receives the Salaam and the Angarep. The two main streams then unite near Sofie, in lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 36° 25′ E.; thence flowing in a N.W. direction, and subsequently falling into the Nile at Adamer; lat. 17° 38′ N.; lon. 34° 8′ E. The whole course of the Atbara from Sofie, the point of its formation, to Adamer, where it joins the Nile, is about 270 m. Burckhardt thus describes the appearance of its banks:—'After a march of three hours among sandy plains, we came in sight of the river Atbara, and entered the groves of trees with which it is lined. The luxuriant vegetation which now surrounded us, filled with pleasure even the stony hearts of the slave-traders. Amongst the trees were different species of the mimosa, some trees of the largest size, whose luxuriant clusters of fruit excited the wishes of the slaves; the nebek tree, with its fruit ripe; the allobé, and a number of others, with an abundance of wild herbage, growing on a rich fat soil, similar to that of Egypt.' In the dry season the river nearly vanishes; but from the middle of June, when the rains come on, to the middle of September, it is a very large stream, and Sir S. Baker has shown that the Atbara and the Blue Nile are the main agents in carrying down the rich mud from which Egypt derives its fertility.

ATCHA, ATCHU, ATCHAM, ATCHAK, or ATSCHAK, an Aleutian isl. Andrenovian group, lat. 52° 31′ N.; lon. 173° 40′ W. (R.), about 75 m. long, by about 10 m. broad. At its E. point is a harbour, near which is a volcano that throws out a considerable quantity of sulphur, and at the foot of which there is a hot spring. Pop. 50 or 60.—(Ritter's *Lex.*)

ATCHAFALAYA, a river, U. States, an outlet of the Mississippi, which it leaves on the r. bank, about 2 m. below the confluence of the Red River. It flows very irregularly for about 150 m., forming the W. boundary of the Mississippi delta, and enters a bay of its own name in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29° 20′ N.; lon. 91° 20′ W. Its navigation, however, is greatly impeded by masses of floating trees, called rafts, which have been arrested in their progress by snags, islands, shoals, and other obstructions, and made to accumulate, so as to form natural bridges reaching entirely across the stream. One of these rafts, which was cleared away in 1839, after four years' labour, and which had taken 38 years to accumulate, consisted of a mass 10 m. in length, 220 yards wide, and 8 ft. deep. It was covered with beautiful flower-bushes and trees, some of the latter of which had grown to a height of about 60 ft. A floating light-vessel has been lately placed in the bay, for the guidance of vessels.

ATCHAM, a par. England, co. Salop; 3762 ac.; S.E. Shrewsbury. Pop. 406.

ATCHEEN. *See* ACHEEN.

ATCHERA, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, S. Concan or Bhoonslah country, 46 m. N. Goa; lat. 16° 11′ N.; lon. 73° 37′ E. It was formerly a place of great reputed sanctity, and a notorious depôt for goods obtained by piracy. It was captured by the British in 1818.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*)

ATCHINSK, or ACHINSK.—1, A tn. Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, 75 m. W. Krasnoyarsk; pleasantly situated in a hilly fertile country, r. bank, Tchulym or Chulüm, an affluent of the Obi; lat. 56° 49′ N.; lon. 57° 50′ E. It has two churches; and the exterior of the houses is in general remarkably handsome. The district around is fertile in grain, and has brine springs, producing a considerable quantity of salt. Pop. 3177.——2. A tn. Russia, gov. Perm, and in the vicinity of the city of that name. It is one of the mining localities of the Government, where a considerable quantity of copper ore was wont to be produced. The miners inhabit a little village, in a fertile dell, close to the pits.

ATCHUJEFF, ATCHUCK, or ATCHU, an isl. on the E. shore of the Sea of Azof, in the Strait of Enikale, a little to the N.E. of Taman, near the mouths of the Kuban, about lat. 45° 15′ N.; lon. 36° 40′ E.; and comprised in the Russian government of Taurida. It is mountainous, and full of swamps and morasses; contains a castle and a port, and a small town called Cozadji. The inhabitants, who are Cossacks of the Black Sea, follow the occupation of fishing, and send large quantities of sturgeons in a dried state, caviar, fish-fat, and isinglass, to Constantinople.

ATECA, a tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Saragossa, 5 m. W. by S. Calatayud, on the high road from Madrid to Saragossa. It lies on the Jalon, at its confluence with the Piedra and Manubles, in a damp position, in consequence of which the inhabitants are much subject to ague. The Jalon, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, divides the town into two nearly equal parts, the smaller of which, on the N.W. bank of the river, contains the better streets. Ateca has six squares, an ancient parish church, two chapels, guildhall, hospital, and three schools. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving, fishing, the manufacture of fire-arms, locks, tallow, and wax; and they do a little trade in cotton fabrics, hardware, tallow, fish, &c. Pop. 3600.

ATEF (El-), a tn., N. Africa, in the Sahara, half a mile S. Beni-Isguen; lat. 32° 26′ N.; lon. 2° 18′ E. It is walled, has two gates, and is composed of 500 to 600 houses, including six mosques. Here is a trade in grain, &c.

ATEGERAT, or Adegrat, a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom, Tigré, cap. prov. Agamé, 50 m. N.N.W. Antalo, on an elevation 8180 ft. above sea level. It contains a royal residence, a large plain structure, and 2200 inhabitants.

ATELLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Potenza, dist. of, and 6 m. S. Melfi, on a river of its own name, an affluent of the Ofanto.

ATENA, a vil. Naples, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 2802.

ATERNO, or Pescara [anc. *Aternus*], a river, Naples, separating the two Abruzzi; rising in Mount Reale, and running past Aquila S.E., and then N.E. from Popoli, into the Adriatic Sea, near Pescara, in lat. 42° 26′ N.; lon. 14° 15′ E., after a course of about 84 m.

ATESCH-JAH, Ateschgah, Ateshga, or Atashkudda [The Place of Fire], a spot on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, the object of numerous pilgrimages by the Guebers, who regard it as sacred, and worship the fire which issues from it by the ignition of the naphtha, with which the soil is thoroughly impregnated. The Atesch-Jah is about 1 m. in diameter, and, from its centre, when the weather is dry, emits a yellowish blue flame visible by day, but of course, much increased in intensity during night. A number of cottages are erected in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants, by several simple devices, apply the light to economical purposes. To prevent the escape of the naphtha vapour, they cover their floors with about a foot of loam, leaving small holes which they can open or shut at pleasure. To kindle a fire, they have only to open a hole and hold a light over it, when a continuous flame is immediately obtained. An opening of 2 inches, has been known to give a flame of about 4 ft. To regulate the flame, a hollow reed of the size required, and previously coated with lime, by the transmission of lime water, to prevent it from being consumed, is placed in the aperture. The vapour is perceptible, and hence, though both light and heat are obtained for nothing, the probability is, that, being prejudicial to health, they are dearly purchased.

ATESHGA. *See* Atesch-Jah.

ATESSA, a tn. Italy, prov. Chieti, dist. of, and 12 m. W.S.W. Vasto d'Ammone. It has a beautiful collegiate church, four parish churches, several convents, an hospital, and three *monts-de-piété*. Pop. 10,729.

ATFEH, a vil. Lower Egypt, l. bank, W. branch of the Nile, about 14 m. above Rosetta, at the junction of the Mahmoudieh Canal with the Nile, where passengers who have come from Alexandria by the former, and are going either to India or the interior of Egypt, embark in steamers for Cairo, which is about 90 m. distant S.S.E. The voyage by steamer is generally performed in a day and a half; but in a sailing vessel, occupies about three days. The return voyage is accomplished by a steamer in from 12 to 15 hours, having the advantage of the current in descending. The passage by the canal, from Alexandria to Atfeh, is made by track-boats. Thus occupying an important position on the overland route to India, and to Central and Upper Egypt, Atfeh has become a bustling place; and is rendered still more so by an extensive transit-trade, the canal being constantly lined with vessels loading grain and other cargoes.

ATFIEH, or Atfeh, a tn. Central Egypt, cap. prov. Atfyh, r. bank, Nile, from which it is about 3 m. distant, and 41 m. S. Cairo. It was the capital of the Aphroditopolite nome, and, according to Strabo, noted for the worship of a white cow, the emblem of the goddess Athor, the Egyptian Venus. The Coptic name of the town is Tpêh or Petpieh. It contains no monuments. Pop. 4000.

ATH, a fortified tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dendre, about 17 m. E. Tournay, on the railway from Tournay to Mons. It contains several churches, an orphan asylum, an hospital, a theatre, and a college. The principal buildings are the Hotel de Ville, built in 1600; the magasines and arsenal; the church of St. Julien, founded in 1393, destroyed by lightning in 1817, but since rebuilt; and the college, which was founded in 1416, and, with its buildings, covers a considerable space. Among the ancient monuments of the town, is a tower called Tour du Burband, supposed to have been founded about the middle of the 12th century. Dyeing, bleaching, and soap-making are carried on here to a considerable extent. There are also manufactures of gloves, lace, and linen cloths (of which last 25,000 pieces are annually sold in its market), a cotton printfield, a worsted mill, several brandy and gin distilleries, and a considerable trade in hemp, grain, oleaginous seeds, leather, cloth, wine, and colonial produce. Ath is famous for its trinkets, which circulated all over France; but the demand is now confined to Belgium, particularly Flanders and Brabant. The defences of the town were originally constructed by Vauban, but have been greatly improved and strengthened since the battle of Waterloo. The great barrack, which is bomb-proof, can accommodate 3000 men. Pop. of tn. 8199.

ATHABASCA, or Athapescow, a river and lake, British N. America, N.W. territory. The river has its sources in the E. slopes of the Rocky Mountains, near Mount Brown; lat. 52° 10′ N.; lon. 116° 30′ W. From this point, it pursues a tortuous, but generally N.E. and N. course till it falls into Lake Athabasca, at its W. extremity. Its whole length, following the larger windings, is about 600 m. It receives the waters of the Lesser Slave Lake, in about lat. 55° N. by means of a connecting stream about 20 m. in length. It also receives in about lat. 56° 25′ N. the united waters of several small lakes. In the upper part of its course, it is known also by the name of the *Biche*, and in the lower part, or near its entrance into the lake, by that of the Elk River.

The Lake of Athabasca, or Lake of the Hills, as it is frequently called, is situated about 190 m. S.S.E. the Great Slave Lake. It is about 200 m. in length from E. to W., and about 35 m. wide at the broadest part, but gradually narrows to a point at either extremity. It occupies an area of upwards of 3000 sq. m. The only outlet of the lake is by the Slave River, with which it communicates by several small streams that issue from its W. end, and by which its superfluous water are carried into the Great Slave Lake. The Stone River falls into it at its E. extremity. The N. shore of the lake is high and rocky, and thickly wooded with firs and poplars, &c. The S. shore, again, is level, and consists of alluvial soil. On this side, there is a shoal of many miles in extent, formed by the drift-timber and vegetable debris brought down by the Athabasca River. The lake abounds in fish; the most numerous are trout, carp, pike, methye, &c.

ATHAN (St.), a par. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan; 1771 ac.; S. Cowbridge. Pop. 357.

ATHASSEL, a par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 12,769 ac.; contains the ruins of a priory of great extent and magnificence. Pop. 2647.

ATHBOY, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. The town is 35 m. N.W. Dublin, and 6 m. N.W. Trim; its name, in the Irish language, meaning 'the yellow ford,' being derived from its position on a stream called the Athboy river, a tributary of the Boyne. The town consists chiefly of one long street; and possesses a church, a chapel, a sessions-house, and a constabulary barracks. Large cattle fairs are held here; and the weekly cattle-market, on Thursday, is well attended; but there is little trade besides. Two schools and a small widows' alms-house are supported by the Earl of Darnley, to whose estate the town belongs. A loan fund was established in 1845. Athboy returned two members to the Irish parliament, but was disfranchised at the Union. Near the town, on the N., stands the Hill of Ward, about 390 feet high—a distinguishing feature in the landscape. Area of par. 11,884 ac. Pop. of par. 3223; of tn. 982.

ATHELINGTON, a par. England, co. Suffolk; 487 ac.; S.E. Eye. Pop. 115.

ATHELNEY (Isle of), the anc. name, now disused, of a rising ground situated in a marsh in the co. Somerset, England, par. East Ling, about 6 m. S.S.E. Bridgewater. The morass by which the island was surrounded was, in former times, all but impassable; thus rendering it a place of security, for which it was often made available. Amongst those who sought safety in this bog-begirt island, was Alfred the Great, who fled thither after his retreat from the Danes, then overrunning Wessex. To commemorate this event, a small obelisk with an inscription has been erected on the spot by the owner of the land. Alfred founded a Benedictine

abbey here, about 888. Many architectural remains, bones, and other relics, have been dug up on the site of the buildings, which appear to have been extensive and magnificent. The mound, now no longer insulated, contains about 100 ac. It was, in ancient times, covered with alders, in which stags, wild goats, and many other animals sheltered.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a par. Scotland, co. Haddington; 4000 ac. Home, author of the Tragedy of Douglas, was for 10 years minister of this parish; and it is the birthplace of Blair, author of 'The Grave.' Pop. 902.

ATHENRY, or ATHENREE, an anc. tn., barony, and par. Ireland, co. Galway. The town is 13 m. E.N.E. Galway; and was originally called Athnere, from Ath-na-Riagh, 'the king's ford,' or 'the abode of a king.' It was at one time inclosed within walls, some vestiges of which still remain. In the 13th century, Meyler de Berminghame granted a site of land for the foundation here of a Dominican monastery, an account of which is given in Grose's *Antiquities of Ireland;* but it was accidentally destroyed by fire in the 15th century. Part of the ruins are extant, as well as of the castle of the Berminghams, Earls of Lowth. There was also a Franciscan friary founded here in 1464. It sent two members to the Irish parliament, but was deprived of the franchise at the Union. Having no manufactures or trade, it is a poor place, and wears altogether a very desolate aspect. Around the town, the country is flat and dreary, presenting constant alternations of peat, marsh, rich pasture, bare crag, and tillage-lands.——The BARONY is 20 m. in length, and from 1½ to 8 m. in breadth; area, 25,782 ac. Pop. 3881. Area of par. 24,951 ac.; pop. in 1851, 4505. Pop. of tn. 1283.

ATHENS, the name of a county, and of numerous townships, &c., U. States:—1, A co. in the S.E. of Ohio; area, 740 sq. m.; watered by the Hockhocking, the Raccoon, and several smaller streams. The surface is hilly and broken, but the soil is productive, and alike adapted for tillage or grazing. Iron, coal, limestone, freestone, clay, and salt-springs, add to the riches of the county, which, besides raising numerous herds of cattle, sheep, and swine, yields maize, oats, potatoes, tobacco, &c. Pop. 21,364.—2, A post vil., cap. of above co., 72 m. S.E. Columbus. It is a picturesque village, lies on a bend of the Hockhocking, has well-built brick houses, a Presbyterian and Methodist church, an academy, court-house, two tanneries, three grist and three saw mills, &c. It is the seat of the Ohio university, the oldest college in the state, being founded in 1804, with six instructors. Pop. 1500.——ATHENS is also the name of townships in Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Georgia, Alabama, &c.

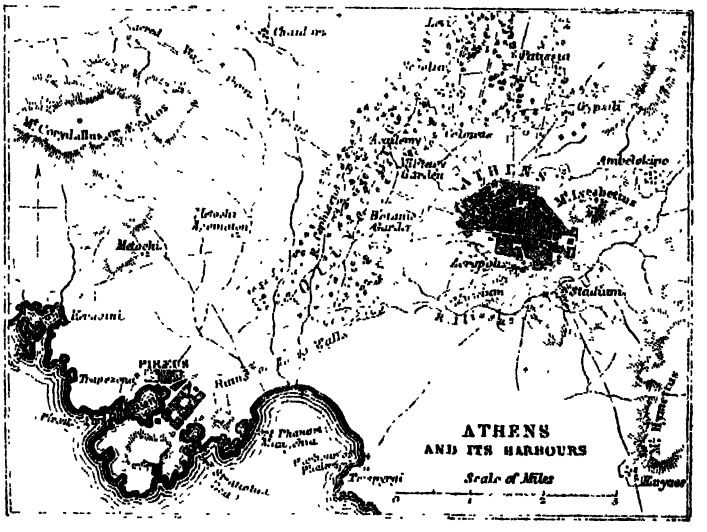
ATHENS [anc. *Ἀθῆναι Athenæ*], the capital of Greece; and not only for several ages the centre of European civilization, but still, in many respects, particularly to the scholar and the artist, the most interesting city in the world. Its site, equally magnificent for scenery, and advantageous for commerce, is about 4 m. N.E. of the Saronic Gulf or Gulf of Egina, in an extensive plain of its own name, watered by the Ilissus and Cephisus, and surrounded by hills on all sides, except towards the sea, where it lies open, and gives a fine view both of the gulf and the numerous islands which seem to float on its surface. This plain, instead of being uniformly level, is broken by numerous ridges of limestone, several of which, with their intervening valleys, are partly occupied by the city; while the highest of them rises up precipitously, and forms the Acropolis or citadel. The chief approaches to Athens are one on the W. by way of Eleusis, over a well made carriage road, in a plain remarkable for the luxuriant beauty of its oleanders; and another on the S.W. by the celebrated harbour of Piræus, along a tract which, though once a mere swamp, has been covered with vineyards, oliveyards, and fig-plantations. In its most prosperous days, Athens enclosed a large space, including not only the city proper, but a long narrow suburb, stretching continuously to the Piræus, and was surrounded by walls which had a circuit of nearly 20 m. Parts of these walls still remain, particularly on the S. and W.; but within a comparatively modern period, a wall of about 4 m. in circuit had been built, enclosing a space which, during the possession of the city by the Turks, was more than sufficient to accommodate its inhabitants. Since 1834, when Athens again became the seat of Government, this wall, which was in a ruinous state, has been pulled down to make way for new streets and edifices, which are rapidly springing up on all sides, and promise to give the city at least the appearance of a modern capital, how much soever they may fall to rival its ancient splendour. Previously to these improvements, the greater part of Athens was a mere heap of ruins, the effect of the recent struggle for independence; while the portions still habitable furnished one of the worst specimens of a Turkish town, consisting of a mere labyrinth of narrow, crooked, and irregular lanes. The houses in general had no architectural merit, and even those of them which it was impossible to pass unobserved, attracted attention merely by occupying sites on which some of the finest remains of ancient art were still standing, barbarously and grotesquely dovetailed into modern structures. A specimen of this curious and incongruous mixture is exhibited in the woodcut on the following page, of a marble structure on the E. side of the Acropolis, supposed to have been dedicated to Rome and Augustus. It now stands across a street, the thoroughfare of which passes between its central columns, and is seen proceeding in the direction of a Turkish mosque, while modern buildings not only abut on the monument, but are built into and partly conceal it. Artists have too often kept these rude accompaniments out of view, and, in their sketches of Athenian buildings, have exhibited them not in their actual state, but as they either imagine them to have once been, or expect them to become by means of the renovating processes which the late Government first began in good earnest to employ. Though several public buildings well deserving of public notice have been recently erected, the chief interest connected with Athens must long continue to be derived from its antiquities, and with these, therefore, though contrary to the usual order, it seems proper to begin. For this purpose, the reader must transport himself to the Acropolis, a lofty limestone rock, 150 ft. high, precipitous and inaccessible on all sides except the W., but terminating in a large expanse of an oval form, enclosed by a wall 2330 yards in circuit. The ascent commences on the N. side, and winds round till it reaches the only entrance, the Propylæa, a splendid portal, with a front of six marble Doric columns and two wings, giving admission by five doorways, all of which have recently been cleared of Turkish rubbish, and once more appear almost in their original perfection. Immediately without the entrance, on the right side, the remains of a beautiful temple of Wingless Victory were brought to light in 1835 by the removal of a Turkish battery. It has been rebuilt from the original material (white marble), which lay scattered about; and, both from its beautiful workmanship and commanding position, has now become one of the noblest ornaments of the city. On turning into the Acropolis, the majestic Parthenon, justly described as 'the finest edifice, on the finest site in the world,' bursts on the view. It stands near the centre, on the most elevated spot within the Acropolis, and is built of the white marble of Pentelicus. It was in the form of a parallelogram, 228 by 100 ft., its longest sides facing the N. and S.; and consisted of a cell surrounded by a peristyle, which had eight Doric columns in front, and 17 on its sides, each column 34 ft. high, and 6 ft. 2 inches in diameter at the base, and standing on a pavement elevated by three steps. The whole height was 65 ft. The Parthenon stood almost entire, at least as the Emperor Hadrian had repaired it, till 1687, when, during a siege by the Venetians, a bomb fell upon part of it, which was employed as a powder magazine, and destroyed the roof. Since then, it has received numerous injuries, some of them of a very recent date, and its more delicate ornaments must now be looked for in private cabinets and public museums. The more solid parts are tolerably entire, though even these have suffered much, and must ultimately have disappeared under the barbarism of the Turks; who not only, in a case of necessity, had converted its marble into cannon balls, but were in the practice of pounding it for mortar. The other principal building of the Acropolis is the Erectheum, or temple of Minerva Polias, consisting of a cell about 90 ft. long from E. to W., and intersected at its W. end by an irregular transept. The N. and E. porticoes were supported by Ionic columns, the S. by a kind of sculptured female figures, called Caryatides. The chief compartments in the Erectheum were the temple proper, at the E. end; the Pandroseum, at the W.; and, in the centre, the Cecropium, supposed to have been so called from containing the remains of

Cecrops, the first founder of the city. Immediately to the N.W. of the Acropolis, and separated from it by a narrow valley, is the Areopagus, or, as our Bibles also call it, Mars' Hill, famous for the venerable court which there held its sittings under the open air; and still more famous as the spot on which the apostle Paul pleaded the cause of heavenly truth against



THE GATE OF AUGUSTUS, ATHENS.—Thumer, Ansichten von Athen.

Stoic fatalists and Epicurean scoffers, and proved, by a simple appeal to the gorgeous temples around him, that 'in all things' they 'were too superstitious.' A little to the S.W. of this celebrated hill, and due W. of the Acropolis, lies a small valley, forming the old Agora (forum or market-place); and on a slope immediately above it, the Pnyx, with its rude bench of stone, at which Demosthenes was wont to stand and fulmine forth his matchless eloquence to the half-overawed and enraptured multitudes crowding the forum below. To the S. of the Pnyx, and almost of equal height with the Acropolis, is the Musæum Hill, so called because Musæus is said to have sung, and to have been buried there; but deriving its chief interest from a deed of shame—one out of four curious dungeons, cut out of the rock at its base, being by tradition that where Socrates drank the poisoned cup. At the base of the Acropolis, near its S.E. angle, was the theatre of Bacchus; but a few seats, cut in the rock, are almost the only vestiges of it that remain. About 500 yards N.W. of the Acropolis is the temple of Theseus, built B.C. 465, 30 years before the Parthenon, and more fortunate in its fate, having not only at one time been employed as a Christian church, but still forming the most complete ancient building of any extent within the city, and serving as its museum. It is built of Pentelic marble, which has assumed a rich mellow hue, and is equally remarkable for solidity and gracefulness. It is surrounded with Doric columns, 13 on each side, but is of comparatively small dimensions, the cell being only 40 ft. long by 20 broad. Considerably to the S.E. of the Acropolis, and a little above the torrent Ilissus, is the temple of Jupiter Olympius, which was the largest in Athens; and though begun by Pisistratus, B.C. 530, was first completed by Hadrian, A.D. 145. It consisted of a cell, surrounded by a peristyle of Corinthian columns, 10 in front and 20 at the sides, each 6½ ft. in diameter, and above 60 ft. high, and appears to have had a circuit of 2300 ft. All that now remains is 16 columns, on an artificial platform, supported by a wall. It were almost endless to attempt to detail all the ancient edifices with which Athens was adorned, and the remains of which may still be traced; but before passing to the modern buildings, there is one belonging to an intervening period, which ought not to be overlooked. It is the Cathedral, built of massive blocks of white marble, and furnishing one of the most interesting specimens of the Byzantine style. A modern steeple conceals the original dome; but a frieze, running along the front, is carved with a curious Greek zodiac. The interior is covered with paintings. The chief part of the modern town is to the N., where a new quarter, of good houses, has been built, to which the diplomatic corps has recently removed. In the W., also, a line of houses has lately risen up, not so regularly as could be wished, but all well built, and many of them large and commodious. Here the new palace has been erected, but, unfortunately, by an architect on whom the mantle of his earliest predecessors appears not to have fallen. It is a huge quadrangular building, with massive walls of broken limestone, faced with cement; but the front portico, as well as a colonnade, together with all the window-frames, cornices, &c., are of Pentelic marble. The interior is highly decorated in the modern style of Munich. The university or Panepistimion, is the finest modern structure of Athens, and when completed, will not be unworthy of it; but unfortunately, from want of funds (the greater part of which have hitherto been furnished by subscription, chiefly from foreign Greeks), only half of the design has yet been carried out. It has a handsome portico of Pentelic marble, from each side of which an open corridor leads to the six lecture-rooms, an anatomical theatre, council-room, &c. A double flight of stairs leads to the library, which is a noble hall, and already contains about 30,000 volumes. The number of students exceeds 200. It is pleasing to see that among the different institutions which are springing into existence here, education holds its proper place. In addition to the university, there are numerous schools, supported partly by Government, partly by public societies and private munificence. Among the higher class of these establishments are the gymnasium, which prepares for the university, and has 600 pupils; the polytechnic school for drawing, geometry,



&c., attended by nearly 200; the seminary or normal school, and the Risari ecclesiastical school, so called after its founder, and designed to give a preparatory education to students of divinity. Among the secondary schools may be mentioned those of the Greek committee of education, with about 250 pupils; and the Athens' free school, and the American school, each with 600. Athens has no manufactures, and as yet cannot be said to have any important trade, though it has an excellent harbour, which seems to invite the commerce both of the E. and the W. This harbour, called, in modern times, Porto Leone, from the marble colossal lions which once stood upon it, but still better known by its ancient name of Piræus, is about 4 m. to the S.W. of the city, and was brought within its enclosure by means of what was called the Long

Walls. It is very deep and capacious, forming a large basin, which is somewhat difficult of entrance, but within which, in its best days, 1000 triremes have rode. To the trade of this port, and the naval superiority connected with it, Athens was mainly indebted for the pre-eminence which she held among the states of Greece; and apparently to the same sources must she still look, if she is again to become great. Of this the Government seems fully aware; and accordingly, one of its earliest labours was to fill up a marsh, and commence the construction of a quay, at which several hundred merchant vessels may lie. Piræus itself, instead of being a mere suburb, is rapidly rising into a town. It has been almost entirely built since 1834, and already contains 1000 houses. *See* PIRÆUS.

The early history of Athens is obscured by fable; and though Cecrops is universally admitted to have been its founder, so little is known of him that it is still disputed whether he came from Egypt or was a native Greek. At first the Acropolis, and a few cottages clustering round its base, formed the whole city; but it soon rose into importance, though it does not take a very prominent place till about B.C. 594, when Solon became its legislator. The jealousy of neighbouring states began now to be excited, and a combination, headed by the Spartans, was formed against it, when the appearance of a formidable foreign foe showed the Greeks the folly of intestine dissension, and convinced them that union alone could insure their safety. A numerous Persian host arrived in Attica, and threatened to make Greece the paltry province of a barbarian empire; but the battle of Marathon, B.C. 490, drove back the invader, and laid the first great foundation of Athenian renown. Ten years later, Xerxes arrived with almost countless hordes, seeking vengeance, and partly obtained it, by laying the greater part of Athens in ashes. Defeat, however, overtook him at Salamis, and drove him across the Hellespont, a most inglorious, and almost a solitary fugitive. Mardonius, his satrap, still remained, and again obtaining possession of Athens, left it a heap of ruins. But the victory of Platæa rid the Athenians of Persian invaders, and opened a career of prosperity which, under the guidance of Themistocles, they were not slow to follow. The city suddenly rose with a magnificence which it had never before possessed, and was enclosed by a wall, which not only secured it against sudden incursions, but extended, so as to form a bulwark around its fleet. The Athenian naval supremacy being now established, an extensive commerce arose, wealth flowed in from all quarters, and the munificence of individuals vied with the state in extending and embellishing the city. This prosperity both made the Athenians arrogant and their neighbours envious. The Peloponnesian war broke out, and terminated most disastrously for Athens, which surrendered to the Spartans, B.C. 404, was deprived of its fleet, and saw its Long Walls, and other maritime fortifications, demolished to the sound of music. It never completely recovered the shock; and though not a few of its great names afterwards appeared, internal degeneracy, as well as outward force, concurred in preparing the Athenians for a foreign yoke. First Philip, and then Alexander (B.C. 336), became the generalissimo of the Greeks; and no higher part was left for Athens than to furnish her quota of mercenaries to the intended invasion of Persia. The Roman empire followed, and Athens finally fell under it, being taken by Sulla, B.C. 86. It afterwards was repeatedly ravaged by the Goths; but its worst degradation befell it in 1456, when it passed from the possession of Christian powers, and sunk under the domination of the Turks. A new era in its history has commenced. It is now the capital of a monarchy, at least nominally constitutional, and has nothing but its own misconduct to prevent it from rising even to a higher eminence than it ever before obtained. Pop. (1871), 44,510.—(Wordsworth; Thirlwall; Giffard; Clarke; Murray's *Handbook;* Leake's *Morea.*)

ATHERINGTON, a par. England, co. Devon; 3326 ac.; W. South Molton. Pop. 599.

ATHERSTONE [anc. *Edrestone* and *Adrestone*], a market tn. and township, England, co. Warwick, 20 m. N.N.E. Warwick, and 97 m. N.W. by N. London, situated in a valley screened by finely-wooded hills. It consists chiefly of one main street, which is but indifferently kept. The houses are irregularly built; many of them are very ancient; these are of stone, the modern buildings of brick. The town is amply supplied with water, and well lighted with gas. The chapel, anciently belonging to an Augustine priory, founded in 1376, has been recently entirely rebuilt, with exception of the old octagonal tower, which still remains. There are also in the town chapels for the Wesleyan and Independent Methodists; and, in its immediate vicinity, are a convent and chapel for Romanists, both handsome structures. The educational means of the place consist of a free grammar-school, an endowed charity school, and an infant school. Hats and stockings are manufactured here, the former to some extent. Atherstone is said to be the birthplace of Drayton, the poet. The Trent Valley Railway runs by the town; and the Coventry and Fazely Canal passes at its N.W. extremity, where extensive coal and lime wharfs have been constructed. The county magistrates hold a petty session weekly. Market-day, Tuesday. Three fairs annually. Pop. of township, 3819.—ATHERSTONE-UPON-STOUR is the name of a small parish in the same county, hun. Kingston; 1060 ac. Pop. 421.—(*Correspondent in Atherstone.*)

ATHERTON. *See* CHOWDENT.

ATHLACCA, a par. Ireland, co. Limerick; 5511 ac. Pop. 1068.

ATHLEAGUE, a par. and vil. Ireland, cos. Galway and Roscommon; 13,012 ac. Limestone and freestone, both of excellent quality, abound. Pop. 3134.

ATHLONE, a tn. and barony, Ireland. The TOWN lies on the Shannon, about 67 m. W. by N. Dublin, and 12 N.E. Ballinasloe, partly in co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, and partly in co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, and stands almost in the centre of Ireland. It is divided by the river into two nearly equal parts, connected by a spacious and handsome new stone bridge of five arches, opened for traffic, for the first time, in November 1844; communication having been previously maintained by a narrow old bridge, erected in the time of Elizabeth, now removed. The two divisions were formerly called English town and Irish town, but are now known as the Leinster side and Connaught side. It is an ill-built, irregular, and ill-paved place; and consists chiefly



of narrow, dirty, crooked streets, and obscure lanes and alleys. It is composed of three parishes; St. Peter and Kiltoom, in the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon; and St. Mary, in the barony of Brawney, co. Westmeath. The best private houses, and the only clean street in the whole place, are on the Leinster side. On the Connaught side is the castle of Athlone, erected in the reign of King John, and enlarged and strengthened in that of Queen Elizabeth, and now strongly fortified in the modern style. It was once the residence of the Lord President of Connaught, and completely commanded the old bridge. The town was incorporated by charter from James I., and received a further charter from Charles II. It derives importance from being one of the chief stations or Government depôts for troops and military stores in Ireland. The barracks, N.W. the castle, can accommodate 2000 men; to it an ordnance-yard, magazines, armoury, with muskets for 15,000 men, and hospital, are attached, all occupying an elevated position on the river above the bridge, and, with the three large

squares for parade and exercise, cover at least 15 English ac. N.W. of the barracks, and outside the town, are extensive outforts and batteries, commanding the main roads from Galway and Ballinasloe. The sessions-house is in the Connaught town. Besides the parish churches, there are four R. catholic chapels, including those of the Augustinian and Franciscan friaries; also places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists; a charter school, and several free schools, one in the barracks; with branches of the national and provincial banks of Ireland, the usual municipal and county offices, several inns, and a union workhouse, opened in Nov. 1841. There are also two breweries, one of them very extensive; some large flourmills, and two distilleries. The manufacture of felt hats, which has long been carried on here to a considerable extent, is now declining. Friezes and linens are also manufactured. The markets, held three times a week, are well supplied with sea and river fish, vegetables, and meat. By means of a canal at Athlone, a mile long, constructed for the purpose of avoiding some fords, the Shannon is rendered navigable for 71 m. above the town. The facilities for carrying on trade here are further augmented by the grand canal from Dublin, which joins the Shannon 17 m. below the town. The first bridge in Ireland is said to have been one built across the Shannon at Athlone, by Turlough O'Connor, king of Connaught, in 1140. Athlone sent two members to the Irish Parliament, but sends only one to the British House of Commons. Pop. of tn. 6617.——The BARONY is 16 m. in length by 10 in breadth; area, 137,523 ac. Pop. 31,249.—(Inglis's *Ireland;* Otway's *Tour in Connaught;* Murray's *Handbook for Ireland; Parliamentary Papers.*)

ATHLUMNEY, a par. Ireland, co. Meath; 2454 ac. Pop. 888.

ATHNASSEY, a par. Ireland, co. Limerick; 1386 ac. Pop. 977.

ATHNOWEN, a par. Ireland, co. Cork; 4838 ac. There are some remarkable limestone caves in this parish, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1576.

ATHOLE, or ATHOLL, a mountainous and romantic dist., the most N. part of Perthshire, Scotland, 45 m. long, and 30 broad. It comprehends a great portion of the ancient Caledonian forest; and, along with Stormont, constituted, in the eighth century, the possessions of a Pictish prince. It contains several lakes, and richly cultivated valleys; and in the extensive forest of Athole game of various kinds is abundant. The pass of Killiecrankie, celebrated for the battle fought near it in 1689, in which Graham of Claverhouse was killed, is in this district; it is a romantic, finely-wooded pass, rising steeply on either side of the Garry. Amongst the most beautiful of its valleys are Glen Tilt and Glen Bruar. The district contains a number of villages. It gives the title of Duke to the ancient house of Murray. Athole is said to signify 'pleasant land,' and Blair-Athole, the name of its principal valley, is 'the field or vale of Athole.' The famed 'Athole Brose' is a mixture of whisky and honey.—(Pennant's *Tour;* Anderson's *Guide to the Highlands and Islands.*)

ATHOS (MOUNT) [Modern Greek, *Hagion Oros;* Italian, *Monte Santo*], the name given properly to a lofty mountain in the S.E. of Turkey, lat. 40° 10′ N.; lon. 24° 21′ E., but generally applied to the whole of the narrow peninsula lying between the Gulf of Contessa, and the Gulf of Monte Santo, and separated from the mainland of prov. Salonichi by an isthmus, whose breadth from gulf to gulf, at its narrowest point, does not exceed 1½ m. This peninsula, which stretches into the Archipelago N.W. to S.E. 25 m., with an average breadth of about 4 m., is generally rugged, being intersected by innumerable ravines. The isthmus itself is flat and sandy, standing only a few feet above the level of the sea; and traces have lately been discovered of the canal which Xerxes cut across it, to avoid a recurrence of the disasters which his fleet experienced in rounding the promontory; but immediately beyond the isthmus, at its N. end, the ground rises abruptly about 300 ft., forming the abutment of a plateau, which for 12 m. maintains a height of 600 ft. From this point the peninsula becomes more decidedly mountainous, two of its heights reaching respectively to 1200 and 1700 ft. Near this stands the town of Karyes, picturesquely situated amidst vineyards and gardens. Beyond Karyes, both the height and the ruggedness increase, and dark forests of oak, chestnut, and pine, extend without interruption to the foot of the mountain—an isolated cone of white limestone or marble, resting on a gneiss and schistous base, and rising abruptly, particularly towards the sea, to a height of 6700 ft. The view from the summit is described as one of the finest panoramas in the world. The mountain belongs to Caloyers, or Greek monks, whose monasteries, chapels, &c., are scattered over its sides, and have procured for it its modern name of 'Holy Mount.' The monks attempt to trace their institution to the time of Constantine, but their earliest authentic documents do not go further back than the 10th century. The site of these monasteries is very picturesque, but none of them have much architectural merit. They are remarkable chiefly for the solidity of their structure, and the precautions adopted to make them secure as places of defence. One principal monastery, St. Laura, stands on the S.E. side of the mountain facing the sea. It looks like an ancient fortress surrounded with high blank walls, over the tops of which are seen numerous domes and pinnacles, odd-shaped roofs, and cypress trees. It encloses an irregular space of 3 or 4 ac., and has a front of about 500 ft. The only entrance is by a crooked passage defended by three iron doors. The interior consists of several small courts, and two large open spaces surrounded with two churches, and buildings to accommodate the monks. These at present are only 120. The whole number now inhabiting the peninsula, has been estimated variously from 8000 to 2500. The latter is probably the more accurate estimate. At one time the whole of the monasteries were rich in ancient MSS., but the monks were in general too illiterate either to read them or know their value. Several of the most ancient, which had become mere lumber, and must soon have rotted away altogether, have been happily saved, and now enrich various collections.—(Curzon's *Monasteries; Handbook for the East; Orographie de l'Europe.*)

ATHY, a municipal and market tn. Ireland, co. Kildare, in the parishes Athy St. John and Athy St. Michael, 20 m. S.W. Naas, and 37 m. S.W. Dublin; pleasantly situated on the Barrow, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of five arches. It consists chiefly of a main street and market square; having three Protestant and two R. catholic churches, two dissenting chapels, several parish schools, a dispensary, sessions-house, extensive county jail, fever hospital, large union workhouse, and police barracks. Athy, which was first incorporated in the reign of James I., is included in a circle extending 1 m. from the town, and governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, 12 burgesses, and a recorder. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish Parliament, but was then disfranchised. It is, alternately with Naas, the assize town of Kildare; quarter-sessions are held in January and June, petty sessions every Tuesday, and a court of presentation is held in October. The modern importance of Athy is due to its position, at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Barrow, which is navigable hence to its mouth; and it is also one of the chief stations on the Carlow branch of the Southern and Western Railway. It has a large trade in corn, which is sent in barges to all parts of Ireland; and it has two weekly markets, with six annual fairs. The manufactures, however, are quite insignificant. On the W. bank of the river are the remains of Woodstock Castle, built, in the 15th century, by the seventh Earl of Kildare; it is in tolerable preservation, and has a fine arched gateway and beautiful mullioned windows. Pop. 4467.——The PARISH of Athy St. John, partly in Queen's co., and partly in co. Kildare, comprises an area of 1123 ac. Pop. 1683. The parish of Athy St. Michael, co. Kildare, comprises 1881 ac. Pop. 2180.

ATIBAIA, a tn. Brazil, in the E. of the prov. São Paulo, on a river whence the town derives its name, 110 m. N.N.E. Santos. It has a church, townhouse, and prison; and its inhabitants, who are subject to goitre, cultivate the necessaries of life, and rear cattle and hogs for the market. Pop. of tn. and dist. 7000.

ATIENZA, a tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 18 m. W.N.W. Siguenza, on the E. summit of a rocky hill, surrounded by a dilapidated wall, flanked with 14 towers, entered by three gates. It has an old and extensive castle on its N. side, has ill-paved steep streets, a square, six parish churches, a hall of justice, a prison, an endowed school, hospital, and a convent. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 1983.

ATINA [anc. *Atinum*], a tn. Italy, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and 11 m. S.E. Sora, near the Melfa. It has a

cathedral, a convent, and an hospital; was formerly a bishopric, and is one of the most ancient towns of Italy, being named by Virgil amongst the cities that took part in the war between Æneas and Turnus, prince of the Rutuli. It was a Roman colony during the reign of Nero, and then considered one of the most populous and important in the empire. It has some manufactories of carpets. Pop. 6768.

ATININENI, called also ATINIVENY, a large lake, Brazil, prov. Para, in Brazilian Guiana, between the rivers Negro and Japura, 110 m. above the junction of the former stream with the Amazon. It communicates S. W. with the Codaya, an arm of the Japura; and N.E. with the Negro, through the rivers Ananay and Jaumuhi. Its banks are covered with the copaiba plant.

ATITLAN, a lake and active volcano, Central America, republic Guatimala. The LAKE is 60 m. W.N.W. the city of Guatimala, 30 m. in length, about 10 m. in breadth, and entirely surrounded by rocks and mountains. There is little gradation of depth from its shores, and the bottom has not been found with a line of 300 fathoms. It receives several rivers, and all the waters that descend from the mountains, but there is no known channel by which this great body is carried of. Crabs, and a species of very small fish, are caught in it; the latter are in immense quantities.——The VOLCANO is in lat. 15° 47′ N.; lon. 91° 28′ W., and is 12,500 ft. in height.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, the name given to the vast expanse of sea lying between the W. coasts of Europe and Africa and the E. coasts of N. and S. America, and extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic Seas, or, as may with sufficient propriety be said, from pole to pole, being separated from the Pacific Ocean by lines drawn from Cape Horn and Cape Agulhas to the Antarctic Circle. Its greatest breadth is between the W. coast of N. Africa and the E. coast of Florida in N. America, the distance here being 4150 m. If the Gulf of Mexico, in reality one of its bays, be included, it will extend to 5000 m. Its least breadth, which is between Norway and Greenland, is about 930 m. Between Cape St. Roque, Brazil, and Sierra Leone, the breadth is 1792 m. Its superficial extent has been estimated at 25,000,000 sq. m. From the number and extent of its inlets, gulfs, and bays, its coast lines are of great length, the E. being upwards of 32,000 m., and the W. upwards of 55,000. Its principal inlets and bays are Baffin's and Hudson's Bays, the Gulfs of Mexico, Honduras, and San Juan, the North Sea or German Ocean, the Bay of Biscay, and the Gulf of Guinea. The principal islands N. of the equator are Iceland, the Faroe and British Islands, the Azores, Canaries, and Cape de Verd Islands, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and the W. India Islands; and S. of the equator, Ascension, St. Helena, Trinidad, Columbus, and Tristan da Cunha, the last three being mere rocks. The Atlantic is of vast depth. In lat. 15° 3′ S., lon. 23° 14′ W., or rather more than half way between St. Helena and the E. coast of S. America, Sir James Ross tried soundings with a line of 27,600 ft. without finding bottom, this being the greatest depth yet satisfactorily ascertained, although it is believed that many parts of the Atlantic are much deeper. Some of the other more remarkable depths recently ascertained are—

S. ATLANTIC OCEAN, 1841.

Lat. 83° 21′ S. ... lon. 9° 0′ E. ... 16,062 ft. Sir James Ross.
„ 27 26 „ ... „ 17 29 W. ... 14,550 „ Do.

N. ATLANTIC OCEAN, 1843.

Lat. 25° 55′ N. ... lon. 66° 0′ W. ... 19,500 ft. (line broke) Capt. Barrett.
„ 41 19 „ ... „ 44 16 „ ... 22,200 „ Do.

In the Antarctic Ocean, the depth was found by Sir James Ross to be generally about 2000 ft., but on one occasion a line of 24,000 ft. failed to reach the bottom. The saltness and specific gravity of the Atlantic are greatest near the equator, diminishing gradually towards the poles, where they are affected by the melting of the ice. The degree of saltness is greater in the S. hemisphere than in the N., and is greater in the Atlantic than in the Pacific. The temperature of the Atlantic is higher in the N. than in the S. hemisphere, and is highest between lat. 5° 45′ and 6° 15′ N., where it has been found to be from 82° 5′ to 84° 5′ Fah.; but in the Gulf of Mexico it attains a temperature of 88° 52′. The maximum temperature of the Atlantic Ocean does not, therefore, correspond with the terrestrial equator, the line of greatest warmth being found invariably N. of it.

Currents.—The great currents of the Atlantic are of two kinds, the *drift current* and the *stream current*. The former is produced by the wind, either by the perpetual or trade-winds, or by prevailing winds; those having the former origin are constant, running always in the same direction, and generally with a nearly equal velocity; those having the latter are not so constant, neither do they always run in the same direction, nor at a similar rate. The drift currents produced by the trade-winds are found between the tropics; those resulting from prevailing winds, N. and S. of the parallels of 30°. They are comparatively slow in their motions, proceeding at a rate of little more than half a mile an hour, and are confined to the surface or upper strata of water. The stream currents, again, the causes of which are but imperfectly known, extend to a great depth, and have, some of them, an average velocity of 60 m. per diem, the maximum reaching to 120 m. The great stream currents of the Atlantic are the *Gulf stream*, the *Equatorial current*, the *N. African and Guinea current*, the *Southern connecting current*, the *Southern Atlantic current*, *Cape Horn current*, *Rennel's current*, and the *Arctic current*. The *Gulf stream* originates in the Gulf of Mexico, passes through the Strait of Florida, runs N. along the shores of that territory to lat. 31° N., then in a N.E. direction to about lat. 36° N., when it crosses the Atlantic, passes the W. of the Azores, and is lost in the ocean. Its entire length, from its commencement to the W. of the Azore Islands, is about 3000 geo. m., traversing in its course 20 degrees of latitude, or from 23° to 43° N. Its mean breadth is about 350 m.; its broadest part is between 40° and 60° W. lon., where it is upwards of 400 m. broad; its narrowest, in the Strait of Florida and along the American coast to about lat. 34° N., where it does not exceed 60 m., and is often much narrower. Its comparative mean velocity in the Atlantic is 35 m. in 24 hours. In lat. 26° and 27° N., it was found to have a velocity of 80 m. in 24 hours, and at the end of the Gulf of Florida, in the parallel of Cape Cannaveral, 5 m. an hour. On issuing from the Strait of Florida it is of a dark indigo blue colour, and is distinguishable from the green waters of the Atlantic for many hundred miles. The *Equatorial current*, so called from its being under the line, commences on the W. coast of Africa, about lat. 10° S., or nearly opposite San Paul de Loando. From this point it pursues a N.W. direction till it makes 0° lon., when it proceeds due W. on both sides of the equator, till it arrives at Cape St. Roque in S. America, when it is divided into two branches, one running along the Guiana coast, the other along the coast of Brazil, and so called, respectively, the Brazil current, and the Guiana, or main equatorial current. It throws off a third branch at lon. 22° W., called the N.W. branch, from its taking that direction. The length of this current, from the coast of Africa to Cape St. Roque, is 2500 m. Its breadth, near the commencement, is 160 geo. m.; opposite Cape Palmas, 360; and before dividing, about lon. 31° or 32° W., it is 450. Its average velocity, which is greater in summer than in winter, is from 25 to 30 m. a day. The Guiana branch of the Equatorial current runs along the low coast of Guiana to the island of Trinidad, where it enters the Caribbean Sea. It extends about 500 m., and has a velocity, varying at different parts of its course, from 10 to 21 and 36 m. per day. Temperature, 81° to 84°. The Brazil branch flows at a distance of from 250 to 300 m. from the shores of S. America, and extends from six to seven degrees into the ocean. The average velocity of its N. portion is about 20 m. per day. The *N. African and Guinea current* originates in the sea opposite the coast of France, between Cape Clear in Ireland, and Cape Finisterre in Spain. It flows in a S.E. direction to Cape St. Vincent, when, after sending a mass of water into the Mediterranean, it pursues a S. course to Cape Mesurada, S. of Sierra Leone, keeping at a considerable distance from the land. It then flows rapidly for 1000 m. due E., to the Bight of Biafra, where it seems to mingle with the Equatorial current. The two currents come first in contact off Cape Palmas, where they are found running swiftly in opposite directions. The breadth of the N. African and Guinea current varies with the season; opposite Cape Palmas it extends to 180 m. It runs at the rate of 12 m. per day near the beginning of its course, but after passing Cape Mesurada its velocity is increased to 50 m. The *S. connecting current* is supposed to be united to the Brazil current, but this is not certainly known. It flows from about lon. 40° W. in a S.E. direction, passes the Cape of Good Hope at the distance of about 150 to 180 m., and enters the Indian Ocean, where

traces of it are found 2000 m. beyond the Cape. The *S. Atlantic*, or *S. African current* originates N. of the Cape of Good Hope, from which it flows in a N.W. direction, at a rate of from 15 to 30 m. a day, and eventually merges into the Equatorial current. *Cape Horn current* flows constantly from the Antarctic and S. Seas into the Atlantic Ocean, its general direction being E.N.E. and N.E. Its velocity off Tierra del Fuego is from 12 to 15 m. per day, but in other parts it attains a velocity of 52 and 56 m. per day. In the vicinity of the coast its average rate is about 24 m. per day. *Rennel's current* commences near Cape Finisterre, and, running along the N. coast of Spain, turns to the N. and N.W. along the W. coast of France, and traverses the English and Irish Channels; it then passes Cape Clear in Ireland, and about lon. 20° W. bends round, and, proceeding S., joins the N. African current. Its velocity is about 24 to 28 m. per day. The *Arctic current* is believed to originate in the masses of ice which surround the N. pole, whence it runs along the E. coast of Greenland to Cape Farewell; having doubled this Cape, it flows up the W. coast of Greenland to about lat. 66° N., when it turns to the S. along the coast of Labrador. Arriving at the N. end of Newfoundland, it sends a branch through the Strait of Belle Isle, the main stream passing between the great and outer bank of Newfoundland, and eventually joining the Gulf stream between lat. 44° and 47° N. Immense masses of ice are borne S. by this current from the polar seas, and either strewn along the coast of Greenland, or carried into warmer regions, where they gradually dissolve and disappear. Many hundred icebergs have been seen at one time borne along by this current, and it has been calculated that 20,000 sq. m. of drift ice are annually brought by it along the coast of Greenland to Cape Farewell. Besides these great and enduring currents, there are many of a temporary character, of small extent, and of merely local influence: these are the periodical currents occasioned by tides, monsoons, and other long-continued winds, and temporary currents arising from similar causes.

Winds.—The winds of the Atlantic, unlike its aqueous currents, are not peculiar to that ocean, but identical with those that prevail in the same latitudes in the other seas around the globe. The most remarkable of these are the perennial or trade-winds, which blow constantly in one direction, namely, from E. to W., or nearly so. They extend generally to 28° on each side of the equator, but are divided by a tract of sea, usually occupying a width of from six to eight degrees of latitude, in which calms and variable winds prevail. The track of the trade-winds to the N. of this zone, which is almost always found on the N. side of the equator, is called the region of the N.E. trade-wind, from blowing one or two points N. of E.; that to the S., the region of the S.E. trade-wind, from blowing S. of E. The N.E. trade-wind blows with less steadiness than the S.E., but towards the W. India Islands it keeps generally steady between E. and N.E. The trade-winds are constant only at a considerable distance from land, and become more steady the greater the expanse of water over which they blow. They are exceedingly gentle, as well as equable, never rising into squalls, but always maintaining a uniform rate; and as the sea is but little moved by their action, sailing in these regions is exceedingly pleasant. The voyage from the Cape de Verde Islands or the Canaries, both of which are, according to the season, alternately situated in the very centre of the region of the N.E. trade-winds, to the W. Indies or Gulf of Mexico, is thus the most agreeable that can be imagined, and so safe, that it might be accomplished without the slightest apprehension of danger in an open boat, though a distance of several thousand miles. Beyond the limits of the trade-winds, in the temperate climates of both hemispheres, are the regions of the S.W. and N.W. winds; the former prevailing in the N. hemisphere, the latter in the S. The most desolating hurricanes of the Atlantic occur in the region of the W. Indies; they generally commence E. of the Leeward Islands, blow in a W.N.W. direction to about lat. 30° N., then bend round to the N.E., forming a segment of a circle, whose beginning is in about lat. 10° or 15° N., and the termination about lat. 45° or 50° N. They, however, not unfrequently cross the Gulf of Mexico, and sometimes take other eccentric courses; but the former is their more usual track. Their breadth has been estimated at 600 and 1000 m. The W. India hurricanes generally occur in the months of August, September, and October, rarely in June or July. It must be observed, however, generally, that both the space and position occupied by the various regions of wind in the Atlantic, though stated above with some precision, are in reality subject to considerable changes in both respects, according to the season of the year; the trade-wind advancing towards the N. with the progress of the sun in the N. hemisphere, and receding when it passes the equator on its return to the S. hemisphere.

Tracks of Vessels—Outward Voyages.—Vessels sailing from Europe to the W. coasts of N. America keep to the N. of the Gulf stream, which, if entered, would greatly retard their voyage, making a difference against them of probably about a fortnight. The usual and best course is between lat. 40° and 50° N., by which not only is the Gulf stream avoided, but, on nearing the American continent, the advantage of the counter current, which runs from Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras and Florida, is obtained. Vessels going to the W. Indies, or to the N. parts of S. America, direct their course to the S.W. immediately on reaching the Atlantic, in order to get as quickly as possible into the N.E. trade-winds, carefully avoiding, however, too near an approach to the African coast, where, between Cape Nun and Cape Blanco, both tide and wind set in towards the shore, and have caused the destruction of many vessels that had come unguardedly within their influence. In going to S. America, S. of Cape St. Roque, vessels traverse the line between lon. 18° and 23° W., keeping thus far to the E. in order to avoid getting into the Guiana current, which would carry them to the N.W., or nearly in an opposite direction to that desired. Having passed the line about the point specified, they make for the Brazil current, which, carrying them to the S., enables them to reach any part of the coast they choose. In sailing to the E. Indies, vessels now generally follow the track to Brazil; holding S., they pass the rocky island of Trinidad on its W. side, and fall in with the S. connecting, or S. Atlantic current, which carries them E., but wide of the Cape of Good Hope. By this route, the voyage from the English channel to the Cape has been made in 59 days, the usual time by other courses being 70 days.

Return Voyages.—On returning from N. America to Europe, the Gulf stream, though flowing towards the latter, is equally avoided as in going out, it having been found that the loss sustained by the tear and wear of vessels in that stormy region, was not compensated by the gain in point of time; they therefore keep to the N. of it in returning, as well as in going out. On returning from the W. ports of the W. Indies, and the ports of Central and S. America on the Caribbean Sea, vessels take the Mona passage, between Hayti and Puerto Rico, and immediately afterwards steer in a N.E. direction, so as to cut the parallel of 40° N., between the meridians of 30° and 35° W. Sometimes, however, they return by the Strait of Florida, which having cleared, they sail E. to avoid the Gulf stream, cross the Atlantic S. of the Bermudas, and subsequently either pass between Flores and the other Azores, or keep to the E. of the group. On returning from S. America, vessels keep near the coasts, in order to take advantage of the periodical and variable winds which prevail there. On crossing the equator, they steer for the Azores, and sail as close with the N.E. passage wind as they did with the S.E. when proceeding to the S. hemisphere. In coming from the E. Indies or Cape of Good Hope, vessels sail with the S.E. passage wind to St. Helena, and crossing the line about lon. 20° W., steer for the Azores, where they fall into the tracks from the W. Indies to Europe.

In the centre of the Atlantic is a vast eddy or whirl, caused by the revolution of the currents, which is thickly covered with a sea-weed, called *Sargasso* or gulf-weed (*Fucus natans*), in many places so closely matted as to retard greatly the progress of vessels. The space covered by this weed is upwards of 260,000 sq. m., extending from the meridian of 30° W. to the Bahama Islands, between the parallels of 20° and 45° N. Much of this weed is floated down the Gulf stream from the Mexican Sea. It was formerly supposed to have been torn from the bottom of the ocean, but there is now good reason to believe that it propagates in the sea, and vegetates floating. In the S. Atlantic there are evident signs of volcanic action, rocks and islands having from time to time appeared and disappeared.

Ice.—At both extremities of the Atlantic, vast masses of ice are accumulated in a variety of shapes and sizes. The

most remarkable are icebergs, ice-fields, and ice-floes. The first are often several miles in circumference, and rise from 180 to 200 ft. above the sea, with seven times as much below, as floating ice shows only one-eighth of its bulk above the surface of the water. These ice islands have the appearance of chalk cliffs, with a glittering surface, and emerald green fractures: pools of water of azure blue lie on their surface, or fall in cascades into the sea. The icebergs come to a lower latitude by 10° from the S. pole than from the N., being often seen near the Cape of Good Hope. They appear also to be larger; one observed by Captain D'Urville was 13 m. long, with perpendicular sides 100 ft. high; but they are more rare in the S. than in the N. Atlantic. The ice-fields are generally of much greater extent than the bergs, though, as their name would imply, not nearly so thick, seldom exceeding from 10 to 40 feet. Some of them extend 100 m. in length, with an average breadth of 50 m. These immense masses of ice chill the winds that blow from them, and cool the surrounding seas to a distance of 40 or 50 m. on every side. Sometimes they acquire a rotary motion of great velocity, and dash against each other with tremendous violence. The floe-ice is of comparatively small size, rarely extending to a quarter of a mile in circumference.

Fish are met with in greater variety and abundance in the N. Atlantic than in the S. In the latter there are only whale-fisheries, while in the former there are the cod-fisheries of Newfoundland, the herring-fisheries of Great Britain, the pilchard-fisheries in the British Channel, and the whale-fisheries of Greenland, &c.—(Lyell's *Geology;* Mrs. Sommerville's *Physical Geography;* Johnston's *Physical Atlas;* Ritter's *Lex.; Sailing Directions.*)

ATLAS (Mount), an extensive mountain-system in N. Africa, the S. extremity of which commences near Cape Nun, in lat. 28° 46′ N., on the Atlantic Ocean, and, after traversing the kingdoms of Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis, terminates on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about lon. 11° E. The general course of these mountains is from W.S.W. to E.N.E.; but they do not, like most other systems, consist of one continuous and definite range, but of a congeries of elevations; sometimes isolated, and sometimes connected, with endless branches and offsets, irregularly diffused over nearly the whole N.W. extremity of Africa. The Atlas Mountains have been divided generally into two principal and parallel ranges, running W. to E., the one called the Greater, and the other the Lesser Atlas; the latter lying towards the Mediterranean, and the former adjoining the Sahara or Great Desert, from which it is separated by low sandy hills. The entire course of the principal chain may be reckoned at about 1500 m., measured from Cape Nun, on the Atlantic, to Cape Bon or Ras Iddah, on the Mediterranean Sea. Little is known of the heights of the Atlas Mountains; in some places, however, they rise above the line of perpetual congelation, and, in many, approach it. The highest ascertained elevation is that of Miltsin in Morocco, stated, by Capt. Washington, to be 11,400 ft. high; but their general altitude is moderate, as they do not shoot up into lofty peaks like the Alps, but consist principally of broad ridges and rounded summits. Of the geology, botany, and mineralogy of the Atlas range, we know hardly anything. As respects its geology, our information supplies only the fact, that granite, gneiss, and schist, appear on the higher peaks, and the lower parts of the ridges are formed by secondary limestone; while, as to botany, the few travellers who have penetrated these regions tell us, that on the S. side, or side next the desert, the lower ranges are covered with palm-trees, more especially date-trees; hence the name of this region, *Beled-el-Jerid* [the land of dates]. Higher up, gum-trees, almonds, olives, and other tropical productions, abound; while, on the table-lands, apples, pears, cherries, walnuts, apricots, &c., are grown in great quantities. Higher up still occur forests of immense pines. The mineral riches of the Atlas, so far as known, are silver, antimony, lead, copper, iron, rock-salt, saltpetre, &c. The precious metals, however, are confined to the province of Suse in Morocco, but even there they do not appear to abound; the principal silver mine is situated about 150 m. S. W. from Morocco. Three hundred miles N.E. from the same place, are mines of antimony and lead; copper is also plentiful in the same vicinity, though there seems but little activity on the part of the inhabitants in availing themselves of these resources. From the N. and W. slopes flow the principal rivers of Morocco and Algeria to the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; and from their S. slopes flow numerous streams, nearly all of which are absorbed in the sands of the Sahara.

The Atlas Mountains are infested by large and fierce lions, and abound in antelopes, monkeys, and porcupines. The inhabitants consist of various tribes of the aboriginal race, called the Berbers, a fierce and warlike people, who have always maintained an entire independence of all the neighbouring powers, with whom they are frequently at war. The name Atlas is said to have been derived from Atlas, King of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, having been transformed into a mountain, was feigned to support the heavens on his shoulders. From the name of this mountain region came the name of the adjoining or Atlantic Ocean.

These mountains also possess a classical celebrity from the frequent mention made of them by the ancients, particularly Herodotus, and the exaggerated notions which they seem to have entertained of their elevation. The Atlas, however, of the writer just named, was a single isolated hill, probably the highest of those at Cape Ghir or Gheer, as seen from the Atlantic; although several Greek authorities give the name to the branch terminating at Cape Spartel, at the Strait of Gibraltar.

ATLIXCO, a tn. Mexico, state, Puebla, in a very fertile district, celebrated for its fruits and its fine climate; 20 m. S. La Puebla de los Angeles.

ATOKO, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands; lat. 38° 30′ N.; lon. 20° 43′ E.; 5 m. N.N.E. from the N. extremity of Ithaca, and 9 m. S.S.E. from the nearest S. point of St. Maura. It is about 2 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

ATOLL, a singular description of coral formation peculiar to the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It consists of a ring of coral, sometimes circular, but more frequently oval, varying from 2 to 90 m. in diameter; about a quarter of a mile in breadth, oftener less, and from 6 to 12 ft. in height, enclosing a lagoon or portion of the ocean in its centre. The appearance of these annular reefs is equally striking and beautiful. The ring is often covered with lofty cocoa-nut trees or other palms; while round this band of verdure is spread a beach of glittering white sand, whose outer margin is encircled with a ring of snow-white breakers, beyond which are the dark waters of the ocean. The inner beach, also composed of white sand, encloses the still clear waters of the lagoon, which, when illuminated by a vertical sun, is of a most vivid green. The depth of the lagoon varies from 20 to 50 fathoms; but outside, the walls of the ring plunge at once into the unfathomable depths of the ocean, no bottom having been found, in some instances with a line of 1½ m. long, within 200 or 300 yards of the reef. Ships often find safe anchorage in the tranquil waters of these lagoons, to which access is obtained by gaps or openings on the leeward side, where only they occur, the windward presenting always a high and unbroken wall; the coral insects, by which it is reared, working with greatest vigour, activity, and perseverance on the stormy side of their structure, the agitation of the sea supplying them with a greater abundance of food than they can find in the still waters to leeward. Many of the atolls contain inhabited islands; and as they are generally fertile, and the waters of the lagoon in which they are situated swarm with fish, the inhabitants have the means of subsistence in great abundance. The most remarkable assemblage of atolls in the Pacific Ocean, is Dangerous Archipelago, E. of the Society Islands, which consists of 80, generally of a circular form, surrounding very deep lagoons, and separated from each other by profound depths; and the Caroline Archipelago, N. of the equator, which extends its atolls in 60 groups over 1000 m. In the Indian Ocean, the most perfect specimens of this peculiar formation are the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelagos (*which see*).—(Horsburgh; Lyell's *Geology; London Geo. Journal*, vol. ii.)

ATOOI, or Tauai, one of the Sandwich Islands, lat. (E. point) 22° 8′ N.; lon. 159° 20′ W. (R.); about 240 m. N.N.W. Hawai or Owyhee. It is of an oval form, 40 m. long, and more than 24 m. wide at the broadest part; area, between 600 and 700 sq. m. It slopes on all sides from an elevated centre to the sea, where it terminates in a high coast. Numerous wide, fertile, and well-cultivated valleys run from

the shore inland. The only anchorage is the roadstead at Waiméa, on the S. coast of the island. The number of inhabitants is stated to be 10,000.

ATOUGIA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Torres Vedras, at a short distance from the Atlantic, and 27 m. W. Santarem. It was a place of some consequence during the occupation of the famous Torres Vedras lines by the British. Pop. 1940.

ÅTRAN, a river, Sweden, rising in a small lake near lat. 58° N.; lon. 13° 35′ E., and flowing N. for a few miles; then turning rapidly S.S.W., it forms Lake Åsunden, and after receiving several affluents, falls into the Kattegat at Falkenberg.

ATRANI, a vil. Italy, prov. Salerno, about ½ m. N. Amalfi, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. 2200.

ATRATO, a river, S. America, New Granada, dep. Choco, having its sources in the mountains of the latter district; lat. 5° 12′ N.; lon. 76° 43′ W. It flows nearly due N., and, after a course of about 220 m. in length, falls into the Bay of Choco, the most S. part of the Gulf of Darien; lat. 8° 10′ N.; lon. 77° 0′ W. The country drained by the Atrato and its affluents is extremely mountainous, and does not contain a level tract of any extent, except at its mouth. Considerable quantities of gold are obtained from its sands; and several Europeans have settled on its banks, to prosecute gold-washing. It is navigable for a short distance only from its mouth by large vessels. It was at one time believed that a water communication, by the Atrato, existed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; but this is now known to be incorrect. The junction was said to be effected by a canal connecting the sources of the Atrato and the San Juan, which latter river falls into the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of New Granada; but it has been ascertained that no such canal exists, and that the sources of these two rivers, though near, are in no way connected.

ATRI, or ATRIA [anc. *Hadria*, or *Hatria Picena*], a tn. Italy, prov. Teramo, district of, and 18 m. S.E. Teramo, 11 m. N. Civita di Penne, and 5 m. from the coast of the Adriatic; on a steep hill. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral, parish church, several convents, a theological academy, two hospitals, and a *mont-de-piété*. It is a place of great antiquity, and was at one time surrounded by walls; but these, together with the town itself, have fallen into decay. It is said, though on questionable authority, to have given its name, Hatria or Hadria, to the Adriatic. There are some remarkable excavations in a hill near the town, consisting of a number of chambers, wrought out with the greatest regularity; but to what purpose they were appropriated is unknown. They are supposed to be of very remote construction. The Emperor Adrian was originally from this city. Pop. 3632.

ATRIPALDA, a tn. Italy, prov. Avellino, district of, and about 1 m. E. Avellino. It has a collegiate and parish church, and several manufactories of cloth, paper, nails, iron, and copper, and a considerable trade in pork. Pop. 3797.

ATTAH, a tn., N.W. Africa, l. bank, Niger, 260 m. from its embouchure; lat. 7° 15′ N.; lon. 8° 30′ E. It is situated close to the water's edge, in an elevated situation, on a fine green sward, and has a beautiful appearance. It is clean, of great extent, and surrounded with fine trees and shrubs.

ATTAKEMBO, one of the smallest of the Feejee Islands; lat. 18° 25′ S.; lon. 179° 0′ W.

ATTANAGH, a par. Ireland, Queen's co., and co. Kilkenny; 2561 ac. Pop. 553

ATTARAM, a river in the Tenasserim provinces, having its source in the lofty range of mountains that separate the Tenasserim coast from Siam Proper. It flows in a N.N.W. direction, and falls into the Gulf of Martaban, at Moelmyne or Moulmein, opposite the N. end of the island of Balu, in lat. 16° 25′ N.; lon. 97° 37′ E., having a course of about 92 m. It flows through a teak-clothed valley, formed by ranges of sandstone and limestone hills; and on its banks may be seen sections of the secondary strata, composing beds of soft blue clay with ironstone nodules, and the shales of the coal basins, accompanied by a coarse calcareous conglomerate. —(*Jour. Ind. Archip.*)

ATTENBOROUGH, a par. England, co. Notts; 2843 ac.; 5 m. S.W. Nottingham, intersected by the Nottingham Canal, the Birmingham and Derby Railway, and rivers Trent and Erewash. Henry Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, was born here. Pop. 1030.

ATTERCLIFFE-CUM-DARNALLA, a considerable vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, W. Riding; 1½ m. E. Sheffield; situated on an acclivity, above the river Don. It has two principal streets, which are tolerably well kept. The whole village, which is straggling and irregular, is about three-quarters of a mile in length. The houses are chiefly brick, and generally well built. The supply of water is inadequate, and the quality indifferent. It is lighted with gas, and is, on the whole, improving; it is also increasing in extent. The church, a handsome Gothic edifice, was built between 1822 and 1826, at an expense of £14,000. There are also an Independent and a Methodist chapel, and two schools, the town school for boys, erected in 1779; and the girls' national school, erected in 1824, both of which are numerously attended. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cutlery, and spades, scythes, anvils, &c., for the Sheffield manufacturers. Pop. of chapelry, 7464.

ATTERSEE, or KAMMERSEE, a lake, Upper Austria, 40 m. S.W. Linz, about 12 m. in length, N. to S., and 3 m. in breadth. The river Ager flows from its N. extremity. It abounds in fish. The decaying village of Attersee, once cap. of the district, is situated on the N.W. side of the lake.

ATTICA. *See* ATTIKE.

ATTIGNY [anc. *Attiniacum*], a com. and tn. France, dep. Ardennes (Champagne), 30 m. N. Rheims, l. bank, Aisne. Manufactures:—cloth, shoes, and biscuits. It has also worsted-mills, breweries, tanneries, and some trade in slates, coal, wood, &c. Its vast and splendid palace, of which some remains still exist, was often the residence of the Kings of France in early times. Here, too, in 786, Wittikind, a bold Saxon chief, received baptism, in presence of Charlemagne, his conqueror and godfather; and here, in 822, Louis Debonnaire was obliged to do public penance for the alleged maltreatment of his brothers. Pop. 1162.

ATTIKE and VIOTIA [anc. *Attica* and *Bœotia*], a nome or prov. Greece, Roumelia, partly insular and partly mainland. The insular parts consist generally of the islands of Salamis, Ægina, and Angistri (*which see*). The mainland part joins Phokis and Phthiotis on the W. and N., and is connected with the Morea, on the S., by part of the narrow tract which forms the Isthmus of Corinth. In all other directions it is washed by the sea - by the channels Talandi and Negropont, with the intervening Euripus, on the N.E.; the Archipelago on the E.; the Saronic Gulf, or Gulf of Ægina, on the S.E.; and the Gulf of Lepanto or Corinth, on the S.W. This nome, the territory of which anciently formed the independent states of Thebes and Athens, is now divided into the three eparchs or dioceses of Attiké, Thiva, and Viotia; which again are subdivided into demés or parishes, of which Attiké has 16, Thiva 10, and Viotia 9. The capitals of the respective eparchs are Athens, Thebes, and Livadia. The territory is broken throughout by a succession of lofty ridges thrown off from the Pindus, and occasionally rising into mountains of considerable altitude. Of these, the principal are Hymettus in the S.E. of Attiké, Parnes on its N., and Cithaeron on its W. border; Helicon in Thiva; and, in the N.W. of Viotia, the loftiest and most celebrated of all, Mount Parnassus, or Liakura, 7570 ft. high. The principal river is the Gayrios or N. Cephissus, which, in the lower part of its course, flows through a spacious fertile plain, and falls into Lake Topolias. This lake, the ancient Copais, notwithstanding of its receiving this river, with smaller streams, and having no visible outlet for its waters, continues somewhat unaccountably to be little more than a marsh, with some deep pools. After heavy rains, however, it is subject to overflowings; one of which, of unusual magnitude, is supposed by some to be fabled under the name of Deucalion's Flood. The only other rivers deserving of note are the Asopo, which flows E. into the channel of Negropont, and the classic streams of the Ilissus and Cephissus, the former washing the E. part, and the latter watering the spacious plain of Athens. The minerals of the district are of great celebrity, and the working of them might still, it is thought, yield profitable returns. In ancient times, Athens owed much of its wealth to the silver mines of Laurium, situated in the peninsula which terminates in Cape Colonna; and the beautiful white marble in which its architects and statuaries embodied

their glorious conceptions, lies inexhaustible in the mountains. The nome, as a whole, is of indifferent fertility, its rugged nature adapting it more for pasture than for tillage. The chief exception is to be found in Bœotia, whose rich plains are almost associated in our minds with the idea of fertility. Throughout the territory the most celebrated vegetable products continue to be, as before, the vine and the olive. The modern province embraces the whole of ancient Attica, and the greater part of Bœotia.

ATTINGHAUSEN, or ETTIGHUSEN, a vil. Switzerland, can. Uri, 1½ m. S.W. Altdorf, l. bank, Reuss. On a rising ground in the vicinity, near the pretty little church, are the ruins of the castle of the Masters of Attinghausen. It was the dwelling-place of Walter Furst, one of the founders of the Swiss confederacy. Pop. 507.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, W. division, on the London road, 15 m. S.W. Norwich, in the midst of a flat, open country, well wooded, and highly cultivated. The TOWN consists of one principal street, upwards of a mile in length, built on each side of the road. The houses are not constructed on any regular plan, but some of them are well built, and all are of brick. The town is supplied with water from wells; it is not lighted. The church, the only architectural object in the town deserving notice, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower, built in the commencement of the 15th century. It contains many interesting monuments. There are in the town places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and the Society of Friends; and a large new national school, in which about 200 children are taught. Market-day, Thursday, chiefly for corn. Two fairs annually. Attleborough is a very ancient town, having been a place of considerable importance during the Saxon era.——The PARISH comprises 5260 assessable ac. Pop. 2324.

ATTLEBRIDGE, a par. England, co. Norfolk; 1267 ac. Pop. 100.

ATTOCK, or ATAC, a fort, enclosing a small tn. Punjab, on a rock, l. bank, Indus, about 1½ m. below the confluence of the Cabool, 200 m. N.W. by N. Lahore; lat. 33° 54′ N.; lon. 72° 18′ E.; on the line of the great route between Afghanistan and N. India. Attock commands the entrance from the Punjab into the Khyber Pass, by which it is said Alexander the Great, Tamerlane, and Nadir Shah, in different ages, have crossed the Indus and invaded Hindoostan. During the military operations against the Afghans in 1841–42, the British forces frequently marched on the same line. The former fort and town of Attock, built by Akbar in 1581, were swept away by a sudden and tremendous inundation of the Indus in the latter end of June or beginning of July 1841, when hundreds of other towns and villages were also carried away, and many thousands of human beings perished. Both town and fort have been since rebuilt. 'The Indus at this spot,' says Baron Hügel, 'is a clear, rapid, but unimportant stream, seven-eighths of its sandy bed being quite dry at this season of the year. Both banks are steep; on the N. they soon become nearly level, but on the S. side, on the contrary, they increase in steepness, and lofty hills arise, to all appearance, from the river itself. The banks, which rise abruptly on both sides from the sandy bed, are about 80 ft. high above the level of the water. The bridge, and the river in its present state, may be from 40 to 45 fathoms across, and the stream in the middle about three deep, but the breadth between the two shores must be at least 300. During the rainy season the river is filled from bank to bank, the waters rising at this time as much as 50 ft.; when the bridge, which is admirably contrived, and made of the very best timber, is taken to pieces, the boats being employed to navigate the stream.'—(*Travels in the Punjab.*) Other authorities give 30 ft. for the lowest, and 80 ft. for the greatest depth of the river. On the opposite bank from Attock are a large fort and village named Khyrabad, said by some to have been founded by Akbar; by others, by Nadir Shah. The pop. of Attock is estimated about 2000, though it once was much more.—(Hügel's *Travels;* Thornton's *Gazetteer.*)

ATTRI, or ATTREE, a river, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, formed by an offset of the Teesta; lat. 26° 22′ N.; lon. 88° 48′ E. It flows S., passes near Dinagepoor, traverses dist. Rajshahye flowing S.E., expands into numerous marshes and small lakes, and falls into an offset of the Brahmapootra; lat. 23° 59′ N.; lon. 89° 45′ E.; 60 m. W.N.W. Dacca; total course, 252 m.; navigable in the wet season for boats of 30 to 40 tons.

ATTU, or ATTOU, the most W. of the Aleutian Islands; in lat. (W. point) 52° 58′ N.; lon. 172° 17′ W. (n.); nearly 70 m. in length, and about 30 in breadth. It has the same repulsive and sterile aspect as the other islands of this chain.

ATTWOOD'S CAY, or SAMANA, one of the Bahama Islands; lat. 23° 5′ 5″ N.; lon. 73° 49′ W.; 10 m. long, S.W. to N.E., and about 1 m. broad.

ATTYMASS, a par. Ireland, co. Mayo; 11,154 ac. Pop. 2431.

ATWICK, a par. and township, England, co. York, E. Riding; 2350 ac. Pop. 324.

AU, the name of nearly 140 villages in Austria; one of them, in the circle of Brück, of some importance, from its extensive works for making coke, and its iron-foundries.——Numerous other places, also, particularly in Bavaria, Baden, and Prussia, have the same name.

AUBAGNE [Latin, *Albania, Aubania*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône (Provence), on the Huveaune, 10 m. E. Marseilles. The old town stood on the top and S. side of a hill of shale, overlaid by a thick layer of pudding-stone, but has been abandoned for the new town, which lies below, on both sides of the great road from Marseilles to Toulon, and is built with some degree of regularity and elegance. It has numerous cloth manufactories, a magnesia-work, potteries, distilleries, tanneries, paper-mills, &c.; and a trade in wine, fruits, pot-herbs, and the products of the different works already mentioned. Various antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3887.

AUBE [anc. *Alba*], a river, France, rising in a range of hills near the village of Praslay, at the extremity of the wood of Auberive, dep. Haute Marne, and running S.E. to N.W. through the dep. of Aube, to which it gives its name. It becomes navigable at Arcis, 22 m. from its embouchure, and falls into the Seine a little above Marcilly, its whole course being about 113 m.——AUBE is also the name of a small river of Champagne and Picardy, which flows into the Oise; and of two villages in France, the one in Lorraine, and the other in Normandy.

AUBE, a dep. France, formed out of the S. part of Champagne and a small portion of Burgundy, and comprised between lat. 47° 55′ and 48° 42′ N., and lon. 3° 24′ and 4° 48′ E.; bounded, N. by dep. Marne, E. by Haute Marne, S.E. by Côte d'Or, S. and S.W. by Yonne, and W. by Seine-et-Marne; greatest length, 72 m. E. to W.; breadth, 57; area, 609,000 hectares, or 1,504,839 ac., equal to 2351 sq. m. The surface is undulating, with few hills of great height, and consists generally of a slight covering of loam, resting on a subsoil of chalk. It is not of equal quality throughout. In the N. and N.W. it is extremely sterile, producing only scanty crops of oats, rye, and buckwheat. The land is bare of trees, and almost of vegetation; large tracts, deemed incapable of repaying the expense of cultivation, are allowed to lie waste. In the S.E., again, the soil is remarkable for its fertility. It consists of an alluvial deposit of great depth. This district abounds in all the ordinary grain and pulse crops, yields large quantities of hemp of the finest quality, is well planted with vineyards, and possesses extensive forests, which, after satisfying the local consumption, leave a large surplus of wood and charcoal for the supply of Paris. The whole arable land of the department is 983,928 ac.; meadows, 93,575 ac.; vineyards, 57,270 ac.; wood, 199,132 ac.; orchards, nursery-grounds, and gardens, 9583 ac.; lakes, &c., 5695 ac.; heath and uncultivated land, 55,102 ac. About 122,222 pipes of wine are produced annually, one-half of which is exported. The best wines are those of Riceys, Bar-sur-Aube, Bouilly, Laine-au-Bois, and Javernant. Horses, horned cattle, and sheep are reared to a limited extent. Much attention is paid to poultry, and the rearing of bees. Small game, wild boars, stags, and roebucks are plentiful. The department is traversed S.E. to N.W. by the river Aube (*which see*), from which it derives its name. Among the streams of less importance are the Armance, the Mogne, and the Vanne. In the N. parts are about 100 tarns or ponds, which furnish carp and other fish.

Stone quarries exist in various parts, and chalk and marble are also worked, but in minerals the department is poor. The principal manufactures consist of cotton and woollen stuffs, and yarn, hosiery, particularly nightcaps and stockings; flan-

nels, blankets, ribbons, hardware, and earthenware; brandy, beet-root sugar, glass, leather, and paper. In 1844 there were 2500 looms, and 3500 workmen occupied in the weaving of cotton, producing about 30,000 pieces of cloth; 5400 looms, employing 3600 work-people, produced annually 80,000 dozen caps, and 270,000 dozen pairs of stockings. The spinning of wool furnishes yearly about 800,000 lbs. of yarn, and that of cotton about 1,000,000 lbs. of yarn. The tanneries produce yearly about 110,000 skins of leather. The trade of Aube is principally in grain, wine, brandy, pork, cheese, biscuits, hemp, wool, firewood, and charcoal for Paris, hosiery, cloth, and other articles of manufacture. Capital, Troyes; other towns, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, Nogent-sur-Seine, Brienne, where Napoleon was educated, Romilly, and Clairvaux. The dep. of Aube is divided into five arronds. and 26 cans., subdivided into 446 coms. Pop. (1866), 261,951. —(*Dict. Geo. et Stat.; French Official Tables.*)

AUBEL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Liege, 9 m. N. Verviers, with manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco. It has also spinning-mills, brick and tile works, breweries, freestone quarries, a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and pigs, and an important weekly corn-market, at which the greater part of the province of Liege, and part of that of Limburg, obtain their supplies. Pop. 3260.

AUBENAS [Latin, *Albiniacum*], a tn. France, dep. Ardèche (Languedoc), 13 m. S.W. Privas, r. bank, Ardèche, at the foot of the Cevennes. It is picturesquely situated, on a height in a rich country, and surrounded by the volcanic mountains of the Vivarais, but the streets, with one exception, are narrow, crooked, and dirty; the squares small and inelegant; and the houses, as a whole, irregularly built. It has a court of commerce, a royal college, and a high school. Its old Gothic castle, occupied during the wars of religion alternately by Romanists and Huguenots, is still in good preservation, and now accommodates nearly all the public and municipal offices. Aubenas is the great mart for the sale of the chestnuts of the department, and of the silks of Ardèche. Reeling and throwing silk are carried on extensively. In the town there are manufactures of cotton, coarse cloths, and coloured handkerchiefs; also tanneries, dye-houses, &c., and the banks of the river are lined with corn, oil, paper, and other mills. Aubenas has several important fairs. At two of them silk is sold to the value of £83,000 sterling. Pop 7694.—(Murray's *Handbook; Dict. Geo. et Stat.*)

AUBERVILLIERS, or NOTRE-DAME-DES-VERTUS, a vil. France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N. Paris. It has a sugar refinery, and is surrounded with gardens, which help to supply Paris with vegetables. Pop 2444.

AUBETERRE, a vil. France, dep. Charente (Perigord), placed in the form of an amphitheatre at the foot and on the slope of a hill, and traversed by the Dronne. The hill is crowned with an ancient castle, and immediately beneath is the parish church. The manufactures are coarse cotton, and paper, and some trade is done in corn. Pop. 672.

AUBIERE, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme (Auvergne), 2 m. from Clermont. In the vicinity some common red wines are produced. Pop. 3183.

AUBIGNY.—1, [Latin, *Albiniacum*,] a tn. France, dep. Cher, 27 m. N. Bourges. It is traversed by the Nero, and is ugly and ill built. It has manufactures of cloth, druggets, serges, and leather, and a considerable trade in a white wool known by the name of Sologne. Pop. 2381.——There are several little towns of the same name in various parts of France.——2, A tn. Lower Canada, r. bank, St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec. It was laid out, in 1818, in marine villas for the opulent merchants of Quebec, and has a Protestant church, &c.

AUBIN, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 17 m. N.N.E. Villefranche; consisting chiefly of one long street on the side of a hill. It is supposed to have been built by the Romans, to whom several ancient excavations in the rock are attributed. The district of Aubin is remarkably rich in minerals—pyrites, sulphur, alum, but particularly iron and coal, which furnish materials for several blast furnaces, and malleable ironworks, situated chiefly at Decazeville and La Forezie. A considerable quantity of linen is sent into Aubin from the neighbouring communes, and disposed of principally at its fairs. Pop. 1537.——There are several other small towns and villages in France named AUBIN.

AUBIN (St.), a market tn., isl. Jersey, in a large bay of the same name, opposite St. Helier. It consists principally of one street, and contains a parish church, chapel of ease, an endowed meeting-house for Independents, and a Wesleyan Methodist place of worship. The pier, which is commodious and strongly built, projects from a rock, surmounted by a fortress called St. Aubin's Castle. At low water, the rock and harbour are left dry, but at high water there is a depth of 30 feet within the pier. There are some handsome villas in the vicinity, inhabited mostly by Jersey families. Pop. tn. and par. (1861), 2354.—(Inglis's *Channel Islands.*)

AUBONNE, or ALPONA, a tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on a river of the same name, 12 m. W. Lausanne, and about 3 m. from the Lake of Geneva. It has an old church, in which are some curious sepulchral inscriptions. It occupies a delightful situation, and commands an extensive prospect, including the Lake of Geneva, with Mont Blanc towering in the distance beyond. In this locality are made some of the most esteemed wines in Switzerland. Pop. (Protestants), 1534.

AUBOURNE, a par. and township, England, co. Lincoln; 2109 ac.; S.W. Lincoln. Pop. 365.

AUBURN, the name of a number of places in the U. States, the most important of which is the capital of Cayuga co., state of New York, situated on the outlet of the Owasco Lake, 169 m. N.W. Albany. It is a thriving and beautiful village, and contains some handsome buildings, a theological seminary, the Auburn female seminary, the Auburn academy, seven churches, belonging to various religious denominations, two banks, and a number of manufactories of various descriptions, including tanneries, distilleries, and a brewery, and four weekly newspapers. It is, however, chiefly remarkable for its state-prison, erected with a view to the adoption of a new system of prison discipline, the principal feature of which was solitary confinement, and a total deprivation of social intercourse. Having been found, when pursued in its utmost rigour, to produce the most serious effects on the health of the prisoners, and even to render some of them insane, the system, though still partaking largely of its original principle, has been considerably modified, the prisoners being now allowed to work together, but not permitted to hold any conversation. The outer wall of the prison encloses a space of ground 500 ft. square. The principal building, which is within this wall, is of three sides, with a front of 276 ft., each of the sides being 242 ft. long. It contains 555 cells, capable of holding only one person, each being 7 ft. long, 3½ wide, and 7 ft. high. They are well ventilated, and are arranged in five stories, opening into galleries. This part of the building is so constructed, that the slightest whisper in the space in front of the cells can be heard on the ground story. Pop. in 1870, 17,225. *See Supp.*

AUBURN, or ALDBOURNE.—1, A vil. and par. England, hun. Selkly, co. Wilts, N.E. Marlborough, formerly a market town, but, being nearly destroyed by fire in 1760, its trade fell off, and the market was discontinued. Area of par. 8060 ac. Pop. 1539.——2, [Formerly called *Lishoy.*] a hamlet, Ireland, par. and barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, about 6 m. N.E. Athlone, the supposed scene of Goldsmith's poem of the 'Deserted Village.'

AUBUSSON, a manufacturing tn. France, dep. Creuse, 20 m. S.E. Guéret, in an arid, sterile district, in a mountain gorge, and surrounded by rocks, which give it a very picturesque appearance. It is traversed by the Creuse; and consists of but one street, broad, and well built, is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and a communal college, and possesses a theatre, a literary club, and an agricultural society. The principal manufacture is of carpets, of a superior description; besides which, cloth, velvet, hats, silk, and thread are made. Tanning and dyeing are carried on; and a good trade is done in salt, wine, and pulse. Pop. 6625.——The ARRONDISSEMENT of Aubusson is divided into 10 cantons and 100 communes; area, 860 sq. m. Pop. (1866), 100,370.——AUBUSSON is also the name of two villages; the one, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, with pop. 796; and the other, dep. Orne, with pop. 601.

AUCH [anc. *Elimberis, Ausci*], a city, France, cap. dep. Gers (Gascogne), 42 m. W. Toulouse; lat. 43° 38′ 39″ N.; lon. 0° 35′ 19″ E. (L.) Built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the summit and side of a hill, it presents a very picturesque appearance. The Gers divides it into the upper and the lower town, which communicate with each other by means

of a long flight of stairs, of more than 200 steps. The streets are narrow and crooked, but well paved. The *Place Royale*, in the upper part of the town, is a fine square, terminated W. by a beautiful promenade, which commands a view of the Pyrenees. The cathedral, founded in 1489, but



AUCH.—From Ducornean, Histoire des Departements de la France.

not completed till the reign of Louis XIV., is one of the finest Gothic edifices in the S. of France. The vaulted roof, and carved woodwork of the choir, are greatly admired; and the painted windows, executed by Armand de Moles in 1513, are of exceeding richness and beauty. The hotel of the prefecture is one of the finest of the public buildings, and the townhouse is an elegant structure. The town is the seat of petty courts of justice and a tribunal of commerce, and contains a royal college, a large hospital, a departmental normal school, a scientific seminary with a library of 15,000 volumes, an agricultural society, a museum, a drawing academy, barracks, and a theatre. The neighbouring district yields corn, wine, and brandy, and is famous for its fruits. The principal trade is in wine, wool, quills, brandy of Armagnac, and ship timber; and the manufactures are of coarse woollen and cotton stuffs, thread, worsted velvet, serges, crapes, leather, and hats. In the vicinity, a torquoise mine was formerly worked. Auch is one of the most ancient towns in France, and great numbers of Roman antiquities have been brought to light by means of extensive excavations. Pop. (1866), 12,509.

AUCHENAIRN, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, par. Cadder, about 3 m. N.E. Glasgow. Part of it, called Old Auchenairn, is of considerable antiquity, and stands near a spot which is supposed to derive its name of 'The Tombs,' from having been used as a burial-place during the plague. The more modern part is of recent construction, and owes its existence to the iron mines which have been opened in its vicinity, and give employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. There is an endowed school in the village, but no place of worship. At a short distance S.E. of Auchenairn is Robroyston, where Wallace was betrayed by the 'fause Menteath.'

AUCHINLECK, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The VILLAGE, which is 10 m. E. Ayr, and 14 m. S.S.E. Kilmarnock, consists chiefly of a row of houses on each side of the Glasgow and Dumfries road.——The PARISH is upwards of 20 m. in length, and more than 8 in breadth. It abounds in limestone; coal also has been found, and in some places is wrought to a considerable extent. A considerable portion of the pop. subsist by handloom weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers; the more common fabrics being light silks and muslins. Snuff-box making was once a very general employment. Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, resided in this parish, where he was visited by the great lexicographer on his return from the 'Journey to the Hebrides.' P. of par. 6174; of vil. 1199.

AUCHTERARDER, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Perth. The TOWN is 13½ m. S.W. Perth, and about 15 m. N.E. Stirling, on the public road between these two towns. It consists chiefly of one principal street, broad, and tolerably clean, and upwards of a mile in length; the houses of which it is formed —built of stone, roofed with blue slate, and generally two stories high—occupying both sides of the highway. It is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. There are four places of worship in the town, the parish church, the S. and N. U. Presbyterian churches, the latter a handsome Gothic edifice; and the Free church, built in 1843, and surmounted by a handsome square tower, 75 ft. high; and four schools, in one of which gratuitous education is given to 22 poor children. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is weaving, there being about 500 looms in the town, chiefly employed by Glasgow houses in making pullicats, ginghams, tweeds, galas, &c., the last being one of the most important articles manufactured in the locality, about 20,000 pieces being made annually. The linen manufacture formerly carried on here was superseded, towards the close of last century, by the cotton fabrics. Auchterarder is a place of considerable antiquity, and appears to have been of more importance formerly than now. In 1716 the town was burned by order of Prince Charles Edward, who, at the same time, promised indemnification to the inhabitants, the measure being one of some supposed political necessity, but the promise was never fulfilled. In modern times the parish has acquired notoriety from the litigation carried on by the Earl of Kinnoul, the patron, and his presentee, against the presbytery, with reference to the well-known Veto Act; the termination of which, in favour of his Lordship, led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. The par. is 8 m. long by 3 m. broad. Pop. of par. 3795; of tn. 2599 in 1871.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a par. Scotland, co. Fife; 6 m. long, by 1 to 4 broad. Pop. 3210.

AUCHTERGAVEN, a par. Scotland, co. Perth; 19,000 ac. Pop. 3232.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a par. Scotland, co. Forfar; 3567 ac. Pop. 686.

AUCHTERLESS, a par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen; 16,000 ac. Pop. 1837.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The TOWN is 9 m. W. Cupar, and 24 m. N. Edinburgh; has three principal streets and a number of lanes. The houses are of stone, some of two stories in height, but mostly of one only, with clay or earthen floors. The town is well supplied with water, and is lighted with gas; and has a parish church, built in 1779, a Free church, three U. Presbyterian churches, and five schools, including the parish school. There are also a public building for lectures, concerts, &c., founded in 1865; a savings'-bank, and two branch banks. Damasks, dowlas, sheetings, tweels, drills, stripes, checks, &c., are manufactured in the town and parish to a considerable extent. In these branches of industry 1516 persons, about one-half females, are employed. Distilling and malting are carried on to a considerable extent, the latter considerably improved of late years. Auchtermuchty was erected into a royal burgh by James VI., and although not now recognized as such, it still enjoys all the privileges of that rank.——The PARISH is about 3 m. in length, and from 1½ to 2 in breadth. Pop. in 1871, 2958; of tn. 2195.

AUCHTERTOOL, a small vil. and par. Scotland, co. Fife, at the foot of the Cullalo hills. It contains an extensive brewery, long famed for its ale, porter, and table-beer, the first of which is much used in London. The par. is about 3 m. long by 1½ broad. Pop. 529; of vil. 331.

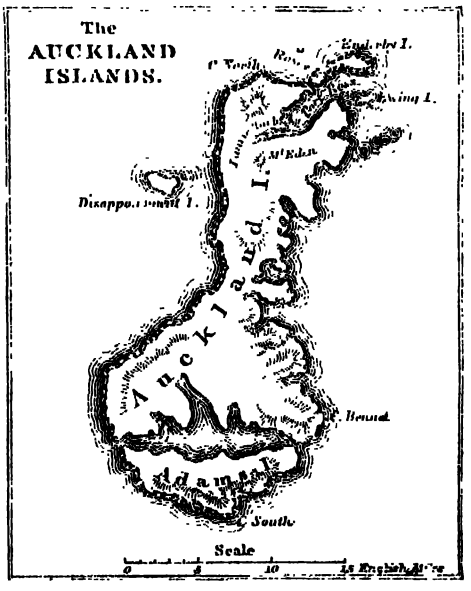
AUCKLAND, a maritime co. New South Wales, 60 m. in length and 40 in breadth; contains about 1,536,000 ac. It possesses some fertile tracts, the most extensive of which is that comprising the plains of Bega. Pop. upwards of 1000.

AUCKLAND, a port and thriving settlement in New Zealand, isl. of New Ulster; lat. 36° 51′ 30″ S., lon. 175° 45′ E. (R.) The town consists of two streets, one running down a rather steep little hill, and the other at the foot, running off to the left at a right angle; from these streets numerous small lanes diverge in various directions. It has a number of good, though small shops, and a great many pot-houses, the latter

accounting for a remark of Capt. Hayes, of H.M.S. *Driver*, who visited Auckland in 1847, that 'he had never seen so many drunken men collected together, at one time, in such a small place before.' On a hill above the landing-place is the church, an ungainly red building, and close by is the governor's house. The general appearance of the town is not prepossessing. The harbour is good and safe, and the water of great depth, but the landing-places are exceedingly bad; and at low water, and even half ebb, are unapproachable, from the extent of soft mud that stretches far out into the sea. The anchorage is abreast of the town. Prevailing winds, S.W. and N.E. Auckland, however, is a thriving place; its customs' duties in 1848 exceeded £20,000, being nearly £7000 more than they were in 1847. Its wealth and population are also rapidly increasing. For this prosperity it is indebted in a great measure to its position, which is on the E. side of a narrow isthmus connecting the N. and S. portions of the island, and thus affording an easy communication with both the E. and W. seas. There is a small rope manufactory in the town. Provisions are tolerably abundant, and the climate agreeable and healthful. The country around is not remarkable for fertility, but yields sufficient for the present population of the settlement. A considerable extent is now under cultivation, including some market gardens in the immediate vicinity of the town. See further in *Supplement*.

AUCKLAND-BISHOP. *See* BISHOP-AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying S. of New Zealand, discovered August 18, 1806, by Abraham Bristow, of the ship *Ocean*, a S. sea whaler belonging to the Messrs. Enderby; lat. (S. Cape) 50° 56′ S.; lon. 166° 7′ E. (g.) The group consists of Auckland Island,



30 m. long by 15 in extreme breadth, and several smaller islands, as Adams, Enderby, Rose, Ocean, Ewing, Disappointment Island, &c., separated from each other by narrow channels; total area, about 100,000 ac. The Auckland Islands are of volcanic formation, and composed chiefly of basalt and greenstone, and have a wild picturesque appearance. They are so highly magnetic in many places, that the group may be compared to an enormous magnet. The highest land, Mount Eden, is only 1325 ft. above the sea level, and there being few precipices, the whole surface is covered with vegetation. Dr. Hooker says, 'A low forest skirts all the shores, succeeded by a broad belt of brushwood, above which, to the summits of the hills, extend grassy slopes. On a closer inspection of the forest, it is found to be composed of a dense thicket of stag-headed trees, so gnarled and stunted by the violence of the gales, as to afford an excellent shelter for a luxuriant undergrowth of bright green feathery ferns, and several gay-coloured herbs.' 'The woods consist entirely of four or five species of trees, or large shrubs, which are here enumerated in the order of their relative abundance, *Metrosideros lucida*, *Dracophyllum longifolium*, *Panax simplex*, *Veronica elliptica*, and *Coprosma fœtidissima*.' For further information on the botany of these islands, *see* Hooker's *Flora Antarctica*. There are no land quadrupeds except the domestic pig in a wild state. It was introduced by Captain Bristow, and now is exceedingly plentiful. The land birds are tolerably numerous in individuals, but consist of few species, and these chiefly such as are common to New Zealand. Hawks, cormorants, snipes, penguins, gulls, and the albatross, are abundant. Insects are numerous and troublesome. The climate of the group is humid, and the mean temperature rather under that of Great Britain. Violent gusty winds are frequent. These islands possess several harbours, but the best is on the E. side of Auckland Island, and is named Rendezvous Harbour, having a stream of water flowing into it. The upper end of this harbour is called Lawrie Harbour, which is completely land-locked, and is suitable for vessels requiring to heave down or undergo extensive repair, the steep S. shore affording great facilities for loading and unloading; highest spring tides, about 3 ft. Another good harbour is called Sarah's Bosom; lat. 50° 38′ S.; lon. 165° 28′ E. The channel between Rose and Enderby's Islands might, in calm weather, be mistaken by strangers; but it is only fit for boats. At the N.E. cape of Enderby's Island are some strong whirlpools.

The Auckland Islands are frequently visited by French vessels, and by vessels from the U. States, for the purposes of refitting and refreshment, though hitherto much neglected by our own. They are admirably situated for a whaling station, from their proximity to the fisheries, as well as to our colonies of Australia and New Zealand; and possess the great natural advantages of commodious harbours, and a plentiful supply of good water and wood. The Government of Great Britain, to whom they belong by right of discovery, have granted the exclusive possession of these islands to the Messrs. Enderby, by whom a company has been formed for carrying on from thence the S. sea whale-fishery.—(Ross's *Antarctic Expedition*, 1839–43; *U. States' Exploring Expedition*.)

AUCUTTA, one of the Laccadive Islands, off the Malabar coast; lat. 10° 51′ N.; lon. 72° 17′ E. It is about 3½ m. in length, and half a mile in breadth; is planted with cocoa-nut trees, and has a considerable population.

AUDE, a dep. in the S. of France, formed of part of Lower Languedoc, so called from the river Aude, which runs through it; bounded, N. and N.E. by deps. Herault and Tarn, E. by the Mediterranean, N.W. by Haute-Garonne, W. by Ariège, and S. by Pyrénées Orientales; greatest length, E. to W., about 76 m.; breadth, N. to S., 50 m.; area, 1,497,790 ac., or 2340 sq. m. The surface presents three groups of mountains, the Montagne-Noire, or black mountains, a continuation of the Cevennes, on the N.; the Corbières, on the E.; and the Pyrenees, whose N. slopes constitute nearly two-thirds of the whole department. Though generally mountainous, the country is traversed by a great longitudinal valley, extending from W. to E. (the upper part watered by the Fresquel, and the lower by the Aude), with many smaller valleys opening into it. The soil in the more elevated parts is dry and unfruitful, but in the lower districts it is fertile. It yields, according to the position of the locality, good crops of wheat, maize, oats, rye, and buckwheat, in quantities more than sufficient to supply the wants of the department. The vine and the olive, especially the former, are cultivated to a considerable extent. Salsola, or salt-wort, is gathered here, and exported in large quantities to Italy and elsewhere. Honey forms an important article of trade; that of Narbonne being esteemed the finest in France. The cultivable land, including meadows, vineyards, forests, &c., occupies about two-thirds of the surface; the remainder is heath and uncultivated land. A considerable quantity of wine is produced. The white wines, in general, are considered superior to the red; but both the red and white wines of Limoux, particularly its Champagne du Midi, and the blanquette of Bages, are among the most esteemed. Great attention is paid to irrigation, and the meadows, both artificial and natural, produce abundance of forage for the cattle. Asses and sheep are numerous. A prodigious quantity of poultry is raised, and exported in large numbers; considerable quantities being sent to Spain. The climate is very variable; a good deal of rain

falls in the S W. Even in summer, hail and snow are not unfrequent among the mountains. The hot winds, of which there are two, the Marin or Autan, from the S.E., and the Cers from the N.W., sometimes blow with a fury that occasions great damage.

The mineral productions consist chiefly of copper, lead, and iron; also marble in great variety, and some coal and slate. On the coast, along the shore of the Mediterranean, are numerous shallow lagoons, called Etangs. The salines or salt-pits in the vicinity, eight in number, yield about 374,300 cwt. of salt yearly. The inhabitants carry on considerable manufactures, especially of woollen cloth (chiefly at Carcassonne, Castelnaudary, and Limoux), a large quantity of which is exported to the Levant. The other principal products are flour, verdigris, paper, leather, glass, tiles, bricks, steel files, combs, and small articles of bijoutry, with some turnery and toys. Great facilities are afforded to trade by the river Aude, which traverses the dep. S.W. to N.E.; by the Canal of Languedoc, which crosses it E. to W.; and by the Mediterranean. At its only port, La Nouvelle, in the Gulf of Lyons, between 100,000 to 140,000 qrs. of grain are annually shipped. Aude is divided into four arronds., 31 cans., and 434 coms. Pop. (1866), 288,620.—(*Dict. Géo et Stat.; Inglis's S of France; French Official Tables.*)

AUDE [Latin, *Atax;* Italian, *Aldo*], a river, S. of France, rising in the Etang de l'Aude, near the village of Angles, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, about 4 m. N.W. the town of Montlouis. Its whole course is less than 130 m; and for some part it runs nearly parallel to the canal of Languedoc. It receives several tributaries, of which the principal is the Orbieu, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

AUDENARDE, or OUDENARDE [Flemish, *Oudenaerden*], a fortified tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S. Ghent, and 20 m. N. Tournay, situated at the base of a hill in the valley of the Scheldt, which runs through it. It contains three churches, of which that of St. Walburge is as early as the 10th century; and a townhouse, a handsome Gothic structure, built in 1540, and possessing a carving in wood by Paul Vanderscholden, which is regarded as a masterpiece, and said to equal anything of the kind that France or Italy has produced. Audenarde has courts of primary jurisdiction and of commerce, a college, free communal schools, an academy of design, two orphan houses, and several other benevolent institutions. Its principal trade is in linens; of which, on an average, 20,000 to 25,000 pieces are annually sold in its markets. It has also extensive tanneries and breweries, dyeworks, soapworks, salt-refineries, oilmills, and manufactures of cotton, ribbons, gloves, and tobacco. The celebrated battle which bears the name of Oudenarde, in which the French were signally defeated by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, was fought under its walls. Pop. 5670.

AUDENHOVE (ST. MARIA), a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. E. Audenarde. It has some linen manufactures, breweries, and flourmills. Pop. 2425.

AUDIERNE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Finistère, on a bay of the same name, a little above the mouth of the Goyen, 20 m. W. Quimper. Its situation is picturesque, and it has a good harbour, with some trade in dried fish; but the whole coast, lined with steep rocks, is very dangerous, and so often the scene of shipwrecks, that many of the inhabitants live only by the plunder obtained from them. Pop. 1446.

AUDINCOURT, a vil. France, dep. Doubs, 4 m. S.E. Montbéliard, r. bank, Doubs. It is famed for its ironworks, which produce annually 3000 tons of pig, and more than 2000 tons of malleable iron, 20,000 cases of sheet-iron, and 500 tons of iron-plate. It has also a manufactory of spindles, a cotton spinning-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 2024.

AUDLEM, a par. England, Cheshire; 10,525 ac. Pop. 2870.

AUDLEY, a par. England, co. Stafford; 8530 ac. Pop. 6494.

AUDRUICK, a tn. France, dep. Pas de Calais, 12 m. E.S.E. Calais, at the E. extremity of an agreeable and fertile plain; with oilmills, breweries, tanneries, and a salt-refinery. Pop. 1165.

AUE, the name of several small places in Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Saxony, circle of, and 12 m. S.E. Zwickau. It has an old townhouse, a knitting school, and a tin furnace and stamping-mill. In the neighbourhood are tin mines, beds of porcelain earth, and stone quarries. Pop. 1130.—2, The name of several rivers of Germany, particularly of two in Hanover; the one of which joins the Aller on its l. bank, near Cette, and the other falls into the Elbe a few miles below Horneburg.

AUERBACH.—1, A tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, bail. of, and 13 m. E. Plauen, on the Göltzsch. It has considerable manufactures of muslin, and plain and embroidered lace. It has also a needle-factory, a bell-foundry, and a paper-mill. Pop. 3612.—2, A pretty vil. Hesse Darmstadt, about 12 m. S. Darmstadt, with mineral springs and baths, which contain a large quantity of iron, and are not much resorted to. It has a manufacture of clocks. Its castle of Fürsteulager, built in 1780, is the summer residence of the Grand Duke. Pop. 1600.——There are numerous other places in Germany named AUERBACH, all of them small.

AUERSTEDT, a vil. Prussia, dist. of, and 25 m. S.W. Merseburg, on the frontier of Saxe-Weimar. Pop. 437. It is only remarkable for the defeat of the Prussians by the French, October 14, 1806.

AUGELA, a tn. Tripoli; lat. 29° 15′ N.; lon. 22° 0′ E. Routes from Egypt and the coast of Tripoli, which is about 150 m. distant, to Murzook, in Fezzan, pass through it.

AUGGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 40 m. N.E. Oojein; lat. 23° 43′ N.; lon. 76° 1′ E.; between two artificial lakes, on a rocky height, 1598 ft. above the sea. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and contains a well-built native fortification, but is chiefly composed of mud houses, in 1820, 5000 in number.

AUGHABEY, an important coal dist. of Ireland, on the N. border of co. Roscommon, Connaught. The quantity of coal has been estimated at from 3000 to nearly 5000 tons per acre. A railway connects the Aughabey colliery with the Arigna ironworks.

AUGHAGOUR, a par. Ireland, co. Mayo; 55,048 ac. Pop. 6511.

AUGHALOO, a par. Ireland, co. Tyrone; 19,521 ac. Pop. 6722.

AUGHANAGH, a par. Ireland, co. Sligo; 7747 ac. Pop. 1880.

AUGHANUNCHON, a par. Ireland, co. Donegal; 3827 ac. Pop. 1158.

AUGHAVAL, or OUGHEVAL, a par. Ireland, co. Mayo; 33,695 ac.; excellent limestone abounds, and both lead and copper mines were formerly wrought here. Pop. 13,282.

AUGHAVEA, a par. Ireland, co. Fermanagh; 17,142 ac.; contains quarries of excellent freestone. Pop. 4834.

AUGHAVILLAR, a par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny; 5671 ac. Pop. 1170.

AUGHER, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 15 m. S.W. Dungannon, in a rich undulating valley, watered by one of the head streams of the Blackwater. It has a poor, though pleasant appearance, without any bustle, except on market-days. In its vicinity is Augher Castle. Pop. 614.

AUGHIMACART, a par. Ireland, Queen's co.; 9601 ac. Pop. 2483.

AUGHNACLOY, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, l. bank Blackwater, 13 m. W.N.W. Armagh. It consists of one principal and three smaller streets. A few of the houses are of brick, and roofed with slate, but the greater part are thatched. There are here a R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Methodists; several public and private schools, and a convenient market-house. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs for live stock on the first Wednesday in every month. Pop. 1703.

AUGHNAMULLEN, a par. Ireland, co. Monaghan; 30,700 ac. Pop. 12,386.

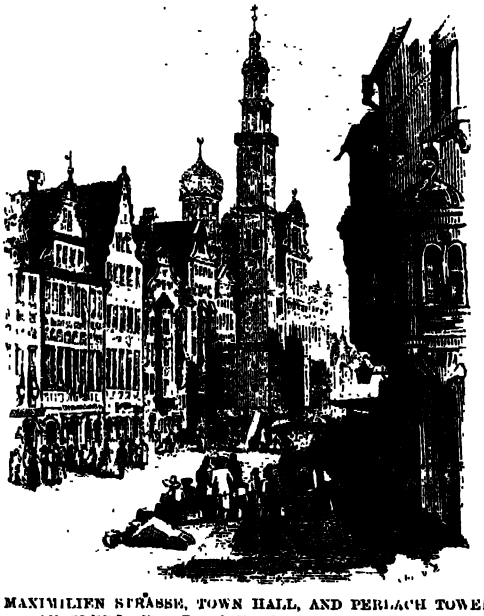
AUGHNISH, a par. Ireland, co. Donegal; 9195 ac.; contains several extensive bleachfields. Pop. 4011.

AUGHRIM. *See* AGHRIM.

AUGHTON.—1, A par. England, co. Lancaster; 4462 ac.; S.W. Ormskirk, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Pop. 1655.—2, A par., co. York, E. Riding; 4295 ac.; N.N.W. Howden, on the Derwent river. Pop. 654.

AUGSBURG [Latin, *Augusta Vindelicorum*], a city, Bavaria, cap. prov. Swabia and Neuburg, on a rising ground, in a fertile plain, at the angle formed by the junction of the Wertach and the Lech, 35 m. N.W. Munich; lat. (St. Ulric's Tower) 48° 21′ 42″ N.; lon. 10° 54′ 16″ E. (L.) It is sur-

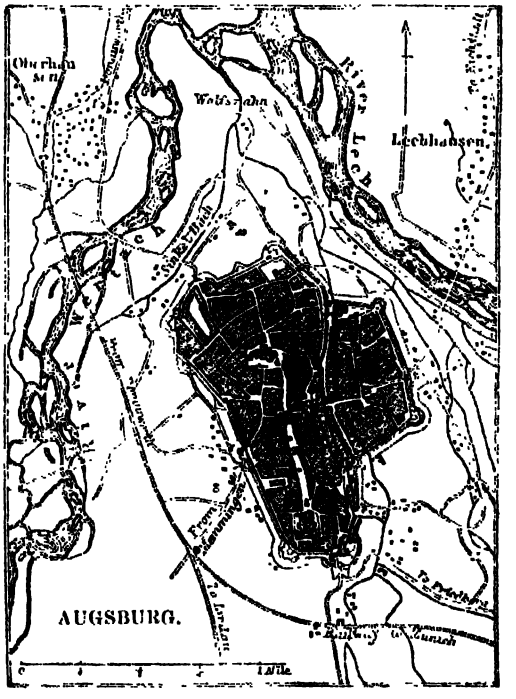
rounded with walls and ditches, but not fortified; divided into the upper, middle, and lower towns, and intersected by four canals. Augsburg is the residence of a bishop, and the seat of a court of appeal. Although irregularly built, with close, narrow, and ill-paved streets, it contains many handsome edifices, and some elegant squares adorned with fountains. Most of the houses are old, large, and lofty; and many of them have carved, painted, and scrolled fronts, adorned with frescoes, the subjects of which are usually taken from Scripture, or the legends of saints. The finest street is Maximilien Strasse; distinguished by its length and breadth, its three bronze fountains, and the townhall or *Rath-haus*, a civic palace, of Italian architecture, esteemed the finest in Germany. Adjoining the townhall are the Perlach tower, a lofty belfry, ascended by a



MAXIMILIEN STRASSE, TOWN HALL, AND PERLACH TOWER, AUGSBURG.—From Prout's Sketches in France and Germany.

staircase of 500 steps; and the arsenal. Among the other remarkable objects are the bishop's palace, now used for Government-offices, where the Confession of Augsburg was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530; the *halle*, a handsome commercial mart and storehouse; the public library; the academy of arts, founded in 1820; the cathedral, an irregular Gothic building, erected in the 15th century, and containing a fine picture by Domenicheno; and the church of St. Ulric, with a tower 350 ft. high, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained, and in such immediate juxtaposition with a Lutheran church as to be apparently under the same roof. The city possesses a polytechnic institution, a Catholic seminary, a Protestant gymnasium, a gallery of paintings, besides an orphan asylum, and a saving's-bank; numerous educational establishments, and 15 churches, of which five are Protestant. The Benedictine abbey of St. Stephen, formerly a convent of noble ladies, is now appropriated to the education of youth. It comprehends a royal lyceum, a gymnasium, and a Latin school; the first having five professors, the second seven, and the last eight teachers. There is also a seminary attached to this institution, superintended by a director and two prefects, in which 54 students are educated. The town is surrounded by wooded alleys, promenades, and private gardens; and in front of the cathedral the Grand Parade is a pleasant place of public resort.

Augsburg has been long distinguished by its commercial spirit, and by the activity and industry of its inhabitants, and, although not now so important a place as formerly, is still the seat of extensive manufactures. The principal public works are four cotton factories, spinning and weaving, one of them having 808 power-looms and 40,000 spindles, and employing 1500 work-people; a flaxmill, silk-factory, machine-factory, paper-mills, brass-foundry, and the military foundry, containing the principal cannon-foundry in Bavaria. Besides these, there are manufactories of articles in gold and silver, silver lace, coloured papers, ribbons, mirrors, carpets, chemical stuffs, with bleacheries and dyeworks. An extensive trade is done in printing, engraving, and bookbinding, and the celebrated *Algemeine Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany, started in 1798, is published here. But the principal branches of business to which this city owes much of its modern importance, are banking and stock exchange operations; Augsburg, next to Frankfort, being one of the most influential money markets on the Continent. It is also the emporium of the merchandise, and the chief mart for the sale of the wines of Italy, Switzerland, and the S. of Germany; and hence has an extensive transit trade. Its mercantile establishments are above 200, and its annual circulation, in bills and merchandise, varies in value from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling. It is connected by a railway with Munich, and, in the opposite direction, with Nürnberg, Bamberg, and Saxony. Augsburg is a place of great antiquity, the Emperor Augustus having established a colony there about 12 years B.C. Ravaged by the Huns in the fifth century, it subsequently came under the supremacy of the Frankish kings, and was nearly destroyed in 788, in the war of Charlemagne against Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria. After the division of the empire of the Franks, it became part of the dominions of the Duke of Swabia, and having acquired riches by its commerce, finally obtained its freedom from the Duke, by a purchase which was, in 1276, confirmed by the Emperor. The city now reached the summit of its prosperity, and was, together with Nürnberg, the principal entrepot between N. and S. Europe, until towards the end of the 15th century, when the discoveries of the Portuguese and Spaniards gave a new direction to the commerce of the world. Among its principal merchants in the 15th and 16th centuries, were the families of Fugger and Welser. "In 1550, 'a daughter of



1. Townhall and Perlach Tower.
2. Maximilien Strasse.
3. Maximilien-spital.
4. Cathedral.
5. Exchange.
6. Arsenal
7. Church and Tower of St. Ulric.
8. Theatre.
9. Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum.

the burgher Welser, Philippina, the most beautiful woman of her time, became Archduchess of Tyrol, by marriage with Ferdinand, son of the Emperor Ferdinand I. The patrician house of Fugger—the Rothchilds of the Middle Ages—carried on trade at the same time both with the E. and W. Indies in ships of their own, were proprietors of the richest mines in

Europe, and more than once replenished, from their own private resources, the exhausted treasuries of the Emperors Maximilian and Charles V. They received from the former patents of nobility, and the privilege of coining money. In the following century (1619) the family numbered, in its five branches, 47 counts and countesses of the empire, all tracing their origin from a simple weaver of Augsburg. The name and the family are still numbered among those of the German *noblesse;* but many of its branches have died off, and the living descendants of the patrician stock are reduced in fortune and influence proportionately with the city from which they sprang.'—(Murray's *Handbook.*) Augsburg early took a conspicuous part in the Reformation, with which, for a long series of years, its history is closely connected. Here the celebrated Confession which bears its name, and which was drawn up by Melancthon under the auspices of Luther, was, in 1531, presented to the Emperor Charles V. Here, in 1548, that monarch promulgated his Interim, a futile attempt to suppress the Reformation by giving up two of the most obnoxious dogmas of Popery—communion in one kind, and the celibacy of the clergy; and more than all, here, in 1555, was concluded the celebrated treaty which secured the Protestants in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties. Augsburg is the birthplace of Holbein the elder, and other eminent artists. Pop. (1864), 49,332.—(Murray's *Handbook; Real Encyklopädie;* Huhn's *Lex. Deutschland.*)

AUGST, or AARGAU-AUGST, and BASEL-AUGST, two vils. Switzerland, connected by a bridge over the Ergolz, at its junction with the Rhine, 6 m. E. Basel. Aargau-Augst, formerly Kaiser-Augst, is in can. Aargau, and has pop. 322. Basel-Augst is in can. Basel, and has pop. 231. Both of them occupy the site of *Augusta Rauracorum*, a Roman colony which was ravaged by the Huns in 450. Some Roman remains still exist, and numerous coins, medals, &c., have been found in the neighbourhood.

AUGSTHOLZ, or AUGSTHOLZBAD, a bathing-place of considerable resort, prettily situated near the S. side of the Baldegger See, in the N.E. of can. Luzern. On a gentle rising ground in the neighbourhood, stands an ancient castle, once a commandery of the Knights of Malta, supposed to have been founded in the 11th century.

AUGUSTA, a vil., W. Australia, cap. co. Sussex, on Hardy's Inlet, Flinder's Bay; lat. 34° 18′ S.; lon. 115° 9′ E.

AUGUSTA, two towns, U. States:—1, Cap. of co. Kennebec, Maine. It lies on both sides the Kennebec river, 35 m. above its embouchure in the Atlantic, and at the top of the sloop navigation. The principal buildings are, the state-house, a handsome structure, with Doric portico of eight columns, situated on an eminence a little S. of the town; the U. States' arsenal, a large stone edifice on the E. side of the river; the State insane hospital, a fine granite building, with wings, and 70 ac. ground; the high school, and nine churches. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are in a flourishing condition; tonn. in 1844, upwards of 3000. See further in *Supplement.*—2, A city, Georgia, cap. co. Richmond, l. bank Savannah, and 110 m. N.W. the city of Savannah. It is a regularly built, handsome town, containing a city-hall, courthouse, arsenal, jail, &c.; is connected with Charleston, Milledgeville, and various other places, by the Georgia Railroad and branches, and has, by these means, and the navigation on the Savannah, a considerable trade, particularly in cotton and tobacco. *See Supplement.*—Several other places in the U. States have the same name.

AUGUSTENBERG, a small tn. Denmark, prov. Schleswig, isl. Alsen. It consists of one well-built street, and has a small harbour and dock. In the environs are a palace and park of the Duke of Augustenberg. Pop. 800.

AUGUSTINE (ST.), a city and seaport, U. States, E. coast, Florida; lat. 29° 54′ N.: lon. 81° 26′ W. (R.) It was formerly of more importance than now a circumstance chiefly attributable to the badness of its port, which is shut up by a bar, having not more than 5 ft. at low-water, and even in spring tides not more than 8 or 9 ft. A lighthouse on the N. end of Anastasia Island, with a fixed light, marks the entrance to the port. Previous to the acquisition of Florida by the U. States, the population amounted to 4000 or 5000; in 1870 it was only about 1700.

AUGUSTINE (ST.).—1, A bay [called *Isalaré* by the natives], S.W. coast isl. Madagascar (into which falls the Darmouth, or Onolahe river), visited by British, U. States', and French vessels, who purchase provisions for beads, gunpowder, muskets, rum, &c., and supply themselves with indifferent water (*Naut. Mag.*)—2, The N.W. isl. Lord Mulgrave's Archipelago, S. Pacific; lat. 5° 38′ S.; lon. 176° 6′ E. (R.) —3, An isl. Carolines; lat. 7° 24′ N.; lon. 155° 55′ 23″ E.—4, A volcano isl., N. Pacific; lat. 24° 30′ N.; lon. 141° 30′ E.; about 900 m. E. by S. of the Loochoo group.—5, The most E. cape of S. America, in Brazil; lat. 8° 21′ S.; lon. 34° 56′ W. (R.) —6, A cape, New Grenada, N.E. Cartagena; lat. 10° 14′ 6″ N.; lon. 80° 49′ 35″ W.—7, A cape in the S.E. of isl. Mindanao; lat 6° 4′ N.; lon. 126° 13′ E. (R.)—8, A river, Labrador, falling into the river St. Lawrence in lat. 51° N., lon. 59° W.

AUGUSTINUSGA, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 17 m. E. Leeuwarden. It is a scattered village, prettily situated in a wooded district, and has a Calvinistic church (which, in 1580, was burned and plundered by the Spaniards), and a school. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 600.

AUGUSTOW, a prov. and city, Russian Poland. The PROVINCE is one of the eight woiwodies or palatinates into which Poland was formerly divided, and is the most N. part of the kingdom, lying next Russia Proper, between lat. 52° 40′ and 55° 5′ N. Area, about 7000 sq. m. A large portion of its surface is occupied by marshes, lakes, and forests. It is divided into five circles, and contains 47 towns, 276 communes, and 155 parishes, cap. Suwalki. Pop. 636,531.—The TOWN of Augustow is 20 m. S. Suwalki on the Netta. It was founded by Sigismund Augustus, in 1557, and has some woollen and linen manufactories, with a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 8512.

AUKBOROUGH, or ALKBOROUGH, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 2875 ac. Pop. 468.

AULDEARN, a par. (6¼ m. long by 5¼ broad) and vil. Scotland, Nairn. South the village, in 1645, the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters. Pop., vil. 350; par. 1279.

AULENDORF, a market tn. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, 33 m. S.S.W. Ulm; on the Schussen; cap. barony of same name. It is very old, and said to be of Roman origin. Close to it is the fine castle of the Counts of Königsegg-Aulendorf, containing a valuable library, and a fine collection of pictures. Pop. 980.

AULETTA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. La Sala, 36 m. S.E. Palermo; situated on a pleasant hill, at the base of which flows the Negro. It contains four *monts-de-piété*, and was founded by a Grecian colony. Pop. 2863.

AULLAGAS (LAGUNA DE), a lake, Bolivia, in the valley of Desaguadero, which lies between two lofty ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of about 13,000 ft. Lake Aullagas receives, at its N.W. extremity, the river Desaguadero, which flows from the Lake of Titicaca, situated in the same valley, but at a greater elevation. The point at which the river falls into the lake is 12,280 ft. above sea level. The Laguna de Aullagas is intersected, towards its S. extremity, by the parallel of 19° S. It is said to have no fish, and has no known outlet. The banks are inhabited by the Aullagas Indians, whence its name.

AULNE, a river, France, which, rising near Lahuée, in the chain of the Menez or Black Mountains, on the confines of dep. Cotes du Nord, first flows S. through dep. Finistère, till it meets and becomes part of the canal from Nantes to Brest. At Chateaulin it again assumes the form of a river, and, flowing W., falls into Brest harbour. Its whole course is about 70 m. Its chief tributaries are the Eleze, the Doufine, and the Hiere.

AULONA, AVLONA, or VALONA [anc *Aulon*], a tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania, 94 m. N.W. Janina; lat. (custom-house) 40° 27′ 12″ N.; lon. 19° 26′ 45″ E. (R.); on a bay of same name, environed by hills terminating S. in Cape Linguetta. It stands on a hill surrounded by a wall, and has on the S. a small fortress called Canina, built upon a steep rock. The streets have a dirty appearance; and though possessing several mosques, and a Greek church, Aulona, as a whole, has the appearance of an Italian town. Unwholesome marshes in the vicinity, occasioning endemics, oblige the inhabitants, during the warmest season, almost to desert the place. The bay, protected at its entrance by the island of

Sassano, forms a safe harbour; but being in general rocky, affords bad anchorage, except close to the town, and at its S. recess, named Porto Ragusano. The Turkish inhabitants manufacture arms, which are in much repute; and woollen stuffs; while the Christians, and a few Jews, are principally employed in commercial pursuits. The exports consist chiefly of salt, pitch from the mines of Selenitza, olive-oil, wool, gall-nuts, and valonia; and from Italy it receives in return gun and pistol barrels, glass, paper, and Calabrian capotes. Aulona is the seat of a bishop of the Greek church. The country around produces excellent wine, of which, however, little is made; also tobacco, oil, and corn, all of good quality. The town was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1800. Pop. about 5000.

AULPS. *See* AURS.

AULT, a small seaport, France, on the English Channel, dep. Somme, 18 m. W.S.W. Abbaville; it has several cotton-mills, manufactures of ironware, and is one of the principal places whence Paris is supplied with fish. Pop. 1371.

AULT-HUCKNALL, a par. England, co. Derby; 3730 ac. Pop. 690.

AUMA, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, principality of, and 7 m. S.E. Neustadt, on a small affluent of the Elster; has two churches, an hospital, some cotton and woollen manufactures, together with a dyework, tannery, brewery, and several mills. It has also six markets, chiefly for cattle. The town was at one time larger than at present, but has suffered much both by war and fire. Pop. 1355.

AUMALE [anc. *Albæ Marnæ*], a tn. France, dep. Seine Inférieure (Normandy), 15 m. E.N.E. Neufchatel; pleasantly situated in an extensive meadow, watered by the Bresle, and hemmed in on all sides by richly wooded hills. It is ill built, and has a communal college, manufactures of serges, blondes, China ware, and coarse woollens; worsted and fulling-mills, and a bell-foundry; and a trade in cattle, cloth, leather, &c. In 1592, Henry IV. of France was wounded on the bridge of this town, in an action with the troops of the League, and narrowly escaped being taken. Pop. 1697.

AUNSBY, par. England, co. Lincoln; 1183 ac. Pop. 133.

AUPS, or AULPS [Latin, *Alpes, Villa Alpium*], a small anc. tn. France, dep. Var (Provence), 13 m. W.N.W. Draguignan; built on a plain, at the foot of a mountain. The streets are narrow and dirty; but the public square, in which the parish church stands, is handsome, and is adorned by a fountain of white marble, of which there are quarries in the district. It has tanneries, and some trade in corn. Pop. 2568.

AURAY [anc. *Auraicum*], a small seaport tn. France, dep. Morbihan (Bretagne), 17 m. S.E. Lorient; on a hill slope, at the bottom of a deep bay, into which the small river Auray falls; lat. 47° 40′ 4″ N.; lon. 2° 49′ 28″ W. (c.) Its harbour, which is excellent, and adorned with a fine quay, is deep enough to admit vessels of large burden; and its building-docks appear to be fully employed. On the height occupied by the upper part of the town, stands the church of the Holy Spirit, an extensive Gotho-Arabic edifice of the latter part of the 13th century. Manufactures:—cotton thread, lace, tiles, bricks, &c. Trade (coasting):—corn, fruit, cattle, horses, butter, honey, cloth, wine, wood, leather, wax, and fish, chiefly pilchards. About 6 m. from Auray is the isolated chapel of Sainte Anne, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, to which about 6000 devotees annually repair from all parts of Brittany, in the month of July. Pop. 4542.

AURE (VAL D'), one of the four valleys of Upper Armagnac, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, France. This picturesque valley runs up into the Pyrenees, between the Val de Campan and the Val de Luchon, at the junction of the Nestes or torrents of Louron and Aure. It is fertile, and well cultivated, abounding in pasturages; and throughout, but especially in the upper part, presents scenery of surpassing beauty.

AURE, two rivers, France:—1, Dep. Calvados, affluent of the Drome; total course, N.N.W., 20 m.—2, Dep. Eure-et-Loire, affluent of the Eure from the left, course E.N.E., 32 m.

AURICH, a tn. Hanover, cap. gov. and circle of same name, and of the former principality of E. Friesland; on the river, and 15 m. N.E. Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. It is walled, neatly built in the Dutch style, with a handsome market-place, near which stands the townhouse; and is the seat of the provincial courts of justice and record, and also of a Protestant consistory. It contains three churches, a synagogue, grammar-school, gymnasium, four public libraries, a poorhouse, an orphan hospital, a female accoucheur seminary, several sawmills, tanneries, and distilleries, with manufactures of paper, tobacco pipes, and tobacco. Aurich has gained much by the opening of the canal. It has a considerable trade in cattle, and its horse-markets are well frequented. Pop. 4250.——The GOVERNMENT of Aurich is a low, flat tract of country, comprising about 1134 geo. sq. m.; bounded, W. by Holland and the Bay of Dollart, N. by the N. Sea, E. by Oldenburg, and S. by the territory of Meppen. It is protected from inundation by artificial dikes, 24 ft. high, and extending nearly 100 m. On the coast of the N. Sea it is tolerably fertile, but in general it is a mere waste, consisting of barren moors and heaths, separated by tracts of sand. The inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants, employ themselves, in the more fertile districts, in agricultural pursuits, and in rearing cattle; in the less favoured parts, their chief occupation is herring-fishing, and commercial navigation. Pop. 193,607.

AURILLAC [anc. *Aurelianum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Cantal (Auvergne); 269 m. S. Paris. It is agreeably situated in a valley, r. bank, Jourdanne; is well built, and walled. The houses are covered with slates, obtained from quarries in the vicinity; and the streets, though irregular, are wide and clean, being constantly irrigated by the overflowings of a large reservoir at the top of the town, into which two fountains pour their copious supplies. At the lower part of the town, along the side of the river, is the public walk called *Cours-Montyon*, or commonly *Le Gravier*, at one end of which is an elegant bridge of three arches, over the Jourdanne; and at the other a beautiful fountain, surmounted by a column. Among the ancient buildings of Aurillac may be mentioned the castle of St. Stephen, which on the W. overhangs the town; the church of St. Gerand; that of Notre Dame, of the 13th century, with a much-admired ceiling; and the college, an extensive pile of buildings, with a fine pavilion front, and containing a valuable library, and cabinet of mineralogy. Among modern buildings, the first place is due to the town-house, adorned with busts of 12 of the principal writers of France; the prefecture, the theatre, the corn exchange, at the extremity of a square, which contains a fine basin of serpentine, about 10 ft. in diameter; the hospital, the lunatic asylum, and the extensive market-place. Aurillac possesses a stud of excellent horses, and a race-course, which, during the races, attracts numerous visitors from all the S. departments of France. Principal manufactures:—kettles and other utensils of copper, jewellery, woollen stuffs, carpets, blondes, lace, and paper. Tanning, brewing, and dyeing are likewise carried on, and a good trade in horses, mules, cattle, cheese, stockings, tapestry, leather, and wool. Pop. 10,998.

AURIOL [Latin, *Auriolum*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 m. E.N.E. Marseilles, in a valley watered by the Huveaune, on the banks of which are many agreeable promenades. The town is irregularly built; but the houses, among which the Hotel de Ville is conspicuous, have an elegant appearance. Manufactures:—cloths, soda, bricks and red tiles, for flooring. It has also mills for spinning worsted and silk, distilleries, paper-mills, copper-works, and limekilns. In the vicinity are collieries, beds of gypsum and red ochre, and quarries of alabaster. Pop. 2971.

AURORA.—1, One of the Society Islands, S. Pacific; lat. (N. end) 15° 50′ S.; lon. 148° 11′ W. (n.) It rises abruptly from the sea, presenting, on all sides but the S., a perpendicular cliff worn into caverns. Its summit is crowned with trees and a luxuriant vegetation; including the cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. In the upper and interior part of the island, the soil is extremely rich, yielding great abundance of taro, sweet potatoes, melons, yams, and some tobacco. Pigs and poultry also abound; as do crabs and fish. Aurora presents unequivocal marks of having been uplifted from the sea, which is of great depths; within 150 ft. of its cliffs, Commander Wilkes having found no bottom with 150 fathoms of line. Its inhabitants are represented, by the navigator just named, as a cheerful, amiable, happy, fine-looking race. Many of the natives can read and write well, and printed copies of several portions of the Scriptures are to be found amongst them. Pop. about 350.—2, One of the New He-

bridge, S. Pacific; lat. (N. point) 14° 56′ S.; lon. 168° 6′ E. (n.), about 22 m. long and 4 broad; discovered by Bougainville in 1768. It rises to a considerable elevation; is covered with a luxuriant vegetation; and has some beautiful cascades and coasts of easy access. It produces bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, and sugar-canes. The islanders are of a dark colour, go nearly naked, but are of a mild and peaceful disposition.——3, An isl. Red Sea, betwixt Dhoba and Hassane Island; lat. 25° 30′ N.; lon. 36° 20′ E.

AURUNGABAD [sometimes called *Ahmednuggur*], a large prov. Deccan, or W. Hindoostan; bounded, N. by Goojerat, Candeish, and Berar; E. by Berar and Hyderabad; S. by Beeder and Bejapoor; and W. by the Arabian Sea. Length, 300 m.; average breadth, 160 m. The greater portion of the province is an elevated table-land, of an average height of 1800 ft. above the level of the sea. It is hilly and irregular, especially towards the W., where the Ghauts, crossing it from S. to N., attain a great elevation. In many places singularly shaped, rocky, isolated hills arise; affording admirable situations for the natives' forts or fastnesses. Of these, the most remarkable is that on which the fortress of Dowlatabad is built. Though the province has no considerable rivers, the soil is fertile, and the climate favourable to the production of various fruits. Rice is the principal crop and staple commodity; but the peach, strawberry, grape, nectarine, fig, melon, and orange, are cultivated, and arrive at great perfection. Horses, hardy, but neither strong nor handsome, were formerly reared in great numbers for the Mahratta cavalry. Neither agriculture nor commerce are in a flourishing condition. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos; about one-twentieth being Mahometans. The Mahratta language is that generally spoken; but the Hindoostanee and Persian are used among the higher classes. Various architectural peculiarities distinguish the religious edifices from those usually found in upper Hindoostan. Since 1818, the greater part of the province has been subject to Britain. The pop. is scattered, and small in proportion to the extent of the country.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; *Picture of India.*)

AURUNGABAD, a city, Hindoostan, cap. of above prov., 180 m. E.N.E. Bombay; lat. 19° 54′ N.; lon. 75° 33′ E.; in a hollow, in the immediate neighbourhood of an extensive marsh, and of a large tank overgrown with rank aquatic vegetation; both of which, in conjunction with a very variable climate, render the locality unfavourable to health. It is separated from its principal suburb by the Kowlah, across which there are two substantial bridges. When approached from the N., the view of Aurungabad is imposing; its large white domes with gilded points, and its lofty minarets, appearing to rise from amidst beautiful groves; the whole city, with its terraced houses, covering a space of about 7 m. in circumference. It is surrounded by a stone wall with round towers, but is incapable of withstanding a regular assault. The streets are broad, some of them paved, and there are many large and good houses; but signs of rapid decay are everywhere visible. The principal street is about 2 m. long; having at one end a spacious quadrangle, and near it a handsome modern bazaar. The mosques, caravanseries, and other public buildings, are of good and substantial construction, but, in point of architectural beauty, much inferior to those of Delhi and Agra. One of the most important edifices, and also in the best state of preservation, is the tomb or mausoleum, by Aurungzebe, to the memory of his daughter. Its domes are of white marble, and clustered like those of the Taje Mahal, but inferior in size, fulness, and splendour. Originally a small village, Aurungabad, in 1634, became the seat of the Mogul Government, and was afterwards a favourite residence of Aurungzebe, from whom it received its present name, signifying 'the place of the throne.' When the Nizams became independent of Mogul authority, it continued their capital till the invasions of the Mahrattas forced them to remove to Hyderabad. It is now the residence of a British political agent, and the head quarters of a battalion of the Nizam's army under British officers. Pop. 60,000. —(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*)



TOMB OF AURUNGZEBE'S DAUGHTER, AURUNGABAD.
From Capt. Meadows Taylor's sketches in the Deccan.

AUSEJO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 23 m. S.E. Logroño, on the side of a steep hill. The parish church, townhall, a small castle, an insecure prison, and a group of well-built mercantile and dwelling-houses, form the main body of the town. Manufactures:—coarse linen and oil. Pop. 2050.

AUSPITZ [locally named *Hustopec*], a tn. Austria, prov. Moravia, 20 m. S.S.E. Brünn. It has a church with an ancient altar, a market-place, an hospital, and an almshouse. A considerable number of the inhabitants are weavers. The vicinity produces fruit and wine, and an active trade is carried on in grain and cattle. Pop. 3000.

AUSSA, a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom, Adel, l. bank, Hawash, near its confluence with the lake of the same name, about lat. 11° 30′ N.; lon. 41° 40′ E. It was formerly capital of Adel, and long regarded as their principal seat of learning. The irruptions of hostile tribes put an end to its prosperity and independence, and it is now little else than one of the great encampments of the Dankali, and other tribes, where a perpetual fair or market is held, to which large quantities of salt from Lake Assal are brought for sale; and blue calico is in high demand for the caps worn by the married Bedouin females; zinc, pewter, and brass, or copper wire, are bartered for the produce of the soil. It has, however, still a population of from 5000 to 6000. The inhabitants are of a tawny complexion, with long hair.——The LAKE of Aussa is a short distance N.E. the town. It is about 14 m. in length, 7 in breadth, and, according to D'Héricourt, is upwards of 260 ft. deep. It overflows during the rainy season, and, when it recedes, leaves a fine deposit, like that left by the Nile.—(Harris's *Highlands of Ethiopia*, vol. i. p. 182; *Journals* of Messrs. Isenberg and Krapf; D'Héricourt, *Voy. dans Choa.*)

AUSSEE, two towns, Austria:—1, In prov. Styria, in a mountainous district on the Traun, 2200 ft. above the sea, 53 m. S.S.W. Linz; lat. 47° 37′ N.; lon. 13° 47′ E. It has manufactures of nails and ironware, and in its neighbourhood are found marble, alabaster, gypsum, pit-coal, salt, and sulphate of soda. It is particularly noted for the extensive and valuable salt mine in its neighbourhood, the produce of which is obtained partly in the form of rock-salt, and partly in the form of brine. The mine is divided into 11 stories or apartments for the reception of the brine, which is obtained by the admission of streams of water, and is conveyed in wooden pipes to Aussee, 4 m. distant. The annual produce is about 8270 tons. Pop. 1200.—2, In Moravia, circle of, and 20 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. It is a place of great antiquity, with a church and a synagogue; and in the neighbourhood a palace of the Prince of Lichtenstein, a splendid edifice with a fine park. Pop., of which 739 are Jews, 2000.

AUSSIG, a vil. Austria, circle Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, near the junction of the Bila with the Elbe, 42 m. N.N.W. Prague. It lies in the midst of gardens and vineyards, which produce a wine of some celebrity called *podskaler*. During

the Hussite struggle, it acquired considerable notoriety, and its old Gothic church, with a stone pulpit, a bust of John Huss, and a little Madonna, by the celebrated Raphael Mengs, who was born here, is an object of attraction to the antiquary. Pop. 1759.

AUSTELL (St.), a market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall. The TOWN is 13 m. N.N E. Truro, and 30 W. Plymouth, beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller, branching from it irregularly, all tolerably straight, paved, well kept, and lighted with gas. The houses are chiefly stone, and in general substantially built; and the town is well supplied with water. The places of worship are the parish church, adorned with a handsome tower, two district churches, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, O'Brienites, Society of Friends, &c. Other buildings of note are the new market-house and townhall in one edifice, and the union poorhouse. The schools comprise a gentleman's boarding and day school for classics, mathematics, engineering, &c., a large national school, two or three minor commercial schools, several ladies' schools, and boarding schools, and two or three dame schools. Coarse woollen cloth is manufactured here to a small extent. There are also two steam engine manufactories, an iron foundry in the town, and another at Charleston, 1½ m. distant. A large trade is done in china clay, and stone, exported from the ports of Charleston and Pentewan, for the supply of the Staffordshire potteries, and foreign countries. In the vicinity are a number of extensive and productive tin and copper mines. About 2 m. N.W. the town, there is a remarkable ancient tin mine, called Carclaze mine, a Cornish name, signifying a 'gray rock;' it is a vast excavation, about 1 m. in circuit, and 22 fathoms in perpendicular depth. No record exists of the period when it was first opened, but, according to tradition, it was worked more than 400 years ago. Market day for corn and provisions, Friday. Several annual fairs.— The PARISH comprises 12,125 ac., of which 3121 are common or waste. Pop. of par. 11,893, of tn., 3825.—(*Correspondent at St Austell*

AUSTERLITZ 1, A small tn. Austria [locally named *Slavkow*], prov. Moravia, on the river Littawa, 12 m. E. Brunn. It has a handsome church, with sculptures, and a palace with a library and good pictures, some of them by Titian and Rubens. It has also some manufactures, but the most remarkable circumstance connected with this town is the great battle of the same name, fought about 2 m. W. on December 2, 1805, and in which Napoleon gained a decisive victory over the united forces of Austria and Russia. This battle was followed by the peace of Presburg, signed on the 26th of the same month. Pop. 3452, of whom 500 are Jews. —2, A hamlet, Holland, prov. of, and 7 m. E. Utrecht, so named by the French, after the victory referred to in the preceding article. General Marmont built here, in honour of Napoleon, a pyramid of earth and turf, which still exists. Pop 220.

AUSTIN, a city, U. States, cap. Texas, on the Rio Colorado, 37 m. above Bastrop, and 140 N E. San Antonio. It was named after Moses Austin, the first projector of the colonization of Texas. In April, 1839, three years after Texas had achieved its independence, Austin was selected as the permanent seat of government for the new state. In April, 1840, Austin contained 400 houses and 1200 inhabitants, and since then the population has considerably increased. It is an incorporated town, according to the municipal system of the U. States. The public buildings are not elegant, but are well suited to their various purposes. Conspicuous among them is the president's house, situated upon a hill, and commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect, and the state-house. A Presbyterian church and a Methodist meeting-house have also been erected. In 1860 several newspapers were published in the capital of Texas; which, like ancient Rome, is built upon seven hills, in a most picturesque and delightful situation. The streets are generally composed of gravel. Agate and cornelian, of the finest quality, are found in great abundance about the city and neighbourhood. The Colorado Hills, about 4 m. off, contain extensive quarries of marble, limestone, and granite; and will for many years supply the adjoining country with timber. Pop. of town, exceeding 4400.—*Austin* is also the name of a county.—(Bonnell's *Topography of Texas;* Kennedy's *Texas.*)

AUSTIN (San Felipe de), a post tn., U. States, Texas, cap. Austin co., a place of some trade, on the Brazos river, 125 m. E.N.E. San Antonio de Bexar, and founded July 17, 1824.

AUSTRALASIA, a division of the globe of somewhat indefinite limits, but usually understood to comprehend the continental island of Australia, and an unascertained number of others, many of them very little known, lying between lon. 110° and 180° E., and from Papua or New Guinea, the furthest N. island of the division, to lat. 50° S. It includes thus the islands of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Mallicollo Islands, Queen Charlotte's Islands, the Solomon Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, the Admiralty Islands, Papua, and the Arru Islands, besides numerous other islands and island groups. The island of Timor, and those lying W. of it, though coming within the general boundary above indicated, belong to the E. or Indian Archipelago, called also Malasia. Australasia is estimated to have an area of 6,096,000 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 2,700,000. It forms one of three portions into which some geographers have divided Oceania, the other two being Malasia and Polynesia, and corresponds with the Melanesia of other geographers, who have divided Oceania into Malasia, or W. Oceania; Micronesia, or N. Oceania; Polynesia, or E. Oceania; and Melanesia, or S. Oceania.

AUSTRALIA, or New Holland, the largest isl. in the world, or rather a sea girt continent, lying between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, S. of Asia; between lat. 10° 39′ and 39° 11′ S.; and extending from lon. 113° 5′ to 153° 16′ E.; bounded, N. by Torres Strait, the Sea of Timor, and the islands of Papua, Timor, Flores, &c.; E. by the S. Pacific; S by Bass's Strait, Van Diemen's Land, and the S. Pacific; and W. by the Indian Ocean. Its greatest length, W. to E., is 2400 m.; its greatest breadth, N. to S., 1700 to 1900 m. Coast line, 8000 m.; area, 3,000,000 sq. m. It is divided into two unequal parts by the tropic of Capricorn, and has, consequently, both a temperate and a tropical climate. Although there are numerous spacious harbours on the coasts of Australia, there are few remarkable indentations; the principal are the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the N., and Spencer's Gulf, on the S.; the former extending inland 650 m., with a breadth of 400; the latter extending 180 m. inland, and varying in breadth from 80 to 10 m. On the W. is Shark's Bay, and on the E. Harvey's Bay, neither exceeding 40 to 50 m. in length and width. A ridge of steep, but not lofty, mountains runs along a great portion of the E. coast, at a distance from the sea varying from 30 to 90 m.; while the S. coast, from Cape Leuwin to Spencer's Gulf, presents a low and sandy surface. The N. and W. coasts, so far as they have been yet explored, are also generally low, with some moderate elevations at intervals. The interior is also believed to consist of an immense plain, the hilly districts rising from it like islands.

The geology of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and uniformity. The strike of the rocks and the direction of the principal chain of hills is, with one exception, the same throughout the country, namely N. and S. Tertiary rocks prevail on its S., N., and W. coasts, expanding in the S.E into a vast tertiary plain, traversed by the Murray and Darling rivers. Other two immense tertiary plateaux occur on the S. and the N. coasts; the former lining the great Australian Bight, and the latter the Gulf of Carpentaria, and both spreading horizontally for unknown distances into the interior. On the E. coast, palæozoic rocks, basalt, and granite occur in alternate patches along the whole coast from Bass's Strait to Cape Flattery, in lat. 15° S.; the last constituting the entire floor of the W. portion of New S. Wales, and extending far into the interior of the continent.

Colonies have been formed by the British at four different points of this great insulated continent, but none of these have been yet pushed further inland than from 200 to 300 m., so that the interior of this vast country may still be considered a *terra incognita*. Some individual adventurers have indeed penetrated a considerable way into the interior, but their accounts contain little to tempt followers. Captain Sturt, one of the most recent explorators of the wilds and wastes of the interior regions of Australia, and who, in 1845, penetrated from Adelaide as far as lat. 25° 33′ S., and lon 139° E., describes the country he traversed as consisting of alternate sand-hills and flats, with no trace of vegetation as far as the eye could

reach. 'Passing the level country,' he says, 'we once more found ourselves among sand-ridges, perfectly insurmountable, and so close that the base of one touched the base of another; the whole country sand. The sand-hills are of a fiery red, and ran, for miles and miles, in parallel rows, with points like the vanishing points of an avenue. I was at length brought up by a stony desert, that stretched before us in absolute boundlessness.' All accounts agree in ascribing this sterile and repulsive character to the interior of the country; nor is it much better on many parts of the coast, especially on the S., W., N., and N.W. Captain Stokes, who surveyed these shores in 1837–43, makes frequent remarks in his narrative on the flatness and sterility of the land. It would appear, indeed, that the best portions of Australia have been already located; these being chiefly confined, so far as known, to the S. and E. portions of the island, where there are large tracts of good land, available for the purposes of both the farmer and grazier. Here also the finest scenery is to be met with, composed of picturesque combinations of wood and water, rocky height and deep ravine. (For recent explorations, see *Australia* in Supplement.)

Mountains.—The highest and most extensive mountain-system yet seen in Australia takes its rise at Cape Wilson, the most S. point of that continent, and runs in a N. direction through New S. Wales. These mountains, called by the natives the Warragongs, but by the settlers the Australian Alps, comprise three subdivisions—the Liverpool range; the Blue Mountains, commencing about 37 m. W. Sydney; and a third, stretching beyond the parallel of 32°, which has not yet received any name. The Blue Mountains, so called from their assuming a beautiful blue colour when viewed from a distance, present some very striking scenery. The heights of the precipices, and depths of the chasms and ravines are tremendous. 'It appears,' says a writer in the *Saturday Magazine*, 'as if the earth, from the force of waters, or some violent convulsion, had all around subsided, or been washed away, leaving immense hollows and gulfs, and exposing to view, to the depth of 2000 ft., the very ribs of the mountains.' Dwarf trees, and a scrubby underwood, which retain their verdancy throughout the year, cover a great portion of these heights; the remainder consists of naked rock, destitute of all semblance of vegetation, and presenting a singularly dreary and inhospitable appearance. Though formidable from their character, the Blue Mountains do not attain any great height; the highest peak, Mount York, being no more than 3292 ft. The Liverpool range presents general features and characteristics similar to those of the Blue Mountains, though not quite so imposing. The highest peaks of this range have been variously estimated at from 4700 to 7000 ft. It presents, however, a number of points besides, from 2000 to 4000 ft. The precipices and chasms are tremendous here also. 'Narrow, gloomy, and profound,' says Count Strzelecki, 'these stupendous rents in the bosom of the earth are enclosed between gigantic walls of rock, sometimes receding from, sometimes frightfully overhanging the dark bed of the ravine, and its black silent eddies, or its foaming torrents of water.' Many of the highest summits of the Warragongs, or Australian Alps, are covered with perpetual snow, and, though no measurements have been taken of them, are believed, from this circumstance, to reach a much greater height than any of those above named. One of the most remarkable elevations yet ascended by Europeans is Mount Kosciuszko, which rises to a height of 6500 ft., and commands a view extending over 7000 sq. m., while immediately beneath the spectator yawns a gulf of 3000 ft. perpendicular depth. This range is continued N. by a series of low, but imperfectly known heights, to Cape York, on Torres Strait, thus forming a connected chain, at no great distance from the E. coast, the whole length of the island, from its most S. to its most N. point. Another range, commencing near the S. coast at Portland Bay, in lat. 36° 52′ S., lon. 142° 25′ E., after taking a N. course for some time, connects with the Australian Alps by a series of grassy hills. The first have been named by their discoverer, Major Mitchell, the Australian Grampians; and the latter, by the same authority, the Australian Pyrenees. In S. Australia occurs another mountain-chain, running N. from Cape Jervis to the singular horse-shoe depression of Lake Torrens. Many of the mountains of Australia exhibit evidences of their being extinct volcanoes. Of these, the most remarkable are Mount Gambier and Mount Lebank, between the W. bank of the Glenelg and Riveli Bay. Mount Lebank has five craters, each about three-fourths of a mile in diameter, and all filled with water. So far as is known, however, there is no volcano in that country now in active operation, if a bituminous burning hill be excepted, belonging to a range called Wingen, which exhibits a red heat at the depth of about four fathoms, but has no crater, and discharges no lava. The following are the elevations of a few of the highest known mountains of Australia; they all occur in New S. Wales—Mount Kosciusko, 6500 ft.; Mount Sea View, 6000 ft.; Mount Lindesay, 5700 ft.; Mount Dargal, 5490 ft.; Mount Canoblas, 4610 ft.; Mount Mitchell, 4120 ft.; Mount Pinnabar, 4100 ft.; Mount Bathurst, 4000 ft.

Rivers and Lakes.—A scarcity of fresh water, whether in the form of rivers or lakes, is one of the prevailing characteristics of Australia. Along a coast line of not less than 8000 m., few rivers of any considerable magnitude discharge themselves into the sea, most of them being absorbed before they reach it; while on the S. coast there is not a single water-course to be found from Port Lincoln to King George's Sound, a distance of more than 1500 m. Want of water forms not only one of the chief complaints of all the travellers who have sought to penetrate into the interior of the country, but has, in several instances, been the cause of their abandoning their enterprise. Lakes are not scarce, but they are nearly all salt, as are also many of the rivers and springs. Long droughts, which dry up the channels of streams and arrest vegetation, and sudden and violent rains, which cause them to overflow their banks and inundate the surrounding country, are calamities to which the agriculturists of Australia are much exposed. The floods, in particular, are extremely formidable and destructive, rushing down with an impetuosity which nothing can resist, and carrying off at one sweep the entire produce of the harvest. A still more remarkable characteristic of the rivers of Australia is, the circumstance of many of them terminating in marshes situated in the interior of the country, thus reversing the order observed in most other lands, by flowing inwards instead of towards the sea.

Rivers.—Amongst the principal known rivers of Australia, exclusive of those more recently discovered, and to be afterwards mentioned, are the Hawkesbury River, the Richmond River, Hunter's River, the Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Macquarrie, and Darling. The Hawkesbury River rises in the Blue Mountains, and falls into the sea at Broken Bay, 30 m. N. of Port Jackson. The Richmond River falls into the sea between 50 and 60 m. S. of Moreton Bay, and is navigable for small vessels about 70 m. from its mouth. Hunter's river also has its rise in the Blue Mountains, and is navigable for small craft of 30 or 40 tons burden, for 50 m. from Newcastle, into the harbour of which it discharges itself. The Murrumbidgee has its origin in a range of mountains about 200 m. S.W. Sydney, in the parallel of 35° S., and under the meridian of 149° E. It is subsequently joined by the Lachlan and Murray, and ultimately enters the sea through the large marsh, or shallow brackish lake, called Alexandrina or Victoria Lake, and the lagoon named Coorong. These large rivers are thus rendered useless as a means of communication from the sea to the interior. The origin of the Murray is unknown, but it is supposed to be formed by the junction of two small streams, called the Hume and the Ovens, which have their rise in the Warragong Mountains. The Lachlan has its origin in the Cullarin range of mountains, in county Argyle, New S. Wales. The Macquarrie is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell Rivers. This river also takes an inland course, and is finally lost in one of those vast internal marshes which form a feature of internal Australia. The Darling is supposed to be formed by the junction of numerous streams in the interior, to the W. of Moreton Bay. Its waters are perfectly salt, and the banks incrusted with the same substance. It falls into the Murray River 130 m. E.N.E. Adelaide. Besides the rivers described, there are, of lesser note, the Glenelg, Manning, Hastings, Clarence, and Brisbane. The scenery along the latter stream is said, by Mr. Oxley, to be very beautiful, and the adjoining country well adapted for cultivation or grazing. The recent discoveries of Capt. Stokes have added five new rivers to those previously known, the Fitz-Roy, Victoria, Adelaide, Flinders, and Albert, all situated on the N. and N.W. coasts. The two last fall into the Gulf of Carpentaria, within 50 m. of each

other. The scenery on the banks of the Albert is described by Capt. Stokes in the most glowing terms. He ascended the river to the distance of 10 m., and found it to be from 12 to 15 ft. in depth, with a breadth of about 200 yards. Some of the reaches, particularly that called Hope Reach, was found to present one of the most beautiful specimens conceivable of river scenery.

Lakes.—The lakes possess no characteristics of any interest, indeed hardly deserve the name, the larger of them being, in general, rather marshes than lakes, depending for their supplies of water on the rivers that flow into them, instead of being themselves the sources of rivers; the consequence is, that they are often so dried up by absorption and exhalation, as to present the appearance of vast reedy swamps; and even when filled with water, more resemble submerged flats than lakes, with low muddy shores, so soft, and of such extent, as to render the water unapproachable. Small lakes are numerous in all the level portions of Australia, but they are all salt, as are also many of the largest, their muddy banks being incrusted with the same substance. An opinion at one time prevailed, and still prevails, though not now so general, that there was a vast lake in the interior of Australia—a theory apparently adopted to account for the inward flow of so many large rivers, which were supposed to discharge their waters into this inland sea. Of this opinion, for one, is Capt. Sturt. The idea was supported by the evidence of the natives in the vicinity of Swan River, who asserted that there was such a lake; and, to give a notion of its magnitude, said that if a boy commenced walking round it, he would be an old man before his task was completed. There seems now good reason to believe, that this account either refers to one of the marshes alluded to, or is otherwise a gross exaggeration, and that the rivers which take an inland course diffuse themselves, as already mentioned, over vast flats, and finally disappear by being partly exhaled and partly absorbed by the sandy soil. Capt. Stokes is of opinion that the centre of Australia is a vast desert, into which all the waters that flow inland are poured, converting it, after heavy falls of rain, into an immense morass or lake, which eventually discharges its surplus waters slowly into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest of these swamps or lakes yet discovered, are those of Alexandrina or Victoria, Dambeling, and Lakes Torrens, Gairdner and Eyre, into which the large horse-shoe shaped sheet of water that formerly figured on the maps under the name of Lake Torrens has been resolved. The first, as already mentioned, is traversed by the Murray. The Dambeling was discovered in 1843 by Messrs. Lander and Lefroy. It is 15 m. long by 7½ broad, and is quite salt. It is situated 100 m. S.S.E. Beverley, in W. Australia, and is supposed to be the lake of which the natives in that part of the country speak in such hyperbolical terms. Torrens lies N.W. from the head of Spencer's Gulf, in S. Australia. The shores of these lakes are composed of soft mud and sand, in many places coated over with an incrustation of salt, which glitters brilliantly in the sun. In the dry season, Torrens is merely a salt marsh.

Climate.—The climate of Australia, so far as regards the localities touched at, or occupied by Europeans, is, with some exceptions, extremely healthy. That of New S. Wales is particularly so, being perhaps the most salubrious on the face of the globe. The climate may be considered generally as very dry, particularly S. of the tropic of Capricorn, where the amount of moisture is about equal to that of S. Africa, and the S. parts of S. America; which places it resembles, also, in its mean annual temperature. But here, years of uninterrupted drought frequently occur. N. of this tropic, considerably more rain falls; while at the N. extremities of the island, including Cape York Peninsula and Arnhem's Land, the quantity is equal to that which falls in Ireland and the S. parts of England. It is, however, extremely irregular, and, though heavy, lasts only for a few hours daily. On the W. coast of Australia, S. winds prevail from October to the beginning of April, the commencement of the Australian winter, which is opposed to our summer; June, July, and August being their winter months. In April, the S. winds are interrupted by violent gales from the N. and W., accompanied by heavy rain. On the N.W. coast the winds are more various, but the W. seems to prevail, especially during the months of September, October, November, and December. This coast is exposed also to heavy squalls between E.S.E. and N.E. They are, however, generally of short duration, and rarely take the mariner by surprise, giving ample warning of their approach by the gathering of heavy clouds and much lightning. On the N. coast, the E. and W. monsoons blow with great regularity; the E. monsoon setting in generally about the beginning of April, and the W. in October. As might be expected, the temperature of Australia is various, being affected both by geographical position and local circumstances. In New S. Wales the average temperature of spring is 65° 5′; of summer, 72°; of autumn, 66°; and of winter, 55°. On the N.W. coast, again, Capt. Stokes found the thermometer standing in the month of January at 98° in the shade on shore, and fluctuating during the day between 98° and 94°. Capt. Wickham found the average range of the thermometer on this coast, between the N.W. cape and the meridian of 120° E., during the months of May, June, July, and August, to be, on board ship, 75° in the middle of the day, and 60° at night.

Mineralogy.—Granite, sandstone, limestone, coal, slate, potters' clay, and sand eminently adapted for glass-making, occur abundantly. Beautiful marbles, suitable for statuary and other ornamental purposes, have also been found in New S. Wales. Copper, tin, and lead likewise abound; but all these metals have been thrown into the shade by the discovery, in 1851, in New S. Wales, and in 1852 in Victoria, of numerous rich and extensive deposits of gold, eclipsing in productiveness even the previously unrivalled gold regions of California.

Vegetation.—There is much yet to learn regarding the vegetation of Australia, our knowledge of it being almost entirely confined to its coasts and maritime districts. The verdure being perpetual, the forests never exhibit either the varied tints of autumn nor the soft freshness of spring, but wear continually a dull, monotonous hue of olive-green. The flowers, too, are generally without perfume, though there are several odoriferous plants that scent the air to a great distance; but many of the former are beautifully formed, and exquisitely tinted, although but short-lived. The forests of Australia are often found differing considerably from each other in their general features and characteristics, and in the prevailing description of tree of which they are composed; some of them exhibiting an agreeable variety of scenery, but most of them having a gloomy and melancholy appearance, and being difficult to penetrate, owing to the quantity of scrubby underwood with which they are choked up. 'Amid the apparent sameness of the forest,' says Count Strzelecki, 'may be often found spots teeming with a gigantic and luxuriant vegetation, sometimes laid out in stately groves, free from thicket or underwood, sometimes opening on glades and slopes, intersected with rivulets, carpeted with the softest turf, and which lack only the thatched and gabled cottage, with its blue smoke curling amongst the trees, to realize a purely European picture. Sometimes, again, the forest skirts an open country of hill and plain, gracefully sprinkled with isolated clumps of trees, covered with the richest tufted herbage, and enamelled with flowers of varied form and colour; or it is lost in immense thickets, where innumerable flowering shrubs, and elegant interwoven creepers, form bowers as impenetrable and as picturesque as those seen in the forests of Brazil.' In New S. Wales, many of the forests take their names from the predominating trees, such as Stringy-Bark Forest, Iron-Bark Forest, &c.; the former, a gloomy-looking tree, imparting to the woods a dreary and sombre character. Acacias are extremely common, upwards of two hundred kinds having been found, all of them possessing a family resemblance, which distinguishes them from the acacias of the Old and the New World. The Proteas and Banksias are almost peculiar to New Holland, and the Eucalyptus, Casuarina, and Norfolk Island pine are remarkable for their beauty, and afford valuable timber. The barks of several trees abound in tanning matter, and large quantities have been sent to Britain as a substitute for oak bark. Several of the acacias afford a gum resembling gum-arabic. One of the most imposing trees of the Australian forest is the *Eucalyptus globulus*, called by the settlers the gum-tree, which often attains a height of 150 ft., with a girth at the base of from 25 to 40 ft. Most of the trees of this species shed their bark annually; the process is curious. When the season arrives, the old bark bursts, splits, and falls off, or is blown off by the wind as it hangs dangling in the air, and the renovated tree stands forth shining, stem and branches, in a new bark of a

beautiful silvery hue. Nearly all the *Eucalypti* are called gum-trees, although one species only yields a pure gum, the exudations of some of the others being merely resins. Another species yields a substance which the colonists call manna; it is of two kinds—a pure white, and a pale yellow. It has the taste of a delicious sweetmeat, with an almond flavour; and is so luscious, that much cannot be eaten of it. This substance is much sought after by the natives, who sometimes scrape from the tree as much as a pound in a quarter of an hour. It appears, however, to be by no means very plentiful. From *Eucalyptus Gunni* the colonists obtain, by incisions in the bark, a cool, refreshing, slightly aperient liquid, which ferments and acquires the properties of beer. The most remarkable and most beautiful tree of the Australian forest is the fern-tree, which grows to the height of 15 or 20 ft., when it suddenly spreads out its enormous leaves, each 4 or 5 ft. in length, in every direction. These leaves differ none in appearance from those of the common fern, except in size. Intermingling with the other trees of the forest, is seen, at intervals, the tall slender stem of the palm-tree, rising to a height of 70 or 100 ft. Palms, however, are limited to the N. and E. shores, where vegetation assimilates more to that of India than to the prevailing character of that of Australia. The lilyworts constitute a marked feature of Australian vegetation; among them are the *Xanthorrœa* or grass-trees, with shrubby stems, somewhat resembling small palms. They bear tufts of long wiry foliage at their extremities, from the midst of which rise very long cylindrical spikes of densely compacted flowers like bulrushes, which furnish valuable fodder for all kinds of cattle; the base of the inner leaves of some species may be used as food, and the inner portion of the top of the trunk is eaten by the aborigines raw and roasted. In the more favoured regions of Australia, grasses are abundant and nutritious, presenting pasturages of great extent, and admirably adapted for the rearing of cattle. It is not a little remarkable, however, that notwithstanding the excellence of the climate, and the luxuriance of vegetation, Australia does not produce a single native edible fruit, if we except some insignificant berries, and a kind of chestnut lately discovered. But exotic fruits and vegetables are found to thrive well, and may now be had in New S. Wales in great abundance, and of excellent quality. The fruits comprise all those of the tropics, as well as those of colder climates, and include oranges, lemons, figs, bananas, guavas, pine-apples, &c. Amongst the culinary vegetables are all those known in the gardens of Europe. Green pease are gathered in winter as well as summer, and the potato produces two crops in the year. Seed-time is from March to June; harvest in November and December. Every species of corn is cultivated with success in the settled districts. The vine, the olive, and mulberry, also thrive well. Tobacco, of good quality, is grown; but being unable to compete with the American, in point of cheapness, some attempts to cultivate it on a large scale were attended with ruin to the speculators. The oat, in a wild state, was met with on the W. coast of Australia by Capt. Stokes, who therefore supposes it to be indigenous to that country.

Zoology.—Of the class Mammalia, three orders are entirely wanting in Australia—the quadrumana, pachydermata, and ruminantia. There are thus none of the monkey tribe in that country; no elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, nor deer; no native hoofed quadrupeds of any kind, nor any native ruminating* animals, all of the latter now there being of foreign introduction. Neither are there any lions, tigers, bears, wolves, hyenas, or any other wild beasts of prey. The native animals of Australia are mostly inoffensive; few of them being dangerous to man, either from natural ferocity or from the possession of venomous qualities. Of the ten or eleven species of Carnivora that inhabit Australia, and its seas and rivers, one only is a land animal—the wild dog. Another is the alligator; the rest are marine mammals, belonging to the seal kind, and comprehending the sea-lion, sea-bear, &c. As a set-off against the above large deduction from its zoology, Australia possesses several animals peculiar to itself, and of singular physiological structure. It has more than 40 species of marsupials, of which scarcely any congeners occur elsewhere. The largest of these, as well as the largest native quadruped, is that remarkable herbiferous mammal, the kangaroo, attaining at times the weight of 160 to 200 lbs. Its flesh is held in high estimation by the settlers, particularly the tail, which grows to an enormous size. There are many varieties of this singular animal, some of them very small, but beautifully furred; the smallest species is called the *kangaroo rat;* the largest are locally distinguished by the names of the *forester*, and the *old man*. It is said that the kangaroo is rapidly disappearing before the advance of civilized man. Opossums, similar to those of America, are numerous, taking up their abodes in the hollows of decayed gum-trees. Capt. Stokes met with a beautiful specimen on the N. coast, which he describes as being about half the size of a full-grown rat; its colour and fur resemble the chinchilla. Next to the animals described, wild dogs are the most frequently met with; their appearance is wolfish, ears erect, and colour a reddish-brown. They do not bark, but sometimes yelp, like the common dog. When hard pressed by hunger, they devour each other; and, being very destructive to sheep, are eagerly hunted by the settlers. One of the most remarkable animals of this island is the ornithorhynchus, an aquatic, egg-laying mammal, frequenting rivers and lakes, and their margins; with the beak of a duck, and a fur-covered body, in shape resembling that of an otter; length, from tip of beak to that of the tail, 13 inches. It swims well, and, indeed, seldom quits the water, as it crawls with difficulty on land. The foot of the male is armed with a spur like a cock's, through which passes a poisonous liquor, rendering the animal dangerous. Besides these quadrupeds, there are porcupines of two kinds, flying foxes, flying opossums, and flying squirrels, wombats, sloths, the porcupine ant eater, &c. Australia now possesses a large stock of the domestic animals of Britain, which thrive there remarkably well. The breed of horses is excellent. Horned cattle, sheep, and swine, also prosper, the first attaining a great size; while the sheep improve in fleece, and their flesh in flavour. Neither goats, asses, nor mules are reared to any extent.

The birds of Australia are numerous, and in great variety; and comprehend many beautiful, and some remarkable kinds. Eagles, some very large, measuring 9 ft. from wing to wing; falcons, and various other species of hawks and owls, are numerous; and so also are parrots, perroquets, and cockatoos, many of them of the most beautiful plumage. Pigeons of various species, and the most delicate and varied hues, frequent sundry parts of the island. Vultures are entirely wanting, as are likewise the common domestic fowls, there being nearly a total absence of the gallinaceous birds. All the tribes of usual singing birds are also absent. The largest Australian bird is the emu or cassowary, excelled in size by the African ostrich alone, and attaining a height sometimes of more than 7 ft., 5 and 6 being the average. It is widely diffused over the S. parts of Australia, but is rapidly disappearing before the encroachments of civilized man. Bustards are not uncommon, some of them attaining a weight of from 15 to 18 lbs. A remarkable bird was met with on the N. coast by Capt. Stokes. 'The large tumuli,' says that intelligent navigator, 'noticed' by Capt. King and others, and supposed to be raised by the inhabitants, are the works of a bird; some of these tumuli are 30 ft. long, and about 5 ft. high. The edifice is erected by means of the feet, which are remarkable both for size and strength, and a peculiar power of grasping; they are yellow, while the body is brown. Nothing can be more curious than to see them hopping towards these piles on one foot, the other being filled with materials for building.' They resemble moorfowl in appearance, though of smaller size. They deposit their eggs in these mounds, where they are hatched by the heat generated, in part, by decomposition, and from which they issue in a state of maturity, which renders them independent of parental tendance. This bird is gallinaceous, and the name which has been given it is *Megapodius tumulus*.

* An opinion is entertained in Australia that unknown animals, of immense size, inhabit the large water-holes and marshes of the interior. This opinion is confirmed by native authority, always, however, to be doubted in such cases. In one instance, a 'large animal,' with two white deciduous tusks, and which made a tremendous noise, is said to have been seen, in 1844, by a settler in the river Bundarra, but it disappeared while he was absent in quest of arms and assistance. Extraordinary noises are alleged also to have been heard proceeding from some of the large and remote water-holes, which those who heard them believed to proceed from some huge animal. The frequent discovery, on the banks of some of the Australian rivers, of the fossil remains of gigantic animals, of a race thought to be now extinct, is supposed to give plausibility to the above belief.

From the size of its nest, which is spoken of with astonishment by Capt. Cook, it was presumed to be a bird of enormous bulk. Birds of Paradise abound in the N. parts of Australia, where they are shot by the natives with blunt arrows, in order to avoid injuring their elegant plumage; they are then skinned and dried for sale. The most common birds belong to the honey-sucking family, and many of the warblers are unusually beautiful; the two most magnificent being the rifle bird, and the ring oriole. The spotted grossbeak, a splendid bird, and the *Menura lyra* or lyre-bird, with its magnificent lyre-shaped tail, are natives of this land of extraordinary natural productions. Quails are numerous, and supply the place of partridges to the sportsmen of the antipodes. The gigantic crane may frequently be seen on the borders of the rivers, lakes, or swamps, which also abound in ducks, teals, and widgeons, affording many a savoury dish to the hard-wrought settler. Other aquatic birds are, the pelican, goose, and that *rara avis* of the Latin poets—the black swan, a bird of the most stately form and graceful carriage, to be seen in great numbers on the lagoons of New S. Wales.

The reptiles of Australia are pretty numerous, though only a few are dangerous. The most formidable is the alligator, which abounds in the N. They were seen in great numbers in the rivers Adelaide, Albert, and Victoria, discovered by Capt. Stokes. Serpents are numerous, and some of them extremely venomous. Those most commonly seen in New S. Wales are the diamond snake, the black, the gray, and the brown, the whip, and the yellow snakes. In the N. parts of Australia they are more numerous, of greater variety, and of larger size. The diamond snake, the largest of those named, attains a length of from 10 to 15 ft., and girth of 13 to 15 inches; it is not venomous, but, owing to the size of its fangs, its bite is dangerous. It is beautifully marked, and obtains its name from being covered with a series of diamond-shaped spots, of various brilliant colours. The black snake, which varies in length from 3 to 5 ft., is poisonous, as are also the gray, brown, and whip snakes; but the most deadly is the yellow snake, the bite of which is almost instantly fatal. This reptile is also the ugliest of the tribe; it has a large flat head, a malignant eye, and emits a strong, offensive fetor. Lizards and frogs are also numerous in various parts. Scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas do not exist in such numbers as to cause inconvenience or discomfort to the settler.

The seas, rivers, and lagoons, abound in fish, of numerous varieties, and other aquatic animals, many of them peculiar. Bream, nearly as large as the sea-fish of the same name, are plentiful in the rivers; and in the lagoons are caught enormous eels, some of them weighing 20 lbs. Cod-fish are abundant on the coast, and of a large size, being not unfrequently caught of the weight of 50, 60, and even 90 lbs. Whales and seals frequent the coasts and coves. On the N. coasts are extensive fisheries of trepang, much visited by native traders from the Indian Archipelago. The seas are likewise frequented by several species of sharks, and by sea-serpents of great size. Insects are numerous, and in some respects resemble those of Africa and Asia. Locusts are plentiful in some parts. Of bees there are three kinds, all destitute of stings. Ants are numerous, both in numbers and species, one kind being an inch long; and their hills attain a height of 13 ft., with a width, at the base, of 7 ft., gradually tapering to a point. Spiders are very large; and caterpillars, in some seasons, blight the finest crops.

Aborigines.—The Australian natives belong to the Papuan negro race, and are of a sooty brown or chocolate colour; they are of rather less average height than Europeans, ranging from 5 ft. 4 inches to 5 ft. 7 inches, and frequently falling below the lowest of these measurements; the head is small, the trunk slender, the arms and legs of a rounded and muscular form, and the whole figure, in general, very well proportioned, but frequently marred by the protuberance of the abdomen. The hair, which they wear very long, is jet black, and for the most part lank and coarse, though in some individuals it is soft and curling; if attended to, it might be made ornamental to their persons, but, being utterly neglected, it becomes matted and greasy, the owners using it as a towel to wipe their hands with. The most remarkable feature, however, of the Australian savage is the eye, which is large, full, penetrating, and singularly eloquent, expressing the emotions and workings of the mind with vivacity and energy. The women are not, in general, so well formed as the men—a circumstance attributable in some measure to their being much employed in digging, and to the custom of carrying their children on their shoulders. Both parents are fond of their offspring, and treat them with the greatest indulgence. Some of the points alluded to are illustrated in the accompanying woodcuts, all representations



S. AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—From Angas' South Australia Illustrated.

of S. Australians. No. 1 is a warrior of the Mount Barker tribe; he is painted with narrow stripes of red ochre that reach quite round his body; his shield is made of bark. No. 2 is a woman of the Parnkallah tribe, Port Lincoln, with her child on her shoulders, as mentioned above. The little one holds on by the hair of its mother's head. No. 3 is a boy amusing himself with a reed spear. In this figure, the singular protuberance of the abdomen, for which the Australians are so remarkable, particularly when young, is very observable.



S. AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.—From Angas' South Australia Illustrated.

No. 4 represents a man of the Nauo tribe from Coffin's Bay, W. of Port Lincoln. He wears a covering of emu feathers, with ornaments of shaved sticks in his hair, which is bound round with spun opossum fur; in his hand is a womera or instrument for throwing the spear. His breast is marked with deep incisions, cut horizontally across the breast; these are filled with clay, which prevents them healing, and renders them hard and horny, resembling tubes of gristle, which project from the skin, and produce a repulsive disfigurement of the body. No. 5 represents a woman of the Milmendura tribe, on the Coorong, equipped for travelling, with her net made of bulrush fibres and her rush-basket slung at her back; she is also provided with the digging stick or *katta*, and carries fire in her hand between two pieces of bark. Her garment is the circular mat made of reeds, called *paingboout*. No. 6 is a man

of the Milmendura tribe, wearing the sea-weed cloak, the most complete and perfect garment to be met with among the S. Australian natives. It resembles a coarse matting, the long ends of the grass-like weed forming a graceful fringe at the bottom of the garment. This dress is of rare occurrence, and only manufactured during the inclement season to protect the individual from the weather on exposed shores. No. 7 is an old man of the Moorundi tribe, on the Murray. The form of the Australian is less massive than that of the African negro, but he is much more swift and graceful in his movements, and is much more agile and adroit; 'and when beheld,' says Count Strzelecki, 'in the posture of striking, or throwing his spear, his attitude leaves nothing to be desired in point of manly grace.' Their speech, meaning particularly the natives of New S. Wales, says the same authority, possesses all those felicitous combinations of syllables which constitute a highly sonorous and euphonious language. Both the physical and intellectual qualities of the Australian aboriginal have been rated much too low, the descriptions hitherto given of him having been apparently from specimens found amongst the debased and degenerate races in the neighbourhood of Sydney, corrupted by the contact of civilization, which, instead of improving his condition, has taught him new vices, and reduced him from the independence of savage life to a state of starvation and beggary. In form he is by no means the miserable-looking creature he has been so frequently represented, neither are his perceptions nor intellectual capabilities at all so limited as they have been described. There is, as might be expected, great diversity, both as regards personal appearance and character amongst them; but we have the evidence of Capt. Stokes, and other recent writers, to show that both have been unwarrantably disparaged. The former, who circumnavigated Australia, and who thus came in contact with a great variety of tribes, frequently speaks of them as being a fine race of men, and the tribes about Shoal Haven and the small S. ports, he describes as 'good-looking, useful fellows, of whom much may hereafter be made.' A curious and interesting manifestation of native talent was found by this intelligent navigator in Depuch Island, on the N. coast; this was a series of drawings of animals, &c., on the smooth surface of the rocks. 'Much ability,' says Capt. Stokes, 'is displayed in many of these representations, the subjects of which could be discovered at a glance. The number of specimens was immense, so that the natives must have been in the habit of amusing themselves in this innocent manner for a long period of time.' When to this the fact is added, that on the same coast, the canoes of the natives, according to the same authority, are neatly and artistically made, it is irrational to insist on entertaining a mean opinion of their capacity. In common with other savages, but perhaps in a higher degree than any, not excepting the red men of America, they possess singularly acute physical perceptions, which they exercise in a way that would appear to be incompatible with a very low condition of the intellectual faculties. Of their extraordinary sharpness of vision, Capt. Stokes records an interesting instance:—Two natives were employed to track the footsteps of the strayed child of a settler, a boy of six or seven years of age, which they did for many miles, tracing the tiny footprints through brushwood, over fallen leaves, and large spaces of grass-covered ground, till the object of their search was found. Not the least interesting feature in this case was the joy which these poor savages expressed on discovering the strayed child. Capt. Stokes mentions another instance of their singular acuteness of vision, where a particular individual, a settler, was distingnished and *named* by a native from his footprint, subsequent inquiry confirming the accuracy of the recognition. In the following slightly abridged quotation from the same author, we have an account of an aboriginal whose conduct and bearing are alone sufficient to elevate the character of his whole race in the estimation of civilized man:—'We had just completed our surveying operations,' says Capt. Stokes, 'when two of the boat's crew came to report a visit from one of the natives; they said their sable visitor came to them without any enticing, no offers of red or blue handkerchiefs, or some gaudy bauble that seldom fails to catch the eye of the savage, and without the slightest indication of fear. We hurried down to see this marvellously confiding native, whom we found coming up the hill; he met us with all the confidence of an old acquaintance. His first act of civility was to show Mr. Tarrant and myself an easy road to the beach; and I shall never forget, as he preceded us, or rather walked by our side, yielding the path, with natural politeness, to those he seemed to regard as his guests, how wonderful was the agility he displayed in passing over the rocks, sometimes coming down the face of one almost precipitous without the least apparent effort. His height was about 5 ft. 8 inches, his forehead was remarkably high, his perception very quick, and his utterance gentle and slow. His extraordinary confidence in us commanded the respect of us all.' As already remarked, there is, however, great diversity in the characters of the different tribes, as well as in their social condition; while many of them are mild, intelligent, and inoffensive, some are fierce, vindictive, and generally in a state of the rudest barbarism. Of this description are the natives inhabiting the vicinity of Cape Villaret; these savages, unlike the more advanced tribes, who wear cloaks made of opossum skins, go entirely naked, with the exception of a coarse grass mat round the waist; their spears, also, are clumsy and ill-shaped. Neither is there now any doubt that the native Australians, or at least some of the tribes, indulge in cannibalism. Haydar says that he has on several occasions seen human flesh in their possession, and that he was told that they make a point of eating certain portions of their enemies killed in battle. Infanticide also is practised to a great extent, arising from the extreme difficulty the mother finds in rearing her offspring.

They have several curious superstitious beliefs and observances. One of the most extraordinary of the former is, the belief that white men were their fellow countrymen in a former state of existence. Acting on this belief, a party of natives regularly visited a settler twice a year on account of his resemblance to a deceased relative. On these occasions, the settler's kindred, as these poor savages thought themselves, travelled a distance of 60 m., and had, besides, to pass through an enemy's country. The Australians have a superstitious horror of approaching the graves of the dead; they are averse even to speak of them, and when they do, it is always in a whisper. They stand, also, in great awe of the noises of the forest when agitated by a tempest. From the reports of the Commandant at the aboriginal settlement on Flinder's Island, it appears that the natives are making a gratifying progress towards civilization, and becoming expert in some of the industrial arts. 'In road-making,' says one of these reports, 'they are complete adepts; they are fully equal, in this kind of labour, to the most experienced of the white men in the settlement, and for celerity of movement are greatly superior. In husbandry they had also made great progress, preparing the ground for, and planting their own potatoes. Several of the younger male members of the establishment had been put to different trades, and were making rapid proficiency; one youth, who wrote a fair hand, was employed in the Commandant's office as a clerk or copyist, and another as a messenger. Nor were the females behind the males in aptitude. They had become expert needlewomen, and had attained great proficiency in the art of manufacturing French net. In regard to the domestic arrangements of their dwellings, they were found to be fully equal to a large majority of white women, and to many much superior. Their culinary utensils were kept clean, and were tastefully arranged; they washed their husband's linen, cooked, baked bread, and performed all the ordinary domestic duties of civilized life with judgment and propriety. Some of the more intelligent of the men were employed as police, and were found perfectly efficient in all respects. On one occasion, several of these aboriginal police were despatched in search of a convict who had absconded; they discovered him, brought him back to the settlement handcuffed, and safely lodged him in the jail. Unfortunately, our relations to the aborigines are not all of this satisfactory character. Violence and bloodshed have marked the contact of the two races. The savage, driven from his hunting grounds, and deprived of subsistence, commits depredations on the flocks of the settler, who, in return, puts the savage to death when and wherever he meets with him; the latter retaliates by murdering the white man when opportunity offers, and a war of extermination is the result. From this fierce and sanguinary spirit, some of the most atrocious scenes have arisen that can well be conceived, the greater turpitude, and greater recklessness of human life and human suffering, being almost always with the whites. It is but pro-

per to add, that the British government has ever shown the utmost anxiety for the protection and well-being of the native. The despatches of Lord Glenelg, while colonial secretary, to the governor, and other public officers of New S. Wales, are filled with injunctions to these functionaries to use every means in their power to protect the native from the violence of the settlers, to conciliate him by forbearance and gentle treatment, and to provide for his wants. The aborigines are declared to be British subjects, and as such entitled to the protection of the laws, and to all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto. The murder of a native to be considered in the same light as the murder of a white man, and the same consequences to attend the perpetration of the crime, by whomsoever committed. Acting on this principle of justice, seven men, all convicts and servants of settlers, were hanged at Sydney in the year 1838, for the murder of 22 natives, men, women, and children, whom the ruffians led out, tied together by a rope, to a solitary place, and assassinated, one after the other, burning the bodies afterwards.

The native Australians possess no regular habitations, being generally on the move in search of food; but some places along the coasts, where they can obtain a constant supply of fish and oysters, they construct such huts as those represented



NATIVE HUTS, JERVIS BAY.—From D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe.

in the accompanying woodcuts. No. 1 is a hut of the natives of Jervis Bay, New S. Wales. It is a superior structure to that which follows, bearing out the opinion held as to the greater intelligence of the aborigines of the E. parts of Australia. The native at the door of the hut is procuring fire, by



HUT OF MILMENDURA TRIBE.—From Angas' South Australia Illustrated.

rubbing together two pieces of grass tree. The grass sticks are of two kinds, hard and soft. The soft piece is held firmly by the feet, whilst the hard one is rubbed between the hands, with the point inserted into the soft piece. No. 2 is a hut of the Milmendura tribe, built on the shores of the Coorong, a lagoon in S. Australia, S. and W. Lake Alexandrina or Victoria. On these bleak shores the huts are built facing the N.E., in order to shelter them from the prevailing S. and W. winds.

Colonies.—The colonies established in Australia are, S. Australia, W. Australia, New S. Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. The most northerly settlements are Somerset, at the extremity of C. York Peninsula, Queensland, and Port Darwin, in Arnhem's Land, which belongs to S. Australia.

There are two rival routes to Australia, the E. and the W. The one by the Isthmus of Suez, and the other by the Isthmus of Panama. The latter is more direct, and shorter than the former by 1798 m.; the distance by Suez and Singapore being 14,488 m., while that *via* Panama is only 12,690. The distance by the Cape of Good Hope to Sydney is 13,880 m.; being 1190 m. more than that by Panama, which is thus the shortest of the three.

Commerce, &c.—The trade of Australia is still only in process of being developed, many articles not being yet produced in sufficient quantity to admit of extensive export. The commerce is, however, already considerable, and is rapidly extending; and, with the increase of population, becomes every year more important to Britain, whence the colonists derive their supplies of manufactured goods. Particulars respecting the commerce of Australia will be found in articles on the separate colonies. Here it may be noted, generally, that of late years, copper ore, gold, and wool have formed important items of export. After gold, wool is the staple commodity. The extraordinary increase, from 1830 to 1867, in the quantity of this article produced in Australia, and exported to Great Britain, is shown in the following table:—

Year.....	1830	1840	1851	1853	1867
Lbs.....	1,067,309	9,721,423	35,802,831	40,861,427	133,108,176

QUANTITIES *of the* CHIEF ARTICLES EXPORTED *from* AUSTRALIA *into the* UNITED KINGDOM *in* 1851, 1853, *and* 1867.

		1851.	1853.	1867.
Copper ore, regulus of copper, cast copper	tons.	7,583	3,327	17,570
Copper, wrought	,,	254	686	..
Hides, not tanned	cwts.	33,280	41,824	80,758
Hides, tanned	lbs.	562,769	243	2,429,137
Mother of-pearl shells, rough	cwts.	248	993	4,113
Oil, cocoa-nut	,,	3,601	8,331	30,665
Oil, spermaceti	tuns.	1,091	425	318
Quicksilver	lbs.	..	6,933	..
Skins, sheep, undressed and tanned	No.	6,552	36,512	808,277
Tallow	cwts.	173,454	124,428	43,273
Wine, produce of Brit. set. in Australia	gals.	1,714	752	5,104

To the end of 1852 probably above £10,000,000 of gold was exported. The production of the precious metal then greatly increased; in the five years, 1863–7, the aggregate amount exported to the United Kingdom, was £26,346,509. Pop. (1869), over 1,500,000.

The gold discovery is the great event in the history of the Australian colonies. In 1851 the precious metal was discovered in considerable quantities in New South Wales, near Bathurst, and a number of miners flocked to that district. Long before that time, however, Count Strzelecki had announced the existence of gold in Australia, and Sir Roderick Murchison had also inferred it. In the end of 1851 the Victoria gold-fields were discovered, and then began an influx of immigrants, which is paralleled only by the crowds that flocked to California. In 1850 the pop. of the dist. that now forms the colony of Victoria was 50,000. In a year after the discovery of the diggings it rose to 250,000, notwithstanding the distance from Europe and the expense of the voyage.

History and Discovery.—The first account given of Australia was by Torres, a Spaniard, who passed through the strait that now bears his name, between Papua and Australia, in the year 1606. Between this period and 1628, a large portion of the coast line of Australia had been surveyed by various Dutch navigators. Between 1684 and 1690, Dampier explored a part of the W. and N.W. coasts, to which discovery had hitherto been confined; but, in 1770, Cook extended it to the E. coast, which he carefully surveyed. He was followed by Bligh

in 1789, who carried on a series of observations on the N.E. coast, adding largely to the knowledge already obtained of this new world. Colonists had now arrived on the soil, and a penal settlement was formed (1787) at Port Jackson. Since then, various adventurers, both by land and sea, have been endeavouring, with more or less success, to increase the amount of information regarding both the interior and the coasts of Australia. Amongst the former are, Mr. Oxley, Messrs. Howell and Hume, Capt. Sturt, Major Mitchell, Mr. Earle, Count Strzelecki, Capt. Gray, Messrs. Lander and Lefray, Dr. Leichardt, and Assistant-Surveyor Kennedy, who was murdered by the natives, when exploring the course of the Victoria, in 1848. Amongst the more eminent navigators, besides those already named, who have explored the coasts of Australia, are, Capts. King, Bass, and Flinders; and, in recent times, Capt. Stokes, to the latter of whom we are, as the reader will have perceived, indebted for much of the most interesting information contained in this article.—(De Strzelecki's *Physical Description of New S. Wales and Van Diemen's Land;* Jukes's *Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia*, &c., and see *Supplement.*)

AUSTRALIA FELIX. *See* VICTORIA.

AUSTRALIA (NORTH), or the NORTHERN TERRITORY, that part of Australia lying between lon. 129° and lon. 138° E.; bounded, N. by the Indian Ocean; E. by the colony of Queensland; S. by S. Australia Proper; and W. by the vast extent of unexplored territory; greatest length, N. to S., about 900 m.; greatest breadth, W. to E., about 500 m. On the N.E. shore is the immense Gulf of Carpentaria, and in the W. the Gulf of Van Diemen and Anson Bay. This immense territory was added to the colony of S. Australia in 1863. Previous to this time little was known of its natural features, and it was generally supposed to be almost entirely an arid desert, but the party employed in laying the overland telegraph from Adelaide to Port Darwin (completed in 1872) found considerable stretches of well-grassed and fairly-watered country suitable for pastoral purposes, if not for tillage. Gold has also been discovered. Port Darwin is as yet the only settlement.

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH), a British colony, so called from occupying an extensive region on the S. shore of the Australian island-continent, between lat. 26° and 38° S., and lon. 129° and 141° E., and bounded S. by the Southern Ocean, E. Victoria, N. unoccupied and almost unexplored territories, and W. Western Australia; area, 383,300 sq. m. If we add to the colony the Northern Territory (see preceding article), which also belongs to it, the area is increased to 750,000 sq. miles. The coast is generally low and desolate, but towards its E. extremity rises into rocky cliffs of sandstone, covered with wood. It is lined by numerous islands, all small except Kangaroo Island, and is remarkable, particularly in the S., for the number and depth of its indentations, being penetrated from S. to N. by the large gulfs of Spencer and St. Vincent, separated from each other by Yorke Peninsula, and containing, on the S.W. shore of the former, the excellent harbour of Port Lincoln, and, on the E. shore of the latter, Adelaide, the rising capital of the colony. A large portion of the interior consists of stony barren tracts, often so completely destitute of vegetation as to present all the appearance of a desert waste, and apparently doomed, from the want of water, to remain for ever unfit for human habitation. Still, after deducting the waste, large tracts remain, some of tolerable fertility, covered with wood or scrub, or somewhat scanty grass, well adapted for extensive sheep-walks, and others of admirable fertility, capable of raising all kinds of grain and fruit.

The surface is traversed by several mountain-ranges, the highest summits of which scarcely, if at all, exceed 3000 ft. Of these, Mount Lofty, commencing at Cape Jervis, which forms the E. entrance of the Gulf of St. Vincent, skirts the E. shore of that gulf for about 40 m., attaining the height of 2334 ft., and then continues N. into the interior, where it seems gradually to descend, but its course has not been traced. Its principal summits are—Razor Back, 2992 ft., in lat. 33° 30′; immediately N. of it, Mountain Bryan, 3012 ft., with its celebrated Burra-Burra mine; and still farther N., about lat. 32° 40′, Black Rock Hill, 2750 ft. Near the head of Spencer Gulf Mount Lofty throws off an arm nearly at right angles, which, under the name of the Gawler Range, stretches nearly due W., rising gradually as it proceeds, and makes a sudden bend N.N.W. Its extreme height appears to be about 2000 ft. It is singularly rugged and barren. On the l. bank, and near the mouth of the Murray, a range of moderately elevated heights proceeds S.S.E., skirting the coast to its extremity near Cape Northumberland. Throughout these ranges the existence of volcanic agency at a former period is everywhere apparent, and several distinct craters can be traced. The higher summits are usually composed of granite, sienite, porphyry, greenstone, and other igneous rocks. On the lower slopes slate usually prevails, but both on them, and at still higher elevations, a ferruginous sandstone is largely developed. Among the mountains E. of Gulf St. Vincent primitive limestone, often in the form of a beautiful white marble, is very abundant. Throughout these formations, and more especially in veins of quartz penetrating the clay-slate, a great variety of valuable minerals have been found, including copper, which has already been worked to a considerable extent, and yielded most profitable returns, argentiferous lead, manganese, zinc, and iron. Gold also exists, but has not yet been found in such abundance as to entitle S. Australia to rank as a gold-field.

Almost the only stream within the colony which deserves the name of river is the Murray, which enters the colony on the E., in lat. 34°, flows first circuitously W., and then S. into the extensive lagoon called Lake Victoria, communicating with Encounter Bay. Though the largest river of S. Australia, it would, in well-watered countries, rank as a comparatively insignificant stream, but its great importance here cannot easily be over-estimated, more especially since it has been ascertained that during the rainy season it is navigable by steamers through its whole course within the colony. Almost all the other streams are, for the greater part of the year, merely chains of ponds. Lakes, both salt and fresh, are numerous, but seldom large. The shallow lagoon of Victoria or Alexandrina has been already mentioned. Other lakes, some of considerable size, are Lakes Torrens, Gairdner, and Eyre, which, with a number of lagoons, lie to the N. of Spencer Gulf. They were formerly believed to form a large horse-shoe shaped sheet of water, which got the name of Lake Torrens.

The climate is hot, but salubrious, and has proved by no means trying to European constitutions. At Adelaide, in the summer months of December, January, and February, the maximum temperature is about 103°, the minimum about 55°. In July, the depth of the Australian winter, the maximum is 60°, and the minimum 48°. The surface being much more pastoral than agricultural, wool has hitherto been the staple product; but all the ordinary grain-crops, maize, and potatoes, grow well. The vine finds both a congenial soil and climate, and many varieties of fruit, including melons of uncommon size and quality, are becoming abundant. The most important export is wool, of which 3,339,743 lbs. were exported in 1853, which amount had risen in 1869 to 30,532,812 lbs. and 87,510 bales, the total value of which was £1,127,568. The other chief exports are wheat and flour, copper, tallow, hides and skins, lead, wine, fruit, bark, and gum. In 1871 the value of the wool exported was £1,170,554; of the wheat, £639,348; of the flour, £593,418; copper, £637,984; tallow, £102,253; preserved meats, £29,057; timber, bark, and gum, £24,584. The principal imports are drapery and articles of clothing, iron and manufactured goods, sugar, and other articles of food. In 1871 the value of the imports was £2,160,864. The revenue for the same year amounted to £785,489; the expenditure to £759,339. There were about 162 miles of railway open for traffic. For administrative purposes South Australia is divided into 11 counties. As a colony it was founded by the South Australian Company in 1834, but not properly established till 1837. The population in 1866 was 163,452; by the census of 1871 it was 185,626. See also *Supplement.*

AUSTRALIA (WESTERN), in the most extended sense, that portion of Australia W. of lon. 129° E.; bounded, E. by N. and S. Australia, and N., W., and S. by the Indian Ocean. Of this vast territory little is known. Its interior has never been visited, and only its shores have been explored with any degree of minuteness. Its principal bays and gulfs are, Cambridge Gulf, King Sound, Exmouth Gulf, and Shark Bay, all on the N. and W. coasts, there not being a single gulf of any extent on the S. coast. The principal capes are—on the S.W., Cape Leeuwin; W., North-west Cape;

and on the N., Capes Leveque, Voltaire, Bougainville, Talbot, and Londonderry. The coast is everywhere, but especially on the N. and N.W., fringed with coral reefs and islets. N. of lat. 18° S. it is, as a whole, high, frequently rocky, and at times well wooded. From lat. 18° to 26° S., it is generally low, sandy, and mostly barren, though here and there rocky hills, patches of grass, and thick mangroves are met with. The remainder of the coast, including the whole of the colony of W. Australia, is elevated, with some intervals of low sandy shore; in some parts it is barren, but in many it is well wooded. The only part of this portion of Australia known with any degree of accuracy, is the colony above referred to.

W. AUSTRALIA (*Colony of*).—In a more restricted sense, the name W. Australia is applied to a British colony on the S.W. coast of Australia, founded in 1829, between lat. 30° 30′ and 35° 10′ S.; and lon. 115° and 119° 35′ E., occupying a space of 900 m. N. to S., and about 160 or 170 E. to W., with a coast line of about 600 m. Its first appearance is not very inviting; dull, green-looking downs, backed by a slightly undulating range of hills, rising to nearly 2000 ft. high, are the chief natural features. It consists of 26 counties, mostly of pretty regular form, lying compactly together, and varying from about 40 to 70 m. in length, and from 30 to 45 in breadth. The land here generally is not remarkable for fertility, the entire territory containing, perhaps, a greater quantity of positively bad land than any other of the Australian colonies; but, with manure and proper cultivation, very good grain may be produced. The weight of the wheat hitherto grown has been more than 70 lbs. per bushel, and its quality generally as good as that of S. Australia. Soil, upon which sheep have been folded, produces on an average about 20 bushels per acre, but it might be much increased. A great deal of barley is grown. Oats will not grow well, and the climate is unsuited to flax. The herbage is scanty, and the average soil would keep about one sheep to 5 ac.; but there is the advantage of a supply of water throughout the year, remaining in pools or lakes, sufficient for the pastoral system, and for the climate generally. The vine, fig, and olive, are beginning to be extensively cultivated in the colony. Grapes and currants of every species also thrive, and a great deal of wine has been made from the former for the consumption of the colony. The quantity of land under vines and olives in 1866, was 645 ac. The live stock of the colony, in 1848, was estimated at 116,570 head; on 31st December, 1868, it consisted of 599,750 sheep, 46,211 cattle, and 18,924 horses. The principal minerals are cinnabar, antimony, plumbago, lead and copper. Of lead and copper there were 1600 tons, value £21,400, produced in 1866. Copper ore was exported in 1865, to the value of £13,290, in 1866, £8,362. A considerable export and import trade is carried on with New S. Wales, S. Australia, and Victoria, as well as with Singapore and the Mauritius, but by far the largest share of the trade is with the United Kingdom. Coal of good quality has been found, and it appears that fields of great extent may be calculated on. Magnetic iron ore is plentiful, and gold is supposed to exist. The principal export of the colony is wool. It used to have a less average market-price in Britain than the wools of the other Australian colonies, partly from its being less known, and partly owing to inferior care bestowed on getting it up, from want of labour, though, intrinsically, it is quite equal to any of them. Its production has greatly increased, and there is a capacity of almost unlimited extension. The next most important article of export is sandal-wood, the markets for which are Singapore and China. In 1846, there were only 32 tons of this wood shipped from the colony; in the following year the quantity amounted to 370½ tons, and would have been much larger had the colonists possessed the means of conveying the wood which had been felled to the port. The quantity exported in 1866 was 2965 tons, valued at £23,722. There is likewise an available supply of shipbuilding timber, which grows quite close to the sea; it is analogous to Honduras mahogany, is of a great size, possesses the peculiar property of resisting the sea-worms, and is not apt to split or warp, while at the same time it is more easily worked than any other wood in Australia. It has been used in the colony for building small vessels, and also for rafters, &c., in house-building, being impervious to the white ant. A ship-load was supplied to the admiralty, and was highly approved of. It is confidently expected that when the value of this timber, the *jarrah* of the colonists, becomes more widely known, it will materially promote the progress of the colony. This and other sorts of wood (not including sandal-wood) were exported to the value of £15,693 in 1865. In 1868 the value of the wool exported to Great Britain was £74,076; in 1866, it was £67,377, the total exports being 1,234,670 lbs., value £92,555. In 1851, the wool exported to the United Kingdom was 368,595 lbs.; and in 1852, 327,696 lbs. The total imports in 1868, amounting to £225,614, consisted chiefly of beer and ale, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, hardware, and cutlery, sugar, tea, and tobacco, soap and candles. The total exports the same year were £192,635. The quantity of land under crop in 1866 was 43,159 acres. In 1849 the tonnage entered was 7592 tons, and cleared 8145 tons; in 1866 the entered was 57,319 tons, and the cleared 56,417 tons. W. Australia is now the only British colony to which convicts are transported. The government is similiar to that of the other Australian colonies. The most important part of the colony is the Swan River settlement, founded in August, 1829, by Captain Stirling, who was appointed governor. Albany and Freemantle are the chief ports; and Perth, situated about 9 m. inland, in the county of the same name, is the capital and seat of government. It is a large, straggling village, partly concealed by the abrupt termination of a woody ridge, and standing on a picturesque slope on the right bank of the river. Guilford and York are the other chief places in the colony. The Swan River, like all the other rivers of Australia, is subject to sudden and tremendous floods, which inundate the corn-lands in its vicinity, and sweep away all opposing obstacles with irresistible impetuosity. The number of aborigines is about 1500. A good feeling exists towards them, and many of them are employed by the settlers in menial capacities, but they are fast decreasing. Pop. of colony (1870), 25,084.

AUSTRALIAN ALPS, a mountain-range, Australia, in the colonies of Victoria and New S. Wales, extending from lat. 38° S.; lon. 146° 30′ E., in a N.E. direction for about 200 m., and forming part of the great Australian chain from Wilson's promontory to Cape York. Its highest peaks are, Mount Kosciusko or Wellington, 6500 ft.; Mount Dargal, 5490 ft.; and Mount Pinnabar, 4100 ft.

AUSTRALIAN GRAMPIANS, a mountain-system in colony of Victoria, W. the Pyrenees, cos. Ripon and Dundas. The highest known peak, Mount William, is 4500 ft. above the sea level. This, the most W. system in the colony, has generally a N. and S. direction, and is composed of several ridges. From its N. slopes rise the Wimmera and Norton, which unite and flow N. to Lake Hindmarsh. From its W. and E. slopes flow the rivers Glenelg, Wando, Wannou, and Grange, which all unite into one stream, and fall into the sea in lon. 141° E.

AUSTRALIAN PYRENEES, a congeries of mountains in Victoria, N.W. Melbourne, cos. Talbot and Ripon, and connected W., by low ridges, with the Australian Grampians. The culminating peak, as far as known, is Mount Cole, rather more than 100 m. W.N.W. Melbourne. From their N. slopes rise the rivers Avoca and Yarrayne, the latter an affluent of the Murray.

AUSTREY, a par. England, co. Warwick; 2097 ac.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, or the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY [German, *Oesterreich*—the Eastern Kingdom, or *Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie*]. The Austrian empire is one of the largest and most populous of the European states, situated nearly in the centre of the continent. It extends from about lat. 42° to 51° N., or, exclusive of Dalmatia and the narrower part of Croatia, from about lat. 44° 30′ to 51° N., and from about lon. 9° 30′ to 26° 30′ E.; comprising 239,536 sq. m., or 35,000 more than France. Its greatest length, from E. to W., is about 780 m.; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., with the exclusions above stated, is about 400 m.; bounded, S. by Turkey, the Adriatic Sea, and Italy; W. by Italy, Switzerland, and Bavaria; N. by Saxony, Prussia, and Russian Poland; and E. by Russia and Moldavia. On the shores of the Adriatic, along the coasts of Dalmatia and Illyria, lies its only sea frontage, extending, exclusive of islands, about 450 m.

The Austrian empire is composed of a union of different states, some of them at one time forming independent kingdoms, inhabited by races of people differing from each other

in descent, language, customs, laws, and religion, held together as one empire, by being under one sovereign and one central government.

In the *Supplement* will be found a table of the provinces with their population, according to the general census of 1857, for comparison. Since that year the Lombardo-Venetian provinces have been conceded to Italy, and the remaining provinces divided into two groups—the Cisleithan or German, governed according to the constitution of 1860–61, and the Transleithan or Hungarian, governed according to the ancient Hungarian constitution. The following table gives the provinces with their areas, population in 1869, and chief towns, the population being the result of the census taken on 31st December of that year:—

Provinces	Area, sq. m.	Population, 1869.	Chief Towns.	Population, 1869.
Cisleithan Provinces –				
Lower Austria	7,655	1,990,708	Vienna	*834,284
Upper Austria	4,633	736,557	Linz	30,519
Styria	8,670	1,137,090	Gratz	80,732
Carniola	3,856	466,334	Laybach	23,032
Carinthia	4,006	337,694	Klagenfurt	15,200
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,325	885,789	Innsbruck	16,810
Salzburg	2,767	153,159	Salzburg	14,615
Bohemia	20,063	5,140,514	Prague	157,275
Silesia	1,988	513,352	Troppau	16,608
Moravia	8,584	2,017,274	Brünn	73,464
Galicia	30,312	5,444,689	Lemberg	87,105
Bukowina	4,036	513,404	Czernowitz	34,000
Dalmatia	4,940	456,961	Zara	18,526
Goertz, Gradisca, Istria, and Trieste	3,084	600,525	Trieste	70,274
	115,919	20,394,080		
Transleithan Provinces –				
Hungary	82,802	11,188,502	Buda Pesth	256,488
Transylvania	21,210	2,115,024	Klausenburg	25,080
Free City of Fiume	8	17,884	Fiume	13,314
Croatia and Sclavonia	8,863	1,146,922	Agram	20,037
Military Frontiers	11,519	1,011,123		
	124,402	15,509,155		
Total of the Empire	240,321	35,901,435		

Showing an increase of 3,374,433 since the preceding census of 1857.

* Including suburbs.

General Aspect.—Although presenting every variety of surface, the prevailing character of the Austrian dominions is mountainous, there being few districts where mountains are not found; while the plains do not occupy more than a fifth part of the whole superficies. The loftiest ranges, and the most extensively ramified, are found in Tyrol, Styria, Illyria, and the S. parts of Austria Proper. In some of these regions, the scenery is bold and romantic, and has been considered equal to that of Switzerland. The most extensive tracts of low or flat land occur in Sclavonia and the S.E. and central parts of Hungary; much of this level land is remarkably fertile, but it is met at various points by vast morasses and arid steppes. The principal valleys are found in Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, and Illyria. Extensive plains stretch along the courses of the rivers, particularly the Po, the Danube, and the March. The principal rivers of Austria are the Danube, the Elbe, the Save, the Drave, the Mulr, the March or Morawa, the Teiss or Theiss, and the Maros. The Danube for upwards of 300 m. is navigable for pretty large vessels, throughout the whole Austrian territory; while all the others, most of them tributaries of the Danube, are navigable for vessels of smaller size. All of them abound in fish. The lakes are numerous; though those in the low lands, particularly in the plains of Hungary, are rather marshes than lakes, being collections of stagnant water with swampy margins. Those in the more elevated regions of Illyria, Tyrol, and the other mountainous districts, are pure lakes, surrounded with wood and rock, and all the other attributes of picturesque scenery. The finest lakes are to be found in Upper Austria; of which the principal are the Attersee, the Mondsee, the Traunsee, and several others. In Styria, the lakes are numerous but small.

Climate, and Vegetable Productions.—Austria lies between the isotherms of 60° and 50°, and has a climate nearly as various as its surface. In some parts, as in Hungary, the annual fall of rain is comparatively small; while the W. and N.W. parts of the empire, in this respect, resemble the W. of England; and the alpine regions are probably the most rainy in Europe. The N. regions, between the 49th and 51st degrees of N. lat., have an average temperature resembling that of the N. of France. Between lat. 46° and 49° the heat is considerable; and between 42° and 46°, which comprises the whole of S. Austria, it is still greater; the winter lasting two or three months only, and being, in general, extremely mild. In the first region, the principal products are wheat, barley, oats, and rye; in the second, vines and maize are added; and in the third, olives. The productive capabilities of the soil, however, are by no means rendered available to their full extent. The quantity of land under cultivation is equal to that in Great Britain, but the produce, even where the soil is superior, is nearly a third less. The wines of Austria are poor, with exception of a few choice kinds, including the well-known Tokay; and none, therefore, but such descriptions are exported, and these in very limited quantity. A great portion of the worst wine is made into brandy. The average produce of wine is about 538,000,000 gallons, of which Hungary yields by far the largest proportion. The vineyards, by which the above quantity of wine is produced, occupy 1,321,000 ac. The quantity of arable land is 50,000,000 ac.; producing, of wheat, maize, rye, barley, oats, &c., 70,000,000 quarters. The forests cover nearly a third part of the productive soil of the empire, and form no inconsiderable source of wealth. About half of the whole is in Hungary, including the Banat, Croatia, and Sclavonia, and in Transylvania. Much of it is of excellent quality, and well adapted for house and ship building, furniture, and for all other purposes. In general, however, owing to bad management, it is not nearly so productive as it ought to be.

Animals.—Wild deer, wild swine, chamois, foxes, lynxes, and a species of small black bear, are found in many districts, the fox and lynx being particularly abundant. Herds of a native breed of horses, of small size, roam wild over the plains of Hungary. All the domestic animals of England are known throughout the empire. Domesticated birds, especially ducks and geese, are abundant, and wild birds more numerous than in any other part of Europe. Among the latter are wild geese, bustards, grouse, blackcocks, woodcocks, wild ducks, widgeon, teal, &c.

Geology, Mineralogy, &c.—A large portion of the countries now composing the Austrian empire, was at one time submerged by the sea; particularly Hungary, where the general appearance of its vast plains, the nature of their soil, and, above all, the occurrence of fossil sea-shells, leave no room to doubt the former dominion of the ocean. Throughout all Austria the tertiary formation prevails, with a margin of the secondary formation, stretching to a greater or lesser extent into the surrounding countries, and diversified by patches of igneous rocks of the tertiary and alluvial epochs. In mineral productions, Austria surpasses, probably, every other country in Europe; possessing, with the exception of platinum, all the metals. In Transylvania, gold is obtained in large quan-

tity; and in Hungary, silver abounds. Copper and lead mines exist in different parts of the empire. The repositories of iron are inexhaustible; but, from the high price of fuel, the quantity produced is far short of what it might be. Tin is raised in Bohemia, but in no other part of the empire. Quicksilver is obtained in many places; but the richest mine, not only in Austria, but in Europe, is that at Idria, in Carniola. Calamine, zinc, cobalt, arsenic, antimony, chrome, bismuth, manganese, black tourmaline, alabaster, serpentine, gypsum, black-lead, slates, and flint, abound in many of the countries of the empire, and coal in almost every province. Salt, vitriol, alum, sulphur, saltpetre, and soda, are also among the mineral productions. In every part of the Austrian dominions, mineral springs are numerous. The precious stones are the Bohemian carbuncle and Hungarian opal, both much esteemed; the chalcedony, ruby, emerald, jasper, amethyst, topaz, carnelian, chrysolite, and beryl. Marble, of every description and variety of colour, occurs in most of the provinces.

Production of Metals, Coal, &c.—The Austrian mines have been successfully worked for several hundred years. The mines and smelting works belong partly to the state, partly to private individuals. The total value of their produce was estimated in 1864 at about £7,678,000, to which sum the salt-mines and salt-works contributed about £3,412,000. Iron is the most important of the metals worked in Austria. The largest quantities are produced by Styria, Carinthia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Moravia. The total quantity of raw and cast iron produced in 1865 was 5,742,818 cwts. An important branch of the iron trade of Austria is the manufacture of rails for railways, a very large portion of the native iron being consumed in this way. Large quantities of rails however are still imported from abroad, especially from France and England, as well as raw iron from other parts of Germany. Notwithstanding the existence of vast quantities of iron ore in Austria the iron trade is not developed to anything like the extent it might be, chiefly owing to the high price of labour and fuel, so that iron can be brought from England, Scotland, and France, notwithstanding the long carriage, at a cheaper rate than it can be produced in Styria and Carinthia. The deposits of coal are considered almost inexhaustible; they are not yet completely explored, and a great part of those that are known are not worked. They occur in all the provinces except Salzburg and Bukowina, the richest being in the Bohemian and Moravian mountain system. In 1831 the quantity of coal raised did not exceed 4,000.000 cwts., in 1865 the total of coal and lignite was over 101,000,000. Austria is famed for her rich deposits of salt. Vast beds of rock-salt exist on both sides of the Carpathians, especially at Wieliczka in Galicia, in Hungary, and in Transylvania. Salt-springs, from which salt is manufactured by boiling, also occur in many places. Sea-salt is prepared at the state salt-works of Stagno in Dalmatia, and in several private salt-works on the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts. The number of persons employed in the various operations connected with this branch of national wealth amounted in 1864 to 126,800. The following table exhibits a comparative view of the produce of the Austrian mines, in the years 1823, 1833, and 1864:—

	1823.	1833.	1864.
	Oz.	Oz.	Lb.
Gold	31,117	39,135	3,598
Silver	498,247	691,755	81,926
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Quicksilver	1,991	3,711	5,384
Copper	27,327	43,500	50,839
Tin	550	1,009	462
Lead	80,882	61,578	101,345
Litharge	.. ..	19,884	32,207
Lead of commerce	.. ..	12,897	.. ..
Calamine	6,929	1,188	.. ..
Zincblend	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Zinc	1,055	520	20,917
Raw iron	1,082,768	1,476,374	5,081,389
Foundry iron	71,517	150,460	615,045
Sulphur	8,809	16,328	37,802
Arsenic	28	1,555	1,784
Antimony	.. ..	6,378	6,217
Cobalt	.. ..	1,087	.. ..
Graphite	.. ..	10,187	114,825
Coal	2,225,812	3,228,556	45,310,803
Alum	24,811	25,251	35,465

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Austria, especially in the western half of the empire, comprising the Slavo-Germanic portion of the state, have attained to a very flourishing position; and indeed so highly developed are some of the branches, that Austria is even unsurpassed so far as they are concerned. Altogether about four million persons are directly engaged in the manufactures of the monarchy, and if to these we add the members of their families dependent on or belonging to them, and those engaged in agriculture but practising domestic manufactures, this figure will be increased to about 12,000,000. Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Lower Austria possess the most flourishing manufactures; they are carried on less systematically in the eastern portion of the monarchy; and in Dalmatia, Bukowina, and the Military Frontiers are trifling in extent. As regards the individual industries, the manufacture of machines has made rapid advances, and the supply nearly equals the demand. The value of the yearly produce is estimated at about £4,000,000 to £5,000,000. Carriage-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and carriages are exported, especially from Vienna, which also takes the first rank in Europe as regards the manufacture of scientific and musical instruments, its pianos especially being highly valued. Wind and stringed instruments are made in Prague and other towns of Bohemia in large numbers. The manufacture of fictile wares is large and important, the yearly production amounting to at least £2,500,000. Considerable quantities are exported. One of the oldest and most successful industries is the manufacture of glass. The glass-houses are about 200 in number, and are spread over all the provinces, but have their chief seat in Bohemia, the native country of the manufacture of plate-glass and glass wares. The value of the products of this branch of industry is about £2.000,000, a considerable quantity being exported. The iron trade is at the head of the industries of which metals form the object. Including raw iron, the value of the products of this branch of industry is annually about £10,000,000. It flourishes chiefly in Styria, Carinthia, Lower and Upper Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia. In 1863, 4.405,000 cwts. of bar-iron and rails, 337,060 cwts. of steel, 643,100 cwts. of castings, and 452,000 cwts. of plate and sheet iron were made. Some of the iron and steel goods produced in Austria are very famous. Scythes, reaping-hooks, straw knives, &c., are held in the highest estimation. Lamps and fire-proof safes are exported from Vienna. Gold and silver wares are made in large quantities in Vienna and Prague, and those of the capital compete successfully with the French. The production of chemicals (£5,000,000) nearly covers the home demand. Austria holds the first rank in the manufacture of stearine candles and lucifer matches. The manufacture of beet-root sugar is one of the most important of the industries which have for their end the production of articles of food, and so large as almost to supply the home demand for sugar. In 1865 there were 147 manufactories, and the yearly produce was valued at £3,200,000. There were 3138 establishments for the brewing of beer (value of annual produce £4,000,000), of which large quantities are exported; more than 100,000 brandy distilleries, the most of which are carried on in conjunction with agricultural pursuits (yearly produce £3,500,000); and 22 tobacco manufactories, mostly large establishments, carried on by the government, tobacco being a government monopoly. Of the different branches of the textile industry of Austria, that of silk since the loss of the Italian provinces has greatly declined. Some silk is still produced in Dalmatia, South Hungary, Tyrol, Military Frontiers, Görtz, and Istria, but not sufficient to supply the demand. Silk wares are chiefly produced in Vienna, and are held in high esteem. The produce of the Italian provinces alone was formerly estimated at 5,000,000 lbs. yearly. The woollen, flax, and hemp manufactures are among the oldest and most important of the monarchy. The first-mentioned gives employment to about 400,000 persons, and the yearly value of the products of this branch of manufacture is estimated at £14,000,000, of which more than £2,000,000 is exported. The woollen industry is carried on in all the provinces, in the eastern chiefly as a domestic occupation, while in Moravia (especially in Brünn and the vicinity), in Silesia (Bielitz, Troppau, and Jägerndorf), in Bohemia (especially Reichenberg and neighbourhood), in Lower Austria (Vienna), &c., it is as a manufacture carried to the greatest perfection.

In the whole monarchy there are about 650,000 spindles and 65,000 looms employed in the woollen manufacture. Both the spinning and weaving of flax and hemp are increasing in extent and importance, and these substances in their preparation and manufacture employ a larger number of persons than any other branch of industry in Austria. Including persons engaged at the same time in agriculture, the number of persons employed may be estimated at 4,000,000, and the value of the manufactured products at about £15,000,000, of which over £1,400,000 are exported. The chief seats of the industry are Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. In the same provinces, in Lower and Upper Austria, in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the cotton industry is chiefly carried on, in 1861 giving employment to 350,000 persons, and producing goods to the value of £12,000,000. Although in 1866 1,559,505 spindles were in activity, cotton yarn has to be imported. Cotton goods, however, that are held in considerable esteem, were exported. Tanning is carried on to the greatest extent in Moravia, Lower Austria, and Bohemia, but the quantity of leather manufactured is not sufficient to meet the demand. The manufacture of leather goods, however, is large and flourishing, considerable quantities being exported; and in the making of gloves (carried on in Vienna and Prague) Austria stands next to France. Altogether the manufacture of leather and leather goods employs upwards of 200,000 persons, the yearly production amounting to £10,000,000 in value. The manufacture of paper has its chief seat in Lower Austria, Bohemia, and Styria, and furnishes considerable quantities for exportation. Wooden wares are also exported to a considerable amount. The manufacturing industry of Austria has been advanced in recent times by the abolition of certain restrictions which previously impeded it, by the institution of chambers of trade and commerce, by the establishment of polytechnic institutions, schools of trade, &c.

Commerce.—The commerce of Austria has greatly increased since the construction of the various railways throughout the empire and the neighbouring states. In the beginning of 1868 there were 4214 miles of railway in operation, and about 1000 in course of construction. The railways chiefly belong to private companies. In 1865 they carried 11,238,237 passengers, 208,164,977 cwts. of goods. The total length of the roads in the beginning of 1866 was about 57,680 miles. The length of the navigable rivers and canals amounts to about 4480 miles. The inland navigation has increased in a very great degree in recent times, especially since the extended application of steam-power. The Danube holds the first place among the internal water-ways. The Danubian Steam Navigation Company, founded in 1830, carries on the greater part of the traffic on this river, possessing 134 steamers, besides a large number of other vessels, which navigate the Danube and its tributaries as well as the Black Sea as far as Constantinople and Odessa. Telegraphic communication is also widely extended through Austria, and the postal system has reached a high degree of development.

Restrictions on the freedom of trade have been in modern times removed or considerably lessened. The customs regulations by which the Hungarian provinces were separated from the rest of the monarchy have been abolished since 1850, and commercial treaties have been concluded with Great Britain, France, Russia, &c. Commerce is greatly furthered by the banks and loan-offices; such as the Austrian National Bank, the Austrian Creditanstalt, the Anglo-Austrian Bank, and especially the Austrian Lloyd Society, whose head-quarters are at Trieste. The trade in and between the provinces is very large and important, but there are no data for determining the share which each province contributes to it. The most important centres of the internal commerce are Vienna, Prague, Brünn, Lemberg, Brody, Pesth, Debreczin, &c. In regard to foreign commerce, Dalmatia has different customs regulations from those of the rest of the empire. The exports are increasing, and at present considerably exceed the imports. In addition to the general export and import trade, Austria carries on, partly from its central position on the continent of Europe, and partly from its numerable navigable streams, excellent roads, and extensive railways, a very considerable amount of business in the transit of goods through her territory to other countries. The following table shows the value of exports and imports, and the value of merchandise exported after transit (including bullion and specie) for each province (exclusive of Dalmatia) in 1865:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
	(Florins.)	(Florins.)	(Florins.)
S. Germany	62,500,555	84,429,830	5,844,843
Saxony	88,344,404	82,936,159	4,599,526
Prussia	27,015,512	33,828,625	4,004,321
Russia	9,015,704	16,667,666	9,196,652
Turkey	31,860,911	45,042,760	32,179,468
Italian States (Foreign)	8,680,455	23,800,516	8,099,137
Switzerland	2,164,818	1,118,551	58,020
Trieste	14,658,637	62,238,908	36,472,645
Venice	11,695,862	8,596,079	13,688,173
Fiume and other ports on the Adriatic	2,928,589	5,482,201	588,558
Total	278,865,397	365,131,445	115,631,943
	£27,886,539	£36,513,144	£11,563,134

In 1831 the imports were only £6,880,944; the exports, £7,949,083. In 1850 the imports were of the value of £15,895,540; the exports, £10,484,750; the goods exported after transit, £1,051,159. In 1868 the exports amounted in value to about £43,090,000 (not including bullion and specie, which average about £2,000,000), of which Dalmatia exported £680,000; the imports to £37,400,000, of which Dalmatia imported £790,000. The most important articles of import and export may be seen from the following table for 1865:—

Imports.	Value.	Exports.	Value.
	£		£
Raw Cotton	3,823,300	Wool	4,872,500
Bullion and Specie	2,207,400	Hardwares	3,770,700
Yarn, Cotton	1,607,700	Wood	2,128,400
Do. Linen	355,900	Bullion and Specie	2,062,200
Coffee	1,615,000	Woollen Manufactures	1,797,000
Wool	1,180,000		
Silk Manufactures	1,042 600	Wheat and Spelt	1,738,900
Woollen do.	827,700	Other kinds of Grain	1,024,600
Hides and Skins (raw)	811,600	Glass and Glass Wares	1,206,300
Flax	673,700	Leather	1,072,400
Jewellery and precious Stones	820,800	Linen Manufactures	925,000
		Iron Wares	770,900
Machinery	682,400	Cattle, Sheep, &c.	664,300

Value of imports and exports (including bullion and specie) in each province of Austria (exclusive of Dalmatia) in 1865:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Lower Austria	Fl. 53,277,287	Fl. 80,123,862
Upper Austria and Salzburg	13,790,199	39,263,977
Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Coastlands	30,210,531	54,737,723
Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Lichtenstein	12,851,946	9,348,669
Bohemia	87,667,447	74,556,726
Moravia and Silesia	12,081,555	12,257,822
Galicia, Bukowina, and Cracow	18,596,636	30,769,439
Hungary	7,299,642	19 449,969
Serbia and Temeswar	16,969,150	9,748,307
Croatia and Sclavonia	3,675,850	4,280,727
Transylvania	7,610,225	5,530,954
Total	Fl.259,429,977	Fl.340,178,172
	£25,912,997	£34,017,867

The imports from Great Britain and Ireland include a great variety of articles, the more important of which are cottons and cotton yarn, oil made from seeds, woollens, and iron. Refined sugar was formerly imported in considerable quantities, but the extent to which beet-root sugar is made has caused this import to cease. The principal exports to this country are grain, especially wheat, flour, and maize; hemp, wood staves, paper and pasteboard, rags, shumach, currants, and raisins. In 1831 the value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported to Austria was £619,484; in 1840, £497,407; in 1850, £607,755; in 1860, £993,669; the imports from Austria the same year being, £986,364. These sums include the trade of Venice. In 1867 the imports from Austria to Great Britain were £1,203,660; the exports to Austria, £963,952. It must be remarked that these sums include only the direct exports and imports to and from the United Kingdom by way of the ports on the Adriatic, and that no statistics are to be had of the goods that pass through other countries from Austria to Britain, or *vice versâ*, these goods being included in the returns of the countries to or from which they are shipped. Thus, imports to or exports from Austria by way of the Hanse Towns, figure in the Board of Trade returns for the

Hanse towns. The following are the values of the principal articles of the produce and manufacture of the U. Kingdom exported to Austria, and of Austrian produce imported to the U. Kingdom, in 1867:—

Exports to Austria.	£	Imports from Austria.	£
Cottons	300,785	Wheat	898,040
Cotton Yarn	194,032	Wheat Flour	126,549
Oil from Seeds	123,543	Maize	231,706
Iron	59,469	Barley and Oats	73,476
Woollens	55,291	Hemp	80,008
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	31,448	Wood Staves	76,350
Alkali Soda	29,081	Paper and Pasteboard	41,245
Linens	24,434	Shumach	21,747

To carry on the foreign and coasting trade of the empire Austria possessed in the beginning of 1869, 7829 vessels of all sizes, including fishing barks, lighters, &c., with a tonnage of 337,349 tons, manned by 27,950 men. Of these upwards of 500 were sailing vessels of large size engaged in long voyages, and 80 (of 1622 horse-power) were steamers. The principal ports of Austria are Trieste, Fiume, Pola, Pirano, and Zara. The number of vessels, with their tonnage, that entered these and other Austrian ports in 1865 was as follows:—

Ports.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Ports.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Trieste	9961	837,423	Zengg	1621	57,271
Pirano	2774	117,896	Rovigno	1189	54,065
Pola	2007	127,515	Capo d'Istria	1333	20,729
Fiume	6714	122,387	Gravosa	1221	19,062
Zara	1524	111,627	Grado	887	9,045
Sebenico	866	90,856	Duino	217	5,241
Spalato	2195	75,256			

Coins, Weights, and Measures.—In Austria, accounts are kept in gulden or florins of 100 neu-kreutzers each, the value of the florin being 2*s.* sterling. The gold coins are the ducat = 9*s.* 4*d.*, the four-ducat piece, and the krone = £1, 7*s.* 3½*d.* The principal silver coins are the gulden, the two-gulden piece, the vereinsthaler of 1½ gulden, and the zwanziger of 20 kreutzers. The copper coin are groschen, grechels, kreutzers, and phennings or hellers. The Austrian centner, or hundredweight, is 123½ lbs. avoirdupois. The metze (*plural*, metzen), the largest dry measure = 1·7 imperial bushels; the eimer, for liquids, = 14·94 English wine-gallons; the joch = 1·43 acre; the klafter = ·67 cubic feet.

Population.—The population of Austria consists chiefly of four distinct races, the Slavic, the German, the Romanic, and the Magyar, of which the Slavic and Romanic are divided into several branches or tribes. The Slaves are the most numerous, being estimated by Ficker in 1869 to number over 16,200,000. They include the Czechs, Moravians, and Slovacks, 6,730,000; the Poles, 2,380,000; the Ruthenians, 3,104,000; the Slovenians, 1,260,000; the Croats, 1,424,000; the Servians, 1,520,000; and the Bulgarians, 26,000. The Romanic people are divided into the Eastern and Western, and are estimated at 3,456,000. Among the latter there are 530,700 Italians, 51,200 Friulians, and 18,000 Ladins (or Latins, inhabiting Tyrol); among the former (the Eastern Romans) are the Daco-Romans or Wallachians, 2,895,700. The Germans are estimated at 9,000,000. They have spread over the whole monarchy, but are most thickly planted in the archduchy of Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, west of Bohemia, &c. The Magyars number about 5,431,000, and inhabit chiefly Hungary and Transylvania. Among the other races are 18,000 Armenians, 156,000 Gipsies, and 1,167,500 Jews.

Religion.—The state religion of Austria is the R. Catholic, and next in numbers is the Greek church. Calvinism and Lutheranism are also professed by a large body of the people; the former mostly in Hungary and Transylvania, the latter in the German provinces, and in Galicia. The civil power exercises supreme control in all ecclesiastical matters, the emperor being in everything but the name head of the church; and as no sentence of excommunication, or other ecclesiastical edict, can be issued without the sanction of the crown, the Pope's direct authority in Austria is more limited than in some other countries.

In 1869 the numbers of the various confessions were as follows:—

Roman Catholics	23,954,233	Unitarians	55,070
Greek Catholics	3,041,796	Other Christian sects	6,906
Greek, not united	3,950,830	Jews	1,375,861
Protestants	3,509,013	Catholic Armenians	8,279

Education.—The intellectual culture of the people is at very different stages of development among the different races. It is highest in the German or western provinces, and lowest in the eastern. In Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Moravia, Silesia, and Bohemia, the great majority of the children of suitable age are at school; while in Bukowina not quite 10, in Dalmatia only 15, and in Galicia 28 per cent. of them are in attendance on the public schools. The educational system has been entirely remodelled since 1848–9, and many reforms have been made. Attendance on the national or people's schools (*Volksschulen*), in which the common branches of education are taught, and which are still in close connection with the church, is compulsory on all children from their sixth to the end of their twelfth year. In 1864 there were in the whole monarchy (taking its present extent) 30,400 higher and lower people's schools, with an attendance of about 2,800,000 children of both sexes. Besides these there were 15,800 of a more advanced class of people's schools (*Wiederholungsschulen*), on which attendance is compulsory for young people of thirteen to fifteen years complete, in so far as they do not attend another or higher educational institution or receive instruction at home. These schools were attended by 900,000 scholars. For the training of instructors for the popular schools there are about 100 institutions combined to a great extent with the higher people's schools. As public institutions of a higher grade (called 'middle schools' in Austria), there are the gymnasia and the 'real schools.' The gymnasia resemble the best sort of our grammar schools, being intended chiefly to prepare pupils for entering the universities, and great attention being paid in them to the classical languages. In the real-schools a more practical end is kept in view, and modern languages and physical science form the groundwork of the educational course. Before a pupil can pass from a gymnasium or a real-school to a university or a polytechnic institution, he must pass an examination. In 1866 there were in the monarchy 230 gymnasia, with 59,614 pupils; 9 real-gymnasia (a higher class of real-schools), with 1404 pupils; 74 real-schools, with 14,873 pupils (besides about 130 of a lower rank united with people's schools). The higher education is provided for by the universities, the polytechnic institutions, and the various institutions in which particular subjects are taught. There are seven universities, viz. at Vienna, Gratz, Innsbruck, Prague, Cracow, Lemberg, and Pesth. There are four faculties in the universities—Catholic theology, law and politics, medicine, and philosophy; but Lemberg and Innsbruck have no medical faculty. In 1866 these universities had 589 instructors and 8033 students. The polytechnic institutions are eight in number, and in 1866 had 234 instructors and 2959 students. In these institutions mathematics, physics, and natural science are the chief objects of study. Besides these there are theological schools (about 100), schools for jurisprudence and philosophy, schools for surgery and for veterinary science, industrial schools, schools of commerce, navigation, agriculture, arboriculture, and mining, military academies, schools of art, conservatories of music, &c. Among scientific societies may be mentioned the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna, and the Royal Bohemian Scientific Society at Prague. The principal libraries are the royal library at Vienna, with 400,000 volumes, 24,000 manuscripts, and 7000 incunabula; and the university libraries of Vienna (180,000 volumes) and Prague (130,000).

Constitution and Government.—Since 1867 Austria has existed as a double state, consisting, as already mentioned, of a Cisleithan or German monarchy, and a Hungarian. Each division has its own parliament, ministers, and government; affairs common to both being regulated by the vote of a body called the delegations, consisting of 120 members, half of whom represent German Austria, the other half Hungary. The delegations are chosen by the legislative bodies of the two divisions of the monarchy—20 by the upper house of each, and 40 by the lower. The jurisdiction of the

delegations extends over all matters connected with foreign affairs, war, and finance. The constitution of German Austria is that established in 1860–61, as described in the *Supplement*. The lower house of the reichsrath, however, now consists of 203 members, the Hungarian states being on a separate footing, and Venice no longer forming part of the empire. The other provinces return each the same number as before. The constitution of Hungary is very ancient. The legislative power is vested in the king conjointly with the diet or *reichstag*. The diet consists of two houses—an upper or house of magnates, and a lower or house of representatives. The former consists of the Roman Catholic and Greek archbishops and bishops, the peers of the realm, the great officers of the crown; the lords-lieutenant of the counties, and the barons summoned by royal letters. The lower house consists of representatives of the people elected by all persons of full age paying 16*s.* direct taxes. All subjects are equal in the eye of the law, and have equal duties and equal rights, with the exception of some slight disabilities to which the Jews are subject. The administration is divided as in other states into ministries, there being a separate cabinet for each of the two divisions of the monarchy. The nobles form a separate order in the state, and are exceedingly numerous, the number of noblemen at the last census being 250,411.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The estimated revenue for the common affairs of the empire was £792,700 in 1869; the estimated expenditure, £8,925,301; deficit, £8,132,601, of which 70 per cent. falls on Cisleithan, and 30 per cent. on Transleithan Austria. The total estimated revenue for Cisleithan Austria was £29,628,417; the estimated expenditure, £29,932,667. For Transleithan Austria: estimated revenue, £14,870,860; estimated expenditure, £15,403,859. National debt, 1st June, 1868, £300,980,413.

Army and Navy.—The numerical strength of the Austrian standing army on the peace footing in 1869 was 278,470, of which 35,793 were cavalry, and 25,658 artillery; on the war footing, 838,700. The forces of the empire are divided into the standing army, the militia or landwehr, and the landsturm. The standing army is filled up by conscription, to which every man 20 years of age is liable. The period of service is 10 years, three of which must be spent in active service, and the remainder in the army of reserve. The period of service in the landwehr is 12 years. Entry into the landsturm is voluntary, except in Tyrol and the Military Frontiers. The navy consisted in 1869 of 45 steamers, with 403 guns, and 10 sailing vessels, with 109 guns. Of the steamers 2 are iron-clad ships of the line, 7 are iron-clad frigates, 4 are screw frigates, and 3 screw corvettes. Besides these there are vessels used for special purposes, such as artillery practice and training boys for the navy.

Administration of Justice.—In all provinces of the monarchy there are three degrees of courts. The supreme court of justice is stationed in Vienna, and there are courts of second instance in Vienna, Gratz, Trieste, Innsbruck, Prague, Brünn, Lemberg, Cracow, and Zara. All trials used to be conducted with a degree of secrecy, and those of criminals were scandalously protracted, years often elapsing before they were concluded. This, however, has now been amended. The civil and criminal procedure in Hungary is very different from that in Austria. The supreme court of justice is the septemviral-table at Pesth. The 'royal table' at Pesth is a court of the second instance. These two, with the court of mutual appeal, form the *curia regia*, at the head of which is the *judex curiæ*, the supreme judge of the nation.

History.—After the erection of the German empire in the ninth century by Charlemagne, that prince subdued the district on the S. bank of the Danube, to the E. of the river Ens, and converted it into a military frontier to repel the incursions of the Huns, and other barbarous nations. It was then called *Ost-reich*, or the East country, from its relative position to Germany, but subsequently obtained the name of Lower Austria, and became the nucleus of the present Austrian empire. The governors of this district or province were appointed by the Emperors of Germany, to whom they were subject, with the title of margrave [German, *mark-graf*—lord of the marches], which title was borne by their successors for three centuries after.

About the middle of the 12th century, Upper Austria was added to Lower Austria, and the title of margrave merged into that of Duke. Soon after, Styria came by bequest to the Dukes of Austria, when the latter, for the first time, established the ducal residence at Vienna. Hitherto the Dukes of Austria had been of the house of Bamberg; but, in 1246, the male branch became extinct, when Rudolph of Hapsburg, Emperor of Germany, one of the ablest princes of his age, vested the succession to the ducal throne in his son Albert and his descendants, and with this prince commenced the Hapsburg dynasty over Austria. Various accessions of territory by marriage, purchase, and inheritance, now rapidly increased the extent of the ducal dominions, raising Austria from the rank of a mere province to that of an important state, and giving it a corresponding influence in the councils of Germany. Continuing to extend its limits, Austria finally became so much greater than any other state in the empire, that its Dukes were raised to the dignity of Emperors of Germany, the first so elevated being Albert II., who, in 1438, obtained the imperial crown, which has remained ever since in uninterrupted possession of the Hapsburg line of Austrian sovereigns. In the latter part of the 15th century, Maximilian I., an Emperor of the Austrian line, married the daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and by her secured further large accessions to the Austrian dominions, namely, the Netherlands, Franche Comté, and Artois.

In 1521, Ferdinand I. married Anne, sister of Louis, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and succeeded to these states on the death of the latter, which occurred in 1526, at the battle of Mohacz. The vast and continually-increasing power of Austria having excited the jealousy, and her oppressive conduct towards the Protestants, the fears, of the other European nations, a war was the result, from its duration, 1618 to 1648, known as the Thirty Years' War. It was a war between the R. Catholic princes of the empire, with Austria at their head, and Saxony and the Protestant states, aided by Sweden and France. The most distinguished generals of this war were Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, on the part of the Protestants; and Wallenstein, the Austrian, on that of the R. Catholics. The Thirty Years' War ended in the treaty of Westphalia, which secured the independence of the different states of the Germanic empire, the free exercise of the Protestant religion, and, for a time, the tranquillity of Europe.

In 1740, the male line of the house of Hapsburg was brought to a close by the death of Charles VI., when the succession devolved on his daughter, Maria Theresa, who, with the aid of English subsidies, successfully repelled attacks on her dominions by Bavaria, Saxony, and France. Regarding the possession of Silesia, she was less fortunate, however, in a contest with Prussia, to which it was finally ceded in 1763, after a war of seven years' duration. Maria Theresa was succeeded by her son, Joseph II., a well-meaning and enlightened prince. In 1804, Francis I. assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria, and, two years afterwards, renounced the title of Emperor of Germany. The late Emperor, Ferdinand I., born April 19, 1793, succeeded his father, Francis I., March 2, 1835; married February 27, 1831, Anne, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. Abdicated, December 2, 1848, in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph I., the present Emperor, who was born on August 18, 1830. The political commotions of 1848, by which the peace and prosperity of so many of the nations of Europe were wrecked for a time, extended to Austria, where a predisposition to revolt had long existed previously, being a necessary consequence of the association of the jarring and incongruous elements of which that empire is composed. In the year above named, a spark from the revolutionary fires of France ignited the combustible materials, and in a short time Austria was in a blaze. Lombardy revolted. The Austrians were driven out of Milan, Venice, and many other towns, by their disaffected inhabitants, who subsequently formed an alliance with Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, who then invaded the Austrian territory at the head of a large army; and for a time victory seemed to favour the Italians. In the following year, however, both the insurgents and their Sardinian ally were repeatedly defeated by the Austrian forces under Marshal Radetzky, and Lombardy was again brought under the Austrian sway. Taking advantage of this state of things, Hungary also came forward with a demand for entire independence, assuming, at the same time, that supremacy on her own account over Croatia and Sclavonia, which the two latter had hitherto yielded to her

merely as proxy for the monarchy. Austria resisted the demand, as threatening the dismemberment of the empire, when a short but sanguinary war was the consequence, which terminated in favour of the monarchy. This result, however, was owing, in part at least, to judicious concession, as well as to superiority in arms. The cession of Lombardy to Italy is mentioned in the *Supplement*. In 1864 Austria joined Prussia and the other German states in depriving Denmark of the Schleswig-Holstein provinces; but was soon after (in 1866) involved in a war with Prussia and other German states, through a dispute concerning the conquered provinces, while Italy renewed her attempts to recover Venice. The war did not last long. The Italians were defeated by land at Custozza, and by sea at Lissa; but the Prussians were successful, and the battle of Sadowa crushed the power of Austria. She was forced to give up Venetia, and to cease from taking any part in German affairs.—(Müller's *Statistisches Jahrbuch*; Paton's *Servia*; Thompson's *Austria*; *Foreign Quarterly Review*; *Annual Register*; *Almanach de Gotha*; Lyell's *Geology*; *Parliamentary Papers*; *Statesman's Year-Book*.)

AUSTRIA (THE ARCHDUCHY OF).—The archduchy of Austria, or Austria proper, is the nucleus around which has grown the vast empire known as the Austrian dominions. In extent it is comparatively small, its area being only 9218 geo. sq. m.; while the area of the entire Austrian dominions is estimated at 180,896 geo. sq. m. It is bounded, N. by Bohemia and Moravia, S. by Salzburg and Styria, E. by Hungary, and W. by Bavaria; and is comprised between lat. 47° 28′ and 49° 2′ N., and lon. 12° 45′ and 17° 5′ E. It is divided into two provinces by the river Ens or Enns, which, flowing N., falls into the Danube about 2 m. N. the town of Enns, the line of separation N. the Danube running from a point on that river 4 m. W. Ips, N.W. to the Bohemian frontier. The province W. of the Enns, also called Austria above the Enns, or Upper Austria [*Oberösterreich*], has Linz for its capital; the W. boundary is formed by the Inn; area, 3486 geo. sq. m. The province E. of the Enns, also called Austria below the Enns, or Lower Austria [*Unter-* or *Nieder-österreich*], has for its capital Vienna, the capital also of the empire; area, 5762 geo. sq. m. E. boundary N. of the Danube, the river March; and S., the river Leitha, separating it from Hungary. Both provinces are mountainous, and abound in beautiful and romantic scenery. The entire vale of the Danube, from Passau to Vienna, a distance of not less than 130 m., presents a continued series of the most picturesque views, equal, it has been asserted, to those on the far-famed Rhine; while the scenery on the Enns, and several of the other streams, has been considered but little, if at all inferior. The confines of the archduchy, on the S., are marked by a range of mountains, including a branch of the Noric Alps, which spreads its branches over the whole country S. of the Danube. The N. portions, again, are traversed in all directions by the *Bohmerwald*, or Bohemian mountains. Between these N. and S. mountain-ranges lie the vale and basin of the Danube, to which both provinces almost exclusively belong. The principal tributaries of the Danube from the S. are the Inn, Traun, Enns, Ips, Traisen, and Leitha—all Alpine streams, and remarkable for the green tinge of their waters—and numerous smaller streams; from the N. come the Krems, Kamp, Güller, March, &c.; the last, after the Danube, the largest stream pertaining to the province. The lakes, chiefly confined to Upper Austria, are numerous, and remarkable for the beauty of their scenery. The principal are, the Gmündensee or Traunsee, about 7 m. long, and 2 broad at the broadest part; the Halstättersee, 5 m. long and about 1 broad; the Attersee, about 12 m. long and 3 broad; the Mondsee; the lake of St. Gilgen, and an immense number of smaller lakes. Swamps and morasses of great extent are of frequent occurrence. The mineral wealth of the archduchy is not great. In Lower Austria there are some iron mines, while both provinces contain quarries of marble and freestone, slate, alum, and potter's clay; and coal, alabaster, gypsum, rock-crystal, garnets, beryls, topazes, and emeralds are obtained. A little gold and silver, copper, lead, and iron are found in certain localities; salt in the hills of Ischil; and sulphur in various quarters. The mines of Lower Austria produced in 1866, 113,120 tons of coal and lignite, and 1510 tons of iron; those of Upper Austria, 84,753 of coal, and 996,400 cwt. of salt. L. Austria also produces some antimony and graphite.

The climate of the archduchy varies with the level of the different localities, but neither the heat nor the cold is extreme, though the lower province is subject to sudden changes. The average annual temperature in Vienna is about 51° Fah. The maximum heat does not exceed 97°, and the winter cold ranges between 10° and 12° below the freezing point. At Linz, the mean heat is 48° 28′.

The soil is as various as the climate. In the hilly regions there is little cultivation, but compensation is found in valuable forests. Agriculture, however, is on the whole in an improved and improving condition. The cultivation and general management of the vine, however, is still defective. The following table will give an idea of the productive superficies of the country, and of the extent to which its capabilities have been made available:—

PRODUCTIVE SUPERFICIES OF THE ARCHDUCHY.

	Acres		Acres.
Arable	3,005,019	Brought forward	4,319 965
Meadows, Gardens, &c.	1.314,946	Pastures	491,128
		Woodlands	2,504,413
Carry forward	4,319,965	Total	7,315,806

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF GRAIN IN L. AUSTRIA.

	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat	1,564.000	Brought forward	5,984,000
Rye	4,420,000	Barley and Maize	1,683,000
		Oats	4,250,000
Carry forward	5,984,000	Total	11,917,000

Throughout the territory, fruits and kitchen vegetables of all sorts are produced in great abundance, and of excellent quality. In Lower Austria, a considerable quantity of wine is produced, especially in the hilly districts around Vienna, where the quality is much superior to that obtained from the vineyards on the plains. Flax is cultivated to some extent; and, in Upper Austria, hops also. The valley of the Enns, and the plain of Tulla on the Danube, are the most fertile tracts, both yielding most luxuriant crops of corn. The woods and forests consist chiefly of beech, oak, maple, linden, elm, alder, pine, and fir. In Upper Austria, where pastures abound, the rearing of cattle is general; and the horses bred in the S.W. parts of the province are noted for their size. The numbers of horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, in both provinces, are

Horned Cattle	1,017,193	Sheep	1,110,000
Horses	134,341	Swine	686,999

In the mountainous regions goats abound. The lynx, wolf, and bear are also met with. Foxes, stags, deer, marmots, polecats, squirrels, martens, hares, and wild fowl are numerous. The lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish.

The commercial resources of the archduchy, and the activity and enterprise of its inhabitants, are greater, perhaps, than those of any of the other dominions of the empire; Lower Austria having a larger amount of exports and imports than any other province of the empire, with the exception of Bohemia, though several of the provinces have much larger population. It is partly indebted for this result to the possession of Vienna, the capital, and the largest, the most populous, and perhaps, also, the greatest manufacturing city of the empire.

The quantity of spirits annually distilled in the archduchy is very considerable, being no less than 1,200,000 imperial gallons; of which rather more than the half is made in Upper Austria. To produce this quantity of spirits, there are several thousand distilleries, but most of these are on a very small scale.

The quantity of wine produced annually amounts to about 25,000,000 imp. gallons, the produce almost entirely of Lower Austria, neither the climate nor the soil of Upper Austria being favourable to the vine. There are, in Lower Austria, several sugar-refineries and manufactories of sugar from beet-root. Both Austrias produce considerable quantities of wool. The amount of wool produced annually may be about 4,500,000 lbs. There were three blast furnaces in Lower Austria in 1865, producing about 2500 tons of raw and cast iron. The manufacture of linen, which is one of the most flourishing industries of Austria, is prosecuted to a considerable extent. Spinning machinery has been now for a considerable period introduced into the country; but flax is still spun to a great extent by the hand, and forms a principal employment of the inhabitants of the mountainous districts. The cotton manufacture is also considerable, and is increasing. It gives employment to about 400,000 persons. In Lower

Austria there were, in 1856, 52 factories, with 556,880 spindles; in Upper Austria, 10 factories, with 80,762. Silk is likewise manufactured to a large extent, especially in Vienna; to a more limited extent in Neustadt and some other towns. The woollen manufactures also are extensive; there are some large factories at Vienna, Rittersdorf, and other places. Shawls, carpets, and mixed stuffs are made largely in Vienna.

In Upper Austria, the saltworks afford employment to several thousand persons, the produce amounting annually to about 50,000 tons. The other manufactures are laces, ironware, and cutlery; tools, copper-ware, brasswork, jewellery, articles of wood, leather, porcelain, paper, glass, chemicals, beer, and spirits. In Lower Austria are numerous tanneries, bleachfields; and also printfields; large quantities of machines are made (in Vienna and Viener-Neustadt), carriages, scientific and musical instruments, stoneware, hardware, candles, soap, gold and silver wares, leatherwares, woodwares, &c. The exports of the archduchy consist principally of salt, timber, wood for fuel, yarns, linens, woollens, carpets, ironware, tools, cutlery, flax, cotton yarn, cotton stockings, cheese, beer, earthenware, mill and polishing stones, marble, and considerable quantities of fruit.

The trade of the archduchy in 1865, was as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
Upper Austria and Salzburg	£1,379,020	£3,096,397
Lower Austria	5,327,728	8,012,386
Total	£6,706,748	£11,918,783

The internal traffic is much facilitated by the excellence of the roads, the navigable rivers and canals, the steam navigation of the Danube, and by the introduction of railways, of which there are over 400 miles.

Education is an object of anxious solicitude to the Government, which provides gratis instruction for all who cannot afford to pay for it. To secure an ample supply of teachers, numerous normal schools have been established in various parts of the country. The university of Vienna had 188 professors and 2970 students in 1866; the polytechnic academy had 53 professors and 994 pupils; there are also in the capital many institutions for the promotion of art and science. There were, in 1865, 3269 higher and lower national schools, with 555,959 pupils. Throughout the whole archduchy, every child must go to school for a certain number of years.

The inhabitants of Austria Proper are almost all Germans, and are an active, industrious, and good-natured people, living easily and contentedly, with a reasonable command, not only of the necessaries, but of the enjoyments of life. The peasantry, in general, are in comfortable circumstances; are kind, cheerful, and affable, simple in their manners, and perfectly contented with their lot. Pop. in 1815, Upper Austria, 851,288; Lower Austria, 1,415,695; together, 2,266,993; by the census of 1857, Upper Austria, 707,450; Lower Austria, 1,681,697, total, 2,389,147; by census of 1869, Upper Austria, 736,557; L. Austria, 1,990,708; total, 2,727,265.

AUSTRIAN ITALY. *See* LOMBARDY.

AUTERIVE, a com. France, dep. Haute-Garonne (Languedoc), 18 m. S.E. Toulouse, r. bank, Ariège, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of brick. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is in making army-clothing. Pop. 3313.——There are other three places of the same name in France.

AUTEUIL, a vil. France, dep. Seine, at the entrance of the Bois de Boulogne, within 1 m. of the W. barrier, and properly only a suburb of Paris. It has several manufactories, chiefly of printed stuffs, and soap; a considerable tannery, with some breweries, distilleries, &c. A great number of elegant country mansions are in the neighbourhood. Auteuil is celebrated as the residence, in former times, of many literary persons of distinction, among whom are the poet Boileau, whose country-seat is still shown, and Molière, whose house has been converted into a rustic temple, containing not only his bust, but also those of Boileau, Fontaine, Corneille, and Racine. Pop. 6343.——Two other places in France bear the same name.

AUTHIE, 1, A vil. France, dep. Somme, 7 m. E. Doullens. It has numerous manufactories of nails, and one of cotton yarn. Pop. 928.—2, A small river, France, which rises near the above village; for about 20 m. forms the boundary between the deps. Somme and Pas de Calais, and, after a course of about 55 m., falls into the English Channel.—3, A vil., dep. Calvados (Normandy), not far from Caen.

AUTHION, a river, France, rising in dep. Indre-et-Loire, flows W., and falls into the Loire on its r. bank, after a course of about 66 m., for 18 of which, from Beaufort to the Loire, it is navigable.

AUTHORPE, a par. England, co. Lincoln; 921 ac. Pop. 131.

AUTOL, a tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. Logroño, 8 m. S. by W. Calahorra, on the side of a limestone hill, called Santiago, l. bank, Cidaco; and having a parish church, prison, hospital, and school. Pop. 2740.

AUTOLIN DE VILLANEUVA, a vil. Spain, in Asturia, prov. Oviedo, 2 m. N. Navia; on the sea-shore, at the embouchure of the Navia. It has a large parish church, an agricultural population, and is celebrated for salmon and other fish. Pop. 2500.—(Madoz.)

AUTUN [anc. *Bibracte* or *Augustodunum*], a city, France, dep. Saone-et-Loire (Burgogne), cap. of arrond.; picturesquely situated on a hill, at the foot of a lofty range of well-wooded mountains, l. bank, Arroux, 28 m. E.N.E. Chalôns-sur-Saone. It is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Lyons, and has courts of primary jurisdiction, and of commerce; also a communal college, two libraries, a collection of pictures and antiquities, a society of agriculture, sciences, and arts; two hospitals, and two ecclesiastical seminaries, with other institutions. The numerous remains of antiquity in and around Autun, render it a very interesting place. Part of the ancient walls are still standing, and are remarkable for their massiveness and solidity. Of the gates built by the Romans, two remain, the Porta Senonica, now called the Porte d'Arroux, surmounted by a gallery of the Corinthian order, and covered with ornaments of exquisite workmanship, in good preservation; and the Porta Lingonensis, now the Porte Saint André. A tower is also pointed out as having formed part of a temple of Minerva. In the old parts of the town are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and of several temples, the principal of which appears to have been that of Janus, a square building, of which three sides remain. The modern city is divided into three parts, the highest, the chateau or castle, being supposed to occupy the site of the ancient capitol. The cathedral of St. Lazare, a Gothic edifice, founded in the 11th



AUTUN CATHEDRAL, North Side.—From Chapuy, Cathedrales Francaises.

century, has a fine lofty spire, 325 ft. high, and a choir richly adorned with marble sculptures. Above the principal portal is a beautiful zodiac; while the tympanum exhibits a curious representation of the resurrection, and final judgment. In the square adjoining the cathedral is an Ionic fountain of great beauty. The quarter called La Ville contains the principal open space or square, named the Champ de St. Ladre,

which is planted with trees, and forms an agreeable promenade. There are several other public walks, particularly the Champ de Mars, a spacious square in the middle of the town, elevated upon a terrace. The houses of the third quarter, the Marcheau or Martiale Forum, of the ancient city, are mean and ill built, and the streets narrow and dirty. The river here is crossed by two bridges, d'Arroux and St. Andoche. Manufactures:—carpets, serges, cotton velvet, cloth, hosiery, and delftware. During the first Revolution there were here a cannon-foundry, and manufactories of other kinds of arms. In the neighbourhood are some tanneries and paper-mills. Autun is the chief, if not the only place in France where a species of fabric called *tapis de Marchau*, used for bed-coverlets, horse-cloths, &c., is made. The principal trade is in grain, wood, wine, hemp, leather, horses, and cattle. In the vicinity are iron and lead mines; and not far distant, the valuable coal-pits of Epinac and Creuzot. At the latter place are extensive iron furnaces. A kind of gray granite, and potter's clay, are also found in the surrounding district. Autun was a place of great extent and importance, even before the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar, who makes frequent mention of it under the name of Bibracte, capital of the Ædui. Talleyrand was Bishop of Autun at the breaking out of the great Revolution. Pop. (1866), 12,389.

AUVERGNE, a prov. Central France, now merged into deps. Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme, and an arrond. of Haute Loire; but still deserving of separate notice, because of its frequent use as a geographical boundary, particularly in the numerous works, both popular and scientific, to which its interesting geological phenomena have given birth. The part of Auvergne to which these works specially refer, is an extensive plain, usually known by the name of the Limagne, stretching from S. to N. about 50 m., with an average breadth of 20 m., and an altitude above the sea of 1200 ft., and bounded, E. and W., by two parallel ranges of gneiss and granite, about 3000 ft. high. The surface of the plain consists of alluvial deposits, resting on a substratum of limestone, and is broken by numerous hills, which appear to have originally formed part of the same substratum, and been upheaved by volcanic agency. The best proof of this is in the fact that many of them are surmounted by a crest or cupping of basalt. To the W. of the plain the limestone disappears, and is succeeded by a plateau of granite, which, rising 1600 ft. above the valley of Clermont, must be 3000 ft. above the sea. This plateau forms the base of a long chain of volcanic cones and domes, which, to the number of 70, form a zone of nearly 20 m. by 2 m., and vary in altitude from 500 to 4000 ft. The highest of them, Puy-de-Dôme, is 4000 ft. above the sea. It is entirely composed of volcanic matter, and has a regular crater 1000 ft. in circumference, and 300 ft. deep. The whole of the cones present the same general character—well-defined craters, enclosed by regular cones, on whose sides the lava currents may be traced as easily as on those of Vesuvius.—(*Dict. de la France*; Lyell's *Geology*; Mantell's *Wonders of Geology*.)

AUVERS-LE-HAMON, a tn. and com. France, dep. Sarthe (Maine), r. bank, Trulon, 22 m. S.E. Lard; on an acclivity, and built in the form of a square, the sides of which are occupied by houses, while an ancient church rises in its centre. The district around is watered by the Trulon, the Erve, and the Vaige. From the margin of those streams abrupt precipices arise, some of them crowned with the remains of old forts, and others of them in the form of fantastic peaks, which have a very picturesque effect. Pop. 2233.——Other three villages in France have the name of AUVERS.

AUVILLARDS.—1, A tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne (Armagnac), 22 m. W. Montauban; on a height, l. bank, Garonne, with a port, and considerable trade. Manufactures:—porcelain, earthenware, woollen, hosiery, and hats. Pop. 1742.—2, *Auvillards-sur-Saone*, a vil., dep. Côte-d'Or (Burgundy). Pop. 521.

AUXERRE [anc. *Autissiodurum*], a city, France, cap. dep. Yonne, 96 m. S.E. Paris, on the side of a hill, l. bank, Yonne, which here begins to be navigable. The situation is remarkably fine, and the air pure, but the town itself is in general ill built and dirty, with narrow, crooked streets. Its churches constitute its chief attraction. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Etienne, is a splendid Gothic structure, though still unfinished. Its interior is finely proportioned, and the windows, of stained glass, are exceedingly beautiful. The old episcopal palace, once regarded as among the finest of the kind in France, is now the Hotel de Prefecture. The abbey of St. Germain contains some curious crypts, one below another; in the lower are tombs of the early Counts of Auxerre.



AUXERRE From La France Pittoresque.

Auxerre is the seat of a court of assizes, and of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce. It has a communal college or high school, a museum of antiquities and natural history, a primary normal school, a public library containing 25,000 volumes and nearly 200 MSS., an agricultural society, a theatre, a large foundling-hospital, baths, and a botanical garden. Over a gatehouse in the market-place is a curious old clock-tower. The principal manufactures are of woollen cloths, serges, druggets, hosiery, cotton yarn, hats, wine casks, blankets, violin strings, and earthenware; leather, red and yellow ochre, rouge, called *de Prusse*, and chalk. It has some commerce in hemp, leather, staves, bricks, and cattle; but the chief trade is in wood, and in the wines of the district, of which about 120,000 tuns are annually sent along the Yonne and Seine to Paris and Normandy. Of these wines the most noted is the white Chablis. Auxerre was the ancient capital of the Auxerrois or county of Auxerre, which now constitutes the principal part of the arrondissement of that name. Pop. (1866), 15,497.

AUXONNE [Latin, *Asona*, *Ausona*], a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or (Burgundy), 18 m. E.S.E. Dijon, l. bank, Saône, here crossed by a beautiful bridge of 23 arches. At one extremity of the bridge is a bank or causeway, about 1½ m. long, to give access to it during inundations of the river. Auxonne is a fortified place of the fourth class, well built, the seat of a court of commerce, and has a communal college, and a public library containing 4000 volumes; a castle, an arsenal, a cannon-foundry, and an artillery school has been formed on the ramparts. Manufactures:—woollen stuffs, serges, muslins, and hardware. Trade:—grain, flour, fruit, wine, brandy, iron, wood, and coal. Auxonne was the capital of a small sovereignty, separate from the duchy and county of Burgundy, the sovereigns of which took the title of *Sires d'Auxonne*. Pop. 2944.

AUXY-LE-CHATEAU, a small tn. France, dep. Pas de Calais (Artois), in a marshy country on the Authie, which intersects it, 30 m. S.W. Arras. It has an old parochial church, tanneries, and four fairs. Pop. 2342.

AVA [Burmese, *Angwa* or *Aingwa*—Fish-pond; Sanscrit, *Ratanapura*—City of gems], a city, Burmah, of which it was formerly cap., l. bank, Irrawady, about 1 m. S.W. Amarapura, also formerly the cap.; lat. 21° 51′ N.; lon. 95° 58′ E. It

is divided into an inner and outer town, each surrounded by a brick wall and fosse; the circumference of the whole being about 5¼ m. The houses are, in general, mere huts thatched with grass; but a few, belonging to persons of distinction, are of somewhat superior construction. The outer town is but thinly sprinkled with these wretched habitations, and some large quarters are entirely destitute of buildings. The inner town, about 1 m. in circumference, and forming the N.E. angle of the city, is chiefly occupied by the palace, finished in 1824; the Rung-dhau or hall of justice; the Lut-dhau or council-chamber; the arsenal; and the houses of a few persons attached to the court. Ava contains also some dilapidated monasteries. The bazaars, including one without the walls, are eleven in number; and were at one time well stocked with native commodities, goods from China and Laos, and British cottons, woollens, glass, and earthenware. The pop. in 1826 amounted to 25,000 or 30,000, but is now much less. An earthquake, in 1839, destroyed every substantial building in the city. Since this event, the seat of government has been removed to Monchobo.

AVAL, the largest of the Bahrein Islands (*which see*).

AVALON, a large peninsula, forming the S.E. part of Newfoundland, having Trinity Bay on the N., and Placentia Bay on the S., separated only by an isthmus of about 4 m. broad. The bays of St. Mary and Trepassey on the S., and Conception on the N., divide the district into three lesser peninsulas. It has also several smaller bays, with many excellent harbours. The Great Bank of Newfoundland lies E. of it.

AVALLON [anc. *Abullo*], a tn. France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond., 26 m. S.E. Auxerre; romantically situated in a fertile country, l. bank, Cousin, which here takes the name of the Voisin, on a hill of red granite, along the brow of which runs a broad terrace-walk, planted with lime-trees, more than 500 ft. above the bed of the river. It has well-built houses, broad and clean streets, an hospital, concert-hall, and parish church, an old edifice with a curious Romanesque portal; likewise a court of commerce, a communal college, and an agricultural society; a theatre, and public baths. Manufactures:—woollen cloth, casks, staves, mustard, and paper. It has also some tanneries and fulling-mills, and a trade in grain, wine, cattle, and coals. Pop. 6070.

AVARES (KHANAT OF), a political division of E. Circassia, on the N. slope of the Caucasus, between the rivers Aksai and Koisu; area, 2287 m. It is mountainous and sterile, inhabited by the Avares, a tribe of Lesghians, governed by a khan, and is nominally subject to Russia. The Avares are Mussulmans, and live by the chase and by plunder. To prevent their predatory incursions on the surrounding tribes, an annual sum is paid to the khan by Russia, and the rank of lieutenant-general is given him. Pop. 31,000.

AVATCHA, a river, Kamtchatka, rising in a meadow at the foot of a volcano of same name; flowing E., and falling into the Pacific Ocean at the town of Petropavlosk, on the Bay of Avatcha. Its whole course is about 30 m.

AVATCHINSKAÏA, a volcano, Kamtchatka; in lat. 53° 15′ N.; lon. 158° 50′ E.; height, 9055 ft. The last eruption of this mountain occurred in 1827.

AVE, a small river, Belgium, rising in prov. Luxembourg, and, after passing Lompreз and Wellin, disappearing in a calcareous mountain, under which it continues its course for nearly half a mile. After emerging, it passes Ave and Auffe, and joins the Lesse.

AVEBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Wilts. The village is 6 m. W. by N. Marlborough, and consists of one principal street, badly kept; houses principally poor-looking cottages, built of stone from the neighbouring downs; supply of water abundant. The parish church is a fine old structure of Norman architecture. There are also a Baptist chapel and an Independent chapel in the village, a boarding-school, and a national school. The village occupies part of the site of a place of worship belonging, it is supposed, to the ancient Britons. It was enclosed by an extensive ditch and rampart, including double circles of large unhewn stones. On the neighbouring downs are numerous barrows or tumuli, one of which, called Silbury Hill, covers an area of upwards of 5 ac., and is 2027 ft. in circumference at the base, and 120 at the summit, with a perpendicular height of 170 ft. There are numerous other memorials of antiquity of a similar kind in the vicinity. Area of par. 4544 ac. Pop. 769.

AVEIRO, or BRAGANÇA NOVA, a seaport tn. Portugal, prov. Douro, on a bay of same name, formed by the estuary of the Vouga, 35 m. S. Oporto; lat. 40° 38′ 24″ N.; lon. 8° 37′ 45″ E. (a.) Aveiro is situated in a flat, marshy country, which renders it very unhealthy. The old walls still remain, but the suburbs extend beyond them. It is a bishop's see, and contains four parishes, a cathedral, and four other churches, six monasteries, a college, and an hospital. The houses are small, and the people generally in poor circumstances. Aveiro has manufactures of earthenware, and salt is made in great quantities from the lagoons in the neighbourhood; but the quality is reckoned inferior to that produced at Setubal and Lisbon. The fishery is active, and the province is supplied with sardines chiefly from Aveiro; and besides salt and fish, a thriving trade is carried on in oil, wine, oranges, &c. The oysters caught off the coast are reputed the best in Portugal. The entrance to the mouth of the river is marked by two lofty stone pyramids, each 70 ft. high. The port is wide and safe, but a shifting bar at the entrance renders the aid of a pilot indispensable. During spring-tides there are 15 ft. water on that bar; at neaps, from 7½ to 12. Pop. 4094.

AVEIRO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, pleasantly situated in a fertile country, admirably adapted for the growth of cacao and cotton; r. bank, Tapajos, which is here navigable, and 70 m. above its embouchure in the Amazon. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians.

AVELEY, par. England, Essex; 3039 ac. Pop. 811.

AVELGHEM, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, dist. of, and 8 m. E. Courtray, containing saltworks, dyeworks, breweries, tobacco-factories, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 5295.

AVELLA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and 5 m. N.E. Nola; delightfully situated, and commanding a view extending to Naples. It has four parish churches. Close by are the ruins of the Roman Abella, celebrated by Virgil for its natural products. Pop. 6030.

AVELLINO, a tn. Naples, cap. prov. and dist. Avellino, 29 m. E. Naples; situated at the foot of Mount Vergino, near the Sabbato. It is a fortified place, and the seat of a bishop, suffragan to Benevento, and of a civil and criminal tribunal, and contains a mean-looking cathedral, three parish churches, and a royal college. It stands on the declivity of a hill; the houses are in general well built, but the streets, though wide, are exceedingly irregular. It has a square, adorned with an obelisk, and possesses several agreeable promenades; but the public edifices, with the exception of a granary, are of the poorest description. It has some manufactories of maccaroni, of sausages, long celebrated; and of coarse cloth; also, several dyeworks, much favoured by the plentiful supply of soft water; it is likewise famed for its confectionery, and carries on an active trade in grain. The neighbourhood abounds in chestnuts and hazel-nuts. The latter were much prized by the Romans, and are still celebrated under the name of Avellino nuts. The town suffered a good deal by earthquakes in 1691 and 1731. At a short distance is the famous Val di Garzano, the site of the *Furcæ Caudinæ*, where the Samnites compelled a Roman army to lay down their arms and pass singly under the yoke, B.C. 321. Pop. 15,586.

AVENBURY, par. Eng. Hereford; 3233 ac. Pop. 371.

AVENCHES [anc. *Aventicum*], a small tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, about 3 m. S. the Lake of Morat, and 30 m. N.E. Lausanne, cap. of a detached dist., surrounded by Freiburg and the Lake of Neufchatel. The ancient walls, which had a circuit of several miles, may still be traced. A Roman tower, a Corinthian column, 37 ft. high, the remains of an amphitheatre, an aqueduct and baths, numerous inscriptions, and specimens of Mosaic work, are the chief relics of the former splendour of Aventicum. About a tenth of the ancient city is occupied by the modern town or village of Avenches, consisting of a few streets, and having an old church, a castle, and an institution for lunatics. The environs are beautiful and fertile. Pop. (Protestants), 1458.

AVENDALE, or AVONDALE, a par. Scotland, Lanark, watered by the Avon; area, 32,000 ac., of which more than one-half is under cultivation. Drumclog, where Graham of Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters, in 1679, is in this parish. It contains a considerable town, called Strathaven

or Straven, by which name the parish also is sometimes designated. Pop. 6451.

AVENING, vil. and par. Eng. Gloucester, the former on an acclivity; area of par. 4428 ac. Pop. 2321.

AVENWEDDE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and about 32 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Dolke; with woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. 3322.

AVENZA, or LAVENZA, a small tn., N. Italy, in the united duchies of Modena and Massa-Carrara, on the Gulf of Genoa, l. bank, Avenza, near its mouth; lat. 44° 5′ N.; lon. 10° 5′ E. It was at one time the principal place of shipment for the Carrara marbles; but in consequence of the gradual elevation of the coast, it is now 1 m. distant from the sea, and therefore no longer a shipping point. There is here a magnificent castle, built by Castruccio degli Interminelli. Avenza is the first town of the duchy of Massa, and the Modenese custom-house is stationed here.

AVEREEST, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 13 m. N.E. Zwolle, and 9 m. S.E. Meppel, r. bank, Reest. It has a Calvinistic, a R. catholic church, and a school. Pop. about 1300, chiefly employed in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

AVERHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 2646 ac. Pop. 2070.

AVERNAKÖE, an isl. Denmark, Little Belt, lat. (centre) 55° 2′ N.; lon. 10° 17′ E. It is of irregular form, about 5 m. long, varying from ¼ to 1½ m. broad, and is separated from Björnöe by a deep channel; but from Dreiöe and Skaaröe by shallow water, not more than 6 ft. deep. Pop. 350.

AVERNO [anc. *Avernus*], a celebrated lake, Italy, prov. Naples, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano, about 9 m. W. Naples, dist. Pozzuoli, near the Mediterranean. It is between 1 and 2 m. in circumference, of a circular shape, and about 180 ft. deep in some of the deepest places. It is often referred to by the ancient poets, especially by Virgil, by all of whom it is associated with everything gloomy and dismal. In ancient times the lake was surrounded with groves, which, excluding a free circulation of air, rendered the place extremely unhealthy, from noxious accumulations of mephitic vapours. The account of Lucretius is, that birds could not fly over it without being suffocated; and Lyell sees no reason for discrediting it, though the spot has now become salubrious and cheerful. The groves were cut down by Agrippa during the reign of Augustus, and a communication opened between Averno and the Lucrine lake, which was afterwards almost entirely displaced by an eruption in 1538, which threw up from the midst of its waters a mountain, now called Monte Nuovo; but the outlet joining it to the Lake of Averno still remains. On the S.E. bank are the ruins of a temple of Apollo; and a little further W., the entrance into the subterraneous grotto of the Cumæan sybil. The surrounding heights are now clothed with vines, and retain none of their original gloomy character. It is still, however, resorted to for its vapour-baths, though its vicinity is unhealthy in summer.—(Lyell's *Geology*.)

AVERÖE, an isl. Norway, off the coast of Romsdal; lat. (centre) 62° 57′ N.; lon. 7° 25′ E.

AVERRI. *See* WARRE.

AVERSA, a tn. Italy, province and district Caserta, 9 miles N. Naples; on a delightful plain, covered with vines and orange-trees. It is a bustling and lively place, spacious, and well built; the seat of a bishopric, one of the richest in the kingdom; of a royal governor, and of a tribunal; and contains nine churches, several convents, a well-conducted foundling hospital, and a lunatic asylum, celebrated for the excellence of its system. Aversa is famed for its almond-cakes, called *torrone*, which are in great demand in Naples, with which it communicates by a fine broad avenue. Aversa was built in 1020, by Rainalph, a Norman chief. Andreas, of Hungary, was strangled in a convent here by some conspirators, Sept. 8, 1345. Pop. 16,158.

AVES ISLANDS, or BIRD ISLANDS.—1, An isl., E. coast, Newfoundland; lat. 50° 5′ N.—2, An isl. 60 m. N.W. Dominica, and 51 W. Guadalupe.—3, A cluster of small barren, rocky islands, Lesser Antilles, about 100 m. E. by S. the Gulf of Venezuela, between the islands of Buen-Ayre and Roques; lat. 11° 59′ N.; lon. 67° 40′ W. (B.)

AVESNES, a small fortified tn., of the fourth class, France, dep. Nord (Hainaut), cap. arrond., on the Greater Helpe, 49 m. S.E. Lille. It is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and of a court of primary jurisdiction; and has a communal college or high school, an hospital for old men, and an agricultural society. The town is in general well built, and has a cathedral, surmounted by a tower, 300 ft. high; some court-houses, townhall, barracks, and a fountain, in the Place d'Armes. It has manufactures of coarse serge, hosiery, and soap, with several tanneries, breweries, brickworks, salt-refineries, and marble saw-works. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, fruit, hops, wood, cattle, ironware, slates, and cheese. Pop. 2827.

AVESNES-LES-AUBERT, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 8 m. from Cambray. It has a church, cemetery, and manufactures of cambric, bricks, and oil. Pop. 2871.

AVESTA, a tn. Sweden. *See* AFVESTADT.

AVETON-GIFFORD, par. England, Devon; 3182 ac. Pop. 976.

AVEYRON [anc. *Veronius*], a rapid river, France, giving its name to the dep. Aveyron. It issues from the springs of Veyron, among the Cevennes. Taking a W. direction, it passes Rhodez, Belcastel, and Villefranche; and becomes navigable at Negrepelisse, about 20 m. above its embouchure in the Tarn, into which it falls, after a course of about 130 m., a little above Moissac. Its principal affluent is the Viaur.

AVEYRON, a dep., S. of France, formed of the ancient dist. of Rouergue, a subdivision of the prov. of Guienne; bounded, N. and N.E. by deps. Cantal and Lozère; E. and S.E. by Gard and Herault, which separate it from the Mediterranean; W. and S.W. by Lot, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Tarn; between lat. 43° 41′ and 44° 55′ N.; and lon. 2° 50′ and 3° 50′ E.; length, N. to S. about 96 m., breadth, E. to W. 66; area, 2,137,664 ac., or 3340 sq. m. It is one of the most mountainous departments of France; traversed in the E. by branches of the La Margeride range, which unites the mountains of Auvergne with the Cevennes—its boundary on the S.E. Prolongations of the latter, and of the mountains of Cantal, cover the S. and N. parts. One long chain, called the mountains of Aubrac, extends nearly 30 m. in length, from l. bank, Truyère, to the point where the Lot enters the department. These mountains are all of volcanic origin, and contain numerous grottoes and subterranean caves. Between Guiolle and the village of Naves, they exhibit basaltic columns of various forms, and perpendicular rampart-like precipices of the most striking appearance. A group, called the Leveson, an offshot of the Cevennes, rises between the sources of the Aveyron and the Tarn, and runs N.E. to S.W. throwing out several branches. Five considerable rivers traverse the department—namely, the Aveyron, after which the department is named, the Viaur, the Truyère, the Lot, and the Tarn. Of these, the only one navigable within the department is the Lot. The other streams of any consequence are the Dourdon, the Lorgues, and the Dourbie. During winter, which continues more than six months, the snow lies deep upon the mountains, the sides of some of which are covered with vast forests, principally of chestnuts. It is only in the W. that plains of any considerable extent are found. The soil is of three different kinds, varying with the different species of rocks, from the decomposition of which it has been produced—a calcareous earth in the limestone district, a rich, friable mould among the volcanic basalts, and generally a poor hungry clay, when primitive schist, quartz, and gneiss prevail. Agriculture is in a very defective state. In field labour, oxen are generally used. Throughout the N. districts, oats and rye are mostly cultivated. In the W. cantons, besides these, a little wheat is raised, but this species of grain is more abundantly grown in the E., where the farms are often so large as to employ 25 yoke of oxen. Barley, maize, and buckwheat are also produced. Altogether, the grain raised is nearly sufficient for the consumption. The extent of arable land is 909,310 ac.; meadows, 303,790 ac.; vineyards, 86,025 ac. Nearly a fourth part is waste land, and the remainder is occupied with forests, orchard and garden grounds, &c. There are few lakes, and no marshes. The wine produced is of inferior quality. In the district of Guiolle, cheese of excellent quality is made; but the best is produced in the village of Roquefort; it is made from a mixture of ewe and goat milk, and is considered the finest in France. The quantity exported is from 30,000 to 36,000 lbs. yearly. Considerable attention is paid to sheep-breeding, and about 1,400,000 lbs. wool are annually produced. In the more mountainous localities both sheep and cattle are very inferior.

Mules are reared for export to Spain. Wolves and foxes abound, and adders, lizards, and other reptiles are numerous. Aveyron is rich in coal, iron, and alum; the coal mines being among the most valuable in France. They are principally in the neighbourhood of the small town of Aubin, in the district lying between the Lot and the Aveyron. Here are also considerable ironworks; and the burning mountain of Fontagnes, the coal of which having accidentally caught fire, has continued burning for centuries. It also possesses copper mines. Argentiferous lead, antimony, sulphate of iron, sulphur, fuller's earth, gypsum, and marble, are procured in large quantities. Manufactures:—silks, coarse woollen stuffs, common cloths, table-linen, silk thread, hosiery, china-ware, paper, leather, and glass. Some trade is carried on in grain, prunes, and other fruits; wool, cheese, hams, sheep, and mules; copper utensils, coal, alum, nails, staves, casks, &c.

The inhabitants are, in general, well-behaved and industrious; grave in their manners, but still of a cheerful disposition. In the greater part of the department, but especially in the district situated between the Lot and the Aveyron, the females begin to work at an early age, and take part in all agricultural labours, however severe. Aveyron is divided into five arronds., 42 cans., and 282 coms. Its cap. is Rhodez, and other principal towns are Milhau, St. Affrique, and Villefranche. Pop. (1866), 400,070.—(*Dict. de la France; French Official Tables.*)

AVEZZANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, cap. dist., on a beautiful plain near the lake Fucino, about 22 m. S.S.E. Aquila, surrounded by dilapidated walls, and believed to be founded on the ruins of the ancient Alba. It has 10 churches, and a large public square adorned by some handsome buildings, amongst which is a palace belonging to the Colonna family. Pop. 3166.

AVIANO [properly PIEVE DI ARRANO], a vil. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. of, and 30 m. W. from Udine; cap. of dist. Pop. 5000.

AVIEMORE, a vil. Scotland, co. Moray, l. bank Spey; 25 *m.* S.E. Inverness.

AVIGLIANA, a tn. Italian States, prov. Turin, 20 m. E.S.E. Susa. Manufactures:—silk and coarse cloth. Pop. 3000.

AVIGLIANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Basilicata, and 11 m. N.W. from Potenza, on the brow of a hill, part of which gave way in 1824, in consequence of long-continued rains, and destroyed a portion of the town. It has an elegant collegiate church, several convents, and a royal college. On the pasturage in the neighbourhood, the largest and finest oxen in the kingdom are raised. Pop. 9290.

AVIGNON [anc. *Avenio*], a city, France, cap. dep. Vaucluse, situated in a valley, l. bank, Rhone, here broad, deep, and rapid, crossed by a wooden bridge, and also by a bridge of boats; 403 m. S.S.E. Paris, and 53 N.N.W. Marseilles; lat. 43° 57′ N.; lon. 4° 48′ 38″ E. (L.) It is a very ancient



AVIGNON, from the North.—From Hughes' Views in the South of France.

city, of an oval form, built on a gently undulating surface, and surrounded by lofty walls, which are crowned with battlements, flanked with square towers, and adorned with handsome gates. Along the ramparts is an excellent boulevard, planted with elms, from the lofty platform of which, particularly from the Doms, a rock which starts up abruptly from the Rhone to a height of 180 ft., a fine view is obtained of the rich surrounding country. The town is, upon the whole, well built, of large antique-looking houses; but the streets are narrow, crooked, ill paved, and extremely dirty. Avignon is the seat of an archbishop, and has courts of primary jurisdiction and of commerce; a college, a primary normal school, a public library of 80,000 volumes, an Athenæum, a medical library, a museum of natural history, a collection of pictures and antiquities, a botanical garden, and a school of design; with an agricultural society, and an association called the Academy of Vaucluse. Among its charitable institutions are a subsidiary infirmary of the *Hotel des Invalides* at Paris for old and wounded soldiers, an orphan hospital, and a lunatic asylum. Many of the public edifices possess great interest. The cathedral, called *Notre Dame des Doms*, a building of great extent, is said to have been originally founded in the first ages of Christianity on the ruins of a heathen temple; and, after its destruction by the barbarians of the North, was rebuilt by Charlemagne. The richly-sculptured Chapel of the Resurrection is considered a masterpiece. Several popes officiated in this cathedral, and Innocent VI., Urban V., and Gregory XI. were consecrated in it. The former palace of the popes, near the cathedral, now used as a barrack and prison, is a vast irregular Gothic structure, built at different periods, with walls of great thickness and height, and strong towers, some of them 150 ft. high. The chamber of the Inquisition, established here in the 13th century, and several of the atrocious contrivances to subdue the minds by torturing the bodies of its victims, are still shown. The church of the Cordeliers, of which nothing now remains but fragments of the tower and sidewalls, was celebrated for containing the tomb of Petrarch's Laura. The church was destroyed at the Revolution, when the tomb of Laura, with others, was broken open, and the contents scattered to the winds. Of the churches, those of St. Pierre and St. Martial are almost the only two now deserving notice. In the Place d'Horloge are the Hotel de Ville, a semi-gothic edifice, originally a palace of the Colonna family; the principal cafés, and the theatre, erected in 1824. An ancient stone bridge across the Rhone was destroyed by a flood in 1669; only four of its arches remain.

The silk manufacture is the principal source of employment at Avignon, and the rearing of silkworms is carried on extensively in the district. The city has also manufactories of velvet, woollen and cotton goods, hats, jewellery, &c, with silk-dyeing establishments, a cannon-foundry, a type-foundry, iron-works, paper-mills, tanneries, &c.; and a trade in wine, brandy, iron, cotton, wool, truffles, grain, and other articles, of which it is the entrepot for Lower Dauphiné, Provence, and all Languedoc. Its chief manufactures, however, have been transferred to Lyons; the annual fair at Beaucaire has supplanted its market; and it now depends chiefly on its olives, its vines, and the transit of goods upon the Rhone. The means of conveyance which Avignon possesses are very extensive. Numerous diligences run on the public roads which centre in it. Two steamers ply daily to Lyons, and two to Arles. The railway, connecting it on the one hand with Montpellier, and on the other with Marseilles, has been completed; while that which is to connect it with Lyons and the capital is in rapid progress. With such means of conveyance, it cannot be doubted that the improvement which is said to have commenced in the trade of Avignon, will soon become much more decided.

Avignon is supposed to have been founded by the Greeks who settled at Massilia, now Marseilles. After the Romans, it passed under the domination of the Goths, and other northern barbarians. In 730, it was taken by the Saracens, who possessed it till 737, when it was wrested from them by Charles Martel. After a variety of fortunes, during which it passed to the Counts of Provence, it was sold by a Countess of that name, in 1348, to Clement VI., who, as its price, not only promised to pay her 80,000 crowns, but declared her innocent of the murder of her husband, of which she was almost universally believed to be guilty. From that time Avignon con-

tinued to be possessed, for more than four centuries, by the popes, of whom not fewer than seven reigned at it, besides three others, generally regarded as schismatic popes, who, on the deposition of Gregory XI., the last of the seven, set up their throne here, and maintained it for 40 years. The popes latterly governed Avignon by legates, the last of whom was expelled at the Revolution of 1791. Pop. (1866), 36,427.

AVIGNONET, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 4 m. E.S.E. Villefranche, on the Lers, near the Canal of Languedoc. It has a considerable trade in cattle. The only remarkable event connected with it, is the summary vengeance which some Albigenses inflicted here, in 1242, on several priests and familiars of the inquisition. Pop. 1031.

AVILA, a prov. Spain, in New Castile, cap. same name, near the centre of the peninsula, and bounded, N. by prov. Valladolid, E. by Segovia and Madrid, S. by Toledo and Caceres, and W. by Salamanca; area, 4917 sq. m.; watered by the Alberche, Adaja, and several smaller streams. The prevailing formations are granite and mica. The N. portion of the province is, for the most part, flat and exposed, but adapted for tillage; that on the S. very rugged and mountainous, interspersed with fruitful valleys and verdant slopes. The principal mountain-ranges are the sierras de Gredos, Pidrahita, Villafranca, Villatoro, Avila, and Tiemblo; they are rocky and precipitous, covered with oak, pine, poplar, juniper, &c. Silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, marble, and various other minerals are found in Avila, and to some extent wrought. The plains in the N. part of the province are stony and poorly cultivated, but produce good grain and flax; the valleys of the S. portion afford rich pasturage, and abound in grapes, olives, mulberries, chestnuts, filberts, and other fruits. Sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, &c., are reared in considerable numbers. Cloth, linen, silk, paper, soap, earthenware, hardware, copper vessels, and leather are manufactured and exported. Avila possesses numerous benevolent institutions, and education is perhaps better attended to in it than in any other province of Spain; crime is proportionally rare. The people are honest, temperate, and cheerful, but reserved and ceremonious towards strangers. Pop 172,701.—(Madoz.)

AVILA, a city, Spain, in New Castile, cap. prov. of same name, 65 m. W.N.W. Madrid, on a hill 3069 ft. above the sea, at the foot of which runs the river Adaja; divided into three districts—San Nicholas, San Antonio, and San Francisco—and partially surrounded by a wall of polished granite, in good preservation, entered by nine gates, and formerly flanked with 88 towers. Before the invention of gunpowder, the place was considered impregnable. It has irregular, badly paved, and filthy streets; two large squares, containing the principal buildings, which, as well as the houses generally, are built of gray granite. Avila is the see of a bishop; and has a Gothic cathedral, eight other churches, a university, an endowed school, a school of arts, townhall, public storehouse, hospital, cemetery, and several convents. Two annual fairs; one held in June, for the agricultural and industrial produce of the country; the other in September, for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Pop. 6892.—(Madoz.)

AVILES, a tn. and port, Spain, in Asturias, prov. of, and 17 m. N. Oviedo; lat. 43° 35′ N.; lon. 5° 51′ W.; 4 m. from the sea, l. bank of the river Aviles, here crossed by a bridge called San Sebastian. The river at high water is navigable for vessels of the largest size up to the town. Aviles has somewhat regular, but convenient, well-lighted, paved, and drained streets; several squares, in some of which are some fine houses with arcades; an elegant guildhall, built on 13 arches, and having a quadrangular tower; two churches, a townhouse, an hospital, several well-attended schools, a small theatre, the old palaces of the Marquises of Santiago and Ferrera, with numerous public and private fountains. Manufactures:—copper vessels, lime, earthenware, glass, linen, damask, cambric, and drills; and bleaching is carried on. The commerce is active, and consists chiefly in the export of copper vessels, earthenware, and a considerable quantity of coals, obtained from the mine of Arnao in the vicinity. Pop. 5600.—(Madoz.)

AVINGTON.—1, par. Eng. Berks; 1143 ac. Pop. 97. —2, par. Hants; 1794 ac. Pop. 176.

AVIO, a market tn. Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Adige, circle Trent. It is the seat of a deanery; and has a castle, manufactures of silk and velvet, and flint quarries. Pop. 2780.

AVISE, a tn. Persia, in Kurdistan, on the Kherka, 72 m. S.W. Shuster. Pop. 8000.

AVIZ [Latin, *Avisium*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. of, and 35 m. S.W. Portalegre, r. bank, Aviz, an affluent of the Zetas; chief place of the order of military knights of Aviz, founded in 1146 by Alphonso I., and the residence of the grand prior. It is surrounded with good walls, and defended by a castle; and contains a church, a convent of the order of Aviz, an hospital, and a poorhouse. Pop. 1415.

AVLONA. *See* AULONA.

AVOCA, or OVOCA.—1, A valley and river, Ireland, co. Wicklow, celebrated as the scene and subject of one of Moore's songs. The Avoca river traverses the parish of Arklow, and falls into the sea about half a mile below Arklow. It abounded at one time with salmon, but since the drainage of the Ballymustagh copper mines was led into it, the fish have entirely disappeared.——2, A river, Australia Felix, which divides the districts of Wimmera and Westernport. There are a number of stations on its banks. It rises in the Australian Pyrenees, flows N., and falls into Lake Bael; total course above 100 m.

AVOCH, par. Scot. Ross; 6198 ac. Pop. 2029.

AVOLA, or AULA, a seaport tn. Sicily, defended by a battery, prov. of, and 13 m. S.W. Syracuse, pleasantly situated on a wooded eminence, with a marine village on the beach. It is clean and regularly built, has a good trade in wine, corn, cheese, oil, honey, almonds, and fruit; and some sugar is made at the only cane plantation now remaining in Sicily. The adjacent country produces large numbers of cattle, many of which find a market at Malta. Game is abundant. Tunnies are caught a short distance from the town. Pop. 8500.

AVON, the name of five rivers in England, two in Wales, three in Scotland, and two in Australia. Those in Scotland are sometimes called Aven; the name Avon or Even, according to Ireland, being common to rivers the course of which is easy and gentle. In ENGLAND are:—1, The *Upper Avon*, which rises in co. Northampton, passes Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakspeare, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury.—2, *Lower* or *West Avon*, which rises in co. Gloucester, and enters the Bristol Channel about 8 m. below Bristol.—3, The *Hampshire Avon*, which falls into the English Channel at Christchurch Bay.—4, The *Little* or *Middle Avon*, rises in co. Gloucester, and falls into the Severn.—5, The *Avon-Llwyd* or *Torwden*, which rises in co. Monmouth, and, after a course of about 15 m., falls into the Usk at Caerleon, in the same county.——Those in WALES are, a river in co. Glamorgan, which falls into Swansea Bay; and another which rises in co. Merioneth, and falls into Cardigan Bay.——Those in SCOTLAND are:—1, A tributary of the Spey, which has its source in Loch Avon, in the S.W. extremity of co. Banff.—2, A stream which rises in Loch Avon, co. Ayr, and falls into the Clyde at Hamilton.—3, A river which, for nearly half of its course, forms the boundary between the cos. of Linlithgow and Stirling. It takes its rise in co. Dumbarton, and falls into the Frith of Forth a little W. of Borrowstouness, in co. Stirling.——Those in AUSTRALIA are:—1, A river in W. Australia, rising in co. Grantham, about lat. 32° 30′ S., from which it proceeds N. through the co. of York, and falls into the Swan river, at lat. 31° 30′ S., co. Victoria.—2, A river, Australia Felix, on which there are several stations. It is a small affluent of Lake Banynong; lat. 36° 25′ S.; lon. 142° 42′ E.

AVRANCHES [anc. *Abrincæ*], a tn. France, dep. La Manche (Normandy), cap. arrond., 30 m. E. St. Malo, l. bank, Secz, about 3 m. above its embouchure in the Atlantic, pleasantly situated on the extremity of an extended ridge, the summit of which is crowned with the ruins of the cathedral, which was built in the 11th century, and destroyed at the Revolution. Here Henry II. of England did penance in 1172, before two of the Pope's legates, for the murder of Thomas-á-Becket. A flat stone, with a cup engraved on it, marks the spot; and is all, save a single broken pillar, that remains of the once magnificent cathedral. Avranches is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction; and has a high school, a public library of about 10,000 volumes, an hospital, a theatre, and a botanic garden.

From the latter, and from the public walk formed in what was formerly the garden of the bishopric, at the entrance to

the town, and various other points, the view obtained is said to be the finest in the N. of France. One of the most prominent objects is the remarkable peak called St. Michel. Manufactures:—lace, blondes, white thread, and wax candles. A small trade in grain, butter, cider, hemp, flax, and cattle is carried on. Avranches is a favourite residence of the English, on account of the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air, and the cheapness of living. The celebrated Huet, whose *Demonstratio Evangelica* is still regarded as one of the best works on the evidences of Christianity, was Bishop of Avranches. Pop. 8642.

AVRANCHIN [*Abricatinus Pagus*], an ancient dist. France, now comprised in dep. La Manche, and forming the arrondissements of Avranches and Mortain.

AWA.—1. A prov., tn., and cape, Japan, in the S. of isl. Niphon. The town Awa lies in lat. 34° N.; lon. 140° E., about 80 m. S. Jeddo.—2, A principality in the same island. —3, A tn. Japan, cap. of isl. Sikoko.—4, A British fort in Bengal, Hindoostan, N. from Agra.—5, A market tn. Persia, prov. Irak, N.W. Sawa.

AWASI, or AWADSI, an isl. Japan, about 60 m. in circuit, off the S. coast of Niphon, between it and the E. coast of Sikoko, in lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 134° 30′ E. It forms a principality of the same name, has an area of 468 geo. sq. m., is high and hilly, has a stony and sandy soil, and yields cotton, but only sufficient for local consumption. From some of its lagoons, salt is gathered. On the coast is a town called also AWASI, besides which there are on the island the towns of Tsina, Mijwara, Mussima, and Jesima.

AWATCHINSKAJA, an active volcano in Kamtchatka; lat. 53° 15′ N.; lon. 158° 50′ E. It is 9055 ft. in height; its last eruption took place in 1827.

AWE (LOCH), a fresh-water lake, Scotland, co. Argyle, extending about 28 m. in length, from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth of about 2 m., and communicating with Loch Etive by the river Awe, which, after a course of 7 m., discharges its waters into the latter at Bunaw. It is very deep; and its sloping shores are well cultivated; but the horizon is closed by lofty mountains, from which fall many picturesque cascades, Ben Cruachan frowning over its N. end, and giving it a singularly wild and mountainous character. About 24 small islets are scattered over its surface, on two of which, Inishail and Fraoch-Elan, are some beautiful ruins. Near its N.E. end, likewise, is Traocheillan Castle, once the seat of the chief of the M'Naghtens; and about 4 m. E., close on its banks, is the beautiful ruin of Kilchurn Castle, once the residence, and still the property, of the Marquis of Breadalbane.

AWLISCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 2569 ac. Pop. 594.

AWRE, par. and vil. Eng. Gloucester, the former on a plain near the banks of the Severn. Area of par. 6115 ac. Pop. 1512.

AX, a small tn. France, dep. Ariège, 20 m. S.E. Foix; picturesquely situated amidst mountains of granite belonging to the Pyrenees, at the intersection of three valleys, watered by the mountain-torrents of Ascou, Orgeix, and Merens, which, on their junction here, take the name of Ariège. It is celebrated for its hot sulphurous springs, varying in temperature from 113° to 168° Fah. There are two or three establishments of baths, and several hotels and hospitals, one of which has been constructed by the French Government for military patients. Near it is an ancient bath, established in 1200, called *Basin-des-Ladres*, or Leper's Basin. The inhabitants use these hot springs for various domestic and even culinary purposes. Ax has some manufactures of woollen goods, and tanneries. Pop. 1991.—(Murray's *Handbook; Dict. de la France.*)

AX, or AXE, two rivers, England, one of which has its source in the Mendip Hills, in the remarkable cavern of Wokey hole, co. Somerset, and after being joined by the Chedder water, passes Axbridge, and flows into the Bristol Channel near the village of Uphill.—The other AX rises near Chedington, co. Dorset, passes Axminster, and falls into the British Channel at Axmouth, co. Devon.

AXBRIDGE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, hun. Winterstoke. The town is 11 m. N.N.W. Glastonbury, and 120 m. S.W. London, on the banks of the Ax, under the Mendip Hills, and consists of three or four irregular streets. The church, which stands on an eminence, is a large and handsome Gothic structure, of great antiquity, and contains some ancient monuments. There are, besides, chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Particular Baptists, a guild-hall, a market-house, several schools, and some small charities. Knit stockings are manufactured here, and are in some request. Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Four fairs annually for cattle. Area of par. 540 ac. Pop. 799.

AXEL, a small tn. Holland, cap. can. of same name, prov. Zeeland, S. of the W. Scheldt, and 7 m. W. Hulst. It is built in the shape of a parallelogram, and has a townhall, a Calvinistic church, a school, two breweries, a saltwork, a hat manufactory, and two corn-mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and number 2200.

AXHOLME, a river isl., England, N.W. angle, co. Lincoln, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don, about 17 m. long, N. to S. and generally 5 m. broad, E. to W.; area, 47,800 ac. The soil is fertile, and large quantities of flax and hemp, rape and turnip-seed, are cultivated. In June 1747, the body of a woman was found 6 ft. deep, in a peat-moss in this island. The antique sandals on her feet, afforded evidence of her having been buried there for many ages; yet her nails, hair, and skin, showed hardly any marks of decay. It contains nine parishes, Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, W. Butterwick, Wroot, and Owston, and has two market towns, Crowle and Epworth, the latter the principal town of the isle. Pop. (1861), 15,706.

AXIM, or AKSIM, a tn. and dist. Ahanta, on the Gold Coast. The Dutch had a fort here called Fort Anthony, situated on the most W. promontory of Cape Three Points. The Portuguese founded the first settlement, but were driven from it by the Dutch in 1642. The landing is good, and the country well cultivated. The town, on a river of the same name, lies between Dixcove and Cape Apollonia; lat. 5° 25′ N.; lon. 2° 35′ W.

AXMINSTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town is 24 m. E. Exeter, on the S.W. side of a hill that rises above the river Axe; consists of five principal streets, somewhat irregularly laid out, with houses mostly of stone, and slate-roofed; is supplied abundantly with water, and well lighted with gas. The only public building worthy of notice is the parish church, a very ancient edifice, containing some interesting antique monuments. Its doorway is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman. The other places of worship are, an Independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and a R. catholic chapel. The educational means are, a national school, with a small endowment, in which about 120 boys and girls are educated; a school on the British system, and several private, dame, and Sunday schools. There are a news-room, several reading societies, and a few minor charities. Axminster was at one time celebrated for its woollen cloth and carpet manufactures; it had also an old established tape-factory; but none of these branches now exist in the town, the trade of which is entirely a retail one. Area of par. 7637 ac. Pop. 2918.

AXMOUTH, par. Eng. Devon; 4723 ac. Pop. 680.

AXUM, or AKSUM [anc. *Axuma* or *Axiomis*], a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom, Tigré, now much decayed; situated about 10 m. W. Adowa, and 110 S.W. Arkeeko, near one of the sources of the Mareb, 7000 ft. above the level of the sea; lat. 14° 10′ N.; lon. 39° 0′ E. Modern Axum is a miserable village of about 600 huts, built in a small recess between two hills, at the N.W. end of a large and fertile valley, and is now worthy of notice only for its antiquities. Of these, the most celebrated is an obelisk, 60 ft. high, consisting of a single block of granite, highly ornamented in relief, and crowned with a representation of the ancient *patera*. It is of Grecian workmanship, and the only entire and erect specimen remaining of upwards of 50, the rest lying in fragments around. Probably the most ancient relic in the place is a small square enclosure, with pillars at the corners, and a seat and footstool of granite in the centre, where the coronation of the kings of Axum took place. Axum was capital of a powerful kingdom, but we have no accounts of it previous to the commencement of the Christian era, when it was a great commercial mart, carrying on an extensive trade, especially in ivory, by the port of Adule, Adulis, or Zulla, on the Red Sea. Its monarchs, who ruled not only the country of the *Axumites*, but also part of Arabia, were of Greek origin, and used the Greek language, and for many centuries maintained their dominion unimpaired. —(Salt's *Abyssinia;* Russell's *Nubia and Abyssinia.*)

AY (PULO), or PULO WAY, one of the Banda Islands, Indian Archipelago; lat. 4° 30′ S.; lon. 159° 58′ E. It is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the Bandas, but is without water, the inhabitants depending on rain, or on supplies from the other islands. In common with the other islands of the group, it produces excellent nutmegs.

AY, or AI (ST.), [Lat. *Ageium*], a tn. France, dep. Marne (Champagne), 12 m. S. Rheims; at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards, r. bank, Marne. It is celebrated for its white wines, which are considered the best of any in Champagne, and produced annually to the value of about £75,000. Besides its trade in wine, it has some distilleries and vinegar-works, and beds of fine clay for earthenware and porcelain. Pop. 3382.

AYACUCHO, a dep. Peru, between lat. 12° and 15° 30′ S., and lon. about 73° and 76° W.; bounded, N. by dep. Junin, E. and N.E. by independent Indian tribes, S. and W. by the cordilleras, which separate it from Lima; greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 275 m.; greatest breadth, about 160 m.; area estimated at 25,000 geo. sq. m. With the exception of the S.W. frontier, formed by the magnificent range of the cordilleras, it consists chiefly of a series of plains, from one of which it derives its name. It is well watered by numerous tributaries of the Amazon, the largest of which, the Montaro, proceeds through the N. of the department in a course so tortuous, as almost to describe a circle. Ayacucho is divided into the 10 provinces of Tajacaja, Huanta, Huancavelica, Huamanga, Anco, Castrovixeyna, Cangallo, Andahuailas, Lucanas, and Parinacochas. Cap. Huamanga. Pop. about 180,000.

AYAMONTE, a seaport tn. Spain, prov. of, and 80 m. W.S.W. Seville, on the l. bank, and near the mouth of the Guadiana, which here forms the boundary between Spain and Portugal. It stands on an acclivity which slopes from N. to S., and is defended by two small batteries, of modern construction. The town consists of two parts, an upper and a lower, which have a very marked difference in their appearance; the former consisting of narrow and irregular streets, while those of the latter are regular and spacious, and lined with good houses, generally two, and sometimes three stories high. There are three public squares, all with well-planted walks. The largest of these, San Francisco, is adorned with a fine fountain. The chief public buildings are, two churches, a townhouse, and prison; but none of them are deserving of notice. Ayamonte has a well-endowed hospital, and two endowed schools, in which only the humblest branches are taught. Boat-building and lace-making, once carried on to a great extent here, have greatly fallen off, though the latter still gives employment to a considerable number of females. The chief occupation at present is fishing. Pop. 4675.

AYAR-NOR, a lake in Chinese Tartary, lat. 44° 45′ N.; lon. 86° 15′ E. It is of an oval form, and receives several streams, the chief of which is the Loklon, but has no outlet. Greatest length, from E. to W., 35 m.; breadth, 20. m.

AYAS. *See* AIAS.

AYASH. *See* AIASH.

AYCLIFFE (GREAT), par. Eng. Durham; 10,858 ac. Pop. 1366.

AYERVE, a tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Huesca, on a hill near the source of the Vadillo. It has ill-paved streets; two squares, connected by two lofty arches through the hereditary palace of the Marquis of Ayerve; two churches, a townhall, an hospital, and two schools. Manufactures:—linen, oil, and wine. Annual fair in September. Pop., including the adjacent hamlets of Anglis and Fontanellas, 2170.—(Madoz.)

AYLESBEAR, par. Eng. Devon; 2948 ac. Pop. 953.

AYLESBURY, market tn. England, co. Buckingham, 38 m. N.W. London; houses badly built, chiefly of brick; water plentiful; six principal streets, irregular, indifferently kept, but lighted with gas. It has two established churches, one of them, St. Mary's, an ancient cruciform structure; Independent, Baptist, R. Catholic, Methodist, and other places of worship; a national, British, archdiaconal, and other schools; a mechanics' institution, and numerous minor charities. Principal public buildings:—county-hall, corn-exchange, and market-house, handsome edifices; union workhouse, infirmary, and jail. Chief manufactures:—silk throwing and weaving. Ducklings and tame rabbits bred in great numbers for the London market. Aylesbury returns two members to parliament. Area of par. 3200 ac. Pop. of tn. and par. 6168; of parl. bor. 27,090.——There is a vale of the same name in co. Buckingham, celebrated for its fertility.

AYLESBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2110 ac. Pop. 172.

AYLESFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent. The vil. is 32½ m. S.E. London, on the r. bank Medway, over which there is a stone bridge of six arches. The only manufacture is paper. Area of par. 4391 ac. Pop. 1487.

AYLESTONE, par. Eng. Leicester; 3850 ac. Pop. 668.

AYLMER, a considerable lake in British N. America, immediately adjoining Clinton Colden Lake, with which it is connected by a small stream; about 80 m. N. from the N.E. extremity of Great Slave Lake; and intersected by the parallel of 64° 15′ N., and the meridian of 109° W. It is about 50 m. in length, and about 30 in breadth.

AYLMERTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1679 ac. Pop. 290.

AYLSHAM, a market tn. England, co. Norfolk, on a gentle acclivity rising from the river Burr, 10½ m. N. Norwich. It consists of four principal streets, tolerably well kept, lighted with gas; houses of brick, and generally well built; supply of water ample, but not reckoned of the best quality. The church is in the decorated style. The other places of worship are, a Baptist chapel, and a Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Aylsham was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of linen, sold under the name of Aylsham web. Subsequently, the manufacture of woollen articles gave employment to many of the inhabitants; but since the introduction of machinery, all these branches of industry have ceased to exist. Corn now forms the only article of trade. Aylsham has a national school for boys, another for girls, and a third for infants; a commercial school, in connection with the Norwich Board of Education, for the sons of farmers and tradesmen; a literary society, with a good and increasing library; and several minor charities. A cemetery with walks has been recently formed. Area of par. 4308 ac. Pop. 2623.

AYLTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 825 ac. Pop. 93.

AYMARGUES. *See* AIMARGUES.

AYMAUN, a small tn. and harbour, Arabia, W. coast of the promontory of Maceta or Musendom, at the entrance into the Persian Gulf; lat. 25° 25′ N.; lon. 55° 33′ E. The houses are built principally of mud. The inhabitants depend for subsistence upon the pearl-fishery, the produce of which is between £2400 and £3000 annually. The country around is sterile, and fresh water scarce, being procured from wells three quarters of a mile distant, and which are often filled up with sand by N.W. gales. The anchorage off the town is bad, over a rocky bottom. Pop. of tn. 1000 to 1200.

AYMESTREY, par. Eng. Hereford; 6349 ac. Pop. 835.

AYNHO, par. Eng. Northampton; 2330 ac. Pop. 611.

AYORA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 51 m. S.W. Valencia, in an extensive hollow at the base of an isolated limestone mountain. Its streets are, for the most part, straight, commodious, and clean, with wide well-paved footpaths. It has four squares, a parish church and a chapel of ease, a handsome townhall, an unhealthy prison, two schools, an hospital, a large public granary, and a public bath. On the summit of the hill, where a part of the town once stood, are the remains of an old castle. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry and expressing oil. Pop. 3786.—(Madoz.)

AYOT, two pars. Eng. Herts:—1, (*St. Laurence*), 747 ac. Pop. 147.—2, (*St. Peter*), 1100 ac. Pop. 282.

AYR, a river, Scotland, Ayrshire, running a W. course of 30 m. through the dist. of Kyle, dividing the co., to which it gives name, into two nearly equal parts, and finally falling into the Frith of Clyde below the town of Ayr. The species of claystone, known as the *Water of Ayr Stone*, is found in its channel.

AYR, AYRSHIRE, or AIRSHIRE, an extensive maritime co. on the S.W. coast of Scotland, having somewhat of a crescent form; bounded, N. by Renfrewshire, S. by Wigton and Kirkcudbright, E. by the shires of Lanark and Dumfries, and W. by the Irish Channel. It is about 70 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 10 to 22 m., but diminishing to 4 or 5 m. at its N. and S. extremities. Its coast line, which is about 75 m. in length, presents no deep indentations, but has several excellent harbours. The singular rock off the coast, known by the name of Ailsa Craig, belongs to the county, and had thirteen inhabitants in 1871. Ayrshire comprises altogether 735,262 ac., of which about a half is supposed to be arable. The county was formerly and is still popularly divided into the

three districts of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. The first comprehends all that part of the county lying S. of the Doon; the second, the space between the Doon and the Irvine; and the third, the remaining part of the county N. of the Irvine, the smallest, but the most wealthy and populous of the three. The surface is irregular, and a large portion of it hilly. Of the latter description is the whole district of Carrick, the E. part of Kyle, and the N. extremity of Cunningham. The other parts of the county are in general flat, and somewhat monotonous, with exception of the banks of the streams, which are remarkable for their picturesque beauty. The level lands are extremely fertile and well cultivated; but in the lower districts along the coast, the soil is mostly light and sandy, and less productive. Although, as above stated, a large portion of Ayrshire is hilly, it has no great elevations, the highest summits varying from about 1200 to 1900 ft. The principal streams are the Ayr, Stinchar, Girvan, Doon, Irvine, and Garnock, more than one of which have been rendered classic by the muse of Burns. There are several small lakes in various parts of the county, some of them well stocked with fish, but not otherwise remarkable. Fish are also plentiful on the coast, although not so abundant, it is said, as formerly.

The mineral riches of Ayrshire are very considerable, although in part but of recent development. Coal is abundant, especially in the middle and N. parts of the county, which may be considered as included in the great coal field of Scotland. Extensive seams, also, of black-band ironstone have recently been discovered in various parts, and of so promising a character, as to render it extremely probable that Ayrshire will, at no distant day, become the great seat of the iron manufactures of Scotland. The principal ironworks already established in the county are those of Blair, Glengarnock, Eglinton, Muirkirk, Lugar, Kilmarnock, and Dalmellington; but others are from time to time being added. Plumbago is found in some localities in considerable seams; and lead, antimony, and copper are also met with, but in small quantity. Limestone and freestone abound. Mill-stones, of coarse granite, much esteemed for their hardness and durability, are quarried near the N. coast, in the district of Cunningham. The well-known whetstone, called *Water of Ayr Stone*, is found in the river Ayr. Marl, also, is procured in many places.

The climate of Ayr is moist, the average annual amount of rain falling near the centre of the county being 39 and 42 in.; but it is by no means insalubrious. The agriculture of the county was in a miserable condition till about the middle of the last century, when it began to improve, and has since continued to make rapid progress. The principal grain raised is the oat; turnips are rapidly increasing, the quantity now raised being upwards of ten times that grown 15 to 20 years since. Potatoes, also, are universally cultivated. Flax is raised, and big or bere, but very little wheat. Lime is the common manure, but on the coast sea-weed is much used. Dairy-husbandry is extensively practised, the Ayrshire cows being celebrated as milkers. The well-known and much esteemed Dunlop cheese, so called from a parish of that name in the district of Cunningham, is produced in large quantities; but most part of the cheese made in the adjoining parishes, and even in the adjoining counties, is sold as Dunlop cheese. Great quantities of milk, also, are sent, in large tin cases, by railway to Glasgow. On the dry lands along the coast, a small white-faced breed of sheep, of indifferent quality, has long been maintained, but in the moors the native sheep are bred in great numbers; their wool is coarse and scanty, but the flesh is excellent. The horses of Ayrshire are of superior breed, being hardy, strong, and of large size. The arable farms are mostly small; land under corn crops in 1867, 59,629 acres. There are several large estates, although there are also many of the middling and smaller class of proprietors. The roads throughout the county are now excellent, although in former times there was scarcely a practicable road in it. As already mentioned, iron is manufactured to a great extent, and is yearly increasing; its woollen manufactures are also extensive, particularly carpets, bonnets, and worsted shawls, which are produced in great quantities at Kilmarnock, Stewarton, and other towns. There are some considerable tanneries, and likewise several extensive cotton-works in different parts of the county; and a great deal of yarn is spun for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers. Ayrshire needlework is also much esteemed, and has been long known and celebrated under that name; nor is the county less famed for its beautiful wooden snuff-boxes. The county is adorned with many elegant mansions, of which probably the finest and most picturesque is Culzean Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, standing on the verge of a basaltic cliff, overhanging the sea, about 11 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Among the many interesting monuments of antiquity, may be noticed two enormous cairns of gray stones, one in the parish of Galston, the other, the larger of the two, in that of Sorn. Nothing is known of the history of either. There are also traces of encampments in various parishes, supposed to be of Danish origin. On the coast of Carrick, about 13 m. S.S.W. the town of Ayr, is the ancient castle of Turnberry, in which Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, is said to have been born, and where he is known to have spent many of his youthful years. It was here that a fire, accidentally kindled, was mistaken by Bruce for an appointed signal, and caused him to cross the sea from the island of Arran opposite, to attempt the deliverance of his country. Dunure Castle, a tall empty tower occupying a commanding position on the coast, about 7 m. S.S.W. Ayr, is also an interesting relic of former times. Of the ecclesiastical ruins, the most interesting is the abbey of Crossraguel, in the parish of Kirk-Oswald, founded in 1244.

The chief towns are—Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Troon, Saltcoats, Largs, Ardrossan, Girvan, Ballantrae, Tarbolton, Mauchline, Beith, Dalry, Catrine, and Maybole. Ayrshire contains 46 pars., and returns two members to Parliament. Constituency in 1869–70, 6623. Annual value of real property in 1869–70, £900,518. Pop. in 1871, 200,809.

AYR, a seaport, royal and parl. bor. Scotland, cap. of above co., on a wide plain, l. bank, river Ayr, near its confluence with the Frith of Clyde, 30 m. S.W. Glasgow, and 40 by railway; lat. 55° 27′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 37′ 42″ W. (R.) Two bridges, the 'Twa Brigs' of Burns, called, respectively, the Auld and New Brigs, the latter an elegant structure of five arches, connect the town with the suburbs, Newton or New Town, and Wallacetown, both on the r. bank of the river. In the more modern parts of the town the streets are spacious, many of the shops elegant, and the houses handsome. Here, also, is one of the finest squares of which any provincial town can boast, called Wellington Square. All the principal streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and kept remarkably clean. In the town and suburbs there are four established churches, two Free, two U. Presbyterian, a Reformed Presbyterian, Original Seceder, Congregationalist, Episcopalian, and R. catholic. The other principal edifices are the Town's New Buildings, containing a suite of elegant assembly-rooms, and a public reading-room, the whole structure being finely set off by an elegant spire, 226 ft. in height; the county buildings, on the N.W. side of Wellington Square, after the model of the temple of Isis at Rome; and Wallace Tower, a handsome structure, 115 ft. in height, having, in a niche in front, an indifferently-executed statue of the hero. This tower occupies the site of an ancient one of the same name, in which, according to tradition, Wallace was confined. Between the town and the sea are the remains of a citadel erected by Cromwell, now called the Fort. The academy at Ayr has long been celebrated for the excellence of its system, and the ability of its teachers—a circumstance which has tended in no small degree to promote the prosperity of the town, many families resorting to it for the education of their children. The number of scholars averages from 500 to 600 annually. The building is plain but commodious, and occupies a healthy situation. With exception of carpets, there are no manufactures of any extent in the town, which, on the whole, in a business point of view, is a dull place, depending greatly on the weekly markets and the county courts for its support.

The harbour of Ayr has two piers, which extend into the sea upwards of 300 yards, one on the S. side of the river, and the other on the N. Further out, there is a breakwater, recently constructed. The depth of water, in ordinary spring tides, is from 13 to 14 ft., but at low water only 2 ft. The channel, however, is too narrow to admit vessels drawing more than 12 ft. water, while the navigation is much impeded by a shifting bar of sand near the mouth, on which, at ebb tide, there is not more than a foot of water; but, in spring tides, there is 9 ft. at high water, and 7 in neaps, with a foot or two more with fresh S. winds. The shipping trade of Ayr is

chiefly with Ireland, the principal exports being cotton, woollens, iron, coal, and whetstone. Imports:—grain, spirits, timber, slates, bricks, and lime. There is also a small foreign trade in hemp, mats, tallow, tar, iron, and pitch. The sea fisheries of Ayr were at one time very considerable, but have greatly declined of late years. Races are held here on a course about a mile S. from the town, and are generally well attended; and about 2 m. S. stand Burns's Cottage, Alloway Kirk, &c. *See* ALLOWAY.

The town of Newton-upon-Ayr, on the opposite bank of the river, is now generally ranked as a suburb of Ayr, although it is a burgh of barony, having magistrates of its own, and a peculiar and independent constitution. The principal street is of considerable length, but contains few handsome houses, while those in the other and older parts of the town are narrow, irregular, and straggling, and the houses of homely appearance; but towards the sea, several new and spacious streets have been laid out, and a number of neat villas erected. The only building of any note, exclusive of the churches, is the council-house. Handloom weaving and hand-sewing are carried on here to a considerable extent, especially the latter, the celebrated Ayrshire needlework, in which several hundred females are employed. Newton upon-Ayr has a joint interest with Ayr in the harbour, and supplies nearly all the coal shipped there. It has, likewise, some shipbuilding docks, rope-walks, and iron and brass-foundries. Although called New Town, the erection of the burgh dates as far back as the time of Robert Bruce. It is included within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Ayr by the Reform Act, and thus forms a constituency with it, Campbelton, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, in returning a member to Parliament. The station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway is in this suburb. Wallacetown, mainly in the par. of St. Quivox, was formerly a vil. adjoining Newton-upon-Ayr, but is now so blended with it as to form one compact town. Its population consists almost entirely of colliers, artizans, and weavers. It also is within the parliamentary boundaries of Ayr. Pop. royal bor. of Ayr in 1871, 8279; parl. bor. in 1861, 18,573; in 1871, 17,853.

AYR (NEWTON UPON). *See* AYR.

AYSGARTH, par. and township, Eng. York, N. Riding; 77,308 ac. Pop. 5649.

AYSTON, par. Eng. Rutland; 897 ac. Pop. 97.

AYTON.—1, (*Great*), par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 5890 ac. Pop. 1688.—2, par. Scot. Berwick; 7000 ac. Pop. 2014.

AZAMBUJA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Alemquer, 18 m. S.W. Santarem. It is situated on a fine and well-cultivated plain, and has an annual fair. Pop. 1640.

AZAMOR, a small tn., N.W. coast, Morocco, prov. Dukaila, on a sand-hill, 120 ft. above the sea, at a short distance from the l. bank of the river Um'er'-biegh; lat. 33° 18′ N.; lon. 8° 15′ W. (R.) The walls, which are 1½ m. in circuit, are in ruins, and the only defence remaining is a few guns, pointed seawards. The town is dull and lifeless, the streets narrow and filthy. Provisions, fish, vegetables, and fruit are, however, abundant, and of excellent quality. At the S.E. angle of the town is a suburb, containing a mosque and a sanctuary. The inhabitants carry on some trade in wool, which is shipped at Mazagan, a small port about 8 m. S.W.; a sand-bar at the mouth of the Um'-er'-biegh, and the rapidity of the current, rendering the approach to Azamor dangerous. The country around is open, and well cultivated, with many gardens, and extensive plantations of henna. Pop. 1000.

AZANI, an ancient Phrygian city of Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia, now in ruins, l. bank, Rhyndacus, 22 m. S.W. Kutaya. It was formerly a wealthy and magnificent city, as appears from the numerous and imposing relics with which it abounds, including a great quantity of shafts of columns, beautifully-worked capitals, entablatures, and the ruins of a noble temple and theatre. The columns of the temple are of the Ionic order, formed of a single block of marble, 28 ft. in length. Some of the Greek inscriptions on the walls refer to the reign of Hadrian. The modern village consists of a few straggling huts.

AZAUGHAL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 24 m. S.S.E. Badajoz; in a valley, encompassed by three hills. It has straight, well paved streets, three squares, a parish church, townhouse, public storehouse, two schools, prison, barrack, and an hospital. Agriculture, domestic weaving, oil-pressing, and brandy-distilling, are the chief occupations. Pop. 2890.

AZAY, several small tns. and coms. France:—1, *Azay-Brulé*, a vil. and com., dep. Deux-Sèvres. Pop. 1970.—2, *Azay-le-Ferron*, a tn. and com., dep. Indre (Berry), 16 m. N. Le Blanc; with a hot sulphurous spring. Pop. 2100.—3, *Azay-le-Rideau*, a tn. agreeably situated on the Indre, dep. Indre-et-Loire (Touraine), 15 m. S.W. Tours; with manufactures of leather and bombazines. Pop. 2063.—4, *Azay-sur-Cher*, a vil. and com., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 7 m. E.S.E. Tours, l. bank, Cher. Some good red wines are made here, called *vins du Cher*. Pop. 1317.—5, *Azay-sur-Indre*, a vil., dep. Indre-et-Loire, l. bank, Indre, at the confluence of the Indroy. Pop. 461.—6, *Azay-sur-Thouè*, a vil. and com., dep. Deux-Sèvres; with manufactures of linsey-woolsey and druggets. Pop. 1323.

AZCOITIA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 20 m. N.W. Tolosa; in a verdant plain, l. bank, Urola, at the base of the lofty mountain of Itzarriz. The town is in three divisions, and comprises a square, one principal and several other well-constructed and commodious streets, with wide foot-pavements. The townhouse, a fine edifice, with five arches in front; the parish church, a good specimen of Doric; and the school, are the only buildings worth notice. Chief employments:—agriculture, and the manufacture of iron nails and hardware. There are also some flourmills. The vicinity yields grain, fruits, especially cherries, chestnuts, and vegetables; also, some game and fish. Pop. 3795.—(Madoz.)

AZEITAO, or VILLA NOGUEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. of, and 6 m. W. Setubal; on a small stream, which falls into the estuary of the Tagus. It has two churches, a cotton-factory, several dyeworks, and some trade in wood. Pop. 1590.

AZERBIJAN, or ADERBAIJAN [anc. *Media Atropatene*], a frontier prov. Persia, between lat. 36° 10′ and 38° 55′ N.; and lon. 44° 20′ and 48° 20′ E.; bounded, N. by trans-Caucasian Russia, E. Russia and Ghilan, S. Irak-Ajemi and Ardelan, and W. Kurdistan; length, from borders of Kurdistan to the Masula Mountains, 210 m.; breadth, 185 m.; area, 25,285 sq. m. Nearly the whole country consists of a succession of high mountains, intersected by deep and rugged ravines, which occasionally open into plateaux or extensive plains. Many of these are fertile, and partially cultivated. In the very centre of the province are the mountains of Sahend, rising to the height of 9000 ft. above the sea level; towards the E. of Tabreez, Mount Sevelan is between 12,000 and 13,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Aras or Araxes, on the N. border, with its affluent the Karasu; the Kizil Ozein, in the S., with its numerous affluents, which water the central parts of the province; the Jugatty, the Sosar-chai, the Aji, and the Salyan, which fall into the Lake of Urmiah. One of the most remarkable features of Azerbijan is the great salt lake of Urmiah (*which see*). The best soils yield from 50 to 60 fold, when abundantly irrigated, by means of the many small rivers by which the province is intersected. The principal produce consists of wheat, barley, maize, rye, flax, hemp, madder, dried fruits, cotton, tobacco, honey, grapes, wax, and wool; and a considerable number of cattle, camels, horses, and sheep are reared. The chief articles of manufacture are velvets, silk stuffs, carpets, woollens, copper utensils, arms, and a little cutlery. There are very extensive tanneries; and the dressing of furs and skins is a general occupation. The province has some valuable minerals, particularly iron, lead, copper, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur; and among the hills in the neighbourhood of Maragha is found a beautiful transparent white marble, much prized in Persia for paving baths and palaces; and in thin plates it is used for bath-windows.

The climate of Azerbijan is healthy, but extremely hot in summer and autumn, and intensely cold in winter; the latter being severely felt from the great want of fuel, the only substitute for which is dried cow-dung mixed with straw. The spring is temperate and delightful in the plains; but, on mountains destitute of wood, the snow lies for nine months in the year; and hailstorms are so violent as frequently to kill cattle in the fields. The province is divided into 12 districts; chief towns, Tabreez or Tabrus, the capital; Meanna or Mian-

nah, Ardebeel, Shebuster, Tasouj, Shar, Shelmast, Khoi, Urmiah, the birthplace of Zoroaster, and Maragha. The oppressive and exacting system of the Government tends much to depress the energies of the people; and, in 1832, a colony of no less than 40,000 Armenians left this province and settled within the Russian territories. Pop. 1,500,000; consisting of Persians, Turks, Armenians, and Jews.—(Kinnier's *Geog. Memoir of the Persian Empire;* Ouseley's *Travels;* Fraser's *History of Persia, and Travels on the S. banks of the Caspian Sea; Geog. Jour.*, vol. iii.; Col. Chesney.)

AZIMGHUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, 60 m. N.N.E. Benares, and 400 m. N.W. Calcutta; lat. 26° 3′ N.; lon. 83° 4′ E. It was ceded to the British by the Nabob of Oude, in 1801. The inhabitants manufacture and export a considerable quantity of cotton goods. See *Supplement.*

AZIMNAGUR, a large dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, S. the Krishna, about lat. 16° N.; watered by the Gutpurba and Malpurba, but still to a great extent remaining in a state of nature. Chief towns:—Gokauk, Belgaum, and Shahpoor.

AZINCOURT. *See* AGINCOURT.

AZMERIGUNGE, or AJAMIDA GANJ, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the river Soormah, a tributary of the Brahmapootra, 225 m. N.E. Calcutta; lat. 24° 31′ N.; lon. 91° 10′ E. It has an establishment for the construction of native boats, and a considerable inland trade.

AZOF (SEA OF), [called by the Russians, *More Asowskoe;* Latin, *Palus Mæotis;* Greek, Λίμνη Μαιώτις], a large body of water in S.E. Europe, forming the N. subdivision of the Black Sea, with which it is connected by the Strait of Kertsch or Yenikalé [anc. *Cimmerian Bosphorus*]; situated between the parallels of 45° 15′ and 47° 18′ N., and between the meridians of 35° and 39° E.; its length, S.W. to N.E. (from the Strait of Kertsch to the mouth of the Don), being 168 m.; its average breadth, about 80 m.; and its area, about 14,000 sq. m. The N. coast is, for the most part, bold and craggy, rising about 100 ft. above the water; the E. coast, inhabited by Cossacks, is very low, chiefly sandy, and intersected with lakes and morasses; the W. coast is formed by the tongue of sand, called the Tongue of Arabat, which divides it from the Sibaché More or Putrid Sea; while the Crimea, and the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, form the S. shore, on which, here and there, are some hills, visible a considerable distance. Its greatest depth, between Yenikalé and Bielosaria, on the N. side, is 7¾ fathoms; and it diminishes considerably towards the Gulf of Don, several banks extending a great distance from the shore. The water is muddy, and, from the numerous rivers running into it, almost fresh. The Sea of Azof has no remarkable current, the strongest never running more than 1 m. an hour; the navigation is generally stopped from November to March by ice. Perhaps no body of water of equal extent so abounds with fish; the principal fisheries are along the S. coast, between Cape Dolgava and the Strait of Yenikalé, the sturgeon, sterlet, and other fish, from which are prepared, in large quantities, both caviare and isinglass. The extreme W. part of the Sea of Azof, called the Putrid Sea, is, during the greater part of the year, little better than a noxious quagmire, and, at all times, wholly useless for navigation. The Strait of Yenikalé or Kertch, is about 25 m. long, and 8 m. to 2½ m. broad; but the navigable channel, near Yenikalé, has not more than 14 ft. of water. A new island was raised in the Sea of Azof, in 1814, by volcanic eruptions. The chief towns on its banks are Taganrog and Mariopol, on the N. shore, and Kertch, on the W. shore of the strait of the same name.

The commerce of the Sea of Azof has been much hindered, not only by the impossibility of navigating it during four months of the year, but also to the extensive activity of Odessa, which has deprived it of much of its trade. The following table gives a comparative view of the foreign and coasting trade of the Sea of Azof ports, both import and export, in 1845 and 1865:—

IMPORT TRADE, 1845, 1865.

PORTS.	1845.				1865.		
	For. Ves.	Value.	Coasters	Value.	Total Ves.	Tons	Value.
		£		£			£
Taganrog	207	200,481	1604	51,614	775	193,802	407,088
Mariopol	71	379	318	31,257	171	50,440	..
Rostow	0	0	1559	18,092	0	0	.. (1867)
Berdiansk	86	261	252	8,773	235	60,710	28,000
Total	457	201,124	3733	109,646			

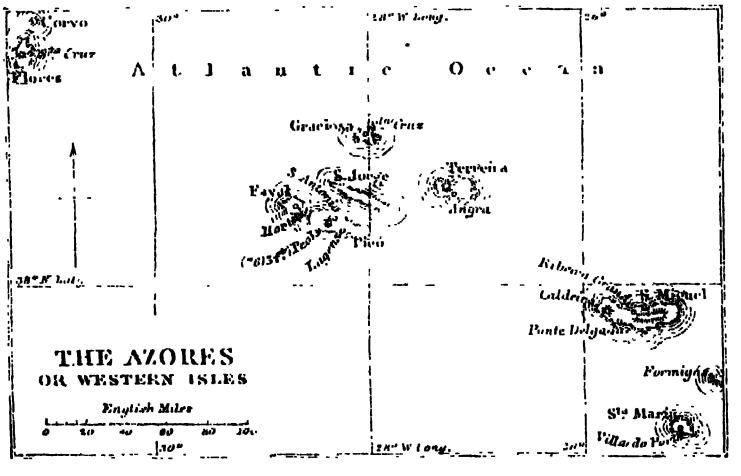
EXPORT TRADE, 1845, 1865.

PORTS.	1845.				1865.		
	For Ves.	Value.	Coasters	Value.	Total Ves.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£			£
Taganrog	340	359,069	1569	99,539	762	192,916	1,060,903 (1867)
Mariopol	84	164,860	296	5,921	170	50,512	1,100,733
Rostow	0	520,747	1592	396,040	0	0	(1866)
Berdiansk	101	215,468	216	7,606	236	60,868	940,205
Total	525	1,260,744	3673	509,106			

AZOF, or AZOV, a decayed tn. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, l. bank, Don, about 10 m. from its embouchure in the Sea of Azof; lat. 47° 7′ N.; lon. 39° 26′ 5″ E. (R.) P. (1812), 2295.

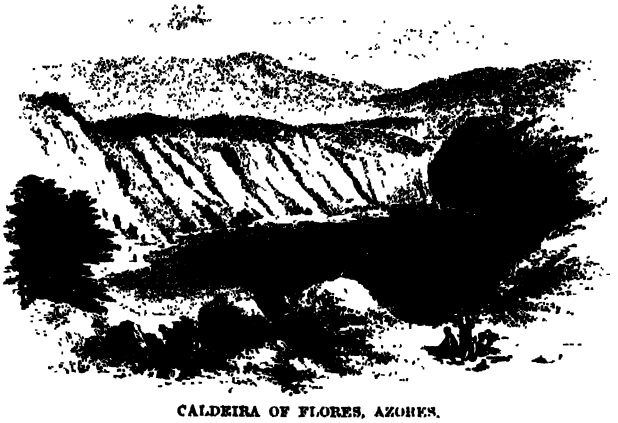
AZOGUES, or AZOQUES, a tn. Ecuador, prov. of, and 15 m. N.N.E. Cuenca; lat. 2° 42′ S.; lon. 79° 7′ W. The valley of Yungnilla, in which it is situated, is remarkable for its fertility. There are mines of both silver and quicksilver in the vicinity. Rubies are found in the sands of a stream which runs through the valley.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a series of islands, N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal; situated between lat. 36° 59′ and 39° 44′ N., and lon. 31° 7′ and 25° 10′ W. They are nine in number, and arranged in three groups; the N.W. being composed of the islands of Flores and Corvo; the central group, about 114 m. S.E. from these, consists of Terceira,



St. George, Pico, Fayal, and Graciosa; and the third group, 69 m. S.E. from the central, of St. Michael and St. Mary. St. Michael is the largest of all the islands, being 50 m. long, and from 5 to 12 broad. St. Mary is distant from it about 45 m. The Azores, all of which are of volcanic origin, seemingly of a late period, present a very rugged, though picturesque aspect, being lofty, precipitous, and generally of a conical form. The most remarkable of them is the Peak of Pico, a conical mountain, which shoots up to the height of about 7000 ft. Though presenting a very unpromising appearance from the sea, a closer inspection discovers these islands to be covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, vineyards, corn fields, groves of lemon and orange-trees; and rich open pastures, skirted by beautiful woods, meet the eye in every direction. The climate, though somewhat humid, is delightful;

and, combined with the natural fertility of the soil, brings every sort of vegetable product to the utmost perfection. The sugar-cane, coffee-plant, and tobacco grow luxuriantly; and fruits and plants of all kinds, and from all countries, could be here cultivated with greater success than perhaps in any other part of the world. Unfortunately, however, the inhabitants have neither the energy nor intelligence necessary to turn the natural advantages of their position to the best account. They know nothing of gardening, and very little of the science of agriculture. Their implements are of the rudest description; and in sowing they throw the seed about at random, calculating on the bounty of nature for a rich return, in which they are never disappointed. The lupine, which grows to an extraordinary size in these islands, is one of its most valued productions. It is raised in great quantities, and the seeds, after being soaked in sea-water, to divest them of their bitterness, constitute a favourite food of the poorer classes. The Azores produce annually upwards of 17,000 pipes of wine and brandy, and about 160,000 boxes of oranges and lemons; the greater part of which find their way to Britain, the remainder being divided between Brazil, Hamburg, and the U. States. They also export considerable quantities of coarse linen, salted pork, and beef. Their imports are, chiefly, from England, hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, wearing apparel, &c.; from the Brazils, rum, coffee, sugar, &c.; from the U. States, fish, staves, timber, tar, oil, &c.; from Portugal, salt, tea, images, crucifixes, indulgences, dispensations, relics, &c. These last are sold openly in the shops, at high prices. The beasts of burden are asses and bullocks, and a few horses, but of a very inferior description. Sheep, goats, pigs, and dogs are numerous, the last two in excess. The lands are held under strict entail, and the farmer to whom they are leased is oppressed with every possible sort of exaction. The great hinderance, however, to the commercial prosperity of the Azores is their want of good harbours; the only tolerable port being that of Angra, in the island of Terceira, and even that is much exposed, and offers little safety excepting in the fine season. All the rest are open bays or roadsteads, affording hardly any protection whatever. The Azores, as already remarked, are of volcanic origin, and many tremendous evidences of the activity of the subterranean fires have presented themselves at various times. In 1591, an earthquake, which continued 12 days, destroyed the town of Villa Franca in the island of St. Michael; and in 1808 a volcano rose up in the island of St. George, to the height of 3500 ft., and became extinct after burning with great fury for six days, and sending out a flood of lava which overflowed the island, and covered it with ruin and desolation. In this



CALDEIRA OF FLORES, AZORES.

archipelago, several rocks and volcanic islands have from time to time been thrust up from the bottom of the ocean. The last that appeared was in 1811, off the W. end of St. Michael. In June of that year, the crater of a volcano suddenly emerged from the sea, rose to the height of 300 ft., raged furiously for some time, ejecting ashes, cinders, and stones, and again gradually disappeared. Fountains of boiling water also exist in many of the islands, affording further evidence of the presence of internal heat. One of the finest specimens both of the mountain-scenery of the Azores and their extinct volcanoes, is the Caldeira of Flores. Its steep sides are clothed with box, cedar, and faya; while its crater, filled with water, forms a magnificent mountain-lake, deep and clear, and often covered with sea-gulls, whose cries awaken the echoes, and have a strange effect. The islands are politically divided into three departments, under a governor-general and two lieutenant-governors; the seat of government being at Angra, in the island of Terceira. Both intelligence and morals are at an extremely low ebb amongst the people of the Azores, who are, besides, very bigoted. The lower classes are abominably filthy in their persons. Their best redeeming quality is temperance. The period of the first discovery of the Azores is not ascertained, but they were known, and several of them were laid down in maps, in the 14th century. Little, however, was known of them till about the year 1431 or 1432, when a Flemish merchant of the name of Joshua Vanderberg, in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven by stress of weather on their coasts; having mentioned his discovery on his arrival at Lisbon, the Portuguese Government immediately fitted out an expedition, and took possession of them, giving them the name of the Açores, from the great numbers of hawks found on the islands; *Açor* being the Portuguese for *hawk*. They were at this period totally uninhabited, and without animals of any kind, excepting birds, which were numerous and various. A dangerous reef of rocks, on which the sea breaks heavily, has been recently discovered about midway between the islands of St. Michael and Terceira. It is in about lat. 38° 16′ or 38° 18′ N.; and lon. 26° 41′ or 26° 50′ W.; 35 m. N.W. of the N.W. point of St. Michael. The reef is supposed to have been thrown up recently by the agency of a submarine volcano; several islets having been formerly thrown up near the same spot, but, from being of arenaceous constitution, were soon washed away. The pop. of the Azores is reckoned altogether at 251,894. Santo Miguel or St. Michael (115,000) is the most populous; the rest rank in importance as follows: Terceira, Pico, Fayal, Flores, Santo Jorge or St. George, Graciosa, Santa Maria, Coroo.

AZOV. *See* AZOF.

AZPEITIA, a tn. Spain, in Biscay, prov. of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Tolosa, 10 m. from the sea, l. bank, Urola, at the N. base of Mount Itzarriz. Though rather a scattered town, yet near its centre, part of the ancient walls, with four gates of hewn stone, still exist; as do many old Moorish-looking houses, once highly ornamented, but now partly dilapidated. It has well-constructed and paved streets, and three squares, in the principal of which are the former convents of St. Domingo and St. Augustine, now converted into a primary school and public reading-room; in the same square bull fights are held on the festival of St. Loyola. In the smaller squares are two town-houses, one of which is now used as a prison. The town also possesses two churches, one of which is of mixed Tuscan and Gothic architecture; several good fountains, and a public bath. Manufactures:—iron vessels, nails, and shoes, all of limited extent. In two marble-works, driven by water-power, the marble, from the quarries of Mount Itzarriz, is cut. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born about a mile from Azpeitia, on the banks of the Urola, in a house which is still preserved within the marble walls of the convent that bears his name; and in the same locality, bearing also the name of Loyola, is a fine church in the Corinthian style, also built of marble. Pop. 2335. — (Madoz.)

AZREK (BAHR-EL-), or BLUE NILE, a river, N.E. Africa, one of the two principal head-streams of the Nile. It rises, under the name of the Dedhesa, in the Galla country, S. from Abyssinia, in an elevated district, about 73 m. S.W. Sokka, cap. of Enerea. It issues from a swampy meadow, and pursues a general N.W. course till it joins the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile at Khartoom; lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon.

32° 40′ E. Its largest tributary is the Abâl, which joins it about lat. 11° N. *See* NILE.

AZUELA, a large river in S. America, Ecuador, prov. Quito. It rises on the E. slopes of the Cayambé, one of the loftiest summits of the Bolivian Andes, directly under the terrestrial equator, whence it flows E. and S.E. for upwards of 200 m., when it assumes the name of the Ahuaricu, an affluent of the Napo, one of the tributaries of the Amazon.

AZUN (VAL D'), a valley, France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, traversed by the Gave, and called, from its beauty, the Eden of the Pyrenees. It is intersected by the stream whence it is named, and opens out W. of the valley of Argelez, about 3 m. S.W. the town of that name, and extends up into the central chain, between the mountains called Pic du Midi d'Azun and Pic de Gabisos, and contains 10 considerable villages. It produces principally flax and millet. The heights are cultivated with care, and the lower parts afford excellent pasturage for numerous herds of cattle. At the extremity of the valley is the road leading to Spain.

AZURARA, a seaport tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro-e-Minho, l. bank, Ave, at its junction with the sea; the former separates it from Villa do Conde, of which it may be considered a suburb; lat. 41° 20′ N.; lon. 8° 37′ 18″ W.; 15 m. N. from Oporto. Pop. 788.

B.

BAAGÖE, or BAAG, two small islands, Denmark:—1, In bail. Möen, between isls. Falster and Seeland, from which it is about equally distant; lat. (centre) 54° 57′ N.; lon. 12° 4′ E.; about 3½ or 4 m. long, and about 2 m. broad at the broadest part. It is fertile, has a village named Bogöby, and about 1000 inhabitants.—2, In the Little Belt, between isl. Odense and the E. coast of Schleswig, in lat. (S. point) 55° 17′ 42″ N.; lon. 9° 48′ 0″ E. (R.), about 2 m. in length, and 1½ in breadth. It is fertile, and forms part of the par. of Assens in Fühnen.

BAALBEC, or BALBEC [called by the Greeks, *Heliopolis* —the city of the sun], Syria, 40 m. N.W. Damascus, anciently a populous and magnificent city, now in ruins, and inhabited only by a few poor families; situated on a rising ground, near the N.E. extremity of the plain of Bocat or Bekka, between the heights of Libanus and Anti-Libanus. On an elevated platform, about 1100 ft. in length, from E. to W., and 700 ft. in width, from N. to S., the principal ruins, seen from a distance, tower like the ridge of a hill. The most remarkable ruin is that of the 'great temple,' which stands at the E. extremity, and occupies a circuit of more than half a mile. A handsome flight of steps leads to a Corinthian propylæum or portico, 260 ft. in length. This portico leads into a hexagonal court, 144 ft. in diameter, surrounded by chambers in ruins. From the W. side of this enclosure, a gateway and sloping ascent lead into a grand quadrangular court, 347 ft. long, by 317 ft. wide. It occupies the highest and central part of the platform, and is surrounded by apartments, some of them semicircular alcoves, 30 ft. in diameter, and others quadrangular, of larger dimensions, with light arched roofs. A kind of colonnade appears to have run along the front of these apartments, supporting in its centre a structure of considerable extent, on which one of the altars of Baal is supposed to have stood. Beneath this court, and on a level with the hexagonal court already mentioned, are two vaulted parallel passages, running E. and W., and connected with a third passage running N. and S. The walls of these passages, and a semicircular arch which rests upon them, are composed of large blocks closely fitted, and of admirable workmanship. Immediately to the W. is a space 283 ft. long, by 118 wide, once the site of a magnificent temple. It appears to have had a peristyle of Corinthian columns, 10 in front, and 19 on the sides. Six of them still remain, of exquisite proportions, and colossal dimensions. They are 7 ft. in diameter, and, with their pedestals, are 71 ft. high. The shafts consist of three pieces, beautifully fitted without cement. The whole height, including the entablature and a fine cornice above the columns, is nearly 80 ft. A little to the S. there is a smaller but more perfect temple, in the form of a quadrangle, 225 ft. by 118 ft., with a peristyle of Corinthian columns, 45 ft. high, 19 ft. in circuit, and 9 ft. apart. They were surmounted by a bold cornice 7 ft. high, and connected with the wall by a stone ceiling finely sculptured. The entrance to this temple is through an exquisitely carved doorway, 26 ft. high by 20 ft. wide, with a staircase on each side leading to the summit. The interior, 118 ft. by 65 ft., had niches on each side, and two screens, behind the innermost of which the object of worship is supposed to have been placed. The roof has fallen in, and the floor lies covered with a confused mass of sculptured fragments. The substructure of these monuments consists of ponderous hewn masses of such prodigious size, that one is lost in astonishment as to the mechanical means by which they could be removed from the quarry to their place. The largest of them is 67 ft. long, 11 ft. broad, and 9 ft. thick. Another, still more gigantic, lies in the great quarry about three quarters of a mile from the town, almost separated from the rock preparatory to its removal. There are other interesting ruins in Baalbec besides those alluded to, and the entire neighbourhood, for several miles round, is covered with them.



GENERAL VIEW OF BAALBEC.—From Laborde, Voyage en Orient.

The history of Baalbec is very obscure, but there is evidence of its having been a place of importance in the time of Antoninus Pius, under the name of Heliopolis, and in all probability for ages before. It was the station of a garrison in the time of Augustus, and was then a great and wealthy city. By whom it was first founded, however, is unknown, neither has it been ascertained when its temples were erected. Although gradually declining through a long series of years, its decay, latterly, was peculiarly rapid. In 1751, its population amounted to 5000; in 1835, it had fallen to 200. The whole town presents now a most wretched appearance.

The inhabitants manufacture white cotton cloth to a small extent, and have some dyeing-houses. There were also, until within these few years, several tanneries in the town. The pro-



PORTICUM OF THE LITTLE TEMPLE, BAALBEC.
From Laborde's Voyage en Orient

perty of the people consists chiefly of cows, with a few goats and sheep. Baalbec mules are much esteemed. Pop. about 1000.

BAAMBRUGGE, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Utrecht, l. bank, Krommen-Angstel, having a small Calvinistic church and two schools. Being on the main road from Utrecht to Amsterdam, there is considerable traffic through it. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cattle-rearing, and in the cheese and butter trade. Pop. 700.

BAAR.—1, An extensive dist. Baden, forming the chief part of the principality of Fürstenburg. It lies in the Black Forest, partly in the Lake and partly in the Danube circle, and, besides numerous villages, contains 10 towns. It is very hilly, but a good deal of grain is grown on its lower grounds, while the higher yield excellent pasture. The horses reared on it are in high repute. A great many of the inhabitants are clockmakers.——2, BAAR, or BAR, a tn. Switzerland, can. of, and 2½ m. N. Zug, on the road to Zürich, in a fertile plain, 1380 ft. above the sea. The townhall is a handsome edifice, built in 1674. There is a large paper-manufactory here, and a considerable trade is carried on with the surrounding district. The vine is cultivated, and fairish wine produced. Pop. 2135.

BAARDWIJK, a pleasant vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. E. Geertruidenburg, founded, say some, by the Danes, say others by the Longobards. It has a R. catholic and a Calvinistic church, a small almshouse for old men, a school, and a cornmill. Pop. chiefly agricultural, 1153.

BAARLAND, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland Island, S. Beveland, 14 m. S.E. Arnemuiden, in the middle of a fertile country and richly-watered meadows. It has a good-looking church, with a lofty spire, a school, and a pop. of 500.

BAARLE, BAARLE-NASSAU, or BAAL, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S.S.E. Breda, on the Belgian frontier, so closely connected with Baarle-Hertog in Belgium, prov. Antwerp, that the two in fact make but one village. Of two contiguous houses, one is frequently in Holland, and the other in Belgium, and some even being built exactly on the line of demarcation between the two countries, have the frontier mark on their gables and chimney-stalks. It has two churches, as many schools, two horse and cattle-markets, and an agricultural pop. of 500.

BAARN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 12 m. N.E. Utrecht, pleasantly situated, and built round the large, old, but handsome church, which is adorned with a lofty spire. It is an old place and was formerly a town. Pop. 900.

BABA, the name of several towns in different parts of the world, of two capes in Asiatic Turkey, and of two islands in the Asiatic Archipelago:—1, A tn. Turkey in Asia, on a shelving point of Cape Baba, on the Grecian Archipelago, immediately above the sea; lat. 39° 30′ 5″ N.; lon. 26° 5′ E. It is ill built, and the houses mean-looking, being constructed of unburnt brick. It contains a mosque and a half-ruined castle, and was at one time celebrated for the manufacture of knives and sword-blades, which were held in high esteem by the Turks. This trade has now much fallen off, though a portion of it yet remains, the yataghans of Baba being still famous. The port, which is in front of the town, and formed of large fragments of rock, is capable of admitting small boats only. Large vessels, however, frequently anchor in the road-stead, under shelter of the cape, during the prevalence of N. winds. The inhabitants are occupied chiefly in pastoral pursuits, raising cattle, the pasturage both on the high and low grounds being excellent, and in growing valonia, which they export in large quantities. Pop. 4000.—2, A tn. Turkey in Europe, Upper Wallachia, l. bank, Ketniste; lat. 44° 5′ N.; lon. 25° 53′ E. Pop. 2000.—3, A tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Trikala or Thessaly, r. bank, Salembria, and about 9 m. from its embouchure in the Gulf of Salonika, 14 m. N.N.E. Larissa.——4, A tn. Ecuador, dep. of, and 42 m. N. Guayaquil, at the N. extremity of Lake Sanboramban. Pop. 4000.——5, and 6, Two capes in Asiatic Turkey, one on the S. shore of the Black Sea; lat. 41° 20′ 54″ N.; lon. 31° 26′ E. (R.); the other, the *Lectrum Promontorium* of the ancients, on the E. shore of the Grecian Archipelago; lat. 39° 28′ 12″ N.; lon. 26° 2′ 30″ E. (R.); on the N. side of the Gulf of Adramyti.

7, An isl. in the Banda Sea, Indian Archipelago. *See* BABBER.——8, One of the Aion islands *(which see)*.

BABABEG, SHUHRE-BABIC, or SHEHER-E-BABEC, a tn. Persia, prov. Kerman; lat. 29° 53′ N.; lon. 55° 3′ E.; formerly a flourishing city, and the depôt of merchandise passing from Gombroon, on the Persian Gulf, into the interior, but now much decayed. It has four gates, and from each a long street leads to the market-place in the centre, the dome over which is said to be the largest in Persia. It is the residence of the deputy-governor of Kerman, and celebrated for its fruit-gardens.

BABA-DAGH, a fortified tn. Turkey in Europe (Bulgaria), pash. Silistria, built by the Turkish Sultan, Bajazet; lat. 41° 53′ N.; lon. 28° 40′ E. The streets are paved, but dirty; it has five mosques, two public baths, and a college; and carries on a considerable trade through the port of Kara Kerman, an outlet of Lake Rassein, on the Black Sea. Pop. 10,000.

BABAKANDA, a tn. Fellattah country, W. Africa; lat. 10° 2′ N.; lon. 2° 55′ E. It contains a royal residence, in which the king or chief of the district frequently resides. Good crops of rice and other kinds of grain are produced in the vicinity; very large yams and edible bulbous plants are cultivated; and ginger is abundant. Cattle are plentiful, though of inferior appearance. The chief manufacture of the place is leather, and wretched sabres, which retain whatever bend is given them. Pop. 9000 or 10,000.—(Duncan's *Travels in W. Africa.*)

BABBER, or BABA, an isl., S. Moluccas, 69 m. W. Timor Laut; lat. (E. point) 7° 52′ S.; lon. 129° 53′ E. It is hilly, and in its W. end is the village Tepa, off which is good anchorage, during the E. monsoon, in 14 to 16 fathoms. The greater part of the island is covered with natural wood, and abounds in wild cattle, pigs, and goats. Very little of it is cultivated, the inhabitants raising their Egyptian wheat, cocoa-nuts, &c., in the small fertile island of Wetang, lying W. of Babber. The people are poor, and are visited once a year by vessels from Banda, for the purpose of trading.

BABCARY, par. Eng. Somerset; 2393 ac. Pop. 425.

BABEL ISLAND, an isl. Bass's Strait, contiguous to the E. point of Great Island; lat. 39° 57′ S.; lon. 148° 20′ E. (R.)

BAB-EL-MANDEB [The gate of tears], the straits at the entrance to the Red Sea, from the Gulf of Aden, formed by approaching points of Arabia and Abyssinia, about 15 m. broad at the narrowest part; and divided into two channels of unequal breadth, by the small island of Perim, lying near the Arabian coast; lat. (S. point) 12° 38′ N.; lon. 43° 23′ E. (R.)

The E. or Little Strait, between Perim and the Arabian coast, about 3 m. in width, with from 9 to 14 fathoms' water, is the most frequented, notwithstanding the greater rapidity of its current, being free from shoals, and its moderate depth allowing anchorage. The W. channel, or the Greater Strait, between Perim and the Abyssinian shore, is about 12 m. wide, but much obstructed by rocks and islets. At the narrowest part, Cape Bab-el-Mandeb projects from the Arabian coast, in lat. 12° 41′ N.; lon. 43° 27′ E. (R.)

BAB-EL-MANDEB (Sea of). *See* Aden (Gulf of).

BABENHAUSEN.—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle, Swabia, l. bank, Günz, 34 m. S.W. Augsburg. It has a handsome palace, the residence of the Fugger family, the celebrated banker princes, and an agricultural population of 1711.— 2, A vil. grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, l. bank, Gesprenz, 19 m. S.E. Frankfort-on-the-Main. It contains an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the Counts of Hanau-Lichtenberg, now a military house of correction; and a Lutheran parish church, built in the 16th century, with statues of popes and bishops; also a brickwork and a glueworks. Pop. nearly all Lutherans, 1650.

BABIACORA, a tn. Mexico, state, Sonora, l. bank, Sonora, 50 m. S.S.W. Arispe.

BABINAGREDA, a large vil. Austria, Sclavonia, dist. of, and about 30 m. E. Brod, between the morasses of Berava and Koniska. It contains a R. catholic parish church, and an old castle. Pop. 4185.

BABINGLEY, or Baburghley, par. Eng. Norfolk; 849 ac. The first Christian church in E. Anglia was erected here. Pop. 88.

BABINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 607 ac. Pop. 117.

BABRAHAM, par. England, Cambridge; 2350 ac. Pop. 296.

BABUAN, an isl. Sooloo Archipelago, about 20 m. N.E. Tawi-tawi; lat. 5° 20′ N.; lon. 120° 4′ E.

BABUYANES, or Batanes, a group of small islands, N. the island of Luzon, and S. of Formosa, between lat. 18° 52′ and 19° 36′ N.; and lon. 121° 6′ and 123° 12′ E., separated on the N. from the Bashee Islands by the Strait of Balintang. They consist of numerous rocky islets, and the five larger islands of Calayan, Claro, Babuyan, Camiguin, Dalupiri, and Fuga; some of which are volcanic. Camiguin, which is one of the largest of them, abounds in sulphur, and has a port called San Pio Quinto. The inhabitants of these islands, who are tall and well made, and have but an indifferent character for honesty, are not subjected to tribute, on account of their extreme poverty; only contributing a little tortoise-shell, and a small number of other articles. The natural products are wax, ebony, bananas, and cocoa-nuts.—(Mallat's *Philippines*.)

BABWORTH, par. Eng. Notts; 6165 ac. Pop. 608.

BABYLON, or Babel, an anc. city, Asayria, cap. Chaldea, on a branch of the Euphrates, which divided the city into two parts. Although once the most famous city in the world, so complete has been its annihilation that its very site has become matter of doubt. Rich, Niebuhr, and Rennel suppose it to have been near the modern town of Hillah, about 48 m. S. Bagdad, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, chiefly Arabs and Jews, and the residence of a Turkish bey. According to Herodotus, the city was of a square form, each side measuring 15 m., and of course the four sides 60 m. It was encompassed with walls built of burnt bricks, cemented with bitumen, 350 ft. high and 87 ft. thick, and with 250 towers, 100 gates of brass, and protected on the outside by a vast ditch filled with water, and proportioned in width and depth to the elevation of the walls. Streets, 50 in number, stretched across the city, intersecting each other at right angles, and terminating at the different gates. The river, traversing it from N. to S., was lined with quays of the same thickness as the walls, and crossed by bridges of great beauty and admirable contrivance, each about 200 yards long and 10 broad. The whole city contained 676 squares, each 2¼ m. in circumference. It is difficult to conceive a more thorough destruction than that by which Babylon has been overtaken. The city enclosed large tracts of pasture and arable land, sufficient to support the whole population during a long siege. Amongst the ruins of Babylon, three mounds attract particular attention. First, *Birs Nemroud*, or Nimrod's Tower (called by the Jews Nebuchadnezzar's Prison), the most remarkable and stupendous mass of all the ruins. It is a huge oblong edifice, 762 ft. in circumference, situated about 6 m. S.W. of Hillah, on the W. bank of the Euphrates. It has been generally supposed to be a remnant of the great pile of Babel, but more properly belonged to the city of Birs, Bursif, or Borsippa, one of the quarters of the Babylon of Herodotus. Second, *El-Kasr*, the castle or palace, consisting of several ruined walls and piers, which face the cardinal points, and contain many caves and passages. These walls are 8 ft. thick; in some places ornamented with niches, and in others strengthened by pilasters and buttresses, built of fine-burnt brick, still perfectly clear and sharp, laid in lime cement, of such tenacity that it is almost impossible to extract a whole brick.—(Rich.) Third, The *Mujelibé*, or the 'Overturned,' an extensive mound, of oblong shape and irregular height, also facing the four cardinal points. The elevation of its highest angle is 141 ft. Rich thinks that, in some respects, the Mujelibé corresponds to the accounts of the celebrated hanging-gardens of Babylon; which, according to Strabo, formed a square of 400 ft. on each face, and stood upon the river, that supplied them with water. But, from the circumstance of skeletons and wooden coffins being found in this mass of ruins, it is conjectured to have been a great brick pyramid for the dead, and perhaps also used for an observatory. The surrounding country is a desert, inhabited only by some wandering Arab tribes, and periodically subject to inundations. At one period, immense canals, intersecting the plain of Babylon, connected the waters of the Euphrates with the Tigris.——Besides the ancient capital of Chaldea, there appears to have been another city of the same name in Egypt, on the site of which old Cairo is built.—(D'Anville's *Geo.*; Rich's *Memoir*; Rennel's *Geo. of Herodotus*; Porter's *Travels*; Mignan's *Travels in Chaldea*; Niebuhr, *Voyage en Arabie*.)

BABYLONIA, the name of an ancient kingdom, which comprehended a narrow tract along the Euphrates, extending about 151 m. from the modern town of Sheikh el-Shuyukh N.W. to the ruins of Babylon, and thence, in the same direction, 287 m. to Kalneh on the Khabur. Its E. boundary was Assyria, and thus it included the greater part of what was afterwards called Mesopotamia. The name Babylonia still remains, and is more particularly applied to the S.E. portion of the pashalic of Bagdad.

BABY PULO, three islands, Indian Archipelago [*Pulo* signifying 'island']:—1, An isl., E. the N.E. entrance into the Strait of Sunda; lat. (W. point) 5° 48′ S.; lon. 106° 17′ E. (R.) It is woody and bold, excepting at the E. end.—2, A small isl. off the S.W. extremity of Wetter Island, at the N. entrance of the Ombay Passage; lat. 8° 5′ S.; lon. 125° 40′ E. It is high and bold to approach on the W. side. The passage between it and Wetter is said to be unsafe.—3, A small isl. between the islands of Ceram and Booro, but much nearer the former than the latter; lat. 3° 10′ S.; lon. 127° 50′ E. The passage channel between Baby Pulo and Ceram is narrow, and fit for proas and small vessels only.

BACALAR, or San Felipe de Bacalar [anc. *Salamanca*], a vil. Yucatan, on the N.W. extremity of a small lake of the same name, where it receives the San Joseph, about 86 m. N.N.W. Belize. It contains about 120 houses, inhabited chiefly by Indians, and is much frequented by English smugglers.

BACALHAO, an isl. off the S.E. coast, Newfoundland; lat. (N. point) 48° 9′ N.; lon. 52° 52′ W. (R.) It is high, nearly 4 m. long and 1½ broad, and is distant about 1 m. from the mainland, with a good channel between.

BACAMARTE, a vil. Brazil, prov. Parahiba, 16 m. from Campina-Grande. It lies in the hills of the same name, and its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cultivating cotton.

BACCARAT [anc. *Burgaracum*], a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. of, and 16 m. S.E. Luneville, on the Meurthe, which is here crossed by a bridge of nine arches. It is noted for its extensive manufacture of crystal, which affords employment to upwards of 1000 workmen. The method of moulding crystal in imitation of cut glass was invented here, by M. Ishmael Robinet, in 1823. Baccarat has also manufactures of calicoes and cotton stuffs, tanneries, sawmills, and a chemical work, for the preparation of soda, muriatic acid, chloride of lime, manganese, &c. An annual fair is held in July, for grain and cattle, and a considerable trade is done in timber. Pop. 2794.

BACCHIGLIONE, a river, Italy, province of Venice. It rises about 13 m. N. Vicenza, passes that city and Padua, flowing S. and S.E., and falls into the Gulf of Venice in lat. 45° 8′ N.; lon. 12° 17′ E., about 3 m. S. Chioggia, after a course of about 65 m.

BACHARACH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, l. bank, Rhine, 29 m. S. Coblentz. It is a place of great antiquity, surrounded by an old wall, flanked with towers, which have a picturesque effect. It is said to have been originally a Roman fort, and to take its name from a rock in the river, called *Bacchi-ara* [altar of Bacchus], which, though usually under water, becomes exposed in very dry seasons, and is then hailed as the harbinger of a good vintage. The chief things worthy of notice in Bacharach are the romantic remains of an old church, called Werner's Church, on a steep acclivity above the town; and its wine, which, though produced in limited quantity, the only soil fit for it being confined to scattered patches among the rocks, has been celebrated for centuries. Besides the culture of the vine, a manufactory of morocco and common leather gives employment to the inhabitants, amounting to about 1900.

BACHIAN. *See* BATSHIAN.

BACK STAIRS PASSAGE, the E. entrance into the Gulf of St. Vincent, S. Australia, formed by the E. end of Kangaroo Island, and Cape Jervis on the mainland. It is about 7 m. wide, and has some islands, called the Pages, at its entrance; but the passage is safe, with from 9 to 15, and 17 fathoms.

BACK'S RIVER, the name now given, in honour of Capt. Back, to a river originally called the Thleweechodezeth or Great Fish River, British N. America, N.W. territory. It rises in Sussex Lake, near the N.E. extremity of Lake Aylmer, in lat. 61° 15′ N., and lon. 108° 10′ W., and proceeds N.N.E., through a region of sand and granite, to lat. 65° 30′ N., then turns suddenly S., and makes a long circular sweep towards the S.E., passing over numerous rapids. Near lat. 65° 10′ N. and lon. 104° W., it again turns N., and enters Lakes Pelly and Garry; on emerging from which it is broken by a series of falls and rapids, and resuming its original course of N.N.E., continues it to its mouth in a bay, supposed to be part of Boothia Gulf, lat. 67° N.; lon. 95° W. The whole tract through which the river flows is sometimes called Back's Land.

BACKERGUNGE.—1, A dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the coast between the Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and including part of the deltas of these rivers, and having the *Sunderbunds* or *Soondurbuns* on the S.W. Tigers and alligators are numerous here, and attain an immense size. The district is in many parts exceedingly fertile, producing annually two abundant crops of rice, but is subject to destructive inundations: that which occurred in June 1822 destroyed 10,000 persons. It was much infested, also, by Dacoits or river pirates; but, by the perseverance of the British authorities, they have been almost wholly put down. More than one-half of the inhabitants are Hindoos, the remainder Mahometans. Area, 3794 sq. m. Pop. 733,800.—2, A tn., same dist., 120 m. E. Calcutta; lat. 22° 42′ N.; lon. 89° 20′ E.

BACKFORD, par. Eng. Chester; 3109 ac. Pop. 417.

BACKNANG, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Necker, 16 m. N.E. Stuttgardt, on the Murr; contains a collegiate church, with the tombs of the first Margraves of Baden, and has manufactures of woollen and linen goods, and some tanneries. Pop. 3587.

BACKOFEN, a market tn. Bohemia, circle, Bunzlau, l. bank, Iser, 35 m. N.E. Prague. It is governed by its own magistracy, and contains a townhouse, two churches, and an hospital. In the Thirty Years' War, it was pillaged by the Swedes. Pop. 1010.

BACKWELL, or BACHWELL, par. Eng. Somerset; 2002 ac. Pop. 1074.

BACOLOR, a tn., isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Pampanga, about 38 m. N.W. Manilla; in a plain, and near the river Pampanga, with which it has communication by means of a canal. It was the capital of the Philippines during the British invasion in 1762. In December, January, and February, fever is prevalent. Pop. tn. and environs, 8548.

BACONO, a river, Venezuela, rises in a mountainous district, about 10 m. S.E. Truxillo; lat. 8° 52′ N.; lon. 70° 20′ W.; whence it flows S. and S.E., to lat. 8° 0′ N.; lon. 69° 20′ W.; when, assuming the name of Guanaparo, it falls into the Portuguesa, in lat. 8° 5′ N.; lon. 68° W.

BACONSTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1360 ac. P. 333.

BACQUEVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 11 m. S.W. Dieppe. It manufactures stockings, serges, and bed-ticking; and has some trade in cattle. Pop. 1494.

BACS, or BATSCH, a market tn., S.E. Hungary, co. Bacs-Bodrogh, 27 m. S. Zombor, near the Mosztonga marsh; lat. 45° 24′ N.; lon. 19° 20′ E. It was formerly a royal free town, and the see of a R. Catholic and Greek bishop. The transit trade is considerable. Pop. 2770.

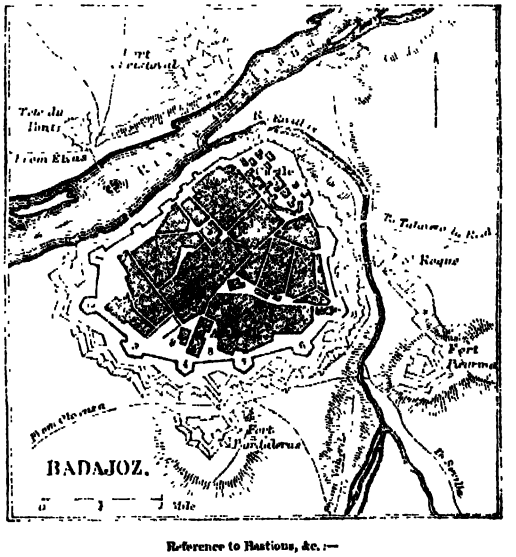
BACS-BODROGHER, a co., S. Hungary, circle, beyond the Danube. It contains three free towns, nine market towns, and 96 villages; is one of the largest counties in the circle, and forms part of the great alluvial, often swampy, and consequently unhealthy tract, which lies between the Theiss and the Danube. It is bounded N. by the Franzens Canal, so called after the Emperor Francis. The soil is very fertile, and produces in abundance wheat, tobacco, and wine. The lakes are numerous, and teem with fish. From the largest of them, Lake Palics, large quantities of alkali are obtained. Fuel is scarce; and the only substitute possessed by the greater part of the population is cow-dung, mixed with straw. In this county is an entrenchment, attributed to the Romans, which is several miles long. Area, 3625 sq. m. Pop. nearly 500,000.

BACTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 1155 ac. P. 159.—2, Norfolk; 1770 ac. P. 345.—3, Suffolk; 2204 ac. P. 901.

BACUP, a vil. and chapelry, England, Lancashire. The VILLAGE, in a beautiful valley, 12 m. E. by S. Blackburn, and a station of the East Lancashire Railway, contains a church, two Baptist and two Methodist chapels, and a mechanics' institution. Here are brass and iron foundries, a large corn-mill, and three considerable dye-works; but the principal manufactures consist of cotton-spinning, and power-loom-weaving. Pop. 10,935.

BADAGRY, a tn. of W. Africa, Bight of Benin; lat. 6° 24′ 12″ N.; lon. 2° 53′ 15″ W. (R.); 60 m. E. Whydah, and 315 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle, on the inner side of a lagoon, two-thirds of a mile from the landing place. Pop. 10,000.

BADAJOZ [anc. *Pax Julia;* Arab. *Iklodaix*], a tn. Spain, cap. prov. of same name, Estremadura, about 5 m. from the E. frontiers of Portugal. It stands on a tongue of land formed



by the junction of the Rivillas and the Guadiana; the former enclosing it on the N. and E., and the latter on the N.W., where it is crossed by a superb granite bridge of 28 arches. Badajoz is a regular fortress, of remarkable strength. Formidable walls and bastions, with a wide and deep fosse, surround it on all sides; while a series of important outworks, placed partly on the tongue of land and partly on the opposite

banks of the rivers, adds greatly to its means of defence. The highest part of the site in the N., near the Rivillas, is occupied by an old Moorish castle, from which point the ground slopes gradually to the E., S., and W., and is intersected by numerous streets, which, though very indifferently paved, are in general spacious, clean, and lined with well-built houses, many of them of three stories, with balconied, and painted or white-washed fronts, which have a cheerful appearance. As a whole, however, the town is said to be dull, and to have few social attractions, beyond a fine promenade along the banks of the river. The principal building is the cathedral, begun in 1248, but possessed of no architectural merit. The façade, which is of a later date, is in the Græco-Roman style, with Ionic pillars, and a statue of the Baptist. The interior is adorned with some fine paintings by Mateo Cerezo and Luis Morales, the latter of whom, surnamed El Divino, was born here, and gives name to a street. In addition to the cathedral are four parish churches, two of which, the Conception and St. Augustine, also contain several paintings by Morales. The other principal buildings are the arsenal; the military hospital, with beds for 220 patients; the college (*seminario conciliar*), well endowed, and provided with a full establishment of professors; the theatre, and the prison, a large building, very imperfectly ventilated.

Badajoz is the seat of a bishop, and at one time abounded in ecclesiastical establishments, many of which have been suppressed. Four nunneries, and some monasteries, still remain. As the capital of the province, it is also the residence of a captain-general, and contains several courts and public offices. Its chief charity is the extensive and well-endowed Hospicio de Nostra Señora de la Piedad, founded in 1757. The manufactures are of little importance, consisting of a few linen and woollen stuffs, china, and leather. There is some trade by the river, and a little transit by muleteers. The importance of Badajoz as a frontier fortress has subjected it to repeated sieges. Those which took place during the peninsular war are well known, particularly the last, in April 1812, one of the most murderous on record, in which the British prowess, so eminently displayed, was unhappily tarnished by the brutal scenes which succeeded it. Pop. 22,895.

BADAJOZ, a prov. Spain, Estremadura, bounded, N. by prov. Cáceres, E. Ciudad Real, S.E. and S. Cordova, Seville, and Huelva, and W. Portugal; area, 10,580 sq. m. The surface is very much diversified. Numerous mountain-ridges, ramifications of the sierra Morena, traverse it in different directions, but between these, and along the banks of the rivers, are extensive tracts of rich alluvial soil, particularly one called Barros, which is celebrated throughout Spain for its remarkable fertility. The mountainous tracts are well wooded with oak, ash, and other trees; which are not only extensively used for fuel, but furnish good timber, while the acorns and the mast feed large herds of swine. Too much of the province is said to be devoted to pasture; and the parts under cultivation, owing to a very imperfect system of management, are far less productive than might be expected, from their natural fertility. The chief river is the Guadiana, which traverses the province E. to W., and receives several tributaries within it. The manufactures consist chiefly of soap, coarse linen, leather, and a few other articles of home consumption; the trade is chiefly internal, and as yet insignificant, though a great addition is anticipated from a railroad which is intended to connect Badajoz with Seville. The mines registered within the province amount to 84; among which are one of gold, 10 of silver, and several of cinnabar or quicksilver. The greater proportion, however, are of lead and copper, though many even of these have ceased to be productive. The climate, particularly in the lower districts, is both hot and damp, and intermittent fevers are very prevalent. The province, for administrative purposes, is divided into 15 districts; and, ecclesiastically, forms a diocese of same name, whose bishop is suffragan to Santiago. Pop. 416,905.

BADAKSHAN. *See* BUDUKSHAN.

BADALONA, a tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. of, and 7 m. N.E. Barcelona; in a fertile plain, l. bank, Besos, near its embouchure in the Mediterranean Sea. It has two squares, an ancient parish church, two schools, several fountains, and a ruined convent, of the order of St. Jerome, burned in the late war. Cotton-weaving and silk-dyeing are carried on, agricultural produce is exported, and, besides husbandry, the inhabitants are engaged in fishing and seafaring. Pop. 5000.

BADAUMY, a hill-fort, Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 55 m. N.E. Darwar; considered one of the strongest forts in India; lat. 15° 55′ N.; lon. 75° 49′ E. It was taken by the British, under Sir Thomas Munro, in 1818, although it had previously successfully resisted the efforts of an entire Maharatta army. The neighbourhood presents an extraordinary assemblage of huge disconnected rocks, piled on each other, and scattered about in the wildest confusion.

BADBY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2370 ac. Pop. 596.

BADDESLEY, three pars. Eng.:—1, *Baddesley* (*North*), Hants; 2570 ac. Pop. 305.—2, *Baddesley Clinton*, Warwick; 1329 ac. Pop. 125.—3, *Baddesley Ensor*, a parochial chapelry, Warwick; 1100 ac. Pop. 742.

BADDILEY, par. Eng. Chester; 1962 ac. Pop. 281.

BADDOW, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Baddow* (*Great*), Essex; 3821 ac. Pop. 2122.—2, *Baddow* (*Little*), Essex; 2758 ac. Pop. 622.

BADEBORN, a tn. Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, dist. of, and about 5 m. from Ballenstädt. It is a tolerably well-built thriving place, and has two gates. Pop. 1210.

BADEN (GRAND DUCHY OF), the seventh state of the Germanic Confederation, in the S.W. corner of Germany, between lat. 47° and 49° N., and lon. 25° and 27° E.; bounded, N. by Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria, E. by Würtemberg and an interjected portion of Hohenzollern, S. by Switzerland, and W. by France. It is of very irregular form, and has no proper natural boundaries. On the W., and part of the S., its contour is defined by the Rhine; but in other directions it is much indented and mixed up with other states. It may be described as a long stripe of land stretching N.E. to S.W., narrowest at the centre, widening considerably towards the N., and much more towards the S. base. The line through its centre, and forming a slight curve, with its convexity E., is about 175 m. Its breadth varies from 13 m., where it is narrowest, a little to the N. of Baden town, to 85 m. Its area, owing to its extreme irregularity, is not easily calculated; but, according to the latest measurements, is 4456 geo. sq. m., subdivided into four circles, viz., the Lake Circle in the S.E., and the circles of the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower Rhine, in the S., W., centre, and N., respectively. The surface is occupied as follows:—Arable land, 1,370,000 ac.; meadows and pastures, 666,000 ac.; wood, 1,280,000 ac.; vineyards, 54,000 ac.; gardens, 34,000 ac.; waste, 261,000 ac. The remainder is occupied by water, buildings, streets, roads, &c.

Physical Features.—Baden is decidedly mountainous, being traversed to a considerable extent by the lofty plateau of the Schwarzwald or Black Forest, which, commencing in the circle of the Upper Rhine, between Basel and Waldshut, proceeds in a N. direction, forming, by its W. side, the range of romantic precipices which bound the valley of the Rhine, while its E. side slopes much more gradually. Its highest points are the Feldberg, 4675 ft. in height; the Belchen, 4642 ft.; Blössling, 4380 ft.; Hochkopf, 4333 ft.; Kühegarten, 4039 ft.; Hochfürst, 4000 ft.; and the Faulenfürst, 3553 ft. Another range, of no great elevation, though somewhat precipitous, called the Heiligenberg, attains its greatest height in the vicinity of Heidelberg. In addition to these ranges, are the two smaller groups of the Kaiserstuhl and the Odenwald. The former has an isolated position, and appears to have at one time belonged to an island. Its greatest height is about 1916 ft. The Odenwald is usually regarded as a continuation of the Black Forest, with which it merges imperceptibly, and, stretching N. into Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, flattens down by a series of gentle slopes, and disappears. The nucleus of the Black Forest and Heiligenberg consists of gneiss and granite, usually overlain, S.W. by Jura limestone, E. by red sandstone, which often forms extensive tracts, and occasionally appears in isolated masses, and N.E. by Alpine limestone. The Kaiserstuhl is evidently of volcanic formation. The Odenwald is composed, for the most part, of red sandstone. In the W., however, there is some gneiss, granite, and sienite; and in the S., Alpine and shell limestone. These mountains are intersected by valleys of more or less extent, which, occasionally cutting the Black Forest transversely, reach its E. side. In the S., the valleys are generally short, with a rapid declivity towards the N.W. In the N. they are much longer, and have, in general, a much more gradual descent.

Rivers and Lakes.—Baden belongs entirely to the basins of the Rhine and the Danube; the former draining the far larger portion of the surface, while the latter occupies only a small portion of the S.E. corner, where it takes its rise, and merely runs the few first miles of its mountain course. The torrents which rush down the steep sides of the Black Forest, hastening into the Rhine, are almost without number; but its chief affluents within Baden are the Neckar, Kinzig, Pfinz, Alb, Murg, Elz, Weissen, and Wutach. Baden abounds in lakes. A considerable part of the Lake of Constance, and the whole of the Uberlingersee and Zellersee, belong to it, with a great number of others, which, though small, are by no means inconsiderable.

Minerals and Mineral Springs.—The variety of minerals is very great, but the number of those which exist in such quantity as to be workable to profit is comparatively small. Gold is still occasionally washed from the sands of the Rhine, and the Black Forest contains numerous veins of silver, which, in earlier times, were extensively wrought, and maintained several silver furnaces. Copper is still produced from the mine of Herrensegen, cobalt near Wittich, manganese near Eisenbach, lead in the Münster valley, and calamine near Wiesloch. These, however, are all surpassed in value by the iron mines, which are worked to the number of 30, and employ 15 smelting furnaces. In addition to these, may be mentioned coal, rock-salt, gypsum, alabaster, marble, whetstones, alum, sulphur, potters' and porcelain clay, ochre, and occasionally garnets and agates. In mineral springs, Baden is particularly rich. The number of them has been estimated at 70, and of these not a few are of great celebrity, attracting to the different watering-places to which they have given rise, crowds of visitors from all parts of the world.

Climate and Vegetable Productions.—The climate of Baden varies, of course, with the nature of the surface. While in the valleys and plains all the ordinary fruits are coming to maturity, cold winter blasts are often felt among the mountains; and there are even ravines on the sides of the Feldberg from which the snow seldom entirely disappears. Some observations seem to indicate, that in the region of the Feldberg the seasons are becoming colder, and that the formation of glaciers upon it is by no means impossible. In the Black Forest the grape no longer ripens, and on the loftiest summits of the Feldberg, ordinary pines and larches have ceased to thrive. Even a few hundred feet above the base, they begin to be scraggy and stunted. The summit now exhibits only patches of grass and Iceland moss, while its lofty sides are chiefly occupied by the alpine rose and bilberry. The open valleys of Baden, in the S., are much warmer than in the N. The E. side, and also the Odenwald, are cold, lying exposed to the blasts of the Swabian Alps, and extensive tracts of table-land, where as yet the labours of the husbandman have done little to mitigate the natural rigour of the seasons. The finest climate of Baden, and, indeed, of Germany, is in the valley of the Rhine. Here winter is short, and spring early; the heats of summer are tempered by evaporation from the river and the lakes; the fields are covered with rich crops, and all the ordinary fruit-bearing plants and trees, particularly the vine and the chestnut, grow in luxuriance. Indeed, the vegetation throughout Baden is peculiarly rich, and manifests itself especially in the magnificent forests which line many of its valleys, and clothe its mountain sides, furnishing supplies, both of fuel and excellent timber, which are almost inexhaustible. The mean annual temperature of Baden, taken at Mannheim, is 51° 40′; at Carlsruhe, 51° 48′. At Freiburg, which is in the neighbourhood of the Black Forest, and lies exposed to alpine blasts, the temperature is somewhat lower. One peculiarity in the climate of Baden is the frequency of hailstorms in the district of the Kaiserstuhl, and the hurricanes which proceed from the direction of Strasburg.

Agriculture.—Baden is quite an agricultural country, the arable land occupying rather more than a third of the whole surface. The annual produce of grain is estimated at 1,390,125 quarters, of which rather more than one-half is spelt or German wheat; about one-fifth oats, one-ninth barley, and rather more than one-ninth rye. Large quantities of potatoes are grown throughout the country, and hemp of excellent quality; tobacco and hops in particular districts. The culture of green crops attracts a good deal of attention, and the soiling of stock is generally practised; but though scarcely a patch of land on which any crop can be raised is allowed to lie waste, and the collection of manure is never lost sight of, the science of agriculture cannot be regarded as far advanced. The operations of the field are often performed in a very slovenly manner, the implements are clumsy in the extreme, and bullocks, and even cows, are employed to do much of the work. The rearing of cattle forms an important occupation, but superiority of breed is too often regarded as a matter of secondary consequence. Numerous herds of goats and swine are fed in the Black Forest. The rearing of bees is duly attended to; that of the silkworm exists, but has not as yet made much progress. In regard both to quantity and quality, few countries are richer in wine than Baden. Vineyards occupy a comparatively large extent of its surface, and several of the wines, both white and red, produced in them, rank in the first class. Baden has long been famous for its fruits, among which may be mentioned extensive orchards, or rather forests of apples, pears, chestnuts, and particularly the cherries and plums of the Black Forest, from which are obtained the liqueurs which, under the name of Kirschwasser and Zwetschgewasser, are universally known and esteemed.

Manufactures and Trade.—Of neither of these has Baden much to boast. The whole number of families engaged in occupations immediately connected with the woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures, has been estimated not to exceed 200. The working of the minerals enumerated above, affords much more extensive occupation; but perhaps the most important manufacture is that of wooden clocks, confined chiefly to the districts of the Black Forest, and, connected with it, the making of musical boxes, and other musical toys, in which extraordinary skill and ingenuity are displayed, and for which prices, amounting from 12,000 to 15,000 florins (£1000 to £1250), have been obtained. The chief trade of Baden is derived from its forests. Timber of the finest quality, much of it adapted for shipbuilding, is transmitted to Holland by the Rhine, and by way of Basel, to Switzerland and France; both of which also take large quantities of charcoal. The only other articles of trade deserving of notice are wine, particularly the Markgräfler, Klingelberger, and Staufenberger; liqueurs especially Kirschwasser; hemp, tobacco, and fruit. Salt is exported in considerable quantities to Rhenish Prussia and Switzerland.

Population and Moral Statistics.—The population has increased from 1,277,365 in 1839, to 1,434,970 in 1867, distributed in eleven circles as follows:—

	Communes.	Pop. 1867.
Constance	219	126,916
Villingen	89	65 923
Waldshut	167	81,021
Freiburg	211	198,971
Lörrach	129	90,980
Carlsruhe	149	226,023
Offenburg	140	148,093
Baden	98	123,915
Mannheim	55	94,185
Heidelberg	196	129,631
Mosbach	213	154,301
	1586	1,434,970

The population in 1861, according to the older subdivisions already named, may here be given for comparison. The Lake circle, 198,160; the Upper Rhine, 345,913; the Middle Rhine, 499,782; and the Lower Rhine, 355,436; total, 1,369,291. The inhabitants are divided into R. Catholic, 931,007; Protestants, 475,918; Dissenters, 2435; Jews, 25,594. The different races of people which inhabit Baden are chiefly two, the Allemanni and the Franks; the former occupying the territory from the Murg to the Rhine, and the latter the territory to the N. of the Murg. The language corresponds to this territorial division; the Allemannisch prevailing in the high country, particularly in the valley of the Wiese, and in tolerable purity though frequently intermixed with Swabian and Frankish. It is spoken with the least adulteration in the Black Forest, whose inhabitants have a character differing decidedly from that of the inhabitants of the valley of the Rhine. The native of the Black Forest is lively, industrious, of an ingenious and somewhat speculative turn, hence fond of trade, and rather too fond of law; in general religious, but apt to allow his belief to degenerate into superstition. The natives of the Rhine valley are of more mixed character, and differ greatly from each other. Hence the inhabitant of

Brisgau is easily distinguished from that of Old Baden; who, in his turn, is as easily distinguished from the inhabitant of the Baden palatinate. In general the inhabitants of Baden are robust and healthy, with some tendency to corpulence; which, however, is said to be less common than formerly. In the more secluded parts of the country, their manners are primitive and their morals pure; but, on the whole, their character in this respect is not the highest, and contrasts unfavourably with that of their Swiss neighbours. Education is very generally diffused, and the means employed for the purpose deserve honourable mention even in Germany. The general charge of public instruction is committed to a board called *Oberstudienrath*. Every village has at least one primary, and every town a grammar school. Parents are obliged to send their children to the schools, and continue them there for a certain period, or till a certain degree of proficiency is attained. Of a higher order than those already mentioned are numerous seminaries, called real schools, Latin schools, pædagogiums, gymnasiums, and lyceums. At the head of the whole are the two universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, both of great antiquity, and entitled to an honourable place among the most distinguished universities of Germany. In addition to very complete courses of classics, literature, and science, the former has a Protestant, the latter a R. catholic faculty of theology. In regard to religion, the course of which France has set the example is followed. There is no proper religious establishment, but every form of religious belief is protected, and, where the adherents are of any numerical importance, directly recognized.

Government.—Baden ranked as the seventh state in the Germanic Confederation. It had one vote in the ordinary deliberative assemblies, and three in what is called the *plenum*. The government is a constitutional monarchy, founded on a liberal representative basis. In its present form it was established in 1818, being voluntarily conceded by the Grand Duke. The states are composed of two chambers. In the upper sit the princes of the Grand Ducal family, the nobles and barons, the Protestant and R. catholic bishops, 14 deputies from the landed gentry, elected for eight years; two deputies from the universities, elected by the professors, for four years; and eight individuals nominated by the Grand Duke, at will, from any class. The lower chamber consists of 63 deputies, elected for eight years; 22 by 14 privileged localities, and the remainder by 41 electoral districts. The members of this chamber, while actually sitting, are allowed about 8*s.* 6*d.* per day. The executive belongs entirely to the Grand Duke, who appoints his ministers and councillors, and all the leading functionaries and judges. The supreme civil and criminal court has its seat at Mannheim, but the capital of the grand duchy is Carlsruhe. The military quota which Baden furnished to the Germanic Confederation was 10,000 men. The ordinary standing army, including officers, is about 15,000 men. The budget for the year 1868–9 was: Revenue, £2,408,250; expenditure, £2,823,744. In 1868, the public debt was £2,690,416.

History.—The hereditary possessions of the House of Baden extend over little more than a fourth of its present territory. The reigning family dates its historical origin from Berthold, surnamed the Bearded, Count of Thurgau and Brisgau. The Emperor Henry III., to secure or reward his services, allowed him to assume the name of Duke of Zähringen, and gave him the expectancy of the dukedom of Swabia. His grandson Herrman succeeded to his domains in the end of the 11th century, and is the proper founder of the House of Baden. He took the title of Margrave, and died in 1130. On the death of the Margrave Christopher I. in 1527 two lines were formed by his sons Bernard and Ernest; by the former that of Baden-Baden, by the latter that of Baden-Durlach. Both lines became united in 1771, in the person of the Margrave Charles Frederick, who obtained considerable accessions of territory, and the title of Elector. At the dissolution of the German empire he received additional accessions of territory, and died in 1811; succeeded by his grandson Charles, who married Stephanie, an adopted daughter of Napoleon, and shared largely in the favours of that dynasty. Shortly after giving the constitution of 1818, he was succeeded by his uncle Lewis; who, dying in 1830, made way for his half-brother Leopold, the reigning Duke. Baden has had its share in the recent insurrections which have taken place in Germany. On May 13, 1849, a popular assembly, held at Offenburg, passed a series of violent resolutions, *inter alia*, dissolving the chambers, and convoking a constituent assembly. Military insubordination also began to appear, and manifested itself so strongly at Carlsruhe that the Grand Duke quitted it, and withdrew into Alsace. Ultimately, by the aid of Prussian troops, but not without a severe engagement with the insurgents, the insurrection was put down, and matters again returned to their former state. *See Supplement.*

BADEN, or Baden [commonly *Baden-Baden;* anc. *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*], a tn. and watering-place, grand duchy of Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, 18 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe, one of the most beautiful localities of Europe. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a spur of the Black Forest, overhanging a valley, through which runs the little stream Oosbach. The houses are, in general, old and high; the streets, with one exception, narrow and crooked, and nearly all steep and hilly. The finest buildings lie along the river, but there is not a single handsome square. The edifices most deserving of notice are the new palace, standing on an isolated height above the town, on the site of a Roman temple and baths, and surrounded by fine gardens; the palace, and near it the less extensive but prettier villa of the Duchess Dowager Stephanie; the town church, containing the tombs of 14 members of the margraviate house of Baden, and altar-screens painted by Lill after Guido Reni; the spital church, an old Gothic building now used by the Protestants, and in which also the English service is regularly performed; and the museum of antiquities, built in the form of an old Grecian temple. Baden is the chief place of a bailiwick, and contains the different public offices belonging to it. It has also an excellent hospital, a poorhouse, and savings' bank. Its chief manufactures are linen, ropes, and pottery. Baden has been celebrated, from the remotest antiquity, for its thermal baths, which made it a favourite resort of the Romans. The springs are at least 13 in number, and the temperature of each, though uniform in itself, differs from that of the others. The hottest, and, at the same time, most copious of the springs, is the Ursprung. It has a temperature of 153½° Fah., and yields about 40 cubic ft. of water per minute. The chief ingredients of the water are saline, with some muriatic and carbonic acid, and small portions of silex and



BADEN.—From Pernot, Voyage dans le Grand Duche de Bade

the oxide of iron. It is clear, has a slightly salt and animal taste, and deposits a kind of chalk sinter. Its chief efficacy is in scrofulous, catarrhal, and rheumatic affections. The old vaulting over the Ursprung is of Roman construction; and in the museum are many Roman remains, found in and about the locality. The annual number of visitors, said to be of a more mixed character than formerly, is estimated at 20,000. July and August are considered 'the season.' On the banks of the On, opposite the town, is the Conversations-haus, with its promenade and gardens. It also contains gaming saloons, with a café-restaurant, theatre, and reading-room. The parties who hold the tables on lease from the Grand Duke, pay a heavy sum for the odious privilege. The manufactures of the town are insignificant; they include rope-making, pottery, and leather-dressing, to a small extent. Light wares of wood, glass ornaments, trinkets, toys, &c., are sold, in a kind of fair held upon the promenade, to attract visitors; but, upon the whole, Baden Baden must be considered merely as a place of fashionable resort, and which is losing its once great respectability. Resident pop. 8856.

BADEN [anc. *Thermæ Cetiæ* and *Austriacæ*], a tn. Lower Austria, gov. and circle, Vienna, from which it is distant S.W. 15 m., l. bank, Schwöchat, at the foot of the Styrian Alps. It consists of a nucleus and seven suburbs; and has numerous hot sulphurous springs (81° to 99° Fah.), used both for bathing and drinking, and resorted to annually by thousands of invalids and others. The finest baths are those of the Sauerhof, the Frauenbad, and the Carolinenbad. They are, for the most part, 'society baths' (*Gesellschafts* or *Vollbäder*), in which the bathers, male and female, in ample dressing gowns, mix promiscuously, and walk about up to the neck in the steaming water. They are efficacious in cutaneous diseases, gout, and rheumatism, resembling in their effects the springs of Aix-la-Chapelle. Baden was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1812, but has been rebuilt with increased architectural beauty. The chief modern buildings in the town and neighbourhood are the Weilburg, the handsome chateau of the Archduke Charles, in the valley of St Helen; the palace of the Archduke Anthony; the Sauerhof, a military hospital, with baths for 100 soldiers; the church of St. Augustine, the only one in the town; the townhall, theatre, an hospital, founded in 1815; and several other charitable institutions. There is a park and public promenade, much frequented, and in the environs the scenery is highly picturesque. The dyeing of yarn, cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of silk, velvet, and muslin, are carried on to a limited extent. Pop. 6505.

BADEN [anc. *Thermæ Helveticæ*], a tn. and dist. Switzerland, can. Aargau. The town (*Ober Baden* or *Baden-im-Aargau*) is 12 m. N.E. Aarau, in a narrow defile, l. bank, Limmat, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is the seat of a district court, and has a townhall, a handsome R. catholic church, a convent, monastery, hospital, and house of correction, and is celebrated for its hot sulphurous baths. The hottest springs have a temperature of 116° Fah. The Romans had a castle at Baden, called the *Castellum Thermarum*; and during the Middle Ages there was a fortress here, where the Dukes of Austria frequently resided, the ruins of which still exist. From 1426 to 1712, Baden was the seat of the federal diet of the Swiss cantons, and the residence of the foreign ambassadors. The treaty of peace between France and the empire was signed here, Sept. 7, 1714. The town has some trade in wine. Pop. 2922.

BADENOCH, a dist. Scotland, Inverness, about 35 m. in length, and 28 m breadth; bounded, E. by cos. Elgin and Aberdeen, S.W. by Athole and Lochaber, and N. by Nairnshire. The name is derived from a word signifying *bushy*, the country having been originally covered with natural forests, many of which still remain. Though, like all mountainous districts, possessing some fertile spots, the country may be generally described as barren, poorly cultivated, and thinly peopled, but abounding in beautiful and picturesque Alpine scenery. In this district is situated, at an elevation of 1200 ft. above the level of the sea, Loch Spey, the source of the river of that name, one of the largest in Scotland. The lake is surrounded by the Corryarik Mountains, from which descend the torrents by which it is principally supplied. Badenoch, in days of old, was a lordship of the Cummins, of which family was the Red John Cummin, slain in the church at Dumfries, in 1306, by Robert Bruce. The Cummins, who were long the most powerful family in Scotland, ruled here with absolute sway, planting numerous strong fortresses over the country to support their authority. Bruce subsequently annexed Badenoch to the earldom of Moray, but it was afterwards bestowed, by Robert II., on his son. Alexander, Earl of Buchan, a man of a disposition so fierce and ruthless, that he was called the 'wolf of Badenoch.' The issue of the latter failing, the lordship of Badenoch fell into, and remained with the Crown till 1452, when it was bestowed on the Earl of Huntly. Badenoch was long the property of the Gordon family, but is now in other hands. It was the birthplace of M'Pherson, the translator or author of Ossian's poems, who also died there, on Feb. 17, 1796; his body being afterwards carried up to Westminster Abbey, where it was interred. In this district, also, in the parish of Alvie, is Kinrara House, the beautiful and favourite residence of the celebrated and accomplished Duchess of Gordon, who died there, and who was there buried by her own desire.

BADENWEILER, a vil. grand duchy, Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, 15 m. S.S.W. Freiburg, celebrated for its baths, used in rheumatic, hysterical, and hypochondriacal affections. They are insipid, tasting like lukewarm water, and have a temperature of 82° Fah. They were known to the Romans, whose baths were discovered in 1784, and are regarded as the most perfect out of Rome. They are 324 ft. long by 100 broad, and consist of four large and eight small baths, with vapour bath, anointing and dressing-rooms, &c. Two altars have been found, the one bearing the inscription *Dianæ Abnobæ*, and the other containing traces of the name of Diana. The wine called *Markgrafler*, the best which Baden produces, grows in the neighbourhood. Pop. exclusive of visitors, 300.

BADESWUR, or BADDESUR, a small but neatly built tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, presidency, Bengal, picturesquely situated on the r. bank, Mahanuddy, 32 m. S.W. Cuttack; lat. 20° 17' N.; lon. 85° 25' E. It consists of one broad street having a row of gardens up the centre, with trellis work coverings, over which beans and other creeping esculents and flowering plants are trained, forming one continued bower; at intervals there are fantastic, and sometimes tastefully-constructed vases made of pottery, in which the tulsi plant is reared. There are also several wells in the town, with terraces round them; the houses are all elevated on plinths, with narrow ledges projecting beyond the walls, on which the people sit in fine weather, and the thatch projects considerably, so as to admit of the rain falling clear. There is a mart here for grain, iron, cotton cloths, silk dhotis, ironmongery, &c., which are both manufactured and brought from the neighbouring places. In the vicinity are some ancient temples, and a hill of volcanic appearance, which rises abruptly from the river to a height of 300 ft.—(*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*)

BADGENDON, or BADDINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1106 ac. Pop. 183.

BADGER, par. Eng. Salop; 920 ac. Pop. 171.

BADGEWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3927 ac. P. 874.

BADGEWORTH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1815 ac. P. 343.

BADIA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 15½ m. W.N.W. Rovigo, r. bank Adige, near the source of the Adigetto. There is here a fine bridge over the Adige, and in the town are several monasteries, a college, a manufactory of earthenware; considerable trade in corn, flax, silk, hides, firewood, and iron, is carried on. Pop. 3400.

BADIA CALAVENA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 12 m. N.E. Verona; cap. dist., in which are several quarries of fine marble. Pop. 2000.

BADIA SAN SALVADORE. *See* ABBADIA.

BADIA TEDALDA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 23 m. N.E. Arezzo, on a skirt of the Alps near the l. bank, Marecchia; well built, commanded by a small castle, and having a fine square, parish church, and an ancient abbey of the Benedictines. The greater part of the inhabitants are shepherds or husbandmen, subsisting chiefly on chestnuts. Pop. 2074.

BADINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3172 ac. Pop. 794.

BADLESMERE, par. Eng. Kent; 778 ac. Pop. 133.

BADLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1050 ac. Pop. 74.

BADMINTON (GREAT), par. Eng. Gloucester; 1735 ac. Pop. 521.

BADOLATO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Reggio, dist. of, and 22 m. S. Catanzaro, on a hill about 2 m. from the sea. Pop. 3394.

BADONG, a vil., S.W. part isl. Bali, Indian Archipelago, about 9 m. from the coast, with markets twice a week, attended often by 3000 people.

BADONVILLER, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. of, and 21 m. S.E. Luneville, on the Blette. Metallic moulds for the glassworks at Baccarat are manufactured here, besides large quantities of awls and prickers, with some cotton goods and hosiery. There are here, also, tanneries, breweries, and potteries. Pop. 2090.

BADONY, two pars. Ireland:—1, *Badony*, or *Badony Lower*, Tyrone; 47,922 ac. Pop. 7412.—2, *Badony*, or *Badony Upper*, Tyrone; 38,208 ac. Pop. 5319.

BADRACHELLUM [Sacred mountain], a tn. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, prov. Hyderabad, l. bank Godavery, about 100 m. from its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal, and 165 m. E. by N. from the city of Hyderabad; lat. 17° 40′ N.; lon. 81° 0′ E.

BADSEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 1770 ac. Pop. 527.

BADSWORTH, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 3815 ac. Pop. 792.

BADULLA, a tn. and fort, isl. Ceylon, 35 m. S.E. Kandy, l. bank, Komene; lat. 6° 45″ N.; lon. 81° 15′ E. It stands at an elevation of 2100 ft. above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains. The town is insignificant, and the fort, now unoccupied in consequence of the unhealthiness of of the situation, is inconsiderable, though possessing a good barracks and hospital. The surrounding country is fertile, and though 40 m. from the sea, is favourable to the growth of the cocoa-nut tree. *See Supplement.*

BADWELL-ASH, or LITTLE ASHFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1860 ac. Pop. 478

BAELEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. S. Ghent, having manufactories of linen, cotton, tobacco, and candles; also breweries. Pop. 2932.

BAELEU.—1, A tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, on the Great Nethes, 14 m. S.E. Turnhout. Here are a manufactory of coarse woollens; a distillery; oil, malt, and corn-mills. Pop. 3262.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Liège, 5½ m. N. Verviers, with stone quarries, limeworks, and a paper, a cloth, a thread, two corn, and four fulling mills. Pop. 2041.

BAENA, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. S.S.E. Cordova, r. bank, Marbella. It has hilly though tolerably good streets, two principal and two smaller squares, four parish churches, a town and court-house, ladies' college, several well-attended schools, two hospitals, a prison, public storehouse, riding-school, numerous convents, and a palace of the Counts of Altamira. Portions of the old walls, and the remains of a castle, still exist. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, tiles, bricks, and earthenware, and there are some tanneries, and oil and corn-mills, in the place; still a considerable number of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Large quantities of grain and oil are exported to Malaga, and the trade with the interior is extensive. An annual cattle-fair is held. Pop. 12,944.

BAEPENDI, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 180 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro, on a streamlet of same name. It has a church, townhouse, and prison; its district well watered, and here and there well wooded, is in general fertile, and yields good tobacco, which is extensively cultivated. Millet and beans are also grown for local consumpt, and a considerable quantity of pigs are reared for the Rio de Janeiro market. Pop. tn. and dist. 9000.

BAESRODE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, about 5 m. E. Dendermonde; with breweries, oil and corn-mills, and a building dockyard. Many of the inhabitants live by fishing and seafaring. Pop. 3085.

BAEZA [anc. *Beatia*], a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. E.N.E. Jaen, cap. dist. of same name, about 8 m. N. of r. bank, Guadalquivir, agreeably situated on a height called Loma de Ubeda, amid rich and well-watered plains. When seen from a distance, its numerous churches and monasteries, many of them of Gothic architecture, and its lofty steep-roofed houses, present a very striking appearance. At one time it had a double enclosure of turreted walls, but of these only a few fragments now remain. The streets, though not straight, are in general spacious and well paved; and the houses, mostly of two or three stories, are built of a fine sandstone, quarried in the neighbourhood. This sandstone, by exposure to the air, becomes dark, and gives the town a sombre hue. Of the three public squares which Baeza contains, the largest is the Plaza de la Constitucion. The houses, which line two of its sides, have a range of porticoes; and its interior is beautifully laid out, being both planted with poplars and adorned with a fountain of white and black marble, with several jets. The principal edifices are the cathedral, now united to that of Jaen, an irregular edifice, erected at different times, and in different styles of architecture; the university, one of the finest edifices of the town, though as a literary institution it has been suppressed; and the old monastery of St. Philip de Neri. Baeza contains nine parishes, and three monasteries; is the seat of several district courts, and possesses a seminary (*seminario conciliar*), in which both theology and philosophy are taught; an economical society, and several endowed schools, chiefly for elementary instruction. The principal manufactures are cloth, leather, and soap. The dyeworks of Baeza were once celebrated, but have greatly fallen off. The annual fair lasts a fortnight. The celebrated sculptor, Gaspar Becerra, was born here in 1520. Pop. 13,203.

BAFFA [anc. *Paphos*], a seaport tn., S.W. coast, island of Cyprus; lat. 34° 47′ 18″ N.; lon. 32° 24′ 30″ E. (n.) It occupies the site of the celebrated Paphos of antiquity, where Venus is fabled to have landed after her birth, having sprung from the froth of the sea near this island. She was worshipped by the inhabitants, and had 100 altars at Paphos; hence her titles of Cyprian and Paphian Queen. The numerous ruins of palaces and churches everywhere to be met with, bear evidence of the splendour of the ancient town, and present a striking contrast to the squalor and wretchedness of the modern one, which consists of an assemblage of miserable houses, with a few Greek churches and mosques. In the neighbourhood are a number of excavations made in the rocks, and inhabited by Turkish families. Beautiful crystals are found in the rocks near Baffa, called Baffa diamonds. The country around is fertile, yielding large crops of corn, besides cotton and silk. The bay is large, but shallow, and unsafe. Pop. 1000.

BAFFIN'S, or BYLOTS BAY, a large gulf or inland sea, communicating with the N. Atlantic, by Davis Strait, N.E. coast, America, between lat. 68° and 78° N., and lon. 52° and 80° W., extending S.E. to N.W. about 950 m., with a mean breadth of about 280 m. It was first explored by Baffin in 1616, and more fully by Capt. Ross, in 1818, and Capt. Parry in 1819. It is of great depth in many places, but of extremely unequal bottom, the ascertained depths varying from 200 to 1050 fathoms. Its shores are rocky and precipitous, attaining a height, in many places, of 1000 ft., backed by ranges of lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow. In this dreary and barren region there is hardly any vegetation; the little there is, consists chiefly of mosses, lichens, and ground berries. The coasts are rendered remarkable by the presence of prodigious numbers of high, sharp, conical rocks, so artificial in form and appearance, that they are called *monuments*. Both sides of the bay are indented by numerous sounds, creeks, and inlets, few of which, however, have been yet explored. It abounds in black whales, of a large size, and in seals, the capture of which employs a number of British vessels. The principal land animals are bears, black foxes, hares, and walruses. Birds—ptarmigans, terns, gulls, eider ducks, auks, and petrels.

BAFFIN'S ISLANDS.—1, Three small barren uninhabited islands, E. shores, Baffin's Bay, and so called by Capt. Ross. They are in lat. 74° 4′ N.; lon. 58° W. (n.)—2, A small isl. Fox's Channel, N. branch of Hudson's Bay. It lies S. of Melville peninsula; lat. 65° 40′ N.; lon. 83° 29′ W. (n.)

BAFFO, a considerable tn. Mahee country, a district of Dahomey, W. Africa. It is situated near the Fellattah frontier, at the foot of one of the Kong mountains, and is ornamented with a variety of trees—silk, cotton, sycamore, ash, acacia. From being in the hill country, the climate here is more temperate than in other localities of Dahomey. The country around is well watered; and some of the streams are impregnated with iron, others with magnesia. The land pro-

duces four crops of Indian corn each year, and two of Guinea corn. Tamarinds, grapes, figs, cashew and kolla nuts, &c., abound. There is a good, though small, breed of cattle, but no horses. Sheep and goats, as well as guinea-fowl of various kinds, partridges of a large size, and pigeons, are plentiful; and venomous serpents numerous. Pipe-clay is abundant in some of the valleys. The market is well supplied with all articles of native consumpt. The inhabitants, who manufacture a little cloth, are literally slaves, but live at peace since they were brought under the sway of the King of Dahomey. —(Duncan's *Travels in W. Africa.*)

BAFING, or BLACK RIVER. *See* SENEGAL.

BAFLO, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 15 m. N.W. Appingedam; in a well-cultivated district, and having a church and school, and in the vicinity a rye-mill. Pop. 600.

BAFRA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Room, r. bank, Kizil-Irmak, 13 m. above its junction with the Black Sea. It has a bridge, and two mosques. Flax and rice are raised in great abundance in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2000.

BAGAGEM, a river, Brazil, prov. Goyaz, an affluent of the Maranhão. It rises in the serra Viadeira, flows W.N.W. and falls into the Maranhão about 20 m. above the junction of that stream with the Tocantins, after a course of about 160 m., in lat. 13° 30′ S.; lon. 49° 5′ W.

BAGARIA, a vil. Sicily, 11 m. E.S.E. Palermo, with the mansions of whose nobility it is adorned, that of the Prince of Palagonia being the most distinguished. Pop. 4000.

BAGBOROUGH (WEST), par. Eng. Somerset; 1972 ac. Pop. 450.

BAGDAD, a pash. Turkey in Asia, of a triangular form, stretching N.W. from the head of the Persian Gulf, in about lat. 30° to 38° N., and lying between lon. 40° and 48° E.; bounded, S.W. by the Arabian desert, E. by Persia, and N. by the pashalics of Van and Diarbekir. It is thus about 630 m. long, and about 450 at its greatest breadth, traversed by the Euphrates and Tigris, which afterwards unite and enter the Persian Gulf in a single stream. This pashalic is usually divided into three portions, that E. of the Tigris, that W. of the Euphrates, and that lying between these two rivers. The first is fertile; the second flat and sandy, without herbage and without water, excepting along the immediate banks of the river, the overflowings of which form productive rice-grounds; the third is now a complete desert, though anciently one of the richest and best cultivated territories of the old world. This result proceeds almost solely from the wretched government of the Turks. The better cultivated and more fertile portions of the province, produce large crops of wheat, barley, rice, and maize, with a good deal of tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton. Near the towns and villages, to which nearly all agricultural efforts are confined, great quantities of fruit are grown, particularly dates, which are reckoned of a superior description, and form an important article of subsistence. Melons, cucumbers, and onions are also abundant, and of excellent quality. Among the wild animals are lions, hyenas, jackals, wolves, gazelles, hogs, and hares. There are not many lions, but jackals are both numerous and troublesome. The domestic animals are horses, asses, mules, buffaloes, camels, and dromedaries. The horses are of small size, seldom exceeding 14 hands high, but are held in much esteem on account of their beauty, docility, and capability of enduring fatigue. The most numerous and most useful, however, of the domesticated animals, is the camel. As beef is not used as an article of food, oxen are raised solely for the yoke. The wild birds are black partridges, snipes, wild doves, and, on the lakes and marshes, wild geese, ducks, widgeons, and pelicans. Ostriches are found in the deserts. The only domestic birds bred are the common fowl and pigeons, neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks being domesticated. The province is only partially subject to the Porte, the Arabs being sole masters of the country from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf. The Arab sheikhs or chiefs are bound to furnish the pasha with a certain number of troops, and a certain amount of tribute; but these contingents are very irregularly paid, often evaded altogether. The population of the pashalic, consisting of Turks, Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans, Armenians, and Jews, has been estimated at 1,300,000. *See Supplement.*

BAGDAD, a large and celebrated city, Asiatic Turkey, formerly cap. of the empire of the khalifs, now cap. pash. of same name; on the banks of the Tigris, about 190 m. above its junction with the Euphrates; lat. 33° 19′ 50″ N.; lon. 44° 22′ 38″ E. (L.) The city stands on both banks—two-thirds being on the left, and the remainder on the right—of the river, which is here about 620 ft. wide, the communication being maintained by a long, narrow, and very inconvenient bridge of boats. It is of an irregular oblong form, and about 3 m. in circuit, and, as seen from a little distance, has a striking appearance, being surrounded by formidable-looking walls of furnace-burnt bricks, strengthened with round towers, and mounted with cannon. A forest of palm and date-trees growing around and within the city, adds to the picturesque effect. The interior, however, disappoints the high expectations which a distant view is calculated to excite. A large portion of the ground within the walls is unoccupied; and the bricks of which the houses are built are mostly old, being dug out of the ruins of former edifices, and hence rounded, chipped, or otherwise disfigured. The streets are narrow, unpaved, and extremely filthy; and the houses, built of burnt bricks of a yellowish-red colour, generally consist of two stories above



BAGDAD, from the South.—After Lieut.-Col. Chesney

the ground or rather underground flat. They have seldom any window to the street, and the doors are all strong, and iron-clenched. A few of them, however, are enlivened by a sort of oriel or projecting window, admitting light to a sitting-room, in which the various members of the family meet, and visitors are received. Here the males may be seen smoking, and occasionally the females peeping through the half-closed lattice. The houses consist of a range of apartments opening into a square or inner court, with one or two subterraneous rooms called *serdabs*, in which the inhabitants seek shelter during the day from the intense heat. The bazaar, built by Dawd Pasha, is one of the finest in the East, and is well supplied with home and foreign manufacture; but the other ones are mean structures, though sufficiently spacious, and generally well stocked. The shops are poor and dilapidated, the whole indicating neglect and decay. There are about 100 mosques in the town, although not more than 20 or 30 are deserving notice. They differ from, and are in general inferior to, those of other Mahometan cities; still, some of them have a very gay appearance, their domes and minarets being covered with glazed tiles, of various colours, but chiefly green, white, yellow, and black, arranged in a kind of mosaic work, with considerable taste, and so as to reflect the rays of the sun with brilliant effect. The caravanseries and baths are mostly mean establishments. Bagdad was formerly a place of extensive trade, having been for many ages the great emporium for the commerce of all the surrounding countries; but it has of late years much declined, in consequence, principally, of the rapacity of the Government, and its unwillingness or inability to protect the property of the merchants from the Arabs, and

in part from the interruptions caused by plague, war, and inundation. Another great cause of decline is, that Persia no longer receives her chief supplies from Bagdad, but obtains them in the N. provinces, *via* Trebizonde, from Great Britain and Constantinople; and on the S. direct from India and the Persian Gulf. The yearly trade between Aleppo and Bagdad, at present, seldom exceeds one caravan of 700 to 1000 camels; that between Damascus and Bagdad, one of 1200 or 1500 camels. The chief imports of this trade are cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, woollen cloths, and dyes. The returns, independently of remittances in specie, in which the greater part is paid, are Persian tombak, galls, buffalo-hides, East India indigo, pearls, Cashmere shawls, some Mokha coffee, gums, myrrh, &c. Bagdad has few manufactures. The principal are red and yellow leather, both of which are much esteemed; and a kind of plush, of rich and beautiful patterns, which is much used by the Turks for covering cushions and sofas.

The climate of Bagdad is intensely hot in summer; but, on on the whole, salubrious, although subject, during part of the summer, to a hot wind, known by the name of *Samiel*, which is said to feel as if it had just passed over the mouth of a lime-kiln. Rain rarely falls later than the beginning of May, or earlier than towards the end of September, after which it continues for a time to fall copiously, though the winter on the whole is dry. So far from considering the excessive heat of summer unhealthy, the natives assert, that if it does not attain its usual intensity, sickness is sure to prevail. It has been observed that the plague visits Bagdad every ten years. A tremendous visitation of that calamity took place in 1831, when the city was nearly depopulated, upwards of 4000 dying daily for several days continuously, out of a population of about 60,000! To add to the horrors of the scene, the Tigris overflowed its banks, inundated the lower part of the city, causing the destruction, in one night, of 7000 houses, which, falling with an almost simultaneous crash, destroyed 15,000 persons.

The population of Bagdad is exceedingly mixed, consisting of Persians, Turks, Armenians, Arabs, and Jews; and as they all dress after the fashions of their respective countries, the variety of costume displayed in the streets and bazaars is very striking. The natives are said to be the ugliest people in the Turkish empire—a circumstance in part owing to the effects of a cutaneous disorder to which they are subject, and which leaves disfiguring marks on the countenance. The only women in Bagdad who exhibit any part of the face are the Arab females, whose dress consists of a wide chemise of red or blue cotton, and whose faces, arms, &c., are tatooed in a manner exceedingly disagreeable to a European eye. The handsomest women, and the least disfigured by art, are the Georgians and Circassians; but all ranks and classes stain the hair and the palms of the hands with *henna*, the last so deeply, that they are said to resemble those of a sailor covered with tar. The Turkish women, when they go abroad, are enveloped in large sheets of checked-blue linen, which give them a shapeless appearance, their legs being, at the same time, enclosed in large jack-boots of yellow leather, and their faces covered with a thick black horse-hair veil. Two other striking features of this far-famed eastern city, are the immense numbers of singularly ugly negro slaves and white donkeys, that throng the streets. Both are in great request; the latter so much so, as to bring often from £40 to £50 each. Only a very imperfect approximation can be made to the actual population. It once exceeded 100,000. Fontanier makes it as low as 30,000. The probable number does not exceed 70,000.

BAGE, a vil. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, near Piratini, on the S. frontier of the province. It has a church, and about 2000 inhabitants.

BAGE, name of two vils. France, dep. Ain, about 3 m. distant from each other, and 15 m. N.W. Bourg:—1, *Bagé le-Châtel*, agreeably situated on a hill, in the midst of a fertile plain, and possessing some manufactures of cloth, leather, and earthenware; and a trade in agricultural produce, particularly poultry. Pop. 740.—2, *Bagé-la-Ville*, a large vil., can. Bagé-le-Chatel. Pop. 2069.

BAGH, or BHAG, a tn. Beloochistan, dist. Cutch Gundava; lat. 28° 35′ N.; lon. 68° 8′ E.; r. bank, Narees, and not far from the celebrated Bolan Pass. It is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall. The houses, about 2000 in number, are of the same material, and wretchedly built. It has a large roofed bazaar, well supplied with wares. Adjoining the town is an extensive cemetery, containing some remarkable tombs; and near it, a large mosque. In dry weather, water is extremely scarce, the stream of the Naree becoming then exhausted, while the water in the tanks and wells is brackish and unwholesome. The neighbouring country, when properly irrigated, is fertile in grain. The climate is sultry.

BAGHTCHECHSERAI. *See* BAKHTSCHISSARAI.

BAGINTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1667 ac. Pop. 208.

BAGLAN, par. S. Wales, Glamorgan; 6479 ac. P. 558.

BAGLANA, or BHAGELANA, a dist. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad; extremely hilly, with many fertile plains interspersed. It is one of the original Mahratta countries, and remained under the sovereignty of that tribe until the fall of Peshwa in 1818.

BAGLEN, or BAGALEEN, a prov. island of Java, S. coast; bounded, W. by Banjoemas, N. by Samarang, E. by Kadoe and Djocjokarta, and S. by the Indian Ocean. It lies between lat. 7° 10′ and 8° 11′ S., and lon. 109° 25′ and 110° 5′ E.; is mountainous, but fertile, generally of volcanic formation, and has lime in its S. parts. The principal mountains are Sindoro, about 10,432 ft. high; and Praauw, about 8202 ft., both in the N. of the province, and both volcanoes; the former an active one. Besides these, several other lower heights have craters. The principal streams are the Ambal and Bogowonto, both falling into the Indian Ocean. The atmosphere generally is clear, and, from the height of the ground, the heat is seldom greater than 80° Fah. Rice, Egyptian wheat, tobacco, sugar, and coffee, are the principal products. Buffaloes are plentiful; and in the woods tigers, panthers, boars, apes, and numerous kinds of birds abound. On the coast the edible birds' nests are found.

BAGNA, or BAGNI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, sanjak of, and 40 m. S.S.W. Sophia, l. bank, Moritza, at the S.W. extremity and near the base of the mountain range that separates the provinces of Bulgaria and Roumelia. It is surrounded by an embattled wall, outside of which are some thermal spring baths. Pop. about 1000.

BAGNA CAVALLO, a tn. Italy, 29 m. S.S.E. Ferrara, on the Seno. It has some silk mills; and large quantities of hemp are grown in the surrounding district. Pop. 10,669.

BAGNA LOUKA. *See* BANJALUKA.

BAGNALSTOWN, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 10 m. S. Carlow; agreeably situated on the Barrow, over which there is here a handsome bridge. The sessions-house is on an elevated site, and has an elegant Ionic portico. The town has a fever-hospital, a dispensary, and a R. Catholic chapel. Many persons are employed in the quarrying and dressing of granite for building, and of Carlow flag; both of which abound in the district, and are shipped down the Barrow to Waterford, Dublin, &c. Pop. 2047.

BAGNAN, or BAGUAN, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Borneo, from which it is distant about 25 m.; lat. 6° 8′ N.; lon. 118° 30′ E. (R.)

BAGNARA.—1, A seaport tn. Italy, Naples, province and 17 m. N.E. Reggio, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina. It has a considerable trade in wood and tar. Excellent muscat wine is produced in the vicinity. This town is supposed to be the *Portus Orestis* of the ancients. Pop. 3175.—2, A tn. and castle, Papal States, 20 m. W. Ravenna, r. bank, Santerno. Pop. 2440.

BAGNAREA, a tn. Papal States, 15 m. N. Viterbo; on a hill. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. 2733.

BAGNERES-DE-BIGORRE [anc. *Aquensis Vicus, Aquæ Bigerronum*], a celebrated watering-place, France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, cap. arrond. of same name, at the entrance of the valley of Campan; l. bank, Adour, 13 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. Its site is one of the most romantic in the Pyrenees. Well-cultivated slopes surround it on all sides, and are terminated in the distance by a mountain-range, the most conspicuous summit in which is the peak of Midi. The town is well built, and contains several good squares, and numerous spacious, handsome streets. The houses are all whitewashed, and many of them have doorposts, lintels, and window-sills of a blue marble, which abounds in the neighbourhood. One of the worst evils by which Bagnères suffers, is a bright glare and sultry stifling heat; but this is considerably allayed by copious streams drawn from the Adour, and made to circulate

in almost every street. Bagnères owes its chief celebrity to its baths, which are sulphurous and saline, and have a temperature varying from 87° to 123° Fah. There is also in the vicinity a chalybeate spring, said to be almost the only one in the Pyrenees. The bathing establishment, called Fracasti, is very complete, and is the largest and most handsome building of the town. It stands at one of its extremities, immediately under Mount Olivet, and is approached by a long avenue of poplars, winding through a verdant valley. The inhabitants depend chiefly on the baths, almost every house receiving lodgers; but the manufactures are of some importance. The chief of these is the crape known by the name of *Crêpe-de-Barèges*, and a fine woollen gauze, almost as fine as lace, woven into shawls and scarfs. A great proportion of the females, young and old, are employed in knitting. Bagnères has also extensive marble-works, dyeworks, tanneries, and paper-mills. Pop. 9433.

BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON, a tn. France, dep. Haute Garonne, arrond. of, and 21 m. S.W. St. Gaudens. It is one of the principal watering-places of the Pyrenees, and derives its celebrity from its sulphurous thermal waters, said to be beneficial in rheumatic complaints; are used chiefly as baths. The town is situated in the picturesque valley of Luchon, surrounded on all sides by hills covered with natural wood. The main street forms a splendid avenue, at the W. end of which the large bathing establishment is placed. The neighbourhood exhibits some of the most interesting scenery of the Pyrenees; and as horses can be procured for a trifle, equestrian excursions are the chief amusements of the visitors, who are most numerous in the months of July and August, at which period the place is very gay. Chocolate, of good quality, is made here. The winter lasts seven or eight months. Resident pop. 3931.

BAGNES (VAL DE), a valley, Switzerland, can. Valais, about 25 m. in length. It commences at St. Branchier, a little below Orsières, and follows the course of the Dranse upwards to Chable, stretching thence, in a S.S.E. direction, to the glaciers of Chermontane. In the year 1545, the village of Bagnes was destroyed by an inundation, caused by the stoppage of the Dranse at a glacier until its waters had accumulated. In 1818, a similar stoppage of the Dranse took place at the glacier of Getroz, and the water formed a lake no less than 1½ m. long, 700 ft. wide, and at one part 200 ft. deep. Attempts, partially successful, were made to cut a channel through the ice, so as to drain the lake gradually, but the barrier at last gave way, and a deluge of 500,000,000 of cubic feet of water was let loose, in the space of half an hour, to sweep through a tortuous valley. A flood five times greater than that of the Rhine at Basel filled the bed of a mountain-stream. All the bridges on the Dranse were swept away, even that of Mauvoisin, which stood 90 ft. above the ordinary level of the river; houses were destroyed, many lives were lost, and the fertile pastures were converted into a desert of gravel. The valley contains several hamlets, and about 9000 inhabitants.—(Forbes's *Travels through the Alps.*)

BAGNI, or BAGNO DI LUCCA [anc. *Balnea Corsennæ et Villæ*], a tn. and com. duchy of Lucca, 12 m. N. the city of Lucca, r. bank, Lima, here crossed by a bridge. In the TOWN there are a handsome parish church, an English chapel, municipal buildings, theatre, several public libraries, and five bathing establishments. The waters, which are much used, contain sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, alum, and iron, and their temperature varies from 112° to 129°.——The COMMUNE yields grain, oil, wine, and great quantities of fruits and vegetables; has forests of chestnut and beech; and feeds a considerable number of cattle and sheep. Pop. 8834.

BAGNI, or ST. GIULIANO [anc. *Thermæ Pisanæ*], a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 4 m. N.E. Pisa, at the W. base of Mount Pisano, on which stands the ancient chapel of St. Giuliano, whence the town derives its name. The town is well constructed and clean, and much resorted to by the citizens of Pisa on account of the reputed efficacy of its thermal baths. The establishments for the accommodation of bathers are extensive and well regulated. The waters are clear, inodorous, and saline; temperature, 107°. In Mount Pisano marble is quarried; and in the vicinity are the remains of a magnificent ancient Roman aqueduct, the *Aquæ Calidæ Pisanorum* of Pliny. Pop. 16 777.

BAGNO, a small fortified tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 38 m. E. by N. Florence, near r. bank, Savio. It has an ancient and handsome church, municipal buildings, and a noble old edifice used as a bathing establishment. The thermal baths are much frequented; temperature of water, 108° to 110°.——The COMMUNE is fertile towards the river; its mountains are covered with forests of pine, chestnut, beech, and oak, the fruit of which feeds numerous swine; cattle, sheep, and goats are reared to some extent. Five annual fairs are held; one of which, in the spring, is the most extensive and best attended cattle fair in Tuscany. Pop. 6887.

BAGNO A ACQUA [anc. *Bagni di Casciani*], a vil. Tuscany, prov. Pisa, S.S.E. Lari on the Era, celebrated for its thermal, sulphurous, and carboniferous waters, of a temperature of between 97° and 98° Fah. They are clear and inodorous, but have a sharp acid taste. Pop. 1285.

BAGNO A RIPOLI, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 4 m. E. by S. Florence, having a parish church with a few fine pictures, and a townhouse. The vicinity is very fertile, and the low meadows towards the river Arno, N. of the town, afford food for numerous cattle and sheep. Pop. 14,385.

BAGNOLI, a tn. Naples, prov. Samnio, 8 m. S.W. Trivento, on the slope of a hill. It has five churches, an abbey, and an hospital. Pop. 4379.

BAGNOLO.—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Avellino, 8 m. S.W. St. Angelo de Lombardi, on the declivity of Mount Calvello. It has a fine collegiate church, and several convents. Pop. 4500.——2, A tn. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, cap. dist. of same name, prov. of, and 7 m. S. by W. Brescia, on the high road from that city to Cremona. Pop. 2646.——The DISTRICT is fertile, and feeds a considerable number of cattle. Pop. 15,895.——3, A tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Saluzzo, l. bank Grana, at the foot of the Alps. Pop. 2000.

BAGNOLS, or BAGNOLS LES BAINS, a vil. France, dep. Lozère, on the Lot, 10 m. S.E. Meude, on a slope near l. bank, Lot, and deserving of notice for its bathing establishment, which is very complete, and much frequented. The springs, which are thermal, having a temperature of 111° to 113° Fah., rise in a narrow valley. The water, on first issuing, is limpid, and free from smell, but after it has run some distance emits an odour of sulphuretted hydrogen. It is not disagreeable to the taste, but has a kind of soapy, unctuous feel. It is used both internally and externally, and is said to be very efficacious in scrofulous and similar affections.

BAGNOLS [anc. *Balnea*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, arrond of, and 15 m. N.E. Uzes, r. bank, Ceze, and of some celebrity for its wines. It is on the whole an ill-built town, with narrow streets, but has one fine square, adorned by two fountains, and surrounded by a balustrade. The college also is a good building. The chief products of the manufactures of Bagnols are coarse cloth, serges, and spun silk. It has also distilleries, tanneries, and dyeworks. Pop. 5181.——Four places in France, in addition to the two already mentioned, have the name of BAGNOLS.

BAGNONE, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 7 m. S.E. Pontremoli, at the S. base of Mount Orsajo. It contains a large square, parish church, and castle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage and rearing cattle, for which four yearly fairs are held. Pop. 4855.

BAGOLINO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 24 m. N. by E. Brescia, 2 m. N.W. lake Idro, l. bank Caffaro, having a fine church, an hospital, and extensive iron-works. Hardware, coarse cloths, and serge are manufactured here, and an annual cattle-fair is held in July. In the vicinity are the sulphurous thermal springs of St. Giacomo. Pop. 3599.

BAGSHOT [formerly, *Holy Hall*], a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Surrey, hun. Woking, 10 m. S.S.W. Windsor. Pop. 2090. It gives its name to an extensive heath in the neighbourhood, once famous for the numerous highway robberies committed on it. The heath is now much reduced in extent, considerable portions of it having been enclosed and cultivated. Along its borders are numerous handsome villas.

BAGTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 750 ac. Pop. 79.

BAGULCOT.—1, A subdivision of the dist. of Darwar, Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, presid. Bombay, including the pergunnahs Baguleot and Bedaumy; length, 54 m.; breadth, 44 m.; area, 1230 sq. m. It is badly supplied with water, there being few springs and a deficiency of rain, the annual amount rarely exceeding 26 inches. On this account, the vil-

lages are built mostly on the banks of rivers. The principal language is Canarese. Pop. about 100,000.—2, A tn., cap. of above subdivision, 125 m. N.E. Goa, and the residence of the principal merchants and bankers of the district. Pop. 7523.

BAGUR, a dist. Hindoostan, now attached to the provs. of Malwa and Goojerat.

BAHADURPOOR, two towns, India:—1, A tn., prov. Goojerat, 20 m. S.E. Banda, and 81 m. N.N.E. Surat; lat. 22° 11′ N.; lon. 73° 46′ E.—2, A tn., prov. Malwa, dist. Chendaree; lat. 24° 15′ N.; lon. 78° 4′ E.

BAHAMA (GRAND), one of the principal islands of the Bahama group, 57 m. E. from the coast of E. Florida; lat. (W. end) 26° 41′ N.; lon. 79° 0′ W. (n.); about 70 m. long by 9 broad; healthy and tolerably fertile, but thinly inhabited. Pop. 454 males, and 356 females; chiefly employed in raising Indian corn, and other agricultural pursuits.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, or LUCAYOS, a group of about 500 islands, belonging to Great Britain, many of them mere rocks, lying N.E. Cuba, and E. of the coast of Florida, the gulf-stream of which passes between them and the mainland. They extend from the Grand Bahama or Mantanilla Cays, in lat. 27° 31′ N., and lon. 79° 5′ W., to the Mouchoir Bank, in lat. 21° N., and lon. 70° 32′ W., a distance of upwards of 600 m. Generally speaking, they present a flat appearance, and are mostly long and narrow. They are formed of calcareous rock, which, by retaining the moisture, is found well adapted to the growth of various kinds of fruits. Of the whole group, not more than 12 or 14 are inhabited; and some of the largest are either altogether uninhabited, or but thinly peopled, while others, again, are almost unexplored. The climate, though rather hot, the thermometer varying from 80° to 90° in summer, is healthy, and, with moderate care, well suited to European constitutions. Though generally sterile, some of the islands produce oranges, limes, lemons, esculent vegetables, maize, and ground provisions, for the consumption of the inhabitants, and a little cotton for exportation. The general wild vegetation of the Bahamas is a close growth of trees, comprising the Madeira, horse-flesh mahogany, mastic, lignum vitæ, pigeon, alum, dyewoods, &c., with an entangled underbrush. Numbers of cattle are reared on the islands, and the hog and agouti are found wild in the woods. In the more S. islands, there are natural salt-ponds, of great value, the cultivation of which is increasing, but is capable of much further improvement. Turtles abound on the shore, and are an article of export. In 1866 the total exports from the Bahamas amounted to £261,976, and the imports to £328,622. In 1866 there cleared outwards 502 vessels, tonnage 59,888; and there entered 504, tonnage 62,062. Of the vessels 254 were from the United States, and 251 to the same. In 1866 the revenue of the colony amounted to £53,283, and the expenditure to £76,986, of which sum £18,003 was spent on public works. The schools supported by the government are thirty-seven in number, attended by 2877 scholars, besides which there are several private schools. There is also a library and museum, partly supported by government. The colony is divided into 13 parishes, and contains nine Episcopal churches, and 11 Episcopal chapels, a Presbyterian church, six Methodist, and several Baptist chapels. The seat of government is Nassau, island of New Providence; one of the largest, and, from its geographical position and natural advantages, the most important of the group. Here also is the head-quarters of the troops. The legislature consists of a governor and council, appointed by the crown, and a house of assembly. The present inhabitants are composed of two classes, residents and wreckers; the former are chiefly the descendants of American royalists, great numbers of whom repaired to these islands, with the remains of their property, at the close of the American war. The wreckers, as their name implies, follow as a calling the occupation of rescuing the crews and cargoes of shipwrecked vessels—a calamity exceedingly frequent in these intricate and dangerous seas. They are licensed by the governor, are excellent sailors, and prompt and intrepid in danger. Their vessels, well adapted for the purpose, are small flat-bottomed sloops, which they manage with great skill. They receive a salvage on all property rescued from the waves. The gambling life of a wrecker has, however, much militated against agricultural pursuits, against the real advancement of these islands, and against the comfort and interests of the inhabitants. Much has been done to promote education in the Bahamas; numerous schools having been established and chiefly supported by the colonial government, and also, to a great extent, by the Wesleyans. San Salvador, one of the islands, was the first land fallen in with by Columbus on his first voyage, in 1492. At this period, the larger of the Bahamas were densely peopled by a mild and inoffensive race of Indians, whom the Spaniards removed to Hispaniola to work the mines, or act as divers in the pearl-fisheries of Cumana. By this cruel proceeding, the race became entirely extinct in the course of about 14 years. The Bahamas now remained uninhabited for nearly a century and a half, when they were colonized by the English (1629), who were, in turn, expelled by the Spaniards. They subsequently changed masters repeatedly, but were finally ceded to the British in 1783. The principal islands are Grand Bahama, Great and Little Abaco, Andros Islands, New Providence, Eleuthra, San Salvador, Great Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Atwood Cay, Maricuana Island, Great and Little Inagua, and the Caricos Islands. The entire pop. in 1845 amounted to 26,500; according to the census of 1861 it had increased to 35,487.

BAHAR, or BEHAR, an extensive prov., a dist., and tn., Hindoostan, presidency of Bengal. The PROVINCE, of very irregular outline, is situated between lat. 22° 49′ and 27° 20′ N.; lon. 83° 1′ and 87° 14′ E.; bounded, N. by Nepaul, W. by Allahabad, Oude, and Gundwana, S. by Gundwana, and E. by Bengal; area, about 50,000 sq. m. The Ganges, flowing W. to E., divides it into two nearly equal parts; the N. consisting partly of the extensive alluvial tract along the l. bank of the Ganges, and stretching N. to the forests of Nepaul and Morung; the S. consisting partly of a similar tract along the r. bank of that river, and an extensive mountainous tract commonly called Nagpoor, from the diamond mines it was supposed to contain. The province of Bahar is divided into six districts or zillahs, and is, in respect of natural advantages, one of the most highly favoured in Hindoostan. Its climate is temperate and healthy, though subject, particularly towards the centre, and during the hot season, to a parching W. wind, succeeded, however, towards evening, by a cool breeze from the E. The cold season among the hills is singularly bracing to European constitutions. At sunrise during that season, the temperature ranges between 35° and 40°, and often, in the course of the same day, reaches 75° Fah. The province is well watered. In addition to the Ganges, which traverses it centrally, it possesses the Sone, the Gundach, the Caramnassa, and the Dewah, with almost innumerable smaller streams. The soil, particularly in the plains, is of remarkable fertility. In the tracts S. of the Ganges, irrigation is usually effected by means of wells, from which the water is drawn by a lever and buckets; in other parts, by damming up the streams. The chief products are opium (the staple commodity), indigo, sugar-cane, rice, wheat, maize, cotton, flax, sesamum, ginger, pepper, tobacco, betel-leaf, and a variety of flowering plants, from which essences are made. There are, besides, considerable numbers of cattle reared. The manufactures consist of cottons (once a staple of great importance, but now almost entirely superseded by English imports), carpets, essences, as rose-water, and otto of roses; oils, refined sugar, saltpetre, hides, soap, earthenware, and paper. The natives of Bahar excel the Bengalese in stature and physical strength, and in general have better houses, many of them in the towns being two stories high, but they fall below them in cleanliness, domestic economy, and moral propriety. Intoxication is nearly universal, and religion is mocked in the persons of a degraded and dissolute priesthood. The capital of Bahar is Patna. At a remote period of Hindoo history, Bahar seems to have been the seat of two independent sovereignties, that of Magadha or S. Bahar, and Mithila (Tirhoot) or N. Bahar. There are no Buddhists here, although Gaya, the birthplace of Buddha, the great prophet and legislator of E. Asia, is within the limits of the province. Bahar was transferred to the British in 1765. Pop. (one-third Mahometans) 9,101,492.

——The DISTRICT occupies the central portion, bounded N. by the Ganges, E. by Bhaugalpore, S. by Ramghur and Bhaugalpore, and W. by Shahabad; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 165 m.; breadth, 68 m.; area, 5694 sq. m. The greater part of the country consists of a rich alluvial plain, bounded on the N. by the Ganges, is level and highly cultivated,

although barren isolated hills are of frequent occurrence, particularly in the centre of the district. None of these, however, attain a greater elevation than 700 ft.; but in the S. parts, there are hills of nearly twice that height. The principal rivers besides the Ganges, are the Sone or Golden river, the Punpun, the Phalgu or Fulgo, the Saeri, and the Panchane, with their numerous branches. About 500 sq. m. are covered with woods and thickets, consisting of palms, bamboos, mangoes, pomegranates, fig-trees, apple, and other fruit-trees. Hot springs and volcanic substances are met with in various places. The principal wild animals are black bears, spotted tigers, badgers, ichneumons, jackals, squirrels, foxes, hares, dogs, and monkeys; porpoises, alligators, and fish abound in the Ganges; birds are numerous, but all songless. The climate is on the whole healthy, though the heats of spring are excessive, and the E. and W. winds hot and parching. The chief productions are wheat, barley, maize, and rice, about a fourth of which, of superior quality, named *bismati*, is in great demand in the markets of Calcutta. The lands near the Ganges yield two crops a year. Cruciferous plants, ginger, capsicum, turmeric, coriander, linseed, sesamum, potatoes, and legumes, are also extensively cultivated, together with many other kinds of succulent vegetables; cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, betel-leaf, safflower, and indigo, are likewise cultivated to a greater or less extent. Poppies are grown in great quantities in garden land carefully watered, generally along with onions, garlic, and coriander. The manufactures consist of cottons, carpets, blankets, paper, soap, leather in many shapes, bricks, coarse earthenware, &c. There are six great places of pilgrimage in this district, and 200,000 pilgrims have been known to visit one of them called Gaya in a year. The chief towns of the district are Gaya (the capital), Bahar, Shorgotty, Daudnagar, Urwul, &c. The villages are numerous, consisting of mud-built houses, huddled together without regard to regularity or comfort. It is divided into twenty-eight pergunnahs. Pop. 2,500,000, of whom about a fourth are Mahometans.——The TOWN is in the above district; lat. 25° 13′ N.; lon. 85° 35′ E.; 40 m. S.E. Patna, 265 m. N.W. Calcutta. It is a large straggling place, built chiefly around a ditch marking out the boundary of the ancient city, which, though now nearly deserted, must have been a place of importance, and was probably the capital both of the district and province. The best part of the town consists of a long, narrow street, roughly paved with bricks and stones, but presenting, altogether, a wretched appearance. In the centre are the remains of a massive stone building, roofed with a number of small domes, having its interior divided into as many cells, resembling the Patan mosques of the upper provinces. The environs are well cultivated, and improved by irrigation. Pop. about 25,000.

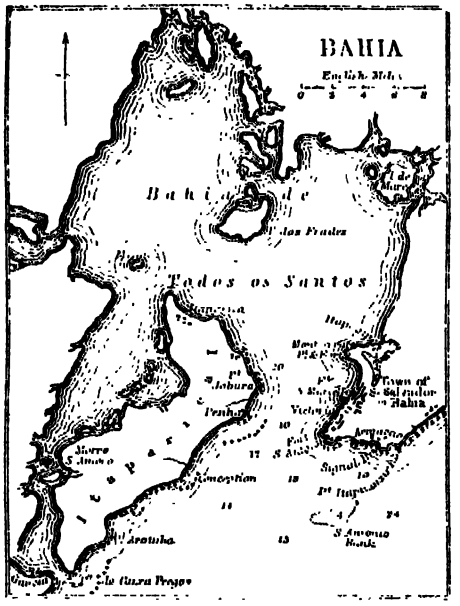
BAHAWULPOOR, BHAWULPOOR, or DOADPOOTRA, a thinly-peopled principality, N.W. Hindoostan, between lat. 27° 41′ and 30° 25′ N.; lon 69° 30′ and 73° 58′ E.; bounded N. and N.W. by the Punjab, from which it is separated by the rivers Gharra, Punjnud, and Indus; W. by Sinde; S. and S.E. by the Jesselmeer, and Beekaneer; and E. by Sikh territories of Patiala; length, N.E. to S.W. about 300 m.; breadth, about 100 m. at the broadest part. Along the rivers forming the N.W. boundary, the soil is fertile, producing cereals, tobacco, indigo, and sugar, and in this district are situated all the important towns in the principality, Bahawulpoor, Ahmedpoor, Seedapoor, and Och. The remainder of the territory to the S.E. is nearly wholly included in the Great Indian desert; and consists of arid sand covered with the prickly pear, and saline plants. In some spots, however, a scanty vegetation is met with, supplying food to the herds belonging to nomadic tribes frequenting these localities. The domestic animals are the camel, reared in great numbers in the desert; the buffalo, the cow, the gaddi or short-tailed sheep, the goat, &c. Poultry is plentiful. West, near the rivers, wild fowl are so abundant that, according to Masson, a goose may be had for a halfpenny, and two or three ducks for the same sum. Many of the inhabitants are Juts and Belooches (Mahometans), but the majority are Hindoos. The manufactures, carried on almost entirely by the latter, consist chiefly of silken girdles and turbans, and a species of cottons called coongees, of remarkably fine texture. The merchants, also Hindoos, manifest a considerable degree of enterprise, and carry on an extensive trade, chiefly in articles of European manufacture, received by way of Beekaneer, and the desert of Ajmeer. The merchants of Bahawulpoor are not unfrequently seen in Balkh and Bokhara, and sometimes even in Astrakhan. Bahawulpoor is governed by a khan, whose military force consists of about 2500 regular troops, with about 4000 of a heterogeneous class. Chief tns.—Bahawulpoor (the cap.), Ahmedpoor, Ooch, and Khanpoor. P. estimated at 600,000.

BAHAWULPOOR, cap. above principality, about 2 m. from the Gharra, 55 m. S.S.E. Mooltan, and 330 m. W.N.W. Delhi; lat. 29° 32′ N.; lon. 71° 40′ E. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and had walls, indications of which may still be traced along the public walk. The houses, chiefly of kiln-burnt bricks, are much mixed with gardens, which give them an isolated and straggling appearance. The whole is encircled by groves of date and pipal-trees. The only public buildings deserving of notice are the palaces of the khan, though in appearance they are not very attractive residences. The manufactures are numerous, and some of them costly. They consist chiefly of silk stuffs and coongees. The trade also is extensive. *See Supplement.*

BAHIA, the name, with various affixes, of a number of bays in different parts of the world:—1, *Bahia de Todos-os-Santos*, see ALL SAINTS' BAY.—2, *Bahia Blanca*, a bay in S. America, Buenos Ayres; lat. 38° 59′ S.; lon. 61° 40′ W. (B.)—3, *Bahia Honda*, a bay on the N.W. coast of Cuba; lat. 22° 59′ N.; lon. 83° 13′ W. (B.)—4, *Bahia Honda*, a bay on the S.W. coast of Guatimala; lat. 7° 43′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 31′ W. (B.)—5, *Bahia Honda*, S. America, Venezuela, at the extremity of the promontory forming the W. side of the gulf of the latter name; lat. 12° 19′ N.; lon. 71° 48′ W. (B.)

BAHIA, a maritime prov. Brazil, cap. Bahia, bounded, W. and N. by Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the Rio São Francisco; N.W. by Sergipe; E. by the Atlantic; and S. by Espirito Santo, from which it is separated by the Rio Mucuri or Mucury, and Minas Geraes, towards which it is bounded by the Rio Pardo and the Rio Gurutuba, the latter flowing W. to the São Francisco, and the former E. to the ocean. It is comprehended between lat. 9° 20′ and 16° 35′ S., and lon. 37° 20′ and 44° 50′ W.; estimated area, 222,168 sq. m., divided into 13 districts. The province of Bahia is traversed S. to N. by a mountain-range, under various names, Almas, Chapada, &c., at a distance of rather more than 200 m. from the sea, forming the water-shed between the rivers that flow E. to the Atlantic, and those that flow W. to the Rio São Francisco. Numerous offsets of this main chain traverse the province in various directions, causing the course of the rivers to deviate less or more from their general direction of E. or W. Gold and copper are rare, but mines of silver exist, though they have not been wrought, on account of the presumed small quantity of the precious metal in them; iron, granite, and different kinds of clays are abundant in certain localities, as are also limestone, saltpetre, whetstone, and rock-crystal. The principal streams flowing to the Atlantic are, the S. boundary river, the Rio Grande do Belmonte, the Contas, Patipé, Itapicaru, and the Paraguassu, which falls into the Bahia de Todos os Santos. Besides those named there are numerous others, reaching the ocean either directly or indirectly. The Paramirim and the Remedio are the principal streams flowing W. to the Rio São Francisco, but besides them there are numerous others of less note. Though hilly, the province has also extensive plains, and is throughout well watered; but, from the limited population, and the agriculturists always preferring the sea-shore or the margin of the rivers, a large portion is still uncultivated. The principal agricultural products are sugar, cotton, tobacco, and coffee, mandioca, rice, beans, and maize. Its supplies of sheep and cattle are drawn from other provinces. Among its plants and their products are, Brazil-wood of several kinds, cedar, gum elemi, and copal, dragon's blood, jalap, ipecacuanha, and saffron. The oranges, mangoes, and numerous other fruits are excellent. This province sends 14 deputies to the general assembly, and seven senators to the upper chamber. Its own provincial legislative assembly is composed of 36 deputies, who are paid both during the session and its prorogations, and receive, besides, an indemnity proportioned to the distance they have to travel. The province has a considerable trade, the chief trading place being the capital. Besides Bahia, the capital, the principal towns are Jacobina, Cachoeira, Caravellas, San Francisco, Ilheos, &c. Pop. about 1,400,000.

BAHIA, or **São Salvador**, an important maritime city and seaport, S. America, empire of Brazil, cap. prov. of same name, beautifully situated in an elevated position on the W. side of a spit of land forming the E. side of the entrance



to the Bahia de Todos-os-Santos or All Saints' Bay, immediately within Cape St. Antonio, on which is a revolving light, 140 ft. above the sea level, in lat. 13° 0′ 42″ S.; lon. 38° 31′ 42″ W. (R.) It lies 800 m. N.N.E. Rio de Janeiro, and is the seat of the only archbishopric in the empire. Nothing can be finer than the view of Bahia when seen at a short distance from off the sea; one part towers above another, and the whitened houses and red-tiled roofs contrast magnificently with the rich foliage interspersed between. It is composed of two parts, the upper (*alta*) and lower (*baixa*). The lower or shore town (*Rua da Praya*) consists of a single narrow, badly-paved, dirty street, with a gutter in its centre, following the sinuosities of the shore, and in all about 4 m. long, from the suburb of Bomfim to the locality called Gamboa. The buildings (of stone) are high, and, though old, have a cheerful exterior; those nearest the shore projecting considerably into the sea. A wide space in this street is used as a market-place; and near it is the exchange, no way remarkable for architectural beauty, but worthy of attention for having been constructed of the best native materials. In this part of the city dwell the mercantile agents, and here the great business bustle exists, the streets being continually thronged with pedlars, carriers, &c., increased in consequence of the difficulty of using carriages or sledges of any kind, from the unevenness of the ground. Recent alterations have, however, greatly improved the appearance of the lower town, into which omnibuses have been introduced. Here likewise are situated the custom-house, those stores or magazines called *trapiches*, for merchandise of all kinds; the granary, the arsenal, and the shipbuilding-yard. One of the most note-worthy edifices in this part of Bahia is the large church of Conceição or Conception, built of stones brought cut and ready from Lisbon. The upper town lies at an elevation of several hundred feet above the lower town; and the streets connecting the two parts are consequently very steep, following, in some instances, the zig-zag course of ravines, and in others slanting across the hill-slope. This is the larger, finer, and more populous part of the city. Here the wealthier classes dwell, and here are situated the most important public buildings. The general aspect of the upper city is antique. It is built on the crest of the hill and composed principally of one or two principal streets, which, in their direction, follow the outline of the hill, as the Rua da Praya follows that of the shore, and in all about 6 m. long. These streets are well paved, more, however, with the view of preserving them from injury by rain, than for the furtherance of locomotion, which, indeed, in Bahia, except for foot-passengers, appears to be a secondary consideration; the inequality of the ground rendering the use of wheeled-carriages almost impracticable. Rome is not built on so many hills as Bahia, which, according to one writer, is so irregular in its surface, as to give it the appearance of having been thrown up by an earthquake. The wealthier class progress through the streets in a sort of litter or palanquin, called *cadeira*; and sugar, cotton, and coffee are borne along in bags on the heads of the negroes, or in bulkier packages, hung by slings from poles, supported on the shoulders of slaves. On one of the most commanding heights of the city is placed the finely wooded public promenade (*Passeio publico*), from which a magnificent view of the ocean is obtained; it overlooks, likewise, the city and bay, towards which latter it is bordered by a steep precipice, protected by an iron railing. A marble monument, to commemorate the landing of Don John VI., the first royal governor of Brazil, decorates the promenade. The city is divided into ten parishes, each having its own church, the most important of which is the cathedral, São Salvador; but numerous other places of worship are scattered through the city; so much so, that it exceeds every other city in the empire for the number and the sumptuousness of its churches. Many of these are attached to monasteries and convents; which, with their inmates, are, in like manner, more numerous here than elsewhere, and all in the most excellent state of repair. Such are the convents of Benedictines, Carmelites shod and unshod, Franciscans, Capuchins, &c. Among the churches attached to the religious houses, that of Nossa Senhora da Piedade is a large important Spanish edifice. Bahia is abundantly provided with public buildings. Besides those



HOSPICE DE NOSSA SENHORA DA PIEDADE.
From Rugendas, Voyage Pittoresque dans le Bresil.

mentioned as being in the low town, the more important are the governor's palace, a large quadrangular edifice, of 600 ft. on each face; the archiepiscopal palace, communicating with the cathedral; the mint, foundry, courthouse, prison, a public and a military hospital, orphan seminary, theatre, and granary. These are all stone, and mostly solidly-constructed buildings, but none of them possessing especial pretensions to architectural beauty or elegance. The suburbs of Bahia are beautiful, Victoria hill being peculiarly so. Here are situated the finest houses and gardens of the city, the residences of the principal British merchants, and the English cemetery. At the Campo do forte do São Pedro is an English Protestant chapel. In 1811, a public library was established in the city; which likewise has a surgical school and an agricultural society, an excellent collegiate institution, 16 primary schools, and a normal school, besides several private schools. The upper

town has some printing-presses, and is the seat of the manufactures of the place, consisting of tobacco, glass, brandy, &c.

Alternate land and sea breezes render the climate of Bahia pleasant, though the temperature ranges between 75° and 85° Fah.

The harbour of Bahia is one of the best in America, and suitable for vessels of any size. The bay which forms it is much more extensive than the celebrated bay of Rio de Janeiro. The harbour is defended by seven forts, and at its entrance is a lighthouse. War vessels lie in front of the city, S.E. of fort São Marcello; merchant vessels lie further N.W., towards fort Montserrat. The commerce of Bahia consists chiefly in the export of sugar, cotton, tobacco, rum, and other articles of native product; it fell off considerably subsequently to the revolution of 1837, but it now appears to be again recovering itself. One considerable branch, the importation of slaves, has been materially curtailed by the activity of British cruisers, and by the withdrawal of British credits of money, consequent upon repeated losses from seizure of the slave vessels. The whale fisheries of this city were once the greatest in the world; and a considerable number of whales are still caught in the neighbouring seas, and brought in here for flensing and boiling. Notwithstanding the fetid effluvia diffused by the decaying animal matter, the capture of a whale is the occasion of general triumph in Bahia. 'Hundreds of the people, the coloured especially, throng round to witness the monster's dying struggles, and to procure portions of his flesh, which they cook and eat. Vast quantities of this flesh are cooked and sold in the streets. Numbers of swine also feast upon the carcass of the whale.'

The following table of the vessels cleared and entered at the port of Bahia, 1843 to 1847, and 1864–6, shows that the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage has very largely increased of late years.

STATEMENT *of the* NUMBER *and* TONNAGE OF VESSELS, *belonging to various Nations, Entered and Cleared at the* PORT OF BAHIA, *in each year from* 1843 *to* 1847, *and from* 1864 *to* 1866.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1843	286	67,280	301	73,449
1844	300	70,111	288	71,709
1845	378	89,347	367	90,783
1846	411	98,553	369	91,861
1847	335	76,230	335	78,537
1864	1212	287,240	1259	322,794
1865	2099	404,697	2069	429,902
1866	2314	445,557	2199	423,617

The total value of the exports in 1866 was £2,065,143, of which £1,188,801 was to Great Britain. The following table gives the quantities of the articles exported in the years indicated:—

STATEMENT *of the* QUANTITIES *of the* PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE *exported from the* PORT OF BAHIA *to various Countries, in each year, from* 1844 *to* 1846, *and in* 1866.

	Sugar.			Cotton.		Coffee.	Tobacco.			Hides.	Piassava.	Tapioca.
Years.	Cases.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Bags.	Bundles.	Bags.	Rolls.	Packages.	Bales.	No.	Bundles.	Barrels.
1844	54,036	772	1949	18,957	208	16,490	1763	68,452	5,247	130,290	24,170	2057
1845	77,792	1211	3628	11,724	,,	12,373	3889	96,917	12,884	124,905	39,114	3966
1846	67,565	1332	3425	10,913	,,	20,443	2674	57,631	18,078	125,634	38 802	471
1866	tns 48,000	..	..	bls. 17,500	..	69,200	504	10,077	108,977	72,000	483,716	..

The imports consist chiefly in manufactured articles; and possessing no returns for the port of Bahia alone, we present the following table of the imports of the province, which are evidently on the increase.

STATEMENT *of the* VALUE OF THE IMPORTS *into the* PROVINCE OF BAHIA, *from various Countries, in* 1840 *to* 1846 *and* 1866.

1840.....	£959,858	1844.....	£1,070,996
1841.....	811,298	1845.....	1,241,121
1842.....	916 690	1846.....	1,431,548
1843.....	1,009,264	1866.....	1,888,219

Bahia de Todos-os-Santos, or All Saints' Bay, was discovered in 1503, by Americus Vespucius. In 1510, a vessel commanded by Diogo Alvares Corrêa, was wrecked near the entrance of the bay, and every one, himself excepted, was murdered by the Tupinambas Indians. Having secured a musket, and saved some powder and ball, Corrêa soon acquired unbounded influence over the Indians, who knew nothing of fire-arms; and in process of time, he married Paraguassu, daughter of the head chief, Itaparica, whose name was given to the large island in front of the city. He now began a settlement, which he named São Salvador, subsequently recognized by the Portuguese Government as the capital of the Brazilian empire, and residence of the Governor-general, the first one, Thomaz de Souza, landing in 1549. From this time it continued to increase rapidly in size and importance, but underwent many vicissitudes of fortune, having been taken by the Dutch, and, even after reverting to its original possessors, it suffered from the attacks of its former captors. It continued to be the capital till 1763, when the viceroyalty was transferred to Rio de Janeiro. In 1808, Don John, the first member of the royal family who came to Brazil, landed as stated above. He was pressed to make his court at Bahia, the citizens promising to erect him a magnificent palace. The wide mouth of the bay, and the difficulty of effectually fortifying the harbour, formed a weighty objection to the city as a residence for royalty. The Prince-regent, therefore, resolved to pass on to Rio de Janeiro; but, before the fleet weighed anchor, he communicated to Count de Ponte, the governor, that celebrated document the *Carta Regia*, by which the ports of Brazil were thrown open to the commerce of all nations. The first printing-press was established in 1811, and the first sugar-mill was introduced from England in 1815. At the Portuguese revolution in 1820, Bahia was plunged into the horrors of civil war, from which it was freed in 1823. It had a small revolution of its own in 1837, which did great damage to the prosperity of the city, but was soon suppressed by the supreme Government. Pop. about 120,000.—(*Diccio. Geo. Imp. Brazil;* Kidder's *Brazil;* Gardner's *Travels in Brazil; Parliamentary Papers; Private Information.*)

BAHIA-NEGRA, a lake, Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, r. bank, Paraguay, on the confines of Bolivia; lat. 20° S. It is about 20 m. long by about 7 broad. Its waters are of a dark colour, whence its name Negra (*black*), and flow S. to the Paraguay 35 m. below Nova Coimbra.

BAHLINGEN, or BALINGEN.—1, A tn. Würtemberg, circle of the Black Forest, valley of the Eyach and Steinach, 25 m. S.S.W. Stuttgardt. It has two churches, one of them containing the tomb of Count Frederick von Zollern. It carries on an active business in the manufacture of woollen stuffs, hosiery, and leather; has also several breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 3230. ——The DISTRICT of Bahlingen has a pop. of 32,000, in 31 parishes. It lies along the Swabian Alps, the highest summit of which, Oberhohenberg, 3369 ft. above the sea level, is within it.——2, A vil. grand duchy of Baden, circle of the Upper Rhine, 11 m. N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1750.

BAHN, a tn. Prussia. gov. Stettin, circle, Greifenhagen, r. bank, Thue, 22 m. S. Stettin. It is walled, and contains 2863 inhabitants, who live by agriculture and the manufacture of straw bonnets.

BAHREIN, a group of three islands, in a deep bay, on the S. side of the Persian Gulf; to the largest of which, exclusively, Europeans give the name of Bahrein, and the natives, Awal or Aval (*i.e.*, the first); close to it is Mahragh; while Arad adjoins the mainland to the S.E. Arab geographers, on the other hand, apply to the whole of this tract of coast the expressive name *Bahrein*, which signifies 'the two waters,' that is, the salt and the fresh water; the distinguishing peculiarity of this coast being the number and copiousness of the fresh-water springs which gush forth from the bottom of the sea along the shore. To this abundance of good water is attributable the comparatively dense population of the coast, which is, in general, sterile and forbidding. Some villages have pumps in the sea; but the chief supply of fresh water,

both for the mainland and the islands, is furnished by divers, who, on reaching the bottom, hold their goatskins open over the springs, and are quickly carried up by the ascending current. Awal extends about 25 m. in length N. to S., with an average breadth of 8 m.; its N. extremity, where stands the capital town Manama, with a good-sized harbour for vessels of moderate size, being in lat. 26° 12′ N.; lon. 50° 40′ E. A ridge of low hills runs through the island N. to S. About a fifth of the island is under cultivation, and being well irrigated, is extremely fertile; producing, besides wheat, barley, and dates, a great variety of tropical fruits. This is the centre of the Persian Gulf pearl-fishery, which is carried on with the greatest advantage on the banks in a moderate depth of water. The diving commences in June, but becomes more productive in the three following months, when the temperature of the sea increases. Bahrein is said to own 3000 boats engaged in this business, besides 150 vessels of larger size. The annual value of the fishery has been variously estimated at from £90,000 to five times that amount; perhaps the lowest estimate is intended to represent what accrues to the fishermen, who are always kept in debt to their employers, and extremely poor. Manama, being much resorted to by foreign merchants, is well provided with ample caravanseries, and boasts also of a handsome mosque. Its population may amount to 5000. It is supposed that there are 40,000 inhabitants in Awal, and 20,000 in the other islands. Bahrein was occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century; but, in 1622, they were expelled by the Persians. These, after many contests with the Arabs, finally withdrew from the island in 1790. Subsequently, the Wahâby extended their sway over the islands as well as the coast; but since 1819 their power has been extinct, and the peaceful fisherman is now protected by British cruisers.

BAHR-EL-ABIAD. *See* ABIAD (BAHR EL.)

BAHR-EL-AZREK. *See* AZREK (BAHR-EL-.)

BAIÆ, a celebrated watering-place of ancient Italy, W. shore of the Bay of Naples, and 8 m. W. the city of same name. This Campanian Brighton, once the place where the wealthy Romans had their country-seats, is now deserted. Its great attractions were its hot springs, and its picturesque situation, on a beautiful bay, sheltered by surrounding hills from the violence of the winds. The strip of land, however, that lay between the hills and the sea was too narrow for the numerous mansions with which it was crowded, and men 'who possessed half a province elsewhere, contended here for a single acre.' Those who could find no room on the bank, built into the sea. But, on the decline of Rome, Baiæ fell into decay; its villas and palaces were deserted, and the dikes and other contrivances by which the sea was held back being neglected, the waters resumed their ancient territory, overwhelming the mansions of the voluptuous Romans. The temple of Jupiter Serapis is the most celebrated monument of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Baiæ; and has recently acquired great additional interest in the eyes of the geologist, from the unequivocal evidence which it affords of great alternating changes in the relative level of sea and land in the surrounding district, two of them since the Christian era, and each exceeding 20 ft. The evidence of this important fact is derived chiefly from three pillars, still standing, which, at the height of 23 ft. above high-water mark, exhibit perforations by lithodomi and other marine animals; of course, proving incontestably that at the time when these perforations were made, the pillars must, up to that height at least, have been submerged.

BAIBOUT, or BAIBOURT, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 61 m. W. by N. Erzeroom, r. bank, Tchorak, on the road between Erzeroom and Trebizonde. It is irregular and ill built; occupying the base of an insulated hill, on the summit of which is an ancient castle fortified by an outer wall, which descends far down the hill. The castle was one of the strongholds belonging to the Genoese, who were permitted by the sovereigns of Armenia to establish a line of fortified stations through their kingdom to the frontier of Persia. The ruins, which cover a considerable extent of ground, display much beautiful masonry; while the numerous towers, of all forms, with which the walls are strengthened, are remarkably well built.

The fall of snow at Baibout, in winter, is so great, as to interrupt all communication with the neighbouring villages for several months together. Cow dung, baked in the sun, constitutes the fuel of the poorer classes, who can afford no other. The inhabitants are described as a stout, active, hardy race, and of mild and civil manners. Pop. 3000.



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF BAIBOUT.—From Texier. Description de l'Armenie, &c.

BAIERSDORF, or BAYERSDORF, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, dist. Erlangen, 14 m. N. Nürnberg, on the railway between that city and Bamberg, and on the Ludwig Canal. It contains a parish church, a synagogue, and the ruins of the palace of Scharfeneck; and has a copper work and numerous needle factories. Pop. 1546, of whom 440 are Jews.

BAÏKAL [Russian, *Swiatoje More*—Holy Sea], an extensive alpine lake, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, between lat. 51° and 56° N., and lon. 103° and 110° E.; greatest length, measured through its centre, from N.E. to S.W., about 380 m.; average breadth, from 30 to 40 m.; area, 11,200 geo. sq. m. It has somewhat the form of a crescent, with its concavity towards the W., and is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountain-ranges, intersected usually by dark precipitous ravines, but sometimes, also, by wider valleys covered with pines. These mountains often rise up precipitously in fantastic peaks from the shore of the lake, and appear to be continued as precipitously beneath its surface—in some parts, a depth of 100 fathoms; in others, no bottom has yet been found. The prevalence of volcanic rocks, and the violent twisting and upheaving of the more regular strata by their agency, together with the thermal springs which abound in the neighbourhood, seem to justify the belief generally entertained, that the bed of the lake is the crater of an extinct volcano. This belief derives additional support, from the fact that volcanic agency is still active throughout the surrounding country. Scarcely a year elapses without an earthquake. The level of the lake is 1420 ft. above that of the sea—an elevation which, taken in connection with the cold mountainous region in which it lies, accounts for the long period during which it continues frozen. Snow usually begins about the end of August. Shortly after, winter sets in, and the lake begins to be frozen—only partially, however, as the whole surface is seldom frozen over before the middle of December. Thereafter it continues so, and may be traversed on sledges till the end of April. The lake receives the drainage of a vast extent of country, not fewer than 200 streams pouring their water into it. Of these the most important are the Selenga and the Bargousin, which both join it on its E. shore; and the Upper Angara, which falls into its N. extremity by four mouths. The only outlet is the Lower Angara, a tributary of the Yenisei, which brings Lake Baïkal into communication with the remotest parts of W. Siberia. Though both a broad and a rapid river, the water which it carries off has been estimated at less than a tenth of that which the lake receives. The lake has no

islands at any considerable distance from its shores, but numbers of them situated near the mouths of the principal streams, and formed, probably, by their deposits. The largest of all, Olkhon, not far from the middle of the W. coast, is above 40 m. long by about 15 broad, but, with exception of a little pasturage in its interior, and a few birches, pines, and brushwood along its rocky sides, is, as its name in Mongolian implies, completely barren. Lake Baïkal abounds in fish, particularly sturgeon and sterlet, salmon, salmon trout, omoul, and a very remarkable fish called kalamenka, which, though only from 4 to 6 inches long, is a mere mass of fat, and is often thrown up dead upon the shores in immense shoals. Seals also, though naturalists are very much puzzled to know how they got there, are very numerous; and, at certain seasons, the air is perfectly filled with flocks of swans and ducks. The shores of the lake are thinly peopled, and are occupied chiefly by the Tunguses and Bouriats; the latter the more numerous, and almost all employed in the fisheries, which are of considerable commercial importance. Sturgeon is caught in large quantities throughout the summer, and salted, and, together with the caviare and isinglass obtained from it, is largely exported; but the most important fishery is that of the omoul (*Salmo migratorius*), which, though rather capricious in its habits, generally appears in vast numbers between August and September. The kalamenkas are seldom taken alive, but furnish large quantities of oil, which finds ready purchasers among the Chinese. The situation of the lake makes it the channel of a considerable traffic, particularly between the E. and W. During the frozen season, sledges laden with goods are continually passing and repassing, while a considerable number of small vessels are similarly employed during the summer months, besides others engaged in the fishery. These consist partly of large flat-bottomed vessels with a huge sail. Steam-vessels have also been placed on the lake.—(Erman; Ritter; Marost, *Nouv. Annal. de Voyages*; Ernst Hofmann.)

BAILEN, or BAYLEN, a tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Jaen, in a mountain district, on the high road from Madrid to Seville. It has spacious streets, three well paved squares, a large Gothic church, townhall, five schools, an hospital, prison, public storehouse, cemetery, a castle, and a palace of the Counts of Benevente. The inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing linen, glass, bricks, tiles, soap, expressing oil, distilling brandy, and in agriculture and cattle rearing. A mine of antimony is wrought in the vicinity. On July 19, 1808, Bailen was the scene of the first victory in the peninsular war, gained by the Spaniards over the French. Pop. 4976.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a small market tn. and par. Ireland, co. of, and 15 m. S.E. Cavan. The town, though a sequestered place, is well built, has a respectable appearance, and the markets are well attended. It possesses an established church, two R. catholic chapels, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, several schools, a bridewell, and a large union workhouse. Bailieborough Castle, an extensive and handsome edifice, stands about 1½ m. from the town. Pop. of tn. 1100. Area of par. 12,416 ac. Pop. 5827.

BAILIQUÉ, PENITENCIA, MARRIATUBA, or ARIPOKE, an isl. Brazil, prov. Para, in the mouth of the Amazon, 40 m. S. Cabo Norte, near the embouchure of the Araguari; lat. (N. point) 1° 4′ N.; lon. 49° 56′ W. (R.) It is about 20 m. long by 3 or 4 broad, about 10 m. from the shore, has a village, and about 100 Indian families.

BAILLEUL [anc. *Balliolum*], a tn. France, dep. Nord, arrond. of, and 10 m. E. Hazebrouck. It is situated on an eminence, and generally well built. The houses are mostly built in the Flemish style. Large numbers of cattle graze the rich meadows around the town. Manufactures:—various kinds of thread, lace, cloth, linen and cotton goods, &c. There are also here a sugar-work, a pottery, several breweries, and some oil-mills. A considerable trade in corn, cattle, cheese, and other agricultural produce, is carried on. Pop. 12,896.—BAILLEUL is the name of several other small towns in France.

BAIN, a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, arrond. of Redon, 18 m. S. Rennes, formerly an episcopal see, and a place of some note in the province of Brittany. Manufactures:—woollen stuffs. Trade:—cattle. Pop. 1249.

BAINS (LES), two watering-places, France:—1, Called also *Amelie-les-Bains* (*which see*).—2, *Bains*, or *Bains les-Bains*, a neat tn., dep Vosges (Lorraine), arrond. of, and 16 m. S.W. Epinal, in a fine valley, traversed by the streamlet Bargnergt, which shortly after joins the Coney. The thermal springs here have been known since the Romans invaded Gaul, although little use was made of them during the Middle Ages. What is called the Old Bath was constructed in 1713, and the New Bath in 1750. The springs, which are 10 in number, have a temperature varying from 93° to 122° Fah. The baths are used principally for chronic affections, rheumatism, indigestion, and female complaints. The bathing establishment is very complete. Bains has forges, and a work for making sheet-iron for tinsmiths. Pop. 1505.——Two places in France, in addition to the above, have the name of BAINS.

BAINTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Bainton* (*St. Andrew*), York, E. Riding; 3280 ac. Pop. 469.—2, *Bainton* (*St. Mary*), Northampton; 760 ac. Pop. 202.

BAIRAMITSH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 55 m. S.W. Beja, and 25 m. N.W. Adramyti; lat. 39° 45′ N.; lon. 36° 25′ E. It is regularly built. Roman antiquities abound in the vicinity.

BAIRDSTOWN, a post township, U. States, cap. Nelson co., Kentucky. Contains a courthouse, jail, market-house, church, a bank, an academy and school, both well attended; and a R. catholic seminary, founded in 1819, called the College of St. Joseph, under the direction of the R. catholics, with a president, and 13 professors or teachers. Pop. 2000.

BAIREUTH, or BAYREUTH, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Upper Main, on the Red Main, 41 m. N.E. Nürnberg. It lies in a pleasant district, among rich meadows, at the foot of the Fichtel Mountains. It is partly surrounded by old walls, and has some pleasant promenades. The houses are lofty, and well built of hewn stone; the streets spacious, well paved, and occasionally adorned with fountains. It contains the palace of Duke Pius of Bavaria, an opera-house, a riding-school and gymnasium, seven churches (six Protestant and one R. catholic), a synagogue, a public library, and some benevolent and charitable institutions. Principal manufactures:—stoneware and porcelain, tobacco-pipe heads, parchment, linen, and cottons. There are also in the town a paper-mill, a factory for playing-cards, works for cutting marble and glass, a sugar-refinery, a bell-foundry, tanneries at which both white and red leather are prepared, and several breweries. In the neighbourhood are three palaces, Fantasie, Sanspareil, and Hermitage. The first is surrounded by gardens, well laid out in terraces and alcoves, which are a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Baireuth. In the last are shown the apartment and bed of Frederick the Great. In a cemetery at the entrance of the town, is a monument erected by the King of Bavaria to the celebrated writer, Jean Paul Frederick Richter, who died here in 1825. Pop. (1871), 17,837.

BAIRRO, two vils. Brazil, prov. São Paulo:—1, Four m. N. São Sebastião; lat. 23° 45′ S. It has a convent of Franciscans; and its inhabitants, all Indians, are occupied in fishing. The women manufacture some clay vessels.—2, *Bairro-das-Silveiras*, on the N.E. frontiers of the province, near the town of Lorena, in province Rio de Janeiro. It has a church; and around it the ordinary necessaries of life are cultivated, and likewise some coffee, which is sent to Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

BAISE, or BAYZE, a river, S. of France, rising in dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, flowing N., and falling into the Garonne near Aiguillon, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, after a course of 99 m. It has been rendered navigable, by means of locks and sluices, from its confluence with the Garonne to Nerac, a distance of between 10 and 15 m.

BAISY-THY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, arrond. Nivelles, remarkable as the birthplace of Godfrey of Bouillon, the leader in the first crusade. The inhabitants live by agriculture, brewing, distilling, oil and soap-works. Pop. 2234.

BAIXAS, a vil. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, in a fertile valley which produces wine of good quality, about 6 m. N.W. Perpignan. In the neighbourhood are marble quarries, and a celebrated grotto, called the Hermitage of St. Catharine, romantically situated in the heart of a little valley, surrounded by barren rocks which overhang the Gly. Pop. 1960.

BAJA, a market tn. and lordship, Hungary, co. Bacs-Bodrogh, 92 m. S. Pesth, near l. bank, Danube. It is the seat of the courts of justice for the county; has a Greek and

a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a Franciscan monastery, important markets, and a brisk river-trade. Here is the beautiful chateau of Prince Grassalkovics. *See Supplement.*

BAJADA, a considerable tn. and river-port, La Plata, cap. state Entre Rios, l. bank, Parana, about 10 m. S.E. Santa Fe, and 238 m. N.N.W. Buenos Ayres. The bustle and animation which prevail here, present a curious and striking contrast to the solemn silence, interrupted only by the cries of birds, and particularly the *chá á*, which reigns on the banks of the Parana, above and below the town. Provisions are here abundant and cheap. Pop. 6000.

BAJADORE, or BOXEADOR (CAPE), in the isl. of Luzon, about 20 m. from its N.W. extremity; in about lat. 18° 32′ N.; lon. 120° 39′ E.

BAJIBO, or BAJIBO (OLD and NEW), two towns, W. Africa, on the Niger, on opposite banks; lat. 9° 31′ N.; lon. 4° 25′ E.; about 47 m. below Boussa, where Park, the celebrated African traveller, was killed. At this town, Lander met with very large canoes, having a hut in the middle, which contained merchants and their whole families.

BAJMOCZ, or BOJNITZ, a market tn. Hungary, cap. dist. of same name, co. Neutra, on the Nyitra, 72 m. N. by E. Komorn. It is surrounded with walls; and contains a parish church and a castle. The German colonists here annually prepare several thousand saddle-trees for the cavalry regiments, and a great variety of wooden articles are made both in the town and its environs. Pop. 890.

BAJOUR, or BAJOOR, a dist. and tn. Afghanistan, N.E. extremity of that kingdom, and on the S. side of the Hindoo-Koosh. The DISTRICT, which consists of a plain, or rather spacious valley, lies between lat. 34° 45′ and 35° 10′ N., and lon. 71° 5′ and 71° 35′ E., and is about 25 m. long and 15 broad. It is enclosed by mountains, nearly inaccessible from their steepness, and covered with dense forests, inhabited by numerous wild beasts. The plain is very productive, and is occupied by an Afghan tribe, called Turcolaunee, about 70,000 or 80,000 in number, who are ruled by a chief of considerable power. The district contains inexhaustible stores of the finest iron ores. ——The TOWN of Bajour, cap. of the dist., supposed to be the Bazira mentioned by the historians of Alexander, is in lat. 34° 50′ N.; lon. 71° 30′ E.; 130 m. N.E. Cabool, and 170 m. N.N.E. Ghuznee. Pop. about 5000.

BAKEL, a large, well-built, and thriving vil., W. Africa, in the lower Galam country, l. bank, Senegal; lat. 14° 54′ N.; lon. 12° 14′ W. Here the French have a factory, which is tolerably well fortified, and has a garrison of about fifty black soldiers. The surrounding territory is very fertile, but also very unhealthy; serpents, alligators, and lizards abound in the environs; and there are clouds of mosquitoes. The factory of Bakel, which is a dependency of the colony of St. Louis, was established in the year 1819. The people are a simple, contented race, have partially adopted European attire and habits, and show some tincture of French politeness.—(Raffenel's *Afrique Occidentale.*)

BAKEWELL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The town occupies chiefly the bottom, and one acclivity of a valley, between Buxton and Matlock, 10 m. from the former and 12 from the latter, and consists of four principal streets, generally kept in good order; lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; houses well built, chiefly of stone. The parish church is a fine old Gothic structure, and contains many interesting monuments; and the places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, &c., are some of them handsome edifices. The educational means are an endowed grammar school, a national and British school, and a few parish schools. Bakewell likewise possesses a dispensary, clothing society, and a mechanics' institute. The only trade is marble-cutting, which is carried on to a considerable extent, the workmanship being reckoned of a superior description. In the immediate vicinity there is a cotton-mill, erected by the late Sir Richard Arkwright. The chalybeate baths of Bakewell, formerly celebrated, have been lately re-established by the Duke of Rutland. Market on Friday; four fairs annually. The parish comprises 43,020 ac., chiefly hilly ground. Pop. of par. 11,254; of tn. 2704.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BAKHMONT, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 130 m. E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. dist. of its own name; a region of steppes. Here some coal is mined, and there is a brisk traffic in horses and cattle. The town, founded in 1708, was once fortified and flourishing. Pop. 4000.

BAKHTEGAN, a salt lake, Persia, prov. Fars, about 12 m. S.E. Shiraz. Its dimensions do not seem to be accurately ascertained; some authorities giving it a length of 60 m., while Kinneir, in his *Geographical Memoirs of the Persian Empire*, gives it about that measure of circumference. During summer the lake is nearly dry, and its bottom becomes encrusted with a remarkably fine salt, much esteemed throughout the province.

BAKHTIYARI MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in S.W. Persia, stretching N.W. and S.E. between, and parallel to, the rocky range of Awa and Laristan. None of these mountains, or rather ridges of rocky hills, are more than 1000 ft. above their base. The Bakhtiyari Mountains are inhabited by a wild and lawless tribe, who do not hesitate to rob strangers, though not incapable, at times, it is said, of a savage hospitality. They are represented also as a brave and hardy race. They live in villages of about 20 to 30 houses each, in nooks of the mountain, wherever they can get water and grass; and some establish themselves in caves, of remote and dangerous access. They calculate their numbers, with their dependencies, at 28,000 families.

BAKHTSCHISSARAI, or BAGTCHE-SERAI, an ancient tn. Russia, gov. Taurida (Crimea), on the Tschouronk-Su, 15 m. S.W. Simferopol. It is the capital in which the khâns or Tartar sovereigns of the Tauridian peninsula long held sway, as deputies or tributaries of Turkey, before Russia established herself in the Crimea. Bakhtschissarai is an interesting place, and is pronounced, by Dr. E. D. Clarke, 'one of the most remarkable towns in Europe.' The Tartar impress is still strong upon it. It stands at the bottom of a narrow valley, hemmed in by precipitous rocks, and watered by a small rivulet, by no means of the most limpid appearance, and consists almost entirely of a single street, built along the side of this rivulet, and lined with bazaars and workshops, in which the Tartar toils, in primitive simplicity, in the production of articles of the very same form and quality as furnished by his forefathers two centuries ago. The town contains several mosques, which are usually embosomed among trees, and whose minarets rise high above the houses, and is adorned with numerous fountains. The Karaim Jews, a peculiar section of that people, carry on a considerable trade in common stuff goods, mercery, and colonial produce. The old palace of the khâns, a singular edifice, is in good repair, and even suitably furnished. It stands in the centre of the town, and is enclosed by high walls. A bridge gives access to the principal court, which is spacious, planted with Lombardy poplars and lime-trees, and ornamented with an elegant Turkish fountain, shaded by willows. The buildings present all the usual irregularity of Eastern mansions; but the wide galleries, brilliant painting, pavilions, of a make so light that they seem hardly to belong to the body of the edifice, and a profusion of great overshadowing trees, produce an effect seldom obtained by systematic regularity. It first became the residence of the khâns in the year 1475. In the 16th century, their domination extended not only over the entire Tauridian peninsula, but the contiguous territory, W., N., E., and S., from the banks of the Danube to the foot of the Caucasus; but their rule, continually shaken by Russian invasions and influence, from the year 1736 downward, ceased altogether in 1783, when the country was incorporated with that empire. The number of houses in the town exceeds 2000, inhabited by about 11,450 persons; the majority of Tartar blood, the rest Russians, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews.—(Demidoff; Hommaire de Hell.)

BAKIR-KUREH-SI, a small tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia; lat. 41° 47′ N.; lon. 33° 51′ E., about 15 m. from the shores of the Black Sea; situated in a deep hollow, surrounded by lofty mountains, the most remarkable of which is called Bakir Sultan. It consists of about 200 houses, of which only one half are substantially built, the remainder are the dwellings of poor miners, and often ruinous and untenanted. It contains, however, a handsome mosque. The district around was at one time famous for its copper mines, but they have long since been abandoned.

BAKONYER-WALD, a forest covered mountain-chain, Hungary, co. Vesprim, N. Lake Balaton or Platten. It is one of the last offsets of the Noric-Alps, running S.W. to N.E.,

nearly 60 m. long; culminating point, about 2089 ft. high. The hills are covered with excellent timber, consisting chiefly of lime, oak, and beech. Immense herds of swine, known by the name of Bakonyer, are fed in it; and large quantities of oil are extracted from the beech mast. The burning of wood for potash, by which great havoc had been made in the forest, is now under proper regulation. Game is very abundant.

BAKU, or BADKU, a seaport tn. Russia, cap. of the khanate of Shirvan, in Caucasia, S. shore of the peninsula of Apsheron, W. coast, Caspian Sea, of which it is one of the most frequented ports; lat. 40° 21′ 20″ N.; lon. 49° 51′ 6″ E. (L.) The walls of the town were formerly washed by the Caspian, but they are at present about five yards distant from it; the sea, however, has gained upon the land in other places, the ruins of ancient buildings being found at the depth of upwards of 18 ft. It stands on a declivity, the summit of which is crowned by the palace of the former khans; is defended by a double wall and deep ditch, constructed in the time of Peter the Great, and has two strong forts, under whose protection vessels can anchor in from four to six fathoms water, within 80 yards of the shore, in a spacious road, sheltered from all quarters. The town is ill built, streets narrow and crooked; the houses small, with flat roofs coated with naphtha. The Virgin's Tower is the most striking object in the place. There are, however, several spacious mosques, public squares, marts, and caravansaries; a Greek and an Armenian church, and some Tartar schools. The chief exports of the town and neighbourhood are naphtha, salt, and saffron; in return for which it receives, chiefly from Persia, raw silk and cotton, rich carpets and shawls, rice, &c.; and from Europe, all kinds of ironware and cutlery, cotton, linen, and woollen manufactured goods, thus becoming an entrepot through which an important trade is carried on between the E. and the W. The adjacent island of Salian has important fisheries. Pop. 13,392.

The peninsula of Apsheron is celebrated for its mud volcanoes and naphtha springs, the latter yielding annually upwards of 4000 tons. Near these springs is the Artech-gah, or *Field of Fire*, nearly half a square mile in extent, and from which inflammable gas is continually escaping. In ancient times it was held in the highest veneration by the Guebers or Parsees, and frequented by thousands of pilgrims. They have still several temples here, and many of them spend their days in worship and in penitential exercises so severe, as often to cost them their lives. *See Supplement.*

The jurisdiction of Baku extends over 32 villages, with 19,000 inhabitants, of whom 1000 are Turkomans. The khanate of Baku was formerly attached to Persia, but wrested from it by Russia about 1723; restored in 1735, but retaken in 1801 by the Russians, to whom it now belongs.

BAKU, or BAKOWA, a vil. Moldavia, on the Bistritz, near its confluence with the Sereth. It was formerly a flourishing place, but has now fallen into utter decay, retaining only a very small trade in cattle, corn, salt, and wood. It contains the ruins of a cathedral, having at one time been the residence of a catholic bishop.

BALA, a market and assize tn., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, on a plain at the efflux of the river Dee from the N.E. end of Lake Tegid, 18 m. W. by S. Langollen. It consists of one straight, wide street, chiefly of well-built stone houses. It has an Episcopalian chapel, a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and chapels for Wesleyans and Independents, all plain buildings; a school connected with the Welsh Methodists, and one with the Independents, both for educating young men for the ministry. Woollen stockings and flannels are manufactured here to a small extent, and there is a considerable trade in butter and cheese. The spring assizes, and the winter and summer quarter-sessions for the county, are held here, and the county court for the recovery of debts. Tegid or Bala Lake, near which the town is situated, is the largest in Wales, being from 12 to 13 m. in circumference; it abounds with trout, carp, and pike. Pop. 1341. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

BALABAK, or BALABAC, an isl. Indian Archipelago, between the N. of Borneo and Palawan; lat. (middle) 7° 59′ N.; lon. 116° 56′ E. (B.), about 20 m. long; yields ebony, sago, honey, and wax, which, along with the fish caught on the coasts, are purchased by Chinese traders. Pop. 300.—— S. of this island, and N. of Balambangan and Banguey, is the Balabak Passage.

BALABALAGAN. *See* PATERNOSTERS (LITTLE).

BALAGHAUT [above the Ghaut], a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, between lat. 13° 15′ and 16° 20′ N.; lon. 75° 40′ and 79° 20′ E.; the territory acquired by the E. India Company, under treaty with the Nizam, in 1800, and since subdivided into the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool; bounded, N. by the rivers Krishna and Toombudra, and comprising the conquests of the Nizam, acquired by the treaties of Seringapatam and Mysore, in 1792 and 1799. There are no large rivers in the country, except the Krishna and Toombudra, which mark its N. boundary. The soil is in general, good, consisting either of a black loam, or of a red gravelly mould. Droughts are frequent, and rains uncertain; yet much mischief is done occasionally by inundations in September and October. Balaghaut is not well wooded, its forests having been cut down by the numerous armies by which it has been traversed. Only a few clumps are still found, chiefly among the hills. When this district was ceded to the British, it had 50,258 tanks and wells. Indigo, cotton, sugar, betel-leaf, and tobacco, are raised. Neat cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in great numbers. Diamond mines exist in several places, especially in the E. and central divisions, from which the Golconda merchants are supplied, the country so called not producing any.

Balaghaut once formed part of the Hindoo empire of Bijanagur; after the fall of the Delhi dynasty, it was broken into several independent states, was conquered by Hyder between 1766 and 1780, and in 1800 ceded by the Nizam to Great Britain. Area, 28,669 sq. m. Pop. about 2,500,000.

BALAGUER, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 13 m. N.N.E. Lerida, r. bank, Segre, here crossed by a stone bridge. The city is surrounded by stone walls, with six gates, and has tolerably good, though rather dirty streets, one grand and several smaller squares, a parish and several conventual churches, a townhouse, college, two schools, an hospital, two reservoirs, and, at the N. side, on the top of a commanding hill, a castle, flanked with four towers, of considerable strength, and in good preservation. The inhabitants, though chiefly agricultural, manufacture hempen fabrics and shoes, express oil, and distil brandy. Three fairs are held annually, in March, September, and December. Pop. 4642.

BALAKHNA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and about 20 m. N.W. Nijni Novgorod, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Volga, where it is joined by the Usola. It was formerly surrounded by wooden walls and towers, which were destroyed by fire; but it still has a rampart of earth, with a deep fosse. It contains 15 churches and a convent, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in grain. Its salt springs are no longer used. Pop. 3500.

BALAKLAVA, or BALACLAVA, a tn. Russia, on the Black Sea, gov. Taurida, dist. of, and 38 m. S.S.W. Simferopol; lat. 44° 29′ N.; lon. 33° 34′ 40″ E. It has a good, but little-frequented port, completely sheltered by lofty hills. The general appearance of the town, perched upon heights, is very picturesque, though it is composed chiefly of a single street, with half-deserted shops, and of houses mostly in a ruinous condition, and is surrounded by a half-fallen wall. It has a fortress, placed immediately above the harbour, on an almost inaccessible rock, and is inhabited chiefly by Greeks, who have a handsome church here; and, though rather indolently disposed, occupy themselves with fishing, particularly that of mackerel. The trade is of very little consequence, but the hills in the neighbourhood contain marble, which is occasionally worked, and a good deal of timber is shipped. The wine and melons of the district are excellent. The port is said to correspond with Homer's description of the port of the Laestrygones in the *Odyssey*, at which his hero Ulysses touched; and Dubois de Montperenx says (*Voyage autour du Caucase*), that were he to give a description of the Bay of Balaklava, he could not do better than borrow that of the old poet. Under the domination of the Genoese, it was called Cembalo, a modification of the ancient appellation (Symbalon), given it by Arrian. In the environs is a wooden Greek convent, built, it is believed, on the site of the celebrated ancient temple of Diana Taurica. A number of churches and mosques, in ruins, attest the ancient magnificence of the town. Pop. (1863), 564. *See Supplement.*

BALAMBANGAN, a fertile, uninhabited isl., Indian Archipelago, 15 m. N. Borneo; lat. (S.W. point) 7° 12′ N.;

lon. 116° 50′ E.; 15 m. long, and 3 broad. Wood, of various fine sorts, and fresh water, are plentiful; the sea around abounds with fish, and two good harbours afford anchorage for large vessels. A settlement was formed here, in 1774, by the E. India Company, with a view to the spice trade; but, in the following year, it was treacherously destroyed by the Sooloos; and a second one, formed in 1803, was soon after abandoned.

BALANGA, a tn., isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Batuan, W. side, Bay of Manilla, near the embouchure of a small river. It is esteemed healthy, and is the residence of the alcalde. Pop. tn. and dist. 6855.

BALARUC-LES-BAINS, a small tn. and watering place, France, dep. Herault, 15 m. S.W. Montpellier. The spring, which is saline and thermal, was known to the Romans, who formed aqueducts and built a temple on the spot, and has long been celebrated for its efficacy in cases of paralysis. An hospital has been erected for poor and military patients, whose expenses are defrayed by the public. Enamelled rings are made here. Resident pop. 595.

BALASORE [*Valsneara*], a seaport tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, dist. Cuttack, of which it is the chief port; lat. 21° 28′ N.; lon. 87° E. (R.); 130 m. S.W. Calcutta, situated in a very populous district, on a low dreary plain, deformed by numerous unsightly ridges and ant-hills, near the muddy banks of the Bura Balany, and considered unhealthy during the rainy season. It is a long straggling town, with a few brick houses, inhabited by merchants carrying on an inconsiderable traffic with Calcutta, and was formerly a flourishing town, having Portuguese, Dutch, and English factories, but is now greatly decayed. It has dry docks, in which vessels drawing 14 ft. water can be admitted at spring tides, but is chiefly frequented by Maldive vessels, salt-boats, and a class of sloops that carry rice to Calcutta during the cold season. The Maldivians arrive at Balasore during the S.W. monsoon, bringing with them coir, oil, and all the other produce of the cocoa-nut tree, which is their grand staple; cowries, salt fish, turtle shell, &c., which they exchange for rice, sugar, cutlery, hardwares, cloths, silks, cottons, tobacco, &c., returning home during the N.E. monsoon. Pop. about 10,000.—(Pegg's *Orissa Mission.*)

BALASSA-GYARMATH, a market tn. Hungary, co. Neograd, l. bank, Eipel, 40 m. N.N.E. Pesth, in a beautiful and fertile district, where large crops of wheat are grown. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle, belonging to the Balassa family, and celebrated for its repeated heroic defences against the Turks. A congress, for peace between the Turks and Austrians, was held here in 1626. Pop. 4580.

BALATON (LAKE OF), or PLATTENSEE, Hungary, 55 m. S.W. Pesth; length, 50 m.; breadth, 3 to 10 m.; depth, 39 ft.; area, about 390 sq. m. It receives the water of 32 rivulets, of which the Szala is the largest, and communicates with the Danube by the rivers Sio and Sarviz. It abounds with *fogues*, a species of perch.——BALATON, by itself, or with an additional term, is the name of several villages in Hungary.

BALAYAN, a bay, isl. Luzon, prov. Batangas, opposite the N. end of Mindoro Island, about 9 m. long by 6 broad. A village of same name lies a little way N. of the bay.

BALBEC. *See* BAALBEC.

BALBRIGGAN, a tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. of, and 18 m. N.N.E. Dublin; lat. 53° 36′ 42″ N.; lon. 6° 10′ 42″ W. (R.) It consists of one long, and some smaller streets; houses generally of stone or brick, and thatched. It contains a neat church, with a handsome spire, a large R. catholic, and a small Methodist chapel, and has a national, a mixed, and an infant school, a charitable institution, called the Balbriggan Protestant Benevolent Society; public baths, and a dispensary. It is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing. Various branches of cotton manufacture were formerly carried on here, and a good deal of embroidery; but, excepting weaving, which still exists to a small extent, the other branches have nearly, or altogether ceased; hosiery, however, for which the town has been long famous, still thrives. Balbriggan has likewise some coasting trade; exports corn and flour, and imports coals. The harbour has a pier, or quay, of about 600 ft. in length, with a lighthouse at the head, at which vessels of 200 tons can discharge. Pop. 2310.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BALCARRY, a small seaport, Scotland, on the W. side of the entrance to Auchincairn Bay, Solway Frith, co. of, and 10 m. E.S.E. Kirkcudbright; lat. 54° 47′ N.; lon. 4° 49′ W. It is safe and commodious.

BALÇAS, or BALSAS, a river, Brazil, rising in the serra Corvados, which separates Maranham from Goyaz; flows, with many windings, N.E., and falls into the Parnaiba or Paranahiba, lat. 7° 15′ S.; lon. 45° 10′ W., after a course of upwards of 200 m., for 80 of which it is navigable for canoes or the balsas, whence the river is named, and which are used by the Indians.

BALCOMBE, par. Eng. Sussex; 4786 ac. Pop. 851.

BALDEGG, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 19 m. N. Luzern, on the lake of same name, which stands about 1400 ft. above the sea, is about 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad, and contains various kinds of fish. Baldegg is famous for its old castle, which was once an important fastness.

BALDERNOCK, par. Scot. Stirling; 4 m long by 3 broad. Pop. 801.

BALDERTON, par. Eng. Notts; 4050 ac. Pop. 1048.

BALD HEAD, several promontories, capes, or headlands, in various parts of the world:—1, A cape, Australia, S.W. coast, forming the S.W. entrance into King George's Sound; lat. (S. point) 35° 7′ S.; lon. 118° 1′ E. (R.)——2, A headland, U. States, Maine; lat. 43° 13′ N.; lon. 70° 34′ 30″ W. (R.)—3, A headland, S.W. extremity of Smith's Island, off the coast of N. Carolina; lat. 33° 51′ N.; lon. 78° 0′ W. (R.)

BALDOCK, par. and market tn. England, co of, and 14 m. N.N.W. Hertford, in a valley near the source of the Rhea; regularly built. Malting and brewing are carried on, and a considerable quantity of straw-plait is made. The old Roman road, Icknield Street, passes along the N. side of the town; and, in the vicinity, on the S. side, are vestiges of both Roman and Danish camps. Area of par. 200 ac. Pop. 1920.

BALDON, two pars. Eng. Oxford:—1, *Baldon-Marsh*, 570 ac. Pop. 351.—2, *Baldon-Toot*, 2010 ac. Pop. 290.

BALDOYLE, vil. and par. Irel., co. of, and 6 m. N.E. Dublin. The neat and lively-looking village is resorted to in the summer months as a watering-place, and has little trade except fishing. Area of par. 1236 ac. Pop. 1131.

BALDRASHANE, BALLYRASHANE, SYNGENSTOWN, Sr. JOHNSTOWN, par. Irel. Antrim and Londonderry; 6361 ac. Pop. 2096.

BALDUNGAN, or BALDONGAN, par. Irel. Dublin; 858 ac. Pop. 93.

BALE, or BAITHLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1041 ac. P. 234.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Spain, to which kingdom they belong, between lat. 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N.; lon. 1° and 5° E. They consist of Majorca, Minorca, Ivica or Ivisa, Formentera, and Cabrera (*which see*). Strabo ascribes their first colonization to the Phenicians. They afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Carthaginians and Romans, by whom they were almost depopulated. About 423 A.D., they were seized on by the Vandals; in 790, by the Moors; subsequently, they were alternately in the hands of the Moors and Christians, and, finally, were annexed to the crown of Aragon by James I., in 1229, since which time they have continued under Spanish domination. These islands are divided, ecclesiastically, into three bishoprics, namely, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica or Ivisa. The language of the lower orders is a compound of Catalan, Greek, and Arabic, with a mixture of Syrian, Phenician, and Gothic. Pop. 253,000.—(Madoz and Mellado.)

BALFEIGHAN, par. Irel. Meath; 1617 ac. Pop. 122.

BALFRON, a tn. and par. Scotland, Stirling. The town, pleasantly situated near the Endrick, 15 m. N. Glasgow, is built of a reddish sandstone; well supplied with water from springs; has two churches, an Established and a United Presbyterian, neither of them of much architectural pretension; and three schools. The inhabitants are nearly all employed in handloom weaving, for the Glasgow manufacturers; and in a cotton spinning factory, which employs about 100 workers. The parish is about 11 m. long by 3 broad. Pop. of tn. 1085; of par. 1502.

BALFROOSH, or BALFURUSH [*Barfurush*—the mart of burdens], a commercial city, Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 98 m. N.E. Teheran; lat. 36° 33′ 15″ N.; lon. 52° 51′ 27″ E. (L.); on the Bawool or Bahbul, here crossed by a stone bridge of eight arches; about 12 m. from its port, Mushedisir, on the Caspian Sea. The town, which is open, and of considerable extent, is built in the midst of a forest; streets straight, wide,

but mostly unpaved and dirty; houses chiefly of brick, and scattered over a vast extent of surface; bazaars and caravanseries numerous. A good trade in silk and cotton is carried on; and the iron found in the adjacent district of Amol is worked here. Chief imports:—iron and naphtha. The inhabitants are principally merchants and mechanics, and moolahs or learned men. Balfroosh is celebrated for its schools or colleges, about 30 in number. Pop. formerly estimated at 100,000 to 200,000; now at 50,000, or less.—(Fraser's *Travels on the S. banks of the Caspian Sea; London Geog. Journal*, vol. viii. p. 101.)

BALGACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 11 m. E. St. Gall; contains both a Protestant and a R. catholic church, two Protestant schools, and one R. catholic, and a well-endowed infirmary, not only for this parish, but also those of Marpach and Rebstein. Balgach has also a chalybeate spring; and in the neighbourhood, on a slope clad with vines, stands the fine modern castle of Grünenstein. Pop. 1395.

BALLARRY. *See* BELLARY.

BALI, an isl. belonging to Holland, Indian Archipelago, between lat. 8° 3′ 30″ and 8° 53′ 30″ S., and lon. 114° 26′ and 115° 40′ E.; bounded, N. by the sea of Java, and S. by the Indian Ocean. Separated W. from Java by the Strait of Bali, 1¼ m. wide, and E. from Lombok, by the strait of same name. Greatest length, 85 m.; greatest breadth, 55 m.; area, about 1700 geo. sq. m. Bali, in shape, bears some resemblance to a triangle, and has been divided into the following districts:—Bleling, occupying the whole of the N. coast; Djembrana on the W.; Tabanan, Mengoel, Gianjar, and Klongkong, on the S.; Karang Assam on the E.; and Pajangang and Bangli in the centre. The surface is chiefly occupied by a series of volcanic mountains, of great height, stretching W. to E., and attaining their culminating point in Agoeng, a volcano of 11,326 ft., which, after long quiescence, became active in 1843. It lies in the continuous line of volcanic action, which stretches in an irregular curve from the Aleutian Isles, through Sambawa, Java, and Sumatra, to the Bay of Bengal. Bali, as might be anticipated from its locality, has had its full share of subterranean disturbance. In particular, in 1815 an earthquake took place, when a mountain near Bleling was broken into fragments, and suddenly disappeared; while both a large lake from the interior, and the sea, burst in and inundated a space of about 6 m. in extent, drowning more than 1200 persons. The part of Bali not consisting of volcanic rocks, appears to be of a recent calcareous formation. This is particularly conspicuous in the S., where a plateau several hundred feet above the level of the sea, abuts on the coast, and forms the precipitous cliff of chalk well known to sailors under the name of Taffelhoek or Table-Point. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface generally, Bali has several extensive and well-watered valleys, in which immense quantities of rice are grown. Coffee is cultivated on the higher grounds, but the quality is inferior. Cotton thrives well. The island is well wooded; but the most important tree, in all respects, is the cocoa, which forms whole forests. The principal animals are cattle and buffaloes, of which some are exported. The horses are small and shabby, but are said to be of a much hardier nature than their appearance indicates. Swine, goats, and monkeys abound; and in the N. and W. of Bleling and Djembrana, tigers are not uncommon in the mountains. Immense flocks of wild fowl, particularly ducks, are seen in every quarter. The inhabitants, whose origin is unknown, are a handsome race, much taller and better made than the Javanese. They are of a yellow copper colour, and have regular features. In many, the excessive use of opium and other vices have produced premature decay. Their submission to their princes or chiefs is unbounded, and no degree of ill usage from them provokes a murmur. In domestic life everything bespeaks the savage. The female is first carried off by violence, then becomes her husband's slave. The upper and lower part of the body is uncovered, and the only dress is a piece of cotton cloth, to which, on occasions of ceremony, such as a visit to the prince, a kind of mantle, called a *sabak*, is added. The villages usually consist of large squares, surrounded by mud walls, within which the cottages, also of mud, covered with reed, but without any window, are arranged. Employments of every kind are carried on in the open air; artizans sitting on a bench outside, with which every hut is provided. These villages have populations varying from 500 to 3000. The dwellings of the princes are of a much superior description, being generally built of well-cemented bricks, and surrounded with substantial walls, with gates. The prevailing religion is Hindooism. Education, confined chiefly to reading and writing, is by no means general. Some of the Brahmins, however, cultivate science; and the princes, and other chiefs, have good schools for their children. The manufactures are very trifling. Every family has its loom, worked by the females, and employed in producing some ordinary cotton stuffs. Pottery is confined to the making of gods, and a few domestic implements. Both in the working of iron, particularly steel, and the making of trinkets from gold, considerable progress has been made. The chief articles made for consumption are salt from sea water, and black sugar from a kind of date. The commerce of Bali, with the neighbouring isles of the Archipelago, is considerable. The chief exports are rice, tobacco, and oil; and the chief imports coarse British cottons, and opium. Pop. 700,000.

BALI-BADONG, a petty state, S. angle, isl. Bali. It is wholly a plain, all cultivated, and yielding plentiful crops of rice, large quantities of which are annually destroyed by multitudes of rats, whose overpowering numbers the natives have not found means to withstand. The crops sometimes fail, and the inhabitants, 130,000 in number, are frequently subjected to all the horrors of famine.

BALISAKEERY, BALLISAKELRY, or BALLYSAKERRY, par. Irel. Mayo; 12,692 ac. Pop. 2323.

BALIZE. *See* BELIZE.

BALK, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. S.S.W. Sneek, in a bushy place near the Lake Slot (Slotermeer). It has a R. catholic, a Calvinistic, and a Baptist church, a school, and council-hall. Many French families came here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, whose descendants may be traced in the names of many of the country people. Agriculture is the principal employment, but there is likewise a deal of trade done in wood, obtained from the neighbouring forests of Gaasterland. Pop. 1000.

BALKAN [anc. *Hæmus*], an extensive range of mountains, Europe, Oriental alpine system; and, when understood in its largest sense, extending in an irregular curve from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, between lat. 42° and 44° N., and lon. 16° and 28° E. More properly, however, the W. part of the range belongs to the Dinaric Alps, and the true Balkan or Hæmus begins near the sources of the Lepentz, lat. 42° N., and lon. 21° E., where the first great bifurcation of the range occurs, the one branch proceeding S. and forming the Pindus, while the other, or Balkan range, proceeds E., commencing with the name of Tchar-dagh, and taking in succession the names of Ghioubotin-dagh, Mount Argentaro, Egrisen-dagh, Ghiustendil-dagh, Codja Balkan, and Eminch-dagh or the Balkan of the Turks. This range, particularly towards the E., has been very imperfectly explored; and the heights assigned to its loftiest summits are only conjectural. The average height of the range does not exceed 5000 ft., and in the E., towards the Black Sea, is far lower than this; but in more than one summit of the Tchar-dagh, the limit of perpetual snow is understood to be attained, while on the tops of Dokimi and Peristera, near Mezzovo, the snow scarcely ever melts. Calculations, founded chiefly on this fact, give to Doubnitzka [anc. *Scomius*], a height of 8500 ft; to Mount Orbelus, near Sophia, 8000 ft.; and to Mount Scardus, the culminating point of Tchar-dagh, and probably of the whole Balkan range, 9700 ft. The S. side of the Balkan consists of argillaceous schist, and is much more precipitous than the N. side, which is calcareous. The chain is broken across by numerous ravines of terrific appearance, so deep and narrow, that daylight is almost excluded. There are, however, several practicable passes, the best and most frequented of which, known by the name of Trajan's Gate, leads from Bazardjik, in the N. of Roumelia, to Sophia, in the S.W. of Bulgaria. Numerous rivers take their rise in this range. Those on the N., the principal of which are the Bosna, Morava, and Iskar, belong to the basin of the Danube, with the exception of a few small streams, which proceed E., and pour their waters directly into the Black Sea. The chief rivers on the S. side are the Vardar, the Struma or Karasu, and the Maritza. These all fall into the Archipelago. The Balkan range is well wooded, and is understood to be rich in minerals. To the

S. of Ghiustendil, in the district of Caratova, silver mines are known to exist, and rich beds of iron appear in almost every quarter; but the Turks neglect to turn them to account.—(*Orographie de l'Europe.*)

BALKH, a city, khanate of, and 260 m. S. Bokhara, cap. prov. of same name, on a fertile plain, 1800 ft. above the sea, on the Adirsiah or Balkh river, about 17 m. above its junction with the Amou; lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 67° 20′ E. It was anciently named Bactra, and was long one of the most flourishing cities of the East, and the emporium of the trade between India, China, and W. Asia. On account of its antiquity it is still called 'the Mother of Cities,' and is said to have been built by Kyamoors, the founder of the Persian monarchy. The remains of the ancient city extend over a circuit of about 20 m., and consist chiefly of fallen mosques, decayed tombs, and three colleges of handsome structure; none of the ruins, however, being of an age prior to that of Mahometanism. The modern town, merely a large village, is surrounded by a mud wall, which excludes the ruins on every side for about 2 m. In the citadel or ark, on the N. side, a white marble stone is pointed out as the throne of Cyrus. The climate is not disagreeable but the water is bad; soil of a marshy nature, and in appearance not unlike pipe-clay, very fertile; crops good, the wheat grows as high as in England; and the fruits, particularly apricots, are rich. The river Balkh, which has its source in the mountains of the Hindoo Koosh, gives its name to the city and province; and water from it is distributed by aqueducts and canals, which, frequently overflowing, leave the ground marshy. Snow is brought from the mountains about 20 m. S., and sold in the streets. The travellers Moorcroft and Guthrie are buried outside the town. Pop. about 2000, chiefly Afghans, and a few Arabs.——The PROVINCE lies between lat. 35° 20′ and 37° 20′ N., and lon. 63° and 69° E., extending about 250 m. E. to W., and 110 N. to S.; area, 30,100 sq. m.; bounded, N. by the Oxus or Amou, E. by Budukshan, S. by the mountains of the Hindoo Koosh, and W. by the desert on the N. of Khorasan. The country slopes gently towards the Oxus, in which direction there are great facilities for irrigation; and the soil is generally rich and productive, as is proved by the great population which it once maintained. In the S. and E. the country is mountainous, but has some fertile valleys. This province formed, during several ages, a powerful and independent state. It is now subject to the Khan of Bokhara. Pop. estimated at about 1,000,000.—(Burnes's *Bokhara; Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.*, vol. iv.)

BALL, or BALLAGH, a vil. and par. Irel. Mayo, E.S.E. Castlebar. Here are the remains of a round tower and ancient church; area of par. 5509 ac. Pop. 1272.

BALLACHULISH, a ferry, Scotland, cos. Argyle and Inverness, across Loch Leven, an arm of Loch Linnhe, 10 m. S.S.E. Fort-William. Loch Leven lies nearly E. and W., and the ferry is about a quarter of a mile across. On both sides there is an inn, and on the N. side a few scattered crofters' houses, part of the male inhabitants of which are employed at the well-known slate quarries on the S. side of the loch, about 2 m. E. the ferry, where a small village has risen, with an Established church, and an Episcopalian, and a R. catholic chapel. The excavations, each of which is called a quarry, are 60 to 70 in number. Pop. of Ballachulish village, 914.

BALLAGHADIREEN, a tn. Irel. Mayo, 14 m. N.W. Tulsk; has a mean and uninviting appearance; and a barrack. Pop. 1583.

BALLAGHMOON, par. Irel. Kildare; 2178 ac. P. 238.

BALLANE, or BULLANE, par. Irel. Galway; 1729 ac. Pop. 274.

BALLANTRAE, a vil., harbour, and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The VILLAGE, 59 m. S.W. Glasgow, r. bank, Stinchar, half a mile from its mouth in the frith of Clyde, has a neat church, regular steam communication with Glasgow several times a week, a valuable salmon-fishery, employing about 16 boats, and is frequented during summer as bathing-quarters. Pop. 515 ——The PARISH is about 10 m. sq. Pop. 1277.

BALLAS, a tn. Upper Egypt, l. bank, Nile, about lat. 26° N.; lon. 32° 42′ E.; celebrated for its earthen jars, called, from the name of the town, Ballasee, which are used all over Egypt for carrying water. Large rafts made of ballasee jars are frequently floated down the Nile, to be disposed of in the markets of the metropolis.

BALLATER, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 36 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen, l. bank, Dee, celebrated for its much-frequented chalybeate springs; houses well-built, streets regular; surrounding scenery bold and picturesque. There is here a Free church. The wells are distant about 1½ m. from the village, at a place called Pannanich, where there is a lodging house and baths of various kinds. Pop. 691.

BALLAUGH, a par. and vil. Eng. Isle of Man, 7 m. S.W. Ramsey. Pop. 1392.

BALLEE, or BALLY, par. Irel. Down; 6128 ac. P. 1613.

BALLEEN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2559 ac. Pop. 535.

BALLENSTADT, a tn. duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Getet, at the foot of the Lower Harz Mountains, 48 m. S.S.E. Brunswick. It has an hospital, manufactures of linen, and dyeworks. In the vicinity is a castle, the residence of the Duke, on a commanding situation, surrounded with fine gardens. Pop. 4000.

BALLENY ISLES, a group of five volcanic islands, Antarctic Ocean, of which the central one is in lat. 66° 41′ S.; lon. 163° 11′ W. (n.) Two of the islands are small and low, the other three are of considerable size and elevation, the highest, Young Island, rises in a beautiful peak to a height of about 12,000 ft. They are covered with snow and ice, and are walled in with steep precipitous cliffs, without any appearance of inlet or harbour. In one of the islands there are two active volcanoes.

BALLIBAY. *See* BALLYBAY.

BALLINA, a market tn. and river port, Ireland, co. Mayo, on both banks of the Moy, the town itself being on the l. bank, and the suburb Ardnaree, with which it is connected by two bridges, being on the r. bank, about 5 m. above its mouth in Killala Bay, where there is a bar with 3 to 5 ft. water at low tide. The general appearance of the town is rather pleasing; one excellent street runs parallel to the river. Most of the other streets lie at right angles, and consist chiefly of poor cabins and cottages, intermingled with a few better buildings. The town contains an ancient parish church, a handsome R. catholic chapel, and a courthouse. The retail and provision trade of Ballina is considerable; it has also a little coasting and foreign trade. The number of vessels entered coastwise in 1870 was 110, tonn. 9696; cleared the same year, 94, tonn. 9281; foreign entered, 9, tonn. 1204; cleared, 2, tonn. 506. The river Moy is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to within 1 m. of the town, where there is a good quay. The exports are chiefly corn, meal, provisions, hides, feathers, &c. The town is a great resort of anglers in the summer season, the fishing in the Moy being excellent. The Ballina Union contains an area of 149,320 ac., and a pop. of 32,693. The value of property rated in the Union amounts to £16,371. The workhouse affords accommodation for 1551 inmates. Pop. 5119.

BALLINABOY, par. Irel. Cork; 7973 ac. Pop. 2858.

BALLINACARGY, a small post tn Ireland, co. Westmeath, 5 m. E. by S. Colehill, on the Royal Canal. It is a thriving and clean town, surrounded by a fertile district. Pop. 386.

BALLINACARRIG, par. Irel. Carlow; 2605 ac. P. 824.

BALLINACLOUGH, two pars. Irel.:—1, par. Tipperary; 3869 ac. Pop. 774.—2, par. Limerick; 1092 ac. Pop. 496.

BALLINACOR, par. Irel. Wicklow; 17,449 ac. P. 1175.

BALLINACOURTY, two pars. Irel.:—1, par. Galway; 6293 ac. Pop. 2035.—2, par. Kerry; 5318 ac. Pop. 1179.

BALLINADEE, par. Irel. Cork; 8334 ac. Pop. 1698.

BALLINADRIMNA, par. Irel. Kildare; 4285 ac. P. 1174.

BALLINAFAGH, par. Irel. Kildare; 4155 ac. Pop. 789.

BALLINAHAGLISH, two pars. Irel.:—1, par. Mayo; 11,962 ac. Pop. 3393.—2, par. Kerry; 3005 ac. Pop. 1279.

BALLINAHINCH.—1, A vil. Ireland, co. Down, 8 m. E. Dromore; has a parish church, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. In the neighbourhood is a much-frequented chalybeate spring. Pop. 1006.—2, A barony on the coast of co. Galway, the S. part abounding in singularly wild, romantic, and magnificent scenery, but mostly uncultivated; it is the name, likewise, of a lake, rivulet, bay, and village, in the same barony.—3, A river, otherwise called Annacloy, co. Down.

BALLINAKILL, a tn. and several pars. Ireland:—1, A market tn. Queen's co., 52 m. S.W. Dublin, in a fertile plain,

on a tributary stream of the Nore. It contains a modern parish church, with a tall spire. Pop. 1109.—2, par. King's co.; 6761 ac. Pop 753.—3, par. Waterford; 1877 ac. Pop. 524.—4, par. Galway and Roscommon; 14,578 ac. Pop. 3685.—5, par. Galway; 55,626 ac. Pop. 9201.—6, par. Galway; 47,963 ac. Pop. 4808.—7, par. Sligo; 4590 ac. Pop. 1232.

BALLINAKILTY, par. Irel. Galway; 5221 ac. P. 780.

BALLINAMARA, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 3839 ac. P. 657.

BALLINAMONA, par. Irel. Limerick; 1498 ac. P. 289.

BALLINAMORE, a market tn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, 12½ m. N.W. Carrick-on-Shannon, well built, clean, and thriving; has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, some schools, a bridewell, and small session-house. The market is well attended. Pop. 704.

BALLINAMUCK, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 11½ m. N.N.E. Longford. Remarkable only as having been the scene of the capture of the remainder of the French army, under General Humbert, by Lord Cornwallis, Sept. 8, 1798.

BALLINARD, par. Irel. Limerick; 1442 ac. Pop. 513.

BALLINASCREEN, par. Irel. Londonderry; 32,492 ac. Pop. 7256.

BALLINASLANEY, par. Irel. Wexford; 2615 ac. Pop. 843.

BALLINASLOE, a market tn. Ireland, cos. Galway and Roscommon, on both sides the Suck, crossed here by bridges and causeways, about 6 m. above its junction with the Shannon, 15 m. S.W. Athlone. The town, chiefly the property of Lord Clonearty, is neatly built, the streets wide and clean; has a parish church, an elegant structure, with an octangular spire; R. Catholic and two Methodist chapels, infantry barracks, and lunatic asylum for the province of Connaught; a prison, and union workhouse; several public and private schools, and a horticultural and an agricultural society. The town contains three tanyards, four flour-mills, manufactories of hats and coaches, and an extensive establishment for curing bacon; in the vicinity are good limestone quarries. It is the head-quarters of the Galway constabulary police; and petty sessions are held every Wednesday and Saturday in the court-house. Branches of several banks have been established here. Near the E. end of the town are the remains of a castle, esteemed one of the strongholds of Connaught in the reign of Elizabeth. Ballinasloe communicates both with the river Shannon and with Dublin by canal, and is, consequently, a great thoroughfare both for goods and for passengers, partaking thus largely in the transit trade. It is, however, chiefly noted for its great wool-fair and cattle-market. At the former, held annually on July 13, the amount of wool sold has considerably decreased of late years. The cattle-fair, the largest and most important in Ireland, commences on the 5th and ends on the 9th of October. On an average, 20,000 head of black cattle, and 90,000 sheep are annually brought to this fair. Pop. 3911.

BALLINAULTIG, par. Irel. Cork; 4842 ac. Pop. 941.

BALLINCALLA, par. Irel. Mayo and Galway; 11,546 ac. Pop. 1819.

BALLINCOLLIG, a vil. Irel. Cork, 5 m. W.S.W. Cork, on the river Bride, near its confluence with the sea; a cheerful place, with a barracks, police station, and the ruins of an ancient castle. Along the river are several extensive powder-mills. Pop. 789.

BALLINCUSLANE, par. Irel. Kerry; 39,738 ac. P. 3621.

BALLINDERRY, two pars. Irel.:—1, par. Antrim; 10,891 ac. Pop. 4579.—2, par. Tyrone and Londonderry 4877 ac. Pop. 2739.

BALLINDOON, par. Irel. Galway; 20,033 ac. P. 4435.

BALLINEEN, vil. Irel. Cork, 5 m. E. by N. Dunmanway, on the Bandon river. Pop. 447.

BALLINGADDY, par. Irel. Limerick; 5898 ac. P. 2193.

BALLINGARRY, a tn. and four pars. Irel.:—1, tn. and par. Limerick, 4 m. S.E. Rathkeale. The town is small, but tolerably clean, and has a church, R. Catholic chapel, several schools, and a dispensary. Pop. 1451. Area of par. 17,732 ac. Pop. 6327.—2, par. Limerick; 6114 ac. Pop. 1757.—3, par. Tipperary; 6683 ac. Pop. 1107.—4, par. Tipperary; 13,714 ac. Pop. 5134.

BALLINGHAM, par. Eng. Hereford; 901 ac. Pop. 165.

BALLINGLY, par. Irel. Wexford; 765 ac. Pop. 212.

BALLINGRAY, or BALGRAY, par. Scot. Fife, 3½ m. long by 1½ broad. Pop. 568.

BALLINLANDERS, par. Irel. Limerick; 7717 ac. Pop. 2699.

BALLINLOGHY, par. Irel. Limerick; 2340 ac. P. 734.

BALLINOE, par. Irel. Cork; 7716 ac. Pop. 1828.

BALLINROBE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Mayo. The town stands on a gentle acclivity on the Robe, about 2½ m. from its embouchure in Lough Mask, and 25 m. N.N.W. Galway. It consists of two principal streets, and three or four smaller, all much improved of late; houses of stone, but not particularly well built; the court-house, however, is a good substantial structure. Water is obtained wholly from the river. In the town there are a parish church, and three chapels, one of which is R. Catholic; an excellent school-house in connection with the Church Education Society. Ballinrobe has no manufactures to speak of, but its trade in corn, potatoes, and pigs is considerable; and since the Robe has been rendered navigable, and a canal cut between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, thus opening up a water communication between Ballinrobe and Galway, the trade of the place has undergone some improvement. There is little agricultural employment here. Pop. of tn. 2506. Near the town is a kind of lake, which, though dry for a few months in summer, covers a considerable surface in winter. Petty sessions are held on Mondays. Area of par. (in cos. Mayo and Galway) 21,204 ac. Pop. 7164.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BALLINTEMPLE, four pars. Irel.:—1, par. Wicklow; 4087 ac. Pop. 838.—2, par. Tipperary; 4208 ac. Pop. 406.—3, par. Cork; 2660 ac. Pop. 1086.—4, par. Cavan; 10,658 ac. Pop. 4116.

BALLINTOBBER, two pars. Irel.:—1, par. Roscommon; 6352 ac. Pop. 2226.—2, par. Mayo; 32,475 ac. Pop. 3438.

BALLINTOY, par. & vil. Irel. Antrim; 12,754 ac. P. 3721.

BALLINURE, two pars. Irel.:—1, par. Wicklow; 7404 ac. Pop. 1084.—2, par., with vil. of same name, forming part of the tn. of Ballyclare, Antrim; 8540 ac. Pop. 3073.

BALLINVOHER, par. Irel. Kerry; 16,661 ac. P. 2014.

BALLON, a small tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 15 m. N. Le Mans, on a rising ground, l. bank Orne. It consists of a principal and several lateral streets, and has manufactures of coarse linens and serges. Its old castle, of which only one large tower and a few turrets now remain, was of some consequence in the wars between the English and French in the early part of the 15th century. Pop. 1075.

BALLON, par. Irel. Carlow; 3700 ac. Pop. 1278.

BALLY [a town], a prefix very common in Irish topography. The following table comprises all the parishes in Ireland having this prefix, excepting such as are noticed in conjunction with towns or villages of the same name, of sufficient importance to require a separate article, which will be found in their place elsewhere:—

Par.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1851.
BALLYADAMS	Queen's	6,098	1,379
BALLYAGHRAN	Londonderry	3,897	2,024
BALLYANE	Wexford	4,578	1,190
BALLYBACON	Tipperary	11,120	2,548
BALLYBEG. *See* BUTTEVANT.			
BALLYBOGGAN	Meath	6,222	1,010
BALLYBOGHILL	Dublin	2,789	463
BALLYBOUGHT	Kildare	1,441	155
BALLYBOY, & tn.	King's	14,274	3,367
BALLYBOYS	Louth	1,486	647
BALLYBRACKEN	Limerick	2,719	926
BALLYBRAZIL	Wexford	2,371	494
BALLYBRENNAN	Wexford	1,041	215
BALLYBROOD	Limerick	2,355	697
BALLYBUR	Kilkenny	667	185
BALLYBURLEY	King's	7,868	1,309
BALLYCAHANE	Limerick	2,419	711
BALLYCAHILL	Tipperary	3,844	1,196
BALLYCALLAN	Kilkenny	6,835	1,318
BALLYCANEW	Wexford	3,628	1,036
BALLYCARNEY	Wexford	8,234	1,548
BALLYCASHIN. *See* KILRONAN.			
BALLYCLERAGHAN, & tn.	Tipperary	1,044	600
BALLYCLOG	Tyrone	4,704	1,937
BALLYCLOGH, & tn.	Cork	9,711	2,440
BALLYCLUG	Antrim	8,969	3,913
BALLYCOMMON	King's	6,641	544
BALLYCONNICK	Wexford	1,611	466
BALLYCONRY	Kerry	1,206	571
BALLYCOR	Antrim	7,330	2,903
BALLYCROGUE	Carlow	870	33
BALLYCULTER	Down	5,177	1,831
BALLYCURRANY	Cork	3,939	778
BALLYDELOHER	Cork	3,101	851
BALLYDELOUGHY	Cork	2,000	636
BALLYDUFF, & tn.	Kerry	6,983	702
BALLYELLIN, & tn	Carlow	4,957	1,356
BALLYFEARD	Cork	3,483	743

Par.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1851.
Ballyfermot	Dublin	1,188	310
Ballyfoyle	Cork	2,893	790
Ballygarth	Meath	761	87
Ballygibbon	Tipperary	3,294	793
Ballygriffin	Tipperary	2 864	759
Ballygunner	Waterford	2,266	656
Ballygurrin	Kilkenny	1,924	518
Ballyhalbert & tn.	Down	4,011	2,343
Ballyhay	Cork	4,836	915
Ballyhean	Mayo	7,675	1,987
Ballyheige & tn.	Kerry	11,261	3,353
Ballyhoge	Wexford	4,269	832
Ballyhooly	Cork	5,253	1,520
Ballyhuskard	Wexford	7 918	2 313
Ballykean	King's	12,914	1,915
Ballykine	Wicklow	11,054	2 049
Ballykinler	Down	2,039	506
Ballylanders & tn.	Limerick	7,717	2,699
Ballylaneen	Waterford	6,307	3 465
Ballylannan	Wexford	2,193	666
Ballylarkin	Kilkenny	1,304	201
Ballylinch	Kilkenny	1,167	229
Ballylinny	Antrim	5 684	1,953
Ballyloughloe	Westmeath	13,578	3,330
Ballymacart	Waterford	2,538	730
"	Down	576	100,300
Ballymacelligott	Kerry	14,018	2,658
Ballymachugh	Cavan	5,919	2,151
Ballymackey	Tipperary	9,715	1,917
Ballymacormick	Longford	8 926	2,278
Ballymacward	Galway	17,259	3,115
Ballymacwilliam	King's	4,977	906
Ballymadun	Dublin	3,439	414
Ballymagarvey	Meath	915	51
Ballymaglassan	Meath	3,476	411
Ballymakenny	Louth	1,581	391
Ballymany	Kildare	517	186
Ballymartin	Antrim	2,807	678
Ballymartle	Cork	5,503	1,238
Ballymascanlan	Louth	15 998	5,515
Ballymitty	Wexford	1,865	578
Ballymodan	Cork	8,080	8,151
Ballymoney	Cork	7,310	2,199
Ballymore	Wexford	2 575	586
" & tn.	Westmeath	21,749	520
"	Armagh	14 159	9,267
Ballymorin	Westmeath	2,305	527
Ballymurreen	Tipperary	3,846	707
Ballymyre	Armagh	7,381	2,694
Ballynaclogh	Limerick	1,092	496
"	Tipperary	3,870	774
Ballynacourty	Kerry	5,318	1,179
"	Galway	6,293	2,035
Ballynadrumny	Kildare	4 285	1,174
Ballynafagh	Kildare	4 155	789
Ballynahaglish	Kerry	3,005	1,279
"	Mayo	11,961	3,396
Ballynakill	King's	6,761	753
"	Waterford	1,877	521
"	Galway	55,626	9,201
"	Galway and Roscommon	14,578	3,685
"	Galway	5 221	780
"	Galway	17,963	4,808
Ballynakill	Sligo	4,590	1,283
Ballynamona	Limerick	1,498	289
Ballynascreen	Londonderry	32,492	7,256
Ballynaslaney	Wexford	2,645	843
Ballynoe & tn.	Cork	7,716	1,528
Ballynure & tn.	Wicklow	7,404	1,084
"	Antrim	8,541	3,073
Ballyoutfragh	Cork	4,532	1,200
Ballyovey	Mayo	19,812	3,073
Ballyphilip	Down	2,350	2,833
Ballyranshane	Antrim & Londonderry	6,361	2,096
Ballyroan	Queen's	9 682	2,483
Ballysakkery	Mayo	12,692	2,951
Ballysax	Kildare	7 208	882
Ballyscadlan	Limerick	943	471
Ballyscullion	Antrim & Londonderry	10,271	5 816
Ballyscullion Grange	Antrim	4 263	3,042
Ballysfedy	Kerry	3 489	889
Ballyshannon	Kildare	2 815	327
Ballyshehan	Tipperary	9,216	1,083
Ballysillane	Cork	2,088	410
Ballysomaghan	Sligo	4,217	1,225
Ballytarsney	Kilkenny	896	214
Ballytobin	Kilkenny	2,294	546
Ballytrustan	Down	1,682	628
Ballyvaldon	Wexford	3,911	1,359
Ballyvalloo	Wexford	1 892	704
Ballyvourney	Cork	26 603	3,006
Ballywalter	Down	3,379	1,820
Ballywillin	Antrim	4,673	2,277

BALLYAGHRON. *See* AGHERTON.

BALLYBAY, a market tn. and par. Ireland, Monaghan. The tn. is 55 m. N.W. Dublin; has a thriving appearance, numerous new and good houses having been recently erected; possesses a neat church, and two chapels for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics; several schools, a public library, and dispensary; considerable manufacture of linen fabrics, and in the vicinity are some bleachgreens. There has been a great increase in the trade and population of the place within the last few years. Cattle-fairs are held in January, April, July, and October. Area of par. 8741 ac. Pop. 4120; of tn. 1658.

BALLYBOFEY, a tn. Ireland, Donegal, on the Fin, 14 m. W.S.W. Lifford; has a union workhouse, and a pretty extensive retail trade with the surrounding districts. Pop. 985.

BALLYCASTLE, a small seaport tn. Ireland, co. Antrim, beautifully situated in a valley, head of bay of same name, W. of Fair Head, 43 m. W. by N. Belfast; lat. 55° 12′ N.; lon. 6° 5′ W. It consists of one principal and several smaller streets; houses well built, chiefly of sandstone; supply of water ample. It has two Established churches, one of them having a handsome spire; a Presbyterian meeting-house, R. Catholic chapel, and an infant school. In the vicinity are coal mines and iron smelting-works. Pop. 1626.—(*Local Correspondent.*)—— BALLYCASTLE is also the name of a small maritime tn. Mayo. Pop. 412.

BALLYCLARE, a small market tn. Ireland, Antrim, 2¼ m. S.W. Ballinure, on the highroad from Antrim to Larne. It has a church, R. Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. Linen is manufactured here. General fairs are held in May, July, August, and November. Pop. 940.

BALLYCOTTON BAY, Ireland, co. Cork, 12 m. N.E. from the entrance into Cork harbour; bottom smooth and even, of fine sand and clay, perfectly clean, and the holding-ground good; lat. 51° 50′ N.; lon. 7° 55′ W.

BALLYFERRIS POINT, a headland, Ireland, E. coast, co. Down; lat. 54° 39′ N.; lon. 5° 34′ W. A dangerous reef stretches from this point into the sea; and a little S. from it there is another still more formidable, called Scalmartin.

BALLYGAWLEY, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Aughnacloy; tolerably well built; has a clean and thriving appearance; and a neat modern church, R. Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, some schools, a dispensary, brewery, and an extensive distillery. Manufactures:—linen and gloves, to a considerable extent. Fairs are held here in June, September, and November. Pop. 768.

BALLYHAISE, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 3 m. N.N.E. Cavan, on the Annalee. It is a clean and improving place, with a handsome market-house and some considerable corn-mills. Pop. 356.

BALLYJAMESDUFF, a market tn. Ireland, co. Cavan, 5 m. N.W. Virginia; has a church, R. Catholic chapel, places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, several schools, and a dispensary. Fairs are held in May, July, October, and December. Pop. 786.

BALLYLONGFORD, a tn. and harbour, Ireland, co. Kerry, at the head of a creek, S. side of the Shannon, 37 m. W. by S. Limerick. The harbour has 16 ft. water at high tides, and is capable of being much improved. Large quantities of corn and turf are conveyed hence by lighters to Limerick. Pop. 990.

BALLYMAHON, a market tn. Ireland, co. Longford, 10 m. N.W. by N. Athlone, on a declivity near the Inny, here crossed by a fine bridge of five arches; consists chiefly of one long and spacious street; has a church, a handsome R. Catholic chapel, market-house, dispensary, two distilleries, some malt-houses, and manufactures of linen, frieze, linsey-woolsey, leather shoes, nails, &c. Several well-attended fairs are held during the year, that in May being reckoned the best cattle fair in the central counties, except Ballinasloe. Pop. 1130.

BALLYMENA, or BALLYNENAGH, a market tn. Ireland, co. Antrim, 22 m. N.W. by N. Belfast, on a gentle acclivity. It consists of 15 streets, mostly straight and well kept; the houses, in general, substantial, but old-fashioned, with their gables to the street; amply supplied with both river and well water, and lighted with gas. Contains an elegant town-house, an Episcopal church, four Presbyterian meeting-houses, one Wesleyan, one Methodist, and a R. Catholic chapel. Schools, unusually numerous for a place of this size; they are—the district school for the diocese of Down and Connor, district national model school, two classical and mercantile schools, 'Guy's' free national school, national female and industrial school, two boarding schools for young ladies, a parochial school, a Methodist chapel school, and several others of less note. The principal trade of the town is in brown linens, and linen yarns; the manufacture of which is carried on to a great extent. There is also a brewery. In the vicinity are a flax spinning-mill and 16 bleachfields. Three weekly markets are held—two for country produce, and one for linen cloth, cattle, horses, &c. Pop. 6774.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BALLYMONEY, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Antrim. The town is 38 m. N. by W. Belfast, on an acclivity with a S. inclination; consists of four main streets at right angles, and four smaller; houses generally well built, some of stone and others of brick; well supplied with both spring and river water, and lighted with gas. It has a courthouse, lately erected; bridewell, and union workhouse; one Established,

and four Presbyterian churches; one Unitarian Remonstrant, and one R. catholic chapel; a national, and three private schools. Manufactures:—linen, tanning, brewing, and chemical stuffs. The trade in linen and flax is considerable; there being a market for these articles on the first Thursday of every month, and alternate markets, fortnightly, for pork, butter, and grain. Area of par. 28,126; pop. 10,423. Pop. of tn. 2600.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BALLYMORE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare, 3½ m. S.W. Blessington, on the Liffey, here crossed by a handsome bridge, near the celebrated waterfall Poul a-Phooka. It contains a church, R. Catholic chapel, the ruins of an ancient and once strong castle, and several schools. Area of par. 4203 ac. Pop. 1527.

BALLYMOTE, a small tn. Ireland, co. Sligo, 12 m. N.W. Boyle, near the river Owenmore. It has a church, R. Catholic chapel, several schools, bridewell, dispensary, and, in the vicinity, the ruins of an extensive castle and small abbey. Linen is manufactured to some extent; and several fairs for cattle and general merchandise are held. Pop. 1268.

BALLYNAKIL. *See* AGHIART.

BALLYQUINTIN POINT, a well known cape, Ireland, co. Down, forming the N.E. entrance into Loch Strangford; lat. 54° 20′ N.; lon. 5° 25′ W.

BALLYRAGGET, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny, l. bank Nore, 10 m. N.N.W. Kilkenny; has a barrack, but nothing else deserving of notice. Pop. 985. Area of par. 5270 ac.; pop. 1681.

BALLYSADARE, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. Sligo. The town is situated 4 m. S.W. Sligo, at the head of Ardinglass Bay, near the cataracts of the Owenbeg and Arrow; the waters of which propel several extensive corn-mills. It has a church, two R. Catholic chapels, and some storehouses; area of par. 16,020 ac.; pop. 5276. Pop. of tn. 635.

BALLYSHANNON, a tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. S.S.W. Donegal; lat. 54° 30′ 12″ N.; lon. 8° 11′ 42″ W. (R.) on the Erne, about 1 m. from the S.E. shore of Donegal Bay. The river flows through the town from E. to W., and divides it into two parts, connected by a bridge of 14 arches. The larger portion is on an acclivity, the other, partly on low, level ground, and partly on a rock of considerable elevation. The town comprises eight streets, most of them straight, and all tolerably well kept; houses generally well built, some of brick, but many of stone, and slated; supply of both river and spring water ample. On a commanding eminence in the N. part of the town, stands the Episcopalian church, a handsome structure in the Elizabethan style. The other places of worship are two R. catholic, a Presbyterian, and two Methodist chapels. There are in the town a classical school, an infant and four other schools, and a destitute sick society. Distillation, leather-dressing, and salt, tobacco and rope manufacturing are carried on, but to a very small extent. The trade of the port is very inconsiderable, its imports being confined to some building materials; it had formerly a considerable export trade in corn, but this has entirely ceased since 1846. The harbour is fit for small vessels only, having, at low water, not more than 3½ ft. on the bar. The population is chiefly employed in agricultural labour, but a considerable portion, also, in salmon-fishing during the season, and in the saltworks. Pop. 3197.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BALMACLELLAN, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright, 12 m. long by 5 to 8 broad. Pop. 1145.

BALMAGHIE, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright, 9 m. long by 7 broad. On an island formed by the Dee, in this parish, are the ruins of the ancient castle of Threaves, formerly a stronghold of the redoubted Douglases. Pop. 1217

BALME, a vil. France, dep. Isère, about 20 m. from Tour-du-Pin, remarkable for an extensive stalactitic grotto, with a lake in it, regarded as one of the wonders of Dauphiné. P. 850.

BALME (COL DE), a celebrated pass, Pennine Alps, Savoy, on the frontiers of can. Valais, leading from the valley of Trient into that of Chamouni. Its highest point is 7218 ft. above the level of the sea. It forms the boundary between Savoy and Valais, and presents many magnificent views of wild and picturesque scenery.

BALMERINO, par. Scot. Fife, about 3½ m. long, and 2½ broad, contains the ruins of Balmerino Abbey, founded by Alexander II., in 1229. Pop. 945.

BALMORAL. *See* ABERDEEN (COUNTY).

BALONNE, a river, N. Australia; the upper part of the stream is inferior only to the Murray, in breadth and depth. The banks are thickly peopled by natives. It was discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, who fell in with it in lat. 28° 35′ 38″ S., and lon. 148° 25′ E.

BALOOCHISTAN. *See* BELOOCHISTAN.

BALOU, a vil., W. Africa, Galam country, l. bank, Senegal; lat. 14° 44′ N.; lon. 12° 16′ W.; built on a rocky site, and having several islets in the river opposite to it, which obstruct its navigation.

BALQUHIDDER, par. Scot. co. Perth, about 18 m. long, and from 6 to 7 broad. It abounds in romantic scenery, and contains some of the highest mountains in Scotland, one of which, Benmore, is nearly 4000 ft. above the sea. In the caverns of another of its rocky and romantic heights, called Craigruigh [the King's rock], King Robert Bruce concealed himself for some time, after his defeat at Dalry. Pop. 716.

BALRAHAN, or BALRAIN, par. Irel. Kildare; 3374 ac. Pop. 350.

BALROTHERY, par. Irel. Dublin; 6884 ac. Pop. 3608.

BALSAMO, a com. and vil. kingd. of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 7 m. N. Milan, comprising a church, and public square; in the vicinity are several palaces and country-seats. Grain, fruits, and vegetables are grown, and excellent wines produced. Pop. 4935.

BALSCADDAN, par. Irel. Dublin; 3948 ac. Pop. 892.

BALSHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4402 ac. Pop. 1352.

BALSOON, par Irel Meath; 1269 ac. Pop 336.

BALTA [formerly, *Josefgrod*], a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, cap. dist. of same name; on the Kodyma, 115 m. N.N.W. Odessa. It is well built, contains several Greek churches, and has some general trade. Its suburb, on the S. side of the river, a tributary of the Bug, was once in the Turkish territory, but is now in the Russian government of Kherson; most of the town, or N. portion of the place, was once in the Poland of earlier times. Pop. 14,286.

BALTA, a small isl. and harbour, Scotland, co. Orkney and Shetland. The ISLAND is 40 m. N. Lerwick, lat. 60° 44′ 24″ N.; lon. 0° 47′ 42″ W. (R.) It is worthy of notice only for having been the locality chosen, in 1817, for the trigonometrical survey of Great Britain, for determining, in this high latitude, the variation in the length of the seconds' pendulum.——The HARBOUR is on the E. coast of the island of Unst., the most N. of the Shetland group; lat. 60° 45′ N.; lon. 0° 47′ W. It is safe and commodious, of easy access, and completely protected by the small island of Balta, which lies at the mouth of it.

BALTANAS, or VALTANAS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 14 m. W. by N. Valencia, at the head of an extensive valley; has regularly-built but badly-paved streets, a large square, two churches, a townhall, poors'-hospital, unwholesome and insecure prison, endowed school, public storehouse, ducal palace of the Abrante family, and several baths and fountains. Pop. chiefly agricultural, 2575.

BALTEAGH, or BALLYDAIGH, par. Irel. Londonderry; 11,506 ac. Pop. 2713.

BALTIC (SEA), or BALTIC SEA [Latin, *Mare Balticum*; German, *Ost See*], an internal sea in the centre of N. Europe, between lat. 53° 30′ and 65° 40′ N., and lon. 10° and 30° E., enclosed by the shores of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Mecklenberg, and communicating with the Kattegat by three passages—the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt. Its greatest length from N.N.E. to S.S.W., is nearly 900 m. Its breadth is very irregular, and varies from 40 to 200 m. Its area, including the three gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, has been estimated at 160,000 sq. m., and its basin, which receives the drainage of more than a fifth of the surface of Europe, is at least, 900,000 sq. m. Its largest volumes of water are derived from the S., where it receives the Oder and the Vistula; and the E., where it receives the Niemen, the Düna, and the Neva; but these supplies are probably exceeded in accumulated amount by the almost innumerable torrents which flow down from the N. and N.W., and are fed by the vast reservoirs of the Norwegian mountains. The shores of the Baltic, proceeding from the Little Belt in the W., and along the S. and E., as far as Dome's Point, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, are flat and sandy; and even towards the N., where the coast assumes a rocky

character, the beach seldom attains a height of 50 ft. The sea itself seems to partake of the character of its shore. It shelves very gradually, presenting scarcely any harbours which vessels of above 300 tons can enter. Its depth nowhere exceeds 167 fathoms; and, in general, is not more than 40 or 50. Owing to the general flatness of the coast, the Baltic is much more exposed than inland seas usually are to distant influences. The warm moisture accumulated over the Atlantic, and wafted along by the prevailing west wind, meets with no interruption till it arrives at the Baltic, when it encounters the keen blasts of the Ural Mountains, and of the steppes extending to the N. of the Caspian Sea, and is precipitated in heavy falls of rain or snow, which materially affect the composition of the water of the Baltic, and reduce the quantity of salt contained in it to little more than a half of that contained in the water of the N. Sea. According to experiments apparently performed with the greatest accuracy; of 3 lbs. of water taken from each, that of the N. Sea yielded 747, that of the Baltic, only 389 grains of salt. This comparative freshness of the water of the Baltic, and shallowness of its bed, disposes it to freeze easily; and hence, though it rarely happens that extensive portions of it are entirely frozen over, its shores usually begin to be covered with ice before the end of December, and the navigation of its harbours thereafter, continues interrupted till the beginning of April. The shallowness of the water along the shores of the Baltic is obvious, owing, in a great degree, to the immense quantities of mud and sand deposited by rivers and torrents, the number of which has been estimated at 250; but it was early suspected that other causes were in operation, and the Swedish naturalist Celsius, followed by the more celebrated Linnæus, maintained, that the water in the Baltic was gradually subsiding, at the rate of about 3 ft. in a century. A more philosophical opinion, now more generally adopted, is, that the bed and the surrounding shores, are gradually rising. Scientific measures have been adopted, for the purpose of determining the point; but, until the result is known, it is still a question whether the amount of alluvial deposit is not of itself sufficient to account for the phenomenon. The Baltic has no proper tides. Its surface is of too limited extent to feel the solar and lunar influence directly; and the passages which connect it with the ocean are too narrow to communicate the changes of level, which the tides produce on the ocean surface. There is, however, a slight irregular change of level in the Baltic, of which no very satisfactory account has yet been given. The fishing of the Baltic is not of much importance. The herring, which used to visit it in shoals in the 14th and 15th centuries, is now only met with in individual specimens; but, along the Swedish coast, especially in the Gulf of Bothnia, a fish called *strœmling*, and very much resembling the herring, though smaller, is caught in great numbers; and, besides a large home consumption, is extensively exported. The other fish which abound most are, the salmon, sturgeon, turbot, and flounder. Near the islands of Gothland and Åland, a considerable number of seals are killed. One of the most celebrated productions of the Baltic is amber. It is often thrown on the S. coast after N.W. and W. winds, and is also dug up in a few places, about 200 ft. inland from the beach.

BALTIMORE, a small tn. or vil. and seaport, Ireland, co. Cork, S. coast; lat. 51° 29° N.; lon. 9° 22′ W. (R.); 53 m. W.S.W. the city of Cork, on the E. shore of the harbour of same name. It contains a handsome church with a lofty square tower, a school-house, and dispensary. On the summit of a rock, rising over the pier, stands the picturesque ruins of the ancient castle of Baltimore. The harbour, which lies about 4 m. N.E. of Cape Clear light, is very convenient for ships bound either E. or W. The entrance, in which there are from 12 to 14 fathoms, lies between Baltimore Point, on the E. side, and Sherkin Island, or Fort Point, on the W. Small vessels may ride, two or three cables' length to the N.N.W. of Baltimore town, in 10 or 11 ft. at low water, quite sheltered from all winds. The number of vessels entered in 1847 was 357, tonn. 16,803; cleared, 153, tonn. 9166; but the commerce of the place has now become insignificant. The principal exports are—slate, copper ore, and agricultural produce; imports—timber, iron, coal, salt, and general merchandise. There was a considerable fishery here some years since, but it is now much fallen off. In the beginning of the 17th century, Baltimore was plundered by the Algerines, who carried away 200 prisoners to Algiers, most of whom were English settlers. The population of the town, together with its prosperity, is rapidly declining. Pop. 168.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry, U. States, Maryland, cap. co. of same name, N. side of the Patapsco, 14 m.



above its embouchure in Chesapeake Bay, 33 m. N.N.E. Washington; lat. (Battle Monument) 39° 17′ 24″ N.; lon. 76° 37′ 30″ W. (R.) Baltimore is one of the chief cities of the U. States in population and extent of commerce; pleasantly situated on a bay, on slightly undulating ground. The streets are spa-



BALTIMORE.—After L. Lebreton.

cious, regularly laid out, generally at right angles, with a few, here and there, running diagonally; rendering the ground-plan not quite so like the squares of a draught-board as that of many other towns in the U. States; they are well paved, the side walks being laid with red bricks, placed diagonally. The houses are, for the most part, built of red brick, with marble or granite basements, and have a neat and substantial appearance. A small river, called Jones's Falls, over which there are three handsome stone bridges, and four of wood, intersects the town. The principal public buildings are the city hall, a plain building, three stories high; the court-house, two stories high; the state penitentiary, the various buildings of which, with gardens and walks, occupies four acres of ground; the county prison, a neat structure, with embattled towers; and the house of refuge. There are, besides, two handsome monuments, the Washington Monument and the Battle Monument; the former 175 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of Washington; the latter, which was erected in commemoration of the successful defence of the city against an attack of the British, in September 1814, is 53 ft. high, with a statue on the top, emblematical of the city of Baltimore; the names of those who fell in the battle are inscribed on the column in letters of gold. The city is well supplied with water, both by pipes and public fountains; there being several of the latter in various parts of the city, tastefully enclosed by circular railings, and covered by small open temples composed of a dome supported by columns. Besides the public buildings and other objects already enumerated, Baltimore contains two museums, two theatres, a custom-house, three hospitals, a home for aged women and another for aged men, five orphan asylums, and several other benevolent institutions; an exchange, five market-houses, 14 banks, 160 places of public worship, of which the Episcopalians have twelve, R. Catholics eleven (including a handsome cathedral), Presbyterians eleven, Lutheran eight, Baptists five, Methodists 43; two public libraries, a lunatic asylum, an observatory, several collegiate institutions, and an excellent system of public schools. There is also the Peabody Institute, containing a library, gallery of art, &c. The harbour is excellent and of easy access, though sometimes obstructed by ice. It consists of three divisions —the first 600 yards wide, with 22 ft. water; the second 12 ft. deep at the entrance, increasing at the upper end to 15 ft.; the third or inner harbour, which penetrates to the centre of the city, has a depth of 10 ft., and admits vessels of 200 tons; those drawing more lie at wharfs near Fell's Point, a little way further down.

The commerce of Baltimore is extensive, including most of the trade of Maryland, and a portion of that of the W. states. It is a great tobacco and grain mart; the quantity of grain received in 1871 being 11,784,363 bushels, besides 1,123,028 barrels of flour; the quantity sent to foreign countries being nearly 3,000,000 bushels. The tobacco exported in 1871 was 58,803 hhds. Cotton, coal, lumber, coffee, hides, guano, sugar, pork, bacon, lard, &c., are also included in its trade. The total imports in 1871 amounted to £5,354,036, and the exports to £3,419,280. In 1870 the total number of vessels that entered the harbour, exclusive of coasters, was 634; and the same year there cleared for foreign ports 585 vessels, tonnage 225,390. The number that entered and cleared from and to foreign ports in 1871 was 881 and 764 respectively; coasters entered, 1721; cleared, 2152. There are a number of establishments for the manufacture of cloth, cotton, paper, powder, iron, copper, glass, steam-engines, &c. In a large locomotive establishment here, 100 engines are manufactured annually. Its supply of periodical literature is ample. By means of the extensive railway system of the U. States, Baltimore has easy communication with the most important places in the Union. Pop. (1870), 267,354.

BALTINGLASS, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wicklow. The town is 28 m. S.S.W. Dublin; pleasantly situated in a vale on both banks of the Slaney, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It consists of four principal streets and several smaller, and contains some good houses, but is generally ill built and straggling. There are here the ruins of an ancient abbey, called Baltinglass Abbey, founded between 1148 and 1151, for Cistercian friars. In the vicinity are several calico printing-works, bleachgreens, and a flour-mill. A savings-bank was established here in 1823. Area of par. 6383 ac.; pop. 2649. Pop. of tn. 1304.

BALTONSBOROUGH, or BALTONSBURY, par. Eng. Somerset; 2472 ac. Pop. 760.

BALU ISLAND, an isl. Indian Ocean, Gulf of Martaban, at the embouchure of the Sulween or Thanluyn river, which separates Burmah from Siam. It is 17 m. long, and 8 broad, extending from lat. 16° 14′ to 16° 31′ N. It is moderately elevated, and said to be very fertile.

BALVASH, or POOLVASH BAY, Isle of Man, S. end of the island; lat. 54° 7′ N.; lon. 4° 45′ W. The bay is spacious, and affords good anchorage and shelter.

BAMBA, prov., W. Africa, kingdom, Congo; bounded, N. by the Coanza, S. by the Loz, and W. by the Atlantic; lat. 6° 12′ S.; lon 14° 30′ E. It is one of the largest and richest districts in Congo, possessing mines of salt, silver, copper, lead, and iron, and a fishery of cowries. The cap. of the prov. bears the same name, and is about 90 m. S. St. Salvador.

BAMBARRA, an extensive country in the interior of W. Africa, but whose boundaries have not been exactly ascertained. Its lat is given by Kennell, 12° to 15° 22′ N.; lon. 15° E. to 5° 20′ W. The greater part of the country is level, or slightly undulated, and is traversed by several rivers of considerable size, including the Joliba or Niger, which flows through its entire length, from S.W. to N.E. The W., and lesser portion of it, is hilly, but the general aspect of the country is beautiful, resembling, it has been said, the central districts of England. The climate, in the N. parts, is intensely hot, though hardly so oppressive as in some of the adjoining countries. In the S. parts it is more temperate. The rainy season commences in June, and terminates in November, its termination being generally followed by a dry N.E. wind, which is reckoned healthful by Europeans, from absorbing the superabundant moisture. Vegetation is various and luxuriant. Rice, maize, millet, yams, cotton, water melons, French beans and onions, are raised in great abundance; and, in the rainy season, cabbages, carrots, and turnips. Considerable quantities of tobacco, also, are grown in some districts, and in some the indigo plant grows spontaneously. Fruit-trees, however, are scarce, the most numerous being the pistachio, and the shea or butter-tree, the kernel of whose fruit yields a grayish butter, that will keep sweet for twelvemonths without salt—a great advantage in a country where the latter is extremely scarce, and consequently dear. The huge baobab, with several other trees, common to other parts of Africa, abound here. The pastures are extensive and rich, maintaining numbers of horned cattle, sheep, goats, and horses, the latter of a superior breed. The wild animals, with the exception of monkeys, are those of tropical Africa, lions, tigers, wolves, panthers, elephants, &c. Birds, of a variety of species, are numerous, especially in the marshes, which are resorted to by pelicans, egrets, puffins, ducks, teals, and other aquatic fowls.

The rivers abound with fish, which form the principal subsistence of the natives living on the banks of the Joliba, and other streams. Alligators, too, are numerous, but not, generally, of a very dangerous kind. Venomous reptiles, however, swarm, and are held in much dread by the natives. Of the mineral wealth of the country little is known, but the mountains are said to be rich in gold. The aborigines of Bambarra are of the Mandingo family, their language, habits, and appearance being precisely the same. They are represented as a kind and humane people, inferior to some of the other negro races in refinement and ingenuity, but greatly superior to them in the kindlier feelings and sympathies of humanity. The men manufacture articles in gold and iron, and tan and dress leather, and make gunpowder; the women spin, weave, and dye a soft coarse cloth, much prized for its durability, and beautiful blue colour. In these commodities, to which may be added ivory, they carry on a pretty extensive trade with various more remote kingdoms, importing, in return, salt and European merchandise. The country, generally, is but thinly peopled, the bulk of the population congregating in towns and villages. Some of the towns are thus very crowded, containing, many of them, not fewer than 30,000 inhabitants. Though having a king, the country is in reality governed by a number of petty independent chiefs, who often go to war with one another. The Bambarras are superior to their neighbours in the art of war, and their assistance is often invoked, to turn the scale in the frequent wars that are waged around. Such assistance is usually granted, on condition of

tribute being paid them, and they are said to be, in general, faithful to treaties. The religion of the natives consists simply in the acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, and a future state; a few are Mahometans, and a few practise Fetichism. Polygamy is common. Amongst the marriage laws of the country is one of a singular nature. Should a woman refuse to become a wife, and afterwards contract a marriage with another person, she may be seized by the first suitor as a slave. A remarkable feature in the moral character of this amiable, though primitive people, is the extraordinary love of children for their mothers—a trait often touchingly displayed. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000.

BAMBERG, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Upper Main, beautifully situated at the foot of a range of slopes clothed with orchards, hop-gardens, and vineyards, and traversed by the Regnitz, the branches of which divide the town into three districts, and give it a form very much resembling the letter K. The communication between these districts is maintained by seven bridges, one of them an elegant suspension bridge, about 250 ft. long and 30 broad. The town is surrounded with walls, and well built. Its handsome houses, spacious, well-paved, and well-lighted streets, together with the pleasant walks and the gardens of the environs, make it one of the finest towns, and most delightful residences in Bavaria. Among the public buildings of note are the Dom Kirche or cathedral, a fine structure, in the Byzantine style, founded in 1004, and containing, among other interesting monuments, the curious and richly-sculptured tomb of the emperor Henry II., and his empress, Cunigunda; the church of St. James, founded in 1073, and remarkable for its handsome portal and frescoed dome; St. Gangolph's Church, with two towers, and a fine altar-screen, executed by celebrated masters; the upper parish church, or St. Mary's, a handsome Gothic building of a quadrangular form, containing several fine paintings and sculptures, and the Jesuit church of St. Martin's, a massy structure, in which beauty and grandeur are happily combined, and to which is attached a library, particularly rich in MSS. To these buildings may be added the old Benedictine monastery, occupying the height called St. Michael's Mount, and now converted into a workhouse; the old palace of the bishops of Bamberg, the theatre, and the townhall, completed in 1476,



THE TOWN-HALL, BAMBERG.
From Das Königreich Baiern in Seinen Schönheiten.

and restored in 1756. The educational and literary institutions comprise a lyceum, in which full courses of divinity and philosophy are given by eight professors, assisted by other teachers, and attended by 700 pupils; a normal school, a mechanics' institute, a drawing academy, and a royal library, containing about 56,000 volumes; a museum of natural history, and a cabinet of natural and experimental philosophy. There are also surgical, anatomical, and other medical schools, attached to the general infirmary, founded (1789) by Bishop Frank Ludwig, of Erthal, and possessing a capital of upwards of £30,000. The principal manufactures of the town are of porcelain, gloves, jewellery, wax, tobacco, starch, musical instruments, marble wares, &c. Large quantities of garden-seeds, and of liquorice, are raised in the vicinity; of the latter, about 50,000 lbs. are annually sent abroad. The beer of Bamberg is in much repute throughout the surrounding country, and the demand for it is so great, as to employ upwards of 60 breweries. The environs abound in picturesque scenery. The population amounts to 25,972, of whom some hundreds are Jews.—(Hahn's *Lex. Deutschland.*)

BAMBOUK, a country in the interior of N.W. Africa, in the angle formed by the Faléme and the Senegal, S. of the latter river, E. of Bondou, and N. of Wooli and Dentilea, in from lat. 12° 30′ to 14° 30′ N., and from lon. 10° 30′ 15″ to 12° 15′ W. Its precise extent has not been ascertained, but is supposed to be about 140 m. in length, by 80 to 100 in breadth. It is, on the whole, a mountainous district, and in some parts rugged, though attaining no great elevation; the highest points never exceeding 600 ft. above the general level of the land, while the ordinary heights are about 300 ft. The higher regions are sterile, being composed mostly of naked rock, but the valleys and plains are remarkable for their fertility, and for the luxuriance, or rather exuberance of their vegetation; every sort of plant and tree attaining the most gigantic dimensions. Amongst the latter, the enormous baobab, the calabash, and tamarind, with a great variety of acacias and palm-trees, all of which reach here the utmost limits of their growth, and fruitfulness. The rich soil produces likewise in abundance, and almost without culture, maize, millet, cotton, water-melons, and an immense variety of leguminous plants. The low lands which are subject to inundation, yield large crops of rice of the finest description. With all this fertility, however, Bambouk is one of the most unhealthy places on the face of the globe, and is wholly uninhabitable by Europeans. The rainy season, which lasts for four months, commences about July or August, flooding the low lands, and causing the rivers to overflow their banks, adding to the fertility of the soil, but greatly increasing the insalubrity of the climate. Immense herds of wild oxen and cows rove through the forests, or feed on the rich pasture of the plains. Lions and elephants are also numerous, and birds and insects of all descriptions, while the rivers swarm with crocodiles of the most formidable kind. But the most remarkable feature of Bambouk is its rich gold mines. The principal one, an insulated hill of 3000 paces in circumference, and about 300 ft. high, is at the distance of about 1 m. from the large and wealthy town of Natakoo. The soil of this hill is almost wholly auriferous, every cubic foot containing gold in the shape of lumps, grains, or spangles. It is perforated with deep holes or pits in all directions, the greatest quantities of gold being found at the greatest depths. There are numerous other noted gold mines in Bambouk; those of Kenieba were visited by Mr. Raffenel in 1843–44, who found them not extremely rich, and wrought, as might be expected, in the rudest manner possible. These mines being considered common property, are open to any of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages who choose to work in them. Most of the gold found is given to the Moors in exchange for salt—a scarce and much coveted commodity in this part of Africa, as in many others. Bambouk is densely peopled. The natives are Mandingoes, and so notorious for their ferocity and cruelty, as to be esteemed the type of barbarism. They profess the Mahometan religion, but disregard some of its most important observances, amongst others, as to the use of wine and intoxicating liquors, drinking to excess of a description of the latter made from millet and honey. They are indolent and voluptuous, and prefer the less laborious employment of searching for gold, to cultivating the fertile lands with which they are surrounded. Bambouk was at one time, during the 15th century, in the possession of the Portuguese, who had been tempted by its gold mines to invade the country. They do not appear, however, to have held it long. Many of them fell in quarrels amongst themselves, many by debauchery and disease, and the miserable remnant by the weapons of the natives, who, when their numbers were reduced, rose against them, and massacred

them all in one day. The ruins of ancient Portuguese forts and houses are still to be seen in the country.

BAMBROUGH, or BAMBOROUGH, a vil., par., and castle, England, co. Northumberland, on the coast. The VILLAGE, about 11 m. S.E. by S. Berwick-on-Tweed—lat. 55° 37′ N.; lon. 1° 42′ W.,—is beautifully situated near the sea, and was anciently a royal borough, and important market town. It fell latterly into decay, but is again improving. Close by the village is the ancient castle of Bambrough, a residence of the Earls of Northumberland, and famous in English story. It stands majestically on the summit of a steep rock, which projects into the sea, and rises perpendicularly to the height of 150 ft. above low-water mark. The keep, a lofty square structure, is of Norman architecture, and is the most ancient part of the building. The date of the present structure is uncertain, but it is said that a fortress was erected here as early as the sixth century. In 1095, it was taken from the Northumberland family by William Rufus, and remained in possession of the crown till about the middle of the 15th century, soon after which it ceased to be considered a fortress of importance. The castle, latterly, fell by purchase into the hands of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, who, at his decease, in 1720, left a large property to be applied to charitable purposes. From this source a benevolent establishment has been formed at Bambrough, for the succour of shipwrecked seamen, the education of children, and the relief of indigent persons. As part of the arrangement, ships' stores of all sorts are kept in the castle, while various expedients are adopted in stormy weather to aid distressed vessels. Thirty girls are here educated, clothed, and boarded gratis. There are also two free schools, a good library, and a dispensary. —The PARISH contains 21 townships, and three chapelries; area, 26,234 ac. Pop. 4105.

BAMIAN, or BAMEEAN, an ancient tn. and celebrated valley in Afghanistan. The town is situated on the slopes of an isolated hill situated in the latter, 52 m. N.W. Cabool; lat. 34° 17′ N.; lon. 68° 8′ E. The valley is about 1 m. broad, and very fertile, and is bounded on each side by nearly perpendicular steeps. On the S. side, are several passes varying in height from 9000 to nearly 13,000 ft. The town and its vicinity throughout, indeed the whole extent of the valley, is crowded with relics of antiquity of an extraordinary description, including colossal idols, and vast caves excavated in the face of the living rock. Two of the idols are upwards of 130 ft. in height, and the caves so numerous as to extend in continued series for 8 miles. It is not known by whom these gigantic works were executed, although many more or less plausible conjectures have been hazarded on the subject.

BAMMAKOO, a tn., W. Africa, Bambarra, 186 m. S.W. Sego, l. bank, Joliba, important for its commerce, especially in salt.

BAMOO. *See* BHAMO.

BAMPOORA, or BHAMPOORA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, on the Rewa, 1344 ft. above the sea level; lat. 24° 33′ N.; lon. 76° E. The fort of Bampoora is unfinished, but the walls are well built, and enclose a palace, also unfinished, erected by order of Jeswunt Row Holcar, of whom it contains a statue in white marble. The city and pergunnahs attached formed part of the dominions of Mulhar Row Holcar. Pop. 20,000.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*)

BAMPTON, several towns and parishes, England:—1, A market tn. and par. Devon. The town, situated in a valley, on the river Batheram, an affluent of the Exe, about 20 m. N. Exeter, consists of two principal streets, irregular, but well kept; houses, stone and slate, but indifferently built; spring water abundant. It has a church (an ancient, but neat structure), and a Baptist chapel; several schools, including a national one for 50 boys and 50 girls; also two or three minor charities, by one of which 25 boys and 25 girls are clothed yearly. At one time, the serge trade was carried on here to a considerable extent, but has declined since the introduction of machinery. The chief business of the place consists in stone-quarrying and lime-burning. Bampton is noted for its fairs for sheep and cattle, particularly that held on the last Thursday of October. Area of par. 7785 ac. Pop. 1971. —2, A tn. and par. Oxford. The town is 16 m. by road W. by S. Oxford, and 70 m. W.N.W. London; houses neatly built; supply of water ample. The town was celebrated in former times for its manufacture of leather jackets, gloves, &c. Area of par. 8750 ac. Pop. 2780.—3, A par. Westmoreland; area, 10,390 ac. Pop. 533.

BAN-DE-LA-ROCHE, a valley, France, dep. Vosges, celebrated as the scene of Oberlin's labours. It lies among the mountains of the Vosges, and is enclosed by a number of rounded schistous hills, some of which are 1000 ft. above the meadows below. The soil is naturally sterile, and the climate is severe. Winter sets in about the beginning of October, the snow lies deep, and seldom melts away before the middle of May, leaving at the utmost only five months of tolerable weather. Half a century since, this valley was a barren desert, inhabited by a few poor ignorant peasants. By the labours of a single Christian philanthropist, roads were made, trees planted, schools erected, a better system of agriculture introduced, and the moral habits of the people so much improved, that manufactures established themselves here, from no other motive than that of obtaining work-people whose conduct was so exemplary. The chief establishment is a cotton ribbon factory. At the entrance of the valley, in the churchyard of the quiet village of Fonday, is the tomb of Oberlin, a plain stone, with his name engraved, and an inscription bearing in terms equally true and touching, 'He was 60 years the Father of this district.'

BAN, or BANOWICZ, a lordship and market tn. Hungary, S.E. Trentschin, 64 m. N. Komorn, on a height, near an affluent of the Neutra, with nine annual markets, and an extensive trade in cattle, wool, and iron. Pop. 2660.

BANAGHER.—1, A market tn. Ireland, King's co., 42 m. E. Kildare, on elevated ground, l. bank, Shannon, here crossed by a handsome new bridge of 60 elliptical arches, with a navigable opening of 40 ft. It consists chiefly of one long, narrow street; has a church, R. catholic chapel, royal endowed and national schools, and small infantry barracks; a considerable trade in corn and provisions, and large horse and cattle fairs. Pop. 1426.—2, A par. Londonderry; 32,475 ac. Pop. 3013.

BANAL-MILITARGRENZE, in Austria, a division in the S.E. of Military Croatia, between the rivers Save, Kulpa, and Una, subdivided into the two nearly equal districts of Banal-Grenz-Regiment I., and Banal-Grenz-Regiment II., each with an area of 400 geo. sq. m. The former has Glina for its capital, and consists of the free military community of Petrinia and 130 villages; the latter consists of the free military community of Costainicza or Kostainiza and 143 villages. The whole Banal is hilly, but tolerably fertile, producing all kinds of corn and pulse, also maize, flax, hemp, and madder. Banal was taken from the Turks by Leopold I., and secured to Austria, by the peace of Carlowitz, in 1699. Pop. 12,300.

BANANA ISLANDS, a group of small islands, N.W. Africa, off the coast of Sierra Leone, near Cape Shilling; lat. 8° 8′ N.; lon. 13° 11′ 42″ W. (n.) The largest is 4 m. long, and 1 broad. They are extremely fertile, have abundance of water, and are so comparatively healthy, that the European residents of Sierra Leone, from which they are little more than 30 m. distant, frequently resort to them for the benefit of their health. Good anchorage off the islands in 5 fathoms. All inhabited.

BANANAL, 1, Two villages, Brazil. The one in prov. São Paulo, on the road from the city of that name to Rio de Janeiro, in the district of Areas, and near the *r.* bank of the Paraiba. In the vicinity, coffee and sugar are extensively cultivated, and large quantities of poultry are reared for the Rio de Janeiro market. The other vil. is in prov. Rio de Janeiro, on a streamlet of the same name, an affluent of the Paraiba from the right, and navigable for about 5 m. It has a church and sugar-mill.—2, A river isl. Brazil, called also SANTA ANNA, formed by the river Araguia. It lies in the N.E. corner of prov. Matto-Grosso, is 200 m. long by about 35 broad, covered with vast forests, and has in its centre a navigable lake, said to be about 90 m. long by about 30 broad. The soil of the island is extremely fertile. The name *Bananal* was given it from the remarkable increase in the banana-trees planted there by the discoverers in 1773.

BANAT, a large dist. Austria, forming part of Hungary, bounded, N. by the Maros, W. the Theiss, S. the Danube, E. Wallachia and Siebenbürgen or Transylvania. It consists of the three counties of Temes, Torontal, and Krasso, and two military districts, called the German Banat and the Wallacho-Illyrian Banat. Greatest length, from E. to W., 170 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 98 m.; area, 8550 geo. sq. m.

It is very compact, in form approaching a square; bounded by the Danube, Theiss, and Maros, on all sides except the E., where it becomes hilly. With this exception the surface is flat, and on the W. is partly covered with swamps. The other rivers, besides those mentioned, are the Temes, which traverses the province almost centrally; the Nera, the Karasch, and the Alt Bega, so called to distinguish it from the Neu Bega, a canal about 85 m. long, and wholly within the province. Taken as a whole, the Banat is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. Its wheat has long been famous for the great quantity and excellence of the flour it yields; while its maize frequently gives 24, 48, or even 60 returns. The vine is extensively planted, and great attention is paid to the rearing of the silkworm. Good cotton also is grown. Live stock is abundant, and of good breed. Rearing horses particularly engages the attention of the German colonists. The whole territory is well wooded, and game abounds. Immense flocks of water fowl frequent the marshy districts; and the rivers, particularly the Theiss, teem with fish. The minerals hitherto have not been considered of very much importance, but an extensive coal field has been recently discovered. The inhabitants belong to various races. Magyar villages prevail in the N., Servian in the W., and German colonies both in the W. and S. There are also several settlements of Bulgarians and other races, but the mass of the population is Wallachian. Pop. 1,241,573.

BANBRIDGE, a market tn. Ireland, co. Down, 22 m. S.W. Belfast, on the Bann, which flows through, and divides it into two portions, one of which occupies a rising ground on the l. bank of the river, the other a sloping space on the r. bank. It consists of four streets; houses chiefly stone, and well built; well supplied with water, but not lighted. The only buildings of any note are the church, in the Gothic style; three Presbyterian meeting-houses, Episcopalian, R. catholic, and Unitarian chapels, and a large union workhouse, with fever hospital attached. There are five or six schools; one of which is in connection with the Church Education Society, two in connection with the National Board of Education, and several private schools. A literary institute has been lately established, where monthly lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects. The principal manufactory is that of linen, which is carried on to a great extent both in the town and neighbourhood; where are also several bleaching establishments. Pop. 4033.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BANBURY, a parl. bor. and par. England, co. Oxford. The town, situated in a valley, on the Cherwell, 22 m. N. Oxford, consists of several spacious streets, well paved and lighted; water abundant. The church, a modern erection, with a tower 133 ft. high, has an ungainly exterior, but is well fitted up within. Independents, Particular Baptists, and Wesleyans, have each a neat and commodious place of worship; and there are small chapels, also, for Primitive Methodists, Calvinistic Dissenters, Unitarians, &c.; a R. Catholic chapel, and a Friends' meeting-house. There are boarding, national, and British schools, and numerous charitable institutions, supported by voluntary contribution; a mechanics' institute, subscription library, townhall, erected in 1854, and jail. Manufactures:—plushes, girth, and other webbing; celebrated also for its cakes, which have been famous for upwards of two centuries, and for its ale. Agricultural implements are extensively made. An extensive trade in cattle, corn, and all kinds of provisions. Returns a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 3150 ac. Pop. mun. bor. 4106; parl. bor. 11,718.

BANCA, BANKA, or BANGKA, a large isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to Holland, between Sumatra and Borneo, celebrated for its tin. It lies between lat. 1° 30′ and 3° 7′ S., and lon. 103° 9′ and 106° 54′ E.; is of irregular shape, and about 108 geo. m. long, by 64 broad at its N. end, the broadest part; area, 4340 sq. m.; separated W. from Sumatra by the Strait of Banca, about 14 m. broad; and E. from the island of Biliton by Gaspar Strait. It has several considerable bays, of which the most important are Muntock and Claba; and is hilly, but none of its elevations much exceed 2000 ft. The higher hills are granite, the lower of red ferruginous earth. In black alluvium between these latter are found the tin deposits, discovered first by chance in 1710, and rarely more than 25 ft. below the surface. Only a small portion of the island, in the N. end, near the capital Minto or Muntock, has yet been explored for this metal; the yield of which, in 1844, reached 4189 tons. The Banca tin is the best obtained in the Indian Archipelago, and said to be equal, or nearly so, to that obtained in Britain. Besides this metal, the island yields iron, lead, copper, silver, and arsenic; rock-crystal and amethyst; and, in the W. part, there are beds of lignite. The hills are covered with valuable timber, particularly red-wood (*hæmatoxylon*); resinous trees are in great numbers, those furnishing gum elastic, and the myrtaceæ, forming whole forests. Though vegetation is very vigorous, the soil and climate of Banca are not favourable to cultivation; the former being too stony and dry for the latter, which, during August, is so hot, that all the leaves of the trees are dried up; still, were the numerous streams by which the island is intersected turned to the purposes of irrigation, with the same attention that they are appropriated to the washing of tin, excellent agricultural results might be obtained. Among the vegetable products may be named dragon's blood, sassafras, nutmegs, benzoin, sago, cassia, &c. The fauna of this island includes three species of apes, and the Galeopithecus marmoratus, all common to Sumatra; Stenops tardigradus, Pteropus funereus, Viverra Indica, Sus vittatus and verrucosus, Cervus russa, and Moschus kantchil. Neither tigers, bears, nor large pachyderms are to be found in the island, of which probably the most formidable animal is the alligator, which infests the rivers in great numbers, and is exceedingly audacious, attacking boats without hesitation. The birds are nearly similar to those found in Java and Sumatra. Banca is inhabited by Malays, Chinese, and a small number of Bengal Cipays, and a still smaller number of Bugis from Celebes. The Chinese, numbering 18,000, are the only laborious race in the island, one of them doing as much work as any three of the others. The climate on the higher grounds is esteemed tolerably healthy; but on the lower grounds, and along some parts of the coast, which are swampy, fever, of a very dangerous kind, is so prevalent, that Dutch soldiers think no greater misfortune can befall them than to be ordered to Banca. Pop. about 52,000.—(Van der Aa; Temminck's *Coup d'œil;* Davidson's *Trade and Travels in the Far East.* ——2, A small island group at the N.E. point of Celebes, separated from that island by a narrow strait of same name. The largest island, whence the group takes its name, is in lat. (E. point) 1° 43′ S.; lon. 125° 12′ E. (n.) It is about 7 m. long, well inhabited, and produces lemons, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, ratans, tortoise-shell, &c.

BANCALLAN, or BANCALLANG, a large and populous tn., W. coast, isl. Madura, Indian Archipelago; lat. 7° 2′ S.; lon. 112° 43′ E.; cap. of the isl., and of the dist. of same name, with a fort and palace; in the latter of which the sultan of the island resides. The Dutch have a residency here, and a considerable trade is carried on.

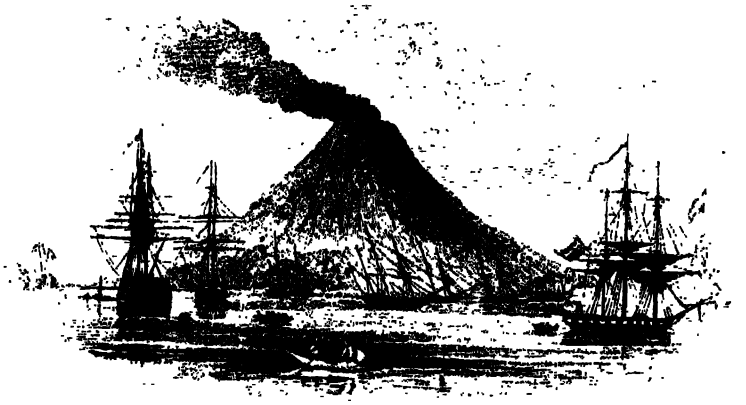
BANCHORY.—1, (*Devenick*, or *Davinick*), a par. Scotland, partly in co. Aberdeen, and partly in that of Kincardine. Pop. 3078.—2, *Banchory-Ternan*, another par. wholly in the latter co.; area, 21,307 ac. Pop. 2472. The affixes in both cases are the names of saints. The etymology of the word *Banchory* is unknown.

BANDA, a gov. or prov., Dutch possessions, Indian Archipelago, composed of the Banda Islands, the E. part of isl. Ceram, and the isls. Keffing, Ceramlaut, Kisser, Gorum Key, and Aroo.

BANDA, a Moluccan island group, belonging to Holland, Indian Archipelago, in the Banda Sea, S. Ceram, between lat. 3° 50′ and 4° 40′ S.; lon. 129° 38′ and 130° 2′ E. The group consists of the inhabited islands of Great Banda or Lonthoir, by far the largest, about 12 m. long by 2 broad; Banda Neira, Pulo Rhun, Pulo Ay, Goer.ong Api, a volcano, and Rosingyn; and of the uninhabited islands of Kapal, Pisang Sjethan, and Vrouwen. They are all of volcanic origin, covered with a thick stratum of garden earth, admirably adapted for the cultivation of the nutmeg, which is, however, limited to the three more important islands, Great Banda or Lonthoir, Banda Neira, and Pulo Ay, the cultivators being partly slaves and partly convicts, together comprising upwards of three-fifths of the total population of the group. The annual produce is upwards of 400,000 lbs. of nutmeg, and above 130,000 lbs. of mace. Besides these articles, some trade is done in the oil obtained from the nuts of the Canarium commune, a tree which here attains great perfection. When fresh, the oil is used at table; when stale, for burning. Other vegetable products of these islands, which are all well wooded, are cocoa-nuts, sago,

plisang, and the ordinary tropical fruits. Wild cattle are found on some of them, especially on Rosingyn, where they are hunted by the officers of the garrison. Wild goats, sheep, and pigs are also found. The most remarkable birds are four kinds of pigeons, Columba perspicillata, aenea, javanica, and diademata; and some species of muscicapa and nectarinia. The two species of pigeons first named are very destructive to the nutmegs, which they eagerly seek, and swallow whole; and, after digesting the fleshy substantial envelope, they void the nut or kernel in a state fit for germination. In like manner, also, they, and species of the genus Buceros, swallow and void the fruit of the clove-tree, and of the Canarium commune. To birds such as these, capable of long-sustained flight, has nature committed the diffusion of the aromatic plants over the Archipelago.

The harbour, which is beautiful, well-sheltered, and easy of access, lies N. the island of Great Banda, and between it and the islands of Banda Neira and Goenong Api, all of which approach close to each other. It is defended by several forts, of which the more important are those of Belgica and Nassau on Banda Neira, and Hollandia on Great Banda. On the former of these islands is the governor's residence, and the small village or town of same name, the houses in which are built chiefly of wood, and roofed with leaves, on account of the frequent earthquakes to which the group is subject, caused by the island Goenong Api, which rises 7880 ft. above the sea, and is one of the most active volcanoes in the Indian Archipelago. It forms an immense cone, increasing in size with each eruption, and is covered with luxuriant vegetation to the limit where the lava, by becoming cold, ceases to flow; but down through the vegetation to the sea, are to be seen the courses of lava torrents, filled with half burnt-up trees. At the foot of the mountain, cocoa-nut, and other fruit-trees of tropical countries, flourish; and its only inhabitants are a few families, natives of Timor. The proximity of this volcano subjects the Banda Islands to the ravages of frequent eruptions, and of frequent earthquakes, some of which have been very destructive. The strongest recorded were those of 1598, 1615, 1632, 1691, 1711, 1749, 1798, and 1820; but the most fatal in their consequences, those of 1629, 1683, 1686, 1743, and 1816. So terrible were the ravages of the eruption and earthquake of 1691, that all the more wealthy inhabitants fled the islands, and emigrated to Amboina, Ternate, &c., and only through the firmness and courage of the governor, Coyet, was the total abandonment of the establishment prevented. Goenong Api likewise renders the climate very insalubrious. The annual deaths in the group are one in 21. Several of the islands have no fresh water. Pop. of the whole group in 1840, 5081, of whom 2183 were slaves, and 1029 convicts; in 1865, about 6000.—(Van der Aa; Temminck's *Coup d'œil; Jour. Ind. Archip.;* Stokes's *Discoveries in Australia.*)



BANDA, THE ANCHORAGE AND GOENONG API.—From D Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud.

BANDA ORIENTAL. *See* URUGUAY.

BANDA SEA, Asiatic or Indian Archipelago, the space of sea enclosed by the islands of Booro and Ceram, on the N.; Timor and the Serwatty Islands, on the S.; Timor Laut, Larat, and other small islands, on the E.; and the Flores Sea, on the W.

BANDAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 94 m. W. by N. Allahabad, presid. Calcutta, cap. dist. of S. Bundelkhund, r. bank, Cane; lat. 25° 31′ N.; lon. 80° 20′ E. A few years ago, this town was an unimportant village, but is now a large and bustling town. Further information in *Supplement.*

BANDITTI, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, Strait of Lombok; lat. (S.E. point) 8° 51′ S.; lon. 115° 29′ E. (E.) about 13 m. long by about 10 broad.

BANDOLS [anc. *Bandolum*], a vil. France, dep. Var (Provence), about 10 m. from Toulon, occupying a lovely spot on the shores of the Mediterranean, and enjoying a climate in which frost is scarcely known, where the orange grows in the open air, and artichokes, green peas, and the early crops of less favoured climates, are gathered in the dead of winter. Pop. 1814.

BANDON, or BANDONBRIDGE, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 20 m. S.W. Cork, on both banks of the Bandon, a beautiful stream celebrated by Spenser as 'The pleasant Bandon crowned by many a wood.' There are several good streets in the town, straight and well kept; houses of stone from a quarry in the vicinity; generally well built, lighted, and amply supplied with water. There are two parish churches, two R. catholic chapels, two Methodist chapels, one Scotch church, and one Presbyterian meeting-house. The other principal public buildings are the courthouse, market-house, and savings-bank, none of which are worthy of note in an architectural point of view; and a small barrack, where one troop of horse, and a company of foot, are accommodated. There are two good classical schools, besides two parochial schools in connection with the Church of England, two national, and one Methodist school, for the instruction of the lower classes. Bandon was, about 45 years ago, a flourishing manufacturing town, but hardly a vestige of its former prosperity now remains. Between 3000 and 4000 persons were then employed in weaving, cotton-spinning, &c., but these, and all other branches of industry, with the exception of distilling and porter-brewing, carried on by two distilleries and two breweries, have wholly disappeared, the largest cotton-mill in the place having been converted into an auxiliary workhouse. Bandon is one of the most remarkable towns in the S. of Ireland. Peopled originally by a colony of English Protestants, it has been always distinguished for its loyalty and strictly Protestant character. Indeed, so strictly Protestant was it at one time, that, until about the period of the Union, no R. catholic would be permitted to live within its walls. It returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6243.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BANDONG, a tn. Java, 75 m. S.E. Batavia. It has an agreeable aspect, but, in consequence of the vicinity of morasses, is unhealthy. The hills around are clothed to a considerable height with coffee plantations, and the lower grounds are covered with rice fields.

BANEC, or BANNEC, a small isl. France, S. Cape Finisterre, between Ushant and the mainland; lat. 48° 29′ 7″ N.; lon. 5° 1′ 42″ W.

BAÑERAS, or BANERES, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. N. by W. Alicante, r. bank, Vinalapo; tolerably well built, has a parish church, a townhouse, two schools, an hospital, prison, and three public fountains. The inhabitants, though chiefly agricultural, manufacture caps, blankets, and winter clothing. Pop. 2236.

BANEZA (LA), a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 28 m. S.W. Leon, at the head of a valley, r. bank, Suerto, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has straight and tolerably good streets, one principal and three smaller squares, two parish churches, four chapels, one Latin and three other schools, a townhouse, prison, extensive hospital, storehouse, &c. Pop. 2308, chiefly agricultural, but also manufacturing coarse cloth and ticking, hats, tiles, bricks, leather, and earthenware.

BANFF, a co. Scotland, bounded N. by the Moray Frith, S. and E. by the co. Aberdeen, and W. by cos. Moray and Inverness; extreme length, about 67 m.; breadth, very unequal, averaging about 12 m.; area, 686 sq. m., or 439,219 ac. The general surface is mountainous, the county containing some of the highest mountains in Britain; Cairngorm, celebrated for its topazes, rising 4060 ft. above the level of the sea; Bonrinnes, 2763 ft. (according to the late Government survey); Corryhabbie, 2558 ft.; Knockhill, 2500 ft.; and Cabrach, 2377 ft. The N. side of Benmacdui, the highest of all the Scottish mountains, is also in this county. These mountains generally consist of a nucleus of granite, overlain by gneiss, quartz rock, and mica schist, succeeded by clay-slate, and old red sandstone. At Portsoy, near the coast, there is a bed of serpentine, known by the name of Portsoy marble; and in different places iron and lead have been discovered. Towards the E. the mountains gradually slope away, and leave along the coast a level tract, which extends about 30 m., and has a fertile soil, which is well cultivated, and produces large and early crops. In the interior there is comparatively little arable land, but many fertile valleys between the hills and mountains well adapted for grazing—the principal dependence of the farmer, as the coldness and humidity of the climate render the harvests precarious, and always late, being seldom completed before the end of October. Agriculture has made considerable progress in the county, but there is still ample room for improvement. The farm-steadings are in general substantial, the fields well enclosed, and large tracts of waste land are brought every year under cultivation. The principal rivers are the Spey, remarkable for its rapidity, and for the value of its salmon-fisheries, which, for some miles from its mouth, yield a rent of from £10,000 to £12,000 a year to the Duke of Richmond, who is now proprietor; the Doveran, whose salmon-fisheries rent at £2000 a year; the Avon, the waters of which are so singularly transparent, and consequently so deceptive as to depth, that it is extremely dangerous for strangers to attempt to ford it. Salmon were abundant in this river in former times, but they are now scarce; it is still, however, an excellent trouting stream, and for this sport is preferred by anglers to the Spey. There are, besides these, the smaller streams of Livet, Fiddich, Isla, and Conglass, the first giving its name to the Glen so celebrated for its whisky. The Isla is another fine trouting stream, and the scenery on its banks beautiful. The principal lakes are Lochavon, 3 m. long and 1 broad; and Lochbuilg, upwards of 1 m. long, and about half a mile broad, both in the parish of Kirkmichael, and both abounding in trout. Game of all kinds abounds in the county. Its most valuable minerals are marble, limestone, marl, granite, free-stone, slate, rock-crystals, and topazes. Its manufactures are few and unimportant, comprising several breweries, tanneries, and ropeworks. Its commerce is confined to the coasting-trade, through the medium of the ports at Banff, Macduff, Portsoy, and Gardenstown, where oats, butter, salmon, &c., are shipped, and coals, iron, and timber imported. The principal productions of the county are cattle, corn, and fish. The white fisheries along the coast occupy from 100 to 120 boats. The herring-fishing is also extensive. The county is divided into districts, and includes 24 parishes, but only one town of any consequence, namely, Banff. It returns one member to the House of Commons; constituency in 1869–70, 2291. Pop. 59,215.

BANFF, a seaport tn. and royal bor. Scotland, cap. above co., 121 m. N. by E. Edinburgh, and 39 m. N.W. Aberdeen; lat. (N. pier) 57° 40′ 18″ N.; lon. 2° 31′ 30″ W. (R.); situated at the influx of the Doveran, across which is a fine bridge of seven arches, into the Moray Frith; it is separated into two parts, one of which lies partly on the lower extremity of a plain on the river side, and partly on a declivity; the other portion, called the Sea Town, stands on an elevated ridge, terminating abruptly within a short distance of the sea. Between these two, and beautifully situated on a projecting point, stands the castle. The houses are, for the most part, irregular in size, but the streets are generally straight and wide, and are kept remarkably clean; one of them, under different names, is more than half a mile in length. The town contains a gas-work, a commodious market-place in a central situation, and public baths, all of modern erection. It has Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Independent, Episcopalian, and R. catholic places of worship; a literary society, and scientific institution; several benevolent institutions, several well-conducted educational institutions, and six branch banks. The public buildings of note, besides churches, are the townhouse, adorned by an elegant spire; and an academy. The harbour is situated on the W. extremity of a circular bay, at the opposite extremity of which are the town and harbour of Macduff. It consists of an old basin partly sanded up, and now suitable only for small vessels, and of a new basin formed by a pier and breakwater, built in 1816. Vessels drawing 12 ft. water can enter the new basin at high-water of ordinary neap tides; drawing 15 ft. at spring tides. Banff is a fishing station of some importance. In 1868 the number of boats belonging to the district, employed in the herring, cod, and ling fisheries, was 364; barrels of herrings cured, 14,465. The number of vessels registered in 1867 was 123, tonn. 14,427; mostly employed in carrying grain, herrings, salmon, live cattle, and cured pork, to London, Leith, Aberdeen, and other places in the S. There is also a small foreign trade, occasional voyages being made to Sweden, Russia, and Holland, for iron, deals, hemp, and flax. Of the few and limited manufactures in the town, the principal are a foundry, and some small manufactories of ropes and sails, chiefly for home use. The town was erected into a royal burgh by Robert II., in 1372; afterwards confirmed by James VI. and Charles II. In 1645, the town was 'pitifully plundered' by the Marquis of Montrose, by which the inhabitants were reduced to a state of absolute beggary, as set forth in their humble supplication to the high court of Parliament, in 1647; the copy of which is indorsed, 'Supplicatione, Town of Banff *Bodies*, 1647.' Parliament granted the petitioners their own excise as a means of relief. James Sharp, the celebrated Archbishop of St. Andrews, was born in Banff castle in May 1613; and James Macpherson, the notorious Highland outlaw, was executed here on November 16, 1700. Banff suffered by the great inundations of 1829 and 1835, there being, on these occasions, 5 or 6 ft. of water in some of the streets. The town is governed by a provost, four magistrates, and 17 councillors, all elected by the £10 constituency. Including Macduff the parliamentary constituency, in 1869–70, amounted to 964; Banff uniting with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. of tn. 3724; with Macduff, 6781.

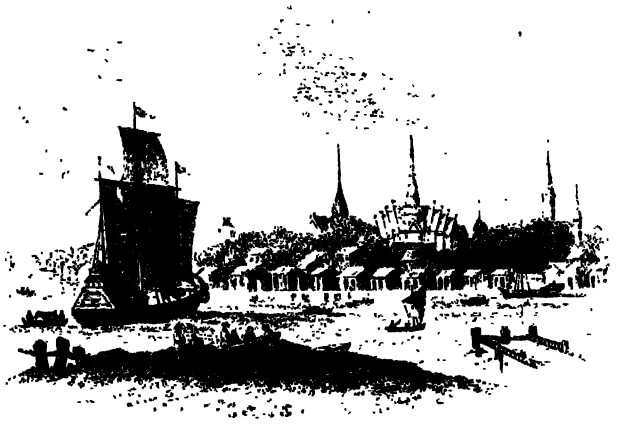
BANGALORE [*Bangalura*], a fortified tn. Hindoostan, Mysore, 70 m. N.E. Seringapatam, 190 m. W. Madras; lat. 13° N.; lon. 77° 40′ E.; built on a plateau 3000 ft. above the sea, and much resorted to by Europeans, on account of its salubrious climate, the thermometer ranging between 82° and 57° Fah. The cypress and vine grow luxuriantly; and apples, peaches, and strawberries are raised in the gardens. The houses are in general two stories high, well built of red earth, and roofed with tiles. The principal bazaar is spacious and handsome, ornamented with rows of cocoa-nut trees. Tippoo Saib's palace, built of mud, in the Saracenic style, is an impressive structure, used occasionally by the rajah for public entertainments. The fortress, detached from the town, was of great extent and strength; but it is now in ruins, having been destroyed by Tippoo Sultan, when he found that it was not impregnable. The cantonment is about 2 m. from the town; and contains a large barracks, numerous shops stocked with European manufactures, a public library and assembly-room, and a handsome race-stand. From its central position, Bangalore is of considerable importance, both politically and as a trading station. Its merchants carry on a traffic with every part of S. India; chiefly in sugar, salt, betel-nut, metals, spices, dye-stuffs, raw silk, and cotton wool. The silk goods manufactured here are of a particularly strong description. The cotton bought at the weekly markets is spun by poor women of all castes, except the Brahmin. Bangalore was founded by Hyder Ali; in 1791, it was taken by Lord Cornwallis. Pop. 60,000.

BANGIL, a tn. Java, 23 m. S. Soorabaya, having good houses, many of them large stone buildings, and a spacious, roomy market-place, well supplied with provisions, and much frequented.

BANGKA. *See* BANCA.

BANGKOK, or BANKOK, an extensive city, cap. of the kingdom of Siam, extending for 3 or 4 m. on both sides of the Menam, 15 m. above its embouchure in the Gulf of Siam,

and 45 m. S. Yuthia or Siam, the former capital; lat. 13° 58′ N.; lon. 100° 34′ E. (R.) The river is deep enough for vessels of 350 tons, but there is a bar at its mouth on which the depth at low water is never more than 6 ft., and at no time exceeds 14 ft. The city properly consists of three parts—the town itself, the floating town, and the royal palace. The first stands on a rich tract of alluvial land, low, but not marshy, and intersected by tributary streams, and winding creeks and canals, so that almost all intercourse is by water. Owing to the daily tides, and the annual inundations to which the town is exposed, the houses, which are mostly of wood, and many of them wretched hovels, are built on piles, and elevated above the water level. There are no regular streets, and each house has a small canoe or boat for its use. The floating town occupies the channel of the river, opposite to the town itself, leaving a considerable opening in the centre. The floating houses are of an oblong form, constructed of boards, and resting on rafts of bamboos, moored to the bank, in rows of eight, ten, or more in depth; they are occupied principally by Chinese, and provided with a covered platform, on which merchandise, fruits, rice, earthenware, dried fish, and fresh pork, are exposed for sale. The king's palace is on an island, from 2 to 3 m. in length, but of inconsiderable breadth, separated from the land by a narrow arm of the river, and is surrounded by high walls. Numerous temples, conspicuous by their tall spires and glittering gilding, are scattered through



BANGKOK.—From Crawfurd's Embassy to Siam.

the city. The principal one is of a pyramidal form, and is surmounted by a spire 200 ft. high. The palace, temples, and houses of a few chiefs, are the only edifices of brick and mortar, roofed with timber, and covered with red tiles. Fires are in consequence frequent. There are a R. catholic bishop, and three R. catholic churches, at Bangkok, and about 1000 R. catholics, either converted natives, or descendants of Portugnese settlers. The trade of Bangkok is considerable. The imports into the port, in the year 1846, amounted to about 1,130,000 ticals (£120,000), and the exports to 1,500,000 ticals (about £160,000); this amount comprehending the trade with Singapore, Bombay, Batavia, Palembang, and England, but not the direct junk trade with China, which is very large, but of which no estimate can be obtained. The import duties are levied, not with any regard to the value of the goods, but upon the tonnage of the vessels entering the port. They act, therefore, almost as a prohibition, especially on cotton manufactures, which hold the most important place in the trade. Principal exports:—sugar, pepper, lac, ivory, aromatic wood, and fine wood for cabinet-work; tin, hides, cotton, rice, salt fish, edible nests, &c. Chief imports:—porcelain, tea, mercury, dried fruits, silk and silk goods, nankins, paper, and other Chinese manufactures; Indian printed goods, British cotton goods and woollens, British glassware, and opium. The commerce with the interior is also important. There is a considerable manufacture of tin vessels by the Chinese settlers; who are also workers in iron and leather, tanning and preparing large quantities of deer, ox, and buffalo hides for exportation. Vessels of 300 tons burden, and a great number of large junks, are built here of the teak and other timber furnished by the Siamese forests. The Chinese and their descendants compose nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants. The remainder consists of Siamese, natives of Cambodia, Burmese, Peguans, Malays, and natives of Laos. Total pop. estimated at between 350,000 and 500,000.—(Crawfurd's *Embassy to Siam;* Hamilton's *East India Gaz.; Singapore Free Press. See Supplement.*

BANGOR, a city, port, and par., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, at the head of Beaumaris Bay; lat. 53° 13′ N.; lon. 4° 6′ W.; beautifully situated at the entrance of a small valley which opens upon the Laven Sands, opposite to, and about 2½ m. S.E. Beaumaris, on the railway to Holyhead. It consists chiefly of one narrow crooked street, nearly 1 m. in length and several smaller, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water; houses substantially built of stone. A new suburb has lately sprung up to the west of the town, with handsome hotels and villas. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a finely-situated and handsome structure, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, 214 ft. in length, breadth of body and side-aisles 60 ft.; an Episcopal palace, deanery house, free school, market-house, assembly-rooms, and infirmary. The other places of worship are a Baptist, Independent, R. Catholic, two Calvinistic, and two Wesleyan chapels. Bangor has likewise a free grammar, national, British, infant, boarding, and normal schools, an infirmary, dispensary, and a set of alms-houses for six poor old single men. The principal trade is in slate, brought by railway from quarries about 7 m. distant, which employ upwards of 2000 men; chimney-pieces, tomb-stones, ridge-slates, writing-slates for schools, &c., are manufactured from slate in the town. The only other trade carried on is shipbuilding. The scenery around Bangor is exceedingly pleasing and picturesque, and in many parts characterized by features of striking grandeur. The town is, on this account, much frequented by strangers, no fewer, it is said, than 50,000 visiting it annually. Bangor is one of five parliamentary boroughs returning together one member to the House of Commons. Market day Friday; four fairs annually. Area of par. 7543 ac. Pop. of tn. and par. 10,662; of tn. 6738.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BANGOR-MONACHORUM, BANGOR-IS-Y-COED, par., N. Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh; 5795 ac. Pop. 1264.

BANGOR, a tn., seaport, and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town, situated on an acclivity, S. side of Belfast Lough, 4 m. N.W. Donaghadee, lat. 54° 40′ N.; lon. 5° 35′ W., consists of one principal and several smaller streets, all clean and well kept; houses of stone, but some of them so old and dilapidated, as to give a very unfavourable appearance to the town. There are many neat buildings, however, along the shore, which are let in the summer season as bathing-quarters, Bangor being much resorted to for this purpose. It has an Episcopal church, a small Methodist, and a R. Catholic chapel, and two Presbyterian churches, one of which is an elegant structure, and finely situated near the centre of the town; several well-conducted mercantile and mathematical schools, two cotton spinning-mills, and some trade in importing coals. The male part of the population is chiefly employed in fishing; the females in hand-sewing, in all its branches. Bangor takes its name from one of the earliest religious houses built with lime and sand—Bangor, *i.e.* White wall; built in 555; destroyed by the Danes in the 12th century, and rebuilt by Malachy O'Morgair, primate of Armagh—part of the walls are still standing. In this town and parish are six Presbyterian churches; 8022 inhabitants, of which the great majority are Presbyterians, descendants of Scotch settlers in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Sir James Hamilton, afterwards Viscount Claneboy, had a grant of the site of the abbey and all its former possessions. Moore contends that this, and not Bangor in Wales, was the birthplace of Pelagius. Pop. of tn. 2531.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BANGOR, a city and port, U. States, cap. co. Penobscot, Maine, at the head of the navigation, r. bank Penobscot river, 60 m. from the sea; lat. 44° 47′ 50″ N.; lon. 68° 47′ W.; 68 m. E.N.E. Augusta, and 230 N.E. Boston; occupies

a pleasant and commanding situation, affording a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The buildings, both public and private, are neat, and many of them elegant. It has eleven churches—Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Universalist, R. Catholic, &c.; academies and schools, a courthouse, and 12 or 13 banks. There is here also a theological seminary, called 'The Maine Charity School.' It is under the direction of the Congregationalists, has 4 professors, 64 students, 412 alumni, and 14,000 volumes in its libraries. The harbour is spacious, of easy access, and capable of floating vessels of a large class, the tide rising 17 ft.; but it is not open in winter. The principal article of trade is lumber, brought down the river Penobscot in large quantities, 2000 vessels, of about 100 tons each, being employed in this trade during the navigation season. There are, besides, 100 vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 50 in foreign commerce, and about 20 in the fisheries. It enjoys regular communication with Portland and Boston, by steamers, for eight months in the year. The city is governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, and twenty-one common councilmen. Pop. (1860), 16,407.

BANG-PA-KUNG, a river, Siam, having its sources in the mountains which separate Siam from Cambodja, about lat. 14° 45′ N.; lon. 102° 15′ E.; whence it flows in a S.S.W. direction towards the Gulf of Siam, into the N.E. corner of which it falls near Bang-pa-soe, lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 101° 7′ E. Its entire length is about 200 m., and in size it is said not to be inferior to the Menam. *See Supplement.*

BANG-PA-SOE, a tn. Siam, cap of a dist. fertile in rice and sugar, near the mouth of the Bang-pa-Kung; lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 101° 13′ E.; 47 m. E.S.E. Bangkok. It is a considerable town, containing several thousand inhabitants, and surrounded with a wooden stockade. *See Supplement.*

BANGUEY, a small isl. in the E. seas, near Balambangan, lying off the N. extremity of Borneo; lat. 7° 19′ N.; lon. 117° 6′ E.; abounds in turtle.

BANHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3963 ac. Pop. 1195.

BANHO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-alta, dist. of, and about 10 m. from Viseo; on the Vouga, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge of 10 arches. It has thermal springs, which were used by the Romans, and are so copious as to be capable of turning a mill. Pop. 650.

BANIAK. *See* BANJACK.

BANIAS.—1, A vil. Syria, near the source of the river Banias, a tributary of the Jordan, 47 m. S.W. Damascus. This place, once the important city of Paneas, is now mean and insignificant, though many existent ruins, amid the finest scenery, attest its past grandeur. The relics of its Saracenic citadel, which once crowned the adjoining hill, still include foundation walls 10 ft. thick.—(Robinson's *Researches in Palestine.*)—2, A small tn. Syria, coast of, and 53 m. N. Tripoli; with ruins of ancient Baneas.

BANJACK, BANIAK, or BANJKH, an island group, Indian Archipelago, W. coast, Sumatra, 16 in number, yielding nothing but birds' nests and trepang; lat. (S.W. island, W. point) 2° 8′ N.; lon. 97° 14′ E. (R.) The principal island, Banjack, from which the group is named, lies opposite the mouth of the river Singel, and is about 18 m. long by 7 broad; lat. (S. point) 2° 2′ 30″ N.; lon. 97° 15′ E.

BANJARMASSIN, BANJERMASSING, or BANDJIRMASING [from *Bandjar*, inundation, *Massing*, frequent; or, according to others, *Banjer*, water, *Massin*, salt], once an extensive empire occupying the S.E. corner of Borneo, upwards of 350 m. long and 270 broad, now all included in the Dutch province of the S. and E. coasts of the island. The supremacy over this extensive tract has been ceded to Holland from time to time, so that now the Sultan of Banjarmassin reigns over only a small portion of his former empire, and even in governing that remnant, which he does in a manner absolutely, he owns the Dutch as his suzerain. Banjarmassin, as arranged by treaty of 1846, comprehends the tract of country bounded W. by the river Banjar or Barito, and Bekoompai; E. by the Meratoos Mountains, the loftiest summit of which is 5905 ft. high. The two boundaries converge and unite N. at Mount Loeang, about lat. 1° S.; lon. 115° 45′ E., and S. about 8 m. S.W. Martapoora; area, estimated at 5946 sq. m. The Sultan resides in Martapoora, about 17 m. S.E. the town of Banjarmassin, which is the seat of the Dutch governor. The country appears to be generally flat, and well-watered by numerous streams, of which the Banjar is navigable for a considerable distance inland. The soil is exceedingly fertile, bearing a spontaneous vegetation of great richness and variety. Amongst the products are dragons' blood, wax, pepper, benzoin, rattans, rice, and cotton; birds' nests, iron, gold, and diamonds, large and fine. The gold is found at a depth of 15 to 20 ft. Good coal in abundance is found in the S.E., on the river Riam. In the N., at Nagara and Margasari, famed steel blades and other kinds of armour are manufactured, and excellent proas are constructed. The population is meagre for the extent of country, being estimated at not more than 120,000.—Van der Aa; Temminck, *Coup d'œil; Moniteur des Indes.*)

BANJALUKA, a sanjak and tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Croatia. The town stands on the Verbas, which here separates Bosnia from Croatia, in lat. 44° 45′ N.; lon. 17° 12′ E. It is strongly fortified, and contains a citadel, a number of mosques, several colleges, baths, and bazaars, and a manufactory of gunpowder. Pop. 7000.

BANJARMASSIN, a tn. Borneo, Dutch cap. of above territory, on an arm of the Banjar, about 14 m. above its mouth. The houses, being exposed to daily inundations of the river, are built on piles, elevated 3 ft. above the level of the marshy ground, and communicate with each other by means of a plank, which serves the purpose of a street. A large number of the houses are built on rafts, the front next the river being used as a shop or stall on which wares are exposed for sale. On market-days, the water is covered with skiffs, having a single individual in each, moving about selling vegetables, &c. The people are continually on the river, all necessaries being purchased at these floating markets, and all business being done on the water. In every respect it is a floating town, possessing neither carriages nor horses; the only animals reared being pigs, goats, ducks, geese, and fowls. The houses of the European functionaries, the government buildings, and the fort, are built partly of stone and partly of wood. The fort Tatas is surrounded with palisades, and contains the resident's house, the magazines, and barracks. Exports:—pepper, benzoin, bezoar, ratans, dragons' blood, birds' nests, iron, and straw mats, very artistically made; and imports:—rice, salt, sugar, opium, coral, Chinese porcelain, silk, cutlery, gunpowder, &c. The navigation of the Banjar is obstructed by a bar at its mouth, in lat. 3° 32′ S.; lon. 114° 42′ E. (R.), on which there are 11 to 16 ft. of water at high tide.

BANJOEMAS, a dist. or prov. and tn. Java. The DISTRICT lies near the centre of the island, between lon. 108° 35′ and 110° E., and has a sea-board, towards the Indian Ocean, of about 35 m. It is chiefly of volcanic formation; consists in greater part of an extensive valley, watered by numerous streams, and is one of the richest and most fertile provinces in Java; producing rice, Turkish wheat, sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. The climate, especially on the S. coast, is very changeable; still Banjoemas is not esteemed unhealthy. Pop. 316,063. —The TOWN, cap. of prov., lies 22 m. from the coast, at the opening of the valley above referred to; lat. 7° 33′ S.; lon. 109° 20′ E. It is tolerably well built, is the residence of the governor, and contains a fort and garrison. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, and are extremely frank and hospitable. Pop. 9000.

BANJOEWANGI, a tn., E. coast of Java, prov. Bezoeki, cap. of dist. of same name, on the Strait of Bali. It has a fort, and only one stone house—the governor's residence. It is an exceedingly unhealthy place. The lofty mountains landward prevent the wind from clearing the atmosphere, so that the heat is very great. In the vicinity are several volcanoes; the loftiest, Idjeng, about 15 m. N.W., is 10,170 ft. high.—— The DISTRICT is the most E. portion of Java, and in greater part uncultivated, and covered with wood. A range of lofty mountains, several of them active volcanoes, shut it out from the rest of Java. The soil, mixed with lime, is naturally so fertile, that this is esteemed the most beautiful district in the island, but, at the same time, one of the most unhealthy. It was formerly used as a place of banishment; the convicts being employed in clearing the ground of trees, and in bringing it under cultivation. The coffee raised here is esteemed equal to Mokha; and many other products are of the greatest excellence. On the coast, near the capital, are some pearl-fisheries. Banjoewangi was formerly a small state, governed by its own chiefs, under the protection of the Prince of Bali.

BANKA. *See* BANCA.

BANKEL, an isl. in the Asiatic Archipelago, at the entrance into the Bay of Tolo, E. coast, Celebes; lat. 2° 20′ S.; lon. 122° 50′ E. (R.)

BANKS'S ISLANDS.—1, A group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about lat. 13° 53′ S.; lon. 168° 45′ E. (R.), named after the celebrated botanist, Sir Joseph Banks, as have also been various other islands, points, capes, peninsulas, straits, &c., in different parts of the world.—2, A group of islands in Spencer's Gulf, S. Australia, lat. 35° 18′ S.; lon. 136° 55′ E. (R.)—3, An isl. in Torres Strait, in lat. 10° 12′ S.; lon. 142° 19′ E. (R.)—4, *Cape (West)*, S. Australia, Bonny Land; lat. 37° 53′ S.; lon. 140° 24′ E. (R.)—5, *Banks's Land*, British America, Arctic Ocean, the westernmost land seen by Parry; lat. 74° 0′ N.; lon. 117° 0′ W.—6, *Banks's Peninsula*, New Zealand, S.E. coast, isl. New Munster; lat. (extreme point) 43° 54′ S.; lon. 173° 1′ E. (R.)—7, *Banks's Strait*, the channel formed between the N.E. end of Van Diemen's Land and the Furneaux Islands.—8, A bay on the W. side of Albemarle Island, one of the Galapagos group, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 0° 9′ S.; lon. 91° 30′ W.—9, A cape, isl. Baranov, King George III. Archipelago, Russian America.

BANMO. *See* BRAMO.

BANN (UPPER and LOWER), two rivers in N. of Ireland. The first rises in a plain called the Deer's Meadow, and sometimes the King's Meadow, in the mountains of Mourne, co. Down, about 8 m. E. Newry. After flowing a distance of 38 m., in a N. direction, it falls into Lough Neagh, near the Ban-foot ferry, in co. Armagh. It is navigable by boats of 50 tons burden.—The Lower Bann is the outlet of Lough Neagh. It runs past Toome, and expands into Lough Beg, winding through a rugged country; and afterwards flowing by Portglenone in Antrim, and Kilrea in Londonderry, forming the boundary of the two counties; passing Coleraine, it falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 4 m. below that town, after a course of nearly 40 m. A bar at its mouth renders the navigation at the entrance to the river difficult in rough weather; but, on ordinary occasions, vessels of 200 tons can proceed as far up as Coleraine bridge. At that town occurs a fall of the river, called the Salmon Leap, and above it are one or two rapids. By means of the Newry navigation, the Upper Bann is made subservient to the opening of a communication from Lough Neagh to the Irish Sea; and, if the Lower Bann were rendered navigable throughout, a safe communication would be opened from the Irish Sea to the Atlantic.

BANNA, a river, S. Guinea, having its sources in a mountainous region, about 80 m. from the coast. It flows in a W.S.W. direction, and falls into the sea in about lat. 3° 30′ S.

BANNALEC, a tn. and com. France, dep. Finistère, 19 m. E. Quimper; noted for its wrestling-matches, held annually in September, and which attract multitudes of spectators. The Breton wrestlers are celebrated for their strength, and scarcely less so for the singularity of their costume. A considerable trade is done here in cattle, horses, and poultry. During the wars of the League, a bloody battle was fought under the walls of Bannalec, between the leaguers and the royal troops. Pop. 4372.

BANNINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 920 ac. Pop. 330.

BANNOCKBURN, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 2 m. S.E. Stirling, on both sides of the Bannock, which divides it into two parts, called, respectively, Upper and Lower Bannockburn. It is amply supplied with water, and both the private dwellings and public works are lighted with gas. It has three churches (Established, Free, and United Presbyterian), and four schools, well taught, and well attended. Bannockburn has been long celebrated for its woollen fabrics, consisting chiefly of tartans, tartan shawls, carpets, and hearth-rugs. All the tartan worn by the Highland regiments in the British army, has been made here for the last half century. The chief kinds of carpeting are Brussels, three ply, and Venetian. In Bannockburn moor, not far from the village, is an extensive coal-work, employing upwards of 100 workmen, who bear a high name for intelligence and moral character. A school has been established for the miners' children. This village, however, is still more celebrated for the decisive battle of the same name, fought in its vicinity, between the English forces under Edward II., and those of the Scotch under Robert Bruce, by which the independence of Scotland was fully and finally secured, the former having been defeated with great loss. This memorable battle was fought on Monday, June 24, 1314. The English army amounted to 100,000 men, the Scotch to about 30,000. The best authorities represent the loss of the English on this occasion, in the battle and pursuit, to have been 30,000 men; while that of the Scotch is alleged to have been about 8000. An interesting memorial of the conflict still remains at a short distance S.W. from the village of St. Ninians, on the position occupied by the Scottish army. This is a large piece of granite, with a hole in it, in which was planted the Scottish standard, called 'Bored Stone,' from its having been pierced or bored for the reception of the pole of the standard. It is now protected by an iron grating from the depredations of the relic-hunter. Pop. 2564.

BAÑOLAS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 10 m. N. by W. Gerona; tolerably built; has four squares, a parish church, chapel, town-hall, hospital, Latin, and two other schools, and three public fountains. The inhabitants manufacture cotton fabrics of all kinds, oil, and paper; but most of them are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Three annual fairs are held. Pop. 4600.

BAÑOS [baths], by itself, and with affixes, the name of numerous towns and villages in Spain, of which the following are the most important:—1. *Baños*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. N. by E. Jaen; on the skirt of the sierra Morena; has indifferently-built streets, steep, but well paved; a parish church, several chapels, a school, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and cattle-rearing. In the vicinity are mines of antimony, and thermal springs; from the baths attached to which last, the town derives its name and importance. Pop. 1770.—2, *Baños de Cerrato*, or *de rio Pisuerga*, a tn. Leon, prov. of, and 6 m. S. Palencia, between the rivers Carrion and Pisuerga. It is ill built, has a small square, handsome Gothic parish church, chapel, townhall, prison, school and storehouse, and cemetery. Near it are baths, esteemed efficacious in various disorders. Pop. 272.—3, *Baños de Ebro*, a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 15 m. W. by N. Logroño, r. bank, Ebro; tolerably well built, and possessing a church, townhouse, prison, school, and storehouse. The baths are much frequented in the summer season for cutaneous affections. Pop. 331.—4. *Baños*, a vil. Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 30 m. W. Palencia, at the base of the hills which divide Estremadura from Leon. The baths are much resorted to for rheumatic complaints. Pop. 1636. —(Madoz.)

BANSBEREA, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank, Hooghly, and 3½ m. N.W. the town of that name. Within its limits are comprised two adjoining villages; and near it, to the N., are ruins of stone buildings of Mahometan structure.

BANSWARRA, a tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Bagur, prov. Goojerat, cap. of a small native state, under British protection, 117 m. N.N.E. Baroda; lat. 23° 34′ N.; lon. 74° 32′ E. It is an agreeable place, surrounded with gardens, and contains some handsome temples, and a respectable bazaar. At a short distance from the town is a pool of water, with a stately flight of steps, overhung by palms, peepuls, and tamarind-trees; and beyond it, on the crown of a woody hill, are the towers of a large castle, formerly the palace of Banswarra.

BANTALLAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the smallest of the Philippines, at the N. entrance of the strait between the islands Negros and Zebu; lat. 11° 0′ N.; lon. 123° 20′ E.

BANTAM, or BATAN [rebellious people], a prov. Java, occupying the whole W. end of the island; bounded, N. by the Java sea, W. by the Strait of Sunda, and S. by the Indian Ocean, about 88 m. N. to S. in its greatest length, and as much in its greatest breadth. It is of very irregular outline, Cape Java or Java Head forming a high rocky peninsula, and is indented by the extensive bays of Bantam, Pepper, Welcome, &c. The coast, in many parts, is difficult of access, but everywhere it abounds with fish. Bantam, inland, is mountainous, and has several extinct and two active volcanoes, Pulo Sarie, and Karang; the latter, the loftiest summit in the province, is 6069 ft. high Many of the mountains are wooded to the top, and among them warm sulphurous springs are numerous. The N. part of the province is flat, in some places marshy, in others sandy, and in many insalubrious. Health is supposed also to be injured, on the S. coast, by the strong winds from the Indian Ocean. The climate of

the interior mountainous country is bracing and healthy, in proportion to the elevation. Here the thermometer does not rise so high, and is much more steady than on the coast, where sudden and great changes of temperature are frequent. Bantam, though fertile, is less so than some of the neighbouring provinces; and its fruits are not esteemed so highly as those of Batavia. Pepper was long the principal article of culture; but now, rice is the main article of produce, for the raising of which the numerous marshes throughout the province render it peculiarly well adapted. Coffee, cotton, indigo, and sugar, are also extensively cultivated; batatas and cocoa-nuts are produced in great quantities, and tobacco to a small extent. The rearing of cattle, buffaloes of large size, and goats, is a principal means of support; the latter are sent extensively to the market at Batavia. Of wild animals, tigers, rhinoceroses, serpents, and apes, are plentiful; and pigs are superabundant.

Though spirited in hunting the tiger, the inhabitants are effeminate, voluptuous, and jealous in the highest degree; false, revengeful, and indolent. Still they manufacture coarse cotton cloths, striped and lozenge figured, much esteemed as an article of dress, and extensively sold to the natives of the interior, and to the neighbouring islanders. They prepare, also, yarn from the fibres of the pine-apple, pottery-ware, excellent mats of bulrushes and bamboos, and fine chalk, extensively used by Europeans throughout the Indian Archipelago for plastering and whitewashing houses, and by the natives themselves, for various purposes. The religion is Islamism. The principal towns are Bantam (the capital), and Serang.

Bantam at one time formed an independent kingdom, under a sultan of her own; and though, from the time the Dutch obtained full supremacy in Java, they held a certain sway over it, still it was not till the beginning of the present century that it was incorporated formally with their possessions, and placed directly under their government, the then reigning sultan being banished to Amboina. Pop. 498,419. —(Van der Aa.)

BANTAM, an old and celebrated tn. Java, cap. former kingdom, and present prov. of same name. It is beautifully situated on the bay and river of the same name, and backed by lofty picturesque mountains; lat. 6° 1′ 42″ S.; lon. 106° 10′ 42″ E. (R.) The river Bantam divides into three arms; the centre one of which, not very deep, passes through the town, the other two bounding it right and left. The houses, chiefly of reeds plastered with clay, roofed with leaves, and each one surrounded by a bamboo enclosure, and thus separated from one another, are so embosomed among cocoa-nut trees that it is somewhat difficult at first to suppose one's self in a town. The Sultan's palace, and the Dutch forts—Speelwijk and Diamant—are in ruins; and the only building of note is the mosque or temple, surrounded by a lofty wall, and adorned with a small tower or minaret. In the W. part of the town is the Chinese quarter; and beyond it, at some little distance, are situated the dwellings of the Europeans. Towards the shore, fishermen live in miserable huts, and behind them are some salt-pans. In consequence of the numerous mud banks on the shore, and the pent-up position of the place, Bantam is one of the most unhealthy spots in Java, frequently being the whole day so enveloped in thick mist, that nothing can be seen from the roads but the mere outline of the bay. A few miles from the town the atmosphere is found to be quite clear.

Bantam is one of the oldest and most famous towns in the East, and, at one time, was the principal mart of the Dutch; but its trade has now been transferred to other channels. It was at one time 2 m. long, but, by fire, as well as the loss of trade, it has been reduced both in size and appearance.—The BAY is about 8 m. E. to W., by about 5 or 6 m. N. to S., from the island of Panjang, at its mouth, to the town of Bantam. Several islands are scattered over its surface, of which Panjang is the largest. Formerly the bay was deep and the anchorage good, and it was frequented by numerous and large vessels, but, from the increase of the mud deposits, it has become much shallower, so that even small vessels reach the town with difficulty.—(Van der Aa.)

BANTRY, a seaport tn. Ireland, co. Cork, at the head of Bantry harbour, near the N. end of Bantry Bay, E. side, 54 m. W.S.W. Cork; lat. 50° 40′ 48″ N.; lon. 9° 27′ 12″ W. (R.) It consists of two parallel streets, irregularly and indifferently paved; some good houses, but the greater portion squalid huts, imparting to the town altogether a very mean appearance; and contains a parish church (a plain modern building), a R. catholic chapel, and a Wesleyan meeting-house. It has little trade, and no manufactures, although it had formerly a considerable amount of both. The scenery around it is of the most picturesque description. Pop. 2438.—The BAY, remarkable at once for its natural beauties, and its natural advantages, although the latter are turned to little account, is large, safe, and commodious for vessels of any size. The water is deep close to both shores, no rocks or shoals in the way but such as may be easily avoided, and the stream of tide is scarcely sensible in any part of it. The points of land forming the entrance into Bantry Bay are, Crow Head on the N.W, and Sheep's Head on the S.E.; the latter in lat. 51° 33′ N.; lon. 9° 27′ 4″ W.

BANWELL, vil. & par. Eng. Somerset; 4829 ac. P. 1878.

BANYA-FELSÖ, a mountain village, Hungary, circle, Thither-Theiss, co. Szathmar, 5 m. E. Banya-Nagy. It contains a parish church (R. catholic), a Greek, and a Reformed church. Pop., consisting of mixed races, 4720.

BANYA-NAGY [anc. *Rivuli Dominarum*], a mountain tn. Hungary, co. Szathmar, 93 m. E. Debrecsin, and not far from the borders of Transylvania. It has gradually risen from a mere mountain village to the rank of a town, and carries on a considerable trade in wine, fruit, and earthenware. The inhabitants suffer much from a want of good water, though there are springs in the neighbourhood which, it is said, might be brought into the town at very little cost. Four yearly markets are held here. Pop. 7197.

BANYU WANGI. *See* BANJOEWANGI.

BANYULS-SUR-MER, or BANYULS-LA-MAISO, a vil. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arrond. of, and 20 m. E. Ceret, in a small bay formed by the Mediterranean, near the frontiers of Spain. It was a place of some military importance in the Spanish war, and the scene of several encounters. An excellent red wine, of a deep colour and great strength, called Rancio, from its resemblance to a Spanish wine of that name, and a rich sweet wine, known by the name of Grenache, are grown in this district, which, in addition to its wines, has also a trade in grain. Pop. 1357.

BAOL, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, having the state of Sin on the S., of Kayor on the N., the Jaloff territory on the E., and the Atlantic on the W. Its N. boundary is about 35 m. S.S.E. Cape Verde, the parallel of 14° 30′ N. passing nearly through its centre.

BAPAUME, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 14 m. S.S.E. Arras, regularly built, and fortified after plans of Vauban. The inhabitants were formerly obliged to use water of bad quality, but, in 1723, an artesian well was sunk in the vicinity, and an abundant supply obtained. Fine woollens and calicoes are made here, and cambric is extensively manufactured in the vicinity. Bapaume has also spinning-mills, saltworks, soapworks, and tanneries. Pop. 2973.——The name of a large manufacturing village in the neighbourhood of Rouen, on the top of the long and steep hill of Cantalen, is pronounced in the same way, but spelled *Bapeaume*.

BAPCHILD, par. Eng. Kent, 1058 ac. Pop. 355.

BAR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, presid. Bengal, r. bank, Ganges; lat. 25° 28′ N.; lon. 85° 50′ E. It is meanly built, but is of large extent, and has a considerable trade. Pop., including Masurgunge, 26,000.

BAR [formerly *Ilów*], a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, 68 m. N.E. Kamenetz, on the Rów. It is defended by a citadel, built on a rock, and contains several churches, and a monastery. Bar is famous for the confederation, formed here Feb. 29, 1768, by the Polish nobles, Pulaski, Potocki, and Krasinski, against the Russians. Pop. 8104.

BAR-LE-DUC, or BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, a tn. France, cap. dep. Meuse, 125 m. E. by S. Paris. It was formerly fortified, and had a castle, but which, with the fortifications, is now in ruins. The modern Bar is composed of an upper and a lower town. The former, situated on an eminence, on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, is the aristocratic district. It commands a fine view, is well built, and has several elegant mansions. The lower town extends into the valley traversed by the Ornain, which is here crossed by three stone bridges. It is a busy active place, with many shops, manufactories,

warehouses, and places of business. The streets are wide, and well laid out; in particular, those of Rochelle and the Capuchins, which are lined with a double row of lime-trees, but the public buildings are of an inferior description. The church of the upper town contains the monument of René de Chalons, Prince of Orange, who was killed in 1544, at the siege of St. Dizier. It consists of an altar of black marble, into which a white marble skeleton, of almost hideous appearance, has been inlaid, and was executed by Richier, a pupil of Michael Angelo. The chief manufactures are cotton yarn, cotton and woollen stuffs, printed calicoes, and coloured handkerchiefs. The preserved fruits and confectionary, as well as the wines of Bar, are in great repute. In the environs are ironworks and stone quarries. Fir and oak planks are also prepared, and sent to Paris. Pop. 15,334.

BAR-SUR-AUBE [*Barrum ad Albam*], an anc. tn. France, dep. Aube, 29 m. E. Troyes, agreeably situated, r. bank, Aube, here crossed by a bridge; at the foot of the St. Germain mountain, in a valley, surrounded with picturesque hills covered with vineyards. In general it is badly built, and the streets inconveniently laid out. It has two ancient churches, one of which is of large dimensions, and an hospital, founded in the 11th century. On the neighbouring mountain of St. Germain are the remains of a camp, said to have been occupied by Attila. Calicoes, waxcloths, nails, brandy, and vinegar are manufactured here; and a considerable trade is done in corn, wine, wood, hemp, and wool, is embarked on the Saône, and forwarded to Lyons and the S. of France. In 1631, above three-fourths of the inhabitants of Bar-sur-Aube were carried off by the plague. In 1814, a hotly contested action was fought here between Napoleon and the allies. Pop. 4134.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a tn. France, dep. Aube, 19 m. S.E. Troyes, r. bank, Seine, which is here a small limpid stream, and is crossed by an elegant stone bridge. It is walled, well built, and very clean, with streets regularly laid out; and has manufactures of paper, cotton, hosiery, cutlery, and some tanneries. Its principal trade is in corn, wine, brandy, hemp, wool, and leather. Pop. 2162.

BARABA, a steppe, Siberia, govs. Tobolsk and Tomsk. It is a vast plain, formerly a sea, between the rivers Irtish and Obi, which constitute its N., W., and E. boundaries, while the Altaï Mountains bound it on the S., about 400 m. in length, and about 300 in breadth. This great expanse of flats is full of swamps and salt lakes, but is in many parts fertile; and a considerable portion has been brought under cultivation by colonists settled there by the Russian Government. Bears and wolves abound, as well as domestic poultry and cattle. The horses are small, but so vigorous and nimble, that there is no part of Siberia where one is conveyed from place to place with such celerity as here.—(Cochrane's *Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary.*)

BARACOA.—1, A harbour, N.E. end of Cuba; lat. (entrance) 22° 20′ 50″ N.; lon. 74° 21′ W. The opening is clear, but exposed to heavy swells.—2, A tn. situated on the S.E. point of the harbour, and between the two anchorages of Baracoa and Molasses beach. It is inhabited chiefly by pilots.

BARAHAT, or BARAMATH, a tn., N. Hindoostan, cap. Gurwal; lat. 30° 45′ N.; lon. 78° 22′ E.; on the N.W. bank of the Ganges; once a place of some importance, afterwards an insignificant village, but again rising into importance; a station for pilgrims visiting Gangoutri.

BARAITCHE, or BERAITCH, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Oude. The town stands in a pleasant situation, 64 m. N.E. Lucknow, 68 m. N.W. Oude; lat. 27° 38′ N.; lon. 81° 35′ E. It is a place of great antiquity, and is described by Abu Fazel, in 1582, as a large city. The N. part of the district is covered with dense forests; but towards the river Goggra, the country is open, fertile, and tolerably well cultivated. Many of the old Patan race are found scattered over the district, and one of their chiefs has still the title of Khan of Baraitche.

BARANCA (NUEVA), a tn. New Granada, at the junction of the Mahates with the Rio Magdalena, 45 m. S.E. Cartagena. It is a thriving place, and the point of embarkation of goods and travellers from Cartagena going up the Magdalena, and of debarkation for those coming down that river.

BARANELLO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Campo-Basso. Pop. 2663.

BARANYA, one of the best peopled counties of Hungary, forming part of the circle beyond the Danube, and lying between that river and the Drave. It has an area of nearly 1500 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally flat, and, where under cultivation, very fertile, yielding, in abundance, corn, wine, fruit, and fodder; but about a half of the whole is covered with forests. Great numbers of cattle are reared. The county is divided into six districts, containing one royal burgh (Fünfkirchen), one municipal town, 11 market towns, and 337 villages. Pop. 285,000.

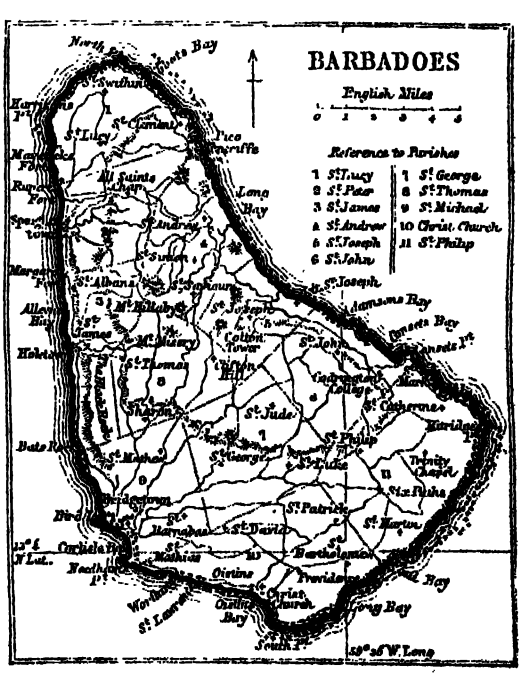
BARATARIA, an isl., bay, and lake, U. States, Louisiana, N. coast, Gulf of Mexico. The ISLAND is small, lies at the entrance of Barataria Bay; lat. 29° N.; lon. 90° W.; is a strong military position, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant vessels and small ships of war.——The BAY, 37 m. S. New Orleans, is surrounded by a flat marshy country, and was formerly much resorted to by pirates.——The LAKE, a little W. of the bay, is about 30 m. long, and 8 m. broad.

BARBA, a river, Guatimala; rises in lat. 14° 48′ N.; lon. 84° 45′ W., and falls into the Caribbean Sea, by two branches, one terminating near Beaver's Island, the other several miles to the E. of it; the embouchures of both being nearly on the parallel of 14° N. The entire course of the river is about 90 m.

BARBACENA, a city, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 150 m. N.W. Rio de Janeiro, on the top of two hills in the serra Mantiqueira, about 3500 ft. above the sea; lat. 21° 22′ S.; lon. 45° W. It enjoys a mild climate; has broad straight streets, the two principal ones are paved, and have a footpath on either side; the houses are low, and have gardens in the rear. The parish church is in the middle of a large square, in which the two principal streets meet, and there are, besides, in Barbacena three other churches, a townhall, prison, and primary school. The chief occupations are extracting gold, and exporting large quantities of cotton and coffee to Rio de Janeiro. Pop., tn. and dist., including three parishes besides that of Barbacena, 12,000.

BARBADOS, an auriferous river, Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, which falls into the Paraguay, on its r. bank, lat. 15° S.; lon. 57° 30′ W., after a S.E. course of 120 m.

BARBADOS, or BARBADOES, the most E. of the Caribbee Islands, standing apart from that chain at about equal



distances (78 m. E.) from St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Its capital, Bridgetown, situated at the S.W. corner of the island, is in lat. 13° 4′ 12″ N.; lon. 59° 37′ W. (R.) Barbados is 21 m.

in length, 13 in breadth, and 55 in circumference, excluding the sinuosities of the bays, and contains about 166 sq. m., or 106,470 ac. It is nearly encircled by coral reefs, which in some places extend 3 m. to seaward, and render the navigation dangerous. It has no mountains, nor any very elevated summits, the highest, Mount Hillaby, being only about 1145 ft. above the level of the sea. The surface, however, is much diversified, and often picturesque, presenting, on a small scale, a succession of valleys, hills, table-lands, cliffs, gorges, and ravines, some of the latter exhibiting perpendicular walls of 150 ft. The low lands are of limited extent, and are confined to the N., S., and S.E. parts of the island. About a seventh part of Barbados consists of tertiary sandstones and limestones, rising to considerable heights; the remainder is covered by raised coral reefs, divided by vertical walls of coral rock, some of them nearly 200 ft. high, into six terraces, indicating as many periods of upheaval. In the lowest of these terraces, 15 or 20 ft. above high water, Indian hatchets have been found, showing that the last movement had taken place within the human period. With exception of the most minute forms of organic life, marine bivalve and univalve shells, no fossil remains of any kind have been hitherto discovered in the rocks which compose the island. It is not supposed that Barbados possesses any of the precious metals. Bituminous coal is found in many places, and is used as fuel in furnaces. Petroleum, potter's clay, and ochres, yellow and brown, also abound. The clays, which are more or less mixed with silicious matter, were formerly extensively used for the preparation of earthenware, and the ochres are sometimes employed as paints by the labourers. There are also several mineral springs on the island, but no streams deserving the name of rivers; although some are so called; they are mere streamlets, excepting during the tropical torrents, when they become impassable. The productive soil of Barbados is of a reddish brown hue on the higher table-land; in the low lands it is black, and somewhat reddish in the parts where it is shallow. This black mould is the best suited for the growth of the sugar-cane. It is considered one of the healthiest islands in the W. Indian Archipelago; for, being open to the sea breezes, and cultivated throughout, injurious miasmata are unknown. The most delightful months in the year are January and February; the hottest, July, August, September, and October, when the heat is extremely sultry and oppressive. The heaviest rains fall in November and December. Barbados is subject to hurricanes and thunder-storms of the most violent character. One of the most destructive of the former on record, occurred on October 10, 1780, when 4326 persons perished, and the colony was damaged to the extent of £1,320,564 sterling. Land-slips have frequently occurred by which houses and growing trees have completely changed their positions. There are now no woods or forests in Barbados, these having been all cut down to make way for agricultural operations. The indigenous mammalia comprise only the Barbados monkey, the racoon, both animals nearly extinct, though formerly so numerous as to be objects of legislative enactment for extirpation; an indigenous mouse, and two species of bats. The list of birds is also extremely meagre; the number of indigenous species amounting only to 11, of which the Barbados blackbird is the most conspicuous. The island is now much infested with wild dogs—the progeny of the domestic animals imported from Britain, chiefly by the labourers. These have turned wild, and have increased so rapidly as to commit the most serious ravages in the sheep-pens. A dog-law has been introduced for their destruction, but hitherto without entire success. The cattle used in the island are chiefly imported from Porto Rico, Angostura, and the Orinoco; the horses mostly from the U. States. An extraordinary mortality, amounting to 25 per cent, prevails here among the latter, causing a large annual importation of these animals. Barbados possesses an unusual portion of cultivable soil. Out of the 106,470 ac. which its area contains, no fewer than 100,000 are under cultivation, 40,000 of which are annually planted in sugar-canes; the remainder being either appropriated to provisions, or used as pasture. The cultivation of the natural pasture grasses, however, seems to be neglected for that of sugar; the best descriptions of the former having been eradicated by the progress of the latter, leaving only the hardiest and worst. There is also much room for improvement in some of the agricultural departments. 'Few things strike a stranger more, on his arrival at Barbados, than the bad state of the working cattle, and seeing 10, and sometimes 12, weak oxen drawing in a waggon. The same number are put to the plough. The cattle are generally of a small breed, and much out of condition, which seems attributable both to the scarcity of sufficient food, and to the want of shelter from the sun and rain.'—(Governor Reid's *Report*, May 24, 1848.) The account given by Mr. Henry Dummet, a native of Barbados, and a large proprietor there, is somewhat different, and, generally, suggestive of other inferences. In his evidence before the select committee on sugar and coffee planting, in March 1848, he states, 'That mules and horses are generally employed, and have nearly superseded cattle; that the cultivation of the island, particularly that of the sugar-cane, is perfect, and that improvements of every nature are eagerly sought after and adopted.' The staple articles produced in the island for export, are sugar, arrow-root, aloes, and cotton. Fustic, logwood, rum, indigo, and tobacco, were formerly exported in considerable quantities, but the cultivation of the last two has been long since entirely abandoned; rum is still produced in considerable quantities, but fustic and logwood are now raised in small quantities only. In 1838 there were 32,500 hogsheads of sugar exported, being the largest quantity in one year up till that time. The exports subsequently fell off, but again increased greatly, so that in 1868 there were exported 58,250 hogsheads, though only 39,360 in 1870. The following table presents a general view of the trade of the island at intervals, from 1840:—

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BARBADOS.

	Commerce.		Shipping.	
Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Outward.	Inward.
1840....	£643,826..	£465,459	73,511 tons..	73,523 tons.
1845....	682,368..	691,309	93,773 ,, ..	94,542 ,,
1860....	941,761..	984,294 ..	.119,394 ,,	..123,910 ,,
1862....	913,142..1,007,611	....115.490 ,,	..116,113 ,,
1867....	989,503..1,245,501	....143,708 ,,	..172,975 ,,
1870....1,069,867..	973,020	....139,282 ,,	..138,535 ,,

The trade with Great Britain has always been, and continues to be, the most important, surpassing in amount the whole commerce of Barbados with all other parts of the world. More than three-fourths of the exports go to Great Britain, principally sugar, molasses, cotton, and aloes; the remainder to the other W. India islands, the British N. American colonies, the U. States, and various other foreign parts. The chief imports from Great Britain, amounting to more than a half of the whole trade, consist of corn, flour, manure, salted meat, rice, spirits, refined sugar, tea, wines, and miscellaneous goods. All British manufactures, or articles of British growth, are free of colonial duty. The number of vessels belonging to the colony in 1870 was 45, tonn. 7167; of these, 38 were above 50 tons. The revenue of the island, chiefly derived from the exports and imports, from duty on brandy and gin, and from surplus tonnage and crown duties, amounted in 1845 to £57,751, 2*s.* 9*d.*; the expenditure to £52,347, 19*s.* 3*d.* In 1870 the revenue had increased to £104,931, including the funds set apart for the erection of public buildings; and the expenditure to £97,149. The moral condition of the lower classes in the island is far from being satisfactory, although it is said to be improving. The state of matters referred to by Governor Reid in 1848 is not altogether a thing of the past however. He says, "That the number of marriages contracted, does not show the progress making in this respect (social order), and that marriage is too often contracted in order to obtain legal powers over younger women. Illegitimate ties with a plurality of women,' he adds, 'are maintaining many social evils in the W. Indies, which Government should strive to diminish.' The condition of the agricultural population of Barbados, which is estimated at 45,000, seems, on the whole, to be tolerably comfortable. A labourer's pay, with a cottage, is about 10*d.* per day; without, from 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* nine hours work, but working only five days in the week, Saturday being a holiday, or employed in the cultivation of his provision-grounds, which, favoured by the climate, yield so abundantly, that a single day's labour is sufficient for a week's subsistence. The local government of Barbados consists of a governor-in-chief, assisted by a council. The governor has the title of Excellency, and is invested with the chief civil and military authority. The council have, by courtesy,

while in the colony, the title of Honourable, and consists of 12 members, who are appointed by mandamus of the sovereign. The house of assembly is composed of 24 delegates, elected annually, two for each parish, and two for the city of Bridgetown, by the body of the people. The governor may, at any time, of his own authority, adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve the assembly. The courts for the administration of civil justice are, the courts of chancery, of common pleas, of exchequer, of ordinary, of admiralty, of error, and of escheat. For the administration of criminal justice, there are the court of grand sessions, and the court of admiralty sessions. An efficient police force was established in the island in 1835. In 1846, the militia of the island amounted to 1733 men, including officers, &c.; but the usual number is from 1000 to 1100, the year named having been one of political excitement. The island is divided into 11 parishes, and has 11 parish churches, and 54 chapels, chapel-schools, or licensed places of worship. There are in the island, besides, four missionary stations belonging to the United Brethren, the congregations of which amount altogether to 3911 individuals; eight chapels and four meeting-houses belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, the united congregations of which amount to 5380 persons; and a Jewish synagogue, one of the handsomest buildings in the West Indies, although the congregation numbers only 70 persons. There are but few R. Catholics on the island, but there is a priest stationed there, chiefly in consequence of the military, amongst whom there are always many of that persuasion. The church accommodation of the island, however, is much too small for the wants of the population. Of the schools of the island generally, Governor Reid, in the despatch previously referred to, reports unfavourably. He says he found them in a very low state, and not at all suited for the wants of the colony. Since that time they have been greatly increased in number. In the year 1859 they had attained the number of 101, attended by 10,038, and in 1870 they had still further increased to the number of 141, attended by 12,569. There are also Sunday-schools attached to nearly all the churches and chapels. Some of the public schools are supported by parochial grants; the children being, in some cases, maintained and clothed, as well as instructed. At the head of the educational establishments of the island, stands Codrington College, founded by Col. Codrington, a native of Barbados, who died in 1710. The building was begun in 1716, and was finished in 1721. It is beautifully situated on the E. side of the island, at the distance of about 14 m. from Bridgetown; and has a disposable annual revenue of £3610; expenditure in salaries to professors, schoolmasters, &c., £2510. Neither booksellers nor public libraries are so numerous in the island as might be desired; of the former, there are only two, and of the latter, there were none till 1847, when one or more were established, through the instrumentality of Governor Reid; previously, however, several libraries belonging to private associations, including a clerical library, were in existence. The benevolent and charitable institutions are numerous, and on a scale highly creditable to the Christian feeling of the inhabitants. The principal institutions of this kind are, the general hospital, opened in 1844, with accommodation for 77 in-door patients, and a lunatic asylum. There are, besides, a large and commodious alms-house in Bridgetown, and a long list of minor charities, supported by voluntary contribution. There are several literary and agricultural societies, and five weekly newspapers; one of which, the Barbados Mercury, has existed for upwards of 114 years.

There are several small towns on the island, but the principal is Bridgetown, which was erected into a city in 1842. (*See* BRIDGETOWN.)

The early history of the island is involved in uncertainty, and the events of the settlement variously related. It would seem, however, to have been known to geographers in the early part of the 16th century, as appears from a manuscript chart of the world preserved in the British Museum, and believed to have been executed previous to the year 1536, where it is shown in correct relative position to the other Caribbee Islands, under the name of Bernados. No settlement, however, was made in Barbados till 1625, when Sir William Courteen, a merchant of London, established a colony there, although it had been visited 20 years before by an English vessel, called the *Olive Blossom*, the first ship from that country, it is supposed, that had ever touched its shores. It has remained in the possession of the British ever since the founding of the settlement in 1625.

The population of Barbados is the most dense of any spot of land in the world, and is fast increasing. In 1851 it was 135,939, of whom 90,059 were black, and in 1870 it had increased to 161,594, of whom over 100,000 were black, giving an average of 973 to the sq. m., or nearly three times that of England.—(Schomburgk's *Barbados; Parl. Reports*, &c.)

BARBARA SANTA.—1, A small isl., channel, and tn. California. The ISLAND is in lat. 33° 23′ N.; lon. 119° 2′ W. (R.) The CHANNEL is the narrow passage between the island of Santa Cruz and the mainland, the S. entrance of which is crossed by the parallel of 34° N. The TOWN lies at the head of the port or harbour of San Felipe, 230 m. S.W. San Francisco; lat. 34° 24′ 12″ N.; lon. 119° 41′ W. (R.)—2, A port, N. end of the isl. Campana, W. coast, Patagonia; lat. 48° 2′ S.; lon. 75° 30′ W. (R.)

BARBAREEN, a small tn. and seaport, Ceylon, W. coast, dist. of, and 3½ m. S. Cultura; lat. 6° 28′ N.; lon. 80° 3′ E. Most of the houses are covered with tiles. It has manufactures of cordage and iron, is a port of entry and export. The principal article of commerce is cocoa-nuts, of which large quantities are produced in the vicinity.—(*Ceylon Gazetteer.*)

BARBARY [anc. *Barbaria* or *Berberorum Terra*], the most N. general division of N. Africa; bounded, N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Egypt, S. by the Sahara or Great Desert, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length, from E. to W., is about 2600 m.; its breadth, from N. to S., varies from about 140 to about 550 m. It comprises the empire of Marocco and Fez on the W., the French colony of Algeria, and the regency of Tunis in the centre, and the regency of Tripoli, including Barca and Fezzan, on the E. Its different parts were known to the ancients under the names of Mauritania, Numidia, and Africa Proper. Its superficial extent has been estimated at 650,000 to 700,000 sq. m. The name has given rise to some dispute, but is probably derived from Berber, the designation given by the Arabs to its ancient inhabitants, who were called *Berbers*, and whose descendants, forming a large portion of the general population, still inhabit the mountains and valleys of the Atlas. (*See* ALGERIA, BARCA, FEZ, FEZZAN, MAROCCO, TRIPOLI, and TUNIS.)

BARBASTE, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne (Condomois), close on the edge of the Geslise, 4 m. from Nerac. The town, which is well built, and has a cotton-mill, numerous vinegar-works, and several cork-factories, lies at the termination of the ancient road commonly called Cæsar's road or Tenarèse, which crossed the river by a bridge, at a point a little below that where a Gothic bridge of seven arches now stands. At one extremity of this bridge stands a large square building with walls of great thickness, and flanked at each of its corners by a square turret, which terminates in a point. This edifice, and the mills attached to it, having been the property of Henry IV., sometimes procured for him the surname of the 'Miller of Barbaste.' Pop. 1715.

BARBASTRO, a city, Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 28 m. E.S.E. Huesca, in a mountain district, occupying a declivity, at the top of which stand the principal buildings and older parts of the town, and at its base runs the river Nero, crossed by two bridges of stone, and one of wood. The city has straight, well-made, and paved streets, several squares, a cathedral, parish church, college, Latin, and three other schools, townhouse, session-house, ecclesiastical court-house, extensive hospital, two prisons, several convents, with churches attached, two palaces, a theatre, and bull-ring. In the vicinity are fine gardens and promenades, adorned with luxuriant trees and elegant fountains. It also possesses philosophical, agricultural, commercial, and other literary and beneficent associations. The manufactures of Barbastro have greatly declined, consisting only of hats, hardware, cutlery, shoes, and ropes; and a little trade is carried on in horned cattle, horses, and mules, reared in the vicinity; and two annual fairs are held. Pop. 6175.

BARBERINO-DI-MUGELLO, a tn. Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. N. by E. Florence, on the Sieve. Straw hats are made here in large quantities. In the vicinity is the royal villa of Cafaggiola, the ancient residence of the Medici. Pop. 9399.

BARBERINO-DI-VAL-D'ELSA, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 14 m. S. by W. Florence, commanded by a castle. The Barberini family, to which Pope Urban VIII. and several cardinals belonged, derived its name from this town. Excellent cheese, called 'di Lucardo,' is prepared here. Pop. 725.

BARBENTANNE, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, about 4 m. S. Avignon, at the confluence of the Rhône and Durance, in a wine and fruit district. The town, on the slope of a hill, surmounted by the ruins of an old castle, is well built, and has a fine promenade. The inhabitants, who are remarkable for their liveliness and love of dancing, are engaged exclusively in the culture of the ground, and more especially in that of vines and olives. Pop. 1831.

BARBEZIEUX, a small tn. France, dep. Charente, 20 m. S.W. Angoulême. It is tolerably well built, and pleasantly situated in a wine and grazing district. Trade:—principally in agricultural produce. It has also some manufactures of coarse hempen cloth, and extensive tanneries. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2335.

BARBONA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 20 m. S.S.W. Padua, l. bank Adige, containing a parish church and an oratory. Pop. 2500.

BARBUDA, one of the Caribbean or W. India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, 27 m. N. of Antigua, of an oval form, 15 m. long, S.E. to N.W., and 8 m. broad; lat. 17° 33′ N.; lon. 61° 43′ W. (B.) It is low, level, and fertile, well covered with woods, stocked with deer and various kinds of game. Some dangerous reefs extend off the island. The climate is healthy, and the air so mild and pure, that invalids from other islands resort here for the benefit of their health. The island is a proprietary of Government, the only one in the W. Indies, and belongs to the family of Codrington. It produces, in great abundance, corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco, but no sugar. It has no harbour, but a roadstead on its W. side.

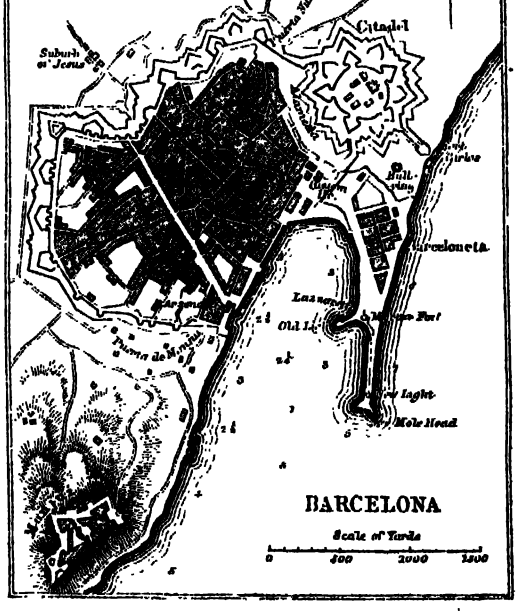
BARBY, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg, l. bank, Elbe. It is walled, and well built, has an old castle and three churches, with manufactures of linen and cotton, soapworks, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. 3400.

BARBY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2535 ac. Pop. 635.

BARCA, a dist., N. Africa, forming the E. division of the regency of Tripoli; between lat. 26° 30′ and 33° N., and from lon. 20° to 25° 30′ E.; length, N. to S., about 500 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., about 400 m. All ancient writers, with exception of Herodotus, represent this country as a desert, and this representation was generally believed even in modern times; but it is now ascertained, that though that part of it next the Libyan desert, which bounds it on the S., is almost barren, the sides and summits of the hills in the E. and N. portions are fertile; both containing cultivated fields, which yield luxuriant crops, and large tracts of excellent pasturage. A little way inland, an extensive plateau, broken by a range of hills, lies parallel with the coast. The utmost height of these hills does not exceed 1800 ft. The whole of this tract is thickly wooded, and covered with excellent soil. Among its vegetable productions are the pine, palm, date, fig, and olive, and a great variety of flowering shrubs, including roses, laurestinas, honeysuckles, &c. The principal cereals cultivated are Indian millet and oats. There are no rivers which contain water at all seasons, but a great number of mountain-torrents, that pour down the ravines to the W., S., and E., and are soon lost in the sands; amidst which, however, are found the two oases of Aoudjelah and Syouah. The domestic animals, camels, horses, oxen, asses, sheep, and goats, are numerous, and form the chief wealth of the inhabitants, who are Bedouin Arabs. Beasts of prey, such as hyenas, jackals, &c., and all sorts of noxious insects, also abound. Barca, so called from the Greek Βαρκη, once contained two wealthy Greek colonies, one of the same name, and the other called Cyrené; and was regarded as one of the chief granaries of the African coast. The Romans succeeded the Greeks; and the remains of temples, aqueducts, and other great public undertakings, together with the discovery of numerous Greek and Roman coins, whose inscriptions identify them with the country, show at once the importance to which it had attained, and the amount of civilization introduced. All this, however, has long passed away, and the Arab is again sole master of the country. The seat of the fabulous Hesperian gardens was placed here. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.

BARCELONA, a prov. Spain, one of the four subdivisions of Catalonia, bounded, N.E. by prov. Gerona, S.E. by the Mediterranean, S.W. by Tarragona, and N.W. by Lerida; area, 3905 sq. m. It is generally mountainous, especially the N. portion, being traversed by offsets from the Pyrenees; the highest peak, the Turon de la Loma, on the confines of Gerona, is covered with perpetual snow. The mountains are mostly well wooded, and afford fine timber for ship and house building. One of the most remarkable objects in this province, perhaps in Europe, is an enormous mass of rock-salt near Cardona, between 400 and 500 ft. above the river Cardener, and nearly 4 m. in circumference, equally celebrated for the purity of the mineral and for the brilliant effect of the sun's rays on its crystal pyramids. The plains and valleys, watered by the Llobregat, Besos, Tordera, and numerous other streams, all falling into the Mediterranean, are fertile, and yield good crops of wheat, rye, barley, and other grain, fruits and vegetables, with abundance of oil and wine; and the rich meadows depasture numerous flocks. The climate is variable, cold, and rough in the uplands, but mild, salubrious, and clear in the lowlands, especially on the coast. Game abounds, and wolves and bears are sometimes met with in the wilder parts of the mountains. The manufactures are considerable and various, consisting of woollen, cotton, linen, and silken fabrics; hats, glass, soap, cutlery, ribbon, earthenware, gunpowder, cocoa, stockings, gloves, and brandy; tanneries, dyeworks, and bleachfields are numerous. Education in Barcelona is, perhaps, better attended to than in any other province in Spain; benevolent institutions of various kinds, as well as schools for the instruction of the rising generation, being generally found in all towns of any importance. Probably in some measure owing to these advantages, crime (with exception of smuggling) has of late years been considerably on the decrease. Pop. 746,453.—(Madoz.)

BARCELONA, a seaport tn. Spain, cap. prov. of same name, Catalonia, 312 m. E.N.E. Madrid; lat. (Mole light) 41° 22′ 36″ N.; lon. 2° 11′ E. (R.) It is semicircular in its general outline, and is both surrounded by walls and defended



a Plaza del Palacio.
b Governor's Palace.
c Exchange.
d Cathedral.
e Bishop's Palace.
f Cabildo (townhouse).
g Convent of St. Augustine.
h La Rambla.

by a citadel, which forms its N.E. boundary. It is not strong, however, in itself, being commanded by the fort of Montjoi, occupying a height of that name in the S. The possession of this fort necessarily secures that of the town and citadel

also. Barcelona is divided into two nearly equal parts by a finely-planted promenade, called La Rambla, running N.N.W. from the shore. The N.W. division forms the old, and the S.W. division the new town, the former consisting chiefly of narrow, crooked, ill-paved streets, while those of the latter are more spacious and regular. To the E. of the town, and S. of the citadel is the extensive suburb of Barceloneta, laid out with great regularity, built chiefly of brick, and occupied by sailors, and other seafaring people. Many of the houses of Barcelona itself are also of brick, but most of them, particularly in the new town, are of hewn stone, several stories in height, and of an imposing appearance. In recent times, great improvements have been made. Gas has been introduced, and extensive sewers have been constructed. Fountains of the finest water are found in every quarter, and in addition to La Rambla, already mentioned, the Muralla de Tierra and the Muralla del Mar, form almost unrivalled promenades. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, which stands in the highest part of the old town. Its origin dates from the first ages of Christianity, but its present form of Gothic architecture appears to belong to the end of the 13th century. It is approached by a lofty flight of steps, and surmounted by two towers. It is by no means an elegant structure, and part of it, particularly its portal, remains unfinished. There are numerous other churches, several of them ancient and handsome, but scarcely entitled to a separate notice. One of the most remarkable buildings of Barcelona is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the Cortes of the province used to hold their sittings. It is in the Greco-Roman style, and is now called the Audiencia, being occupied by the courts of law. The records of Aragon and Catalonia are kept in it. Some of them are of the ninth century, and the whole collection is said to be one of the most interesting of the kind in



THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND STREET OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BARCELONA.—From Chapuy, L Espagne.

existence. Of modern buildings, the principal are the custom-house, the exchange, the theatre, and the prison. The conventual establishments, though many of them have been suppressed, are still nominally 22. The principal educational establishment is the university, which, though it had almost fallen into complete decay, has lately been revived, and promises again to become worthy of its early fame. At present its chief functions are performed by the colleges, in which a complete course in the arts and sciences is given. In connection with it are numerous schools, in which elementary education is provided for all classes. Theological education is given chiefly in the Seminario Conciliar, while there are several separate establishments specially set apart for the study of medicine. Charitable and beneficent institutions are numerous; the chief being the Casa de Caridad, Casa de Misericordia, and the hospital of the Holy Cross. Among literary institutions, may be mentioned four public libraries and two museums, the Academy of Belles Lettres, and the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, &c.

Barcelona is the seat of various manufactures, the principal of which are silks, woollens, flowered cottons, calicoes, lace, shoes, machinery, paper, glass, soap, leather, &c. The amount of cotton and woollen goods manufactured in one year, has been estimated at £440,000, and the number of shoes annually exported at 700,000, value £70,290. Its other chief exports are iron, copper, fire-arms, cork, fruit, wines, and brandies. Its principal imports are Baltic timber, wax from Africa, stock fish from Newfoundland in British bottoms, Swedish iron, Styrian steel, Riga and Petersburg hemp, copper and iron ware from Germany, and various articles of French and Italian manufacture. The following tables will show the shipping trade in the years 1859–63, since which time there has been no great advance:—

British Shipping.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
1859	195	46,358	£297,670	186	44,699	...
1860	170	37,793	382,560	171	37,176	...
1861	133	34,785	308,685	131	34,310	...
1862	150	40,092	96,720	147	38,770	...
1863	185	40,620	107,615	180	39,450	...

Spanish *and* Foreign (*non-British*) Shipping *within the* District *of* Barcelona.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Vels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
			£			£
1859	5,722	521,570	6,431,510	5407	471,388	2,829,000
1860	3,010	417,725	5,005,945	2690	383,600	1,534,340
1861	5,475	560,285	7,494,496	5405	514,200	2,417,975
1862	5,333	564,930	6,815,000	5156	499,983	2,055,120
1863	5,640	554,271	6,434,625	5377	504,070	2,363,000

In 1863, 105,920 bales of cotton were imported into Barcelona, chiefly from England and France. The trade with Great Britain, though greater than it was twenty years ago, is still far below what it was at the end of last century, when many hundreds of British vessels entered the port in the course of the year. The principal trades in the town are shoemakers, tailors, braziers, armourers, cutlers, carpenters, embroiderers, silk-weavers, cabinet-makers, and turners. The port of the city is commodious, but obstructed by a bar, which will not allow of vessels entering that draw more than 12 ft. water; large ships are, therefore, obliged to anchor outside. On the mole, which is 400 fathoms in length, there are a lighthouse, two batteries, and two redoubts.

Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca; hence its name. After the fall of Carthage, the Romans first became its masters, then the Goths, who possessed it, with the rest of Catalonia, till the year 714, when it was conquered by the Saracens. In 805, it was retaken from them, and governed by French viceroys. In 874, it became an independent earldom, and maintained its independence till the annexation of Catalonia to the crown of Aragon in the 12th century. In 1714, it was besieged by the Duke of Berwick, for Philip V. of Spain, and taken, after a defence equalling in desperate valour that of Saragossa in more modern times.

In 1786, when the population was two-thirds less than now, the number of monks in the city was 1212; of secular priests, 1216; and of nuns, 654. Pop. (1864), including Barceloneta, 252,015.—(Madoz; *Parliamentary Papers.*)

BARCELONA (New), a tn. and port, Venezuela, at the mouth of the Neveri, on the Caribbean Sea: lat. 10° 10′ N.; lon. 64° 47′ W. The houses are mostly of mud, ill constructed, and poorly furnished. The streets are unpaved, and, in wet weather, extremely filthy; while, in dry, the dust is intolerable. Its harbour and shipping are protected by a fortress, called El Morro de Barcelona, situated on a hill which rises to about 400 ft. above the level of the sea. In 1847, the number of vessels entered was 27; tons. 3241;—cleared, 39; tons. 4497. Barcelona is a most unhealthy place, from the

excessive heat and moisture of the air. The country around, however, is extremely fertile. The chief trade of the town is in horned cattle, jerked beef, and hides; and of agricultural produce, in indigo, annotto, cotton, and cacao. Pop. about 10,000, half whites, and half mulattoes and negroes.

BARCELONETA, a tn. Venezuela, 105 m. S.S.E. Angostura, l. bank, Paraguay. Pop. about 2000.

BARCELONETTA. *See* BARCELONA.

BARCELONETTE, a tn. France, dep. Basses Alpes, on the Italian frontier, 30 m. N.E. Digne. It stands in the middle of the valley of same name, here 1½ m. broad. The two principal streets, the houses of which are lined with a row of arcades, cross each other at right angles, and have smaller streets, laid out in regular order, opening into them. Most of the houses have their windows as much as possible to the S., with very small openings to the N., on account of the extreme severity of the cold when the wind blows from the mountains. At the end of the main street, towards Italy, a handsome square, planted with trees, forms an agreeable promenade, and round it are placed the barracks, courthouse, prison, and other public buildings. Snow falls heavily in winter, during which, the arcades already mentioned form convenient and sheltered pathways. Like most frontier towns, Barcelonette has suffered by war, having been burnt no fewer than seven times. It is now, however, perhaps the prettiest of all the French towns in the Alps. Silk, serges, and small drapery are manufactured here, and as it is the central point where the inhabitants of the valley dispose of their produce, and purchase their household and other articles, the Saturday market has the appearance of a fair. The valley of Barcelonette formerly belonged to the Counts of Provence, subsequently to Savoy, but is now in France. The people have always been noted for their love of liberty, and, at the close of the 18th century, when an attempt was made to revive feudal exactions, which had previously been abolished, the measure was abandoned on account of the clamour it created, the mountaineers willingly paying a sum of 100,000 livres (about £4000) for exemption from seignorial claims. Pop. of tn. 1905.

BARCELLOS.—1, A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Minho, chief town of dist. of same name, r. bank, Cavado, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 27 m. N. Oporto. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers; and has broad and straight streets, lined with well-built houses; contains two churches, two monasteries, an hospital, a poorhouse, and a grammar-school; stands in a rich and well-cultivated district, and has several important fairs. Barcellos is said to have been founded by Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, 250 years B.C. Pop. 3900.——2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Para, r. bank, Rio Negro; lat. 1° S.; lon. 63° W. It has a church; and, at one time, was the residence of the chief of the district of Rio Negro. Now it is inhabited by Indians, and by a few people, partly fishermen, agriculturists, and merchants.—3, A vil. Brazil, prov. of, and 100 m. S.S.W. Bahia, advantageously situated on the river Marahu. It has a church and primary school, and its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

BARCHESTON-WITH-WILLINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1475 ac. Pop. 209.

BARCHFELD, a market tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 33 m. N.E. Fulda, r. bank Werra. It contains a palace, a castle, a church, a stamp-hall, and has four yearly markets. Pop. 1600.

BARCOMB, par. Eng. Sussex; 4983 ac. Pop. 1075.

BARD, or BARDO, a vil. and fortress, Italy, Piedmont, l. bank Doire, 22 m. E.S.E. Aosta. It stands on a height at the S. entrance of the valley of Aosta, and, in 1800, after a siege by the French, was taken and razed. It has since been rebuilt.

BARDEL, a tn. Japan, Bay of Totomi, in the S.E. of the isl. of Niphon. It is a place of some note, and has both a considerable general trade and fishing.

BARDENBERG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, prov. of, and 5 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. It has a R. Catholic parish church, and three yearly markets. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1290.

BARDFIELD, three pars. Eng. Essex:—1, *Bardfield Great*), 3689 ac. Pop. 1010.—2, *Bardfield* (*Little*), 1710 ac. P. 396.—3, *Bardfield-Saling*, or *Little Saling*, 1111 ac. P. 360.

BARDI, a tn. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 30 m. S. by E. Piacenza, l. bank, Ceno, commanded by a castle situated on a hill S. the town, erected in the ninth century. In the vicinity are forests of chestnut, beech, and oak, and abundant pasturage for cattle. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. of tn. 720; com. 7314.

BARDIA, an isl. Gulf of Siam, E. coast, Lower Siam, opposite the embouchure of the Tayung; lat. 10° 50′ N.; lon. 99° 50′ E. (R.) It is 20 m. in length, 10 m. in breadth, very lofty, and is separated from the mainland by a channel about 2 m. in width.

BARDNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5490 ac. Pop. 1329.

BARDOLINO, a vil. kingdom of Italy, gov. Venice, 15 m. N.W. Verona, having a small harbour on the E. margin of Lake Garda, 7 m. N. Peschiera. Near this village, at the famous battle of Rivoli, January 1797, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Alvenzi. Pop. 1320.

BARDONNECHIA, or BARDONNECHE, a vil. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, and 18 m. W. Susa, on a streamlet of same name, a tributary of the Doria. It has some trade in cattle. Pop. 1000.

BARDOWICK, a vil. Hanover, prov. of, and 4 m. N. Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. It is a very ancient place, and has a cathedral church. The chief employments are field and garden culture and linen weaving, and some trade is done in seeds. Pop. 1400.

BARDSEY, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 3437 ac. P. 398.

BARDSEY, an isl., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the Irish Sea, at the N. point of Cardigan Bay; lat. 52° 45′ N.; lon. 4° 48′ W. (R.); about 2 m. long and 1 broad, called in Welsh, *Ynys Enlli* [the island of the current], from the violence of the stream in Bardsey Sound. On the S.E. side is a small harbour, capable of admitting vessels of 40 tons burden. There is a lighthouse on the island, with fixed and revolving lights, 129 ft. above the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture. Area, 430 ac. Pop. 81.

BARDT, or BARTH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Binnensee or Gulf of Ribnik, a large lake communicating with the Baltic, 17 m. W. Stralsund; lat. 54° 21′ N.; lon. 12° 42′ E. It is old, but tolerably well built; has manufactures of soap, candle, and tobacco; and, by means of its harbour, which is good, and its communication with the Baltic, carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. 6005.

BARDWELL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3144 ac. Pop. 893.

BARÈGES, or BARREGES [anc. *Valletria*], a watering-place, France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 22 *m.* S. Tarbes, on the Gave de Bastan, celebrated for its hot sulphurous springs. The narrow valley of Barèges contains 18 villages, perched, like eagles' nests, high up in the mountains, or on little plateaux, formed by the debris that has fallen from them, and affording a few acres of ground for cultivation. The village of Barèges is composed of a single tolerably spacious street, of about 60 good houses, intended principally for the accommodation of the visitors to the baths. It is a dull-looking place, but some of the wildest scenery of the Pyrenees is in the neighbourhood, and the road that passes up the valley from Pierrefitte and Luz is considered an extraordinary effort of engineering skill. From June to September the place is crowded with invalids, sometimes to the number of 800, besides the soldiers in the military hospital. The remainder of the year is winter, but snowfalls in summer are not uncommon. There are six springs, varying in temperature from 82° to 111°. Their principal ingredient is sulphuret of sodium, with portions of carbonate, muriate, and sulphate of soda; azote, sulphuretted hydrogen, and animal matter. They seem principally beneficial in rheumatic complaints, cutaneous affections, ulcers, old wounds, and contractions of the muscles or tendons. The inhabitants are remarkable for their skill in knitting, and many articles of dress are very tastefully got up. The ladies' dresses called *barèges*, take their name from this place.

BAREILY, a dist. Hindoostan, Delhi, between lat. 28° and 29° N.; bounded, N. by the Kumaon hills, W. by the Ganges, E. and S. by part of the Oude territory, and S., S.W., and N.W. by Furruckabad, Alighur, and Mooradabad; area, 6900 sq. m. The soil is well watered by numerous small streams. To N. of Rampoor, the Kosila is navigable during the rainy seasons, and serves to float down large timber. In summer the heat is intense; but in winter, with N. winds, the thermometer falls below 30° Fah., and water freezes in the tents. The surface, in general, is level, and the soil excellent;

date-palms, bananas, walnut, apple, and pear trees, vines, &c., are plentiful. Sugar and grain are grown everywhere, and, together with rice and cotton, bring the highest prices. The chief imports from the lower provinces are chintzes, salt, coarse sugar, cottons, cutlery, cheap trinkets, and coral beads. From the hilly country, and even from Thibet, goods are transported on the backs of goats. The Rohillas or Patans, of this district, are a tall and handsome race of men, and comparatively fair and well-featured. The tribe of Bungaries (carriers and bullock-drivers), are estimated at 14,000, all Mahometans. Bareily formed part of Rohilcund previous to the conquest of that country, in 1774, by the British. In 1801, it was ceded to the East India Company by Vizier Shuja-ud-Doolah, Nabob of Oude.

BAREILY, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of above dist., on the united streams of the Jooah and Sunkra; lat. 28° 38′ N.; lon. 79° 20′ E.; 131 m. E.S.E. Delhi, and 148 m. N.W. Lucknow. The site of Bareily is elevated and pleasant; the principal street is nearly 2 m. long, and the houses, although mostly of one story only, are well built; in some other parts of the town the houses are mere huts or hovels. There are here several mosques, and an old fort in ruins; the civil and military servants of the E. India Company lived in cantonments S. of the town, where a new and strong quadrangular citadel, surrounded by a ditch, has been built. The articles manufactured here, wholly by the Mahometans, are chiefly warlike cutlery of all kinds, such as swords, daggers, &c., also bows and arrows; saddles, and horse trappings; fine carpeting, embroidery, and jewellery. Bookbinding and engraving; shoemaking, tailoring, tanning and dressing leather, and all the minor trades from pursuing which the Hindoo is prohibited, are likewise carried on by them. The brazen water-pots of Bareily are much valued, as well as the cabinet-work, painted black, varnished, and adorned with a yellow pigment, in imitation of gilding. Bareily possesses 131 Persian and Hindoo schools, and some hundreds of seminaries, pretty well attended, besides an English college, teachers of medicine, &c. Nearly 40 m. to the N.E. lies Philibit, with 26,760 inhabitants, and a considerable trade. Bareily is the head-quarters of a civil establishment and circuit-court, to which nine other districts are subordinate. The lands in the neighbourhood are but 8 ft. above the waters of the Ramgunga, and are annually inundated. Pop. (one-third Mahometans), 111,332.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.; Parliamentary Papers.*) *See Supplement.*

BARENTIN, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure (Normandy), r. bank, Austreberte, about 10 m. N.W. Rouen, with manufactures of handkerchiefs and calicoes, cotton, paper, and oil mills. There is also a mill for spinning flax, which has 500 spindles. Pop. 2278.

BARENTSWEIL, or BÄRETSCHWEIL, a vil. and par., can. of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Zürich, on a height near a stream of same name, which traverses the parish, and is here crossed by a stone bridge. The church is new and handsome, and possesses a fine chime of bells. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in spinning and weaving silk. Pop. 3462.

BARETOUN (AL), [anc. *Parætonium*], a tn. Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the borders of the desert of Barca; lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 27° 30′ E. It is now, perhaps, better known by the name of Port Mhaddra or Berek Marsa. Its harbour is good, and enables it to carry on a considerable trade.

BARFLEUR, a seaport tn. France, dep. Manche (Normandy), 15 m. E. Cherbourg; lat. 49° 40′ 6″ N.; lon. 1° 15′ 30″ W. (R.) It is situated on the peninsula of Cotentin, in the English Channel, and has a harbour so small, so encumbered with rocks, and every way so ill adapted for the purposes of navigation, that the only wonder is, not how it should now have ceased to be, but how it ever could have been, a port of any consequence. Accordingly it deserves notice at present solely on account of interesting historical associations. In the 12th century, Barfleur was more frequented than any other port of Normandy; and, after the Norman conquest, it was the principal point of communication with England, and it was on one of the rocks near the port that William, only son of Henry I., was shipwrecked in 1120, and perished, with several members of the royal family, and 140 young English noblemen. In the 13th century, Normandy was annexed to France, when the trade of Barfleur was transferred to Cherbourg. In 1346, and again in 1405, Barfleur was pillaged by the English. At the close of the 16th century, the fortifications were destroyed by command of Henry IV. of France. Small vessels only can now enter the harbour, but there can be no doubt that it admitted vessels of considerable burden during the Middle Ages. It has two lighthouses, with fixed lights, neither of which can be seen from any great distance at sea. The little traffic now carried on is in flax, hemp, butter, oysters, and fish. Pop. 1185.

BARFORD, six pars. Eng.:—1, par. Norfolk; 1052 ac. Pop. 430.—2, par. Warwick; 1540 ac. Pop. 872.—3, *Barford (Great)*, par. Oxford; 1180 ac. Pop. 392.—4, *Barford (Great)*, par. Bedford; 2830 ac. Pop. 865.—5, *Barford (Little)*, par. Bedford; 1188 ac. Pop. 112.—6, *Barford (St. Martin)*, par. Wilts; 2236 ac. Pop. 639.

BARFRESTON, or BARSTON, par. Eng. Kent; 500 ac. Pop. 133.

BARGA-DE-GARFAGNANA, a tn Italy, prov. Lucca, 25 m. N. Pisa, near the l. bank of the Lerchio. It has a handsome collegiate church, and a powder manufactory. Beautiful jasper is found in the vicinity, and chestnut forests cover the mountain sides. Pop. 7194.

BARGE, a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. Turin, at the foot of Mount Monbracco; l. bank Grandon, 28 m. S.S.W. Turin. It has a communal college, manufactures fire-arms, and carries on a brisk general trade. Slates are quarried in the neighbourhood. In 1808 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. Pop. 7000.

BARGOUZINSK, a tn. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, cap. dist. of same name, 30 m. above the mouth of the Bargousine, which, after a course of about 200 m., falls into the E. side of Lake Baïkal. In its neighbourhood are thermal baths, and the bitter lakes from which the purgative salt of Siberia is obtained.

BARHAM, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Huntingdon; 700 ac. Pop. 108.—2, par. Kent; 4600 ac. Pop. 1105.—3, par. Suffolk; 1806 ac. Pop. 776.

BARHOLME, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1230 ac. Pop. 251.

BARI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, near the E. coast, prov. Lanusei, 55 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. It is very unhealthy; but has a small harbour, at which some corn and wine are shipped. Pop. 1500.

BARI (formerly *Terra di Bari*), a prov. Naples; bounded N. and N.E. by the Adriatic, N.W. prov. Foggia, S.W. and S. Potenza, S.E. Lecca; greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 80 m.; average breadth, about 34 m.; area, 1290 geo. sq. m. In the S. and S.W. it is traversed by an offset of the Apennines; but the province, as a whole, is perhaps the most fertile and best cultivated in the kingdom. It has three lakes, and numerous mountain-torrents; but the only river of the least consequence is the Ofanto; and even it is almost confined in its course to the N.W. frontier. The principal products are corn, flax, tobacco, cotton, wine, olives, and capers. Large numbers of sheep, goats, swine, and asses are reared. The principal manufacture is salt. Some saltpetre also is obtained. Bari takes its name from its capital. Pop. 554,402.

BARI [anc. *Barium*], a seaport tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and cap. of Bari; W. shore, Adriatic, 50 m. N.W. Taranto; lat. 41° 7′ 42″ N.; lon. 16° 52′ 30″ E. (R.) It stands on a small promontory, and is defended by walls and a castle; streets in general narrow, and houses badly built. The cathedral is a handsome structure, with a tower upwards of 260 ft. high. Other public edifices are, the celebrated priory of St. Nicholas, founded in 1087, and still resorted to by pilgrims; the royal lyceum or academical school, with 16 professorships of sciences, letters, law, and medicine; the college, founded in 1817, for the education of the nobility; the diocesan seminary, several parish churches and convents, an orphan institution, two hospitals, an arsenal, with extensive magazines for grain, and a *mont-de-piété*. Bari is the seat of a criminal and civil court, and of an archbishopric, metropolitan to the sees of Bitonto-et-Ruvo and Conversano. It has manufactures of cotton and linen goods, hats, silk, soap, and glass. The *aqua stomachica di Santa-Scolastica*, so generally used as a liqueur throughout the kingdom of Naples, is prepared here in great perfection. The port is small, and almost choked up with sand, but the roadstead affords good anchorage-ground. Trade, principally with Venice, Trieste, and the coasts of Dalmatia. Exports:—wine, grain, almonds, oil, and cotton, produced in the surrounding district. Bari, under the Romans, was governed

by its own magistrates. On the fall of the empire, it passed first into the hands of the Saracens, and afterwards into those of the Northmen, who became masters of Apulia, and fixed their government in this town. It was thrice taken and destroyed, and thrice rebuilt on the same site. Pop. 32,994.

BARIGIANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Teramo, 11 m. S.W. Aquila. Pop. 2000.

BARILE, a tn. Naples, prov. Potenza, 4 m. S.S.E. Melfi, agreeably situated on a hill. It was founded by a Greek colony of the Lower Empire, and the rites of the Greek church were practised so late as the 17th century. It has three churches. Pop. 3730.

BARIMA, a headland and river, British Guiana. The former is the extreme N.W. point of that territory, on the S.E. side of the estuary of the Orinoco; lat. 8° 36′ N.; lon. 60° 40′ W. (R.) The river, after a course of about 60 m., almost precisely parallel with the coast, falls into the estuary of the Orinoco a little further up than point Barima.

BARJAC.—1, A tn. France, dep. Gard, 17 m. E. Alais, at the foot of the Cevennes; with a cold mineral spring; and in the neighbourhood a quarry of excellent stone, for building or sculpture. Pop. 1748.—2, A tn., dep. Lozère. Pop. 1028.

BARJALS, a tn. France, dep. Var, 9 m. N.N.W. Brignolles. It is well built, and the environs are singularly picturesque. The chief products of Barjals are *nougat*, a kind of cake, made of almonds and honey, for which there is a great demand; vermicelli, glue, and earthenware. It has also a refinery of wax, paper and fulling mills, tanneries, and distilleries. Its trade is in oil, brandy, figs, raisins, and olives. Pop. 3181.

BARKA. *See* BURKA.

BARKBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2290 ac. Pop. 857

BARKEHDIEH, a populous vil., W. Africa, Damga country, on the Senegal; inhabited by a warlike and agricultural tribe, called Daliankes, whose chief resides here.

BARKHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 1358 ac. Pop. 274.

BARKING, a tn. England, co. Essex, l. bank Roding, about 2 m. above its junction with the Thames, and 7 N.E. London; consisting chiefly of one principal street; houses mostly of brick, and generally well built; well lighted, and well drained. It has a parish church, a handsome structure, with a lofty tower, and containing some ancient monuments; Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels; national and various other schools, a mutual improvement society, a friendly society, and a parochial lending library. A Congregational church was erected in 1864. Boat-building is carried on, but the fishing trade has now declined somewhat. There is a convenient wharf at Barking creek, which is navigable to Ilford for vessels of 80 tons. Area of par. 12,741 ac. Pop. 10,906; of tn. 5076.

BARKING, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3164 ac. Pop. 1856.

BARKOUL, or TCHIN-SI, a tn. and lake, Mongolia, prov. W. Kansuh, on the N.N.W. margin of the desert of Gobi. The TOWN is in lat. 43° 40′ N.; lon. 94° E.; a little S.S.E. from the lake, and about 38 m. N. the important town of Kamil or Hami. Barkoul has a considerable trade in provisions and clothing, and is governed, along with several other towns and settlements around it, partly by Chinese officers, and partly by the chieftains of the various tribes. The country around is cultivated to a small extent.——The LAKE is from 10 to 15 m. in length, and about half that breadth.

BARKSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2870 ac. Pop. 448.

BARKSTONE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2083 ac. Pop. 551.

BARKWAY, a par. and tn. Eng. Hertford; 5060 ac. Pop. 1288.

BARKWITH, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Barkwith* (*East*), par. Lincoln; 990 ac. Pop. 321.—2, *Barkwith* (*West*), par. Lincoln; 500 ac. Pop. 148.

BARLASTON, par. Eng. Stafford; 2157 ac. Pop. 617.

BARLAVINGTON, or BARLTON, par. Eng. Sussex, 1175 ac. Pop. 128.

BARLBOROUGH, par. and vil. Eng. Derby; 3220 ac. Pop. 933.

BARLETTA, a seaport tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Bari, cap. dist. of same name, W. shore Adriatic, 33 m. N.W. Bari; lat. (telegraph) 41° 19′ 18″ N.; lon. 16° 17′ 30″ E. (R.) It is a fortified place of the fourth class, and is surrounded by a single wall. The streets are wide, and well paved; the houses high (of stone), and in general well built. In the market place is a colossal bronze statue, about 18 ft. high, supposed to represent the Emperor Heraclius. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice, the nave of which is supported by antique granite columns. There are several other churches, convents for both sexes, an orphan institution, a college founded by Ferdinand IV., and a theatre. The harbour is formed by a mole running out from the shore. It admits of small vessels only, but good anchorage-ground is found in the roadstead. The port is defended by a citadel, part of which is falling to ruins. Close by is a lazaretto. Barletta has a considerable trade in grain, wine, almonds, and the other productions of the country, which are exported to the different ports of the Adriatic. The Neapolitan Government have some extensive saltworks about 3 m. from the town. The sea-fishery forms an important branch of industry. A great corn-market or fair is held annually in November. Pop. (1861), 26,474.

BARLEY, par. Eng. Hertford; 2648 ac. Pop. 870.

BARLING, par. Eng. Essex; 1258 ac. Pop. 327.

BARLINGS, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2630 ac. Pop. 433.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR, par. Eng York, E. Riding; 2290 ac. Pop. 486.

BARMEN, a manufacturing tn. Rhenish Prussia, circle, Elberfeld, dist. Düsseldorf; situated in the valley of the Wupper, 27 m. N.N.E. Cologne. It is in fact a continuation of the town of Elberfeld, to which it is united by a bridge, and with which it forms one uninterrupted street of 6 m. in length; and it is composed of an agglomeration of numerous places of different names, now constituted a town. Its situation is healthy and picturesque, but the town itself is dirty, and not prepossessing. The staple manufactures are ribbons and tapes, which are very widely diffused. Silk is likewise manufactured, with cotton and linen fabrics, linen and cotton thread, velvet, lace, steel and plated articles, hardware, chemical products, and earthenware, with establishments for calico-printing, which have long been famous for the excellence of the dye called Turkey-red. The town is surrounded by kitchen-gardens, the cultivation of which employs many persons. It contains four churches, one of which, the Protestant church, is a very handsome building; a high school, a deaf and dumb asylum, exchange, two banks, a police court, and a commercial tribunal. The district in which the united towns of Elberfeld and Barmen are situated is the most populous, the most industrious, and most thriving in the Prussian dominions. Pop. 64,945.

BARMING, par. Eng. Kent; 749 ac. Pop. 583.

BARMOUTH, or ABERMAW, a small seaport tn., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. W. Dolgelly; lat. 52° 44′ N.; lon. 4° 2′ W.; at the mouth of the Maw or Afon; built on steep and unequal ground, at the foot of a lofty mountain. The houses rise in successive terraces above each other, and are reached by steps cut in the rock. The town is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing; and some trade is done in flannel and hosiery; and tanning and shipbuilding are also carried on to some extent. Its chief exports are timber, bark, copper, lead, &c.; imports:—corn, flour, coals, limestone, hides, and groceries. It contains several dissenting chapels. Pop. 930.

BARMSTEDT, a market tn. Prussia, Holstein, co. Ranzau, 19 m. N.N.W. Hamburg. Besides agriculture, the main employment is shoemaking, for export, over Hamburg to America. In the middle of the town is a good market-place. Four annual fairs are held, one of which, for oxen, is important. Pop. 1700.

BARMSTON, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 2336 ac. Pop. 749.

BARNACK, par. Eng. Northampton; 4440 ac. Pop. 998.

BARNAHELY, par. Irel. Cork; 895 ac. Pop. 1165.

BARNANE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2167 ac. Pop. 485.

BARNARD CASTLE, a tn. and par. England, co. Durham. The TOWN is on an eminence rising abruptly from the Tees, 22 m. S.W. by S. Durham. From the principal street, which is about 1 m. in length, two or three smaller ones, and numerous lanes, diverge. The main streets are macadamized in the middle, and pitched at sides with pebbles, and all are lighted. The better class of houses are of freestone, and many of them handsome; but those of the working classes are overcrowded and ill ventilated. Manufactures:—two extensive thread-mills, carpet-manufactories, and breweries.

Barnard Castle has an ancient church, chapels for Wesleyans and Independents, a national school, a dispensary, and several charitable societies. A well-attended market is held on Wednesdays. The greater portion of the working population are of the manufacturing class, most of them being employed in the thread-mills and carpet manufactories. Their moral condition is represented as being extremely low.——The ruins of the CASTLE, which stand between the N. extremity of the town and the river, form an imposing object. They inclose an area of about 6½ ac. Portions of the walls stand on the verge of a cliff, which rises precipitously from the bed of the river Tees, to the height of 70 ft., commanding an extensive view of the beautiful valley of Teesdale. The castle was originally built about the year 1178, by Barnard Baliol, grandfather of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Area, 4007 ac. Pop. 4477; of tn. 4178.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BARNARD, a group of islands, N.E. coast, Australia, within the Great Barrier Reef, extending in a straggling direction for 6 m., to the S. of Double Point; lat. 17° 40′ S.; lon. 146° 30′ E., about 30 m. from the shore.

BARNARDISTON, or BARNISTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1100 ac. Pop. 251.

BARNAUL, or BARNAULSKOI ZAVOD, a considerable mining tn. Siberia, gov. of, and 230 m. S.W. Tomsk, on the Barnaulska, near its influx into the Obi; lat. 53° 20′ N.; lon. 83° 26′ E. It is well built, and contains regular and spacious streets. The chief edifices, besides the churches, one of which is Lutheran, for the use of the Germans employed about the mines, are, the chancery offices for the mines, the commandant's residence, the stores and barracks, and the public mart, all built of wood. There is also a mining school, an observatory, a public library, and a museum of antiquities and natural history. It is the seat of the court of directors for the whole of the mines of the Kolyvan line, including the silver mines on the Obi, and the mines of the Altaï Mountains. Exclusively of the lead mines in the vicinity of the town itself, large quantities of that metal are here smelted from the Smeïnogorsk or Schlangenberg [Mountain of Serpents] mines, and also all auriferous silver ores. There are lime and brick kilns here, a bell-foundry, two tile manufactories, glassworks, and a mint for copper coin. Pop. 12,861.

BARNBROUGH, BARNBURGH, or BARNBOROUGH, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 1947 ac. Pop. 575.

BARNBY, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Suffolk; 1099 ac. Pop. 294.—2, *Barnby-in-the-Willows*, par. Notts; 1703 ac. Pop. 302.

BARNBY-UPON-DON, or BARNBY-DUN, par. and township, Eng. York, W. Riding; 3737 ac. Pop. 689.

BARNEGAT INLET, U. States, New Jersey, 70 m. S. New York. On the S. side is a fixed light, in lat. 39° 45′ 54″ N.; lon. 74° 7′ W. (R.)

BARNES, par. and vil. Eng. Surrey; 1051 ac. P. 1879.

BARNET, CHIPPING, or MARKET BARNET, a tn. and par. England, co. Hertford. The town is 9 m. N.W. London; pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, and consisting of one principal street upwards of 1 m. in length. Many new houses have been recently erected, including villas and shops, especially near the railway station. It has a parish church, a venerable structure of the 15th century, and another lately built; Independent, Methodist, R. Catholic, and other chapels, a free and other schools, an hospital for six elderly women, several almshouses, and other minor charities. Races, and a large cattle and horse fair, held in September. Barnet is celebrated for the battle fought near it in 1470, between the Earl of Warwick and Edward IV., in which the former was defeated and slain. A column commemorates the event. Area of par. 1440 ac. Pop. 2989.——BARNET is the name of other three parishes in England:—1, *Barnet (East)*, Hertford; 1630 ac. Pop. 663.—2, *Barnet Friarn*, or *Friarn Barnet*, Middlesex; 1292 ac. Pop. 3344.—3, *Barnet-by-the-Wold*, Lincoln; 1630 ac. Pop. 828.

BARNEVELD, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. N.W. Arnhem, in a fertile district surrounded by sand-hills, and having a Calvinistic and a beautiful R. Catholic church, some good schools, and an almshouse for old men and women. It has numerous markets and fairs for horses and cattle. Pop. 1400.

BARNEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1389 ac. Pop. 313.

BARNHAM, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Suffolk; 5184 ac. Pop. 445.—2, par. Sussex; 730 ac. Pop. 149.—3, *Barnham-Broom*, par. Norfolk; 1776 ac. Pop. 511.

BARNINGHAM, five pars. Eng.:—1, par. Suffolk; 1586 ac. Pop. 499.—2, par. York, N. Riding; 10,771 ac. Pop. 573.—3, *Barningham (Little)*, par. Norfolk; 1224 ac. Pop. 264.—4, *Barningham-Norwood*, par. Norfolk; 834 ac. Pop. 34.—5, *Barningham-Winter*, par. Norfolk; 833 ac. Pop. 108.

BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1460 ac. Pop. 269.

BARNSLEY, a market tn. England, co. York, W. Riding, 15 m. N. Sheffield, partly on the summits, and partly on the slopes of two hills, having three principal streets, generally well kept; houses substantially built of stone, but a good many also of brick; well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. The only edifices of note, exclusive of the churches, are the commercial buildings, the county court-house, built in 1860–61; the corn-exchange, a handsome building in the Grecian style; the commercial news-room, mechanics' news-room and library, the latter a substantial Ionic structure. There are three churches in Barnsley, one of which, St. George's, is a handsome building, in the decorated Gothic style; and ten chapels for various religious denominations, including Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, R. Catholics, &c.; also a Friends' meeting-house. It likewise has a free grammar and several national schools, Sunday and infant schools connected with the churches and with the various dissenting bodies; a mechanics' institute and literary society, and several other societies. A dispensary was opened in 1865. Linen, in a great variety of fabrics, is the staple manufacture of Barnsley. These fabrics include damasks, drills, ticks, huckabacks, sheetings, shirtings, dowlasses, towellings, ducks, plain and fancy hollands, &c. There are eight large factories in the town, employing a great number of hands. Hand-loom weaving, though on the decline, is still extensively carried on. The other works are, a wire manufactory, five iron-foundries and engineering establishments, paper-mills, dye-works, bleachfields, &c. In the vicinity are stone quarries, a number of coal mines, and several beds of iron-stone. The market, which is toll-free for all kinds of grain, is on Wednesday; and there is also a market for provisions on Saturday; fairs for cattle and horses in May, October, February, and September. There are now four lines of railway running through the town, and there are two railway stations. A new cemetery of 13 ac. was laid out not long ago, and a public park of some 20 acres has been bestowed on the town by Mrs. Locke, the widow of Jos. Locke, Esq., the eminent engineer. Barnsley is improving greatly, and increasing both in size and population. Pop 23,021.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BARNSTABLE, a seaport tn., U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. of its own name, 63 m. S.E. Boston; on a harbour at the bottom of Cape Cod Bay, neatly built, and has a considerable trade, besides extensive fisheries. There is a bar with 6 or 7 ft. water at the mouth of the bay. Between 50 and 60 fishing vessels belong to the port; the tonn. of which, is upwards of 80,000. It has two academies and 22 schools. Pop. about 5200.——The COUNTY includes the whole of Cape Cod. The inhabitants depend for subsistence chiefly on cod, mackerel, and other fisheries; the greater number of the male population are sailors. Pop. 35,990.

BARNSTAPLE, a port, market tn., and par. England, co. Devon. The town is situated on r. bank Taw, where it receives the Yeo, and is crossed by a handsome bridge of 16 arches, 34 m. N.W. Exeter. It has been much improved and enlarged during the present century, and now extends about 1 m. in length, including its suburbs—Pilton and Newport. It consists of two principal and a number of smaller streets; the larger of which are generally straight, flagged, paved, well kept, and all lighted; houses mostly of stone, and the more modern well built; supply of water ample. The principal civic buildings are—the townhall (including also a corn-exchange and assembly-room), the guildhall, a spacious and handsome Grecian edifice, the new fish-market, the borough prison and bridewell, and the blue-coat schools. The churches are, the parish church, a large ancient Gothic structure, said to have been rebuilt in 1318, but enlarged and altered at subsequent periods; Holy Trinity church, in the Perpendicular style, having an elegant tower 133 ft. high; St. Mary Magdalene, a handsome building, with a tower and spire, together

115 ft. high; Pilton parish church, an ancient Gothic structure with an embattled tower; and five chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, &c. It has also four large national schools, several Sunday, private, boarding, and day schools, a grammar, blue-coat, and girls' charity school; an infirmary, dispensary, and several sets of alms-houses, besides a number of minor charities; likewise a literary institution, established in 1845; a museum, two reading-rooms, a musical society, a farmers' club, and horticultural and agricultural societies. A tower in memory of Prince Albert was erected in 1863. The manufactures consist of wool-stapling, lace-making, malting, paper-making, tanning, shipbuilding, stocking-weaving, brush and rope making, &c. There are also two potteries; and in the neighbourhood several serge and blanket mills. Some of these branches of industry are carried on to a great extent. The trade of the port is considerable, and almost entirely coastwise. The number of vessels registered here for the year ending December 31, 1866, was 90; tonn. 4103. Vessels entered for the same year, 1437; tonn. 73,844;—cleared, 374; tonn. 25,768. Chief exports:—grain, wool, bark, leather, paper, &c. Imports:—coals, timber, iron, groceries, spirits, porter, freestone, &c. There are four commodious quays, at which vessels of 100 to 200 tons load and unload; and the river is navigable for barges and small craft for 3 m. above the town. Barnstaple is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and 18 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Market-day, Friday. Area of par. 1102 ac. Pop. of mun. bor. 11,636; parl. bor. 11,790.

BARNSTON, or BIRNSTON, par. Eng. Essex; 1442 ac. Pop. 195.

BARNVILLE-SUR-MER [anc. *Crociatonum Portus*], a small tn. and seaport, France, dep. Manche, 15 m. W.S.W. Valognes. It has an ancient and curious Roman church, and carries on considerable trade in agricultural produce, with Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney. Pop. 1205.

BARNWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Barnwell-all-Saints*, or *King's Barnwell*, par. Northampton; 1680 ac. Pop. 147.—2, *Barnwell St. Andrews*, par. Northampton; 1740 ac. Pop. 295.

BARNWOOD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1471 ac. P. 358.

BARO, a river, Africa, which rises in the country of the Wallegas, S.W. of Abyssinia, near lat. 8° N., in an extensive plateau, in which the Dedhésa, Gándji, Naso, and Gódjeb, all, like the Baro itself, tributaries of the White River or true Nile, have their source. The course of the Baro is not explored, but the natives represent it as a very large river, the valley of which is inhabited by Shankalahs, and frequented by herds of elephants.—(*Geo. Jour.* vol. xiii., xvii.)

BAROACH, or BROACH [anc. *Barygaza*—water of wealth], a tn. Hindoostan, Bombay presidency, prov. Goojerat, cap. dist. of its own name, on the Nerbudda [anc. *Namadus*], 25 m. from its embouchure in the Gulf of Cambay; lat. 21° 46′ N.; lon. 73° 24′ E.; 42 m. N. Surat; a poor, mean-looking, unhealthy town, with narrow and dirty streets; but in the vicinity are numerous dilapidated mosques and mausoleums, indicating its former importance. The river is here 2 m. broad, very shallow, but abounding in fine fish, especially carp. A considerable trade is carried on with Bombay and Surat in raw cotton, grain, and seeds. There is here a *pinjrapole* or hospital for animals, supported by voluntary donations, and by taxes on marriages, mercantile transactions, &c. About £1000 are annually raised for this purpose. Baroach was taken by storm by the British in 1772, and since 1803, along with the district, has remained part of the British dominions. Pop. about 33,000.——The DISTRICT has an area of 1600 sq. m., and is one of the most populous and best cultivated in the W. of India, yielding large quantities of excellent cotton. *See Supplement* for further information.

BARODA, a city, Hindoostan, cap. dist. of same name, and of the Guicowar's dominions, and the station of a British resident and a body of troops; lat. 22° 20′ N.; lon. 73° 25′ E.; 240 m. N. by E. Bombay. It stands on marshy ground, l. bank, Viswamitra, and is surrounded by a double wall of mud, with round towers at irregular intervals, and several double gates. Two spacious streets, which cross each other at right angles, divide the town into four equal parts. In the market-place is a square pavilion, with three bold arches on each side, and a flat roof, adorned with seats and fountains, and is a Mogul building, like everything else in this city having the smallest claim to grandeur or elegance, the Mahratta structures being mean and shabby. Baroda was a large and wealthy town during the reign of Aurungzebe, and is still considered one of the richest cities of its size in India. Here is a stone bridge over the Viswamitra, remarkable as being the only one in Goojerat; and some singular wells with grand flights of steps. Pop. estimated at about 140,000.——The DISTRICT has an area of about 12,000 sq. m.; yielding sugar-canes, tobacco, indigo, corn, legumes, opium, hemp, flax, and cotton, the last being a staple commodity. Deer, hares, partridges, and other game are numerous.

BARON, or NOESSA-BARON, an isl., S.E. coast, Java; lat. (centre) 8° 30′ S.; lon. 113° 25′ E.

BARONSTOWN, par. Irel. Louth; 2209 ac. Pop. 727.

BAROS, or BAROOS, a tn. Sumatra, W. coast; lat. 2° N.; lon. 98° 25′ E., near the mouth of a small river. There is here a good harbour, to which much of the produce of the island of Nias is brought, such as batatas, rice, beans, fowls, &c., and exchanged for steel, iron, tobacco, coral, and cotton goods. The district round Baroos was formerly a kingdom or petty state here, of the same name. It produces excellent camphor, benzoin, and some gold.

BARQUESIMETO, a tn. Venezuela, cap. prov. of same name, 92 m. W.S.W. Valencia; lat. 9° 54′ 35″ N.; lon. 69° 12′ 27″ W. (L.) Previous to the great earthquake of 1812, the town was well built, having straight and wide streets, a handsome parish church, a rich convent of Franciscans, and an hospital. It is now but a wreck of what it was. It has several schools and higher seminaries. Pop. 10,000 to 12,000.——The PROVINCE lies between lat. 8° 47′ and 10° 46′ N.; and lon. 68° 30′ and 70° 30′ W., and is bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea; area, 12,312 geo. sq. m. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the chief occupations. The principal products are wheat, coffee, cacao, maize, and indigo. Pop. 313,881.

BARR, a tn. Germany, circle of Upper Alsace, 9 m. N. Schelestadt, agreeably situated at the foot of the Vosges; tolerably well built, and has a good square. Near Barr, on the mountain of Hoenburg, are the castle of Landsperg, and the convent of St. Odila, founded in 622, by Odila, daughter of Attic, Duke of Alsace. Part of a Roman wall, called by the inhabitants the *Paysans' wall*, in some places 10 or 12 ft. high, and from 6 to 9 ft. broad, is also still to be seen there. The trade of Barr is principally in woollen stuffs, manufactured in the town. The dyeing establishments employ almost 800 workmen. Barr has also several mills, among others spinning, tan, and oil mills, driven by water-power, and some trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 5311.

BARR, two vils. and a par. Scotland:—1. A vil. and par. Ayr, the former 18 m. S.W. the town of Ayr, picturesquely situated on an angle formed by the water of Gregg and the river Stinchar. The most of the houses occupy an acclivity, and have been built without regard to order; but the whole village has a clean and neat appearance, and is well kept. The inhabitants are mostly employed in handicraft and agricultural labour, and in muslin-weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. Their social condition is excellent. Besides the parish church and school there are also a Free Church and school. In August, 1849, the lower part of the village was nearly swept away by a sudden flood from the neighbouring heights, supposed to have proceeded from the bursting of a waterspout. Area of par., stated to be about 100 sq. m. or 64,000 imp. ac. Pop. 910.—2, A small vil., co. Argyle, dist. Cantyre, about 13 m. N. Campbelton.

BARRA [a bar], the name, with different affixes, of various places in Brazil:—1, *Barra-das-Velhas*, a considerable vil., prov. Minas Geraes, r. bank, Rio São Francisco, where it is joined by the Rio das Velhas; lat. 16° 50′ S.; lon. 45° 20′ W. It is situated in a vast plain, annually inundated by the two rivers which fertilize it. In this plain are salt deposits, from which the province is supplied. The village has two churches, and is rather unhealthy. Gold-washing, poultry trade, and agriculture, employ the 3000 inhabitants of the vil. and district.—2, *Barra-do-Rio-de-Contas*, a flourishing tn., prov. Bahia, agreeably situated, r. bank, Rio de Contas, at its embouchure in the Atlantic; lat. 14° 22′ S.; lon. 39° W. It has a municipal hall, prison, church, primary school, and a good port for coasters. Two rivulets hard by are esteemed excellent for tempering steel. In the district a considerable quan-

tity of mandioca and cacao are cultivated for export to Bahia. Pop. (tn. and dist.), 8000.—3, *Barra-do-Rio-São-João*, a hamlet, prov. Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Rio São João; and having a church and primary school. Sawing planks from timber cut in the neighbouring forests, is the principal business of the place. The port is commodious, and has 12 to 15 ft. of water. In winter, fever is prevalent in the district, arising from numerous marshes, with which it abounds. Pop. 4000.—4, *Barra-do-Rio-Grande*, a tn., prov. Bahia, at the junction with the Rio Grande and the São Francisco. It was formerly in prov. Pernambuco, but in 1820 was annexed to prov. Bahia. It has a church, and a primary school; its district is generally sterile, producing only salt, in the procuring and transportation of which the most of its 4000 inhabitants are employed.—5, *Barra-do-Rio-Negro*, also called *Rio Negro*, an ancient tn., prov. Para, l. bank of the river after which it is named, near its junction with the Amazon. It has a church, and is the depository of various kinds of produce brought down the Rio Negro and its affluents; and in it are three Government establishments, under Government superintendents, for making piassava cordage, cotton cloth, and earthen tiles.—6, *Barra-Longa*, or *São José*, a vil., prov. Minas Geraes, 45 m. S.W. Villa-Rica or Ouro-Preto, on the Rio Gualcho, across which there is here a bridge. The village has a church, and 5000 inhabitants, mostly agriculturists.—7, *Barra-Mansa*, a vil., prov. Rio de Janeiro, on a river whence it is named, an affluent to the right of the Parahiba. It has a church, and sugar-mill. The inhabitants of town and district are about 6000, and chiefly engaged in cultivation of coffee.—(*Diccio Geo. Imp. Brazil.*)

BARRA, a large vil. Italy, prov. and 4 m. E. Naples. It produces silk, and contains many country houses belonging to the inhabitants of the metropolis. Pop. 5000.

BARRA, a petty state, N.W. Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia, r. bank, extending about 54 m. along the coast, with a breadth of about 42 m. It is in general well cultivated, and contains a number of considerable villages, with some fine forests. The palm, banyan, and fig trees are also plentiful. Horses are scarce, but asses are numerous, as are also wild buffaloes. The greater part of the population is composed of Mandingoes, a fine race; the women stout, active, and pretty; the males tall, and well made, and of a more intellectual cast of countenance than is usual amongst negroes. They are also more refined, and of a more amiable and benevolent nature than the natives of the neighbouring kingdoms. In commercial transactions they are shrewd, sharp, and wary. A principal branch of industry is the manufacture of salt, large quantities of which are exported; maize, cotton stuffs, ivory, gold dust, &c., being taken in exchange. Their laws are mild, just, and in general fairly administered. They are all rigid Mahometans, and strict observers of the laws of the prophet. Pop. estimated at 200,000. The capital, Barra-Inding, lies on the coast, at the mouth of the Gambia, about 7 m. N.E. Bathurst, and has some trade in the articles above noticed.

BARRA, or BARRAY ISLANDS, a group of upwards of 20 islands, forming a par. of same name, W. coast, Scotland, co. Inverness, forming part of the chain known by the name of the Outer Hebrides. About 10 of these are inhabited, and the others used as grazings. The principal island, from which the group is named, is about 12 m. in length, varying in breadth from 6 to 3 m.; its N. point is in lat. 57° 2′ N.; lon. 7° 34′ W. (R.) It is much indented by bays and arms of the sea, particularly on the E. side. On the W., with exception of two or three sandy bays, it is defended from the billows of the Atlantic by a barrier of huge rocks, excavated by the action of the sea into vast caves and fissures, the latter of appalling depth. Gneiss is the universal formation of these islands, but of an unusually refractory nature, undergoing little change from the action of the atmosphere, and everywhere displaying a singular aspect of obstinate durability; while the difficulty with which it decomposes, imparts to the surface of the island a naked and barren appearance. The climate, like that of all the W. islands of Scotland, is variable and fluctuating, but mild and healthful. Notwithstanding its unpromising look, Barra contains a great deal of fine pasturage in the hollows and valleys; while the hills, which are of considerable height, afford excellent grazing to their very summits. The island, and parish in general, being better adapted for grazing than agriculture, the latter has not made much progress, although the adoption of improved implements has enabled the small farmers to turn their ground to much better account than formerly. The black cattle raised in Barra are much esteemed; and for rearing sheep it is considered one of the best places in the Highlands, although it is but lately that a regular sheep stock was introduced there. The chief part of the lands is let to small tenants in crofts, from year to year—a system under which no improvement can of course be expected. For the most part the inhabitants are miserably quartered, their houses being composed of loose stones and earth, and having neither windows nor chimneys, a round hole in the roof, and one or more holes on each side of the house, supplying their place. Their habits are uncleanly, and their household furniture generally of the most wretched description. Their ordinary food consists of barley-meal, potatoes, milk, and fish. More ardent spirits are said to be consumed in this island than in any place of the same extent in the W. isles. The manufacture of kelp employs a great many hands, old and young, for about two months in the year, but the pay is miserably small, the commodity itself having fallen to about a fourth of the former price. Few of the natives can either read or write. The coasts abound in fish, including ling, cod, tusk, hake, turbot, flounders, and herrings, the latter frequently visiting the island in immense shoals; but the inhabitants, unfortunately, are in such a state of poverty, that they cannot provide themselves with the tackling necessary to enable them to take the utmost advantage of the wealth on their shores, perhaps not equalled, certainly not exceeded, in any other part of Scotland. As it is, there are from 20 to 30 boats of 3 tons each, with five men to each boat, employed in fishing. They carry the cod and ling they take, in a dried state, the latter being highly esteemed, to Glasgow and Greenock. Shell-fish are also abundant on the shores of Barra; lobsters, crabs, &c., and cockles in immense quantities. In scarce seasons the inhabitants live in a great measure on cockles, boiling them with milk, and thus making them into a kind of soup, which they consider wholesome and nutritious. There are four fresh-water lakes in the island, of from half a mile to a mile in length, all abounding in trout and eels. The ruins of several religious houses, apparently of very old date, exist in Barra, the more remarkable of which—two churches, said to have been built by the monks of Icolmkill—are at a place called Killbar. There are also numerous ancient watch-towers distributed over the islands; and on every lake there is a dun or fort, supposed to have been built by the Scandinavians. Many Druidical circles are also to be met with. The ancient castle or stronghold of the MacNeils, the former proprietors of Barra, a rude and lonely mansion, stands in the middle of a beautiful bay, upon a small rock, which is entirely covered by the sea at high water. It is of an irregular form, strongly built, and about 60 ft. high, with a square tower in one corner, rising many feet above the adjoining walls. Here the MacNeils, in times of old, maintained the state and authority of sovereign princes, ruling with despotic sway, and mimicking the pomp and dignity of royalty. The names of the larger islands, of which the parish is formed, are Watersay, Sanderay, Pabbay, Mingalay, and Berners to the S., with several others of lesser size, uninhabited, to the E. and N.E. Mingalay and Bernera are remarkable for their lofty rocks, one on the former being 1400 ft. perpendicular above the sea. To these rocks the natives resort for sea-fowl and their eggs. The most prevalent winds here are the S.W. and N.W., the former often blowing with such extraordinary violence, as to sweep away the sandy soil with its vegetation, leaving only naked rocks behind. Pop. of par. 1997; of island, 1753.

BARRACKPOOR, a military cantonment, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal; l. bank, Hooghly, 10 m. N.N.E. Calcutta. The site is beautiful, and the climate salubrious. Near this village is the palace of the Governor-general of India, the park around which is 4 m. in circumference. The cantonment is a large military village, with bungalows for the European officers and the other white inhabitants, who are attracted thither by the beauty and healthfulness of the place, and by its vicinity to the Governor's residence. Races are held here in the cool season. *See Supplement.*

BARRADA, a river, Syria, pash. Damascus; it rises near Ain-el-Hawra-Ujmt, flows S. along the Anti-Libanus, and

then, turning S.S.E., proceeds in a tortuous course through a rich valley, bordered alternately by bold rocks and wooded hills. On approaching Damascus, it is divided into two branches, one of which passes along the N. side of the city, while the other is diverted into eight different channels, for watering the city and irrigating its gardens. The former branch is supposed to be the Pharpar, and the latter the Abana, of ancient times. The branches shortly after unite, and the trunk receiving two tributaries, enters the marshes and lake of Bahr-el-Merdj-Atibe.—(Chesney.)

BARRAFRANCA, a tn. Sicily, valley of Caltanissetta, dist. Piazza. Pop. 5800.

BARRAGH, par. Ircl. Carlow; 13,297 ac. Pop. 2488.

BARRAMAHL, or BARRA-MAUL, a subdivision of prov. Salem, Hindoostan, presid. Madras. *See* SALEM.

BARRAUX, a vil. France, dep. Isère, 21 m. N.N.E. Grenoble. On an eminence, contiguous to the village, stands fort Barraux, a place of considerable strength. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Nearly opposite, across the Isère, stand the mouldering turrets and shattered walls of Bayard, the birthplace of the famous chevalier 'Sans Peur et sans Reproche.' Pop. 2029.

BARRAX, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. W. by N. Albacete; in a plain, at the foot of the sierra de Alcaraz. It has clean streets, a square, parish church, town-house, with prison attached; two schools, a storehouse, and a cemetery. The people are engaged in tillage, raising grain and saffron, and as muleteers. Pop. 2361.—(Madoz.)

BARRE, several townships, U. States:—1, In Massachusetts, co. Worcester; the soil fertile, and well adapted for grazing. It contains one academy and 13 schools. Pop. 2751. —2, In Vermont, co. Washington; with four churches and 15 schools. Pop. 2126.—3, In New York, co. Orleans; containing several villages, two academies, and 34 schools. Pop. 5539.—4, In Pennsylvania, co. Huntington; with 10 schools. Pop. 2225.

BARREA, a vil. Naples, prov. Aquila; on a hill, r. bank Sangro, 19 m. S.S.E. Salmona. Benedetto di Virgilio, a poet of some name, was born here. Pop. 1150.

BARREAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, cap. of a small principality, 80 m. E.N.E. Cambay; lat. 22° 44′ N.; lon. 74° E. It stands in a narrow valley, near the Panuah, a tributary of the Mhye, and is neatly built; many of the houses are of brick. The district is wild, and covered with jungle, extending for a space of almost 40 m. wholly uncultivated, and inhabited by a few nomadic and predatory Bheels.

BARREGES. *See* BAREGES.

BARREL-OF-BUTTER ISLAND, a skerry or small rocky islet, Scotland, Orkney, off the S. end of Pomona, deriving its name from the circumstance of the tenant paying the proprietor a barrel of butter, as rent for the privilege of killing seals on it, the only thing of value it produces.

BARREN ISLAND, the name of several islands in various parts of the world:—1, An isl., S.W. entrance into Bass's Strait, one of the Hunter group; lat. 40° 32′ S.; lon. 144° 48′ E.—2, An isl., S.E. entrance, Banks's Strait, one of the Furneaux islands; lat. 40° 23′ S.; lon. 148° 6′ E. (R.)—3, A group of 7 or 8 islands, Mozambique Channel, W. coast, Madagascar; they are small, and low, with white sandy beaches, and shrubs on them. Some of them have reefs and breakers projecting to a considerable distance, and are extremely dangerous: they lie between 17° 50′ and 18° 35′ S., lon. 43° 32′ and 43° 55′ E.—4, An isl. in the Bay of Bengal, about 36 m. E. from Middle Andaman Island. (Additional information in *Sup.*) It is a volcano, 1848 ft. high, and may be seen from a distance of 36 to 40 m. It is of small extent, covered with trees, except near the crater. It was not generally known that this volcano was in an active state until 1791, since which time it has continued so, and is subject to violent eruptions. The crater is very large when compared with the extent of the island.—5, A small isl. in the S. entrance of the Malayan or China Sea, between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula; lat. 1° 29′ N.; lon. 106° 28′ E. (R.)—6, A small isl., sometimes called Rocky Island, on the E. coast of China, in the Tong Hai or Eastern Sea; lat. 30° 43′ N.; lon. 123° 8′ E. (R.)—7, An isl. of Russian America, at the S. entrance into Cook's Inlet; lat. 58° 53′ N.; lon. 151° 26′ W. (R.)

BARRENJUEY POINT, New S. Wales, co. Cumberland; it is a rocky peninsula, joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus; bounded by the sea on the E., and Pittwater, an inlet from Broken Bay, on the W.; lat. 33° 37′ S.; lon. 151° 25′ E.

BARRHEAD, a large manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, in the vale, and on the banks of the Levern, 7 m. S.W. Glasgow; consisting chiefly of a row of houses on either side of the public road to Irvine. The more modern houses, mostly occupied by the working classes, are neat and commodious. The most elegant building is the chapel of ease, in the Norman style, connected with the Established church; besides which, there are a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Numerous extensive factories line either bank of the Levern. In the village and its vicinity there are four spinning-factories, with about 80,000 spindles; and two weaving factories, nine bleacheries, seven printfields, a flour-mill, an iron-foundry, and a machine-shop, employing in all about 5000 hands. The railway to Barrhead, which was opened in 1849, has greatly increased the prosperity of the place. Pop. in 1841, 5337; in 1871, 6209.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BARRIE, par. Scotland, Forfar; on the German Ocean, N. of the Frith of Tay, having two lighthouses, which form the leading lights for vessels entering the Tay. Pop. 2175.

BARRIER REEF (THE GREAT); this reef, called emphatically the Great Barrier Reef, from its vast extent, is situated off the N.E. coast of Australia. It commences with Breaksea Spit, in lat. 24° 30′ S.; lon. 153° 20′ E.; and extends to Bristow Island, on the coast of Papua, in lat. 9° 15′ S.; lon. 143° 20′ E., being a distance, in a straight line, of about 1260 m. It stretches along the coast at a mean distance of about 30 m., being in some places not more than 10 or 15 m. from the land, at others upwards of 100. This prodigious reef is wholly composed of coral, and rises in general precipitously from a very great depth, no bottom having been reached in some places on the outer side of the barrier with a line of 285 fathoms. 'If laid dry,' says Mr. Jukes, 'it would be found to have a considerable resemblance to a gigantic and irregular fortification; a steep glacis, crowned with a broken parapet wall, and carried from one rising ground to another.' In sailing from Sydney, through Torres Strait, vessels have their choice of two tracts, called, respectively, the Inner and Outer Routes. In taking the former, they enter within the Barrier Reef at its S. extremity, and run up to the northward along shore. This passage, although narrow and intricate, is safe, with good anchorage the whole of the way, the depth being generally about 12 fathoms; and it is protected also from the violence of the sea by the reefs themselves. The outer route has not yet been surveyed, and is only known roughly by having been traversed by whalers and merchant vessels. It has not, of course, the advantages of the inner passage, being exposed to the open sea, and having a depth of water which precludes all possibility of anchoring. Several vessels having been lost on these reefs, in consequence of there having been no chart to point out their dangers, or to indicate the openings by which, when taking the Outer Route, they might steer through the reefs for Torres Strait, Capt. Blackwood was despatched by the Admiralty, in H. M. S. *Fly*, in the year 1842, to survey the Barrier, and to lay down such channels between the outer and inner seas as offered a secure passage. This has been done, and several eligible openings marked, together with a very complete series of soundings. On Raine's Islet, lat. 11° 35′ S.; lon. 144° 5′ E.; which marks the best passage through the reef, a beacon has been raised 40 ft. high, and 30 ft. diameter at the base. It is built of stone quarried in the island, and wrought into square blocks. —(J. B. Jukes's *Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H. M. S. 'Fly.'*)

BARRIGA NEGRA, a tn. and dist. Uraguay or Banda Oriental. The town is 85 m. N.E. Monte Video. Large herds of cattle are reared in the district, many of the estates into which it is divided having from 60,000 to 200,000 head.

BARRINGTON, four pars. Eng.:—1, par. Cambridge; 2129 ac. Pop. 596.—2, par. Somerset; 1658 ac. Pop. 511. —3, *Barrington* (*Great*), par. Berks and Gloucester; 2988 ac. Pop. 545.—4, *Barrington* (*Little*), par. Gloucester; 925 ac. Pop. 128.

BARROSA, a vil. Spain, S.W. coast, Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. S.S.E. Cadiz. To the E. of the village, on a knoll of the same name, was fought (March 5, 1811, the well-

known battle in which the British, when shamefully abandoned by the Spaniards, gallantly repulsed an attack by a superior force of French under Victor, and took two of their eagles.

BARROW, a large and important navigable river, Ireland, prov. Leinster; it rises at the foot of Glenbarrow, in the Sliebhbloom mountains, on the borders of the King's and Queen's counties, a few miles W. Portarlington; and, after a generally S. course of about 90 m., joins the Suir in forming the estuary called Waterford harbour. It is navigable to New Ross, a distance of 25 m. from the sea, for vessels of 200 tons; and above that town for barges to Athy, where a branch of the Grand Canal joins it. Its principal tributaries are the Nore, the Greece, and the Blackwood river.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, a seaport tn. and municip. bor., Lancashire, dist. Furness, situated opposite the island of Walney, and joined by a branch line to the ancient harbour of Piel. It is the terminus of the Furness railways connected with Carnforth and Whitehaven, and is in direct communication with the Midland and North-Western lines of railway. The rapidity with which Barrow has risen into importance is not paralleled in English history. Twenty years ago it was but a small hamlet with only about 100 inhabitants, whose chief means of support was fishing. It has now (Census 1871) a population of 17,992. This extraordinary prosperity is due to the working of the rich mines of red hematite iron-ore which abounds in the district, and to the extension of the railway to Barrow, by which its excellent natural harbour has been made available for shipment. Two docks have been completed, and a timber pond, the water area of which is 105 acres, and the wharves adjoining 100 acres. Three steamers ply daily between this port and Belfast, and an extensive trade is done in cattle. Steamers also ply daily from the port, during the summer months, to the Isle of Man and Fleetwood. Large quantities of timber are imported from the Baltic, Canada, Norway, and Sweden, and prop-wood from Ireland. During 1869, 120,000 tons of timber were shipped to this port, and this trade is rapidly increasing. An extensive trade is also done in grain and flour, 242,000 tons being stored in the dock warehouses during the month of Dec. 1869. 100,000 tons of iron-ore, and about the same weight of pig-iron, are annually shipped from this port. The principal trades of the town are in the manufacture of iron and Bessemer steel, timber, saw-mills, brick-works, shipbuilding, iron-foundries, ropes, sails, &c. The Hematite Steel Company employ upwards of 2000 workmen, with 12 furnaces in blast, and they manufacture yearly 300,000 tons of pig-iron, and about 40,000 tons of steel. They also manufacture a large quantity of steel rails and armour-plates. A new company has also been formed for the manufacture of iron, and three furnaces, at a cost of £60,000, are being put down. The town is substantially built and well drained, and supplied with water. It contains several churches, chapels, and schools for the various denominations; a townhall and market, newsrooms and public library, a mechanics' institute with newsroom and library, an assembly room, &c. The principal buildings, from an architectural point of view, are St. George's Church, St. James' Church, the townhall, Working Men's Club and Institute, to which are attached baths and wash-houses; and the Friendly Societies' Hall. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday.

BARROW STRAIT, the connecting channel between Baffin's Bay on the E. through Lancaster Sound, and the Polar Sea on the W.; between lat. 73° 45′ and 74° 40′ N.; from 30 to 45 m. in breadth. The coasts are rocky, rugged, and sterile, and the water of great depth, frequently upwards of 350 fathoms, while often no soundings at all can be found. Icebergs of immense size are met with in this strait. Whales abound there also, as in Baffin's Bay, which it quite resembles in all other respects. The strait was discovered in 1616 by Baffin, but Captain Parry, who visited it in 1819, gave it its present name, after the late Sir John Barrow.

BARS.—1, a co. Hungary, circle, Hither Danube, length from N. to S. about 45 m., average breadth from W. to E. 18 m.; area, 784 geo. sq. m. Towards the N. the surface is generally hilly, but in other directions it consists for the most part of rich alluvial plains or valleys, watered by numerous streams, of which the principal are the Gran, Nitra, and Sitra. It is rich in corn, wine, and cattle. Its minerals, once important, are understood to be nearly exhausted; but some gold is still obtained. It possesses chalybeate springs and thermal baths. The cap. is Aranyos-Maroth. Pop. (chiefly Sclavonian and Magyar), 133,000.—2, The name of four small places, Hungary; three of them in the above co. on the Gran, in the vicinity of the town of Leva, and one in co. Stimegh, on the Drave.

BARSAC, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 23 m. S.E. Bordeaux, l. bank, Gironde, in a district celebrated for its white wines. The best vineyards are above the town; these produce a wine similar to Sauterne, having only a little less flavour, and rather more spirit. Pop. 2917.

BARSÖE, an isl. Prussia, Schleswig, in the Little Belt, bail. Apenrade, about 2 m. long by 1 broad; lat. 55° 7′ N.; lon. 9° 32′ E. A large portion of the E. side of the island forms a perpendicular limestone wall; which, being undermined by the sea, causes Barsöe to become gradually less. On it is a small village.

BARTAN, or BARTIN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, built at the junction of two rivers, the Kójahnás and the Ordefri, and near where the united streams fall into the Black Sea; lat. 41° 46′ N.; lon. 32° 10′ E. It is surrounded by a ruinous wall, and consists of about 650 houses, and is built on two low hills of cretaceous limestone. The houses, on account of the marshy character of the surrounding country, are all built of two stories, the upper one of which alone is inhabited. For the same reason the streets are carefully paved with large limestone slabs. It has 12 mosques, five khans, and four baths, and carries on a lively trade with Constantinople, from which it imports various kinds of merchandise, sending, in exchange, hemp, fruit, and building timber. Small vessels only can come to the town, there being but 7 ft. water on the bar. Pop. 10,000.

BARTEN, a tn. Prussia, circle, Rastenberg, duchy of E. Prussia; on the Siebe, 47 m. S.E. Königsberg; with a church, and a linen, horse, and cattle market. Pop. 1637.——Other five villages in Prussia have the same name.

BARTENHEIM, a vil. Germany, dep. of Upper Alsace, 15 m. from Alt-Kirch, near the Neuf-Brisach Canal. Pop. 1865.

BARTENSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, circle, Königsberg, province of Prussia; on the Aller, 34 m. S.S.E. Königsberg; with woollen manufactures, tanneries, and more especially potteries. Pop. 5882.

BARTFA, or BARTFELD, a free tn. Hungary, co. Saros, 156 m. N.E. Pesth; on a rising ground, near the banks of the Tepla and Lauka. It is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, and is well built; has several R. Catholic churches, a Lutheran church and school, a Franciscan monastery, military academy, hospital, theatre, paper-mills, potteries, forges, &c. In the public square stands the townhall. Some acidulous chalybeate springs and baths, near the town, are much frequented. In the neighbourhood a meteoric ironstone was found, weighing nearly 2 cwt. The trade in wine, hemp, linen cloth, and woollen yarn, is considerable. Pop. 4222.

BARTH. *See* BARDT.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.)—1, One of the W. India Leeward islands, belonging to Sweden, in lat. (centre) 17° 50′ N.; lon. 62° 52′ W.; having the isl. of St. Martin N.N.W., distant about 12 m.; and St. Christopher S.S.E., distant about 30 m. It is about 8 m. long, varying from 2 to 3 in breadth; area, about 25 sq. m. It is of irregular shape, and deeply indented by numerous small sandy bays, separated by bold and steep rocky acclivities, of moderate height. In the interior it is hilly, but its loftiest elevations do not reach 1000 ft. The island is, in most parts, barren and sterile; but the numerous little valleys are well cultivated, and vegetables are at all times to be obtained. It produces also a little cotton, sugar, tobacco, and indigo; but its only exports are cattle, and some salt. The trees of the island comprise lignum vitæ and iron-wood. Water is scarce, the inhabitants being obliged to depend for their supplies almost wholly on rain. The only harbour, Le Carenage, a safe and commodious one, and much frequented, is on the W. side of the island. Close by is Gustavia, the principal town, inhabited by a mixed population of Swedes, English, French, Danes, and Americans. It is a thriving place, having a considerable commerce with the neighbouring islands in general supplies, which may be obtained there at all times. This island was settled by the

French in 1648, and was ceded by them to the Swedes in 1784, with whom it still remains. The slaves on this island were emancipated by a decree of the Swedish government, dated October 9, 1847, on which occasion the negro population framed an address of thanks to the King of Sweden. The population is estimated to be between 8000 and 9000, of which two-thirds are black.——2, An isl. of coral formation in the N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 6° 35′ N.; lon. 148° 47′ E.: it is low, covered with cocoa-nut trees, and inhabited by a light-complexioned race.

BARTIN. *See* BARTAN.

BARTOLOMEO-IN-GALDO (ST.), a tn. Italy, prov. Benevento, 28 m. W. by S. Foggia; on an elevated hill, E. of the Fotore. It has a diocesan seminary, with a collegiate and several other churches. Pop. 7484.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a tn. and par. Eng., co. Lincoln. The TOWN is pleasantly situated, on r. bank, Humber, 33 m. N.N.E. Lincoln; has two ancient churches, and Wesleyan, Calvinist, Primitive Methodist, and R. Catholic chapels; an endowed charity school, several alms-houses, and other charities. Trade principally in corn, flour, malt, coal, and bones for manure. Rope and sacking are manufactured; and there are corn-mills, breweries, tanneries, potteries, &c. Area of par. 6710 ac. Pop. of tn. 3797.

BARTON-UPON-IRWEL, a township, England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. W. by S. Manchester, on both sides the Irwel, here crossed by the Bridgewater canal, and on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. It has a neat church. Methodist, Independent, Unitarian, and R. Catholic chapels; several schools, and manufactures of calicoes, nankeens, iron and steel. It includes the village of Patricroft (*which see*). Pop. 14,216.

BARTSCH, a river, Prussia, which rises in gov. Posen, near the frontiers of Poland. It first takes a N. course, then turning E. passes Adelnau, and at Meletsch becomes navigable. Here it turns to the S., and proceeds in a circuitous course till it is joined by the Orla. From this its course is W.N.W., till it falls into the Oder, 8 m. E. of Glogau.

BARVAS, a vil. and par. Scotland, isl. Lewis, co. Ross. The VILLAGE is situated at the mouth of the small river Barvas, on the N.W. coast. Pop. 501.——The PARISH, in the N. part of the island, is 12 m. long by 7 broad. Pop. 4950.

BAS, or BAIZ, a small isl. France, in the English Channel, N. coast of dep. Finistère, 15 m. N. W. Morlaix. It is 2¼ m. long, and nearly two broad; has three villages, four batteries, and two forts. The spring from which the inhabitants derive their sole supply of water is below high-water mark. No trees grow on the island. The channel between the island and the mainland is a tolerable refuge for ships. A revolving light stands on an elevation, 223 ft. above the level of the sea, in lat. 48° 44′ 48″ N.; lon. 4° 1′ 30″ W. (R.)

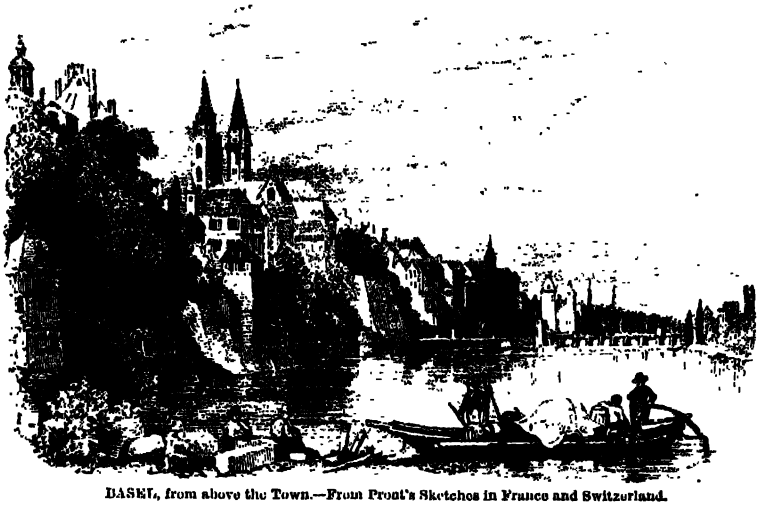
BASECLES, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the road, and nearly half-way between Tournay and Mons; with extensive lime and marble quarries, and a considerable export of agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 3312.

BASEELAN. *See* BASILAN.

BASEL, or BASIL [French, *Basle, Bâle*], a can. N. W. corner of Switzerland, the 11th in the confederation, between lat. 47° 21′ and 47° 37′ N., and lon. 7° 29′ and 7° 48′ E.; bounded, W. by France, N. by Baden and can. Aargau, E. by Aargau, and S. by cantons Soleure and Bern. Its shape is so very irregular, as to make it almost impossible to give an average length and breadth; but its area is 140 geo. sq. m. The surface in the S. is mountainous, being intersected by portions of the Jura range, which in a manner isolates the canton from the rest of Switzerland; but the N. part is flat, lying along the banks of the Rhine. The whole canton belongs to the basin of that river, and is watered by a great number of its affluents, the chief of which are the Ergolz and Birse. The highest summit is about 2500 ft. The forests are considerable, and consist of oak, ash, pine, and fir. The soil, where it admits of cultivation, is fertile, and produces good crops, particularly on the borders of the Rhine, and in the valleys of the Ergolz and the Birse, but the corn raised does not much exceed what is necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants. Wine of good quality, the best being Schweizerblut, and fruit, are also produced. In the mountains, where the pasturage is excellent, cheese and butter are made to a large extent, and many cattle are reared. The only minerals wrought are sandstone, limestone, a little coal, and some iron. Salt is obtained from salt springs. Manufactures employ the greater part of the population. Ribbon-making in particular had become an important branch of industry as early as the commencement of the 17th century, and was greatly extended by the influx of French Protestants, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It occupied 1238 looms in 1754, and has since increased to such an extent, that the number of persons employed by the ribbon manufacturers of Basel, in this and the neighbouring cantons, is about 15,000; and the value of the ribbons produced varies from £480,000 to £600,000 annually. The patterns were formerly imported from France; but the manufacturers now employ draughtsmen, who furnish the designs. The U. States take about a half of the whole, and the greater part of the remainder goes to Germany. England was at one time a considerable purchaser, but the great improvements in the manufactures of Coventry have almost entirely excluded those of Basel. Other manufactured articles are, silk thread, tape, sarsanets, leather, paper, cotton-thread, some cotton goods, tobacco, and hardware. The commerce of the canton is extensive and flourishing; its exports including—in addition to the staple of ribbons already mentioned—leather, paper, tobacco, hardware, and agricultural produce, particularly wine, fruits, cattle, butter, and cheese. Its imports are colonial produce, silk, cotton, salt, leaf-tobacco, metals, iron, copper, and steel. The position of the canton between France, Germany, and Switzerland, procures for it an extensive transit trade, facilitated by the Rhine, and by the railways on either side that river. Its contingent to the army was 918 men, and its war contribution 34,425 francs (£1377). It was divided into six Bezirk or administrative divisions—Basel, Liestal, Sipach, Waldenburg, Berseck, and Unterer-Bezirk. Since 1833, this canton has been definitely divided into the two cantons of Basel Country (Basel-Landschaft) and Basel City (Basel-Stadt, Basle-Ville), Basel Country comprising the whole territory of the old canton, with the exception of the town of Basel, its suburbs, and three communes on the r. bank of the Rhine, which together constitute the canton of Basel Town. Both cantons are portions of the Swiss Confederation. Basel City sends one member to the Swiss national council, and Basel Country sends two. The capital of the latter is Liestal. For administrative purposes it is divided into four districts. Pop. of Basel Country, 54,127.

BASEL [French, *Basle* or *Bâle*], one of the most extensive towns in Switzerland, cap. formerly of the whole can. of Basel, but now, since the subdivision of that can., cap. only of the can. of Basel Town. It is 43 m. N. Bern, pleasantly situated on the Rhine, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, supported partly on stone piers. The river divides the town into two parts—*Gross Basel* or Great Basel on the left bank, and *Klein Basel* or Little Basel on the right bank; lat. 47° 34′ N.; lon. 7° 36′ E. Basel is surrounded by walls, and is tolerably well built; streets irregular but clean, and plentifully supplied with fountains. The cathedral, built by Henry II. in 1019, has a tower 250 ft. high, and is one of the finest churches in Switzerland. It contains the tombs of Erasmus, Œcolampadius, Bernouilli, and Anne, wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg, mother of the line of Austrian princes. In a corner of the square in which the cathedral is situated, is the public library, containing 70,000 volumes, with many important manuscripts, an interesting collection of paintings and drawings by Holbein, and a number of antiquities from Augst, the site of the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum*. Behind the cathedral is a terrace, about 60 ft. above the level of the river, planted with chestnut trees, and commanding a fine view of the Rhine, the town, and the hills of the Black Forest. The arsenal contains the armour worn by Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy. The university, founded in 1459 by Pope Pius II., and re-organized, in 1817, with 24 professors, was the first great seminary for the advancement of learning established in Switzerland. It once enjoyed a high reputation, and numbered Erasmus, Bernoulli, and Euler, among its professors; the two latter were natives of Basel. The town has also a normal school, a gymnasium with 12 professors, an elementary polytechnic school, a theological institution, a school of practical agriculture, and the Erasmus college. The library of the theological institution contains 20,000 vols.; and a special library attached to the botanical garden is said to be the richest of the kind in Europe. As a commercial and manufacturing town, Basel is the most important in Switzer-

land. This is partly to be attributed to its position on the frontiers of France and Germany, a few miles below the spot where the Rhine becomes navigable, and at the termination of the French and German railways on either side the river,



BASEL, from above the Town.—From Prout's Sketches in France and Switzerland.

which naturally renders it the entrepot of the commerce of Switzerland with France, Germany, and the Low Countries. Its ribbon manufactories are extensive (*see preceding article*); and it also produces paper, silks, gloves, leather, jewellery, printed cottons, and turnery ware. About a quarter of a mile beyond the gates a cross is erected, to commemorate the battle of St. Jacob, fought in 1444, when 1600 Swiss attacked a French army of twenty times their number, commanded by the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., and for 10 hours kept it in check; nearly all the Swiss fell, not more than 10, according to some accounts, escaping alive. This exploit first spread the fame of Swiss valour, and led to the enrolment of the Swiss body-guard of France. The vineyards near the field of battle produce a red wine called *Schweizerblut* [Swiss blood], esteemed the best in the canton. Down to the end of last century (1795), the clocks of Basel were kept an hour in advance of those in other places of Europe—a singular custom, the origin of which is unknown. The treaties of peace between France and Spain, and France and Prussia, were signed here, July 22, 1795. Pop. (1870), 44,834, almost all Protestants.

BASELE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 12 m. N.E. Termonde. The chief church is handsome, and contains some good paintings; and in the immediate vicinity is an old Gothic castle of the 13th century, surrounded with a fine domain laid out in modern style, with a lake and suspension bridge. In the commune are large brickfields, producing from 60 to 70 million bricks annually. Many of the inhabitants gain their living by making sabots or wooden shoes. Pop. 4918.

BASELICE, a tn. Naples, prov. Campo-Basso, 18 m. S.E. Campobasso, on the declivity of a mountain. It has an hospital, and two *monts-de-piété*, established to portion poor girls on their marriage. Pop. 4406.

BAS-EN-BASSET, a tn. France, dep. Haute Loire, 11 m. N. Yssengeaux. Overlooking the town is the picturesque ruin of the castle of Rochebaron. There are here manufactures of blonde lace, ribbons, and earthenware. Pop. 1080.

BASFORD, par. Eng. Notts; 2720 ac. Pop. 12,185.

BASHEE ISLANDS, a group of islands, Indian Archipelago, N. of the Philippine Islands, and between lat. 20° and 21° 20′ N., and lon. 121° and 122° E.; discovered, in 1687, by Dampier. They were so called, by their discoverer, from the name of an intoxicating liquor which is much drunk there. Bashee is a thick yellow fluid, of a sub-acid taste, between that of cider and toddy, and is not very potent in its effects. They are hilly, and produce sugar-canes, plantains, bananas, pumpkins, yams, and vegetables; abundance of goats, hogs, and good horses. These islands are now frequently called Batanes. That portion of them formerly called N. Bashees, as will be seen from the following extract, is supposed to have no existence, at least in the position in which they are usually laid down, lat. 21° 9′ N.; lon. 122° E.:—'The following morning we found ourselves close off Yámi or the northernmost of the Batanes group, and were fortunate enough to effect a landing on a detached islet, and obtain its position. This enabled us to efface from the chart the islets termed N. Bashees, which have no existence in the position assigned to them, nor in the visual radius from the mast-head position of the *Samarang*, 108 ft. above the level of the sea. The channel between the two northernmost islands is safe, and carries soundings, but too deep for anchorage, as well as the bottom being rocky. The position of the islet lying off the S. extremity of Yámi, is in lat. 21° 5′ N.; lon. 121° 54′ E.' *See* BATAN and BATANES.—(Sir E. Belcher's *Voy.*, *Samarang*, vol. i. p. 310.)

BASHILO, a river, Abyssinia, rising in the mountains in the vicinity of Magdala, past which it flows in a ravine through columnar basalt 3500 ft. in depth, the bed of it being 5638 above the sea; following a S.W. course it joins the Blue Nile. The width of the river bed near Magdala is 112 yards, and the stream is considerable.

BASHKIRS, a peculiar people inhabiting the plains adjoining the S. Uralian Mountains, on the confines of Europe and Asia, between the parallels of 52° and 55° 30′ N., and the meridians of 58° and 63° E. The origin of these people is extremely obscure; their language seems to connect them with the Turkish race, while in looks and features they are said to bear a stronger resemblance to the Finnish tribes. It is not improbable that they are the descendants of Bulgarians, Nogays, and other Tatar adventurers who settled in the Uralian valleys, partly expelling, partly mixing with and absorbing, the original Finnish population. The tradition of the Bashkirs is, that they left Bulgaria towards the end of the 16th century. They are now called, by their Tatar neighbours, Ueshtak (Ostiak) or strangers, so that all circumstances tend to show that, in occupying the territories, they succeeded also to the names of the original Finnish race. It is true that the name *Bashkir* is usually explained from the Turkish language; some suppose it to be a corruption of Bash-kurt [a bee-head], which is explained to mean *a keeper of bees*. Others endeavour to make the word signify *shaven heads;* but these etymologies, ingenious as they may be, fail to reconcile the comparatively recent and evidently Turkish origin of the present Bashkirs, with the mention of Pascatir, in the 13th century, in connection with the Uralian valleys.

As to physical characters, the Bashkir may be said to belong to the rudest and most uncouth Mongolian type. He is of middle height, very muscular and strong; his eyes are small, his mouth large, his face flat and broad, and widened still further to the view by the projection of enormous ears. He has black hair, and an olive complexion. The Bashkirs may be justly called the Bedouins of the N. They are indolent on foot, but indefatigable on horseback; and being habitually intent on pillage, these bold horsemen and expert archers long proved extremely troublesome neighbours to the Russians. In 1741, however, they were completely subdued, and being placed, at a subsequent date, on the same footing as the Cossacks, they were obliged to furnish 3000 cavalry to the general service of the empire. They are allowed to choose their own chiefs—their Starshiman and Attaman (Hetman)—who govern each a volost or canton, assisted by a Russian secretary bearing the title of Tsemskoi Ispraonik. The Bashkir guards are armed with spear, bow, and arrows, and so expert are they in the use of the latter weapons, that it has not been thought worth while to supply them with fire-arms.

The Bashkirs are, at the present day, the only people within

the limits of the Russian empire who still cling to their ancient nomadic habits. During half of the year at least, they live under trees or tents; as winter approaches, they return to their villages—for each encampment owns a group of wooden houses at the borders of some wood—they send forward the women to exorcise the fixed, and, to their senses, gloomy dwellings, and thus settle for a few months with their droves and flocks around them. In spring, again, with different feelings, they hurry to the open plains, and encamp in small companies. The women milk the cattle, make cheese, weave cloth, and prepare felt for tent coverings; the men drive the mares, tend the cattle, fish, and hunt with hawks. Their falconry is successful, and hawks trained by them fetch good prices in the Kirghiz steppes, and in Persia. With abundance of mares' milk, mutton, and honey, to say nothing of game and wild fruits, devoid of care, and always on horseback, the Bashkirs lead a singularly happy and healthful life. Their wealth consists chiefly in droves of horses. A rich man will possess 2000 or 3000 mares, and there are few so poor as not to have a score. Their bee-hives are also extremely numerous; honey, and, still more, wax, constituting chief articles of their export trade with the Russians. The Bashkirs are Mahometans, but of the most illiterate kind; they assemble round their priest or mollah to pray in an open enclosure, having no covered mosques. They do not bury their dead in consecrated ground, but in the plain. The Bashkirs avoid as much as possible the towns and mines, and readily sell to the Russians the right of mining on their estates; nor have they villages anywhere on the mountains, except near the pass of Slatoust. At that point, the line of their usual haunts crosses the Uralian chain, extending N.E. to the Isset, and S.W. to the Biélaya, the Samana, and the Ural. Their territory S.W. Slatoust, is of the finest kind, well watered, wooded, and abundantly fertile; but these equestrians think only of pasture, and never of their own accord engage in agricultural pursuits. They do not go beyond Ekaterínburg on the one side, nor Orenburg on the other. In 1770, they reckoned 27,000 families or probably about 160,000 souls; in 1838, they had increased to 195,000; they are now estimated at about 500,000.

BASILAN, or BASEELAN, one of the largest islands of the Sooloo Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, from which it is separated by the Strait of Basilan, about 15 m. broad, a safe channel, though having irregular tides; lat. (E. point) 6° 41′ N.; lon. 122° 17′ E. (G.) It is about 42 m. in length by 6 average breadth. It is low towards the coast, but mountainous in the centre; produces bananas, sugar-cane, and rice. Its coast abounds with fish; hogs and deer run wild, and in the depths of the forest elephants are met with. Basilan is a favourite resort of pirates, particularly of a daring and active race calling themselves Illanos, a distinct people, who inhabit the line of coast comprised within the bight of the bay of that name in the island of Mindanao.—(*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*)

BASILDEN, or BASILDON, par. Eng. Berks; 3083 ac. Pop. 712.

BASILICATA (now renamed POTENZA), formerly a prov. of kingd. of Naples, bounded, N. by provs. Principato Ultra and Capitanata, N.E. Bari, E. Otranto and Gulf of Taranto, S. Calabria Citra, S.W. the Mediterranean, W. Principato Citra; greatest length, from N. to S., 95 m., greatest breadth, from E. to W., 65 m.; area, about 2464 geo. sq. m. It lies almost wholly on the E. side of the Apennines, and its numerous streams, the chief of which are the Sinno, Agri, Salandrella, Basento, and the Bradano, flow E. into the Gulf of Taranto. The valleys in which these rivers flow slope gradually in the same direction till within 10 m. of the coast, when they sink down into a low plain. Here the fertility is great, and abundance of corn (principally maize), wine, flax, hemp, liquorice, and tobacco are produced. Many of the hilly parts are planted with olives, and the more mountainous districts afford excellent pasturage. The capital of the province is Potenza. Pop. (1861) 492,959.

BASING, par. Eng. Hants; 5104 ac. Pop. 1193.

BASINGSTOKE, a tn. and par. England, co. Hants. The town, pleasantly situated near the source of the Loddon, 18 m. N.N.E. Winchester, consists of several streets lined with well-built houses, paved, amply supplied with water, and lighted. A handsome new townhall was erected here in 1832, containing a ball-room, and other apartments for public purposes. A large corn exchange was opened in 1865, the cost of which was £4600. Basingstoke has a church, a fine Gothic structure erected in the time of Henry VIII.; two Independent, besides other Dissenting chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house; a blue-coat and national school united, a British day-school for boys and girls, supported by the Society of Friends, and several Sunday-schools; a mechanics' institute, with good library, and numerous charities founded by private persons. A considerable trade is carried on in corn and malt, which is much facilitated by the favourable position of the town as regards the means of transport. Area of par. 4036 ac. Pop. 4654

BASLE. *See* BASEL.

BASLIC, parl. Irel. Roscommon; 15,396 ac. P. 1892.

BASOUDA, a tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, on an affluent of the Betwah; lat. 23° 53′ N.; lon. 78° E., containing about 2000 houses.

BASQUE PROVINCES [anc. *Cantabria*], a territory of a nearly triangular shape, in the N. of Spain, formed by the three provinces Alava, Guipuzcoa, and Biscay, which contain unitedly an area of about 4863 sq. m. It is bounded, N. by the Atlantic, E. by France and Navarre, S. by Old Castile, and W. by Santander, between lat. 42° 25′ and 43° 28′ N.; and lon. 1° 44′ and 3° 20′ W. These provinces are very mountainous and picturesque (*see* ALAVA, BISCAY, and GUIPUZCOA), and in language, manners, costume, and government, differ materially from the rest of Spain, each having a separate constitution. The privileges enjoyed by these provinces are not merely political; for they have free trade in salt, tobacco, &c., on which a heavy duty is paid by the rest of Spain, and freedom from conscription. The Basques generally are honest, simple, and primitive, attached to music and dancing, and remarkably fond of the bagpipe; with kindness they are easily managed, but are sullen and revengful if treated with severity. In person they are of the average height, remarkably well built, muscular, and capable of enduring great exertion; they make the best sailors in Spain, and are industrious and skilful in mercantile pursuits. They are a brave people, much addicted to smuggling, and eminently fitted for the desultory manner of guerilla fighting, by which they have so long preserved their independence. The name *Basque* is derived, by Humboldt, from *Basoa*, a forest, whence *Basocoa*, belonging to a forest; other antiquaries derive it from *Bassoco*, a mountaineer. The nation is, as far as history informs us, the first that took up its abode in Spain, though its origin is doubtful. Humboldt imagines that the inhabitants are the modern representatives and descendants of the ancient Iberi, and, according to the Basque historians, the Vascones, so called by the Romans, had settlements in France, Italy, and Ireland. Be this as it may, it is evident that the Basque nation has at different periods held the greater part of Spain in subjection, and successfully resisted all attempts to deprive it of its liberties and privileges. Pop. 448,366.

BASS (THE), a remarkable insular trap rock, Scotland, co. Haddington, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth; lat. 56° 4′ 42″ N.; lon. 2° 38′ 12″ W.; 2 m. from the coast of E. Lothian, and 3 m. from N. Berwick. It is of a circular form, about 1 m. in circumference, rising majestically out of the sea to a height of 420 ft. On being closely approached, its aspect is tremendous, from its lofty precipitous walls of rock, and the immense excavations which the sea has opened all around, one of which, running N.W. and S.E. may be taken in calm weather. The rock is inaccessible, except on one flat shelvy point to the S.E. There is a spring of water on its summit, whose superficies has been guessed at 7 ac., and where a few sheep also are grazed, which bring a high price, Bass mutton being considered a delicacy. Solan geese, and other sea fowl in myriads, cover its rocks, and keep flying around it in clouds. On the N.E. side, the water is of great depth, but shallow on the S. Among the several ruins on the island, of historical interest, are the remains of a fortalice, commanding the landing-place, capable of accommodating upwards of 100 men, and which had been accessible only by ladders or buckets and chains; and the ruins of a chapel, about half-way up the acclivity of the rock. The Bass was purchased by Government after the Revolution, and its castle, long since demolished, converted into a state prison, in which various leaders of the Reformation were confined. It was the last

place in Britain that held out against William III., its gallant defenders, a small band, yielding only when they had no longer a means of subsistence. This singular rock anciently belonged to a family of the name of Lauder, whose head was styled, Lauder of the Bass.

BASSA, Baffa, or Buffa, a harbour, Grain Coast, coast of Guinea, between the Capes of Mesurado and Palmas, in about lat. 7° N.; lon. 10° 20′ W., and distant from the former between 70 and 80 m. The neighbouring country abounds in fruits, especially oranges, lemons, and bananas. Cattle, sheep, and goats are also reared in great numbers, affording ample supplies to vessels resorting to the harbour.

BASSAIN, or Bassein, a tn. Pegu cap. dist., l. bank Bassain river, one of the mouths of the Irawady, 99 m. W. Rangoon; lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 94° 45′ E. It was taken by the British from the Burmese in 1852. Vessels of large size can go up to the town, which exports rice. Under British rule the pop. had risen from 3000 to 26,500.

BASSAM (Grand).—1, A river, W. Africa, the embouchure of which is on the S. part of the Ivory Coast, where the French have a settlement. Its chief affluent, the Acka or Ackba, which comes from the N., is said to approach near one of the arms of the Niger.—2, A tn. near the mouth of the above river, and cap. of a district of same name; lat. 5° 20′ N.; lon. 3° 30′ W. It is a place of some trade, and exports a considerable quantity of gold.

BASSANO, a tn. Italy, div. Venice, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Vicenza, l. bank Brenta, here crossed by a beautiful stone bridge, connecting the town with its suburbs on the opposite side of the river. Bassano is surrounded by walls, is well built, and well paved, having marble footpaths. It has 30 churches, four nunneries, two hospitals, a gymnasium, schools, and several benevolent institutions; a *mont-de-piété*, and barracks; works for spinning silk and bleaching wax, tanneries, manufactures of woollen cloth, straw hats, and copper utensils; and likewise a printing establishment, founded 1663, which, at one time, employed 50 presses, and more than 1000 persons, but is now much fallen off. Paper-mills are attached to it, and also a school of engraving, by which Bartolozzi, Volpato, and other distinguished engravers, largely benefited. The trade of Bassano consists chiefly of silk, the produce of its own territory; cloth, timber, iron, corn, wine, and cattle. In the vicinity a great quantity of charcoal is made, which is sent to Venice. The country around is studded with villages, and abounds in vines and olive-trees, which last here reach their N. limit of growth. Bassano is the birthplace of Francesco, Giacomo, and Leonardo da Ponte, the fathers of the Venetian school of painting, and of Aldus Manutius, the celebrated printer of Venice. On September 9, 1796, the Austrians, under Wurmser, were here defeated by the French under Bonaparte. Napoleon, when Emperor, created his secretary, Maret, duke of Bassano. Pop. 11,857.

BASSAR (Al), or El-kasr-Kebir, a tn. Morocco, 85 m. S.S.W. Tangier, r. bank, Luccos or Loukkos. It has good-looking houses, roofed with tiles in the European style, 14 mosques, a large number of shops, and a market. Pop. 5000.

BASSAR PULO, a small isl., Asiatic Archipelago, N. coast Ceram, a little W. of the entrance into Sawa Bay; lat. 2° 45′ S.; lon. 129° 10′ E.

BASSAS da India, an isl. Mozambique Channel; lat. 22° 22′ 30″ S.; lon. 40° 24′ 15″ E. (R.) The name of Baxos da India, given it by the Portuguese discoverers, it still bears in all European charts except our own. It is of a circular shape, about 3 or 4 m. in diameter, highest towards the N., but generally flat; and on the W. has a white sandy beach, without any appearance of shoals or rocks. It is of easy access, is well wooded, and the shores abound in turtle.—(Horsburgh.)

BASS STRAIT, the passage between Van Diemen's Land and Australia, about 150 m. in length, and 120 to 140 in breadth. It is much obstructed by islands and coral reefs, and is, on this account, a rather dangerous navigation. The prevailing winds are from the W. The tide rises from 8 to 12 ft., and runs at the rate of 1½ to 3½ m. per hour. The soundings vary from 35 to 42 fathoms. The strait is called after Mr. Bass, a surgeon, by whom it was explored while on a sealing voyage from Port Jackson.

BASSEE (La), a small tn. France, dep. Nord, 14 m. S.W. Lille, on the canal of same name, that forms the water communication from the Deule to St. Omer, Dunkirk, and Calais. Bonnets, soft soap, and pottery, are made here. There are also spinning-mills for wool and cotton, oil-mills, tanneries, and a saltwork. The trade is principally in grain, seeds, wine, oil, butter, fruit, cattle, pigs, wood, and coal. Pop. 2248.

BASSEIN, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, presidency Bombay, prov. Aurungabad; lat. 19° 22′ N.; lon. 72° 54′ E.; 30 m. N. Bombay, and separated from the island of Salsette by a narrow channel. It was fortified by the Portuguese in 1531, and remained in their possession until captured by the Mahrattas, in 1750. Here the treaty was signed, December 31, 1802, between the Peshwa and the British Government, which annihilated the federal empire of the Mahrattas; since which it has belonged to the British. A considerable part of the rural population of the district are R. Catholics. To the N. and N.E. of the town are extensive forests of teak, from which the dockyards of Bombay are supplied. *See* Bassain.

BASSENTHWAITE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 6930 ac. Pop. 557.

BASSERSDORF, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. N.E. Zürich, pleasantly situated in an open valley. It has a church and two schools. The inhabitants are engaged partly in agriculture and partly in manufactures. Pop. 825.

BASSES (Great and Little), the former, called Ramanpaaj by the natives of Hindoostan, is the name of a ledge of rocks nearly 1 m. in extent, off the S. end of the island of Ceylon; lat. 6° 11′ N.; lon. 81° 36′ E. It is elevated but a few feet above water, and the sea breaks over it with great violence in stormy weather. There is a safe channel between it and the main, which is about 9 m. distant. About 21 m. N.E. by E. of the Great Basses, is the ledge of rocks called the Little Basses; lat. 6° 24′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 54′ E.

BASSETERRE, two tns. West Indies:—1, Cap of isl. St. Christopher's; is situated at the mouth of a small river, S. side of the island; contains about 800 houses, a spacious square, and a church, and is defended by three forts. The district of Basseterre contains 17 sq. m., with a population of 6620; and is divided into two parishes—St. George's, and St. Peter's, the former of which sends four, the latter two members to the Assembly. The vale of Basseterre is beautiful, and well cultivated.—2, The cap. of isl. Guadaloupe, lies near the S. end of the island, and consists of one principal long street, stretching along the sea-shore. Defended by Forts-Royal and Matilda. The anchorage is unsheltered, and exposed to a constant swell.

BASSIGNANA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont (formerly fortified), prov. of, and 7 m. N.E. Alexandria; r. bank Po, not far from the mouth of the Tanaro. Pop. 4000.

BASSINGBOURNE, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4223 ac. Pop. 2148.

BASSINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1940 ac. Pop. 829.

BASSORA. *See* Bussorah.

BASTAD, or Batsta, a market and fishing tn. Sweden, bail. of, and 58 m. N.W. Christianstad, on the Kattegat; lat. 56° 26′ N.; lon. 12° 49′ E. It has a tolerably good harbour, and carries on some seafaring business with Malmö Ystad and other places.

BASTELICA, a tn. France, dep. Corsica, arrond. of, and 15 m. E.N.E. Ajaccio; on the Prunnetta, chief place of canton. Pop. 2528.

BASTIA, a seaport tn. France, N.E. coast, isl. Corsica, 55 m. N.N.E. Ajaccio; lat. 42° 41′ 48″ N.; lon. 9° 27′ E. (R.) It is the wealthiest and most populous town in the island, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, amid olive, orange, and citron gardens, and has a fine appearance from the sea; but on a nearer approach, the houses are found to be mean, the streets narrow, though well paved with a kind of marble jasper. Several of the churches are handsome, with rich gilding and marble sculptures, resembling the churches of Italy. The finest is that of St. John the Baptist, which is of large size, and highly decorated. This town is the seat of the royal court of appeal for the island, of a court of commerce, and of an inspector-general of forests. It has an imperial lyceum, a school of hydrography, a theatre, a public library with 25,000 volumes, and is the residence of consuls from most of the European states. The staple of Bastia is leather. Its numerous tanneries prepare, on an average, annually, 5000 to 6000 bullock-hides, 1000 calf, and 6000

sheep-skins. The other manufactures consist of soap, wax candles, liqueurs, and stilettoes, which are highly esteemed by the Italians. Coral-fishing, also, is carried on to some extent, and a good many vessels are built. Cast iron, antimony, and copper are exported. A considerable trade is done in wine, oil, figs, pulse, grain, oak-bark, and fruit; and there is regular communication by steam with Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Naples, &c. Of late years, Bastia has greatly increased in importance, and has become a centre of most extensive traffic between France, Sicily, Italy, and the Levant. A new port has been for some time in process of construction, which will give greatly increased accommodation to the shipping. It will be protected by a mole, and form an excellent harbour of refuge. Before the annexation of Corsica to France, Bastia was the capital of the island. Pop. (1866), 21,535.

BASTIDE-DE-SERON, a neat little tn. France, dep. Ariège, 8 m. N.W. Foix; situated on the Arizo, here crossed by a stone bridge of a single arch. There are in the vicinity a remarkable grotto, and a copper mine, no longer worked; and a worsted, and some saw mills. Tiles, pottery, and hosiery are made here. Pop. 1107.

BASTIDE-ROUAIROUX, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 23 m. from Castres; well built, has some dyeworks, and cloth manufactories. Pop. 1496.

BASTOGNE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg; in a plain, on the high road between Namur and Luxembourg, from the latter of which it is about 32 m. N.W. It has two churches, four chapels, a small seminary, and an hospital. Its fortifications were demolished by the French in 1688. Tanneries, and the knitting of worsted stockings, employ a great part of the inhabitants. There is also an important trade in grain and cattle. Bastogne is famous for its hams. Pop. 2220.

BASTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3520 ac. Pop 863.

BASWICH, or BERKSWICH, par. Eng. Stafford; 6608 ac. Pop. 1623.

BATAAN, a prov. Philippines, isl. Luzon, forming a peninsula, W. side of the Bay of Manilla; to the N. it is bounded by prov. Zambales. It is poor, and little cultivated, yet produces the best sugar in the Philippines, and very good indigo, but scarcely enough of rice to supply the wants of the people. The country is frequently inundated, and the roads rendered impracticable in the rainy season. The province is traversed by lofty mountains, which are well covered with valuable wood; but the streams by which it is watered are generally small, and only to be navigated by native boats; they abound, however, in fish, which forms a staple article of food to the inhabitants. Pop. 37,010.

BATAC, or BATAG ISLAND, Asiatic Archipelago, N. coast, Samar, one of the Philippines; lat. (N. point) 12° 43′ N.; lon. 125° 5′ E. (R.) Inside of this island is the port of Palapa, having 5 and 6 fathoms water, accessible by two channels, one on each side of Batac.

BATALHA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. of, and 7 m. S. Leiria, on the Lis. The Dominican convent here, was founded by King John I., in commemoration of a victory over the King of Castile, near Aljubarrota, in the year 1385. This convent, in the Norman Gothic style, is one of the most splendid buildings in Europe. An Irishman, named Hacket, was the architect. It was intended as the royal burying-place for the Kings of Portugal, but the sepulchre of the Braganzas is now at Belem. The town has some trade in salt, and an important annual fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 1062.

BATALIN, or BATALING, a small isl. Asiatic Archipelago, S.W. Cape Talyabo, on the E. coast of the island of Celebes; lat. 1° 30′ S.; lon. 123° 50′ E. (R.)

BATAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, the principal of the Batanes group, belonging to the Philippines; lat. (cathedral of San Domingo) 20° 27′ 30″ N.; lon. 121° 59′ E. (R.) It is about 12 m. long by about 4 broad, covered with rich vegetation, and is mountainous, the highest peak being 5000 ft. high, and apparently an extinct volcano. It yields in abundance, yams, sweet potatoes, maize, onions, garlic, rice, grain, &c. Cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, and poultry, wood and water, are plentiful. Batan has three convents. The Alcalde resides in the Casa Real, San Domingo, in the bay of same name, in which good anchorage and shelter are to be found. He has jurisdiction over the Babuyanes; the Batanes proper, in most British maps named the Bashees (*all of which see*).

BATANES, a group of islands, Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Philippines. They lie N. of the Babuyanes, but in British maps are usually called Bashees. They consist of six islands, Batan (*which see*), Bayat, or Ibayat, or Orango Island, Saptang, Chevre, Bashee, and Dampier, all off the N. end of the island of Luzon, between lat. 20° and 21° 20′ N. The Babuyanes, in some authorities, are named Batanes. (*See* BASHEE.)

BATANG ISLAND. *See* BATTAM.

BATANG PASSA AND BATANG LOBO.—1, Two fine streams, Sumatra, affluents of the Rokan or Rakan, which falls into the Strait of Malacca, at Tanah Pooti.—2, *Batang Hari*, a considerable stream, Sumatra, an affluent of the Jambi, which falls into the China Sea, N.W. the island of Banca.—3, *Batang Godis*, a considerable stream, Sumatra, but not navigable. It falls into the Indian Ocean, on the W. coast, opposite the island of Niha or Nias.

BATANGAS, a prov. and tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, S. Manilla. The PROVINCE is intersected by lat. 14° N., and bounded S. by the Mindoro Strait; it is composed principally of plateaux and fertile meadows, variegated with beautiful and fragrant flowers, yielding ample food to innumerable humming birds and bees, the latter producing large quantities of honey. The mountains of this province, among which are four peaks of considerable elevation, are well wooded on the W., but have scarcely any vegetation on the E. side. They are said to contain iron and some gold. The principal rivers, all small, are the Baytigbug, Obispo, Gemil, Daccan, Caon, and Bonbon. This last flows from the lake of the same name, otherwise called Taal, and falls into the Bay of Balayan; it abounds in excellent fish. Lake Bonbon or Taal, lies near the centre of the province, and is about 12 m. long by about 10 broad. It is deep, full of fish, and in its centre is a small island, in the middle of which is the crater of a still active volcano. At the bottom of this crater and in the midst of flaming vents, is a small lake, the waters of which, as analysed by the chemist Lopez, are composed of sulphuric acid. This lake is sufficiently large and deep to be navigated by small boats, and round its edge is a flat space sufficiently broad to form a carriage way. It has no communication with the large exterior lake. The province is subject to earthquakes. It grows excellent coffee, indigo, maize, a little pepper, fine cotton, legumes, fruits, cacao, and wild nutmegs. Its pastures are good, and feed beautiful flocks, cattle, and horses. Some little cotton spinning and weaving are carried on; and fishing supports a considerable number. Commerce:—chiefly with Manilla, in the various articles of native produce already enumerated, but more especially in cattle, the flesh of which is highly esteemed. The province is reckoned healthy, and the people are affable and laborious. Pop. 247,676.——The TOWN, cap. of the prov., lies on the bay of the same name, l. bank, Calumpang, 58 m. S. Manilla; lat. 13° 45′ N.; lon. 121° 5′ E. (R.) It was founded in 1581, is large, built with tolerable regularity, has spacious streets, an elegant royal house, the dwelling of the Alcalde, with several elegant private houses. It is well situated for trade, the large bay on which it lies, about 10 m. sq., opening into the Strait of Mindoro, which is the track of a great number of vessels. Pop., tn. and dist. 17,380.—(Mallat's *Philippines.*)

BATANTA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off the N.W. end of Papua; lat. (W. end) 0° 58′ S.; lon. 130° 30′ E. It is separated S. from the island of Salawatty by Pitt's Strait, and N. from Waygin, by Dampier Strait. It was formerly under the king of Tidor, but is now under the Dutch. It is inhabited by Malays and Papuans.

BATAVANAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, S.E. coast, Luzon, a little E. of the bay of St. Miguel, in lat. (N. point) 14° 11′ N.; lon. 123° 30′ E. (R.)

BATAVIA, a coast prov., N.W. end, isl. Java, cap. same name, bounded, E. by Krawang, S. by Buitenzorg, W. by Bantam, and N. by the Java Sea; length, about 50 m.; breadth, about 20; area, 880 sq. m. Along with Buitenzorg, it formed at one time the native kingdom of Jaccatra. This province is in general flat, the ground rising a little in the S., and is not so fertile as other parts of Java, arising doubtless from the scarcity of water in many localities. Rice in moderate quantities, coffee, and pepper are grown; excellent fruit and

good vegetables in superabundance are cultivated, and a considerable number of cattle, horses, and pigs are reared. Sea and river fish are plentiful, and so are likewise crocodiles. Pop. 401,563.

BATAVIA, a large important commercial tn. Java, cap. not only of that island, but of all the Dutch possessions in the East. It lies near the N.W. end of Java, in a spacious and beautiful island-studded bay; lat. (observatory) 6° 8′ S.; lon. 106° 50′ E. (R.) It is composed of two portions, the old, called Jaccatra by the natives, situated in a marshy flat near the sea, and intersected by the Tjiliwong or Great River, and sundry canals; and the new suburban portion, extending over the higher grounds to a distance of several miles inland, the respective sections of this latter portion being called Rijswijk, Noordwijk, Molenvliet, Tanabang, Koningsplein (King's Plain), and Weltevreden. In these suburban portions are the dwellings of the Europeans, who no longer inhabit the old town, on account of its well-known insalubrity, so great, that instances are on record of fever being taken from sleeping in it one night only. Much has been done, however, to improve public health in Batavia; marshes have been drained, and into the stagnant canals currents of water have been led, so that now the sanitary condition has been much ameliorated. In consequence of the desertion of the Europeans, many houses in the old town present a very dilapidated appearance, rendered all the more melancholy by the white stone of which they are built. Still it is the business part of the town. The principal warehouses and offices of the Europeans, together with the Java bank and the Exchange, are all collected into one long street, which, from nine A.M. till four P.M., presents a very busy scene; but in the evening, after business hours, when the merchants have returned to their dwellings in the suburbs, it is as still as before it was animated. The principal buildings in the old town are, the Stadhuis or townhall, the Lutheran and Reformed churches, the exchange, the custom-house, and the Chinese hospital, none of them having any pretensions to architectural beauty. On the W. side of the Great River, is the Chinese quarter, inhabited exclusively by



THE TOWN AND PORT OF BATAVIA.—After Gannersy.

natives of the celestial empire, who form an important and industrious portion of the population of Batavia. This quarter is so Chinese in outward appearance, as might almost lead to the supposition that a section of Canton had been transported to Java. In smaller matters, the Chinese are governed by their own laws, administered by native officers, usually respectable merchants, appointed to the duty by the Dutch Government. The suburbs, inhabited by the Europeans, present more the appearance of a garden than a town, each house being built apart from its neighbour, and surrounded by cocoa-nut trees, bananas, &c., whose shade imparts a delightful freshness to the apartments. Here are located the Governor's house, the general hospital, William's church (*Willemskerk*), the society of arts and sciences, and the museum of that society, containing an extensive collection of Malay and Hindoo deities, and having a reading-room attached to it. The Government offices are united in a large building, at one of the extremities of Waterloo plain, formerly called Weltevreden, and in the same plain are located the R. Catholic church, and an excellent primary school. Elsewhere throughout the town there are several other schools, a Mahometan mosque, several Chinese temples or pagodas, and a theatre. Batavia, in common with the other two principal towns of Java, possesses an orphan court, charged with the administration of all successions not expressly excluded by testamentary deed. This court has agents in all the towns over which it has jurisdiction.

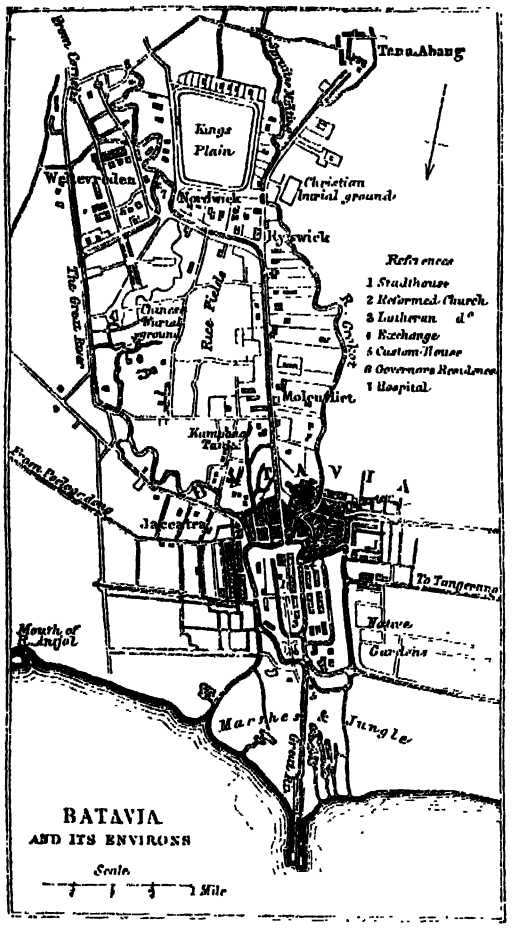
The streets of Batavia have footpaths on either side, reserved for the use of freemen natives, or Chinese. Slaves must either walk on the unpaved centre, or if on the footpath, get out of the way of any freeman they may chance to meet. Europeans never walk. So strict is etiquette in this respect, according to Dumont d'Urville, that if a European, either from choice or necessity, should walk on his feet in the streets, he must needs be followed by a carriage.

Batavia is the depôt for the produce of all the Dutch possessions in the E. Seas. Of the three articles most in demand for European consumption, coffee, pepper, and sugar, the two former are entirely monopolized by the Dutch Government. Spices are brought from the Moluccas; coffee and pepper, camphor, benzoin, edible birds' nests, and elephants' teeth, from Celebes and Sumatra; gold dust and diamonds from Borneo; tin from the government mines in Banca; tortoise-shell, bees'-wax, dyewoods, &c., from Timor, Sumbawa, and the other islands to the E.; tea, nankin, porcelain, mother-of-pearl, borax, tobacco, and paper, from China; and opium, drugs, patna cloths, &c., from Bengal. A valuable trade is also carried on with Japan; but since the establishment of the British in Singapore, the Dutch trade with India, China, and Siam, has considerably decreased. To these importations, ice from America has recently been added, large quantities being now yearly brought to Batavia, to India, and to various islands of the Indian Archipelago. The principal exports are rice, coffee, sugar, pepper, and arrack. The Dutch ships from Europe seldom proceed further than Batavia, to which place the produce of the other possessions is brought in Dutch country ships, a fine class of vessels, for the most part owned, officered, and commanded by British subjects.

The bay forms an open but secure roadstead, of great beauty, and may be entered by the largest vessels. It contains a number of islands, many of them named after towns in Holland. On Onrust is the naval arsenal, well fortified; on another is a convict establishment; on a third, an hospital; and on a fourth, warehouses.

The chief articles of native consumption are rice, fish, and salt, the two latter monoplized by the Government. Near the town are extensive works for making salt from sea-water, but the produce is disposed of at the Government stores at about seven times its real value. The whole of the fish brought to Batavia is, in the first instance, sold wholesale by a Government auctioneer to the rich Chinese fishmongers, who retail

It at a large profit. The markets are well supplied with fruit and vegetables. The principal sorts are mangosteens, durians, and shaddocks, the three prime fruits of Java; pine apples,



soursops, rambutans, rose apples, guavas, dookoos, limes, lemons, melons, pomegranates, and sixty different kinds of plantain and banana. Poultry is plentiful and cheap, but turkeys, pigeons, and wild fowl are, in general, scarce, and butcher meat is dear.

Batavia originally was merely a commercial station. It received from the Dutch its present name in 1619, and in 1723 it had risen to be a considerable town. In 1811 it was taken from the Dutch by the British, but was restored by the treaty of 1815. The population is very mixed, consisting of Dutch, English, and Portuguese, and their descendants, Javanese, chiefly of Malay extraction, Chinese, Moors and Arabs, and slaves. The total population in 1861 was estimated at 135,000.—(Temminck's *Coup d'œil;* Van der Aa's *Nederlanden;* Earl's *Eastern Seas;* Haussmann, *Voy. en Chine, Inde, et Malaisie;* Dumont D'Urvill., *Voy. autour du Monde.*)

BATAVIA, a township and post vil., U. States, cap. co. Genessee, New York, 40 m. E. Buffalo. It has three academies and 22 schools. The post village contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, five churches, and a female seminary. Pop. (1864), 3500.——There are several other places of this name in the United States.

BATCHIAN. *See* BATSHIAN.

BATCOMBE, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Dorset; 1109 ac. Pop. 227.—2, par. Somerset; 3229 ac. Pop. 750.

BATE ISLE, an isl. Hindoostan, off the N.W. extremity of the province of Goojerat, and the entrance to the Gulf of Cutch; lat. (Fort) 22° 28′ 30″ N.; lon. 69° 9′ E. (R.) It has a good harbour, and about 2000 houses, chiefly inhabited by Brahmins. It was for many years the retreat of pirates, who, in 1803, repulsed a British force, but were at length put down. Pop. 7000.

BATEA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 50 m. W. Tarragona, at the foot of a small hill. It is tolerably well built, and possesses two squares, a parish church, chapel, two schools, a prison, and an old castle. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in tillage, and in expressing oil and wine; which, as well as fruit, they export; and import rice, and other articles of consumption. Pop. 2444.

BATEMAN BAY, Australia, S.E. coast, co. St. Vincent; 142 m. S.W. Port Jackson; lat. 36° 15′ S.; lon. 150° 20′ E.

BATENBURG, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. W.S.W. Nijmegen, r. bank, Maas, consisting of two streets, crossing each other in the centre, and having a Calvinistic church with a lofty tower, a R. Catholic church, and a school. It is reputed to be one of the oldest towns in the country; was formerly of much greater extent than now; was walled, surrounded by a ditch, and had a castle and two gates. Its decrease in size is probably owing to its having been repeatedly burned. Pop. 500.

BATH, a city, England, co. Somerset, 12 m. E. by S. Bristol, and 107 W. London. The greater part of it lies in a deep valley on the Avon, the remainder on the surrounding acclivities; the whole presenting a singularly striking and imposing appearance. The principal streets are straight, well lighted with gas, and particularly well kept—great attention being paid to this department of municipal economy; supply of water plentiful. The houses are of freestone, which is obtained in abundance from the adjacent hills, and are generally handsome. The principal buildings are, the assembly rooms, guildhall, theatre, the pump-room, King's and Queen's baths, cross bath, hot bath, and swimming bath, hot bath pump-room, Kingston bath, general hospital, city dispensary, and united hospital, and the literary institution. Among the numerous fine specimens of domestic architecture in the city, associated with unrivalled beauty of situation, the Circus, Royal Crescent, and Pulteney Street, are the best. Bath has 23 Established churches, and as many chapels, belonging to various bodies of Protestant dissenters; two R. Catholic chapels, and a Jews' synagogue. Two of the churches, the Abbey church and St. Michael's, are particularly handsome; the W. front of the former being richly embellished, and the pierced spire of the latter forming one of



BATH, ABBEY CHURCH, CHEAP STREET, &c., from the Orange Grove.

the most interesting features of the city. The most important schools are the proprietary college, grammar, blue-coat, and national schools, and the school of art. The principal charitable and literary institutions are, the Bath general

hospital, the united hospital, and several dispensaries, two literary and scientific institutions, and a mechanics' institute. There are no manufactures of any consequence in the city, nor any trade beyond the retail business of a fashionable place of residence.

The famous thermal springs to which Bath owes its celebrity, are three in number, yielding, respectively, 128, 120, and 112 gallons per minute, their temperature ranging from 112° to 116° Fah. The waters have been analyzed by various chemists, the results of whose investigations exhibit considerable discrepancies, inducing the belief that the ingredients vary both in kind and proportion, at different times. The following analysis of water taken from the large spring that supplies the Grand Pump-room, was made by the German chemist, Walcker:—

	In 1000 gr.	1 pint (34 659 cub. in.)
Chloride of Sodium	0·21560	1·59031
Chloride of Magnesium	0·19018	1·66744
Sulphate of Potassa	0·04173	0·36598
Sulphate of Soda	0·27618	2·42145
Sulphate of Lime	1·16371	10·20303
Carbonate of Lime	0·15208	1·33339
Proto-carbonate of Iron	0·00347	0·03042
Alumina	0·00215	0·01885
Silica	0·04610	0·40419
Extractive matter	„	„
	2·09120 gr.	18·33496 gr.

Carbonic Acid Gas, Atmospheric Air, at 114° { 0·05 cub. in. / 1·74 cub. in.

The accommodation provided for bathers at the various bathing establishments is of the most complete and elegant description. The King's bath, one of the most extensive, is 60 ft. long by 41 ft. wide, is filled daily to the height of 4 ft. 7 in., and contains more than 314 tons of water; the Queen's bath, adjoining, is 25 ft. square. The new royal private baths, of which there are seven, contain, each, 14 hogsheads of water, and the tepid swimming bath, 670, being 62 ft. long, and 23 ft. wide. Salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, and the healing effect of its waters, in all of which respects it is unequalled by any other city in the kingdom, are the other leading attractions of Bath. It is not now, however, so popular a place of resort for the fashionable world as it was in former times, but still contains a great number of gentry, who have been induced, by its numerous advantages, to make it a permanent place of residence.

Bath was founded by the Romans, and called by them *Aquæ Solis*. Amongst the remains of that people discovered there, were some baths, exceeding in elegance, it is said, those of the present day. These baths were found about 20 ft. below the present level of the soil. The city owed much, if not all, its early celebrity and prosperity, to the singular personage known by the name of Beau Nash, who came to reside there in 1703, and who, from the zeal and tact he displayed in arranging and conducting the balls, assemblies, and other amusements of the town, was unanimously voted master of the ceremonies—a position which he occupied undisputed for about half a century. Nash died in 1761, and was buried with great pomp in the Abbey church. Anstey, the author of the *New Bath Guide*, in which the follies and vices of that fashionable resort are so cleverly satirized, was a native of this city. The corporation of Bath consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. Jointly with Wells, it is the head of a diocese, and returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1870-71), 5024. Pop. mun. bor. 52,542; parl. bor. 53,714.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BATH.—1, A city and port of entry, U. States, seat of justice of Sagadahock county, Maine, on the r. bank, Kenebec river, 12 m. from the ocean. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a great extent; in 1863, 21 vessels of 15,988 tons were built here. The tonnage of the district the same year amounted to 140,716 tons. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, and iron.—(*See Supplement.*)—2, A co. Virginia, with medicinal springs. Pop. 3676.—3. Several towns and townships, the largest of which is the cap. of co. Steuben, state of New York, which has a court-house, jail, six churches, several banks, a female seminary, and 26 schools, with several newspapers, and a pop. of 5129.

BATHAMPTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 931 ac. P. 382.
BATHEALTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 941 ac. P. 135.
BATH-EASTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1816 ac. P. 1698.

BATHGATE, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Linlithgow. The town is situated on an acclivity, and near the base of a ridge of hills 18 m. W. Edinburgh, and 24 m. E. Glasgow, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It comprises an old and new town; the former consisting of several narrow, crooked, and very dirty lanes; the latter of several principal streets on a regular plan, straight and spacious, with broad footways. The houses are almost all of stone, and, in the new part of the town, are well built. The town is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water. It has a parish church, a Free church, U. Presbyterian church, and R. Catholic and E. U. chapels, all plain buildings. The schools are, the parish school, and the well-known academy, a handsome structure, erected in 1832–34, situated on a rising ground a little E. of the town, and several private schools. The principal manufactures are ginghams and pulicates, mostly for exportation; and the weaving of the finer sorts of worsted plaids and shawls is carried on to a limited extent. Except at times when trade is depressed, there are about 120 hand-loom weavers employed on fabrics of the former, and about 20 on fabrics of the latter description. The weavers are mostly all employed by large mercantile houses in Glasgow. There are a distillery, a brewery, a glass-work, and three grain-mills. In the vicinity are the Bathgate chemical works, and the Bathville paraffin works, as well as many collieries, in some of which is found the celebrated Torbanehill mineral. On the low grounds, a little S. of the town, the remains may still be traced of a castle, in which Walter, High Steward of Scotland, resided, and in which he died, 1328. Bathgate was erected into a free burgh of barony in 1824. The length of the par. is 7½ m.; its greatest breadth 4 m.; area, 11,214·6 ac. Pop. of tn. 4991; of par. 10,129.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BATHURST.—1, An English settlement, W. coast, Africa, at the E. end of the small isl. of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia; lat. 13° 28′ N.; lon. 16° 32′ W. The principal street, called Wellington Street, faces the river, and consists of warehouses and private dwellings, built of stone or brick, and roofed with slates or shingles. The houses consist of one floor, raised from the ground on brick pillars; have verandahs, and large open apartments, and are approached by a long flight of steps. They are, in general, commodious, and have a handsome appearance. The other parts of the town are composed chiefly of African huts, with small gardens on each side. The market is held under a long open shed, and is thronged by individuals of various tribes, and with people from the different neighbouring kingdoms. Provisions are plentiful; beef, mutton, poultry, fish, milk, and butter, being brought into the town by the natives in great abundance. At a short distance from Bathurst is a spacious hospital for liberated Africans. The English settlers are chiefly merchants, who deal in gum, bees'-wax, hides, ivory, and gold, receiving, in exchange for these articles, the cloths and cutlery of England. Bathurst settlement was established in 1816.—2, A tn. Cape Colony, co. Albany, 20 m. S.S.E. Graham's Town.——3, A dist. Upper Canada, of a triangular form, with its base stretching along the r. or S. bank of the Ottawa; area, 1700 sq. m. The surface is generally level or of but moderate elevation, covered with lofty forest trees. The soil, in this and the adjoining districts, is, in some situations, marshy, but, in general, fertile; average value of cleared land, £2, 0*s.* 7*d.* per ac.; wild, 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1848, there were 41,659 ac. under crop; of which 16,083 were wheat, 16,359 oats, and 4767 potatoes. The remainder comprised barley, rye, pease, maize, and buckwheat. The agricultural produce of Bathurst, for 1848, includes also 158,693 lbs. maple sugar. Live stock in the same year:—cattle, 22,329; sheep, 36,416; hogs, 13,375. Dairy produce:—butter, 303,730 lbs.; cheese, 9573 lbs. The principal manufactures of the district are, fulled cloth, linen, and flannel; of the first of which, upwards of 33,000 yards are manufactured yearly; of the second, about 2000 yards; and of the third, upwards of 71,000 yards. Bathurst comprises the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, cap. Perth. It sends one member to the legislative assembly. Pop. (1848), 29,448.—(*Canadian Almanac*, 1849–50; Bouchette's *British N. America.*)—4, A tn. and bay, New Brunswick; the latter in lat. 47° 37′ N.; lon. 65° 45′ W.——5, A cape, Arctic Ocean; lat. 70° 36′ N.; lon. 127° 35′ W. (n.)——6, An inland co., New S. Wales, 65 m. in length and 40 in breadth;

area, 1,190,400 ac. It consists, in general, of broken table-land; in some places forming extensive downs or plains without a tree. This is one of the most flourishing counties in New S. Wales, and its resources, as a fine-woolled sheep-farming district, considerable. The land under cultivation in 1865 was 22,358 acres. Being the most W. county of the colony, it labours under several disadvantages—distance from markets, and want of easy access to the coast, from which its nearest point is distant about 90 m. These drawbacks operate unfavourably on its agricultural interests, compelling the settlers to confine their attention to the rearing of sheep.—Bathurst, the cap. of the co., is situated, r. bank, Macquarrie, 100 m. N.W. Sydney, to which there is a carriage road. It is one of the most important towns in the colony. It has handsome churches, large shops and stores, a number of schools, banks, insurance offices, newspapers, hotels, &c. Pop. of tn. about 5000.—7, An isl. Australia, N.W. coast, separated from Melville Island by a narrow channel called Apsley Strait; lat. 11° 19′ S.; lon. 130° 16′ E. (R.) The island is of a triangular shape, each side measuring about 40 m. The N.W. coast is generally low, and lined with mangroves; the other sides are more elevated, and sometimes abrupt, forming cliffs or clay banks. The W. end is sandy and barren, but in all other parts it is covered with wood, chiefly the red gum and papyrus; presenting one mass of dark-green foliage, which imparts to the island a gloomy and forbidding appearance. Cockatoos abound. Captain Stokes found rocks containing iron; these rocks, he adds, had a strange appearance, being heaped together in the form of a whirlpool; the ground beneath appeared quite hollow.—8, A bay, Australia, N.E. coast; lat. 14° 7′ S.; lon. 144° 10′ E.; having Cape Melville on the E. side of its entrance, and Flinder's Islands on the W., the distance between these two points being about 15 m. The bay runs inland about 6 m.—9, A lake, New S. Wales, co. Argyle, from 3 to 5 m. in diameter.——10, A harbour, Van Diemen's Land, S. coast, a branch of Port Davey, extending about 9 m. to the E., having several islets in it, with coves or indentations on either side. The entrance by Port Davey is in lat. 43° 18′ S.; lon. 146° 1′ E.

BATHWICK, par. Eng. co. Somerset; 573 ac. Pop. 5266.

BATICALO, a tn. and seaport, E. side, isl. Ceylon, cap. dist. of same name; on an island, about 3½ m. in circumference, called by the natives Puliantive, close to the land; lat. 7° 42′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 42′ E. (R.) Being embosomed in cocoa-nut trees, it presents a very pleasing appearance. It is protected by a small square fort, and is chiefly occupied by Dutch burghers and natives. It has one Protestant church, two R. Catholic churches, and several places of worship for Mahometans and heathens. Baticalo was the first port visited by the Dutch on their first voyage to Ceylon, in May, 1602. —(*Ceylon Gaz.*) See *Supplement.*

BATIGNOLLES-MONCEAUX, a com. on the N.E. and properly a suburb of Paris. In 1814, it was an open unoccupied space which the Prussians, under Blücher, used as their camp. It is now covered with handsome buildings, and has a pop. of 44,000.

BATINDAH, or BEHTINIDEH, a large tn. Hindoostan, in Rajpootana; lat. 30° 12′ N.; lon. 75° 7′ E.; 75 m. N.N.W. Hissar. The surrounding country abounds in excellent pastures, and is famous for its breed of horses.

BATISCAN.—1, A seigniory, Lower Canada, co. Champlain, 60 m. long and 6 broad; comprises three parishes, St. Stanislaus, St. Genevieve, and St. François. Timber grows here in abundance, but a great part of the seigniory is cleared, and agriculture extensively pursued as an occupation. Pop. 2700.——2, Two rivers, N. America, the one falling into the St. Lawrence about 2 m. S. Batiscan, and the other into the river St. Maurice.

BATLEY, a tn. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding, in a valley, 8 m. S. Leeds, on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, about a mile from Dewsbury, with which it unites in sending a member to parliament. The houses are chiefly of stone, and rather irregularly built. The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water, and is rapidly increasing and improving. Batley has a parish church, an ancient fabric, in the early English style, two district churches, and a number of chapels, for Wesleyans and other dissenters; a free grammar school, national, free girls', an academy, with several minor and many Sunday schools; a literary society, and several benefit societies, a mechanics' institute, a chamber of commerce, 2 commercial and 4 savings' banks, a town-hall, &c. The principal manufactures are those of heavy woollen cloths, such as pilot, beaver, police, army and frieze cloths, flushings, druggets, as well as blankets. This is a very important place as regards the above trade; it may fairly be considered the seat and centre of it. There are about 50 mills and factories in the town and vicinity engaged in the trade. Area of par. 6446 ac.; pop. in 1861, 25,278; in 1870 (estimated), 40,000; pop. of tn. in 1861, 7206; of newly incorporated mun. bor. in 1871, 20,868.—(*Local Corres.*)

BATON ROUGE (EAST), a tn. U. States, Louisiana, l. bank, Mississippi; on a bluff or high land, 85 m. N.W. New Orleans. It is limited almost to one street, and contains a court-house, jail, penitentiary, four churches, one college, three academies, and three schools. Pop. (1860), 5428.

BATOUANI, a tn., S. Africa, E. end of Lake Ñgami, where the river Zouga emerges from it; lat. 20° 46′ S.; lon. 24° E. Batouani is inhabited by people of the same name.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, 1850.)

BATOUM, or BATUM, a seaport tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Trebizond, E. shore, Black Sea, 4 m. N. from the mouth of the Tchorak; lat. (Cape Batoum) 41° 39′ 24″ N.; lon. 41° 37′ E. (R.) It is irregularly built, contains a bazaar, situated on the W. side of the bay, close to the sea; about 60 shops, several coffee-houses, khans, and a mosque, all built of wood. It is a safe port, being well sheltered, with deep water, and capable of containing a great many ships of large size. It has, however, little trade, excepting with Trebizond, in coasters which import chiefly British manufactured goods. The country around is fertile in fruits, corn, and rice. The W. side of the bay is considered unhealthy, especially from July to October; the E. the reverse, having none of the marshy ground around it, which is the source of the insalubrity of the other. Pop. 2500.

BATSFORD, or BATTESFORD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 932 ac. Pop. 130.

BATSHIAN, BATCHIAN, BACHIAN, or BATJAN, a Moluccа isl. Indian Archipelago, W. coast, Gilolo, about 57 m. long by 5 to 20 broad; lat. (fort Barneveldt) 0° 37′ S.; lon. 117° 36′ E. (R.) It is of volcanic formation, mountainous, and picturesque; produces large sago and cocoa palms, good rice, and the best cloves in the Moluccas; but the culture of these last is not attended to. It has some warm sulphurous springs. On the coasts, fish are very plentiful. The island is governed by the Prince of Batshian, a vassal of the Sultan of Ternate. The principal town or village is Batshian, on a narrow neck of land near the centre of the island. It contains about 200 native houses or huts, and a school, the teacher of which, on Sabbaths, preaches in a neat little Christian church, which stands about half-way between the town and the Dutch fort, Barneveldt, distant about 1 m. About half of the 1100 inhabitants of the town are Christians. In 1707, the island was nearly depopulated by small-pox.

BATTA, or BATTAK, a dist. Sumatra, extending from the Battu Barra river on the N.N.W., to the Rackan on the S.S.E., and occupying the entire breadth of the island, which is here comparatively narrow. It is divided into six principal districts, and, according to Dutch authorities, into three small kingdoms. The centre of the territory is occupied by extensive plains, in the midst of which is a considerable lake. On its S.W. side it is traversed by the Diri Mountains, a portion of the continuous range which runs parallel to the S.W. coast of the island, throughout its whole length. On this side, therefore, the land is high near the shore, and sometimes thickly wooded. The soil is in general fertile, and better cultivated than that of some of the S. districts, though water is not over abundant. Batta district is inhabited by a peculiar race of people, differing widely, in many respects, from those occupying the other parts of the island. They are muscular, square built, and strong, rather below the stature of the Malays, and having fairer complexions. Their dress is commonly of a sort of cotton cloth, manufactured by themselves; thick, harsh, and wiry, of various colours, and worn round the middle, with a scarf over the shoulder. The women, who are treated as slaves, are far from being attractive, either in manner or appearance. The Battas, although they do not seem to be naturally either of a ferocious or sanguinary disposition, are accused of cannibalism, but with the usual palli-

ation that it is practised as a species of ceremony, and not from any inherent love for human flesh. In other respects, they seem to be a sufficiently amiable sort of people, with a general tendency rather to good than evil. The houses are built with frames of wood, with the sides of boards, and usually consist of a single large room, which is entered by a trap-door in the middle. The ordinary food of the lower class of people is maize and sweet potatoes. Amongst their delicacies are horse-flesh, and the flesh of a small black dog, which they fatten and eat. Toddy or palm-wine, they drink copiously at their feasts. Polygamy is practised, each wife occupying a different part of one large room, but being no otherwise separated. Their religion is at once peculiar and unintelligible. The natives of the sea coast exchange their benzoin, camphor, cassia, and small quantities of gold dust, for iron, steel, brass wire, and salt. These they barter again with the more inland inhabitants, for the products and manufactures of the country, particularly the home-made cloth. The Government of the Batta country, although nominally in the hands of three or more sovereign Rajas, is effectively divided into numberless petty chiefships.

BATTAGLIA, a small tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, 9 m. S.W. Padua, on the canal of Monselice, at its junction with the canal of the Battaglia. It is celebrated for its hot sulphurous springs and baths, 158° Fah., to which crowds of foreigners resort every year. The promenades along the banks of the canal are charming, and a great source of enjoyment to visitors. Pop. 3000.

BATTAHAN, a dist., W. coast, Sumatra, Dutch prov. of Padang, with vil. of same name, 12 m. S. Natal, at the mouth of the river Battahan. The district yields gold, which is sent for sale to Natal.

BATTALAH, or BETTALA [*Vetala*], a large tn. Punjab, in a vast open plain, 26 m. N.E. Amritser; lat. 31° 48′ N.; lon. 75° 6′ E. It is surrounded by groves of mango trees, and tanks of water. All kinds of fruits prized by Europeans grow here in abundance; it is considered the healthiest place in the Punjab.

BATTAM, or BATANG, an isl. Indian Archipelago, W. entrance into the Strait of Singapore, and distant from the island of that name, 13 or 14 m. E.S.E.; lat. 1° 5′ N.; lon. 104° 0′ E. It is about 28 m. long by 8 broad, and contains a good harbour, called Boolang Bay, which has been lately much frequented by American ships trading with Singapore, who, by discharging and receiving their cargoes there, avoid the dues exacted at the latter port. It is surrounded by rocky islets, and is separated from Bintang island by a narrow strait.

BATTERSEA, a par. and vil. England, co. Surrey, in a low situation, r. bank, Thames, across which there is here a wooden bridge, connecting it with Chelsea on the opposite side. A great portion of the parish is laid out in market gardens, the produce of which is sent to the London market. The parish church is a neat brick building, and contains, amongst other interesting monuments, one to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke, sculptured by Roubiliac. Area of par. 3183 ac. Pop. 24,615.

BATTICE-josé, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 12 m. E. Liège. From 300 to 400 looms are employed in weaving cloth. A great deal of butter, and still more of cheese, known by the name of Limburg, are exported. Pop. 4490.

BATTICOTTA, a vil. and par. Ceylon, in Jaffna; the former contains a seminary, established by the American missionaries, into which native youths only are admitted. There is here, likewise, a Bible association. Pop. of par. and vil. 6841, all Malabars.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*)

BATTISFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1542 ac. Pop 496.

BATTLE, par. and vil., S. Wales, Brecon; 1544 ac. P. 151.

BATTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex. The town, in a valley nearly encircled by wooded hills, 7 m. N.W. Hastings, consists chiefly of one irregular street, in which there are many old-fashioned buildings, is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. The church is ancient, and contains some fine specimens of painted glass, and numerous antique monuments. There are places of worship, also, for Baptists, Wesleyans, Swedenborgians, and Unitarians, and an endowed and charity schools. Battle has been long celebrated for the manufacture of gunpowder. Tanning is likewise carried on to a considerable extent. Interesting remains of the ancient abbey, built by William the Norman, still exist, including the gateway, a beautiful specimen of the decorated English style. The town was anciently called Epiton, but changed to its present name after the battle of Hastings. Market-day, Thursday; three fairs annually. Area of par. 7880 ac. Pop. 3293.

BATTLEFIELD, par. Eng. Salop; 850 ac. Pop. 46.

BATTLESDEN, par. Eng. Bedford; 1123 ac. Pop. 160.

BATTUECAS, or BATUECAS-LAS, two remarkable valleys in Spain, prov. Salamanca, in the midst of high and rugged mountains, on the borders of Estremadura. They are difficult of access. Spanish tradition had peopled these wild and lonely glens with demons, and other supernatural beings; but the establishment of a Carmelite convent there, in 1599, tended to put an end to this absurd belief. The principal valley is 3 m. long, and 2 broad. On the summit of the highest mountain, by which it is overhung, is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, which is visited by immense numbers of people on the 8th of every September. State prisoners were sometimes sent to this dreary region. The romance of 'Las Batuecas,' by Madame de Genlis, is founded on a story which represents these valleys as having been discovered in the 16th century by two fugitive lovers.

BATU, an isl. Indian Archipelago, W. coast, Sumatra, immediately S. of the equator; 40 m. long, and 10 average breadth; almost entirely covered with wood. It is rich in sago, cocoa-nuts, and birds' nests; and is inhabited by a tribe from the island of Nias, who pay a yearly tribute to the Raja of Baluaro, a small fortified village in the interior, belonging to a different tribe, whose number is never allowed to exceed 100.

BATURIN, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 78 m. E. Tschernigov; pleasantly situated on a hill, near the Seïm, a tributary of the Desha. It contains a handsome chateau, belonging to the Counts of Rasumowski; a convent, and eight churches. The inhabitants depend chiefly on agriculture, and several yearly markets. Baturin was once the residence of the hetmans of the Cossacks; and had a fastness, which, on the revolt of the celebrated Mazeppa, in 1708, was demolished. Pop. 1399.

BATURITE [formerly *Montemor Velho*], a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, 95 m. S.W. Aracaty, in the serra Baturite. It has a church, school, and electoral colleges. The inhabitants of town and district, 2200, are engaged in cultivating and gathering cotton, and in rearing cattle. The serra of Baturite or Botarite, runs S.W. to N.E., with a considerable curve; total length, about 150 m. It is fertile, and well peopled.

BATURSKA-WOLA, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle, and 9 m. N.W. Bochnia; on the Vistula. Pop. 2260.

BATZ (ISLE OF). *See* BAS.

BATZ, a fishing tn. France, dep. Loire-Inferieure (Brittany), amidst salt marshes, on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, and about 22 m. W. Sevenay. The houses are well built of granite, with lofty windows and slated roofs. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, for which their locality and little harbour are well adapted; they are remarkable for their cleanliness, which is especially manifested in the carefully waxed floors and furniture of their houses, and for a curious costume peculiar to themselves, and transmitted without change from generation to generation. The object most worthy of notice is the church, whose square belfry, surmounted by a cupola, about 170 ft. high, is an important landmark for vessels, in passing two very dangerous reefs at the entry of the Loire. A variety of curious shell-work is made here. The chief trade is in fish, herrings, and pilchards; corn, hay, flax, and salt of the finest quality obtained from the salt marshes. Pop. 1286.

BAUBELTHOUAP, an isl. Pacific Ocean, the largest of the Pellew group; lat. (N. extremity) 7° 49′ N.; lon. 134° 52′ E. (R.), forming the N.E. part of the chain; it is about 24 m. in length, and on its W. side there is a high hill, from the summit of which both extremes of the chain may be seen.

BAUCO, a tn. Italy, Rome, 6 m. W. Frosinone. P. 3000.

BAUD, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 20 m. N.W. Vannes; having some trade in grain, cattle, hemp, butter, and honey. Pop. 1082.

BAUDOUR, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. W. Mons. The DISTRICT is noted for its pottery. It

has also two salt-refineries, two breweries, an oil and two corn mills.——The COMMUNE is watered, on its E. extremity, by the Haine, and traversed by the canal from Mons to Condé. A large part of its surface is covered by a morass. Pop. 2946.

BAUERWITZ, or BABOROU, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 34 m. S. Oppeln, circle, Leobschutz, l. bank, Zinna. It contains a R. Catholic church, a chapel, castle, townhouse, and hospital; is the seat of several public offices, and some manufactures of linen and earthenware. Pop. 2300.

BAUG, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, at the confluence of the Guirna and Waugerry, 92 m. E. Baroda; lat. 22° 22′ N.; lon. 74° 49′ E. It stands on horizontal beds of sandstone, at the base of a range of hills, in a valley, on the road between Malwah and Goojerat by the Oudipoor pass, and is famous for its smelting furnaces and forges. About 3½ m. S. the town are four extraordinary cave temples, cut out of the solid rock, and supposed to be of Buddhist origin, though there is no record of the existence of Buddhism in the district. Their walls are sculptured with mythological representations, which, with a single exception, apparently of modern date, have no resemblance to those of the Brahmins. Pop. 5000.

BAUGÉ, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 19 m. E.N.E. Angers; agreeably situated in a valley near the Couesnon, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Some of the houses are good; but the town is, in general, very irregular. An old castle, built by Foulques Nerra, still remains in good preservation, and the hospital is one of the best in the department. Coarse cloth and woollen stuffs are made here. The trade is principally in cloth, wood for carpentry, and cattle. Pop. 3107.

BAUGHURST, par. Eng. Hants; 1675 ac. Pop. 568.

BAULEAH, a tn. Hindoostan, presidency Bengal, l. bank, Ganges, 20 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It is a large place, and of some commercial importance; has a spacious factory; and was the residence of a commercial officer of the E. I. Company.

BAUMBER, or BAMBURGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3200 ac. Pop. 407.

BAUME, the name of several places in France, especially:—1, *Baume les Dames* [anc. *Balmea*], an anc. tn. France, dep. Doubs. It is well built, and pleasantly situated, r. bank, Doubs, in a hollow surrounded with vine-clad hills, and close to the canal that connects the Rhone and the Rhine. The principal buildings are the parish church, which is large and handsome, and the spacious hospital. Previous to the Revolution of 1798, there was here a celebrated Benedictine convent, to which only nuns who could exhibit proof of nobility were admitted. This convent was founded in the fifth century, and was patronized by the kings of Burgundy. Hats are manufactured here to a considerable extent; and in the environs are glassworks, ironworks, tanneries, paper-mills, &c. Pop. 2211.—2, *Baume les Messieurs* [formerly *Baume les Moines*], a tn. France, dep. Jura, 6½ m. N.W. Lons-de-Saulnier. It has a magnificent church, and was formerly noted for its large monastery of Benedictine monks. The neighbourhood is very rugged and precipitous, and much visited by travellers for its romantic scenery. Pop. 771.

BAUMEEAN, or BAUMIAN. *See* BAMIAN.

BAUNTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1340 ac. Pop. 122.

BAURE, BAURUS, or BAURES, a river, Bolivia, rising in Lake Guazamire; lat. 15° 18′ S.; lon. 62° 30′ W.; flowing N.W., and falling into the Itenez or Guapore, on its l. bank, on the frontier of Brazil, after a course of about 300 m.

BAUTSCH, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, 23 m. N.E. Olmütz. It has a parish church, and its own magistracy. Pop. (German), about 2500.

BAUTZEN, or BUDDISSIN, a tn. Saxony, cap. Upper Lusatia, r. bank, Spree, 32 m. E.N.E. Dresden. It is well built, with large massy houses, broad, straight, well-paved streets, and suburbs adorned with beautiful gardens. It was formerly defended by a strong castle, which is now in ruins. The public buildings of note are, the royal palace of Orlenburg, now used as public offices; the cathedral, a large structure, built in 1213, with a very lofty spire; a R. Catholic chapter-house, a townhall, and public library; a gymnasium, a normal school, with a number of churches, hospitals, and other charitable institutions. It has considerable manufactures of tobacco, woollen, cotton, linen goods, and hosiery, with iron, powder, and paper-mills; copper and wire works, dyeworks, tileworks, bleachfields, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. About 7 m. E. by S. from Bautzen is Hochkirch, the scene of a great battle fought in the Seven Years' War, 1746. Near the town is the scene of another sanguinary conflict, the battle of Bautzen, fought between the French under Napoleon and the allies, May 21 and 22, 1813. Pop. exclusive of garrison, 12,485.

BAVARIA [German, *Baiern*; French, *Bavière*], a kingdom of Central Europe, in the S. of Germany, composed of two isolated portions of unequal size. The larger portion, comprising about seven-eighths of the monarchy, is included between lat. 47° 19′ and 50° 41′ N., and lon. 8° 53′ and 13° 50′ E.; bounded, E. by Bohemia and the archduchy of Austria, S. by Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Lake Constance, W. by Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Cassel, N. by the states of Ducal Saxony, the principalities of Reuss, and the kingdom of Saxony. The smaller portion, the Pfalz or Palatinate, lies W. from the main portion of the kingdom, and separated from it by Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt. It is included between lat. 48° 57′ and 49° 50′ N., and lon. 7° 6′ and 8° 31′ E.; and is bounded, E. by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden, S. by France, W. by the Prussian Rhine provinces, and a portion of Saxe-Coburg, and N. by Hesse-Darmstadt.

Bavaria has an area of 29,291 sq. m., and is divided into eight circles (*Kreise*), the names, areas, and populations of which are given below, together with the old names. In 1866, as a consequence of the war between Prussia and Austria, Bavaria had to cede to the former two small portions of territory in Upper and Lower Franconia, together comprising 212 sq. m. and 32,976 inhabitants.

Circles (Kreise).		Area, sq. m.	Population in Dec.		Chief Tns.	Pop. 1867.
Modern Name.	*Ancient Name.*		1861.	1867.		
1. Oberbaiern (Upper Bavaria)	Isarkreis (Isar)	6581·8	779,991	827,669	Munich	170,688*
2. Niederbaiern (Lower Bavaria)	Unterdonaukreis (Lower Danube)	4157·3	575,338	594,511	Passau	13,883
3. Pfalz (Palatinate)	Rheinkreis (Rhine)	2292·6	608,069	626,966	Spires	14,806
4. Oberpfalz (Upper Palatinate), and Regensburg (Ratisbon)	Regenkreis (Regen)	3731·5	485,895	491,295	Ratisbon	30,357
5. Oberfranken (Upper Franconia)	Obermainkreis (Upper Main)	2702·3	516,743	535,060	Baireuth	19,464
6. Mittelfranken (Middle Franconia)	Rezatkreis (Rezat)	2917·6	545,285	579,688	Anspach Nürnberg	13,018 77,895
7. Unterfranken (Lower Franconia, and Aschaffenburg	Untermainkreis (Lower Main)	3242·5	601,758	584,972	Würzburg	42,185
8. Schwaben (Swabia), and Neuburg	Oberdonaukreis (Upper Danube)	3665·4	576,758	585,160	Augsburg	50,067
		29,291	4 689,837	4,824,421		

* Excluding military (145,829).

Mountains.—Bavaria is a hilly rather than a mountainous country. A large portion, more especially S. of the Danube, is a plateau country of considerable elevation, and indeed, the whole of the main portion of the kingdom may be described as an upland valley, averaging about 1600 ft. above the sea level, intersected by numerous large streams and ridges of low hills. On all sides it is surrounded by hills of a greater or less altitude, either quite upon the frontier or only at small distances from it. The whole S. frontier is formed by a branch of the Noric Alps, offsets from which project far into the S. plateau of Bavaria. Besides numerous peaks which this range contains, varying from 4000 to 8000 ft. high, the following may be named as being above the latter number:—the Zugspitze, 9675 ft. high; the Watzmann, 8732 ft.; the Hochvogel, 8475 ft.; the Mädlehorn, 8650 ft. Passing along the valley of the Inn and across the Danube, we come to the Bohemian

frontier, formed by the Böhmerwald Mountains, running S.E. to N.W., and lowering down at the valley of the Eger. The highest peaks in this range, are the Rachel, 4743 ft., and the Arber, 4848 ft. Crossing the Eger, we meet with the Fichtelgebirge, presenting the Schneeberg, 3450 ft. high; and the Ochsenkopf, 3341 ft. W. from this range, and along the frontier of the Saxon ducal territories and Hesse-Cassel, run hills of moderate elevation, under various names, Frankenwald, Rhöngebirge, &c., no peaks of which attain an elevation of more than 3148 ft. The W. mountain boundary of the Bavarian valley is formed N. of the Main by the Spessartwald range, and in the kingdom of Würtemberg by the Alb (*which see*). The only note-worthy interior ranges are in the N.W., the Steigerwald; and in the N.E., running in a S.W. direction from the Fichtelgebirge, the Franconian Jura; a low limestone range, containing numerous remarkable stalactitic caves. The Pfalz or Palatinate, is traversed S. to N. by the N. extremity of the Vosges, the highest peak in this locality being Donnersberg, 2137 ft. high.

Lakes.—The lakes of Bavaria are neither very numerous nor of very great extent, though many of them present exceedingly picturesque scenery. The larger are all situated on the upper part of the S. plateau; the smaller within the range of the Noric Alps. The most remarkable of the former are, Lake Ammer, about 10 m. long by 2½ broad, 1736 ft. above the sea; Lake Würm or Starnberg, about 12 m. long by 3 broad, 1899 ft.; and Lake Chiem, 9 m. long by 9 to 4 broad, 1651 ft. above the sea. Of the smaller, the more remarkable are, Lake Tegner, about 3 m. long, 2586 ft.; Lake Walchen, 2597; and various others, upwards of 2000 ft. above the sea level. Most of the lakes are well supplied with fish.

Rivers.—Bavaria belongs wholly to the basins of the Danube and the Rhine, with exception of a very small portion in the N.E. corner, which through the Eger appertains to the basin of the Elbe. The river Danube intersects the main portion of the kingdom W. to E. nearly in the centre, and before it enters the Austrian dominions at Passau, where it is still 925 ft. above the sea, it receives on its r. bank the rivers Iller, Lech, and Isar, which have their sources in the Noric Alps, besides numerous smaller streams; and on its l. bank, the Wornitz, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen, besides other lesser streams. The Main traverses nearly the whole of the N. part of this portion of the kingdom from E. to W., and is navigable for steam vessels from Bamberg to the Rhine. Its principal affluents are the Regnitz, and the Saale. In the Palatinate there are no streams of any importance, the Rhine being merely a boundary river.

Climate.—If we except the valley of the Rhine, and the valley of the Main in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, even including the Palatinate, in comparison with other German States, is a cold country. The average temperature of the year is about 47° Fah., the same as the E. coast of Scotland. Winter, 30°; spring, 47°; summer, 63°; and autumn, 47°.

Soil and Vegetation, &c.—Bavaria is one of the most favoured countries in Germany, in respect of the fruitfulness of its soil, due no doubt in a considerable degree to the undulating nature of the country, to the numerous streams by which it is watered, and to being nearly wholly composed of Jura limestone. In the plains and valleys the soil is capable of producing all kinds of crops, but not until lately were the natural advantages of the country turned to good account. Ignorance and idleness opposed a barrier to improvement, which it took the utmost efforts of an enlightened Government, aided by the general spread of education, to remove. At length a spirit of agricultural enterprise pervades the kingdom, improved methods of cultivation have been introduced, and large tracts of waste land have been reclaimed and brought under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, and oats; but in some districts rice, spelt, maize, and buck-wheat, are also raised. To these productions of the soil may be added potatoes (the culture of which is yearly increasing), tobacco, and fruit, of which large quantities are grown in the valleys of the Main and the Rhine. In the circles of Mittelfranken and Schwaben-Neuburg, the hop plant is cultivated to a considerable extent, the annual yield amounting to 135,000 cwt. per annum; and the vine in the circles of Pfalz and Unterfranken. The latter produces the Franconian wines; the best wines of the former are produced near Deidesheim and Wachenheim. The celebrated Steinwein and Leistenwein are the produce of the S. slope of the Marienberg, near the town of Würzburg. The forests of Bavaria, composed chiefly of fir and pine trees, cover nearly a third of its entire surface, and yield a large revenue to the state; much timber being annually exported, together with potashes, tar, turpentine, and other products peculiar to these wooded regions.

The principal mineral products are, salt, coal, and iron. The first is a royal monopoly, and produces a considerable revenue; the latter are not wrought to nearly the extent they might be, though a considerable number of ironworks and coal mines are in operation. Black-lead is found in several places, and pretty largely exported, especially to America, where it is used for making crucibles. Porcelain clay, of the finest quality, likewise abounds in some localities, the best being obtained in the district of Wunsiedel in the Upper Main.

In the rearing of cattle and sheep, the Bavarians are still far behind. Notwithstanding the extent and excellence of their pastures, the stock, generally, is of inferior quality, and inadequate to the home consumption. Improvement in these respects, however, is now in progress, through the instrumentality of agricultural and veterinary schools, which were established a few years since, and which distribute prizes to encourage the breeding of stock. Swine are reared in great numbers in all parts of the country, and poultry and wild fowl are abundant. The wolves and bears with which the forests of Bavaria were at one time infested, are nearly extinct.

The manufactures of Bavaria are singly very unimportant, being mostly on a small scale, and conducted by individuals of limited capital. The principal articles manufactured are coarse linens, woollens, cottons, leather, paper, glass, earthen and ironware, jewellery, &c., but the supply of the first three articles is inadequate to the home consumption. Of leather, paper, glass, and ironware, pretty large quantities are exported. The optical and mathematical instruments made at Munich, are the best on the Continent, and are prized accordingly. But the most important branch of manufacture in Bavaria is the brewing of beer—the universal and favourite beverage of the country. There are upwards of 5600 brewing establishments in the kingdom, which have been calculated to supply on an average about 20 gallons a year to every individual of the population. The beer is neither so strong nor so sweet as Scotch ale; but is of more delicate flavour, and forms a pleasant and wholesome beverage. It is not only consumed in immense quantities in the country, but is sent to all parts of Germany, and even as far as America and India. A large portion of the industrial population maintain themselves by weaving linen, and by the manufacture of articles in wood (some of which are of beautiful workmanship), and by the felling and hewing of timber. Notwithstanding its favourable geographical position, and other natural advantages, the trade of Bavaria is very limited. The value of the goods exported yearly does not exceed £1,500,000. Principal exports—corn, timber, wine, cattle, sheep, hogs, butter, salt, iron, leather, glass, hops, fruit, beer, &c. Imports:—sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, tobacco, drugs, copper, oil, spices, dyestuffs, silk, and silk goods, lead, &c.

From its position, Bavaria enjoys a considerable portion of transit trade much facilitated by the good roads that traverse the country in all directions. The means of communication are now very complete. The Danube, the Rhine, the Main, the Regnitz, &c., afford ample scope for inland navigation, besides the König Ludwig (King Louis) Canal, which connects the Main at Bamberg with the Altmühl, a short distance above its embouchure in the Danube, thus establishing direct water communication through the Rhine, between the German Ocean and the Black Sea. The railway system has been carried out on an extensive scale. The lines are partly state property, partly private. The total length is about 1550 miles.

Education and Art.—The department of education is under the superintendence of the 'Superior Board of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.' A complete system of inspection is established throughout the country; the reports of the inspectors, including not only the number and proficiency of the scholars, but also the conduct of the teachers, the state of the buildings, and the nature and extent of the funds available. It is necessary in Bavaria, before admission can be obtained into any higher school, to have passed a satisfactory examination in the lower school. Not only must all candidates for

offices under the state pass examinations, but examinations are held of apprentices in trade, who wish to become masters, and even of officers in the army on promotion. In 1861 there were 7126 elementary schools, with 8205 teachers. Attendance on school is compulsory up to fourteen years of age. There are three universities in Bavaria; two of which (Munich and Würzburg) are R. Catholic, and one (Erlangen) Protestant. The university of Munich is attended by about 1200 students. There are also several lycea, a number of gymnasia, numerous Latin, normal, and polytechnic schools, besides academies of arts and sciences, fine arts, horticulture, &c. The capital, Munich, contains a library of 600,000 volumes, including 16,000 MSS.; several scientific and literary institutions, academies, and national societies, and extensive collections of works of art.

Bavaria enjoys the honour of having originated a school of painting of a high order of merit, known as the Nürnberg school; founded, about the middle of the 16th century, by Albert Dürer, a native of that town, whose works are little, if at all, inferior to those of his great Italian contemporaries. Hans Holbein, who excelled Dürer in portrait, though far behind him in historical painting, is claimed by Bavaria, but neither the precise locality nor date of his birth are known with certainty; Augsburg, Basel, and Grünstadt being severally named as the one, and the dates 1495 and 1498 as the other. To these celebrated names have to be added those of the eminent sculptors Kraft and Vischer, both also Bavarians; the former born about 1435, and the latter about the middle of the same century. The masterpiece of the latter distinguished artist is the bronze shrine of St. Sebaldus in Nürnberg, esteemed a marvel of art, for beauty of design, and delicacy of workmanship. The most celebrated of Kraft's works is the remarkable tabernacle in stone, affixed against one of the columns of the choir of the church of St. Lawrence, also in Nürnberg. The restoration of Bavarian pre-eminency, in modern times, in connection with the fine arts, is, in a great measure, if not entirely, owing to Louis, the late sovereign of that kingdom; whose love of art, and liberal patronage, have rendered the capital one of the most celebrated seats of the fine arts in Europe.

Religion.—There is no predominant church in Bavaria, but the prevailing religion is the R. Catholic, professed by 3,441,029 in 1867. The principal portion of the remainder are Lutherans, 1,325,446; Reformed and Jews, 49,840. Although, however, Catholicism be the religion of the state, all others are free; and all citizens, whatever their creed, are equally admissible to the same public functions and employments, and possess the same civil and political rights. The Articles of the Concordat concluded with the Pope, are subordinate in their application to the fundamental law of the state. By an ordinance of Louis, late King of Bavaria, females are prohibited from pronouncing any monastic vow until after having passed their 33d year. The ceremony of taking the veil must always be performed in presence of a lay commissioner, intrusted with the power of interrogating the person about to withdraw from the world. The dioceses of Bavaria are, Munich, an archbishopric, with 20,000 florins (£1666); Bamberg, also an archbishopric, with 15,000 florins (£1250); Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Herbstadt, bishoprics, with 10,000 florins (£833) each; Passau, Eichstadt, and Spires, bishoprics, with 8000 florins (£666) each. The dean at Munich has 4000 (£333), at Bamberg, 3500 (£291), in the first set of bishoprics, 3000 (£250), and in the second, 2500 florins (£208) a year; and the dignitaries called *præpositi*, who rank between the bishop and dean, have the same as the dean. The canons' incomes vary from 1400 (£116) to 2000 florins (£166). These salaries are paid by Government. In Bavaria, marriage between individuals having no capital cannot take place without the consent of the principal persons appointed to superintend the poor institutions, who, if they grant such liberty where there are no means of supporting the children that may spring from such marriage, render themselves liable for their maintenance. The law is apparently intended to prevent improvident marriages, for which it seems certainly better adapted, than for the promotion of morality.

People.—In personal appearance, the Bavarians are stout and vigorous, well adapted to bear the fatigues of war, and are in general considered as good soldiers. They are indolent, addicted to drinking and to immoral practices, but are brave, patriotic, and faithful to their word. Their manners and customs, towards the close of the last century, were described as coarse in the extreme, and strongly marked with the superstitious bigotry of their religious creed; but since the more general diffusion of knowledge, a great change for the better has taken place. The peasantry are clad in long loose snuff-coloured coats, lined or edged with pink, and studded in front with clusters of silver or white metal buttons, thrown open to display a smart waistcoat of various and brilliant colours; their hats are ornamented with artificial flowers. Many of the Bavarian females are handsome, lively, and graceful. They dress smartly, and display much taste in their attire. Some of them wear black silk handkerchiefs tied tightly round their heads, decorated with flowers or ribbons; some caps of silver or gold tissue, and all having their hair neatly braided. German is the language chiefly spoken by the Bavarians; but they have never been conspicuous for the cultivation of their native tongue.

Money, Weights, &c.—The Bavarian currency is the same as that of Frankfort, Würtemberg, &c. Accounts are kept in florins and kreutzers. The most common Bavarian silver coins are:—

Pieces of 3 kr., of which 20 make a florin.
„ 6 kr., „ 10 „
„ 12 kr., „ 6 „
„ 24 kr (Zwanziger), 2½ „
Bavarian dollars = 2 florins 24 kreutzers.
„ ½ = 1 „ 12 „ = 1 Aust florin.
Prussian coins are very common throughout N. Bavarin.

The principal *linear* measures are the *fuss* = ·958005 Eng. foot; *elle* = ·911378 Eng. yard; and *klafter* = 6 fuss. Each of these measures, multiplied by itself, gives the square measure of the same name. The principal *dry* measure is the *schiffel* = ·764688 Eng. quarter. The basis of the *liquid* measures is the *maass* or *maasskanne* = ·235307 Eng. gallon. The *eimer* (wine measure) is = 60 maasskannen, but the *eimer* (beer measure) · · 64 maasskannen. The principal weights are the *pfund* (pound) · 1·23459 Eng. lb., and the *centner* = 123·45 Eng. lbs., or about 11½ lbs. more than the English cwt.

Constitution.—Bavaria was formerly a member of the Germanic Confed. The domains are inalienable, the crown hereditary. The executive is in the hands of the King. The legislature consists of two chambers, one of senators, and one of deputies; the former composed of princes of the royal family, the great officers of the state, the two archbishops, the heads of certain noble families, a bishop named by the King, the president of the Protestant General Consistory, and any other members whom the King may create hereditary peers; the latter, of members chosen, one to every 7000 families, or 35,000 persons. The qualifications are, that the candidate have completed his 30th year, that he be a free and independent citizen, that he be a member of the Romish or Reformed church, and pay taxes on property of the value of £765 at the least. The members are chosen every six years, unless dissolved by the King, and are generally convened once a year, but are bound to assemble at least once every three years. Each of the eight circles or provinces has a provincial government, consisting of two boards, one for the management of the police, schools, &c., and the other for the management of financial affairs. The national budget exhibits a favourable state of matters. The public debt is about £29,000,000. The army is raised by conscription, every man, excepting the nobility and clergy, being liable to serve after the completion of his 21st year. The armed force of the kingdom consists of the active force, the reserve, and the landwehr or militia, and no Bavarian can settle or marry, or accept of any definite appointment, until he has fulfilled his military liabilities. The period of service is three years in the active force, three in the reserve, and five in the landwehr.

History.—The Bavarians are descended of the Boii, a Celtic tribe, who subdued the native inhabitants, and took possession of the country about 600 years before the Christian era. The Boii were in turn conquered by the Romans, who retained the territory till the fall of the empire, when it was overrun by the Ostrogoths and Franks. The sovereignty of Bavaria was subsequently assumed by Charlemagne, and on the death of that monarch, the kings of the Franks and Germans governed it by their lieutenants, who bore the title of Margrave, afterwards converted into that of Duke, and latterly (1623), into that of Elector. In 1070, Bavaria passed into the possession of the family of the Guelphs, and in 1180, it

was transferred by imperial grant to Otho, Count of Wittelsbach. On the extinction of the direct line of that family in 1777, the Elector Palatine, Charles Theodore, added the Palatinate, and the duchies of Juliers and Berg to the Bavarian dominions. In 1799, Charles Theodore died without issue, and the Sulzbach branch of the line of the palatinate became extinct with him. The Duke Maximilian Joseph of Deux-Ponts came into possession of all the Bavarian territories. The peace of Luneville (Feb. 9, 1801) put an end to the renewed war and its most important article—the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France—essentially affected Bavaria. Whilst it lost all its possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, and also the lands of the palatinate on the right bank, it obtained, on the other hand, by an imperial edict, an indemnification, by which it gained, in addition to the amount lost, a surplus of 2109 sq. m., and 216,000 inhabitants.

The political importance of Bavaria, with respect to Austria as well as to France, was more fully displayed in the war of 1805. When Austria resumed hostilities against France, she required the Elector of Bavaria to unite his troops with the Austrian army, and refused to allow him to remain neutral, 'which (as the Emperor Francis wrote to the elector, Sept. 3, 1804) France herself only would suffer as long as she should find it expedient.' Bavaria, however, did not find it accordant with its own interests to place itself entirely in the power of Austria. At the beginning of the war, the Elector joined the French with about 30,000 troops, and the peace of Presburg annexed to his dominions 10,595 sq. m., and 1,000,000 inhabitants, and conferred on him the dignity of King; in return for which, he ceded Würzburg, which was erected into an electorate, in the place of Salzburg. The King of Bavaria, like the rulers of Würtemberg and Baden, now assumed sovereignty over the lands of the nobility of the empire within his borders. When, in 1812, the war between France and Russia broke out, Bavaria sent anew its whole proportion of troops to the French army. Insignificant remains only of the 30,000 Bavarians returned in the spring of 1813. Maximilian Joseph, notwithstanding this sacrifice, placed fresh troops under the command of Napoleon as the protector of the confederation of the Rhine, when the new campaign was opened, near the close of April. This army also suffered great losses, but distinguished itself with its wonted bravery, under the command of Marshal Oudinot. It suffered particularly in the battles of Luckau and Grossbeeren (1813). In 1805, Bavaria was raised, by the treaty of Presburg, to the rank of a kingdom, with some further accessions of territory, all of which were confirmed by the treaties of 1814 and 1815. In 1848, the discreditable conduct of the King of Bavaria, in maintaining an open *liaison* with a wandering actress, who had assumed the name of Lola Montes, but who was in reality the eloped wife of an Englishman, and whom he had created a Bavarian countess, by the title of Gräfin von Lansfeldt, had thoroughly alienated the hearts of his subjects, and quickened that desire of political change which had previously existed. In this spirit the people, early in March 1848, demanded the immediate convocation of the Chambers, the liberty of the press, that judicial trials should be public, that an electoral reform should be granted, and that the army should take an oath to observe the constitution. The King having refused to convoke the Chambers before the end of May, the people flew to arms, attacked and captured the arsenal, and marched against the royal palace, the military refusing to charge them. In this predicament, the King yielded to all the demands of the people, who returned their arms to the arsenal, and quietly dispersed. Fresh tumults, however, occurred, and on March 21, King Louis announced his resignation of the sceptre to his son, Maximilian II. The tendency of his government was despotic, and the attempts made on the popular liberties caused considerable discontent. He died, March 10, 1864, and was succeeded by Louis II., the present king. On the outbreak of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, Bavaria took the field in behalf of the latter. Her troops were several times defeated, and she was forced to sue for peace. On the settlement of affairs after the war, Bavaria was recognized as head of the South German States. In the Franco-German war of 1870–71 the Bavarian troops distinguished themselves on the side of Prussia; and Bavaria is now an important member of the Germanic Empire. Bavaria contains several very ancient and venerable cities, formerly free towns of the empire, such as Augsburg, Ratisbon or Regensburg, and Nürnberg, in their day of prosperity centres of wealth and commercial activity, created and fostered by the extensive carrying trade overland from Italy and the East to the Baltic, and to the great cities of the Netherlands. Nor less remarkable were the Episcopal cities, Würzburg and Bamberg, once capitals of ecclesiastical principalities, but now still further reduced than the imperial towns.—(Berghaus; Huhn; *Parliamentary Papers; Annual Register, &c.*)

BAVAY [anc. *Bagacum*], an anc. tn. France, dep. Nord, arrond. of, and 15 m. N.N.W. Avesnes, of considerable military importance in the time of the Romans. It contains the ruins of an aqueduct, amphitheatre, and fortifications, and has manufactures of glass, earthenware, hardware, agricultural implements, hosiery, and leather. The inhabitants are also engaged in agriculture and rearing cattle. Pop. 1605.

BAVISPE, a tn. Mexico, prov. Chihuahua, in a mountainous district, near the source of a river of the same name. It used to be classed as one of the Spanish *presidios*, or small forts, built as a protection against the wild Indians.

BAWTRY, a market tn. England, co. York, W. Riding, on a plain on the Idle, 9 m. S.S.E. Doncaster. It consists of two principal streets, straight, and well kept; lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; houses, chiefly of brick, plastered or stuccoed; and contains a parish church, a Methodist and an Independent chapel, several Sunday-schools, and a day-school. It has some trade in corn, oak-timber, and stone, which is sent chiefly to London and Hull. The Idle is navigable to the town for small vessels of about 24 tons. Pop. 1170.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BAY, a lake, isl. Luzon, S. of Manilla. It is of very irregular form, but measures above 30 m. both in length and breadth. There are several small islands in it, of which the largest, named Tatin, is about 11 m. long by half that width at its broadest part. It receives the waters of several rivers, but has only one outlet, the Passig, which falls into the Bay of Manilla, at the town, after a course of about 18 m. The lake is deep in many parts, though generally not more than about 16 fathoms; it contains vast quantities of fish, of which daily supplies are sent to the Manilla market. Game is abundant on its shores; fowls of various kinds, and crocodiles in immense numbers, frequent its banks and waters.—(Mallat's *Philippines.*)

BAY OF ISLANDS, a large and commodious harbour, N.E. coast, New Ulster [native name, *Eaheinomauwe*], the most N. of the New Zealand Islands; about 90 m. S.E. North Cape; lat. (E. point, Cape Brett) 35° 10′ S.; lon. 174° 22′ E. (n.) It is of easy access; and, with exception of one rock, called the Whale-rock, the position of which is well ascertained, there are no hidden dangers. It is studded with islands, whence its name, and contains a surface of water of about 10 m. sq. Near the middle of the W. side of the bay is the opening of Kororareka harbour, a secure but shallow port; better adapted to merchant shipping than to the use of men-of-war. Within the line from Cape Pococke to Cape Brett, between which is the entrance into the bay, there is not more than 30 fathoms of water; and everywhere, excepting close to the rocks, the bottom is soft and tenacious, affording secure anchorage. The view on all sides is pleasing, exhibiting everywhere an appearance of fertility, but is without any grand, or remarkable features. The bay has been the resort of whalers for many years.—(*Surveying Voyages of Adventure and Beagle; Parliamentary Report.*)

BAYAMO, or San Salvador, a tn., E. part, isl. Cuba, 60 m. N.W. Santiago, near l. bank, Cauto, a small stream that falls into the bay called the Canal of Bayamo. It lies in lat. 20° 40′ N.; lon. 76° 55′ W.; and carries on a good trade. Pop. variously stated from 7500 to 14,000.

BAYAN or Bain, Khara-Coola, a lofty mountain-range in Asia, on the N.E. border of Thibet, a branch of the Kuen-lun, stretching N.W. and S.E. between the sources of the Hoang-Ho and the Yang-tse-Kiang, two of the largest rivers in China.

BAYAS [anc. *Baiæ*], a tn. Syria, pash. Aleppo, a little to the S. of the river Deli Chái, and 15 m. N. Iskenderoon. It contains a castle, khan, bazaar, baths, and numerous ruins. There are several villages in its neighbourhood, situated amidst groves of orange and palm trees.—(Chesney.)

BAYAZID, or BAYREED, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. of, and 140 m. S.E. Erzeroom; S.W. Mount Ararat, from the base of which it is separated by a lava-covered plain 10 m. in width; lat. 39° 24′ N.; lon. 44° 20′ E; governed by a pasha of two tails, appointed by the pasha of Erzeroom. It is situated on the declivity of a rugged eminence, the summit of which is fortified, and surrounded by a wall and ram-



THE CASTLE OF BAYAZID.—From Texier, Description de l'Armenie la Perse, &c.

parts. The town is in a ruinous state; most of the houses are small and ill built, and the streets are in an extremely filthy condition. Besides the extensive palace of the pasha, the town contains two Christian churches, three mosques, and the famous monastery of Kara Kelecesch, celebrated for its beautiful architecture and antiquity. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Kurds and Armenians. The former amount only to 300 or 400 families; the latter to not more than 190 families. Kurdish is the common language of the place. Some trade is carried on with Georgia and Persia, on the frontiers of which the town is situated. Total pop. 5000.—(Smith and Dwight's *Researches in Armenia*.)

BAYDON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3060 ac. Pop. 380.

BAYEIYE [men], a tribe of people, S. Africa, inhabiting the banks of Lake Ngami, and the river Zouga. They are a fine intelligent race, much darker and larger than, and in every respect superior to, the Bechuanas. They make canoes, roughly fashioned, out of entire trees; and so that one end counterbalances the other they do not care for them being straight; consequently, many are quite crooked; sails are unknown. They live chiefly on fish, caught by means of neatly-made nets, dyed in tan, made from the bark of the camel-thorn, to prevent them from rotting.—(Letter from W.C. Oswell, Esq., in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.* 1850.)

BAYEUX, an anc. city, France, dep. Calvados, 16 m. N.W. Caen; situated on the Aure, in a fertile plain about 5 m. from the sea, and surrounded with excellent pasturage. The principal street is handsome, but most of the others are narrow and irregular. The houses have an antique and singular appearance; the squares are large, and planted with trees. The cathedral is a splendid Gothic edifice, with a tower 240 ft. high. It contains some interesting statues, sculptured in the 16th century. The church of St. Exuperus, situated outside the town, is supposed to be the oldest in Bayeux. Little remains of the original structure, however, excepting a portion of the square tower. In the Hotel de Ville is preserved one of the most interesting relics of the Middle Ages, known by the name of the Bayeux Tapestry, although, in reality, the work of the needle. It is a representation of the events connected with the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans, wrought, in worsted of various colours, in the style of a sampler. It is 214 ft. long, and 20 inches broad, and is divided into 72 compartments, each with a Latin superscription indicating its subject. This singular relic is said, on good grounds, to have been the work of Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, assisted by her female attendants. Napoleon, during his meditated invasion of England, caused this tapestry to be carried from town to town, and exhibited in the theatres between the acts, to animate the spectators to a second conquest. An excellent engraving of the tapestry has been made by Stothard, for the London Society of Antiquaries. There are several manufactures in the town, including lace of superior quality, calicoes, serges, table linen, cotton yarn, and hats; and tanning and dyeing are carried on. The porcelain manufactory, established in 1812, continues to maintain its reputation. It employs about 60 workmen, and the articles produced are stronger, and stand heat much better than the Limoges porcelain, although the latter is of a purer white. A considerable trade is carried on in horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, fish, and butter, of which latter article large quantities are sent weekly to Paris, either fresh or slightly salted. The All-Saints fair, which lasts two days, is devoted to the sale of horses. Bayeux is of high antiquity, having existed previously to the invasion of Gaul by the Romans. Pop. 9106.

BAYFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 799 ac. P. 18.

BAYFORD, par. Eng. Hertford; 1632 ac. P. 353.

BAYLEHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1332 ac. P. 310.

BAYLEN. *See* BAILEN.

BAYONNE, a seaport tn. France, dep. Basses Pyrénées; lat. (cathedral) 43° 29′ 30″ N.; lon. 1° 28′ 30″ W. (R.) It is advantageously situated about 4 m. from the sea, at the confluence of the Nive and Adour. The former divides the town into two nearly equal parts, called Great and Little Bayonne, connected by the Mayou and Panceo bridges. Both parts are surrounded by ramparts, flanked with bastions and broad deep ditches, which can at any time be filled with water. Four gates form the entrances to the town. As a fortified place, Bayonne ranks in the first class. Great Bayonne extends along the l. bank, Nive, and contains the old castle; Little Bayonne stretches along the r. bank of the same river, and the l. bank, Adour, and contains the new castle, which is flanked by four towers. A third quarter, properly a suburb of the town, although it does not belong to it, nor even to the same department, is situated on the r. bank, Adour. It is called St. Esprit, and belongs to the department of Landes, communicating with Bayonne proper by a handsome wooden bridge across the Adour. In St. Esprit is situated the citadel, which commands the town of Bayonne, the port, the surrounding district, and the approach from the sea. Bayonne is an agreeable town, built in the Spanish fashion, and presenting a different appearance from the generality of French towns. The houses have lattice-windows and balconies, over which cloth blinds are extended. The shops are open in front like booths, and the *Grande Place* resembles a Spanish square in all its principal features. The inhabitants are remarkable for the animation and gaiety of their manner, and have an appearance of lightheartedness that contrasts strongly with the more solemn demeanour of their Spanish neighbours. The town is well and substantially built. The main street, through which the high road to Spain passes, contains several handsome edifices. The other streets are narrow, and appear to be more confined than they really are, from the height of the houses, which are generally of three or four stories. The *Place Grammont*, which opens, on one side, on the Nive, and on the other on the Adour and the harbour, is embellished with some fine buildings, amongst which are the custom-house and theatre. This square is the great resort of both the busy and the idle. The only remarkable public building in Bayonne, besides those named, is the cathedral, a small but elegant Gothic structure. Its arsenal is one of the best and most complete in France. The military hospital, also, is of considerable extent, being capable of accommodating 2000 invalids. On the bank of the river is an agreeable promenade, carefully kept. On one side is a row of houses painted in various colours, and on the other a noble quay. An avenue of trees occupies the intervening space. A little lower down the river are the dockyards, which are very commodious, and well adapted for the construction both of ships of war and merchant vessels. The walks along the river are much frequented, and present a picturesque variety of costume. The women of Bayonne are celebrated for the elegance of their figures. Their attractions have become almost proverbial in France. The harbour of Bayonne is encumbered by a bar across the mouth of the Adour, but, when entered, it affords every security. The rise of flood tide is 13 ft., of neap tide, 8½ ft. In 1866 the number of vessels that entered the port was 425, of 32,816 tons; cleared the same year, 438, of 36,006 tons (exclusive of coasters).

Bayonne has an exchange, and schools of commerce and navigation. The chief products consist of Andaye brandy, liqueurs, chocolate, ropes, cordage, glass, and refined sugar. It has a chamber of commerce, and carries on an important trade, not the least portion of which is by smuggling, into Spain. The chief exports are resins, woollen cloths, serges, linens, dyed silks, drugs, cream-of-tartar, wines, brandy, &c. The chief imports are fine Spanish wool, liquorice root and juice, wines, iron, cocoa, olive-oil, millstones, &c. Bayonne prides itself on never having been taken by an enemy, and its motto is, *Nunquam polluta*. The bayonet, a well-known military weapon, was invented here, and derives its name from the town. Pop. (1866), 26,335.

BAYPOOR, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, in Malabar, presid. Madras, 7 m. S. Calicut; lat. 11° 10′ N.; lon. 75° 52′ E. Tippoo Saib now named this place Sultanpatnam, and intended to make it a commercial emporium. Teak ships of 400 tons are built here, and teak tar is extracted from the chips and sawdust.

BAYREUTH. *See* BAIREUTH.

BAYSWATER, a hamlet, England, co. Middlesex, in the immediate W. vicinity of London, of which it may now be considered a suburb, being only 3½ m. from St. Paul's, on the Uxbridge road, on a plain adjoining Kensington gardens. The houses are tolerably well built, principally of brick, the fronts faced with composition; many of them are in the villa style, and some of them spacious and handsome residences; well lighted with gas, and water abundant. It contains a church, Episcopal and Wesleyan chapels, and several schools, including three ladies' schools, and one connected with the Wesleyans.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BAYTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 1960 ac. Pop. 443.

BAYVILL, par., S. Wales, Pembroke; 1344 ac. P. 124.

BAZA [anc. *Basti*], a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 53 m. E.N.E. Granada, in a valley N. the sierra Baza. It has ill-arranged, and, for the most part, crooked and narrow streets, three squares, a collegiate, and two parish churches, town-hall, hospital, college, four elementary schools, civil and ecclesiastical prisons, numerous public fountains, fine gardens, and promenades. Manufactures:—hats, linen fabrics, earthenware, and gypsum. The environs yield wine and hemp; sheep, cattle, and mules are reared; and an annual fair is held in September. Baza is famed in early Spanish history, more especially in that of Granada. In 1489, it was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards, after a siege of nearly seven months. In 1810, the French, under Marshal Soult, here defeated the Spaniards under Generals Blake and Freire. Pop. 10,133.

BAZADOIS (THE) [anc. *Vasates*], France, one of the districts into which prov. Guyenne was divided, and now included in deps. Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne. Its capital was Bazas.

BAZARUTA, a group of islands, Africa, off the coast of Sofala, just beyond Cape St. Sebastian. They extend in a chain to the N., and, approached from the S., appear like one island. Their N. extremity, forming the cape of the same name, lat. 21° 31′ S.; lon. 35° 33′ E., has a reef projecting from it, which is covered at high water. On the W. side of the N. island there is a cove called Punga Bay, with from 7 to 9 fathoms water, but lined by shoals on each side. There a ship might find shelter from E., S., and W. winds, and procure wood and water.—(Horsburgh.)

BAZAS [anc. *Cossio*], a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 33 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux; on a rocky eminence, at the foot of which flows the Benuve. It is surrounded by agreeable promenades, and by ruined walls, the only remains of its ancient fortifications. The houses are generally badly built; the only edifice possessing any architectural interest is the cathedral, a Gothic structure, erected in the 13th or 14th century. It is small, but well proportioned, and remarkable for the number and lightness of its columns, for the purity of its style, and for the delicacy of the principal façade, which is ornamented with numerous statues and sculptures. In the principal porch is a font for holy water, in which, by a curious optical effect, the whole vault of the cathedral is reflected. Some saltpetre, glass, and leather are manufactured; and a considerable trade is carried on in agricultural produce, and wood for fuel, carpentry, and shipbuilding. Pop. 4534.

BAZZANO, a tn. Italy, 14 m. W. Bologna, on the Samoggia. Pop. 2937.

BEACHAMPTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1492 ac. P. 248.

BEACHINGSTOKE, BEECHINGSTOKE, or BIRCHAM-STOKE, par. Eng. Wilts; 880 ac. Pop. 188.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory, England, coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Seaford, about 1½ m. S. Eastbourn; lat. 50° 44′ 24″ N.; lon. 0° 12′ 42″ E. (R.) It is the highest headland on the S. coast of England. In 1828, a revolving light of the first class was erected here, 285 ft. above the level of the sea, visible in clear weather from a distance of 28 m.

BEACONSFIELD, a tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham. The town stands on an eminence, 23 m. W. by N. London, and consists of four principal streets, which meet in a spacious market-place in the centre. The houses are in general well built; water abundant. The church is a handsome ancient structure, in the Norman style, of stone and flint, with tower and spire. It contains the remains of Edmund Burke, and of Waller the poet, both of whom were interred within its precincts. Beaconsfield has likewise Independent, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian chapels; a free school, and some small charities. Area of par. 4541 ac. Pop. 1684.

BEAFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 3203 ac. Pop. 666.

BEAGH, par. Irel. Galway; 13,839 ac. Pop. 5062.

BEAGLE, BANK, ISLAND, and REEF:—1, An extensive coral sand-bank, N.W. coast, Australia, N.N.W. Buccaneer Archipelago; lat. 15° 19′ S.; lon. 123° 35′ E. (R.) It is about 4 or 5 m. in length, N.W. and S.E., having part of it dry.—2, An isl., coast of S. Australia, about 60 m. N.N.W. from the entrance into Spencer's Gulf; lat. 34° 49′ S.; lon. 134° 49′ E. (R.)—3, A reef, in Bass Strait; lat. 39° 41′ S.; lon. 148° 6′ E. (R.)

BEAKESBOURNE, or LYVYNGSBOURNE, par. Eng. Kent; 1115 ac. Pop. 362.

BEAL, a vil. and headland, Irel, co. Kerry, S. side of the estuary of the Shannon, 6 m. W.N.W. Ballylongford. Near the village is an old castle.

BEALINGS, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Bealings* (*Great*), par. Suffolk; 1029 ac. Pop. 377.—2, *Bealings* (*Little*), par., W. of the former; 764 ac. Pop. 315.

BEAMINSTER, a tn. and par. England, co. Dorset. The town is situated in a fertile valley, on the Birt, 14 m. N.W. Dorchester; houses, in general, good modern buildings; streets well paved and lighted with gas; water abundant. The church, built on an eminence on the S. side of the town, is a stately structure, with a well-proportioned tower nearly 100 ft. in height. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels each; and a new chapel of ease was opened and consecrated in 1851. There is an endowed school, several daily and Sunday schools, and an almshouse for eight aged persons. Principal manufactures:—flax-spinning, sailcloth, iron, tin, and copper wares; market-day, Thursday. The town was almost entirely destroyed by fire on three different occasions: first, in 1644; again, in 1684; and a third time, in 1781. Area of par. 5116 ac. Pop. 2614.

BEAR, or BERE ISLAND AND HAVEN, Ireland, Bantry Bay, co. Cork. The ISLAND, which is about 5 m. long and from 1½ to 2 broad, is situated on the N.W. side of the bay. Its loftiest summit, 897 ft. high, is in lat. 51° 37′ 30″ N.; lon. 9° 52′ 12″ W. (R.)——The HAVEN, situated between the island and the mainland, is spacious and well sheltered, and has sufficient depth of water for large ships. It has two entrances, one at the E., the other at the W. end of Bear Island. Berebaven has recently been pointed out as well adapted for a naval and transatlantic packet station.

BEAR ISLANDS.—1, An isl., N. Ocean, about 315 m. S. Cape South, in Spitzbergen; lat. 74° 30′ N.; lon. 20° 0′ E. (R.)——2, Three islands in Hudson's Bay, one in lat. 54° 24′ N.; lon. 80° 50′ W. (R.); another in lat. 54° 32′ N.; the third in lat. 54° 46′ N.——3, A group of islands in the N. Polar Sea, off the N.E. coast of Siberia, between lat. 70° and 70° 30′ N.; and lon. 164° and 168° E.

BEAR LAKE (THE GREAT), an extensive sheet of fresh water in the N.W. part of N. America, on the Arctic circle, between about 65° and 67° 32′ N. lat.; and under the 20th degree of W. lon. It is of irregular shape, and measures 170 m. N. to S. and E. to W. Its depth has not been ascertained, but where tried, no bottom was found with 270 ft. of line. The water is remarkably transparent, and appears of

a light blue colour. It abounds with fish, particularly with a kind known by the name of 'the herring salmon of Bear Lake.' The Bear Lake river flows from it to the Mackenzie river.

BEARN [anc. *Pagus Bearnensis*], an anc. prov. France, now constituting the department of the Basses Pyrénées, with the exception of the arrond. of Bayonne, and part of that of Mauleon. Pau was the capital; the other towns were Lescar, Oléron, Nai, Orthez, Navarrens, Morlaas, St. Jean, Pied de Port, St. Palais, Sauveterre, Pontac, and Sallies.

BEARN (CAPE), a promontory, France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, on the Mediterranean; lat. 42° 31′ N.; lon. 3° 7′ 30″ E. (B.) Its summit is formed by Mount Bearn, on which a lighthouse of the first class has been erected, 751 ft. above the level of the sea, visible from a distance of 14½ m.

BEARSTEAD, par. Eng. Kent; 610 ac. Pop. 620.

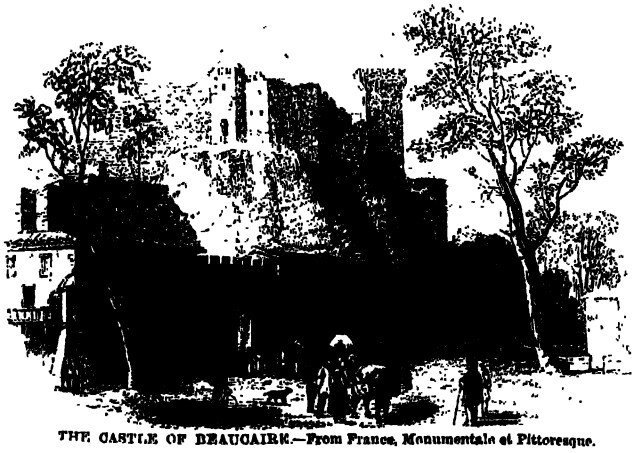
BEAS, or BEYAS [anc. *Hyphasis*], one of the great rivers of the Punjab, having its rise at the Ratanki Pass, on the S. side of the Santch Mountains, a branch of the Himalaya system, in lat. 32° 21′ N.; lon. 77° 22′ E.; where the former attain an elevation of 13,300 ft. From this point, the Beas flows generally in a S. direction for about 50 m., when it turns W. and N.W., till it reaches the E. margin of the Punjab, a distance of about 90 m., when it proceeds S.S.W. for 75 m.; forming, throughout that space, the E. boundary, and is then joined by the Sutlej, about 8 m. N.N.E. Sobraon; lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 75° 2′ E. Its entire course is thus about 215 m. The Beas has been considered larger than the Sutlej, but it is greatly inferior to that river in the length of its course; and, according to Burnes, though they have about the same breadth each—200 yards, the Sutlej has the greater volume of water. The united stream, below the point of junction, is called the Ghara or Gharra.

BEAS DE SEGURA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 50 m. N.W. Jaen, in the centre of a fertile vale, near the l. bank of the Guadalimar. It has two principal and several smaller streets, two squares, a church, town and court houses, an hospital, endowed school, damp and gloomy prison, and the relics of a large old castle. Coarse cloth and linens are manufactured, and dyeing, bleaching, tanning, and oil-expressing, are carried on Pop. 2695.

BEATENBERG (ST.), a mountain, Switzerland, can. Bern; it rises from the S.E. side of Lake Thun, and has a remarkable cave called the Beatenhöhle, in which St. Beatus is said to have lived, and worked miracles. On the slope of the mountain stands the alpine village and church, of the same name, about 3500 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. 974.

BEATH, a small par. Scot. Fife. Pop. 1252.

BEAUCAIRE [anc. *Bellum Quadrum*], a tn. France, dep. Gard, 14 m. E. by S. Nismes, r. bank, Rhone, opposite Tarascon. It is favourably situated for commerce; the Rhone being navigable for vessels of moderate burden, up to the town. From its easy communication with the sea, Beaucaire is frequented by vessels from all parts of the Mediterranean, and has become the depôt of the French trade with Spain, Italy, the coasts of Africa, and the Levant. The town is, in general, tolerably well built, but the streets are narrow and inconvenient. There are no public establishments here, and very few manufactories; but the suspension bridge across the Rhone, which forms the communication with Tarascon, is the finest work of the kind in France. The river here is about 478 yards wide. Previous to the erection of the present bridge in 1829, the Rhone was crossed by a bridge of boats. Picturesquely situate on a rock stand the ruins of the ancient castle, erected at the period of the first Crusades, and partly demolished in the reign of Louis XIII. Beaucaire is principally celebrated for its great fair, which rivals the fairs of Leipzig and Frankfort, and is held partly in the town, and partly in booths erected on the bank of the river. It commences on the 1st of July, and terminates on the 28th, at midnight. Little business is done, however, till the 15th. About the 20th, buyers and sellers arrive in multitudes, and the town, which has not more than the ordinary accommodation for 10,000 inhabitants, receives an influx of 80,000 or 100,000 strangers. Merchants from all parts of Europe, and even from the coast of Africa, attend with their goods; and almost every kind of article, however rare, is to be purchased here. French, Italians, Spaniards, Greeks, Armenians, Turks, Egyptians, and Arabs, attend with the produce or the fabrics of their various countries; and notwithstanding the short period allotted to the transaction of business, sales are effected to the amount of several millions of francs. A court, composed of 12 members, pronounces judgment in all disputed cases. After the 28th, the unsold goods are either re-packed, or disposed of at a low price; and the town sinks into its usual state of quiet. The ordinary trade of the town is principally in olive-oil, wine, and agricultural produce. Steamboats ply to Lyons, and to Toulon, and there is railway communication to Nismes, Montpellier, Alais, Avignon, Aix, and Marseilles. Pop. 9395.



THE CASTLE OF BEAUCAIRE.—From France, Monumentale et Pittoresque.

BEAUCHENE, a small isl., S. Atlantic, about 34 m. S. of E. Falkland Island; lat. (S. point) 52° 55′ 42″ S.; lon. 59° 12′ 42″ W. (R.)

BEAUCOURT, a vil. Germany, cir. Upper Alsace, 16 m. S.E. Belfort, noted for an extensive factory, employing in the town, and its vicinity, about 3000 persons; and in which are made all the finest kinds of clock and watch work, screws, locks, &c. Pop. 1987.— —Three other places in France have the same name.

BEAUDESERT, par. Eng. Warwick; 1285 ac. P. 213.

BEAUFORT.—1, A group of islands, Gulf of Boothia, N.W. or outer isl. in lat. 69° 55′ N.; lon. 97° 5′ W.—2, A cape, E. side of Cockburn's Gulf, lat. 67° 40′ N.; lon. 96° W.—3, A cape, N. America, Alaska; lat. 69° N.; lon. 163° W.—4, A bay, N. America, Alaska, on the Arctic Ocean; lat. 70° N.; lon. 142° W.

BEAUFORT.—1, A tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, l. bank, Couesnon, 16 m. S.S.E. Angers. It has a parish church with a lofty spire, a college, two hospitals, and a large sailcloth manufactory. Pop. 3062.—Several other places in France bear the same name.——2, A tn. France, department Haute-Savoie, 10 m. E. Conflans, near the Doro. Has some trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 3000.——3, A tn. Cape Colony, S. Africa, cap. of dist. of same name, 280 m. N.E. Cape Town; lat. 32° 31′ S.; lon. 22° 40′ E.—4, A seaport, Cape Colony, dist. Zwellendam, 145 m. E.S.E. Cape Town, at the mouth of the Breede river; lat. 34° 25′ S.; lon. 20° E. It is encumbered by a bar, and only admits vessels of 200 tons, but is, notwithstanding, one of the best harbours on the S. coast of the colony, and has a considerable trade.——5, A seaport tn., U. States, N. Carolina; lat. 34° 40′ N.; lon. 76° 41′ W. Contrary to an opinion formerly entertained, the harbour of Beaufort has been found to have sufficient depth for ships. By soundings and explorations, made in February 1850, it was ascertained that there was 22 ft. water on the bar at half flood, a depth of several feet beyond former soundings. It is, besides, safe and spacious, and admits of direct and easy communication with the ocean. Beaufort is a place of considerable commerce; it has a Methodist church, a court-

house, jail, and several seminaries. Pop. 2430.—6, A small seaport, U. States, S. Carolina, on an arm of the sea off Port Royal, 50 m. S.S.W. Charleston; lat. 32° 26′ N.; lon. 80° 41′ W. (R.)

BEAUFORT.—1, A dist. Cape Colony, bounded, N. by part of the extensive barren tract recently included within the colony, E. Graaf Reynet, and Uitenhage, S. George, and W. Worcester and Clanwilliam; area, about 20,000 sq. m. It is divided into three parts, namely, Zwarteberg, Gouph, and Nieweveld. Zwarteberg, lying in the S.W., is adapted for agriculture, is well watered, has extensive orchards and vineyards, and raises the greater part of the grain (chiefly wheat) consumed in the division. Gouph, an extensive elevated tract belonging to the Great Karoo, is chiefly used as a sheep-walk, consisting principally of heath, with very little grass. The want of water is here greatly felt. Nieweveld, commencing with the mountain range of the same name, stretches N. to the limits of the division. It has some grassy pasture on the mountain-slopes, and is tolerably supplied with water, but the greater part of the surface is, like Gouph, covered with heath. Beaufort, the capital of the division, stands near the source of the Gambia or Great Lion river, about 360 m. E. Cape Town, and has not, as yet, acquired much importance. Bad roads appear to be one of the greatest obstacles to its prosperity. Pop. 5807, of whom nearly a half are coloured.—— 2, A co., U. States, N. Carolina; area, 650 sq. m. Surface low, and, at times, extensively overflowed. Principal productions, cotton and rice. Cap. Washington. Pop. (1870), 13,011, of whom 8379 were whites. ——3, A co. W. Australia, of a triangular form, each of the three sides being about 45 m. in length. Its most prominent physical features are the Glenelg Hills, Emu Hill, and Mounts Walker and Arrowsmith; the latter at the southernmost point of the county.

BEAUGENCY [anc. *Belgenciacum, Castrum de Belgency*], a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 16 m. S.W. Orleans; agreeably situated on the side of a hill, r. bank, Loire, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of 39 arches. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall flanked by towers and bastions, parts of which still remain. In the middle of the last century, the fortifications of the castle extended to the bridge, but they were destroyed in 1767. The square donjon tower of Beaugency, 115 ft. high, is a remarkable structure, and of high antiquity, probably of the 10th or 11th century, though the exact date of its erection is unknown. The articles manufactured here are principally cloth and leather. There are also some distilleries. A considerable trade is carried on in the wine of the neighbourhood, which bears the name of Beaugency, and is the best grown in the Orleanais; and in brandy, grain, wool, and beet-root sugar. Pop. 5039.

BEAUHARNOIS, a co. Lower Canada, U. States' frontier, S.W. Montreal; length 55 m.; breadth 22 m.; area, 710 sq. m. Both its soil and climate are good; and it possesses considerable local advantages from its extensive frontage to the St. Lawrence, here called the Lake of St. Francis. The principal villages are, Beauharnois, St. Regis, and Dundee. Pop., consisting of natives, Scotch, Irish, and Americans, 14,164.

BEAUJEU, a tn. France, dep. Rhône, arrond. of, and 14 m. N.N.W. Villefranche. It is the oldest town of the Beaujolais, of which it was the capital, and was formerly a place of some importance, being the residence of the feudal lords of that small state. Paper-mills and a cotton-mill, driven by water, are established here, besides several tanneries. The trade is principally in wine of good quality, grain, iron, leather, and casks, made in the town. It is the entrepot for the trade between the Saône and the Loire. Pop. 3884.

BEAUJOLAIS [anc. *Bellojoriensis Ager*], a dist., anc. prov. Lyonnais, cap. Villefranche. It is now included in the deps. Loire and Rhône.

BEAULIEU, or BEWLEY, par. Irel. Louth; 1009 ac. Pop. 513.

BEAULIEU, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 20 m. S. Tulle, agreeably situated, r. bank, Dordogne. The church is enriched with some very remarkable Gothic sculptures. Cutlery is manufactured here, and the wine grown in the neighbourhood is of fair quality. The trade is in wine and ship-timber. Pop. 2151.——BEAULIEU is the name of a number of other small towns in France.

BEAULY, a vil. and port, Scotland, co. Inverness, l. bank, Beauly, at the head of the loch of same name, and near the embouchure of the river, 9 m. W. Inverness. It consists of one spacious street, with several smaller diverging from it; houses of stone, and generally well built; supply of water insufficient. The only building of any note is the N. of Scotland Bank, in the Elizabethan style. The parish church is 2½ m. W. from the town, and the Free church about 1¼ m. in the same direction. There are two schools in the village under the auspices of the latter. An extensive pork-curing establishment, and a large brewery, are here busily employed. The harbour is an excellent one, and has sufficient depth of water for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. Principal exports:—timber, potatoes, and grain; imports:—coal, lime, salt, &c. The moral condition of the people is good, crime being hardly known among them. At the E. end of the village stand the ruins of its ancient priory, founded in the 13th century. They are surrounded by trees of great size and age, and have a very picturesque appearance. The scenery along the banks of the Beauly is, in many places, of surpassing beauty; the acclivities on either side being covered with birch and fir, and the edges of the stream lined beautifully with oaks, weeping birches, and alders. Pop. 917.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BEAUMARIS, a tn., seaport, and par., N. Wales, isle Anglesey. The town is situated on the W. shore of the Menai Strait, near its junction with the Irish Sea, where it expands into a good roadstead called Beaumaris Bay; lat. 53° 16′ N.; lon. 4° 5′ W. It consists of several streets well paved and clean; houses in general good, particularly in the principal street, which is terminated by the ancient castle of Beaumaris, erected by Edward I.; while many modern dwellings, of very handsome appearance, have lately arisen in various parts of the town and vicinity. The chief public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the townhall, a commodious and handsome edifice, containing a splendid ball-room and other spacious apartments appropriated to public purposes; the county hall, the jail, and a custom-house. The places of worship comprise the chapel of St. Mary, a spacious and elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower; Wesleyan, Calvinistic, Methodist, Independent, and Baptist chapels. Beaumaris has a free, national, and several daily and Sunday schools; several charities, and benevolent societies. The harbour is safe and commodious, and may be entered at any time of tide with a moderate breeze. Registered vessels in 1867, 301, of 19,327 tons; entered (colonies and foreign countries) in same year, 27, of 6370 tons; cleared, 9, of 1162 tons. Coastwise entered, 1852, of 361,965 tons; cleared, 834, of 255,080 tons. The town has neither trade nor manufactures, but is much resorted to in the summer season for sea bathing. It unites with Amlwch, Holyhead, and Langefin in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 1220 ac. Pop. of tn. (1871), 2234.

BEAUME (LA), a vil. France, dep. Ardèche (Vivarais). 6½ m. from Aubenas; picturesquely situated under a mass of basalt occupying the angle of a valley nearly opposite to the junction of the Fontaulier with the Ardèche. The face of the basalt is finely pillared, and the top of it, forming what is called the Causeway of Pont-de-Beaume, is covered with vines. Within the rock is a grotto lined and vaulted with pillars, evidently natural, but so regularly joined and indented as to have all the appearance of a work of art. The causeway seems to be the joint product of the lava streams of several extinct volcanoes. Crowning a lofty peak, between the Fontaulier and Ardèche, stand the unmantled ruins of an old castle, which belonged to the dukes of Ventadour. La Beaume is encircled with terraced gardens, formed on the line of the old fortifications; and contains numerous antique houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, with some probably of a still earlier date. Pop. 1065.——Other three villages have the name of BEAUME.

BEAUMONT, two pars. Eng.:—1. par. Cumberland; 1470 ac. Pop. 294.—2, *Beaumont-with-Moze*, par. Essex; 3261 ac. Pop. 505.

BEAUMONT, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 33 m. S.E. Mons. It owes its name to its site on an elevated table-land, from which an extensive and richly diversified prospect is obtained. The marble of Beaumont is in great demand for ornamental purposes. It has marble saw-works, forges, manu-

factures of woollen stuffs, soapworks, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries, and also a considerable trade in articles of mercery. Beaumont is a place of considerable antiquity. In the 11th century it was the capital of a large county belonging to the princes of the house of Croy, and had an old castle, of which only a few walls and towers now remain, William III., King of England, having blown it up on taking the tower in 1691. Pop. 2064.——Other three places in Belgium have the name of BEAUMONT.

BEAUMONT, several towns, France:—1, *Beaumont-de-Lomagne*, a tn., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 m. S.S.W. Castel-Sarrasin, beautifully situated, l. bank, Gimone. The town is at once remarkable for the regularity of its plan, the neatness of the houses, and the beauty and fertility of the surrounding country, which is particularly rich in vineyards. The square is intersected by a main road, and in the centre is a covered market. The streets run at right angles from the square, and are broad and well kept. Manufactures:—coarse cloth, tiles, and leather. A good trade is done in agricultural produce. Pop. 3217.—2, *Beaumont-le-Roger*, a tn., dep. Eure, 9 m. E. Bernay, near the forest of same name, r. bank, Kille. Cloth manufactories are established here, employing 400 workmen, and producing annually about 1000 pieces, of 21 yards each. The town has also bleachfields and glassworks. Trade:—principally in wood, flax, yarn, and cloth. Pop. 1250.—3, *Beaumont-sur-Sarthe*, or *Beaumont-le-Vicomte*, a tn., dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S.W. Mamers, in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, above the Sarthe, which is here crossed by two bridges. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the town, in general, badly built. It has manufactures of coarse cloth and matting, with worsted and cotton spinning-mills, besides tanneries. The trade is in grain, hemp, thread, honey, wax, poultry, and cattle. Pop. 1893.—4, *Beaumont-sur-Oise* [*Bellus Mons*], a tn., dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. N.E. Pontoise, agreeably situated on the brow of a hill, at the foot of which flows the river Oise, here crossed by a handsome bridge. The houses are well built; and a ruined tower, the sole remain of the ancient castle, overlooks the town. Leather is manufactured to some extent. Trade:—principally in grain, flour, and agricultural produce. Pop. 2030.——Numerous other places in France, in addition to the above, have the name of BEAUMONT.

BEAUNE, a tn. France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. of arrond., 23 m. S.S.W. Dijon, at the foot of a hill, on the Bonzoise. The houses are well built, the streets spacious, and watered by a fountain. The ramparts are planted with trees, and afford an agreeable promenade. The church of Notre Dame is a handsome edifice, and ranks next to the cathedral of the diocese. The great hospital, however, is the finest building in the town. It was founded in 1443, by Nicholas Rollin, chancellor of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. In the court of the hospital are some fine remains of Gothic architecture. Beaune has also a public library, containing about 36,000 volumes, a very fine public garden, a theatre, public baths, &c. It manufactures cloth, serges, druggets, vinegar, casks, and beet-root sugar; and is noted for its dyeworks, breweries, and tanneries. In the neighbourhood are some excellent orchards. The trade is principally in the wines of Burgundy, of which Beaune exports thirty or forty thousand butts per annum. The wines grown in the district are the best of the ordinary Burgundy. A large trade is also carried on in agricultural produce, grain, provisions, and cattle. The arrondissement of Beaune contains 10 cantons. In the 17th century, Beaune was a flourishing manufacturing town, and had 200 Calvinistic families, who furnished employment to 2000 workmen; but the revocation of the Edict of Nantes having driven the Protestant manufacturers from France, the manufactures fell into decay, and have never been revived. This town is the birthplace of the celebrated geometer, Gaspard Monge, the chief improver, if not inventor, of Descriptive Geometry, and one of the founders of the Polytechnic School. Pop. 10,753.

BEAUNE-LA-ROLLANDE, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 11 m. N.E. Pithiviers, noted for the quantity of fine saffron, honey, and wax produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1118.——Other three small places have the name of BEAUNE.

BEAUPORT (SEIGNIORY OF), Lower Canada, co. Quebec. The ground on the banks of the St. Lawrence is level, fertile, and well cultivated. In the interior, the land rises into unproductive ridges, covered with timber; which, however, is of excellent quality. The chief agricultural productions of the seigniory are grain, fruit, vegetables, and maple sugar. Sandstone and limestone are found in the district; which also contains the quarries that supply the building-stone to Quebec. There is a village of the same name in the seigniory, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, and remarkable for its neatness and regularity. It is inhabited by persons of the first respectability. In the vicinity are the celebrated falls of Montmorency.

BEAUPREAU, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. of arrond., in a fertile country, on the Evre, 26 m. S.W. Angers. Parts of its former wall, and other defences, still remain. The old castle of Beaupreau, on a hill in the vicinity, has a picturesque appearance. The town possesses one of the best colleges of the department. Manufactures:—handkerchiefs, linens, flannel, and common woollen stuffs. Trade:—principally in cotton and woollen cloth, and leather. Pop. 2117.

BEAUPRE ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific, belonging to the Loyalty Isles, N.E. of New Caledonia. The most N.E. of the group is in lat. 20° 22′ S.; lon. 166° 14′ E. (R.)

BEAUREPAIRE, a vil. France, dep. Isère, 14 m. S.E. Vienne, formerly a place of considerable strength. During the wars of religion, it was besieged on more than one occasion. It has manufactures of table linen; corn and fulling mills, and carries on some trade in silk, grain, fodder, and cattle. Pop. 2030.

BEAUQUESNE, a tn. France, dep. Somme (Picardy), 5 m. S.S.E. Doullens. On its square are to be seen the remains of a castle, built there, in the 13th century, by Philippe d'Alsace, Count of Flanders. Pop. 2671.

BEAUSSET (LE), a tn. France, dep. Var, 8 m. N.W. Toulon. It has manufactories of soap, olive-oil, linens, casks, and tar; and some trade in wine, brandy, &c. Pop. 2050.

BEAUVAIS [anc. *Bratuspantium*, *Belloracum*], an anc. tn. France, cap. dep. Oise, 43 m. N. Paris, at the confluence of the Avelon with the Therain, in a rich valley surrounded by wooded hills. Several branches of the river run through and by the side of the town, forming canals which are of great service to the manufacturers. The houses of the town are badly built, being for the most part of wood, clay, and mortar, but what is wanting in solidity is made up in ornament, and the stranger is struck with the prodigious number of wooden sculptures and statues that decorate their exterior. As in most old towns, the streets are narrow,



BEAUVAIS.—From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France.

crooked, and inconvenient. The main street runs E. and W., and, under five different names, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. A small portion of the present town is called the city; it is very ancient, nearly square, and surrounded by walls two yards thick, strengthened by round towers at intervals. The new town, which is much larger than the city, was formerly fortified, but the fortifications fell into decay after the invention of artillery, and are now replaced by handsome boulevards, which afford agreeable promenades. The ramparts were demolished in 1808, when the town un-

derwent several important alterations and improvements. The cathedral, although a fine Gothic edifice, part of it only has been completed on the original plan. Its choir is the loftiest in the world, the height from the pavement to the roof being 153 ft., 13 ft. more than that of Amiens. The painted glass, executed in the best period and by the most celebrated masters of the art, is particularly rich. The church of St. Stephen has likewise fine painted glass windows, and the façade of the S. transept is remarkable for the richness of its sculpture. The Hotel de Ville is the finest modern building in Beauvais. The Episcopal palace, now the Hotel de Prefêt, is an ancient structure, partially fortified during the Middle Ages. In Beauvais there are also a college established in the old Ursuline convent, two hospitals, one for the sick, another for orphans, aged persons and foundlings, a theatre, cavalry barracks, and the court-house, where the sittings of the court of primary resort are held. Before the Revolution of 1793, there were here no less than 26 churches, monasteries, and convents, the greater number of which have been appropriated to secular purposes. The principal manufacturing establishment of Beauvais is the Imperial tapestry and carpet manufactory, famed for the beauty of its productions, and employing about 400 hands. The high price of the articles, however, confines them to the wealthy. Other principal manufactures are flannels and woollen cloths, and, to a smaller extent, lace, earthenware, and chemical stuffs. In the neighbourhood are some extensive bleacheries and tanneries, and the dyeworks of Beauvais are in high repute. None of the manufactures, however, can be said to be in a flourishing condition. Printed cottons, formerly made here to some extent, are now superseded by other fabrics. The trade, however, is extensive, a large district being supplied by the town with the articles of ordinary consumption. Large quantities of corn and other agricultural produce are brought to the weekly market, held on Saturday.

Beauvais is a place of great antiquity, having existed under the Romans. One of the most remarkable events in its history is the siege which it successfully stood in 1472, against an army of 80,000 Burgundians, under Charles the Bold. Though ungarrisoned, the citizens boldly closed their gates, and made a most heroic defence. The women particularly distinguished themselves. One of them, Jeanne Hachette, seeing a Burgundian planting a standard on the walls, hurled him to the bottom, and bore it off in triumph In the procession of St. Angadreme, which still commemorates the raising of the siege, the ladies, conformably to an ordinance of Louis XI., lead the way, bearing the banner which La Hachette so valorously acquired. Pop. 15,307.

BEAUVAL, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 4 m. S. Doullens, on the highroad from Paris to Lille. It is neatly built, has a parish church, and manufactures coarse linen, chiefly pack sheeting. Pop. 2562.

BEAVER ISLANDS, a group of five or six islands in Lake Michigan, U. States. The largest, Big Beaver, contains 40 sq. m.

BEAWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 3806 ac. Pop. 357.

BEBEHAN. *See* BEHBEHAN.

BEBINGTON, par. Eng. Chester; 6437 ac. Pop. 10,016.

BECAN, par. Irel. Mayo; 15,202 ac. Pop. 4724.

BECCLES, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town, 33 m. N.N.E. Ipswich, r. bank, Wavency, consists of several well-paved and well-lighted streets, uniting in a spacious market-place; houses in general well built; supply of water ample. It has a handsome townhall, a theatre, at present used as a corn exchange; a jail, a custom-house, and assembly rooms. The church, erected in the 14th century, is a spacious and elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a fine freestone tower, and beautiful porch. There are, besides, chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, also two free schools, one of which has 10 exhibitions at Emmanuel College Cambridge, and various charities. Beccles maintains an active carrying trade in coals and corn coastwise by the Wavency, which is navigable to Yarmouth. A good deal of malting is likewise carried on in the vicinity; also brewing, tanning, ironfounding, coach-building, &c. The environs abound in beautiful scenery. Area of par. 1892 ac. Pop. 4266.

BEC-DU-RAZ, or POINT RAZ, a dangerous promontory, France, coast of Brittany, surrounded with rocks. There is a lighthouse on it; lat. 48° 2′ 24″ N.; lon. 4° 43′ 45″ W. (a.)

BECERRIL-DE-CAMPOS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Palencia, in a fertile valley, intersected by the Canal de Campos, having a central square, six parish churches, a large townhouse, session-house, with attached prison, two endowed schools, an hospital, and numerous fountains. Employments:—agriculture, and domestic weaving. Pop. 3069.

BECHIN, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 10 m. S.W. Tabor, 47 m. S. Prague, r. bank, Luschnitz. It has a castle, manufactories of woollen cloth, and a chalybeate spring (temperature 73° Fah.), formerly much frequented. In the neighbourhood is found a singular mineral called the stone of Bechin. P. 2130.

BECHUANAS, or BICHUANAS, a nation, S. Africa, inhabiting the country N. of lat. 27° S.; and between lon. 22° and 28° E. They are said to be superior to the Kaffirs in arts and civilization (*Lichtenstein*), and in personal appearance; their complexion being a brighter brown, and their features more European. They inhabit large towns, their houses are well constructed, and remarkable for their neatness; they cultivate the soil, and store their grain for winter consumption.

BECKANEER. *See* BICKANEER.

BECKBURY, par. Eng. Salop; 1343 ac. Pop. 309.

BECKENHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 3875 ac. Pop. 1688.

BECKENRIED, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, pleasantly situated on the l. bank Lake Luzern, at the foot of a mountain-range. The parish church, a handsome building, possesses a fine organ. The deputies of the four Waldstätte used to meet here. In the neighbourhood are the remains of the castle of Isenring. Pop. 1314.

BECKERMET, two pars. Eng. Cumberland:—1, *Beckermet* (*St. John's*), 2752 ac. Pop. 541.—2, *Beckermet* (*St. Bridget's*), 5025 ac. Pop. 664.

BECKFORD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2650 ac. Pop. 450.

BECKHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Beckham* (*East*), par. Norfolk; 782 ac. Pop. 58.—2, *Beckham* (*West*), par. Norfolk; 785 ac. Pop. 171.

BECKINGHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Notts; 3010 ac. Pop. 456.—2, *Beckingham-with-Sutton*, par. Lincoln; 2200 ac. Pop. 450.

BECKINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1830 ac. P. 1173.

BECKLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, par., cos. Oxford and Bucks; 4370 ac. P. 778.—2, par. Sussex; 540 ac. P. 1412.

BECKTHEIM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, near Osthofen. It has a church and a synagogue, and gives its name to an excellent wine grown in the district. Both coal and iron are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1600.

BECKUM, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. of, and 23 m. S.E. Münster, cap. circle of same name, on the Werse, which at a short distance from the town, is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It contains five churches and chapels, and a synagogue; is the seat of several provincial offices, and has manufactures of linen, together with numerous breweries and distilleries, and four yearly markets. Pop. 2050.——The CIRCLE, which has an area of 199 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Werse, Angel, Sterne, and Liese. It has a few heights, as the Stromberg and Mockenberg, but is for the most part flat, and covered with moors and heathy pastures. Very little corn is grown, but considerable numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. 38,745.

BECLAEERE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. E. Ypres, with a manufactory of woollen cloths, two breweries, and oil and corn mills. Pop. 2235.

BECSKEREK, two tns. Hungary, Banat:—1, *Becskerek Nagy*, or *Great Becskerek*, prov. Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank, Bega; 45 m. S.W. Temesvar, with which it communicates by the Bega Canal. It possesses important privileges as a market town, is the seat of several district offices, and contains a R. Catholic (parish), and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 12,000.—2, *Becskerek Kis*, or *Little Becskerek*, co. Temes, and 10 m. N.W. Temesvar. It is inhabited by Germans and Wallachians. The former have a R. Catholic and the latter a Greek non-united church.

BECTIVE, par. Irel. Meath; 3386 ac. Pop. 502.

BEDAF, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E.S.E. Hertogenbosch, with a church and school, and 600 R. Catholic inhabitants.

BEDALE, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, N. Riding. The town, situated in a valley, on the stream called Bedale-beck, which flows into the Swale, 33 m. N.W. York,

consists chiefly of one principal street, lighted with gas; houses mostly of brick, and irregularly built. The church, erected in the reign of Edward III., is a spacious building in the early English style, and contains some interesting monuments. The Methodists, Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics, have also chapels here. A handsome townhall was erected in 1840, containing a suite of assembly rooms, and various other commodious apartments for public purposes. Bedale has an endowed grammar, and two national schools, with numerous charities, including an hospital for six decayed townsmen, and another for six aged persons. Wool stapling is carried on here to a considerable extent, giving employment to numerous wool-combers. The adjoining country is famed for its breed of hunters and race horses. Market-day, Tuesday; and several annual fairs. Area of par. 7551 ac. Pop. 2860; of tn. 1157.

BEDARIEUX, a tn. France, dep. Herault, 18 m. N. Beziers, agreeably situated, l. bank, Orb, which separates it from one of its suburbs. It is well built, the streets conveniently laid out, and is one of the busiest, and most thriving commercial and manufacturing towns of the same size in France. It has manufactures of fine and common cloth, woollen stuffs, and floss silk, worsted and cotton stockings, hats, soap, olive-oil; tanneries, dyeworks, paper, and glassworks, and a brass foundry. It has also trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 8722.

BEDARRIDES, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, beautifully situated, r. bank, Ouvezo, which is crossed by a fine bridge, and near the confluence of the Ozeille and the junction of several canals, about 8 m. N.E. Avignon. The environs are very picturesque, fertile, and covered with rich pastures. Bedarrides has a mill for grinding madder. Pop. 1494.

BEDDGELERT, or BETHGELERT, a vil. and par., N. Wales, the former in co. Carnarvon, and the latter partly in Carnarvon, and partly in co. Merioneth. The village is situated in a beautiful tract of meadows, at the junction of three vales, near the confluence of the Glâs-Llyn, and the Colwyn, 12 m. S.E. Carnarvon. The scenery in this parish is remarkably wild and picturesque, and derives no little additional interest from the touching story so beautifully versified by Southey, in his ballad entitled 'The Grave of Bethgelert.' Area of par. 26,716 ac. Pop. 1253; of vil. 777.

BEDDINGHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 2918 ac. P. 321.

BEDDINGTON, par. Eng. Surrey; 3909 ac. P. 1403.

BEDEEKARFEE, a large and populous tn. Central Africa, kingdom, Bornou, 110 m. W. Kouka, r. bank, Yeou, which falls into Lake Tchad, about 110 m. to the N.E.; lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 12° 47′ E. It is the residence of the governor, commonly called here and in other African towns, Sultan. His dwelling, which is large and extremely clean, consists of a spacious quadrangular enclosure, surrounded with mats fixed to high poles. The Arab women of this place are remarkable for their beauty.

BEDE-GUNA, a tn. and territory, Central Africa, kingdom, Bornou. The TOWN is 130 m. W. by S. Kouka, and 80 S.S.W. Old Birnie; lat. 12° 17′ N.; lon. 12° 30′ E.——The TERRITORY, called sometimes Bedee, lies between lat. 12° 13′ and 13° 7′ N.; and lon. 11° 16′ and 12° 45′ E., and is bounded on the N. by the Yeou, which here bends suddenly in that direction. It includes many towns and villages, and produces Indian corn, wheat, and cotton. Herds of cattle also are numerous. The principal implement of agriculture, as throughout all Bornou, is a hoe of native iron, and native manufacture. The reaping is performed with a crooked knife, and merely the ears of corn are cut off, and stored in round thatched huts of clay, or matting, raised on wooden blocks above the ground. The grain is cleared from the husk by hand-rubbing, and ground into flour between two stones. The inhabitants of this district are Bornouese, and speak their native language. Although in the centre of the hottest region on earth, Capt. Clapperton and Dr. Oudney found the temperature so low in this part of Africa in a morning in December, that the water in their shallow vessels was crusted with thin flakes of ice, the water skins themselves frozen as hard as a board, and the horses and camels shivering with cold.—(Denham and Clapperton's *Travels*.)

BEDFORD, an inland co. England, cap. Bedford, bounded, N.W. by Northampton, W. by Bucks, S. by the latter co. and Herts, E. by the latter and Cambridge, and N.E. by Huntingdon; area, 296,320 ac., of which about 250,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is pleasingly diversified by hill and valley, and presents every variety of soil; but, on the whole, of about an average fertility. Chalk hills, forming a portion of the Chilterns, cross it on the south; north of this is a belt of sand, varying from 1 m. to 5 m. in breadth, and extending from Leighton Buzzard, on the S.W. border of the county, to Potton, on the N.E., particularly well suited for horticultural purposes, and for the turnip husbandry. The vale of Bedford, the soil of which consists mostly of clay and loam, is very fertile; and the meadows on the margin of the Ouse and other streams are verdant and luxuriant, from frequent overflowings. The land is chiefly under tillage, and agriculture is in some districts in a very advanced state. On the sandy and chalky soils culinary vegetables are extensively cultivated for the London, Cambridge, and other markets. The onions produced here are reckoned little inferior to the Spanish; and the cucumbers, which are raised in great quantities in the open air, are much esteemed. On the clays, beans and wheat are the principal produce; on the light soils, turnips, barley, seeds, and wheat usually follow each other; on the loams, beans or pease are generally sown after wheat. Steam cultivation is becoming general. The drill is in extensive use, and a good deal of wheat is dibbled. Cattle and sheep of the highest breeds. The flocks of Leicester and Oxford Down sheep and the herds of shorthorns have of late years attained great celebrity in home and foreign exhibitions. Average size of farms, about 150 ac., mostly held from year to year. The farm-buildings are generally good. The Ouse, with an exceedingly winding course, W. to E., intersects the county; besides which, it is watered by the Ivel, and some smaller affluents of the Ouse. Principal manufacture:—agricultural implements and straw-plait for hats, reckoned inferior only to that brought from Tuscany. The county is divided into nine hundreds and 124 parishes. It returns four members to the House of Commons; namely, two for the county, and two for the borough of Bedford. Pop. in 1861, 135,287; in 1871, 146,256.

BEDFORD, a bor. and market tn. England, cap. Bedfordshire, 46 m. N.N.W. London; pleasantly situated on both banks of the Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five arches. The streets, the principal one of which is about 1¼ m. long, are open, clean, and lighted with gas. In the part called New Town, on the N.W., there are several new terraces, and rows of handsome houses. It has a complete system of sewerage and water supply, and the sewage is utilized with profit in the irrigation of land. The principal buildings are the five parish churches, one supplementary district church in the large parish of St. Paul, a range of public schools in the late Tudor style; a large infirmary, and an elegant and spacious chapel, built by the church and congregation over which Bunyan was pastor. There are also new gas-works, militia barracks, Britannia ironworks, public assembly rooms, a sessions-house, a subscription library, and a handsome corn-exchange. The principal feature of the town is 'the Bedford Charity,' founded by Sir W. Harpur in 1561, which comprises the ancient grammar-school, a commercial and preparatory school, a girls' and infant schools; educating, altogether, without cost to the parents, about 2000 children. Connected with the grammar-school there are eight exhibitions, of £80 each, to Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, or Dublin, tenable for four years, and two prize premiums of £200 each, awarded annually to the head boys of the commercial school. The charity also includes marriage portions of £20 each given to poor maidens; 65 alms-houses, handsomely endowed; and an hospital for the sustentation, clothing, and educating a limited number of poor children. The qualification for the schools is residence and parochial settlement of the parents in one of the five parishes of the town, excepting to the preparatory school, for admission to which simple residence is required. The revenue of this establishment is upwards of £13,000 per annum; having risen to this amount from a comparatively small sum, through the improved value, in course of time, of the estate in London from which it is derived. There are several smaller charities in the town, the principal of which belong to 'Bunyan meeting.' These latter amount to upwards of £300 a year, and are, with the exception of £70 to the minister, given to the poor of the congregation. The public free

schools attract large numbers of residents. There was once a large trade done in Bedford in pillow-lace, the manufacture of which employed most of the poor female inhabitants; but this trade has been all but destroyed by the introduction of machinery; and there is now no staple trade in the town. Two extensive manufactories of agricultural implements are successfully carried on, employing about 600 hands. There is a market for corn and cattle on Saturday, and another for pigs on Monday. Bedford has given birth to no very eminent men, but is identified with two imperishable names—Bunyan and Howard. John Bunyan was born at Elstow, a village situate 1 m. S. of the town. It was at Bedford, however, that he lived, preached, and was imprisoned. He lived at a house in St. Cuthbert's parish; preached in a barn fitted up as a chapel, on the site of the new place of worship; and was imprisoned in the county jail. But the house, barn, and prison are all pulled down. There are several relics of Bunyan in the town, the principal of which are, his chair in the vestry of the chapel, and the copy of Fox's *Book of Martyrs* which he read in prison. The latter is in the county subscription library. It is in two vols. folio, black letter, and has Bunyan's autograph in each of the titles, and several verses in his handwriting scattered over the book. John Howard lived at Cardington, 2 m. S.E. the town. Bedford has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom by the Midland main line, and by branch lines of the London and North-Western railway. A fine cemetery of 18 ac. is laid out on the sloping hill to the N.E. of the town. About a mile S.W. the town is the Bedfordshire Middle-class College, a handsome new building attended by about 200 boys. Pop. in 1861, 13,413; by census of 1871, 16,849.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BEDFORD LEVEL, a large tract of low-lying land in England, comprising about 400,000 ac., in cos. Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, formerly full of fens and marshes, and, in rainy seasons, for the most part under water. Peterborough Fen, which is that part of the Level running into Northamptonshire, and extending between Peterborough and Crowland, contains between 6000 and 7000 ac. One seventh part of the Level is situated in Huntingdonshire. Nearly the whole of the isle of Ely, which forms the N. division of Cambridgeshire, consists of this marshy ground. The S.E. part of Lincolnshire, usually termed Holland, extending to the river Witham on the N., is also included in the Bedford Level. 63,000 ac. are situated in Norfolk; and 30,000 in Suffolk. It derives its name from Francis, Earl of Bedford, who, in the 17th century, expended large sums of money in attempting to drain this fenny district. There is sufficient evidence to show that this part of the country was formerly dry land, at a much lower level than the present surface, which is formed by sedimentary depositions. Various expedients have been had recourse to for the purpose of draining these marshes. Numerous cuts have been made, intersecting every part. Some of these are so large and deep as to serve for navigable canals. In the isle of Ely, the Old and New Bedford rivers are two cuts, running nearly parallel to each other. These are both navigable for upwards of 20 m. In various places, windmills have been erected, which raise the water to the requisite height, to admit of its being conveyed to receptacles sufficiently elevated, by which it may be carried off to its proper channel, and steam engines are also used for the same purpose; but the expense incurred in draining has sometimes exceeded greatly the value of the land reclaimed. In Huntingdonshire, about the latter end of the last century, the tax raised on the land by the conservators, for its drainage, and the preserving of its embankments, was in some instances so great that the farmers preferred forfeiting their land to paying so exorbitantly for its preservation. In the present day the art of drainage is better understood than when this stupendous work was first undertaken; and the great cuts and embankments constructed in recent years have rendered the drainage now tolerably effective. In 1795 an Act was passed for improving the outfall of the river Ouse, and for making a cut across the marshes, from Eau Brink to Lynn; but it was not till 1818 that this important work was commenced. It was completed in about two years, and has proved highly serviceable. Another great work is the Middle Level Drain, completed in 1853, at a cost of more than £400,000. A great part of the Level is under cultivation, and produces grain, flax, and cole-seed, in considerable quantities; but there is still sufficient fenny land to yield a rich harvest of wild fowl, in winter, for the London market.—(Elstobb's *History of the Bedford Level;* Vancouver's *Survey of Cambridge;* Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia.*)

BEDHAMPTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2606 ac. Pop. 586.

BEDINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1753 ac. Pop. 312.

BEDINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1340 ac. Pop. 335.

BEDIZZOLE, a vil. Italy, prov. and 9¼ m. E. Brescia, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in the dist. of Lonato, near the Chiese. It is well built, and has a handsome church; with forges for the manufacture of nails and agricultural implements, and an extensive silk spinning work. Pop. 2200.

BEDJA, a dist. Nubia, lying along the W. coast of the Red Sea, and extending N. from Suakin to Cape Camol, between lat. 19° and 22° 30′ N. It is chiefly inhabited by the Bisharye, a tribe of Bedouins, possessing the usual features and characteristics of that race, but with some of their worst qualities in an aggravated form. They are very savage; and, it is said, will even rob the house of the person who receives them as guests. Their food is almost entirely flesh and milk. Much of the former is eaten raw; the hot blood of slaughtered sheep is highly relished, but the greatest luxury is the raw marrow of camels. A few of them occasionally visit Derr or Assouan with senna of the best kind, sheep, and ostrich feathers; taking in exchange linen sheets and Indian millet, the grains of which they swallow raw, as a dainty, and never make into bread. They possess a breed of camels said to be superior to any other; and make plundering excursions as far as Dongola, and along the route to Senaar. Bedja is generally mountainous, and is rich in minerals, particularly gold.

BEDLES. *See* BETLIS.

BEDLINGTON, par. Eng. Northumb.; 9011 ac. P. 5101.

BEDMINSTER, par. Eng. Somerset; 4161 ac. P. 19,424.

BEDNORE, or BEDENORE, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, Mysore territory. The TOWN is 25 m. N.W. Coondapoor; lat. 13° 50′ N.; lon. 75° 6′ E. It was formerly of great extent and importance, but was ruined by Hyder Ali, who took and plundered it in 1763. It has since, however, greatly recovered, being a convenient thoroughfare for goods.——The DISTRICT occupies the N.W. extremity of the Mysore Raja's territories, and extends over the summit of the range of W. hills, some of which are 4000 and 5000 ft. high, which overlooks the provinces of Canara and Malabar, and is named the W. Ghauts. The climate is extremely moist, rain falling frequently for nine months in the year; but this redundant moisture only favours the peculiar products of the soil, which consist principally of pepper, betel-nut, sandal-wood, and cardamums. Great numbers of cattle are reared for domestic purposes, but they are small. *See Supplement.*

BEDONIA, a tn. and com. Italy, prov. Piacenza, 8 m. W. Borgo Tara, at the foot of Mount Selpi; tolerably well built, and having a church, medical college, and elementary schools. The surrounding country is hilly, well wooded, and produces fine fruits, but little grain; cattle and sheep are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. 5378.

BEDOUIN, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 8 m. N.E. Carpentras, at the foot of Mount Ventoux. It is surrounded by very old walls, of remarkable strength. Bedouin has extensive potteries, and also spins a good deal of silk. This town was the scene of one of the most atrocious massacres of the revolutionary party. Because a tree of liberty had been sawed across during the night, the inhabitants were condemned *en masse*, and given up to military execution. Under the direction of Margnet, an apostate priest, the town was set on fire, the public buildings blown up, and 180 of the inhabitants either butchered on the scaffold, or shot while attempting to escape. Pop. 2550.

BEDOUINS [Arab. *Bedawi*—inhabitants of the desert], a race which, supposed to be derived from Ishmael, the son of Hagar, had its original seat, and forms the great bulk of the population in Arabia. It is not, however, confined to that country, but has spread in all directions, particularly to the E. and W. In the former direction, Bedouins are said to have penetrated as far as China, and are found among the hills of Kurdistan; and in the latter, they have extended almost over the whole of N. Africa, and made its boundless deserts their peculiar domain, forming no inconsiderable part of the whole population, along the shore of the Mediterranean

to the Atlantic on the W., Egypt and Nubia on the E., and Negritia on the S. For the peculiar characteristics of the race, which in all countries seem scarcely susceptible of change, *see* ARABIA. The name is now frequently written *Bedawin*, plural, *Bedawi* or *Bedawy*.

BEDRULE, par. Scot. Roxburgh, 4 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad. Pop. 240.

BEDSTONE, par. Eng. Salop; 776 ac. Pop. 141.

BEDUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 11 m. W. by S. Appingedam. It is a lively, thriving place, and has an old Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, a school, and several mills—corn, bark, saw, and oil. Pop. 800.

BEDWARDINE (ST. JOHN), par. Eng. Worcester; 3775 ac. Pop. 2760.

BEDWAS, par. Eng., S. Wales, cos. Glamorgan and Monmouth; 5032 ac. Pop. 924.

BEDWELTY, or BYDWELTY, par. Eng. Monmouth; 16,210 ac. Pop. 31,510.

BEDWIN (GREAT and LITTLE), a market tn. and vil. England, co. Wilts. GREAT BEDWIN lies on a plain, surrounded by forest and woodland, 7 m. S.E. Marlborough; consists chiefly of one main street, straight and well kept; houses brick, and mostly old; water abundant. It has a church, a plain, ancient structure, principally of flint, with a square tower; a Methodist chapel, a Ranters' meeting-house, a townhall, built over the market-house; a school for poor children, established by the Marquis of Aylesbury. The town has a little trade in coals, timber, &c., by the Kennet and Avon Canal, which passes through it; and some business also is done in malting. Pop. 2263.——LITTLE BEDWIN is situated about 1½ m. N.N.E. the former; it contains a neat little church, and has a pop. of 496.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BEDWORTH, par. Eng. Warwick; 2157 ac. P. 5656.

BEEBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1020 ac. Pop. 139.

BEECHAMWELL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3730 ac. P. 310.

BEEDER, a prov. Hindoostan, chiefly between lat. 17° and 20° N.; bounded, N. by Aurungabad and Berar, W. by Aurungabad and Bejapoor, S. by Hyderabad, and E. by Hyderabad and Gundwana. It is divided into seven districts, namely, Calberga, Naldroog, Akulcotta, Calliany, Beeder, Nandere, and Patree; and is well watered by several rivers, of which the Godavery and Manjera are the principal. The surface is rather hilly, though not properly mountainous, and the soil generally fertile. Under the old Hindoo Government, Beeder was very populous; but since its conquest by the Mahometans, it has been comparatively deserted. Three languages, the Mahratta, Telinga, and Canarese, are spoken in this province. Beeder, with the other provinces of the Deccan, was conquered by the Moguls towards the close of the 17th century, in the reign of Aurungzebe, from whose successors it was wrested, 1717, by Nizam ul Mulk, the sovereign of Hyderabad, in the occupation of whose successors it has since remained.

BEEDER, or BIDER, a city, Hindoostan, cap. of above province; lat. 17° 49′ N.; lon 77° 36′ E.; 73 m. N.W. Hyderabad. It stands on an open plain; is fortified by a stone wall, a ditch, and round towers, and is said to have been formerly 6 m. in circumference. About the end of the 16th century, Beeder was founded near the ruins of an old city, by Ahmed Shah Bhamenee, who named it Ahmedabad, and transferred to it the seat of government from Calberga.

BEEDING, or SEEL, par. Eng. Sussex; 3847 ac. P. 583.

BEEDON, or BUDON, par. Eng. Berks; 2004 ac. P. 332.

BEEFORD, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 5461 ac. P. 1000.

BEEK [a brook or rivulet], several villages, Holland:—1, A vil., prov. Limburg, 6 m. N.E. Maastricht. It is a pretty large place, has a large R. Catholic and a Calvinistic church; and two annual fairs.—2, A vil., prov. N. Brabant, 2½ m. N.W. Breda; with a church and school.—3, A scattered vil., prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.E. Eindhoven, lying round the triangular market-place, in which is the R. Catholic church, and the townhouse. It has a school, and two annual fairs. Pop. 550.—4, A vil., prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S.S.E. Doesburg; with a R. Catholic church, and school. Pop. 600, all R Catholics.—5, A vil., prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.E. Nijmegen. It is picturesquely situated on the N. shoulder of a ridge of hills, at the end of which Nijmegen lies. It has two churches, and a school; and besides agriculture, a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in washing and bleaching, for which the numerous clear streams in the vicinity render the place peculiarly well adapted. Pop. 640.——BEEK is also a name applied to numerous streamlets in Holland, but usually conjoined with a descriptive prefix, as *Broedijkerbeek* [broad-dike-brook]; *Molenbeek* [mill-brook], &c.—(Van der Aa.)

BEELSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2189 ac. Pop. 176.

BEEMSTER, a fertile dist. Holland, prov. N. Holland, N. of Purmerende. It consists of a drained part of the sea; has an area of 18,868 ac., and is divided into Middle, N., E., W., and S. Beemster. In Middle Beemster, the most important section, are a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, townhouse, and a school; in W. Beemster are a R. Catholic church and a school, and there is a school likewise in each of the other three divisions. Beemster has two building-yards for vessels, one near either end of the district. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in making Edam cheese. Pop. 3000.

BEENHAM, or BENHAM VALENCE, par. Eng. Berks; 1890 ac. Pop. 517.

BEER, or BERE, two tns. and four pars. Eng.:—1, *Beer-Alston*, a small tn., co. Devon, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking the vales of the Tamar and Tavy, 6½ m. S. Tavistock, and 7½ N. Davenport. It consists of four principal streets, and a few smaller; most of the houses are mere cottages, built of clayslate, brick being used for the chimneys only. There is a moderate supply of water, but it is apt to fail in summer. The places of worship are a chapel-of-ease, a neat new building, in the early English style; and an Independent, Methodist, and Bryanite chapels. There are five schools, one of which is endowed for a master and 16 scholars; another is a dame's school, in connection with the Established church, having about 120 children. The principal sources of industrial employment are mining and smelting, there being some extensive lead and silver mines in the vicinity. Much employment is afforded, also, by picking black cherries in the season, of which there are large orchards in the neighbourhood. Beer-Alston formerly returned two members to the House of Commons, but was disfranchised by the Act of 1832.—2, *Beer-Ferris*, a par. co. Devon, in which the above town is situated; 6838 ac. Pop. 2847.—3, *Beer-Regis*, a decayed market tn. and par., co. Dorset. The town is pleasantly situated on the small river Beer; houses in general modern, and well built; abundant supply of water. The church is a large ancient structure, in different styles; it has a noble roof of carved oak, and contains some interesting monuments. The other places of worship are an endowed meeting-house of Congregationalists, and a Wesleyan chapel. The parish comprises 8894 ac. Pop. 1814.—4, *Beer-Crocombe*, a par., co. Somerset; 871 ac. Pop. 158.—5, *Beer-Hacket*, a par., co. Dorset; 903 ac. Pop. 107.

BEERBHOOM, or BIRBHOOM [Sanscrit, *Virabhumi*—the land of heroes], a dist. Hindoostan, N.W. extremity of prov. Bengal, between lat. 23° 25′ and 24° 25′ N., and lon. 86° 20′ and 88° 20′ E.; bounded, N. by the district of Boglipoor, E. by Rajshahy, S. by Burdwan and the jungle Mahals, and W. by Boglipoor and the jungle Mahals. The district is hilly, and mostly covered with jungle; the navigable streams are few, and trade is consequently limited. The roads and bridges are kept in good order by the Government convicts, and the prosperity and population of the district are increasing. The chief productions are silk, sugar, and rice. Mines of coal are profitably worked for the Calcutta market, and to supply the shipping. Iron ore is found in abundance, and smelted in native works. The fuel used is wood; but though the quantity required is very great, the forests from which it is taken continue undiminished, the power of reproduction rapidly filling up the gaps caused by consumption. Chief towns, Noony, Nagore, and Soory, in the last of which are the head quarters of the judicial establishment. Area, 3884 sq. m. Pop. about 1,267,065.

BEERFELDEN, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, at the source of the Mimmling, 23 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. It contains a church, synagogue, and townhouse, and has some manufactures of cloth and hosiery; also, a dye-work, tilework, and oil-mill. Pop. 2600.

BEERNEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. S.E. Bruges, not far from the canal from Bruges to Ghent, which traverses the commune. It has trade in linen and cattle; and also possesses corn, oil, and malt mills. Pop. 3440.

BEEROO, a kingdom or dist., W. Africa, N. of Bamharra. Its principal town, Walet, is large and populous.

BEERSE, or BEERZE, a river, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, an affluent of the Dommel, into which it falls near Boxtel. It is formed by the junction of the Great Beerse and Little Beek. The former originates in a lake within the Belgian frontier, takes a N. course, and receives the Little Beek near Oostel-Beers. Total course, exclusive of windings, from the source of the Great Beerse, 22 m.

BEERSHEBA, or BERSABA, the site of an ancient tn. or vil., on the S. borders of Palestine, pash. Gaza, 40 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem. It stood on a brook or torrent, now called Wadi Seba, on the N. side of which are still two wells, at some distance apart, circular, and lined with masonry. The larger is 12½ ft. in diameter, 44½ ft. deep, to the surface of the water, and partly excavated out of the rock; the less is 5 ft. in diameter, and 42 ft. deep. The water is abundant, pure, and sweet. The ruins, though scarcely any part is standing, can be traced about half a mile along the N. bank of the torrent, and about a quarter of a mile behind it. Beersheba possesses great interest from the frequent mention of it in Scripture, as the place where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob often dwelt. The name may mean either 'Well of the Seven,' or 'Well of the Oath,' referring to Abraham's offering of seven lambs, on making a covenant with Abimelech.

BEERTA.—1, A vil. Holland, prov. of, and 24 m. E. by S. Groningen. It is an old thriving place, consisting of a row of good-looking farm houses, the corn stacks connected with which are thatched with red tiles. It has a Calvinistic and a Baptist Church, and three schools. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1600.—2, *New Beerta*, a vil. Holland, 1 m. N.E. the preceding village, with a church, two schools, and a corn and a bark mill. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 700.

BEES (St.), par. Eng. Cumberland; 71,332 ac. P. 23,486.

BEES' HEAD (ST.) [*Cliff of Barath*], a promontory, England, the most W. point of co. Cumberland, par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale above-Derwent, projecting into the Irish Sea, and forming a conspicuous sea-mark for vessels; lat. 54° 30′ 48″ N.; lon. 3° 38′ W. (B.) On the summit of the cliff is a lighthouse, erected in 1718, which exhibits a bright fixed light, visible at the distance of 20 m. in clear weather.

BEESBY-IN-THE-MARSH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1180 ac. Pop. 168.

BEESKOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, l. bank, Spree, 18 m. S.W. Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It is the seat of a court of justice; and has manufactures of cloth, linen, and tobacco; with breweries, tanneries, limekilns, and four annual fairs. A considerable number of the inhabitants live by fishing, and seafaring occupations. Pop. 3625.

BEEST, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 29 m. W.S.W. Arnhem, l. bank, Linge. It has two churches. The houses are built close to each other, along a street paved with stone, the only one in the like circumstances in all the district. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 1000.

BEESTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, par. Norfolk; 2073 ac. Pop. 680.—2, par. Notts; 1440 ac. Pop. 3016.—3, *Beeston* (*St. Andrew*), par. Norfolk; 626 ac. Pop. 40.—4, *Beeston* (*St. Laurence*), par. Norfolk; 519 ac. Pop. 44.—5, *Beeston-Regis*, par. Norfolk; 957 ac. Pop. 236.

BEESTON, a township, chapelry, and vil. England, co. York, bor. and 2 m. S.S.W. Leeds, with an Episcopal and a Wesleyan chapel. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the woollen manufactures, and the numerous coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. 2547.

BEETGUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 5 m. N.W. Leeuwarden; with a church and school. It was at one time a coast village, but is now several miles from the sea; the intervening land having been gained by means of dikes. Pop. 800.

BEETHAM, or BETHOLME, par. Eng. Westmoreland; 17,449 ac. Pop. 1655.

BEETLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1770 ac. Pop. 422.

BEETSTERZWAAG, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. N.E. Heerenveen; with a church, a school, and a corn-mill. Pop. 700.

BEFORT. *See* BELFORT.

BEG (LOUGH), a small lake, Ireland, co. Antrim, separated from Lough Neagh by a neck of land, on which is the village of Toome. It is about 4 m. long, 1 to 1½ m. broad, contains several islets, and is considered an expansion of the Lower Bann, which flows through it.

BEGA, a river, Hungary, which rises on the confines of Transylvania, and, proceeding in a circuitous course, traverses the Banat N.E. to S.W., passing Temesvar, and joining the l. bank of the Theiss near Teriasvaros, about 6 m. above the junction of that river with the Danube. The navigation of the Bega itself is very imperfect; but, by feeding the Bega Canal, which runs parallel to it during the greater part of its course, it has greatly added to the trade of this portion of Hungary.

BEG-BAZAR, or BEY-BAZAR, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia; in a close valley, on three low hills, near r. bank, Kirmir, 52 m. W. Angora. The houses cover the declivity of the hills, and are of two stories, neatly covered with planks. It has some manufactures of carpets; and, in the vicinity, which is very fertile, the excellent pears sold in Constantinople as those of Angora, are raised. Pop. about 4000.

BEGBROOKE, par. Eng. Oxford; 623 ac. Pop. 98.

BEGELLY, par., S. Wales, Pembroke; 3878 ac. P. 1330.

BEGEMDER, a prov. Abyssinia, E. from Dembea, about 200 m. in length, and 50 or 60 in breadth. It is more level than the other provinces; and rears large numbers of black cattle, horses, and sheep. The hilly portion of it contains valuable iron mines. In this province is situated the valley of Weeknch, where the relations of the royal family, suspected of a dangerous ambition, are confined.

BEGHARMI, or BEGHERMEH, an extensive, but little-known country, E. part of Central Africa, bounded, W. by Bornou, N. by Lake Tchad and the district of Kanem. It is traversed by the river Shary, which discharges itself into the lake just named. The inhabitants are warlike and predatory.

BEG-SHEHER, BEY-SHEHER, or BEI-SHEHR, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Karamania, 38 m. S.W. Koniyeh, cap. sanjak of same name. It stands near Lake Beg-sheher, on both sides of the river Bey-sheher, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches. The principal part of the town is on the N. side of the river, and contains some handsome buildings, among others an old mosque, richly ornamented; but the place generally is dirty and wretched, and though once possessed of an extensive commerce, appears fast falling to decay. The principal manufacture is common earthenware. Lake Bey-sheher is vaguely described as 32 hours in circuit, and evidently, from the number of tertiary fresh-water shells found about 200 or 300 ft. above its present level, has formerly occupied a much larger space. On the E. it is very shallow, and covered with rushes and reeds. On the W. and N. are some rocky, wooded islands. Large fish are sometimes caught in it. The water is perfectly fresh, though it has been described as salt; and one traveller even talks of hillocks of salt on its shores.

BEGU, or BAGUR, a cape, Spain, N.E. coast of Catalonia; lat. 41° 56′ 38″ N.; lon. 3° 14′ E.

BEGUILDY (UPPER and LOWER), par., S. Wales, Radnor; 16,645 ac. Pop. 1037.

BEHBEHAN, or BABAHAN, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, cap. dist. of same name, in a very fertile and extensive plain, watered by the Kurdistan, 128 m. W.N.W. Shiraz; lat. 30° 23′ N.; lon. 50° 42′ E. It is surrounded by a mud wall, flanked with circular towers and bastions; and at its S.E. corner is a castle, with thick and lofty mud walls, encircled by a deep ditch. The streets contain few good houses, and are lined chiefly by wretched mud hovels, almost in ruins. The bazaar is small, and commerce is almost neglected. Pop. about 4000.——The DISTRICT is bounded, N. by the mountain range which separates Irak-Ajemi from the S. provinces of Persia, E. by Shulistan, S. by the Persian Gulf, and W. by Ram-Hormuz and the Chab country. The soil, particularly in the plain, is a rich alluvial deposit; yielding, in the neighbourhood of the town, a return of twenty-four fold of corn. Near the gulf, cotton and rice are the staple productions. Among fruit-trees, are the lemon, orange, pomegranate, and palm. Of these, the last takes the precedence. The whole district is watered by numerous streams; the principal being the Shemsi-Arab, Kheirabad, and Kurdistan. The climate is so mild, that in January the meadows in the vicinity of the town are covered with the narcissus, appearing spread out like a white sheet several miles in circumference, and diffusing the most

delicious fragrance. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Khogilu tribes.

BEHNARD, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire (Anjou), on the Loire, about 9 m. from Angers. Directly opposite to the town is a little island of the same name, containing a Gothic chapel, embosomed among trees, and founded on a rock, whose uneven surface forms its only pavement. It was for ages a place of pilgrimage; and was visited by Louis XI., whose faded portrait still hangs within it. The walls, painted with *fleurs de lis* and other coats of arms, are hung with the votive chains of Christian slaves who had been rescued from Algiers. Pop. 2712.

BEHNESEH, or BAHNESE [anc. *Oxyrhinchus*], a tn. Central Egypt, on the Bahr Yousef, 110 m. S.S.W. Cairo; lat. 28° 33′ N.; lon. 30° 47′ E. It was formerly a place of great strength and importance, but has long been going to decay. It is still, however, the residence of a governor; and was, some years ago, garrisoned by Turkish soldiers. In the vicinity are some mounds, covered with sand, on which stand several Sheikhs' tombs; and others, consisting of broken pottery and bricks. Numerous granitic columns, fragments of cornices, mouldings, and altars, lie scattered about, sufficiently indicating the former importance of the town.

BEHRING'S STRAIT, SEA, and ISLAND.—The STRAIT is the channel that separates the continents of Asia and America, and which connects the N. Pacific with the Arctic Ocean. Its breadth, at the narrowest part, which is between Cape Prince of Wales, on the American coast, and E. Cape in Asia, is about 36 m., but it widens rapidly both to the N. and S. of these points. Its depth, in the middle, varies from 29 to 30 fathoms. On both sides of the strait are several commodious bays; but the country has a repulsive aspect, being barren and rocky, with but a scanty display of vegetation. The sea here is frozen over every winter, and foggy, hazy weather is almost perpetual; the sun seldom shining, even in the summer, for more than a few hours, and being often invisible for days together. Whales frequent the strait, and the walrus in vast numbers. The inhabitants on either shore support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing; but those on the Asiatic side are greatly superior, both physically and intellectually, to those on the American. The strait is called after Vitus Behring, a German, and captain in the Russian navy during the reign of the Empress Catherine, by whom it was first discovered. It was, however, more fully explored by Captain Cook in 1778, who surveyed the whole length of both coasts. ——BEHRING'S SEA, sometimes called the Sea of Kamtchatka, is that portion of the N. Pacific Ocean lying between the Aleutian Islands and Behring's Strait, or between lat. 50° and 63° N.; having Alaska Territory on the E., and the peninsula of Kamtchatka and the country of the Tchuktchi on the W.——BEHRING'S ISLAND is in the S.W. part of the above sea, off the E. coast of Kamtchatka; lat. (W. point) 55° 17′ N.; lon. 165° 46′ E. (R.); the most W. of the Aleutian chain. It is uninhabited, and is without wood. It has, however, several springs of excellent water, and fine cataracts; and is frequented by various marine animals. On this island, the celebrated navigator, Behring, died under the most unhappy circumstances. After undergoing a series of great hardships, his ship was wrecked on this barren island, on November 3, 1741, where neither food nor shelter, of any kind, were to be obtained; and here, as already stated, the intrepid mariner sunk under his sufferings, both of mind and body, on the 8th of the following month.

BEIGHTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Derby; 3070 ac. Pop. 1123.—2, par. Norfolk; 1015 ac. Pop. 342.—3, par. Suffolk; 625 ac. Pop. 394.

BEIJERLAND, or OLD BEIJERLAND, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam. It is the largest and finest village in the country; has eleven streets, and through the centre a canal, planted on either side with chestnut-trees. It has also a fine market-place and two harbours, frequented by numerous vessels during the flax season. The townhouse, an elegant structure, is built over the canal, and has a pleasing appearance. There are here two churches, a synagogue, some schools, and a branch of the Society for General Good. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 4483.——NEW BEIJERLAND is a vil. about 3 m. S.W. the former. It consists of one long, broad street, lined with good houses and rows of elm-trees; and has a church and school.——SOUTH BEIJERLAND, or HITSERT, is a vil. 6 m. S. of Old Beijerland, with a small church and school. Pop. 200.

BEILA, or BELA, a tn., S.W. Asia, Beloochistan, cap. prov. Las or Lus, 50 m. from the Arabian Sea; lat. 26° 17′ N.; lon. 66° 34′ E.; on a rocky height, W. of which flows the Pooralee river. The houses are built of mud, and have but the ground floor. The residence of the Jam, or chief of the province, is also mud-built, and surrounded by lofty castellated walls, flanked with circular towers at the angles. Within the enclosure is a large mosque, covered with a dome. The streets are narrow, but always dry; and the bazaar, though small, neat and clean. In the neighbourhood are some old Mahometan sepulchres. In the ancient bed of the Pooralee, are fields of vegetables and tobacco, with a large cultivation of rice. Pop. 5000.—(Masson's *Journeys in Beloochistan.*)

BEILAN, a tn. Syria, near the sea, 9 m. S.E. Iskanderoon; lat. 36° 29′ 30″ N.; lon. 30° 17′ E. Situated in the gorge of a mountain, from which numerous torrents pour down in winter. One large stream rushes through the centre of the town. The houses, which are of stone, are flat-roofed. The climate in summer is extremely pleasant, though somewhat severe in winter. A great many wealthy Turks have taken up their residence here, attracted by its local and political advantages; the town being governed by a Sheikh, chosen by the inhabitants from amongst themselves. Pop. between 4000 and 5000.

BEILEN, or BEYLEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 10 m. S.S.W. Assen, near the Havelter Aa. It is a thriving place; has a church and school, and branch of the Society for General Good; a good deal of trade, and two annual fairs. Pop. 500.

BEIRA, a prov. Portugal, bounded, N. by provs. Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Tras-os Montes, E. by Spain, S. by provs. Estremadura and Alemtejo, and W. by the Atlantic; area, 6480 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous, being intersected by the sierra d'Estrella, and traversed by its ramifications. The soil, though by no means fertile, produces wine, oil, corn, flax, and different kinds of fruit. Chestnuts are particularly abundant. The mountainous districts afford fine pasture both for sheep and cattle, and are famous for their cheese. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees. The chief rivers are the Douro, Tagus, Aguada, and Mondego. Among the metals are traces both of gold and silver, but the only one wrought is iron. The other minerals are marble and a little coal. The principal trade is in wine, oil, and fruit. In 1835, Beira was subdivided into Upper and Lower Beira (Beira-alta and Beira-baixa); the former containing 298 concelhos, cap. Viseu; and the latter 29 concelhos, cap. Castel Branco. The heir-apparent of Portugal has the title of Prince of Beira. Pop. 835,880.

BEIROUT. *See* BEYROUT.

BEISAN. *See* BETHSHAN.

BEI-SHEHR. *See* BEG-SHEHR.

BEITAVEND, a vil. Persia, Irak-Ajemi, about 15 m. N.E. Shuster, at the foot of gypsum hills, surrounded by green fields and meadows, and intersected by a small stream of brackish water. It consists of about 100 neat and clean houses.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH [commonly called *Beitlefackie*], a tn. Arabia, Yemen, 32 m. S.S.E. Hodeidah, and 77 N.E. Mokha; lat. 14° 31′ N.; lon. 43° 41′ E. It is without walls, but has a strong castle. It is celebrated for its trade in Mokha coffee, which is chiefly grown in the neighbourhood. Merchants from Persia, Russia, and Turkey visit the town, for the purpose of purchasing the coffee. Pop. 7000.——The word *Beit*, signifying a house or hut, is prefixed to the name of various other small towns and villages in Arabia.

BEITH, a tn. and par. Scotland, the former in co. Ayr, the latter in cos. Ayr and Renfrew. The TOWN, which is 15 m. S.W. Glasgow, is situated on terrace ground, sloping W., at an elevation of 300 ft. above the sea level. It consists of one principal street, stretching N. and S., and intersected by several smaller, all tolerably well kept; is lighted with gas, but indifferently supplied with water. The churches and schools are, the parish church, two U. Presbyterian churches, and a Free church; the parish school, with library attached, U. Presbyterian school, Free Church school, besides private schools, both in town and parish. There are here a thriving savings'-bank, a public reading-room, and several benevolent

societies. Principal manufactures:—tanning, spinning, and hand-loom weaving; the first employing 150 hands, the second about 200, and the third about 400. A considerable business is also done in seed and grain.——The PARISH is about 5 m. in length, and 4 in breadth, mostly in co. Ayr, a small portion only being in Renfrew. Montgomerie, an early and celebrated Scottish poet, author of the 'Cherry and the Slae,' was born at Hazlehead Castle, in this parish. Pop. par. 6233; tn. 3707.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BEITSTAD, or BEDSTAD, a tn. Norway, prov. N. Troudhjem, on the Beitstad Fiord, the most N. arm of the Troudhjem Fiord; lat. 64° 5′ N.; lon. 11° 20′ E. Pop. 2700.

BEJA [anc. *Pax Julia*, afterwards *Pax Augusta*], a tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. of same name, 85 m. S.E. Lisbon. It stands on a height in the centre of a pleasant district, is surrounded by walls flanked with 40 towers, and defended by an old fort built by King Denis. It is the seat of a bishop; and contains a cathedral, four parish churches, six monasteries, a well-endowed hospital, and grammar-school. It has potteries and tanneries, but the chief employment is rearing bees, goats, and swine. In the neighbourhood are some fine olive plantations. The town was founded by the Romans, and some remains of their works are still visible. Pop. 7060.

BEJAPOOR, a large prov. of the Deccan, Hindoostan, comprised partly in the British dominions, and partly in those of the Rajah of Sattara and the Nizam, and containing the Portuguese territory of Goa. It is situated between lat. 15° and 18° N., and lon. 73° and 78° E.; bounded, N. by Aurungabad, E. by same province and that of Hyderabad, S. by the rivers Wurda and Toombuddra, and the Cavara district, and W. by the Indian Ocean; length, 320 m.; average breadth, 200 m. The W. districts of this province include part of the Ghauts, in which are numerous fortresses of great natural strength, usually built on isolated eminences, of which the sides are either naturally scarped, or cut perpendicular for 70 or 80 ft. below their upper margin, with only one narrow path leading up to the fortress. The country E. of the Ghauts, although less mountainous, is considerably elevated above the sea. Along the banks of the chief rivers, and other flat and arable tracts, a black soil prevails. The horses reared in this province were highly esteemed by the Mahrattas, and mounted their best cavalry. The Ramoozes, a numerous tribe of robbers, are spread over the province; but their chief strongholds are in the hills adjoining the Ghaut Mountains, S.W. of Sattara. They are without caste, abstain from eating beef, dislike husbandry and mechanical trades, but are much attached to hunting and other similar recreations. In 1818, the whole of this province, except the part reserved for the Rajah of Sattara, came under British government, and the numerous petty chiefs, though most unwilling to adopt peaceful habits, have been coerced into them.

BEJAPOOR [anc. *Vijayapura*—the impregnable city], anc. cap. of the above prov., stands near the r. bank of an affluent of the Krishna; lat. 16° 48′ N.; lon. 75° 40′ E.; 122 m. S.E. Sattara. From the great extent of its ruins, it would seem to have been one of the largest cities of India, while the splendour of these remains have procured for it the title of the Palmyra of the Deccan. In its present state, it may be described as two cities adjoining each other—the fort on the E., and the old city on the W. The former, though much less than the latter, has one entire and regular street, 50 ft. wide and nearly 3 m. long. Groups of houses stand scattered over its extensive area, and numerous mud hovels are seen stuck up among its massy ruins.' Some of the mosques and mausoleums of Bejapoor exhibit specimens of elaborate architectural elegance, but the prevailing character is solid and massive. The great dome of Mahomet Shah's tomb is visible at the distance of 14 m.; and numerous spires, cupolas, and minarets, are still standing. The fretwork on the ceilings and verandahs, the pannels covered with passages of the Koran in bas-relief, and stone trellises pierced with a mesh-work of Arabic characters, are all in the richest style of Oriental sculpture. Among the religious structures is a low Hindoo temple, built in the earliest and rudest style of Brahminical architecture, and popularly supposed to have been raised by Pandoos, a mythological race. There are here some guns of enormous size; one of brass, cast in 1549, capable, it is said, of carrying an iron ball of 2646 lbs. weight! It was intended to send this gun to England, but the state of the roads rendered its removal to the coast impracticable.

BEJAR, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 48 m. S. Salamanca, near the sierra de Bejar. It is surrounded by a wall, now ruinous, and entered by nine gates; has narrow, crooked, steep, and dirty streets; a square, three parish churches, town and court houses, an orphan and four other schools, some public fountains, an old palace, and several convents with churches attached. The inhabitants manufacture linen and hempen fabrics, baize, and cloth, which they export; and import grain, oil, wool, &c. Pop. 10,683.

BEJETSK, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 70 m. N.N.E. Tver, near the Maloga. It contains 14 churches, two convents, and a theological seminary. Pop. about 4000.

BEJIJAH, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 19 m. N.E. Jaen, r. bank, Guadalquivir. It is well built, and has a parish church, two endowed schools, several fountains, and a palace, once a castle, presented at the conquest, by Don Alonso, to the bishops of Jaen. Domestic weaving of linen and hempen fabrics, and tillage, are the chief employments. Pop. 2159.

BEJIS, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 35 m. W. Castellon de la Plana, on the skirt of a mountain forming part of the sierra de Javalambra, at the confluence of the rivers Canales and Palancia. It is indifferently built, with irregular and steep streets; and has a parish church, townhall, endowed school, and, at the top of the hill, an old castle, originally of Roman construction, but rebuilt by the Arabs; and, in the civil war, repaired and fortified by the Carlists; but, as a place of defence, insignificant, being commanded by the neighbouring heights. Paper, linen and woollen fabrics, wine, and oil, are manufactured and exported. Pop. 3155.

BEJUCAL, or BAJUCAL, a tn. and dep. Cuba. The TOWN lies 25 m. S.S.W. Havana; is well built. Pop. 2000. ——The DEPARTMENT is mountainous, well watered, and fertile, yielding excellent tobacco. Pop. 24,000, of whom 10,000 are slaves.

BEKES, BEKESVAR, or BEKESCH, a market tn. Hungary, beyond the Theiss, cap. co. of same name, at the junction of the Black and White Körös, 41 m. S.W. Grosswardein; formerly strongly fortified, and having three churches. Chief productions:—flax, cattle, corn (particularly wheat), wine, and honey, in all of which the trade is considerable. Fuel is scarce. It has an old castle, whence the province obtained its name. Pop. 18,850.——The COUNTY of Békes, forming the two districts of Gyala and Ksaba, has an area of about 1040 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 157,000. It is watered by four streams—the White and Black Körös (which both flow S.E. to N.W.), the rapid Körös, and Brettyo, which join the former two, and fall with them into the Theiss. The soil, composed of a rich alluvium, is of remarkable fertility, and produces heavy crops, particularly of wheat; but the wine is indifferent, fuel scarce, water bad, and the climate, owing to the numerous swamps formed by the inundations of the rivers, very unhealthy. Water melons attain great perfection; fish abound, and crawfish and tortoises abound in every quarter.

BELA. *See* BEILA.

BELABRE, a tn. France, dep. Indre, 7 m. S.E. Blanc, r. bank, Anglin. Near it are iron furnaces and foundries. Pop. 829. In the old castle of Belabre was strangled the Sieur de Flavi, whose cowardly order to shut the gates of Compiègne led to the capture of Joan of Arc.

BELAIA (WHITE), two rivers, Russia:—1, A river, Siberia, which rises in the mountains of Okhotsk, in lat. 62° N., and lon. 138° E., and, flowing W., joins the Aldan.—2, A river which rises in the Ural Mountains, gov. Orenburg, and, after proceeding for about 100 m. S.E., suddenly turns almost due N. for another 100 m., then turns N.E. to Oufa, and continuing in the same direction, with numerous small windings, passes the town of Birsk, and ultimately joins the Kama on its l. bank. Its principal affluents—the Oufa from the N., and the Dioma from the S., both join it at the town of Oufa. Its whole course is about 550 m. Of these, 240 m. are navigable.

BELALCAZAR [anc. *Gaeta*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 45 m. N.N.W. Cordova, l. bank, Caganchas. It has a large square, parish church, two schools, small hospital, and an ancient fortress, once of great strength and

celebrity. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving, and expressing wine and oil. Pop. 3380.

BELAN, par. Irel. Kildare; 1192 ac. Pop. 220

BELASPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, Gurhwal, l. bank, Sutlej; lat. 31° 19′ N.; lon. 76° 47′ E.; 27 m. N.W. Simla, and 60 m. N.E. Loodiana. It lies about 1465 ft. above the level of the sea, in a spacious and extremely fertile valley, through which the Sutlej winds. The town is said to be well built, chiefly of flint stones; to contain about 3000 houses, and to exhibit a regularity rather exceptional in this quarter of India. Baron Hügel found the streets 'paved with flint stones about 1 ft. in diameter, and as often loose as not; dislodging the unsteady foot of a luckless wayfarer, and knocking it violently to one side or the other.' The natives, however, trip lightly over these stones without ever once stumbling. Towards the S. are three fortresses—Bahadurpoor, Futihpoor, and Champa, formerly serving as a retreat to petty tyrants, who plundered both travellers and inhabitants indiscriminately. To this, however, an end has now been put. From Belaspoor, the snowy peaks of the Himalaya are distinctly visible.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; Hügel's *Travels in the Punjab.*)

BELAUGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 854 ac. Pop. 172.

BELAUN, or BELAWAN, a small isl. Sooloo Archipelago, about 35 m. S. the isl. of Basilan, or about midway between that isl. and the isl. of Sooloo; lat. (E. point) 6° N.; lon. 122° 8′ E. (R.) It has a high round mount on its W. part, with a long space of low level land, extending several miles to the E.

BELBEIS, or BELBEYS, a tn. Lower Egypt, 28 m. N.N.E. Cairo, on the road from that city to Syria—a circumstance which gives it considerable importance, in despite of its want of attractions in other respects, being ill built and dirty. It was occupied, in 1798, by the French army, when its fortifications were repaired. They are now falling into decay, the walls being composed chiefly of mud. Belbeis is successor to the ancient *Bubastis*, from the site of which it is 14 m. distant. In the neighbourhood are traces of the ancient canal that joined the Nile to the Red Sea. Pop. 5000.

BELBROUGHTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 4605 ac. Pop. 1839.

BELCASTRO, a tn. Naples, prov. Reggio, 14 m. N.E. Catanzaro, on a rock. It is the residence of a bishop, has a cathedral, diocesan seminary, and a *mont-de-piété*. Great numbers of cattle are reared in the neighbourhood. P. 1005.

BELCHALWELL, par. Eng. Dorset; 1308 ac. P. 222.

BELCHAMP, three pars. Eng. Essex:—1, *Belchamp-otten*, 1693 ac. Pop. 397.—2, *Belchamp* (*St. Paul*), 2557 ac. Pop. 735.—3, *Belchamp* (*Walters*), 2125 ac. Pop. 678.

BELCHFORD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2390 ac. Pop. 673.

BELCHITE, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 30 m. S.S.E. Saragossa; pleasantly situated in a plain, at the foot of a small hill which commands it on the S. and W. Its houses are tolerably well built, and its streets generally wide, though unpaved and indifferently kept; and it has five squares, of which the principal, Plaza Nueva, is handsome, and occupies the centre of the town. The parish church is an old structure, built of brick in the Gothic style, with a lofty tower of the same material. Other public edifices are, a capacious townhall, hospital, two chapels, two schools, and a theatre, formerly a church dedicated to St. John. Manufactures:—serge, stuff, blankets, horse-cloths, and linen fabrics of various kinds and excellent quality, which are exported to a considerable extent. On June 18, 1809, an engagement took place here between the French army, under Suchet, and the Spaniards, commanded by General Blake, in which the latter suffered a signal defeat, and lost 9 or 10 pieces of cannon. Pop. 2385.

BELCLARE, par. Irel. Galway; 7847 ac. Pop. 1793.

BELEM, a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, r. bank, Tagus, 2 m. S.W. Lisbon, of which it may almost be regarded as a suburb. It has a church and a monastery, built by King Emanuel in 1499; the former a fine building, in the mixed Norman-Gothic and Arabic styles, and the latter containing a royal mausoleum. It has also an hospital, high school, and extensive iron-foundry. A remarkable square tower rises out of the Tagus, called the Torre de Belem, which defends the entrance to the port, and whence ships entering the river are boarded by the custom-house officers. Here also are commodious quays, and a quarantine station. In the neighbourhood is the royal palace of Ajuda, with a botanical garden, menagerie, and cabinet of natural curiosities; and the Quinta da Rainha, a royal villa, with fine gardens and extensive parks—all of which are accessible to the public. Belem is inhabited by many of the nobility and rich citizens of Lisbon. Pop. about 5000.

BELEM, or PARA, a city and seaport, Brazil, cap. prov. Para, l. bank of the estuary of Rio Para; lat. 1° 34′ S.; lon. 48° 50′ W.; having W. the Moju, E. the Guama, and S. the Acara, a tributary of the Moju, all falling into the Bahia Guajara, on the S. shore of which the city is placed. Belem has straight, and mostly paved streets; its houses are of stone, constructed with solidity and some pretensions to elegance. The principal buildings are, the Governor's palace and the cathedral, magnificent edifices; but, besides these, the cruciform church of Santa Anna, and the octagonal one of São João Baptista, are note-worthy. The city possesses several other churches, a convent, turned into a barrack; an arsenal, an episcopal palace, a seminary, in which Latin, theology, &c., are taught; a college, with chairs of Latin, rhetoric, philosophy, geometry, and French; a normal, and two primary schools, two convents—one of Carmelites, and another of Capuchins; three hospitals, and a botanic garden rich in plants, both exotic and indigenous. Belem is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province, the residence of the president, of the commander of the forces, and of the Bishop of Para. The port is defended by forts, and is capable of admitting vessels of any size; the tide rises 10 or 12 ft. The trade of the port is in rice, cacao, cotton, coffee, sarsaparilla, hides, and leather; tapioca, balsam, copaiba, gum-elastic, and Maranham chestnuts. The principal disease is intermittent fever. Pop., which is increasing, about 35,000.

BELENYES, a tn. Hungary beyond the Theiss, co. Bihar, 32 m. S.E. Grosswardein, on the Black Körös. It is the see of a bishop; has three churches, a salt-office, and in the vicinity quarries of beautiful black marble, mines of iron, copper, and silver ores. Pop. 3250.

BELESTA, a vil. France, dep. Ariège, 19 m. S.E. Foix; remarkable for an intermitting spring in its vicinity, which, after flowing 36 minutes, ceases for about 32 minutes before it again begins to flow; but, after heavy rains, flows continuously without intervals. Belesta has extensive marble quarries, and mills driven by water for sawing marble, porphyry, and alabaster. It has also forges and iron-mills, and a considerable trade in fir timber. Pop. 1212.

BELFAST, a seaport tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, co. Antrim, 88 m. N.N.E. Dublin; lat. 54° 36′ 24″ N.; lon. 5° 56′ 12″ W. (R.); mostly on low ground on the l. bank of the Lagan, near its embouchure in Belfast Bay. The river, which is here about 250 yards wide, is crossed by the Queen's bridge, an elegant stone bridge of five arches, each of 50 ft. span. Two other bridges cross the stream; the farthest up, Ormeau bridge, opened in 1863, is a handsome structure with four arches, which cost £17,000. The town, owing to its extremely low position, has from a distance nothing imposing in its appearance; but, on a nearer approach, is found to improve considerably. The houses, mostly of brick, are well built, many of them very handsome; the streets are regular, spacious, and cleanly, well macadamized and lighted, and the whole general aspect of the place eminently calculated to make the most favourable impressions, not a little strengthened by the cheerful stir and activity which prevails in the mercantile quarters; and which, associated with an enterprising spirit, have obtained for Belfast the reputation of being the first town in Ireland in commercial prosperity, and second to Dublin only as a port. The places of worship in the town and suburbs are numerous; consisting of 15 Established churches, 26 Presbyterian, two Independent, 14 Methodist, one Society of Friends, five R. Catholic, one Evangelical Union, two Covenanting, one Baptist, one Primitive Secession, and three Unitarian. Some of these are handsome structures. Of this description is St. Anne's, which is also the oldest; it has a graceful cupola, and is fitted up inside with rich old mahogany. Trinity Church is a good specimen of the pointed Gothic, with a spire 130 feet high. St. George's Church is adorned with a beautiful portico, but has little other architectural beauty. At the head of the educational establishments is the Queen's College, a magnificent structure of brick and stone, built at an expense of upwards

of £25,000, and opened for the reception of students in November, 1849. The collegiate body consists of the president, vice-president, and 20 professors; and for the maintenance of the institution, £7000 a year is allowed from the consolidated fund. The other educational establishments, are the theological college of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the model National schools, erected in 1857, the Royal Academical Institution, founded in 1810 by voluntary subscription, the Methodist college erected by voluntary subscription at a cost of £24,000, opened in 1868; the Belfast Academy, the Ragged School, numerous National schools, and private seminaries. The charitable and benevolent institutions comprise the poorhouse, with medical and surgical hospitals attached; the lying-in hospital, the general hospital, the district lunatic asylum, the deaf and dumb and blind asylum, a new and elegant edifice; the Ulster female penitentiary, and the union workhouse. The other public buildings are, the Commercial Buildings, erected with a capital of £20,000, containing a spacious public news-room, hotel, offices, and assembly room; the White and Brown Linen-halls, the theatre, the music-hall, the new house of correction, built on the model of the London prison at Pentonville, and capable of containing 300 prisoners; the new county court-house, a handsome pile, with a Corinthian portico of eight columns, crowned by a colossal figure of Justice. The Ulster Hall Co. has erected in Bedford Street a spacious building, with accommodation for 2000 to 3000 persons, and suitable for concerts, balls, exhibitions, &c. The organ, which cost £3300, is the gift of Mr. A. Mulholland, D.L., J.P. A new custom-house was erected near the quay in 1857. The building occupied by the Belfast Banking Company is also a very handsome edifice. The literary and scientific institutions comprise a natural history society, a royal botanical and horticultural society, a society for the promotion of knowledge, Belfast music class, rhetorical society, working classes' association, and the Catholic institute.



Belfast is the great depôt of the linen trade of the N. of Ireland, as well as the chief seat of the manufactures of both linen and cotton. In 1868 there were in co. Antrim 29 factories (with 334,123 spindles) employed in spinning, 13 employed in weaving, and 14 in both spinning and weaving flax; and in co. Down, 14 factories (with 125,978 spindles) employed in spinning, and 2 (with 24,254 spindles) employed both in spinning and weaving flax. By much the greater number of these are in or near Belfast; but the returns do not distinguish them. At the same period there were 420 power-looms in Antrim employed in weaving cotton, 3200 employed in weaving flax, and 4841 in factories where the weaving and spinning of flax were both carried on. Since 1861 the trade has undergone a great development. Several new mills have been erected, and others extended. There are two cotton factories in the town employed in spinning, and one with 200 power-looms employed in weaving. The manufacture of damasks is carried on at the Royal Damask Factory, Ardoyne. There are five large shipyards with two patent slips; and on the Queen's Island, which was formed when the new channel was made, the building of iron vessels is very extensively carried on. There are several breweries, corn and flour mills, foundries, printworks, chemical works, rope works and felt manufactories in the town.

The commerce of Belfast is very considerable, and is rapidly increasing; the most important branch is across the Irish Channel. The following statement shows the progress in number and aggregate tonnage of the vessels which entered the harbour from 1842 to 1867:—

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.
1842	3549	337,505
1852	5221	684,156
1854	5435	790,096
1855	5246	744,364
1856	5394	772,127
1857	5652	796,968
1860	6658	885,413
1861	6663	920,801
1863	6680	993,303
1864	6929	1,020,037
1867	8434	1,363,176

A large fleet of steamers ply regularly between Belfast and London, Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool, Fleetwood, Morecambe, Whitehaven, Glasgow, Ardrossan, Stranraer, Silloth, Dublin, Londonderry, &c. There is also an extensive trade with British North America, the Mediterranean, the Baltic, France, Holland, and Belgium. The total annual value of Belfast imports and exports in 1866 exceeded £24,300,000.

Prior to 1839 large vessels had to lie in the pool or basin of Garmoyle, 4 m. from the town; but in 1840 a new channel was formed, having 9 ft. water at low tides, so that vessels drawing 16 ft. water can now come up in neap tides, and those drawing 18 ft. in spring tides. Quays extend for a mile on both sides of the river, and on both sides are large and substantial docks. The dock accommodation has lately been increased by 25 acres water area. A graving-dock 450 ft. long has been constructed.

Belfast is governed by 10 aldermen and 30 councillors (one of whom is mayor), and returns two members to Parliament. Constituency (1868–69), 12,168. The country around is extremely beautiful. The lough itself is a fine object; and the hills, which bound it, and partly encircle the town, are being gradually brought under cultivation, while their slopes are thickly studded with the villas and country houses of the merchants.

Belfast is comparatively a modern town, dating from about the beginning of the 17th century, when it was erected into a municipal and parliamentary borough, having the privilege of sending two members to the Irish parliament; but its progress was subsequently much impeded by the civil wars of Charles I., during which it was occupied successively by royalists and parliamentarians. In 1704, one of the first editions of the Bible printed in Ireland was printed here; and in 1777 the cotton trade was introduced, from which its chief prosperity, it is considered, has arisen. Three railways diverge from Belfast—N.W. the Ballymena and Carrickfergus, N.E. the County Down, and S.W. the Ulster railway in connection with the line to Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 103,067; in 1861, 121,602; in 1871, 174,394. Ratable value of property in 1871, £426,454. About 1000 new houses are erected yearly.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BELFAST, a post township and seaport, U. States, cap. Waldo co., Maine, at the head of Belfast Bay, W. side of

Penobscot River, 30 m. from the ocean, with a spacious and safe harbour, rarely obstructed by ice, and sufficiently deep for vessels of the largest class. It has an extensive trade, chiefly in lumber and fish. As the river above it freezes, Belfast forms the principal mart of the winter trade of Penobscot River. Pop. 5500. —— Also the name of another post township in Alleghany county, with a pop. of 1646; and of several other places in the U. States.

BELFAST LOUGH, or CARRICKFERGUS BAY, a navigable marine inlet, N. of Ireland, between the cos. Antrim and Down. It is about 13½ m. long, with a breadth at the entrance of 8 m., gradually contracting to about 2 m. It is almost completely sheltered from the prevailing winds, by heights on the W. and N.W. Its banks are studded with woods, parks, elegant mansions, villages, and towns, and at the head of it, where it receives the river Lagan, stands the manufacturing town of Belfast (*which see*).

BELFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland. The town, which is small and neatly built, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, 9 m. N.E. Wooler, about 2 m. from the sea, and consists chiefly of two tolerably wide streets; houses well built, and principally of stone, water abundant. The church, originally erected in 1700, has been rebuilt, in the early English style, and is capable of containing 600 or 700 persons. Market-day, Tuesday, when an extensive business in corn is done. Area of par. 11,604 ac. Pop. 1724.

BELFORT, a tn. France, in the French portion of the former dep. Haut Rhin, on the Savoureuse. Before the year 1648, Belfort consisted of little more than a castle, the fortifications of which were considerably increased by Vauban, who surrounded the town with a wall flanked with bastions. The new town was built inside of the works, and laid out on a regular plan, with spacious, handsome streets. It is now a fortified place of the first class, and has three gates. Its situation at the intersection of six main roads, is highly favourable to its commerce, and makes it an entrepot for the traffic between the interior of France, and Alsace, and Switzerland. Belfort is well built, and has a fine parish church, barracks, townhouse, court of primary resort, public library containing 20,000 volumes, and a communal college. Manufactures:— hats, clocks, wax tapers, iron, wire, sheet-iron, &c. There are also breweries, tanneries, and iron furnaces. The principal trade is in grain, wine, brandy, and liqueurs. Iron is extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Belfort was besieged by the Germans from 3d Dec. 1870, to 16th Feb. 1871, when it capitulated without being taken. Pop. 8400.

BELGÆ, the name given by Cæsar to the inhabitants of one of the three divisions of Gaul. This division stretched from the Rhine to the German Ocean, and extended into France as far as the Seine and the Marne. The Belgæ were of Germanic origin; and being very warlike, had succeeded, about A.D. 280, in driving out the Celtæ, by whom the country had been previously inhabited.

BELGARD, a tn. Prussia, circle, same name, prov. Pomerania, 20 m. E.S.E. Colberg, at the confluence of the Leitznitz with the Persante, and nearly insulated. It is surrounded with a wall, which, though old, is still strong, has an old castle, three churches, two hospitals, and manufactures of cloth and tobacco. Pop. 6130. —— The CIRCLE has an area of 820 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 29,392, of whom only 40 are R. Catholics, and 260 Jews. The surface is for the most part flat, and the soil, though occasionally inclining to sand, is fertile.

BELGAUM, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, presid. Bombay, dist. of, and 55 m. N.W. Darwar; lat. 15° 52′ N.; lon. 74° 42′ E. The site of the town is elevated and healthy, having the benefit of the sea breeze; supply of water abundant, and of good quality. The fortifications are extensive and complete; the walls are massy and solid, with a broad and deep ditch, surrounded by an area of 600 yards. The inner area is large, but full of the ruins of native buildings, among which are two ancient temples. In 1818, the fort and town were taken by the British, after a gallant resistance by the Peshwa's forces. The former stands in a plain, and is of great strength and extent. Its ramparts are faced with stone, flanked by massy round bastions, and protected by an admirable wet ditch cut out of the rock. The soil of the district, though barren in dry weather, becomes very fertile during the rainy season, which lasts for six months. From the salubrity of the climate, and the purity of the water, it has been selected as a permanent military station. Pop. of tn. 7652. *See Supp.*

BELGENTIER, a small tn. France, dep. Var, arrond. of, and about 14 m. N.N.W. Toulon. It is a place of great antiquity, and Roman remains have been found in its vicinity. Its manufactures consist of woollen stuffs, paper, and leather; and it has some trade in wine and olives. Pop. 1055.

BELGERN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, l. bank, Elbe, circle of, and 7 m. S. E. Torgau. It has a church, an hospital, and townhouse. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, including that of the vine, the rearing of cattle, and traffic on the Elbe. Their general and cattle markets are considerable. Pop. 3258.

BELGIOJOSO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, cap. dist. of same name, gov. Milan, prov. and 8 m. S. by E. Pavia. It is situated in a beautiful and remarkably fertile plain, between the Po and the Olona, from each of which it is about 1½ m. distant. It is well built, and contains a parish and an auxiliary church. The old castle, in which Francis I. was temporarily lodged after being taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, has been converted into a magnificent chateau, surrounded by fine gardens. Belgiojoso has an important annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 2740.

BELGIUM [French, *Belgique;* German, *Belgien*], a kingdom in the W. of Central Europe, between lat. 49° 30′ and 51° 30′ N., and lon. 2° 35′ and 6° 7′ E.; bounded, N. by Holland, N.W. by the N. Sea or German Ocean, W. and S. by France, and E. by the duchy of Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, and Dutch Limburg; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 165 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 120 m.; area, about 11,400 sq. m. Belgium, in shape, resembles a triangle, which has its vertex in the W.; the base resting on Germany on the E., the shorter side facing Holland and the sea, and the larger forming the frontier of France. For administrative purposes, it is divided into nine provinces—Antwerp, S. Brabant, E. Flanders, W. Flanders, Hainaut, Liege, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur. These provinces do not differ much in area, and are so arranged as to form a compact and commodious division of the kingdom; S. Brabant, which, from containing Brussels, the capital, may be considered the metropolitan province, occupying the centre, while the others cluster round, and, with exception of the extreme provinces of Luxembourg and W. Flanders, actually touch it.

Physical Features.—A general idea of the surface of the country may be obtained by regarding it as an inclined plane, somewhat rugged, and considerably elevated in the S.E., from which it slopes, more or less gradually, N. and W. till it sinks into low plains, only a few feet above the level of the sea. The elevated districts are formed by ramifications of the Ardennes, which, entering Belgium from France, stretch along the S. of Namur, occupy the greater part of Luxembourg, and attain their culminating point in the S.E. of Liege, at Stavelot, in the neighbourhood of Spa, where the height exceeds 2000 ft. The rocks appear to rest on primary formations; but those which reach the surface generally consist of slate, old red sandstone, and mountain limestone. Proceeding N.W., in the direction of the dip, these rocks take a cover, and the coal formation becomes fully developed. This coal field is a continuation of that of the N. of France, and stretches through Belgium in a N.E. direction, occupying the greater part of the province of Hainaut and a considerable part of that of Liege, and skirting the provinces of Namur and Luxembourg. It contains numerous workable seams, both of coal and iron. N. and W., beyond the limits of this coal field, a more recent formation is found, covered by deep beds of clay and sand, the former prevailing more in the interior, and the latter near the coast, where it has been drifted into hillocks or downs, and forms the only barrier against the encroachments of the sea. Some of the clay in this district is fit for the manufacture of fine pottery; but the greater part of it is fit only for coarse ware, or for bricks. In accordance with the general slope of the surface already mentioned, the main streams of Belgium have a N. direction; and the whole country lies within the basin of the German Ocean. In the S.E., where the surface is elevated and broken, numerous torrents descend with rapidity; and, becoming confined within rocky, precipitous, and richly wooded banks, often furnish, if not the grandest, the most picturesque and enchanting of landscapes. On reaching the

lower country their speed is slackened, and their augmented volume moves along in a slow winding course. Only two of them—the Meuse and the Scheldt—have a magnitude which entitles them to the name of rivers; but so important are these two in themselves, and so numerous their affluents, that no country in Europe is better supplied with water communication. Besides the Scheldt or Schelde, and Meuse or Maas, the navigable streams are, the Ambleve, Demer, Dender, Darme, Dyle, Lys, Great Nethe, Little Nethe, Ourthe, Rupel, Sambre, Yperlee, and Yser. The climate of Belgium bears a considerable resemblance to that of the same latitudes in England. Though subject to sudden change, it is, on the whole, temperate and agreeable. Luxembourg and Namur, where the surface is high, and the numerous hills and dales which diversify it, both cheer the animal spirits and freely circulate an air at once keen and pure, are most favourable to health and longevity. The only parts of the country which can be considered unhealthy are the low flats, which prevail in Flanders, and the polders or rich alluvial tracts which have been gained from the rivers by embankment, chiefly in Antwerp. There agues, and other diseases engendered by a humid and sluggish atmosphere, are prevalent.

Woods and Forests.—Nearly one-fifth of the whole surface of the kingdom is occupied by wood. The distribution of it, however, is by no means equal; and hence, while the two Flanders and Antwerp fall far below the average amount, Luxembourg and Namur rise far above it, and are very densely wooded. In these provinces, extensive tracts are covered with natural woods, in which the wolf and wild boar still have their haunts. These woods are the remains of the ancient forest of Ardennes, which Cæsar describes as stretching far out into France from the banks of the Rhine. They consist of hard wood, principally oak, which is often of great size, and furnishes large quantities of the most valuable timber. By carefully dressing the stools after it is cut, a fine oak copse is raised, the cuttings of which annually produce many tons of bark; which not only supplies the tanneries of the country, but leaves a considerable surplus for exportation, chiefly to England; while the wood, unfit for the carpenter, is partly employed as fuel, and partly converted into charcoal, for the use of the ironworks, where the superiority of the iron smelted and wrought by it is well known. S. Brabant also possesses several fine forests; among others, that of Soignies, with which the field of Waterloo has made us familiar. In the other provinces, scarcely anything deserving the name of forest is seen. Wood is distributed over them in occasional patches, and more frequently in the form of hedgerow. The timber thus grown is by no means small in aggregate amount, and forms a well-known feature in the rich rural lanuscapes which the old Flemish masters loved to paint; but, taking into account the injury which the cultivated crops sustain from it, it is very questionable whether it ought to be regarded as a source of profit either to individual proprietors or to the country at large. The timber itself, consisting chiefly of various kinds of poplar, is soft, and of an inferior description.

Agriculture.— The greater part of the country is well adapted for agricultural operations, and the inhabitants have so happily availed themselves of their natural advantages, that they early began, and in some respects still deserve, to be regarded as the model farmers of Europe. In the high lands traversed by the Ardennes, the climate is ungenial, and the soil so shallow and stony, as almost to forbid the labour of the plough. Here the occupants display their skill, not so much by what they do, as by what they refrain from attempting. Instead of vain endeavours to force the growth of corn, where it could never yield an adequate return, they have been contented to turn the natural pastures of the district to the best account, by employing themselves chiefly in the rearing of stock. In particular, they produce a hardy breed of horses, which, being admirably adapted for light cavalry, are largely exported to France for that purpose, while vast herds of swine are fed, almost at no expense, on the mast of the forests. At the same time, no part of the surface is allowed to lie waste. Where arable land occurs, it is carefully applied to its proper use. Even the vine has not been forgotten, and sunny slopes on which little else could have been grown, have been made to yield a tolerable wine. In the opposite extremity of Belgium, chiefly in the province of Antwerp, and partly in that of Limburg, an extensive tract occurs, which strikingly contrasts in appearance with the hilly districts of the S.E., but is perhaps still less adapted for the ordinary operations of agriculture. This tract, known by the name of Campine, is a vast expanse of moorland waste, of the most dreary appearance, a dead monotonous flat, composed for the most part of barren sand, in which the ordinary heaths and lichens will scarcely grow. The greater part of this tract seems destined to remain for ever in its natural state, but whenever a patch of more promising appearance occurs, the hand of industry has been at work, and corn fields and green pastures have become not unfrequent even in the Campine. Agricultural colonies, partly free, and partly compulsory, have been planted in different parts of the district. The former consist of persons generally in poor circumstances, who have voluntarily engaged in reclaiming barren tracts as the means of procuring a maintenance, and saving them from the degradation of pauperism. The latter consist of convicts, who, having forfeited their liberty, give compulsory labour as the penalty of their offences. By the united exertions of both, a wondrous improvement has been made, and on parts of this waste, some of the finest cattle of the country are reared, and much dairy produce of excellent quality is obtained. Still, however, about 300,000 ac. remain untouched. With exception of the two districts now described, there is no part of Belgium in which agriculture does not flourish; but the husbandry which has been so much lauded, is seen in its greatest perfection in the two Flanders. Its excellence is owing not to any superior knowledge of what may be called the theory of agriculture, nor to any remarkable ingenuity in the invention of implements, by which its operations are more efficiently or more cheaply performed, but chiefly to an innate spirit of economy and industry—an economy which carefully appropriates every gain however small, and an industry which grudges no labour however great, provided it is possible, by the application of it, to obtain an additional amount of valuable produce. In fact, the Flemish husbandry partakes more of the nature of garden than of field culture. In many of its operations, no doubt, horse labour is employed. The plough and the harrow are in frequent requisition, but the implement on which the greatest dependence is placed, is the earliest and simplest of all—the spade. To give full scope for the use of it, the ground is parcelled out into small fields of a square form, which have their highest point in the centre, and slope gently from it in all directions towards the sides, where ditches of sufficient size carry off the superfluous water as it filters into them. To promote this filtration, the ground is trenched to a uniform depth, so that the slope of the subsoil corresponds as nearly as possible to that of the surface. In performing this trenching, a considerable degree of skill and ingenuity is displayed. The performance of the whole at once, would be a formidable and not a very efficient process. In a few years, a new subsoil would be formed, and the trenching would require to be renewed. This is rendered unnecessary in the following manner. The land is laid out in ridges about 5 ft. wide, and when the seed is sown it is not covered, as usual, by the harrow, but by earth dug from the furrows to the depth of two spits, and spread evenly over the surface. By changing the ridges, and throwing the furrow of the previous year into the ridge of the next, the whole ground becomes furrow in the course of five successive crops, and is consequently trenched to the depth of about 18 inches. This process of trenching never ceases, and is unquestionably one of the most important characteristics of the Flemish husbandry. The only other process particularly deserving of notice, is the care and skill manifested in securing an adequate supply of manure. Every farm is fully stocked, and the cattle, instead of being grazed in the fields, are fed at home, in winter, on turnips and other roots; and in summer, on green crops carefully arranged, so as to come forward in regular succession, and yield a full supply of rich succulent food. In addition to this, every homestead has a tank built and generally arched with brick, into which all the liquids of the cattle sheds are conveyed, and have their fertilizing properties increased by the dissolution of large quantities of rape-cake. This liquid manure is of singular efficacy in promoting the growth of flax, which enters regularly into the Flemish rotation, and is perhaps the most valuable crop of all, the produce of an acre being not unfrequently sold for £50. As this crop is one of the most exhausting which can be grown, and requires the richest

manure while it yields none, the growth of it to any great extent must, without the aid of the tank, have been impossible. At present, in Flanders alone, the value of flax annually raised has been estimated at 1½ millions sterling. It will be seen from the following table that the estimated population for 1864 given in the *Supplement* was too large.

The PROVINCES *of* BELGIUM, *their* AREA *and* POPULATION *as at the Census of* 31*st Dec.* 1866, *together with their* CHIEF TOWNS.

PROVINCES.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Per sq. m.	CHIEF TOWNS	Population.
East Flanders	1,157	801,859	693	Ghent	116,693
Brabant	1,267	819,132	646	Brussels	183,484
Hainaut	1,436	846,146	589	Mons	28,128
West Flanders	1,248	639,643	512	Bruges	47,205
Liége	1,116	557,540	499	Liége	101,594
Antwerp	1,093	475,167	432	Antwerp	123,571
Limburg	931	195,850	210	Hasselt	10,148
Namur	1,413	299,808	212	Namur	23,389
Luxemburg	1,705	196,166	115	Arlon	5,647
Total	11,366	4,829,820	Average 424		

About two-thirds of the whole kingdom is under cultivation, and nearly eight-ninths profitably occupied, leaving only about one-ninth waste. Of this last, the far greater part belongs to the comparatively barren districts of the S.E. and N.E., already described; and hence, in the more favoured provinces, particularly those of S. Brabant, the two Flanders, and Hainaut, the quantity of waste is so very small, that the whole surface may be regarded as one vast garden. It is an error, however, to assert, as is sometimes done, that Belgium raises more corn than it consumes. For many years the import has greatly exceeded the export. In 1865, the import of cereals for home consumption amounted in value to £2,071,560. The average production of wheat per acre was 23 bushels. Considerable attention has been paid in Belgium to the rearing of stock, and the breeds both of cattle and horses are of a superior description. The horses of Flanders in particular are admirably adapted for draught, and an infusion of their blood has contributed not a little to form the magnificent teams of the London draymen. In general, however, Belgium stock of all kinds is inferior to that of England. The cultivation of the sugar-beet is now an important branch of Belgian agriculture, the quantity of raw sugar produced in 1870 being 1,178,600 cwts.

Mines.—The mineral riches of Belgium are great, and, after agriculture, form the most important of her national interests. They are almost entirely confined to the four provinces of Hainaut, Liége, Namur, and Luxemburg, and consist of lead, manganese, calamine or zinc, iron, and coal. The lead is wrought to some extent at Vedrin, in Liége; but the quantity obtained forms only a small part of the actual consumption. Manganese, well known for its important bleaching properties, is obtained both in Liége and Namur. The principal field of calamine is at Liége, where it is worked to an extent which not only supplies the home demand, but leaves a large surplus for export. All these minerals, however, are insignificant compared with those of iron and coal. The former has its seat in the country between the Sambre and the Meuse, and also in the province of Liége. At present, the largest quantity of ore is raised in that of Namur. The coal field already described has an area of above 500 sq. m. The annual output exceeds 12,000,000 tons, and of these more than two-thirds are obtained in the province of Hainaut. It forms one of the most valuable of all the Belgian exports. About a third of the whole coal raised is taken by France. There cannot be a doubt that this export yields a handsome profit to the coal-masters, and adds greatly to the national wealth; but a question has been raised as to the policy of thus lavishly disposing of a raw material which is absolutely essential to the existence of a manufacturing community, and the quantity of which, though great, is by no means inexhaustible. The coal mines gave employment to 87,721 persons in 1866. The quantity of iron produced in 1865 was:—from furnaces, 470,767 tons; from foundries, 78,534 tons; from wrought-iron works, 327,676 tons; from machine-works, 22,015 tons; total value, £4,684,192. Besides minerals, properly so called, Belgium is abundantly supplied with building-stone, pavement, limestone, roofing-slate, and marble. Of the last, the black marble of Dinant is the most celebrated.

Manufactures.—The industrial products of Belgium are very numerous, and the superiority of many of them to those of most other countries is confessed. The fine linens of Flanders, and lace of S. Brabant are of European reputation. The linen manufacture employs about 400,000 hands, and the annual production is 900,000 pieces, value upwards of £4,000,000. Ropes and sail-cloth are largely made. Scarcely less celebrated are the carpets and porcelain of Tournay, the cloth of Verviers, the carriages of Brussels, the cutlery of Namur, the extensive foundries, machine-works, and other iron establishments of Liége. The spinning and weaving &c. of cotton carried on chiefly in Flanders, Hainaut, and Antwerp, employs 170,000 persons, and altogether there are about 400,000 spindles and 23,500 looms at work.

Trade and Commerce.—The geographical position, the admirable facilities of transport, and the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants, early combined to place Belgium at the very head of the trading countries of Europe. The gradual rise of competitors still more highly favoured, has deprived her of this pre-eminence; but her trade is still of great importance, and within recent years has made a rapid advance. Her coal and iron, and the numerous products of her manufactures, furnish in themselves the materials of extensive traffic; while the possession of one of the best harbours in the world, situated on a magnificent river, which directly, or by canals, stretches its arms into every part of the kingdom, and now made accessible by a system of railways with every kingdom of Central Europe, promises to make it the seat of a transit trade even more important than that which it monopolized during the Middle Ages. The limited extent of the sea-coast, on which alone mariners can be reared, seems to make it impossible for Belgium ever to take high rank as a naval power; but if others must be the sea-carriers, she certainly bids fair soon to become the greatest land-carrier of the world. This she owes chiefly to the admirable system of railway communication which, in the exercise of an enlightened policy, was early established throughout the kingdom. This system has its centre at Malines, from which a line proceeds N. to Antwerp; another W. to Ostend, another S.W. through Mons, and on to the Northern Railway of France, which communicates directly with Paris; and another S.E. to Liége, and on into Prussia, where it first communicates with the Rhine at Cologne, and thence by that river, and by rail, gains access both E. and S. to all the countries of Central Europe. In addition to these great trunks, one important branch connects Liége with Namur and Mons; and another from Antwerp, after crossing the W. trunk at Ghent, passes Courtray and proceeds directly towards Lille. The ramification is thus complete; and there is not a town in Belgium of any importance which may not now, with the utmost facility, convey the products of its industry by the safest and the speediest of all means of transport. Electric telegraphs have been annexed to all or most of the lines.

From official returns, it appears that the Belgian trade is steadily advancing. Thus, from 1835 to 1839, the valued annual amount was £15,480,000; from 1840 to 1844, £25,000,000; and in 1850, £36,480,000. In 1867 the total of exports and imports was £111,012,000, of which, however, only £54,900,000 was exports of Belgian products and imports for home consumption. The exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, which in 1840 were to the value of £5,600,000, in 1865 had increased to £24,068,000. The articles of export are far more numerous than those of import, the latter being chiefly raw cotton, wool, and colonial

produce. The former are principally coal and flax, tissues of flax, cotton, and wool; glass-wares, fire arms, and nails. In 1865 there were sent to Great Britain more than 20,000,000 eggs; 11,836 tons flax; 3294 tons butter; 8768 tons of raw sugar, and 2291 of refined sugar; 11,470 tons of fruits, &c.

Little more than a half of the foreign commerce of Belgium is of a substantive nature, the rest depending on her position and polity, as a trading intermediary for the produce and goods passing to and from the states of the German Zollverein, the Netherlands, Britain and her colonies, America, &c. Thus it appears that the value of the direct exports in 1867, from Belgium to the United States, was about £355,200; from the United States to Belgium, about £1,460,400; but these figures give us no clear idea of the balance of trade between the two countries, as much of the American produce, finally destined for Belgian use, is borne first to Britain, &c.; while, on the other hand, not a few manufactures of Belgian origin pass to the United States through France. To the latter country, in fact, more than a third of the whole exported products of Belgium is sent. Of similar character, probably, is the Belgian trade with Turkey, the imports from which, in 1867, were valued at £388,800, and the exports thither to £157,200.

The external trade of Belgium is chiefly carried on by means of foreign vessels. The returns for 1865 give a list of 112 ships, of 39,729 tons burden; while in 1867 the number was 90, of 37,555. In that year, the arrivals of vessels in Belgian ports from foreign countries were 5105; total tons of their cargoes, 1,338,166. Belgium is, in fact, much more of a manufacturing than a trading country.

The commercial intercourse between Belgium and Great Britain is considerable. From the reports of the Board of Trade, published in 1868, the following table of the chief articles of British export to Belgium, and of imports from Belgium to Britain, in 1867, has been drawn up:—

Exports.	Value.	Imports.	Value.
Raw cotton	£1,800,951	Silks	£1,570,908
Wool	1,400,536	Woollen and worsted yarn	658,440
Cottons	337,197	Flax, tow, & codilla	617,557
Woollens	313,306	Butter	470,464
Iron	278,895	Hops	407,960
Copper	268,339	Cattle and sheep	368,758
Cotton yarn	237,049	Glass and glass manufactures	367,785
Indigo	212,096	Sugar	365,484
Machinery	176,966	Paper & pasteboard	304,807
Coffee	168,189	Zinc	226,677
Linen yarn	154,195	Woollen manufs.	150,831
Palm oil	127,229		
Hides	86,971		

The total exports to Belgium amounted to £7,381,002, of which £2,816,481 was produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. The total imports were £7,555,200.

People.—The Belgium population is the densest in Europe, and is composed of two distinct races—Flemish, who are of German, and Walloons, who are of French extraction. The former, by far the more numerous, have their principal locality in Flanders; but also prevail throughout Antwerp, Limburg, and part of S. Brabant. The latter are found chiefly in Hainaut, Liege, Namur, and part of Luxembourg. The language of each corresponds with their origin—the Flemings speaking a dialect of German, and the Walloons a dialect, or, rather, corruption of French, with a considerable infusion of words and phrases from Spanish and other languages. This distinct mixture of races, and the repeated changes of masters to which they have been subjected, have necessarily been very unfavourable to the formation of a national character. Still, in some leading features, there is a remarkable uniformity in the population. Though the position of the country between France and Germany has made it the battle-field of Europe, the inhabitants show few warlike tendencies, and are unwearied in pursuing the arts of peace. Hostile armies have frequently met upon their soil to decide the fate of kingdoms, carrying devastation into every quarter; but no sooner have they withdrawn, than the labours of the field and the workshop have been quietly resumed, and the very traces of devastation been, in a few years, effaced. The fact bears strong testimony to the patient endurance of the Belgians, but bespeaks a deficiency both of physical and moral courage, and thus prepares us for another leading feature in their character—their blind and slavish subjection to the Romish see. Protestantism is fully tolerated, and even salaried by the state, but cannot count above one-twentieth of the population among its adherents. One astonishing circumstance connected with this state of matters is, that Belgium early embraced, and at one time seemed on the eve of being gained to, but the instruction given is of the most elementary description. Under the Dutch, attendance at these schools was compulsory. It has since become voluntary, and is said to have, in consequence, declined. In all the large towns, colleges (*athenées*) have been established, where a superior education may be obtained, while a complete course for the learned professions is provided by four universities; two of them at Ghent and Liege respectively, established and supported by the state; one at Brussels, called the free university, founded by voluntary association; and one at Louvain, called the Catholic university, founded by the clergy, and apparently the most flourishing of all. Many of the professors in these universities are of distinguished reputation; but their works, written in French, which is still the official language, and in general use among the educated classes, can scarcely be regarded as forming part of a national literature. Of late, however, patriotic feelings, to which the Belgians have too long been strangers, have acquired new strength; and one of its first manifestations has been an eager desire to cultivate the vernacular Flemish. It is said to possess great power and flexibility, and several works have already appeared in it, which bid fair to make it a classic language. The population, generally, is moral, and apparently in comfortable circumstances. The far larger proportion of it is rural; and though property is very much subdivided, the Belgians, instead of exhibiting the wretchedness so common among the small occupiers in Ireland, manage, by a happy combination of agricultural with other industrial employments, to derive from their little tenures all the necessaries, and not a few of the comforts of life. It is not to be denied, however, that in some of the provinces, particularly in Flanders, population, in so far, at least, as it can be maintained by agricultural resources, has reached its limit; and that a deficiency of other employment, particularly spinning and hand-loom weaving, has placed large numbers on, if not within, the verge of pauperism. In Flanders and S. Brabant, a fourth of the people is dependent on total or occasional relief; and pauper riots have repeatedly occurred. Still, the population continues to move on, as if with accelerated pace. In 1841, it was 4,067,393; and in 1849, 4,359,090.

Government.—The Belgian constitution combines monarchical with a strong infusion of the democratic principle. The executive power is vested in a hereditary king; the legislative in the king and two chambers, the senate and the chamber of representatives; both elected by citizens paying about 35*s.* of direct taxes—the former for eight years, and the latter for four; but one-half renewable every two years. The chief divisions of the territory is into nine provinces, each of which is administered by a governor, and is subdivided into arrondissements administratifs, and arrondissements judiciaries; subdivided again, respectively, into cantons de milice and cantons de justice de paix. Each canton is composed of several communes, of which the sum total throughout the kingdom is 2538. The other great territorial divisions are the ecclesiastical, which divides the kingdom into six dioceses; and the military, which divides it into four sections. The army has a strength of 100,000 men on the war footing, and of 40,000 on the peace footing; but all citizens between the age of 21 and 40 are enrolled in the *garde civique*, and form a militia of 125,000 men without, and 400,000 with the reserve. The defensive power of the kingdom is greatly increased by numerous strong fortresses. The public revenue for 1868, derived chiefly from indirect taxation and dues of transport, amounted to £6,776,131. The expenditure amounted to

£6,876,466. About one-third of it was absorbed by the interest of the debt, the sum total of which, at the same date, was about £28,000,000. The coins, weights, and measures are the same, both in name and value, as those of France (*which see*).

History.—The first mention of the country is made by Julius Cæsar, who includes it in one of the three divisions of Gaul, and describes its inhabitants as particularly distinguished for valour. It continued under Roman domination till A.D. 409, when it became part of the empire of the Franks; which, under Clovis, extended from the Rhine to the Loire. On the death of Clovis, in 511, it was divided among his sons, and formed four separate kingdoms. Ultimately, about A.D. 800, they all merged in the empire of Charlemagne. In the partition which took place on his death, almost the whole of modern Belgium fell to his son Lothaire. It was afterwards subdivided into several duchies, which, having been gradually absorbed by that of Brabant, passed with it to the house of Burgundy, in 1406, and continued with it till 1477, when, by the marriage of Mary, heiress of Charles the Bold, it became united to Austria; and shortly after formed part of the extensive dominions of the Emperor Charles V. Through him, Belgium was united to the Spanish monarchy. On the peace of 1714, it was ceded to Austria; which maintained its possession till 1791, when the armies of the French republic overran the country, and portioned it out into nine departments, as part and parcel of France. On the downfall of Napoleon, the allies united Belgium and Holland, under the king of the latter, into the kingdom of the Netherlands. The union was never harmonious, and proved short-lived. Taking advantage of the agitation caused by the expulsion of the Bourbons from France, in 1830, the Belgians revolted, and obtained a recognition of their independence. They have since enjoyed great prosperity under the enlightened and constitutional government of their own kings, Leopold I. and Leopold II. The French revolution of 1848 was generally expected to produce corresponding changes in Belgium; and thousands of Frenchmen proceeded to the frontier to bestow the benefits of their republicanism The Belgians, by the decisive manner in which they rejected the boon, proved that they were sensible of the blessings which they enjoy under their present constitution.—(Meert's *Belgique; Almanach Royal de Belgique; Almanach de Gotha; Das Gegenwart; Parliamentary Papers*) *See Supplement.*

BELGRADE [anc. *Sigindunum*; Latin, *Alba Græca*, *Bellogradia*], a fortified city, N. part of European Turkey, cap. of Servia, r. bank, Danube, at the junction of the Save with that river; lat. 44° 47′ 46″ N.; lon. 20° 39′ E.; on the declivity of a hill. It is composed of the citadel, rising in the centre, and situated on a rock 100 ft. high; the lower town stretching W. from the citadel to the river; and the suburbs, Raizenstadt on the Save (opposite to the mouth of which river is the island Zingaris), and Palanka on the E. and S., leaning upon the height on which the citadel stands. The houses are, in general, very mean; the streets filthy in the extreme, and infested by swarms of half-famished dogs; and the shops consist mostly of a series of wooden stalls or booths, open towards the street, and, in general, poorly stocked. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the academy, the college, the senate house, and the two bazaars, the residence of the reigning prince, the cathedral, and the barracks. Belgrade was at one time strongly fortified, and might be rendered almost impregnable. The outworks are still kept in good repair. The fortress was considerably strengthened during the Crimean war. Within the fortress are the arsenal and magazines erected by the Austrians, the principal mosque, with its lofty tower, and the palace of the pasha, which stands on the highest ground of the citadel. The garrison maintained in the citadel numbers several thousand men. The principal articles of manufacture are carpets, silk stuffs, hardware, cutlery, and saddlery; but the quantities produced are inconsiderable, compared to what they were in former times, when Belgrade was celebrated for the extent of its manufactures. From the excellence of its port, formed by three islands in the Danube, above the town, and its favourable position on the Danube, which gives it an easy communication with the Black Sea, it still carries on a pretty extensive trade. The military experiences of Belgrade have rendered it famous in history. Being the key of Hungary, it was long an object of fierce contention between the Austrians and the Turks. It was besieged by the latter in 1456; and again, with more success, in 1522, from which time it was held by them till 1688, when it was retaken by the Elector of Bavaria. Two years afterwards, it was again captured by the Turks, who perpetrated every sort of atrocity in the conquered city, besides killing 1200 of the garrison. In 1693, the Austrians made an unsuccessful attempt to regain the town, sustaining a loss of 1000 men. From this period it remained in possession of the Turks till the year 1717, when it was besieged by Prince Eugene, with an army of 90,000 men; the Turkish garrison amounting to 25,000 men, supported by a strong flotilla on the Danube, and subsequently by an army of 200,000 men, under the Grand Vizier, who marched to the relief of the city. After a desperate conflict between the contending armies, the Turks were defeated, with a loss of 13,000 killed, 5000 wounded, and 3000 prisoners; the Austrians having only 3000 killed and 4500 wounded. In 1739, the Turks made another vain attempt to retake Belgrade; but came, soon after, into possession of it by treaty, retaining it till 1789, when it was taken by the Austrians, who restored it to the Turks in 1791; since which time it has remained in their possession, except for a short period during the Servian insurrection, when (1813) its suburbs were burned and its fortifications partly destroyed. In consequence of a quarrel with the Servians it was bombarded by the garrison in 1862. Pop. 25,869.

BELHAVEN, a small marine vil. Scotland, co. of, and 10 m. N.E. Haddington, and half a mile S.W. Dunbar, beautifully situated at the head of a small bay. The houses are of stone, and most of them neatly built; and in the vicinity are several handsome mansions. Water is abundant, and a supply of gas is obtained from Dunbar. Belhaven has a chapel in connection with the Establishment. Ale is the only manufacture, for the making of which there is here erected an extensive brewery. The locality is remarkably healthy, and forms, altogether, a very desirable summer retreat; enhanced for such purpose by a mineral spring lately discovered there. Belhaven gives the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Hamilton. Pop. 369.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

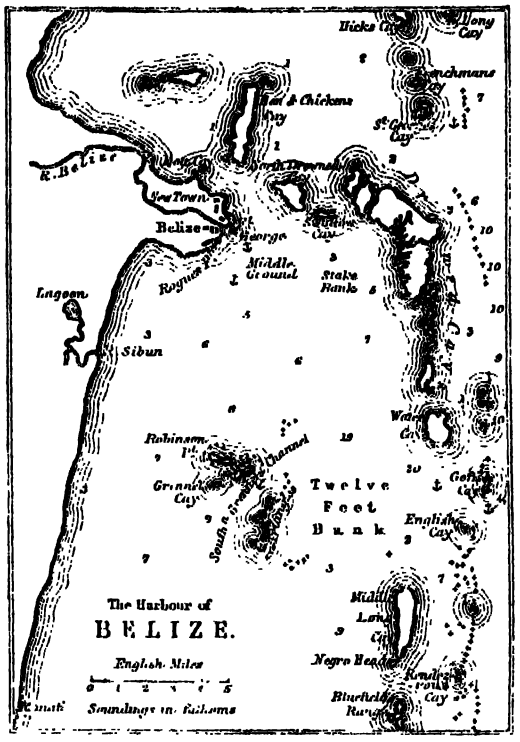
BELHELVIE, par. Scot. Aberdeen. Pop. 1807.

BELIDA, or BLIDA, an inland tn. Algeria, at the foot of the Lesser Atlas, near the plain of Metidjah, 30 m. S. the town of Algiers. It is surrounded by a wall, entered by four gates. The streets are comparatively wide, and the supply of water abundant. The adjoining country is fertile, yielding grain and all sorts of fruit in great quantities, including, amongst the latter, oranges and olives. To these, and spices, the trade of the place is chiefly confined. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in March 1825. P. (1866), 11,143.

BELITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 12 m. S. by W. Potsdam. It is surrounded by old walls, and has considerable manufactures of linen. Flax is grown extensively in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2801.——There are several other small places of this name in Prussia.

BELIZE, or BALIZE, a tn. British Honduras, or the Settlement of Belize, Yucatan, Central America, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, which is crossed by a substantial wooden bridge; lat. 17° 29′ 18″ N.; lon. 88° 12′ W. (R.) It consists of a long street, running parallel to the sea-shore, from which three or four smaller streets diverge. The houses are nearly all constructed of wood, and raised 8 or 10 ft. from the ground on pillars of mahogany; they are well built, spacious, and convenient. The town seems almost entirely inhabited by blacks; the streets, stores, and market places being thronged with them. They are described by Mr. Stephens as a fine-looking race, tall, straight, and athletic, and well dressed—the men in white cotton shirts and trousers, with straw hats; the women in white frocks, and short sleeves, and broad red borders, and adorned with large ear-rings and necklaces. During the three dry months of the year, April, May, and June, fresh water is extremely scarce here, and, indeed, throughout the whole settlement, there being no rivulets, and the water of the river being brackish for several miles upwards. The consequence is, that the inhabitants, at this season, are compelled to have recourse to wells about 8 ft. in depth, from which they procure a muddy, brackish, and fetid water, injurious to health, and productive of a variety of disorders. Strenuous efforts have been made to remedy this evil, both by the government and the European public of Belize; and considerable sums have already been

expended in sinking wells. An iron market-house has been erected in the town, for which £4000 was voted. A savings'-bank has been established, under the guarantee of the local legislature. There are, also, a public hospital, a dispensary



for the relief of the poor, an asylum for the reception of lunatics, and a grammar-school, conducted on the Madras system. This school, which is entirely supported by the local government, has a department for girls annexed. St. John's Episcopal church is a respectable building. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels here, with schools connected. There are five judicial courts in Belize—the court of ordinary, and the supreme, grand, summary, and police courts. It is also the seat of the Honduras legislation. The anchorage in front of the town is excellent, being protected from the heavy swells of the open sea by the numerous cays; but is adapted for vessels of moderate size only. Mahogany is the chief export. The adjacent states get supplies of manufactured goods through Belize. Belize is said to have obtained its name from a noted buccaneer, called Wallace, by whom it was first discovered. The name was written *Walis* by the Spaniards, and subsequently corrupted into Belize, as it now stands. Pop. about 6000. *See* HONDURAS (BRITISH).

BELK, or HUMMOCK ISLAND, an isl. Asiatic Archipelago, one of the Serangani Islands; 23 m. S. Serangani Point, isl. Mindanao; lat. 5° 24′ N.; lon. 125° 21′ E. (R.)

BELL ROCK, or INCH CAPE, a dangerous reef off the E. coast of Scotland, in the German Ocean, opposite the Frith of Tay, 12 m. S.E. by S. Arbroath, and about the same distance N.E. Fife Ness; lat. 56° 26′ N.; lon. 2° 23° W. (R.) The reef, which is of a reddish sandstone, is about 850 yards in length, and 110 in breadth. At low water, some of its highest parts are from 4 to 8 ft. above the level of the sea, but at high water the whole is covered, in some places to a depth of about 12 ft. In stormy weather the sea breaks over it with tremendous fury, and many vessels have been lost on it, as it lies in a much frequented track. To prevent as much as possible the recurrence of such disasters, a magnificent lighthouse was erected on one of its points in 1808–10, at an expense of £61,331. The total height of the building, including the light-room, is 115 ft.; the lantern being elevated 90 ft. above the sea at high-water mark. The light is revolving, the flashes succeeding each other every two minutes. During foggy weather, bells are tolled every half minute. In ancient times, there was a solitary bell on the rock, which was rung by the action of the waves, and warned vessels of their danger. The circumstance, according to tradition, of this bell having been sunk by a Dutch pirate, who was himself, in consequence, afterwards wrecked on the reef, has afforded subject for an impressive ballad by Southey, called 'The Inch Cape Bell.'

BELL'S (KING) TOWN, a tn., W. Africa, l. bank, Cameroons River, near its embouchure in the Bight of Biafra; lat. 4° 2′ N.; lon. 9° 41′ E., cap. of a self-styled regal chief of Guinea. The houses are neatly constructed of bamboo, in wide and regular streets, interspersed with plantain and cocoa-nut trees. The King's house is well built, with a raised story, surrounded by a verandah. A spacious saloon occupies the whole front, and is filled with European goods in chests, and piles of crockery; figures and looking-glasses in abundance adorning the walls.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition.*)

BELLA, a tn. Italy, prov. Potenza, 15 *m.* S.W. Melfi, on a hill. It has a collegiate and one other church, an hospital, and three charitable institutions. Pop. 5202.

BELLA ISOLA. *See* BORROMEAN ISLES.

BELLAC, a tn. France, dep. Haute Vienne, on the slope of a hill on the r. bank, Vinçou, 23 m. N.N.W. Limoges. It has manufactories of cloth, paper, table linen, hats, and leather, with a considerable trade in horses, cattle, mules, oak wood, &c. Pop. 3674.

BELLAGIO [Latin, *Bilacus*], a tn. Italy, Lombardy, chief place of dist. of same name, prov. of, and 15 m. N.N.E. Como, on the l. bank of the lake of that name, at the extremity of the promontory which divides the lake into two arms. Here are several beautiful villas, and it is said that here Pliny the younger had his country-house. Pop. 2258. ——The DISTRICT is, for the most part, fertile; but in some parts hilly and well wooded. Pop. 9051.

BELLANO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, chief place of dist. of same name, prov. of, and 26 m. N.N.E. Como, at the mouth of the Pioverna, on the E. shore of Lake Como. It is well built, has a handsome principal street, an archiepiscopal palace, and several curious natural caverns. Pop. 2135.——The DISTRICT is very productive, and it pastures large herds of cattle. Pop. 7685.

BELLARY [*Valahari*], a collectorate, Hindoostan, presidency of Madras, part of the Balaghaut ceded districts. It occupies the W. section of Balaghaut, but its limits have not been well defined. The principal towns in it are, Bellary (the capital), Bijanagur, Adoni, Gooty, and Curnoul. It is watered by the Krishna, Toombudra, and Vadavati; and yields cotton, but not in large quantities.——The TOWN, cap. of the above collectorate, the head-quarters of a civil establishment and military division, is 272 m. N.W. Madras; lat. 15° 5′ N.; lon. 76° 57′ E. The fort is a square building, on an isolated rock, very difficult of access, and protected by three distinct ranges of works, one above the other. The pettah, or small fortified town below, is spacious, and contains perhaps the most regular military bazaar in India.——BELLARY is also the name of a tn., prov. Allahabad, 50 m. N.E. Gurrah, where are several fine Hindoo temples, and the ruins of a large town. *See Supplement.*

BELLAS, a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 9 m. N.W. Lisbon, l. bank, Ancelva. The chalybeate waters in the neighbourhood are highly valued. Pop. 2722.

BELLE-ALLIANCE, a farm-house, Belgium, field of Waterloo, r. side of the highroad to Brussels, and about 2 m. S. Mont St. Jean. Here Napoleon marshalled his guards for their last effort at Waterloo, and here Wellington and Blücher met after the battle was gained.

BELLEAU, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1344 ac. Pop. 214.

BELLEEK, par. and vil. Irel. Fermanagh; 10,778 ac. Pop. 2338.

BELLEGARDE, the name of 12 or 13 small towns and villages in France. One in dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, is a fortification of the first class, intended to command the pass of Perthus, between France and Spain.

BELLEGHEM, a tn. and com. Belgium, W. Flanders, 8 m. S. Courtray; with breweries and oil-mills, and some trade in flax and thread. Pop. 2784.

BELLE-ISLE-EN-MER [anc. *Coloneesus, Pulchra insula*], an isl. France, dep. Morbihan, in the N. part of the Bay of Biscay; lat. (lighthouse) 47° 18′ 42″ N.; lon. 3° 13′ 30″ W. (R.); 11 m.

long, and about 6 broad. It is almost entirely surrounded by rocks, but is accessible by vessels at low water. Le Palais is the chief town, and has the best of the three harbours on the island; the depth of water, however, seldom exceeds 5 ft. It is defended by a citadel. The island is fertile, and produces excellent wheat. There is also a considerable extent of rich pasture, on which 700 or 800 horses of the best Breton breed are annually reared. Fresh water, of good quality, is abundant; and, about 1½ m. from Le Palais, may be seen the reservoir of Port Larron, constructed by Vauban, for the supply of water to the ships of the French navy. On the S.W. part of the island, a light of the first class is situated, 276 ft. above the sea level, and can be seen from a distance of 19 m. Several druidical monuments are to be found in the island. The English took possession of Belle-isle in 1761, but restored it to France at the peace of 1763. Pop. about 9870.

BELLE ISLE.—1, An isl. and strait, British America. The former is situated near the middle of the N.E. entrance to the strait of the same name, 15 m. N. from the most N. point of Newfoundland, and about the same distance E. from the coast of Labrador; lat. (N.E. point) 52° 1′ N.; lon. 55° 17′ W. It is about 21 m. in circumference; and has a small, but convenient harbour, on its N.W. side. The fisheries round the island are said to be of great value, but have hitherto been, in a great measure, monopolized by the French.——The STRAIT is a channel between the N.W. coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, on the continent of N. America. Its length is about 80 m., and its breadth about 12. It is considered unsafe, and therefore little frequented.——2, Two other small islands, Newfoundland. One on the N.E. coast; lat. 50° 40′ N.; lon. 55° 25′ W.; and the other on the S.E. coast, in Conception Bay. *See also Supplement.*

BELLEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 19 m. W.N.W. Ghent; with a considerable manufacture of sailcloth, a brickwork, an oil and a corn mill. The canal from Ghent to Bruges traverses the commune from E. to W. Pop. 2045.

BELLEME, or BELLESME, a tn. France, dep. Orne, 10 m. S. Mortagne. The streets are neat, clean, straight, and well paved. It has manufactures of cotton, table linen, canvas, cotton yarn, and paper; and has a good trade in corn, ship timber, cotton goods, horses, and cattle. Pop. 3108.

BELLEVILLE.—1, a vil. France, dep. Seine, 3 m. from Paris, built in an agreeable situation, on an eminence, for the most part covered with country-seats. It has very much increased within the last 50 years, and now forms a suburb of the metropolis. It has numerous *guinguettes*, tea gardens, and other places of amusement, much resorted to by the Parisians. On the hill of Belleville are springs of water, which supply the capital by an aqueduct, which is one of the most ancient in the neighbourhood of Paris, being mentioned as early as the year 1244. It has manufactures of varnished leather, chemical stuffs, articles in polished steel, &c.; and spinning-mills for fine woollen yarn, which is woven into cachemires. Pop. (1866), 57,700.—2, *Belleville-sur-Saône*, a tn. France, dep. Rhône, 8 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. It has manufactures of calico and embroidery; and carries on a considerable trade in casks, and in wine produced in the vicinity, which is sent to Paris and the N. of France. Pop. 3261.—3, a vil. U. States, New Jersey, 3½ m. N.E. Newark. It has an episcopal and several other churches, with a variety of schools; fine mill-streams, and various kinds of manufactories. The calico printing-works are extensive. Pop. 1800.

BELLEY [anc. *Bellica*], a tn. France, dep. Ain, cap. arrond., 39 m. S.E. Bourg, and 88 m. S.W. Geneva, agreeably situated between two hills, a short distance from the Rhone, in a fertile valley, watered by the Furan. A suspension bridge across the Rhone, at Balme-sous-Pierre-Chatel, connects France with the magnificent road of the Mont-du-Chat, leading to Italy by Chambery and Mont Cenis. The town is very ancient, having been a place of note in the time of Julius Cæsar, and is the seat of a bishopric, founded in 412. It contains a communal college, agricultural society, and court of primary resort. The episcopal palace, the belfry of the cathedral, the college, and the rich cabinet of medals and antiquities, are worth notice. Muslins and Indianas are made here. Silkworms are reared; and lithographic stones, reckoned the best in France, are obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4624.

BELLHEIM, a market tn. Bavaria, circle, Pfalz, about 5 m. from Germersheim, on the Spiegelbach. It is a place of great antiquity, being noticed so early as the eighth century; and has two churches—a Protestant and a R. Catholic. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 2673.

BELLIGAM, a tn. Ceylon, prov. same name, situated on a small, but beautiful bay, between Matura and Point de Galle. The houses are scattered among cocoa-nut groves. It contains many religious edifices, in one of which is a colossal figure of Buddha, in a reclining posture. The inhabitants, who are composed of Singhalese and Moors, are chiefly employed in fishing.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*)

BELLINGEWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 27 m. E.S.E. Groningen, in a moorish district on the Hanoverian frontier. It has a church, and two schools. The inhabitants are mainly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1500.

BELLINGHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland. The town, pleasantly situated on a declivity, l. bank, N. Tyne, contains an ancient church, the only one in the district which has survived the Reformation, one Presbyterian, and one R. Catholic chapel. Area of par. 20,211 ac. Pop. 1662.

BELLINGHAUSEN ISLAND, one of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 15° 48′ S.; lon. 154° 30′ W. (n.) about 350 m. N.N.W. Tahiti.

BELLINZONA [German, *Bellenz*], a tn. Switzerland, one of the three caps. of can Tessin or Ticino, l. bank, Ticino,



BELLINZONA. — From Simond, Lettres sur la Suisse.

here crossed by a stone bridge of 10 arches, and about 5 m. from its embouchure in the N. end of Lago Maggiore. It occupies the whole breadth of the narrow valley in which it stands. The walls and ditches prevented the increase of the town, the houses of which, built of stone, have a regular appearance, and are mostly built over arcades, but form narrow and dirty streets. It is a place of some commercial importance, as an entrepot for the merchandise of Germany and Italy, and from its position at the union of the four roads from the St. Gothard, the Bernardin, and from Lugano, and Locarno on the Lago Maggiore. It contains an arsenal, prison, Benedictine college, some silk-mills, and tanneries. Pop. 2196.

BELLOVAR, or BELOVAR, a fortified tn. Austria, Croatian military frontier, on the Belovar, 12 m. S.E. Kreutz; lat. 45° 56′ N.; lon. 16° 46′ E. It has two churches, and a seminary of Piarists, all handsome structures; a grammar-school,

and an hospital. A considerable quantity of silk is spun and exported, and the potteries, which are numerous and extensive, produce wares which are in great repute, not only in Croatia, but the surrounding provinces. Pop. 2800.

BELLUNO, a prov. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, bounded N. and W. by Tyrol, E. by prov. Friaul, and S. by provs. Treviso and Vicenza; area, 1088 geo. sq. m.; divided into eight circles. It is mountainous; its principal stream is the Piave, and the only lakes of note are Capicino and Allegbo. Grain, wine, fruits, and timber are produced plentifully, and its rich pastures feed a large number of cattle and sheep. It likewise yields copper, lead, iron, alum, sulphur, chalk, pipe-clay, and marble. Pop. 135,000.

BELLUNO [Latin, *Bellunum*], a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. of, and 48 m. N. Venice, cap. of above prov., on a hill, r. bank Piave, at its junction with the Ardo. It is well built and fortified, and contains, besides the cathedral planned by Palladio, several churches, convents, and hospitals; an extensive public library founded by the prelate Lollini, a gymnasium, and several other educational institutions. It has a considerable trade in timber, wines, and fruits; and has manufactories of wax, silk, leather, hats, and earthenware. The town is supplied with water from a considerable distance, by means of an aqueduct. It is the see of a bishop, who had formerly the title of Count of Belluno, and is the residence of the governor of the province. From this town, Victor, one of Bonaparte's marshals, took his title of Duke of Belluno. Pop. 13,600.

BELLUS, or BELUSSA, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Trentschen, l. bank, Waag. It is governed by its own magistracy, has a parish church and a chapel, a considerable manufacture of earthenware, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 2330.

BELMONTE.—1, A tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of and 45 m. S.W. by S. Cuenca, on the declivities of two small hills in the extensive plain of La Mancha. It has irregular and badly-paved streets, two squares, two churches, a town-house, hospital, school, prison (once a Jesuits' college), and some convents. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage, but they also weave some woollen stuffs, and express oil. Pop. 2533.——2, A coast tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, at the mouth of the Jequitinhonha, also called the Rio Grande or Belmonte; lat. 15° 54′ S.; lon. 38° 30′ W. It consists of three straight streets, each of upwards of 80 houses, surrounded by palm-trees, which give the place an agreeable aspect; and has a church, townhall, prison, and primary school. The port is inconsiderable, and is impeded by a sand bar at the mouth of the river; still it admits coasters, and has communication up the river with the interior of the province of Minas Geraes, whence, from Minas Novas, considerable quantities of salt are brought. Pop. 600.——3, A tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 13 m. S.W. Cosenza, on a mountain not far from the Mediterranean. It has a citadel, and four churches. Silkworms are reared in the district. Pop. 2914.——4, A small tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 18 m. N.E. Isernia.——5, A small tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-baixa, on a hill overlooking a fertile valley, 15 m. S. Guarda. Pop. 1144.

BELMONTE (RIO). *See* JEQUITINHONHA.

BELMULLET, a small tn. and port, Ireland, co. Mayo, 32½ m. W.N.W. Ballina, consisting of two streets, and a small central square, a session-house, &c. Corn and fish are exported, and timber, iron, slates, and other requisites imported. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. Pop. 935.

BELOEIL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 16 m. E.S.E. Tournai, on the road to Mons. It is chiefly remarkable for its old castle, built in 1146, now the seat of the Princes de Ligne. With its gardens and parks, it forms a noble domain; and its interior is rich in pictures and other objects of art and curiosity. The commune of Beloeil is one of the loveliest in the province, and exports various kinds of agricultural produce, as well as cattle. It has several breweries, two salt-refineries, and a tannery. Many of the inhabitants live by tambouring. Pop. 2429.

BELOOCHISTAN, or BAJOOCHISTAN, an extensive country, S. Asia, lying between Persia and the valley of the Indus, having the former on the W., Afghanistan on the N., Scinde on the E., and the Arabian Sea on the S.; extending from lat. 24° 50′ to 30° 40′ N.; and from lon. 58° 51′ to 67° 30′ E.; greatest length, E. to W. about 600 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 380; area, 160,000 sq. m. Its sea-coast from Cape Monze, or Ras Moaree, to Cape Jask at the W. extremity, is of remarkably uniform outline, about 650 m. in extent, and has several well-sheltered roadsteads, particularly Soumeanee Bay and Choubar Bay, but no good harbours. Beloochistan is a little-known country, consequently in describing it, only an approximation to accuracy can be attained. It comprises seven divisions, or provinces:—1, Cutch Gundava on the N.E, bordering E. on Scinde, and N. on Afghanistan.—2, Sarawan, bounded, N. and W. by Afghanistan, and E. by Cutch Gundava.—3, Kelat, in which is the reputed capital of the country of the same name, bounded, E., N., and W., by the two provinces already named, and S. by Jhalawan.—4, Jhalawan, bounded, N. by the three preceding provinces, E. by Scinde, W. by prov. Mekran, and S. by Lus.—5, Lus, bounded E. by Scinde, S. by the Arabian Sea, W. by Mekran, and N. by Jhalawan.—6, Mekran, or Mukran, occupying the whole breadth of the country, from the desert of Afghanistan on the N., to the Arabian Sea on the S., and bounded, E. by Jhalawan and Lus, from which it is separated by a ridge of mountains, and W. by Persia and Kohistan; from the latter of which it is separated by the Bushkurd mountain-range.—7, Kohistan, the mountain-country, and the most W. province, bounded, E. and S. by Mekran, W. by Persia, and N. by Seistan. Harrand and Dajil, included in some enumerations, appear properly to belong to Scinde. The provinces will be found noticed in separate articles, in their proper place.

Surface and Geology.—The general surface of Beloochistan is rugged and mountainous, with some extensive intervals of barren sandy deserts. The direction of the numerous mountain-chains with which it is intersected, are almost wholly unknown, with exception of a few of the principal ranges, and of these the general parallelism and uniformity are somewhat remarkable, one system having an inclination from N. to S., another more palpably from E. to W.; of the latter, one vast chain stretches along the entire coast, from the vicinity of Ras Jask on the W., to the river Pooralee on the E., apparently a continuation of the great mountain-systems of Armenia, Azerbijan, Kurdistan, and Luristan, which, uniting at Shiraz, hold on their course in a single range to the valley of the Indus. Parallel to this range, and at the distance of about 70 m. N. from it, another well defined chain intersects Mekran, stretching from about lon. 60° 30′ to 65° 30′ E., where it joins the Sarawanee Mountains near Beila. A third parallel range, called the Wushutee, or Mue Mountains, about 110 m. N. from the last-described chain, forms part of the N. boundary of Beloochistan, separating it from the great S. desert of Afghanistan. This range is much shorter than either of the other two, being not more than a third of the length of the first, and scarcely a half of that of the second. The other more remarkable chains are the Bushkurd Mountains, stretching S.W. to N.E., or from Ras or Cape Jask, to near Sibbo, and forming the S.E. boundary of the prov. of Kohistan. The length of this range may be about 240 m. The Sarawanee Mountains, stretching generally N.E. and S.W. from lat. 26° to 28° 50′ N., thence to 30° in a N.N.E. direction. The Hala Mountains, forming a part of the E. boundary of Beloochistan, are connected with the elevated region of Afghanistan by the Toba Mountains, of which they may be considered a prolongation. Tracing their course N. to S., they are found overspreading the N.E. part of Beloochistan with their branches and offsets, in one of which is the famous Bolan Pass, and ultimately terminating at Cape Monze. Many of these mountains are of great height, and covered with snow.

The geology of Beloochistan, like all its other physical features, is but imperfectly known. Some of the mountain-chains are of compact limestone, enclosing marine shells and corals, identical with similar objects picked up on the sea-shores at this day. The strata of the Hala range, where it presents a section of great depth in the Bolan Pass, exhibits similar formations, the hills being of coarse conglomerate, secondary limestone, and sandstone; of which, also, the more S. portion of the same range, and the low hills extending along the coast on the S., are composed. The Kohistan, or hill country in the N.W., bears strong marks of existing volcanic action. Excepting fragments of quartz, found in Lus, primary formations have not been observed in any part of the Beloochee mountains. In the same province is a singular *geyser* of liquid mud, resembling the Malacuba, or mud volcano of Sicily.

The mineral wealth of the country is believed to be considerable, including gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, tin, antimony, brimstone, alum, sal-ammoniac, and many kinds of mineral salts, and saltpetre. Rock-salt is common in Kohistan.

Rivers.—Throughout Beloochistan there is a great deficiency of water, particularly in summer. The largest streams are the Dustee, or the Bhugwar, the Bunth, the Sudgee, the Siroo or Tank, the Aghor, the Kurmut, and the Pooralee, all of which fall into the Indian Ocean. In the N. part are the Bolan and the Molloh, which are ultimately lost in the sands of Cutch Gundava. Their courses form the celebrated passes bearing their names, leading from the valley of the Indus to Beloochistan and Afghanistan. The roads through the mountains in this country generally lead through the dry beds of rivers; and the plains are everywhere intersected by mounds, intended to collect the rain water for the purposes of irrigation.

Climate.—The climate in the higher parts is extremely cold, particularly during the months of December, January, and February; while in the plains and valleys, the heat in summer is oppressive. Some parts of Mekran are said to be the hottest localities in Asia. Snow falls from October to the end of February; and in some parts, remains continuously on the ground for two months. In February and March, a good deal of rain falls. From the latter month to September is the dry season.

Soil and Produce.—The soil is not in general fertile; but patient industry has rendered the plains and valleys productive in wheat, barley, and millet. The other chief crops are madder, and various kinds of pulse and oil seeds, in the districts principally N. and E. of Kelat; cotton, particularly in Cutch Gundava; and in the low and hot regions, rice, maize in small quantities, indigo of excellent quality, and tobacco. The sugar-cane grows chiefly on the plains of Lus, and the date in Mekran. Vegetables are abundant. The principal esculents are turnips, carrots, cabbages, lettuces, cauliflowers, pease, beans, radishes, onions, celery, parsley, garlic, egg-fruit, and cucumbers. The gardens and orchards in the vicinity of the towns produce the finest fruits, especially figs, apricots, grapes, pomegranates, apples, plums, peaches, almonds, cherries, quinces, pistachio-nuts, and melons of fine flavour and large size. On the sides of some of the mountains, and in the jungle, which generally covers the wide beds of the rivers, trees are numerous, consisting of the juniper, cedar-tree, the tamarind, tamarisk, mulberry, caper-tree, babool, oriental plantain, ber-tree, chinar, peepul, mango, walnut, sycamore, wild fig, and willow. The oak, ash, fir, and other trees common in Europe, are unknown.

Tribes, Manners, and Customs.—The inhabitants are divided into two great branches, called Beloochees and Brahoocs, differing in their language, figure, and manners, and each subdivided into a number of minor tribes. The Beloochees are tall, and well formed, and have small bones, long faces, with prominent features, a dark complexion, and black hair. They are indolent and dissolute, avaricious, vindictive, and cruel. The Brahoocs, so called from the words *bah-roh-i* [on the waste], are much shorter and broader than the Beloochees; and have large bones, round faces, and flat features, their hair and beards frequently brown. Many of the females are pretty. They are most numerous in the province of Jhalawan, and in the N. and W. parts, but are found everywhere. They have greater physical strength, and are less addicted to rapine and predatory violence than the Beloochees. Both races, but particularly the Brahoocs, are pastoral. Both races are hospitable, brave, and capable of enduring much fatigue. They live in rude tents, made of black felt or coarse cloth, of goat or camel hair, stretched over a frame of wicker-work. Their usual dress is an under-coat, trowsers gathered at the ankle, and a white or blue tunic of cotton cloth, with a scarf about the waist. In winter, men of rank wear an upper-coat or tunic of quilted cotton, and the lower orders a rough capote of felt or coarse cloth. The dress of the women within doors is much the same as that of the men, excepting that their trowsers are wider, and their cotton tunic is open in front below the bosom. When they go abroad, they muffle themselves up from head to foot in a long shroud-like mantle. Both Beloochees and Brahoocs are of the Soonee sect of Mahometans, and opposed to the Shiites. Neither race possesses a written language, and their early histories have not been preserved. The Beloochee language resembles the modern Persian, the Brahooee the Hindoo. The other inhabitants of Beloochistan are few in number, and consist principally of Hindoos, who are found in almost all the towns; Dehwars or villagers, of Persian descent, and speaking the Persian language, who are engaged in agricultural and other settled pursuits; and Jets, of Indian origin, who speak a peculiar dialect, called Jetki, allied to Hindoostance, and form the bulk of the fixed population of Cutch Gundava; while others of them lead a wandering life, like the gypsies of Europe. All the Beloochees are excellent marksmen, and attached to field sports. Gambling, of various kinds, is one of their chief amusements. They keep as many slaves as they can maintain, and often domesticate and treat kindly the captives carried off in their predatory excursions. Polygamy is universal. Few, however, have more than two wives. Some of the chiefs have four. Wives are obtained by purchase, payment being made in sheep, &c. The ceremony of marriage is performed by the mollah or priest, and a man is expected to marry the widow of a deceased brother. On the occurrence of a death, the body is watched for three nights by the friends and neighbours, and the time is passed in feasting.

Animals.—The domestic animals are horses, mules, and asses, camels, and dromedaries; sheep, goats, cows, and buffaloes. The sheep are generally of the fat-tailed species. The horses are strong, bony, and large, but vicious. The best are to be found in the N. and W., where the breed is much improved by the admixture of Arabian and Persian blood. The wild animals are numerous. Leopards, wolves, hyenas, jackals, tiger-cats, and foxes, are found in the jungles; but except on the E border, lions and tigers are rarely seen. There are also wild dogs, wild asses, antelopes, elks, red and moose deer, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, and wild hogs, with various sorts of monkeys. Reptiles and insects are not common. Of birds, there are almost every kind, including eagles, vultures, kites, falcons, and magpies; parroquets, mainas, the variety of kingfisher called *mitu*, herons, flamingoes, bustards, black partridges, and snipes. Fowls and pigeons are plentiful; and the thickets in the hot districts abound with the jungle-fowl. Geese, ducks, and turkeys are not found in the country. On the coast, fish are caught in great quantities.

Trade and Commerce.—The manufactures of Beloochistan are confined to a few matchlocks and other fire-arms at Kelat, and the trade is very unimportant. Besides horses, the only exports are, grain from Cutch Gundava and Lus, and dates from Mekran; with butter, hides, wool, a few coarse drugs, dried fruits, and vegetable oil. The imports consist of a small quantity of British and Indian silk and cotton manufactured goods, some metals, rice, betel-nut, sugar, spices, and dyed stuffs; with salt from Mooltan, and slaves from Muscat.

Government.—The government is despotic, the Khan having unlimited power over life, person, and property. He usually resides in Kelat, and his rule is almost confined to the immediate province around it; the greater part of the country being held by tribes who acknowledge subjection only to their own chiefs. He has no standing army, but all the heads of tribes are bound to furnish contingents of men in case of war, as well as to pay tribute—an obligation which is often evaded. The Khan's revenues are estimated at upwards of £30,000. He has a great number of household slaves, from among whom he selects fit persons to be appointed governors of towns and provinces.

Modern History.—About the middle of the last century, Beloochistan was made tributary by Nadir Shah, who bestowed it on Nasir Khan, with the title of Beglerbeg or commander-in-chief. The latter greatly extended the Belooche dominions, and was the ablest ruler who has ever governed Beloochistan. On his death, in 1795, the country was left in a comparatively prosperous condition; but since the commencement of the present century, especially since 1809 and 1810, it has suffered much from intestine wars and revolutions, and its territorial boundaries have been greatly curtailed. In March 1839, on the advance of the British army of the Indus through the Bolan Pass towards Afghanistan, the conduct of Mehrab Khan, the ruler of Beloochistan, was marked with so much hostility, that Major-General Willshire was detached to assault Kelat, which, with the citadel, was taken by storm after a siege of a few hours, Nov. 13, the same year. The Khan himself, and about 400 of his troops were slain; and

2000 of his soldiers became prisoners. In 1840, the governor established at Kelat by the British, with a feeble garrison of sepoys, was overpowered by the Beloochee; but, at the close of the same year, the capital was re-occupied by the army under General Nott. In 1841, Mir Nasir Khan, the youthful son of Mehrab Khan, was recognized as ruler by the British, who soon after left the country. Principal town, Kelat. Pop. uncertain, but recent estimates make it 2,000,000, which is presumed to be nearest the truth.—(Masson's *Journeys in Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab;* Elphinstone's *Account of Cabool;* Pottinger's *Beloochistan;* Hart's *Journey from Kurrachee.*)

BELORADO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 25 m. E. Burgos, l. bank, Tiron. It has ill-made streets, three small squares, as many parish churches, a Latin and two other schools, prison, chapter-house, hospital, some convents, a cemetery, and some vestiges of the ancient walls and castle. Coarse cloth, sacks, linen, and earthenware are made, but tillage is the chief employment. Pop. 1897.

BELP, a tn. Switzerland, can. of, and 5 m. S.E. Bern, at the foot of the Belpberg, near l. bank, Aar, which occasionally inundates it. The mountain of Belp, which extends S. from the town, parallel to the Aar, furnishes excellent grindstones, and some good veined marbles. On its side are the ruins of the castle of Hohburg. Pop. (Protestants), 3146.

BELPASSO, a tn. Sicily, cap. can. same name, dist. of, and 8 m. N.W. Catania, about the same distance S. Mount Etna. Pop. 2500.

BELPECH, a tn. France, dep. Aude, 14 m. S.W. Castelnaudary, r. bank, Lers, formerly a place of importance, but the religious wars, and several destructive fires, almost annihilated it. Woollen cloths are made here. Pop. 1496.

BELPER, a market tn. England, co. Derby, in a valley, l. bank Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of three arches, 7 m. N. Derby, on the Midland Railway. It consists of several streets, paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the water-works company. The older houses of the town are fast disappearing, and are being replaced by handsomer and more commodious buildings; while numerous neat little villas, with flower gardens, orchards, &c., attached, are fast rising on the elevated grounds around the town. An elegant new church was built here not many years ago, at an expense of nearly £12,000, and another has been since erected. There are places of worship, besides, for Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, and Plymouth Brethren; a national, and infant school; a mechanics' institution, library, and two neat almshouses. Belper owes its prosperity to its cotton, and silk and cotton hosiery manufactures, which are very extensive, the latter said to be the largest in the kingdom, while the former, one company alone, employs 2000 persons. Nails and earthenware are also manufactured here to a great extent. The neighbourhood is fertile and picturesque, and affords to the tourist most pleasing and varied scenery. Pop. 9509.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BELT (GREAT and LITTLE).—The GREAT BELT, a strait forming the central communication between the Baltic and the Kattegat, and separating the island of Fühnen from that of Zeeland. Its length is about 37 m., its medium breadth 18 m. The depth of its channel ranges between 6 and 26 fathoms. It has many shoals, and the navigation through it is difficult. In autumn and winter, ships have often a rough passage. Owing to the strength of the current it is seldom frozen over, but is often much encumbered with drift ice. Lighthouses with fixed lights, chiefly for the purpose of guiding the packets between Fühnen and Zeeland, have been placed on Knudshoved, an E. promontory of Fühnen, on Halstov, on the W. coast of Zeeland, and on Sprogö, a small island which lies in the middle of the strait between these two points, and is constantly wearing away by the force of the waves.—The LITTLE BELT is another strait, forming the W. communication between the Baltic and the Kattegat, and separating the island of Fühnen from the mainland of Jutland. Its length is about 30 m.; its breadth varies from 1000 yards to 12 m.; its depth ranges between 5 and 30 fathoms. The same inconveniences and dangers beset this passage as the former. It is annually frozen up from December to April. The two Belts, with the Sound, form the only communication between the Baltic and the Kattegat.

BELTON, five pars. Eng.:—1, par. Leicester; 1900 ac. Pop. 751.—2, par. Lincoln; 1709 ac. Pop. 182.—3, par. Lincoln; 8530 ac. Pop. 1738.—4, par. Rutland; 2380 ac. Pop. 408.—5, par. Suffolk; 2059 ac. Pop. 489.

BELTURBET, a market tn. Ireland, co. Cavan, r. bank, Erne, over which there is a new stone bridge, 8 m. N.W. Cavan. It is irregularly built; has straggling and mean streets, a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, several schools, a small cavalry barrack, a dispensary, and alms-houses for six poor widows. There is a weekly market for corn, which is well attended; and barges with timber, coals, &c., navigate the Erne to and from the town. Pop. 1789.

BELUGYUN, or BELOOGYOON, other names for BALU (*which see*).

BELVEDERE, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Cosenza, on a hill close to the Mediterranean. It has a fort, several churches and convents, and three *monts-de-piété* for portioning poor girls. The wine and raisins of the district are of good quality. Pop. 3970.

BELVES, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 32 m. S.S.E. Perigeux, on the brow of a hill that overlooks several valleys. Its public square is large and handsome, but the streets which terminate in, or open into, the principal street, are narrow and irregular. The extraction of oil from nuts is carried on here to a large extent. Manufactures:—paper, leather, serges, and hosiery. Belves is the entrepot for the wines and agricultural produce of the district, which are conveyed in boats to Bordeaux. Pop. 1851.

BELYANDO, a river, N. Australia, about 190 m. from the E. coast, to which it runs parallel throughout the greater part of its course. It joins, under the name of Cape River, the Suttor River at lat. 20° 25′ S.; lon. 147° 3′ E. The portion of the river called the Belyando was discovered by Sir T. L. Mitchell, in 1846; that part called the Cape was discovered, at an earlier period, by Leichhardt.

BELZ, a tn. Galicia, gov. Lemberg, circle of, and 21 m. N. Zolkiew, on the Zolokia, in a plain surrounded by forests. The houses are, for the most part, constructed of wood. There are here an old castle, two handsome churches, and a potash-work. Pop. 2400, of whom 600 are Jews.

BELZIG, a tn. and circle, Prussia, gov. Potsdam. The TOWN, on a small stream of the same name, 23 m. S.W. Potsdam, has an old castle, three churches, an hospital, and considerable manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, and paper. Pop. 2500.——The CIRCLE, area about 565 geo. sq. m., is flat, and of considerable fertility, producing all the ordinary grain and pulse crops, hops, flax, and some wine. Manufactures both of woollen and linen goods exist, particularly the latter. There are also breweries, distilleries, tanneries, paper, and other mills. A considerable quantity of vermicelli is prepared. Pop. 55,640.

BEMBATOOKA, a tn. and bay, N.W. coast, Madagascar, N.E. or Majunka Point; lat. 15° 42′ 54″ S.; lon. 46° 20′ 30″ E. (B.) The town, an insignificant place, is on the N.E. side of the bay, which is large and safe. The entrance to this bay is about 3½ *m.* wide, clear of danger, the depths irregular, from 18 or 20 fathoms to 6 and 7 fathoms in some places. This bay is esteemed an eligible place to refresh a fleet of ships. Bullocks are plentiful at 8*s.* 6*d.* each; rice and other articles may also be procured at reasonable prices.

BEMBRIDGE, a vil. England, E. side, Isle of Wight, 4½ m. S.E. Ryde. It was formerly a mere collection of fishermen's huts, but is now a favourite watering-place.

BEMMEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. N.E. Nijmegen. It is an agreeable beautiful village, surrounded by shady lanes and rich fields of grain and tobacco, and fine meadows and orchards. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, two benevolent societies, three brick fields, and an extensive brewery. Pop. 1200.

BEMPTON, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 2093 ac. P. 342.

BEN, BEIN, or BHEIN, a Gaelic word, signifying 'an elevated summit,' and applied with various distinguishing affixes to a number of the highest Scottish mountains, the principal, or, at any rate, the most widely known, of which are:—1, *Benlawers*, co. Perth, 31 m. W.N.W. Perth, height, 3945 ft.; being the fourth highest mountain in Scotland. It is of easy ascent, and the view from it singularly grand and imposing. It is rich in rare and beautiful specimens of alpine plants, in-

cluding Gentiana nivalis. Rutilite, an ore of titanium, a scarce metallic mineral, is found here. Scott speaks of this mountain in the *Fair Maid of Perth*, as 'The frowning mountain of Benlawers.'—2, *Benledi*, co. Perth, 2 m. W. Callander, 3009 ft. high. It derives its name from the Gaelic words *Beinn-le-Dia* [the hill of God], supposed to have been so called by the Druids, who had a place of worship on its summit. The view from it is magnificent, including the Friths of Forth and Clyde, the towering hills of Arran, and a large portion of the Grampian range. Allusion is made to it in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*:—'Benledi saw the cross of fire,' &c.—3, *Benlomond*, co. Stirling, on the E. side of Lochlomond, from which it rises by a succession of swelling knolls. The height has been variously stated, from 3190 to 3240 ft. On the S.E. side, it presents a sheer precipice of about 2000 ft. By the usual route to the summit, the distance is 6 m. of continuous ascent, and generally occupies about three hours. The lower regions are finely wooded, and the intervening knolls comparatively smooth and verdant. It commands a prospect of vast extent and sublimity, including the beautiful lake below, with its numerous islands.—4, *Benmacdhu* or *Benmacdhuie*, co. Aberdeen. The precise height of this mountain also is uncertain, but is generally stated at 4296 ft. It long disputed with Bennevis the honour of being the highest hill in Scotland.—5, *Benmore*, the name of three mountains in Scotland, of remarkable elevation—one in co. Perth, 44 m. W. by S. from the city of that name, height 3818 ft.; a second in the island of Mull, co. Argyle, height 3168 ft.; and the third in co. Sutherland, height 3231 ft.—6, *Bennevis*, co. Inverness, reputed the highest mountain in Scotland, the height assigned to it being 4406 ft. It is thus 835 ft. higher than Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, and 1240 ft. higher than Scawfell, the highest in England. Its circumference at the base is supposed to exceed 24 m. On the N.E. side, there is a tremendous precipice of 1500 ft. sheer descent, and in the clefts of the rocks on this side, snow is found all the year round. To reach its summit is a laborious achievement, and should never be attempted, but by those capable of enduring much fatigue, nor ever without a guide.—7, *Benwyvis*, co. Ross. As in the cases of most of the other Scottish mountains, the height of Benwyvis is variously stated, from 3722 to 3426 ft. With the exception of the year 1826, the summit of this mountain has never been entirely free from snow in the memory of man. In the September of that year, however, it had wholly disappeared.—8, *Bencruachan*, co. Argyle, on the banks of Loch Awe; 3069 ft.—9, *Benvoirlich* [Great Mountain of the lake], co. Perth, S. side of Loch Earn; 3180 ft.; by other authorities, 3300 ft. (*For other remarkable elevations, see* SCOTLAND.)

BENABARRE, or BENAVARRA, a fortified tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 35 m. E. by S. Huesca, at the base of a limestone hill, defended by a castle, surrounded by a stone wall, and having six gates. It has narrow streets, a grand square, parish church, townhall, college, hospital, small and unwholesome prison, public fountains, and baths. Tillage, the manufacture of hempen shoes, brandy distilleries, and an oil expressary, afford the chief employment. Pop. 1900.

BENACO. *See* GARDA.

BENAGAUCIL, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 14 m. N.W. Valencia, l. bank, Turia. It comprises two large and three smaller squares, an ancient castle, townhouse, prison, parish church, two endowed schools, and a storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 3577.

BEN-AHIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liege, 3 m. W. Huy, r. bank, Meuse, with manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, gunpowder, and paper; and some trade in oil and wood. It has also breweries and limekilns. Pop. 1466.

BENAMARGOSA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 18 m. E. by N. Malaga, on the river of same name. It has steep, narrow, and badly-paved streets, a square, parish church, chapel, endowed school, two fountains, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage and mule-driving; besides expressing oil, and distilling brandy. A considerable quantity and variety of fruit is grown in the vicinity, and sent to Malaga. Pop. 3200.

BENAMEJI, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. S. by W. Cordova, in a plain, surrounded, on the N.E., S., and W., by precipitous mountains. It has well-made clean streets, two large squares, a parish church, chapel of ease, townhouse, hospital, public storehouse, small, damp, unhealthy prison, a palace, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of bass mats, soap, and vinegar, which they export. Pop. 4552.

BENAMOCARRA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. E. by N. Malaga, on a rising ground at the base of the sierra de Reugel, near the river Benamargosa. It has three squares, and badly-made, unpaved, and dirty streets; a Gothic parish church, civil and ecclesiastical court-houses, two schools, a public storehouse, prison, cemetery, and three fountains of mineral waters; with baths much esteemed as remedies for scorbutic and cutaneous disorders. Manufactures:—linen fabrics of all kinds, brandy, wine, and oil. Fruit is extensively cultivated in the vicinity, and exported. Pop. 2364.

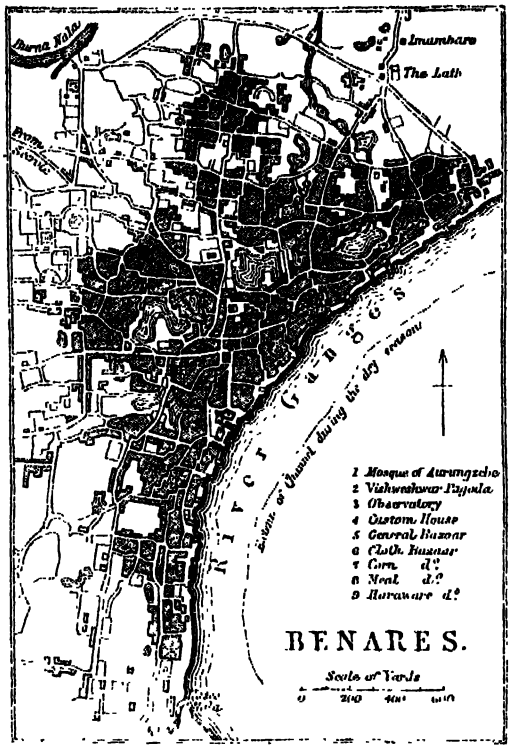
BENAOCAZ, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 60 m. N.E. Cadiz, in a mountainous district E. of the Guadelete, and W. of the sierra de Ronda; having a parish church and townhouse. It is celebrated also for its beautiful promenade and avenue, adorned with fountains and gardens. Pop. 3176.

BENAOJAN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 42 m. W.N.W. Malaga, at the base of the sierra de Juan Diego. It has a parish church, two schools, a ruinous prison, and two fine fountains; two oil-mills, a soapwork, and distillery. Trade in agricultural products, grain, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. 2377.

BENARES, one of the N.W. Provinces, Hindoostan, formerly included in that of Allahabad, presid. Bengal. It lies chiefly between lat. 24° and 26° N., and lon. 82° and 84° 30′ E.; and is divided into six districts, with an area of nearly 15,000 geo. sq. m., and a population of about 9,450,000. About five-sixths of the whole consist of a well-cultivated flat on both sides of the Ganges, abundantly watered by that river, and by the Goomty, Caramnassa, Sone, &c. The climate, which is cold enough in winter to make fires agreeable, is in summer scorching, from the N.W. winds which set in after March, and continue for three months. Not much rice is grown. The chief productions are wheat, barley, legumes, flax, indigo, tobacco, betel-nut, sugar, and opium. The last is a government monopoly, and Benares and Bahar are the only provinces of Bengal presidency in which its cultivation is allowed. Benares is one of the most flourishing provinces in India. The chief manufactures are flowered muslins, brocades, and ornamented gauzes; some salt, of inferior quality, is made, but the greater part is imported. The principal export is indigo. In 1775 the Nabob of Oude ceded Benares to the East India Company, and the rajah has since become merely a stipendiary.——The DISTRICT lies between lat. 25° 7′—25° 32′ N.; lon. 82° 45′—83° 38′ E., is fifty-five miles in length from east to west, and thirty in breadth; area, 994 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Caramnassa, and Goomty, besides smaller streams. The surface of the district is very level, nowhere rising above 300 feet. The temperature is cool in winter, so much so that the early crops are sometimes injured by frosts. The chief products are wheat, barley, rice, maize, millet, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, hemp, indigo, ginger, turmeric. Abundance of sugar is produced, which in quality is regarded as about the best in India. Opium and indigo are also cultivated with success. Pop. about 900,000.

BENARES [Sanscrit, *Varanashi* or *Kasi*—the splendid], a large and populous city, Hindoostan, the ecclesiastical metropolis of India, presidency Bengal, cap. prov. and dist. of same name, l. bank, Ganges, 400 m. N.W. Calcutta; lat. 25° 18′ 33″ N.; lon. 82° 55′ 51″ E. (L.) The Ganges here makes a sweep of about 4 m. long, and on the convex side of the curve stands the 'most holy' city of the Hindoos, the Lotus of the world'; believed by the natives not to belong to earth at all, but to be perched upon the top of one of the prongs of the trident of the god Shiva. The streets are so exceedingly narrow, that it is difficult to pass through them even on horseback, while some houses are connected, with those on the opposite side of the street, by balconies. The city, seen from the river, presents the form of an amphitheatre, extending for 3 m. along the banks of the river, which are elevated some 40 or 50 ft., above which are reared a series of temples and palaces—but chiefly the latter—with superb ghauts or flights of steps. The palaces are those of

the Indian Rajahs and Indian chieftians, from one end of India almost to the other; every independent potentate being earnestly desirous to have a palace in Benares, so that, once in his life, at least, he may make a pilgrimage to the holy



city; and that, when not there, he may have a resident representative in the person of an official, or some member of his family. Many of the houses are built of stone, six stories in height, with small windows, each story inhabited by a separate family; some of the larger houses thus contain, perhaps, 200 persons; the walls are daubed with mythological representations from the Hindoo pantheon. The more wealthy Hindoos live in detached houses, with open courts, and surrounded by walls. The British and other Europeans reside chiefly at Seroli, a handsome well-built village, about 2 m. from the city; they are few in number, consisting principally of officials connected with the Government, and courts of justice; medical men, and a few merchants; indigo planters, and persons employed in the Government mint. Besides the native population, there are settled in Benares a great number of Turks, Tartars, Persians, and Armenians. The Rajah's palace stands at Ramnaghur, about 1 m. above the city, on the opposite side of the river, where is also a superb temple built by Cheyt Singh; and, on an elevated and conspicuous site, on the city side of the river, the Emperor Aurungzobe erected, in the 17th century, a magnificent mosque. There are numerous other mosques, many of them inconveniently situated; also a number of Hindoo temples, 'stuck,' says Bishop Heber, 'like shrines, in the angles of the streets, and under the shadow of the lofty houses. Their forms, however, are not ungraceful, and many of them are covered over with beautiful and elaborate carvings of flowers, animals, and palm-branches; equalling, in minuteness and richness, the best specimens that I have seen of Gothic or Grecian architecture.' Fakirs houses, as they are called, adorned with idols, and sending out an unceasing tinkling of discordant instruments, occur at every turn; while religious mendicants, with distorted limbs, and in hideous attitudes of penance, literally line the chief streets on both sides.

An old observatory, founded before the Mussulman conquest, and still very entire, though not made use of, is one of the most interesting and singular objects in the city. It is of stone, with a large square tower, containing instruments, chiefly of stone, of which many had been evidently used for judicial astrology. A few miles E. of Seroli is the Saranath, a remarkable monument, 40 to 50 ft. in diameter, seemingly of solid masonry; considered, by some, to be of Grecian origin; but alleged, by the inhabitants of Benares, to be a Buddhist structure. This city and its environs, for a distance of 10 m. round, are held sacred by the Hindoos; and the number of pilgrims who resort hither, during religious festivals, from all parts of India, and even from Thibet and Burmah, is very great. It is crowded with mendicant priests, and there are, it is said, 8000 houses occupied by Brahmins who live on the alms and offerings of the pilgrims.

Several of the natives here are men of affluence, who act as bankers, and are wont to facilitate the money operations of the trading community. Some deal in diamonds and other precious stones, brought hither from Bundelcund. 'Benares is, in fact,' says Heber, 'a very industrious and wealthy, as well as a very holy city. It is the great mart where the shawls of the N., the diamonds of the S., and the muslins of Dacca and the E. provinces centre; and it has considerable silk, cotton, and fine woollen manufactures of its own; while English hardware, swords, shields, and spears, from Lucknow and Monghyr, and various European luxuries, circulate through Bundelcund, Gorruckpoor, Nepaul, and other tracts which are removed from the main artery of the Ganges.' Benares has long been the most celebrated seat of Brahminical learning in Hindoostan; and is still so revered, that many foreign Hindoo Rajahs keep vakeels or deputies here to perform for them the requisite oblations and sacrifices. The Hindoo Sanscrit college of Benares, founded in 1792, is the chief seat of native learning in India; an English class was added to this college in 1827. The languages taught in it, besides English, are Sanscrit, Hindee, and Persian, with political economy, mathematics, &c. In 1811 the regulations of the Hindoo college were remodelled, and prevailing abuses corrected. A great many other schools have been established here by missionaries



MADHORAY GHAUT, AND THE MINARETS, BENARES, from the River.
From Prinsep's Benares Illustrated.

and others, of late years, which are well attended; in one of these, upwards of 200 scholars are taught English, Hindoostanee, Persian, and Arabic, as well as writing, arithmetic, geography, general history, and astronomy; there are also

private teachers of both Mahometan and Hindoo law. The vicinity of the city is fertile and well cultivated, but very bare of wood; fuel is, consequently, scarce and high-priced. In 1017, the city was taken by Sultan Mahmood, and, from 1190, followed the fortunes of the Delhi sovereigns until 1775, when it devolved to the British, under whom it has enjoyed perfect tranquillity, with the exception of one single instance of temporary disturbance. Pop. about 200,000.—(Heber's *Narrative;* Hamilton's *East India Gaz.; Parliamentary Papers.*)

BENASAL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 30 m. N. Castellon de la Plana. It has three squares, a parish church, three chapels, townhall, prison, a Latin and two other schools, two fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—soap and woollen fabrics, but the chief occupation is agriculture. Pop. 2108.

BENATEK, several small places, Bohemia; the only one of importance is the municipal town of Benatek or New Benatek, cap. of a circle of same name, r. bank, Iser, about 20 m. N.E. Prague; with an old castle, which was long the residence of the famous astronomer, Tycho Brahe. Pop. of tn. 904; of circle, 5347.

BENAVENTE.—1, A tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 23 m. N. by E. Zamora. It is overlooked by a castle, and is surrounded by an old decayed wall, entered by six gates. Its squares and principal streets are spacious, well paved, and clean, but want uniformity. It has six churches, one Latin and seven other schools, townhouse, three hospitals, two prisons, storehouse, ecclesiastical court, a bishop's palace, and one belonging to the Counts of Benavente; many of the above edifices, especially the last, are of high antiquity, and of considerable architectural merit; and in some of the churches several good pictures, and good specimens of monumental statuary, are preserved. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, silken, and cotton fabrics, and velvets, which are exported to some extent. Three annual fairs. Pop. 12,464.—(Madoz.)——2, A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Santarem; in a beautiful plain, l. bank, Zatas, 26 m. N.E. Lisbon. It has a royal palace, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 1860.

BENBECULA, a small isl. Scotland, one of the outer Hebrides, co. Inverness; lat. 57° 28′ N.; lon. 7° 18′ W.; lying between the islands of N. and S. Uist, separated from the latter by a channel half a mile broad, which is dry at low water. The island is 8 m. long by 8 broad, and mostly flat, sandy, and unproductive; and contains numerous fresh-water lakes, and its shores are serrated with bays, lochs, and inlets. There are no trees now on the island, but the trunks and branches that are being constantly dug out of the mosses afford evidence that it must have been at one time well wooded. A good deal of moss land has been lately brought under cultivation here, and considerable improvement generally has taken place in the mode of agriculture. The language spoken is Gaelic. The ordinary food of the peasantry, who are not of very cleanly habits, consists of barley-bread, potatoes, milk, and occasionally fish. The rents are mostly paid in kelp. Anciently there was a nunnery in this island, and the ruins of several old castles still exist; one of them, called *Caisteal a Bhrebider*, or the Weaver's Castle, is a very conspicuous object. Pop. 1583.

BENCOOLEN [Dutch, *Bengkoelen* and *Benkoelen;* properly, *Bangka-hooloo*], a tn., W. coast, isl. Sumatra, cap. Dutch prov. of same name. It is protected by Fort Marlborough, and lies at the mouth of a small river, in an unhealthy situation, on a contracted, incommodious, and insecure roadstead, and in a thinly-peopled district; lat. (Fort Marlborough) 3° 47′ 36″ S.; lon. 102° 19′ E. (R.) At one time, it was the first town on the W. coast of the island; but, not being advantageously situated for commerce, it is now far eclipsed by Padang, the residence of the governor of Sumatra. As a whole, the town is mean-looking; the houses of the Chinese inhabitants are mostly in a falling condition. The houses of the Europeans are built apart from each other, and have stone foundations, but the upper parts are constructed of wood, on account of the earthquakes to which the locality is subject; one which occurred in 1833, destroyed the only Christian church, and injured nearly all the houses in the place. The old and new governor's houses, situated within the fort, are both respectable-looking edifices; the former is surrounded by a pleasant park, planted with cocoa-nut and nutmeg trees. The only other public building of importance is the Roema-Pandjang, in which are all the Government offices. The trade of Bencoolen has declined greatly from what it was formerly. The imports consist of cloths, rice, and salt, by the Bugis and Bali traders; handkerchiefs, tobacco, sugar, and various other articles, from Batavia; opium, taffeties, coarse cloths, chintzes, and white cloths, from Bengal; salt, and blue and white piece goods, from Coromandel; iron, steel, cloth, beads, brass wire, cutlery, and printed cottons, from Europe; and gambir, salt fish, oil, salted eggs, poultry, salted fish roes, timber, and planks, from the N. parts of the island. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, and wood, with pepper, nutmegs, cloves, benzoin, and camphor. The town was formerly several miles further N., where the British settled in 1685, and, in 1690, built Fort York. In 1714, they built Fort Marlborough, on the site of the present town, as being a more healthy locality. In April 1825, Bencoolen, which had always been maintained at great loss by the British, was ceded, with their other settlements on the island of Sumatra, to the Dutch, in exchange for their possessions on the continent of Asia. The population is very mixed, being composed of Europeans, Javanese, Bengalese, Malays, and 600 or 700 poor Chinese; total, 6000, or not more than half the number it formerly contained.——The PROVINCE of Bencoolen is a mountainous district, and lies on the W. side of a mountainous range; and all its streams flow to the Indian Ocean. It extends from the river Mandjecta, S.E., to Point Basse; or from about lat. 2° 20′ to 6° S., with a breadth varying from 5 to 40 m. It is thinly peopled. Its principal products are benzoin, camphor, cassia, cotton, indigo, rice, ivory, gold, and tin. The cultivation of cloves and nutmegs, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, is understood now not to be very extensive. Pop. variously estimated, from 94,000 to 200,000.—(Van der Aa; Temminck, *Coup d'œil; Moniteur des Indes.*)

BENDEMIR, or KUR [anc. *Araxes*], a river, Persia, which rises among the mountains of Zagroosch, on the frontiers of Irak-Ajemi and Khuzistan, and, after a S.E. course of nearly 300 m., falls into the W. extremity of the salt lake, Baghtegan, 55 m. E. Shiraz. It is wholly within prov. Fars, and its chief affluent is the Ab or Cyrus. The passage of Alexander the Great over the Bendemir, is celebrated.——A village, also called BENDEMIR, and traversed by the river, lies 30 m. N.E. Shiraz.

BENDER, a tn. European Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. Bessarabia, 34 m. S.E. Kijenef, r. bank, Dniestor. It is a fortified town, having a citadel. It likewise has a leather manufacture. In the environs is Varnitza, a locality famed as the retreat of Charles XII., King of Sweden, from 1709 to 1712, after the battle of Pultowa. Bender once had some importance, but lost it long before it was ceded by the Turks, in 1812. The Russians took it by assault in 1770, and again in 1809. Pop. 22,448.

BENDER-ABBAZ or ABASS, or GOMBEROON, a seaport tn. Persia, prov. Kerman, opposite the island of Ormus, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf; lat. 26° 10′ N.; lon. 56° 15′ E. During the period that Ormus was occupied by the Dutch, it was a place of great importance. Though a considerable quantity of goods are still landed here for transmission into the interior of Persia, yet the town has much fallen off from its former condition, no trace of its splendour now remaining, excepting the ruins of the dwellings of the Europeans. It is a town of Arab construction, and is only inhabited during winter, the summer heat being so suffocating, and being succeeded by dangerous fevers. A good deal of trade is done in fish, caught plentifully in the gulf; and salt, fruits, and sulphur, the latter obtained in the vicinity, are shipped to Mascat. The roadstead is by no means secure. Bender-Abbaz, though situated in Persia, is a dependency of the Imaun of Mascat.

BENDORF, a tn. Prussia, gov. circle of, and 6 m. N. Coblentz, r. bank, Rhine; with a valuable iron mine, and two iron furnaces. The vineyards and orchards of the vicinity employ a great number of the inhabitants. It has also stone quarries, clay pits, tileworks, some manufactures of cloth, and a mill for spinning worsted. Pop. 2063.

BENE, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 11 m. N. Mondovi, between the Sture and the Tanaro. It has a college, an old castle, and an hospital. This town has arisen out of the ruins of the ancient *Augusta Bagiennorum*, destroyed by Alaric, and of which many interesting vestiges are found at

Roveglia, about half a mile distant. The ruins of an aqueduct, amphitheatre, baths, and other buildings, extend over a considerable tract of ground. North of Bene is the district of Salmoria, anciently called Sarmatia, from the Sarmatians who settled there during the lower empire. Pop. 5600.

BENEFIELD, par. Eng. Northampton; 5100 ac. P. 539.

BENENDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 6508 ac. Pop. 1608.

BENESCHAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Beraun, 23 m. S.S.E. Prague; with two churches, one of them ancient, and in ruins; a Piarist college and gymnasium, and an hospital. The inhabitants live chiefly by weaving and agriculture. Pop. 2000.——Other four places in Bohemia, two in Prussia, and one in Moravia, have the same name.

BENET, a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 12 m. E.S.E. Fontenay, in a fertile plain; with manufactures of woollen and linen goods. Pop. 1364.

BENEVENTE, a maritime tn. Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, l. bank, river of same name, 50 m. S.W. Victoria; having the church on an eminence behind, and the vicar's house, sessional chambers, townhall, and prison all in one building, which was formerly a church. Before the town is a bay, affording shelter to vessels. The port is one of the most frequented in the province. The building of merchant vessels is carried on here to a limited extent. Pop. of tn. and dist., chiefly agricultural, 3000.——The RIVER Benevente has an E.S.E. course of about 70 m., and is deep at its mouth, forming a good harbour for merchant vessels.

BENEVENTO [anc. *Beneventum*], an ancient city, Italy, cap. prov. of same name, situated on the declivity of a hill, near the confluence of the Calore and Sabbato, 31 m. N.E. Naples; lat. 41° 7′ N.; lon. 14° 43′ E. It is about 2 m. in circumference, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle. It contains a number of interesting antiquities, and many of the walls of the modern buildings are constructed of fragments of the altars, tombs, and columns of ancient Beneventum. The monument in best preservation is the triumphal arch of Parian marble, erected in honour of Trajan, by the Roman senate, about the year 114. It forms one of the gates of the city, called the Porta Aurea, and is ornamented with sculptures of exquisite workmanship. The other public buildings are the *palazzo publico* or townhall, the archiepiscopal palace, the cathedral, eight other churches, and several convents. There are here, likewise, a seminary of architecture, containing a rich library; a college, an orphan hospital, three other hospitals, and two *monts-de-piété*. The town is the seat of a district court, and of an archbishopric, founded in 969; and metropolitan to ten episcopal sees.

The origin of Benevento is attributed to Diomed. At first, it is said to have been called Maloventum, on account of the violence of the winds that prevailed in the district. When the Romans established a colony here, they changed its name to Beneventum. In 545, it was taken and partially destroyed by the Goths. The neighbouring plain was the field of battle where Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, defeated and slew his rival Manfred, in 1266. In the 16th century the population of the town was much more considerable than at present. The plague of 1652 carried off 4000 persons, and the earthquakes of 1688 and 1703 were also very destructive. Several councils were held here in the 11th and 12th centuries. Pop. 16,316.——The PROVINCE or delegation is locally within prov. Principato Ultra of Naples, but belongs to the States of the Church. It is of an elliptical form, and is traversed from E. to W. by the Calore, which divides it into two nearly equal parts; greatest length, 10 m.; breadth, 6 m.; area, about 45 sq. m. The surface is hilly, but the soil fertile in corn, fruit, and pasture. Game is very abundant, and the Sabato, which joins the Calore from the S., teems with fish. In the sixth century, Benevento became a dukedom under the Longobards, and was of great extent, including all their conquests in Samnium, Campania, and Apulia. On their subjugation by Charlemagne, Benevento became independent, and its dukes assumed the title of Princes. The Normans having taken it, gave it to the Pope, in whose possession, with occasional interruptions, it has since remained. In 1806, Bonaparte gave it to Talleyrand, with the title of Prince; but it was restored in 1815, and governed by a cardinal, with the title of Legate. Pop. 16,484.

BENFELD, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 10 m. N.N.E. Schelestadt; agreeably situated on the river Ill, in a district which is remarkable for its fertility, and is the centre of the tobacco culture. It has cotton mills, a tannery, breweries, dyeworks, tile and brick works, and manufactures of candles, earthenware, and various articles of ironmongery. It also carries on a considerable trade in grain, tobacco, hemp, leather, &c. Pop. 2642.

BENGAL (PRESIDENCY OF), the largest and most important of the three presidencies into which the British possessions in E. India are divided, extending between lat. 10° and 35° 50′ N., and lon. 69° 30′ and 99° E.; bounded N. by the Himalaya Mountains, Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bootan; E. by the Burman empire; S. by the Bay of Bengal and the presidency of Madras; S.W. by the Nizam's dominions; and N.W. by Afghanistan. The whole of this vast territory was formerly under the immediate rule of the Governor-general of India, but has now been divided into several portions, which are ruled by functionaries with the title of lieutenant-governor or chief-commissioner, subject to the central authority of the governor-general, by whom a portion of territory is still directly governed. The following are the divisions, with their areas and population, according to official returns for 1869.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
Under the Gov.-gen. of India in Council,.....	48,314....	6,277,107
,, Lieut. gov. of Bengal,.....	216,785....	37,505,599
,, Lieut. gov. of N.W. Provinces,.....	84,982....	30,016,187
,, Lieut.-gov. of Punjab,.....	100,441....	17,593,946
,, Chief commissioner of Oude,.....	22,456....	6,502,884
,, Chief commiss. of Central Provinces,	79,600....	9,104,611
,, Chief commiss. of British Burmah,	90,070....	2,329,312
	672,648	108,329,496

It will thus be seen that the name Bengal is applied to the district under the rule of the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, as well as to the whole presidency, and to the old province of Bengal, described in the next article. The lieutenant-governor's district lies chiefly in the basins of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, and is traversed by innumerable rivers and water-courses. Inland navigation is consequently carried on to great extent, this traffic being estimated to give employment to more than 100,000 persons. Internal commerce has been greatly benefited by the construction of a line of railway to Delhi from Calcutta, with branches to Raneegunge, Agra, &c. The net revenues of Bengal in 1865–6 amounted to £15,485,810; those of the N.W. Provinces to £7,059,017; of the Punjab to £3,221,624. The largest items in the revenue returns of the presidency, are the land revenue, the profits derived from the opium monopoly, the duties on salt, and the customs and stamp duties. In 1865–6, £6,390,239 of the revenue of the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal was derived from opium. The opium poppy is not allowed to be cultivated in Bengal, except for the sale of the juice to the government at a fixed price. Both the exports and imports of Bengal are on the increase, and have been so since 1835. The imports of 1812 amounted to £5,855,826, and the exports to £8,440,880; in 1866 the merchandise imported was of the value of £12,377,477, exported £19,321,388. Accounts are kept in rupees (value about 2*s.* each), to which standard all current specie must be reduced. Cowries, and other small coin formerly in use, are now disappearing, being confined to small payments amongst the natives. There is little gold in circulation; the most common coin in that metal is the *mohur*, equal to 16 rupees or £1, 12*s.* (*For trade and commerce, see* CALCUTTA.) The principal cities are, Calcutta, the British capital of India; Delhi, the Mahometan capital; with Benares, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Bahar, Patna, Allahabad, and Agra.

BENGAL, a large and important prov. Hindoostan, and the principal seat of British authority in the East; is situated between lat. 21° and 27° N., and lon. 86° and 98° E., being about 400 m. N. to S., and 470 E. to W. It is bounded N. by Nepaul, Bootan, and Assam; S. by Orissa and the Bay of Bengal, E. by Assam, Cachar, and Burmah, and W. by the province of Bahar. Its general physical character is that of a champaign country, there being few remarkable elevations within its limits, though surrounded with lofty chains of mountains; the N. part resting on the terraces of the Himalaya Mountains, the E. being bounded by the Garos or Garrows chain, and the W. being ribbed with offsets of the Vindhya Mountains. It is intersected in all directions by rivers, the

principal of which are the Ganges and Brahmapootra, whose annual inundations render the soil which they reach extremely fertile, particularly in the production of rice, of which it yields immense crops. In those tracts where this advantage is not enjoyed, the soil is thin, seldom exceeding a few inches in depth. Notwithstanding, however, the general fertility of the country, the crops sometimes fail, chiefly through the abundance of the periodical rains, when all the horrors of famine ensue, the unfortunate natives dying by thousands, of starvation. The most inhospitable part of Bengal is what is called the *Sunderbunds* (from being covered with the soondru or sunder-tree), that portion of the country through which the numerous branches of the Ganges seek the sea, or the space lying between the river Hoogly and Chittagong, about 150 m. from E. to W., and about 160 from N. to S. This district is infested with tigers, is traversed in all directions by water-courses or nullahs, and interspersed with numerous sheets of stagnant water, called jheels, which abound with fish and water-fowl, and are much resorted to by alligators. The greater part of these contain no water during the dry season.

Geology and Minerals.—In the N. part of Bengal, at the foot of the Himalayas, is a band of tertiary formation; S. from which, and along the course of the Ganges, more especially E. from that river, and including the greater part of its delta and that of the Brahmapootra, the country is wholly composed of alluvium or modern detritus. Calcutta stands upon strata of the transition series, which stretch W. into Bahar; and are flanked, N. and S., by tracts of crystalline formation. In the Garos hills, coal, iron, and limestone are found; and nitre effloresces on the surface round Calcutta and elsewhere. Mineral springs are not numerous.

Rivers.—The principal rivers besides the Ganges and Brahmapootra, the latter of which enters the province at its N.E. extremity, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, near the principal embouchure of the Ganges, are the Soobunreka, which falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 21° 35′ N.; S.S.W. of the Hoogly, the Cosi or Coosee, which rises near Khatamandoo in Nepaul, and falls into the Ganges near Bhagulpore in lat. 25° 20′ N.; and the Dumooda, which, rising in Bahar, falls into the Hoogly about 22 m. below Calcutta. There are numerous other streams of less note, mostly tributaries of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, or their larger affluents.

Climate.—There is more regularity in the changes of the seasons in Bengal, than, perhaps, in any other part of India; but it is subject to great extremes of heat, which, added to the humidity of its surface, and the heavy dews that fall, renders it generally unhealthy to Europeans. The prevalence of hot winds, which are sometimes loaded with sandy particles, is another source of disease. The seasons are distinguished by the terms hot, cold, and rainy. The hot season continues from the beginning of March to the end of May, within which periods the thermometer frequently rises to 100°, sometimes to 110°. The month of September is also often intensely hot; and when so, is the most unhealthy period of the year to natives as well as Europeans, owing to the profuse exhalations from stagnant waters left by the inundations, and from a rank, decaying vegetation. The rainy season commences in June, and lasts till October. During the first two months of this period, the rain is frequently so heavy, that 5 inches of water have fallen in one day, the annual average being from 70 to 80 inches. It is in this season that the inundations take place, and that the Ganges overflows its delta, covering the land with its waters for more than 100 m. The cold season, the most grateful and healthful of any to Europeans, continues from November to February, during which period N. winds prevail, with a clear sky.

Natural Productions.—Almost all kinds of grain and pulse are grown in Bengal; but rice (called also *paddy*) is the most generally cultivated, being found in almost every part of the province, in an endless variety of species. Forming the chief article of food, much care is bestowed on its cultivation; embankments are formed to retain the water indispensable to its growth on the plains, and reservoirs are formed on the higher grounds for irrigating the lands below. Millet (called also *jowary*) is also extensively cultivated, and in the W. districts large quantities of maize are grown. At the commencement of the colder season, wheat and barley are sown, and are reaped before the rains set in. The next most important vegetable productions of the province are cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, mulberry, and poppy, from which opium is manufactured. The fruits are pine-apples, citrons, lemons, limes, oranges, pomegranates, grapes, almonds, tamarinds, and plantains. Apples and pears are met with in the N. districts, but there only. Orchards of mango-trees are to be found in every part of Bengal, the fruit being held in the highest estimation, and in general demand during the hot months. Most of the vegetables known in other countries are cultivated in the gardens, including potatoes, carrots, onions, garlic, &c. Many of them, however, become tasteless and insipid, as in all other tropical climates. The flowering trees and shrubs that grow wild, or with little care, are numerous. Of the former, the most remarkable is the *Ficus Indica* or banyan-tree, whose immense size, beautiful foliage, and golden-coloured berries, with its singular manner of sending down roots from its branches, and thus forming new stems, renders it an object at once of surprise and admiration. This tree, though of little use, is much esteemed by the natives of Bengal. Flowers are numerous, and many of them of the most gorgeous hues; but, excepting roses and a few others, none of them have any scent. Few countries equal, and none surpass Bengal, for useful timber. The principal trees of this description are teak (*Tectona grandis*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), yielding a resinous exudation; toon (*Cedrela toona*), well adapted for boat-building; mahogany (*Swietenia mahogani*), billoo (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*) or satin-wood (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), red sandal-wood (*Pterocarpus murrupium*), which is said to produce a variety of gum-kino, and is impervious to insects. Several kinds of ebony, and numerous other valuable woods, are also abundant.

Animals.—The wild animals are lions, tigers, elephants, boars, bears, wolves, foxes, jackals, hyenas, leopards, panthers, lynxes, hares, deer, zebras, buffaloes, antelopes, apes, and monkeys. The most formidable of all these animals, not excepting the lion, is the tiger, which here attains its utmost size, and perhaps also its greatest ferocity, there being, probably, no animal on the face of the earth so tremendous as the Bengal tiger, which is said to be able to clear 100 ft. at one spring, and to carry off a large bullock with the greatest ease. The jungles in the province are infested with them; but they are most numerous, as are lions also, on the delta of the Ganges, where they every year carry off many of the natives. Dogs, most of them without owners, swarm in the streets of every town in Bengal; they are generally of the cur species, with sharp erect ears, and pointed tails. The domestic animals are native horses, thin, ill-shaped animals, and not well adapted for any kind of labour; cattle, of a very inferior breed, being extremely small and miserable-looking; sheep, likewise of diminutive size, with very coarse hairy wool; but when well fed, their flesh is excellent. Hogs and goats are also plentiful, and buffaloes are domesticated for the sake of their milk. Reptiles are numerous and formidable, including gavials, a kind of crocodile, with which the larger rivers are infested; and, amongst the serpent tribe, many of which are highly poisonous, the deadly cobra-da-capello. Turtles, frogs, and lizards, also abound, with swarms of mosquitoes. The turtle are chiefly procured from the island of Cheduba, in the Bay of Bengal. Fish are so exceedingly plentiful, as to be within the reach of almost every class of inhabitants. Those most highly esteemed are the mango-fish (a sea fish which ascends the rivers when the mango-fruit is most abundant, hence its name), the bicktee, sable fish, and mullet, the first two being especial favourites with Europeans.

Game, poultry, and water-fowl of all descriptions, abound in Bengal, particularly ducks, of which there is a great variety, and most of them of a superior kind. The gigantic crane, commonly called the adjutant, from the stately air with which he struts about, frequents the towns in considerable numbers, performing the office of scavengers, by clearing the streets of garbage, in consideration of which duty he enjoys an entire immunity from all disturbance; its principal food is offal, toads, lizards, serpents, and insects. The argill or hurgill, a species of *ardea*, may also be noticed; it is a large and ravenous bird, held in great veneration by the Brahmins. Crows, kites, sparrows, and other small birds, are numerous.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.—There being few gardeners by profession in India, vegetables are grown mostly by farmers; who, however, meet with little demand for them

from the natives, who have never acquired a relish for them, not even for the potato, which is rarely to be met with, excepting in the gardens of Europeans. The plant called pat, from which a stout cordage and a coarse kind of cloth is made, is largely cultivated in Bengal. It will grow on almost any description of land; is sown generally in May, and cut down in August and September. It attains to a height of 5 or 6 ft.; and after being cut, is steeped in water for about 10 days, when it is reduced to a substance like hemp. The greater part of this crop is cultivated by those who use or manufacture it, almost all the Hindoo farmers weaving cloth from it. About a fourth part of the whole is sold for exportation. The sunn-plant, a plant somewhat resembling the Spanish broom, is now pretty extensively cultivated and exported to this country, its fibrous bark affording excellent material for both sails and cordage, and being made into fishing nets by the natives. Cotton is grown over all India, but the best of the herbaceous kind is raised in Bengal and on the Coromandel coast; the finest grows on light rocky soil. The cotton seed is sown in the latter end of October, and is gathered between the middle of April and the middle of June, the produce varying from 500 to about 800 lbs. an acre. In the absence of rain, the cotton field is watered every 8 or 12 days, four men watering about an acre a day. The cotton of India is generally inferior to that of N. and S. America; but this is believed to be wholly owing to careless cultivation, and to the slovenly manner in which it is prepared for the market. Sugar-cane is cultivated throughout the whole valley of the Ganges, but not to such an extent as might be expected. The export in 1866 was 229,533 cwts.; value, £152,777. Where a proper system of agriculture is observed, one crop only of sugar-cane is grown on the same field in three years. There are two kinds of sugar-cane, the Khagra and Kajoli. The former is a yellow hard cane, about the thickness of a finger; the other is much thicker, is deeply stained with purple, and often attains a height of 12 and 14 ft. The Kajoli is by far the most productive, but the most troublesome to cultivate; and, therefore, avoided by the most indolent farmers; the land on which it is grown requiring 10 or 12 double ploughings, and a great deal of manure. These ploughings take place between October and January; the cuttings, about a foot in length, are planted in February and March, and are cut between the middle of December and the end of the following March. Extensive farmers, and these only, cut so much as an acre of cane in a year. One mill, and one set of implements used in inspissating the juice, thus serve for several farms. The mill and implements generally belong to some wealthy man, who lets them out on hire. Although the expense of cultivating sugar is more than that of cultivating grain, the profit accruing from the former is considerable. Tobacco, which requires a light soil, is grown in three different situations, in rich spots of land contiguous to the farmer's house, in high land suitable for the growth of sugar-cane, and often alternating with that crop, and on the banks of rivers. The crop is generally largest in the first of these situations, and most scanty in the last. The betel leaf, famous for its intoxicating quality, and largely used over all India on that account, is cultivated in what is called a voroj or fort, and is carefully protected from the sun and wind. So great a luxury is this plant considered, and such the importance attached to it, that its cultivators form one of the nine tribes of tradesmen that were admitted to be pure. A betel garden lasts from 12 to 30 years, yielding the best return of any land in Bengal. Indigo being one of the principal articles of foreign commerce with Bengal, is extensively cultivated in that province. It is, however, a very uncertain crop, and both the soils chosen for it, and the seasons for sowing it, are various. The land most commonly selected is high, sandy, and, in general, poor. The seed is sown broadcast in March, April, and May, and is fit for cutting in four months after; its cultivation is neither so laborious nor expensive as that of rice. Indigo is also grown on the flat sandy banks of rivers, which are inundated in the rainy season; but here the additional risk is run of the waters rising earlier than usual, in which case the crop is overwhelmed and entirely lost. It is remarkable that the produce of indigo in Bengal has not increased in any degree for the last 30 years.

The luxuriance of vegetation in Bengal is, perhaps, unequalled in any other part of the world. The cultivation of the land requires little effort, and large crops are obtained without the application of any other manure than the sediment or mud deposited by the inundations. It is doubtful, however, how far this facility is good, since it seems to have had the effect of preventing all attempts at improvement, either in the science of agriculture itself, or in the implements used in its practice. The Indian plough is of wretched construction, having neither coulter nor mould-board, and, in some districts, it wants even the share; while the animals by which it is dragged, two oxen or cows, are miserable, half-starved creatures. The reaping-hook (*kastya*) is a most inefficient implement, the curved or cutting part of the blade is 6 inches long by 1½ broad, with teeth like a saw; the handle is about 4½ inches long. The dengki, by which the husks are separated from the grain, is another wretched implement, and so ill adapted to its purposes, that one fifth part of the whole grain is sacrificed in the operation. Nearly all the other implements in use are of an equally rude and imperfect description. Rotation of crops and the use of fallows are unknown to the farmers of India; the land is generally in an exhausted condition, and the enclosures everywhere bad. Grain is trodden out by oxen, and stacking corn is unusual; the corn being often left exposed to the weather. Irrigation, however, is well understood—necessity giving rise to invention—and is accomplished by the most ingenious and efficient means. Farms are generally small, varying from 1 to 20 ac., and are oppressively high rented; the consequence is, that the farmers are, most of them, miserably poor, and are without the means of effecting improvements of any kind. Another obstacle to improvement is the mixture of occupations; the peasants indifferently quitting the plough to use the loom, and the loom to resume the plough.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures are, cotton piece goods of various descriptions, calicoes, blanketing, diaper, chintzes, woven silks, and taffetas; pack-thread, and sailcloth. Muslins of the most beautiful and delicate texture were formerly made at Dacca, a city in this province, but the manufacture is now extinct. 'Some of these fabrics,' says Tavernier, 'were so fine that they could hardly be felt in the hand, and the thread, when spun, was scarce discernible.' In Ward's *History, &c., of the Hindoos*, this character of the muslin of Dacca is confirmed; though, perhaps, in both cases, it is a little exaggerated. 'When this muslin is laid on the grass,' says the latter, 'and the dew has fallen upon it, it is no longer discernible.' In the hyperbolical, but poetical, language of the East, these delicate airy fabrics were designated as 'webs of woven wind.' The extraordinary fineness and beauty of India muslins manufactured under the disadvantages of rude machinery, and ill-prepared material, is attributed to the exquisitely fine sense of touch possessed by the Hindoos, an effeminate people, to their patience and gentleness, and to the hereditary continuance of a particular species of manufacture in families, through many generations. The delicate formation and flexibility of their fingers is equally remarkable, and presents a striking contrast to the rigid clumsy fingers of the European. The extinction of the muslin manufactures of India has been owing, in a great measure, to the successful competition of this country, and to the circumstance of British fabrics being subject to no duty in Bengal, while high duties were levied on the fabrics of Bengal in Britain. In 1831, a great number of natives of the highest respectability individually petitioned the Lords of the Privy Council, 'to allow the cotton and silk fabrics of Bengal to be used in Great Britain free of duty, or at the same rate which may be charged on British fabric consumed in Bengal.' The petition was not complied with. Large quantities of a coarse cloth called tat or choti, manufactured from pat, a plant formerly spoken of, are made in various districts of Bengal; and many of the poorer people are clothed with a coarse linen (*megili*) prepared from the same material.

Commerce.—The trade of Bengal with Britain is at once extensive and various. The chief imports are metals, foreign wines and spirits, beer, woollen and cotton cloths, cotton yarn, glass, and hardware; the exports, silk and silk manufactures, cotton, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, and lac dye. Bengal has also a considerable trade with France, America, Australia, China and Japan, Bourbon and Mauritius, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, &c., and several of the larger

islands of the Asiatic archipelago. The following table exhibits the value of the trade with various countries in 1866:—

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£11,423,919	£8,734,762
France	1,841,875	652,346
Germany	15,303	16,156
Ceylon	330,387	925,023
Maldive Islands	28,077	25,587
N. S. Wales	880,524	109,284
China and Japan	4,010,989	5,931,359
Singapore, Malacca, and Penang	1,030,984	1,354,491
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	63,733	301,125
Africa (Mauritius, Bourbon, Cape, &c.)	65,766	898,698
Suez and Alexandria	276,183	161,009
America	55,788	919,291
Other countries	16,706	163,700
	£20,700,324	£20,196,481

In the preceding year, the exports were £18,014,796, and the imports £17,780,203. For a more detailed account of the foreign trade and commerce of Bengal, *see* CALCUTTA.

People, Education, Social and Domestic Condition, &c.—The natives of Bengal are generally handsome, particularly when young, though slightly formed, and small of stature; their colour varies from light olive to dark brown; faces oval, hair and eyes universally black. Their dispositions are lively, and their manners mild and polite; but their bad qualities are numerous, and their moral character, generally, exceedingly low. They are overbearing to inferiors; strangers to truth, honesty, and good faith; and incorrigible cheats and pilferers. The lower classes live in a state of continual warfare with each other; and there are few families without internal divisions, accompanied by the most bitter and lasting enmities. They want courage to meet their enemies in open combat, and to commit thefts attended by danger; but have little hesitation in murdering and robbing when darkness or other circumstances promise a safe perpetration of these crimes.

It is a necessary consequence of the extreme poverty of the bulk of the population of India, that education should be there at a very low ebb. The first rudiments of education are usually given in small schools called *pathsals*, in which the fees are extremely low, but still far beyond the reach of the majority of the people; they are, therefore, few in number; and did not parents, in many instances, instruct their own children, there would not be many who could either read or write. Children usually go to school at five years of age, and are instructed in reading and writing at the same time, tracing letters on the floor with a pencil of steatite; at a more advanced stage, they write on the palmyra leaf, with a pen (made of reed or bamboo) and ink; afterwards, they begin to write on paper, and learn to keep accounts. Nothing is taught in these schools but reading and writing, in the common language of the province, together with arithmetic. The Prakrito, or polite language of Bengal, is confined to persons of liberal education, amongst whom it is the usual means of correspondence. In the common languages of the country, there were till lately almost no books to be had, but the Bible, or parts of it, has now been printed in the various languages and widely circulated, and native newspapers are also published. The English language is now, however, making rapid strides in every part of India, and education is widely promoted by the government as well as by the efforts of the missionaries.

The private houses of Bengal are huts, with pent roofs, constructed of two sloping sides, which meet in a ridge. One hut of this kind serves the poor man for himself, family, and cattle; wealthy men increase the number of houses, without altering the plan, and without having any communication between the different apartments. The walls are generally made of mud, and the floor is raised a foot or two above the level of the plain, to prevent its being flooded in the rainy season, which however is not always accomplished; in which case the family have to wade through mud to reach the door. The frames of the houses consist of bamboos tied together; wooden posts and beams being used in the construction of the houses of the wealthy only. The huts, collectively sufficient for the accommodation of a family, are usually surrounded by a common fence. Farmers have, in general, larger and better houses than people living in towns. A rich farmer will sometimes have as many as 12 or 14 huts within his enclosure.

The expense of maintaining the table of a Hindoo family of high rank and station, with eight domestics, exclusive of the master and mistress, has been estimated, by Mr. Masters, at about £167 per annum. The maintenance of a common labourer, with a wife and two children, is estimated at between £8 and £9 per annum; his whole expenses at about £12. Intermediate classes, with one or two more in family, vary, according to position, from £87 to £33 and £15 per annum, for food alone; which consists chiefly of rice, wheaten flour, fish, vegetables, and butter, with various condiments and seasonings. In the case of the labourer, there is neither flour, fish, vegetables, nor butter, the chief food of that class being a coarse description of rice.

History.—The English first established themselves in Bengal in 1656, when, through the influence of an English medical man named Boughton, the East India Company obtained the sanction of the Emperor of Delhi to locate themselves on the right bank of the river Hoogly. Thirty years afterwards, the Company's factors, having had a rupture with the Moslem commander at the place where they were located, removed to Calcutta, then the village of Chuttanutty, where they continued to carry on their trade. In 1700, the Viceroy of Bengal, being in want of money to dispute the succession to the Mogul throne, obtained a large sum from the Company for the township on which their factory stood at Calcutta, and some adjacent lands. Seven years afterwards, namely, in 1707, Calcutta was erected into a presidency, and the foundation of British power in India laid; presenting a striking proof of the superior energy of the British character, there having been settlements in India by the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and Danes, previous to, and contemporary with, the location of the English in that quarter of the world, but the mighty achievement of attaining the supremacy in that vast empire, could, it appears, be accomplished only by the British. For nearly half a century, the Company pursued a peaceful and profitable commerce; but, at the expiry of that period, 1756, Calcutta was attacked and taken by the Soubahdar of Bengal, who threw the Englishmen he found there, 147 in number, into a dungeon, the well-known *black hole* of Calcutta, where 123 of them perished in 11 hours. In the ensuing year, Calcutta was retaken by Lord Clive; an event which was followed by a series of victories on the part of the British, that terminated in the entire conquest of India. (*See* INDIA.)

Bengal is distributed into three divisions—Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca—which have 17 subordinate districts or collectorates. The principal cities, besides the three just named, are Burdwan, Hoogly, Chandernagore, Purneah, Rajemahal, and Dinajepore. Pop. estimated at about 25,000,000. —(Martin's *Eastern India;* Hamilton's *East India Gaz.; Journal of the Statistical Society of London*; *The Picture of India;* Porter's *Progress of the Nation;* M'Culloch's *Account of the British Empire; The Anglo-Indian and Colonial Almanac;* Martin's *British Colonial Library; Parliamentary Reports*, &c. *See Supplement.*

BENGAL (BAY OF), a gulf of the Indian Ocean, and, with exception of the Arabian Sea, the largest indentation on the S. coast of Asia. It lies between the peninsular portion of Hindoostan, on the W., and the coasts of Lower Siam, Tenasserim, Tavoy, Burmah, and Aracan, on the E.; or between lat. 7° and 23° N., and lon. 78° and 99° E. It is about 1400 m. in width at the broadest part, or between Cape Comorin, the extreme S. point of Hindoostan, and the corresponding latitude on the coast of Lower Siam. From this point it diminishes little in breadth till lat. 15° N. is passed, when it gradually contracts to a breadth not exceeding 250 m., and latterly terminates in a comparatively narrow inlet, of not more than 50 m. in width, crowded with islands, and in which are the embouchures of the Brahmapootra, and the largest and most E. branch of the Ganges.

BENGAZI, or BENGAZY, a maritime tn. regency of Tripoli, dist. Barca, E. coast of the Gulf of Sidra; lat. (castle) 32° 6′ 48″ N.; lon. 20° 2′ 42″ E. (R.); situated on the verge of a large and fertile plain, extending to the foot of the Cyrenaic chain of mountains. It is wretchedly built, and most of the houses are constructed of mud, or of rough stones cemented with that material instead of mortar. Those who can afford it, spread a preparation of lime over the mud, which renders it impervious to the weather. The houses consist generally of one floor, having a quadrangular courtyard within, into which the

doors of the various apartments open. The roofs are flat, laid over with rafters, and thereafter covered with all sorts of rubbish, which is kept down by a thick coating of mud. The houses of the poorer classes are composed of such frail materials, and so unskilfully constructed, that numbers of them fall on their inmates, often seriously injuring them, during the rainy season of each year—a calamity which combined indolence and poverty prevent them providing against, notwithstanding their repeated experiences. The town is, besides, extremely filthy throughout; and in the market-place is a pool of stagnant and putrid water, into which all the blood and offals of the animals killed, and all the rubbish of the town, excepting what is deposited on the streets, is thrown. The harbour, which was, about 50 years since, of sufficient depth to admit vessels of from 200 to 300 tons burden, is fast filling up with sand, and will not now float vessels drawing more than 7 or 8 ft. water. It is defended at the entrance by a castle, so slightly constructed as to be incapable of a protracted resistance. The trade of the town, which is carried on principally by Jews, is still pretty considerable. The exports consist chiefly of cattle, sheep, corn, wool, and salted butter. Provisions, fruits, vegetables, and fresh water abound; and ships touching at the port may have ample supplies of them all. Bengazi occupies the site of the Berenice of the Ptolemies, of which few vestiges are to be seen above ground; but numerous and interesting remains are found at almost every point within the distance of half a mile, on digging a little way beneath the surface of the earth. In the neighbourhood are to be seen some singular chasms, of large area, filled with luxuriant vegetation, and surrounded by perpendicular walls of rock, presenting a most picturesque appearance, and supposed to have been the sites of the gardens of the Hesperides. Bengazi is in the dominions of the Pasha of Tripoli, under whom it is governed by a Bey, who resides in the castle; where, also, his officers and troops are quartered. Pop. estimated at 5000.

BENGEO, par. Eng. Hertford; 3067 ac. Pop. 1520.

BENGEWORTH (St. Peter), par. Eng. Worcester. Pop. 1174.

BENGORE HEAD, a promontory, N. coast, Ireland, co. Antrim; lat. 55° 15′ N.; lon. 6° 29′ W. It is formed of a number of capes, the most prominent of which rises 320 ft. above the level of the sea.

BENGUELA, a little-known dist., W. coast, Africa, lying between lat. 11° and 17° S., and bounded, N. by Angola, E. by the Cunene river, S. by Nourse's river, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The interior of the country is mountainous, the direction of the elevated lands being from N.E. to S.W. It is well watered, having numerous springs and lakes, many of the latter brackish, and some salt; and being thickly intersected by rivers and streams. Its vegetation is luxuriant, including every description of produce peculiar to tropical countries. The slopes of the mountains are covered with dense forests of cedars, palms, date-trees, tamarinds, &c. The vine, the banana, ananas, and other descriptions of tropical fruit, also abound. The soil is well adapted for the production of grain; but, from indolence and want of skill on the part of the natives, little is grown. The larger and fiercer animals of the African wilds are numerous in this district; lions, tigers, rhinoceroses, elephants, hippopotami, and alligators (the latter of a very formidable kind) frequently invading, in large bodies, the neighbouring towns and villages, when the rivers they inhabit run low. Zebras, elks, deer, and antelopes are likewise abundant. Horses are scarce, but cattle, sheep, and goats plentiful. The ostrich and the peacock are found here; the latter wild in the woods. Reptiles of all sorts, harmless and dangerous, are met with everywhere. The mineral wealth of the district consists of copper, sulphur, petroleum, and crystals. Gold and silver have also been found, but it is not known whether they abound.

BENGUELA (São Felipe de), a tn., W. coast, Africa, Portuguese cap. of the above dist. It is situated on an open bay, formed to the S.W. by projecting cliffs, below Mount Sombreiro or St. Philip's Cap; lat. (flag-staff) 12° 32′ 15″ S.; lon. 18° 30′ 45″ E. The buildings are of half-baked bricks, cemented with mud, and covered with a thick plaster of shell lime. The town is surrounded by a marsh, full of stagnant pools, from which the most deadly exhalations arise, rendering the place so unhealthy that no European can live in it. A large mud fort, going to decay, mounted with a few rusty guns, forms the chief defence of the town. Here an extensive trade in slaves was at one time carried on, 20,000 being annually exported from it; but this traffic has greatly declined. The town was, some time ago, invaded by a herd of elephants in quest of water, and almost wholly destroyed by them. The pop. consists of free blacks and slaves, and amounts to about 3000. *See Supplement.*

BENHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2156 ac. Pop. 713.

BENHOLME, par. Scot. Kincardine, about 3 m. square, bounded on the S.E. by the German Ocean. Pop. 1641.

BENI, a river, Bolivia, formed by several head-streams having their sources in the high mountain-ranges N.W. of Cochabamba, about lat. 18° S., and which unite about lat. 16° 42′ S.; lon. 68° 10′ W. From this point, the Beni holds a generally N. course for about 300 m., when it bends N.E., and subsequently joins the Manore or Marmore in lat. 10° 35′ S., the united streams receiving the name of the Madeira, which falls into the Amazon near Serpa, in lat. 3° 20′ S. It is but proper to mention that there are considerable differences of opinion regarding some parts of the course of this stream, the whole not having been yet explored. Extensive levels, of great fertility, stretch along its banks, which are also adorned with the most magnificent trees, many of them fruit-bearing; medicinal herbs and aromatic gums also abound. Fish are numerous; and gold is found on its shores. The banks are inhabited by various tribes of Indians, some of whom are in a barbarous state.

BENI, a dep. Bolivia, formed, in 1843, by uniting provs. Caupolican or Apolabamba, previously included in dep. La Paz, to those of Moxos and Yuracares, which made part of dep. La Cruz. The new department, therefore, embraces the territory on both banks of the river Beni. It extends N., according to the Bolivian maps, to lat. 10° S.; and includes, on the W., the highest points of the Bolivian Andes, Sorata, and Illimani; on the E., a vast tract of level plain, watered by numerous great rivers, clothed with superb forests, and extensively inundated during the wet season. The pop. of this vast territory probably does not exceed 35,000, nearly all indigenous.

BENICARLO, a tn. and port, Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 44 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana, 1½ m. from the Mediterranean. It is entered by four gates; and has well-made and paved streets, four squares, a parish church, townhouse, custom-house, hospital, adult and three other schools, a cemetery, and several convents. Manufactures:—hempen fabrics, ropes, and sailcloth. There are here two brandy distilleries, tanneries, numerous wine-presses, and oil-mills. Fishing, to a limited extent, is carried on. Exports:—red wines, brandy, and oil, which are sent to Cadiz, Malaga, and other points of the peninsula. Imports:—wheat, ling, sardines, sugar, iron, and timber. Benicarlo is chiefly noted for the red wines of the surrounding country, of which it exports upwards of 220,000 casks annually. Most of these wines are sent to Bordeaux, for the purpose of mixing with their clarets. A portion, and no inconsiderable one, is also sent to this country to be manufactured into port. 'During the vintage,' says Mr. Ford in his *Handbook*, 'the mud of these towns is absolutely red with grape-husks, and the legs of the population dyed from treading the vats. Nothing,' he adds, 'can be more dirty, classical, and unscientific than the *modus operandi*. The press is rude; the filth and negligence boundless.' Pop. 6060.

BENICIA, a recently-commenced seaport tn., U. States, California, about 30 m. N.N.E. San Francisco. It is admirably situated on a spit of land in the N. part of the Bay of San Francisco, and commands the navigation both of the Sacramento and San Joaquim rivers. The largest vessels lie close in shore. The climate is fine; the place is rapidly increasing. Shipbuilding is carried on. *See Supplement.*

BENIDORM, a tn. and port, Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 27 m. N.E. Alicante, on a hill at the head of a bay of same name. It has a parish church, townhall, prison, four public schools, custom-house, and a ruinous castle. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and as muleteers. As a port, its commerce is unimportant; consisting principally in importing grain from Andalusia, and exporting salt fish, fruits, vegetables, &c. Pop. 4502.

BENIGANIM, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 37 m. S. Valencia. It has spacious, clean, and well-paved streets, an extensive square, two parish churches, two endowed schools, a substantial townhall, hospital, prison, two public fountains,

a palace of the Marquis of Belgida, and several convents. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, but also manufacture linen fabrics, soap, and a kind of sweetmeat called *arropa de Beniganim*. There are here also four brandy distilleries, and some wine-presses. Pop. 2318.

BENI-ISGUEN, a tn. Algeria, in the Sahara Desert, on the Wady Mzab; lat. 33° 30′ N.; lon. 2° E. It has a pop. of from 7000 to 8000, and is described as being strongly built, and surrounded by a rampart, on which are five towers. It has three gates, and some trade in grain. The inhabitants are of the Beni-Mzab tribe.—(Daumas, *Le Sahara Algerien.*)

BENI SABIH, a tn. Morocco, cap. prov. Darah or Draha, r. bank of streamlet Draha, 224 m. S. by E. the city of Morocco; lat. 28° 58′ N.; lon. 6° 45′ W. It is a small but rather densely-populated town, and has some trade in goat-skins.

BENIN, a Negro country or kingdom, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Bight of Benin, Gulf of Guinea, extending along the coast on both sides of the Benin River, but how far, and to what distance inland, is not known; indeed, respecting the whole country, our information is exceedingly defective. It is, however, now understood to be neither so extensive, nor important, as at one time it was deemed. The capital is Benin. The coast is thickly indented with estuaries, some of them of considerable breadth, and studded with islands. The country is flat for some distance inland, when it begins gradually to rise, till it attains a height of between 2000 and 3000 ft. It is very well wooded, and being likewise well watered, it is rich in all the vegetable productions of the tropics. Cotton is indigenous, and its wool is woven into cloth by the women. Sugar-cane of good quality is grown; the soil is laid out in square plots, producing yams, plantains, Canada and Indian corn. The religion is Fetichism. Human sacrifices are numerous, and cruelty, in its most atrocious forms, is characteristic of the people and the Government. An extensive traffic in slaves is carried on in this country. Besides this nefarious traffic, there is a considerable trade in salt, palm-oil, and blue coral.

BENIN, a large tn., W. Africa, cap. of above kingdom; lat. 6° 12′ N.; lon. 5° 45′ E. (c.), r. bank, river of same name, formerly called by the Portuguese Rio Formosa, but now ascertained to be one of the mouths of the Niger. As in almost all African towns, the houses are set down without the slightest regard to order, and often at wide distances from each other. They are built of clay, neatly thatched with reeds, straw, or leaves, and kept exceedingly clean. The palace of the King stands outside of the city, and is defended by walls. Benin was at one time the great emporium of the district for slaves, but this traffic is now carried on nearer the coast, as large vessels could not come within a shorter distance of the town than Gatto or Agatton, a port about 40 m. down the river. It is still, however, the scene of a busy market for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, yams, cottons, ivory, and European wares; with fruits of various kinds. The country around is fertile, but low and swampy, and very unhealthy for Europeans. Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, died here in 1823. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

BENIN (BIGHT OF), a large indentation of the Gulf of Guinea, extending along the entire coast of Benin and Dahomey. The coast is low and swampy, and rendered exceedingly dangerous by the heavy surf which is continually rolling on the beach. The current on the shore sets always E. at a rate varying from half a mile to one and a half per hour. The prevailing winds are W. In the months of February and March the coast is subject to violent tornadoes from the N.E., accompanied by heavy, cold rains. There are a number of considerable towns along the coast, carrying on a pretty extensive trade in palm-oil and ivory, and at all of which, the necessaries of life, with fruits and vegetables, may be had cheap, and in abundance.

BENIN (RIVER OF), [called by the Portuguese *Rio Formosa*, and still recognized by that name], in W. Africa, kingdom of Benin, and believed to be one of the mouths of the Niger. It falls into the Gulf of Guinea about 180 m. below Benin, and about 115 m. N.N.W. Cape Formosa; lat. (entrance, N.W. point) 5° 46′ N.; lon. 5° 4′ E. (R.) It is a fine bold river. It divides into two branches, both of which were ascended in 1840, in a steamer, by Capt. Becroft, the one branch for a distance of 50, and the other for a distance of 70 m. Further progress was stopped, by the impenetrable nature of the aquatic vegetation. The river is 2 m. wide at its mouth, across which is a bar of mud, clay and sand, extending from 4 to 5 m. seaward, and on which there are not more than 12 ft. water at spring tides. A few miles up, the river contracts to the width of half a mile. The depth of water does not in any part exceed 24 ft. The climate here is fatal to Europeans; the disease, a malignant remittent fever, which frequently carries off great numbers of the crews of vessels frequenting the river. The chief articles of export are palm oil, ivory, and pod or cayenne pepper, for which cloth, particularly scarlet, beads, guns, gunpowder, hardware, and spirits, are taken in exchange. The tide rises in the river 5 or 6 ft.

BENIOLEED, a tn. and valley, N.W. Africa, regency of Tripoli, about 100 m. S.S.E. from the seaport town of that name. The valley, which is very fertile, is described by Major Denham as being bounded on all sides by whitish brown hills, capped in many places with greenstone, and amygdaloid, or vesicular lava, rugged villages, and ruinous castles, on every point, some overtopping the columnar greenstone, and scarcely distinguishable from it. The hills do not exceed 400 ft. in height, and are composed mostly of limestone.

BENISA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 38 m. N.E. Alicante, on a hill overlooking the Mediterranean. It has badly-constructed and mean-looking streets, a parish church, two schools, a townhall, public prison, hospital, storehouse, and a Franciscan convent, the church of which is used as a chapel of ease. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage, and in preparing Muscatel raisins, which are exported. A monthly market is held for the sale of the agricultural produce, and for cattle. Pop. 3678.—(Madoz.)

BENISALEM, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, prov. Balcares, 10 m. S.W. Inca, having spacious streets, two squares, a parish church, two schools, a townhall, and a cemetery. Trade in coal, and marble, wrought in the neighbourhood, and in lime, grain, oil, and exquisite fruits. Pop. 3027.

BENISUEFF, or BENISOOÉF, a tn. Egypt, cap. prov. or beylik of same name, l. bank, Nile, 83 m. S. Cairo. It is the residence of the bey or governor, who has a palace in the town, and contains a manufactory for silk and cotton stuffs, established by Mehemet Ali in 1826, and a large barracks for cavalry. Benisueff was once famous for its linen manufactures, and for its trade in flax, but both are now extinct. An indifferently supplied market is held here once a week. 'The bank of the river at Benisooéf,' says Sir Gardner Wilkinson, 'presents the ordinary scenes common to all the large towns on the Nile; the most striking of which are, numerous boats tied to the shore, buffaloes standing or lying in the water, women at their usual morning and evening occupation of filling water-jars, and washing clothes, dogs lying in holes they have scratched in the cool earth, and beggars importuning each newly-arrived European stranger, with the odious word *bakshish* [a present].' Pop. 5000.

BENNECKENSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Raphode, at the foot of the Harz, 13 m. N.N.W. Nordhausen; lat. 51° 40′ N.; lon. 10° 40′ E. It has an iron foundry, a nail-work, a brewery, and manufactures a variety of articles from wood. Pop. 3500.

BENNEKOM, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. W. by N. Arnhem, with a church, school, and 900 inhabitants.

BENNESCH, or BENNISCH, a tn. Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Moravia, 9 m. E. Troppau. The inhabitants, who are almost all Germans, live chiefly by weaving linen, and spinning yarn. A valuable silver mine, which employed a great number of furnaces, once existed in the neighbourhood. It had long been closed, but was again opened in 1817. Nothing, however, is obtained from it except iron ochre, and clay ironstone. Pop. 2750.

BENNINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Hertford; 2908 ac. Pop. 676.—2, par. Lincoln; 7495 ac. Pop. 603.—3, *Bennington* (*Long*), par. Lincoln; 4420 ac. Pop. 1109.

BENNINGTON, a post vil., U. States, Vermont, on elevated ground, 37 m. N.E. Albany; lat. 42° 42′ N.; lon. 73° W. It has factories, foundries, tanneries, and manufactures of fire-brick. In 1777, an engagement took place on the W. border of the village, between the British and Americans, in which the former sustained a defeat. Pop. 2500.

BENNIWORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2994 ac. P. 466.

BENOIT (St.), a tn., E. coast, isle of Bourbon, 27 m. S.E. St. Denis, for which place the produce of the district is shipped in small vessels. Pop. about 9000.

BENOWEN, par. Irel. Westmeath; 6887 ac. Pop. 1548.

BENOWM, or BENOWN, a tn., N. Africa, cap. of kingdom Ludamar, S. border of the Great Desert; lat. 15° 8′ N.; lon. 9° 40′ W.

BENSHEIM, a tn. grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the highroad and the railway between Frankfort and Heidelberg, 17 m. S. Darmstadt; lat. 49° 40′ N.; lon. 8° 35′ E. It is surrounded with old walls; and contains a gymnasium, a normal school, and three churches. The inhabitants live by trade and agriculture, including that of the vine. Pop., chiefly R. Catholic, 4706.——The DISTRICT of the same name, though mountainous, is fertile; produces all the ordinary crops; rears a great number of excellent cattle; and has a pop. of 23,200.

BENSINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2922 ac. Pop. 1231.

BENTALA, a tn. Senegambia, about 210 m. N.N.E. Sierra Leone; lat. 11° 25′ N.; lon. 12° W.; l. bank of a tributary of the Rio Grande.

BENTHALL, par. Eng. Salop; 824 ac. Pop. 530.

BENTHAM, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 25,500 ac. Pop. 3534.

BENTHEIM, a prov. or earldom, Hanover, lying between the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, and the Dutch prov. of Overijssel; area, about 399 sq. m., mostly level, and tolerably productive. Amongst its mineral products are potters' clay, coals, millstones, and freestone. Its only manufactures are flax yarn spinning and weaving. The climate is, on the whole, temperate and healthy. Both the language and manners of the inhabitants are Dutch.——The TOWN of Bentheim, in lat. 52° 18′ N.; lon. 7° 8′ E., is built on an acclivity, on the W. side of the Wechté. The streets are steep and crooked; but the palace, which crowns the summit of the acclivity, and is of a castellated form, surrounded with walls, commands a beautiful prospect. There is a sulphur spring in the neighbourhood, which is much resorted to. Pop. of tn. 1972; of prov. 28,754.

BENTINCK ISLAND, an isl. in Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. (S. point) 17° 8′ S.; lon. 139° 30′ E. It is about 10 m. long, and as many broad, of moderate elevation, and thickly covered with wood. Its S. side is much indented, and the projections are lined with mangroves.

BENTLEY, several pars. Eng.:— 1, par. Hants; 2288 ac. Pop. 752.—2, par. Suffolk; 2801 ac. Pop. 434.—3, *Bentley (Great)*, par. Essex; 3188 ac. Pop. 1025.—4, *Bentley (Little)*, par. Essex; 2012 ac. Pop. 428.—5, *Bentley (Fenny)*, par. Derby; 1036 ac. Pop. 290.

BENTON (LONG), par. Eng. Northumberland; 9040 ac. Pop. 9205.

BENTOTTE, a beautiful vil. or small tn. Ceylon, l. bank, river of same name, 12 m. S. Cultura. It has distilleries of arrack, and manufactures considerable quantities of cordage, both of which are exported to the coast of Coromandel. There is a pretty large church in the village, and a house for the reception of travellers. Fish is abundant; and the oysters taken in the vicinity are celebrated for their flavour. The pop. is numerous.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*)

BENWEE HEAD, Ireland, co. Mayo, rises perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 900 ft.; lat. 54° 21′ N.; lon. 9° 45′ W.

BENTWORTH, par. Eng. Hants; 3688 ac. Pop. 610.

BENZERTA. *See* BIZERTA.

BEOLEY [anc. *Beaulieu*], par. Eng. Worcester; 4480 ac. Pop. 654.

BEPTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1224 ac. Pop. 211.

BEQUIA ISLAND, one of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands, belonging to the British, between St. Vincent and Grenada, W. Indies, 7 m. S. from the former. It is about 7 m. in length, and from 1½ to 2 m. in breadth. On the W. side is a spacious bay, called Admiralty Bay; lat. (N. point) 13° 5′ N.; lon. 61° 14′ W. (R.) It has a slightly hilly surface. Produces cotton and sugar.

BERAR, a large prov. Hindostan, in the Deccan, incorporated into the British dominions in the year 1854; between lat. 17° 48′ and 22° 43′ N., and lon. 75° 20′ and 82° 48′ E.; bounded, N. by Candeish and Malwa, E. by prov. Gundwana, S. by Aurungabad and Beeder, and W. by the dominions of the Nizam; greatest length, N. to S., 330 m.; breadth, 300 m.; area, 56,723 sq. m. It is centrally situated, being almost equidistant from the Bay of Bengal and the W. coast of India; and consists chiefly of an elevated valley, reached by a chain of *ghauts* or mountain passes, sometimes sloping gradually, sometimes terminating abruptly towards the valley, which, owing to the undulations of the ground, and numerous intervening small peaks, is seldom seen till it is nearly approached. The chief rivers are the Wurda, the Khahan, Wynegunga, and other affluents of the Godavery, and the Tuptee or Tapty, and Mahanuddy. The soil is fertile, yielding abundant crops of dry grains; also pease, vetches, flax, sugar, betel, and tobacco. The wheat is reckoned the best in India, and is harvested three months after it is sown, leaving time for a crop of Indian corn. Cotton is grown to some extent, and considerable numbers of sheep are reared. Since the country has been under the supervision of the British, a large proportion of the land has been brought into cultivation, and greater attention paid to the means of irrigation generally. The agricultural implements in use are still of a very inferior description, particularly the plough, which is extremely rude and inefficient. The indigo-plant is not cultivated, though growing wild; neither is opium much attended to. A large portion of the country is in the hands of zemindars, who pay small quit-rents to Government, but are otherwise independent. In the more civilized parts of Berar, the revenue is collected by the *potail* or head village farmer, who is responsible to Government for the punctual payment of the ryot's rents; he himself receiving some 17 per cent. by way of remuneration. The office of potail is usually considered hereditary, but the Government claims the power of dismissal. The judicial authorities rank, under the Rajah, in the following order:—the soubahdar of the district, the native pergunnah collector, and the potail. The *punchayet*, a body of five arbitrators, of whom two are chosen by each party in the cause, and the fifth by the local authority, decides most petty civil causes, finally, without appeal. Cases of more importance are decided by the Rajah in person, or by the soubahdar, who is usually a military officer; when the loser must pay down one fourth of the disputed claim, as a fine, to the Rajah, and the gainer another fourth, as recompence for the trouble of decision. Education in Berar is chiefly confined to the children of Brahmins and those of the mercantile classes, and is of a description little calculated to advance their moral or intellectual faculties. All the other classes are exceedingly illiterate, it being rare to find a cultivator of the soil who can write his own name. The only order who ever study books are Brahmins, and these books are exclusively books of theology. The trade of Berar is chiefly limited to internal traffic, and that is insignificant, from the want of good roads and other means of communication; still a considerable quantity of cotton, and numerous sheep, are sent to Kamgaum, in the N.W. part of the province, to be forwarded thence usually by the Chandore pass to Bombay. The road, however, is so wretched, that large quantities of the cotton are lost or destroyed on the way, and not one-third of the sheep reach Bombay alive, and even those that do survive the journey are greatly reduced in flesh.

Towards the end of the 17th century, Berar, which had been formerly ruled by independent sovereigns, was added to the Mogul empire. On the decline of that empire it was overrun by rapacious hordes of Mahrattas, and for some time it was nearly equally divided between the Peshwa and the Rajah of Nagpoor. The latter, however, in 1803, having taken part with Dowlat Row Sindia against the British, he was, in the December of the same year, compelled to cede to the latter the province of Cuttack, including the port of Balasore, as well as the provinces of Sumbulpore and Patna (afterwards restored to him), also some districts on the Hyderabad frontier, which were made over to the Nizam. In 1817, the new Rajah, Appah Sahib, having joined the Peshwa against the British, the latter took upon themselves the government of his territory, in the name of Bajee Rao Booshlah, then a minor. In 1826, the young Rajah attained his majority, and was put in possession of part of his territory, the remainder of which was given up to him in 1829. He died without issue, December 11, 1853, and in course of the following year his territories were incorporated with the pos-

sessions of the East India Company.—(Mill's *History of British India; Parliamentary Papers, &c.*)

BERAT, or ARNAUT BERAT [anc. *Arnaout Beligrad*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, near the centre of Albania, sanjak of, and 28 m. N.E. Aulona, romantically situated on both sides of the Tuberathi or Ergent, here crossed by a handsome bridge of eight arches. It contains an acropolis or citadel, repaired and strengthened by Ali Pasha, situated upon a high hill, within which are the palace of the Vizier, several Greek churches, and about 250 houses. The lower town, without the walls of the acropolis, has 13 mosques and a large and handsome bazaar, well supplied with articles from Constantinople and Macedonia, and with foreign goods imported through the port of Aulona. It lies in, and commands a narrow pass, is considered an important post, and its possession has been frequently disputed by contending Pashas. It is the residence of a bishop. The Greek women here wear a peculiar kind of cap or bonnet, nearly two feet high, and shaped like a bishop's mitre, generally made of blue cloth, well stuffed, and fastened under the chin with ribbons. The vicinity is fertile in grain, wine, and oil. Pop. about 8000 or 9000.

BERAUN, a small walled tn. Bohemia, cap. prov. of same name, 17 m. W.S.W. Prague, on the Beraun, near its junction with the Litawka. It has a gymnasium, and a monastery of Piarists. Its staple manufacture is earthenware, of excellent quality. In the vicinity are marble quarries and coal mines. A few miles off, on a rock, in the middle of a valley, stands the castle of Karlstein, the most remarkable feudal fortress in Bohemia. It suffered greatly during the Thirty Years' War, but is still tolerably entire. It has a donjon tower 121 ft. high, with walls 13 feet thick. On the third story is an interesting old chapel; and close to it, the magnificent oratory of St. Catherine, built by Charles IV. of Austria, by whom the castle itself was erected, in 1348, for the preservation of the Bohemian regalia. Within the castle is a well 232 ft. deep. At Beraun, in 1744, the Austrians gained a signal victory over the Prussians. Pop. 4010.——The PROVINCE of Beraun, area 720 geo. sq. m., consists of mountains, intersected at intervals by fertile valleys, and is watered by the Moldau, Sasawa, Beraun, and Litawka. It produces rich crops of grass, and small quantities of wine and hops; and is famous for its breeds of horses, cattle, and sheep. Its higher slopes are covered with excellent timber; and among its mountains are mines of silver, lead, and iron, the last maintaining several blast furnaces and other iron works. Coal, also, and quarries of marble, abound. Nor are the manufactures of Beraun unimportant. Its naileries are the most extensive in Bohemia; and it has numerous sugar-works, potash works, potteries, and paper-mills, together with manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 185,000.

BERBER, a dist. Nubia, on either side the Nile, intersected by lat. 18° N. It consists of rich alluvial land, suitable for growing grain, cotton, tobacco, and indigo; but it is to a great extent uncultivated. It is the rendezvous for merchants from Sennaar and Kartoom, on their way to Cairo. A considerable traffic in slaves is carried on. Pop. 8000 to 9000.

BERBERA, a seaport and tn., or rather market-place, E. coast, Africa, Somauli country, on the Gulf of Aden, situated in a beautiful harbour, formed by a curvature of the coast line, and a low sandy cape projecting out nearly at right angles with the general line of the coast to a distance of nearly 1¾ m. The extreme of this sandy cape is in lat. 10° 26′ 20″ N.; lon. 44° 6′ 20″ E. The direction of the harbour is E.N.E. to W.S.W., and at its entrance it is three-quarters of a mile wide, with 13 fathoms mid-channel; shoaling to 5 fathoms, within 200 yards of the town. During the summer, from April till early in October, Berbera is a waste, utterly deserted, without inhabitant; but no sooner does the season change, than the inland tribes commence moving towards the coast, to prepare huts for the expected visitors. These huts being merely for temporary use, mostly consist of leaves of the doum palm, long dried grass, or badly-preserved skins, extended over a few poles, so as to form a roof. A few huts of the more wealthy merchants make an attempt at greater display; but being wholly composed of roof, there is little scope for the exercise of architectural genius. Now the traders begin to arrive from all points of the compass; long strings of camels wind through the streets, and now the annual fair commences. Here are met slave merchants from Hurrur and Efat, Egyptians, Nubians, Abyssinians, Dankali, and natives of Somauli, Susa, Kaffa, Kombat, Isah, and Zingero, surrounded with the products of their respective countries; Banians from India, peering forth cunningly between piles of rich goods; Persians, with shawls from Korman, and turquoises from the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea; the natives of Mesopotamia, and Oman, and Hadramaut, and Yemen, and the Hejaz, with whatever commodities the soil of Arabia produces. The harbour is filled with vessels from Arabia, Persia, India, &c. The imports are white and blue cotton cloths of Indian manufacture; also, piece goods, Indian handkerchiefs, brass and copper wire, zinc and beads, dates and grain from the coast of Arabia, and some few prints from Hurrur. The exports are ghee, hides, deers' horns, ivory, gums, ostrich feathers, coffee, sheep, and horned cattle. Among the principal subjects of traffic are slaves, particularly young females, most of whom have been kidnapped from their parents. The greater part of the trade of this fair is in the hands of the Banian merchants, and the amount of business done, mainly by barter, is very great; the amount of coffee alone sold having been estimated as high as 15,000 tons. The whole of the multitudinous assemblage brought together at this remarkable fair, and pervaded by the spirit of gain, is engaged from morning till night in excessive turmoil and wrangling. Honesty, moreover, is a rare visitor among them. Each endeavours to overreach the other, high words arise, quarrels spring up, blows are given and returned, lances flourished and creeses drawn; and here and there a pool of Mussulman or Pagan blood tells of the way in which bargains are sometimes concluded by these rough customers. All the dialects and idioms of Babel pass current, each man screaming at the top of his voice, in order to make himself heard amid the indescribable din. By the end of March, the fair is nearly at a close; craft of all kinds, deeply laden, sail on their homeward voyage, and kafilas depart on their homeward journey; and by the first week of April, Berbera is again a desolate waste, with nothing left to mark the site of a town lately containing 20,000 inhabitants, beyond bones of slaughtered camels and sheep, and the framework of a few huts carefully piled on the beach, in readiness for the ensuing year. Beasts of prey now take the opportunity to approach the sea. Lions are commonly seen at the town well during summer, and ostriches walk quietly about on what recently was the scene of business, activity, and turmoil.

Berbera has evidently been a market-place for centuries; but there are no architectural remains in or near it, excepting the remains of an aqueduct, similar to those at Aden, of a stone reservoir, of a small building which has apparently been a mosque, and of a small fort or tower. The water in the town wells is brackish; and the wealthier merchants procure supplies of good water from Seyarch, a small harbour 18 m. E. —(Lieut. Barker and Lieut. Cruttenden, in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; Johnston's *Travels in S. Abyssinia*; D'Héricourt's *Voy. dans le Royaume de Choa*; *Commercial Tariffs*; *Foreign Quarterly Review.*)

BERBERS, a name given by the Arabs to the original inhabitants of N. Africa; who, however, do not recognize it, calling themselves, in their own languages, Amazirgh or Tamzirght. The country of the Berbers, in its widest acceptation, includes the whole of the mountains and deserts of N. Africa, from the Atlantic to the Egyptian oases, and from the Mediterranean to the banks of the Senegal and Niger; but it is now generally restricted to the Atlas range, from the Atlantic coast of Morocco to the shores of the Gulf of Cabes, in the regency of Tunis. The Berbers in the mountains live under tents, or in huts covered with mats, or in caves; but in the plains they have houses and villages, built generally of wood and clay, covered with straw, and surrounded by a wall full of loop-holes, to fire through. They subsist chiefly on the produce of their cattle, and all rear bees. They have light complexions, fair hair, and thin and scanty beards; they are remarkably well proportioned, robust, active, lively, restless, and bold, and implacable in their revenge.

BERBICE, a river, British Guiana, supposed to rise about lat. 3° 30′ N.; and which was ascended by Schomburgk as far as a great cataract S. of lat. 4° N. It flows nearly due N., and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 6° 24° 30″ N.; its whole course, so far as known, being upwards of 200 m. The bore which occurs at the mouth of this river is noted for its height and strength, rising, it is said, from 12 to 15 ft. At the dis-

tance of 165 m. from the sea, measured along the windings of the river, the influence of the tide ceases. Beyond this point, formidable and frequent rapids and cataracts render further navigation impracticable. The river is much infested by the species of alligator called *Cayman*, some of them of immense size. It was in a basin of this river that Schomburgk discovered the magnificent and gigantic flower known by the name of *Victoria regia*. The Berbice is about 4½ m. wide at its mouth, where there is a bar, having only 7 ft. water at low tide. In the middle of the channel is an island, called Crab Island, from its abounding in crabs, which divides the course of the river into two passages, both of which are navigable; the one on the E. side having from 17 to 20 ft. water, that on the W. from 8 to 13 ft. Vessels of considerable size can ascend the stream for about 50 m. The banks of the river are generally low, and covered with mangroves.

BERBICE, co. Guiana. *See* GUIANA (BRITISH).

BERBICE, tn. Guiana. *See* AMSTERDAM (NEW).

BERCETO, a tn. Italy, prov. Parma, 10 m. E. Borgo Tare, near the borders of Tuscany. It is well built, and clean; has a castle, a church, and school. Pop. 900.

BERCHEM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E.N.E. Hertogenbosch. It is a large spread-out place, something in the form of a semicircle, with a windmill in the centre. It has a R. Catholic church and a school. Three annual fairs are held here.

BERCHEM.—1. A vil. and com. Belgium, a short distance S. Antwerp, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has a manufactory of starch, a cotton printfield, a brewery, a distillery, and two corn-mills. Here, in 1830, a struggle took place between the Belgian and Dutch troops; here, also, the French besieging army had its head quarters in 1832. Pop. 5229.——2, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank, Scheldt, 6 m. S.W. Audenarde, with linen manufactures, two oil-mills, and a distillery; it has also extensive establishments for the preparation of chicory. Pop. 2386.

BERCK, a coast vil. France, dep. Pas de Calais (Picardy), 9 m. S.W. Montreuil. There is here a lighthouse, with a fixed light, which can be seen from a distance of 8 m.; lat. 50° 24′ N.; lon. 1° 33′ 42″ E. (R.) Pop. 2100.

BERCY, a large and handsome vil. France, now forming part of Paris, beyond the Barriere de Bercy. It owes its origin to the *guinguettes* and wine houses, established outside the barriers of the capital for the retail of liquors, that pay a tax on entry. As the greater part of the wine and brandy that come to Paris arrives by the Seine, it necessarily passes in front of Bercy, and the merchants found it advantageous to establish a depôt here, which in a short time presented an extensive range of excellent warehouses, and is now one of the best depôts of its kind in France. A quay was soon after added, and a suspension bridge to communicate with the l. bank of the Seine. The most noteworthy building is the chateau of Bercy, in a park on the r. bank of the Seine; a handsome edifice, ornamented with numerous statues. There are distilleries, vinegar-works, a sugar-refinery, and some tanneries at Bercy. The business done in wine, brandy, vinegar, oil, wood for fuel and for building, is very considerable. Pop. 14,495.

BERDIANSK, a seaport, S. Russia, gov. Taurida, at the mouth of the Berda, N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 150 m. N.E. Simferopol; lat. 46° 38′ 12″ N.; lon. 36° 48′ 15″ E. (R.) When viewed from the sea, its appearance is by no means prepossessing; but it gains much on a nearer inspection, and is found to be a clean, well-built town, consisting of several regular spacious streets, lined with handsome houses, many of them provided with gardens, and indicating, by their exterior, the comfort which prevails within. The roads of Berdiansk are the best in the Sea of Azof. They are sheltered on all sides except the S., and have a sandy bottom, affording good anchorage. Coasting vessels unload on the beach; but larger vessels lie at some distance. A lighthouse shows the entrance into the roads. Berdiansk is admirably situated for trade, and is rapidly outstripping the neighbouring ports. The value of its exports, chiefly of wheat, amounted in the year 1867 to £1,930,000. The imports in the same year were only £28,000. The trade of Berdiansk is furnished, to a considerable extent, by the products of its own immediate neighbourhood; but it is also the natural entrepot for the products of the surrounding governments, which send to it large quantities of grain, oil seeds, and wool for exportation. The interior trade, extending by the mouth of the Don, and through it by the Wolga, into the whole of E. Russia, and even Siberia, consists chiefly of wood, coal, fish, and salt. Of the last there are extensive mines in the neighbourhood. Pop (1863), 12,101.

BERDITSCHEF [Pol. *Berdyczew*], a city, European Russia, gov. and 129 m. W.S.W. Kiev, and 25 m. S. Jitomir. It is an ill-built place, swarming with Jews, but contains several churches, and a large Carmelite convent; in the church of which is an image of the Virgin Mary, the object of pilgrimages. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, cattle, honey, wax, and leather; and it is famous for its quarterly fairs. At these, goods to the value of about £600,000 are disposed of, and much business is done, especially with Austrian dealers. An almanac of great repute is printed here. Pop. (1863), 53,169.

BERDON, BERDEN, or BERDIN, par. Eng. Essex; 1771 ac. Pop. 418.

BERE ISLAND. *See* BEAR.

BERECHTESGADEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Upper Bavaria, on the Achen, or Alben, in a pleasant valley at the foot of the two Matzmanns, about 13 m. S. Salzburg. It has a judicial tribunal; an office of woods and forests; an ancient cathedral church; a Franciscan monastery; a charitable asylum, and a royal palace. The chief manufactures are cutlery and hosiery. The salt mines in the neighbourhood are important, employing 200 miners, who turn out annually about 800 tons of rock salt. Pop. 1800.

BERECHURCH, or WEST DONILAND, par. Eng. Essex; 1450 ac. Pop. 120.

BEREGH, several places in Hungary:—1, A tn., circle, this side the Danube, co. Bacs; on the Danube, near the confines of co. Baranya, about 5 m. from Bezdan. Pop. 2331.—2, A market tn. and co., circle, this side the Theiss. The TOWN stands near the Borsoa, in the lordship, and about 14 m. S. Munkacs, and has a pop. of 1750. ——The COUNTY, area, 1070 geo. sq. m., is hilly in the N., level in the S., and in the latter direction particularly, is very fertile. Great part of the surface is covered with forests, which abound with game, and in which great herds, both of cattle and swine, are reared. It is well watered by streams, which abound in fish, and are much frequented by water-fowl. Land tortoises also are numerous, and of large size. The principal minerals are iron, rock-crystal, and alum-stone. The last is in great abundance, is extensively refined, and bears a high name. Gold, in small quantities, has been found near Muzsaj. There are several extensive swamps, but the climate is said, notwithstanding, to be healthy. Pop. 135,783.

BEREGHISZASZ, a tn. Hungary, circle, this side the Theiss, co. Beregh, on both sides the Verké, 16 m. S.S.W. Munkacs, famous for its millstones. In the environs an excellent wine is produced; and a gold mine was at one time worked. Pop. 3560.

BEREGUARDO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, div. Milan, prov. of, and 9 m. N.W. Pavia, on the grand canal which runs through Pavia and Abbiate-Grasso. The irrigation of the soil in this district is effected through supplies of water drawn from this canal. Pop. 1002.

BERENICE [modern name, *Sakáyt-el Kubla*, or 'The Southern Sakáyt'], an anc. port, W. side of the Red Sea, at the extremity of a deep gulf, formed by the projecting point of Septe Extrema, now Ras el-Ans, or Cape Nose; lat. 23° 56′ N.; lon. 35° 34′ E. The inner bay, which constituted the former port of Berenice, is now nearly filled up with sand. The ancient town was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who named it after his mother. A number of interesting antiquities have been found here, including sculptures of various kinds, inscriptions, and hieroglyphics, in which last occur the names of Tiberius and Trajan, &c.; besides a temple built in the Egyptian style, 102 ft. long, and 43 wide, the walls of which are adorned with well executed figures in basso-rilievo. The ancient town is said, by Belzoni, to have measured 1600 ft. N. to S., 2000 E. to W., and to have contained 10,000 inhabitants.

BERENT, or BEHREND, a tn. and circle, Prussia, gov. Dantzic. The TOWN lies on the Ferse, 32 m. S.W. Dantzic. There are two blast furnaces in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2000. ——The CIRCLE, area, 470 geo. sq. m., is almost entirely covered with forests and lakes. The chief crop raised is potatoes. Fish is very abundant. The manufactures are various,

but none of them are carried on to any great extent. Pop. 28,000.

BERETHALOM, or BERTHALM, a market tn. Hungary, Transylvania, in a valley between vine-clad hills, 30 m. N.E. Hermanstadt. It is the residence of a Lutheran superintendent, and has a Lutheran parish, and a Greek non-united church. Its wines are the best in the principality. Pop. 3290.

BERETTYO, a river, E. Hungary, which rises in the Beregh hills, in the N.W. part of Transylvania. It flows N., and then W., and, after a somewhat winding course of about 170 m., falls into the Koros near Szarvas. It is subject to frequent inundations, and is the cause of numerous marshes.

BERETTYO-UJFALU, a market tn. Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. Bihar, r. bank, Berettyo; with a reformed church. Pop. 5426.

BEREZINA, a river, European Russia, which rises in the gov. and N. the town of Minsk; lat. 54° 53′ N.; lon. 27° 4′ E.; and, after a course mainly S.S.E. for above 250 m., for the most part navigable, falls into the Dnieper 8 m. above Retchitzka. It is united to the Düna, or Dwina, by a canal, which thus gives a communication between the Baltic and the Black Sea. This stream is memorable for the disastrous passage of the French army at Studianka, near Borisov, in 1812, on its retreat from Moscow.

BEREZNA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 24 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, on the Desna, containing six churches. Pop., including the villages dependent on it, 5500.

BEREZOV, or BERESOFF [the town of birch-trees], a tn. Siberia, gov. of, and 400 m. N. Tobolsk, cap. dist. of same name, on a height above the l. bank Sosva, one of the branches of the Obi; lat. 63° 55′ 59″ N.; lon. 65° 4′ 19″ E. (L.) It consists of wooden houses, carefully built of large timbers, and generally with high steps in front, and contains three churches and a chapel. The chief trade of the place is in connection with the important fair of Obdorsk. Many of the merchants are opulent, and have their warerooms stored with Ostyak and Samoyed products, principally rein-deer skins, much valued for clothing. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly Cossacks, subsist by the chase and by fishing; they barter furs, skins, fish, &c., for flour, flesh meat, tobacco, ironware, and brandy, brought by the Tobolsk dealers, whose craft are floated down the Irtish into the Obi. Berezov is the favourite place of resort for the Ostyaks and Voguls. Prince Menzikoff, the favourite of Peter the Great, died here in exile in 1731, having been banished by his grandson, Peter II. In 1821, nearly a century after, his grave having been opened, the coffin was found embedded in frozen soil, and the contents so entire, that parts of the clothing, and even the eyebrows, heart, and other parts of the body, were sent to his descendants. P. 1462.

BEREZOVIE, an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland, gov. Viborg, separated from the mainland by the Biork Sound or Strait of Berezovie.

BERG [hill].—1, An anc. duchy of Germany, forming part of Rhenish Prussia, and now included in govs. Arnsberg, Cologne, and Düsseldorf. It extended along the Rhine from the Ruhr to the frontiers of Nassau, and had an area of 864 geo. sq. m. It is more a manufacturing than an agricultural district, and has long been famed for its minerals, which include iron of the finest quality, lead, copper, zinc, and the precious metals. In addition to the employment furnished by these minerals, the inhabitants, who are very industrious, have, with considerable success, superadded textile manufactures. The duchy of Berg, founded in 1389, had been long consolidated with the Prussian dominions, when, 1806, Napoleon revived the title, and conferred it, with an enlarged territory, on Murat. It returned to Prussia in 1815. Pop. 376,238.—2, Of the numerous places in Germany of the name of BERG, the most deserving of notice is a vil. Würtemberg, romantically seated on the Neckar, N.E. Stuttgart, and containing the remains of the ancient castle of the Lords of Berg. It has a cotton-mill, dye-works, copper-work, and manufactures of leather, a considerable wine and general trade, and a strong chalybeate spring. Pop. 1200.——3, A vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. N.N.E. St. Gall; with a church and school. The vicinity yields good fruit and wine; the latter of which used to be a favourite beverage of the abbots of St. Gall, and was presented at all high festivals in the monastery. Pop. 609. ——4, A vil. Germany, Lower Alsace, 18 m. N.W. Saverne; with lime quarries. Pop. 470.——5, A vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 11 m. N. by E. Maastricht, r. bank, Maas, built in a semicircle. It has a R. Catholic church, a school, and a corn-mill. Pop. 700.——6, A vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. S.E. Amsterdam, on an island formed by the Vecht; consisting of a single street, on the W. side of which stands the church, elevated on a height, whence the village takes its name. This elevation or mound is supposed to be of artificial formation, raised for the purpose of keeping the church dry during inundations, to which the place is exposed, from the overflowing of the river. Besides the church here referred to, there is also a R. Catholic church. Hoop, charcoal, and vinegar making are carried on, but the principal employments are agriculture and turf-cutting. Pop. 800.

BERG-AMBACHT, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. E. Rotterdam. It is a good-looking, well-built place, and has a church, built in the 16th century in place of one burnt in 1513. There is a school here. Pop. 650.

BERGA.—1, A tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Barcelona, 18 m. N.E. Solsona, near the river Lobregat. Its streets are paved, but for the most part narrow and crooked. It has five squares, three churches, a chapel, a Latin, and three other schools; a small, but respectable townhouse, two prisons, an hospital, theatre, several fountains, and a castle, with a strong battery, by which the town is overlooked and defended. The manufactures of Berga, though on the increase, are confined to cotton fabrics, and the usual branches of mechanical industry; the bulk of the inhabitants are employed in husbandry and as muleteers, by which conveyance the produce of the vicinity, grain, wine, oil, fruits, &c., are exported. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. 6999.——2, A vil. Prussian States, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseberg, circle of, and near to Sangerhausen; with an evangelical church, and hospital. Pop. 1182.

BERGAMO [anc. *Pergamos*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia, r. bank, Grimaldi or Caïcus, 42 m. N.N.E. Smyrna. It occupies the site of the ancient town, which was the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia, and contains numerous remains attesting its ancient magnificence. In the centre is an extensive ruin, supposed to have been the palace of a Roman emperor. Numerous khans and mosques—among the latter, one which, from its style, appears to have been an early Christian church—occupy the site of ancient buildings. Triumphal arches, and ruined houses, are interspersed with Turkish hovels. To the S.W. of the castle are the remains of the amphitheatre, with arches of fine workmanship, though now almost under ground. The cemeteries are full of beautiful relics. Pop. about 10,000.

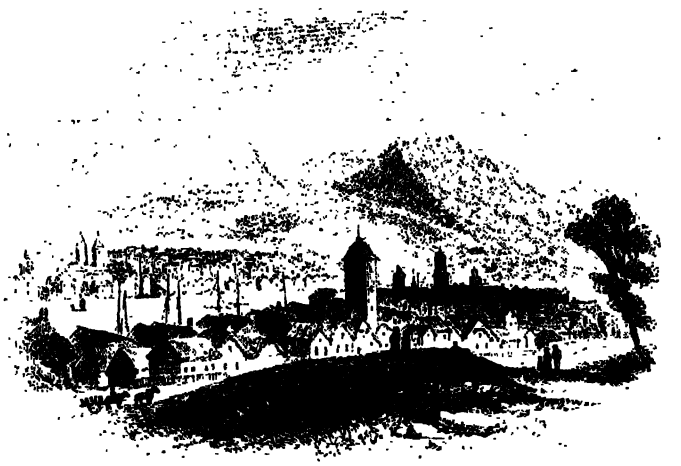
BERGAMO [anc. *Bergamum*], a city, Italy, Lombardy, cap. prov. of same name; gov. of, and 29 m. N.E. Milan. It is well fortified, being surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and is defended by several small forts, and is built in the manner of an amphitheatre, on an isolated height, between the Serio and the Brembo. It is divided into the high and the low town. The former, or town proper, consisting of all that lies within the walls, has steep narrow streets, and old houses, several of them, however, interesting, as affording fine specimens of the architecture of the Middle Ages. The low town consists of the three districts of St. Antonio, St. Tomaso, and St. Leonard's; the last of which, in particular, is well and regularly built, with spacious well-paved streets, and handsome houses, chiefly occupied by the more wealthy merchants. Bergamo is the seat of a court of primary resort in civil, criminal, and mercantile causes; and the see of a bishop, suffragan to Milan. It contains a very ancient cathedral, completely repaired in 1689, after the designs of Carlo Fontana, and adorned with numerous fine frescoes, wood carvings, and figures in bronze and marble; and 14 other churches, several of them handsome, and rich in fine paintings. The other public buildings of note are the museum, particularly rich in the antiquities of the district; the old palace Della Ragione, with a fine colonnade; the market hall or fiera, a large quadrangular building, with a handsome piazza, shaded by old trees, and adorned with a beautiful fountain; the governor's palace; the municipal buildings; the theatre; and the Academia Carrara, so called after its founder, the Count of Carrara, a magnificent building, in which, with a view to promote the study of design and painting, numerous pupils are gratuitously instructed. The chief benevolent institutions are, the general hospital, the foundling hospital, the house of invalids, the house of industry, the institute of mercy, the *mont-de-piété*, and the peniten-

tiary. Among the educational establishments are, four higher elementary, and numerous minor schools, a gymnasium, and a lyceum, to which a good collection of philosophical apparatus, and cabinet of natural history, are attached. Here is also an institution for teaching the deaf and dumb. There are in the town some large manufactories of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, wax candles, china, and earthenware; and its trade is considerable in these, and in corn, wine, oil, whetstones, confections, and ironware. Within the market hall, containing 540 booths, a great annual fair, which dates from the 10th century, is held in the months of August and September, during which all the products of the northern provinces are exposed for sale, but chiefly silk, wine, and ironware. It is said that goods to the value of £1,000,000 sterling are sometimes sold during the fair. Bergamo is the birthplace of Bernardo Tasso, father of Torquato Tasso, to the latter of whom a statue has been erected in the great square; of Tiraboschi, a learned Jesuit, author of the *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*; of Antonio Serassi, the biographer of Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso; and of many painters of note. The city was taken by the French in 1796, and made the capital of the department of the Serio. Pop. 38,765.——The PROVINCE of Bergamo has an area of 928 sq. m., divided into 18 districts. Its greatest length is about 100 m.; its greatest breadth, 45 m. With the exception of the S., which is level and fertile, it is of a mountainous nature, and much covered with wood. Its pastures are rich, and rear large numbers of sheep and goats; but the produce, neither of corn nor wine, does not equal the consumption. Chestnuts and olives abound, and considerable quantities of excellent silk are produced. Among the mineral products are iron, marble, whetstones, and lignite. Pop. 347,235.

BERGARA, or VERGARA, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 25 m. S.E. Bilbao, in a fertile valley, surrounded by mountains, r. bank, Deva. The houses are generally well built, the streets wide, well kept, and paved; and the two squares, in the principal of which is a substantial townhouse, supported by 12 arches, are spacious, though somewhat irregular. The other public edifices are three parish churches, several chapels, an hospital, prison, and fives-court, a convent wherein females are educated, and several public schools. Hardware, agricultural implements, and cutlery, are manufactured; and a handsome cotton factory, recently constructed, employs above 300 persons. In the vicinity, turnips are raised in considerable quantities, and form the chief winter provender of the numerous cattle. An annual fair is held in May for general produce, and one monthly for cattle. This place has obtained considerable celebrity, on account of the 'Convention of Bergara,' concluded here on August 31, 1839, after protracted negociation between Mazoto and Espartero, thereby putting an end to the disastrous civil war of that period. The site of this act of fraternization is called 'El Campo del Abrazo.' Pop. 6300.

BERGEDORF, a small tn. Germany, under the joint jurisdiction of Lübeck and Hamburg, and about 10 m. E.S.E. the latter, with which it is connected by a railway. It carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 2500.

BERGEN, a tn. and seaport, Norway, cap. prov. of same name, and of bail. Sondre Bergenhuus, beautifully situated near the head of the innermost bay of Byfiord, called Vaagen, about 25 m. from the open sea, and 186 m. N.W. Christiania; lat. 60° 24′ N.; lon. 5° 18′ E. (R.) The houses are mostly timber built, and painted white; those of the wealthier classes being often very handsome structures, somewhat in the Dutch style. By the side of each door stands a water cask, for use in case of fire, from which Bergen has frequently suffered severely. The streets are irregular and narrow, but for the most part well paved. The Strand-Gaden, the principal thoroughfare and place of traffic, is described by Mr. Forrester as having a busy air, from the number of shops, and the groups of citizens, sailors, and country people by whom it is thronged. Almost all the houses of the better sort have pots of flowers ranged in the windows, the effect of which is exceedingly pleasing. There are five churches in the town, including the cathedral; of these the most remarkable, as well as the most ancient, is the German, or St. Mary's Church, situated near the entrance-gate on the N. side of the port. The exterior is of a cumbrous, but effective, style of architecture; it has two towers, and contains many objects of interest, including an ancient altar-piece, and several fine specimens of carving. All the other churches are of modern date, and have no particular claim to attention. The principal schools comprise:—one cathedral school (a handsome new building), and five church schools; two burgher; four poor and free schools, and one commercial and artizan school. There are several charities, hospitals, and poorhouses; three or four small libraries, in one of which both native and foreign works are to be had; a theatre, and a museum, the latter containing a large and interesting collection of Norsk antiquities. The only other place worthy of special notice is the castle, or fortress, which commands the entrance to the harbour; it is of irregular construction, consisting of three bastions, and a ravelin towards the town, and three bastions and two batteries towards the sea. All the guns, however, are now dismounted, except one battery of twelve-pounders, on traversing platforms. Within the fort there is an agreeable promenade, and several walks planted with trees. Above all rises 'Walkendorf's Tower,' a square massive building, with a flat roof of stone, supported by immense beams of timber, forming a platform, from which a splendid view of the surrounding scenery is obtained. The inhabitants of Bergen are said to be remarkable for an excessive politeness. Persons who have but the slightest acquaintance of each other, on meeting in the street, uncover the head with a profound obeisance; the same ceremony is observed as often as a window is passed in which females are seated. On entering a shop for the purpose of purchasing any trifling article, the intending purchaser takes off his hat, and remains uncovered during the transaction. Even young boys take off their caps to each other in the street with the utmost gravity.



BERGEN, from the Citadel, on N.W of the Town.—From Voyages de la Commss. Scientif. du Nord.

The principal manufactures of Bergen are tobacco-spinning, candle-making, rope-making, and shipbuilding; there are also several distilleries. Its commerce and population were once the greatest of any city in Norway, but Christiania is now considerably before it. Vessels from almost every country in Europe may be seen in its harbour; and in the early part of the season, it is crowded with the craft which bring the produce of the cod-fisheries from the stations on the N. coast, and by the sea-going ships by which it is conveyed to foreign ports. Bergen exports annually about £231,250 worth of stock fish, and 400,000 or 500,000 barrels of salted herrings, with 20,000 barrels of cod-oil. Large quantities of spawn and fish-scales also, are sent to the S. of Europe, where they are used as baits, particularly for the fishery of sardines, in the Mediterranean. There is likewise a considerable ex-

port of tar. The principal imports are corn, brandy, and wines, cotton and woollen manufactures, slates, soap, salt, coals, hemp, and colonial produce. In 1862, there were 719 vessels belonging to the port, and in the same year it was entered by 875 vessels, in all about 80,000 tons. The business of the place is facilitated by a branch of the Norwegian bank, established here. The harbour is sheltered and secure, but is of difficult, and even dangerous access, without a pilot.

Bergen was founded in the 11th century, and was at an early period a town of the Hanseatic League, but since Christiania has become the seat of the legislature, as well as of a university, it has taken precedence of the former, while lofty ranges of empty warehouses, extending along the quay, testify at once the large scale on which trade was here conducted by the Hanse merchants in the latter part of the 16th century, and the decay which ensued on the overthrow of the Hanseatic influence in the middle of the 18th. Bergen sends four representatives to the Storthing, or Senate, of Norway.

Although there is little attraction in the town itself, its vicinity is exceedingly picturesque, having mountains 2000 ft. in height on three sides, and the fiord, with its islands, in front. Numbers of beautifully-situated villas are scattered along the heights, commanding fine and extensive views. Pop. (1865), 30,402.—(Forrester's *Norway in* 1848, 1849; Sköldberg's *Beskrifning öfver Skandinaviska Halfön; Parliamentary Papers;* Murray's *Handbook.*)

BERGEN.—1, A tn. Prussia, cap. of isl. Rügen, 15 m. N.E. Stralsund, situated in the centre of the island; streets and lanes dirty, and the houses mean. North of the town rises the hill of Rugard, the highest in Rügen, crowned by old fortresses, and from which a complete view of the whole island is commanded. Bergen has a court of justice, a castle, and a convent of noble ladies. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and the linen manufacture. Pop. 3696.——The CIRCLE of the same name has an area of about 275 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally flat, fertile, and well cultivated. The district around Gingst in particular, is so rich, as to have acquired for it the name of Paradise. Pop. 38,500.——Numerous places in Germany have the name of BERGEN.——2, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 25 m. N. Roermonde. It has a R. Catholic church, and a school; and in the vicinity are several breweries, two tanneries, two grain, two oil, and two malt mills. Pop. 850.——3, Two vils. and two townships, U. States:—a vil. and township, New York, 237 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2032.—a vil. and township, New Jersey, 56 m. N.E. Trenton. It was settled by Danes in 1616, and contains two churches and 14 schools. Pop. 5255.

BERGEN, or BERGENS STIFT, an administrative prov. and diocese, Norway; bounded, N. by prov. Trondhjem, E. by Christiania, S. by Christiansand, and W. by the N. Sea. It lies between lat. 59° 30′ and 62° 41′ N., and lon. 4° 42′ and 8° 12′ E.; area, 13,984 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous; the coast is very much indented by a multitude of bays, gulfs, and fiords, and fringed by innumerable islands and rocks. The highest hills are on the E. boundary, and among them may be named the Houklefjeld, Hardangerfjeld, Halnefjeld, Filefjeld, and Sognefjeld, all portions of the Langefjeld; besides these, there are numerous lofty peaks in other parts of the province. Many of the hills are covered with perpetual snow, and on their slopes are numerous glaciers. The valleys are narrow, and only the islands and the coast land can be said to be low. Lakes and rivers of any size there are none, but there are innumerable rivulets. Though mountainous, Bergens-Stift is by no means well wooded; the forests having been to a great extent exhausted, the hills are now mostly covered merely with copsewood. In consequence of this want, the iron and copper, which are plentiful, can only be wrought to a very limited extent. Besides metals, marble, whetstones, millstones, &c., are wrought. Agriculture is not much pursued; and though some grain, vegetables, and fruits are raised, yet the quantity is far from being sufficient for the demands of the inhabitants, who mainly subsist by cattle-rearing and fishing, for which the fine pastures, and numerous gulfs and fiords, render it peculiarly well adapted. The climate is moist; winter is wet, dark, and cold, and summer warm. Manufactories, except in the capital, Bergen, which is the only town in the province, there are none; but the country people make violins, combs, turnery-wares, and fishing-nets. Bergens-Stift is divided into two *amt* or bailiwicks *Nordre* (North) *Bergenhuus* (area, 5072 geo. sq. m.), and *Sondre* (South) *Bergenhuus* (area, 4368 geo. sq. m.); and one fögderi or stewartry, *Söndmörs Fögderi*, being a portion of the bailiwick of Romsdal; area, 4544 geo. sq. m. The province is subjoined into six fögderi or stewartries, and 168 parishes. Pop. of prov. (1865), 227,853.

BERGENHUUS (NORDRE and SONDRE), Norway, two bailiwicks in Bergen or Bergens-Stift (*which see*).

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, an important fortress and port, Holland, prov. N. Brabant (formerly cap. of a margraviate of same name), in a marshy situation, r. bank, E. Scheldt, 20 m. N.N.W. Antwerp; lat. (church) 51° 29′ 42″ N.; lon. 4° 17′ 30″ E. (R.) It is strongly fortified both by nature and art, the impassable morass on one side adding greatly to the strength of the defences constructed in 1699–1700, by the celebrated Cochorn. The town has four gates, and a convenient harbour, furnished with spacious quays, planted with trees. It is generally well built, and has been greatly improved since 1831, when many houses were destroyed, and many lives lost, by an unfortunate explosion which then took place. It has five open squares, of which the most important are the great market, the fish market, and the horse square. In the great market stands the townhouse, a large elegant building; and in the middle of the town is the barracks, an old good-looking edifice, still called Markiezenhof, and formerly used by the Margraves as a place of residence. The military hospital, formerly a nunnery; the cloth hall, now used as a military watch-house; the shambles, now become a repository of works of art, are all respectable structures of their kind. The places of worship are a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, and a synagogue; and the schools, a Latin, a French, and five common schools. Of benevolent institutions there are several, an hospital for old men, one for orphans, and an infirmary, besides some others of less note.

Bergen-op-Zoom was at one time a place of much greater commercial importance than it is now, having suffered greatly from the proximity and rise of Antwerp. Some transit and shipping, however, is still done, and some fishing carried on, the anchovies and plaice caught in the neighbourhood being highly esteemed. Many of the inhabitants, however, depend on the garrison for their support. The principal manufactures of the town are earthenware and tiles, which are considered to be of a superior description, and for the making of which there are no less than ten establishments. The only other manufactures are ale and salt. The history of this fortress dates as far back as A.D. 422, at which period a castle is said to have stood here. Bergen-op-Zoom suffered greatly during the Spanish war, and was deemed impregnable, having withstood the attacks both of the Duke of Parma (1581 and 1588), and of the Spanish General, Spinola (1622), and others; but in 1747, it was taken, after a siege of 63 days, by the French under the Count of Löwenthal. It was again taken by the French in 1794. An attempt made to reduce it, in 1813–14, by the British under Sir Thomas Graham, was unsuccessful, and the loss to the besiegers considerable. Pop. 9431.—(Van der Aa's *Aardrijkskundig Woordenboek der Nederlanden.*)

BERGERAC, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 25 m. S.S.W. Perigueux; on a large and fertile plain, r. bank, Dordogne, here crossed by a fine bridge of five arches. The town is in general very badly built, the greater portion being composed of narrow, crooked streets. It contains a theatre, a public library, a communal college, a court of first resort, and manufactories of liqueurs, chemical stuffs, serges, and crockery. In the neighbourhood are iron-foundries, tanneries, and brandy-distilleries. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, truffles, white wine, iron, copper, timber, and paper. Pop. 12,224.

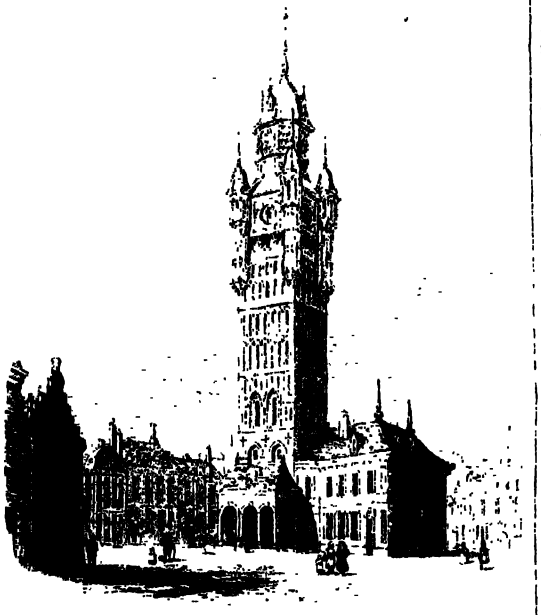
BERGHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Haut Rhin (Alsace), about 9 m. from Colmar. On a height above it stands the old castle of Reichenberg. The manufactures are cutlery and larger articles of ironmongery. Pop. 3089.

BERGHOLT, a vil. and two pars. England:—1, A vil. Suffolk, N. bank of the Stour, 6 m. S.S.E. Hadleigh, and 9½ m. S.S.W. Ipswich; contains a church, in the decorated Gothic style, the tower of which is unfinished.—2, *Bergholt* (*East*), par. Suffolk; 3063 ac. Pop. 1397.—3, *Bergholt* (*West*), par. Essex; 2273 ac. Pop. 906.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BERGOO, or BERGOU, an extensive territory in the interior of Africa, bounded, E. by Nubia and Darfur, W. by Borgharmi. It is more generally named Wada or Waday (*which see*).

BERGREICHENSTEIN, a tn. and lordship, Austria, Bohemia, circle, Prachin. The town lies in a narrow valley, 42 m. S.S.E. Pilsen, and was once famous for its gold mines. It contains two churches, three chapels, a townhouse, and school. About 30 persons are still employed in the mines, which are nearly exhausted; but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. of tn. 1752; of lordship, 4593.

BERGUES, a fortified tn. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. S. Dunkirk; situated in a marshy country, at the junction of the Bergues, Dunkirk, and Colme Canals. The town is well built of brick, has a good port on the canal, capable of admitting vessels of 250 tons, and is the centre of a considerable trade. The Hotel de Ville is very elegant; but the most remarkable



THE CLOCK TOWER AND HOTEL DE VILLE, BERGUES.
From Coney's Cathedrals and Hotels de Ville.

edifice is the belfry, upwards of 160 ft. high, of unknown date, but supposed to be of Spanish origin. The other public buildings are two high towers that once belonged to the abbey of St. Winnoc, preserved to serve as landmarks to vessels entering the port of Dunkirk; a public library, and a museum. Bergues has manufactures of soft soap, earthenware, hats, cotton yarn, and lace. It has also sugar and salt refineries, distilleries, tanneries, and a considerable trade in grain, cheese, butter, wine, brandy, and cattle. The weekly grain and cattle market is the most extensive in this part of France. The fortifications were constructed after the plans of Vauban, and it is now a fortified place of the first class. Bergues owes its origin to the castle of Berg, to which St. Winnoc retired in 902. Baldwin II., Count of Flanders, walled and fortified it; and Baldwin IV. adorned it with a magnificent monastery, in honour of St. Winnoc. In the beginning of the 13th century, it had become a flourishing manufacturing town, but suffered greatly during the three following centuries, when it passed successively under different masters, and was subjected to a series of assaults, in one of which, by the French (1383), the most fearful atrocities were committed. It was finally secured to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 5738.

BERGUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 9 m. E. Leeuwarden; pleasantly situated, N. side of lake of same name, in a flat country, well covered with underwood, and possessing good pasture and arable land. Bergum has a church and school, and two annual markets—one for cattle, the other for horses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in rearing young trees. Formerly there was a convent here; and on some neighbouring moorlands, Cochorn, the celebrated constructor of fortifications, while a youth, made some of his early experiments. Pop. 1900.——The LAKE has a circumference of about 9 m., and, by means of canals, communicates with the sea both from the E. and from the W. side.

BERGZABERN, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Pfalz, 10 m. S.S.W. Landau. It contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a castle and several public offices. It has some tobacco factories, a saw, oil, and two flour mills. Ironstone is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2565.

BERINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 3 m. W. Schaffhausen; at the foot of the Randen, in the midst of vineyards and cherry orchards, from the former of which a good wine, and from the latter a famous cherry brandy is made. Pop. 1417.

BERJA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. W. Almeria, in a glen overlooked by the sierra de Gador. The houses are generally two stories high, well built, commodious, and have gardens attached; the streets are clean, and paved. It has four squares, of which the principal one contains the parish church and townhouse. The other town buildings are a chapel, prison, storehouse, a Latin and three primary schools, a cemetery, and several fountains. Linen fabrics, hats, hardware, wine, oil, and leather are manufactured. Lead and antimony, from the mines of the sierra de Gador, are smelted and exported to Adra and Roquetas; and some of the inhabitants are engaged in husbandry. Berja suffered severely from an earthquake in 1804, during which numerous individuals were maimed, and 67 lost their lives. Many public edifices were also destroyed, amongst others the parish church, which has since been only partially restored. The structure now used as a sanctuary was once a pantheon. Pop. 8709.—(Madoz.)

BERKEL, two vils. Holland:—1, a vil., prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch, whose inhabitants, about 500, are employed in agriculture, raising chiefly rye, buckwheat, and coleseed.—2, a vil., prov. S. Holland, about 8 m. N.W. Rotterdam; well built, with a Calvinistic, a Remonstrant, and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. 1100.

BERKEL, BORCKEL, or BORKUL, a river, Holland, prov. Gelderland. It rises in the Prussian province, Westphalia, near Coesfeld, flows with a generally N.W. course past Borkulo and Lochem in Holland, and falls into the Ijssel at Zutphen, after a course, exclusive of windings, of nearly 50 m. It is in many places shallow, and sanded up, so that it is of very little use as a water-way.

BERKELEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The TOWN, 16 m. S.W. Gloucester, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence in the vale of Berkeley, r. bank, Avon, about 1 m. from its junction with the Severn, and within 1 m. of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway. It consists chiefly of two irregular streets, one of which is well paved, and contains some good houses of brick and stone; water abundant. The church is a spacious structure, style later Norman and early English; it contains some curious monuments, and is the burial-place of Dr. Edward Jenner. There is also here a Wesleyan chapel. The Avon being navigable to the town, for vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden, a pretty extensive trade is carried on by its means, in coal, brought from the Forest of Dean. At the S.E. end of the town stands Berkeley Castle, esteemed a singularly perfect specimen of castellated building. It has been the scene of many remarkable events, including the atrocious murder of Edward II. The date of the commencement of the castle has not been ascertained; but it is known to have existed long prior to the 12th century. A tradition, told by Matthew of Westminster, respecting an old woman, a noted witch, who lived in Berkeley A.D. 852, has furnished Southey with the subject of a curious ballad.—— The PARISH is the largest in the county, comprising about 15,740 ac. Pop. 4316; of town, 1011.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BERKESWELL, par. Eng. Warwick; 5958 ac. Pop. 1624.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, a tn., vil., and three pars. England, all in co. Hertford:—1, *Berkhampstead* (*Great*), a tn. and par., the former beautifully situated in a hollow, surrounded by hills, on the main road leading from London to Ayles-

bury; W. side of the Bulbourn stream, and the Grand Junction Canal; on the line of the London and North-Western Railway; 26 m. N.W. London, by railway; and 26¼ by road. It consists almost wholly of one main street, which is nearly 1 m. in length; is well supplied with water, and is lighted with gas. The church is an ancient and beautiful Gothic edifice, and contains some curious antique monuments. The other places of worship are, a Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. Schools:—one national, with infant school connected, one day school, on the British system, one charity school, called Bourne's school after the founder, and maintained by endowment; and a free grammar-school, where a certain number of boys receive a liberal education. There are various small charities and benevolent associations connected with the different religious denominations, and a mechanics' institute on a small scale. The only manufacture is straw-plaiting. Market-day, Saturday, chiefly for corn. Four fairs annually. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Area of par. 4258 ac. Pop. 3585. —2, *Berkhampstead* (*Little*), a par., and small but neat vil. in hund. of Hertford, 4½ m. S.W. Hertford. It contains a national school, for boys and girls, and a provident society, one of the principal establishments of the kind in the county. Area of par. 1689 ac. Pop 459.—3, *Berkhampstead* (*St. Mary*), a par., hund. Dacorum. Area, 3880 ac. Pop. 1638.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BERKLEY SOUND, a spacious inlet, at the N.E. extremity of E. Falkland Island, about 4 m. wide at its entrance, and upwards of 15 m. in length, terminating in three excellent and distinct anchorages, Johnson Harbour, Stag Road, and Port Louis. This sound is the only place on the E. coast of the island that can be entered by night.

BERKSHIRE, an inland co. England, and one of the most beautiful in the kingdom, bounded, N. by Oxford and Buckingham, from which it is separated by the Thames, E. by Buckingham and Surrey, S. by Southampton, and W. by Wilts. Area, 451,210 ac.; of which in 1867 210,167 were under crops. The principal high land consists of a range of downs, running W. by N.; which in some parts attain a considerable elevation. The soil is various, being very poor on the hills, and in the low lands, cold and laborious to work; but in the district called the vale of the White Horse, which comprises a large portion of the county N. of the chalk range, there occurs some of the most fertile lands in England, and in its W. parts, the richest pastures. Here, also, along the bottom of the hills, lies the fine corn land for which the vale is renowned. The vale of Kennet, extending along the river of that name for about 25 m., is also a fine tract of land, and well adapted for corn, though not so fertile as the vale of the White Horse. The E. part of the county, or what is called the forest district, contains Windsor Forest, part of Bagshot Heath, and some other considerable tracts of waste land. It is, perhaps, the least productive part of the county, but exhibits much pleasing woodland scenery. Rich meadows stretch along the banks of the Thames and Kennet.

Agriculture is a good deal improved in this county, and generally speaking has kept pace with the advances made in other counties. Guano and artificial manures are now extensively made use of, and implements of improved construction are employed. Much has been done in the way of drainage, and better systems of cropping have been adopted. A good many of the farms are large, and some of those belonging to the wealthy landowners are admirably managed. Principal crops, oats and wheat. The W. part of the vale of the White Horse is celebrated for its dairies, producing cheese of the description called Double Gloucester. The number of cattle in 1867 was 29,706, of which 13,654 were milch cows. A large quantity of cheese is made and exported. The cattle are now chiefly of the Holderness and Teeswater breeds; but Scotch and Welsh cattle are extensively grazed in the forest district. Of sheep, the South Down breed, but much crossed, is at present the most generally diffused. The total stock of sheep was 342,774 in 1867. Hogs are reared in great numbers in this county, and are esteemed the best in England. The number of pigs in the above year was 50,827. Manufactures and minerals, of no importance. Berkshire contains 20 hundreds, and 151 parishes. It returns nine members to the House of Commons—three for the county, two each for the boroughs of Reading and Windsor, and one each for Abingdon and Wallingford. Total estimated rental in 1865, £919,600. Pop. in 1861, 176,256; in 1871, 196,445.

BERLAER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 10 m. N.E. Mechlin, on the Greater Nethe. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving, and have also a little trade in wood and coal. Pop. 3365.

BERLAERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, r. bank, Scheldt, 12 m. E. Ghent. Agriculture and weaving are the principal employments. Pop. 3832.

BERLANGA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, 13 m. E. Llerina, in a hilly district. It has a parish church, several schools, town and court houses, prison, poor's hospital, large fountain, several convents, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in tillage, and manufacturing frieze cloth. An annual fair is held in August. Pop. 3410.

BERLEBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 28 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg. It is the residence of the prince of Wittgenstein; has some manufactures of woollen goods; and in the neighbourhood are several forges and iron mills. Pop. 2035.

BERLENGAS, a group of small islands in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Portugal, about 8 m. N.W. Peniche; lat. 39° 25′ N.; lon. 9° 30′ W. They are surrounded by shelving rocks, and are, for the most part, precipitous. Berlenga, the chief of them, has some flat ground and a fresh-water spring, and is defended by a small fort, which has been occasionally used as a state prison.

BERLICHINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 7½ m. W.N.W. Kunzelsau; with a R. Catholic church and a synagogue. Wool-spinning is carried on; but a large proportion of the inhabitants are musicians, in which capacity they travel about to distant parts. There was formerly here a castle, the natal place of the family of Berlichingen, from which sprung the famous robber knight Götz von Berlichingen, with the iron hand, whom Goethe has made the subject of one of his dramas. Pop. 1410.

BERLIKUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, about 8 m. N.W. Leeuwarden, consisting chiefly of a double row of houses, running E. and W., with some small by-streets, all well paved. It has a beautiful Calvinistic and a Baptist church, and a school; and its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trafficking in apples, pears, berries, and other fruits, the produce of their gardens and orchards. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. 1200.

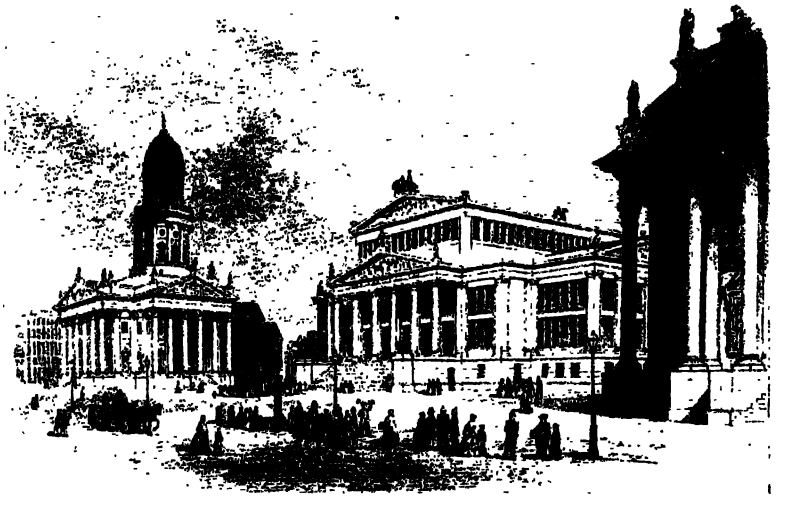
BERLIN, a post township, U. States, Connecticut, 10 m. S. by W. Hartford; containing New Britain, a considerable vil., where various articles, particularly tin ware, are extensively manufactured. It has an academy and 16 schools. Pop. 5255.

BERLIN [anc. *Berle*—uncultivated land], the cap. of Germany and of the Prussian dominions, the residence of the Emperor-King, prov. of Brandenburg; lat. (new observatory) 52° 30′ 16″ N.; lon. 13° 23′ 53″ E. (L.); the largest town in Germany, and, for the beauty and size of its buildings, the regularity of its streets, the importance of its institutions of science and art, and its activity, industry, and trade, one of the first cities in Europe. It is situated on a dreary sandy plain, about 126 ft. above the level of the sea, on both sides of the Spree, a sluggish stream, here about 200 ft. broad, which winds through the city from S.E. to N.W., and, near its centre, forms an island by the division of its channel. It is surrounded with a wall 16 ft. high and 12 m. in circumference, having 19 gates, besides minor outlets. It has water communication to the North Sea by the Spree, which flows into the Elbe, and to the Baltic by canals connecting with the Oder. The original portion of the city lies on the r. bank of the river, and is very irregularly built, consisting, for the most part, of narrow crooked streets, and very indifferent houses. The more recent portion rose up, as if by magic, at the orders of Frederick the Great; who, having previously adopted a plan, subdividing the intended site by straight and spacious streets, partly parallel and partly at right angles to each other, caused them to be lined by handsome houses of uniform appearance, and, for the purpose of occupying a larger space, of only two stories in height. For a long time part of the space within the walls was unoccupied; the whole is now covered with buildings, and there are considerable suburbs outside the

walls. The houses are built of white freestone, or brick covered with a coating of plaster or cement. The drainage of the city, however, owing to the flatness of the ground on which it stands, and to the sluggishness of the Spree, is so bad, that, in hot weather, the most offensive odours pollute the air and render it unhealthy. The streets are now well paved and well lighted with gas, and many of them are lined with lofty and elegant buildings. Hackney coaches and other street conveyances are numerous, and under excellent surveillance. The houses generally are heated with stoves. Of the numerous bridges, the finest is the Castle bridge, very spacious, being 104 ft. wide, and having its eight piers surmounted by colossal groups of sculpture in marble. The city has many fine churches, and several synagogues; 18 theatres, about 30 hospitals, &c., public and private; 16 barracks; 10 or 12 cemeteries, mostly without the walls. Its principal and most frequented street, the Unter den Linden, is in some respects unsurpassed. It is situated in the new portion of the city, and traverses it from E. to W. It is above a mile in length, and of remarkable width, the centre being occupied by a double avenue of lime trees, which give it its name, and form a fine shady promenade; while on either side of the trees is a carriage-way, and beyond each carriage way, in front of the houses, a spacious foot-pavement. At the E. end of this street, and in the Lustgarten, with which it is connected by the bridge already mentioned, are clustered the principal public buildings of the city, and diverging from it are several fine squares: while at the W. end, it terminates magnificently with the Brandenburg gate, a noble structure, modelled on a grand scale after the Propylæum of Athens, and regarded as one of the finest portals in existence. The gateway is surmounted by a colossal Victory in bronze, mounted in a car drawn by four horses. Outside the walls, immediately beyond this portal, is the Thiergarten, an extensive and well wooded park, interspersed with ponds, shrubberies, and trees; and containing the palace of Bellevue, as well as elegant villas and places of public amusement.

The principal public buildings are the royal castle or *Schloss*, a vast rectangular pile, more remarkable for a certain air of grandeur than architectural beauty. It is sumptuously furnished, and contains a large and richly decorated chapel, first opened in 1853, whose lofty dome forms the most striking external feature of the building. On the opposite side of the garden, in front of the *Schloss*, is the museum, a fine building in pure Grecian taste, with its extensive collection of sculpture and painting; and behind it the new museum, containing extensive collections of Egyptian and other antiquities, and also the celebrated mural paintings by Kaulbach. The royal theatre, in the Gensdarmenmarkt, is a fine Grecian edifice, one of the most important works of the eminent architect Schinkel. The royal library and palace of King William I. are united; the former contains over 700,000 volumes and 15,500 manuscripts and charts. Near by is the arsenal, containing heavy artillery, about 150,000 stand of arms, together with flags, and other trophies, many of them of great antiquity. The palace of Prince Albert, the university, the new exchange, the Italian opera-house, the principal Jewish synagogue, the town-hall, and the architectural academy, are all beautiful structures. The prevailing style of the newer buildings, both public and private, is Grecian, or an Italianized adaptation of that style. One of the most remarkable of modern monuments, is that erected in 1851 to Frederick the Great, in the Unter den Linden—the *chef d'œuvre* of Rauch and his pupils. The colossal statue of the king on horseback is placed on a lofty pedestal, around which are grouped bronze figures representing his principal generals, ministers, and eminent men of his time, in all thirty-one portrait statues the size of life, those at the four corners being on horseback. In front of the arsenal are statues in bronze of Blücher, and of generals York and Gneisen, the former by Rauch, and the two latter by Freibel. Two marble statues by Rauch—one of Bülow and another of Scharnhorst, and an equestrian statue in bronze of the great Elector Frederick William, are well deserving of notice. The literary institutions of the city are numerous and respectable; they include the university, attended by 2000 to 2300 students, and numbering, among its professors, many names of European reputation; the academy of sciences; the gymnasia or high-schools, of which there are eight, with a number of less celebrated academies; an institution for instructing the deaf and dumb, an academy of fine arts, the *Gewerbe Schule*, or school for trade, where promising young artizans are taught drawing, modelling, &c., gratuitously.

Berlin is the literary and scientific metropolis of Germany, and, in the various walks of literature, philosophy, science, and art, can show a galaxy of names such as few cities can equal. Since the time of Frederick the Great, it has been the policy of the Prussian kings to attract to their capital, either through professorships in the university or otherwise,



BERLIN.—The Royal Theatre, the New Church, and part of the French Church in the Gensdarmenmarkt.—From Lange.

learned men in every department of knowledge. Consequently, though but a city almost of yesterday, the number of eminent men who have laboured, or who still labour, within the walls of Berlin, is very great. Of those who are world-renowned, may be named Leibnitz, who founded the academy of sciences in 1700, and became its first president; the pious Spener, the historian Puffendorf, the philosophers Fichte, Schleiermacher, F. A. Wolf, and Hegel; the theologians Neander, De Wette, and Hengstenberg; the historians Ranké and Von Raumer; the geographers Ritter and Leipsius; the linguists Bopp, Zumpt, the brothers Grimm, and many others. In the natural sciences, Alexander von Humboldt stands unrivalled; and after him are many brilliant names, as Poggendorf, Ermann, Mitscherlich, Rose, Erichson, Ehrenberg, Link, and Von Buch. Many others might be mentioned; but it may suffice, further, to name the poets Tieck and Rückert the famous sculptors Rauch and Schadow, and the composers Felix Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer.

The charitable institutions include the hospital of charity, the royal institution for providing for widows, the hospital for invalids, the hospital of St. Dorothy, the new royal hospital, &c., with a great number besides for all kinds of benevolent purposes.

The manufactures of Berlin are various and extensive. For silks and cotton goods, carpets, and other woollen goods, it is the first place in Germany; shawls, fringes, hosiery, &c.,

are also largely made. The manufactures of tobacco, chemicals, leather and leather goods, mirrors, cast-iron, tin and lackered wares, furniture, carriages, china and stone ware, are important, as are also the gold, silver, and bronze wares, the works in plaster and marble, &c. Machines are made on a great scale; the establishment of Borsig alone employs nearly 3000 hands. In the royal iron-foundry, busts, statues, bas-reliefs, &c., are cast; together with a great variety of ornaments of unrivalled delicacy of workmanship. The society of the upper classes of Berlin is difficult of access, and their hospitality limited. Music is here extensively and successfully cultivated. The performance of sacred vocal music in particular, has attained extraordinary perfection. The opera and theatres are on the most respectable footing, and are liberally encouraged, the taste for such entertainments pervading all classes.

Railways.—Berlin is well supplied with railways. It communicates W. direct with Hamburg; N. with Stettin, and thence S.E. with Posen; E. through Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Breslau, with Cracow, Warsaw, and Austria; S. by a line of two forks—one to Leipzig by Cöthen and Halle, and the other to Dresden, and from these cities communicating with the lines of S.W. Germany; S.W. through Potsdam, with Magdeburg, and thence through Hanover, with Cologne, Belgium, and France.

History.—About two centuries ago, Berlin was a place of little importance. It was confined to the immediate bank of the Spree, and the island which divides its channel; and consisted of a series of villages, which have gradually merged into each other, and now form its different quarters. The first important improvement was made by the great Elector, Frederick William, who planted the Unter den Linden. His successor, Frederick I., seconded his efforts; but Berlin never assumed the appearance of a capital till the time of Frederick the Great, who, determined to make it worthy of his extended dominions, enclosed a large space within the walls, and proceeded to build upon it, to supply the wants, not so much of actual, as of an anticipated population. He was twice interrupted in the work, and almost driven from his purpose, when, in 1757, the city fell into the hands of the Austrians; and, in 1760, into those of the Austrians and Russians. But he soon repaired the damage; and his successors, having followed ardently in his steps, Berlin has rapidly risen to be the first city in Germany in respect of population, and also the first in respect of architectural grandeur and political influence. Pop. in 1846, 408,502; in 1867, 702,437; of whom 631,299 were Protestants, 41,303 Catholics, and 27,607 Jews. Since Berlin became the capital of the German Empire, the population has gone on rapidly increasing.

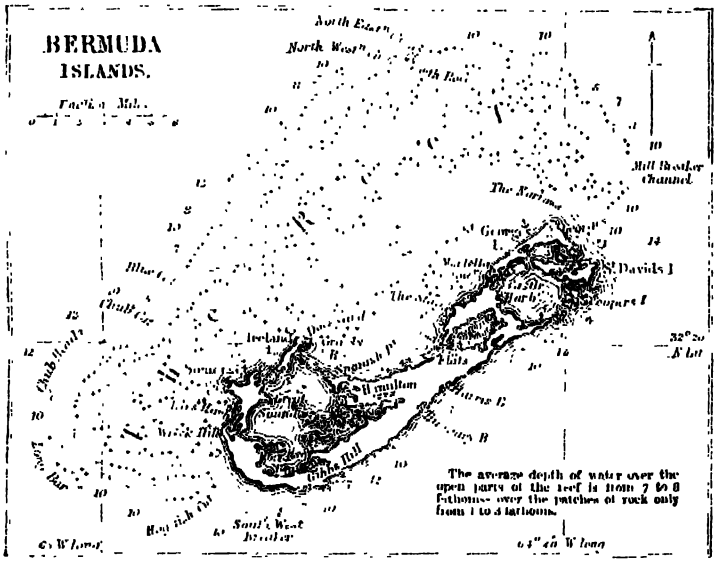
BERLINCHEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. Frankfort, on the large lake of the same name, 40 m. S.E. Stettin, with a large church, an hospital, a paper-mill, linen manufactures, and distilleries. Pop. 4957.

BERMEJO. *See* VERMEJO.

BERMEO, a tn. and seaport, Spain, prov. Biscay, 15 m. N. Bilbao, lat. 43° 35′ N.; lon. 2° 40′ W., on a slope facing the bay. It has two parish churches, two schools, a town-house, which contains the prison and the public storehouse, a custom-house, two fountains (one of medicinal waters), and some convents. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, fishing, and salting and drying fish, which they export, although the trade has much fallen off. Pop. 4000.—(Madoz.)

BERMONDSEY, a tn. and par. England, co. Surrey, r. bank, Thames. The town is a suburb of London, and consists of several principal streets, all straight, paved, and well kept, and a number of smaller. The houses are of various form and construction, and mostly of brick, with some ancient structures of timber intermingled. It is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; and has several churches, one of them a very handsome building, as well as chapels for several of the dissenting bodies, including Baptists and Wesleyans, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel. There is also a convent of the Sisters of Mercy for about 40 inmates, a free school, the united charity schools; each of the four churches above mentioned having, besides, schools attached. Leather-tanning is carried on here to a great extent; there are also numerous woolstaplers, feltmongers, curriers, and manufacturers of vellum, parchment, and hats; vinegar-works, a distillery, a brewery, and some boat-building. The London and Greenwich Railway crosses the parish by means of a magnificent viaduct. Area of par. 688 ac. Pop. in 1851, 48,128; in 1871 80,413.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BERMUDAS (THE), or SOMER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 580 m.



S.E. Cape Hatteras, in N. Carolina, and lying between lat. 32° 14′ and 32° 25′ N., and lon. 64° 38′ and 64° 52′ W. They lie S.W. to N.E., based on the edge of a bank stretching in the same direction, 23 m. by 13; but only occupy a space of about 18 m. by 6, though said to be about 365 in number. They are separated from each other by very narrow channels, and are mostly rocky islets, five only being of any considerable size. They are of difficult access, being enclosed on three sides, N., W., and S., by formidable coral reefs, nearly all under water, and extending, in some parts, 10 m. from the islands, the only reefs of this description occurring in the whole central expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the corals now growing here, are asserted by the natives, on the authority of tradition, to have been living in the same spots for centuries, and are supposed to vie in age with the most ancient trees of Europe. In removing some reefs, by means of divers, at the entrance of St. George's harbour, in the island of that name, evidences were found confirmatory of the idea that part of the former land of the Bermuda Islands has subsided, and is now below the sea. The islands have little elevation, and, in their general aspect, much resemble the W. India Islands. The climate is delightful, a perpetual spring clothing the fields and trees in perpetual verdure. Severe thunderstorms, however, frequently occur; and when S. winds prevail, the atmosphere becomes charged with a humidity unfavourable to various complaints, including those of a pulmonary nature. Though the soil is not so fertile as it was, being now much exhausted, almost every description of fruit and vegetable grows here abundantly, and the arrow-root is said to be superior to that of any other place. The orange orchards of the islands are extending and improving; and generally more skill and industry has been applied to the clearing of land, and to cultivation, within the last few years than formerly. The quantity of live stock maintained is small, and the dairy produce sufficient only for the wants of the inhabitants. Domestic fowls are abundant, especially

ducks; and during summer, numbers of turtle are taken. It is somewhat remarkable that there are neither springs nor fresh-water streams in the islands, and only a few wells, the water of which is brackish. This want is supplied by collecting rain-water in tanks, every house being provided with one, and the roofs being adapted as conductors. The adjoining seas are stored with various kinds of fish; and many whales are taken in the season, which is between March and June. The flesh is sold in the markets, and eaten by the natives. The principal employment is building vessels, generally of cedar; small, swift, and durable. Platting straw, and the mid-rib of the palmetto leaf, is also carried on to some extent. Principal exports:—arrow-root, potatoes, and onions. The amount of imports into the Bermudas, for the year ending January 5, 1848, was £138,992, 16*s.* 9*d.*; exports for the same year, £20,205, 6*s.* 8*d.* The trade of the islands, however, has very much declined; the temporary impetus given to it by the growth of cotton raised the exports in 1864 to £1,998,727; but in 1867 this fell to £9489. In the same years the imports were £781,709 and £51,607 respectively. The largest harbour is that of St. George's, a beautiful and romantic bay, capable of containing a large fleet, but of difficult ingress and egress, from the narrowness of its entrance, now, however, much improved. It is strongly fortified, and generally garrisoned by a regiment of the line, with some companies of artillery and engineers. The legislature consists of a governor, council, and legislative assembly. The council is composed of eight members and a president, nominated by the governor, but subject to confirmation by the Crown; the House of Assembly of 36 members, returned by the nine tribes or parishes into which the island is divided. The islands contain nine churches, five chapels for dissenters, and 24 public or free schools, principally supported by different societies in England, and by funds under the control of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, in whose diocese the Bermudas are situated. There are, besides the above, 30 private schools. An establishment for convicts has for years been placed here. The number of the latter is on an average about 1200. The computed cost of a convict to the public at the Bermuda establishment, including the expense of the passage out, and every other charge, is about £20 per annum; and the value of his labour, £33 per annum. The capital is Hamilton, on Bermuda or Long Island. Pop. (1866), about 12,000.

BERN, or BERNE (CANTON OF), the largest, and in rank, the second canton in the Swiss Confederation, one of the three *vorort* or directing cantons, situated in the W. of Switzerland, between lat. 46° 19′ and 47° 30′ N.; and lon. 6° 50′ and 8° 28′ E.; bounded, N.W. by France; N. and N.E. by the cantons of Basel Country, Soleure, and Aargau; E. by Luzern, Unterwalden, and Uri; S. by the Valais; S.W. by Vaud; and W. by Freiburg, and Neufchatel; greatest length, 83 m.; greatest breadth, 65 m.; area, 2560 sq. m. The S. boundary of the canton is formed by the Bernese Alps, which include some of the highest summits of the alpine system. Among these are the Finster-Aarhorn, 14,111 ft.; Jungfrau, 13,718 ft.; Schreckhorn, 13,386 ft.; the Mönch, 13,498 ft., &c. Offsets from this mountain range cover the S. part of the canton, and form the high country or Bernese Oberland, celebrated for the beauty of its valleys, the principal of which are, the Simmen, the Lauterbrunnen, the Grindelwald, and the Hasli. The N. part of the canton, separated from the S. by the valley of the Aar, bears the name of Leberberg or Jura country, from the mountain-range that intersects it. This range is considerably lower than the Bernese Alps. Excepting a small portion on the French frontier, watered by the Doubs, the whole of the canton belongs to the basin of the Rhine. The principal streams are, the Aar, and its tributaries, the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele. In the N.W., besides the Doubs, the canton is watered by the Suss and the Birs, with its affluent the Trame; the former falling into the Lake of Biel, and the latter into the Rhine near Basel. The canton contains three considerable lakes, Biel in the basin of the Thiele, and those of Thun and Brienz, in the basin of the Aar. The climate is healthy, but rigorous in the alpine regions, where the incessant snows form extensive glaciers; and in some localities it is exposed to sudden changes, a warm day being frequently succeeded by a night of frost. In the valleys of the Thiele, the Emmen, and lower Aar, the temperature is much milder. The mountains of Bern are finely wooded with pine and ash; the valleys are fertile, and yield good crops of grain, but not in sufficient quantity for the population. Hemp, and flax of good quality, are raised, and indifferent wine to a small extent, is grown in the neighbourhood of the lakes. But cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants; the rich pastures of the canton rendering it peculiarly well adapted for the rearing of cattle, of which, the breeds found in the vales of Emmen, and Sarine or Saane, are esteemed the best in Switzerland. The dairy produce of these valleys has a high reputation, the cheese being reckoned only second to that of Freiburg. The total cheese made in the canton, amounts to about 2500 tons annually. Bern is famed for its horses; those of Emmenthal are exported in considerable numbers to France, for draught and heavy-armed cavalry. The canton contains mines of iron, lead, and copper, with quarries of marble, gypsum, freestone, grindstones, granite, and limestone. Coal is also obtained, but in small quantities. Fine crystals are found among the quartz rocks of the Grimsel, and gold dust is met with in the sands of the rivers. Mineral springs are numerous, and the bathing establishments of Weissenburg, Blumenstein, &c., are much frequented. In the mountain districts, the houses are generally of wood, but in the lowlands, and round Bern, of stone. The land, in general, is very much subdivided, from being equally partitioned among children, except in Emmenthal, where the *youngest* son inherits the patrimonial domain. The manufactures of the canton are inconsiderable; linen and woollen goods are made in the Emmenthal; paper, leather, hardware, kirschwasser, fire-arms, and agricultural implements are also made, and partly exported. Horses, cattle, and cheese, form the principal exports. The imports consist of salt, colonial produce, wine, grain, tobacco, metals, cotton, wool, silk, hemp, and flax. The transit of goods in the W. part of the canton, is much facilitated by the Aar and its tributaries, from which also a considerable quantity of fish are obtained. Schools and educational institutions are numerous. Attendance at school is obligatory. The contingent of troops furnished to the Confederation, is 5824 men, and the war contribution, 104,080 Swiss franks (£5960), annually. The canton is divided into 28 administrative sections or prefectures, the first magistrates of which are elected for six years by the executive council. The prefectures are divided into political communes, whose boundaries frequently differ from those of the ecclesiastical communes or parishes. The tribunals are—1. The supreme court, composed of 10 members, chosen for 15 years by the Grand Council, and a president chosen for five years. This is the high court of appeal, both for criminal and civil cases. 2. The district courts, 30 in number, one for each prefecture, and two each for the prefectures of Delemont or Delsperg, and Cerlier. Ecclesiastical affairs are under the direction of two ecclesiastical committees, one Protestant, the other R. Catholic. One-third of the vacant Protestant churches, are filled up by the executive council, and the other two-thirds by the seniority of the ministry. The first Protestant minister is the Dean of the Münster or cathedral of Bern, capital of the canton. The R. Catholic part of the state belongs to the the bishopric of Basel, and is dependent on the vicar-general of Porrentrui.

The canton of Bern has formed a portion of the Swiss Confederation since 1352. In 1798, it comprised a larger extent of territory, and was then divided into four cantons, Bern, Aargau, Lemar, (which afterwards became the canton of Vaud), and Oberland, which was reunited to Bern in 1803. As an indemnification for its dismemberment, the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, added to it the town of Biel or Bienne, and the territory on the W. side of the Thiele, which formed the greater part of the ancient bishopric of Basel, and was then possessed by France. With exception of the inhabitants of this district, who are of French extraction, the Bernese belong to the German stock, and speak German. The great majority are Protestants. Pop. (1870), 506,455.

BERN [Latin, *Berna*, *Arctopolis*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. of above canton, and, since 1848, the permanent seat of the Federal government, and of the national assembly of the Swiss Confederation, 59 m. S.W. Zürich, 39 m. W.S.W. Luzern; lat. (observatory) 46° 57′ 6″ N.; lon. 7° 26′ 34″ E. (L.) Height (at the observatory) above the level of the sea, 1912 ft. The town, situated on a sandstone promontory formed by the Aar, is bounded on three sides by the river, and on the fourth, the W. side, it is defended by fortifications. A magnificent stone bridge, 909 ft. long, and the central arch of which is 93 ft.

above the stream, here crosses the Aar, and supplies a level road between the town and the high bank on the opposite side. Bern is the handsomest town in Switzerland, and one of the most regularly built in Europe. It has the air of a metropolis, and is the reputed capital of the Confederation, being the residence of the ministers from all the foreign states, except the Papal nuncio, who resides at Luzern. The houses are substantially built of stone, and the streets are spacious; all of them are plentifully supplied with water by means of fountains, some of which are grotesque, others elegant, and many of the streets have a rapid stream of water running under the footpath. The principal street or *Grande Rue*, like a majority of the others, is steep, but it is also wide, and is adorned with many fountains; the houses are lofty and handsome, and built over arcades or covered piazzas, which line the street on either side, affording shade and shelter from summer's heat, and from winter's snows; though, from being neither high nor wide, they make the street look rather heavy and sombre. From the platform on which the cathedral stands, which is about 100 ft. above the river, a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps is obtained. Gardens, in terraces, hang upon the bank; which, for a mile in length, presents a beautiful declivity, covered with fruit-trees, evergreens, and weeping willows. Beyond the river, the country presents a verdant and finely-diversified surface, sprinkled with villages, houses, and cottages; and, in the farther distance, is a vast range of mountains. The cathedral is a fine Gothic structure, built between 1421 and 1502, with a spire 190 ft. high, but incomplete. The other public edifices are, the church *du St. Esprit;* the museum, containing an extensive collection of the natural productions of Switzerland; the townhouse, a Gothic edifice of the 15th century; the mint, the extensive citizen-hospital (*Burgerspital*), the new prison and penitentiary, the *Insel* or island hospital, the corn market and corn magazine, for storing grain in case of scarcity, the bank, and the new palace of the Federal council, built in 1857. The university of Bern was founded in 1834, and has a full equipment of professors in all the different faculties and arts. There is also an academical lyceum, with 11 professors; a gymnasium, with 11 professors and masters; a school of arts, with nine professors; a school of painting and design, and a deaf and dumb institution. The public library contains 45,000 volumes, and 1200 MSS.; the medical library, 7000 volumes. Bern is celebrated for the number and excellence of its charitable institutions; and, in addition to the hospitals, has two orphan asylums, an infirmary, lunatic asylum, and a fund for the aid of indigent students. It has also an observatory and a botanical garden. The chief manufactures are cloth, linen, cotton, and printed goods, clocks and watches, delicate mechanical and philosophical instruments, straw hats, leather, gunpowder, &c. The property belonging to the corporation is very large; and the revenue not only suffices to defray the public expenses, but to provide all the citizens with fuel, and still leaves a surplus.

Bern owes its foundation to Berchtold, fifth Duke of Zähringen; who, in 1191, fortified the peninsula on which the town stands, and invited merchants and craftsmen to resort thither for protection. In 1218, it was raised to the rank of a free town of the empire, with extensive privileges. In 1353, it entered the Swiss Confederation, at that period consisting of seven cantons, and obtained the second rank. In 1798, Bern was obliged to open its gates to the republican armies of France, and the canton was dismembered. From 1799 to 1803, it was the seat of the Helvetic Government. The government of Bern had hitherto been oligarchical, but, in 1830, the population threw off the rule of the privileged families, and appointed a supreme council, which entered on its duties in October 1831. Bern is said to derive its name from *bären*, the plural of the German word *bär* [a bear]; and that animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town, as well as on the coins, sign-posts, fountains, and public buildings. For many centuries, living bears have been maintained at the public expense, as part of the state property. The great majority of the inhabitants of Bern are Protestants. Pop. 36,001.

BERNARD (GREAT ST.), a celebrated pass of the Pennine Alps, can. Valais, on the mountain-road leading from Martigny in Switzerland to Aosta in Piedmont; lat. 45° 51′ N.; lon. 7° 11′ 23″ E. (L.) On the E. side of the pass is Mount Velan, and, on the W., the Pointe de Dronaz; there is no *mountain* known by the name of St. Bernard. Almost on the very crest of the pass is the famous Hospice, supposed to be the highest inhabited spot in Europe, 8200 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a massive stone building capable of accommodating 70 or 80 travellers with beds, and of sheltering 300. As many as 500 or 600 have received assistance in one day. It is situated on the highest point of the pass, exposed to tremendous storms from the N.E. and S.W., and is tenanted by 10 or 12 brethren of the order of St. Augustine, who have devoted themselves by vow to the aid of travellers crossing the mountains. The climate of this high region is necessarily rigorous. There is a lake on the summit, at a short distance from the Hospice, on which ice has frequently remained throughout the whole year. The severest



CONVENT OF THE GREAT ST BERNARD
From Richardson's Sketches in Italy and Switzerland.

cold recorded is 29° below zero, Fah., but it has often been 18° and 20° below zero; the greatest summer heat recorded is 68° Fah. From the difficulty of respiration in so elevated a locality, and the severity of the climate, few of the monks survive the time of their vow, 15 years from the age of 18, when they are devoted to this service. They are driven, often with ruined health, to retire to the more genial climate of Martigny, where there is a branch establishment for the brethren who cannot live on the mountains. The dogs kept at St. Bernard, to assist the brethren in their humane labours, are well known. In the museum of Bern, the skin of one, called 'Barry,' is preserved, who is recorded to have saved the lives of 15 human beings. In 1847, the revolutionary government of Valais laid the monastery under the heavy forced contribution of 120,000 francs (£4800), thereby much impairing the resources of the establishment, and, according to a letter of the prior, written at the time, rendering its continuance impossible. Subscriptions from various quarters have since been made, to enable the brethren to continue their benevolent labours. The pass of St. Bernard appears to have been known at a very early period; and a pagan temple formerly stood here, from which a Roman road led down the Piedmontese side of the mountains. The remains of a massive pavement are still visible; and the cabinet of the Hospice contains votive tablets, bronze figures, and other antiquities, found in the vicinity. The Hospice was founded in 962, by Bernard de Menthon, a Savoyard nobleman, for the benefit of those who performed pilgrimages to Rome. In May 1800, Napoleon led an army of 30,000 men, with its artillery and cavalry, into Italy by this pass.

BERNARD (LITTLE ST.), a mountain, Italy, belonging to what are called the Grecian Alps, about 10 m. south of Mont Blanc. It stands between Savoy and Piedmont,

having the valley of the Isère, in the former, on the W., and that of the Doire, in the latter, on the E. The pass across it is one of the easiest in the Alps, and is supposed to be that which Hannibal used. The Hospice, at the summit of the pass, has an elevation of 7192 ft.

BERNARDIN (St.), or BERNARDINO, a mountain, Switzerland, can. Grisons, over which a road, constructed at the joint expense of the Sardinian and Grison governments, leads from the Rheinwald into the valley of the Misocco, and forms one of the direct lines of communication, through Switzerland, between W. Germany and the N. of Italy. It leads to Lago Maggiore; the pass of the Splugen departing from the same main road in Grisons, leading to Lago di Como. The summit of the pass is 7115 ft. above the sea, and is partly occupied by Lake Moesola, the source of the Moesa.——On the S. slope stands the VILLAGE of St. Bernardin, a post station, the first and loftiest in the valley of the Misocco, consisting of a few houses on a small plain or ledge. It possesses a mineral spring, which is one of the highest in the Alps, and attracts a few visitors.

BERNAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Planke, 14 m. N.E. Berlin. It is surrounded with walls and ditches; has two churches, an ancient townhouse, and an hospital. It has manufactures of silk, velvet, calicoes, linen, &c., and a number of breweries. Pop. 5106.——Several other places in Germany and Bohemia have the same name.

BERNAY, a tn. France, dep. Eure (Normandy), 25 m. W.N.W. Evreux, agreeably situated, r. bank, Charentonne. The grain market occupies part of an old abbey church, the remains of which are very curious and interesting. The church of St. Croix is distinguished by its large and magnificent altar, and by marble statues and sculptures, brought from the abbey of Bec; and the church of La Couture was formerly celebrated for being supposed to cure persons possessed with evil spirits, and is still visited by numerous devotees. Bernay has also a communal college, an hospital, a court of first resort, a board of manufactures, an agricultural society, and a savings' bank. It has important manufactures of cloth, and flannel, tape, linen, and cotton goods; and spins a good deal of cotton, thread, and worsted. It has also bleachfields, dyeworks, tanneries, &c. Trade:—principally in grain, cider, cloth, iron, paper, leather, linen, horses, and cattle. The horse fair, held in Lent, is one of the greatest in France, and is attended by purchasers from all parts of the country, to procure post and diligence horses, for which Normandy has long been celebrated. Pop. 7510.

BERNBURG, or ANHALT-BERNBURG, a tn. Germany, cap. duchy of same name, on both sides of the Saale, in N.W. Leipzig, with which, as well as with Berlin and Magdeburg, it is connected by railway. It is divided into the old, the new, and the high town; the first two surrounded by walls, and communicating by a bridge 173 ft. long. Bernburg is well built, and contains several well-paved and well-lighted streets. The principal building is the palace, situated, with a garden, on the highest part of the high town. It is very ancient, but has received numerous modern additions; and contains a picture-gallery, theatre, and church. Among the other buildings and establishments are a townhouse, court-house, three Protestant churches and a chapel, a R. Catholic oratory, a synagogue, gymnasium, savings'-bank, hospital, widow's asylum, bridewell, and seven schools. Besides an oil-mill, and several breweries and distilleries, there are manufactures of paper and earthenware. Pop. 12,898.——The DUCHY, forming part of the country of Anhalt (*which see*), has an area of 256 geo. sq. m., is well wooded and well cultivated, and has made considerable progress in manufactures. The minerals include coal, copper, lead, silver, and iron, of which the last is the most important. Pop. 42,036.

BERNE. *See* BERN.

BERNECK, BERNEGG, or BERNANG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 11 m. E. St. Gall, pleasantly situated in the Rheinthal, and containing an ancient church, which is used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics. The culture of the vine, spinning, and knitting, are the chief employments. Pop. 2119.

BERNECASTEL, or BERNCASTEL [anc. *Beronis Castellum*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Moselle. It is a dirty town, but picturesquely situated at the base of the Hundsrück Mountains, 38 m. S.W. Coblentz. The wines of the neighbourhood are celebrated. Bernecastel has several quarries, from which excellent grindstones are obtained, also a lead and a copper mine. Its commerce is considerable. Pop. 2305.——The CIRCLE of the same name has an area of 210 geo. sq. m. It is very hilly, several of its highest points exceeding 2000 ft. About two-thirds of the surface are covered with wood. The hills are rich in minerals, particularly iron, lead, and copper, which are extensively worked; and, along with the coal which is also found in the district, maintain numerous furnaces. Pop. 43,318.

BERNERA, a small isl. Scotland, the most S. of the Hebrides; lat. (N. point) 57° 43′ N.; lon. 7° 12′ W. (R.); about 5 m. in circumference. The S.E. side is rocky, and frequented in the summer months by immense numbers of sea-fowl. The interior is fertile. It contains a quarry of granite, beautifully marbled, and of a very superior quality. A handsome lighthouse, built of this granite, has been erected here. The island is said to have been a sanctuary of the Druids, an entire circle of upright stones giving a plausibility to this belief. There are here the remains of two chapels, one dedicated to St. Asaph, the other to St. Columba. Pop. 88.

BERNESTADT, or BERNSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, r. bank, Wida, 24 m. E.N.E. Breslau. It is walled, has an old castle, two churches, a synagogue, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and leather. Pop. 3600.

BERNIER'S ISLAND, a small isl., W. Australia, at the entrance of Shark Bay; lat. (Kok's Island, off N. point) 24° 43′ S.; lon. 113° 7′ E. (R.) It is about 15 m. long by 3 to 5 broad.

BERRE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, and 14 m. W.S.W. Aix, on the lagoon of same name. It is well built, but ill supplied with water, there being but one well in the town. The little port is safe and commodious, and carries on an active coasting trade in salt, chemical substances, oils, and fruit. Soda and chemical stuffs are manufactured. Pop. 1926.——The LAGOON is about 12 m. long, by 7 broad, and communicates with the sea by the canals of Martigues and Tour-de-Boue. It deposits on its shores large quantities of salt, the gathering of which gives a considerable amount of employment. The lagoon also abounds in fish.

BERRI (LE), a former prov. of France, which, with the exception of the single arrond. of St. Amand, belonging to the Bourbonnais, now forms the departments of Indre and Cher.

BERRIAN, a vil., N. Africa, in the Sahara of Algiers, 25 m. E. Gardaia. It is walled, and has 250 to 300 houses, including some mosques and schools; and has a little trade in grain.

BERRIEDALE, or BERRYDALE, a small fishing hamlet and ness, or headland, Scotland, co. Caithness, par. Latheron. The VILLAGE is situated at the mouth of the Berriedale water, which rises in the mountains in the S.W. part of the parish, and is one of the most picturesque and romantic streams in Scotland. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Castle of Berriedale.——The NESS, or promontory, is about 2 m. S. by W. the village, and is in lat. 58° 12′ N.; lon. 3° 30′ W. This district gives the title of Lord Berriedale to the Earl of Caithness.

BERRIEW, or ABER-RHIW, par., N. Wales, Montgomery; 12,010 ac. Pop. 2177.

BERRIMA, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Camden, 66 m. S.W. Sydney, on a remarkable bend of the flat which forms the channel of the Wingecarribbee river. Pop. 377.

BERRIN, a tn., W. Africa, Senegambia, in the country of the Feloops, on the l. bank of the Casamanza; lat. 12° 28′ N.; lon. 16° 28′ W.

BERRINGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 3520 ac. Pop. 766.

BERROW, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Somerset; 6563 ac. Pop. 534.—2, par. Worcester; 2180 ac. Pop. 491.

BERRY HEAD, a promontory, England, co. Devon, S. point of Torbay; lat. 50° 24′ N.; lon. 3° 28′ W. (R.)

BERRY-POMEROY, par. Eng. Devon; 4525 ac. P. 1038.

BERRYN-ARBOR, par. Eng. Devon; 4958 ac. P. 854.

BERSTED, par. Eng. Sussex; 3008 ac. Pop. 2964.

BERTHOLSDORF, a market tn. Austria, duchy Lower Austria, on the railway between Vienna and Trieste. It lies among the hills between Brunn and Rodaun; surrounded by vineyards, and contains an ancient church, with a lofty tower, and a curious subterranean chapel. Behind it are the ruins of an old castle, which was repeatedly occupied by dowager

princesses of the house of Hapsburg. Baths, and a swimming establishment, have recently been erected here. Pop. 2226.

BERTHOUD. *&c* BURGDORF.

BERTINORO, a tn. Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Forli, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Ronco. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, three parish churches, and five convents. The wine produced in the neighbourhood is highly esteemed. Pop. 4000.

BERVIE, BERVY, or INVERBERVIE, a royal bor. and par. Scotland, coast of co. Kincardine. The town is 22 m. S.S.W. Aberdeen. It is irregularly built, and the only buildings worth mentioning are the parish church, an elegant Gothic structure; a Free church, commodious and substantial; a small Baptist chapel, and the townhall, also a good building. The ancient market cross is an object of interest; it is an octagon of six steps, surmounted by a column 12 or 14 ft. high. The first flax spinning-mill in Scotland driven by inanimate power was erected at Bervie, but was unsuccessful. There are now five small flax spinning-mills here, all driven wholly by water, excepting two, which have some auxiliary steam power. Collectively, they throw off about 4000 spindles of yarn weekly, and employ about 100 hands. There are also a meal mill, and a small wool mill on the water of Bervie; the latter employing about 30 hands on the premises, carried on by a firm principally in the hosiery trade, who employ out of doors, chiefly in Aberdeenshire, in the winter season, about 1300 women knitting hose; and in the summer season, about a third of that number. Tiles are likewise made here to a considerable extent. The staple trade of Bervie used to be handloom-weaving; but it has declined very much of late, and now only about 60 looms are employed, by houses in Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Aberdeen. The seaport of Bervie is Gourdon, about 1 m. distant, where the grain from the Howe of the Mearns is mostly shipped, amounting to about 30,000 qrs. annually, principally barley and oats, sent mostly to Glasgow. About 16 boats belong to Gourdon; and during the herring fishery, about 40 boats fish here, manned by about 200 men. There is one fish-curing firm in the place, who send the fish to London and Glasgow. Bervie has long been famous for its smoked haddocks, known by the name of *bervies*. It unites with the Montrose district of burghs in returning a member to the House of Commons. The parish is about 2 m. in length, and 1½ in breadth. Pop. of burgh. 1013; of par., 830; total, 1843, which includes the vil. of Gourdon, containing 714 inhabitants.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BERWICK, four pars. England:—1, par. Sussex; 1097 ac. Pop. 175.—2, *Berwick* (*St. James*), par. Wilts; 2487 ac Pop. 294.—3, *Berwick* (*St. John*), par. Wilts; 3669 ac. Pop. 482.—4, *Berwick* (*St. Leonard*), par. Wilts; 970 ac. Pop. 36.

BERWICK, a co. Scotland, forming the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, bounded, N. by co. Haddington, W. by cos. Edinburgh and Roxburgh, S. by the Tweed, and E. by the German Ocean; area, 302,951 ac., of which in 1867 153,645 ac. were under crops. The Lammermoor range of hills, varying in height from 630 ft. to 1500 ft., occupy the N. parts of the county; between these again and the Tweed is a tract of comparatively level country, called the Merse, one of the most fertile and best cultivated districts in Scotland. The farms here are in general large, and the farmers a wealthy and intelligent class of men. Handsome country seats and farm-houses, with comfortable cottages, thickly distributed over the country, afford pleasing evidence of the prosperity that everywhere prevails. The E. part of the county is also hilly, and in many places broken up into deep, rugged gullies and ravines. The sea-coast is bold and rocky, and of irregular outline, curving into bays, and winding round numerous promontories, of which the most remarkable is St. Abb's Head. Wheat and turnips are the great objects of culture, but barley and oats are raised in large quantities; beans also are cultivated to a considerable extent. Many improvements have been effected during the last 20 years, by the more complete drainage of the land, the adoption of rotations better suited to its varying capacities, the introduction of bone manure, the culture of waste land, &c. The horses are principally of the Clydesdale breed, and in general strong and active. Cattle, a mixed breed, latterly improved by the introduction of short-horned bulls. In the Merse, the sheep are principally long-woolled; in the Lammermoor hills, the Cheviots have been extensively introduced; but in the bleak parts of the country, the black-faced breed keep their ground. The stock of sheep amounted to 280,560 in 1867; there were 14,091 cattle, of which 3983 were cows and heifers. The principal river connected with the county is the Tweed, which is here a beautiful and majestic stream. There are a number of smaller rivers, amongst which are the Whitadder, Blackadder, and Leader, all well stored with trout. There is only one lake in the county, Coldingham Loch, a small sheet of water, covering about 30 ac. The county is all but purely agricultural, the majority of its population subsisting by its pursuits, and the various arts connected with them; almost the only exception is found in the bleak, hilly district of Lammermoor, which, being unfit for any other purpose, is appropriated to the grazing of sheep. Interesting remains of antiquity are numerous in this county, every parish containing old castles, towers, abbeys, priories, &c., with many tumuli, cairns, &c. The county contains 33 parishes, and has Greenlaw for its capital; it returns one member to Parliament. Registered electors in 1869–70, 1602. Pop. 36,486.

BERWICK (NORTH), a royal burgh, seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Haddington. The town is situated on a small bay, near the base of a beautiful conical hill, 940 ft. in height, called N. Berwick Law, at the S. entrance to the Frith of Forth, 21 m. N.E. Edinburgh; lat. 46° 14′ N.; lon. 2° 41′ W. It is built on a sandy plain, and consists chiefly of two principal streets, straight and well kept, running nearly at right angles to each other; and one of which is adorned with a row of fine plane-trees. The houses are mostly plain, and are built of hard trap rock. They are generally old, and have a weather-beaten appearance; but of late years many handsome houses have been erected to the E. and W. of the town. The supply of water is obtained from springs, and is generally much impregnated with lime. The churches are—the parish church, cruciform, built in 1670; a Free church, and a U. Presbyterian church. Schools—the parochial, burgh, and private schools, none of them very numerously attended. The harbour is small, but of easy access. Its coasting trade, which was at one time considerable, is now altogether extinguished by the railways. Of late years the town has come into great repute as bathing quarters; and a number of the inhabitants depend, to a considerable extent, on letting portions of their houses to summer visitors. About a quarter of a mile W. from the town, are the ruins of the abbey of North Berwick, beautifully situated on the summit of a gentle elevation. The town forms one of the Haddington district of burghs, which return a member to Parliament. Pop. (burgh and par.), 2373; parl. burgh, 900; town, 1418.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a port, bor., market tn., par., and co. of itself, England, on a gentle acclivity, l. bank, Tweed, near its confluence with the sea, 48 m. S.E. Edinburgh, and 300 N. by W. London; lat. (lighthouse) 55° 46′ 12″ N.; lon. 2° W. (K.) It occupies an area of nearly 2 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by fortified walls 1¾ m. in circuit, formed of earth, and faced with stone, along which is an agreeable promenade. The streets are for the most part narrow, steep, straggling, and irregular; but some of the principal ones are wide, and open. Houses chiefly of stone, and well built; supply of water indifferent, and the quality often objectionable; lighted with gas by two companies, an old and new. There are altogether 12 churches in the town, namely, the parish church, four U. Presbyterian, an Independent, a Baptist, one in connection with the Church of Scotland, one with the English Presbyterian, a Wesleyan, a Primitive Methodist, and a R. Catholic. The schools are:—the corporation academy, for the education of the children of burgesses, no others being admissible, conducted by a rector, with three male and three female teachers, and managed by the town council; a classical academy, the management of which is vested in 21 trustees, appointed by the Lord Chancellor; a charity school, founded in 1725; a school of industry, established in 1819; and an infant school, the workhouse, and various private schools. The principal public buildings are:—the townhall, erected between 1750 and 1760, a handsome modern freestone structure, with a beautiful portico of the Tuscan order, and a spire 150 ft. high; the barracks for infantry, built of stone, in the form of a quadrangle, capable of accommodating upwards of 600 men; the parish church, a commodious building, without a spire, having been built in

the time of the Puritans; a prison, finished in 1850, affording accommodation for 12 prisoners; a corn-exchange, opened in 1858, a handsome structure in the semiclassic style, &c. The Tweed is crossed at the town by a bridge of 15 arches, measuring 1164 ft. in length, and only 17 ft. in width, commenced in the reign of James I.; and by a magnificent railway viaduct, considered to be the largest stone bridge in the kingdom, consisting of 28 semicircular arches, each 61 ft. 6 in. in span. Of literary and benevolent institutions, Berwick has a naturalist's club, a public subscription library, established in 1812; and a dispensary, combining the advantages of an infirmary. The only manufactures carried on are iron-founding, steam-engines, and machinery, linen, sack and sail cloth, ropes, hosiery, carpets, and hats. The river is navigable to the bridge only, though the tide flows for several miles beyond it. The harbour, which is naturally inconvenient, has been recently deepened several feet, and the shipping trade of the place thereby much improved, large steamers and other vessels now superseding the smacks and small craft by which the traffic of the port was formerly exclusively carried on. The number of vessels registered at Berwick-on-Tweed, for the year ending December 31, 1867, was 30; tonn. 2159. The number and tonnage entered for the same period, was 460; tonn. 34,084. Cleared, 192; tonn. 12,143. The chief exports are salmon, of which great quantities are caught in the Tweed, and mostly sent to London; cod, haddocks, herrings, corn, wool, and coal. The imports—timber-deals, staves, iron, hemp, tallow, and bones for manure.

In the beginning of the 12th century, during the reign of Alexander I., Berwick was part of his realm of Scotland, and the capital of the district called Lothian. Soon after this date, it became populous and wealthy; was the chief seaport of Scotland, contained a strong castle, with churches, hospitals, and monastic buildings, and was created one of the four royal burghs of Scotland. In 1216, the town and castle were stormed and taken by King John. During the competition between Baliol and Bruce for the Scottish throne, the English Parliament sat in Berwick; and in the hall of the castle, Edward I. pronounced judgment in favour of Baliol. Bruce retook the town and castle in 1318; but, after undergoing various sieges and vicissitudes, both were surrendered to Edward IV. in 1482, and have ever since remained in possession of England. By 6 and 7 Will. IV., Berwick is constituted 'a county of itself to all intents and purposes' (excepting the return of members of Parliament). Area of par. 6195 ac. Pop. of par. 8613; or for the entire parliamentary and municipal borough, 13,231.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BERZOCANA DE SAN FULGENCIO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 6 m. N.E. Logrosan, on the borders of New Castile. It has spacious, clean, and paved streets, a parish church, endowed school, townhall, storehouse, several fountains, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, and in rearing goats, pigs, horned cattle, and a few sheep. Pop. 2026.

BESALU, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 15 m. N. by W. Gerona, in a plain, between the river Fluvia and the brook Campellada. It has two squares, two churches, an endowed school, townhouse, prison, and a public fountain. The inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and as carriers, also spin and weave cotton. Pop. 2012.

BESANÇON [anc. *Vesontio*], a fortified tn. France, cap. of dep. Doubs, and of the seventh military division of the kingdom, 206 m. S.E. Paris; lat. (citadel) 47° 13′ 46″ N.; lon. 6° 2′ 19″ E. (L.) It is agreeably situated at the extremity of a valley watered by the Doubs, which almost surrounds the town, and divides it into two parts. These communicate with each other by a stone bridge, part of which is a Roman structure of large blocks, and part a modern erection, for the purpose of enlarging the roadway. The town is surrounded by hills covered with vineyards. The isthmus or peninsula, on which it is built, is composed of a mass of rocks crowned by the citadel, which commands the country towards the N.; but the citadel itself is commanded by several eminences in the neighbourhood, on which forts have been erected for the purpose of ecuring the approaches. Besançon, which is a fortified place of the first class, and one of the strongest towns in France, is also considered to be one of the best built. Within the walls it contains 1455 houses, all built of hewn stone, two or three stories high, and ornamented with balconies. The streets are spacious and well laid out, and the squares, which are of considerable extent, are adorned with fountains. A splendid promenade is formed, within the town, on the banks of two branches of the Doubs. The public buildings are, the cathedral, and three other churches (containing some fine pictures and sculptures), the hospital, the hotel of the prefecture, the college, the palace of justice, and the citadel, which is one of Vauban's finest works. There are also a theatre, and a public library containing 120,000 volumes and some valuable manuscripts; and an aqueduct, cut in the rock by the Romans in the second century, and called now Porte Taillée. The celebrated architect Paris bequeathed to his native town, Besançon, a collection of antiquities, pictures, drawings, books, and other objects of rarity, now forming a museum here. In the environs are the splendid ruins of the castle of Montfancon, supposed to have been built by Louis XI. Besançon is the seat of an imperial court for the departments of Doubs, Jura, and the Haute Sâone; of a court of first resort and of commerce; and of an archbishop. It likewise has a school of artillery, academy of arts and sciences, lyceum, normal and other schools, agricultural and medical societies, and deaf and dumb institution. Previous to the Revolution of 1793, it was the capital of the Franche-comté; had a parliament, university, mint, eight parishes, two chapters, a college, and 13 convents or abbeys. Besançon carries on a considerable trade, especially with Switzerland; the principal articles are, wine, brandy, liqueurs, vinegar, salt, drapery, clocks, and watches; files, iron, chains, nails, horses, cattle, grain, butter, cheese, &c.; and manufactures carpets, hats, stoves, ironmongery, printing-presses, coach-springs, stained papers, artificial flowers, liqueurs, and mustard. It has also extensive foundries, breweries, saw-mills, and tanneries. Watch-making is the principal trade. It was introduced from Switzerland about 70 years ago, and employs 13,000 workmen, who make about 335,000 watches yearly of a total value of more than £560,000.

The origin of the town is too remote to be traced. Julius Cæsar entered it 56 years before the Christian era, and mentions it in his *Gallic War* as a place of great extent and natural strength. Louis XIV. besieged and took it in 1660; and by the treaty of Nijmegen its possession was secured to France, along with the rest of the Franche-comté. In 1495, a council was held here under Charles of Neufchatel. Pop. (1866), 46,961.

BESHEK, or BELSCHIK [anc. *Bolbe*], a lake, Turkey, Macedonia, a little E. of the Gulf of Contessa, into which it pours its superfluous waters, and about 20 m. E. Salonica; greatest length, E. to W., about 14 m.; greatest breadth, 4 m. To the N. it is bounded by a chain of mountains stretching E. and W., and the scenery in its neighbourhood is very magnificent, bearing some resemblance to that of Switzerland. Various kinds of fish are found in the lake. On its N. shore are the two villages of Greater and Lesser Beshek, both beautifully situated; the former on the water edge; the latter, and larger of the two, on a promontory jutting into it, with lofty hills behind, covered to their summit with olive-trees.

BESIGHEIM, a tn. Würtemberg, 15 m. N. Stuttgardt, on a rocky tongue of land, at the junction of Enz with the Neckar. It has two Roman towers, and is walled. On the Schalkstein, a hill hard by, the best wines on the Neckar are produced. Pop. 2412.

BESNI, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Marash, 38 m. W.N.W. Sumeisat. It is 2340 ft. above the level of the sea, but, being pent up in a narrow limestone glen, and having neither trees nor gardens within it, is hot and unhealthy in summer. It contains 2500 houses of Mahometans, and 250 of Armenians, clustering round the castle, which stands on the summit of a cliff, and is in a very ruinous condition. There is a tolerable bazaar.

BESOEKI. *See* BEZOEKI.

BESSARABIA, once the E. division of Moldavia, now the most S.W. gov. of European Russia; bounded, S. by Moldavia, N. and E. by the Dniester and the Black Sea, W. by the Pruth, which separates it from Moldavia, and by the Buckowina, part of Austrian Galicia. It thus forms, between two rivers, a strip of territory 272 m. long by 50 of medium breadth; area, 13,342 geo. sq. m. On nearing the maritime borders, it gradually widens, and naturally divides itself into two portions. The portion named by the Tartars *Budjak*,

is composed of a flat, reaching to the sea-shore, between the mouths of the Danube and the lower course of the Dniester, and has the common aspect of the Russian steppes, being chiefly suited to the breeding of stock. The N. portion presents a hilly country, beautifully undulated, covered with noble forests, and extremely fertile. The climate is in general mild, salubrious, and agreeable; the grape, the finer kinds of fruit, and melons, growing in the open air. The chief mineral product is salt, obtained from lakes in the Budjak. Saltpetre, coal, alabaster, marble, and lime, are also found. Bessarabia is divided into six districts—Ismaël, Akermann, Bender, Kichinev, Khotin, and Yassy.

In the Budjak territory are met Russians, Cossacks, Germans, Jews, Bulgarians, Swiss vine dressers, Gipsies, with Greek and Armenian traders. The N. part of the province, again, is almost entirely inhabited by the Moldavian race, the line of their villages extending along the Dniester, to near Akermann.

Bessarabia was the fairest and most productive portion of Moldavia at the beginning of this century, and perhaps has more capabilities, natural and commercial, than any portion of the Russian empire of the same extent. Yet, till very recent years, it has been strangely neglected, being poorly cultivated, and in many places almost deserted. The Russian Government has established, in different parts of the territory, colonies of Bulgarians, Germans, Cossacks, and even some heretofore wandering Gipsy tribes. The people of Bessarabia are essentially agricultural, few of them take to trades; the few of these that exist in the country, are entirely of the domestic kind. Of what is understood by the term manufactures, there are none. The Moldavian peasants are generally frank, cheerful, and hospitable; but are said by the Russians to be indolent. Hommaire de Hell, however, asserts that 'in the Moldavian villages the houses are usually kept in the neatest order, and generally surrounded with gardens and fruitful orchards.'

Bessarabia once formed the E. district of the Roman province of Dacia. After various vicissitudes consequent upon the fall of that empire, it was invaded by the Asiatic Turks, and became a portion of European Turkey. It was ceded to the Russians by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812. At first, the Bessarabians were allowed to retain their peculiar laws and privileges undisturbed; but misunderstandings soon arose, and since 1829, the administrative institutions of the country have been assimilated to those of the rest of the empire. P (1864), 1,026,346.

BESSASTADIR [Danish, *Bessastad*], a vil. and church, S.W. coast of Iceland, dist. Gullubringu-Syssel, on a promontory, opposite to, and about 3 m. S.W. Reikiavik, to which the school formerly possessed by Bessastadir has been recently removed.—(Baggesen.)

BESSE, several small tns. France, particularly:—1, *Besse-sur-Braye*, dep. Sarthe, 7 m. S. St. Calais, r. bank, Braye. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, paper, and wax candles. Pop. 1195.—2, *Besse*, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Couse, 17 m. W. Issoire. It lies in the midst of a mountainous district, and is built on an immense mass of basaltic lava. All the houses are built of the same material, and have in consequence a gloomy appearance. An ancient building in the town, of a circular form, has been supposed to be the remains of a temple of the sun, but is more probably only a baptistery. In the neighbourhood there is an acidulated spring. Pop. 996.

BESSELSLEIGH, par. Eng. Berks; 893 ac. Pop. 93.

BESSINGBY, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 1230 ac. P. 92.

BESSINGHAM, or BASSINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 514 ac. Pop. 141.

BESSUNGEN. *See* DARMSTADT.

BESTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2164 ac. Pop. 614.

BETANIMENES, a maritime dist. Madagascar, E. coast, extending between lat. 18° 30′ and 20° S. It is watered by several rivers, and contains two considerable towns, Devourante and Manooroo, both of which are situated on the coast, at the mouths of rivers bearing, respectively, the same names.

BETANZOS, a city, Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Coruña, on an eminence, at the base of which flow the rivers Mauden and Mendo, subsequently uniting to the N. The houses are well built and commodious, forming several steep, but clean streets; and the square, or 'Campo de la Feria,' contains a handsome edifice, once used as a depository for the archives of Galicia, but now converted into a barrack. Here are also two parish churches, several chapels, a handsome townhall, hospital, two endowed schools, two suppressed convents, and an Augustine monastery, on the bank of the Mendo, near the old bridge. Linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, and bread, are manufactured; considerable quantities of the latter article being exported to Coruña. An annual cattle fair is held in May. Pop. 4210.

BETCHWORTH, or BEACHWORTH, par. Eng. Surrey; 3726 ac. Pop. 1291.

BETHANIA, or BETHANY, a tn. Syria, about 2 m. S.E. Jerusalem, on the way to Jericho. It is now a mean village, inhabited by a few Turkish families, by whom it is called Lazari, in memory of Lazarus, who dwelt here, and who was here raised from the dead. The inhabitants of the village show the pretended sites of the houses of Lazarus, of Martha, of Simon the leper, and of Mary Magdalene. The alleged tomb of Lazarus, a large excavation in the rock, is also shown to the credulous. The situation of Bethania is extremely picturesque.

BETHERSDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 6345 ac. Pop. 1125.

BETH-HORON (UPPER and LOWER), or BEIT-UR-EL-FOKA, and BEIT-UR EL-TAHTA, two vils. Palestine, pash. Gaza, about 9 m. N.W. Jerusalem. They are small, but exhibit traces of ancient walls and foundations. They were both fortified by Solomon. The one stands on the side, and the other at the bottom of a hill, and between them is the pass of Beth-horon, which still, as in ancient times, is the great thoroughfare between the sea-coast and Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, a tn. Syria, honoured above all other towns, in having been made the birthplace of our Saviour. It stands 6 m. S.W. Jerusalem, on an eminence, surrounded by small valleys, or depressions, covered with vine and olive-yards. Half the town is in ruins, and the other half consists of houses irregularly huddled together. These, though not large, are solidly built; and several of the streets are entered by gates. The convent, which is separated from the town by a platform, crowns an E. slope, and is occupied by three sets of monks, Greek, Armenian, and Latin. The church called



THE PRINCIPAL STREET, BETHLEHEM.—From Mayer's Views in Palestine.

St. Mary of Bethlehem, or the Church of the Nativity, was built by Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, and is said to stand on the spot where our Saviour was born. It is a structure of considerable grandeur, though of irregular architecture. The roof, which is of a moderate height is supported by a double row of marble Corinthian columns. The floor also is of marble, and both the walls and ceiling are covered with half-faded pictures, and representations of Mosaic, apparently of great antiquity. Beneath the chancel is a cave, which is entered from above by a flight of steps, and is shown by the monks as the 'Cave of the Nativity.' An inscription bears, *Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est*—'Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary.'

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is in making crucifixes, chaplets, &c., for pilgrims. Pop. 3000.

BETHLEHEM, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, l. bank, Lehigh, at the mouth of Manskicy Creek, 48 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia. It has a commanding appearance, being built on ground which gradually rises from the river and creek. It consists of a compact street running N. and S., and two others running E. from it. It has a large Gothic church, with a small tower rising from the centre, and surmounted by a dome. The burying-ground, E. of the town, is laid out with great elegance and taste. A bridge over the Lehigh is 400 ft. long, and the Lehigh Canal passes along the river through the lower part of the town. It has likewise a celebrated female school, conducted by the Moravians; by which community of Moravians it was settled under Count Zinzendorf, in 1741. Pop. 4512.

BETHNAL GREEN, par. Eng. Middlesex. and one of E. suburbs of London; area, 760 ac. Pop. 120,200. (*See* LONDON.)

BETHSHAN, or BETHSHEAN [Greek, *Scythopolis;* modern, *Beisán*], a vil. Palestine, pash. Damascus, 20 m. S.E. Nazareth, on a height a little above r. bank, Jordan. It was anciently a place of importance, as indicated by the extensive ruins, both of the city itself, and of its acropolis, which stood on a lofty circular hill. At present it is only a village, containing 70 or 80 houses, occupied by inhabitants who have made themselves somewhat notorious by fanaticism and lawless demeanour.

BETHSHEMESH, or 'AIN SHEMS, anciently a city, Palestine, about 15 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem. It stood in a fine deep valley, and is repeatedly mentioned in Scripture as a place of importance. At present its site is merely marked by a ruin.

BETHUNE, a tn. France, dep. Pas de Calais, cap. arrond. of same name, 19 m. N.N.W. Arras. It stands on a rock washed by the Brette, and is a place of considerable strength, ranking as a fortress of the second class. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, one of the angles of which is occupied by the castle, built by Vauban. The appearance of the town is not prepossessing. The houses are ill built, and the streets are bad. There is, however, one fine square, the centre of which is occupied by an ancient belfry of remarkable construction, while the Hotel de Ville, among the best edifices in the town, forms one of its sides. There are two parish churches. The nave of one of them is remarkable for the elegance and lightness of the pillars which support its roof. The chief manufactures are oil, soap, and cloth. There are also distilleries, tanneries, and salt and sugar-refineries. The trade, including corn, wine, brandy, oil-seeds, cheese, linen, and earthenware, is greatly favoured by the canals of Lawe and Bassée, which meet here, and form a fine basin. A native of Bethune is said to have invented Artesian wells, which are common in the town, and supply several fountains of excellent water. The family of the Lords of Bethune is very celebrated, and a branch of it was established in Scotland about the end of the 12th century. To this branch the persecutor, Cardinal Beaton, belonged. Pop. 8178.——The ARRONDISSEMENT has an area of 200 sq. m., and is subdivided into eight cantons. Pop. 163,455.

BETLEY, par. Eng. Stafford; 1635 ac. Pop. 882.

BETLIS, BEDLIS, BIDLIS, BITLIS, and BITTIS, a tn. Turkish Armenia, about 20 m. W. Lake Van. It is one of the most ancient cities of Kurdistan, situated in a wide ravine, traversed by a stream, on whose steep banks the town is built. The houses are of red stone, generally two stories in height, with grated windows to the streets. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the Khans of Betlis. The town contains several caravansaries, a number of mosques, nine churches, and three baths. The country around is fertile, well cultivated, and produces excellent crops of grain, cotton, hemp, rice, olives, tobacco of the best description, and a variety of fruits and vegetables of superior quality. Game is plentiful in the neighbourhood, and on the surrounding hills are numbers of lions, wolves, and bears. The principal manufactures of the town are of coarse cotton cloth and tobacco, the greater part of the latter being sent to Erzeroom and Constantinople, where it is much esteemed. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Kurds, and Armenians. Pop. 10,000.

BETSILEO, a prov. Madagascar, in the interior of the S. part of the island, divided into N. and S. Betsileo. Having a great extent of excellent pasturage, it produces vast numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs. The scenery is picturesque, and the indications of volcanic action numerous and distinct. Saline springs are of frequent occurrence. The inhabitants of this district are so attached to the place of their nativity, that they seldom leave it; they are of a warlike disposition, but false and treacherous.

BETSIMSARAKA, a maritime prov. Madagascar, E. coast, between lat. 16° 45′ and 18° S. It is, in general, flat towards the sea, and mountainous as it approaches the interior; in some places it is swampy, and covered with thickets and forests, but in others it presents abundance of grazing land, and is covered with numerous herds of cattle belonging to the Queen, and a few also to the inhabitants. Several fine lakes exist in this province, forming a series along the coast of upwards of 100 m. in extent. The soil is fertile, and the country to some extent brought under cultivation. The crops, however, are often much damaged, and not unfrequently altogether destroyed, by the herds of wild pigs with which the neighbouring provinces are infested. The N. part of this district is celebrated for the growth of roots. Rice is also cultivated to a great extent, as well as other grain. The principal trading ports are Foule Pointe, Tenerif, and Tamtave.

BETTALA. *See* BATTALAH.

BETTESHANGER, or BETSHANGER, par. Eng. Kent; 397 ac. Pop. 27.

BETTISCOMBE, par. Eng. Dorset; 667 ac. Pop. 73.

BETTOLA (SAN GIOVANNI DE), a tn. and com. Italy, prov. and 20 m. S. by W. Piacenza, l. bank, Nure. It contains a church, and a school for both sexes. The vicinity is fertile, but not wholly cultivated. The low marsh land on the r. bank of the river is much infested by snakes. Pop. 6608.

BETTUS, par. Eng. Salop; 8664 ac. Pop. 485.

BETTWS, numerous pars. Wales:—1, *Bettws-yn-rhos*, or *Bettws abergeley*, par. Denbigh; 6262 ac. Pop. 895.—2, *Bettws*, par. Carmarthen; 6465 ac. Pop. 1579.—3, *Bettws*, par. Glamorgan; 5086 ac. Pop. 421.—4, *Bettws*, par. Montgomery; 5305 ac. Pop. 753.—5, *Bettws-bledidrws*, par. Cardigan; 2216 ac. Pop. 235.—6, *Bettws-clyro*, par. Radnor; 7225 ac. Pop. 883.—7, *Bettws-diserth*, par. Radnor; 1855 ac. Pop. 140.—8, *Bettws-garmon*, par. Carnarvon; 2759 ac. Pop. 97.—9, *Bettws-gwerfyl-goch*, par. Merioneth; 2650 ac. Pop. 256.—10, *Bettws-jerwn*, or *Evan*, par. Cardigan; 2640 ac. Pop. 401.—11, *Bettws-newydd*, par. Monmouth; 1122 ac. Pop. 141.—12, *Bettws-y-coed*, par. Carnarvon; 3537 ac. Pop. 478.

BEUNINGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. W. by N. Nijmegen; with a R. Catholic and a Protestant church, a school, and 800 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

BEUSICHEM, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. N.W. Thiel, near l. bank, Leck. It is an old, nice-looking village, with the church (founded in the middle of the 10th century) placed in a large open space, planted with linden-trees. It has, likewise, a school; and in the vicinity, across the Leck, formerly stood the old castle of Beusichem. In the month of June a market is held, celebrated for its horses and stallions. Pop. 900.

BEUTELSBACH, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Jaxt, on the Beutelsbach. It contains an ancient church, and a castle, which was the original seat of the Würtemberg family. Pop. 1850.

BEUTHEN.—1, *Beuthen*, or *Bütom*, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 46 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circle of same name, containing two churches, a synagogue, townhouse, and hospital. It is situated in the midst of a rich mining district, and besides iron-works, has manufactures of earthenware, linens, and woollens. Pop. 14,529.——The CIRCLE, which has an area of 226 geo. sq. m., contains a good deal of fertile loam. Among the hills, the Trockenberg is particularly remarkable for its mineral riches. The chief minerals are, argentiferous lead, calamine, iron, marble, alum, and millstones. The language almost universally spoken is Polish. Pop. 192,390.—2, A tn. Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, l. bank, Oder, 11 m. below Glogau. It contains a palace, two parish churches (a R. Catholic and a Protestant), two schools, a townhouse, and an hospital. There is a garrison; and several public offices have their seat here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed

in making earthenware and straw plait, and in boatbuilding. Pop. 3875.

BEVAGNA [anc. *Mevania*], a vil. Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Perugia, on the Maroggia, a tributary of the Tiber. It suffered much by an earthquake in 1832. In the neighbourhood an excellent wine is grown.

BEVEDERO, a considerable lake, La Plata, prov. or state, Mendoza, between lat. 32° 45′ and 34° 17′ S., and lon. 66° 0′ and 66° 32′ W. It is composed of two distinct portions, called sometimes the Greater and the Less Bevedero, connected by a river channel about 8 m. long. The smallest, and most N., measures about 22 m. by 15 m.; and the larger, which is very irregular in form, though somewhat triangular, measures 40 m. N. to S., and from 3 or 4 m. to 25 m. E. to W. This lake is the reservoir of the waters flowing E. from the Andes, between lat. 31° and 34° S. Through the Desaguadero, it receives the waters of the rivers Mendoza and San Juan, and the lakes Guanacache and Silvero, besides numerous extensive morasses. The other principal affluent is the river Tunuyan, which enters it by numerous arms. The lake has no outlet.

BEVELAND (Nooed), or North Beveland, a river isl. Holland, prov. Zeeland, forming part of the delta of the Scheldt. It is isolated from Schouwen, Duivelaud, and Tholen, by the E. Scheldt; from Zuid or South Beveland and Wolfaartsdyk it is parted by the Zuid-Vliet; and from Walcheren by the Sloe. N. Beveland is 11 m. long, by 5 broad at its widest part. The lands here are tolerably fertile, and produce corn and madder; and much stock is raised on the grazing flats. It was entirely submerged in the year 1532, and a considerable number of the inhabitants drowned. The soil was not recovered for many years. Pop. 4800.

BEVELAND (Zuid, or South), a river isl. Holland, the largest and most fertile in prov. S. Zeeland. It is situated at the parting of the E. and W. Scheldt, and is separated from Walcheren by the Sloe, and from Wolfaartsdyk by a narrow canal. The entire length of S. Beveland is 25 m., its greatest breadth about 11 m. This district, too, suffered an inundation, though not so complete as that of N. Beveland, in 1532; it suffered greatly from floods again, Jan. 14 and 15, 1808. It is now a very productive territory, especially in wheat, esteemed the best grown in Holland; much vegetables and madder are also grown, and butter and cheese made. It is well covered with underwood, and has some good orchards and nursery gardens. Fish are caught in abundance near the coast. The capital is Goes, N. side of the island. Pop. 23,000

BEVERCOATES, par. Eng. Notts; 790 ac. Pop. 51.

BEVEREN.—1, A tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, about 6 m. W. Antwerp, on the road between Ghent and Antwerp. It has a fine church, built of white stone, with a lofty pyramidal tower; from the top of which is a fine view over the Waes territory. This church contains the tomb of Adolphus of Burgundy, Lord of Beveren, who died in 1540, and also several tolerable pictures. In the town there are breweries, tanneries, dyeworks, tobacco-factories, and extensive manufactures of lace, employing about 2000 women Pop. 7151.—2, A tn. and com. Belgium, W. Flanders, in which are a brewery and brickworks. Pop. 2996.

BEVERLEY, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 16 m. N.E. Boston. N. of it is Salem, with which it is connected by a bridge 1500 ft. long. It has considerable manufactures, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in commerce and the fisheries. The village contains four churches (two Congregational, one Baptist, and one Unitarian), an academy, and 10 schools; a bank and an insurance office. Pop. 4689.

BEVERLEY, a market tn. and bor. England, co. York, cap. E. Riding, 27 m. E.S.E. York, at the foot and E. edge of the chalk range of the Yorkshire Wolds, and on the Hull to Bridlington branch of the York and N. Midland Railway. It consists of one continuous street, bearing various names, and upwards of a mile in length, and of 13 smaller streets, some of which, however, are spacious, and not inelegant. The streets are all paved with boulders, called 'cobbles;' and the principal ones have flagged footways, and are kept extremely clean. The houses are mostly of brick, and are irregular as to height and dimensions. Water is supplied by pumps and deep wells, or borings in the chalk, below the gravel on which the town stands. The town is lighted with gas. The most remarkable and most interesting edifice in Beverley, and one of the finest structures of its kind in the kingdom, is the minster. This superb specimen of ecclesiastical architecture was built at different periods, and is in the decorated and perpendicular English styles. Its length, from E. to W., is 334 ft. 4 inches; the breadth of the nave and aisles, 64 ft. 3 inches; the height of the nave, 67 ft.; and the length of the great cross aisle or transept, 167 ft. 6 inches. The centre tower is 107 ft., and the two W. towers 200 ft. high. It is now the parochial church of the united parishes of St. John and St. Martin. The other places of worship are, St. Mary's Church (a large and beautiful structure), St. John's Chapel, two Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and chapels for Independents, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Scotch Baptists, and a small R. Catholic chapel. The town or guild hall is a spacious and handsome edifice, and contains several public offices. At the N. end of the town is an extensive range of buildings, comprising the E. Riding sessions'-house and jail, the principal front of which consists of a portico, supported by four Ionic columns. The other public buildings are, the militia depôt, the register office, assembly rooms, temperance hall, and news and billiard room. A beautiful cross in the market-place, erected in 1711, may be also mentioned. Principal schools:—an endowed grammar-school, a foundation school, St. Mary's national, St. Mary's infant and school of industry, St. Martin's national, the minster girls', a Wesleyan, blue-coat charity, and two infant schools. Charities:—a dispensary, seven sets of alms-houses, in which upwards of 90 aged poor are maintained; and several minor charities. Literary institutions, &c.:—church institute, young men's Christian instruction society, a mechanics' institute (established in 1833), several good libraries, the Methodist reading society, a pamphlet club, two news-rooms, and the news and billiard room already mentioned. Manufactures:—the principal manufactories are, two extensive foundries and manufactories of agricultural implements, employing, when in full work, 400 hands; a large cement and colour work, a linseed-cake and rape-dust manufactory, a bone-crushing mill, two chemical manure manufactories, and several extensive breweries and tanneries. There is a considerable trade in wool and leather. The corporation is composed of six aldermen and 18 councillors, who annually elect a mayor out of their number. Beverley sent two members to the House of Commons, but it is now disfranchised. The vicinity of the town abounds in the most beautiful and picturesque walks; while its inhabitants have, at all times, unobstructed access to a tract of pasture land, consisting of 1174 ac., belonging to the freemen of the town, to whom it is open as pastures, and as public walks and rides to every one. Beverley is considered one of the healthiest places in England, and is, on this account, a favourite place of residence with persons of independent means. Of late years the drainage has been very much improved, and houses of a superior class have been built in the outskirts, which are occupied by merchants from Hull, and other well-to-do persons who reside here on account of the healthy situation. Pop. of mun. bor., 10,218 —(*Local Cor.*)

BEVERLOO, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 12 m. N.W. Hasselt. On the extensive heaths in the neighbourhood is held a yearly camp for exercising the Belgian army. Pop. 1505.

BEVERSTONE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2360 ac. P. 199.

BEVERUNGEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. Minden, circle of, and 8 m. S. Höxter, l. bank, Weser, near the confluence of the Bever. It is walled, and otherwise fortified; and has a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and poorhouse. Manufactures:—leather, soap, and paper; some shipbuilding; several oil-mills; and an active trade in corn, iron, wood, and colonial produce. Pop. 1918.

BEVERWIJK, an anc. market tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 8 m. N. Haarlem, close upon the Wijkermeer, an arm of the Ij. It is a large, beautiful, well-built, and well-paved town, situated in one of the most agreeable localities of N. Holland. The principal street (Breestraat) is broad, and planted on either side with a double row of trees; and opens, to the one side, through Meerstraat, upon the harbour, which has a spacious, excellent quay. By means of the Pipe, about 1000 yards long, the harbour communicates with the Wijkermeer. The townhouse of Beverwijk is a respectable-looking edifice, and, besides the usual offices, contains the weigh-house

and the chief watch-house. There are here four churches (Calvinistic, Evangelical Lutheran, R. Catholic, and Baptist), and a small Jewish synagogue. The town, moreover, possesses two ordinary and two industrial schools (of the latter, one being for boys, the other for girls), an orphan hospital, and two hospitals for the sick. Beverwijk has an annual leather market, and formerly had cattle markets; the latter have, however, been discontinued. It is much exposed to inundations. Pop. 2300.

BEVILACQUA, a vil. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Verona, 5 m. E. Legnago, on the Togna. The only object in it deserving of notice is a feudal castle, built in 1354. The greater part of the ancient edifice has disappeared, but a palace, of modern erection, has been united to what remained; and the whole, though much dilapidated during the revolutionary wars, has a very picturesque appearance.

BEWCASTLE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 30,000 ac. Pop. 1226.

BEWDLEY, a market tn. and bor. England, co. of, and 14 m. N.N.W. Worcester, beautifully situated, r. bank Severn, here crossed by an elegant stone bridge. It has two or three spacious paved streets, is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The houses in the principal street are in general well built, and of respectable appearance. The townhall is a neat structure of stone. Places of worship:—a chapel of ease (a spacious stone building, with a tower and peal of bells), and chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and a Friends' meeting-house. Schools and charities:—a free grammar-school, a blue-coat school, and several sets of almshouses. Manufactures:—comb and rope making, tanning and brick-making; some malting is also carried on. The corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Bewdley returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. of munic. bor. 3018; of parl. bor. 7610.

BEX, a large vil. Switzerland, can. Vaud, 26 m. S.S.E. Lausanne, on the Avençon, an affluent of the Rhone, and in a mountainous and picturesque country. It is a beautiful village, with substantial stone houses, and a tastefully-built church, and five annual fairs. Near it are saline springs and mines of rock-salt, the most important source in Switzerland whence salt is derived; besides sulphurous springs and baths, and marble quarries. In the salt mines beautiful crystals of selenite and muriacite are obtained. Pop. 2854.

BEXAR (SAN ANTONIO DE), a tn. Texas. *See* ANTONIO.

BEXHILL, par. Eng. Sussex; 8814 ac. Pop. 2148.

BEXLEY, par. Eng. Kent; 5025 ac. Pop. 4450.

BEXWELL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1877 ac. Pop. 87.

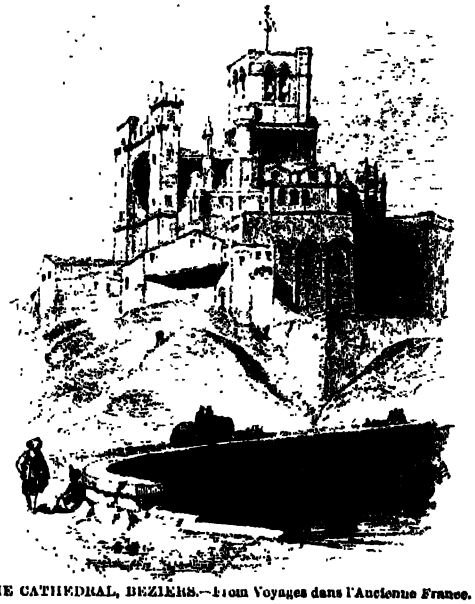
BEYED, a lofty mountain, Abyssinia, prov. Samen, kingdom of Tigré; lat. 13° 18′ N.; lon. 38° 40′ E.; covered with perpetual snow, and believed to be nearly 16,000 ft. high. About 15 m. S. by W. from Mount Beyed is Amba Hai, the highest mountain in Abyssinia, also covered with perpetual snow.

BEYERLAND. *See* BEIJERLAND.

BEYROUT, BEIRUT, or BAIROUT [anc. *Berytus*], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Acre, agreeably situated on a promontory which on one side projects about 2 m. into the sea, and on the other merges into a beautiful plain, backed by the mountains of Lebanon, 60 m. W.N.W. Damascus; lat. 33° 54′ 30″ N.; and lon. 35° 28′ 15″ E. (R.) It consists of the town proper, and of suburbs far surpassing it in extent. The latter are situated among fine gardens, orchards, and groves, and contain a great number of villas and other commodious buildings. The former occupies a kind of shoulder, sloping from the N.N.W. side of the promontory to the shore, where two castellated buildings defend the anchorage; on the land side it is enclosed by a substantial wall of no great height, flanked by large square towers, and is entered by six gates. The houses, all of stone, are well built, and generally lofty, but have the disadvantage of being much crowded, and arranged in narrow and ill-cleaned streets. Its principal edifices are a mosque, a Capuchin convent, a nunnery belonging to the sisters of charity, and the mansions occupied by the different consuls, and rendered conspicuous by their national flags. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods, the latter produced to some extent by European machinery; the bazaars are large and well supplied; and the trade—though wanting the benefit of a proper harbour, and possessing only an anchorage capacious and deep enough, but exposed to W. and N.W. winds—is already extensive, and promises a rapid increase. As the port of Damascus, Beyrout has extensive connections with the interior. Its chief imports are Manchester goods, rice, and hardware; its exports, the above articles of manufacture, tobacco, gall-nuts, madder, and oil. It is considered the healthiest town on the coast of Syria, is the residence of a wealthy class of Armenian Christians, and has every appearance of being in a flourishing condition, though possessing little of the splendour for which it was celebrated in early times, and of which some traces still exist in the fragments of granite columns strewn along the shore. It is supposed to be the Berothah of Scripture, or Baal Beroth of the Phenicians. Under the Romans it had a famous school of jurisprudence, and in the 6th century was considered the finest city of Phenicia. It subsequently experienced disastrous changes, and suffered much, particularly during the Crusades. Pop., including suburbs, at least 30,000.

BEY-SHEHER. *See* BEE-SHEHER.

BEZIERS, a tn. France, dep. Herault, cap. arrond. of same name, 38 m. S.W. Montpellier, on a hill on the banks of the Orbe, here crossed by a stone bridge, and at the mouth of the Languedoc Canal. The situation of the town is celebrated for its beauty, and is, likewise, deemed healthy. Beziers is surrounded by old walls, but has no gates. The streets are, in general, narrow, but the houses are tolerably regular, and substantially built of stone; and the inhabitants boast greatly of the recent improvements made in the town, which is a busy thriving place. The general aspect of Beziers, on the Narbonne side, is extremely picturesque, as it seems to rise high above the plain. The effect is heightened by the



THE CATHEDRAL, BEZIERS.—From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France.

old cathedral, which stands on the top of the hill, and is a regular Gothic structure, with a handsome nave; an elegant choir, in form of a semicircle, surrounded with columns of red marble, and well-painted windows. On the terrace of the cathedral there is a reservoir to supply the town with water, which is raised from the river Orbe by a steam-engine. Besides the cathedral, there are two other churches of interest in the town. Beziers has courts of first resort, and of commerce; a communal college, a public library containing about 10,000 volumes, a courthouse, formerly the episcopal palace, and an agricultural society. In the vicinity, excellent red wines are produced. Brandy-distilling is carried on here to a great extent, this being one of the chief markets for that spirit in France. Other manufactures, some of them extensive, are, cloth, silk stockings, gloves, confectionary, chemical stuffs, silk yarn, glass, paper, soap, leather, and casks. It has a considerable trade in wool, grain, oil, soda, verdegris,

almonds, nuts, fruits, and the articles manufactured. In 1209, Beziers was the scene of a horrible massacre of the Albigenses by a fanatical crusade, headed by the bishop of the district, and the abbot of Citeaux. The number of victims has been stated at 60,000; but the abbot himself, in a letter to Pope Innocent III., humbly apologizes for not having succeeded in slaying more than 20,000. Pop. 27,722.

BEZOARA, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, presid. Madras, l. bank, Kistnah, 42 m. N.W. Masulipatam; lat. 16° 37′ N.; lon. 80° 43′ E. The Kistnah, which is here confined between two bold projecting mountains, is 3300 ft. wide, and is crossed by a ferry, which forms the great thoroughfare between the Circars and the Carnatic. The town contains a well-built Mahometan serai and mosque. The rocks are embellished with picturesque Hindoo pagodas, and cave temples of an inferior description have been formed in the body of the mountain. Brahmins and beggars are the only inhabitants.

BEZOEKI, a prov. Java, occupying the whole of the E. end of that island; bounded, W. by prov. Passoeroean, N. by the Strait of Madura, E. by the Strait of Bali or Bally, and S. by the Indian Ocean; area, 3072 geo. sq. m. It is volcanic and mountainous; the highest peaks, volcanoes, are, Idjeng, 10,170 ft.; Wido Daren, 7956 ft.; and Lemongan, 6561 ft.; and those not volcanoes, Argopoero, 8530 ft.; and Krindjing, 8202 ft. The E. part is thickly wooded, and yields sulphur; and in the W., limestone rocks are found. Towards the shore, the land is low, marshy, and unhealthy; but, over all, the soil is fertile. Coffee, rice, and sugar, are the principal products. Among the trees is found the upas-tree. The animals are, horses, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, and numerous tigers. Fish are plentiful on the coast. The province is divided into the districts Probolingo, Bezoeki, and Banjoe wangi. Pop. 398,061.

BEZOEKI, a tn. Java, cap. above prov., on a rivulet of same name, at its embouchure in the Strait of Madura, 69 m. S.S.E. Soerabaya. Being built on a plain formed by the alluvium of the river, and sand thrown up by the sea, in the midst of rice fields, and at the foot of high wooded mountains that prevent a free circulation of air, it is a very unhealthy place even for Java. The stagnant water in the marshes devoted to the culture of rice being, at certain seasons, run off, the decomposition of vegetable matter, and of the thousands of worms and marine animals exposed under a tropical sun, raise a stench felt even on board ships in the roads, though vessels must lie a considerable way off. Intermittent fevers are then prevalent, attacking both natives and Europeans. These last, however, chiefly reside up the river from the town, in a more healthy locality. A good deal of business is done here in the products of the province. The roadstead is secure in the E. monsoon.

BHADRINATH, or BADRINATH (anc. *Vadarimathi*.—1, A small tn., N. Hindoostan, prov. Kumaon, in the centre of a narrow valley of the Himalaya, on the Alacananda, 10,290 ft. above the sea, 80 m. N. Almora; lat. 30° 43′ N.; lon. 79° 39′ E.; famous for a Hindoo temple, said to possess 700 villages in different parts of Gurwal and Kumaon, and visited yearly by upwards of 50,000 pilgrims from all parts of India. There are here warm, sulphurous, and cold springs. —2, A peak of the Himalaya, 17 m. W. the town, 23,440 ft. high.

B'HAG, or BAGH, a tn. Beloochistan, dist. Cutch Gundava, 140 m. E.S.E. Kelat. It is a large place, and surrounded by walls, which are in a ruinous state. It has not much trade in the products of the district, but its situation, on the caravan route from Shikarpoor to Khorasan, gives it an important transit trade. Pop. 8000.

BHAMO, BAMO, or BANMO [also *See that exit* - the new mart landing place], a large trading tn. Burmah, the seat of a viceroy, l. bank, Irawadi, which is here a deep navigable stream. It lies 170 m. N.N.E. Ava, and 15 m. W. from the frontier of the Chinese province of Yunan; lat. 24° 9′ N.; lon. 96° 45′ E. (Gutzlaff.) This is a modern town, erected for the convenience of water carriage to Ava; the old Shan town, Mamo or Bamo, being two days' journey distant up the river Tapan, which falls into the Irawadi about 1 m. above the new town of Bhamo. It lies on unequal clay ground, 40 to 50 ft. above the level of the river, and is surrounded with a bamboo palisade. The houses, about 2000 in number, are large and comfortable; those belonging to the natives being made of reeds thatched with grass, but those belonging to the Chinese are mostly substantially built of blue-stained bricks. The Chinese temple is built, and the streets are paved with the latter material, and the grounds of the temple are surrounded by a neat brick tile-covered wall. Besides the regular inhabitants, who are chiefly Laos, there always numerous strangers in Bhamo—Chinese, Shans, and Kakhyens, who come either as purchasers or in search of work. There is here a good bazaar, and the principal merchants are Chinese, with an intermixture of Burmans. The principal article of export trade, cotton, is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. Other articles of trade are, salt, dried fish, rice, betel-nuts, and other vegetable produce; birds' nests, ivory, copper pots, carpets, and warm jackets. From China, the imports are, tea, manufactured goods, paper, &c. It is the chief entrepot between Burmah and China, and, in many respects, may be considered a southern Kiakhta. The people are wealthy and comfortable, and pay for everything in silver, the export of which, however, from Burmah, is prohibited. The Palouns, who inhabit the neighbouring hills on the Chinese frontier, are remarkably industrious; they are good dyers, carpenters, and blacksmiths, and make all the swords used in this part of the country. (*Jour. Bengal Asiatic Soc.*, Crawfurd's Embassy).

BHATGONG, a city, N. Hindoostan, Nepaul, 9 m. E.S.E. Katamandoo, once the seat of an independent chief, and said to have formerly contained 12,000 houses. It is now much decayed, but is still a favourite residence of the Nepaulese Brahmins. It has a palace, several public buildings, and an extensive library. Pop. 12,000.

BHATNEER, or BHUTNUIR, a tn. Hindoostan, Rajpootana, modern cap. of the Bhatty Country, and the most E. town in the presidency of Bengal, 180 m. W.N.W. Delhi, 130 m. N.N.E. Bicanere; lat. 29° 36′ N.; lon. 74° 27′ E. It was taken and destroyed by Tamerlane in 1398, and in 1807, was again captured by the Rajah of Bicanere, who kept possession of it for several years.

BHATTIES (THE COUNTRY OF THE), Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer. Its limits are not fixed, but it may be assumed to be bounded, N. by the river Garra or Gharra, S. by the territories of the Bicanere Rajah, E. by Hurrianna and parts of Delhi, and W. by the great sandy desert. Bhatneer and Batindah are the chief Bhatty towns, but those best known to Europeans are, Futtehabad, Sirsah, Raneah. The inhabitants barter or export little produce, and import only white cloth, sugar, and salt, being almost wholly abandoned to predatory habits. They were originally shepherds, whose descendants are still to be found in the Punjab, and E. of the Indus from the sea to Ooch.

BHAUGULPORE, or BOGLIPOOR a dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, chiefly in prov. Bahar but the E. portion in Bungal, between lat. 23° 4′ and 25° 19′ N., and lon. 86° 15′ and 87° 31′ E.; bounded, N. by districts Tirhoot and Purneah; E. by Purneah and Moorshedabad; S. by Ramghur and Beerbhoom; and W. by Bahar and Ramghur; length, N.W. to S.E., 133 m.; breadth, 80 m.; area, 8225 sq. m. It lies on both sides of the Ganges, and has several chains and groups of hills, forming part of the Vindhya Mountains. The two principal groups are situated, respectively, near the N.E. and N.W. boundaries of the district. The former, close by Rajamahal, are pretty well cultivated; but the hills to the W. are mostly waste, and, in many places, covered with almost impenetrable forests. A great part of the surface of the level land is mere rock; in other parts, the ground is studded, at intervals, with fragments of rock, particularly on the W. hills, where the plough cannot be employed. It has been estimated that the area of the rocky level ground is upwards of 1700 s.; m.; and that of the uncultivable hills, 1150 sq. m. The remaining arable portions consist of rich and productive soil, about 3000 sq. m. being under tillage. The chief crops are, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, sugar-cane, and indigo. Of the last, large quantities are exported. Potatoes are grown near Monghir and Boglipoor. Small quantities of silk and saltpetre are produced. Tissues of cotton, and silk and cotton mixed, fire arms, sugar, and domestic articles in metal, are the only manufactures. Owing to the want of good roads and bridges, there is little trade. Besides the Ganges, which runs through the district for 60 m., the chief rivers are the Goggra and the Gandahi. South of the Ganges, the streams

and mostly hilly [illegible], which [illegible] fordable during [illegible] deep enough to float [illegible] [illegible] prevailing are the E. and W.; [illegible] violent. The whirlwinds are [illegible] district of Purneah, and the [illegible] are [illegible] hot. There are a few wild elephants in the hilly [illegible] E. part of the country, but the most [illegible] quadruped is the Hunnuman baboon (considered by the Hindoos nearly as sacred as the cow), which abounds here. Great numbers of pilgrims, soldiers, and European travellers, are constantly passing through this district both by land and water, and this forms a principal source of profit to the inhabitants, who furnish travellers with provisions and other necessaries; it is estimated that, at certain seasons, no fewer than 100 passage boats stop daily at Rajamahal, besides those stopping at Pounty, Colgang, Sultangunge, Boglipoor, and Monghir. In the 12th century, W. Bhaugulpore was seized by the Mahometans, and E. by the Bengalese, and, until the British supremacy was established, anarchy prevailed in both. Pop. 2,020,000, of which one sixth are Mahometans.—(Tennant's *Indian Recreations*, Martin's *History of East India*, Rennell's *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan*, *Report on East Indian Affairs*; Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*)

BHAUGULPORE, (more commonly now, *Boglipoor*), [the abode of refugees], cap. of above dist., seat of a government, resident, and circuit court, beautifully situated near r. bank, Ganges, 113 m. N.W. Moorshedabad, lat. 25° 13′ N., lon. 86° 58′ E. The town is large and finely situated, but is meanly built, and contains numerous bazaars inconveniently placed. The European houses and Mahometan mosques are handsome buildings, and the monument of Hosein Khan is well worth notice. Bhaugulpore has a neat jail, an hospital, Arabic college, with about 40 scholars, and an English school, well attended, chiefly by the children of the hill chiefs. There is a small R. Catholic church, attended by persons of that religion, partly descendants of the Portuguese, and partly by native converts, who in other respects, retain their own dress and manners. A little N.W. of the town, are two singular round towers, supposed to be of Jain origin, and meant for the accommodation of the numerous worshippers of this sect, who annually visit them. As the traveller approaches the town, the numerous mosques overtopped by lofty palms, and mingled with the hanging foliage of the tamarind tree, give it a very pleasing appearance. The vicinity abounds with swelling hills, and is very fertile, well cultivated and healthy, though much infested by snakes, particularly the Cobra da capello. Pop., chiefly Mahometans, 30,000.

BHAWULPOOR. *See* BAHAWULPOOR.

BHEELS, a race of mountaineers, Hindoostan, inhabiting the mountains of Candeish, and the wild and uncultivated country along the l. bank, Nerbudda, from the plains of Newaur, to those of Goojerat. They differ from the other natives in appearance and manners, and are believed by some to be the original inhabitants of the country. They are small, have dark complexions, go almost in a state of nudity, constantly armed with bows and arrows, and are greatly addicted to thieving and robbery. They are said to be Hindoos of the Brahminical persuasion, but they bury their dead, eat beef and pork, drink spirits of every description, and indulge in many other practices which are in direct opposition to the requirements of the Hindoo religion. Many of them, in certain districts, pretend to be converts to Mahometanism, of which, however, they seem to know little beyond the name.

BHEERJOON, or BERDSCHUN, a tn. Persia, prov. Khorassan, cap. dist. of same name, about 180 m. S. Mushed. It is of great antiquity, and though much decayed, is still a place of considerable importance. It is the seat of Government, and has extensive felt manufactures. The population has been stated at 30,000 families, but Fraser thinks that it does not exceed that number of individuals.

BHOBANESSER, or BHAVANESWARA, a small tn. or vil. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, 16 m. S. Cuttack, on the site of a very ancient city, founded in the seventh century. It consists of a few hundred mud huts. At one extremity of it is the Soorvah Sagur, or great tank, half a mile square, and very deep, with a magnificent temple in the centre.

BHUGGU, a city, Hindoostan, prov. Cutch, of which it is the modern cap., on an declivity in a plain, E. of a fortified

[illegible] the city, and [illegible] the water's edge, not in the [illegible] early a place of reception [illegible] now in ruins. Bhooj is [illegible] working gold and silver. [illegible] Pop. 30,000.—(*Bombay Transactions*.)

BHOONG-BARA, a dist. [illegible] lat. 28° N., lon. 69° E. It contains [illegible] yielded an annual revenue of [illegible] changed masters, and in 1843 the British [illegible] bestowed it upon Mahomet Bhawl Khan, ruler [illegible] as a reward for his zeal and fidelity.

BHOPAUL, or BOPAUL, a territory, Hindoostan, under British protection, presid. Bengal, prov. Malwa and Gundwana, between lat. 22° 32′ and 23° 46′ N., and lon. 76° and 78° 50′ E., bounded, N., W., and S., by the Scindia's dominions. The Nerbudda forms a natural boundary through nearly the whole extent of the S. frontier; length, E. to W., 150 m.; breadth, N. to S., 70 m.; area, 6764 sq. m. The surface is uneven and full of jungles, and is traversed centrally from E. to W. by a hilly tract, forming part of the Vindhya mountains. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the valleys, yielding wheat, maize, millet, pease, and other vegetable productions peculiar to Central India. Rice is not largely cultivated, but sugar, tobacco, ginger, and cotton are raised in quantities exceeding the home consumption, and exchanged for raw and manufactured goods. The district is well watered by the Nerbudda, Betwah and other minor streams. The dominant people are Patans, established here by Aurungzebe, in the early part of the 18th century. In 1812, the Vizier Mahomet made a gallant and successful defence against the combined forces of Scindia the Rajah of Nagpoor, and the Pindarrees; but on his death in 1816, the British took Bhopaul under their protection, conferring on Mahomet's son, Nuseer Mahomet Khan, a considerable part of the present territory. The country has remained since in a peaceful and prosperous condition. Population estimated at 662,872. *See Supplement.*

BHOPAUL, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of above territory, on the boundary between Malwa and Gundwana, 106 m. E. Oojein, lat. 23° 16′ N., lon. 77° 28′ E. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and has on the S.W. a native fort or gaunty, with square towers all much dilapidated. E. and W. of the town are two large tanks, the source of the rivers Beas and Patza.

BHOTAN. *See* BOOTAN.

BHOWNUGGUR, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gdjerat, W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, 60 m. W. Baroche; lat. 21° 50′ N., lon. 72° 15′ E., and the chief mart of import and export for Ahmedabad, &c. The trade with Arabia is considerable.

BHURTPOOR, a native state, Hindoostan, bounded, E. by Agra, and S. and W. by the Rajpoot states, extending from lat. 26° 43′ to 27° 50′ N.; lon. 76° 54′ to 77° 49′ E.; area, 1978 sq. m. The chief towns are, Bhurtpoor (the capital), Deeg, Weyre, Biana, Combher, Gopaulghur, and Kumaun. Some parts of the country are so low and flat, as to be completely inundated during the rainy season. The soil in general is light and sandy, but well watered, and well cultivated. The chief productions are corn, cotton, and sugar. Salt also is obtained from brine springs. From the country not being well wooded, fuel is scarce, and consequently high-priced. The villages are in good condition, and indicate an industrious population. There are numerous walls, constructed by building the masonry first, and afterwards undermining and sinking it. The peacock is an object of such veneration here, that it is dangerous to kill it.

About A.D. 1700, the Jats settled in this district, having emigrated from the banks of the Indus, in the lower part of the province of Moultan; they assumed the title of Rajahs of the caste, and their chief that of Rajah. In 1765, this territory was in its greatest extent, stretching along the course of the

river Jumnah, from near Delhi to Etawah; but in 1780, Nudjiff Khan conquered it and reduced it to an insignificant area, diminishing in proportion the revenue of the Rajah. After various changes, Buldeo Singh, in 1824, ascended the throne of his father Runjeet, and his son, Bulwunt Singh was recognized by the British, in 1825, as legitimate Rajah. In 1826, Durjunt Sál attempted to usurp the throne of the young Rajah, and having resisted British interference, was defeated, and himself and family sent prisoners to Allahabad. Since this time, Bhurtpoor has been under British protection.

BHURTPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of above dist., 110 m. S.S.W. Delhi, and 30 m. E. Agra; lat. 27° 12′ N.; lon. 77° 32′ E. It is about 4 m. in circuit, and was formerly strongly fortified, but its defences have been long demolished, and it is now surrounded by a low wall only. The streets, as in all Eastern towns, are extremely narrow and dirty, but are full of life and bustle; the houses are of stone, and two or three stories in height. At the N.W. part of the town is the fort, in the form of a pentagon. It consists of walls of hewn stone 60 ft. high, reckoning from the bed of the moat, which is 30 ft. deep, and is full of water, in which are a number of tortoises. Within the walls is the Rajah's palace, situated on



THE RAJAH'S PALACE, BHURTPOOR.—From an original drawing, by Capt. R. Smith, 16th Regiment.

an eminence, surrounded with pretty flower-gardens and fountains. The building is of red and yellow freestone, in the Mogul style, and has a singularly picturesque appearance, not a little heightened by the fine trees with which it is encompassed. Bhurtpoor derives no small interest from having been the scene of two sieges, in one of which the flower of the British army was destroyed. The first occurred on January 3, 1805, when the place was invested by Lord Lake, and taken after a siege of upwards of 14 weeks, with a loss to the British, in killed and wounded, of 3100 men. The second took place in January 1826, when it was again taken, but with a loss, on this occasion, of no more than 103 killed, and 116 wounded. Standing on a plain, Bhurtpoor is seen from a great distance; in approaching it, luxuriant fields of wheat and barley are seen on every side. Pop. about 100,000.

BHUTNEER. *See* BHATNEER.

BIAFRA (BIGHT OF). Africa, Gulf of Guinea, having Cape Lopez on the S., and Cape Formosa on the N., distant from each other 390 m. The shores of the bight extend to about 600 m., between lat. 0° and 4° N.; and lon. 5° and 10° E. The N. African and Guinea current terminates in this bight, coming slightly in contact with the equatorial current before entering it. There are three islands in the bight, Fernando Po, Prince's Island, and St. Thomas; and it receives the Old Calabar river, the Cameroons, and some others.

BIAGIO (ST.), or ST. BIASE, a tn Italy, Naples, prov. Catanzaro, 2½ m. W. Nicastro. In the vicinity good wine is produced, and there are some mineral springs; but the situation of the town is unhealthy. It suffered from an earthquake in 1783. Pop. 3300.

BIALA.—1, A tn. Austrian States, Galicia, gov. Lemberg, on the frontiers of Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. S.W. Wadowice, on the Biala. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, nails, and iron utensils. It has been a free town since 1789, and was made capital of the circle by the Confederation of Bar. Pop. 1000.——2, A tn. Poland, gov. Podlachia, 38 m. E.S.E. Siedlec, on the Krana. It contains the fine castle of the Radziwill family. Pop. 3600.

BIALYSTOK, or BELOSTOK.—1, An old prov. Russia in Europe, formerly belonging to Poland, but ceded to Russia by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807. It now forms part of the prov. of Grodno, bounded N. and W. by Poland, and is divided into four districts—Bialystok, Sokolka, Bielsk, and Drohiczya; area, nearly 3400 sq. m. The surface is flat, and marshy at intervals, but is in general fertile; and a considerable portion is covered with fine forests, those belonging to the Crown comprising about 250,000 acres. In these forests, bears and wolves are not uncommon, and game abounds. The agricultural produce includes rye, wheat, oats, barley, flax, hemp, and hops. Its manufactures comprise coarse cloths, hats, leather, soap, &c. The chief exports are grain, flax, hemp, hops, tallow, and timber. Pop. (the majority R. Catholic), 265,941.—2, A tn. Russia in Europe, cap. of above dist., on the Bialy, 45 m. S.S.W. Grodno. It is a well-built, handsome town; is the seat of a criminal court, and of a civil court of appeal, and contains a gymnasium and seven other schools, with about 500 pupils. It has some manufactures, employing about 700 hands; also a busy trade. Here are the fine dwelling and domain formerly possessed by the Counts of Braniski, once called 'The Versailles of Poland.' Pop. 16,668.

BIANA, or BEANA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 52 m. S.W. Agra, dist. Bhurtpoor, on the Banganga; lat. 26° 56′ N.; lon. 77° 14′ E.; situated at the foot of a hill. It was formerly the capital of the province of Agra, and is still a considerable town, containing large stone buildings, and a spacious and flourishing bazaar. In the environs may be traced the remains of a more extensive city.

BIANCAVILLA, a tn. Sicily, dist. of, and 14 m. N.N.W. Catania. It stands on the S.W. slope of Mount Etna, from which it is about 10 m. distant, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Etna or Inessa. It has some trade in grain, silk, and cotton. Pop. about 6000.

BIANCO [white], four capes, Mediterranean Sea:—1, A cape, Tunis, the most N. point of Africa; lat. 37° 20′ N., lon. 9° 47′ E. (E.)—2, A cape, isl. Cyprus; lat. 54° 29′ 18″ N., lon. 32° 28′ 15″ E. (E.)—3. A cape, Ionian Islands, the most S. point of Corfu; lat. 39° 21′ 12″ N.; lon. 20° 7′ 45″ E. (E.)—4. A cape, isl. Sicily, S.W. coast; lat. 37° 22′ 24″ N.; lon. 13° 16′ 30″ E. (E.)

BIAR, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 29 m. N. by W. Alicante, in a valley of same name. It has steep, but generally wide and well-paved streets, two squares, a parish church, townhouse, containing the prison; an hospital, poorhouse, endowed school, and storehouse. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, weaving woollen fabrics, and in cutting tombstones, &c., and manufacturing earthenware. Two mines of copper and iron are wrought in the neighbourhood; wine and oil made, and excellent honey produced. Pop. 2963.

BIARRITZ, a small seaport tn. France, 4 m. from Bayonne, and 1 m. from the railway from France to Spain. Formerly a secluded watering-place, it has risen into fame and fashion since it became the sea-side residence of the French imperial family. Picturesquely situated, it is principally composed of hotels and lodging-houses. Pop. 2410.

BIASCA, or ABLENTSCH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, on the Blegno, 8 m. N. Bellinzona. It contains a very ancient church, from which a series of chapels, forming what is called a *Via Crucis*, leads up to the chapel of St. Petronilla, commanding a fine view. In 1512, a mass of earth and rock, thrown down by an earthquake, dammed up the Blegno, which soon formed an extensive lake. Two years after, the barrier gave way, and the flood carried devastation into the district. Biasco, then a flourishing place, was almost destroyed, and has never recovered. Pop. 1912.

BIBBIENA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 11 m. N. Arezzo, near l. bank, Arno, commanded by a castle of considerable strength and extent; and having two churches, a townhouse, theatre, several palaces, an academy of science, and other educational institutions. Some grain and fruits are grown, and a considerable number of sheep and cattle reared. Pop. 5079.

BIBBONA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 34 m. S. by E. Pisa, 16 m. N. Campiglia, on a declivity N.W. Mount Gherardesca. It possesses a spacious square, and handsome church; and is commanded by a castle, defended by a wall flanked with towers, and surrounded by a deep fosse. Here are extensive ironworks, supplied with metal from the island of Elba. The commune is fertile in grain, and is rich in pasturage. Pop. 1656.

BIBERACH, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, on the Riss, 22 m. S.S.W. Ulm. It is surrounded by walls, has a townhouse, five churches, numerous educational institutions, and an hospital. It carries on an active business in skin-dressing, tanning, and brewing, and in the manufacture of strong woollen fabrics. It has also a considerable trade in grain. In the vicinity is Oberholzheim, the birthplace of Wieland. The French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians near Biberach in 1796. Pop. 6600. —Several other places in Germany have the same name.

BIBIANA, a vil. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, and about 8 m. S.S.W. Pinerolo, on the Felice. It contains a parish church, a convent, and a castle, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 2500.

BIBLIS, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, r. bank, Weschnitz, 15 m. S.W. Darmstadt; with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 2050.

BIBURY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 6360 ac. Pop. 1116.

BICANERE, Bickaneer, or Bicanir, a principality, Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, of which it occupies the centre. It lies chiefly within lat. 27° and 29° N.; and has, N. the great Ajmeer desert and the Bhatty country, S. the Joudpoor and Jeypoor districts, E. the British district Hurriana and the Shekawutty country, and W. Bickaneer and the great desert into which it merges; but like all other states in this desert of moving sand, its limits are not easily defined, and are continually changing; area, supposed to be about 18,000 sq. m. The country is somewhat elevated, but the surface is flat; and the soil, which is a light brown sand, absorbs the rain as soon as it falls. Various kinds of Indian pulse are almost the only produce of the soil. Artificial irrigation must, in almost all cases, be resorted to, in order to obtain a crop of any kind. Horses and cattle, of a very inferior kind, are the sole exports; while rice, sugar, opium, and indigo, are the principal imports. This is the poorest of the Rajpoot principalities, and in 1818 was admitted within the pale of British protection. The capital is Bicanere. Pop. 539,250.

BICANERE, or Bickaneer, a fortified tn., W. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, cap. principality of same name, 240 m. W. by S. Delhi; lat. 27° 57′ N.; lon. 73° 30′ E. It stands within a tract of desolate country, and has a magnificent appearance at a distance, which is not borne out by a closer inspection. It is surrounded by a wall, with numerous round towers and Indian battlements. There are some elevated houses and temples, one of which has a lofty spire; but the great majority of the dwellings are mere huts, with mud walls, painted red. The citadel, a confused assemblage of towers and battlements, about a quarter of a mile square, and surrounded by a wall 30 ft. high, is regarded by the natives as a place of great strength. In it is a well, 300 ft. deep and 20 ft. diameter. There are generally several Europeans in the service of the Rajah. Pop. vaguely estimated at 60,000.

BICCARI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Foggia, on the E. declivity of the Apennines. It has a collegiate, and several other churches. Large fairs are held here. Pop. 3460.

BICESTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Oxford. The town stands on a plain, 54 m. N.W. London, and 11 m. N.N.E. Oxford. It consists of three principal streets, two of them straight, and all well kept; houses mostly of stone, and all well built. The town is lighted with gas, well supplied with water, and has been much improved of late by flagging and draining. The churches are, the parish church, a spacious structure, with a lofty tower and peal of bells, rebuilt in 1400 and recently restored, and containing many interesting monuments and antique sculptures; an Independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, both handsome edifices, and a United Free Methodist chapel. The principal schools are, the national schools for boys and girls; the blue-coat school, founded 1721, for 30 boys; the diocesan school, private schools, and several Sabbath-schools, two of which are endowed. There are also several benevolent and charitable societies and associations; the most remarkable of which is an ancient institution called 'The Town Stock,' for the relief of decayed parishioners who have been formerly in good circumstances. A savings-bank was established in 1842. The manufacture of leather slippers and sacking, and the combing of wool, were formerly carried on here to a considerable extent; but one only of these branches (the manufacture of sacking) now remains, and that only on a very small scale. Ale is brewed to some extent, and has obtained considerable celebrity, its excellence being supposed to arise from the purity of the water. Area of par. 2580 ac. Pop. 3049.

BICETRE. *See* Gentilly.

BICKANEER. *See* Bicanere.

BICKENHILL (Church), par. Eng. Warwick; 3771 ac. Pop. 763.

BICKER, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3720 ac. Pop. 829.

BICKERTON'S ISLAND, Australia. W. coast, Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 13° 45′ S.; lon. 136° 15′ E. (B.)

BICKINGTON, two pars. Eng. Devon:—1, 1375 ac. Pop. 359.—2, *Bickington (High)*, 4194 ac. Pop. 851.

BICKLEIGH, two pars. Eng. Devon:—1, 2323 ac. Pop. 403.—2, 1835 ac. Pop. 289.

BICKNOLLER, par. Eng. Somerset; 1390 ac. P. 351.

BICKNOR, three pars. Eng.:—1, *Bicknor (Church)*, par. Kent; 631 ac. Pop. 40.—2, *Bicknor (English)*, par. Gloucester; 2377 ac. Pop. 584.—3, *Bicknor (Welsh)*, par. Monmouth; 8502 ac. Pop. 89.

BICTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1294 ac. Pop. 203.

BIDASSOA, or Vidasoa [Basque, 'way to the west,' or 'two streams'], a river, Spain, about 45 m. long, the last 12 of which form the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in the mountains of Spanish Navarre, and, after various changes of direction, falls into the Bay of Biscay near Fontarabia. In former times, Spain claimed not only the entire river, but so much of its banks, on the French side, as its waters covered at full tide. This difference was finally settled by each country contenting itself with its own shore. Near Irun, there is a small island in the middle of the stream, called the Island of Pheasants; on which, being a sort of neutral ground, Louis XI. and Henry IV. met in 1463. Here, also, a peace was concluded between France and Spain in 1654; and here, again, in 1660, Cardinal Mazarin met Louis de Haro, and arranged the marriage between the daughter of Philip IV. and Louis XIV.

BIDBOROUGH, par. Eng. Kent; 1299 ac. Pop. 269.

BIDDENDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 7208 ac. Pop. 1457.

BIDDENHAM, par. Eng. Bedford; 1760 ac. Pop. 374.

BIDDISHAM, par. Eng. Somerset; 574 ac. Pop. 131.

BIDDESTONE (St. Nicholas and St. Peter), par. Eng. Wilts; 2530 ac. Pop. 447.

BIDDLESDON, or Battlesden, par. Eng. Bucks; 1630 ac. Pop. 144.

BIDDULPH, par. Eng. Stafford; 5635 ac. Pop. 2683.

BIDEFORD, a market tn., river port, and par. England, co. Devon, hun. Shebbear. The town is 44 m. N. Plymouth; lat. 51° 4′ 30″ N.; lon. 4° 12′ W. (B.), picturesquely situated on both sides the Torridge, the principal portion being on the W. side, on a bold acclivity, 3 m. from the sea. A handsome stone bridge of 24 arches, and 677 ft. in length, connects the two divisions of the town. There are six principal streets, all well paved, and which, from their being on a slope, are always clean and dry; houses mostly of stone, and generally well built. The town is abundantly supplied with water from numerous springs, there being scarcely a house without a pump; and it is well lighted with gas. Near its centre is a spacious market-place; and, on the margin of the river, a commodious quay. The principal public civic buildings are the town and guild halls, the former a neat building. There are six different places of worship, including the parish church; an endowed grammar-school, other public schools and private seminaries, and a number of minor charities; also

a dispensary, a literary and scientific institution, with a good library. The town is a favourite resort in the bathing season. The woollen manufactures, formerly considerable, have been discontinued. The most important manufactures now are coarse earthenware, and pottery of a finer description, ropes, sailcloth, shipbuilding, and the various branches connected therewith. In former times, Bideford had an extensive shipping trade, having, at the close of the 17th century, more ships engaged in the Newfoundland trade than any port in England, except London and Topsham. It is also said that it imported more tobacco in some years of last century than the metropolis. The trade of the port is still considerable; but the foreign trade is now small in comparison to that carried on coastwise. The number of vessels registered, in the year ending Dec. 1867, was 131; tonn. 10,958. Entered during the same period, 824; tonn. 41,445;—cleared, 208; tonn. 14,805. Of the vessels entered and cleared were 99 steamers, of 7230 tons. The imports consist chiefly of timber, hemp, tallow, wines, fruit, cattle, coal, iron, flagstones, &c. The principal export is agricultural produce. The amount of customs received in 1867 was £3147. By the municipal act of 1835, the government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, 12 councillors, a recorder, and several borough magistrates. The scenery around the town is singularly beautiful, and the climate is salubrious. Area of par. 3196 ac. Pop. of tn. in 1871, 6953.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BIDFORD, par. Eng. Warwick; 3240 ac. Pop. 1565.

BIDOUZE, a small river, France, an affluent of the Adour, into which it falls 15 m. W.N.W. Bayonne. It rises in the Pyrenees, near St. Jean Pied de Port, dep. Basses Pyrénées, and by means of the tide is navigable for a small part of its course, which in all does not exceed 50 m. The chief article of traffic upon it is hewn stone, for Bayonne, from the quarries of Came and Bidache.

BIDSCHOW (NEU), or NEW BUCZOW [Bohem. *Nowy-Bydzow*], a tn. Bohemia, circle of same name, 15 m. E.N.E. Prague, on the Czidlina, near a small lake. It is very old, and has a church, a synagogue, a townhouse, and an hospital. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. The cattle reared here are of a superior kind. Topaz, chalcedony, agates, and jasper have been found in the environs. Pop. 7891, of whom 3863 are Jews.——The CIRCLE is bounded, N. by Prussian Silesia, W. by circle Bunzlau, S. by Chrudim, Czaslau, and Chocsim, and E. by Königgrätz; area, 744 geo. sq. m. The surface consists of three marked descriptions—the highlands, belonging to the Riesengebirge, and containing several ridges of considerable height, broken by narrow valleys; the midlands, exhibiting generally an undulating surface; and the plains. The summits of the mountains are granite, and their sides mica-slate; the lower hills are chiefly of red sandstone, in which are some appearances of coal; the plains have usually a substratum of chalk, covered by a deep alluvium. The principal rivers are the Elbe, which rises in the circle; the Iser, the Mihnitz, and the Czidlina. The minerals are of no importance. The hilly districts are in general well wooded, and the lower very fertile, producing all kinds of corn and pulse. The principal fruits are cherries and plums. Excepting in the lower valleys, the climate is unfavourable to agriculture; consequently the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade, and in the manufacture of cotton, linen, glass, iron, paper, &c. Pop. 251,114.

BIDSTONE, par. Eng. Chester; 4218 ac. Pop. 1533.

BIEBRICH, or BIEBERICH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse Nassau, 20 m. W.S.W Frankfort; situated r. bank Rhine, which here forms the boundary between Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt. It is the usual residence of the Duke, whose palace is a large and handsome edifice, surrounded by gardens and an extensive park. The railway from Wiesbaden to Mainz has a station at Biebrich. There is here also a quay, at which vessels can load and unload. The sawing and polishing of marble is carried on to some extent. Pop. 3000.

BIEDENKOPF, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 23 m. N.N.W. Giessen; with ironworks, and considerable manufactures of cloth, serge, and hosiery. P. 2816.

BIEL. *See* BIENNE.

BIELA, the name of numerous small German villages, particularly in Bohemia.

BIELEF, or BELEV, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 65 m. S. W. Tula, l. bank, Oka; lat. 53° 45′ N.; lon. 36° 5′ E. It is the second town of the government, and gives name to the Greek bishopric of Tula-and-Bielef. It has manufactures of soap, leather, and hardware. Leather-dressing and tallow-melting are carried on, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 8000.

BIELEFELD, a tn. Prussian prov. Westphalia, cap. circle of same name, 38 m. E. Münster. It has walls with ramparts, along which spacious walks have been formed; several R. Catholic and Protestant churches, a synagogue, and an orphan asylum, with a fine old castle, now turned into a prison. It has extensive manufactories of thread and linen; the last, the best made in Germany; and is celebrated, also, for its tobacco pipes, made of carbonated magnesia, and called *meerschaum*. Pop. 18,701.——The CIRCLE, area, 80 geo. sq. m., is of far greater importance than its extent would seem to indicate. The inhabitants are remarkable for their industry. The chief agricultural products are hemp and flax; but bleaching, and the weaving of common linen and damask, are carried on to an extent which makes Bielefeld one of the most important manufacturing districts of Prussia. The other industrial products are ironmongery, tobacco, woollen stuffs, leather, soap, and yarn. Pop. 55,812.

BIELGOROD, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 76 m. S. Koursk, on the Donetz; lat. 50° 40′ N.; lon. 36° 35′ E. It comprises, properly speaking, two towns, the old and new, with three suburbs; the houses are nearly all of wood. It is the seat of an archbishopric, contains 13 churches and two monasteries, and has three very important fairs, of a week each. Its name, which in Russia means 'white town,' is derived from a chalk hill in the vicinity. The environs are noted for producing fine fruits. Pop. 13,168.

BIELITZ, a tn. Austrian Silesia, gov. Brünn, circle of, and 18 m. N.E. Teschen; 42 m. W.S.W. Cracow, l. bank, Biela, which divides Silesia from Galicia. A stone bridge connects it with the town of Biala in Galicia. It has extensive manufactures of woollens and linens; and dyeworks and printfields of considerable repute. A large amount of business in manufactures is done with Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia; and in Hungarian wine, sent to Prussia, Silesia, and Galicia, from which last province it in return receives rock-salt. Here are several charitable institutions, and a Protestant consistory, having under its jurisdiction Moravia and Austrian Silesia. The town was totally destroyed by fire in 1808. In 1751, Bielitz was erected by the Emperor Francis I. into a duchy, and has since belonged to the princes Sulkowsky, who have here a castle, converted into public offices, with a handsome park attached. Pop. of the duchy, about 10,000; of the tn. 11,059. *See Supplement.*

BIELITZA, two tns. Russia:—1, *Bielitza* (*Novo*), gov. Mohilew, at the confluence of the Mies and Soj with the Dnieper, 63 m. N. Tchernigov. Pop. 2000.—2, *Bielitza*, gov. of, and 55 m. E. Grodno, r. bank Niemen. Pop. 900.

BIELLA [Latin, *Bugella*] a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, cap. dist. of same name, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Novara, on the Cerno. It is the seat of a bishop, and of a district court of justice; and contains a cathedral, five parish churches, eight convents and monasteries, two hospitals, and a college. Manufactures:—cloth, serges, linen, and stockings, silk, wool, and paper; and carries on some trade in silk, oil, and chestnuts. Pop 8362.——The DISTRICT of Biella is 20 m. long, and 16 m. broad; mountainous, formed by spurs of the Pennine Alps; and has no rivers, except some small affluents of the Po. It produces the best wine in Piedmont, depastures a large number of cattle, and yields copper and iron. The inhabitants are industrious, and carry on an active trade. The province is divided into 10 mandements, which are again subdivided into 78 communes. Pop. 94,958.

BIELOI, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 80 m. N.N.E. Smolensk, on the Mega or Obsha. It has a considerable trade, particularly in grain. Pop. 6746.

BIELOPOLJE, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 108 m. N.W. Kharkof, in the Vira. It contains eight churches, has several large distilleries, and a considerable general trade. P. 11,179.

BIELO-OZERO [White Lake], a lake, Russia, gov. Novgorod, about 240 m. E. St. Petersburg; 25 m. long by 20 broad. Several streams flow into it; and it sends its waters by the Scheksua into the Wolga. It is very deep, abounds in fish, and, by means of canals, communicates with the Onega, Sukona, and Dwina.

BIELOZERSK, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. Novgorod, S. side of Lake Bielo-Ozero; agreeably situated on a hill, and possessing a pure, healthy air; indifferently built of wood. It contains 16 churches, and a seminary. Its chief manufacture is candles; and it has some trade in pitch, tallow, cattle, corn, and especially fish. Bielozersk is an ancient city, and was capital of the old principality of the same name. It was taken and ravaged by the Lithuanians in 1678. Pop. 4361.

BIELSK, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of Grodno, 25 m. S. Bialystok, on the Biala. It is well built, and paved; has a fine custom-house, and was once capital of a Polish palatinate. In 1831, the Poles gained a victory here over the Russians. Pop. (1863), 4306.

BIENNE [German, *Biel*], a tn. and lake, Switzerland, can. Bern. The TOWN is situated at the N. end of the lake, at the foot of the Jura Mountains, 16 m. N.W. Bern. It is surrounded by ancient walls and watch-towers, is well built, and approached by several avenues. It has a parish church, townhouse, public library, college, and hospital, with extensive tanneries, dyeworks, and a cotton mill. The transit trade is considerable, from several main roads meeting at the town. Six fairs are held in the year. Pop. (principally Protestants), 4248.——The LAKE [German, *Bielersee*] is in length, N.E. to S.W., 10 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m. It stands 1400 ft. above the level of the sea, and has a depth of about 30 fathoms. It lies 8 ft. lower than Lake Neufchatel, whose superfluous waters it receives by the Thiel, and afterwards sends with its own, by the same river, into the Aar. The scenery around is beautiful, but not bold. One of the most interesting objects is its little islet of St. Pierre, where J. J. Rousseau took up his residence for two months, in 1765, to avoid imaginary persecution.

BIENTINA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 2½ m. N.E. Vico Pisano, at the E. base of Mount Pisano. The town is well built, and has a square, and a parish church, in which are some good pictures. Pop. 2537.

BIENVENIDA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 49 m. S.E. Badajoz, in a fertile plain. It has a church, a large and substantial building; a chapel of ease, approached by a fine avenue of poplars; a townhouse, prison, two schools, a storehouse, and cemetery. Some little trade is done in wine, fruits, and wool. Pop. 2800.—(Madoz.)

BIEQUE, VIEQUE, or CRAB ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands, W. Indies; lat. 18° 7′ N.; lon. 65° 31′ W. (R.) It is uninhabited, and is about 16 m. long, E. to W., and 3 to 4 broad, N. to S.; low towards the E., and covered with trees and bushes; and towards the W., rising to an elevation of 600 to 800 ft. It has no harbour, but has some good roadsteads. The British, Danes, and Spaniards have the right of cutting wood and fishing here, but none of them are allowed to form settlements in the island.

BIERTON-WITH-BROUGHTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 2170 ac. Pop. 688.

BIERVLIET, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 9 m. E. by N. Oostburg, l. bank, Braakman; with a church, school, and small port, from which grain is exported, and to which wood, stones, &c., are imported. In olden times, Biervliet was rather an important town, subsisting chiefly by fishing, more especially the herring-fishing. Frequent inundations almost totally destroyed this town and its fortifications, which were renewed early in the 17th century, from which period the present village dates its existence. In the 15th century, Willem Beukelsz, a native of Biervliet, invented the method of curing herring by salt. He died in 1497, and his picture is preserved in the church. Pop. 470.

BIESBOSCH, a large sheet of water or marshy lake, Holland, provs. N. Brabant and S. Holland, between the towns of Dordrecht, Geertruidenburg, and Willemstad. It is also now called Hollands Diep, and forms part of the estuary of the Maas. It was formed, November 18, 1121, by an inundation of the sea, and, according to some, a simultaneous rise of the Waal and the Maas. Dikes and dams were broken down, and the sea burst in and overflowed 72 villages and towns, of which 34 were never more seen; and drowned 100,000 human beings, besides innumerable cattle. It is not very deep, and has numerous islands.

BIETIGHEIM, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, at the confluence of the Metter with the Enz, 14 m. N. Stuttgart; with woollen manufactures, dyeworks, worsted spinning-mills, and fulling-mills. Pop. 2920.

BIEVÈNE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 34 m. E.N.E. Tournai; with considerable linen manufactures. Pop. 3414.

BIGBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 3167 ac. Pop. 583.

BIGBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3440 ac. Pop. 270.

BIGGA or BIGA, one of the Shetland islands in the Sound of Yell, between the island of the latter name, and the mainland. It is about 2 m. long and from 1 to 1½ broad; and is inhabited by a few families, who rear some black cattle and sheep.

BIGGAR, a bor. of barony and par. Scotland, co. Lanark, Upper Ward, 25 m. S.W. Edinburgh, on the Caledonian Railway. The town stands on a gentle aclivity, having a fine S. exposure, on both sides the Biggar water, the part on the r. bank being of modern erection. It consists chiefly of one principal street, straight, spacious, and clean; houses of stone, and generally well built; and many of the shops handsome. It is lighted with gas, and is amply supplied with water. The churches are, a parish church, a plain Gothic building, with an unfinished spire; and two U. Presbyterian churches. Schools:—a parish, infant, and U. Presbyterian. There are about 140 hand-loom weavers in the town. A well-attended market is held here every Thursday. The parish contains 11½ sq. m. and a pop. in 1871 of 2013. Pop. of tn. 1471.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BIGGLESWADE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Bedford. The town is pleasantly situated r. bank, Ivel, here crossed by two stone bridges, 9 m. S.E. Bedford. Since 1785, when a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire, it has been greatly improved, and now presents a very handsome appearance. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; has a respectable townhall, a modern structure of the Doric order, a mechanics' institute, a saving's-bank, and free, British, national, and infant schools, and four small charities. Places of worship:—the parish church, a handsome Gothic edifice, built in 1230, but much modernized, a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel. The making of white-thread lace and edging, and straw-plaiting, afford employment to a considerable portion of the female population. The river is navigable to the town, and affords the means of carrying on a considerable traffic in coals, timber and oats. A well-attended market for corn is held every Wednesday. The Great Northern Railway, which passes through the town, has a station near it. Area of par. 4310 ac. Pop. 4631.

BIGHA, or BIGA, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanjak of same name, in a fertile plain, about 15 m. S. the Sea of Marmora. The sanjak is ancient Troas, and celebrated as containing both Mount Ida and the plain of Troy. Its chief products are cotton, silk, wine, tanning bark, gall-nuts, and turpentine.

BIGHORN, a navigable river, U. States, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 42° 30′ N., and falling into the Yellowstone River, at Fort Manuels, after a N.E. course of 240 m. direct distance, unobstructed by falls, through a fertile open country.

BIGHTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2094 ac. Pop. 285.

BIGNOR, par. Eng. Sussex; 1145 ac. Pop. 203.

BIGORRE [anc. *Bigeritanus Pagus*], France, a dist. of the former prov. of Gascogne, of which the cap. was Tarbés. It now forms almost the whole of dep. Hautes Pyrénées.

BIHACS or BIHATCH, a fortress, Turkey in Europe, prov. Croatia, on an island in the Unna or Unnaly, about 50 m. E. the Adriatic. It is one of the strongest places in N. Turkey, and its possession was often keenly contested during the Turkish wars. It consists of old Hungarian stone buildings, and more modern Turkish houses; the latter looking as if they would tumble to pieces. A mosque has recently been constructed, and a Christian church which once stood without the walls, is now known only by its site, where the Christian rayahs still assemble for their devotions, though the Turks have so completely destroyed the building, that not a stone is standing. Owing to the lowness of the situation, the town is unhealthy, and the inhabitants have a sickly look. Pop. 3000.—(Paton's *Adriatic.*)

BIHAR, a co. Hungary, circle, beyond the Theiss, area, 3200 geo. sq. m. Its capital, which stands near its centre, is Grosswardein. The E. side is encircled by the Carpathian

Mountains, the W. stretches out into an extensive plain. It is watered by the Koros, the Black Koros, and the Berettyo. All are subject to great overflows, which have covered the plains with lakes and morasses, and made them very unhealthy. A clearer air and better climate are found in the upper grounds, and also in the valley of the Korotch, which is of great extent and very beautiful. The county is on the whole fertile, producing large crops of winter and summer corn, about 120,000 pipes of wine, and 6200 tons of hay. The higher grounds are well, the plains but indifferently, wooded. The minerals are numerous and valuable. Gold and silver are found in small quantities; copper, lead, and iron, in abundance. The woods are well supplied with game, and the rivers and lakes team with fish. Crawfish also, and land tortoises, are found in great numbers. There are several mineral springs and baths. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in pursuits connected with agriculture. There does not seem to be any manufactures. Pop. 459,200.

BIHAR, a market tn. Hungary, above co. to which it gives its name, within 3 m. of Grosswardein, with a Protestant church. Pop. 2440.

BIHK. *See* BIYSK.

BIJANAGUR [*Vijayanagara*—the city of triumph], a city, Hindoostan, of great antiquity, and once of great importance, but now nearly uninhabited, and little more than a heap of ruins; presid. Madras, prov. Bejapoor, r. bank, Toombuddra, 30 m. N.W. Bellary; lat. 15° 15′ N.; lon. 76° 37′ E. It stands in a plain, surrounded by enormous masses of granite, in some places assuming the appearance of hills; and in others, presenting detached blocks, heaped together in the most extraordinary manner; sometimes obstructing all passage excepting through the narrow winding defiles which separate the fragments. N. and W., the city is bounded by the Toombuddra, and S.E. it is enclosed partly by natural barriers, and partly by strong stone walls, the whole nearly 8 m. in circuit. The main streets, which often follow the tortuous passages between the stone blocks, are paved with large flags of granite, and are intersected at intervals by aqueducts. The remains of numerous temples, and public and private buildings, exhibit the purest style of Hindoo architecture. There is a continued succession of paved streets, now almost uninhabited, for 3 m. W. from the Toombuddra ferry. Near the W. extremity, and terminating a street 90 ft. wide, is a magnificent temple, dedicated to Mahadêva (the great god); it is surrounded by numerous cells for devotees; facing the E. is a pyramidal portico, about 160 ft. high, divided into 10 stories. The attendant Brahmins are numerous; and the establishment is well endowed. The street leading to this temple is lined by a row of handsome stone buildings, decorated with sculptures, and appropriated to the use of pilgrims during the annual festival. Another temple, near the centre of the city, is dedicated to Wittoba (an incarnation of Vishnu), and occupies an area of about 400 by 200 ft., environed by cells, and entered through a painted pyramidical portico. The temple of Rama is known by its pillars of black hornblende, covered with mythological sculptures of the minutest elegance; and, near the ferry, among a group of picturesque temples, is a gigantic figure of Hunimaun, the huge monkey, carved in basso-rilievo. Besides these, there are the ruins of numerous other pagodas, temples, &c. Bijanagur was built between 1336 and 1343, by two brothers, named Aka Hurryhur, and Bucca Hurryhur, who ruled here in succession, the former until 1350, and the latter until 1378. In 1564, it was taken, and completely sacked, by a confederation of Mahometan rajahs, which caused it to be almost totally deserted.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*)

BIJA-PUR, or VIJAYA PURA. *See* BEJAPOOR.

BIJBAHAR, or VIGHPARA, a tn. Cashmere, r. bank, Jailum, 20 m. S.E. Serinagur, with nothing in it worthy of notice except a large bazaar. Next to the capital it is the largest town in the valley. Over the river here is a wooden bridge.

BIJNEE, or KHUNOTAGHAUT, a princip city, Hindoostan, cap. same name, prov. Bengal, adjoining Assam, consisting partly of independent territory, and partly of lands under the British jurisdiction. It lies on both sides of the Brahmapootra, and consists chiefly of a flat country, watered by the affluents of that river. The soil is suited for the production of rice (the chief crop), wheat, barley, mustard, legumes, the betel, sugar-cane, and mulberry. Many of the villages are stationary, and much neater than those of Bengal, and many have plantations of betel-nut and sugar-cane; but numbers of cultivators are migratory, and, on the least dispute, withdraw into the territories of Assam and Bootan. The inhabitants are divided into two sections, the Bhakat, or worshippers of Krishna, and the Gorami, who eat pork, and indulge in strong drink.——BIJNEE, the capital, is 310 m. N.N.E. Calcutta; lat. 26° 35′ N.; lon. 90° 51′ E. It is surrounded by a brick wall, has some small brick temples, and a few thatched huts; and is the residence of the rajah.

BIJORE. *See* BAJCUR.

BILBAO, a city, Spain, cap. prov. Biscay, in a fertile plain surrounded by mountains on all sides, except towards the sea, r. bank, Nervion, 26 m. N. Vittoria; lat. 43° 15′ 40″ N.; lon. 2° 54′ W. (R.) The appearance of the town, when viewed from any of the heights around it, is very picturesque. It is generally well built. The houses are usually of three stories, with ornamental façades; and some of the principal streets are straight and spacious, though the majority of them are narrow and winding. All of them, however, are remarkably clean and well paved. There are, properly, only two squares in the town, but both of them are handsome. The principal buildings are, the four parish churches, several monasteries and convents, the hospital, a magnificent stone building, supported by voluntary subscription, and containing 600 beds; the custom-house, townhall, court-houses, the theatre, and slaughter house. The last, which serves also as the flesh market, is a fine building of the Tuscan order, and is kept perfectly clean by a copious fountain, which is constantly flowing. The river is crossed by three bridges, one of them



THE CHURCH OF SAN ANTONIO ABAD, BILBAO.
From Iparraguirre y Monasterial.

a very handsome suspension bridge of recent construction; and along its banks is a wide and pleasant promenade, well planted with oak and lime trees. The chief educational establishment is the general college of Biscay. There is also a Latin, five public, and numerous private schools. Bilbao is uncommonly well supplied with water, which is conveyed in stone tunnels under the street, and, in order that these may not be disturbed, wheeled carriages are absolutely prohibited, all the traffic being carried on on horseback, or by means of sledges. The chief manufactures are, woollen and linen goods, silks, iron and copper ware, hats, paper, and soap. Ship and boat building is also extensively carried on. The port of Bilbao is reached by the tide, but does not admit vessels of above 9 ft. draught. The trade, however, is important, and has increased so considerably of late years, that Bilbao has become the second trading port of Spain. Imports in 1858, £5,...944; in 1867, £2,087,338; exports in 1867, £272,210. The principal exports are wheat and flour. One of the chief imports is dried cod, which is transmitted to all parts of the interior. Bilbao was twice besieged by the Carlists, without success, in 1835. Pop. 17,969.

BILBOROUGH, par. Eng. Notts; 1090 ac. Pop. 232.

BILBROUGH, par. Eng. city of York Ainsty; 1389 ac. Pop. 216.

BILDESTONE, or BILSON, a decayed market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town is 11 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. The parish church, on an elevation at a short distance W. the town, is a spacious and handsome structure. There is also a Baptist chapel here. Bildestone was at one time

noted for its manufactures of blue cloth and blankets, but both have fallen into decay. The market which used to be held here has been discontinued for some time. Area of par. 1420 ac. Pop. 818.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BILEDULGERID, an extensive and little-known tract, N. Africa, lying between the S. declivity of Atlas and the Great Desert, and between Fezzan on the E., and Cape Non, on the Atlantic, on the W. It consists of gently-inclined plains, which spread to the foot of the mountains, and which are nearly as sandy and barren as the desert itself, excepting along the courses of the numerous streams descending from the S. slopes of the Atlas Mountains, all of which are absorbed by the sand, and many of which are strongly impregnated with salt. Along these streams date-palms abound, which, with camels, horses, and cattle, form the sole wealth of the inhabitants. The real name of the place is said to be *Beled-el Jereed*, which has been translated, by some, into 'the land of dates,' by others, into 'the parched country.' Both would, to a certain extent, apply, as the date-tree flourishes luxuriantly in its limited localities, while an utter sterility characterizes all other portions of the country.

BILGORAY, a tn. Russian Poland, dist. of, and 50 m. S. Lublin, l. bank, Lada. It contains three churches, and has several important fairs. Pop. 6000.

BILIARSK [anc. *Bulimar*], a tn. Russia, gov. and about 80 m. S.E. Kazan, l. bank, Teherem Kana. It is a place of great antiquity; and, though now decayed, its former magnificence is attested by numerous ruins, particularly those of an ancient temple, which is still held in great veneration by the Tartars. Pop. about 2500.

BILIN [Bohemian, *Bylina*; Latin, *Bilina*], a post tn. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, 42 m. N.W. Prague, prettily situated in the vale of the Bila. It is walled, contains a fine old castle, built in 1680, and one of more modern date, in which is a good collection of minerals, an armoury, and a museum. In the town there are several churches, chapels, cotton-spinning mills, and beet root sugar manufactories. Within 1 m. of the town are mineral acid springs, much resorted to, and from which 900,000 jars of water are exported annually. The waste water of the wells is evaporated, and the salts and magnesia thus obtained form important articles of commerce. In the vicinity are found coal and garnet. Here is also the singular basaltic rock called Borzenberg or Bilmer Stein.

BILLERICAY, a small market tn. England, co. Essex, on a hill, 2½ m. E.N.E. London. It consists of two principal streets, one of which is straight, spacious, and about half a mile in length. It is amply supplied with water from numerous and copious springs, and is well lighted with gas; and contains a plain, but neat market-house, in which a corn market is held every Tuesday. The churches are, the district church, having an ancient and handsome tower adorned with turrets; and a chapel belonging to the Independents, a very tasteful structure. Principal public schools:—a national and British school, also a respectable academy, several minor schools, and a thriving mechanics' institute. No manufactures, and the chief business of the town is limited to a retail trade. The scenery in the vicinity is exceedingly beautiful, and from several points extensive and delightful views are obtained. Pop. 1390.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BILLESDON, a small market tn. and par. England, co. of, and 8 m. E. Leicester. In the town are a church, Baptist chapel, alms-houses, and other charities; also a school-house, erected in 1650. In the vicinity are vestiges of a strong Roman encampment and pagan temple; and, though the trade and population are now inconsiderable, Billesdon appears to have been, in the time of the Romans, a place of some consequence. A fair is held in April. Area of par., including the chapelries of Goadby and Rolleston, 4430 ac. Pop. 1085

BILLESLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 750 ac. Pop. 41.

BILLING, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Billing* (*Great*), par. Northampton; 1290 ac. Pop. 459.—2, *Billing* (*Little*), par. Northampton; 856 ac. Pop. 93.

BILLINGBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2020 ac. Pop. 1048.

BILLINGFORD, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Norfolk; 1820 ac. Pop. 371.—2, *Billingsford* or *Pirleston*, par. Norfolk; 1820 ac. Pop. 221.

BILLINGHAM, par. Eng. Durham; 11,691 ac. P. 1811.

BILLINGHAY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 7630 ac. P. 2375.

BILLINGSHURST, par. Eng. Sussex; 6758 ac. P. 1458.

BILLINGSLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 1285 ac. Pop. 148.

BILLITON, BILLETON, or BLITONG, an isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to Palembang in Sumatra. It lies E. of Banka and W. of Borneo, between lat. 2° 3′ and 3° 20′ S.; lon. 107° 28′ and 108° 22′ E.; rises to a considerable height above the sea, and is surrounded with dangerous rocks and shoals. Billiton, as well as Banka, contains vast deposits of tin, which the Dutch Government keeps in reserve in case of the exhaustion of that metal in the larger island. At present, the iron and steel ores only are worked, and are found, without much trouble, in the form of slightly oxydized iron. It produces the same woods as Banka. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and the sale of trepang, tortoise-shell, wax, rosin, and edible birds' nests. They were, for a long period, notorious pirates; but having, in 1821, had the audacity to attack and plunder a Dutch gun-boat conveying stores and money to Sarapua, the Dutch Government made Billiton a military post, and gradually brought the island entirely under its sway. The inhabitants, being excellent boat-builders, were employed in constructing light cruisers, which have proved of great use in suppressing piracy. Billiton was recognized as a Dutch possession by the treaty of London, in 1824. Pop. 6000.

BILLOCKBY, or BILLOCKBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 389 ac. Pop. 65.

BILLOM, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m. E.S.E. Clermont, on a hill in a fertile district. The town is ancient, and in the 15th century was surrounded with walls, and had a flourishing university. At that period its tanneries were very considerable. But the walls have now disappeared, and the trade has long been on the decline. Still, however, it has manufactures of linen, serge, delft, and coarse earthenware, bricks, and tiles, and a considerable trade in hemp (the great staple of the district), thread, wool, honey, corn, cattle, wood, and tanned leather for gloves. Storms are of frequent occurrence, and the great quantity of rain that falls at Billom has become proverbial. Pop. 3265.

BILLQUAY, a vil. England, co. Durham, 3 m. E. Gateshead. It has extensive works for smelting lead ore, and making litharge and red lead; green glass bottle-works on a large scale; a tar, naphtha, and turpentine distillery; and an establishment for distilling oil from bones; also manufactures for preparing colours, and making mustard, besides a large ship-building yard, and floating dock.

BILLY, par. Irel. Antrim; 17,330 ac. Pop. 6080.

BILMA, a tn. in N.W. Africa, Sahara, and in the W. limit of the Tibboo country, of which it is the cap.; lat. 18° 30′ N.; lon. 13° 30′ E. It stands in a hollow, on the oasis called Wady Kawas, and is surrounded by low mud walls, which, with the houses within, are mean and miserable. 'The women of this town,' says Major Denham, 'are of a superior class to those of the minor towns; some having extremely pleasing features, while the pearly white of their regular teeth is beautifully contrasted with the glossy black of their skin.' They are further described as dancing with great taste and skill, and being altogether exceedingly attractive. Bilma is the residence of the Sultan, and derives further importance from the caravans which pass through it on the road between Murzook and Bornou, and from its vicinity to some salt lakes, from which large quantities of fine crystallized salt are collected, and sent to Bornou and Soodan. Dates also grow here abundantly, but other provisions are scarce and dear.

BILNEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Bilney* (*East*), par. Norfolk; 544 ac. Pop. 187.—2, *Bilney* (*West*), par. Norfolk; 2750 ac. Pop. 304.

BILSA (BILWESA), a large tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, belonging to Scindia, r. bank Betwa, near its junction with the Bess, 34 m. N.E. Bhopaul; lat. 23° 33′ N.; lon. 77° 56′ E. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and some years since contained 5000 houses. The vicinity is celebrated over all India for its tobacco. *See Supplement*, BILSA.

BILSBY-AND-THURLBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2820 ac. Pop. 611.

BILSINGTON, par. Eng. Kent; 2843 ac. Pop. 389.

BILSTHORPE, par. Eng. Notts; 1572 ac. Pop. 217.

BILSTON, a market tn. England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S.E. Wolverhampton, on a rising ground, and extending nearly 2 m. in length. It is irregularly built, but the principal

street contains some substantial and handsome houses. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; the smaller streets are unpaved, and the larger macadamized. There are few public buildings, and none of any note. The church of St. Leonard is a neat edifice, in the Grecian style, with a low tower. St. Mary's church is a handsome structure, in the perpendicular English style, built in 1829; it possesses a fine organ and a beautiful altar-piece. St. Luke's church is also a neat building. A fourth church has been recently erected. There are places of worship, besides, for Baptists, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists of the New Connection, and R. Catholics; also a small Welsh chapel. Schools numerous. The national schools connected with St. Leonard's Church have accommodation for nearly 700 children; those connected with St. Mary's can accommodate 600. The manufacturing industry of Bilston is very great. The noise and smoke of engines and furnaces is heard and seen in all directions, and for many miles around the town. The manufactures include tin, japanned and enamelled wares of every kind; iron wire, nails, screws, iron gates, and palisades, machinery, steam-engines, &c. There are also some mills for forming pig-iron into bars, and many iron and brass foundries. Coarse pottery is made with the clay which is found in the neighbourhood in great abundance. A particularly fine sand for casting, and a very hard stone, suitable for grindstones, are also obtained here in great plenty. Pop. 24,364.

BILTON, two pars. Eng.: -1, A par. and small vil. Warwick; 2243 ac. Pop. 631.—2, A par. Ainsty of the city of York; 4150 ac. Pop. 848.

BIMA, a seaport tn., isl. Sumbawa, Asiatic Archipelago, cap. dist. of same name, N. side of the island, and near its E. extremity, at the head of the Bay of Bima. It is a place of some importance, being the residence of the Sultan, of a Dutch agent, and having a considerable export trade in rice, pistacia-nuts, timber, wax, and horses. During the dreadful volcanic eruption of the Tomboro Mountain, 40 m. distant, which occurred in this island in April 1815, many of the houses in Bima were choked up with ashes, while the lower parts were inundated with the sea, which, though there was a perfect calm, rolled in upon the shore. The Bay of Bima stretches 21 to 24 m. into the island, with soundings of 60 or 80 fathoms at the entrance, 2 or 3 m. inside of which the bay narrows, and has on each shore a native fort. Rugged Point, the E. entrance into the bay, is in lat. 8° 11′ S.; lon. 118° 51′ E.

BIMBIA, a river, W. Africa, falling into the Bight of Biafra, W. the Cameroons; lat. 4° 0′ N.; lon. 9° 20′ E. On its banks are numerous villages, built on a beautiful amphitheatre of rocky ground. The inhabitants, who are of the Dualla nation, are principally occupied in the collection of palm-oil, which forms the staple article of their traffic. In 1833, their chief placed himself under British protection.

BIMLIPATAM, a small seaport tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 16 m. N.N.E. Vizagapatam; lat. 17° 53′ N.; lon. 83° 22′ E. The only tolerable buildings are a few houses in the European style near the beach, and a temple on the slope of a mountain that bounds the town on the S. Traces of a Dutch fort still remain. A considerable trade is carried on from hence in native craft.

BINAB, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, l. bank, Sofi Chai, 55 m. S.S.W. Tabreez, and 8 m. E. Lake Urumia; lat. 37° 17′ N.; lon. 46° 0′ E. It is abundantly supplied with water, and is one of the neatest and cleanest towns of Persia; having several good caravansaries, and a bazaar. It is surrounded for many miles by orchards and vineyards; and, from its mild climate, is well adapted for the cultivation of grapes, vast quantities of which are exported to Tabreez. It is a dependency of Maraghah; yielding a considerable revenue, and furnishing a quota of 400 men to the Azerbijan army. Binab is quite a modern settlement, no mention being made of it by any of the Oriental geographers. Pop. about 7500.

BINABOLA, or TWELVE PINS, a group of mountains, Ireland, co. Galway, about midway between Lough Corrib and Aghris Head, consisting of two distinct mountain-ranges, connected by an elevated pass called Maam Ina, and occupying a space of about 25 sq. m. The highest summit is 2400 ft. above the level of the sea, and the lowest about 1800 ft. It is intersected by glens, and encircled by lakes, and in most places is very precipitous. Quartz is the principal formation, but towards the foot of the mountains limestone abounds.

BINACRE, or BENAGRE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1660 ac. P. 223.

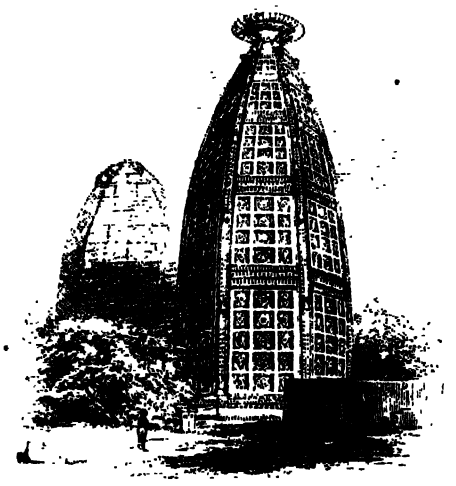
BINASCO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, cap. dist. same name, prov. of, and 12 m. N. by W. Pavia, and intersected by the Pavia Canal. The town is defended by a castle, and has a handsome church. It was burnt by the French in 1796. Pop. 1182.——The DISTRICT is well irrigated, and produces fine crops. Pop. 9338.

BINBROOKE (*St. Gabriel* and *St. Mary*), a united par. Eng. Lincoln; 6070 ac. Pop. 1310.

BINCHE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, nearly midway between Mons and Charleroi. It is pretty; its environs are picturesque; and it contains several handsome buildings; among others a church, a communal house, a small college, and an hospital. The manufactures are considerable, including metal forging, cutlery, glassworks, soapworks, sugar refineries, hat factories, tanneries, three breweries and distilleries. Some hundreds of women are engaged in flowering lace. Binche was walled, in 1110, by Baldwin the builder, Count of Hainaut; and burnt, in 1534, by Henry II. of France. Pop. 6678.

BINCOMBE, par. Eng. Dorset; 977 ac. Pop. 231.

BINDRABUND, a large tn. India, prov. of, and 35 m. N.N.W. Agra, r. bank, Jumna; lat. 27° 37′ N.; lon. 77° 43′ E. It is chiefly famous as having been the scene of the youthful sports of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu, who is an object of enthusiastic admiration to the Hindoos, and to whom many temples, still existing, were dedicated. Some of these



HINDOO TEMPLES AT BINDRABUND. From Daniel's Views in India.

are of a remarkable style of architecture, and the great cruciform pagoda is esteemed one of the most massy and elaborate works of Brahminical superstition. There are likewise several sacred pools, where the pilgrims perform their ablutions, and wash away their sins. Different parts of the neighbouring woods are pointed out as the abode of ancient Hindoo saints and sages, and which are now occupied by religious mendicants.

BINEGAR, par. Eng. Somerset; 1216 ac. Pop. 358.

BINFIELD, par. and vil. Eng. Berks; 3207 ac. P. 1280.

BINGEN, a tn. grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. of, and on l. bank, Rhine, 15 m. W. Mainz. It contains about 520 houses, and is the place of sale for the wines produced in its vicinity, which are much esteemed. It has also a considerable trade in corn, several extensive tanneries, and manufactures of tobacco, and carries on an active traffic on the Rhine. It is a place of high antiquity, having existed under the Romans. The bridge across the Nahe into Bingen, is said to have been constructed by Drusus, the Roman general. On an eminence near the town are the ruins of an old fort, called Klopp, or Drusus Castle, commanding a fine view. The navigation of the Rhine was formerly obstructed near Bingen, by a ledge of rocks that ran obliquely across the river; but by blasting,

a channel of 210 ft. width, called Binger Loch [hole of Bingen], has been opened in them, through which vessels now pass in safety. In its vicinity are the Mausethurm [mouse tower], the retreat and death place of Bishop Hatto of Mainz, the castle of Rheinstein, and other architectural remains. Pop. 5601.

BINGHAM, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Notts. The town, 9 m. E. Nottingham, has two principal streets, and a few smaller, a large church, several dissenting chapels, a poorhouse, some parochial and Sunday schools, and other charities. The petty sessions for the hundred of Bingham are held here, and it is one of the polling places for the S. division of the county. Pop. 1918.

BINGHAMTON, a town, U. States, New York, cap. Broome co., 138 m. S.W. Albany. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and several churches; and exports a large amount of lumber. Pop. 12,692.

BINGLEY, a tn. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding. The town lies on the sides and summit of a gentle eminence, between the Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 5 m. W. Bradford, and consists chiefly of one long street, is tolerably well built, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The churches and schools comprise the parish church, a spacious and venerable structure, with a square embattled tower, in the later English style, a new church consecrated in 1868, five dissenting chapels, a free grammar school with an endowment of £370 a year, a large national and other schools. There is also a mechanics' institution, an elegant structure, a courthouse for petty sessions, and an oddfellows' hall. The manufacture of worsted and cotton is carried on here, and in the neighbourhood, to a great extent. There are also manufactories of paper tubes, iron foundries, and some trade in malt. The town is rapidly increasing in importance and prosperity. Area of par. 13,180 ac. Pop. 15,557, of township 13,254, and of tn. 5238.

BINGTANG, Petit Bintam, or Bintam, an isl. Indian Archipelago, between lat. 1° 10′ N. and 1° 10′ S.; lon. 104° 15′ and 104° 37′ E.; bounded N. by the Strait of Singapore, E. and S. by that of Rion, and W. by the China Sea. It is 30 m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth. Numerous small islands and reefs make its waters dangerous to seamen, to whom it and some of the neighbouring islets are best known under the name of Rion, a port in the small island of Tandjong, Pinang. Bingtang is subject to a Viceroy of the Sultan of Linga, but the supremacy of the Dutch is fully recognized. It contains 6000 ginger gardens. Pop., with surrounding islets, 6000.

BINIC, a seaport tn. and com. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 6 m. N.N.W. St. Brieuc, at the foot of a semicircular hill, whose base is washed by the sea. A wooden bridge across the river Ic unites the communes of Pordic and Binic. The port has a depth of above 18 ft. in spring, and about 8 ft. in ebb tides, and is one of the most convenient on the coast of Brittany. It has several vessels engaged in the Newfoundland cod fishery. Pop. 2324.

BIOBIO, the largest river in Chili, prov. Concepcion. Its head streams, which are numerous, rise in the Andes, and, uniting at Nacimiento, or about lat. 37° 20′ S., form the Biobio, which falls into the Pacific at the town of Concepcion, lat. 36° 49′ 30″ S.; lon. 73° 5′ 30″ W. (R.), after a total course of about 150 m., but not more than 80 m. from the junction of the head streams at the point above named. It is about 2 m. wide at its mouth, but is too shallow for large vessels; small river barges, however, and canoes, navigate it as far up as Nacimiento. The Biobio forms the N. boundary of the territory of Araucania.

BIR, or Beer [anc. *Birtha*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, 62 m. N.E. Aleppo, on the side of a steep hill, l. bank Euphrates, which is here about 600 yards wide, and from 10 to 12 ft. deep. The town is surrounded, on the land side, by a wall, with towers at the angles, and pierced with loop holes. The streets are narrow, but clean. In the centre, on a steep rock, is an old ruined fortification. The rocks on which Bir is built are of chalk, and the houses of the same material, the whiteness of which, in bright sunshine, is painful to the eyes. Bir has long been the point where caravans and travellers, from Aleppo to Orfah, Diarbekir, Bagdad, and Persia, cross the Euphrates. It is also the point from which it is proposed to navigate the Euphrates by steam. Pop. between 3000 and 4000.

BIRBHOOM. *See* Beerbhoom.

BIRD ISLAND. *See* Aves Island.

BIRD ISLAND, numerous small islands:—1, An isl. Banda Sea; lat. 5° 29′ S.; lon. 130° 1′ E. (R.)—2, One of the Falkland Islands, about 1¼ m. long, and 410 ft. high; lat. 52° 11′ S.; lon. 60° 54′ W. (R.)—3, An isl. Ladrones, about 2 m. in extent, and having rocks round it; lat. 16° 1′ N.; lon. 146° 3′ E. (R.)—4, An isl. Low Archipelago, called also Heknerd, about 2½ m. in extent, and having a lagoon in it; lat. (N. point) 17° 48′ S.; lon. 143° 7′ W. (R.)—5, An isl., S.W. coast, Papua; lat. 4° 19′ S.; lon. 133° 28′ E. (R.)—6, An uninhabited isl. Sandwich group; lat. 23° 6′ N.; lon. 161° 57′ W. (R.)—7, A low isl. Seychelle Archipelago, in which water may be procured by digging. It is about 2 m. in extent, lat. (N.E. point) 3° 42′ 42″ S.; lon. 55° 15′ 42″ E. (R.)—8, An isl., W. coast Africa, about 2 m. long; lat. 13° 39′ 30″ N.; lon 16° 40′ W. (R.)

BIRD ISLANDS.—1, A cluster of low islands, N.E. coast, Australia, named by Capt. Cook; lat. 11° 46′ S.; lon. 143° 9′ E. (R.)—2, A small cluster of islands, called also Chaon, off Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, extending over a space about 7 m. by 2 m.; lat. (E. one) 33° 52′ 6″ S.; lon. 26° 18′ E. (R.)—3, Two small islands, N.W. the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence; lat. (E. one) 47° 51′ N.; lon. 61° 9′ 42″ W. (R.)

BIRGHAM, a small vil. Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Tweed, 15 m. S.W. Berwick, formerly called *Brigham*, from a bridge which, it is supposed, united the two kingdoms at this point. The village is worthy of notice on account of its historical associations only. It was here that Hugh, Bishop of Durham, ambassador of Henry II. of England, and William the Lion of Scotland, attended by his bishops, earls, and barons, met on the subject of the *Saladin tenth*, a tax which Henry proposed to levy in Scotland, as he had done in England, to carry on a new crusade; but which William there informed the bishop he could not prevail on his people to pay. It was here, also, that a numerous meeting of the community of Scotland assembled to express their approbation of the proposed marriage of Prince Edward, son of Edward I., with Margaret of Scotland, but which, in consequence of the death of the latter, never took place. In July of the same year, 1290, another meeting was held at Birgham, at which were present the Bishop of Durham and five others, who ratified, in the name of the King of England, certain measures taken by the Scots to secure the independence of their kingdom.

BIRIOUSSA, a river, Siberia, forming part of the boundary between govs. Irkutsk and Yenesei. It is one of the head streams of the Ona, an affluent of the Tchuna, and has a N. course of about 200 m.

BIRIOUTSCH, a tn. European Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 80 m. S.S.W. Voroneje, l. bank, Sosna, a tributary of the Don. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart and a ditch of considerable depth, contains seven churches, and has four important annual fairs. Pop., chiefly agricultural, (1863), 5112. A stream of the same name, near the town, is remarkable for the pearls occasionally obtained from its oysters, and the bones and teeth of elephants often exposed upon its banks.

BIRKENFELD, a principality, cap. same name, belonging to the grand duchy of Oldenburg, but locally separated from it, l. bank Rhine, N. of Hesse-Homburg, and surrounded on all sides by the Prussian governments of Trier and Coblentz. It has an area of 154 geo. sq. m., and is divided into the three bailiwicks of Birkenfeld, Oberstein, and Rohfelden. The surface is generally rugged, the soil by no means fertile, and the climate, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Hundsrücken, cold and severe. The chief streams are the Nahe, Frais, Idar, and Kanne. The wood is principally oak and beech; and the minerals are, coal, iron, roofing-slate, and whetstones. Pop. 35,668.—The town is 24 m. E.S.E. Treves or Trier, with a sharpening and polishing mill, linen manufactures, and tanneries. Pop. 2385.—Numerous small places, particularly in Prussia, have the same name.

BIRKENHEAD, a parl. bor., market tn., and port, England, co. Cheshire, on the estuary of the Mersey, here 1340 yards wide, opposite Liverpool; lat. 53° 23′ N.; lon. 3° 2′ W. It is of entirely modern erection, and owes its formation and the prosperity which has attended it to its commodious docks. It has five principal streets, running from N.W. to S.E.; crossed

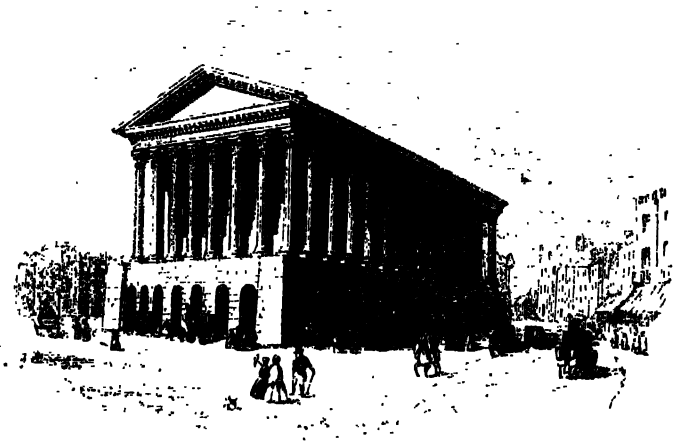
at right angles by a number of shorter ones; a handsome square, having an area of 6½ ac, four of which are inclosed and planted with shrubbery; a townhouse that cost £10,000; market on an extensive scale, which cost £30,000; slaughter-houses on the most approved plan; and ranges of dwelling-houses for workmen, unusually complete in their accommodation and in all their appointments. The system of drainage and sewerage is also singularly complete. The width of courts is regulated, and the streets are generally wider than in the best parts of most towns. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. There are eight churches belonging to the Establishment, two English and three United Presbyterian churches, a Wesleyan and three R. Catholic chapels, and numerous excellent schools. There is also a theological college, where young men are prepared as clergymen for foreign missions; a free public library, industrial schools, &c. The benevolent institutions comprise an hospital or infirmary, a lying-in hospital, and a dispensary. In the N.W. part of the township, on rising ground, a large public park, beautifully laid out, has been formed, having a noble carriage entrance, in the Ionic style. Its magnificent docks, however, form the great distinguishing features of Birkenhead, and are the sources of its prosperity. The dock warehouses are on an equally magnificent scale.

The communication with Liverpool is kept up by fine large steamboats, which ply from each side of the river every ten minutes. Birkenhead is connected by railway with Chester, and thence with all parts of England. The rails are brought round all the quays of the docks. It returns a member to parliament. Pop. in 1861, 51,649; in 1871, 65,980.

BIRMAH. *See* BURMAH.

BIRMINGHAM [anc. *Beormingeham*], one of the greatest manufacturing towns of England, N.W. extremity of co. Warwick, division of its name, hun. Hemlingford, on the borders of the counties of Stafford and Worcester, 109 m. N.W. London, and 113½ by railway. It stands nearly in the centre of England, on slightly elevated ground, 474 ft. above the level of the sea, with annual rainfall 24 inches; is somewhat circular in form, and about 21 m in circumference. The streets are generally irregular, few of them running parallel to each other; a few of them, however, are imposing, and are lined with handsome buildings. A great part of the town is crowded with workshops and warehouses, and occupied principally by manufacturers; but the central and western part contains a number of new, broad, and regular streets; houses well built, chiefly of brick, the more recently erected being, in many instances, faced with Roman cement and plaster. The town is lighted with gas, and the leading thoroughfares are well paved with flag-stones. In the smaller streets the footways were until recently most uncomfortably paved with boulders; but convenient paving of blue brick is now being substituted. The roadways throughout the town are macadamized.

Public Buildings, &c.—The most remarkable of these are the townhall, and free grammar-school; the latter founded and chartered by Edward VI. The townhall, situated at the E end of Paradise Street, and erected for municipal purposes, public meetings, and musical performances, is the great ornament of the town, and is so lofty and large, that it is seen from almost every part of it. The building is rectangular, and after the model of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. It rests on a rustic basement of 23 ft. in height, pierced with doors and windows, which is surmounted by a series of Corinthian columns supporting entablatures above. It is 160 ft. long, 100 broad, and 83 high, and is of brick, faced with Anglesea marble. The large saloon or hall is 145 ft. long, 65 wide, and 65 high. It can accommodate above 4000 persons sitting; and contains a large orchestra, capable of holding 400 performers, with a lofty, wide, and deep recess for the organ, one of the largest and finest in the world. The free grammar-school, a beautiful structure, erected in 1834 at an expense of about £50,000, stands nearly in the centre of the town. The architect, Sir Charles Barry, has employed in it the same general style as that which he has adopted in the new Houses of Parliament. It is of a regular quadrangular figure, 174 ft. in front, 125 deep, and 60 high, and embodies an adaptation of the collegiate, civil, and ecclesiastical pointed architecture of the latest Gothic or Tudor style. It contains both a classical and a commercial school; each being assigned for a separate class of boys. The income of the foundation from landed property is about £12,000. There are about 470 pupils in the central establishment, and 1000 (half being girls) in the four branch schools which have been erected in suitable situations for the children of artizans and others, thus conveying the benefits of this noble foundation very extensively. The institution is open to scholars of every denomination. It is under the management of 20 governors, and the bishop of the diocese. Among the other public buildings of note, besides several of the churches to be afterwards mentioned, are the Queen's college, a very unsuccessful institution, situated opposite the townhall, in Paradise Street, founded in 1828, incorporated by royal charter in 1843—up to 1846 open to medical students only, but now open to all classes of students, and entitled to issue certificates for degrees in the university of London, in arts, law, or medicine; Queen's hospital, lying in hospital, deaf and dumb institution, blue-coat school, blind asylum, Bingley exhibition hall, Hebrew school, Odd-fellows' hall, bankruptcy court, the building belonging to the society of artists, two theatres, the post-office, the dispensary, and the market hall, wash-houses, and baths; and to these may be added the public office, the proof-house, the London and North-Western Railway station, the general hospital, the barracks, the Birmingham library, three cemeteries—one belonging to the corporation, and two to joint-stock companies—county court, public dining halls, two clubs, Midland Institute, free libraries, public gallery of art, the Exchange buildings, the Masonic hall, the Curzon hall (erected specially for the annual dog show), three music halls, the Corn Exchange, and statues of Lord Nelson, Thomas Attwood, Sir Robert Peel, Joseph Sturge, James Watt, and the late Prince Consort. There is also, in the suburbs of the town, the handsome Jacobian mansion of Aston Hall, situated in a domain of 45 acres, lately purchased partly by the corporation, and partly by private donations, as a place of public recreation; with two other public parks.



THE TOWNHALL, BIRMINGHAM.- From Nature and on wood, by C. W. Radclyffe.

Places of Worship.—Birmingham, within the borough, which includes Edgbaston, a suburban par. and town, and part of Aston, contains 34 churches in connection with the Establishment, in addition to several rooms licensed for worship. The old parish church of St. Martin—supposed to have been founded in the seventh or eighth century, though the present structure does not seem earlier in date than the 13th—has been sadly disfigured in its exterior by alterations made in the Georgian period; but the massive tower and handsome spire (210 ft. high) have lately been rebuilt in the style of

their original architecture. The interior contains some fine and remarkably curious monuments of the De Birminghams, the ancient lords of the place. St. Philip's Church, erected



THE BULL RING & St. MARTIN'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.—From Nature and on wood, by C. W. Radclyffe.

in 1715, on the most elevated spot in the town, is a beautiful structure, in the Palladian or Italian style, consisting of a pedestal line, of good height, a range of lofty Doric pilasters, inclosing the large and well-proportioned windows, and a handsome balustrade. The tower, carried upwards by a series of carved figures, is surmounted by a dome and cupola. The stone of this building having decayed, it has lately been recased at a heavy expense, defrayed by public subscription. St. George's Church, erected in 1822, is a handsome and graceful structure, in the decorated English style, with a lofty, square, embattled tower. St. Thomas's Church, the most capacious in the town, built in 1829, gives a fine specimen of Doric architecture. The other churches are St. Mary's, belonging formerly to the parish of St. Martin, erected by subscription in 1774; St. Paul's, erected by subscription in 1779, somewhat heavy in its architecture, but relieved by an extremely light and elegant spire; Christ Church, a large, plain, and commodious stone building, admirably situated on an angular tongue of land, formed by the convergence of several important streets; St. Bartholomew's, a plain brick building, with a powerful organ by England, and a handsome altar-piece; St. Peter's, formerly a chapel of ease to St. Philip's, in the Grecian style, with a massive Doric portico, in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens; St. James's Chapel, a chapel of ease to Aston Church, as are also St. John's, built in 1735, and Holy Trinity Chapel, a handsome Gothic building; All Saints', erected in 1833, a large and handsome brick structure, interspersed with Bath stone; and Bishop Ryder's Church, so called as a testimonial to the memory of the prelate of that name, by whose example and influence subscriptions were raised for its erection. To these may be added the old and the two new churches at Edgbaston, and several churches recently built in these populous parts of the adjoining parishes, included within the Parliamentary boundary of the borough. The dissenting places of worship are very numerous. There are a large R. Catholic cathedral, and three or four chapels; thirteen Wesleyan Methodist chapels, four new connection, and one belonging to the Wesleyan Association, besides several smaller, belonging to other sections of Methodists; fourteen Baptist chapels, ten Independent chapels, seven places of worship for Unitarians, a Presbyterian church in Broad Street, and a chapel belonging to Lady Huntingdon's connection; a New Jerusalem church, a Quakers' meeting-house, and a Jews' synagogue. Some of these places of worship are very elegant and spacious buildings. The most remarkable is the R. Catholic cathedral of St. Chad, erected at an expense of £60,000; it contains a melodious peal of bells; contiguous is a handsome building, the residence of the R. Catholic bishop and clergy.

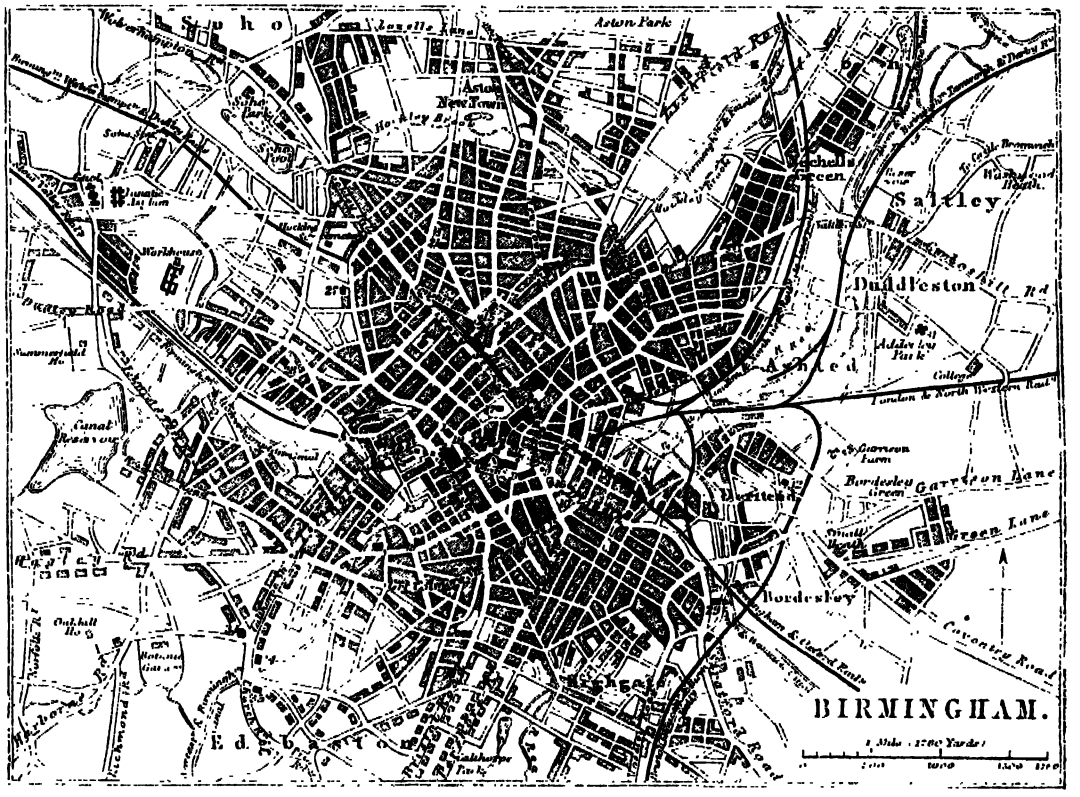
Charitable Institutions.—Amongst the charitable institutions, the most important are the General hospital, supported by subscriptions, and by the profits arising from the triennial musical festival; and the Queen's hospital, founded in 1840. There are, besides, the general and self-supporting dispensaries, the lying-in hospital, the eye hospital, an institution for the relief of deafness, the general institution for the blind, the deaf and dumb asylum, the children's hospital, and the Magdalene asylum at Edgbaston. In various parts of the town are numerous almshouses, belonging to Lench's and other richly endowed trusts, for the aged and infirm poor; and a great many other charitable institutions, the names of which need not be here specified.

Schools, Literary and Scientific Institutions, &c.—Besides the free grammar-school, and Queen's college, already described, the principal educational establishments of Birmingham are:—the blue-coat school, with accommodation for 140 boys and 60 girls; the education includes the ordinary elementary branches, and religious instruction; the girls are also taught sewing, knitting, and household work, and are prepared for domestic servants—the pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught; the Protestant Dissenters' charity-school, established in 1760, and entirely supported by voluntary subscription, at present clothes, maintains, and educates 40 girls, but the number is not limited; St. Philip's industrial free school, originally established in 1824, though the present building was erected in 1849—admits 220 children, boys and girls. Besides these, there are numerous private, ordinary, and boarding schools; National, British, and Lancasterian schools: a Hebrew school; infant, Sunday, and ragged schools, &c.; Springhill College, for the education of young men for the dissenting ministry amongst Independents, is a well-endowed seminary; and in the neighbourhood of Birmingham is the R. Catholic seminary of Oscott. A diocesan training institution is erected at Saltley. There is a public subscription library in the town, containing from 30,000 to 40,000 volumes; a society of arts, and Government school of design, an Odd-fellows' literary institute, a philosophical institution entitled the Midland Institute, and a society of artists. There are also free libraries, erected by the corporation, and two reformatory institutions.

Manufactures—The origin and progress of the prosperity of Birmingham is wholly attributable to the excellence and extent of its hardware and miscellaneous manufactures. Its geographically central situation on the border of a great coal and iron district, combined with the command of a wide and ready transit, both by canal and railway, have contributed to render it one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the world. Nowhere else can we find such extraordinary developments of human skill and ingenuity, nor such perfection in the arts in which they are employed. The vast variety of trades renders it a desirable place for the talented and skilled artizan; and the variety is such, that it has seldom happened that Birmingham has been distressed, like many towns, from utter lack of employment. Of the early history of Birmingham, as a manufacturing town, little further is known, beyond the general fact that it has enjoyed a reputation for its iron and steel manufactures for several centuries; although its greatest and most rapid progress has taken place within the last forty years. In 1805, the amount of hardware and cutlery exported was 4288 tons; in 1844, it amounted to 22,552 tons, all the intermediate years, with two or three exceptions, showing a progressive increase. In 1821, the value of the exports was £1,237,692; in 1844, £2,179,087; and in 1864, £4,159,107. But the value of hardware goods was, probably, fully a third more in the former than in the latter year; so that the quantity exported

in 1864 exceeds that of 1821 or 1844 far more than the respective valuations indicate. In addition to hardware, Birmingham is more or less interested in firearms, glass, leather, machinery, iron and steel, wire, plate, copper, brass, zinc, tin, and coal, the aggregate value of the exports of which amounted, in 1864, to £37,237,775. The extraordinary reduction in the price of Birmingham manufactures has arisen, partly from a reduction in the cost of the material, but chiefly, and in many cases solely, from improved methods of production, as the cost of the material forms, generally, a very small portion of the value of the finished article. Some of these reductions are truly extraordinary: on firearms the reduction is about 53 per cent.; on gun-locks, from 65 to 85 per cent.; on spoons, stirrups, &c., from 61 to 69 per cent.; and on iron chains, 68 per cent. One of the most important manufactures of Birmingham is that of firearms. During the war against Napoleon 5,000,000 were furnished on account of Government, and of the private trade; those for the former being supplied at the rate of 15,000 muskets weekly. The manufacture of swords and bayonets is also one of the staple trades of Birmingham. Both of these trades, however, fluctuate considerably with circumstances. During two years of the civil war in America, 1,027,336 military weapons were exported to the United States. At Soho, in the vicinity of the town, was formerly one of the largest steam-engine manufactories in the world, belonging to Boulton, partner of the celebrated James Watt; but the steam engine department is now carried on, exclusively, at Smethwick, a short distance to the west of Soho, where extensive works have been erected by successors of the company. The manufacture of copper coinage, formerly conducted at Soho, is now carried on by Messrs. Heaton, at "The Mint." Cast-iron articles of all kinds, and of the most beautiful patterns and workmanship, are manufactured here, to a great extent superseding those made of more expensive metals. In former years, iron-founding was limited to large and heavy articles, but is now extended, with the most entire success, to the lightest and most graceful, in the finishing of which bronze is now very generally employed. Designs are often prepared at enormous expense. In the establishment of Messrs. Messenger & Son may be seen models by the late sculptor Chantrey. The quantity of solid gold and silver plate manufactured in Birmingham is large. Gold wares assayed and marked at the Assay office average 30,000 ounces per annum; silver wares, 100,000, which is additional to the vast quantity manufactured and sold without being marked. The consumption of silver in plating is very considerable, being estimated at about 300,000 ounces a year. Notwithstanding the introduction of such metallic compounds as that called *albata*, which compete with plated goods, the consumption of the latter is steadily increasing. The beautiful invention of electro-plating, first discovered in this town, tends very greatly to the increase of the consumption of silver and also of gold. The vast establishment of Messrs. Elkington & Co., Newhall Street, employing 1000 work-people, is an object of great attraction. Japanning, in all its forms and varieties, is carried on here to a large extent; and has attained to a great degree of perfection, especially in the pictorial department; the trays and waiters manufactured in Birmingham, particularly those of *papier maché*, often displaying, in the conception and execution of their ornamental designs, taste and talent of the highest order. Glass manufacturing, and glass staining or painting, forms another important branch of manufacture; in the former, ornaments of a size are made, which it was once thought could be produced only in metal; on these the most beautiful, delicate, and brilliant surfaces are raised by the lathe and cutting tool. The manufacture of steel pens, scarcely known 35 years ago, is another important branch of the trade of Birmingham. Mr. Gillott, who is the principal manufacturer of this apparently trivial article, employs 500 individuals, and consumes upwards of 100 tons of fine sheet-steel annually, each ton making 10,000 gross of pens. The price of this article has fallen from 12*s.* per dozen to 1*s.* per gross, and still lower for an inferior article. The whole quantity of steel pens now manufactured is estimated at 900,000,000 annually, consuming above 500 tons of steel. Large quantities of these are exported. Pins are also manufactured here in enormous quantities; and such is the extraordinary productive powers of the machinery employed, and of the system of minute subdivision of labour, that 12,000 pins can be cut and pointed in an hour, and 50,000 heads rounded off in the same space of time. The manufacture of buckles was at one time carried on to a great extent at Birmingham, but has decayed in one of its branches in consequence of the general disuse of the article. Buttons are made in large quantities, and, though there has been a great falling off in some of the branches of that trade, in others there has been a vast increase. The whole number made annually in the town is estimated at about 1,000,000,000. When gilt buttons were more in demand than they now are, so extraordinary a degree of perfection was attained in the art of gilding, that 3*d.* worth of gold was made to cover a gross of buttons. In making florentine, or silk buttons, fourteen pairs of hands, and a number of machines, are employed; and yet a set of fourteen buttons can be sold for a 1*d.* or 1½*d.* Several hundred tons of mother-of-pearl shells —fished on the coast of Central America, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Persian Gulf—are annually consumed in the manufacture of buttons; and lately, a species of palm nut has been to an equal if not larger extent employed. Fancy seals, brooches, clasps, and other trinkets, composed of what is called Birmingham gold, and polished steel, are made in immense quantities, of the most beautiful workmanship, and at prices which excite astonishment. Great numbers of gold rings are also manufactured; in some years nearly 30,000 wedding gold rings have been assayed and marked at the Assay Office in Birmingham. The above sketch gives only a selection of a few of the leading articles manufactured at this great seat of human industry and ingenuity. The simple enumeration of all, without any statistical detail, would occupy a far greater space than could be afforded in a work of this nature; but we may mention in addition, wire-drawing, scale making, railway carriage building, brass-founding, works in bronze, and manufactures of lamps, metallic bedsteads, gas fittings, leather and wood cases, tools, percussion caps, and sewing-machines. The machinery employed in the manufacture of nails, screws, button shanks, and in rolling out thick bars, or ingots of metal, into long thin sheets, are amongst the most wonderful inventions of the mechanical genius of this extraordinary place; all of these combining prodigious power, with the most delicate and beautiful precision of movement. The most delicate impressions on metals are often produced by the die-sinking stamp. It has been observed that not many large capitalists are engaged in the manufactures of Birmingham; a great proportion averaging from £500 to £1000. These persons give out their work to the workmen they employ, who are generally paid by the piece, and sometimes work at home. The employer has thus no expensive establishment to maintain, and no wages to pay but when he has orders to execute. The workman, again, when the work put into his hands requires the aid of machinery, may hire, for any given time, one or more rooms, together with a certain quantity of steam-power, in any one of a number of buildings appropriated to such purposes, which are furnished with steam-engine, working-shafts, lathes, benches, &c. At the present time, however, there are many large houses as well as large capitals engaged in the business of the place. The engine-power of Birmingham, in 1849, was estimated at that of 5400 horses, and consumed 377 tons of coal per day. The working of this power employed 8000 to 10,000 persons. In 1865 the number of steam-engines employed was 724, consuming 600 tons of coal daily. The horse-power was, high pressure 6623, low pressure 3287, total 9910. There were 1013 smelting and casting furnaces at work. The estimated value of the steam-engines was £92,337. 20,000 families were engaged in manufactories; 40,000 persons were members of friendly societies. The municipal revenue was £183,962; the poor's rate, £75,154. It has been lamented by those who take an interest in the morals of this town, that the employment of married women and of children in the manufactures, should occasion much domestic evil, and should exercise a prejudicial effect upon education. There is a branch bank of England in Birmingham, and six other banks, all on the joint-stock principle, two of them being with limited liability. The savings'-bank, which was one of the largest and most flourishing in the kingdom, has been amalgamated with the post-office system.

Canals and Railways.—Birmingham is in the centre of the canal and railway systems of the kingdom; and is indebted to them for a great part of its prosperity. The Old canal opens a communication, through the Severn, with Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol; and through the Trent, with Gainsborough, Hull, and Lincoln. This canal has also a junction with the grand line, running through the potteries of Staffordshire, to Manchester and Liverpool; so that both the Irish Sea and the German Ocean are laid directly open to Birmingham traders. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal provides a similar water conveyance, by Tamworth, Atherston, Nuneaton, and Coventry, to Oxford; and thence, by the Thames, to London. In addition to the facilities for conveyance by canals, Birmingham has the advantage of the following railways:—the London and North-Western running through the town, with a great central station in New Street; communicating with London and the south in one direction, and with Liverpool, Scotland, and Ireland in the other; also, by the South Stafford line, with Walsall, Lichfield, &c.; and by a separate branch with Sutton-Coldfield. The Great Western, also running through the town, and having a central station in Snow Hill, communicates one



A, LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.

1. Townhall.
2. King Edward's Grammar School.
3. Queen's College.
4. Post-office.
5. Exchange.
6. Public Office.
7. Queen's Hospital.
8. Market Hall.
9. Bull Ring & Nelson Statue.
10. Smithfield Market.
11. Five Ways & Sturge Statue.
12. Blue-coat School.
13. Free Industrial School.
14. Bingley Hall.
15. General Hospital.
16. St. Martin's Church
17. St. Philip's Church.
18. Christ Church.
19. St. Thomas's Church.
20. St. Paul's Church.
21. St. George's Church
22. St. Stephen's Church
23. St. Mary's Church.

B, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.

24. St. Bartholomew's Church.
25. St. James's Church.
26. St. Matthew's Church.
27. St. Michael's Church.
28. St. Mark's Church.
29. Trinity Church.
30. Roman Catholic Cathedral.
31. St. Saviour's Church.
32. St. Andrew's Church.
33. St. George's Church (Edgbaston).
34. Asylum for Deaf & Dumb.
35. Asylum for Blind.
36. Cavalry Barracks.

way, through Warwick and Oxford, with London, and the other, through Shrewsbury, with Birkenhead, Worcester, and Wales. The Midland, by its S. branch, leads to Gloucester, Bristol, and the W. of England; by its N. lines, to Derby, York, and the N.E. districts. Both the North-Western and the Great Western have lines running through the thick population situated between Birmingham and Wolverhampton. By means of these different lines, Birmingham is in direct railway communication with every part of the kingdom, its facilities for telegraphic despatch being on a corresponding scale.

Markets, Fairs, &c.—Birmingham is rather scantily provided with market accommodation. The vegetable market is held in the streets on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The cattle market—held in a confined place in the heart of the town—is on Tuesday and Thursday. Fairs are held at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas; that is, on the Thursday and two following days in Whitsun-week, and on the Thursday and the two following days nearest to September 29. At these fairs, considerable business is done in cattle, horses, and agricultural produce generally. Birmingham is the emporium of the midland counties.

Municipal Government and Representation.—By the Reform Act in 1832 Birmingham was constituted a borough, sending two members to parliament; the Reform Act of 1867 gave it a third. Constituency in 1865, 14,371. Its municipal charter bears date Oct. 31, 1838. In addition to the mayor, 15 aldermen are elected, one for each of the 13 wards, and 2 supernumeraries to act in the absence of any of the other 13. The number of councillors is 48. There is a stipendiary magistrate, who, with the borough and county justices, sits at the public office daily. The county court has also been established in Birmingham, and has superseded the old court of requests, the hundred court, and the borough court of requests, all three sinks of iniquity. A separate court of quarter-sessions for the borough has been granted by the crown. Previous to the erection of this court, all prisoners committed for trial were sent to the county prison at Warwick; but a borough jail was erected in 1848 at Winson Green, 2½ m. from the centre of the town, at the estimated cost of about £100,000. There is also a lunatic asylum erected near it. The bankruptcy court for the Birmingham district is held in Waterloo Street, and preparations are now being made for the elevation of Birmingham to the

dignity of an assize town. The borough comprises the parishes of Birmingham and Edgbaston, and the townships of Bordesley, Deritend, Duddeston, and Nechells. Area, within the parliamentary and corporate boundary, 8780 ac.

Name and History.—So far as can now be ascertained, Birmingham was not known to the Romans. The first mention of the place is in Doomsday Book, under the name of Bermingeham, the derivation of which probably is *ham*, the home, *Berming*, of the Berms—a tribe which may have come from the ancient Beormas, now the Russian province of Perm. Of its early history, however, very little is known. It was the centre of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and, at the time of the conquest, was a place of some consideration. Birmingham was distinguished in the cause of the parliament; and was the scene of some conflicts, in the last of which, in 1643, it suffered considerably; having been taken, partially burnt, and heavily fined, by Prince Rupert. It suffered, to a fearful extent, from the plague in 1665. Its first considerable increase in size and population, took place in the reign of Charles II. Toward the middle of the last century it began to assume an important appearance, and has since continued rapidly to increase. It is not 100 years since it was made a post town; previous to this, letters used to be directed to Birmingham, near Walsall. The American and French wars, during the latter part of the last century, and the early part of this, were the great causes of the prosperity and increase of the place, by the great demand which they caused for muskets. In July 1791, Birmingham was the scene of a series of disgraceful riots; property was destroyed to the amount of £60,000. In 1839 riots again took place, when several private buildings in the neighbourhood were set on fire, and various other excesses committed. During the excitement of 1848, not one man was taken into custody for any political offence—a circumstance indicative of great moral improvement. The general healthiness of Birmingham is proved by its having been exempt from cholera on both occasions of that malady visiting England. Dr. Price considered it the healthiest place in England. For this it is thought to be indebted partly to the quantity of vitriol which is consumed in the manufactories, and is considered to have a purifying influence on the atmosphere: but a more obvious and more extensive cause may be found in the larger quantity of open space which Birmingham possesses, when compared with such towns as Manchester and Liverpool; in the general excellence of its drainage, greatly facilitated by the substratum of sand and gravel on which it is built; and in the important fact that there is scarcely an underground dwelling, or what is called a cellar, within its precincts. One man in Birmingham lives on the same space as two in Manchester, and three in Liverpool. Edgbaston, already named, a suburban par. and tn. Birmingham, is pleasantly situated about a mile S.W. from the latter. It is a favourite residence of the wealthier classes of Birmingham, and is almost exclusively inhabited by them. It is in consequence rapidly increasing, and becoming quite a fashionable resort. It consists of several principal streets, regularly laid out, and remarkably well kept. The houses, mostly modern, are well built, chiefly of brick stuccoed, there being few of stone. Water is abundant, and all the thoroughfares are lighted with gas. There are here three churches connected with the Establishment, and a public school. No workshops of any description are allowed to be erected in the parish. There are botanical gardens here, open to the public one day in the week on the payment of 2d. Area of par. 2790 ac. Pop. 14,626.

Periodical Celebrations.—Birmingham is remarkable for three occurrences of a periodical nature. One is the Musical Festival, celebrated every third year, for the benefit of the General Hospital; another the simultaneous congregational collections, held in every pulpit of the place on the same day of each year, by which about £3500 is annually realized for the local charities; the third the show of cattle and poultry in Bingley Hall—an exhibition which is scarcely equalled by any of its kind, unless it be by that of the Smithfield Club in London.

Population.—In 1801 the population of Birmingham was 73,670; in 1841 it was 182,922, being about 150 per cent. increase in forty years; in 1851 it was 232,841; in 1861, 296,076; and in 1871, 343,696, so that it is now the fifth city in the kingdom. If the immediate suburbs, not included in the borough, were taken into account, the population would be about 400,000.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BIRNAM, a hill, Scotland, co. of, and 12 m. N.W. Perth; according to the last statistical account 1300 ft. in height; and according to some other authorities, 1580. It was anciently included in a royal forest, but has long since been denuded of the wood rendered famous by Shakspeare. Birnam is 12 m. distant from Dunsinnan.

BIRNBAUM, a tn. Prussia, cap. circle of same name; on the Wartha, 45 m. W.N.W. Posen; with a R. Catholic and a Reformed church, a synagogue, an orphan hospital, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 2800.——The CIRCLE, area, 400 geo. sq. m., is in general flat, and covered to a great extent with forests and meadows. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied with agricultural pursuits. Pop. 38,158.——Numerous small places in Germany have the same name.

BIRNEE, or BIRNIE (OLD and NEW), two tns. Bornou, both W. Lake Tchad. Old Birnee, formerly cap. of the kingdom, but now deserted and in ruins, is near the r. bank of the Yeou, 70 m. N.N.W. Kouka, and 75 W. the lake; lat. 13° 0′ N.; lon. 13° 15′ E. In the days of its splendour, it covered a space of 6 sq. m., and is said to have contained a population of 200,000. The walls, of which portions are still standing, in large masses of hard red brickwork, were from 16 to 18 ft. in height, and from 3 to 4 ft. in thickness. New Birnee is about 75 m. S.S.E. Old Birnee, 20 due N. Kouka, and 15 from Lake Tchad; lat. 12° 30′ N.; lon. 14° 16′ E. This town is also walled, and contains a royal palace, a large mud edifice. Pop. about 10,000.

BIRNIE, par. Scot. Elgin, 7 m. long, and about 2 broad. Pop. 407.

BIRR, or PARSON'S TOWN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, King's co. The town stands on gentle acclivities, on both banks of the Little Brosna, 69 m. W.S.W. Dublin. It consists chiefly of one principal street and several smaller, the better description of which are straight and well kept; houses generally of stone, and the greater number having a respectable appearance. The only buildings of note are the parish church and the R. Catholic chapel. There are two national schools in the town, one for boys, the other for girls—the latter conducted by nuns; a school connected with the parish church, one with the Presbyterians, a classical school, and several smaller primary schools; likewise a fever hospital, a dispensary, a public reading-room, and a mechanics' institute. In the town and neighbourhood are several corn and rape mills, and a distillery. There is no trade of any importance. Area of par. 7218 ac.; pop. 9292. Pop. of tn. 5101.

BIRSA, par. Orkney, Mainland, 7½ m. long, and 5 broad. Pop. 1634.

BIRSE, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 10 m. long, and about the same breadth. Pop. 1295.

BIRSIS, a small maritime tn. Tripoli, dist. Jeb-el-Akdar, lat. 32° 17′ N.; lon. 20° 39′ E.

BIR-SEBA. *See* BEERSHEBA.

BIRSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, at the confluence of the Bir with the Belaia, 50 m. N.W. Ufa. It contains three churches. Pop. 1782.

BIRSTALL, a par. and vil. Eng, co. York, W. Riding; 13,180 ac.; 7 m. S.W. Leeds. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollens, cottons, linen, silk, and in the coal and ironstone mines. Pop. 42,505.

BIRU, or BERGO, a kingdom, W. Africa, in Soodan, N. and W. of the Niger, with the Sahara bounding it N., between lat. 15° and 16° N., and lon. 5° 30′ and 7° 15′ W. The cap. town, Walet, is 260 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo.

BISACCIA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Avellino, 12 m. N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi, on a hill; with several churches, and an hospital. Pop. 5916.

BISACQUINO, or BUSSACHINO, a tn. Sicily, 28 m. S. Palermo; with a considerable trade in grain, oil, and flax. Pop. 8000.

BISAMBERG, a vil. Lower Austria, about 8 m. N. Vienna, cap. of a dist. and situated on a hill of the same name, the summit of which is 1190 feet above the sea. In its neighbourhood, one of the best wines of Austria is produced, and a great deal of lavender grown. Pop. 642.

BISAYAS, a name given by the Spaniards to all the Philippine islands excepting Luzon. It is derived from the language spoken throughout them, called *Bisaya*, which has

numerous dialects, and differs greatly from the *Tagala*, the language spoken in Luzon. These islands were also called *Pintados* [painted men], from the inhabitants painting their bodies different colours—a custom not yet quite disused among the tribes of the interior.

BISBAL, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 12 m. E. by S. Gerona, in a fertile plain surrounded by hills. It has a parish church, two chapels, several schools, a chapter house, prison, hospital, and a fine promenade. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, bricks, tiles, earthenware, and corks. An annual fair is held for grain, cattle, implements of husbandry, and industrial requisites. Pop. 4000.

BISBROOKE, par. Eng. Rutland; 720 ac. Pop. 254.

BISCARA, a tn. Algeria, originally built by the Romans, 200 m. S.S.E. Algiers. It is defended by an insignificant castle, mounted with a few guns, and is said to be so infested with scorpions and other poisonous reptiles, as to be uninhabitable during summer. It carries on a small trade in negroes and ostrich feathers. The natives are held in great esteem for their honesty in Algiers, to which town the greater number of the poorer classes resort for a livelihood.

BISCARI, or VISCARI, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 44 m. W. by S. Syracuse, founded in the 15th century. Pop. 2700.

BISCATHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1050 ac. Pop. 69.

BISCAY [Spanish, *Vizcaya*], also called BILBAO, a prov. Spain, forming one of the three Basque provinces [Spanish, *Vascongadas*], bounded, N. by the Bay of Biscay, W. by prov. Santander, S. by Alava, and E. by Guipuzcoa; area, 1267 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous; the only plains of any extent lying along the banks of the principal streams. The loftiest summits are in the W., S., and E.; in which last direction they attain their culminating point in Mount Arno, on the borders of Guipuzcoa. In geological structure, the province belongs to the more recent secondary formation; the smaller portion of it, lying to the N. and N.E., consisting of lias, and the larger portion of chalk. Both, but particularly the chalk, are traversed by ridges of trachyte, and occasionally of green porphyry. The principal river is the Nervion or Ibaizabal, which crosses the province from S.E. to N.W., and divides it into two nearly equal parts. The other streams are little more than mountain-torrents. In point of soil and natural productions, Biscay is one of the least favoured provinces of Spain; but the industry of the inhabitants has been successfully exerted, in converting naturally barren tracts into fruitful fields and verdant pastures. The chief crops are maize and barley. Many fine fruits, especially nectarines, are raised; walnuts and chestnuts everywhere abound, and form a considerable export to England and Germany. The cattle are of a small and inferior breed; and the rearing of sheep for wool is rendered difficult by the brushwood, which covers great part of the mountain-districts, and tears and destroys the fleece. Fish abound along the coast, and give occupation to a great number of fishing-boats. The principal species taken are bream, tunny, cod, and anchovies. The most important mineral is iron, which is found of excellent quality throughout the province, and is extensively worked. Lead, copper, and zinc also occur. The inhabitants of Biscay are brave, active, and industrious. One of their most distinguishing features is their love of freedom, and their history is full of the exploits which they have performed in repelling attempted encroachments on it. Pop. 177,355.

BISCAY (BAY OF), a gulf of the Atlantic, on the coasts of Spain and France, extending from Cape Ortegal, in Spain, to the isle of Ushant, off Brest, in France, distant from each other about 400 m. This bay is remarkable for its heavy seas, produced by N.W. winds. It is of great depth, and is traversed by Rennel's current. (*See* ATLANTIC.)

BISCEGLIA, a seaport tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Bari, 13 m. E.S.E. Barletta, on a rock, W. shore of the Adriatic; lat. 41° 14′ 24″ N.; lon. 16° 30′ 30″ E. (R.), surrounded by walls, and in general badly built. It has a cathedral, two collegiate and several other churches, convents of both sexes, a seminary, hospital, and a *mont de-piété*. It is the residence of a bishop. The port admits vessels of small burden only. The town being almost destitute of water, rain is collected in large cisterns cut in the solid rock. The neighbourhood produces good wine. Important fairs are held here twice a year. Pop. 15,141.

BISCHHEIM, a tn. Germany, dep. of Lower Alsace, about 3 m. N. Strasburg, with a manufactory of starch. Here the first attempt was made to cultivate tobacco in Alsace. Pop. 2929.

BISCHOFSBURG, a vil. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the Dimmer, 15 m. S.S.W. Rossel. The inhabitants are employed in weaving and spinning. Pop. 2450.

BISCHOFSHEIM.—1, *Bischofsheim vor der Rhön*, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Brent, in a mountainous district, 19 m. S.E. Fulda. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a dyework, a large worsted and several other mills. Pop. 1795.——The DISTRICT has an area of 56 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,241.——2, *Bischofsheim-Neckar*, a tn. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, cap. dist. of same name, about 16 m. S.E. Heidelberg. It is walled; and has two palaces and a powder-mill. Pop. 1930.——The DISTRICT has an area of 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 14,803.—3, *Bischofsheim-Rhein*, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, cap. dist. of same name, 10 m. N.E. Strasburg. Pop. 1652.——The DISTRICT has an area of 36 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,606.—4, *Bischofsheim-Tauber*, a tn. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, cap. dist. of same name, 16 m. S.W. Würzburg, on the Tauber, with a parish church. Pop. of tn. 2427; of dist. 16,482.——5, Two small places, the one in Hesse-Darmstadt, the other in Hesse-Cassel, each containing a parish church.

BISCHOFSTEIN, or BISCHSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 47 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, with three churches (one of them amongst the finest in the province), a high school; manufactures of cloth, hosiery, and leather; distilleries, breweries, &c. Pop. 3384.

BISCHOF-TEINITZ, a fortified tn. Bohemia, circle Klattau, l. bank Radbusa, 26 m. S.W. Pilsen, with a palace, surrounded by a fine park; several churches, two of them founded in the 13th century, and containing fine tombs and statues. The inhabitants live by agriculture, weaving, and shopkeeping. Pop. 2403.——The LORDSHIP of the same name has a pop. of 17,775.

BISCHWILLER, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 12 m. N. Strasburg, r. bank Moder. It was formerly an episcopal town, and defended by a castle, erected in the 15th century, but dismantled in 1706. It has manufactures of cloth for the army, ticks, linen, woollen gloves, knitted articles, oil, and pottery; besides bleachfields, spinning-mills, breweries, tanneries, madder-mills, and iron mines. Its trade is in wine, hops, hemp, tobacco, madder, coal, cattle, &c. Pop. 6242.

BISENTINA, or POSSENTINA, an islet, Papal States, in Lake Bolsena. It contains a church, built by the Farnese family, and decorated by the Caracci; and a Franciscan convent, with fine gardens.

BISENTO, or BISENTI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Teramo, 9 m. N.W. Civita-di-Penne, in a valley. It has several churches, and a dyework for woollen cloth. Pop. 2742.

BISENZ, a tn. and lordship, Moravia, circle of, and 12 m. S.W. Hradisch. The town lies in a plain, at the foot of a hill, which produces the best wine in Bohemia. It has a handsome palace, surrounded by extensive gardens. A good deal of garden produce is raised, and the vine is successfully cultivated. The chief field crop is maize. Pop. of tn. 2800; of lordship, 5858.

BISERT, a river, Russia, gov. Perm. It rises in the Ural Mountains, and, after a S.W. course of about 80 m., joins r. bank, Oufa, a little above Krasnoufimsk.

BISHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 2520 ac. Pop. 665.

BISHOP and CLERK, two rocky islets, S. Pacific Ocean, S. from Macquarie's island, lat. 55° 15′ S.; lon. 158° 56′ E. (R.)

BISHOP-AUCKLAND, a market tn. England, co. of, and 9 m. S.W. Durham, on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and upon the Wear, above which it is elevated 140 ft. The principal feature of the place is the castle, the residence of the Bishop of Durham, and the noble park attached, through which the Gaunless flows into the Wear. The town consists of three principal streets, and a spacious market-place, in which is a handsome town-hall, St. Ann's Chapel, and a bank. It is well lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The parish church is a mile from the town. The other places of worship are, a chapel of ease belonging to the Church of England; a Wesleyan, an Associated Wesleyan, a Primitive Methodist, an Independent, and a R. Catholic chapel, and a Quakers' meeting-house. Schools:—a grammar-school, Barrington school, and four or five private schools. There

are likewise several benefit societies, and a mechanics' institute. There are an extensive iron-foundry, steam corn-mills, &c.; but there are no special manufactures, the prosperity of the town being due to its being in the centre of the S. Durham coal field. Pop. 6480.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BISHOPBRIDGE, or BISHOPBRIGGS, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, par. Cadder, about 3 m. N.N.E. Glasgow, and a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The quarries in its vicinity are very extensively worked, and furnish much of the fine freestone of which Glasgow is built. Above the freestone is a good seam of Roman cement. Pop. 782.

BISHOPSBOURNE, par. Eng. Kent; 2002 ac. P. 348.

BISHOP'S CANNINGS. *See* CANNINGS (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop, hund. Purslow. The town is situated on a gentle acclivity, 17 m. S.W. by S. Shrewsbury. It consists chiefly of two streets, both straight and well kept; houses of stone, and, though old, generally well built; supply of water ample. The only buildings of note are, the union workhouse, the market-house, a neat modern building, and the parish church, a fine old structure, partly in the Norman style. The other places of worship are a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a chapel belonging to the Independents. The schools are a national school, and a partially free school, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town. With exception of a little chair-making, no manufactures are carried on here, the people being chiefly engaged in agriculture. The castle, from which the place takes its name, is not now in existence, its site being occupied by the Castle Inn. It belonged to the Bishops of Hereford. Area of par. 5649 ac. Pop. of par. 2083; of tn. 1778.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford. The town, which is 27 m. N.N.E. London, is built in the form of a cross, and occupies the acclivities of two hills, on the river Stort. It consists chiefly of four streets, all nearly straight and well kept; houses, mostly brick; lighted with gas, and supply of water abundant. The corn exchange, built in 1828, is a handsome and commodious building, containing assembly and coffee rooms. The church is also an elegant structure, having a tower at the W. end, with a spire about 80 ft. in height. Other places of worship are, two district churches, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent chapels, one of each, and a Quakers' meeting-house. There are here, likewise, a high-school, a collegiate school, diocesan training college, besides national and other schools, some alms-houses, several minor charities, a savings-bank, and a mechanics' and literary institution. The principal trade of the town is malting, which is carried on to a very considerable extent, also brewing, coach-building, lime-burning, &c. The business of the town is facilitated by the Eastern Counties Railway, which has a station here, and by a canal, which joins the river Lea. The market, now one of the principal in the county, is held on Thursday. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and the county court once a month. Area of par. 3241 ac. Pop. 5390; of tn. 4673.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BISHOP'S SUTTON, par. Eng. Hants; 3510 ac. P. 522.

BISHOPSTHORPE, or THORPE UPON OUSE, par. Eng. city of York Ainsty; 760 ac. Pop. 406.

BISHOPSTONE, five pars. Eng.:—1, par. Hereford; 776 ac. Pop. 280.—2, par. Sussex; 1937 ac. Pop. 328.—3, par. Wilts; 4452 ac. Pop. 755.—4, par. Wilts; 4452 ac. Pop. 606.—5, par. S. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 513.

BISHOPSTROW, par. Eng. Wilts; 980 ac. Pop. 296.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Hants, the former 10 m. N.E. Southampton. Its church is an ancient structure, in the mixed style, with a square stone tower. The schools are, a national school for boys and girls, and an endowed grammar-school. S.W. the town are the ruins of Waltham Abbey, the ancient palace of the bishops of Winchester. Bishop's Waltham is a polling station for the election of county members for N. Hants. Area of par. 7388. Pop. 2265.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BISHOP WEARMOUTH. *See* SUNDERLAND.

BISHOPTON, par. Eng. Durham; 4031 ac. Pop. 484.

BISHTON, par Eng. Monmouth; 1211 ac. Pop. 218.

BISIGNANO [anc. *Bisinanium*], a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Cosenza, 14 m. N. Cosenza, the seat of a bishop, and defended by a citadel occupying the summit of the highest of the seven hills that surround it. It contains a cathedral, 19 churches, several convents, a seminary, two hospitals, and a house of refuge. The cultivation of the silkworm forms a principal branch of industry. Pop. 10,000.

BISK. *See* BIYSK.

BISKRA, a tn., N. Africa, in the Sahara, 214 m. S.E. Algiers; lat. 34° 47′ N.; lon. 5° 22′ E. It is less a town than the collocation of seven villages, or urban quarters, lying among plantations of date-trees covering nearly 50,000 ac. of land. Nearly in the centre rises 'the kasbah,' a kind of citadel, where a garrison is lodged. The summit of the chief mosque surmounts the highest palm-trees near it. The general aspect of the town buildings is not otherwise remarkable than that, like all other houses in towns of the Sahara, they are built of baked earth, and have terraced roofs. Biskra is the capital of the Zibans. Pop. about 4000.—(*Sahara Algerica.*)

BISLEY.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The former, 11 m. S.E. Gloucester, consists chiefly of one main street; houses well built, supply of water indifferent. There are here but one church, and a parish school. Broad cloth was formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but is now very limited; area of par. 8033 ac. Pop. 4692.—2, par., co. Surrey; area, 950 ac. Pop. 340.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BISPHAM, par. Eng. Lancaster; 5865 ac. Pop. 2857.

BISSAGOS (THE), or BIJUGA ISLANDS, a group of small volcanic islands, about 20 in number, W. coast, Africa, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, between lat. 10° and 12° N.; and lon. 15° 30′ and 16° 30′ W. The largest, Marshi, is about 15 m. in length. Most of them are inhabited, but some of them are merely bare rocks, and visited only occasionally. The soil of the more fertile islands is excellent, consisting principally of decomposed lava, and vegetable matter. They are mostly covered with wood, but present a few clear spaces covered with a rich verdure, on which herds of elephants, deer, buffaloes, and other wild animals depasture. The inhabitants cultivate maize, and have plantations of bananas and palms, but their chief dependence is on their cattle, goats, and fisheries. They are a brave, but treacherous people, and go always armed.—There is a town of the same name on the l. bank of the Bulola River, about 22 m. from its embouchure; lat. 11° 36′ N.; lon. 15° 10′ W.

BISSAO, an isl. and seaport tn., W. Africa, coast of Senegambia, at the mouth of the Jeba or Geba, the latter in lat. 11° 52′ N.; lon. 15° 37′ W. (R.) The island is extremely fertile, and densely peopled by a race called Papels, remarkable for their industry and fidelity. On the E. side of the island, and close to the beach, is a Portuguese fort, a large square building with four bastions and several guns, garrisoned by about 300 soldiers, who are chiefly convicts and mulattoes, excepting the officers, who are detached from the Cape de Verde Islands, of which this settlement is a dependency. Good anchorage may be had off the town in 7 fathoms' mud. Refreshments of all kinds are to be obtained here, but at high prices. Water of good quality is also to be had, but the supply is scanty. The Portuguese have been in possession of this island for upwards of two centuries, but of the numerous fortifications with which it was formerly protected, the one above spoken of is all that remains. The present trade is confined to a very few annual ships from Lisbon.

BISSOLEE, two towns, India:—1, A tn. Punjab, r. bank, Ravee; lat. 32° 28′ N.; lon. 75° 44′ E., with an irregularly built bazaar, and a remarkable palace of the Rajah, regarded by Vigne as the finest building of the kind in the East.—2, A tn., prov. Delhi, 31 m. S.W. by W. Bareily; lat. 28° 19′ N.; lon. 79° 10′ E. It flourished under the early Mogul Emperors and the Rohillas, but is now comparatively desolate. It contains the tombs of some of the family of the Rohillah founder.

BISSUNPOOR, an anc. tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 79 m. N.W. Calcutta; lat. 23° 4′ N.; lon. 87° 25′ E. It is situated in a tract of ferruginous soil, about 30 ft. above the alluvial plains of the Ganges, and is still a place of considerable traffic and importance. The only note-worthy structure is the old fort where the Rajah resides, at one time a place of great strength and magnificence, though now fallen into decay.

BISTRAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Chrudim, cap. lordship of same name, in a deep valley, 39 m. W. by S. Olmütz. It has a church with a fine altar-screen, an industrial school, and a weekly market. Pop. of tn. 1926; of lordship, 10,179.

BISTRITZ.—1, A tn. and lordship, Moravia, circle, Prerau. The town, situated on the Bistritsa, 25 m. S.E. Olmütz, has a parish church, two chapels, a castle, and an hospital. Pop. 1463. The lordship has an undulating surface, and is watered by the Bistritsa and Russawa. Pop. 9512.—2, A tn. and lordship, Moravia, circle, Iglau. The town, 42 m. W. by S. Olmütz, has its own magistracy, two churches, a town-house, an hospital, and considerable manufactures of cloth. Pop. 2447. The lordship is generally level, though in part hilly, and is watered by the Schwazawa, Nedwedicka, and Bobruwka. Pop. 6328.—3. A vil. and lordship, Bohemia, circle, Klattau. The village has a castle, a chapel, a manufactory of looking-glasses, a mill, and two workhouses. Pop. of vil. 524; of lordship, 14,299.—4, *Bistritz* (*Neu*), a tn. and lordship, Bohemia, circle, Tabor. The town lies in a valley almost level, 35 m. S.S.E. Tabor, and contains a church, a castle, a townhouse, and hospital, and has some woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. of tn. 3792; of lordship, 10,164, all R. Catholic.

BISTRITZ, a royal free tn. Transylvania, cap. dist. of same name, on the Bistritz, opposite to the Borgo Pass, in a fine valley, 29 m. E.N.E. Szamosujvar; lat. 47° 6′ N.; lon. 24° 30′ E. It is walled, has two churches, one Lutheran, with a tower 250 ft. high; and one R. Catholic, a monastery of Piarists, and one of Minorite Friars, a Protestant, and a R. Catholic gymnasium, a printing-office, two hospitals, two schools, and a handsome corn-market. The inhabitants manufacture cloth, cordage, leather, potashes, and soap, and trade with Bukowina, Austrian Poland, and Moldavia. Two large cattle-markets are held here annually. Wine is produced in the vicinity. Near the town are the remains of an old castle, formerly the seat of the Hunyads. Pop. 3451.——The DISTRICT, area, 530 geo. sq. m., is intersected by a branch of the Carpathian Mountains, and particularly in its higher parts has a severe climate. Agriculture is necessarily of very limited extent, but the woods abound with game, and the rivers with fish. There are about 30 salt springs in the district. The great Szamos is the largest stream, but the most celebrated is the Little Bistritz, known by the name of Golden Bistritz, which it owes to the gold dust found among its sands. Pop. 108,274.

BITBURG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Trier or Treves, cap. circle of same name, between the Nyms and the Kyll, 18 m. N.N.W. Treves. It is the seat of several public offices, has two R. Catholic churches, and a castle, some manufactures of cloth and leather, a weekly, and four yearly markets. Pop. 2295.——The CIRCLE, area, 220 geo. sq. m., lies between the Ardennes and the Eifel, and is watered by the Moselle or Mosel, Kyll, Prüm, Nyms, Sauer, Diezbach, and Enzbach. The surface is much broken by hills, which are generally well wooded, and in the N.W. furnish quarries of slate, limestone, and sandstone. The valleys are fertile and well cultivated, and produce good crops of grain, pulse, potatoes, rape, flax, and hops. Iron is worked to some extent. Pop. 39,941.

BITCHE, or BITSCH, a fortified tn. Germany, Lorraine, formerly in French dep. Moselle. The lower town, formerly called *Kaltenhausen*, is built at the foot of a rock, near a lake, from which the Horne takes its rise. The citadel, situated on a rock about 150 ft. above the valley, mounts about 80 pieces of cannon, and requires 1000 men for its defence. It consists of four bastions and a half-moon battery, and is well supplied with water from fine cisterns, and a very deep well sunk in the heart of the rock. Bitche has manufactures of earthenware and paper snuff-boxes; and in the neighbourhood are the glassworks of Munsthal. Pop. 2740.

BITCHFIELD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1344 ac. Pop. 159.

BITETTO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Bari, in a fertile plain, W. shore Adriatic. It is the seat of a bishop, has several convents, and a cathedral, containing numerous interesting pictures and marbles. Pop. 4124.

BITIOUG, a river, Russia, which rises in the S. of gov. Tambov, shortly after enters Voroneje, and, after a S. course of above 130 m., joins l. bank Don, about 15 m. above Pavlovsk. Its banks are covered with fine forests.

BITLIS. *See* BETLIS.

BITONTO [anc. *Butuntum*], a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Bari, in a fine plain. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a handsome cathedral, 12 parish churches, convents for both sexes, an hospital, and a seminary. The environs produce excellent wine, called Zagarello. A short distance from the town the Spaniards gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, May 25, 1734. Pop. 22,126.

BITRITTO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 6 m. S. from Bari. It has a collegiate church; and its territory is noted for the excellence of its wines and almonds. Pop. 3349.

BITSCHWILLER, a tn. Germany, Upper-Alsace, 18 m. N.N.E. Belfort, in the valley of the Thur. It has cotton-mills, iron furnaces, and manufactures of numerous articles in tin, steel, and common iron. Pop. 2830.

BITTADON, par. Eng. Devon; 1018 ac. Pop. 67.

BITTBURG. *See* BITBURG.

BITTERFELD, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Mulde, 21 m. N. Leipzig, 16 m. S. Dessau. It was founded by a colony of Flemings, is walled, and has some manufactures of cloth and earthenware. Pop. 4551.——The CIRCLE, area 210 geo. sq. m., is level, and the soil fertile. The railway between Leipzig and Magdeburg skirts the circle.

BITTERLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 6591 ac. Pop. 972.

BITTESWELL, par. Eng. Leicester; 2630 ac. P. 438.

BITTI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, about 55 m. S.E. Sassari, in a mountainous district. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment. Pop. 2855.

BITTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 7156 ac. Pop. 9630.

BIVERI, or BIVIERI, a lake, Sicily, 15 m. S.S.W. Catania. In summer, the greater part of it, converted into a mere marsh, produces a miasma which makes the whole district unhealthy; but when swelled by the rains of winter, it has a circuit of nearly 20 m. It communicates with the sea by the river Lentini, and contains various kinds of fish, the taking of which employs from 50 to 60 boats.

BIX, or BIXBRAND, par. Eng. Oxford; 3075 ac. P. 392.

BIXLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 760 ac. Pop. 161.

BIYA, a river, Siberia, uniting with the Katunya, 10 m. S.E. Biysk, and forming the Obi. It rises in Lake Altin, flows N.W., then S.W., and has a total course of upwards of 100 m.

BIYSK, BIISK, BISK, or BEJSK, a tn. Siberia, gov. of, and 270 m. S. Tomsk, on the Biya; lat. 52° 0′ N.; lon. 85° 10′ E. It is wholly composed of wooden houses, and derives its chief importance from the facilities it offers for carrying on trade with China, from the frontiers of which it is only 190 m. distant. The country around is fertile in wheat, depastures numerous cattle, and produces a considerable quantity of honey. Pop. 5618.

BIZERTA, or BENZERTA [anc. *Hippo Zarrhytus*], a seaport tn. and bay, regency of Tunis. The town stands on the W. side of the bay, 35 m. N. by W. Tunis; lat. 37° 16′ 36″ N.; lon. 9° 49′ 15″ E. (n.); and is thus the most N. town of Africa. It is about a mile in circumference, and is fortified, towards the sea, by several castles and batteries; which, however, are all but useless as defences, in consequence of being commanded by a hill at the distance of a quarter of a mile. Bizerta was formerly one of the best ports in Tunis; and is still good, though now seldom frequented, except by small vessels. The shores of the bay are chiefly composed of sandy downs; there is good anchorage at a little distance from the shore, in 5, 6, and 7 fathoms. A lake, or rather lagoon, runs from the bay a considerable distance into the land, and is said to have a depth, in some places, of 40 to 50 fathoms; but its entrance from the sea is narrow, and has not more than 9 ft. over the bar. There is an extensive fishery here, which is farmed at a high rate; the fish taken are chiefly mullet, of a large size and fine flavour. The country around is singularly beautiful and fertile, producing corn, pulse, oil, cotton, and fruits in great abundance. Notwithstanding this, its inhabitants have been represented as living in a state of the greatest poverty. Pop. about 10,000.

BJÖRKÖ.—1, An isl. Sweden, in Lake Malar, about 13 m. from Stockholm. It is supposed that here stood the famed large and great city Björkö; and ruins of walls, gates, &c., seem to confirm the accuracy of the supposition.—2, An isl. E. coast, Sweden; lat. 59° 53′ N.; lon. 19° E.; 10 m. long by 4 broad.—3, An isl. Russia, Gulf of Bothnia, W. coast, Finland; lat. 63° 21′ N.; lon. 19° 13′ 23″ E.

BJÖRNEBORG, a seaport tn. Russian Finland, dist. of, and 70 m. N.N.W. Abo, and on a sandy tongue of land, at the mouth of the Kumo, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It has some

shipbuilding; and exports of timber, pitch, tar, articles of wood, and fish; the two last chiefly to Stockholm. Its entrepot is N. Sanbad, above a mile from the town. The States of Sweden met here in 1602. Pop. 7270.

BLABY, par. Eng. Leicester; 3300 ac. Pop. 1998.

BLACK FOREST. *See* SCHWARZWALD.

BLACK HEAD.—1, A bay, Ireland, co. Clare, S. side, Galway Bay, having the promontory of Black Head—lat. 53° 9′ N.; lon. 9° 17′ W. (R.)—on the W., and Finvarra Point on the E.—2, A point, N.E. coast, Ireland, co. Antrim, N. side of the mouth of Belfast Lough; lat. 54° 46′ 6″ N.; lon. 5° 41′ 15″ W. (R.)

BLACK RIVER, a river, U. States, New York, falling into Black River Bay, in the N.E. part of Lake Ontario, after a N.W. course of about 108 m., of which about 40 m., near its centre, are navigable for boats. The lower part of the river is obstructed by rapids.

BLACK SEA, or EUXINE [anc. *Pontus Euxinus*], a large inland sea, bounded, N. and N.W. by Russia, N.E. by Caucasia, W. by Turkey in Europe, S. by Anatolia, and S.E. by Armenia, between lat. 41° 0′ and 46° 37′ N., and lon. 27° 25′ and 41° 46′ E. Greatest length, from E. to W., about 700 m.; breadth, about 300 m.; extent of coast, upwards of 2000 m.; area, variously estimated at 160,000 and 180,000 sq. m. It receives some of the largest rivers in Europe, including the Danube, Dnieper, and Dniester, and drains a surface of 950,000 sq. m.; its waters are, in consequence, only brackish. Its depth in general is great, no bottom having been found in some parts with a line of 140 fathoms, although, in a few places, as the Strait of Yenikalé, it does not exceed 10, 20, or 30 ft.; while off the mouth of the Danube the water deepens so gradually from the shore, that the distance from the latter may be ascertained within half a mile by soundings alone. Throughout the whole of the Black Sea there are scarcely any rocks, and almost everywhere are excellent anchoring-places. Storms are rare, and, when they do occur, are of short duration, seldom lasting more than 12 hours, without considerable abatement. During the summer, N. winds prevail, and S. in the beginning of autumn and spring. The former frequently detain vessels from the Mediterranean in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus for weeks together. The currents of the Black Sea, generally, have a tendency towards the Bosphorus or channel of Constantinople. The most constant and powerful is that which sets along the W. shore, from the mouth of the Dnieper to the Bosphorus, occasioned by the great influx of water, especially on the melting of the snow, from the great rivers that fall into the N.W. portion of this inland sea. There is no flow of tide in the Black Sea, the slight difference of elevation that occasionally occurs arising solely from the winds and currents. The S. coast of the Crimea, and the coast of Anatolia and Caucasia, abound in lofty mountains, which rise up immediately from the margin of the sea, and afford excellent landmarks. On the N.W. and N., the coast is generally low, and on this account dangerous, as it can be seen only from a very short distance. Harbours and bays are numerous, and many of them good; but there are none of any great extent. Those that penetrate deepest into the land are the Gulf of Kerkinet on the N., between the Crimea and the mainland; the Gulfs of Rassein and Burgas on the W., and those of Sinope and Samsoon on the S. There are no remarkable projections or headlands, excepting those formed by the W. and S. extremities of the Crimea, and Cape Indjeh and Bozlepeh in Anatolia. The Black Sea communicates with the Sea of Azof by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Kertsch or Yenikalé, and with the Mediterranean by the Bosphorus or Channel or Strait of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles.

There are few fisheries of any importance carried on in the Black Sea, although it abounds with various kinds of fish, including porpoises, sturgeons, dolphins, mackerel, mullet, bream, &c. Seals, also, are numerous. One of the most extensive fisheries is at the entrance of the Strait of Yenikalé, where considerable quantities of sturgeon are taken. The N. ports are frequently shut up by ice for three or four months in the year, or from about December to March.

The Black Sea extended, at a remote period, much further E. and N. than it now does, occupying the whole of the vast plains and steppes that surround the Caspian and the Sea of Aral, in Tartary, neither of which had then a separate existence, being included in this great inland sea. The relative level of the Black Sea, with the Caspian on the one hand and the ocean on the other, were long undetermined points; but seem now to be pretty well ascertained. It has been found that the Caspian is 101 ft. lower than the Black Sea, and that the latter is precisely of the same level as the ocean. That it is, however, a little, though, perhaps, but a very little above the level of the Mediterranean, which is itself kept below that of the Atlantic by evaporation, would appear from the almost constant flow of a current towards the Grecian Archipelago, through the Dardanelles. The amount of evaporation which takes place in the Black Sea must be also very great, as the discharge by the Bosphorus is wholly insufficient to account for the disposal of the immense quantities of water passed into it by its rivers. How it should retain its saltness, notwithstanding this large and constant accession of fresh water, has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

The Black Sea was explored at an early period by the Greeks, who, from their ignorance of the arts of navigation and shipbuilding, represented it as beset with dangers of the most formidable kind; and who, it has been said, gave it the name of *Pontus Axinus* or Inhospitable Sea, as expressive of the dread and terror in which they held it. Having gathered courage from experience, the Greeks, at a later period, formed numerous establishments along its shores, from which they carried on an extensive trade in slaves, cattle, and corn, and then gave it the name of *Euxinus* or Hospitable; and to this day, their vessels are the most numerous in the Black Sea, the greater part being employed in exporting the corn, hides, timber, iron, and furs of Russia, and in importing wine and fruits, and the manufactures of England and France. The name Black Sea was given by the Turks.

BLACK WARRIOR RIVER, a river, U. States, Alabama, falling into the Tombeckbe; lat. 32° 32′ N.; lon. 88° W., after a S.S.W. course of about 160 m. For steamboats, it is navigable to Tuscaloosa, 48 m. direct distance; and for boats, much higher up.

BLACKBURN, a municip. and parl. bor. England, co. Lancaster. The town is 21 m. N.N.W. Manchester, pleasantly situated in a valley and on the slopes of the adjacent hills, by which it is sheltered on the N.E. and N.W. It appears to derive its name from the Blackwater, a small stream that flows through the town, and joins the Ribble. It is a very ancient town, the Romans having had a station here. So early as 1654 it was noted for its manufacture of cotton goods, the 'Blackburn checks,' and subsequently for the 'Blackburn grays,' a mixed fabric of linen warp and cotton weft. To supply the demand for the latter, James Hargreaves invented the 'spinning jenny,' the first of those inventions that laid the foundation of the present gigantic cotton manufacture. Calico printing by machinery was invented and first established here; and Blackburn has gradually risen to be one of the most important manufacturing towns in the kingdom. At present (1870) there are upwards of 1,000,000 spindles at work, consuming 2500 bales of cotton per week, and 30,000 power-looms, producing 200,000 pieces of cloth per week, valued at £5,000,000 per annum. It has two engineering works of considerable magnitude, and several large power-loom machine-making establishments, which not only supply the home demand, but largely export to all parts of Europe. There are corn-mills, foundries, and numerous other works.

The town is rather irregularly built, but contains many good houses. It is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Previously to 1862 the sewerage and paving were defective, but in the two or three years following many improvements in these and other respects were carried out, the operatives thrown out of employment by the cotton famine being to a great extent employed in the works. Under the Public Works Act of 1863 money was lent by the government for the execution of works of public utility in the districts affected by the cotton famine, and the corporation took advantage of the Act in completing the sewerage, forming new streets, paving streets that required it, and carrying out other improvements, at a total cost of £144,000, thus giving employment to thousands of the male cotton operatives, of whom in all about 30,000 were thrown out of work.

The parish church of St. Mary's, rebuilt at a cost of £37,510, and opened in 1824, is a very fine building. The architecture is florid Gothic in the style of the 14th century. It contains

2000 sittings, of which 700 are free. It has a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a richly decorated western tower 86 feet high to the square, with four crocketed pinnacles 26 feet high. There is a fine peal of 10 bells. The other principal churches are St. John's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. Michael's, St. Thomas', St. Mark's, Holy Trinity, and Christ Church. There are many other places of worship, various other denominations having each one or more churches. One of the R. Catholic chapels is a beautiful Gothic building. St. George's Presbyterian church is a handsome structure with a fine spire. The Park Road Congregational church is a fine building in the middle pointed style of decorated Gothic, with a lofty spire. There is a free grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1557, with an endowment of £169 per annum, and under the management of 50 governors. There is a free school for girls, founded by William Leyland in 1765, which educates about 90 girls. There are numerous other educational institutions, especially in connection with the Established church, as each church has a national school in connection with it receiving government aid and under inspection. Some of them are in a very flourishing condition, and give an excellent education to boys and girls. Foremost among the charitable institutions is the infirmary, a noble building in the Italian style, erected at a cost of £25,000. The new union workhouse, situated on an eminence, is a handsome building with accommodation for 700 persons, and was erected in 1864 at a cost of £30,000. The town hall is a fine structure in the Italian style, stands in the centre of the extensive market-place, and cost £30,000. It contains the municipal offices, the police-offices, and the prison. Close by the town-hall is a commodious market-house, also in the Italian style. Opposite the town-hall stands the new exchange, a commodious and handsome stone building, in the Gothic style, opened in 1865. It has an imposing appearance and will comfortably accommodate 1200 persons. There are public baths erected by the corporation. A free public library, supported by a rate, was opened in 1859. It contains 15,500 vols, and the annual issue of books is 40,000.

Within a third of a mile from the town-hall is the public park called the Corporation Park, of 30 acres, beautifully situated on the declivity of Revidge Hill. It is tastefully laid out with walks, terraces, shrubberies, groves, miniature lakes, flower-beds, green-houses, &c., and has handsome entrance-gates. The slopes of the hill on either side of the park are dotted with numerous mansions and villas belonging to wealthy citizens of the town.

Blackburn commands an extensive inland navigation by means of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which passes through the town and connects it with the east and west coasts. The railways which branch out in every direction afford still greater facilities. They all converge and pass through one large railway station, a handsome stone structure belonging to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, situated near the centre of the town.

Owing to the industry, ingenuity, and enterprise of the inhabitants, the town has made extraordinary progress. In 1770 the population was 5000; at the census of 1861 it had increased to 63,125. In 1871 the population of the mun. bor. was 76,337, and of the parl. bor. 82,926. Blackburn was created a borough by the reform bill of 1832, and returns two members to Parliament. The number of registered electors in 1869 was 3183. The town was incorporated in 1851, and has a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. Area of par. 45,269 ac. Pop. 110,349.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BLACKHEATH, a vil. and well-known heath, England, co. Kent, the former about 6 m. S.E. London, with which it is connected by the North Kent Railway, pleasantly situated on a gentle slope on the verge of the heath. It consists of one principal street, spacious, but irregular; the houses plain, and mostly of brick. Many fine villas have been erected round the heath as well as in the village. A church with a tower and spire was completed in 1867. There are numerous other places of worship, and many schools. Close by is Morden College, a quadrangular red brick building, founded by Sir John Morden, for the benefit of decayed Turkey merchants, many of whom reside here in the greatest comfort, and are remarkable for their longevity.—The HEATH contains about 70 ac. within its present limited bounds. It is very picturesque, and, in summer, is much resorted to by pleasure parties, donkey-riding being one of the amusements for which it is well adapted. This celebrated heath has been the scene of many remarkable events, some of them of great historical interest.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BLACKNESS, a vil. Scotland, co. Linlithgow, r. bank Forth, 3 m. E. Borrowstounness. It has been long in a decaying state, and is now only resorted to by a few families in summer as bathing quarters. On a peninsula near the village stands Blackness Castle, one of the four forts in Scotland stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of union, and famous as the place of confinement of many of the Covenanters.

BLACKPOOL, a tn. England, coast of Lancashire, between the estuaries of the Ribble and Wyre, 27 m. S.S.W. Lancaster, which has, of late years, attracted many visitors by its advantages as a watering-place. It is elevated considerably above the sea at low-water; affords excellent accommodation for visitors in the numerous hotels and lodging-houses, a range of lofty houses about 1 m. long facing the sea. The streets are wide, well paved and lighted with gas, and the town is amply supplied with water. There are several churches and chapels for Methodists, Baptists, and R. Catholics. There are also a court-house, two market-houses, and an arcade. Libraries and news-rooms are kept open during the bathing season, and an excellent promenade has been formed; there are also two handsome piers. The air is healthy and bracing. The number of persons that visit Blackpool annually is said to exceed 100,000. Stationary pop. 3506.

BLACKROCK.—1, A tn. Ireland, co. Dublin, 4 m. S.E. Dublin Castle, S. shore of Dublin Bay, intersected by the Dublin and Kingston Railway. It is much resorted to as a bathing place by the inhabitants, and its numerous handsome villas form suburban retreats for the wealthy citizens of Dublin. Pop. 2923. 2, A vil. U. States, New York, near the foot of Lake Erie, 2½ m. below Buffalo, with which it is now incorporated and connected by railway. It has several churches, with stores, warehouses, and manufactories of different kinds. The harbour is formed by an immense pier projecting into the Niagara, built by the State of New York for the accommodation of vessels on the lake, and of boats which here enter it from the canal.

BLACKWALL, a tn. England, forming an important suburb of London, co. Middlesex, par. Poplar, 4 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, at the confluence of the Lea and the Thames. It is a scene of immense bustle and activity, containing a great number of shipbuilding yards, and also the E. and W. India docks. It is connected with the city of London by a railway; and numerous steamers are continually arriving and departing from its wharfs. *&c* LONDON.

BLACKWATER, several rivers, Ireland:—1, Rising in the S. part of co. Tyrone, and forming, for a considerable portion of its course, the boundary between that county and cos. Monaghan and Armagh. After flowing S.E., N., and N.E., and receiving the Cullen and several other affluents, it falls into the S. part of Lough Neagh. Total course, 30 to 40 m. It long formed the boundary between the English Pale and the Tyrone O'Neills.—2, The principal stream, co. Cork, and celebrated for the romantic and picturesque beauty of its banks; by Mr. Inglis esteemed not inferior to either the Rhine or the Danube. It rises on the confines of cos. Kerry and Limerick; flows, generally E., by Mallow to Cappoquin, where it bends S., and falls into St. George's Channel, through Youghal harbour, after a course of upwards of 80 m. It is not navigable, but it abounds in salmon, and propels numerous mills.——The other streams of the same name, nearly 20 in number, are all small, and famous for nothing but trout.

BLACKWOOD RIVER, a small stream, W. Australia, co. Sussex, falling into the Indian Ocean at Cape Leeuwin, after a course of about 50 m.

BLAIR ATHOLE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Perth; the former on a plain near the confluence of the Tilt and Garry, on the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness, 30 m. N.N.W. Perth. It consists of a single row of ornamental cottages, and a commodious inn, erected by the Duke of Athole. At a short distance are the parish church and school, both plain but substantial buildings. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile is Blair House or Castle, the seat of the nobleman above named—a plain but beautifully situated building. There are here some larch trees of enormous size,

which derive no small interest from their being amongst the first planted in Scotland. The parish is about 30 m. in length and 18 in breadth, and is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery. Pop. 1659.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BLAIRGOWRIE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Perth. The VILLAGE is on a rising ground with a S. exposure, 15 m. N.N.E. Perth. The streets are, in general, straight and well kept; houses of stone, and slated, and, for the most part, well built. The churches and other places of worship comprise the parish church, two Free churches, an Independent church, a U.P. church, an Episcopal chapel, and a R. Catholic chapel, none of which have any claim to architectural beauty. The principal schools are the parish school, the Free church school, and a school supported chiefly by private subscription. There is here a charitable clothing society. Flax-spinning is carried on here and in the vicinity to a great extent, there being 12 or 13 mills in the village and around it, all driven by water-power from the river Ericht. They employ, altogether, about 1200 hands; from 300 to 400 more are engaged in hand-loom weaving. The salubrity of the climate, and the beauty of the scenery around Blairgowrie, have rendered it a favourite summer resort.——The PARISH is about 11 m. in length, and upwards of 8 in breadth. Pop. of par. 5109; of vil. 3830, or, including Old and New Rattray, 5252.

BLAIR-LOGIE, a small vil. Scotland, co. of, and about 3 m. N.E. Stirling, beautifully situated at the base of the Ochils, at the entrance to Glendevon, and much resorted to by invalids on account of the salubrity of its climate. Pop. 124.

BLAISE, two small rivers, France; the one rises above Senonches, arrond. Dreux, dep. Eure-et-Loire, and running N.E., falls into the Eure, after a course of about 25 m.; the other rises above Juzennecourt, arrond. Chaumont, dep. Haute Marne, and after a course of about 36 m. falls into the Marne.

BLAISE (St.), a well-built vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. N.E. Neufchatel, and on the borders of the lake. It has an old church with a lofty tower, three schools, and an extensive cotton-printing work. Good white wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1014.

BLAISOIS, a dist. France, which formed a dependency of anc. prov. Orleannais, and had Blois for its capital. It now forms the greater part of dep. Loir-et-Cher.

BLAKENEY, a par. and small seaport, Eng., Norfolk; 1865 ac. The harbour is capacious and safe, and numerous vessels are employed in oyster-fishing. Pop. 961.

BLAMONT.—1, A tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 17 m. E. Lunéville, on the Vezouze. Its old castle was occupied by the allies in 1814. It manufactures calicoes, woollen yarn, earthenware, and leather. Pop. 2287.—2, A small tn. dep. Doubs, on the frontiers of Switzerland, 40 m. E.N.E. Besançon. It has a castle of considerable strength. Pop. 720.

BLANC (Le), a tn. France, dep. Indre, 32 m. W.S.W. Chateauroux, picturesquely situated on the Creuse, which divides it into the Upper and Lower town, and formerly a place of great strength, but now its fortifications are dismantled. It is, however, one of the neatest towns in the department, and has recently received great improvements. It has a court of first resort, manufactures of coarse cloth, vinegar, earthenware, woollen yarn, linen thread, and an extensive brewery, and in the vicinity there are several blast furnaces, and other ironworks. Trade:—principally in the wine of the district, iron, wood, and fish. Pop. 5956.

BLANC (Mont). *See* MONT BLANC.

BLANCA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Murcia, in a rocky and barren district, near l. bank Segura. It has a spacious, paved, principal street, with several smaller streets and narrow hilly lanes diverging from it, a large square, a parish church, town and chapter house, prison, hospital, school, and some remnants of a Moorish castle. Manufactures:—silk, linen fabrics, bass-mats, and oil, but people mainly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 2240.

BLANCO (Cape), numerous capes in various parts of the world:—1, A well-known cape, W. coast Africa; lat. 20° 46′ 30″ N.; lon. 17° 4′ W. (R.) It forms the extremity of a rocky ridge, named Jebel-el-Bied or White Mountain, which, bending S., forms with the shore, a spacious harbour, called the Great Bay. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1441. A lucrative fishery is carried on here by natives of the Canary Islands, who resort to it in boats or vessels of 100 to 150 tons burden.—2, A cape, N.W. Africa; lat. 33° 8′ N.; lon. 8° 38′ W. (R.)—3, A cape, N. Africa, Tunis; lat. 37° 15′ N.; lon. 8′ 35′ E.—4, A cape, Corfu Island; lat. (S. end) 39° 20′ N.; lon. 20° 10′ E.—5, A cape, Palestine, N. of Acre, and 13 m. S. Tyre; lat. 33° 5′ N.; lon. 35° E. (R.)—6, A cape, isl. Cyprus, S.W. coast; lat. 34° 20′ N.; lon. 32° 41′ E.—7, A cape, isl. Majorca, S.W. side; lat. 39° 20′ N.; lon. 2° 47′ E. (R.)—8, A cape, Peru, N.W. extremity; lat. 4° 17′ S.; lon. 81° 16′ W. (R.)—9, A cape, E. coast Patagonia, N. of the Gulf of St. George; lat. 47° 12′ S.; lon. 65° 44′ W. (R.)

BLANDAIN, a vil., tn , and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W.N.W. Tourrai. The chief employments are weaving and spinning. Much oil is made here; and butter, honey, and wax are exported. Pop. 2503.

BLANDFORD FORUM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Dorset. The TOWN is 14 m. N.E. Dorchester, beautifully situate on a bend of the Stow; across which are three bridges, one of them having six arches. It has regularly laid out, well paved and lighted streets; a townhall and exchange, neat and commodious buildings; the church, situated in the centre of the town, an elegant modern structure, in the Grecian style, with a tower and spire; places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; a free grammar-school, a blue-coat school, for clothing and instructing 12 boys; besides daily and boarding schools, with alms-houses, and other charities. Blandford was formerly celebrated for its fine point lace; but shirt buttons are now the only manufacture, and even that is insignificant. The workhouse, a fine building of red brick, was erected in 1858 at a cost of £8000. The weekly market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horses, sheep, cattle, and cheese. Blandford is a borough by prescription; and a charter of incorporation was granted by James I. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 10 councillors. Petty sessions are held every alternate week. The town has suffered severely, at four different times, from fire; the last time, June 4, 1731, it was nearly wholly destroyed. It gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Marlborough. Pop. 1536. Area of par. 862 ac.

BLANKENBERGH, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N.W. Bruges. The village was once a seaport, and called Scharphout; but was destroyed, with a great number of other villages, in 1334, by a rise of the tide; and afterwards rebuilt under its present name. Fishing is nearly the whole support of the inhabitants. Pop. 2048.

BLANKENBURG, a tn. duchy of, and 38 m. S.S.E. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name; situate on the Harz Mountains, surrounded by walls, and has a gymnasium, with several educational and charitable institutions. On the summit of a height close by the town is the ducal palace of Luisenburg, a heavy-looking structure, containing 270 apartments, and a large collection of paintings. Pop. 3514.——The CIRCLE, area about 144 sq. m., is, in some parts, well cultivated; but a great portion of it is covered with forests. Pop. 22,953.——Several other places in Germany have the same name.

BLANKENESE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Holstein, r. bank Elbe, 5 m. W. Altona, to which there is a good road; and about lat. 53° 34′ N.; lon. 9° 48′ E. Three small creeks of the Elbe divide it into three parts, which rise up in terraces to a considerable height. It is irregularly built; but has a beautifully laid out park containing about 110 ac., the price of admission to which, a small sum, yields a considerable yearly amount, which is appropriated to charitable purposes. The inhabitants are nearly all engaged in seafaring pursuits. About 240 vessels, together 18,000 tons, belong to the place; but there being no harbour, they are obliged to winter in Altona and Hamburg. There is a ferry across the Elbe, which is here about 1½ m. broad. Pop. 5240.

BLANKENHAYN, a tn. Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on a height 8 m. S.S.E. Weimar. It contains a castle, two churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel; and has manufactures of ginghams, porcelain, common pottery, and tiles. It has also some trade in wool and ribbons; and three yearly markets. Pop. 2146.

BLANQUEFORT, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 6 m. from Bordeaux. In the vicinity, excellent white wines are grown. Four fairs are held annually. Pop. 2727.

BLANQUILLA, an isl. Caribbean Sea, 53 m. N.N.W. Santa Margarita; lat. 11° 55′ N.; lon. 64° 37′ W. (R.) It is about 15 m. in circuit, abounds in turtle, and is inhabited by a few fishermen.

BLANTYRE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Lanark, the former on a plain, 8 m. S.E. Glasgow, and 3 m. W. Hamilton. It is kept extremely neat and clean, and being tastefully adorned with trees, has a remarkably pleasing appearance. The houses are of stone, and generally well built. The parish church is in the village, and not far off is a Free church. The pop. is 393. About 1¾ m. from Blantyre stands a village called Blantyre Works, or Low Blantyre, containing a manufacturing pop. of 1304, connected with the works carried on there by Henry Monteith & Co., including the branches of cotton spinning, weaving by hand and power loom, and Turkey-red dyeing. The houses of the village are beautifully situated about 90 feet above the level of the river, and overlook a fine sloping bank of about six acres, laid out in green sward as recreation ground for the inhabitants. The houses and streets are lighted with gas, and well supplied with river and spring water. A station of the Hamilton branch of the Clydesdale Junction Railway (Caledonian) is within 200 yards of the village, affording communication with Glasgow, Hamilton, &c. ——The PARISH, about 6 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, contains the ruins of Blantyre Priory, founded by Alexander II., situated on a high rock on the banks of the Clyde, opposite Bothwell Castle. Pop. of par. 3172.

BLANZY, a vil. France, dep. Saone-et-Loire (Burgundy), which gives its name to part of a very important mining district, known as the coal-field of Creuzot and Blanzy.

BLARNEY, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 4 m. N.W. Cork, on a rivulet of same name, here crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches. It is small, but well built; and, besides the parish church, contains a national school and dispensary. Flax and cotton were formerly manufactured to some extent, but both of these branches have now decayed. Spinning and dyeing woollen yarn is, however, still carried on; and there is an extensive paper-mill, employing about 170 hands. Blarney Castle stands on an isolated limestone rock, at the junction of the Blarney and Comane; erected in the 15th century, and the scene of several interesting historical events; but deriving its chief notoriety from a stone in its N.E. angle, about 20 feet from the top, bearing a Latin inscription, recording the date of the erection, and called the 'Blarney Stone;' to which tradition ascribes the faculty of communicating to all who kiss it, that species of most persuasive fluency of speech, commonly called *blarney*. The groves of Blarney are extensive and interesting; and beneath the castle there are also some curious natural caves. The Dublin and Cork Railway passes close to the village.

BLAS (SAN).—1, A point or cape, and bay (the latter called also Mandingo Gulf), Caribbean Sea, N. coast isthmus Panama, and precisely at the narrowest part of the latter, which is here not more than 30 m. broad. The point, which forms the N.W. side of the bay, is in lat. 9° 35′ N.; lon. 78° 58′ W. (R.) The mouth of the gulf from Cape Blas to the anchorage of Mandingo, is 6 m. N. and S.; and from that line, as much to the W., its coasts are low, and covered with mangroves, which run into the sea. The anchorage is sheltered, and has depth sufficient for any class of vessels. In the gulf, and extending from it several miles E., there are numerous islets and cays, with banks. It is about 50 m. E. Porto Bello, and 70 m. N.E. Chagres.——2, A seaport tn. Mexico, Jalisco, on an island, at the embouchure of the Santiago in the Pacific Ocean, 37 m. W.S.W. Tepic; lat. 21° 32′ 30″ N.; lon. 105° 15′ 30″ W. (A.) The climate is extremely unhealthy, and the harbour bad. See also *Supplement*.——3, A tn., S. America, La Plata, on the bay of same name, 480 m. S.W. Buenos Ayres; lat. 40° 32′ S.; lon. 62° 10′ W. The port is known also to sailors as the *Rubia de Todos Santos*. Pop. about 2000.——4, A cape, N. shore Gulf of Mexico, mainland of Florida, U. States; lat. 29° 40′ N.; lon. 85° 22′ W. (R.)

BLASENDORF, or BALASFALVA, a market tn. Transylvania, in a very fertile district, on the angle formed by the confluence of the Great and the Little Kokel, 39 m. N.N.W. Hermanstadt. It is the see of a bishop of the Greek United Church; and contains, besides the cathedral, several other churches, a divinity hall, a diocesan seminary, a gymnasium, a normal school, and a monastery. Pop. 1100.

BLASEWITZ, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and about 5 m. S.S.E. Dresden, l. bank Elbe; and only deserving of notice because Schiller has named the female Suttler in the camp of Wallenstein *Gustel of Blasewitz*, doubtless after a person of the same name, who, in Schiller's time, sold cakes at the inn close to the ferry. Pop. 296.

BLASKAT, or BLASQUET ISLANDS, a group of 12 rocky islets, lying off the S.W. coast of Ireland, N. side of entrance to Dingle Bay, co. Kerry, the largest of which, called the Great Blaskat, is 2½ m. long.

BLATNA, a tn Bohemia, circle Prachin, cap. lordship of same name, on the Uslawa, 52 m. S.W. Prague. It contains a palace, a deanery church, townhouse, school, and hospital, and has a potash refinery. Gold was at one time found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1500.

BLATON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 14 m. S.E. Tournai, with manufactures of woollen stuffs, hosiery, serges, &c. It has also limekilns, and some trade in cattle. Pop. 2891.

BLAUBEUREN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, on the Aach, 9 m. W. Ulm. The principal buildings are the church, and the monastery, which was founded in 1467, and contains some good pictures. Besides woollen and linen manufactures, Blaubeuren possesses several breweries, a vinegar work, and numerous mills, among others, an iron, a saw, an oil, a paper, and a fulling mill. Pop. 2091.

BLAYDON, a vil. England, co. Durham, r. bank Tyne, 4 m. W. Newcastle, a station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. It has an Established, and three Wesleyan churches. Large quantities of coals are embarked here in keels, to be shipped at Shields. Here are extensive works for the manufacture of lead; several white-lead and sulphuric acid works; a chain and nail manufactory; a foundry for ovens, stoves, and other articles; a coke and lamp-black factory; a steel and iron forge; and a fire-brick manufactory. Pop. of township in which it is situated, 6809.

BLAYDON-BURN, a hamlet, England, co. Durham, 6 m. W.S.W. Newcastle, pleasantly situated on the Tyne, at the confluence of a small rivulet. It has extensive works, where fire-bricks and various articles of fire-clay are made; also an extensive colliery, employing from 200 to 300 hands.

BLAYE [anc. *Blavia*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Gironde, r. bank Gironde; lat. 45° 7′ N.; lon. 0° 41′ W. It is a fortified place of the fourth class, and lies at the foot of a rock, on the top of which stands the Upper town, called the citadel, a modern fortification built round an old Gothic castle. The glacis is planted with trees, and forms an agreeable promenade. Blaye is also defended by Fort Medoc, on the r. bank of the Gironde, and by the Paté, a fortified tower on a small islet in the middle of the river, here 2½ m. wide, which is thus completely commanded. The fort of Blaye is much frequented, inward-bound vessels delivering their manifests here, and outward-bound usually calling for provisions. This town has courts of first resort and of commerce, an hospital, and an agricultural society, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, brandy distilleries, glassworks, potteries, and building-yards for coasting vessels; a considerable trade in wine, brandy, oil, soap, apples, nuts, dried fruits, resin, ship and house timber, &c. In 1832, the Duchess de Berri, who had been arrested in Nantes, was *confined* in the citadel of Blaye. Pop. 4761.

BLEGNO, a river and valley, Switzerland, can. Tessin. The VALLEY lies in the N. part of the canton, formed by the mountains of the Laventina Valley on the one side, and of the Grisons on the other; it is watered by the river, and is fertile, yielding fruit and grain, and depasturing cattle.—— The RIVER falls into the Tessin, after a S. course of about 15 miles.

BLEIBACH, a tn. Austria, Carinthia, circle of, and about 5 m. W. Villach, in the valley of the Drau, and not far from the famous Bleiberg or Lead Mountain. It contains two churches, a R. Catholic and Lutheran. Pop 5600.

BLEIBERG, a vil. Austria, Carinthia, about 7 m. W. Villach, and so called from standing in the centre of the important mining district of Bleiberg, which yields annually about 1600 tons of lead and copper. Pop. 2255.

BLEICHERODE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Erfurt, 11 m. W.S.W. Nordhausen, at the foot of the Pocken. It is walled, and has considerable woollen and cotton manufactures, tanneries, bleachfields, and oil-mills. Pop. 2780.

BLEISWIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. N. Rotterdam, in a pleasant fertile situation, surrounded by a

canal called *de Snelle*. It has a respectable townhouse, in which is a weigh-house, two churches, and a school.

BLELING, a small principality, cap. same name, N. side isl. Bali, against which a successful expedition was directed by the Dutch, in July, 1846, in consequence of the piratical doings of the rajah and his subjects.——The TOWN, lat. 8° 15′ S.; lon. 115° 5′ E., is the second on the island.

BLENHEIM, or BLINDHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, on the Danube, circle Schwaben and Neuburg, near the town of Hochstädt, celebrated as the scene of the great battle fought between the English, aided by Prince Eugene and the Imperialists, under Marlborough, and the French and Bavarian forces, under Marshal Tallard, on August 13, 1704, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 40,000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, and 300 standards.

BLENHEIM PARK, a tract of land, England, co. Oxford, 60 m. W.N.W. London, containing 2940 ac, bestowed by Queen Anne upon the great Duke of Marlborough, in reward of the splendid victory of Blenheim; and subsequently confirmed by Act of Parliament, the House of Commons further voting the sum of £500,000 for the erection of a suitable palace. The structure was completed in 1715, after a design by Sir John Vanbrough.

BLÉRÉ, a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 16 m. E.S.E. Tours, l. bank Cher, here crossed by a bridge, built, about the middle of the 12th century, by Henry II. of England. Bléré is the entrepot for the timber from the forest of Loche, and for most of the merchandise that comes down the Cher, from the Berry and the Bourbonnais. In the canton, and near the town of Bléré, is the castle of Chenonceaux, which at first was a simple manor-house, but extended to its present dimensions in the reign of Francis I. It was purchased, in 1535, by Henry II., who gave it, with the duchy of Valentinois, to the celebrated Diana of Poitiers, who embellished it with great magnificence; but, before her designs were completed, was obliged to cede it to Catherine de Medicis, who continued the embellishments on a still more lavish scale. It was afterwards possessed by the house of Condé; and, in 1733, was purchased by M. Dupin (Farmer General), the wit and beauty of whose widow attracted the most distinguished literati of the last century to the castle. Voltaire, Montesquieu, Buffon, and Rousseau, who wrote one or two pieces for the theatre, were amongst the visitors. The castle is constructed on a kind of bridge across the Cher, and has a long gallery that leads from one side of the river to the other. It fortunately escaped the Revolution, and is in perfect preservation. Many fine pictures decorate the interior. The architecture, furniture, and decorations all belong to the time of the Valois. Among the curiosities, is shown the mirror used by Mary, Queen of Scots, when married to the Dauphin. Pop. 3561.

BLESSINGTON, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wicklow, on the Liffey, 16 m. S.W. Dublin. The TOWN is tolerably well built, has a thriving appearance, and comprises a handsome church, two R. Catholic chapels, several schools, a dispensary, and numerous elegant private dwellings. Manufactures:—frieze cloth, and linen fabrics. Fairs are held in May, July, and November.——In the PARISH, which is for the most part hilly, are several quarries of excellent granite. Area, 15,781 ac. Pop. of par., 1787; of tn., 460.

BLETCHINGLY, a tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The town, 19 m. S. London, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect of the S. Downs, and other parts of Sussex. It has a church, a venerable and spacious edifice, in the early English style; an Independent chapel, an endowed grammar school for 25 boys, alms houses for 10 aged persons, and several smaller charities. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. It formerly returned two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform bill of 1832; since which it has sunk into a mere village. The market has long been discontinued; but there are two annual fairs, for horses, cattle, and pigs. The South-Eastern, and the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railways, have each a station at Bletchingly. Area of par. 5585 ac. Pop. 1691.

BLEWFIELDS, or BLUEFIELDS, a tn. Central America, Mosquito territory; lat. 11° 59′ 18″ N.; lon. 83° 41′ 30″ W. (R.) It stands on an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, on a height, near the mouth of the river of same name, has a good harbour, and is the residence of the king.——The RIVER rises about lat. 13° 10′ N.; lon. 86° 0′ W., flows S.E., and falls into the inlet on which the town stands, about 7 m. N., after a course of upwards of 200 m., for 80 of which it is navigable.

BLIDA. *See* BELIDA.

BLIES, a small river, W. Germany, which rises in an isolated part of the territory of Saxe-Coburg, and, after a circuitous course through a corner of Rhenish Prussia and Rhenish Bavaria, joins r. bank Sarre, near Sarreguemine.

BLIESKASTEL, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. can. of same name, on the Blies, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. W. Zwei-Brücken or Deux Ponts. It contains two churches and a grammar-school, and has a tobacco-factory. Pop. of tn. 1900; of can. 19,762.

BLIGH, an inland co. New S. Wales, 88 m. in length, S.W. to N.E., and about 28 m. in breadth at the broadest part, or throughout about half its length, and from 10 to 15 m. throughout the remainder; area, 1683 sq. m., or 1,077,120 ac. The plains in this country are extremely fertile. Live stock:—horses, 7881; head of cattle, 22,709; pigs, 682; sheep, 131,870. The principal townships are Dalkeith (pop. 200) and Montefiores (pop. 125).

BLIGH, a dist. New S. Wales, containing 5,000,000 ac., bounded, S.W. by the Macquarie river, and N. by the Liverpool range.

BLIJHAM, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen, 3 m. S.W. Winschoten, near the Hanoverian frontier, with two churches and a school. The vicinity is chiefly fertile clay lands, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are mainly employed. Pop. 800.

BLIND BAY, New Zealand, N. end isl. New Munster, off Cook's Strait, having, at its entrance, D'Urville Island on the E., and Cape Farewell on the W., distant from each other 50 m.; lat. 40° 42′ S.; and between lon. 173° and 174° E.

BLIS, BALIS, or BELES [anc. *Barlissus*], a ruined tn. Syria, 60 m. E.S.E. Aleppo, r. bank Euphrates; lat. 36° 1′ 21″ N.; lon. 38° 7′ 10″ E. The ruins lie among chalk hills and dry valleys, and extend about 2 m. parallel to the river, and about half a mile from it; and consist of remains, both Roman and Saracenic, including mosques, castles, and domestic buildings. There are here the remains of a landing-place or port, and Blis is supposed at one time to have been the Euphrates port of Aleppo.—(Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*.)

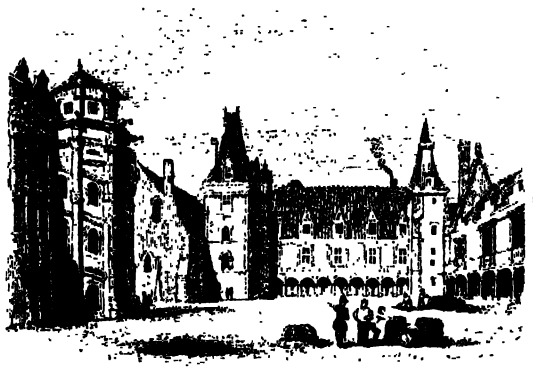
BLOCK ISLAND, an island, U. States, state of Rhode Island, 10 m. S. the mainland; lat. 41° 13′ 24″ N; lon. 72° 56′ 30″ W. (R.) The surface is uneven and hilly, and the soil fertile. It has no harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing.

BLOCKLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 7870 ac. Pop. 2596.

BLOFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2334 ac. Pop. 1155.

BLOIS [anc. *Blesum*, *Blesia*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Loire-et-Cher, 99 m. S.S.W. Paris; lat. 17° 35′ 20″ N.; lon. 1° 20′ 24″ E. (C.); built in the form of an amphitheatre, r. bank Loire, on one of the finest sites of the kingdom. From its position, on an acclivity, it is divided into upper and lower town. The upper portion, which more properly forms the town of Blois, is ill built; with narrow, crooked streets, almost impassable by carriages, but clean, and ornamented with fountains. The lower town consists of a series of well-built houses, extending along a handsome quay; a stone bridge of 11 arches, which crosses the river at this point, unites it to one of the principal suburbs. The castle of Blois is celebrated from its historical associations. It was for several centuries the abode of the counts of that name, and afterwards the favourite residence of the Kings of France. It has been inhabited by more than a hundred princes or crowned heads, who from time to time embellished and extended it. Louis XII. was born there; and Francis I., Henry II., Charles IX., and Henry III. held their courts in it. Amongst other events, the Castle of Blois was the scene of the murder of the Guises. During the religious wars which at that period (1588) desolated France, the states known by the name of the States of Blois were convoked in the castle by Henry III., to put an end if possible to the troubles by which the kingdom was distracted. The Duc de Guise, and his brother the Cardinal, were on their way to attend the sitting, when the former was stabbed, almost in presence of the King. The Cardinal was murdered next day by some soldiers in the

tower of the castle, and his body was burnt, to prevent the Leaguers from making relics of his remains. The castle has been rebuilt and extended at so many various periods, that nothing remains of its original structure, except the Gothic tower. The E. portion was built by Louis XII., the N. by



COURT OF THE CASTLE OF BLOIS.—From Franco Monument. et Pittor.

Francis I., and the fine W. façade by Gaston of Orleans, after the designs of Mansard. The castle is now used as a barracks; but the states-hall, the queen's room, and the corridor where the Duke of Guise was assassinated, are still pointed out. The finest modern building of Blois is the episcopal palace, built by Gabriel, architect to Louis XIV. It is now used as the hotel of the Prefecture. The old church of the Jesuits, built after the designs of Mansard, is an interesting structure. The aqueduct that supplies part of the town with water is cut through the solid rock. It is a stupendous work, and is supposed to have been executed by the Romans. Blois has also a fine public promenade, a public library, containing 25,000 volumes; a theatre, hospital, botanic garden, lunatic asylum, and several interesting monuments. It is the seat of a bishopric, a court of first resort, and of commerce, and has an exchange and an agricultural society, communal college, two seminaries, and a royal stud. Manufactures:—gloves, vinegar, earthenware, and leather. It has a considerable trade in wine, brandy, cloth, paper, ship-timber, and firewood. Blois is the principal entrepot for the spirit called Orleans brandy. The town is of great antiquity, and was formerly the capital of an extensive county. In the 16th century, it was twice the seat of the states-general of the kingdom. When the allied armies menaced Paris in 1814, the Empress Maria Louisa retired here, and made this place for a short period the seat of imperial government, the last acts of which were dated and despatched from Blois. Pop. (1866), 20,068.

BLOKZIJL, a market tn. Holland, prov. Overijsel, 16 m. N.N.W. Zwolle, at the embouchure of the Blokzijler Aa in the Zuider Zee. It is a regularly built, good-looking town, with two churches, Calvinistic and Baptist; a synagogue, three schools, and a weigh-house. The chief occupations are trade, shipping, the manufacture of salt and leather. Pop. 1700.

BLOMBERG, a tn. Germany, Lippe-Detmold, on the Distel, 26 m. S.S.E. Minden. It is entered by three gates, contains two churches, a townhouse, and old castle; and has a bark-mill, a fulling-mill, and a tilework. Pop. 1950.

BLOOMINGTON, a vil. U. States, Indiana, 43 m. S. Indianopolis. It has seven churches, belonging to different religious bodies; a female academy, and a university. Pop. 1032.

BLOTZHEIM, or BLADOLSHEIM, a vil. Germany, Upper-Alsace, 15 m. E. Altkirch. Near it is a ferruginous spring. Pop. 2280.

BLOXHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 4240 ac. Pop. 1607.

BLOXWORTH, par. Eng. Dorset; 2776 ac. Pop. 264.

BLUDENZ, or PLUDENZ, a tn. Austria, Vorarlberg, r. bank Ill, 12 m. S.E. Feldkirch. It is a sombre-looking place, has a capacious monastery, salt and alum works, and, on a neighbouring hill, an old castle. Pop. 2394.

BLUEFIELDS. *See* BLEWFIELDS.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—1, A system of mountains occupying the E. portion of isl. Jamaica. The principal ridge runs from E. to W., and varies in height from 5000 to 6000 ft. Some isolated peaks rise still higher.——2, A range of mountains in E. Australia, about 70 m. from the coast, stretching generally from N. to S., and lying between lat. 33° and 35° S. ——3, A range of mountains in the Oregon territory, midway between the Rocky Mountains and the coast; they are about 200 m. in length, and attain an elevation, at the highest part, of 2400 ft.—— 4, *Blue Ridge*, the E. portion of the Alleghany Mountains, U. States, branching off from the main range in N. Carolina, crossing the state of Virginia, and extending to the high lands on the Hudson River. The highest peak has an elevation of about 4000 ft.

BLUNDESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1573 ac. Pop. 664.

BLUNHAM, par. Eng. Bedford; 3300 ac. Pop. 1150.

BLUNSDON (ST. ANDREWS), par. Eng. Wilts; 1422 ac. Pop. 84.

BLUNTISHAM-AND-EARITH, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 3423 ac. Pop. 1351.

BLYA, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 12 m. N.E. Leeuwarden; with a church and school. The inhabitants, chiefly agriculturists, are said to be the best flax-growers in Friesland. Pop. 990.

BLYBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2345 ac. Pop. 209.

BLYMHILL-WITH-BRINCTON, par. Eng. Stafford; 2925 ac. Pop. 591.

BLYTH (SOUTH), or BLYTH NOOK, a small seaport tn. England, co. Northumberland, r. bank Blyth, at its confluence with the German Ocean, 11¼ m. N.N.W. Newcastle; lat. 55° 7′ 30″ N.; lon. 1° 30′ W. It has but one principal street, noways remarkable. The street footpaths are cemented, and the streets are well kept. Recently many new houses have been built, and water, which used to be carted into the town, is brought from a reservoir in the vicinity. It has two chapels of ease connected with the Established church, eight places of worship belonging to dissenters and R. Catholics, day and Sunday schools, a mechanics' institution, baths, and two public gardens. The harbour is secure, and the entrance for small vessels at all times free from obstruction. A lighthouse was erected here in 1788, which shows a fixed light visible for 10 m. in clear weather. There are also a beacon light, a dry-dock, two slipways for building and repairing ships, and a custom-house. In the neighbourhood are several coal mines. The export of coals employs about 200 vessels. The terminus of the Blyth and Tyne railway is here. Pop. 1953.—*North Blyth*, situated opposite S. Blyth, l. bank of the river, is a small vil., inhabited chiefly by fishermen and pilots.

BLYTH, a par. and vil. England, co. York, W. Riding, area, 17,110 ac. The vil. lies 6 m. N.N.W. East Retford, on a gentle acclivity; and possesses a church and several charities. It was formerly a place of some importance. Pop. par. 3486.

BLYTH, a river, England, co. Suffolk, rising near Laxfield, and, after an E. course of 16 m., falls into the German Ocean, 1 m. S. by W. Southwold. It is navigable to Halesworth, a distance of about 8 m.

BLYTHBURGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 4116 ac. Pop. 832.

BLYTHFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 947 ac. Pop. 193.

BLYTON-WITH-WHARTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2830 ac. Pop. 746.

BO, or PO, a group of seven islands, Indian Archipelago, E.S.E. isl. Gilolo; lat. 1° 17′ S.; lon. 129° 18′ E. They abound in cocoa-nuts and sago, are very populous, and subject to the Rajah of Popo.

BOARHUNT, par. Eng. Hants; 1938 ac. Pop. 267.

BOARSTALL, par. Eng. Bucks; 3080 ac. Pop. 255.

BOAVISTA, or BONAVISTA, the most E., and one of the largest of the Cape de Verde Islands, 21 m. S. by E. Ilha de Sal, and 300 m. W. by N. Cape Verde, the nearest point of the African coast; lat. (N. point) 16° 5′ N.; lon. 22° 48′ W. It is of irregular form, about 16 m. long, and as many broad; and, as its name implies, presents a beautiful appearance. Hills and valleys alternate, while, in some places, low points project into the sea; on the E. side, in particular, is a low projecting point, not discernible at a distance, from which extends a reef of dangerous rocks; and N. this point are several rocky islets, terminating in another reef, which has caused the destruction of several vessels. Salt is the principal article of trade, exchanged for clothes and other necessaries. The best and

safest of the several anchorages is English Road, a little off the only town on the island. The inhabitants exhibit every variety of colour, owing to intermarriages; and several years ago were estimated at 3000.

BOBBING, par. Eng. Kent; 1071 ac. Pop. 449.

BOBBINGTON, par. Eng. Salop and Stafford; 2676 ac. Pop. 431.

BOBBINGWORTH, par. Eng. Essex; 1628 ac. P. 334.

BOBBIO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 37 m. N.E. Genoa, on the Trebbia. It is surrounded by walls, has a dismal appearance, and is the seat of a bishopric suffragan to Genoa, and of a district court of justice. It owes its origin to a monastery founded here in the 7th century. In 1743 it was ceded to Sardinia by Austria. Pop. 4530.——The PROVINCE is 25 m. long, and 10 m. broad. A spur of the Apennines divides it into two parts; the S. portion watered by the Trebbia, and the N. by the Stafora and Tidone. It is divided into four mandements, which are again subdivided into 27 communes. Pop. 35,000.

BOBER, a river, Prussian Silesia, which rises near a vil. of same name, in the Riesengebirge, and after receiving, l. bank, the Queis and Oels, and, r. bank, the Sprotta, falls into the Oder, near Crossen, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 180 m.

BOBERKA, or BOBRKA, a small tn. and lordship, Austria, Galicia, circle Berzezany, 19 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek church. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving linen. Pop. 2748.

BOBIA, ABOBBI, or PIRATE ISLAND. *See* AMBOISES.

BOBLINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, 10 m. S.W. Stuttgart; with woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures, vinegar and chemical works. Pop. 3448.——The DISTRICT, area 54 geo. sq. m., has a pop. of 40,000, employed chiefly in weaving, the culture of hops, and the timber trade.

BOBROUISK, a fortified tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 85 m. S.E. Minsk, at the junction of the Bobrouiia with the Berezina. It has four churches and a school, and forms a station for steam-vessels navigating the Berezina and Dnieper. It was besieged by the French, without success, in 1812. Pop. 18,938.

BOBROV, or BOBROFF [beaver], a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 53 m. S.E. Voronèje, r. bank Bitioug. It has two churches, extensive gardens, and some trade. Pop. 3078.

BOCA, or BOCCA [mouth].—1, *Boca del Toro*, a channel between two islands, leading into the bay of the same name, Caribbean Sea, N. coast Veragua; lat. 9° 20′ 30″ N.; lon. 82° 15′ 15″ W. (R.)—2, *Boca del Drago*, a channel leading into the same bay, 15 m. N.W. the former.— 3, *Boca de Chiriqui*, a channel, Caribbean Sea, leading through a cluster of islands into a lagoon of the same name, N. coast Veragua, 40 m. S.E. Boca del Toro.—4, *Boca Chica* [little mouth], the entrance into the harbour of Cartagena, New Granada; lat. 10° 20′ N.; lon. 75° 38′ W.

BOCAGE (LE), two dists. France, the one forming part of dep. Vendée, and so called from the great quantity of wood which covers it; and the other, called also *Bessin Meridional*, which belonged to prov. Normandy, and had Vire for its capital, is now included in dep. Calvados.

BOCAÏNA, a mountain-range, Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro. It is an offset of the Orgãos or Organ Mountains.

BOCAYRENTE, a walled tn. Spain, prov of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Valencia, on a small conical hill at the W. extremity of the valley of Agres. It has hilly and inconvenient streets, four squares, a parish church, three well-attended schools, a town-hall, small and very unwholesome subterraneous prison, an hospital, public storehouse, and an extensive palace of the Baron de Casasnova. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, cloth and baize of all kinds, hats, soap, hemp, and brandy. A monthly market is held. Pop. 4074.

BOCCA TIGRIS, or BOGUE, the name given to the embouchure of the principal branch of the Chu Kiang, or Canton river, China. At this point the river suddenly expands to an estuary of 20 m. in breadth. To the S.W. there are several shallow channels, by which the flat-bottomed trading craft of the Chinese can reach Canton; but British ships, and all others of large draught of water, can ascend the river by the Bogue only. On this account it was strongly fortified by the Chinese, but, though mounting 120 cannons, was forced, with little effort, by the British frigates *Imogene* and *Andromache*, in September, 1834.

BOCHNIA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, gov. Lemberg, 25 m. E.S.E. Cracow, near the Raba. It is tolerably well built, with several churches, a gymnasium, a grammar and other schools, and a board for the government of mines and saltworks. The salt mines here employ 500 persons, and yield about 15,000 tons per annum. Pop. 5500.——The CIRCLE, area 800 geo. sq. m., contains five municipal and eight market towns, and 377 villages. In addition to agriculture and the ordinary handicrafts, mining, particularly that of salt, gives employment to the inhabitants. There are also considerable manufactures of linen, and various articles of ironware. Pop. 216,600.

BOCHOLD, or BOCHOLT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster, on the Aa, 15 m. E.N.E. Cleves. It contains three churches, one of them a beautiful structure, in the Gothic style, and a castle of the princes of Salm-Salm; and has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, bonnets, and hosiery; with several distilleries. In the neighbourhood are valuable iron mines, and ironworks, which produce sheet iron, and all kinds of castings. Pop. 5476.

BOCHOLZ, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 13 m. E.S.E. Maastricht, with a R. Catholic church, a school, an old castle, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 680.

BOCHUM, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, 25 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. It is walled, contains four churches and chapels, and has manufactures of kerseymeres, carpets, tobacco, and ironmongery. There is here a large manufactory of cast steel, also boiler works, wire works, printworks, and a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 15,000.——The CIRCLE, area 104 geo. sq. m., consists of an undulating plain, which is very fertile, watered by the Ruhr and the Emsch, and studded over with old castles, which gives the whole district a very picturesque appearance. Pop. 115,782.

BOCKAU, a mining vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. of, and 4 m. W.N.W. Schwarzenberg. It has a tin furnace, several chemical and numerous vitriol works. In the neighbourhood silver and cobalt are worked, and medicinal herbs extensively grown. Pop. 1764.

BOCKENHEIM, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle of Cassel, not far from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is a very stirring place; and has numerous manufactures—cloth, straw hats, ironware, machinery, and the well-known Hessian crucibles. It has also a bleachfield, and a distillery for spirits of wine. Pop. 6744.

BOCKING, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex. The village lies on a gentle acclivity on the Blackwater, a little N. from Braintree; with which it forms a continuous town, though in a different parish. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller; some of the houses are well built; most of the others are merely lath and plaster. It is well supplied with water. The only buildings of any note are the parish church, an Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and the union workhouse. The schools are national and other schools, such as are usually found in places of like size. There are several minor charities; also a literary and mechanics' institute. Bocking was formerly celebrated for its baize manufacture; but this branch has given place to the silk trade, which is carried on here to a great extent; the weaving of silks, satins, and velvets employing many hundred hands. There is also a crape manufactory. Area of par. 4607 ac. Pop. 3555.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BOCKLETON, par. Eng. Hereford; 3229 ac. Pop. 346.

BOCOGNANO, a tn. France; isl. Corsica, 16 m. N.E. Ajaccio, in an extensive and very fertile plain, near l. bank Gravone. Many persons in easy circumstances retire to it during the summer heats, to enjoy its cooling breeze. Pop. 2631.

BOCONNOC, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2003 ac. Pop. 323.

BODDINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Gloucester; 930 ac. Pop. 392.—2, *Boddington* (*Lower and Upper*), par. Northampton; 3770 ac. Pop. 724.

BODE, a small river, Germany, which rises in the Harz Mountains, and is formed by two streams, called the Cold and the Warm Bode. -It afterwards receives the Rapp-Bode and the Lup-Bode; and, flowing E.N.E., joins the Saale about 7 m. E. Halberstadt.

BODEDERN, par., N. Wales, Anglesey; 4235 ac. P. 1084.

BODEGA, a port and settlement, U. States, California, on the Pacific, 40 m. N.W. the embouchure of the San Francisco, lat. 38° 40′ N.; lon. 122° 40′ W. The settlement was made by the Russians, in 1812, and was designed to serve as the factory of the Russian American Company, and the entrepôt of their peltry.

BODEGRAVEN, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. W.S.W. Leyden. It is well built, on both sides of the Rhine, here crossed by a drawbridge, and has a cruciform Calvinistic church, a small evangelical Lutheran church, and two schools. It is one of the stations between Leyden and Utrecht, the traffic between which makes the village cheerful.

BODENHAM, par. Eng. Hereford; 5260 ac. Pop. 1096.

BODENSEE. *See* CONSTANCE (LAKE).

BODENSTADT, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Prerau, in a valley, 20 m. E. Olmütz. It is a very old place, and contains a castle, two churches, and an hospital. Pop. 1305.

BODENSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 2832 ac. P. 396.

BODENWERDER, a tn. Germany, on an isolated part of Hanover, and 30 m. S.S.W. the city of that name, l. bank Weser. It has walls with two gates, carries on a good shipping trade, and contains numerous tanneries, a printfield, and cotton mills. Pop. 1486.

BODEWRYD, par., N. Wales, Anglesey; 526 ac. P. 26.

BODFARY, or BODVARI, par., N. Wales, Denbigh. P. 813.

BODFERIN, par., N. Wales, Carnarvon; 511 ac. P. 50.

BODFUAN, or BODVEAN, par., N. Wales, Carnarvon; 2572 ac. Pop. 382.

BODHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1688 ac. Pop. 316.

BODIHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 1596 ac. Pop. 303.

BODMIN, a parl. bor. and tn. England, co. Cornwall, near its centre, chiefly on the slope of a hill, 26 m. N.W. Plymouth. It has three principal streets, lying E. and W., all straight and well kept; houses of stone, and those of recent erection commodious and substantial; well lighted with gas, water abundant. There is in the town a neat market-house; and outside of it the county jail and lunatic asylum. The church, erected about the middle of the 15th century, and situate at the E. end of the town, is the largest in the county, and, in the interior, the handsomest. It contains, amongst other interesting relics, a curious font, evidently of high antiquity. There are chapels, besides, for Bryanites, Independents, and Methodists. The schools are, national and other schools, and an academy. There are also a literary institution and a dispensary. The town has much improved since 1839, when the whole of the county sessions and assizes began to be held in it. It has no manufactures. Its government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. It formerly returned two members to the House of Commons, but by the reform bill of 1867 returns one. Pop. of parl. bor., 6758; of mun. bor., 4672.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BODNEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2605 ac. Pop. 117.

BODÖE, a tn. Norway, prov. Tromsöe, cap. bail. Nordland, on the Salten-fiord, at the extremity of Bodöe peninsula, the youngest and most unimportant chief town in the country. It has a good harbour; trade is its only support, and fish its only export. Pop. 309.

BODROGH KERESZTUR, a market tn. Upper Hungary, 3 m. N.N.W. Tokay, r. bank, Bodrog. It has two churches, a synagogue, and large annual cattle-markets. The environs produce rye and the famous Hegyalla wines, known by the name of Tokay. Pop. 4500.——An important river, which is formed by the confluence of the Latorcza, the Ungh, the Laborcz, and the Ondava, takes the name of BODROGH in the latter part of its course, before joining the Theiss at Tokay.

BODROROG, par., N. Wales, Anglesey; 1813 ac. P. 319.

BOEO (CAPE), [anc. *Lilybæum Promontorium*], the most W. point of Sicily, about 1 m. W. Marsala; lat. 37° 48′ 10″ N.; lon. 12° 25′ 10″ E. The cape, like the rest of the coast in its vicinity, is low, and the shore is foul, a shelving rocky bottom extending more than a mile out, and making the navigation dangerous. This cape, being the point of Sicily nearest to ancient Carthage, early became an important naval station; and near it was fought a famous naval battle between the Romans and Carthaginians. The decisive victory gained by the former, put an end to the first Punic war.

BŒOTIA, a division of ancient Greece, now included in the modern nome or province of Attiké and Viotia. *See* ATTIKÉ.

BOG. *See* BUG.

BOGAN, a river, New S. Wales, Wellington district. Its chief sources are in Harvey's Range, in about lat. 32° 50′ S.; lon. 148° 27′ E. It flows N.W., and falls into the Darling, in lat. 30° S.; lon. 145° 51′ E.; whole course, about 300 m. The uniformity of this river is remarkable, neither the character of its banks nor the breadth of its bed undergoing any perceptible change throughout its entire length.

BOGARRA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 29 m. S.S.W. Albacete, near l. bank, Madera; with irregular and steep streets, a large square, a parish church, townhouse, prison, endowed school, and two public storehouses. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and silken fabrics; trade, cattle and grain. Pop. 1927.

BOGDOIN DABASSU, a salt lake, Russia, gov. Astrakhan, at the foot of the remarkable hill Bogdo-oola, and 14 m. E. Tchernoiarsk. It is about 10 m. long, from N. to S., and 6 m. broad; produces a fine sparkling white salt, the incrustation of which along the shore makes it look as if covered with snow. The salt, owing to the expense of transport, has ceased to be an object of traffic.

BOGDO-OOLA, a remarkable hill, Russia, gov. Astrakhan, not far from the banks of the Aktuba, and about 14 m. E. Tchernoiarsk. It stands isolated in the middle of a vast steppe, and, rising up into a conical peak, to the height of nearly 500 ft., forms a conspicuous object from a great distance. Its base forms a mass of earth and rock of a triangular form, and appears to rest on limestone. Higher up, it consists of sandstone, which, on the N.E. side, rises perpendicularly like a rampart, and is cut into deep clefts, which are the resort of innumerable birds from the steppes. The sandstone is succeeded by layers of clay and sand, alternately white and red, giving it a very strange appearance. The summit contains fragments of mussel limestone, but is chiefly composed of masses of rock-salt. Bogdo-oola, or Holy Mount, is the name given to the hill by the Kalmuks, who hold it in the highest veneration, and have a tradition that the Dalai Lama once passed a night upon it, and, while dining, let fall a grain of salt, which grew up into the present salt cone. At the foot of the hill is the salt lake Bogdoin Dabassu (*which see*).

BOGENHAUSEN, a vil. Bavaria, r. bank, Isar, in the immediate vicinity, and almost a suburb of Munich. It contains two palaces and a fine royal observatory. Pop. 196.

BOGENSE, a tn. Denmark, N.W. coast, isl. Fühnen, 17 m. N.W. Odense; with a small harbour, from which there is regular communication to the coast of Jutland. Pop. 1400.

BOGIE, a rivulet, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, formed by the confluence of two burns near the manse of Auchindoir, and, after a course of about 11 m. through the beautiful strath to which it gives its name, falls into the Doverin a little below Huntly.

BOGLIPOOR. *See* BHAUGULPORE.

BOGMUTTI, BOGMUTTY, or BOGMUTTEE, a river, Hindoostan, rising in Nepaul, S.W. Khatamandoo, and after a S.E. course of 22 m. and receiving numerous affluents, it falls into the Ganges opposite Monghur; lat. 25° 25′ N.; lon. 86° 28′ E.

BOGNOR, a small market and maritime tn. England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.E. Chichester, on an extensive plain, sheltered from the N. winds by the S. Down hills. It is lighted with gas, amply supplied with excellent water, and has three principal, straight, spacious, and well-kept streets, houses built without any attempt at regularity, but generally substantial. There are, besides, two handsome terraces, and numerous elegant villas in the vicinity. Bognor has four places of worship, all of them plain structures; a national and infant school, and an academy. A new iron pier was constructed in 1865. It has become a favourite watering-place. Pop. 2523.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BOGÖE, or BAAGÖE, an isl. Denmark, between islands Möen and Falster. It is fertile, has a village named Bogöby, and about 1000 inhabitants.

BOGODOUKHOF, or BOHODOUKHOF, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 34 m. N.W. Kharkov, on the Merle. It has some trade in ox-hides, and goat-skins, which are prepared in considerable quantities. Pop. (1863), 8992.

BOGORODITZK, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 32 m. S.E. Tula. It is a mean-looking place, but contains three churches, a fine palace, and has some export of grain, flax, and honey, produced in the dist. P. (1863), 7287.

BOGORODSK, or Bohorodsk, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 30 m. E. Moscow, r. bank, Kliasma, and on the road between Moscow and Vladimir. Though it ranks as a town, and is chief place of a circle of the same name, it is in appearance a mere village. The houses are of wood, and have steps to the doors, and covered balconies. Most of them have bath chambers, and at almost every front door, an earthen vessel is hung up called *rukamóinik* [hand-washer], which is used by the inmates every morning. In the neighbourhood are quarries, with strata of compact quartz, generally yellow, but sometimes brown, and exhibiting marks which have evidently been made by the spines of encrinites. Pop. 1731.

BOGOSLOVSK, a mining vil. Russia, Ural Mountains, gov. of, and 185 m. N.E. Perm, near lat. 60° N., 960 ft. above the sea. The copper ores obtained here are found in limestone, about 2 m. from the village. The mines are the property of the bank of Russia, the workmen convicts. Grain will not ripen, and turnips do not thrive here.

BOGOTA [formerly *Santa Fé de Bogota*], a city, S. America, cap. republic of New Granada, the seat of government, and of an archbishopric; lat. 41° 35′ 48″ N.; lon. 74° 13′ 45″ W. (L.) It is situated on an elevated plain, 8863 ft. above the sea, at the foot of two lofty mountains, with a delightful though moist climate, resembling a perpetual autumn; the temperature rarely exceeding 59° Fah. Seen from a distance, it presents a very imposing appearance, rising in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are narrow, but regular, crossing each other at right angles, and many of them having a stream of water flowing down the middle. They are all paved, and have footpaths, but are indifferently lighted; and, there being no common sewers, are often in a filthy state. The principal street, *Calle Real*, is very handsome, terminating at one end in a square, formed by the palace of the president, the cathedral, the custom-house, &c. There are several other squares besides, of inferior pretensions, though spacious, and all ornamented with fountains. Bogota being subject to earthquakes, the houses are low, and strongly built; few of them exceeding two stories in height. They are constructed of sun-dried brick, whitewashed, and tiled, without chimneys, stoves only being used. Traffic is carried on in the streets by mules, no vehicles of any kind being employed. The religious structures of the city are disproportionately numerous, there being no fewer than 26 churches, a cathedral, nine monasteries, and three nunneries, to which more than half the houses in the city belong. The churches, though gorgeously adorned interiorly, display more splendour than taste. Bogota contains a university, three colleges, most of the professors in which are monks or priests, a school of chemistry and mineralogy, a Lancasterian school, a national academy, a public library, an observatory, a botanic garden, and a well-attended theatre. The inhabitants, mostly Creoles, are described as a mild, polite, and cheerful people. The women are reputed handsome, with fair and clear complexions, and Spanish physiognomy. The market is well supplied with provisions of every kind, and with fruits and vegetables, the former including strawberries, pine-apples, peaches, &c. Manufactures:—soap, cloth, leather, and precious metal; trade active. Bogota was founded in 1538, and made an archbishopric in 1561. It was formerly capital of the Spanish vice-royalty of New Granada, and also capital Republic of Colombia. Pop. 30,000 to 40,000.

BOGOUSLAV, or Boguslaw, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 70 m. S.S.E. Kiew, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Rossa. It contains three churches (two Greek and one United). A great proportion of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 6000.

BOGOWONTO, a river, isl. Java, rising in prov. Baglen, skirting the W. of Djocjokarta, and falling into the Indian Ocean.

BOGUTSCHAR, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 138 m. S.E. Voroneje, on the Bogutscharra, at its junction with the Don. The district is productive of corn and cattle. P. (1863), 3677.

BOGWANGOLA, or Bhagavan Gola, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, 8 m. N.E. Moorshedabad, r. bank, Ganges. It is a busy place, presenting more the appearance of a fair than a town, and is built entirely of bamboos and thatch. The encroachments of the river have caused the town to be removed back several times. Having always plenty of water, it is a busy emporium for inland navigation.

BOHAIN, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 12 m. N.N.E. St. Quentin. Cashmere and light silk shawls are made here, and in the surrounding villages, to a large extent. Musical clocks are also manufactured. Pop. 5322.

BOHARM, a par. Scotland, cos. Banff and Moray; length, 9 m.; breadth, from 2 to 3 m. Pop. 1412.

BOHEMIA (Kingdom of), [German, *Böhmen* or *Böheim*; French, *Bohême*], an administrative division of the Austrian empire, formerly in the Germanic Confederation, cap. Prague; bounded, E. by Moravia, N.E. by Prussian Silesia, N.W. by the kingdom of Saxony, W. by Bavaria, and S. by the archduchy of Austria; and between lat. 48° 33′ 58″ and 51° 3′ 39″ N.; and lon 12° 4′ and 16° 47′ 8″ E.; length, E. to W., 210 m.; breadth, N. to S., 171 m.; circuit, 814 m.; area, 20,063 sq. m. Bohemia forms an extensive upland valley, with an inclination to the N.W. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, and belongs almost exclusively to the basin of the Elbe, by which stream nearly all the water that falls in the country is drained off through a single defile on the Saxon frontier, which separates the Erzgebirge from the Lausitz branch of the Riesengebirge. It is divided into 13 circles (*kreise*) or provinces, the names of which are as follows:—Prague (2250 sq. m.), Budweis (1746 sq. m.), Pilsen (1905 sq. m.), Pisek (1713 sq. m.), Saatz (1216 sq m.), Eger (1679 sq. m.), Bunzlau (1380 sq. m.), Leitmeritz (1215 sq. m.), Gitschin (1145 sq. m.), Königgrätz (1141 sq. m.), Chrudim (1290 sq. m.), Czaslau (1513 sq. m.), Tabor (1782 sq. m.). The population on 31st Dec. 1869, was 5,105,682, or about 260 per sq. mile. Bohemia is thus among the most densely peopled of the provinces of Austria, and to this position it has advanced with rapid steps during the past century. In 1785 the population was little more than 2,700,000; in 1807 it was over 3,100,000; in 1827, 3,700,000; in 1831 about 4,000,000; and by the census taken in 1857 it was 4,705,525, exclusive of military. The N.E. portions are the most thickly peopled, the S.W. portions most thinly. Bohemia has 355 towns of some size, 223 smaller, and 12,274 villages. The capital of the kingdom is Prague, with 142,588 inhabitants, not including the suburbs. The most important towns next to Prague are Reichenberg, Budweis, Pilsen, Kuttenberg, and Eger.

Mountains.—Four chains of lofty mountains constitute the natural boundaries of the Bohemian basin. N. and N.E., it is separated from Silesia by the Riesengebirge [giant mountains], one of the principal branches of the Sudetic chain. The highest peaks, which are likewise the loftiest of N. or Central Germany, are the Riesenkoppe [giant cap], or Schneekoppe [snow cap], 5400 ft.; the double-capped Brunnberg, or Borunberg, 5007 ft.; and the Sturmhaube [storm-hood], 4756 ft. N. and N.W., it is separated from Saxony by the Erzgebirge [ore mountains]; parted N.E. from the Riesengebirge by the defile through which the Elbe leaves Bohemia. The Erzgebirge is not so much a chain of mountains, as a huge continuous mound, sloping gradually on the Saxon side, but remarkably abrupt on the Bohemian. It is well wooded, and its undulating ridges are broken in some places by considerable depressions. Its highest peaks are the Schwarzwald, or Sonnenwirbel, near Joachimsthal, 4124 ft.; Little Fichtelberg, near Wiesenthal, 4009 ft.; Schneeberg, 3300 ft. W. and S.W., Bohemia is separated from Bavaria and the archduchy of Austria by the Böhmerwaldgebirge [Bohemian forest mountains], a range which forms part of the Sylva Hercynia of ancient geographers. At its N.W. extremity it is separated from the Erzgebirge by the depression through which the Eger flows. It is wild, precipitous, and full of deep chasms and ravines; towards Bavaria it is very steep, but of more gradual inclination on the Bohemian side. Its most elevated points in Bohemia are the Heidelberg, 4623 ft.; Kubani, or Boubin, 4521 ft.; Plökenstein, 4482 ft.; Ossaberg, 4245 ft. S., S.E., and E., the Mährischesgebirge [Moravian mountains] separate Bohemia from the archduchy of Austria and Moravia. This chain, uniting at its S.W. extremity with the Böhmerwaldgebirge, and at its N.E. with the Riesengebirge, completes the circle of mountains by which Bohemia is inclosed. The Moravian chain is of gentle acclivity, of the average height of 3281 ft., and separates the basin of the Elbe and Moldau from that of the Danube. Several offsets from these chains, of inferior height, intersect the kingdom.

Geology and Minerals.—The whole of these mountain-ranges, generally speaking, are of primitive formation, though later formations are found on the N.W., where the Elbe

quits Bohemia, and on the N.E. near Trautenau. In the centre of the country is an extensive sandstone formation; and that the carboniferous series likewise exists, is evidenced by the presence of coal, of which (including lignite) the quantity produced in 1862 was about 2,000,000 tons. Indeed, one of the chief sources of the country's wealth has been its valuable minerals, found chiefly in the Erzgebirge and the spurs of the Fichtelgebirge. Of gold and silver it now yields little; of the latter, in 1862, the quantity obtained was only 26,673 lbs. But it produces cinnabar, tin, bismuth, copper, zinc, nickel, lead, manganese, litharge, sulphur, alum, iron, arsenic, chrome, sulphate of iron and copper, and plumbago; some of these in considerable quantity. The mining and manufacture of iron is considerably developed; in 1862 there were 57 blast furnaces, producing about 60,000 tons of pig and wrought iron. The plumbago, or graphite, is said to be inferior to that of England, though still of good quality. In 1845, the quantity produced was about 400 tons; and in 1862, upwards of 2500 tons. Quarries are worked everywhere, and excellent marble, alabaster, quartz, granite, freestone, superior mill-stones, and grindstones are obtained. The beautiful garnets, famous over Europe, are found chiefly in the circles of Czaslau and Leitmeritz; and in various localities topazes, chalcedonies, amethysts, jaspers, sapphires, carnelians, rubies, agates, and many other kinds of precious stones, porcelain earth, and potters' clay.

Rivers, Lakes, and Springs. - The streams of Bohemia converge from all sides towards the Elbe, which rises in the Riesengebirge, and of which, either directly or indirectly, with exception of some inconsiderable tributaries of the Danube and Oder, they all are affluents, and through which their waters are drained off through a mountain defile in the Saxon frontier, where the level of the river is 287 ft. above the sea. The principal affluents of the Elbe in Bohemia are the Moldau, with its tributaries the Beraun and the Eger; the first rising in the Moravian mountains, and the second in the Fichtel, and the third in the Bohemian forest. These streams afford excellent water-ways for navigation and flotation. Bohemia has no large lakes, but it is said to possess 20,000 ponds and 160 mineral springs. Some of these last are famed over Europe, of which may be specified the saline chalybeate springs of Franzensbrunn, near Eger; those of Marienbad and Giesshübel; the warm alkaline aperient springs of Carlsbad and Töplitz (166° and 99° Fah., respectively); one at Marienbad, and others at Bilin and Liebwerda; the bitter, cathartic waters of Sedlitz, Saidschütz, and Püttna; the sulphurous springs of Töplitz; besides a host of others of less repute. The warm spring to which Carlsbad owes its celebrity, seems to have been known in the seventh century. 200,000 gallons of these mineral waters are exported annually.

Climate.—The climate is variable, but in general healthy; and warmer in the low districts, the central parts, and towards the N., than in the S. The mean annual temperature at Prague, is 48° 43′ Fah.; winter, 32° 31′; spring, 47°; summer, 69° 50′; autumn, 50° 22′. In the Böhmerwald, the snow is often found 12 ft. deep, and lies till the middle of April; in some of the other ranges it remains throughout the whole year. The prevailing winds are W., N.W., and S.W., bringing drought in winter, and rain in summer; the annual fall of rain is about equal to that of the midland counties of England.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c. - Excepting in the lofty mountain-ranges, the soil of Bohemia is generally fertile, more especially in the N. and N.E., and in the valleys of the Eger and the Elbe. The whole productive surface is estimated at 12,190,000 ac., of which 6,000,000 ac., or nearly one-half, is under the plough, the remainder being laid out in orchards, vineyards, pastures, &c. The principal crops raised are rye and oats, about equal in quantity; barley and wheat, about half the two former. Potatoes and turnips are grown extensively, and considerable quantities of legumes, poppies, rape and clover seeds, flax, and hemp. Of the hops, which are good, a large portion is sent to Bavaria. Fruit is abundant on the lower grounds; and in the warmer localities, on the banks of the Elbe, the vine ripens, and yields about 750,000 gallons of wine. Besides the portion under cultivation, 3,600,000 ac. are under wood, yielding annually 12,000,000 cubic yards of timber, value £1,900,000. The horses are superior, though of small size, being handsome and vigorous, especially in the circles of Saatz, Leitmeritz, and Chrudim. The horned cattle are small, and ill formed, owing, in part, to the scarcity of fodder; and the supply for home demand is so inadequate, that it is found necessary to import large numbers from Poland and Moldavia. The breed of sheep is now greatly improved, and the wool excellent. Comparing the stock of cattle in 1834, 1846, and 1857, as follows, it will be found that cattle-rearing has been on the increase:—

	1834.	1846.	1857.
Horses	144,882	158,319	188,568
Horned cattle	1,011,559	1,059,692	1,885,802
Sheep and goats	1,257,566	1,409,856	1,406,853

The rearing of poultry and bees is extensively prosecuted; but attempts to introduce the silkworm have not been successful. On the whole agriculture has made considerable progress in Bohemia of late years; but still the utmost capabilities of the soil are not, and cannot be fully developed under a system which, as there, excludes the cultivator from participation in its produce. In Bohemia there are no tenants, properly speaking, and, therefore, no class corresponding to our farmers; the owners of estates keep them in their own hands, and employ labourers to perform the necessary work. Hence arise two evils of great magnitude—the land is not parcelled out into manageable farms, but retained, in immense tracts, in the hands of the landlord; and the immediate cultivator of the soil, receiving no share of the produce, takes no interest in its amount.

Animals.—Game is still abundant; and hunting is a favourite amusement, though, from the progress of agriculture, gradually on the decrease; still, extensive preserves exist, containing large numbers of the wild boars for which Bohemia is noted. Polecats, martens, foxes, and squirrels are met with, but wolves and bears have been nearly exterminated. Pike, carp, and trout are plentiful in the rivers and ponds; and in the Moldau and some other streams large numbers of pearl mussels are found.

Manufactures.—For manufacturing skill and activity Bohemia has long ranked as one of the most important provinces of the Austrian empire. The linen manufacture has its chief seat in the north-eastern parts, and employs a great number of hands in spinning and weaving, besides some thousands in the different bleachfields. There are fourteen large flax spinning-mills, one of which, near Trautenau, contains 18,000 spindles. The making of lace formerly employed about 40,000 persons, now not more than 15,000. Next to Lower Austria, Bohemia is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in the empire. There are 103 mills for spinning cotton yarn, and 300 manufactories of cotton stuffs. In 1859, 549,000 spindles were employed in the spinning of cotton. Calico printing has greatly increased of late, and dyeworks, especially for the dyeing of Turkey-red, are numerous. The chief seat of the wool manufacture in yarn, cloths, stuffs, small wares, &c., is Reichenberg and its neighbourhood. The number of factories for spinning wool is 120, for making woollen cloths and stuffs 180. Prague is famous for its gloves, which rival the Parisian, and are produced to the amount of about 35,000 dozen yearly. The manufacture of paper has long been an important branch of industry. The number of paper-mills is 132. The manufacture of sugar from beet, turnips, &c., gave employment to 14,072 persons, in 59 establishments, in 1862. Lucifer matches to the value of £150,000 are made annually, and largely exported. There are 1025 breweries, producing annually about 60,000,000 gallons of beer, and upwards of 500 brandy distilleries in the kingdom. The number of ironworks and foundries is 85; there are 2 manufactories of enamelled wares, 4 large nailworks, 35 machine shops, &c., all branches of the iron manufacture being represented. Brass and copper wares are chiefly made at Prague, as are also gold and silver goods, scientific instruments, and watches. The manufacture of chemicals has become of some importance of late years; the establishments amount to 106. Glass has been a staple article of Bohemian manufacture since the 13th century. There are in the kingdom 83 glass-works properly so called, with about 800 pots; and the manufacture gives employment in all to about 30,000 persons. Seventeen glass-works produce the various kinds of plate and mirror glass. Formerly the making of false jewels formed an important branch of the glass manufacture of Bohemia, but in consequence of the competition of the French

makers it has greatly dwindled away. Porcelain and other fictile wares are also made in great abundance. It has been estimated that about one-third of the entire population is employed in the various manufactures.

Roads, &c.—By means of the two navigable rivers, the Elbe and the Moldau, and the numerous excellent roads throughout the country, the business of Bohemia is greatly furthered. The first railway completed in Germany was that from Budweis in Bohemia, to Linz in the archduchy of Austria, and subsequently prolonged to Gmündon. From the capital there is direct railway communication with Vienna, and also to the N.W. with Dresden and W. Germany; with Bavaria, through Pilsen; with Reichenberg, &c. The total length of all the Bohemian railways is over 600 miles.

People.—The greater proportion of the inhabitants of Bohemia are Czeches or Tscheches, of Sclavonian descent, and remarkable for bravery, general intelligence, strength of memory, and a passionate love of music. The second, in point of numbers, are the Germans (about 2,000,000), who dwell chiefly at Prague, and in the districts bordering on Saxony, Prussia, and Bavaria. They constitute the most industrious part of the population, and in mercantile and mechanical pursuits excel the Sclavonians. The Jews seem to have settled in the country at a very remote period; for inscriptions, discovered on several tombstones, indicate their presence as early as the first century of the Christian era. They number about 87,000, and apply themselves principally to trading and to banking or exchange business.

Religion.—The R. Catholic is the prevailing creed, and the state religion of the Bohemians; other Christian denominations are tolerated. The Catholics are ecclesiastically governed by the metropolitan Archbishop of Prague, and three bishops at Leitmeritz, Königgrätz, and Budweis. Protestants are almost exclusively confined to the N.E. districts, and have 45 parishes. The Jews have a head rabbi at Prague, and several district rabbis.

Educational Establishments.—Bohemia is abundantly supplied with educational establishments, comprehending a university at Prague, with over 70 ordinary and extraordinary professors, and about 1800 students; a polytechnic institution at Prague, diocesan seminaries for instruction in Catholic theology in the episcopal cities; 25 gymnasia with 7905 pupils in 1866; 3934 popular or primary schools, of which 2093 were Czech schools, and 1733 German, the rest mixed; 10 normal or training schools, with 652 pupils, &c. Instruction is imparted in the German language. In the Czech schools the Czech grammar is taught. The total number of children capable of attending school in 1865 was 643,527, and of these 624,933 were in attendance. Besides the institutions mentioned, there are also an academy of art and music, and a conservatory of music at Prague, an academy of mines, a school of agriculture, schools of commerce, military academies, and many scientific societies.

Charitable Institutions, &c.—There is no legal provision for the poor in Bohemia, consequently the number of street beggars is almost incredible. There are, however, numerous benevolent institutions at Prague, and in the chief towns of the kingdom, for the relief of the sick and destitute, such as foundling and lying-in hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, houses of refuge, &c., for widows and orphans; asylums for the blind, the insane, the deaf and dumb, &c.

Languages.—The use of the vernacular tongue, a dialect of the Sclavonian, is confined in a great measure to the lower and middle classes. A knowledge of Bohemian is not deemed necessary in the service of Government. Among the educated classes, German is generally spoken; and in the schools, German alone is taught, and has been so since the time of Maria Theresa, who enjoined its use in all educational establishments. Of late years, however, there has been a great national movement amongst the Bohemians, directed chiefly to the cultivation of their language and literature. This movement is discouraged, but not openly opposed by the Austrian Government.

Government, &c.—Bohemia, with the title of Kingdom, forms a provincial government of the Austrian empire, with certain special political rights. The Emperor of Austria is styled King of Bohemia, and is crowned at Prague. The crown is hereditary in the Imperial family, both males and females; but, in case of extinction of the reigning dynasty, the right to elect a king appertains to the Estates, consisting of the clergy, the high nobility, the knights, and the burgesses. The civil administration is managed by a central *gubernium* at Prague, subordinate to the higher powers at Vienna. Military affairs are under the direction of the Commander-General.

History.—Bohemia derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic people, who settled in the country about 600 years B.C., and who were expelled, in the time of Augustus, by the Marcomanni. About the middle of the sixth century, a numerous army of Czeches entered the country, and subdued it. The first Duke known to us by name is Przemislas, a peasant, whom the Princess Libussa married in A.D. 632, and raised to the throne. In 1061, the Emperor Henry IV. gave the royal title to the Dukes of Bohemia. By the extinction of the male line, the crown came to the House of Luxembourg, in 1310, when Charles IV. united Bohemia with the German empire. After many vicissitudes, Bohemia fell to the House of Austria, in the person of Ferdinand the Archduke, brother of Charles V., and brother-in-law of Louis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, who was killed in 1526, in a battle with the Turks, near Mohacz. At this period, Bohemia possessed a comparatively free constitution, and the most of its inhabitants were Protestant. In consequence of the encroachments of the succeeding emperors on the religious liberties of the Protestants, serious disturbances arose, which threatened the House of Austria with the loss of the kingdom. In 1619, the people offered the crown to Frederick V., Elector-palatine, to the exclusion of Ferdinand II. But the battle of the White Mountain, fought in November 1620, and in which Frederick was totally defeated, put an end to the rising hopes of the Protestants, and proved the source of innumerable calamities to the Bohemians, who were subjected by their conquerors, the Austrians, to a persecution scarcely paralleled in history. The Protestant religion, held by three-fourths of the people, became well nigh extinct; the free constitution was totally subverted, and Bohemia converted into an absolute and hereditary monarchy, and the R. Catholic faith established, to the exclusion of all others. From this time the kingdom continually declined. More than 30,000 families, including many of the nobility, all the Protestant ministers and teachers, numerous artists, mechanics, &c., were forcibly driven into exile, or had their estates and property confiscated. When Frederick II. died, in 1637, out of 3,000,000 inhabitants which Bohemia contained in 1617, there remained only 780,000. On the death of Charles VI. (1740), Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, claimed the crown, but Maria Theresa succeeded, after an arduous struggle, in securing possession of the kingdom. She was succeeded by her son, Joseph II., in 1780; and from this time downwards, a more liberal and enlightened system of administration has been pursued, under which Bohemia is advancing in prosperity as steadily as any other portion of the Austrian empire. A considerable amount of rivalry has of late years been manifested between the Czeches and Germans. (Raffelsperger's *Lex. aller Österreich. Staaten; Österreich. Nat. Encyclopädie; Statistiches Jahrbuch; Parliamentary Papers.*)

BOHILLANE, par. Irel. Cork; 1097 ac. Pop. 297.

BÖHMERWALD [forest of Bohemia], a wooded mountain-range of considerable extent, running nearly N.W. and S.E., and separating Bohemia from Bavaria and the archduchy of Austria. W.N.W. it joins the Erzgebirge [ore mountains], and S.S.E. the Mährischesgebirge [Moravian mountains]. Length, about 120 m.; mean breadth, about 25 m. In its whole length it is traversed only by six roads, along one of which, at Freistadt, the railway from Budweis to Linz passes. It is the *Sylva gabreta*, forming part of the Hercynian forest of the Romans. This chain is mainly constituted of granite, overlaid by gneiss, schist, and calcareous deposits. Towards the N. and N.W., the hills are frequently basaltic, isolated, and almost of a conical shape. The principal peaks are Mounts Arber, 4848 ft.; and Rachel, 4748 ft., in Bavaria; and Heidelberg, 4623 ft.; and Kubani, 4521 ft., in Bohemia.

BOHOE, par. Irel. Fermanagh; 15,059 ac. Pop. 1789.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, dependent on Zebu, and lying between that island and Leyte, and N. of Mindanao; lat. (S.E. point) 9° 48′ N.; lon. 124° 26′ E. (n.); about 52 m. long by 34 broad. It is watered by several

rivers, one of which comes from a lake in the centre of the island. Rice is grown, and cattle reared. The inhabitants make cocoa-nut oil, cultivate and weave cotton, producing strong cloth; and weave also silk.

BOHOLA, par. Irel. Mayo; 8674 ac. Pop. 3183.

BOHORODCZAN, a market tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, of, and 10 m. S.S.W. Stanislau, on the Bistrica. It contains a Dominican cloister, and a Greek church. Pop. 1920.

BOÏ-ABAD, or AVAD, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia, r. bank, Kara-su, an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak, 96 m. N.N.W. Amasia; lat. 41° 28′ N.; lon. 34° 45′ E. It consists of about 300 scattered houses, contains three khans, and, with its luxuriant gardens, full of fine fruit-trees, and overrun by vines, presents a pleasing appearance. There is here a castle, attributed by the natives to the Genoese, but bearing no inscriptions; it was long the seat of an independent chieftain. Pop. 1800.

BOIPEBA-VELHA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 65 m. S.W. Bahia, on the island of same name. It has a church, and primary school; but is a poor little place, exporting to Bahia piassava, rice, and bark for tanning.

BOIS (LES), [German, *Rudisholz*], a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 26 m. W.N.W. Bern; 3421 ft. above the sea level, on the Jura Mountains. It has an old church, and a school. Watch-making is carried on to some extent; and two well-frequented cattle-markets are held. Pop. 994.

BOIS BLANC, or WHITE WOOD, an isl., U. States, Michigan, in Lake Huron; lat. 45° 45′ N.; lon. 84° 55′ W. It is 11 m. long by 3 broad, and is generally fertile, though the under portion of the soil is sandy. It has a lighthouse on the E. end.

BOIS-DE-LESSINES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut; 28 m. N.E. Tournai; with some linen manufactures. Pop. 1752.

BOIS-LE DUC. *See* HERTOGENBOSCH.

BOIZENBURG, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle, Wendisch, on the Elbe, 32 m. S.W. Schwerin. It has walls, with two gates; and is a handsome, well-built, stirring place, containing numerous manufactures; among others leather, glue, vinegar, soap, and tobacco; and carrying on a considerable shipping trade, for which its situation on the Elbe gives it great advantages. The vessels belonging to the town amount to 30. Pop. 3319.

BOJADOR (CAPE), a promontory, W. coast, Africa; lat. 26° 7′ 10″ N.; lon. 14° 29′ W. (B.); one of the projecting points of the Great Desert of the Sahara, and forming the W. extremity of a rocky ridge, called the Jebel-khal or Black Mountains. The coast N. of this cape is extremely dangerous, being shallow to a great distance out, and constantly enveloped in a haze. It has been, in consequence, the scene of many melancholy disasters. Cape Bojador was long the limit of navigation towards the S., and was first passed by the Portuguese in 1433.

BOJANA, a river, Turkey in Europe, prov. Albania, pash. Scutari. It issues from Lake Scutari, near the town of that name, and after a winding course of from 20 to 25 m., falls into the Adriatic in lat. 40° 5′ N.; lon. 19° 21′ E.

BOJANO [anc. *Bovianum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. S.W. Campobasso; on the Biferno, in a defile, at the foot of Mount Matese. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral, several churches and convents, a seminary, and an hospital. Two fairs are held annually. Pop. 2981.

BOJANOWO, a tn. Prussia, prov. and gov. Posen, 9 m. N.W. Rawicz. It is divided into the old and new towns. Most of the houses are of wood. It has some manufactories of coarse cloth, linen, leather, and earthenware. Pop. 2450.

BOKA, a vil. Hungary, circle, this side the Theiss, co. Torontal; on the Temes, between Kanak and Szetsany, 33 m. S.S.W. Temeswar. Pop. 2599.

BOKHARA, or UZBEKISTAN [Uzbek-land], a kingdom, Independent Tartary, Central Asia, cap. same name. Its geographical limits have not been precisely ascertained, hardly any two authorities agreeing exactly as to the space it occupies; but it may be said to lie between lat. 36° and 42° or 45° N., and lon. 61° or 63° and 67° or 70° E., for all these different boundaries have been assigned to it. Khanikoff, a Russian traveller, who was there in 1842, says that the Emir's sway extended over the space of country comprised between lat. 37° and 43° N., and lon. 61° 50′ to 69° 50′ E. Arrowsmith's map places it between lat. 36° and 1° 20′ N., and lon. 62° 25′ and 70° 10′ E. It is bounded, N. by the Kirghis steppe and the khanate of Khokand, W. by Khiva, S. by Afghanistan, and E. by Hissar and the khanate of Khoondooz. Burnes makes the Sea of Aral, and the river Sir or Jaxartes the N. boundary, but the former, at all events, is now known to belong to Khiva. Khanikoff makes the Amou or Jihoon the S. boundary, though Balkh and Andkoo are understood to be at least tributary to the Khan of Bokhara. Area estimated at 228,808 sq. m. According to native authorities, the political divisions are Karakool, Bokhara, and seven districts around, Kermina, Meeankal or Kutta Koorghan, Samarcand, with five districts, and Juzzak, all in the valley of Samarcand; besides these, Kurshee, Lubiab or banks of the Oxus, and Balkh, and the provinces S. of that river. It is mountainous, and elevated towards the E., where it includes the valleys forming the W. slopes of the great Asiatic plateau, some of the summits of which Burnes estimated at 18,000 ft. high, being enveloped in snow in June; and S. it leans on the Hindoo Koosh and N. escarpment of the Persian plateau. All the rest of the country is uniformly low and flat, belonging, in its characteristics, to the dry steppes and sandy wastes of the Caspian and Aral Seas. Bokhara forms part of the plain of Toorkistan, which has an elevation of 2000 ft. It slopes N.W. towards the Sea of Aral, to whose basin it exclusively belongs. It is very imperfectly watered, possessing only two streams of any consequence, the Amou, Jihoon, or Oxus, traversing the country S.E. to N.W., and receiving, according to some, as affluents, the Balkh or Adirsiah on the left, and the Zourkab on the right; though, according to others, both these streams are absorbed in the sand before reaching the Oxus. The other principal stream is the Samarcand, Zerafshan or Zurufshan, which traverses the country E. to W., passing the cities of Samarcand and Bokhara, and falling into Lake Dongis, a short distance N. of the Oxus. Besides these, there are some other smaller streams, as the Kurshee or Karchi, described by Burnes as a mere rivulet. Along the banks of these rivers lie the only cultivable lands in the country, not reaching to more than a tenth of the entire area. Along the stream Samarcand is the valley of the same name, so vaunted for its beauty by the Arabian conquerors, that it was called an earthly paradise. Though certainly beautiful, its attractions are doubtless heightened by comparison with the sandy wastes which on every side surround it. The territory on the banks of the Oxus is likewise greatly favoured by nature. N. of the Oxus, and from the mountains W. to Bokhara, the country is occupied by a succession of low rounded ridges of oolite, limestone, and gravel, covered with a scanty verdure; between these ridges are hardened plains of argillaceous clay, forming excellent natural roads. On these occur sand-hills of no great extent, but sufficient to absorb the rivulets flowing towards the Oxus. W. the city of Bokhara, and S. the Oxus, however, the country is covered with these hills or rather mounds of loose sand, of a horse-shoe shape, about 15 to 20 ft. in height, resting on a firm soil, having been accumulated by the winds, and so numerous that little space is left for cultivation. In the valleys formed by these sand-hills, deposits of salt and saline rivulets frequently occur. The only lake of importance is Dengis or Karakool, about 50 m. S.S.W. the city of Bokhara. It is deep, brackish, and about 10 m. long.

Mineralogy.—Gold, in considerable quantities, is found among the sands of the Oxus; but there are no mines of that metal in the kingdom, neither are there any of silver, copper, or iron, all these being imported from Russia. Sal-ammoniac is found in its native state, and salt deposits are numerous.

Climate.—The climate of Bokhara is salubrious and pleasant; it is dry, and in winter very cold, the Oxus being frequently frozen over so strongly, that travellers pass across it on the ice. In summer, the heat seldom rises above 90°, except in the desert, where, in June, it reaches 100°. In Balkh, also, the heat is oppressive, and the climate unhealthy. The sky is always clear, and of a bright and beautiful azure. The country, however, is subject to violent tornadoes, which usually follow excessive heat. In winter, snow lies for three months on the ground at and around the city of Bokhara, and the spring rains are often very heavy.

Vegetable Products.—The tree most abundant in Bokhara is the poplar, which is used for house-building. The cotton

plant is cultivated, and hemp is likewise grown; but the only use to which the latter is turned by the natives, is the extracting oil from the seeds, and also an intoxicating drug called *bang;* the stalks of the plant are given to cattle. The principal grain crops are rice, wheat, barley, Indian corn, and sesamum. The fruits of Bokhara are celebrated, especially the melon, which here attains an excellence known nowhere else. The other fruits are the peach, plum, apricot, cherry, sour cherry, apple, pear, quince, walnut, fig, pomegranate, mulberry, grape, pumpkin, and cucumber. The raisins of Bokhara are large, and of delicious flavour, but the wines are very indifferent. Neither indigo nor sugar-cane grow here; but an excellent substitute for the latter is found in an article called *turunjubeen*, a saccharine gum which exudes from the camel's thorn. This singular and valuable plant abounds in the vicinity of Kurshee and Samarcand, to which localities it is almost wholly confined, not being found W. the city of Bokhara. Tobacco, of a superior quality, is grown at Kurshee, and wild rhubarb abounds in many places. Vegetables are in great plenty—turnips, carrots, onions, radishes, and beet-root.

Animals.—The only beasts of prey in Bokhara are leopards, and a very small species of tiger; the other wild animals are deer, antelopes, foxes, wolves, jackals, and bears; there are also wild hogs and wild asses. Bats, tortoises, and lizards are found in the deserts. Scorpions are common, but comparatively harmless. Eagles and hawks are met with, and plover, wild pigeon, and water-fowl abound; but there are no singing-birds, and game of all kinds is scarce. There being few rivers or lakes, fish is not abundant; those taken in the Oxus are similar to what are found in other Asiatic rivers, with the exception of an enormous kind of dog-fish called *lukha*, which has no scales, and sometimes attains the weight of 600 lbs. English. In the Lake Dengis or Karakool, fish of good quality and flavour are caught. There are no alligators in the Oxus, nor any other animals to be dreaded. Locusts sometimes infest the country, but few other noxious insects are met with. Silkworms are reared in great numbers in all parts of the kingdom where there is water, especially on the banks of the Oxus, the silk produced there being considered the most valuable, both from the softness and fineness of the thread. The guinea-worm, called by the natives *rishtu*, which burrows in the flesh of the human body, and causes great pain and annoyance, is one of the greatest evils with which Bokhara is afflicted; it is calculated that one-fourth of the entire population are annually attacked by this animal. The natives are singularly dexterous in the extraction of the worm, which they effect with needles. Of the domestic animals the sheep and goat are the most important, the former furnishing valuable skins, and the other a wool second only to that of Cashmere. Both feed on furze and dry grass, and their flesh is sweet and well flavoured. The sheep have large tails, sometimes weighing so much as 15 lbs.; those that produce the black, curly fleece, in such demand in Persia for caps, are peculiar to Karakool; and it is said the animal will thrive nowhere else, and that, when removed to any other place, the fleece becomes deteriorated. The skins having the smallest curls are most prized; of these about 200,000 are annually exported. The goats of Bokhara are about the common size, and of a dark colour; their wool is gray, and lies next the skin. The camels of Bokhara, of the Bactrian or two-hump kind, are greatly superior in appearance to those of India, being covered with a sleek coat of hair, whereas the latter are almost naked, and often disfigured by eruptions. The ass of this country is large and strong, and is much used both for saddle and burden. The horned cattle are of good size, but greatly inferior to those of England. Beef is eaten by the lower orders only, mutton being always preferred.

Manufactures and Commerce.—There are no manufactures in Bokhara of any extent; the most considerable are those of silk and cotton, and of a kind of cloth in which both are combined. Articles of steel, gold, and silver are also made, and of good quality, such as sabres, knives, rings, and other jewellery. The art of dyeing is well understood, but in tanning the Bokharians are inferior to the Russians, and their leather generally bad, with exception of morocco. The principal articles of export to foreign countries are cotton, raw and manufactured, the latter consisting of coarse chintzes and cotton thread; silk, sent chiefly to India and Cabool; lamb skins, of which, as already stated, 200,000 are annually exported. In former years, the greater part of the trade of Bokhara in European goods was carried on through Russia; it is now conducted chiefly through India and Cabool. The chief articles of import from India are muslins, brocades, white cloth for turbans, sugar, and shawls; those from Russia are white cloth, muslin, chintzes, broad cloth, velvet, nankeen, gold thread, hardware, metals, cutlery, jewellery, leather, paper, &c., the greater part of British manufacture, as are also the greater part of the goods imported from India, the cloths of England being greatly preferred to those of any other country. Owing, principally, to the want of good roads and other means of communication, the internal trade of Bokhara is very limited, although large quantities of merchandise are brought yearly to the city, no less than from 12,000 to 15,000 camel loads, but this is owing to the circumstance of its being the central point of all the commercial routes between E. and W. Asia, and being on this account made a depôt for goods intended ultimately for remote destinations. The trade with Russia is carried on by caravans, from 5000 to 6000 camels being yearly employed in the transport of merchandise from Bokhara to that country, the value of which amounts to between £600,000 and £800,000, the returns to about £450,000, having increased nearly threefold within the last 20 years. The trade with Cabool, Herat, and Cashmere employs from 3000 to 3500 camels; the chief article imported from Cabool is indigo, most of which is used in Bokhara, the rest being sent to Russia.

Government.—The Government of Bokhara is a monarchy, the Emir, or sovereign, having all but absolute power, including the right of life and death, and being limited only by the Mussulman canonical law. The Emir appoints chiefs, or governors, to the distant towns, giving them the fullest powers, excepting life and death, which he reserves in his own hands. The number of troops of all arms which the Emir can raise, is conjectured by Khanikoff to be about 40,000 men, of which, the same authority says, not more than a third is completely armed, the rest consisting merely of the followers of the army, or such as are indifferently equipped. During Khanikoff's stay at Bokhara, there were only 1000 regular infantry who had proper fire-arms. The Emir's prime minister, and highest state officer, is the *Kûsh-beghi*, or Vizier, who is keeper of the seals, and general receiver and disburser of the national revenues. The public revenue has been estimated at about £400,000, derived chiefly from land, but in part also from farm produce, fruits, and skins. The Russians have acquired great influence in Bokhara, and the Kirghis steppes, Khokand, and Khiva are now under their dominion.

Races of Men.—Bokhara is at present inhabited by no fewer than 11 different nations, the Uzbecks, Tadjicks, Toorkmans, Arabs, Persians, Mongols or Kalmuks, Kirghis, Kara-Kalpaks, Jews, Afghans, Lesghis, and Gipsies. The most numerous by far are the Uzbecks, who were the last conquerors of the country. Most of them lead a wandering life, while a few apply themselves to the arts of peace, inhabiting the large towns and cities. The Tadjicks consider themselves the aborigines of the country; they resemble Europeans in personal appearance, and are remarkably industrious. The Toorkmans, Kirghis, and Kara-Kalpaks are all of Turkish descent; the former inhabit the desert W. of the Oxus, the last are few in number, and live N. of the Zar-afshan, and in the vicinity of Kurshee. The other nations settled in Bokhara at different periods, and have no particularly distinctive character.

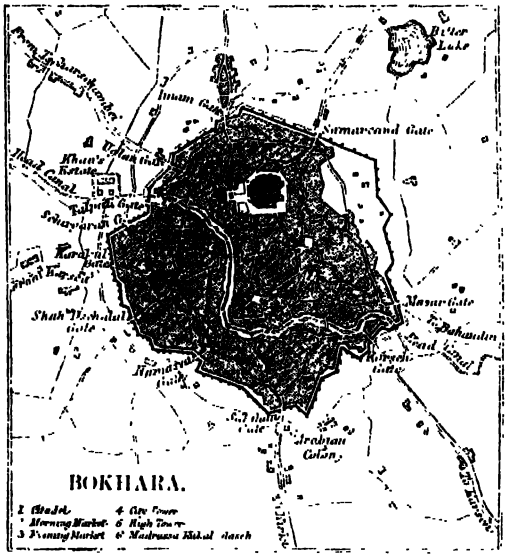
Religion, Education, Habits, Dress, &c.—The people of Bokhara are all Soonite Mahometans, and no other religion may be publicly professed. There are daily public prayers in the capital, during which time there is a cessation of all business. Bokhara was long celebrated as a seat of learning, but although there are still many educational establishments, both in the capital and throughout the country, the greater portion of the population remain wholly uninstructed. The diet of the people, generally, is simple, consisting chiefly of tea, rice, vegetables, mutton, cheese, and milk. Knives and forks are not used, all kinds of food being raised to the mouth with the fingers. Large white trowsers, close short drawers, and caps of red cloth, form the principal articles of dress of the Bokharians. The dress of the women is very nearly similar to that of the men, with the addition of highly decor-

ated boots, and black veils. Both sexes are in the habit of staining their nails with henna.

History.—Bokhara, in part, corresponds to the Bactria of the ancients. After the destruction of the Greek Bactrian empire, it formed a powerful kingdom, conquered in 705 by the Arabs. In 1232, it fell into the hands of Genghis Khan, whose descendants were dispossessed by Timor in 1303. In 1505, the Uzbecks became masters of the country and the throne.

Bokhara contains 19 towns of some note, including the capital. The pop. has been variously estimated, by Myendorff at 2,478,000, by Khanikoff at 2,000,000, and by Burnes at 1,500,000.—(Burnes's *Travels in Bokhara;* Khanikoff's *Bokhara, its Emirs and its People; &c.*)

BOKHARA [the treasury of sciences], the cap. of the kingdom or khanate of Bokhara; lat. 39° 48′ N.; lon. 64° 26′ E. It is situated in a flat country, and is embosomed in trees; is surrounded by a mud wall, with battlements; has 11 gates,



PLAN OF BOKHARA.—From Eversmann's Reise von Orenburg nach Buklara.

and is between 8 and 9 m. in circumference. The streets are extremely narrow, and the houses small; of the former, there are, altogether, about 360, few of which are paved, and those that are, are so very ill kept, that the large rough projecting stones rather impede than facilitate locomotion. The principal public edifices are the Emir's palace, which stands on an elevated piece of ground, of about 300 ft. high, in the centre of the city; it is surrounded by a brick wall of 70 ft. in height. Within this area, besides the palace of the Emir, is the residence of the Vizier, his public courts of audience, and the dwellings of several other grandees, with the houses of their numerous retinues, and three mosques. There are, altogether, 360 mosques in the city, there being thus one for every street; but eight only of any note. The largest occupies a square of 300 ft., and is enamelled with tiles of azure blue; attached to this mosque is a tower of 210 ft. high, from which criminals are thrown. Of colleges, there are 103; none of them, however, have any architectural pretensions; but a few have their fronts ornamented with coloured tiles. The number of students, in 1840, amounted to about 10,000. The city contains 88 caravansaries, 24 of stone and 14 of wood; and 16 principal baths. The private dwellings, all built of sun-dried bricks, and flat roofed, generally enclose several four-cornered courts; the inner walls are sometimes plastered, but the windows are without glass, and the houses of the poorer classes often extremely filthy. Those, however, of the wealthy are frequently tastefully adorned with comfortable and elegant apartments. The city is intersected by a canal, shaded by mulberry-trees; but in summer, it is often dried up for months, when water becomes extremely scarce, and what is to be had is so exceedingly bad, that it gives rise, it is said, to the terrible disease occasioned by the guinea-worm, as mentioned in the preceding article. The bazaars are numerous, there being places of this kind appropriated to each of various different articles of provision, fruits, clothing, drugs, hardware, &c. Khanikoff, in this way, enumerates 24; three of which are for kid boots. The streets of Bokhara, during the day, are densely crowded, and the din of the busy population perfectly stunning; immense quantities of fruit are exposed for sale, and the demand for it incessant. Tea is in universal favour with the Bokharians, and is drunk at all times of the day, and in all manner of ways; it is sold prepared, in the market-places, in small bowls, and is largely consumed. Grape jelly or syrup, mixed up with chopped ice, and called, in Eastern phrase, 'the delight of life,' is another much-prized luxury of Bokhara, which is always to be had on the streets during the warm weather. With regard to the population of Bokhara, accounts differ widely. Burnes, in 1835, states it 150,000; but in 1866 it was estimated at 70,000.

BOKOL, a large vil. Senegambia, near the Senegal river; lat. 16° 24′ N.; lon. 15° 24′ W.; governed by a marabout. It has some trade; and the people are cultivators and cayman hunters.

BOLABOLA. *See* BORABORA.

BOLAM, par. Eng. Northumberland; 7336 ac. P. 685.

BOLAN PASS, a formidable defile in the lofty range of mountains that traverse the N.E. corner of Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan; about lat. 29° 30′ N.; lon. 67° 40′ E. The elevation of the crest of the pass is 5793 ft. above the sea; its total length, between 54 and 55 m.; average ascent, 90 ft. in the mile. 'The minutest description,' says Lieut. Conolly, 'could hardly convey a just idea of its strength; it is a defile which a regiment of brave men could defend against an army.' The eminences bounding the pass, however, are not generally of very great elevation; but there are points where it is edged by perpendicular cliffs of 500 to 600 ft. in height, and approaching so near as to leave but a narrow lane between, tremendous in its depth, and overshadowed by huge walls of



THE BOLAN PASS.—From Atkinson's Sketches in Afghanistan.

living rock, which seem almost to close over the gloomy path below. The air, in the lower parts, is, in summer, oppressively hot, and so excessively unhealthy, that scarcely any persons then venture through it, except messengers on urgent business.

It is traversed by a small river called the Bolan which

when there is rain in the higher parts of the mountain, comes down in an almost perpendicular volume, without warning, and sweeps all before it. The pass is infested by Belooches, a lawless, treacherous, sanguinary race, who rob and murder all travellers whom they think they can overpower. In 1839, the Bengal column, with its accompanying artillery, marched through this pass, on their way to Cabool, taking six days to accomplish it.

BOLANOS, a tn. Mexico, Jalisco, 65 m. N.N.W. Guadalajara; chiefly remarkable on account of the rich silver mines in its neighbourhood.

BOLAS (MAGNA and MEESON), par. Eng. Salop; 1845 ac. Pop. 278.

BOLBEC, a tn. France, dep. Seine Inferieure, 17 m. E.N.E. Le Havre; agreeably situated on the side of a hill, washed by the Bolbec, and at the junction of four valleys. It is well built, partly of brick, partly of stone; the streets are wide and straight, and have a lively appearance. On July 14, 1765, a fire occurred in the town, which destroyed 868 houses, and reduced 3000 persons to destitution. The modern town, in consequence of the conflagration, was built without that admixture of wood so common in the houses of Normandy. It is a thriving and industrious place, and well situated for commerce. It carries on the manufacture of cotton goods to a large extent, receiving the raw cotton from Le Havre, coals from Fecamp and Harfleur, and disposing of the products at Rouen. Its printed cottons and handkerchiefs have long been held in high estimation. Besides these, it produces linen and woollen stuffs, lace, cotton, velvet, and thread; and has several dyeworks and tanneries, with a considerable trade in grain, horses, and cattle. Pop. 9063.

BOLDON, par. Eng. Durham; 3954 ac. Pop. 1024.

BOLDRE, par. Eng. Hants; 11,950 ac. Pop. 2812.

BOLE, par. Eng. Notts; 1250 ac. Pop. 238.

BOLECHOW, a market tn. Austria, Galicia, gov. Lemberg, circle of, and 14 m. S. Stry, on the Sukiel. The salt springs in the neighbourhood furnish a large quantity of salt; and the convent of Hoszow is much frequented by pilgrims. Pop., of whom more than a half are Jews, 3712.

BOLESKINE-AND-ABERTARF, a united par. Scotland, co. Inverness. Length, about 21 m.; average breadth, about 10. It has a rough climate, abounds with tarns, and is intersected by Loch Ness. Pop. 1743.

BOLI, a city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 87 m. N.W. Angora, on an eminence, at the W. extremity of a fertile plain, on or near the site of the *Hadrianopolis* of the Romans. It has several mosques, a square, market-place, and public baths; and is the residence of a pasha of two tails. It is a thoroughfare for the caravans travelling between Erzeroom and Constantinople. There are mineral baths within a short distance of the town, much frequented by the Turks. Pop. 6000.

BOLILMEN, or MANITCH, a lake, Russia, formed by the Manitch; between govs. Don Cossacks and Caucasus. It is a long irregular expanse of brackish water, stretching nearly 60 m. S.E. to N.W.; and in average breadth does not exceed 3 m.

BOLINGBROKE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The town, 22 m. S.E. Lincoln, comprises an ancient church, several Nonconformist chapels, some schools and charities, and the ruins of an old castle. The market is held on Tuesday, and an annual fair on St. Peter's day. Area of par. 2570 ac. Pop. 1018.

BOLIVIA [formerly called UPPER PERU], an independent republic, S. America, confining on, and nearly enclosed by the States of Peru, Brazil, the Argentine republic, and Chili. When the freedom of the Spanish-American colonies was definitively won by the victory at Ayacucho, on Dec. 9, 1824, the future government and political organization of Alto (Upper) Peru, as the country was called, which embraced the provinces of Charcas, Potosi, la Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, became the first and most pressing object of consideration. These territories had originally belonged to the viceroyalty of Peru, the seat of which was at Lima, 500 m. distant along the cordillera; but in 1767, they were annexed to that of Buenos Ayres, still further off, and the road to which, through the desert of the Grand Chaco, was hardly less dangerous than that of the mountains. The inconvenience arising from the remote distance of the seat of supreme authority, being universally felt and admitted, it was resolved to unite the liberated provinces in question into a separate republic, which, through gratitude to General Bolivar, was named Bolivia, and this resolution was carried into effect in 1825.

Boundaries.—The boundary of Bolivia, towards Peru, begins on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, at the river Loa, in lat. 21° 32′ S., and follows up the course of this stream E. to the Andes, where it turns N., inclining a little to the W., as far as the Nevado of Tacora, above Arica, in lat. 18° S.; it then goes N. by E. across the Lake of Titicaca to the E. cordillera, in lat. 14° S., and continues along a branch of these to the river Yapuré, whence it turns to the confluence of the Beni with the Mamoré, in about lat. 10° S. Here the Brazilian frontier commences, going along the Mamoré, and its great affluent the Guaporé or Iténez, and from the latter river in a straight line to the Yuaru, which falls into the Paraguay. Such were the boundaries fixed by treaties between Spain and Portugal, in 1750 and 1777; but the Brazilians have in fact encroached so much on this line, that from the Iténez or Guaporé, in lat. 13° S., to the Otuquis, which falls into the Paraguay in lat. 20° S., a distance of at least 500 m., they have occupied a tract 50 or 100 m. wide on the S.W. or W. banks of the rivers marked by treaty as the lines of demarcation. Along the Paraguay the Bolivian frontier extends S. to lat. 22° S., where it meets that of the Argentine republic, a conventional line running generally W. from that point across the plains to the Andes, separating these two states. The parallel of lat. 24° S., was settled in 1866 as the boundary between Bolivia and Chili.

Area.—Thus it appears that Bolivia, with a frontier of more than 3000 geo. m., yet possesses but a small extent of sea-coast; and this maritime tract, which is extremely inhospitable throughout, is connected with the inland and productive provinces by a portion of the cordillera, not more than 80 m. in length. Owing to its remoteness, therefore, as well as to its natural character, which unites the disadvantages of steep, rocky mountains, with those of sterile, sandy deserts, it is of little value. The most N. point of Bolivia is at the junction of the rivers Beni and Mamoré, in about lat. 10° S.; its most S., the confines of Chili. In width it extends through rather more than 12° of longitude, from the Paraguay, in lon. 58° W., to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The area of Bolivia probably does not fall much short of 450,000 geo. sq. m.; or nearly five times the surface of the British Islands.

Divisions.—Bolivia is divided into seven departments, namely, Chuquisaca, La Paz, Potosi, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and Beni; besides two provinces, namely, Cobija and Tarija, which, in respect to local government, are on the footing of departments. These divisions are all named from their chief towns, respecting which it will be sufficient in this place to mention, that Chuquisaca is the capital of the state, and the seat of Government; and that Cochabamba is, in public documents, sometimes called Oropesa, though this name having failed to become popular, is now seldom used. The subdivision of the departments is as follows. For the little information possessed respecting the area and population of the departments, the reader is referred to the separate articles.

Departments.	Provinces.
1. Chuquisaca	Chuquisaca. Cinti or Zinti. Yamparaes. Tomina.
2. La Paz	La Paz de Ayachucho. Pacajes. Sicasica. Yungas. Omasuyos. Larecaja.
3. Potosi	Potosi. Lipes. Porco. Chayanta. Chichas.
4. Cochabamba	Cochabamba. Sacaba. Tapacari. Arque. Ayopaya. Clisa. Misque.
5. Oruro	Oruro. Poopo. Carangas.
6. Santa Cruz	Sta. Cruz de la Sierra. Valle Grande. Cordillera. Chiquitos.
7. Beni	Caupolican, or Apolobamba. Moxos. Yuracares. Cobija, including Atacama. Tarija.

Two of the provinces, Chiquitos, in the department of Sta. Cruz de la Sierra, and Moxos, in the department of Beni, are

so important on account of their magnitude—forming, as they do, nearly two-thirds of the whole Bolivian territory—their great natural capabilities, and the civilization partially diffused among their indigenous inhabitants by the Jesuit missionaries, as to deserve especial mention.

Aspect.—There is no country in the world, perhaps, possessing such a variety of soil and climate, of physical aspect and productions, as Bolivia. Nowhere else are to be seen such contrasts of nature, exhibited in close juxta-position, and on so grand a scale. The broadest part of the Andes, where these mountains, encompassing the great lake of Titicaca, divide into two chains, known as the E. and W. cordilleras, lies within the limits of this state. On its W. side, therefore, Bolivia presents to view an immense pile of mountains, rising in many points beyond the limits of perpetual snow, and enclosing within them an elevated plateau nearly 100 m. wide. The slope of the W. cordillera, towards the Pacific Ocean, presents a most forbidding aspect; bare rocks, fearful precipices, and moving sands, with but few and partial traces of verdure, weary the eye of the traveller as he toils up the steep paths which lead him from the burning climate of the coast to the regions of perpetual winter. Arrived on the elevated, treeless plain, and having now in view the snowy peaks of the E. cordillera, he may admire the grandeur of the scene, but not without a sense of its dreariness and monotony. But when he arrives at the passes of the E. cordillera, and looks down on the deep valleys which stretch beyond, he is ravished at the total change which the garb and aspect of nature at this point undergo, and gazes with delight on the luxuriant prospect of interminable forests, and the hundreds of lively streams which hasten on to form the mightiest rivers in the world. The Andes, while they present to the W. an abrupt and uniform ridge, throw off to the E. numerous ramifications, which extend a long way from the cordillera. In the valley of the Guapey or Rio Grande, the chains of hills connected with the Andes may be traced to a distance of 350 m. from the sea-coast; such then is the width of the Bolivian mountain region. And here again nature takes a new face. The hills cease, and are succeeded by a plain exceeding Great Britain in superficial extent, in which no stone, nor even a pebble is to be found, and which is annually flooded to such a degree by the numerous fine rivers which run through it towards the Amazon, that communications by boat are practicable across it, through the stately forests, in nearly all directions. This is the country of the Moxos. Beyond this, towards the Paraguay, the plain rises in general above the reach of inundation, and rocks and hills of moderate height again make their appearance. This is the country of the Chiquitos. These dry plains separate the basin of the Amazon from that of the La Plata; but some of the affluents of the Paraguay approach so close to the sources of the Iténez, that in floods it is said a canoe can pass from the one river to the other. Such is the general outline of Bolivia; but the chief natural features of this remarkable country, its mountains, valleys, plains, rivers, &c., demand a more attentive and detailed consideration.

Mountains.—The W. cordillera of the Andes in Bolivia, attains a great height at no great distance from the sea, and exhibits not a few nevados or summits rising above the limit of perpetual snow, which in the vicinity of a great table-land lies higher than on an insulated mountain, and rarely descends here below an absolute elevation of 17,000 ft. The road from Arica into Bolivia passes between the nevados of Tacora and Niuta, while on the left is seen that of Chipicani, and on the right a still loftier series of snowy crests. The heights of these mountains, as determined by Mr. Pentland, are as follows:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Tacora	18,890	Parinacota	22,030
Chipicani	19,740	Pomarapa	21,700
Sahama Peak, in lat. 18° 7′	22,350	Gualatieri, in lat. 18° 23′	21,960

The pass of Tacora is itself at an elevation of 14,400 ft., which is about the general height of the W. portion of the table-land to which it conducts. The village of Tacora, one of the most elevated inhabited places on the earth, is but 150 ft. below this ridge. Of the nevados in the E. cordillera, on the opposite side of the plain, the most conspicuous are:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Ancohuma, or the Nevado of Sorata	21,286	Huayna Potosi	20,260
Illimani	21,149	Chachacomma (two summits)	20,355 / 20,115

Here it must be remarked, that Ancohuma and Illimani were long regarded as the highest mountains in America, or even, with the exception of one or two points of the Himalaya, in the whole world. The re-calculation, however, of the observations made to ascertain their height, has recently reduced them to the measure given above, Sorata losing by this correction nearly 4000 ft. of its supposed elevation. With this fact before us, it is impossible not to receive with mistrust the heights assigned by the same observer to the series of nevados between the parallels of 18° 7′ and 18° 25′, and which all exceed the height of Chimborazo. From Illimani a chain of mountains runs W. by S., which bears, throughout a great portion of it, perpetual snow, and may therefore be assumed to reach an elevation of 18,000 ft.

Valleys.—Between the snowy heights of the cordilleras extends a great plain, from N.N.W. to S.S.E. for above 300 m., widening towards the S. The W. side of this plain has an elevation of 14,400 ft., for a width of about 40 m.; it then sinks abruptly about 1000 ft., and slopes to the shores of the Lake of Titicaca, the level of which is about 12,700 ft. above that of the ocean. The Lake of Titicaca is connected by its outlet, the Rio Desaguadero, with the Lake of Aullagas or Ullaguas, 160 m. S.S.E. from it, and lower in level by nearly 490 ft. Here then is a great valley equal in area to Ireland, and lying at the height of from 12,280 to 14,400 ft. above the sea. This remarkable feature in the geography of Bolivia is the more deserving of attention, inasmuch as it was on the shores of Lake Titicaca that the power of the Incas chiefly lay, and the indigenous civilization of America, cradled in that elevated region, grew up with a character harmonizing completely with the skies above, and the scenes around it. Besides, the peculiar husbandry of the indigenous inhabitants of these plains, who are still numerous, and who keep large herds of llamas and alpacas, employing the former almost exclusively in the mountains as beasts of burden, depends altogether on the boundless extent of their dry plains and elevated pastures. The S. and more depressed part of this high plain is traversed by several low ridges, running nearly from W. to E. The openings between these break off towards the E. into numerous valleys, some of which pour their waters into the Pilcomayo, which joins the La Plata, while hundreds more contribute to swell the Mamoré, Beni, and other great affluents of the Amazon. The chief of these valleys, in respect of magnitude, is Valle Grande or the valley of the Rio Grande.

Rivers.—The W. slope of Bolivia, or the tract between the W. cordillera and the Pacific Ocean, has no river deserving of notice; but on the E. side of the E. cordillera, the rivers are countless, and the utmost we can do here is to group them. The hills of Chuquisaca separate the streams which flow into the Pilcomayo from those running into the Rio Grande. The Pilcomayo is probably navigable from the commencement of the plains to the Paraguay; but, owing to the inhospitable character of much of the country through which it flows, it has hitherto engaged but little attention, and nothing is known of its capabilities. Between the Pilcomayo and the Rio Beni, the Parapiti descends into the plains, and seems long doubtful whether it shall ally itself with the floods of the Amazon, or with those of the La Plata; it decides, however, for the former, and spreads into extensive marshes, which overflow, during the rainy season, into the Rio Grande. This great river descends from Chuquisaca, in an E.S.E. direction, for 300 m., till it turns the last hills connected with the cordillera; it then winds N.N.W. under the name of the Sará, till it meets the Mamoré, when the joint stream flows N. through the low country of the Moxos, till it receives the Beni, and leaves the territory of Bolivia. The river-course thus described, from the source of the Rio Grande to the junction of the Beni and Mamoré, exceeds 1000 m. in length, and the lower half of it is navigable for large boats. But the Mamoré, and Beni also, with several of their affluents, are noble streams, navigable, to a great extent, at all seasons, and, after the rains, even to the foot of the cordillera. But again the Mamoré is joined, on its r. bank, by the Guaporé or Iténez, a great and navigable river, which marks the Brazilian frontier; and the head waters of the Iténez are separated by a portage of only a few miles from the Juara, which may be navigated in canoes to the Paraguay. A better communication, however (for Bolivia at least), with the last-named great river, may be found in the Oxuquis or Otuquis, which

joins the Paraguay on its r. bank, in lat. 19° 50′ S., and receives the Tucabaca, into which flows the San Rafael river, from the hills of the Chiquitos; from the same heights flow the San Miguel, and Baures or Rio Blanco, both navigable streams, N.N.W. to the Iténez.

Lakes.—The few and inconsiderable rivers of the elevated plain between the cordilleras, may be considered as belonging to the lake or lakes which form one of the most striking features of that region. Lake Titicaca, the position of which has been already described in general terms, has a length of perhaps 90 m., and a breadth of about 25; but the delineations of it hitherto published are much at variance with respect to its shape, and are obviously not entitled to implicit confidence. At about a third of its length from the S. end, it is contracted by peninsulas from both sides, which divide it, in fact, into two lakes; of these, the S. and smaller one is properly named the Lake of Chicuito, and lies wholly in Bolivia; of the larger basin or Titicaca, the E. shores alone fall within the limits of this state. The waters of Lake Titicaca and Chicuito are carried off, at the S. extremity of the latter, by the Rio Desaguadero, which flows S.E. about 160 m., to the Lake of Aullagas or of Pausa, as some call it. This lake is about 490 ft. lower than that of Titicaca, the waters of which it receives. It has, itself, no outlet, but is wasted by evaporation, and is, consequently, salt. The Rio Desaguadero has a general width of 300 ft., with a moderate uniform current, and appears to be navigable throughout. In the plains of E. Bolivia, lakes are numerous, particularly during the rains; but these inundated tracts, however they may be denominated, are still forest as well as lake. Little in fact is known, as yet, of the situation and extent of the permanent standing waters in those great plains; nor can we even tell exactly the position of the Salinas, whence the Indians of the mission of the Chiquitos draw, in the dry season, large quantities of excellent salt. They are vaguely described as lying about 150 m. S.W. from the most southern of these missions.

Geology.—The slope of the W. cordillera, towards the sea, is formed almost wholly of trachytic conglomerates, in various stages of decomposition; it is generally whitish, or of a reddish hue, but dark-coloured rocks of kindred origin frequently break through it. The point which shelters the harbour of Cobija is a mass of basaltic porphyry. The Cerro de Tacora, and other dome-shaped summits of the ridge, are of trachyte, the bare rock being often exposed, as on the nevado of Chipicani, in consequence of its steepness. It has been said that some of the conical summits of this cordillera are extinct volcanoes, and that the Cerro de Tacora is a true Solfatara; but it seems now fully established, that no lavas or other volcanic productions, of a geologically recent age, are found on the Bolivian table-land, which is never disturbed by earthquakes; and, as to active volcanoes, the Bolivians know of only one, which is situate, in the S. part of the maritime cordillera, in the province of Carangas. The disintegrated trachyte, which covers the W. and more elevated part of the table-land, abounds in quartz crystals, exhibits much saline efflorescence, and is generally adverse to vegetation. The river Maure, running S.E. through this tract till it falls into the Desaguadero, has worn its bed, in a wide chasm, 600 ft. deep; the W. side of which presents to view horizontal strata of the whitish trachytic conglomerate, while the E. side is formed of basaltic porphyries. The country thence E. has a more diversified and broken outline, the hollows of the ground not being filled up, as on the W., by mouldering trachyte. This geological character continues across the plain to the E. cordillera; there the snows of the Illimani rest on an immense pile of granite. The general direction of the granitic range is N.W. and S.E. In its neighbourhood the trachytic rocks become micaceous; on the E., the granite is overlaid by rocks of the silurian and Devonian systems, through which it has forced its way, upheaving them so that some of the sandstones of the Devonian series nearly reach the height of perpetual snow. The granite seems to extend from Illimani N.W.; but towards the S., from Oruro to Potosi, it is probable that the silurian and other overlying strata have been raised by trachyte. The granite shows itself only in the elevated chain of the E. cordillera; but to the E. of it are found a few spots of porphyry, and with these end all traces of Plutonian rocks throughout the lowlands of Bolivia. The rock next met with in the plains is older, and of a totally different character. The hills or mountains of the Chiquitos are 200 m. distant from the nearest branch of the cordillera, and form a system quite distinct from the Andes on the one side, and the Brazilian mountains on the other. They consist of gneiss, a stratified rock, which here extends from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and resembles a long island in the midst of a sea of alluvium. It is, in many places, broken and dislocated by the forces which have raised it into its present position. The gneiss is overlaid by foliated silurian strata, the lowest of which has a thickness of at least 600 ft.; and on this again rests sandstone of the Devonian series, after which comes the red carboniferous sandstone. The depressions in these formations are, as it may be supposed, filled up, and levelled by alluvium or sedimentary deposits of various ages. Of these, the most remarkable are—the alluvium of the Pampas, which seems to have been derived from the wear of the gneiss rock, and contains, in great abundance, the fossil remains of mammalia, many of them of great size, as the giant armadillo, the three-toed sloth, the American horse, &c.; this stratum, which contains the remains of an extinct animal world, is covered immediately by a deposit, enclosing the shells of existing species; another alluvium, called the guaráni tertiary, contains hydrates of iron in abundance, and is generally found resting horizontally on the carboniferous limestones. It may be remarked, that the cretaceous and marine tertiary formations are here wholly wanting, and that the plain, in general, has been levelled by a sea of mud, now distinguished as the fossiliferous alluvium, and which is, in many places, covered by modern sediments made up of fine sand and decayed vegetation.

Minerals.—Here, as elsewhere, the precious metals are found chiefly in the silurian strata, where these approach the igneous rocks. Gold is found in many of the streams that fall down the E. side of the cordillera, and at Choquecameta; near Cochabamba, at the sources of the Rio Grande, as well as at Tipuani, near Sorata, the washing of the gold-sands is still carried on with profit. In the same district the schists of Palca are rich in silver; and thence S.E., by Oruro to Potosi, this whole country is famed for the incalculable treasures which have been drawn from it, chiefly in the form of auriferous silver-ores. The celebrated Potosi was once the richest silver-district in the world. From the year 1556 down to 1834, it yielded £163,000,000, without counting the large quantity of silver stolen by the Indian labourers; probably equal to one-fourth more. Though many of the veins are now exhausted, and the rest are imperfectly wrought, the annual yield of this renowned mountain is still £450,000. The tin-mines, in the department of Oruro, are said to be the richest in the world. At Corocoro and Huallamarca, both in the same department, but 120 m. asunder, copper is found nearly pure. But these and all other sources of wealth are rendered comparatively valueless for export purposes from the difficulty and great expense of bringing them down to the coast.

Climate.—From the foregoing account of the physical aspect and conformation of Bolivia, it might be at once concluded that it embraces every variety of climate, from the heat and humidity of the torrid zone, to the perpetual frost of the polar circle. On the elevated table-land there is frost every night, and the morning ice on the river Tacora is always strong enough to bear a man; but here, on the borders of perpetual snow, the climate has one great advantage over that of polar regions, for the sky is always bright and cloudless, and the air dry. The atmospheric phenomena which characterize this region may be best studied on the E. cordillera, whence may be seen, towards the E., like a misty sea, the clouds which roll over the luxuriant forests of the plains and valleys beneath. This sea of clouds generally rests, at a certain elevation, on the side of the cordillera; but, during three months of the year, it rises, and fragments of it pass over to the table-land. Then follow violent storms and showers of rain; and, at this season (chiefly in December, the hottest month), the nevados put on their annual covering of new snow. But the clouds and rains rarely reach the W. half of the table-land, and never pass the W. cordillera. From the confines of Bolivia, on the S., as far N. as Payta, in Peru, or about the parallel of 5° S., it seldom or never rains. Adjacent to this arid region, the table-land of Bolivia enjoys bright skies for nine months in the year, and has three months of rain to restore the verdure, and of mountain-snows to supply the

rivers. But a little further E., even a day's journey down from the crest of the cordillera, may be found places where rain falls every day in the year. The inhabitants of these countries distinguish three regions of climate, the Puna, Paramo, and Yungas. The first is elevated and cold, and disagreeable to those unused to it, from the difficulty of respiring in an attenuated atmosphere. This is the region of the llama and alpaca; higher up still is the Puna brava, which is frequented by the wild guanaco and the vicuña. The country round Lake Titicaca comes, for the most part, under the denomination of Puna. The second or middle region is the Paramo, which is temperate and productive. The Paramos have been naturally taken advantage of by the European settlers, who have filled them, as in the valley of La Paz, with European grains and fruits. Below the Paramos lie the Yungas or valleys, having a decidedly hot climate, and distinguished by a rank vegetation. Thus La Paz, seated in a Paramo, and enjoying a climate resembling that of the S. of France, is close to the region of the llama on the one side, and on the other, to valleys yielding excellent coffee, cocoa, and other tropical productions. The inhabitants of these deep valleys are not unfrequently afflicted with goitres, but are said to be not liable to the cretinism which, in Europe, often attends on that disease. Intermittent fever is frequent in some of the valleys on the E. side of the cordillera; but it is not easy to trace out the source of the malaria producing it, as some spots, quite exempt from the disease, enjoy no visible advantages of situation above others, the air of which is reputed to be most deadly. Water does not seem, in this part of the world, to be a principal agent in creating or disseminating disease; for while some valleys, apparently favoured by nature, are scarcely habitable, owing to fever, the villages of the Indians, in the midst of marshes or of inundated forests, are often quite healthy. In the plains of the Moxo and Chiquitos, the prevailing wind is from the N.; the E. wind blows sometimes, and is likewise a warm wind. The W. wind is never felt, being intercepted by the cordillera. The S. wind is extremely cold, and, to the inhabitants of the plains, disagreeable. The rains fall chiefly from October to April.

Botany.—The botany of Bolivia is, of course, as various as its climate. On the ridge of the W. cordillera, there is no deficiency of species of Alpine plants; but, taken collectively, they form but a scanty vegetation, so that the treeless and dreary plain seems, at the first glance, to be wholly destitute of vegetable life; yet dwarf plants occupy the clefts of the loosened rocks. A broom grows to the height of 5 or 15 inches, according to the elevation of the ground; and several small plants (as *Laretia acaulis*, *Verbena nimina*, and *Lycopodium hastatum*), attaching themselves to the projecting parts of rocks, there increase, in the course of ages, perhaps, into tufts of considerable magnitude, so compact that lichens grow upon them, and so strong that the axe alone can lay them open. Owing to their density and resinous nature, these tufts are valuable as fuel. An aromatic little bush characterizes the trachytic plain; lower down, as soon as available soil is met with, the Indian plants, potatoes, and, in favourable spots, barley is sown, not for the sake of the grain, which does not ripen here, but as green food for the loaded mules that cross the plain. Towards the shores of the lake, though trees are still wanting, the grasses become luxuriant, and 20 species of graminoous plants have been gathered there in a hasty excursion. In descending the E. cordillera, the first plant which attracts especial attention is the cactus, like a candelabra, or in other majestic forms, and which, in a particular zone (perhaps about 7000 ft. above the sea), attains a height of 40 ft. This is followed by the zone of acacias; and, lower down, the species increase, and the forest thickens, till at length, near the foot of the mountains, the bamboo and tree ferns grow beneath the canopy formed by the graceful foliage of palms nearly 50 ft. high. An attempt to describe systematically the productions of these forests would here be out of place. Let it suffice to say, that, in these primeval forests, the Indians find all their wants supplied. Here they procure the trunks of trees, from which their large canoes are made; as well as the canes to build, and palm leaves to cover their houses. From the inner bark of a kind of mulberry, they obtain a vegetable gauze, of which they make their shirts, and which does not lose by a comparison with cotton. The woods of the Moxos abound in the mate leaf or Paraguay tea; nearer the cordillera is found the tree which yields the balsam of Peru; and higher up, that producing cinchona or Peruvian bark.

Cultivation.—The valleys occupied by the Spanish settlers on the E. slope of the Bolivian high land, and varying in height from 12,500 ft. to 8000 ft. above the ocean, produce abundantly all the fruits and grains of Europe. The vine, the cultivation of which was forbidden by the jealous policy of Spain, is now introduced. The warm and well watered valleys, as that of Cochabamba, supply with corn and fruit the populous but comparatively sterile districts of the tableland. In the Yungas, and the hot plains of Santa Cruz, the objects of culture are coffee (said to be excellent), cocoa, tobacco, indigo, cotton, maize at all seasons, yuca or mandioc, potatoes, guavas, the chirimoya (a delicious fruit), the sugar-cane, and, above all, coca. This is the leaf of a shrub (*Erythroxylum Peruvianum*) which the inhabitants of this part of the world masticate as the Malays chew the betel-nut; and such is the force of habit, that coca is, to the Bolivian and Peruvian, an article of the utmost necessity; without it he pines; with it, the smallest quantity of food will sustain him through great fatigue. The yearly sale of coca in Bolivia amounts to 10,150,000 lbs.—a large quantity to supply the wants of a particular class, in a population of 1,000,000 at the utmost.

Zoology.—The quadrupeds inhabiting the elevated parts of the cordillera, are few in number as well as in species. The llama and alpaca, which are domesticated, are thought to be but varieties of the guanaco, which is still wild; the vicuña is a different species. On the same heights with the guanaco is often to be seen the rough-haired deer (*Cervus Antisianus*). The chinchilla, hunted for its beautiful fur, and now almost extirpated, prefers the neighbourhood of the snow, as does also the viscacha or long-eared marmot, the burrows of which sometimes occupy a great space in the plains. On the wooded sides of the E. cordillera, the cactus thickets afford shelter to bears. Lower down, the pecari wastes the cultivated fields, and the jaguar attacks the cattle. The number of these beasts of prey, however, is rapidly diminishing, the governor of Santa Cruz paying a cow for every jaguar skin brought in. The tapir, the glutton, sloth, armadillo, and many other animals, are killed by the natives for food. The large rivers flowing into the Amazon are frequented by the fresh-water dolphins peculiar to this quarter of the globe. These have a formidable enemy in the cayman or alligator, which, together with the palameta or armed bream, and some voracious small fish, renders the waters of the Bolivian plains extremely dangerous. The vampire bat is so troublesome in Caupolican and other parts of the Yungas, as to prevent the rearing of cattle. The forests are crowded with monkeys of different species, always social and active. Their varied cries, mingled with those of birds, show how much life there is in these wild solitudes. But that which chiefly astonishes the naturalist here, is the multitude of the feathered tribe. Whether on the sea-shore or in the forests, they are numerous enough, when on the wing, to darken the sky. From the condor, which soars above the Andes, to the diminutive hummingbirds, from the loud-screaming parrot to the musical organito, birds of all character, size, and plumage, are to be found in Bolivia.

People.—The population of this country is variously estimated. The most recent estimates are 1,811,368 and 1,987,352; of whom two-thirds belong to the aboriginal race of the country, and the remainder are Mestizoes, or descendants of the original settlers by native women. The indigenous inhabitants of the Bolivian highlands, near Lake Titicaca, are, the Aymaru; while to the N. and E. dwell the Quichua, with whom the former were united under the dominion of the Incas. These two nations speak distinct, though cognate languages. Numerous monuments of the national prosperity and civilization of the Aymarus still remain. Ancient villages, with domed houses built of stone, or of sun-dried brick, and with enclosures for cattle; truncated obelisks, facing E. and W.; and well-built tombs, containing the mummies of whole families, arranged together in a sitting posture, are strewed thickly over the country, and seem to indicate the former existence of a considerable population. The Aymarus are industrious, gentle, and intelligent. They seem to prefer the pastoral life, and the cultivation of the potato, to any other occupation. As Christians, they

retain many of their pagan usages, dancing in masquerade at certain church festivals, for two or three days without intermission. The clothing of the peasantry is generally black; in the towns, the women pride themselves on the number of



COSTUMES OF AYMARUS AND QUICHUAS. From D'Orbigny.
Figs. 1, 2, 3, Aymarus; Fig 4, Quichua.

petticoats they wear; they load themselves accordingly, till, with felt hats of immense circumference, these swarthy beauties are as broad as they are long. The Quichua Indians, on the E. side of the cordillera, do not differ much from the Aymarus. In the provinces of the Moxos and Chiquitos,



DOMED HOUSE OF THE AYMARUS.
From D'Orbigny, Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale.

there are the remnants of perhaps some 20 nations or communities, speaking different languages; but the judicious policy of the Jesuits, who founded these missions, and sought by all means to unite the scattered tribes under one language (the Chiquito) and uniform customs, is still persevered in, and the original distinctions between the aboriginal tribes are rapidly disappearing. The Indians are collectively tractable and honest; and some of them, as the Moxos, seem to have entered fairly on the career of civilization. The Spaniards in Santa Cruz, and other remote parts of Bolivia, have adopted the simplest mode of life; the clothing of both sexes is scanty; their houses, far from being luxurious, want even comfort. Their amusements, which occupy much of their time, are dancing, and drinking chicha, a kind of beer made from maize.

Trade.—It might be supposed at the first view, that a state, possessing such extensive territories as Bolivia, with a soil so prolific, such variety of climate and productions, and such noble rivers, has within itself all the elements of commercial prosperity; but a little consideration will show, that the state in question is debarred to a great extent, by nature and position, from those facilities of communication without which commerce cannot flourish. The enormous cost of carriage from the sea-coast across the cordillera, to the populous towns of the interior, must necessarily operate to discourage trade by that route. And as to facility of intercourse with the sea, by means of the rivers Otuquis, Paraguay, Parana, and La Plata, or by the Beni, Guapey, Madeira, and Amazon, these courses suppose a river navigation of 1500 or 2000 m.,—a preliminary condition which, so far as commerce by sea is concerned, must subject the foreign trade of Bolivia to great disadvantage. With these drawbacks the trade of the country is not of much importance, the most of it being internal with the neighbouring republics of La Plata and Peru. The Yungas supply the high lands with coca, coffee, sugar, and cocoa, and other products of the warmer regions; the high lands send chilona (or dried meat) and corn to the Yungas; and the silver of Potosi, the tin of Oruro, the copper of Corocoro, the cinchona of the forest, and the gold of Tipuani, constitute the medium of exchange for European commodities. The Spanish settlers, who thought of nothing but the precious metals, have never condescended to profit from the example of the Incas, and to construct good roads. Hence it is that wheeled vehicles are unknown in Bolivia. The construction of a good road for wheel carriages over the W. cordillera, and of a railway connecting the Parana with Chuquisaca, may appear perhaps to be undertakings far beyond the present resources of the republic; but they must, nevertheless, precede any considerable development of its trade and industry; and, under judicious management, would doubtless prove eventually remunerative.

History.—The early history of Bolivia is included in that of Peru. As the state was constituted in 1825, Bolivian history, properly so called, commences with that epoch. The constitution which was drawn up for the new state, by General Bolivar, and was adopted by the Congress in 1826, makes ample provision for personal and political liberty, securing religious toleration, the freedom of the press, and the independence of the tribunals. It established a legislative body, composed of two chambers, namely, the congress and the senate, with a president elected for five years. The public debt amounts (1868) to about £945,000.—(Procter's *Nar. of Jour. across the Cordillera of the Andes, and of a Residence in Lima;* Stevenson's *Historical and Descriptive Narrative of Twenty Years' Residence in S. America, &c.;* Lieut.-Col. Brand's *Journal of a Voyage to Peru, and Passage across the Cordillera of the Andes; Memoirs of Gen. Miller in the service of the Republic of Peru;* Beauchamp, *Histoire de la Conquête et des Revolutions du Perou;* D'Orbigny, *Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale; Private Information.*)

BOLKENHAIN, a tn. and circle, Prussian Silesia. The town lies 19 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, l. bank, Neiss; and has two churches, two schools, a townhouse, and hospital; with some woollen, linen, and ribbon manufactures. Pop. 2539.—The CIRCLE, area, 98 geo. sq. m., is mountainous, and covered to a great extent with wood, but is fertile; yielding flax, hops, and potatoes. Silver, copper, arsenic, and sulphur are found, and linen is manufactured extensively. Pop. 32,413.

BOLKHOFF, or BALKHOV, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 34 m. N. Orel, on the Nougra. It is a very ancient place, is chiefly built of wood, and contains 22 churches, a monastery, and a nunnery. It has manufactures of leather, and of worsted stockings, and a considerable trade in hemp, hemp oil, and tallow. Pop. 19,400.

BOLLATE, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 6 m. N.W. Milan; with a square, and a parish church. Pop. 2021.

BOLLENE, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 23 m. N. Avignon, in a fertile territory, watered by the Lez. Silk of good quality is spun, and several important markets, two of them of three days each, are held here. Pop. 5412.

BOLLULOS-DEL-CONDADO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 18 m. E. by N. Huelva. It has narrow, ill-made streets, a square, two churches, a session-house, townhall, hospital, three schools, a prison, and several convents. Manufactures:—earthenware, tiles, and brandy. Produce of vicinity:—wine and oil. Exports:—grain and wine. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 4638.—(Madoz.)

BOLM, a maritime dist. or territory, W. Africa, S.S.E. from the peninsula of Sierra Leone, extending N. from the Sherboro river to Yawry Bay, and intersected nearly in the centre by the parallel of 8° N.

BOLMEN, a lake, Sweden, Jönköpings län, 53 m. N.N.W. Christianstad, about 20 m. long, by 7 broad. In it is the island of Bolmsö, forming a whole parish.

BOLNEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 3546 ac. Pop. 789.

BOLNHURST, par Eng. Bedford; 2160 ac. Pop 348.

BOLOGNA, a prov. Italy, bounded on the N. by prov. Ferrara, E. by prov. Ravenna, S. by Fiorenza, and W. by Modena; area, 1296 sq. m. The surface in the S. is mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of the Apennines; but, in the N., slopes down toward the plains of Lombardy. It is watered by numerous streams, which are extensively employed in irrigating rice fields, and make the air rather unhealthy. In addition to wheat and maize, which are the principal cereal crops, rice, hemp to a great extent, and saffron, are raised. The olive also is cultivated, and a good deal of wine of moderate quality is produced. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of silkworms, and silk is both spun and woven to a considerable extent. The chief trade is in hemp, cordage, rice, and silk. Pop. 407,452.

BOLOGNA [Latin, *Bononia*; French, *Bologne*], a city, king. of Italy, cap. prov. of the same name, residence of a cardinal legate, seat of an archbishopric, and of an appeal court, in a beautiful and fertile plain, at the foot of the lower slopes of the Apennines, between the Savena and the Reno, 190 m. N.N.W. Rome, on the railway from Milan to Ancona, and 396 ft. above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, in which are 12 gates, and has a circuit of about 5 m., being nearly 2 m. long, and 1 m. broad. It is divided into four quarters, the older of which, indifferently built, and consisting of narrow tortuous streets, have a heavy, antique, and gloomy aspect, and strikingly contrast with the broad and well-paved thoroughfares and the noble structures of the modern city. One of the peculiar features of Bologna is the line of arcades continued through all the streets, and covering the footpath, so as to afford both shade and shelter. The public edifices are numerous, and many of them magnificent. The churches alone exceed 70, and are remarkable, not more for the beauty of their architecture than the works of art which they contain. The most deserving of notice are the cathedral (*il Duomo*), founded in very early times, but repeatedly rebuilt, and not completed, in its present form, till 1748, of imposing appearance, arranged, in the interior, in the Corinthian style, and adorned with numerous fine paintings and frescoes, particularly an Annunciation, the last fresco executed by Ludovico Carracci; the church of San Petronio, the largest in Bologna, and though unfinished, one of the finest specimens of Italian Gothic; San Stefano, the oldest, and perhaps the most curious, formed by the union of seven churches, containing numerous fine paintings and very early relics of antiquity; San Domenico, with its adjoining cloister of the same name; San Salvatore, San Giacomo, and San Giovanni in Monte. Of numerous public and private palaces, the most deserving of notice are the Palazzo Maggiore del Publico, where the legate resides, adorned with numerous fine statues, and containing, among other magnificent halls, the Sala Farnese, whose roof and walls are covered by paintings of celebrated masters; and the Palazzo de Podesta, remarkable as the prison of King Enzius, son of the great Emperor Frederick II., captured by the Bolognese, in 1249, and detained, in spite both of the threats and offered ransom of the Emperor, till his death in 1272. Among the most conspicuous structures of the city are two leaning towers, near its centre. The one, built in 1109, by Gerard Asinelli, whose name it bears, was originally higher than at present, but an earthquake overthrew the upper portion of it, and reduced its height to 256 ft. It inclines 3 ft. 2 in. from the perpendicular. The Garisenda tower was built in 1110. Its height is 130 ft., and its inclination 8 ft. From one of the gates of the city, an arcade, nearly 3 m. long, with 700 arches, leads to the handsome church of La-Madonna-di-San-Luca; in the vicinity of which is a fine public cemetery. This arcade is one of the finest structures of the kind built since the time of the Romans. Bologna has always held a prominent place in the annals of art and science. Its university is the most ancient in Italy, having been founded in the year 425, by the Emperor Theodosius. It was considerably augmented by Charlemagne. The number of students attending it, at one period, was not less than 10,000; and its professors were of European reputation. One remarkable honour peculiar to this university is the number of its learned female professors, of whom three distinguished themselves, respectively, in the chairs of law, mathematics, and anatomy. Legal studies at one time had the pre-eminence, but medicine now holds the first place. The building, including the university, institute, and other similar establishments, was originally the Palazzo Cellesi, purchased by the Senate to receive the noble bequests of Count Marsigli, a friend of Newton, including a rich cabinet of natural history, a museum of antiquities,



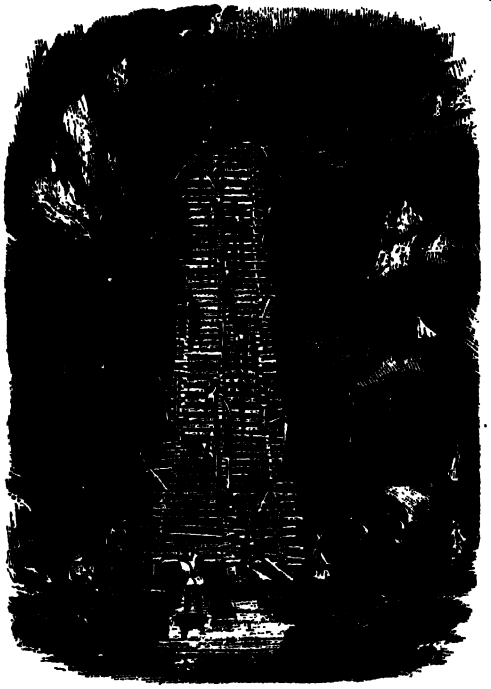
THE ASINELLI AND GARISENDA TOWERS, BOLOGNA.
From Gally Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy.

and a library of 150,000 volumes, with many MSS. Count Marsigli also founded and endowed an observatory, an anatomical hall, and a botanical garden, which is one of the most complete in Europe. There is another public library, containing 83,000 volumes, and 4000 MSS. The collection of works of art is numerous; among which, that of the academy of painting, endowed in modern times by the municipality, principally with the treasures of abolished churches and monasteries, is rich and full of historical interest. In the 16th century, the Caracci, Guido Reni, Domenichino, and Albano, founded a school, to which their works have given great reputation. Many of their paintings adorn the churches and collections of the city. Bologna has likewise three theatres, and a casino or assembly-room, for the upper classes, supplied with literary and political journals, and several well-endowed and well-managed hospitals, of which the first place is due to the Ospedale Grande. One curious fact connected with it is, that the number of cases of *stabbing* annually admitted into it averages 500. The manufactures of Bologna are important; consisting of silk goods, velvet, crape, coarse linen, common cloth, cordage, and paper, excellent liqueurs, scented soap, artificial flowers and fruits, and salted provisions. The *cervelas* and *mortadello* sausages of Bologna, are known throughout Europe. Glass, jewellery, leather, needles, and small steelwares, straw hats, nitric and sulphuric acid, and cream-of-tartar, are likewise manufactured here. Commerce is facilitated by the Bologna Canal.

The people of Bologna are frank, gay, and spirited; their bearing is more manly and independent than that of many of the Italians, owing probably to the ardour for political freedom, imbibed from their ancient political institutions. The women are generally handsome. The dialect spoken is the most uncouth and corrupt of all Italy. Foundlings are numerous, illegitimate births being one-eighth of the whole. The air of Bologna is pure, but, from the proximity of the Apennines, liable to sudden changes, causing frequent inflammatory diseases. Bologna is the *Bononia* of the Romans. A Christian church was erected in it in the third century, and in 728 it passed into the hands of the Lombards, from whom it was taken in 800 by Charlemagne. In the 12th century, Bologna took possession of several of the surrounding cities, and for 156 years (1118 to 1274) formed the most flourishing republic in Italy. In 1506, it was united to the Papal States; in 1860 to the kingdom of Italy. Bologna has produced eight popes, 100 cardinals, the naturalists Galvani and Aldro-

vandi, the anatomists Malpighi and Mondino, the astronomer Marsigli, the painters Guido, Albano, Barbieri, Domenichino, the three Caracci; and the professors Monti, Orioli, Tommasini, and Mezzofanti. Pop. (1862), 109,395.

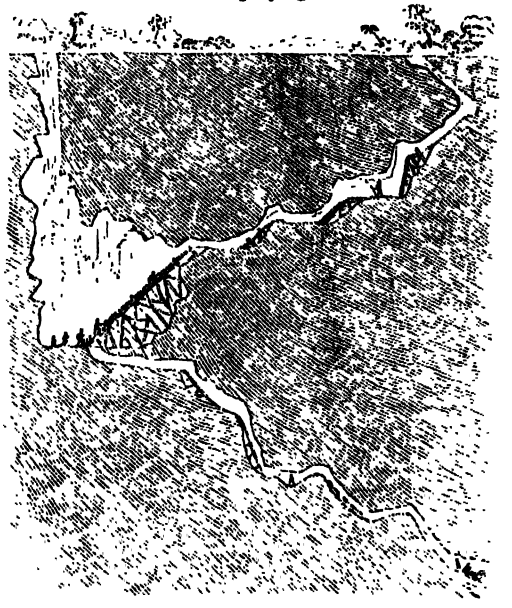
BOLONCHEN, a large thriving vil., Central America, Yucatan, 66 m. N.E. Campeachy. It derives its name from two Maya words: *Bolen*, nine, and *chen*, wells; nine wells having formed, from time immemorial, the centre of a population, and these wells being now in the *plaza* or square of the village, which consists of a long line of straggling houses or huts, on either side the road. The wells are circular openings, cut through a stratum of rock, evidently communicating with a common reservoir, for the water is always at the same level in one that it is in all the rest. The village authorities make it a principal part of their business to keep these wells in a proper state of preservation; but, with all the care bestowed upon them, the supply of water completely fails for four or five months in the year. During the season of scarcity, the inhabitants derive their supply of water from a remarkable cavern (*cueva*) at a considerable distance from the village. The entrance to this cavern is by a lofty and abrupt opening, under a ledge of overhanging rock. At the distance of 60 paces from the entrance, the descent is precipitous for about 80 ft., and is accomplished by a ladder. A little further advance leads to the brink of a great perpendicular descent, to the bottom of which a strong body of light is thrown from a hole in the surface, a depth of 210 ft. From the brink of this precipice the descent is made by a ladder, between 70 and 80 ft. long, and about 12 ft. wide, rudely constructed of the rough trunks of saplings, lashed together lengthwise, and supported by horizontal trunks, braced against the face of the precipitous rock. In the large cavern at the foot of this ladder, seen in the accompanying view, a village fête is annually



WELL AT BOLONCHEN.—From Catherwood's Views in Central America.

held at the opening of the wells in the *cueva*, which takes place on a day appointed by the municipality. The walls of the rocky chamber are dressed with branches, and hung with lights, and the whole village comes out with refreshments and music, the pastor at their head, and pass the day in dancing in the cavern, and rejoicing that when one source of supply fails, another is opened to their need.

By a laborious descent from this great cavern, Mr. Stephens reached a pool of water, calculated to be at a depth of 450 ft. perpendicular height, and 1400 ft. distant from the entrance to the cave. The number of ladders leading down is seven; and of the nature of the whole descent some idea may be formed by an examination of the accompanying section. There would



SECTION OF WELL AT BOLONCHEN.

appear to be seven water pools, several of which Mr. Stephens visited, reached by various passages diverging from the great cavern, at the foot of the ladder. The surface of the surrounding country is mountain limestone. Pop. of vil. 7000.—(Stephens' *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan.*)

BOLOR-TAGH, a lofty mountain-range, Central Asia, W. of Little Tibet, stretching nearly due N. and S. It forms one of the N. branches of the Himalaya, connecting it with the Thian Shan range, and several others beyond or further N. Its most elevated summits are supposed to exceed 19,000 ft. in height. In these mountains, great numbers of a diminutive species of ox, called *yak* or *kash-gow*, are reared.

BOLOTANA, a tn., isl. Sardinia, 41 m. S.E. Sassari, in a fertile district that produces excellent corn and pasture. It contains a monastery. Pop. 2720.

BOLSAS, a river, America, rising in confederacy and state of Mexico, and, after a considerable W. course, in part of which it forms the boundary of the state of Mexico and Valladolid, falls into the Pacific Ocean at Zacatula, 240 m. S.W. the city of Mexico; lat. 17° 53′ N.; lon. 102° 20′ W.

BOLSCHAJA-RJEKA, a river, Kamtchatka, which rises among hills in the S. of that peninsula, and, flowing W., falls into the Sea of Okhotsk, below Bolsherezk. Its chief affluent is the Natschika, after receiving which it becomes navigable for barges. In spring tides, it admits the largest vessels at its mouth.

BOLSENA [anc. *Vulsinium*], a tn. and lake, Italy, Rome, deleg. of, and 20 m. N.N.W. Viterbo. The TOWN stands on the N. side of the lake of the same name. It is surrounded by a high wall flanked with towers, and defended by a ditch, and is rich in remains of antiquity. Pop. 2000.——The LAKE [anc. *Lacus Vulsiniensis*], supposed to have been a crater, is about 9 m. long, and about 7 m. broad, 285 ft. deep at the deepest part, 1000 ft. above the level of the sea, and well stocked with fish. It is surrounded by wooded hills, affords some charming scenery, contains the two islands of Bisentina and Martana, which were anciently believed to be floating; and gives rise to the river Marta, which flows to the Mediterranean.

BOLSHEREZK, a small tn. and port, Kamtchatka, S.W. coast, about 160 m. N.W. Cape Lopatka; lat. 52° 55′ 30″ N.; lon. 156° 50′ E. (a.) The houses are built of wood, and thatched.

BOLSOVER, a tn. or vil. and par. England, co. Derby. The town, about 22 m. N.N.E. Derby, stands upon a high

table-land overlooking the vale of Scarsdale, and has tolerably straight and pretty well kept streets; the houses are irregularly built, and generally of a mean appearance. The church, an ancient building, is in the early English style, and contains some curious specimens of antique sculpture. There are also an Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school. Bolsover was at one time celebrated for the manufacture of buckles, but now it has no manufactures of any kind. Area of par. 6060 ac. Pop. 1629.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BOLSWARD, a tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, at the junction of several canals. It is bordered N.E. by rich corn and pasture lands, and on the W. and S. has several lakes that teem with fish. It is circular, surrounded by a high earthen rampart, now a public walk planted with trees, and is everywhere intersected with deep canals, crossed by numerous stone and wooden bridges. The streets are wide and airy, the houses and gardens remarkably neat and clean. The parish church is said to be the largest and finest in Friesland, and has an elaborately carved pulpit, representing the four seasons, and supported by two eagles. There are two Reformed churches, two R. Catholic, a Baptist church, and a synagogue; a Latin, a Dutch and French, a Dutch, and a poors' school. Bolsward has a highly ornamented townhouse, and a court-house, poorhouses, and an hospital called the Provenier's House, in which frugal persons, by yearly payments beforehand, may purchase a comfortable retreat for their old age. The trade consists chiefly in cattle, cheese, and butter; above half a million lbs. of cheese, and nearly as much butter, are yearly brought to market. Many of the inhabitants make their living by spinning what, under the name of Friesland worsted, is sent largely to other provinces. There are also two woollen and one linen manufactory, shipbuilding yards, tile and brick works, potteries, and tanworks. Pop. 4617.

BOLT HEAD, a cape, England, co. Devon, the most S. point of that county; lat. 50° 13′ N.; lon. 3° 49′ W.

BOLTANA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. Huesca, l. bank Ara. It has pretty good though steep streets, one principal and several smaller squares, a collegiate church, chapel, two schools, a townhall, prison, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and silken fabrics, and hempen shoes. Trade:—cattle, earthenware, and apparel, manufactured goods, and raw silk. Pop. 2360.

BOLTON, or Bolton-le-Moors, a large manufacturing tn., mun. and parl. bor., and par. England, co. Lancaster. The town lies 10 m. N. W. Manchester, and 28 from Liverpool, and consists mainly of two divisions, Great Bolton and Little Bolton, separated from each other by the river Irwell. The municipal boundaries include the adjoining township of Tonge-with-Haulgh; the parliamentary boundaries include also Astley Bridge and part of Halliwell. The town is of ancient date, being raised to the dignity of a market town by Henry III. in 1256. During the civil war in the time of Charles I. it took up the cause of the Parliament, and was thrice stormed and once taken and plundered by the king's forces. The older portion of the town contains many narrow and irregular streets, but by far the larger portion of it is modern, the public improvements within the present generation having been very extensive. The streets, which were formerly ill-paved and worse drained, are now for the most part well paved and drained. The town is well lighted with gas and well supplied with pure water. New waterworks to give a large additional supply are (Mar. 1870) in course of construction at a cost of nearly £200,000. It is only of late years that any attention has been paid to street architecture; but Bolton can now boast of several handsome and important public edifices. Among these may be ranked one of the finest market-halls in England, opened in 1855, and costing with its approaches nearly £100,000; a Church institute for educational purposes; three temperance halls, one of them, on St. George's Road, being very spacious; commodious baths, erected in 1846, with public rooms for concerts and exhibitions; a fine savings-bank; a theatre; a mechanics' institution, a noble building in the Romanesque style, recently erected at a cost of £6300; a new post-office, new gas offices, county court, &c. A fine town-hall, in the Grecian style, with a tower 220 feet high, is being erected, fronting the spacious market-square, at a cost of upwards of £100,000. The poor-law union offices are a fine range of buildings. The union workhouse at Fishpool near the town was erected in 1861 at a cost including land of £37,200. The domestic architecture of the town has within the last few years undergone great improvement. The religious edifices are numerous, and some of them of fine architectural appearance. The ancient parish church (St. Peter's), which had stood for about four centuries, was taken down in 1866, and a new church is in course of erection at the sole expense (estimated at £30,000) of Peter Ormrod, Esq., of Halliwell Hall, near Bolton. It is in the Decorated style, and embraces a nave with north and south aisles and transepts, a chancel with an aisle on the south and an organ chapel on the north, and a tower at the western end 150 feet high. The other churches most worthy of notice are Holy Trinity church, a fine specimen of the early English style, erected in 1826 at a cost of £13,500; St. Paul's, Deansgate, in the early geometric style, consecrated in 1865; St. James's, opened in 1869, style early decorated Gothic; St. Mark's, Lever Street; and St. Stephen and All Martyrs', a most elegant and ornamental building of terra-cotta. The borough contains numerous chapels for R. Catholics, various denominations of Methodists and Baptists, Presbyterians, Friends, Unitarians, &c. One of the most elegant is the Park Street chapel (Wesleyan Methodist), erected in 1863 in the early decorated Gothic style. The Mawdsley Street Independent chapel, completed in 1870, is a handsome edifice in the Italian style; the Baptist chapel, St. George's Road, opened 1869, also deserves notice. Altogether there are about fifty places of worship in Bolton. In connection with most of these there are Sunday-schools, numerously attended, embracing nearly one-fifth of the population, and frequently retaining the scholars until they become adults. The day-schools are also numerous and well attended, and some of the school buildings are of considerable architectural pretension. There is a free grammar-school, founded in 1641, with thirty-six foundation scholars and two university exhibitions of £60 a year each. The Bolton Free Public Library, opened in 1853, contains about 25,000 vols., and is a great boon to the town. In the same building is the Exchange news-room. The local charities are numerous. Co-operative societies flourish here. The Great and Little Bolton Equitable Industrial Society has its central stores in a fine range of buildings in Bridge Street, including a spacious lecture-hall. During the present century the town has greatly increased, and attained to a high degree of commercial prosperity. In 1337, emigrant Flemings introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth into Bolton, and laid the foundation of its future importance. So early as the reign of Henry VIII., the town and its vicinity were celebrated for producing what Leland calls cottons; which, however, were woollens, the vegetable cotton not having been introduced until the reign of James I. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, many of the French refugees took up their abode in the town. Prior to the introduction of the cotton trade, some weavers from the Palatinate of the Rhine had introduced the manufacture of a mixed fabric, partly of linen yarn (chiefly imported from Germany), and partly of cotton. The chief articles were fustian, jean, and thickset; velvets, entirely of cotton, were first made here in 1756; and muslins, cotton quiltings, and dimities in 1763. Many of the subsequent improvements in the cotton manufacture originated in Bolton, and to these it mainly owes its present flourishing condition. Between 1767 and 1775, Sir Richard Arkwright, originally a barber, and resident here, brought the spinning jenny and the water-frame machines to perfection; and Samuel Crompton, a native of the parish, who resided at Hall-i'-th'-Wood, in the neighbourhood of Bolton, invented a machine called 'the mule,' combining the properties of both. A fine bronze statue of Crompton was erected in Nelson Square in 1862 at a cost of £1900. The factories of Bolton continued long on a small scale, in consequence of the scarcity of water, till the employment of steam as a motive power, and the adoption of power-looms, enabled the proprietors both to enlarge their works, and greatly to improve and extend the trade. In 1869, Bolton had 80 cotton-mills, using annually about 8000 tons raw cotton, and employing 13,925 persons. The articles chiefly woven are, plain and fancy muslins, superfine printing calicoes, quiltings, and counterpanes; dimities, jeans, cotton

shawls, and the generality of power-loom productions. Bleaching is also carried on to a great extent, there being 23 bleaching grounds, some of them very large. It is said that more than 10,000,000 pieces of cloth are annually bleached in the parish, and in each of the three most extensive establishments, from 130,000 to 150,000 pieces are, on an average, bleached every month. There were also, in 1869, 37 foundries employing 4381 persons, 6 bleachworks, and 35 miscellaneous works. Besides these there are collieries, paper-mills, chemical works, and various other branches of industry. The abundant and cheap supply of coal from the neighbouring collieries, and the advantages of an extensive inland canal navigation, together with the introduction of railways, have added materially to the prosperity of the place. A canal connects Bolton and Manchester, and has a branch to Bury. The Bolton and Kenyon railway, a branch of the Liverpool and Manchester line, was opened Jan. 1, 1831. Since that time various lines have been opened, and Bolton is now connected directly with Manchester, Liverpool, Blackburn, &c. The market-days are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Near the market-hall in Knowsley Street is the fish-market, which cost £6000. For the recreation of the people the corporation has provided a park of 48 acres, ornamentally laid out, and the Earl of Bradford has dedicated to the public use about 20 acres of land.

The name of Bolton-le-Moors is derived from the ancient situation of the town—in the midst of moors. Bolton was enfranchised under the reform bill of 1832, and returns two members to parliament. Number of electors in 1870, 11,944. In 1838 the town received a charter of incorporation, and is now governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, the mayor being elected from the council. Bolton has also a recorder, and a separate court of quarter-sessions, and borough bench of magistrates. Petty sessions for the borough are held every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Bolton poor-law union comprises 26 townships, with a pop. in 1871 of 158,402. Pop. of the munic. bor. of Bolton in 1871, 82,854; of the parl. bor., 92,655. Area of the bor., 1840 acres. Ratable value of the bor., 31st Aug. 1869, £239,801.—(*Local Correspondent*, J. C.)

BOLUS HEAD, a cape, Ireland, co. Kerry, N.W. side of the entrance into Ballynaskelling Bay; lat. 51° 48′ N.; lon. 10° 15′ W.

BOLVA, a river, Russia, rises in the N.W. of gov. Kalouga, and, after a S. course, joins the Desna near Briansk. During part of the year it is navigable.

BOMBA, a vil. Italy, Naples, prov. Chieti, 18 m. W.S.W. Vasto, on the side of Mount Pallano, watered by the Sangro. The parish church is one of the most remarkable and most richly ornamented churches in the province. On the mountain on which the town stands, are some gigantic ruins, whose history is unknown.

BOMBAY (PRESIDENCY OF), one of the three presidencies into which British India is divided, situated between lat. 14° and 29° N.; and lon. 66° and 77° E. It comprehends the districts Ahmednuggur, Poonah, Satara, N. and S. Concan, Darwar, Ahmedabad, Baroach, Kaira, Surat, Goojerat, Belgaum, Sholapore, Kattywar, the island of Bombay, Candeish, Scinde, Cutch, &c., and is divided into four divisions. The surface is irregular, presenting the diversities of low barren hills, mountainous tracts, valleys, and elevated table-lands. The mountains comprise a large portion of the W. Ghaut range, which line the whole W. coast of peninsular Hindoostan, the Sautpoora chain, the W. portion of the Vindhya chain, and further N. the Aravulli chain. E. of the latter lies the table-land of Malwa, having an average height of 1600 ft. above sea-level, and of which two-thirds are in the presidency of Bombay. The principal rivers are the Nerbudda and Tapty, both falling into the Gulf of Cambay, but there are several other considerable streams that have their sources only in the presidency, such as the Godavery and Kishna, which fall into the Bay of Bengal. The valleys are remarkably fertile, and many parts of the presidency are in a high state of cultivation, although there is still much waste land, particularly in Surat. The roads, also, are so exceedingly bad, as seriously to affect the development of its resources, and, conjoined with the absence of navigable rivers, to limit greatly its internal traffic. These impediments to the development of commerce have now however to a certain extent been obviated by the construction of several lines of railway, under the guarantee of the government. One line runs northward from the capital to Baroda and Ahmedabad; another runs north-east through the centre of India to Allahabad, where it joins the line from Calcutta to Delhi; a third runs south-east by Poonah, Sholapore, &c., to join the Madras line. In 1867 there were 1159 miles open for traffic, about 400 remaining to complete.

Climate and Vegetable Productions.—The climate of the presidency is various; in some parts, such as Bombay and its immediate vicinity, it is exceedingly unhealthy, liver complaint being more frequent and fatal there than in any other part of India. In other places, again, such as Poonah, which is only about 80 m. distant from the city of Bombay, and lies in an elevated situation, the climate is so favourable to Europeans that the ratio of mortality amongst the British troops stationed there has not much exceeded that of the Foot Guards in England. These extraordinary differences in the salubrity of adjoining districts, are now carefully attended to by the Bombay Government in the distribution of the European troops, by which means a great saving of life has been effected.

The principal vegetable productions are cotton, rice, dates, and cocoa palms. In the N. parts, a great abundance and variety of fruit is produced, and in S. Concan, and the central districts, large quantities of rice are grown. Cotton also is cultivated to a great extent, particularly in Baroach, and is the best raised in India. It is brought from Baroach to Bombay in half-screwed bales. Sugar and indigo are grown in Candeish, the latter of a superior quality, but considered rather light in the colour.

Animals.—These are such as are met with generally throughout India—elephants, tigers, panthers, leopards, hyenas, buffaloes, wild boars, deer, antelopes, and jackals. Snakes abound, and many of them of the most venomous description, including the whip-snake, and the cobra da capello. Birds are numerous, and of great variety.

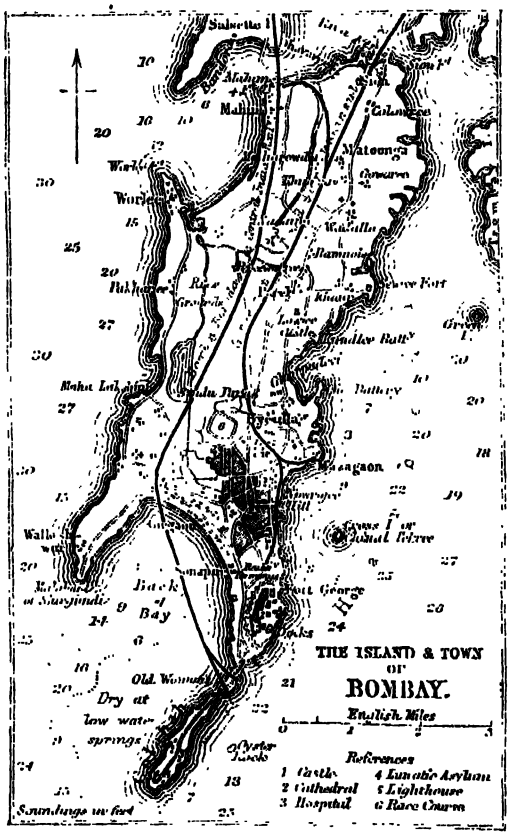
Government, &c.—The government of the presidency is vested in a governor, subject to the authority of the Governor-general of India, but independent of all other local control. He is assisted by three councillors, with several secretaries, and various officers of state. The law department is presided over by a chief-justice and one puisne judge, 13 judges and nine assistant-judges of the Indian civil service. In Bombay, as throughout India, the chief source of revenue is the land-tax. The land tenure here is generally on the *ryotwar* system, that is, the occupiers (ryots) pay their assessments directly to the officers of the government and not through a middleman. The whole country has been surveyed, and the amount of tax which each field is to pay has been carefully settled according to calculations founded on the quality of the soil, the proximity of the markets for the produce, of roads, railways, and canals, &c. The assessment is readjusted at intervals of 30 years, this period forming as it were a lease. The ryot has the right of retaining his land, so long as he pays the assessment, and may give up one or more of his fields or his whole holding at the end of any year. The public revenue for 1846 was £2,647,171; the expenditure, £2,741,231. In the year ending 30th April, 1866, the revenue was £9,529,380. Of this £3,555,063 was derived from the land, £2,128,025 from the duties on opium, and £761,211 from the customs (see also *Supplement*). The maintenance of the army forms the largest item of the expenditure. In 1866 the forces numbered 41,222, of whom 27,254 were native troops.

Church Establishment and Education.—Bombay is the see of a bishop, who has an archdeacon under him and a number of clergymen; there is also a recognized branch of the Church of Scotland with four ministers. In addition to the Established clergy there are a large number of missionaries belonging to various denominations. The Government educational institutions in Bombay are under the management of a board of education. There is a university in the capital, besides Elphinstone college and Grant medical college, and a college at Poonah. There were in 1861–2, 26 English Government schools with 3713 pupils, and 646 vernacular schools with 38,066.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The principal manufactures are of paper, leather, sugar, indigo, and silks; a description of the latter, ornamented with gold and silver, is woven at Poonah; but, with exception of these, there are no other manufactures worth mentioning. The internal trade of the presidency, for the

reasons mentioned, namely, want of roads and of navigable rivers, is much more limited than it would otherwise be. For an account of the foreign trade, see BOMBAY (CITY OF) and *Supplement*. Population in 1869, 13,039,106; of native states in presidency, 6,804,523.

BOMBAY [Portuguese, *Bom-Bahia*—Good Harbour], a well-known city and seaport, W. coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, cap. of the presidency of Bombay, and situated on a narrow point of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of the same name; lat. 18° 53′ 42″ N.; lon. 72° 48′ E. (R.); 660 m. N.W. Madras, and 1050 m. S.W. Calcutta overland,



and somewhat more than double that distance by sea. The city is divided into two portions, one lying next to the sea, and surrounded by fortifications; and another situate about 1 m. N.W., called the Black or Native town. The streets of the former are narrow, without any foot pavement, and in many places choked up with dust. The houses are three, and sometimes four stories high, and are provided with verandahs, which rise one above the other, and are supported by wooden pillars; they have also small bow windows, adorned with neat trellis-work. There are a few wide streets, however, with handsome banks, mercantile offices, and hotels. In the lower part of the town are the bazaars, which are narrow and dirty, and are chiefly kept by Parsees, an industrious and singularly intelligent race, of Persian descent, to whom a large portion of the mercantile wealth of Bombay belongs, and who assimilate themselves to Europeans in habits, manners, and mode of living, more than any other race in the East. Between the fort and the nearest part of the native town without, is what is called the esplanade, used as parade and airing ground, on which no permanent building is allowed to be erected. The European population is accommodated, partly within the fort, in the largest and best situated houses, but the greater proportion in bungalows, or villas, in various parts of the island; these are generally large and handsome, with extensive areas, called compounds, in front, and built with careful reference to the climate, verandahs encircling the rooms of the house. Bombay Castle, the treasury, the Government-offices, and almost all the merchants' warehouses and offices, are situated within the fort. The principal building is the town-house, within the fort, and occupying the E. side of the square called the Green; it contains many of the Government-offices; a library, rich in collections, gathered from all parts of Asia, and a spacious saloon, adorned with marble statues of Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm. In the centre of the Green itself is a statue of Lord Wellesley; and another, to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, stands outside the fort. Within the fortifications are also the mint, the custom-house, the cathedral, courts of justice, &c. There are several churches in Bombay, of the Church of England, one being a cathedral, a handsome building; one Established Church of Scotland, and one Free Church of Scotland, a graceful structure with an elegant spire, and one American Presbyterian. There are also a great many Portuguese and Armenian churches in the city, several synagogues, for both white and black Jews, and a great number of Mahometan mosques and Hindoo temples. Bombay is the seat of a Protestant bishop, of English and American missions, and of missions from the Established and Free Church of Scotland. There is also a large R. Catholic population in the city. The chief educational institutions are the Elphinstone College, the Grant medical college, and the university. A great portion of the Black or Native town is built on a low tract of land, which, in former times, suffered much from inundations, and was, during seven or eight months in the year, an unwholesome swamp. Much has been done of late to remedy this evil, by draining, and the formation of roads and streets, and with some success, although the streets, which are here also most inconveniently narrow, still continue to abound in nuisances: while, during the rainy season, much sickness and suffering prevail, in consequence of the excessive damp. The houses in Black town are small, built of brick, and two stories in height. The lower stories are kept open as bazaars, in which the dealers sit cross-legged, surrounded by baskets containing piles of merchandise. In the evenings, the scene here is very animated; the streets and bazaars are lighted up with numerous small lamps, and crowds of natives throng the stalls, examining the goods and making purchases.

The markets of Bombay, though not equal to those of Calcutta, are well supplied with provisions, mutton, kid, poultry, and fish in abundance, and generally of good quality; the onions are particularly excellent, and as such, are celebrated all over the coast.

The harbour of Bombay is one of the largest and safest in India; while its scenery, and that of the neighbouring continent, presents a rare combination of grandeur and beauty. It is 12 or 14 m. long, with a general width of from 4 to 6 m. It is situated between the islands of Colabah, Bombay, and Salsette on the one hand, and the mainland and islands of Caranjah and Elephanta on the other, and is defended by formidable batteries, particularly strong towards the sea. The usual anchorage is on the W. side of the harbour, off the town of Bombay. The general depths in approaching the former, are from 14 to 8 fathoms. The docks, which are large and commodious, are under the management of Parsees, by whom the ship-building is mostly conducted. The slips and basins are calculated for vessels of any size. The ships constructed here include merchant vessels of large dimensions, occasionally frigates, and even ships of the line have been built; the timber being amply supplied from the neighbouring districts of Malabar and Goojerat.

The trade of Bombay is of great extent and importance. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports in various years, from 1847–8 to 1868–9:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1847-8.....	£4,326,796.....	£2,949,591
1853-4.....	9,507,189.....	8,438,363
1864-9.....	21,667,846.....	14,017,625

Great Britain furnishes a larger amount of the imports, and takes a larger quantity of the exports, than any other country. China and Japan are next. The raw cotton alone exported from the presidency to Britain was of the value of £25,406,555 in 1866; the opium (chiefly to China), £5,223,771. After these, but to a much smaller extent, stands the trade with the Persian and the Arabian Gulfs; France, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the coast of Africa, Australia and Aden. In

1865–6, the vessels that arrived in ports in the presidency of Bombay had an aggregate burden of 1,033,527 tons, including 798 British vessels of 589,472 tons, and 11,900 native craft of 410,117 tons burden. The total tonnage outwards was 1,066,060, including 842 British vessels, tonnage 645,208, and 9943 native craft of 382,925 tons. Bombay itself monopolizes nearly the whole trade. About 270,000 tons of shipping arrived from the United Kingdom direct, and about 317,550 departed for it; from Arabian and Persian Gulfs arrived 83,691, and 65,225 departed; for Calcutta 116,977 tons were despatched, and from it 94,575 tons arrived.

Bombay is the chief Indian port connected with the establishment of steam navigation between India and this country. In 1837, three steam vessels sailed between Bombay and Suez; and in 1843, there were eight. There is now a regular transmission of mails by steam, every fortnight, by way of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. There is also regular communication, through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, with Amoy, Australia, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Mauritius, &c. A railway between Bombay and Tannah, a town on the island of Salsette, about 20 m. N.N.E. from the former, was opened in 1853, and was the first line of railway constructed in India.——The ISLAND of Bombay, on which the city is situated, is one of a cluster of islands, and the largest of all, excepting Salsette, with which it has long been connected towards the N.E. by a mound and arched stone bridge; another connecting mound was formed towards the N.W. a few years ago. It is about 8 m. long from N. to S., and about 3 m. broad, formed by two ranges of rock of unequal length, running parallel to each other on opposite sides of the island; these ranges are united at the extremities by hills of sandstone, which are only a few feet above the level of the sea. The interior of the island was formerly liable to be overflowed by the sea, which is now prevented by substantial works and embankments, but the lower parts are still covered with water during the rainy monsoon. On the S.W., the island terminates in a rocky peninsula 60 ft. high, called Malabar Point, stretching far into the sea, and forming the W. side of Back Bay, by which the S. end of the island is hollowed out. It is adorned with a pleasing variety of country seats, interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees, and traversed in all directions by good roads. Magnificent views are obtained from this point. The S.E. extremity of the island, again, terminates in a similar, but much longer projection, formed, in part, by Old Woman and Colabah islands connected together, and to Bombay, by causeways. This projection, which, by the junction of the islands, appears an entire peninsula, forms the E. side of Back Bay. Here, also, are a number of spacious houses, most of which are surrounded by small gardens, and overshadowed by mangoes, palms, and tamarinds. At the extremity of this point, which forms the S. entrance point of Bombay harbour, is a light-house. The jurisdiction of the supreme court is confined to the island of Bombay, and to Europeans in the rest of the presidency; the civil and criminal laws are those of England. Bombay is, next to Madras, the oldest of our possessions in the East. At present it rules the whole N.W. coast of India. The mean temperature of Bombay is higher than that of Calcutta, but lower than that of Madras, which is 84° Fah., Bombay 82°, and Calcutta 79°.

The population of Bombay has increased tenfold within a century. In 1716, it was estimated at 16,000; in 1816, at 161,550; it is now, according to the census of 1864, upwards of 816,562, composed of British, Portuguese, and Armenians, Jews, Mahometans, Hindoos, and Parsees.—(Hamilton's *East India Gaz.;* Von Orlich's *Travels in India;* Porter's *Progress of the Nation;* M'Culloch's *Account of the British Empire; British Colonial Library; Historical and Descriptive Account of British India;* Horsburgh's *East India Directory; The Oriental Interpreter; Private Information,* &c.) *See Supplement.*

BOM-FIM, the name of several tns. and vils. Brazil:—1. A small tn., prov. of, and 95 m. S.E. Goyaz. Once more populous than at present; the falling off being the result of the exhaustion of the gold washings in the vicinity.—2, A tn., prov. Minas Geraes, 120 m. W. Villa Rica; having a church, and a pop., for town and district, of 3000.—3, A considerable vil., prov. Minas Geraes, 75 m. N. Tejuco or Cidade Diamantina. Pop., vil. and dist., 2000.—4, A suburb of the city of Bahia.——There are several other unimportant places of this name.

BOM-JARDIM [good garden], a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, 30 m. S. Crato, in a fertile valley of the serra Cairiris-Novos. The town is small, but the district extensive; yielding mandioca, sugar, &c. Pop. 6000.

BOM-JESUS [good Jesus], the name of numerous places in Brazil; all unimportant. Among them are a vil., prov. Pernambuco; three vils., prov. Bahia; a par., prov. Matto Grosso; and an isl., Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

BOMMEL, or DE BOMMEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 14 m. E. by S. Brielle, on the Härringvliet. It has a handsome octagonal church, with painted glass windows, and a copper-covered steeple.

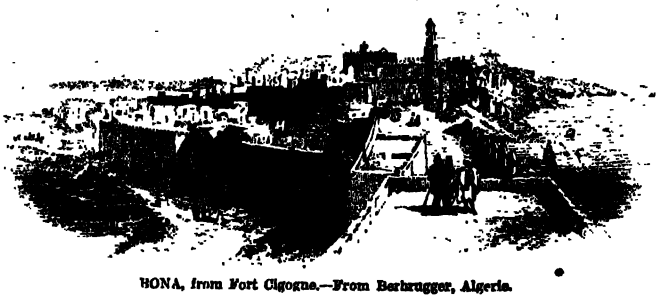
BOMMEL (ZALT). *See* ZALT-BOMMEL.

BOMMELERWARD, an enclosed dist. or isl. Holland, prov. Gelderland. It lies immediately above the meeting of the Waal and the Maas, and is 16 m. long and 6 m. across at its greatest breadth. Besides the town Zalt-Bommel, it contains 17 villages. The soil is a rich clay, and particularly suited for flax and hops. The pop., of which about two-thirds are Protestant and one-third R. Catholic, is chiefly agricultural, and amounts to about 15,000.

BOMST, a tn. and circle, Prussia, prov. and gov. of Posen. The TOWN lies on the Obra, 10 m. N.E. Zullichau; and has three churches, a good deal of hop and garden ground, and some vineyards. It has also some manufactories of coarse cloth, and a considerable trade in shoes. Inhabitants, Germans, Poles, and Jews, 2354.——The CIRCLE, area, 308 geo. sq. m., is flat, and the soil, though light, tolerably fertile. A considerable part of it is in pasture, and feeds great numbers of cattle. Pop. 44,227.

BON (CAPE), or RAS IDDAH, a cape, Tunis, on the Mediterranean; lat. 37° 4′ 48″ N.; lon. 11° 3′ 30″ E. (R.)

BONA [anc. *Hippo Regius;* Arabic, *Beled-el-Anab*—the town of jujubes], a maritime city, Algeria, prov. of, and 85 m. N.E. Constantine, W. side of the Gulf of Bona; lat. (Lion point) 36° 54′ 30″ N.; lon. 7° 46′ 30″ E. (R.) It is built at the foot of a hill which rises to the N. and N.W. of the city, and is surrounded by a wall 30 ft. in height, and nearly 2 m. in circumference, with four gates; and is further defended by a strong fort or citadel on the top of the hill; and the fortifications have been greatly strengthened since the place came into the hands of the French. It is the seat of French judicial courts. The streets are narrow and crooked, but many of the houses substantial and well built. There is a good market, with shops, reading-rooms, coffee-houses, and a theatre. The harbour is now nearly choked up with mud, but there are good landing-places in the vicinity, and the trade of the town is still considerable. Its chief manufactures are of burnooses, a piece of Arab dress, and other garments; tapestry, and



BONA, from Fort Cigogne.—From Berbrugger, Algeria.

saddles. Its exports are corn, wool, ox hides, wax, and coral, being the seat of a fishery of the last. The environs of Bona are very fruitful, and have been termed the 'Garden of Algeria,' and the site of the town is exceedingly picturesque. The citadel and town were taken, in 1832, by the French, by whom it has been greatly improved. About 1 m. S. the town are the remains of Hippo Regius, once a residence of the Numidian kings, and the episcopal seat of St. Augustine. Pop. 16,422.

BONABONA. *See* BORABORA.

BONAIRE, also BUENOS-AYRES, or BUEN-AYRE, an isl. W. Indies, belonging to the Dutch, off coast of Venezuela, 27 m. N.E. Curaçao, by which it is used as a place of transportation; lat. (lighthouse, S. point) 12° 2′ N.; lon. 68° 17′ W. (R.) It is 20 m. long by 8 to 10 broad; of a very irregular shape, high and hilly, chiefly composed of calcareous deposits, but, in some places, of pure quartz. It is thickly wooded; the soil is hard and dry, suffering from a deficiency of rain, yet not without excellent pasture. On the S. coast, the land is covered with low knolls, clothed with verdant creepers and cactuses, which yield considerable quantities of cochineal. The chief product is Turkish wheat, constituting the general food of the people; the hill sides are covered with Brazil and yellow wood, but there are no fruit-bearing trees. The island produces sheep and goats, as also asses, which run wild, and are caught, for sale, by the Government, to Americans and other foreigners. The flamingo frequents the S.E. peninsula; turtles are caught on the coast. Large quantities of salt are produced; and lime is procured by burning the corals with brushwood, but the quality is bad, in consequence of its being slaked with sea-water, for want of fresh. The inhabitants, though not rich, are frank and hospitable. The roadstead is on the S.W. side, in a deep exposed bay, where there is a fort; but vessels can come close up to the shore. Pop. 2903.

BONACCA, or GUANAJA, an isl. Caribbean Sea, Honduras Bay, 30 m. N. Cape Castilla; lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 85° 55′ W. (R.) It is about 9 m. long, and from 1 to 3 broad; covered with wood, and, towards the centre, attains a height of 1200 ft.

BONATI, a tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 21 m. S. La Sala, near the Gulf of Policastro. Pop. 3300.

BONAVISTA, Cape de Verde Islands. *See* BOAVISTA.

BONAVISTA.—1, A bay, E. coast, Newfoundland, N. America, between Cape Freels on the N., and Cape Bonavista on the S. Its entrance is 35 m. wide; but the bay is crowded with islands, and the whole coast is extremely rocky and dangerous.—2, A cape, forming the S.E. limit of the above; lat. 48° 42′ N.; lon. 53° 8′ W. (R.) It is a bluff bold headland, having a lighthouse, with a revolving light at two minute intervals, alternately red and white, 150 ft. above the level of the sea.—3, A tn., N. America, Newfoundland, 3½ m. S.E. the cape, and on the E. coast of bay of same name. It is a large and straggling place, but is surrounded by a good deal of cultivated land, and has, upon the whole, a respectable appearance. The want of a good harbour, or even good shelter for boats, prevents its advancement.

BONBON (LAKE). *See* BATANGAS.

BONBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2410 ac. Pop. 471.

BONCHURCH, a vil. and par. England, Isle of Wight; the former picturesquely situated on an elevation, embosomed among trees, and commanding a delightful view of the sea, about 1 m. E. by N. Ventnor. It is much resorted to by invalids on account of its genial climate, and is rapidly rising into importance. Area of par. 618 ac. Pop. 564.

BONDENO, a vil. Italy, prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Ferrara, at the confluence of the Panaro and Po d'Argento. One of the defiles that lead across the Apennines commences at this place. Pop. 540.

BONDJOL, a strong native fortress, isl. Sumatra, prov. Padang, famed as the first scene of the insurrection of the fanatics, called Padries, in Sumatra, in 1833; and that of their last stand, in 1837, when, after much fighting, it fell into the hands of the Dutch.

BONDOU, a little-known country, Senegambia, cap. Boulebani; lat. 14° 21′ N.; lon. 12° 30′ 37″ W.; bounded, N. by Galam, W. by Fouta-Damga, E. by the Falémé (a tributary of the Senegal, which separates it from Bambouk), and S. by the Tenda and Wooli countries, close to the Gambia; extent supposed to be about 97 m. N. to S., and 80 m. E. to W. It is mostly a flat country, with some elevations of no great height, in its N. and central parts; and watered in its E. side by numerous small streams that fall into the Falémé. It is very fertile and well cultivated, producing cotton, millet, maize, indigo, pistacia-nuts, tobacco, &c. Vegetation is exuberant, and there are extensive forests, including the baobab, acacia, &c. Iron abounds, but is not worked, and also some gold is obtained. The people have a tolerable stock of horses, cattle, and sheep. Wild beasts are numerous. The Falémé swarms with crocodiles. The natives are spirited, brave, and (for Africans) industrious; weaving of cotton cloth is carried on to some extent, chiefly of long and narrow slips of cotton, called *pagne;* which, besides being made up into garments, serve as a kind of currency. The Bondou people are chiefly Foulahs, but include several tribes; many of them can read and write Arabic, there being regular schools for teaching that language; and all, or nearly all, are professed Mahometans; but the bulk of the people trust in a kind of sorcerers, and are firm believers in the sovereign efficacy of their *gris-gris* or charms; some of which are merely written words, taken from the Koran. Nineteen-twentieths of the men of Bondou are in a servile condition; and not a few are absolute slaves. Among their superiors, the chief are, the *sissibehs* or relatives of the *amamy*, or sovereign; next in order are the *imams*, or official functionaries; then come the *tamsirs*, or judges; after them the *talibas*, or 'learned men.' All these come under the general name of marabouts; and the sovereign himself is a head marabout, or pontiff. He is, in all respects, an absolute prince; and the office is hereditary, usually passing from brother to brother. His influence is very extensive, and he has a considerable revenue, derived from the produce of land, the sale of slaves, tribute from neighbouring countries, tolls on traffic, and presents from French and English traders. Pop. not certainly known, but estimated by some at 1,500,000. —(Raffenel, *Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale.*)

BONGA, a tn., E. Africa, cap. of Kafa or Kaffa; lat. 7° 10′ N.; lon. 37° 20′ 23″ E.; represented to be in a richly wooded and fertile country, in some respects resembling Brazil.

BONGAY, BANGEY, or BANGAVI, an isl. Indian Archipelago, E. coast, Celebes, between Peling and Xoola or Sylla; lat. (S. point) 2° 10′ S.; lon. 123° 53′ E. (R.) It gives name to a group of about a hundred islets, much resorted to for slaves and wood.

BONGO, a small isl. Philippines, Illana Bay, isl. Mindanao, opposite the river and town of that name; lat. 7° 15′ N.; lon. 124° 15′ E. Nearly opposite, also, is a well-known watering-place, called Pollock Bay, or Cove, where good anchorage is to be had; but the treacherous disposition of the inhabitants render it dangerous to land, unless every precaution is used.

BONGOOS, a tn. on a bay of same name, W. coast, isl. Sumatra, a few m. S. the town of Padang. It consists of 80 to 100 bamboo houses, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. The large quantities they daily take, are immediately bought up for the most part, by inland dealers, who dry the fish for future sale. The bay is small, and expanding reefs and shoals make it dangerous for large vessels.

BONHILL, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Dumbarton. The VILLAGE is beautifully situated on the Leven, which is crossed by a handsome suspension bridge, about 4 m. from its junction with the Clyde, 3 m. N. Dumbarton. It has one principal street, and two smaller; houses generally well built, of a reddish-coloured stone, obtained in the neighbourhood, and roofed with slate; well supplied with water from the Leven. There are three churches in the village—the parish church, a neat and handsome structure; the Free church, a U. Presbyterian church, and four schools, one of which is liberally endowed by the proprietors of one of the printworks in the vicinity, not only for their own workpeople, but for the public generally. There are three public libraries, one of which is in connection with a mechanics' institute. The inhabitants are nearly all employed in the extensive printworks in the vicinity, in one of which 17,000,000 yards of cambrics, gauzes, de laines, &c., are printed and finished annually.——The PARISH is about 4½ m. in length, and 4 in breadth. Pop. of par. 9408; of vil. 2510.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BONI, or BONY [called by the inhabitants *Sewa*], a territory S.W. peninsula of isl. Celebes, W. side gulf of same name, N. of Boolookamba, about 80 m. in length, and stretching from a half to two-thirds across the peninsula. The N. part is beautiful and fertile, producing rice, sago, and cassia. The inhabitants excel in the working of gold, iron, and cotton, in which they trade with the whole Archipelago. The ancient institutions of Boni, whose first prince is believed by the people to have come from heaven, are remarkable for their near approach to constitutional monarchy, and its annals, from the commencement of authentic history, are highly interesting. Its first King gave the country settled laws, and appointed seven elective lords to assist the Crown in administering the government. Women, as well as men, might form part of this chosen council, which had to be consulted on all matters of public importance, and especially about the settlement of the crown, and the making of peace and war. When a crime was committed, the culprit was denounced to the King, who called upon the grandees to try the accused; and, when judgment was pronounced, if the sentence was capital, the Prince gave a wink, and instantly the criminal was dragged out and stabbed to death. If there were aggravating circumstances, the King commanded him to be bound to a tree, and his body to be pricked all over with the points of *krises*, and then besmeared with syrup, on which the ants immediately attacked him, and he expired under the direst tortures. The Dutch East India Company having repeatedly assisted the Boni people against their enemies, is said to have made them overpowerful and haughty. When the British took Celebes in 1811, they offended the Bonese by prohibiting the slave-trade, and on being refused indemnity for injuries done to British commerce, were attacked by General Nightingale, who took and plundered their capital. This only produced exasperation, and was followed by some British ships being attacked, and their crews sold into slavery. Hence another expedition against them in 1814, when their King was slain. The Dutch returned to a milder policy, and succeeded in re-establishing friendly relations in 1838, though not until after considerable bloodshed, caused by the obstinacy of the Bonese in claiming a supremacy over all other principalities in Celebes. Pop. 200,000.——The BAY, or GULF, is formed between the S.E. and S.W. peninsula of Celebes, and is about 180 geo. m. long, by about 120 broad at the mouth, narrowing to 45 at the upper end. It has numerous shoals, and its navigation is intricate.

BONIFACCIO [Latin, *Bonifacium*], a seaport tn. Corsica, 45 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio; on the Strait of Bonifaccio, which separates Corsica from Sardinia; lat. 41° 23′ 48″ N.; lon. 9° 9′ 15″ E. (R.) It stands on a peninsula, about 180 ft. above the sea; is well built, and tolerably well fortified, and contains several handsome churches. The port is good, but difficult of access, on account of its narrow entrance. The town has a court of commerce, and exports wine and oil. The coral fishery is carried on here. In the neighbourhood are curious marine grottoes and granite quarries, in which may still be seen huge blocks and pillars left half finished by the Romans. Pop. 3594.——The STRAIT of Bonifaccio is 7 m. broad, and contains several small islands, on one of which is an ancient pillar, 19 ft. high.

BONIFATI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Cosenza, 3 m. S.E. Belvedere. It has several churches and a convent. Silk is produced to a large extent in the district. Pop. 2670.

BONIN, or ARZOBISPO ISLANDS, several groups of islands, N. Pacific Ocean, extending from lat. 27° 44′ 30″ to 26° 30′ N. The N.W. island of the most N. cluster, called Parry Group, is in lat 27° 43′ 30″ N.; lon. 142° 8′ E.; the cluster consists of small isles, pointed rocks, and very irregular bottom. The largest of the chain is Peel Island, on the W. side of which is a good harbour, called Port Lloyd, in lat. 27° 5′ 30″ N.; lon. 142° 11′ 30″ E.; nearly surrounded by hills, crowned with palm-trees. Almost every valley has a stream of water. Green turtle abound in the sandy bays. Sharks are numerous, and fish of several kinds plentiful.

BONMAHON, or BUNMAHON, a maritime vil. Ireland, co. of, and 14 m. S.W. Waterford, on St. George's Channel, at the mouth of the Mahon, from which it takes its name. It has a fine beach, and numerous respectable lodging-houses, and is a place of great resort during the summer months for sea-bathing. Near it are lead and copper mines, which give employment to the inhabitants. Pop. 914.

BONN [Latin, *Bonna ad Rhenum*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, l. bank Rhine, about 16 m. S.E. Cologne, having a very pleasing and cheerful appearance; encircled with walls, and surrounded with beautiful gardens. The streets are narrow, and indifferently lighted, and the air often bleak and cold; yet, from its delightful situation, it is one of the most desirable places of residence on the Rhine. The principal R. Catholic church is the Minster, an old and stately Gothic structure. A Protestant church was lately built. The manufactures consist of cottons, silks, earthenware, sulphuric acid, &c. Bonn enjoys the reputation of a high antiquity, but derives its greatest celebrity from its university, which has had many distinguished men amongst its professors; among others Schlegel and Niebuhr, the historians. The number of students attending it, between 1855 and 1864, was from 800 to 850 annually. There are five faculties, among which are one of Protestant and one of R. Catholic theology. The number of instructors is about 90. The building of the university is an immense pile, and was formerly the residence of the electors of Cologne. It has a library of about 200,000 volumes. The principal square in the town is called Minster Square, a fine area planted with trees, and which derives its name from the Minster. The townhall is the handsomest of the modern public edifices. In the vicinity, at Poppelsdorf, and connected with the university, are an extensive botanic garden, an agricultural school, museum of natural history, with 200,000 specimens of minerals, and 10,000 petrifactions, besides a large collection of zoology and plants. Amongst the scientific associations of Bonn is an academy of naturalists, called the Leopold-Caroline Academy, which has extensive collections. There are a gymnasium, elementary schools, and a free school for the education of poor children. Beethoven, the celebrated musician, was born here, Dec. 17, 1770. A statue of him was erected in 1845. Prince Albert was a student here. Bonn has ample means of conveyance by the railway from Cologne, which passes the town, and the numerous steamboats which ply on the Rhine. Pop. 23,801.—— The CIRCLE, area 80 geo. sq. m., is level, well wooded, well watered, and fertile, producing in abundance corn of all kinds, flax, tobacco, and wine. Pop. (mostly R. Catholic), 61,210.

BONNETABLE, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 12 m. S. Mamers, consisting of two principal parallel streets, joined by numerous smaller ones. The old Gothic castle is one of the best preserved monuments of the feudal times now to be found in the kingdom. In one of its halls are curious wooden sculptures, with figures of the lords of Bonnetable. The manufactures consist of calicoes, bombazines, and cotton handkerchiefs; and the trade in grain, grass-seeds, fruit, and cattle is considerable. Pop. 4855.

BONNEVAL, a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 9 m. N.N.E. Chateaudun; formerly fortified, but nearly demolished by Henry V. of England, while besieging Orleans, and rebuilt by the successors of Charles VII. The parish church has a singular spire, of great height. There are here some spinning-mills and extensive tanneries; and flannels, blankets, calicoes, and printed goods are made. Trade:—in agricultural produce. Pop. 2486.

BONNEVILLE [anc. *Burgum Castri*], a tn. France, Haute Savoie, cap. prov. Faucigny; on the Arve, near the junction of the Borne, 16 m. E.S.E. Geneva. It is well built, and contains a college and a handsome townhouse. The river is crossed by a good stone bridge; and near it is a statue lately erected to King Carlo Felice, and placed on a column 90 ft. high. A fine hard pavement is extensively quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2284.

BONNIEUX, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.W. Apt, formerly surrounded by strong walls. About 2¼ m. from it is a Roman bridge of three arches, in a state of perfect preservation; supposed to have been built by the Emperor Julian. Pop. 2520.

BONNINGTON, par. Eng. Kent; 1109 ac. Pop. 187.

BONNY.—1, A river, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, forming one of the mouths of the Niger, and falling, with the New Calabar, into the Bight of Biafra, its E. point, according to Botoler, being in lat. 4° 23′ 42″ N.; lon. 7° 5′ 29″ E. It can

be entered at any time of the tide by vessels drawing 18 ft. water; is deep inside the bar, and affords safe anchorage at all times of the year. Its banks are low and swampy. Large quantities of palm-oil are exported from this river; and it has long been notorious for the extent to which the slave-trade has been carried on along its banks.—2, A tn., on a narrow and deep creek of the above river. Although the residence of the King, it consists merely of a collection of huts, differing much in quality, size, and style of building, but strongly resembling English cottages in shape. They are composed chiefly of stakes, plastered with mud, roofed with palm-leaves, and all extremely dirty, not excepting the King's dwelling. The inhabitants are remarkably superstitious; and great numbers of them die annually of dysentery and jungle fever, occasioned by the marshy and unwholesome situation of the town.

BONOA, or BENOA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Moluccas, 8 m. from the N.W. end of isl. Ceram; lat. (S.W. point) 3° 3′ S.; lon. 127° 57′ E. (R.) It is about 12 m. long, and 10 m. broad; very hilly, and so stony towards the W. that it is not all inhabited. It was once a noted haunt of piratical Malays, but the inhabitants now devote themselves to fishing and tillage. There was formerly a Dutch establishment on the island for extirpating clove-trees.

BONORVA, a tn., isl. Sardinia, Sassari, 17 m. N.E. Bosa, on the declivity of a mountain. It has two monasteries, and a breeding stud of horses. Pop. 4807.

BONSALL, par. Eng. Derby; 2464 ac. Pop. 1290.

BONTHAIN, or BONTEIN, the W. part of the territory Boolekomba-and-Bonthain, with town of same name, in the S.W. peninsula of the isl. Celebes. The country is beautiful, abounding in rice, timber, and fruits, and swarming with wild boars. It has been twice conquered by the Dutch, and by the Bongay contract was left in their possession. *See* BOOLEKOMBA-AND-BONTHAIN.—— The TOWN lies in a bay of same name, 35 m. S.S.E. Macassar; lat. 5° 30′ S.; lon. 120° E. About 2 m. off there is good anchorage, in 7 or 8 fathoms, sandy bottom.

BONVILSTON, par. S. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 291.

BONYHAD, or BONHARD, a market tn. Hungary, circle Beyond the Danube, co. Tolna, 21 m. N.E. Fünfkirchen; with a R. Catholic church, a Reformed church, an almshouse, and a synagogue. Pop. 6903.

BOO, or HOO, a group of islets, between Gilolo and Papua; lat. 1° 12′ S.; lon. 129° 20′ E. (L.)

BOOAN, or BOUAN, a small isl. Asiatic Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Borneo; lat. 6° 22′ N.; lon. 118° 10′ E.

BOOBY ISLAND, a mere rock, Torres Strait; lat. 10° 36′ S.; lon. 141° 52′ 50″ E.; but derives interest from containing a depôt of provisions and water, left by men-of-war and other vessels passing, for the use of those who have been wrecked in the strait. It is one-fourth of a mile in diameter, flat, and about 30 ft. high, the summit being bare porphyry rock. A valley intersects the N.W. side of the island, in which grow a few creepers, some brushwood, and two or three trees of tolerable size, with a peculiar broad green leaf, which gives shelter to some pigeons and quails, in which latter the island abounds, even more than in the bird which gives its name to the locality. Turtle were once found upon this isle, but none are now taken.—(Stokes's *Australia*.)

BOODROOM, BOUDROUM, or BODRUN.—A seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 93 m. S. Smyrna; lat. 37° 1′ 21″ N.; lon. 27° 25′ 18″ E.; beautifully situated on a rising ground at the head of a bay, opposite the island of Cos. The houses are of stone, the streets narrow and dirty, and the bazaars miserable. The harbour is small, but well sheltered; with two to three fathoms water, and convenient dockyards. On a projecting rock on the E. side of the harbour is an ancient fortress, built by the knights of Rhodes, in 1402, and still mounted with cannon. Boodroom is believed to occupy the site of the ancient *Halicarnassus*, the country of Herodotus; and the magnificent ruins that abound in the town and vicinity would seem to strengthen the idea. Amongst these are a number of temples, and other buildings, ornamented with cornices and columns, and rows of pedestals, finely sculptured, and of admirable workmanship. On the side of a hill above the town are the remains of an elegant theatre, 280 ft. in diameter, and with 36 rows of marble seats. The seats, and the great part of the proscenium, remain, and the cornices and statuary are but little impaired, although



THE PORT AND CASTLE OF BODROOM.—Texier, Description de l'Asie Mineur.

part of the front wall has fallen in. A picturesque church of the earliest Byzantine age stands near the W. extremity of the terrace that overlooks the city.—2, A tn. [anc. *Sagalassus*] Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, about 30 m. S.W. Isbarta; with the remains of seven or eight temples, and numerous other Greek buildings. A picturesque Byzantine church overlooks the city.

BOOKARIA, a tn., W. Africa, 100 m. N.N.E. Free Town, Sierra Leone; lat. 9° 38′ N.; lon. 12° 31′ W.

BOOKHAM, two pars. Eng. Surrey:—1, *Bookham (Great)*, 3249 ac. Pop. 1106.—2, *Bookham (Little)*, 950 ac. Pop. 219.

BOOKIT BARISAN, a chain of mountains, of primitive formation, isl. Sumatra, running along the whole length of the island, from Acheen Head to the Straits of Sunda.

BOOLAC. *See* BOULAC.

BOOLEKOMBA, BOOLAKAMBA, or BOOLOOKOMBA, a prov., cap. same name, S.W. peninsula of isl. Celebes. It is now subject to the Government of Macassar, and forms part of the territory called Boolekomba-and-Bouthain. It is the most S.W. portion of the peninsula, about 48 m. long by 20 broad; and is particularly productive in rice, which is sown here while gathered in Maros, where it is sown when gathered here, although the two provinces are separated only by hills of no great height. It produces much gum also, but has no good timber. Wild animals abound, particularly deer. The people are industrious. The chief river is the Kalekongang, on which the town stands, near its mouth. In 1820, the sea rose, in a few moments, from 60 to 80 ft. above its usual height, and again retired, after destroying two villages and many lives. In the W. monsoon, the roadstead is very dangerous for large vessels, though small craft can find shelter in the river. The Dutch have a fort here, which was attacked, without success, in 1825, by the Bugis.

BOOLEKOMBA-AND-BONTHAIN, a territory, S.W. peninsula, isl. Celebes; about 48 m. W. to E., and 20 m. N. to S.; and bounded, N. by the mountains Kindan and Torotea, S. and E. by the sea, and W. by the Tino. The inhabitants are reckoned the most peaceable and best disposed of the subjects of the Dutch in Celebes. Pop. 30,000.

BOOLEKOMBA POINT [called also CAPE LASSOA, or BORAK], the S.E. point of the W. peninsula of Celebes; lat. 5° 35′ S.; lon. 120° 27′ E. (R.)

BOOLEY, BOOBIE, or BOOBEE, a tn. Benin, near the mouth of the Benin river, 120 m. S.E. Badagray; lat. 5° 40′ N.; lon. 5° 7′ E. The caboceer or head governor of the river resides here. There are two other towns close by—Fish Town and Salt Town.

BOOM, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, at the junction of the Brussels Canal with the Rupel, 12 m. S.

Antwerp city. Boom, being admirably situated for trade, is a busy inland port. It contains 50 brick and tile works, six building-yards, many breweries, tanneries, and saltworks; soapworks, roperies, and sailcloth manufactures; numerous oil, saw, and corn mills, fish-stores, woodyards, &c. P. 9850.

BOONDEE [anc. *Bundi*].—1, A principality, Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, under British protection; bounded, N. by Jeypoor and Oonjara, W. Jajghur, S. and E. Kotah; area, 2500 sq. m. It was pretty extensive before Kotah and its territory were separated from it. In 1817, more than half the revenues was usurped by Scindia and Holcar, and the peasantry were impoverished by oppressive exactions; but, in 1818, the Rajah received a considerable addition of territory, together with the town of Patun, from the British Government. Although small, Boondee is important as the medium of communication between the N. and S. The inhabitants are of the Hara tribe, which has given birth to many famous men, and, among others, to Ram Singh Hara, one of Aurungzebe's most renowned generals.—2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, cap. of above principality, and residence of the Rajah, on the S. declivity of a long range of hills; lat. 25° 28′ N.; lon. 75° 30′ E. It consists of Old Boondee and New Boondee; the former surrounded by a high stone wall, extending up the acclivity behind it, and connected with the fortifications on the cliff above; the houses are of stone, and, for the most part, two stories high. The natural situation, antiquity, numerous temples, and magnificent fountains of Boondee, give it a very interesting appearance. For picturesque effect, its main street is almost unequalled. At its upper extremity stands the palace, a remarkable edifice, built of stone, with turreted windows and battlements, supported partly by the perpendicular rock, and partly by solid piers of masonry, 400 ft. high. At its lower extremity is the great temple, dedicated to Krishna. Old Boondee, which is W. of New Boondee, contains some fine fountains and pagodas, but is in a state of general decay. The passes N. of Boondee are strongly defended, and the scenery around is exceedingly picturesque. -(*Asiatic Researches.*)

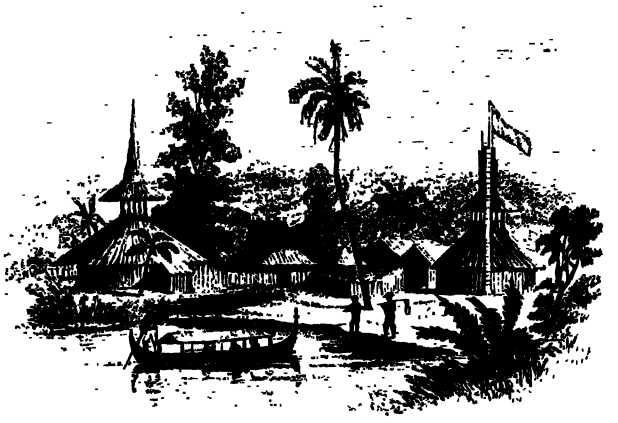
BOONEVILLE, a city and post vil. U. States, Missouri, r. bank Missouri river, 48 m. N.W. Jefferson city. It has a court-house, eight or nine churches, several academies and schools. It has a considerable trade; and iron, lead, and coal are plentiful. Pop. 3506.

BOONTING ISLANDS, a group of four small islands, Indian Archipelago, N. of Penang, and of moderate height. The most S. is in lat. 5° 45′ N.; lon. 100° 20′ E.

BOORHANPOOR [anc. *Burhanpura*], a tn. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, prov. Candeish, of which it was the anc. cap., 137 m. S. by E. Oojein, in a plain, r. bank, Tapty, which is fordable during the dry season; lat. 21° 19′ N.; lon. 76° 18′ E. It is one of the largest and best built cities of the Deccan; most of the houses are of brick, with neat façades, and roofed with tiles. Many of the streets are wide, regular, and paved with stone; as are also the Raj bazaar and the market-place, an extensive square, the two handsomest places in the town. The most remarkable public edifice is the Jumma Musjeed or mosque, a fine pile of gray stone. Boorhanpoor is supplied with water by aqueducts 4 m. in length, which distribute it through every street beneath the pavement, whence it is drawn up by means of leathern buckets. A singular sect of Mahometans, named Bohrah, have their head quarters here. They are the chief merchants in this part of Hindoostan, have Arab features, wear the Arab costume, and derive their origin from a disciple of their great prophet. Grapes grow abundantly in the neighbourhood, and are said to be the finest in India.

BOORLOS, or Bourlos, a lagoon, Lower Egypt, delta of the Nile, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow strip of land, the W. extremity 5 m. E. Rosetta. Utmost length, 38 m.; average breadth, about 15 m. It is shallow and marshy, and is connected, by canals, with both the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile.

BOORO, or Booroo, an isl. Indian Archipelago, 46 m. W. Amboina; lat. (Fort Defence, Cajeli Bay) 3° 22′ 36″ S.; lon. 127° 6′ 15″ E. (n.) It is oval-shaped, 92 m. long by 58 m. broad, and the third largest of the Moluccas. Its largest bay, that of Cajeli, says Sir Edward Belcher, possesses great advantages over Amboina, as regards supplies of poultry, eggs, water, and wood. The harbour also is snug and safe, sheltered from the monsoons, and less troubled with the diurnal rains than Amboina; consequently, better adapted for casual refit, as well as astronomical observations. Viewed from this bay, Booro presents a magnificent panorama. On a shore of the richest verdure, the minarets of the mosques and the bamboo



TEMPLES AND HOUSES AT CAJELI BAY, BOORO.

houses of the natives are seen through the openings between the trees, or crossing the infinite variety of forms assumed by the rich vegetation of the tropics; while, behind this beautiful foreground, rise the lofty mountains of the interior, wooded to their very summits. On the E., a succession of rising grounds exhale the odours of plantations of balsams. The N.W. side, on the contrary, presents nothing but vast swamps, partly under water, and swarming with crocodiles. Even the higher grounds are watered by a thousand fresh and generally limpid streams, which meander in all directions, and moisten the turf, covered by the Jussiena tenella, with its beautiful flowers. From the height of its mountains, Booro is seen at a great distance at sea. Mount Dome has an altitude of 10,400 ft., and Tomahoo, 6528 ft. above the sea level. The island is watered by 125 rivers, large and small, the Abbo, the Boy, the Ila, &c. In the centre of the W. part, a spacious lake, 20 fathoms deep, is fed by mountain streams, and communicates by three rivers with the sea. The interior is difficult of access, and dangerous from the number of serpents. Booro has a variety of valuable woods. Its myrtaceæ supply the best balsams. It produces, besides many odoriferous flowers and resins; the *siri*, a gramineous plant, gives a highly aromatic oil. The wooded marshes are frequented by large herds of the *Sus russa* or babyroussa, a kind of hog peculiar to the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The interior of Booro is occupied by Alfoorics, reputed to be as mild and pacific as those of Ceram are haughty, quarrelsome, and warlike. They live a frugal life among the hills, feeding chiefly on sago and what game they kill, abandoning the coast to the Malays. To their rooted aversion to the visits of Europeans, and the circumstance of the island producing no cloves, we probably owe its being, till very lately, neglected by the Dutch, although so near Amboina. The population of Booro in the end of 1855 amounted to 7521; 2828 lived on the coast; all, except 225, Mahometans.—(Van der Aa; Temminck, *Coup d'œil.*)

BOOROOGIRD, Burugird, or Boroojerd, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-ajemi, cap. gov. of same name, 190 m. N.W. Ispahan; lat. 33° 43′ N.; lon. 48° 45′ E.; with a castle and several mosques. It lies in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, yielding saffron; belonging to the Lack tribe. Pop. 12,000.

BOOSEMPRA, or Boosum Prah, a river, N.W. Africa, kingdom, Ashantee. It is formed by the junction of two streams, which rise in the interior, at the distance of about 100 m. from the coast, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 4° 52′ N.; lon. 1° 30′ W. It has yet been examined but a short way inland, and, so far as explored, was found to be 100

yards broad, and 4 fathoms deep. The water is quite fresh, and the banks, which are fringed with mangroves, are only 3 or 4 ft. above the stream. There are but 2 ft. on the bar, the difficulties of which for boats, as by these alone it can be attempted, are increased by the enormous rollers that sweep over it. The natives, nevertheless, most adroitly paddle their canoes both in and out of the river.

BOOTAN, BHOTAN, BHUTAN, or BUTAN, an independent state, N. Hindoostan; between lat. 26° 18′ and 28° 2′ N.; and lon. 88° 32′ and about 92° 30′ E.; bounded, N. by the Himalaya, which divides it from Tibet, S. by Bengal and Assam, and W. by a branch of the Teesta, which separates it from Sikkim; the E. boundary is not certainly known; length, E. to W., 230 m., breadth, N. to S., 120 m.; area, 19,000 sq. m. It is a mountainous country, consisting chiefly of terraces of the Himalaya, of which, on the frontiers of Tibet, it contains some of the loftiest peaks; that of Chamulari or Chamalari attaining an elevation of 27,200 ft. The country lowers gradually by steps to the Brahmapootra, to the basin of which it wholly belongs, and near which, on the frontier of Bengal, is a strip of jungle-covered country, 25 m. broad, forming the only plain in Bootan. The loftier mountains are bare, many of them covered with snow. Lower down, at an elevation of 8000 to 10,000 ft., are fine forests of pine, birch, maple, ash, and yew, but no oak. The hilly tracts, likewise, produce the smaller fruits of Europe—blackberries, raspberries, apples, apricots, &c. The valleys are more water courses between the hills; and their vegetation is similar to that of the S. of Europe. In the lower parts, the vegetation is tropical. Iron is the only metal as yet wrought, and good building stone abounds.

The chief river is the Tchinchien, which intersects Bootan from N. to S., traverses the valley of Tassisudon, and, after an impetuous course of about 150 m., falls into the Brahmapootra, below Rangamatty, under the name of the Gadawhar. All the rivers are remarkable for the number of falls in them, and the impetuosity of their courses.

In the N. parts, the climate is rigorous; in the centre terraces, at an elevation of 8000 to 10,000 ft., it is pleasant and healthful; and in the lower grounds, hot and pestilential. Showers are frequent; but the heavy falls of rain which accompany the S.W. monsoon in Bengal seldom occur.

The wild animals of Bootan are comparatively few in number. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, and buffalo, are found among the jungle and marshes of the plains; and a monkey of a large and handsome species, held sacred both by Bootans and Hindoos. The only domestic animals are horses, cattle, and hogs. The first consists of a breed called Tangum, indigenous to this part of the world, and usually 13 hands high, of a piebald colour, and fine symmetry; strong and active, but said to be somewhat headstrong. They are chiefly bred in the valley of the Pa-tchien.

Agriculture, Trade, &c.—The natives are industrious cultivators of the soil. Irrigation is extensively employed, and, where the climate is temperate, every part of the mountains which has a favourable aspect and a coating of soil, is cleared, and adapted for cultivation, by being cut into horizontal beds. Rice, wheat, and barley, are the common agricultural products. The culture of vegetables, excepting turnips, which are remarkably good, is much neglected, although shallots, cucumbers, gourds, and melons, are grown. Bootan trades with all the neighbouring countries, but chiefly with Tibet and Bengal, in horses, linen cloth, musk, fly whisks, walnuts, oranges, and Indian madder, exchanged for woollen cloth, cottons, indigo, sandal wood, asafœtida, and spices. Part of the articles brought from Bengal are sent to Tibet, with rice, wheat, and flour. Tea, gold, silver, and embroideries are received in exchange. From Cooch-Behar, cattle, hogs, dried fish, tobacco, betel, and coarse cottons, are imported. The chief manufacture is that of paper, made from the bark of a tree, from which material a fabric like silk and satin is also manufactured.

People.—The inhabitants of Bootan are generally Buddhists in religion, and are hardy, vigorous, and tall, with smooth and dark skins, broad faces, and high cheek-bones—features prevalent among the Tartars and Chinese. They are not deficient in courage, but are peaceably inclined, and have little skill in the military art. Goitre is a common complaint with those who live near rivers liable to inundations. Woollen cloth is the usual wear, and animal food, tea, and spirits, the common articles of consumption. The houses are usually one story high. The bridges are ingeniously built, some of timber, others of iron; of this latter kind, is one across the Tchinchien at Chooka, an admirable structure. The aqueducts are formed of hollowed trunks of trees. No religious forms are observed in marriage; and both men and women are addicted to polygamy. The dead are burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river. On such occasions, the Gylongs, a sort of priests, officiate.

Government.—The Dherma Rajah, regarded as an incarnation of the Divinity, is their ecclesiastical chief as well as sovereign. Being a sort of spiritual entity, and of course immortal, he is quite absorbed in the contemplation of his own essence, and leaves the regulation of the affairs of the country to the Deb Rajah, saving only that he appoints one member of the state council, which consists of eight persons, without whose authority the Deb Rajah can do nothing important. The passes from the low countries to the mountains are numerous, under the jurisdiction of officers styled *soobahs*, who live in their respective fortresses, visiting the lower country in the rigour of winter, either to enforce their authority or to invade the neighbouring states. Both the lower hill and the plain country are partitioned into small domains, each having a distinct officer for the collection of the revenue, and the superintendence of the police. The Rajah's revenues are usually paid in articles of produce, and merchandise. Tassisudon, Wandipore, Poonakha, Ghassa, Paro, and Murichom, are the chief towns.

History, &c.—In ancient Brahminical legends, Bootan is called Madra; but little was known about it till 1772, when Cooch-Behar was invaded by the Deb Rajah, with whom, however, peace was eventually concluded. The boundaries of the country are uncertain; a regular system of encroachment on the British possessions having been long practised by the natives. In 1816, the advance of the Chinese forces towards Nepaul, excited great alarm at the court of the Deb Rajah, who was induced by his fears of the enemy, and hopes of assistance from the British, to declare himself friendly towards the latter.—(Capt. Turner's *Embassy to Thibet; Asiatic Researches.*) *See Supplement.*

BOOTERSTOWN, par. and vil. Irel. Dublin; 510 ac. Pop. 3219.

BOOTHBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2850 ac. Pop. 218.

BOOTHBY-PAGNELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1794 ac. Pop. 112.

BOOTHIA GULF, a large inland sea, N. of Hudson's Bay, between the island of Boothia Felix and a portion of the continent of N. America on the W., and Melville, Pen, and Cockburn Island on the E., between lat. 67° and 72° N. It is about 310 m. in length, N.E. to S.W., with a breadth varying from 60 to 100 m. The gulf is entered by Prince Regent's Inlet, off Barrow's Strait, or by Fury and Hecla Strait, from Fox's Channel.

BOOTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland. The town, 5 m. S. by E. Ravenglass, has a church, an Independent chapel, and some schools; and a little trade in corn, pork, bacon, &c. Area of par. 7146 ac. Pop. 901.

BOOTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1040 ac. Pop. 246.

BOOTON, BOUTON, or BATON.—1, An isl., strait, and tn., Indian Archipelago. The ISLAND lies off the S.E. peninsula of the island of Celebes; lat. (S. point) 5° 42′ S.; lon. 122° 44′ E. (E.); 90½ m. in length, and varies in breadth from 20 to 40 m. A long narrow strait, to which it gives its name, separates it from the island of Moona; and the large bay of Kalinsoosoo or Dwalbay, lies on the E., presenting a safe anchorage during the W. monsoon. The N. coast is rendered dangerous by a shoal, and the S. by a reef. Booton is hilly, and much wooded. It produces rice, Turkish wheat, sweet potatoes, beans, fruits, sago, spices, among which is the dwarf nutmeg; also, buffaloes and goats, a variety of birds, and edible birds' nests. The inhabitants are of Malay origin, and a dark brown, small, ill-looking race. Though haughty and revengeful, when well treated some are not undeserving of trust. They profess Mahometanism, and manufacture cotton stuffs, and a tissue from the fibres of the aloe. By treaty, the Dutch were long allowed to employ an *Extirpator* to traverse the island, and destroy the clove and nutmeg trees, for the preposterous purpose of enhancing their monopoly; but the

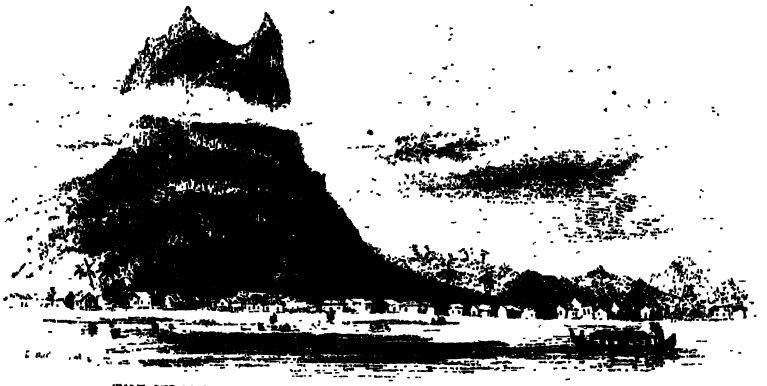
Sultan, by a renewal of the Bongay contract, on improved terms, may now grow spices. The population is estimated at about 17,000.—— The TOWN stands on the strait, lat. 4° 36′ S.; lon. 122° 48′ E.; is large, and walled round. The houses are of bamboo; the streets straight and narrow.——2, Two islands, Indian Ocean, N.W. entrance of the Malacca Strait, off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which they are distant about 45 m. They are close together, in about lat. 6° 34′ N.; lon. 99° 17′ E. They are both high, and the easternmost is formed of a regular sloping pyramidal mountain, generally called Bouton Dome, visible from a distance of upwards of 50 m. When seen from the W., they appear as one island.

BOOWANG-BESI, OMA, or HAROOKO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, 1¼ m. N.E. isl. Amboina, and about 1¾ m. long, and 1¼ m. broad. It is hilly, and the climate reckoned very healthy; yet frightful cutaneous diseases prevail among the natives, and, which is very uncommon in the Indian islands, malformation of the limbs. There are hot springs on the island, resorted to for rheumatism and gout. Many tropical fruits and vegetables thrive in the gardens. The inhabitants on the S. side profess Christianity; those on the N. Mahometanism. The Dutch have possessed the island since 1627. Pop. 7188.

BOPAL. *See* BHOPAUL.

BOPPART, or BOPPARD, an anc. tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, l. bank of that river, where it is joined by the Königsbach, 9 m. S. Coblenz. The houses are mostly of wood, and the streets narrow, ill paved, dark, and dirty. It has several large worsted and cotton factories; considerable manufactures of linen, hosiery, tobacco-pipes, and leather; and numerous mills. Pop. 4563.

BORABORA, BOLABOLA, or BONABONA, one of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 16° 30′ S.; lon. 151° 45′ 30″ W. (R.) It is about 21 m. in circumference, and presents a singularly picturesque appearance from the sea,



THE ISLAND OF BORABORA.—From Duperrey, Voyage autour du Monde.

from which it rises abruptly in the form of a lofty double-peaked mountain, the highest summit of which, called Piton, attains an elevation of 1095 feet. The sudden ascent of the land from the sea is, however, more apparent than real, there being a considerable margin of level ground next the water, which is fertile, and covered with cocoa palms, and bread-fruit trees. Borabora is in an atol or lagoon, being surrounded by a chaplet or ring of coral; the water within which, as usual in such cases, is remarkably pure and limpid. The island abounds with albatrosses, several kinds of petrel, and other birds, including woodpeckers, and small perroquets of rich and splendid plumage. Domestic fowls also are numerous, and were found on this, and the adjoining islands, when first visited by Europeans. Borabora was discovered by Captain Cook in July 1769. Pop. 1800.

BORÅS, a tn. Sweden, Wernersborgs or Elfsborgs, län on the Wiske-ån, 35 m. E. Götcborg or Gottenburg, surrounded by mountains and forests, and in an unfertile district. It is regularly built, is the centre of some local trade; and in and around the town, spinning, weaving, and working in timber are carried on. The most important works are the dyeworks. In the vicinity is a mineral well. The town was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632. Pop. 3218.

BORBA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. of, and 19 m. W.S.W. Elbas. It is surrounded with walls, and has an old castle, two churches, three monasteries, an hospital, and a poorhouse. Its annual fair is of some importance. Pop. 3640.

BORBA, a poor old tn. Brazil, prov. Para, advantageously situated on an eminence, r. bank, Madeira, about 70 m. above its embouchure in the Amazon; lat. 4° 22′ S.; lon. 59° 30′ W. It has a church, and is a resting-place for the canoes navigating the Madeira. Tobacco and cacao are cultivated in the vicinity to a considerable extent, for export. The inhabitants live much on the flesh of the tortoise, which is here abundant.

BORBOREMA, a mountain-range, Brazil, forming the S. boundary of prov. Ceara, and trending N.W. to the sea, through prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte. In general it is well wooded, presents a vigorous vegetation, and, from its considerable height, has a low temperature.

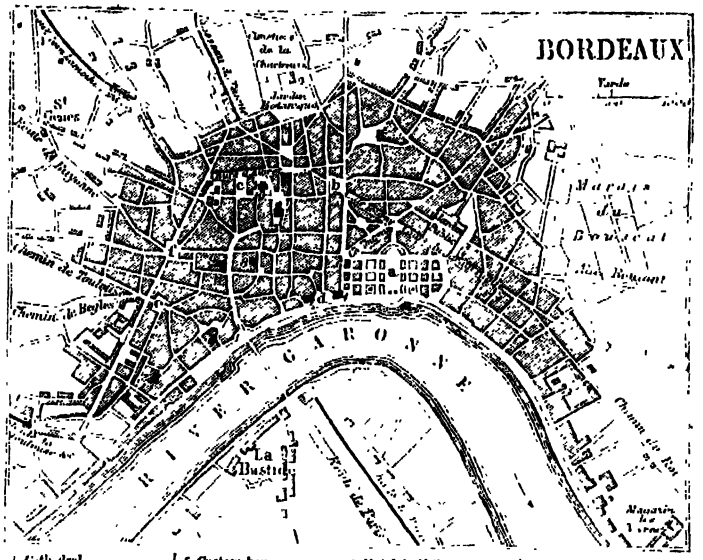
BORCETTE. *See* BURTSCHEID.

BORCULO, or BORKELO, a small tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 15 m. E. Zutphen, on the Berkel. It derives its importance from the royal stud kept at the old castle of Borculo, the lordship of which was bought by William V., Prince of Orange, from Prince Adam Czartorinski, in 1777. A stud of above 100 of the finest horses and mares is kept on the grounds, and has greatly contributed to the improvement of the breed in Holland. The district round Borculo is purely agricultural; eight-ninths of the inhabitants Reformed, one-ninth R. Catholics. Pop. of tn. and par. 4107.

BORCUM. *See* BORKUM.

BORDEAUX [anc. *Burdigala*], an important commercial and maritime city, France, cap. dep. Gironde, and of the 11th military division of the kingdom, 284 m. S.W. Paris; lat. 44° 50′ 18″ N.; lon. 0° 34′ 30″ W. (R.); l. bank, Garonne, 57 m. from its mouth. The approach to it by the Paris road from the E. is very striking. The road winds round the shoulder of a hill, consisting of gently terraced slopes; and on reaching its foot, leads, by a straight avenue 2 m. long, to a magnificent stone bridge of 17 arches, which spans the Garonne, and was erected in 1821, at an expense of £260,000. This bridge furnishes perhaps the finest view of the city, which is built in a crescent form, along the bend of the river, lined with magnificent quays for more than 3 m., while Gothic towers and antique spires rise behind, and form the most conspicuous objects in the background. Bordeaux consists of an old and a new town, the boundary between them being formed by the Rue de Chapeau Rouge, a wide and handsome street, which, commencing at the quay near the centre of the crescent at the Bourse, stretches across the city E. to W. The old town, lying to the S. of this street, is chiefly composed of irregular squares, and narrow, crooked streets, with houses which, though substantially built of hewn stone, are mean and ugly. In this respect they present a striking contrast to the new town, which is laid out with great regularity, and on a scale of magnificence not surpassed by any provincial town in Europe. The streets, squares, and avenues are of the most splendid description, and, in particular, the Faubourg des Chartrons in the N.E., is composed of edifices which at once indicate the good taste and great wealth of their inhabitants. The objects chiefly deserving of notice in the old town are the triumphal arch, called Porte de Bourgogne, placed at the extremity of the bridge, and forming the principal entrance to the town; the cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, said to date from the ninth century, but destroyed by the Normans, and rebuilt in the 13th century by the English, who are said to have given it its two elegant spires, 150 ft. high; St. Michael's Church, in the line of the bridge, distinguished by its lofty

detached tower, superb front of florid, Gothic, and rose window, framed within a richly decorated arch; the church of St. Croix, at the S. extremity of the town, a specimen of gorgeous Romanesque, with rows of curious bas-reliefs, and elaborately carved mouldings; the Bourse or exchange, and custom-house, both on the quay, not far from the Rue de Chapeau Rouge; the Hotel de Ville, once the residence of the Archbishops of Bordeaux; and, in its neighbourhood, the Palais



de Justice. The new town is not so rich in public buildings. The most conspicuous are the library (containing about 130,000 volumes), the museum, and the theatre, the latter regarded as the handsomest edifice in Bordeaux, a Grecian structure, with a Corinthian portico of 12 arches, finely situated in an open space on the N. side of the Chapeau Rouge. Among the beneficent establishments, the first place is due to the grand hospital or infirmary, which occupies the highest site in the town, is admirably arranged, and can accommodate above 700 patients. Few cities are so well supplied with extensive and finely planted promenades. Among others may be named those of the Place originally called Louis XVI., and subsequently Philippe IV., Tourny, d'Albret, and the Jardin Publique.

Bordeaux is the seat of an imperial court of appeal for the departments of Gironde, Charente, and Dordogne; of courts of first resort, and of commerce; and has an academy, faculty of theology, of letters, and of sciences; a theological seminary, secondary school of medicine, lyceum, normal school, school of hydrography and navigation; school of painting and design, botanic garden, observatory, chamber of commerce, and bank, founded in 1818. There are consuls resident here from all the States of Europe, and from the States of America. Bordeaux is also the seat of an archbishopric, of which the diocese comprehends the department of Gironde, and is metropolitan to the sees of Agen, Angoulême, Poitiers, Perigueux, La Rochelle, and Luçon.

The position of Bordeaux on the Garonne gives it admirable facilities for trade, and enables it to rank as the second seaport of the kingdom. The river, opposite to the town, is 2000 ft. wide, and deep enough to float vessels of 1200 tons. Its noble quays, which are lined with shipping up to the bridge, have a total extent of about 3658 ft. The commerce of the port is rapidly increasing, the value of the exports having risen from £6,630,000 on the average of 1858–59 to £11,650,000 in 1868-69; while the estimated value of the exports in 1870 was £12,760,000, and in 1871 £14,070,000. In the latter years, however, part of the increase was due to temporary causes, Bordeaux having been open when the northern French ports were closed on account of the war. Wine forms by far the largest item in the list of exports, the quantity exported in 1870–71 amounting in round numbers to 29,840,000 gals., of an estimated value of £5,450,000. In 1858–59 the export was only 13,310,000 gals., valued at £3,140,000. About one-sixth of the total exportation goes to the British dominions, to which the increase since 1859 has been nearly 200 per cent., the quantity at the latter period being 1,580,000 gals., and in 1870–71, 4,670,000 gals. The imports rose from £3,930,000 in 1858–59 to £7,650,000 in 1870, and £7,280,000 in 1871. At the commencement of 1871, the mercantile marine belonging to the port comprised 247 vessels, measuring 104,834 tons. Though Bordeaux depends chiefly on its commerce, it has a few manufactures, including woollen, linen, and cotton goods, gloves, hosiery, &c., as well as a considerable amount of shipbuilding in excellent yards. Various railways, connecting the port with the interior, give it great commercial facilities; and besides the river communication with the sea, it has connection with the Mediterranean by the Languedoc Canal.

Bordeaux is mentioned by Strabo and Ptolemy, under the name of *Burdigala*, and the Romans made it the capital of the second Aquitania. Ausonius, the Latin poet, has left a description of it as it appeared in the fourth century, after which, it suffered from the numerous tribes who ravaged the S. of Europe towards the decline of the Roman empire. In 1132, it passed into the hands of the English by the marriage of Eleanor of Guienne, with Henry, Duke of Normandy, afterwards King of England, and remained in their possession till it was taken from them in 1451. At that period the Bordelais were much more attached to England than to France, and were so averse to the change, that they revolted the following year, although without success. In 1548, Henry II., who had recently come to the throne, having resolved to take vengeance on the town, for some disturbance which had taken place in it, despatched an army, under the command of Duke de Montmorency, who has rendered his name infamous by the cruelties he committed. A Bordelais was hanged at every tenth house, and the municipal authorities were executed in the public square. In modern times, Bordeaux has been rather attached to the Bourbon interest. Eighteen councils have been held at it. The Latin poet, Ausonius, was a native of Bordeaux, as were also Edward the Black Prince, and his son Richard II., Pope Clement, and the celebrated painter Carle Vernet. Pop. 194,241.

BORDELAIS, a dist. France, which formed part of *prov.* Guienne, and had Bordeaux for its capital. It now forms almost the whole of dep. Gironde, and part of dep. Landes.

BORDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 2132 ac. Pop. 990.

BORDENTOWN, a tn., U. States, New Jersey, co. Burlington, l. bank, Delaware, 26 m. N.E. Philadelphia, and on the railway to New York; built on a plain, 65 ft. above the level of the river; is a cleanly and healthy town; and was the place of residence, during his stay in America, of Joseph Bonaparte, who erected here a splendid mansion, surrounded by extensive and highly ornamented grounds. It is a favourite resort of the people of Philadelphia in the summer season. Pop. 1800.

BORDESHOLM [formerly *Bardesholm*], a vil. Prussia, Holstein, cap. bail., and on a lake of same name; and also on the railway between Altona and Kiel, and 11 m. S.S.W. the latter town. It contains a large church, which once belonged to a monastery of Augustines, and was built in 1332.——The BAILIWICK has an area of 64 geo. sq. m. and is traversed by the Eider, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. Pop. of vil. 433; of bail. 8820.

BORDÖE, one of the Färoe Islands, belonging to Denmark. It belongs to the Norderöe group, which contains six inhabited islands. Pop. 300.

BORDWELL, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 2804 ac. Pop. 671.

BOREE, a large fortified tn. Afghanistan, prov. Sewestan, on the route called the Boree Pass, leading from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar and Ghuznee; lat. 31° N.; lon. 69° 10′ E.; 185 m. S.S.E. Ghuznee. The country around is fertile, well cultivated, and has a dense population, almost exclusively agricultural.

BOREEL, or FRIAR ISLANDS, a group of small islets, S.E. coast, Van Diemen's Land, off the most S. point of Brune Island; lat. 43° 32′ S.; lon. 147° 21′ E. (R.)

BOREHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 3739 ac. Pop. 1040.

BORERAY.—1, A fertile isl. Scotland, Hebrides, N. from North Uist; length, 1½ m.: breadth, about half a mile.—2, An islet, Scotland, Hebrides; about 2 m. N. St. Kilda.

BORG (TER), BURG, or TER-BURG, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Old Ijssel, 9 m. S.E. Zutphen. It is open, and beautifully situated amid woods, and has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. The inhabitants, though chiefly agricultural, have a little trade, and an iron-foundry. At one time there was much traffic through Ter-Burg to and from Germany, but the badness of the roads has diverted it to other places. Pop. 700.

BORGA, a seaport tn. Finnish Russia, dist. Nyland, 82 m. N.N.E. Revel, on the Borgá-Á, near where it falls into the Gulf of Finland; lat. 60° 22′ N.; lon. 25° 45′ E. It has miserable houses, crooked streets, and is the seat of a Lutheran bishop, and chief place of one of the two eparchies of Finland. It possesses a stone cathedral, a wooden church, a gymnasium, and small public library; and has some manufactures of linens and woollens; but its harbour is bad, and its trade insignificant. Pop. 3120.

BORGENTREICH, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. Minden, circle of, and about 7 m. N.E. Warburg. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 1733.

BORGERHOUT, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, on the high road from Antwerp to Turnhout; with bleach-fields, dyeworks, and corn-mills. Pop. 4491.

BORGHETTO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 7 m. S. Lodi; on the streamlet Silero, 2 m. from its junction with the Lambro. An annual cattle-fair is held here in August. Pop. 4837.

BORGHOLM, a tn. Sweden, isl. Oland, and the only one on it. It has a good harbour for coasters; was founded in 1817; and is increasing. Pop. 320.

BORGIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Catanzaro, 6 m. S.W. Catanzaro; almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783, and rebuilt nearly on its former site by Ferdinand IV. It has a parish church, and wine and silk of good quality are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3197.

BORGNE BAY, or GULF, U. States, Louisiana, connects with the Gulf of Mexico by Pascagoula Sound, and on the N.W. with Lake Pontchartrain. It is about 40 m. long, and 15 broad.

BORGO, with various affixes, the name of numerous towns, Italy:—1, *Borgo Forte*, a tn. Italy, Venetia, cap. dist. of same name, prov. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Mantua. l. bank Po, defended by a citadel, now ruinous. Pop. 3186.——The DISTRICT, much exposed to the inundations of the Po, is marshy and unhealthy. Pop. 7353.—2, *Borgo Franco*, a tn. and com. Italy, Venetia, prov. of, and 24 m. S.E. Mantua, r. bank Po. The vicinity is marshy. Pop. 2000.—3, *Borgo Lanezzano*, a tn. and com. Piedmont, prov. of, and 9 m. S. E. Novara, on the Arbogna. Silkworms are reared to a large extent in the vicinity, and the town has several silk spinning mills. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. 4000.—4, *Borgo Franco*, a tn. Piedmont, prov. of, and 3 m. N.N.W. Ivrea, near l. bank Doire. Fine grain and fruits are produced here. Pop. 1800.—5, *Borgo Manero*, a tn. and com. Piedmont, prov. of, and 17 m. N.N.W. Novara, on the Gogna. It has a college, hospital, and several convents. Pop. 6000.—6, *Borgo Sesia*, a tn. and com. Piedmont, prov. Val-de-Sesia, l. bank river of same name; with manufactures of silk. Pop. 2384.—7, *Borgo-san-Dalmazzo*, a tn. and com. Piedmont, prov. of, and 5 m. S.W. Cuneo. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey, and a tolerably active commerce. In the neighbourhood are iron and copper works, and grain and fruits are grown. Pop. 3000.—8, *Borgo-san-Donnino*, a small city, prov. of Parma, cap. dist. of same name, and see of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Bologna; in an agreeable plain, r. bank, Stirone, 15 m. N.W. Parma. It is surrounded by walls, has several good streets, a cathedral, four parish churches, a college, Hebrew, and some other schools and literary institutions; a ducal palace, Gothic townhouse, hospital, theatre, cavalry barracks, several convents, public baths, and storehouses. Manufactures:—woollen, linen, and silken fabrics, oil, and wine. An annual fair is held in October. This town obtained its name from St. Donninus, who was beheaded here in 304. Pop. 3829.——The DISTRICT is well watered and fertile, about 38 m. long, and 16 broad; area, 706 sq. m. Pop. 130,195.—9, *Borgo-a-Muzzano*, a tn. duchy of Lucca, cap. dist. of same name, 13 m. N. Lucca, r. bank, Serchio. Pop. 1500.—10, *Borgonovo* (in *Valtidone*), a tn. and com. duchy of Piacenza, 3 m. S. by E. Castel-san-Giovanni, in a plain at the foot of Mount Valtidone. The vicinity is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile. Forests of oak, beech, chestnut, &c., cover the hill sides, and much cattle is reared. Pop. 5252.—11, *Borgo-san Bernardino*, or *Bettola-san-Bernardino*, a tn. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 20 m. S. Piacenza, l. bank, Nure. The vicinity is mountainous, and covered with forests. The valleys are fruitful, and cattle and pigs are reared in great numbers. Pop. 5252.—12, *Borgo-san-Lorenzo*, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 15 m. N. Florence, on the Sieve. Grain and fruits are good and abundant here, and cattle are reared. Pop. 3225.

BORGO-DI-VAL-SUGANA, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, in the valley of the Sugana, on the Brenta, 12 m. E. by S. Trent. It is well built, has a parish church, with three fine pictures, a Franciscan monastery, which was founded in 1603, several schools, an hospital, richly endowed; a theatre, a mineral spring, and a handsome stone bridge over the Brenta. The raising of silk employs about 340 persons. Pop. 3450.

BORGOBRUND, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Dolak, cap. dist. of same name, 12 m. N.E. Bistritz, at the entrance of a pass over the Carpathians, leading from Transylvania into Bukowina. It contains a Greek non-united church, and has some manufactures of earthenware, particularly tobacco-pipes. The whole district is mountainous. Pop. about 800.

BORGOMANERO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.W. Novara, l. bank, Gogna, and nearly equidistant from the S. extremities of Lakes Maggiore and Orta. It is walled and well built, and contains a communal college, several convents, an hospital, a *mont-de-piété*, &c. It has little trade, but some manufactures, and three annual fairs. Pop. 6000.

BORGOO, three countries, interior Africa:—1, A country in the land of the Tibboos or Tippoos, 15 days' journey S. Fezzan.—2, A country, four days' journey S.S.E. the former, and called also Waday (*which see*).—3, A country on the S.W. frontier of Houssa, and separated from it by the Joliba or Niger, and bounded S. by Dahomey and Yaribba.

BORGOTARO, a small tn. Italy, Parma, cap. dist. of same name, 32 m. S.W. Parma, l. bank, Taro. It is well built, surrounded by walls, has three gates, handsome streets, two churches, town and session houses, an hospital, public library, cavalry barracks, theatre, some schools, and public fountains. Four annual fairs are held here. Pop. 2687.——The DISTRICT of Borgotaro is hilly, and well wooded; area, 489 sq. m. Pop. 48,784.

BORGUE, a par. and vil. Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright; area, 40 sq. m.; interesting ruins of the tower of Balmangan, and Plunton Castle. Pop. 1043.

BORISSOFF, or BORYSSOW, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 44 m. N.E. Minsk, l. bank, Berezina. Near to Borissoff, at the village of Stoudianka, the French made their disastrous passage over the Berezina. Pop. 5003.

BORISSOGLEBSK, two tns. Russia:—1, A tn., gov. of, and 55 m. N.W. Yaroslav, r. bank, Wolga, opposite Romanov, built among woods. It has several forges, chiefly employed in making iron pots, and some trade in grain and fish. Pop. about 4000.—2, A tn., cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 102 m. S.E. Tambov, on the Vorona, near its junction with the Khoper. It contains two churches, and is an entrepot for some inland traffic by water. Pop. 12,254.

BORJA, a city, Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 38 m. W. by N. Saragossa, at the foot of a small hill, on the top of which stand the remains of an ancient castle. It has well-built and paved streets and squares, a collegiate, and two other churches, a college, two endowed schools, townhouse,

two prisons, an hospital, a storehouse, three convents, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—cloth, blankets, silk, hempen fabrics, and brandy. Pop., exclusively agricultural, 4239.

BORJAS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 14 m. E. by S. Lorida, tolerably well built, and having a parish church, a chapel, townhall, session-house, an endowed school, hospital, prison, and storehouse. Pop., exclusively agricultural, 2000.

BORKAI, or Borgul.—1, A bay, Arctic Ocean, Siberian coast, between lat. 70° 4′ and 72° N.; lon. 129° and 133° E. —2, A cape, forming the N.E. boundary of the above.

BORKEN.—1, A tn. and circle, Prussia, gov. Münster. The town lies on the Aho, 34 m. W.S.W. Münster, has a chicory factory, and both manufactures and deals largely in linen. Pop. 3000.——The circle, area, 190 geo. sq. m., is undulating and well wooded, fertile, and well cultivated, and rears a great number of cattle. Its manufactures of woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, worsted, chicory, and cutlery, are also extensive Pop. 41,372. ——2, A tn. of Prussia, in prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle of, and 4 m. W.N.W. Homberg; on the Olmsbach, at the N. foot of a little basaltic hill, on which a strong castle of the noble family of Borken once stood. It contains a church, synagogue, burgher school, and hospital. The inhabitants depend chiefly on agriculture; five yearly markets. Pop. 1373.

BORKUM, Borkum, or Borcum [Latin, *Burchania*], an isl., N. Sea, belonging to Hanover, off the mouth of the Ems, bail. Pewsum; lat. (lighthouse) 53° 35′ 30″ N.; lon. 6° 40′ 42″ E. (n.); about 14 m. in circumference. At high water, the sea flows through a hollow in the centre of the island, and divides it into two nearly equal parts. Borkum is a parish. Its church has a tower 154 ft. high, which is used as a lighthouse, and provided with English lamps, and 28 parabolic reflectors, which guide the entrance into the Dollart. Most of the male inhabitants are seamen; the remainder support themselves by husbandry, gardening, and the rearing of cattle. Pop. about 500.

BORLEY, par. Eng. Essex; 776 ac. Pop. 181.

BORMIDA, a river, Sardinia, which rises in the Maritime Alps, near Mount Calvi, and in two branches, the one called the W., and the other the E. The Bormida proceeds N. to Bistagno, where the two branches unite. It turns E. till it passes Acqui, near which it resumes its N. course, and, after receiving the Orba, joins r. bank, Tanaro, 2 m. E. Alexandria.

BORMIO [German, *Worms*], a tn. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, on the route of the Stelvio, 31 m. N.E. Sondrio, in the valley of, and on r. bank, Adda, 4550 ft. above the sea level. Near it, upon the side of Mount Braglio, are hot saline springs and baths (100° Fah.), celebrated by Cassiodorus, and much frequented by invalids. It enjoyed a considerable trade with Venice and the Grisons, but in 1799 it was partly burnt by the French, when it fell into decay, but is again reviving. Pop. 2500.

BORNA, a tn. and bail. Saxony, circle of, and 17 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. The inhabitants live by spinning, weaving, and the ordinary handicrafts. Pop. of tn. 3800; of bail. 30,988.

BORNABI, or Ascension, one of the Caroline Islands, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 6° 48′ N.; lon. 158° 25′ E. It is about 80 m. in circumference, of volcanic formation, and so lofty, that it may be seen, in clear weather, 40 m. from a ship's deck. It is surrounded by coral reefs, between which and the island are many small islets, that do not rise more than a few feet above the water, yet are covered with cocoa-nut trees and other timber. Bornabi having more communication with strangers, on account of its good harbours, than any of the surrounding islands, is much resorted to by their inhabitants for the purpose of obtaining tobacco and other foreign commodities. The two principal harbours, Matalanien and Roan Kiddi, are situate, the former on the N.E. side of the island, the latter on the S. side. They are much frequented by whalers.—(*Nautical Magazine*, 1848.)

BORNEO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, lying under the equator, and nearly bisected by meridian 114° E. Excepting Australia, it is the largest island on the globe. Its most N. point (Cape Sampanmangio) is in lat. 7° 5′ N.; its most S. (Cape Salatan) in lat. 4° 13′ S., so that it extends through 12° 18′ of latitude; while, in longitude, it stretches through 10° 28′, from Cape Pandan on the W. (108° 52′ E.), to Cape Oonsang on the E. (in 119° 20′). The form of Borneo is that of an irregular pentagon, with a small rhomboid attached to it on the side facing the N.E.; or, to use a homely similitude, it may be compared to a shoulder of mutton—the knee-joint pointing to the N.E., and the blade-bone expanding to the S.E. The greatest length of the island is in the direction of N.E. by N., and S.W. by S., from Cape Sampanmangio to Cape Sambar, a distance of 850 m.; its width, taken at right angles to the direction here indicated, is, in some places, 600 m., but diminishes towards the N. The area cannot fall short of 270,000 sq. m.; and, consequently, exceeds threefold that of Great Britain.

Surrounding Seas.—Borneo forms the central mass of the Archipelago which extends from Sumatra in the W., to the Moluccas and Philippine Islands in the E.; and which is sharply circumscribed, on the S., by the chain of islands that stretches from Java to the Arru group, in the vicinity of Papua. The seas surrounding it are variously denominated from the adjoining shores. From N. to S.W., it is washed by the Chinese Sea, which, narrowing in the latter direction, between Cape Sambar and the island of Biliton, takes the name of the Straits of Carimata. On the S., Borneo faces the Sea of Java; on the E., it is separated from Celebes by the Straits of Macassar; N. of which, from Cape Kanioongan to Cape Oonsang, a distance of 250 geo. m., its shores are washed by the Sea of Celebes. From the vicinity of Cape Oonsang (lat. 5° N.), the Sooloo Islands extend across, in an E.N.E. direction, to Mindanao; and N. of them is the Sea of Mindoro, which mixes its waters with those of the Chinese Sea, at the N. point of Borneo. The coasts of this great island are beset by numerous reefs, which, in many places, rise into countless islets; and further off lie clusters of islands, such as those of Balabalagan, or Little Paternosters, in the Straits of Macassar; of Carimata, in the straits of the same name; and the islands of Tambelan and Natuna, in the Chinese Sea. These insular groups, usually considered, with little reason, as belonging to Borneo, are as yet hardly known in detail.

General Aspect.—Though the mountains of Borneo are, in some places, visible from the sea, particularly off its N. coasts, yet the general character of its shores is that of mangrove wastes, or of interminable low plains, liable to inundation, and covered with dense forests. The parts frequented by Europeans are chiefly in the vicinity of great rivers, which form extensive deltas, wherein there is hardly anything to be seen but the water and the impervious forest. There must, of course, be a great extent of elevated country in the interior, whence descend the innumerable streams intersecting the maritime tracts; but still there is reason to believe that a very large portion of Borneo consists of immense alluvial plains of the greatest fertility, and raised but little above the level of the sea.

Mountains.—The mountains in the interior of Borneo, it has been already observed, become more conspicuous towards the N. The highest of them, Kinibaloo, in lat. 6° 8′ N., and lon. 116° 33′ E., attains an elevation of 13,680 ft. On the E. side of this mountain, there is said to be a great lake of the same name, from which, if the accounts of natives are to be relied on, issue numerous rivers. From this culminating point, a chain of mountains may be conjectured to extend S.W. throughout the whole extent of the island, terminating a little E. of Cape Sambar. From about lat. 2° N., and from that part of the central ridge named Anga-anga, a ramification, known in its successive portions as the Longoolo and Sakooroo Mountains, extends E. by S. to Cape Kanioongan, lat. 1° N. A second ramification leaves the central ridge further S., and, running S.E. about 200 m., turns S., and finally S.W., till it terminates in Cape Salatan, the most S. point of the island. Again, from the mountains of Madei, in the central region, lat. 1° N., a chain of mountains runs W. about 200 m., and then N., till it ends in Mount Pangi, near Cape [Tanjong] Datoo, lat. 2° 5′ N. Thus it appears that Borneo, the mountain chains of which all branch out from one central nucleus, resembles the neighbouring island of Celebes in its formation much more closely than might be suspected from the hasty comparison of their figures on the map. For if the former island were sunk 1000 ft., or even 500 ft., it would lose immediately its compact form, and its mountain-ranges would figure as narrow peninsulas, some hundreds of miles in length, separated by immense gulfs instead of alluvial plains. The following list of heights—all, probably, with exception of the first and last, to be considered only as rough estimates—

may serve to give some idea of the configuration of the country:—

	Feet.
Kinibaloo	13,680
Kamintung, the S.W. chain	6,500
Luangi, S.E. chain, above the sources of the Nagara	6,300
Meratoos, same chain further S.	4,000
Batang Loopar, W. chain, E. of Sarawak	4,000
Krimbang, W. chain, S. of Sarawak	3,250
Saramboo, W. chain, S. of Sarawak	3,000
Pandan, in Sambas	3,000
Santobong, at the mouth of the river Sarawak	2,050

Rivers.—The rivers are, in general, tide-rivers, descending in a winding course, and with little current, through vast level deltas, the lower portions of which are often overflowed by the sea. Hence their mouths are nearly all barred or obstructed by sand-banks; and while, with broad streams and numerous branches, they afford great advantages within for internal communication, they are quite inaccessible from without by vessels of moderate size. They are extremely numerous, and still so little known, that it would be hazardous, in most cases, to venture an opinion as to their relative importance. It will be sufficient, in this place, to enumerate only the chief rivers within each of the great basins or river regions marked out by the chains of mountains described above. From Kinibaloo, the mountains running S.W. and then W. to Cape Datoo, confine a maritime tract 600 m. long, facing the N.W. and N., and intersected, probably, by several hundreds of rivers; the direct course of which, however, from the mountains, can hardly ever exceed 150 m. Towards the N., some of these rivers descend with so lively a stream as to carry fresh water to the sea-side, an advantage of rare occurrence on other parts of the Bornean coast. In lat. 5° N. is the estuary of the river of Brúnai or Borneo Proper, which some describe as the largest river of the whole island. It is in reality, however, a stream of second or third-rate magnitude; but has the advantage of flowing in a single broad channel, easily entered by ships of burden. Near lat. 2° N. are the mouths of the Rejang and the Sarebus, both great rivers; the former being nearly 1 m. wide 80 m. above its mouth. But the Batang Loopar, about 50 m. further S., lat. 1° 35′ N., far exceeds them; and is, probably, the largest river in this region of the island, being 4 or 5 m. wide, with depth of water sufficient for a frigate. Then follows, 40 m. W., the Sarawak, a river of comparatively short course, but offering, in its numerous branches, intersecting an extensive delta, extraordinary facilities for internal communication. In the region confined by the W. and S.W. chains, flow the Sambas, lat. 1° 12′ N., as large a river as that of Brunai and the Kapooas, the most N. mouth of which is under the equator. This is probably the greatest river of Borneo; its sources being 350 m. distant, in a straight line; while its winding course can hardly be less than 700 m. in length. Between the S.W. and S. chains of mountains, lies an immense alluvial expanse, watered by numerous great rivers, the Pembooan, the Sampit, Mendawei, Kahajan, Murong, and Banjarmassin, or Banjar, increasing in magnitude towards the E.; the last-named river being the largest of all, and hardly inferior to the Kapooas. It is connected by several arms, some of which are above 100 m. inland, with the Murong on the W., and thence again with the Kahajan. The character of the country, through which it issues to the sea, is indicated by its name, *Banjarmassin*, signifying 'usual or frequent inundation;' but this name is given to it only in the flooded delta; higher up it is called the *Dooson* [village-river], its banks being occupied by a settled agricultural population. The valley of the Nagara, an E. affluent of the Banjarmassin, the sources of which are but three days' journey distant from Pasir, on the E. coast, is one of the most populous districts of the whole island. The region inclosed between the S.E. and E. chains (Pangaloo and Sakooroo), is drained by the Kootai, a river not much inferior to the Banjarmassin, but little known. Its delta, embracing above 100 m. of coast on the Straits of Macassar, begins a little S. of the equator. A Dutch officer, Major G. Müller, ascended this river in 1825, for the purpose of exploring the interior, and had succeeded in crossing the mountains into the valley of the Kapooas, when he was unexpectedly attacked and killed by the natives. N. of the E. chain, which terminates at Cape Kanioongan, lat. 1° N. the Pantai, or river of Berow, enters the sea in lat. 2° N.; while the Sabanoon and Umara, both mouths of the Boolongan, lie respectively in lat. 2° 45′ and 2° 52′ N. These rivers, though barred, are not inaccessible, and may be navigated a long way up. Further N., for some hundreds of miles, the details of the coast are but little known, but the Kinabatangan, in lat. 5° 45′, is reported to be a great river.

Lakes.—Of the lakes, little is known, and that little chiefly through native information. The most celebrated of them is that of Kinibaloo, E. side of the mountain of the same name. About three degrees further S., near the source of the Boolongan, report places another great lake (no doubt erroneously), to be, like the former, the source of many great rivers. These two lakes are situate in or near the mountains. In the alluvial plains also, particularly near the large rivers, lakes are numerous, but not remarkable either for magnitude or as interesting physical features. Yet the chain of lakes which connects the Kapooas and the Kotaringin is said to prove that the principality of Matan, at the S.W. angle of Borneo, was insulated, at a comparatively recent period, by a narrow strait or arm of the sea.

Geology.—Borneo being so little explored, its geological formation is necessarily very imperfectly known. All that can be done, therefore, is to bring together those ascertained facts which seem to indicate the general structure of the island. In Sarawak, granite, with the several allied varieties of rock, prevail along the coast, the valleys being filled chiefly with a detritus of feldspathic materials, while limestone mountains encompass this district on the S. The Gunong Ratoos [hundred mountains] also, a chain 3000 ft. high, separating the Tanah-laut, or maritime country, at the S.E. angle of the island, from the valley of the Banjarmassin, is formed of granitic rocks, underlying, probably, the limestone, which shows itself further N., in the same valley. In both the granitic districts here mentioned, are found quartzose masses, resembling scoriæ, widely disseminated, and containing iron. It is in this diluvial formation of quartzose gravel, reddened with oxide of iron, that the gold and diamonds of Borneo are found in such abundance. In the vicinity of Brunai or Borneo, and also in Labuan, 30 m. further N., coal has been discovered, under circumstances which indicate the existence of a large field of this valuable mineral. On the river of Martapoora, also, E. of the town of Banjarmassin, have been found beds of excellent coal. Basalts, and other volcanic rocks, occur in Maludu Bay, at the N. end of the island, and also at the falls of the Dooson, or Banjarmassin river, where it issues from the mountains. Besides gold, the annual produce of which has been estimated at a quarter of a million, Borneo yields copper, tin, antimony, and iron, which last is of the best quality. The diamonds are widely disseminated in the red soil, but the largest are said to be found on Mount Landa, in Pontianak. The business of mining, for gold and diamonds, is wholly in the hands of Chinese adventurers, and is carried on chiefly in Pontianak and Sambas.

Climate.—The wet season in Borneo begins in September, and ends in April, during which time the rain falls heavily, attended with much thunder and lightning, and violent squalls. During the rest of the year, or the dry season, as it is called, copious showers fall nearly every day. In the equatorial parts, the winds are variable throughout the year, sea-breezes, however, blowing close on shore. On the N. shores, the monsoons are those of the Chinese Sea in general—N.E. from October to April, and S.W. the remainder of the year; on the S. shores, about Banjarmassin, the monsoons resemble those of Java, being from the W. and E. respectively, in the seasons already mentioned. The heat is not by any means so great as might be expected, from the geographical position of the country—a circumstance attributable, no doubt, to the prevailing humidity, the vast extent of forest, screening the ground, and itself incapable of accumulating or reverberating heat, and to the frequency of the sea-breezes. In Pontianak, the summer heat rarely exceeds 82° Fah. This equability of temperature, and the atmospheric circulation, may, perhaps, explain why the European visitors to the swampy, luxuriant shores of Borneo, rarely complain of their insalubrity.

Zoology.—An equatorial land, exceeding France in extent, varied and fertile, and still, for the most part, in a state of nature, may well be supposed to teem with animal life in great diversity of form. Here it will be sufficient to point

out what is peculiar to, or characteristic of, Borneo, in the department of Zoology. A great portion of this island is covered with dense forests, excluding the light, and frequently inundated beneath to a depth of some feet. In these secure retreats lives the orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*), an animal peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra. It is less formidable than is commonly supposed, and rarely ventures to the ground; but, in running through the forest from bough to bough, or on the compact foliage which forms its roof, it displays much address and activity. Two other remarkable apes, the long-nosed and the crested, inhabit the skirts of the same woods, near the banks of rivers and lakes. The only gibbon (*lar*) found in the island, haunts the fig-tree thickets on the slopes of the mountains. In the mountainous districts is found also the striped tiger (*Felis macrocelis*), which is here the chief beast of prey, though not so powerful nor voracious as the panther. But the most remarkable animal in Borneo, after the orang-outang, is a singularly-whiskered carnivorous creature, resembling at once the otter and ornithorhynchus, and which has received the scientific name of *Potamophilus barbatus*. The bear, which spoils the cocoa-nut trees, and steals the honey in the woods, does not appear to be a new species. A porcupine (*Hystrix fasciata*) supplies a favourite food to the natives, who say that this animal alone can feed with impunity on the upas. There is reason to believe that neither the elephant nor rhinoceros exist in Borneo, which possesses, however, a peculiar species of hog (*Sus barbatus*), distinguished by its enormous whiskers and hideous aspect. The banteng, a large and handsome species of buffalo, inhabits the mountains; the napu, a musk, frequents the borders of the woods. Of deer, only three species are known; respecting one of which, the munchac, it is said by the natives, that whoever eats its flesh will die of cutaneous disease. In the rivers of Borneo are three species of crocodile, one of which resembles the gavial of the Ganges. Fish are extremely abundant along the shores. In the Chinese Sea, all the reefs and islets are covered with oysters. In the Straits of Macassar, pearls and mother-of-pearl are ordinary productions.

Botany.—Of the countless forms of the vegetable kingdom which clothe this prolific island, only a few can here be mentioned. The cocoa-nut, betel, sago, and gomati, the fibre of which serves to make cordage, are the palms most highly esteemed by the natives. The *Nipa fruticans* also, which adorns the banks of the rivers, where it invariably grows on the side of the deep water, while the mangrove overspreads the shallow side, is of great importance. Its scented flowers feed the bees which furnish the wax exported in such quantity; its fruit resembles the cocoa-nut, and its branches serve to form the roofs of houses. This must not be confounded with the nicbong, the leaves of which are used to cover the roofs, and its exterior sheath of wood for flooring and boatbuilding. A species of sugar-cane here grows wild, as well as a kind of nutmeg (in this state flavourless), and a cinnamon, which has a taste of cloves. The mountain sides, where there is a sandstone soil, are covered with pine woods; and still higher up, the iron-wood tree (*Diospyros*) attains, with slow growth, colossal dimensions. In the district of Sarawak, and probably throughout the island, the gutta percha tree (*Isonandra gutta*) is plentiful. It attains a diameter of 6 ft., and is called *Niato* by the natives, who are ignorant of the use of its juice.

Inhabitants.—The Europeans, who now arrogate the dominions of the shores of Borneo, find themselves preceded in that island by three different races—the Chinese, the Malays, and the Dyaks. The first of these are temporary visitors, in constant circulation, and led to this country by the desire of exercising a lucrative industry. The Malays are conquerors, who have issued from Sumatra or the Malayan Peninsula, within the last five centuries, and have established themselves on the coasts, throughout the Indian Archipelago, for the sake of engrossing the commerce. In Borneo they are strictly confined to the sea-board, and banks of the navigable rivers. The interior of that great island still remains wholly to its aboriginal possessors—the Dyaks. But it must be observed, that the native wild tribes of the interior are properly called Dyaks only in the W. Dutch residences, and the adjoining district of Sarawak; in other parts, they are called Biajow, Kajan, Marat, &c. Yet, notwithstanding the doubts and contradictions uttered on this subject in recent accounts of Borneo, it may be confidently assumed, that the nations owning these various appellations are all connected together by the ties of a common origin, a common language, and similar manners, though varying in dialect and fashions, and divided into numberless petty tribes, each of which usually bears the name of the river whereon it is settled.

Dyaks.—The Dyaks are of middling stature, well made, but not vigorously developed. They are fairer than the Malays, have good foreheads, regular features, and a frank, agreeable aspect. Their eyes are somewhat oblique, and their cheek-bones prominent, thus seeming to betray a mixture of Mongolian blood. Their dress varies much in different parts of the island. In general, they wear a cotton cloth round the loins. The Doosons of the N. coast wear immense rings of solid tin or copper round the lower parts of the body and the shoulders; while the Saghai of the S.E. are dressed in



DYAKS – 1. DOOSON. 2. SAGHAI.
From Marryat's Borneo, and Belcher's Voyage of the Samarang.

tigers' skins and rich cloth, with splendid head dresses made of monkeys' skins and the feathers of the argus pheasant. Others wear rings of ratan, in place of metal; the neck is loaded with collars of human teeth, or of the teeth of apes and wild boars; the head-dress is made of cloth, decked with feathers, or of the bark of trees, with tufts of fibre resembling feathers. Their ears are loaded with as many heavy rings as they can bear, which stretch the lobes immoderately. Some tribes are tattooed in blue lines from head to foot, others make war dresses of handsome peltry, preferring the skin of the tiger. Their arms are a buckler of hard wood, a spear, and sword or knife; some tribes use also the sarbacan, or sumpitan, a slender tube, about 5 feet long, through which is blown a small dart, 9 inches long, and no thicker than a strong wire, the point of which is dipped in a poison made from the upas. The women's dress is becoming, but their stays, made of bark, sometimes stiffened with rims of brass, are sewed on them, and never removed except in case of pregnancy. The Dyaks of the W. side of the island generally dwell in sheds or houses, capacious enough to contain the whole community; some have been seen nearly 500 feet long, and capable of lodging 400 people. These houses are uniformly erected on piles of iron-wood, from 5 to 20 feet from the ground. The floors are of split bamboo; the roofs covered with the leaf of the Nicbong. Thin partitions of split cane separate the apartments of the married people from the common room; the chief occupies the centre of the building, and in front of his chamber, usually, a portion of the common hall is set apart as the head-house. And here we are led to consider the most revolting characteristic of these people; for the Dyaks, though ordinarily neither fierce, treacherous, nor sanguinary, yet covet human heads; and no man can marry till he has won the object of his affections, by presenting to her at least one of these horrid trophies. These fruits and memo-

rials of murder are pickled, and, with cowry shells in the eye-sockets, and tufts of grass in the ears, are hung up in the head-house. On festivals they are taken down to adorn the persons of the heroes to whom they respectively belong, who dance with these ornaments dangling at their sides, suspended by belts over the shoulders. A similar custom of obtaining heads is prevalent among the Alfoories of Celebes and Ceram. The Dyaks, apart from Malayan influence, seem to have no ideas of religion. They have no form of worship, and no priests; the only superstition distinctly recognized among them, consists in augury, or in attention to the flight of several birds. Most of the tribes bury the dead; some burn the body, and others suspend the coffin from a tree. In all cases, the head first acquired by the deceased accompanies him to the grave. The Dyaks marry but one wife, and though there is said to exist among them much license before marriage, infidelity is rare. Their government seems to be republican; their chiefs exercise influence, but are not armed with effectual authority. These people, even when turned cultivators, and residing in villages, still retain a trace of nomadic habits; when the fertility of their rice grounds is exhausted, they abandon them, and settle elsewhere. They have little industry, yet their sumpitans or blow-pipes, their utensils of plaited cane, and their prahus, often 50 feet long, are so many specimens of excellent workmanship. Some of the native tribes on the N. shores of Borneo live much on the water, where they are always ready to attack those who seem weaker than themselves.

Language.—The language of the Dyaks is radically related to the Malayan, both being apparently derived from that primeval Polynesian language, the remains of which may now be traced from Madagascar to the Sandwich Islands. It is reported that in the mountainous interior of the island, N. of the valley of the Banjarmassin, there exists a wild people who go quite naked, live in trees, and shun all intercourse. They are called by the S. tribes *Orang Vût;* on the W. coast they are known as the *Orang Bânan.*

Chinese.—The Chinese who crowd to the shores of Borneo belong to the dregs of the people, yet in their newly-adopted country they exhibit a decided superiority in social and industrial capabilities, and their villages are patterns of good order, comfort, and abundance. The mining business is wholly in their hands, and, after some years' labour, they return to China, generally in good circumstances, enriched, it is supposed, by the concealment of gold dust and diamonds. They are accused of turbulence, that is to say, impatience of Malayan rule, and in truth, if they could bring with them Chinese wives, and dispose themselves to settle permanently in Borneo, they would have long since dispossessed the Malays. For their own protection they combine in societies called Kong-sies, the members of which are bound by an oath, solemnized by drinking blood, and the administration of which, in China, is forbidden under pain of capital punishment. The three great Kong-sies, which may be said to govern the mining interests of W. Borneo, are Lang-fong in Pontianak, which is said to have at its command 6000 fighting men; the other two, viz., Tay-kong, and Lara Siu-ta-kiou, able to levy 10,000 and 5000 combatants respectively, are in Sambas.

Malays.—The Malays in Borneo have lost none of the distinctive characters of their nation; they manifest the greatest inclination towards a seafaring life, and many of them may be said to have their home on the waters, following piracy as an occupation as well as commerce. Though habitually indolent, they are not without capability of exertion as well as skill, and, with their excellent iron, they can imitate to perfection the finest work of our cutlers and gunsmiths.

Antiquities.—It deserves to be remarked that, both in the valley of the Nagara, E. of the Banjarmassin, and near the banks of the Kapoosas, in Pontianak, remains have been found of Hindoo temples, with sculptures, coarse indeed, yet indicative of art and civilization, superior to any now existing in Borneo among either the Dyaks or Malays. At one village on the Nagara, the memory of the Hindoo colony (Orang Kling) is still traditionally preserved. Among the Dyaks also are preserved, as precious heirlooms, with religious care, certain large jars, with dragons in relief, said to have come from Java, but thought, by good judges, to be of Chinese origin. Such jars, however, are no longer made in Java or in China, and nothing seems to be preserved of the history of their manufacture which can throw light on the question of their age.

Produce.—The productions of Borneo which find their way into commerce are, gold, platina, tin, antimony, copper, iron, and diamonds. Edible birds' nests, collected in the interior, as well as on the coasts, trepang or *holothuria*, fished in the Straits of Macassar—these three articles are destined wholly for the Chinese market. Camphor, iron-wood, ebony, rattans, cassia, wax, sago, and rice, are in general demand.

Divisions.—Of the great island of Borneo, above two-thirds are claimed by the Dutch, either as actually possessed by them, and subject to their immediate authority, or by virtue of treaties made with the native princes, who have acknowledged their supremacy. The portion exempted from their rule is the N. and narrow part; its limits on the coast being Tanjong, or Cape Datoo, on the W., lat. 2° 5′ N.; and the mouth of the river Atas, lat. 3° 20′ N. on the E. This maritime region, 12,000 m. in extent was till lately, divided between two States; the Sultan of Borneo Proper claiming the dominion of the N.W. coasts, from Tanjong Datoo to the river Kimanis, lat. 5° 35′ N.; while the Sultan of Sooloo domineered over the remainder. But a third power, capable of counterpoising the influence of the Dutch, has recently arisen here, which threatens to extinguish the preceding two ere long, if that result be not indeed virtually accomplished already. The district of Sarawak, extending from Tanjong Datoo E.S.E., about 70 m., to the mouth of the river Samarahan, and consequently within the dominions of Borneo Proper, was purchased in 1842, from its native chiefs, by an English gentleman, Mr. Brooke, and formally and absolutely ceded to Great Britain in the following year, by the Sultan of Borneo, who probably foresaw that he could never reckon on the obedience of his new vassal. In fact, the English rajah of Sarawak attacked and took the city of Brunai or Borneo in July, 1846; and among the fruits of his victory may be reckoned the cession to Great Britain, a few months later, of the small island of Labuan, situate about 30 m. N. the Borneo river, and well fitted, by local circumstances, to command the trade of these coasts. Thus the British are now established on the N. coasts of Borneo, where they figure as the protectors of lawful commerce; but, as the Sultans of Borneo Proper and Sooloo, with their subordinate chiefs, are always more or less obnoxious to the general charge of piracy, and the consequent penalty of extermination, it is obvious that the sway of the British, in these seas, must eventually extend itself over both the shores protected by them, and the States coerced by the act of protection.

The Dutch possessions and dependencies in Borneo are embraced by a coast line of not less than 1800 m., from Tanjong Datoo, round by the S., to the river Atas on the E. coast. The former are divided into three residences or provinces, of very unequal size—Sambas, Pontianak, and Banjarmassin. The first of these adjoins Sarawak, from which it is separated by the mountains on the S.W., and extends about 120 m. along the coast, from Tanjong Datoo to the river Doori. Mount Bajang, its furthest inland limit, is probably 100 m. from the sea. Between the rivers Doori and Kotaringin, the coast boundaries of Pontianak, the distance is 300 m. in a straight line; while, in the interior, this residence embraces the entire valley of the Kapoosas. It comprises 24 principalities, of which, however, only the following seven are immediately under Dutch control:—Mampowa, Pontianak, Landak, Kooboo, Simpang, Succadana, and Matan. And here it may be observed, that the name *Succadana*, which means 'terrestrial paradise,' and belongs properly to a small district S. of the Simpang river, is by some writers extended to the whole of this region, including Sambas. Among the dependencies of Pontianak are reckoned about 100 islands. The residence of Banjarmassin, or of the S. and E. coasts, far exceeds that of Pontianak in magnitude; and besides, as the chief seat of Government, it claims the vassalage of the dependent states on the E. coast; these are, the kingdoms or principalities of Tanah-Búmbú, Pasir, Kootai, Gonong-Tabur, and Bulongan. Within this ample territory, in the town of Martapoora, about 20 m. from the Dutch capital, the Sultan of Banjarmassin is allowed to retain, within a narrow district, the semblance of independence. The Governor of Banjarmassin was, till 1846, subordinate to the Governor-general of the Dutch Indies, in Batavia; but, since that date, he has

exercised, under the title of Governor of Borneo, plenary and independent powers.

Population.—The population of Borneo may be estimated, with some probability, to be 2,000,000, of whom 400,000 are Malays, 100,000 Bugis, from Celebes, and 140,000 Chinese; the rest are Dyaks or indigenous tribes.

History and Name.—The Europeans who first visited this island, early in the 16th century—Lorenzo de Gomez, in 1518, and Pigafetta, with the ships of Magalhaen's expedition, in 1521—both named it Brunai or Brunó, from the port and principal city on its N.W. shores, at which they touched. This name, written by the Malays themselves Búrni or Boorni, is obviously the Sanscrit *Bhurni* or *Bhoorni* [land]; its conversion into Borneo, and application to the whole island, came into use, among Europeans, in the 17th century. Some writers have stated that the island, in its whole extent, is called, by the natives, Pulo Kalamantan; but those who have had most intercourse with the native tribes of Borneo, deny that they have any general name for the whole island.

The first Dutchman who arrived at Borneo was Oliver van Noort, in 1598. The reputation of the island for abundance of diamonds and bezoar-stone (the latter was considered, at that time, as a universal medicine) induced the Dutch settled in Batavia to send, in 1608, to the Queen of Succadana, an officer, demanding a treaty of commerce; to whom she replied, that 'the trade of her country was free to all nations.' In 1609, however, they succeeded in making a treaty with the Sultan of Sambas. A factory was thus established, and the factors gradually raised themselves into sovereigns, by steps which cannot be here detailed. In 1769, the English, having taken Manilla, obtained from their ally, the Sultan of Sooloo, the cession of his claim to the N. coasts of Borneo; and took possession of Balambangan. But, in 1775, the garrison of that island, composed chiefly of Bugis, was cut to pieces by a band of pirates, and the settlement was consequently abandoned. When Java was taken by the British, in the late war, the Dutch power in Borneo fell to the ground, and the native chiefs, watched by a few British political agents, resumed the exercise of their original authority; but they now found themselves unable to cope with the Chinese Kong-sies; and were, therefore, well pleased at the return, in 1818, of their Dutch masters. In 1812, the boldness of Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Brooke, who had become acquainted with the lucrative commerce of those seas, and contrived to obtain the territory of Sarawak, with the title of Rajah, broke through the limits of the monopoly so long maintained by the Dutch. These, to meet the danger, have renewed their treaties with all the native princes within their influence, in terms which assign them an express supremacy. But British influence must necessarily extend from Labuan and Sarawak over the N. of the island; and if the maxim of the Queen of Succadana, in favour of a free trade with all nations, be steadfastly adhered to, that influence will probably gain the ascendant in the S. also.—(Van der Aa's *Aardrijkskundig Woordenboek der Nederlanden;* Temminck, *Coup d'œil sur l'Indes Neerlandaises; Moniteur des Indes;* Earl's *Eastern Seas;* Low's *Sarawak;* Sir E. Belcher's *Voyage of the Samarang;* Keppel and Brooke's *Borneo;* Haussman's *Voyage en Malaise;* &c.)

BORNEO PROPER, a kingdom or independent principality, N.W. coast, isl. Borneo, extending from the common bounds of Sarawak and Sadong (lat. 1° 33′ N.; lon. 110° 40′ E.), about 500 m. N.W. to the river Kimanis, in lat. 5° 40′ N. It was at the capital of this kingdom that Europeans first learned the name Búrni or Boorni, which they afterwards changed into Borneo, and extended to the whole island. The river of Borneo is a noble stream, 1½ m. wide, and with a depth of water for a frigate up to the city, which is situate about 12 m. above the river's mouth, in lat. 4° 52′ N.; lon. 114° 52′ E. The city is built on piles in the river, like most Malayan towns, occupying, in three portions, both shores and an island, or rather mud bank, projecting from the S. side. The houses are raised about 3 ft. above high water, and are connected together by narrow planks; but the intercourse of the place is carried on chiefly by means of canoes. Borneo has been lately described as a 'Venice of hovels.' It presents a singular spectacle on market-days, when the river is covered with little canoes paddled by women selling eatables, and screened by immense hats, made of palm leaves. When Pigafetta visited this place, in 1521, he supposed it to contain 25,000 houses, or about 100,000 inhabitants; subsequent estimates fell lower, and we find the population of Borneo, at the present day, variously estimated at 22,000 or 10,000; the latter number probably being near the truth. Before Europeans had penetrated so far to the E., Borneo enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the prosperity derivable from a most advantageous position on the Chinese seas; but those active rivals quickly intercepted its chief sources of wealth. Chinese emigrants, however, still frequented the old emporium, where they were deeply engaged in two branches of industry, namely, the cultivation of pepper, and the building of junks, but the disquietude of the country at the commencement of this century, arising probably from the progressive decline of trade, and general loss of fortune, had the effect of driving away these industrious sojourners, and there are few or no Chinese in Borneo at present. The alienation of Sarawak in 1843, and the forced cession of Labuan to the British, in 1846, were events calculated to hasten the downfall of Borneo Proper; for Labuan, uniting equal advantages of position with that of the perfect security afforded by civilized government, and an efficient police, will easily become the mistress of these seas, and the old city of Borneo will sink in decay. The dominion of Borneo, along 500 m. of coast, is little more than nominal. There exists no social organization in the country; there are no roads nor regular communications by land; the Government exercises no prompt or pervading authority, but its wild subjects, habitually pillaged and oppressed, are always ready to disobey, when there ceases to be the power to compel their obedience, and that day is evidentally not far distant.

BORNHEM, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, l. bank, Scheldt, 15 m. W. Mechlin, with numerous looms for linen-weaving, several breweries, mills, bleacheries, and tanneries; and trade in seeds, flax, and linen. Pop. 4194.

BORNHOLM [anc. *Borringia*], an isl. Denmark, Baltic Sea, 90 m. E. Zeeland, and 25 m. S. the most S. point of Sweden. Its most N. point is Cape Hammeren, on which is a lighthouse, 279 ft. high, in lat. 55° 17′ 42″ N.; lon. 14° 46′ 30″ E. (R.) It is about 23 m. long by 18 broad; area, 170 geo. sq. m. In general, the coast is high and rocky, presenting perpendicular cliffs, close to which is deep water. Where cliffs do not prevail, reefs and sandbanks stretch out to sea, rendering all approach dangerous, more especially in stormy weather, when the surf is heavy. The island has no good or secure harbour for large vessels, and only few and indifferent ones for small. The best is at Rönne, on the S.W. side, with 11½ ft. water. The roadstead, however, is not very good, being exposed to the S.W. winds. Bornholm, both geographically and geologically, belongs to Sweden. In the N. and N.E. it is composed of granite and gneiss, occupying more than a half of the whole area. W. from this crystalline formation, and lying generally N.W. and S.E., are seams of inferior coal, connected with the oolite and the older green sandstone. In the S. are strata of sandstone, schist, and limestone, of the transition series. Excepting a heath tract near the centre of the island, on a plateau, 250 ft. above the sea, the land is generally fertile, producing the same grain crops as the rest of Denmark, and the same trees, beech excepted. The island has no lakes of any size, and its streams, numerous enough, are merely rivulets, with narrow, rocky courses. Good building stone, and marble, are quarried and exported. The coals are likewise raised and used to some extent, but they are of inferior quality. The island has long been famous for its rock crystals. Its watches have likewise a local reputation. The chief support of the inhabitants is agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing, and seafaring. The principal town and port is Rönne, after which come Nexöe, and Svanike. Pop. 26,600.—(Baggesen, *Der Dänische Staat.*)

BORNO, a large vil. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 32 m. N.E. Bergamo, r. bank Oglio. It has a large square, handsome church, two chapels, and a court-house. Pop. 2228.

BORNOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. E.N.E. Cadiz; on a slope, near r. bank, Guadalete, and built with considerable regularity. The houses are generally of two stories, and many of them have good gardens. There are fine spacious squares, and the streets are usually of good width, but those which follow the direction of the slope on which the town stands, are more or less steep. The most

remarkable building is the palace of the Dukes of Medinaceli, part of which consists of an old Moorish castle, in good preservation. The parish church is large and handsome, and has some good pictures. Manufactures unimportant, and consisting chiefly of linen and cotton cloth, and soap. Bornos is famous for its water, and the fineness of its climate, which makes it the resort of invalids. Pop. 4826.

BORNOU, an extensive kingdom, Central Africa, lying S. and W. Lake Tchad, having the latter, part of Kanem, and the river Shary, and Begharmi, on the E. and S.E., Houssa on the W., Mandara on the S., and the Desert on the N. and N.W.; a tract comprehended between the parallels of 15° and 10° N.; and the meridians of 12° and 16° 30′ E. The whole country is flat, and by far the greater part is covered with thick underwood, high coarse grass, and creeping and climbing plants, while all around Lake Tchad, and for a considerable distance W., S.W., and S., is alluvial and marshy, and by no means cultivated to the extent it might be.

The heat in Bornou is very great, but not uniform. In the hottest season, that is, from March to May or June, the thermometer sometimes rises to 105° and 107° at two o'clock in the afternoon, and is rarely below 100° even during the night. The hot season is followed by violent thunder-storms, accompanied by heavy rains, which are then nearly continual, with cloudy weather, and a damp and sultry atmosphere. The inhabitants now begin to prepare the ground for corn, and now the rivers and lakes begin to overflow their banks, and confer fertility on the soil. The dry and cold season commences in October. Towards December, and in the beginning of January, the thermometer, no part of the day, mounts higher than 74° or 75°, and in the morning it descends to 58° and 60°.

The country produces little besides grain, the principal kind raised being a species of millet, called *gussub*. Prepared in various ways, it forms the staple food of the inhabitants. Four kinds of beans, all known by the general name *gafoody*, are also grown in large quantities. Cotton and indigo, the latter of excellent quality, grow wild, close to the Tchad and overflowed grounds. There are no fruit trees of any description in the kingdom, with exception of a few lime and fig trees in the garden of the Sheikh, at Kouka. The only implement of husbandry is an ill-shaped hoe.

The domestic animals are dogs, sheep, goats, cows, horses, and oxen, the last in incalculable herds; horses are also bred in vast numbers. Domestic fowl and game are abundant; and bees so numerous, as in some places to obstruct the passage of travellers.

The wild animals of the country are those common to tropical Africa—the lion, leopard, elephant, crocodile, hippopotamus, giraffe, &c. Most of these are eaten by the natives, the flesh of the crocodile, in particular, being reckoned extremely fine, having, according to Denham, 'a green firm fat, resembling turtle, while the calipee has the colour, firmness, and flavour of the finest veal.' The civet cat also abounds, and its secretion forms an important article of trade. Reptiles are numerous, including scorpions, centipedes, enormous toads, and many varieties of serpents, one of which, said to be harmless, measures from 14 to 16 ft. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. The country is frequently desolated by the visitations of the locust, which, though a favourite article of food, is on this account much dreaded by the natives.

The people of Bornou consist of two classes—the descendants of Arab settlers, and the native race; the former called Shouas, and the latter Kanowry. The Shouas, who are of a light copper complexion, with an open, pleasing countenance, are a shrewd, cunning, and intelligent people, but deceitful and overbearing; the Kanowry, or aborigines, exhibit all the Negro qualities, both moral and physical. They are simple, peaceable, and inoffensive, but wanting in energy; have flat noses, large mouths, and inexpressive countenances, of a deep black colour. The latter acknowledge the superiority of the former, and conduct themselves towards them with a conscious inferiority. There are nine different dialects spoken in the country, besides the Arabic. The government is an absolute monarchy; and the King can, at any time, muster a well-disciplined and well-equipped army of 15,000 or 20,000 men, mostly cavalry, armed with sabre, pike, and bow. A favourite and important body of the infantry consists of spearmen from Kanem, on the N. side of Lake Tchad. The laws are arbitrary; the punishments severe and summary, but generally administered with justice.

The chief articles of export are gold dust, slaves, horses, salt, and civet. The only manufactures known in Bornou are



SOLDIERS OF BORNOU.
Kanem Spearman, and Horseman of the Sheikh of Bornou's Body-guard.

coarse linen, made from the hemp of the country; a species of carpet, used as a covering for the horses; and a coarse cloth, from wool, mixed with the hair of goats and camels, of which they make tents, for the use of the army. Principal town, Kouka.—(*Narrative of Travels in Northern and Central Africa*, by Denham, Clapperton, and Oudney.)

BORODINO, a vil. Russia, gov. of, and 70 m. W.S.W. Moscow, on a small tributary of the Moskwa. Near this village, an obstinate battle was fought, September 7, 1812, just before Napoleon reached Moscow—the French gaining a costly victory.

BOROFSK, or Borovsk, an anc. tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 49 m. N.N.E. Kalouga, traversed by the Protva. It gives title to a Greek bishop; contains four churches; has important manufactures of sailcloth, one factory employing 250 hands; and, in addition to this staple, carries on a considerable trade in flax, hemp, leather, &c. Borofsk is famous for its garlic and onions. In the environs is one of the richest convents in the empire, founded in 1444. Pop. 8742.

BORONGO, or Bolongo. *See* Broken Islands.

BOROU. *See* Booro

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a small market tn. England, co. York, W. Riding, 17 m. N.W. York, in a valley, on the Ure. It has three streets, straight and well kept; and is well supplied with water. The houses are mostly of brick, and tiled or slated. The places of worship are the parish church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel. There are several schools, including a national school, and a mechanics' institute. Boroughbridge returned two members to Parliament from 1553 to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was disfranchised. It has neither trade nor manufactures, the inhabitants being nearly all employed in agricultural labours. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway have a station here. Pop. of township, 857.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BOROVITSCKI-POROQUI, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 98 m. E. Novgorod, on the Msta. It owes its additional name, Poroqui [cataracts], to extensive rapids in its vicinity, which, though passed by boats, greatly obstruct the navigation. The worst of the obstructions have been removed, and the trade of the town has increased. Pop. 8706.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or Bo'ness, a bor. of barony, seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Linlithgow, r. bank Frith of Forth. The town is situated on low ground, 17 m. W. by N. Edinburgh; lat 56° 1′ N.; lon. 3° 36′ W. It consists of

two principal streets, and numerous narrow lanes; and has altogether an exceedingly irregular and confused appearance. Its general condition also, as regards cleanliness, &c., is very indifferent, although somewhat improved in this respect of late years. There are some good houses in the town, but many of an inferior description, and most of them much blackened by the smoke of surrounding manufactories. The town is lighted with gas, but extremely ill supplied with water. The townhouse, though now never used as such, is a large, square, castellated building, with a tower at each corner. There are a parish, a United Presbyterian, and a Free church, all substantial, but plain buildings; and six schools, several of which are taught by females. The parish school is the largest, and is attended by nearly 200 children. There are several religious, benevolent, and provident societies, and a good public library. The working population are mostly employed in a pottery within the town, and in extensive ironworks, and numerous coal mines, in the vicinity. Close by, there are also a chemical work, and a distillery; and a considerable business is done in corn.

The harbour, which is of safe and easy access, is formed by two piers carried out into the frith. It is 240 ft. broad and 568 ft. long, with a depth of water, at spring tides, of from 16 to 20 ft. Registered shipping, in 1867, 5323 tons. The number of vessels that entered the port, in the same year, was 372; tonn. 35,484. About 60 years since, Borrowstounness had eight ships engaged in the whale-fishing; there is now but one. Salt also was manufactured here, and exported to the extent of 37,000 bushels annually, but it has now declined considerably. Borrowstounness is one of the oldest seaports in Scotland, having been the great emporium of commerce with Holland and the Baltic in the 17th century.——The PARISH is about 4 m. in length and 2 in breadth, and nearly the whole of it arable. The great wall of Antoninus, commonly called Graham's Dyke, traverses it, and is supposed to have terminated hereabouts. Pop. of parish, 4986; of town, 4256.—*(Local Correspondent.)*

BORRIOL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 4 m. N.N.W. Castellon-de la-Plana, at the foot of a steep hill, and in the vicinity of an extensive and fertile plain. It is regularly built; and has a parish church, which, though small, is handsome; a consistorial house, of modern construction; and several endowed and well-attended schools. Borriol is of great antiquity, and contains numerous Roman remains. Pop. 2069.

BORRIS, several small tns., vils., and pars., Ireland:—1, *Borris-in-Ossory*, a market tn. Queen's co., 5¾ m. E. Roscrea; consisting of one long street, of mean appearance; and having a bridewell, dispensary, and small market-house. Pop. 562.—2, *Borris o'-Kane*, a small tn. and par. co. Tipperary, 8 m. N. by W. Nenagh, 11 m. S.W. Birr; having a church, R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists; several schools, a bridewell, fever hospital, and dispensary. Area of par. 5128 ac. Pop. 2067.—3, *Borris-o'-Leagh*, a small tn., co. Tipperary, 5 m. S.W. by S. Templemore; with a dispensary. Pop. 907.—4, *Borrisleagh*, par. Tipperary; 11,940 ac. Pop. 2361.—5, *Borris*, or *Borris-Idrone*, vil. Carlow, 14 m. N. New Ross, on the Borris rivulet; consisting of a single row of houses, extending parallel to the boundary of the demesne of Borris Castle. Here are a R. Catholic chapel, school, fever hospital, and dispensary. Pop. 601.—6, *Borrismore*, par. Kilkenny; 1271 ac. Pop. 130.

BORROWDALE, a small dist. England, co. Cumberland, par. of Crosthwaite, 6 m. S. Keswick; chiefly famous for the production of black-lead or *wad*, as it is provincially called, in great abundance, and of the finest quality. The scenery of the district is extremely beautiful; and near a lake at the lower extremity of the dale is a salt spring, resembling that of Cheltenham.

BORROWMEAN ISLES [anc. *Insulæ Cuniculares*], situated in a bay of Lake Maggiore, and belonging to Sardinia, in Piedmont, prov. Novara. Their names are Isola Madre, Isola Bella, and Isola Superiore. The first is the largest, contains a fine garden, and has great natural beauty. The second is the most celebrated, and is greatly visited on account of a vast unfinished palace of Count Borromeo, which occupies one end of it; its fine terraced gardens, rising from the edge of the lake in a pyramidal form, lined with statues, vases, obelisks, and black cypresses; and in which, owing to the extreme mildness of the climate, not merely the orange, citron, myrtle, and pomegranate, but the camphor-tree, sugar-cane, and other tropical plants, flourish in the open air. The surface was originally barren slate, and every handful of mould is artificial. The third island contains a small fishing village.

BORSA, a vil. Hungary, co. Marmaros, on the Viso, 46 m. S.E. Szigeth. It stands at the mouth of the gorge of Tater-Volgye, which leads into Bukowina; and in its neighbourhood are mines of argentiferous lead and copper. Pop. 3478.—Several other small places in Hungary have the same name.

BORSOD, a co. Hungary, circle, this side the Theiss; divided into four dists., Miskolcz (containing the cap. of co. of same name) Erlau, Szendrö, and Szent Peter; area, 1043 geo. sq. m. Its surface is partly hilly, partly alluvial; and the soil, in general extremely fertile, producing abundant crops of grain and a good deal of wine. On the pastures and morasses, some of which are of great extent, numerous cattle are reared. The forests furnish excellent timber, of various kinds, and abound with game. The rivers, of which the principal are the Theiss, Sago, Hernad, Bodva, Szinyva, and Hezo, teem with fish. The chief mineral is iron, which is worked to a considerable extent, and partly converted into steel. Pop. 216,500.—— The VILLAGE of Borsod, which gives its name to the county, stands on the Bolva, dist. of, and about 5 m. from Szendrö; is the property of several noble families; and contains a Reformed church, and an old castle.——Two other small places, one in this county and the other in Bacs, have the same name.

BORSSELE, or BRAMSALE, originally two islands, Holland, prov. Zeeland, but now part of S. Beveland, by means of gradual acquisitions from the river and the sea. History shows that its villages have to sustain a constant struggle to defend what they have taken from the surrounding waters, to which they have had more than once to give back what they had attempted to enclose.

BORSTALL, par. Eng. Bucks; 3080 ac. Pop. 252.

BORT, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 14 m. S.E. Ussel, r. bank, Dordogne, here crossed by an ancient bridge, leading to the principal suburb. It has manufactures of linen, held in high estimation throughout the S. of France, tanneries, breweries, and wax bleacheries, with a considerable trade in agricultural produce and live stock. Marmontel was a native of Bort. Pop. 1685.

BORTHWICK [anc. *Lauderwart*], a par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 6 m in length, and 4 in breadth. The ancient uninhabited castle of Borthwick, built, in 1430, by the first Lord Borthwick, in the valley of that name, is one of the finest old structures in Scotland. It was frequently visited by Mary, Queen of Scots, and was the scene of several passages of painful interest in the history of her unhappy connection with the infamous Bothwell. Pop. 1720.

BORTIGALI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, pleasantly situated on a hill, in a healthy district, about 40 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 2500.

BORTSCHE-BEEK, a small stream, Holland, forming the boundary between Gelderland and Overijssel, between Zutphen and Deventer.

BOSA, a seaport tn., W. coast, isl. Sardinia, division, Cape Sassari, 18 m. S.S.E. Alghero, near the mouth of the Terno; lat. 40° 17′ N.; lon. 8° 27′ E. The town is built partly on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is an old castle, now in ruins, and partly in an unhealthy plain. It is surrounded by walls in bad repair, and has a cathedral, and other Gothic churches; several monasteries, and a theological seminary. A bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Sassari, resides here. The port is inconsiderable, and admits only small vessels. Wine, grain, and cheese, are exported from it, and it is frequented by the Genoese, who come here to fish coral, fine specimens of which are found on the coast. Pop. 6500.

BOSBURY-WITH-UPLEADER, par. Eng. Hereford; 4769 ac. Pop. 1133.

BOSCASTLE, a small seaport, England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. N.N.W. Camelford, with a commodious quay, and a considerable trade in corn, slate, and manganese, of which last there is a mine in the vicinity. Pop. 807.

BOSCO.—1, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, dist. of, and 8 m. S.S.E. Alexandria, in the midst of a forest. It possesses a fine library, and is the birthplace of Pope Pius V. Pop. 2680.——2, Two towns, Naples, the one called *Bosco Tre*

Case, and the other *Bosco Reale*. They stand at a short distance from each other, at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and contain several churches and convents; also a royal manufactory of arms, and a powder-mill. A famous *paté* is made here, and good wine and much silk produced in the district. Pop. of Bosco Tre Case, 2355; of Bosco Reale, 5016.

BOSCOMBE, par. Eng. Wilts; 1692 ac. Pop. 159.

BOSHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 3839 ac. Pop. 1126.

BOSHERSTON, par., S. Wales, co. Pembroke. P. 246.

BOSJESMANS, or BUSHMEN, a race supposed to have descended, at a remote period, from the Hottentots; and the remnant of which—for they are now nearly extinct—are to be met with chiefly in the Karroos or desert plains lying between the district of Clan William and the Orange river, Cape of Good Hope colony. They are of remarkably low stature, olive colour, small twinkling eyes, thick projecting lips, and small depressed nose; altogether, their appearance is singularly repulsive, being at once diminutive and deformed. They have long been a persecuted race, having been shot down like wild beasts by the boors of the colony, who were in the habit of boasting of the numbers they had slain. The miserable remnant of this ill-fated tribe lead a life of great wretchedness. Holes scraped in the earth serve them as houses, in which no other domestic utensil is found than a wild gourd or ostrich egg-shell, to carry water. In seasons of scarcity they devour all kinds of wild roots, ants, ants' eggs, locusts, snakes, &c. Their most efficient weapon is the bow and arrow, which they use with great dexterity at short distances: the arrow is poisoned, and speedily fatal in its effects. Notwithstanding their most unprepossessing personal appearance, the Bosjesmans are remarkable for vanity, and are at great pains in decorating their figures. Though reckoned the lowest in civilization of all the inhabitants of S. Africa, they are the only tribe that practise instrumental music and painting.

BOSKOOP, a large vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 10½ m. S.E. Leyden, on the Gouwe, with a handsome Reformed church. Its central position makes it a bustling place, from the perpetual passing of vessels from Amsterdam, Leyden, the Hague, &c., to Gouda, the Ijssel, Zeeland, Brabant, and other provinces. Boskoop is famed for its butter and beef; also for its nursery-grounds, the timber and fruit-trees, and likewise the strawberries and other small fruit raised here, being much in request. The local branches of industry are very various; comprising the manufacture of agricultural and horticultural implements; also shipbuilding, tanworks, corn-mills, wooden-shoe making, and, among the poor, the manufacture of sulphur matches, from stalks of hemp. Pop. 1884.

BOSKOWITZ, a tn. and lordship, Moravia, circle, Brünn. The TOWN, which is about 22 m. N.N.E. Brünn, is fortified; has a modern palace, belonging to Count Francis of Dietrichstein, with some fine pictures; a parish church, a synagogue, potash and alum work, and several mills. —The LORDSHIP, area, 33 geo. sq. m., has a pop. of 10,389.

BOSNA, a river, Turkey in Europe, prov. Bosnia. It rises in the hilly district in the S.W. part of the province, flows N., and falls into the Save, in lat. 45° 7′ N.; lon. 19° 31′ E.; total course, exclusive of windings, 95 m.

BOSNA-SERAÏ, SERAÏ, or SERAJEVO [anc. *Tiberiopolis*], a city, Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. Bosnia, situated on the Migliazza, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 570 m. W.N.W. Constantinople. It is well built, and, although most of the houses are of wood, has a gay and pleasant appearance, from the number of steeples and minarets with which it is embellished. It contains a *serai* or palace, built by Mahomet II., to which the city owes its name; 100 mosques, great and small; four churches, three monasteries, two large bazaars, several schools, baths, and charitable institutions. It was formerly surrounded with walls, but these are now completely decayed; and its only remaining defence is a citadel, built on a rocky height at a short distance E. from the town, mounted with cannon. Bosna is the chief mart in the province, the centre of the commercial relations between Turkey, Dalmatia, Croatia, and S. Germany; and has, in consequence, a considerable trade. The people are industrious, and manufacture arms and utensils of copper, for the Turkish market; ironware, woollen and worsted stuffs, morocco leather, horse-hair bags (for holding rice), cottons, &c. There are also several tanneries in the city, and, at a short distance from it, several important iron mines; and, on a plain which stretches to the W., the baths of Serajevesko. Pop. 60,000; of which 40,000 are Turks, 3000 Catholics, and the remainder Greeks and Jews.

BOSNIA [Turkish, *Boschniah-Ili*], a prov. Turkey in Europe, sometimes extended so as to include Turkish Croatia, Herzegovinia, and Bosnia Proper, but more correctly confined to the last, which lies between lat. 42° 35′ and 45° 20′ N., and lon. 17° 10′ and 21° E.; and is bounded, N. by the Save, which separates it from Austria, E. by Servia, S. by Albania and Montenegro, S.W. by Herzegovinia, and W. by Turkish Croatia; greatest length, from S.E. to N.W., 240 m.; average breadth, 65 m.; area, variously estimated, but probably about 16,000 sq. m. Bosnia is not very regular in shape, but bears some resemblance to a triangle, which has its base on the Save, and gradually narrows to its apex in the S.E. Viewed generally, it may be regarded as a plateau, which has its highest elevation in the S., and slopes partly from S. to N., and partly from S.W. to N.E. Its surface is much broken by mountains, which have an average height exceeding 6000 ft., and consist of ramifications of the Dinaric Alps. The principal range stretches, from N.W. to S.E., along the frontiers of Bosnia, presenting, towards Montenegro and Albania, a lofty mural face of calcareous rocks, apparently of secondary formation. The same formation, containing the sandstones and shales of the carboniferous system, and also, it is said, beds of coal, is general throughout the country. Valuable minerals, including the precious metals, quicksilver, &c., abound; but the working of them, for some reason or other, is prohibited, or at least discountenanced by the Turks. The only metals wrought are iron and lead. The principal rivers are, the Verbas, Bosna, which gives its name to the province, and Drin. They all take their rise in the principal range above mentioned, and proceed, in a course in the main N., to join the r. bank of the Save; thus belonging, in common with it, to the great basin of the Danube. The valleys in which these rivers flow are steep, and confined in the S., but gradually widen out in approaching the N.; still, however, continuing to be too much broken and inclined to deserve the name of plains. The only proper plain of Bosnia occupies the centre of the province, having its greatest length, N.W. to N.E., above 50 m., with an average breadth of 20 m. It forms an extensive basin enclosed by mountains, and appears formed by the prolongation of their basis. It is not uniformly level, but broken by numerous small protuberances. The strata, as indicated by these, consists of calcareous and schistous rocks; but the surface is covered by a thick bed of yellowish clay, evidently a lacustrine deposit, indicating that the whole basin had once been the bed of a lake. The climate of Bosnia, considering its latitude, is severe. The warm winds of the S. and S.E. can scarcely reach it, being intercepted by the mountain ridges in those directions; while the valleys, lying open to the N. and N.W., give free access to the colder winds. In the mountains exceeding 3000 ft., night frosts begin in the end of September; and, even in the lower grounds, snow begins to fall in the end of October, and often continues on the ground till late in spring. Frost and snow cover the higher plateau till the end of April. Bosnia being, geographically, only a part of the mountain belt which girds the tertiary plains of Hungary, strongly resembles that country in its vegetation. The loftiest summits are generally bare, but the descending slopes are densely clad with the oak, beech, and pine, which afford excellent timber, and shelter great numbers, both of larger and smaller game, the hunting of which is too often preferred by the inhabitants to more settled employment. The walnut grows at 1500 ft. above the level of the sea. On the lower slopes fruits of various kinds are grown, particularly cherries and prunes, from the latter of which a weak brandy is extensively made. The vine thrives in low and sunny vales, and would grow in many other spots where its culture is not attempted. The wine made is of indifferent quality; and the inhabitants, probably on good grounds, instead of forcing the culture of grapes, prefer that of prunes, on which they can calculate for a surer crop. Pears and apples are of excellent quality; and a good deal of cider, as well as a spissated apple-juice, called *pekmes*, is made. Much of the country is incapable of cultivation, but the great plain and the wider valleys are fertile, and yield good crops of wheat, rye, barley, and oats. In the mountainous districts, a kind of black corn (called in Turkish, *Arnaout-darese*) is commonly grown. Maize is grown only

in low valleys, particularly those to the N. of Sarajevo; tobacco and hemp on alluvial flats, on the banks of rivers, and haricots, to a great extent, in the great plain. The potato thrives well, and flax is frequently seen in mountain valleys of considerable height. The mountain pastures are excellent, and feed large flocks of sheep and goats. From a mixture of these, milk and excellent cheese, resembling *Gruyère*, is made. Manufactures are comparatively insignificant. Iron is mined, smelted, and manufactured, to some extent at Voinitza, and good linen cloth is made in the S. of the province; as at Roujai, coarse woollen covers are made in several places, and bear a high name, both for quality and cheapness. To these may be added the Russian leather manufactured, particularly at Sarajevo and Visoka, and earthenware, especially that of Central Bosnia, where the manufacture of a species of yellow vases, extensively used throughout the country, has long had its principal seat. Trade, for which several districts are well situated, is rendered almost impracticable by the state of the roads, and the quantity of wood and debris, which is allowed to choke up and impede the navigation of the rivers. The principal exports are fruit, chiefly prunes, and wax. Bosnia is governed by a Vizir, who has under him two Pashas of one tail, and several Agas. For judicial purposes, it is divided into 6 cadilouks. The people are of Servian extraction, and about two-thirds of them are Mahometans. The remainder profess Christianity. Bosnia, after the irruption of the Sclavonians, Croats, and Servians, into Turkey, passed to different masters, particularly Hungary; and sometimes maintained its existence as an independent State. It ultimately fell under the domination of the Turks, and yields them a reluctant allegiance, which it has repeatedly attempted, and only wants a favourable opportunity, to throw off. Pop. 700,000.

BOSPORUS STRAIT, or Channel of Constantinople [often incorrectly written *Bosphorus;* Turkish, *Boghaz;* Latin, *Bosporus Thracius*], a narrow passage which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara, and separates Europe



from Asia; it is about 17 m. long, and varies in width from a half to 1¼ m. A current sets constantly through it from the Black Sea, running with great violence and rapidity when the wind is from the N.E., but hardly perceptible when it blows from the opposite quarter, namely, the S.W. The depth of water is considerable, and the navigation safe. At its S. entrance, which is rather more than 1 m. wide, are two lighthouses, one on either side; that on the right or E. shore is situated on a hilly point of land, about 1 m. to the S.W. of the ruins of Kavac Serai; the other, on the left or W. side, stands a little to the S. of the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia. The former light may be seen from a distance of about 5 m., the latter from about 10 m. On entering the Bosporus from this end, the voyager has the city of Constantinople, the Golden Horn or harbour of Perami, and the suburbs of Galata, Pera, and Tophana, on the left; and on the right, the town of Scutari, in Asiatic Turkey. At the N. entrance of the strait there are also two lighthouses, which exhibit fixed lights on an improved principle, one on either side, with a fortress near each, and a few houses. This entrance is difficult to make by vessels, and the attempt is often attended with the most disastrous consequences, the danger being increased by a false entrance about 15 m. E. from the real one. The scenery along the banks of the channel is extremely beautiful—magnificent palaces, of which no fewer than 10 are imperial summer residences, and most of them on the Asiatic side, handsome houses and noble gardens being thickly distributed over the face of the country in the vicinity of the strait, on both sides, alternated with picturesque cliffs of jasper, porphyry, and agate. Animals and vegetables of every variety abound in this favoured region. At the narrowest part of the channel, about 8 m. from its S. entrance, occur the two castles or forts, called, respectively, Roumeli Hissar, and Anadoli Hissar; the former on the W. or European side, and the latter on the E. or Asiatic. The Bosporus was, in ancient times, remarkable for its tunny-fishery, which is still a source of considerable profit to the inhabitants. The rivers, great and small, that fall into the strait, are said to amount to 30 in number. The Bosporus of Constantinople is called the Thracian Bosporus, to distinguish it from the Cimmerian Bosporus, the narrow channel that connects the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea, now called the Straits of Yenikalé. By a treaty executed in 1829, between the Russians and the Porte, the navigation of the Bosporus was opened to the merchant ships of all nations.

BOSRA, or Bostra. *See* Boszra.

BOSSALL, par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 9417 ac. P. 1075.

BOSTAN (El), [anc *Comana*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Natolia, pleasantly situated on a fine plain, on the Syhoun. A considerable trade in wheat is carried on here with the Turkomans. The town can be surrounded with water at any time, should the attack of an enemy be threatened. It contains four mosques, one of which is very ancient. El Bostan (Comana) was celebrated in remote times for the worship of Mâ, the Cappadocian Bellona; the population then consisting principally of soothsayers, priests, and slaves belonging to the high-priest.

BOSTON, a seaport, market tn., and bor. England, co. Lincoln, 100 m. N. London, and 28 m. S.E. Lincoln; lat. 53° 0′ N.; lon. 0° 2′ W., on a plain, on both banks of the Witham. It has two principal streets, called, respectively, High Street and Bargate, one on each side of the river; and a number of smaller streets and lanes, all generally clean, and most of them well paved. There is also a spacious market-place near the centre of the town. It is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water, brought from a distance of 14 m. in iron pipes. The houses are almost entirely of brick, there being no stone quarries in the vicinity. An iron bridge over the Witham, of a single arch, 86½ ft. span, erected at an expense of upwards of £20,000, connects the two divisions or wards of the town. The church, built in 1309, is a noble structure, with a nave, chancel, and aisles; the width of the nave, including the side aisles, being 100 ft., and the extreme length, 300 ft. The tower, 300 ft. in height, on the plan of that of the cathedral of Antwerp, is surmounted by an elegant octagonal lantern, forming a conspicuous landmark for sailors, being visible at sea from a great distance. A fine set of chimes consisting of 44 bells was placed in the tower in 1867. They are played by machinery. At the south east end of the church a handsome marble statue of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., has been erected by public subscription. Mr. Ingram, the founder of the *Illustrated London News*, was a native of the town, and was drowned by the sinking of the *Lady Elgin* steamer in Lake Erie in 1862. The other places of worship are, chapels of ease, and Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, Calvinistic, Independent, Uni-

tarian, and R. Catholic chapels. The charitable institutions are very numerous, the funds administered by the charity trustees exceeding £2000 per annum; a staff of clergy for the parish church are supported out of this fund, and the free grammar-school, founded by the Royal Charter of Philip and Mary; the other schools are, a blue coat school, for 33 boys and 33 girls; Laughton's school, for 35 boys, founded in 1707; besides national and other schools. There is also a dispensary, a mechanics' institution, permanent library and news-room (founded in 1799), library of the people, working-man's society, and several subscription book-clubs, but none of great magnitude, or very flourishing. The public edifices not yet noticed are, the guild hall (an ancient structure), the borough jail, the assembly rooms, and the session's-house, completed in 1844, at an expense of £15,000; the athenæum, and the corn-exchange. There are in the town, branches of the Stamford and Boston Banking Company and the National Provincial Bank, with two private banks, a custom-house, a pilot office, and a large fish-market. On the banks of the Witham are commodious baths, surrounded by ornamental gardens.

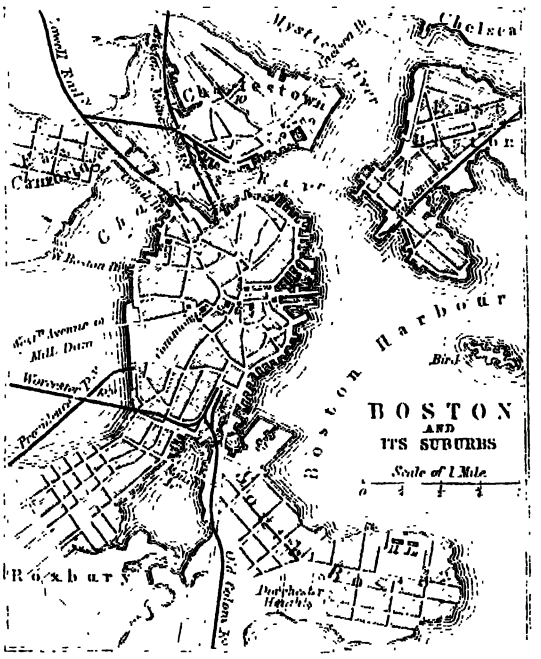
Boston has agricultural implement and machine works, extensive iron and brass foundries, breweries, oil-cake mills, tanneries, rope-walks, &c.; and some ship-building, there being two building-yards with patent slips, where vessels of 200 tons can be constructed. Its shipping trade is considerable. Up to 1751, an accumulation of silt in the river greatly impeded the navigation, but the channel has been deepened, and the harbour enlarged, so that vessels of 400 tons can now come up to the quays at spring tides. The exportation of wool formerly constituted a very extensive portion of its trade; at present the exports consist chiefly of corn, and other agricultural produce. The principal imports are timber, hemp, tar, and iron, from the Baltic. The number of vessels registered at the port on December 31, 1867, was 142; tonn. 7527. The number of vessels entered during the year ending same date was 593; tonn. 31,144; —cleared, 277; tonn. 15,678. As already stated, the principal trade of Boston is in grain, of which more than 220,000 quarters are, on an average, sold annually. It is worthy of note that Boston, at one period, namely, A.D. 1204, ranked second in mercantile importance among the English seaports, if we may judge from the amount of a tax levied on them; London paid £836, Boston £780, Southampton £712, Lynn £651.—(Madox's *History of the Exchequer.*)

The healthiness of Boston has been improved, and its general prosperity materially increased, by draining the surrounding fens, which now form a rich tract of nearly 70,000 ac. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, when an extensive business is done in corn and wool; large quantities of soles and smelts are taken in Boston deeps, and sold in the market. A cattle market is held once a week, sometimes twice; and there are four important annual fairs. Boston received its first charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. By the Municipal Act of 1835, the government of the town was vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the usual assistant officers. Petty sessions are held every Friday; the general sessions quarterly; and the county courts monthly. Boston sends two members to the House of Commons.

The early history of Boston is obscure, but it is believed that the Romans built a fort at the mouth of the Witham. The monastery built by St. Botolph was destroyed by the Danes in 870, but was afterwards rebuilt on the N. side of the site of the present church. Its remains were lately visible in a dwelling-house called Botolph's Priory, which is now pulled down, and the new sessions house stands on this site. In the Middle Ages, it became a place of considerable commercial importance, second only to the metropolis itself. In 1281, the town suffered much from fire; and in 1285 was greatly injured by an inundation. By 27 Edward III., it was made a staple port for wool, leather, tin, lead, and other commodities; and the Hanseatic merchants who settled in England here established a guild. Boston afterwards suffered by the plague, and by inundations, to which its low situation rendered it particularly liable; but the principal cause of its decline was the increasing difficulty of the navigation of the Witham. The channel having been improved, and being now kept clear, the former prosperity of the place has been in some degree restored. John Foxe, the celebrated martyrologist, was a native of the town. Boston has direct railway communication with London through Peterborough, and with the W., through Lincoln, by means of the Great Northern line, opened in October, 1848; and with Hull, by the East Lincolnshire Railway, opened at the same time. Pop. mun. bor. 14,526; parl. bor. 18,279.—(Thompson's *Boston;* Noble's *Gaz. of Lincoln; Parliamentary Papers; Local Correspondent.*)

BOSTON, a vil. England, co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.S.E. Wetherby, in a valley, r. bank Wharfe. It consists of one principal street; houses generally of stone, and substantially built. The church is a neat structure, with a tower. Boston is chiefly noted for its saline springs, and is nearly altogether supported by the visitors who resort thither to benefit by them. Pop. 2374.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

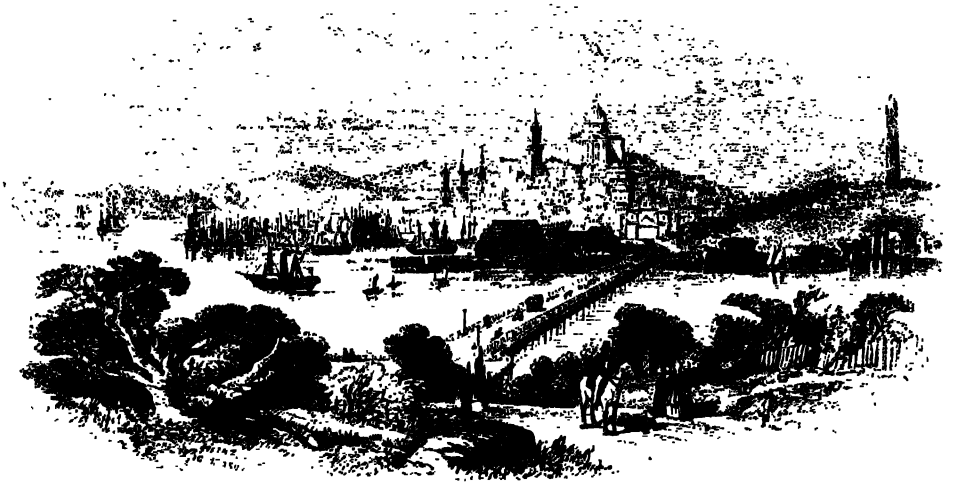
BOSTON, a city, U. States, cap. Massachusetts, co. Suffolk, situated principally on a peninsula, 3 m. long and 1 m. broad, at the W. extremity of Massachusetts Bay; lat. 42° 21′ 24″ N.; lon. 71° 4′ 30″ W. (R.); 210 m. N.E. New



1 State-house.
2 New Custom-house.
3. Faneuil Hall.
4. Exchange.
5. Court-house.
6. City Hall.
7. Athenæum.
8. Massachusetts Hospital.
9 Navy Yard.
10. Bunker's Hill Monument.
11. House of Industry.
12. House of Reformation.

York. Boston consists of three parts, Old Boston on the peninsula, S. Boston on the S. side of the harbour, and E. Boston, built within the last 15 years, situated on an island, and communicating with Old Boston by a steam ferry, which starts every five minutes from each side. The promontory on which it is built is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, called the 'Neck,' about 1 m. in length. It is well situated for commerce, and is a place of great trade and opulence. In the older parts of the town, the streets are narrow and crooked, the houses small, and constructed of wood; but in the newer portions, the streets are wide and straight, the houses spacious, and many of them built of granite, though the greater part are of brick. This change for the better is gradually pervading the whole city. Communication with the mainland is maintained by six different bridges. The principal public buildings are the state-house, situated on Beacon Hill, forming a conspicuous object from a distance, and from which one of the finest views in the U. States is obtained; Faneuil Hall market, an elegant market-house of granite; Faneuil Hall, in which public meetings are held; the city hall or old state-house, an old building used for public offices; the Massachusetts hospital, a handsome granite building, 274 ft. long by 54 wide, with 4 ac. of open ground around it, on the bank of Charles river; the custom-house, a splendid granite building, of Grecian architecture. There

are, besides, nearly one hundred churches in the city, many of them very handsome structures. Among the public places, the Common is the most important. It occupies the S. declivity of Beacon Hill, and contains about 50 ac. On its W. side is a botanical garden, containing about 25 ac. The literary institutions are also creditable to the intelligence of the citizens. The various libraries contain 200,000 volumes, and are yearly increasing. The library of the Boston Athe-



BOSTON, from above Chelsea Bridge.—After L. Lebrett n

næum contains 50,000, and the Boston public library 95,000. There are over 100 periodicals published in Boston, 12 of which are daily. Among them there are a number of magazines and reviews, including the *North American Review*, a work of European as well as American reputation. Its principal literary societies are, the American academy of arts and sciences, the Massachusetts historical society, and the Boston natural history society, which has a fine cabinet. It contains, likewise, two theatres—the Tremont and the National theatre. The medical branch of Harvard University has its seat in Boston, and schools are numerous, and in general well conducted. There are also a number of religious and charitable societies in the city.

The harbour is esteemed one of the best in the U. States, being spacious, safe, and easily defended. The passage to it is not more than 4 m. wide, with several islands obstructing it, so that the main entrance will scarcely admit two vessels to pass abreast, while 500 may ride at anchor within, with a good depth of water. The outer harbour has about 40 small islands, 15 of which afford excellent pasturage. The wharfs are extensive, commodious, and some of them of great length, with ranges of lofty brick warehouses. The trade of Boston is extensive. The imports consist principally of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk manufactures, sugar, coffee, indigo, hemp, and iron; and the exports chiefly of fish, and fish oils, salted meat, flour, soap, candles, and ice. In 1871 the total value of the foreign exports amounted to £3,901,425; and the total value of the foreign imports amounted to £12,325,463. In 1871 the vessels entered were 3508, of 835,494 tons; and cleared 3286, of 602,254 tons. Three-fourths of the trade between Russia and the U. States, and above half of that with India, passes through Boston. There are, besides, a packet line of large steam-ships between Boston and Great Britain, and other packet lines to every port of importance throughout the U. States. Seven great lines of railway terminate in Boston, placing it in communication with all the principal cities of the Union and Canada.

Boston has a history of some interest. It was founded in 1630, by the settlers established at Charleston, on the shore of Massachusetts Bay. The name was given in compliment to the Rev. John Cotton, a persecuted clergyman from Boston in Lincolnshire. It was here that the revolutionary movement, which terminated in the independence of America, first commenced, several of its most active leaders being natives of the city. Boston was the scene also of hostilities connected with that event. The royalist forces under General Howe, were here blockaded by the American troops under General Putnam, but the latter were ultimately dislodged from their position on Dorchester heights, after a serious loss on the part of the British. During this action, usually named Bunker's Hill, fought June, 1775, Charleston, then a suburb of the city, and the scene of action, was set on fire by the latter, and entirely consumed. A month afterwards, Boston was invested by Washington, and the British General eventually (March, 1776) compelled to evacuate the town. The city is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a common council of 48 members. The well-known philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, was a native of Boston, having been born there on January 17, 1706. Pop. (1850), 136,881; (1870), 250,526.

BOSWELL'S (ST.), a par. Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, chiefly noted for the great annual fair held on 18th July, for sheep, horses, cattle, wool, linen cloth, and various other articles; area, 2600 ac. Pop. 884.

BOSWORTH (HUSBANDS), par. Eng. Leicester; 3870 ac. Pop. 1002.

BOSWORTH MARKET, a market tn. and par. England, co. Leicester. The town is agreeably situate on an eminence, in a fertile district, 11 m. W. by S. Leicester; has a parish church, a handsome edifice, in the perpendicular style, with a tower surmounted by an elegant spire, and chapels for Independents and Baptists; a well-endowed free grammar-school, in which the celebrated lexicographer, Dr. Samuel Johnson, was once usher. The manufacture of worsted stockings employs many persons in the town and neighbourhood. The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and the closing scene of the long-protracted struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, was fought (1458) on an extensive moor 3 m. S.E. the town. Pop. township, 949.

BOSZÖRMENY, two places, Hungary:—1, A municipal tn., co. Bihar, 12 m. W.N.W. Grosswardein. Pop. 17,000. —2, A free tn., co. Szaboltz, 12 m. N.N.W. Debreczin, containing a Reformed and a Greek church. Pop. 14,660.

BOSZRA, BOZRAH, or BOSRA [the *Bostra* of the Greeks], a tn. Syria, 80 m. N.E. Jerusalem, anciently of great importance, now, for the most part, a heap of ruins; some of which, however, are magnificent, and mark the height from which the prostrate city has fallen. Amongst these are the great mosque, a triumphal arch, a castle of great strength, built by the Saracens; and a vast reservoir for water; besides numerous pillars, and other ruins of the most elaborate workmanship. The courses of the streets and alleys are almost wholly obliterated, and the few inhabitants that now remain are lost in the labyrinths of shattered edifices and crumbling walls, with

which they are surrounded. The vicinity was at one time celebrated for its vineyards; but they have long since wholly disappeared. After the establishment of Christianity, it was an archbishop's see, with 19 bishoprics under its jurisdiction. Boszra is mentioned in several places in Scripture.

BOTAFOGO, a considerable vil. Brazil, prov. of, and about 4 m. S.W. Rio de Janeiro, on a bay of same name, communicating with the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. This village, which is rapidly increasing in size, is composed of fine country houses, ranged in a semicircle round the N. margin of the bay.

BOTANY BAY, a bay, New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, and so called by Captain Cook, the first discoverer of Australia, on account of its profuse vegetation. It is capacious and safe, with an entrance about 1 m. wide, but afterwards enlarging to 3 m. Good anchorage is found in from 4 to 7 fathoms water, but both on the N. and S. side, and in the bottom of the bay, flats extend to a great distance from the shore, having only 4 or 5 ft. of water on them. The anchorage on the E. side, too, contiguous to the entrance of the bay, is exposed to heavy seas, from the E. winds. Cook landed here on his first voyage, in 1770, and took possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, calling it New S. Wales. Eight years afterwards, Government having resolved on founding a penal settlement in the S. hemisphere, sent out Governor Phillip, to establish such a settlement in Botany Bay. Finding it to possess the disadvantages above enumerated, the Governor proceeded to Port Jackson, a few miles further N., and there planted the new colony, founding, at the same time, the now large and populous town of Sydney.

BOTANY ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, off the S.E. extremity of New Caledonia; lat. 22° 27′ S.; lon. 167° 1′ E. (B.)

BOTEL TOBAGO (GREAT and LITTLE), two small islands, China Sea, off S.E. coast, isl. Formosa, from which they are distant about 45 m. The largest is in lat. 21° 59′ N.; lon. 121° 38′ E.; the smaller, in lat. 21° 56′ 30″ N. The former is 3 or 4 m. in extent, of considerable elevation, and the higher part crowned with trees. It is well inhabited, having several large villages on the S. portion. The latter, or Little Botel, which is about 2 or 2½ m. to the S. E. of Great Botel, is also of considerable height, with some bushes on it.

BOTESDALE, or BOTOLPH'S-DALE, a tn. England, co. Suffolk, 13 m. N.N.E. Bury St. Edmund's, in a dale; and consisting of one street, nearly 1 m. long; houses, chiefly of brick. It contains a chapel of ease, belonging to the established church, a Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a free grammar-school, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the celebrated Chancellor Bacon. Pop. 626.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BOTHALL, par. Eng. Northumberland; 7593 ac. P. 946.

BOTHAMSALL, par. Eng. Notts; 1630 ac. Pop. 319.

BOTHENHAMPTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 823 ac. P. 548.

BOTHNIA (GULF OF), [Swedish, *Botten Wiken*], the N. portion of the Baltic Sea, beyond the Aland Isles, between Sweden and Russian Finland. Length, from N. to S., 400 m.; extreme breadth, 136 m. Its depth is very various, round the small islands 4 fathoms, and elsewhere 20 to 50. It has fewer shoals than other parts of the Baltic, and its harbours are better. It receives a great number of considerable streams from Sweden, and several small ones from Russia. On its shores are the towns of Abo, Torneå, Hernösand, &c.

BOTHNIA, BOTN, or BOTEN, a territory, N. Europe, both sides of the gulf to which it gives its name. It was composed of the provinces of E. and W. Bothnia, both of which once formed a portion of Sweden: but the former now belongs to Russia, as well as a small part of the latter. E. Bothnia, or Öster-Botn, is now comprised in Russian Finland (*which see*). W. Bothnia, or Wester-Botn, is now comprised in the two Swedish län or counties of Umeå and Piteå.

BOTHWELL, a par. Scotland, co. Lanark, with vil. of same name. The PARISH, extreme length, about 5 m., extreme breadth, 4 m., is rich in coal. In a picturesque hollow at the S.E. end of the village, through which runs the Clyde, is Bothwell Bridge, now much altered and improved, but originally of great antiquity, which gave name to the battle fought there between the Covenanters and the royal troops, under the Duke of Monmouth, on June 22, 1679, when the former were defeated. The ancient castle of Bothwell, a magnificent ruin, once a stronghold of the Douglasses, is situated on the summit of a steep bank, sloping down to the Clyde, and, surrounded by fine woods, and extensive pleasure grounds, forms an exceedingly interesting and striking object. Joanna Baillie, the celebrated authoress, daughter of the Rev. James Baillie, at one time minister of the parish, was born in Bothwell manse.——The VILLAGE consists chiefly of a row of houses on either side the road from Glasgow to Hamilton, about 8 m. S.E. the former, and 2 m. N.W. the latter. The houses are of stone, mostly of respectable, some of neat appearance; the latter is more especially the characteristic of various recent erections, built to accommodate the increase of summer visitants since the opening of the Clydesdale Junction Railway, which has a station about a mile from Bothwell. Besides the parish church, there are here a Free and a U. Presbyterian church. Pop. of par. 19,292; vil. 1209.

BOTLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 1887 ac. Pop. 798.

BOTOUSCHANI, or BOTTOSCHANY, a vil. Moldavia; carries on a considerable trade with Germany, in wine, cattle, wool, honey, wax, and tobacco. Pop. 4500.

BOTRIPHNIE, par. Scot. Banff; length, 4½ m.; breadth, 3 m. Pop. 713.

BOTTESFORD, two pars. Eng.:— 1, par. Lincoln; 7470 ac. Pop. 1507.—2, *Bottesford*, with *Normanton* and *Eastthorpe*, par. Leicester; 5010 ac. Pop. 1374.

BOTTISHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4700 ac. P. 1549.

BOTTWNOG, par., N. Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 163.

BOTUSFLEMING, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1138 ac. P. 247.

BOTZEN [Italian, *Bolzano*], a tn. Austria, Tyrol, gov. of, and 54 m. S. Innsbruck, at the confluence of the Talfer with the Eisack, near where these fall into the Adige. It is a well-built flourishing town, surrounded by a wall 2 m. in length, and in some places 24 ft. thick, built to protect it from a mountain-torrent close by. Its situation at the junction of the roads from Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, has secured it a share of the trade of these countries, rendering it a thoroughfare for the transit of goods, and making it the first trading town of the Tyrol. The parish church is a Gothic building of the 14th century, with an elegant spire; adjoining it is the new cemetery. The other objects worthy of notice are, the church of St. Nicholas, a gymnasium, custom-house, two monasteries, a normal school, and a nunnery. It has also some silk and woollen manufactures, tanneries, dyeworks, and a printing-office. Botzen is known principally for its four annual fairs, resorted to by commercial travellers from all parts of Italy and Germany. In the environs, wine and fruits are produced in abundance, and of excellent quality. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly German, but in the neighbourhood a dialect of the Italian is spoken almost universally. It is thought that the town occupies the site of the ancient Roman citadel, *Pons Drusi*. Pop. 10,000.——The CIRCLE, area, 964 geo. sq. m., produces all kinds of grain, hemp, and flax. A great quantity of silk is produced, and some of the wines, particularly the Kochelberger and the Leitacher, are celebrated. The cheese of Botzen also bears a high name, and is largely exported. Pop. 107,072.

BOU NOURA, a small tn. Algerian Sahara, S. slopes of the Atlas; lat. 32° 28′ N.; lon. 2° E. It is walled, and has three gates; and some trade in grain.

BOU SADA, a tn. Algerian Sahara, lat. 35° 33′ N.; lon. 4° 9′ E.; in a fertile site, amidst an arid plain, among the Atlas Mountains. It consists of 500 or 600 houses, and five mosques, divided into eight distinct quarters, each of which being surrounded with its own gardens, gives the whole the aspect of a cluster of villages. In one of these dwell the Jewish inhabitants, apart from the others. They have a synagogue, and their own cemetery, and schools. Each quarter has its school, wherein are taught reading, writing, and religious precepts. The Rahbat-el-Nader or public market-place has, daily, all the bustle of a fair; and it is not uncommon to see 500 to 600 camels of burden there at once; the town being, in fact, one of the greatest entrepots of N. Africa, and frequented by the people of many Arab tribes, who there exchange country products for local and foreign manufactures, of which part come from Algiers and Constantine. It is also a busy seat of industry, containing 40 soapworks, 10 smiths' and armourers' shops, several farriers' forges, four dyeworks, and numerous shops for general wares. Each family makes its own vestments and pottery. The

Jews are employed either in commerce, or as wool-carders, tailors, dyers, goldsmiths, &c. *See Supp.*, BU-SAADA.

BOUCHES-DU-RHONE, a dep. France, Provence (cap. Marseille), situated, as its name implies, at the mouths of the Rhone; bounded, E. by dep. Var, N. by dep. Vaucluse, from which it is separated by the Durance, and W. by dep. Gard, from which it is separated by the main stream of the Rhone, as far as Arles, and thence to the sea by the W. branch of that river, and S. by the Mediterranean; between lat. 43° 20′ and 43° 55′ N.; and lon. 4° 25′ and 5° 42′ E.; about 76 m. E. to W., by about 30 m. N. to S. Area, 1,267,088 ac., of which about one-half is under cultivation, the remainder being occupied by forests, heaths, wastes, water, &c. A great portion of it is occupied by calcareous hills, the last elevations of the Alpine range in this direction, of which St. Victoire (3417 ft.) is the highest peak. Between the mountains are various basins, and towards the shore are extensive plains, sloping gently to the sea. Between the Rhone and the lagoon of Berre is the great plain of the Crau d'Arles. Its borders are tolerably well cultivated, and support a number of cattle; but the centre is little better than a desert of stones and pebbles, scantily mixed with reddish-brown earth, but affording winter pasture for sheep, which are fed on the pastures of Dauphiny in summer. The Rhone is the principal river. Near Arles it divides into two branches, leaving a large delta, called the Isle of Camargues; other streams are the Durance, the Touloubre, the Arc, and the Huveaune. Several canals facilitate transport, and are especially useful for irrigation. Some small islands in the Mediterranean belong to the department. The climate in general is very warm, with little rain during summer. A cold, and generally violent wind, called *mistral*, from the Cevennes, so invariably follows rain, that even a shower will bring it. It lasts from three to nine, and sometimes, though rarely, to twelve days; and produces evaporation, which dries the ground with astonishing rapidity. The soil of the department is generally arid and unproductive, without irrigation. Some alluvial spots are fertile, but the total produce of grain is inconsiderable, except in the territory of Arles. Vines, however, thrive and some of the wines are esteemed, though seldom exported. The plains of Crau and Camargues produce many plants not indigenous in the N. of France. The cypress, laurel, and myrtle appear in the hedges; the oleander along the streams; the cistus and rosemary amidst the rocks; and lavender, thyme, sage, and other odoriferous plants on the hills. Almonds, figs, capers, and nuts, and particularly olives, are extensively cultivated. The pastures are only used in winter, cattle being unable to endure the intense summer heat, which likewise parches the grass. Coal, limestone, marble, alabaster, gypsum, clay for pottery and crucibles, &c., are found, but the minerals are of little commercial importance. Salt is extensively manufactured from the lagoons; and the saltworks of Berre are celebrated both for the quantity and quality of their produce. The articles manufactured are principally soap, brandy, olive-oil (the best in France), soda, chemical stuffs, vinegar, scents, essential oils, cloth, leather, articles in coral, silk, glass, tiles, bricks, tobacco, &c. The fisheries are numerous and productive. The tunny, anchovy, and sardine are caught on the coast, or in the lagoons, which, during winter, are also frequented by the numerous water-fowl that migrate from the N. of Europe. The common language of the people is a compound of Celtic, Greek, and Latin, mingled with Catalan and Italian, and is very expressive. The inhabitants are frank, hospitable, and sober, but excitable and passionate. They are robust, and industrious, have great natural vivacity, and an excessive propensity to buffoonery. The women of this part of France are celebrated for their personal attractions. Before the first Revolution, paternal authority was recognized to an extent now altogether unknown. The head of the family was its chief, and nothing was done without his sanction. This authority descended from father to son, and a general register was kept of domestic proceedings in a book, called the *livre de raison*. This book contained a record of titles, genealogies, partitions, divisions of property, inventory of movables, &c., and was contained in a chest appropriately sculptured, of which the head of the house alone kept the key. During the lifetime of the father, the eldest son made the entries in the *livre de raison*, and each was signed by the father, who, on winter nights, brought forth the family treasure, and caused it to be read for the general edification. Most of these singular books have now disappeared; but some of them are still extant in the vicinity of Arles, and carry back the history of families to the time of Charles of Anjou, or even to a period more remote. Principal ports:—La Vignole, Arles, Martigues, Port de Bouc, Ponteau, Marseille, Cassis, and La Ciotat. Pop. (1872), 554,911.

BOUFARIK, a vil. Algeria, prov. of, and 16 m. S.S.W. Algiers. It has well-frequented markets, and is an important military station on the road from Algiers to Blidah and Oran. Pop. 2131.

BOUGAINVILLE.—1, An isl., S. Pacific, one of the Solomon Group. Cape Friendship, near the E. end, is in lat. 6° 44′ S.; lon. 155° 40′ E.——2, A cape, N.W. coast, Australia, forming the N.E. side of Admiralty Gulf; lat. 13° 52′ S.; lon. 126° 12′ E. (R.)——3, A cape, Van Diemen's Land, E. coast, forming the W. entrance into Oyster Bay; lat. 42° 30′ S.; lon. 148° E. (R.)—4, Shoals or reefs, situated about 180 m. off the N.E. coast of Australia; lat. 15° 17′ S.; lon. 147° 57′ E.

BOUGHTON, several pars. England:—1, par. Norfolk; 1323 ac. Pop. 210.—2, par. Northampton; 1850 ac. Pop. 369.—3, par. Notts; 1372 ac. Pop. 398.—4, *Boughton-Aluph*, par. Kent; 2418 ac. Pop. 538.—5, *Boughton-under-Blean*, par. Kent; 2390 ac. Pop. 1469.—6, *Boughton-Malherbe*, par. Kent; 2699 ac. Pop. 462.—7, *Boughton-Monchelsea*, par. Kent; 2296 ac. Pop. 1086.

BOUGHWOOD, par. Wales, Radnor; 1633 ac. Pop. 314.

BOUGIAH [French, *Bougie*], a tn. Algeria, prov. of, and 113 m. E. Algiers, on the Mediterranean, near Cape Carbon. It is strongly fortified, and has a considerable garrison. It has no harbour, but the anchorage is secure. Considerable trade is carried on here in oil, honey, wax, betel, and grain; and the town gave its name, Bougie, to the wax candles, for the manufacture of which it has been long famous. It was formerly a place of great importance, and contains extensive and interesting remains of antiquity. The French troops took possession of it in September 1833. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 467.

BOUILLON, a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 17 m. W.S.W. Neufchateau, l. bank, Semoy, in a deep gorge of the Ardennes, and overlooked by a strong castle, built on the summit of an adjacent rock, commanded in its turn by the surrounding hills. The town is small, but regularly built; and possesses two churches, a town-house, prison, hospital, poorhouse, and two schools. Manufactures:—woollen stuffs, leather, and oil, with fulling, bark, and saw mills. Trade:—hardware, cattle, oak-bark, &c. Bouillon was once capital of an ancient duchy of its name, and was the property of the famous Godfrey, leader of the first crusade, and subsequently King of Jerusalem. The duchy was annexed to the French republic in 1794, and the town was beseiged by the allied troops in 1815. The castle was restored to Belgium, and fortified, in 1827. Pop. 2510.

BOUIN, a small isl. and com., W. coast, France, at the bottom of the bay of Bourgneuf, dep. La Vendée. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, now crossed by a causeway. The circumference of the island is about 15 m.; and although low and marshy, it has some excellent pasturage, and produces large quantities of salt, obtained from the salt marshes; besides some corn, cattle, and horses. It contains only one village, that of Bouin [anc. *Bovinum*], from which the products of the island are exported. Pop. 2628.

BOULAC, BOOLAC, or BULAK, a river port, Egypt, r. bank, Nile, 3 m. N. Cairo, of which it is the port. The houses, generally of one or two stories, line the river at the port, and present an indifferent appearance, excepting the palace of Ishmael Pasha, which is a singular compound of Italian, Greek, and Saracenic architecture. Here passengers for Suez and India debark; and here is a custom-house, at which all duties on goods imported from Alexandria are levied. Boulac also has a school for engineers, a Government printing-house, a cotton-factory, a silk-mill, and some other manufacturing establishments. It was taken and burned by the French in 1799, and was rebuilt by Mahomet Ali; since which time it has become an important place. Pop. 13,200.

BOULAY, a tn. of Germany, Lorraine, 15 m. E.N.E. Metz, r. bank Nied. It is well built. The streets are regular and spacious; and the market-place, where the townhouse

stands, is of great extent, and adorned with a fountain. The parish church is large, and richly decorated. Its manufactures are cloth, blankets, glue, ivory black, hardware, foil blades, cotton yarn, and leather. Pop. 2894.

BOULEBANI, a tn., W. Africa, cap. Bondou, near l. bank, Falémé; lat. 14° 20′ N.; lon. 12° 24′ W. It lies in a large plain; bounded, E. by low rocky hills, and on other sides by forests. The buildings, many of which are mere huts, are grouped together in clumps, the whole surrounded by a rudely embattled wall, pierced at intervals with gates. The streets, or rather, irregular passages around these groups of dwellings, are not paved or kept with the least regard to cleanliness; although the place is famous for its spring water, and, indeed, takes its name from its wells. In the centre of the town is an area, on which stands a mosque, an extensive building, of very rude architecture, and the tata or fortified residence of the amamy, or sovereign of Bondou. Most of the people here are the slaves of the monarch, who draws a large revenue from their sale. Pop. about 2200.—(Raffenel's *Afrique Occidentale.*)

BOULGE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 545 ac. Pop. 39.

BOULOGNE [anc. *Bononia Parra*], a large and handsome vil. France, dep. Seine, 5 m. W. the centre of Paris, of which it forms a kind of suburb, between the wood of same name (Bois de Boulogne) and the Seine, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of twelve arches, leading across to St. Cloud. It is well built, and is especially celebrated for the promenades in its vicinity. The bois de Boulogne contains about 2400 ac.; was replanted and remodelled by Napoleon, when he fixed his residence at St. Cloud. In 1815, the English troops encamped in it; and it has recently suffered from the construction of the fortifications of Paris, which traverse one of its extremities. The wood is surrounded with walls, has eleven gates, and is intersected with an infinity of roads and avenues, which form the resort of the fashionable population of the capital. Pop. 17,343.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER [anc. *Bononia*], a seaport tn France, dep. Pas de Calais, at the mouth of the Liane, 20 m. S.S.W. Calais; lat. (column) 50° 44′ 30″ N.; lon. 1° 37′ 15″ E. (R.) It is divided into the upper and lower town. The former, situated on an eminence, is surrounded with ramparts of ancient construction, along which is a promenade, from which a fine panoramic view is obtained, embracing not only the surrounding country, but extending across the Channel to the chalky cliffs of England, which, in clear weather, are distinctly visible. It contains the imperial palace, formerly inhabited by Napoleon; and the house where Le Sage, author of *Gil Blas*, died. The Hotel de Ville occupies the site of the palace of the Counts of Boulogne. The castle, situated at a corner of the ramparts, was built in the 13th century, by Simon de Villers. On the ruins of the ancient cathedral stands the church of Notre Dame, consecrated in 1866, with a lofty dome surmounted by a colossal statue of the virgin. One of the gates leads down by a steep but spacious street, called the Grande Rue, to the lower town, which stands on a flat, and is well built in the modern style, and presents a greater appearance of activity and commerce than is usual in French towns. It has several churches, including an English Protestant church; a public library, containing 33,000 volumes; a museum of natural history and antiquities; an hospital, and an elegant bathing establishment. The harbour, formed by two large basins, defended by several forts; was enlarged by Napoleon when he proposed to invade England, and was the scene of Nelson's unsuccessful attack on the flotilla by gun-boats. A French army of 180,000 men was then encamped in the neighbourhood of the town, where, on August 15, 1805, were distributed the first decorations of the legion of honour. To commemorate the foundation of that order, and also, by anticipation, the conquest of England, the army erected a monumental column at its own expense, and dedicated it to the Emperor. The column which is 164 ft. high, stands on an elevated plain about 1 m. from the town, and is surmounted by a statue of Napoleon, and ornamented with bronze bas-reliefs. The port is safe, but encumbered with a bar, and of difficult access. A fixed red light is placed on the N.E. jetty; and two other lights, one above the other, on the S.W. jetty. The harbour has latterly been improved, but is still, and in all probability must ever remain, only a tide harbour. The town is the seat of courts of first resort and of commerce. It has also an exchange, a custom-house, and several societies—agricultural, commercial, and scientific. There are blast-furnaces and foundries, and the manufactures consist of linens, sailcloth, cement, crockery, steel pens, bottles, cordage, bricks, tiles, chemicals, &c. The inhabitants are much employed in fishing, and daily despatch large quantities of fresh fish to Paris. They also engage extensively in the herring-fishery, and, in 1865, had five vessels employed in the Newfoundland cod-fishery. They are also understood to carry on a large contraband trade, particularly in brandy, with the English coast. The general trade of the port is extensive, and steam communication is kept up with London, Dover, and Brighton. In 1865, the vessels entered at Boulogne were 1610; tonn. 290,993;—cleared, 1656; tonn. 291,732. It has direct railway communication with Paris and with other parts of the country; and the number of passengers to and from England has become very considerable. Many English reside at Boulogne; and there are numerous educational establishments and boarding-schools for English children. The fishers are a body by themselves, inhabiting a particular part of the town, speaking their own dialect, and seldom intermarrying with the other inhabitants. They are bold seamen, and their boats are not surpassed by any in the Channel.

Boulogne still exhibits some Roman remains. The Northmen took it in 882, and massacred the inhabitants. On September 13, 1544, the town capitulated to Henry VIII. of England, after a siege of six weeks. The English retained it till 1550, when Edward VI. restored it to France, upon payment of 400,000 crowns. Charles V. demolished it in 1553. During the Republic, Boulogne received the name of Port de l'Union. Pop. (1821), 16,607; (1831), 20,856; (1846), 29,741; and (1866), 40,251.

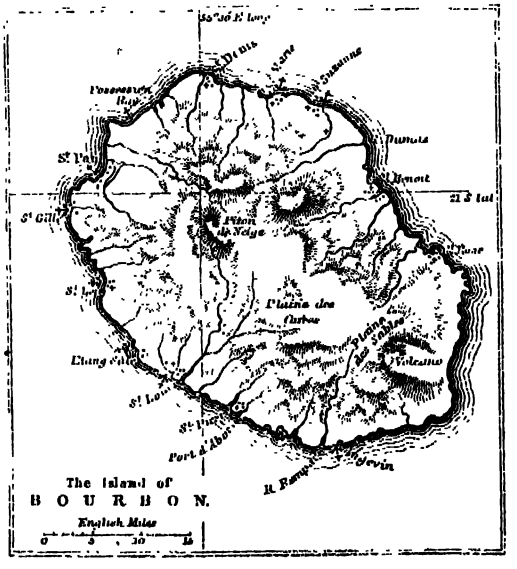
BOULSTON, par., S. Wales, Pembroke; 1822 ac. P. 224.

BOULTHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1210 ac. Pop. 74.

BOUNGO, a prov. Japan, one of the largest in isl. Kiu Siu.

BOUNTIFUL ISLANDS, two isls., about 1½ m. apart, Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria; the larger is intersected by the meridian of 140° E., and is 2½ m. long, and three-fourths of a mile broad. The smaller is about half a mile each way. They obtained their name from the quantity of turtle found on them.

BOURBON (ISLE OF), an African isl., belonging to France, Indian Ocean; about 400 m. E. Madagascar, and 90 m. W.S.W. the Mauritius; lat. (St. Denis) 20° 51′ 30″ S.; lon. 55° 29′ 45″ E. (R.); 45 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and 33 m.



extreme breadth; area, 900 geo. sq. m. It is nearly circular, has no great indentations on its rocky coast, is volcanic, and composed of a mass of mountains, rising to a considerable elevation near the middle of the island, and sloping down on all sides to the coasts, along which is a girdle of cultivated

land, 3 to 4 m. broad. The mountains form two principal groups; that of Piton des Neiges [snowy peak], an extinct volcano, in the N.W., the most extensive; and that of the active volcano, Piton de la Fournaise, in the S.E. The culminating peaks are Piton des Neiges, 10,334 ft.; Grand Bernard, 9743 ft.; and Cimandef, 7492 ft.; all in the N.W. group; and Piton de la Fournaise, 7217 ft. The plains between the two mountain groups are not extensive. The principal ones, called the plain of the Caffres, and that of the Palmists, separated by a rampart of volcanic rocks, are at a considerable elevation above the sea level. The soil of the former is entirely composed of lava and other volcanic substances; and it is nearly destitute of vegetation, although in some places a few stunted shrubs exist. In the latter many trees are found, including palms, whence the plain derives its name. Streams are numerous, coursing down the mountain sides in all directions, and forming deep rugged ravines. They are, however, mostly torrents of no great size, except during the rainy season, when they descend with devastating force on the cultivated plains below. Earthquakes are rare, and little felt.

The climate is delightful, and healthy, especially in elevated situations on the windward side. The air is pure, and the sky always clear. At St. Dennis, the hottest part of the island, and at the sea level—extreme heat, 90° 50′; mean of February and March, the hottest months, 81° 50′; mean of August, the coolest month, 72° 50′; lowest temperature, 61° 25′. There are two distinct seasons, the hot and rainy season, from the end of November to the beginning of May; and the temperate season, from May to the end of November. The prevailing winds throughout the year are from the E. and S.E., except at new and full moons. The island is sometimes swept by terrible hurricanes, but was esteemed, until recently, entirely free of endemic maladies and fevers. It would appear, however, that now, after a residence of four or five years, Europeans are subject to bloody flux and typhoid fever. The mountains were at one time well wooded, and are still partly covered with forests, in which many useful trees are to be found. Excepting a circular basin, near Piton des Neiges, no part of the interior is cultivated or inhabited. All cultivation is on the shore girdle, already adverted to, round the foot of the mountains, where the soil, generally speaking, is of the greatest fertility, and presents all varieties of levels, from the margin of the sea to 3000 ft. high. The principal articles cultivated are sugar, coffee, cloves, peppers, tobacco, and potatoes. Wheat, maize, and rice are also raised, but not in quantity sufficient for the consumption of the island. Manioc, the esculent arum, legumes, &c., are also grown to some extent. The fruits of Bourbon are those both of European and tropical countries, and include pine-apples, bananas, bread-fruit, dates, figs, grapes, oranges, strawberries, raspberries, &c. The dryness of the pasture-lands prevents the rearing of cattle in numbers sufficient for the wants of the population; of domestic animals, pigs are, as usual, in greatest plenty, their numbers nearly equalling that of the inhabitants. A few wild goats are to be found in the woods, and land-turtles are obtained in the W. districts. Bats are numerous, and are esteemed a great delicacy by the natives. The coasts abound with fish, and the shores with beautiful shells. Ambergris is also found. The island has neither metals nor useful minerals, other than volcanic stones and earth. It has one ferruginous alkaline spring, in the vicinity of Piton des Neiges, which is somewhat frequented. Manufactures there are almost none, excepting that of bags for holding sugar, &c.; some lime-burning, and tanneries. The principal exports are:—raw sugar, rum, coffee, cacao, cloves, mace; imports:—rice, wheat, oil, wines, cattle, salt, porcelain, &c., with cottons, and other manufactured goods. After France, Bourbon trades chiefly with India, to which it sends cloves, and from which it imports rice; Madagascar, from which it obtains large cattle, and rice; and the Mauritius. In 1865 the imports amounted to £1,111,340, and the exports to £981,317. The island has no harbour, but only about a dozen of open, exposed roadsteads; of which the best are those of St. Denis on the N., and St. Paul's on the N.W. side. It is divided into two arrondissements, one containing six communes and two districts, the other containing six communes; and has four principal towns —St. Denis, the capital, St. Pierre, St. Paul, and St. Benoît, with other small towns and villages. Bourbon is presided over by a Governor, assisted by a council of 30 members; and there are an imperial court, two courts of assize, and two of first resort. Besides a lyceum and three ecclesiastical colleges, there are numerous schools, several hospitals, and charitable institutions. Seven newspapers are published.

The island was discovered by Mascarenhas, a Portuguese navigator, in 1545, at which period it was not inhabited, and received the name of its discoverer. In 1642, the French sent here some criminals from Madagascar, and, having formally taken possession of it in 1649, named it Bourbon. At the beginning of the first French Revolution, the name was changed into that of *Réunion*, and during the Empire into that of Bonaparte and Napoleon. It was captured by the British in 1810, and restored to France in 1815, when it resumed the name of Bourbon. Pop. (1866), 183,000, of whom 77,472 were immigrants. (*See Supp.*)

BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT [anc. *Borbo Erchenbaldi*], a tn. France, dep. Allier, 13 m. W. Moulins, whence the royal Bourbons are said to have been named. The ruins of a castle, which belonged to the first lords of Bourbon, are pointed out as all that remains of the ancestral halls of the royal families of France and Spain. The town is now only noted for its thermal springs, used in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, gun-shot wounds, and diseases of the eye. The baths were known to the Romans, who appear to have had an establishment in this locality. Pop. 1615.

BOURBON-VENDÉE, a tn. France, cap. dep. Vendée, 231 m. S.W. Paris, agreeably situated on a hill, r. bank, Yon. The streets are broad, straight, clean, and lined with good-looking houses; and nearly all end in the Place Royale, a spacious square, bordered with ranges of fine trees, and surrounded by public monuments and elegant mansions. The parish church, with a peristyle of six Doric columns, and the *mairie* or mansion-house, an elegant Italian building, are both in the Place Royale. Besides these, there are an elegant market-house, theatre, and extensive public offices, large barracks, and a small public library. Bourbon is likewise the seat of a court of first resort; and it has an agricultural society, and lyceum. It has no manufactures, and scarcely any trade. The town occupies the site of the ancient Roche-sur-Yon, a large feudal castle, founded prior to the Crusades; dismantled by Charles IX. and Louis XIII., and, in 1793, thoroughly destroyed by the Republicans. In 1805, Napoleon selected Bourbon for the capital of the department, and devoted 3,000,000 francs (£120,000), to the erection of the public edifices requisite for the chief town of a prefecture. It was named Napoleon Ville until 1814, when a decree of the Comte d'Artois, dated April 25, changed it to Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 5280.

BOURBONNAIS, a prov. France, now forming the dep. of Allier, and also the arrond. of St. Amand, dep. Cher.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS [anc. *Borbonna*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, 21 m. E.N.E. Langres, occupying the site of Roman thermal baths, succeeded by a feudal castle, and then by a small town. The present town was built about the commencement of last century, the former one having been almost entirely consumed by fire. The baths, whence the town is named, are derived from three springs, of the respective temperature of 136°, 134°, 121° Fah. The latter belongs to the military hospital. The public bathing establishment is a very handsome edifice, where every convenience is provided for the invalid. The waters are used exclusively for chronic complaints, and for old wounds, in the cure of which they enjoy considerable reputation. The town is agreeably situated, and has some fine promenades. Its manufactures are cutlery and cotton hosiery. Pop. 3683.

BOURBOURG, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.W. Dunkirk; in a marshy country, near r. bank, Aa, on the canal from that river to Dunkirk. It is an ancient town, and, during the Middle Ages, was the place where the Kings of England usually held their interviews with the Counts of Flanders. It has manufactories of lace, salt-refineries, breweries, and oil-mills. Pop. 2438.

BOURG-ARGENTAL, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. St. Etienne; on the Deome, in a district where silk of a superior quality is produced, bought principally by the manufacturers of Lyons, St. Chamond, and St. Etienne. The silk is white, and, being the best in France for the manufacture of blonde lace, brings a high price. The manufactures are

lace, crape, and ribbons. There is an excellent bleachfield, and silk and cotton are spun in the town. In the neighbourhood are extensive nurseries. Pop. 1685.

BOURG-D'OISANS, a tn. France, dep. Isère, 18 m. S.E. Grenoble, at the extremity of the dark and picturesque valley of the Romanche, which is completely hemmed in by wooded heights, with numerous cascades. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a natural embankment formed by two torrents, which, becoming overflooded, threw down rocks and trees into the valley below, and gave rise to the Lake of St. Laurent. The lake thus formed in 1181, covered the valley near Bourg-d'Oisans to a depth of about 90 ft. Thirty-eight years afterwards the embankment suddenly gave way, and the vast volume of water rushing down, carried devastation into numerous villages in the line of its course, and almost drowned the town of Grenoble. Lead mines and rock crystal are wrought in the vicinity. Pop. 1643.

BOURG-DU-PÉAGE, a tn. France, dep. Drome, 11 m. N.E. Valence, r. bank, Isère, which separates it from St. Romans. The mulberry is extensively cultivated in the vicinity, and silk is spun in the town. Nut-oil is also manufactured here. Pop. 3360.

BOURG-EN-BRESSE [anc. *Burgus Segusianorum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Ain, 232 m. S.E. Paris, l. bank, Reyssouse. It is well built, with good streets, tolerably clean, and ornamented with public fountains, one of which, in the form of a pyramid, was erected by the inhabitants to the memory of General Joubert. On the Promenade du Bastion is a bronze statue of Bichat, the celebrated anatomist, who pursued his early medical studies in the hospital here. Bourg has a parish church, a handsome edifice of the 16th century; a public library, containing 19,000 volumes; a museum, and a spacious corn-market. Outside the town is a magnificent hospital, surrounded by gardens; and the beautiful Gothic church of Brou, built by the direction of Margaret of Austria, daughter of Maximilian I. In front of the portal stands a curious elliptical sun-dial, reconstructed by the celebrated astronomer Lalande, who was a native of this place. Bourg is the seat of a court of first resort, and has also a lyceum, seminary, and agricultural society; some manufactures of linen and hosiery, several tanneries, and a cotton mill; and a considerable trade in grain, poultry, wine, leather, horses, and cattle. In 1814, the inhabitants of Bourg offered a stout resistance to the Allies, and held 1500 Austrians in check for some time; but the town was ultimately taken, and pillaged. Pop. 13,733.

BOURG-ST.-ANDÉOL, a tn. France, dep. Ardèche, 25 m. S. Privas; agreeably situated in a fertile and well cultivated country, r. bank, Rhone, which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has manufactures of silk, and some trade in grain, flour, wine, brandy, olive-oil, and other productions of the S. of France. The church contains a Roman tomb, in marble; and in the immediate vicinity of the town is a grotto, with a temple to the god Mithras, and curious sculptures. The principal figure wears the Persian tiara. Pop. 3751.

BOURG-ST.-MAURICE, a village, France, Savoy, prov. Tarentaise; on the Isère, about 6 m. S.W. of the Little St. Bernard. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1794, but has since been rebuilt in an improved form. A cheese of some celebrity is produced in the neighbourhood, and, with cattle, forms the only article of trade. Pop. 2380.

BOURG-SUR-GIRONDE, or SUR-MER, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 8 m. S.E. Blaye, r. bank, Dordogne, near its confluence with the Gironde. It is tolerably well built, has a small port, admitting vessels of 200 or 300 tons; and, in the neighbourhood, some quarries of excellent stone, from which Bordeaux is supplied. The town has a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 1356.

BOURGANEUF, a tn. France, dep. Creuse, 17 m. S.S.W. Gueret, on the Thorion. It gives its name to a coal field or basin, extending through four of the neighbouring communes; and has manufactures of porcelain and paper. Pop. 2480.

BOURGAS, BOURGHAS, or BURGAS.—1, A seaport tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, on the Black Sea, at the bottom of gulf of same name, 70 m. N.E. Adrianople; lat. (minaret) 42° 30′ 18″ N.; lon. 27° 30′ 45″ E. (B.) It is built on an eminence, and has a prepossessing appearance. The shops are kept neat and clean, and being well stocked with showy articles, look very pretty. Its principal source of prosperity is in the manufacture of pottery, pipe-bowls, cups, &c., for which a superior clay is found in the neighbourhood. They are, besides, tastefully made, richly ornamented, and are sold at a high price. The town has also a considerable trade in grain, wine, iron, woollen stuffs, butter, cheese, and other productions of the country. Pop. 6000.——The GULF is formed by Cape Eminch on the N., and the town of Sizeboli or Sizopoli on the S., 17 m. apart. It opens E. and stretches about 22 m. inland.—2, *Tchatal Bourgas*, or *Burgas*, a tn. same prov. 45 m. S.E. Adrianople; lat. 41° 21′ N.; lon. 27° 18′ E.; with an old castle, a fine mosque, hospital, baths, small market-place, manufactures of terra-cotta, and about 2000 houses.

BOURGES [anc. *Bituricæ* or *Biturix*], a very ancient tn. France, cap. dep. Cher, 124 m. S. Paris, at the confluence of the Auzon and Yèvre. It is surrounded with ramparts, now converted into public promenades, and is about 2¼ m. round. The streets are generally broad, but deserted and gloomy, owing to the small population, and peculiar construction of the houses. Large unbuilt spaces, likewise, generally planted with trees, or occupied as gardens and nursery-grounds, are met with here and there. The principal public buildings are, the cathedral, erected in the 13th century, and esteemed one of the finest Gothic structures in France; the church of Notre Dame, founded in 1157, destroyed by fire in 1487, and re built in 1520; and the church of St. Bonnet, founded in 1250, destroyed by the same fire of 1487, and re-built in 1510. The glass in the chapels of the latter is exquisitely painted. The archiepiscopal palace is a handsome building, with gardens, designed by Le Notre. The hotel of the prefecture occupies the site of the old palace of the Dukes of Berry. Next to the cathedral, however, the most remarkable building of Bourges is the Hotel de Ville, built in 1443, and originally the mansion of Jacques Cœur, a native of the town, and the celebrated and unfortunate treasurer of Charles VII., who, after lending his master 200,000 gold crowns, was cast into prison, and all his property confiscated, for certain imaginary crimes, of which he was accused by courtiers who shared in his spoils. He was condemned to death, but escaped to Rome, and died on a naval expedition, in the service of



HOUSE OF JACQUES CŒUR, BOURGES.
From France Monumentale et Pittoresque.

the Pope. This building is in the florid Gothic style and of great magnificence. Besides the *mairie*, the mansion of Jacques Cœur contains the halls of the royal court, the courts of first resort, of commerce, and justiciary. The

ancient seminary is also a handsome edifice, now occupied as barracks. Bourges has a public library, containing 20,000 volumes; a college, museum, seminary, theatre, general hospital, prisons, and a house of refuge. The town is the seat of an archbishopric, of a royal court for the departments of Cher, Indre, and Nievre, of a diocesan theological seminary, ecclesiastical school, and normal school for the department. It is also the capital of the 19th military division of the kingdom. The manufactures are inconsiderable, consisting of some coarse woollens, blankets, cutlery, and leather. It has also saltpetre works, breweries, and tanneries. The number of silversmiths is remarkable for a provincial town. The principal trade is in grain, hemp, wool, flannel, hides, wood, and fruit-trees. Bourges is of high antiquity. Six centuries before the Christian era, it was the capital of Celtic Gaul. In the time of Julius Cæsar it was called *Avaricum*, and was the capital of the Bituriges, from whom the modern name appears to be derived. Cæsar besieged and took it, B.C. 52. Under the Romans it became the capital of Aquitania. In 475, it fell into the hands of the Visigoths, but submitted to Clovis, when he had vanquished Alaric, in the plains of Vouillé. It then became the capital of prov. Berri; and, during the Middle Ages, partook of the vicissitudes common to the towns of France. The great fire of 1487 destroyed 3000 houses, and gave a blow to the commercial prosperity of the town, from which it never recovered. The cloth manufacturers, who were at that time numerous, removed from the place, and Lyons profited by the disaster, as the fairs were transferred to that town. In 1583, the plague carried off 5000 of the inhabitants. Seven councils have been held at Bourges, and the Pragmatic Sanction was accepted here by the clergy in 1438. Pop. (1866), 30,119.

BOURGET.—1, A lake, France, Savoy, 7 m. N. Chambery, and near the E. border of the dep. It is about 11 m. long, from N. to S., and, on an average, not more than 2 m. broad. It empties its surplus water into the Rhone, by a tortuous channel, which permits steam-vessels to enter, and navigate the lake. The scenery is very romantic, the W. shore consisting of a precipice of limestone, which rises almost perpendicularly.—2, A vil. at the S.W. extremity of the lake. It is a place of great antiquity, and many Roman remains have been found in it. Pop. 1650.

BOURGOGNE. *See* BURGUNDY.

BOURGOIN [anc. *Bergusium*], a tn. France, dep. Isère, 8 m. W.N.W. La Tour-du Pin, on the Bourbre. It is surrounded with marshes, which have been partly drained, and which afford inexhaustible supplies of turf for fuel. The town has some woollen, cotton, and silk manufactures, and numerous flour-mills. It carries on a good trade in flour of excellent quality, hemp, linen, and woollen cloth, &c. Pop. 3337.

BOURGUEIL, a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 26 m. S.W. Tours, r. bank, Doit, here called the Authion. The district produces red wine of good quality, flax, hemp, anise, liquorice, nuts, onion and other vegetable seeds. Trade in nut-oil, dried fruits, butter, maize, millet, and wine. Pop. 1729.

BOURKE, a co., S. Australia, 65 m. long, and 60 broad; area, 3000 sq. m., or 2,496,000 ac. It contains 35 parishes Pop. 17,331, of which 9440 are males, 7891 females.

BOURLOS. *See* BOORLOS.

BOURN, or BOURNE, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Cambridge; 4065 ac. Pop. 945.—2, *Bourne* (*St. Mary*), par. Hants; 7678 ac. Pop. 1149.—3, *Bourne* (*West*), par. Sussex; 5091 ac. Pop. 2178.

BOURNE, a tn. and par. England, co. of, and 33 m. S. Lincoln. The town lies at the foot of a range of hills, and consists of four principal streets, recently much improved in cleanliness and sewage; houses generally of brick, for the most part irregularly but well built; amply supplied with water, and well lighted with gas. The church is a large ancient structure, with two towers at its W. end. There are chapels belonging to Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinists; also, a grammar, national, and several private schools; a set of alms-houses, a clothing-fund, and some other minor charities, and a mechanics' institute. The manufacture of leather, formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, has long since ceased. The only trade of the town now is in wool and corn. Area of par. 9352 ac. Pop., including the hamlets of Dyke and Cawthorpe, 3850; of tn. 3098.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BOURNEMOUTH, a vil. England, co. Hants, 6 m. W. by S. Christ Church. It lies on the coast, and having of late years become a place of fashionable resort for bathing, many tasteful villas and mansions have sprung up. A church was erected in 1844, and rebuilt in 1864, a neat building with a nave and aisles, chancel and transept. There are also a Congregational and a Scotch chapel. Here is a sanatorium, opened in 1855, for those persons suffering from diseases of the chest; and the Herbert Convalescent Home has recently been opened. There are good hotels, commodious baths, reading-rooms, and library. The scenery about Bournemouth is very beautiful, and the climate mild and healthful. P. 5906.

BOURO. *See* BOORO.

BOURTANGER MORASS, an extensive swamp, upwards of 40 m. in length, on the confines of Holland and Hanover, bank of the Ems. Being quite impracticable for the passage of troops, it forms to the adjacent provinces an important defence against invasion. At the N. extremity of the morass, in province Groningen, is a fort of the same name.

BOUSSA, a city, Africa, Soodan, cap. prov. of same name, on an island in the Niger or Quorra, about 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad; lat. 10° 14′ N.; lon. 6° 11′ E. It is walled, and being surrounded by rocks, is a place of considerable strength. As in all African cities, the houses are irregularly placed, and thus cover a space of ground disproportioned to the number of inhabitants. The soil of the province is fertile producing corn, yams, cotton, rice, and timber trees, in great abundance. Amongst the wild animals are elephants, hippopotami, lions, tigers, &c. Boussa has obtained a melancholy notoriety, from the circumstance of its being the place where the enterprising traveller, Park, met his death. The population of the town of Boussa has been estimated at 12,000 to 18,000.

BOUSSU, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. W. Mons; with the fine castle of the Counts of Caraman and Beaumont, whence Louis XIV. directed the siege of Saint Ghislain, in 1665. The commune has extensive breweries, an iron-foundry, and forge, and abounds in coal; 30,000 tons are raised annually, two-thirds of which go to France. Pop. 3287.

BOUTONNE, a river, France, which rises at the foot of one of the towers of the ancient castle of Malesherbes, near Chef-Boutonne, dep. Deux-Sèvres, and, after a S.W. course of about 50 m., falls into the Charente, about 10 m. above its mouth. It passes, and is navigable from, St. Jean d'Angely.

BOUXWILLER, or BOSWILLER, a tn. Germany, in Lower Alsace, on the Moder, 20 m. N. W. Strasburg; formerly walled. It has extensive chemical works, producing alum, vitriol, Prussian blue, ammonia, animal charcoal, pyroligneous acid, &c. It likewise has some large tanneries, bleachfields, madder-works, ropeworks, and manufactures of fustian, linen, ironmongery, and excellent glue. Pop. 3951.

BOUZONVILLE, a tn. of Germany, Lorraine, on the Nied, 19 m. N. E. Metz. Its manufactures are leather (common and shammy), glue, nails, and cabinet-work. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an abbey, founded in 1030. Its extensive Gothic buildings crown a hill, whose sloping sides are covered with orchards, and at the foot of which the Nied meanders through large and verdant meadows. Pop. 1580.

BOVA, a tn. Naples, prov. Reggio, 17 m. S. E. Reggio, on a mountain not far from the sea; seat of a bishop, suffragan to Reggio. It has a cathedral and several other churches, a seminary, hospital, and two *monts-de-piété*. Silkworms are reared in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2882.

BOVEGNO, a vil. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of and 18 m. N. by E. Brescia, near l. bank Mella. It has a parish church, an hospital, and manufactory of iron vessels, and cutlery. In the vicinity are iron mines, and several mineral springs. Pop. 2546.

BOVEVAGH, par. Irel. Derry; 19,636 ac. Pop. 4319.

BOVEY (NORTH), par. Eng. Devon; 5654 ac. Pop. 600.

BOVEY-TRACEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, 4 m. W. by S. Chudleigh. There are here a large parish church, in the early English style; chapels for Wesleyans and Baptists, and an endowed free school for 20 boys. There

are several extensive earthenware potteries, and some coal mines in the parish. Area of par. 7262 ac. Pop. 2133.

BOVINO [anc. *Bovianum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Foggia, 20 m. S.S.W. Foggia, near the Cervaro; the seat of a bishopric, suffragan to Benevento. It is fortified, and has a cathedral, two parish churches, and several convents. The Spaniards were defeated here by the Imperialists in 1734. Pop. 5721.

BOW, or NYMET-TRACEY, par. Eng. Devon; 2740 ac. Pop. 994.

BOW, an isl., S. Pacific; lat. 18° 6′ S.; lon. 140° 48′ W. (R.); of coral formation, 30 m. long by 5 mean breadth; well-wooded on the weather side, but scantily on the other; visited for its pearl-fishery. Pop. about 100.

BOW, or STRATFORD-LE-BOW, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 4½ m. E.N.E. St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The village is agreeably situated; well paved, and lighted with gas. The church, an ancient structure, of a mixed style of architecture, has a low square tower, and a window gorgeously ornamented with figures in stained glass. There are, besides, places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, and R. Catholics; several free schools, an alms-house, and various other charities. There are flour mills, dye-works, chemical-works, and breweries. The E. Counties Railway has a station here. Area of par. 809 ac. P. 26,055.

BOWDEN, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Bowden* (*Great*), par. Leicester; 3120 ac. Pop. 3624.—2, *Bowden* (*Little*), par. Northampton; 1670 ac. Pop. 458.

BOWDEN, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Roxburgh. The vil., 3 m. S. Melrose, has a church, and a good parochial school. Pop. 253. Area of par. 6700 ac. Pop. 981.

BOWDITCH ISLAND, an isl., S. Pacific, lat. (N. point) 9° 20′ S.; lon. 171° 4′ W. (R.); of coral formation, and triangular form, with the apex S. It is 8 m. long N. to S., and about 4 m. broad. On its N.W. and N. points the land is of considerable elevation, and on the E. are extensive groves of cocoa-nut trees and shrubbery. The scenery on some parts of this little island is of surpassing beauty, equalling all that the imagination has pictured, or can picture of these paradises of the ocean, with their balmy climates and luxuriant foliage. The inhabitants, of whom there are about 600, are friendly, gentle, and good-humoured, but extremely timid. In their persons they are well formed, and the expression of their countenances is extremely agreeable. The younger portion of the community go naked, but those more advanced in life wear the maro, a sort of apron, which in the men is from 16 to 18 inches wide; in the case of females it is of preposterous size, and weighs about 50 lbs., presenting a very uncouth and ridiculous appearance. They do not cultivate the soil, but live chiefly on its spontaneous productions, which include cocoa-nuts, and on the produce of the sea; and that these sources afford them sufficient sustenance, says Capt. Wilkes, is amply proved by their robust and healthy looks. They are a very ingenious people, exhibiting great taste and dexterity in the manufacture of various small articles, such as fish-hooks, boxes, and working-implements, saws, files, and drills, formed, indeed, from rude materials, but well adapted for their purposes. They also manufacture an excellent kind of matting for sleeping in, and for clothing. Bowditch Island was discovered by Commander Wilkes, of the U. States' Exploring Expedition, on January 29, 1841, the island not having been laid down in any chart previous to that period, and being still wanting in many maps.

BOWDON, par. Eng. Chester; 17,971 ac. Pop. 11,228.

BOWER, par. Scot. Caithness, 7 m. long by 3 broad. Pop. 1658.

BOWER-CHALK, par. Eng. Wilts; 2966 ac. Pop. 509.

BOWERS-GIFFORD, par. Eng. Essex; 2606 ac. P. 230.

BOWES, par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 18,334 ac. P. 725.

BOWFELL, a mountain, Eng. Westmoreland, 7 m. W. by N. Ambleside, 2911 ft. high.

BOWMORE, a vil. and port, Scotland, co. Argyle, isl. Islay, near the head of Loch-in-Daal. It is laid out with tolerable regularity. A principal street ascends a pretty steep hill, and is crossed by another wide street; and a third street, with inferior houses, runs parallel to the first. The quay is substantial, and suited for coasting vessels. The parish church, a respectable circular building, surmounted by a neat spire, stands in the village, which likewise has three schools. A distillery here is somewhat noted for the quality of the whisky produced. Pop. 867.

BOWNESS, a post tn. England, co. Westmorland; delightfully situated on E. shore, Lake Windermere, 9 m. W.N.W. Kendal, a favourite residence of visitors to the lake scenery. It has a parish church, free grammar-school, and several handsome villas, and is within 1½ m. of the Windermere station of the Kendal and Windermere Railway.

BOWNESS, par. Eng. Cumberland; 17,947 ac. P. 1385.

BOX, par. Eng. Wilts; 4217 ac. Pop. 1987.

BOXFORD, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Suffolk; 1820 ac. Pop. 1102.—2, *Boxford cum-Westbrook*, par. Berks; 2769 ac. Pop. 582.

BOXGROVE, par. Eng. Sussex; 3676 ac. Pop. 755.

BOXLEY, par. Eng. Kent; 5745 ac. Pop. 1508.

BOXMEER [anc. *Meer*], a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 28 m. E. Hertogenbosch, near the Maas. It is neat and clean; has an old castle, a handsome court house, a R. Catholic church, a Carmelite monastery and convent, a gymnasium for the tuition of Latin, philosophy, and theology, and three other schools. Boxmeer has two calico printworks, and is noted for its fine beer. Pop. 630.

BOXTED, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Essex; 3082 ac. Pop. 909.—2, par. Suffolk; 1367 ac. Pop. 201.

BOXTEL, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S. Hertogenbosch, on the Dommel, which, winding through among the houses, propels a variety of mills, besides serving for the passage of boats, and together with the constant traffic of carriages of all sorts to and from Maastricht, &c., renders this one of the most stirring places in the district. Boxtel has a R. Catholic, and a Reformed church, two schools, and a small alms-house. It is noted for the beauty of its diapers and damasks, and has bleacheries, and a paper-mill. Pop., nearly all R. Catholics, about 3600.

BOXWELL-WITH-LEIGHTERTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2266 ac. Pop. 285.

BOXWORTH, par Eng. Cambridge; 2521 ac. Pop. 358.

BOYACA, a vil. Colombia, state same name, 60 m. N.N.E. Bogota, with important limekilns. It has become noted from the defeat here sustained by the Spaniards in 1819, and which secured the independence of the W. provinces.—The STATE is very extensive, bounded by the republic of Venezuela, and the states of Cundinamarca and Santander; area, 33,350 Eng. sq. m.; capital, Tunja. In the W. it is traversed by a chain of the Andes, and in the E. it is composed of immense plains, watered by affluents of the Orinoco. Pop. 442,996.

BOYANAGH, par. Irel. Galway; 15,832 ac. Pop. 3917.

BOYANNA BAY, a bay, N.W. coast of Madagascar, N.W. point; lat. 15° 59′ S.; lon. 45° 23′ E. It is about 3 m. wide in the entrance, and 6 or 7 m. in length; extending S., with depths from 6 to 4 fathoms, and which shoal to 2 and 1 fathom near the shore and at the bottom of the bay, around which there are several small villages; and on the W. side is the principal town of the province.

BOYD TOWN, a seaport, Australia, New S. Wales, at the head of Twofold Bay; lat. 37° 10′ S.; lon. 149° 57′ E., separated from E. Boyd by the river Kiah. Though but lately founded, it is in a flourishing condition, and has already a pretty extensive trade, and is laid out in good taste, and composed of well-built brick houses, and neat cottages, with verandahs. It contains a handsome Gothic church, with a lofty spire, a spacious hotel, and several ranges of commodious shops. There are here a large whaling establishment, employing nine sperm whaling ships, and several extensive salting and boiling-down houses. The port has a convenient jetty, 300 ft. long, and vessels refitting have here the advantage of a heaving-down hulk, and every necessary mechanical assistance, abundance of water, and every description of provisions and vegetables. Both Boyd and E. Boyd are consequently favourite resorts for shipping.

BOYLE, a garrison tn. and par. Ireland, co. Roscommon. The town is 22 m. S.E. Sligo, on a stream of same name, connecting Lough Gara with Lough Key, in a valley nearly surrounded by hills. It consists of four principal streets crossing at right angles, two of which are straight, the other two winding, one of the latter ascends a very steep hill; all indifferently paved and kept. The more modern houses, many of which are of stone, are well built, great improvement in this respect

having taken place of late years, but in the outskirts are many miserable hovels. Boyle has an Episcopal church, and chapel of ease, a R. Catholic, and two Methodist chapels, a workhouse, in the old English style; courthouse, and bridewell, the latter a plain building, with freestone front; a national school for boys and girls, and a male and female infant school connected with the church; a dispensary, and a charitable loan fund. Oatmeal and flour are made at very extensive mills erected on the Boyle river, at the extremity of the town, and coarse frieze and flannels are manufactured by some of the peasantry, but to a very limited extent, and only for the home market. A large number of cattle is sold at the fairs, which take place nine times a year, and, being the centre of an extensive district, there is a good retail trade. In the environs is a public garden, decorated with a statue of King William III., with well laid-out walks, for the recreation of the inhabitants, provided by Viscount Lorton, the proprietor of the town. Pop. 3161. Area of par. 19,618 ac. Pop. 8844. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

BOYLSTON, par. Eng. Derby; 1360 ac. Pop. 268.

BOYNDIE, or BOINDIE, par. Scot. Banff; 3000ac. P. 1711.

BOYNE, a river, Ireland; rises in the bog of Allen, co. Kildare, 1½ m. S.E. Carbery, and after a winding N.E. course of about 60 m., through beautiful and romantic scenery, falls into the Irish Sea 4 m. E. by N. Drogheda. By artificial means, it has been rendered navigable for barges to a distance of 25 m. from the sea; but the bar at its entrance can be crossed only by vessels of small burden. The Boyne derives its chief importance from the memorable and decisive battle fought on its banks, July 1, 1690, between William III. and James II. An obelisk, in commemoration of the battle was erected in 1786, on the spot where William received a slight wound, the evening before the engagement.

BOYNTON, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 2690 ac. P. 128.

BOYSTOWN, or BALTIBOYS, par. Irel. Wicklow; 25,135 ac. Pop. 2790.

BOZZOLO, a fortified tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, and 16 m. W.S.W. Mantua, near r. bank, Oglio, with old fortifications, some silk looms, and an annual fair. Pop. 4019.

BRA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 9 m. W.S.W. Alba. It has three parish churches, the principal of which is the church of Santa Chiara, built in 1742 by Vettone. The town has a good trade in cattle, grain, wine, and silk, which last is held in high repute. Pop. 9125.

BRAA, or BRAHE, a river, Prussia, rising in Pomerania. It forms numerous small lakes in the upper part of its course, flows S.S.E., and falls into the Vistula on its l. bank, 6 m. E. Bromberg; total length, about 108 m. The canal from Bromberg to Nakel unites it with the Netze, and thus forms a communication between the Vistula and the Oder.

BRAAK, or BRAKKE, several streams, S. Africa, Cape Territory:—1, *Braak*, or *New River*, rising in Graaf Reynet, near lat. 31° S., flowing N.W. and falling into the Gariep or Orange River, after a course of 120 m. exclusive of windings. — 2, The *Great* and *Little Braak*, the two head streams of the Great Fish River,—3, A small affluent of the Little Fish River.

BRAAKE. *See* BRAKE.

BRABANT [Dutch, *Hertogdom Brabandt*], an ancient duchy of the Low Countries, of which Brussels was the capital. On the emancipation of the United Provinces of Holland, it became divided into two parts—one Dutch or N. Brabant, and Austrian Brabant, comprehending not merely the present province of S. or Belgian Brabant, but both it and the present province of Antwerp.

BRABANT (NORTH), [Dutch, *Noord-Brabandt*], a prov. Holland, and on the frontier betwixt it and Belgium, along which it extends about 60 m.; area, 842,240 ac. It is generally flat, and is drained by the Maas, the Merwede, the Scheldt, the Amer, the old Maas, the Dommel, the Aa or Ade, the Donge, the Mark, and the Dintel, to which may be added the great South-William's-vaart Canal. Careful drainage has made the province famous for health and longevity, and while epidemics have raged in other parts of the Netherlands, N. Brabant has been exempt from their attacks. There are no minerals of any consequence. The soil varies from barren moor and wet bog, to the richest arable and pasture land. Besides the common cereals, it produces hops, madder, cole-seed, flax, hemp, and orchard fruit. Not the least important product is the running-plant, found indispensable for the preservation of the dikes from abrasion by the water. Oak and elm thrive well. The lower grounds afford excellent osiers and bulrushes, and the white mulberry is much grown for silkworms, which are reared chiefly at St. Michael's Gestel. The horses and cattle of N. Brabant are smaller than those of some of the neighbouring provinces. The wool of the sheep is mostly used within the province, particularly at Tilburg. The pigs are excellent. Immense quantities of geese and poultry are raised and exported. Bees also are an object of profitable attention. The rivers abound with fish, of which the anchovies of Bergen-op-Zoom, and the salmon of Gertruidenburg, are in great repute. Manufactures:—Woollen cloths, made at Tilburg, Eindhoven, and Gelddrop; coloured cottons at Helmond, and linen and cotton fabrics at Eindhoven and the villages around Hertogenbosch, where also the finest damasks and diapers are manufactured. In other towns there are carpet, hat, and pin manufactories, potteries, brick-fields, many celebrated breweries, lace-making, iron-mills, &c. For the administration of justice, N. Brabant is divided into three districts, and these again into 19 cantons. It had on 15th Jan. 1856, 422 schools, attended by 50,000 scholars. Pop. (1867), 431,253, four-fifths of whom are Roman Catholics, the remainder chiefly Protestants and Jews.

BRABANT (SOUTH), [Dutch, *Zuid-Brabandt*], a prov. Belgium, which, though in population only the second, and in extent only the fourth, is from its central position, and possession of the capital, the most important of all the provinces of Belgium. Its boundaries are, N. prov. Antwerp, E. prov. Limburg and Liège; S. prov. Hainaut and Namur, E. prov. E. Flanders. It has an area of 810,955 English ac., of which 671,484 are cultivated, 105,131 under wood, of which one-tenth belongs to forest Soignies, and only 3107 uncultivated and waste, the remainder being occupied by water, roads, towns, &c. Its soil, which owes much to nature, but more to industry, produces in abundance all the ordinary grain and pulse crops, seeds, and grasses; its manufactures are various and extensive, consisting chiefly of cotton stuffs, muslins, velvet, lace, and carpets. It has numerous potteries, tanneries, and currying-houses, hat factories, sugar and salt refineries, coachworks, paper-mills, glassworks, distilleries, and very extensive breweries. There is also a very large book trade, the chief materials of which are obtained, not from native authors, but from the appropriated literature of France. Brabant is divided into three administrative and judicial arrondissements, of which the chief places are Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles. According to the proportion of one to every 40,000 inhabitants, it should send 20 members to the Chamber of Deputies. Pop. at 31st Dec. 1866, 819,132, almost the whole of whom belong to the R. Catholic religion.

BRACADALE, a par. Scotland, co. Inverness, isle of Skye; length, 17 m.; breadth, 4 to 7 m.; rocky, and intersected by several arms of the sea. Pop. 1335.

BRACCIANO [anc. *Arcennum* or *Bracennum*], a tn. Papal States, W. side lake of same name, 22 m. N.W. Rome; with a magnificent castle belonging to the Dukes of Bracciano. In its vicinity are thermal springs and baths. Pop. 1460. ——The LAKE [anc. *Sabantina stagna*] is 2437 ft. above the sea; area, 25 sq. m., and nearly circular. By the Arone it communicates with the Mediterranean.

BRACKENHEIM, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, cap. dist. of same name, 23 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. It contains two churches, a townhouse, an old castle, a grammar-school, and a well-endowed hospital. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been a Roman station. Pop. 1520.——The DISTRICT, area 70 geo. sq. m., produces much fruit and wine. Pop. 24,415.

BRACKLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northampton. The town is 18 m. S.W. Northampton, and consists chiefly of one straight spacious street, nearly 1 m. in length; houses chiefly of stone, with large gardens behind; well lighted with gas. It contains a church, an ancient and handsome building; Wesleyan and Independent chapels, a free and a national school. The townhall, in the centre of the town, is also an ancient structure. There are two large breweries here, but no other manufactures of any consequence. Pop. 2154.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRADANO, a river, Naples, which rises in a branch of the Apennines, prov. Potenza, and, after an E.S.E. course

of nearly 60 m., falls into the Gulf of Taranto, at Ponte Tavole.

BRADFORD, tn. bor. and par., co. York, West Riding, 29 m. N.E. of Manchester. The parliamentary and municipal boundaries are conterminous, and include the four townships of Bradford, Bowling, Horton, and Manningham—formerly distinct, but now integral parts of the borough. The total area of the borough is 6508 acres. The town is situate at the junction of three valleys, on the slopes of which the principal portion of the town is built. Bradford has a more substantial appearance than most English towns, owing to the houses, shops, warehouses, &c., being almost exclusively built of freestone of fine quality, of which there are numerous extensive quarries in the neighbourhood. The extent and importance of the town have greatly increased of late years, in consequence of the extraordinarily rapid development and prosperity of the worsted yarn and stuff trade, of which it is the centre. The following figures show the great progress which the town has made since 1841. In 1841 the population of the four townships was 66,715; in 1861 it was 106,218; and in 1871 the borough had a population of 145,830. The value of the property assessable to the poor-rate in the four townships, was, in 1841, £137,778; in 1861 it had risen to £290,918; and in 1869 it was £504,192. The town was incorporated in 1847. The corporation consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. The borough returns two members to parliament. The number of electors on the parliamentary register in 1869 was 21,069. The appearance of the town has been almost completely changed since 1861. Formerly the streets in the older part of the town were narrow, tortuous, and extremely inconvenient. Under the powers conferred by two special acts of parliament, and at an expenditure of nearly £150,000, the corporation have effected most extensive street improvements, widening the principal thoroughfares, improving the gradients, removing the angularities which obstructed traffic, and opening up new streets which were greatly needed. Great difficulty was found in obtaining a supply of water adequate to the wants of the town, and about three-quarters of a million sterling have been expended in the construction of reservoirs, mains, &c.; and an excellent supply both in point of quantity and quality has been obtained. A fine and spacious covered market is being erected by the corporation at a cost of about £20,000, and about as much has been expended in the construction of a cattle-market, abbatoirs, &c. A fine pile of buildings is being erected in the centre of the town for corporate purposes, at a cost, including land, of about £70,000. Indications of the prosperity of the town are to be seen in numerous splendid warehouses recently built, some of which for elegance and extent are equal to any in the kingdom. Among the public buildings are the court-house, erected in 1834; St. George's Hall, a splendid building in the Grecian style, erected in 1851, and capable of accommodating about 5000 persons; the new exchange—the foundation stone of which was laid by Lord Palmerston in 1857—containing a fine hall and news-room, with suites of offices, &c.; a neat temperance hall, the first erected in the kingdom; and a mechanics' institute, for which a new building is being erected at a cost of about £30,000. There are seventy churches and chapels in the borough, of which twenty-two—including the parish church, erected in the reign of Henry VI., in the decorated style of English architecture—are Church of England; thirteen Wesleyan Methodist, seven Reform Methodist, three Primitive Methodist, one Wesleyan Association, two New Connexion Methodist, six Baptist, six Independent, two Roman Catholic, one United Presbyterian, one Unitarian, one Society of Friends, one Moravian, one Latter-day Saints, and three not stated. There are a large number of schools, the principal of which are, the free grammar-school, endowed by Charles II.; and the high-school. Among the other educational institutions, are the Philosophical Society, which is well supported; the School of Art; the Female Educational Institute, established for the education of the young women employed in factories; and the Church Literary Institute, an organization in connection with the Church of England. Within the boundaries of the borough is Airedale College, for training young men for the ministry among the Independents; the Baptists have a similar institution at Rawdon, a few miles distant; and the Wesleyans have a school for ministers' sons at Woodhouse Grove, about 4 miles from the town. There are two ragged schools in the town. There is a handsome savings' bank, erected in 1837, which is largely taken advantage of. There are a number of charitable institutions in the town, among which may be noted, the infirmary, erected in 1842, but since enlarged—a fine building in the Tudor style, containing accommodation for 120 patients, and having a dispensary in connection with it for out-door patients; eye and ear hospital, a pretty building in the Gothic style; an institution for the blind, recently erected; the almshouses of the Tradesmen's Home Benevolent Society, a fine row of neat cottages, with a chapel in the centre; and a fever hospital is being erected. On the outskirts of the town is Peel Park, a gift, in the first instance, to the town of a number of gentlemen, who laboured for a number of years collecting subscriptions, and getting up entertainments to defray the cost. It is about 60 acres in extent, and cost about £25,000. It is very tastefully laid out. There are statues in the town to Sir Robert Peel, and Richard Oastler, the great advocate for the factory act.

As already stated, the principal industry of the town is the manufacture of worsted yarn and worsted stuffs, alpaca stuffs, the manufacture of which was first introduced into England by Mr. (now Sir) Titus Salt, at Saltaire, near Bradford; mohair goods; the manufacture of silk and velvet stuffs, mixed cotton and silk goods, is also extensively carried on; and there are a few cotton factories. Large quantities of broad and narrow cloths are produced, but principally outside the borough. There are several large engine-building and machine works. Dyeing is extensively carried out, there being about forty dye-houses, several of them are very extensive. The celebrated Bowling ironworks are within the borough boundaries, and about 3 m. S.E. are the equally well-known Low moor ironworks. Wool-cards, ivory and horn combs are made in large quantities. The market days are Monday and Thursday; the latter is the most important. The Midland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and Great Northern railways afford the utmost facilities for communication with all parts of the kingdom. The town is the seat of a chamber of commerce, which has considerable influence in mercantile matters.

The parish of Bradford is 15 m. in length, and, at an average, 4 m. in breadth. It comprises the town of Bradford, three chapelries, and nine townships; area, 34,146 ac. The pop. of the parish, exclusive of the town of Bradford, is upwards of 50,000.—(*Correspondent in Bradford.*)

BRADFORD (GREAT), an anc. market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The town is beautifully situated 28 m. N.W. Salisbury, on a declivity, banks of the Lower Avon, here crossed by two bridges—a very old one of nine arches, in the centre of the town, and a modern one of four. The town consists of three regular streets, containing many handsome, and some elegant houses. It has a spacious church, with a fine altar-piece, and windows of stained glass; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon Connexion, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, an endowed free school for the education of 60 boys, a news'-room, two almshouses, and a workhouse. Woollen cloth is the staple manufacture of the place, particularly that composed of fine Spanish and Saxony wool, for the dyeing of which the water of the river is highly favourable. Weekly market, Saturday; two fairs annually. Bradford was of some note in the time of the Saxons, St. Dunstan having been elected Bishop of Worcester at a synod held in it. The Kennet and Avon Canal passes close to the town, and the Trowbridge station of the Great Western Railway is 4 m. distant. Area of par. 11,310 ac. Pop. 8179. Pop. of tn. 4871.

BRADING, a small maritime tn. and par. England, Isle of Wight. The former is prettily situated at the head of an inlet called Brading Haven, E. end of isl., 3½ m. S. Ryde, has little trade and no manufactures, and consists principally of one long irregular street. The church has been recently restored; and in the churchyard a plain head-stone marks the last resting-place of the heroine of Legh Richmond's interesting tale of 'Little Jane.' There are two other churches in the parish, as also two dissenting chapels, and a national school. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is held on Monday; and fairs are held on May 12 and October 2. Vessels of moderate burden can enter the harbour at high water. Area of par. 10,107 ac. Pop. 5648.

BRADMORE, par. Eng. Notts; 1560 ac. Pop. 401.

BRADNINCH, or BRAINS, a decayed bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Devon, 8 m. N.N.E. Exeter; pleasantly situated on an eminence, and nearly surrounded with hills, 3 m. from the Collumpton station of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. It consists of one principal street, nearly straight, about 1 m. in length, and of several smaller; houses generally of stone, mostly thatched, the remainder covered with slate. A new guildhall, with a prison under it, was erected in 1835. Bradninch has an old parish church, with a beautifully carved screen, time of Henry VII.; a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school, erected in 1837. There are two large manufactories for paper in the parish—the one, called Kensham Mills, for coarse papers, and the other, for fine papers, called Hele Mills. Area of par. 4351 ac. Pop. 1796.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRADON, par. Eng. Somerset; 390 ac. Pop. 38.

BRADPOLE, par. Eng. Dorset; 966 ac. Pop. 1391.

BRADSBERG, or BRATSBERG, a bail. Norway, composed of the fögderi of Övre [Upper] Tellemarken, in prov. Christiansand, and of Nedre [Lower] Tellemarken, in prov. Aggershuus; area, 4030 sq. m. It has about 25 m. of sea-coast in the Skager-Rak, and stretches landwards to the Hardanger Fjeld. It contains the coast towns of Stathelle, Langesund, Kragerön, and Brevig, and the inland towns of Skien, Porsgrund, and Osebacken. Pop. (1865), 82,037.

BRADSTONE, par. Eng. Devon; 1257 ac. Pop. 157.

BRADWELL, four pars. Eng.:—1, par. Bucks; 892 ac. Pop. 381.—2, par. Essex; 10,115 ac. Pop. 1143.—3, par. Suffolk; 2383 ac. Pop. 341.—4, *Bradwell-near-the-Sea*, par. Essex; 3870 ac. Pop. (1841), 1034.

BRADWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 9586 ac. P. 1071.

BRAEMAR, a par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, now united to the parish of Crathie, remarkable for the grandeur and magnificence of its scenery. It is crowded with lofty, picturesque mountains, whose projecting cliffs and steep acclivities are covered with trees; while commingling with these sterner features are numerous gently sloping hills, which gradually subside into beautiful valleys and verdant plains. The principal mountains in this romantic district are Lochnagar, Cairntoul, Benmacdhui, Bennabuird, &c. Balmoral Castle, one of the summer residences of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is in the united parish of Crathie and Braemar. Pop. 1566. (*See* ABERDEEN COUNTY.)

BRAFFERTON, par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 4898 ac. Pop. 883.

BRAFFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN, par. Eng. Northampton; 1980 ac. Pop. 497.

BRAGA [anc. *Bracara Augusta*], a tn. Portugal, cap. prov. Minho, and seat of an archbishop, primate of Portugal, 32 m. N.N.E. Oporto, in a plain watered by the Este, and about 3 m. S. of the Cavado. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and defended by a castle. The houses are old, and the streets, though broad, are not well laid out. It contains seven squares ornamented by fountains, an archiepiscopal palace, a large quadrangular building, containing a library; a fine richly ornamented Gothic cathedral of the 13th century, six parish churches, eight monasteries, a seminary, college, hospital, and numerous antiquities, among which are remains of a Roman temple, amphitheatre, and aqueduct. The inhabitants are industrious, and have manufactures of some importance, with which they supply the fairs of Portugal and of Galicia in Spain. The principal articles produced are, hats, shoes, iron and horn ware, harness, linen cloth, &c. Besides weekly markets, Braga has two annual fairs, each of which lasts a fortnight. In the vicinity are cold sulphurous springs. Braga is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians. On a hill about 1 m. E. from the town is the famous sanctuary *Bom Jesus do Monte*, the most sumptuous and best frequented of any in Portugal. Pop. 19,514.



THE SQUARE AND FOUNTAIN OF TOWERS, BRAGA. From Vivian's Scenery of Portugal and Spain.

BRAGANÇA.—1, An anc. tn. Brazil, prov. Para, 100 m. N.E. Belem, l. bank, Caite, near its mouth in the bay of same name; lat. 1° S.; lon. 47° 20′ W. It has several churches and a prison, and the river is navigable up to it at high water. Pop., tn. and dist. 6000.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 50 m. N.E. São-Paulo. It has a church; its district is fertile, feeds numbers of cattle and pigs for the Rio de Janeiro market, and has a number of sugar-mills. Pop. 10,000.

BRAGANZA, or BRAGANÇA [anc. *Bragantia*], a tn. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, in a pleasant and fertile plain on the little river Fervença, 24 m. N.W. Miranda. It ranks as a fortress, being surrounded by walls, though in a ruinous condition, and defended by a citadel; is the seat of a bishopric, suffragan to Braga; has two churches, three monasteries, a college, and manufactures of silk and velvet. Braganza is said to have been founded by Sancho I., in 1187. In 1640, John II., eighth Duke of Braganza, ascended the throne of Portugal, under the name of John IV., and from him is descended the present royal family, who retain the name of Braganza. Pop. 3315.

BRAGENÄS. *See* DRAMMEN.

BRAHESTAD, a small seaport, Russian Finland, N.E. shore of Gulf of Bothnia, dist. of, and 37 m. S.W. Uleåborg. The port is good, and some trade is carried on in pitch and tar. Pop. 2620.

BRAHILOW, or BRAILOFF, a fortified tn. Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, r. bank, Danube, of which it is one of the posts, 99 m. from its mouth, and may be reached by any vessel capable of entering that river; lat. 45° 15′ N.; lon. 27° 54′ E. The houses are regularly built, and several handsome new streets have recently been added—a result of the increasing prosperity of the town, in which all the foreign trade of the province centres. It contains several large granaries and commodious warehouses. The principal exports are wheat, tallow, hides, beef, wool, salt, timber, staves, &c. It has, besides, a valuable sturgeon-fishery. The chief merchants are Greeks, but of late years several English houses have been established in the town. Pop. 15,767.

BRAHMAPOOTRA, BRAHMAPUTRA, and erroneously, BURREMPOOTER [offspring of Brahma], one of the largest rivers of Asia, formed by the junction of three streams, which unite in the N.E. part of Upper Assam, in lat. 27° 47′ N.; lon. 95° 30′ E.; 1026 ft. above the sea level. These rivers are called, respectively, the Dihong, Dibong, and Lohit or Luhit, and have each, in turn, been represented as the head stream of the Brahmapootra, but without any of them having been left in undisputed possession of that honour. Nor, in the present state of information on the subject, can this point be yet confidently decided. All probability, however, is in favour of the Dihong; but this, again, is on the presumption that it is a continuation of the Sanpo—a presumption which, although apparently highly probable, is by no means free from uncertainty. The Sanpo, a very large river, and on this account worthy to be the head stream of the Brahmapootra, rises in Tibet, on the N. slopes of the Himalaya, in lat. 30° 8′ N.;

lon. 82° 10′ E.; nearly opposite the sources of the Ganges, on the S. side of the range, and not far from those of the Indus. It flows in an E. direction, parallel to the Himalayas, for about 750 m., or to about lon. 95° E., when, as is presumed, it suddenly bends round to the S., cuts through the Himalayas, as the Indus does between Iskardo and Attock, and enters Upper Assam under the name of the Dihong, where, in lat. 27° 50′, it is joined by the Dibong and Lobit, and then becomes the Brahmapootra, a name which it retains till within about 30 m. of its embouchure, when it is called the Megna. From the point at which it is joined by the Dibong and Lohit, the Brahmapootra flows in a S.W. direction, through the centre of Assam, to lon. 90° 15′ E., when it bends round, proceeds nearly due S., and falls into the Bay of Bengal; its outlets mingling almost undistinguishably with those of the Ganges. The length of the Brahmapootra, from the point at which it obtains that name, or from the junction of its head streams in Assam to its embouchure, is between 500 and 600 m. If the Sanpo is taken as the original stream, the entire length of this great river will be nearly 1400 m. The volume of water discharged by it during the dry season, is about 146,188 cubic ft. in a second; the quantity discharged by the Ganges in the same time, and under the same circumstances, is only 80,000 cubic ft. In the annual floods, the quantity of water poured through the tributaries of the Brahmapootra from their snowy sources is very great; the plains of Upper Assam are an entire sheet of water from the middle of June to the middle of September: the only means of communication then being by elevated causeways 8 or 10 ft. high. Its waters unite also with those of the Ganges in overflowing the E. portions of Bengal. In its course through Assam and Hindoostan, the Brahmapootra forms numerous islands, some of which are of very considerable extent. For 60 m. from its embouchure, it is about 4 or 5 m. in breadth, and interspersed with numerous islets and sandbanks, and were it not for the freshness of the water, it might be taken for an arm of the sea. From its mouth to the junction of the three head streams in Upper Assam, the river is navigable for the boats of the country; and above the junction, up the Lohit, there is plenty of water for canoes for many miles further. Its waters are usually thick and dirty, and its banks, during the latter part of its course, mostly covered with jungle or marsh land. It is subject to the sudden and abrupt influx of the tide called the *bore*, but not to such an extent as the Hooghly, the principal branch of the Ganges. Its principal affluents in Upper Assam are, the Dikho, Deesung, Boorce-dehing, Noa-dehing, and Debooroo, with a great number of smaller streams. Those in Bengal are the Soormah, Barak, and Goomty on the left; and the Gadada, Neelcomer, and Teesta on the right. The Dibong and Lohit, the two other alleged head streams of the Brahmapootra, flow from the N.E., and have their sources in a mountainous district in the S.E. corner of Tibet, and within about 30 or 40 m. of each other. The Lohit is formed by the junction of two mountain-streams, the Talooding and Talooka, which unite at lat. 28° 12′ N.; lon. 97° 10′ E.

BRAHOOIC MOUNTAINS, a name given by Pottinger to the Hala Mountains, between Beloochistan and Scinde.

BRAIC-Y-PWLL HEAD, N. Wales, co. Carnarvon; lat. 52° 47′ N.; lon. 4° 48′ W.

BRAILES, par. Eng. Warwick; 5220 ac. Pop. 1308.

BRAILSFORD, par. Eng. Derby; 4296 ac. Pop. 708.

BRAINE L'ALLEUD, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 13 m. S. by E. Brussels. Part of the operations of the battle of Waterloo were in this commune, in which is raised a mound surmounted with a colossal lion, to commemorate the event. Clothing, leather, glass, &c., are manufactured here; and in the commune are some quarries of paving-stones, but the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 4645.

BRAINE-LE-COMTE.—1, A small and anc. tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 34 m. S.S.W. Brussels; containing a handsome church, founded in the 13th century, and a large well-built chateau. The Southern Railway branches off from this town, on the W. side, to Mons and Quiévrain, E. to Namur and Charleroi. Amongst its public works are, breweries, wire-works, dyeworks, oil, cotton, and corn mills. At one time it manufactured and dealt extensively in tin wares, but this branch of trade is almost if not entirely extinct. Pop. 4400.—2, A com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, with a brewery, and a paper and two cotton mills. Pop. 2350.

BRAINTFIELD, par. Eng. Hertford; 1540 ac. P. 210.

BRAINTREE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The town, pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the Brain, 40½ m. N.E. London, consists of three principal streets, and several smaller; the former spacious, commodious, and well kept, but the latter dirty and inconvenient. A new town, in which the streets are wide, and most of the houses provided with small gardens, is forming between the railway terminus and the town, and rapidly extending towards Braintree. All the new houses are of brick. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The corn exchange and the mechanics' institute are the only public buildings worthy of notice; the former is a commodious structure, in the Corinthian style of architecture; the latter is Italian. Braintree has a church, recently restored, and chapels for Independents, Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers; a free school for boys; boarding and other schools; several religious and benevolent societies, and a mechanics' institute, already mentioned. The manufactures consist of silk and crape weaving. The former gives employment to about 470 persons altogether; the latter employs about six looms. The town is increasing in size and population. Area of par. 2242 ac. Pop., tn. and par., 4790.

BRAITHWELL, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 2904 ac. Pop. 879.

BRAKE, a vil. duchy of Oldenburg, circle, Ovelgönne, on the Weser, 16 m. N.E. Oldenburg. It forms part of the parish of Hammelwarden, and has a wool market, and some woollen manufactures, a dyework, and printfield. It is chiefly, however, as a shipping port that Brake possesses importance, being one of the principal commercial entrepots in the duchy. Brake was formerly the port of Bremen, large vessels being unable to get farther up the Weser, but since the founding of Bremen-hafen it has ceased to be so. It has still a large shipping trade—556 vessels having entered it in 1856. Shipbuilding is carried on. Pop. 4247.

BRAKEL.—1, A tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. Minden, on the Brucht, near its confluence with the Nethe, 32 m. N.N.W. Cassel. It is walled, has two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, a monastery, an hospital, and a workhouse. The inhabitants depend chiefly on agriculture, more particularly the culture of flax. They have also breweries and distilleries. In the neighbourhood are glassworks, and a mineral spring of some repute. Pop. 2560.——2, *Brakel* (*Neder*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 19 m. S. by E. Ghent, l. bank, Zwalm, a small tributary of the Scheldt. It is regularly built, and has a church, communal, and several private schools; dyeries, bleacheries, breweries, malt-houses, a salt refinery, three oil-mills, and a flax-mill. Several cattle fairs are held annually. Pop. 3763.——3, *Brakel* (*Op*), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 1 m. S.W. the above. The village is small but neatly built, and possesses a church and two primary schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving, grinding corn and oil, and in husbandry. Pop. 2120.

BRAMBACH.—1, A tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, on the Geisberg, on the Bohemian frontier, 11 m. N. Eger. It contains a castle and several mills, and has some linen manufactures and general trade. Pop. 1200.—2, A tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Rhine, 7 m. W. Nassau. It lies well, but is a dull place, with dark narrow streets. It contains a palace and a parish church. Pop. 1507.

BRAMBANAN, a dist., isl. Java, prov. Soorakarta, famous for its magnificent remains of Brahminical temples. These were first visited by a Dutch engineer, who found them nearly buried under the luxuriant vegetation of the soil. They were afterwards examined by Colonel C. Mackenzie, in 1812. An intelligent sepoy from Benares, who accompanied him, and who was perfectly acquainted with the history and purpose of the sculptured objects in Hindoo temples, was lost in surprise at the number, magnitude, and superior execution of those at Brámbanan, to which he said that India could furnish no parallel. The temples at Brambanan are entirely composed of plain hewn stone, without the least mixture of brick, mortar, or rubbish of any kind, even to fill up the floors and basements of the largest structures. Capt. Baker, afterwards employed by Sir T. S. Raffles to take measurements and drawings of them, declares, after extensive experience

of like surveys in India, that he had never met with such finished specimens of human labour, and of ancient science and taste, crowded together in so small a compass as at the Chandi Sewu or 'Thousand Temples,' at Brambanan. On the S. face there are two gigantic figures in a kneeling posture, and of terrific forms, appearing to threaten, with uplifted clubs, impertinent intruders. The ground plan is disposed in five parallelograms, one within the other, of which the outer consists of 84 small temples, 22 on each face; the second, of 76; the third, of 64; the fourth, of 44; and the central one, of 28; in all 296 temples. In the centre of the whole stands the great temple, about 90 ft. in height, and still a magnificent monument, though rent and overgrown by the trees that cover it. The style, taste, and execution of the sculpture with which the great temple in particular is covered, are light, chaste, and beautiful, and the figures, 3848 in number, display a wonderful variety of mythological characters. But of the smaller temples, at least two-thirds lay strewed on the ground.

BRAMBER, a vil. and par. England, co. Sussex. The village is 9 m. N.W. Brighton, on the Adur, which, from this place to the sea, at New Shoreham, is called the Bramber water, and is navigable for small craft. It has a Norman church, and the remnants of an old castle. Though now consisting of only a few cottages, Bramber was once a parliamentary borough, and continued to send two members to the House of Commons, till it was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. Area of par. 854 ac. Pop. 119.

BRAMCOTE, par. Eng. Notts; 1076 ac. Pop. 722.

BRAMDEAN, par. Eng. Hants; 1204 ac. Pop 223.

BRAMERTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 728 ac. Pop. 227.

BRAMFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2516 ac. Pop. 740.

BRAMFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3226 ac. Pop. 997.

BRAMHAM, a tn. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding. The town, on an acclivity, 4 m. S.S.W. Wetherby, consists chiefly of two main streets, intersecting each other; well kept; houses, principally of stone, and well built; supply of water ample. Area of par. 5162 ac. Pop. 3524.

BRAMLEY, a chapelry, England, co. York, bor. and 4 m. N.W. Leeds, with an Episcopal and several Dissenting chapels, and three schools. Woollen cloths, chiefly for the Leeds market, are extensively manufactured here, and near it are quarries of excellent building stone. Pop. 9882.

BRAMLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Hants; 2255 ac. Pop. 495.—2, par. Surrey; 4008 ac. Pop. 1111.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, par. Eng. Devon; 1612 ac. Pop. 432.

BRAMPTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland. The town, 9 m. N.E. Carlisle, is irregularly built, but well paved, and kept tolerably clean; amply supplied with water, well lighted with gas, and generally improving. It contains a handsome octagonal market-house, a church, a Presbyterian chapel, three Dissenting places of worship, five private schools, and a national and infant school, supported by subscription. Calico-weaving is carried on to a small extent. There are two breweries in the town. Area of par. 16,970 ac. Pop. 3585; of tn. 2617.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRAMPTON, nine pars. Eng.:—1, par. Huntingdon; 2411 ac. Pop. 1281.—2, par. Norfolk; 521 ac. Pop. 205.—3, par. Northampton; 2259 ac. Pop. 101.—4, par. Suffolk; 2002 ac. Pop. 281.—5, *Brampton-with-Cuthorpe*, par. Derby; 8820 ac. Pop. 4409.—6, *Brampton (Abbot's)*, par. Hereford; 1452 ac. Pop. 202.—7, *Brampton-Bryan*, par. Radnor and Hereford; 5314 ac. Pop. 326.—8, *Brampton-Chapel*, par. Northampton; 1330 ac. Pop. 195.—9, *Brampton-Church*, or *Brampton-Magna*, par. Northampton; 1100 ac. Pop. 174.

BRAMSHALL, par. Eng. Stafford; 1310 ac. Pop. 205.

BRAMSHAW, par. Eng. Wilts and Hants; 3560 ac. Pop. 760.

BRAMSHOT, par. Eng. Hants; 6676 ac. Pop. 1325.

BRAMSTEDT [Danish, *Bramsted*], a tn. Prussia, Holstein, cap. bail. Segeberg, 22 m. N. Hamburg, on the Bramawa, a tributary of the Stören, and on the highroad from Kiel to Altona. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and weaving. Here are some sulphur and chalybeate springs and baths. Pop. 1700.

BRAMWITH (KIRK), par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 1260 ac. Pop. 231.

BRAN (THE), a rivulet, Scotland, Perthshire, issuing from the E. end of Loch Freuchie, and after a N.E. course of about 14 m. through the strath to which it gives its name, falls into the Tay a little above Dunkeld Bridge.

BRANCASTER, par. Eng. Norfolk; 5177 ac. Pop. 1079.

BRANCEPETH, par. Eng. Durham; 22,525 ac. P. 6441.

BRANCO, a high and rugged islet, Cape de Verde group, between Santa Luzia and Santa Nicolao. It has a well on it, and some decayed small wood; and a low sandy spit runs out from its S.E. side.

BRANCO.—1, A large river, Brazilian Guiana. It rises from various sources on the S. confines of British Guiana and Venezuela, flows S., and falls into the Rio Negro; lat. 1° 25′ S.; lon. 62° 10′ W.; after a course of 400 m., in which it receives numerous affluents.—2, An affluent of the Rio Grande, prov. Bahia, in the part lately annexed from Pernambuco. It rises in the serra Duro; lat. 11° 25′ S.; lon. 46° 10′ W.; flows S.E. a course of about 120 m., and is navigable from its mouth to Tres-Barras, a distance of 40 m.

BRAND, a tn. Saxony, circle, Dresden, inhabited chiefly by miners. Pop. 2150.——Numerous places in Germany have the same name.

BRANDEIS, a tn. Bohemia, 14 m. N.E. Prague, called also *Brandeis-on-the-Elbe*, to distinguish it from another Brandeis, on the Adler. It has a castle, a deanery church, a synagogue, and a manufacture of liqueurs. Pop. 2500.——BRANDEIS-ON-THE-ADLER has a pop. of 1172.

BRANDENBURG (MARK, or MARGRAVIATE OF), an anc. fief of the German Empire, and identical with the modern province of the same name, with the addition of a part called the Old [Alt] Mark, which is now included in the province of Saxony. The country was first possessed by the Varini, and thereafter, from the fifth century, by the Wends, till their subjugation by Charlemagne. In 926, the Mark was united to the dukedom of Saxony, but in 1143, under Albert the Bear, it was separated and became an immediate fief of the Empire. In the 14th century, it passed to the two houses of Bavaria and Luxembourg, the latter of which sold it to the burgrave of Nürnberg, Frederick, a younger branch of the house of Hohenzollern, under whom it became the nucleus of the present Prussian Monarchy.

BRANDENBURG, a prov. Prussia, the centre of the monarchy, bounded, N. by the two grand duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, and the Prussian province of Pomerania; E. by provs. W. Prussia, Posen, and Silesia; S. by provs. Silesia, and Saxony, and the Anhalt principalities; W. by prov. Saxony, and the Hanoverian dominions; 15,540 sq. m., about a seventh part of the whole surface of the Prussian States. It is divided into the governments of Potsdam and Frankfort, and 34 circles. Its principal towns are Berlin, Potsdam, Frankfort, Brandenburg, &c. The province is almost an entire plain, slightly elevated above the level of the Baltic Sea. The soil is extremely poor, being composed mostly of tracts of barren sand, and extensive heaths and moors. The principal products are grain, chiefly buckwheat, potatoes, wool, hemp, flax, tobacco, timber, hops, &c. Much attention is also paid to the rearing of cattle and sheep, particularly the latter, the breed of which has been much improved of late years. Lakes are numerous, some of them of considerable beauty, and well supplied with fish. Its principal streams are the Elbe, the Oder, the Spree, and the Havel; but the first two merely skirt the territory, the one forming the N.W. boundary, the other the E. The climate of Brandenburg is temperate, but exceedingly variable, and subject to violent winds. The minerals are iron, gypsum, lime, alum, brown coal (lignite), and saltpetre. There are several mineral springs. The greater portion of the inhabitants are of German descent, a few of French, most of whom are settled in Berlin. The majority of the former are of the Lutheran religion. The manufactures are confined almost exclusively to a few towns. Pop. (1871), 2,863,461. The province is well supplied with good roads, and is traversed by the railways from Berlin to Leipzig, Halle, Dresden, Stettin, Hanover, and Hamburg.

BRANDENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. of same name, gov. Potsdam, cap. circle of W. Havelland, 35 m. W.S.W. Berlin, on the Havel, which divides it into two parts, the old town and the new, with an island in the middle, on which is a castle, cathedral church, equestrian college, and other buildings. The streets in the old town are narrow and crooked, those in the new town broad and straight. They are both walled, the former having five gates, the latter four; some of

these gates are very handsome. It contains, inclusive of the cathedral church, eight churches, one of which, the church of St. Katherine, though of brick, is of beautiful architecture; five hospitals, a council-house, a public library, a gymnasium, with a number of elementary and charity schools. Its manufactures consist of woollens, linens, brandy, beer, leather, stockings, &c. It has, besides, a considerable trade in shipping, and in fishing; and is on the railway from Berlin to Magdeburg. Pop. (1871), 25,828.——Numerous places in Prussia have the name of BRANDENBURG.

BRANDENBURG (NEW), the largest and most beautiful tn. in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It lies at the N. end of Lake Tollen, 55 m. W.N.W. Stettin; is walled, and has four gates. It is regularly built; has a palace, a townhall, two churches, a chapel, several schools, a theatre, and two squares. The palace stands in the market-place, and is a long low building. The inhabitants are generally in comfortable circumstances, and carry on trade in tobacco, hides, rags, paper, and horses. Manufactures:—tobacco, paper, soap, leather, and cloth; with oil, bark, fulling, and corn mills. Pop. 7245.

BRANDESTON, two pars. Eng:—1, par. Norfolk; 764 ac. Pop. 155.—2, par. Suffolk; 1224 ac. Pop. 508.

BRANDON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The town consists of two portions, the more important of which, called Town Street, is pleasantly situated 33 m. N.W. Ipswich, on the Little Ouse or Brandon, over which is a neat stone bridge; and the remaining portion, called Ferry Street, about 1 m. lower down, where there is a ferry for the conveyance of goods to the Isle of Ely. The church, situated midway between the two streets, is a handsome structure, with a lofty embattled tower. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school, alms-houses, and several minor charities. Gun flints were wont to be extensively manufactured here; and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, coals, bricks, iron, and timber. The extensive rabbit-warrens in the neighbourhood afford large supplies to the London market. Weekly market on Thursday, and annual fairs in February, June, and November. The Great Eastern Railway has a station here. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon takes the latter title from this place. Area of par. 6759 ac. Pop. tn. 2116.

BRANDON (LITTLE), par. Eng. Norfolk; 979 ac. P. 212.

BRANDON BAY, AND HEAD, W. coast, Ireland, co. Kerry. The bay is 4½ m. wide at its entrance, and stretches about 5 m. inland. It is formed between Brandon Head on the W.—lat. 52° 18′ N.; lon. 10° 10′ W. (R.)—and a narrow neck of land on the E., which separates Brandon from Tralee Bay.

BRANDSBURTON, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 5060 ac. Pop. 779.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, a small stream, U. States, rising in Pennsylvania, flowing S.E. through part of Delaware, forming the harbour of Wilmington, where it falls into the Delaware river, after a course of about 40 m. It is navigable to Brandywine village, where there is 8 feet water at high tide.

BRANNIXTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 889 ac. Pop. 138.

BRANSBY-WITH-STEARSBY, par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 3048 ac. Pop. 310.

BRANSCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 3487 ac. Pop. 1017.

BRANSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 960 ac. Pop. 317.

BRANTHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2482 ac. Pop. 413.

BRANTINGHAM, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 3632 ac. Pop. 547.

BRANTOME [anc. *Brantosomum*], a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. N.W. Perigueux, on the Drome. It was formerly fortified, and had a rich Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded by Charlemagne. The building still remains, and annexed to it is a church of singular construction. A crypt near the abbey has some bas-reliefs, with curious colossal figures. The town has some manufactures of serges and bombazine, tanneries, and dyeworks, and exports large quantities of truffles. Brantome, the historian, held this abbey *in commendam*, and wrote part of his works here. In the neighbourhood is a curious tolmen, consisting of a large horizontal block, 10 ft. long by 4 ft. broad, resting, about 7 ft. from the surface, on three smaller blocks. Pop. 1413.

BRANXTON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 1487 ac. Pop. 281.

BRASS.—1, A river, Africa, Guinea, being one of the mouths of the Niger, falling into the Gulf of Biafra; lat. 4° 20′ N.; lon. 6° 12′ E.—2, A tn. near the mouth of the above, where the slave-trade is carried on to a great extent, chiefly by agents from Havanna and Brazil.

BRASSAC.—1, A. tn. France, dep. Tarn, 12 m. E.N.E. Castres, traversed by the Agout, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has manufactures of corduroy, moleskins, and cotton fabrics. Pop. 1301.—2, A vil. France, dep. Puy-de Dome, 8 m. S. Issoire, l. bank, Allier, which is here navigable, and makes Brassac the entrepot for the coal which is extensively worked, in a coal field of the same name in the neighbourhood. Pop. 938.

BRASSCHAET, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the great road between that city and Breda. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied with agriculture, disposing of their produce at Antwerp. They have also some trade in madder. Pop. 2168.

BRASSO. *See* KRONSTADT.

BRASTED, par. Eng. Kent; 4456 ac. Pop. 1137.

BRATSLAV, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolia, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Bug, 110 m. E. Kaminietz. It is defended by an old rampart and fosse, and makes some figure in history, having been taken successively by the Poles and Turks, previous to its final reunion with Russia. Pop. 2600.

BRATTLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1220 ac. Pop. 169.

BRATTON, three pars. Eng:—1, *Bratton-Clovelly*, par. Devon; 8316 ac. Pop. 696.—2, *Bratton-Fleming*, par. Devon; 5845 ac. Pop. 700.—3, *Bratton-Seymour*, or *St. Maur*, par Somerset; 1093 ac. Pop. 106.

BRAUGHIN, par. Eng. Hertford; 4300 ac. Pop. 1246.

BRAUNA.—1, A fortified tn. Upper Austria, gov. Linz, on the confines of Bavaria, 28 m. S.W. Passau, at the confluence of the Salza with the Inn. It has manufactories of cloth, and paper, some celebrated breweries, several churches, one of them an old Gothic church, built of tufa stone; a townhall, barrack, and an arsenal. Pop. 2000.—2, *Brauna*, a tn. and lordship, N.E. corner of Bohemia, circle, Königgrätz. The LORDSHIP consists of a valley about 30 m. long by 5 m. broad, bounded towards the N.E. and S.W. by lofty hills. It is fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 17,046, who are almost all R. Catholics, and speak German.——The TOWN stands in the centre of the valley on the Steine, has two churches, one of them a large building, with two towers, several fine frescoes, and an excellent organ; a gymnasium, and a town school, with 360 scholars. The chief employments are weaving and spinning. Pop. 1699.

BRAUNCEWELL-WITH-DUNSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3470 ac. Pop. 131.

BRAUNFELS, a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. of, and 36 m. E.N.E. Coblenz. It has a handsome palace, adorned with fine pictures, and surrounded by well laid out gardens. Pop. 1472. The principality of the same name has an area of 50 geo. sq. m., and pop. 20,000.

BRAUNHIRSCHEN, a vil. Austria, in the immediate neighbourhood of Vienna. It contains a palace, and a church, and has several large manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2700.

BRAUNSBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. Königsberg, circle of same name; on the Passarge, about 4 m. from its junction with the Frische Haff; lat. 54° 19′ N.; lon. 19° 54′ E.; divided by the river into the old and new towns. It is the residence of the Bishop of Ermeland, and the seat of a royal court of justice; contains four R. Catholic churches, and one Protestant church; a R. Catholic lyceum, with theological and philosophical faculties; a gymnasium, and seminary for priests, with six professors; a normal school, an asylum, and three hospitals. It has some linen and woollen manufactures, and tanneries; and a considerable trade in yarns, grain, and ship-timber, the river being navigable for small vessels as far as the town. Pop. 10,571.——The CIRCLE, area, 280 geo. sq. m., contains 172 parishes, four towns, and 178 villages. The surface is well wooded, and the soil tolerably rich, both in arable and pasture land. It is watered by several considerable streams, and has good roads. Pop. 41,716.

BRAUNSEIFEN, a small tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. N.N.E. Olmütz; with a handsome parish church, adorned with frescoes, an hospital, two workhouses, and a great number of looms for weaving linen. Pop. 2062.

BRAUNSTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Northampton; 3930 ac. Pop. 1253.—2, par. Rutland; 3250 ac. Pop. 411.

BRAUNTON, par. Eng. Devon: 11,983 ac. Pop. 2364.

BRAVA.—1, One of the Cape de Verde Islands, 10 m. W. by S. Fogo; lat. (W. point) 14° 49′ 42″ N.; lon. 24° 45′ 15″ W. (R.) It is very high, and would be visible from a great distance were it not constantly covered by a dense atmosphere. It has a temperate climate, fertile soil, and produces abundant crops of beans and Indian corn. It possesses four anchorages; but none of them being safe for vessels of burden, they are only frequented by small craft for orchilla and grain. Pop. 2000.——2, A tn., E. Africa, coast of Zanguebar, 110 m. S.W. Magadoxo; lat. 1° 6′ 48″ N.; lon. 44° 3′ E. (R.) It stands at the foot of a hill composed of sand and red earth, and has an imposing appearance on being approached from the sea. The houses of the Arabs and more wealthy inhabitants, are generally two stories high, and are formed of blocks of coral, cemented with mud; while the poorer part of the population dwell in small huts built around the town, and very closely huddled together. Brava carries on a considerable trade with India and Arabia.

BRAWDY, par., S. Wales, Pembroke; 5101 ac. P. 753.

BRAXTED, two pars. Eng.:—1, *Braxted (Great)*, par. Essex; 2631 ac. Pop. 402.—2, *Braxted (Little)*, par. Essex; 563 ac. Pop. 130.

BRAY.—1, A maritime tn. Ireland, cos. Dublin and Wicklow, on both banks of the Bray, which here forms the boundaries of these two counties, 12 m. S.E. Dublin. The portion of the town in Wicklow stands on an acclivity, that on the Dublin side on a plain. The town has become a fashionable watering-place, and has lately been much improved. There are two splendid hotels. The houses are mostly of stone. The places of worship are—a parish church, a chapel of ease, two R. Catholic chapels, and a Scotch and Methodist meeting-house. The schools consist of a national and several other schools. Brewing and malting are the only trades carried on in the town; both, however, are extensive. There is no harbour here; but a few small vessels are employed in the importation of coals, limestone, and slates, and are run upon the beach at high water, where their cargoes are unshipped. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful. Area of par. 2934 ac. Pop 6086. –(*Local Correspondent.*)——2, A vil. and par. England, co. Berks. The village, 4½ m. N.W. Windsor, now forming part of the royal demesne, and included within the liberty of Windsor forest, contains a spacious parish church, an endowed school for boys, a national school for girls, and an hospital for 40 poor persons. It derives considerable notoriety from the conduct of the time-serving vicar, who, according to Fuller, conformed to all the changes in religion that took place during the reign of Henry VIII. and his three immediate successors; and expressed his determination to be true to the one principle, of living and dying Vicar of Bray. Area of par. 9102 ac. Pop. 5755.

BRAYBROOKE, par. Eng. Northampton; 3060 ac. Pop. 410.

BRAYFIELD (COLD), par. Eng. Bucks; 530 ac. P. 80.

BRAYTOFT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1814 ac. Pop. 266.

BRAYTON, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 10,820 ac. Pop. 1806.

BRAZIL [French, *Bresil;* German, *Brasilien;* Italian, *Brasile*], a vast empire, S. America, occupying a space nearly equal to one-half of that entire continent. It is of extremely irregular outline, and varying dimensions; its greatest diameter being, E. to W., or from Cape Augustin, lat. 8° 21′ S.; lon. 34° 56′ W. (R.), to the river Yavari or Jabary, which separates it from Peru, 2630 m.; and, N. to S., from Cape Orange, lat. 4° 23′ N.; lon. 37° 27′ W. (R.), E. of Oyapok Bay, to the river Tahim, E. from Lake Mirim, 2540 m.; area, roughly estimated at 3,137,005 sq. m. It is bounded, S.E., E., and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean; N. by French, Dutch, and English Guiana, and Venezuela; W. and S.W. by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Argentine republic of Missiones, and by the republic of Uruguay. Its entire coast-line, from the river Tahim or Itahy, lat. 32° 45′ S., to the head of the Bay of Oyapok, lat. 4° 0′ N.; lon. 51° 32′ W., is upwards of 3700 m. Throughout this vast extent of coast, there are few great indentations; though, in some parts, smaller harbours and inlets are pretty numerous, many of the former excellent, and generally surrounded by flats. The principal bays, reckoning from the S. extremity of the empire, are, Ilha Grande, Rio Janeiro, St. Salvador, or All Saints', on the S.E. coast; and St. Marcos, St. Jose, Pinzon, and Oyapok, on the N. and N.E. coast. The principal capes or headlands are, Capes Frio, St. Thome, Point St. Antonio, St. Augustin, St. Roque, on the S E. and E. coasts; and Magoary, Norte, and Orange, on the N. coast.

General Description.—The appearance of the coast of Brazil is very different at different places. From the river Tahim to the island of Sta. Catharina, a distance of about 400 m., it is low, sandy, and intersected by the outlets of numerous lakes or lagoons, which skirt the shores throughout this whole extent. From this point, or from about lat. 27° 30′ S., to lat. 21° 45′ S., 700 m., the land is very elevated, appearing rugged and mountainous from a distance, but, when more nearly approached, becoming highly picturesque; its hills being clothed with thick woods, and its valleys with a never-fading verdure. This part of the coast, the most rocky portion of which is between Santos and Cape Frio, may be seen from sea from a distance of 55 m. From lat. 21° 45′ S., or from about St. João to Bahia, lat. 13° S., 650 m., the coast is in general low and level, with hardly any indentations. From Bahia to about lat. 4° N., which embraces the whole E. projection of Brazil, the coast (about 800 m. in extent) is of moderate height, nowhere rising above 30 ft., and is also destitute of harbours, excepting those formed by the mouths of rivers. From this point to the Amazon, it is extremely low and marshy; W. and N. of that river it is sandy, and somewhat higher, though still of inconsiderable elevation. From these details, it will be seen that the only portion of the coast of Brazil that can be called mountainous, or which has any pretension to picturesque appearance, is that between the island of Sta. Catharina, lat. 27° 35′ S., and St. João da Praia, lat. 21° 40′ S., or about a fifth part of the whole. With the exception of the Rio Francisco and the Parana, all the large rivers of Brazil empty themselves on its N. shores; and nearly all run parallel courses from S. to N., traversing the vast plains which occupy the centre and N.W. portions of the empire, and presenting means of internal communication unequalled in any other part of the globe. The surface of Brazil, generally, is divided into upland and lowland, in pretty equal portions; the former, which comprises the hilly districts and table-lands, extends over the E., S., and central parts, and has an average elevation of about 2000 to 2500 ft., although at some points it reaches from 4000 to 6000 ft.; the lowland comprises the silvas or woody regions, and llanos or plains and flats; the former lying principally along both sides of the Amazon, and the latter stretching chiefly along the N. and N.E. shores.

Brazil is divided, politically, into 20 provinces, of which there are at least 11 each exceeding Great Britain in superficial extent. It is, however, very difficult to ascertain accurately the area of the provinces, and of the whole empire, the existing data being very unsatisfactory and conflicting. In the following table the population of the different provinces is given according to an estimate published in 1867. The population as estimated in 1856, together with the areas of the provinces, will be found in the *Supplement:*—

Provinces.	Population.
Amazonas,	100,000
Para,	350,000
Maranhão,	500,000
Piauhy,	250,000
Ceara,	550,000
Rio Grande (do Norte),	240,000
Parahyba,	300,000
Pernambuco,	1,220,000
Alagoas,	300,000
Sergipe,	320,000
Bahia,	1,450,000
Espirito Santo,	100,000
Rio de Janeiro,	1,850,000
São Paulo,	900,000
Parana,	120,000
Santa Catharina,	200,000
São Pedro (do Sul),	580,000
Minas Geraes,	1,600,000
Matto Grosso,	100,000
Goyaz,	250,000
	11,280,000
Wandering Indians,	500,000
Total,	11,780,000

Mountains, Table-lands, and Plains.—In remarkable contrast to the countries on the W. side of the S. American continent, Brazil has no mountains of very great elevation; with exception, perhaps, of Itambe, an isolated peak, in the province of Minas Geraes, which is variously stated at 5960 and 8426 ft. above the sea. The higher mountains of Brazil, most of them occurring at greater and lesser distances from the E. coast, extend generally, like the Andes, from S. to N., although numerous inferior ranges traverse the country in various other directions. The most connected chains, and those in which the highest summits occur, are the Serra do Espinhaço, the Serra dos Orgãos, and the Serra do Mar. The first originates in Bahia, about lat. 15° S., and, intersecting the province of Minas Geraes, terminates at lat. 23° S. It lies parallel to the coast, and at a distance from it of about 250 m.; its culminating points are Piedade, 5830 ft. high, and Itacolumi, 5750 ft. The Serra dos Orgãos [organ mountains], so called from the fancied resemblance of its peaks to the tubes of an organ, and the Serra do Mar, which form, in fact, but one chain; the first name being applied to the N.E. half of the range, and the second to the S.W., lie also parallel to the coast, N.N.E. and S.S.W., but at a distance from it of a very few miles only, extending from about lat. 22° to 27° S. The culminating point of this range, Morro dos Canudos, which occurs in the Serra dos Orgãos division, has an elevation of 4476 ft. Hilly regions also extend N. and W. from these mountain-systems, through the provinces Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso, but none of the peaks appear to attain any very great elevation. Towards the Rio Paraguay, the hills become lower, and terminate, on the Bolivian frontier, in elevated marshes. In this locality occurs the water-shed between the affluents of the Amazon and La Plata. It is of very inconsiderable elevation; and some of the sources of the Madeira, which falls into the former, and of the Paraguay, the head-stream of the latter, are not more than 3 m. apart, and might easily be joined by means of a canal. The hilly region or table-land extends along the E. side of the empire as far N. as lat. 3° S., but inland, in Matto Grosso, not farther than 12° S.; and, N. of lat. 10° S., the Serra Ibiapaba may be taken as the W. limit. This table-land occupies half the empire, together with part of the Argentine republic and Uruguay, and its average elevation is from 2000 to 2500 ft. Along the Amazon and its affluents, the vast plains or silvas are said to occupy a space equal to six times the size of France. Another great plain stretches between the Serra Ibiapaba and the river Tocantins, measuring from N. to S. upwards of 600 m., and from E. to W. more than 400.

Rivers and Lakes.—The river system of Brazil is unequalled, perhaps, in any other part of the world, for the number and magnitude of the streams of which it is composed, the surface of the whole N.W. portion being interlaced with rivers of every length and volume; presenting the complex appearance of veins in the human body, to which the Amazon and its larger tributaries may be said to stand in the relation of main arteries. By far the greater portion of these numberless streams have a N. direction, and finally find their way, either directly or through their principals, to the N. shores of the empire. The largest river of Brazil, and the largest, it is believed, in the world, though not the longest, is the Amazon, which enters the empire from the W., about lat. 4° 30′ S.; lon. 70° W., and, after a N.E. course, from the point named, of about 800 m., falls into the Atlantic near the equator. The next in size is the Rio Francisco, which, after flowing N. for about 800 m., suddenly turns due E., and subsequently S.E., falling into the sea about lat. 11° S. In order of magnitude, follow the Rio Negro and Madeira, both tributaries of the Amazon; the former flowing from the N.W., the latter from the S.W. The other large rivers in this portion of the empire are the Branco, a tributary of the Nio Negro; the Tapajos and Xingu, other two large tributaries of the Amazon; the Araguay, Tocantins, Maranhão, and Paranahyba. Passing along the coast, S. from the embouchure of the Francisco, the following considerable rivers occur, the Vazabarris, Itapicuru, Paraguassu, Belmonte or Jequitinhonha, province of Bahia; Doce, province of Espirito-Santo; and the Paraiba-do-sul, the S. boundary of the same province. In this enumeration of the rivers having their embouchures on the E. coast of Brazil, we have omitted an immense number of smaller streams, perhaps not many below a hundred. In the interior of the S. portion of the empire, occur the large rivers Uruguay, Yguazu, Paranapanema, Tieta, Para, Paraguay, and Parana, with numerous smaller streams—smaller in comparison to these, but still large rivers—winding in all directions through every province. Most of the rivers in this part of Brazil have a W. and S. direction; those having the former proceeding from the W. side of the serras by which this part of the coast is lined; and those having the latter, issuing from the hilly tract which crosses the centre of the province of Matto Grosso from E. to W., and which forms the water shed of the W. and central part of the empire, the rivers of the province of Para flowing from it N., and those of Matto Grosso S. and W. Of the rivers last named, the Paraguay and Parana are the largest, and have the longest courses. The former has its sources in the central high lands of Matto Grosso, whence it flows nearly due S., quitting the Brazilian territory at lat. 21° S., and from this point forming the W. boundary of the independent state of Paraguay. The latter rises in the hilly district of the province of Goyaz, not far from the sources of the Tocantins, although their subsequent courses are nearly in direct opposition; the latter proceeding due N., while the former flows S.S.W. The Parana forms, throughout a portion of its course, the boundary between the Brazilian territory and Paraguay, quitting the former about lat. 25° 40′ S. Although unrivalled in the number and magnitude of its rivers, Brazil has comparatively few lakes of any great extent. The largest is the Lagoa dos Patos, in the province of Rio Grande de São Pedro, the most S. of the Brazilian provinces; it is 150 m. in length, and 35 m. in breadth at the widest part, and is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land only; it discharges its waters into the ocean by a channel called the Rio Grande. Farther N., several smaller lakes occur, the largest of which may be from 20 to 30 m. in length. There are hardly any others worth mentioning throughout the whole of Brazil.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Granite prevails to the extent of 2000 m. along the coast of Brazil; and, with syenite, forms the base of the table land. The superstructure of the latter consists of metamorphic and old igneous rocks, sandstone, clay-slate, limestone, in which are large caverns, with bones of extinct animals and alluvial soil, of which the N. part of the empire is almost wholly composed, being intersected by numerous large streams. The mineral wealth of Brazil is considerable, and includes gold, silver, and iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Amongst the earliest discovered, and first wrought gold mines, were those of Jaraguá, but they have long ceased to be regularly worked; the precious metal being found more easily, and in greater abundance, mingled with the sands and alluvial deposits of rivers. The process of separation, the gold being in small particles, is effected by repeated washings, which are continued until nothing but the pure metal remains at the bottom of the vessel. The entire quantity of gold produced has greatly fallen off of late years, being now hardly a fourth of what it was three quarters of a century since, owing, chiefly, to the auriferous sand having been exhausted. No country is so rich in diamonds as Brazil. The most celebrated mines are those of Serra do Frio, a district surrounded by almost inaccessible rocks, and guarded with the utmost vigilance. The diamonds have been hitherto found in the beds of rivers only, and are washed from the sand and flints with which they are mingled, much in the same way as the gold. The largest known diamond was found in the Rio Abasté in 1791, and weighs 138¼ carats. Another, worth £45,000, was found, according to the Brazil journals, in 1847, by a negro. The negro who finds a diamond weighing 17 carats obtains his liberty, a variety of proportionate rewards being appointed for those of lesser value. About 20,000 negroes are employed in the diamond mines. The Government receives one-fifth of the total value of all the gold and diamonds found in the country. Notwithstanding the sounding names of these two items of the mineral wealth of Brazil, neither of them have been nearly so profitable, nor so beneficial to the general interests of the country, as the homeliest of its agricultural productions. In the short space of a year and a half, the exports of sugar and coffee amounted to more than the value of diamonds found throughout a period of 80 years.

Climate.—As almost the whole of Brazil lies S. of the equator, and in a hemisphere where there is a greater proportion of sea than land, its climate is generally more cool and

moist than that of countries in corresponding latitudes in the N. hemisphere. This is particularly applicable to the flat portions of the empire, where impenetrable forests occupy the alluvial plains; and, by preventing the sun's rays reaching the earth, cut off one of the principal sources of heat—radiation. In the S. parts of Brazil, in consequence of the gradual narrowing of the continent, the climate is of an insular character—cool summers and mild winters. The quantity of rain that falls in Brazil differs widely in amount in different localities. The N. provinces generally are subject to heavy rains and violent storms; but the S. regions rejoice in a settled, mild, and salubrious climate. The rainy season commences in October, and usually lasts till March, setting in with heavy thunder-storms. At Rio, where the climate has been much modified by the clearing away of the forests in the neighbourhood, the mean temperature of the year is 72°; and the rains have been so diminished as to have seriously reduced the supply of water to the city. Generally, the climate of Brazil is delightful, diffusing and maintaining a perpetual summer throughout this favoured land. In the N. parts, the air in the lower tracts is somewhat sultry and oppressive; but vegetation is vigorous and profuse, the ground being covered with flowers, and the trees with a foliage that is ever green; while the nights are deliciously cool. Near the coast, the temperature is modified by the trade-wind; which, after traversing the Atlantic, fans the shores of Brazil, imparting a refreshing coolness to the atmosphere.

Soil, Vegetable Productions, &c.—The soil of Brazil, so far as its capabilities have been tested, is highly fertile; although but a comparatively small portion has yet been subjected to this test, not more than a hundred and fiftieth part of the whole surface being under cultivation, and this portion is entirely limited to the coast, and to the N.E. part of the empire, which seems peculiarly well adapted for the cultivation of maize, sugar, and coffee. The pastures, however, are of vast extent; and, being covered with prodigious herds of horned cattle, form one of the principal sources of the wealth of the country. Being almost wholly within the limit of the palm region, the vegetation of Brazil is characterized generally by the peculiar physiognomy which that beautiful family of vegetables impresses on tropical countries. Of these no fewer than 100 species are native to the country. The chief food plants are sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, rice, tobacco, maize, wheat, manioc, beans, bananas, ipecacuanha, ginger, yams, lemons, oranges, figs, &c.; the two first, sugar and coffee, being the staple products of the empire. The manioc is a native of Brazil, and its farina is almost the only kind of meal used in that country. An acre of manioc is said to yield as much nutriment as 6 acres of wheat. The Indians find in this beautiful and useful plant a compensation for the rice, and other cerealia of the Old World. But it is in the boundless forests of Brazil, that the vigour of the vegetative power is exhibited in its most imposing form. No language, it has been said, can describe the glory of the Brazilian forests; the endless variety of form, the contrast of colour and size, the largest trees bearing brilliant blossoms of every hue, and clothed with a drapery of curious epiphytes and festoons of climbing plants, while thousands, of a diameter of not less than 8 and 12 ft., stand so close together, that it is impossible (the intervals being filled up with an undergrowth of plants) to clear a passage between them. In contrast to these giants of the forest stands the graceful palm, the delicate acacia and bamboos, and grasses of 40 ft. high. 'If the name of primeval forest,' says Humboldt, 'can be given to any forest on the face of the earth, none can claim it perhaps so strictly as those that fill the connected basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon.' But it is not in the plains alone that this gigantic vegetation is met with; the sides of the mountains are also clothed with trees of enormous size, including the most beautiful specimens of the palm and tree-fern. The cocoa-nut palm attains a great size on the sea-shores; and the curious Bertholettia, or monkey-pot tree, the kernels of which are exported from Para under the name of Brazil nuts, is met with in many localities, but more especially in the N.W. parts of the empire. A peculiar characteristic in Brazilian vegetation, is the host of species of myrtle-trees which, though not of much use economically, perfume the air with their exhalations. Among the more valuable trees of the Brazilian forests are the andaaçu, or Purga da Paulistas (*Andu Gomezii*), the seeds of which yield a tasteless oil, more powerfully cathartic than castor-oil, and now imported into Europe; the cacao or chocolate-tree, the cæsalpina echinata or Brazil-wood tree, used, under the name of Pernambuco wood, for dyeing silk of a crimson colour; the rosewood-tree, the fustic, mahogany, and a variety of others well adapted for the purposes of shipbuilding. The different kinds of forests and woods in Brazil are distinguished by the inhabitants by particular names. There are the Matos Virgens, or virgin forests, such as those which exist on the Organ Mountains, and along the whole maritime cordillera; the Catingas, consisting generally of small and deciduous trees; the Carrascos, close-growing shrubs, about 3 or 4 ft. high; and the Capveira, such wooded tracts as are formed by the small trees and shrubs, which spring up where virgin forests have been cleared away. The beauty, variety, and abundance of the flowers of this extraordinary country, are no less remarkable than any other of its vegetable productions. 'The whole country,' says Mr. Gardner, 'through which we had passed for nearly two days, was one vast flower-garden, where, "like a child at a feast," I knew not which object to grasp at first; everything was not only new to me, but each more beautiful, or more curious than the other.'

Animals.—The principal domestic animals of Brazil are, horned cattle and horses; the numbers of the former are prodigious, covering the boundless plains of the interior. The greatest part of them live in a wild state, and are not milked. Horses are numerous in the S. provinces; they are of a middling size, from 12 to 14½ hands high, but strong, lively, and swift. Mules are reared in the S. provinces. Sheep are in little repute, the meat being ill flavoured, and the wool of indifferent quality. Goats and hogs are abundant. The woods of Brazil swarm with rapacious animals, tiger cats, hyenas, saratus (a ferocious creature about the size of a fox), jaguars, sloths, porcupines, &c. Wild hogs are also common, as well as an amphibious animal called the water-hog or capybara, resembling a hog in form, but of the size of a heifer. Monkeys are likewise numerous; and vampyres are in some localities so destructive, as to prevent the rearing of cattle. Amongst the feathered tribes are, the smallest, the humming bird, and one of the largest, the emu and vulture. Water fowl, especially geese and ducks, abound, in certain seasons, on the lakes and lagoons at the S. extremity of Brazil. The reptiles consist of the boa constrictor, the corral snake, the sorrocuco, and the jarraraca (*Bothrops Neuwiedii*, Spix), all venomous, and much dreaded by the natives, especially the last, which, when full grown, is usually about 6 ft. long, and is nearly allied to the rattlesnake genus. It prevails over all the S. provinces. Its bite is attended with great suffering, and with the most serious consequences, even where death is averted. In the marshy countries of the S., the boa or python is said to attain a length of 48 ft.; but, according to Humboldt, the largest skins which have, as yet, been brought to Europe, and carefully measured, do not exceed 21 to 23 ft. The insects of Brazil are, many of them, remarkable for the beauty of their colours and their size, especially the butterflies. Other descriptions are so numerous in the woods, that their noise is heard in a ship at anchor some distance from the shore; while the white ants are so numerous and destructive, that Humboldt says, there is not a manuscript in S. America 100 years old. The scorpions of Brazil attain a length of 6 inches. Most of the bees of that country are stingless, there being no fewer than 30 species of that description. The shores and rivers abound with fish. Amongst the most valuable of those caught on the former, is the garopa, which attains a length of from 12 to 20 ft., and is well tasted; they are most numerous on the coast of Bahia, where great quantities are annually taken and exported. The numbers of fish caught in the Amazon, and other rivers of the empire, is very great, constituting a principal part of the subsistence of the inhabitants, European settlers as well as Indians.

Literature, Education, &c.—In every town schools for teaching the first rudiments are now to be found, to which all citizens are admitted free. There are two universities—one in São Paulo, the other in Pernambuco; of which, the former is held in the highest estimation. In all large towns there are professorships of Latin, Greek, English, French, philosophy, rhetoric, geometry, chemistry, botany, &c.; and printing-presses are now common throughout Brazil.

People.—The free population of Brazil consists of Europeans, white persons born in Brazil, or native Brazilians; mulattoes; Mamalucoes, a mixed caste between whites and Indians; Indians in a domesticated state, called Caboclos; Indians in a savage state, called Tapuyas; free negroes, born in Brazil; manumitted Africans; Mestizoes, a mixed caste between Indians and negroes. The slave population consists of Africans, creole negroes, mulattoes, and Mestizoes. The native Brazilians are an idle and inactive race, with few wants, and fewer enjoyments. The mulattoes, the offspring of Europeans and negroes, are ingenious, and evince an aptitude for the mechanical arts. The Tapuyas or native Indians of Brazil, are of a copper colour, robust, and well made, but of short stature. They generally go naked, paint their skins, and are fond of ornamenting their heads with feathers. To this race belong the Botocudes or Botucudoes, a ferocious tribe, who inhabit the banks of the Rio Doce and the Belmonte. They are said to be descendants of an ancient people called the Aymores, who distinguished themselves by their cruelty to the Portuguese, whom they slaughtered on one occasion, about the middle of the last century, without mercy, leaving impressions of horror and apprehension on the Portuguese colonists which are not yet effaced. They go entirely naked, and render themselves hideous by the insertion of large circular pieces of wood in the lower lip and lobes of the ears, the former giving the mouth the semblance of an ape's. In other respects, they have all the personal characteristics of the Tapuyas, while some of their young women are said to be really handsome; their light copper colour glows all over when they blush. They are said to be cannibals, and there seems little doubt that they were so at one time; but it would appear that the practice is now becoming obsolete amongst them. Those inhabiting the banks of the Belmonte seem to be of a somewhat milder nature than those on the Doce, who manifest an irreconcilable hostility to the whites, and are by far the most savage tribe in Brazil, if not in all S. America.

Commerce.—The commerce of Brazil, though as yet developed to a comparatively small extent, is already considerable. The want of good roads and railways (of the latter there are only about 410 miles) is a great obstacle to its increase. The articles of export are almost exclusively unmanufactured products. Their total value in 1865–6 was £17,664,354. The most important are coffee, cotton, sugar, cocoa, Paraguay tea, hides, tobacco, and india-rubber. Coffee forms by far the largest item among the exports. In 1865–6 the value of the coffee exported was nearly £7,000,000. The United States take the first rank among the importers of Brazilian coffee. The coffee produced in Brazil is not remarkable for excellence of quality, but it is not high priced. The cultivation of cotton, which was long carried on to a limited extent, received a great impetus from the continuance of the civil war in America, and is now very considerable. In 1865–6 the quantity exported was valued at about £5,150,000. The amount of sugar exported, though it cannot be said to have diminished, has not increased for a number of years past. In 1850–1, 317,051,720 lbs. were sent abroad; in 1865–6, 284,860,265 lbs.—value, £2,144,000. In the intervening years the quantity was sometimes larger sometimes smaller than these amounts. There is no doubt that the quantity might be largely increased were it not for the scarcity of labour and the increasing attention paid to the cultivation of coffee. The value of the imports in 1865–6 was £15,535,795. The chief articles are cotton goods, linens, woollens, silks, iron and steel goods, machinery, coals, flour, and butter. The cottons come principally from Britain, and form about a third of the whole imports. In the above-named year the value of these goods sent by the United Kingdom was £4,219,468. Flour is brought chiefly from the United States. Great Britain has by far the largest share of the trade between Brazil and foreign countries. In September, 1850, a law was passed declaring the slave-trade piracy.

Religion, Government, &c.—The established religion of Brazil is R. Catholic, although other religions are tolerated. The Government of the empire is monarchical, hereditary, constitutional, and representative. The Legislative power is in the General Assembly, which consists of two chambers, the Senate, and Chamber of Deputies; the former elected for life, and the latter for four years. In 1869 the public debt stood as follows:—External, £13,199,800; internal, £19,107,650. Ordinary expenditure for 1868–9. £6,853,022; extraordinary (war), £15,255,300; revenue, £7,752,275. The military force in the army estimates for 1869–70 was fixed at 20,000 on the peace footing, and 60,000 on the war footing, besides which there is a national guard 603,931 strong. The navy in 1869 comprised 87 vessels of all sizes, of which 11 were on the reserve. The active force consisted of 8 sailing vessels, 52 steam gun-boats, and 16 iron-clads.

History.—Brazil was discovered May 3, 1500, by Vincente Yanez Pinçon, one of the companions of Columbus, but was subsequently taken possession of by Pedro Alvares de Cabral. Various towns now sprung up along the coast under the auspices of the Portuguese Government, but not without much annoyance from the cupidity and jealousy, or envy, of other nations, especially the English, Dutch, and Spaniards, who repeatedly attacked and destroyed their settlements. The Portuguese, however, still retained possession of the country, which, notwithstanding these calamities, continued to prosper. On the invasion of Portugal in 1808 by the French, the sovereign of that kingdom, John VI., sailed for Brazil, accompanied by his court and a large body of emigrants. Soon after arriving there, he began to improve the condition of the country by placing the administration on a better footing, and throwing open its ports to all nations. On the fall of Bonaparte, the King raised Brazil to the rank of a kingdom, and assumed the title of King of Portugal, Algarve, and Brazil. The revolution which took place in Portugal in 1820, compelling the King to return to that country, he next year sailed for Lisbon, leaving Pedro, his eldest son and successor, as lieutenant and regent. In the following year, 1822, Don Pedro, availing himself of a general wish on the part of the Brazilians for an entire separation from the parent country, declared Brazil to be a free and independent state, and assumed himself the title of Emperor. The King, after some slight and ineffectual attempts to re-establish the former relations between Portugal and Brazil, acknowledged the independence of the latter country in 1825. Some years afterwards, a series of tumultuary proceedings ended in the abdication of Don Pedro, who left Brazil on April 7, 1831, leaving his son, who was under age, as his successor. The rights of the latter were recognized and protected, and a regency of three persons appointed by the chamber of deputies to conduct the Government during his minority. In 1840, the young Emperor was declared of age, being then in his 15th year, and was crowned on July 18, 1841.—(Spix and Martius' *Travels in Brazil;* Kidder's *Brazil;* Gardner's *Travels in Brazil;* Mrs. Sommerville's *Physical Geography;* Humboldt's *Aspects of Nature*, and *Cosmos; Statesman's Year Book, Parl. Papers; Private Information.*) *See Supplement.*

BRAZOS-DE-DIOS, a large river, U. States, Texas, rising among the mountains in the N.W. part of the state, under the parallel of 33° N.; flowing S.E. between the Colorado and Trinidad, and after a course of about 900 m., falling into the Gulf of Mexico, between Quintana and Velasco, 58 m. W.S.W. Galveston; lat. 28° 48′ N.; lon. 95° 40′ W. It is navigable, during freshets, for a considerable distance; but there are only 6 ft. water on the bar at its mouth. The plain through which it flows is strongly impregnated with salt and nitre; and one of the streams which forms its head waters, issues from a saline lake, 20 m. long, and about 6 broad. Its principal affluents are, the Red Fork and Navosota. Among the towns on its banks are Milam, Nashville, Washington, and Richmond. The cotton plantations along its banks are highly productive.

BRAZZA [anc. *Brachia*], an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic Sea, and belonging to Dalmatia; lat. 43° 16′ 42″ N.; lon. 16° 37′ 30″ E. (R.) It is 24 m. long, and from 5 to 7 broad; contains 20 villages, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 12 m. broad, which affords excellent anchorage for shipping. The island is very mountainous and well wooded, and in the valleys vines are grown, from which are made the best wines in Dalmatia. It produces, also, good oil, almonds, and saffron, and grain in small quantity. Much attention is paid to the cultivation of bees and silkworms. The kids and lambs of this island are prized for the delicacy of their flesh, and the cheese is also in high repute. Near St. Martin, in the E. part of the island, there is an extensive stone quarry, from which large quantities of building-stone are exported. The chief town, St. Pietro di Brazza, has a small port, de-

fended by a mole. At Milna there is a considerable ship-building yard. The island of Brazza forms a district, divided into seven communes, and gives a title to the Bishop of Lesina-Brazza. Pop. 14,090.

BREADALBANE, or BRAIDALBIN, a mountainous dist. Scotland, co. Perth, in the centre of the Grampian range, about 33 m. in length, and 31 in breadth. The hills afford excellent pasturage, and the valleys are, many of them, susceptible of profitable cultivation. One of the most striking features of this romantic district is Loch Tay, a beautiful sheet of water, of about 16 m. in length, with an average breadth of about 1 m. From the N.E. extremity of this lake issues the river Tay, one of the three principal rivers of Scotland. Loch Lyon is another beautiful, though much smaller lake. It is situated at the head of Glenlyon, is about 3 m. long, and half a mile in breadth. The district abounds in limestone and various kinds of minerals. Breadalbane gives the title of Marquis to a branch of the family of Campbell, who are also principal proprietors. The chief seat of the family is Taymouth Castle, a magnificent residence.

BREADSALL, par. Eng. Derby; 2110 ac. Pop. 621.

BREAGE (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 7161 ac. P. 4543.

BREA HEAD, Ireland, W. coast, co Kerry, Valentia Island, S. side of Dingle Bay; lat. 51° 55′ N.; lon. 10° 15′ W.

BREAKSEA ISLAND.—1, A small isl., S.W. extremity of New Munster, the most S. of the two larger islands of New Zealand, at the entrance of a narrow strait between Paterson and Resolution Islands; lat. 45° 35′ S.; lon. 166° 40′ E.—2. *Breaksea Spit*, a reef of 18 or 19 m. in length, E. coast, Australia, stretching N. from Sandy Cape; its extreme N. point is in lat. 24° 24′ S.; lon. 153° 18′ E.

BREAMORE, par. Eng. Hants; 2651 ac. Pop. 646.

BREANE, par. Eng. Somerset; 3167 ac. Pop. 132.

BRECH, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, about 20 m. from Lorient. A battle, fought here in 1364, in consequence of a challenge given by Jean de Montfort, son of Edward III., to Charles de Blois, was gained by the former, chiefly by the aid of his English allies, and gave him the crown of Burgundy. Georges Cadoudal, the celebrated Vendean partizan, was a native of Brech. A monument, begun to be erected to his memory, was abruptly terminated by the Revolution of 1830. Pop 134.

BRECH-FFA, or BRECHVA, par., S. Wales, Carmarthen; 530 ac. Pop. 107

BRECHIN, a royal bor. and par. Scotland, co. Forfar. The town is situated on an acclivity, l. bank, S. Esk, 8 m. from its junction with the sea at Montrose, 23 m. N.N.E. Dundee. It consists of one principal street, stretching N. to S., of another, nearly three-fourths of a mile in length, and several cross streets. The houses are all stone, and have a respectable appearance, particularly those of recent erection; and, on the whole, the town is rapidly improving. The cathedral church, which now forms the parish church, is situated on the N. bank of a ravine—formerly a moat—which separates the town from Brechin Castle. It has a large and beautiful Gothic window over the W. door, and a tower and spire 120 ft. high. Near the church stands the tall slender tower of Brechin, commonly called the Little Steeple, which has long been a puzzle to antiquarians. It is an unadorned turret of freestone, 85 ft. in height to the cornice, and 15 ft. more to the pinnacle of the spire, which has more than once been repaired. There is an interior communication to the cornice, by means of movable ladders. There are here also the remains of an ancient chapel, called *Maison Dieu*. The other churches are—two Free, three United Presbyterian, one Original Secession, and one Congregationalist; a Scotch Episcopal chapel, and a R. Catholic meeting-house. The two Free churches are handsome edifices. The public schools, which have been long celebrated, are situated in the lower floor of a building erected by Lord Panmure for educational purposes; besides which, a building has been erected, called the Educational Institute, chiefly supported by Free Churchmen and Dissenters, in which also are schools, well attended by young children. Brechin has likewise a mechanics' institution, occupying the upper story of the building, erected and endowed by Lord Panmure, with a large library attached. The linen trade is the staple of the town. A considerable quantity of flax is annually spun into yarn, employing a large number of hands. There is also an extensive bleaching establishment here; but the greater part of the working population within the town are employed in hand-loom and power-loom weaving of linen fabrics. There are also two distilleries and a brewery; the former manufacturing not less than from 80,000 to 100,000 gallons of whisky per annum. Brechin Castle, for many centuries the residence of the Maules of Panmure, stands on a precipice overlooking the Esk, and is separated from the town by a deep ravine. Brechin unites with Montrose, Forfar, Bervie, and Arbroath, in returning a member to the House of Commons; registered electors in 1869–70, 948.——The PARISH is about 7 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth. Pop. 9514. Pop. of tn. 7959. —(*Local Correspondent*)

BRECHT, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 14 m. N.E. Antwerp, with manufactures of cloth, tanneries, breweries, a dyework, and a brick and tile work. Pop. 3126.

BRECKLES, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1680 ac. Pop. 136.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, an inland co. England, S. Wales, about 38 m. N. to S., and varying from 34 to 14 m. E. to W.; bounded, N. and N.E. by co. Radnor, E. by co. Hereford, S.E. by co. Monmouth, S. by co. Glamorgan, and W. by cos. Carmarthen and Cardigan; area, 460,158 ac., or 719 sq. m. It is one of the most mountainous counties in the principality, and is distinguished by great sublimity and beauty of scenery. The principal mountain-range, called the Black Mountains, traverses the S. part of the county from E. to W.; and near its centre rises the Van or Beacon, forming the highest summit of S. Wales, and having a height of 2862 ft. The chief geological formation of Brecon is the old red sandstone, which is most largely developed in the central and S.E. districts. According to Murchison, it is divisible into three minor formations; viz., a basis of tile-stones, a centre of marls, limestones, locally called cornstones, sandstones, &c., and an upper portion, consisting of sandstones and conglomerate, which usually compose the great mountain masses, and, as in the case of the Beacon already described, ascend to their highest summits. In the N. districts, the rocks are still older in the series, consisting chiefly of graywacke slates, traversed and penetrated by a remarkable line of trap and porphyry. In the S., near the borders of Glamorgan, a band of mountain limestone appears, forming part of the long narrow zone which encircles the important coal fields of S. Wales. A very small and inferior portion of this coal field is included in Brecon; and though some ironworks have been established near its E. borders, they must derive their chief supplies, both of coal and iron, from adjoining counties. As a whole, Brecon cannot boast of minerals. The river Wye forms a natural boundary between this county and Radnor; and the Usk, rising in the Black Mountains, crosses the county, and flows through a fine valley towards the town of Brecon. About 2 m. E. from the latter is Brecknock-Mere or Llans-afeddar, one of the largest lakes in S. Wales, abounding in otters, pike, tench, perch, and eels. The climate is, in general, temperate and salubrious. The farms are small, and the land under cultivation is about 174,000. ac. The lower parts of the county contain several fertile valleys, which yield considerable agricultural produce, consisting of oats, wheat, rye, barley, turnips, vetch, and potatoes; also of wool, timber, butter, cheese, and cattle, which are sent to the markets in the neighbouring English counties. The mountains are usually of a sterile nature, and, towards their summits, produce little herbage; but their lower slopes are verdant, and are chiefly used to pasture sheep, which are generally small, but much prized for their excellent quality. The manufactures of the county consist principally of coarse woollen cloths, stockings, and other worsted stuffs. The trade has been considerably facilitated by a canal from Brecknock to Llanelly, 18 m. in length, and 9 ft. deep, and navigable for barges of 25 tons burden, thus opening a communication with the sea; and by the different railways that cross the county. The county is divided into six hundreds, and possesses four market towns—Brecon, Builth, Crickhowell, and Hay. It sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 59,901.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, cap. of above co., and nearly in its centre, in an open valley, at the confluence of the rivers Honddu or Hondey, and Usk, over which there are four bridges; 145 m. W. by N. London It consists chiefly of three principal streets, and several smaller; most of them tolerably straight, and well kept; and all of them paved and flagged. The houses are of stone, and generally well built,

particularly those of recent erection. It is abundantly supplied with water, and is lighted with gas. The town is, on the whole, improving in appearance, particularly as regards its shops and public buildings; of which last the most noteworthy are, the new county hall, a handsome structure in the Grecian style; a new girls' and infants' school, in the Elizabethan style; a large and commodious market-house, and a barrack. Brecon has three churches, two chapels belonging to the Independents, two Wesleyan, two Baptist, and one Calvinistic Methodist. The priory church, one of the above, is a fine structure, partly Norman, and partly English style. Its schools are—the college school, rebuilt in 1864, and several others for boys, for girls, and for infants. There are here an infirmary, and a mechanics' institute. The trade of the town is merely of a local nature, and it has no manufactures, except that of flannel and coarse woollen cloths, wrought to a small extent. Markets three times weekly; and fairs annually, for hops, leather, cattle, &c. Brecon returns a member to the House of Commons. The celebrated Mrs. Henry Siddons was born here in 1755. The town is of high antiquity, its origin dating A.D. 1092, at which time its castle was built. Of this building hardly any trace remains. There are beautiful public walks. Pop. mun. bor. 5845; par. bor. 6308.

BREDA, a tn. and frontier fortress, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Mark, about equidistant from Bergen-op-Zoom, Antwerp, and Hertogenbosch, in a finely-wooded country. Its defences are strong, though irregular, and capable of being increased by flooding the surrounding country. The town is of a triangular form, has four gates and above 50 streets, nine of which open into the market-place, which is surrounded with trees. There are other charming public walks within the walls. St. Barbaras, now the parish church of the Reformed, adorns the market-place with its lofty tower. Destroyed by lightning in 1694, it owed its restoration chiefly to William III. of England. The Lutherans also have a handsome church. The R. Catholics are divided into three parishes, of which each has a church; and the Jews have a synagogue. The other public buildings are the castle, used for the royal military academy until the revolt of Belgium; the Government-house; a handsome town-house; the palace of justice, where the local courts meet; a bridewell, and two prisons. On the parade ground there is the great arsenal, a beautiful building; also the new and the little arsenals, and various other buildings required in a fortress of the first order. Among the public institutions there are hospitals for the old and sick, and two orphan-houses, a drawing-school, a scientific and literary association, a branch of the imitative arts society, a department of the public utility society, and three musical societies; besides a Latin, there are other 16 schools of various kinds. From its central position, and water communication with other provinces and the sea, Breda is frequented by vessels trading with all the principal towns in Holland; but its trade has suffered from the separation from Belgium. It has manufactories of carpets, hair-cloth, linen, hats, soap, tallow, and wax candles; also, cotton print and dye works, tanworks, breweries, roperies, letterpress and lithographic printing-houses, a letter foundry, a copper foundry, and japanning works; coachmakers, armourers, &c. Previous to the revolt of the Netherlands against Philip II., Breda was a favourite residence of William I. of Orange. There he held court, and exercised a princely hospitality, occupied more with hounds and hawks than with politics. At Breda, in 1566, the famous league of the nobles was first proposed by Count Louis of Nassau and the famous Marninx, Count St. Aldegonde. Breda repeatedly fell, by force or fraud, into the hands of the Spanish or Dutch during the 80 years' war of independence; but was finally secured to the latter in 1637. The pop. of the town, 13,000, adding 2700 for the garrison, 15,700; of which 11,780 R. Catholics, 3700 Protestants; and 180 Jews.

BREDE, par. Eng. Sussex; 4840 ac. Pop. 1059.

BREDENBURY, par. Eng. Hereford; 545 ac. Pop. 55

BREDFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1067 ac. Pop. 462.

BREDGAR, par. Eng. Kent; 1727 ac. Pop. 594.

BREDHURST, par. Eng. Kent; 600 ac. Pop. 113.

BREDICOT, par. Eng. Worcester; 397 ac. Pop. 65.

BREDON, par. Eng. Worcester; 5818 ac. Pop. 1661

BREDSTEDT, a tn. Denmark, duchy of, and 27 m. W.N.W. Schleswig, near the coast It has a church (built in 1510), a manufactory of tobacco, some trade in cattle and corn, a considerable number of looms employed in weaving linen, and owns 8 or 10 small vessels. Pop. 1800.

BREDY, two pars. Eng. Dorset:—1, *Bredy* (*Little*), 1636 ac. Pop 226.—2, *Bredy* (*Long*), 2117 ac. Pop. 375.

BREDWARDINE, par. Eng. Hereford; 2245 ac. P. 422.

BREEDE, a river, S. Africa, Cape Colony, rising in the district of Worcester, and, after a considerable course, chiefly S.E., falling into St. Sebastian's Bay, lat. 34° 45′ S.; lon. 20° 50′ E. Though it has only 13 ft. water at low tide, it is the deepest river in the district, and considerable quantities of the wool grown in the neighbourhood are shipped from it.

BREEDEVOORT, or BREEVOORT, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. S.E. Zutphen. It was once fortified, has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Besides some linen-weaving, and bleaching, there is a tanwork, and a cotton manufactory. Pop. 900.

BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, par. Eng. Leicester; 6410 ac. Pop. 2553.

BREGENZ, a tn. Austrian States, cap. of co. Vorarlberg, gov. of, and 77 m. W. by N. Innsbruck; beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, on the banks of Lake Constance. It is well built, divided into the old town, which is an ugly place, and occupies the eminence; and the lower town, which is more pleasant, and spreads along the shores of the lake. It has three churches and a school, two monasteries, an orphan asylum, and a military swimming school. Woollen and cotton spinning are carried on, and articles in wood and straw are manufactured. The inhabitants are very industrious, and export large quantities of frameworks, wooden fittings for houses, and even wooden chalets, ready for erection, to the Swiss cantons. They likewise do a good business in corn, fruit, wine, butter, and cattle. In the neighbourhood are saltpetre-works, blast-furnaces, and coal mines. Bregenz is supposed to be the *Brigantium* of Strabo and Ptolemy, whence the *Lacus Brigantinus* [Lake of Bregenz, but now Lake Constance] got its name. The old castle, once the stronghold of the powerful Counts of Montfort, and the ruins of which are to be seen on Mount Gebhard, behind the town, was for a long time one of the most important fortresses in this part of Germany. Pop. 4800.

BREGOGE, par. Irel. Cork; 1333 ac. Pop. 277.

BREHAR, or BRYHER, one of the Scilly Islands, England, off the Land's End, co. Cornwall, at the S.W. entrance into the English Channel, about lat. 49° 53′ N.; lon. 6° 20′ W. It is about 1½ m. in length N. to S., with an average breadth of half a mile, and comprises an area of 330 ac. It consists of several steep hills, connected by tracts of low land, a considerable part of which is in cultivation. A small group of houses is called 'the town of Brehar,' in which there is a church erected a few years ago, on the site of a more ancient one. Pop. 104.

BREHAT, an isl. France, coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 21 m. from St. Brieuc, in the English Channel; lat. 48° 55′ N.; lon. 3° 5′ W. It is about 3 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 1 m. broad. It has three harbours, Clos on the S., la Corderie on the W., and la Chambre on the E.; the last of which has 8 to 16 fathoms water, according to the state of the tide. Brehat is the only point on the French coast, between Brest and St. Malo, where frigates can enter, and in time of war is much frequented by convoys navigating the channel. On the rocky reef of Heaux-Brehat, there is a lighthouse, the light of which is visible from a distance of 14 m. The island is defended by 12 small batteries. It has no springs, the inhabitants using rain water. Pop. 1519.

BREINTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 1629 ac. Pop. 366.

BREISACH (ALT), [Latin, *Brisiacum*], a tn. grand duchy of Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, 12 m. W. Freiburg, 34 m. S. Strasburg, r. bank, Rhine, opposite Neu Breisach, and Fort Mortier, in France. This is an ancient town, and was formerly very strong, being regarded as the key of Germany, on the W., but its fortifications were dismantled in 1641. The only building in the town worthy of notice is the minster of St. Stephen, remarkable for a beautiful altar-screen, carved in wood. The chief employments of the inhabitants are weaving, agriculture, and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 3200.—The BAILIWICK of the same name has a pop. of 22,000.

BREISACH (NEU). *See* NEUF-BRISACH.

BREISGAU, a fertile district, one of the most beautiful in the grand duchy of Baden, comprised in the Upper and Middle Rhine circles; area, 960 geo. sq. m. It is hilly, containing the highest peaks of the Schwarzwald, and includes the towns Breisach, Freiburg, Waldshut, &c. The Breisgau belonged, from the 15th century till 1801, to the House of Austria; by the treaty of Luneville, in that year, a portion was ceded to, and the rest subsequently acquired by, the House of Baden. Rudolph of Hapsburg, was born in the castle of Limburg, in this district. Pop. 150,000.

BREITENBACH, numerous small places in Germany, the only one of which, deserving of notice, is a market town, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 7½ m. S.S.E. Ilmenau, containing a castle, a porcelain factory, and an alum and vitriol work. In the neighbourhood a good deal of oil seeds and medicinal herbs are grown. Pop. 2502.

BREITENBRUNN, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, with a paper and several other mills, a vitriol and sulphur work, and an iron forge, which employs 300 persons. In the neighbourhood are tin and iron mines, and limestone quarries. Pop. 2100.

BREITENBURG, a vil. and lordship, Prussia, duchy of Holstein, dist. Itzehoe, on the Stör, 30 m. N.W. Hamburg. The castle of Breitenburg, built in 1530, was a place of great strength, and stood several sieges. It was stormed in 1627, by Wallenstein, after a bombardment of six days. Only a chapel and a tower now remain. The lordship, which belongs to the Counts of Rantzau, has an area of 48 geo. sq. m., and is traversed by the Stör and the Bramaue. Pop. 6700.

BREITENFELD, a small vil. Saxony, circle of, and 5 m. N.N.W. Leipzig, famous for the battle fought in its neighbourhood, September 7, 1631, in which Tilly and Pappenheim were signally defeated by Gustavus Adolphus.

BREJO-D'AREA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 45 m. N.W. Parahiba, on the mountains of same name. It has a church, and two schools; its district is fertile, and has 5000 inhabitants.

BRELADE (St.), par. Eng. Isle of Jersey. Pop. 2168.

BREMBILLA, a vil. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 12 m. N. Bergamo, on river of same name, near the bridge of Sedrina. It has a church, and some mineral springs, and stone quarries, in which fine fossils are found. Pop. 2036.

BREMBIO, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 9 m. S.E. by S. Lodi, on the Brembiolo, near the highroad from Lodi to Casal Pusterlengo. The vicinity is very fertile and well irrigated, and the herbage rich. Pop. 2746.

BREMBO, a river, kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, which rises in a series of small lakes on the mountain-ridge separating prov. Bergamo from the Valteline, and, after a S. course of about 40 m., joins r. bank, Adda, near Vaprio, 10 m. S.S.W. Bergamo. It is nowhere navigable, but is employed for transporting rafts of timber. After passing Zogno, it becomes a considerable stream, and both supplies water to irrigate the fields, and moves several manufactories. It is well supplied with fish.

BREMEN.—1, One of the four free German Hanseatic cities, on the Weser, and cap. of the republic of the same name, 58 m. S.W. Hamburg; lat. (observatory) 53° 4′ 36″ N.; lon. 8° 49′ E. (R.) The city is divided by the river into two unequal portions—the larger, called the old town [*Altstadt*], on the right; the less, the new town (*Neu-stadt*), on the left bank. There is also a populous suburb on the E. side of the town, well built, and containing many fine gardens. The streets of the old town are narrow and crooked, and lined with antique houses, in the style of the Middle Ages; while those of the new town are regular and spacious, with handsome houses of modern construction. Between the two towns is an island called the Werder, on the lower part of which are some houses included within the limits of the town. The whole is kept remarkably clean. The communication between the two parts of the town is maintained by a bridge. The old town was formerly surrounded by ramparts; but they have been levelled, planted with trees, and converted into beautiful promenades. Both sides of the river are lined with quays, from which a fine view of the city may be had. Its principal public buildings are—the cathedral, an ancient structure in the Gothic style, built in 1160, 296 ft. in length, 124 in breadth, and 105 in height; the church of St. Ansgarius, with a handsome steeple, 325 ft. high; and the old townhall, also a Gothic structure, formerly an archiepiscopal palace. Below this hall is the *Rathaweinkeller*, the council's wine-vaults, which contain wines, chiefly hock, 100 and 200 years old, kept in vats called the Twelve Apostles, and said from age to have become nearly as thick as oil. Other public buildings are—the



exchange, the *schütting*, the waterworks, the arsenal, weighing-house, and granaries; the museum, which contains a large library, with collections in natural history, mechanics, and the arts; Dr. Olbers' observatory, from which he discovered the two planets Pallas and Vesta, in 1802 and 1807; and several other buildings of less note. Bremen has a number of schools and other educational establishments, including a school of design, and another of commerce and navigation. Its charitable institutions are also numerous, and include two orphan asylums. The principal manufactures are of woollens, cottons, leather, hats, tobacco, refined sugar, rape-oil, whalebone, flour, soap, starch, vinegar, &c., with above 100 breweries and distilleries, several soap-boiling works, and sail-makers. There is also a considerable trade in building and fitting out vessels. Vessels drawing more than 7 ft. water cannot ascend so high as the city; those drawing 12 to 14 ft. stop at Vegesack, and larger vessels at Bremerhafen, where an excellent new harbour has been formed. The principal imports are tobacco, coffee, sugar, whale-oil, cotton, and cotton yarn; cheese, butter, wine, tea, &c. The exports consist of linen and other manufactured goods, including tobacco; also oak-bark, rags, oilcake, bacon, &c. Having become one of the chief outlets for the goods of the Zollvercin, and the main port of embarkation for German emigrants, its trade in recent years has greatly increased. The following table exhibits the foreign trade in the years 1850–1853, and 1864–1871:—

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1850..	£5,384,453..	£5,300,582	1864..	£11,185,655..	£10,244,474
1851..	6,257,768..	5,478,157	1865..	12,882,395..	11,813,307
1852..	6,784,636..	6,246,356	1866..	14,870,552..	13,888,219
1853..	8,034,871..	7,460,415	1871..	22,821,000..	21,013,000

The public revenue amounted to £412,748 in 1871, and the expenditure to £430,862. In 1871 there embarked at Bremen 60,516 emigrants, in 230 vessels; in 1866 the numbers were 62,254 emigrants, in 167 vessels. The total of vessels entered at Bremen in 1871 was 3237, tonn. 577,342; and cleared 3241 vessels, tonn. 559,028; in 1867 there were 3108

vessels of 893,756 tons entered. The shipping belonging to the port were 288 vessels of 238,680 tons. A railway connects Bremen with E., N., and Central Germany on the one hand, and with W. Germany, Belgium, and France on the other. Bremen was founded, or, at any rate, first rose into note, in the year 787 or 788, when it was made the seat of a bishopric by Charlemagne; subsequently elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric, which, at the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, was secularized in favour of Sweden. After various political changes, the city was taken by the French, in 1806; and from 1810 to 1813, it was the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Weser. In 1815 it was restored to its old franchises, by the Congress of Vienna. Bremen held the third rank amongst the free cities of the Germanic Confederation. It now belongs to the North German Union. Pop. (1871), 82,950.—2, REPUBLIC, a territory stretching along both sides of the Weser, and bounded N.E. and S. by Hanover, and W. and S. by Oldenburg; area, 100 sq. m. The inhabitants are nearly all of the Protestant faith. The executive government of the republic of Bremen (city and territory) is vested in a senate, called *die Wittheit* [the Wisdom], consisting of four burgomasters, two syndics, and 24 councillors; and in the convention of burgesses, composed of all resident citizens who pay a certain amount of taxes, without regard to their religious opinions. Pop. 122,565. —3, DUCHY, a subdivision of the landrostei or province of Stade, Hanover, occupying the N. portion of that kingdom between the Elbe and Weser. Area, 1957½ sq. m.

BREMERHAFEN, a seaport at the mouth of the Weser, where the Geeste enters it, formed on ground on its r. bank, purchased by Bremen from Hanover in 1827; lat. (Bremer or Weser Light) 53° 49′ 30″ N.; lon. 8° 9′ E. (R.) It is 39 m. below Bremen, of which it is the harbour for vessels of considerable size, as only small vessels can go up to that town. It is provided with excellent docks, capable of receiving the largest vessels, and is connected by railway with Bremen, where the principal trading companies, merchants, and brokers have their offices. There are two lighthouses at Bremerhafen, one of them over 90 ft. high. The principal buildings are the churches, theatre, and emigrants' house. Ship-building employs about 900 hands. Geestemunde, on the opposite side of the Geeste from Bremerhafen, has also extensive docks. Pop. in 1871, 10,594.

BREMERVORDE, a tn. Prussia, dist of, and 18 m. S.W. Stade, duchy Bremen, on the Oste; with distilleries, lime-kilns, dyeworks, and manufactures of cloth, leather, and paper; and some trade in turf and wood. Pop. 2481.

BREMGARTEN, a tn. Switzerland, can. Aargau, cap. circle of same name, 14 m. E.S.E. Aarau, r. bank Reuss, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. On the l. bank of the river is a Capuchin cloister. It has a large church, a respectable townhouse, and a paper-mill. The chief employment is agriculture. Bullinger, the reformer, was born in this town. Pop. 1882.

BREMHILL, par. Eng. Wilts; 5920 ac. Pop. 1421.

BREMILHAM, or COWITCH, par. Eng. Wilts; 433 ac. Pop. 46.

BRENCHLEY, par. Eng. Kent; 7780 ac. Pop. 2693.

BRENDON, par. Eng. Devon; 6733 ac. Pop. 265.

BRENKELEN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 8 m. N. by W. Utrecht, l. bank Vecht, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, two schools, a brewery, and a brickfield. Pop. 1500.

BRENN, a populous vil., W. Africa, on the Senegal, about 50 m. above its embouchure; lat. 16° 25′ N.; lon. 16° W.; built on two sides of a marsh.

BRENNE (LA), [Latin, *Briona Sylva*], a country, France, in the ancient prov. of Touraine and Berri. The part of this country still retaining the name is marshy, and filled with pools, affluents of the Claise, and lies in dep. Indre, between Chateauroux and Le Blanc. The inhabitants collect leeches in the marshes.

BRENNER, a mountain of the Tyrolese Alps, between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige; height, 6777 ft. The road from Innsbruck to Verona, by Botzen and Trent, traverses this mountain, at an elevation above the sea of 4658 ft. This is one of the lowest roads practicable for carriages over the main chain of the Alps; and one also of the most ancient. The Brenner is now crossed by a railway also.

BRENO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 35 m. N.E. Bergamo, l. bank Oglio. It is well built; and has a fine square, townhouse, an ancient Gothic church, and a strong castle. In the vicinity is also a beautiful stalactitic grotto. Pop. 2466.

BRENT, five pars. Eng.:—1, *Brent* (*East*), par. Somerset; 3037 ac. Pop. 780.—2, *Brent-Eleigh*, or *Ely*, par. Suffolk; 1617 ac. Pop. 260.—3, *Brent* (*South*), par. Devon; 9374 ac. Pop. 1203.—4, *Brent* (*South*), par. Somerset; 3426 ac. Pop. 937.—5, *Brent-Tor*, par. Devon; 1212 ac. Pop. 161.

BRENTA [anc. *Medoacus Major*], a river, Italy, Venetia. Its source is Lake Caldonazzo, in the Tyrol, 8 m. S.E. Trent, whence it flows S.E., with a winding course of 112 m., and falls into the Adriatic through the canal of Brenta-nova or Brentono, at Brondolo. Formerly its embouchure was at Fusina, opposite Venice. It has a rapid course, and is navigable for 46 m.

BRENTFORD, a market tn. England, co. Middlesex, 7 m. W. London; on a slight acclivity, on the Great Western Road, and at the junction of the Brent with the Thames, the former dividing it into Old and New Brentford. It consists chiefly of one long, winding street, well kept, and containing some good houses. There is a great deficiency of water in Old Brentford; but in New Brentford the supply is better. The former is lighted with gas, the latter only partially. The town is exceedingly ill drained, and the poorer localities filthy and wretched in the extreme. The townhall and market house recently erected is a handsome structure. The churches are two—one in Old Brentford, and one in New; three Baptist chapels, two Independent, and one Wesleyan; and the schools two infant, a national, and a British, both for boys and girls. The charitable institutions are a dispensary, and Old Brentford Visiting Society. A large distillery, a soap manufactory, which makes between 2000 and 3000 tons annually, and extensive sawing and planing mills, are the chief manufactories The retail trade is considerable, especially on market days. Petty sessions are held every Saturday, and the county court is held every month. Brentford is the county town for elections, a market, and union town. Pop. 11,091.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRENTONICO, a tn. and com. Austria, Tyrol, 6 m. S. Roveredo; on the N. slope of Mount Baldo, overlooked by a small castle. Vine culture is the main occupation. Pop. 2651.

BRENTWOOD, a market tn. England, co. Essex, on a commanding eminence, 11 m. S.W. Chelmsford; consisting of one principal street, with houses in general old and irregularly built, but a good many new ones have lately been erected. The church has been enlarged, and a R. Catholic chapel was built in 1861. There are also an Independent meeting-house, a free grammar-school, open to all boys within 3 m. of the town, and a townhall built in 1864. Brickmaking and brewing are carried on. There are two annual fairs for horses and cattle. The Great Eastern Railway has a station here. Pop. 3737.

BRERETON, par. Eng. Chester; 4501 ac. Pop. 649.

BRESCIA, a prov. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy; bounded, N. by the Tyrol and Valteline, E. by Verona and Mantua, S. by Mantua and Cremone, and W. by Bergamo; area, 888 geo. sq. m. Towards the N. it is hilly, but in all other directions it is a fertile plain. The chief rivers are the Oglio, and its tributaries Mella and Chiese. The air is mild and pleasant. The chief productions are grain, flax, hemp, grapes, and olives. A good deal of silk is produced and manufactured. The principal mineral is iron, which is extensively mined, and supplies numerous works. A great deal of paper also is made. Pop. 310,000.

BRESCIA [Latin, *Brixia;* French, *Bresce*], a city, Italy, Lombardy, cap. of the above province, lat. 45° 36′ N.; lon. 10° 13′ E.; 40 m. N.W. Verona, and about the same distance N.E. Lodi, on a beautiful plain, l. bank Mella. It is a handsome and flourishing city, of a square form, about 4 m. in circuit, and surrounded by walls; its streets are spacious, and its public buildings numerous, particularly its churches, which are further remarkable for the number and value of the paintings with which they are enriched. A few of them only, however, have much pretension to architectural beauty; amongst those that have, are the new cathedral, a handsome structure of white marble, and the church of San Domenico. But however plain in exterior appearance most of the Brescian

churches may be, they are all richly decorated within with the most beautiful frescoes, and other creations of taste and art. The other buildings most worthy of notice are the Palezzo della Logia, and the Broletto. The first was intended for the palace of the municipality, or townhall; it is composed of the richest marbles, and was worked upon by the first architects of the 15th and 16th centuries, successively. The Broletto, the ancient palace of the republic, combines the characters of fortress and townhall, and is surmounted by a great tower, whose deeply-cleft Italian battlements produce a singularly grand effect. The whole is in a colossal style, and marked by the peculiar characteristics of the age in which it rose—supposed to be about the end of the 12th, and beginning of the 13th centuries. The city contains, also, a lyceum, two gymnasia, an athenæum, a college, with a museum of antiquities, and a botanic garden; a public library, with 30,000 volumes; a theological seminary, a handsome theatre, a corn exchange, an extensive hospital, two *monts-de-piété*, a workhouse, and several other educational and charitable establishments. There are 72 public fountains in the streets and squares, besides some hundreds of private ones. Outside the town is a cemetery, begun in 1815, designed by Vantini.

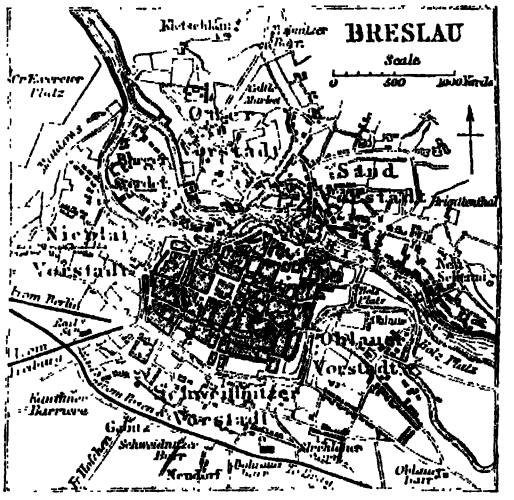
Brescia is a place of considerable trade and manufacturing industry. Near it are large ironworks; and its fire-arms are esteemed the best that are made in Italy. It has also silk, linen, and paper factories, tanyards, and oil-mills, and is an important mart for raw silk. But it derives its greatest interest from its fine Roman remains, having been at one time the seat of a Roman colony. These first attracted attention in the 17th century; although, as far as regards inscriptions, they had been objects of especial care to the citizens of Brescia for two centuries before this period; but it was not till 1820 that any very earnest efforts were made to bring the buried remains of entire buildings to light. Since that period some remarkable discoveries have been made, embracing, besides numerous statues and inscriptions, the beautiful marble temple of Vespasian, and a number of noble and magnificent Corinthian columns, with numerous fragments of mouldings and ornaments, some gilt, and all of great elegance. Brescia was the seat of a school of painting, of great merit, to which many eminent artists belonged, including Alessandro Bonvicino, commonly called 'il Moretto,' who flourished in the 16th century, and was remarkable for the deep devotional feeling which he threw into his sacred subjects, as well as for his excellence as a portrait painter. The city is of great antiquity, having been the chief town of the Cenomani, a Gallic tribe, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, when it became—but at what period is unknown—a Roman colony, and afterwards a municipium. In the year 412 it was burned by the Goths, and was soon afterwards destroyed by Attila; but was rebuilt about the year 452. In 936, Otho I. of Saxony declared it a free city; and it so remained for nearly three centuries, when it fell a prey to the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and ultimately put itself under the protection of Venice. In 1796 it was taken by the French, and was assigned to Austria by the general treaty signed at Vienna, on June 9, 1815. In 1849 it was involved in the commotions by which so large a portion of continental Europe was disturbed in that year; its streets were barricaded, but the city was eventually carried, at the point of the bayonet, by the Austrians under General Haynau. Brescia is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Milan. Pop. 40,499.

BRESCOU, a rocky islet, France, dep. Herault, in the Mediterranean, 2¼ m. from Agde. It appears to be an extinct volcano, and is crowned by a fort, which has batteries hewn out of the rock, and was formerly a state prison. On the fort is a lighthouse, lat. 43° 17′ N.; lon. 3° 30′ E. The light is visible 8 m. off.

BRESKENS, or BRESJES, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 5½ m. S. Middelburg, l. bank, W. Scheld. The Reformed church is evidently the chancel of a R. Catholic church, of which the nave is supposed to have been washed away by the sea. Breskens is a very thriving place, mainly owing to the steamboat ferry thence to Flushing, and its corn trade with Rotterdam and Antwerp. Pop. 620.

BRESLAU, a gov. (*Regierungsbezirk*) Prussia, prov. Silesia; area, 3870 geo. sq. m. The surface in the S., towards the borders of Bohemia and Moravia, is mountainous, some of the summits being about 4000 ft.; in other directions it is almost level. The chief rivers are the Oder, and its tributaries the Stober and the Weide on the right, and the Neisse, Ohlau, Lohe, and Weistritz on the left. There are no lakes of great extent. The climate varies with the surface, being cold and severe among the mountains, but mild in the plains; and also healthy, except where swamps prevail. The valley of the Oder is generally fertile on the left bank, but on the right bank inclines too much to sand, and is extensively covered with forest. In addition to the ordinary cereals, a good deal of flax, madder, hops, and tobacco are grown. The minerals include arsenic, zinc, lead, iron, and copper, and a little graphite. Precious stones, particularly amethysts, carnelians, agates, opals, and garnets, are frequently found. The manufactures of this government were at one time of very great importance, but have lately suffered much by foreign competition. Pop. (1871), 1,414,205.

BRESLAU, the third city of the Prussian dominions, and sixth of Germany, cap. prov. Silesia, and of gov. of same name, at the confluence of the Ohlau and Oder; situated on a spacious plain; bounded, N. by the Trebnitz Mountains, and S., at a greater distance, by those of Zobten. It is divided, by the Oder, into old and new towns, which, with the various suburbs, are



1. Government-house.
2. Rathhaus (townhall).
3. University.
4. Royal Palace.
5. Court-house.
6. Cathedral.
7. Storehouse.
8. Exchange
9. Central railway station.

connected by not fewer than 120 bridges, of which one of cast-iron, erected in 1822, is particularly handsome. The streets of the old town are narrow, those of the new broad, and the houses in general good. The public squares and buildings are handsome. The churches, numbering in all 37, possess peculiar interest from the number of mural monuments and other sculptures with which they are enriched, some of which are in the finest style of art. The most remarkable buildings are—the cathedral, built in the 12th century; the *Rathhaus* or townhall, a quaint and curious old Gothic structure, supposed to have been built in the beginning of the 14th century, situated in the square called Grosse Ring; and the Government-house, an elegant edifice. In the square named after Blücher is a colossal bronze statue of him, by Rauch, in commemoration of his victory on the Katzbach, in 1813. The university, which was transferred hither from Frankfort on-the-Oder in 1811, occupies a building which was originally an imperial palace. Attached to the university are a museum of natural history, a library of 300,000 volumes, an observatory, a cabinet of antiquities, a picture-gallery, and a botanic garden. The number of students amounts to about 900. Besides the university, there are a school of industry, of deaf and dumb, of surgery, one R. Catholic, and three Protestant, together with a vast number of other educational institutions. There are also a great many hospitals and asylums; amongst the latter, one for the support and education of officers' daughters; and amongst the former, an hospital for faithful servants, opened in 1820. Breslau is the seat of

government for the province, and has various administrative establishments. It is also the seat of a royal mint and bank, with a royal office for mining productions. There is a theatre and opera-house in the city, and a number of musical associations, both public and private. The fortifications with which Breslau was formerly surrounded have been levelled, and tastefully planted and laid out in gardens and pleasure-grounds, the whole forming a delightful promenade. The manufactures of Breslau are numerous, comprising gloves, plate, jewellery, silks, woollens, cottons, linens, and stockings. Its lithographic and common printing presses amount to 24. It carries on, besides, an extensive trade in Silesian products and fabrics, the principal of which are corn, metals, and timber. The number of distilleries in the town amounts to over 100. Breslau is also the first market for wool on the Continent. It is altogether a bustling and thriving city; and from its salubrity, the cheapness of provisions and education, the sociable dispositions of the people, and the beauty of its environs, is a very desirable place of residence. By railway it communicates with Vienna on the one hand, and with Berlin, Stettin, and Hamburg on the other. Pop. (1710), only 41,000; (1846), 112,194; (1871), 208,025.

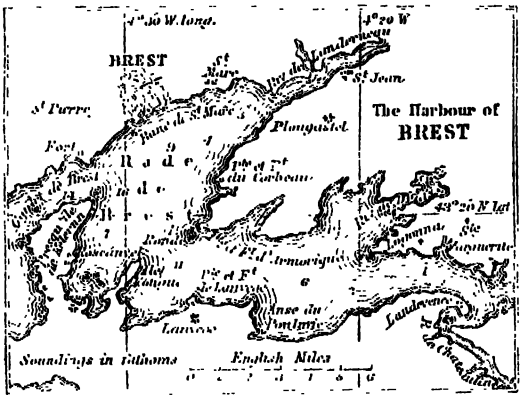
BRESSAY.—1, An isl. Scotland, one of the Shetlands, opposite Lerwick, united, parochially, with Burra and Quarff; lat. 60° 10′ N.; lon. 1° 6′ W.; about 6 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Its coast line is rocky, and deeply excavated in many places by the action of the sea; the interior hilly, but presenting some cultivated land sloping towards the shore. A dismal-looking hill, covered with heath, stunted grass, and peat-moss, 724 ft. high, called the Ward or Beacon Hill, rises near its S. extremity; and another of 400 ft., called St. Andrew's or Ander Hill, on the E. side. On the S. are three bold headlands, the Ord, the Bard, and Hammer; the first is 500 ft. high, and inhabited by eagles; the other two are about 200 ft. each. There are a number of small lakes in the island, abundantly stored with excellent trout. Quarries of a coarse kind of slate have been wrought for many years. Culinary vegetables thrive well here, but trees make little progress, although it must have been otherwise at one time, as large trunks are frequently found buried in the mosses. Sea-fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. To the ling-fishing, called the haaf or far-fishing, Bressay sends upwards of 13 boats, of 18 or 20 ft. keel; and shares proportionately in the cod and herring fishing. Kelp, also, is manufactured here to a considerable extent; herring-nets, and a little Shetland hosiery. Several traces of Pictish buildings occur in the island, and some tumuli, in which human bones have been found. There are also two or three perpendicular or *standing-stones* here, one of which forms a landmark for vessels entering Bressay Sound. Pop. (Bressay, Burra, and Quarff), 1854.—2, Bressay Sound, between the isl. of Bressay and Mainland; is well known as a safe harbour; from about 1 m. to 1½ m. average breadth; depth, about 15 fathoms at high water; fall of tide, about 8 ft. Two centuries ago, Bressay Sound was much frequented by foreign vessels during the fishing season. It is still resorted to by numbers of English and Dutch busses, and is a rendezvous for whale ships on their voyage to Greenland and Davis Straits. The S entrance is the one always taken by vessels of a large draught, the N. being narrow, with a rapid current, and only 18 ft. water at its deepest point, even at spring tides. At the N. entrance is a sunken rock, seen at low water, called the *Unicorn*, from the circumstance of a war-vessel of that name, sent in pursuit of the Earl of Bothwell, having been wrecked on it.

BRESSE (La), a dist. France, which formerly belonged to prov. Burgundy, and had Bourg for its capital. It took its name from an extensive forest, which stretched from the Rhone to Chalons, and was called *Brixius Saltus*. It now forms the greater part of dep. Ain.

BRESSINGHAM, a par. England, co. Norfolk; 2354 ac. Pop. 674.

BRESSUIRE, a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 38 m. N. by W. Niort. It was formerly strongly fortified, but was ruined by wars, especially that of La Vendée, when it was reduced to ashes, with exception of one house and the church. It is now improving, and has some manufactories of flannel and cotton. Granite quarries are worked in the neighbourhood, and the parish church is built entirely of that material. Pop. 2320.

BREST, the principal naval seaport tn. France, dep. Finistère, situated almost at the W. extremity of the kingdom, near the mouth of the English channel, 320 m. W. by S. Paris; lat. (observatory) 48° 23′ 36″ N.; lon. 4° 29′ 15″ W. (R.) The town stands on the N. side of a superb roadstead,



at a short distance from the mouth of the Elorn, and on both banks of the Penfeld, which divides it into two parts. On the l. bank is Brest Proper, and on the r. an extensive suburb called Recouvrance. Its circumference is about 3 m. The upper part of the town stands on the slope of a hill, with a declivity so abrupt, that the streets leading to the lower town are in some cases provided with flights of steps. The upper town is built with tolerable regularity, and has some fine edifices. The lower town is well and substantially built, and clean in the vicinity of the port, but some quarters are confused and dirty. Recouvrance has one or two good streets, but the greater portion are very inferior to those on the other side of the river, and very dirty. Brest is encircled by ramparts, which, being planted, form agreeable promenades, and afford a fine view of the port and shipping. From its natural advantages, the extent of its various establishments, and its means of defence, the port of Brest is considered one of the first naval ports in Europe. The outer road is perhaps one of the finest in the world, and although surpassed in extent by those of Constantinople and Rio de Janeiro, it is surpassed by none in the safety and excellence of its anchorage. It communicates with the ocean by a single passage called the Goulet, 1750 yards broad. In the middle of this channel rise the Mingan rocks, which contract the entrance still more, and oblige ships to pass immediately under the batteries. From this entrance to the mouth of the Elorn, the roadstead is about 6 m. in length. Its diameter varies considerably from the irregularity of the shores, but in some places it is 3 m., so that the port could contain all the navies in Europe. The Goulet is so completely defended, that no hostile ship could enter it without being knocked to pieces. There are about 400 pieces of cannon and mortars in the various batteries that command the channel, and the anchorage inside is still further protected by the guns that line the shore. Outside of the Goulet is the fort of St. Matthew and the new lighthouse. The inner port or harbour of Brest is formed at the mouth of the Penfeld. It is narrow, but has depth of water for ships of war, 40 or 50 of which might lie here in single file. The mouth of the harbour is closed by a boom. It is defended by several tiers of batteries rising from the water edge. Near the entrance to the harbour is the old castle which belonged to the Dukes of Brittany, and was partially transformed into a modern fortification by Vauban, in 1688. The horse-shoe battery is on the water level, and has every convenience for heating shot. In addition to all these defences, the town is protected by numerous batteries, mounting several hundred pieces of cannon. On the summit of the hill behind it is the powder magazine, where ships that enter the port deposit their powder. The celebrated dockyard of Brest is situated on both sides of a narrow but deep inlet of the sea. It contains the building slips, dry docks, sail-house, general repository, ropery, cannon-foundry (begun in 1841), the sailors' barracks, where seamen are lodged while in port in the same manner as

soldiers; and the *bagne* or convict station, a building 300 yards long. There are also timber-yards and boat-sheds, and fine building-yards. The victualling-office contains 24 ovens and a slaughter-house, granary, &c. In the year 1803, when the French and Spanish fleets were here, it supplied 50,000 rations daily. Outside the dockyard is the naval hospital. The town has also a naval library, containing 20,000 volumes, a cabinet of national history, a botanical garden, a marine observatory, theatre, Hotel de Ville, and naval schools of medicine, surgery, pharmacy, artillery, hydrography, and seamanship. The communal college is attended by more than 300 students.

Brest has little trade excepting for the supply of the naval department, and its manufactures scarcely extend beyond glazed hats and tarpaulins for the seamen. The merchant shipping is small in extent, bringing principally timber, building materials, wine, grain and flour, salt, iron, hemp, tar, &c. Although Brest has been alleged to occupy a Roman site, no mention of it occurs in history till the year 1240, at which period its castle was ceded to John, first Duke of Brittany. This castle had a small town in its vicinity, and was several times besieged by the English, French, and Spaniards. Cardinal Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the natural capabilities of the port for a naval station, and, in 1631, commenced the fortifications which were improved and extended by Vauban. In 1694, it was attacked by an English fleet under Admiral Berkley, but the expedition failed, and 900 men who landed were cut to pieces, as the tide had receded and left the boats dry. In 1773, the line of fortifications was considerably extended, and the town soon increased to a considerable population. Pop. (1866), 79,817; besides which, the barracks can accommodate nearly 10,000 military.

BREST-LITOV, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 110 m. S. Grodno, r. bank Bug. It stands in a marshy district, and is a place of some strength, being both walled and defended by a castle seated on a rock. Outside the town is an imperial palace with gardens. Both the Greeks and R. Catholics have churches and schools here, and there is a famous synagogue, held in high repute, and much visited by Jews from every quarter of Europe. The trade is in grain, hemp, flax, and honey. Pop. 20,655.

BRETAGNE [English, *Brittany*], one of the 33 provinces into which France was divided before the revolution of 1789. It is now distributed among the five departments of Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire Inferieure, Côtes du Nord, Morbihan, and Finistère. Its inhabitants still retain their ancient language, which is closely allied to the Welsh, and is exclusively used by the peasantry in the W. part of the province. Brittany is principally remarkable for its people, who are a century or two behind in costume, manners and customs, agriculture, &c., and for the prodigious number of Celtic remains that are scattered over its heaths. It is supposed to have been peopled by natives of Great Britain, partly during the Roman dominion, and partly after the invasion of the Saxons.

BRETEUIL, two tns. France:—1, In dep. Eure, 16 m. S.W. Evreux-on-the-Iton, near an extensive forest of same name, in a district abounding in iron mines. It has a church, erected in the 11th century, and the remains of a castle built by William the Conqueror. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the ironworks, foundries, pin and nail works, which are extensive. Pop. 1487.—2, In dep. Oise, 16 m. N.E. Beauvais, near the source of the Noye, with remains of ancient walls. The only remarkable building is the extensive abbey of St. Mary, built 1628. The town produces large quantities of shoes for the hospitals and troops of Paris, and has manufactories of shawls, serges, woollen goods, paper, leather, ironmongery, and earthenware. Pop. 2474.

BRETFORTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 1683 ac. P. 575.

BRETHERTON, tn. Eng. Lancaster; 2360 ac. P. 818.

BRETIGNY, a vil. France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 5 m. S.E. Chartres, remarkable for the treaty of 1360, which bears its name, by which Edward III., influenced, it is said, by a vow made during a violent thunderstorm, renounced his claim to the crown of France, and John II. of France, who had been made prisoner at Poitiers, obtained his liberty, after four years' captivity, on agreeing to pay a ransom of three millions of crowns of gold, and delivering the first persons of his kingdom as hostages—among others two of his sons, and his brother the Duke of Orleans.

BRETON BAY, W. Australia, co. Twiss, about 18 m. N. Perth, the cap. of the colony. The river Garban discharges itself into the bay.

BRETON (Cape). *See* Cape Breton.

BRETTEN, or Bretheim, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, on the Salzbach, 12 m. E. Carlsruhe, remarkable chiefly as the birthplace of Melancthon, the great theologian of the Reformation. An inscription, stating the fact, has been placed on the house in which he was born. Pop. 3059.

BRETTENHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Norfolk; 1981 ac. Pop. 77.—2, par. Suffolk; 1558 ac. Pop. 401.

BREVEN, or Brevent, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, Savoy. It forms the N.W. boundary of the valley of Chamouni, viewed from which it presents a vast line of apparently inaccessible precipices. Its summit, which is 5000 ft. above the valley, and 8500 ft. above the level of the sea, is the best position for obtaining a view of the whole mass of Mont Blanc.

BREVIG, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. Aggershuus, bail. Bradsberg, 12 m. W. Laurvig, with a good harbour, on the highway from Christiania to Christiansand, and on the Langesunds Fjord, across which there is here a ferry. It has a busy trade in deals and iron. Pop. 1308.

BREWARD (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 9237 ac. P. 627.

BREWHAM, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, *Brewham* (*North*), 2026 ac. Pop. 369.—2, *Brewham* (*South*), 2671 ac. Pop. 510.

BREWOOD, par. Eng. Stafford; 11,839 ac. Pop. 3565.

BREZNO-BANYA. *See* Brics.

BREZOWA, a market tn. Hungary, co. Neutra, on a river of same name, about 19 m. N.W. Leopoldstadt. It contains two churches, a R. Catholic and a Protestant, and has some manufactures of leather and several distilleries. Pop. 6157.

BRIANÇON [Latin, *Brigantium*], a tn. France, dep. Hautes Alpes, r. bank, Durance, 35 m. N.E. Gap, near the Italian frontier; a fortified place of the first class, formerly a kind of Alpine Gibraltar. It stands on an eminence at the foot of the Col de Genèvre, at the point where two small rivers unite and form the Durance. It is 4284 ft. above the level of the sea, and is the highest town in France. The fortifications consist of a triple line of walls encircling the town, with seven forts commanding the approaches. The road to



BRIANÇON.—From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France.

Italy is commanded by several redoubts and half-moon batteries. The principal works are on the l. bank of the Clairée, whose deep gorge is crossed by a bridge of a single arch. All the heights in the vicinity are converted into points of defence, and the position is considered impregnable. Briançon is the French arsenal of the Alps, and the central point of attack and defence from which troops can be marched on the passes of Mont Cenis, St. Bernard, the Simplon, and the Col de Tende. From the town itself there is a practicable passage into Italy by Mount Genèvre. There is only one tolerable street. Briançon manufactures cotton goods, hosiery, scythes, sickles, hemp hackles, and other small articles, and has some trade in mules and sheep reared in the vicinity, chalk, crayons, turpentine, lavender water, and manna. Pop. 3579.

BRIANSK, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. of, and 70 m. W.N.W. Orel, r. bank, Desna. It is surrounded with an earthen rampart, contains 16 churches, a monastery, with a seminary, and two poorhouses; and has a considerable

trade in grain, hemp, hemp-oil (sent to Petersburg and Riga), honey, and wax; and linen, cables, and cordage, foundry pig and ironware, bark, mats, lime, and tar, sent to Kherson, Odessa, and other parts of the Black Sea. It contains imperial building-yards; near it are a cannon-foundry, and a manufacture of small arms. Pop. 13,241.

BRIARE, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 43 m. S.E. Orleans, r. bank, Loire, where it is joined by the Briare Canal. This canal, begun by Sully, was completed in 1642, and is remarkable as the first constructed in France. The town has some trade in wine, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 2587.

BRIAVELS (St.), par. Eng. Glo'ster; 5104 ac. P. 1194.

BRICETT (Great), par. Eng. Suffolk; 915 ac. P. 236.

BRICHERASCO, a vil. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Turin; with a church and convent, two paper-mills, and numerous tanneries. Pop. 3000.

BRICKENDON, lib. Eng. Hertford; 1520 ac. P. 750.

BRICKENDOWN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1254 ac. P. 225.

BRICKHILL, three pars. Eng. Bucks:—1, *Brickhill (Bow)*, 1380 ac. Pop. 591.—2, *Brickhill (Great)*, 2370 ac. Pop. 730.—3, *Brickhill (Little)*, 1360 ac. Pop. 483.

BRICQUEBEC, a tn. France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S. Cherbourg; situated in the middle of a forest of same name. The picturesque ruins of an old castle, with a lofty donjon tower, occupy the centre of the town. In the vicinity are some iron mines, and several cold mineral springs. A little more than 1 m. N.E. of Bricquebec is a Trappist convent, established in 1823. Pop. 1953.

BRIDE, six pars. Eng.:—1, *Bride (St.) Major*, par. Glamorgan; 6402 ac. Pop. 807.—2, *Bride (St.) Minor*, par. Glamorgan; 2215 ac. Pop. 679.—3, *Bride's (St.) Wentlloog*, par. Monmouth; 3594 ac. Pop. 267.—4, *Bride's (St.) Netherwent*, par. Monmouth; 1032 ac. Pop. 192.—5, *Bride's (St.) Super-Ely*, par. Glamorgan; 676 ac. Pop. 115.—6, *Bride's-Kirk*, par. Isle of Man. Pop. 1053.

BRIDE (St.) BAY, an inlet, W. coast, England, St. George's Channel, co. Pembroke, S. of St. David's; about 8 m. long, and as many broad, having at its entrance Ramsay Island on the N., and Skomer Island on the S.

BRIDECHURCH, par. Irel. Kildare; 2217 ac. P. 328.

BRIDEKIRK, par. Eng. Cumberland; 9270 ac. P. 2333.

BRIDELL, par., S. Wales, Pembroke; 2179 ac. P. 335.

BRIDESTOWE, par. Eng. Devon; 5661 ac. P. 1049.

BRIDFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 4114 ac. Pop. 609.

BRIDGE, par. Eng. Kent; 1161 ac. Pop. 864.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN. *See* Allan (Bridge of).

BRIDGE OF EARN. *See* Earn (Bridge of).

BRIDGEFORD, two pars. Eng. Notts:—1, *Bridgeford (East)*, 1910 ac. Pop. 1155.—2, *Bridgeford (West)*, 1720 ac. Pop. 382.

BRIDGEHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2692 ac. Pop. 339.

BRIDGEND, a market tn., S. Wales, Glamorgan, 17 m. W. by N. Cardiff; beautifully situated in a fertile district, on the Ogmore, which divides it into two hamlets, called Oldcastle and Newcastle, connected together by a neat stone bridge. It consists of four straggling, irregular streets, containing substantial stone houses; is well supplied with water, lighted with gas, and is increasing in size and population. It has two Established churches, six chapels, belonging to Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Unitarians; several schools, a dispensary, and savings'-bank. In the town and neighbourhood are several extensive ironworks. The South Wales Railway passes close to the town, and has a neat station within a few minutes' walk of it. Pop. 3539.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRIDGENORTH, a bor. and market tn. England, Shropshire, 19 m. S.E. Shrewsbury; on the Severn, which divides it into two portions, called the High and Low towns, connected by a handsome bridge of six arches. The high town is about 200 ft. above the bed of the river. The steep acclivity here is covered with houses, the foundations of the one row being higher than the chimneys of the other. These are approached by a winding carriage-road, or more directly by flights of steps cut in the rock, and rendered safe by iron railings. There are six streets in the high, and two in the low town, all straight, and, with one exception, well kept. The houses are principally of brick, some of them sufficiently handsome, but the greater portion of a very mean description. The market hall is a commodious structure of coloured bricks externally, erected in 1855. The town is well supplied with water, the higher from a reservoir, into which the water is forced by machinery from the river; and lighted with gas. Bridgenorth has two churches, a chapel of ease, a Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a handsome little church belonging to the Irvingites; and a free grammar-school, a blue-coat and national schools, a school in connection with the Baptists, and another in connection with the Independents, besides several well-conducted private academies; an infirmary, supported by voluntary contributions; some alms-houses, and a mechanics' institute and reading-room. The principal manufacture is carpeting, which is carried on to a great extent. There was formerly a large carrying trade by the Severn, but it has been nearly annihilated by the railways. Bridgenorth formerly sent two members to the House of Commons, but by the Reform Act of 1867 it sends one. Pop. of tn. 5876.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRIDGEPORT, a city and post township, U. States, Connecticut, co. Fairfield, 62 m. N.E. New York, W. side of an arm of Long Island Sound. The harbour is upwards of 1000 yards wide at high water, but the channel is reduced to 160 yards at ebb tide. The bar at its mouth has 13 ft. at high water. There is a lighthouse on Fairweather Island. A mile and a half above its entrance, the harbour is crossed by a bridge 1237 ft. long. The city is neatly built, and contains six churches—two Congregationalist, one Episcopal, one Baptist, one Methodist, and one R. Catholic. It has two banks, 20 vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and five in the fisheries. Its manufactures of carriages and saddles are extensive. Daily steamboats connect it with New York. It has eight academies, and 13 schools. Pop. (1870), 18,969.

BRIDGERULE, par. Eng. Devon and Cornwall; 3219 ac. Pop. 428.

BRIDGE-SOLLERS, par. Eng. Hereford; 768 ac. P. 65.

BRIDGETOWN, the cap. of isl. Barbados; lat. 13° 4′ 12″ N.; lon. 59° 37′ W. It extends along the shore of Carlisle Bay, S.W. coast of the island, and is nearly 2 m. long, and about half a mile broad. On entering the port, its appearance is very pleasing, the houses being embosomed in trees, while hills of moderate height rise behind, studded with elegant villas. Many of the houses have balconies, painted in gay colours, which give them a lively and cheerful appearance. The town contains a handsome square, called Trafalgar Square, in which there is a bronze statue of Lord Nelson, placed there with great ceremony in 1813. The principal buildings, none of which are in any way remarkable, are—the church of St. Michael, now the cathedral of the diocese, a large but plain edifice, rebuilt in 1789; the church of St. Mary, the Jewish synagogue, the central school, Harrison's free school; a handsome market-place, shaded by trees; the barracks at the S. extremity of the city, and the military hospitals. There are six hotels in the town, and several private boarding-houses. Bridgetown has been at several periods much damaged by fire; the last calamity of that kind occurred in 1845, when a large portion of the town, which still remains unbuilt, was destroyed. The population is 21,384.

BRIDGETOWN, par. Irel. Cork; 3240 ac. Pop. 638.

BRIDGEWATER [anc. *Brugia*, *Brugge-Walter*, and *Burgh Walter*], a river-port, municipal and parl. bor. and par. England, co. Somerset, on both sides of the Parrett, between 8 and 9 m. from its embouchure in Bridgewater Bay, Bristol Channel, and 29 m. S.S.W. Bristol, and on the Bristol and Exeter Railway. The river divides the town into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by an elegant iron bridge of one arch, erected in 1795, on the site of an ancient stone structure. The town is of considerable size, and generally well built, particularly the more modern houses, all of which, as well as the old, are chiefly of red brick. There are several principal streets, and a number of smaller, the former spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. In the portion of the town on the W. side of the river, water is abundant, and of excellent quality, but in that occupying the E. side it is more scanty, and less pure. There are three churches—the parish church, or St. Mary's, Trinity Church, and St. John's. The first is a large, handsome, ancient structure, with a low tower at the W. end, surmounted by a lofty spire, together 174 ft. high. The interior decorations are very fine, and include an altar-piece of great merit. Trinity Church, which stands a little

ont of the town, is a plain building, of no architectural pretension. St. John's is an elegant modern Gothic edifice, with a well-designed tower at the W. end. The other places of worship are eight in number, belonging to Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and R. Catholics. About a quarter of a mile from the town is a recently laid off cemetery. There are two endowed schools, within the borough—the free grammar-school, founded by King James I., and a school for the sons of decayed gentlemen and trades-people residing within the town; also, two national and Unitarian infant schools. There is one literary and scientific institution, indifferently supported, and an infirmary, a plain building, established in 1814. The market-house, a modern building, is large and commodious, and forms a prominent object in the centre of the town. The townhall is a large, plain, modern building, containing apartments for the local law courts, and for the meetings of the town-council. The union-house, and hospital attached, is a large brick edifice, on the N. side of the town, capable of containing 368 paupers. Situated still further N. are the docks and warehouses, erected within the last few years; the former consisting of an outer and inner dock. The docks, which were made legal quays, July 20, 1850, comprise an area of 3 ac., and are capable of accommodating 80 or 90 vessels of ordinary size; the highest register entered was for 552 tons; vessels drawing 19 ft. can enter readily. In 1867, the number of vessels that entered inwards was 4329, tonn. 231,569; outwards 1389, tonn. 86,174. Bricks, &c., not liable to enter at the custom-house, and not including the above as exports from this place, amount to about 20,000 tons annually. The trade of the port may be averaged at about 200,000 tons. About 10,000 tons of timber are annually imported from the Baltic and America. Forty-seven vessels entered the docks from foreign ports and British colonies in 1867; tonn. 6351. The principal imports are timber, corn, coal, flax, divi-divi, tallow; and exports—bricks (scouring and building), tiles, cement, gypsum, plaster of Paris, timber, hay, beans, potatoes, &c. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons. The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, 18 council-men, recorder, town-clerk, and coroner. Bridgewater being chiefly a trading port, has few manufactures, the principal being brick making, including a kind of scouring-brick, composed of a mixture of clay and sand from the river, and called Bath or Flanders brick. There are also two corn-mills. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Admiral Blake, who was born there in 1599, and received his early education in King James's grammar-school in that town. Bridgewater obtained its ancient name, *Burgh Walter*, from its having belonged to Walter de Douay, one of William the Conqueror's followers, to whom it was given by that monarch. In the civil wars of the 17th century, the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and defended the town resolutely against the Parliamentarians, but were subdued by Fairfax, who carried off a large booty, and 1000 prisoners. The town again suffered severely for supporting the pretensions of the Duke of Monmouth, who was here received with great pomp, and proclaimed King. Pop. 12,059.

BRIDGTOWN, a post vil., port of entry, U. States, New Jersey, on both sides of Cohansey creek, 20 m. from its entrance into the Delaware Bay. It has, on the W. side of the creek, a court-house, jail, and public offices; on the E. side, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist church, a bank, an academy, a public library, and various manufactories. Thirty vessels, of from 50 to 80 tons, sail from the place. On the W. side of the creek are very extensive ironworks, which employ about 122 persons. Tonnage of the port, 14,171 tons.

BRIDLINGTON or BURLINGTON.—1, A market tn. and par. England, co. York. The town is agreeably situated about 1 m. from the sea, 37 m. N.E. York, on the railway from Hull to Scarborough, and consists of one principal, and several smaller streets, narrow and irregular; houses, in general, ancient, but having a respectable appearance; lighted with gas. The parish church forms part of an ancient priory of elegant architecture, but now much defaced. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the Society of Friends, and R. Catholics, together with a free grammar-school. A considerable trade is carried on in corn. Market-day, Saturday, and two fairs annually. Area of township, 3127 ac. Pop. 6203.—2, *Bridlington Quay*, a handsome modern little tn., about 1 m. S.E. Bridlington, on the sea-coast, in the recess of Bridlington Bay. It consists of one spacious street, and several smaller, is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. It contains a handsome new district church in the English style, besides places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. There are commodious hotels, and one of them, the Alexandra, is a splendid building. There is here an excellent harbour, inclosed by two substantial stone piers, while the bay, which is protected from the N.W. winds by the coast, and the N. winds by Flamborough Head, offers safe anchorage to ships in gales of wind. Bridlington Quay is much frequented during the bathing season, for which a beach of fine hard sand peculiarly adapts it. For invalids, there are hot and cold baths, and commodious rooms. At a short distance from the town, there is a chalybeate spring of reputed efficacy. Pop. inc. in Bridlington above.

BRIDPORT, a seaport, bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Dorset, 14 m. W. by S. Dorchester, in a fertile valley, surrounded by hills, with the river Bride, whence the town is named, on the W., and the Asher on the E. These streams unite S. of the town, and form a commodious harbour, of easy access; lat. 50° 42′ 7″ N.; lon. 2° 44′ 5″ W. (R.) Bridport consists chiefly of three spacious, clean, and well-paved streets, containing many well built modern houses, mostly of brick, with a few of Portland stone. It is well lighted with gas, but the supply of water is not abundant. In the centre of the town is the market-house, a handsome building in the Grecian style, containing the townhall, which occupies the second story. The church is a beautiful structure, and contains a fine organ. It was enlarged and repaired in 1859. There are, besides, chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, R. Catholics, and a Quakers' meeting-house. The educational and literary institutions are, a school of art, national, infant, and private schools, a mechanics' institute, young men's mutual improvement society, and a young men's Christian association. The principal manufactures are hempen goods, sailcloth weaving, and shoe-thread, which are carried on to a considerable extent. The harbour is safe and commodious for vessels not exceeding 250 tons. The principal imports are coals, timber, hemp, and flax; exports, manufactured hempen goods, and fishing-nets, chiefly for Newfoundland and Holland. The number of vessels registered at the port in 1867, was 9; tonn. 1430. The number entered for the same year was 83; tonn. 8076;—cleared, 15; tonn. 1130. In 1847, the former was 255; tonn. 19,767;—the latter, 147; tonn. 8570. Shipbuilding is carried on to a small extent. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; and three fairs annually. Bridport formerly returned two members to the House of Commons; but was deprived of one of them by the Reform Act of 1867. Area of par. 62 ac. Pop. mun. and parl. bor. 7670.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRIE, a dist. France, which formed part of Champagne and Isle-de-France, and had Meaux for its capital. Its name was derived from a large forest called *Saltus Brigensis*, still in part existing. It is now included in deps. Seine et-Marne, Aisne, and Marne.

BRIE-COMTE-ROBERT, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. N.N.W. Melun, r. bank, Isère. Its former fortifications are now demolished; and its old castle, founded by Count Robert, brother to Louis VII., is now a heap of ruins. The parish church was built in the 13th century, and has some remarkable tombs. The only manufacture is that of writing quills, but a good trade in grain and cheese is carried on. Pop. 2629.

BRIEG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, l. bank, Oder, cap. circle of same name, 26 m. S.E. Breslau; a thriving place, with well-built houses, and broad and straight streets. It is surrounded by fortifications, which, however, are not very formidable, and some of which have been converted into promenades. It has five gates, two Lutheran, and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, several hospitals, and other charitable institutions; a gymnasium, with a good library attached; and a lunatic asylum. Its manufactures consist of linens, woollens, woollen gloves, and stockings; cottons, ribbons, lace, leather, tobacco, &c. Its trade has gained much by the completion of the Vienna and Breslau Railway,

on which the town lies. It is the seat of a head office for the royal Silesian mines, of a royal salt-factory, and of district courts of justice. The Oder is crossed here by a substantial wooden bridge. Pop. (1846), 12,615.——The CIRCLE, area, 174 geo. sq. m., consists almost entirely of an extensive fertile plain. It is traversed by the Oder, on the l. bank, of which the soil is generally a strong loam, while on the r. it is rather of a sandy nature. The principal crops are wheat and barley. On the left of the Oder, German, on the right Polish, is generally spoken. Pop. 46,761, of whom nearly nine-tenths are Protestants.

BRIELLE, or THE BRIEL, a tn. and fortress, Holland, prov. S. Holland, l. bank, Maas, and near its mouth; 14 m. S.W. Rotterdam; lat. 51° 54′ 15″ N.; lon. 4° 10′ E. (R.) An outer haven connects its two inner havens with the Brielle-diep at the narrowing of the Maas, by the island of Rozenburg. As Brielle commands the mouth of an important river, it is well fortified, particularly towards the sea. It has a water and three land gates, is intersected by several canals, has three market-places, a townhouse, prison, arsenal, and look-out-house, for the use of pilots. The Reformed have two churches. The larger is remarkable for the height of its tower, which forms a characteristic feature of the place when seen from the sea; and a chime of two octaves of bells. The R. Catholics have also a church, and the Jews a synagogue. Brielle has an orphan house, two hospitals for the old of both sexes, a military hospital, a savings'-bank, and several benevolent societies, a department of the public utility society, a Latin, a Dutch and French, a Dutch, and a poors' school.

Brielle was a flourishing town early in the 15th century, when it had a large trade with the Baltic and Scotland. The cutting of the Voorne Canal, and the transference of the English steam-packet station to Helvoet-sluis, have diverted business to other channels. But it will ever bear a conspicuous place in history, as the first place in which the standard of Dutch independence was raised, in the 16th century, and the first fortified town in Holland, in which the burghers, without the slightest aid from without, rose against and overpowered the French garrison, in 1813, in both instances verifying the words, *Libertatis primitiæ*, inscribed in front of the townhouse. Pop. 4170.

BRIENNE-LE-CHATEAU, a tn. and com. France, dep. Aube, 14 m. N.W. Bar sur-Aube, at the foot of a high hill. The town consists of two streets, behind which is situated the chateau, a magnificent edifice, erected in the last century by Louis de Lomenie, last Count of Brienne. In 1776, a military school was established here, which Napoleon Bonaparte entered as a pupil, April 23, 1779; being thus 10 years of age, and unable to speak any language but Italian. He left the school October 17, 1784, after an attendance of five and a half years. Brienne, which saw the first dawn of Napoleon's career, had almost seen its termination thirty years after; for, as he was about to enter the town after driving Blücher out of it, a band of Cossacks charged his staff, and one of them, who had couched his lance at the Emperor, was only arrested by a bullet from the pistol of Gourgaud, when so near Napoleon that the Cossack fell at his feet. The town had been almost destroyed in the contest, and Napoleon promised to rebuild it, and found a military school in place of the old one, which had been suppressed in 1790. His projects were never realized, but he bequeathed a million of francs to the town, and 200,000 to the inhabitants, who had suffered most severely. Pop. 1930.

BRIENON, or BRIENON L'ARCHEVECQUE, a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 10 m. E. Joigny. It is well built, clean, and agreeably situated on the Burgundy Canal, which separates it from a suburb called the Port. It manufactures coarse cloth, and has worsted-mills and tanneries, and carries on a large trade in firewood, charcoal, and grain. Pop. 2661.

BRIENZ, a tn. Switzerland, can. Bern, beautifully situate on the N.E. shore of the lake of same name; on a narrow ledge, at the foot of the Bernese Alps, and in the immediate vicinity of the Giesbach Falls. The shore of the lake is lined by the gardens of the town, enclosed by a wall 8 ft. high, to protect them from inundation. The church, with some old ruins, and a handsome school, stand on a height, and have a very picturesque appearance. The chief article of traffic is cheese, which bears the name of Brienz, and is celebrated. Pop. 3102.

BRIENZ (LAKE OF), [German, *Brienzersee*], a lake, Switzerland, can. of, and 30 m. S.E. Bern; 8 m. long. N.E. to S.W., and on an average about 2 m. broad. It receives the Aar at its E. extremity, and at its W. empties its surplus water, by a continuation of the same river, into the Lake of Thun. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, the chief of which, the Rothorn, commands magnificent views of the whole range of the Bernese Alps. The lake is 850 ft. above the level of the sea, and varies in depth from 80 to 300 fathoms. A small steamer now plies upon it. The principal fish is the *Lotte*, a fish in some respects resembling herring, which is esteemed a great delicacy.

BRIERLY-HILL, a vil. England, co. Stafford, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Stourbridge. It has several streets, a large chapel, a national school for 500 children, and a handsome infant school. There are numerous collieries, large ironworks, glass-works, and potteries in the vicinity, and the manufacture of steam-boilers, and other heavy articles of iron, is extensively carried on. Pop. local board dist. 11,046.

BRIES, BRISEN, or BREZNO-BANYA, a royal free tn. Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Gran, 22 m. E.N.E. Neu Sohl. It stands on a plain, surrounded by hills and forests, and contains a parish church, Piarist college, and grammar-school. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and the timber trade, and make an excellent cheese, which is known by the name of the town, and extensively exported. Pop. 3500.

BRIEUC (ST.), a seaport tn. France, cap. of dep. Côtes du-Nord; lat. (cathedral) 48° 30′ 54″ N.; lon. 2° 45′ W. (R.); on the Gouet, about 1 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of St. Brieuc. The port, properly speaking, is the hamlet of League, at the mouth of the river, with quays accessible to vessels of 300 or 400 tons. The intermediate space is partially occupied by buildings, which have rapidly increased of late years. The town is badly built, with old tortuous streets, and has several public fountains, bridges, and a cathedral erected in the 13th century. On the top of a promontory, commanding the entrance to the river, are the remains of the tower of Cesson, which Henry IV. attempted to blow up after the wars of the League. It now serves as a landmark, visible 15 m. at sea. The town is a bishop's see, and has courts of first resort and of commerce, an agricultural society, communal college, diocesan seminary, school of hydrography, and a public library with 24,000 volumes. Linsey-woolseys, drabs, and moleskins, serges, paper, leather, gilt buttons, and liqueurs are manufactured here, and a tolerable trade is carried on in agricultural produce. Vessels are equipped for the Newfoundland cod-fishing, in which the inhabitants were at one time largely engaged, but it has now fallen much off. Races are annually held on the sands below the tower of Cesson for three days, during the first fortnight of July. Pop. 9398.

BRIG, or BRIEG, a tn. Switzerland, can. Valais, between l. bank, Rhone, and its small tributary the Saltina, and at the commencement of the ascent over the Simplon, 47 m. N.E. Martigny. It is well built; and the houses are covered with a white slate, which shines like silver. During the last European war, it carried on an extensive and gainful traffic, but, since the peace, it has lost all its importance; has no manufactures, and scarcely any trade. The most conspicuous building is the Jesuits' college, and church attached. There is also an Ursuline convent. Pop. 751.

BRIGA, a vil. Italy, prov. Port Maurice, 25 m. S. by E. Cuneo, on the Livenza; with a castle and collegiate church, and trade in cattle, wax, and honey. Pop. 3000.

BRIGG. *See* GLANDFORD-BRIGG.

BRIGHAM, par. Eng. Cumberland; 22,580 ac. P. 8141.

BRIGHOUSE, a vil. and ecclesiastical dist. England, co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. E. by N. Halifax. The village, delightfully situated in the Calder Valley, contains many handsome houses, and is kept in excellent order; the church is an elegant structure, with an embattled tower. The manufacture of worsted and cotton goods, and of cards for wool, flax, and cotton, is carried on. The town has some tanneries and flour-mills; and there are valuable quarries in the vicinity, from which stone is sent to different parts by the Calder and Hibble navigation. The Yorkshire and Lancaster Railway has a station at the village. Pop. local board dist. 6370.

BRIGHT, par. Irel. Down; 5544 ac. Pop. 1492.

BRIGHTLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 4613 ac. Pop. 812.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, par. Eng. Essex; 3560 ac. P. 1852.

BRIGHTON [formerly *Brighthelmstone*], a parl. bor., maritime tn., watering-place, and par. England, co. Sussex, at the junction of the London and Brighton with the S. coast Railway. The town is 47 m. S. London, or by railway 50½ m.; lat. (pier light) 50° 49′ N.; lon. 8′ W. (R.); on a slope near the centre of the curved line of coast between Beechy Head and Worthing Point, and stretching along the shore for nearly 4 m. The high land of the S. Downs, immediately behind the town, protects it from the N. winds.

Brighton comprises upwards of 600 streets, of all descriptions, including numerous handsome terraces, squares, and crescents. The principal streets have a slight curve in conformity with the shore line, and contain many shops fitted up in the most splendid style. In front of the town is a stupendous sea wall, extending nearly 2 m. and supporting a spacious drive and promenade, constructed at a cost of £100,000. The houses are mostly of brick and flint-stone, and some of those of modern erection 6 or 7 stories in height; many of them are covered with cement, painted and finished in a tasteful and ornamental style. The town is abundantly supplied with water, and well lighted with gas. The buildings of any note, exclusive of the churches, are few. The most remarkable is the Pavilion, built by George IV., but in 1850 dismantled and afterwards purchased by the commissioners of Brighton for £43,000, an edifice in the Oriental style of architecture, with numerous cupolas, spires, and minarets, resembling the Kremlin at Moscow. It has a handsome stone front, 200 ft. in length, with a large Oriental dome, 130 ft. high, nearly in the centre. In 1864, on the petition of the inhabitants, the original decorations were presented to the town by the queen, and since then the principal suite of rooms has been restored to its pristine state. These rooms are now used for the holding of balls and the giving of entertainments, and are fitted up in a style of great splendour and magnificence. The whole structure, with its stables, out-buildings, and gardens, which are open to the public as pleasure-grounds, occupies 9 ac. One of the wings has been turned into a museum of natural history and ethnology. The building which was formerly used as stables, and is crowned with a spacious dome, was, in 1865, converted into an assembly room capable of holding 3000 persons. It is elegantly decorated and provided with a powerful organ, and is used for holding concerts and similar entertainments. The riding-school has been converted into a corn-exchange and drill-hall for the local volunteers. Opposite the palace east front, within a railed area called the Steyne, stands a bronze statue of George IV., by Chantrey. The other buildings worthy of notice are the townhall, a large massive building of recent erection, containing, with other accommodations, a spacious ball-room; the market-house, opposite the townhall, a commodious edifice; the Sussex county hospital; the Brighton dispensary; eye infirmary; blind asylum; orphan asylum A fine concert-hall was finished in 1868. The great hall is 200 ft. long, 46½ wide, and nearly 52 high. The chain pier is an object of great utility and ornament, 1134 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, erected at a cost of £30,000. It was constructed in 1826, and in 1833 and 1834 was partially destroyed by storms. On the latter occasion it took £1200 to repair. In 1866, a larger and finer pier was constructed to the westward of the Steyne, with a length of 1115 ft. and a breadth varying from 140 ft. to 55. It has upon it six elegant kiosks, and was built by a joint-stock company. Several of the hotels, also, are very handsome buildings. The Grand Hotel, completed in 1865, is a palatial edifice nine stories high, and is said to have cost upwards of £150,000. It contains many splendid rooms, including drawing-rooms, libraries, coffee-rooms, smoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, suites of apartments, and 150 bedrooms, and dressing-rooms. The Norfolk Hotel is also a fine building, fitted up in luxurious style, and containing 64 bedrooms. Brighton has, in all, above 70 places of worship. Of these, nearly 30 churches and chapels belong to the Establishment, a large number belong to the various denominations of Methodists, Congregationalists, and Baptists, the Presbyterians and R. Catholics have each two, the Jews one, the Friends one, the Swedenborgians one, besides others belonging to various smaller sects. The church of St. Nicholas is the parish church; it stands upon elevated ground, and forms an excellent sea-mark. It was restored in 1855. St. Peter's, situated at the N. end of the town, is a beautiful Gothic structure, said to be one of the best modern specimens of the kind in England. The church of St. Patrick and St. James is a cruciform structure in the second Pointed style, erected in 1860, with a nave and aisles, and a square tower at the west end, crowned with an octagonal lantern. The R. Catholic church of St. Mary Magdalene is a fine second Pointed building, with a tower and spire 144 ft. high. The educational institutions comprise the Brighton College, opened in 1847, for the education of the sons of noblemen and gentlemen; the St. Mary's Hall Institution, for the education of the daughters of poor clergy; a diocesan school, for training school-mistresses; several national schools, British schools, ragged schools; numerous private schools, &c. The boarding schools alone number nearly 160. The benevolent institutions are: the county hospital, a dispensary, an infirmary for diseases of the eye, sick children's hospital, lying-in dispensary, self-supporting dispensary, orphan asylum, blind asylum, deaf and dumb asylum, Percy alms-houses, and Swan Downer's school for girls. At a short distance E. from Brighton, on a piece of sloping ground, a cemetery, having an area of 13 ac., was laid off in 1850.

Brighton has no manufactures; the greater portion of the inhabitants being almost exclusively engaged in providing for the accommodation and comfort of the numerous visitors who resort to the town. Some idea of the extent to which this prevails may be inferred from the fact, that there are no fewer than 720 regular lodging-house keepers, besides a large amount of hotel and private accommodation. Building, and the trades connected therewith, are the chief source of employment to the mechanics and labourers resident in the town; but mackerel and herring fishing are also extensively prosecuted.

Races are held here in the beginning of August. The race-course is situated on the summit of the Downs, to the N. and N.E. of the town.

Brighton was anciently a fortified town of considerable importance; but was gradually annihilated by the sea, which has from time immemorial been encroaching on the coast of Sussex. In the reign of Elizabeth the town stood in the tract where the chain pier stands, but no traces of it are now perceptible; and but for the sea-wall recently erected, the modern town would in all probability have shared a similar fate. The town owes its prosperity to George IV., who made it his residence when Prince of Wales. Brighton returns two members to the House of Commons. Area of par. 2320 ac. The increase in the population of the town is remarkable; in 1801, it was only 7339; in 1821, 24,429; in 1841, 46,661; in 1861, parl. bor. 87,317; in 1871, mun. bor. 90,011; parl. bor. 103,758.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRIGHTON (NEW), a watering-place, England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.W. by N. Liverpool. It forms the N.E. corner of the peninsula of Wirral, between the Mersey and the Irish Sea. It possesses excellent natural advantages for sea-bathing, having a bracing atmosphere, a smooth and firm sandy beach, and clear water. It has communication with Liverpool by steamers every hour. On the black rock, at the confluence of the Mersey with the Irish Channel, is a strong fort, mounting 15 large guns.

BRIGHTWELL, three pars. England:—1, par. Berks; 2024 ac. Pop. 678.—2, par. Suffolk; 965 ac. Pop. 73.—3, *Brightwell-Baldwin*, par. Oxford; 1660 ac. Pop. 294.

BRIGNALL, par. England, York, N. Riding; 2037 ac. Pop. 173.

BRIGNANO, a vil. king. of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 11 m. S. Bergamo, surrounded by walls, and entered by two gates. It has a large and handsome church, and a palace of the Counts of Milan, and some trade in silk and lace. Pop. 2655.

BRIGNOLES, a tn. France, dep. Var, 22 m. W.S.W. Draguignan, pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, surrounded by wooded hills, and watered by a small stream named the Calami. It is well built, and has several squares planted with trees and ornamented with handsome fountains; is the seat of courts of first resort and of commerce, and has a normal school for the department. It has long been celebrated for its salubrity, and formerly was the summer residence of the Counts of Provence. It manufactures common cloth, silk, crockery, soap, wax candles, glue; and has distilleries, several

extensive tanneries, and silk and fulling mills. The neighbourhood produces olive oil, and large quantities of excellent prunes, called *prunes de Brignoles*. Pop. 4707.

BRIGUS, a settlement, Newfoundland, Conception Bay, S. of Port de Grave. It is a wild rocky place. Pop. 2000.

BRIHUEGA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 19 m. W. by S. Guadalajara, on a stony slope, r. bank Tajuna, crossed here by a stone bridge of one arch. It was formerly surrounded by walls, of which, and its gates, the ruins yet remain. The town is tolerably built, though with badly paved and crooked streets, and has four parish churches, four schools, a townhouse, hospital, prison, 14 public fountains, and the remains of an old Moorish fortress, which now serves as a cemetery. Manufactures:—glass, cloth, woollen fabrics, and shoe leather. Pop. 4464.

BRILL (THE). *See* BRIELLE.

BRILON, a tn. and circle, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg The TOWN, on a height above the Mönne, 23 m. E. Arnsberg, is one of the oldest in Prussia, has two churches, one of them, the Great Parish Church, said to have been built by Charlemagne in 776; a college, an hospital, and manufactures of linen, tinware, and nails. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron, lead, and calamine. Pop. 3301.—The CIRCLE, area 280 geo. sq. m., is rugged and mountainous, at some points nearly 2500 ft. high, and yields silver, copper, iron, lead, calamine, and gypsum. There is not much land under the plough, but a great number of cattle are reared. Pop. 33,000.

BRINDISI [anc. *Brundusium*], a seaport tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Lecca, on a small promontory, in a bay formed by the Adriatic; lat. 40° 39′ N.; lon. 18° 1′ E. Brundusium was one of the most important cities of ancient Italy, and one of the most flourishing ports in the Adriatic. It had an excellent harbour, from which the Romans usually embarked for Greece and Asia. Cæsar attempted to blockade Pompey's fleet here, and commenced the ruin of the harbour, by running mounds of earth across the entrance. After being almost filled up, it has been recently dredged out and made capable of accommodating large vessels. Quays, sea-walls, and breakwaters have been built, and steamers run regularly between this port and Alexandria, so that the overland route to India by way of Brindisi is now the quickest. The inhabited houses are scattered over a great extent of ground, where many vestiges of antiquity are still visible. Brindisi is the seat of an archbishopric, and has a cathedral, several churches, convents for both sexes, a seminary, college, and two hospitals. The poet Virgil died at Brundusium, in the year 19 B.C. Pop. 8403.

BRIONES, a walled tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 22 m. W.N.W. Logroño, on a declivity, near r. bank Ebro. It is composed of a square, and several well-paved, clean, and neat streets, and has a parish church, Latin, and two endowed schools, townhouse, prison, hospital, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and hempen fabrics, and brandy. Trade:—export of manufactures, wine, brandy, and hemp. Pop. 2736.

BRIONNE, a tn. France, dep. Eure, 9 m. N.E. Bernay, on the Rille. It was formerly strongly fortified, and suffered several sieges during the English wars in France. Manufactures:—cloth and cotton spinning. Pop. 1902.

BRIOUDE, a tn. France, dep. Haute Loire, 28 m. N.W. Le Puy, near l. bank, Allier, in a spacious basin, surrounded by hills. In general it is badly built, with narrow, dirty streets. The only edifices of note are the college, and the cathedral church of St. Julian, founded in the ninth century. Brioude has courts of first resort and of commerce, a communal college, an agricultural society, and a public library. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, and a trade in grain, wine, hemp, and antimony. Lafayette was a native of this town. Pop 4795.

BRISACH (NEUF). *See* NEUF-BRISACH.

BRISBANE, an inland co. New S. Wales; length, 86 m. S.W. to N.E.; breadth, at the broadest part, about 48 m.; area, 2344 sq. m., or 1,500,160 ac. It consists of several ranges of table land, with occasional plains and peaks, some of which rise to a considerable elevation. In this county is situated the burning hill called Mount Wingen, or the Burning Mountain; lat. 31° 55′ S.; lon. 150° 56′ E. The portion of it under the process of combustion is from 1400 to 1500 ft. above the level of the sea. The stock of the country is computed at 1332 horses, 11,125 head of horned cattle, 211 pigs, and 174,969 sheep. The chief town is Murrurundi. Pop. 1406; of which 936 are males, and 470 females.

BRISBANE RIVER, New S. Wales; it rises in the mountains in the county Canning, flows S.E. to lat. 27° 35′; lon. 153° E., when it suddenly bends round, and, after a further course of about 15 m. in a N.E. direction, falls into Moreton Bay. The whole length of the stream is about 70 m. The tide ascends 50 m. above its mouth.

BRISIGHELLA, a tn. Italy, deleg. of, and 26 m. S.W. Ravenna, on the Amone. It has a considerable trade in silk. Pop. 2500.

BRISLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1201 ac. Pop. 364.

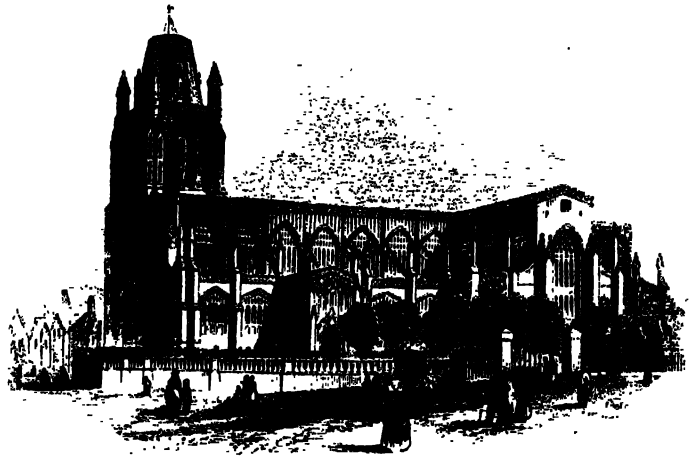
BRISLINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 2393 ac. P. 1260.

BRISSAGO, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, W. bank Lake Maggiore, 6 m. S.W. Locarno. The situation is remarkably pleasant. The houses, of a white colour and cheerful appearance, are built on sunny slopes. Orange and citron trees line the shore of the lake, and an alley of old cypresses leads to the church, which is adorned by a fine picture by a native artist, named Caldelli. The situation of Brissago gives it a good transit trade. Pop. 1493.

BRISTOL, a city and seaport, England, situated near the mouth of the Bristol Channel, at the S. extremity of co. Gloucester, and the N. of Somerset, but independent of both; covering seven knolls or hills, and their intermediate valleys, on both sides of the Avon and Frome; lat. 51° 26′ 8″ N.; lon. 2° 35′ 5″ W. (R.); 120 m. W. London by the turnpike road, and 118½ by the Great Western Railway, which here connects with the Bristol and Birmingham, and the Bristol and Exeter Railways. The entire city, with its suburban districts—Clifton, Westbury, Montpelier, St. Philip and Jacob Out, and Bedminster—all of which are included within the parliamentary and municipal borough, has an area of about 2000 ac., and a circumference of about 9 m. The old town, which now forms the heart of the city, stands upon a narrow hill, about 40 ft. in height. Of the eminences on which Bristol is built, the highest are St. Michael's Hill and Kingsdown, which are 200 ft. above the lower parts of the town. In the old town, some of the streets are narrow, and the houses lofty and incommodious; but, in the more modern parts, the former are wide, and the buildings elegant and spacious. The principal merchants and traders, however, reside at Clifton, Westbury, Abbots' Leigh, and in the other suburbs. Bristol is well supplied with wholesome water, from the river Chew and the Barrow Springs, by the New Water Works Company. The improvement in the sewage and cleansing effected in recent years has raised Bristol from being the third unhealthiest town in England to be one of the most healthy; for by the registrar's return for 1868, of the 14 largest towns of the kingdom—London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester and Salford, Glasgow, &c.—the rate of mortality in Bristol was lowest, being only 23 per 1000; whilst in Manchester, the highest, it was 32.

Churches, Chapels, and Public Buildings.—The Established churches and chapels of Bristol are 59 in number, besides 86 dissenting chapels of the various denominations, four R. Catholic chapels, and one Jews' synagogue. Bristol possesses rather more than the usual proportion of handsome public buildings, among which may be mentioned many of its churches, some of which present beautiful specimens of early English architecture, particularly the cathedral, a fine structure in the form of a cross, 175 ft. in length; breadth of transept, 128 ft.; height of tower, 140 ft., and breadth of the nave and aisles, 73 ft.; to which a new western nave is being added. Of the parish churches, that of St. Mary Redclyffe, which is now (1870) being restored, is one of the most elegant ecclesiastical structures in England. It was founded in 1249, and is of various dates, and built in the form of a cross, having a nave raised above the aisles, and lit by a series of lofty windows on each side, in the manner of a cathedral. In the muniment room over the N. porch of this church, Chatterton pretended to have found the poems which he attributed to Rowley. Among the other public buildings of note are the exchange, erected in 1760; the new guildhall, and branch of the Bank of England; West of England and South Wales Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, commercial rooms, new theatre, city library, Queen Elizabeth's hospital, city school, philosophical institution, and

public library, merchants' hall, public hall, Colston's almshouses, royal infirmary, general hospital, working-men's hall, railway terminus, Liverpool Insurance offices, &c.



CHURCH OF ST. MARY REDCLYFFE, BRISTOL.

Schools.—Bristol possesses numerous endowed schools, some of which, besides educating, board, clothe, and apprentice the pupils, or a certain number of them. Among these the principal are the city grammar-school, educating 200 boys in classics and general education, and possessing five exhibitions and two fellowships at Oxford; Queen Elizabeth's hospital, where 200 boys are educated and maintained; Queen Elizabeth's free grammar-school; Colston's hospital; Colston's school; Red Maid's school; Pile Street free school, &c.



THE GUILDHALL, BRISTOL.

Besides these there are above seventy other schools maintained by voluntary contributions, government grants, &c., educating about 15,000 children; and likewise ragged, industrial, and reformatory schools. Private schools and academies are numerous; and there are also a medical school affiliated to London university; a Baptist college for candidates for the ministry; and literary, scientific, and philosophical societies and institutions.

Charities.—There are in Bristol 22 hospitals and almshouses, containing 320 inmates, who receive above £3200 per annum; 21 annual gifts to the poor, amounting to above £1000; several marriage portions; 39 societies established for various benevolent purposes; and 34 societies and associations for the promotion of Christianity. Besides these there are two establishments for the reception of the sick and maimed: the Bristol royal infirmary and the Bristol general hospital. The former, which was established in 1736, has 243 beds, and in 1868 relieved 2615 in-patients and 23,121 out-patients; the latter, founded in 1832, and subsequently rebuilt, has 130 beds, and in 1868 gave relief to 1350 in-patients and 15,504 out-patients. Besides these there are the Bristol lunatic asylum at Stapleton; the general dispensary for children; the institution for deaf and dumb; institutions for diseases of the ear and of the eye; maternity hospital, &c. There are likewise two orphan asylums—one at Hook's Mill for destitute girls, the other at Ashley Down, open to orphans of all Protestant denominations. The latter consists of 5 separate buildings occupying several acres, erected between 1847 and 1868, at a cost of £110,000, and will accommodate 2050 children. This immense establishment was founded by, and is continued under, the immediate superintendence of the Rev. George Müller, at an expense of about £20,000 per annum, derived from voluntary gifts of every imaginable kind, transmitted from almost every part of the habitable globe.

Manufactures.—Bristol has numerous glassworks and potteries, and has long been famous for its glass and pottery ware. There are also brass, copper, zinc, lead, iron, and tin works; chain, cable, and anchor factories; sugar refineries; locomotive and other steam-engine works; distilleries, breweries, malt-houses, chemical works; soda, soap, leather, ropes, sails, shoes, saddlery, patent shot, spelter, floor cloth, pins, hats, tobacco and snuff, &c., are also extensively manufactured; and a cotton factory, employing several hundred hands, was erected in 1840. On the banks of the Avon are several dockyards, in which shipbuilding, to a very considerable extent, both in wood and iron, is carried on, Bristol having been for centuries celebrated for this art, and having built some of the finest frigates used in the late wars, and steamers used in the royal mail service.

Commerce.—The commerce of Bristol is principally with the West Indies, the Mauritius, Havana, Venezuela, the East Indies, China, Canada, and the U. States, carried on in vessels varying from 500 to above 1000 tons. There is also an extensive fruit trade with the Mediterranean and the Azores, Channel Islands, Portugal, and Spain, and considerable commercial intercourse with Russia, S. America, France, and the African coast. Bristol formerly possessed a large trade with Spain in wools, but this long ago fell into decay, Spanish wool having been superseded by other sorts. With America, outwards, the trade is principally in emigration, iron, and coals. This trade is rapidly increasing, as are also the imports from the U. States and Canada, consisting of cotton, timber, flour, provisions, tobacco, and turpentine. The chief articles of import from other places are sugar, rum, wine, brandy, coffee, timber, tar, hemp, palm oil, hides, and tallow. The tobacco trade of Bristol is considerable, and the manufacture of snuff extensive. The quantity of leaf-tobacco entered in 1868 amounted to 1,164,068 lbs. From the period of the establishment of the floating harbour up to 1848, owing to heavy dues being charged by the dock company, the trade of Bristol did not increase correspondingly with other ports; but in that year the enormous dues were

reduced, and the trade has been improving ever since. On December 31, 1868, the number of sailing vessels registered at the port of Bristol was 315, tonn. 56,265; steam vessels, 47, tonn. 4760.

The following figures give a general view of the shipping trade at intervals over the last twenty-one years:—

Inwards, exclusive of Coasters.			Outwards to Foreign Ports.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Custom Duties.	Vessels.	Tons.	Exports.
1847.. 372	...546,753	...£0,911,314	1847...122	...28,214	...£161,559
1850.. 646	...643,217	... 1,042,319	1850...177	...47,703	... 221,964
1862.. 956	...260,955	... 1,317,117	1862...186	...50,431	... 213,542
1864.. 866	...231,976	... 1,103,000	1864...168	...47,579	... 202,910
1866..1035	...262,135	... 1,174,181	1866...170	...45,560	... 231,790
1868.. 973	...270,182	... 1,147,686	1868...190	...56,403	... 216,842

Bristol also possesses a very considerable Irish and coasting trade, which in 1868 amounted to 573,320 tons inwards and 405,576 outwards. The inland commerce of Bristol is much promoted by various railways, of which it is a great centre, and by the extensive internal water communication afforded by the Severn, Wye, Usk, Avon, Parret, Tone, and the numerous canals connected with them.

Improvements.—Many improvements have been effected or commenced at Bristol during recent years. New streets have been laid out and old ones widened and improved; churches, chapels, and public buildings have been erected, as well as banks, insurance offices, manufactories, &c., many of them displaying considerable architectural taste; while in the suburbs, and especially Clifton, many fine terraces, crescents, and handsome private residences have sprung up. Among new streets may be mentioned one running from the centre of the town to the railway termini. The West of England and S. Wales Bank, erected in 1858, is in the Italian style, two stories high, with a frontage of 64 feet, richly ornamented, the ornaments consisting of life-sized figures, and carvings of fruit, flowers, &c. The National Provincial Bank, built in 1864, is also a fine edifice in the Italian style. The office of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., finished in 1868, is a large and splendid building, having the front adorned with carvings and statues. Other recently erected buildings are the new post-office, an enlargement of the guildhall, the Clifton Down Hotel, and the Royal Hotel. The cathedral nave, in process of erection, is 119 feet long and 69 feet wide, and will have a groined stone roof and two lofty towers at the western end. Extensive docks have been commenced at Avonmouth, 9 miles below the city on the Gloucestershire side of the river, for the purpose of accommodating large vessels, and saving them the trouble of the passage up the Avon; the intention being to connect these docks by railway with the city and the other railways. One railway is already opened from Avonmouth to the foot of the Clifton rocks at the Hotwells, and is to be continued to the city; another, to run from the Great Western terminus to the city docks, is begun. Additional dock accommodation is also in progress at Cumberland Basin, as also the widening and deepening of the river Avon at various places.

Municipal Government.—Bristol received from Henry II. a partial charter which was confirmed and extended by John and Henry III. Edward III. constituted it a city and county in itself; and Henry VIII., after the general dissolution of the religious houses, made it the seat of a bishopric. Its privileges were still more extended by the charters of Elizabeth and Charles I.; and it received a new charter from Charles II., which was confirmed by Queen Anne. By the new municipal act, the city is divided into 10 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors, with a recorder. It holds its own sessions. Bristol has returned two members to parliament since the 23d of Edward I. in 1283; registered electors (1869), 20,847. In 1753 great riots took place here on account of the high price of bread; in 1792 others for the abolition of the bridge tolls; and others again in October, 1831, which lasted for several days, when the custom-house, the excise office, the bishop's palace, the public jails, and more than 40 private houses, were burned down, and many lives were lost. The pretext for the riots was the attempt of Sir Charles Wetherell, who had rendered himself very unpopular by his opposition to the reform bill, to make a public entry into the city, as recorder, previous to holding the assizes. Bristol confers the title of Earl and Marquis on the noble family of Hervey, and Baron to Fitzhardinge. It has three principal market-places, and a daily market, which is well supplied. Two annual fairs, for three days each, are held March 1 and September 1, for cattle, wool, and leather—which are frequented by dealers from all parts of the country.

The suburb of Clifton, the locality of the celebrated Bristol waters, lies about 1 m. N. the city, on the summit of lofty cliffs, whence its name, and contains some elegant squares, terraces, crescents, and numerous handsome mansions and villas, extending from the city to the Durdham Downs, and also to Redland, a suburban hamlet in the parish of Westbury. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and contain some elegant shops. Clifton and vicinity has 8 churches and chapels of ease, and there are 5 handsomely constructed dissenting chapels, and a Catholic cathedral. It possesses likewise 3 national schools, 1 female training institution for domestic purposes, 2 infant schools, a recently erected educational establishment called 'Clifton College,' at which a university education is given, and several academies for the education of the higher classes, both male and female. Clifton has, besides, its pump-rooms and a bathing establishment; 2 branch banks, and public subscription rooms; an observatory, under which is the giant's cave; and zoological gardens, tastefully laid out, and containing a good selection of animals. Clifton is now connected with Leigh Woods, on the Somersetshire side of the Avon, by a suspension-bridge across that immense chasm known as St. Vincent's Rocks, at the foot of which the Avon wends its way to the British Channel, erected at a cost of about £35,000. The chains of the Hungerford Bridge in London were purchased for the purpose, and the necessary additions were made to render them suitable for their new destination. The bridge has a length from pier to pier of 702 ft.; height above high-water mark, 245 ft.; breadth of way, 31 ft.; strength, 7000 tons. The scenery of the contiguous Downs, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, render Clifton a favourite resort. Resident pop. about 25,000.

Bristol was a fortified city in the fifth century, but was not otherwise of any consideration; but in the beginning of the 12th century, when it was called *Brie* or *Bricstow*, it had become a place of some importance. In the reign of Edward III. it contributed to the service of that monarch against France as many ships, and nearly as many men, as London; while Liverpool, a few years before, had furnished one small barque only. With exception of some occasional vicissitudes, it continued from this period to advance steadily, till it became one of the most flourishing and wealthy towns in the empire, being in the 17th century, next to London, the greatest seaport in England. At this period it carried on a thriving trade with N. America and the West Indies, not the least active or profitable part of which was shipping kidnapped persons for the colonies—a traffic in which the first magistrates of the city were extensively engaged, and from which some of them derived large fortunes. The Bristol of these days, however, was a very different place from the Bristol of the present time, as may be learned by reference to Macaulay's *History of England* (vol. i. p. 535, *et seq.*), where, amongst other curious particulars, it will be found that the streets were then so narrow, that if a coach or car ventured into them, there was no small danger of its being wedged between the houses; that goods were conveyed about the town on trucks drawn by dogs; and that the richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by riding in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants in rich liveries, and by keeping tables loaded with good cheer. Among the more eminent natives of Bristol were William of Worcester, the topographer; William Grocyn, an eminent Greek professor at Oxford; the celebrated discoverer of Newfoundland, Sebastian Cabot, son of a resident Venetian; the ill fated Chatterton; Bayley, the sculptor; Bowdich, the African traveller; and the poet Southey. Pop. (1851), 137,328; (1871), 182,552.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BRISTOL, a flourishing tn. and port, U. States, Rhode Island, 15 m. S. by E. Providence, on E. side Narragansett Bay; lat. (Episcopal church), 41° 40′ N.; lon. 71° 17′ 15″ W. (R.) It has a townhouse and five churches—Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, and Methodist; and two banks. It has a good harbour, and is extensively engaged in the coasting trade and the fisheries. Pop. 3490.

BRISTOL BAY, N. America, Russian territory, S.W. coast, having the promontory of Aliaska on the S., and Cape Newenham on the N.; lat. 58° N.; lon. 158° W.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, England, an arm of the Irish Sea, extending between the S. shores of Wales and the coast of Somerset and the N. coast of Devon, and terminating in the estuary of the Severn; remarkable for its high tides, and for the rapidity with which they rise. Outside the channel, the spring tides rise from 22 to 24 and 26 ft., at the mouth of the Lower Avon to 48 ft., and at Chepstow to 60 ft. Taking Lundy Island, lat. 51° 10′ 6″ N.; lon. 4° 40′ 15″ W. (R.), as the W. extremity of the channel, and meridian 3° W. as the E. extremity, it will be about 50 m. long, by a breadth varying from about 40 to 14 m.

BRISTON, or BURSTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2751 ac. Pop. 996.

BRITAIN (GREAT). *See* BRITISH EMPIRE (THE).

BRITAIN (NEW), the name of two large and several small islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying between the parallels of 4° and 6° 30′ S., from near the N.E. point of New Guinea, to the S.W. part of New Ireland; and having Dampier Strait to the W., and St. George Channel to the E. The two larger islands contain mountains of great elevation; and at the N.E. extremity of the most northerly, is a volcano in active operation. Extensive plains, of great fertility, stretch along the shores of both islands, which produce cocoa-nuts, sago, bread-fruit tree, and other kinds of palms; also bananas, yams, ginger, sugar-cane, bamboo, &c. Pigs, turtle, and fish, are also plentiful. The islands of New Britain have a large population, a stout and well-made race, of very dark complexion, and bearing altogether a strong resemblance to the natives of Papua. These islands were believed to form part of the latter, till the discovery of Dampier Strait, in 1699 or 1700, by the celebrated navigator of that name, who established their insular character.

BRITANNIA ISLAND [native name, *Uea*], in the S. Pacific, off N.W. extremity of New Caledonia; lat. 21° 26′ S.; lon. 165° 10′ E. (R.) It is about 30 m. in length, of coral formation, elevated on the S.E. part to about 250 ft., and quite level on the top; the other parts are not quite so high, and the whole of it is thickly wooded. The coast on the S.E. part is composed of perpendicular cliffs, and no soundings within 100 yards of the breakers; on the W. side the land is low, thickly studded with cocoa-nut trees, and having a white sandy beach stretching along its margin, which gives the shore a beautiful appearance. From the E. side to the centre of the island, the ground is rocky, and destitute of soil; but on the W. side, around, and a little inland from the villages, the soil is good, and capable of producing every variety of tropical fruits and vegetables. It is well cultivated, and yields abundant crops of sweet potatoes, bananas, and sugar-cane. The climate is salubrious, and well adapted to a European constitution. The island is inhabited by two distinct tribes, who live in a constant state of warfare. They are generally above the middle size, and their complexion between black and copper colour. They are treacherous, and are accused of cannibalism. Pop. estimated at about 4000.

BRITFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 3148 ac. Pop. 938.

BRITISH AMERICA comprises, with exception of the territory of Alaska, the whole of N. America north of parallel 49°, together with some irregular portions, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, stretching S. to lat. 43° 30′ N., and the triangular portion of which the Canadas form the base, the apex extending S. to lat. 41° 56′ N. This vast territory is thus bounded, E. by the Atlantic, Davis Strait, and Baffin's Bay, N. by the Arctic Ocean, N.W. by Russian America, W. by the Pacific, and S. by the U. States. It comprehends Ontario and Quebec (the Canadas), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Manitobah, British Columbia, &c. British N. America is, generally speaking, a level country. It contains few hills; and those, for the most part, of inconsiderable height, with exception of the Rocky Mountains. The climate in the N. parts is so extremely rigorous, that the hardiest forest trees cannot withstand it. It is covered with lakes and rivers, all of which abound with fish of various kinds. Wild fowl are also numerous, especially grouse, wild geese, and ducks. The animals hunted for food are deer, of four different kinds, buffaloes, rabbits, and porcupines. The principal objects of traffic, in the more N. parts, are the skins of fur-clad animals, of which there are here a great variety. The chief tribes inhabiting these N. regions are the Chippewas, the Assiniboins, the Crees, the Slave Indians, and the Esquimaux. Of all these tribes the Crees have the best character, being active, honest, and hospitable, kind to their women, and fondly attached to their children. The others are cruel, treacherous, and unprincipled.

BRITISH CHANNEL. *See* ENGLISH CHANNEL.

BRITISH EMPIRE (THE), in many respects the greatest now existing, or that has ever existed, in the world; and remarkable not more for the magnitude to which it has attained, than for its comparatively humble origin—an empire which, though apparently destined, by geographical position, to occupy only an archipelago in the N.W. corner of Europe, so remote as to have been at one time deemed beyond the limits of civilization, now stretches out its arms in every quarter, in a manner encircling the globe, and ruling its destinies, pre-eminent alike in wealth and population, manners and religion, law, literature, and arts—an empire, in short, in which the great problem of human government is practically solved, and the power of the sovereign so happily reconciled with true freedom in the subject, that other States, in reforming themselves, look to the British Constitution as their most perfect model; and the humblest, as well as the most illustrious of other lands, when driven into exile, hasten to the British shores as their safest asylum.

It is obvious, both from the extent of the subject, and the narrow limits here necessarily assigned to it, that little more than a general sketch of this magnificent empire can now be attempted. Its minuter subdivisions will of course be described under their different names.

The British empire comprehends two great divisions:—1, The BRITISH ISLES, or what is commonly called, the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND; and 2, COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES.

General Description.— The British Isles occupy a kind of archipelago in the N.W. of Europe, and consist of the two principal islands of Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of smaller islands, which sometimes singly, but more frequently in groups, line the shores of the other two, or lie in the surrounding seas at no great distance from them. On the N.W. and S.W. they lie open to the surges of the Atlantic, on the E. they are washed by the N. Sea, or German Ocean, and on the S. by the Atlantic and the English Channel. Taking the most N. point of Unst, in the Shetland Isles (lat. 60° 49′ N.), and the most S. point of England, Lizard Point (lat. 49° 57′ 30″ N.), as their extremities N. and S., and Lowestoffe (lon. 1° 46′ E.) and Dunnore Head (lon. 10° 27′ W.) as their extremities E. and W.; straight lines drawn through these four points, will include a space extending over nearly 11° of latitude, and rather more than 12° of longitude. Hence, at the summer solstice, the longest day at the N. will exceed that at the S. extremity by 2 h. 40 m., being 18 h. 48 m. at the former, and only 16 h. 8 m. at the latter, while at all seasons there will be a difference between the E. and W. extremities of nearly 49 m. of time. The United Kingdom, formed by the union of what were formerly the three independent kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, is still similarly subdivided for administrative purposes. The principal subdivision of the kingdoms is into counties, of which England, with Wales, has 52, Scotland 32, and Ireland also 32.

The COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES are not confined to any particular quarter of the world, but lie scattered over its surface, often at immense distances, some of them forming the very antipodes of the mother country, while others stretch over the globe in succession, from E. to W., and make that which was once flatteringly said of the Spanish monarchy to be emphatically true of the British empire—that 'the sun never sets upon it.' It is singular, however, that with all these vast dominions, Britain possesses not one colony, and has only one dependency on the continent of Europe. On the accession of her present Majesty, the kingdom of Hanover, previously included in the empire, passed from it, under the operation of the Salic law; and the only continental spot now remaining is the impregnable fortress of Gibraltar. To this may be added, in the same quarter, the strong island of Malta, possessed in absolute right (the Ionian Isles now form part of the kingdom of Greece); and off the estuary of the Elbe, the rock of Heli-

goland, which had great commercial importance during the ascendancy of Napoleon, but lost it on his downfall. Leaving the European, and proceeding S. to the African continent, on reaching the coast of Senegambia, nearly in the parallel of 15° N., we find a series of British settlements skirting the coast, and extending, with interruptions, for 1000 m., almost to the equator. These settlements are of little commercial value; but have, perhaps, done more than any other part of the empire to raise the British name, and place it on the proud eminence which it now occupies among the nations. There, with no hope of pecuniary return, and in the deadliest climates to which European constitutions can be exposed, Britain pursues a labour of love—both keeping up her settlements, though at fearful sacrifices, and scouring the coasts with her ships, in order to put down an inhuman traffic. Crossing the equator, and still proceeding S., the first British possession reached is the island of Ascension; and after it, at a long distance, the more famous island of St. Helena, of some importance as a point of rendezvous on the voyage to India, and still long to be remembered as the ocean-isle where Napoleon, by just retribution, found a prison and a grave. The next British settlement is the important one of Cape Colony, occupying the peninsular extremity of S. Africa, and possessing, with great intrinsic, still greater adventitious value, from its admirable position in regard both to the mother country and her possessions in the E. On the S. and W. it is washed by the ocean, while in the N. its natural limits are determined by bleak elevated tracts, called *karroos*, so sterile in soil, and so seldom visited by rain, that vegetation is almost extinct; but a large space of better promise stretches far eastward, and, being already under British protection, must, at no distant period, merge into the colony. Indeed, the work of incorporation has already begun, and promises to make rapid progress by means of the recent settlement of Natal, which, for the present, may be regarded as the limit of British possession in this quarter. To Africa, however, properly belong the groups of the Amirantes and Seychelles, forming a small archipelago on the N.E. of Madagascar, and also, though far to the E. of the African coast, the valuable dependency of the Mauritius; while the importance recently given to the navigation of the Red Sea, now one of the great highways to the E., has already led to negotiations for the acquisition of Socotra, and the actual purchase of the islands of Mushakh, in the Gulf of Aden. The passage across this gulf brings us from Africa to Asia, and places us in the town of Aden; which, since it became a British dependency, has made such rapid progress as to justify the belief that it is the nucleus from which other important settlements are destined to radiate. From this point E., the Asiatic coast is skirted by the Arabian desert, where, notwithstanding of the perfumed gales, poetically said to be wafted from its shores, neither the enterprise nor cupidity of Europeans has yet found anything to tempt the formation of a settlement; but, once across the Arabian Sea, and the scene alters. There an immense peninsular tract is reached, commencing in the S. in a mere point, but gradually swelling out on both sides as it ascends towards the N., till length and breadth have become almost equal, each having a stretch of nearly 2000 m., while a mountain-range of unequalled height and grandeur crowns the N. frontier, and forms the appropriate barrier of this great territory. The whole, with a few insignificant exceptions, belongs in property or in trust to Great Britain, and is unquestionably her most magnificent foreign possession—a possession in extent so vast, in resources so rich, and in people, tongues, and nations, so multitudinous, that there is no extravagance in the language which isolates it from other dependencies, and speaks of it apart as our Indian Empire. At the S.E. of Hindoostan, and so closely connected with it by the islets of Manaar and Rameserum, that no properly navigable passage intervenes, is the large and beautiful spice and coffee island of Ceylon, in which British supremacy has long been established. Proceeding E. across the Bay of Bengal, we arrive at Aracan, and considerably to the S.E. on the same coast, at the Tenasserim Provinces, both once belonging to Burmah, and ceded to Britain in 1826, and both now included in India E. of the Ganges. Considerably to the W. are the Andaman, and to the S. some other island groups, nominally the property, but not actually in the possession of Great Britain. Leaving these, we reach the peninsula of Malacca, and, turning into its Straits, find several British trading settlements—first, Prince of Wales Island or Penang, then Malacca, of much larger extent, but as yet far inferior in trade; and lastly, on emerging from the straits and rounding the peninsula, the most important of all, the flourishing settlement of Singapore, placed at the entrance of the Chinese Sea, and forming the great depôt for its traffic. In the lower portion of this Sea, the only British settlement is that of the island of Labuan, with the accompanying rajahship of Sarawak, both now regarded with deep interest by the British public, not so much on account of the results which they have actually produced, as of those which are sanguinely anticipated from them. The number of British settlements in the Chinese Sea, bears no proportion to the magnitude of the British interests connected with it. Not another is met with on this side of the coast of China, and even then, the only possession which Britain calls her own, is the paltry island of Hong-Kong. Passing out of the Chinese Sea by the S. of the Philippine Isles, and proceeding into the vast archipelago, to which, on account of its numberless islands, the name of Polynesia is perhaps the most appropriate that could be given, we reach New Holland or Australia, the largest island of the world, and only a fifth less than the continent of Europe. This island Great Britain as yet possesses undivided, and is apparently converting into a new empire. Wherever favourable localities could be found, colonies have been placed, and appear to prosper, subject, however, to the serious drawback of being partly peopled by convicts, and their immediate descendants. On the S.E. of Australia is the thriving colony of Van Diemen's Land, and considerably further S.E., first the Auckland Islands, granted by Government to the Enderbys, their discoverers, as a whaling station, and then Campbell Island. To the N. of these islands are the recently-formed and hopeful colonies of New Zealand, consisting mainly of two islands, which, though the antipodes of Great Britain in respect of position, bear some resemblance to it in shape, and, from the thousands of respectable emigrants who have crowded to their shores, promise soon to resemble it in more important features. To the N.W. of New Zealand, is the penal settlement of Norfolk Island. Beyond it, the bosom of the Pacific is dotted over with islands, of which several nominally belong to Great Britain, while to many others she possesses all the right which both priority of discovery, and of possession by her subjects, can give. It would seem, however, from recent occurrences, that this title is either incomplete, or has been voluntarily abandoned. These islands, interesting as they must always be to the true philanthropist, as the scenes where civilization, with religion for its handmaid, early gained some of its completest triumphs, have little political or commercial importance; and their inhabitants, therefore, still lie at the mercy of any unprincipled power, which, under the alternate guidance of infidelity and bigotry, chooses to force its protection upon them. Turning, then, from Tahiti and the other islet groups of the same Sea, our course now lies S. over a long expanse, then round Cape Horn, and N. to the Falkland Isles, which Britain early acquired, but chiefly values as a station in connection with the fisheries of the South Sea. Almost the whole coast of S. America must now be coasted N. before another British settlement is reached. The first which occurs is British Guiana, the N.W. extremity of which is almost lost in the embouchure of the Orinoco. In common with the other parts of the extensive tract almost encircled by this river and the Amazon, it is chiefly remarkable for the rank luxuriance of its vegetation, and the large supplies which it raises of all kinds of colonial produce. In this latter respect, it may be considered as belonging to the series of settlements which lie principally in and around the Caribbean Sea, there forming the West India Islands, the management of which presents, with many of the darkest, one of the brightest spots in British annals. Before leaving this quarter, mention should be made of Honduras, a settlement from which Britain has long continued to derive some of her finest ornamental timber. Proceeding N., past the Bermudas, now a penal station, we reach the last great division of our settlements—a division included under the general name of British America, and originally almost of boundless extent, as may be estimated from the fact, that, though its S. portion already constitutes a vast union of independent democracies, it still stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the parallel of 42° to the North Pole. The

area and population of the different countries of which the British Empire is composed, is exhibited in the following table:—

AREA and POPULATION *of the* BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Area in sq. m.	Population		Area in sq. m.	Population.
EUROPE.			Br. for.	1,360,277	184,060,791
British Isles..	122,156	29,321,288	AMERICA.		
Heligoland ..	5	2,230	Canada	331,280	3,090,000
Gibraltar.....	1	15,462	New Brunswick	27,037	265,000
Malta and Gozo	115	139,502	Nova Scotia..	18,070	368,000
			Pr Edward Island.....	2,173	90,000
AFRICA.			Newfoundland.....	40,200	130,000
Gambia.....	21	6,939	British Columbia.....	200,000	11,816
Sierra Leone.	468	41,806	Vancouver's Island	13,000	23,050
Gold Coast...	6,000	151,316	Remainder of Brit. N. America...	3,000,000	..
Ascension....	35	400	West India Islands....	12,683	934 197
St. Helena ...	47	6,860	Bermuda.....	24	11,796
Cape Colony including British Caffraria.....	200,610	566,158	Honduras	13,500	25,635
			Guiana	76,000	148,026
Natal.....	16,145	193,103	Falkland Is lands.....	7,600	662
Mauritius	708	310,050			
Seychelles		9,055	AUSTRALASIA		
ASIA.			N. S. Wales ..	323,437	431,412
Aden	3	40,000	Victoria.....	86,831	659,835
British India	958,091	150,767,851	S. Australia..	383,328	169,153
Straits Settlements (Penang, Malacca, and Singapore)	1,035	282,831	W. Australia	978,000	21,065
			Tasmania	26,215	97,368
Ceylon.....	24,700	2,088,027	New Zealand	106,259	208,682
Labuan	45	2,785	Queensland...	678,000	96,172
Hong Kong.	32	115,098			
Carry for'	1,360,277	184,060,791	Total, ...	7,684,514	190 872,630

The rapid sketch now given must suffice for the British colonies and dependencies, but the geography of the United Kingdom requires a fuller description, and to it, therefore, we now return.

UNITED KINGDOM.—*Geography.*—As already observed, it occupies a kind of archipelago in the N.W. of Europe, and consists of numerous groups of islands, the principal of which are Great Britain and Ireland, separated from each other by the Irish Sea, which, near the centre, attains its greatest width of about 130 m.; but between Holyhead in Wales, and Howth Head in Ireland, in the tract taken by the English packets, is not wider than 60 m.; and between the Mull of Cantyre in Scotland, and Fair Head in Ireland, narrows to about 12 m. Great Britain, the larger, and by far the more important of the two islands, is situated between lat. 49° 57′ 42″ and 58° 40′ 24″ N. It is the largest island in Europe, and the seventh largest in the world; the only islands ranking before it, in this respect, being Australia, Borneo, Papua, Sumatra, Niphon, and Madagascar. Its nearest approach to the continent of Europe is at its S.E. extremity, where the Strait of Dover, separating it from France, is only 21 m. broad. On both sides of the Strait the distance is rapidly increased. To the W., the English Channel widens out till the extremities of England and France are 100 m. asunder. On the E., the German Ocean, where it separates England from Belgium and Holland, is also about 100 m. across; but, a little N., it suddenly gains thrice that width, and retains it so as to place the E. shores of Great Britain at the average distance of 350 m. from the W. shores of Denmark and Norway. The contour of Great Britain is so very irregular, that it seems vain to compare it to any mathematical figure. It has sometimes been described as a triangle, with its vertex in the N., and its base resting on the S.; and it is, no doubt, true that the island narrows much in the former, and attains nearly its greatest breadth in the latter direction; but the E. and W. coasts, which, to complete the figure, must represent the sides of the triangle, cannot, by any force of imagination, be made to assume the form of straight lines. The N. part of the island in particular, exhibits on its E. coast a succession of large salient angles, while the W. coast is broken and ragged in the extreme; the land ever and anon jutting out into the sea, and the sea making deep inroads into the land, as if the two elements had not yet ascertained their boundaries, and were contending for mastery. The greatest length of Great Britain, measured on a line bearing N. by W. from Rye to Dunnet Head, is 608 m. The breadth, necessarily modified by the numerous indentations of the coast, varies exceedingly. The longest line which can be drawn across the island, in a slanting direction, is, W.S.W. to E.N.E., 367 m., from Land's End to Lowestoffe; but the longest line, measured from the W. to the E. coast on a parallel of latitude, between St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, and the Naze, in Essex, is only 280 m. The breadth is least in the N. parts of the island. Between the Clyde at Dumbarton, and the Forth at Alloa, it is only 33 m., in the Oikel, which falls into Dornoch Firth, the tide ascends till within 18 m. of the W. coast, and the remarkable chain of lochs between the Moray Firth and Loch Linnhe leaves so little land intervening between the opposite coasts, that the communication left unfinished by nature has been completed by art, and now forms the Caledonian Canal. The area of Great Britain, including the groups of the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides, is about 88.051 sq. m. Of these, England and Wales occupy 57,812 sq. m., and Scotland 26,014 sq. m.

Ireland, as already mentioned, lies to the W. of Great Britain, being separated from it by the Irish Sea, and surrounded on all other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. It nowhere extends so far as either the N. or S. extremities of Great Britain, but occupies an intermediate space between lat. 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N., its N. extremity being on the same parallel with the central part of Ayrshire, and the town of Alnwick, in Northumberlandshire; and its S. extremity being opposite to Bristol Channel, nearly in the latitude of London. E. and W. it lies between lon. 6° and 11° W. Its shape is much more regular than that of Great Britain, and bears a considerable resemblance to a rhomboid, two sides of which are nearly due N. and S., while the other two take a slanting direction, between W.S.W. and E.N.E. The greatest diagonal of the rhomboid is between Mizzen Head, in Cork, and Fair Head, in Antrim, about 300 m.; the greatest length, measured on a meridian (nearly that of 8° W.), is 230 m.; and the greatest breadth, measured on a parallel (about 54° 25′ N.), is 180 m. The breadth across the centre is nearly 165 m. Owing to the compactness of its form, Ireland does not exhibit such variation of breadth as we have seen to exist in Great Britain; but the breadth, from Galway Bay to Dublin, is not 110 m.; and the shortest breadth of all, between Ballyshannon and Dundalk, is only 85 m. One remarkable fact is that, notwithstanding the general compactness of Ireland, its opposite coasts and arms of the sea are so conveniently situated in regard to each other, that there is not a spot on its surface which is not, in some direction or other, within 55 m. of the ocean. The area of Ireland is about 32,513 sq. m.

AREA *of the* BRITISH ISLES.

NAMES.	Area in sq. m.	Area in acres.
England	50,387	32,247,680
Wales.....	7,425	4,752,000
Isle of Man.....	280	179,200
Scilly Isles..	8	5,570
Channel Islands..... .	120	76,600
Scotland..	26,014	16,648,960
Hebrides, viz., Bute, &c	165	105,600
Isles of Argyle..... ..	950	608,000
Isles of Inverness	1,209	773,760
Isles of Ross and Cromarty..	580	371,200
Orkney Isles...	440	281 600
Shetland Isles..	880	563,200
Ireland	32.513	20,808,271
Total	120 971	77,421 641

Physical Features.—We are so much accustomed to think and speak of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, that we are apt to imagine, not merely a political, but also some great physical distinction between them. In fact, however, there is no such physical distinction. Their frontiers, in part at least, merge insensibly into each other, and the whole must be viewed as one island, which in regard even to physical features, is among the most interesting islands in the world. Though of comparatively limited extent, all varieties of scenery are exhibited in rich profusion on its surface, and all forms of geological structure lie within its bosom. The N. part of Great Britain is, for the most part, rugged, mountainous, and barren. To the N. of a line drawn from the Frith of Clyde on the W., to Stonehaven on the E. coast,

the whole country is composed of primary rocks. Gneiss, and mica slate, with numerous outbursts of granite, form lofty mountain chains, whose lower slopes are usually covered with beds of conglomerate and old red sandstone. These mountain chains maintain a remarkable degree of parallelism, their longer axis almost invariably taking a direction between S.W. and N.E. The principal chain is the Grampians, but though its mountains are the loftiest in the island, they are by no means of the first class. Their culminating points, Bennevis and Benmacdhuie, are, respectively, 4380 and 4305 ft. From their N. sides, snow scarcely ever disappears. These mountains, from the nature of the materials of which they are composed, frequently assume the form of peaks and frowning precipices, which, as they descend, instead of terminating at the general level of the base, are continued downwards, and become the romantic barriers of deep extensive lakes, presenting scenes in which sublimity and beauty strangely intermingle. The last range within the line already mentioned is that of the Ochils, which are much less elevated than the Grampians, and exhibit scenery of a much tamer description. They consist chiefly of porphyry and amygdaloid, in which numerous nodules of agate and carnelian are found. Instead of towering up in sterile peaks, they are generally rounded, and clothed to their summits with verdant or heathy pastures. On their S. slopes, a new geological formation appears. The carboniferous system, at first with its strata almost turned on edge, and thrown into confusion by contact with masses and veins of trap, soon becomes fully developed, and stretches, with occasional interruptions, from the E. to the W. coast, over the basins both of the Forth and Clyde. The mineral treasures of this district make it one of the most important in Great Britain. To the S., immediately beyond the limits of this coal field, the country again assumes an alpine character, and mountains, which, for the most part, are composed of rocks of graywacke and coarse slate, rise with heights varying from 2000 to 3000 ft. above the level of the sea. A considerable part of this district is occupied by the Lead Hills, so called from the rich veins of lead by which its strata of graywacke are intersected. In earlier times, their alluvial covering embedded a more precious metal, and the mere washing of the soil is said to have yielded gold to the value of £100,000. Still further to the S., several large masses of granite occur. Coal also again appears, and forms two minor coal fields. Towards the S.E., the most conspicuous feature is formed by the Cheviot Hills, a porphyritic range, which once formed part of the boundary between two independent kingdoms, and sends its ramifications into both. Those which pass into England may be regarded as the commencing links of a long chain of mountains and hills, which extends, with scarcely a single interruption, along the W. side of that division of the island, forming its most important water-shed, and throwing out numerous branches, particularly those which penetrate into Cumberland and Wales, and give a somewhat modified, but scarcely less attractive repetition of the magnificent scenery to which reference has been made. In the N. part of this chain, or that part to which the name of Cumbrian range is sometimes given, the most striking feature is formed by the series of romantic lakes so well known to tourists from all countries. Here granite and a species of basalt are occasionally seen, but the prevailing rocks are slates and sandstones, belonging to the silurian series. In other parts of this range, trap-porphyry occurs. It forms the very summit of Scawfell, and is seen, in still more interesting circumstances, at Sotaller, in Borrowdale, where, at its contact with a bed of red unctuous clay and ironstone, occurs the celebrated vein of graphite, which has long furnished the finest black-lead pencils in the world. Another largely developed rock of the same range is the mountain limestone, which, if anywhere, here truly deserves the name; inasmuch as it forms lofty mountain-masses—Ingleborough, Whernside, Penuigant, and Cross Fell being almost entirely composed of it. This limestone is often intersected by rich veins of lead. In the lengthened chain already referred to, and to the S. and W. of the Cumbrian, is the Cambrian range, spread over the great part of Wales; and containing, among others, the highest mountain of S. Britain—Snowdon, 3571 ft. The rocks, like those of the Cumbrian range, lie low in the geological series, and consist almost entirely of slate, and different varieties of trap and porphyry. The great exception is towards the S. limits of the range, where the silurian rocks are overlain by an extensive tract of old red sandstone, overlain in its turn by the mountain limestone, which, like a girdle, encircles the most extensive, if not the most valuable of the British coal fields.

To the S. of the Cambrian is the Devonian range, stretching from the Bristol to the British Channel, and though lofty enough, when viewed from the level of the sea, to present a coast of remarkable boldness, too low to deserve the name of mountainous. Here granite is extensively developed, and, often possessing the property of decomposing rapidly, furnishes the white clay called *kaolin*, of which our finest porcelain is made. The granite is overlain by the old red sandstone, or rather by a slate which is considered to be its equivalent; and prevails to such an extent, particularly in Devonshire, as to have given its name to a geological formation, hence termed the Devonian series or system. Here the mineral treasures are tin and copper, veins of which, generally at a high angle, and in a direction from E. to W., intersect the slate and granite, and vary in width from a few inches to several feet. Not unfrequently a vein commencing with tin is converted into a vein of copper after a considerable depth has been reached. Tin, too, occurs in the sands of rivers and valleys in the form of grains and pebbles, and is known by the name of stream-tin—the rocky walls which once enclosed it having evidently been decomposed and washed away. The different ranges now described as occupying the W. side of England, and stretching from its N. to its S. extremity, are composed entirely of primary rocks, or at least of rocks which, with the exception of the great Welsh coal field, and another of limited dimensions on the N. coast of Cumberland, never stand higher in the geological series than the lowest strata of the carboniferous system. On proceeding E. the case is reversed, and the oldest strata which occur are identical with those which were formerly the most recent. Here, accordingly, secondary formations prevail, beginning with the mountain limestone or coarse quartzose sandstone, known by the name of millstone grit, on which our coal fields are usually based, and ascending by regular gradations up to the more recent tertiary deposits. The coal fields, notwithstanding of their incalculable economical value, occupy a comparatively limited extent of surface—an extent certainly not underestimated at one-twentieth of the whole. A line drawn from Lyme Regis to Bath, thence to Gloucester, Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, and Tadcaster, and from Tadcaster to Stockton-on-Tees, has on its E. side nearly two-thirds of the whole surface of England. In the whole of this space no coal is worked. If the series of strata are regular, there can be no doubt that coal exists; but probably at a depth far beyond the reach of any known means of excavation. Immediately above it lie immense beds of red marl, sands, sandstones, and conglomerates, composing the new red sandstone series, and remarkable for the saline springs and rock-salt with which it abounds. This series, from its proximity to the coal, is usually at no great distance from the coal fields, and its lower strata must often be sunk through to great depths in order to reach them. It occupies a considerable portion of surface, but its saliferous deposits nowhere appear so rich as in the neighbourhood of Chester. Above the new red sandstone is the oolitic series, composed of numerous beds of limestones, clay schists, and sandstones, and stretching, with partial interruption, from the S. of England into Yorkshire. It is rich in fossils, and beds of fireclay, and furnishes much of the finest building stone in the kingdom. Passing the wealden series, so called from having its chief development in the Weald of Sussex, we reach the chalks, which occupy the uppermost place in the secondary formation, and which, though confined to a few patches of N., constitute a marked feature in the geology of S. Britain, where they not only compose the prevailing strata of extensive undulating tracts, but form in many places, both on the E. and S. coasts, bold and giddy cliffs, from whose white colour the ancient name of *Albion* is said to be derived. The tertiary formation, which includes all the rocks above the chalk, is of comparatively limited extent, and is succeeded by immense beds of diluvial gravels, sands, and clays, in which are found remains of the larger existing quadrupeds, several of them, like the elephant and rhinoceros, belonging to genera which now exist only in much hotter climates. Above these diluvial beds lie

alluvium and other superficial deposits, the constituents of which, mainly depending on the rocks from which they have been disintegrated, determines the natural properties of the soil, sometimes giving it an almost inexhaustible fertility, and sometimes dooming it to perpetual barrenness.

Turning from Great Britain to Ireland, one of the most marked features which meets our view, is the dreary expanse of bog which stretches over its interior. The surface, as might hence be inferred, is much flatter than that of Great Britain. It is not, however, by any means destitute of mountains. Of these no fewer than 24 exceed 2000 ft., and four exceed 3000 ft. Carn Tual, the culminating point of the island, is 3404 ft. It belongs to a great range called the mountains of Kerry, which, in connection with the lakes of Killarney, placed in the very heart of them, furnish scenes of grandeur which few countries can surpass. The great mountain groups consist of primary and transition rocks, and are generally situated near the coasts, which accordingly become of the boldest description. Inland behind these lofty barriers lies a vast undulating plain, occasionally penetrated and broken up by masses of primary rocks, but occupied almost throughout its whole extent by secondary formations. Of these, by far the most largely developed is mountain limestone, much of it so fine-grained and compact as to furnish quarries of marble, both black and variegated, but seldom containing the rich veins of lead which usually accompany the same formation in England. The limestone is succeeded in regular gradation by the upper strata of the carboniferous system, and coal has been found to a greater or less extent in no fewer than 17 Irish counties. In general, however, its quality is inferior. Much of it is in the form of anthracite, of which seams of remarkable purity, almost entirely composed of carbon, occur in the vicinity of Kilkenny; but the greater part of the coal raised is mere dross or culm, scarcely fit to be employed for any more important purpose than burning limestone. Still higher in the series above the coal, the upper strata of the secondary formation are considerably developed in the N., where they are capped by numerous masses of volcanic origin. The most magnificent specimen of these is the range of basaltic columns which forms the celebrated Giant's Causeway.

Rivers and Ports.—The mountain-chains which constitute the principal water-sheds of Great Britain, are generally at no great distance from the W. coast, and hence the rivers which descend from them in that direction, have a short course and are comparatively unimportant. The two great exceptions to this rule are the Clyde and the Severn. Both of them have their mouths on the W. coast, but they owe both their volume and the length of their course to a series of longitudinal valleys, which, instead of opening directly to the coast, take an opposite or parallel direction, and thus rather skirting the water-shed than flowing from it, obtain much larger supplies of water than a direct course could have given them. The former of these rivers, though of vast commercial importance, is indebted for it far less to its natural channel, than to the immense sums judiciously expended through a long series of years, in improving and almost creating its navigation. Considered merely as a river, it is comparatively insignificant, the whole length of its course to Dumbarton, where the Frith properly commences, being not more, including windings, than 73 m. The Severn is a much longer stream, and carries along with it a much mightier flood, which, commencing in the mountains of N. Wales, proceeds S. through long valleys opened into by others which add their tributary streams, till the immense accumulated volume is poured into the Bristol Channel. To counterbalance these, the only rivers of any considerable volume of which the W. coast can boast, though it also possesses the Mersey, in commercial importance the second river of the empire, the E. coast, proceeding from N. to S. receives the Spey, Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, Tweed, Tyne, Ouse, Trent, and Thames. This list contains the Tay, in volume the first river of Great Britain, and the Thames not much less in volume, and in navigable importance the greatest river of the world. It is remarkable that no river of importance empties itself either on the N. or S. coast. Owing to the great central flat of Ireland, its rivers usually flow on in a gently winding course, and, little interrupted by natural obstructions, are admirably fitted for navigation. Those of importance are not very numerous, but one of them, the Shannon, is understood to be the largest river of the British Isles. Within 7 m. of its source it enters Lough Allen, which is itself navigable, and after passing out of the Lough pursues a S.W. course of 214 m., the whole of which is available for transport by smaller vessels, while from its mouth up to Limerick, a distance of 70 m., it floats vessels of 400 tons. In numerous features this noble river bears a remarkable resemblance to the Severn. We have seen that in Great Britain the E. coast receives the greater part of its rivers. In Ireland the rule is reversed. The Liffey, more important from having the capital on its banks, than from its own magnitude, is the only river on that coast deserving of notice. While both Great Britain and Ireland are thus provided with numerous streams, which ramify over their various districts, and are either themselves navigable, or, when they cease to be so, furnish the means of continued navigation by acting as the feeders of canals, the coasts are scooped out into deep and sheltered bays, in some of which whole fleets of the largest ships can float and ride in safety. It is true, however, that the number of ocean harbours, properly so called, is not great, and that the E. coast of Britain in particular, is so scantily provided, as to make the construction of a great harbour of refuge at some central point a work of primary necessity, which must sooner or later be performed. The best of these harbours are situated on the S. coast, and most providentially, at the very points where the proximity of the Continent, and the presence of a mighty rival, animated by a deadly hate, and ever on the watch to strike a blow, made it of most importance to possess them. Within these harbours lie the wooden walls which form the true defences of the British Empire.

Climate.—Among the many advantages which the British Isles derive from their geographical position, one, the beneficial effects of which cannot easily be over-rated, is the peculiar kind of climate conferred by that position—a climate in which the natural rigours of a comparatively high latitude are so modified, that at no season is either cold or heat in extreme; and the mean temperature maintained is one of the most favourable to the full and healthy development both of animal and vegetable life. The peculiar excellencies of this climate cannot be more correctly and happily expressed than in the words which, according to Sir William Temple, were used by Charles II., when, in answer to some courtiers who were disparaging the British climate, and lauding that of Italy and France, he said, 'He thought that was the best climate where he could be abroad in the air with pleasure, or at least without trouble or inconvenience, the most days of the year, and the most hours of the day; and this, he thought, he could be in England more than any other country of Europe.' The accuracy of this opinion is undeniable, and the ground on which it rests might easily be explained, did our limits admit of detail. The British Isles being nearly in the centre of the temperate zone, have, in common with all countries so situated, four different seasons, which merge almost insensibly into each other, but exhibit a wide range of temperature between their opposite extremes, as determined by the sun's elevation above, or his depression below, the equator. The central latitude of the United Kingdom is nearly 55° N., and the isothermal line which passes through it indicates a mean annual temperature of 50°. Did this isothermal line, when continued E. across the continents of Europe and Asia, or W. across that of America, pursue the same parallel, it would prove that the climate of all countries on that parallel was uniform, and that the British Isles, if they had nothing to complain, had also nothing to boast of. In point of fact, however, the deviation is very great, and it is wholly in their favour. The isothermal line, on crossing the German Ocean, and approaching the coast of Holland, is deflected S.; and this deflection continues to increase in the same direction till it reaches lat. 45°, on the E. side of the Sea of Azof. From this point it pursues its course with great uniformity, skirting the N. shore of the Caspian, and passing onward through Mongolia and Manchooria on the N. of China, to the Sea of Japan. The fact thus established is, that in respect of mean temperature, the British Isles have the advantage of all countries of the same latitude to the E. of them; and that on the continent of Asia this advantage is so marked, as to amount to a difference of 10° of latitude, the British latitude of 55° enjoying as much annual heat as the Asiatic latitude of 45°. But this is by no means the whole

amount of the advantage. A mean temperature is an average obtained by adding temperatures of different seasons together, and then dividing them. Hence it follows, that the same mean temperature may exist when the climates are of a different and almost of an opposite description. A winter of 10°, and a summer of 90°, give the same mean temperature as a winter of 40°, and a summer of 60°; but how unlike the climates! The former gives a range of temperature equal to 80°, the latter a range equal only to 20°; in other words, the inhabitants living under the one climate are alternately benumbed by piercing cold, and enervated by scorching heat, whereas those living under the other are blessed with a kind of perpetual spring. Now, it is precisely in regard to range of temperature, that the superiority of the British climate becomes most apparent. The range of the temperature between the coldest and the warmest months, is, at Paris, 30°; at London, only 26°. In the S.W. and S.E. of France, it is, respectively, 31° and 35° 30′, and in Italy, 32° 30′; in England generally, only 21° 30′. The range of Edinburgh is 25° 3′; that of St. Petersburg, no less than 55°. The mean winter temperature of Dublin, only 39° 8′, is 3° 6′ higher than that of Milan, Pavia, Padua, or the whole of Lombardy. In the N.E. of Ireland, the myrtle grows in the open air, as in Portugal; and in the S.E. of Cornwall, the mean temperature is only 2° 4′ less than that of Montpellier and Florence. The chief agent in moderating the natural climate of the British Isles, is the Atlantic Ocean. Its temperature, never below the freezing point, and raised by the influx of the Gulf Stream, is communicated to the winds and vapours which are wafted along its surface; and hence, these winds and vapours, on reaching our coasts, combine with the colder temperature of the atmosphere and surface, in forming one of a medium and mitigated description. A continual struggle is carried on between the low current of dense and intensely cold air, which comes from the frozen regions of the N., and the downward current of warm air, which is expanded and driven N. by the vertical suns of the N. tropics. In this struggle the warm air generally proves victorious, and hence the general prevalence of S.W. winds. While they blow, frost is of rare occurrence, and never of long duration in the British Isles. When the wind blows from the N., after it has passed over immense fields of ice, or from the E., where, from the limited expanse of the German Ocean, its temperature continues nearly as low as that which it had acquired in passing over the Continent, our atmosphere is rapidly cooled down, and frosts are occasionally severe. These considerations explain the only disadvantages under which the British climate labours. South-west winds, charged with vapour, bring deluges of rain; and N. and E. winds are accompanied with considerable, and too often sudden accessions of cold. East winds, in particular, prevail in spring, and not only check vegetation, but tend to produce, or, at all events, greatly aggravate pulmonary complaints. Still the advantages already enumerated far more than counterbalance the disadvantages; and the cloudless skies of S. Europe, accompanied as they are with scorching heats which wither up the fields, and often make what should be the finest the least tolerable season of the year, poorly compensate for the magnificent foliage and rich verdure which, at the same season, give a peculiar charm to the British Isles.

Industry.—Great Britain, though somewhat late on entering on the career of improvement, and hence indebted to foreigners for the first establishment of more than one flourishing manufacture, ultimately succeeded in outstripping her competitors, and now confessedly leads the world in all the great branches of industry. This unexampled success is owing, partly to physical, and partly to moral causes. To the former belong the vast resources of the country itself—the fertility of its soil sufficiently great to reward industry, but not to foster indolence, the comparative mildness of its climate, and the untold treasures deposited beneath its surface; to the latter belong the spirit of activity, enterprise, and independence, engendered by free institutions, and the perfect security of property, guarded from foreign aggression by invincible fleets, and effectually maintained at home by good laws, fairly and vigorously administered. Another great cause of industrial prosperity may be found in the obstacles which have been removed, and the facilities afforded, by bringing all the parts of the United Kingdom into easy communication with each other, by means of roads, canals, and railways. On all of these, sums of almost fabulous amount have been expended, and the proportion which their united lengths bear to the whole area, far exceeds that of any other country. Before proceeding to give a sketch of the leading industrial interests, the following Table of the lines of communication, to which all these interests are essentially indebted, may be appropriately introduced:—

Length in Miles, *of* Roads, Canals, *and* Railways *in the* United Kingdom.

	Roads.	Canals.	Railways.
England and Wales	119,531	2,400	10,037
Scotland	18,348	113	2,282
Ireland		752	1,928
Total		3,265	14,247

Agriculture.—Of all branches of industry, this unquestionably demands precedence, both because the produce which it yields is greater in aggregate value than that of any other branch, and is also, by its very nature, not merely conducive to the well-being, but essential to the very existence of society. But though agriculture is at once the most useful, and the earliest of arts, there is none in which improvement advances with so sluggish a pace. A routine once established, becomes almost immovable; and not unfrequently when everything else has yielded to the force of improvement, the husbandman continues in the ancient tract, performing all rural operations after the fashion, and with the rude implements, of centuries before. Even yet, traces may be found of the wretched farming which reserved all the manure for the fields around the homestead, and kept unmercifully scourging those at a greater distance, till, as if resenting the injury, they refused to repay the expense of seed and labour; and in some parts near the very heart of England, a long line of horses is still attached to an ordinary plough, to move along in solemn state under the guidance of drivers, and do the work which is elsewhere better performed by a single pair. Such things, however, are not now the rule, but rare exceptions to it; and in almost every district in Great Britain where the plough can move, farming of a superior description may be seen. Instead of the slovenly manner in which, not a century ago, all operations upon the soil were performed, new implements, many of them of recent and ingenious contrivance, now execute the work in the most efficient manner, and with the least waste of draught. Draining, not confined as formerly to swampy spots, is extended systematically to whole farms, and every field of them, not a single furrow being left without its artificial drain of tiles or stones, into which the surplus water may percolate freely, and yet so gradually, as not to carry off nourishment along with it. Science, too, has been called in to act as the handmaid of art. The organism of plants, the primary elements of which they are composed, and the food on which they live, have been assiduously and skilfully investigated, and most important results obtained, particularly in regard to manures and rotations. These results, instead of remaining a dead letter, have passed from books into the hands of practical farmers; and the farmyard, though still justly retaining its pre-eminence, has ceased to be the only source from which the soil derives its nourishment, and becomes capable of producing heavy crops. Artificial manures, in great variety, have come into common use, not only increasing the produce of lands previously cultivated, but extending the limits of cultivation itself. Steeps which, from the impossibility of carrying up the requisite weight of farmyard dung, could not be brought under a regular course of cropping, are easily supplied with a few cwts. of bone-dust, or of some substance chemically prepared. This application first secures a crop of turnips; sheep eat them where they grow, and thus supply the soil with additional nourishment of the richest kind; a grain crop of wheat or barley, sown with grass seeds, follows, and the succeeding year shows a rich clothing of the finest grass, where all previously was weeds and barrenness. This grass, allowed to lie, becomes for years a feeding pasture; or, cut for hay, is broken up at the close of the year for another green crop. The rotation is now complete, and the process as described again begins. The effects produced by such means are truly astonishing. Under an improved system of management, the produce of many farms has at least been doubled, and, over the whole kingdom, has so greatly

increased, that the territory which once with difficulty supported ten millions, finds no difficulty in supporting twenty. Part of the result, no doubt, is to be ascribed to additional lands which, formerly possessed as commons, or lying as unimproved wastes, have been brought under cultivation. But the far greater part is undoubtedly derived, not from new, but from the increased productiveness of old lands.

The following table gives a good general idea of the state of land in the United Kingdom in 1869:—

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Corn Crops	9,434,532	2,192,959	11,660,049
,, Green and other Crops	3,467,897	1,662,610	5,153,399
Uncropped Arable Land	958,221	24,017	984,246
Clover and Grasses under rotation	3,960,008	1,691,707	5,690,318
Permanent Pasture, Meadow, &c.	12,136,036	10,003,918	22,164,584

The proportion which the available land of England and Wales bears to its whole area is very high compared with the same proportion in Scotland. In England and Wales, excluding wastes of all kinds, improvable and unimprovable, and including only arable meadow and pasture lands, that proportion is seven-ninths: in Scotland it is little more than one-fourth, proving, that while the former is agriculturally one of the most favoured portions of the world, the latter is among the poorest. Ireland is in a middle state, having more than one-half of its surface available. The land under the plough in Great Britain is generally cultivated on systematic principles, according to one or other of the following rotations:—

First Rotation.—1. Fallow, often not manured; 2. Wheat; 3. Beans, heavily manured; 4. Barley, with grass seeds; 5. Hay; 6. Oats.

Second Rotation.—1. Potatoes or Turnips, generally latter eaten off by sheep; 2. Barley, with grass seeds; 3. Hay or pasture; 4. Wheat or Oats.

Third Rotation.—1. Part fallow, manured; part potatoes or turnips; 2. Wheat or Barley, with grass seeds; 3. Hay once cut, then pastured; 4. Pasture; 5. Oats.

The first of these rotations is particularly adapted to rich alluvial clays, which have originally formed the beds of lakes or flooded banks of rivers, and been gained either by the spontaneous retirement of the water, or the exclusion of it and subsequent elevation of the surface by the well-known process of warping. The finest specimens of these soils are seen near the mouth of the Humber, and in the rich carse lands of Scotland. The second rotation constitutes the celebrated Norfolk husbandry, so called from its having first come into most extensive use in that county, particularly under the auspices of Mr. Coke. It is generally used on light sandy loams, on which heavy crops of turnips can be raised, and then eaten off by sheep. It is a severe rotation, keeping the land almost constantly under the plough, and repeating clover at such short intervals as are scarcely consistent with its growth. A great improvement of the rotation has been made, by extending it to five or six years, by means of two or more additional years of pasture between the barley and wheat. This makes it almost identical with the third rotation, than which perhaps no better can be adopted on two-thirds of the soils of this country. In addition to the crops above mentioned, several others are occasionally introduced. The most important of them are rye, cole or rape, beet-root, hops, and flax. At the present low price of grain, the culture of the last will probably be greatly extended. It already forms almost a staple crop in Ireland. From the above Table of the state of the employment of the land, it will be seen that the quantity under the plough in England, is about five millions of acres less than that in meadow and pasture. The produce of the latter is consumed to a considerable extent in feeding farm horses; still a vast surplus remains, and exhibits, both in the mode in which it is raised, and the uses to which it is applied, a peculiar feature of English, as distinguished from Scotch husbandry. In Scotland, there is not much arable land kept permanently in grass, except that which is intended for ornament, in the neighbourhood of country seats. Meadows artificially formed for irrigation, by a kind of catch-work, exist on an extensive scale, in particular localities, but meadows, in the sense in which an Englishman understands the term, are scarcely known. The meadows of England are permanent hay-fields, which are annually cut, and maintained in fertility, by regular and heavy doses of farmyard manure. Much of the land thus employed is naturally of poor quality, having only a thin covering of soil over a hungry gravel, or ferruginous tenacious clay, but, by the careful management of perhaps a century, has become covered with a close sward of the richest green, and of admirable feeding qualities. The attention paid to this kind of land is sometimes in excess, and has led, in several districts, to a comparative neglect of the labours of the plough—a circumstance which accounts, in some degree, for the alleged superiority of the best Scotch, to the general average of English farming. Taking the term, in its widest sense, as including not merely the raising of crops of grain, or roots, but the rearing and fattening of stock, the improving of breeds, and dairy management, there is no country in the world that can be compared to several of the S. districts of Great Britain. It is sufficient to mention, among horses, the race-horse, the finest type, and the parent of the best existing breeds of that animal; among cattle, the short horns of Durham; and among sheep, the celebrated South Downs and Leicesters. In dairy produce, several districts are equally pre-eminent.

The following table shows the extent of land appropriated to the different crops in the United Kingdom in 1869, as well as the numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs:—

Crops—		Great Britain.	Ireland	U. Kingdom
Wheat	acres	3,652,125	285,150	3,949,378
Barley or Bere	,,	2,151,324	188,332	2,348,148
Oats	,,	2,757,053	1,701,615	4,471,113
Rye	,,	46,896	7,892	54,865
Beans	,,	529,900	8,813	538,943
Peas	,,	296,234	1,147	297,602
Potatoes	,,	511,543	1,044,681	1,584,041
Turnips	,,	2,165,142	320,044	2,495,564
Mangold	,,	249,041	19,651	268,744
Carrots	,,	13,265	3,789	17,815
Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape	,,	115,083	42,268	157,521
Vetches, Lucerne, &c.	,,	501,792	36,264	541,188
Flax	,,	17,543	206,483	224,034
Hops	,,	64,488	—	64,488
Live Stock—				
Cattle		5,423,081	5,620,352	9,083,416
Sheep		30,711,396	4,822,441	35,607,812
Pigs		2,308,539	862,443	3,189,167

By far the largest quantity of wheat is grown in England, 3,396,890 acres being devoted to this crop in 1868, out of a total of 3,951,018 for the United Kingdom. Of oats England had 1,488,470 ac., Wales 257,153, Scotland 1,011,130, and Ireland 1,699,919.

Minerals.—Such is the mineral wealth of the British Isles, that, with exception of quicksilver and gold, which, though found both in Scotland and Ireland, are too limited in quantity to repay the labour of searching for it, it is scarcely possible to mention a metal or mineral product, of economical value, which is not worked, to a greater or less extent, beneath their surface. Among these, the first place is unquestionably due to

Coal.—It claims precedence, not merely because the annual output of it, in regard both to quantity and aggregate value, exceeds that of any other mineral product, but because without it the other natural resources of the country, and the industry of its inhabitants, must have for ever remained, in a great measure, undeveloped. The coal fields are not confined to one particular district, but occupy a series of basins sometimes touching, but more frequently at a considerable distance from each other, and extending, in an irregular curve, from the S. slopes of the Ochil Hills to the Bristol Channel. Under the head of *Physical Features*, reference has already been made to the carboniferous formation both of Great Britain and Ireland, and little more can now be done than glance at the localities of particular fields, and append a few important statistics. Beginning with the N. limit, we find a field commencing in the W. by great outbursts of trap, of which Stirling Castle crowns the most prominent summit, skirting the foot of the Ochils, and passing onward to the German Ocean, near St. Andrews; then turning round into the estuary of the Forth, and continuing up the l. bank of that river; occupying great part of Fifeshire, a small isolated portion of Perthshire, and almost the whole of Clackmannanshire. The coal of this field is of several kinds; but the most important seams are splint, part of it of a free, open, burning quality, greatly

in demand for steam navigation, from its not corroding the furnaces and boilers, and part of it admirably adapted for the blast furnace. Part of this field, immediately to the W. of Dunfermline, contains a coal which, in its richness and quality of caking, bears a resemblance to that of Newcastle, and has been worked, as ancient records prove, for at least five centuries. On the opposite side of the Forth, and almost in visible communication with the field already described, another field extends over a considerable portion of the Lothians. It furnishes the greater part of the fine fuel which is used in the metropolis of Scotland, and contains excellent seams of parrot coal. To the W., but at some distance, lie the coal basins of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayrshire; the first, famous throughout the world for the immense manufacturing establishments which it mainly has called into existence, and made prosperous; the second, remarkable chiefly as containing, near Johnstone, the thickest seam of coal in Scotland or (if the Dudley field be not an exception) in the British Isles; and the last, as yet imperfectly developed, but evidently destined to higher importance than it has yet attained. In the N.W. of Dumfries-shire, in the neighbourhood of Sanquhar, there is a coal field, the capabilities of which, hitherto little known, because of its inland and almost inaccessible position, will be proved, now that an important railway intersects it. In the S.E. of the same county is another small field near Canonbie, with a considerable local consumption, and particularly interesting as the last of the Scotch, and the connecting link with the great English coal fields. Immediately on passing the border, the first of these fields lies before us, extending over the greater part of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and centering near Newcastle, which gives it its name. The proximity of this field to the sea, and the excellence of the coal, unrivalled for domestic use, early made it the great theatre of mining operations, which are there carried on to an extent, and on a scale of magnificence, which make it a world's wonder. It furnishes the larger proportion of sea-borne coal, whether to domestic or foreign ports, and, notwithstanding of the competition which it now has to sustain with inland supplies by railway, still sends annually to London about 3,000,000 tons. Several of the pits have a depth exceeding 150 fathoms, and more than one colliery has a capital exceeding £100,000, sterling. On the opposite coast, nearly in the same latitude, is a small coal field, the workings of which, at Whitehaven and Workington, have been carried to a great distance beneath the sea. Besides supplying the local consumption, it exports extensively to the S. of Scotland and the N. of Ireland; in particular to the town of Belfast, whose flourishing foundries and factories mainly depend upon it. The next coal field to the S. is, in many respects, the most important of all. It includes a large central space, not entirely occupied by coal, but interrupted, longitudinally, by a broad belt which consists of the lower strata of the carboniferous system, and thus forming a kind of twin fields, the one of which extends from Leeds to Nottingham, while the other has its greatest length from S.W. to N.E., and borders, at its E. and W. extremities respectively, on Manchester and Liverpool. It thus can boast, not only of being the seat of what has been termed the world's great workshop, but of furnishing the most essential elements both of its existence and prosperity. The W. branch of this coal field is continued S. by a narrow belt, and terminates in a space of a triangular shape, occupied by the small field of Newcastle-under-Line. The only other coal field of a magnitude similar to those already mentioned, is that of S. Wales, which, though it long lay almost unknown or unheeded, has, in comparatively recent times, become the centre of some of the greatest public works of the empire. It is of an irregularly oval shape, and passing from Monmouth on the E., continues W., without interruption, through Glamorgan to Carmarthen Bay, across which another field or continuation of that already mentioned, stretches irregularly to St. Bride's Bay. The characteristic features of this great coal field are, the large quantities of anthracite or stone coal which it contains, and the hilly nature of the country in which it lies. The latter gives the important advantage of obtaining access, even to the deepest seams, by means of horizontal adits, which, as the miners express it, carry off the water 'on its own feet,' and save the expense both of deep sinkings and powerful engines. From the extent of this field, and the number and thickness of its seams, which, near its centre, number 23, with an aggregate thickness of 95 ft., the field of S. Wales has probably a better title than any other in the kingdom, to be deemed almost inexhaustible. There are several other minor fields, all of them, with exception of that of N. Wales, situated near the centre of England, and thus, from position as much as from extent, possessed of great value. Their names are, the N. Staffordshire, the Shropshire, the S. Gloucester and Somersetshire, the Warwickshire, and the S. Staffordshire. The most important on the list are, the first, N. Staffordshire, from being the principal seat of the potteries; and the last two, Warwickshire and S. Staffordshire; Coventry deriving its supplies from the one, Lichfield, Walsal, and Dudley from the latter, and Birmingham chiefly also from it, but partly from both. In S. Staffordshire occurs the enormous seam known as the Ten-yard Coal of Dudley. It properly consists of several seams separated by very thin beds of clay, called partings, and, owing to the necessity of working it in sections, is by no means so profitable as might be imagined. The output of coal in Great Britain, which in 1855 was 61,453,079 tons, had risen in 1871 to 117,352,028 tons. About a tenth of the total produce is exported, and about a fifth consumed in the manufacture of iron. Assuming the medium price of 10s. per ton, the value is £50,000,000 sterling. The export of coal to foreign countries in 1849 was, including cinders and culm, 2,837,979 tons. The following table shows the recent progress of the coal trade: –

Tons of Coals Raised, Exported, *and* Retained for Home Consumption in 1861–67.

	Raised.	Exported.	Retained.
1861.....	85,512,144	7,855,115	77,657,029
1862.....	83,510,838	8,301,852	75,202,986
1863.....	88,165,465	8,275,212	79,890,253
1864.....	92,062,873	8,809,908	83,852,965
1865.....	98,150,587	9,170,477	88,980,110
1866.....	101,506,794	9,648,216	91,858,178
1867.....	105,077,443	10,052,759	95,024,684

Iron.—Almost the whole of the iron ore smelted in this country is a carbonate, which is invariably found, to a greater or less extent, in all coal measures, but exhibits itself in a great variety of forms, and with very different qualities. Of our great coal fields, none is so destitute of iron as that of Newcastle; and hence, though not a few blast furnaces are in operation there, the ores used are obtained, not from the surrounding pits, but by importation, often from considerable distances. The most important iron districts of England are those of Yorkshire, especially the rich and recently developed Cleveland district in the North Riding, Shropshire, South and North Staffordshire, and South Wales. The coal fields already described sufficiently fix their localities; and, therefore, it is only necessary to mention here that the ores are obtained partly from *bands*, and partly from *seams*. The former name is usually applied to nodules or balls, generally of a round or oval shape, which lie together with considerable regularity, often in contact, but always without adhesion, and are, for the most part, embedded in thick beds of shale or *blaes*. The latter name is given to ironstone lying in regular strata, and worked in the same manner as coal. These strata generally are only a few inches, and scarcely ever a foot in thickness. Perhaps not always the finest in quality, but, for many reasons, the most valuable of the stratified ironstones is the *blackband*, so called from the darkness of colour produced by the large proportion of coaly matter which it contains. It is singular that the only part of England known to contain this stratum, is a portion of the coal field of S. Wales. In Scotland, also, it was at one time supposed that it was merely a local deposit, and that its existence, or at least its good qualities, were confined to the range of a few miles in the neighbourhood of Airdrie. Here, accordingly, some of the largest smelting establishments of the kingdom suddenly sprung up; and a small estate, the surface of which did not yield £500 per annum, began to yield its fortunate possessor, from its mineral treasures, at least £10,000 per annum. A more careful examination has proved that few of our Scottish coal fields are without these blackband seams, and numerous ironworks have in consequence arisen in numerous districts, where their profitable existence had hitherto been deemed impossible. In 1830 there were no more than 16 blast-furnaces in Scotland, producing about 40,000 tons of pig-iron; in 1867 there were 167, of which 112 were in blast, and produced 1,031,000 tons. Fifeshire

has 13 blast-furnaces, Stirlingshire 7, and Linlithgowshire 4. In Lanarkshire the area of the seam has proved equally extensive, but, from the number of ironworks previously existing, it has not so much led to the establishment of new as to the extension of old works, and to the almost universal substitution of blackband for the inferior claystones formerly in use. The number of furnaces erected was in 1867, 96, of which 67 were in blast, and the number of active ironworks was 14. Ayrshire, on the other hand, where the works of Muirkirk only existed, is now beginning to be almost studded over with them. In the above-mentioned year there were 8 ironworks active, 45 furnaces built, and 34 in blast. The total production of pig in 1868 was estimated at 1,068,000 tons; the shipments to foreign ports, 324,018 tons; coastwise, 238,922 tons. A discovery of perhaps greater importance than that of the blackband, because applicable to the ironworks of England as well as to those of Scotland, took place about the same time. By heating the blast, before entering the furnace, to about 600° (*i.e.*, to such a degree that lead exposed to it melts), its power is so much increased, that the most stubborn materials quickly give way before it, and raw coal becomes even more efficient in smelting than coke was before. A ton of iron can thus be obtained with much fewer materials, and, what is of considerable moment, in far less time. A furnace which, under cold blast, makes 70 tons a-week, easily makes 100 under hot blast. Another improvement, by which the gases evolved within the furnace are not allowed to escape, but collected and made available for fuel, is in operation in several works, and promises important results. The annual make of pig-iron in the kingdom is estimated at 5,000,000 tons. About one third is used for castings, and the remainder, not exported, is converted into malleable iron. In this second part of the process Scotland apparently fails. Her furnaces smelt about one fifth of the whole produce, but a considerable part of this make is sent as pig to England, to be made malleable there, either by itself or in mixture with English pig. The cause of this is not very obvious, but there is probably some ground for a prevalent belief that pig made from a variety of ores, as in England, is somewhat superior to that made from blackband alone, and that this superiority becomes still more manifest when it is made malleable. A similar opinion exists in some quarters as to the superior strength of iron made by cold blast; which, accordingly, notwithstanding of its numerous disadvantages in other respects, is still used to a considerable extent. The principal statistics of the iron trade are given in the following table:—

PRODUCTION OF IRON, *and* EXPORT, *in* GREAT BRITAIN.

Years.	Furnaces.	Quantities in tons.	Export in tons. Bar Iron.	Pig Iron.
1830	376	677,417	59,885	12,036
1810	402	1,366,400	141,719	49,801
1867	913	4,761,023	883,570	567,319

The whole production of 1869 is estimated at over 5,000,000 tons, of which Scotland, with 130 furnaces in blast, produced 1,150,000 tons. The annual produce, per furnace, in 1796 did not exceed 1033 tons; in 1867 it had risen to about 8000 tons.

The principal localities in which lead, copper, and tin are found, have been already mentioned. Additional facts of importance are subjoined:—

QUANTITIES *of* LEAD, COPPER, *and* TIN, PRODUCED *in the* UNITED KINGDOM *in* 1867, *in tons.*

	Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
England	42,639½	9,044½	8,760
Wales	19,551		
Isle of Man	2,834	—	—
Ireland	1,308	1,188½	—
Scotland	2,108	—	—
Total	68,440½	10,233	8,760

The ton of lead is supposed to yield, on an average, about 10 oz. of silver.

It seems unnecessary to give any details as to minerals of minor importance. The principal articles are salt, of which the quantity obtained, chiefly from rock-salt and brine pits, has been estimated at nearly 1,000,000 tons. The locality in which salt is most extensively worked at present centres near Chester; and the supply is so great as to be inexhaustible. Quarries also exist in every part of the British Isles, except the S.E. of England. They furnish granite susceptible of a polish which makes it fit for statuary, freestone of the purest white and most durable substance, and immense quantities of the finest roofing-slates. As to the value of the produce from quarries, little authentic information exists. The following summary of the mineral produce of Great Britain, on an average of three years ending 1867, is compiled from parliamentary returns:—

Tin	9,576 tons,	value	£885,281
Copper	11,091 ,,	,,	995,198
Lead	67,703 ,,	,,	1,384,059
Silver from Lead	722,146 oz.	,,	196,562
Pig iron	4,703,442 tons	,,	11,667,818
Coals	101,427,203 ,,	,,	25,356,812
Salt, alum, gold, zinc, &c.	—	,,	2,200,000
			£42,685,730

The above are the estimated values at the place of production, and that assigned to the coal is much less than our previous estimate. M'Culloch's *Commercial Dictionary* (1869) values the pig-iron at £15,000,000, and allows £5,000,000 more for its conversion into bar-iron.

Fisheries.—The raw materials obtained from the land of the United Kingdom, having now been described, we proceed to notice those which are obtained from its waters, including under the term, not merely rivers and lakes, but bays and creeks, and immediately surrounding seas. Considering the large extent of space occupied by these within the interior of the kingdom, and along its coast, it might be supposed that the fisheries, by which their produce is obtained, would be one of our greatest national interests. They have accordingly been felt to be so, and many efforts have been made by Government to foster them. The success of these efforts not being such as to encourage their continuance, all bounties have been withdrawn. One great obstacle to the general consumption of fresh fish, has been the difficulty of transport, now much diminished by the facilities offered by railways, and it would seem that in some important inland towns, where fresh fish were previously known only as an expensive luxury, they can now be had at a price which places them within the general reach, so far at least as to afford a wholesome and grateful change of diet. The principal British fisheries are those of salmon, herring, and cod. The first is carried on chiefly in the rivers and estuaries of Scotland and Ireland; the second on all the coasts and islands of Scotland, the great centre of resort for curing being the towns of Wick, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh; the last around the N. islands, and along the E. coast of Great Britain, particularly the edges of the Dogger Bank, off the coast of Yorkshire. Among minor fisheries may be mentioned those of mackerel, pilchards, oysters, and lobsters. Of these last, and indeed of all kinds of fresh fish, by far the largest consumer of the kingdom is London.

Manufactures.—Taking these in the order of their importance, we begin with *cotton*. The history of this manufacture, which now employs more hands than any other within the kingdom, and furnishes above one-third in value of the whole exports, is indeed remarkable. The raw material is of vegetable origin, and is obtained from the internal coating of the pod or seed-vessel of the *Gossypium*, of which there are several varieties, some growing as a tree or shrub, and others as an annual herbaceous plant. It is from the latter that the far greater part of the supply is obtained; and for this supply, as none of the varieties grow in our climate, we are entirely dependent on other countries. Cotton grows well in India, and would undoubtedly thrive well in many of our other possessions; but at present, and for many years, the supply has been in a manner monopolized by a few of the southern states of N. America. In so far therefore as regards the raw material, we have no advantage in the market over other competitors; but, compared with one of the most jealous and enterprising of them, are placed in unfavourable circumstances. The more astonishing is our success in gaining the lead, and maintaining it, while all other nations are lagging at an immeasurable distance behind. The explanation of the fact is to be found in the nature of the manufacture, and a series of wonderful inventions, all made, with the exception of that of the American Whitney, for separating the cotton from the seed, by subjects of Great Britain—by Arkwright, Hargreaves, Compton, and Cartwright—contrivances, too, tending, in a remarkable manner, to give new advantages to a country possessing, like ours, exhaustless fields of coal, unrivalled machinery, vast accumulations of capital, and a dense, orderly, and industrious population. On the subject of this manufacture, interesting volumes have been written; and as any

analysis, however condensed, would far exceed our limits, the leading facts must be exhibited in a tabular form.

TABLE OF IMPORTS *of* COTTON WOOL *into, and of* EXPORTS *and* DECLARED VALUE *of* COTTON MANUFACTURES, TWIST, *and* YARN, *from the* UNITED KINGDOM.

	Import.	Export.		
	Wool.	Twist & Yarn.	Cotton Goods.	Dec. Value.
Years	lbs.	lbs.	yds.	£
1820	151,672,655	23,032,325	248,370,630	16,516,748
1830	263,961,452	64,645,342	444,598,498	19,428,664
1840	502,488,010	118,470,223	790,631,997	24,668,618
1850	664,696,816	135,790,278	1,472,534,391	21,431,180
1860	1,390,938,752	197,343,655	2,776,218,427	52,012,380
1868	1,328,084,016	174,262,196	2,977,106,551	67,686,772

TABLE, *showing the effect of successive improvements in diminishing the price of* COTTON CLOTHS; *the same article—a piece of Calico, known in the trade as 7*$\frac{3}{4}$*—is given throughout.*

	Price of Cotton.	Price of Weaving.	Selling Price.
Years.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
1814	2 6	3 0	1 5 0
1820	1 1	2 0	0 15 9$\frac{3}{4}$
1830	0 6$\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	0 8 3
1840	0 6	1 3	0 7 3
1844	0 4$\frac{3}{4}$	1 1$\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 9

Woollen.—This is our most ancient, and was for centuries our great staple manufacture. The flocks fed on our downs and other pastures, furnished wool of peculiar excellence, and in such abundance, as both supplied the home demand at a moderate price, and left a large surplus for exportation. There cannot be a doubt, however, that the first great improvements were not of native invention, but were introduced by foreigners, whom either the wise policy of our sovereigns had allured, or the merciless bigotry of their sovereigns had driven into the kingdom. Though the manufacture cannot boast of an extension like that of cotton, it holds the next place to it; and, besides working up the greater part of the wool grown within the kingdom, draws largely on other countries for additional supplies, particularly on Australia, *which see*, p. 263. In the finer broadcloths our manufacturers have formidable competitors in the Belgians, from whose forefathers we may be said to have learned this branch, and also in the Saxons; but in other woollens our position, in several branches, is at least as high as that of any other country, while in not a few our superiority is decided. The chief seat of the woollen manufacture is in England—the W. Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, being the most distinguished for broad cloths; Norfolk for worsted stuffs, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire for woollen hosiery. Blankets and flannels have numerous localities, but for the finer qualities the W. of England and several of the Welsh counties are most conspicuous. Carpets, of every quality and pattern, are extensively made at Kidderminster, Cirencester, Worcester, &c.; but those of Wilton and Axminster are so superior, as to suffer little by comparison with the celebrated fabrics of Turkey and Persia. A particular species of woollen manufacture, in which the resources of modern ingenuity are signally displayed, is that of *shoddy*. Its raw material is woollen rags, which, after various purifying processes, are reduced to their original wool, then re-spun, re-dyed, and re-manufactured. Formerly, the article produced was so coarse as to be fit only for padding and similar purposes, but now, either alone or with a partial mixture of raw wool, shoddy is made into flushings, druggets, pilot and other great-coats, carpets, and table-covers, some of the last of great beauty. The principal seat of the shoddy trade is Dewsbury, about 8 m. from Leeds. The woollen manufacture of Ireland is on a very limited scale, being confined to a few broad-cloth factories near Dublin and Cork; and a few blankets and flannels, the former in Kilkenny, and the latter at Wicklow. Scotland has made much more progress, but still bears no proportion to England. The chief seats of the Scotch woollens are Aberdeen for broad cloths, chiefly coarse, and the spinning of worsted; Kilmarnock for carpets, bonnets, and shawls; Stirling and its neighbourhood for carpets and tartans; Galashiels, Jedburgh, and also a number of small towns along the foot of the Ochils, for narrow cloths of several varieties, tartans, shawls, plaids, &c.; Inverness for tartans, and Hawick for hosiery.

Linen.—In England the spinning of flax is carried on to a great extent, but its manufacture into cloth is comparatively limited. The chief seat of the manufacture is Leeds and its vicinity, and other parts of the W. Riding; also parts of Lancashire, Dorset, and Durham. A considerable quantity of damask and diaper is made at Barnsley. Linen is the great staple of Ireland, and was long, in regard to textile fabrics, the staple also of Scotland. In the former, extraordinary means were employed to foster it. It early fixed its seat in the N., particularly near Belfast, and there the great changes which have taken place in the mode of manufacture, by the substitution of spinning-mills and factories for the domestic wheel and loom, appear only to have fixed it more permanently. Almost the only form into which flax is manufactured in Ireland is plain linen, chiefly shirtings. The export of linen yarns and manufactures to Great Britain was £10,327,000 in 1864. The number of powerlooms employed in 1868 in weaving flax was 12,769. In Scotland the manufacture assumes greater variety. Besides plain linen, it has manufactures of Osnaburgs, sheetings, sailcloth, sacking, &c., chief seat, Dundee; and of diaper and damask, chief seat, Dunfermline. The staples of both towns are by far the most important of their kind in the kingdom; and the Dunfermline table-linens are not surpassed anywhere. Large quantities of jute are now spun in combination with flax at Dundee.

Silk.—Here the raw material is, like cotton, entirely of foreign production, with the important difference in favour of silk, that, instead of being almost monopolized, and consequently liable, in regard both to quantity and price, to be controlled by a single country, the limits of its production include an immense range, of which a considerable portion belongs to our own colonies and dependencies. This is perhaps the only great branch of manufacture, in regard to which, at least in finer fabrics, we must yield the palm of superiority, and be contented with something less than equality. The number of silk-mills is considerable, and confined chiefly to England. To England, likewise, belong the chief seats of the silk manufacture. Paisley is almost the only town out of it in which it is carried on to a great extent; and even there, the celebrated shawls of unrivalled excellence are generally a mixed fabric of silk and wool. The chief seats of the silk trade in England are, the district of Spitalfields in London, Manchester, and Coventry.

The following Table contains a statement of the imports of the raw materials of the woollen, linen, and silk manufactures; and of the exports of goods manufactured from them.

	Quantity of Raw Materials Imported.			Declared Value of Goods Exported.				
	Wool.	Flax and Codilla.	Silk.	Woollen Goods.	Woollen Yarn.	Linen Goods.	Linen Yarn.	Silk Goods
Years.	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.	£	£	£	£	£
1845	76,813,855	1,418,323	4,354,090	10,564,434	1,066,925	3,036,370	1,060,566	766,405
1850	72,074,483	1,821,578	4,942,417	8,584,859	1,451,093	3,957,735	887,295	1,050,645
1855	99,300,446	1,293,435	7,548,759	7,718,374	2,026,095	4,118,013	932,981	1,082,592
1860	148,396,577	1,464,810	9,462,982	12,156,998	3,813,450	4,804,803	1,801,272	1,587,303
1865	212,206,747	1,913,132	7,792,580	20,101,730	5,429,504	9,156,990	2,535,321	1,404,381
1868	251,747,015	1,816,669	7,392,751	19,536,073	6,376,015	7,113,873	2,308,494	1,083,060

Beside the manufactures already mentioned, there is a great number which, though separately of less importance, absorb immense sums of capital, exhibit many of the most wonderful specimens of human ingenuity, and give subsistence to millions of the population. We can do little more than glance at the most prominent.

Under the head of *minerals*, we only noticed the preliminary steps of converting ores into metals; and, in the case of iron, we referred to the additional step of converting it, from its first smelted state, into malleable iron. Vast processes remain behind, and constitute numerous branches of manufacture under the general name of hardware. Several of the

articles produced are of a boldness and magnitude almost sublime, and many of them are so small as to be almost microscopic. To the former class belong iron bridges, no longer suspension only, but tubular bridges, one of which spans the Menai Straits, and open-work or lattice-girder bridges;—steam-engines, either lifting up whole rivers from the lowest depths, or ploughing the widest and stormiest oceans; or, it may be, performing some minute or singularly delicate process, which the most skilful human fingers would vainly attempt to imitate;—machinery of every kind, by which inanimate matter acts as if it were endowed with vitality, not only performing its appointed tasks, but giving distinct and audible warning when, from accidental causes, it becomes incapable of performing them. For minuter articles of hardware, reference may be made to the countless products of Sheffield and Birmingham, not excluding articles in the precious metals—plate, jewellery, and watches, made also extensively in the same towns, but nowhere in the wide world so perfectly as in London. Passing from *metals* we come to *earths*, both in the more ordinary forms of pottery, and in the form of porcelain, with its classic shapes and gorgeous colours and exquisite designs. In the district of the potteries in Stafford we see a great national interest, almost created by the enterprise and genius of a single man. Among earths, too, at least as to principal constituents, we may include glass, and the numberless forms of beauty and utility which it has been taught to assume. One branch of this manufacture—the making of stained glass—has been considerably developed of late, and has produced beautiful results in stained windows for churches, public buildings, and private residences. The principal seats of the glass manufacture are Birmingham, London, Ravenhead in Lancashire, Newcastle, and South Shields. Another manufacture, almost of equal beauty, and of more importance to civilization, is that of paper. It is of vast extent, and, in its processes, exhibits some of the highest triumphs which human ingenuity has yet achieved. In connection with it are various manufactures, of which it may be considered as, directly or indirectly, the parent—type-founding, printing, books, and with them literature in its various departments, engraving, &c. From these we must descend to less refined employments, and one of the first which claims attention is the manufacture of leather, including its various subdivisions of tanning, currying, shoe, glove, and harness making, with numerous minor branches in which leather is employed, as in making trunks, portmanteaus, &c. The list of manufactures would be very incomplete did we not mention hats, soap, and candles; sugar-refining, and the various chemicals on which our textile manufactures in particular depend, for accomplishing their nicer processes, as bleaching, dyeing, &c. Our last head, and it is the only one of whose undue magnitude philanthropists justly complain, is that of breweries and distilleries. The former, furnishing the national beverage of England, are there of unparalleled magnitude, but the liquor must be used in great excess before it can be productive of serious mischief. The latter have their greatest extent in Scotland and Ireland. The product, taken undiluted or in excess, is worse than a poison. To its maddening effects, three-fourths of the poverty and crime, at least of Scotland, may be traced.

Trade and Commerce.—In every country possessing much accumulated capital and a dense population, partly in wealthy, and generally in somewhat comfortable circumstances, the home may safely be presumed to be greater than the external trade. Its extent, however, cannot easily be ascertained, even in countries where all the districts and towns are hemmed round with officers to levy customs on every article which may be brought into them, and becomes altogether conjectural in a country like ours, where not a shadow of restraint prevents us from moving about at will, and transporting both our persons and our goods throughout its whole length and breadth. Our foreign trade or commerce, properly so called, is more easily calculated, at least in its leading branches; but the magnitude to which it has attained is so great, and the strides with which it continues to advance so rapid, that it is impossible to contemplate it without feeling bewildered and overpowered. Fortunately we now possess official information on almost every topic of a commercial nature, and by drawing freely on the tables regularly published by the Board of Trade, and using a little discretion in selecting from them, everything of essential importance can be communicated within a very narrow compass. The two fundamental points are, the extent of our commerce, as indicated by the quantity and value of imports and exports; and the direction of our commerce, as indicated by its apportionment among the different countries with which it is carried on. These points, and some others of a kindred nature, are elucidated by the following tables, and in those contained in the *Supplement*:—

IMPORTS *into the* UNITED KINGDOM *in* 1849 *and* 1850.

		1849.	1850.
Animals, living—Horned cattle	number	53,449	66,462
Sheep and Lambs	number	129,266	143,498
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	cwts.	158,541	184,043
Bacon and Pork	cwts.	732,970	547,568
Swine's and Hogs'	number	2,053	7,287
Barilla and Alkali	tons	1,404	1,745
Bark for Tanners or Dyers' use	cwts.	368,582	360,674
Beef, fresh and salted	cwts.	119,962	135,414
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as animal charcoal	tons	29,424	27,183
Brimstone	cwts.	845,388	664,670
Butter	cwts.	281,969	331,135
Cauutchouc	cwts.	5,328	7,617
Cheese	cwts.	390,147	347,773
Clocks	value £	61,565	78,041
Cocoa	lbs	7,805,325	4,478,828
Coffee	lbs	63,315,787	50,869,521
Corn:—Wheat	qrs.	3,845,378	3,754,593
Barley	qrs.	1,381,008	1,013,051
Oats	qrs.	1,267,106	1,165,856
Rye	qrs.	240,556	94,078
Pease	qrs.	234,366	181,419
Beans	qrs.	457,933	443,306
Indian Corn or Maize	qrs.	2,224,459	1,286,264
Buckwheat or Bigg	qrs.	11,150	868
Malt	qrs.	...	...
Wheatmeal or Flour	cwts.	3,349,839	3,955,059
Indian Corn Meal	cwts.	101,684	11,401
Other Meal	cwts.	60,320	7,448
Cotton Manufactures, not made up—East India Piece goods	pieces	178,418	180,010
	value £	45,545	68,933
Other Articles	value £	240,301	297,176
Cotton Manufactures, wholly or in part made up	value £	40,911	44,315
Cotton Yarn	lbs	413,478	905,966
	value £	45,779	97,561
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs	tons	283,065	195,060
Eggs	number	97,745,849	105,701,995
Embroidery and Needlework	value £	104,719	136,198
Flax and Tow, or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	cwts.	1,806,673	1,821,578
Fruits, Currants, &c.	cwts.	496,865	463,693
Lemons and Oranges	chests, boxes	361,412	493,501
	No. (loose)	44,551	60,415
	at value £	3,094	3,573
Raisins	cwts.	209,180	276,312
Glass Manufactures	cwts.	32,716	29,801
Glass, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick	sq. feet	68,106	122,391
Guano	tons	83,188	116,926
Hams	cwts.	11,751	16,268
Hemp, undressed	cwts.	1,061,893	1,048,635
Hides, tanned and untanned	cwts.	678,952	591,930
Lace, Thread, &c.	value £	85,243	80,857
Lard	cwts.	156,373	229,614
Leather Manufactures	pairs	709,171	777,944
Gloves	pairs	3,056,752	3,261,061
Other Manufactures of Leather	value £	4,639	5,289
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French	value £	1,904	2,049
Cambrics and French Lawns	pieces	28,736	30,334
Damasks & Damask Diapers	sq. yards	15,130	17,882
Plain Linen & Diaper, & Manufactures unenumerated, not made up	value £	33,762	30,065
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up	value £	13,453	8,534
Mahogany	tons	29,013	32,778
Metals:—Copper Ore & Regulus	tons	47,433	45,980
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	cwts	51,808	97,708
Iron, in bars, unwrought	tons	29,396	34,066
Steel, unwrought	tons	1,012	49
Lead, pig and sheet	tons	7,216	11,977
Spelter	tons	15,915	18,626
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	cwts.	35,827	33,332
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	tuns	20,012	21,328
Palm	cwts.	493,331	448,589
Cocoa-nut	cwts.	64,452	98,040
Olive	tuns	16,944	20,783
Oil Seed-cakes	tons	59,462	65,055
Opium	lbs	105,724	126,316
Potatoes	cwts.	1,417,867	1,348,883
Quicksilver	lbs	2,682,592	355,079
Rice	cwts.	976,196	785,629

Imports—*continued.*		1849.	1850.
Rice in Husk	qrs	31,828	37,154
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre	cwts	566,794	520,012
Seeds:—Clover	cwts	130,254	94,040
Flaxseed and Linseed	qrs	626,495	608,984
Rape	qrs	29,180	107,029
Tares	qrs	30,623	27,294
Silk:—Raw	lbs	4,991,472	4,912,117
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	cwts	12,757	15,6 0
Thrown	lbs	614,770	469,526
Silk Manufactures	lbs	754,127	613,396
Velvet:—Broad Stuffs	lbs	31,972	27,674
Ribbons of Velvet or Silk embossed with Velvet	lbs	51,803	16,675
Plush for making Hats	lbs	165,963	138,909
Silk Manufactures of India	pieces	518,718	715,739
Spices	cwts	9,376,679	13,914,959
Spirits:—Rum	proof galls	5,306,827	4,188,639
Brandy	proof galls	4,479,549	3,227,598
Geneva	proof galls	471,236	337,042
Sugar, unrefined	cwts	6,937,549	6,286,031
Sugar, refined	cwts	304,392	355 387
Molasses	cwts	1,062,837	905,054
Tallow	cwts	1,465,629	1,241,781
Tar	lasts	15,206	12,096
Tea	lbs	53,159,469	50,513,003
Timber, Battens, &c.	hundred	22	34
Other Timber	loads	1,703,609	1,749,207
Tobacco:—Unmanufactured	lbs	42,094,126	33,894,506
Manufactured, and Snuff	lbs	1,913,474	1,532,859
Turpentine, common	cwts	412,042	434,641
Watches	value £	86,305	97,245
Whale Fins	cwts	8,936	9,498
Wine:—Cape	gallons	264,106	234,781
French	gallons	466,169	600,512
Other sorts	gallons	7,239,792	8,632,280
Total of Wine		7,970,067	9,267,573
Wool, Cotton	lbs	75,113,347	72,674,483
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	lbs	1,655,800	1,652,295
Woollen Manufactures	value £	737,870	682,042

Exports *from the* United Kingdom *in* 1849 *and* 1850, *with their* Declared Value.

Exports.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.
			£	£
Alkali, viz., soda, cwts.	689,833	898,146	302,052	402,129
Beer and ale, brls.	135,692	182,519	418,325	567,894
Butter, cwts.	64,831	60,659	217,814	210,871
Candles, lbs	2,353,166	2,723,531	80,644	98,108
Cheese, cwts.	6,759	8,632	24,921	30,604
Coals and Culm, tons	2,828,039	3,347,607	1,087,122	1,280,341
Cordage, cwts.	74,169	89,219	135,237	155,210
Cotton manuf., yds.	1,442,813,645	1,472,334,941	19,280,129	21,091,688
Sewing thread, lbs.	4,955,259	4,357,110	428,276	409,750
Hosiery, doz. pairs	303,507	234,163	119,153	104,434
Various	...	...	243,188	236,058
Cotton yarn, lbs.	149,502,281	131,433,168	6,704,089	6,380,918
Earthenware, pieces	61,528,196	76,952,735	807,395	999,354
Fish, brls.	336,400	259,539	428,202	357,393
Glass manuf., cwts.	268,678	336,614	254,850	308,316
Haberdashery, &c.	...	...	1,192,168	1,470,384
Hardwares, &c.	...	...	2,201,315	2,639,728
Leather, unwrt., cwts.	10,395	32,112	501,298	608,656
,, wrought, lbs.	1,554,107	1,619,062		
Linen manuf., yds.	111,452,395	122,860,623	3,216,366	3,609,679
Sewing thread, lbs.	2,874,038	3,361,922	269,178	330,328
Various	...	...	8,285	17,728
Linen yarn, lbs.	17,264,033	18,559,318	732,065	887,295
Machinery	...	...	700,631	1,043 764
Metals, tons	750,455	829,629	8,001,459	8,751,120
Oil and seeds, galls.	2,732,720	3,292,166	279,407	413,620
Painters' colours, &c.	...	...	208,289	217,803
Salt, bush.	18,539,965	15,824,780	252,991	224,673
Silk manuf., lbs.	817,651	1,164,480	610,126	816,907
S. stockings, doz. prs.	16,753	16,750	34,488	23,683
Various	...	...	154,097	210,155
Silk, thrown, lbs.	106,869	69,874	81,160	53,175
Silk, twist & yarn, lbs.	369 801	475,536	118,553	161,631
Soap, cwts.	101,292	12 ,088	159,675	201,374
Stationery	...	...	314,704	407,344
Sugar, refined, cwts.	223,273	209,235	373,721	344,134
Wool, sheep or lambs', lbs.	11,200,473	12,000,459	536,805	623,964
Woollen man. pcrs.	2,591,184	2,778,734	4,013,582	5,383,062
Woollen man. yds.	51,650,130	63,731,058	2,413,625	2,876,848
Stockings, doz. pairs.	165,615	119,873	86,755	74,482
Various	...	...	109,761	250,467
Woollen yarn, cwts	105,116	123,151	1,090,223	1,451,093
Total			58,910,863	65,767,315

An Account *of the* Official Value *of the* Imports *and* Exports *of the* United Kingdom, *with the* Declared Value *of the* British *and* Irish Produce *and* Manufactures Exported *between* 1820 *and* 1850.

	Official Value of Imports.	Official Value of Exports.			Declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
Years	£	£	£	£	£
1820	32,438,650	38,895,625	10,555,912	48,951,537	36,424,652
1825	44,137,182	47,166,020	9,169,494	56,335,514	38,877,388
1830	46,245,241	61,110,864	8 550,437	69,691,302	38,251,502
1835	48,911,512	78,376,732	12,797,724	91,174,456	47,372,270
1840	67,432,964	102,705,372	13,774,306	116,479,678	51,406,430
1845	85,281,958	134,599,116	16,280,870	150,879,986	60,111,081
1850	100,460,483	175,416,709	21,893,167	197,309,876	71,359,184

Real Value *of the* Merchandise Imported *into, and* Exported *from, the* United Kingdom, *from* 1855 *to* 1868.

	Imports.	Exports.			Total of Exports and Imports.
		British Produce.	For. and Col. Prod.	Total.	
Years	£	£	£	£	£
1855	143,542,850	95,688,085	21,003,215	116,691,300	260,234,150
1856	172,544,154	115,826,918	23,393,405	139,220,353	311 764,507
1857	187,844,441	122,066,107	24,108,194	146,174,301	334,018,742
1858	164,583,832	116,608,756	23,174,023	139,782,779	304,366,611
1859	179,182,355	130,411,520	25,281,446	155,692,975	334,875,330
1860	210,530,873	135,891,227	28,630,124	164,521,351	375 052 224
1861	217 185,024	125,102,814	34,529,684	159,632,498	377,117,522
1862	225,716,976	123,992,264	42,175,870	166,168,134	391,885,110
1863	248,919,020	116 602,342	50,300,067	196,902,409	445,821,429
1864	274,952,172	160,449,053	52,170,561	212,619,614	487,571,786
1865	271,072,285	165,845,729	52,995,851	218,831 576	489,903,861
1866	295,240,274	188,917,536	49,988,146	238,905,682	534,105,956
1867	275,183,137	180,961,923	44 810,606	225,802,529	500,985,666
1868	295,511,566	179,463,644	48,125,019	227,588,663	524,100,229

Declared Value *of* British Manufactured Goods Exported *to the under-mentioned* Countries *in* 1846, 1847.

	1846.	1847.
British Colonies.	£	£
Cape of Good Hope	480,979	688,208
Mauritius	310,231	223,563
St Helena and Ascension	28,309	31,378
Australia and New Zealand	1,411,646	1,614,170
British North America	3,308,059	3,233,014
British West Indies	3,205,587	2,102,577
British India and Ceylon	6,134,456	5,470,105
Foreign Countries.		
France	2,715,963	2,554,283
Belgium	1,158,034	1,059,456
Turkey	1,749,125	2,570,989
Russia	1,725,148	1,814,543
Holland	3,576,469	3,017,423
Italy	3 391,022	2 318,707
Hanse Towns	6,326,210	6,007,366
Foreign West Indies	1,308,033	1,509,776
Sumatra and Java	357,918	357,870
African Coast	421,620	518,420
China	1,791,439	1,503,969
South America	2,443,037	1,707,903
Brazil	2,749,338	2,568,804
United States	6,830,460	10,974,161

Shipping *employed in the* Trade *of the* United Kingdom *in* 1848.

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British	21,783	4,565,533	21,117	4,724,027
Foreign	13,100	1,960,412	13,645	2,056,054
Total	34,883	6,525,945	34,762	6,780,081

Mercantile Shipping *belonging to the* British Empire *in* 1848.

	Sailing Vessels.	Tons.	Steam Vessels.	Tons.	Total Vessels.	Total Tons.
United Kingdom	24,520	3,249,383	1118	151,426	25,638	3,400,809
Colonies and Dependencies	7,908	638,064	126	13,287	8,034	651,351
Total	32,428	3,887,447	1244	164,713	33,672	4,052,160

GOVERNMENT.—Under this general head, a variety of important particulars are included. The first in order is the Constitution. The *British Constitution* is the growth, and embodies the wisdom and experience, of ages. No man or set of men first preconceived it in theory, and then proceeded to give it a real existence. It assumed its leading features in times when theories were little thought of, and has become what it now is almost imperceptibly, without premeditated design, so that it may truly be regarded as more the result of providential arrangement than of human invention. A constitution so formed, is necessarily full of anomalies, which perplex the theorist, and refuse to bend into accordance with his speculative forms. At the same time, the type of government to which it belongs is obvious. It is a limited, hereditary monarchy, in which the executive power is lodged in the Sovereign, but controlled in its exercise by the legislative power, shared in common by three bodies, of which the Sovereign, though the first in dignity, is by no means the most influential member. The second and third of these bodies are the House of Lords and House of Commons, who meet and vote in separate Chambers. With the Sovereign at their head, they form the Legislature or Parliament; and every enactment, before becoming law, must obtain their separate assent, given first by the House in which it originated, and expressed either unanimously or by an open vote; then in like manner by the other House; and, finally, by the Sovereign, the date of whose assent is held to be that of the operation of the Act, provided no other date is specially expressed. The House of Lords is composed of Lords temporal, that is, peers of blood-royal, British peers, representative peers not British, and of Lords spiritual. Peers of blood-royal sit by courtesy; British peers, after their first creation, by hereditary right; representative Peers by election. Peers of the last class are partly Scotch, partly Irish, and are elected by the other peers of their respective countries, who are not British. Scotch peers, 16 in number, are elected for each Parliament; Irish peers, 28, sit for life. Lords spiritual are archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland. All those of England, with exception of four without seats, sit for life. Of those of Ireland, only four (one an archbishop) sit by rotation for a single session. The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor, and, in addition to its legislative, performs judicial functions, being, in all civil causes, the Supreme Court of Appeal for the three kingdoms. The third body is the House of Commons. Its members are elected for a single Parliament, which expires legally in seven years, and generally sooner. Its members, 658, are arranged as follows:—

		Members.	
England...	10 Counties.....	172	
	3 Universities	5	..463
	186 Cities and Boroughs	286	
Wales	12 Counties	15	
	1 Borough and 13 Districts of Boroughs	15	.. 30
Scotland....	33 Counties.....	32	
	7 Burghs, 15 Districts, and 2 Universities.....	28	.. 60
Ireland.....	32 Counties.....	64	
	1 University	2	..105
	33 Cities and Boroughs	39	
			658

The qualifications of the electors vary, in minor points, in the different kingdoms; but the general principle is to give a vote for county members to every male not under legal incapacity, who within the county either owns houses or lands to the clear value of £5 per annum, or rents them to the amount of £12 per annum in England and Ireland, and £14 in Scotland; and a vote for borough members to every like male who has been for a year occupier of a house within the Parliamentary borough (in Ireland it must be worth £4 yearly), and has paid poor-rates; and to lodgers occupying lodgings of £10 value unfurnished. The number of electors (three constituencies being estimated) is 983,358 for the counties, and 1,453,023 for the cities, boroughs, and universities; total, 2,436,381, of whom 1,953,144 belong to England and Wales.

The president of the House of Commons is the Speaker, one of the members elected by a majority of the others at the commencement of each Parliament, and for its whole duration. In general, any legislative measure may originate in either House; but the House of Commons possesses the exclusive privilege of originating money bills, and voting money—a privilege which it guards so jealously, that it will not allow the Lords to make any change on a money clause in any bill, of the most general nature, which the Commons may have passed, and sent up to them. When we are told of the immense power of the Crown—its sole right to levy armies, and fit out navies, to make peace or declare war, to appoint all the high functionaries of the State, and dignitaries of the Church; when we are further told that the Sovereign is inviolable in person, nay, by an undisputed maxim of the Constitution, 'can do no wrong'—we are almost tempted to imagine that our boasted free Constitution is little better than an unmitigated despotism; but when we look, on the other hand, to the money privilege of the Commons, and to the necessary consequence, that most of the mighty things which the Crown can theoretically do, it cannot do actually without their sanction, the danger to the Constitution, if there is danger, is seen to lie elsewhere. A revolutionary House of Commons would in fact be a revolution accomplished. But there is no danger, and therefore there need be no fear. Reference has been made to the maxim that the 'Sovereign can do no wrong.' The words sound strangely, but their meaning simply is, that the acts of the Government are considered to be the acts, not of the Sovereign, but of the Ministry which for the time conducts the Government. This Ministry consists principally of what is called the Cabinet, in which are 15 high functionaries. Of these the most important are, the First Lord of the Treasury, who is Prime Minister; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, and the three Secretaries—Home, Foreign, and Colonial. Several other functionaries, though not possessing seats in the Cabinet, are usually regarded as part of the Ministry. It is not with the Sovereign, then, but with ministers, that the responsibility rests; and hence, for their own safety, when they lose the confidence of Parliament and the country, they have no alternative but to resign. Other ministers of different principles succeed, and difficulties which might have seemed to threaten a collision between the highest powers of the State, pass off quietly, and are soon forgotten. In this way the Constitution, like some mechanism of exquisite contrivance, possesses within itself a power of re-adjustment, and seems destined—if neither overpowered by external violence, nor torn to pieces by internal dissension—to be as lasting as the world.

Intimately connected with the Constitution, or important integral portions of it, are its Ecclesiastical Establishments, of which there are two; both Protestant, and in doctrine almost identical, but very different in form—the one, under the name of the United Church of England and Ireland, being Episcopal, and the other, confined to Scotland, Presbyterian. As these churches will be fully described under the heads of England, Ireland, and Scotland, it would be out of place to do more here than mention, besides the Established churches, those of the Dissenters, who no longer labour under civil disabilities, and are both numerous and influential.

After ecclesiastical, our attention is naturally directed to Judicial Establishments, for an account of which we again, and for the same reason, refer to the heads of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Indeed, the only court of justice which can be considered as belonging to all of them alike, is the House of Lords sitting in its judicial capacity, as already mentioned, not to exercise original jurisdiction, but to hear civil causes on appeal. Strictly speaking, this is the only Supreme Court within the British Isles, though the name is usually given to the Court or Courts of each kingdom, whose decisions are subject to no other review but that of the House of Lords. As it is truly to the whole House that the judicial power belongs, every peer having a seat in it is entitled to judge and vote, but in practice, only those called Law Lords exercise judicial functions.

From judicial we turn to Military Establishments, usually comprehended under the general head of the

Army and Navy.—The extent of the British Empire necessarily makes the aggregate military force very considerable; but there is no European state in which the standing army bears so small a proportion to the whole population. This great privilege is mainly owing to our safety from foreign aggression, and the internal tranquillity which, with one great exception, generally prevails. The total number of troops on

the estimates for 1869–70, including depôts of Indian regiments, colonial corps, &c., amount to 127,366 rank and file. To these must be added the troops serving in India, which amount to 63,707; also 128,971 militia, 15,435 yeomanry cavalry, and 174,548 efficient volunteers. This of course is the peace establishment, but during the last great European war, when our very existence as an independent nation seemed to be threatened, gigantic efforts were made, and no state shared more largely than Great Britain in the glory of saving the liberties of Europe, by putting down an unprincipled tyrant. Wherever British troops have been sent on foreign campaigns, and properly commanded, they have proved unrivalled. Here it is sufficient to name the achievements of Marlborough during the last century, and those of Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. In many respects, and particularly as a defensive force, the army must yield to the navy. The advantages of our insular position are often talked of, as if the mere fact of living on an island were in itself a source of safety, whereas the safety is not in the position, but in the ability to defend it. In early times, immense fleets, filled with warlike hordes, issued from the 'frozen loins of the populous North,' and 'poured like a deluge' on our shores, which, from their vast extent, and with the feeble means possessed, it was impossible to defend. Our insular position was in those times our greatest weakness, and so must it be again, if we ever lose our decided superiority at sea. The public mind is, happily, alive to this vital consideration; and hence, while a large standing army is, for many reasons, eyed with jealousy, our navy swells every British heart with honest pride, and is confidently appealed to as a sufficient response to the strange cry which is sometimes heard, proclaiming the defenceless state of Great Britain. A force which is thus honoured and fostered, naturally attracts the best and bravest spirits of the land, and many of the brightest pages in our annals are filled with naval achievements. The total naval force of the United Kingdom in commission and in reserve and building was as follows at the end of June 1869:—

	No. of Ships.	Horse power.	No. of Guns.	Total Tonnage.
In Commission	281	61,645	2,734	332,134
In Reserve and Building	349	44,253	5,248	273,815

In the vessels in commission there were serving 33,644 sailors of all ranks, and 6455 boys; also 6998 marines, making a total of 47,097. The most important and formidable portion of the navy is the armour-clad fleet, which, at the end of September, 1869, consisted of 43 vessels, including those on the stocks. These vessels vary in size and construction, some being corvettes and gun-boats with engines as low as 160 horse-power, and carrying only two guns; others having engines of 1350 horse power, and as many as 28 guns, with armour plates from 4½ to 8 or 9, and even more, inches in thickness. The finest are the class of vessels called Minotaurs. These have a burden of 6621 tons, are 400 ft. long by 59 beam, and plated with armour 5½ in. thick on a backing 10 in. thick, carry about 28 guns, and have engines of 1350 horse-power. The vessels that are not plated consist of about 50 screw ships of the line and over 30 frigates, with a number of sloops, corvettes, gun-boats, tenders, &c.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Passing from subjects of a warlike nature, we come to economical arrangements, and of these, the first which meets us as forming the basis of the whole is the currency or money system; and, in connection with it, the system of weights and measures. In the United Kingdom, 1 lb. Troy of gold, 11 parts pure, and one alloy, is coined into 46 sovereigns and $\frac{89}{100}$ths of a sovereign, in other words, into £46. 14*s.* 6*d.*; thus making the mint or standard price £3, 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. The gold coins in use are sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and constitute the only legal tender in all sums above 40*s.* One lb. Troy of silver, containing 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure, and 18 dwts. alloy, is coined into 66*s.*, of which 20*s.* constitutes the money pound; thus making the mint price of silver 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz. The silver coins in use are five-shilling pieces or crowns, half crowns, two-shilling pieces or florins, shilling pieces, sixpenny, fourpenny, and threepenny pieces. The bronze coins are pence, each = $\frac{1}{48}$th of a shilling, halfpence, and farthings. They are legal tender to the amount of 1*s.* Coins form a comparatively small part of the circulating medium of the country. A far larger part consists of mere representatives of value, in the form of obligations to pay. Of these the most common in use are bank-notes, or documents binding the parties who issue them to pay the specified sums contained on them, to the bearer on demand. The permission to issue bank notes is now confined to certain existing banks, and to certain definite amounts for each bank. By far the largest circulation is that of the bank of England. In that part of the kingdom, no notes under £5 can be issued. In Scotland and Ireland, they are still issued for £1.

In weights and measures, we cannot boast of anything so scientifically formed as the system of France. That country having been thrown into the revolutionary caldron, had no prejudices to consult, and could make any change, however violent. Our Legislature had a very different task to perform, and therefore, instead of attacking inveterate habits and customs with a violence which could only have defeated its own purpose, wisely endeavoured to produce uniformity, by adopting, not the system which it knew to be most philosophical, but that which it believed to be most practicable. In every system, two standard units are essential—one of length, and another of weight. The lineal units of the United Kingdom, as fixed by 5 Geo. IV., c. 74, is the 'Imperial Standard Yard,' measured by 'the distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the straight brass rod, now in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons,' whereon the words and figures, 'Standard Yard, 1760,' are engraved; and to make the recovery of it easy, in the event of it being lost, it is declared that its length is to that of a pendulum vibrating seconds in the latitude of London, as 36 to 39·1393 inches. This standard yard is declared to be 'the only standard measure of extension, whereby all other measures of extension whatsoever, whether the same be lineal, superficial, or solid, shall be derived.' The principal subdivisions are the foot = ⅓ yard, and the inch = $\frac{1}{36}$th foot. The principal multiples are the pole or perch = 5½ yards, the furlong = 220 yards, and the mile = 1760. These lineal measures, squared, give superficial measures, of which the principal are the rood = 40 sq. perches = 1210 sq. yards, and the acre = 160 sq. perches = 4840 sq. yards. The standard unit of weight is the Imperial standard Troy pound, made in 1758, and now in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons. From this, measures of weight are derived. It is subdivided into 12 oz., each oz. into 20 dwts., and each dwt. into 24 grains. To fix the avoirdupois pound, it is declared to be 7000 grains Troy, and subdivided into 16 oz., and each oz. into 16 drams. The multiples avoirdupois are 28 lb. = 1 qr., 4 qrs. = 1 cwt., and 20 cwt. = 1 ton. The standard measure of capacity is fixed by the standard imperial gallon, containing 10 lb. avoirdupois of distilled water, at temperature 62° Fah., or 277·274 cubic inches. The corn, wine, and ale gallons have respectively 268·8231, and 262· of these cubic inches.

Finance.—To carry on the affairs of such a wondrous fabric as the British Empire, necessarily requires sums of an amount so immense, that it is scarcely possible to form a very definite conception of them, notwithstanding of the minute accuracy of the series of official blue books in which they regularly appear. The separate amounts of revenue and expenditure under their different heads, as well as the total amount, are given below. This vast revenue is generally raised in accordance with what are understood to be the soundest principles of political economy; in other words, the taxes, direct and indirect, and the customs which furnish it, are, with few exceptions, collected in the least obnoxious form, fall lightest on articles of primary necessity, or the raw materials of manufacture, and heaviest on articles either of luxury, for which the persons using them must be supposed well able to pay; or of noxious consumption, from the use of which the persons unhappily addicted to them, ought, if possible, to be deterred by the high price which they are compelled to pay. Almost all the great heads of revenue furnish facts of the deepest interest, and it is difficult to refrain from making several of them the subject of special remark. Nowhere can we find *data* better fitted to explain the actual position of the country than in the various sources from which its revenue is obtained; for example, the direct taxation on property and income, showing the vast amount of wealth which must annually be produced, when 5*d.* per pound raises a sum of more than £8,000,000 sterling; the inconceivable amount of correspondence, in endless forms of variety, which must be carried on, when from the postage stamps sold, after paying all expenses of management, there arises a clear surplus of more than £1,245,000. But our

limits forbid, and nothing more can be done here than to append the following important Tables:—

Net INCOME *and* EXPENDITURE *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

	Years ending April 5,				
	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
INCOME.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	19,768,393	21,086,265	19,940,296	21,170,860	20,142,759
Excise	13,296,620	13,958,891	14,276,879	13,932,277	14,043,064
Stamps	7,660,340	7,628,765	7,319,053	6,565,265	6,813,547
Taxes	4,224,039	4,267,159	4,347,571	4,318,963	4,332,980
Property Tax	5,184,711	5,161,581	5,159,368	5,317,245	5,466,218
Post-office	791,000	856,000	932,000	812,000	823,000
Crown Lands	130,000	112,000	61,000	100,000	160,000
Small Revenues	118,902	253,017	116,442	60,132	155,028
	51,074,035	54,626,178	51,451,609	52,276,782	52,266,626
Chinese Money	750,859	667,644	455,021	84,284	... ...
Imprests, &c.	184,430	179,940	176,127	656,666	650,292
Total	52,009,324	54,473,762	52,082,757	53,017,732	52,916,918
Excess of Expend	... ...	... ...	3,092,285	269,378	... ...
	52,009,324	54,473,762	55,175,042	53,287,110	52,916,918
EXPENDITURE.					
Public Debt	28,213,523	28,055,202	28,427,332	28,489,860	28,194,507
Civil List	392,463	893,221	394,233	395,670	396,451
Diplomatic Services	174,265	175,143	169,374	165,591	160,360
Courts of Justice	761,810	942,754	1,054,973	1,113,978	1,081,462
Navy	6,998,917	7,708,294	8,157,287	7,962,597	6,711,724
Army	6,715,409	6,531,699	7,357,689	6,743,654	6,490,475
Ordnance	2,236,507	2,614,616	2,726,698	3,001,128	2,485,387
Annuities and Pensions	540,937	531,818	526,788	503,694	436,933
Miscellaneous	3,634,215	4,039,794	4,285,769	4,521,343	4,421,118
Opium Compensation	640	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Irish Distress	... ...	682,000	975,000	389,920	... ...
Kaffir War	... ...	... ...	1,100,000	... ...	... ...
	49,628,724	51,708,571	55,175,042	53,287,110	50,378,417
Excess of Income	2,380,600	2,765,191	... ...	... ...	2,538,501
	52,009,324	54,473,762	55,175,042	53,287,110	52,916,918

At the Revolution in 1688, the national debt was £664,263, and the interest and management £39,855. At the commencement of the last European war, in 1793, it was £239,350,148; and in 1817, shortly after its termination, £840,850,191. It is now £749,314,132, and the interest and management, as seen above, £26,6[illegible]8,325.

People.—Under this general head we include not merely their numbers or population, properly so called, but whatever is peculiar in their condition—their origin and language, their literature, religion, and manners—everything, in short, which throws light on their social position, and is now usually comprehended under the designation of moral and vital statistics. Some of these topics we can barely glance at, and even the most important of them must be discussed in a few brief sentences.

In 1710, the population of England and Wales was 5,066,337; and nearly at the same time, that of Scotland, 1,050,000; and that of Ireland, 2,099,094; in all, 7,215,431.

The census was first actually taken in 1801 in Great Britain, and in 1821 in Ireland, and ever since in both islands decennially, with the following results:—

SUMMARY ACCOUNT *of the* POPULATION *of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND, *including the* ARMY *and* NAVY, *at the periods at which Censuses have been taken.*

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
England	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,261,437	13,091,005	14,995,138	16,921,888	18,954,144
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438	806,182	911,603	1,005,721	1,111,780
Scotland	1,559,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,114	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	640,500	319,300	277,017	193,469	210,474	... ...
Islands	... ...	... ...	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,196	143,447
Total	10,942,646	12,596,803	14,481,139	16,643,028	18,844,434	21,169,021	24,271,965
Ireland	... ...	... ...	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,551,910	5,708,967
Total of United Kingdom	... ...	... ...	21,282,966	24,410,429	27,019,558	27,721,921	29,070,932

The decennial period having again expired, another census was taken in 1871, and the total population was found to be 31,817,108. The known proportion between births and deaths seems to indicate a greater increase; but considerable allowance must be made for emigration, which has long been carried on, and is daily attracting more attention as a necessary outlet for a constantly increasing population.

This great population, like that of Europe generally, belongs to what is called the Caucasian race, which exhibits the human form in its highest physical type, and is so superior to all other races, that in whatever quarter of the globe it fixes its seat, it sooner or later becomes dominant. One of the most celebrated varieties of this race is the Anglo-Saxon; and to it, though with a considerable intermixture of other Gothic races, the great majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain unquestionably belongs. The Anglo-Saxons, however, were not the original owners of the soil. They found the Celts in possession, and drove them before them into the wildest and most inaccessible parts of Great Britain, particularly the N. and W., where they still remain, and prove their separate origin by one of the most marked of national distinctions—a peculiar language. Ireland experienced a different fortune, and, with the exception of the N. province, where an Anglo-Saxon colony was established in comparatively recent times, is almost entirely peopled by Celts. The Celtic language is also, though with considerable variations, the vernacular of the Highlands of Scotland and Wales, the W. of Ireland, and the Isle of Man, but it has not, and does not seem destined ever to have, a literature. The Anglo-Saxon or English, on the contrary, promises soon to be, if it is not already, the most widely spoken of European languages, and has proved itself inferior to none as a vehicle of thought. Fitted alike for all the great walks of literature, it can move with the dignified step of history, pursue the mazes of metaphysics, give utterance meet to the finest bursts of forensic, senatorial, and pulpit eloquence, and, untwining all the cords of harmony, sustain poets and other imaginative minds in their loftiest flights. The long list of distinguished men who occupy the highest niches in the temple of Fame, and embodied their conceptions in the English tongue, of itself indicates that those who speak it are an intellectual race. Nor is this their greatest praise. As a people they have been thought deficient in softer graces, but are unsurpassed in the sterner and sublimer virtues. Nowhere are honour and integrity in higher esteem; nowhere has philanthropy made more costly sacrifices, or gained more glorious triumphs; nowhere are the final destinies of man held in higher reverence; and nowhere are the great truths of Christianity more deeply pondered, more thoroughly understood, more cordially believed, more sedulously practised. This superiority of character is accompanied, as usual, with superiority of social position; and when men ask, Where is the greatest amount of national prosperity to be found? the best informed of every country turn round and point, with one accord, to Great Britain. There, vast accumulations of wealth have been made, and vast multitudes of families are living in the daily enjoyment of the ordinary comforts of life. But all pictures have their darker shades, and our prosperity is by no means without alloy. Gigantic evils raise their heads in many quarters, and threaten to advance, in spite of all the efforts that are made to stay them. The population is not merely great in proportion to extent of surface, but is much more crowded together, in dense masses, than that of any other country in Europe. France, in addition to its metropolis, has only seven towns with a population exceeding 100,000. The United Kingdom, besides its metropolis, has no fewer than fifteen. All of these contain immense commercial or manufacturing establishments, in which myriads seek their means of subsistence, and live on from day to day, often from the scantiness of their wages unable, and oftener still, from improvidence or some worse habit, unwilling to make any provision for the future. But all trades are more or less fluctuating. Changes occur in the political

world, or markets become glutted, and a sudden revulsion takes place. Want of employment at once dries up the only source from which the first necessaries of life could be obtained; disease soon begins to commit its devastations, and the whole fabric of society is shaken to its base. Such things are not of unfrequent occurrence, and threaten results which it is fearful even to contemplate. But apart from these, pauperism has struck its roots deep, and multitudes live solely on the pittance which a legal provision can obtain for them. In regard to many of the poor, such provision, when other means of subsistence fail, is perhaps one of the simplest dictates of justice; but unhappily the law operates by inflexible rules, and cannot draw any moral distinctions. Poverty *in fact* is all that it provides for; and hence, the poor who have become so by unavoidable misfortune, or, it may be, by the practice of a more than ordinary virtue, must stand on the same footing with those who have made themselves poor by the grossest indulgences, or perhaps only pretend poverty in order to procure additional means of continuing them. When such things can be practised (and an effectual preventive still remains to be discovered), pauperism preys on the very vitals of society. A specimen of the state of pauperism in the United Kingdom is given in the following Table for 1868:—

	Population in 1861.	Number of Paupers receiving Relief when Return drawn up.	Annual Value of Property Rated.	Expenditure for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Rate in the Pound of Expenditure for Relief, &c	Rate per Head of Population.
			£	£	s. d.	s. d.
England and Wales.....	20,063,221	1,034,823	100,612,734	7,194,061	1 5½	7 5·6
Ireland.....	5,708,967	72,925	13,117 769	471,627	0 8½	1 7·5
Scotland.....	3,062,294	80,032	12,887,699	602,185	1 0¼	4 3·9

The same causes which foster pauperism tend to foster crime. Of this, too, there has been a great increase in recent times; but there is reason to hope that the increase is more apparent than real, and that numerous cases which appear in our criminal calendar, indicate not so much an extension of crime, as superior skill in detecting it. The density of the population, and the consequent difficulty often experienced in finding employment, has led to extensive emigration, which is carried on partly under the auspices of the Government, and has unquestionably been most beneficial, inasmuch as it both relieves the mother country of a load which might ultimately prove too heavy for it, adds greatly to the comforts of the emigrants themselves, and tends to supply the most serious want which many of our colonies experience—a want of labour. The extent and direction of emigration from the United Kingdom in 1868 is exhibited in the following Table:—

Country.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners	Not distinguished.	Total
United States.....	40,365	10,463	57,662	41,737	5,305	155,532
N American Colonies.....	6,635	2,007	3,692	8,696	34	21,062
Australian Colonies.....	7,201	1,990	3,141	462	15	12,809
All other Places.....	4,069	491	470	1,061	828	6,922
Totals.....	58,268	14,954	61,965	51,956	6,182	196,325

One of the most favourable symptoms of British society, is the general attention which the condition of its humbler classes is now attracting. Both in high places, and elsewhere, clear heads and warm hearts are labouring anxiously to ameliorate it. And it is well that, amidst their devisings, sanitary measures are not forgotten. Our climate is eminently favourable to health; but for a long time good evidence of the fact was to be found only in the rural districts. Many of our larger towns, with their stagnant atmosphere, their narrow filthy lanes, and damp, sunless, crowded cellars, were the chosen abodes of disease and pestilence. The improvements which have been effected, and continue to be vigorously followed up, already furnish one of the most interesting chapters in the comparatively recent but very important science of vital statistics. In the five years ending 1805, the mortality was one in 41·9; in 1810, one in 44·3; in 1830, one in 46; in 1840, one in 44·5; and in 1844, one in 46. In London in 1685, the mortality, according to Macaulay, was one in 23. It is now one in 42. It is plain, however, that much of a *sanitary* nature is still required in our larger towns, since Mr. Farr, one of the highest authorities on the subject, states the difference in the duration of life in town and country, at not less than 17 years in favour of the latter—the proportion being 55 years in the country, and only 38 in towns. It is not, however, by physical means, important though they be, but by moral means, that permanent improvements of our social system are chiefly to be effected. The first of these, unquestionably, is education. Taken in its highest sense, it includes the whole course of training, by which a human being is raised to the highest perfection of which his nature is susceptible. Such an education is always of difficult attainment; but it is believed that where it meets with congenial minds, the education pursued in our higher schools and colleges is not surpassed in any country in Europe. The description of these celebrated institutions must be reserved for the particular divisions of the empire in which they flourish. Here we can only advert, for a moment, to the humbler education which every citizen ought to receive, because, without it, he is to all intents and purposes not a civilized man, but a savage. For a long time it was supposed that this education was as widely diffused in Britain as in any other country; but the contrary has been proved, and our place among educated nations is not the first. The fact is somewhat humiliating, but it is hoped will soon cease to be a reality. Circumstances have hitherto prevented the establishment of a national system, and Government has in the meantime adopted one of the most effectual modes of stimulating voluntary exertions—by rewarding them with additional grants from the Treasury. Education, on a basis so extended that the most scrupulous cannot refuse to receive it, and of a kind so pure and hallowed, that none can receive without being essentially benefited by it, should be one of the earliest, as it certainly would be one of the noblest achievements of our country. For educational and criminal statistics, *see* ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

History.—Great Britain, for many ages, consisted of two independent, and almost incessantly hostile kingdoms, which became united in 1603, under one sovereign, in the person of James, previously the sixth of the name in Scotland, and thereafter known as James I. With him the history of the British Empire properly begins. His reign has the merit of having been peaceful, but he was ungainly in person, vulgar in manners, and of a cunning, ungenerous, and selfish nature. His learning, which might have shone like a jewel in his crown, only furnished displays of his pedantry, and his highest princely quality was the very equivocal one of entertaining extravagant notions of his royal prerogative. His son and successor, Charles I., was a man of a very different stamp. In person, he was every inch a king; and had he lived in less trying times, the many noble qualities, of which he was undoubtedly possessed, might have made his reign both prosperous and brilliant. Unhappily, he inherited his father's notions of prerogative—notions which, though they had only furnished the father with a topic on which he was perpetually giving utterance to a kind of blasphemous bombast, became the occasion of fearful calamities to the son, at once terminating his reign and his life by a bloody tragedy. An interregnum succeeded, in which the chief actor performed his part with unrivalled ability; but with a character so enigmatical, that many are still puzzled where to give him a place—whether among saints or hypocrites. He had ruled by a military despotism; but the sceptre, which even he was scarcely able to wield, drops at once from the hands of his feeble, but respectable son; and the Restoration of Charles II. was hailed with loud acclamations. Society now underwent a sudden change, and, as too often happens, passed from a bad to a worse extreme. Under the pretext of discountenancing hypocrisy, licentiousness gained the ascendant; and nowhere more completely than at court, where the monarch himself was soon found raising sums for his debaucheries, by pawning his kingdom, and

stooping to the ineffable infamy of bartering its independence, for a pension from such a swaggerer as Louis XIV. The death of Charles II. made way for his brother, James II., an intolerable bigot, who at once brought matters to a crisis, and was soon beyond the kingdom an ignominious exile. Then followed the glorious Revolution of 1688, which completed the Magna Charta by its Bill of Rights, and placed the Constitution on its immovable basis. William and Mary were succeeded by Anne, whose reign is remarkable chiefly for the Act of Union in 1707, and the band of distinguished writers who flourished in it, and have justly procured for it the name of the Augustan Age of English Literature. George I. and George II. followed, both of them adding to limited intellect the greater disadvantage of being foreigners by descent, language, and manners. The reign of each is marked by a rebellion, which aimed to bring back the House of Stuart. They were succeeded by George III., whose blameless private life has endeared his memory to every right-hearted Briton, and whose long reign, though not free from blemishes, is, on the whole, one of the most illustrious in British annals. A visitation of providence withdrew him from public life, and placed him in a state which, notwithstanding of the trappings of majesty which still surrounded it, the very meanest of his subjects could not envy. Meanwhile his place was occupied by his son as Prince Regent, who afterwards succeeded him, under the name of George IV. He looked a king, but can scarcely be said to have lived one. During his reign, the hope which the nation had entertained of an illustrious female succession, was suddenly and grievously extinguished. The sceptre of the British Empire was again to be wielded by a female, but, in the meantime, it passed into the hands of William IV., whose reign, not otherwise much distinguished, is famous for the Reform Act. The period appointed for a female reign now arrived, and our beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria I., ascended the throne. This reign has hitherto been as illustrious as that of the great Maiden Queen, without being tarnished by any of its darker spots. Many years of it have already elapsed, and many more, we trust, are still to come; but this much can now be said—Never could loyalty to the crown be more justly claimed, and never has it been more cordially and universally paid.—(Macaulay's *History of England;* Porter's *Progress of the Nation;* M'Culloch's *British Empire;* Baines' *History of the Cotton Manufacture;* Johnston's *Physical Atlas; Statistical Journal; Parliamentary Returns;* &c.) *See Supplement.*

BRITON-FERRY, par., S. Wales, Glamorgan. P. 1737.

BRITTANY. *See* BRETAGNE.

BRITWAY, par. Irel. Cork; 4010 ac. Pop. 738.

BRITWELL-SALOME, par. Eng. Oxford; 871 ac. Pop. 218.

BRIVES [anc. *Briva Lurretia*], a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 15 m. S.W. Tulle; agreeably situated amidst vineyards and orchards, l. bank, Corrèze, surrounded by a fine avenue of elms; houses substantially built of stone, but the streets narrow, and the public squares indifferent. It has a college and hospital, a court of first resort and of commerce, an agricultural society and seminary, and in the vicinity an extensive cotton mill. Manufactures:—woollens, cotton goods, nut-oil, and wax-candles, brandy, and wax-refining. Trade:—timber, wine, chestnuts, truffles, truffled poultry, wool, cattle, pigs, &c. Coal is worked extensively in the neighbourhood. Pop. 10,389.

BRIVIESCA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Burgos. It stands in a plain, l. bank, Oca, and is well built; houses generally of two stories, and streets straight, spacious, clean, and well paved. It has two parish churches, both handsome buildings; a townhouse, and three hospitals; is well supplied with water, part of which is furnished by a finely ornamented fountain. The manufactures are of no consequence; but corn-mills are numerous, and there is a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 2064.

BRIVIO, a walled tn. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 17 m. E.S.E. Como, r. bank, Adda; commanded by a castle, and having a handsome parish church, and some chapels. Manufactures:—silk and linen fabrics, lace, and paper. Pop. 1930.

BRIXEN, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle, Schwatz, gov. of, and 40 m. S. by E. Innsbruck; in a narrow valley, near the confluence of the Rienz with the Eisach. The town is regularly built; but there is little in it deserving of notice, except the cathedral, which has four towers, and a façade of white marble. Brixen is the seat of a bishop, and has an Episcopal palace, a townhouse, prison, hospital, and several convents. Among the educational institutions are a gymnasium, with 200 students; and a normal school. Some silk is manufactured. Pop. 3600.

BRIXHAM, a market tn., seaport, and par. England, co. Devon. The TOWN is prettily situated on the English Channel, occupying the sides of two hills, a little S. from Berry Head, the S. point of Torbay, and 23 m. S. Exeter; lat. 50° 23′ N.; lon. 3° 30′ W. It is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Brixham, the former comprising a long straggling street. The generality of the older houses are very indifferent buildings; but some of those of more recent erection are sufficiently respectable. The shops are lighted with gas, but not the streets. There are two churches—the parish church, a large ancient structure, in the perpendicular style; a chapel of ease, and Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist chapels; also, a chapel belonging to the Plymouth Brethren; a national and two private schools, several benefit and benevolent societies, and other charities. The trade of Brixham is chiefly in fish, which is carried on to a great extent, London, Bath, and Bristol receiving supplies from this place. The port possesses also a number of vessels, engaged in the coasting and foreign trade; those in the latter plying chiefly to the Mediterranean. Brixham is celebrated in history as the place where the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., landed, November 4, 1688. Pop. 5627. Area of par. 5740 ac. Pop. 6512; in. 4941.

BRIXTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Devon; 2990 ac. Pop. 777.—2, par. Isle of Wight; 3251 ac. Pop. 695.—3, *Brixton-Deverill*, par. Wilts; 2150 ac. Pop. 201.

BRIXTON, a vil. England, co. Surrey, forming an agreeable suburb of London, 3 m. S.S.W. St. Paul's. It consists of North Brixton, and Brixton Hill, composed of neat, well-built houses, extending about 2 m. along either side the road from Kennington to Streatham, with numerous handsome detached villas. In the village and district are six Episcopal and numerous Dissenting places of worship, a house of correction for the county, St. Anne's Asylum, an elegant brick edifice, where 200 boys and 100 girls are maintained and educated; Trinity asylum for aged females, and the Reform alms houses. Pop. 35,435.

BRIXWORTH, par. Eng. Northamp.; 3410 ac. P. 1258.

BRIZINA, or BERIZINA, a vil. Algeria, in the Sahara, 256 m. S.W. Algiers; lat. 33° 32′ N.; lon. 0° 45′ E. It contains about 150 houses, begirt with a wall; and has a mosque and schools. The people spin and weave wool, make tolerable gunpowder, and are good armourers, smiths, farriers, &c. Saltpetre abounds in the environs, while sulphur is obtained from the Beni Mzab. A good deal of fruit is grown, but not much grain. The neighbouring hills contain extensive beds of gypsum.

BROACH. *See* BARODCH.

BROAD BAY, a bay, Scotland, N.E. side isl. Lewis, having Keep Head on the N.W. of its entrance, and Champan Head on the S.E. Its length, inland, is about 7 m.; breadth varying from 3 to 4 m.; lat. 58° 20′ N; lon. 6° 10′ W.

BROAD SOUND, an extensive bay, N.E. coast, Australia, in lat. (entrance) 22° 22′ N.; lon. 149° 30′ E. It runs about 50 m. into the land, in a S.S.E. direction, measuring from the parallel given above, and terminating in a point at its S. extremity, where it is encompassed by high, barren hills, with craggy tops.

BROAD-CHALK, par. Eng. Wilts; 6904 ac. Pop. 821.

BROAD-CLIST, par. Eng. Devon; 9188 ac. Pop. 2450.

BROADFIELD, par. Eng. Herts; 620 ac. Pop. 8.

BROADFORD, a small vil. Scotland, Isle of Skye, 15 m. S.W. Portree; with a church and school-house. A market is held annually. Pop. 80.

BROADHAVEN, a bay, N.W. coast Ireland, co. Mayo, extending from Erris Head on the W., to Kid Island on the E., 5½ m. The anchorage is good, and the water sufficiently deep; but in N. winds there is only room for two or three vessels to ride in safety.

BROADHEMBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 4703 ac. P. 884.

BROADHEMPSTON, par. Eng. Devon; 2047 ac. Pop. 754.

BROAD-HINTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3659 ac. P. 714.

BROADMAYNE, par. Eng. Dorset; 2540 ac. Pop. 486.

BROADOAK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3367 ac. Pop. 283.

BROADSTAIRS, a small seaport and hamlet, England, co. Kent, Isle of Thanet, 2 m. N.N.E. Ramsgate; lat. 51° 23′ N.; lon. 1° 26′ E.; situated on a slope, facing the E. It consists of four principal streets, and a handsome terrace. The thoroughfares are straight and spacious, and though unpaved, are well kept. The houses are in general good; the larger of brick, the others of flint. Water, obtained from deep wells, is abundant. It contains four chapels—one chapel of ease, one Wesleyan, and one Baptist, and an ancient chapel, called the chapel of the Virgin, occupied from time to time by various denominations. There are four principal schools, and several others; a Dorcas society, and various other charities. The town has of late years become a fashionable watering-place, and is provided with suitable accommodation for visitors, including well furnished lodging-houses, a hotel, news and assembly rooms, public libraries, and hot and cold baths. The only trade of the place is in fish. Pop. 1457.

BROADWAS, par. Eng. Worcester; 1160 ac. Pop. 318

BROADWATER, par. Eng. Sussex; 2560 ac. P. 5970

BROADWAY, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Dorset; 1029 ac. Pop. 610.—2, par. Somerset; 2072 ac. Pop. 490.—3, par. Worcester; 4800 ac. Pop. 1629.

BROADWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Gloucester; 1600 ac. Pop. 388.—2, par. Oxford; 5874 ac. Pop. 1107.

BROAD-WINDSOR, par. Eng. Dorset; 6214 ac. Pop. 1516.

BROADWOOD-KELLY, par. Eng. Devon; 2666 ac. Pop. 376.

BROADWOODWIDGER, par. Eng. Devon; 8780 ac. Pop. 890.

BROBURY, par. Eng. Hereford; 508 ac. Pop. 60.

BROCKDISH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1069 ac. Pop. 123.

BROCKENHURST, par. Eng. Hants; 2980 ac. P. 1034.

BROCKEN, or BLOCKSBERG [Latin, *Bructerus Mons*], a mountain, Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, about 20 m. W.S.W. Halberstadt. It is the culminating point of the Harz Mountains, and 3791 ft. high. The summit and nucleus of the mountain are granite, around which the sedimentary rocks lie, enveloping it like a mantle. An inn, called the *Brockenhaus*, in which the host constantly resides, occupies its loftiest summit. Close to the inn is a tower of massy timber, 50 ft. high, and about 1 mile from it is a cleft called the *Schneeloch*, from which the snow scarcely ever disappears. Owing to the hazes which prevail, the view, which is said to be fine, and very extensive, can seldom be seen to advantage. The mountain is said to be haunted, and is the cradle of numerous fabulous legends, which are still well known throughout Germany. One cause of their prevalence is a curious natural phenomenon, called the Spectre of the Brocken, occasionally seen at sunset or sunrise, when the mists rise perpendicularly out of the valley opposite to the sun, and at the same time leave the mountain-top clear. Every object reflected from this wall of vapour is magnified. The whole mountain becomes of larger dimensions, the inn is converted into a palace, and human beings appear giants. At the foot of the mountain the Bode, Ilse, Ocker, and Holzemme take their rise.

BROCKFORD-AND-WITHERINGSET, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3783 ac. Pop. 1101.

BROCKHAGEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.W. Minden. There is a distillery; and a good deal of yarn is spun. In the neighbourhood, hops are extensively cultivated. Pop. 2184.

BROCKHALL, par. Eng. Northampton; 861 ac. P. 57.

BROCKHAMPTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 785 ac. P. 145.

BROCKLESBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3860 ac. Pop. 269.

BROCKLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Somerset; 692 ac. Pop. 128.—2, par. Suffolk; 1565 ac. Pop. 378.

BROCKTHROP, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1009 ac. P. 191.

BROCKVILLE, a tn. Upper Canada, co. Leeds, l. bank, St. Lawrence, 48 m. E.N.E. Kingston. It is a handsome town, and lies on a limestone bed, which supplies the material of which the houses are built. It has a court-house, jail, and six churches—Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and R. Catholic, all built of stone. Tanning, brewing, smithy work, waggon-making, and various other handicrafts, are carried on. Granite is obtained in the neighbourhood. The steamboats from Montreal to Kingston call here. Pop. 5102.

BROCKWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1847 ac. P. 425.

BROD, or BROOD.—1, A fortified tn. Austria, gov. of same name, military frontier of Sclavonia, 21 m. S.E. Posega, l. bank, Save, opposite the Turkish town of Brod. It carries on an active trade with Bosnia, whence it receives raw hides, woollens, and cottons. Pop. 2470.——The REGIMENT, or DISTRICT of Brod, extends over 576 geo. sq. m., with a pop. of 81,200.——2, *Brod*, or *Ungarisch-Brod*, a tn. Austria, Moravia, gov. Brünn, circle of, and 9 m. E. Hradisch, r. bank, Olsawa. It is walled, has a handsome parish church, a Dominican cloister, which has existed since 1337; and a townhouse. It has also manufactures of cloths, and a good trade in fruits and hides. Pop. 3369.——3, *Brod* [Bohemian, *Cesty Brod*], a tn. Bohemia, circle, Kaurzim, cap. lordship of same name; on the Zembra, and on the Olmütz and Bohemian Railway, 19 m. E. Prague. It is surrounded with walls, in which are three gates; and contains two churches and a chapel, one of them a deanery church; with fine old monuments, a townhouse, school, &c. It is well situated for trade, but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 1877.——4, *Brod* (*Deutsch*), [Bohemian, *Niemeczky*], a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 22 m. S.S.E. Czaslau, on the Zazawa; with a gymnasium and custom-house. Pop. 3938.——5, *Brod*, a tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Bosnia, r. bank, Save, opposite Brod in Sclavonia, 90 m. N.N.W. Bosna-serai. It is defended by a castle, and is a commercial entrepot.——Many other places in Central Europe also bear the name of BROD.

BRODSWORTH, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 3170 ac. Pop. 448.

BRODY, a tn. Austria, N.E. part of Galicia, gov. of, and 50 m. E.N.E. Lemberg, on the Russian frontier; lat. 50° 7′ N.; lat. 25° 18′ E.; situated on a swampy plain. It is ill built and dirty, and the houses mostly of wood. It has been called the 'German Jerusalem,' from the large number of resident Jews, who constitute three-fourths of the whole population. It has several squares, three Greek churches, a R. Catholic church, several synagogues, a chamber of commerce, court of exchange, a convent of the Sisters of Charity, a great many Jewish and other schools and seminaries, a Jewish hospital, a theatre, and a large palace belonging to the Potocki family. Since 1779, it has been a free commercial town, having its own magistrates and courts of justice, and its imports and exports exempted from all duties. It is the first town in Galicia in commercial importance, and the third in population. The transit trade with Poland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey, and the S. parts of Russia, is very extensive. The imports from the latter have lately increased nearly twofold, but the exports have fallen off in more than the same proportion. The trade of the town is almost exclusively in the hands of the Jews, and consists chiefly in the export of horses, cattle, wax, honey, tallow, hides, leather, isinglass, aniseed, dried fruits, &c., and in the import of wax, honey, tallow, raw hides, wool, caviare, &c., from Russia, and of jewellery, pearls, colonial produce, and manufactured goods, silks, cloths, furs, and particularly hardware. It has tanneries and linen manufactures; and its markets are numerously attended, especially that which takes place four weeks after the Leipzig fair, to which large quantities of goods from the latter are transferred, and are bought up chiefly by Russian merchants. Pop. 18,743.

BROEK-IN-WATERLAND, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, about half-way betwixt Amsterdam and Edam, on a brook, from which it is supposed to take its name, called the Aa or Ee, and placed in the middle of four lakes or *meres*. Broek, though otherwise an inconsiderable place, is renowned for the devotion of its inhabitants to neatness and cleanliness. The houses are very irregularly placed, some projecting, others retiring, but all built of wood, and painted white or blue, so as to appear as if newly erected. The most sedulous attention is paid to the state of the streets; no smoking is allowed, as the ashes of the tobacco might defile them. The war with dirt is carried on incessantly, within as well as without. Each house has generally two kitchens, the smaller kept for the purpose of preserving the larger from the disarrangement and soiling of its utensils. Each house has an apartment also kept for the sole purpose of being cleaned, except on the occa-

sion of a baptism, marriage, or funeral: Each also has two outer doors, of which one, in consequence of the outer steps to it being removed, is some feet raised above the ground, and is never used by any member of the family but on three occasions, baptism, marriage, and burial. The gardens and flower-plots equally attest the horror in which slovenliness and dirt are held by their owners, and attract many strangers, who come to admire the taste and attention bestowed on them. There is but one church, the Reformed, a highly ornamented, and carefully preserved building, with a high square tower passing into an octagon, a curious painted glass window, and an elaborately carved pulpit. The court-house is on the N. side of the village, and formerly served also for the school; but being found much too small, a large and handsome school-house was built in 1826, and is attended by 170 scholars. There is also an orphan-house. Pop. of the parish nearly 1200, all Protestants, excepting 30 R. Catholics, and 10 Jews.

BROKEN BAY, Australia, New S. Wales, between the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, having the former N., and the latter S.; 18 m. N.E. Port Jackson; lat. 34° 15′ S.; lon. 151° 20′ E.

BROKENBOROUGH, a par. England, Wilts; 2552 ac. Pop. 443.

BROKEN ISLAND.—1, An isl. China, off the N.W. extremity of isl. Chusan, with which it is connected at low water; it is about 700 ft. high, and is steep on all sides, excepting that next the island just named.——2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, N. coast, Papua; lat. 2° 40′ S.; lon. 134° 50′ E. (R.)——3, A group of islands, sometimes called Borongo or Bolongo islands, Bay of Bengal, coast of Aracan; they are three in number, and are situated immediately to the S. of Aracan river. They are long and narrow, mountainous, woody, and rugged, without any appearance of inhabitants or cultivation; and the whole coast of Aracan, both to the N. and S. of them, has a similar dreary and repulsive aspect.

BROMBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 69 m. N.E. Posen, cap. gov. and circle of same name, on the Braa, 6 m. W. its confluence with the Vistula. It is well built, has three suburbs, and contains three churches, a monastery, a convent, and several educational and charitable establishments. It has a large sugar-refinery, several tobacco and chicory manufactories, several flour and oil mills, potteries, and limekilns; also a vinegar-work, several distilleries, and breweries. It has likewise a considerable trade in grain and wine, for which its situation on the Bromberg Canal gives it great advantages. For a short time under Napoleon, Bromberg was restored to the Poles, and formed the capital of a department of the same name.——The GOVERNMENT, area, 3437 geo. sq. m., consists generally of an extensive plain with a double slope, one E., belonging to the basin of the Vistula, and the other S.W., sending its waters, by the Netze and other streams, into the Oder. The soil is of a middling description, but agriculture, owing more to the industry of the inhabitants than to their natural advantages, has made considerable progress. All the ordinary crops of grain are raised. The potatoes are excellent. The chief manufactures are woollen, linen, leather, and paper. There are also several saltpetre-works and sugar-refineries. The breweries and distilleries are numerous. Pop. of gov. (1867), 550,895; of circle, 88,467; of tn., 26,662.

BROMBOROUGH, par. Eng. Chester; 3612 ac. P. 538.

BROMESWELL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1803 ac. Pop. 226.

BROMFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Cumberland; 14,644 ac. Pop. 2297.—2, par. Salop; 7174 ac. Pop. 682.

BROMHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Bedford; 1798 ac. Pop. 343.—2, par. Wilts; 3593 ac. Pop. 1619.

BROMLEY, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Kent. The town lies 10 m. S.S.E. London, on the N. side of the Ravensbourne, in the neighbourhood of the Croydon Canal and Railway, and consists chiefly of a long street of well-built houses, with an alms-house for old people, and a well-endowed hospital for 40 widows of clergymen. In the neighbourhood was the palace of the Bishop of Rochester; area of par. 4616 ac. Pop. 10,674.

BROMLEY, five pars. Eng.:—1, *Bromley Abbots*, par. Stafford; 9391 ac. Pop. 1563.—2, *Bromley* (*Great*), par. Essex; 2956 ac. Pop. 797.—3, *Bromley* (*Little*), par. Essex; 1841 ac. Pop. 465.—4, *Bromley* (*King's*), par. Stafford; 3370 ac. Pop. 704.—5, *Bromley* (*St. Leonard's*), par. Middlesex: 619 ac. Pop. in 1851, 11,789; in 1861, 24,077.

BROMPTON, a W. suburb of London, co. Middlesex, 1 m. W. Hyde Park corner, well built, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. It has a handsome church, in the later English style; a chapel of ease, a meeting-house for Independents, a school, and an elegant hospital for consumptive patients. The land in the neighbourhood is laid out chiefly as nursery grounds. Pop. 28,654.—2, A vil. England, co. York, N. Riding, on a plain, about 2 m. N.N.E. Northallerton, near the Great North of England Railway. The houses are chiefly of brick, and very mean. It contains a chapel of ease, in the Gothic style, and one school. The battle of the Standard was fought here, 1138. Pop. 1535.

BROMPTON, four pars. England:—1, par. York, N. Riding; 10,180 ac. Pop. 1572.—2, *Brompton-Patrick*, par. York, N. Riding; 5757 ac. Pop. 1159.—3, *Brompton-Ralph*, par. Somerset; 2690 ac. Pop. 530.—4, *Brompton-Regis*, par. Somerset; 8810 ac. Pop. 968.

BROMSBERROW, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1803 ac. P. 260.

BRÖMSEBRO, a hamlet, Sweden, län of, and 27 m. S.S.W. Kalmar, on the Brömsebäck, here crossed by a bridge, and which here falls into the sea. It lies at the boundary, between the ancient provinces of Bleking and Småland, and is celebrated for the treaties entered into here by the representatives of Sweden and Denmark in 1541, 1641, and 1645.

BROMWICH (WEST), par. and tn. Eng. Stafford; 5710 ac. Pop. par., and improvement dist., 47,918.

BROMYARD, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Hereford. The town is 13 m. N.E. Hereford, r. bank Frome, and consists of one principal street, crooked, and indifferently kept; houses in general tolerably well built, partly of stone, and partly of brick; ill supplied with water. The church is a fine old structure. The other places of worship are—an Independent chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a Quaker meeting-house. There are, in all, 10 schools, of which the most important are the charity school, established by the Goldsmiths' Company, a national school for girls, and a British school for boys. Area of par. 8611 ac. Pop. of township, 1322.

BRONDOLO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. of, and 18 m. S. Venice, on the S. of the Isle of Lido, and the mouth of Bacchiglione. It is fortified, and was once a flourishing town, standing at the mouth of the Adige, which has changed its course, and made a new embouchure a little to the S. Owing to its low situation, Brondolo is very unhealthy. The harbour is capacious, but shallow. Two wooden bridges connect Brondolo with Chioggia.

BRONGWYN, par. S. Wales, Cardigan; 1620 ac. P. 367.

BRONI, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 11 m. S.E. Pavia. Near it is the castle of Broni, famous for the victory gained by Prince Eugene over the French in 1703. Pop. 2500.

BRONNITZY, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 30 m. S.E. Moscow, on the Msta. It stands on the site of the ancient Sclavonic town of Kholmograd, often mentioned in Russian chronicles, and famous for a battle fought in 1614 between the Russians and Swedes. In the neighbourhood is a hill of considerable height, in the shape of a sugar loaf, and crowned by a church, built on the ruins of a heathen temple, which possessed an oracle in such repute, that it was repeatedly consulted in person by the rulers of the North. Pop. (1863), 3418.

BRONTE, a tn. Sicily, Val di Catania, 22 m. N.N.W. Catania, W. base of Mount Etna. It has several churches, convents, and a seminary; manufactures of woollen cloth and paper, and some trade in wine, oil, silk, grain, almonds, &c., produced in the neighbouring district. Lord Nelson was created Duke of Bronte in 1799. Pop. 8870

BROOANG, or BURENDO PASS, a pass through the Himalaya Mountains, on the course of the Sutlej, 15,095 ft. above the level of the sea; lat. 31° 23′ N.; lon. 78° 12′ E. The country in the neighbourhood is extremely rugged; and, from the top of the pass, a magnificent view is obtained of the peaks of the Himalaya, towering 6000 or 7000 ft. above.

BROOK, four pars. Eng.:—1, par. Kent; 582 ac. Pop. 120.—2, par. Hants; 713 ac. Pop. 157.—3, par. Norfolk; 2135 ac. Pop. 802.—4, par. Rutland; 1560 ac. Pop. 102.

BROOKESBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 861 ac. Pop. 20.

BROOKLAND, par. Eng. Kent; 1833 ac. Pop. 448.

BROOKLYN, a city, U. States, on Long Island, New York, separated from the city of New York by the narrow channel called East River. It is properly a suburb of that city, and is a place of great business. It is regularly built, the streets straight and wide, and many of the houses of a very superior description. In consequence of its pleasant and healthful situation, it has become a favourite place of residence with many of the merchants of New York, with which it is connected by numerous steamers. The chief public buildings are the jail, the county court-house, the city hall, the academy of music, 130 churches, and the lyceum, a fine granite structure, with a spacious lecture-room, over 90 primary and grammar-schools. The U. States navy-yard, covering 40 acres of ground, is in the E. part of the town, in Wallabout Bay. Connected with this establishment is the U. States naval lyceum, a flourishing institution, with a valuable library and museum. The Atlantic dock covers about 41 acres. Half a mile E. of the navy-yard is the naval hospital, occupying a commanding eminence, and surrounded by 33 acres of cultivated ground, enclosed by a brick wall. Brooklyn has extensive manufactories of cotton, woollen, glass, oil, carpets, saddles, and harness, chains, cables, and engines, besides five distilleries, and one brewery. Pop. in 1870, 396.099. [add. *See Supp.*]

BROOKO, or BRUKO, a territory, N.W. Africa, in the S.E. part of Senegambia, between the Boki and Kokoro rivers, two of the head streams of the Senegal. It is of small extent, not exceeding 50 or 60 m. in length, from N.W. to S.E., and about 40 in breadth; and is intersected by lat. 13° 30′ N.; and lon. 10° 30′ W.

BROOM (LOCH), a bay, N.W. coast, Scotland, co. Ross, having Priest and Summer Islands at its entrance, and Martin Island at its head. Inland from the head of the bay extends a narrow salt-water lake, at the head of which is the small village of Lochbroom.

BROOME, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Worcester; 716 ac. Pop. 143.—2, par. Norfolk; 1412 ac. Pop. 552.—3, par. Suffolk; 892 ac. Pop. 314.

BROOMFIELD, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Essex; 2215 ac. Pop. 851.—2, par. Kent; 1430 ac. Pop. 147.—3, par. Somerset; 4274 ac Pop. 472.

BROOMHILL, par. Eng. Kent; 3580 ac. Pop. 134.

BROOMSGROVE, or BROMSGROVE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Worcester. The town is pleasantly situated on a plain, 13 m. S.W. Birmingham, on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, l. bank, Salwarp, and consists of one principal street, and some diverging lanes, the former stretching along the Birmingham and Worcester turnpike road. It is well paved, abundantly supplied with water, and lighted with gas. The houses are in general well built, and mostly of brick, intermingled with a few ancient wood-framed edifices, ornamented with black and white stripes. In the centre of the town is the townhall, a neat and commodious, though unpretending building. The parish church, on an eminence in the centre of the town, is an ancient and handsome structure, in the decorated English style, with a tower 189 ft. high. The other places of worship are, one Wesleyan chapel, one Baptist, one Independent, and one R. Catholic chapel. Broomsgrove has a grammar and a national school, some alms-houses, and several minor charities, and a literary and scientific institution, lately established. Buttons, nails, and railway waggons are manufactured here to a considerable extent; area of par. 10,968 ac. Pop. tn. 6967.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BROOS, or SZASZVAROS, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, country of the Saxons, cap. of Brooser Stuhl, 45 m. W. by N. Hermannstadt, on an affluent of the Maros. It is well built, has a spacious castle, a R. Catholic, and two Reformed churches, and a gymnasium. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agricultural pursuits. Pop. 3300.——The BROOSER STUHL, area, 128 geo. sq. m., is traversed by the Maros, and is, for the most part, fertile in corn and fruit. Pop. 20,400.

BROQUE (LA), a vil. France, dep. Vosges, 24 m. from St. Die; cotton-spinning is carried on here. Pop. 1250.

BROSELEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop. The town is 13 m. S.E. Shrewsbury, on the summit of a hill, which rises abruptly from the Severn, and consists chiefly of one long street, straight, and well kept; but the other parts of the town are extremely irregular. The older houses are low, and inconvenient, but the modern are generally well built and commodious, principally of brick. It is lighted with gas, but ill supplied with water. In the centre of the town is the townhall, a handsome brick building, with the market-place underneath. The church, which is situated at the N.E. end of the town, is a beautiful structure, of white brick, in the Gothic style. The other places of worship are two Baptist chapels, one Wesleyan, one Primitive Methodist, and one Independent chapel; and the schools are, a church day free school, and several other day schools. Broseley has long been, and still is, noted for the manufacture of glazed tobacco pipes, tiles, and firebricks. In its vicinity are extensive ironstone and coal mines; area of par. 1912 ac. Pop 4639.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BROSNA, par. Irel. Kerry; 11,960 ac. Pop. 2364.

BROTERODE, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, about 12 m. S.W. Gotha, with a handsome church, several extensive ironworks, several mills, and an active trade in articles of iron, steel, and wood; also in tobacco, leather, and wine. Pop. 2359.

BROTHERS (THE).—1, Two small islands, Bay of Bengal, Andaman group, about 10 m N.E. Little Andaman; lat. 11° 0′ N.; lon. 92° 41′ E. (R.)—2, Two islands, Bay of Bengal near the N.W. entrance to the Strait of Malacca, off the S. end of the island of Salang or Junkseylon, W. coast, Lower Siam; they are small, but of considerable height; lat. 7° 31′ N.; lon. 98° 20′ E. (R.)—3, Two small islands, covered with wood, in the Strait of Malacca, 4 or 5 m. from each other; the most N. is in lat. 3° 24′ N.; lon. 99° 19′ E. They are also called, respectively, Pulo Pandan or Pandang, and Salanama; the latter is the larger.—4, Three islands, in the Durian or Duryan Strait, at the S.E. entrance to the Malacca Strait; the most S., the largest and highest, is in lat. 0° 32′ N., lon. 103° 48′ E.——5, Two small islands, Java Sea, on the Sumatra coast, near the N.E. entrance to the Strait of Sunda. The most N. is in lat. 5° 9′ 30″ S.; lon. 106° 5′ E. They are near to each other, are covered with trees, and may be seen from a distance of 18 or 20 m. They are united by a reef, said to be nearly dry at low water.——6, Four high, small, round islands, covered with trees, 6 to 10 m. S.E. Malacca Road.——7, Two small islands, in the Chinese Sea, off the E. coast of China; lat. 23° 32′ N.; lon. 117° 42′ E. (R.)—8, Two islands, China Sea, 70 m. N.W. Cape Camboja, or Cambodia; lat. 8° 35′ N.; lon. 106° 15′ E. (R.) The most W. is a barren rock, and has high breakers on its E. side during blowing weather; the most E. is a high round islet, with trees on its summit.—9, Two islands, China Sea, Galong Bay, island Hainan, S. coast. The E. Brother is in lat. 18° 11′ 3″ N.; lon. 109° 41′ E. (R.)——10, Two small islands, N. Atlantic Ocean, W. coast, Africa, Bight of Biafra; lat. 1° 21′ 1″ N.; lon. 7° 17′ 5″ W. (R.) ——11, Two small islands, E. coast, China, the Tchin-San of the Chinese; lat. 30° 10′ N.; lon. 122° 56′ 6″ E. (R.)——12, Two small islands, Arabian Sea, at the entrance to the sea of Bab-el-Maudeb, off the S.W. coast of the island of Socotra, about 110 m. N.E. Ras-Asser, or Cape Guardafui; lat. 12° 7′ N.; lon 53° 17′ E. (R.); sometimes called Durjy.——13, Two small islands, near the head of the Red Sea, off Kossier, in Egypt; lat. 26° 21′ N.; lon. 34° 49′ E.——14, Two islands, Grecian Archipelago; lat. 35° 49′ N.; lon. 26° 29′ E. (R.) ——15, Two islands, Hudson's Bay, British N. America; lat. 58° 42′ N.; lon. 80° 32′ W. (R.)

BROTHERTON, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 2190 ac. Pop. 1551.

BROTTON, par Eng. York, N. Riding; 4105 ac. P. 518.

BROU, a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 22 m. S.W. Chartres, on the Ozanne. It has manufactures of linens, serges, bombazines, hackles, bricks and tiles, and some trade in wool and grain. Pop. 2047.

BROUAGE, a maritime tn. France, and fortification of the third class, dep. Charente Inferieure, 4 m. N. Marennes. Excellent salt is obtained from the extensive marshes around the town, and constitutes the main article of commerce. Brouage was formerly an important town, and had 400 houses, and was fortified by Cardinal Richelieu; but the unhealthiness of the place caused it to be abandoned as an official station in 1730, when the public offices were removed to Marennes. Pop. 250.

BROUGH, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Westmorland. The tn. lies 23 m. N.E. Kendal; on a plain. It consists chiefly of one long, straight street; houses of stone,

but very indifferently built; amply supplied with water. It contains a church, a Baptist and Wesleyan chapel; has no trade, nor manufactures, but lead and coal mines in the vicinity give employment to some of the inhabitants. In the forest of Stainmore, in this neighbourhood, was the cross which marked the boundaries of England and Scotland, erected by William the Conqueror, and Malcolm the Scotch king. Pop. of tn. 669. Area of par. 24,517 ac.; pop. 1728.

BROUGHAM, par. Eng. Westmoreland; 6040 ac. P. 179.

BROUGHTON, sixteen pars. Eng.:—1, par. Bucks; 1020 ac. Pop. 182.—2, par. Huntingdon; 2950 ac. Pop. 416.—3, par. Lincoln; 6918 ac. Pop. 1240.—4, par. Northampton; 2560 ac. Pop. 691.—5, par. Oxford; 1950 ac. Pop. 616.—6, par. Salop; 880 ac. Pop. 181.—7, par. Hants; 2296 ac. Pop. 1086.—8, *Broughton-in-Aredale*, par. York, W. Riding; 3871 ac. Pop. 335.—9, *Broughton-Astley*, par. Leicester; 1930 ac. Pop. 746.—10, *Broughton-Brant*, par. Lincoln; 2932 ac. Pop. 749.—11, *Broughton Church* and *Sapperton*, par. Derby; 2272 ac. Pop. 661.—12, *Broughton-Gifford*, par. Wilts; 1677 ac. Pop 629.—13, *Broughton-Hackett*, par. Worcester; 390 ac. Pop. 133.—14, *Broughton (Nether)*, par. Leicester; 2110 ac. Pop. 423.—15, *Broughton-Poggs*, par. Oxford; 1122 ac. Pop. 127.—16, *Broughton-Sulney*, par. Notts; 1600 ac. Pop. 394.

BROUGHTON, a tnsh. Eng. Lancaster. Pop. 686.

BROUGHTON, GLENHOLM, and KILBUCHO, par. Scot. Peebles; 2000 ac. Pop. 284.

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, a market tn. England, co. Lancaster; on a gentle declivity, 23 m. N.W. Lancaster, in the form of a square, with a lofty obelisk in the centre. The spinning of woollen yarn was formerly the principal occupation of the inhabitants; but the making of hoops is now their chief employment. In the neighbourhood are several slate quarries, and numerous iron and copper mines. The weekly market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held in April and August, for horned cattle, and in October for cattle and sheep. The Furness Railway has a station at the town. Pop. 1183.

BROUGHTON'S ARCHIPELAGO, a range of islands, rocky islets, and rocks, N. Pacific, N. of Vancouver's Island, W. coast of N. America; so called from an Englishman, who discovered them in 1790; lat. 50° 33′ to 51° N.

BROUGHTY-FERRY, a marine tn. and watering-place, Scotland, co. Forfar, N. shore of the estuary of the Tay, 3 m. E. Dundee; on the Dundee and Arbroath section of the Caledonian Railway, and connected with the Fife section of the N. British by the ferry across the Tay, from Ferry port-on-Craig. It consists of four principal streets, stretching E. and W., and four others crossing them at right angles. They are with one exception straight, and are all macadamized and supplied with convenient foot-paths. The houses are of stone, and generally well-built, while many of those of modern erection are extremely neat and tasteful. Handsome villas, in various styles of architecture, but chiefly Elizabethan, belonging to Dundee merchants and manufacturers, are also numerous. The village is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. There are seven places of worship—two belonging to the Established church; two to the Free church; a United Presbyterian, a Congregational, and an Episcopal chapel, several of them being elegant structures. The schools are—one belonging to the Established church; another to the Free church; a proprietary academy for boys; schools for young ladies, &c. The only manufacture carried on here is that of coarse linens, in which about 30 weavers are employed. Nor do the inhabitants desire that any other should be established, it being a condition in many of the feus that no manufacturing works be erected. A great portion of the working population is employed in fishing, for supplying the Dundee market. At the E. extremity of the village, on a rocky eminence projecting into the sea, stands the old castle of Broughty, when or by whom built is unknown.—(*Local Correspondent.*) Pop. 5817.

BROUWERSHAVEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, about 6 m. N. Zieriksee, N. shore of isl. Schouwen. The five gates of this ancient and much decayed town have been pulled down. The Reformed church is old, and large; and the market-place adorned with a stone statue of Jacob Cats, the most popular of Dutch poets, and a statesman of some note, who was a native of the town. The inhabitants were once largely engaged in the herring-fishery, but are now almost purely agricultural. An old man's, an old woman's, and an orphan-house have all disappeared; but there is still a school. Pop. 1100.

BROWNSEA, an isl. England, co. Dorset, near the entrance into Poole harbour, 1½ m. S. Poole; about 3 m. in circumference, and having on its E. extremity a castle, built in the reign of Elizabeth, for the defence of the port. Pop. 70.

BROWN'S ISLANDS, a chain of low isles, N. Pacific Ocean; the most N. in lat. 11° 40′ N.; lon. 162° 15′ E.

BROWNSOVER, chap. Eng. Warwick; 872 ac. P. 75.

BROWNSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1199 ac. Pop. 204.

BROXBURN.—1, par. Eng. Hertford; 4505 ac. Pop. 2571.—2, A vil. Scotland, co. Linlithgow; on a stream of same name, and on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 11 m. W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1457.

BROXHOLME, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1298 ac. Pop. 113.

BROXTED, or CHAWRETH, par. Eng. Essex; 3149 ac. Pop. 753.

BROZAS, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 21 m. W.N.W. Caceres; on the top of a hill nearly 800 ft. high, surmounted by a fortress. It has irregular streets, three squares, two churches (one built of granite), a townhouse, prison, six schools, an hospital, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and woollen cloths, hats, soap, earthenware, and tanned leather; but chiefly celebrated for its medicinal baths, used in chronic rheumatism, ague, and in scorbutic and cutaneous disorders. A fair is held in April. Pop. 7121.—(Madoz.)

BROZZI, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 6 m. W. Florence, r. bank, Arno. It has a church, and townhouse, and manufactures fine stuffs, silk, and hats. Pop. 8712.

BRSESK, a tn. Poland, dist. Plotzko, on an affluent of the Vistula, 90 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. The Jesuits had once here a fine convent and college. Pop. (chiefly engaged in linen and woollen weaving), 1300.

BRUAR (THE), a rivulet, Scotland, co. Perth, in the district of Athole; a tributary of the Garry, which it joins 19 m. N.W. Dunkeld. Its beautiful falls, and well-wooded banks, are much admired. This stream forms the subject of Burns's poem, 'The Humble Petition of Bruar Water.'

BRUAY, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 3 m. from Valenciennes; with manufactures of glass. Pop. 1506.

BRUCA (LA), [anc. *Portus Pantasius*], a seaport tn. Sicily, dist. of, and 15 m. S.E. Catania; on a promontory, at the mouth of the Porcari. Its harbour, fit only for small vessels, enables it to carry on a little trade. Pop. 3000.

BRUCE ISLAND, an isl. Red Sea. *See* JOHN (ST.)

BRUCHE, a small river, France, which rises near a hamlet of the same name, in the Vosges, and, after a N.E. course of about 45 m., joins the Rhone and Rhine Canal, of which it is an important feeder.

BRUCHSAL, a tn. Baden, cap. bail. same name, circle, Middle Rhine; on both sides the Salzbach, 12 m. N.N.E. Carlsruhe, and on the railway between it and Heidelberg. It is walled, and has spacious barracks. The church of St. Peter is interesting, and contains some antique tombs. It has also an admirably regulated hospital, a R. Catholic gymnasium, and other seminaries; and a house of correction for the circle of the Middle Rhine. It is an ancient town; was the residence of the Prince-bishops of Spires, from A.D. 1024, whose antique castle is still standing; and is the seat of the judicial administration of the bailiwick. The grand Duke of Baden, who acquired it in 1803, has a fine palace and grounds here. In the environs are the salt springs of Ubstadt, formerly turned to account, but now neglected. Pop. (exclusive of garrison), 7386.——The BAILIWICK is traversed by the Psinz, and contains the towns of Bruchsal and Heidelsheim. Its area is 76 geo. sq. m.; and its population, of whom four-fifths are R. Catholics, 33,897.

BRUCK.—1, A tn. Lower Austria, gov. and circle, Vienna, from which it is 22 m. E.S.E.; on the Leitha. It is divided into the old and new towns; has a church, a chateau, with a noble park and botanic garden attached, belonging to the Counts of Harrach; a theatre, college, and a cotton-spinning factory. Pop. 2600.—2, A tn. Austria, in Styria, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Mur and Mürz; with a good transit trade, and gypsum quarries. Pop. 1500.——The CIRCLE, area, 1168 geo. sq. m., is intersected

by high hills, at the foot of which lie valleys of considerable extent. It is well wooded and watered, and contains both game (particularly the chamois) and fish in abundance. It is also rich in minerals, particularly iron and copper. The inhabitants live chiefly by mining, and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 62,000.——3, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 17 m. S.W. Potsdam; with manufactures of woollens and linens; and some breweries. Pop. 1255.——Numerous other places in Germany have the name of Bruck.

BRUCKENAU, a vil. Bavaria, on the Sinn, 40 m. N. Würzburg, with a castle, in which the royal family often reside during summer. It is also a favourite watering-place, containing saline, alkaline, and chalybeate springs, which are much frequented. Pop. 1850.

BRUFF, par. Irel. Limerick; 1331 ac. Pop. 2106.

BRUGELETTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dendre, 14 m. N.W. Mons, with linen manufactures, several limestone quarries, and limekilns. There is a Jesuit college here, with about 300 students. Pop. 1787.

BRUGES [bridges; Flemish, *Brugge*], a city, Belgium, cap. prov. W. Flanders, in a plain, 8 m. from the German Ocean, 54 m. N.W. Brussels; lat. 51° 12′ N.; lon. 3° 13′ E.; surrounded with a double water line, which includes the canals of Ostend (which traverses the city, and is of great depth), Ghent, and the Damme or Sluice (*Ecluse*), all of which here conjoin. The city has 54 bridges, 42 stone and 12 wooden, all opening in the middle for the passage of vessels; is of an oval shape, lying S.W. to N.E., and is fully 4 m. in circuit. It is surrounded by walls with seven gates, and has more than 200 streets. Many of these, owing to the great decrease of the population in modern times, seem half deserted; but they have all a venerable look, and bear upon them a strong impress of the Middle Ages. The houses in the leading, and even some of the retired streets, mostly remain as they were originally erected, and in excellent preservation, with lofty fantastic gables and ornate fronts, abounding in quaint designs. Bruges is the see of a bishop, the seat of assize courts for the province, and was long one of the finest cities of Europe. Near the Grande Place, or chief square, stands the old edifice called *Halles* (cloth and other halls, or



BRUGES, LA TOUR DES HALLES.
From Delepierre, Album Pittoresque de Bruges.

markets), a square building, surmounted by a tower 354 ft. high, in which is a very numerous and sweetly-toned set of chimes. The precise date of this edifice is unknown. Burnt in 1280, and again in 1493, it was extensively repaired, if not quite rebuilt, in 1502. A watch has been kept in it for more than three centuries, to give the alarm the moment a fire appears in the city or environs. To the E. of the market-place stands the Hotel de Ville, and a small but beautiful Gothic townhouse, containing several quaint pictures. Adjoining it is the town library, of about 8000 vols., and 500 to 600 MSS., most of which belonged to the old abbey of Dunes. Abutting on the townhouse is the chapel of St. Basil, composed of two distinct chapels—an upper and a lower; the front being a kind of screen of florid Gothic. Contiguous to this double chapel is the Government-house, and the court-houses. The old parts of the latter contain rooms once inhabited by the sovereign Counts of Flanders, and Dukes of Burgundy.

The cathedral of Bruges, or Church of the Holy Saviour, is said to have been first founded A.D. 646. The first building being destroyed by fire in 1358, the present church was raised shortly thereafter. The Church of Our Lady is a sumptuously furnished and richly adorned edifice, finished in 1119. The exterior of this church, like the preceding, is plain, both being built of brick. The tower and spire of Our Lady's rise to the height of nearly 450 ft., and serve as a landmark to mariners. In side chapels are the fine tomb of Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy, killed January 5, 1477, at the battle of Nancy; and the finer mausoleum of his daughter, the Archduchess Mary, wife of the Emperor Maximilian (died, 1482), both buried in this church. Some of the paintings in this church are of superior merit, two in particular, by Quellyn and Seghers. The once famous abbey of the Dunes, or Downs, is now occupied by the seminary or academy for young priests. In several parts of the city may be seen the buildings of suppressed monasteries, either in a state of dilapidation or applied to secular purposes. There is still a convent of about 40 British Augustine nuns, who are much employed in educating ladies of their own persuasion. Their church is small, and of showy circular Roman architecture. There is a Protestant chapel in the city for English residents. Besides the theological seminary (pupils, 140; library, 7500 volumes), there are an Episcopal college, partly supported by the state; an *athénée* or college, for secondary education, with communal and infant schools; a school for the deaf and dumb (opened 1835); a school of surgery and obstetric practice; a museum, open to the public, and a botanic garden. Bruges has also some scientific and literary associations, and an academy of fine arts, with about 400 students. The picture-gallery of the museum contains some good early paintings, such as a Van Eyck, of 1410; also others of later date, but greater beauty, by Porbus, Hemling, &c. As early as the year 1358, Bruges had a corporation of painters, architects, and sculptors; the labours of many of whom are still visible on the inner and outer walls of the city they lived in, and loved to adorn. The city likewise possesses many well-endowed charitable foundations, among which is the mendicant depôt for W. and E. Flanders, usually containing 500 to 600 inmates. It has also a *mont-de-piété*, or state pawn-brokery, a well-ordered prison, and a small theatre. The stagnant water around the city renders Bruges rather unhealthy, notwithstanding its proximity to the sea; still many wealthy old-fashioned Belgian families make it their general residence. The sandy nature of the surrounding country makes good water scarce; rain water is therefore carefully preserved, and the inhabitants likewise use the muddy waters of the canals, and the ditches of the old fortifications.

The manufactures of Bruges are insignificant to what they were in former ages. They still, however, include linen of every sort and fineness, damasks, lace, light woollen goods, mixed stuffs, &c. In a recent year, 21,692 pieces of linen were sold in the cloth-hall. The lace-making employs several thousand women and girls; for instructing the latter in fine work, schools have been opened. In the city are spinning-factories, dyeworks, bleachfields, calico printing-houses, several fulling, oil, tan, and paper mills, a great number of breweries and distilleries, sugar and salt refineries, soapworks, tanneries, curriers' shops, starching-houses, hat factories, roperies, potteries, &c., and a building yard for the construction and repair of vessels. It was long famed for its tapestries; and furnished a part of those that graced the triumphal entry into London, of Edward III., after the battle of Poitiers, in 1357.

Through the means of canals, Bruges has direct, though limited, intercourse with several ports of general Europe, and may be considered as one of the Belgian entrepots. Hence it exports the native products of the soil, and goods of its own make; and imports colonial produce, spices, dyewoods, drugs, wines, and brandy, olive-oil, dried fruits, soda, and

potash; likewise leather, furs, silks, metals, building-timber, cork, and a variety of other articles. The great basin or dock, which is the general receptacle for all water borne merchandise, brought in or taken away by means of the several canals, forms a convenient port, having warehouses, &c., adjoining, and accommodation for some scores of vessels at 18 ft. draught. In a recent year, the value of the total entries, officially declared, was 864,577 francs (£34,580); total exports, value 717,815 francs (£28,712). The number of vessels arrived in the place was but 11, of 1640 tons in all. There are four annual fairs held here; one for every kind of goods, beginning May 3, and continuing 15 days; with three others for horses, cattle, &c., one immediately after Easter, and the two others July 25, and November 16. The State Railway, from the N. coast, at Ostend to Mechlin, and thence all over Belgium, and connected with the Prussian and French lines, passes through a portion of the W. side of Bruges.

In 837, Bruges was fortified by Count Baldwin of the Iron Arm; and was walled, first in 1053, and again in 1270, when the place was also mostly re-built. It suffered greatly from fire in 1184, 1215, and 1280; in the latter disaster its records perished, and its charters wrenched or bought from its feudal protectors, or rather oppressors. For a time it had thus no acknowledged municipal privileges, which, however, were restored by Count Philip the Handsome, in 1299. Early in the 13th century, Bruges had waxed rich and powerful. In the Hanse league, it took the leading rank as the central mart of middle N Europe, and was frequented by Lombard merchants. About that time, such was the extent of its commerce, there were 13 foreign consuls or agents permanently resident in the city. The progress of its manufactures was at least as great; and its cloths, linen, and tapestries, at last came to excel all others for quality and beauty. Under the House of Burgundy, Bruges still increased in riches and power. In 1430, Duke Philip the Good here instituted the order of the Golden Fleece—a title meant to bring honour to those of its traders who poured a flood of wealth into his coffers, through means of the chief manufacture of the locality; for, through its means, a ducal chief was raised above the generality of kings, in wealth and real power. Unhappily, the pride and turbulence of the citizens grew nearly commensurate with their prosperity. In 1488, they rose in rebellion against Duke Maximilian, and laid hands on his person. The severe measures of repression which ensued, gave the first blow to the city's prosperity, from which time it declined; and its ruin was afterwards nearly completed by the oppressions and persecutions endured from the Duke of Alva and other myrmidons of Philip II., King of Spain. In these latter days of trouble, all trade was at a stand; as a consequence, crowds of the best artizans sought an asylum and occupation in England. From that time we may date the beginning of our own superiority in manufacturing, as well as producing wool, long the great staple of England.

The population of Bruges once exceeded 200,000; it now scarcely numbers a fourth of that amount, in 1867 being 47,081; and even this is a considerable increase, compared with what it had been many years before.

BRUGG, or BRUCK, a par. and vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. N.E. Aargau, on the Aar, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge, supposed by some to be Roman. It was an ancient possession of the House of Hapsburg, and is surrounded by walls with lofty conical towers and gates. Half a mile beyond the walls stands the abbey of Königsfelden, where many members of the House of Austria are buried; and a little further off, on a wooded height called Wülpelsberg, are the remains of the cradle of that House—the Castle of Hapsburg. The village, abbey, and castle, are all included within the site of the ancient Vindonissa, the most important settlement, and strongest fortress of the Romans in Helvetia. Zimmerman was born here; and Brugg, from having given birth to him, and several other individuals of talent and learning, is sometimes jocularly termed the City of the Prophets. Pop. 800.

BRUGUIERE (LA). *See* LABRUGUIERE.

BRÜHL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Rhine, gov. of, and 9 m. S. Cologne, on the railway to Bonn; on a spur of the Eifelberg. It is surrounded by ancient walls, is well built, and contains two churches, a normal school, and a magnificent palace, begun in 1725 by the Elector Clement Augustus, of Bavaria. In the Franciscan convent, a normal school, for the education of R. Catholic schoolmasters, was established in 1825. The town was of more importance formerly than now. Cardinal Mazarin took up his residence in Brühl when banished from France, in 1651. Pop. 2300.

BRUILLE (ST. AMAND), a tn. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.W. Valenciennes, near which are coal mines and brick-fields. Pop. 2021.

BRUIS, par. Irel. Tipperary; 3699 ac. Pop. 919.

BRUISYARD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1126 ac. Pop. 258.

BRUMATH, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 10 m. N. by W. Strasburg, on the Zorn; with cold acidulated springs, madder-grinding, and two annual fairs. It occupies the site of the ancient *Brocomagus*. Pop. 3701.

BRUMMEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. N.N.E. Arnhem. For picturesque beauty, the excellence of its houses, its pleasant society, and the salubrity of its climate, it ranks among the most agreeable villages in Holland. Besides a Reformed and R. Catholic church, it has a well-attended school, and a branch of the public utility society. Pop. about 900.

BRUMSTEAD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 789 ac. Pop. 92.

BRUNAI, BRUNI, or BORNEO, a tn. and river. *See* BORNEO PROPER.

BRUNDALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 554 ac. Pop. 80.

BRUNDISH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2077 ac. Pop. 510.

BRUNECKEN, or BRUNECCO, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, cap. of the Pusterthal, 16 m. N.E. by E. Brixen, on an elevated plain on the river Rienz. It comprises a handsome modern church, adorned inside with frescoes, pictures, and monuments; a townhall, school, convent, nunnery, and prison, formerly the bishop's castle; with some manufactures of woollen fabrics. Pop. 1800.

BRUNI, or BORNEO, a tn. and river. *See* BORNEO PROPER.

BRUNI ISLAND, Van Diemen's Land, Hobart Town district, separated from the mainland by D'Entrecasteaux Channel; lat. (S. point or Tasman's Head) 43° 32′ S.; lon. 147° 21′ E. (R) It is of very irregular form; the main portion is about 22 m. in length, and about 9 in breadth, connected by a narrow isthmus with another portion of this island about 14 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 3 to 5 m. The length of the whole island in a straight line, from Tasman's Head to Cape Get Out, at the mouth of the river Derwent, is about 34 m. It has several bays, the principal of which is Adventure Bay, discovered by Furneaux in 1773, and visited by Cook in 1777. [add. *See* SURR.]

BRÜNN [Latin, *Bruna*; Moravian, *Brno*], a fortified tn. Austria, Moravia, cap. gov. and circle of same name, 70 m. N. by E. Vienna, on the railway from Vienna to Prague, near the confluence of the Schwarza and the Zwittawa, which almost encircle it. It stands on the slope of a hill, is surrounded with walls which have four gates, and it has 10 suburbs. It is for the most part well built, paved, and lighted, and from its elevated position commands many fine and extensive views. Behind the town is the castle of Spielberg, on a hill of same name, formerly a citadel, but since 1809 converted into a state prison and house of correction, and for eight years the prison-house of Silvio Pellico. Brünn has seven public squares with fountains, six parish churches, a church of Minorites, one of Capuchins, and another belonging to the Augustine monastery, with some fine paintings, and a library attached, founded by Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; and many others. The other chief public buildings are—St. Peter's Cathedral, the bishop's palace, both built on the Petersberg, a commanding eminence in the W. part of the town; St. Jacob's Church, a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with a steeple 276 ft. high, dating from 1315; the *Landhaus*, built in 1737, formerly an Augustine convent, now the place of meeting of the Moravian Estates, containing the Governor's residence and the Governmental offices; the military palace; the townhall, built in 1511; the theatre; the splendid mansions of the Dietrichsteins, Liechtensteins, Kaunitzes, and other nobles; and the Jesuits' college, a very spacious structure, enclosing seven different courts, now used as a barracks. The chief scientific and literary institutions are a philosophical institute, diocesan theological seminary, royal gymnasium, head normal school, and several other schools; a national society for the encouragement of agriculture, natural history, and geography,

with its valuable museum, botanic garden, and public library. Brünn is the centre of Episcopal jurisdiction, the seat of a Protestant consistory, a court of appeal, and of other criminal and military courts. It has numerous charitable institutions, such as the general infirmary, lying-in hospital, and lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, society for the suppression of public begging, foundations for pensioning the soldiers of the Brünn burgher guard, and the widows and orphans of teachers; asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and for decayed livery servants. It contains also a bridewell, a workhouse, a fire insurance office, and a provincial bank. The number and extent of its woollen, silk, and cotton manufactories, have obtained for it the name of Austrian Leeds; its woollens are particularly prized. The other manufactured articles are chiefly silks, ribbons, cottons, yarns, glass, soap, tobacco, dye-stuffs, leather, and vinegar. It surpasses every town in Moravia in the extent of its trade, being highly favoured by its central position in regard to Prague, Breslau, Pesth, and Vienna, with all of which it is now connected by railway. Its four annual fairs are much frequented by Austrian manufacturers. Brünn has several beautiful public walks; the most attractive are the Augarten, and the Franzensberg gardens, in which is an obelisk 60 ft. high, of Moravian marble, erected in 1818, in honour of the late Emperor, Francis I.

Brünn is old; its citadel was blockaded by the Hungarians in 947, and the town itself was besieged by the Swedes in 1645, and by the Prussians in 1742. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, and as often rebuilt. In 1558, it was visited by the plague, which carried off 4000 of the inhabitants, to whose memory a column has been raised in the great square. Bonaparte had his head quarters in this town before the battle of Austerlitz, December 1805; and in 1809, the chief defences of Fort Spielberg were demolished by the French. Pop. in 1869, 73,464.

BRUNNEN, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 3 m. S.W. Schwytz, picturesquely situated on the banks of Lake Luzern, near the mouth of the Muotta. It has a good transit trade, being both the port of Schwytz, and the depôt for goods to and from Italy over the St. Gothard. After the victory of Morgarten, the confederates met here and swore their league. Brunnen suffered much from the French in 1799.

BRUNSBÜTTEL, a tn. Prussia, in the S. Ditmarshes, r. bank Elbe, about 7 m. from its mouth; lat. 53° 55′ N.; lon. 9° 10′ E. Its harbour, which is a little to the E. of the town, has from 3 to 12 ft. water, is well sheltered, and is provided with commodious wharfs. Its export of grain is considerable. Steamers ply regularly between this place and Altona and Hamburg. There is also a ferry across the Elbe, which is here about 4 m. broad. The river is deep at this point, and the current so violent that it has swept away the ground on which stood two older towns of the same name, and has caused very expensive erections for the protection of the present Brunsbüttel. The town is extending and improving, and owns a considerable number of vessels, mostly of small size. Pop. 1200.

BRUNSWICK [German, *Braunschweig*], a duchy, N.W. Germany, forming an independent state of the Germanic Empire. It consists of three larger and six smaller divisions, detached from each other, and surrounded by foreign possessions. The principal division, containing Brunswick, the capital, is of a compact and oval form, with the exception of a narrow stripe towards the N.E. On the N., W., and S.W., it is surrounded by Hanover, and on the S. and E. by Prussian Saxony. The second larger division is a long irregular belt, stretching from E. to W. across S. Hanover, which of course forms its N. and S. boundaries, while on the E. it is bounded by Prussian Saxony, and on the W. by Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, and Waldeck. To the S.E. of this division lies the third, also irregular in shape, traversed by the Harz Mountains, and surrounded by portions of Prussia, Hanover, and Anhalt. Of the six smaller divisions, Thedinghausen, Bodenberg, Haringen, and Oelsburg, are in Hanover; and Kalvörde, and a patch of land near the village of Seinsfeld, government of Treves, are in Prussia. The united area of all these divisions is computed at 1134 geo. sq. m., of which nearly one-half is arable land, meadow, and gardens, one-third forest, and one-fourth moorland. The surface is for the most part hilly, particularly the division which is traversed by the Harz. Brunswick Proper has a considerable extent of level land, only a few low ridges appearing towards the E. The principal rivers are the Oker, Leine, and Weser, to the basin of which last all the streams belong, with the exception of the Bodi, which falls into the Elbe. The principal mineral products are gold, silver, antimony, lead, zinc, copper, sulphur, vitriol, and alum. The mines are, in part, worked conjunctly with the Hanoverian Government, and, in part, independently. The duchy produces also marble, alabaster, limestone, and gypsum, potters' clay, asbestos, agate, jasper, &c. There are within the territory, likewise, several saltworks of considerable extent. In the Harz Mountains, asphalt and other bituminous substances are found. Game is not very abundant, though red deer, roebucks, hares, rabbits, and a few wild boars, are occasionally to be met with in the forests. Fresh-water fish are rather more plentiful. The chief manufactures are of iron, linen (now, however, much fallen off), and camlets: dyeing and brewing are also carried on to a considerable extent; and oil and saw mills are numerous on the different large streams. The spinning of yarn forms an important branch of industry all over the duchy. The industrial resources of the country are carefully and judiciously cultivated by the Government, which extends its protection and patronage also to its educational institutions. The constitution of Brunswick is a limited monarchy. The legislature is composed of the Duke, an upper chamber consisting of six prelates and the 78 holders of equestrian estates, and a lower chamber composed of six prelates, 19 deputies from towns, and as many representatives of the land-holders who do not possess equestrian rights. The legislature must assemble at least once every three years, for which period the taxes are voted. The Duke appoints three ministers of state, and in each of the six circles into which the state is divided, there is a provincial board to conduct its municipal and local government. The revenue of the duchy is derived from the ducal domains, from land, personal and indirect taxes, from stamps, fees of court, post-office, tolls, and a lottery. In 1869, these amounted collectively to £372,000, the expenditure being about the same amount. Public debt, £2,305,313, of which four-fifths was for railways. The duchy furnishes to the army of the N. German Confederation one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery. The affairs of this little state are conducted with great prudence and judgment, and the consequence has been the securing for its population a degree of comfort and independence not equalled in any other part of Germany. Personal bravery, and an open unsuspecting nature, are the distinguishing characteristics of the Brunswickers. Pop. 311,715.

BRUNSWICK.—1, A city, Germany, cap. duchy of same name, and place of residence of the Dukes of Brunswick; 35 m. S.E. Hanover; lat. 52° 16′ 11″ N.; lon. 10° 31′ 29″ E. (L.) It is divided into six districts, and contains about 100 streets; most of them clean, and some of them spacious and imposing, though of somewhat antiquated appearance, many of the houses being of wood, and from 300 to 400 years old. The city was formerly fortified, but the ramparts have been levelled, planted with trees, and converted into pleasant promenades. The principal public buildings are—the new palace or *schloss*, a magnificent structure; the ancient cathedral of St. Blaize; the mansion-house, with statues of Guelphic princes in front; the chapter-house, chancery, house of legislative assembly, mint, arsenal, ducal exchequer, opera-house, townhall, trades'-hall, old Altdorf townhall, and a few others. Besides these, are the following objects of interest—an ancient bronze lion of Byzantine workmanship, brought from Constantinople; a Gothic fountain of bronze, dated 1408, situated in the Alte Stadt-markt; a cast-iron obelisk, 60 ft. high, erected by the citizens to the memory of their two Dukes who fell at Jena and Quatre-Bras; and a monument and chapel, erected to the memory of the patriotic Schill, who, with 14 of his companions in arms, was shot here by the French, in 1808, for rising against them. The museum possesses an excellent gallery of paintings, comprising many works of the greatest masters, and a good collection of classical antiquities, and works of art. The city contains 10 churches, including the cathedral, next to which the most remarkable are St. Andrew's, one of whose steeples is 318 ft. high; St. Catherine's, adorned with paintings by Diebrich, and some magnificent stained glass windows, and the church of St. Martin, in the pointed Gothic style. The educational institutions are the college, a gymnasium, a seminary for

teachers, a college of anatomy and surgery, a *real schule* for practical acquirements, including mechanics, and commercial and agricultural studies; and several others. Amongst the charitable institutions, which are numerous, are a general



THE WOOL MARKET AND ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, BRUNSWICK
From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

and lying-in hospital, a deaf and dumb, and orphan asylums. The principal manufactures of the town are of linen, woollen, hardware, tobacco, chicory, Glauber-salt, mineral colours, china, papier-maché, leather, &c. Three railways now meet in Brunswick. The earliest and shortest, completed in 1839, leads to, and terminates in, Harzburg; the second goes E. to Magdeburg; and the third N. and N.W. to Hanover. The railways promise to make Brunswick the entrepot of a very extensive trade. Pop. 57,782.——2, A vil. and par. Denmark, Holstein, near Kiel, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. Pop 1167.

BRUNSWICK BAY, Australia, N.W. coast; lon. 125° E. The Prince Regent river, discovered by Capt. Stokes, falls into this bay.

BRUNSWICK (NEW). *See* NEW BRUNSWICK.

BRUNTINGTHORPE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1320 ac. Pop. 392.

BRUREE, par. Irel. Limerick; 8895 ac. Pop. 2918.

BRUSA, BURSA, or PRUSA [anc. *Prusa ad Olympum*], a celebrated city, Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia, 62 m. S. by E. Constantinople, beautifully situated on a verdant plain, at the foot of Mount Olympus. Including the suburbs, it extends 2 m. E. to W., and half a mile N. to S. The appearance of



BRUSA.—From Texier, Description de l'Asie Mineur.

Brusa, with its domes and minarets, the fruitful fields by which it is surrounded, diversified by magnificent scenery, and delightful solitudes, is singularly pleasing and picturesque. It is divided into two quarters, the Turkish and Armenian, by a rapid stream, across which there are two stone bridges, each of a single arch. The houses, which are for the most part of wood, occupy the face of a declivity, and command a fine view of the plain below. The city is well supplied with fountains, and streams of water run through most of the streets, which are generally narrow, unpaved, and filthy, from the accumulations of mud caused by the water which, if properly managed, should cleanse them. Near the centre of the town, on a perpendicular rock, stands the citadel, occupying the site, it is supposed, of the Acropolis of ancient Prusa. The walls are of Greek construction, and of great solidity. Within its walls is a mosque, called Daoud Monasteri, in which is the tomb of Sultan Orkhan, son of Othman, who conquered Brusa in 1326. West of this mosque there is a ruined castle, and two gateways. The principal ornaments of the city are its mosques, of which there are said to be 365, some of them magnificent, especially those of the Sultans Achmet and Osman; and the Oolah, or great mosque, in the centre of the city. The baths are handsome structures, contain a number of apartments, and are well supplied with both hot and cold springs; the Kalpntcha Hammam, situated about 1½ m. N.W. the city, is the principal. There is here, also, a circular pool, of 25 ft. diameter, and 4½ feet deep, paved with marble, and lined with coloured tiles, in which swimming is practised. The khans and colleges are numerous and respectable. The bezestans, large buildings with shops and warehouses, and the bazaars, are filled with silk and cotton stuffs, manufactured for exportation, and of which large quantities are produced, especially of silk; Brusa silk being much esteemed both in Europe and the East. The cultivation and manufacture of this article is said to employ 30,000 persons. In 1848 there were 354,750 lbs. of raw silk produced in the city and neighbourhood. Brusa was long capital of Bithynia, and one of the most flourishing towns in the Greek empire of Constantinople. In 1356 it was taken by Orkhan, son of Othman, founder of the Ottoman dynasties; and from that epoch it was the residence of the Turkish sovereigns, until the seat of empire was transferred to Adrianople. Feb. 28, 1855, an earthquake injured or destroyed the chief public buildings, including 80 mosques, and a great part of the town, and killed 100 people. Pop. about 60,000.

BRUSHFORD, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Devon; 894 ac. Pop. 132.—2, par. Somerset; 2759 ac. Pop. 335.

BRUSSELS [Flemish, *Brussel;* French, *Bruxelles*], the cap. of Belgium and of prov. S. Brabant, the residence of the King, and the seat of government. It is situate on the small river Senne, about 50 m. S.E. the German Ocean; lat. (observatory) 50° 51′ 11″ N.; lon. 4° 21′ 55″ E. (L.); nearly in the centre of the kingdom, in an agreeably diversified and fertile locality, and erected partly on a hill, and partly on flat ground, through the latter of which flow the turbid waters of the Senne, with a tortuous course, forming four islands in its way. Though the highest ground in the city is only about 220 ft. above the sea level, yet the general aspect of the whole, towards the W., is lofty and imposing. The city is about 3 m. in circumference, is shaped somewhat like a flat iron, and its walls, which are merely intended for fiscal purposes, the fortifications having been destroyed, inclose nearly 16,000 houses or other buildings, with about 500 streets, lanes, or alleys; the whole being divided, for municipal government, into eight 'territorial sections.' Between the city and the walls, and intermediate to the suburbs, are the broad promenades and drive, replacing former ramparts, called *boulevards;* these are nine in number, and shaded with double rows of lime-trees. There are 14 city gates, none of them note-worthy, except the antique Porte de Hal, a baronial-looking barbacan, erected late in the 14th century, which long served, in later days, as a prison,

The Brussels of early Christian times was little more than a group of huts on a marshy island (Isle de St. Géry), surrounded by the Senne. During the Middle Ages, it never had the extent or importance of the great cities of the Low Countries, such as Antwerp, Ghent, or Bruges; but, in succeeding times, it became, as the political capital of the country, nearly as conspicuous in history. It has still much of the courtly air of other days, when the Spanish monarchy threw the mantle of its grandeur over the plainness of Flemish thrift; and even in the commonest quarters of the lower or old town, there are many quaintly ornate buildings, once the mansions of Brabant nobles, but now occupied by very different tenants. In the high town, the buildings are generally modern, built of brick, and covered with cements.

Every part of Brussels exhibits a congeries of twisted streets, with exception of a few of those recently formed, mostly near the royal palace. One, the Rue Royale, is really handsome. Several irregular areas, called *places* or *marchés*, when used as markets, are to be found at intervals through the city, which, however, is, in general, far too closely built. The only exception is in the extra-mural quarters lately formed, such as the new and regular quarters Leopold and Louise, beyond the Boulevard du Régent. Among the chief *places*, &c, are the Place Royale, containing, in one of its sides, the church of St. Jacques; Place des Palais, hard by; Place du Grand Sablon, with the church of Notre Dame des Victoires; the Grande Place or Grand Marché, in front of the Hotel de Ville, is a remarkable square, forming the finest feature in Brussels, at least in a pictorial point of view; and containing, besides the beautiful Hotel de Ville, the front of which occupies much of one side, the *brood* or bread-house (called also *Maison du Roi*), and several antique and quaint edifices, most of which were the guild-houses of corporations of trades during the Middle Ages; in the open space the patriot nobles, Counts Egmont and Horn, were beheaded by Alva, in 1568; Place des Martyrs, named in memory of those who fell, on the Belgian side, in the Revolution of 1830; Place de la Monnaie, so called because the mint, in which money was struck as early as 1291, forms a portion of one side; the opposite side being formed by the theatre royal, which is also the opera-house. The two chief open-air places of recreation in Brussels are, the Park, and the Allée Verte. The former, area 17½ ac., is on the high E. side of the city, in the court quarters, and is overlooked, on one side, by the royal palace; on another, by the prince royal's palace, &c.; on the third, by the legislative palace; and on the fourth, a rectangle, by the edifices of the Rues Royale, Brabant, Ducale, &c. The Allée Verte, which is outside the boulevards, and laid along the E. bank of the Willebroeck Canal, is a handsome and spacious ride or drive, with rows of fine old elms, and intervening footways, extending nearly 1½ m.

Among the chief public edifices, the Hotel de Ville merits the first mention. It is a fine sample of Lombardo-Gothic, erected between 1401 and 1442. The open-work spire, especially, is lofty and elegant. Including the tower, it is fully 380 ft. high; and with the figures of St. Michael and the Dragon, a group in copper, gilt, about 400 ft. high. The interior of the townhouse is mostly occupied by plain offices for municipal officials; but one rather small saloon, quaintly decorated, is shown as that where the Emperor Charles V., in October 1555, abdicated in favour of Philip II.

The King's palace is a respectable-looking edifice, separated from the closely contiguous houses, near the Place Royale, by a small garden. At right angles with the King's palace, is that of the heir-apparent, or palace of Brabant, built for the Prince of Orange, the late King of Holland, as a voluntary gift, by the Belgian people. The owner was driven from it, one year after its completion, at the Revolution of 1830, since which time it has remained unoccupied. Opposite to the King's palace, is the palace of the Nation, or of the Belgian legislative chambers — an edifice originally built for the council of Brabant, with a Doric façade. Close to the legislative palace are located the ministers of the Belgic home department, of finance, and foreign affairs; and, hard by, the Palais du Conseil d'Etat.

The palace of the fine arts, also called the museum, one part of which was founded in 1346, and finished in 1520, and another added in 1749, contains a gallery of paintings (inferior, as a collection, to the one in Antwerp museum), of sculpture, and of natural history; with cabinets of curious antiquities, comparative anatomy, and gallery of ancient armour, library of 120,000 volumes, and about 16,000 MSS.; the latter forming the Burgundian library.

The museum of industry, contiguous to the foregoing, is built on the site of the old botanic garden. One of its main uses is the periodical exhibition of samples of Belgian industry, which takes place every four years. Among the permanent collections kept here, are, first, a depôt of models, and constructive machines; second, a depôt of plans, &c.; third, a technological library. A portion of the establishment is called the college, in which gratuitous lectures on science, history, literature, &c., are given daily, during appointed seasons, by state-paid professors.

A little way from the museums, lower down the city, at the Place de Sablon, is the palace of justice; where are the head courts of Belgium, law offices, &c.

Churches.—The church of St. Gudule, the cathedral of Brussels, is a large and noble pile, of cruciform shape, situate



CATHEDRAL OF ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS.—Cooke's Ancient Cathedrals.

on a slope, between the corner of the park and the botanic garden, formerly called the Moelenberg, or Mill-hill. The central doorway is flanked on either side by a massive square tower; each 226 ft. high; these towers are more modern than the general pile, having been added to it in 1518; while the body of the edifice was built between 1226 and 1663. Its architecture is of early pointed Gothic, and the material is mostly brick. The interior has the stamp of simple grandeur; and, to the inside of the piers of the nave, are attached, on brackets, 14 colossal statues, representing Jesus, the Virgin, and the twelve apostles; works of Du Quesnoy, and other good artists. The pulpit is a remarkable piece of wooden sculpture, by Verbruggen. The windows have richly coloured glass, by Flors and others; comprising the likeness of the Emperor Charles V., and several other historical personages.

There are several other Gothic churches in Brussels, of which the most interesting are—the chapel church (*église de la chapelle*), built on a lofty site, and dating from 1140; it contains a fine pulpit, sculptured tombs, and a few good paintings; the church of the Sablon, built in 1288, has an elegant interior, with a splendid mausoleum; the church of St. Nicholas; and the church of St. Catherine, with a fine picture by Crayer. The French, German, and English Protestants, have each their places of worship, and the Jews have a synagogue.

Institutions—Benevolent, Educational, Literary, and Scientific.—Among the benevolent institutions of Brussels, are the hospital of St. Peter, and several other hospitals and places of refuge, the infirmary, philanthropic society, &c. The free university of Brussels was founded in 1834; it is a proprietary rather than a state institution, and comprises four faculties—mathematical and physical sciences, belles lettres, law, medi-

cine, with a special school of pharmacy attached. There are about 60 professors and assistant teachers in all. The *athénée royal* is a secondary institution, founded by the communal administration in 1842. It is under state control, and has 25 professors or teachers. The total number of students and pupils receiving their education, in the superior and middle class colleges and schools of Brussels, is nearly 4000. A school of geography, in the Flanders suburb, was founded in 1830, by M. Vandermaelen, for the public benefit. The extensive museum of this establishment is an admirable collection for the elucidation of physical sciences, as geology, chemistry, anatomy, and natural history in general. In the royal academy of the fine arts, refounded in 1836, gratuitous instruction is given in drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. The Belgian royal academy of sciences, letters, and the fine arts, has its seat in Brussels. It comprises three departments, general science, letters, and moral and political knowledge, and the fine arts. The royal school of medicine, founded in 1841, has also its seat here. Its main duties are, to report to the Government on all that concerns the public health, forensic medical science, and the veterinary art. It publishes its transactions periodically. Elementary education is well provided for in the capital, both by the municipal authorities and the state. There are five large communal primary schools, and an extensive model elementary school (*école primaire supérieure*). The clergy, too, have a number of the children of the city under primary educational training. The total number of pupils in the authorized primary schools of Brussels, considerably exceed 6000. French is the common medium for instruction in nearly all the foregoing, with the exception of a very few of the lower class schools. Among the societies for the advancement of knowledge, located in Brussels, are the royal society of medical and natural sciences, royal society of horticulture, with a botanic garden, which is one of the most attractive places of resort about Brussels; royal floral society, royal council of agriculture, including a farming and agricultural school; a royal antiquarian society, with a museum, which is open to the public; Brussels royal academy of the fine arts, with 15 professors of painting, drawing, sculpture, and architecture, who are paid by the state, and take no fees. The royal conservatory of music of Brussels has 28 professors of music, vocal and instrumental; there are 19 elementary teachers besides. The observatory, in the N.E. quarter of the city, is a well-furnished and somewhat celebrated establishment.

Government, Health, &c.—The municipal administrative body of Brussels, called the regency, is composed of a burgomaster, and four shrieval functionaries, named *échevins*, with a communal council of 26 members. Upon most articles introduced for consumption in the city a special impost is levied, besides the tax that some of them may have paid to the state. The chief prison is the *Carmes*, so called from being built, in the S.W. quarter of the city, on a site formerly occupied by a Carmelite convent. It is a two-storied oblong square pile, with nine courts for air or exercise. At Vilvorde, 6 m. distant N., is the *maison de réclusion*, for convicts. The city is lighted with gas, and well supplied with spring water, brought in pipes from Etterbeck, and has several public wells within the walls, and a good many fountains for general use, of which may be specially noticed, the Manneken Pis, with its bronze statuette. The climate is salubrious, but moist; and the weather proverbially fickle. The winters are more severe than those of London. The cemeteries are all outside of the town.

Manufactures.—The first well-reputed product of Brussels was lace, and some of the finer qualities are made there still. Carriage-making was, for a time, a considerable manufacture, but is on the decline. Printing, type-founding, paper and ink-making, and all that is needful in the manufacture of books, chiefly reprints of contemporary French works, give no small amount of employment. Some printed cottons, velvets, muslins, &c., and light woollen fabrics, are made in and near the city. The minor articles of manufacture include china and stone ware, glass of several kinds, hats for both sexes, furniture, ornamental paper, hosiery, tallow and wax candles, oil, tobacco, chemicals, colours and varnishes, vinegar, chocolate, glue, horse-hair and wire cloths, &c. There are many breweries and distilleries, several sugar and salt refineries, some tanneries and curriers' works, several dyeworks, bleacheries, and spinneries. A few carpets are made in Brussels, but most of those of Belgic make, to which it gives name, are really the produce of Tournai. Other products are, bronzed wares, ropes and twine, brushes, corks, nails, swords, cutlery, waxcloths, ribbons, gold and silver lace, knitted articles, gloves, buttons, combs, wadding, writing ink, chicory powder, playing and other cards, &c. There are foundries of iron and brass, steam-engine factories, rolling-mills, &c. Among petty articles of luxury, formed in Brussels to a considerable extent, may be enumerated as the chief—gold, silver, and fancy stone trinketry; trimmings of dresses, &c. Brussels is, indeed, the great depôt of all useful and tasteful products, in the small thriving kingdom of which it is the centre; and there is scarcely any trade or calling needful, in a state of advanced civilization, that does not find some who follow it here.

Trade.—Brussels carries on a brisk trade with every other part of Belgium, by means of railways, canals, and rivers. The Senne is not navigable, but the canals of Willebroeck or Antwerp, and Charleroi, serve as water roads. The former begins at Brussels, and terminates at the river Rupel, opposite Boom, the navigation being thus continued to the Scheldt; the latter connects Brussels with the S., ends at Martignies-sur-Sambre, and is 46 m. long. Trade is further promoted by the N. and S. railroads connecting Brussels with all parts of Belgium, with Prussia, and France. The chief offices of the two Belgian state banks are located in the capital. In Brussels are also a chamber of commerce, and a society of commerce, the aim of which is to forward trading interests under state auspices. A *mont-de-piété* was established as early as 1818. The profits arising from the interest on pawns, and their sale when forfeited, go to the funds of the hospitals. In a recent year, pawns to the value of 2,000,000 francs (£80,000) were taken.

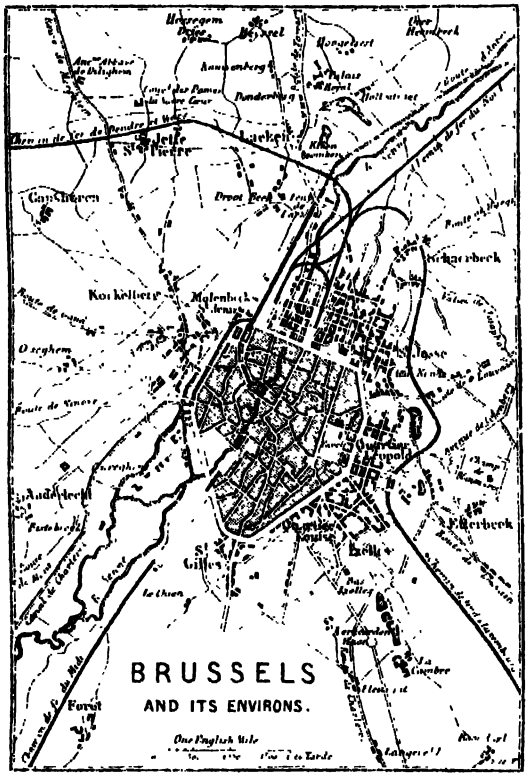
Inhabitants.—Few of the best Belgian families reside in the capital, probably on account of the expense of living. The trading class is a sober-living, steady, and cautious, perhaps rather distrustful race. The working people are an industrious, patient, good-tempered race, but mostly improvident, and given to constant beer drinking, and frequent holiday-making. The French language is universally spoken in the mixed society of Brussels, and French literature perfectly appreciated by its citizens. Most of the lower classes, who have had any education, also speak it, more or less correctly; but in their intercourse with each other, the vernacular, Flemish or Walloon, is still common. In the markets, however, many of the country dealers can speak no French. The horse races, which take place in the plain of Laeken every year in July and September, when prizes are given by the municipality, have irresistible attractions for all ranks of the inhabitants of Brussels.

History.—The Emperor Otho dated a decree, *apud Brusolam*, in 976. But the town was not of consequence enough to be fortified till 1044, when Lambert Balderic, Count of Louvain and Brussels, built a wall, with seven gates, around it. A second wall was constructed in 1380, which followed, pretty nearly, the line of the present boulevard. In 1405, it lost 1400 of its houses by fire. In 1549, two earthquakes caused it much damage. But it was of small account, till Flanders passed into the hands of princes of the House of Austria, when it became, in 1507, the usual seat of government for the entire Low Countries. At Brussels, the Emperor Charles V. established his vice-royalty; and here, in an assembly of the States, A.D. 1555, he solemnly divested himself of monarchical power, in favour of his son, Philip II., under whom it endured much, from his minion the Duke of Alva, and from the inquisition, here set up.

Brussels was taken by the French, in 1701, at the beginning of the Succession War. In 1706, it was taken by the Duke of Marlborough; and by the French, under Marshal Saxe, in 1747. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave back Brussels to the Austrians. In 1794, General Dumouriez took possession of it for the French republic.

On the extension and re-constitution of the French territory, Brussels became the chief town of the department of the Dyle. Bonaparte, then first consul, made his ceremonial entry into Brussels, by the Allée Verte, July 21, 1803. He was rather partial to this city, and bought the chateau of Laeken, as a palace for Josephine; and, under its roof, he signed his fatal

declaration of war against Russia. The Prussians took possession of Brussels, February 1, 1814. September 11, 1815, William of Orange-Nassau was inaugurated at Brussels, as King of the Low Countries. It then became one of the two



capitals of the new kingdom, alternating with the Hague, in Holland, as the residence of the court, and the seat of the states (*états généraux*). At length, September 23, 1830, burst out, at Brussels, the revolution which separated Belgium from Holland; and Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, elected King of the Belgians, by the national congress, June 4, 1831, made his public entry into Brussels, as the sole capital of his new kingdom. Pop. (1869), 171,377; of whom about a third speak French or Walloon; and the rest speak Flemish or Dutch.—(Meert's *Belgique;* Berghaus, *Geographisches Jahrbuch;* Murray's *Handbook; Private Information.*)

BRUSTHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Limburg, 10 m. N.W. Tongres; with an old church, founded in 1449; and a tower, built in 1111. The village is noted for a signal defeat of the Liegeois, by Charles the Bold, in 1467. Pop. about 1000.

BRUTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town is 12½ m. E. by S. Glastonbury, agreeably situate at the foot of a steep hill, on the Bri or Bru, from which it derives its name, and which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It consists principally of one well-paved and well-kept street; houses in general neat-looking and respectable; church, an elegant and spacious structure, in the later English style. It has also two chapels, and an Independent meeting-house, a free grammar-school, founded in 1519; and an hospital for 14 aged men, 14 aged women, and 16 boys, who are also educated and apprenticed. Manufactures, formerly extensive, now confined principally to stockings and machinery. Horse-hair seating is also made to some extent. Two fairs annually. Dampier, the celebrated navigator, was born here. Area of par. 3631 ac. Pop. 1905.

BRUX, or BRIX, a royal tn. Bohemia, circle, Saatz, 46 m. N.W. Prague, on the Bila, at the foot of the Schlossberg. It is walled, and well built, has several churches and convents, a gymnasium, an hospital, a normal school, a school of industry for girls, a townhouse, and a manufactory of cotton stuffs. In the neighbourhood are extensive coal mines, and the springs of Pillna, strongly impregnated, like those of Seidlitz, with Epsom and Glauber salt, and yielding a better mineral water, which is largely exported. The inhabitants trade in corn and fruits. Pop. 3000.

BRUYERES, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 14 m. E.N.E. Epinal, on the Arentelle, in the midst of the Vosges Mountains. It has manufactures of calicoes and cutlery, and a considerable trade in thread, linen, butter, cheese, and cattle. Pop. 2276.

BRYANSTON, or BLANDFORD-BRYAN, par. Eng. Dorset; 1512 ac. Pop. 167.

BRYN-CROES, par., N. Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 923.

BRYN-EGLWYS, par., N. Wales, Denbigh; 3283 ac. Pop. 484.

BRYNGWYN.—1, par., S. Wales, Radnor; 1484 ac. Pop. 290.—2, par. Eng. Monmouth; 4536 ac. Pop. 313.

BRYN-LLYS, or BRON-LLIS, par., S. Wales, Brecon; 2109 ac. Pop. 330.

BRZEZANY, a tn. Austria, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 47 m. S.E. Lemberg, on the Zlota-Lipa. It has several churches, a castle, convent, gymnasium, and extensive tanworks. Pop. 5500, of which 1500 are Jews. ——The CIRCLE, area, 1808 geo. sq. m., is somewhat hilly, well wooded, and watered by the Dniester and its affluents. It abounds in game and honey, and produces good crops of corn, flax, and hemp. Considerable numbers of horses, and neat cattle, are reared. The circle contains three towns, 14 market towns, and 390 villages. Pop. (inclusive of 16,000 Jews), 175,000.

BRZEZNITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Prachin, 42 m. S.S.W. Prague, on the Wlzowa or Lomnitz. It has a palace and a parish church. Pop. 2000.——Two small places in Moravia have the same name.

BRZEZYN, a tn. Poland, gov. Moravia, on the Pilica, 61 m. S.W. Warsaw. It has some manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 3200.

BRZOZOW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 11 m. N.W. Sanok, on the Stebnica. It has an ancient castle, a parish church, and cloth manufactures. Pop. 2400.

BUA [anc. *Boas*], a small isl. in the Adriatic, Austria, Dalmatia, circle, Spalatro, and opposite to the town of Trau, with which it is connected by a mole or bridge. It is a long straggling island, about 10 m. long W. to E., and scarcely 1 m. in breadth. Its coast is formed by bold rocks of limestone, and has no proper harbour, but two promontories form a bay of a horse-shoe form, in which vessels can ride in safety. Little of its once boasted fertility now remains. The chief products are wine, olives, and almonds. Some asphalt is obtained from a cavern on the N. side. During the later period of the Roman empire, many state offenders and heretics were confined here. Pop. 3349, of whom 1380 live in the principal village, called Bua or Santa-Croce.

BUACHE ISLAND. *See* GARDEN ISLAND.

BUBAK, a vil. Scinde, on the borders of Beloochistan, on the N.E. shore of Lake Manchur, and said to possess a good climate; lat. 26° 26′ N.; lon. 66° 52′ E. Pop. about 5000.

BUBBENHALL, par. Eng. Warwick; 1290 ac. P.288.

BUBBIO. *See* BOBBIO.

BUBENDORF, a par. and vil. Switzerland, can. Basel-Landschaft, on a small tributary of the Erpez, 10 m. S.E. Basel, in a grassy valley, in the midst of magnificent scenery. It contains an ancient church and handsome parsonage. In its vicinity are saline springs, which bear its name, and at a short distance to the S., a lofty peak is crowned by the old castle of Wildenstein, in which several interesting antiquities are seen. Pop. 1193.

BUBION, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. Granada, on an inclined plane; with steep, irregular, though paved streets, two squares, an ancient Gothic church, townhall, prison, endowed school, and several fountains. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2697.

BUBLITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 23 m. S.E. Cöslin, in a valley, on the Gozel. It contains a parish church, and has some linen and woollen manufactures. A good many of the inhabitants live by fishing and agriculture. Pop. 2095.

BUBWITH, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 10,154 ac. Pop. 1861.

BUCCANEER ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Australia, between Sunday Strait and Collier Bay; lat. 16° S.; lon. 123° 30′ E.

BUCCARI, a seaport tn. Austria, Croatia, in a bay of the Adriatic, 4 m. E. Fiume. It is finely situated on the shore between two hills, and is a royal free town, with a free harbour. It possesses a strong castle, and a parish church. Pop. 2200.

BUCCINO, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, on the Botto, here crossed by an ancient bridge of early Roman construction, 14 m. E. by S. Campagna. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, and contains five parish churches and several convents. In the neighbourhood fine marble is quarried. Pop. 4700.

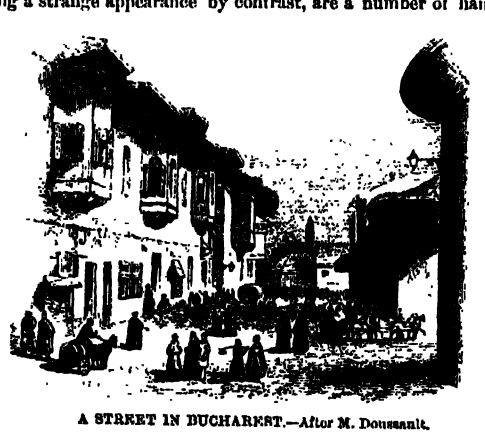
BUCELLAS, a vil. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 15 m. N. Lisbon, on the Francão, in a district that produces wine of good quality, known by the name of Bucellas.

BUCHAN, a dist. Scotland, a division of cos. Aberdeen and Banff, stretching along the E. coast, and forming the most E. land of the kingdom. Its limits are not certainly defined, the mouths of the Doveran and the Don having been assigned as its boundaries—the one on the N., and the other on the S. More recent opinion has fixed on the river Ythan as its S. limit. The whole district was at one time the property of the Cumines, Earls of Buchan, and is one of the oldest earldoms in Scotland. On Robert Bruce ascending the throne of Scotland, he denuded the Cumines, his most implacable enemies, of their property, and divided it amongst his friends. The Earls of Buchan have long ceased to have any property in the district. Principal town Peterhead.

BUCHANAN, par. Scot. Stirling; length, 20 m.; breadth, 6 m. Pop. 632.

BUCHANNESS, a promontory or headland, Scotland, coast of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, S. side of the Bay of Peterhead; lat. 57° 9′ N.; lon. 1° 45′ E.; the most E. point of the mainland of Great Britain. A lighthouse was erected here in 1824, height, 118 ft., built of granite. It exhibits a *flashing* light, visible at a distance of 15 or 18 m. when the atmosphere is clear.

BUCHAREST, Bukaresht, or Bukorest [the city of enjoyment; Latin, *Bucaresta*], a city, cap. of Wallachia, in a spacious plain, in which is neither tree nor stone, l. bank, Dumbovitza, which is crossed by a bridge; lat. (metropolitan church) 44° 25′ 39″ N.; lon. 26° 5′ 23″ E. (L.) It is irregularly built, the houses generally miserable mud cabins, and the streets mostly unpaved. Where it is otherwise, they are merely boarded over or laid with logs, which half float in the liquid mud beneath. Mingled with this wretchedness, and presenting a strange appearance by contrast, are a number of hand-



A STREET IN BUCHAREST.—*After M. Doussault.*

some houses, hotels, and churches—a population in rags, and nobles tricked out in flaunting dresses and gaudy finery, with a curious and striking intermixture of Eastern and European dresses, which is to be seen, in fullest effect, on the *corso* or public walk, the great resort of the fashionable of the place. The town contains a palace, the residence of the hospodar or prince, a large old building; the metropolitan church, both situated in a spacious square in the centre of the town; 60 churches, each having from three to six steeples or towers; a bazaar, several hospitals and infirmaries, 20 monasteries and convents, and about 30 khans or Oriental inns. From the centre of the town rises a tower 60 ft. in height, called the 'Fire Tower,' from which a complete view of the city is commanded. The consular residences, of which there are several, are also handsome buildings, especially that of the Austrian consul. The educational and literary institutions consist of a college, having 500 students; a lyceum, conducted by 12 professors, and a number of public schools, four of which afford instruction gratis; a public library, a society for *belles lettres*, and another for agriculture.

There are no extensive manufactures in the town, but it contains a great many artizans, particularly goldsmiths, jewellers, and watchmakers. Small quantities of woollen cloths, carpets, brandy, &c., are made. Being situated in a fertile country, its trade, particularly in agricultural produce, is very considerable, exporting yearly large quantities of grain, wool, butter, honey, wax, and tallow, together with large herds of horned cattle and hogs, which are sent chiefly to Germany; whence are imported, in return, many of the necessaries and luxuries of life. Bucharest has the unenviable reputation of being one of the most dissolute cities in Europe. It is filled with gambling-houses, and other resorts of vice and depravity. Of late years, however, it has improved in civilization, and an earnest and anxious desire for the diffusion of knowledge and education has begun to prevail. It is the seat of the Wallachian Government, and the place of residence of a Greek archbishop. In 1812, a treaty of peace was concluded here between Russia and Turkey, by which the latter yielded up to the former Bessarabia, and a portion of Moldavia; the river Pruth becoming the boundary between the two empires. In 1847, Bucharest suffered severely from fire, which destroyed about a fourth part of the town, including the church and convent of the Franciscans, and the palace of the R. Catholic bishop. Pop. stated at from 184,000 to 250,000.

BUCHARIA (Great), a name for Bokhara, *which see.*

——Bucharia (Little), a former name of a district of Tibet, now included in Thian-chan-nan-loo, *which see.*

BUCHAU, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, 9 m. S.E. Riedlingen, S. side of Lake Feder, of which, at one time, it formed an island. It lies in a marshy position, has a fine church, a synagogue, and a castle. Pop. 1983, of whom 598 are Jews.

BUCHEN, a tn. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, on the Morrebad, and on the highroad between, and almost equally distant from Heidelberg and Würzburg. It stands 1130 ft. above the level of the sea, and has a Gothic church, built in 1498, numerous mills, several breweries, and large stone quarries. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 2400.

BUCHHOLZ [beech-wood], the name of numerous places in Germany. The most important is in Saxony, circle, Zwickau, dist. of, and 8 m. S.E. Grünhain. Great part of the inhabitants are employed in mining. Pop. 2791.

BUCHLOWITZ, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, Brünn, at the foot of a mountain chain, 26 m. W.S.W. Olmütz. It contains a castle belonging to the lords of Buchlau, a parish church, townhouse, and hospital, and has four fairs and cattle-markets. In the neighbourhood there is a sulphur bath. Pop. 1890.

BUCHLYVIE, a vil. and burgh of barony, Scotland, co. of, and 13 m. W. Stirling, on the road to Dumbarton. It has a chapel connected with the Established church, a U. Presbyterian church, and five annual fairs. Pop. 327.

BUCINE, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 14 m. W. Arezzo, in a valley, on an affluent of the Arno. It is tolerably well built, having a spacious square, and a church, and is overlooked by a castle. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the chief employments. Pop. 6326.

BUCKBY (Long), par. Eng. Northampton; 3900 ac. Pop. 2341.

BUCKDEN, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 3590 ac. P. 1172.

BÜCKEBURG, a tn., W. Germany, cap. of the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, on the Aue, and at the foot of the Harrelberg, 6 m. E.S.E. Minden, in Westphalia. It is a walled town with five gates, and is well built, having handsome houses and spacious streets, with a palace in which the prince resides, three churches, and a synagogue; a gymnasium, a library, a normal school, and an orphan hospital. Pop. 3250.

BUCKENHAM (NEW), a small tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The town is situated on a plain, 15 m. S.W. Norwich, and consists chiefly of two principal streets. Some of the houses are well built, but most of them indifferently. The better description are brick, the others clay lump. Supply of water ample. The town has been recently thoroughly under-drained, and the streets repaired and put in good order. The church is a fine structure, in the perpendicular style, with 6 bells. The other places of worship are two meeting-houses, belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. There are several schools and minor charities, including some alms-houses. Area of par. 324 ac. Pop. 621.——Two miles from New Buckenham, is the parish of Old Buckenham; area, 4986 ac. Pop. 1218.

BUCKENHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, 931 ac. Pop. 56.—2, *Buckenham* (*Little*), 931 ac. Pop. 54.

BUCKERELL, par. Eng. Devon; 1559 ac. Pop. 343.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon; 3 m. S.W. Ashburton. The town is partly in a valley and partly on a hill, r. bank Dart. It consists of five streets, somewhat tortuous and not very well kept; houses strongly built of marl, and slate-roofed. Places of worship: one church, a Wesleyan chapel, and an Independent chapel. The church is a handsome building, in the Anglo-Norman style, with a lofty tower and spire, and elegant stained glass windows. The schools are—a British, national, and several juvenile schools. The manufactures are woollens, leather, malt, and paper. The woollen trade employs generally from 1200 to 1400 hands. A considerable trade in blankets, blanketings, serges, and miners' cloth is also carried on. Area of par. 5928 ac. Pop. 2638.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BUCKHAVEN, a fishing vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. S.S.W. Cupar. It consists of an assemblage of mean-looking cottages, scattered without order or arrangement on the face of a steep ascent rising from the shore, without attempt at the formation of streets, or regularity, or system of any kind. It is, however, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The inhabitants are a peculiar race of people, believed to be the descendants of the crew of a Brabant vessel, wrecked on the coast in the reign of James VI. They were long reckoned the most ignorant and most uncultivated class of persons in Scotland, and were, on this account, made the subject of many humorous effusions, both in prose and verse, but they are now much improved, and not worse, in any respect, than other similar communities. They are an industrious hard-working class of men, and with exception of a few weavers, are all employed in sea fishing. There are upwards of 100 fishing boats, of various dimensions, belonging to the village, manned by from six to eight men each; the value of which, with their nets, has been estimated at about £20,000. About a quarter of a mile from the village is a U. Presbyterian church. Pop. 2187.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BUCKHORN-WESTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 1632 ac. Pop. 484.

BUCKIE, a considerable fishing vil. Scotland, co. of, and 16 m. W. Banff; at the mouth of the Burn of Buckie, between Speymouth and Cullen Bay, 5 m. E. the former. It has been a fishing station for many centuries; and has a tolerable harbour. About 145 boats, large and small, are employed in the various fisheries. A small manufactory of ropes is carried on here. In the village there is a chapel connected with the Establishment, a Free church, an Episcopal chapel, and a R. Catholic chapel. Buckie is famed for the curing of haddocks. Pop. 3803.

BUCKINGHAM, or BUCKS, an inland co. England; bounded N. and N.W. by co. Northampton; N.E. and E. by cos. Bedford and Hertford; S.E. by Middlesex, S.W. by co. Berks, and W. by Oxford; its length, N. to S., is about 45 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 23 m.; area, 466,932 ac., of which 440,000 are supposed to be arable. The vale of Aylesbury, stretching through the centre of the county, and celebrated for its fertility, furnishes rich pasturage for vast numbers of cattle and sheep. The soil in this part of the county is a strong clay loam, varying in depth from 2 ft. of rich staple, to only a few inches incumbent on stiff clay. But though well adapted for grazing, it is not considered suitable for tillage, and the portion, therefore, under the plough, is very small. In this district the tenures are principally from year to year—a system which, notwithstanding its obvious disadvantages, is looked upon with considerable favour by most of the tenants. The average rent of land in the vale is from 25*s.* to 35*s.* an acre, the farms averaging from 300 to 600 acres.

Agriculture is perhaps in a more backward state in this county than in some other English counties, but improved methods of culture, new implements, and artificial manures are now employed. The order of cropping is not very definite, but generally consists of what is called 'three crops and a fallow,' which begins with bare fallow, then wheat, then beans, pease, and clover, and last, wheat or barley. In working the land, among other implements, two different descriptions of ploughs are used—one an old-fashioned wooden plough, for winter, and the other, a more modern iron-wheel plough, for summer. In winter there are seldom fewer than four horses in a plough. The total area under cultivation in 1867 was 388,106 acres. The average rent of arable land is about 30*s.* an acre. The farm accommodation generally, as to dwellings and outhouses, &c., though improving, is somewhat defective, the latter being constructed mostly of rough timber, and thatched, with little regard to form or situation. Drainage is becoming general. The labourers employed on grazing farms are from 10 to 14, on farms of from 300 to 400 acres; wages, from 9*s.* to 10*s.* a week. In the S. parts are rich dairy farms. The stock of cattle in 1867 was 57,448, of which 23,017 were milch cows; and there were 349,474 sheep. Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 lbs., or about 1900 tons of butter, are annually made in this county, the greater part of which is sent by contract to London. It is made up into lumps of 2 lbs. each, and packed into osier baskets, called flats. Milk and cream cheeses are made for the London market, and large numbers of calves are sold. Hogs and ducks are reared in great numbers; the former more especially on the dairy farms, where they are fed on skim and butter milk. The fattening of cattle is almost wholly confined to the vale of Aylesbury.

The manufactures of Buckinghamshire are chiefly of thread lace, which furnishes employment to a great number of females and children; paper and straw plait. The former, however, has much declined since the rise of the machine lace manufacture of Nottingham. The mineral productions of this county are of no great importance. The county is watered by the Ouse, the Thame, and the Thames; and is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal, and the London and North-western Railway, and by some branches of both. It is divided into eight hundreds, and 202 parishes, and returns three members to the House of Commons. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Hobart Hampden. Pop. in 1851, 163,723; in 1861, 167,993; in 1871, 175,879.

BUCKINGHAM, a market tn., parl. bor., and par. England. The town, cap. of the co. of its own name, is 50 m. N.W. London, on the Bletchley and Buckingham branch of the London and North-western Railway; pleasantly situate on a peninsula formed by the Ouse, which almost encompasses the town, and is here crossed by three stone bridges. The houses are mostly of brick; the streets straggling and irregular, paved, and lighted with gas. The townhall and jail are large and commodious buildings. The church, erected in 1781, is a spacious structure, with a square tower, surmounted by an elegant spire; and there are, besides, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends; and a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI.; and several alms-houses. The manufacture of lace, formerly carried on here to some extent, of late years has greatly declined. Malting and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent; and a good deal of business is done in wool and hops. In the vicinity are several limestone quarries, and one of marble. The borough formerly returned two members to the House of Commons, but was deprived of one of them by the reform act of 1867. Its municipal government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Weekly market on Saturday; and one on Monday, exclusively for calves. Numerous fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep. Buckingham gives the title of Duke to the family of Temple. Area of par. 4777 ac. Pop. mun. bor. 3703; parl. bor. 7515.

BUCKINGHAM, a co. Van Diemen's Land, bounded S. by the river Huon, from its source near the Frankland range, to its mouth in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Principal town, Hobart Town.

BUCKLAND, 19 pars. Eng.:—1, par. Bucks; 1544 ac Pop. 662.—2, par. Hertford; 1552 ac. Pop. 386.—3, par. Kent; 978 ac. Pop. 21.—4, par. Kent; 978 ac. Pop. 1895.—5, par. Surrey; 1744 ac. Pop. 357.—6, *Buckland-with-Carswell*, par. Berks; 4434 ac. Pop. 587.—7, *Buckland-with-Laverton*, par. Gloucester; 2270 ac. Pop. 368.—8, *Buckland-Brewer*, par. Devon; 6157 ac. Pop. 977.—9, *Buckland-Denham*, par. Somerset; 1399 ac. Pop. 531.—10, *Buckland* (*East*), par. Devon; 1385 ac. Pop. 149.—11, *Buckland Filleigh*, par. Devon; 3037 ac. Pop. 267.—12, *Buckland* (*St. Mary*), par. Somerset; 3494 ac. Pop. 758.—13, *Buckland-Monachorum*, par. Devon; 6338 ac. Pop. 1548.—14, *Buckland-in-the-Moor*, par Devon; 1458 ac. Pop. 141.—15, *Buckland-Newton*, or *Abbas*, par. Dorset; 6018 ac. Pop. 990.—16, *Buckland-Ripers*, par. Dorset; 1237 ac. Pop. 111.—17, *Buckland-Toutsaints*, par. Devon; 1000 ac. Pop. 48.—18, *Buckland* (*West*), par. Devon; 1772 ac. Pop. 279.—19, *Buckland* (*West*), par. Somerset; 3671 ac. Pop. 1001.

BUCKLEBURY, par. Eng. Berks; 5252 ac. Pop. 1219.

BUCKLESHAM, par. Eng Suffolk; 1822 ac. Pop. 318.

BUCKMINSTER, par. Eng. Leicester; 3053 ac. P. 685.

BUCKNALL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2471 ac. Pop. 339.

BUCKNELL, par. Eng. Oxford; 1670 ac. Pop. 343.

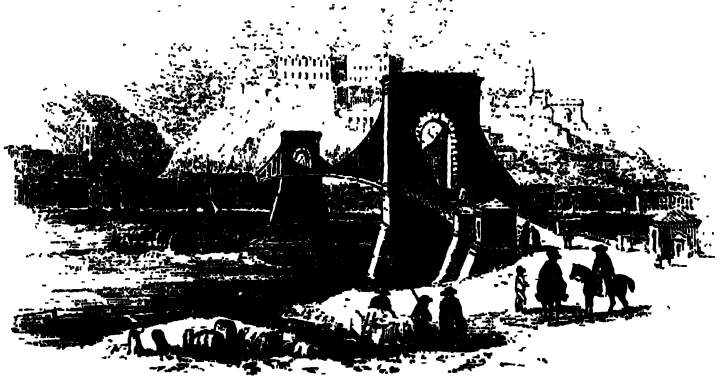
BUCKNELL, par. Eng. Hereford and Salop; 4160 ac. Pop. 607.

BUCKSPORT, a flourishing maritime tn., U. States, Maine, l. bank Penobscot river, with two academies, 15 schools, and a fine harbour, and considerable shipping. The harbour has sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class, and is not much obstructed by ice. Pop. 3015.

BUCKWORTH, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1950 ac P. 191.

BUCZACZ, or Butschatsch, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 33 m. N.N.W. Zaleszcyry, traversed by the Seret. It contains a parish church, Basilian convent, and a gymnasium. Pop. of which 700 are Jews, 2200.

BUDA [Sclavonian, *Budin*; German, *Ofen*], a free city, Hungary, co. Pesth, with the city of which name its connection across the Danube, formerly maintained by a bridge of boats 490 yards long, is now perfected by one of the most magnificent suspension bridges in Europe; 133 m. E.S.E. Vienna; lat. (new observatory) 47° 29′ 10″ N.; lon. 19° 3′ 9″ E. (L.) It is the residence of the viceroy or palatine, and the seat of government, and metropolis of Hungary. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the Schlossberg, the central part being included in the fortress (Festung) or upper town, surrounded by walls and bastions. It has five suburbs, Wasserstadt, Landstrasse, Neustift, Taban or Raizenstadt, and Christinastadt. The



BUDA, as seen from Pesth, showing the New Suspension Bridge.

fortress is regularly planned and laid out, with numerous handsome edifices and squares; among other palaces is that of the Viceroy. The other buildings of note in this quarter are the parish church, garrison church, arsenal, townhall, house of assembly for the estates, government-offices, and residences of the public servants of the crown, civil and military; the university press, and type-foundry. In the Wasserstadt are the church of St. Anne's, and the church of the Capuchins. In the Neustift stands a column dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a memento of the plague of 1710, 50 ft. high; and in the Raizenstadt are a R. Catholic church, a Greek church, and the mansion of the Greek bishop. The town contains in all 13 churches and a synagogue. There are also an archi-gymnasium, four monasteries, two high-schools, and many other schools, including one of design; cabinets of natural history, a theatre, and public libraries. On the Blocksberg, an adjoining hill to the S., stands the new observatory (300 ft. above the level of the Danube), supplied with the best instruments and apparatus. Buda has numerous charitable institutions, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums for orphans, &c., a lazaretto, and house of refuge for sailors; manufactories of silks, velvets, linens, woollens, leather, tobacco, earthenware, a cannon-foundry, and some coppersmiths' works, but it is by no means a manufacturing town, its chief trade being in the fine red wines, produced in the adjacent country, to the amount, in favourable seasons, of four and a half million gallons yearly. There are here some celebrated hot sulphurous springs (temperature 118°), used as baths successively by the Romans, Turks, and Christians. Of these, three Turkish baths remain, and are much used by the common people.

Buda is supposed to be named from Buda, a brother of Attila, who resided in it occasionally, and greatly improved it. O-Buda or Alt Ofen, a little further up the river, is the *Sicambria* of the Romans, and though not at any part in actual contact with the modern Buda, is undoubtedly its embryo, having been a Roman station of some importance in the early part of the third century. Many Roman antiquities still exist within it, and though not equal to Buda, it contains several handsome buildings, and a considerable population. After many vicissitudes, Buda was taken in 1541 by the Turks, under Sultan the Magnificent, who introduced a garrison into it of 12,000 Janissaries, and reduced a great part of the kingdom to the state of a Turkish province. It continued to be the seat of a Pasha until 1686, when it was re-taken by the Austrians, under the Duke of Lorraine and the margrave of Baden. Hither, in 1784, Joseph II. transferred the seat of government. The greatest modern improvement which both Buda and Pesth have received, is the suspension bridge, completed in 1849, at an expense of £650,000. Before the bridge was opened to the public, its stability was curiously and most severely tested, by the passage of the whole force of the Hungarians and Imperialists over it, the former hotly pursued by the latter. For nearly two days, the whole platform of the bridge was one dense mass of moving soldiers. Pop. 53,998.

BUDBROOKE, par. Eng. Warwick; 3216 ac. Pop. 495.

BUDDEABAD, a strong Ghilji fort, Afghanistan, prov. Lughman; lat. 34° 55′ N.; lon. 70° 14′ E. It is a square of 240 ft. each side; and the walls, which are 25 ft. high, are protected by a deep ditch. In this fort the 63 British captives, who had been spared from the massacre on the attempted retreat from Cabool, were for a short time imprisoned.

BUDDU, a tn. Guinea, r. bank, Niger, 37 m. N.W. the junction of the Tchadda, and supposed to be chief town of the native state of Kakanda. The huts are circular, built of clay, and over the summit of the cone of grass which forms the roof is placed an inverted black polished earthen pot, about 1 foot in diameter and 2 ft. deep, intended to prevent the huts from being struck by lightning. The people seem idle, and their canoes are inferior. The men generally have their heads shaven, leaving two or three circular patches of hair, and the women arrange their hair in small plaits hanging round the ears, and some have the head entirely shaved. A man may have as many wives as he can keep. In the dry season, small-pox, fever, bowel complaint, and sore eyes, are prevalent. Pop. 3000 or 4000.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition*.)

BUDE, a vil. and small seaport, England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. W. Stratton. It has of late become a resort for bathing, and the Bude Canal has increased its trade. The harbour, on account of the sand, is only accessible to small craft.

BUDEAUX (ST.), par. Eng. Devon; 3317 ac. Pop. 1096.

BUDGE-BUDGE, or BHUJABHUJ, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank, Hoogly, 10 m. S.W. Calcutta.

BUDINGEN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Seemanbach, 25 m. N.E. Frankfort, with a palace of the Duke of Isenberg-Büdingen, a church, synagogue, orphan hospital, gymnasium, and industrial school. It has also a paper-mill, a pin manufactory, and stone quarries. Pop. 2850

BUDISSIN. *See* BAUTZEN.

BUDLEIGH (EAST), par. Eng. Devon; 3277 ac. P. 2447.

BUDOCK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4214 ac. Pop. 1994.

BUDÖSHEGY, a mountain, Transylvania, belonging to the Carpathians; lat. 46° 12′ N.; lon. 25° 40′ E. It is 7310 ft. high, stands completely isolated, being surrounded on all sides by valleys, is of a conical shape, rather steep, and on its lower sides densely wooded. Strong sulphur springs rise at its foot, and throughout it contains numerous caverns which emit sulphurous vapour. This condenses, and is deposited in solid sulphur on the sides.

BUDOSO, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 40 m. E. Sassari, in the midst of a mountainous but pastoral district. Pop. 2000.

BUDRAWAR [stronghold of Buddha], a tn. Punjab, delightfully situated in a picturesque and highly cultivated country, on the S. slope of the Himalayas, near l. bank, Chenab, 5000 ft. above the sea level; lat. 32° 53′ N.; lon. 75° 28′ E. It has a large square fort built of stone, and a well-supplied bazaar. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are weavers of the celebrated Cashmere shawls, about 250 looms being employed in the manufacture. Pop. about 2000.

BUDUKSHAN, BADAKSHAN, or FYZABAD, a tn. Independent Tartary, cap. dist. of same name; depending on the khanate of Koondooz, r. bank of a river of the same name; 180 m. N.E. Cabool; lat. 36° 25′ N.; lon. 71° 37′ E. It was once capital of an independent sovereignty, and a place of great importance; celebrated in particular, from early times, for the valuable mines of ruby in its neighbourhood. Since its subjugation by the chief of Koondooz, it has been a prey to a lawless soldiery. In 1832, great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake; and scarcely a vestige of its former importance remains. Its walls are levelled, and even its ruins swept away. On a rock, on the opposite bank of the river, the dilapidated walls of a ruined fort are still standing. The district around is remarkably beautiful; and both natives and visitors give rapturous descriptions of its romantic vales and rivulets; its fruits, flowers, and nightingales. The inhabitants, said to have come originally from the city of Balkh, speak Persian; and were, at one time, so hospitable, that bread was never sold in their country. Their misfortunes, in drying up the sources, have also, in part, quenched the spirit of hospitality.

BUDWEIS, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle of same name, 75 m. S. Prague, on the Moldau, at its junction with the Malsch. It is regularly built, and partly fortified; and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Prague. It has a cathedral, founded in 1297, seven churches, a monastery of Piarists, a gymnasium, an extensive custom-house, a handsome town-house, arsenal, a theatre, a diocesan school of theology, a philosophical institute, and several courts of justice. It possesses manufactures of woollens, muslins, damasks, and linseed oil; dyeworks, saltpetre-works, a beet-root sugar, and a large wool-combing establishment. It has also a considerable trade in leather and shoes, sent to Vienna and Prague; and in wood, transported along the Moldau. A railway to Linz, completed in 1832, and subsequently carried on to Gmünden; originally intended only for the transport of salt, now annually conveys a large tonnage in general goods, and numerous passengers. Pop. 14,811.——The CIRCLE of Budweis is the most S., and the most elevated part of Bohemia. It is watered by the Moldau, and its tributaries, the Malsch and Luschnitz; contains extensive forests and pastures, and abounds in game. Cattle and sheep are reared in great numbers; and large quantities of grain produced; the mountains supply coals, iron, and other minerals. Manufactures:—cottons, woollens, paper, glass, and ironware. The canal of Schwarzenberg connects the Moldau with the Danube. The circle contains eight towns, 29 market towns, and 897 villages. Area, 1665 sq. m. Pop. 270,077.

BUDWORTH, two pars. Eng. Chester:—1, *Budworth (Great)*, 35,920 ac. Pop. 17,990.—2, *Budworth (Little)*, 2762 ac. Pop. 578.

BUENAVENTURA.—1, A tn. Mexico, State Chihuahua; lat. 29° 55′ N.; lon. 106° 30′ W.; 140 m. N.W. the city of Chihuahua. It is small, but well built; and contains about 1500 inhabitants. About 10 m. N.W. from the town, there are very extensive ruins, called *Casas Grandes*. An area of several square miles is covered with the remains of buildings, which, from their number, are supposed to have contained a population of at least 20,000 or 30,000. Fine earthenware jars have been excavated here, as well as images, made of baked earth.——2, A tn. on the coast of Upper or New California, in Santa Barbara Channel, opposite isl. Santa Cruz; lat. 34° 15′ N.; lon. 119° 5′ W. It has a tolerably good roadstead. A great variety of fruits are produced in the vicinity—the soil and climate both being favourable to their production. The town was founded in 1782.——3, A seaport, New Granada, prov. Buenaventura, dep. Cauca, Bay of Choco, on a small island called Kascakral, near the mouth of the Dagua, at the head of a bay or harbour; lat. 3° 50′ N.; lon. 77° 18′ W. It is very insignificant as a town, consisting only of a small assemblage of huts, inhabited by negroes and mulattoes; a small barrack, and a battery, a custom-house, and the residence of the governor; the latter constructed of straw and bamboo. It has, however, a considerable trade, importing salt, onions, garlic, straw hats, and hammocks; and exporting rum, sugar, and tobacco. The harbour or bay has a considerable extent and depth of water, a good bottom, and offers ample accommodation and safe anchorage for ships of war. But the climate is unhealthy, and provisions scarce and dear.——4, A river, Mexico. *See* SACRAMENTO.

BUENAVISTA.—1, A vil., isl. Teneriffe; lat. 28° 16′ N.; lon. 16° 58′ W.; on an elevated plain, 925 ft. above the sea; it is well built, has a spacious square, several wide and straight streets, a parish church, several chapels, and three schools. Manufactures:—ribbons, and silk stockings. Exports:—manufactured goods, wine, and fruits. Imports:—wearing apparel, hardware, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 2205.——2, A tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, r. bank, Huaqui, about 98 m. from its embouchure in the Gulf of California, lat. 27° 35′ N.; lon. 110° 7′ W.

BUEN AYRE. *See* BONAIRE.

BUENOS AYRES, one of the 13 united provs. of La Plata, or the Argentine Republic, lying between the rivers Negro on the S., and the Parana on the N. It is bounded, N. by provs. Mendoza, San Luis, Cordova, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, from the last of which it is separated by the Parana, E. by the river La Plata and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Patagonia, from which it is separated by the river Negro, and W. by the Andes, which separate it from Chili. It extends thus from about lat. 33° 10′ to 40° S., and from lon. 56° 33′ to about 71° 80′ W., measuring, N. to S., about 540 m., and E. to W. about 750. The coast line, exclusive of minute sinuosities, is about 750 m. The province presents, nearly throughout, one vast level or slightly undulating surface, known as the pampas of Buenos Ayres, a large portion of which has a fertile soil for arable culture or pasturage; but little of the former is attempted, although grain, fruit, and vegetables thrive well, and with proper industry might be produced in great abundance. The rich pastures of the pampas are covered with long, tufted, luxuriant grass, intermixed with brilliant flowers, affording an inexhaustible subsistence to several millions of cattle and horses. The S. and less favoured parts are sandy, with patches of saline plants, stunted trees, and numerous salines. Having little slope, the pampas have few running waters, the only streams of any magnitude being the Negro and the Colorado in the S., and the smaller river Salado in the central parts. There are, however, a vast number of salt pools and lakes, of various dimensions, dispersed over the country, the salt in which forms with extraordinary rapidity in dry weather, and is beautifully white and finely crystallized, requiring no purification before being carried to market. About 450 m. S.W. by W. from Buenos Ayres, there is a very large salt lake, called Urre Lauquen

[bitter lake], about 30 m. long, and 15 broad, from which that city drew its annual supplies of salt, before the port was thrown open to foreigners.

The climate of the province is generally healthful, being in the S. parts similar to that which prevails in Europe, above lat. 50° N. In the N. districts it is warmer, the thermometer in summer rising to about 90°. Both regions have sufficient rain for vegetation. The N. winds are unpleasant, resembling the sirocco of Italy, and those from the S.W. sometimes extremely violent, and accompanied by thunder and lightning. The extremes of heat and cold are considerable, and the changes of temperature often sudden and violent.

Cattle and agricultural produce form the chief sources of wealth. Hides, horns, hair, tallow, salt beef, poltry, and wool, are the principal exports. Bullocks and horses are the main articles of trade in the country, constituting its legal tender. The former are worth from 20*s.* to 40*s.*, according to age; wild horses, 8*s.* or 13*s.*, and if broken to the saddle, 40*s.* or 60*s.* For commercial statistics, see following article on the city of BUENOS AYRES; see also PLATA (LA) REPUBLIC OF. Pop. about 360,000.

BUENOS AYRES [good air], cap. of the above prov., and seat of the general government of the republic; lat. 34° 36′ 29″ S.; lon. 58° 23′ 34″ W.; S.W. shore of the estuary of the river La Plata, which is here about 30 m. in breadth, and at the distance of about 150 m. from the point where the latter joins the sea. The city stands on a slightly elevated ridge, running parallel with the river, and is built with great regularity and neatness, but is somewhat monotonous. The streets intersect each other at right angles at



every 150 yards, and form numerous squares of considerable extent, but of little architectural beauty. They are also broad, spacious, and now pretty well paved, but were formerly all but impassable with mud in wet weather, and with dust in dry. The granite with which the streets are paved, is obtained from some islands in the river above the town. The houses—which are built, the older of sun-dried, the more modern of burnt brick—have been greatly improved of late years. Almost every house has a garden before, and another behind; and many have balconies, with lattice-work for containing shrubs and flowers. The windows of the houses towards the street, generally two in number, are often without glass, having, instead, an iron grating, called *reja*, which gives them a gloomy and prison-like appearance. The floors are generally paved with brick, the use of wood in their construction being avoided as much as possible. The principal square or *plaza* faces the La Plata, and is surrounded by handsome buildings, including the palace of the Viceroy, the townhall, and the cathedral, a structure with a cupola and portico of good workmanship. The other public buildings are the churches of St. Francis and St. John, the latter situated on the skirts of the town, being appropriated exclusively for the use of the Christian Indians; the Convent of Mercy, and several other convents and nunneries; two hospitals, one for men and one for women; an orphan hospital, a foundling hospital, and a college, possessing a library of 20,000 volumes. Connected with the college are a collection of objects of natural history, an observatory, a mathematical school, a public school, and a school for painting and drawing. Several other literary and scientific institutions have been established since the Revolution, including a society for the promotion of natural philosophy and mathematics, two academies (one of medicine, the other of jurisprudence), a normal school, and an association for the promotion of agriculture. The town is but indifferently supplied with fresh water, there being no public cisterns, and the wells, though numerous, being all brackish. The only supply is from the river, the water from which is carried about in butts, mounted on bullock carts, and sold at a high price. It is at first hot, muddy, and undrinkable, but after being allowed to settle for 24 hours, it becomes very excellent. Most of the wealthier families have large deep tanks, in which the rain that falls on the flat roofs of the houses is collected. The environs of the city, for a distance of 8 or 10 m., are very beautiful, consisting of a well-cultivated country, interspersed with gardens and groves, and enlivened by numerous country residences, called *quintas;* every person in competent circumstances having his country seat, with a large and well-stocked garden attached. The trade, and consequently the prosperity of Buenos Ayres, is much impeded by the difficulties of the navigation of the La Plata, and the want of a safe and commodious harbour. Large vessels, drawing 16 or 17 ft. water, cannot approach nearer than from 8 to 10 m., and even the lighters employed to unload them are often swamped in crossing the bar between the outer and inner roads. The surf on the beach is also very heavy when it blows fresh. Another danger arises from the *pamperos*, sudden and violent gusts of wind, which sweep across the pampas from the Andes with tremendous fury. The vessels entered and cleared with cargoes, in the following years, were:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
1841	408	85,091	193	101,858
1864	825	234,827	806	229 295
1865	906	257,239	950	257,351

Buenos Ayres imports cotton, linen, woollen, and silk manufactured goods, hardware, jewellery, earthenware, glass, leather, hats, wines, &c.; and exports ox and horse hides, sheep, chinchilla, nutria, otter, and other skins, tallow, salted beef, horse hair, horns, wool, &c., the last being greatly on the increase. The chief countries with which it carries on trade are England, France, Spain, the U. States, Belgium, Brazil, and Italy. The chief imports from England are textile fabrics, ironmongery, apparel, coal, tea, and beer; from France, wine, brandy, haberdashery, articles of dress and refined sugar; from Spain, wine, salt, oil, and paper. The tables below and in the *Supplement* convey some idea of the extent and nature of the import and export trade of Buenos Ayres; and if about 30 per cent. is added to the total of exports and imports, a pretty correct estimate will be obtained of the whole foreign trade of the Argentine Confederation:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1864	£4,370,134	£3,776,270
1865	5,120,603	4,399,355

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of* GOODS IMPORTED *into* BUENOS AYRES *in* 1864 *and* 1865.

	1864. £	1865. £
Different Tissues; chiefly woollen and calicoes	1,002,915	1,412,740
Eatables; principally sugar, yerba maté and rice	1,074,885	957,276
Divers fabricated articles; chiefly haberdashery, perfumery, and clothes	656,642	873,895
Drinkables	628,237	813,172
Materials for industrial purposes; chiefly coal, iron, and wood	455,194	649,898
Groceries; chiefly tobacco, packing-paper, and rerosero	275,947	346,970
Articles used for shipping; ironmongery and paint	217,847	315,417
Writing materials	28,467	52,235
	4,370,134	5,420,603

The majority of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, who are said to be observant and intelligent, are the descendants of

Spaniards, who have settled in the country during the last three centuries. The climate is said to be healthy, but variable, the temperature rising as high as 90° in the shade, and sinking as low as 35° 40′, and subject to sudden and violent changes. Deaths in the city estimated at 1 in 32, and in the country at 1 in 40. The town was founded in 1580 by Don Juan de Garay, and in 1776 was made the seat of a vice-royalty, and in 1778 the port was thrown partially open by the Spaniards, from which time the city increased rapidly. Pop. 140,000 to 180,000, of whom probably a fourth are foreigners, chiefly Italian and French.—(Sir W. Parish's *Buenos Ayres, &c.*; Nopitsch, *Kaufmännische Berichte gesammelt auf einer Reise um die Welt; Parl. Papers.*) [add. *See* SUPP.]

BUFFALO, rivers, lakes, &c.:—1, A river, S. Africa, British Kaffraria, formed by the junction of several streams, and so called from a point about 4 m. below, or S.E. King William's Town; lat. 32° 53′ S.; lon. 27° 30′ E.; and which, after a course of about 25 m., falls into the Indian Ocean at lat. 33° 7′ S.; lon. 27° 45′ E.—2, A river, S. Africa, Cape District, falls into the Atlantic, 18 m. N. Cape Town.—3, A vil. in the same dist., 50 m. N.N.E. Cape Town.—4, A river, Cape Colony, dist. Graff Reynet, has its sources in the Snow Mountains of that territory, about lat. 32° 2′ S.; lon. 24° 17′ E.; and after a course of about 60 m., first W., and latterly S. and S.E., falls into Karreeka, in lat. 32° 28′ S.; lon. 23° 28′ E. ——5, A river, Texas, dist. Harrisburg, formed by several streams W. and S.W. Houston, formerly the cap. of Texas, and to which town it is navigable by steamers from the Bay of San Jacinto, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico.——6, A small lake, U. States, N.W. territory; lat. 43° 45′ N.; lon. 89° 10′ W.—7, A lake, Sioux territory, U. States, in lat. (centre) 45° 45′ N.; lon. 96° 30′ W.; about 28 m. in length, and 5 in breadth. In high floods, boats can pass from this lake to Big Stone Lake, situated a little S.E.——8, A lake, British N. America, dist. Saskatchawan; lat. 51° 45′ N.; lon. 113° W.; about 20 m. in length, and 10 in breadth.—9. A lake, British N. America, dist. English River; lat. 55° 40′ N.; lon. 108° W.; about 30 m. in length; broadest part, 20 m.; it is connected by small rivers with several other lakes.—10, A lake, British N. America, about 100 m. E. Great Bear Lake, in the territory of the Copper Indians; lat. (centre) 67° 10′ N.; lon. 111° W.; length, 21 m.; breadth, 20 m.

BUFFALO, islands, capes, rocks, &c.:—1, An isl., off E. coast, Cochin China; lat. 14° 11′ N.; lon. 109° 16′ E. (R.); a sloping convex rock, moderately elevated.—2, Two or three small islets, called also the Caravaos, Mindoro Sea, centre of the Philippine group, a little N.W. of Point Potol, N.W. extremity of isl. Panay; about lat. 11° 53′ N.; lon. 121° 50′ E. ——3, A point or cape, W. coast, isl. Sumatra; lat. 3° 58′ S.; about 2½ m. S. of the W. point of Pulo or Poolo Bay. Coast here generally bold, with high mountains inland.——4, A group of detached rugged rocks, Bay of Bengal, off W. coast Burmah, 20 m. N. Cape Negrais; lat. 16° 19′ to 16° 22′ 30″ N.; lon. 94° 12′ E. They extend nearly N. and S., 3½ m., and are about 3 m. from the shore.——5, A small isl. off E. coast China, Chusan Archipelago; lat. 29° 42′ N.; lon. 121° 15′ E. Its E. shore is rocky; on its W. side are several inlets, one nearly separating the island in two parts. It rises into three peaks, one 500 ft. high. Fresh provisions and sometimes water may be obtained here. It is called Buffalo's Nose, from a large perforation near its N. end.

BUFFALO, a city and port of entry, U. States, state and 470 m. N.W. New York, at E. end of Lake Erie, near the commencement of the Niagara River, on Buffalo Creek, which forms the harbour, and has 12 to 14 ft. of depth a mile from its entrance into the lake. It is regularly and handsomely built, has three squares, a courthouse, townhall, jail, commodious market-house, and about 60 churches, of which the R. Catholic cathedral is one of the finest edifices of the kind in the U. States; a university, medical college, and two libraries; numerous schools and benevolent institutions; also manufactures of boilers, engines, cars, &c.; grinding mills and extensive ship-building yards, nail works, blast furnaces, rolling mills, steam forge works, &c. Including coasters, there arrived at Buffalo in 1863, 7647 vessels, ton. 3,378,086; and departed 7729 vessels, ton. 3,379,817. The total imports by railway and canal in 1863 amounted to about £51,243,000, against £25,000,000 in 1853. There was received the same year 61,735,510 bushels of wheat and flour. By railway and the Erie Canal, there is communication with all parts of the Union. Buffalo was laid out by the Holland Company in 1801, and became a military post in 1812; it was incorporated as a city in 1832. Pop. (1870), 117,714. [add. *See* SUPP.]

BUG, or BOG, two rivers, Russia:—1, A tributary to the Vistula, falling into it on its r. bank, at Modlin, in Poland. It rises near the village of Harbuzow, in Galicia (Austria), and proceeding N. along the E. frontiers of Volhynia and Grodno, which it separates from the kingdom of Poland, reaches Brest-Litov, where, on its r. bank, it receives the Pena, its most important affluent. Thence entering the kingdom of Poland first, it proceeds N.W. to Nur, where it receives the Nurtschik. From this point it flows almost due W., and, shortly after receiving the Narew, falls into the Vistula, near Modlin, about 20 m. N.N.W. Warsaw. It has a course of 434 m., and is navigable for nearly 300.——2, [anc. *Hypanis*], A river which rises near the confines of Volhynia, in the N.W. of gov. Podolsk, and proceeds first E., and then S.E., through that gov. to Oliviopol, where it enters gov. Kherson, which it traverses almost centrally from N. to S., and falls into the estuary of the Dnieper, near Kherson. Its chief affluents are the Ingul, Balta, Tchertal, and Solonicha. The chief towns on its banks, besides those mentioned, are Bratslav, Voznesensk, and Nikolaev. It has a course of above 400 m., but its navigation is greatly obstructed by rocks and sandbanks.

BUGBROOK, par. Eng. Northampton; 2120 ac. P. 860.

BUGGENHOUT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, and 4 m. E. Termonde, on the railway between that place and Mechlin; with breweries, vinegar-works, a ropery, and a snuff, a lint, and a corn mill. Pop. 3761.

BUGIA, or BOUJEIAH. *See* BOUGIAH.

BUGIS, a people, Indian Archipelago, chiefly inhabiting Macassar and Boni, in isl. Celebes. They are muscular, middle-sized, and of a light brown colour, some being even fair. Their dress consists of a piece of red or blue striped cotton, which they wrap about their loins, and pass between their legs. They bind their jet black hair very tastefully, in a red or blue cotton handkerchief. They pluck out the hair of their beards, and ornament their arms and legs with brass wire above the wrists and ankles, and to these the children attach bells. They are, to the last degree, sanguinary, revengeful, crafty, and treacherous, and it is rarely that they see an enemy without circumventing him, and depriving him of his life. On the other hand, under good treatment, they have often been found, even as slaves, faithful and obedient. Their weapons are the creese and the assagay, a club of the hardest wood, 8 ft. long. The original country of the Bugis of Wayu, who are the most enterprising navigators of the Indian Islands, is the banks of the great fresh-water lake Tapara-Karaja, in the N. part of the S.W. peninsula of Celebes, and communicating by rivers navigable for the largest native craft, both with the Bay of Boni on the E., and with the sea on the W. The voyage from the shores of the lake begins with the E. monsoon, the prahus trading as they proceed W., until they reach Rhio, or even Malacca and Acheen, when they are prepared to return with the change of the season. They take with them native cotton cloths, gold-dust, nutmegs, Spanish dollars, birds' nests, camphor, benzoin or frankincense, and tortoise-shell; and return with European broadcloths and cottons, opium, unwrought iron, and tobacco, which they partly sell at the intermediate ports as they sail homewards. This is their most important voyage, but they make many subordinate ones for collecting birds' nests, feathers, toftoise-shell, trepang, &c.

BUGTHORPE, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 1990 ac. Pop. 266.

BUGUE (LE), a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 23 m. S.E. Perigueux, r. bank, Vezère, near its confluence with the Dordogne. It has blast-furnaces, malleable ironworks, manufactures of nut-oil, serges, bombazines, and woollen goods; and is the entrepot for the wine and produce of the basin of the Vezère, which are shipped here for Bordeaux. In the vicinity is the extensive grotto of Miremont. Pop. 1240.

BUGULMA, or BOUGOULMA, a tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. dist., and on a small river of same name, 130 m. W.S.W. Oufa. It is well and regularly built, and contains two churches. Its trade, which is extensive, is chiefly in cotton and woollen goods, and it has two important annual fairs. Pop. 4700.

BÜHL, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, on the Bühlbot, and on the railway from Carlsruhe to Freiburg, 20 m. N.E. Strasburg, with a considerable stocking factory, and dyeworks both of blue and Turkey red. The weekly market of Bühl is important. At Sasbach, about 3 m. from Bühl, is an obelisk of granite, marking the spot where the celebrated Marshal Turenne was killed. Pop. 2800.——Numerous places in Germany have the name of BÜHL.

BUILDWAS, par. Eng. Salop; 2128 ac. Pop. 290.

BUILTH, or LLANVAIR-YN-MUALLT, a tn. and par., S. Wales, co. Brecon. The TOWN is 12 m. S.W. New Radnor, delightfully situated on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge of six arches. It consists of two parallel streets, and a few lanes, forming irregular terraces on the side of a declivity; and has a parish church, and chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; several schools, and the remains of an ancient castle. Weekly market on Monday; four cattle-fairs are held annually.——In the PARISH are several mineral springs, which are a source of great attraction to visitors. Llewelyn, the last of the native sovereigns of Wales, was slain in the neighbourhood, in an engagement with the English, in 1282. Area, 712 ac. P. 1059.

BUIRONFOSSE, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. N.N.W. Vervins, and the centre of a considerable manufacture of sabots. Pop. 1465.

BUIS (LE), [box-tree], a tn. France, dep. Drome, 48 m. S.S.E. Valence, on the Ouvèze. It is meanly built, but has some fine promenades, and a public market-place, planted with a double row of trees; silk-mills, oil-works, and tanneries, with trade in wool, cloth, and silk. In the vicinity the box-tree grows in great quantity. Pop. 1928.

BUITENPOST, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 16 m. E. by N. Leeuwarden. It is a pleasant-looking village, has a Calvinistic church, and a school; and its inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 800.

BUITENZORG, a prov., dist., and tn., isl. Java. The PROVINCE or RESIDENCY is bounded, N. by that of Batavia, E. by Krawang, S. by the Preanger Regencies, and W. by Bantam; and forms an oblong of 747 sq. m., with 900 villages, and 270 hamlets. The S. is mountainous, of which the highest peaks, Sulak and Pangerango, are 8000 ft. above the sea. To its innumerable streams, many canals have been added for the increased irrigation of the soil. The climate is mild, and the higher grounds much resorted to by European invalids. The tiger and rhinoceros abounds in the S. and W. The useful products are, horses, buffaloes, and oxen; rice, coffee, sugar, edible birds' nests, hides, potatoes, and green vegetables for Batavia. The great Java highway crosses the residency N. to S.——The DISTRICT, still called by the natives *Bogor*, which was changed into Buitenzorg by Sir T. S. Raffles, after the name of a country house, first erected by General Van Imhoff, and enlarged by Marshal Daendels, is proved, by numerous ancient remains, to have been in a highly prosperous condition previous to the civil wars, which convulsed that part of Java at the first introduction of Mahometanism. These made it a wilderness in the strictest sense of the word; its temples and useful constructions were left in ruins, and tigers, wild boars, and other dangerous animals so multiplied, that prayers were put up at Batavia for the Governor-General's safety whenever he ventured into it. Its fine climate and fertility, however, together with its nearness to Batavia, pointed it out, above a century ago, as peculiarly adapted for European residences; and an express grant was then made of it to Imhoff, and his successors in the government, for that purpose. A plain house was erected by Imhoff himself, and was soon followed by many more, by other functionaries and wealthy persons; so that a fine village or small town rose, at length, in the bosom of the wilderness, while, at the same time, the cultivation of the ground was sedulously resumed.——The TOWN is 30 m. S. Batavia, and 600 ft. above the level of the sea. Among other handsome buildings, the present palace of the Governor-General is particularly distinguished. It presents a central pavilion, surmounted by a dome and two long wings, ornamented with peristyles. Close by there is a large garden, in which all the most useful and curious vegetable productions of the Indian Archipelago are to be found, arranged and tended by a highly scientific botanist.—(Van der Aa; Haussman, *Voyage en Chine, &c.*)

BUITRAGO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 40 m. N. Madrid. It was formerly walled, and has two squares, a parish church, chapel, townhouse, two schools, and an hospital. Pop. 1506.

BUITTLE, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; length, 8 m.; breadth, 3 m. Pop. 1041.

BUJALANCE, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 21 m. E. by N. Cordova, on an elevated plain in a mountainous district. It has two squares, and numerous wide and paved, though crooked streets; a parish, and several conventical churches; a Latin, and two other schools; and a ladies' college; townhouse, storehouse, two hospitals, a prison, several fountains, and, overlooking the town, an Arab castle, surrounded by an embattled wall and moat, flanked with seven dilapidated towers, in one of which is its portal. Manufactures:—cloth and woollen fabrics, earthenware, and glass. Trade:—exporting wheat, oil, and industrial produce, and importing wool. A large cattle-fair is held in August and September. Pop. 8936.

BUK, or BUCK, a tn. Prussia, cap. circle of same name, gov. of, and 17 m. W.S.W. Posen, with five churches, and considerable manufactures of linen, leather, and shoes. It has also several distilleries. Pop. 2298.——The CIRCLE, area, 268 geo. sq. m., is level, well watered, well wooded, and fertile, producing good crops of corn, flax, hops, and garden-fruits, and rearing great numbers of cattle. Pop. 44,594.

BUKKEN, an isl. Norway, W. coast, prov. Christiansand, bail. Stavanger, in the Bukke-Fjord; lat. 59° 12′ N.; lon. 5° 22′ E.; with a vil. of same name. The Bukke or Bukken-Fjord, is an arm of the sea, extending about 35 m. inland, with a breadth of 10 to 15 m., and is covered with numerous islets. Its N.E. part is called the Nærstrands-Fjord, and its N. part the Skjolds-Fjord.

BUKKUR.—1, A fortress, Scinde, on an isl. of same name, in the Indus; the channel which divides it from Roree, on the l. bank of the river, being 1200 ft. wide, and 35 deep; and that which divides it from Sukkur, on the r. bank, being 294 ft. wide, and 15 deep; lat. 27° 41′ N.; lon. 68° 52′ E. The island is a limestone rock, 2400 ft. long, 900 wide, and 27 high. It is almost covered by the fortress, which has double walls of brick, from 30 to 35 ft. high, with bastions, loop-holes, and a parapet.—2, A tn. Punjab, on a small offset of, and about 3 m. E. the Indus; lat. 31° 39′ N.; lon. 71° 7′ E.; in a fertile district, and abundantly supplied with cheap provisions. Pop. 5000.

BUKOWINA, a duchy, Austria, in E. Galicia, and recently called the circle of Czernowitz, between lat. 47° 20′ and 48° 40′ N.; and lon. 24° 45′ and 26° 20′ E.; greatest length, N. to S., 104 m.; average breadth, about 65 m.; area, 2944 geo. sq. m. The whole circle is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians, and much of the surface is occupied by swamps and forests. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Dniester, Suczawa, Seret, Moldawa, and Bistritza. The climate is, on the whole, mild and salubrious. The chief mineral production is salt. Gold is found in the sands of the Bistritza. Not much corn is grown, but great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle and bees. The trade, chiefly in the hands of Jews and Armenians, is confined to horses, horned cattle, hides, wool, wax, and honey. The capital of the circle is Czernowitz. Bukowina was united to Galicia in 1777, and from 1786 to 1849 it formed the circle of Czernowitz. In the latter year it was re-constituted a duchy. Pop. 456,920.

BULACAN, a prov. and tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, at the head of the Bay of Manilla. The PROVINCE is the smallest in the island, but the most productive, the best cultivated, and said to be the healthiest place in the whole archipelago. It is intersected by numerous small rivers, the banks of which are extremely fertile, and are covered with trees; all these streams fall into Manilla Bay. Gold, iron, the latter said to be of excellent quality, and inexhaustible in quantity; coal, alabaster, limestone, and building stone, are found. Amethysts, topazes, and emeralds, are said to exist; and good slate is to be obtained, but is not wrought to any extent. The principal agricultural productions are rice, maize, sugar, indigo, and some tobacco. The forests are inhabited by wild boars, oxen, buffaloes, wild horses, and a great variety of birds, including turtle doves. A large portion of the population on the coast is employed in fishing: and of those in the interior, a number

eke out a scanty subsistence by washing the auriferous sands of the rivers. A still greater number are engaged in weaving, and in manufacturing various fabrics.——The TOWN, cap. of the prov., is about 22 m. N.W. Manilla; lat. 14° 50′ N.; lon. 120° 50′ E.; and is connected with the latter by an excellent road. The streets are spacious, and the houses of wood, with exception of the church, the residence of the chief magistrate, and the government-house, all of which are of stone. Among the inhabitants are many wealthy sugar-manufacturers; a great number are also employed in manufacturing various kinds of fabrics, particularly mats or carpets of silk. The environs of Bulacan are extremely picturesque. Pop. of tn. 9803; of the entire prov. 179,000.—(Mallat's *Philippines.*)

BULAMA, one of the Bissago Islands, W. coast, Africa, 18 m. long, and generally about 9 broad, although, in many places, a good deal more; lat. (W. point) 11° 31′ 18″ N.; lon. 15° 37′ 8″ W. (c.) The land rises gradually from the shore to the centre of the island, where it attains the height of 100 ft. In 1792, an attempt was made by an English company, called the Bulama Association, to establish a colony in this island; but the colonists, about 275 persons, dissipated and unprincipled, were cut off by disease, except a miserable remnant, who, in 1793, sailed for Sierra Leone.

BULAVADIN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 25 m. E. Afium-Kara-Hissar; lat. 38° 44′ N.; lon. 31° 7′ E. Pop. 3000.

BULFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 3475 ac. Pop. 408.

BULGARIA [anc. *Mœsia Inferior*], a prov. Turkey in Europe, between lat. 42° 8′ and 44° 10′ N.; and lon. 22° 14′ and 29° 36′ E.; bounded, N. by the Danube, which separates it from Wallachia, the S.E. corner of Moldavia, and Bessarabia; E. the Black Sea, S. the Balkan Mountains, which separate it from Roumelia and Macedonia; and W. by Servia; length, from E. to W. about 320 m.; average breadth, about 100 m.; area, 27,840 geo. sq. m. The whole province may be regarded as consisting of a vast inclined plain, descending N. with more or less abruptness, from the ridges of the Balkan to the banks of the Danube, and of a smaller and much lower inclined plain which slopes E. to the Black Sea, to the basin of which the whole province belongs, to a small extent directly, but by means of the Danube and its tributaries, to a much greater extent indirectly. The most important of these tributaries are the Timok, Iskor, Vid, Osma, Lom, and Taban. The interior is only indifferently wooded, but magnificent forests clothe the lower terraces, and rise almost to the highest summits of the Balkan. The prevailing strata belong to the upper part of the secondary formation, and of course are chiefly cretaceous. The soil is of remarkable fertility, and produces so much more corn and rice than the inhabitants consume, that the Turks regard Bulgaria as their most important granary, and derive from it large supplies of all kinds of agricultural produce, including honey and wax. The minerals are probably of considerable importance, but as yet, the only one which has been worked to any extent is iron. For administrative purposes, Bulgaria is placed under the Beglerbeg of Roumelia, whose residence is in the capital Sophia, and is divided into four sanjaks—Sophia, Nicopolis, Silistria, and Widdin. The greater part of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. They generally understand Turkish, but their vernacular tongue is a dialect of Sclavonic, bearing a considerable resemblance to the Russian. They are more industrious than is usual with the inhabitants of Turkish provinces, and, showing little inclination to break the yoke of their masters, are in return treated by them with tolerable mildness. Pop. 3,000,000.

BULKINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 4510 ac. P. 2005.

BULKWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 1115 ac. Pop. 179.

BULLAS, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 33 m. W. by N. Murcia, on an eminence 1840 ft. above the sea level. It has steep and unpaved streets, two squares, a parish church, townhall, endowed school, prison, storehouse, and extra-mural cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, and hempen fabrics, earthenware, and brandy. Trade:—manufactured goods, grain, &c. Pop. 5145.

BULLE, a tn. Switzerland, cap. dist. of same name, can. of, and 14 m. S. by W. Freiburg. It stands in a fertile valley 2340 ft. above the sea level. In 1805, almost every building, with exception of the old castle and Capuchin cloister, was burned down. The greater part of the town is now new and regularly built. The parish church, which is very handsome, has a marble chancel, and possesses a fine organ by Moser. Six yearly markets are held here. One in May is the largest in the canton, and at the two in October and November the price of Gruyère cheese, for which Bulle is the great depôt, is fixed. Pop. 1432.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN, a small fishing vil. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on a gentle slope terminating on the brink of a high cliff, 22 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. It consists of two or three rows of houses, straight and running parallel to each other, but hardly deserving the name of streets. The houses are superior to those commonly to be met with in fishing villages, and are kept remarkably clean by their occupants. Water is abundant, but all hard. The male portion of the population are all fishermen, and carry on the trade of white-fishing, in small boats, during 10 months of the year, never going further than 10 or 12 m. from land. They likewise engage to some extent in the herring-fishing. Close by the village is the remarkable natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan, consisting of a group of singular rocks and sea-worn caverns. The principal of these chasms or excavations is called the Buller (or Boiler) of Buchan. It resembles an immense well, whose perpendicular walls are of the living rock, with the sea rushing violently in through an opening at the bottom, and having an aperture at the top of about 50 ft. in diameter, from which the visitor contemplates the tumultuous waters below at a depth of 150 ft. Boats enter by the same passage with the tide, affording the curious an opportunity of visiting the interior, which, however alarming the adventure appears, is accomplished without risk.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BULLES, a vil. and com. France, dep. Oise, 6 m. N.N.W. Clermont, on the Bresche. It was formerly noted for its manufacture of linen, called *demi-Hollande*, still carried on to a limited extent. The goods were sold chiefly at Beauvais. Pop. 1071.

BULLEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 951 ac. Pop. 241.

BULLINGHAM, par. Eng. Hereford; 1100 ac. P. 310.

BULLINGTON, chap. Eng. Lincoln; 760 ac. Pop. 57.

BULLOCK, par. Irel. Dublin; 3286 ac. Pop. 1087.

BULLOMS (NORTH and SOUTH), two maritime districts, W. Africa, both in the country of the Timmanees. N. Bulloms is bounded S. by the Sierra Leone, and N. by the Little Sarcies river, intersected centrally by the meridian of 13° W. S. Bulloms is situated S. of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, between lat. 8° 9′ and the river Kates or 8° 28′ N.; and lon. 12° 15′ W., and Yawry Bay.

BULL'S BAY, or BABOUL BAY, a bay, E. side of Newfoundland; lat. 47° 25′ N.; lon. 52° 20′ W.

BULLUMGHUR, a tn. and fortress India, prov. of, and 21 m. S. Delhi; lat. 28° 23′ N.; lon. 77° 10′ E. The fort has lofty brick walls, a deep ditch, and high mud bastions; and the town, though small, is tolerably well built, with lofty houses and numerous temples.

BULMER, two pars. Eng.:—1, par. Essex; 2779 ac. Pop. 807.—2, par. York, N. Riding; 3800 ac. Pop. 1022.

BULOLA, a tn. and river, Senegambia; the town stands on the r. bank of a tributary of the Bulola, about 5 m. S. from its junction with the latter, and 60 m. from the sea; lat. 11° 31′ N.; lon. 14° 20′ W.——The RIVER, the sources of which are not well ascertained, traverses the country of the Biafores, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 11° 30′ N., being separated from the embouchure of the Jeba or Rio Grande, by a peninsula about 11 m. broad.

BULPHAN, par. Eng. Essex; 1667 ac. Pop. 261.

BULSAUR, a seaport, Hindoostan, on the highroad to Bombay, 42 m. S.S.W. Surat; lat. 20° 36′ N.; lon. 73° 5′ E. It carries on a considerable trade in grain and timber. The chief manufactures are of cotton; rice and sugar-cane are cultivated in the vicinity; but a large portion of the land is still waste. (*See* BULSAR in *Supp.*)

BULTI, BALTEE, BULTISTAN, ISKARDOH, or LITTLE TIBET, the various names of a small state in Central Asia, occupying on the maps the S.W. corner of the Chinese empire, though not subject to that power, and lying between lat. 34° 40′ and 35° 30′ N.; and lon. 74° 40′ and 76° 20′ E. Greatest length, S.E. to N.W., about 170 m.; breadth, between 50 and 60 m.; area, 12,000 sq. m. It is enclosed by lofty rugged mountains, rising to a height of 6000 and 8000 ft.,

and is traversed by the Indus during the earlier course of that river, and has several other inferior, but still considerable streams, numerous mountain torrents, and five pretty large lakes. Little is known of its minerals, but arsenic is met with; sulphur abounds, and thermal springs are numerous. As might be expected from the inequalities of its surface, its climate presents the extremes of heat and cold in accordance as well with its elevations and depressions as with its seasons. In the elevated parts, the cold is intense in winter; while in the lower districts, the heat in summer ranges from 70° to 90° in the shade at noon. Rain is here almost unknown, but snow falls frequently, and lies to a depth of from 1 to 2 ft. The country is not naturally fertile, but, through the industry of its inhabitants, is made to yield tolerable crops of wheat, barley, millet, buck-wheat, turnips, and a little rice. Fruits of various kinds are abundant, including apricots, peaches, apples, pears, grapes, mulberries, walnuts, and melons. The principal wild animals are a species of sheep with enormous horns, a large kind of goat, musk-deer, marmots, hares, leopards, bears, wolves, and foxes. The chief domestic animals are the grunting ox, which attains the size of our large ox; the cow, the *bzho*, a hybrid between the former and the latter; sheep, and goats. Eagles are frequently seen, more rarely vultures; and red-legged partridges, together with another species, as large as a common hen, are plentiful. The rivers abound with trout, but have scarcely any other fish. The inhabitants are of the Mongolian race, are peaceable and well-intentioned; they labour hard and live poorly; have a sallow, thin, and care-worn look, and are seldom long-lived. Their dress is a long, full tunic and cap, generally made of the wool of their sheep and goats. Their religion is Mahometan, and their language Tibetian. Pop. estimated at 75,000.

BULWELL, par. Eng. Notts; 1210 ac. Pop. 3786.

BULWICK, par. Eng. Northampton; 1910 ac. Pop. 451.

BUMLIN, par. Irel. Roscommon; 6582 ac. Pop. 2855.

BUMPSTEAD, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, *Bumpstead-Helion;* 3191 ac. Pop. 951.—2, *Bumpstead-Steeple;* 3296 ac. Pop. 1295.

BUNARBASHI, a tn. and river, Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia. The town is in lat. 39° 52′ N.; lon. 26° 15′ E.; 46 m. N.W. Adramyti, and is supposed to occupy a part of the site of ancient Troy.——The RIVER Bunarbashi is formed by the junction of several warm springs, and is conjectured to be the *Scamander* of Pliny.

BUNBURY, par. Eng. Chester; 16,830 ac. Pop. 4753.

BUNDELCUND, a dist. Hindoostan, part of it in the British province of Allahabad, and part under the rule of native chiefs, protected by the British Government. It lies between lat. 24° 3′ and 26° 26′ N.; and lon. 77° 48′ and 81° 33′ E.; area, 23,817 sq. m.; and is watered by the Betwah, Dosan, and Cane, all affluents of the Jumna, which forms the N. boundary of Bundelcund. It is hilly; contains the almost exhausted diamond mines of Panna, and has soil of every variety, and yields almost every grain and plant of India. Principal towns, Bandah, Callinjer, and Jhansi. In 1804, it was occupied by the British; and in 1817, the portion now belonging to the presidency of Bengal was finally given up by the Peishwa, and formed into the two districts of N. and S. Bundelcund. Pop. 2,500,000.

BUNDER ABBAS. *See* BENDER-ABBAZ.

BUNDERPOOCH [monkey's tail], the native name of the loftiest peak of the Jumnowtry, one of the Himalayas; lat. 31° 1′ N.; lon. 78° 33′ E.; height, 21,155 ft.

BUNDLEY, par. Eng. Devon; 1784 ac. Pop. 294.

BUNGAY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, r. bank, Waveney, 30 m. N.E. Ipswich. It occupies the sides and summit of a gently rising hill, and is neatly and well built; streets spacious, and well paved, diverging from a moderate-sized area in the centre of the town, forming a market-place, in which is a handsome market-cross. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Its churches are, St. Mary's, an elegant structure, with a beautiful steeple; and the Holy Trinity Church, a small ancient building, with a round tower, and an ancient elaborately-carved pulpit. Adjoining St. Mary's Church are the picturesque ruins of a Benedictine nunnery. It also has Independent, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels. The corn-hall is neat and commodious, attached to which is the public dispensary. There are a free grammar-school and numerous daily and Sabbath-schools, and several charities. Petty sessions on alternate Thursdays; market-day, Thursday; and two annual fairs for horses, &c. The principal trade is in corn, coals, flour, lime, and malt, in which a considerable amount of business is done. The Waveney is navigable up to the town. There is also an extensive printing-office and stereotype foundry, flour mills, iron foundry, &c. Adjoining the town is a very spacious common. Area of par. 2090 ac. Pop. 3805.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BUNGELOW ISLAND, an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, about 140 m. N.E. Great Loo Choo Island; lat. 28° 25′ N.; lon. 130° E.

BUNKLE and PRESTON, a united par. Scotland, co. Berwick. Mean length, 4½ m.; mean breadth, 3½ m. Pop. 715.

BUNNY, par. Eng. Notts; 2000 ac. Pop. 336.

BUNOL, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 27 m. W. by S. Valencia; with remains of ancient fortifications. It has steep streets, two squares, a parish church, two schools, townhall, prison, and public storehouse. Manufactures:—cloth, paper, and woollen fabrics. Trade:—wine, oil, silk, and maize. Pop. 2473.

BUÑOLA, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 10 m. N.E. Palma. It is tolerably well built, and has a parish church, two schools, a townhall, and cemetery. Manufactures:—soap, oil, lime, gypsum, and charcoal, which are exported; grain and wine being imported. Pop. 1936.

BUNPOOR, a small, ill-built tn. Beloochistan, prov. Kohistan; lat. 27° 45′ N.; lon. 60° 5′ E.; on a streamlet, and in a district or desert of same name; arid and sterile; defended by a fort.——The DISTRICT of Bunpoor is inhabited by the principal tribe of the Nharoes, who speak mixed Persian and Belooche; possess about 300 cavalry, and 2500 infantry, and support themselves chiefly by predatory inroads into the neighbouring countries, especially Persia.

BUNRATTY, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Clare. The town lies r. bank, Ougarne, at its confluence with the Shannon, 8 m. W. by N. Limerick; and has an old castle, erected in 1277, now used as a constabulary barrack. The anchorage in Bunratty roads, off one of the numerous islands in the Shannon near this town, is considered the best in the river, and is used by large vessels to discharge their cargoes for Limerick. Five fairs are held annually for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Area of par. 2755 ac. Pop. 1320.

BUNTING ISLANDS. *See* BOONTING.

BUNTINGFORD, a market tn. England, co. of, and 10 m. N.N.E. Hertford, consisting of one long street; houses generally well built; water abundant; business in malt and leather. It has a large commodious church, and places of worship for Friends and Independents, a free grammar-school, alms-houses, and other charities. Pop. 581.

BUNWELL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2470 ac. Pop. 979.

BUNZLAU [Latin, *Boleslavia*].—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 25 m. W. Liegnitz, r. bank Bober, on the railway between Frankfort and Breslau, surrounded by a double line of walls flanked with bastions, and by a deep ditch. It contains three churches, one Lutheran, and two R. Catholic; a synagogue, some charitable and educational institutions, several manufactories of woollens, linens, stockings, and earthenware; and extensive potteries. In the market-place is an iron obelisk to the memory of the Russian general Kutusow, who died here in 1813. Opitz, the father of German poetry, who died in 1639, was born here. Pop. (1846), 6677.——The CIRCLE, area, 306 geo. sq. m., is generally level and well wooded, but the soil is of a sandy texture, and not very favourable for the production of corn. The chief crops are flax and potatoes. Iron and potter's clay are extensively worked and manufactured. Topazes, agates, chalcedonies, carnelians, and jaspers, are also found. Pop. 56,624.—2, *Bunzlau* (*Jung*), [Bohemian, *Mlada-Boleslaw*], a royal tn. Bohemia, cap. circle of Bunzlau, 31 m. N.E. Prague, l. bank, Iser. It is well built of stone, with several churches, a synagogue, a neat townhouse, barracks, an hospital, a court of criminal jurisdiction for the district, a royal gymnasium of Piarists, and manufactures of cottons, printed calicoes, muslins, woollens, soap, and leather. It has an old fort, built by Duke Boleslaw (A.D. 973), the reputed founder of the town. Pop. (1844), 5074.——The CIRCLE, area, 1642 sq. m., is intersected by the Iser, and, in the W. and N.W., by offshoots

of the Riesengebirge. In general, the country is arid, excepting in the watered valleys, which yield large crops of rye, barley, oats, flax, fruit, and hops. In the mountain districts, the manufacture of linens, cottons, woollens, ironware, glass, crystal, and paper, is carried on. The circle contains 16 towns, 30 market towns, and 1032 villages. Pop. 413,233. —3, *Bunzlau* (*Alt*), a tn. Bohemia, circle, Kaurzim, 15 m. N.W. Prague, near r. bank, Elbe. It has a collegiate school, and a church much resorted to by pilgrims. Pop. 2000.

BUOCHS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, near S. bank, Lake Luzern, and r. bank, Aa, 8 m. S.E. Luzern. It stands on the slope of the Buochserhorn, and contains a very handsome church, an orphan and a poorhouse; and is much exposed to inundation. Pop. 1107.

BUOLICK, par. Ire. Tipperary; 7116 ac. Pop. 1859.

BUONABITACOLO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Salerno, 12 m. S. Sala, in a mountainous district, on a tributary of the Sele. Pop. 5475.

BUONALBERGO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 7 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 3765.

BUONCONVENTO, or BONCONVENTO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 16 m. S. by E. Sienna, near the confluence of the Arbia and Ombrone; walled, flanked with towers, and overlooked by the castle of Percenna. The church, an extensive edifice, contains some valuable works of art. Silk is manufactured, good grain grown, and a considerable number of cattle fed. Pop. 2736.

BURANO, an isl. and tn. Italy, Venetia, gov. of, and 6 m. N.E. Venice, lying among the lagoons. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing; part, also, in building boats and making lace. Near the town there is an extensive ropework. Pop. 8000.

BURBAGE, par. Eng. Wilts; 3283 ac. Pop. 1492.

BURCOMBE (N. and S.), par. Eng. Wilts; 1450 ac. P. 420.

BURCOTT, hamlet Eng. Oxford. Pop. 189.

BURDEKIN, a river, Australia, New S. Wales, between lat. 19° and 20° 20′ S.; it flows, in a S.E. direction, to lat. 20° 15′ S., when it suddenly bends round, and, running N.E., falls into a bay near Cape Upstart. [add. *See* SUPP.]

BURDUR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 65 m. S. Afium-Kara-Hissar; lat. 37° 45′ N.; lon. 30° 25′ E. In its vicinity is a lake of same name.

BURDWAN, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank, Dummoodah, 50 m. N.W. Calcutta. The titular rajah of Burdwan resides here, and has a large palace, with spacious gardens, &c. Pop. 50,000. ——The district lies between lat. 22° and 24° N.; and lon. 87° 20′ and 88° 25′ E.; bounded, N. by Beerbhoom, E. by Nuddea, S. by Midnapore and Hooghly, and W. by Midnapore and Ramghur; area, about 2400 sq. m. It is level, and is one of the richest and most productive districts of Hindoostan. The chief river is the Dummoodah, which, for a short time during the rainy season, is not navigable; the district is well supplied with roads. The chief crops are sugar, indigo, betel, tobacco, cotton, the usual cereal grains of Bengal, and mulberry-trees. Coal of good quality is plentifully obtained, and is preferred, in the Calcutta market, to any other excepting English; and some is exported to Madras, Singapore, Penang, and Ceylon. Fine iron ore is found near the coal, and abundance of stone. The native zemindars are usually rich; the more wealthy portion of them reside in Calcutta, leaving their estates to be managed by resident agents. There are few villages in which there is not a school for the rudiments of education. Burdwan was formerly an independent state, and, with the rest of Bengal, was ceded to the British in 1760. Pop. 1,487,300. [add. *See* SUPP.]

BUREN [anc. *Buyren*], a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, about half way between Tiel and Culenborg. It has three gates, and consists of two streets, crossing each other at right angles. The council-house, with a handsome tower, and the Reformed church, with a very fine spire, are both in the market-place. There are also a R. Catholic church, and a small synagogue; an orphan-house, of some architectural note; and a Dutch and French school. The old castle of Buren, where Prince Philip William of Orange was born, in 1554, stands close to the town on the W. Pop. above 1000.

BÜREN, two vils. and a tn. Switzerland:—1, *Büren-Ober*, a well-built vil., can. of, and 10 m. W. St. Gall, on the Thur, from whose inundations it has often suffered. Pop. 1410.—2, *Büren-Nieder*, on the same river, a little below the former, and containing a handsome church, and good school. Pop. 1090.—3, *Büren*, a tn., can. of, and 14 m. N.N.W. Bern, cap. dist. of same name, on the Aar. It has a court-house, and a new bridge over the river, and carries on a good general and transit trade. Pop. 1147.

BÜREN, a tn. and circle, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov Minden. The TOWN stands at the confluence of the Alte and the Alme, is walled, contains a handsome church, a normal school, and an asylum for deaf and dumb. The staple trade of Büren is linen-weaving. Pop. 1800.——The CIRCLE, area, 195 geo. sq. m., is hilly, almost mountainous, in the S. and S.E.; flat and covered with extensive moorland wastes, in the N.E. and N. In Salzkotten there is a salt spring, which yields annually 500 tons of salt. In other parts of the circle the linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent, and there are numerous oil-mills, several paper-mills, glassworks, and potash-works. Pop. 34,000.

BURENDO PASS. *See* BROOANG.

BURENG, BERENG, or BRENG.—1, A valley, Cashmere, extending S.E. to N.W., between lat. 33° 20′ and 33° 30′ N.; and lon. 75° 10′ and 75° 26′ E.; containing numerous subterraneous water-channels, and abounding in springs of great force and volume.—2, A river, flowing N.W. through the above valley. Shortly after the junction of the two streams of which it is composed, a great part of the water suddenly disappears, by an opening in the bed of the river, the remainder being conveyed, by a canal N.W., towards Islamabad, beyond which it joins Jailum; lat. 33° 42′ N.; lon. 75° 2′ E.; whole course, about 40 m.

BURES (ST. MARY), par. Eng. Suffolk and Essex; 4131 ac. Pop. 1806.

BURESMOUNT, or LITTLE BURES, par. Eng. Essex; 1430 ac. Pop. 662.

BURFORD.—1, A market tn. and par. England, co. Oxford. The town is 16 m. W. by N. city of Oxford, on a steep acclivity, r. bank, streamlet Windrush. It consists of three principal streets, straight and well kept, but badly paved; houses of stone, and mostly very old. The church is a handsome structure of Saxon architecture, with Norman tower and spire. There are chapels, besides, for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Quakers, a grammar-school, formerly of considerable, but now of little repute; and several alms-houses for poor and aged widows. An ancient priory in the vicinity is an object of some interest. Three fairs annually for cattle, horses, sheep, cheese, &c. Area of par. 2170 ac. Pop. 1649; of tn. 1435. —(*Local Correspondent.*)—2, par. Salop; 6672 ac. Pop. 1121.

BURG.—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 12 m. N.E. Magdeburg, on the Ille, surrounded by a wall with several gates. It has three churches, a grammar-school, an hospital, and a workhouse, and is the seat of civil and judicial administration for the circle. Its manufactures are extensive, and consist chiefly of woollens, yarns, linen, pottery, steel, and leather. It has also an iron-foundry, dyeworks, tileworks, numerous mills and distilleries, and likewise a pretty extensive trade in hops, chicory, tobacco, cattle, and wool, great numbers of sheep being reared in the vicinity. Pop. (1846), 14,779.—2, A tn. Denmark, isl. Femern, prov. Schleswig; lat. 54° 30′ N.; lon. 11° 10′ E. Its trade and shipping were at one time considerable, but have both been nearly extinguished by the filling up of the harbour, which is now accessible only to boats. The steeple of the church of Burg forms a conspicuous landmark for mariners. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and weaving. Pop. 1800.—3, A tn. Denmark, in the S. Ditmarshes of Holstein, dist. Meldorf, with a very old church. Pop. 1129.

BURG (DE), or BURGT, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, isl. Texel, 7 m. N. the Helder; the principal village in the island, and so much improved of late years, as to rival, in the beauty of its streets and trees, the neatest villages in Holland. The Reformed church, with its lofty spire, stands in the centre, and around it are 10 streets, and three squares. A handsome new council-house was built in 1840. The R. Catholics have a neat church, and the Baptists a plainer one. Burg has a French and Dutch, and a Dutch school, and, besides, an institution chiefly for poor and infirm persons, who have no direct claim for support on the island, four benevolent boards for aiding the poor, a sub-committee of the society of beneficence, district branches of the Netherlands Bible, missionary, and

tract societies, a savings'-bank, and a branch of the public utility society. The inhabitants, generally in a thriving condition, are occupied in trade or the rearing of cattle. Pop. 1106.

BURGAGE, par. Irel. Wicklow; 1877 ac. Pop. 290.

BURGAS. *See* BOURGAS.

BURGATE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2076 ac. Pop. 350.

BURGAU, several places, Germany. The chief is a tn. Bavaria, circle, Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, 24 m. W. Augsburg, on the Mindel, over which there is here a bridge. It contains a castle and an hospital, and has manufactures of leather and glue, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2063.

BURGDORF, or BERTHOUD, a tn. Switzerland, can. of, and 12 m. N.E. Bern, r. bank, Emmen, with a townhouse, hospital, several public educational institutions, and a public library of 4000 volumes. There are manufactures of ribbons, chocolate, tobacco, and some breweries. Large fairs are also held. In the vicinity are the hot mineral baths of *Lochbad*. Pestalozzi laid the foundations of his educational system here, and had a school in the old castle. The town disputes with Basel the honour of having established the first printing-press in Switzerland. Pop. 2417.

BURGDORF, a tn. and bail. Hanover, dist. Luneburg, on the Aue, 12 m. N.E. Hanover, partly surrounded with a wall and ditch. It has manufactures of cotton and leather, and several distilleries. Pop. of tn. 2322; of bail. 45,703.

BURGEO ISLANDS, a group of islands, British N. America, off E. coast Newfoundland; lat. (S.W. point) 47° 33′ N.; lon. 57° 44′ W. (R.) The fishing is extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants of these islands, and, according to the report of Captain Loch, yielded 1,323,000 lbs. between October 1847 and June 4, 1848. The fish are sent principally to the markets of Spain and Portugal. The fishermen, with very few exceptions, are all Protestants. They have two churches, and a small school house; but their dwellings are miserable huts. The settlement, however, appears to be in a flourishing condition, and the people, notwithstanding the discomfort of their dwellings, contented and happy. Pop. 700. —(*Parl. Papers.*)

BURGESS, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4080 ac. Pop. 1369.

BURGH, 14 pars. Eng:—1, par. Suffolk; 1201 ac. Pop. 296.—2, *Burgh-Apton*, par. Norfolk; 1620 ac. Pop. 604.—3, *Burgh-next-Aylesham*, par. Norfolk; 789 ac. Pop. 266.—4, *Burgh-Castle*, par. Suffolk; 1496 ac. Pop. 344.—5, *Burgh-with-Grisby*, or *Burgh-upon-Bane*, par. Lincoln; 1560 ac. Pop. 117.—6, *Burgh-Mattishall*, par. Norfolk; 604 ac. Pop. 225. —7, *Burgh* (*St. Margaret*), par. Norfolk; 1655 ac. Pop. 582. —8, *Burgh* (*St. Peter*), or *Wheatacre Burgh*, par. Norfolk; 2041 ac. Pop. 349.—9, *Burgh* (*South*), par. Norfolk; 1216 ac. Pop. 360.—10, *Burgh-upon-the-Sands*, par. Cumberland; 7839 ac. Pop. 1083.—11, *Burgh-Wallis*, par. York, W. Riding; 1700 ac. Pop. 239.—12, *Burghclere*, par. Hants; 5080 ac. Pop. 809.—13, *Burghfield*, or *Burfield*, par. Berks; 4237 ac. Pop. 1193.—14, *Burghill*, par. Hereford; 3704 ac. Pop. 946.

BURHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 1737 ac. Pop. 518.

BURGHAUN, a small tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 11 m. N. Fulda, on the Haun. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, is a place of great antiquity, and had a church in 1093. Its markets are important, and it has a good deal of linen-weaving. Pop. 1362.

BURGHAUSEN, a tn. Bavaria, on the borders of Austria, 27 m. N.N.W. Salzburg, on the Salzbach; with a palace, six churches, a monastery, an English female institute, and a grammar-school. It has also a powder-mill, a bell-foundry, and some trade in salt and leather. Pop. 2476.

BURGHEAD BAY, Scotland, co. Moray, S.E. coast of the Moray Frith; an excellent roadstead; lat. 57° 42′ N.; lon. 3° 35′ W.

BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH, a vil. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The village, 6¾ m. E. by S. Spilsby, has a commodious parish church, with a lofty tower, and chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans; an endowed school, and two annual fairs. Area of par. 4233 ac. Pop. 1223.

BURGLEN, three vils. and pars. Switzerland:—1, *Bürglen*, can. Uri, on a small tributary of the Reuss, and the birthplace of William Tell. On a height where his house stood is a chapel, painted over with scenes from the patriot's life. Near Tell's chapel is a new and handsome parish church, with a subterraneous chapel beneath. Pop. 1215.—2, [supposed anc. *Petenisca*], can. Bern, r. bank, Zihl, not far from the Lake of Bienne or Biel. A great number of coins and Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1926. —3, can. Thurgau, r. bank, Thur, 11 m. E. Frauenfeld. It was once a place of some importance, and part of the walls and ditches by which it was surrounded still remain. A considerable quantity of fruit is grown in its vicinity. Pop. 1076.

BURGO (EL), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 35 m. W. by N. Malaga. It is tolerably built, and contains a parish church, townhall, two schools, prison, and cemetery. The inhabitants are exclusively agricultural, raising grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables; and rearing sheep, goats, and horned cattle. Pop. 2113.

BURGO DE-OSMA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 33 m. S.W. by S. Soria, l. bank, Usero. It has four squares, a cathedral, episcopal palace, ecclesiastical court-house, seminary of arts, three endowed schools, foundling and general hospital, townhall, three fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, hemp, shoes, leather, and chocolate. Trade: —export of wine, fruits, cattle, and industrial and agricultural produce. Pop. 1790.

BURGOS, a prov. Spain, Old Castile, between lat. 41° 32′ and 43° 19′ N.; bounded, N. by prov. Santander, E. by Alava, Logroño, and Soria, S. by Segovia, and W. by Palencia and Valladolid; area, 7082 sq. m. The surface is very elevated, and consists of a series of mountain ranges, with intervening valleys. The mountains belong to the great systems of the Pyrenees, and the Iberian Mountains; two branches, one from each system, meeting and almost melting imperceptibly into each other near the centre of the province, on the banks of the Arlanzon. The principal chain is the sierra de Oca. They are generally well wooded with oak, pine, chestnut, beech, and other timber. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, sulphur, gypsum, and lignite, are found, but mineral operations are carried on very imperfectly, and to a limited extent. Marble, and good stone for building and pavement, abound. The soil of the valleys usually consists of a blackish loam, which, though sometimes shallow, is fertile, and produces good grain, fruits, and vegetables; the higher districts afford excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, and pigs. The chief rivers are the Ebro, Duero, Arlanzon, Nagarillo, Oca, &c., chiefly affluents of the Ebro. They abound in fish. The climate is cold and damp, liable to sudden changes of temperature. Spring is boisterous and short, and is suddenly succeeded by scorching heat. Snow frequently covers the summits of the higher hills eight months in the year. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, hats, paper, leather, hardware, cutlery, fine delft and coarser earthenware, bricks, tiles, and brandy. Trade is wholly inland, and very insignificant. Education is advancing, numerous schools, benevolent institutions, and scientific associations, having been recently established; but matters in this respect are still on an unsatisfactory footing. One-half of the villages of the province have no school, and the attendance is only 1 to 6·6 of the population. Crime is comparatively rare. Pop., by census in 1844, only 171,189; but Madoz maintains that it was 234,022. In 1860 the census gave 337,132.

BURGOS, a city, Spain, Old Castile, cap. prov. of same name; on a declivity, sloping towards the Arlanzon, here crossed by three stone bridges, 112 m. N. Madrid. It forms an irregular quadrangle, of which the longer side, E. to W., is about 2 m., and the shorter 1 m. It is walled, but its chief defence is its castle, seated on an adjacent rugged hill, which is wholly enclosed by its works. The houses are in general well built of stone or brick; but most of the streets are narrow and winding, and badly paved, with large cobbles, fixed in their places by a whitish kind of stone, which gives the whole an appearance of Mosaic. The principal squares are the Plaza Mayor or De la Constitucion, the centre of which is adorned by a statue of Charles III.; the Plaza de la Libertad, lined with good houses, many of them recent, but some also interesting from their antiquity; and the Plaza del Mercado, in the centre of which is a beautiful fountain, with a pilaster adorned with gilded stone figures, and surmounted by a lofty obelisk, which terminates in a star of gilded rays. This is only one of 10 fountains from which Burgos derives copious supplies of water. The finest street, in every respect,

is that called Huerto del Rey. All the streets have good side pavement. Places of promenade are numerous; but the one most frequented, and justly forming the boast of the town, is the Espolon, which is laid out in spacious walks, and has a fine vista opening to the Arlanzon. Burgos, up to the commencement of the 16th century, shared with Toledo the alternate honour of being the royal residence; and hence, its public buildings, several of which have a greater magnificence than usual in a provincial town, are not so much attestations to its present, as memorials of its former, greatness. The



BURGOS, THE CATHEDRAL, &c.—From Chapuy, L'Espagne.

most remarkable structure is the cathedral, one of the finest buildings of the kind, not only in Spain, but in Europe. It was commenced in 1221, on the site of a royal palace, which Ferdinand III. gave up for the purpose, but was not finished for several centuries. It is built of white marble, in the form of a Latin cross, and is about 300 ft. long by 200 broad. Its principal entrance, on the W., has a finely decorated façade, and is flanked by two towers, which have a height of 300 ft., and terminate in spires of filigrane-work, exquisitely chiseled. The interior is of corresponding magnificence, is adorned with fine carvings and paintings, and contains numerous interesting monuments, in particular the tombs of Don Fernando, and the Cid, both natives of Burgos, and celebrated throughout Spain for their heroic achievements in the wars with the Moors. Besides the cathedral, there are numerous other churches, some of them of great extent, and considerable pretensions, but generally exhibiting much bad taste either in the style of their architecture, or grotesque finery of their ornaments. San Lorenzo, one of the largest, has a front of Corinthian pillars, and an interior of a circular form, lighted from above by a handsome dome. None of the other public buildings within the city are deserving of notice. The theatre in use is small and insignificant; and a new one, commenced on a most magnificent scale, remains unfinished from want of funds. Outside the city is the nunnery of Las Huelgas. The buildings are of mean appearance; but the endowment was one of the richest in Spain, and all the nuns were of noble descent. The castle, which is situated to the N. of the town, was the palace of the early kings. It is now almost a ruin, but must have been of great strength, if we may judge from its successful resistance to the repeated attempts of the British to take it. The failure of one of them, and the disastrous retreat which ensued, are too well known. The beneficent and educational establishments of Burgos are numerous. Among the former may be mentioned the royal, military, and foundling hospitals, savings'-bank, and *mont-de-piété*, which seems to combine a mutual assurance and loan society for working men; among the latter, the Seminario Conciliar of San Geronimo, the Colegio of San Nicolas, and four primary schools, supported by municipal funds. The chief criminal establishment is a house of correction, called Presidio Peninsular, not only for Burgos, but also Logroño, Pampeluna, and Santona. The manufactures of Burgos are few and unimportant. That of fine woollen cloth, and harness trappings, which once had an European reputation, are all but extinct. The only other articles worth mentioning are paper, hats, linen, and silk stuffs. There is a little inland trade, chiefly in agricultural produce. Burgos is the residence of a captain-general, the seat of an archbishop, and of a high court, whose jurisdiction extends over the provinces of Alava, Biscay, Burgos, Guipuzcoa, Logroño, Santander, Soria. Before the removal of the court to Madrid, Burgos was in a very flourishing condition, and contained thrice its present population. Since then it has continued to sink gradually, and exhibits in every quarter indications of decay. The peninsular war, during which the possession of it was repeatedly and keenly contested, added greatly to its disasters. Pop., including the suburb of Vega, on the opposite side of the Arlanzon, 26,086.

BURGSTADT, a tn. Saxony, circle, Leipzig, 7 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz; with a handsome Gothic church, and considerable manufactures of chintz and printed stuffs, and hosiery. It also spins a good deal of flax. Pop. 2700.

BÜRGSTEIN, or BIRKSTEIN, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, about 48 m. N. Prague. It contains a handsome palace, with gardens, a parish church, an hospital, and a manufactory of mirrors. In the neighbourhood, on the summit of a remarkable precipice of sandstone, are the remains of the old castle of Bürgstein. Pop. 1000.

BURGUNDY [anc. *Burgundia*; French, *Bourgogne*], one of the largest and most important of the former provinces of France, and now forming deps. Côte-d'Or, Saône-et Loire, Yonne, part of Ain, and part of Aube. In more ancient times Burgundy was the name of a kingdom, and included several districts in addition to the above province, occupying the whole basin of the Rhone. Its most ancient inhabitants were the Ædui, fully described by Cæsar; but its name of Burgundy is derived from one of the northern nations, called, in Latin, *Burgundi* or *Burgondiones*, who established themselves there in the beginning of the fifth century. At a later period, after the subversion of their kingdom, the province was erected into a dukedom, and long made an important figure in history, under a race of Dukes of Burgundy. The male line having become extinct in 1477, on the death of Charles the Bold, at the siege of Nancy, Louis XI. of France seized on the duchy as an escheated French fief, and it has ever since formed part of France.

BURHANPORE. *See* BOORHANPOOR.

BURIAS, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Philippines, between Masbate and Luzon; lat. 13° 11′ N.; lon. 123° 5′ E. (R.); area, about 327 sq. m. The coast is rocky, but the island has some good harbours, and excellent anchorage. The interior is fertile.

BURITON, par. Eng. Hants; 6305 ac. Pop. 1041.

BURKA, a tn. Arabia, E. coast, Oman, 60 m. W.N.W. Muscat, with a fort built by the Portuguese. This fort, which is mounted with cannon, was once the usual summer residence of the Imam, and still has a garrison of about 200 men. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and the raising of dates. The bazaar is much frequented by the Bedawin. The harbour is merely an open roadstead, accessible only by vessels of 30 to 50 tons. Pop. 4000.

BURKHARDTSDORF, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, 7 m. S. Chemnitz. It has manufactures of hosiery, cotton and linen cloth, and lace; but the inhabitants depend chiefly on mining. Pop. 1850.

BURLESCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 3768 ac. Pop. 911.

BURLESTONE, par. Eng. Dorset; 374 ac. Pop. 71.

BURLEY, par. Eng. Rutland; 3390 ac. Pop. 250.

BURLINGHAM, three pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, *Burlingham* (*St. Andrew*), 750 ac. Pop. 202.—2, *Burlingham* (*St. Edmund*), 661 ac. Pop. 99.—3, *Burlingham* (*St. Peter*), 405 ac. Pop. 100.

BURLINGTON.—1, A city and port of entry, U. States, New Jersey, pleasantly situated, l. bank Delaware, 20 m. N.E. Philadelphia; lat. 40° 5′ 10″ N.; lon. 72° 52′ 37″ W. It is encircled, on the S. and E., by a small stream, and con-

nected with the mainland by four bridges and several causeways. It has nine churches, a city hall, lyceum, bank, library, and many schools. The bishop of New Jersey resides here. It has some considerable manufactures, and a small shipping trade. Pop. 5000 (see add. account in *Supplement*).——2, A township and port of entry, Vermont, beautifully situate on a bay of the same name, Lake Champlain; lat. 44° 28′ N.; lon. 73° 15′ W. The village contains many elegant houses, and a handsome public square. It has a court-house, jail, an academy, eight churches, and a university called the university of Vermont. Pop. about 8000. (*See also Supplement.*)

BURLINGTON, a tn. England. *See* BRIDLINGTON.

BURMAH, THE BIRMAN OR BURMAN EMPIRE, OR THE KINGDOM OF AVA [Burmese, *Myamma*, *Byam-ma*, or *Bramma;* Chinese, *Meën-teën*], the most W. of the three great states of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, capital, Monchobo, and formerly Ava. Its extent, limits, capabilities, &c., are very imperfectly known, the country never having been fully explored by Europeans. It is bounded, N. by Assam; E. by the Chinese province Yun-nan, by independent Laos and the Tenasserim Provinces; S. by the Gulf of Martaban; W. by the Bay of Bengal, Aracan, Chittagong, and Cassay, Kathee, or Munipoor; and it appears to extend from lat. 15° 45′ to between 26° and 27° N.; and from lon. 93° to about 98° 40′ E.; estimated area, 184,000 sq. m. According to Dr. Francis Hamilton,—'In fertility, beauty, and grandeur of scenery, and in the variety, value, and elegance of its natural productions, Burmah is equalled by few (countries) on earth;' and 'it is occupied by a people of great activity and acuteness, possessed of many qualities agreeable to strangers.' The mountains are covered with fine timber, and the valleys with jungle, spots here and there being cleared and cultivated; but the proportion of cultivated land is small, and the greater part of the country is uninhabited.

Physical Features.—Burmah is composed of a series of longitudinal valleys, sloping N. to S., and flowed through by the Irawadi and its affluent the Kyen-dwen, by the Setang, and the Saluen, which last stream forms the E. boundary. These valleys are formed by spurs of the Himalayas, which lower in height as they proceed S. The most important are the chain of Amoopectoomoo, forming the W. frontier, and terminating S. in Cape Negrais; lat. 16° 1′ 30″ N.; lon. 94° 12′ E., between the Gulf of Martaban and the Bay of Bengal, culminating point, 8202 ft.; and the chain which separates the basin of the Irawadi from that of the Saluen, terminating S. at the Gulf of Martaban, culminating point, Phoongan, 12,434 ft., near lat. 27′ N., covered with perpetual snow. From the Gulf of Martaban N. to lat. 17° 30′ N., Burmah is low, champaign, interspersed with numerous small lakes, and intersected in all directions by branches of the Irawadi and Setang, within the deltas of which all this district is included, forming the most extensive plain in the kingdom. From lat. 17° 30′ to about 22° N., the country is hilly and elevated, but intersected by numerous fertile and well-wooded valleys; and N. of that parallel it is decidedly mountainous, the highest ranges being N. and N.E. of the capital.

The sea-coast of Burmah is above 400 m. in length. Its most important portion is along the Gulf of Martaban, which is the termination of the mountain-ranges of the country, the receptacle of all the great streams, and the means of access to all the ports, namely, Rangoon, Martaban, and Bassain.

The Irawadi, the greatest stream in the empire, rises, as far as known, in the Himalayas, flows S. through Burmah near its E. frontier, till it reaches Bhamo, where it takes a S.W. course to Ava, below which, about lat. 21° 35′ N., it receives, on its r. bank, its chief affluent, the Kyen-dwen, which, in part of its course, forms the W. frontier line towards Cassay. The Irawadi's course continues from Ava still S.W., till it approaches the Aracan frontier, after which it flows S.S.E. and falls, by numerous mouths, into the Gulf of Martaban. These mouths afford admirable means of internal water communication, and the main river itself is navigable, at all seasons, for sailing vessels of 200 tons, as far up as Ava, and, during the rains, as far as Bhamo, a distance of about 800 m. from the sea. The other affluents of the Irawadi worth noting are the Bhamo, Lungtchuen, Mukiaung, and Myeenguga, all of which it receives above the confluence of the Kyen-dwen, and all navigable to a greater or less extent. The Setang rises in Lake Gnaungrue, lat. 20° 30′ N., and is a comparatively small stream. Its total course is about 250 m. direct distance to the Gulf of Martaban, which it reaches through a broad estuary, and several small offsets; but is not very navigable, there being no continuous channel deeper than 4 ft. The Saluen or Thanluyn (*which see*), is next to the Irawadi in size, and falls into the sea between the ports of Martaban and Moulmein. The lakes of Burmah are numerous, especially in the S. part, as already stated, but small. The only ones of any considerable size, as far as known, are Nandokando, N. of Ava, above 40 m. long by about 12 broad; and Gnaungrue, already noticed, about 10 m. long by half that breadth.

Geology and Minerals.—The N. and E. part of Burmah, as far S. as about lat. 17° N., appears to be of crystalline schistous formation. From N. of Ava, stretching S.E. into the Tenasserim Provinces, is a band of tertiary formation. Near the junction of the Kyen-dwen with the Irawadi is a patch of the transition series, including the carboniferous formation; all the rest of the country S. and W. seems to be composed of alluvium, covering, apparently, limestone in various states; blue near Ava, and dark, bituminous, and slaty between that city and Paghan; and near Prome, coarse grained and sandy. The low hills in the delta of the Irawadi are composed of blue limestone, calcareous sandstone, breccia, quartz, and orange-coloured iron ore. In the lower part of the course of the Saluen, are abrupt hills of the finest blue limestone. In these are numerous extensive and magnificent stalactitic caves, many of which, from time immemorial, have been devoted to religious purposes, and are still adorned with countless numbers of images of Guadama, of different sizes and materials, some covered with gold, and some formed merely of burnt clay. The minerals known to exist, and most of which are wrought to a greater or less extent, are gold, silver, tin, iron, antimony, lead, arsenic, and sulphur, all, except the first two, said to be abundant; besides these, there are limestone; marble, near Ava, equal to that of Carara, and monopolized by the Government, for the manufacture of images of Guadama; nitre, natron, salt, and precious stones, including rubies, sapphires, amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, and jasper, most of which are sent to China. Coal is said to be abundant in some quarters, but is not used. Petroleum is obtained to the extent of upwards of 80,000,000 lbs. annually, a quantity that might be greatly increased; and is used as an oil for burning all over the country, and also for paying boats, and other purposes; and in the N. parts of the empire, more especially on the banks of the Kyen-dwen, in the valley of Hukong, on the Assam frontier, are mines of very pure amber.

Climate.—In general healthy where cleared, even in the delta of the Irawadi, excepting during the rainy season, when the swampy parts become unhealthy for foreigners; but even then the courses of the great rivers and cleared parts remain salubrious. In this district there are two seasons similar to those in Hindoostan, a dry and a wet; the latter, from April to October, during which 150 to 200 inches of rain fall; and the former, from November to April. N. of the delta, or lat. 18° N., there are three seasons; cold, from November to February; hot, from March to June, and rainy the rest of the year. The delta, and all the lower parts of the valley of the Irawadi, are subject to annual inundations, which continue from May to October. Earthquakes are frequent in the S. parts of the country.

Vegetation.—A considerable portion of Burmah lying within the tropics, and many parts, more especially in the N., being considerably elevated, its vegetation is rich and varied. In marshy places, in the valley of the Irawadi, rice, of excellent quality, which constitutes the favourite food of the people, is produced in abundance; and, on the drier grounds, maize and millet are raised. Around Ava, and some of the other larger towns, and in the more elevated spots, wheat and excellent tobacco are grown; besides which, are cultivated kidney and French beans, sesamum, mustard (*Sinapis orientalis*), from which is obtained an oil, used instead of butter; black and red pepper, indigo, and sugar to a small extent; and two kinds of cotton, one red, the other white; but all the processes of agriculture are performed in a most primitive manner. The *lapet*, a Burman tea-plant, is grown on the hills of Ava; but its leaf is used only as a pickle. Turmeric, used chiefly as curry, and various dye-stuffs, are in good variety. Among the fruits may be named the mango, orange, pine-apple, custard-apple, lemon, lime, durian, betel-nut, olive,

&c.; and among the edible roots, the ginger, cassia, liquorice, arrow-root, yam, batatas, onion, garlic, &c. Timber for ship and house building is abundant, including teak, though not so good as that found in Malabar; Soondry, oak of several kinds, fir, and ebony. Of other useful trees and plants may be noted sandal-wood, sycamore, and Indian fig; several kinds of palms, the tamarind, aloe, camphor, sappan, catechu, cinnamon, laurel, nutmeg, spikenard, bamboo, sago palm, plantains, and, on the sea-coast, the cocoa-nut.

Zoology.—Elephants are numerous in the lower parts of the country, and commit great devastation among the rice fields, but are never used as beasts of burden. The white elephant, apparently an *albino*, is also at times found, and is an object of superstitious veneration, but only among the lower classes. The king always possesses one, who is considered the second dignitary of state; and has a regular cabinet of ministers, with numerous attendants and guards. Other animals, more or less prevalent, are rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, buffaloes, hogs, civets, wild cats, apes, deers, antelopes, otters, but no jackals or wolves; perroquets, and other birds of rich plumage; jungle-fowl, pea-fowl, pheasants, partridges, quails, geese, ducks, and snipes. Alligators, of two kinds, crocodiles, and sharks, abound in the river mouths; turtles and tortoises, are very common on the coasts; the cobra da capello, and other serpents, but not generally venomous, are numerous; as are also scorpions, centipedes, lizards, leeches, and destructive insects. The domestic animals are oxen and buffaloes, used extensively for agricultural purposes; horses small, but vigorous, and only used for the saddle; pigs, very few sheep and goats, or common fowls.

Manufactures, Trade and Commerce, Money, Weights, and Measures.—The manufactures of Burmah are, as a whole, unimportant and inferior. The females, who are the weavers, make cotton cloths, but not so good as those of Hindoostan and China. Durable, though coarse silks, are also made, and pottery-ware, unglazed and glazed. Of the latter kind, large jars have long been used in India, under the name of Pegu jars. The only steel of consequence is made in the Shan country, chiefly sword blades; coarse cutlery is made in some of the villages, and clumsy gold and silver jewellery is manufactured in most of the large towns. Boat-building is carried on to some extent at Rangoon; this branch of business is important, in proportion to the paucity of good roads, and the great number of excellent water-ways. The vessels built are sometimes 200 and 250 tons burden, and admirably adapted for inland navigation. The Burmese excel in gilding, which they make to withstand damp, apparently by means of repeated coats of wood-oil. They understand dyeing, but their colours are generally fugitive; they make paper, umbrellas, cordage, sandals, and inferior gunpowder; but are famous as bell-casters. The bells they make are said to be of delightful tone, but disproportionately thick; and some of them are of enormous size. One at Mengoon, near Ava, is said to be 20 inches thick, 20 ft. high, and 13 ft. 6 inches in diameter; estimated weight, 500,000 lbs.; that of the great and useless bell at Moscow being 443,772 lbs. It is suspended a few inches from the ground, and has no tongue. Little attention seems to be paid to the kind or proportion of the metals used, the materials being supplied by the multitudes who come to witness the casting, during the time the process is going on. An eye-witness describing the casting at Moulmein, March 1849, of a bell 7 ft. high, and 4½ in circumference, to be used in the service of Guadama, says there were employed 40 furnaces, all containing crucibles, holding about 20 lbs. of metal each. 'These furnaces were supplied from a heap of charcoal, which, although diminishing, was still kept up by voluntary donations. An uninterrupted stream of men, women, and children, each with an offering, either of gold, silver, copper, or precious stones, were continually feeding the crucibles by casting in their gifts. We ourselves saw, during the short time that we were present, about 70 precious stones, consisting of rubies, diamonds, sapphires, and emeralds, thrown into the crucibles, besides large quantities of gold and silver ornaments and coins.' An interval of two or three minutes elapsed between the emptying of the crucibles; and the whole smelting process occupied 14 hours.

The commercial transactions of the Burmese are, individually, on a small scale, although the aggregate is considerable. In the lower provinces, the internal traffic is conducted chiefly by water conveyance; in the hilly districts, by land communication; the means of transport, in the latter case, being carts drawn by oxen, and sometimes small horses. The lower provinces supply the higher with rice, salt, pickled and dried fish, and various foreign commodities from the different sea-ports, while the former receive in return petroleum, saltpetre, lime, paper, lacquer ware, cotton and silk fabrics, iron, cutlery, brassware, catechu, palm-sugar, onions, tamarinds, &c. The foreign trade of the Burmese seaward, is almost wholly concentrated in Rangoon (*which see*). From this point a considerable trade is carried on with Chittagong, Dacca, and Calcutta, in Bengal; Madras, Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast; the Nicobar Islands, and Penang; and occasionally with Bombay, and the Persian and Arabian Gulfs. The principal articles of export are teak wood, catechu, stick lac, bees'-wax, elephants' teeth, raw cotton, orpiment, gold, and silver. Of teak wood, the quantity exported annually is equal to 7500 full-sized trees—Calcutta being the principal market for this article. Large quantities of raw cotton, of a superior quality, are sent from Ava, to the city of Dacca, in the province of Bengal, where it is wrought into the fine muslins of that place.

The principal imports are cotton piece goods, British, Bengal, and Madras; British woollens, iron, steel, quicksilver, copper cordage, borax, sulphur, gunpowder, saltpetre, fire-arms, coarse porcelain, English glassware, opium, tobacco, cocoa and areca nuts, sugar, and spirits. The Burmese carry on a pretty extensive traffic besides, through Bhamo, as the entrepot with the Chinese of Yun-nan, from whom they receive copper, orpiment, quicksilver, vermilion, iron pans, brass wire, tin, lead, alum, silver, gold and gold leaf, earthenware, paints, carpets, rhubarb, tea, honey, raw silk, velvets and other wrought silks, spirits, musk, verdigris, dry fruits, paper, fans, umbrellas, shoes, and wearing apparel; giving in return for these, raw cotton, ornamented feathers, edible birds' nests, ivory, rhinoceros and deers' horns, sapphires, rubies, &c. The quantity of raw cotton, sold annually to the Chinese merchants, averages about 14,000,000 lbs. The whole export and import trade with China has been estimated at £400,000 to £700,000 sterling. The only coins in circulation are of lead, there being none of either copper, silver, gold, or any other metal. Gold and silver, however, are used as mediums; but always in the shape of ingots, which must be weighed on every occasion of exchange; they are also of different degrees of purity, which must also be ascertained by the receiver. The pieces of silver used in trade are generally of a tical weight, or of the value of 2*s.* $8\frac{1}{10}$*d.* Gold is reckoned about seventeen times the value of silver. The principal measure of capacity for rice is the basket, 58¾ lbs. avoirdupois; of length, the finger-breadth, hand-breadth, span, and cubit. The weights mostly in use are the tical, about ½ an ounce avoirdupois; and the viss, equal to 100 ticals, or 3·65 lbs.

Religion, Language, Education.—Excepting some of the barbarous mountaineers, the inhabitants of Burmah are half civilized, and adhere to the Buddhist religion, worshipping Guadama, one of the incarnations of Buddha, whose images are generally of marble, though sometimes of bronze. The priests are numerous, bound to celibacy, and eat but once a day. There are monasteries, and both monks and nuns or priestesses; the latter generally old women, though some are young, and at liberty to marry, when they must quit the sisterhood. British and American missionaries, and all religions, are tolerated, but departure from the national religion is prohibited. To the priests is committed, exclusively, the charge of public instruction, and nearly every person learns the first elements. The two principal spoken idioms are Burman and Peguan; but Pali is the language of religion and literature.

People, Manners, Customs, Dress.—The inhabitants of Burmah belong to a common stock, the Indo-Chinese, and are divided into several tribes, some say as many as 16. The most important of these are the Burmans, occupying the middle part of the basin of the Irawadi, and the Peguans, its lower basin; the Shans, in the E. and N.E. provinces; the Khyens, spread over the centre of the country; and the Karians, between the Setang and the Saluen. Tartar and Tibetan tribes occupy the N. parts. Siamese slaves are numerous, and the mines are wrought by Chinese. The Burmese are short, stout, active, and well-proportioned; of dark brown colour; black, lank, coarse, abundant hair; said to be hardy,

docile, industrious, lively, fond of music and poetry, but treacherous, cunning, and avaricious, though hospitable and courteous to strangers, feeding and lodging the traveller gratis. They are good mimics; and they love theatrical amusements, boxing, cock-fighting, games of chance, and athletic exercises. The Burman marries early, and though polygamy is permitted, has only one wife, whom, with the other females of his family, he compels to do all the work. Divorces by either party are easily arranged, and are exceedingly common. Among the common people, the principal part of the male dress, called a *Pus'ho*, covers the loins, and reaches half way down the leg. It consists of a double piece of silk, cotton, or a mixed fabric, about ten cubits long, and is loosely wrapped round the body. Over this a frock, of white cotton cloth, in winter quilted, called an *in-gee*, with sleeves, is worn reaching below the knees, and tied in front. The head is covered with a small square handkerchief, commonly of British book-muslin, or English or Madras printed handkerchiefs, worn like a turban, but leaving the upper part of the head bare. The lower classes of women wear only a single petticoat, called a *te-mine*, more or less open in front, according to the condition of the wearer. Those of the better orders wear also an *in-gee* or frock, somewhat different in form, and shorter than that of the men. They wear long hair, but no head-dress. Sandals are frequently worn by both sexes; and umbrellas are in general use, being among the principal insignia of rank or office; the colour indicating the quality of the possessor. A nobleman's dress consists of a long robe of flowered velvet or satin, reaching the ankles. A mantle or scarf, thrown over this, hangs from the shoulders. On the head is a high velvet or silk cap, plain or embroidered, according to his rank. Females of the higher classes generally wear a loose jacket with tight sleeves. A piece of silk or cloth encircles the waist, and descends to the feet. When they go abroad, a silk sash crosses the bosom, while the ends are thrown over the shoulders. The priests have the head closely shaved and uncovered, and only protected by a small fan of palmyra-leaf. The colour of the dress of the priesthood is yellow, and is held so sacred that it is sacrilege for any one else to wear it. Tatooing, chiefly on the legs and lower parts of the body, is practised by the Burmese and some of the other tribes, and the chewing of betel, and the smoking of tobacco, are universal. The houses are made of timbers or bamboo, and have thatched roofs and doors, and windows of mat; none are of stone or brick, the use of these materials being prohibited, except for pagodas, &c. Rice, eaten with curry and sauces of stewed melons, vegetables, &c., is the principal food. Oil made from sesamum seed, and Chili pepper, are greatly used as seasoning. Animal food is eaten by those who can afford it, though the law forbids the taking of life.

Government, Laws, Revenue, Military Force.—The government is despotic; the King is styled 'Lord of life and property;' his office is hereditary, and he rules by a council, called Lut-d'hau, composed commonly of four officers, but sometimes of five or six, which exercises legislative, executive, and judicial functions, acting for the King, whose name never appears. The laws are taken from the celebrated Manu or Menu code, and are, in many respects, distinguished for the wisdom of their provisions; but the punishments, in general, are cruel. Justice is easily purchased. The only hereditary public officers are the Saubwas, the tributary princes of the conquered provinces. The revenue is derived from a tax upon cultivated land, fisheries, mines, petroleum wells, exports, &c.; and the King's whole income probably does not exceed £25,000. Officers are paid by gifts of public lands, and not in money. There being no military class, and the standing army being small, general levies of men are made in time of war. The troops have no regular pay, but are maintained at the public expense. The main army is infantry, but there is also a small body of cavalry, and a flotilla of boats. Clumsy two-handed swords, named *Dás*, spears, matchlocks, European muskets, &c., are their arms.

Divisions.—Burmah is divided into several provinces, of which the most important are Ava Proper or Mranma Pyee, in the centre of the kingdom; Pegu or Talainpyee, formerly an independent kingdom, which, with prov. Bassain, occupies the deltas of the Irawadi and Setang; Mrelap-shan on the E., and Jo or Yo Pyee on the W. frontier, and the country of the Shan in the N.

Calendar.—The Burman year is divided into 12 months, of 29 and 30 days alternately, rectified by an intercalation every third year. Each month is divided into an increasing and a waning moon. The week is divided into seven days; and time is kept by a kind of clepsydra, consisting of a copper cup perforated at the bottom, and placed in a vase of water. The Burmese have four epochs, but the one in common use commences with A.D. 639.

History.—The Buddhist religion was probably introduced into Burmah about the year B.C. 301. At this period, the government was permanently fixed at Prome, where it continued for 395 years, during which there reigned 24 princes. After this, it was removed, under a new dynasty, to Pugan, where it continued for nearly 12 centuries, during which there reigned 55 princes. In A.D. 1300, the seat of government was established at Panya, where it continued 56 years, under three successive princes. In 1364, it was removed to Ava, where it continued for 369 years, and where, in the 16th century, Europeans first became acquainted with the Burmese. Towards the commencement of the 18th century, the Burmese were conquered by the Peguans, a people whom they had overcome, and kept in subjection for nearly two centuries before. At this period arose Alompra, the founder of the present dynasty. After a reign of eight years, Alompra was succeeded by his son Uparaja, who made Sagaing his capital. Uparaja reigned three years only when he died, and was succeeded by his brother Sembuen, who removed the capital to Ava. In 1776, Sembuen was succeeded by his son Sen-Ku-sa, who, after a reign of five years, was succeeded by Paong-Ka-cha, who removed the seat of government to Amarapura. After a reign of 38 years, Paong-Ka-cha was succeeded (1819) by Nun-sun, who removed the court once more to Ava; but that town having been almost entirely destroyed in 1839 by an earthquake, Monchobo has become the seat of government. In 1837, Nun-sun died, and was succeeded by his brother, Ser-a-wa, to the exclusion of the proper heir.

The first English writer who notices the Burman dominions, is Ralph Fitch, a London merchant, who travelled in India towards the end of the 16th century. He represents the countries, especially the cities, to have been then in a flourishing condition, and the trade and shipping of the seaport towns to be very extensive. At the close of the 17th century, the Governor of Madras, Mr. N. Higginson, made certain friendly overtures to the King of Ava, which were graciously received; and in 1709, the Burman dominions were visited by Captain Alexander Hamilton, who wrote a *New Account of the East Indies*. In 1757, the East India Company obtained a site for a factory, and other advantages. Subsequent aggressions on the part of the Burmese, accompanied by insolence to our ambassadors, led to hostilities, which terminated, in 1826, in the curtailment of the Burmese power, and the establishment of British rule in the provinces of Aracan, Yé, Tavoy, Mergui, and part of Martaban. Pop. variously estimated at between 3,000,000 and 1,000,000.—(Crawford's *Embassy to Ava;* Dubois de Jancigny, *Japan, Indo-Chine, et Ceylan*, 1850; Malcom's *Travels in S.E. Asia; Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, 1849.) *See Supplement.*

BURMARSH, par. Eng. Kent; 1796 ac. Pop. 133.

BURMINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 808 ac. Pop. 209.

BURNESTON, par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 1185 ac. Pop. 374.

BURNETT, par. Eng. Somerset; 608 ac. Pop. 95.

BURNBY, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 1667 ac. P. 129.

BURNCHURCH, a par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny; 3364 ac. Pop. 748.

BURNHAM, several vils. and pars. England:—1, A vil. and par. Bucks; 6730 ac.; three annual cattle-fairs are held here. Pop. 2301.—2, A vil. and par. Essex; 5523 ac. Pop. 1869.—3, A par. Somerset; 4302 ac. Pop. 1701.—4, *Burnham-Deepdale*, a small vil. and par. Norfolk; 1061 ac. Pop. 112.—5, *Burnham-Norton*, a small vil. and par. Norfolk; 3890 ac. Pop. 185.—6, *Burnham-Overy*, a small seaport and par. Norfolk; 2548 ac.; 1½ m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate; has some trade in corn and oyster-dredging. Pop. 674.—7, *Burnham-Thorpe*, a vil. and par. Norfolk; 2328 ac. Pop. 424.—8, *Burnham Ulph-and-Sutton*, a par. Norfolk; 1452 ac. Pop. 429.—9, *Burnham-Westgate*, a small market tn. and par., co. Norfolk. The town lies 37 m. N.N.W. Norwich, on the

Burn, 2½ m. from the harbour of Burnham-overy-Staith. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller, diverging from it, and is tolerably well supplied with water. The church is a neat Gothic structure, with a square tower containing four bells and a clock. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a subscription library. There are national and other schools. The market has been long discontinued. Large quantities of malt are manufactured in the neighbourhood, chiefly for the supply of the London breweries; and there is an iron foundry and works for the manufacture of agricultural implements. Considerable quantities of corn, hay, straw, and oysters are shipped from Burnham-overy-Staith; coals, oil-cake, and timber being imported. Area of par. 3047 ac. Pop. 1094.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BURNLEY, a municip. and parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. Lancaster, on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Burn and Calder, 21 m. N. Manchester. It comprises six principal streets, one or two of which are handsome, and lined with excellent shops; all are well kept; houses chiefly of a whitish-coloured freestone, which abounds in the vicinity, and well built; lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water from springs in the neighbourhood. An old Saxon cross, which occupies the centre of an area, is an object of some interest. There are five churches. The church of St. Peter's is an ancient building, with a massive tower and peal of bells; but has undergone so many alterations, that scarcely any traces of its antiquity remain. Trinity Church and St. James's are both neat edifices—the one in the Gothic, and the other in the Tudor style. There are about a dozen places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive Methodists, General and Particular Baptists, and Methodist United Free churches. The last-named body worship in a large and most imposing edifice. The schools consist of a free grammar school, which has existed since the Reformation; six national schools, in a flourishing condition; two infant schools, Independent and Wesleyan day-schools, two R. Catholic schools, but only one commercial school of importance. There are a mechanics' institution, which occupies a large and handsome building; a Wesleyan institution, somewhat resembling it, but more of a religious character; and the Church of England literary institution, the most flourishing of the kind in Burnley. Cotton spinning and weaving, and worsted spinning, are carried on here to a great extent. There are also corn-mills, a large cloth-printing establishment, and several iron-foundries and machine shops. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through the town. Burnley has direct communication by railway with Liverpool, Manchester, and Yorkshire. There are two railway stations, one on the line from Todmorden to Burnley, the other on the line from Colne to Burnley. Both lines belong to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Co. Market days, Monday and Saturday; six fairs annually. A large and handsome market hall was opened on Jan. 1, 1870. Burnley was incorporated as a municipal borough in 1861, and is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen (one of them being mayor), and 6 councillors. The borough includes a portion of the townships of Burnley and Habergham-Eaves. Burnley was made a parl. bor. with one member by the reform bill of 1867. The parl. bor. includes the above townships. Pop. in 1841, 18,735; in 1851, 20,828; of munic. bor. in 1861, 28,700; of parl. bor., 37,984.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BURNTISLAND, a small seaport and par. Scotland, Fife, N. shore estuary of the Forth. The town is 7½ m. N. by W. Edinburgh, in lat. 56° 4′ N.; lon. 3° 13′ W.; mostly on level, but partly also on sloping ground, which rises to a considerable height behind. It consists of one long and spacious street, macadamized, and well kept; a back street, running parallel to the latter, also tolerably clean; and a number of diverging lanes and alleys. Some of the older houses in the main street are in the Flemish style, with their gables to the front; but many of the more modern are handsome and commodious buildings; and the town is every year improving as sea-bathing quarters, and is lighted with gas. It has four churches—an Established, U. Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Free church—the first a large edifice, in the old Dutch style; a townhall, a modern Gothic structure, with a handsome steeple; several schools, including burgh school and F. Church school; two or three benevolent societies, a reading-room, and scientific lecture association. The fisheries are considerable; ship-building and distillation are carried on, the latter to a great extent. The harbour is capacious, of great depth, and of easy access. Coal and iron are imported. Burntisland is the steamboat ferry station on the passage of the North British Railway. It unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 2900 ac. Pop. of par., 3670.; of parl. bor., 3143.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BURRA, three islands, Scotland:—1, Two isls. Shetland, W. of Mainland, and separated from it by Cliff Sound; lat. 60° 8′ N.; lon. 1° 21′ W. The E. island is also called House, and on its S. side is a peninsula 1 m. long, chiefly consisting of pasture. The coast of both is rocky.—2, An. isl. Orkney, separated from S. Ronaldshay by Water Sound; lat. 58° 50′ N.; lon. 2° 52′ W. It is composed of sandstone and dark-blue slate, is about 4 m. long and 1 m. broad, and inhabited by fishermen. Pop. 532.

BURRA LAKE, a lake, Australia, New S. Wales, on the N.W. margin of co. Argyle; lat. 34° 18′ S.; lon. 149° 45′ E.

BURRIANA, a tn. and port, Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 8 m. S. Castellon-de-la-Plana, r. bank Bechi, 1 m. from the sea. It is well built, has three squares, a parish church, townhouse, two endowed schools, an hospital, prison, and a cemetery, with chapel attached. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, though some are likewise employed in fishing, and the usual industrial occupations of a seaport. Trade:—exports—fruits, wine, and oil; imports—sugar, brandy, salt fish, and iron. Pop. 6203.

BURROW HEAD, Scotland, co. Wigton, S. coast, the terminating point of the peninsula which separates Wigton Bay from Glenluce Bay; lat. 54° 40′ N.; lon. 4° 20′ W.

BURSLEM, a tn. and par. Eng., co. Stafford. The town stands on a slope on the North Staffordshire Railway, 17 m. N. Stafford; has four principal streets, and a spacious market-place, all clean and lighted with gas; houses of brick, and generally well built; water abundant. Three Established churches, four Wesleyan, three New Connection, two Wesleyan Association, two Primitive Methodists, one Baptist, one Independent, and one R. Catholic; a school connected with each; also, an endowed school, called the Burslem Free School. Principal public buildings:—townhall, Wedgwood memorial institute, and St. Paul's Church, the tower of which is 115 ft. high. There are here a mechanics' institute and public reading-room. Principal manufactures:—china and earthenware, which are carried on to a great extent. Area of par. 2940 ac. Pop. 22,327, of which 17,821 in Burslem township.

BURSTYN, or Buroztyn, a market tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 21 m. S.W. Brzezan, on the Lippa. It contains two churches (a Greek and a R. Catholic), and a handsome palace. Pop. 2000.

BURTON, generally with some addition or other, such as Burton-Agnes, Burton-Dasset, the name of twenty-two pars. England and Wales, all with pop. of less than 1500.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Westmoreland. The town is 10 m. S. Kendal, well built, and clean, with regular and well-kept streets; a spacious market-place, a fine old church, grammar-school, and several charities; flax-mills, and well-attended market on Tuesday. Area of par. 8768 ac. Pop. 2118.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, a market tn. and par. England, co. Stafford. The town is pleasantly situated 25 miles E. Stafford, in a fertile vale, on the banks of the Trent. The fine old bridge of 36 arches, which used to cross the river here, has been partially pulled down (in consequence of its decayed and dangerous state, and more particularly to suit the railway communication to the different breweries); it has given place to one of 29 arches and 469 yards long, built by the Midland Railway Company in 1863–4. During the last ten years the town has rapidly increased, both in size and population—many new streets have been laid out and completed, and the population is estimated (1870) at about 21,000. The places of worship are three churches, two mission churches, and chapels belonging to General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan, Primitive, and United Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. There are a grammar-school, three national schools, and British school, four blocks of alms-houses, a dispensary and infirmary, two public lib-

raries and reading-rooms, and a workhouse. Malting and ironfounding are carried on to a considerable extent; but the staple trade is the brewing of ale, for which the town has long been famous. There are nearly 1,500,000 casks in constant use in the distribution of Burton ale, and a local historian says that in 1868 about 438,800 quarters of malt, and about 63,000 cwt. of hops, were used in the brewing of ale in Burton. There are 26 breweries in work at the present time, covering extensive areas. The brewing establishments of Messrs. Bass and Allsopp are here, the former covering more than 40, the latter about 50, acres of ground. The town is governed by a body of commissioners, and an old charter has vested in the Marquis of Anglesey, the lord of the manor, power to appoint a high bailiff, who acts as coroner, and who is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace. Under that same 'special consideration' the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries at the county court, county sessions, or assizes. The Trent is navigable to Gainsborough, a distance of nearly 60 m., from whence there is a branch to this place of the Grand Trunk Canal, between the Trent and Mersey. The Midland Railway has a station for passenger and general traffic; and the London and North-Western have a goods station. There is a market held on Thursdays and Saturdays, and a number of fairs during the year. In 1322, a battle was fought on the bridge at Burton, between Edward II. and the Earl of Lancaster, in which the former obtained a decisive victory. Area of par. upwards of 9625 ac. Pop. 16,824.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

BURTSCHEID, or Borcette, a tn. Prussia, and properly a suburb of Aix-la-Chapelle, with which it is connected by an avenue of trees, being not half a mile distant from it. It contains a townhouse, and three churches (two R. Catholic and one Protestant), and carries on extensive manufactures, particularly of woollens and cassimeres. Its thermal springs, which rise in the hill immediately above the town, are celebrated. Pop. 5200.

BURUDDA, or Jaitwar, a dist. Hindoostan, S.W. coast, Goojerat, principally between parallels 21° and 22° N. It is bounded N. by the Sertecannee, E. by the Burudda hills, and W. by the sea. It is generally flat, of a light soil, indifferently wooded, and in many places the water is brackish. Its chief town is Porbunder.

BURUM, or Borcm, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 11 m. S.E. Dockum, and communicating with the Lauwer Zee. A large but quiet and sequestered village, surrounded by a fat clay soil, known by the name of Burumerland. It has a handsome Reformed church, and a school. The people live wholly by raising corn and rearing cattle. Pop. 1500.

BURWANNEE, a tn. Hindoostan, Candeish, dist. of same name; lat. 22° 4′ N.; lon. 74° 58′ E.; surrounded with a double wall. It has an extensive palace, but is generally in a ruinous condition. The district extends along l. bank Nerbudda, and is about 65 m. long by 45 broad; but the greater part of it is covered with jungle.

BURWELL.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. Cambridge, containing the united parish of St. Andrew and St. Mary; 4 m. N.W. by W. Newmarket. It is composed chiefly of one irregular street; and possesses a handsome Gothic church, the ruins of an ancient castle, several schools, and an Independent chapel. Area of par. 7232 ac. Pop. 1987.—2, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2190 ac. Pop. 159.

BURWHA, a negro tn. Central Africa, kingdom Bornou, W. bank Lake Tchad, 80 m. N.N.W. Kouka; lat. 13° 52′ N.; lon. 13° 58′ E. It covers an extent equal to 3 sq. m., and being surrounded by a wall 13 or 14 ft. high, fronted by a dry ditch, may be considered, with reference to the practices of war in that country, a place of some strength. The town is entered by two gates, which are nearly E. and W., and are defended by two mounds of earth, with perpendicular fronts. Each principal hut in the town has a little enclosure with a cow or two, and some goats and fowls. Pop. about 5000 or 6000.

BURY.—A bor., market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The town is agreeably situated on rising ground between the Irwell and the Roach, and about two miles from their confluence, and 10 miles N. Manchester. It is abundantly supplied with water, well lighted, and has within the last few years been greatly improved. The ancient parish is situated in the hundred of Salford, and comprises the townships of Coupe and Lench, with Newhall Hey, and Hall Carr; Bury, Elton, Musbury, Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth; and the chapelries of Heap, Tottington Higher, and Tottington Lower. Baines says, 'The name is Saxon, signifying either a castle or a market-town, and probably both were applicable to Bury at a very early period of English history. This was not the site of a Roman station but of a Saxon; and one of the twelve ancient baronial castles of Lancashire stood near Castle Croft, close to the town, on the banks of the old course of the Irwell.' This structure has disappeared; but while the workmen of the Bury Improvement Commissioners were employed in constructing a sewer opposite the parish church, they discovered the foundation-wall of the ancient castle of Bury. The wall was not two feet thick, and was buttressed every few feet. The masonry appeared to be not more ancient than early English. Roman coins were found in Walmersley in 1864. By the reform act of 1832, Bury was constituted a parl. bor., with the privilege of returning one member to the House of Commons. In 1831 the population of the parliamentary borough was 19,140, and in 1866 (computed) 41,175. Registered electors (1869), 5657. The town is governed by a board of commissioners. Petty sessions are held twice a week. The weekly market is on Saturday, and three fairs are held annually—March 5, May 3, and September 18. The parish church, which existed in 1086, was rebuilt during 1776–80. It is a substantial structure of unprepossessing appearance. In 1843–5 a beautifully proportioned tower and spire were erected. There are besides four other churches, as well as a school used for divine service, and chapels for nearly every shade of dissenting opinion. There are several excellent schools, including a grammar-school and national schools, to the first of which are attached two exhibitions of from £30 to £35 each to the colleges of St. John's, Cambridge, and Brasennose, Oxford. There are two institutions with news, reading, and billiard-rooms, and two rival political associations. There are also a dispensary, savings-bank, and a host of other charitable and useful institutions. Among the architectural adornments of the town may be mentioned the townhall, the athenæum, the drill-hall, the Bury bank, the public baths, and the cemetery. The last was made at a cost of £30,000. There are three mortuary chapels in the Decorated or Geometrical Gothic style of architecture. The woollen manufacture, which was introduced here in the reign of Edward III., is still carried on to a great extent. There are likewise numerous factories for the spinning and weaving of cotton, together with iron-foundries and paper-mills. Calico bleaching and printing may also be mentioned. The late Sir R. Peel was born at Chamber Hall, Feb. 5, 1788. A monument has been erected to his memory. It was unveiled in 1852. John Kay, the inventor of the fly-shuttle, was a native of Walmersley, near Bury. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway has two commodious stations here, and there is the Manchester, Bury, and Bolton Canal. Pop. parl. bor. (1861), 37,563; par., 80,558.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, a tn. England, co. Suffolk, 26½ m. N.W. Ipswich, on a slope, l. bank Bourne or Larke; streets straight, at right angles, clean, and well lighted; water abundant; houses (of brick) plain, but generally well built. It has four churches, two of them fine old Gothic edifices; ten chapels—two Independent, two Baptist, two Methodist, a Unitarian, a R. Catholic, &c. Other public buildings are an hospital, rebuilt in 1864; athenæum, with library, museum, &c.; corn exchange, theatre, county-hall, guildhall, King Edward's school, and jail. Public institutions:—a free grammar, commercial, national, and infant schools; an asylum for twelve poor persons; an hospital, admitting upwards of 1000 patients yearly; 98 alms-houses, and several minor charities, mechanics' institute, archæological society, and public library. Soap and candle manufactured to a small extent.

The borough returns two members to the House of Commons, and its municipal government is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors. Bury St. Edmunds formerly had one of the largest and wealthiest abbeys in England. Of the many fine remains still existing, the gate, built in 1377, 62 ft. high, 50 long, and 41 broad, is one of the best specimens of early Gothic In part of the abbey grounds is a botanic garden, tastefully laid out. The Eastern Union Railway has a station here. Pop. 13,318.

BURYAN (St.), par Eng. Cornwall; 6964 ac. Pop. 1428.

BURYTHORPE, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 1225 ac. Pop. 289.

BUSACHI, a tn. and prov., isl. Sardinia, dist. Cagliari. The town lies l. bank, Tirsi, 11 m. N.E. Oristano; between two mountains, in a district which is unhealthy but fertile, yielding good crops of grain, and excellent pasture. Pop. 1562.

BUSACO [Portuguese, *Bussaco*], a hill of Portugal, formerly called serra d'Alcoba, prov. Beira, 18 m. N. Coimbra. Near its top, in a kind of hollow, stands a Carmelite monastery, commanding a magnificent view, and near which, on September 27, 1810, the French army, under General Massena, was repulsed by the English and Portuguese, under Lord Wellington.

BUSACQUINO, or BUSSACHINO, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 29 m. S. by W. Palermo. It stands upon a height, contains eight churches, and some manufactures of linen. Pop. 8000.

BUSCA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 9 m. N.W. Coni, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank, Maira, an affluent of the Po. It is well situated at the foot of a hill, and contains two handsome churches and a convent. The wine made in the neighbourhood is excellent. Pop. 7900.

BUSCOT, par. Eng. Berks; 2846 ac Pop. 467.

BUSHBURY, par. Eng. Stafford; 6377 ac. Pop. 1632.

BUSHEAB, or SHEIK SHAIB [properly *Khoshaub*, good water], a low and narrow but well-peopled island, about 18 m. long, Persian Gulf, lying about 10 m. from the Persian coast; lat. (E. point) 26° 48′ N.; lon. 53° 24′ E. (R.) On the E. point is a neat-looking village, surrounded with date-trees, which are generally plentiful.

BUSHEY, par. Eng. Hertford; 3188 ac. Pop. 2750.

BUSHIRE [properly, *Abu Shehr*—the father of cities], the principal seaport of Persia, prov. Fars, 118½ m. W.S.W. Shiraz; lat. 29° N.; lon. 50° 50′ 15″ E. (R.); on a low sandy point running N.W., on the side of a bay, N.E. coast, Persian Gulf. The town lies on the edge of a desert, is of a triangular form, having the sea on two sides, and fortified, on the land side, by a high wall, nearly 1 m. in length, flanked, at every 200 yards, by a round tower, with loop-holes for musketry. It has seven mosques, a few hummums or baths, two caravansaries, and an Armenian church. A large palace, built by the late Sheikh, stands about the centre of the town. The houses are flat-roofed, two stories high, and constructed chiefly of clay, or of a soft sandstone obtained from the ruins of Reshire, a decayed town 4 m. to the S. From a distance, Bushire has rather an imposing appearance, the square funnels or 'wind chimneys,' erected on the tops of a few of the principal houses, for conveying air into the interior during the hot weather, appearing like so many minarets or towers; but, on a near approach, the town is found to be a mean and dirty place; with streets, as in most Eastern towns, mere narrow and intricate lanes, from 6 to 8 ft. wide, half choked up with filth or sand, and infested with crowds of mangy dogs. The bazaar is large and well supplied. Fruit, chiefly brought from Shiraz, may be obtained here all the year round. In the hot season, water melons, grapes, peaches, plums, apricots, &c., are abundant; as are also oranges, apples, pears, and pomegranates, in the cold season, with several kinds of dried fruits. Bushire is famous for the fineness of its poultry, and the delicate flavour of its mutton. The sheep, principally brought from the interior, are of a small breed, with immense tails.

Bushire carries on a considerable traffic with India; its merchants, who are principally Armenians or Persians, supplying the greater part of Persia with Indian and European goods, for which silk and bullion are the principal returns. From Bombay, Masulipatam, and Bengal, it imports chintzes, woollen cloths, muslins, and piece goods; with hardware and cutlery, indigo, sugar, rice, pepper, and other spices; cloves, &c.; and from Europe, by way of India, English cotton prints, and other goods. Among its exports are Cashmere and Persian shawls, dates, and dried fruits; tobacco, carpets, pearls, Shiraz wines, grain, and wool; with various drugs, dye-stuffs, and perfumes. An active trade is carried on with Shiraz by means of caravans. The anchorage is indifferent, but is the best on the coast. It consists of an outer road, exposed to the N.W. winds, and a safe inner road, with 4½ fathoms water, muddy bottom, 2½ m. from the town. In 1831, the plague carried off more than a third of the inhabitants. Pop. (1835), estimated at 20,000.—(Kempthorne's *Notes of a Survey on the E. Shores of the Persian Gulf*, in *London Geo. Jour.*, Fontanier, *Voyage dans l'Inde*.)

BUSHLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 1740 ac. Pop. 339.

BUSHMAN'S RIVER, S. Africa, Cape Colony, rising in the S. of Somerset co., flowing generally S.E., forming the boundary between Uitenhage and Albany, and falling into the Indian Ocean, 28 m. S. Graham's Town; lon. 26° 37′ E.

BUSHMEN. *See* BOSJESMANS.

BUSHMILLS, a market tn. Ireland, co. Antrim, 6 m. N.E. Coleraine; on a plain, bounded W. by the Bush-Water, celebrated for its fine salmon, and which falls into the sea a little below the town. It is the general place of resort for persons visiting the Giant's Causeway, about 2 m. distant; and consists of one principal street, well kept; houses of whinstone; abundantly supplied with water; one Episcopal church, two Presbyterian, in connection with the Irish General Assembly; one Covenanting, one Methodist meeting-house, and one R. Catholic chapel, all plain buildings; two schools, one male and one female, under the national board; two large corn mills, two distilleries, one flax-mill, and a manufactory of spades, shovels, &c. Pop. 1049.

BUSIGNY, a tn. France, dep. Nord, on the rivulet Riot, and at the foot of hills covered with wood, about 12 m. from Cambray. It was once a place of considerable importance, and was defended by a castle and several towers. Its manufactures are merinoes and Cashmere shawls. Pop. 2234

BUSK, a tn. Austria, Galicia, gov. of, and 27 m. N.E. Lemberg, on the Bug. It has several churches, a tannery, and manufactures of paper and iron. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing in the adjoining lakes. Pop. 2981.

BUSKERUD, a bail. Norway, prov. Aggershuus; area, 4813 sq. m. It lies N. of Bradsberg, W. of Aggershuus bailiwick, and E. of Bergenhuus, and contains the towns of Drammen and Kongsberg. Pop. (1845), 86,113.

BUSLINGTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1096 ac. P. 51.

BUSSAHER, a Sikh state in N. India, under British protection, occupying a mountainous tract, bounded on two sides by the Sutlej and Jumna, stretching N. into the Himalayas; cap. Rampoor; lat. 31° 28′ N.; lon. 77° 36′ E. It contains some fertile well-cultivated tracts, which produce grain and fruits in abundance. The main articles of traffic are sheep, wool, cattle, ghee, opium, tobacco, and musk. Manufactures:—blankets, and woollen cloths for plaids, trousers, &c. Bussaher has, at all times, carried on a considerable trade with Hindoostan and Tibet; receiving from the former, sugar, cotton cloths, iron and brass ware, and indigo, in return for blankets, opium, tobacco, and turmeric; and exporting, to the latter, grain, ghee, opium, tobacco, &c., in exchange for wool, salt, Chinese silks, and tea. [add. *See* SUPP.]

BUSSETO [anc. *Buxetum*], a tn. Italy, duchy of, and 20 m. N.N.W. Parma, r. bank, Ongina, an affluent of the Po. It is tolerably built, surrounded by walls, and contains a collegiate church, in which are some fine pictures; another parish church, a townhouse, Jesuits' college, several schools, a palace, public library, hospital, theatre, and barrack. Manufactures:—silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, earthenware, and wax. Pop. 2200.

BUSSOLENGO, a tn. Italy, gov. Venice, 9 m. W.N.W. Verona, near r. bank Adige. It is rather well built, contains two churches and six oratories, has some linen manufactures, and is the centre of an important transit trade between E. Lombardy and the Tyrol. Pop. 3000.

BUSSORAH, BASSORA, BALSORA, BASRA, or BAZRA, a city, Turkey in Asia, pash. Bagdad, and principal port of the Persian Gulf, r. bank, Euphrates or Schatt el Arab [river of the Arabs], 70 m. from its mouth, and 44 below the junction of the Tigris, 270 m. S. E. Bagdad; lat. 30° 27′ 30″ N.; lon. 47° 53′ 12″ E. (R.) It is about 3 m. in length, 1 in breadth, and about 7 in circumference, which, however, includes some corn fields and gardens of date-trees. The town contains about 6000 houses, is ill built, the streets narrow, unpaved, and extremely filthy; houses mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, as is also the miserable wall by which the town is surrounded, and in which there are five gates. The only buildings having an appearance of respectability are the English factory, the residence of the governor, one or two of the principal mosques, and a few of the mansions of the wealthiest inhabitants. Bussorah has a vast number of khans and coffee-houses, with about 40 mosques; and is intersected by a

canal, which, besides conveying goods to the city, supplies the inhabitants with water for domestic purposes. Other two canals surround the town, forming a ditch to the fortification. The bazaars are wretched structures, but are, in general, spacious and well stocked, particularly with fruits and vegetables. The Euphrates is tidal as far up as Bussorah, and is navigable, to this point, for ships of 500 tons burden; but there is a bar at its mouth, on which there is generally but 12 ft. water, so that only during spring tides can vessels pass drawing more. Its current is about 2 m. per hour during the flowing, and 3 m. during the ebb tide. A few British ships from India visit Bussorah annually, but the principal trade is carried on by Arabian vessels. The chief articles of import are, muslins, spices, drugs, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, cotton yarn, dye-woods, coffee, &c., from India; the returns for which are mostly made in the precious metals, Arabian horses, pearls, dates, copper, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe, corals, gums, rose-water, dried fruits, &c. The horses from Bussorah, of which great numbers are exported to India annually, are of extreme beauty, and capable of enduring much fatigue. Besides its shipping trade, Bussorah carries on an extensive traffic with Aleppo and Bagdad, by means of caravans. The climate is said to be salubrious during winter and spring, but is certainly very unhealthy in summer, when the town is for months surrounded by water from the overflowing of the Euphrates, which, on its retirement, leaves marshes and ponds, from whose stagnant waters the most noxious exhalations arise.

The country around Bussorah is flat and fertile, more especially on the banks of the river; in many respects, indeed, it resembles Egypt, both in climate, fruitfulness, and in the overflowings of the great river, to which much of its fertility is due. The cultivated grounds yield corn, dates, olives, pomegranates, vegetables, and pot herbs. Fruits of all kinds abound. There are, besides, entire fields of roses grown for the distillation of the attar of roses, and for the manufacture of rose water. Bussorah belongs to the Turks, having been taken by them from the Arabs, in 1787. It is governed by a *mutselim* or lieutenant, in the name of the pasha of Bagdad. Pop. 60,000.—(Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*; Fontanier, *Voyage dans l'Inde*.)

BUSSUM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 13 m. S.E. Amsterdam, on a dry sandy soil, which cultivation has clothed with useful crops. It has a small R. Catholic church, a Reformed chapel, and a school. Owing to the healthiness of the neighbourhood, many handsome lodging-houses have been erected here for strangers. Besides agriculture, the inhabitants are engaged in the making of ships'-bisenit, soap, paint, linen fabrics, such as towelling, pack-sheet, bed-covers, and floor-cloths, and in bleaching. Pop. 740.

BUSTAR [anc. *Wasutaivee*], a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, prov. Gundwana. The TOWN is in lat. 19° 31′ N.; lon. 82° 28′ E.; 300 m. N.E. Hyderabad. — The DISTRICT is difficult of access, and has a very insalubrious climate, and is occupied by a branch of the range of mountains that runs N. and S. parallel to the Bay of Bengal, in the rear of Cuttack and the N. Circars. Teak-wood abounds here, and through the rivers Inderowty and Godavery it is floated down to the Bay of Bengal; but it is only of size sufficient for the construction of such vessels as navigate the Coromandel coast. Nearly the whole country consists of jungly hills, and of pestilential morasses; the remainder is badly cultivated. The natives live almost in a state of nature, and are extremely ignorant and superstitious.

BUSTARD BAY, a bay, Australia, E. coast; lat. 24° 4′ S.; lon. 151° 50′ E.; discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1770, and named by him from a species of bustard which he found there. The country around is dry and sandy, but the hills are covered with trees, growing separately and without underwood.

BUSTO-ARSIZIO, a tn. and com. Austrian Italy, gov. of, and 19 m. N.W. Milan, cap. dist. of same name, in a fertile plain, which produces much excellent wine. It contains two churches, one of them an octangular edifice, with numerous statues and fine paintings, by Daniel Crespi, a native of the town; and has manufactures of fustian and dimity. The remains of ancient buildings found in the neighbourhood, show that Busto was formerly a place of considerable importance. ——The DISTRICT produces corn, wine, mulberry-trees, and fodder, but great part of it is barren heath. Pop. of tn. and com. 10,025; of dist. 29,342.

BUSULUK, or BOUZOULOUK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 150 m. W.N.W. Orenburg, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank, Samara. It is fortified, has straight regular streets, and contains two churches. It manufactures leather, trades in wood, and has an important annual fair. Pop. (1851), 4826.

BUSVAGON, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Calamianes, a group of the Philippines, S. side of the Mindoro Strait; lat. (W. point) 12° 8′ N.; lon. 120° 2′ E. (R.), separated S. by a narrow strait from the island of Calamianes, and having numerous small islets off its N. coast. It is about 50 m. long, E. to W., and about 13 m. broad, mountainous but fertile. Birds, deer, wild hogs, apes, and rats, are very numerous, and commit great devastation on the cultivated lands.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND, a small green isl. India, in the harbour of Bombay, between the islands Caranja and Salsette.

BUTCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 983 ac. Pop. 269.

BUTE, a co. Scotland, Frith of Clyde, comprising the islands of Bute, Arran, Inchmarnock, and the two Cumbraes (*which see*). Pop. 16,608.

BUTE, an isl. Scotland, W. coast, co. of same name, at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, the N.W. portion being indented into the mainland of Cowal, Argyleshire, from which it is separated by a narrow strait called the Kyles of Bute, and the S.E. stretching out into the open Frith, between the peninsula of Cantyre on the W., and the coast of Ayr on the E. Its centre is in about lat. 55° 50′ N.; lon. 5° 4′ W., 40 m. W. Glasgow, and 18 m. S.W. Greenock. Extreme length, about 15 m.; greatest breadth, 5 m. Its coast line, which, exclusive of minute sinuosities, is about 35 m. in length, is indented by several bays and good natural harbours, the principal of which are the bays of Rothesay, Kilchattan, Kames or Port Bannatyne on the E.; and those of Dungoil, Stravannan, Scalpsie, St. Ninian's, and Ettrick, on the W. The island has little of what is called romantic scenery to boast of, but is distinguished in many parts for its quiet picturesque beauty; besides commanding, although it does not in itself possess, some of the most magnificent views in Scotland, especially towards the Kyles. It has no remarkable elevations, its highest summit, Kames Hill, being only 875 ft. high; but it has several pretty little lakes, the principal and most beautiful of which is Loch Fad, 2¼ m. long by a quarter in breadth, on the banks of which is the favourite villa of the late celebrated tragedian, Edmund Kean. The other lakes next in extent, are Ascog and Stack. All the three lakes lie within less than half a mile of each other. Bute is naturally and geologically divided into four distinct portions. The Garroch Head, forming the extreme S. portion, is ridgy and hilly, and is composed almost entirely of trap rocks; proceeding N., the next division, between Kilchattan Bay and Rothesay Bay, on the W., and Scalpsie Bay on the E., is composed, with slight exceptions, of red sandstone; the third portion, extending from Scalpsie Bay to Ettrick Bay, consists of chlorite slate; and the fourth and last division, between Ettrick Bay and the Kyles of Bute, of micaceous schist. Lime, coal, and slate, are found in the island, but they are all of inferior quality. The climate of Bute is so remarkable for salubrity, as to have obtained for the island the appellation of the Montpellier of Scotland. It is on this account much resorted to by invalids.

Agriculture is in an advanced state, and is yearly improving. A complete system of draining has been introduced, and the most approved rotation in crops is observed. The more recently built farm-houses are neat and commodious, and the grounds generally well enclosed, chiefly with thorn hedges. There are 20,000 acres under cultivation. Average yearly rent of land, about 18*s.* 6*d.* per acre. Great attention is paid to the dairy, and the cheese made is of excellent quality. The cows are all of the Ayrshire breed. The agricultural interests of the island have been greatly promoted by the Bute farmers' society, which grants yearly premiums for the best ploughing, for the best cattle, cheese, butter, seeds, roots, &c., and for the encouragement of cleanliness among the cottagers. The sea-coast abounds with fish, including salmon, cod, haddock, whitings, &c. The means of education are ample, there being many well-conducted schools throughout the island. The consequence is, that there is scarcely a native inhabitant above 15 years of age, who cannot read and write.

This island was long a favourite resort of the Kings of

Scotland, who resided in their Castle of Rothesay (*which see*), now a stately and interesting ruin. Bute gives the Scotch title of Earl, and the British title of Marquis, to a branch of the family of Stewart, descended from a younger son of Robert II. Mount Stuart, the family seat, is beautifully situated, 4 m. from Rothesay. The Marquis of Bute is principal proprietor, six-sevenths of the island being his property. Pop. 9306.

BUTERA, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 21 m. S.S.E. Caltanicetta, near r. bank, Menfra. Pop. 4081.

BUTI, a tn. Tuscany, dist of, and 9 m. E. Pisa, in a narrow dell of the same name, formed by a spur from the E. side of Mount Pisano, and traversed by a rapid mountain-torrent, an affluent of Lake Brentina. It is surrounded by a castle, and contains a parish church. The climate is cold and moist, and the ground not favourable to cultivation. Still, by industry, it yields excellent olives, from which is obtained the best oil in Tuscany. Pop. 4091.

BUTLEIGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 4467 ac. Pop. 1035.

BUTLERS-MARSTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1620 ac. Pop. 294.

BUTLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1941 ac. Pop. 375.

BÜTOW, a tn. Prussia, Pomerania, gov. of, and 50 m. E. Koslin, on the Bütow; in a valley, surrounded by hills of considerable elevation; with three churches, woollen and linen manufactures, and a wool fair. A height in the neighbourhood is crowned with the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2150.

BUTRINTO, a fortified tn. and bay, Turkey in Europe, Albania, 15 m. S.W. Delvino, opposite the island of Corfu. The town is in lat. 39° 44′ N.; lon. 20° 2′ E. Shallow water extends all across the head of the bay; but in the middle, large ships find good anchorage, with 20 fathoms water. The town is fortified, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. In its vicinity are the ruins of the *Buthrotum* of the ancients. Pop. 2000.

BUTSCHOWITZ, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 21 m. E.S.E. Brünn, on the Littawa. It contains a large and strong castle, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, and has woollen and linen manufactures, particularly one of cassimeres. Pop. of tn. 2000.

BUTTERLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 479 ac. Pop. 160.

BUTTERLEY, a hamlet, England, co. Derby, 3 m. S. Alfreton. It is the seat of extensive ironworks. In the neighbourhood is a large reservoir, for supplying the Nottingham Canal.

BUTTERMERE, par. Eng. Wilts; 1502 ac. Pop. 124.

BUTTERWICK, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4420 ac. Pop. 625.

BUTTES, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 19 m. S.W. Neufchatel, in a valley so narrow and hemmed in by mountains, that from part of the village the sun is not visible during three winter months. The Fairies' Grotto, in the vicinity, is one of the most remarkable in Switzerland. A great number of the inhabitants are clock and watch makers. Pop. 1000.

BUTTEVANT, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The town stands on the Awbeg, 23 m. N.W. Cork. Having been the seat of a number of opulent monastic communities, it was at one time a place of considerable importance, but has now fallen into utter decay. The houses are of the humblest description, intermingled with the ruins of churches and monasteries. The town contains extensive barracks for infantry, a fever hospital, a dispensary, and two R. Catholic chapels. A little to the E., is the castle of Buttevant, on a high rock, overhanging the Awbeg. Spenser, the poet, resided in the vicinity; and there, it is said, wrote the *Faëry Queen*. Buttevant gave the title of Viscount, in the Irish peerage, to the Barrymore family. Fairs are held on March 27, and October 14. Pop. of tn. 2372. Area of par., including Ballybeg, 11,583 ac. Pop. 4323.

BUTTINGTON, par. N. Wales, Montgomery. P. 816.

BÜTTISHOLZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 11 m. N.W. Luzern, on a tributary of the Wigger, and remarkable for a mound in its vicinity, called the Engländerhubel or English barrow, from containing the bones of 3000 Englishmen, followers of Ingelram de Coucy, son-in-law of Edward III., and Duke of Bedford, who, having a feud with Leopold of Austria, was devastating the Swiss cantons, when the peasants attacked and defeated him. Pop. 1708.

BUTTOLPHS, par. Eng. Sussex; 910 ac. Pop. 55.

BUTTON NESS, a prominent headland, Scotland, co. Forfar, N. side the entrance into the Frith of Tay; lat. 56° 28′ N.; lon. 2° 40′ W. There are two lighthouses here, with bright fixed lights, on separate towers.

BUTTSBURY, par. Eng. Essex; 2116 ac. Pop. 506.

BUTTSTÄDT, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, cap. bail. of same name, 11 m. N.N.E. Weimar. It contains a handsome church, and five schools; has manufactures of woollens and hosiery; also a potash-work, and mills; and five large fairs, chiefly for horses. Pop. 2164.——The BAILIWICK, area, 48 geo. sq. m., contains three towns and 20 villages. Pop. 13,500.

BÜTZ, a vil. Switzerland, can. Aargau, 7 m. N. Aarau. Pop. 250, R. Catholics.

BUTZOW, a town, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Marnow, and in the neighbourhood of a lake. It is walled, and well built. The town church, built in 1229, has some fine wood carvings; and the Reformed church is the only one of that denomination in the duchy. Bützow has a paper-mill, worked by steam; and numerous manufactures—linen cloth, soap, and candles, playing cards, straw hats, and shoes. It has also numerous breweries, and a stone quarry. The town owes much of its prosperity to the exiles driven from France by the persecutions of the 17th century. Pop. 3894.

BUVIESCA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Burgos, in a plain, l. bank, Oca. It has clean, paved, and spacious streets, two squares, two churches, of which the collegiate one is a beautiful edifice, containing some fine sculptures; two well-attended schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, public storehouse, two fountains, and a cemetery. Cattle-rearing and agriculture are the chief employments. In 1388, Juan I., at the instance of John of Gaunt, here gave his son the title of Prince of the Asturias. Pop. 2064.—(Madoz.)

BUTZBACH, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, gov. Friedberg, 20 m. N.N.W. Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is walled, and has two parish churches, and an old castle, now used as barracks. Its chief manufactures are hosiery, leather, and locks. It has seven annual fairs. Pop. 2300.

BUXAR (BAGSAR), a fortified tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, r. bank, Ganges, here 1 m. broad, 60 m. E.N.E. Benares; lat. 25° 33′ N.; lon. 83° 57′ E. It is rather large; houses of the usual character in India, mud and thatch, with a few good bungalows, inhabited by Europeans. The small fort is built on an eminence near the river; and is surrounded by a broad deep ditch. It is kept in good repair, and garrisoned by sepoys. The Mogul chiefs, Shuja ud Dowlah, and Cossim Khan, were encamped here with an army computed at 40,000 men, when, on October 23, 1764, they were attacked and completely routed, by 856 European, and 6215 native troops, under Major Munro.

BUXHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2120 ac. Pop. 560.

BUXTED, par. Eng. Sussex; 8943 ac. Pop. 1694.

BUXTEHUDE, a tn. Hanover, duchy of Bremen, dist. Stade, 12 m. S.W. Hamburg, r. bank, Este, about 7 m. above its junction with the Elbe. It has walls, with several gates; and its houses, though indifferently built, are lofty. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court; and contains a gymnasium, a handsome parish church, a townhall, and court-house. Its chief manufactures are white iron, soap, candles, wax, starch, chicory, and tobacco. It has also oil and tan mills, and limekilns; exports:—timber, oak bark, honey, and wax; and has several annual fairs. Some of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Pop. 2223.

BUXTON.—1, A tn. and fashionable watering-place, England, co. of, and 29 m. W.N.W. Derby, in a deep hollow, surrounded by hills. It has two principal streets, straight, clean, and lighted with gas; several handsome ranges of houses, and a fine crescent, all of stone; two churches, and Wesleyan, Independent, and Presbyterian chapels; two schools (one endowed), and a bath charity. The accommodation for visiters, who come to drink the waters, and amount to many thousands annually, is very complete; excellent hotels and lodging-houses, baths, assembly-rooms, and pump-room. Races in June. The vicinity abounds in fine scenery; and there is a vast stalactitic cavern, called Pool's Hole, adjacent. Public walks, provided by the Duke of Devonshire, 14 acres in extent. Pop. 1877.—(*Local Correspondent.*)—2, par. Norfolk: 1274 ac. Pop. 599.

BUZANÇAIS, a tn. France, dep. Indre, 14 m. N.W. Chateauroux, r. bank, Indre, here crossed by five bridges. The town is finely situate on an acclivity, and in a beautiful district; but its streets are narrow, dark, and crooked, and the houses indifferent. It has manufactures of woollen goods, a worsted, and some extensive flour mills; and trades in wool and leeches. There are ironworks in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3139.

BUZEN, a prov. Japan, in N. of isl. Kiusiu, and separated from Niphon by the Strait of Van der Capellen, here scarcely 1 m. across. It is bounded, N. by the sea, and at the other points by the provs. of Tsikuzen and Bungo; is in the form of a fan; lies between lat. 33° 23′ and 34° N.; lon. 130° 40′ and 131° 23′ E.; and comprises 23 islands, all unimportant. The principal mountains are—Fikosan, Ohotake, Kwansan, Tensan, Mikunijama, Kawarajama, Firatojama, and Kuratōge. The mountain-chains of three adjacent provinces converge at the S. border of Buzen, thence traversing the province of Bungo, in an E. direction, to the shores of the sea. The principal valley is that of Sukaigawa, besides which there are those of Siwagawa, Wogawa, Uigawa, Takesegawa, and Mumajagawa; the rivers bearing the four last-mentioned names take their rise in Fikosan, and fall into the sea at Nakat's Creek, between the point Hajatomo and Cape Nagasakihana. The cap. of Buzen is Kokura. Dairi, Tankura, Matajama, Kanda, Imai, Sita, and Nakat's, are excellent ports. Buzen is extremely fertile; principal products — wheat, barley, buckwheat, silk, wax, and honey. Charcoal is made; copper and antimony are found. At Kokura there is a manufactory of cottons of superior quality; and a syrup, called *ame*, is made from wheat. Buzen is divided into eight districts; and has 54 towns, villages, and ports. Two of the towns are fortified.

BUZZARD'S BAY, U. States, S. coast, Massachusetts, opposite Barnstable Bay; lat. 41° 25′ to 41° 42′ N.; lon. 70° 33′ to 71° 10′ W. It is 30 m. long, and 7 broad, and separated from Cape Cod Bay by an isthmus only 5 m. across.

BYAM MARTIN.—1, An isl. Arctic Ocean, one of the N. Georgian group; lat. 75° N.; lon. 104° 8′ W. (B.); between Melville and Bathurst Islands. Discovered by Parry, 1819–20.——2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Low Islands; lat. 19° 40′ S.; lon. 140° 29′ W. (B.)——3, A cape, W. coast, Baffin's Bay, near the entrance of Lancaster Sound; lat. 73° 20′ N.; lon. 78° W.

BYFIELD, par. Eng. Northampton; 2760 ac. Pop. 1021.

BYFLEET, par. Eng. Surrey; 2068 ac. Pop. 687.

BYFORD, par. Eng. Hereford; 903 ac. Pop. 197.

BYGRAVE, par. Eng. Hertford; 1809 ac. Pop. 221.

BYKHOV, several places, Russia, particularly — 1. *Bykhov-Starvi*, gov. of, and 30 m. S. Mohilev, a little W. of r. bank Dnieper, defended by ancient fortifications. It has several churches, convents, and a synagogue. Pop. (1851), 6810.—2, *Bykhov-Novo*, at a short distance from the former. —3, *Bykhov*, gov. Tchernigov, and not far from Kroloveton.

BYLAND (OLD), par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 2733 ac. Pop. 150.

BYLAUGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1546 ac. Pop. 111.

BYRON'S ISLAND, a small isl., S. Pacific, about 12 m. in length, abounding in cocoa trees. Discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765; lat. 1° 18′ S.; lon. 177° 45′ E. (B.)

BYSKE, a river, Sweden, which falls into the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 64° 57′ N., after a direct S.E. course of 110 m. At its mouth is the small town of Byskeå.

BYTHAM, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, *Bytham* (*Castle*), 7760 ac. Pop. 1250.—2, *Bytham* (*Little*), 1010 ac. Pop. 573.

BYTHORN, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1503 ac. Pop. 294.

BYTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 946 ac. Pop. 176.

BYTOWN, now called Ottawa (*which see, in Supplement*), and constituted the cap. of the Dominion of Canada, r. bank Ottawa, at its junction with the Rideau Canal; lat. 45° 23′ N.; lon. 75° 38′ W. It is divided into two portions, called the Upper and Lower Town; the former, which is situated half a mile higher up the river and on considerably higher ground, is the most aristocratic, the latter the most business portion of the town. Ottawa is rapidly improving in appearance. Besides the fine pile of buildings which has been erected for the accommodation of the parliament, and including various government offices, it contains several handsome stone buildings, including the jail and court-house. There are churches belonging to Episcopalians, Presbyterians, R. Catholics, &c. The town is supported principally by the lumber trade. The scenery about Bytown is, next to Niagara, the finest of the inhabited portion of Canada. The Chaudiere Falls, a short distance above the town, are beautiful. A handsome suspension bridge has been erected across the Ottawa below the falls, joining Upper and Lower Canada. Pop. 20,550; with suburbs, about 25,000.

BYTURNEY, or VAITURANI, a river, Hindoostan, rising in the mountainous region of Chuta Nagpoor, prov. Bahar, and, after a S.E. course of from 300 to 400 m., and receiving various tributaries, falling into the Bay of Bengal, a little N. Point Palmyras, near Doomrah, lat. 20° 37′ N.

BYWELL, two pars. Eng. Northumberland:—1, *Bywell* (*St. Andrew's*), 3512 ac. Pop. 480.—2, *Bywell* (*St. Peter's*), 17,784 ac. Pop. 1674.

C.

For ARTICLES not found in C, look K, S, Tch, or Z

CAACATY, an Indian vil., state of, and 77 m. E. by S. the tn. of Corrientes, republic of La Plata. It lies in the Maloya marsh, and its houses are low, small, and each furnished with a gallery on either side. Caacaty means 'stinking wood,' a name derived from the odour of a wood in the vicinity. Pop. 800.

CABABURI, a river, Brazil, a tributary of the Rio Negro, formed by the junction of the Mataraca and Baria, which unite at lat. 1° 25′ N.; lon. 66° 15′ W. From this point, the river pursues a S. course for 120 m., and falls into the Rio Negro at lat. 0° 10′ S.; lon. 66° 30′ W.

CABAGAN, a tn., isl. Luzon, prov. Cagayan; it is the second largest town in the prov., containing a pop. of 11,185.

CABALABA, a river, Dutch Guiana, a tributary of the Corentyn, which it joins about lat. 5° N.; lon. 57° 3′ W. It is about 100 yards wide at its mouth, but is broader 6 m. higher up. It is extremely winding in its course, and its water is of an ochreous colour. The banks exhibit all the luxuriance of a rich soil, and the wild Arnotto grows plentifully along its margin, with the splendid flowers of the *Cassia Calyantha* towering over them. About 17 m. above its junction with the Corentyn, a cascade occurs of 20 ft. in height, called, by the Indians, Itáfe or Itafla Falls. Here blocks of a fine-grained whitish sandstone are found, which are used by the Indians as grindstones, and are of excellent quality. The Cabalaba is frequently visited by the Maroons on fishing expeditions.—(Schomburgk.)

CABANES, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 14 m. N. by E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. The streets are well built and regular, and the town possesses a handsome parish church, two schools, a townhall, and a prison. Domestic weaving, distilling brandy, expressing oil, and husbandry, employ the inhabitants. Some trade is carried on in grain, fruits, cattle, &c. Pop. 1916.

CABAPUANA [called also, erroneously, *Campuas*, *Reritigba*, and *Meribecu*], a river, Brazil, prov. Espirito Santo. It rises in the N. slopes of the sierra do Pico, flows S.E., and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 21° 25′ S., after a direct course of 80 m., of which about 30 are navigable for canoes. A kind of bay is formed at its mouth, in which there is anchorage in 7 to 8 fathoms water.

CABEÇO DE VIDE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. Portalegre, on a height, 27 m. N.N.W. Evora. It contains a church, two hospitals, and a poorhouse. Pop 1043.

CABELLO (PUERTO), a considerable seaport tn. Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea; lat. 10° 3′ N.; lon. 68° 8′ W. It has a good harbour, and a large trade, but is in a very unhealthy situation; and has a pop. of only 3000.

CABELLOS DA VELHA, a bay, Brazil, prov. Maranhão. It is about 8 m. square, and is interspersed with islands and sandbanks, rendering it difficult of access. It is intersected by lat. 1° 40′ S.

CABENDA, or KABINDA, a seaport tn. Africa, Lower Guinea, cap. of the En-Goyo or Angoy territory, on the Atlantic, about 40 m. N. the mouth of the Zaire; lat. 5° 33′ S.; lon. 15° 40′ E.; on the side of a hill which is of a conical form, and clothed to the top with fine timber. The anchorage here is good, and there was long a considerable trade in slaves, ivory, wax, and honey. The territory around is fertile, and the whole district is justly regarded as the finest on this coast.

CABES, or KABES.—1, A tn. and port [anc. *Tacapæ*], N. Africa, regency, Tunis. The town stands at the foot of the mountain called Jebel Hamarra, in a low situation, r. bank, Wad-er-rif; lat. 33° 45′ N.; lon. 10° E. It has some export trade in dates and henna, the latter for dyeing.—2, The Gulf of Cabes [*Syrtis Minor*], at the head of which the town is situated, lies between the islands of Kerkenna and Jerba.

CABESA DEL BUEY, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, 20 m. E.S.E. Castuera, on the N. slope of the sierra Pedregoso. It is tolerably built, and possesses two parish churches, several chapels, a townhall, two schools, a small damp prison, hospital, public storehouse, and three fountains. The inhabitants manufacture serge, baize, cloth, linen fabrics, tiles, and bricks; and carry on some trade in grain, cattle, and manufactured goods. Pop. 5395.

CABEZAS DE SAN JUAN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. S. by W. Seville, on the slope of a hill. It has steep, irregular, and ill-paved streets; two small squares, a parish church, three chapels, two schools, a townhouse, small prison, asylum for destitute poor, and an extensive and substantial storehouse. Limited trade in wine, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 2421.

CABEZON DE LA SAL, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 24 m. W.S.W. Santander, situate in a plain. It has mean streets, two squares, a parish church, townhall, two schools, prison, cemetery, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, refining salt, and in husbandry. An annual fair is held on the 16th of April. Pop. 2047. ——Several other small towns in Spain have the same name.

CABEZUELA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 16 m. N.E. Plasencia, l. bank, Jerte. The streets are clean and paved, and the town possesses a church, townhouse, two schools, and a prison. The people are chiefly engaged in silk-spinning, expressing oil, and tillage; they also trade in grain, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 2328.

CABO DO NORTE, a cape, Brazilian Guiana; lat. 1° 51′ N.; lon. 50° 10′ W. It is the E. point of the marshy island of Coelhos, formed in the delta of the river Araguari.

CABO FRIO, an ancient tn. and port, Brazil, prov. of, and 80 m. E. Rio de Janeiro, and about 8 m. N.N.W. the cape of same name. It is composed of two parts; the most inconsiderable, called Passagem, lies on the mainland, while the principal part of the town lies on a land of island. Between the two parts, which are united by a stone bridge, flows a canal, connecting the neighbouring lake—Araruama—with the sea. The streets are broad, but crooked; the principal part of the houses are built of earth; and the most note-worthy edifices are the townhall, with the prison underneath, a convent, a parish, and two other churches. Cabo Frio has a Latin school, one of philosophy, and several other schools; and its climate is unhealthy, agues being frequent. The bay and port are well protected. Coffee, sugar, and building timber, are exported to Rio de Janeiro, whence, in return, are brought jerked beef, salt fish, and general stores. Pop. 3500.——The CAPE is in lat. 23° 1′ 18″ S.; lon. 41° 58′ 15″ W. (R.)

CABOOL (KINGDOM OF). *See* AFGHANISTAN.

CABOOL, a prov. in the N.E. of Afghanistan, extending N. to S. from the Hindoo Koosh to Ghuznee; and W. to E. from Bamian to the Khyber Mountains. It is about 200 m. in length, E. to W., and 150 in breadth; area, about 10,000 sq. m. Its principal towns are Cabool (the capital), Istalif, Ghuznee, and Jelalabad.

CABOOL, CAUBUL, or KABOOL, a city, Afghanistan, cap. of the above prov., at the W. extremity of a fine and spacious plain, on the l. bank of the Cabool river, immediately above its confluence with the Logurh, 6000 ft. above the sea; lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 69° 10′ E. The city is about 5 m. in circuit, and is defended merely by a line of weak ramparts, incapable of successfully resisting the attack of an enemy, although formerly surrounded by a strong wall of burnt bricks and mud. Its length, E. to W., is a little upwards of 2 m.; and its breadth, at the widest part, about 1200 yards. The houses are but slightly and indifferently built, generally of mud and unburnt bricks. They are mostly two or three stories in height, with flat roofs, made of boards, coated with mud, and surrounded by a coarse framework of wood, and having the windows, notwithstanding the severity of the weather in winter, unglazed, and closed merely by lattices or shutters. The houses of the wealthier classes have extensive courts and gardens, ornamented with fountains. Few of the houses of Cabool have chimneys, the centre of the room being held the proper place for the fire, although in some of the better dwellings there are especial winter apartments, heated by flues. The streets are, in general, extremely narrow, in many cases so contracted that two horsemen cannot pass each other. They are paved with stone, but the pavement is much neglected, and in winter they are rendered almost impassable by the accumulations of snow thrown from the roofs of the houses, and never removed till it dissolves, when a mixture of snow-water and mud keep the streets for a long time in a miserable condition. There are no public buildings of any note in the city; even the places of worship are very ordinary looking buildings, although many are spacious and commodious. There is but one madrussa or college, and it has neither endowments nor scholars. Sérafs or caravansaries, and baths, are numerous, but the former are inelegant and inconvenient, and the latter disgustingly filthy. There are two principal bazaars, running nearly parallel to each other, one of which is three-quarters of a mile in length. But the most magnificent resort of this kind in Cabool, constructed by Ali Murdan Khan, was destroyed by the British in 1842. It is said to have been one of the most splendid structures of the kind in the East, consisting of a series of covered arcades and open areas, and was highly embellished with paintings, and provided with wells and fountains. Be-



THE BALA HISSAR, CABOOL.—From Sale's Defence of Jelalabad.

fore the shops in the bazaars are a kind of counters, on which the shopman sits with his wares displayed. The manufactures of Cabool are trifling, and are confined chiefly to iron, leather, and the weaving of cotton, and shawls in imitation of Cashmere, the principal support of the town being derived from a considerable transit trade. The artisans, generally, are but indifferently skilled in their trades. In Cabool, the several descriptions of traders and artisans congregate, as is usual in Eastern cities, and together are found the shops of drapers, saddlers, braziers, ironmongers, armourers, bookbinders, venders of shoes, &c. But besides the shopkeepers, or fixed tradesmen, there are vast numbers of itinerant traders who parade the bazaars, 'and it is probable,' says Masson, 'that the cries of this city equal in variety those of London. Many of them are identical, and the old clothes-man of the British metropolis is perfectly represented by the Moghat of Cabool.' Besides the bazaars, there are several market-places in the town. These are the cattle-market on the N. side of the river, where sales of all sorts of animals are effected daily; the grain-markets, of which there are two, and the fruit-market, into which large quantities of the finest, the most beautiful, and the most various fruits are daily poured, to be afterwards dispersed amongst the retail venders of the city. There are likewise markets for wood and charcoal. Water is abundant, the S. part of the city being supplied by a canal from the river, and the other parts by numerous wells. Cabool is divided into districts, and these are subdivided into sections, each well enclosed and accessible only by small gates, which are walled up in time of siege or intestine war, and thus each section becomes a fortress. On the S.E. side of the city, but connected with it by streets and lanes, stands the Bala Hissar on the acclivity of a hill, a citadel and residence of the Sovereign. It is about half a mile long and a quarter broad, enclosed by lofty stone walls, strengthened at intervals by towers, and the whole surrounded by a broad stagnant moat. Within this circuit is a town containing nearly 1000 houses, and a good bazaar. The royal palace, which occupies the summit of the hill, has a sombre external appearance, but commands several beautiful views, particularly towards the N., where the distant snowy masses of the Hindoo Koosh terminate the prospect. It is substantially constructed, and contains several suites of apartments, on a commodious and magnificent scale. In the S.W. quarter of the town is a strongly fortified district, called Chandol, inhabited by Kuzzulbaushes, or Persians, to the number of 10,000 or 12,000. Pushtoo is the vernacular dialect of Cabool, but is spoken, for the most part, by the lower classes only, the higher orders speaking Persian. The people of Cabool are generally tall, with dark black eyes and marked features. The women are said to have both beauty of face and elegance of form, but they are rarely seen abroad; and when they do appear out of doors, they are so enveloped in a peculiar dress called the *boorku*, that neither feature nor form are distinguishable. In fine weather the men live much abroad, but in winter all who can afford to remain within doors do so during the whole season. As Cabool stands at an elevation of 6396 ft. above the sea, the winters are very severe, setting in at the beginning of October, and continuing to the end of March. In summer, again, the heat is considerable, the thermometer in the shade at noon being found to range, on different days in August, from 91° to 75°. During the summer and autumnal months, but chiefly during the latter, the city is visited every evening by a khâk-bâd or whirlwind, somewhat impetuous, but of short duration.

Attached to the city are several places of burial, the larger without the walls, which, in general, much resemble European localities of similar character. In summer, from the influx of merchants, and people from all parts of the country, the city is densely inhabited, and the streets and bazaars crowded with strangers. The general appearance of Cabool is by no means particularly attractive; but this circumstance is in part compensated by the singular beauty of the surrounding scenery, composed of delightful gardens, orchards, and groves. In 1839, Cabool was taken possession of by a British army, which, in 1842, was entirely annihilated by the perfidy of the Afghans, one man only, out of 3849 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers, having escaped. It was, however, recaptured in the same year by the British, when the treachery of the Afghans was amply avenged. Pop. about 60,000.

CABOURN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2860 ac. Pop. 165.

CABRA, or KABRA, a tn., N.W. Africa, Soudan, 5 m. S. Timbuctoo, l. bank, Niger; lat. 17° N.; lon. 2° 58′ W. Pop. about 1200.

CABRA [anc. *Ægabrum*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 29 m. S.S.E. Cordova, in a valley almost environed by mountains. It has wide, and, with few exceptions, clean and paved streets; a large, irregular, but imposing-looking square, with four smaller ones; two large and handsome parish churches, containing fine monuments and pictures; and numerous conventual churches; a richly endowed college; Latin, normal, and many other schools; an hospital, poorhouse, and orphan asylum, united in a Dominican convent; a theatre, town and court houses, prison, and, on the W., overlooking all, an ancient castle and palace of the Dukes of Sessa, within whose ruined walls is an extensive cemetery. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, soap, hats, cloth, earthenware, hardware, lime, and gypsum. There are also brandy distilleries, dyeworks, tanneries, stone and marble works, and oil-mills. Trade:—iron, timber, manufactured goods, rice, paper, silk, and potatoes. An annual fair is held for cattle, grain, and general merchandise. Pop. 9576.—(Madoz.)

CABRA DEL SANTO CRISTO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.E. Jaen, on the E. slope of the sierra Cruzada. It possesses a square, several wide, straight, well-paved streets; a parish church, townhall, two schools, a prison, public storehouse, and cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in domestic weaving, expressing oil, and husbandry. Pop. 2000.

CABRACH, par. Scot. Banff. Pop. 750.

CABRAS, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi, 2 m. W.N.W. Oristano, on a lagoon which furnishes the best fish in the island. Corn, wine, and excellent raisins are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2800.

CABRERA, an isl. Greece. *See* KABRERA.

CABRERA, an isl. belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, one of the Balearic group, 10 m. S.W. by S. Cape Salinas, in Majorca; lat. 39° 7′ 30″ N.; lon. 3° E.; 3¾ m. in length, S.W. to N.E., and 2¾ in breadth. It is mountainous and rugged; the hills are covered with pine, box, &c. The only buildings are the old castle, inhabited by a governor, a captain, surgeon, and 14 men, detached from Palma as a garrison, with a few household servants.

CABRIEL, a river, Spain, which rises near the sources of the Tagus and the Jucar, in the sierra Molina, New Castile, and pursuing a circuitous S. course of about 130 m.; during which the only tributary, of any consequence, which it receives, is the Moya, on its l. bank; it joins l. bank, Jucar, near the borders of Valencia.

CABUL. *See* CABOOL.

CAÇAPEBA, a tn. Brazil, prov. São Pedro, 70 m. S.W. Pardo; with a church and school. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians, engaged in rearing cattle, which they sell in the province of São Paulo. Pop., tn. and dist., 3000.

CACCAMO, a tn. Sicily, dist. Termini, 18 m. W. Palermo. Pop. 6394.

CACCAVONE, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 3 m. S.W. Agnone. It has three churches, and a house of refuge. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2247.

CACCURI, a vil. Naples, prov. Avellino, dist. of, and 20 m. N.W. Cotrone. It stands on a sandy knoll, and contains a handsome collegiate, and two other churches, a Dominican convent, and two *monts-de-piété*. Rock-salt is mined in the neighbourhood. Pop. 935.

CACERES, a prov. Spain, Estremadura, cap. Caceres, bounded, N. by prov. Salamanca; E. by Avila, Toledo, and Ciudad Real; S. by Badajoz; and W. by the kingdom of Portugal; area, 10,917 sq. m. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Tagus; which river, intersecting the prov. E. to W., divides it into two nearly equal portions, both mountainous, but that to the N. the more rugged of the two. Slate and granite are the prevailing formations; and silver, copper, iron, and lead, appear to exist, but are much neglected. The mountains yield pine, oak, beech, chestnut, and other useful timbers; and the extensive and well-watered plains and valleys are naturally fertile, though little attended to by the agriculturist. The inhabitants, comparatively few in number, are chiefly engaged in rearing merino sheep and swine, for which the rich pastures, and the plentiful supply of mast, renders the province well-adapted. Honey and wax are gathered to a considerable extent, though bee-culture is little

pursued, the produce being mainly obtained from wild bees. Manufactures are confined to the principal towns; and the only trade is in wool and bacon; much retarded by miserable roads. Education is at a low ebb; even the schools in the towns being inefficiently conducted. The people are honest, kind-hearted, and, when roused, energetic and persevering. Cortez, and the two Pizarros, were natives of this province. Pop. 264,988.—(Madoz.)

CACERES.—1, A tn. [anc. *Castra-Cæcilia*], Spain, Estremadura, cap. of above prov., 24 m. W. by N. Truxillo, on elevated ground. It is divided into two parts, called the old and the new towns. The old town occupies the top of the hill, and is surrounded by a strong wall, defended by towers, and having five gates. The new town is built round the old, and forms the larger and more important portion of the two. The houses are, in general, tolerably well constructed; the streets steep, and, with few exceptions, narrow, and ill paved. Its principal square is lined with good houses, shops, and public buildings; and in the centre is a handsome *paseo* or promenade. There are seven other squares, but all small. The public edifices are four parish churches, a townhouse, session house, four hospitals, two prisons, a theatre, university, normal, and several other schools; besides which, there are a Jesuits' college, of great celebrity; some convents, one of which is now used as a barrack; an episcopal palace, one belonging to the counts of Torre Mayoralgo; an *alcazar* or castle of the ancient rulers of Caceres; and the largest bull-ring in Spain. Linen, cloth, baize, hats, leather, ropes, soap, earthenware, wine, and oil, are manufactured; many of the inhabitants are also engaged in dyeing, washing wool, tillage, and as herdsmen. Considerable trade is carried on in cattle, pigs, delicious bacon, merino-wool, manufactured goods, &c. An annual cattle-fair is held in April. Pop. 12,051.—(Madoz.) ——2, *Caceres* (*Nueva*), a tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, cap. of prov. S. Camarines; lat. 13° 40′ N.; lon. 123° 22′ 23″ E. It lies on the river Naga, or Santa Cruz, which flows circuitously N., to the Bay of San Miguel, distant from Caceres about 10 m. It is the seat of the bishop of the province, is regularly built, and the governor's house is elegant. Pop. 12,000.—(Mallat.)

CACHAO, KE-CHO, or KACHAO, a large city, Anam, cap. Tonquin, r. bank, Song-ca, 90 m. W. the Gulf of Tonquin, 335 m. N.N.W. Hue; lat. 21° N.; lon. 105° 33′ E. The principal streets are broad, and paved with brick or pebbles; in the centre an unpaved passage is left for the elephants and beasts of burden. Most of the houses are of mud or wood; some of brick and stone; all are covered with leaves, straw, or reeds. The ancient royal palace was of vast extent, as appears from its ruins. The trade is considerable; and there were here, formerly, French, Dutch, and English factories. The exports are gold, fine silk stuffs, and lacquered wares, the most beautiful of the E.; imports:—cloths, chintzes, arms, &c. The Song-ca or Tonquin river, was formerly much frequented by European navigators, and was accessible to ships of 500 tons; but now, the mouth is so much sanded up, that vessels of more than 200 tons cannot enter it. Pop. 100,000.

CACHAO, or CACHEO, a tn. Portuguese Africa, in Senegambia, on the river Cachao or St. Domingo, a few miles above its estuary; lat. 12° 13′ N.; lon. 16° 17′ W. It is a military post, a fortified port, and carries on trade in gold-dust, wax, and ivory. It is the principal Portuguese establishment in Senegambia, and is under the government of the Cape de Verde Islands. Pop. 500.——The RIVER Cachao is one of the mouths of the Jeba or Rio Grande, but receives also, through several small branches, part of the waters of the Casamanza.

CACHAR, KATSCHAR [anc. *Haïrumbo*], a territory, India beyond the Ganges; bounded, N. by the Brahmapootra and by Assam, E. by Munipoor, S. by Silhet and Tipperah, and W. by the principality of Jynteah, between lat. 24° and 27° N., and lon. 92° and 94° E.; length, N. to S., 140 m.; breadth, E. to W., 100 m.; area, about 6564 sq. m. It comprehends two divisions—Cachar Proper, and Dharmapoor; the former occupying the S., and the latter the N. part. The country in general is mountainous, and covered with forest trees, bamboos, and jungle, which afford shelter to great numbers of elephants, buffaloes, wild deer, &c. There is a great want of practicable roads; but this want is to a considerable degree compensated by the river Barak, which affords good internal communication during the greater part of the year. From June to November large tracts of the country are inundated, rendering it tedious and difficult to pass from one place to another. The mountain-streams are serviceable for floating down timber, ratans, bamboos, &c. During the S.W. monsoon, which begins in February or March, rain is frequent and heavy, causing a rapid and vigorous vegetation. The climate is unhealthy, owing, in a great measure, to the large surface of stagnant water giving rise to the jungle fever, and to ague and dysentery The soil is extremely fertile; the chief products are rice and other grain, sugar, and cotton. A considerable revenue is derived from salt pits, the produce of which not only satisfies the home consumption, but is to some extent exported. The other exports consist of coarse silk, wax, cotton, timber, and iron ore. The inhabitants are robust, of fairer complexion than the Bengalese, and resembling the Chinese in cast of countenance. The original Hairumbian dialect is now nearly extinct; the language and written character of Bengal having taken its place.

In 1774, Cachar was invaded by the Burmese army, which, however, was destroyed by the jungle fever; but a second expedition reduced the Rajah to submission, and forced him to become a tributary to the King of Ava. In 1810, the Burmese placed Marjeet, the Rajah of Munipoor, on the throne, and for five years a civil war for pre-eminence between him and his brothers, Choorjeet and Gumbheer Singh, harassed the province. The latter having been deposed in 1824, a British detachment entered Cachar, and expelled the Burmese, who, by the treaty of Yandaboo, in 1826, gave up all claims in favour of the legitimate Rajah; but on his death, in 1830, without heirs, it became, in 1832, a constituent part of the British territory. Pop. 70,000.

CACHIMAYO, a river, Bolivia, an affluent of the Pilcomayo; its sources are in dist. Chayanta, about 80 m. N.W. Chuquisaca, in lat. 19° S.; lon. 67° 50′ W.; whence, after making a bend N.E., it flows in a S.S.E. direction, joins the Pilcomayo in lat. 21° 10′ S.; lon. 63° 50′ W.; total length of course, about 340 m.

CACHOEIRA, numerous tns., vils., pars., &c., Brazil: of which the only two important ones are—1, A large commercial city, prov. of, and 62 m. N.W. Bahia, on the Paraguassu, which divides the city into two unequal parts. The larger is traversed by two small streams, the Talheiro and Pitanga, across which there are bridges, and which propel several sugar-mills. It has a municipal hall and prison, three churches, a convent of bare-foot Carmelites, and an ornamental fountain. The smaller part of the city, called São Felix, is on the r. bank of the river, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has two churches, and is inhabited by the poorer classes. Cachoeira is the depôt for the products of a considerable tract round about, and the market where the inhabitants purchase general stores, implements, &c. The principal articles of export are coffee and tobacco. This city is much exposed to inundations; one which took place in December 1839, destroyed a great many of the houses. Pop. 15,000.—2, A small tn., prov. São Pedro, 57 m. N.W. Pardo, l. bank, Jacuy. Its streets are broad, straight, and of an agreeable aspect. It has a church and school, a municipal hall, and prison. The river is navigable for canoes. Cattle-rearing is the principal occupation.

CACONDA (NEW), a tn. Africa, Benguela, belonging to the Portuguese possessions, on the Cotape, 170 m. S.E. St. Philip-de-Benguela. It is situated in a hilly district, and used to be regarded as one of the healthiest Portuguese establishments in Guinea. About 50 m. N.W. stands old Caconda on the Caporare.

CACONGO, or MALLEMBA, a kingdom, Africa, in Lower Guinea, to the S. of Loango. A small part of it lies along the S. Atlantic, in lat. 5° S., and it extends S.E. as far as the river Bell. It widens considerably towards the interior, but its extent is not well known. The surface is generally flat, and the soil fertile. The interior gradually becomes elevated, and the climate is said to be healthy. The chief town is Kinguele. The other towns of any note are Cacongo, and Mallemba, which is on the coast, and was once a great slave market.

CADAMSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 5038 ac. Pop. 993.

CADAQUES, a tn. and port, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. Gerona, extreme E. of the province. It is tolerably well built, and has a church, townhall, three schools, a prison, and public fountain. Manufactures:—brandy, soap, paint, potash, wine, and oil. The trade of the port is unimportant. Pop. 2787.—(Madoz.)

CADBURY, three pars. Eng.:—1, par. Devon; 1899 ac. Pop. 264.—2, (*North Cadbury*), par. Somerset; 2810 ac. Pop. 1052.—3, (*South Cadbury*), a small vil. and par. Somerset. In the neighbourhood of the village are the remains of one of the strongest fortifications in England, supposed to be a work of the Romans. Area of par. 800 ac. Pop. 256.

CADDER, or CALDER, a par. Scotland, co. Lanark, N. of Glasgow; 14 m. in length, and about 4 in breadth. Within a few yards S. of the mansion-house of Robroyston, in this parish, stood the house in which the celebrated Scotch patriot, Sir William Wallace, is said to have been betrayed to the English, on September 11, 1303. No vestige of the house now remains. Pop. 5948.

CADDINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 1650 ac. P. 1866.

CADEBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2130 ac. Pop. 406.

CADELEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2191 ac. Pop. 410.

CADENET [anc. *Cadenetum*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 31 m. E.S.E. Avignon, in a fertile district, r. bank, Durance, supposed, from the antiquities found in the vicinity, to have been a Roman station. The baptismal fonts of the parish church are amongst the finest and most ancient of the kind in the kingdom, and the church itself is a remarkable edifice. Cadenet has silk-mills, and some trade in silk. Pop. 2195.

CADEREITA, a small tn. Mexico, cap. dist. of same name, prov. or state of, and 74½ m. N. the city of Mexico, on a small island formed by the Silla and the Santa Lucia. It is agreeably situated; well supplied with water from a distance, by a fine aqueduct; has a good parish church, and a Franciscan convent. The district contains silver mines, grows a great deal of wheat, maize, French beans, and pulse, and is famous for its breed of horses and mules. Pop. 3000.

CADER-IDRIS, a mountain, N. Wales, co. Merioneth, about 3½ m. S. Dolgelly; highest peak, 2914 ft. above the sea.

CADEROUSSE, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 3 m. S.W. Orange, l. bank, Rhone. It occupies the site of the ancient *Vindale*, where the Romans had a temple to Jupiter Ammon. It has manufactures of serge, silk-mills, and some trade in silk, grain, wine, &c. Madder is extensively cultivated in the environs. Pop. 1809.

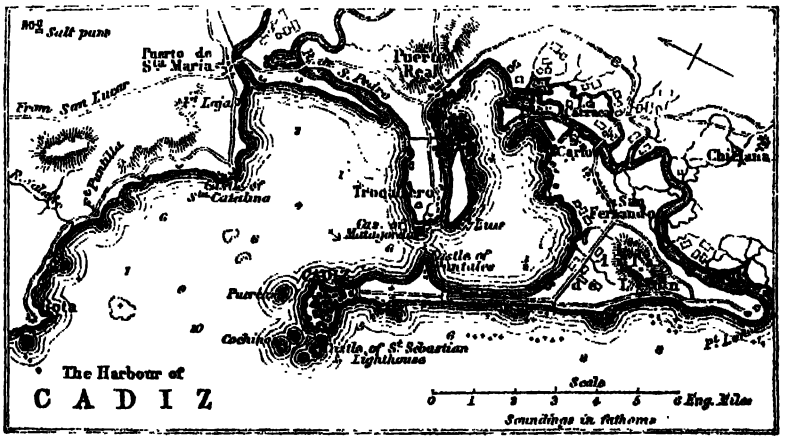
CADIAR, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 45 m. S.E. Granada, at the W. base of the sierra Nevada, l. bank, Cadiar. The streets are well built, and the town possesses two squares, a parish church of Doric architecture, endowed school, chapter-house, prison, and cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, grinding corn, expressing oil, and distilling brandy. Pop. 2126.

CADIERE (LA), a tn. France, dep. Var, 10 m. N.W. Toulon; once a place of great strength, being encircled by three walls, and defended by a large castle flanked with towers, but its fortifications were demolished at the commencement of the 18th century. It has some trade in olive-oil, walnuts, figs, and capers, the last two of excellent quality. Pop. 1240.

CADILLAC, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 18 m. S.E. Bordeaux, in a fertile plain, r. bank, Garonne. It is remarkable chiefly for the old castle of the Dukes of Epernon, which was long regarded as second only to the royal palaces, and is now used as a female penitentiary. There is here a large prison, in which from 200 to 300 prisoners are usually detained. The chief manufactures are wine-casks and agricultural implements. The trade is considerable, Cadillac being the entrepot for the produce, and particularly for the wines of the district. Pop. 1164.

CADIZ, a prov. Spain, Andalusia, one of the three provinces into which the ancient kingdom of Seville has been divided. It lies between lat. 36° 2′ and 37° N.; and lon. 4° 7′ and 6° 22′ W.; area, 3905 sq. m.; bounded, N. by provs. Huelva and Seville, E. by Malaga, S. and W. by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic. The mountains of Ronda traverse a part of it in the E., and ramify in different directions towards the sea. The principal rivers which water and fertilize the province are the Guadalete and the Guadiaro, and their affluents. Both these streams rise N. of Ronda, the former falling into the Atlantic in the Bay of Cadiz, and the latter into the Mediterranean N. of Gibraltar. Timber of various kinds, lime, sulphur, building-stone, and grindstones are obtained from the hilly districts, which also depasture numerous herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and some horses. The warm and fertile, and in many places well-cultivated valleys, yield the usual cereal crops and legumes, olives, fruits of different descriptions, and excellent grapes, from which are made the famed sherry wines of commerce. Formerly the breeding of horses constituted the principal riches of the province, but this branch of business, as well as commerce generally, has greatly fallen off; the latter being limited chiefly to the wines of Jerez and Rota, with legumes, a small quantity of oil, spirits, and home-manufactured goods, chiefly woollens, and salt. Besides those employed in agriculture, a small portion of the inhabitants are engaged in various manufactures, which are carried on to a limited extent; and others of them are engaged in fishing tunnies and sardines, and in preparing salt, which is of good colour and quality. Education is much neglected, only about 20 in 100 being able to read and write; but as to crime, Cadiz contrasts favourably with many of the other provinces of Spain. There are many traces in this province of the Phenician colonists; and here, in 711, King Rodrigo lost his life and throne in a battle, the loss of which opened the ports of the country to the Arabs. Off Cape Trafalgar, also in this province, Nelson gained his famous victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets. Pop. 441,301.

CADIZ [anc. *Gades*], a city and seaport, Spain, cap. of above prov., in the Isle of Leon, off the S.W. coast of Andalusia; lat. (observatory) 36° 32′ N.; lon. 6° 17′ 15″ W. (R.); 60 m. N.W. Gibraltar, and 64 S. Seville. It stands on a narrow tongue of land which projects about 5 m. N.N.W. from the isle; it is surrounded on three sides by water, and is strongly defended both by nature and art. The entrance to its capacious bay is completely commanded by the forts St. Sebastian, Santa Catalina, and Matagorda; while on the other sides, the beach is so precipitous, or so surrounded by sandbanks and sunken reefs, that large vessels cannot approach within three-fourths of a mile of the city. Hence a hostile attack by sea may be regarded as almost hopeless. On the land side the only access is along a belt of land, in some places not more than 200 yards wide, and bristling with cannon. The city itself, which is nearly in the form of a square 1½ m. each way, is surrounded by walls of great height and thickness, flanked with towers and bastions, and is entered



The Harbour of CADIZ

by five gates. It is divided into the four quarters of Santa Cruz, Rosario, San Antonio, and San Lorenzo, and is built with so much regularity and uniformity, that a stranger, from want of distinguishing features, is very apt to lose his way. The houses are solidly built of freestone, and are generally of three, sometimes of four stories. They have flat roofs, with gutters to carry away, or rather to collect the water in reservoirs prepared for it, as water is scarce, and the inhabitants depend on the rain for their principal supply. The houses in general have handsome fronts, are well arranged internally, and are often surmounted by lofty towers, open to the sea breeze, and commanding fine views of the bay. The streets are somewhat narrow, but are remarkably well paved, and are uniformly provided with foot-pavement. The finest streets are the Ancha



PLAZA DE ISABELLA II., CADIZ.—From Chapuy, *L'Espagne.*

[spacious], and San Raphael. The public squares are few, and some of them so small as scarcely to deserve the name. The finest—not so much from its extent, as the elegance of its buildings—is San Antonio, nearly a perfect square, and the great place of resort in mild wintry days, and moderate evenings in spring. It is considerably surpassed in extent by the Plaza de Abastos, or, as it has been named, Plaza de la Libertad, which was only commenced in 1837. The Plaza de San Juan de Dios, now called Plaza de Isabella II., is of considerable extent, but irregular in its shape. It contains several handsome buildings, particularly the consistory, now chiefly used for municipal and public purposes. Its front, towards the square, consists of a portico, above which rises a row of Ionic columns as high as the roof, which is surmounted by a tower, in three divisions—the first square, surrounded by a marble balustrade, the second octagonal, and the third circular, supporting a cupola. One of the most conspicuous objects in Cadiz is the lighthouse of San Sebastian, 172 ft. above the ground, and visible 20 m. off at sea. The other principal edifices are—the old cathedral, now used merely as the parish church of Santa Cruz, and though of small size, one of the most regular buildings in Cadiz; the new cathedral, still unfinished, of larger dimensions than the other, though small for a cathedral, built wholly of white marble, except the bases of the pillars, which are variegated, and surmounted by a dome, the interior of which is of great beauty; three other churches, several nunneries and convents, particularly the convent of the Capuchins, which is said to possess two of Murillo's finest pictures; and two theatres, one capable of containing 1400 persons. Among benevolent establishments are the Casa de Misericordia, a magnificent edifice, and a well-arranged and richly-endowed establishment, used partly as an ordinary hospital and alms-house, and partly as a lunatic asylum; the female hospital, next in importance to the Casa; the foundling hospital, and the hospital of San Juan de Dios, or general infirmary, which annually receives about 700 patients; and the house of refuge of San Servando and San German, where destitute children or young criminals are instructed and reclaimed. The principal educational establishments are the Cadiz medical school, in connection with the university of Seville; the seminary of San Bartolomeo; several superior schools, also in connection with the above university; and a school or academy of the fine arts. Besides the Alameda, which is well planted, though not laid out with much taste, the ramparts afford agreeable promenades, commanding a beautiful prospect of the bay and country beyond, and are much frequented in the evenings by the inhabitants, who repair thither to enjoy the luxury of the cool sea breeze. But the absence of trees, to the growth of which the sea air is unfavourable, is greatly felt. The bay, which is formed by the peninsula and the mainland, is spacious, and affords good anchorage. It is divided into the outer and inner bays. The former is exposed to a heavy and dangerous sea during the prevalence of N.W. winds; the inner is protected by an extensive mole, but is accessible to small vessels only. The larger ships are obliged to anchor at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the shore, where there is from 5 to 7 fathoms water. Opposite to Cadiz is the town of Santa Maria, the principal depôt of the wines of Xeres. *La caracca*, or the royal dockyard, is situated at the bottom of the inner bay, about 6 m. from the city, and is defended by the cross-fire of two forts. It contains three spacious basins, and 12 docks or slips; but the whole establishment is now going to decay.

The trade of Cadiz has been for a long time in an unsatisfactory state, owing to the want of commercial treaties with foreign countries, and to the enormous prohibitory duties levied upon imports, giving rise to an extensive system of smuggling, and consequently subjecting the government to heavy expenses in maintaining a preventive service, without the benefit which would, under other circumstances, have been derived from the importation of useful articles of foreign manufacture. But latterly Spain generally has been rising again; railways have been, and are still being, constructed; commerce is increasing; and a healthier state of monetary matters is established. Cadiz has shared in this improved state of things, and is especially benefited by the railway to Seville and Cordova, which is being continued to the central and important parts of the country.

The total number of ships entered and cleared, with cargoes only, at the port of Cadiz in 1860, was 1710, of 369,214 tons; in 1861, 2281, of 500,646 tons; and in 1862, 2155, of 511,507 tons. The values of the imports and exports were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1860	£1,378,670	£1,640,991
1861	3,155,740	1,526,452
1862	1,187,002	1,778,224

The principal articles of export are the well-known wine of the S. of Spain and salt. Of the latter commodity considerable quantities are exported from Cadiz, in British vessels, to the Newfoundland fishery, and also to the river Plata, and the Brazils; and large quantities are also shipped on board Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian vessels. The chief imports are staves and tobacco, from America; hides, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, dyewoods, sugar, and other colonial produce, from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Mexico, and Columbia; cod-fish from Newfoundland, and coals from England.

Cadiz has been often besieged. It was taken in 1596 by Lord Essex, and again attacked by the English in 1628. In 1656 it was blockaded by Blake. Another English expedition was undertaken against it in 1702, but failed. In 1809 the Cortes took refuge here; on that occasion the town was blockaded by the French till 1812. In 1823 it surrendered to the French under the Duc d'Angoulême. Pop. (1857), 71,914.—(Murray's *Handbook of Spain;* Willkomm's *Zwei Jahre in Spanien;* Madoz, *Diccio de España.*)

CADNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5100 ac. Pop. 570.

CADORE, or Pieve-di-Cadore, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, 22 m. N.N.E. Belluno, r. bank Piave, among high mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and mining. It has some trade in wood and iron. In the vicinity, in 1797, the Austrians de-

feated the French; but the place derives its chief interest from being the birthplace of Titian, who was born here in 1477. Pop. 1600.

CADOX'TON, two pars. Wales, Glamorgan:—1, 32,060 ac. Pop. 7314.—2, (*Juxta Barry*), 1028 ac. Pop. 272.

CAEN [anc. *Cadomus*, *Cadetum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Calvados (Normandy), 123 m. N.W. Paris, in a valley, between two extensive meadows, at the confluence of the Orne with the Odon, and 10 m. from the embouchure of the former; lat. 49° 11′ 12″ N.; lon. 0° 21′ W. (n.) The streets are broad, regular, and clean; two of them cross each other at right angles, and extend nearly to the extremities of the town, which is also traversed by a canal supplied by the Odon, and employed to drive the machinery of numerous manufactories. The houses are generally well built, of an excellent freestone which is extensively quarried in the vicinity, and imported into England under the name of Caen-stone. There are four squares, the principal of which, the Place Royal, is ornamented with a statue of Louis XIV. The public walks are beautiful, especially the *cours*, a splendid avenue about a mile in length, lined with elm-trees. Some fine promenades also extend along the banks of the new canal. It has numerous fine churches and other buildings, of which the following may be noticed:—the cathedral of St. Etienne, one of the finest in Normandy; the monastic buildings of the *Abbaye aux hommes*, a large plain edifice, now occupied as the royal college, and containing the tomb of William the Conqueror; the church of the Trinity, in the Norman style; the *Abbaye aux Dames*, founded by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and converted into an hospital in 1823; the church of St. Nicholas, now converted into a shot-manufactory, and perhaps the only one in Normandy which presents the French style of the 11th century in all its purity; no mixture of ornament, and no modern additions having defaced the original. One of the finest churches in Caen is that of St. Pierre, whose tower, terminated by a spire, is exceedingly elegant, and, as well as part of the nave, and the three porches, was built in 1308. The great porch, finished in 1384, is irregular, but picturesque; and the apsis is justly regarded as a work of the greatest taste and elegance, and as one of the most curious and the happiest efforts of the revival of the arts in France. Five centuries have not in the smallest injured this beautiful specimen of architecture. Other buildings and institutions are—the hôtel of the *prefecture*, a handsome building in the Italian style; the *Palais de Justice*, the remains of the castle built by William the Conqueror; the Hôtel-Dieu; the Hôtel-Valois, where the exchange and chamber of commerce are held; the public library, with 47,000 volumes; museum, cabinet of natural history, botanical garden, with 3000 species of plants; custom-house, house of correction, &c. Caen is the seat of the royal court for the departments of Calvados, la Manche, and l'Orne; and has a court of first resort, and of commerce, an academy of arts and sciences, and an *academie universitaire* (the representative of the university founded by Henry VI. of England, in 1431, and re-modelled at the Revolution), a secondary school of medicine, school of hydrography, societies of medicine, agriculture, and commerce; deaf and dumb institution, normal school, school of design, and numerous other institutions for the promotion of the arts, sciences, and literature. Indeed, the advantages possessed by Caen, in respect of education, &c., have induced many English families to take up their residence in it.



CAEN, APSIS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, &c.
From France Monumentale et Pittoresque.

The manufactures of Caen are considerable, and consist of hats, lace, cloth, flannels, linen, cotton goods, druggets, Angora and thread gloves, straw hats, shot, porcelain, earthenware, paper-hangings, cutlery, oils, &c.; there are also some cotton mills, dyeworks, breweries, tanneries, and establishments for bleaching wax; some shipbuilding is also carried on From time immemorial, the town has been celebrated for its manufacture of Angora and woollen gloves, with which it supplies most of the country districts of France. In this manufacture, indeed, Caen has no rival; and immense numbers of Angora rabbits are reared in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of being *plucked*, which operation they undergo once a year. The fur thus obtained is used without dye, and the gloves are either gray or white. There is a considerable trade in grain, wine, brandy, cider, clover seed, hemp, cattle, horses of good quality, poultry, butter, fish, salt provisions, iron, steel, hardware, grindstones, freestone, and paving stones. Six fairs are held annually, and are well attended.

The port formed by the river is of little importance, on account of the dangers attending the entrance to the Orne, obstructed as it is by sandbanks. At high water, however, vessels of 150 or 200 tons can reach the town. Nothing certain is known of the origin of Caen. In 912, when Neustria was ceded to the Normans, it was a place of importance, and increased rapidly under the Norman Dukes. William the Conqueror, and his wife Matilda, adorned it with many edifices. It became the capital of Lower Normandy—a distinction which more than once exposed it to the miseries of war. In 1346, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England. It was again taken by the English in 1417, and wrested from them in 1450 by Dunois, who captured the Duke of Somerset and 4000 troops, who had retreated to the castle. Malherbe, commonly regarded as the father of French poetry, Huet, the celebrated bishop of Avranches, and Auber, the composer, were born in Caen. Pop. 41,564.

CAENBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1430 ac. Pop. 146.

CAERHUN, par., N. Wales, Caernarvon. Pop. 1253.

CAERLAVEROCK, a par. Scotland, co. Dumfries, about 6 m. in length, and nowhere exceeding 2 in breadth. It contains the ancient castle of Caerlaverock, a magnificent ruin, celebrated in history, and famous for its warlike associations, and for the many deeds of violence and bloodshed it has witnessed. Pop. 1481.

CAERLEON, an anc. tn. England, co. of, and 18 m. S.W. Monmouth, on a gentle eminence, r. bank, Usk, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It consists principally of two ill-paved streets, houses irregularly built, old and dilapidated; and has a chapel of ease, and chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; a free school, and an alms-house for aged widows. In the neighbourhood are extensive iron and tin works. Caerleon was

at one time the metropolis of Wales, and a place of great wealth and importance, being reckoned the third city in Britain; it is now rapidly hastening to decay, and presents but few traces of its ancient grandeur. It was also a principal and permanent Roman station, as many interesting remains sufficiently prove. These consist of a part of a wall by which the town was surrounded, and the site of an amphitheatre; fragments of Roman armour, stone coffins, coins, and rings, have also been found. Pop. 1268.

CAERMARTHEN, or CARMARTHEN, a maritime co., S. Wales, and the largest of all the Welsh counties, having Cardigan on the N., the Bristol Channel and part of Glamorgan on the S., Pembroke on the W., and Brecknock on the E.; extreme length, 53 m.; breadth, 35; area, 606,331 ac. It is of a mountainous character generally, but not so rugged as some of the other Welsh counties, neither are the mountains so high. Some of the vales are beautiful and extensive, particularly that of Towy, which is 30 miles in length. The principal river is the Tywi or Towy, which rises in Cardiganshire. This river and the Tave are the only navigable streams in the county. A large part of the county is waste; but the valleys are fertile, and numerous herds of small black cattle are reared on the hills. Agriculture, however, is extremely backward, and drainage altogether neglected. The mineral products of the county are iron, lead, coal, and limestone. There are no manufactures of any consequence. The county returns two members to the House of Commons; constituency (1868), 8026. Pop., in 1851, 110,632; in 1861, 111,796.

CAERMARTHEN, or CARMARTHEN [Welsh, *Caer Frydd-yn*], a tn., S. Wales, cap. of above co., 9 m. from Caermarthen Bay, Bristol Channel, and 14 m. N.W. Llanelly, on a moderate eminence, r. bank, Towy; over which there is a spacious bridge of seven arches. It has nine principal streets, tolerably straight, well paved, and lighted with gas; houses well built, some of stone, and some of brick. The principal buildings are—the county-hall; St. Peter's Church, an ancient edifice, containing numerous antique and curious monuments; St. David's Church, a plain substantial structure, a monument to Sir Thomas Picton, and a well-executed statue of General Nott, a native of the place. Besides the two Established churches, there are two Independent chapels, two Baptist, two Wesleyan, one Unitarian, and two Calvinistic Methodist. Of public and private schools, about 20 in number, the most prominent are the S. Wales training college, Sir Thomas Powell's free grammar-school, Queen Elizabeth's grammar-school, &c. There are also two infirmaries, and a literary and scientific institution. The shipping of the port is considerable, and it has recently declared an independent customs station. Tin-plate and iron works are carried on to some extent, but the bulk of the inhabitants are employed in such handicraft occupations as are likely to be most in request in an agricultural district. With Llanelly, it returns a member to the House of Commons; constituency (1868), 2190. Pop. 9993.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVON, a maritime co., N. Wales, having Caernarvon Bay, W.; and co. Denbigh, E.; the island of Anglesey, and the Irish Sea, N.; and Cardigan Bay, S. Its extreme length, S.W. to N.E., is about 52 m.; extreme breadth, 20 m., although the greater portion of it does not exceed 7 or 8 m. on an average; area, 348,160 ac. This county is traversed throughout its whole length by lofty mountains, including the Snowdon range, whose highest peak is 3557 ft. above the sea. There are other summits varying from 1500 ft. to between 3000 and 4000 ft. Although, however, the most mountainous county in Wales, there are many tracts of low and fertile land, some of it affording rich pasturage, and other parts bearing large crops of barley and oats. Dairy farming, and cattle, horse, and sheep breeding, are, however, the principal occupations of the farmer. The cattle and sheep are of a small breed. Lead and copper ores have been found in the mountainous districts, and some attempts have been made to work them, but with little success. It has been otherwise with the slate quarries at Bethesda, Llanberis, and Nantlle, which have been extensively and profitably worked. Large quantities of this slate, which is of the finest quality, are exported. Agriculture, though not so far behind as in some of the other counties of Wales, is still in an extremely backward state. Farm buildings and cottages are often in bad condition, though both buildings and implements have recently been much improved. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop., in 1850, 87,870; in 1861, 95,694.

CAERNARVON, or CARNARVON, a seaport tn. and parl. bor., N. Wales, S.E. side of Menai Strait, and cap. of above co., 209 m. N.W. London. The ancient walls thrown around it by Edward I., and flanked by round towers, are still pretty entire. Within there are ten narrow, but regular streets; outside, many new and handsome houses have been built of late years, and some spacious streets formed. The town is well lighted with gas, and is abundantly supplied with water. The magnificent castle or palace of Edward I., and in which Edward II. was born, stands at the W. end of the town, almost overhanging the sea, and is still externally entire. Great alterations are now (1870) being made in its interior, with a view of partially restoring it to its original condition. Including its court-yards, &c., it is about 1 m. in circumference. The parish church is half a mile from Caernarvon, but there is a commodious chapel of ease in the town, with eight dissenting chapels and several schools. A number of wealthy families reside in the neighbourhood, and the town is much frequented in the season by sea-bathers. A beautiful promenade stretches along the Menai, which is much frequented, particularly in the summer evenings. Caernarvon has no manufactures, but its shipping trade is considerable; the port admitting vessels of 400 tons. The principal exports are slate and copper ore; the imports, timber, colonial produce, Manchester and Birmingham goods, &c. The coasting trade is chiefly carried on with Liverpool, Bristol, and Dublin, although extending also to Glasgow, Cork, and Waterford; constituency, 906. Pop. of bor. 8512.

CAERPHILLY, a market tn. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, agreeably situate 6¾ m. N. by W. Cardiff. It is embosomed among hills, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is picturesque and grand. The houses are neatly but irregularly built. An ancient castle, contiguous to the town, was one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom. It has a chapel connected with the Established Church, and places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists, and an endowed school for girls. Caerphilly, which appears formerly to have been a place of considerable extent, had been gradually declining till the beginning of the present century, when it began to increase and prosper. The manufacture of woollen cloths, checks, and linsey-woolsey is carried on. Weekly market, Thursday, well supplied with corn and all kinds of provisions; six fairs are held annually for corn, cattle, cheese, and other articles. Pop. of eccles. dist. 1183.

CAERWENT, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1692 ac. Pop. 420.

CAERWYS, par. Wales, Flint; 2603 ac. Pop. 947.

CÆSAREA, KAISARIAH, or CÆSAREA PALESTINA, a small haven, Asiatic Turkey, Palestine; lat. 32° 23′ N.; lon. 34° 44′ E.; 55 m. N.N.W. Jerusalem. It was once a place of considerable note, but is now a mass of shapeless ruins, encompassed by a low wall of gray stone, and tenanted only by jackals, snakes, lizards, scorpions, &c. A great extent of ground is covered by the remains of the city, the most conspicuous ruin being that of an old castle, at the end of the ancient mole. Water being good and abundant, coasting vessels often put in here. The ancient city was founded by Herod the Great, B.C. 22; he then raised some magnificent edifices, and caused a semicircular mole to be constructed for its port, which is said to have been 'one of the most stupendous works of antiquity,' and has been compared, as to design and execution, to the breakwater at Plymouth. Cæsarea is the scene of several interesting events mentioned in Scripture. Eusebius, the early church historian, probably a native, was also some time bishop of Cæsarea. In A.D. 635, the Saracens captured it, and retained the place till 1101, when it was taken by the Crusaders; after the latter left, it soon fell into decay.—2, *Cæsarea Philippi*, the same as BANIAS, *which see.*

CAFFA. *See* KAFFA.

CAFFARELLI ISLANDS, N.W. coast, Australia, Buccaneer Archipelago, at the entrance of King's Sound; lat. 16° 3′ S.; lon. 123° 16′ E.

CAFFRARIA. *See* KAFFRARIA.

CAFFRISTAN. *See* KAFIRISTAN.

CAGAYAN, a prov., isl. Luzon, the largest of the Philippines, occupying its S. extremity. It is mountainous, and contains numerous extensive primitive forests. Cultivation is carried on to some extent, but the scantiness of its popula-

tion prevents a full development of its capabilities. Its principal vegetable production is tobacco, which is exported in considerable quantities. Cattle and timber, the latter comprising a valuable species of ebony, are the next chief articles of export. Gold, iron, and a red ochre are found in the province, the last in great abundance. The mountains are inhabited by numerous and various animals, particularly buffaloes, stags, boars, cattle, and horses. The rivers teem with fish, which form a large portion of the subsistence of the natives. The climate of Cagayan is rendered very unhealthy by dense and tangled forests; but the practice of cutting down the trees in the vicinity of the villages and towns, has considerably improved the salubrity of these localities. The inhabitants are generally honest and well disposed, and theft is unknown. The province comprises 21 towns and villages, which contain, together, 58,580 inhabitants.—(Mallat.)

CAGAYAN SOOLOO, three islands, Sooloo Sea; lat. 6° 58′ 6″ N.; lon. 118° 28′ E. (R.); one of which is large, high, and well wooded, and may be discerned at a distance of 23 or 24 m.

CAGAYANES ISLANDS, three islands, one large and two small, in the Sooloo Sea. The larger is of considerable size, very high, and covered with trees, and apparently of volcanic origin. The small islands are situated 5 m. S. of the former; they are of moderate elevation, and are also well clothed with timber. The large island is surrounded by a reef. Its centre is in lat. 9° 35′ N.; lon. 121° 23′ E. (R.)

CAGGIANO, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 12 m. N.N.W. La Sala, on a mountain. It has three churches and an hospital. Pop. 4429.

CAGLI [anc. *Callis*], a tn. Italy, at the confluence of the Cantiano and Basso, foot of Mount Petraro, 13 m. S. Urbino. It has a cathedral, four monasteries, four nunneries, and is the seat of the bishopric of Cagli and Pergola. Pop. 3000.

CAGLIARI (CAPO DI, or DIVISIONE DI), one of the two military divisions of Sardinia, comprising the S. half of the island. It is divided into the six provinces of Cagliari, Inglesias, Isili, Lanusei, Nuoro, and Busachi. The sea-coast from Tortoli on the E. side, to Oristano on the W. side, is flat, with a rich and productive soil, but from June to December the air is infested by vapours from the numerous marshes and lagoons. The interior, on the contrary is mountainous, with a pure and healthy atmosphere; and snow lies in the higher districts for a considerable portion of the year.

CAGLIARI (GULF OF), a gulf, S. end of isl. Sardinia, extending from Pula on the W., to Cape Carbonara on the E., nearly 30 m. across. The entrance is easy, and there is an excellent roadstead, with good anchorage, after getting into soundings.

CAGLIARI [anc. *Calaris*], a maritime city, kingd. of Italy, cap. isl. Sardinia, and of the division of Capo-di-Cagliari, situated on a slope on the gulf of same name, S. shore of the island, and backed by exceedingly jagged mountains; lat. (St. Pancras Church) 39° 13′ 12″ N.; lon. 9° 7′ 45″ E. (R.) It is surrounded by a single wall, defended by some bastions, and a broad but shallow ditch, neither of which are in a state of efficiency. The streets in general are broad, but the houses are very poorly built. The original part of the town, now called the 'castle,' occupies the summit of a hill about 400 ft. above the beach. This portion was built, and regularly fortified, by the Pisans, and a citadel has been added to it by the Piedmontese Government. The Viceroy and principal authorities inhabit this quarter, which contains the cathedral, also built by the Pisans, and partly faced with marble; the vice-regal palace, the university, three square towers called St. Pancras, the Elephant, and the Eagle, the mausoleum of Martin, King of Sicily, and the residences of the nobility. The next quarter is the Marina, extending from the middle of the castle hill to the sea-shore. The Marina is the commercial quarter of the town, and contains a bonded warehouse, an arsenal, and a lazaretto. Here also is the mole. Another quarter, called Stampase, extends W. from the castle, and contains the corn market, and storehouses for grain. The quarter of Villanova extends E., and is the poorest part of the town. Cagliari has a suburb nearly a mile long, called St. Avandino. Besides the cathedral, the town contains 38 churches, 21 convents, a seminary, a university, founded 1626, and re-established in 1764, with faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy, attended by between 200 and 300 students; an agricultural society, a college for nobles, a school of medicine and surgery, a mathematical school, a museum of antiquities, a cabinet of natural history, a library of 18,000 volumes, a mint, a theatre, and several hospitals and other beneficent institutions. The town is badly supplied with water, although an ancient aqueduct remains, which could be restored at a moderate expense. It is reputed healthy, notwithstanding the proximity of the extensive marsh of the same name to the W., and the frequency of droughts. Cagliari is the seat of government for the island, and of the high court of appeal for both civil and criminal cases, of an admiralty court, court of first resort, tribunal of commerce, and fiscal court. It is also the residence of an archbishop, who takes the title of Primate of Sardinia.

Consuls from most of the European states reside here, this being the port through which most of the foreign trade of the island is done. The manufactures of the town are of little importance. They include cotton, soap, gunpowder, arms, leather, and jewellery. There is also a royal tobacco manufactory. The salt marshes in the neighbourhood afford large quantities of salt, which forms a principal article of trade. The port is one of the best in the Mediterranean, and the roadstead has good anchorage ground. Grain, vegetables, salt, oil, wine, cheese, flax, hides, saffron, and rags are exported.

VESSELS ENTERED *and* CLEARED *at the* PORT OF CAGLIARI, 1842 *and* 1860 *to* 1862.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1842	484	55,854	482	55,603
1860	935	167,483	925	160,782
1861	903	157,229	928	159,467
1862	876	179,857	874	177,497

The ancient *Calaris* is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians. During the Middle Ages, the Pisans built the 'castle,' with its three square towers. The King of Sardinia resided here from 1798 to 1814, during which period the French had possession of his continental dominions. Pop. (1861), 28,244.

CAGNANO, two tns. Naples: 1, In prov. and 5 m. N.W. Aquila. Pop. 5187.—2, In prov. Foggia, 18 m. N.W. San Severo. Pop. 4590.

CAGNES, a tn. France, dep. Var, on a hill near the coast of the Mediterranean, about 10 m. E. Grasse. Good red wine is grown in the neighbourhood, and forms almost the only article of trade. Pop. 2036.

CAGSANA, a tn., isl. Luzon, one of the Philippines, prov. Albay, near the S. extremity of the island, the second largest town in the province. Pop. 12,755.

CAGUA, a tn. Venezuela, prov. Caracas, l. bank, Araguay, and a little E. of Lake Tacarigua, about 50 m. S.W. the town of Caracas; lat. 10° 18′ N.; lon. 67° 38′ W. Pop. 5200.

CAGUAN, a tn. New Granada, near the sources of a river of same name, in the Llanos of Caguan; lat. 2° 50′ N.; lon. 74° 30′ W. It has a church containing an image of San Roque, which is held particularly sacred, and to which numerous pilgrimages are made. The climate here is warm, and the country around productive in maize, plantains, sugar-cane, &c. Gold is also obtained. The river Caguan falls into the Caqueta or Japura, in lat. 0° 17′ N.; lon. 73° 25′ W.

CAHAWBA, a river, U. States, Alabama. It rises in the N. part of that state, whence it flows S. to the town of Cahawba, where it unites with the Coosa river, and forms the Alabama.

CAHER, two pars. Irel.:—1, par. Kerry; 19,100 ac. Pop. 6559.—2, par. Tipperary; 13,647 ac. Pop. 7203.

CAHERAGH, par. Irel. Cork; 23,526 ac. Pop. 5113.

CAHERAVALLY, par. Irel. Limerick; 3853 ac. P. 986.

CAHERCORNY, par. Irel. Limerick; 1546 ac. P. 374.

CAHERDUGGAN, par. Irel. Cork; 6131 ac. Pop. 1109.

CAHERELLY, par. Irel. Limerick; 2719 ac. Pop. 286.

CAHERLAG, par. Irel. Cork; 3557 ac. Pop. 1611.

CAHERNARRY, par. Irel. Limerick; 2478 ac. P. 890.

CAHETE, or VILLA DA RAINHA [New Queen's town], an old tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 15 m. S.E. Sabara; lat. 19° 50′ S.; lon. 45° 10′ W. Its streets are broad and straight, and its houses in general well built, though partly of earth. It possesses a fine parish church and two plainer churches, an hospital, and a primary school. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and mining, are the chief occupations. Pop. 6000.

CAHIR, or CAHER, an inland tn. Ireland, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, about 9 m. W. by N. Clonmel. It is well built, and exceedingly neat and clean; its general appearance being greatly improved by the Suir, here a clear and beautiful stream, passing through it. The public buildings are all handsome, and, being placed, most of them, in conspicuous situations, have a very fine effect. They include a market-house, bridewell, fever hospital, dispensary, and several schools. About 1 m. from the town is a barrack, capable of accommodating a regiment of cavalry, and which, being generally occupied, adds much to the gaiety and bustle of the place. The old picturesque castle of Cahir, an object of considerable interest, occupies the summit of a rock, which rises over the left bank of the river. A considerable trade is done here in corn, and its various fairs and markets are well attended. The mansion of the Earl of Glengall is in the town, its beautiful and finely-wooded domains embracing both sides of the Suir. Pop. 2977.

CAHIRCIVEEN, a tn. Ireland, co. Kerry, l. bank Cahir, 29 m. W. by S. Killarney, at the foot of a hill, consisting of one main street, with two others at right angles. It has an Established church, and R. Catholic chapel, a Protestant parochial school, and one connected with the National Board of Education, a fever hospital, and dispensary. Charran House, now in ruins, the birthplace of the late Daniel O'Connel, is about 1 m. from the town. Pop. 1802.

CAHIRCONLISH, a par. and tn. Ireland, co Limerick. The town, which is 7 m S.E. Limerick, has a parish church, dispensary, and a school. Pop. of tn., 594. Area of par. 8173 ac; pop. 2324.

CAHLORE, a small principality in N. Hindoostan, on both banks of the Sutlej; the cap. of which, Belaspoor, is in lat. 31° 19′ N.; lon. 76° 47′ E.

CAHORS [anc. *Cadurcum*], a tn. France, cap. dep Lot, 60 m. N. Toulouse, r. bank, Lot; lat. 44° 25′ 59″ N.; lon. 1° 27′ 25″ E. (C.) It stands on a slope, almost surrounded by the river, and is divided into the upper and lower town. Some old ramparts defend the isthmus on the land side. Most of the streets are narrow, crooked, and steep; some improvements, however, have recently been made, by the formation of several new streets and quays. There are three bridges across the Lot, one of which, believed to have been built in the 13th century, has a square tower at each end, and one in the centre. The cathedral is a spacious edifice, built apparently at different periods. The most ancient portion has been attributed to the Romans; and the cupola above the choir is referred to the beginning of the seventh century. The hôtel of the prefecture, formerly the episcopal palace, is a fine structure, forming the principal ornament of the square in which it stands. Among the other public buildings are—the ancient seminary, now converted into barracks; the ancient charter-house, occupying the site of one of the houses of the Knights Templars; the fine cloister of the cathedral, the theatre, public library containing 12,000 volumes; the obelisk to the memory of Fenelon, &c. The town is the seat of a bishopric, tribunals of commerce and of first resort, a *lycée impérial*, with about 300 pupils; and a primary normal school for the department. The university, founded by the Pope in 1321, was united to that of Toulouse in 1751. The celebrated jurist, Cajas, was a professor, and Fenelon a student here. Manufactures inconsiderable, being limited to some woollen goods, nut and seed oil, and paper. A good trade, however, is carried on in the red wine of the neighbourhood, called *vin noir*, on account of its dark colour. Brandy is also distilled here; and coal is wrought in the vicinity.

Cahors is supposed to have been the capital of the Cadurci before the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar. It was afterwards the *Divona* of the Romans, who adorned it with a theatre, temple, and forum. The Roman roads, of which vestiges remain, have been attributed to Agrippa. The aqueduct, intended to convey water from the valley of St. Martin de Vern, was about 15 m. in length. Clement Marot, the well-known French poet, contemporary of Francis I., was born here. Pop. 14,115.

CAICOS, CAYOS, or THE KEYS, one of the island groups comprehended under the general name of Bahamas, consisting of six islands, besides some uninhabited rocks; between lat. 21° and 22° N., and lon. 71° and 73° W. The largest of them, called the Great Key, is about 30 m. long. When seen from the E., they appear like low rocks; they consist of corals or madrepores, which are covered with a thin layer of sand, intermixed with shells; are fertile, and produce cotton, grain, &c. *See Supplement.*

CAILAS, or KAILAS MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Tibet, Central Asia, situated in about lat. 31° N.; and stretching N.W. and S.E., almost parallel to the Himalayas. Nothing is known of either its E. or W. limit. Some of its peaks attain a great elevation; that called Kailas Peak reaching the height of 21,000 ft. The sources of some of the largest rivers in India, the Brahmapootra, Sutlej, and Indus, are in the vicinity of these mountains.

CAINHAM, par. Eng. Salop; 2529 ac. Pop. 883.

CAINO, a com. and vil. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 9 m. N.N.E. Brescia, in a pleasant valley traversed by the Garza, which here furnishes water power to several paper and spinning mills. Pop. 781.

CAIPHA, a tn. Syria. *See* KAIFFA.

CAIRA, or CAIRAW, par. Wales, Glamorgan. Pop. 87.

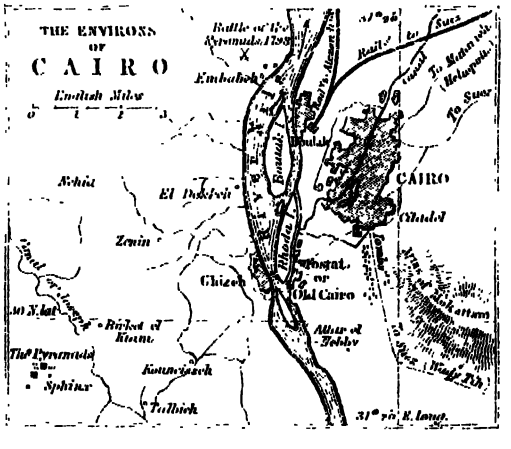
CAIRIRIS, or JABITACA.—1, A mountain range, Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, running N.W. to S.E., and forming the N. boundary of the basin of the Rio São Francisco in this province. Its total length is about 300 m.—2, *Cairiris-Novos*, a mountain range, Brazil, forming part of the boundary between provs. Rio Grande do Norte and Paraiba.—3, *Cairiris-Velhos*, a similar range, forming part of the boundary between provs. Paraiba and Pernambuco.

CAIRN, a maritime vil. Scotland, co. of, and 22 m. W.N.W. Wigton, on the E. shore of Loch Ryan. It is a regular place of call for the steamers from Stranraer to Glasgow and Belfast. Pop. 196.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain, Scotland, S.W. extremity co. Banff, one of the highest summits of the Grampian range; height, 4050 ft. above the level of the sea. This mountain has been long celebrated for its crystals or topazes, which are now, however, becoming scarce. They are of various colours —pink, white, brown, or black.

CAIRNIE, par. Scot. Aberdeen. Pop. 1565.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO [Arabic, *El-Masr*, *El-Kahirah*, 'the victorious capital;' French, *Le Caire;* German, *Kairo*], cap. Egypt, situate near r. bank, Nile, 15 m. above the commencement of the delta, 120 m. S.E. Alexandria, and 84 m. W. Suez; lat. 30° 2′ 1″ N.; lon. 31° 15′ 5″ E. (R.) It is almost square, and, after Constantinople, is the largest city in the Ottoman empire, being 3 m. in length, and about 2 broad. It is built partly on the slope, partly at the foot of the last



height of the hill range of Mokattam, and is enclosed with antique battlements and stone walls, having several gateways, and lofty towers at intervals. Within the walls there are about 30,000 inhabited houses, including several palaces, 400 mosques, 240 streets, and several public squares, many fountains, and 300 cisterns, or reservoirs; and the city is intersected by a canal communicating with the Nile, and supplying water to the inhabitants. Cairo is built in old Arabian Saracenic style, without any mixture of Western forms. The houses are lofty, flat-roofed, and have numerous projections, and windows with narrow wooden gratings. No two are

alike. No attempt is made at symmetry, yet the whole is most harmonious. Most of these houses are built of air-dried bricks, few are of stone, and none of wood; and many present in their interior a true picture of Oriental luxury. The numerous beautiful minarets with which the city is adorned, contribute greatly to heighten the general impression in favour of Cairo.

The city is divided into several quarters, separated from each other by gates, which are regularly closed at night. The public streets are merely crooked lanes, few of them being 10 ft. broad. The bye-streets, and those in the interior quarters, are still narrower; and, in consequence of the manner in which the houses are built, each story projecting beyond that immediately below it, two persons may shake hands across the streets from the upper windows. The streets are not paved, but they are kept extremely clean. They are constantly obstructed by caravans of camels, riders on ass-back and horseback, little regarding the pedestrians, who are few in number, and composed wholly of the poorer classes. The chief square of Cairo is the magnificent area El-Esbekiah, which is annually inundated by the overflowing of the Nile, and the centre of which is laid out as a garden; it is surrounded with many of the finest mansions, several of which belong to Government officials, including the palaces of Ali Pasha and Amet Pasha. In this square there is a monument to General Kleber, who was assassinated there on June 14, 1800.

The buildings in the citadel merit first mention, from their prominence, in a general view of the city, no less on account of the interest which attaches to several of them. This fortress, founded A.D. 1176, by Saladin, is built on a calcareous rock, in the S.E. quarter of the city, of which it forms the abrupt termination; within its walls, March 1, 1811, the massacre of the Mamalukes took place. It contains the mint, an arsenal, the Pasha's marble palace, his new mosque, &c. To make room for the latter, a lofty antique edifice, called Youssouf's or Joseph's Hall, was removed in 1829. The vice-regal palace is small, but has had some showy additions made to it of late years. Joseph's Well still remains; it is dug in the rock, and consists of two parts, the upper and lower well; and a winding staircase leads to the bottom, a depth of 260 ft. The fortress is further supplied with water from the Nile, by an aqueduct, formed by Saladin. But the most remarkable building of the citadel is its new mosque—perhaps one of the most splendid in the world—built of Egyptian marble, and really wonderful, considering that it has been got up by native architects and workmen, without any fixed plan, almost without any measurement, and, as it were, only in imitation of other buildings of the same style. Behind the citadel is a fort, upon a rock, called the *Jebel el Jooshée*, the ascent to which is by a long causeway. It was on the site of this fort that Mahomet Ali erected a battery against the citadel, then in possession of Khoorshid Pasha, by which he obtained the surrender of the place.

The most interesting edifices of Cairo are, undoubtedly, its mosques; and though many of the 400 it possesses are in ruins, yet the number in repair and in daily use is very great. The oldest mosque, as well as the oldest building in Cairo, is the mosque of Ahmed-ebn-el-Tooloon, generally known as the Jama Tayloon, of unknown date, but evidently anterior to 879, and though not remarkable for beauty, it is of high interest in the history of architecture. The finest mosque is that of Sultan Hassan, immediately below the citadel, and built of blocks obtained from the pyramids. Its porch is lofty and beautifully ornamented, the cornice of its towering walls is rich, and its minarets, and the arches of its spacious courts, are striking. Near the bazaar of the Khan Khaleel, is the mosque of Sultan Kalaoon, to which is attached the Morastan or mad-house, founded by that prince, in A.D. 1287, and the only one in Egypt, till the erection of the new lunatic asylum by Mahomet Ali, in 1844. In the mosque is the handsome tomb of the founder, who died, A.D. 1200. Not far from this mosque is that of Sultan Berkook, with his tomb attached. This potentate was the first sultan of the Circassian Mamaluke dynasty, and was renowned for having twice repulsed the Tartars under Tamerlane. Besides those named, the other principal mosques are the Ezher, Hassanin, El Hakem, and those of Sultans El Ghoree, the Sharawee, Moaiid, and Sitteh Zayneb. The tombs of the Egyptian Caliphs, which occupied the site of the bazaar of Khan Khaleel, are all destroyed but that of El Saleh Eiyoob, who died in 1250. Near them are the tombs of Sultan Baybers, Naser Mohammed, Baharite Mamaluke princes, and various others, some of them remarkably elegant. The largest convent of derwishes existing is at Cairo; it was built in 1174; and between the city and Old Cairo is another. There is also an hospital for the sick poor, with 500 beds, 200 of which are for women.

The principal bazaars of Cairo are the Ghoreah and Khan



MOSQUE OF SULTAN BERKOOK, AND FOUNTAIN OF ISMAIL PASHA.
From Hay's Sketches of Cairo.

Khaleel; in the former, cottons, silks, tarbooshes (Fez caps), &c., are sold; in the latter, cloths, dresses, swords, silks, embroideries, &c.; and in both goods are disposed of by public cry or auction. In the Hamzowee, silks, crape, cloth, &c., and most European tissues, are sold; the dealers are all nominal Christians. Some of the bazaars are well covered over, and all their passages are kept cool by watering; and each one is confined to certain classes of goods or wares. The same observation applies to the shops. Those of the Svokerĕĕh, for instance, or sugar quarter, are for sugar, almonds, dried fruit, &c.; the Nahasin, full of coppersmiths; the Khordukleĕh, where hardware, cups, coffee-pots, &c., are sold; the Suovjah, occupied by sword-mounters; the Sagha, by gold and silver workers; and the Gohergĕĕh, by jewellers. The Okalet-el-Gelab or slave market, in the centre of the city, is a large old building, surrounding a large court. The slaves exposed for sale are chiefly from Abyssinia, Nubia, Dongola, and Sennar. Circassians of both sexes are also sold, but these are usually only procured to order.

Public baths are numerous, but none are remarkable. The largest is the Tumbalee, near the Bab-el-Shareĕh. Many of the *sibeels* or public fountains are curious specimens of the peculiarities of Oriental taste, abounding in great luxuriance of ornament. The most remarkable are those of Tossoom and Ismail Pashas, the sons of Mahomet Ali; and some others, of older date, in the centre of the town. There are several hotels for strangers from the West, with a number of Frank lodging or boarding-houses a few of which are specially for British or Americans.

The climate of Cairo is esteemed healthy. It is dry, though in winter heavy rain is frequent. At that period, also, the nights are cold. From July to November N. winds prevail, and in general are favourable to the country and the traveller; but they bring with them from the Mediterranean heavy and cold dews, which lower the temperature suddenly, and render it dangerous to be out at night without being warmly clad. In April and May the hot S. winds prevail, and no dew falls. The medium temperature is about 70° 25′ Fah., varying from 95° the maximum, or 86° 50′ the medium of August, to 52° the minimum, or 56° 50′ the medium of January. It is in order to form a shelter from the great heats of summer, and the cold winds of winter, that the streets are built so crooked and so narrow.

Besides the usual Moslem festivals (*see* CONSTANTINOPLE) held in Cairo, it is the scene of two great events, annually—the ceremonial departure and return of the Haj or Mecca pilgrims through the Bab-el-Nasr or 'Gate of Victory,' on the E. or desert side of the city; and the opening of the canal at Old Cairo, which is also an annual ceremony of great import. There are few places of amusement. Within the last few years a theatre has been set on foot in the Frank quarter, with amateur actors, who play gratis. A more useful institution, in the same locality, is the library and reading-room of the Egyptian Society. In 1842, another society for respectable Europeans, called the Egyptian Literary Association, was founded here. Ibrahim Pasha commenced a public library in 1830; and both he and his father made beginnings towards forming a museum of antiquities, in which, however, little progress has been made.



BAB-EL-NASR, AND PART OF THE WALLS, CAIRO.—From Hay's Sketches of Cairo.

In Cairo there are nine cotton-spinning factories, 10 for weaving silk and cotton, 13 for manufacturing cloth, 14 calico printing-works, 18 dyeworks, 15 bleacheries, 16 iron-foundries, &c. In the citadel are a factory of small arms and cannon, the latter bronze, and of small calibre; an iron rolling-mill, and the mint.

There were in Cairo, in a recent year, about 24 Moslem foreign merchants; 15 European, but no British, houses; 10 Catholic Greeks', and six Schismatics' establishments. In the city were 164 corporated bodies for the regulation or advancement of native trades. But the commerce of Cairo is much diminished. It has ceased to be a depôt, as it formerly was, for either articles of export or import. Alexandria, from the greater facility which its position affords, has supplanted it in importance. It is still, however, a great market for gums and some other secondary articles. The stocks of goods in Cairo are consumed principally by the inhabitants of the city, the buyers for the interior finding it more advantageous to supply themselves from the warehouses of the importers at Alexandria. At Cairo are resident consuls from France, Sardinia, and the U. States.

The police of Cairo is superintended by a *bash-aga*, with an office near the Frank quarter; this functionary decides slight cases summarily, but sends those of a graver character before the judicial *divans* in the citadel, or submits them for the consideration of the viceroy or his resident deputy. Questions of property, family disputes, and all proper cases of law, come under the jurisdiction of the *Mehkemeh* or Cadi's court: the operations of this tribunal are ordinarily slow, but may be quickened, it is said, by bribery. No foreigners can legally buy real property in Cairo. Europeans and Americans are judicially subject to the consuls or envoys of their several Governments, and cannot be punished by Turkish law. The Cadi's court used to be held in the decayed buildings of the old Sultan's palace; but a new legal edifice, with courts and offices, has lately been opened.

To Mahomet Ali, Egypt owes the introduction of elementary and specific education. In Cairo there are three primary schools, with 400 pupils, where reading and writing, and the four rules of arithmetic are taught. There are, besides, several primary schools here and elsewhere, for the soldiery, besides scientific academies for cadets, &c. From 4000 to 5000 pupils are educated in the schools of the city mosques. The Church of England Missionary Society has a school connected with the British chapel in Cairo, for young male Orientals; and another for 100 native girls.

Omnibuses run to Boulac to meet the Nile steam packets. Cairo has been for a considerable time connected with Alexandria by a railway, which affords a much more speedy means of transit than the water-way of the Nile and the Mahmoodiah canal connecting those two cities. Another line also runs almost straight across the desert to Suez.

Environs of Cairo.—The following general view of the exterior features of the city is given by Dr. Hoffmeister (1846):—'Palm-trees and mimosas rise in grand picturesque groups above the city walls. The central part of the background is filled by a wood of palms, stretching into the distance; near to this, on the right, rise the giant structures of the pyramids of Ghizeh. These supply the place of mountains, which would otherwise be wanting to complete the picture, the foreground of which consists of a thick wood of acacia. In the interspace are fields of maize; in the midst of the plain a small lake, embowered with rows of the Labekacacia. On the horizon the desert may be distinctly perceived, by the yellowish-gray of the atmosphere which hangs over it.' The cemeteries or 'cities of tombs,' are situated outside the walls. Among them are the sepulchres of the Mamaluke kings, of the Circassian dynasty (reigned 1382–1517), on its E. side, beyond the gate Bab-el-Nasr. To each tomb a mosque is attached.

The palace and gardens of Shoobra lie about 4 m. to the N. of the city, the road to which, along the banks of the Nile, is shaded with lofty sycamores. This splendid country-seat of Mahomet Ali is begirt with a fine pleasure-garden; more than 30 Persian wheels are employed in irrigating its grounds. In its immediate vicinity are some other villas; and adjoining them, a row of extensive manufactories. Between Boulac and Cairo are the fine palace and magnificent gardens of Ibrahim Pasha.

OLD CAIRO [Musr-el-Ateekeh], called *Fostat* by the Arabs, is the S. or upper port of Cairo, where all duties on goods destined for the latter are levied and paid. It presents some objects of interest, including an old Roman fortress, and the splendid mosque of Amer. The inhabitants are mostly Copts, and here are several convents of that sect of Oriental Christians. Seven antique corn stores, popularly called the granaries of Joseph, have lately been demolished. The aqueduct which conducts the waters of the Nile to the citadel of Cairo, by a winding course of 2 m., here commences. In the Isle of Roda, opposite Old Cairo, is the famed *Mekkeeás* or ancient Nilometer, for measuring the rise of the Nile, upon which the fertility of Egypt depends. Boulac, already referred to, is the lower port of Cairo.

The site of the city of Cairo is said to be that of the *Babylon* of Cambyses, built on the ruined site of the pre-existing *Latopolis* of the Egyptians. The present city was founded

by the Arabs, about A.D. 970; and its citadel, as we have seen, was raised by Sultan Saladin, in 1176. From that period till the year 1517, when it was taken by the Turks, it was the capital of the Saracenic Sultans of Egypt. The former governed it by Pashas, these being latterly controlled by the Mamalukes, to whose massacre, followed by the resumption of rule by the Pasha, we have already adverted. Pop. of Cairo and its suburbs, about 300,000; of which 190,000 are Egyptians, 10,000 Copts, 4000 Jews, 5000 Syrians, 5000 Greeks, 2000 Armenians, and a varying number of Franks or Europeans.—(Quetin, *Guide en Orient;* Russegger, *Reise in Egypten;* Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt;* &c.)

CAIRO [anc. *Crixia*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. Genoa, 10 m. N.W. Savona, l. bank, Bormida. The French defeated the Austrian army here in 1794. Pop. 4500.

CAIROAN, or KAIRWAN, a tn. Tunis. *See* KAIROUAN.

CAISTOR.—1, A small market tn. and par. England, co. of, and 21 m. N.E. Lincoln, pleasantly situate on the slope of a hill; has an Established church, several places of worship for dissenters, and a free grammar-school. It is, however, chiefly noticeable on account of its antiquity, having been a Roman station, as numerous relics, indicative of the presence of that people, are dug up from time to time; area of par. 6490 ac. Pop. 2407.—2, *Caistor-next-Yarmouth*, par. Eng. near Yarmouth, Norfolk; 3017 ac. Pop. 1043.—3, *Caistor-St. Edmund's*, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1011 ac. Pop. 154.

CAITHNESS, a maritime co. Scotland, occupying the N.E. extremity of that kingdom, bounded W. by co. Sutherland, and by the N. Atlantic Ocean on all other sides. It is about 43 m. long, S.W. to N.E., and about 30 broad; area, 455,708 ac., of which about 104,000 are cultivated and in pasture, the remainder is moor and hill. The general appearance of the country is flat and uninteresting, having neither trees nor eminences to break the dreary monotony of the scene. It contains no navigable rivers, nor lakes of any consequence; the shores are bold and rocky. Until of late years the dwellings of the tenantry were, in general, extremely poor; but great improvements in this respect, and also in the various branches of agriculture and husbandry, especially in the rearing of cattle, have recently taken place, so that the country already presents a much more cheerful and thriving appearance than it did formerly. The soil, where duly cultivated, is extremely fertile, yielding luxuriant crops; and the sheep and lambs reared in this county command the highest market prices. On the coasts, herring-fishing is prosecuted with great success, above 100,000 crans being taken yearly. During the season there are more than 1000 boats, with more than 6000 men, all engaged in this fishery. There are also two considerable salmon-fisheries, one on the river Thurso, another on that of Berriedale. Caithness contains 10 parishes. It sends a member to Parliament; and its principal town, Wick, unites with Kirkwall, Dornoch, Tain, Dingwall, and Cromarty in choosing a representative; constituency (1869–70), 1014. Annual value of real property in 1815, £34,469; and in 1869–70, £110,153. Its chief towns are Wick and Thurso, the former being the more important. The natives are of Scandinavian origin, the country having been colonized by that people from the Orkneys, where they had been previously settled. From the 10th to the 12th century Caithness formed part of the dominions of the Orcadian jarls, but was finally subjected to the Scottish crown by William the Lion in 1197. Pop. 41,111.

CAJAHIBA, a small isl. Brazil, W. side Bahia de Todos-os-Santos, opposite the mouth of the river Serigi. It is low, cultivated, and has a primary school.

CAJANO (POGGIO À). *See* POGGIO À CAJANO.

CAJARE, a tn. France, dep. Lot, 20 m. E. Cahors, r. bank Lot; in a large and fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by hills clothed with vines. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses indifferently built, with exception of some along the old ramparts, now converted into a promenade. The only buildings of interest are the parish church, built in 1289; and the remains of an ancient fort, apparently of a very remote antiquity. Numerous fairs are held here. Pop. 1074.

CAJAZZO, a tn. Naples, prov. Caserta; on a hill, near the Volturno, 10 m. W.N.W. Capua. It is very ancient, is defended by a citadel built by the Lombards, and has a handsome cathedral, several churches and convents, a seminary, college, and an hospital. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3891.

CALABAR, a maritime dist. Upper Guinea, W. Africa, intersected by two rivers, called, respectively, Old and New Calabar. The limits of the district are not well ascertained, but may be said, generally, to lie between the river Benin or Formosa, and the Rio del Rey, with the Kong Mountains in the rear, and thus having the Niger passing through its centre. The coast here, a projecting line between the Bights of Benin and Biafra, is uniformly low and flat, unbroken by the slightest elevation, and closely intersected by rivers, most, if not all of which, with exception of Old Calabar, being branches of the Niger. Much vegetable matter and silt are discharged at every ebb tide by these mouths, which discolour the ocean with a filthy scum of a brown colour, and give forth a sickening smell, for the distance of several miles. The climate of Calabar is extremely deleterious, and the coast generally inhospitable; there not being a lighthouse or single harbour of refuge throughout its entire length. Tornadoes are frequent, and of the most violent character, accompanied by vivid lightning, and tremendous peals of thunder, with rains so fierce and heavy that it is impossible to look to windward, or discern anything beyond a few yards' distance, while the noise so overcomes the loudest voice, that all orders must be conveyed by messengers. A large portion of the population of this district are slaves, and are employed chiefly in cultivating the provision grounds, or in the various kind of labours connected with the palm-oil trade, in which the chiefs are engaged. Old Calabar or Bongo river is situated about 90 m. nearly due W. from New Calabar. The entrance of its estuary, which is nearly in the centre of the Bight of Biafra, is in lat. 4° 35′ N. The latter is a considerable expanse of water, about 9 m. in breadth, with a strong current. The traders ascend the river about 30 m. New Calabar enters the Bight of Biafra at lat. 4° 30′ N.; lon. 7° 7′ E. Its course is from the N.W., and its depth, 20 m. from the sea, 6 fathoms. This river is believed, on good grounds, to be one of the numerous terminating branches of the Niger, the power and volume of its current showing that it must be the embouchure of a great river.

CALABOZO, a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 120 m. S.S.W. Caracas, between the rivers Guarico and Uritucu, in the midst of the Llanos. It is tolerably well built, and has rather a pleasing appearance. Its church, though not very handsome, is commodious. The principal wealth of the inhabitants consists of cattle. The neighbouring ponds abound in electrical eels, which Humboldt describes as being from 5 ft. 4 inches to 5 ft. 7 inches in length, and capable of killing a horse. Calabozo, formerly only an Indian village, owes its existence, as a town, to the Biscay Company. Pop. 5000.

CALABRIA, a territory Naples, comprising all the S.W. peninsula in which Italy terminates, from about lat. 40° N. to the Strait of Messina; area estimated at 7000 sq. m. It was formerly divided into three provs.—Calabria Citra, the most northerly; Calabria Ultra I., the most southerly; and Calabria Ultra II., between the two former; but these have been re-named respectively Cosenza, Reggio, and Catanzaro. The central region is occupied by the great Apennine ridge, wild and black, to which, however, whole colonies with their cattle migrate in the summer. The flats near the coast are marshy and unhealthy, and inhabited by herds of buffaloes; but the valleys at the foot of the mountains are delightful, and rich with the most luxuriant vegetation. The vine, the orange and lemon trees, the fig, the olive, and all the fruits of S. climes, grow there to perfection. The climate was reckoned salubrious in ancient times; but in some places the accumulation of stagnant water produces disease in the hot season. During the remainder of the year the heavy dews preserve a delightful verdure, increased by numerous springs and streams. Corn, rice, saffron, anise, liquorice, madder, flax, hemp, olives, almonds, and cotton, are raised in abundance. The sugar-cane also comes to perfection here. Sheep, horned cattle, and horses, are numerous. Near Reggio, a kind of mussel is found, called *Pinna marina*, from whose silky byssus or beard a beautiful fabric is manufactured, remarkable for its extreme lightness and warmth. Coral is also fished. The quarries and pits afford alabaster, marble, gypsum, alum, chalk, rock-salt, lapis lazuli, and the fine copper renowned since the time of Homer.

A melancholy temperament, a concentration of feelings, and a sullen distrust, render the Calabrian formidable when irritated. Even their women seem endowed with a masculine spirit; their features, harsh though regular, are scowling and wrinkled even in youth, and their uncouth dress leaves them little of that delicacy which is considered elsewhere natural to the sex. They marry early, and soon fade. The men, with their short jackets, close trowsers, leather gaiters, and sandals of undressed skin, tied by thongs, and a rusty conical hat, with narrow brim and trimmed with ribbons and images of the Virgin, may be seen skulking about behind their olive-trees, or some loose stone wall, as if in wait for some passenger to fall upon. The peasant labours little, subsisting almost entirely on the spontaneous productions of nature, and his habitation is of the most wretched description. Hereditary hatred divides most of the families, and an individual never goes abroad unarmed. In the night they barricade their houses. They have little or no idea of social intercourse, and seldom visit each other. The language of the people is a corruption of Italian, difficult to be understood, but full of original and pointed expressions. The natives are well formed, muscular, and of a brown complexion, with animated countenances, and eyes full of expression. Like the Sardinians and Corsicans, they murder without remorse when instigated by cupidity or revenge. The robber carries religious relics in his bosom, and trusts to them for the success of his nefarious enterprises. The towns in this country are built on steep conical hills, crowned with houses to the very top, the outer or lower buildings being joined together by walls, so as to form a sort of rampart. They are generally in the lowest state of wretchedness.

The arts and manufactures of Calabria are in an extremely backward state. There are some silk manufactures at Montelcone, and olive-oil is manufactured to a large extent. Silk is produced in tolerable quantity, although of a darker shade than that of the other provinces, from the red mulberry being employed to feed the silk-worms.

Calabria has long been subject to devastation by earthquakes, 10 years having seldom elapsed, during the last century and a half, without a shock; but the more severe convulsions have always been separated by much wider intervals. The last remarkable visitation of this kind occurred in 1783, when about 40,000 persons perished in the Calabrias and Sicily, and 20,000 more, shortly after, by causes resulting from it. By far the greatest number who died at the moment, were buried in the ruins of their houses, but numbers also were ingulfed in the deep fissures into which the earth was rent. It is said that the conduct of the Calabrian peasants on this dreadful occasion was singularly atrocious; they abandoned the farms and flocked into the towns in great numbers, not to rescue their countrymen from a lingering death, but to plunder; and were seen stripping the wounded and half buried, while yet living. Pop. (1861), 1,140,396.

CALABRITTO, a town, Naples, province Salerno, on the Sele, 16 m. N.E. Campagna, with several churches, and a convent. Large fairs are held here. Pop. 2420.

CALACEITE, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 28 m. N.N.W. Tortosa, in a plain at the base of a mountain. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a parish church, two endowed schools, a townhall, prison, cemetery, and several fountains. Wine and oil are expressed, and some trade is carried on in grain and cattle. A cattle-fair is held in December. Pop. 2404.

CALAHORRA.—1, [anc. *Calagurris*], a city, Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 24 m. E.S.E. Logroño, l. bank, Cidacos, 2 m. from its confluence with the Ebro. It has several squares, an ancient cathedral, four churches, four chapels, four schools, an episcopal palace, townhall, hospital, and a large Franciscan convent, which now serves the triple purpose of schoolhouse, prison, and theatre. Weaving, expressing oil, and agriculture, are the chief occupations. Annual fair in August. Calahorra is famous for the siege it sustained from Cneus Pompey, B.C. 72, by whom it was taken, after an obstinate resistance, and the most dreadful suffering from famine. Portions of its ancient walls, towers, and aqueducts, still remain. Pop. 5994.—2, A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 35 m. E. Granada. It has a parish church, two endowed schools, a townhouse, prison, and a magnificent palace of the Marquis of Cenet, of Doric architecture, built in the 15th century. Some little trade is carried on in wine, oil, and grain. In former times, numerous iron mines, and two of silver, were wrought in the adjacent hills, near one of which is a mineral spring. Pop. 1993.

CALAIS, a seaport tn., and fortified place of the first class, France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 20 m. N.E. Boulogne, on the strait of, and 27 m. S.E. Dover; lat. 50° 57′ 36″ N.; lon. 1° 51′ 15″ E. (R.) It has a tolerable port, at the junction of several canals, which facilitate communication with Gravelines, Arras, Dunkirk, and St. Omer; and is the terminus of the railway from Lille, through which it is directly connected with the metropolis. The town is nearly square, is walled, well fortified, and has a citadel on the W. side, and several forts commanding the town, harbour, and approaches. On the land side, the country is flat, and can be laid under water, with the exception of an approach about 200 yards wide, protected by a cross fire. The ramparts are planted with trees, and afford an agreeable promenade. The streets are broad and well paved, the houses substantially built of brick, and the hotels in general excellent. Still the town has on the whole a dull aspect, and evidentally owes its importance rather to the number of travellers who pass through it, than to any peculiarly favourable circumstance pertaining to the place itself. The *place d'armes*, near the centre of the town, has some good houses, and here the Hotel de Ville, built in 1740, is situated. The cathedral contains a fine altar-piece in Genoa marble, and above the altar is a magnificent painting of the Assumption, by Vandyke. Other noteworthy objects are, the *cours de Guise*, the column erected to commemorate the landing of Louis XVIII. in 1814; the public library, with 12,000 volumes; theatre; barracks, containing an enormous water cistern; and the hôtel Dessin, which combines a hotel, theatre, garden, and public baths. The town is so ill supplied with spring water, that the inhabitants are obliged to content themselves with the rain collected in cisterns. Calais is the seat of a tribunal and chamber of commerce, the residence of several foreign consuls, and has an agricultural society, school of design, and school of hydrography.

The harbour is formed by two moles, which are continued seaward by wooden piers, the whole being about three quarters of a mile in length. At ebb tide it is nearly dry, and has



THE BELFRY AND LIGHTHOUSE, CALAIS.
From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France.

not a greater depth than 15 or 18 ft. at high water, according to the wind. A tower in the centre of the town serves as a lighthouse, the light of which is revolving, and is 118 ft.

above the sea level. A stationary tidal light at the red fort, announces when the port is accessible; good anchorage ground from 2 to 3 m. N.W. the harbour. Calais is well known as one of the principal ports for the debarkation of travellers from England; there being daily communication with Dover by steamboat, and several times a week with London and Ramsgate. In 1850, the number of travellers that arrived by sea was 53,864, and in 1866 it reached to 125,532. The manufactures of the town, formerly inconsiderable, have risen of late to some importance. The bobbin-net trade employs 782 looms, and from 4000 to 5000 artisans. Numerous mills have been erected, steam-engines are multiplying, and the inner ramparts have been removed to make way for the factories. There are also some oil and soap works, tanneries, and a salt-refinery. Vessels are built here, and fitted out for the cod, mackerel, and herring fisheries. A considerable trade is carried on in spirits, salt, oil, grain, wine, hemp, wood, coal, &c., and not less than 55 millions of eggs are annually exported to England.

In 1347, Calais was taken by Edward III. of England, after a siege of 11 months. The story of his determining to execute six of the principal burgesses, with the heroic Eustache de St. Pierre at their head, and of his sparing their lives at the intercession of his wife, Queen Philippa, is too well known to require repetition. Calais remained in the hands of the English from 1347 to 1558, during which time they improved the town, and strengthened the fortifications. In 1558, it was taken by the Duke of Guise, and was the last relic of the Gallic dominions of the Plantagenets, which at one time comprehended the half of France. Pop. 12,727.

CALAIS, a tn., U. States, Maine, r. bank, St. Croix, (nearly opposite St. Andrews in New Brunswick), 140 m. N.E. Augusta; lat. 44° 7′ N.; lon. 69° 5′ W. It has an upper and lower village, 2 m. apart, connected by a railroad; 10 schools, and a grist and 20 saw mills, propelled by the falls, which afford excellent water-power. Below the lower falls is a bridge across to the British side of the river. The tide rises here 20 ft., and vessels of the largest size can ascend to the lower village. Pop. 2934. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CALAIS (PAS DE). *See* PAS-DE-CALAIS.

CALAMATA, or KALAMATA [Greek, *Kalamai*], a seaport, Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Messenia, at the head of the Gulf of Koron. It stands about 1 m. from the sea, l. bank, Nedon, a torrent which emerges from a rocky gorge in Mount Taygetum; and has a small suburb on the other side of the torrent, with mills and gardens supplied from it, by an artificial channel. It is the seat of the bishopric of Messenia, of a court of first resort, and has a busy trade. Its exports consist of wool, oil, raw silk, and figs of the first quality; and is noted for a particular kind of handkerchief, which, from the brilliancy of the colours, and moderate price, is in great demand throughout the Levant. In 1847, the arrivals in the harbour were 1108 vessels; tonn. 13,024;—departures, 1098; tonn. 12,430. The town was burnt by Ibrahim Pasha, in 1825. Almost every house in Calamata contains a chamber for the rearing of silkworms. The pop. consists of 400 families; of which only six are Turkish.—(Leake.)

CALAMIANES, an island group and prov. Philippines. The group comprises the islands Calamianes, Busvagon (*which see*), Coron, Linacapan, and Iloë or Yloë; between the islands of Palawan and Mindoro, besides numerous small islets. They lie between lat. 11° 25′ and 12° 20′ N.; and three of them are intersected by meridian 120° E. The island Calamianes, having Busvagon N., and Linacapan S., is about 36 m. long by about 17 broad; hilly, fertile, and abounding in wild animals, such as deer, hogs, and rats, which commit great ravages on the crops.——The PROVINCE includes the island group whence it is named, the N. portion of island Palawan, and several islets adjacent. It is thinly inhabited, and produces gold, rice, legumes, excellent wax, honey, fruits, beautiful pigs, and fowls. It is hilly, well wooded, and fertile; its coasts yield turtle and pearls; and, though in general dangerous, yet possesses some good harbours and anchorages. Pop. of prov. 16,028.—(Mallat.)

CALAMO, or KALAMO, one of the smaller of the Ionian Islands, between the S. end of Santa Maura and the coast of Greece, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; lat. (E. end) 38° 16′ N.; lon. 20° 54′ E. It is about 7 m. long by 2½ greatest breadth; partially covered with olives and vines, but pasturage indifferent. There is a little harbour named Geroglimione, on the S.E. side, affording good shelter, where fresh water is to be obtained.

CALAMOCHA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 58 m. N. Teruel, in an extensive plain, near r. bank, Jiloca. It has a parish church, chapel, two endowed schools, a townhall, prison, and cemetery; and some trade in cattle, wine, and grain. Pop. 1400.

CALAMOTTA, an isl. Austria, Dalmatia, 7 m. W. by N. Ragusa, in the Adriatic. It is highly cultivated, producing excellent wine and oil. With the neighbouring islands, Giupan and Mezzo, it was either given or sold to Ragusa, in 1080, by Silvester, king of Dalmatia. Pop. 500.

CALANDSOOG, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the N. Sea, 9 m. S. the Helder. It has a Reformed church and a school. This is the third church—two former ones, at considerable distances towards the W., having been swept away by the sea, with a large tract of cultivated ground. Near Calandsoog, the combined British and Russian forces landed, August 27, 1799, and defeated a Dutch army with great loss.

CALANAS, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. N. Huelva; with a church, two chapels, a townhouse, school, hospital, and cemetery; and some trade in grain, flax, and cattle. Pop. 1948.

CALANTAN, or KALANTAN, a principality, Malay peninsula, E. coast, tributary to Siam, with river and town of same name.——The PRINCIPALITY is bounded, N. and S., by the petty states, Supgora and Tringano, from which it is separated by the rivers Banara and Basot; parallel 6° 15′ N., which intersects the mouth of the river Calantan, may be taken as the centre line of the territory, which probably extends on either side about 30 m. The country is composed of vast plains, and its soil is clay mixed with sand. It is fertile, and produces rice, coffee, pepper, legumes, sugar-cane, bananas, &c. The principal mineral products are gold and tin.— - The RIVER has a tortuous course, is neither very broad nor very deep; has beautiful limpid water, and sandy banks; well stocked with a great variety of fish, and abounds in crocodiles.——The TOWN, which lies near the mouth of the river, is composed of irregularly built huts, interspersed among groves of cocoa-nut, banana, durian, and other fruit-trees. The houses, both inside and outside, are filthy in the extreme.——The PORT is small, shallow, and flanked on either side by a sand-hill. Pop. of principality estimated at 50,000. —(*Nouvelles Annales des Voyages, &c.*)

CALANTIGA ISLANDS, a group of islands, N.E. coast, Sumatra; lat. 0° 29′ to 0° 31′ 30″ S.; lon. 104° 5′ E. The three principal islands are high, and may be seen 24 m. from the deck.

CALAP, a small isl., N. Pacific Ocean, Gillolo Passage, W. end, isl. Popa; lat. 1° 15′ S.; lon. 129° 30′ E.

CALAPAN, a tn., N.E. coast, isl. Mindoro, one of the Philippines; lat. 13° 20′ N.; lon. 121° 10′ E. It is a poor place, and badly built; has two small forts, but no port. The houses are covered with the bark of a species of palm, called Cabonegro, remarkable for its durability. Pop. 2790.

CALARY, par. Irel. Wicklow; 19,584 ac. Pop. 2402.

CALASCIBETTA, or CALATASCIBETTA, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 14 m. N.E. Caltanicetta; with numerous caverns and sulphurous springs in its neighbourhood. Pop. 4788.

CALASPARRA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Murcia; with streets badly paved, and having two squares, a parish church, chapel, council-house, four schools, a poor-house, and a public fountain. Weaving, grinding corn and rice, expressing oil, tillage, and tending cattle, occupy the inhabitants, who also trade in cattle. Pop. 5275.

CALATABELLOTA, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 27 m. N.W. Girgenti, near r. bank river of the same name—the *Crimisus* of the Romans. The ancient *Triocala*—the principal fortress occupied by the insurgents in the war of the slaves—was situated in the vicinity of the town. Pop. 4768.

CALATAFIMI, a tn. Sicily, dist. of, and 21 m. E.S.E. Trapani. It is badly built, has a ruinous castle on the summit of a neighbouring hill; environs well cultivated, and extremely fertile. It occupies the site of the ancient *Longarium*. Pop. 8376.

CALATAGIRONE, or CALTAGIRONE [anc. *Calata Hieronis*], a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 32 m. S.W. Catania, on the slope of a hill, and with its suburbs occupying a considerable extent of ground. It is reputed one of the wealthiest towns

in the island, has spacious and clean streets; and its municipal regulations are judicious, compared with those of the generality of southern towns. It contains several churches and convents, a royal college, hospital, and orphan asylum; is the seat of a bishop, and has an academy with four professors. The inhabitants are esteemed the best workmen in Sicily, in the useful arts, and manufacture good pottery-ware and cotton fabrics. Several fairs annually. It was fortified by the Saracens, and taken from them by the Genoese. The famous Roger Guiscard accorded extensive privileges to the town. Pop. 21,700.

CALATAVOTURO, a tn. Sicily, prov. Palermo, 27 m. N.N.W. Caltanicetta, on the Grande. Jasper is found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3408.

CALATRAVA (SANTIAGO DE), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. W. by S. Jaen. It is composed of a square, and some ill-made streets; and contains a parish church, small townhall, prison, endowed school, public storehouse, and cemetery. The people are engaged in tillage and cattle-rearing. In the vicinity is a quarry of white marble, of superior quality. Pop. 1014.

CALATRAVA LA VIEJA, in Spain, the remains of the ancient city of Calatrava, on the S. bank of the Guadiana, 65 m. S.E. Toledo; known as the *Oretum* or *Oria* of the Oretani, under the Romans. In the Middle Ages, it was strongly fortified, and was considered the key of the sierra Morena, the lofty barrier between Castile and Andalusia. The military order of Calatrava was founded here in 1158; the Knights at first retained the Cistertian habit, but afterwards shortened it, to make it more suitable for the field. They subsequently adopted a secular dress for common use, and one for ceremony, consisting of a mantle of white silk, tied with a cordon and tassels. The Knights rendered themselves famous in their contests with the Moors. The institution gradually degenerated, and, in 1485, the grand mastership was united to the crown. About 80 commanderies remain to the order, which was distinguished, in the days of its glory, by the title of 'the gallant order.'

CALATAYUD [anc. *Bilbilis*], a city, Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Saragossa, l. bank, Jalon, near its junction with the Jiloca. It lies in a plain at the foot of two rocky ridges, the summits of which exhibit remains of several Arab fortifications. The city is divided into two parts, high and low. The former, or old Moorish town, called Moreria, is chiefly inhabited by a poor and miserable race of people, living in caves and hovels. The latter or modern town, contains numerous clean, well-paved streets, and 22 squares, lined with commodious houses, and handsome public buildings. Calatayud possesses in all 13 churches; those of Sta. Maria and St. Sepolcro, are collegiate, and deserve especial notice. Sta. Maria was formerly a grand Arab mosque, built prior to the conquest of the city by Alonzo the Brave, in 1120; it has a lofty octagonal tower. St. Sepolcro, built in 1613, on the site of an earlier edifice bearing date 1156, is in the Doric style, and contains many curious relics. Of the remaining churches, two or three are handsome Gothic structures, and that of Santiago was also once a mosque. The other noteworthy public edifices are —a spacious guild-hall, with session-house and jail attached, three hospitals, a theatre, barrack, bull-ring, workhouse, college, several primary and other schools, an episcopal palace, and extensive and magnificent old castle; in the environs many agreeable public walks and pleasure-gardens. Manufactures:—linen and hempen fabrics, canvas, ropes, soap, paper, wine, oil, &c. Considerable trade is carried on in cattle, grain, fruit, hemp, and manufactured goods. An annual and well-attended fair for cattle and agricultural produce is held in September. Calatayud is the birthplace of the poet Martial, and the painter Vera. Pop. 7125.– (Madoz.)

CALAURIA. *See* POROS.

CALAVRITRA. *See* KALAVRYTA.

CALAYAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago. *See* BABUYANES.

CALBE, or KALBE, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. S. Magdeburg, cap. circle of same name, on the Saale; here crossed by a bridge 1370 ft. in length. It has walls, with five gates; contains two parish churches, several hospitals, and other endowments; and has manufactures of woollens, paper, chicory, oil, and beet-root sugar. The railway between Leipzig and Magdeburg passes the town at the distance of a mile, where there is a station. Pop. 6000.—The CIRCLE, area, 161 geo sq. m., is level, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 50,175.

CALBOURNE, par. Eng. Hants; 6397 ac. Pop. 781.

CALCA, a prov. Peru, dep. Cuzco, and N. the city of that name. The surface is broken and uneven, but the temperature mild, excepting on the heights, where it is very cold. The soil is extremely fertile, producing in great abundance sugar-canes, wheat, maize, &c., and a great variety of fruits. The sugar made here is the finest in Peru. Three considerable rivers have their sources in and around this province; these are the Paro or Beni, the Yambari or Paucartambo, and Urubamba.

CALCAR, a tn. Prussia, gov. Dusseldorf, circle of, and 8 m. S.E. Cleves, on an island formed by the little river Ley. It contains two churches (a Protestant and a R. Catholic, the latter possessing some fine paintings), and a handsome townhouse; has manufactures of cloth, flannel, hosiery, and hats; a tannery, brewery, potash-work, and some trade in wood and coal. It has also four cattle and two general markets. Pop. 1800.

CALCASIEU, or CALCASU, a river and lake, U. States, Louisiana. The former rises in lat. 31° 25′ N., and, after a S.S.W. course of about 110 m., falls into the N. extremity of the lake of the same name, which, again, discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico.——The LAKE is upwards of 30 m. in length, about 10 m. in breadth, and is distant from the sea 9 or 10 m. At the N. end of the lake, and stretching from it N.E., is an extensive prairie, called the Great Calcasieu Prairie.

CALCERY, par. Eng Lincoln; 618 ac. Pop. 74.

CALCETHORPE, par. Eng Lincoln; 1088 ac. P. 87.

CALCI, a vil. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 7 m. E. Pisa, near r. bank, Arno. It is well built, commanded by a castle belonging to the Archbishop of Pisa, and possesses a handsome parish church, which has a fine marble font and granite pulpit. A considerable quantity of oil is manufactured here. Pop. 2000.

CALCINAJA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 12 m. E. Pisa, in a plain, r. bank, Arno. It is well built, and possesses a fine church. The vicinity is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in husbandry. Pop. 3222.

CALCINATE, a vil. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 10 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, on the post-road to Brescia. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a handsome parish church, school, hospital, and poorhouse. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in husbandry and cattle rearing. Pop. 1806.

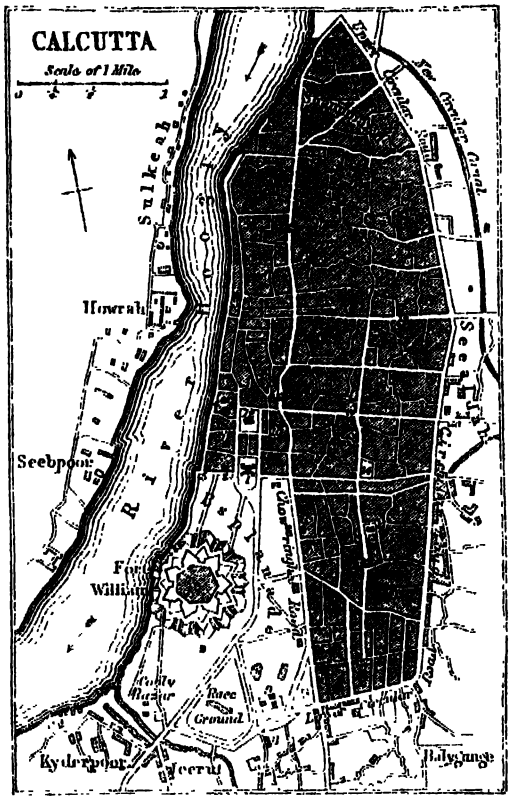
CALCINATO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Brescia, on a gentle declivity, l. bank, Chiesa. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French, April 19, 1706. Pop. 3693.

CALCIO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 18 m. S.S.E. Bergamo, r. bank, Oglio, on the highroad from Milan to Brescia. The streets are well made and clean, and the town possesses two handsome churches, an hospital, and a brandy distillery; woollen, linen, and hempen fabrics, oil, and wine are manufactured; and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of silkworms. Calcio was formerly the capital of a small province called Calciana, when its importance and population were much greater than at present. Pop. 2906.

CALCKEN, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. E. Ghent, l. bank, Scheldt. It has breweries, bleachfields, flour, oil, malt, lint, and saw mills, and an annual horse fair. Pop. 4952.

CALCUTTA [*Kallee Ghattah*, the ghaut or landing-place of the goddess Kallee; in acts of Parliament, called 'the Town of Calcutta, and Factory of Fort-William'], a well-known city, Hindoostan, cap. of presid., and prov. Bengal, and seat of the supreme government of British India; lat. 22° 33′ 5″ N.; lon. 88° 19′ 2″ E. (R.), situate on a level tract, l. or E. bank, Hooghly, a branch of the Ganges, about 100 m. from the sea. It is about 4½ m. in length, S.E. to N.W., along the course of the river; and in breadth, E. to W., from 1½ to 1¾ m. at the broadest part, which is about the centre. At either extremity, the width does not exceed half a mile. Beyond these limits, however, there are numerous suburbs, villages, and detached residences. A spacious way, called Circular Road, encompasses it on the land side, following the line of the ancient entrenchment called the Mahratta ditch; and marks the boundary of the liberties of the city, and

of the administration of English law. On the W. side, or that next the river, is an extensive quay, or breast-work, about 2 m. long, called the Strand, 40 ft. above low-water mark, and having landing-places or *ghauts*, at intervals throughout its



1. Government-house.
2. Townhall.
3. Mint.
4. Custom-house.
5. Supreme Court.
6. Post-office.
7. Theatre.
8. General Hospital.
9. Jail.
10. Mission Church.
11. Cathedral.
12. Principal Square.
13. Hindoostanee College, and Wellesley Square.
14. Wellington Square.
15. Chitpore Road.
16. Machooah Bazaar St.
17. Bentaconnah and Bow Bazaar Street.
18. Wellesley Street.

entire length. The river, opposite the city, varies in breadth, from about two furlongs at the narrowest part, to about three-quarters of a mile at the broadest. The approach to the capital of British India, by the Hooghly, is thus described by Davidson:—'On arriving at Garden Reach, the stranger may begin to imagine, that, not wholly without reason, Calcutta has acquired the title of the "city of palaces." From the lower part of this Reach, on the right, the river bank is laid out in large gardens, each with a handsome mansion in its centre; and the whole scene speaks of opulence and splendour. On approaching the head of Garden Reach, the stranger all at once beholds Fort William, and the town of Calcutta spread out before him, and a splendid view it is. Should he arrive in the month of November or December, he will behold, perhaps, the finest fleet of merchant-shipping the world could produce.'

Calcutta is divided into two distinct portions, the one, the N. portion, is occupied by natives; the other, the S., by Europeans. In the former, the streets are narrow and dingy, the shops and warehouses mean-looking. The lower parts of the houses contain the bazaars, and the upper the dwelling-houses. This department of the city is crowded with a low and heterogeneous population; many being half naked, numbers entirely so, while others are bedizened in tawdry and fantastic garments; discordant noises of all sorts, and most offensive smells, complete the repulsive character of this portion of Calcutta. It is different with the S. or European portion. Here the streets are spacious; the houses, most of them detached, large and handsome, built of brick, and stuccoed, which gives them the appearance of marble palaces.

Chowringhee, which lies E. of the fort, is the fashionable and favourite quarter of the town, being apart from the quarter of trade and commerce. The streets there are wide, the houses handsome, and detached in their own grounds. Both the Episcopalian and Presbyterian burying-grounds are in this quarter of the city. The road which bounds Chowringhee on the W. is about 80 ft. wide, and runs along the E. side of the Maidan or plain, from N. to S. The new theatre, called the *Sans Souci* (an elegant Grecian structure), and the Asiatic Society's House (a plain building), are the only public edifices in this quarter. The ornamental character of some of its private houses, with their garden enclosures, is in some degree marred by the incongruous proximity of native huts, and open patches of unoccupied ground, which are, however, diminishing as building extends in this direction.

The suburbs of Calcutta are extensive; and Garden Reach, about 3 m. S. of the town, is the most striking as to architectural and park-like features, which are seen and admired from on board the ships, while sailing up the river. The houses are occupied by Europeans. The grounds are extensive, and laid out with fine trees, and parterres of shrubs interspersed with the bright colours of tropical plants, while the scene is enlivened by the ships constantly passing up and down. On the opposite bank are the botanical gardens, remarkable for their extent and beauty, and for the noble banyan and other trees which adorn them; and lower down is seen, on the same side of the river, the elegant Gothic structure of Bishop's College. Allipore and Ballygunge are other suburbs to the E., both healthy; and having also garden houses of Europeans, but without the river view. East of Calcutta lies the suburb of Entally, chiefly inhabited by Eurasians or half castes, and natives. Further towards the N. are the populous suburbs of Sealdah and Simleah, running into other like suburbs, containing the houses of wealthy natives, and the huts of their poorer countrymen; showing—what is so common in Eastern cities—a commingling of the stately mansions of the wealthy with the wretched hovels of the poor.

The houses of British residents in Calcutta have the forecourt or garden surrounded by a wall; the dining-room on the ground floor; the middle story, surrounded by a verandah supported by pillars, occupied with the sitting-rooms of the family; and in the upper stories, the bed-chambers. Bath-rooms are universally introduced; and all the apartments are supplied with a *punkah*, moving noiselessly by means of a silk cord led into an adjoining apartment. Europeans, early in the morning, take out-of-door exercise, the air being then cool. At nine o'clock, after bathing, they take breakfast; when, in the case of a family, they disperse for their several avocations. At the approach of sunset, every one seeks recreation on horseback or in carriages, till eight o'clock, when dinner is served; everything being conducted on the most splendid scale, and including every attainable luxury. The ice used is brought in large blocks from America, and is preserved in ice-houses. In the cooler season, theatricals, concerts, balls, and horse-racing, give a variety to the social entertainments.

Trades, Bazaars, &c.—The want of expensive outward decorations of the shops, and the absence of all show of goods in their windows, must strike a stranger forcibly. But some improvements in these respects are now beginning to be made; and within, no disappointment will be met with, either as to the quality of the goods, or as to the skilfulness of the European tradesmen, by whom they are manufactured. Everything, in short, may be obtained here, which money can purchase, as readily, and as good in quality as in England. Several English firms have carriage manufactories, and turn out, in a style equal to that of Long-Acre, barouches, phætons, chariots, and other descriptions of carriages adapted to the climate. The taste for the more elegant and expensive European equipages is extending among the rich natives. The principal trades practised by Europeans are those of hotel-keepers, jewellers and silversmiths, watchmakers, cabinet-makers, carvers and gilders, fancy stationers, dealers in objects of *vertu*, booksellers and bookbinders, boot and shoemakers, tailors, mantua-makers, milliners, ironmongers, apothecaries, confectioners and pastry cooks, grocers, dealers in oilmen's stores, tea, wine, and spirit dealers, coach-makers, livery-stable keepers and horse-dealers, house-builders, shipbuilders, iron-founders, and lastly undertakers.

The native shops are in what are called bazaars, being

houses in close narrow streets, in the native town, where the rooms in the different floors are appropriated to the selling of all descriptions of goods. Among these the principal are Burra bazaar, and the old and new China bazaars. In the two latter, the native shopkeepers sell imported European goods. In the Chitpore Road are found numerous stores of



BAZAAR ON THE CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.—From Fraser's Views in Calcutta.

native-made furniture (after European models), of mahogany, toon-wood (a red wood resembling mahogany), and teak-wood; but inferior both in elegance and durability to that manufactured in the workshops of European tradesmen, and therefore sold at much lower prices. The natives who practise trades on their own account cannot compete in finish and exactitude with the well turned out articles of the European workshops, where natives also labour, but under the direction and guidance of the European head, whose better training, and habit of working by rule, correct their faults and defects. The butcher, poultry, fish, fruit, and vegetable markets are all designated bazaars, and are admirably supplied. The mutton of Bengal is equal to the best Highland mutton; and the beef of the small Bengalee cow is sweet and delicate.

Public Buildings. At the S.W. extremity of the city is a large space of verdant, level ground, about 1¾ m. in length, and about 1 in breadth, called the Maidan, bounded E. by the Chowringhee Road, and W. by the Hooghly. In this



THE GOVERNMENT-HOUSE AND TREASURY, CALCUTTA, from the old Course.—After a Drawing by William Prinsep, Esq.

plain, about 1 m. from the city, and commanding the river, being separated from it only by the Strand Road and the Wet Ditch, stands Fort-William, one of the largest and most regular fortresses in India. It was constructed by Lord Clive, after the battle of Plassey (1757); and has cost altogether £2,000,000 sterling. It mounts 619 guns, from 12 to 32 pounders; will hold, for the purposes of defence, 15,000 men; contains 80,000 stand of arms, and is usually garrisoned by one European, two native regiments, and a detachment of artillery. Within its walls are store-rooms, ordnance-yards, powder-magazines, barracks, a church, &c. Around the E. margin of the Maidan are a series of walled tanks. At the S. extremity is the grand jail, and the race-ground, of a triangular form, with a course of about 1½ m. in length. At the N. side, which is called the Esplanade, is the Government-house, the palace of the Governor-general, a magnificent pile, built by Marquis Wellesley. It has four wings, with a stupendous dome in the centre; and is surrounded by a colonnade of Ionic pillars. In a line with the Government-house, and fronting the Esplanade, are splendid mansions, with handsome verandahs, supported by lofty columns. This is one of the healthiest localities in the city; it is also a favourite resort of the fashionable world, being the Hyde Park of the Indian capital. Another favourite promenade is the Strand, where both Europeans and Indians go to enjoy the cool of the evening; and where, on such occasions, is to be seen an imposing display of handsome equipages, with crowds of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, all attended by a horse-keeper to each horse, called a *Syce*. After the Government-house, the principal edifices worth noticing are the townhall, supreme court, Government treasury, writers' buildings, the Metcalfe Hall, the mint, where it is said 500,000 coins can be struck off in 24 hours, and in which nearly 300 workmen, chiefly natives, are employed; the Hindoo college, the Madrussa or Mahometan college, the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland's institution, the Free Church of Scotland's institution, the Bengal Club, the theatre, the medical college, the general hospital, the native hospital, the mechanics' institute, the orphan-school, the ice-house, the Martinière, the race-stand, the Asiatic Society's rooms, and the Ghaut, for burning the dead bodies of Hindoos.

The monuments are, General Sir David Ochterlony's pillar, on the Maidan; the statue of the Marquis of Wellesley, in an open Grecian building, in Tank Square; Prinsep's ghaut, S. of the fort; the bronze statue of Lord William Bentinck, in the Esplanade; and the bronze statue to Lord Auckland, on the S. of Government-house; the marble statues of the Marquis of Cornwallis and others, within the townhall; and to Bishop Heber, and others, in the new and old cathedrals; and the monument between the W. gate of Fort-William and the river, erected by Lord Ellenborough in commemoration of the victory gained at Gwalior, during his government.

The religious edifices are, the new cathedral of St. Paul's, the old cathedral or St. John's Church, the old Mission Church, St. James's Church, St. Thomas's Church or Free-school Church, St. Peter's, within the fort; all these belong to the Church of England. St. Andrew's Kirk, connected with the Established Church of Scotland; the Free Kirk, built since the Disruption by voluntary contributions. Three R. Catholic churches, the Greek church, the Armenian church, two Baptist chapels, the Independent Union chapel, the Hindoostanee church, the Simleah church, in which a converted, educated, and episcopally-ordained Hindoo officiates; besides Mahometan mosques, Hindoo temples, and a Chinese temple. The churches connected with the English Establishment are under the Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India: and

the archdeacon and clergy are all salaried chaplains of the Government as they were before of the Company. Calcutta was made a bishop's see in 1814; and on the creation of Madras and Bombay into bishoprics in 1833, the Bishop of Calcutta became Metropolitan of India, with jurisdiction over them, but subject himself to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The new cathedral is a splendid Gothic building, on the E. of the Maidan or plain. It was erected by voluntary subscription. The old cathedral was begun in 1784, and was built by voluntary subscriptions also, under the auspices of Warren Hastings, Governor-General.

St. Andrew's Church was built, soon after the appointment of the first chaplain of the Church of Scotland, in 1814; and two ordained ministers of the Established Church of Scotland now officiate therein. They are, like the ministers of the sister establishment, salaried chaplains of the British Government. The kirk-session in Calcutta, and that of each of the two other presidencies of Madras and Bombay, are subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the presbytery of Edinburgh. These three kirk-sessions jointly elect and send one minister and one elder, as their representatives, to the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland. In 1834, a presbytery was established at Calcutta by the General Assembly, with power to license and ordain native preachers in connection with their literary institution. The Greek church was built in 1781, and the Greeks declare the crown of England the protector of their church. The ministers are taken from Greece by permission of the Patriarch of Constantinople. The Armenian church was built in 1724, but has since been added to. The Armenians were invited, as far back as 1689, by Job Charnock, then Governor, to settle and trade in the Company's factories; and a written agreement was executed between them, giving them exclusive privileges for trade, and the protection of the company.

Educational Institutions.—The educational institutions, *not* affording religious instruction, are—the college of Fort-William, originally intended for the members of the Company's civil service; the Hindoo college, the Mahometan college, and the Sanscrit college, all supported by Government, and managed through their 'committee of general instruction.' The first two are intended to bestow (through the medium of English) instruction in the sciences and literature of the W. world, apart from any religious instruction. There are several schools, taught by natives, for instruction in English and in the vernacular languages; and a native female school has been established.

The educational institutions *affording religious instruction* are, Bishop's college, founded, in 1820, by the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, at the instance of Bishop Middleton, the first bishop of Calcutta. It has been munificently supported by the Church of England at home. It has a principal and two professors, from the English universities, and is intended for the education of missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters.

The General Assembly's institution, established in the year 1829: its object is to spread, among the native youth, a knowledge of the evidences and doctrines of the Christian religion, by means of a sound and liberal education, under ordained missionaries of the Established Church of Scotland. It is divided into the normal school, and college department; and a theological course is now added, to prepare native youths for becoming licensed ordained preachers, under the authority of the Established Church of Scotland.

The Free Church institution was established, on the Disruption, on similar principles, and with similar objects, by the able missionaries, Dr. Duff and the Rev. Wm. Mackay, who raised the other institution to its high place in public estimation.

The high school, the free school, the parental academic institution, the Christian instruction society, the infant school society, several ladies' societies for native female education, the Christian tract, and book society, and the Armenian philanthropic society, are other institutions of a religious character. St. Xavier's College, and Loretto House, are institutions established and conducted by Jesuits; and the latter is an establishment for the education of young ladies, conducted by nuns of the Ursuline order, who came from England for that purpose.

The Martinière, founded under the will of General Claude Martin, a Frenchman, who had been in the Company's service, and died at Lucknow, was opened in 1836. The original bequest, with its accumulation of interest, amounted, in 1830, to nearly £100,000. The building cost about £23,000. It provides gratuitous board, &c., and a liberal education, to a certain number of both sexes, on the foundation, of indigent Christian children above the lowest class of the population, without respect to religious denominations. Boys, in better circumstances, are admitted as boarders and day scholars, to receive a superior education, at a fixed monthly fee. A course of religious instruction, and a form of prayers, were, it is worthy of remark, framed by the praiseworthy and united efforts of the Protestant bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson; the R. Catholic vicar-apostolic, Dr. St. Leger; and the senior minister of the Scotch Church, Dr. Charles, which are used by all in the school, while the children of each denomination receive private religious instruction from their respective pastors.

The Benevolent Institutions are—Government savings'-bank, the general hospital, the native hospital, the fever hospital, the police hospital, the Howrah seamen's hospital, the leper asylum, dispensaries, public lunatic asylum, district charitable society, Dwarkanath Tagore's fund for blind poor, Bengal military orphan institution, European female orphan institution, the sailor's home, and some others.

The Religious Societies are numerous. The most important are the Church missionary association, the diocesan committee of the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the diocesan committee of the society for promoting Christian knowledge, the auxiliary Bible society, the Church missionary association, Christian institution of the London missionary society, the seaman's friend, or Bethel society, and native Christian protection society.

The Literary and Scientific Institutions are—the Asiatic society, the mechanics' institution, the public library, the medical and physical society, and the native medical college. The last is a most admirable Government institution, for training the natives to become efficient and skilful surgeons, and medical practitioners. There the highest caste Hindoo, whose religion makes it pollution and sinful, may be seen handling the dead subject, and using the scalpel like a European, without being excluded by his countrymen from the privileges of his caste—a wonderful victory gained over their religious prejudices! There are also the agricultural and horticultural society; and in connection with them, may be mentioned the beautiful and extensive botanic gardens of the company, a little S. of Calcutta, on the W. bank of the river.

Commercial Companies and Corporations.—The bank of Bengal, the bonded warehouse, and the Assam tea company, are corporations; branches or agencies of the Agra, and united service bank, the oriental bank, and of the North-western bank, are established in Calcutta. There are also the chamber of commerce, the trade association, indigo planter's association, the docking company, the steam-tug company, and several river navigation companies, marine, and life insurance offices, and provident societies.

The chief Newspapers published in Calcutta are—the Hurkaru, Englishman, Morning Chronicle, Eastern Star, and the Government Gazette; besides several native newspapers in the vernacular languages.

Courts of Law.—Her Majesty's supreme court of judicature, at Fort-William, was established by charter, 13 Geo. III., in 1774; which vested in it criminal, civil, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, subject only to an appeal to Her Majesty in her privy council. It has a chief, and two puisne justices, appointed by the Crown, who must be barristers of a certain standing, at the English or Irish bar; and either practising in that court, or in the courts at home. It has exclusive criminal jurisdiction (with jury trial), over all the inhabitants of Calcutta who are placed under the protection of British law. The civil jurisdiction of the court is equally extensive; but with this reservation, imposed by the statute 21 Geo. III., cap. 70; namely, that the court shall administer their own respective laws of inheritance, succession, and marriage, and of contract to Hindoos and Mahometans. The entire common law of England, and the statute law then existing, so far as applicable to the state and condition of the settlement, were transferred to Calcutta, by

virtue of the charter of 13 Geo. I., in 1726; establishing the first legal tribunal, called the mayor's court. Acts of Parliament passed since do not affect India, unless India be specially mentioned. Beyond the limits of Calcutta, both the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the supreme court extends over all British-born subjects of Her Majesty and their lawful descendants, residing within the presidency of Bengal and the provinces from time to time annexed thereto; and its civil jurisdiction extends also over native and all other inhabitants of India, residing within these extended limits, who enter into written contracts with any British-born subject, and agreeing therein, that if dispute should arise, the matters between them should be determined by the supreme court. The practitioners in the supreme court are divided into two distinct branches, as in England—namely, barristers, called advocates, and attorneys. An insolvent court, connected with the supreme court, was established in 1829. A court for small causes (one of the judges in which is a Hindoo) exercises jurisdiction in some respects subject to, and confined within nearly the same local limits as the supreme court.

The police courts in Calcutta are presided over by paid magistrates—justices of the peace—who exercise a criminal jurisdiction, auxiliary and subordinate to the criminal jurisdiction as exercised by Her Majesty's judges in the supreme court. The Calcutta courts of *Sudder Dewanny* and *Sudder Nizamut*, being the chief civil and criminal courts of appeal from the local courts, in the provinces of Bengal, established under Government regulations, have no original or other jurisdiction within Calcutta.

Factories.—The factories in the city and neighbourhood using English machinery are—the Government foundry at Cossipore, having beautiful machinery for casting and boring brass ordnance; the Gloster mills, for making cotton twist; the sugar manufactory at Seebpore, using vacuum pans and steam machinery; and several corn, flour, and oil mills, and a manufactory for steam boilers, with a foundry attached. The mint has powerful and efficient steam and other machinery, for all the purposes of working the metals, and coining money. Shipbuilding was carried on formerly to a considerable extent, but is now nearly altogether extinct, owing, it is said, to the cheaper cost of construction in this country. The repairing of ships is, however, a considerable and lucrative business still; and the Government and private docks are extensive and commodious.

Commerce.—Calcutta is now the great emporium of the East, monopolizing the whole internal trade of Bengal, the nature and extent of which will be found at once fully and concisely exhibited in the following series of tables:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL *in each of the Years ending 30th April, 1864, 1865, and 1866.*

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Apparel	£204,049	£217,083	£232,912
Books and stationery	193,729	155,360	188,806
Coal and coke	132,779	107,692	50,582
Cotton twist and yarn	618,703	955,140	860,320
Cotton goods	4,191,323	4,986,183	6,459,243
Jewellery and precious stones	119,820	122,043	90,050
Machinery	374,188	170,817	174,571
Malt liquors	218,819	187,389	187,634
Copper	651,712	592,091	615,827
Iron	257,183	217,973	215,876
Other metals	334,894	407,308	271,400
Railway materials and stores	479,154	116,470	455,588
Salt	315,552	320,293	203,594
Silk goods	125,557	121,118	84,000
Spirits	150,157	136,979	165,706
Wines	205,207	210,234	236,073
Woollen goods	265,723	346,923	330,410
Total of principal and other articles	£10,243,630	£10,757,919	£12,317,477
Treasure	4,836,530	7,022,284	8,322,847
Total	£15,080,219	£17,780,203	£20,700,324
Of which from United Kingdom	9,260,082	9,706,242	11,423,919
From France	1,387,989	2,542,623	1,841,875
,, N. S. Wales	2,298,389	1,687,770	850,524
,, Penang, Singapore, & Malacca	923,656	1,525,775	1,690,984
,, China and Japan	443,912	803,086	4,010,989
,, Ceylon	202,223	978,052	330,387

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM BENGAL *in each of the years ending 30th April, 1864, 1865, and 1866.*

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Cotton, raw	£3,074,403	£2,152,759	£4,284,001
Cotton goods, including twist and yarn	119,576	78,857	95,383
Indigo	1,293,030	1,426,883	1,425,097
Rice	2,133,422	2,611,759	2,080,189
Wheat and other kinds of grain	220,910	206,490	130,062
Gunnies and gunny bags	104,555	92,084	293,576
Hides and skins	727,038	548,187	432,729
Jute and jute rope, &c.	1,507,037	1,307,841	771,691
Lac	239,620	297,091	305,001
Opium	5,207,235	1,721,300	5,898,975
Saltpetre	692,101	520,010	579,303
Seeds	1,137,724	1,208,691	1,221,584
Raw silk	948,476	1,150,193	726,085
Sugar and candy	395,478	407,782	152,777
Tea	223,461	280,379	286,580
Total principal and other articles	£18,640,221	£17,759,475	£19,321,388
Treasure	688,544	255,321	875,093
Total	£19,328,765	£18,014,796	£20,196,481
Of which to United Kingdom	9,454,728	8,542,618	8,734,762
To China	4,816,415	4,996,308	5,934,359
,, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	1,236,235	1,029,294	1,364,491
,, Mauritius & Bourbon	813,138	767,893	878,414
,, Ceylon	1,053,730	728,667	925,023
,, America	763,928	500,108	919,291
,, France	561,263	687,214	652,346

Number and tonnage of British and Foreign vessels and of native craft engaged in the Foreign and Coasting Trades entered and cleared at Ports in Bengal in year ending 30th April, 1866.

		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Foreign	British	601	527,298	655	592,356
	Foreign	98	62,332	146	97,790
	Native craft	24	3,171	25	2,642
	Total	726	592,801	826	692,788
Coasting	British	557	233,932	553	201,421
	Foreign	40	33,290	17	10,923
	Native	178	15,808	145	13,082
	Total	775	283,030	715	225,426

The banks of the Hooghly, from the entrance of the river for many miles upwards, are low, flat, and covered with jungle. Ships cannot venture to make the river without taking on board a pilot from the pilot schooners which are stationed in the bay; and shifting sands, with a rapid stream, meeting a contending tidal rise, make the navigation of the river uncertain and dangerous, and demand the pilot's constant watchfulness and care. Therefore, as early as 1669, the Company (then having a settlement at Hooghly only, 28 m. above Calcutta, and up to which large vessels could then sail) obtained permission from the Mogul Emperor to organize an establishment of pilots, and the present efficient body of Europeans forming the Bengal pilot service has been the result. Government and private steam tugs, now plying on the river, considerably lessen the risk of navigation and lighten the labours of the pilots. The river, abreast of Calcutta, is about the breadth of the Thames at Gravesend. Ships of 1400 tons burden can sail up and anchor off the city in mid-channel, in 6 or 7 fathoms water, or may lie at moorings within a few feet of the bank.

A railway has been constructed from Calcutta to Delhi, following pretty closely the course of the Ganges, with branches to Ranigungo, Moorshedabad, Agra, &c. From Allahabad a line runs to Bombay, with which Calcutta is thus connected. A line runs also to Port Canning, on the river Mutlah; and another to Dacca. Telegraphic communication is established between Calcutta and all parts of India.

Currency.—The coins now coined and current in Calcutta and provinces are the Company's gold mohur, rupee, and pice. The first is equal in value to 16 rupees, which are the silver currency, and one rupee is about the value of 2*s.* sterling. Each rupee is equal to 16 annas (a nominal coin); and each anna is equal to four pice, the copper currency. The Bank of Bengal

issues notes, which pass current for their respective amounts, and are received at the Government treasury and provisional collectorates as cash, in payment of Government revenue and other dues.

Climate.—The range of the thermometer in November, December, January, and February, denominated the cold season, is from 50° to 75° Fah.; the N.E. monsoon, then the prevailing wind, is bracing to the European constitution, relaxed by the preceding heats; and at this season the appetite and strength improve. Balls, and gaiety by night, and boar-hunting with spears, jackal-hunting with hounds, and horse-racing with Arab, English, New S. Wales, and country-bred horses, are the amusements of the mornings during this season. European vegetables for the table are then grown, and are fully equal to those produced in more temperate climates. March brings with it the S.W. monsoon, and hot weather, which increases in temperature during the succeeding month; and in May the thermometer reaches 90°–95° in the shade, 100°–110° in the open air; and the hot atmosphere of that month striking the face, on going out of a house from which the external air has been from sunrise carefully excluded, has been aptly compared to the heat of a blast-furnace. This heat is, however, alleviated by occasional storms, called North-westers, which are generally accompanied by thunder and lightning. In June the rainy season commences, much to the relief both of animal and vegetable nature, and continues to the end of September; but there are very few days that have not some hours free from rain. The interval between the cessation of the rains, and the commencement of the cold weather, is unhealthy, from the moisture in the atmosphere, and a still powerful sun causing a rapid decay of vegetable matter. The climate has been, however, much ameliorated since the original establishment of the factory, by judicious draining, clearing away jungle in the suburbs, and by opening up roads and thoroughfares, and otherwise improving, from time to time, both the native and European quarters of the city. A permanent sanitary commission, with extensive powers, has been lately established by a local act. A stranger going to India, in order that he may be gradually acclimated, should so time his departure from England that he may arrive in the beginning of the cold weather. The sun of Bengal is singularly prejudicial to Europeans, and at no season is it safe in Calcutta to be in the open air, when the sun is up, without some protection from its rays. Carriages, gigs with leather hoods, or palanquins carried by natives, by means of poles resting on their shoulders, are, therefore, absolutely necessary for Europeans. The proportion of deaths to the population is 3·13 per annum nearly; that of London is about 2·16; the difference being accounted for on the score of climate.

Population.—The population of Calcutta, according to the census of 1837, amounted to 229,714. The apparent population seems much greater than it really is, from the crowds of people which pour into the city from the suburbs, during the day, to earn a livelihood. In 1866 the population of Calcutta was found to be 377,924, made up as follows:—

Origin, Caste, or Religion	Males.	Females.	Children	Total.
Europeans	6,820	2,515	1,859	11,224
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	2,736	11,036
Armenians	291	238	174	703
Jews	240	228	213	681
Chinese	378	—	31	409
Parsees, Greeks, &c.	915	443	264	1,622
Hindoos	119,539	78,901	40,750	239,190
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	18,509	113,059
Total	198,077	115,311	64,536	377,924

The Society—English—is excellent, being composed of members of council, judges, and heads of departments, and members of offices and boards, employed in the administration of the affairs of the country, civil and military, and of other officers and servants of the government of both services, and the bishop and clergy; then the judges of the supreme court, the barristers, attorneys, merchants, members of the medical profession, &c.

Steam Communication with Great Britain, &c.—Besides the continuous communication kept up by fine passenger and other sailing-vessels round the Cape of Good Hope, passengers and mails are carried twice a month, to and from Calcutta, by what is called 'the overland route,' namely, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company undertake the mail service, under contract with the Imperial Government; and, at the same time, carry passengers in the large steamers employed by them, and which arrive on the 13th and 29th of every month with the mails from England, and depart with the homeward-bound mails for Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Southampton on the 10th and 24th of every month. The Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month, and Marseilles on the 12th and 28th. Communication is likewise kept up by the steamers of the French *Messageries Impériales* line of mail steamers.

Early History.—Job Charnock, the agent of 'the London company,' the first English East India Company incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1600, was the founder of Calcutta. The first factory in Bengal of this powerful Company was established at Hooghly, 28 m. higher up the river, under a firman of the Mogul Emperor of Hindoostan, Shah Jehan, dated 1641. In the year 1686, the Company's then agent, Mr. Charnock, was with his council and factors driven out of it, by the Nawaub of Bengal, and on December 20, while sailing down the river, he was attracted by the shade afforded by a large tree in the village of Chuttanuttee (the present site of a part of Calcutta), and, accordingly, he and his people landed, and began to entrench themselves there. Finding it inexpedient to remain, they left in February 1687, and did not return until some time after the treaty with the Nawaub, of August 1687, was signed. In October 1688, they again took their departure, and went to Madras. Overtures, however, having been made to them by the Nawaub, by the orders of the Emperor, Mr. Charnock, with his council and factors, returned to Chuttanuttee on August 24, 1690, when the Emperor gave them permission to form a commercial settlement, but prohibited the erection of any fortifications. Here, then, the settlement was permanently fixed as the head quarters of the Company's commercial establishments in Bengal. One officer and thirty men came from Madras with Mr. Charnock, that being the military establishment originally allowed by the Emperor, 'to do honour to the principal agents.' This period, therefore, may be considered the era of the foundation of Calcutta! Its founder, Charnock, died in 1692, and lies buried in the old cemetry, where St. John's Church, the old cathedral, was afterwards built. The settlement rapidly increased, being situated on a navigable river, and therefore well adapted for being the emporium of the trade of Hindoostan. In 1695, a grant was made by the Nawaub of Bengal, confirmed by the Emperor Aurengzebe, of the village of Chuttanuttee, together with two other villages called Kalleeghatta, and Govindpore adjoining, reserving an annual rent to be paid by the Company of 1195 rupees. Walls of masonry, with bastions at the angles, were first raised in the same year by the permission of the Nawaub, as a defence to the factory against a rebel Zemindar, or land-holder of Burdwan. Thus originated the fortifications of Calcutta.

The old fort, called Fort-William in honour of King William III., was not begun to be built until the year 1699; and that fort, and the European part of the town, were erected on the site of the village of Kalleeghatta, and hence the name Calcutta. The fort occupied the site of the present import warehouse, extending to about the centre of Tank Square, then called Lall Bagh or the Park. Part of the present native portion of the city on the N. occupies Chuttanuttee, while Govindpore has disappeared, and in its place we now see a magnificent maidan or plain, on the S. of the city, in which is placed the new citadel, also called Fort-William. As late as the year 1717, a forest stood immediately in front of the town to the S. on what is now the esplanade. In 1720, however, considerable improvements were made in the public buildings, and roads were opened, to contribute to the salubrity of the city. At this period, and for many years after, the maidan or plain, and the site of the present citadel, as well as the space now occupied by Chowringhee, were a complete jungle, interspersed with the huts of natives, patches of rice cultivation, and grazing ground.

Calcutta, however, has had vicissitudes of fortune. In the year 1757, the town extended about half a mile above and below the old fort, and about 600 yards inland, the houses of the English were in number about 70, and were detached in

separate enclosures. In the same year, Calcutta was captured and plundered by the Nawaub of Bengal, Sooraj-oo-dowlah, after a spirited defence; and many of our brave countrymen, after the ignoble flight of the Governor, were taken prisoners, and died from suffocation in the Black Hole, where they had been placed for safe custody. Colonel Clive (afterwards Lord Clive), with about 3000 men, assisted by Admiral Watson, with a fleet of three King's ships, were sent from Madras. They re-captured Calcutta in February of the same year; and Clive, a few days afterwards, attacked and routed the Nawaub in its vicinity. The latter then signed a treaty, dictated to him, by which, among other things, he agreed that the Company should fortify Calcutta in such manner as they should deem proper for its defence; and that money should be coined 'at Allenagur' (Calcutta), in the same manner as at Moorshedabad. In the year 1758, Meer Jaffier, Nawaub of Bengal, granted a sunnud to the Company for the free tenure of Calcutta. From this date, Calcutta became, virtually, the seat of an independent power.—(Davidson's *Trade and Travels in the East;* Von Orlich's *Travels in India;* Orme's *History of the War in Bengal;* Ives's *Voyage;* Bolst's *Considerations on India Affairs;* Verelst's *State of Bengal; Charters, Acts of Parliament, and Parl. Reports; and* Wilkinson's *External Commerce of Bengal.*) [add. *See* Supp.]

CALDARO, or Kaltern, a tn. and com. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Botzen, near r. bank, Adige. It is tolerably well built, and has a square, a handsome parish church, townhall, hospital, and two convents; and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 3219.

CALDAS [hot baths], several tns., vils., and medicinal baths, Spain, of which the most important are—1, *Caldas de Montbuy*, a tn. Catalonia, prov. of, and 15 m. N. Barcelona. It has narrow and crooked streets, two squares, a church, endowed school, hospital, several fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, ribbons, serge, lace, and brandy. Pop. 2409.—2, *Caldas de Reyes*, a tn. Galicia, prov. of, and 12 m. N. Pontevedra; in a plain, at the confluence of the rivers Humia and Bremaña. It has a church, two schools, a townhall, prison, ancient tower, and feudal palace of the Marquis of Bendana. The bathing establishments are two in number, and much frequented. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, tanning, tillage, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 1177.

CALDAS, a tn. Brazil, in the S. of prov. Minas Geraes, near the sources of the Rio Pardo, an affluent of the Rio Grande, or Para. It has a church and primary school; and its inhabitants are engaged in cattle rearing and in mining. Near it are warm sulphurous springs. Pop., tn. and dist., 2000.

CALDAS da Rainha, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Alemquer, on the slope of a hill, 58 m. N. Lisbon. It contains a church and an hospital, and has a considerable annual fair, but deserves notice chiefly for its sulphur baths, which are much frequented. Pop. 1550.

CALDBECK, par. Eng. Cumberland; 24,280 ac. P. 1667.

CALDECOT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 930 ac. Pop. 47.

CALDER.—1, *West Calder*, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh, the latter about 10 m. in length by 5½ in breadth. The tn. lies 16½ m. S.W. of Edinburgh, and contains an Established and a Free church, and a U. Presbyterian chapel. It is quite a new place, having mainly sprung up since the establishment of the shale-oil works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2432.—2, *Mid-Calder*, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Edinburgh; the former 7 m. long and 3 broad, and containing a pop. of 1634; the latter a pop. of 579.—3, *Calder* (*East*), a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 11 m. S.W. Edinburgh, par. Kirknewton. Pop. 589.—4, *Calder* (*North* and *South*), two small rivers, Scotland, co. Lanark, affluents of the Clyde, which they both join on the r. bank, the first 6 m., and the second 10 m. S.E. Glasgow.

CALDER, two rivers, England.—1, a river co. York, which rises on the E. borders of Lancashire, near Burnley; pursues an E. course to Wakefield, then, proceeding N., joins the Aire, near the village of Castleford. It is navigable for about 30 m., is connected with a number of canals leading to Rochdale, Todmorden, Halifax, Goole, &c.; and facilitates the transmission of goods across the kingdom, from Liverpool to Hull—thus forming a junction between the E. and W. seas. On its banks are the important towns of Wakefield and Dewsbury; and numerous iron and coal works, and stone quarries.—2, A much less important river, which rises near the same source, but flows in an opposite direction, and falls into the Ribble, in Lancashire.

CALDICOT, par. Eng. Monmouth; 3158 ac. Pop. 579.

CALDONAZZO, a vil. and com. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 11 m. S.E. Trent; 2 m. S.W. Levico, near S.W. bank, Lake Caldonazzo. Silk is produced, and manufactured to some extent. Pop. 2588.

CALDY, a small isl. Wales, Caermarthen Bay, W. side, on the coast of Pembrokeshire; lat. (S. point) 51° 37′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 41′ 0″ W. (B.) It is 1½ m. long, and half a mile broad. Some part of it is cultivated, and a few families reside on it. The remains of an ancient priory are still visible.

CALEDON, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater, 11 m. S. by W. Dungannon. It is generally well built, has a handsome church, with a spire; and chapels for Wesleyans and R. Catholics, a free school where 40 poor girls are clothed and educated, and several other schools and charities; and extensive flour-mills in the vicinity. Pop. 825.

CALEDONIA (New), a tract of country, British N. America, W. of the Rocky Mountains; formerly in the Hudson's Bay territory; between lat. 48° and 57° N.; extending about 500 m. N. to S., and nearly 400 m. E. to W. It is mountainous, and abounds in lakes and rivers—the largest of the latter called Frazer's River. The climate is unfavourable to agriculture; but potatoes, turnips, wheat, and barley, are raised at some of the stations or posts, where also considerable numbers of cattle are reared; and there are many fertile spots along the rivers. The thermometer sometimes falls 32° below zero; but the seasons are generally milder than in the same parallel E. of the Rocky Mountains. The summer is never very hot; although fires can be dispensed with from the end of May till the beginning of September. Snow lies on the ground from November till April or May, and on an average six ft. deep. This part of the country is inhabited by the two great nations of the N.—the Takali or Carrier Indians, and the Athabs or Shouswaps. The Carriers are of extremely filthy habits, and brutal propensities. They live chiefly on salmon, and prefer their meat putrid, burying it for months under ground, till it become a mass of corruption, when it is considered a delicacy. They are quick tempered, but neither sullen nor revengeful; and are singularly susceptible of ridicule. The greater part of this territory is now included in the colony of British Columbia.

CALEDONIA (New), an isl. Australasia, S. Pacific Ocean; between lat. 20° and 22° 30′ S., and lon. 164° 5′ and 167° E.; length, N.W. to S.E., about 200 m.; breadth, 30 m. It is surrounded on all sides by coral reefs, connecting numerous islets, rocks, and banks of sand—rendering the navigation so intricate and dangerous, that the island can be approached by two openings only. Vessels may anchor securely at Port Balade, on the N.E., and at Port St. Vincent, on the S.W.; the latter having a natural harbour, with anchorage in 10 or 12 fathoms, perfectly secure. Between the small island of Botany and the S. end of New Caledonia, and within the coral reefs, a deep, wide ship channel was discovered by Capt. Woodin in 1849, and named by him Woodin's Channel. There are several bays in it, where ships may anchor close to the beach in 15 fathoms or less. Water also is abundant. In physical aspect, the island greatly resembles New S. Wales, consisting, in the interior, of barren rocky mountains, said to rise to the height of 8000 ft., interspersed with fertile valleys; many of the productions are also similar: but, on the whole, it is less fertile than most other islands of the Pacific. The principal rocks are granite, quartz, mica, steatite, with specular iron, and green amphibole. The sugar-cane and banana, cocoa-nut palm, bread-fruit tree, taro, and mangoes, are cultivated; and sandal-wood is found to some extent; the inhabitants live mostly on yams and fish. Trepang is fished on the coast. The natives are of a deep black, with curly hair, robust, active, and well-made. Some tribes of them are known to be courteous and friendly to strangers, while others are treacherous, merciless, and cruel man-eaters. In 1849, the station at Balade was attacked, and some of the Europeans killed; and the same year, the Captain and cook of the ship *Mary* were murdered, cooked, and eaten. They speak a language distinct from that of the neighbouring islands. New Caledonia was discovered by Cook, in 1774, and is called Balade by the natives.—(Rienzi, *Oceanie; Naut. Mag.*, 1850.)

CALEDONIAN CANAL. *See* SCOTLAND.

CALELLA, a maritime tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. Barcelona, at the foot of a small hill called Roser. Its streets are clean and spacious; and it has two squares, a church, chapel, college, school, townhall, prison, hospital, dock for building vessels, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and cotton fabrics, blonde lace, green paint, and ropes. Distilling brandy, fish-curing, ship and boat-building, and tillage, are carried on. Pop. 3035.

CALENZANA, a tn. France, isl. Corsica, 5 m. S.E. Calvi. It stands in a fine valley, open to the sea-breeze, and contains a large and handsome church. A good red wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2437.

CALERA, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 8 m. S.W. Talavera, near l. bank, Tagus. It has two squares, a church, townhall, prison, two schools, a cemetery; and trade in cattle, grain, and wine. Pop. 2598.

CALESTANO, a tn. and com. Italy, prov. of, and 20 m. S.S.W. Parma, r. bank, Baganza, at the base of Mount Fragno. It has a church, medical seminary, and primary school; and in the vicinity are quarries of fine marble. Four annual fairs are held. Pop. 2664.

CALF OF MAN, an islet. *See* MAN (ISLE OF).

CALI, a tn. New Granada, 70 m. N. by E. Popayan; lat. 3° 25′ N.; lon. 76° 30′ W. It lies on a W. declivity of the Andes, near the Cauca; has straight streets, houses of brick, and of whitened earth, two elegant churches, several deserted convents, and one still in use. The inhabitants are wealthy, and chiefly engaged in the transit trade, from the interior to the Pacific. Pop. 4000.

CALIADEH, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, on the Sipra, 5 m. N. Oojein; with a lofty, heavy, whimsical structure, entirely devoid of architectural attractions, called a water-palace, built on an insular eminence in the Sipra.

CALIANO, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, 10 m. S. Trent, l. bank Adige. In 1487 the Venetians were here defeated by the Archduke Siegmund, of Austria.

CALICE DI VARA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 11 m. S. Pontremoli, l. bank, Usurana, an affluent of the Vara, 4 m. S.W. from its confluence with the Magra. It is commanded by a castle, and has a large parish church, and some oil-mills. The neighbourhood is mountainous, and clothed with forests of chestnut, vine, and olive plantations. The low grounds in the vicinity of the river are rich, and yield grain and pasturage for cattle. Pop. 2959.

CALICOULAN, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore, 116 m. N. Cape Comorin; lat. 9° 11′ N.; lon. 76° 33′ E.

CALICUT, a maritime tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar. The town, formerly the cap. of the prov., is 43 m. S.E. Tellicherry, and 100 m. S.W. Seringapatam; lat. 11° 15′ 12″ N.; lon. 75° 45′ 30″ E. (n.) It is of considerable extent, but a large portion of it consists of mere huts, the remainder of houses, constructed of teak-wood, or of sun-baked bricks—there being no buildings of stone. The manufacture of cotton goods was formerly carried on here to a great extent, and furnished a considerable supply to Europe; but this description of goods is now mostly imported. The exports consist principally of cocoa nuts, betel-nuts, pepper, ginger, turmeric, teak-wood, sandal-wood, cardamoms, and wax. The anchorage for large ships in the harbour is in five or six fathoms. Calicut was the first Indian port visited by Vasco de Gama, in 1498. The inhabitants are mostly of Arab descent, and profess Mahometanism. The district extends along the sea-coast, and produces great quantities of pepper. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CALIFORNIA (GULF OF) [*Mar Vermeja, Red Sea, Sea of Cortes*], a gulf of the Pacific Ocean, W. coast, N. America, formed between the peninsula of Old California on the W., and the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa on the E. It lies between lat. 23° and 32° 30′ N., and is upwards of 700 m. long, with a breadth varying from 150 m. near its entrance, to 45 m. near its centre; beyond which it again expands to 120 m. Its coast is irregular, forming on both sides numerous small bays or gulfs. Numerous islands are scattered over its surface—the largest being Angel de la Guardia, Tiburon, Carmen, Ceraloo or San Catalina, and San José. Its chief affluent is the Rio Colorado, falling in at the head of the gulf; and two small streams pour into it from the E. side. This gulf was formerly celebrated for the pearl fisheries of the Californian coast, which employed 800 divers. They are now much fallen off.

CALIFORNIA, UPPER OR NEW [Spanish, *Alta-California*, or *Nueva-California*], a large region, N. America, formerly a part of the Mexican Confederation, but now included in the possessions of the United States. When under Mexican sway, it extended from lat. 32° to 42° N.; lon. 106° to 124° 10′ W.; and was bounded, N. by Oregon, E. the Rocky Mountains, S. the Mexican states of Sonora and Old California, and W. the Pacific Ocean; area estimated at 500,000 sq. m. Since coming into the possession of the United States, the E. portion of this region, N. of lat. 37° N., and E. of the Sierra Nevada, has been constituted the Mormon territory of Utah, sometimes also named Deseret; and the portion S. of lat. 37° N., and E. of the river Colorado, has been added to the state of New Mexico, also acquired from the Mexican Confederation; and the sea-board portion, W. of the sierra Nevada, in the N., and of the river Colorado, in the S., now forms the state of California.

California or Upper California, as thus limited, includes the region between the Pacific Ocean on the W., Oregon on the N. (lat. 42° N.), and a line running thence direct S., in lon. 120° W. to lat. 39° N., and thence S.E. to the Rio Colorado, where it intersects lat. 35° N., and thence along that river to the boundary between Mexico and the U. States; area, 151,628 sq. m. The coast is generally rugged and precipitous, and presents few good harbours, for its extent, above 9° of lat.; the finest, commencing at the S. and going N., are San Diego, San Pedro, Monterey, and San Francisco (*which see*); the last, entered by an inlet 1 m. wide, is the most spacious and important in the state. On the S. part of the coast are a few islands—Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Catalina, San Clementi or San Salvador, varying from 20 m. to 25 m. long, and San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, San Juan, San Miguel, merely islets.

California is divided into two districts of unequal size, and of markedly different character, by the sierra Nevada, a ridge of mountains which forms the E. limit of the N. portion of the country, but in the S. traverses it almost centrally. The district E. of this range is little known, but, generally speaking, it may be described as sandy, sterile, destitute of forest trees, and even of vegetation, except along the banks of the streams, which are few and unimportant; it measures about 500 m. in extreme length, by about 250 m. in extreme breadth. In the N., however, a small portion of this district is well watered, and covered by offsets of the sierra Nevada. The W. district consists of one great, and several smaller valleys, all nearly parallel to the coast, and to each other; with many minor transverse valleys, formed by spurs of the chief mountain ranges. It is bounded on the E. throughout by the sierra Nevada, or snowy range, which, proceeding from Oregon, takes a direction generally S., though somewhat tortuous, parallel to, and about 150 m. from the coast; unites, in lat. 34° 30′ N., with a lower and nearly parallel range to the W., called the coast range; both afterwards constituting one chain, which lowers down, and forms the peninsula of Old California. In the sierra Nevada are volcanic peaks, some of which are said to be active, rising far above the limits of perpetual snow, to the height of 14,000 ft. and 17,000 ft.; and its formation, to a considerable extent, is granitic; though trap and other igneous rocks occupy much of the upper and lower valley of the Sacramento, as well as a large extent of all the N. part of the country. The coast range—a comparatively low ridge of heights—originates near the Oregon frontier, takes a S. direction, parallel to, and at an average distance of 50 m. W. from the sierra Nevada, with which it unites, as above noted, in lat. 34° 30′ N.; it is formed chiefly of sandstone, with protrusions of trachyte, and other igneous rocks. Between these two ranges lies the great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin or Tulares, 500 m. long, and shut in at the N. end by spurs of the Cascade mountains. W. of the coast range are other lower ranges of hills, also generally parallel to the coast, forming valleys, each named from the stream which waters it—Buenaventura, San José, San Sebastian, Pichomas, &c. The N. part of the great valley between the two principal ranges is watered by the Sacramento, which flows S., receiving numerous affluents from the sierra Nevada, but none from the coast range; and near the centre, along with the San Joaquin, bursts through the coast range, and falls

into the bay of San Francisco, at that part of it called the bay of Suisun. It varies in width from 200 to 300 yards, and is navigable inland for a considerable distance; steamers at all seasons reaching the mouth of the Butte, about 80 m. direct distance. Its principal tributaries are the American, Feather (which receives the Yuba and Bear), Butte, Pine, Deer, Antelope, Quesnells, and Sycomore. The S. part of the valley is watered by the San Joaquin, which rises in the sierra Nevada, flows N., and falls with the Sacramento, as already stated, into the bay of San Francisco; it is navigable, but how far inland is not known. From the head of the valley it receives the waters of the Lakes Tulé, Tulares or Chinlache, and, like the Sacramento, numerous tributaries from the sierra Nevada, and none from the coast range. Its principal affluents, some of which are also navigable to a certain extent, are the Merced, Tuolumnes, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Mokelumnes, and Cosemnes. The only other noteworthy stream is the Buenaventura, flowing N. through a valley W. of the coast range, and falling into Monterey Bay. Lake Tulé, already named, is the only one of any considerable extent, being about 75 m. long, by about 20 m. broad It lies near the S. extremity of the great valley, receives numerous streams from the sierra Nevada, and some also from the coast range; it is surrounded by lowlands, rankly overgrown with bulrushes. There are also a few small lakes near the course of the Sacramento.

Gold, and other Minerals.—From the formation of the country, granite, trap, and sandstone must be plentiful; excellent slate abounds in the valley of the San Joaquin; copper is found in many parts of the state, and the ore is frequently rich, but except in one or two districts the expenses of management have hitherto prevented it from being worked extensively. The quicksilver mine of New Almaden, one of the largest in the world, yields upwards of 2,500,000 lbs. per annum, of which a large portion is consumed in the gold mines. Lead, tin, antimony, and cobalt are found, as well as other minerals, which are not yet extensively worked. Coal is found in most of the coast counties, but is not of first-rate quality. Sulphur is abundant, marble of a variety of grains, and precious stones, including opals and diamonds, are to be met with. Silver is usually found along with gold, and there are separate veins, but they have not yet proved very profitable Gold, however, is so plentiful, that little attention has hitherto been paid to all baser minerals. Indeed, the mines of Peru, Mexico, and the Ural mountains, were all thrown into the shade by the quantities of gold found in this favoured region, which, until the later discovery of gold in Australia, justly claimed to be the richest auriferous region in the world. The gold is found in various slates, containing veins of quartz, and in hypogene or primary rocks, that have been protruded through them, in the sierra Nevada, both N. and S. of the junction of the coast range, and in the alluvial deposit of the rivers. On the coast, also, near the Oregon frontier, there has been discovered what is called a 'Gold Bluff;' on the beach, at its base, the gold is found mixed with black sand, supposed to have been washed down from the bold precipitous bluff by the tremendous swell of the ocean that constantly exists here. The first source, however, above indicated—the living rock—must be the permanent source of supply; for it is in the nature of auriferous alluvial deposits to be ultimately exhausted—a fact of which plenty of evidence is afforded by the gold-washings of Brazil. The want of capital and machinery prevented for a time mining operations, properly so called, from being commenced. These wants having now, however, been supplied, many mining companies have been established; and much gold is now obtained from quartz, which, after being excavated by blasting or otherwise, is crushed in a mill, and the gold separated either by washing or by amalgamation with mercury. The efforts, however, of individual seekers, or small associations destitute of capital, have mainly been directed to the schistous rocks laid bare in ravines by water, and to the alluvial deposits. In the former, gold is often found in considerable masses, imbedded between the layers of the strata, whence it is scooped out by means of a strong knife, or displaced by a crow-bar, or other lever. The seeker in such localities may at times become speedily rich, by finding a few large pieces; but, generally speaking, the supply from such a source is more precarious than from the alluvial deposits. These deposits are found in the great valley along the rivers Sacramento, Joaquin, and their affluents from the sierra Nevada; on the river Klamath and its tributaries on the Oregon frontier, and probably on many others. They consist of silt, clay, and gravel or shingle; the last often containing numerous large stones, rendering the labour of removing them to get at the clay and small detritus very great. To what extent the great valley is pervaded by the precious metal, is not yet fully known; but at all events, gold is probably to be found in greater or smaller quantity in all the lower valley of the Sacramento, and as far S. as the head waters of the San Joaquin—a total stretch of nearly 300 m. The metal is found in the form of dust, or small grains, in smaller quantity in the surface deposits on the banks, or in the beds of the streams; and in greater abundance in the lower and firmer deposits; and in greatest abundance (at least on the San Joaquin) next the slate on which these deposits frequently rest; the gold, from its weight, apparently always seeking the lowest stratum. The metal is obtained by washing the alluvium till all the earthy matter is floated off, when the gold is found left at the bottom of the vessel. The seekers stand in the water washing the deposit lifted from the bed of the stream, or they dig pits on the river edge, on a hill slope, or in some other locality deemed suitable, the soil and gravel thrown out requiring afterwards to be washed. These pits, also called dry diggings, are generally found to increase in value the deeper they are dug, until the slate or rock is reached, on the surface of which the metal is often found in surprising quantity. The digger's labour, however, is often expended in vain, and he frequently finds it difficult to earn as much as will suffice for his daily sustenance. The total amount that left California, from June 1848, when the gold was discovered, to the end of 1870, may be roughly estimated at £240,000,000. The largest quantity produced in any year was that of 1853, which amounted to £13,000,000. New discoveries still continue to be made, but not so rapidly as the old supplies are exhausted. It may not be out of place to add here some instances of extraordinary fortune, on the part of individuals, as reported in the current newspapers of the day. Between the middle and W. forks of Yuba river a lump of quartz and gold was found weighing 30 lbs., containing, by estimate, 23 lbs. of pure gold; on one of the affluents of the Joaquin, a block weighing 93 lbs. was discovered, one-half of which was stated to be pure metal; and on another affluent, the Mercedes, a person found a lump of nearly pure metal, weighing 83 lbs.; but the largest piece was got in the mines of the Mariposa, an affluent of the Joaquin—a lump of quartz weighing 700 lbs., and rich in gold.

Gold seeking in the streams can only be carried on with advantage during the dry season. The streams are so large, and the ground so saturated with water, during the wet and winter season, that it is next to impossible to do any work. Even after the wet season is past, a time must elapse before operations are seriously commenced in the bed of the larger streams; for the rivers being snow-fed, increase with the advance of spring, in place of diminishing; consequently, it is not till about June that the real labour of washing can be properly carried on in such places. The result of this state of matters is, that those who have not succeeded well during summer are subject to great privations from poverty during winter; no doubt greatly aggravating disease, contracted from exposure and excessive labour. The size of the rivers, however, is no obstacle to the progress of the mining or dry diggings, both requiring a good supply of water to wash the crushed rock of the one, and the excavated heaps of the other. To those so engaged, therefore, the want of rain in winter, which sometimes occurs, causing many of the rivulets on which they depend for water to dry up, is as great a calamity as too much rain is to those occupied in the river washings; and the rise of the streams—from the melting of the snows—which relieves the former, still hinders the work of the latter. Gold searchers often unite in bands, to accomplish a definite object, and then separate. Thus they will form a company in the morning, to wash together all day, and separate again in the evening; or they will unite to excavate a pit in a given locality, and as soon as it is wrought out, divide the proceeds, and separate. It being obviously impossible to search the beds of the larger streams by ordinary methods, dredging has been tried; and steam vessels are now occupied on the Yuba, working dredging machines with considerable success.

Climate.—California, being intersected by the isothermal line of 60°, has the same mean annual temperature as the N. of Spain and the centre of Italy, and may, generally speaking, be esteemed genial and mild; and the year may be divided into a dry and a wet season—there being no frost, and rarely snow, excepting on the mountains. The wet season begins in November, and continues to the middle of February or the beginning of March, during which time a considerable quantity of rain usually falls, though in some years this season belies its name, and continues perfectly dry, to the great detriment both of agriculturists and gold seekers. No rain falls during the rest of the year. Though the climate is, generally speaking, mild, still, in many places the changes of temperature are sudden and great; and though in the great valley during the summer fogs are unknown, yet on the coast they are frequent. At San Francisco, the temperature in summer sometimes reaches 110°, and in the rainy season it seldom falls below 40°; the maximum and minimum differ as much as 30° in 24 hours, and a scorching hot day is often followed by a night of bitter cold. The heat in the valleys is frequently oppressive, not being tempered by the sea-breezes; but, on the other hand, sudden changes, and great extremes of temperature, do not, in these localities, appear to be so frequent or violent as on the coast. On the lower slopes of the sierra Nevada the climate is said to be that of constant spring.

Vegetation.—N. of lat. 34° 30′ N. the slopes and valleys of the coast range, the district W. of it to the sea, the valley of the Sacramento where not covered with sand or gravel, and the E. side of the valley of San Joaquin, will yield heavy crops of wheat and oats; indeed, the greater part of these districts is annually covered with wild oats. The soil, in one place or another, is also suitable for maize and the other cereals, and for the tuberous plants and legumes usually cultivated in temperate climates. The vegetables grown in the U. States attain here an extraordinary size. The districts above referred to are covered with excellent herbage, on which numerous flocks of wild cattle, deer, &c., depasture; but the W. side of the valley of the San Joaquin having no permanent water-courses, and probably being chiefly composed of sand washed down from the coast range, is destitute of herbage, though covered with a profusion of beautiful flowers of the most varied hues, among which, however, blue is the most prevalent. So destitute of herbage is this district, that the cattle of emigrants employed in transporting their effects to the gold districts of the valley, have frequently been on the point of starvation, while treading down a vigorous vegetation of which they refused to partake. That part of the valley near lake Tulé or Tulares is marshy, and covered with a thick growth of a kind of gigantic bulrush, frequently 15 ft. high, called *tulé*, whence the lake is named. The olives of California are equal to those of Andalusia, and the wine is similar to that of the Canary Islands; indeed, the fruits are most varied, including apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, peaches, pomegranates, plantains, bananas, and cocoanuts; the indigo plant also, and the sugar-cane and tobacco, yield abundant returns. The lower parts of the country are interspersed with isolated trees of various kinds. Along the foot of the sierra Nevada are open groves, composed chiefly of white oak (*Quercus longiglanda*, Torr. and Frem.), 5 to 6 ft. in diameter, and 60 to 80 ft. high. Higher up are evergreen oaks, cypresses, cedars, and lofty pines, among which *Pinus Lambertiana* attains a height of upwards of 200 ft., with a circumference of 57 ft.; its timber is soft, white, and light, and its turpentine of pure amber colour; its cones are 16 inches long, and the seeds are eaten roasted or pounded into cakes. The lofty plateaux, characteristic of this range, from which the bare volcanic peaks rise like pyramids, are generally densely covered with timber. From the uncertainty of the rains, and the great droughts of summer, agriculture must always depend much upon irrigation.

Zoology.—Bears, wolves, foxes, wild-cats, otters, beavers, antelopes, hares, and rabbits, abound. Large herds of wild cattle, horses, deers, and elks, depasture on the grassy slopes and valleys. The oxen are excellent, and the horses small, delicately formed, but capable of long-continued exertion without food or water. Mules, goats, sheep, and swine are plentiful. The mutton is good, but the wool inferior. Poultry thrive well. Birds generally are scarce; the most common are the turkey, buzzard, quail, and woodpecker; partridges, geese, ducks, and cranes are said to be numerous. Snakes, among which the rattlesnake, and lizards of various kinds—scorpions, tarentulas, &c., are met with; and mosquitoes are innumerable.

Towns, Commerce, &c.—The principal town and port, but not the capital, is San Francisco, situated on a spit of land at the entrance to the bay of its name. The seat of the legislature, and residence of the governor, is Sacramento city, on the left bank of the Sacramento, just below the junction of the American River. Of the other towns the most important are Oakland, on the N.E. side of the southern arm of the bay of San Francisco; Stockton, on the San Joaquin; Marysville, on the Feather River; San José, formerly the capital, on the line of railway south from Francisco; Los Angelos, in the far south, near San Pedro, on the San Pedro River; San Diego, on the bay of the same name, in the extreme S.W. corner; and Vallejo, on the north shore of the bay of San Francisco. Only two of these, Oakland and Stockton, have a population exceeding 10,000. All the recently-formed towns are built chiefly of wood, though erections of brick and stone are becoming more common; and houses are run up so rapidly, that whole new streets are formed in a few days. Many so-called towns, erected in the vicinity of 'the diggings,' are merely collections of tents. After the discovery of the gold, so many went in search of it, and the produce was so great, that labour and property in the towns arose to enormous prices. Servants were paid $100 to $200 (£20 to £40) per month; car-men $6000 (£1200) a year; a rifle cost £20; and clasp and bowie knives £6 to £10; a house, the size of a common English domicile, was rented to the Miners' Bank at $75,000 (£15,000); a shed, 15 ft. by 20, occupied by gamblers, gave £8000; but the influx of labour, and general advance of the state, have now brought prices to their natural level.

Treasure forms the most valuable article of export from the state, but wheat and flour are likewise most important articles of commerce, being largely exported to Great Britain. A large quantity of wool is also exported, together with hides, wine, &c. The imports consist of manufactured goods, implements, provisions, liquors, &c.

California is intersected by various lines of railway, which are rapidly extending into a complete system of communications. The Central Pacific Railroad Company controls nearly all the lines in the state. The main line enters the state from Nevada, near Boca, and proceeds by Sacramento and Stockton to San Francisco.

Population.—The Spanish Californians, now comparatively a small section of the community, have large, strong frames, strong muscles, and a ruddy fresh complexion. The Indian population, now few and scattered, seems at one time to have been great, as evidenced by the remains of numerous villages in the great valley. The Indians are seldom more than 5 ft. high, of a dark copper colour, with low forehead, black eyes, thick lips, and rough straight hair. They are indolent, ignorant, and cowardly; though prone enough to murder when they can do so with safety. The main part of the population is Anglo-Saxon, and chiefly from the U. States, though numbers are also from Great Britain and Ireland. Almost every nation has its representative here; and the population forms a curious mixture of high born and low born, learned and ignorant, in which those accustomed to be highest are sometimes found to be lowest. Lawyers, ex-professors, physicians, &c., dig cellars, drive ox teams, saw wood, and carry luggage; while those who have been private soldiers, sailors, cooks, and day-labourers, are at the head of profitable establishments, and often assist in the minor details of government. In 1802, Humboldt estimated the population of Upper California at 16,862½; in 1860 it was 379,994; in 1870, 560,247.

History.—Upper California was discovered by the Spaniards; and its shores were examined by Cabrillo in 1542; and in 1578, it was visited by Sir F. Drake, who gave it the name of New Albion. In 1602, Sebastian Visconio touched at Monterey, and proclaimed the neighbouring country to be Spanish territory. The Jesuit mission of San Diego, the first settlement in Upper California, was established in 1769, and before 1803, 18 others had been added, each with its tribe of Indians attached to it, and under its protection. In 1833, these missions were secularized and declared public pro-

perty by the Mexican government; and in 1845, those of San Juan, Carmel, San Francisco, Solano, and San Juan Capistiano, were disposed of by public sale; the remainder being subsequently transferred to the U. States. The country suffered several times from revolution, and the inhabitants more than once declared themselves independent, but as often rejoined the confederation. The authority of Mexico over it was very loose for the last 10 or 12 years of its connection with that country. In May 1848, Upper California was ceded by Mexico to the U. States, and about a month afterwards the discovery was made which has in such a remarkable manner altered its fortunes. Gold was previously known well enough to exist in the country, and had, indeed, been wrought to a certain extent by the Mexicans. Hakluyt, who accompanied Drake, and published in 1589, says, '*There is no part of the earth here to be taken up wherein there is not a reasonable quantitie of gold and silver.*' Still, not until June, 1848, did the auriferous deposits of California attract general attention, when they were brought before the world, as one may almost say by accident, by some settlers, who discovered shining particles, and some heavier pieces of yellow metal, in the mud in a mill-course near Coloma, on the Americanos or American Fork, an affluent of the Sacramento. Such a discovery could not be long concealed; the news spread, every other occupation was abandoned, and all hastened to the diggings, and wages, provisions, and property of various kinds, rose to an enormous price. In course of the following year, multitudes began to arrive from all quarters, Mexico, Peru, Chili, the Sandwich Islands, China, all parts of Europe and the U. States. In 18 months, 100,000 arrived from the U. States alone; there was almost a continuous line of emigrants across the Rocky Mountains, the Great Desert, and the sierra Nevada, by which route many thousands arrived, accompanied by immense waggons, drawn by bullocks. Great privations were endured in crossing these trackless regions, from want of food and water for man and beast. Many emigrants and their cattle perished on the way, from hunger and fatigue. Immense numbers likewise arrived by the Isthmus of Panama, and numbers made a voyage of 17,000 m. round Cape Horn. Such a great influx of people was too much for existing means of government; robbery and murder became frequent; lynch-law was in many places set up, and the culprit, after being tried and condemned by a jury selected on the spot, was hung on the nearest tree. In this dilemma the U. States emigrants decided on forming themselves into a state. Representatives, chosen from all parts of the country, met in June 1849, and adopted a constitution similar to that of New York, guaranteeing to citizens the right of trial by jury; free exercise of religious worship; the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus;* protection from excessive fines or cruel punishments; exemption from arrest on crime, except on presentment or indictment; freedom of speech; right of petition; prohibition of a standing army in time of peace; representation according to population; abolition of imprisonment for debt; protection of rights of property, &c. Since this event took place, and in consequence of the measures subsequently adopted, life and property have become much more secure than they were formerly; though the administration of the law, doubtless from defective organization, being somewhat tardy, it is still not uncommon for the populace to visit great culprits with condign punishment; in the execution of which they have generally exhibited a calmness and dignity of manner strangely at variance with the irregularity of the transaction, and forming certainly not the least remarkable feature in Californian history, and of Californian society. California was admitted as a state of the Union in 1850.—(Lieut.-Col. Fremont's *Report;* Lieut. Emeroy's *Narrative;* Farnham's *Life, Travels, and Adventures in California;* Commissioner King's *Report,* &c.) *See Supplement.*

CALIFORNIA (LOWER OR OLD) [Spanish, *Baja* or *Vieja California*], a state or dep. of the Mexican Confederation, situated on the W. coast of N. America, and formed of a peninsula, lying N.W. to S.E., about 750 m. long, by 30 to 120 m. broad; and extending from Cape San Lucas, its most S. point; lat. 22° 52′ N.; lon. 109° 53′ W. (R.), to lat. 32° 30′ N.; bounded, N. by Upper or New California, E. by the Gulf of California, and S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The peninsula is volcanic, and is traversed throughout its whole length by a continuation of the sierra Nevada, 1000 to nearly 5000 ft. high, the culminating peak, Corro de la Giganta, being 4900 ft.; it has two extinct volcanoes, hot springs of water and bitumen; much of it is heated by subterranean fires, and earthquakes are frequent. This mountain-range is almost bare of verdure, being only sprinkled here and there with a cluster of briars, small shrubs, or dwarf trees. Along the mountain-foot the ground is sandy or stony, and covered with cylindrical cactuses of extraordinary height. Among the ridges and protected hollows, are a few spots with soil, formed generally of decomposed lava. Springs of water, few in number, are ordinarily found on bare rock; for water and soil are seldom met with at the same place. Where, however, this happens to be the case, the fertility is immense. The want of water is the bane of Lower California. Only two streams fall from its mountains into the Gulf of California, both near the middle of the peninsula, and only three into the Pacific; and none of them are large. In the interior are several copious springs, sending forth abundant streams, which unfortunately run along a rocky course, and are absorbed ultimately in the porous arid soil, or are lost in subterranean channels. For about 80 m. N. from Cape San Lucas, the air is mild, being tempered by the sea-breeze; from this section N. to Loretto, lat. 26° 16′ N., the heat is excessive; but thence N. the air is cooler. The temperature of summer, on the coast of the Pacific, ranges from 58° to 71°; the sky is peculiarly clear, of a deep blue, and perfectly cloudless, excepting sometimes at sunset, when streaks of the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green appear. In winter, the rains are severe, but of short duration, and accompanied by tremendous tornadoes of wind, sweeping the soil from every exposed position into the sea, and causing the tiller of the ground to seek a new place in which to ply his vocation. During the rains, the thermometer falls as low as 50°. The variety of climate, however, is great; for when near Cape San Lucas the thermometer stands between 60° and 70°, at the head of the Gulf it is down to the freezing point. The few fertile spots of Lower California yield maize, manioc, wheat, beans, pease, and all manner of esculent roots; excellent grapes, from which a wine is made, similar to that of the Canaries; oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, prunes, dates, plantains, pine-apples, &c. The mountains feed a few wild sheep and goats; and, to a small extent, horses, black cattle, mules, goats, and pigs, are reared. If the land be barren, the sea is stored with fish in incredible abundance and variety; among them may be named halibut, salmon, turbot, skate, pilchard, large oyster, thornback, mackerel, barbel, bonitos, soles, lobsters, sardines, cod, tunnies, anchovies, and pearl oysters. The pearl oyster is obtained in the gulf, near the S. parts of California, and it was formerly much more extensively fished than at present; in fact, the fishing or diving for it has almost been abandoned. The pearls obtained are of a fine water and large, but rather irregular in shape, and not very pleasing to the eye. The quantity obtained in 1831 by 15 boats, amounted in value to about £7000. Gold is supposed to abound in Lower California, and a mine wrought near La Paz is said to be rich. The limited exports of the country consist of pearls, gold, dates, wines, grapes, soap, figs, spirits, salt, from an inland lake on the Island of Carmen; a few goats, and hides. The chief towns are Loretto, the capital; lat. 26° 16′ N.; lon. 112° 5′ W.; with a population of 500, though it formerly had 2000; and La Paz, about 150 m. S.E. the former, with a population of about 2000. The present population of the country consists chiefly of mongrel breeds of Indians, whites, and negroes.

Lower California was discovered by Hernando de Grixalva in 1534. In 1642, the Jesuits formed establishments in it; they taught the natives the art of cultivating the ground, and raised them greatly in the scale of civilization. In the reign of Philip V., more especially subsequent to 1744, the Spanish establishments in California increased, and became very considerable. In a very few years the Jesuits built 16 villages in the interior of the peninsula; but in 1767 they were expelled, and the administration of California was committed to monks of the Dominican convents of the city of Mexico, who have not maintained the same career of usefulness as their predecessors. Pop. 21,500; of whom probably 4000 are Indians.—(Humboldt, *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne;* Farnham's *Life, Travels, and Adventures in California.*)

CALIG, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. Castellon de la Plana, 7 m. N. Peniscola. It is clean, and tolerably well built; has a square, a parish church, chapel, two schools, a spacious townhall and a prison beneath, a poorly-endowed hospital, and a cemetery. Weaving, distilling brandy, expressing oil and wine, making bricks, and tillage, employ the inhabitants, who also trade in grain, wine, hemp, manufactured goods, &c. Pop. 3020.

CALINGAPATAM, a small seaport tn. Hindoostan, E. coast, N. Circars, 18 m. N.E. Chicacole; lat. 18° 20′ N.; lon. 84° 11′ E.

CALIPUJANG, a harbour, isl. Java, S. coast, inside of isls. Nusa-Kombangan and Nusa Ré; lat. 7° 33′ S.; lon. 106° 30′ E. Though the entrance by either side of the high round island, Nusa Ré, was laid down as safe in the chart, the vessel in which Mr. Earl entered struck on a sunken rock, in the E. channel. The Dutch establishment here, though the largest on the S. coast of Java, is small, and is employed in collecting the revenue on salt and edible birds'-nests.

CALITRI, a tn. Naples, prov. Avellino, 15 m. E. St. Angelo-di-Lombardi, on the Ofanto. It stands on a high hill, and has a handsome parish church, with a Benedictine convent. Cattle and sheep are reared to a large extent in the environs. Pop. 5219.

CALITURA, a tn. Ceylon. *See* CALTURA.

CALIZANO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 40 m. W.S.W. Genoa; to the W. of Mount Calvi, and not far from the source of the Bormida. Pop. 2432.

CALKE, or CAULK, par. Eng. Derby; 880 ac. Pop. 79.

CALLAC, a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 31 m. W.S.W. Brieuc. It has numerous fairs. Pop. 1038.

CALLAIN, a tn. Malay Peninsula, State Salangore, Strait of Malacca, lat. 3° N.; lon. 101° 20′ E.; 207 m. N.N.E. Singapore.

CALLAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5634 ac. Pop. 6365.

CALLAN, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 10 m. S.W. Kilkenny, on the King's river. It consists chiefly of four streets, that meet in the centre; the other parts of the town are composed of mean, straggling thoroughfares. The parish church is an old monastic building. The R. Catholic chapel, situated in a commanding position, is a modern edifice. There are, also, a modern Augustinian friary and chapel, a large substantial stone structure; a national school, a girls' daily school, a dispensary, and a loan fund. A small trade in grain is almost the only business done in Callan. A few persons are employed in making flannel, and a considerable number in making brogues or coarse shoes; but the great majority are either small traders or agricultural labourers. Pop. 2110.

CALLANA, or CALANNA, a tn. and mountainous dist. N.W. Africa, in Soudan. The mountains form part of the Bataka range; a system which branches off in a N.E. direction from the mountains of Kong, in about lon. 2° W., and terminates in the desert of Sahara. The town of Callana is about 450 m. S.S.E. Timbuctoo; lat. 11° 12′ N.; lon. 2° W.

CALLANDER, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Perth. The PARISH is 18 m. long, E. to W., and varying from 1 to 6 m. broad. Its fine mountains and lake scenery have been rendered classical by Sir Walter Scott's poem of the *Lady of the Lake;* the mountains Benledi, Stuic-a-chroin, and Uamh-mhor, and lochs Katrine, Achray, and Vennacher, being within its bounds.——The VILLAGE is beautifully situated on the N. side of a flat plain, intersected by the river Teith. It consists of a long double row of neat white-washed houses, on either side of the road, and contains a neat Established church, a Free church, and a school. Pop. of par. 1271.

CALLAO, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 6 m. W. Lima, of which it is the seaport, near the mouth of the Rimac; lat. 12° 4′ S.; lon. 77° 13′ 45″ W. (B.) The houses are mean, built of mud, with flat roofs, and are generally only one story. There being no rain, but frequent earthquakes, stone houses are both unnecessary and dangerous. Great improvements have, however, recently been made; the streets have been widened, a fine mole has been erected, and the whole town has assumed a more respectable appearance. The principal street, which runs parallel to the bay, is paved; has side walks, and contains some tolerably well-built houses, of two stories. The castle of Callao, which used to be regarded as the key of Lima, has been almost entirely dismantled, and is now used as a custom-house. The market-place occupies a square of 1½ acres. Heavy dews at night supply the want of rain. Callao is the emporium of a large and increasing trade; and its roadstead is large, safe, free from rocks, and always smooth. Its commercial importance has, in recent times, been much increased by the establishment of regular communication by steamer with California, Mexico, Panama, &c., and so with Europe. The exports consist of guano, copper ore, cubic nitre, bark, wool, &c.; the imports of cottons, linens, woollens, and other manufactures. The value of the exports in 1866 was £3,853,554. The port has been provided with an iron floating dock capable of taking on a vessel of 5000 tons burden. In 1746, the town was entirely demolished by an earthquake, when only 200 persons, out of 4000, escaped destruction. It has been since rebuilt nearly on its former site, but a little farther from the sea. November 5, 1820, Lord Cochrane and a party of Chilians cut out the Esmeralda, a large Spanish 40 gun frigate, from under the guns of the castle. Pop. 20,000. *See Supplement.*

CALLAO ISLAND, an isl. Chinese Sea, E. coast, Cochin-China, 9 m. from the mainland; lat. (S. part) 15° 54′ N.; lon. 108° 30′ E. It is high, one of its mountains exceeding 1400 ft., of irregular form; about 6 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth, having some islets adjoining its S. end, and others projecting W. from its N.W. part. It is inhabited, well cultivated, and the anchorage on the W. side, in 4 or 4½ fathoms, is safe in all winds. On this side there is a beautiful spot of about 200 ac., covered with neat houses, temples, clusters of trees, and small hillocks, overgrown with shrubs. About 20 m. S.S.E. Callao is a small island, surrounded with rocky islets, called False Callao Island.

CALLAS, a tn. France, dep. Var, 5 m. N.E. Draguignan, on a low hill, at the foot of the Piol Mountain. It has narrow, crooked, and excessively dirty streets, polluted by the dung-heaps in process of preparation for manuring the olive-yards of the environs. A good deal of oil is made here, and coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1980.

CALLE (LA), or AL KALAH, a seaport, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 31 m. W. Tabarka; lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. 8° 30′ E. It is defended by a fort, and is a principal station of the French coral-fishery, lying midway between Tabarka and Bona. The environs are fertile, well wooded, and particularly rich in cork trees. Wheat, barley, leather, and tobacco are exported. Pop. 400.

CALLENBERG, two vils. Saxony, both in circle Zwickau: —1, dist. Waldenberg, containing chalk and tile works, and possessing a chalybeate spring. Pop. 1080.—2, dist. Lichtenstein, containing a handsome church, and possessing some linen manufactures, a mill, and distillery. Pop. 1900.

CALLIANEE.—1, a large tn. Hindoostan, in the Concan, 30 m. N.N.E. Bombay, cap. dist. of same name. A considerable traffic is carried on here in cocoa-nuts, oil, coarse cloths, brass, and earthenware.—2, a mountain-stream in the Concan Ghauts, on which occur numerous beautiful waterfalls, the principal of which is 1400 ft. high.

CALLIES, a tn. Prussia, gov. Köslin, 58 m. E.S.E. Stettin, on the Great and Little Baberow and Mühlenbec. It has walls, with three gates; contains a castle, and a church; and, besides some linen and woollen manufactures, has six yearly markets. Pop. 2641.

CALLIGRAY, or KILLIGRAY, a small isl. Scotland, Hebrides, Argyleshire, between Harris and N. Uist. It is about 2 m. long, by 1 m. broad.

CALLINGER, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, cap. dist. of same name, prov. of, and 90 m. S.W. Allahabad; lat. 24° 58′ N.; lon. 80° 25′ E. It stands on a lofty hill, the summit of which is at least 1200 ft. above the plains below. The town, which is of considerable size, stands at the foot of the N. front of the hill; but the whole summit of the hill, comprehending a plain 5 m. in circuit, is encompassed by an immense mud rampart of Mahometan construction, and composed of rough unhewn stones. In the interior are several large tanks, always filled with water. In 1810, after an unsuccessful attack, it was taken by the British, the garrison having evacuated during the night.

CALLINGTON, a tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall. The town, 12 m. N.W. Plymouth, lies low, and is destitute of all attraction; the houses are irregularly built, and form but one broad street, running N. and S. It was constituted a borough in the time of Elizabeth, and returned two members

to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform act of 1832. Area of par. 2492 ac. Pop. 2173.

CALLOO, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. W.N.W. Antwerp, l. bank, Scheldt. Here is the fort of Liefkenshoek, facing Fort-Lillo, constructed in 1583, to control the passage of the river. The position is strong, as the whole flat country around can easily be inundated. Calloo has some trade in agricultural produce; it has also a tannery, brewery, rope-walk, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2147.

CALLOSA-DE-ENSARRIA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 31 m. N.E. Alicante, l. bank, Guadalest, which is sometimes called Callosa, 6 m. from the sea; streets generally steep, narrow, and crooked, but clean and well paved. It has a parish church, four chapels, townhall, session-house, prison, hospital, cemetery, public fountain, and a magnificent bath of black marble, obtained from a quarry about 1 m. E. of the town. Hempen shoes are manufactured, and some trade is done in grain, fruits, wine, &c. Pop. 4328.

CALLOSA-DE-SEGURA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. S. W. Alicante, near the Segura; with houses well built, chiefly of black marble, several clean, paved, and spacious squares, a large and handsome parish church, two schools, a townhouse, prison, small hospital, and four convents, with churches attached. In the neighbourhood is an extensive aqueduct for conveying water from the Segura to the city of Orihuela. Pop. 2901.

CALLOW, par Eng. Hereford; 621 ac. Pop. 129.

CALLUNDBORG, tn. Denmark. *See* KALLUNDBORG.

CALMAR, tn. Sweden. *See* KALMAR.

CALMINA, a tn. N.W. Africa, kingdom Dahomey, 10 m. S. Abomey, and about 80 m. from the coast at Whidah; lat. 7° 22′ N.; lon. 2° 22′ E.

CALMUCKS, KALMUCKS, or ELEUTHES, a remarkable people of Mongol extraction, found in various parts of central Asia, but occupying more especially the W. part of Mongolia, extending from Asiatic Russia to China proper. Both the people and the country are still very imperfectly known. They are divided into the four principal tribes of Koschots, Songars, Torgots, and Derbets, and are subject partly to Russian, and partly to Chinese supremacy, though each is governed immediately by its own recognized chief. In customs and physical constitution, they bear a strong resemblance to the Mongolians, having oblique, narrow eyes, with angles far less salient than those of Europeans; their black eyebrows, small, flat noses, high cheek-bones, round heads, large ears, and remarkably acute senses of smell, sight, and hearing, so as to make objects perceptible to them at very extraordinary distances. They are in the highest degree filthy and sensual, lead a nomadic life, dwelling in movable huts of skin, and though not destitute of frankness and hospitality, are much more characterized by a deceitful and thievish disposition. Their habits unfitting them for agriculture, their chief employments are herding and the rearing of cattle. Like most savage nations, they are fond of intoxicating liquors, and have discovered the means of gratifying the propensity, by extracting from mares' milk a kind of spirit, which they call Ariki, or Kumiss. The individuals belonging to each separate horde are classed under the heads of people, nobility, and priests. The people are mere slaves: the priests, with a few exceptions, are followers of Buddha: the nobility consist of several grades, some being hereditary chiefs, who take the title of *noion*, and govern the tribes of which they are the head, with little more than a nominal subjection to the khan, or head of the whole nation; others governing a subdivision of the tribe, in subordination to the *noion*, and known by the name of *dzaissang*, or noble, in the proper sense of the term; and a third, and still lower grade, exercising authority over a still more minute subdivision, in subordination to both dzaissangs and noions. The authority of this last grade extends to the infliction of punishment, but is by no means of an arbitrary nature, as it must be exercised in conformity to a code of law which is not merely oral, but is said to exist in writing in the Mongol tongue. This tongue, or rather a corrupt dialect of it, is in general use among the Calmucks. Their armour consists commonly of a lance and a bow. Not a few, however, have learned the use of the musket, and none of the higher classes consider themselves completely armed without a coat of mail. The dress of the lower classes is skins, frequently almost in their natural state, but often also after they have been subjected to some process of manufacture, the wealthier classes dress in cloth or silk, and seem fully alive to the dignity supposed to be conferred by a showy exterior. Their riches consist in the number of their live stock, more especially horses, of which individuals possess to the number of 1000 each. The milk of the mares, in addition to the spirit distilled from it, as already mentioned, furnishes the principal summer beverage, but in winter that of the cow is usually substituted for it. The milk of sheep, which, as a live stock, rank next in number to horses, is chiefly employed in making butter and cheese. For purposes of transport, the camel and dromedary are frequently employed. The only manufacture which exists in any degree of perfection among the Calmucks, is that of preparing sheep and lamb skins, which form a considerable article of trade, particularly with the Russians, and are often formed into pelisses, which bring a large price. This manufacture is almost entirely performed by the women, on whose shoulders, as usual in savage or half-savage nations, all labours which require careful attention and persevering industry are laid.

The Calmucks who acknowledge the authority of the Chinese emperor amount to about 50,000, and are governed by princes who trace their descent from a brother of the celebrated Genghis Khan. After coming from the N.W. and taking possession of the country around the Koko-noor, where they still have their principal locality, they gave in their adhesion to the Chinese government, and continued faithful to it till 1723, when they raised the standard of revolt, and made a hostile incursion into the Chinese territory. In the contest which ensued they sustained a signal defeat, and were subjected to an annual tribute of oxen, sheep, horses, and camels, the payment of which is still exacted. A detachment of this tribe, to the number of 25,000, emigrated in 1759 to the banks of the Volga, and became subject to Russia. The Songarian Calmucks about the beginning of the last century, after subduing some of their neighbours, engaged in a fierce struggle with the Mongolians and Chinese, and were themselves ultimately subdued. The Torgots, who, at a much earlier period than any of the other tribes, had emigrated to the Volga, having become discontented with their condition, returned in a body to their country in 1771, leaving, however, a subordinate branch headed by a prince called Dundukov, who, with his followers, made their unreserved submission to the Czar. This prince at a later period became a convert to Christianity, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, who, by the command of the emperor, assumed the title of Dundukov Korsakov. Besides the Calmucks already mentioned, there are some who have joined the Greek church, and been assigned a residence in the town of Stavropol, gov. Simbirsk. In the same district are some Calmucks who have embraced Mahometanism. The whole number within the Russian dominions has been estimated at 56,000.

CALNE, a market tn., parl. bor., and par. England, co. Wilts, 85 m. W. London. The town consists principally of one long street lighted with gas, and is, in general, well built, and clean. The parish church is handsome, and the tower, by Inigo Jones, contains a set of fine chimes. There are here places of worship for various religious denominations, a free grammar-school, and some alms-houses. The manufacture of woollen cloth was formerly carried on extensively, but this trade has now greatly declined. Calne sent two members to Parliament from the time of Richard II. down to the passing of the reform act of 1832, which took away one. A branch of the Great Western Railway runs to Calne from Chippenham. Pop. mun. bor. 2468; parl. bor. 5315; loc. bd. 3333.

CALONI. *See* KALONI.

CALORE, two rivers, Naples:—1, Rises on the S. frontiers of prov. Avellino, near Mount Calvello, and the town of Montella, flows in a tortuous course past Benevento, and joins the Volturno about 15 m. above Capua; whole course, about 60 m. It receives the Ufita and Miscono shortly after their junction, the Tanaro, and the Salvato; and contains excellent trouts, eels, and crabs.—2, *Calore, Tangro*, or *Negro*, which rises in Mount Cervaro, on the S.E. borders of prov. Salerno, and running N.N.W. through the valley of Diano, falls into l. bank Bianco, after a course of nearly 50 m.

CALOSSO, a vil. Italy, Piedmont, division of, and about 22 m. S.W. Alexandria. A good wine is made in its neighbourhood. Pop. 1800.

CALPENTYN, a seaport tn., promontory, and gulf, Ceylon, W. coast. The TOWN, 93 m. N. Colombo, consists of some large houses roofed with tiles, and contains a bazaar, and eight places of worship—one belonging to the Protestants, one to the R. Catholics, three to the Gentoos, and three to the Mahometans. There is also a charity school, supported by Government. As usual with the towns and villages of this island, it is thickly interspersed with cocoa-nut trees, which, added to the rich foliage of the sooria, give it a singularly pleasant appearance. Gardens, besides, are attached to each house, in which various sorts of vegetables and fruits are produced, including vines, which here attain great perfection. There are here the ruins of a Dutch fort, built in 1646, which contained some handsome houses. The harbour is not accessible, in consequence of shoals, to vessels exceeding 100 tons, even at the highest spring tides, so that they are obliged to unload in the Dutch bay at Mutwal, and to send their cargoes to Calpentyn in small vessels. The exports from Calpentyn to Madras, and other ports on the Coromandel coast, are copperas, the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, cocoa-nut oil, shark's fin, coir rope, honey, bees' wax, ghee, fish oil, wood oil, dammar, moss, chaya roots, and palmyra timber. The imports consist of cloths, rice, earthenware, hempen thread, spices, minerals, and drugs. There is, besides, a considerable trade with Colombo in copperas, salt-fish, fish roes, dried shrimps, ghee, and deer's horn, in return for Chinaware, English cloth, sugar, dates, jackwood planks, tiles, bricks, iron, lead, &c. The fisheries here are considerable, and have greatly increased of late years. Calpentyn was acquired by the Portuguese in 1544, and was held by them till 1640, when it was captured by the Dutch, who remained there till 1795, when it was surrendered to the British, who still retain it. The inhabitants are composed of Malabars, Javanese, and Moors, and amount in number to about 4500.——The PROMONTORY of Calpentyn is a long narrow strip of land, of about 20 m. in length, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Calpentyn, a straight inlet, about 7 m. broad at the widest part. The soil is excessively sandy, but productive.——The GULF affords safe anchorage for vessels of considerable size, as far as Calpentyn. It is plentifully stocked with fish, and a considerable mullet fishery is carried on along its N.W. coast. It abounds also in porpoises, dolphins, turtles, trepang, which is occasionally collected and exported to the markets of Singapore and Penang, by Chinese merchants; and in chanks or conch shells. In the neighbourhood of Putlam, which is near the head of the gulf, sea snakes, of a venomous species, exist in great numbers.

CALPI, a tn. Hindoostan. *See* CALPEE in *Supp.*

CALRY, par. Irel. Sligo; 9975 ac. Pop. 7180.

CALSTOCK, a par. and tn. England, Cornwall. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the copper, tin, and lead mines of the vicinity; area, 6133 ac. Pop. 1536.

CALSTONE-WELLINGTON, par Eng. Wilts; 308 ac. Pop. 36.

CALTANICETTA, a tn. Sicily, cap. prov. of same name, near the Salso, 62 m. S.E. Palermo. It is fortified, and has a citadel; broad and straight streets; houses well built. In the vicinity are springs of petroleum, and of hydrogen gas, and important sulphur mines, producing annually about 5500 tons. Caltanicetta is supposed to occupy the site of the *Nissa* of the Romans. Pop. 16,563.

CALTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1048 ac. Pop. 194.

CALTONICA, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 15 m. N.W Girgenti. The sulphur works in the neighbourhood produce annually upwards of 1000 tons of sulphur. Salt is also manufactured in the district. Pop. 7060.

CALTURA, a seaport tn. Ceylon, cap. dist. of same name, 24 m. S.S.E. Colombo; lat. 6° 35′ N.; lon. 80° 2′ E. It consists of about 200 tiled houses, and contains a handsome Wesleyan chapel and school. A great number of native vessels, belonging to the port, trade to Madras and other places on the coast of Coromandel. Being constantly cooled by the sea breezes, it is very healthful, and is, on this account, much resorted to by invalids from Colombo.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*) *See Supplement.*

CALUIRE, a tn. France, dep. Rhone, l. bank Saone, 3 m. N.N.E. Lyons. It has three annual fairs. Pop. 5048.

CALUSO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 12 m. S. Ivrea, with a communal college. Pop. 3000.

CALVADOS, a dep. France, bounded, N. by the English Channel, along which its rocky shore extends about 60 m., E. by dep. Eure, S. by Orne and La Manche, W. by La Manche. Area, 2145 sq. m. It derives its name from a range of rocks extending about 14 m. along the coast, and which were called Calvados, after a Spanish vessel that was wrecked on them. It comprises the ancient Auge, Bessin, and part of Lieuvin. The department is undulating, picturesque, and possesses rich pastures. Its S. portion is traversed by hills, none of which, however, in any part of the district, attain an elevation exceeding 250 ft.; the culminating point is Mount Pinçon. The principal rivers are the Touques, Dives, Orne, and Vire, which are navigable for small vessels. Coal is the only mineral worked to any extent Agriculture is in a more advanced state than in many other parts of France, and more than a half of the whole surface is under the plough. Wheat, barley, oats, rye and buckwheat are cultivated, but the produce of grain is insufficient for the consumption. Dairies are numerous, and well managed; and large herds of cattle are brought in from the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, &c., to be fattened on the pastures for the markets of Paris, Rouen, and Caen. Horses of the Norman breed are extensively reared, and held in high estimation. Butter and cheese are made in large quantities. Cider, grown in the department, is the common beverage of the country; and melons ripen in the open air. The principal manufactures are linen and lace, earthenware, porcelain, hats, cloth, cotton goods, and straw hats. That of lace, near Caen and Bayeux, employs about 50,000 hands. There are also numerous oil-mills, paper-mills, tanneries, distilleries, &c. The mackerel and herring fishery is carried on along the coast, where lobsters and shell-fish are also obtained. About 25,000,000 of oysters, procured in the roads of Cancale, are annually laid down in beds at the mouth of the Seulles. The department is divided into six arrondissements, containing 37 cantons. It belongs to the 14th military division of the kingdom. Chief town, Caen. Pop. 474,909.

CALVELLO, a tn. Naples, prov. Potenza, 13 m. S. Potenza, on a hill slope. It has a handsome church and two convents. Pop. 6550.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, two groups of rocky islets in the Bay of Bengal, off the E. coast of Burmah, distant from each other about 5 or 6 m. The N.W. group consists of seven black rocks, in lat. 16° 55′ N.; lon. 94° 14′ E. (R.) The S.E. division consists of two high rocky islands, covered with trees and bushes, connected by a reef of rocks with 5 to 7 fathoms water upon it.

CALVERLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 501 ac. Pop. 95.

CALVERLEY, par. Eng. W. Riding, York; 8998 ac. Pop. in 1851, 24,487; in 1861, 28,563.

CALVERT, or KAVEN, a group of small islands, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. (N.W. one), 8° 54′ N.; lon. 170° 49′ E.

CALVERTON, two pars. and a vil. England:—1, par. Bucks; 1980 ac. Pop. 505.—2, par. and vil. Notts. The VILLAGE, picturesquely situated in a valley, consists of one street about 1½ m. long; and, besides the parish church, has chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Ranters. It is gradually increasing. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in framework, in its various branches of hosiery, drawers, and gloves. Lee, the inventor of the stocking-frame, was born in the parish. Area, 3220 ac. Pop. 1372.——(*Local Correspondent.*)

CALVI, a seaport tn. France, island Corsica, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Calvi, on the N.W. coast of the island; lat. 42° 35′ 12″ N.; lon. 8° 43′ 30″ E. (R.) It is a fortified place of the second class, being defended by a strong citadel, flanked with five bastions. The port is good, and at its entrance, on Point Rivolata, is a light 289 ft. high. The trade of the place is considerable; its chief exports are timber, wine, oil, almonds, citrons, oranges, wax, goat-skins, and wood fuel. A good red wine is produced in the adjoining country. Calvi was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days. Pop. 1746.

CALVIA, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 6 m. W. Palma; with a church, school, townhall, and cemetery. Pop. 2007.

CALVISANO, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and about 17 m. S.E. Brescia, in a beautiful and fertile plain. It is now of small extent, but is said to have been at one time a large and populous city.——The COMMUNE

is rich in grain and pasture, and contains numerous mulberry plantations. Pop. 3502.

CALVISSON, a tn. France, dep. Gard, 11 m. S.W. Nismes; with a Protestant church, a brandy distillery, extensive manufactures of cream of tartar, and some trade in wine. Pop. 2593.

CALW, or KALW, an anc. tn. Würtemberg, circle, Black Forest, cap. bail. of same name, in a deep and well-wooded valley, on both banks of the Nagold, which is crossed by two bridges, and divides it into the upper and lower towns, 20 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. It has seven churches, a grammar and a commercial school. The town church and townhouse are handsome, particularly the latter, which has a fine hall, with arched roof. It is one of the most industrious towns in the kingdom, and has considerable manufactures of linen, woollen cloths, hosiery, worsted, glue, and leather, also several dyeing establishments. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of the former Earls of Calw, the most powerful of the Swabian nobles in the Middle Ages. One of the Earls of Calw became Pope Victor II. Pop. of tn. 4190; of bail. 21,872.

CALY, a river, Hindoostan, which rises in prov. Gurhwal, flows in a S.S.E. direction through Delhi, between the Jumna and the Ganges, parallel to, and, for a great part of its course, at equal distances from, these rivers. Latterly, it bends N.E., and falls into the Ganges on the W. confines of Oude, in lat. 27° 10′ N.; lon. 79° 45′ E.

CALZADA, several tns. and vils. Spain, of which the chief are:—1, *Calzada* (*Santo Domingo de la*), a city, Old Castile, prov. of, and 25 m. W. by S. Logroño, in a fertile plain, r. bank, Oja or Glera; surrounded by ancient stone walls, and a fosse, and entered by seven gates. Its houses are generally well built, and it has well paved and clean streets, four squares, a Gothic cathedral, two churches, Latin and several other endowed schools, a spacious townhouse, session-house, prison, rich hospital, house of mercy, orphan asylum, some convents, and a palace of the Marquis of Cirinuela. The weaving of woollen fabrics, cloth, baize, cashmere, and counterpanes, dyeing wool, and agriculture, occupy the people. Trade in grain, fruits, cattle, manufactured goods, rice, wine, oil, and hardware. Pop. 3447.—2, *Calzada de Calatrava*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 15 m. S. by E. Ciudad-real, in an irrigated plain. The houses are well built, and it has clean, well paved, and regular streets, a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, four schools, and a fine fountain. Linen and woollen fabrics, cloth, blonde lace, oil, and wine are made. Pop. 3840.—3, *Calzada de Oropesa*, a tn. New Castile, prov. Toledo, 28 m. W. Talavera, having a church, townhall, prison, and school. Pop. 1160.—4, *Calzada and Casas de Calzada*, a vil. Leon, prov. of, and 42 m. S. Salamanca. Pop. 368.—5, *Calzada de don Diego*, a vil. Leon, prov. of, and 16 m. S.S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 195. With many others.

CAM, or GRANTA, a river, England, rising in the N. part of co. Hertford, and, after a N.E. course of 40 m. through Cambridgeshire, falling into the Ouse. 3½ m. S. Ely. It has a remarkably sluggish stream, and is navigable to Cambridge, 15 m. from its confluence with the Ouse.

CAM, par. and vil. Eng. Gloucester; 2946 ac. Pop. 1640.

CAM, par. Irel. Roscommon; 12,403 ac. Pop. 2316.

CAMACHO, a large, and several small lakes, Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, connected with each other by natural canals, which are navigable for laden canoes. They lie S. of the river Tubarão, and are commonly named Jaguaruna, Gurupaba, and Santa Martha.

CAMACUAN, or ICABAQUAM, a river, Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, rising in the W. frontier of the province, flowing E. between the serras de Tapes and the serra de Herval, and, after a course of about 150 m., passing numerous falls, and receiving numerous tributaries, it enters the Lake of Pastos by several mouths. It is navigable for canoes for about 20 m. from its mouth, where the first falls occur.

CAMAJORE [anc. *Campus major*], a tn. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 16 m. N.W. by W. Lucca, 4 m. E.S.E. Pietra Santa, r. bank of a small tributary of the Lumbrichese. It is well built, and clean; surrounded by walls, flanked by towers, and protected by a deep fosse. The streets are parallel, and regularly built, and the town possesses a square, a handsome collegiate church, hospital, and numerous other neatly constructed edifices. Pop. 2220.

CAMAMU, a small, but flourishing tn., Brazil, prov. of, and 100 m. S.W. Bahia, l. bank, Acarahi, 10 m. above its embouchure in the Bay of Camamu. It has two churches, a townhall, and prison, a Latin and a primary school, and a port, defended by a fort. It trades with Bahia, exporting coffee, cacao, manioc flour, spirits, rice, and building materials. Pop. 2000.——The BAY is about 10 m. square, receives several rivers besides the Acarahi, and has several islands, one of which, named also Camamu, is a rocky islet about 3 m. in diameter, on which several families live.

CAMANA, a tn. Peru, cap. prov. same name, dep. of, and 90 m. W. Arequipa, in a fertile plain near the sea. Pop. 1500.——The PROVINCE is about 75 m. N.W. to S.E., and about 40 m. broad; traversed by mountains and valleys, and watered by a number of torrents. The vine is extensively cultivated; from the fruit of which brandy and vinegar are made. Gold mines are numerous, but yield little profit. The province is peopled by 14 different tribes, named after the valleys which they respectively inhabit.

CAMAPUAN, a river, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, one of the head streams of the Tacoary, or Taquari, an affluent of the Paraguay. It has a course of about 70 m.

CAMARAN, an isl. Red Sea. *See* KAMARAN.

CAMARANCA, a river, N.W. Africa, Guinea, which has its sources in the Kong Mountains, near Laing's sources of the Niger; lat. 9° N.; lon. 9° 15′ W.; it pursues a S.W. course of about 250 m., and falls into Yawry Bay, on the coast of Sierra Leone.

CAMARES, or PONT-DE-CAMARES, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 62 m. W.N.W. Montpellier, in the form of an amphitheatre, on a rock overhanging the Dourdon. It is poorly and irregularly built, and ill-paved; but the suburb, which stands on the opposite side of the river, and communicates with the town by a very ancient bridge, has a much more agreeable appearance. Manufactures:—woollen cloth and worsted. About 1 m. from Camarès are the saline chalybeate springs of Andabre, where there is a bathing establishment, much frequented. Pop. 1710.

CAMARGO, a tolerably well built vil. Spain, prov. of, and 6 m. S. Santander; with a church and school. Pop. 2138.

CAMARGO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Tamaulipas, r. bank, San Juan, near its junction with the Rio Bravo del Norte, 90 m. E. by N. Monterey; lat. 26° 10′ N.; lon. 98° 30′ W. Pop. 2600.

CAMARGOS, a vil. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 6 m. N. Marianna; with a church and school, and an agricultural and mining pop. of 1000.

CAMARGUE (LA), [*Castra Mariana*, *Camaria insula*], a river isl. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, forming the delta of the Rhone. It is triangular, and is bounded E. by the branches called the Old Rhone and Great Rhone, W. by the Little Rhone, and S by the Mediterranean. Area, 250 sq. m.; length, N. to S., 25 m.; average breadth, 11. It is quite flat, and in climate and soil—the latter composed of mud banks, arid sand, or bare gravel beds, alternating with salt marshes and lagoons, raised from 2 to 7 ft. above the sea—it assimilates rather to Africa and the borders of the Nile, than to France. Even some of the animals which resort to it—the ibis, pelican, and flamingo, belong to the African continent. The ground is so impregnated with salt that the water is brackish; the surface of the soil in summer is covered with a white saline efflorescence, and when the pools are dried up, the salt forms a cake two inches thick. Here, as in the African deserts, the mirage occurs during the heats. The sea is excluded by dykes, and the waters of the Rhone are successfully used in irrigation, to counteract the effects of the salt. The most elevated parts of the soil, principally on the banks of the Rhone, are extremely fertile, and produce large quantities of wheat and red wine, while the lower parts afford an extensive tract of excellent pasturage, on which flocks of sheep and cattle, with large droves of horses, are permitted to roam; 40,000 lambs are reared annually. The horses are small but nimble, much esteemed for the saddle, and said to be descended from the Arab stock imported by the Saracens. There are several lagoons, the largest of which is that of Valcarres. From these salt and soda are manufactured. The island contains nine communes.

CAMARINES (North and South), two provs. Philippines, isl. Luzon, both occupying the S.E. limb of the island. The N. province is partly mountainous, but contains also extensive and fertile plains. The mineral products comprise gold, iron, and various kinds of marble. There are several rivers in the province, all of which abound in fish. Most of these streams are crossed by bridges, some of stone and others of bamboo, but they are little required excepting in the rainy season, the river generally being at all other times sufficiently low to be crossed on foot. The level tracts are nearly all under cultivation, and produce rice, but not sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The climate is oppressive and unhealthy, excepting in the months of January and February, when it is sufficiently agreeable. The inhabitants are remarkable for their honesty and good nature. The S. province is traversed by a chain of mountains that run throughout the whole length of the island, but is, nevertheless, more fertile than the N., producing such quantities of rice as enable its inhabitants to supply the neighbouring territories. In other particulars it resembles the N. province. Formerly the Camarines composed but one province, having been separated for administrative purposes.

CAMBAY, or Cambaja, a large seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, in the Guicowar's dominions, at the head of the gulf of same name, 85 m. N.N.W. Surat, 240 m. N. Bombay; lat. 22° 17′ N.; lon. 72° 35′ 30″ E. (R.) It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but now much decayed, in consequence of the filling up of deposits brought down by the rivers. Near the town the tides rush in with great violence, and rise from 30 to 40 ft., making it possible for large vessels to come close up at high water, though at ebb they are left dry. It has several mosques and Hindoo temples, and the remains of many more religious structures, erected by the Jains, a sect formerly predominant in this part of India. The surrounding country is fertile, producing abundance of wheat and other grains, oleaginous seeds, indigo, cotton, and excellent tobacco. Formerly, silk and chintz goods, jewellery and indigo, were exported, but the trade of the place is almost entirely limited to shipments of grain to Bombay. The silversmiths here excel in the art of embossing, which they perform by filling the article to be so ornamented with gum-lac, and punching the figures with a small chisel. Beads and other ornaments of carnelian, bloodstone, agate, and other precious stones, are also manufactured with great skill, though sometimes by very simple and primitive processes, such as rolling the stones together in bags for several weeks till they acquire a spherical form. Cambay and its territory prospered under the Moguls, and until the beginning of the present century were governed by a native prince, tributary to the Maharattas, since whose fall his rights have devolved on the British Government, to whom the present nabob pays tribute. *See Supplement.*——The GULF of Cambay is about 160 m. in length from N. to S., and at its entrance between Diu Head in Goojerat and Terrapoor Point in Concan, opposite coast, 130 m. wide, but subsequently diminishes to a breadth of about 18 or 20 m.

CAMBELLO, a vil. Indian Archipelago, isl. Ceram, peninsula Hoowamohel, on a slight bend of the shore. Though difficult of approach for ships, it is much frequented by foreigners, being the chief market for cloves.

CAMBERWELL, St. Giles, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, a suburb of London, S. side of the Thames. The VILLAGE is about 3 m. from Blackfriars Bridge, and is mostly occupied by shops. In the environs, which are very beautiful, are a number of elegant villas and mansions, the residences mostly of wealthy, and many of them retired, merchants. The new church, completed in 1844, is considered one of the most elegant Gothic structures erected in England since the 16th century. There are, besides, other places of worship under the Establishment, and a number of chapels for Dissenters, a free grammar-school, a green-coat school, with several other endowed schools and minor charities. The S. Metropolitan Cemetery, a large and well laid-out enclosure, is in this parish, which also comprehends the important hamlets of Dulwich and Peckham, and the district of St. George. Area of par. 4342 ac. Pop. 71,488.

CAMBIL, or Cambiel and Halabar, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. S. by E. Jaen, between two hills, crowned respectively by the ruinous Arab castles after which the town is named. The river Villanueva, crossed here by two bridges, divides the town into two equal parts. Its streets are tolerably well kept, and it possesses a square, parish church, endowed school, townhall, prison, store-house, and cemetery. Wine and oil are expressed, and some trade is carried on in grain and cattle. An iron foundry has also been established in a suppressed convent. Pop. 2773.

CAMBING PULO, a small isl. Flores Sea, N.E. entrance of Ombay Passage, between the islands Timor and Ombay, S. peak in lat. 8° 18′ S.; lon. 125° 29′ E. (R.) It is from 10 to 12 m. in length, and of considerable height.

CAMBODIA, or Camboja, a territory in S.E. Asia. *See* Anam and Siam.

CAMBODIA, Camboja, or Pontaipret, a tn. Siam, the anc. cap. of territory of same name, on both sides of the Mekon; lat. 13° 45′ N.; lon. 104° 20′ E. It is now greatly decayed, but the ruins of its royal palace and pagodas attest its ancient greatness. The Dutch had a factory here. *See Supp.*

CAMBODIA, or Camboja Point. The most S.E. point of Siam; lat. 8° 40′ N.; lon. 104° 55′ E.; at the entrance N. side of the Gulf of Siam. S.E. from the point a shoal flat stretches out a great way from the coast.

CAMBODIA, or Camboja, River. *See* Mekon.

CAMBORNE (St. Martin), a market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall, 11 m. N.W. Falmouth. The town, which stands prettily on the slope of a gently rising hill, and is neatly built, contains a handsome granite church, and various dissenting chapels, with a number of daily and Sunday schools. Being situated in the midst of one of the richest mining districts in the county, and in the immediate vicinity of some of its most productive tin and copper mines, it has risen of late years from insignificance to be a place of wealth and importance. The West Cornwall Railway has a station here; area of par. 6744 ac. Pop., par. and tn., 14,506.

CAMBOORIE, or Kamburi, a tn. Siam, 120 m. N.N.W. Bangkok, at the confluence of the See-sa-wat and May-manoi rivers, and for the most part along the bank of the former. It is a straggling place, comprising one long street, with several smaller diverging from it, and having in all about 500 houses, but no bazaar. It is surrounded by a wall, in which are eight gates. A brick fort constructed here is said to contain 20 guns.

CAMBRAI, or Cambray, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 33 m. S. by E. Lille, r. bank, Scheldt, a branch of which traverses the town. It is generally well built, is surrounded by walls flanked with ancient round towers, and defended by a strong citadel. The Place d'armes, at one end of which stands the Hôtel de Ville, is of great extent; and the esplanade is one of the finest in French Flanders. The Revolution of 1793 stripped Cambrai of all its principal ornaments, leaving only two out of 12 churches. The beautiful cathedral, and the tomb of its archbishop, the celebrated Fenelon, were razed to the ground. A new monument to the memory of the latter, by the sculptor David, was inaugurated, in 1825, in the present cathedral, a modern church of indifferent architecture. Cambrai is the seat of an archbishopric, tribunal of commerce, court of first resort, diocesan seminary, communal college, *societé d'emulation*, and school of design. It has a theatre, military hospital, *mont-de-piété*, and a public library, with about 30,000 volumes, and 1000 MSS.

The town has long been celebrated for its manufacture of the fine linens called, from the place, cambrics; its other manufactures are cotton goods, net, linen, and cotton yarn, starch, black soap, potato flower, and beet sugar. There are also some oil-mills, tanneries, salt refineries, bleaching grounds, and several breweries. It carries on a considerable trade in grain, oil-seeds, wool, flax, cattle, agricultural produce, and coal. The St. Quentin canal begins here, and joins the Oise at Channy.

Cambrai is the *Camaracum* of the Romans, by whom it was fortified. It is celebrated for the famous League against the republic of Venice, entered into here in 1508, and for a treaty of peace between Charles V. and Francis I., signed here in 1529. Louis XIV. took Cambrai from the Spaniards, in 1667, and it was finally confirmed to France by the treaty of Nijmegen. On June 24, 1815, it was taken by a detachment of the British army, under Sir Charles Colville, and thereafter, to 1818, was one of the principal stations of the army of occupation. Pop. 22,207.

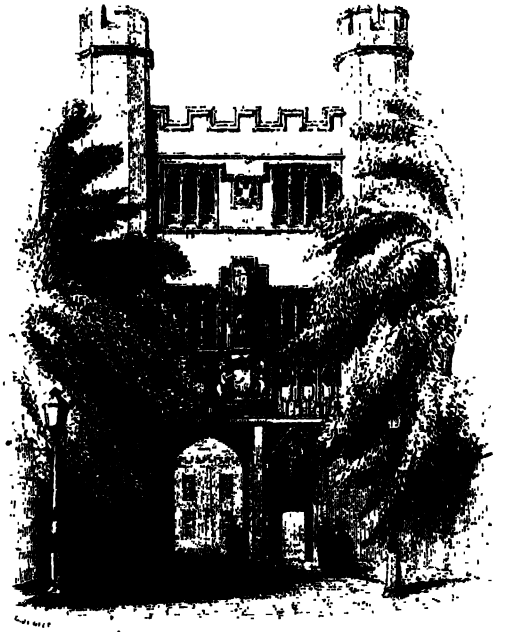
CAMBRESIS [Latin, *Cameracensium*], an anc. dist. France, about 25 m. long by 10 broad, which was once a dependency of ancient Flanders, and now forms the greater part of arrond. Cambrai, dep. Nord. It was ceded to Louis XIV., in 1678, by the treaty of Nijmegen.

CAMBRIDGE, an inland co. England, having co. Lincoln N., cos. Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford N.W., cos. Hertford and Essex S., Suffolk E., and Norfolk N.E.; greatest length, about 50 m.; greatest breadth, about 25 m.; area, 525,182 ac. The surface is, in general, flat, although somewhat elevated towards the S., where grassy downs depasture numerous sheep and cattle. About a third part of the county is under tillage, the remainder being divided between pasture and waste. That part of the county—about one-half of the whole—N. of the Ouse belongs to the isle of Ely, and is wholly within the Bedford Level (*which see*). It is fine land, intersected by numerous canals, with windmills for lifting the water into channels high enough to carry it off, and grows heavy crops of oats, wheat, flax, hemp, and cole for sheep-feeding, and possesses excellent pastures. The soil of the S. part of the county is chalky, with some parts clayey, loamy, and gravelly. N.E. and E. of the town of Cambridge is the most level chalk tract in England. The more elevated tracts yield all kinds of corn, especially barley, and also turnips. In the fens a considerable number of cattle and long-wooled sheep are grazed; and in the S. part of the county, particularly on the rich meadows on the banks of the Cam, dairy husbandry is prosecuted extensively and successfully. The butter produced here is in great demand in London, where it is sold under the name of Cambridge, and also of Epping, butter. Cambridgeshire is famous, also, for a peculiarly rich and fine flavoured description of cream cheese, made at Cottenham. A vast number of calves are reared here, also, for the London market. Agriculture is, however, on the whole, in a backward state in this county; the farm-houses poor, and the cottages miserable. There are no manufactures, excepting a little coarse potteryware; but some of the towns do a good deal of business in corn and oil. The minerals are unimportant. The principal rivers are the Ouse, which crosses the county near its centre, W. to N.E., is navigable throughout the whole of that part of its course; the Cam, or Granta, flowing S.W. to N.E., and falling into the Ouse, and navigable as far up as Cambridge; and the Nene, or Nen, which crosses the N. part of the county S.W. to N.E., and is also navigable. Besides its rivers, the county has several navigable canals; and internal communication is further facilitated by numerous good roads, and the main line of the Eastern Counties Railway, and several branches. The principal towns are Cambridge, Ely, and Wisbeach. It is divided into 18 hundreds, which, together, contain 162 parishes. The whole county returns seven representatives to parliament; three county members, two for the town of Cambridge, and two for the university. Pop. in 1851, 185,405; in 1861, 176,016; 86,568 being males, and 89,448 females.

CAMBRIDGE, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. Cambridge, 50 m. N.N.E. London, on a level tract of ground on both sides of the Cam, but the greater portion on the r. bank of that river, which is crossed by a neat cast-iron and several other public bridges, besides which, each college contiguous to the river has a private one. It is about 3 m. in length, E. to W., and about 1½ in breadth; is wanting in elegance, and, as a town, has, with exception of its celebrated university, few points of interest, and fewer of beauty. The streets, formerly narrow, winding, and irregular, are now much altered and improved, and are well paved and well lighted. The principal market place, recently much improved, is centrically situated, and consists of two spacious oblong squares, in one of which is a conduit, supplied by water from an aqueduct, at a distance of 3 m., erected for the benefit of the town, in 1614, by Hobson, livery stabler, who gave rise to the well-known proverb of 'Hobson's choice,' by adhering to a rule of letting his horses by rotation only, thus leaving the hirer no alternative but to take the one whose turn it was to go out. At the S. end of the market-place stands the guildhall, which contains several large rooms for public purposes; and near the N.W. extremity of the town is the county court-house, a spacious and handsome structure. There are, altogether, 14 parish churches in the town, and nine places of worship for different religious bodies; one for Independents, four for Methodists—Wesleyan and Primitive, and three for Baptists. With exception of St. Sepulchre's, and probably St. Mary's the Greater, there are none of the churches in any way remarkable as specimens of architecture. The former, called, from its shape, 'the round church,' was built in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In 1843, it was restored, at considerable cost, under the auspices of the Camden Society. St. Mary's church is adorned with a massive and lofty tower, crowned with four turrets. But it is to its university that Cambridge owes the interest which it excites. The buildings of this illustrious institution extend along the greater portion of the W. part of the town, between it and the Cam, to both of which they run nearly parallel. They consist of the senate-house, the university library, and schools,



ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.—From a Print by Rudge.



GATEWAY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
From Le Keux's Memorials of Cambridge.

the former containing about 300,000 volumes; the university or Pitt press, the Fitzwilliam museum, the anatomical museum, and the observatory, most of them remarkable for architectural elegance. The colleges are 17 in number, called,

respectively, St. Peter's, Clare Hall, Pembroke, Gonville and Caius, Trinity Hall, Corpus Christi, King's, Queen's, St. Catherine's Hall, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalene, Trinity, Emmanuel, Sidney Sussex, and Downing—the most recent, all of them magnificent structures. The greater number of the colleges are contiguous to each other, chiefly along the Cam river, but there are several in different parts of the town. The origin of this learned foundation is involved in obscurity, but is supposed to date from the seventh century, and to have been founded by Sigebert, a king of the East Angles. It did not, however, assume the regular corporate form of a university till about the 13th century, when the first college was erected by Henry III. In 1333, King Edward III. granted the university some important privileges; and, in 1430, Pope Martin V. invested it with exclusive ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over its own scholars. In the reign of Elizabeth, further privileges and rights were bestowed on it, all preceding grants were confirmed, and the university declared to be incorporated by the name of the chancellor, masters, and scholars. The present university comprises, as already mentioned, 17 colleges. Each college is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes, but under the control of the general laws of the university. Each furnishes members for the executive and legislative government of the university. The place of assembly is the senate-house. All persons who are masters of arts, or doctors in divinity, civil law, or physic, having their names upon the college boards, holding any university office, or being resident in the town of Cambridge, have votes in this assembly. The annual income of the university is about £5500, arising from various sources, including the produce of fees at matriculations, for degrees, &c., and the profits of the university press, but chiefly from the proceeds of the rectory of Burwell. The public professors are paid, some from the university chest, some by the Government, and others from estates left for that purpose. The degrees conferred by the university are those of doctors in divinity, civil law, and medicine, and also in the science of music; that of master of arts, and the degree of bachelor, in each of the foregoing. The academical year consists of three terms, Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter. The languages, arts, sciences, &c., taught, are Arabic, anatomy, astronomy, and geometry, botany, casuistry, chemistry, divinity, laws of England, geology, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanscrit, modern history, civil law, mathematics, medicine, mineralogy, music, natural philosophy, physic, zoology, fine arts, &c. The botanical garden, on the S.E. side of the town, occupies between three and four acres. The anatomical school contains a large collection of valuable preparations. On an eminence, at the distance of 1 m. from the college walks, on the road to Madingley, stands the observatory, which cost £19,000. The Fitzwilliam museum, bequeathed to the university by Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, is a magnificent structure, of the Corinthian order, and contains a noble collection of books, paintings, drawings, &c. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, the privilege having been granted by James I. The right of election is vested in the members of the senate, in number (in 1869) 5519. The vice-chancellor is the returning officer. The principal charitable institution is Addenbrooke's hospital, situated at the S. entrance to the town. The annual cost of its maintenance is about £2600. There are, besides, several alms-houses, minor charities, and free schools. The markets in Cambridge are well supplied with every kind of provision, but from the very great consumption of the university, the articles are comparatively dear.

The weekly market-day is Saturday. There are two fairs annually, one in June, the other in September; the former continued for a week, the latter, which is called 'Sturbridge Fair,' for 14 days; but both are now much curtailed. The principal articles brought to sale on these occasions are horses, cattle, timber, pottery, leather, cheese, hops, wool, and hardware. There are no manufactures in the town, but a considerable trade is carried on with the port of Lynn in corn, coal, timber, oil, and iron. No dramatic performances are allowed in Cambridge, but there is a theatre in the adjoining village of Barnwell, which is occasionally opened; great musical festivals, however, are often celebrated in the town, where there is a permanent musical society on a great scale. Cambridge is a town of great antiquity; in Doomsday book, where it is described as an important place, it is called Grentebrige, from one of the names of the river; the present name, derived from the modern name of the river Cam, being comparatively recent. In 871, it was burnt by the Danes, and again in 1010. Subsequently to this, it was the scene, at various periods, of events which have become matter of history, including several royal visits, and some military experiences in the time of Cromwell. Of the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror on the site of a Roman station, and some years used as the county jail, only the gateway now remains. Pop. in 1841, 24,453; in 1851, 27,815; in 1861, 26,361, a slight decrease.

CAMBRIDGE, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, on Charles's river, 3 m. N.W. Boston. It is the seat of Harvard University, the oldest and best endowed literary institution in the U. States, possessing a library which contains upwards of 150,000 volumes; an excellent philosophical and chemical apparatus, cabinet of minerals, anatomical museum, and botanic garden. A law school, theological seminary, and medical school, are attached to the institution. The attendance of students in 1863 was 814. Besides the university buildings, which are extensive and commodious, though irregularly built, Cambridge contains an arsenal, 20 churches, several banks, rope factories, and numerous lumber yards. Many of the private mansions are elegant and spacious. Pop. 26,060.——Several other towns of the U. States have the same name.

CAMBRIDGE GULF, N.W. Australia, between Caper Dussejour and Domett; lat. 14° 45′ S. It is about 20 m. wide at its entrance, and runs about 75 m. inland.

CAMBRILS, a tn. and port, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 12 m. W.S.W. Tarragona, on a hill slope, and surrounded by decayed walls. It has a parish church, chapel, townhall, custom house, two schools, an hospital, a cemetery, cavalry barracks, and prison. Wine, brandy, bricks, and tiles, are manufactured, and fishing is carried on. Only small vessels visit the port. Pop. 2254.

CAMBUSLANG, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Lanark. The VILLAGE lies on a rising ground, 4 m. S.E. Glasgow, and is a station on the Hamilton railway. It has an Established church and school, and is inhabited chiefly by weavers and miners; but is chiefly noted for the 'Cambuslang work,' a remarkable revival in religion, which took place in 1742, under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. M'Culloch.——The PARISH is about 3 m. square, and abounds in freestone, coal, and limestone. Pop. 3647.

CAMBUSNETHAN, par. Scot. Lanark; 12 m. by 3. Pop. in 1851, 8621; in 1861, 14,601.

CAMBYNA, an isl. Flores Sea, S. coast of the S.E. peninsula of Celebes. Centre peak in about lat. 5° 21′ S.; lon. 121° 57′ E. It is about 24 m. long, S.W. to N.E., about 20 broad, and rises steep and rugged from its W. extremity. It is inhabited and cultivated.

CAMDEN:—1, A city and river port, U. States, New Jersey, l. bank Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, and 29 m. S.W. Trenton. It has ten churches, an academy, many schools, three printing-offices, and several factories. A railway leads to New York, and another to Woodbury, and communication with Philadelphia is maintained by three ferries. *See Supplement.*—2, A tn. U. States, S. Carolina, 25 m. N.E. Columbia, l. bank Wateree, which is passed by a bridge 1¼ m. S.W. the village. It has four churches, an academy, court-house, jail, and other public buildings. In the neighbourhood is an extensive cotton factory. A battle was fought here in 1780 between General Gates and Lord Cornwallis; and another in 1781 between General Greene and Lord Rawdon. *See Supplement.*

CAMDEN, a maritime co. New S. Wales. 65 m. in length, and 41 in breadth; area, 1,400,320 ac. The surface presents a continuous succession of hill and dale; with large tracts unsurpassed in fertility; of these, the principal are the 'Cow Pastures,' so called from the large herd of cattle found there, the produce of a few runaway animals that had escaped soon after the foundation of the colony. The beautiful and picturesque region of Illawarra or the Five Islands, is in this county; it comprises 150,000 ac., and extends, N. and S., 18 m. along the coast. There are some fine lakes in the county, the scenery around which is very beautiful. Camden returns one member to the Legislative Council. The county

town is Berrima. The stock has been estimated at 5598 horses, 33,433 head of horned cattle, 3510 pigs, and 35,117 sheep. Pop. 8323.

CAMDEN-TOWN, an extensive suburb of London, par. St. Pancras, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. N.W. St. Paul's. The houses, which are in general of recent erection, are regular and substantial buildings; while in the upper part, the crescent, terrace, and other ranges, have a handsome appearance, and command a pleasing, though limited view of the Hampstead and Highgate hills. Camden-Town is intersected by the North-western Railway, which has a station here of immense extent. Besides the chapel, a handsome brick edifice, erected in 1828, there are two churches, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. There are also a veterinary college, a museum, an infirmary, a range of alms-houses for decayed journeymen tailors, and an orphan working-school.

CAMEL, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, *Queen Camel;* 2498 ac. Pop. 772.—2, *West Camel;* 1953 ac. Pop. 376.

CAMELEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1633 ac. Pop. 594.

CAMELFORD, a small market tn. and bor. England, co. Cornwall, on the Camel, 28 m. N.W. Plymouth. The streets are spacious and well paved; but the houses are, in general, very indifferent. It has a townhall, erected by the Duke of Bedford; a free-school, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It was disfranchised by the Reform Act. Previous to that period, it sent two members to the House of Commons, and had done so from the time of Edward VI. Pop. 705.

CAMELON, a vil. Scotland, co. Stirling, 1½ m. N.W. Falkirk, on the line of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Nail making is the chief employment. Pop. 1340.

CAMEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. Arensberg, 25 m. S. Münster, on the Seseké. It contains two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic. The inhabitants live by agriculture and the ordinary handicrafts. Pop. 2383.

CAMENZ, a tn. Saxony, circle, Bautzen, l. bank, White Elster, 20 m. N.E. Dresden. It contains several churches, one of them the Marienkirche, in the Gothic style, particularly handsome, and richly adorned; a library, a grammar-school, and several charitable endowments; and has considerable manufactures of earthenware, tobacco, and starch, several dyeworks and tanneries, numerous mills, a weekly and two yearly markets. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1842. Lessing, the poet, was born here, June 22, 1729. An hospital was dedicated to his memory in 1826. Pop. 4000.

CAMERI, a tn. Sardinian States, prov. of, and 4 m. N.N.E. Novara, near the Tessin. It has several churches, and manufactures linen. Pop. 3000.

CAMERINO [anc. *Camerinum*], a tn. Italy, 41 m. S.W. Ancona; seat of an archbishopric, and of a district court. The town stands on a hill, and contains some good public buildings, among which are the archiepiscopal palace, a handsome edifice, surrounded with pillars; the cathedral, a spacious structure; and the church of Omanzia, which contains some fine pictures by the great masters. In the principal square there is a bronze statue of Pope Sixtus V. There are also 12 monasteries, seven convents, and a university, founded in 1727. Silk is both produced and manufactured in the town, and forms an article of commerce. Pop. 5000.

CAMERON, par. Scot. Fife; 4 m. square. Pop. 1207.

CAMEROONS, MOUNTAIN and RIVER. The MOUNTAIN of Cameroons occupies the N.E. angle of the Bight of Biafra, W. Africa; lat. 4° 15′ N.; lon. 9° 7′ E. Its base is 20 m. in diameter, and its loftiest peak is 13,000 ft. high; it is covered nearly to the summit with trees of luxuriant growth, and seems to form the commencement of a range of volcanic hills stretching N.E., and uniting with the Mountains of the Moon, at lat. 6° N.; lon. 12° 20′ E. At a short distance S.S.E. from the Cameroons Mountain is the estuary of the Cameroons river, which is the receptacle also of several other streams. It is a fine river, having an average breadth, before it reaches the estuary, of about 400 yards, with a depth in the dry season varying from 2 to 20 ft. The r. bank of the stream is low and swampy for several miles towards the base of the mountain, covered in most parts with mangroves, and intersected by numerous creeks, while the l. bank rises at once from the waterside to the height of about 50 ft. There are several large and thriving towns on the river, through which an extensive trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. The latter is of a superior quality, and the former generally very large, and also of excellent kind. The supply of ivory is said to be inexhaustible, 60 tons having been procured in one season. It is here all taken from dead elephants, who, in search of water, have perished in a vast morass about 200 m. inland S.E. from Cameroons. *See Supplement.*

CAMERTON, a par. and vil. England, co. Somerset. The VILLAGE lies in a valley 8 m. W. Bath, and is intersected by the Somersetshire coal canal. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the collieries. 1748 ac. Pop. 1368.

CAMETA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, l. bank, Tocantins, near its mouth, 80 m. S.E. Belém. It has two churches and an hospital; and is a depot for goods brought down the Tocantins and other streams, and a place of resort for vessels ascending these streams. It is a populous, flourishing town, whose inhabitants are devoted to agriculture, commerce, and navigation. Pop., including its district, which is extensive and fertile, 20,000.

CAMIGUIN ISLANDS:—1, One of the Babuyanes islands off the N. coast of Luzon; lat. 18° 54′ N.; lon. 121° 53′ E. (B.); from 7 to 9 m. long, high and hilly. The S. part is formed of a high mountain, formerly a volcano, visible at 60 m. distance. The shore is lined with coral rocks, and on the E. and N. sides the land is low close to the sea. On the W. side of the island, S. of its centre, is the port of San Pio Quinto, formed by a concavity in the land, about 3 m. wide, and 1½ inland, sheltered from the sea by an island of the same name, which lies in the middle of the entrance. It is the only place amongst these islands where a large ship can be considered at all safe.——2, One of the smallest of the Philippines, on the N.W. coast of Mindanao; lat. 8° 59′ N.; lon. 124° 20′ E. (B.) It is high, having a knob on its centre that may be seen 60 m. off.

CAMINHA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Minho, dist. Moncão, on a tongue of land, l. bank, and near the embouchure of the Minho, 30 m. N.W. Braga; lat. 41° 52′ 42″ N.; lon. 8° 45′ W. (B.) It is strongly fortified, but being commanded by a neighbouring hill could not be successfully defended. It contains two churches, three monasteries, two hospitals, and a poorhouse. The harbour is spacious, but is encumbered by a bar, which renders it inaccessible to any but small vessels. The inhabitants depend chiefly on fishing and salt making. Pop. 1272.

CAMISANO, two tns. Italy:—1, A tn., gov. Venice, prov. Vicenza, cap. dist. of same name, 11 m. N.W. Padua. It has a parish and a subsidiary church, and an hospital. Pop. 2800.—2, A tn. and com., gov. Milan, prov. Lodi, dist. of, and 6 m. N.N.E. Crema. Pop. 881.

CAMLIN, par. Irel. Antrim; 5709 ac. Pop. 1819.

CAMMERINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1806 ac. P. 141.

CAMMERTON, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3727 ac. P. 1026.

CAMMIN, or KAMMIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circle of same name, on the Divenow, 5 m. from its mouth on the shores of the Baltic, 38 m. N.N.E. Stettin. It is surrounded with walls, with three gates, and has three suburbs, a cathedral, built in 1124, two other churches, four poorhouses, and a spacious market-place. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and fishing. Cammin is of Wendish origin, and was formerly the seat of a bishopric, which was suppressed in 1648. Pop. 3176.——The CIRCLE, area, 478 geo. sq. m., with exception of the downs along the shores of the Baltic, is flat, and the soil a sandy loam. Pop. 84,686.

CAMOLIN, a small tn. Ireland, co. of, and 21 m. N. Wexford, r. bank Bann; consisting of one long regular street of stone houses on one side, and mud cabins on the other. Besides the parish church, it has a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house. Pop. 510.

CAMONICA, or VALLE CAMONICA, a valley, Italy, Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, formed by two branches of a ramification of the Rhætian Alps, and stretching about 50 m. from N.N.E. to S.S.W. along both branches of the Ollio, and as far as the Lake of Iseo. It lies in one of the chief lines of communication between Italy and the Tyrol, is in general well cultivated, and abounds in iron, gives indication both of copper and lead, and has quarries of finely variegated marble, gypsum, and slate. The inhabitants, now about 50,000, were anciently called *Camuni.*

CAMORTA, Car Morta, or Nicavari, one of the Nicobar islands, Gulf of Bengal; lat 8° 2′ N.; lon. 93° 40′ E.; length, N. to S. 16 m.; breadth, 2 to 5 m. It is separated by a narrow channel from Noncowry, and along with that island forms Noncowry harbour, which is very capacious, and fit to shelter a large fleet from the winds. Camorta is lofty near the harbour, particularly on the W. side, where the principal village stands, at the foot of a precipice; but towards the N. and the centre it is flat, and contains a rich soil, which not only affords good pasturage but spontaneously grows yams, pine apples, plantains, guavas, and sugar-canes. Near the S.W. point is a lagoon, which extends far into the island. In the forests are several sorts of poon trees fit for masts. Camorta, notwithstanding its fertility, is thinly inhabited.

CAMPAGNA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Salerno, surrounded by high mountains. It is the seat of a bishopric, and contains a superb cathedral, three parish churches, several convents, a college, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*; and has some trade, and a large fair, held August 1. Pop. 8192.

CAMPAGNA-DI-Roma, an extensive district, Italy, nearly corresponding with the ancient *Latium*, and with the modern deleg. Frosinone, and S.E. of the present Roman territory. It stretches S.W. along the shores of the Mediterranean, from the banks of the Tiber to Terracina, on the frontiers of Naples, and backwards to offsets of the Apennines; greatest length, about 60 m.; average length, 40 m. It is a low undulating tract, almost nowhere 200 ft. above the level of the sea; of a gloomy and desolate appearance, abounding with swamps, which exhale pestilential *malaria*, and give the unhappy inhabitants exposed to them a frightful and disgusting appearance, exhibiting all the united symptoms of dropsy, jaundice, and ague. Great part of this district must, in all ages, have been unhealthy; but there cannot be a doubt that the desolation now extends over parts of the country once well cultivated and densely peopled.

CAMPAGNATICO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 15 m. N.E. Grosseto, on the summit and side of a hill 840 ft. above the sea, near r. bank, Ombrone; tolerably well built, defended by a castle; has an ancient parish church, municipal buildings, and several oil and wine presses. Pop. 994.

CAMPAGNOLA, a vil. Italy, duchy, Modena, prov. of, and 12 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 2000.

CAMPAN, a tn. France, dep. Hautes Pyrenées, 16 m. S.S.E. Tarbes, l. bank, Adour, in the beautiful valley to which it gives its name. The houses, mostly built of the marble found in the vicinity, are remarkably neat and clean. One street stretches along the river, and another along the road to Bigorre. In the place or square is a handsome fountain, with marble basins. Woollen stuffs and paper are manufactured. In the vicinity is a remarkable stalactite grotto, and green marble of a fine quality is obtained. Pop. 3442.

CAMPANA, an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Patagonia; S. extremity, in lat. 49° 10′ S.; lon. 76° W. It is about 50 m. in length, N. to S., and 10 in breadth.

CAMPANA (La), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. N.E. by E. Seville, l. bank, Madre-Vieja, an affluent of the Guadalquiver. It has two squares, a parish church, two endowed schools, a townhall, insecure and unhealthy prison, public storehouse, cemetery, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, brick-making, expressing oil, cultivating grain, and rearing cattle. Pop. 5380.

CAMPANARIO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 62 m. E. by S. Badajos, 8 m. N.N.W. Castuera; with narrow, ill-built, and neglected streets; a parish church, chapel of ease, two endowed schools, a town-house, and prison, and a deserted hospital. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, esparto ropes, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, wool, and esparto. Pop. 5406.

CAMPANET, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 22 m. N.E. Palma, on a rising ground; with well-built houses, a square, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery. Pop. 2188.

CAMPANHA, a city, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 230 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro; lat. 21° 45′ S.; lon. 46° 50′ W. The principal streets run N. and S., and others cross them at right angles; houses chiefly of earth, and generally surrounded by gardens, contrasting curiously with the arid bare hills by which the town is encircled, cut up by the excavations whence the gold has been taken. It has a townhouse and prison, five churches, an hospital, a Latin and a primary school, and a theatre. In the vicinity are several thermal springs. Pop., engaged in agriculture and mining, 3000.

CAMPBELL ISLAND, a mountainous isl., S. Pacific, 30 m. in circumference, 120 m. S. Auckland Islands; lat. (S. harbour) 52° 34′ 24″ S.; lon. 169° 12′ 42″ E. (R.); discovered, in 1810, by Frederick Hazelburgh, in the brig *Perseverance*. It has several good harbours, of which two on the E. side are the best. Perseverance harbour, the more S. of these two, runs about 4 m inland; the upper part land-locked, with good anchorage for 100 ships to lie in safety; and wood and water in abundance; rise and fall of tides, at neap, 43 inches. This island, like the Auckland group, is of volcanic formation; and subject to sudden and violent squalls, the prostrate condition of the trees sufficiently indicating the prevailing power of the westerly storms. 'Its iron-bound coast, and rocky mountains, whose summits appear to the eye bare of vegetation, give it the aspect of a very desolate and unproductive rock; and it is not until the quiet harbours are opened that any green hue, save a few grassy spots, is seen. In these narrow bays, a belt of brushwood, composed of trees in a very stunted state, form a verdant line close to the beach.'—(Hooker.) There are neither quadrupeds nor land-birds; but the albatross is plentiful, and seals are found on its coasts.—(Ross's *Antarctic Expedition*.)

CAMPBELTON.—1, A seaport tn., royal bor., and par. Scotland, co. Argyle. The town stands on a loch or bay of same name; lat. 55° 23′ 30″ N.; lon 5° 35′ 30″ W.; extending along the curved shore in the form of a crescent, the principal part, however, being on the S.W. side. It has two Established, one U. Presbyterian, and two Free churches, with Independent, Episcopal, and R. Catholic chapels, several week-day and Sabbath-schools, and a ragged school, established 1850. It has also an athenæum, and a handsome new jail. In the centre of the main street is an ancient stone cross or obelisk of the 12th century, supposed to have been brought from Iona. The town is well supplied with water, by gravitation, brought a distance of 1½ m.; and well lighted with gas. The mill-wright business is carried on to a considerable extent; and there is a woollen manufactory, a tannery, &c. The herring-fishery is prosecuted with activity, and so also is the white-fishing; but the distillation of malt-whisky is the staple business of the place, there being 24 distilleries in the town and its immediate vicinity. The spirit is of superior quality, and brings a high price in the market; about 1,000,000 gallons are sent annually to Glasgow alone. There are good quays on either side of the harbour. The number of vessels registered at the port in 1868 was 30; tonn. 1518. Regular communication by steam-vessels is maintained with Glasgow and Ayr. The principal imports are barley, yeast, coals, timber, iron, and general merchandise; the exports are whisky, malt, black cattle, sheep, and horses, turnips, beans, butter, cheese, and fish, and formerly potatoes. It unites with Oban, Inverary, Irvine, and Ayr, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop., including the village of Dalintober, which joins the town, 6033.—The bay or loch, as it is called, is about 2 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, with a depth of 3 to 15 fathoms water. It is at once one of the most beautiful and secure harbours in the W. of Scotland, being land-locked by Davar Island.—The parish, extending across all the peninsula, is about 11 m. by 9. Pop. 8149. —2, A borough tn. New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 25 m. S.W. Sydney. Pop. 541.

CAMPDEN-Chipping, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester, 16 m. N.E. Cheltenham. The town lies in a fertile dell, surrounded by richly-wooded hills on all sides but the S.E.; and consists chiefly of one street, about 1 m. long; houses in general ancient, many of them in the Elizabethan style. There are a parish church, and meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Baptists; a free grammar-school, founded in 1487; a school for girls, and a national school for boys; and almshouses, endowed by the first Viscount Campden. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists. Area of par. 4660 ac. Pop. 1975.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CAMPEACHY, or Campeche, a seaport tn. Mexico, since division of Yucatan, cap. state of same name; lat. 19° 50′ N.; lon. 90° 33′ W. (R.); W. coast, peninsula of

Yucatan, on a bay of its own name, and strongly fortified. It is wholly built of hewn calcareous stone; but the streets are narrow, irregular, ill-paved, and dirty. Most of the private houses are only of one story, but the public buildings on the square are of two stories, and are tastefully ornamented and painted. It contains six churches, and six convents, the walls of one of which bear the marks of the injury sustained by a siege in 1840. It has also a college, with six professors; and a theatre, one of the most beautiful edifices in the town. The principal suburbs, each of which has its own church, are San Roman to the S., and Guadaloupe and San Francisco to the N. The market is well furnished with fruit, vegetables, and fish; but provisions are much dearer here than in the other parts of the State. The town derives its chief importance from the exportation of logwood, termed Campeachy-wood, and wax. The wood (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*) is cut down in several places, but especially on the banks of the Rio Champoton, S. of the town; and the wax is procured from the wild stingless bees which are found in the country to the E. The other products are salt, rice, and sugar; marble of good quality is found. The only important manufacture is that of cigars. The harbour is capacious, but shallow, and vessels drawing more than 6 ft. must anchor 3 m. from the shore. Notwithstanding of this disadvantage, vessels measuring 100 feet of keel are built here, and launched by ingenious contrivances. The climate is healthy; and though the heat at noon is extreme, yet the land-breeze in the morning, and the sea-breeze in the evening, render the atmosphere at those periods exceedingly agreeable. During the rainy season, agues prevail. Campeachy stands on a series of subterranean caverns, excavated by the ancient Mayas. In the neighbourhood are numerous interesting ruins. Pop. 18,006.

CAMPEGINE, a tn., duchy, Modena, dist. of, and about 8 m. W. Reggio, near the frontiers of Parma, r. bank, Enza. It is remarkable from the number of fountains which it contains. Pop. about 2000.

CAMPERDUIN, or CAMPERDOWN, sandy hills or downs, Holland, prov. N. Holland, between the N. sea and the small village of Camp, off which the British, under Admiral Duncan, gained a hard-won victory over the Dutch, under De Winter, October 11, 1797.

CAMPI.—1, a dist., Italy, Tuscany, in the Val d'Arno, below Florence, containing several villages of the same name, the inhabitants of which are almost entirely employed in preparing the fine Tuscan straw; and, in consequence of the demand for their staple, have, in recent times, rapidly increased. Pop. 9782.—2, a tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Otranto, 9 m. W.N.W. Lecce; with a handsome collegiate church. Pop. 4101.

CAMPIGLIA-DI-MAREMMA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 34 m. N.W. Grosseto, 18 m. S. by E. Cecina; surrounded by walls, entered by four gates, and defended by a fortress. It has two churches, a large hospital, and municipal buildings; two annual fairs are held in May and August. Pop. 3057.

CAMPILLO, numerous tns. and vils. Spain, of which the chief are:—1, *Campillo de Altobuey*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. by S. Cuenca; with level, clean, and well-paved streets; a parish church, four conventual churches, two schools, a townhall, prison, and storehouse. Manufactures:—leather, oil, and wine, shoes, and sieves. An annual fair is held in September. Pop. 3149.—2. *Campillo de Arenas*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. S. by W. Jaen, having a church, townhouse, school, and prison. Pop. 1121.—3, *Campillo de Llerena*, a tn. Estremadura, prov. Badajos, 24 m. E.N.E. Llerena; possessing a church, townhall, and prison, two schools, a storehouse, and agricultural pop. of 1002.—4, *Campillo de la Jara*, a vil. New Castile, prov. of, and 58 m. S.W. by W. Toledo. Pop. 1012.—5, *Campillo de Ranas*, a vil. New Castile, prov. of, and 29 m. N. by W. Guadalajara. Pop. 515.—6, *Campillo*, a vil., prov. of, and 28 m. N. by E. Leon. Pop. 416.—(Madoz.)

CAMPILLOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 35 m. N.W. by N. Malaga; in a plain, near the source of the brook Rincon. It has wide and paved streets, three squares, a large Doric parish church, a chapel, townhouse, prison, four schools, a poorhouse, extensive storehouse, fine fountain, and spacious cemetery. Manufactures:—woollen fabrics, leather, oil, &c. Trade:—wool, grain, fruits, cattle, and gypsum, the last extracted from a quarry in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4410.

CAMPINA-GRANDE, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 75 m. W.N.W. Paraiba. The greater number of its houses are of earth, except the new ones, and the townhall. It has a church and two schools; and, along with its district, suffers from a defective supply of water, which has, on various occasions, caused considerable emigrations. Pop. tn. and dist. 5000.

CAMPINAS, a city, Brazil, prov. of, and 70 m. N. São Paulo, in a fertile sugar district, in which are numerous sugar-mills and distilleries—the products from which are exported on mules to Santos. Pop. tn. and dist. 6000.

CAMPINE [Flemish, *Kempen* or *Kempenland*], an extensive arid and sandy tract, forming part of the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg, together with a narrow portion of Brabant, in Belgium, and continued into Holland. The greatest industry has been employed to reclaim it, but about 300,000 ac. still remain waste. *See* BELGIUM.

CAMPIO FORMIO, or CAMPO FORMIDO, a market tn. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, dist. Udina, 66 m. N.E. Venice. It has a parish church, and numerous mills along the canal of Roja, and is famous for the peace of 1797, between Austria and France, which bears its name. Pop. 1650.

CAMPLI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 5 m. N. Teramo. It has a cathedral, three churches, an abbey, several convents, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. Pop 7125.

CAMPO:—1, A vil. Tuscany, S.W. coast isl. Elba; on a gulf of same name, 7 m. S.W. Porto Ferrajo. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1700.——The name CAMPO is given to a considerable district of the S.W. part of the island, commencing at Ancona.——2, A vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Reggio. The chief employment is the rearing of silk-worms. Pop. 1942.

CAMPO, numerous tns. and vils. Spain:—1, *Campo de Criptana*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 22 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real, in an extensive plain, at the foot of a small ridge or sierra; with well-built houses, clean, wide, and paved streets, a principal and six smaller squares, a spacious Gothic church, Latin and three endowed schools, an hospital, townhouse, police-court, prison, public storehouse, and cemetery. Weaving, dyeing, expressing oil and wine, and husbandry, employ the people. Pop. 5230.—2, *Campo*, a tn. Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 12 m. N. Coria; with a church, townhall, three schools, a prison, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, cloth, soap, oil, and wine. Pop. 2629.—3, *Campo* (*Sta Maria del*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 38 m. S. by W. Cuenca; possessing a church, townhouse, two endowed schools, and a prison. Pop. 1519.—4, *Campo* (*Sta Maria del*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 21 m. S.W. Burgos; having a church, townhall, Latin and two other schools, hospital, orphan asylum, prison, and cemetery. Pop. 991.—5, *Campo*, a vil. Valencia, prov. of, and 30 m. N. by W. Alicante. Pop. 1473.—6, *Campo Frio*, a vil. Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.N.E. Huelva. Pop. 828.—(Madoz.)

CAMPO-LARGO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, l. bank, Rio Grande, about 90 m. above its junction with the São Francisco; lat. 12° 50′ S.; lon. 45° 10′ W.; with a church, townhouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. tn. and dist. chiefly labourers, 3000.

CAMPO-MAIOR, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piauhi, 152 m. S.S.W. Parnaiba, on the Surubim, near a lake abounding in fish. It has two churches, a school, and resident magistrates. Its district is large, watered by the river Longa, and the streams Surubim and Martahoan. Pop., engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, 5000.

CAMPO-MAIOR-DE-QUIXERAMOBIM, a tn. Brazil, interior of prov. Ceara, 180 m. S.S.W. Forte or Ceara; lat. 6° 10′ S.; lon. 39° 20′ W.; r. bank, Quixeramobim—an affluent of the Jaguaribe. Like all others in the interior of this province, it is a poor town; but still, both its trade and population are increasing. It has a beautiful church, a townhouse, prison, a primary and a Latin school. Its territory is traversed by rivers and rivulets that dry up annually; the lower grounds are not arable, but the higher ones are fertile. In the warm and the rainy season, the inhabitants descend to the level country, and feed numerous herds of cattle, which find a ready market in Pernambuco. Pop. tn. and dist. 8000.

CAMPO-MAYOR, a fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Spanish frontiers, dist. of, and 12 m. N.N.E. Elvas, and 15 m. N.W. Badajos. The streets are narrow and dirty; it has a church, two convents, an hospital, and a workhouse. In 1723 the gunpowder magazine accidentally blew up, destroying a great part of the town and castle, and killing many of the inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1801. Pop. 4618.——Several other small places in Portugal have the name of CAMPO.

CAMPO SAN PIETRO, or CAMPO SAMPIERRO, a tn. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. of, and 12 m. N.N.E. Padua, r. bank Musone. It has manufactures of linen, and several tanneries. Pop. 2400.

CAMPO SANTO, a tn., duchy, Modena, gov. of, and 15 m. N.N.E. the town of Modena, l. bank, Panaro. It has an annual fair of three days. A fierce battle was fought here, between the Spaniards and Austrians, in 1743. Pop. 2000.

CAMPOS, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 22 m. E.S.E. Palma, 6 m. from the sea. The houses are generally well built; and the town contains a square, parish church, handsome chapel, two schools, a townhouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, brandy, wine, oil, and refined salt. Trade:—fruit, brandy, and salt. There are thermal springs and baths in the environs. Pop. 2796.——Several other places in Spain have the same name.

CAMPOS-DOS-GOITACAZES, or SÃO SALVADOR-DOS-CAMPOS, a city, Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, on a plain, r. bank, Parahiba, 20 m. W. São-João-da-Praia; lat. 21° 40′ S.; lon. 41° 30′ W. It contains 1500 houses, chiefly of earth, only the principal streets are paved, but all are lighted with lamps. It has a townhall, prison, several churches, a primary and a Latin school; and a school of mathematics, philosophy, rhetoric, and French. The port only admits small vessels; and, during the rains, when the river is swollen, many small coasters arrive. An active trade with Rio-de-Janeiro is carried on in sugar, coffee, brandy, building materials, &c. The district is extensive; sugar is the chief crop, though rice, millet, beans, and manihoc, are also raised; and a considerable number of cattle and horses reared. Pop. tn., 4000, dist. 40,000.

CAMPOS-NOVOS, a vil. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, dist. of, and 20 m. N. Cabo Frio. A small place, in a ruinous condition.

CAMPOBASSO, a tn. Naples, cap. prov. same name, on a hill slope, 52 m. N.E. Naples. It is fortified, and is the seat of criminal and civil courts; has a collegiate church, four parish churches, several convents, two colleges, an hospital, and an almshouse. The cutlery manufactured here is said to be the best in Naples. The town is favourably placed for business, on the road from the capital to the Adriatic. Two fairs are held annually. Pop. 8330.

CAMPOBELLO, a fertile isl. New Brunswick, at the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay; lat. 44° 57′ N.; lon. 66° 55′ W. (R.); with a light on its N. point 60 ft. high, separated on the S.W. from Lubec by a strait, called the Narrows. This island is about 9 m. long, and from 1 to 3 broad; is for the most part in a state of cultivation, has several fine harbours, particularly that of Harbour de Lute; produces timber, and carries on a considerable trade in fish and gypsum.

CAMPOBELLO, a tn. Sicily, Val di Trapani, dist. Mazzara. Pop. 2985.

CAMPOLIETO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Campobasso. It occupies two small hills, and makes a very good wine. Pop. 2410.

CAMPOSANO, a vil. Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and 2 m. N. Nola. The chief employment is the rearing of silk-worms. In August there is an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 1495.

CAMPSALL, par. and vil. Eng. York, W. Riding; houses of stone; 9390 ac. Pop. 2113.

CAMPSEY-ASH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1813 ac. Pop. 371.

CAMPSIE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Stirling. The VILLAGE is 10 m. N. Glasgow, picturesquely situated at the base of the Campsie fells, hills of moderate elevation. Near the village are the Kirkton glen, and Fin glen, much visited from Glasgow and the surrounding country, for their picturesque beauty.——The PARISH, 7 m. by 6 m., is rich in coal and alum, and has extensive printfields, bleachfields, and chemical works. Pop. 6918.

CAMSINGMOON, a seaport, China, prov. Kwang-tong or Canton, about half-way between Macao and Bocca Tigris; on a small island, called Keeow, 35 m. N. Hong-kong; lat. 22° 30′ N.; lon. 113° 40′ E. It has a tolerable harbour, which used to be much resorted to by opium vessels, and now serves as a convenient depot. Since 1844, a considerable native trading town has sprung up about it. There is a European hotel in the place. Pop. about 5000.

CAMTOOS RIVER, a river, Cape of Good Hope, S.E. coast, dist. Uitenhage; one of the largest rivers in the colony. It is formed by the junction of the Salt and Karreeka rivers, which unite at lat. 33° 5′ S.; lon. 22° 35′ E. From this point it flows in a S.S.E. direction, and falls into St. Francis Bay, in lat. 34° S.; lon. 25° 7′ E.; entire course, about 105 m.; its largest tributary is the Kouga, which joins it about 30 m. from its embouchure. It is about 220 yards wide a little above its mouth, its waters beautifully clear, and its l. bank is here skirted by a chain of wooded hills. The Camtoos was, at a former period, the E. limit of the colony.

CANADA, DOMINION OF, an extensive territory, N. America, belonging to the British, comprehending the provinces of Ontario and Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower, or Western and Eastern Canada, separated by the Ottawa, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, united in 1867. We shall here give an account of Ontario and Quebec provs. under the older names of Upper and Lower, or W. and E. Canada, or of Canada alone when both together are meant.

Canada presents an approximation to the form of an equilateral triangle, the base of which may be considered as being represented by the 50th parallel of N. lat. and the apex by Point Pelee—the termination of a long peninsula which projects into Lake Erie; lat. 41° 47′ N. The extreme E. point is generally deemed to be Cape Gaspe in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; lon. 64° 10′ W. (R.) The W. limit is undetermined, but is supposed to extend to about lon. 90° or 90° 30′ W.

The E. side of the triangle to which the general outline of the territory has been assimilated, and which comprises Lower or E. Canada, and the peninsular portion of W. Canada, is formed by the N. shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, to about lon. 70° W., after which the State of Maine and New Brunswick mark its S.E. limit. The W. side, again, comprising Upper or W. Canada, is formed by the N. shores of Lakes Superior and Huron. The length of the former, from S.W. to N.E., is about 600 m., breadth about 300 m.; length of the latter, from S.E. to N.W., about 750 m.; breadth, between 200 and 300 m., exclusive of the peninsular portion, which terminates in Lake Erie, and which is 280 m. in length, with an average breadth of between 40 and 50 m. The entire length of the territory, that is, of both Canadas, from E. to W. or from Cape Gaspe to lon. 90° 30′ W., is from 1200 to 1300 m., and its average breadth, from N. to S., between 200 and 300 m. It is but proper to add, that, as the boundaries of Canada are not precisely determined on any side but the S., various limits will be found assigned to it by various authorities in all other directions.

Upper Canada, though by no means so level as it has been represented, is characterized by a general evenness of surface—there being few great elevations, with exception of a table ridge of considerable height, which stretches S.E. and N.W., forming a water-shed between Lakes Superior and Huron, to which it runs parallel at a distance of about 70 m., and the S. portion of Hudson's Bay, called St. James's Bay. A similar water-shed traverses Lower Canada also, as is indicated by the opposite courses of its rivers—a series of which flow S.S.E. towards the St. Lawrence, while another pours into St. James's Bay—both emanating from a common centre. The existence of this water-shed has, however, been doubted; and it has been alleged as not improbable, that the rivers here, as in other parts of N. America, have their origin in lakes which lie in a plain of a nearly level surface, and are situate at nearly the same elevation above the level of the sea.

Upper Canada, though much more fertile than Lower Canada, is inferior to it as regards romantic and picturesque scenery. The physical features of the latter, generally, are varied and grand, consisting of boundless forests, magnificent rivers and lakes, extensive prairies, bold, rocky heights, and foaming cataracts, diversified by cultivated fields, pretty villages and settlements, some of them stretching up along

mountains; fertile islands, with neat white cottages, rich pastures, and well-fed flocks. This beautiful appearance, however, changes to a very different character in winter. After a heavy fall of snow, succeeded by rain and a partial thaw, a strong frost coats the trees and all their branches with transparent ice, often an inch thick, weighing on them so heavily, that in a tempest whole forests are laid prostrate, with tremendous noise and uproar. Nothing, however, can be imagined more brilliant and beautiful than the effect of sunshine in a calm day, on the frozen boughs, where every particle of the icy crystals sparkles, and nature seems decked in diamonds.

Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes.—The mountains of Canada are confined entirely to Lower or E. Canada, the elevations in the W. province not attaining that dignity. The principal ranges stretch from S.W. to N.E., and lie nearly parallel to each other. They consist of the Green Mountains, so called from the pine forests that cover their slopes, which, from the latitude of Quebec, follow nearly the course of the St. Lawrence, on the S. side of which they are situated, and terminate on the gulf of the same name, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspe Point. On the N. side of the river is a corresponding range, which forms undulating ridges of about 1000 ft. in elevation, the Mealy Mountains, stretching from about lat. 75° W., to Sandwich Bay, computed to be about 1500 ft. high, and always covered with snow, and the Wotchish Mountains, a short range of crescent form, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. The rocky masses connected with the mountain chains that line the St. Lawrence river, advance in many places close to the stream, forming precipitous cliffs, frequently 200 and 300 ft. high. The rivers of Canada, as elsewhere remarked, N. of the St. Lawrence, and the lakes, nearly all flow either N. or S., as they originate in the N. or S. slopes of the water-shed, by which both provinces are traversed, the one from N.W to S.E., the other from S.W. to N.E. As this elevated ground approaches nearer to the lakes, and to the St. Lawrence, than to Hudson's Bay, it follows that the rivers which flow towards the latter have a much longer course, and, generally, a much greater volume of water, than those that fall into the former.

The principal rivers in Lower Canada are the St. Lawrence, which issues from the N.E. end of Lake Ontario, and which, after passing lat. 45° N., is wholly within the province of Lower Canada, forming, previously to its reaching that point, the boundary line between Upper Canada and the State of New York; the Ottawa, which forms the boundary between Lower and Upper Canada, issues from Lake Temiscaming; lat. 47° 18′ N.; lon. 79° 35′ W.; although its remotest sources are said to be 100 m. further N. It falls into the St. Lawrence at Montreal, after a course probably of 350 to 400 m.; and is now navigable for about 90 m. from its embouchure; its scenery, particularly during the latter part of its course, is singularly picturesque and beautiful, enhanced by magnificent cataracts, and numerous richly-wooded islands. The Saguenay, which issues from Lake St. John; lat. 48° 15′ N., also falls into the St. Lawrence, near Tadousac, after a course of about 100 m. The St. Maurice, or Three Rivers, originates in some small lakes, in lat. 47° N., and joins the St. Lawrence about 70 m. above Quebec; its whole course is about 180 m., of which 110 or 115 m. are navigable by boats, from the mouth upwards; its banks are generally high, in some places from 200 to 1000 ft., and covered with large groups of majestic trees, and it has a great variety of falls and cascades, and is adorned with a number of beautiful islands. Other rivers of less note, though still of considerable size, but too numerous to be particularized here, debouch on the N. shores of the St. Lawrence, below the Saguenay. The same, or nearly the same, may be said of the S. side of the estuary, where the principal rivers are the Richelieu, Chaudiere, and the St. Francis; all tributaries, also, of the St. Lawrence, joining it from the S. The Richelieu flows from the N. extremity of Lake Champlain, in the State of New York, and joins the St. Lawrence at the head of Lake St. Peter. It is navigable for boats for 80 m. The banks of the Chaudiere, like those of most of the rivers in Lower Canada, are high and steep, and thickly clothed with wood, which, in many places, overhang its foaming rapids with the most picturesque effect. The St. Francis flows through a country of great beauty, diversified by hill and dale, forest and meadow, river and lake.

The principal rivers of Upper Canada occur in the peninsular portion which projects into Lake Erie. These are the Thames and the Ouse; the former originates in the district of London, by the union of several streams, about lat. 43° N., lon. 81° 15′ W., and falls into Lake St. Clair, after a S. and S.W. course of about 80 m. It is navigable for large vessels to Chatham, 18 m. up, and for boats nearly to its source. The Ouse rises in the Home district, about lat. 44° N.; lon. 80° 10′ W., and, after a S. and S.E. course of about 100 m., falls into the N.E. corner of Lake Erie. Numberless streams of smaller size, and of which the Trent is the principal, drain the Canadian sides of Lakes Ontario and Erie. The chief rivers that flow towards Hudson's Bay are the Albany, Moose, Harricanna, and Rupert.

The lakes of Canada are extremely numerous—the entire surface being thickly dotted with sheets of water, of various dimensions, interwoven with a net-work of connecting streams. The larger are Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, none of which, however, belong exclusively to Canada, being equally within the territory of the United States; their N. and S. shores forming, respectively, the N. and S. boundaries of these countries.—(*For more full details regarding the lakes and rivers of Canada, see the several Articles under their respective names.*)

Geology, Mineralogy, &c.—The N. parts of Canada, so far as known, appear to be of crystalline formation; while along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the N. shores of the lakes, the primary stratifications prevail, including limestone in a great variety of states. The banks of the St. Lawrence are, in several places, composed of schist, in a decaying or mouldering condition; and in every quarter granite is found, more or less inclined, but never parallel to the horizon. In the Gaspe district—the most E. part of Canada—numerous and beautiful specimens of quartz have been obtained, including a great variety of carnelian, agate, opal, and jasper; indications of coal have also been traced. The limestone formation extends over 30,000 sq. m.; the dip is moderate, and the strata of limestone generally undisturbed. In the extensive region of the Ottawa, the limestone is invariably highly crystalline, and sometimes very coarse-grained in its structure; at other times its texture is so fine as to form statuary marble. Fossil organic remains are numerous. Along the shores of the estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence, horizontal banks of recent shells appear at various heights, from 10 to 100 ft. above high water mark, and inland beaches of sand and shingle, with similar shells, as also elevated limestone rocks, scooped out by the waves, and showing lines of lithodomous perforations—all indicating the successive upheaving of the land, since the sea was inhabited by the existing species of testacea. Earthquakes have been frequent in Canada, and some of them of considerable violence. The most tremendous on record commenced on the evening of February 5, 1663, and is said to have continued at intervals for six months, extending from Quebec to the river Saguenay, a distance of about 120 m. Other accounts say that it extended more than 600 m. in length, and about 300 m. in breadth—agitating a surface of 180,000 sq. m. Earthquakes of a less violent character, but of force sufficient at times to split walls and throw down chimneys, are very frequent on the shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. One of these occurred in December 1791, in St. Paul's Bay, about 55 m. N.E. Quebec, and the inhabitants say that about every 25 years, a violent earthquake returns, which lasts 40 days.

Iron of the best quality has been found in great abundance in Canada; gold and silver, and lead, tin, and copper occur in several places. The latter seems to abound most on Lake Superior. Recently petroleum has been discovered in considerable quantities. Marble, of many beautiful varieties, lithographic stone, and gypsum, are also found in the W. prov.

Climate.—If latitude alone determined the temperature of the atmosphere, the climate of the Canadas would resemble that of Central and S. Europe; but, through the operation of the numerous disturbing influences by which temperature is affected, it is, nearly the same with the climates of Norway, Sweden, St. Petersburg, and the S. parts of Iceland—the isothermal line diverging far to the N. of the parallels of latitude that connect it with the old Continent. Both the heat of summer and the cold of winter are much greater than in the corresponding latitudes of Europe—the thermometer ranging between 102° above, and 36° below, the zero of Fah.; but, in

the districts adjoining the great lakes on its S. border, the climate is much milder, and more equable, than that of places more remote—a natural consequence of the presence of great expanses of water. The prevailing winds in the Canadas are the N.E., N.W., and S.W.—the last being the most frequent. The azure of the Canadian skies is remarkable for its purity and transparency, while fogs are almost unknown. In Lower Canada the winter commences about the latter end of November, and lasts until the end of April, when agricultural operations are resumed; during this period the frost is generally intense, with N. winds, and a clear atmosphere. In Upper Canada the winter is considerably shorter, and the sledge, or *sleighing* season, which, in Lower Canada, generally continues for five months together, scarcely lasts two in the upper province. The average depth of snow that falls in the course of the winter is about 30 inches, but is frequently accumulated to far greater depths during snow storms and drifts. Generally speaking, the climate of Upper or W. Canada is much milder than that of Lower or E. Canada—owing chiefly to its being nearer the great lakes. Here, spring is at least a month or six weeks earlier than in Quebec and Montreal; and the extremes and sudden variations of temperature are much less intense. Indeed, winters in some localities in Upper Canada sometimes pass away with scarcely any snow at all, and with a very moderate degree of cold—circumstances which never occur in the lower province. The sudden and great fluctuations of temperature to which the climate of the Canadas is subject, form one of its most remarkable characteristics, a change of 30° in 24 hours, or less, being frequent; while it is rare that the weather continues the same for more than three or four days at a time. Notwithstanding this, no climate in the world is more salubrious, or more conducive to longevity—contagious disorders or fatal epidemics being almost unknown; while, from the greater dryness of the climate, persons suffer far less from coughs and colds than they do in England. From the same cause, the surface of the country, in the latter part of the summer and autumn, has not that beautiful verdant appearance which is so attractive in a moist climate, like that of England; but this want is amply compensated by the magnificence and splendour of the various tints of the forest, at the close of the summer season. The climate, up to 50° N. lat., is singularly favourable to the growth of most of the cereals, particularly wheat, oats, maize, and barley; although, in the lower province, the field labours of the farmer are interrupted for five months in the year, but in the upper for a considerably shorter period.

Vegetable Productions, Agriculture, &c.—In Lower Canada, as in all cold countries, vegetation is necessarily rapid, the foliage of the forest being often unfolded in great luxuriance in the course of a fortnight. In Upper Canada, where the suddenness of the transition from winter to summer is not so great, the budding and blowing are rather more gradual than in the Lower province. The greater portion of both provinces is covered by forests—consisting chiefly of white and red pine, the former of which frequently attains the height of 100 ft. to the first branch, and occasionally 200 ft. Immense quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, of various species, black and white birch, beech, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, birds' eye or curled-maple, butternut tree, black walnut, wild cherry tree (*Laurus cerasus*), bass-wood or lime tree; on rich moist ground, the white sycamore and button-wood tree; in the marshes, alder, spotted alder, willow, and varieties of thorn; and in the swamps, red and white cedar, and tamarack. There are, besides, spruce fir, Scotch fir, larch, black oak, and several other varieties. Of shrubs, there are many kinds, amongst which is the shumach. Flowers of great beauty and variety abound—the woods in summer being crowded with them; they comprise many kinds now cultivated in English gardens, such as the scarlet lobelia, blue lupin, purple gentian, columbine, scarlet and other honeysuckles, and a host of others. Amongst the wild fruits are the wild cherry, wild grapes, black and red currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, large quantities of which are exported; plums, strawberries, nuts, &c.; many of these, however, are inferior to the cultivated fruits of the same species. Nearly all the vegetables and fruits of England thrive in the Canadas, particularly in the W. province, under proper cultivation. In the S. parts, peaches and apples are produced in such abundance, that the former have been sold for a quarter of a dollar per bushel, and the latter for three half pence. Pumpkins and squashes grow in the open fields to an enormous size, often attaining the weight of 50 or 80 lbs.

The extent of occupied land in Western or Upper Canada in 1848 was 8,613.591 ac., of which 1,780,152 ac. were under tillage. In 1862 the occupied land was 13,354,907 ac., of which 6,051,619 ac. were under cultivation, and 4,101,902 ac. under crop. Of the ground under the plough, there were 1,386,366 ac. in wheat, 70,376 rye, 118,940 barley, 678,337 oats, 460,595 pease, 79,998 maize, 74,565 buck-wheat, 137,266 potatoes, and 73,409 turnips. The live stock amounted, in the same year, to 1,015,328 horned cattle, 377,681 horses, 1,170,225 sheep, 776,001 hogs. Dairy produce:—26,828,264 lbs. butter, and 2,687,172 lbs. cheese. The quantity of land disposed of up to 1865 was 20,985.711.

In Lower Canada there were 2,802.317 ac. under cultivation in 1844. In 1862 there were 10.375,418 ac. occupied, 4,804,235 under cultivation, and 2,928,133 under crop. In wheat there were 214,769 ac.; barley, 139,442; oats, 955.553; rye, 83,931; pease, 234,035; maize, 15,012; buckwheat, 75,605; potatoes, 118,709. Live stock in 1844:—horned cattle, 469.851; horses, 146,726; sheep, 602,821; swine, 197,935; in 1862 the live stock was: cattle, 816,972; horses, 248,515; sheep, 682,829; pigs, 286,400. Wheat is the chief article cultivated by the farmer in Upper Canada, while in the Lower Province oats form the principal crop. The great heat of the Canadian summer is favourable to the cultivation of maize, and a considerable acreage is devoted to this cereal. The Canadian barley is excellent, and fetches the highest price in the American markets. Farming, until within a comparatively recent period, was in a very backward state. Bouchette, (1832), says—'The improvements that have been introduced in the European systems of agriculture are unknown in Canada, or, at least, have never been adopted; and the Canadian farmer is still seen guiding the old-fashioned plough used by his forefathers. The scientific rotation of crops is unknown to him, and he steadily pursues the system handed down to him by his ancestors.' All this, however, is now much changed, especially in Upper Canada. Within the last few years, agriculture has begun to keep pace with the improvements introduced into England and Scotland. The emigration into the country of scientific agriculturists, with the establishment of agricultural societies, have been mainly instrumental in effecting this great change; stock of a different and better description has been imported, and much land that was previously considered by the old proprietors worn out, has been improved and brought back, by means of judicious treatment, to its old capabilities. In order to give an impetus to the progress of improvement in agriculture in Upper Canada, Government holds out every encouragement, including pecuniary aid, to the formation of agricultural societies in that province. The most usual period for sowing in spring is April, reaping commencing about the middle of August; but the time of both operations is liable to fluctuations, being dependent on the mildness or rigour of the weather. Though in general sowing in Canada is later than in the N. parts of Britain; the harvest is earlier gathered, in consequence of the greater warmth of the climate in summer. The other agricultural productions of Canada, besides those already mentioned, are hemp, flax, tobacco, and maple sugar. Of the first three, very small quantities only are produced; but of the last, the quantity is very considerable, amounting on an average to upwards of 4,000,000 lbs. annually. The quantity of wool produced in 1848 amounted to 2,339,756 lbs., the average fleece being 2¾ lbs.

Animals.—Bears, wolves, beavers, foxes, racoons, otters, martens, minks, and musk-rats are to be met with in Canada, but the first three are exceedingly rare, and all the others are rapidly diminishing in numbers. The lynx and wild cat were also formerly tenants of the territory, but have now gone further N. Deer were at one period plentiful, but are also becoming scarce. Squirrels of different colours and species are extremely abundant, and are eagerly sought after, being considered excellent eating. Wild swans, wild turkeys, woodcocks, and snipes are occasionally met with; pigeons are plentiful in spring and autumn; ducks of many varieties, and wild geese also abound. Among the smaller feathered tribe are many beautiful birds—jays, woodpeckers, and blackbirds

of numerous and beautiful varieties; two species of humming birds, one of a golden green, the other having a crimson throat. Some of these, however, are summer birds only, migrating in autumn. Besides these, there are eagles, kites, hawks, horned owls, herons, bitterns, and crows. Snakes are numerous, but the venomous kinds are not so plentiful as in the U. States. Amongst the latter are the rattlesnake, adder, and the copper-head. Wild bees are numerous. In the lakes and rivers the principal fish are the sturgeon, which is frequently taken of from 80 to 100 lbs. weight; the lake or salmon trout, which attains a weight of from 10 to 50 lbs.; the white fish, the most delicious fish in the lakes; pike, pickerel, bass, markelonge or masquenonge, also a fine fish, sometimes weighing 50 lbs.; cat-fish, suckers, perch, eels, speckled trout, and lake herrings, a flabby and indifferent fish.

Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures.—Timber forms the principal article of export, extending to many millions of feet annually. Large quantities of barrelled beef and pork, flour, barley, oatmeal, wheat, butter, pease, pot and pearl ashes, furs, wool, staves, and lumber, are also exported. In this last trade, the 'lumber' trade, as it is called, a vast amount of capital is invested, in erecting saw-mills, log-ponds, &c. The total exports from Canada in the year 1853 amounted to £5,950,325, 16*s.*; the imports to £7,995,359. The principal imports consist of cottons, sugar and molasses, tea, iron and hardware, silks, linens, fancy goods, wines and spirits.

EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1867, SHOWING TO WHERE EXPORTED.

CLASSES.	Total Values.	Great Britain.	British America and W. Indies.	United States.	Other Regions.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Produce of the Mine	112,757 1 8	62,730 4 2	1,400 8 4	48,609 15 10	16 13 4
Produce of the Sea	163,465 16 8	23,736 13 4	27,212 1 8	24,118 2 6	88,398 19 2
Produce of the Forest	2,905,968 6 8	1,435,371 9 2	7,170 12 6	1,423,177 10 0	40,248 13 4
Animals and their Produce	1,274,716 9 2	442,764 15 10	61,040 4 2	767,956 9 2	2,955 0 0
Agricultural Products	3,492,912 14 2	577,144 7 6	580 206 9 2	2,330,255 12 6	5,306 5 0
Manufactures	186,618 2 6	38,791 13 4	42,452 18 4	95,706 9 2	9,667 1 8
Other articles	86,691 17 6	10,182 18 4	3,934 15 10	72,485 4 2	88 19 2
Total	8,223,130 8 4	2,590,722 1 8	723,417 10 0	4,762,309 3 4	146,681 11 8

To the item of manufactures exported, we are warranted to add the ships, &c., built during the year, on foreign (chiefly British) account. The value of these is stated at £209,390 16*s.* 8*d.* In the above year the value of the coin and bullion exported was £607,507, 1*s.* 8*d.* The value of goods not Canadian produce exported, was £347,600, 12*s.* 6*d.* Adding these sums to the other exports we have the grand total of £9,387,628, 19*s.* 2*d.* In the year ending June 30, 1868, it was £9,395,807, while the imports were £12,042,711. Official returns of the commerce of the six principal ports of Canada in two recent years are given in the following table:—

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Montreal	£1,425,257 ..	£1,688,462 ..	£5,050,253 ..	£5,651,306
Quebec	1,481,214 ..	1,840,368 ..	1,058,788 ..	1,097,660
Toronto	518,301 ..	526,112 ..	1,286,244 ..	1,450,768
Hamilton	277,464 ..	221,604 ..	715,513 ..	787,948
London	162,334 ..	70,688 ..	233,710 ..	218,225
Kingston	335,261 ..	170,998 ..	523,522 ..	335,670

In 1868 the total number of vessels registered as belonging to Canada was—Ontario: vessels 481, tonnage 66,959; Quebec: 1428 vessels, of 155,690 tons.

Cider and ale are brewed, and whisky distilled in great quantities in Upper Canada. Maple sugar, flannels, and linens are also manufactured to a great extent by the peasantry. The inland trade of Canada has been much improved by the completion of the various lines of railway now open for traffic. Of these the greatest is the Grand Trunk Railway, which crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal by the stupendous Victoria Tubular Bridge (with its abutments nearly 2 miles long), and thus connects Canada with the railways of the U. States. It is also greatly furthered by the numerous canals, some of which are stupendous achievements. The principal are the Rideau and Welland Canals. The first is 135 m. long, extending from Lake Ontario at Kingston, to the Ottawa at Chaudière, and is large enough to receive vessels of 120 tons burden. The Welland Canal, which has been recently enlarged, unites Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is 45 ft. wide at the bottom, and 10 ft. deep. The other more noticeable canals are the Cornwall Canal, 12 m. long, avoids some of the most violent rapids of the St. Lawrence; the Beauharnois Canal, about the same length, unites the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; the Lachine Canal, extends from Lake St. Louis to Montreal; the Chambly Canal, uniting Lake Champlain with the Richelieu River, and a number of others of lesser note, many of them short cuts to avoid the rapids of rivers. Both the internal and external trade of the Canadas are likely to be greatly benefited by the railway from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Quebec, which is in progress and partly constructed, with a guarantee given by the government of a fixed interest on the outlay required for its construction.

People, Manners, Customs, &c.—The Upper Province, or Canada W., is settled principally by emigrants, and the descendants of emigrants, from Great Britain and Ireland. There are also large numbers of U. States loyalists, or persons who fought on the side of Great Britain during the American war, a mixture of all nations, and their descendants; and in particular localities there are large settlements of Pennsylvanian Dutch; and there are also many Americans scattered over the country. The Irish have rather a majority in the province, and next to them the English. In Lower or E. Canada, the majority of the inhabitants (*habitans*) are of French origin, mostly descendants of settlers from Normandy, established in the colony previously to 1759, and to whom they still bear in many particulars a close resemblance. They are civil, polite, and hospitable, but illiterate, litigious, wanting in energy, and obstinately attached to old habits and usages, to the exclusion of all improvement. They are all in comfortable circumstances, being mostly proprietors of land, and living on the produce of their own properties. Their houses are sometimes built of stone, but generally of wood, and only one story high. The walls outside are white-washed, which imparts to them, particularly in summer, when almost everything else is green, a lively and cleanly appearance. Each contains a large kitchen, one good sitting-room, and as many sleeping apartments as may be thought necessary. Some of the houses have verandahs, and a small orchard and garden are often attached. The sitting-room or parlour, and bed-rooms, are lined with smoothly planed boards, and painted blue, red, green, yellow, &c. Till recently the chief clothing of the population was wholly of their own manufacture, but the cheapness of English goods has induced a partial use of the latter. Canadian cloth is, however, still almost universally used; and the gray *capote* of the *habitant* is the characteristic costume of the country. The *capote* is a large coat reaching to the knee, bound round the waist by a sash of the gayest colours. This, with a straw-hat in summer, a *bonnet rouge* or a fur cap in winter, and a pair of mocassins, complete the dress of the French Canadian. The women are clothed nearly after the fashion of French females in a similar condition of life. The *habitans* of the poorer classes are generally tall and thin, with small, dark, lively eyes, aquiline noses, and thin lips. Those who are much exposed to the air are as dark as Indians. The women, when young, are handsome brunettes. The enjoyments of the people, as in all R. Catholic countries, are connected with their religious ceremonies. On Sundays, accordingly, after service, the day is devoted to festivity. The easy and comfortable condition of the population, generally, enables the *habitans* to spend more time in pleasure and recreation than perhaps any other people. It is owing to this that the greater part of them cease from serious labour during the winter, and devote that season to visiting and merry-making. Unfortunately, deep-rooted feelings of estrangement, amounting to positive aversion, subsist between

the French and English Canadians, arising, chiefly, from national prejudices, which have already led, and will, probably, again lead to the most unhappy consequences. The Indians, who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the Canadas, are now nearly exterminated. A few reduced tribes, however, still occupy portions of the country. In Upper Canada they are met with on Lakes Superior and Huron, and thence towards the N. boundaries. In Lower Canada some of them occupy a reserved space on Lake St. Francis (an expansion of the St Lawrence, 10 m. above Montreal) and others reside in villages throughout the country; all leading a life of misery and starvation. They are described as contesting for the carcases of the most worthless animals, after the latter have been stripped of their skins by the Canadian hunter. It has been further stated, that the number of the unfortunate Indians who die of hunger and want would be yet more considerable, if the humanity of the servants of the Company of the Posts did not frequently supply their wants. Amongst the tribes in this unhappy condition are the Hurons, the most intelligent, the bravest, the noblest, and once the most powerful of the North American Indians.

Government and Revenue.—Canada proper formerly consisted of two provinces, which were united under one legislature in 1840, with the view, chiefly, of extinguishing the dominancy of the French party, whose greater political influence had hitherto been extremely detrimental to the general interests of the colony. The form of government of the united provinces was popular, being in imitation of that of the United Kingdom. The executive power was wielded by the Governor-general, who was appointed by the Crown, and was assisted in his administration of affairs by an executive council, the members of which were appointed by the Governor. This state of matters was changed in 1867 by the separation of the provinces, and their incorporation into the dominion of Canada. The scheme for the consolidation of the British North American provinces under one general government, mentioned in the *Supplement* as having been brought forward and favourably received in 1864, was accepted and brought into operation in 1867 so far as concerns the four provinces of E. and W. Canada (or Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Negotiations for the entrance of Newfoundland into the dominion have been going on for some time, but are not yet completed. Each province has a separate parliament and administration, and at the head of the executive there is a Lieutenant-governor. The provinces have full powers to manage their own local affairs, and may pass any law with regard to them that they think proper, provided such law does not run counter to the policy of the central government. The executive power of the dominion is exercised by a Governor-general as representative of the sovereign of the United Kingdom, assisted by a privy-council; the legislative authority is in the hands of a parliament, consisting of a 'Senate' and a 'House of Commons.' The members of the Senate are nominated by the crown for life, and must be 30 years of age, and possessed of property, real or personal, to the amount of 4000 dollars in the province for which they are nominated. They are 72 in number, 24 each from Ontario and Quebec, and 12 each from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The House of Commons is elected for five years at the rate of 1 member for every 17,000 persons, adopting the population returns given in at each decennial census. Accordingly by the census of 1861 the present house consists of 181 members, 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia, and 15 for New Brunswick. In 1867 the total revenue of the two Canadas was £2,590,155; the expenditure, £2,439,858. The revenue of the Dominion (1868) amounted to £3,019,623; the expenditure to £2,942,745.

Religion, Education, &c.—The prevailing religion in Eastern or Lower Canada is that of the Romish Church. In Western or Upper Canada, the English Church predominates. The numbers belonging to the different sects in 1861 will be found in the *Supplement*.

In the province of Ontario the first educational act was passed in 1807, when a grammar-school was established in each of the eight districts into which the province was divided. In 1816 the first law relating to common or primary schools was passed, but the present system dates only from 1844. The townships are divided into sections, each of a suitable extent for one school, and three trustees are elected to manage school affairs. In towns the schools are managed by a board elected by the rate-payers; the schools are supported by voluntary taxation and a legislative grant. By the last report the number of common schools was 4496, with 4900 teachers, and an attendance of 401,643 scholars. Besides these there were 161 separate schools for R. Catholics, attended by 18,924 children. The system of county grammar-schools was introduced in 1855. They hold a rank intermediate between the common schools and the universities. The number was 106, with 5696 pupils. There are also 298 private schools and academies with 6462 pupils, a normal school with 300, and 16 colleges (including 4 universities) with 1931 students in 1868.

The Quebec schools are for statistical purposes divided into superior, secondary, normal, special, and primary. The first class comprises the universities (two) and schools of theology, law, and medicine; in all 10, with 663 students in 1867. The second class comprises classical colleges, industrial colleges, and academies; in all 227, with 33,428 pupils; the normal schools are 3, with 233 pupils; the special schools 5, with 412; and the primary schools 3468, with 173,294. Grand total, 3713 schools, with 208,030 scholars.

History.—Canada has its name from the Iroquois word *kanata*, signifying a collection of huts, and which the early European discoverers mistook for the name of the country. It is said to have been first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497; but the first settlement made by Europeans was in 1541, at St. Croix's harbour, by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, who sailed up the St. Lawrence, to which he gave its present name. In 1608, a permanent settlement was made by the French upon the present site of Quebec, Canada being then called New France. From this period, till 1759, the French continued to occupy the country, though much harrassed by various tribes of Indians, particularly the Mohawks; but in the year just named, an English army, under General Wolfe, captured Quebec; and by September 8, 1760, all other places within the government of Canada were surrendered to the British, and the French power in that quarter of the world entirely annihilated. In 1774, by an Act of the British Parliament, a legislative council of 23 members was appointed to assist the Governor. Seventeen years after, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, to be called the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and the first parliament of the former met at Niagara on September 17, 1792. In 1820, dissensions, chiefly of a political and financial character, began to arise between the House of Assembly and the Executive Government in Lower Canada, which went on from year to year increasing in intensity and malignity, deepened by the national prejudices of the French and English colonists, the former considering themselves as having interests different from those of the latter, till a crisis arrived. The spirit of anarchy and discontent extended to Upper Canada, where it began to manifest itself in 1834, the causes being substantially the same with those of Lower Canada. At length matters were brought to an issue in the latter country by the arrest, in 1837, of two popular leaders, who were rescued. Warrants were issued for the arrest of others; the peasantry in the districts of Chambly and of Grand Brulé rose in arms, and were defeated by the military. Similar scenes were enacted at the same time in Upper Canada, where considerable exasperation prevailed against the Government. The insurrection here, however, was also suppressed, but not before martial law had been proclaimed. The result of these proceedings was the re-uniting of the provinces, which took place in 1840, under the name of the United Provinces of Canada, and the changing their respective designations from Upper and Lower Canada, to Canada East and Canada West. Since 1867, as mentioned above, they have formed part of the dominion of Canada. Pop. of Upper Canada in 1870 (estimated), 2,047,334; Lower Canada, 1,387,884.—(Bouchette; Lyell's *Geology;* Scobie's *Canadian Almanac;* Smith's *Gazetteer of Canada West; Parl. Papers.*)

CANADA CREEK, a river, U. States, New York, the largest branch of the Mohawk river, 60 m. long. It has several picturesque rapids and cascades.

CANADIAN RIVER, a river, U. States, the principal affluent of the Arkansas, and formed by the union of the N. and S. Canadian Forks. The N. Canadian Fork rises in

Texas, N. of Santa Fe, flows S.E., enters the Indian territory, where, in lat. 35° 22′ N.; lon. 99° 37′ W., it receives the S. Canadian Fork on its r. bank. It continues to flow S.E. to lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 97° 13′ W., when it bends N.E., and ultimately falls into the Arkansas, in lat. 35° 27′ N.; lon. 95° W., after a course of about 1000 m. It is navigable for about 120 m., and its waters are muddy. The S. Canadian Fork rises also in Texas. It is formed of numerous considerable streams, which, rising in sierra Obscura, unite their waters in lat. 34° 55′ N.; lon. 102° 5′ W.; whence the river flows N.E., and unites with the N. Fork, as already stated; whole course, to head of longest affluent, upwards of 300 m.

CANADIAN, or NORTH CHANNEL, one of the two passages (N. and S.), into which the estuary of the St. Lawrence is divided by the Isle of Anticosti; it is about 30 m. in breadth, and contains numerous islands on the N. or Canadian side, the principal of which are the Mingan Islands, having passages between, and places of good anchorage.

CANALE, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 7 m. N.N.W. Alba. Some mineral springs are found in the neighbourhood, which afford a neutral salt, much employed by the druggists of Piedmont. Pop. 3500.

CANALS, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 36 m. S. by W. Valencia, on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the rivers Cañolas and Santos. It has wide, straight streets, well-built houses, several squares, a parish church, townhouse, two schools, a prison, and cemetery. Manufactures:—glass and delft, from materials found in the neighbourhood, linen fabrics, paper, and copper vessels, and ropes, bridle-reins, &c., from the fibre of the American aloe. Trade:—manufactured goods, wine, oil, and corn. Pop. 2150.

CANAMINA, a tn. Dahomey, about 12 m. S. Abomey. It is scattered over a great area, and contains a house set apart by the King for the accommodation of white men. The surrounding country is level, and cultivated. Pop. 10,000.

CANANDAIGUA, a vil. and lake, U. States, New York. The former is beautifully situate at the N. end of the lake, 230 m. N.N.W. New York; it is neatly built, is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and contains a population of 2790.——The LAKE is about 15 m. long, and abounds with fish; its waters are remarkably clear, and its banks highly cultivated.

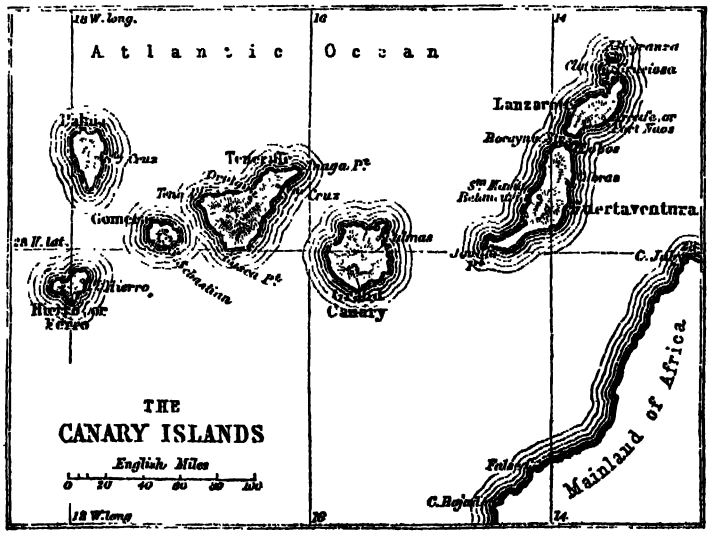
CANANEA, a maritime tn. Brazil, prov. São-Paulo, agreeably situate on an island, bay of same name; lat. 25° S.; lon. 48° 5′ W. It has a church, custom-house, and several boat-building yards. Its port admits small vessels, of which numbers come for the excellent rice grown in the district—much of which is exported to Santos. Coffee and vanilla are also grown. Pop. 2000.—The BAY, formerly called Tarapande, is formed between a mountainous peninsula S., and two islands N.; and measures about 12 m. N. to S., by 10 m. E. to W. Its entrance, about 2 m. wide, is obstructed by sandbanks, through which there is a channel for small vessels.

CANANORE (CANURA), a seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, presid. Madras, 44 m. N. W. Calicut; lat. 11° 51′ 12″ N.; lon. 75° 20′ 45″ E. (R.) It trades with Arabia, Bengal, Sumatra, and Surat, whence it imports horses, piece goods, almonds, sugar, silk, opium, camphor, and benzoin; and to which it exports pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood, shark fins, and coir-cordage. It is the capital of the district of Cherical, an elevated and uneven tract, extending for about 2 m. inland from the fort. The territory is now subordinate to the British. Cananore is the chief military station of the British in Malabar. Abreast of Cananore Point, on which a fort is built, vessels anchor in 5 fathoms water.

CANARA, a maritime prov. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, comprehending the countries of Tulava, Haiga, and some parts of Malabar and the Hindoo Kankana; between lat. 12° and 15° N., and lon. 74° and 76° E.; bounded, N. by Bejapoor and Goa, E. by Mysore and the Balaghaut ceded districts, S. by prov. Malabar, and W. by the Indian Ocean; length, along the coast, N. to S., 180 m.; mean breadth, 40 m.; area, 7380 sq. m. It is divided into two districts, the one N., the other S. of lat. 13° 40′ N. The surface is generally rocky and uneven, the W. ghauts, or branches of them, traversing it throughout its whole extent. The soil on the high ground is red and gravelly, and near the sea sandy. The valleys are fertile, but the labour and expense of cultivating the land are great, owing to the irregularity of its surface, which renders it necessary to level the fields previously to ploughing them. Even after the land has been levelled and brought under cultivation, if it be neglected for a year or two, it is broken up by numerous deep gullies, formed by the torrents which fall during the monsoon. The chief production is rice, for the cultivation of which the climate, with its heavy rains, is peculiarly favourable, and the lands along the rivers, or arms of the sea, are well adapted. The finer sort of land yields two, and sometimes three, annual crops of this grain; the inferior, one crop of rice, and another of some coarser grain. Manure is scarce, and the incessant wet, and want of good pasture, has greatly deteriorated and stunted the breed of cattle. Cocoa-nuts, betel, and pepper are cultivated, but not extensively. The greater part of the lands are private property, and are leased by tenants who pay as rent from one-fourth to one-half of the gross produce. The proprietor seldom raises the rent, or removes the tenant. Some sugar is manufactured from the palms; and salt is made on the coast. The chief exports are rice, betel-nut, black pepper, ginger, sandal-wood, turmeric, cocoa-nuts, oil, and raw silk; imports, cloth, cotton, thread, blankets, tobacco, and black cattle. The chief towns are, in the N. division, Batticollah; and in the S. division, Mangalore.

Canara is inhabited by many different tribes; the Jains are more numerous here than in any of the adjacent districts, and some of their ancient temples are still pretty entire. The interior is inhabited by Nairs, Bunts, and Soodras, who are the chief proprietors of the land; the people on the sea-coast are principally Mahometans; and about a sixth part of the entire population are Brahmins. There are upwards of 50,000 R. Catholics in the province, mostly descendants of the Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, and other colonists. This province, which had been previously ruled by Hindoos, was, in 1763, subdued by Hyder Ali, Rajah of Mysore. On the death of his son, Tippoo, in 1799, it passed into the hands of the British, where it has since remained in the enjoyment of uninterrupted peace. Pop., 995,656.

CANARIES (ISLANDS OF), [anc. *Fortunatæ Insulæ*], a prov. Spain, comprising a group of seven large, and six smaller islands in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of Africa,



between lat. 27° 49′ and 29° 46′ N.; lon. 13° 20′ and 18° 13′ W. The large islands are Gran Canaria or Grand Canary, Fuerteventura or Fuertaventura, Gomera, Lanzarote, Palma,

Tenerife, and Hierro, or Ferro, containing, collectively, an area of 3400 sq. m. The smaller are Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Alegranza, Graciosa, Montanaclara, and Lobos. These islands are volcanic, and from their position from E. to W., their contiguity to each other, and proximity to the African continent, form probably a continuation of the great mountain system of N. Africa. Alegranza is the most N., Lanzarote and Roque del Este the most E., and Hierro the most S.W. of the group. All are rugged and mountainous, frequently presenting precipitous cliffs to the sea, though in other parts having fertile valleys and verdant slopes, and all of them cut up by deep ravines, though the height of the interior of the islands, and the steepness of the declivity to the coasts, prevent the formation of rivers. The principal mountains are the Peak of Tenerife, 12,182 ft. above the sea level; El Cumbre, in Gran Canaria, 5842 ft.; Handia, in Fuerteventura, 2800 ft.; and Montana Blanca, in Lanzarote, 2000 ft. Besides the well-known volcano of Tenerife, there are several others, one of which broke out in Lanzarote in 1824, and still continues active. The climate is hot, but generally healthy, being attempered by N. and W. breezes, and by the elevation of the ground. The S. and S.E. winds produce various maladies, and often bring destructive visitations of locusts. The vegetation of the Canaries is exceedingly varied, owing to their position near the tropics, and their great elevation. Near the sea, palms and other tropical plants flourish; higher up, cereals of various kinds, the vine, &c., are cultivated; above these the laurel grows; and higher still, pine trees, and white broom (*Cytisus fragrans*), occupy the still more lofty slopes. There is a great scarcity of water in some seasons of the year, from the absence of rivers, properly so called, the numerous water courses which cut up the islands in all directions being sometimes swelled to torrents, and at others dry. The agricultural produce of these islands, in 1842, consisted of grain, 150,000 qrs.; wine, 50,000 pipes; brandy, 2992 pipes; barilla, 13,500 tons; potatoes, 500,000 barrels; besides these articles, exquisite fruits of all kinds, including oranges, lemons, dates, guavas, &c., and various vegetables, are grown; honey, silk, cotton, archil, and cochineal are produced, and the sugar-cane flourishes wild, but is not cultivated. All kinds of domestic animals abound, though sheep and goats only are indigenous. The camel has also been introduced, but does not thrive in the climate. The canary bird is still plentiful, though differing in colour and appearance from those now bred in England. There is no scarcity of game, and these islands are happily free from ravenous beasts and noxious reptiles. The Canaries have few manufactures; silk, cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics are woven, though not extensively; and the inhabitants make felt and straw-hats, the latter in much request amongst the English sailors. The exports are—wine, brandy, silk, barilla, cotton, honey, archil, cochineal, &c.; and the imports—hardware, glass, earthenware, oil, soap, candles, haberdashery, perfumery, and other manufactured goods from England, France, America, and other states. The chief ports of the Canaries are Santa Cruz, in Tenerife; Palma, in Canaria; Lanzarote and Ortova; but though there is a great depth of water between the islands, yet the group has no secure harbours, all being open roadsteads and unsafe, except in the fine season. Gran Canaria has safer ground for anchorage than any other, and Las Palmas Bay, at its N. side, affords a secure position from all winds save the E., which is seldom violent. In 1866, 340 vessels, tonn. 122,835, entered these ports, and 333 vessels of 121,411 left. The exports in the same year amounted to £584 238, and the imports to £626,711. The greatest part of the trade is with England; chief export, cochineal; chief import, cotton goods.

The Canaries were first discovered by a Spanish vessel, driven thither by stress of weather, about 1330. The inhabitants now are chiefly of European origin, though some still claim to be of the stock of the aborigines named Guanches, who, from intermarriage, have disappeared. They are in general well formed, athletic, and brave. The Guanchus believed in one God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments; embalmed their dead, and deposited them in an erect position in mountain caverns, somewhat resembling the catacombs of Egypt. Some of these mummies have been found in a state so desiccated as to weigh very few pounds. The inhabitants are now rigid R. Catholics, and generally as ignorant as bigotted. The three larger islands on the E. form one bishopric, and the four W. a second, both suffragan to the Archbishop of Seville. Pop., 1860, 227,146.—(Madoz; *Tariff*, &c.)

CANARY (GREAT) [Spanish, *Gran Canaria*], a Spanish isl., N. Atlantic, W. coast, Africa, the second largest of the Canarics, near the centre of the group; lat. (N.W. point) 28° 9′ 36″ N.; lon. 15° 43′ 12″ W. It is nearly round, about 40 m. in diameter; and is an enormous volcanic mass, whose highest peak, El Cumbre, near the centre, is 6630 ft. high, and covered with snow a great part of the year. Its coasts are fringed with breakers, and unapproachable, excepting at the N.E. side, near the peninsula of Isleta, which forms the Bay of Palmas, the finest anchorage in the group. Being well-watered by numerous rivulets, it is the most fertile of all the Canaries, and exports some wine, brandy, salt, silk, archil, and excellent cheese. The chief town is Palmas. Pop. 58,000.

CANASTRA, a mountain range, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, stretching S.E. from the S. termination of the serra Mata Gorda, which forms part of the boundary between provs. Goyaz and Minas Geraes. The São-Francisco, one of the largest rivers in Brazil, rises in the N. slopes of this range.

CAÑAVARAL-DE-ALCONETAR, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 23 m. N. by E. Caceres, S. slope of a continuation of the sierra de Guadalupe; possessing a church, townhall, prison, and school. Pop. 2355.—(Madoz.)

CANA-VERDE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 12 m. from Tamandua, with a church; inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 3000.

CANCALE, a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 m. E.N.E. St. Malo, on the Bay of Cancale. It is divided into two parts—Cancale, pleasantly situate on an eminence, and La Houle, a suburb close to the shore, where the fishermen reside. The former is well built, and has a pretty church. ——The BAY of Cancale affords good anchorage ground, in 5 to 6 fathoms water, with a mud bottom. A reef of rocks protects it on the outside. It is celebrated for its oysters, of which some hundred millions are taken annually, without producing any apparent diminution of their numbers. Most of the oysters consumed in France are obtained here, and many are exported. Pop. 2682.

CANCAO, KANG-KAO, or HATIAN, a seaport tn. Siam, gulf of that name, at the mouth of the Cancao river; lat. 10° 15′ N.; lon. 105° E. It was formerly a Chinese colony, and had a considerable trade, a portion of which it still retains.

CANCELLARA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Naples, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Potenza. It is situate in a fine valley, and has an old handsome church. Pop. 3110.

CANCUN, an isl., Mexican Confederation, state Yucatan, near the mouth of the Bullina. Its S. end, which forms a very narrow channel with the mainland, is in lat. 21° N.; lon. 86° 47′ W. It is a narrow strip of land, composed of sand-hills, is about 8 m. long, by ¼ broad, and has some small wells, which are used by fishermen.

CANDAHAR. *See* KANDAHAR.

CANDEISH, or KHANDEISH, an anc. prov. and British collectorate, nearly co-extensive, Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, in the Deccan, between lat. 20° and 22° N.; lon. 73° and 77° E. It is separated N. from Malwa by the Nerbudda; and is bounded, E. by Gundwana and Berar, S. by Berar and Aurungabad, and W. by Goojerat; length, E. to W., 210 m.; average breadth, about 80 m. The country, which is nearly surrounded by mountains, and watered by the Nerbudda, the Tuptee, or Tapty, and other considerable streams, is extremely fertile; and as its surface is studded in many places with detached hills, having rocky perpendicular sides and level summits, its military strength is naturally very great. The chief products are grain, indigo, and cotton, by which last a tenth of the whole land under cultivation was occupied, extending annually, on an average, the 12 years ending in 1846, to 104,549 beegas, or 53,580 ac. It is understood that the production of cotton might be greatly increased. One great obstacle to its extension is the want of good roads. Candeish is one of the original Mahratta provinces, and at one time contained a number of fortresses, strong both by nature and art. Early in the 15th century, it was governed by independent sovereigns claiming descent from the Khalif Omar, and resident at Asseerghur, their capital; but towards the close of that century it was thoroughly subdued and annexed to the Mogul empire.

Its decline may be dated from 1802, when it was ravaged by Jeswunt Rao Holcar; next year it was depopulated by famine, and afterwards more slowly, but more effectually, ruined by the rapacity of the Peshwa's servants; as also by the predatory incursions of the Bheels, Pindarries, and various insurgent bodies of Arabs, who had established themselves in the strongholds. In 1818, Candeish was ceded to the British; after which the Arabs were expelled, and the Bheels and other predatory hordes put down. Nearly a half of the villages were at this time abandoned to the tigers, with which the province swarmed; and impenetrable jungle occupied the land once covered with luxuriant harvests. Prosperity was, however, ultimately restored to Candeish, under the effective administration of General Briggs, who, besides other remedial measures, put a price on the head of the tigers, and that soon reduced their numbers. In four years prior to the General's arrival, they had carried off 350 men, and 24,000 head of cattle. The chief towns are Boorhanpoor, Asseerghur, Hindia, Nundoorbar, and Gaulna. Pop. 480,000.

CANDELA, a tn. Naples, prov. Foggia, 12 m. S.E. Bovino. It has four churches, and an hospital. The environs produce good fruit, and wine of fair quality. Pop. 3850.

CANDELARIA.—1, A rocky islet and reefs, S. Pacific, Solomon group; lat. 6° 16′ S.; lon. 159° 20′ E., discovered by Montana, in 1567.——2, A bay, Central America, N.E. coast isthmus of Panama, W. Choco Bay, at the mouth of the Atrato; lat. 8° 10′ N.; lon. 77° W.

CANDELARIO, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 40 m. S. Salamanca, on a slope of the sierra de Bejar. The houses are, in general, well built, the streets steep and narrow, though well paved, the principal square is spacious, and contains the townhouse and municipal offices; there are, besides, two smaller squares, both mean and insignificant; a chapel, two schools, a prison, and cemetery; and, in the most elevated part of the town, the parish church, a large and elegant Ionic structure. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, paper, buttons for the army, wine, and oil; trade:—cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 2089.

CANDELEDA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 42 m. S.W. by S. Avila, at the point of junction with New Castile and Estremadura, at the foot of the sierra de Gredos. It has badly-paved streets, three squares, in the principal of which is the townhall. It likewise has a parish church, prison, hospital, two schools, a storehouse, cemetery, and an old castle of the Counts de Miranda, which has been partly demolished, and the materials used in other buildings. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving, making hats, and bricks, expressing oil, and in husbandry. Pop. 4730. —(Madoz.)

CANDIA, an isl. *See* CRETE.

CANDIA, a city, cap. isl. Crete or Candia, N. shore of the island, about 90 m. from its W., and about 70 m. from its E. extremity; lat. (Minaret), 35° 21′ N.; lon. 25° 8′ 15″ E. (R.) The streets are wide, regular, and clean, and ornamented with trees; the houses, in general, well built, mostly of one story in height. It is defended by high walls of Venetian construction, with deep ditches and outworks, all kept in good order; and contains a number of mosques, a Greek cathedral, and several churches; with a R. Catholic monastery and its chapel. It is the residence of a Pasha, and of a Greek archbishop. The harbour is now so choked up with mud, that vessels drawing more than 8 ft. water cannot enter. The chief manufacture is soap, in the preparation of which much of the oil produced in the island is employed. There are also manufactures of silk and cotton, and several brandy distilleries. The exports consist of honey, cheese, oil, silk, soap, wax, wool, fruits. The imports, of grain, coffee, sugar, tobacco, hardware, manufactured goods, &c. Candia was founded by the Arabs, by whom it was called *Khandak*, signifying an entrenchment. Pop. 12,000; of which 9000 are Mahometans.

CANDIA-DI-LOMELLINA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. Pavia, 10 m. S.W. Mortara, near l. bank, Sesia. Pop. 1400.

CANDLESBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 850 ac. Pop. 245.

CANDOVER, three pars. Eng. Hants:—1, *Candover (Brown)*, 2088 ac. Pop. 272.—2, *Candover (Chilton)*, 1472 ac. Pop. 127.—3, *Candover (Preston)*, 3413 ac. Pop. 524.

CANDY, a city, Ceylon. *See* KANDY.

CANDYAN provinces. *See* KANDYAN.

CANE, or KEN, a river, Hindoostan, Bundelcund, formed by two head streams, which rise on the S. limit of that territory; and, flowing N., unite lat. 24° 38′ N., from which point it holds on its N. course, until it falls into the Jumna, lat. 25° 45′ N., after a course of about 100 m. It is too rocky to be rendered navigable, but contains fine fish and beautiful peebles.

CANE ISLANDS, or KALIB ROCKS, two rocky isls. Mediterranean, off N. coast Tunis, N.W. Africa; lat. 37° 37′ N.; lon. 10° 30′ E., 5½ m. from Cape Zibib; they are dangerous, and have several rocks under water about them, but there is a good channel between them and the shore, having from 10 to 23 fathoms water.

CANEA, or KHANIA [anc. *Cydonia*], a seaport, and the principal commercial tn. isl. Crete or Candia, cap. prov. of same name, N. shore of isl., E. side Gulf of Khania; lat. (Castle), 35° 28′ 42″ N.; lon. 24° E. (R.) The town is surrounded by strong walls and deep ditches, but both are neglected; streets spacious and well paved; houses high, and old looking. It has several mosques and Greek churches, and a Capuchin monastery. The harbour, which had become so choked up as to be nearly useless, has been recently much improved, and now admits vessels of 300 tons. At the extremity of the mole by which the harbour is formed, there is a lighthouse, and opposite to it a small fort for the protection of the port. It is the principal mart for the commerce of the island, and carries on a considerable trade with France, Trieste, Venice, &c. Its chief exports are wax, soap, oil, silks, fruits, wool, and provisions, which amounted in 1867 to £111,240; the imports for the same year being £207,340. It is the residence of the provincial governor, the seat of the provincial council, and of a Greek bishopric; it is also the residence of several European consuls. Canea is believed to stand on the site of the ancient Cydonia, of which, however, no vestige now remains. The country around is remarkable for its beauty—being covered with olives, cornfields, gardens, and vineyards, watered by rivulets overhung with roses and myrtles. Pop. 8000; of which about 5000 are Mahometans.

CANEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Courtray. A considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in all kinds of grain, butter, poultry, and cattle, is carried on. Pop. 2013.

CANEL, a tn., W. Africa, Senegambia, kingdom Futa Toro, l. bank, Guilulu; lat. 15° 30′ N.; lon. 13° 18′ W.

CANELAS, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state of, and 110 m. N.W. Durango, S.W. slope of the sierra Madre. Although the climate is delightful, the inhabitants, who are employed in the mines, are very subject to goitre.

CANELLI, a tn. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 14 m. S.E. Asti, near l. bank, Belbo. It contains two churches and a convent. Limestone quarries are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3500.

CAÑETE, three tns. Spain:—1, *Cañete-la-real*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. Malaga, 18 m. N. by E. Ronda, N. side of the sierra Sabora; with houses tolerably well built, two squares, a Doric parish church, town and courthouses, a prison, two well-attended schools, an hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and several fine fountains. Inhabitants mostly employed in agriculture, and as muleteers. Pop. 3574.—2, *Cañete-de-las torres*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 25 m. E. Cordova; having a church, castle, townhall, prison, and two schools. Pop. 1960.—3, *Cañete*, a walled tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 30 m. E. Cuenca; with ill-built houses, church, chapel, townhall, prison, hospital, college, school, and storehouse. People engaged in weaving, shoemaking, and husbandry. Pop. 1216.—(Madoz.)

CANEWDON, par. Eng. Essex; 4071 ac. Pop. 702.

CANFIELD, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, *Canfield (Great)*, 2472 ac. Pop. 470.—2, *Canfield (Little)*. 1479 ac. Pop. 814.

CANFOO, a tn. W. Africa, Soudan, territory Houssa, r. bank of a head stream of the Yeou, 40 m. S. Kano, and 300 m. S.S.W. Kouka; lat. 11° 15′ N.; lon. 9° E.

CANFORD-MAGNA, par. Eng. Dorset; 7880 ac. Pop. 4877.

CANFU, or CANFOO, called KANFU by the Chinese, an anc. tn. and seaport China, prov. Che-kiang, at the head of a considerable bay, 32 m. S.W. Chapoo. It was originally

the port of Hangchau, and is described, in the 9th century, by two Arabian travellers, as the port of China, where all shipping centred. It is now deserted, in consequence of the stream which runs past it having become choked with sand. The trade which it formerly possessed is now engrossed by Canton and Chapoo.

CANGOZIMA, or KANGOZIMA, a tn. and seaport, Japan, S. extremity of the isl. of Kiusiu; lat. 31° 37′ N.; lon. 130° 29′ E., situate at the head of the Bay of Cangozima, which runs about 40 m. inland, with a breadth varying from 6 to 12 m. On a high rock, at the mouth of the harbour, there is a square built lighthouse. The harbour is protected by a bulwark and stone rampart, at the extremity of which is a guard-house. *See* KAGOSIMO in *Supplement* for additional account.

CANGUÇU, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 80 m. S. Pardo, on a river of same name; with a church, and, including its district, a pop. of about 5000.

CANIAPUSCAW, or KOKSOAK, a river, British America, Labrador, issuing from a lake of same name, running N. by W., and, after receiving two considerable tributaries, falling into Ungava or S. bay, Hudson's Strait, in lat. 59° N.——The LAKE of same name, of very irregular shape, is about 60 m. long, with a breadth varying from 8 m. to 35 m. Its N. end is in lat. 54° 45′ N.; lon. 67° W.

CANICATTI, a tn. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 15 m. S.W. Caltanicetta; well built, and most of the inhabitants engaged in agriculture. Pop. 16,455.

CANILES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Granada, 4 m. S. Baza. It has badly-paved streets, tolerably well built houses, three squares, a parish church, chapel of ease, townhall, courthouse, prison, school, and cemetery. Manufactures:—earthenware, bricks, tiles, and saltpetre, oil, and wine. Agriculture is the main employment. Pop. 3947.—(Madoz.)

CANILLAS-DE-ACEITUNO:—A tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. E.N.E. Malaga, picturesquely situate on the N.E. slope of the sierra Tejeda, 1900 ft. above the valley below. It is irregularly built, and possesses a parish church, townhall, and convent. Pop. 2250.—2, *Canillas-de-Albaida*, a small tn. contiguous to the above, having a church, two chapels, and a cemetery. Pop. 1108.——Several other small places in Spain have the same name.

CANINDE, a river, Brazil, prov. Piauhi. It rises in the serra of Dous-Irmãos, in the S.E. of the province, about lat. 8° 32′ S.; lon. 41° 33′ W., flows N.W. 120 m.; and, at Oeiras, receives the united streams of the Riachao and Itahim, on its r. bank; 50 m. N.W. Oeiras, it unites with the Piauhi, which joins its l. bank, from which point the joint stream flows 20 m. N.W., and falls into the Parnaiba, after a total course, direct distance, of 200 m. Its banks are generally flat, and present excellent pasture; and near Oeiras are some iron mines.

CANINO, a tn. Papal States, deleg. of, and 19 m. W.N.W. Viterbo. It has some iron-works and mineral baths; and the beautiful palace of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino.

CANISBAY, par. Scot. Caithness; 50 sq. m. Pop. 2437.

CANISTER ISLANDS, three isls., Bay of Bengal, Tenasserim coast, and called, respectively, the Great, Little, and W. Canister. The first and second are about 10 m. apart, and the third, 35 m. S.S.W. from Little Cannister, in lat. 12° 41′ 15″ N.; lon. 97° 46′ E. It is a high, steep, small, round island, as is also Little Canister, which is further covered with trees. Great Canister is high, irregular, and of considerable size.—(Horsburgh.)

CANJAYAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Almeria, on the E. boundaries of the Alpujarras, between the sierras de Gador and Nevada; with lofty houses, narrow and steep streets, and an ancient church, whose lofty tower was destroyed by an earthquake in 1804. Pop. 2200.

CANN, or SHASTON-ST.-RUMBOLD, par. Eng. Dorset; 930 ac. Pop. 513.

CANNA, an isl. Scotland, co. Inverness, one of the Hebrides, in the group forming the par. of Small Isles, 9 m. S. Skye. It is 5 m. long, by 1 m. broad, and is remarkably fertile, producing good crops of barley and potatoes. On its pasture black cattle are reared, of which a great many are annually sent to the S. markets. It has a sheltered, commodious, and much-frequented harbour.

CANNAWAY, par. Irel. Cork; 5225 ac. Pop. 1241.

CANNE, a vil. Naples, province of Bari, near the Ofanto, 8 m. S.W. Barletta; occupying the site of the ancient *Cannæ*, celebrated for the famous victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans, 216 B.C. The field of battle is still distinguished by the name *il campo di sangue*, 'the field of blood.' The ancient Cannæ was destroyed the year before the battle; but afterwards rebuilt, and made a bishop's see in the early times of Christianity. It seems to have been abandoned in the Middle Ages for the places on the sea-coast.

CANNES, a seaport tn. France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, 7 m. S.E. Grasse, on the Mediterranean; lat. 43° 32′ 45″ N.; lon. 7° 1′ E. Cannes is celebrated as a watering-place and winter residence. It is picturesquely situate at the bottom of a beautiful bay, on the slope of a hill projecting into the sea; well built, has a Gothic castle and an old church, and many fine residences. There being no proper harbour, vessels anchor in a bight opposite the quay. Perfumes are manufactured here, and oil barrels made, and some trade is done in anchovies, sardines, wine, olive oil, oranges, citrons, fruit, grain, and the other productions of the district. Napoleon landed here, March 1, 1815, on his return from Elba. P. 9618.

CANNETELLO, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov and 8 m. N. Reggio, on the strait of Messina. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Chief employment, fishing. Pop., including two small places, Pezzo and Piale, 2230.

CANNETO:—1, A tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 20 m. W. Mantua, l. bank Oglio, near its confluence with the Chiesa; a very ancient place, and the scene of several engagements in the Middle Ages. Pop. 2922.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. Bari, 9 m. S. Bari. Almonds, anise, and cummin, are cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2192.

CANNINGS-BISHOP'S, a par. and vil. England, co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Devizes. The VILLAGE consists of one principal street, tolerably straight, and kept in good order; though the houses, some of brick, and others of stone, are but indifferently built. The church, 600 years old, in the Norman Gothic style, is the only building of any interest, except a national school, founded in 1830. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture. Area of par. 10,290 ac. Pop. 4062.

CANNINGTON, a vil. and par. England, Somerset, 3½ m. N.W. by W. Bridgewater. The VILLAGE consists of one principal street, well kept; the houses, partly of stone and partly of brick, are well built. An abundant supply of good water, from a brook which, running past the end of the village, drives two mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The Bridgewater station of the Great Western Railway is 4 m. from the village. Area of par. 5015 ac. Pop. 1419.

CANNOUCHEE, a river, U. States, Georgia, after a S.E. course of 140 m., falling into the great Ogeechee, of which it is the most W. and largest affluent. It is navigable 50 m. to Cedar Creek.

CANNSTADT, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, cap. bail. of same name, in a beautiful and fertile country on the Neckar, 4 m. N.E. Stuttgart. It consists of the inner town, which has a double wall, with three gates, and of three suburbs. Its principal buildings are the theatre, an orthopædic institution, and a bridge over the river. It is the entrepôt for the traffic on the Neckar—being accessible to barges of 30 tons; and has manufactures of woollens, cottons, tobacco, vinegar, &c., with some considerable dyeing establishments. In the vicinity are a number of mineral springs, saline and sulphureous; with baths and pleasure grounds—forming a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Stuttgart. Roman remains, consisting of vases, coins, &c., have been found in the neighbourhood. Close by are the royal seats of Bellevue and Rosenstein. Cannstadt is connected by a railway with Heilbronn and Carlsruhe. In 1796 a battle was fought near the town, between the archduke Charles, of Austria, and General Moreau. Pop. of tn. 8087, almost all Protestants.

CANOBBIO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, W. side Lake Maggiore, 17 m. S.W. Bellinzona. It was once fortified, and the ruins of its castle still remain. Its very handsome church was built by Bramante, and contains some good pictures and fine frescoes, chiefly by Gaudentio Ferrari. Canobbio has long been famous for its tanneries. Pop. 2000.

CANOMA, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, an affluent of the Madeira, which it joins on the r. bank; lat. 3° 58′ S., after a N.W. course of upwards of 200 m. direct distance; and, pass-

ing through Lake Canoma, about 35 m. long, by 12 m. broad. This lake has two outlets, the Canoma W., and the Furo or Abacaxis N.E.

CANON, two pars. Eng. Hereford:—1, (*Frome*), 1023 ac. Pop. 95.—2, (*Pion* or *Pyon*), 3706 ac. Pop. 714.

CANONBIE, par. and vil. Scot. Dumfries. Pop. 3163.

CANONBY-CROSS, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3911 ac. Pop. 6182.

CANOSA [anc. *Canusium*], a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Bari, 13 m. S.W. Barletta, on the site of the ancient citadel of the ancient town. It has two churches, of which the cathedral, built in the 6th century, is highly ornamented, and contains the tomb of Bohemond, prince of Antioch. The ancient city was one of the most considerable in this part of Italy. The ruins of an amphitheatre, aqueduct, columns, and tombs, attest its grandeur and extent. It was the refuge of the wreck of the Roman army, after the battle of Cannæ; and was successively ravaged by Goths, Saracens, and Northmen. Pop. 12,769.

CANOUGE, a tn. India. *See* KANOUGE.

CANOURGUE (LA), a tn. and com. France, dep. Lozère, 9 m. S.W. Marvejols, on the Urugue, near its confluence with the Lot; from time immemorial the centre of the manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, known by the name of *Cadis-de-la-Canourgue*. It also produces calicoes, and has some trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 1910.

CANSO CAPE, a headland, British N. America, forming the N.E. point of Nova Scotia; lat. 45° 18′ N.; lon. 61° W.

CANSO (GUT OF), a strait, British N. America, dividing Cape Breton from Nova Scotia, and forming a secure and much-frequented passage from the Atlantic into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; it is about 21 m. long, and varying from 1 m. to 1½ m. broad; lat. (N.W. entrance fixed light), 45° 40′ N.; lon. 61° 28′ W. (a.)

CANTA, a prov. Peru, bounded, N. by Caxatambo, E. by Pasco, S. by Huarochiri, and W. by Chancay, about 105 m. E. to W., by 72 m. N. to S.; intersected by the Andes. The Carabaya, the Pasamayo, and other streams, take their rise in the province, which, although generally uneven, has some deep canals, on the sides of which, and in other small spots, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables, are raised. Cattle are numerous, and wild goats, and a peculiar species of sheep, likewise abound. Some silver mines, formerly very productive, are now filled with water. The capital town of the same name lies E. the Andes, 75 m. N.N.E. Lima. Its jurisdiction extends over 62 other towns. Pop. of prov. 12,150.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS, Spain, forming a W. continuation of the system of the Pyrenees, with which they are connected by the sierra d'Aralar. Commencing with the sierra on the frontiers of Guipuzcoa and Navarre, they stretch W. for about 140 m., scarcely deviating from the parallel of 43° N., and terminate near the source of the Ebro, a little W. of Reynosa; lon. 4° W. In their different parts they take the name of sierra de Salinas, sierra de San Salvador, and sierra Angaña. They are imperfectly known, but the mountains of Reynosa are rugged and precipitous, and covered with majestic forests; and from those of Santander, snow never entirely disappears. The culminating point of the sierra d'Aralar is 7032 ft.

CANTAGALLO, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 85 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, in an exhausted gold district. It has a circular market-place, in which stands the church, between two parallel streets. The greater part of the inhabitants, however, live out of the town, to which they come on Sundays and feast days to assist in Divine service, and then retire. The town, likewise, has a primary school, a townhouse, with that usual appurtenance—a prison. The gold being nearly wrought out in the neighbourhood, the inhabitants have turned to agriculture. The products of the district are sent on mules to the ports on the Rio Macacu, whence they are exported to Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of tn., 4000; of dist. 12,000.

CANTAL, a dep. France; bounded, N. by dep. Corrèze and Puy-de-Dôme, E. by deps. Lozère and Haute Loire, S. by Lozère and Aveyron, W. by Lot and Corrèze; between lat. 44° 38′ and 45° 28′ N.; lon. 2° 5′ and 3° 20′ E. Area, 2245 sq. m., cap. Aurillac. This department, formerly part of Upper Auvergne, is named from its highest mountain, *Mons Celtorum* of the ancients. It is one of the poorest and least productive districts of France—the greater part of it being occupied by mountains, attaining an elevation of 5000 and 6000 ft., and high lands, furnishing only timber, archil, and pasture. The mountains are of volcanic origin; and the quantity of lava emitted has been so great, as apparently to have filled up many of the original valleys, and converted them into table land. It is watered by numerous rivers, the principal of which are the Dordogne, Cere, and Lot. Climate rather severe near the mountains. Agriculture, though the chief stay of the inhabitants, is in a backward state. The principal crops are rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and chestnuts—the last to a large extent—and some hemp and flax. Of wheat and oats, the produce is insufficient for the consumption. Cattle, sheep, horses, and mules, are reared in large numbers; and on the refuse of the dairies, numerous pigs are fed. The horses are of good quality, and for the improvement of their breed, races have been established by the Government at Aurillac. The fat cattle from this department are much esteemed, and are sent to all parts of the country. Large quantities of cheese are made, and sold principally in the S. of France, under the name of Auvergne cheeses. Bees are numerous. There are quarries of granite, grindstones, slates, and limestone; but the minerals, as a whole, are unimportant. Hot mineral springs are abundant—those of Chaudes-Aigues being the most frequented. The manufactures are trifling; and consist, principally, of parchment, glue, leather, coarse woollens and linens, common lace, some hardware, paper, and glass. Large numbers of the inhabitants, apparently from want of winter employment, have, from time immemorial, emigrated annually to Spain, or to other parts of France. Aurillac is the great market for young mules, Maurs for chestnuts, and Roquebrou for fat pigs, &c. Horses, cattle, cheese, leather, honey, wax, wood, and archil, are exported, in exchange for grain, wine, oil, salt, iron, copper, cloth, &c. Cantal is divided into four arrondissements, containing 23 cantons, and 259 communes. Pop. (1866), 240,523.

CANTALICE, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, 5 m. N Citta Ducale, on a steep rock, a little W. of Mount Terminello; with four churches and two convents. Pop. 2277.

CANTALUPO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Campobasso, dist. Isernia, 13 m. W.S.W. Campobasso. Many of the inhabitants perished by an earthquake in 1805. It has two annual fairs, and produces a good deal of wine. The French here defeated the Neapolitans in 1798. Pop. 2290.

CANTELEU, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 4 m. W. Rouen, near r. bank, Seine, on a hill partly covered by the forest of Roumare, and crowned by the fine park of the old château of Canteleu. Indianas and cotton yarn are made here, and there are some dye-works. Excellent cider is produced in the district. Pop. 1113.

CANTERBURY, a city, co. Kent, metropolitan see of all England, and county in itself, having a separate jurisdiction, 55 m. E. by S. London; beautifully situated in a fertile vale, surrounded by gentle eminences, which supply numerous streams of excellent water. The principal thoroughfare is wide, the houses well built, and the streets, in general, well paved, and lighted with gas. It extends about ½ m. E. to W., and rather more N. to S., with four suburbs at the four cardinal points. From all points Canterbury presents a picturesque appearance, its antique features contrasting finely with the sylvan scenery around. The most remarkable object in the city is the cathedral, one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in England. The original building, of which no part now remains, was of great antiquity, the distinction having been claimed for it of being the first Christian church in the kingdom. The present edifice, 514 ft. in length, E. to W., and 71 in greatest breadth, has been built in different ages (the oldest part dating 1184), and presents, in consequence, various styles of architecture, but retains, altogether, an imposing appearance; the great tower, 235 ft. in height, being one of the most beautiful specimens of the pointed style of architecture; one of the towers at the W. end has been recently built of Caen stone, of which material nearly the whole of the edifice is constructed. The cathedral derives additional interest from having been the scene of the murder of the celebrated Thomas-á-Becket, who was slain at the foot of one of its altars, in 1171; and whose shrine was the object of an annual pilgrimage, celebrated by Chaucer, and admirably

illustrated in modern times by Stothard. St. Augustine's monastery, in by-gone times a rival in grandeur to the cathedral, has been lately converted into a church missionary college. The N. gate is particularly handsome, and is a fine specimen



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. West Front.

of the decorated style of architecture. St. Margaret's church has been lately restored in excellent taste; and the church dedicated to St. Martin, which stands on a hill at some distance from the city, and is believed to be one of the oldest existing Christian churches, has also been lately restored. There are, besides, numerous chapels and places of worship for various religious sects, including a Jews' synagogue. Other public buildings are—the guildhall, an imposing Ionic structure, the corn-exchange, fish-market, and a theatre. In addition to the royal grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., there are numerous private schools, a mechanics' institution, museum and library, an hospital, dispensary, and numerous other charitable institutions. Canterbury was formerly noted for its silk manufactures, now supplanted by a superior kind of damask linen, for which it has become celebrated; its other manufactures are—worsted, vellum, and parchment; it is also famous for its brawn. There are several extensive breweries and malting establishments in the town; and the principal articles of trade are wool, corn, and hops, in the cultivation of the last of which the greater portion of the labouring class are employed. There are extensive barracks for cavalry and infantry. Canterbury has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 23d of Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors. The South-eastern Railway has a station here. Lord Tenterden, the well-known Chief-Justice of England, and several other distinguished individuals, were natives of Canterbury. Pop. 21,324.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CANTERBURY.—1, A vil. New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 5 m. from Sydney, on Cook's River. Here is the establishment of the Australasian Sugar Company. Pop. 218.—— 2, A settlement, New Zealand, middle isl. E. coast, Port Cooper district, Bank's Peninsula. This settlement was organised by a committee of Episcopalians, and has a breadth from E. to W. of 180 m., a length from N.E. to S.W. of about 250 m., and an area of about 14,000,000 ac., the greater part of which is fertile level ground, yielding abundant crops of grain, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables. *See Supplement.*

CANTIANO, a tn. Italy, prov. and 34 m. S.W. Pesaro, on a small stream of its own name. It is fortified and defended by a castle, and is said to be built on the ruins of an episcopal city called Luccolo. Pop. 2500.

CANTILLANA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 17 m. N.E. by N. Seville, r. bank, Guadalquiver, on an eminence commanding the surrounding plain. It has tolerably well-made streets, a large square, parish church, chapel of ease, townhouse, small prison, seven schools, an hospital, and cemetery. Earthenware, soap, brandy, oil, and wine, are made, and some trade done in fruit, grain, cattle, &c. P. 4385.

CANTLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 1850 ac. Pop. 277.—2. W. Riding, York; 5160 ac. Pop. 722.

CANTON [Chinese, *Kwangchae fou*—broad city], a large city, China, the fourth as regards population in the empire, and the second, probably, as regards wealth, prov. Quangtong, of which Canton is a corruption, l. bank, Chou-Kiang, or Pearl River; lat. 23° 7′ N.; lon. 113° 14′ 30″ E.; about 45 m. above the mouth of the Bocca Tigris or the Bogue. It stretches, for about 4 m., along the low banks of the Chou-Kiang, which is here about the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge, at the foot of, and partly ascending, a range of hills, called the White Cloud Hills, from which its general appearance is by no means inviting, presenting merely an expanse of reddish roofs, relieved only by a few large trees, some high red poles used as flag-staffs, and two or three pagodas. The approach to it, however, by the river, is striking and impressive. From Whampoa to Canton the banks are enlivened by villages and pagodas, the stream becomes more and more crowded with boats and vessels, and the noise and bustle attendant upon an intricate navigation gradually increases, until the visitor finds himself in the midst of innumerable war-junks and merchant proas, with thousands of fancifully painted and gay streamers floating in the breeze. Everything, in short, indicates an approach to a great trading city, and produces a degree of excitement and interest, from its novelty, of which few other scenes are capable.

The city proper, or that part of Canton which is surrounded by a wall, is built nearly in the form of a square, and is divided by a wall, running from E. to W., into two unequal parts. The northern part, which is much the larger, is called the Old City, the southern is called the New. The portion of Canton enclosed by walls is about 6 m. in circumference; the entire city, including the suburbs, or that part of it without the walls, is about 10 m. The walls themselves are composed partly of stone, and partly of bricks; the former is chiefly coarse sandstone, and forms the foundation, and the lower part of the walls, and the arches of the gates; the latter are small and of a soft texture. The walls are from 25 to 40 ft. high, and from 20 to 25 ft. thick, having an esplanade on the inside, and a line of battlements, with embrasures, at intervals of a few feet, on the top, all around the city. The gates are 16 in number, 12 outer and 4 inner; one of the former is 12 ft. high and 15 wide. They are all shut at night, and strictly guarded both night and day. The streets of Canton are very numerous, being estimated at upwards of 600, although many of them are mere alleys or lanes. Some of the principal have such names as Golden Street, Golden Flower Street, Dragon Street, Martial Dragon Street, New Green Pea Street, &c. They are generally short, slightly curved, and varying in width from 6 to 16 ft., the average breadth, however, not exceeding 8 ft. Some, again, are so narrow, that a man may stand, and with his arms extended, touch the houses on either side, while elbows and angles of almost every name, formed by the blind corners of buildings, oppose the progress of the wanderer, and perplex him with their multiplicity. Nor are there any public squares or open areas containing fountains and shrubbery as in Europe, to compensate the oppressive density and straitness which everywhere prevails. The streets, however, are, upon the whole, very well kept, and are tolerably clean. The houses are generally small and low, seldom exceeding one story in height. The dwellings of the poorest class, who live in the extreme parts of the suburbs, along the banks of the river and its creeks, are mere mud hovels, having but one single apartment, low, dark, and dirty; those along the water are all built upon piles driven into the ground. The houses of the better classes are rather more spacious, and more cleanly, and are built of brick; they stand close upon the street, and have usually but a single entrance, which is closed by a bamboo screen suspended from the top of the opening; the windows are small, and rarely supplied with glass, in the place of which, paper, mica, and the interior laminæ of oyster-shells are used. In this description of dwellings there are generally three apartments, one of which is used as a common eating-room. The houses of persons of wealth and consequence, again, are large and

commodious, and are surrounded by a wall 12 or 14 ft. high, which fronts the street, and completely screens the buildings within. The interior is decorated with carved work, varnished and gilded, and hung with scrolls covered with writing, or representations of landscapes, flowers, birds, &c. In the densest parts of the city, the roofs of the houses are covered with a loose frame work, on which fire-wood is piled, clothes washed and dried, and meals cooked; it also affords a lounging and sleeping place in summer, but in case of fire, which is of frequent occurrence, these lumbered roofs tend to increase the calamity. Chinese wood and mason work is showy and unsubstantial, requiring constant repairs, and, therefore, both gardens and houses, when neglected, soon fall into a ruinous condition; but when new, they present a pretty appearance. A house of six apartments, and capable of accommodating 10 or 12 persons, rents about £20 per annum. Houses are let on short leases, and the rent collected quarterly in advance. The shops in Canton are, in many instances, equal to those in some European cities, considering the difference of climate. They are commodious, well stocked with goods, and are associated together very much according to their respective trades. Neat and gaudily painted signs and names give a gay appearance to the narrow streets; in most cases there are no windows in front, but the whole is thrown open by day and closed at night. At the end of the counter, which is of granite, there is a niche, containing a tablet inscribed to Plutus or Mammon, where incense is burned every day, to invoke a profitable business. In the busy parts of Canton, every house is a shop; but there are two streets, China Street, and New China



NEW CHINA STREET, CANTON.—From Vaillant. Voyage autour du Monde.

Street, which are especially the resort of foreigners, and where the productions of almost every part of the globe are to be found. This part of the city being much frequented by seamen, every artifice is used by the Chinese retailers to attract their attention; each of them having an English name for himself—printed on the outside of his shop, besides a number of advertisements composed for them by the sailors in their own peculiar idiom. Amongst numerous attractive announcements of this kind, the following occurs in China Street. It is written in letters of gold on a lacquered board, which hangs in front of the shop—'The Sailor's Coffee Shop, Chan Lung, No. 10, New China Street, where all kinds of silks and teas are sold, and goods of every description for seamen. Sailors! you are invited to try this shop, where you will find honest dealing, and where you can have ready-made coffee and tea, but no samshoo.'* Eating shops are very numerous in the suburbs; they contain an immense number of made dishes, and are decorated with enormous fat pigs, varnished over, and pendent from different parts of the shop, together with varnished ducks and geese. The yearly rent of the best shops is from £30 to £40.

Public buildings, consisting of pavilions, halls, and religious edifices, are numerous, but, as specimens of architecture, unworthy of special notice, although some of them are not altogether destitute of elegance. There are, also, a vast number of temples—dens of infamy and vice, in which the priests and nuns are said to amount to 3000. The pagodas elsewhere alluded to, and of which there are but two, are conspicuous objects; one, called the *Kwang tah*, or Plain Pagoda, is about 10 centuries old; it shoots up in an angular tapering tower, to the height of 160 ft.; the other is an octagonal pagoda of nine stories, 170 ft. high, and 13 centuries old. There are several prisons in the city, one of which is capable of holding 1000 prisoners. There is also a foundling hospital, the children in which, when grown up, are sold, and not unfrequently for the worst conceivable purposes; but the charitable institutions are few in number, and miserably kept. The foreign factories, or hongs, as they are called by the Chinese, in the W. suburbs, destroyed in the end of 1856 as mentioned in the *Supplement*, were the most showy in point of architectural display of any buildings in Canton. Their river frontage was between 700 and 800 ft. in length. They were built of brick stuccoed, with granite foundations; some of them were three stories high, but most of them only two. The rents paid for these factories ranged from £240 to £600 per annum for each establishment. The space occupied by the factories is crossed by a narrow alley, called Hog Lane, unmatched in Europe for filth and the depravity of its inhabitants. The atrocities of this pandemonium have been a cause of disagreement between the British and Chinese governments.

The trades and manufactures at Canton are all, more or less, connected with the foreign commerce. Many of the silk fabrics exported are woven at Fuhshan or Fatshan, a large town about 10 m. W. from the city, fire-crackers, paper, matsails, cotton cloth, and other articles, are also made there for exportation. The number of persons engaged in weaving cloth in Canton is about 50,000, including the embroiderers; about 7000 barbers, and 4200 shoemakers. The barbers are a favoured class, there being strict regulations for their protection. Those who work in stone, brass, and iron, are numerous, and each trade or calling is united into guilds for mutual protection and support. The printing and book trade, also, is very considerable.

Canton was one of the five ports of China, at which, according to the treaty with the Chinese, of August 29, 1842, British subjects were permitted to trade. The largest article of export is silk and silk goods. The other chief exports consist of tea, matting, and cassia. The imports consist of woollen goods, cotton, cotton yarn, long cloths, and various other articles of British manufacture. A contraband trade in opium is still extensively carried on in the Canton river.

TOTAL NUMBER *of* VESSELS, *with their* TONNAGE, ENTERED *and* CLEARED *at* CANTON *in* 1846, 1866, *and* 1867.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1846	304	130,170	297	126,755
1866	1282	481,182	1275	470,934
1867	1009	341,283	1025	352,231

BRITISH VESSELS ENTERED *and* CLEARED *in* 1847 *and* 1867.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1847	231	88,876	213	84,757
1867	699	255,690	703	260,101

TOTAL IMPORTS *and* EXPORTS *in* 1867.

Goods Imported,	£3,117,196	Goods Exported,	£4,064,029.
Treasure „	516,749	Treasure „	940,650.

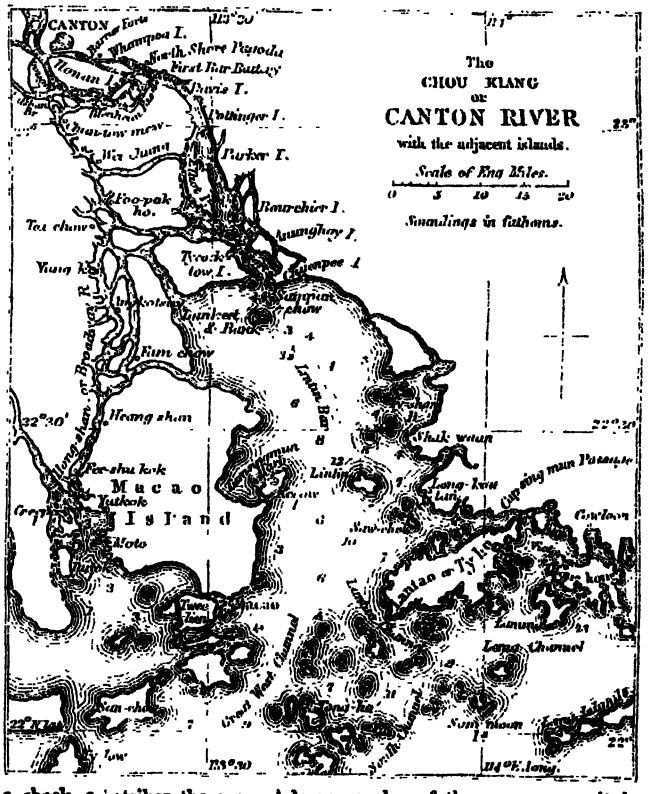
* Literally, thrice fired; a coarse spirit made from rice. Common liquor is once distilled, but when wanted for foreign visitors, who like it fiery, it is thrice distilled, and tobacco, oil, cubebs, aniseed, and other stimulants are added.

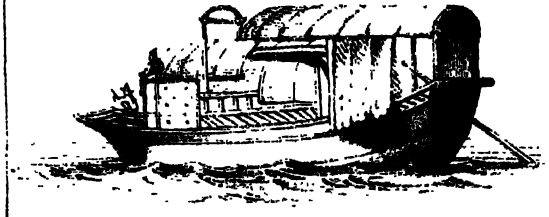
Canton has, besides, a flourishing marine trade to Teëntsin and Shanghae. All its manufactures, its abundance of sugar, its accumulated stores of cotton, indigo, cassia, aniseed, and a variety of smaller articles, fill hundreds of junks bound for the N.; and its exports to Chinese ports in 1867 amounted to £956,936. In return for these articles, the junks bring back considerable sums of bullion, drugs from Shantung and Leoutung; felt, fruits, such as dates, pears, and grapes; and mutton. This is one of the most profitable branches of commerce which the city possesses. The anchorage ground for foreign shipping is at Whampoa, about 10 m. below the city, beyond which no large vessel can proceed: it is in lat. 23° 6′ 30″ N., and is formed on the S. side by two high islands, called by Europeans, Danes and French Islands. The harbour is safe, with a moderate tide, and from 5 to 6 fathoms water, with soft mud bottom; but there is scarcely room for two large ships to moor abreast, which occasions the lower part of the shipping to be moored opposite the entrance of Junk River, when there are many arrivals.

Canton has also an extensive inland trade. It obtains from the province of which it is the capital, Quangtong, silks, rice, fish, salt, fruits, vegetables, and various kinds of fancy wood, silver, iron, pearls, cassia, and betel-nut. From Fookein, black teas, camphor, sugar, indigo, tobacco, paper, lacquered ware, grass-cloth, minerals, woollen and cotton cloths of various kinds. From Chekeang, silks, paper, fans, wines, dates, golden-flowered hams, and a most expensive tea, called *lung-tsing-cha*. From Gauhwuy and Kangsoo, green teas, and silks, which obtain excellent prices. From Chihle, dates, ginseng, raisins, skins, wines, venison, drugs and tobacco; returned in cloths, clocks, watches, and other articles of foreign import. From Shanse, skins, wines, ardent spirits, and musk. From Shense, brass, iron, precious stones, and drugs; returning cotton and woollen cloths, books, and wines; the trade with this province is very extensive. From Kansuh, gold, quicksilver, musk, and tobacco. From Szechuen, gold, iron, tin, musk, and a great quantity of drugs. Yunnan supplies the shops of Canton with iron, brass, peacock's feathers, and receives cotton and woollen cloths, books, and tobacco. Similar commodities to those above enumerated, are sent from various other provinces in great quantities, and similar returns to those named made from Canton. A considerable portion of this merchandise, as well as visitors, are conveyed into the city by canals, of which there are several.

The scenes which the streets of Canton present, are to a stranger exceedingly amusing and interesting. There are no wheel-carriages in use; but their absence is amply compensated by the nimble sedan-bearers, one class of which are called by the Chinese, 'horses without tails.' These are the bearers of men of wealth, who generally appear abroad in sedan-chairs, taking up nearly the whole breadth of the narrow street, to the great annoyance of the foot-passengers, whom they constantly jostle. 'Recovered from such a shock, a coolee or porter, bearing a burden, knocks him against the wall, with a sort of grunt, while he is shuffled in an opposite direction by a second. Peculiarly curious to English eyes are the number and variety of live stock which are exposed for sale in these narrow streets—puppy dogs, yelping in bamboo cages, kittens mewing, rats squeaking, fowls chucking, ducks quacking, geese cackling, and pigs grunting. Fish swimming, and earth-worms, slugs, &c., variously disposed, are exhibited in tubs and earthen pans. A barber close by twangs his iron tweezers to call his customers near him; another operates upon a patient customer, seated on a tripod stand—plaiting his tail, cleaning his ears, shaving his head and face, extracting all long and superfluous hair from his eyelashes, eyebrows, and nose, and finishing off by a good thumping of his back, and cracking his joints. Hard by is an itinerant vender of cooked food, with an enormous reed umbrella, dispensing rice, fat pork, and stews, swimming in oil and soy, which he serves out in small bowls and basins to his hungry customers, who devour the mess with an epicure's goût. Beside this merchant is seated a brother itinerant, the vender of sweatmeats. A little further on stands a bookseller, exposing his library, the contents of two boxes, which he hawks about. In his vicinity is a fortune-teller, in the act of unfolding the future to an anxious dupe; and a doctor, decorated with a string of human teeth around his neck, extending below his waist, while his box of drugs hangs before him. Then an aged woman may be seen, with feet three inches long, seated under an umbrella, mending old clothes, while a passer-by wanting a button sewed on, repairs to her, and remunerates her with a 'cash.' Not far distant a leprous beggar exhibits his disgusting sores, and rattles two pieces of bamboo to attract attention. Suppose the air filled with the noises, cries, and vociferations of these various venders, and of the constantly-changing throng of human beings, and some slight conception may be formed of Canton on approaching to Hog Lane.'

But the river presents scenes perhaps still more curious and interesting to the stranger than the streets. The prodigious number of boats, amounting at one time to 84,000, with which the surface is crowded, is the first thing that strikes the eye. A large number of these—as many, it is said, as 40,000, containing a population of 200,000—are fixed residences, and most of them moored stem and stern in rows.

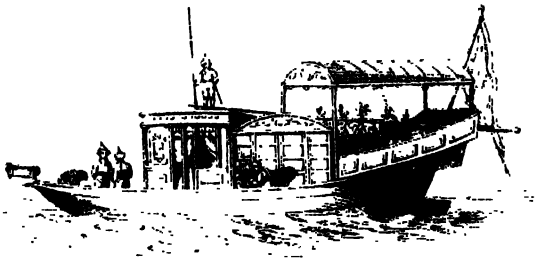




FAMILY-BOAT. From a Drawing by Dr. Bland, R.N.

The inhabitants are called *tankia* or boat-people, and form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community, and have many customs peculiar to themselves.

Millions are born, and live and die in these floating dwellings, without ever having put foot on dry land; while their ancestors before them, for many generations, were all amphibious like themselves. The dwelling or family-boats are of various sizes, the better sort being from 60 to 80 ft. long, and about 15 ft. wide. A superstructure of considerable height, and covered with an arched roof, occupies nearly the whole of the interior of the boat. This structure is divided within into several apartments, appropriated to different domestic purposes, all of which are kept much more clean than those in the houses of corresponding classes on shore. This kind of boat is furnished with stern-sculls, that move upon a pivot, and easily propel the boat among a crowd. The smaller boats of this description are not above 25 ft. long, and contain only one room, covered with movable mats. But by far the handsomest of the boats on the Canton river are the *hwa ting* or flower-boats. The form of these is very graceful, and their



FLOWER-BOAT. From a Drawing by Dr. Bland, R.N.

raised cabins and awnings fancifully carved and painted. As they are let to parties of pleasure for excursions on the river, considerable expense is bestowed upon beautifying and furnishing them.

The people of Canton have some personal peculiarities; amongst the most striking of which is a great variety of complexion, the general flatness of face, and uniformity of features, and especially the strange formation of the eye, with the lid in many cases so small as to appear unadapted to its natural functions. With exception of the occiput, the heads of the men are shaved; while in that region, if its luxuriance will admit, it is permitted to grow until it reaches the heels. The girls wear the long plait, according to the fashion of the men, but do not shave the other parts of the head. After marriage, the hair is braided and decked with a profusion of flowers and jewels, answering to the rank or means of the possessor. The ordinary style of dress differs but little in both sexes. It consists of loose pantaloons, and an over-garment or robe, with long dangling sleeves, and which varies in length from the knee to the ground. Their girdles frequently answer the purpose of purses. The stocking has no reference to the shape or size of the limb, and the shoe has a thick clumsy sole turning up in front, and destitute of elasticity to aid the step. Beggars, most of whom in Canton are blind, are a numerous and privileged class, and a source of great annoyance to passengers. The people of Canton have acquired an infamous celebrity for profligacy and corruption, and are usually considered about the worst specimen of the nation that can be presented; and this the more intelligent amongst themselves readily allow, although claiming at the same time for the higher classes more enterprise, more enlarged views, and more general information, than is to be found amongst similar classes in most of the other large cities of China. A retiring Viceroy thus wound up a detail of his experiences in the government of Canton:—'Deceit and falsehood prevail everywhere in this city—in all ranks, and in all places. There is no truth in man, nor honesty in woman! I have endeavoured in vain to correct these evils—it has been labour lost. I am sick at heart, and wish to depart from such scenes of vice and habitual falsehood.' A chief criminal judge of the city corroborates the testimony of the Viceroy. In an official proclamation by him, prohibiting the putting away of wives for slight causes, he says, 'For vile practices of this, and every kind, there is no place so bad as Canton.' Canton has long been the favourite retreat of all the most turbulent and worst portion of the Chinese; and it is said that there is an organized band of 20,000 robbers in and around the city. The police of Canton is well regulated, but is rendered worse than inefficient by the national failing—the venality and rapacity of its officers, who share with the thieves in the proceeds of their robberies, and liberate offenders whom they have seized, for a bribe. They are said, also, to be in the habit of arresting rich individuals under false accusations, and confining them in private houses, where they subject them to every kind of ill-treatment, to induce them to pay for their liberation. Gambling is one of the prevailing vices, and its consequence an extraordinary amount of suicide, a large portion of which is perpetrated by women. Education is in so low a state, that it is believed that not more than one-half of the male adult population of Canton can read. The education of girls is wholly and systematically neglected, there being scarcely a school for females in the city, public opinion and immemorial usage being against the educating of girls.

The prices of the principal kinds of provisions in Canton depend very much on the seasons, but nearly as much on the amount of the extortions of the local officers; they are, however, in general high. As an article of food, puppies and kittens are highly esteemed; those intended for the table being fed on rice. Rats, mice, and snails are also among the delicacies, but are scarce in the market. As the articles exposed for sale in the streets are chiefly adapted to the necessities of the day, the extremes to which the principle of accommodation is carried are remarkable. Poultry and fish are dissected into very minute portions. A quarter of a fowl, the head and neck, and frequently the entrails alone, are all to which the means of the buyer extend. Vegetables are exposed to sale in the streets in the greatest profusion.

The coins in common use are taels, mace, candareens, and cash, equivalent in English money, respectively, to five shillings, sixpence, one penny, and the seventh of a farthing. The weights or measures are peculs and catties; the pecul is equal to 133 lbs., and 1 lb. avoirdupois is equal to three-fourths of a catty.

The climate of Canton is, upon the whole, salubrious. Foreigners residing there generally enjoy good health, if they abstain from ardent spirits, and avoid exposure to the sun. The heat, however, in summer is sometimes very great, the thermometer occasionally reaching from 90° to 100° Fah. in the shade; but the average of the whole year is 72°. In July and August the average is from 80° to 88°, and in January and February from 50° to 60°. A fall of snow occurred in Canton in February 1835, to the astonishment and no small alarm of the inhabitants, who hardly knew what name to give it. Ice, however, sometimes forms in shallow vessels, a line or two in thickness. Woollen clothes are worn, and fires are comfortable, during January and February, but the Chinese do not warm their houses.

Canton is the oldest city in the S. of China, and since the foundation has undergone many changes. The Chinese historians say they are able to trace their city for 2000 years, when it was called Nan-Wooching 'the martial city of the South,' and was surrounded by a stockade made of bamboo and mud. One of its earliest names, and which is still used in its books, was Yang-Ching, 'the city of rams.' In May 1840, Canton was taken by the British, and ransomed by the Chinese for $6,000,000. It has been frequently devastated by fires, there being no other city where conflagrations have been more extensive, more destructive, and more frequent than in Canton, and it is said that they have not always been accidental. Amongst the latest of these disastrous fires was one which occurred in October 1843, when 1000 Chinese buildings, and several foreign hongs or factories, were destroyed; and another in December 1844, when a large theatre was consumed, and 2300 persons, men, women, and children, perished. But the most destructive fire of recent times in Canton, occurred in 1822, when between 13,000 and 14,000 houses, with nearly all the European factories, were destroyed, and many lives lost. Another alarming conflagration took place in November 1835, which threatened the destruction of the entire city, but was fortunately arrested by the walls, but not before an enormous loss of property had been sustained; the fire on this occasion appeared to be about 1 m. in breadth, and was in the most populous part of the city. Pop. supposed to be considerably above 1,000,000.—(*Middle*

Kingdom; Jour., Roy. Geog. Soc.; Martin's *China; Parl. Papers*, &c.) [add. *See* SUPP.]

CANTORIA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 36 m. N. by E. Almeria, l. bank, Almanzora. In general it is well built; the streets clean, wide, and level, but unpaved; its two squares are spacious, and adorned with handsome houses and public buildings; a chapel, which supplies the place of a parish church, occupying the N. angle of the smaller square. The town has, besides, a townhall, prison, cemetery, and three primary schools. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, saltpetre, oil, and wine. Trade in poultry, cattle, barilla, and manufactured goods. Pop. 4500.

CANTREFF, par. Wales, Brecon; 20,000 ac. Pop. 237.

CANTU, or CANTURIO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 5 m. S.E. Como. It is well built, surrounded by walls, entered by six gates, and possesses a parish church, with a remarkably fine tower, formerly used as a beacon, a townhall, school, hospital, theatre, &c. In the vicinity are some iron-works, which have existed since the 10th century. P. 5518.

CANTYRE, CANTIRE. *See* KINTYRE.

CANUMA, a lake, Brazil, prov. Para, l. bank Amazon; lat. (N. end), 2° 30′ S.; lon. 58° 45′ W.; about 30 m. long by 10 m. broad. It pours its waters into the Urubu or Barururu—an affluent of the Amazon; its banks are inhabited by a few Indians; and at its N. end is the village of Conceiçâo.

CANWICK, par. Eng. Lincoln. Pop. 213.

CANY, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 21 m. W.S.W. Dieppe, in a green and wooded valley, l. bank Durdent, 5 m. from its mouth. This thriving little town has several cotton and oil mills, driven by water; and a considerable trade in linen, oil seeds, oil, flax, yarn, and cattle. Pop. 1261.

CANZO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, deleg. of, and 10 m. N.E. Como, on the side of a steep and bare hill, called, from its shape, the Horns of Canzo. It contains a parish church; and boasts of having given birth to two saints of the Roman calendar. Most of the inhabitants are employed in rearing silkworms and spinning silk. Pop. 1630.

CAORSO, a vil. and com. N. Italy, duchy Parma, 10 m. E. Piacenza, on the highroad at the confluence of the Chiavenna and Zeno—affluents of the Po. It is well built, and has a church, surgical and elementary schools; and an annual cattle fair, and one for grain and general merchandize. The inhabitants are engaged in raising grain, fruits, wine, and oil; and in rearing cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Pop. 3078.

CAP AND BUTTON ISLES, two small isls. Indian Archipelago, strait of Sunda; the one in lat. 5° 58′ S.; lon. 105° 48′ E.; the other in lat. 5° 49′ S.; lon. 105° 48′ E. They appear to be of volcanic formation, and one of them contains two caverns, in which are found edible birds' nests.

CAPACCIO, or CAPACCIO-NUOVO [anc. *Caput Aquerum*], a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 15 m. S. Campagna, 4 m. from the sea; the seat of a bishop, and having two handsome parish churches and a convent. The cathedral is 2 m. distant, at Capaccio Vecchio, formerly an episcopal town, but destroyed in the 13th century, by the Emperor Frederick II. The inhabitants then removed to San Pietro, and named it Capaccio-Nuovo. Pop. 2000.

CAPANNOLI, a vil. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 16 m. S.E. Pisa, 6 m. S. Pontedera, on a hill near the Era. It is tolerably well built, has a parish church and a castle, and manufactures of oil, wine, and silk. Pop. 1177.

CAPANNORI, a tn. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 5 m. E. Lucca, 5 m. W.S.W. Pescia, in a fertile plain. It has a parish church, and some oil and wine presses. Pop. 2100.

CAPE BRETON, a large island, British N. America, between lat. 45° 30′ and 47° 2′ N., and lon. 59° 47′ and 61° 35′ W.; extreme length, N. to S., 100 m.; extreme breadth, 85 m.; area, exclusive of the great inland gulfs, about 3100 sq. m. It is separated on the S. from Nova Scotia by the Gut of Canso, and, along with Newfoundland, from which it is about 60 m. distant, forms the E. entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is of an irregular triangular shape, and, along the W. coast, is of dangerous access, possessing no harbour but that of Port Hood, near the Gut of Canso, and being lined throughout with precipitous iron-faced cliffs. Its other shores, though rugged, are indented with numerous harbours and bays. An inlet, called Bras d'Or, which is entered by two narrow passages, spreads into numerous bays and arms, and, almost intersecting the island from N.E. to S.W., forms two great natural divisions; both rugged, but not properly mountainous, the highest point in the former not exceeding 1800 ft., and that of the latter scarcely reaching 700 ft. The geology of the island is imperfectly known. Its short distance from Nova Scotia has led some to imagine that it was at one time united to the continent, and has been dissevered by some violent convulsion; but this conjecture is not supported by any striking resemblance in the structure of the opposite coasts. Primitive rocks, particularly granite, prevail to the S.E. of Bras d'Or, and are also supposed to form the nucleus of the highlands towards the N.W.; but throughout the whole island the carboniferous formation appears, and contains extensive fields of excellent coal. Iron-ore, also, abounds; and specimens have been obtained indicating the existence of copper, lead, and other valuable minerals. Higher in the series vast beds of gypsum are found. Salt springs exist on the coast. There is no navigable river, but the fresh-water lakes are both numerous and of considerable extent. The largest, Lake Marguerite, in the N., is about 40 m. in circuit. The climate is changeable, but not so rigorous as on the continent. Originally, the whole island was one great forest, but considerable tracts have been cleared. The crops produced are the ordinary cereals, and pulse, maize, potatoes, and turnips. The quantity of corn raised is not equal to the home consumption. Cape Breton derives its chief importance from the working of its coal mines, and the fisheries carried on in the adjoining seas. Its exports consist principally of timber, fish, and coal. In 1865 there were in all 18 coal mines opened in Cape Breton, and the quantity of coal raised was 429,175 tons. The Block-house mines employ between 500 and 600 hands. Cape Breton, which is administratively attached to the province of Nova Scotia, is divided into four counties—Inverness, Richmond, Victoria, and Cape Breton—and sends two members to the House of Assembly. It is visited by the packets from England; and its internal communications have recently been improved by the establishment of a steamer, which plies regularly on the Bras d'Or. The island was first colonized by the French in 1712, and taken by the British in 1758. Pop. about 63,000.

CAPE CLEAR, a high promontory, S. extremity of Clear Island, and forming the most S. point of Ireland, about 7½ m. S.E. Baltimore, co. Cork. Its great height, 400 ft above the sea, and prominent position, have rendered it a familiar landmark to mariners. Adjoining the Cape is a lighthouse, which exhibits a bright revolving light, of 21 lamps, seven becoming visible every two minutes. The lantern is elevated 455 ft. above the sea, and may be seen, in clear weather, from a distance of upwards of 30 m. It is situated in lat. 51° 26′ N.; lon. 9° 29′ W. (B.)——The ISLAND of Clear is about 3½ m. long, by about 1 m. broad. It is wild and romantic, steep and inaccessible cliffs rising up in all directions from the sea, while the greater part of the surface is merely rough, rocky pasture. The inhabitants are in a primitive state. The women manufacture a coarse kind of frieze, for clothing; the men, who have the reputation of being expert and resolute seamen, are wholly employed in fishing. Pop. of isl. 756.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a tn. and fort, Gold Coast, Africa, Gulf of Guinea, cap. of the British possessions on the Gold Coast; lat. (light on fort) 5° 5′ 24″ N.; lon. 1° 13′ 38″ W. (B.) The fortress, which is large, and well built, stands on a rock close to the sea, and projects, in bold relief, from the surrounding dark, green forests. With exception of a few houses for Europeans, the town consists of straggling lines of mud huts, with clusters of palm-trees, and an occasional tamarind attached. It is a principal mart for native barter; and some individuals who have been educated at the Government school in the fort, now import, on their own credit, goods to the amount of £20,000 and £30,000 annually. A judicial assessor, appointed by Her Majesty, holds open court in the town three days a week, for native cases. Great good has resulted from the establishment of this court by inspiring confidence in British protection, and the fear of justice. Climate unhealthy; mean temperature 78°. The principal exports are gold-dust, ivory, and palm-oil. Pop. estimated at 10,000. *See* GOLD COAST.

CAPE HAYTIEN, a seaport tn. N. side isl. Hayti, called by the Spaniards *Guarico*, and afterwards by the French *Cape François*, named also *Cape Henry*, and *Port*

Picolet, nearly 90 m. N. Port-au-Prince or Port Republicain; lat. 19° 46′ 42″ N.; lon. 72° 11′ 45″ W. (R.) It stands on the N. side of a bay half encircled by lofty hills, and, under French dominion, was considered one of the handsomest and most flourishing cities in the W. Indies. Half of it is in ruins, the effect of the Revolutionary wars. This gives it a melancholy aspect, but it still may be described as a handsome town, regularly built. The streets are wide and well paved, and the houses principally of stone; several of the squares and markets are spacious and handsome, and adorned with fountains yielding an abundant supply of good water. The cathedral, which has been rebuilt by public subscription, is an elegant structure; the military hospital, a noble edifice, with large well-ventilated apartments, has also been restored, and other improvements have been made. The under part of many of the houses is occupied as stores, warehouses, and stables, the upper part only being used for residence. The entrance to the harbour is difficult, but the anchorage is safe. Cape Haytien, as well as Port-au-Prince, was occasionally the seat of government, and it continued so under Christophe and Toussaint. The trade, chiefly carried on with the U. States, is still very considerable. Pop., in 1789, 18,500; does not now exceed 9000.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN, usually considered the S. extremity of S. America, does not really belong to that continent, but is the most S. point of Hermit's Island, one of the Tierra del Fuego group; lat. 55° 59′ S.; lon. 67° 16′ W. (R.) This promontory is a lofty, dark, precipitous headland, from 500 to 600 ft. high, running far into the sea. When Sir J. C. Ross passed it, in September 1842, there was some snow on its summit, and its sides were clothed with a brownish coloured vegetation. The strong gales from the W. render the doubling of the Cape from the E. a matter of some danger and difficulty. But the improvements in modern navigation have greatly diminished both. Gales from the W. blow during the summer nearly without interruption, but only near the Cape; a few degrees farther S. they are more variable. During the winter E. winds are more frequent, but the navigation is then rendered dangerous by the icebergs which approach the Cape, and are found even farther N. The Cape was first doubled in 1616, by the navigator Schouten, a native of Hoorn, in Holland, who named it after the town in which he was born, the word having been since altered to Horn.

CAPE MOUNT, W. Africa. *See* MOUNT (CAPE).

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE [Portuguese, *Cabo de Boa Esperança;* Dutch, *Kaap de Goede Hoop*], or CAPE PEAK, a celebrated promontory, S. Africa, at the S. extremity of the Table Mountain, having Table Bay on the E., and the Atlantic on the W., 31 m. S. Cape Town; lat. 34′ 2′ S.; lon. 18° 29′ E. (R.), and forming a bold promontory, rising nearly 1000 ft. above the sea. This cape, celebrated in the annals of navigation, was discovered, in the year 1486, by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz, who, not being able to double it, and having encountered much bad weather in its neighbourhood, gave it the name of *Cabo dos Tormentos* or Cape of Tempests. John II., King of Portugal, considering this point as the goal of that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent, which had long engaged the attention of the Portuguese, gave it, instead, the title of *Cabo de Boa Esperança*. Shortly after, Nov. 20, 1497, Vasco de Gama succeeded in doubling the Cape, and was the first European who by this route reached the Indian Ocean.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, or CAPE COLONY, an extensive territory belonging to Great Britain, forming the S. extremity of Africa, between lat. 28° 15′ and 34° 50′ S., and lon. 16° 20′ and 27° 30′ E. On the W. it is bounded by the Atlantic, and S. and E. by the Indian Ocean. Its boundaries, landward, have varied much at different periods, and could scarcely be said to be defined till 1847, when, by a proclamation of the Governor, Sir H. Smith, they were declared to be on the N., the Gariep or Orange River; N.E., a branch of the same river, called the Nu Gariep; and E., the rivers Krai, Klaas Smits, Zwart Kei, and Plaats, the Katberg mountains, the rivers Chumie and Keiskamma; greatest length, W. to E., 520 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 430 m.; area, about 170,000 sq. m. Cape Colony consists of a W. and an E. province, and, for administrative purposes, has been formed into divisions. These have, of course, increased with the accessions of territory which the colony has made at different times. Their number, previously 13, has recently been increased to 15, by the two new divisions of Victoria and Albert, chiefly situated along the E. frontier, and formed out of a tract generally known by the name of the Ceded Territory. In addition to this, there is a large unappropriated tract lying between the former N. boundary of the colony and its new boundary of Orange River. It has never been properly explored, but is supposed to have an extent of nearly 50,000 sq. m. According to the report of the Surveyor-General, 'it is, for the most part, as barren a desert as is to be found on the earth's crust.' From this sweeping assertion may probably be excepted the country in the immediate vicinity of the Gariep or Orange River, which is said to occupy a climate more equable than some portions of the colony farther S., to be tolerably fertile, and to depasture large herds of cattle.

Physical Features.—The coast line of the colony has an extent of about 1200 m. The N.W. portion, lying considerably out of the tract which is usually navigated, is imperfectly known, but is understood to consist of sandy plains, generally covered with shrubby plants. To the S.W. and S. it loses this character, and though seldom forming what may be called a bold and rocky coast, presents an almost uninterrupted series of headlands and indentations. The former occasionally stretch out into lofty promontories, the principal of which are the celebrated Cape of Good Hope, forming the extremity of the isolated mountain mass, of which Table Mount is the culminating point, and Cape Agulhas, the most S. point of Africa. The latter are often scooped out into capacious bays, which have ample depth of water, but lying exposed in some direction or other, are very imperfect roadsteads. The chief of these bays are, on the W., St. Helen's Bay, Saldanha Bay, and Table Bay; and on the S., False Bay, with its important arm called Simon's Bay, St. Sebastian's Bay, Mossel Bay, the Camtoos, and Algoa Bay. Among these, complete shelter is afforded only by Saldanha Bay, which possesses all the essentials of an excellent harbour; and Simon's Bay, which has been selected for the arsenal and chief naval station of the colony. The interior of the country may be described as consisting generally of a succession of plateaux and mountain ranges, which rise above each other, and increase in elevation as they recede from the coast, each range forming the boundary of a lower and the abutment of the next higher plateau; and again lowering down considerably towards the Gariep or Orange River. Beginning in the W., the first mountain range is the Bokkeveld, which lies about 40 m. inland, and stretches from N. to S., in a direction nearly parallel with the W. coast, till it reaches the neighbourhood of the town of Worcester, lat. 33° 40′ S. Almost parallel to this range, but about 100 m. farther inland, is the Roggeveld. Between these ranges lies an extensive elevated plateau, which, according to its proximity to either range, takes the name of the Bokkeveld, or of the Roggeveld Karroo. In like manner several mountain ranges run parallel with the S. coast. The first and lowest stretches from W. to E., without interruption, for about 200 m., leaving a belt along the coast which seldom exceeds 20 m. This range of hills connects with the Bokkeveld, and properly forms one of its branches, takes, in the different localities through which it passes, the names of the Zwellendam, the Outeniqua, and the Zitzikamme mountains. Behind it, and at a distance varying from 15 to 30 m., is a second range, connected likewise with the Bokkeveld, so as to form another of its branches, and known by the name of the Zwarte or Black Mountains. Between these two E. ranges lie the plateaux of Kannaland and Long Kloof. About 70 m. behind the Black Mountains is the last great E. range, which links with the Roggeveld, near lat. 32° 10′ S., and takes, in succession, the names of the Klein Roggeveld, the Nieuwveld, and the Sneeuw or Snowy Mountains, the last forming the highest mountain chain in S. Africa, and attaining a height which has been variously estimated, but probably is not less than 10,000 ft. The large space between this range and the Black Mountains is occupied by a plateau, called the Great Karroo. On the W. it connects with the Bokkeveld and the Roggeveld Karroos, and on the E. with a similar tract called Candeboo, and thus the whole of these united Karoos may be regarded as one immense plateau, raised, on an average, 3000 ft. above the level

of the sea, surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges, and stretching continuously, though with varying width, for 500 m. The geological structure of the mountains appears to be very uniform. They have a nucleus of granite, which sometimes comes to the surface, and forms the predominating rock, but much more frequently the granite is over-lain by enormous masses of sandstone, easily distinguished by the numerous pebbles of quartz which are imbedded in it. The mountain summit, when composed of granite, is usually round and smooth, but when composed of the quartzoze sandstone is often perfectly flat, and assumes the form of which Table Mount is a well-known specimen. The thickness of this stratum, in some localities, is not less than 2000 ft., and may then be seen forming steep mural faces resembling masonry, or exhibiting a series of salient angles and indentations, as sharp, regular, and well defined, as if they had been chiseled. With the granite are often associated primitive schists, the decomposition of which seems to have furnished the chief ingredients of the thin barren clay which forms the characteristic covering of the Karroos. In some places, particularly towards the S. coast, more recent formations appear, and limestone is frequently seen piercing the surface.

Rivers.—Notwithstanding of its lofty mountain ranges and elevated plateaux, Cape Colony has scarcely any navigable rivers. Elephant, or Olifant's River, which falls into the Atlantic in the W. of Clanwilliam division, is affected by the tide, and is navigable for boats for 30 m., but, like almost all the other rivers of the colony, is encumbered at its mouth by a bar, over which no ordinary sailing vessel can float. On the S. coast, the Breede, which empties itself into St. Sebastian's Bay, in Zwellendam division, admits vessels of 200 tons into the port of Beaufort which stands at its mouth, but, immediately thereafter, becomes navigable only by small craft. To judge by the map, one might be apt to suppose that the colony was remarkably well supplied with water. Streams are there seen traversing it in all directions, some of them apparently receiving numerous tributaries, and running a course of several hundred miles; and the fact is, that at the season when rains prevail, many of them are swollen into rivers of great width, and of a depth which would float the largest vessel in safety. But the fall of these rivers is as rapid as their rise had been, and the rains have no sooner ceased than they either disappear altogether, or sink down into deep chasms, and occupy a shallow rocky bed, overhung on both sides by lofty precipices of the prevailing sandstone. They thus not only become useless as a means of internal traffic, but cannot even be made available for purposes of irrigation.

Climate.—The temperature of the colony varies much in different localities, but its general average may be stated at 67° 20′ at Cape Town, that of the coldest month being 57°, and that of the hottest 79° Fah. The extremes, however, have a much wider range: for Bunbury states, that, in 1838, during his visit to the Cape, the thermometer, on Jan. 25, stood, in the shade, at 94°, and on the 28th at 90°. In the mountainous districts, snow covers the highest summits during half the year, and the temperature, cooled down by the blasts which descend from them, often falls below freezing. The alternations of heat and cold are frequently great, as well as sudden. The S.E. wind sometimes begins to blow with all the characteristics of a simoom. At first it is almost stiflingly hot, and, gradually gathering strength, carries along with it an impalpable sand, which penetrates everywhere. The whole atmosphere is dimmed, and the trees gather a coating which makes them look as if they had been painted with red ochre. Shortly, however, the breeze cools, its violence abates, and the air regains its wonted clearness. This wind, disagreeable though it be, is regarded as not prejudicial to health, and the statistics of the colony certainly go to prove that there are few climates in which, under ordinary circumstances, human life is more likely to run its fullest course. Less rain falls in the interior, and on the W. coast of Cape Colony, than in any other part of the world, excepting rainless districts. It approximates in this respect to Patagonia, and the E. coast of the S. American peninsula.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of the Cape is of a peculiar and distinctive character. To this, however, there are some curious exceptions in the case of particular plants, where a connection manifests itself between the botany of this part of the world and that of very remote countries. Such occurs with the alder, and also with the bramble, one of the nine species of which that are enumerated by Ecklon and Zeyher as growing at the Cape appears to be the common English bramble or blackberry. There are also links of connection, as far as regards the similarity of some peculiar genera, with the botany of Australia, and that of S. America. Yet, nowhere else are genera and species confined within narrower limits than here, without any apparent cause for a dispersion so arbitrary. In many respects, the vegetation in the E. districts of the colony differs widely from that on the W., although several plants are common to both. Wheat is the grain most extensively cultivated at the Cape, but other cereals are also grown. With the exception of the silver-tree or Witteboom (*Leucadendron argenteum*), none of the indigenous trees in the vicinity of Cape Town, attain any considerable size. The one named, grows to the height of from 30 to 40 ft., and is very conspicuous from the brilliant silky whiteness of its leaves. Its timber, however, like that of all the other trees of the colony, such as they are, is useless, being soft and brittle, but its bark is said to be astringent, and to contain a considerable quantity of tannin. The native station of this tree, which now forms groves at the back of the Table Mountain, is at the foot of the E. side of the same mountain; even at present it is almost entirely confined to the peninsula of the Cape. But the characteristic vegetation of the colony consists in its Ericæ or heaths, Stapeliæ or carrion flowers, and Proteaceæ; of the first, there are about 400 species, and of the last 200, all exceedingly beautiful, but having a range so limited, that none are to be seen N. of the mountains which bound the Great Karroo, while by far the greatest number grow within 100 m. of Cape Town; the Protea Cynaroides, bearing a flower the size of a man's hat, is found on Table Mountain; as for the singular and fleshy Stapelias, resembling a star-fish, about 100 species are mentioned, but they are almost entirely confined to the dry and sandy regions of the W. coast, where they cover a tract of many degrees of latitude in extent. A great portion of the E. frontier of the colony and the adjacent districts are covered with extensive thickets of a strong succulent and thorny vegetation, called, by the natives, the bush. The most common plants of the bush are aloes, of many species, all exceedingly fleshy, and some beautiful; the great red-flowering arborescent aloe, and some others, make a conspicuous, though by no means graceful, figure in the E. part of the colony, where they grow irregularly scattered over the parched and naked faces of the hills. Other characteristic plants of the E. districts are the spekboom (pork tree, *Portulacaria afra*), Schotia speciosa, Calitris or cedar, two or three species of Podocarpus or yellow-wood, and the great succulent Euphorbias, which grow into trees 40 ft. high, branching like a candelabrum, entirely leafless, prickly, and with a very acrid juice; the Euphorbia meloformis, 3 ft. in diameter, lies on the ground, to which it is attached by slender fibrous roots, and is confined to the mountains of Graaf Reynet, where also is found the extraordinary Testudinaria or Hottentot's bread. The Encephalartos, of which there are 15 species, all having the appearance of dwarf-palms, but without any similarity of structure, scarcely occur in the Cape Colony, properly so called, but extend over the mountains of Kaffraria, Tambooka, and Delagoa Bay, almost to the tropics. The brilliant Strelitzias are almost peculiar to the districts of George and Swellendam. Throughout are found various species of Acacia; many beautiful ones of Oxalis; innumerable species of Ixia, Gladiolus, Tritonia, Watsonia, Hesperanthera, and other handsome Iridaceæ, known by the name of Cape bulbs; nor ought we to omit the endless varieties of Pelargonium or Cape geranium, Gnaphalium, Xeranthemum, Diosma, Mesembryanthemum or fig-marigold, shrubby Boragineæ, and curious, if not large or showy, blossomed Orchidaceæ. Such is an outline of the magnificent flora of S. Africa, from which the botanist has drawn more largely, and the gardens and green-houses of Europe have derived a greater variety of beautiful plants, than from any other quarter of the world. From their presence here, and almost nowhere else, Schouw has characterized this region as that of the Stapelias and Mesembryanthemums.

Zoology.—The animals indigenous to this colony are almost endlessly varied, from the most unwieldy bulks to the most delicate and graceful forms. Among quadrupeds may be

enumerated the giraffe, elephant, rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, now much less frequently seen than formerly; the lion, panther, hyena, jackal, wolf, wild boar, quagga, buffalo, antelope, springbok, monkey, porcupine, ant-eater, &c. Among birds are the ostrich, eagle, vulture, pelican, flamingo, crane, guinea fowl, turtle dove, and smaller species in great variety. The reptiles include, among their number, the largest and most venomous of their class, including the boa constrictor, and the cobra da capello. In the surrounding seas, and along the coasts, whales and seals exist in such numbers, as to make the capture of them an important occupation, while both there and in the rivers there is no deficiency of smaller fish.

Aborigines.—The original inhabitants of the peninsula of S. Africa consist of two distinct negro races—the Hottentot and the Kafir, which are again subdivided into 10 or 12 different tribes. The Hottentots occupy the N. portion of the peninsula, and the Kafirs the N.E. The first are a mild and timid people, with some talent, but no energy. They make excellent shepherds and herdsmen, and are faithful and honest. When young, they are clean limbed, and well proportioned; complexion, a clear olive; cheek-bones high and prominent; teeth small and exquisitely enamelled. The Kafirs are a remarkably handsome race, tall, stout, beautifully formed and graceful in their movements, cheerful and contented expression of countenance, complexion verging towards black. The offshoots of these two great families are the Korannas or Koras, the Bojesmans or Bushmen, Namaquas, Damaras, Griquas, Bechuanas, Mantatas, and Zoolahs.

Agriculture.—The temperature is such as ought to favour the growth of all the ordinary cereals, and the first colonists who settled in the country expected to find the principal source of their wealth in the cultivation of them. The extent of territory allotted to them corresponded to this view, and they settled down in farms which never would have been imagined of sufficient size, had they not expected to make almost every acre of them arable. Some of the tracts were apparently fertile enough to countenance this idea, but three-fourths of the country were obviously of a very different description, and the consequence was, that the colony threatened, for a time, to become a complete failure. Even where the soil was well adapted for the growth of wheat and the other cerealia, the climate often proved most unpropitious. Long-continued droughts destroyed the corn in the blade, and mildew destroyed it in the ear. At last a better system began to prevail. Agriculture, formerly deemed paramount, became only of secondary importance. Extensive tracts which never could have yielded a profitable return under the plough, were seen to be capable of supporting numerous flocks and herds, and the attention of the colonists was generally turned to pasture. The native breed of cattle has been supplanted by better breeds, or improved by crosses with them, so that the cattle of Cape Colony would not suffer by a comparison with those of many of the better improved districts of Europe, while the Cape sheep, remarkable only for the ponderousness of their tails, have been very generally supplanted by finer European breeds, and more especially by merinoes, which thrive admirably, and promise soon to make wool the great staple of the colony. Grain, particularly wheat, is still grown to a considerable extent in the lower districts, and in ordinary years, crops, both abundant and of good quality, are obtained. In the same districts, and also in Cape division, considerable attention is paid to the culture of the vine, which grows freely, but, in general, is more remarkable for the quantity than for the quality of its produce. It is well known in commerce by the name of Cape wine, but is not in much repute, and is understood to be extensively employed in adulterating some of the foreign white wines, especially Madeira. The only wine of the colony which has obtained a high reputation is the luscious red wine, which grows in a very limited district S. of Cape Town, and is called Constantia, after the celebrated vineyards near the town of that name, where alone it is produced.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The former are necessarily limited to a few articles of primary necessity, the colonists supplying themselves with the ordinary manufactures from the mother country, of a better quality, and at a cheaper rate than they could hope to produce them.

The exports of wool from the colony are increasing rapidly, those of wine decreasing. In 1827, only 44,441 lbs. of wool were exported; in 1851, 5,661,218 lbs.; in 1871, 28,440,133 lbs. The whale fishery, which was formerly pursued with success, has declined. The total declared value of the exports from the whole colony, for the year ending January 5, 1852, was £651,377; in 1871, £2,531,609. The value of imports, as declared for the year 1852, was £1,583,218; for 1871, £2,585,298. The exports to Great Britain in 1871 were of the value of £2,439,889; and consisted principally of wool, skins, hides, copper-ore, ivory, wine, flour, meal, salted fish, ostrich feathers, aloes, horses, beef, pork, butter, oil, &c. The chief imports are clothing materials, hardware, and sugar.

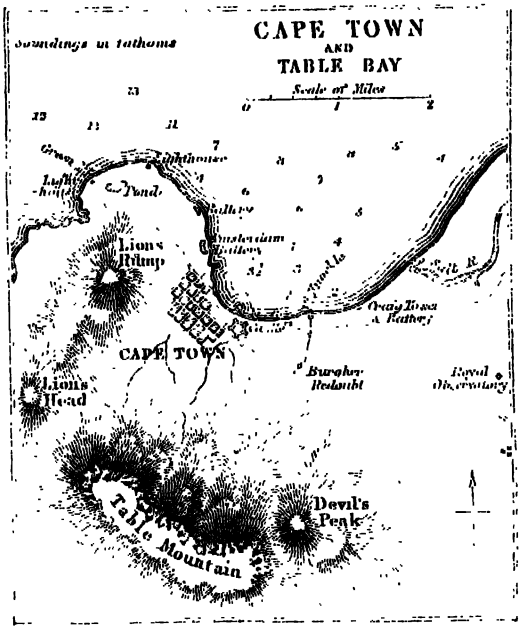
Government, Religion, Education, &c.—The government of the Cape is vested in a governor, nominated by the Crown, and assisted by an executive council, composed of the commander of the forces, who is also lieutenant-governor, the colonial secretary, the treasurer-general, the attorney-general, the auditor-general, and the collector of customs. There is a legislative council of 21 members, elected for 10 years, and presided over by the chief-justice; and a house of assembly of 66 members, representing the country districts and towns. There is a supreme court of justice at Cape Town, and an Eastern Districts Court at Graham's Town. Each district is administered by a civil commissioner or resident magistrate. Besides the royal troops there is a local defensive force raised and paid by the colony itself, principally stationed on the E. and N.E. frontier. It is called the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, and was first raised by Governor Sir George Cathcart in 1853, and is expected to perform military service in case of a native war. The expenditure of the colony was for some years in excess of the revenue, but in 1870 and 1871 the revenue considerably exceeded the expenditure, being in the latter year £836,174, while the expenditure was £764,414. The revenue is chiefly derived from import duties. The Dutch and English Reformed, Lutheran, R. Catholic, and Presbyterian churches in the Cape, are all entirely, or in part, supported by the Government. There are numerous missionary schools, and Bell's Lancasterian and other free schools in each district. In numerous localities throughout the colony, missionary exertions are carried on, by various denominations of Christians, for the evangelization of the native population.

History.—The Cape of Good Hope was discovered, in 1486, by Bartholomew Diaz. In 1620, two commanders of the English East India Company took possession of the country in the name of King James; but no settlement was then formed. In 1650, it was colonized by the Dutch Government, and remained in their possession for 156 years. In 1795, it was taken possession of by a British armament, but restored to the Dutch in 1802. In 1806, it was again taken by the British, and confirmed to them at the general peace, in 1814. Almost ever since this period, a succession of hostilities has occurred between the colonists and the Kafirs on the E. and N.E. frontiers of the colony, the latter revenging the encroachments of the former on their territories by plundering their cattle, and otherwise disturbing them in their possessions. When these aggressions become altogether intolerable, and threaten the ruin of the colony, a regular military force is sent against the Kafirs, which ultimately succeeds, though not without much trouble, and often considerable loss of life, in driving back the enemy, and for a time, but for a time only, putting an end to their marauding incursions. After a short interval of quietness, the Kafirs recommence their aggressions, and the same results, as in previous instances, follow, to be in turn succeeded by similar proceedings. The latest 'Kafir war,' broke out in December, 1850, and did not terminate till after fully 18 months' active hostilities. In 1851, a representative constitution was granted to the colony, with a liberal free-tenancy suffrage; every owner of a tenement valued at £25, or more, having a vote for members both of the legislative council and house of assembly. Pop. in 1850. 285,279; in 1865, 496,381, including British Caffraria, 566,158.—(Bunbury, *A Residence at the Cape of Good Hope; Cape of Good Hope Almanac; Past and Present State of her Majesty's Colonies; Naut. Magazine;* Mrs. Somerville's *Physical Geography, &c.*) *See Supplement.*

CAPE RIVER, or VAUNKS, a river, Central America, Nicaragua and Mosquito country, rising near the city of Segovia, flowing E. by N. for nearly 300 m., and, after receiving several tributaries, falling into the Caribbean Sea at

Cape Gracias à Dios. It passes through a rich and fertile country, has some important towns on its banks, and is navigable for a considerable distance from the sea. The upper part of its course is obstructed by falls.

CAPE TOWN, a tn. S. Africa, cap. of Cape Colony, on the lower or S. side of Table Bay, at the N. foot of Table Mountain, 31 m. N. the promontory of the Cape of Good Hope. The view of the town and its vicinity from the bay anchorage



is very striking. Behind rise the perpendicular sides of Table Mountain, while, on either hand, are the barren crags of the Lion's Head and Devil's Peak; the former usually capped with a cloud. It is regularly built, lighted with gas, the streets, many of them wide, but most of them unpaved, cross at right angles, while the houses, with their little *stoops* (porches) and gable fronts, exhibit many traces of their Dutch origin. Rows of oak, poplar, and pine trees, line the sides of the principal avenues; and the shops are well supplied with European goods. Government-house is a commodious edifice.



CAPE TOWN AND TABLE MOUNT.—From near Amsterdam Battery.

The grounds are planted with fine old oaks, and partly formed into a public walk. The Government offices are here, and in the precincts is the S. African college. The barracks are large, well built, contain an infirmary, &c., and have a large area in front as a parade-ground. Another important Government establishment is the observatory, well known by the labours of Sir J. Herschell. At noon, daily, a ball is dropped here as at Greenwich, to indicate true time to mariners. The botanical garden of the Baron von Ludwig contains a fine collection of plants. In the town are English, Dutch, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Independent, Methodist, and R. Catholic churches; the burgher senate-house, the chief court-houses, several free and other schools; a theatre, a spacious market-place, a commercial exchange, with a fine commercial hall, and a public library of about 30,000 volumes. Provisions, fruit, and vegetables are abundant and cheap. Water is supplied from Government tanks in the dry season. The police here is well organized, on a military footing. Crimes of a flagrant kind are rare. The town is divided into 12 districts, and each district into four wards, over each of which there is a commissioner and four wardmasters, chosen by the people; these, together, appraise town property and assess the local taxes. Within the town, also, is held the supreme court of justice of the colony.

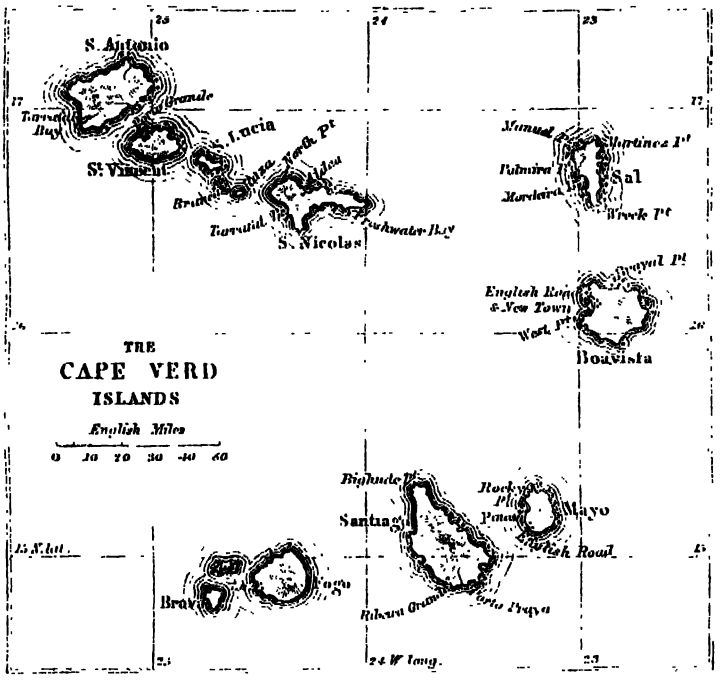
Cape Town is defended, on the r. side, inland, by a regular citadel; on the l., towards the sea, by Amsterdam Battery, and some other works. To the port, at which is the custom-house, large vessels cannot come; but the anchorage in the bay is commodious, and usually safe. Two quays, extending from the beach into the bay, enable lighters to take in and discharge cargoes at all times of the tide. Great efforts have been made both by the Government and the municipality to render Table Bay a safe harbour, and extensive works have been constructed for this purpose. These include a breakwater, 1870 ft. long, an outer basin, and an inner basin or dock. The outer basin is about 800 ft. long and 400 wide, and can accommodate a dozen vessels of ordinary tonnage; the inner basin is 1100 ft. long and 510 wide at the widest, has an area of ten acres, and can accommodate fifty or sixty vessels of the size usually visiting the port, besides coasters and other small craft. The breakwater protects the entrance to the outer basin besides affording shelter to vessels lying well inshore. A graving dock, sufficient to accommodate the large ironclads, is also contemplated. Vessels entered in 1869, 549, of 211,020 tons.

The walks near the town are pretty, and neatly kept. One of them, which leads along to the top of the hill overlooking the town and bay, and giving a view of the sandy plain and distant mountains, with Green Point (where is a light-house), and Robbin's Island in the distance, is peculiarly picturesque. The drives around are pleasant, especially that to Green Point, 2 m. W. The climate of the whole locality is considered salubrious; and the place is much frequented by Indian residents on leave of absence, whose pay (if holding official situations) is here usually continued to them. Cape Town was founded by the Dutch in 1650. Pop. 28,500.

CAPE VERD, the most W. promontory and point of Africa, in Senegambia, between the mouth of the Senegal on the N., and that of the Gambia on the S.; lat. 14° 32′ 6″ N.; lon. 17° 34″ W (R.) It was discovered by the Portuguese, Denis Fernandez, in 1445.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS [Portuguese, *Ilhas do Cabo Verde, Ilhas-Verdes*], an isl. group, N. Atlantic, W. coast of Africa, consisting of 10 principal and several smaller isles, belonging to Portugal, between lat. 14° 43′, and 17° 13′ N.; and lon. 22° 28′, and 25° 27′ W. They take their name from Cape Verd, which is about 320 m. E. of them, and is said to be so called from the verdure of a group of enormous baobab trees which crowns its summit. The largest and most important is Santiago; the others are Fogo, Brava, Mayo, St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, Sal, and Boavista. All the islands are evidently volcanic; most of them are rugged and lofty, but some have sheltered bays, with good anchorage. The most elevated is Fogo, on which there is a volcano, which, after 50 years'

quiescence, recently became active, and the peak of which has a height of 9157 ft. The island is fertile, and produces great quantities of maize, beans, and various kinds of fruits. The group, however, taken as a whole, does not deserve this character; the surface is for the most part stoney, and often barren. Rain seldom falls, water is scarce, and generally, too, of indifferent quality, while the climate is decidedly unhealthy, intense heat prevailing from November to July, and storms and fogs during the remainder of the year. The largest of the islands is Santiago. It is 32 m. long and 15 broad, and though possessing a few fertile spots, is generally mountainous and sterile. Its town, Porto Praya, has an excellent harbour, though inferior to that of Porto Grande in St. Vincent, which is the best in the whole group. The chief products are maize, rice, and haricots, bananas, guavas, lemons, oranges, pine apples, cocoa nuts, figs, and melons. The vine yields two crops a year, and good wine might be made, but the Government prohibits it. Coffee has been successfully introduced; the cotton and indigo plants are indigenous, and both they and the sugar cane are partially cultivated. Orchil, once monopolized and then set free, has again been monopolized by the Government, on the ground that the deterioration produced by the free traders had diminished the quantity exported, and seriously affected the revenue, which, from orchil alone, has in some years reached £24,000. The principal trees are the palm, tamarind, and baobab; the chief domestic animals are goats, asses, and poultry. Monkeys, wild cats, and pigeons abound, but there are no serpents or venomous reptiles. Numerous turtles frequent the coasts, and whales are captured in the neighbouring seas. On the shores of all the islands amber is found. The chief manufacture is salt; the others are linen, leather, soap, and earthenware. The island of Sal produces yearly from 525,000 to 675,000 imperial bushels of salt, which is exported to Africa, Brazil, and La Plata; Boavista produces 225,000 to 300,000 bushels. The natives are indolent but inoffensive, and speak a Portuguese jargon, called *Lingua Creoula*. These islands, with some possessions on the coast, form the Portuguese province of Cape Verd, of which the capital, formerly Porto Praya, is now Mindello, in St. Vincent. In 1850, the island of San Nicolas was visited by measles and hooping cough, which, in four months, carried off 700, in a population of 4500, and scarcely an individual escaped the malady; and in September, of the same year, a hurricane, in three or four hours, destroyed about 400 houses, and swept away all the crops. The Cape Verds were discovered by the Portuguese in 1449, and shortly after colonized. Pop. 1867, 67,347.



CAPE WRATH, the N.W. extremity of Scotland, co. Sutherland. There is a light-house on it, bearing a revolving light, 400 ft. above the level of the sea, showing a bright and red light alternately; lat. 58° 38′ N.; lon. 4° 58′ 30″ W. (R.)

CAPE YORK, the terminating point of the N.E. coast of Australia, having the Gulf of Carpentaria on the W., and the S. Pacific Ocean on the E.; lat. 10° 38′ S.; lon. 142° 33′ E.; separated by Torres Strait from Papua, from which it is distant about 100 m. It is generally high and rocky, with occasional grassy flats between the ridges and the sea; in other places, the precipices come down to the beach. A shallow recess at the extremity of the Cape, which has been called Evan's Bay, lat. 10° 45′ S.; lon. 142° 38′ E., was visited by the surveying expedition commanded by Captain Blackwood, and a very full account given of it by Mr. Jukes, naturalist to the expedition, who considers it, as regards climate, one of the comparatively favoured spots of Australia, frequent showers falling there throughout the whole year, and thus permitting the existence of permanent fresh waterpools, and green grass during even the driest season. Garden ground and grass land, to a considerable extent, is also obtainable, with situations for houses easily defensible, and exposed to the full draught of a refreshing sea-breeze. Wood and water abound, and the anchorage is safe. But the place has other advantages of a most important kind, according to Mr. Jukes. In cases of accident to vessels in Torres Strait, where accidents are frequent, from the intricate and dangerous nature of the navigation, Cape York, were it made the site of a station, would afford a ready place of refuge to those who might escape in boats. Its rocky elevations, besides, render it a conspicuous object from the sea. In a military point of view, also, it would be important, in respect of affording protection, in case of war, to our commerce between the S. Pacific and Indian Oceans; and in the event of steam communication being established between India and New S. Wales, by way of Torres Strait, Cape York would necessarily become one of the coaling stations. Mr. Jukes describes the natives he met with here as quiet and friendly, but of very low intelligence. They had the thin-legged, spare, lanky form, of all the Australian people. Their hair, however, was like that of Europeans, and worn either straight, or waving in broad open curls. Houseless and homeless, without any kind of cultivation, and destitute of fruits and vegetables, they pass their lives either in the search for food, or in listless indolence. 'These Australians,' says Mr. Jukes, 'sat listlessly looking at us, standing where we told them, fetching anything or doing anything we ordered them, with great docility indeed, but with complete want of interest and curiosity. On our shooting a kite or two, they instantly seized them, plucked off some of the feathers, and then warming the body a little at the fire, tore it open and eat it, entrails and all.'—(Jukes's *Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. Fly, in* 1842–1846.)

CAPEL, four pars. Eng.:—1, Surrey; 5522 ac. Pop. 1102.—2, (*le Ferne*) Kent; 1786 ac. Pop. 183.—3, (*St. Andrew*) Suffolk; 2272 ac. Pop. 202.—4, (*St. Mary*), Suffolk; 1910 ac. Pop. 649.

CAPELLADAS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 34 m. W.N.W. Barcelona, in a fertile plain. It contains a parish church, chapel, seven schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, cemetery, and some public baths. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving coarse cloth, cotton and woollen fabrics, paper making, distilling brandy, and in agriculture Pop. 2798.

CAPELLE properly, GREVELDUIN CAPELLE, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. W.S.W. Hertogenbosch; with a handsome church, school, and two annual markets. Pop. 1160.

CAPELLE-OP-DEN-YSSEL, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 4 m. E. by N. Rotterdam. It has a church with a fine tower, a school, a branch of the Public Utility Society, and a literary association. Pop., including surrounding hamlets, 1050.

CAPESTANG [anc. *Caput Stagni*], a tn. France, dep. Herault, 9 m. W. Beziers, on the Canal du Midi, and near the N. bank of an extensive lagoon, to which it gives its name. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, both in a ruinous condition. The church contains some Gothic sculptures, and within the town are the remains of a Roman bridge. Pop. 1831.

CAPESTERRE (LA).—1, *Le Marigot*, a tn. W. Indies, isl. Guadeloupe, 9 m. E.N.E. La Basse-Terre, at the S.E. angle of the island and at the mouth of the Rivière-aux-Pères. It is the capital of the most fertile and salubrious district of the colony. Coffee, cacao, and sugar, are cultivated around it.—2, A tn. W. Indies, S.E. coast isl. Marie-Galante, cap. of a district.

CAPESTRANO, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, province of, and 23 m. S.E. Aquila. It is situated on a hill, on which there is a castle, contains two handsome churches and a convent, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 2408.

CAPIBARI, a tn. and several streams, Brazil.—1, A tn., prov. of, and 120 m. W. São-Paulo, on a stream of its own name, an affluent of the Tieté. It has a church and school; and the building of canoes, and the distilling of brandy, are carried on. Pop. 2000.—2, A river, prov. São-Paulo, falling into the Tieté on its l. bank, 22 m. below Porto-Feliz. It traverses the town of its own name, and its banks are covered with timber suited for building canoes of the largest size.—3, A river, prov. Santa-Catharina, falling into the Tubarão, about 10 m. from the sea. It is navigable for about 50 m.—4, A river, prov. São-Paulo, a tributary of the Ivahy, an affluent of the Panana.

CAPIBARIBE, a river, Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, rising in lat. 7° 50′ S.; lon. 37° 45′ W.; flowing E. and S., and falling by two mouths into the Bay of Recife. It is navigable for canoes and flat-bottomed boats a considerable way inland. Total course about 200 m., exclusive of windings.

CAPISTRELLO, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, 5 m. S.S.W. Avezzano, 3 m. W. Lake Fucino. It contains two churches and an hospital. Pop. 1300.

CAPITANATA [now FOGGIA], a prov. Naples, on the Adriatic, comprising the small group of Tremiti and the islet of Pianosa, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic, S. by provs. Bari and Potenza, and W. by Avellino and Campobasso; area, 3173 sq. m. W. and N. it is intersected by spurs of the Apennines, to which the isolated mount Gargano geologically belongs. S. and E. extends a vast sandy plain called the Tavoliere di Puglia, on the excellent pastures of which more than a million and a half of sheep are annually wintered. The coast is generally low, and has no good port. The province is well watered by the Candelaro and its affluents, the Cervera, and the Carapella, all flowing to the Adriatic. Wheat, though cultivated only in the valleys, is superabundant; legumes, fruit, and liquorice, are plentiful; the wines produced are in general good, especially those of San Giovanni, Viesti, and Manfredonia; and likewise the olive oil of Gargano; tobacco and manna are also cultivated. The principal riches of the province, however, consist in fine large cattle, esteemed horses, and sheep, the last yielding excellent wool. Goats and pigs are reared in large numbers. Marine salt is gathered in the lagoons, and good potter's clay, limestone, and alabaster are obtained. There is little fishing, and no manufactures. Trade in grain, fruits, liquorice, honey, and wood; horses, cattle, wool, cheese, and hides. Its capital is Foggia; ports, Viesti, Manfredonia, and Rodi. The province is divided into three districts, Foggia, Bovino, and San Severo, comprising 28 circondario, and 62 comune. Pop. 212,885.

CAPIVARI, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, near Cabo Frio, with two churches, and inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in felling and preparing timber for the market at Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop., tn. and dist., 3000.

CAPIZ.—1, A prov. Philippines isl. Panay, N. coast, and including several small adjacent islands, is about 80 m. E. to W., by 57 N. to S. It is undulating, and its lower grounds are flooded in the wet season, rendering it fertile in rice. It has several rivers, some of which are filled with crocodiles. None of them appear to be navigable, but all are well wooded. The coasts are dangerous at certain seasons, but they have two excellent safe harbours, that of Bataan and that of Capiz, both capable of admitting vessels of medium size. Gold and silver are found in the province.—2, A tn., cap. of above prov., on a plain near the sea, and surrounded by the rivers Panay, Panitan, and Ivisan, with some houses of stone, and the remainder of nipa palm. It is defended by a fortlet and a small garrison. In the rainy seasons it is sometimes inundated. The inhabitants are laborious, and fond of commerce and fishing. Pop. 11,145.

CAPIZZI [anc. *Capitium*], a tn. Sicily, prov. Messina, 10 m. S.E. Mistretta. Marble, petroleum, asphaltum, and iron pyrites are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3488.

CAPLE, par. Eng. Kent; 1568 ac. Pop. 578.

CAPO-DI-SEPRA, and CAPO DI-SOTTA [called also CAPO DI-SASSARI, and CAPO-DI-CAGLIARI], the two govs. into which isl. Sardinia is divided; the former the N., and the latter the S.

CAPO D'ISTRIA [anc. *Ægida*], a seaport tn. Austria, Illyria, gov. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Trieste, on a small rocky island, Gulf of Trieste; lat. (church) 45° 32′ 42″ N.; lon. 13° 44′ 15″ E. (n.) It is connected with the mainland by a causeway of about ½ m. long. It is defended by an old fort, now going to decay. Ruined walls, falling houses, and dark narrow streets, give it a very gloomy appearance. It contains a cathedral, a lofty edifice, faced in the Venetian style with marble, and containing some fine paintings, sculptures, and arabesques; several other churches, a handsome Gothic townhouse, a corn exchange, and theatre. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has six monasteries and two nunneries, a gymnasium, two superior schools, several hospitals, and a penitentiary. The town is very inadequately supplied with water by an aqueduct, and from rain cisterns. There are manufactures of soap, candles, leather, and sea salt, about 18,000 bushels of the latter being manufactured yearly; and a considerable trade, besides, in wine, oil, and fish, the fisheries being pretty extensive. The harbour is capacious, but is resorted to by fishing boats only. After the 10th century, Capo d' Istria belonged alternately to the Venetians and Genoese, and was made by the former, in 1478, the capital of Istria. Pop. 9186.

CAPODRISI, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Caserta. It contains a handsome church, adorned with pictures and statues, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 2415.

CAPOONACAUGANY, a river, Upper Canada, rising in some lakes N. side the ridge of hills running parallel to Lake Superior. It flows N., joins the Neeaugany, and subsequently falls into the Albany, lat. 51° 5′ N.; lon. 85° 30′ W., about 200 m. W. by S. the entrance of the latter into St. James's Bay.

CAPOSELE, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 12 m. N.N.E. Campagna, near the source of the Sele. Pop. 4480.

CAPPADOCIA, an anc. prov. Asia Minor, now included in Asiatic Turkey; bounded, N. by Pontus, E. by the Euphrates and Armenia Minor, S. by Mount Taurus, and W. by Phrygia and Galatia, between lat. 37° 16′ and 39° 28′ N.; lon. 32° 50′ 18″ and 39° E. It is mountainous and well watered, and was celebrated for the production of excellent wheat, as well as for its fine pasture, and its superior breed of horses, asses, and sheep. It was subdued by the Persians under Cyrus; and after the time of Alexander the Great, it was governed by kings of its own, till A.D. 17, when Tiberius reduced it to the form of a Roman province. Christianity was early propagated in Cappadocia, as we learn by the address of the first general epistle of the apostle Peter.

CAPPADOCIA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Aquila, 8 m. W.S.W. Avezzano, a little N.W. of the hill in which the Liri rises. Pop. 1771.

CAPPAGH, 2 pars. Ireland.—1, Limerick; 1268 ac. Pop. 408.—2, Tyrone; 37,670 ac. Pop. 11,261.

CAPPAGHWHITE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 7 m. N. Tipperary. It is a constabulary police station, and has five annual fairs. Pop. 711.

CAPPANACUSHY, a group of islets and an old castle, Ireland, co. Kerry. The islets are situated 3 m. W. Kenmare, at the head of the estuary of the river of same name; and the remains of the castle are on the mainland opposite.

CAPPEL, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. S.S.W. Zürich. It contains an old Cistercian convent, founded in 1185; a poorhouse, once the prefecture; a presbytery, schoolhouse, &c., and a simple monument, erected, in 1838, in memory of Zwingle, the eminent reformer, killed Oct. 12, 1530, in a contest between the troops of the R. Catholic and Protestant cantons, which took place near Cappel. P. 578.

CAPPELN. *See* KAPPELN.

CAPPOGE, par. Irel., Louth; 1284 ac. Pop. 399.

CAPRAIA, or CAPRAJA [anc. *Ægilium*], an isl. Italy, Mediterranean, 22 m. N.W. Elba; lat. (castle, E. side) 44° 2′ 36″ N.; lon. 9° 50′ 45″ E. (R.) It is of volcanic origin, about 12 m. in circumference, mountainous, and of difficult approach, except on the E. side, where the town of Capraja is situate. The port here is safe, and defended by a fort. Wine is the only produce of the island. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen. Wild goats now, as formerly, abound in it. Pop. 2500.

CAPRARA. *See* TREMITI ISLANDS.

CAPRAROLA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, division Rome, 9 m. S.E. Viterbo, containing a celebrated castle, built on the slopes of Mount Cimino, said to be the masterpiece of the architect Vignola, and to be unrivalled, at least in Italy, as a specimen of the fortified domestic architecture of the 16th century. It was built for Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, nephew of Pope Paul III., and is richly decorated with frescoes and arabesques, each room being devoted to some incident in the history of the Farnese family, or to some allegorical subject.

CAPRERA, a small isl. N.E. the island of Sardinia, and separated from it by a narrow strait. It is 6 m. long N. to S., and nearly 2 m. broad. It is fertile, and produces both corn and good pasture.

CAPRI [anc. *Capreæ*], an isl. belonging to Naples, Mediterranean, 3½ m. E. Cape Campanella, which separates the Gulf of Naples from the Gulf of Salerno; lat. (S. point) 40° 32′ N.; lon. 14° 11′ 45″ E. (R.) It is about 9 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by perpendicular cliffs, which afford only one landing-place. The island consists of two mountains of limestone, remarkable for their picturesque shape; and between them lies a well-cultivated valley, which yields grain, the choicest grapes, olives, and other fruit. The inhabitants are occupied in the production of oil and wine, in fishing, and in catching quails, which come in immense numbers from Africa to the shores of Italy. Rows of nets are placed across the breaks in the woods and chasms in the rocks, to intercept these birds in their annual flights, and the quantity taken is almost incredible. The climate is remarkably fine, and a residence in Capri is recommended in cases of chronic bronchitis. The island is supposed to have been originally peopled by a tribe from the Epirus. The Emperor Augustus resided here during his illness; and Tiberius made this place the scene of his debaucheries during the last ten years of his life. He is said to have built 12 villas in different parts of the island, but, after his death, they were destroyed by order of the senate. Numerous ruins and fragments of ancient monuments still remain, among which is a temple cut in the side of a hill, said to have been dedicated by Augustus to his mother; besides portions of aqueducts, baths, and palaces. The island contains two towns, Capri and Anacapri. Capri is the seat of a bishop. It is built on the acclivity of a hill, and contains a cathedral, and some other churches. Pop. about 1800. (*See* ANACAPRI.) Pop. of isl., 3301.

CAPRIATA, a vil. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 7 m. S.W. Novi, r. bank, Orba. Pop. 2365.

CAPRICORN (CAPE), Australia, N.E. coast, about 30 m. N. Port Curtis; lat. 23° 18′ S.; lon. 151° 43′ E. (R.)

CAPRICORN (GROUP), an assemblage of islets and reefs, N.E. coast Australia, having 152° meridian and the tropic of Capricorn passing through them, whence their name. They are all much alike in their geological characteristics, and general features. One of them, called First Bunker's Island, about a quarter of a mile in diameter, is composed of coarse fragments of worn corals and shells, bleached by the weather. At the back of it a ridge of the same materials, 4 or 5 ft. high, and as many yards across, completely encircle the island. Inside this ridge, on which is a belt of small trees, is a sandy plain covered with a short scrubby vegetation, a foot or two in height. Between the trees on the ridge, and in some other spots, there is a thin layer of vegetable soil. The island abounds with sea fowl and other aquatic birds, especially black noddies, with whose nests the trees are laden. Most of the islands are encompassed by coral reefs, with lagoons inside, in which sharks and turtle swim about in great numbers, the former of immense size and strength. Turtle is so abundant, that 'one night,' says Mr. Jukes, 'Lieut., now Commander, Shadwell, being on one of the islands observing star altitudes, was actually obliged to place sentries round him, to prevent the turtle from running over his artificial horizon as it lay on the ground.' They were chiefly green turtle, and the kind called loggerheads.—(*Voy. H.M.S. Fly*, 1842 *to* 1846.)

CAPRINO, two tns. kingd. of Italy.—1, A tn., gov. Venice, prov. of, and 16 m. N.E. Verona, cap. dist. of same name, on the small river Ri, a tributary of the Adige, and surrounded by hills. It contains a parish and a subsidiary church, three chapels, and a record office for the district. Pop. 3500.—2, A tn., gov. Milan, prov. of, and 10 m. W.N.W. Bergamo, near l. bank, Adda. It is well built and clean, and comprises a spacious church, townhall, public library, and convent. Hardware, and weaving silken and woollen fabrics, is carried on. Pop. 1419.

CAPRYCKE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. N.N.W. Ghent, with a tannery, three breweries, two roperies, and manufactures of wooden pumps and clogs. There is also some trade in agricultural produce, wood, cattle, and linen. Pop. 3859.

CAPSALI, a seaport tn. Ionian Islands, cap. of Cerigo, near S. side of the island, upon the slope of a mountain. It has a commodious harbour, defended by a fort. Pop. 5000.

CAPUA [anc. *Capoa* and *Capua*], a city, Naples, prov. Caserta, in a plain 18 m. N. Naples, l. bank, Volturno, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. It is the seat of an archbishopric, is well fortified, has a strong citadel, and is reckoned one of the keys of the kingdom, being the principal fortress that covers the approach to Naples. It has two magnificent gates, three principal streets, two handsome squares, and three public fountains. The town is dirty, but the houses are well built. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, with a cupola, supported by 18 columns; the church of the Annunciation; the governor's palace, and the townhall. There are also 18 parish churches, several convents for both sexes, a seminary, a college, military school, extensive barracks, four hospitals, and a handsome theatre. A noted fair is held here annually on Dec. 26.

The ancient city was situated 2½ m. S.E. from the modern town, which was built from its ruins by the Lombards in the 9th century. The site is now occupied by a considerable town, called Santa-Maria-di-Capoa. The ancient Capua, one of the finest and most agreeable cities of Italy, was of such extent, as to be compared to Rome and Carthage. Hannibal wintered at ancient Capua after the battle of Cannæ. It was a favourite place of resort of the Romans, on account of its agreeable situation and its healthy climate; and many existing ruins attest its ancient splendour. Pop. 12,548.

CAPUL, isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, off the N.W. coast Samar; lat. 12° 31′ N.; lon. 124° 9′ E.

CAPURSO, a town, Italy, Naples, prov. of, and 7 m. S.S.E. Bari; in a plain, and celebrated for its almonds. Pop. 3160.

CAPUTH, par. Scot., Perth; 16,000 ac. Pop. 2037.

CARA, a small isl. Scotland, co. Argyle, at the S. side of Gigha, with which it forms a parish. *See* GIGHA.

CARABANCHEL ALTO Y BAJO, two vils. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 3 m. S. Madrid, each possessing a church, schools, town and session houses, and being adorned with villas, gardens, fountains, &c., belonging to the nobility of Madrid. United pop. 1804.

CARABOBO, a prov. Venezuela, bounded by Coro and the Caribbean Sea N., Caracas E., Varinas S., and Truxillo W.; area, 8148 sq. m. Its principal productions comprise coffee, wheat, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. Valencia is the capital, 30 m. S.W. from which is the village of Carabobo, whence the province is named, and where a decisive battle was fought in 1821, which secured the independence of Columbia. Pop. 230,000.

CARAÇA, a mountain range, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, N. of the city of Marianna. It is a portion of the cordillera of Mantiqueira, being one of its highest ranges; and liquorice, jalap, sarsaparilla, and other medicinal plants, grow naturally on it.

CARACAS, a group of six small uninhabited isls. Caribbean Sea, coast of Venezuela, a little W. Cumana.

CARACAS, SANTIAGO-DE-LEON-DE-CARACAS, a tn. S. America, cap. of Republic and of the dep. Venezuela, and of prov. Caracas, 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, 11 m. S.S.E. La Guayra, from which it is separated by a chain of mountains, whose highest point on the road is 5160 ft.; lat. 10° 30′ N.; lon. 66° 54′ W. (R.) The river Guayra bounds it on the S., and is everywhere fordable near the town, excepting after heavy rains, when it runs with great rapidity, but subsides almost as suddenly as it rises. Three other streams pass close to the town, namely, the Arauco, across which is a handsome bridge; the Caroata, which separates one part of the city from the rest, and across which is another bridge; and the Catucho. The town is well and regularly built, the streets being in general about 100 yards apart, and intersecting each other at right angles. They are almost all furnished with fountains. The houses are solidly built of brick or earth, faced with stucco, often richly decorated. Many of them have terraced roofs. There are several squares, the chief of which is the Plaza Mayor or Great Square, where the market for fruits, vegetables, fish, &c., is held; the E. side is principally occupied by the cathedral, a clumsy structure, which was much damaged by an earthquake in 1826; the S. by the college; and the W. by the public prison. The chief public buildings are the churches, of which there are seven, all solidly built, and in the interior richly ornamented; and the convents, of which there are five—three for monks and two for nuns. The most splendid church is that of Alta Gracia. From the Catucho the town is well supplied with water, which is dispensed to the inhabitants in public fountains, as well as in pipes and reservoirs. Caracas is the seat of an archbishop, and has a university, founded in 1778, and three hospitals. Its trade is considerable, and consists of the products of the adjacent fertile valleys. For its exports, *see* LA GUAYRA. The climate is healthful, but earthquakes are common, that of 1812 destroyed nearly all the houses, and upwards of 10,000 of the inhabitants; and though the town has been rebuilt, the houses are inferior to what they were before that dreadful visitation. The city, founded in 1567, by Diego Losada, was formerly the capital of the Captain-generalship of the Caracas, and is the birthplace of Bolivar. Pop. about 50,000.—The PROVINCE lies between lat. 7° 38′ and 10° 26′ N., and lon. 65° 30′ and 68° W.; bounded, N. by the Caribbean Sea, W. Carabobo and Varinas, S. Achaguas, and Venezuela and Guiana, and E. Barcelona; area, 45,264 geo. sq. m. The surface is partly mountainous and partly flat; the former towards the sea coast, where several deep indentations occur, and form good harbours and roadsteads; the latter towards the interior, and particularly towards the S., where the country stretches out into vast plains. The most important vegetable production of the province is cacao, the quality being the best of all that is brought to the European market; but all the usual tropical crops are grown in perfection, among which may be specified coffee and indigo. The province is divided into 16 cantons, of which that of Caracas, containing the capital, though not the largest, is the most fertile and best peopled. Pop. 363,858.

CARACOL, BABAHOGO, or OXIBA, a river, New Granada, prov. Guayaquil, rising on the N. side of the mountain Carguairazo, about 85 m. S. by W. Quito, and after a S.S.W. course of 90 m., for the greater part of which it is navigable, falling into Lake Sambovamban, 25 m. N. Guayaquil.

CARAGLIO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 7 m. W. Coni, on the Grana. Spun silk and silk fabrics are manufactured here. Pop. 2929.

CARAMAN, and CARAMANIA. *See* KARAMAN and KARAMANIA.

CARAMAN, a tn. France, dep. Haute Garonne, 16 m. E.S.E. Toulouse. It has numerous fairs. Pop. 2277.

CARAMNASSA, a river, Hindoostan, which separates the prov. of Bahar from that of Allahabad. It rises in a hilly district, about 55 m. S.S.E. Benares; lat. 24° 40′ N.; lon. 83° 40′ E.; bends round to a N.N.E. direction, and falls into the Ganges 10 m. above Buxar. Its whole course is about 75 m.

CARANG ASSEM, a tn. Indian Archipelago, isl. Bali, on the strait of Lombok; lat. 8° 42′ S.; lon. 116° 34′ E. (R.) Ships may here obtain water, bullocks, hogs, and poultry. The country around is fertile and well cultivated.

CARANGAMITE, a large, shallow, salt-water lake, S. Australia, dist. Portland Bay, about 50 m. W. the town of Geelong. It is upwards of 90 m. in circumference, but to the S. it is so shallow, as to be crossed by the natives for a distance of 15 m.; it is deeper to the N.

CARANJA, an isl. W. coast, Hindoostan, between Bombay and the mainland; lat. 18° 53′ N.; lon. 73° E. It is 4 m. long and 2 broad, and is low and woody, excepting two remarkable hills, called Great and Little Caranja Hills, the former near the S. part of the island, the latter on the N. Great Caranja is very conspicuous, being of a tabular form, with a steep declivity at each end.

CARANO, a small vil. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 21 m. N.E. Trent, r. bank, Aviso, in the vicinity of which are calcareous and saline springs; temperature 38° to 40°, clear, and of an earthy flavour, and said to be efficacious in cutaneous affections. Pop. 804.

CARATE, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 15 m. N. Milan, E. slope of a hill, r. bank, Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It was formerly fortified, and in its vicinity several engagements have taken place. Silken, woollen, and linen fabrics are woven. Pop. 2368.

CARAVACA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 43 m. W. by N. Murcia, on the side of a hill crowned by an ancient castle, l. bank, Caravaca, here crossed by a stone bridge. The houses are generally commodious, well constructed, and in many cases adorned with iron balconies. Most of the larger streets are wide, paved, and clean; there are five squares, the principal of which contains the Government-house, head inn, prison, and town-hall, the last a spacious and handsome structure, with an elegant balcony and a central arch, forming an entrance from the square into the principal street, and into the edifice itself. The parish church, a fine specimen of the Ionic style, completed in 1600, has a lofty tower of hewn stone; its interior is tastefully decorated, and contains numerous monumental and pictorial works of considerable merit. There are, besides, several conventual churches and a variety of chapels. The remaining public buildings are two hospitals, a theatre, cemetery, and numerous schools. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, paper, soap, earthenware, copper vessels, leather, brandy, oil, and wine. There are also extensive chemical and dye works, and flour-mills. Trade:—in cattle, grain, and manufactured goods. A yearly fair is held for general merchandize. Pop. 26,572.—(Madoz.)

CARAVAGGIO, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, div. Milan, prov. Bergamo, 24 m. E. Milan, on the Gera d'Adda, between the Adda and Serio. It was surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle. These have been recently demolished, but the deep fosse, filled with water, still remains, and six bridges over it give access to the town, which has several churches, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. In the principal church are some good paintings by Campi; and near the town is the sanctuary of the Madonna, built, in 1575, from the designs of Pellegrino Tibaldi, picturesquely situated and adorned with some fine paintings. This town is famous for being the birth-place of the two great painters, both called 'da Caravaggio,' Polidoro Caldara, the scholar of Raphael, and Michael Angelo Merigi. The commune is fertile. It produces all kinds of grain in abundance, and is scattered over with mulberry trees. Its melons are large and of excellent quality, and yield a considerable revenue to the peasantry, who cultivate them on their own account, renting ground for the purpose. Pop. 5535.

CARAVELLAS, a maritime tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on a bay of same name, into which flows the river Caravellas; lat. 17° 42′ S.; lon. 39° 15′ W. It is agreeably situate on a rising ground, and three of its streets run parallel to the shore. It has two churches, a Latin and a primary school; and it exports manioc flour, coffee, and fish; the former two cultivated extensively in the district. Pop., tn. and dist. 5000.

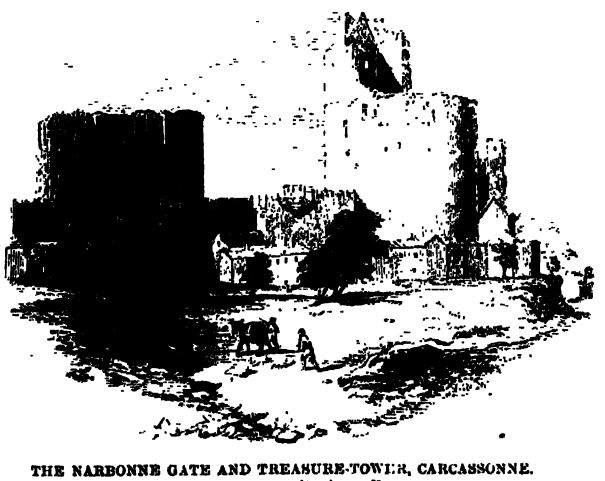
CARBONARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Avellino, 17 m. E.N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi. Pop. 2886.

CARBONNE, a tn. France, dep. Haute Garonne, 24 m. S.S.W. Toulouse, agreeably situate l. bank, Garonne, not far from where it receives the Arize. It has some woollen manufactures, a fulling-mill, dye-works, brick and tile works. Its trade is in oil and wool. Pop. 2484.

CARCABUEY, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 34 m. S.E. by S. Cordova. It has narrow and irregular streets, a square, which contains the townhouse and prison, a church, store-house, and endowed school. The inhabitants are occupied in weaving and husbandry. Some little trade is also done in grain, wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 3396.—(Madoz.)

CARCAGENTE, or CARCAXENTE, a tn. Spain, prov. of and 28 m. S. by W. Valencia, in a fertile and beautiful plain, r. bank, Jucar. The houses are well built and spacious, forming wide and clean streets. The principal square is large, lined with handsome dwellings and shops, and contains a spacious and elegant modern townhouse and prison. There are likewise a parish church, several chapels, two convents, an hospital, almshouse, cemetery, some primary schools, and an extensive palace of the Marquis of Calzada. In the environs are delightful promenades and gardens. Trade:—in grain, fruits, and silk. Pop. 7280.

CARCASSONNE, a city, France, cap. dep. Aude, intersected by the Aude, and on a branch of the Canal du Midi, 53 m. S. Toulouse; lat. 43° 12′ 55″ N.; lon. 2° 21′ 9″ E. (L.) It consists of two parts, on the opposite sides of the river, which is here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, the New Town in a plain, l. bank, and the Old Town on a hill, r. bank. The former is surrounded by double walls, and has a castle. A portion of the inner line of ramparts and towers is attributed to the Visigoths, and the rest, including the castle, seems to be of the 11th or 12th century. The streets are narrow, dirty, and desolate, the houses falling to ruin, and those that are inhabited, tenanted only by the poorest class. It contains the church of St. Lazarus, formerly the cathedral, within which, near the high altar, may be seen the tomb of Simon de Montfort, who led the infamous crusades against the Albigenses, 400 of whom were here burnt alive. The modern town forms a striking contrast to the old city. It is cheerful, flourishing, and industrious, consisting chiefly of modern



THE NARBONNE GATE AND TREASURE-TOWER, CARCASSONNE.
From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France.

houses in streets at right angles with each other, surrounded by boulevards occupying the site of the old ramparts. It has several squares planted with trees, and furnished with marble fountains. The modern cathedral and the church of St. Vincent are not remarkable. The other public buildings are the *Hotel de la Prefecture*, the prison, the *halle* or market, and the public library, containing 21,000 volumes, many of them from the old convents. This town is the seat of a bishopric, tribunals of first resort and commerce, and has a communal college, primary normal school, and theological seminary. The cloth manufacture has long been an important branch of industry; the wool being spun, dyed, and woven here. The large fine-woollen cloth manufactories, of which there are several, give employment to 7000 persons. The cloth is exported chiefly to the Levant, Barbary, and S. America, where it is esteemed for its brilliant dyes. There are also distilleries, tanneries, manufactories of paper, soap, woollen coverlets, stockings, linens, and nails. A good trade is also done in wine, grain, flour, fruits, brandy, leather, and hardware. In the time of Cæsar, Carcassonne was a place of considerable note, and held a high rank among the Narbonnese towns. The Visigoths fortified it, and built some of the existing walls and towers. In 1209, it sustained a memorable siege by the army of fanatics who had been sent to extirpate the Albigenses. Want of water compelled the latter to capitulate, when scenes of miserable atrocity followed. Pop. 22,173.

CARCELEN, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 24 m. E.N.E. Albacete, at the foot of a hill. The streets are narrow and steep, and the only square contains the townhouse, prison, and a ruined tower. The town also possesses a church, poorhouse, cemetery, and two schools. Manufactures:—woollen and linen fabrics, oil, and a little wine. There are marble quarries in the vicinity. An annual fair is held in August. Pop. 2019.

CARCES, a tn. France, dep. Var, agreeably situate at the confluence of the Issole and Argens, 16 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. It has silk manufactures, tanneries, and distilleries. Pop. 2749.

CARDIFF [Welsh, *Caerdydd*], a parl. bor. and seaport, S. Wales, cap. Glamorganshire, l. bank, Taff, over which there is a handsome bridge of three arches, leading to Swansea, 3 m. S.E. Llandaff; lat. (custom house) 51° 28′ 36″ N.; lon. 3° 10′ W. (R.) The principal streets are well built, paved, and lighted with gas, and contain some good houses and shops: but those parts of the town inhabited by the poorer class have a mean appearance. On the N. side is an ancient castle, in a tower of which Robert, Duke of Normandy, was confined for 28 years, and had his eyes put out by his brother Henry I. This castle has been modernized by its proprietor, the Marquis of Bute, who converted a part of it into a dwelling house. The church of St. John has a lofty tower, surmounted by an elaborately carved parapet, forming a fine feature in the general aspect of the town. Besides the established churches, there are places of worship belonging to Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and R. Catholics, with an infirmary, national and other schools, and charities. The other public buildings are a town-hall, post-office, music hall, county jail, and theatre. The town is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors; and, conjointly with Cowbridge and Llantrissant, returns a member to the House of Commons. There are in Cardiff several large iron foundries, but the inhabitants depend almost exclusively on the shipping, and on the coal and iron works in the neighbourhood. The accommodation for shipping being formerly deficient, the Marquis of Bute greatly extended it by constructing a canal and two spacious docks. The commerce is steadily on the increase, and is already very considerable. In 1868 the number of vessels entering the port was 7817, in 1869, 7785; sailed in 1868, 7531, in 1869, 7951 (ton. over 2,000,000). The exports consist almost exclusively of coal and iron. In 1869, 2,282,586 tons of coal, and 258,824 tons of iron were exported to foreign ports. The exports of coal from Cardiff coastwise are very large. Pop. in 1861, 32,954; mun. bor. in 1871, 39,536; parl. bor. 56,911.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CARDIGAN, or CARDIGANSHIRE, a maritime county, S. Wales, having N. cos. Merioneth and Montgomery, E. cos. Radnor and Brecknock; S. Caermarthen and Pembroke; and W. Cardigan Bay. Extreme length, N.E. to S.W., about 43 m.; extreme breadth, E. to W., about 20 m.; area, 432,000 acres. The surface of this county, like that of nearly all the other Welsh counties, is mountainous and barren, with the frequent occurrence of beautiful and fertile valleys. The mountains are, in general, destitute of wood, and present a bleak appearance; some of them attain a considerable height; the loftiest, Plinlimmon, reaching an elevation of 2463 ft. The soil of the elevated parts is chiefly a light loam, intermixed with sand. The valleys of the lower districts have a brown mould,

which is extremely favourable to the growth of grass crops. In other parts, the soil is a stiff argillaceous earth, and very sterile. Its geological formation is chiefly a hard slate of the transition series. Near the sea coast are some productive tracts, yielding good crops of wheat, barley, turnips, and potatoes, and in the hilly districts rye is cultivated, but barley and oats are the principal crop. The science of agriculture has made little progress here, and does not seem to be improving. Dairy husbandry, however, is well attended to. The breed of cattle, horses, and sheep, is small, but the latter is of superior quality, and all are hardy. Pigs and poultry are reared in considerable quantity, and eggs abundant. The mineral productions are silver, lead, and copper; great quantities of these metals were obtained here during the 17th century, but the mines have since much declined in value, and many of them, particularly those of copper, have been altogether abandoned. Slates are still quarried, but they are of an inferior quality. There being no coal in the county, turf is the universal fuel. There are no manufactures, unless it be the weaving of small quantities of flannel and coarse woollen stuffs. Gloves also are made in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith and Tregaron, which, with Lampeter and Cardigan, are its chief towns, the last being the county town. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. Exports:—oats, butter, and slates; imports:—culm, limestone, and deals. Pop. in 1851, 70,796; in 1861, 72,245.

CARDIGAN, a seaport tn. and parl. bor., Wales, cap. of Cardiganshire, on an eminence on the r. bank of the Teify, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge of seven arches, between 4 and 5 m. from its embouchure in St. George's Channel, 200 m. W.N.W. London. The town consists of two principal streets, with a number of narrow irregular lanes and alleys, formed by mean-looking houses. The church, upwards of 200 years old, is a venerable structure, with windows in the florid pointed style. The townhall and county jail are also handsome buildings. Its ancient castle, the ruins of which occupy a low cliff at the foot of the bridge, is famous in Welsh story; two circular bastions are now all that remains of it. There are places of worship here for various dissenters, a free grammar school, two or three charity schools, and several schools of other descriptions. The harbour is obstructed by a bar, which renders the entrance dangerous in rough weather, and, consequently, seriously affects the trade of the port, which, however, in coasting, is still considerable, though in foreign very trifling. In spring-tides, vessels of 300 to 400 tons can come up to the town, but the general trade is confined to vessels of from 15 to 100 tons. Upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping, employing above 1000 seamen, belong to the port. Cardigan, conjointly with Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adper, returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3543.

CARDINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 5170 ac. Pop. 1455.—2, Salop; 6713 ac. Pop. 747.

CARDINHAM, par. Eng. Cornwall; 9534 ac. P. 782.

CARDIOTISSA, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, belonging to kingdom of Greece, about half way between Sikyno and Polycandro; lat. 36° 38′ N.; lon. 25° E. It has a few inhabitants, and a chapel dedicated to the Virgin.

CARDISTON, par. Eng. Salop; 2400 ac. Pop. 315.

CARDITO, a vil. Naples, 6 m. N. the city of Naples. Silk-worms are extensively reared in the vicinity. Pop. 2730.

CARDIVA, or KARETIVOE.—1, An isl. Indian Ocean, Gulf of Manaar, N.W. coast Ceylon, S. end, in about lat. 8° 26′ N. It is about 10 m. long and 1 broad, and is mostly low, with sandy patches in some parts, and bushes or trees in others. —2, An isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Maldives; lat. 4° 58′ N.; lon. 73° 26′ E. (a.) It is nearly 2 m. long, a little more than ½ m. broad, and is covered with high cocoa-nut trees. This island gives its name to the channel in which it lies.

CARDONA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 45 m. N.W. Barcelona, r. bank, Cardener, here crossed by a bridge. It stands on a declivity, is surrounded by walls entered by six gates, and is commanded by a strong castle crowning the summit of an adjacent hill. Its streets, with the exception of two, are steep, but, in general, well paved and clean. There are two squares, both planted with trees, and one of them containing the large, handsome, and ancient parish church; there are also several chapels, a town-house, prison, hospital, small theatre, cemetery, two convents, and a variety of schools. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, and paper, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, fruits, cattle, and salt. About 1 m. from the town is the remarkable mass of salt noticed in the article BARCELONA. Pop. 2366.

CARDROSS, a par. Scotland, co. Dumbarton, r. bank, Clyde, remarkable only as having been the closing scene of the illustrious career of the victor of Bannockburn and the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, Robert Bruce. About 1 m. from Dumbarton, on the road to the village or hamlet of Cardross, that monarch built a castle, forming the surrounding lands into a park. Here he sought relaxation in the chase, and here he died, June 7, 1329, his remains being carried to Dunfermline, where they were interred. No vestige of the castle now remains, but the eminence on which it stood retains the name of the Castle-hill. Pop. 6325.

CAREBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1454 ac. Pop. 108.

CARENAGE (THE), or PORT CASTRIES, a tn. and port, W. Indies, isl. St. Lucia. It is the capital of the island, stands at the head of a deep irregularly formed harbour, surrounded by hills, on the N.W. coast; lat. 14°N.; lon. 61° 1′ W. (a.)—The PORT has deep water, with good anchorage, and shelter from all winds. Red mullet, and various other sorts of fish, may be caught here in abundance by hook and line.

CARENTAN [anc. *Carentonum Unellorum*], a maritime tn. France, dep. Manche, 14 m. N.N.W. St. Lô, in the midst of unhealthy marshes, l. bank, Taute; lat. 49° 18′ 24″ N.; lon. 1° 14′ 30″ W. (a.) It is built with tolerable regularity, but the houses, in general, are indifferent. It has a castle and fortifications; contains a handsome church, surmounted by a spire; manufactures some lace and cotton goods; and has a trade in cattle, horses, hemp, flax, cider, butter, and honey. Small coasting vessels come up to the town. Pop. 2559.

CARESTON, par. Scot. Forfar; 3 m. by 1 m. Pop. 207.

CARGILL, par. Scot. Perth; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1629.

CARGIN, par. Irel. Galway; 2867 ac. Pop. 1042.

CARHAIX [anc. *Caretum*], a tn. France, dep. Finistère, on the Illiers, 44 m. E. by S. Brest. It stands on a high hill, and forms the central point of Finistère. Six main roads, leading to Brest, Quimper, Chateaulin, Vannes, St. Brieuc, and Morlaix, meet here. The parish church is said to date from the 6th century; and the town abounds in old houses, with projecting cornices and carved timber work. There are some tanneries and paper works. Hats, linen, and drapery, are also manufactured. Pop. 1827.

CARHAM, par. Eng. Northumberland; 10,382 ac. P. 1362.

CARHAMPTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 5724 ac. P. 672.

CARHUAMAYO, a tn. Peru, 16 m. S. Pasco; lat. 11° 5′ S.; lon. 75° 45′ W.; a little E. of Lake Chinchaycocha, and 13,087 ft. above the level of the sea.

CARIACO, or SAN FELIPE DE AUSTRIA, a seaport tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 40 m. E. by N. Cumana, at the head of the gulf, and near the mouth of river of same name, on an extensive fertile plain, covered with plantations; lat. 10° 30′ N.; lon. 63° 40′ W. The climate is hot and unhealthy. Cotton, cacao, coffee, and sugar, are raised, the first of which is of excellent quality. Intermittent fevers prevail. A good deal of English rum used to be smuggled in here. Pop. 7000. ——The GULF, near the mouth of which lies Cumana, is about 38 m. long by 5 to 10 m. broad, lying nearly E. to W. There is good anchorage in all parts of it, the deepest water being 40 fathoms. On either side the land presents an amphitheatre adorned with the most beautiful and varied vegetation. Near the entrance are some mud banks, frequented by innumerable sea fowl.

CARIACO, or CARRIACO, one of the Windward Islands, Grenadine group, between St. Vincent and Grenada, 40 m. S. the former, and 20 N. the latter; lat. 12° 30′ N.; lon. 62° 30′ W. It is the largest of the Grenadines, being about 21 m. in circumference, but of irregular form. It has two bays on its N. side, and contains a town named Hillsborough.

CARIATI [anc. *Paternum*], a seaport tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Cosenza, 16 m. S.E. Rossano, on a high promontory washed by the Ionian Sea. It is surrounded by ruinous walls, and has a dilapidated castle. It is the seat of a bishopric, and contains a cathedral, four other churches, a diocesan seminary, and a house of refuge. Silk worms are extensively reared, and the best manna of Calabria is produced in the vicinity. The coasts abound with fish. Pop. 2144.

CARIBBEAN, or CARIBBEAN SEA, that portion of the N. Atlantic Ocean, lying between the Caribbee, or Leeward and Windward Islands on the E., Guatimala on the W., the islands of Hayti or St. Domingo and Cuba on the N., and New Granada and Venezuela on the S. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a passage of about 120 m. in width, between Cape Catoche in Yucatan, and Cape St. Antonia, the most W. point of Cuba. Its S. shores are generally high and rocky, and contain some gulfs of considerable extent. Being but little encumbered with rocks or islands, its navigation is, for the most part, clear and open.

CARIBEES, or LESSER ANTILLES, usually divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands; a section of the West India Islands (*which see*).

CARIFE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Avellino, 10 m. S.S.E. Ariano. It contains a collegiate church, high school, convent, hospital, and alms-house. Pop. 2558.

CARIGNANO [anc. *Carinianum*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 11 m. S. Turin, l. bank Po. here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a handsome square ornamented with arcades, a fine church, four convents, a college, two hospitals, some silk spinning-mills, and a sugar refinery. Preserved lemon peal, of excellent quality, is prepared here. From this town is named a branch of the house of Savoy. In 1544, the French dismantled the fortifications, but spared the castle. Silk is produced to a large extent in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

CARIMATA, or KRAMATA.—1, An uninhabited isl. Indian Archipelago, off S.W. coast Borneo; lat. 1° 37′ S.; lon. 108° 51′ E. (R.); about 12 m. long. It is lofty, one of its peaks being 2986 ft. high, well wooded, and was formerly a great resort of pirates.—2, *Carimata*, or *Billiton Passage*, the passage bounded E. by Carimata and the islands adjacent to the S.W. part of Borneo, and W. by Billiton. It is also called the Outer Channel, and is taken by ships from the Malacca Strait, bound by the E. passage to China or the Moluccas after October, when the N.W. monsoon prevails S. of the equator.—3, *Carimata Sea*, a name at times given to that part of the China Sea lying between Borneo, Cambodia, and the Malacca peninsula.

CARIMON JAVA, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, 20 m. in circumference; lat. 5° 50′ S.; lon. 110° 34′ E. It is high and woody, with an elevated hill in the centre. Adjoining it are several small islands, some of which abound with deer, and among which ships may anchor in 20 to 24 fathoms, and obtain wood and water. The Dutch formerly had an establishment on the island, to prevent piracy.

CARIMONS, two isls. Strait of Malacca, called Little Carimon and Great Carimon; lat. 1° 8′ N.; lon. 103° 30′ E. Little Carimon is about 2½ m. long by 1 broad. It is high and rocky, peaked in the centre, and covered with trees. Great Carimon, separated from the S.W. side of Little Carimon by a narrow passage, is about 9 m. long. Near its N. end are two lofty peaks, but, with exception of these, it consists of low level land. Off its N.E. point vessels can anchor in 6 to 8 fathoms. It is occasionally frequented by Malay and Buggis proas.

CARINENA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 30 m. S.S.W. Saragossa, on the high road from that city to Daroca. It has several squares, a townhouse, church, chapel, prison, hospital, cemetery, and three primary schools. Some little trade is done in cattle, grain, fruits, and oil. Pop. 1995.

CARINHENHA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the frontier of prov. Minas Geraes, at the junction of the river of same name with the Rio San Francisco. It has a church and an extensive district. Pop. 2000.—The RIVER Carinhenha rises in prov. Gozaz, in the serra Tabatinga, flows E., forming the boundary line between provs. Bahia and Minas Geraes, and falls into the Rio San Francisco; lat. 14° 30′ S.; lon. 44° 42′ W. Total course about 160 m., exclusive of windings.

CARINI, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 11 m. W.N.W. Palermo, beautifully situated on river of same name, near its embouchure. It has a Gothic castle, with several churches and convents. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Hyccara*. Fishing is the chief employment. Pop. 7000.

CARINOLA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Caserto, at the foot of Mount Callicola, in an unhealthy district. It was formerly an Episcopal town, and has a handsome cathedral, a parish church, an extensive seminary, and a Franciscan convent. The surrounding district produces wine of good quality. The town is said to occupy the site of the *Foro Claudio*, built by the Lombards in 1058. Pop. 5420.

CARINTHIA [German, *Kärnthen*], a duchy, Austria, kingdom Illyria, between lat. 46° 24′ and 47° 7′ N., and lon. 12° 35′ and 15° 10′ E., bounded, N. by Salzburg and Styria, E. by Styria, S. by Carniola, and W. by Italy and Tyrol. Area, 3015 geo. sq. m. It is extremely mountainous, generally sterile, and one of the most thinly populated provinces of Austria. The arable land does not exceed 290,000 acres, but there are some fertile valleys, and a considerable extent of rich pasture land. It has several rivers and lakes. Of the former, the principal is the Drave, and of the latter the Klagenfurter or Worth See, the Ossiacher See, and the Millstätter See. All of them abound with fish. The country does not yield corn enough for the consumption of the inhabitants, who import the deficiency from Hungary. The grains most extensively cultivated are rye and oats. Some wine is produced in Lower Carinthia, but it is of inferior quality. Horned cattle, sheep, and horses, are raised in considerable numbers, but the mines of Carinthia are the main sources of its wealth. The chief of these are iron, lead, and calamine. Various kinds of precious stones are met with. Its operative industry is chiefly confined to the working its metallic ores, though there are several manufactories of woollens, cottons, silk stuffs, &c., most of which are in Klagenfurt.

Carinthia formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, and afterwards belonged to the Dukes of Friuli. It subsequently passed through various hands, and finally became an appendage of the Austrian crown in 1321. In 1809, it was annexed to the empire of Napoleon, but was restored to Austria in 1814. In the year after, it was formed into the circles of Klagenfurt and Villach. It has its own diet, composed of four estates—the dignitaries of the church, the aristocracy, the equestrian order, and the representatives of towns and places with markets—but its internal administration is subordinate to the Government authorities of Laibach. The principal towns are Klagenfurt, the capital, and seat of the criminal and other judicial courts, and Villach. The inhabitants are represented as indolent and superstitious, and mostly R. Catholics. Pop. 332,456.

CARIPE, or CARIBE, a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 40 m. S.E. Cumana, in a fertile valley of same name. In the valley is a cavern, the opening into which is 85 ft. broad, and 77 ft. high, which dimensions it preserves to the distance of 1548 ft. inwards. Pop., tn. and valley, about 5000.

CARISBROOKE, a vil. and par England, co. Hants.—The VILLAGE is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill near the centre of the Isle of Wight, 1½ m. S.W. Newport. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, having been a market town and the capital of the island till superseded by Newport. The parish church is a fine ancient structure, with a tower containing a peal of eight musical bells; and there are, besides, places of worship belonging to Independents, Methodists, and other dissenting bodies. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Carisbrooke owed its former importance to its proximity to the castle of the same name, on the top of a considerable eminence overlooking the village, and now a heap of ruins. It is of high antiquity, and is supposed to have been a fortress anterior to the Roman invasion. The latest additions are said to have been made to it in the time of Elizabeth. Here Charles I. was confined for 13 months previously to his trial and execution. The castle and grounds occupy a space of about 20 ac. The exterior forms a pleasant promenade of more than 1 m. in extent. Besides objects of historical interest and curiosity, the castle contains the official residence of the governor of the island, a respectable mansion, with two spacious ball-rooms. A short distance N.E. of Carisbrooke is a neat row of houses, called the New Village. Area of par. 7409 ac. Pop. 7502.

CARLBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1020 ac. Pop. 349.

CARLEE, or CARLI, a small vil. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad, 50 m. S.E. Bombay, near which are some remarkable cave temples. The interior of the principal cave is 126 ft. long and 46 broad, and is supported by 21 columns, the capitals of which are of singular and beautiful workmanship, each consisting of a large cap resembling a bell, finely carved, and surmounted by two elephants, with their trunks entwined, and each carrying two male and one female figure.

On several of the columns are inscriptions, from one of which it would seem that this temple was built A.D. 176. It is semicircular at its termination, and is supposed to have been the work of Buddhists.

CARLENTINI, a tn. Sicily, Val-di-Noto, 20 m. N.W. Syracuse; built by Charles V. for the head-quarters of the Sicilian army, and destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. It is now a place of little importance. Pop. 4225.

CARLET, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. by S. Valencia, r. bank, Magio. The streets are clean, wide, and lined with regularly and well-built houses. The town has six squares, a parish church, two chapels, a convent, spacious townhouse, prison, cemetery, and two schools. Manufactures: —soap, brandy, oil, and wine, which, with grain, salt-fish, fruits, and cattle, constitute the sole traffic of the place. Pop. 3884.

CARLETON, several places, England:— 1, *Carleton, St. Peter*, par. Norfolk; 772 ac. Pop. 79.—2, *Carleton Fore-Hoe*, par. Norfolk; 772 ac. Pop. 124.—3, A township and vil. W. Riding, York. The VILLAGE is situate on a gentle eminence 2 m. S.W. Skipton, consists of four streets, straight, and kept in good condition; greater part of the houses well built of stone, and slated. Its church (early English) was rebuilt in 1864, and it has several free schools and other charities. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton manufacture. Pop. of the village, 752.

CARLINGFORD, a seaport tn. and par. Ireland, co. Louth. The TOWN is beautifully situate S.W. side of Carlingford Lough or Bay, at the base of an extensive range of mountains, which terminates at this point, 9 m. E.N.E. Dundalk. It has rather a poor and desolate appearance. The lough is about 10 m. long inland, and about 2 broad. Near the mouth is a bar with only 9 ft. water at low tides, but on which the tide rises 18 ft. Once inside the bar, the lough may be navigated for 6 m. by vessels of the largest size at all times; at high tide, vessels of 18 ft. draught may proceed 2 m. farther to Warren Point, and by those drawing 14 ft. to 4 m. farther, to Fatham, where is the entrance of the canal, which has a depth of 11 ft. to the town of Newry. On Block-House Island, at the entrance to the bay, is a fixed light, 101 ft. high; lat. 54° 1′ 12″ N.; lon. 6° 4′ 45′ W. The bay being well stocked with oysters, dredging for them constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The only trade of Carlingford consists in exporting a little corn and provisions to Dublin. Pop. 777. Area of par., 19,984 ac. Pop. 8032.

CARLISLE, an anc. city, England, chief town of co. Cumberland, 262 m. N.N.W. London, about 8 m. from the Scottish border, pleasantly situate on a gentle eminence, at the confluence of the Eden, Caldew, and Peteril, the first here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five large, and the same number of smaller arches; the Caldew is crossed by two bridges, and the Peteril by one. The town is somewhat irregularly built, but its principal streets are spacious, well paved, well lighted; and it is amply supplied with water. A number of the modern houses are handsome, and, being built on a plan, are gradually imparting an appearance of uniformity to the city. The cathedral, which is situate on elevated ground, near the centre of the town, is one of the principal objects of interest. It is of Saxon origin, but has received many additions and embellishments throughout successive generations; some parts of the building are beautiful, and the whole has a venerable and imposing appearance; the E. window, which is 48 ft. high, by 30 broad, and partially filled with painted glass, is one of the finest specimens of the kind in England. In the N. aisle are interred the remains of the celebrated Dr. Paley. The castle, another object of interest from its historical associations, is situate on a slight eminence overlooking the Eden, at the N.W. angle of the city; it commands a fine view, and is still maintained as a garrison-fortress, being the only remnant of the ancient military character of the city, the old walls and bulwarks having now almost entirely disappeared. Amongst the literary and educational institutions of Carlisle are—the athenæum, including lecture hall, museum, and library; the mechanics' institute, with library and reading-room; the Carlisle library and news-room; a grammar school, school of art, and many others; likewise six reading-rooms, with libraries attached, for the use of the working classes. Besides the cathedral, there are the churches of St. Mary Within and St. Mary Without, St. Stephen, St. John, St. Cuthbert, Trinity church, St. James's church, and Christ church, and 12 places of worship for various religious denominations. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded by Henry I., and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over 93 parishes. The dignitaries, besides the bishop, are a dean, four prebendaries, and eight minor canons. The charitable institutions are numerous and well supported, and include a commodious infirmary, fever hospital, lunatic asylum, and dispensary. The buildings appropriated to corporate purposes are the townhall and guildhall. The courts of justice, where the assizes are held, and the county jail, are situate at the S. entrance of the city, and were erected after a design by R. Smirke, R.A., at a cost exceeding £100,000. In front of the courts is a statue of the late Earl of Lonsdale, in the market-place one of the late James Steel. Many of the public edifices are exceedingly handsome. Carlisle is the seat of various, and of some extensive manufactures, of which cotton is the principal, embracing the weaving of checks and ginghams, calico-printing, and the manufacture of cotton twist. The making of hats is also carried on to a large extent. Carlisle has long been famed for its manufacture of whips and fish-books; there are, besides, a woollen manufactory, several dyeworks, tanneries, iron-foundries, breweries, marble-works, and an extensive biscuit manufactory, which employs upwards of 300 hands. It was formerly connected by canal with Bowness, on the Solway Firth, a distance of about 11 m.; but this canal is replaced by a railway to Port Carlisle, which is extended to Silloth, where an extensive dock has been constructed. Communicating in this way with the sea, it is still classed as a port. Vessels entered (1867) 394, of 61,287 tons; cleared 713, of 90,213. The exports are manufactured goods, the produce of the district. The Citadel station, situated not far from the courts, is one of the handsomest in the kingdom. It is built of white stone in the early English style, and is supported by buttresses at intervals along its entire length, and is roofed with glass. It is the terminus of six different lines of railway, viz., the Caledonian, the Glasgow and South-Western, the London and North-Western, the Newcastle section of the North-Eastern, the North British, and the Maryport and Carlisle.



ENTRANCE TO CARLISLE CASTLE.—From a Drawing by W. J. Blacklock.

Carlisle was originally a Roman station, and then called *Luguvallium*, abbreviated by the Saxons to Luel, to which was put the prefix Caer or 'city,' thus making Caerluel, whence Carlisle. It was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century, and subsequently restored by William Rufus, who built its castle. From this period it was a frequent object of attack in the long-protracted wars between England and Scotland, and suffered severely on many of these occasions.

Having declared for Charles I., it was subjected to severe privations during the civil wars of that period also. In 1745, it surrendered to Prince Charles, but was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, when a number of the officers who formed the garrison were executed as traitors, and their heads exposed on the gates and walls of the city. It gives the title of 'Earl' to a branch of the Howard family. Returns two members to Parliament: constituency (1870), 4441. Pop. (1770), when taken by Dr. Heysham, 7677; (1841), 23,012; (1851), 26,310; (1861), 29,417.

CARLISLE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Cumberland, 18 m. W. by S. Harrisburg, neatly and regularly built, chiefly with brick or stone, and has a college, with a library containing 25,000 vols., twelve churches, a courthouse, and county offices, a market-house, two banks, young ladies' seminary, an academy, and sixteen schools. The Cumberland Valley railroad, from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, passes through it. Half a mile from the town are the U. States barracks, built in 1777, capable of holding 2000 men, and provided with a cavalry school. It has six tanneries, three distilleries, five printing offices, two breweries, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. (1865), 6000.

CARLISLE (New), a maritime vil., Lower Canada, Gaspé district, N. side Bay of Chaleur. It is regularly laid out, and carries on the fishing.

CARLÖ, a small isl., Russia, Gulf of Bothnia, 18 m. W. Uleåborg, in Finland; lat. (W. point beacon) 62° 2′ N.; lon. 24° 33′ E. (R.)

CARLOBAGO, or Carlopago, a tn. Austria, Croatia, circle, Thither Save, on the E. of the strait which separates the island of Pago from the mainland. It is fortified, and contains a R. Catholic parish church and a cloister. Pop. 960.

CARLOFORTE, a tn. kingdom of Italy, isl. San Pietro, near the S.W. coast of isl. Sardinia. It is defended by walls, and the port is commanded by a castle, on a neighbouring height. There are extensive saltworks in the vicinity, and the coral and anchovy fishery are carried on by the inhabitants. Pop. 2500.

CARLOS (San):—1, A tn. Venezuela, prov. Carobobo, 130 m. S.W. Caracas, on the Aguine. It is large, handsome, and well laid out, and, before the wars of independence, was one of the most opulent cities of the Captain-generalship of the Caracas. The surrounding savannahs have large plantations of indigo, coffee and cotton; and rear vast numbers of oxen, horses, and mules. Pop. 5000.—2, A tn. Chili, cap. prov. and on the N.E. coast of isl. Chiloe. It is fortified, has an excellent harbour, and is the principal entrepôt of the island, exporting planks, hams, and woollen stuffs.——3, A port, N.W. coast, E. Falkland Island, near the N. entrance to Falkland Sound, with anchorage for large vessels, and where fuel and water may be obtained; lat. (Fanning Head, S.W. summit) 51° 27′ 12″ S.; lon. 59° 7′ 15″ W. A river of same name flows in at the head of the sea-arm forming the port.

CARLOS (San), a tn. Spain. *See* Carraca.

CARLOTA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 17 m. S.W. from Cordova. The principal streets are lined with trees, and the houses, many of which are detached, are, in general, tolerably well built. The town has two squares, an old palace, now serving the double purpose of townhouse and theatre; a parish church, three chapels, three schools, a prison, barracks, and cemetery, five distilleries, four soap-works, seven oil-mills, and a number of wine-presses. A small trade is done in cattle and grain. Pop. 8252.

CARLOW, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, having W. and S.W. co. Kilkenny, N. Queen's co., Kildare, and Wicklow, and E., and S.E. cos. Wicklow and Wexford; extreme length, N. to S., 29 m.; extreme breadth, at the N. end, about 20 m.; at the S. extremity it terminates in a point, gradually diminishing from 5 m. to less than a quarter of a mile. Area, 221,342 ac.; of which 198,561 are arable, 18,247 uncultivated, and 3427 plantations, 505 under water. The surface generally consists of gentle undulations, excepting in the S., where it rises into a mountainous ridge, whose highest summit is 2604 ft. above the sea. Although this part of the county presents a sufficiently cheerless and barren aspect, there are others in which are numerous broad and fertile valleys, and where the hills are cultivated to their summits. Dairy husbandry is carried to a greater extent in this county than perhaps in any other in Ireland. The principal produce is butter, of a superior quality; very little cheese being made, and that only for domestic consumption. Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes are successfully cultivated, and are the principal crops, but flax, hemp, rape, vetches, &c., are also grown, though to a limited extent. Agriculture is in a comparatively advanced state here, being much more so than in any of the adjoining counties, while the implements employed are of the most approved kind; and the staple trade is in agricultural and dairy produce, of which large quantities are exported. Carlow is divided into seven baronies—Carlow, Forth, Idrone, E. and W. Rathvilly, and St. Mullin's, Lower and Upper; contains 47 parishes, and sends three members to the House of Commons—two for the county, and one for the bor. of Carlow. Pop. in 1851, 68,075; in 1861, 57,137

CARLOW, a parl. bor. and cap. of above co., pleasantly situate on l. bank, Barrow, 34 m. S.W. Dublin, with which it is connected by a railway. It has a neat and cleanly appearance, and has upwards of 14 respectable streets, of which the two principal intersect each other at right angles, and it is increasing in size. A bridge of four arches leads over the Barrow to the suburban village of Graigue, in Queen's County. The principal public buildings are the parish church, an old edifice, with a handsome modern spire; the R. Catholic cathedral church, an elegant structure; and the R. Catholic college, a plain, but spacious building. There are also barracks, a lunatic asylum, a handsome courthouse, a jail, and an infirmary, with numerous charity schools and charitable institutions. Carlow is the principal mart for the agricultural produce of the surrounding country, and carries on an extensive trade in corn, flour, and butter, having communication by the Barrow with the ports of Ross and Waterford, and with Dublin, both by a canal and by railway. There are in the town some extensive flour-mills, a large malting establishment, two breweries, and a distillery. It sends one member to the House of Commons. On a rising ground on the S. side of the town, where a small stream, called the Burren, falls into the Barrow, stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Carlow, formerly a place of great strength, and still presenting a very imposing appearance. Pop. 8978.

CARLOWITZ, or Karlowitz, a tn. Austria, Sclavonia, circle of, and 7 m. S.E. Peterwardein, r. bank, Danube, well built, but much scattered, stretching along the banks of the river like a large village, rather than a town. The best part is that which joins the archiepiscopal palace. It contains one Greek cathedral, two other Greek churches, a R. Catholic church, a gymnasium, a Greek theological seminary, and lyceum, a German upper school, a national school, and an hospital. It is the seat of the Greek Metropolitan Archbishop, the head of the church of the dissenting Greeks in the Austrian dominions. The palace of the archbishop contains a valuable library. Carlowitz is a free community, and is governed by civil magistrates, consisting of an equal number of R. Catholic and Greek members. Though within the military frontier, yet its inhabitants are exempted from duty, that they may devote themselves to trade and manufactures. An excellent wine is produced on the hilly district between Camenitz and Carlowitz. Sturgeon is caught in great quantities in the Danube, close by the town. Peace was concluded here between Austria and the Turks in 1699; and here, too, Prince Eugene defeated the latter in 1716. Carlowitz is a station for the steam-boats navigating the Danube. Pop. 4354.

CARLSBAD, or Karlsbad, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Ellbogen, 70 m. W.N.W. Prague, in a romantic narrow valley, on the small river Tepl, near its junction with the Eger. Some of the houses are built, tier above tier, in recesses cut out of the rocky and precipitous sides of the valley. The Tepl is crossed by six bridges, some of them mere pathways; and along its banks are the two most spacious streets. A monument of Charles IV., which stands in the market-place, the high church, an hospital, and a granite bridge of one arch across the Tepl, are the only objects in the town worth noticing. Carlsbad is the most celebrated watering-place in Germany, and its springs the hottest in Europe. They were known in the seventh century; but were lost sight of till 1347, when, according to a tradition of the country, they were rediscovered by Charles IV., whose attention was drawn to the spot, while hunting, by the cries of one of his hounds that had fallen into a hot spring when pursuing a stag. He subsequently established regular baths here, to which he gave his name, and bestowed

on the borough certain rights and privileges, which it still retains. Carlsbad is believed to stand over an immense subterranean reservoir of boiling water, the depth and extent of which is unknown, although several attempts have been made to ascertain these points. Holes are bored in the ground in different parts of the town to allow the ascending vapours to escape, as, without such precaution, serious explosions would occur. These holes must be cleared out every three months, as they are continually filling up with encrustations of lime deposited by the waters. Substances immersed in the Sprudel Spring get coated with this lime, which is so hard that it admits of being polished. This spring is covered with a solid mass of masonry, to prevent accidents from the expansive force of the steam below, which forces up the water in jets of 2 and 3 ft. high. Its temperature is from 165° to 168° Fah. The Hygeia Spring has the same degree of heat. The other springs are the Bernherds, 145° to 157°; the Neubrunnen 144°; the Michlbrunnen, 133°; the Marketbrunnen, 135°; the Theresienbrunnen, 131°; the Schlossbrunnen, which disappeared in 1809, and reappeared in 1823, 121°; the Spitalwell, 135°; and the Felsenbrunnen, used for shower-baths, 97° Fah. It has been calculated that the whole of the springs yield 1,925,180 gallons of water per day, of which the Sprudel and Hygeia alone supply 1,669,300 gallons. The principal chemical ingredients of the two lattor springs are carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda (Glauber salts), chlorine, and sodium. They are chiefly efficacious in the removal of complaints of the liver, kidneys, &c. A salt, known by the name of *Sal Carolinense*, is produced from the waters of these springs by evaporation. There are here some thriving manufactories of articles in steel and brass, of needles, and lacquered ware; and around the town a number of pleasant walks, and some elevated points, from which extensive views are obtained. Carlsbad was the favourite residence of Goethe, Hoffman, and Werner. The permanent population is about 3000, to which about 4000 strangers are added in the summer season.

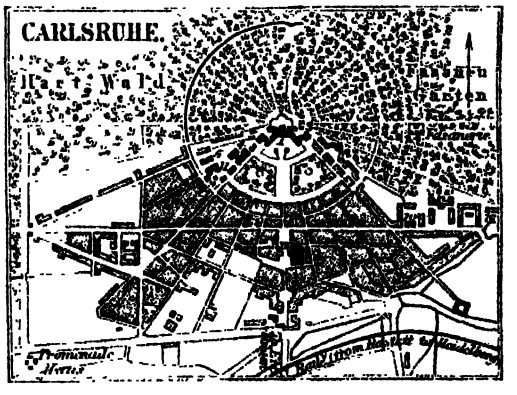
CARLSBURG, or KARLSBURG, a fortified tn., Austria, Transylvania, co. Weissenberg, r. bank, Maros, 33 m. N.W. Hermanstadt; lat. 40° 0′ 50″ N.; lon. 23° 34′ 29″ E. (L.) It consists of an upper and lower town, the former built on a hill, and the latter in a valley. A bridge, 210 paces in length, crosses the Maros from the lower town. The citadel, built by Charles IV., is surrounded by a wall with seven bastions. The principal gate is finely sculptured. The town contains two R. Catholic churches, one of them the cathedral church of the bishop of Transylvania, possessing a number of ancient monuments; a Lutheran church, two synagogues, two monasteries, the residence of the bishop of Transylvania, a canon's college, containing the archives of the province; the royal mint, where the gold and silver obtained from the mines of Transylvania is purified and coined; the observatory, in which is a good collection of instruments; and an excellent library, an arsenal, barracks, &c. There are also a theological college, a R. Catholic gymnasium, a normal school, and an hospital. The manufactures of the place are insignificant, with exception of saltpetre, which is considerable. The Jews here enjoy, under the special protection of the bishop, a perfect equality of civil rights with the other citizens, a privilege denied them in every other part of Transylvania. Half a mile from Carlsburg, on the Maros, is the Maros Porto, the chief shipping place for the Transylvanian rock-salt. Carlsburg occupies the site of the ancient *Apulum*. Several Roman antiquities have been found in it. Pop. 6034.

CARLSCRONA, or KARLSCRONA [Charles's crown], a seaport tn., Sweden, cap. län or co. of same name, on the rugged isl. Trottsö, and some smaller isolated rocks, but connected with the contiguous mainland by several long bridges; lat. 56° 9′ 42″ N.; lon. 15° 35′ 30″ E. (R.) It is well built, and has uncommonly broad, though sometimes hilly, streets, three churches, a townhall, freemasons' house, and schoolhouse; but it suffers from want of good water for domestic use, which has to be brought from Syckeby, distant about 8 m. The trade has much fallen off, though sugar refining, and the manufacture of tobacco, are still carried on. The harbour, in which the Swedish navy is stationed, is one of the best in Europe; it has three entrances, of which only one is suitable for the larger war vessels; and there are two docks, the old and the new; a royal shipbuilding yard, artillery park, arsenal, anchor forge, and a model room, containing models of various kinds of vessels, several of which were prepared by the hand of the well-known Chapman, of whom there is here a marble bust. The entrance to the harbour is defended by the two forts Drottningskär and Kongsholm. The town was made the Swedish marine station and arsenal by Charles XI., in 1680; it thenceforth took his name. The admiralty offices, however, are still located at Stockholm. Pop. 17,564.——The LÄN, or COUNTY, also called *Blekinge*, is the smallest in Sweden; area, 1193 sq. m. It is bounded, N. by Wexio and Kalmar, W. by Christianstad, and E. and S. by the Baltic. It is hilly, but not mountainous, gneiss and granite are the prevailing formations; between the hills are fertile valleys, and a strip of low land runs along the coast. In some parts the soil is sandy, in others clayey; but, generally, it is fertile, yielding potatoes and rye plentifully. Oats, pease, and wheat are also cultivated; and, in some localities, buckwheat. Cattle are reared to some extent; and garden culture is attended to by the peasants. Wood is still plentiful, consisting chiefly of oak, beech, fir, and birch; and the fisheries afford a considerable amount of employment. Several islands belong to the län, and some of them are thickly wooded. Pop. 127,681.

CARLSHAMN [Charles's haven], a seaport tn., Sweden, län of, and 27 m. W. Carlscrona, at the mouth of the Mie-Å; lat. 56° 10′ 18″ N.; lon. 14° 52′ E. (R.) It lies at the end of a beautiful valley, is prettily and regularly built, and its square market-place, planted on all sides with trees, has a fine appearance. It has two churches, an elegant townhouse, a good harbour, and an active trade. Wood, of various kinds, with oak and beech staves, constitute the chief exports. The manufactures are:—sail-cloth, sacking, hats, tobacco, leather; and there are dyeworks, soap-boileries, and a shipbuilding yard. Pop. 4408.

CARLSHOFF, an isl. N. Pacific; lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 145° 38′ W. (R.) It is abont 8 m. in circumference, has a lake in the centre, and was discovered by Roggewein, the Dutch navigator, in 1728.

CARLSRUHE, or KARLSRUHE [Charles's rest], a city, cap. grand duchy of Baden, on a fine plain, 4 m. E. r. bank, Rhine; lat. (Schloss) 49° 0′ 50″ N.; lon. 8° 24′ 44″ E. (L.) It is in the form of a wheel, of which the ducal palace is the



1. Grand-ducal Palace.
2. Garden of do.
3. Library and Mus. of Natural History.
4. Theatre.
5. Botanic Garden.
6. Grand-ducal Mews.
7. Seminary for Teachers.
8. General Post-office.
9. Arsenal.
10. Polytechnic Institution.
11. Academy.
12. Museum.
13. Townhall.
14. Ludwig's Thor.
15. Mühlberger Thor.
16. Durlacher Thor.

centre or nave, from which 32 openings radiate. These were originally, and many still are, mere avenues leading to the ducal residence, but more than a third of them are now lined with buildings, and converted into streets, which gives the town the wheel or fan-like form by which it is characterised. The streets are wide, well paved, well lighted, and furnished with foot-paths. The houses are built in a variety of styles, and many of them exceedingly handsome. Carlsruhe is, in part, walled, and has seven gates, one of which, the Ettlinger, is a beautiful specimen of architecture. There are five principal squares, in one of which, the market-place, is a monument of red sandstone, erected in memory of the founder of

the city, who lies buried beneath. The grand ducal palace, or *Schloss*, is built in the old French style, and consists of a main-building or centre, and two wings. Extending from these are, on one side, the orangery and hot-houses; on the other, the stables and riding-school. From the turret of the palace, called the *Bleithurm*, a fine view of the town and surrounding country is obtained. Among the more remarkable public buildings are the Protestant and R. Catholic churches, built by Weinbrenner; the synagogue, the palace of the Dowager Margravine of Baden, and the polytechnic school, in the style of the Middle Ages. The Protestant church, founded in 1807, is built in the pure Roman style. The R. Catholic church is adorned with a handsome portico, supported by eight Ionic columns, and lighted by a cupola 100 ft. high, and of the same width. The synagogue is in the Oriental style. Besides the two palaces mentioned, there are several others, belonging to the nobility, deserving of notice. There are also the townhall, the lyceum, the mint, and the house of the Legislative Assembly, post-office, infantry and cavalry barracks, arsenal, cannon and bell-foundry, and several hospitals, one of which was founded by Stultz, the celebrated London tailor, who endowed it with 100,000 florins (£8500). The theatre, another handsome structure, was destroyed by fire in 1847, when many lives were lost. Connected with the ducal palace are a library, consisting of 80,000 volumes, and containing, also, many valuable MSS., a cabinet of coins, and a museum of natural history, including a great variety of fossil remains. There is also a public library, containing 90,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. There are numerous elementary schools, Protestant, R. Catholic, and Jewish. The more special schools are the polytechnic, veterinary, military, evangelical, normal, and music. The manufactures are:—chemical stuffs, machinery, including locomotives, tobacco, playing cards, jewellery, carpets, cloth, mustard, and carriages; and a considerable transit trade is carried on by means of the Rhine, and of the railways which connect the city with Frankfort-on-the-Main, with France, Switzerland, &c. Carlsruhe is a modern city, its foundation having been laid in 1715, by Charles William, Margrave of Baden, in a locality that served as a hunting rendezvous. Pop. (1864), 30,318, of whom over two-fifths are R. Catholics.

CARLSTAD, a tn. Sweden, län of same name, N. shores of Lake Wenern, on an isl. formed by the two mouths of the Klar, and connected with the mainland by a bridge across either stream, one of which is the largest and most beautiful stone bridge in the kingdom. It is beautifully situate, regularly built, is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral, gymnasium, townhouse, freemasons' hall, theatre, and small harbour. Pop. 5018.——The LÄN, bounded N. and W. by Norway, N.E. by Falu län., E. by Örebro, S. by Marienstad, and W. by Wenersborg; area, 6868 sq. m., consists of several valleys, generally lying N.W. to S.E., and has numerous streams and lakes. Though hilly, it is not mountainous, its highest points being barely 1000 ft. high. Oats and rye, and, to a less extent, other kinds of grain, are cultivated, and cattle reared, and iron is exported from the numerous mines of the country. It is called also Wermland. Pop. 263,873.

CARLSTADT [anc. *Carolostadium*], a tn. Austria, Croatia, circle, Hither Save, co. and 34 m. S.W. Agram, agreeably situate in a perfectly level and richly-cultivated plain, near the junction of the Kulpa, Korana, and Dobra. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with bastions, and consists of the town proper and the citadel, together with the suburb of Dubovacz, which is entirely built of wooden houses, the proprietors having been allowed to erect them on the understanding that, in the event of an enemy appearing, they are to be burnt or torn down at a moment's notice. Carlstadt, though not a place of great strength, used to be considered as the bulwark of Croatia against that angle of the Ottoman empire which is called the Trockene Grenze, or Dry Frontier. It is tolerably well built, and contains five R. Catholic churches, and a Greek non-united church, a Franciscan cloister, barracks, and armoury for 30,000 stand of arms, a gymnasium, a head and a girls' school, and a civil and military hospital. It has almost no manufactures, but its transit trade is considerable. Pop. 6000.

CARLTON, 18 pars. Eng.:—1, par. Bedford; 1530 ac. Pop. 432.—2, par. Suffolk; 543 ac. Pop. 128.—3, par. York, N. Riding; 830 ac. Pop. 224.—4, par. York, W. Riding; 5117 ac. Pop. 1333.—5, *Carlton-Castle*, par. Lincoln; 500 ac. Pop. 55.—6, *Carlton-Colville*, par. Suffolk; 2804 ac. Pop. 845.—7, *Carlton-cum-Willingham*, par. Cambridge; 2200 ac. Pop. 469.—8, *Carlton-Curlieu*, par. Leicester; 2970 ac. Pop. 235.—9, *Carlton* (*East*), par. Norfolk; 1213 ac. Pop. 284.—10, *Carlton* (*East*), par. Northampton; 1598 ac. Pop. 64.—11, *Carlton* (*Great*), par. Lincoln; 2190 ac. Pop. 342.—12, *Carlton* (*Little*), par. Lincoln; 1006 ac. Pop. 155.—13, *Carlton-le-Moorland*, par. Lincoln; 2610 ac. Pop. 409.—14, *Carlton-in-Lindrick*, par. Nottingham; 3980 ac. Pop. 1054.—15, *Carlton* (*North*), par. Lincoln; 1795 ac. Pop. 147.—16, *Carlton-Rode*, par. Norfolk; 2631 ac. Pop. 925.—17, *Carlton-Scroop*, par. Lincoln; 1342 ac. Pop. 271.—18, *Carlton* (*South*), par. Lincoln; 1910 ac. Pop. 183.

CARLUKE, par. Scot. Lanark; 8 m. by 4½. Pop. 6283.

CARMAGNOLA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 15 m. S.S.E. Turin, 2 m. from l. bank Po. It has two suburbs; and streets tolerably well laid out, some of them, and also the public square, having arcades covering the footpath. It also has five churches, four convents, and an hospital; a good trade in silk, hemp, linen, grain, and cattle; and annual fairs well frequented. In 1691 and 1796, it was taken by the French. Pop. 3500.

CARMARTHEN, co. and tn. Wales. *See* CAERMARTHEN.

CARMAUX, or CARMEAUX, a vil. France, dep. Tarn, l. bank, Cerou, 9 m. N. Alby. In its vicinity coal is wrought. Pop. 1951.

CARMAVY-GRANGE, par. Irel. Antrim; 789 ac. P. 307.

CARMEL, or KURMUL:—1, An anc. ruined tn. Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, about 7 m. from Hebron, and believed to be the place mentioned in Scripture, 1 Sam. xv. 12; xxv. 2. The ruins, scattered about the head, and along the sides of a valley among the mountains of Judah, indicate a town once of considerable extent; the most remarkable ruin is that of a quadrangular castle, occupying a knoll in the midst of the town.—2, *Carmel* (*Mount*), a range of hills, Asiatic Turkey, Palestine, extending N.W. from the plain of Esdraelon, ending in the only great promontory upon the coast of Palestine, and forming the Bay of Acre. These hills form a curve of about 6 m., and vary in height, from 1500 to 1800 ft. At their S. foot runs the brook Kishon; and, a little farther N., the river Belus. The whole range is of compact limestone; and contains hundreds of caves. Upon the summit of Carmel is a convent, which gave name to the monks of that name in Europe. It was destroyed, in 1821, by Abdallah Pasha; but, by the aid of contributions from Europe, has been rebuilt.—3, *Cape Carmel*, a promontory, Palestine, S. side of the Bay of Acre, and the termination of Mount Carmel; lat. 32° 51′ 12″ N.; lon. 34° 57′ 45″ E. (R.)

CARMEN, a tn. and two islands, America:—1, A tn. La Plata, prov. Buenos Ayres, near the confines of Patagonia, on the side of a steep sandstone bank, l. bank, Rio Negro, 16 m. from its embouchure in the S. Atlantic; lat. 41° 4′ S.; lon. 62° 50′ W. The streets are very irregular, and the houses are, for the most, mere huts of one story, built of mud and bricks. The most conspicuous edifice in the place is a ruinous mud fort, defended by seven old, and almost useless pieces of artillery. This fort was erected by Francisco Viedma, at the formation of the settlement, in 1779, and was intended as a military station for the protection of the Spanish settlements on the W. coast of S. America. The soil in the neighbourhood of the town is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, Indian corn, and various kinds of fruits and vegetables. Sheep, horses, cattle, and goats are also abundant. Pop. about 1200.——2, An isl. Gulf of California; lat. (E. point) 26° 10′ N.; lon. 111° 2′ W. (R.) It contains an inland lake, from which a considerable quantity of salt is annually obtained.——3, An isl. Gulf of Mexico, Yucatan, at the entrance of the lagoon of Terminos; lat. (W. end) 18° 38′ 24″ N.; lon. 91° 50′ 42″ W. (R.)

CARMICHAEL, par. Scot. Lanark; 18 sq. m. Pop., 805.

CARMIGNANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 13 m. W. Florence, E. side of Mount Albano. It contains a parish church, and several other public edifices. Pop. 1544.

CARMÖE, or KARMÖE, an isl., S.W. coast, Norway, bail. Stavanger, at the mouth of the Bukke-fiord; lat. (S. end) 59° 10′ N.; lon. 5° 10′ E.; separated from the mainland by

a strait about 2 m. wide. It is 20 m. long, by about 6 broad, and is well cultivated; cattle-rearing and fishing are also carried on. Harald Hårfarger died here A.D. 936. Pop. 6000.

CARMONA [anc. *Carmo*], a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 20 m. E.N.E. Seville, cap. dist. of same name, E. extremity of an elevated ridge, overlooking a rich and extensive plain, covered with olive trees. It is surrounded with walls, and is, in general, clean and well-built, containing a number of good houses, and several handsome mansions, belonging to some of the nobility, who, though usually resident in Seville, spend part of the year here; it has, besides, two principal squares, one of which is well planted, and is partly formed by a handsome church of Gothic architecture, with a lofty tower; while the other is used as the market-place, and partly formed by several of the most important public edifices. One of the most conspicuous objects in the town is an old Moorish castle, still in tolerable preservation, flanked with massy towers, faced with tin, and blackened by age. The other principal edifices, in addition to those already mentioned, are six parish churches, all in Gothic, or semi-Gothic style, and more or less handsome; the consistorial buildings, occupying the old Jesuit college of San Teodomiro; several well endowed hospitals, and educational establishments, two ancient Roman gates, particularly the one called the Gate of Cordova; and a handsome theatre, of recent construction. The manufactures consist of ordinary woollen cloth, coarse frieze, hats, leather, earthenware, tiles for roofing and pavement, soap, &c. There are also several flour, and numerous oil-mills, and an important fair, chiefly for cattle, which lasts three days. Pop. 20,704.



THE MARKET PLACE, CARMONA.—From Roberts' Spanish Sketches.

CARMUNNOCK, par. and vil. Scot. Lanark; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 710.

CARMYLIE, par. Scot. Forfar; 12 sq m. Pop. 1240.

CARN, two pars. Irel.:—1, Wexford; 1963 ac. Pop. 742. —2, Kildare; 1457 ac. Pop. 662.

CARNABY, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 2000 ac. P. 161.

CARNAC, a vil. France, dep. Morbihan. 15 m. S.E. Lorient, on a height near the coast. It contains a handsome church, enriched by the votive offerings of pilgrims who annually visit it in great numbers. The great druidical monument of Carnac, the most extensive in France, is situate about three-quarters of a mile from this village, and is traversed by the road from Auray. In the midst of a wide heath stand about 10,000 rude blocks of gray granite, set on end, angular, showing no marks of polish, and covered over with long moss, indicating the great length of time they must have stood in their present position. They are in the form of obelisks, with the vertex reversed, none of them exceeding 18 ft. high, and are arranged in 11 lines, forming 10 avenues, with a curved row of 18 stones at one end. There are many gaps in the stony lines, as every house and wall in the vicinity seems to have been built from this ready quarry. The origin of this remarkable monument is unknown. Pop. 2600.

CARNAGH, par. Irel. Wexford; 2106 ac. Pop. 313.

CARNALWAY, par. Irel. Kildare; 3841 ac. Pop. 918.

CARNARVON, co. and tn. Wales. *See* CAERNARVON.

CARNARVON, a co. W. Australia, the most N.E. in the colony; lat. 31° S.; about 65 m. in extreme length, E. to W., and about 45 in breadth. In its centre are several granite hills, called Highclere Hills; on the S. are some low wooded hills, and extensive tracts of grassy country. There is also a pretty large lake of fresh water in the county, called Lake Brown, which is dry in October.

CARNARVON, or CAERNARVON BAY, a large inlet of St. George's Channel, W. coast, Wales, counties Caernarvon and Anglesey, extending 34 m. from near Holyhead on the N., to Braichy Pwll on the S.

CARNATIC, an extensive maritime prov. S. Hindoostan, extending along the Coromandel coast, from Cape Comorin to the river Gondegam, or between lat. 8° and 16° N.; and lon. 77° and 81° E.; length, S. to N., about 550 m.; average breadth, about 90 m.; intersected, S.W. to N.E., by a ridge of mountains called the Ghauts, the culminating peak of which, as far as yet ascertained, is Mount Permaul, 7364 ft. high, the loftiest known summit S. of the Himalayas. It is divided into S., Central, and N. Carnatic. The first extends from Cape Comorin to the river Colleroon, about 260 m.; the second, from the Colleroon to the river Pennar, about 220 m.; the third, from the Pennar to the river Gondegam, about 70 m. Madras is situate near the centre of Central Carnatic. The general division of the country is into high and low lands, or Upper and Lower Carnatic; in the first, all kinds of grain are cultivated; in the last, rice. The soil is fertile in the well-watered valleys, but poor on the high grounds. Sugar and indigo are cultivated in small quantities. The cotton chiefly raised is the common dwarf kind. Few trees grow here spontaneously, and none will thrive, under any treatment, near Madras, around which the soil is very poor, consisting of a heavy, sterile, salt loam, and there are other tracts equally barren. The climate of the Lower Carnatic, or country between the ghauts and the sea, is the hottest in India. On the coast, this excessive heat is tempered by the sea-breeze; but 10 or 12 m. inland, its intensity is rather increased than lessened by it, in consequence of its passing over the heated intervening tract. When the sea-breeze fails, which it sometimes does for several days together, the heat on the coast becomes intolerable, the thermometer rising to 130° in the shade. In May, June, and July, showers are frequent, which have the effect of cooling the air, and promoting vegetation. The principal rivers are the Pennar, the Palaur, the Colleroon, and the Vaygaroo, all of which have their sources in the table land above the ghauts, and discharge themselves into the Bay of Bengal. The majority of the inhabitants of the Carnatic are Hindoos, the Mahometans being thinly scattered over the country. A large portion of the land is rented by Brahmins, but these seldom labour with their own hand, employing slaves of the inferior Sudra castes to cultivate their farms. There are a few Mahometan farmers who possess slaves; but the most numerous class of agriculturists are Sudras, who are looked down upon by the Brahmins as an inferior race, and, in towns, are not permitted to dwell in the same street with the latter. Few provinces of India can exhibit so many large temples, and other evidences of former wealth and civilization, as the Carnatic. Its forts and fortresses were also exceedingly numerous, but these are now falling rapidly into decay. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1788, but was not finally ceded to us till 1801. Pop. about 7,000,000.

CARNBEE, par. Scot. Fife; 5 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1129.

CARNCASTLE, par. Irel. Antrim; 9726 ac. Pop. 1651.

CARNDONAGH, a small tn. Ireland, co. Donegal, 19 m. N. Londonderry. It has several places of worship, a few schools, and a number of large and well-built houses. P. 703.

CARNEW, par. Irel. Wexford; 23,466 ac. Pop. 5908.

CARNGIWCH, par. Wales, Carnarvon; 1344 ac. P. 114.

CARNICOBAR, an isl. Bay of Bengal, the most N. of the Nicobar group, about 80 m S. by E. the Little Andaman; lat. (centre) 9° 10′ N.; lon. 92° 54′ E.; about 6 m. N. to S., and 5 broad, very little elevated above the sea, except at the W. side. The middle of the island is covered with long, rich grass, where multitudes of hogs are bred; near the coast are fruit trees of various kinds, particularly orange, citron, lemon, and lime trees; plantains, yams, and sweet potatoes may be also procured, but cocoa-nuts are in the greatest abundance, and on these all the animals are fed, there being no sort of grain grown on the island. The inhabitants are hospitable and inoffensive.

CARNIERES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. W. Charleroy, r. bank, Haine. Here are several coal mines and iron-works; including 60 nailers' forges, employing 300 people. Pop. 2557.

CARNIOLA [German, *Krain*], a duchy of Austria, forming three circles in gov. Laibach, kingdom Illyria, namely, circles Laibach, Neustädt, and Adelsberg, between lat. 45° 10′ and 46° 20′ N.; and lon. 13° 50′ and 16° 25′ E.; having Carinthia and Styria N. and E., Croatia and Lombardy S. and W.; area, 2903 geo. sq. m. It is covered with lofty mountains, some of which are about 10,000 ft. high, and, generally speaking, is one of the most unfertile regions of the empire. Some districts, however, produce considerable quantities of wheat, barley, wine, and, in the S., fruits of various kinds, and excellent flax. Bees are numerous in S. Carniola, and silkworms are reared. It has many small lakes, but few rivers of any importance. The largest is the Kulpa. There are some iron, lead, and quicksilver mines, the latter exceedingly rich. It abounds in clays and valuable stones, and in coal and marble. There are considerable manufactures of iron, fine linen, lace, woollen cloth, flannel, worsted stockings, leather, wooden articles, &c. Its chief exports are steel wares, quicksilver, hats, linens, glasswares, wax, wine, flour, &c.; principal imports—salt, oil, fruit, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cloths, cattle, &c. Carniola was made a duchy in the 12th century, under the dominion of the counts of Tyrol, who became extinct in 1335, and were succeeded by the Earls of Goerz. After the treaty of Vienna, in 1809, it was ceded to France, and incorporated in the kingdom of Illyria. In 1814, it came again into the possession of Austria. Capital Laibach. The inhabitants are industrious and temperate, and all R. Catholics. Pop. 451,941.

CARNMONEY, par. Irel. Antrim; 8937 ac. Pop. 6657

CARNO, par. Wales, Montgomery; 10,982 ac. Pop. 908.

CARNOCK, par. Scot. Fife; 2260 ac. Pop. 3191.

CARNOUL, CURNOUL, or KURNOOL, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Balaghaut, cap. ancient principality of same name, r. bank, Toombuddra, 250 m. N.W. Madras; lat. 15° 49′ 58″ N.; lon. 78° 6′ 19″ E. (L.) The fort is well defended on three sides by the rivers Henday and Toombuddra, the latter here 765 to 875 yds. broad, while the W. side is strongly fortified. The interior is almost entirely covered with stone and mud houses. Towards the S. of the fort is the *pettah*, or suburbs, which are of considerable extent. Pop. 4000.

CARNSORE POINT, a headland, Ireland, co. Wexford, forming the S.E. extremity of the island; lat. 52° 10′ 18″ N.; lon. 6° 21′ 42″ W. (L.)

CARNTEEL, par. and tn. Irel. Tyrone; 13,432 ac. P. 5951.

CARNWATH, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Lanark, 27 m. S.E. Glasgow. The VILLAGE, 7 m. N.E. Lanark, contains several handsome houses, and has of late years greatly improved; and has a parish, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church.—The PARISH, 12 m. by 8 m., abounds in valuable minerals; lime, coal, and iron, being wrought to a great extent. There are also extensive iron-works. *See* LANARKSHIRE. Pop. 3584.

CAROLINA, a tn. New Granada, prov. Antioquia; lat. 6° 45′ N. Pop. 1572.

CAROLINA (LA), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 36 m. N.N.E. Jaen, on a slope of the sierra Morena. The streets generally lie at right angles, and are noted for cleanliness and uniformity. There are two squares, and a bull-ring; a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, a cemetery, and some handsome fountains. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, oil, and a little wine. This town is the capital of the German colonies, formed in the reign of Charles III. The settlers received a grant of land, and various other advantages; even yet, the district is distinguished by the superior industry and activity of its inhabitants. Pop. 1739.—(Madoz.)

CAROLINA (NORTH), one of the southern U. States, between lat. 33° 50′ and 36° 30′ N.; and lon. 75° 45′ and 84° W.; bounded, N. by Virginia, W. Tennessee, S. South Carolina, and E. the Atlantic; length, E. to W., 430 m.; breadth, 180; area, 48,000 sq. m. A ridge of sand runs along the whole coast of this state, and is partially separated from it by arms of the sea of greater or less extent. The passages into them are shallow and dangerous, and the only one through which vessels can pass is Occacock inlet, formed by Capes Hatteras and Lookout, off which, particularly the former, disastrous shipwrecks are of frequent occurrence. The surface, for 60 or 80 m. from the coast, is a dead flat, covered with swamps and marshes, through which muddy streams pursue a sluggish course. The chief natural product is the pitch pine, which attains a great size. The soil is generally poor and sandy; but in many of the swamps along the margins of the rivers, rice of fine quality is raised. The climate of this part of the district is very unhealthy. Farther inland for about 40 m., though the soil continues sandy, the surface loses its monotonous appearance, and becomes undulating, after which it gradually ascends, becomes more fertile, and assumes the form of a table land, being 1800 ft. above the sea, and forms the base of a portion of the Alleghany Mountains. The principal summits are Grandfather Mountain, 5556 ft. high; Roan Mountain, 6038 ft; and Black Mountain, 6176 ft., the greatest height in the U States E. of the Rocky Mountains. The soil of this elevated district, particularly its W. slopes, is generally fertile; and, when not brought under cultivation, is occupied by magnificent trees of oak, walnut, lime, and cherry. The climate here is pure and salubrious. Winter is occasionally severe. The principal minerals of N. Carolina are gold and iron. The former, which is found both in grains and in masses, and lumps, along both sides of the Blue Ridge, was at one time obtained in such quantities, as to have procured for that district the name of the gold region of the U. States. The produce has progressively declined; and, being now eclipsed by that of California, will probably cease to be sought after. Iron, of excellent quality, abounds, and traces of both lead and coal have been discovered. The principal rivers are the Chowan, Cape Fear, Pamlico, Roanoke, Neuse, Yadkin, and Catawba. They are admirably fitted for internal communication, but, owing to the sluggishness of the latter part of their course, are encumbered at their mouths with bars, which unfit them for the navigation of large vessels. They are well supplied with fish; but near the coast are infested with enormous alligators. The chief wild quadrupeds are the wild cat and the wolf; among wild birds, the first place belongs to the turkey; the worst reptile is the rattlesnake. The chief agricultural products are Indian corn, rice, wheat, oats, tobacco, and cotton. The cane grows luxuriantly, but comparatively little sugar is made, the greater part being consumed green by cattle, particularly hogs, which in N. Carolina far out-number every other class of domestic animals. Neither the trade nor manufactures of this state are of much importance. The latter are chiefly cotton yarn, ironware, earthenware, soap, leather, and flour. The former, in consequence of the want of harbours, is chiefly conducted through the neighbouring states. The chief exports are rice, cotton, and the products yielded by the pitch pine, namely, pitch, tar, turpentine, and timber. The exports from Wilmington in 1868, amounted to 601,775. N. Carolina was one of the slave-holding states, and exhibits in its condition not a few of the baneful effects of that nefarious practice. Its internal improvements contrast unfavourably with those of some of the N. states, and neither religion nor education can be said to be flourishing. The most numerous religious denominations are the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians; but the whole number of their communicants falls short of that of the white persons, above 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 50, and a House of Commons of 120 members, both elected biennially, the former only by freemen possessing a freehold qualification of 50 acres of land, who vote in districts regulated by the amount of state taxes paid; the latter by all who have attained 21 years of

age, who have been inhabitants of the state for the previous 12 months, and who vote in counties regulated by population. The governor is also elected by the latter class of voters; but the judges of the supreme court are chosen by a joint ballot of both houses, and hold their office *ad vitam aut culpam*. The seat of legislature is Raleigh. Pop. in 1860, 992,622; of whom 629,942 were whites, and 331,059 slaves.

CAROLINA (South), one of the southern U. States, between lat. 32° 2′ and 35° 10′ N.; and lon. 78° 24′ and 83° 30′ W.; bounded, N. and N.E. by N. Carolina, N.W., W., S.W., and S. by Georgia, S.E. by the Atlantic; length, S.E. to N.W., 200 m.; breadth, 125; area, 25,000 sq. m. In shape it is an irregular triangle, of which the vertex is in the N.W., while the base is washed by the sea, and lined by a chain of fine islands which furnish the famous sea island cotton. The natural division of this state is into the lower, middle, and upper country. The first stretches from the sea for 80 to 100 m. inland, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch pine, interspersed with swamps and marshes. Along its rivers and creeks are rich alluvial tracts, on which fine crops of cotton and Indian corn are grown. The swamps form fine rice plantations. The lower country terminates with a range of low sand hills, of a curious undulating appearance, which continue for 60 or 70 m., and forms the middle country. Between these hills some tolerable land occurs, but the greater part of it is mere waste, unfit for cultivation. The upper country, beginning with what is called the Ridge, which rises suddenly, and with some degree of abruptness, attains a considerable elevation, and forms a fine tract of hill and dale, abundantly watered with streams of pure water. It terminates in the Alleghany ranges, which pass through the state, and throw out several branches with lofty peaks. The highest is Table Mountain, which is 4000 ft. above the sea level. The upper country is salubrious, beautiful, and generally fertile. The minerals of this state include gold, iron, and some lead, also marble, various ochres, potter's clay, and fuller's earth. The incipal rivers are the Pedee, the Santee, formed by the junction of the Wateree and Congaree, the Edisto, and the Savannah, a noble stream, which, during its whole course, proceeding from N.W. to S.E., forms the boundary between this state and Georgia. The staple productions are cotton and rice. Indigo was at one time extensively cultivated, but cotton, being found more profitable, has superseded it. Great quantities of Indian corn are raised. The other ordinary agricultural crops are wheat, oats, and potatoes. The chief manufactures are cotton-twist and leather, but neither is of much importance. Almost the only exports are the staples of rice and cotton, already mentioned. The total exports of cotton from S. Carolina in 1869 amounted to £3,692,429. The largest and most commercial town of the state is Charleston; but its harbour is encumbered by a dangerous sand-bar. The capital is Colombia. The legislature consists of a Senate of 45 members, elected by districts for four years, one-half renewed every second year; and a House of Representatives of 124 members, apportioned among the districts according to the number of the population and taxation, and elected for two years. The governor is elected for two years by both houses jointly; the supreme judges are chosen by the same bodies, and hold office *ad vitam aut culpam*. Pop. in 1860, 703,708, of whom 402,406 were slaves.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES [Spanish, *Carolinas, Felipinas-Nuevas*], a large archipelago, N. Pacific Ocean, between lat. 3° and 12° N., and lon. 132° and 172° E. It contains at least 50 groups, while the individual islets which stud its surface are almost incalculable. Many of them are mere coral reefs little elevated above the ocean, but the principal groups beginning at the W. and proceeding E., are the Pelew Islands, Yap or Gouap, Dangerous Matelotes, Ulie, Hawes, Enderby, Hogoleu or Roug, Duperrey, Onalan, Radick, Pescadores or Wallis, Radack Chain, Chatham, and Marshalls. The most important vegetable productions are palms, bread-fruit trees, and bananas. The inhabitants belong to different races, and have made very different degrees of progress in civilisation. In the central groups they are of a handsome physical type, active, and industrious, and have some commerce. On the E. generally, and on the W., with the exception of the Pelew Islands, the inhabitants, though apparently of the same stock, are far less advanced. The archipelago was first discovered by the Spaniards in 1542. The expedition of Duperrey and d'Urville, and the visit of Captain Hall, particularly to the Pelew, have furnished much interesting information with regard to them; but the most recent, and also perhaps most important, accounts have been furnished by the Russian navigator Lütke. Many of the groups, however, have not yet been visited, and many more are very imperfectly known.

CAROMB, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 5 m. N.E. Carpentras, in a fertile district. It contains an old castle, and is surrounded by walls and ditches, which give it the appearance of a fortress, though it is said not to be strong. In the neighbourhood a narrow ravine has been dammed up, so as to retain the waters of a rivulet, and form an extensive lake, which is employed for the purpose of irrigation. Pop. 2100.

CARONIA, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. Messina, dist. of, and 8 m. N. Mistretta, and nearly 2 m. S. from the coast. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Bosco di Caronia, a forest a few miles S. of the village, and the most extensive in Sicily. Pop. 1810.

CARONY, a river, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, rising in the sierra Pacaraima, on the confines of Brazil, flowing generally N., receiving the Acanan and Paragua, and, after a course of between 300 and 400 m., falling into the Orinoco 80 m. E. Angostura. It is rendered wholly unnavigable by numerous cataracts, one of which, 15 ft. high, is near its mouth; and such is the rapidity of its current, that, for a considerable distance after entering the Orinoco, its waters can easily be distinguished from those of that river.

CARON-YS-CLAWDD, a par. Wales, co. Cardigan; 39,138 ac. Pop. 2593.

CAROOR, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic; 77 m. W.N.W. Tanjore, l. bank, Amaravati, 6 m. W. its confluence with the Caviri; lat. 11° N.; lon. 78° 8′ E.; in a fertile district, and defended by a fort, now in a ruinous condition. It contains a famous Hindoo temple, and about 1000 houses, and was formerly a place of great commercial importance.

CARORA, or CAROLO, a tn. and dist. Venezuela, prov. of, and 100 m. S.W. Coro, about 50 m. E. of Lake Maracaybo, on the Tocuyo; lat. 10° 13′ N.; lon. 70° 26′ W. It is tolerably well built, and contains a handsome parish church, a Franciscan convent, and a hermitage. The climate, though hot, is salubrious; but the soil is dry and sterile. The district is famous for its aromatic balsams, resins, and gums, and a kind of wild cochineal, the gathering of which once formed the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The breeding and rearing of useful domestic animals is much attended to. Manufactures:—leather and shoes, cloth, ropes, and very handsome hammocks, from the fibre of the *Agave fœtida*. Trade:—in these articles and other products of industry, with Coro, Maracaybo, and Cartagena. Before the wars of independence, the pop. was 9000.

CAROTTO, a vil. Naples, prov. Naples, 5 m. S.W. Castel-a-Mare. It has two churches, and a marine school founded by Ferdinand IV. The silk worm is extensively reared in the district. Pop. 3500.

CAROUGE, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and about 1 m. S. Geneva, surrounded by fine villas, orchards, and meadows. It contains a handsome R. Catholic, and, immediately adjoining, a Protestant church, manufactures, a fine pottery, and has several tanneries and an extensive cotton factory. Pop. 4367.

CAROVIGNO, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Lecca, 17 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. It stands on a hill, and contains a church, two convents, and an hospital. Pop. 3576.

CARPANETO, a tn. and com. Italy, duchy Parma, 18 m. S.E. Piacenza, between the Vezzino and Chero. It contains a medical and two elementary schools. Good grain and wine of very fine quality are produced here. Pop. 5134.

CARPATHIAN, or KARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS [German, *Karpathen*; anc. *Carpatus, Tatra Tatri*], a range of mountains, Europe, chiefly in Austria, which, commencing at New Orsova, on the Turkish frontier of the Banat of Austria, where the bed of the Danube is all that separates it from Mount Haemus, proceeds first N.E. and then E. to the frontiers of Moldavia, where it trends, first N.W., then W., and, finally, S.W., as far as Presburg, enclosing the plains of Hungary, and forming a semicircular belt, nearly 800 m. long by 250 broad. The Carpathian chain may be divided into two great sections, the E. and the W. Carpathians, the for-

mer curving from the month of the Nera, which falls into the Danube 41 m. E. Belgrade, to the source of the Theiss, and forming the boundary between Austria and the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia; the latter, proceeding from the sources of the Theiss and the Pruth, and terminating on the banks of the Danube W. of Presburg, and forming the boundary between Hungary and Galicia. The principal mountains of the E. group are the Dumoskenye and Szemenik, near the sources of the Nera and Temes in the Banat; the Kozstara, Pojana, and Pietru, near the sources of the Schyl in Transylvania; the Szurul E. of the pass of the Rothenthurm; the chain of Fagaras, S. of the town of that name; the Vurvusz-Illy, E. of the pass of Tertzburg, the Vurvu-Kapri and Kotzmardi, the Lakotz and Niagul, the Beeze Vapa, the Lokavas, mounts Strounoura, Pietra, Gallatz, Pietrozza, and Rusky. The W. Carpathians, at first lower than the mountains of Transylvania, rise to the W. of the Poprad, and form the remarkable group of Tatra, separated by the little river Arva, from another group called Baszkid, whose principal summits are Zsylecz, Jalovec, and Czerkow. This group unites with a chain which form the W. limits of the Carpathians, and presents a series of heights, the chief of which are the Javorina and the Weterling or Weiss-Gebirg. The greatest heights of the E. Carpathians are—Ruska Poyana, 9909 ft.; Garluvipi, 9587 ft.; Buthest, in Transylvania, near Kronstadt, 8695 ft.; Buthest, in Wallachia, 6812 ft.; Retirzath, 8502 ft.; and Lentschitz, 8156 ft. The greatest heights of the W. Carpathians are in the Tatra range, namely, the Kriwan, 8029 ft.; the Viszoka, 8312 ft.; the Csabi, same height; and in the mountains of Lomnitz, the Eisthalerspitze, 8521 ft.; the Grünseespitze, 8203 ft.; the Hundsdorferspitze, 8318 ft.; and the peak of Lomnitz, 8462 ft. The principal intersections of the mountains, forming the most remarkable and most frequented passes, are those of Teregova, leading from Orsova to Temeswar; of Vulkar, forming the valley in which the Schyl flows; and of the Rothenthurm, in a gorge formed by the Aluta, at the foot of Mount Szurul. The outer bend of the Carpathians is much steeper than that which descends towards the valleys of Transylvania and Hungary. The mountain branch which, stretching N.W. towards Lutowisko and Ustrzyki, separates the basin of the Dniester from that of the Sana, also forms the line of separation between the basin of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. From this line, as far as Jublunkau in Moravia, all the streams, from the N. slope, fall into the Vistula; thereafter, all the streams from both sides of the Carpathians belong to the Danube. The only important rivers which actually rise in the chain are the Vistula, the Dniester, and the Theiss. The E. part of the Carpathian chain, from Orsova to the source of the Burcz., near Kronstadt, is entirely composed of primitive rocks. These are succeeded by grey-wacke, which extends to the sources of the Theiss, and is only interrupted by a primitive group between the pass of Borgo and the source of the Viso. A great chain of trachyte appears on the frontiers of the Bukowina, and stretches to the point where the Aluta begins to flow S.W. To the W. of this chain, on approaching the plains, an extensive tract of sandstone, belonging to the coal formation begins to appear, and covers the greater part of Transylvania. Tertiary formations surround the vast plains of Hungary, which consist of a rich alluvium, and must once have been the bed of a lake. Basalt frequently occurs, but no distinct traces of extinct volcanoes have been found. The Carpathian range is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, and iron. Salt occurs in beds, which have sometimes a thickness of 600 or 700 ft., and are apparently inexhaustible. Vegetation also is vigorous. On the plateaux, corn and fruit are grown, to the height of 1500 ft. Higher up, the mountain steeps are covered with forests of pine, some of these as high as 5500 ft. About 6000 ft. seems to be the vegetable limit. Above it a few lichens may be found, but, in general, nothing is seen but bare steep rocks, many of them in the form of conical peaks.—*(Orographie de l'Europe;* &c.)

CARPENEDOLO, a tn. and com. Italy, Piedmont, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 21 m. S.E. Brescia, near l. bank Chiese. It contains four churches, and two hospitals, and has manufactures of silk. Besides a monthly market, it has a fair, which lasts two days. Pop. 4977.

CARPENETTO, a vil. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria. 6 m. E. Acqui. Pop. 1500.

CARPENTARIA (Gulf of), an immense gulf in N. Australia, between Cape York, and Cape Wessel the N. point of the Wessel islands, and Cape Arnhem on the mainland. It is about 400 m. in width, and about 460 in length, taking the coast line of York peninsula, which forms the E. side of the gulf. The land on the E. and S. is so low for a space of 600 m., that no part of the coast is higher then a ship's mast head. The W. shore of the gulf is rather higher.

CARPENTRAS (anc. *Carpentoracte*), a city, France, dep. Vaucluse, 14 m. N.E. Avignon, l. bank, Auzon, in a rich and fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux. It is surrounded by walls in good repair, flanked with towers, and has four gates exactly opposite each other. The streets are rather narrow, but most of the houses are well built, and almost all are supplied with water from the fountains in the public squares. Outside of the walls is a broad esplanade, planted with trees. The principal public buildings are—the cathedral, a Gothic edifice with a spire of the age of Charlemagne; the *Porte d'orange*, a very perfect gate surmounted by a high tower; the palace of justice, formerly the episcopal palace, close by which is a Roman triumphal arch; the hospital, erected in 1751; public wash-houses, theatre, markets, new prisons, and public library, containing 22,000 volumes, 2000 MSS., 6000 medals, and various antiquities. The aqueduct, a massive structure, which crosses the valley of the Auzon by 48 arches, and supplies the fountains of the town, was finished in 1734. Carpentras is the seat of the assize court for the department, of a court of first resort, communal college, and society of rural economy. There are here brandy, spirit of wine, and essence distilleries, manufactories of nitric acid, glue, verdigris, cotton, and silk yarn. There are also madder mills, tanneries, and dye works. Carpentras is the entrepot for the productions of the district; and the weekly markets for the disposal of them are among the most considerable in the S. of France. A considerable trade is likewise carried on in olive oil, fruit, almonds, madder, clover, lucerne seed, wax, honey, &c. The Romans embellished Carpentras with many edifices, of which the successive ravages of the Goths, Vandals, Lombards, and Saracens, have left few traces. In 1313, Pope Clement V. fixed his residence here, and made it the seat of the Pontifical See, an honour that cost the town dear, as at his decease the cardinals were so long in appointing his successor, that the people, worn out with their endless disputes and consultations, set fire to the college where they had assembled, and the flames spreading, consumed a large portion of the town. The present walls were built by Pope Innocent VI. 50 years after that event. The bishopric, founded in the third century, was suppressed by the concordat of 1801. Pop. 10,848.

CARPI, a tn. Italy, duchy Modena, canal of same name, 8 m. N. Modena; seat of a bishopric, suffragan to Bologna. It is surrounded by walls, defended by a citadel, and has a cathedral, a seminary, and manufactures straw hats and spun silk. Two fairs are held annually; but the trade is trifling. The neighbourhood produces rice, wheat, hemp, and flax. Pop. 6500.

CARPINO, a tn. Naples, prov. Foggia, 22 m. N.E. St. Severo, near Lake Varano. It has three churches. P. 6061.

CARPIO, three tns. Spain.—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 17 m. E.N.E. Cordova, l. bank, Guadalquiver, on a declivity, on the summit of which stands a castle. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a parish church, townhouse, ladies' seminary, two primary schools, a prison, and several convents, brick and lime kilns, and oil-mills. Some trade is carried on in cattle, grain, fruits, &c. Pop. 2696.—2, *Carpio-el-Tajo*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 24 m. W. by S. Toledo, in a hilly locality; houses indifferently built, and streets irregular. It has a church, townhall, prison, cemetery, and three schools. Serge, glass, and oil, are manufactured. Pop. 2497.—3, *Carpio (El)*, a tn. Leon, prov. of, and 35 m. S.W. by S. Valladolid, r. bank, Trabancos; houses poorly built. The town contains a church, a palace of the counts of Carpio, and a primary school. Pop. 659.—Several other places in Spain have the same name.

CARRA LOUGH, a small lake, Ireland, co. Kerry, 3½ m. S. Castlemaine harbour, about 3 m. long, by 1 at its greatest breadth; abounds in trout and salmon, and exhibits scenery little inferior to that of the far-famed lakes of Killarney.

CARRACA (LA), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, dep. of, and 4 m. E.S.E. Cadiz. It is the chief naval arsenal of the government, and one of the most complete in Europe. It stands in the channel E. of the Isle of Leon; and has been completely isolated from the mainland by artificial means. Its situation is so low and swampy that the buildings have been erected upon piles. It is defended by four batteries; and, in addition to the extensive buildings connected with the establishment, contains a handsome parish church. A little S. of Carraca, and between it and San Fernando, on the N.E. of the Isle of Leon, a new town, to be called San Carlos, was commenced in 1776, on a very magnificent scale; but few buildings of any consequence have been completed.

CARRAGH, par. Irel. Kildare; 3734 ac. Pop. 733.

CARRAN, par. Irel. Clare; 14,461 ac. Pop. 737.

CARRAN-TUAL, a mountain, Ireland, co. Kerry, rising 3410 ft. above the level of the sea—being the highest summit of that remarkable range called Macgillicuddy's Reeks.

CARRANCA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, between Baependi and São-João-del-Rei, with a church and an agricultural pop., dist. included, of 4000.

CARRARA, a tn. Italy, duchy Modena, 3 m. N.W. Massa, l. bank, Avenza, 3½ m. above its entrance into the Mediterranean. It has a cathedral, begun in imitation of that at Pisa, but unfinished; several churches, a convent, an academy of sculpture, and numerous workshops for sawing, cutting, and polishing marble, for which water power is employed. There are also flour, oil, powder, and paper mills. Carrara is the seat of a district court, and forms part of the episcopal see of Massa and Carrara. The marble quarries from which this town derives its whole importance, occupy three or four descending ridges which unite in a lofty mountain called Monte Sagro. For upwards of 2000 years, the marbles have continued to be exported, and still there remain stores apparently inexhaustible. They are of various shades; but the kind most prized is the transparent white kind, used for statuary, of which, however, the quantity obtained is small, in comparison with that of the inferior kinds. Pop. 6797.

CARREIRA ISLES, a small island group, Spain, off E. coast Galicia, prov. Coruna, 22 m. N.W. Vigo. They form part of the parish of San Paya de Carreira, which lies on the mainland along the bay of Arosa, and has a large and well built parish church. Pop. 1241

CARRETÃO, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. E.N.E. Goyaz, with a church, and an extensive and fertile district. The inhabitants, however, are chiefly devoted to mining; though those who follow cattle-rearing are the richest.

CARRICAL, or KARICAL, a tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, coast of Coromandel, 152 m. S. Madras; lat. 10° 55′ N.; lon. 79° 53′ E. It was formerly a place of importance and strongly fortified, but is now wholly dismantled.

CARRICK, a dist. Scot. co. Ayr (*which see*).

CARRICK, four pars. Irel.:—1, Kildare; 5196 ac. Pop. 394.—2, Westmeath; 2104 ac. Pop 350.—3. Tipperary; 2426 ac. Pop. 8202.—4, Wexford; 3009 ac. Pop. 2012.

CARRICK-A-REDE, an insulated basaltic rock, Ireland, co. Antrim, about 4½ m. N.W. Ballycastle, separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 ft. wide, and more than 80 ft. deep. Here is a valuable salmon fishing station, as the fish can easily be intercepted at this place in their retreat to the rivers. A communication is maintained with the mainland by means of a rude bridge of ropes thrown across the chasm, and allowed to remain during the fishing season.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, a tn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, 85 m. N.W. Dublin, l. bank, Shannon, over which is a bridge to a straggling suburb in the county of Roscommon. The town consists, principally, of two streets, intersecting each other at right angles; is badly paved, and has a handsome church with a spire, a R. Catholic chapel, two Methodist meeting-houses, and parochial schools; a county courthouse, bridewell, jail, and the county infirmary, with dispensary attached. Being the capital of the county, the assizes are held here, as are the general and petty sessions. It is the chief market for grain and provisions in Leitrim, and carries on an extensive trade in butter and provisions with Dublin and Newry. It has also some trade in coarse linen, druggets, frieze, coarse flannel, and yarn. The prosperity of the place has been greatly increased by recent improvements on the Shannon, which have rendered that river navigable to Lough Allen, about 8 m. N. of the town. Pop. 1587.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a tn. Ireland, co. Tipperary, 85 m. S.W. Dublin, on a plain, l. bank, Suir, which is navigable, up to the town, for ships of 200 tons burthen. Carrick-beg, a suburb, stands on the r. bank of the river. The town consists of four streets, three of which are of a good width, and a number of lanes; houses mostly of stone, and well built, though of unequal heights; water abundant. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are a courthouse, bridewell and barrack, an old castle or monastery, built by the Earl of Ormond, in 1260, for Franciscan friars; and an ancient abbey in Carrick-beg, founded in the year 1336. This last antique structure presents a curious architectural peculiarity. The tower is considerably broader than the body of the wall, on which it is supported by an inverted pyramid, commencing



CARRICK BEG ABBEY, as existing in 1837.—From a sketch by Rev. W. Hill

on two stones, one projecting from either side. Resting on these projections, the tower rises to a height of 34 ft. 3 inches; and thus balanced, for there is no central base, it has stood, unharmed, the tempests of ages. The churches are the parish church and a R. Catholic chapel, both large, but neither of them particularly handsome. There are a parish school, under the Church Educational Society; a school kept by the monks, and one or two private schools. The town was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of coarse broad-cloth, for the use of the army. It still manufactures ratteen, a coarse woollen fabric, but the trade is now very much reduced. A considerable export trade in corn, butter, bacon, and live stock, is carried on. Pop. 5959.

CARRICKBAGGOT, par. Irel. Louth; 826 ac. P. 278.

CARRICKFERGUS, a parl. bor. and seaport, and par. Ireland, co. Antrim. The TOWN lies N. side of Belfast Lough, 11 m. N.E. Belfast, with which it is connected by railway. It extends nearly 1 m. along the shore, and consists of the town within the walls, and two suburbs, called the Scotch and Irish quarters. On the N. and W. sides of the town, some portions of the old wall are still entire. The houses are mostly built of stone, roofed with slate, and have, many of them, a substantial and respectable appearance, especially those built within the last 40 years. The parish church, an old, patched, ungainly building, is surmounted by a fine modern spire. There are, also, a R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for various dissenting congregations; with numerous charities, and a dispensary. The ancient castle of Carrickfergus, an object of considerable interest, is perched on a rocky peninsula projecting into the sea, and is still maintained as a fortress, having a number of guns on the walls, and being garrisoned by one or two companies of foot. The trade of the town was at one time considerable, but has been nearly extinguished by the rivalry of Belfast, to which it has now become subordinate; the registry of vessels, and the custom's duties, being included in the returns of the latter port. The small importations still taking place here consist of coals, iron, timber, bark, salt, slates, &c.; the exports, of

black cattle and grain. The spinning of cotton and linen yarn is carried on to some extent, and there are a large distillery, and some extensive tanneries. A good many persons are employed, also, in weaving cotton goods for the Belfast and Glasgow manufacturers. But the chief dependence of the town is on the influx of visitors during the summer season, when it is much frequented by bathers, and on the fishery in the bay, which affords employment to a large portion of the inhabitants, and is very productive. King William landed at Carrickfergus castle 16 days previously to the battle of the Boyne; and in 1760 it surrendered to a French squadron under Thurot, who was soon after killed, having been attacked by some English ships under Commodore Elliot. In 1778, the celebrated Paul Jones captured the Drake sloop-of-war in the bay, but made no attempt on the town. Pop. 3543. Area of par. 16,700 ac. Pop. 9417.

CARRICKMACROSS, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Monaghan. The TOWN, 46 m. N.W. Dublin, consists of one long street, with several smaller ones branching from it. It has a clean, respectable appearance, and contains several good shops. The parish church is a handsome building, with an elegant steeple. There are here a grammar-school, two national, and various other schools; a dispensary, a mendicity society, a savings'-bank, and a bridewell. A considerable retail trade is carried on with the surrounding country; and soap, candles, brogues, and coarse hats are manufactured in the town. There is also a tanyard, a brewery, and a distillery. Area of par. 16,702 ac. Pop. tn. and par. 2063.—(*Local Correspondent*)

CARRIDEN, par. Scot. Linlithgow; 424 sq. m. P. 1821.

CARRIGAHOLT, a maritime vil. Ireland, co. Clare, on bay of same name, estuary of the Shannon, 10 m. W. Kilrush. It has a pier, at which agricultural produce is shipped, and is frequented by fishing craft. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, on the verge of a cliff overhanging the sea. Pop. 589.

CARRIGALINE, par. Irel. Cork; 14,499 ac. P. 5715.

CARRIGALLEN, or CLINCORICK, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Leitrim. The VILLAGE, 19 m. E.N.E. Carrick on-Shannon, is a constabulary police station; has petty sessions every alternate Saturday; a weekly market, and several fairs. Pop. 473. Area of par. 17,740 ac. Pop. 5522.

CARRIGDOWNANE, par. Irel. Cork; 797 ac. P. 156.

CARRIGLEAMLEARY, par. Irel. Cork; 3320 ac. Pop. 709.

CARRIGPARSON, par. Irel. Limerick; 1449 ac. P. 370.

CARRIGROHANE, par. Irel. Cork; 2658 ac. P. 2603.

CARRIGROHANEBEG, par Irel. Cork; 2061 ac. P. 428.

CARRIGTOHILL, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The former, 18 m. W. by S. Youghal, is chiefly one long irregular street, and is a constabulary police station, and has several fairs. Pop. 826. Area of par. 10,319 ac. Pop. 2802.

CARRIGUE, or CARRIGUFOYLE, a small isl. Ireland, co. Kerry, in the Shannon, 1½ m. N.W. Ballylongford. It is about 1½ m. in circumference; has a battery, and bomb-proof barrack for 20 men, and is a coast guard station. The castle of Carrigufoyle, belonging to the O'Connors, offered a determined resistance to Cromwell, and was one of the last taken by him.

CARRIL, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.W. Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla; houses, in general, badly built. The town has a parish church, custom-house, primary school, and several marine storehouses. The average value of exports is about £56,000; imports, £35,000. Pop. 1100.

CARRINGTON, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 3½ m. by 2 m. Pop. 710.

CARRION, a river, Spain, Leon, prov. Palencia. It rises in the mountains of the Asturias, flows S., and, passing Saldana, Carrion-de los-Condes, and Palencia, falls into the Pisuerga, 22 m. N.E. Valladolid, after a course of 75 m. exclusive of windings.

CARRION-DE-CALATRAVA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 7 m. N.E. Ciudad-real, near l. bank, Guadiana. It is indifferently built, and possesses a large and highly-decorated parish church, a chapel, convent, storehouse, prison, cemetery, and four primary schools. Wine and oil are expressed here, and some trade is prosecuted in grain, cattle, wool, and oil. Pop. 3130.

CARRION-DE-LOS-CONDES, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 22 m. N. Palencia, l. bank, Carrion. Most of its streets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty; and it has three squares, the principal containing the townhouse, public storehouse, and other offices. Its remaining public buildings are—nine churches, several chapels, convents, and schools, a prison, hospital, and cemetery. In the environs, along the banks of the river, are many pleasant public walks, ornamented with trees and fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in tanning, dyeing, expressing wine and oil, and in husbandry. Trade:—cattle, grain, fruits, wool, &c. A large and well-attended cattle fair is held in September. Pop. 3132.

CARRON, a vil. Scotland, co. Stirling, celebrated for its extensive iron foundries, about 2 m. N.E. Falkirk.—The RIVER of same name is a small stream, rising in an extensive meadow called the Carron bog, near the centre of the county, and after an E. course of about 17 m., falling into the Forth at Grangemouth. This stream is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the boundary of the Roman conquests in Britain; and several memorable battles have been fought on its banks. In its course it supplies water to several print-fields and the great reservoir of the Carron works, and drives some paper-mills. Pop. 1088.

CARRONSHORE, a vil. Scotland, co. Stirling, 2 m. below Carron works, partly in the parish of Larbert, and partly in that of Bothkennar. Pop. 838.

CARROWMORE, a lake, Ireland, co. Mayo, 3½ m. N.W. Tulloghaan Bay, and 1½ m. N.E. Broadhaven Bay. It contains several islets; its waters flow by the rivulet Munhin into the Avonmore, and through it into Tulloghaan Bay.

CARRU, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 9 m. N.N.E. Mondovi. Pop. 3800.

CARSHALTON, or CASEHORTON, par. Eng. Surrey; 2904 ac. Pop. 2411.

CARSINGTON, par. Eng. Derby; 1118 ac. Pop. 235.

CARSPHAIRN, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 88 sq. m. Pop. 855.

CARSTAIRS, par. Scot. Lanark; 11,840 ac. P. (1851), 1066.

CART, two streams, Scotland, co. Renfrew.—1, The White Cart rises in Carrot Moss, S.W. Eaglesham, flows N.W. and passing Catheart and Pollockshaws receives the Levern, passes through Paisley, and falls into the Clyde 6½ m. below Glasgow, after a course of 20 m.—2, The Black Cart, a small unimportant stream, issues from Castle Semple Loch, 5½ m. S.W. Paisley, flows N.E. and falls into the White Cart, about a mile above its confluence with the Clyde.

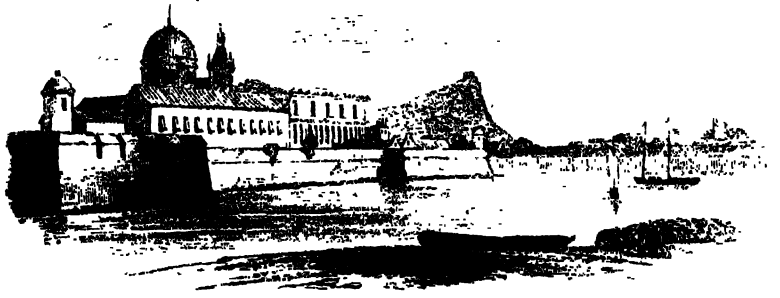
CARTAGENA, or CARTHAGENA [a.c. *Carthago Nova*], a tn. and seaport, Spain, prov. of, and 31 m. S.S.E. Murcia (to which there is a railway), cap. dist. of same name; lat. (mole light) 37° 36′ N.; lon. 0° 56′ W. (G.), about 17 m. W. Cape de Palos. Its harbour, one of the largest and safest in the Mediterranean, has depth of water for the largest vessels, is sheltered from all winds by lofty hills, and guarded from the sea by the island of Escombrera. The town, situate at the N. end of the harbour, is surrounded by a lofty wall, flanked with bastions. The principal streets are spacious and regular, and many of the houses, though of simple architecture, well built, and provided with balconies. The most important squares are the Merced or Market-place, the largest of all, lined throughout with elegant buildings, and adorned with a fine fountain, furnishing the purest water so copiously as to supply the greater part of the inhabitants; and the Monjas, of less dimensions than the former, but occupying both a more centrical and airy situation. The Alameda, in the N.W., near the Madrid gate, is well planted, and affords both a healthy and picturesque promenade. The principal edifices are the cathedral, now converted into a simple parish church, the old castle (Castello Antiguo), supposed to date from the foundation of the city by the Carthaginians; the barracks, arsenal, presidio or convict establishment, the military hospital, and hospital de Caridad, the artillery park, the observatory, the convents of St. Augustine and Monjas, and several other convents and churches. When Spain possessed her colonies, and was in a flourishing condition, Cartagena was one of her most important naval stations, and carried on a very extensive commerce. Great improvements have been made recently; moles and wharves have been formed, and two breakwaters are being thrown out (1873), one from the east shore and the other at

the western entrance, which will shelter the harbour from S.W. gales. A floating-dock has also been constructed in the arsenal for government use by the Messrs. Rennie of London. Lead smelting is largely carried on; 30,000 tons



were exported in 1869. Esparto grass, compressed by hydraulic power, is largely shipped, and also iron-ore, most of it to the United Kingdom. In 1872, 269 British vessels of 142,556 tons entered, and 244 of 113,015 tons cleared. The same year 417 foreign vessels of 196,993 tons entered, and 413 of 184,933 cleared. Coke and coal are largely imported in British vessels, which take return cargoes of ore. From time to time Cartagena has suffered greatly by its unhealthiness, epidemics having raged within it, and carried off the inhabitants by thousands. Pop. with suburbs estimated at 26,000 in 1872.

CARTAGENA or CARTHAGENA, a seaport tn. New Granada, cap. prov. of same name, on a small sandy peninsula, connected with the continent by an artificial neck of land; lat. (dome) 10° 25′ 36″ N.; lon. 75° 34′ W. (R.) On an island, communicating with the city by means of a wooden bridge, is a large suburb, called XIXIMANI. Both the former and latter



CARTAGENA, SOUTH AMERICA.—From a Drawing by Lieut. Bellairs, R.N.

are surrounded by strong fortifications of freestone, and at a short distance from the city, on the mainland, is an eminence about 150 ft. high, on which is built a strong fort commanding the fortifications. This eminence communicates on the E. with a range of more elevated hills, terminating in a summit 550 ft. above the sea, on which stands the Augustine monastery of *Nuestra Senhora de la Popa*. 'The height of *La Popa* is not fortified,' says Capt. Cochrane, 'which is unaccountable, as it has several times caused the fall of Cartagena without a single shot almost being fired.'

The harbour of Cartagena covers an area of 40,000 acres, and has excellent facilities for loading and unloading goods. The bay, which is land-locked, and has smooth water, extends N. to S. 7 m., and affords excellent anchorage. There were two entrances to the port—the *Boca Grande*, close to the town; and the *Boca Chica* (narrow mouth), many miles farther S.; but the better to defend the approach, the former has been blocked up by sinking old vessels in it, in consequence of which, ships are compelled to go round by *Boca Chica*, a circuit of 30 m., to gain the usual roadstead for frigates, which is 3 or 4 m. from the town. The *Boca Chica* is defended by two strong castles. The entrance to the port is rendered somewhat difficult by shallows. The town and suburbs are well laid out and well built. The houses are generally of stone, two stories high, with balconies and lattices of wood, which, in this climate, has the durability of iron; and the streets, though not very spacious, are straight, and well paved. Among the public buildings are numerous churches and convents, some of them of great magnificence; a general and a military hospital, a townhall, a theatre, a circus, and a college, with an average attendance of 200 students. The spring water is bad, and the inhabitants are in consequence obliged to obtain supplies from immense cisterns, constructed for the purpose of collecting rain water. The weather, especially during the rainy season, is excessively hot, and thus both heat and damp combine to render the climate, particularly from May to November, most insalubrious. Leprosy is common, and yellow fever often makes fearful ravages. In recent years, owing partly to greater attention to cleanliness, mortality is said to have decreased. The chief manufactures are ropes and sail cloths. The trade of Cartagena, at one time considerable, has declined very much, in consequence of the apathy and want of enterprise of the trading community. A canal (the Digue canal) at one time connected the port with the river Magdalena, but this has been allowed to become choked up so as to be unsuitable for navigation. The opening up of this canal (the expense of doing which has been estimated at only £18,000) is the only means of restoring the trade of the town, as a considerable portion of the trade carried on by way of the Magdalena and the port of Barranquilla at its mouth would then no doubt pass through Cartagena. The imports in 1872 were £89,067; the exports, £108,062. Pop. about 10,000.

CARTAGO.—1, A tn. Central America, cap. of Costa-Rica, r. bank, of a river of its own name. It was formerly a place of considerable commercial importance, and had a population of about 37,000. It then contained 3000 houses and eight churches, but it was so utterly ruined by an earthquake on September 2, 1841, that only one church and 100 houses were left standing. Near the town is Mount Cartago, rising 11,480 ft. above the sea level, and presenting indications of having at one time been an active volcano.—2, A tn. New Granada, prov. Popayan, in the valley of the Cauca, on the Viega. The streets are broad and straight, and it has a spacious and handsome square, a cathedral, and two parish churches, and a well conducted Lancasterian school. Its trade is principally in dried beef, live pigs, fruits, coffee, superior cacao, and tobacco. The sugar-cane thrives well here. Minerals of various kinds abound, and the hills contain nitre. Cartago is the entrepôt for the trade of Santa-Fe de-Bogota. The climate is hot, but dry and healthy. Pop. 5500.

CARTAMA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 14 m. W. Malaga, at the base of a hill, called 'la Virgen,' crowned with the ruined walls of an ancient fortress. It has wide and paved streets, a square, which contains the church; a chapel,

school, and several fountains. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and expressing oil. Pop. 2863.—(Madoz.)

CARTAYA, a tn. and port, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 9 m. W.N.W. Huelva, l. bank, Piedra. Its houses are irregularly built, and it has a large square, in which is situate the townhall, now ruinous. It also has two churches, a prison, school, hospital, public granary, now used as a session-house; custom-house, and an old Moorish castle, now converted into a cemetery; docks for ship and boat building, and a marine storehouse. In 1843, 57 vessels entered and sailed from the port, tonn. 2907 The bulk of the people are fishermen. Pop. 4097.

CARTERET, an isl. S. Pacific, Solomon Archipelago; lat. 8° 50′ S.; lon. 160° 48′ E. It bears the name of the English navigator who discovered it in 1767.

CARTHAGE, the anc. cap. of a famous country of same name, N. Africa, the site of which is believed to be a few miles N. the city of Tunis, on the N. part of a small peninsula; lat. 36° 55′ N.; lon. 10 E. About 30 years after the destruction of Carthage city (B.C. 161), the Romans attempted to establish a colony on its site, which did not prosper; but a second, under the name of *Colonia Carthago*, rose into importance, and became the first city of Roman Africa. In 439, the Vandals, under Genseric, seized it. It was retaken by Belisarius in 553, but was finally destroyed by the Saracens in 698. The few ruins that now exist belong to the Roman city. Not a trace remains of the Carthaginian metropolis. In 1841, a monument was set up in the locality by the French, in memory of their King Louis IX. (better known as St. Louis), who died of the plague, May 25, 1270, while besieging the neighbouring city of Tunis.

CARTHAGE (CAPE), N. Africa, gulf of Tunis; lat. 36° 52′ 24″ N.; lon. 10° 20′ 15″ E. (B.) The cape is on the W. side of the gulf, about 10 m. E. from the city. A light-house has been erected on this promontory with a revolving light, performing a revolution every three minutes.

CARTHAGENA. *See* CARTAGENA.

CARTMEL, a vil. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The VILLAGE is 11 m. S.W. Kendal, in a valley surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, consists of two principal streets, well kept, and is abundantly supplied with water. The church is a fine old cruciform structure, formerly a priory, founded in 1188. There is an ancient endowed grammar school, with some small parochial charitable institutions. People chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par. 6550 ac. Pop. 1134. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

CARUPANO, a seaport tn. and dist. Venezuela, prov. of, and 57 m. N.E. Cumana, within a few miles of Cariaco; lat. 10° 40′ N.; lon. 63° 22′ W.; agreeably situate at the opening of two fine valleys. The place is said to be healthy, and the inhabitants are of a gay and lively temper, fond of dancing. A battery, seated on an eminence, defends the port. It has some traffic in horses and mules; and in 1847, the arrivals at the port were 22 vessels, tonn. 789: departures, 67, tonn. 1186. Pop. 5000.

CARVIN, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 11 m. E. Bethune, 16 m. N.E. Arras; with manufactures of starch, leather, earthenware, beet sugar, and potato flour. Pop. 4038.

CARWAR, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Canara, 50 m. S.S.E. Goa; lat. 14° 50′ N.; lon. 74° 11′ E. This was formerly a noted seat of European commerce, the English East India Company having had a factory here so early as 1663, but during Tippoo's reign it fell into utter decay.

CARYSFORT, a small vil. Ireland, co. Wicklow, and 5 m. S.W. Rathdrum, formerly a parl. bor., returning two members to the Irish House of Commons. It has a free school, founded by Charles I., which is numerously attended.

CARYTENA, a vil. Greece, nome Arcadia, 17 m. W. Tripolitza, near the Carbonaro. It has an old castle, repaired by, and for years the residence of, the celebrated chief Colocotroni. Pop. 1000.

CASACALENDA, a tn. Naples, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Campobasso, at the foot of a hill It has three churches, one of which is in the good Tuscan style; and a convent. Silk-worms are reared in the neighbourhood, and the district produces wine and fruit of good quality. Pop. 5190.

CASALANGUIDA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Chieti, dist. of, and 11 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2306.

CASALBORGONE, a vil. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 14 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. 2000.

CASALBUTTANO, a tn. and com. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 8 m. N.N.W. Cremona, on a navigable canal, between the mountains of Brescia and the Ollio. It contains a parish church, and four oratories; has manufactures of linen and cotton, and numerous silk-mills, one of the largest silk houses of Italy having its establishment here. Pop. 3903.

CASALDUNI, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 19 m. S. Campobasso. It has an annual fair. Pop. 3300.

CASALE [anc. *Rodincogamus*], a town, kingdom of Italy, province and 18 miles N.N.W. Alessandria, right bank, Po. The citadel, founded in 1590, by Duke Vicenzo, was one of the strongest in Italy. The castle, or palace, is still standing; but the ramparts have been converted into promenades, and the defences are now insignificant. The cathedral is said to have been founded in 742. There are several other churches, a seminary, several convents, two hospitals, an orphan hospital, college, public library, theatre; corn magazine, several silk spinning-mills, a parade, and public garden. The trade of the town is inconsiderable. Casale is the seat of a bishopric, and district court of justice. It was the capital of the ancient marquisate or duchy of Montferrat. In 1640, the Duc d'Harcourt defeated the Spaniards here. Casale was taken and retaken several times by the French and Austrians, and it formed, for a time, part of the department of Marengo in the French Republic. Pop. 21,000.——The PROVINCE, area, 2224 sq. m., is hilly to the S. and W. Its products are:—grain, fruit, hemp, silk, and wine. It is divided into 15 mandamento, and 73 comune. Pop. 112,000.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 22 m. E.S.E. Cremona, l. bank, Po, from the inundations of which it is with difficulty protected by strong embankments. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has several churches, an abbey, barracks, and a custom-house, various schools and charitable institutions, a *mont de-piété*, and a theatre. Its manufactures consist of earthenware, glass, and cream of tartar, some tanneries, and brandy distilleries; and it has markets twice a week, and an annual fair, which lasts seven days. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, particularly in cultivating the vine. Pop. 4106.

CASALNOVO, two tns. Naples:—1, A tn. prov. Catanzaro, 9 m. N.W. Nicastro, near l. bank Savuto. Pop. 1610. 2, A tn. prov. Salerno, 11 m. N.E. Policastro, r. bank Sele. Pop. 2500.

CASALNUOVO, three tns kingd. of Italy, Naples:—1, A tn. prov. Cosenza, 8 m. N.E. Cassano. Pop. 6000.—2, A tn. prov. and 31 m. N.E Reggio, almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. The neighbourhood produces silk. Pop. 8241.—3, A tn. prov of, and 6 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 3120.

CASAL-PUSTERLENGO, a tn. and com. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov of, and 13 m. S.E. Lodi, l. bank Brembiolo. It is the seat of several public offices; contains a parish church and sanctuary; has manufactures of linen and silk goods, and earthenware; and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in Parmesan cheese, which is here made in great quantities, and of the best quality. There are limekilns in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5601.

CASALTRINITA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Foggia, dist. of, and 30 m. E.S.E. Foggia, and about 1 m. S. Lake Salpi. There are salt-works in the neighbourhood belonging to the crown. Pop. 3785.

CASALVECCHIO.—1, A vil. and com. Naples, prov. Foggia, dist. of, and 15 m. S.W. Sansevero. Great quantities of olives are raised in the neighbourhood. Pop., greater part Albanese or Arnauts, 1020.——2, A tn. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 30 m. S.S.W. Messina, dist. of Castroreale. Pop. 3633.

CASAMANZA, a river, Senegambia, between Cacheo and Gambia. Falls into the Atlantic; lat. 12° 34′ N.; lon. 16° 50′ W. Source unknown. Off the entrance of the river there are only 4 or 5 fathoms water at the distance of 8 or 9 m. from the land. There is a French factory at its embouchure; another, called Berrin, 30 m. higher up; and a third, Zinginchor, belonging to the Portuguese, 9 m. above the latter. The river is navigated by large schooners to a considerable distance beyond the farthest settlement.

CASAMASSIMA, a tn. Naples, prov. of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Bari. It has several churches, a convent, and two abbeys. The district produces wine and almonds of good quality. Pop. 4230.

CASAMICCIOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Naples, isl. Ischia, at the foot of Mount Epomeo, near the sea coast. It produces earthenware, and has some hot baths, which are much frequented; and a custom house. Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3133.

CASANARE.—1, A prov. New Grenada, dep. Boyaca; extending from the E. slope of the Andes to the Orinoco. It is very mountainous on the W.; but the remainder is an immense plain, covered with forests and marshes, traversed by numerous rivers, rich in fine meadows, but little cultivated. The banks of the Orinoco is the only part inhabited. Pop. 12,000.—2, A river in the above prov., rising in the mountains of Chita, and, after an E. course of about 180 m. through immense plains, nearly under the parallel of 6° N., falling into the Meta, a little E. the confluence of the Chire; lat. 5° 58′ N. It is navigable for small craft throughout the year. —3, A tn. on the above river; lat. 5° 56′ N.; lon. 71° 50′ W. It has a good harbour, and 900 inhabitants, chiefly Indians.

CASANDRINO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. of and 5 m. N. city Naples. The chief employment is rearing silk-worms. Pop. 2195.

CASARANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Lecce, 11 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. It contains an hospital, orphan asylum, and two convents; and has an annual fair. Pop. 2748.

CASAR-DE CACERES, a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 8 m. N. by W. Caceres; with a Gothic church, townhall, prison, hospital, several schools, a public storehouse, and three fountains. Manufactures.—linen and woollen fabrics, shoes and boots, oil and wine. Pop. 6025.

CASARICHE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 52 m. E. Seville, r. bank, Yeguas. The houses are well built; the streets spacious. It has a small square, a church, chapel, chapter-house, prison, and two schools. Inhabitants occupied in burning charcoal, distilling brandy, expressing oil, and in husbandry; and in trading in grain, fruits, and cattle. Pop. 2125.

CASAS, several tns. Spain. Those noteworthy are:—1, *Casas-de-Fes*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 32 m. N.E. Albacete, on the borders of Valencia, r. bank, Gabriel. It has wide and regular streets lined with substantial houses, and an extensive square containing a handsome townhall; it also has a parish church, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. Inhabitants engaged in weaving, currying, and husbandry; and in trading in grain, fruits, cotton, wool, and silk. Pop. 3385.—2, *Casas Ibañez*, a tn. New Castile, 4 m. N. the former, possessing a church, townhall, prison, store house, cemetery, and two schools. Inhabitants employed in domestic weaving and tillage. Pop. 2891.—3, *Casas-de-Millan*, a vil. Estremadura, prov. of, and 20 m. N. by E. Caceres, r. bank, Tagus. It possesses a square, church, townhouse, school, prison, and cemetery. Woollen and silken fabrics are manufactured here, and some trade is done in grain, fruit, and pigs. Pop. 1817.—(Madoz.)

CASAS-GRANDES, a tn Mexican Confederation, state Chihuahua, 35 m. S. Llanos, apparently, at one period, a place of considerable extent and importance, as the country, for some distance around it, is covered with the ruins of buildings capable of accommodating about 30,000 inhabitants. The ruins are of various kinds, comprising aqueducts, and other works. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town the soil is extremely fertile, and the verdure perpetual. Its present inhabitants, of very indifferent character, amount to about 300.

CASATE-NUOVO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 18 m. N. by E. Milan; with a church and small convent. Pop. 2400.

CASBIN, or KAZVIN, a city, Persia, prov. Irak, 90 m. N.N.W. Teheran; lat. 36° 6′ N.; lon. 49° E.; on a plain, and described by Southgate as the best-looking town he had seen in Persia. Many of its buildings are of kiln-burnt bricks, which gives them a livelier and more agreeable aspect than when built of those that are sun-dried. There are several spacious and well-constructed bazaars, 48 caravansaries, and 24 mosques, some of which are very elegant structures. Deserted and ruined houses are singularly numerous in the town, and its prosperity, generally, is much impeded by the scarcity of water. There are no manufactures of any consequence; but it has a great transit trade with Hamadan, Resht, Teheran, and Tabriz. Pop., nearly all Mahometans, about 40,000.

CASCADE, or PRESIDENT MOUNTAINS, a mountain-range, U. States, Oregon, running parallel to, and about 80 to 100 m. E. from the coast. It may be said to commence with Mount Baker, near the frontier of British N. America, lat. 49° N., and to terminate S. with Mount Shasti, which closes up the head of the valley of the Sacramento in California; total length, about 550 m. N. it is separated by Fraser's river from the mountains of New Georgia, and S. by the Sacramento from the sierra Nevada. Besides Mount Baker, its highest peaks are Mounts Jefferson, Hood, St. Helena, and Rainer, some of which are 12,000 to 14,000 ft. high.

CASCAES, a small seaport tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, about 6 m. N.W. the mouth of the Tagus, and 18 m. S.W. Lisbon, defended by two forts. It contains two churches, carries on some trade with the W. Indies, and has some manufactures of woollen stuffs. There are thermal springs in the vicinity. Cascaes is the birthplace of a pilot named Alphonso Sanches, who is alleged, by the Portuguese, to have been driven out to sea by a violent tempest, to have reached N. America, returned with three or four companions, sole survivors of the voyage, by way of Madeira, and to have left a journal, which fell into the hands of Columbus, then residing there, and furnished him with hints which ultimately led to his celebrated discovery. Pop. 2080.

CASCANTE, a city, Spain, Navarre, 52 m. S. Pamplona, 7 m. S.S.W. Tudela, l. bank, Queiles. Its houses are tolerably well built, and it has a spacious square, two churches, several chapels, two endowed schools, a townhouse, prison, and cemetery. In the environs is a public walk, adorned with trees. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, saltpetre, brandy, oil, and wine. Trade:—grain, fruits, cattle, and colonial produce. Pop. 2211.

CASCIA, a tn. Italy, deleg. of, and 12 m. E. Spoleto. Pop. 3200.

CASCIANA-DEI BAGNI, a vil. Tuscany, prov. of, and 16 m. S.E. Pisa, on a hill in the Val d'Era. It has a parish church, and baths, which take their rise in a hill of marine tufa in the vicinity. Pop. 1152.

CASCIANO, numerous small places, Tuscany, none of them deserving notice, except a vil., prov. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Florence, on the Ema, in the vale of Arno. It contains a parish church, and manufactures coarse woollens, artificial flowers, and straw-bonnets. A good wine is raised in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1800.

CASCINA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 9 m. E.S.E. Pisa, l. bank, Arno. It is of a quadrangular form, surrounded by walls, and has a parish church, and a castle, some silk manufactories, oil mills, and wine presses. Pop. 2588.

CASCOB, par. Eng. Hereford; 2548 ac. Pop. 153.

CASCO BAY, U. States, Maine, extending 20 m. at its entrance between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point; containing 300 small, but generally very productive, islands. It includes several smaller bays, and receives various rivers.

CASELLE, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. N.N.W. Turin, on a branch of the Stura. It has two churches, a convent, an hospital, and manufactories of Indiannas, silk, and paper, besides several fulling-mills. Pop. 3500.

CASERTA, or CASERTA NUOVA, a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Caserta, in an agreeable plain 7 m. E.S.E. Capua. It contains a royal palace, commenced, in 1752, by Charles III. of Spain, a large, elegant, and profusely ornamented structure, to which is attached gardens adorned with numerous statues, ancient and modern. The park, of great extent, is regularly planted and supplied with water from Mount Taburno, by an aqueduct 22 m. in length. The town has several churches, a convent of noble ladies, an hospital, military school, handsome public square, and spacious barracks for the troops. In some buildings attached to the palace a silk manufactory has been established, and the products, some of which are embroidered, are reckoned equal to the best stuffs made in Europe. The district produces excellent fruit, and wine of superior quality. Pop. 10,895.

CASHAN. *See* KASHAN.

CASHEEN:—1, A bay, Ireland, co. Galway, W. side isl. Garomna, 8½ m. N. the Arran isls. It is easy of access, and well sheltered.—2, A river, Ireland, co. Kerry, formed by the confluence of the Feale, the Geale, and the Brick, 5½ m. W. Listowel, and, after a short N. course, falling into the Shannon.

CASHEL, a city and parl. bor. Ireland, co. Tipperary, 88 m. S.W. Dublin. It consists of one principal street, from which several others diverge irregularly, and has, on the whole, a mean and poverty-stricken appearance, although in some parts the houses are good, and one or two of the streets look clean and respectable. The supply of water is scanty, and in the summer season altogether inadequate. The cathedral and R. Catholic chapel are both modern buildings, and both spacious. The archbishop's palace, now the deanery, is a large and handsome mansion, with extensive gardens attached, and a considerable library. There are also here a convent of nuns, and a Methodist meeting-house, an infirmary, market, and court-houses, a bridewell, and handsome infantry barracks, and some interesting ruins of Hore Abbey or Grey Friars, the Dominican Abbey, and those on the celebrated rock of Cashel. This remarkable rock rises abruptly from a plain, close by the city which it overlooks; on its summit are a series of splendid ruins, consisting of Cormac M'Cullinan's chapel, built in the ninth century, a round tower 56 ft. in circumference, and 90 ft. in height, of unknown date, but supposed to be the most ancient building on the rock; a cathedral, castle, and monastery, all built about the 12th century,



CASHEL, from the North.—From Bartlett's Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland.

and presenting such a variety of ecclesiastical architecture, as to render them the most remarkable and interesting ruins in Ireland, an interest not a little increased by their singular and conspicuous position. There are no manufactures of any consequence in the town. It returns one member to the House of Commons. The population of the city in 1861 was 4374; of parl. bor. 5458.

CASHEL AND ISLANDS, par. Irel. Longford; 15,860 ac. Pop. 3632.

CASHGAR, KASCHGAR, or KACHKAR, a tn. and dist. of the Chinese empire, dependency of Thian shan-nan-Loo, of which Cashgar forms the most W. portion. The TOWN of Cashgar is situated on a river of same name, 140 m. N.W. Yarkand; lat. 39° 28′ N.; lon. 73° 57′ E. It is the most W. place of note in the Chinese empire, and is strongly garrisoned with troops. In the middle of the town is a large square, from which four bazaars branch off towards the gates. It has considerable manufactures of jade, gold silk, cotton, gold and silver cloths, and carpets; and is also an important trading locality, the several routes which centre in it making it the emporium for the commerce of Central Asia. It came into Chinese possession by conquest nearly a century ago. Cashgar is said to have been a commercial city before the Christian era, and was once capital of an independent kingdom. Pop. variously estimated, from 20,000 to 40,000, but some authorities make it as high as 80,000.

CASHMERE, or KASHMIR, a country in N.W. Hindoostan, Punjab dominions. It consists of an extensive valley of an irregular oval form, lying N.W. and S.E. 5500 ft. to 6000 ft. above the sea, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, secondary ranges of the Himalayas. As laid down on Arrowsmith's Map of the Punjab, Kashmir, &c., it is comprised between lat. 33° 27′ and 34° 37′ N., and lon. 74° 30′ and 76° 14′ E.; area estimated at 4500 sq. m. The alluvial plain in the bottom of the valley is estimated at 75 m. long, by 40 m. broad. The mountain range which encloses the valley is, on the N., called the Durawur and Kuhiama Mountains; N.E., the Haramuk and Sonamurg Mountains; E., the snowy Panjal; S., the Futi Panjal and Panjal of Banihal; and W., the Pir Panjal. Excepting for a fifth part of the circumference S.W. of the capital Serinagur, their summits appear to be covered with perpetual snow. The highest peak seems to be the Pir Panjal, 15,000 ft. high, on the S.W. boundary of the valley; and on the N.E. the Haramuk is 13,000 ft. The mountains generally appear to be of basaltic formation, presenting at times beautiful amygdaloidal trap; in the N.W. schistous rocks, penetrated by quartz veins, rise to the height of 500 or 1000 ft.; and N.W. of these gypsum appears. Primary rocks are rare, and though granite blocks are sometimes met with, that rock has not been found *in situ*. Pebbly conglomerate, sandstone, and clay, overspread large spaces on the lower slopes of the mountains. Earthquakes occur. In 1828, about 200 shocks were felt, and in June of that year, 1200 houses were destroyed, and 1000 persons killed in Serinagur. Some have supposed the valley to have formed the crater of a volcano; at all events, it has evidently once been the bed of a sea, as is shown by the great beds of limestone, containing marine fossils. Iron has been found abundantly, embedded in the limestone; lead is worked, and copper is known to exist in the valley. Plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal; excellent limestone exists in inexhaustible quantities, some of it in the form of fine black marble. The valley is entered by numerous passes, 11 of which are said to be practicable for horses, but none of them for wheeled carriages. The most important are the Baramula and Punch, on the W. frontier, the latter 8500 ft. high; Banihal on the S., 9690 ft.; and Nabog on the E., all practicable at all seasons of the year. The Pir Panjal Pass is 12,500 ft. high; and the Bundipur, leading to Iskardo, is 11,271 ft. Cashmere is watered by the Jailum or Behut, which, rising in the mountains of the S.E. frontier, flows N.W. through the centre of the valley, receiving numerous streams from both sides, and expands into lake Wuller, which is also the recipient of several other streams. From the S.W. end of this lake the river emerges, pursues a W. by S. course, and leaves the valley, of which it is the sole drain, by the Baramula Pass. The channel of the Jailum is very winding, and the river is navigable for boats of considerable burden, from near Islamabad to its exit from the valley. The principal lakes are the Dal or City Lake, close by the capital, 6 m. long by 4 broad; the Manasa Bul, small, but said to be deep; and the Great Wuller Lake, which is merely a shallow expansion of the Jailum, 20 m. long by 9 broad. Besides these, which are on the r. bank, the smaller lakes, Opun and Wusikara, are on the l. bank, and there are numerous small pieces of water in the mountains. The whole of the valley is thus most perfectly watered, and admirably supplied with the means of irrigation.

The climate, though subject to extremes of temperature, is, on the whole, salubrious. In consequence of the great elevation of Cashmere, the cold of winter is rather severe. Night frosts set in about the middle of November, and early in December snow begins to fall, covering the ground to a depth of 2 ft., and clothing the surrounding mountains in a dazzling whiteness, but the Jailum is seldom frozen over. The hottest season is from the middle of July to the middle of August, when a peculiar stillness, for which the air of Cashmere is remarkable, renders the heat greater to the sense than it really is, the thermometer ranging, at noon, from 80° to 85° in the shade. Rain falls plentifully in spring and the beginning of summer. The soil is, in general, exceedingly fertile,

Rice is the principal crop, the returns being from 30 to 40 fold, and in favourable seasons, as high as 50 or 60. Wheat, barley, millet, and maize, are also cultivated, but are a precarious crop, in consequence of the scanty rains in summer. Buckwheat is extensively cultivated. Cucumbers and melons are raised in small artificial floating gardens on the City Lake. Tobacco is also cultivated, but to a very limited extent; cotton more largely. Great quantities of saffron, of excellent quality, is grown, and most of it exported. Grapes are cultivated, but with indifferent success. Esculent vegetables are produced in great variety and abundance, including kidney-bean, turnip, cabbage, beet-root, radish, capsicum, &c. Amongst the natural productions, the most valuable is the *Singhara* or water-nut, the seed of *Trapa bispinosa*, on which a large portion of the poorer inhabitants almost wholly subsist. It grows in the Wular Lake, from which about 60,000 tons are annually taken. The nuts are eaten raw, boiled, roasted, or ground into flour, and made into gruel, and, though insipid, are extremely nutritious. The principal fruits are apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, &c. Amongst the finest trees of Cashmere are the *deodar* or Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), the chunar (*Platanus orientalis*), the poplar, and the lime, all of which abound, and attain a great size and luxuriance, and the wild chestnut-tree, growing to a size far exceeding that of the European variety, some measuring 100 ft. from the ground to the parting of the branches. Maple, willow, and white thorn, are common, and on the steep declivities of the mountains, birch, alder, and various kinds of pine. Flowers of various kinds, and of surpassing beauty, grow everywhere in vast profusion, especially roses, which are carefully cultivated for the sake of the attar extracted from them.

The wild animals are bears, brown and black; a sort of leopard, of a white colour with small black spots; jackals, foxes, otters, stags, gazelles, the ibex, wild goats, musk, and other species of deer, squirrels and marmots, but no hares. Birds of prey are numerous, including various species of vultures, one of them said to be the largest in the world, and so unwieldy, that it is often killed before it can rise from the ground; the other kinds are eagles, hawks, and falcons. There are also various kinds, and vast numbers of geese, ducks, divers, baldcoots, snipes, woodcocks, and small pelicans; pea cocks, pheasants, and partridges. The smaller kinds of birds are numerous, including the bulbul or nightingale, which, however, is a distinct species from the European one, to which it is also greatly inferior in song; venomous reptiles, rare. The waters abound in fish, including a species called *shirah*, which often attains the weight of 24 lbs., is firm in the flesh, and of fine flavour. The horses are small, and altogether of an inferior description, though said by Hügel to be lively, hardy, and tractable. Black cattle, sheep, and goats, are numerous; the breed of the black cattle is small, but they give abundance of milk; the mutton is said to be well flavoured.

Cashmere has been long celebrated for its shawls. The wool used in their manufacture is of two kinds, one obtained from the tame, the other from the wild goat, wild sheep, and other wild animals. It is the fine down growing next to the skin alone that is taken, the long hairs being all picked out by the hand. Three weavers are employed on an embroidered shawl, of an ordinary pattern, for three months; but a very rich pair will occupy a shop for 18 months. They are dyed in the yarn, and carefully washed with rice flour instead of soap, after the weaving has been finished. The embroidered border of the finest shawl is generally made separately, and joined skilfully by sewing to the field or middle part, which sometimes consists of as many as 15 different pieces, neatly joined. The first cost of a pair of fine shawls has been estimated at £200, that is, for labour, materials, dyeing, duty, and other charges. The demand for the shawls of Cashmere has, from various causes, greatly fallen off of late years, and is still on the wane. Cashmere has long been nearly as famous for its gun and pistol barrels as for its shawls. The artizans employ extraordinary pains in fabricating them, and produce work of singular beauty and excellence. Paper, and leather for saddlery, are also manufactured, both of superior quality; the paper is said to be the finest made in India. Lacquered ware, of the most beautiful description and nicest workmanship, is likewise amongst the products of Cashmere; and the lapidaries excel in taste and skill those of Europe; the attar of roses made in the valley is considered superior to any other.

The total amount of the exports of Cashmere has been estimated at £400,000, and the imports at £50,000. Of the former, the principal articles are woollens and rice; of the latter, shawl wool.

The greater part of the population are Mahometans. In physical qualities, the natives of Cashmere excel all other branches of the great Indian nation, being tall, robust, and handsomely formed. In disposition they are lively, witty, and good humoured, but addicted to all the vices common to the other tribes of India. They are selfish, intriguing, dishonest, and false. The language is a dialect of Sanscrit, containing a large admixture of Persian, in which the records and correspondence of Government are written. The pronunciation of the natives is broad, coarse, and uncouth. The dress of both sexes consists of a long loose wrapper and trowsers, the former of woollen cloth. In cold weather both sexes carry a little wicker basket, containing a small iron or earthenware vessel holding lighted charcoal, and called a kangri, which they apply to such parts of the body as require to be warmed. Cashmere contains 10 towns, and 2200 villages; the chief towns are Cashmere or Serinagur, the capital; Chupinian, Islamabad, and Pampur. In 1586, Cashmere was subjugated by the Emperor Akbar, and was incorporated in his empire. The Afghans vanquished it in 1752, and it remained under their sway till 1819, when it was conquered by the Sikhs. It is now ruled by a native prince, Gholab Singh, under British protection. Pop. about 200,000, to which number it has been reduced in 20 years from 800,000, by earthquakes, pestilence, and famine.—(Hügel, Vigne, Moorcroft, &c.)

CASHMERE, tn. *See* SERINAGUR.

CASHNA, a tn. Nigritia. *See* KASHNA.

CASKETS, a dangerous group of rocks, English Channel, about 7 m. W. Alderney, on the highest of which is a lighthouse; lat. 49° 43′ 24″ N.; lon. 2° 22′ 30″ W. (R.) The *Victory*, a ship of 110 guns, foundered off these rocks in 1744.

CASOLE, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 18 m. W. by N. Siena, on an elevated plain. It is surrounded by walls, commanded by a fortress, and contains a fine collegiate church, and a handsome palace. Pop. 1293.

CASOLI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Chieti, 10 m. S.W. Lanciano, with several churches, and two normal schools. Pop. 5858.

CASORATE, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 11 m. N.W. Pavia. It is tolerably well built, and contains a church, in which some fine pictures and frescoes are preserved. In 1239, the Milanese, commanded by Lodrizio Visconti, gained a decisive victory here over the Germans, under the Margrave d'Augsburg. Pop. 4300.

CASORIA, a tn. Naples, 6 m. N.N.E. Naples. It has four fine churches, and is the residence of a district judge. Silk is produced in the neighbourhood. Pietro Martino, the painter, was born here. Pop. 7924.

CASPE, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Saragossa, 12 m. N.N.E. Alcañiz, l. bank, Guadalupe, near its confluence with the Ebro, on several small hills and in the intervening valleys. It has paved streets, one principal and nine smaller squares, a handsome Gothic collegiate and two other churches, several chapels, three schools, a townhall and prison in a suppressed convent; an hospital, and several public fountains. Manufactures:—wine, oil, and soap, and some trade is also carried on in grain and cattle. Two annual fairs are held. Pop. 7500.

CASPIAN SEA [anc. *Mare Caspium*, or *Hyrcanium*], a large inland sea, lying for the most part between Europe and Asia, more precisely between lat. 36° 55′ and 47° 30′ N.; and lon. 46° 48′ and 55° 25′ E. Greatest length from N. to S., 730 m.; greatest breadth S. part about lat. 45° N., 270 m.; narrowest part between Cape Apsheron in Europe, and Cape Tarta in Asia, 150 m. Bounded N. and W. by Russia and Persia, E. by the Kirghez steppe and Khiva, and S. by Persia. Area 140,000 sq. m., draining, in Europe alone, an extent of 850,000 sq. m. Although, at some points, the Caspian attains a considerable depth, Hanway having in one place found no bottom at 480 fathoms, it is remarkable for its shallowness generally, especially alongst its shores, where it seldom exceeds 3 ft. for a distance of 100 yards from the

land. Its E. and W. coasts, particularly the former, are deeply indented with bays and gulfs, while the S. shores are almost unbroken. The principal bays on the Asiatic side are Emba Bay, Mersa Bay, Dead Bay, Black Lake Bay, Mangishlak Gulf, Beklirlishal Bay, Kenderlinsk Gulf, Khara Bughaz Gulf, and Balkan Bay. On the opposite, or European side, occur the gulfs of Zizil Agatch and Kuma, with several less marked indentations. The only one on the S. coast is Asterabad Bay, if the inlet of Enzeli, which has only four feet water, be excluded.

The Caspian contains numerous islands, but not many of any great extent. The largest are on the Asiatic side, the greatest number on the European, particularly about the mouths of the Volga, and along the coasts to the N.E. and S.W. of them, where they lie closely crowded together in countless numbers, most of them, however, being mere islets.

The waters of the Caspian are salt, but not nearly so much so as those of the ocean. It has no tides, and no outlets, its superfluous waters being carried off solely by evaporation. In the region of the Volga, including the territory from that river, S.E. to the Emba, and S.W. to the l. bank of the Sulak, the whole seabord is composed of recent alluvium, deposited by the several streams. From S. of the Sulak to Apsheron, the coast is of upper tertiary formation, broken into at some points by carboniferous strata. S. from Apsheron, and round the S. extremity of the sea, the coast is low and sandy—backed at some distance by lofty hills. The E. and S.E. coasts have generally a cretaceous subsoil, overspread by moving sand, and are generally flat; Cape Karagan, formed by mountains of the same name, being an exception.

Sturgeons and sterlets are caught in the Caspian in great quantities; and there are also salmon-trout, perch (*Perca asper*), Silurus glanis, two kinds of carp, and porpoises. Seals abound in the upper coasts, and tortoises between the mouths of the Volga and the Ural. The molluscs are few, said to be only four—*Cardium rusticum*, *Cardium triquetrum*, *Mya edentula*, and *Mytilus polymorphus*. The chief fishery for sturgeon is at and near Astrakhan; in and about the river Emba it comprehends 310 m. of coast, from the mouth of the Ural to the gulf called Mertvoi koultouk The island of Tchetchenze, near the gulf of Agrakhan, and not far from the cape of that name, contains a large establishment for smoking, drying, and salting fish. In the surrounding waters the fishing is continued all the year. It is not so in the N. region, where the first or *caviar season*, as it is called, occurs between March and May, when the Volga, Ural, &c., are getting cleared of ice. The second season occurs in July, when the sturgeon descends the rivers; and the third, or open sea fishing, goes on from September to November. During the winter, the N. fishermen often venture on the ice many miles from land, in quest of sturgeon, silures, and seals. But, in general, it is reckoned unfair to kill seals before the 13th of April. Besides the foregoing, there are fisheries between Salian, Siphitouriusk, and Astrabad. Many thousand persons are employed in the Russian upper Caspian fisheries; and the annual amount of caviar or female roes obtained may be taken at 800,000 lbs., besides 20,000 lbs. of isinglass, the produce of upwards of 700,000 sturgeons, of various kinds, large and small The number of seals annually taken is nearly 100,000.

The only ports at all worthy the name, on or near the Caspian, are Astrakhan, Baku, Salian, and Astrabad. The navigation is at all times difficult, and often perilous. Steam-packets on it have recently been established. The Russian fleet in the Caspian consists of 13 vessels, of which four are brigs, and two are steamers.

The basin of the Caspian is most extensive on the N. and W., from which it receives the Ural, the Volga, the Terek, the Kur, and numerous other streams of less note. By means of a canal cut near Tver in Russia, between the head streams of the Volga, and the rivers Tvertza and Schlina, water communication is established between the Caspian and the Baltic. S. the basin of the sea is limited by the Elburz mountains, and E. the sandy wastes of Khiva send to it only short streams, and of no great volume; though on this side it evidently at one time received the Oxus or Amoo, now an affluent of the sea of Aral. Indeed, the Caspian and Lake Aral were, doubtless, at one period united. They are apparently on the same level; and, though the plateau of Ust-Urt (*see* ARAL) might at first sight appear to present an insuperable obstacle to the idea of a junction ever having existed, yet S. of that plateau, and in the course which the Oxus probably followed, is a low tract leading into the head of what at one time was the estuary of the Oxus, but now is a sandy waste, E. and S. of Kara Bughaz gulf, which formed its termination. Both lakes belong to the great depression of W. Asia—a depression at one time supposed to be much greater than it is believed to be now; though whether a rise in the land has taken place, it is difficult to determine. The exact amount of the depression has not yet been satisfactorily settled—the most trustworthy data we possess being at variance. The last two levellings between the Caspian and the Black Sea, both trigonometrical, were executed, the one in 1837, by Messrs. Fuss, Sabler, and Sawitch, under the auspices of the *Academie Imperiale de St. Petersburg*; and the other in 1838–9, by M. Hommaire de Hell. According to the former measurement, the Caspian is 81·4 ft. below the level of the Black Sea; but, according to the latter, it is only 11·6 mètres, about 38¼ ft. Should the latter measurement be ultimately found to be correct, what has hitherto been supposed to be the depression of W. Asia, may turn out to be actually *above* the level of the ocean. The sanding up of streams lessening the accession of water, and contracting the shores, with the great evaporation constantly going on, in addition to other causes in operation, are gradually reducing the size of this inland sea. It has been supposed to increase and decrease in size, at certain times; but this phenomena is now believed to be explained by the fact, that strong winds beating for any length of time upon the flat shore, sometimes drive the waters up over a great extent of land. M. Hommaire de Hell alleges that a rise of even 10 ft. would flood the steppes of the Kuma for a vast distance beyond the route between Astrakhan and the Terek, and submerge every post house and military station on the line. It may consequently be taken for granted that no such rise has taken place, at all events since the beginning of last century, when the first Russian settlements in these regions were established, otherwise we should have had authentic records of such a visitation.

The notices of early commerce upon or by way of the Caspian, are few and uncertain. Even for several centuries after the Christian era, its authentic trading records are nearly a blank. The chief portion of the commerce between W. Europe and India was carried on partly by its waters, about the middle of the 13th century, Astrakhan, on the upper Caspian, and Soldaia, nearly in the same latitude, on the Black Sea, forming the chief entrepôts till 1280, when the latter was superseded, through the exertions of the Genoese, for their own establishment at Kaffa, which then became the transit station for the Asiatic-European trade, and so continued till 1453, when the Turks, having seized Constantinople, and barred the Bosphorus, the accustomed trade was forced into other channels, and the Caspian deserted, except by the few vessels which carried on a small local trade between Muscovy, Persia, and Central Asia.

About 1560, an English trading company endeavoured to open up connections, by way of the Caspian, with Persia and Turcomania, but with no good results. From that time till late in the 17th century, the annals of navigation give few notices of this sea. At the latter period Peter the Great, partly in the hope of diverting the Indian trade into the direction of his S. dominions, caused the coasts of the Caspian to be explored by Dutch navigators in his pay. His intention was, as one means to his end, to found trading stations on ground ceded by treaty or taken by force, on the Persian seabord. But this he delayed to do; and when he died, his project lay dormant, and the Russians made no encroachment beyond what Peter had already effected, till the reign of Catherine II., whose conquests in its S. region were not secured till our own times.—(Hommaire de Hell, *Steppes de la mer Caspienne*; Zimmerman, *Denkschrift über den untern Lauf des Oxus, &c.*)

CASS, several places, U. States:—1, co. Indiana; area, 415 sq. m. The general face of the country is level, and abounds with springs of excellent water. Pop. 5480.—2, co. Georgia. Pop. 9390, of which 1195 are slaves.—3, co. Michigan; area, 528 sq. m. The surface gently undulating, and the soil of superior quality. Pop. 5710.—4, co. Illinois; area, 256 sq. m. Pop. 2981.—5, A river, Michigan, an

affluent of the Sagina, which falls into Sagana Bay, on Lake Huron.—6, A lake, formed by an expansion of the upper Mississippi, in the N.W. or Huron territory; lat. 47° 30′ N.; lon. 95° W., 130 m. N.W. Lake Superior.

CASSABA, two tns. Asiatic Turkey:—1, A tn., pash. Anatolia, 30 m. N.E. Smyrna, on the caravan route from the interior of the country to that city; lat. 38° 31′ N.; lon. 27° 40′ E.; contains two handsome mosques and a bazaar; streets dirty and ill kept; has some cotton manufactures, and is celebrated for pears and melons.—2. A tn., pash. Karamania, sanjak of, and 52 m. S.S.E. Koniyeh, at the base of the Allah Dagh mountains; lat. 37° 12′ N.; lon. 33° 9′ E. It was formerly a place of some importance, but has fallen into decay.

CASSANGE, a territory of W. Africa, N. Angola, near lat. 10° S., and intersected by lon. 20° E. It is inhabited by warlike nomades, who have occasionally threatened the Portuguese settlements in their neighbourhood.

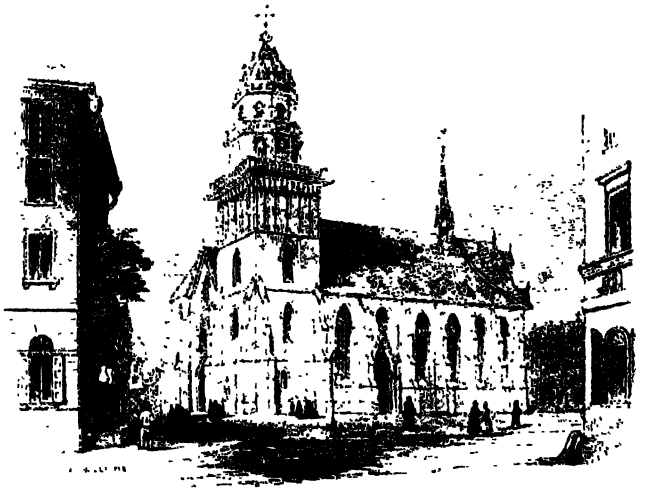
CASSANO, three tns. Italy, Naples:—1, A tn., prov. Cosenza, 32 m. N.N.E. Cosenza, on a plain. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, four convents, a seminary, an hospital, and an old and almost inaccessible castle. The district produces cotton, liquorice, grain, fruit, silk, and soda; and the inhabitants manufacture maccaroni, leather, and table-linen. In the vicinity are hot sulphurous springs, and plaster and stone quarries. Pop. 6000.—2, A tn., prov. Avellino, 8 m. S.W. St. Angelo de' Lombardi, on a hill, washed by the Calore. It has a handsome church, an hospital, two charitable institutions, and a paper manufactory. Pop. 4629.—3, A tn., prov. Bari, 12 m. N.E. Altamura; with a parish church, a convent, hospital, three charitable institutions, and two manufactories of copper utensils. Pop. 4713.

CASSANO-D' ADDA, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, gov. of, and 16 m. N.E. Milan; pleasantly situated on a hill, r. bank Adda. It is very old, and built mostly of bricks. A bridge of 800 paces connects it with the opposite bank of the river. There are here numerous silk-mills. Cassano is famous for the victory gained here on August 16, 1705, by the French, under the Duke of Vendome, over the Imperials under Prince Eugene; and for the defeat sustained on April 25, 1799, by the French under Moreau, from the Austrians and Russians under Suwarow. Pop. 1125.—Two other places in Lombardy have the name of CASSANO.

CASSAY, or KATHE, a prov. India, beyond the Ganges, between lat. 23° 30′ and 25° 20′ N., and lon. 93° and 95° E., bounded N. by Assam, E. and S. Burmah, and W. Cachar. It contains an extensive valley, 30 m. long by 10 broad, covered with grass, jungle, and swamps; but the country generally is mountainous, having elevations of from 4000 to upwards of 8000 ft. Some parts of the lower districts are fertile, yielding good crops of rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, and mustard. It is celebrated, also, for its breed of horses. Numerous rivers, some of them of considerable size, intersect the province; the largest are the Barak, Imjal Toorool, and Kyen-dwen, the last two affluents of the Irawadi. Cassay is an independent province, and is governed by a hereditary Rajah. The principal town is Muncopoor or Munipoor, which name is sometimes applied also to the entire province. It was formerly tributary to Burmah, but at the conclusion of the war between that state and the E. India Company Cassay obtained its freedom.

CASSEL [anc. *Castellum Menapiorum*], a tn. France, dep. Nord; on an isolated, conical hill, in the middle of a rich and extensive plain, 16 m. S. Dunkirk, on the railway thence to Lille. The streets are clean, and provided with fountains; the houses well built of brick, and in general having gardens attached. Lace, linen, hats, stockings, soap, and pottery, are manufactured here. There are also several oil-mills, bleach-fields, breweries, and tanneries, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. This town is of great antiquity, and is said to have been the capital of a district in the time of Julius Cæsar. In 1071 it was surrounded by thick walls and bastions, of which there are few remains, except three gates, two of them attributed to the Romans. The view from Mount Cassel is one of the most extensive in Europe. It extends over the plains of Flanders, and as far as the white cliffs of England, and takes in 32 towns and 100 villages. This hill was one of the principal signal stations of the great trigonometrical survey for measuring an arc of the meridian. Pop. 2839.

CASSEL, or KASSEL [anc. *Castellum Cattorum*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. of Hesse Cassel, and of circle of same name; beautifully situated on both banks of the Fulda, 91 m. N.N.E. Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is divided into the Altstadt or Old Town, the Upper Neustadt or Upper New Town, the Lower Neustadt or Lower New Town; with the Wilhelmshöhe and Frankfort suburb, l. bank of the river, and Leipzig suburb, r. bank. The two portions of the town are connected by a stone bridge of three arches, across the Fulda, 258 ft. in length. The old town lies low down close to the river banks, and consists of narrow and dirty streets; while the new part, built upon an elevation formerly occupied by a fortress, is airy and agreeable; the streets spacious and well laid out, and the houses handsome. The Upper New Town contains a number of squares, in the principal of which, the Friedrich's Platz, the largest in any town in Germany, stands the Elector's palace, an indifferent structure; and next to it, the museum, the handsomest building in the town, containing a library with 100,000 volumes, and many valuable MSS. Within the same edifice are a collection of antiquities, many of them rare objects of art and *virtu*, including some interesting Roman remains found in Hesse Cassel; coins, prints, and models, and a picture gallery, containing 1100 pictures, among which are some by Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Terburg, &c. This square is lined on three sides by a double row of lime trees, and in the centre is a colossal marble statue of Frederick II. The other more noticeable public areas are—King's Platz, in the form of a crescent, and remarkable for possessing a sixfold echo; Charles's Platz, in which is a statue of the Landgrave Charles; and William's Square. In the Old town are the old townhall, the Government buildings, the Stadtau, appropriated to public



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH AND GOVERNMENT PLACE CASSEL.
From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

amusements; St. Martin's church, with the catacombs beneath it, in which the remains of the Sovereigns of Hesse Cassel are deposited; the Lutheran, the Brethren's, and the garrison churches; a synagogue, an orphan hospital and asylum, an arsenal, foundry for cannon, and a house of correction. In the Upper New Town there are, besides the buildings spoken of above, the mint, a cadet academy, lyceum, a normal and civic school, a theatre, the New Town and R. Catholic churches, an hospital, and an infirmary. The Lower New Town contains an ancient fortress, now used as a state-prison; the Lower New Town church, a Protestant orphan asylum, infirmary, lying-in hospital, house of correction, and common prison. In the Leipzig suburb are an

hospital and infirmary; in the Frankfort suburb a house of industry; and in the Wilhelmshöhe suburb a large hospital. Cassel has, altogether, eight churches—seven Lutheran, and one synagogue, with a Jewish theoretical and practical school. It has also academies for painting, sculpture, &c., an observatory, and several associations for the promotion of trade, agriculture, and manufactures. Its trade is inconsiderable, but is improving. It has manufactures of cottons, silk, and woollen fabrics, kid gloves, leather, hats, carpets, porcelain, musical instruments, dyes, playing cards, soap, gold and silver lace, earthenware, lacquered wares, linen, damask, starch, hardware, &c. Cassel is partly walled, and has 11 large and small gates. It has two fairs, and a wool market, annually. There are many fine walks and public gardens in the vicinity; amongst the latter are the gardens of Wilhelmshöhe, in which is situated the Elector's summer palace. Cassel is connected by railway with Leipzig and Frankfort on-the-Main. Pop. (1868), 41,587.

CASSEN, or KASSAN, a tn. E. Africa, territory Bertat, a mountainous and woody country lying immediately S. of Nubia, and W. of the S.W. portion of Abyssinia, l. bank Tumat.

CASSINE, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, near l. bank Bormida. It has three churches and three convents. Pop. 3500.

CASSINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2990 ac. Pop. 451.

CASSIQUIARI, or CASSIQUIARE, a deep, rapid river, S. America, Venezuela, forming the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, by which that river has navigable communication with the Rio Negro. It leaves the Orinoco in lat. 3° 10′ N.; lon. 66° 20′ W., about 20 m. W. Esmeralda, and, after a S.W. course of 128 m., falls into the Rio Negro near San Carlos, in lat. 2° 5′ N.; lon. 67° 40′ W. It is 100 yards broad where it leaves the Orinoco, and about 600 yards at its junction with the Rio Negro; flows 566 ft. per second, and, between Esmeralda and San Carlos, falls 320 ft. By means of this river, water communication is established for canoes over an immense tract of S. America, it being practicable to sail from the interior of Brazil to the Caraccas in Venezuela, through the Amazon, the Orinoco, and their affluents.

CASSIS, a seaport tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 9 m. S. E. Marseille, on the Mediterranean; lat. 43° 12′ 18″ N.; lon. 5° 32′ E. (R.) The houses are near and elegant; in the square is a handsome fountain. The port, defended by a long molo, affords good shelter, but is of difficult access in bad weather. Left of the entrance is a fixed light, 92 ft. above sea-level, and visible at 7 m. distance. Several batteries protect the harbour and roadstead, and there are building-yards for small vessels. The vicinity produces olives, figs, capers, highly-esteemed Muscatel wine, and pomegranates, in which a good coasting trade is carried on. Lime and building stone are also exported. Coral is fished in the vicinity. Abbé Barthelemy, author of the *Voyage d'Anacharsis*, was born here. Pop. 1566.

CASTAGNA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Teramo, 15 m. N.W. Civita-di-Penne, on the Maone, with important fairs. Pop. 1255.

CASTAGNARO, a vil. Italy, gov. Venice, 6 m. S.E. Verona, r. bank Adige, at the head of the canal of its name, which unites with the Canal Bianco. Pop. 1800.

CASTALLA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 21 m. N.W. Alicante, at the base of a conical and isolated hill, surmounted by an ancient and decayed castle. It is divided into two portions, the old and new. The former occupies the upper part of the hill, contiguous to the castle, and is composed of narrow, steep, and inconvenient streets and lanes. The modern erections are situate at the foot of the slope, and consist of four squares, and clean, wide, and well-paved streets. The whole contains two churches, several convents, a large and handsome townhall, a court-house, two schools, a prison, hospital, cemetery, and two public fountains. Wine and oil are manufactured; trade inconsiderable. Pop. 3032.

CASTAMBUL, CASTAMBOOL, or KASTAMUNI, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 100 m. N.N.E. Angora; lat. 41° 21′ N.; lon. 33° 50′ E.; in a valley, on the W. bounded by hills, on a spur of which stands the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are of two stories, in general ill built of wood; the streets are narrow and dirty, and a deep kennel, into which all the filth of the town is collected, runs through its very centre. It has no public buildings deserving of notice, but has numerous mosques and baths, a Greek church, and tolerable new barracks. The chief manufacture is printed cottons, for which there are said to be 32 printing-houses, having from four to eight presses each; also 22 dyeing-houses, of which six are for red, and 16 for blue, dyes. The chief trade is in wool, that of the neighbourhood being considered little inferior to the celebrated wool of Angora. Pop. estimated by Ainsworth at 48,000.—(*Lond. Geo. Jour.*)

CASTANO, or CASTENO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Milan, in a pleasant and fertile plain, between the Ticino and the Grand Canal. It contains a parish and two auxiliary churches. Pop. 2069.

CASTEL, a fortified tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, r. bank, Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats; and a station on the Taunus Railway from Frankfort to Wiesbaden. Around it the vine is cultivated. Pop. 2500.

CASTEL-A-MARE [castle by the sea]:—1, A seaport tn. Naples, prov. of, on the gulf of, and 17 m. S.E. the city of Naples; lat. 40° 41′ 30″ N.; lon. 14° 28′ 15″ E. (R.) It is fortified, has a small mole, like a hook, running out N.E., is the seat of a bishopric, contains a royal palace, a cathedral, five churches, several convents, a military hospital, good barracks, and a tolerable dockyard; has several manufactories of linen, silk, and cotton fabrics, besides tanneries; has a N. exposure, and is much frequented during summer, chiefly on account of its hot baths. The environs are celebrated for their beauty and fertility, but in autumn the situation is damp, chill, and disagreeable. Castel-a-mare occupies the site of the ancient *Stabiæ*, destroyed by Sylla during the civil wars. It was overwhelmed, with Herculaneum and Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79; and it was here that the elder Pliny met his death, by approaching too near to the burning mountain, when in a state of violent commotion. The modern town was afterwards built from the ruins of Stabiæ. Pop. 18,352.—2, A seaport tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 20 m. E. Trapani, on the gulf of same name; lat. 38° 1′ N.; lon. 12° 53′ E. It lies low, in a fertile district, and is dirty. Wine, fruit, grain, manna, oil, flax, sumach, and anchovies are exported in considerable quantities. Pop. 8031. —The GULF is about 15 m. E. to W., at its mouth, contracting, in a semi-circular manner, on either side, to about 6 m.; it is about 14 m. N. to S. It has deep water and good anchorage near its shores, but is not safe in N. winds, to which it is much exposed.

CASTEL-ARQUATO, a tn. and com. Duchy Parma, and 19 m. S.E. Piacenza, l. bank, Larda, here crossed by a brick bridge. It contains a fine Gothic church, a handsome townhall, an hospital, cavalry barracks, medical and other schools, a public promenade, adorned with a central fountain; and the ancient and vast castle from which the town derives its name. The environs are hilly, picturesque, and abound with forests, vineyards, and olive plantations. Silk-worms are reared, and much silk manufactured here. Pop. 4393.

CASTEL-BALDO, a vil. and com. Italy, gov. Venice, 28 m. S.W. Padua, l. bank Adige. It contains a parish church and three oratories. Pop. 1980.

CASTEL-DEL-PIANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, cap. prov. of, and 28 m. N.E. Grosseto, W. side of Mount Amiata. It is well built, and possesses a large square, two churches, and two fine fountains, and is the seat of a central criminal court. Pop. 2555.

CASTEL-DI-FRANCI, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Avellino, 7 m. W.S. Angelo de' Lombardi, r. bank Calore. Pop. 2105.

CASTEL DI SANGRO, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, 21 m. S.S.E. Sulmona, on the side of a hill, bathed by the Sangro. It contains three handsome churches, two convents, an hospital, and almshouse. Manufactures carpets, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 3090.

CASTEL-FIORENTINO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Florence, on a rising ground near r. bank Elsa, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is well built, defended by a castle, and has two fine churches, one of which is collegiate. Pop. 2943.

CASTEL-FRANCO, several places, Italy, particularly:—1, A town, delegation Bologna, and 8 m. E. Modena. It is a frontier station and custom house of the States, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Forum Gallorum, famous

for the victory which Hirtius and Pansa gained over Mark Antony. In the neighbourhood is a fort, built, on a commanding position, by Pope Urban VIII., but now falling to ruin.—2, A tn. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Treviso, in an extensive plain, watered by the Murono, 25 m. N.W. Venice. It is the seat of several public offices, contains three parish and two auxiliary churches, a handsome palace, poorhouse, &c., and has some linen and woollen manufactures. Pop. 6500.—3, A vil. and com. Naples, prov. Foggia, 12 m. W.N.W. Bovino. In the neighbourhood, flints and gypsum are quarried. Pop. 3092.—4. *Castel-franco di-Sotto*, a tn. grand duchy Tuscany, prov of, and 26 m. W. Florence, r. bank Arno. It has manufactures of hemp, flax, and earthenware. Pop. 3077.

CASTEL-GANDOLFO, a vil. Papal States, 11 m. S.E. Rome, on a hill, near W. shore Lake Albano. It is remarkable for the fine views which it commands; and contains the Pope's summer residence, which forms a conspicuous object from any part of the lake below. It stands on a volcanic peak, 1350 ft. above the Mediterranean, and 450 ft. above the lake. Pop. 1000.

CASTEL-GOFFREDO, a tn. and com. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 19 m. N.W. Mantua. It is walled, contains three handsome churches, and has some silk-mills and manufactures. Pop. 3463.

CASTEL-GOMBERTO, a vil. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 8 m. N. Vicenza, near the Brogliano. It contains a parish church and three oratories, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2100.

CASTEL GRANDE, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Potenza, 15 m. S.S.W. Melfi. It has several important fairs. Pop. 3363.

CASTEL GUGLIELMO, *a sinistra* and *à destra*, two vils. Italy, gov. Venice, 12 m. W.S.W. Rovigo. They form a parish; and have a parish church, three oratories, and an old castle. Pop. 2500.

CASTELJALOUX [anc. *Castrum Galosium*], a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, l. bank Avance, 28 m. W.N.W. Agen; a neat place, well built, and agreeably situate in one of the oases of the sandy desert of the Landes. Manufactures:—coarse cloth, paper, and glass; and has tanneries, blast furnaces, iron and copper works, and a saw-mill. Trade:- in grain, wine, wax, honey, tar, resin, large quantities of chestnuts, oak bark, cork, and leeches. There is a mineral spring here. The castle, built by the Seigneurs d'Albret, to which the town owes its name, is in ruins. Pop. 1643.

CASTEL LEONE [formerly *Castel Manfredi*], a walled tn. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 12 m. N.W. by N. Cremona, near the Oglio. It is irregularly built, surrounded by old walls, and has a fine church. Pop. 5712.

CASTEL-NUOVO, or NOVO, a tn. and com. Austria, Dalmatia, circle of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Cattaro. It stands near the entrance to the Gulf of Cattaro, and is surrounded by walls which have suffered much from repeated sieges and earthquakes. It contains two churches, a R. Catholic and a Greek; a lazaretto, and custom-house. The chief manufacture is in articles of brass. The country around is beautiful and fertile. The pop. of the tn. is small, but that of the com. is 7019, of whom 6447 belong to the Greek church.

CASTEL-NUOVO, numerous places, kingd. of Italy, particularly:—1, A tn. and com. Naples, prov. Chieti, 3 m. S.S.W. Luciano. Pop. 4134.—2, A tn. and com. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 14 m. W.S.W. Sansevero. It stands on a rising ground, and contains three churches, an hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 3460.—3, *Castelnuovo-d'Asti*, a tn. Piedmont, prov. of, and 15 m. N.W. Asti. Gypsum is quarried in the neighbourhood, and prepared for plaster. Pop. 2700.—4, *Castelnuovo-di-Cera*, a tn. Piedmont, division of, and 22 m. E. Coni. Pop. 2500.—5, *Castelnuovo-di-Magra*, a tn. Piedmont, prov. of, and 11 m. E. Spezzia, in a valley of its own name. Pop. 2626.—6, *Castelnuovo di-Sotto*, a tn. duchy Modena, on a canal of same name, 9 m. N.N.W. Reggio. Pop. 2000.

CASTEL-SAN-GIOVANNI [anc. *Castrum S. Joannis de Olubia*], a tn. Italy, duchy Parma, 12 m. W. Piacenza, on the Emilia; well built, surrounded by ruinous walls, and defended by an ancient castle; has a handsome collegiate church, townhall, hospital, theatre; medical, veterinary, and several other seminaries; a market-house, and public promenade. Wine and oil are produced, and cattle are reared in the vicinity; and a well-attended fair is held in August. Pop. 3000.

CASTEL-SAN-PIETRO, a tn. Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Bologna, near l. bank, Silaro. It contains a fortress, built early in the 13th century. Pop. 3000.

CASTEL-SARDO [formerly, *Castel-Aragonese*], a tn. and seaport, N. coast, isl. Sardinia, division of, and 20 m. N.E. Sassari. It stands on the summit of a steep and almost isolated rock, is surrounded by old walls and bastions, and is meanly built; has extremely steep streets, a cathedral, and a convent. The environs are fertile in corn and wine. Pop. 2042.

CASTEL-SARRASIN [anc. *Castrum Saracenum*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. W. Montauban, in a fertile plain, on the Azine, about 1 m. from r. bank, Garonne. It is neat, well built, and was formerly encompassed by walls and ditches, now converted into promenades. Portions of the rampart and the Gothic portal of the parish church are the only remains of the ancient edifices. It is the seat of a court of first resort, has a communal college, and manufactures of serges, linen, and hats, besides tanneries and dye-works. Trade grain, oil, saffron, &c. Pop. 3420.

CASTEL-TERMINI [anc. *Camicorum Aqua*], a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 17 m. N.N.W. Girgenti, near r. bank, Platani. In the neighbourhood a large quantity of sulphur is annually obtained. Pop., including that of Fontana Fredda, 5590.

CASTEL-VETRANO, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 27 m. S.E. Trapani, on a rocky hill. It was originally well built, but has been falling to decay for years. It contains several churches and convents. The white wine produced in the neighbourhood is esteemed the best in Sicily. Articles of coral and alabaster are manufactured here. Pop. 12,328.

CASTELBUONO, a tn. Sicily, prov. Palermo, 9 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. In the vicinity are mineral springs. Pop. 7000.

CASTELLLLYCHWR, or LOUGHOR, a bor. and par. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, the former pleasantly situate between the Loughor and the Llyw, 6½ m. W. by N. Swansea. It has a neat church, a Methodist chapel, and a well-attended school. With Swansea, Aberavon, Kenvig, and Neath, it returns a member to the House of Commons. The parish abounds in excellent coal. Pop. 874.

CASTELLABATE, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Salerno, 15 m. W. Vallo, on a hill S. of the Gulf of Salerno, not far from Point Licosa. It contains several churches and an almshouse, spins a good deal of cotton, and carries on an active fishery in the gulf. Pop. 2260.

CASTELLAMONTE, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 9 m. S.W. Ivrea, on a hill, near l. bank Molosna. It has a castle and a large market-place; manufactures of earthenware crucibles; and trade in wine, cattle, butter, and cheese. Pop. 5200.

CASTELLANA, a tn. Naples, prov. of, and 25 m. S.E. Bari, with a church and three convents. Pop. 7176.

CASTELLANE [anc. *Castellum Sollinensium*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 23 m. S.E. Digne, r. bank, Verdon, here crossed by a bridge of a single arch. It is tolerably well built, but the streets are narrow and dirty. The old fortifications (a wall, flanked with towers) are now in ruins. There are numerous saline springs in the vicinity. Coarse woollen cloth is made, wax bleached, and some trade done in dried fruits, particularly in esteemed prunes. Pop. 1454.

CASTELLANETA, a tn. Naples, prov. Lecce, 18 m. N.W. Tarentum. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, five convents, several charitable institutions, and an hospital. Cotton is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 5453.

CASTELLARO, a tn. and com. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice prov. of, and 9 m. N.E. Mantua. It has a beautiful palace of the Duke of Mantua, and an annual fair in August. Pop. 2071.

CASTELLAZZO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 4 m. S. Alessandria, between the Bormida and the Orba. It has four churches, five convents, and some trade in the products of the country around. Pop. 5000.

CASTELLETTO SOPRA-TICINO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov of, and 19 m. N. Novara, r. bank Ticino. It contains a church and a convent. Pop. 3030.

CASTELLINA-DEL-CHIANTI, a tn. Italy, Tuscany, prov. of, and 12 m. N. by W. Sienna, on a hill top, W. of Mount Chianti; tolerably well built; has walls, entered by two gates, is commanded by a castle, and has a handsome parish church. Pop. 824.

CASTELLO BARONIA, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Avellino, 9 m. S.S.E. Ariano. It contains a castle and two churches, and manufactures a few coarse woollens. In the neighbourhood are sulphurous and chalybeate springs. Pop. 1439.

CASTELLO-DE-VIDE, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, cap. dist. of same name, on a height, 9 m. N. Portalegre. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and defended by a strong castle, contains three churches, and has considerable manufactures of woollen cloth. A great number of swine are annually killed here. In the vicinity are no fewer than 300 springs. Pop. 5941.

CASTELLO-BRANCO, a tn. Portugal, cap. prov. Beira-Baixa, and the see of a bishop, on a height, near l. bank, Lucа or Vereza, 56 m. S.E. Coimbra. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with seven towers, and is defended by an old castle; but the streets are steep, and the houses indifferently built. It contains the bishop's palace, which is surrounded by fine gardens; two churches, two monasteries outside the walls, two hospitals, and a richly-endowed poorhouse. Pop. 6760.

CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA, a prov. Spain, one of three into which the ancient kingdom of Valencia was subdivided in 1833; between lat. 39° 38′ and 40° 47′ N., and lon. 0° 35′ E. and 1° 25′ W.; area, 2804 sq. m.; bounded, N. by provs. Teruel and Tarragona, E. by the Mediterranean Sea, S. by Valencia, and W. by Teruel. On the N. and W. it is extremely rugged and mountainous, with a sharp, bracing climate, exposed to the boisterous N. and N.W. winds; while to the S. and E. it abounds with rich valleys and fertile plains, and enjoys a soft atmosphere, the oppressive summer heats attempered by refreshing sea breezes, and sheltered in winter from the piercing blast by the adjacent hills. The mountain-ranges are chiefly of sandstone, their more elevated summits capped with snow during the greater part of the year, the culminating point being Peñagolosa, 6000 ft. above sea level; their lower slopes generally covered with pine, oak, beech, holly, and other hardy trees and shrubs. Iron, copper, cobalt, quicksilver, lead, vermilion, silver, and other metallic substances are found and mined in various localities; and several quarries of marble, granite, &c., are wrought. The plains and valleys are generally well cultivated for Spain, and produce grain, fruits, and vegetables, of all classes, of good quality, and in great abundance. They are watered by the rivers Mijares, Monleon, Bergantes, Cenia, Cervol, and numerous smaller streams; and, in some districts, irrigation is successfully practised. Mineral springs are numerous. The inhabitants till the ground, rear cattle, fish, manufacture linen, woollen, hempen, and cotton fabrics, paper, soap, earthenware, hardware, esparto mats, work in iron and copper foundries, distil brandy, and express oil and wine to some extent. Education is much neglected; there are numerous schools in the towns, but the great proportion of the people are lamentably ignorant. They are generally robust and hardy in constitution, and temperate in their habits, but, though fond of amusement, sullen and vindictive in disposition. Pop. 280,715.

CASTELLON-DE LA PLANA [anc. *Castalia*], a city and port, Spain, cap. of above prov., 40 m. N.N.E. Valencia, in an extensive and fertile plain, irrigated by the Mijares, whose waters, through the medium of an ancient aqueduct, cut for a considerable distance through solid limestone rock, are conveyed 5 m. into the town, affording a copious supply to the inhabitants, and dispensing life and verdure in the vicinity. This great work was probably the construction of James the Conqueror, King of Aragon, about 1240. The defences of the city were strengthened and increased, by the addition of batteries and a fosse, in 1837, but the works are now falling to decay for want of repair. The houses are in general well built and commodious, and the streets wide, straight, clean, and, though unpaved, many of the more important have good footpaths. It has nine squares, a town and courthouses, and parish church, wherein are some good paintings, monuments, statues, &c.; two chapels of ease, Latin, normal, and primary schools, an hospital, poorhouse, theatre, barracks, orphan-asylum, bull-ring, two prisons, a cemetery, several convents, and a spacious and handsome episcopal palace. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, especially sail-cloth, also ropes, paper, soap, vermicelli, glass, earthenware, bricks, tiles, fire-arms, brandy, wine, oil, &c. Much attention is paid to the rearing of silk-worms. Imports:—sugar, coffee, alcohol, cotton, hides, vinegar, and salt fish; annual value, about £18,000. Exports:—hemp, grain, fruits, and manufactured goods; annual value under £15,000. The vessels frequenting the port are numerous, but small; the average annual tonn. being 16,952. Castellon was taken from the Saracens, in 1233, by James I. of Aragon, and subsequently given by him to the monastery of San Vincente of Valencia. Francisco Ribalta, the painter, and his son, Juan Ribalta, also an artist, were born here. Pop. 20,123.

CASTELLON-DE-AMPURIAS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Gerona, on a small hill r. bank, Muga. The houses are small and inconvenient, and the streets narrow and mean. It contains, however, a magnificent church, several convents, a townhall, college, prison, several schools, a theatre, hospital, and public promenade ornamented with an avenue of trees and a fine fountain. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in husbandry, cattle rearing, and fishing. Pop. 2821.

CASTELLON DE JATIVA, or VILLANUEVA-DE-CASTELLON, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 30 m. S. by W. Valencia, in a plain, r. bank, Albayda. The town is surrounded by a wall, and entered by four gates. The houses are, in general, capacious and well built, forming a principal street, several diverging lanes, and four small squares. It also has two churches, two chapels, a townhouse, prison, poorhouse, cemetery, and two primary schools. Manufactures:—oil, earthenware, tiles, and bricks; but the chief employment is rearing silk-worms. Pop. 1999.

CASTELLONE.—1, A tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, 4 m. N. Gaeta, on the old Appian Way, and near the centre of the Gulf of Gaeta. It contains a church and two convents; and in the neighbourhood is a tomb, said to be erected to Cicero near the spot where he was slain. Pop. 3940.—2, A vil. and com. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 25 m. N.N.W. Piedimonte, in a mountainous district, near the sources of the Volturno. Pop. 1466

CASTELLUCCHIO, several places, kingd. of Italy:—1, A tn. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 7 m. W. Mantua, on the Vaso Osone. It contains a parish church, a chapel, and two mills. Pop. 2000.—2, A tn. and com. Naples [anc. *Aqua Borrana*], prov. Campobasso, 9 m. W.N.W. Larino. It contains a collegiate church, an hospital, and two alms-houses. Pop. 2757.—3, A tn. and com. Naples, prov. Caserta, 6 m. S.W. Sora, pleasantly situate on a hill. Pop. 1229.—4, *Castelluccio Inferiore* and *Castelluccio Superiore*, two vils. and com. Naples, prov. Potenza, both in dist., and about 15 m. S.E. Lagonegro. P. of former, 2993; of latter, 2483.

CASTELMORON, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et Garonne, r. bank, Lot, about 17 m. S.E. Marmande. It has a Calvinistic consisterial church, and some trade in flour. Pop. 1013.

CASTELNAU, several small tns. France. The most populous is Castelnau-de Montratier, dep. Lot, 14 m. S.S.W. Cahors. Pop. 1111.

CASTELNAUDARY [anc. *Castellum Arri* or *Sotomagus*], a tn. France, dep. Aude, 21 m. W.N.W. Carcassone, in the form of an amphitheatre, on an eminence near the Canal du Midi. It is indifferently built, and the church of St. Michael, and the general hospital, a well-endowed establishment, are the only noteworthy buildings. To the S. the canal forms a basin 1300 yards in circumference, surrounded by good quays, warehouses, and yards for building vessels employed on the canal. Above this basin is the public promenade. The manufactures consist of coarse cloth, earthenware, pottery, and bricks. There are also distilleries, tanneries, and corn-mills. Lime and gypsum are found in the environs. The grain and flour market is one of the largest in the S. of France, and some trade is carried on in timber, iron, copper, &c. It has a tribunal of commerce and of first resort, an exchange, agricultural and polytechnic societies, and a communal college.

Castelnaudary was formerly the capital of the county of same name, and strongly fortified. In 1237 the inquisitors visited it, and not only condemned the living to the flames, but exhumed the dead, and made their remains figure in the

autos-da-fé. In 1355, it was almost totally destroyed by the Prince of Wales. In 1632, the famous combat between the troops of Louis XIII. and those of Gaston of Orleans took place below its walls. The Duke de Montmorency, who commanded the latter, was wounded, taken prisoner, and shortly after executed at Toulouse. Pop. 8215.

CASTELORIZO, or KASTELORIZO, an isl. and seaport tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Anatolia; lat. 36° 5′ N.; lon. 29° 14′ E.—The ISLAND, the largest and loftiest on the coast, is entirely barren, and ill supplied with water. The town and harbour are on the N.E. side. The harbour, though small, is snug; and merchant vessels can moor within 100 yards of the town.—The TOWN, which consists of 500 or 600 houses scattered over the face of the rock, is governed by a Turkish Aga, but most of its inhabitants are Greeks. A little corn is collected here for exportation; and several small vessels are constantly employed in conveying fire wood from this part of the country to Egypt. It is also a favourite place of resort for merchant vessels, both going to and returning from Syria and Cyprus. Pop. 3000.

CASTELROTTO, or CASTELRUT, a vil. and com. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 14 m. N.E. Botzen, on a mountain near l. bank, Eisach. The district is mountainous, and affords good herbage for the numerous flocks. Pop. 3322.

CASTELVETERE, several places, Italy, Naples, particularly:—1, *Castelvetere*, supposed anc. *Caulon*, a tn. and com., prov. Reggio, 12 m. N.E. Gerace. It contains five churches and a castle, but was partly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. In the neighbourhood much wine is produced, and many silk-worms are reared. Pop. 5117.—2, Tn. and com., prov. and 17 m. S.E. Campobasso. It has a collegiate church and an hospital. Pop. 3291.

CASTENEDOLO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 6 m. S.E. Brescia. It occupies a height on the road between Brescia and Mantua, is well built, and contains a parish church, and several chapels and sanctuaries. The district around produces good crops of corn, has fine pastures, and mulberry plantations. Pop. 2999.

CASTERTON, two pars. Eng. Rutland:—1, (*Great*); 1590 ac. Pop. 369.—2, (*Little*); 1450 ac. Pop. 119.

CASTIGLIONE, numerous places, kingd. of Italy, particularly—1, Vil. and com. Naples, prov., and 5 m. N.N.E. Cosenza. Pop. 1200.—2, Tn. and com., Naples, prov. Catanzaro, 8 m. W.N.W. Nicastro, near the Adriatic. Pop. 3300.—3, Two vils. and com. Naples, prov. Teramo, both in dist. Penne, from which the one, *Castiglione della Pescara*, is S. 13 m., pop. 1815; and the other *Castiglione-Messer-Raimondo*, 6 m. N.N.W., pop. 2262. In the neighbourhood of the former is the fine royal abbey San Clemente de Casauria.—4, *Castiglione-Messer-Marino*, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Chieti, 20 m. S.W. Vasto. It stands in the midst of mountains, and has five churches and a convent. Pop. 3485.—5, A vil. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 30 m N. Catania, and on the N.E. side of Mount Etna. Pop. 2847.—6, *Castiglione del Stiviere*, a small city, Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 22 m. N.W. Mantua, 17 m. S.E. Brescia. It is well built, surrounded by walls, defended by an ancient castle, and contains a large square adorned with a central fountain, three churches, and a town hall. A well-attended annual fair is held in June. The French obtained here a decisive victory over the Austrians on August 5, 1796, which gave to Marshal Agereau his title of Duc de Castiglione. Pop. 5051.—7, A vil., Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. Bergamo, 6 m. N.E. Clusone. Pop. 1582.—8, A vil. Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. Como, 4 m. N. Tradate. Pop. 1300.—9, A vil. Lombardy, prov. of, and 3 m. W. Sondrio, r. bank Adda. Pop. 1154.

CASTIGLIONE-FIORENTINO [anc. *Arretium fidens*], a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 9 m. S.S.E. Arezzo. It is tolerably well built, and has a large square, a handsome collegiate church, a chapel, municipal buildings, hospital, orphan asylum, and college. Pop. 4932.

CASTILBLANCO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajos, 15 m. E.S.E. Logrosan, on an eminence, near r. bank, Guadiana. Its houses are indifferently built; streets, though paved, irregular; and its townhall, prison, and storehouse, with other buildings, were burnt by the Carlists in 1837. It has, however, a parish church, chapel, cemetery, and two schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in domestic weaving, husbandry, and in rearing cattle and pigs. Pop. 1700.—Several other small places in Spain bear the same name.

CASTILE (NEW), [Spanish, *Castilla La Nueva*], an ancient prov. Spain, corresponding to the old kingdom of Toledo, and occupying nearly the centre of the peninsula; bounded, N. by Old Castile, W. Estremadura, S. Andalusia and Murcia, and E. Valencia and Aragon; greatest length, E. to W. 240 m.; average breadth, about 155 m.; area, 42,904 sq. m. It is traversed from E. to W. by three lofty mountain chains, nearly parallel to each other—the mountains of Toledo and sierra Molina stretching almost across its centre, the sierra Guadarama forming its N., and the sierra Morena forming its S. frontier. Between these chains, which form the great water-sheds of the province, lie two extensive plains or plateaux, with a general inclination to the E.; that to the N. of the central chain belonging to the basin of the Tagus, by which, or its affluents, all its waters are received; and that to the S. belonging to the basin of Guadiana, except a small portion of the E., which is separated from this basin by a transverse ridge, and, sloping S.E., sends its waters to the Mediterranean. These plains, from being very poorly wooded, have in winter a bleak, and in summer often an arid appearance. They are chiefly devoted to the raising of grain, and must, in many districts, be of great fertility, since notwithstanding the miserable system of agriculture pursued, the produce more than equals the consumption. The other principal crops are hemp and saffron. Many of the lower slopes are clothed with vineyards, from which much wine of good quality is obtained. In the higher mountain valleys the pastures are excellent, and feed vast numbers of mules, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. A mountain product of considerable importance is the *esparto*, of which a variety of articles, and particularly the famous mats so named are made. The mountains are also rich in minerals, of which it may be sufficient here to mention the quicksilver mines of Almaden, which were long, and probably must still be regarded as the richest in the world. Manufactures, which at one period had attained a high degree of prosperity, are greatly decayed, and the whole province is miserably deficient in regard to all the great branches of industry. The inhabitants have a grave, reflective cast of countenance, and have often distinguished themselves by a peculiar aptitude for scientific acquirement. They are, however, generally indolent in their habits, and live on from day to day as their fathers did before them, seldom attempting to better their condition, and at the same time indulging a self-complacency, which to a stranger borders very much on the ridiculous. It must be admitted, on the other hand, that unlike most people in the world, they are really better than they seem, and possess in a higher degree the valuable qualities of civility, generosity, and probity. This ancient province now forms the five provinces of Madrid, Ciudad-Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, and Toledo. P. 1,532,449.

CASTILE (OLD), [Spanish, *Castilla La Vieja*], an anc. prov. Spain; bounded, N. by the Bay of Biscay, N.E. Biscay and Navarre, E. Aragon, S. New Castile, and W. Leon; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 210 m.; breadth, 170 m.; area 26,768 sq. m. It is traversed by three mountain chains—the sierra de Guadarama, which takes an E.N.E. direction, separating this province from that of New Castile, and on reaching the E. frontier links in with the sierra de Deza, which turns to the N. and separates Old Castile from Aragon; a central chain, apparently a continuation W. of the sierra de Deza; and the Cantabrian Mountains in the N., at no great distance from, and almost parallel with, the coast. Numerous minor ramifications penetrate between these chains and diversify the surface, but the greater part of this space consists of extensive, well-watered, and generally fertile plains. The largest of these, to the S. of the central chain, belongs to the basin of the Douro, which, flowing across it E. to W., drains it either directly or by numerous affluents. Even a considerable part of the plains N. of the central chain sends its waters to the Douro. The remaining portion belongs to the basin of the Ebro. Besides these two large basins, a smaller one in the S.E. of the province belongs to the Tagus; and another, equally small, in the province of Santander, and to the N. of the Cantabrian Mountains, sends its waters directly to the sea. The far greater part of the arable land of this province is devoted to the culture of grain, particularly wheat, which is

raised in such abundance as to furnish a large surplus for the supply of other provinces, and entitles this one to be regarded as the principal granary of Spain. In addition to cereals, the principal crops are flax and madder. The vine thrives well, and much excellent wine might be produced, but the inhabitants, either blind to their interests, or too indolent to pursue them, pay little regard to this most lucrative branch of rural economy, and produce only a little wine of very indifferent quality. The pastures, both of the mountains and the plains, are excellent. The former are depastured in summer, and the latter in winter. In this way an ample supply of food is obtained throughout the year, and immense flocks of sheep are fed. The wool thus produced was long famous throughout Europe, and though it is said to be rivalled by that of Saxony, and still more recently by that of our own Australia, the wool of this province still forms one of its principal sources of revenue. The minerals of Old Castile remain yet to be perfectly explored. There can scarcely be a doubt that they might be made of great value, but at present they are of small economical importance. Old Castile now forms the provinces of Santander, Burgos, Logroño, Soria, Segovia, Palencia, Valladolid, and Avila. Pop. 1,681,297.

CASTILLO, several tns. and vils. Spain; the most important are—1, *Castillo de-Locubin*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 25 m. S.W. Jaen, on the N. side of the sierra Alcamuña. Most of the streets are narrow, ill paved, and steep. In the public square are the remains of an Arab fortress, called Villeta. There are a handsome parish church, with a highly decorated Corinthian portal; five chapels, two schools, a townhouse, hospital, prison, store house, cemetery, and some convents. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics; vinegar, wine, and oil. In the environs several quarries of jasper, limestone, and millstone are wrought. An annual cattle fair is held in September. Pop. 3971.—2, *Castillo-de-las Guardas*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. N.W. Seville, on an elevated site, commanded, except on the N., by loftier hills. Nearly all the streets are paved, steep, and lined with tolerably well-built houses. Its townhall and prison are of recent construction; it also possesses two churches and two primary schools. The inhabitants, mostly engaged in weaving and husbandry, carry on a small trade in grain, wine, oil, honey, and coal. In the neighbouring hills are abandoned mines of copper, lead, and silver. Pop. 2287.—3, *Castillo-de-Garci-Muñoz*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 27 m. S.S.W. Cuenca, on a declivity overlooked by a ruinous castle belonging to the Marquis of Villena. It possesses a parish church, two convents, and does some little trade in cereals and oil. Pop. 1185.

CASTILLON [anc. *Castillo*], a tn. France, dep. Gironde, r. bank, Dordogne, 26 m. W. Bordeaux. Nails, cordage, barrels, bricks, tiles, cotton, and woollen yarn, are made here, and there is some trade in wood. In the environs are the remains of the Chateau de Montaigne, where the celebrated essayist of that name died, Sep. 13, 1592. In 1541, the English, under Talbot, were defeated by the French before the walls of Castillon. Pop. 2700.—— CASTILLON is the name of several other small towns and villages in France.

CASTINE, a seaport vil. U. States, Maine, E. side of Penobscot Bay, opposite Belfast, 75 m. E. Augusta. It has an excellent and commodious harbour, accessible to ships of the heaviest burthen at all seasons of the year; considerable trade in timber, coasting, and the fisheries. It was in possession of the British during the war with America. Pop. (1840), 1188.

CASTLE, numerous pars. England:—1, Cambridge; 2703 ac. Pop. 949.—2, *Castle* (*Carrock*), Cumberland; 3640 ac. Pop. 346.—3, *Castle* (*Church*), Stafford; 3774 ac. Pop. 2315.—4, *Castle* (*Combe*), Wilts; 1494 ac. Pop. 557.—5, *Castle* (*Eaton*), Wilts; 1956 ac. Pop. 338.—6, *Castle* (*Eden*), Durham; 1935 ac. Pop. 491.—7, *Castle* (*Frome*), Hereford; 1511 ac. Pop. 165.—8, *Castle* (*Morton*), Worcester; 3656 ac. Pop. 852.—9, *Castle* (*Rising*), Norfolk; 2096 ac. Pop. 392.—10, *Castle* (*Sowerby*), Cumberland; 7940 ac. Pop. 1015.—11, *Castle* (*Thorpe*), Bucks; 1380 ac. Pop. 346.

CASTLE, numerous pars. Ireland:—1, *Castleboy*, Down; 1358 ac. Pop. 722.—2, *Castlebrack*, Queen's co.; 9276 ac. Pop. 1367.—3, *Castleconor*, Sligo; 16,678 ac. Pop. 2928.—4, *Castledermot*, par. and tn. Kildare; 7498 ac. Pop. 2297.—5, *Castledillon*, Kildare; 1133 ac. Pop. 140.—6, *Castle-Ellis*, Wexford; 5603 ac. Pop. 1558.—7, *Castlehaven*, Cork; 10,542 ac. Pop. 3762.—8, *Castleinch*, Kilkenny; 2867 ac. Pop. 353.—9, *Castle-Island*, par. and tn. Kerry; 29,685 ac. Pop. 6570.—10. *Castlejordan*, Meath and King's co.; 17,373 ac. Pop. 3189.—11, *Castleknock*, Dublin; 7124 ac. Pop. 3955.—12, *Castlelost*, Westmeath; 9457 ac. Pop. 1573.—13, *Castlelyons*, Cork; 12,718 ac. Pop. 3234.—14, *Castlemacadam*, Wicklow; 10,843 ac. Pop. 4558.—15, *Castlemagner*, Cork; 7880 ac. Pop. 2098.—16, *Castlemore*, Roscommon; 8913 ac. Pop. 3301.—17, *Castlerahan*, Cavan; 10,213 ac. Pop. 5133.—18, *Castlerickard*, Meath; 3434 ac. Pop. 529.—19. *Castleterra*, Cavan; 9981 ac. Pop. 4655.—20, *Castletown*—(1), Louth; 2611 ac. Pop. 1038.—(2), Limerick; 1725 ac. Pop. 357.—(3), Meath; 4068 ac. Pop. 755.—21, *Castletownarra*, Tipperary; 6805 ac. Pop. 2907.—22, *Castletownmdelvin*, par. and tn. W. Meath; 18,282 ac. Pop. 3514.—23, *Castletown-Kindalen*, Westmeath; 11,378 ac. Pop. 3660.—24, *Castletownely*, King's co.; 1803 ac. Pop. 283.—25, *Castleventry*, Cork; 4754 ac. Pop. 1102.

CASTLE ACRE, a vil. and par. England, co. Norfolk; about 3 m. N. Swaffham. The VILLAGE, which stands on a bold acclivity, has three main streets, unpaved and irregular, while the houses are almost entirely cottages of flint or brick. There is a fine parish church of the time of Edward IV., and four chapels belonging to Baptists, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists. The population is entirely agricultural. Area of par. 3249 ac. Pop. 1405.

CASTLE-BELLINGHAM, a small tn. Ireland, co. Louth, agreeably situate on the Glyde, 4½ m. N. Dunleer. It has a handsome parish church, a school, a dispensary; and the inhabitants are engaged in linen weaving, and in an extensive brewery, which is here. Pop. 538.

CASTLE-BLAKENEY, or KILLASOLAN, par. Ireland, co. Galway; 11,483 ac. Pop. 2860.

CASTLE-BLANEY, a market tn. Ireland, co. Monaghan, on a gentle eminence, about 10 m. N. Carrickmacross. It consists of four principal streets, straight, clean, and well kept; and the houses, which are mostly of stone, are well built and slated; good supply of water. The residence of Lord Blayney adjoins the town. The market-house, townhall, council house, and station of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, are the chief buildings. Here are an Episcopal church, with an elegant spire, a R. Catholic chapel, a Methodist, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and three schools. Near the town are two extensive flax mills, but the people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1822.

CASTLE BYTHE, or CASTLE BIGH, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2537 ac. Pop 266.

CASTLE CAEREINION, par. Wales, Montgomery; 6540 ac. Pop. 320.

CASTLE-CARY, par. Eng. Somerset; 2625 ac. P. 1860.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS [formerly, *Carlinwark*], a market tn. Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, 18 m. S.W. Dumfries. It is mostly of recent erection, and is built on a regular plan, on a gentle declivity, terminating in a lake called Carlinwark Loch; houses, in general, handsome and substantial; streets wide and spacious, crossing each other at right angles. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1792; and has a handsome modern townhouse, with a tower. It is the great mart for all the produce of the county; weekly market on Monday, at which great numbers of black cattle and sheep are sold, besides large quantities of all kinds of agricultural produce. Pop. 2261.

CASTLE FINN, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Donegal, about 5 m. W.S.W. Strabane. It lies on the Finn, which is navigable to the town. Pop. 505.

CASTLE-GREGORY, a small wretched-looking tn., co. Kerry, ½ m. from S. shore Tralee Bay, 12 m. W. Tralee. It has a R. Catholic chapel, a national, and a parochial school. The people are principally employed in agricultural labour, and in fishing at certain periods of the year, in neither of which occupations, however, can they boast of any skill. Pop. 365.

CASTLE-MARTIN, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 404.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 18 m. E. Cork, on the Maine, here crossed by a bridge. It consists of one spacious street, of large, well-built, and whitewashed houses, which give the town a cheerful and agreeable

appearance. It has a church, dispensary, fever-hospital, and other charities. It returned two members to the Irish House of Commons till the Union. There are two fairs annually, and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. Pop. 711.

CASTLE POLLARD, a tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 12 m. N. by E. Mullingar, beautifully situate in a fertile valley, having, S.W., Lough Derveragh, and S.E., Lough Lane. It consists of several well-built, cleanly kept, and handsome streets, having in the centre a square, in which is situate the market-house. It has a handsome church, R. Catholic chapel, parochial school, savings'-bank, dispensary, and fever-hospital; and four annual fairs. Pop. 1013.

CASTLE-WELLAN, a market tn. Ireland, co. Down, agreeably situate 10½ m. S.W. Downpatrick. It is well built, and the houses, generally, are neat and comfortable. It has chapels for R. Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists, a free-school, and infantry barracks. The linen manufacture, in all its branches of flax-dressing, spinning, and weaving is carried on. There are also extensive bleach-fields in the neighbourhood. Pop. 746.

CASTLEBAR, a tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, N. extremity of lake of same name, 126 m. W. by N. Dublin. It consists of one principal street, nearly 1 m. in length, spacious and irregular, though tolerably well built, from which several smaller streets and lanes diverge, and has also a sort of square—a green area around which are many handsome houses. The parish church is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; the R. Catholic chapel is large and well proportioned; and there are a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, some schools, an infirmary, two dispensaries, and a barrack for artillery and infantry. The court-house and new county jail are both extensive and well arranged, the latter having a castellated front, and containing 140 cells. The assizes for the county are held here, and also the quarter sessions in January and October, besides petty sessions every Saturday. Linen, and linen yarn, are manufactured here to a considerable extent; as are also tobacco, snuff, soap, and candles. There are likewise a brewery and a tannery in the town, but the general trade is in grain and other agricultural produce. Castlebar was taken by a French force which landed in Killalla Bay, in 1798, but was evacuated shortly after, on the approach of Lord Cornwallis. Pop. 3022.

CASTLECARY, a hamlet, Scotland, co. of, and 9 m. S. by W. Stirling, and one of the stations on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Near it are the remains of a Roman fort, covering six acres of ground, and vaulted underneath.

CASTLECOMER, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny. The town lies on the Deen, 54 m. S.E. Dublin, and consists of one spacious main street, beautified by a row of trees on either side, and several smaller streets and lanes; is regularly built, and has a cleanly and respectable appearance. It has a commodious parish church; a R. Catholic chapel, and near it a convent, a small Wesleyan meeting-house, a court-house, a dispensary, small infantry barracks, and various schools. The chief dependence of the place is on the collieries in the neighbourhood, which have been worked for more than a century, producing the peculiar kind of mineral known by the name of Kilkenny coal, which, containing no bitumen, burns without flame or smoke, and yields a strong heat. A great proportion of the coal is conveyed to Dublin by the river Nore and Barrow, and by the Grand Canal. The town was attacked by the rebels in 1798, and great part of it destroyed by fire. Pop. 1435. Area of par. 21,502 ac. Pop. 7915.

CASTLEFORD, a vil. and par. England, York, W. Riding. The VILLAGE, 21 m. S.W. York, on the York and N. Midland Railway, is built on an acclivity, consists of two main streets, one of them crooked and not well kept, and the houses, principally of brick, are but indifferently built; a great deficiency of water. Besides the parish church, a fine Gothic structure, there are two chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, with a national and other schools. The male population are chiefly employed in glass-works and potteries. Area of par. 2040 ac. Pop. 4365.

CASTLEREAGH, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 15½ m. W.N.W. Roscommon, on the Suck, which runs through the centre of the town. The houses are all of limestone, rough cast, and many of them are well built. It has a court-house, school-house, Protestant church, and R. Catholic chapel, and three schools for males, females, and infants. There are no manufactures, but a large amount of general trade is carried on. The people, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, are moral and industrious. Pop. 1446.

CASTLETON, par. and vil. England, co. Derby. The VILLAGE, 13 m. W. by S. Sheffield, is situate at the bottom of a rugged eminence, on which stands the ancient castle called Peak Castle, erected by William Peveril, natural son of the Conqueror. The houses are chiefly of stone. It contains the parish church, a fine specimen of the early pointed style; a Wesleyan chapel, and a free grammar-school. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining; but many derive a subsistence from the manufacture of ornamental articles from spar, and from strangers visiting the remarkable natural curiosities in the neighbourhood, the most extraordinary of which is the Peak Cavern, or Devil's Cave, consisting of a series of subterranean chambers, which can be explored only by torch light. The entrance to this cavern is in the face of a precipitous limestone rock, at the height of 50 ft. from the ground, and is 46 ft. high, by 120 wide. The whole depth of the excavation inwards, from the outward opening is 2300 ft. The *Peveril of the Peak* of Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, was the supposed founder of the original castles at Castleton. Area of par. 10,205 ac. Pop. 1157.

CASTLETON, par. Eng. Dorset; 69 ac. Pop. 157.

CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 50 m. W. by S. Aberdeen, a little above the confluence of the Clunie with the Dee. It has a chapel of ease connected with the Established church, a Free church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 245.

CASTLETOWN, a tn., cap. of Isle of Man, at its S. extremity, W. shore of bay of its name. It is intersected by a small stream, over which are a draw-bridge for foot passengers, and a stone bridge for carriages. The castle of Rushen, which stands on the r. bank of the river, and was originally the principal fortress of the island, is a large quadrangular building, surrounded by a lofty wall and fosse, and defended by a glacis of stone. The keep, which is still entire, is the only prison in the island. The market place consists of a spacious area, near the castle wall; and a market-house was erected in 1830. It has a handsome chapel, and places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics. King William's college, founded in 1830, the buildings of which were very handsome, was consumed by fire in 1844, but has been rebuilt. In the town and its vicinity are several breweries, tanneries, lime kilns, and corn-mills. Pop. 2373.

CASTLETOWN, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 18 m. by 12 m. Pop. 2130.

CASTLETOWN ROCHE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The TOWN, on the Awbeg, 7½ m. W.N.W. Fermoy, consists of one principal street, mostly composed of miserable thatched cabins. It is well supplied with water; and has a handsome Episcopal church, with a tower and spire; a R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and one under the Church Education Society, a dispensary, and two large flour-mills. The inhabitants are agriculturists, and very poor. The celebrated Edmund Burke was born in the neighbourhood. Area of par. 6485 ac. Pop. 1968; of tn. 871.

CASTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1557 ac. Pop. 545.

CASTOR, a vil. and par. England, co. Northampton. The VILLAGE, 4 m. W. Peterborough, on a branch of the London and North-western Railway, consists of one irregular, but well kept, street, and some side ones, and is almost united to Ailsworth, another village, consisting of a single street. The houses in general are of a respectable description. The parish church is a handsome cruciform structure, with an elegant Norman tower, surmounted by a spire. There are, besides two chapels of ease, and an Independent chapel, and a free school. Inhabitants chiefly agriculturists. Castor is the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus, and remains of many buildings, as baths and villas with tessellated pavements, have been found here. Area of par. 7020 ac. Pop. 1323; of vil. 745. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

CASTRES [anc. *Castrum Albiensium*], a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 23 m. S.S.E. Albi, on the Agout, which divides it into two parts—Castres Proper, N. side, and Villegoudon, S. side the river, which is crossed by two stone bridges. The streets are narrow and winding. The public buildings are the Hotel

de Ville, formerly the Episcopal palace, which contains a public library with 7000 volumes, and has a garden laid out on the plan of the Tuileries; three churches, one of them Protestant; two hospitals, a theatre, cavalry barracks, &c. There are several fine promenades, and a handsome square. The manufactures of the town are in a thriving condition. They consist of fine cloths, coarse cloth for the troops, flannels, blankets, and other woollen goods, linen, glue, and black soap. There are, also, bleaching-grounds, dyeworks, tanneries, paper-mills, forges, and brass foundries. A considerable trade is carried on in the above articles, and in silk, cotton, liqueurs, and confectionary. Castres has a tribunal of first resort, and of commerce, an agricultural society, communal college, and two seminaries. The bishopric of which this was once the seat was suppressed at the revolution of 1793. Rapin the historian was a native of Castres. Pop. 21,357.

CASTRICUM, vil. Holland. *See* KASTRICUM.

CASTRIES (BAY OF), a bay, China, Manchooria, Gulf of Tartary, between Manchooria and isl. Sagalin; lat. 51° 28′ N.; lon. 141° E. (B.)

CASTRIES (PORT). *See* CARENAGE.

CASTRO [anc. *Mytilene*].—1, A seaport town, Asiatic Turkey, isl. Mytilene, off W. coast, cap. of the island; lat. 39° 6′ N.; lon. 26° 35′ E.; situate on a point of land which forms two small ports or harbours, and surrounded by a double wall, flanked with towers, and defended by a castle; streets narrow and dirty. Small vessels are built here. The ruins of the ancient town of Mytilene are scattered over a considerable space of ground to the W. of the present town. Pop. upwards of 6000.—2, A seaport tn. Naples, prov. of, and 10 m. S.W. Otranto. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral and an old castle. The district produces grain, wine, fruit, and cotton; and fish are plentiful on the coast. In the 16th century the town was sacked by the Turks, who carried off the women and children as slaves, and since then, it has frequently suffered from visitations of the Corsairs from Barbary. The port admits only small vessels. Pop. 7780. —3, A tn. and seaport, Chili, E. coast, isl. Chiloe, head of a fine bay of same name. Its port is good and it does some trade. It was founded in 1560 by Don Lopez Garcia, then Viceroy of Peru. Pop. 3500.

CASTRO, several places, Portugal:—1, *Castro Daire*, a tn. and par., prov. Beira-Alta, 18 m. S.S.W. Lamego, with a church and an hospital. Pop. 2400.—2, *Castro Laboreiro*, a tn. and par., prov. Minho, 32 m. N.E. Ponte-do-Lima; on an elevated plateau, in a mountainous district, near the frontiers of Spain. It contains an old ruined castle, and owing to its great height, and total want of shelter by trees, is considered the coldest place in Portugal. Pop. 1500.—3, *Castro Marim*, a tn., prov. Algarve, in the S.E. corner of the kingdom; on the Guadiana, and near its embouchure, 15 m. N.E. Tavira, on the Spanish frontier. It was once fortified, but the fortifications are now in ruins. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in fishing and smuggling. There are salt springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2260.—4, *Castro Verde*, a tn. and par., prov. Algarve, r. bank, Corbes, 26 m. S.W. Beja. It contains a collegiate church, infirmary, and hospital. Pop. 2695.

CASTRO-CONTRIGO, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 40 m. S.W. by W. Leon, r. bank, Eria, tolerably well built, and has a parish church, chapel, and two primary schools; inhabitants mostly engaged in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 1494.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. S.E. by S. Cordova, on a declivity, r. bank, Guadajoz. The more ancient part of the town is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, flanked with towers, and entered by one gate, which was defended by an Arab castle, now also ruinous. The modern portion is outside the walls and extends along the foot of the hill on its N. side. Most of the streets are wide and regular, lined with well built houses and handsome public edifices. Its parish church is spacious, has three naves and a lofty tower containing a clock and peal of six bells, the decorations of the interior are tasteful, and have been renovated. Here are two colleges, several primary schools, some convents with churches attached, and an economic society. The remaining public buildings comprise six chapels, two hospitals, a capacious townhall, prison, storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, earthenware, tiles, bricks, lime, brandy, wine, oil, and vinegar. Trade:—wheat, cattle, oil, honey, &c. An annual fair in September. Pop. 9092.

CASTRO-GIOVANNI [anc. *Enna*], a tn. Sicily, prov. Caltanisetta, 13 m. N.N.W. Piazza, near the centre of the island; on a high table-land, formed by the union of the three chains of mountains extending in different directions from this point. Its height above sea level is more than 4000 ft. The plateau on which it stands is still remarkable for fertility; while in ancient times it was adorned with the groves and temples of Ceres, the presiding goddess of the locality, who is said to have been a native of Enna. Her most sacred temple was erected on the spot occupied by the modern town, but all traces of it have disappeared. An old castle still remains, probably built by the Northmen, who occupied Sicily in the Middle Ages. Castro-Giovanni is miserably poor, and appears to be going still further to decay. Sulphur is obtained in the district to the annual amount of 46,875 cwts. During the first servile war, Enna was the head quarters of the slaves who held out against the power of Rome for some years, and fought three successful battles with her armies; but were at last subdued, and the town was taken by the consul Rupilius. Pop. 11,084.

CASTRO-NOVO, a tn. Sicily, prov. Palermo, 22 m. S.S.W. Termini. Marble is found in the environs. Pop. 5800.

CASTRO-NUOVO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Potenza, 22 m. E.N.E. Lagonegro. It has an annual fair. Pop. 2885.

CASTRO-PIGNANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Campobasso, near l. bank Biferno It contains four churches and a convent, and has a paper mill. P. 2758.

CASTRO-URDIALES, a tn. and port, Spain, prov. of, and 24 m. E. by S. Santander, in a plain, at the N.E. base of the sierra de Pando. The town is defended by a wall on the land side, and by numerous batteries, and is commanded by an ancient and strong castle. The houses, particularly the modern portion of them, are well constructed, and the principal streets well paved and clean. In its principal square stands the town-hall, a spacious structure of hewn stone. The parish church is ancient; and there are also a convent, chapel, nautical, mathematical, and several primary schools, and a short distance from the town is an hospital. There is a dock, and near it a handsome public fountain. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, sails, ropes, leather, fishing nets, tiles, bricks, &c. A great portion of the inhabitants are occupied in fishing, and salting fish, and in the docks. The trade of the port is very limited, consisting chiefly of iron, wine, brandy, salt-fish, and hides. Pop. 3110.

CASTROJERIZ, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 17 m. W. by S. Burgos, at the S. base of a hill, crowned by a castle built by Julius Cæsar. It has wide, clean, and paved streets, which are supplied with footpaths; and the houses are generally well built. It has a capacious market square, containing the townhouse, prison, one of the churches, and an extensive portico, supported by pillars of hewn stone, and forming an agreeable promenade in wet weather. It has a fine collegiate and several other churches, seven convents, a Latin, grammar, and some primary schools, seven hospitals, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, glass, earthenware, bricks, stucco, hats, wine, &c. Trade:—grain, fruits, honey, and cattle. Pop. 2420.

CASTROPOL, a tn. and port, Spain, Asturias, prov. of, and 58 m. W.N.W. Oviedo; on a declivity, at mouth of the Eo. The houses in general are indifferently built, and the streets, though clean, are irregular, and badly paved. The town possesses three squares, a parish church, and capacious townhouse, built on the site of an ancient palace, formerly belonging to the Bishop of Oviedo, and serving the combined purpose of guildhall, police-court, and prison. The other town edifices are two chapels, a custom-house, and school. Weaving, fishing, and husbandry are the chief occupations. Pop. 1246.

CASTROREALE, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 22 m. W.S.W. Messina, on the Castro. Good wine and oil are produced in the neighbourhood; and there is a chalybeate spring a short distance from the town. Pop. 3462.

CASTROVILLARI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 34 m. N. Cosenza, l. bank Coscilello. It is well built, partially fortified, and has three churches, several convents, and an hospital. It has also a tolerable trade in wine, cotton, manna, silk, and fruit. Pop. 7100.

CASTROVIREINA, a prov. and vil. Peru, dep. Ayacucho; bounded, N. by Angaraez, E. by Cangallo, S. by Lucanas, and W. by Lima; length, 66 m.; breadth, 75 m. It is in general hilly and barren, with a cold climate; but some places produce corn and potatoes. The warmer valleys produce fruits, and abundance of pasture for cattle and sheep.—The VILLAGE is a very small place, situate on a mountain, where the cold is excessive. Pop. of prov. 14,000.

CASTUERA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 67 m. E. by S. Badajos, near r. bank, Guadalefra. Most of its streets are straight, clean, and well paved. It has two squares, lined with substantial houses; the principal one contains the townhall, prisons, and spacious modern parish church. Here are also several chapels, three schools, and an extensive cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, making earthenware, tiles, bricks, shoes, &c. Trade is carried on in cattle, wool, wine, grain, and oil. Pop. 5578.

CAT KAYS, a group of islets, Great Bahama Bank, the largest about 70 m. S.S.W. the nearest point of Great Bahama Island, and 10 m. from the Bemini Islands. It has a lighthouse, erected by the British Government, the base of which is 25 ft. above high water, with a tower 55 ft. in height. The light revolves once in every minute. The tower stands in lat. 25° 34′ 30″ N.; lon. 79° 18′ 21″ W.

CATALDO (ST.), a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 5 m. W.S.W. Caltanisetta. The sulphur works in the environs produce annually about 37,500 cwt. Pop. 7879.

CATALINA (SANTA).—1, An isl., N. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Upper California, from which it is separated by the channel of Santa Barbara, here about 18 m. wide. It is about 45 m. in circumference.—2, A small isl. Caribbean Sea, 93 m. E. the Mosquito coast, and a little N. Old Providence Island.—3, A small fort, Portugal, prov. Beira, 28½ m. W.S.W. Coimbra; on the r. bank, and at the mouth of the Mondego.—4, A harbour, E. coast, isl. Newfoundland, in N. Trinity Bay, and 11 m. S. Cape Bonavista; lat. 48° 35′ N., lon. 53° W.—5, A cape, W. coast, Central America, state of, and 70 m. S.S.W. Nicaragua; lat. 10° 35′ N.

CATALONIA [Spanish, *Cataluña*], a principality and old prov., Spain, forming the N.E. corner of the Peninsula, between lat. 40° 30′ and 42° 51′ N., and lon. 0° 15′ and 3° 21′ E.; bounded, N. by France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean, S. by Valencia, and W. by Aragon; greatest length, 185 m.; greatest breadth, 130 m.; but being of a triangular form, it diminishes S. ward to a breadth of about 22 or 23 m.; area, 12,111 sq. m. It is extremely mountainous, the province being covered by numerous offsets of the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, and which generally have a S. direction; and it is traversed S.W. to N.E. by the Sierra de la Llena, which is separated by the Ebro on the S. from the mountains traversing the N. part of Valencia and the S. of Aragon, and which in the N. near Cardona unites with one of the offsets of the Pyrenees, and thus forms a watershed through the centre of the province. All the higher mountains of Catalonia are perpetually covered with snow, and the lower hills with wood; the valleys are verdant, and generally watered by a rivulet. The principal rivers are the Ebro, the Llobregat, and the Ter, all of which fall into the Mediterranean. In the N. part of the province are a number of extinct volcanoes; and near the centre is a remarkable mass of rock salt, called the Mountain of Cardona (*see* BARCELONA). Marbles and minerals are found in the mountains, with jaspers and alabasters, the finest at Tortosa and Cervera. Iron abounds in the Pyrenees, which contain also copper, zinc, and manganese. There are lead mines in various districts, and coal is obtained at Ripoll and Tortosa. The coast, which stretches from S.W. to N.E., and N. about 190 m., is generally bold and rocky. The principal ports are Tarragona, Barcelona, Mataro, and Rosas. Catalonia is said to be the best cultivated province of Spain; but, although its inhabitants are remarkable for their industry, and for the pains which they take to extract produce from the soil, the province does not supply one-third of its grain consumption, the deficiency, both in corn and cattle, being furnished chiefly by Aragon. Irrigation is carefully attended to, water being in many cases drawn from wells for that purpose. The soil is light, and the cereals produced are wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, and millet. Hemp, flax, saffron, madder, woad, anise, and liquorice, are also grown. Fruits abound; oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, quinces, medlars, apricots, peaches, walnuts, chestnuts, and filberts; the last, known by the name of Barcelona nuts, are exported in great quantities. The wines of Catalonia are strong and rough, and are largely used in adulterating those of Oporto. Some of them, however, are very good; those of Tarragona, when matured by age, excellent. Timber is plentiful in Catalonia, including the cork tree, which abounds in the forests, and the bark forms a principal article of export. The coasts swarm with fish, the taking of which occupies a great number of persons, and produces excellent sailors, the Catalonians being reckoned the best seamen of the Mediterranean.

Catalonia manufactures silk and woollen goods to a considerable extent. The cotton manufacture commenced in 1769, but has progressed slowly, notwithstanding the efforts of a society which was formed in Barcelona in 1780 for its encouragement. Linen, paper, hats, cordage, soap, glass, sheet-iron, and shoes are also manufactured in the province. The distillation of brandy is carried on to a great extent. Smuggling is universal: 'Everybody smuggles, especially the custom-house officers, commissioners, and preventive guards. The plea of protecting the infant manufactures of the country, by heavy duties, against foreign wares, is the official cloak under which prohibited goods are clandestinely introduced. The English import into Spain about a million and a half in value, and take at least double in wine, oil, fruit, and other Spanish produce.'—(Murray's *Handbook of Spain.*)

The people of Catalonia are of a different race from the rest of Spain, and the traces of their distinct origin are visible, not only in their language, but in their manners, their dress, and their superior activity and intelligence. In person, the Catalonian is strong and sinewy, patient under fatigue and privation, brave, daring, and obstinate; not very courteous or hospitable to strangers, and extremely rude in his manners. The lower orders are brutal. The men wear long loose cloth, or plush trowsers, of dark colours, a gay silken sash, a short jacket, which, in fine weather, they hang over their shoulders. In winter, they wear a sort of *capote*, which supplants the Spanish *capa*. A red or purple cap completes their costume. The women are described as being neither handsome nor amiable. Their ordinary dress is a tight boddice, with a handkerchief, or a serge *manto* on the head. They wear ear-rings so large and heavy as to require to be supported by threads hung over the ears. The entire aspect of Catalonia presents a striking contrast to the other provinces of Spain. Here all is activity, and the traces of a laborious and never-ceasing industry are visible everywhere. The houses and cottages have a snug, comfortable appearance externally, a character which the interior fully maintains, being neat, clean, and well-furnished. Fences are more general, and better kept; and every one is busily employed in some profitable pursuit or other. Education, however, is miserably neglected, and the bulk of the people being without the means of instruction, are in a state of deplorable ignorance. Their better condition is thus owing entirely to their superior energy of character, and in no degree to superior knowledge.

Catalonia was anciently under the dominion of the Romans, who were afterwards dispossessed by the Goths, and they again by the Moors. It was finally reconquered by the Spaniards, when it was divided into departments, and governed by deputed counts. The national liberties were secured by a code of *Usages*, and the people were represented by local parliaments. In 1040, the sovereignty became hereditary. In 1137, the province was united to Aragon, by the marriage of Ramon Berenguer IV., with Petronila, the heiress of the former. Turbulent, and impatient of restraint, the subsequent history of the Catalonians presents but a series of rebellions, which finally terminated in their subjugation by Philip V., who, after the capture of Barcelona in 1714, suppressed their ancient cortes, and curtailed their liberties and privileges, having previously laid the country waste by fire and sword.

The principal towns are Barcelona, Tarragona, Gerona, Lerida, Reus, Manresa, Tortosa, &c. Pop. 1,731,798.

CATAMANDOO, cap. Nepaul. *See* KHATAMANDOO.

CATAMARCA, a dep. or state, Republic of La Plata, of uncertain dimensions, but lying between the parallels of 25° and 29° S., and the meridians of 66° and 69° W. It is

bounded, W. by the Andes, which separate it from the N. provinces of Chili; and on the other sides by the departments Cordova, Rioja, Salta, and Tucuman. It is extremely fertile, producing abundance of corn and pasture, supplying the surrounding departments with cotton of excellent quality, and sending great quantities of red pepper to Buenos Ayres. Its capital, of same name, is in lat. 27° 30′ S.; lon. 68° W. Pop. of dep. estimated at 80,000; of which number the tn. contains 5000. *See Supplement.*

CATANDUANES, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Philippines, off S.E. coast Luzon; lat. (N.E. point) 14° 13′ N.; lon. 124° 10′ E.; about 44 m. long, and 20 broad. It is fertile, well cultivated, and watered by several rivers; the principal of which is called the Catadangan. The sands of the streams are auriferous. The inhabitants are industrious, make good sailors, and excel in boatbuilding, disposing of their boats to the people of the neighbouring islands. The women are of the same stature as the men, and envelope themselves in a long loose mantle when they go abroad, making on such occasions, also, a great display of jewellery.

CATANIA, a prov. Sicily, bounded, N. by prov. Messina, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Syracuse, W. by Caltanisetta, and N.W. by Palermo; length, N. to S., about 45 m.; breadth, 33 m. The province is partly intersected by spurs of the Neptunian range; but its principal mountain is Mount Etna, in its N.E. part. The S. part of the province is formed by the plains of Catania, esteemed the most fertile district in Sicily, and traversed N.W. to S.E. by the Giaretta or Simettus, the largest river in the province. Grain, wine, oil, fruit, hemp, and flax are produced; amber is found in large quantities on the banks of the Giaretta, and excellent marble is obtained from the hills; all of which, with soda, cheese, shumac, cantharides, manna, and silk, form articles of commerce. The province is divided into the three districts of Catania, Calatagirone, and Nicosa, which are subdivided into 26 circondario, and again into 65 comune. Pop. about 450,000.

CATANIA, a tn. E. coast isl. Sicily, cap. above prov., 17 m. S.S.E. the crater of Mount Etna, 31 m. N.N.W. Syracuse, on the gulf of its name; lat. (Mole) 37° 28′ 18″ N.; lon. 15° 5′ 12″ E. (R.) This ancient and celebrated city was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1693, and on three several occasions it suffered severely from volcanic eruptions; but it has been rebuilt in a style greatly superior to the generality of Italian cities. 'It is nobly situate on the roots of Etna, its despoiler and its benefactor. Overwhelmed as it has often been by torrents of liquid fire, it has risen, like the phœnix, more splendid from its ashes. The very substance which once ravaged its plains, has, by its own decomposition, covered them with soil fertile as the fabled garden of the Hesperides; and on all sides the material of destruction is turned to the purposes of ornament and utility. The streets are paved with lava; houses, palaces, and churches are built of lava; of lava they form ornamental chimney pieces, tables, and a variety of toys; whilst a natural mole of lava defends the shipping from the fury of the tempest. The plan of the city is superb, and no one is permitted to deviate from it.'—(Hughes.) The two principal streets are long and broad, and intersected at right angles by the streets of the second class. The squares are spacious and regular, and, like the streets, paved with lava. One of them contains an antique statue of an elephant bearing an obelisk. The houses, in general, are well built, and most of the public edifices have an air of grandeur observable in but a few Sicilian towns. The palace of the senate is esteemed a model of architecture. The cathedral is also a fine building. It was founded in 1094, by Count Roger, and rebuilt after being partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. There are 49 churches, 19 monasteries, and 11 convents; among which, the Benedictine monastery of St. Nicholas has long been celebrated for its riches, and for the splendour of its various buildings. There are also several hospitals, a foundling hospital, a *mont-de-piété*, a handsome theatre, several public libraries, and some interesting museums. The university, founded by Alphonso of Aragon in 1445, is an extensive establishment, numerously attended, and enjoying great privileges. Catania is the seat of a bishopric, a court of appeal, a high court of justiciary, and a civil tribunal. The principal authorities of the province reside here. The inhabitants are said to be distinguished for their urbanity, and for the courtesy they manifest towards strangers. They were enlightened enough to introduce the culture of the potato, when a strong prejudice existed against it in the country, and they had the merit of introducing inoculation as early as 1742. The manufacture of silk forms the principal branch of industry carried on in the town. Several thousand individuals are engaged, also, in manufacturing the amber found on the banks of the Giaretta. The snow of Mount Etna is another source of wealth, and is exported to a large extent. The climate is salubrious, and suitable for the culture of wheat, grapes, fruit, &c. Grain, potatoes, olives, figs, almonds, silk, wine, oil, soda, manna, cantharides, lava, snow, and the manufactured products of the town, among which are articles in coral, agate, and lava, are exported. Catania is supposed to have been founded by Greek colonists. It was occupied by the Romans under the name of *Catana*, and by them it was adorned with edifices of great magnificence, most of which, however, have been destroyed by earthquakes, and by the lava from Mount Etna. The ruins of the amphitheatre, which was more extensive than the Colosseum at Rome, or than any other edifice of the same kind now known to exist, are still to be seen, as also the remains of the theatre, baths, aqueducts, sepulchral chambers, hippodrome, and several temples. Besides being destroyed by the earthquake of 1693, the town again suffered from a similar calamity in 1783 and 1818; and, so late as 1846, an earthquake rent many of its houses. Its population is said to have diminished upwards of 11,000 between 1832 and 1839, when it was estimated at 36,000. In 1862 it was 64,921.——The GULF, commencing N. at La Trizza, extends S. to Santa Croce 17 m., forms a semicircle, of which a line drawn between the points above named would be the chord. The gulf forms a dentation on the coast about 10 m. deep.



THE SQUARE OF THE ELEPHANT, CATANIA.—From Italie Monumentale et Pittoresque.

CATANZARO [anc. *Catacium*], a tn. Naples, cap. prov. Calabria Ultra II., on a mountain, 5 m. from the Gulf of Squillace. It contains a citadel, 11 churches, a cathedral, several convents, a seminary, a royal academy of sciences, a lyceum, three hospitals, and a wealthy *mont-de-piété*. Silk, velvet, cloth, and other tissues are manufactured. Some trade is done in wheat, wine, oil, and agricultural produce. The inhabitants bear a high character for affability and industry; and the women are esteemed the handsomest in Calabria. The town

is the seat of a bishopric, and of one of the four great civil courts of the kingdom, a high court of justiciary, and a district civil court. It suffered severely from the earthquake of 1788. Pop. 17,130.

CATAPULICHE, a river, S. America, rising on the E. side of the Chilian Andes, about lat. 39° 15′ S.; and, after a course of 58 m., almost due S., through the S.W. extremity of La Plata, falling into the Rio Negro about lat. 40° 3′ S.

CATARROJA, a vil. Spain, prov. of, and 6 m. S. Valencia, r. bank, Torrente. Its houses are generally spacious, and commodiously arranged for an agricultural population. It has three squares, a good-looking townhouse, and several other special buildings, including a large storehouse, a church, and two schools. Pop., almost exclusively agricultural, 3580.

CATAWBA, Wateree, or Santee, a river, U. States, rising in N. Carolina, in the Blue Mountains, near Morganton, running E. and then S. into S. Carolina, where it is known for some distance as the Wateree, till, after the confluence of the Broad River, when it takes the name of Santee, runs E. by S., and, after a course of 270 m., falls by two mouths into the sea, between Charleston and Georgetown.

CATBALOGAN, a tn. Philippines, cap. of isl. and prov. Samar, W. coast; lat. 11° 52′ N.; lon. 124° 50′ E.; in a small bay which has about 5 fathoms water. It is regularly built, the houses generally of nipa palm, with a small number of stone. It has also a church and a townhouse. P. 6328.

CATEAU (Le), or Cateau-Cambresis, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 15 m. E.S.E. Cambray, r. bank, Selle. It was formerly fortified, and had a feudal castle, but is now an industrious little manufacturing town, producing cotton and woollen yarn, merinoes, cambric, shawls, starch, black soap, and earthenware. It has also tanneries, several breweries, distilleries, a salt refinery, brass and iron foundries, and tan-mills. A considerable trade is done in the above articles, and in the agricultural produce of the district. It has a communal college. The treaty between France and Spain, known in diplomatic history as the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, was signed here in 1565. Pop. 9974

CATEL (The), or St. Mary de Castro, par., isl. Guernsey. Pop. 2181.

CATERHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 2460 ac. Pop. 487.

CATERINA-Santa, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 8 m. N.N.W. Caltanisetta, near r. bank Salso. It is a fortified place of the fifth class, and has a manufactory of fine earthenware. Fine agates and jaspers are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5700.

CATERLI, a maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the sea of Marmara, 175 m. N.N.E Smyrna; lat. 40° 38′ N.; lon. 29° 5′ E.

CATESBY, par. Eng. Hants; 1990 ac. Pop. 92.

CATFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2393 ac. Pop. 739.

CATHARINA (Santa), a small maritime prov., isl., and bay, Brazil. The province, in the S. of the empire, is bounded, N. by prov. São-Paulo, E. by the Atlantic, S. and W. by Rio-Grande-do-São Pedro, from which it is separated by the mountain-ridge of Santa Catharina, the commencement of the Brazilian coast range, and including the isl. of same name, and several smaller ones on the coast; length, N. to S., 240 m.; breadth, E. to W., 120 to 60 m.; area, 31,746 sq. m. It is composed of a series of valleys, running W. to E., formed by spurs of the boundary mountain-range, and flowed through by numerous streams, of which Rio São-Francisco, Aracary, Tapecu, Tijuca, Tubarão, &c., may be named, all falling into the Atlantic. The soil, though in the lower lands sometimes sandy, is remarkably fertile; the climate mild, and the seasons regular. Sugar, rice, mandioca, millet, beans, onions of immense size, and garlic, are the chief cultivated products, considerable quantities of which are exported to Rio-de-Janeiro. The indigo and cochineal plant grow spontaneously, and wheat and lint give good returns. The province is well wooded, producing excellent timber both for the joiner and cabinet-maker. The Indians claim the supremacy over some of the forests, which are likewise frequented by ounces, coatis, monkeys, pigs, and other animals. Birds are numerous, including several varieties of humming birds; and the lakes and rivers are frequented by innumerable geese and other water-fowl. Some of the rivers are boatable for a short distance from the sea; and many might be rendered much more serviceable than they now are for the purposes of inland transit, were they freed from obstacles easily removable. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 20 members. Pop. 210,000.——The island, 3 m. to 7 m. from the coast, is 37 m. N. to S., and about 10 m. E. to W.; lat. (S. end) 27° 47′ S.; lon. 48° 40′ W. It is fortified, and is of irregular figure, hilly, and has on its coasts numerous islets, some of which are also fortified. On its E. coast is no secure port, but between the island and the mainland is a commodious sheltered bay. Its soil is fertile; the higher grounds yielding coffee, wheat, millet, and European fruits; and the lower grounds yield rice. Ipecacuanha grows spontaneously, and bananas, oranges, melons, &c., flourish; and the garden fruits are esteemed the best in Brazil. But little attention is paid to cultivation; commerce there is almost none; and the people are in a poor condition. Pop. 12,000.——The bay, formed between the island and the mainland, is separated into two divisions by projecting spits of land. It is sheltered from every wind except the N.E., and its depth varies from 3 ft. to 30 fathoms. Wood, water, and provisions, are to be obtained on it.

CATHCART, a par. and two vils. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The villages of Old and New Cathcart, adjoining each other, are nearly 3 m. S. Glasgow, near the river Cart, and have a pop., respectively, of 174 and 280.—The parish is 5 m. by 1. Pop., vils. inclusive, 3782.

CATHEDINE, par. Wales, Brecon; 1567 ac. Pop. 204.

CATHERINE, or Catherines, several isls.:—1, A group of three small low islands, S. Pacific Ocean, Gilbolo Passage; lat. 0° 39′ S.; lon. 129° 11′ E.——2, *Catherines* (St.), an isl., U. States, Georgia, off the mouth of the Newport River, between St. Catherine's Sound on the N. and Sapelo Sound on the S. It is 10 m. long and 5 broad.——3. Several small islets off the extreme S. point of Boothia Felix; lat. 69° 20′ 37″ N.; lon. 94° 31′ 55″ W.

CATLIN'S RIVER, a small stream, New Zealand. Otago, in the extreme S. part of the colony, flowing E., and falling into the sea a few miles below Nugget Pt. The country around is undulating, but has some rather extensive plains and belts of level land, and is covered with much valuable timber, consisting of pines, iron wood, red and black birch, &c.

CATOCHE (Cape), a headland, Central America, forming the N.E. extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan; lat. 21° 36′ N.; lon. 87° 6′ W. (*a*) This is the first place on the American continent at which the Spaniards landed, and within 6 m. of which, according to the authority of Bernal Dias, they saw a large town, which they named Grand Cairo.

CATORCE, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state of, and 120 m. N. San-Luis de-Potosi. In the neighbourhood are extensive silver mines. *See Supp'ement.*

CATRAL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 23 m. S.W. by W. Alicante, in a large and fertile plain, slightly elevated on the E. It is regularly built, and has a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, a poorhouse, and cemetery Trade: —in wines, oil, grain, and hemp. Pop. 2268.

CATRIMANI, or Caritamini, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, rising in a mountain range which forms a continuation of the sierra Carumani, about lat. 2° N.; and after a S.E. course of about 100 m., falling into the Rio Branco, near Carmo, in lat. 0° 28′ N.; lon. 62° 8′ W. Its bed is much impeded by rocks and cataracts; and at about 60 m. from its mouth is a settlement of Panishana Indians.

CATRINE, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 10 m. E. Ayr. It is regularly laid out, with a large square in the centre, and streets diverging from it to the E., S. and W., which again are crossed by others at right angles. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton spinning, which is here extensively carried on. Pop. 2484.

CATSFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex; 2944 ac. Pop. 550.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, U. States, New York, commencing near the Hudson, and bending N.W. in the form of a crescent towards the Mohawk. Round Top, the highest summit, is 3804 ft. above sea level. These mountains, which are precipitous on the E. and gently sloping towards the W., are inhabited by bears, wolves, and other wild animals.

CATSKILL, a tn. U. States, New York, 34 m. S. Albany, pleasantly built on both sides the creek near its junction with the Hudson. It contains the county buildings, five churches, 19 schools, two banks, grist and saw-mills, two paper-mills, one brewery, an extensive sash factory, several

docks, and various mechanic establishments. It is a place of considerable trade, and exports large quantities of sole leather, grain, flour, butter, brick, hay, timber, flax-seed, pot and pearl ashes, beef, tallow, hides, &c. Pop. 2800.

CATTARO, a seaport tn. Austria, Dalmatia, S.E. extremity, gulf of same name, 38 m. S.E. Ragusa; lat 42° 25′ 24″ N.; lon. 18° 46′ 30″ E. (R.) It lies at the foot of steep limestone rocks, strongly fortified, and surmounted by a castle connected with the town by means of a zig-zag path. It is also surrounded with walls entered by three gates, and defended by towers. The buildings are in the Venetian style, and the streets narrow, irregular, and dark. It is the seat of a R. Catholic bishop, and the cathedral is a well-built edifice of hewn stone. There is likewise a Greek church. Cattaro is the seat of courts of justice, and the residence of a military Governor. Its harbour is spacious but little frequented, the export trade being inconsiderable. Outside the E. gate is the market, frequented by the Montenegrins, who cross the mountain ridge, bringing butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, dried fish, smoked meat, sheep, oxen, pigs, vegetables, wax, honey, tallow, hides, wool, tortoise shells, fowls, Indian corn, ice, fruit, Turkish and Montenegrin tobacco, charcoal, &c. The climate is oppressively hot in summer, and excessively wet in winter. Cattaro stands on the site of the Roman *Ascririum*. It was founded in the sixth century, and was formerly capital of a republic of same name. In 1563, and in 1677, it was nearly destroyed by earthquakes. Pop. 4000.—(Paton's *Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic*; Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegro*.)——The GULF is an extensive and peculiarly formed harbour in the Adriatic, and well defended both by nature and art. It is composed of three basins or lakes connected by narrow channels, under half a mile wide, while the outer entrance to the first basin is only about 1¼ m. wide, lessening to under a mile. The first basin, of irregular form, is about 3 m. long by about 2 m. broad; the second somewhat triangular in shape, is about 6 m. by 5 m. in its greatest extent; and the third about 8 m. by 3 m. greatest dimensions, forms two smaller basins, from the most S. of which proceeds a long narrow arm, at the extreme end of which lies the town of Cattaro. The entrance to the gulf is somewhat difficult.

CATTEGAT. *See* KATTEGAT.

CATTERICK, a vil. and par. England, York, N. Riding. The VILLAGE, which stands on a plain near the Swale, consists of one street well kept; houses mostly of brick, of a respectable appearance; ample supply of good water. It has a parish church, an old Gothic structure; a Methodist chapel, an academy, and an endowed school. The people are almost wholly employed in agriculture. The Catterick Bridge Station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway is about 1 m. from the village. Area of par. 22,599 ac. Pop. 2914. (*Local Correspondent*.)

CATTHORPE, par. Eng. Leicester; 625 ac. Pop. 132.

CATTISTOCK, par. Eng. Dorset; 3009 ac. Pop. 594.

CATTOLICA, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 14 m. N.W. Girgenti, near an affluent of the Platani. To the N. of the town both sulphur and rock salt are extensively worked. Pop. 7060.

CATTON, two pars. England:—1, Norfolk; 895 ac. Pop. 618.—2, York. E. Riding; 8102 ac. Pop. 1075.

CATWICK (GREAT), an isl. China Sea, 128 m. E. Cape St. James, off the coast of Cochin-China; lat. 10° 6′ N.; lon. 108° 52′ E. (R.)

CATWICK, par. Eng. York, E. Riding; 1650 ac. P. 206.

CATWORTH (GREAT), par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2090 ac. Pop. 634.

CAUAMBE, or GAUME, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, falling into the Rio Branco, from the W. at San Isabel; lat. 2° 53′ N.; lon. 61° 10′ W.

CAUB. *See* KAUB.

CAUB, a tn. Prussia, Nassau, r. bank Rhine, 22 m. W. by N. Mentz, and at the foot of a steep slate hill. It has a church, and its inhabitants live by cultivating the vine, traffic on the Rhine, and by trading and working the excellent slates of the vicinity. To the I falz castle, a stronghold on a rock in the river opposite the town, the ladies of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine used to go to be confined. A toll is still levied at this castle for Nassau, a remnant of the exactions that were formerly made upon all the traffic on the river passing this castle. Pop. 1502.

CAUBUL. *See* CABOOL.

CAUCA, an old dep. New Granada, bounded by the deps. Isthmus, Magdalena, and Cundinamarca, by the republic of Ecuador, and by the Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific. Area estimated at 68,300 sq. m. Pop. 193,000; divided into the four provinces of Popayan, Choco, Buenaventura, and Pasto.

CAUCA, a river, New Granada, which rises in that part of the Andes called Paramo-de-Guanacas, waters the provinces of Popayan, Antioquia, and Cartagena, and after a course of about 600 m. S. to N. between the central and W. Cordillera of the Andes, falls into the Magdalena, between the small towns of Pinto and Tacalos, in lat. 9° 25′ N. Of its numerous tributaries the Nechi which joins it on the right is the largest, and of the towns on its banks the most considerable are Cali, Toro, and Antioquia.——The VALLEY of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile, and most populous districts in S. America. It consists of two plateaux of very different elevation and temperature. The soil is deep, the pastures rich, and the lands well cultivated. Cattle of a superior description are reared in great numbers; and the fields and farm-houses present an appearance of opulence and comfort. On all sides, the earth, tinged with red and yellow, indicates the presence of gold, many mines of which precious metal are found here, all situate in the upper part of the valley.

CAUCASUS, a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by govs. Don Cossacks and Astrakhan, E. Caspian Sea, S. Circassia, and E. Cossacks of the Black Sea; greatest length, N.W. to S.E. about 380 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S. 170 m. It is traversed N. to S. near its centre, by a low ramification of the Caucasus Mountains, but with this exception, the surface is flat, consisting generally of an alluvion, which towards the E. appears to be of very recent formation. It is not traversed by any river of importance (the Kuma, since the lower part of its course was lost in the sand, no longer deserves the name), but is watered on part of its N. frontier by the Maritsch, and on the S. by the Kuban and Terek. The climate is in general very mild, and there are some fertile tracts particularly in the neighbourhood of the Terek, but great part of the alluvial flats is covered with salt pools and marshes, which make the soil when they prevail, altogether unfit for cultivation. The injury is, in some measure, compensated by the large quantities of excellent salt which is obtained from them. Some of the steppes yield tolerable pasture, on which numerous herds of cattle are reared. The chief products of the soil are corn, including maize, and wine. The mulberry thrives well, and considerable attention has recently been paid to the rearing of silk-worms. Bees also are carefully attended to, and the honey and wax obtained from them, forms a considerable article of export. Owing to the neighbourhood of the warlike mountaineers of the Caucasus, a considerable army is always maintained within the government, and most of its towns are fortified. The cap. is Georgievsk. Pop. 526,400.

CAUCASUS, an extensive and lofty range of mountains, the centre chain of which stretches N.W. to S.E. for about 700 m. between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and there forms the boundary between Europe and Asia. From the central chain numerous branches are thrown off. One of them to the N. proceeds through the government of Caucasus into Astrakhan, and onward to the banks of the Volga, while the branches to the S. traverse the greater part of the government of Georgia, and in the S. of that government, link on with the mountains of Ararat. The highest point in the range is Mount Elburz, which stands near the middle of the central chain, and has an altitude of about 18,464 ft. One of the highest is Mount Kasbek, 16,540 ft., across which is the celebrated Eng Pass, which gives Russia her only carriage communication with her Trans-Caucasian domains. The N. side of the range is much more abrupt than the S. Great part of the mountains still remains to be geologically examined, but an admirable section is furnished by the Eng Pass, and has been fully described, particularly by Wagner, who not only travelled over it, but resided several months among the mountains of Kasbek, and ascended them to the limit of perpetual snow. According to him, stratified rocks appear at the bottom of the mountains, and rise to a considerable height on their sides. These rocks consist chiefly of thick beds of limestone, conglomerate, and clay slate. Higher up are seen immense crystalline masses composed of granite, sienite, serpentine, and gabronite. These masses, though higher in posi-

tion, are evidently lower in the geological series than the stratified rocks, which in many places have been upheaved by them, and in consequence have a considerable dip. Highest of all is trachytic porphyry, which forms the great body of



MOUNT ELBURZ—After Prince Giercore Gangarine

all the principal summits of the central range. That this trachyte is the most recent of all the rocks is proved by the fact, that in many places it is seen piercing them, and throwing them into the wildest confusion. Judging from the composition and general appearance of these great trachytic masses, Humboldt and other celebrated geologists are of opinion that the Caucasus, and all the loftiest summits of the great mountain-ranges of both hemispheres, were upheaved contemporaneously, and within a comparatively recent period. The limit of perpetual snow in the Caucasus is 11,000 ft., and hence, as some of the mountains rise from 5000 to nearly 7000 ft. above this, there is an extensive range for glaciers. It would seem, however, that the supply of moisture which the atmosphere affords, is far less than might have been anticipated. Scarcely a single lake of any extent is to be found in the Caucasus, and the scenery thus remains destitute of that which constitutes one of the most magnificent features in the Alps of Switzerland. In height and magnitude, Mont Blanc must yield to many mountains of the Caucasus, but in all the other essentials of sublimity, it still remains unrivalled. Numerous cascades tumble down the N. steeps of the Caucasus, but none of them are remarkable either for volume or height, and the only rivers of any consequence which are fed by them are the Terek, Kuban, and Kur. The minerals of the Caucasus, so far as may be judged from the very imperfect examination of them which has been made, are not of great value. It was at one time supposed that gold abounded, but a worthless material of the same colour, called cat gold, appears to have been mistaken for it. The only mineral which has yet been ascertained to exist in such quantities as to make it capable of being worked to profit is lead. Vegetation is very vigorous. Magnificent forest trees clothe the higher mountain slopes almost to an incredible height; lower down all the finer fruit trees of the climate are found growing in wild luxuriance; while lower still, where human labour can be made available, almost any degree of culture, however imperfect, is rewarded with an abundant crop. The ordinary cereals grow 7000 ft. above sea level, while valuable shrubs, plants, and flowers, in almost endless variety, deck the valleys and lower plains. Animal is not less vigorous than vegetable life, and the forests abound with almost every species of game—among quadrupeds, wolves, boars, jackals, deer, goats, and hares—among birds, pheasants, and partridges. A large species of wild cattle, called *aurochs*, roam at large, and the horses of the Caucasus have been famed from the remotest antiquity. The inhabitants include a great variety of tribes, the principal of which are the Tcherkesses or Circassians, Georgians, Ossetes, Leghians, and Abkases. Evidently derived from a variety of stocks, and speaking a variety of languages, they are all distinguished by one noble quality—an almost inextinguishable love of freedom, and in bodily constitution are at once so robustly and so elegantly framed, that what is known as the Caucasian race is universally acknowledged to be the finest physical type of man.—(Wagner's *Kaukasus*; Koch's *Karte Von dem Kaukasischen Isthmus, &c.*)

CAUCASUS (INDIAN). *See* HINDOO COOSH.

CAUDEBEC, a seaport tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 18 m. N.W. Rouen, r. bank, Seine, at the embouchure of the Caudebec. Though commodious, and favourably situate between Rouen and Havre, the port is little frequented. The town has old walls and ruined fortifications, a parish church, built in the 15th century, remarkable for the elegance and delicacy of its architecture; and manufactures of sailcloth, starch, leather, and soap; cotton mills, bleacheries, and tanneries; with a considerable trade in ship biscuit, grain, fruit, poultry, &c. Prior to the emigration of the Protestants, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Caudebec was famed for its manufacture of hats. Pop. 2332.

CAUDEROM, a pretty little vil. France, dep. Gironde, about 2 m. from Bordeaux, surrounded by numerous country seats, and much frequented on holidays by the inhabitants of Bordeaux. Pop. 1485.

CAUDETE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 50 m. N.E. Albacete. It has three squares, a townhouse, prison, and several fountains, a parish church, Carmelite convent, and a hermitage, used as a chapel for the cemetry. Agriculture and distilling brandy are the main occupations. Pop. 5502.

CAUDRY, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 8 m. from Cambrai; with manufactures of tulle. Pop. 3310.

CAUFIRISTAN. *See* KAFIRISTAN.

CAULABAGH, or KALLABAGH, a tn. Punjab, in the Salt Range, 68 m. S.E. Peshawur; lat. 33° 12′ N.; lon. 71° 35′ E.; built on terraces cut out of the declivity of a hill close by the Indus, which is here about 400 yds. wide, deep and rapid. In the vicinity are huge masses of rock salt, in which, and in alum, the inhabitants carry on an extensive trade with the neighbouring provinces.

CAULDON, par. Eng. Stafford; 1458 ac. Pop. 350.

CAUMONT, several vils. France:—1, dep. Calvados, 23 m. S.W. Caen; with some trade in poultry. Pop. 910. —2, dep. Eure, 21 m. from Pont-Audemer, near l. bank, Seine; with stone quarries, wool-spinning, and trade in apples. Pop. 930.—3, dep. Lot-et Garonne, 4 m. S. Marmande, on a height overlooking the Garonne, and formerly an important fortification. Pop. 1664.—4, dep. Vaucluse, 18 m. from Avignon, beautifully situate in a fertile district on the Durance, surrounded by walls, and commanded by a castle. The rearing of silk-worms, and some trade in olive-oil, and excellent dried fruits, are carried on. Pop. 3914.

CAUNDLE, four pars. Eng. Dorset:—1, *Caundle* (*Bishop*), 1397 ac. Pop. 397.—2, *Caundle* (*Marsh*), 792 ac. Pop. 71. —3, *Caundle* (*Purse*), 1470 ac. Pop. 177.—4, *Caundle* (*Stourton*), 1975 ac. Pop. 450.

CAUNES (LES), a tn. France, dep. Aude, 13 m. N.E. Carcassone, l. bank Argent-Double. It has a fine church, formerly belonging to the Benedictine abbey, founded in 791, and suppressed at the Revolution of 1793. Cloth and brandy are made here, and in the vicinity are extensive marble quarries. Pop. 2010.

CAUNTON, par. Eng. Nottingham; 4150 ac. Pop. 611.

CAURA, a considerable river, Venezuelan Guaiana, formed by the junction of the Yurani, Erevato, Mareguare, and their tributaries, which take their rise in the sierra Parima, near the centre of the territory. The Caura is formed

about lat. 6° 35′ N., from which it flows N., but with a very devious course, till it falls into the Orinoco, at lat. 7° 40′ N.; lon. 66° 15′ W. Its whole length is about 150 m.

CAUSSADE, a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 m. N.E. Montauban. It is agreeably situate, and the suburbs by which the old town is surrounded are well built. Its only noteworthy buildings are the Hotel de Ville, and the parish church. Manufactures:—coarse linen, and woollen goods, sugar, and tanneries. Trade:—grain, saffron, spirits, prunes, cattle, wool, and agricultural produce. Pop. 2100.

CAUTEN, or IMPERIAL, a river, Chili, Araucania, has its sources on the W. slopes of the Andes, in about lat. 38° 41′ S., from which it flows nearly due W., and falls into the S. Pacific Ocean at lat. 38° 48′ S.; showing but a slight difference of parallel between its source and embouchure. Its whole course is about 180 m. It has six or eight large tributaries, some of them not much, if at all, inferior in size to itself. There is a town of the same name situated on its r. bank, and near where it is joined by the Paracahum, lat. 38° 45′ S.

CAUTO, a river, Cuba, near the E. extremity of the island. It has its sources in the sierra de Cobre, near Cauta, about lat. 20° 20′ N., from which it flows in a N.W. direction for about 45 m., when it bends round to the S.W., and, lat. 20° 30′ N., falls into the bay of Buena Esperanza: total course 70 m.

CAUX (PAYS DE) [anc. *Pagus Caletensis*], a dist. France, formerly a dependency of prov. Normandy, cap. Caudebec. It comprehends the greater part of dep. Seine-Inferieure, comprising, in particular, arrond. Havre, almost the whole of arronds. Dieppe and Yvetot, and part of arrond. Neufchâtel.

CAVA, a small isl. Scotland, one of the Orkney group, co. Caithness; lat. 58° 55′ N.; lon. 3° 8′ W. It is upwards of 3 m. in circumference, and produces good crops of oats and bere. Pop. 29.

CAVA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Salerno, agreeably situate in the valley of Fenestra, 3 m. N.W. Salerno. It is the seat of a bishop, suffragan to the Pope, and contains a cathedral, three other churches, a convent, a house of refuge, an hospital, and a seminary. Silk, cotton, and linen are manufactured here, and in the numerous small villages that surround the town. The district is extremely unproductive, but the inhabitants have become wealthy by their industry and commerce. About 1 m. from Cava is the magnificent Benedictine convent of the Trinity, which formerly contained an excellent library, now transferred to Naples. This library, with its archives, was considered the richest in the kingdom. Pop. 13,095.

CAVADO, or CABADO, a river, Portugal, which rises in the sierra de Gerez, on the frontiers of Galicia, a little N. Montalegre, flows S.W., passes Barcellos, and falls into the sea at Esponende, after a course of 65 m., of which about 6 m. are navigable.

CAVAGLIA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, division of, and 30 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. 2600.

CAVAILLON [anc. *Cabellio*]. a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 14 m. S.E. Avignon, r. bank, Durance, near the embouchure of the Coulon. It is agreeably situate, but ill built, with narrow, dirty streets. The only public building of note is the Hotel de Ville. The surrounding district is one vast garden, producing excellent fruit; in particular, much esteemed melons and peaches. There are numerous silk, madder, and oil-mills; also manufactures of vermicelli, and of brazen utensils. A considerable trade is carried on in silk, olive-oil, almonds, fruit, madder, &c. A large silk market is held weekly. In the vicinity is a remarkable cavern, in which 4000 sheep are penned during summer. The Romans had an important colony here, and erected many edifices, of which almost the only remains are some tombs, and the fragment of a triumphal arch. Pop. 8034.

CAVALCANTE, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 305 m. N.E. Goyaz, near l. bank, Paraunan, with three churches and a school. The gold mines in the vicinity, formerly rich, are now abandoned as exhausted, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing; the produce is sold in the maritime provinces. Cavalcante is a centre point for travellers and carriers between Mato-Grosso, Goyaz, and Minas-Geraes.

CAVALESE, a tn. and com. Tyrol, prov. of, and 22 m. N.E. Trent, r. bank, Avizzio; well built, and has a fine parish church adorned with marble pillars. Pop. 2143.

CAVALHO, a small isl. W. coast, Africa; lat. (N. end) 11° 1′ 30″ N.; lon. 15° 41′ 15″ W. It is 1 m. long and ½ m. broad, of volcanic origin; produces in abundance a species of plum, supposed to be anti-scorbutic; and its coasts swarm with a kind of fish, called cavalho, from which it probably derives its name.

CAVALIERE (CAPE), a broad headland, S. coast, Asiatic Turkey, on the Mediterranean; lat. 36° 7′ 30″ N.; lon. 33° 43′ 42″ E. (R.) It resembles an island, and exhibits cliffs of white marble rising up perpendicularly from the sea to the height of 738 ft., and connected to the main by a low narrow isthmus, which forms a small bay on each side.

CAVALLER-MAGGIORE, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 10 m. N.E. Saluces, near l. bank Maira. It has two churches and four convents. Pop. 5200.

CAVALLY, a tn., point, and river, W. Africa, Guinea Coast, E. of Cape Palmas. The TOWN stands on the point of the same name; lat. 4° 21′ 12″ N.; lon. 7° 35′ 35″ W.; with three villages a little to the E.——The POINT, which may be distinguished from the adjacent sandy shore by its black rocky appearance, is encompassed by reefs, extending ½ m. to seaward.——The RIVER, a little E. from the town, issues between two low sandy points with a bar before it, which is not always passable by boats.

CAVAN, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, having N. Fermanagh, N. and E. Monaghan, S. Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, and W. Leitrim. Extreme length, 51 m.; extreme breadth, 28 m., although throughout one half its length it does not exceed an average of 6 to 8 m. Area, 477,360 ac., of which 395,007 are arable, 53,985 uncultivated, and 6057 in plantations. The surface is broken, extremely irregular, and in the N. rises into mountainous elevations, while to the N.W. the prospect is bleak and dreary; the soil is generally light and poor, except along the courses of the streams. Coal, iron, copper, and lead appear to exist, and there are numerous mineral springs, of which that at Swanlinbar is the most celebrated. The lakes are numerous but small, and some of them picturesque with well wooded margins. Agriculture is in a backward state in this county; draining and irrigation are wholly unknown, the fences are mere ridges of earth, and the ploughing slovenly and inefficient. The chief crops are oats, potatoes, and turnips, but in some districts flax also is grown in considerable quantities, while wheat has become in many places a more common crop than formerly. The principal manufacture is that of linen, which forms the chief dependence of many of the inhabitants, almost every family carrying it on to a greater or less extent. Bleach-greens are consequently numerous, and although several have ceased operations, there are still a good many of these establishments actively employed. A railway crosses the county from north to south, connecting it with the rest of Ireland. Principal towns, Cavan, the capital, Cootehill, and Balturbet. The county is divided into eight baronies—Castlerahan, Clonker, Clanmahon, Loughtee, Lower and Upper Tullygarvey, Tullyhaw, and Tullyhunco, and contains 36 parishes. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851, 174,071; in 1861, 153,906; in 1871, 140,739.

CAVAN, a tn. Ireland, co. Cavan, 57 m. N.W. Dublin, in one of the richest parts of the county. In the principal street are some good houses, but, on the whole, the town has but an indifferent appearance, a large portion of it being composed of mean looking buildings and mere cabins, though it is said to be improving. The parish church is a neat structure, with a slender spire. The other public buildings are a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-house, an endowed school founded by Charles I., municipal and county offices, jail, union workhouse, a courthouse, an infirmary—a plain building; and a fever hospital. It has also several Sunday and parochial schools, supported by subscription. The trade is inconsiderable; it includes the manufacture of a little linen, and a retail business with the surrounding country. Oats and butter are the staple articles of sale. The assizes for the county, general sessions at Hilary and midsummer, and petty sessions every week, are held here. Pop. 3532.

CAVANAS, a port or harbour, Cuba, on the N.W. coast of that island, 38 m. S.W. Havanna; lat. 23° 5′ N.; lon. 82° 55′ W. It is a fine deep bay, having its entrance between two extensive reefs. Within there is room enough for several

hundred sail of ships. It is protected by a battery of five guns, with a martello tower of one gun in its centre, walled in at the back, with loop holes facing the harbour.

CAVARZERE-DESTRO-E-SINISTRO, a vil. kingd. of Italy, gov. of, and 25 m. S.S.W. Venice, traversed by the Adige, which divides it into two parts. It contains a parish and three auxiliary churches, and has a considerable trade in cattle, corn, hay, wood, and silk. Pop. 7000.

CAVASO, a market tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Treviso. It contains a parish church, and several chapels and oratories; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hats, dye works, and fulling-mills. Pop. 2500.

CAVE, two tns. and two pars. England, E. Riding, York:—1, *Cave* (*North*), the town, situate on a plain, consists of two principal, regular, and well-kept streets; houses in the modern style, and built of brick. Amply supplied with excellent water. It has a parish church, and a Methodist and a Friends' meeting-house, and two schools. Area of par. 6913 ac. Pop. 1281.—2, *Cave* (*South*), the town, 2 m. from N. Cave, stands at the foot of a hill called 'Mount Airy;' and has a parish church, and an Independent and a Methodist meeting-house, and two schools. Good supply of excellent water. In the neighbourhood is Cave Castle, an old Gothic edifice. People chiefly agriculturists. Area of par. 8660 ac. Pop. 1377.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CAVENDISH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3351 ac. Pop. 1394.
CAVENHAM, par Eng. Suffolk; 2630 ac. Pop. 283.
CAVERS, par. Scot. Roxburgh, 24 m. by 8. Pop. 1495.
CAVERSFIELD, par. Eng. Bucks; 1200 ac. Pop. 132.
CAVERSHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 4772 ac. Pop. 1752.
CAVERSWALL, par. Eng. Stafford; 5300 ac. P. 1581.

CAVERY, a river, Hindoostan, to the waters of which Mysore and the Carnatic owe much of their agricultural wealth. It rises from several head streams in Coorg and Mysore, near the coast of Malabar, and between lat. 11° 37′ and 13° 20′ N., flows E. through Mysore, Coimbatoor, and the Lower Carnatic, and after a winding E. course of about 450 m., falls into the Bay of Bengal, by numerous mouths, in the province of Tanjore, the plains of which are fertilized by its S. branches. In N. Coimbatoor the Cavery forms an island, called Sivana Samudra, near to which are two magnificent cataracts. The cataract of Gargana Chuki occurs in the N. Channel, where the water falls over a perpendicular rock 200 ft. high; the S. cataract, called Birra Chuki, has a fall of 100 ft. in 10 or 12 streams. The Cavery is filled by the monsoon rains in May and July, but is not navigable excepting by small boats.

CAVERYPAUK, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 57 m. W.S.W. Madras; lat. 12° 55′ N.; lon. 79° 31′ E. It is meanly built, and the adjoining fort, at one time a place of some strength, is now in ruins. A victory was gained here by the British over the French and their allies, in 1754. Near the town is an immense water-tank, 8 m. long by 3 broad, which fertilizes a large tract of country, and is, perhaps, the finest work constructed in S. India for the purpose of irrigation. The tank is faced on the inside with large stones, and supported by a mound of earth 30 ft. high.

CAVI, a tn. Papal States, 28 m. E.S.E. Rome. It stands in a beautiful district, and is finely built on a tufa rock on the slopes of Mount Mentorella. Near it is a fine modern bridge of seven arches, built over a deep torrent, one of the tributaries of the Iacco. Cavi was built by the Colonna as early as the 11th century, and is memorable for the peace signed here, in 1557, between the Duke of Alba and the Caraffeschi. Pop. 2000.

CAVIANA, an isl. Brazil, prov. Para, in the mouth of the Amazon, N. the isl. of Marajo, on the equator. It is of irregular form, measures 50 m. N.W. to S.E., and about 20 m. broad. It is well wooded.

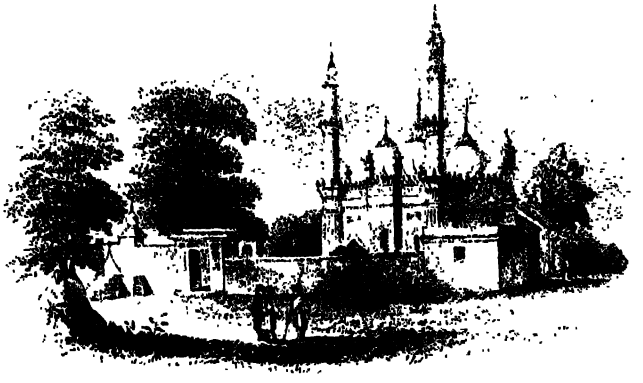
CAVITE, a tn. and prov. isl. Luzon, one of the Philippines. The TOWN is situated at the extremity of a point of land which projects, in a N.E. direction, into the Bay of Manilla, E. coast; lat. 14° 29′ 30″ N.; lon. 120° 56′ E. (R.); about 11 m. S.W. Manilla. It is capital of the province, is well fortified, and is the place of residence of the governor. It contains a church, barrack, convent, and hospital; houses nearly all of stone. A manufactory of cigars, lately established, has added considerably to the commercial importance of the town. Cavité has a reputation for salubrity, and is much resorted to on this account by invalids from Manilla. Its docks and arsenals were at one time famous, but have been long going to decay.——The PROVINCE is situated partly on the Bay of Manilla, which, with the province of Tondo, bounds it on the N., the Lac de Bay on the E., the province of Batangas on the S., and the sea on the W. It is advantageously situate, but is not very fertile, although much more could be made of it by a more industrious people than that by which it is inhabited, who are extremely indolent, and so viciously disposed, that it is said more criminals come from this province than from any other in the island. The chief productions are rice, sugar, indigo, and coffee, some of the latter it is said equalling, if not surpassing, that of Mocha. A great variety of fruits likewise are grown, including mangoes, dates, bananas, water-melons, oranges, and lemons. There is also some traffic in cattle, sheep, and swine. Fish is another principal source of subsistence. Cavité is celebrated for its pastry and confections. Pop. of prov. 84,495.

CAVOR, or CAVOUR, a tn. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. of, and 7 m. S.S.E. Pinerolo. It stands in a fertile plain at the foot of the Alps, contains a communal college; and has manufactures of linen; tanneries, silk-mills, some trade in corn, and two annual fairs. It suffered much by an earthquake in 1808. Marble and slates are quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6000.

CAWDOR, a par. Scotland, 4 m. square, chiefly in co. Nairn, but partly in co. Inverness, remarkable only for containing the remains of the castle in which, as tradition asserts, though on more than doubtful ground, King Duncan was murdered, an event immortalized by Shakespeare. The present castle, a fine specimen of ancient fortalice, was built in the 15th century, rendering it impossible it could be the same in which the Scottish monarch was assassinated, that tragedy having taken place in the 11th century, or about 400 years before. Macbeth's second title was *Thane of Cawdor*. P. 1202.

CAWKWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 540 ac. Pop. 40.

CAWNPOOR, or CAUNPORE, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs. The TOWN, r. bank, Ganges, which is here about a mile in breadth, is 115 m. N.W. Allahabad; lat. 26° 30′ N.; lon. 80° 12′ E. It is of considerable extent, but is, on the whole, mean-looking and dirty, with exception of the *chawk* or principal street, which is composed of well-built brick houses, two or three stories high, with balconies in front. Hardly any of its temples or mosques are worth noticing, with exception of one small *mujid*, an



MOSQUE AT CAWNPORE.—From an Original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 44th Regt.

elegant little structure, ornamented with three egg-shaped domes, a large one in the centre, and a smaller on each side, and having a tall and graceful minaret at either end. Saddlery, harness, gloves, and jewellery are manufactured here to some extent. Cawnpoor is one of the most important military stations in India. The cantonments extend along the r. bank of the Ganges for nearly 7 m., comprising many hundred bungalows, the barracks for the troops, and the bazaars, the

whole presenting a very imposing appearance. Several of the bungalows are most picturesquely situate on the lofty banks of the river, which here rise to a height of 100 ft.; they are fitted up luxuriously, and have extensive gardens, in which tamarinds, mangoes, bananas, neemes, acacias, and fig-trees overshadow a rich expanse of flowers, of the most brilliant colours and grateful perfume. The bungalows are mostly built of cucha or sun-baked bricks, and roofed with tiles or thatch; the latter, however, is preferred, on account of its keeping the apartments much cooler, the tiles becoming so heated by the sun as to render the house inside like an oven. Within the cantonments are a handsome suit of assembly-rooms, supported by voluntary subscription; and a commodious and elegant theatre, a public drive, called the Course, a fashionable resort after sunset; a race-course, and several club-rooms. There are here, also, a Protestant church, a R. Catholic chapel, and schools for the children of the soldiers. Cawnpoor is well supplied with every description of goods, both European and native, which are to be had on very moderate terms. In May and June the thermometer ranges from 98° to 104°; and in the winter months falls as low as 42° at night, but in the day stands at 70°. During at least half the year, the roads through and about the cantonment are ankle-deep in dust, which, when a N.W. wind blows, is whirled into the air in dense clouds, so thick, that frequently an object cannot be seen half a dozen yards off; totally obscuring the sun, and penetrating into every room in the house, notwithstanding the precaution of instantly closing every door and window. About 2 m. N.E. stands the old town of Cawnpoor, where there is a long range of handsome ghauts, adorned with a few temples, and terminated by the palace of the Rajah, a striking and picturesque object, but now falling into ruin. The military force quartered at Cawnpoor usually amounts to 8000 men, of various arms.——The DISTRICT, composed of cessions to the British Government by the Nabob of Oude, is bounded, E. by the Ganges, and on the other sides by the districts of Etawah, Futtehpoor, and Bundelcund; area 2337 sq. m.; flat, but productive in wheat, barley, maize, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, grain, Indian millet, and indigo. Potatoes, pease, cauliflower, and many other vegetables, grow in the gardens, but the former are insipid. *See Supplement.*

CAWOOD, a par. and vil. England, York, W. Riding. The VILLAGE, situate on the Ouse, about 9¼ m. S. York, is remarkable only for having been long the residence of the archbishops of York, who had here a magnificent palace; and for having been the place of retirement of Cardinal Wolsey after his fall, and where he was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland on a charge of high treason. Area of par. 2840 ac. Pop. 1243.

CAWSTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4296 ac. Pop. 1184.

CAWTHORNE, par. Eng. York, W. Riding; 3440 ac. Pop. 1254.

CAWTHORPE (LITTLE), par. Eng. Lincoln; 460 ac. Pop. 233.

CAXA DE MUERTOS [the coffin, or dead-chest], a small isl. Caribbean Sea, off the S. coast, Porto Rico, about 6 m. from the shore; lat. 17° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 31′ W. (R.) It has a very conspicuous and remarkable appearance, much resembling a coffin; whence its name. The shore towards Porto Rico is flat and sandy; on the S. side it is high and stoney. There is no fresh water on it, nor trees of any kind, but for fuel. Fish and turtle abound here, the latter laying their eggs in the sandy bays.

CAXAMARCA, a tn. Peru, dep. Libertad, cap. prov. of same name, 80 m. N.E. Truxillo; lat. 7° 7′ S.; lon. 78° 31′ W.; in a valley, E. face of the Andes, on a small river of its own name, a tributary of the Marañon. The streets are broad and straight; the houses, built of earth, are tiled and whitewashed; churches numerous, and being built of richly-cut stone, and ornamented with cupolas and spires, have a very elegant appearance. Manufactures:—woollens, linens, cottons, sword-blades, daggers, and other articles of steel, and of the precious metals. A considerable trade is carried on with places on the coast, to which Caxamarca furnishes its own manufactures, and whence in return it receives those of Europe. In the environs are some thermal springs and baths, used by the Incas, and still much resorted to. Here are the ruins of the ancient palace of Atahualpa, the last Emperor of Peru, in the prison chapel of which he was assassinated by the Spaniards. Pop. 7000.——The PROVINCE, area, 2165 sq. m., is traversed by the chain of the W. Cordillera, in which rise a great number of rivers, all affluents of the Marañon. The people are employed in agriculture, the rearing of cattle, the manufacture of coarse cloths, the working of mines, and washing for gold. Pop. 120,000.

CAXAMARQUILLA, a tn. in N. Peru, prov. Patas, dep. of, and 100 m. E.N.E. Truxillo. Pop. 8000.

CAXATAMBO, a tn. Peru, in dep. Junin, cap. prov. of same name, 140 m. N.N.E. Lima; W. the foot of the Cordilleras, in a fertile valley, traversed by one of the arms of the Barranca. The spinning of woollen yarn, and trade, occupy the inhabitants. Pop. 3000.——The PROVINCE, area, 1494 sq. m., is mountainous, has a rigorous climate, and is one of the poorest and most barren in Peru. From the traces of ancient cultivation, the remains of aqueducts, and the vast ruins of towns and villages, it would appear that before the arrival of the Spaniards this country was in a very flourishing condition. The sides of the mountains still afford good pasture, and feed some oxen and sheep. Preparation of wool of superior quality, which is exported to Lima, and to the neighbouring provinces, is one of the chief occupations. A considerable trade is also carried on in vitriol, sulphur, and salt. Pop. 25,000.

CAXIAS, or ALDEAS ALTOS, a tn. of considerable extent, Brazil, prov. of, and 172 m. S.S.E. Maranhão, r. bank, Itapicura, navigable up to the town. It has two churches, and is a depôt for the products of the province, and consequently has a considerable transit trade. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

CAXO, or CASO, an isl. Grecian Archipelago; lat. (S.W. point) 35° 19′ N.; lon. 26° 50′ E. (R.); 13 m. long, and 5 or 6 m. broad; surface uneven, and rocky. At its N. side is a little bay, where there is a village, consisting of about 100 houses, occupied by Greek fishermen. There is but one practicable landing-place on the island. The natives cultivate a little corn and grapes, making wine from the latter for their own consumption. Off the N. side of the island, and at the distance of 3 or 4 m. from it, there is a small islet, surrounded by others of less size, called Caxo or Caso Poulo.

CAXOEIRA. *See* CACHOEIRA.

CAXTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2,000 ac. Pop. 630.

CAYAMBE URCU, a lofty mountain, Ecuador, in the Columbian Andes, directly under the terrestrial equator; lon. 78° 10′ W.; 45 m. N.E. by E. Quito. It is of a beautiful conical form, and rises to a height of 19,535 ft. From its geographical position, and great elevation, it forms one of the most remarkable landmarks on the face of our globe; summit covered with perpetual snow.

CAYCOS, or CAICOS, a group of isls., islets, and rocks, Caribbean Sea, between lat. 21° and 22° N.; lon. 71° 20′ and 72° 30′ W. The Grand Caycos, which is the largest, is about 30 m. long, by 3 or 4 m. wide, and has several good harbours.

CAYENNE, a seaport tn. and cap. French Guiana, on the N.W. part of isl. of same name; lat. 4° 56′ 5″ N.; lon. 52° 20′ W. (R.) It consists of an old and a new town; the former a miserable place, with steep and narrow streets; badly paved, and irregularly built, surrounded by walls, with high bastions and a ditch. But, in the new town, the streets are wide and clean, and the houses good. There are here, also, large warehouses for storing merchandise, and a handsome church. In the old town are the Government-house, and an ancient Jesuits' college. The harbour is shallow, but not objectionable otherwise. It is protected by a fort and several batteries. The produce of the country is exported from Cayenne, chiefly to France, and, in 1841, amounted to £214,600; imports in the same year, to £197,400. Pop. 8000.——The ISLAND is separated from the continent of S. America by a narrow channel; on each side runs a river; that to the N., near the mouth of which the town is situated, is called the river Cayenne; while that to the S. is called the Oya or Oyak. It is about 18 m. long, N. to S., and between 10 and 12 m. broad. On the N.W. part of the island there are some hills and elevated grounds, but in the S. it is low and swampy, and in the rainy season mostly inundated. The plantations of French Guiana are mostly on this island, at the mouth of the Cayenne. The chief productions are sugar, cotton, annotto, cloves, coffee, pepper, maize, &c. *See Supplement.*

CAYES, a tn. and port, isl. Hayti, S. coast. The former is in lat. 18° 10′ N.; lon. 73° 36′ W. The harbour is exposed to S. and S.E. gales, and, during a hurricane, there is little chance of escaping shipwreck. A considerable trade in sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee, is carried on. Before the Revolution, it had a pop. of 12,000, but being, in 1831, partly destroyed by a hurricane, it now has only 3000.

CAYEUX [anc. *Cudocum*], a tn. France, dep. Somme, 16 m. W.N.W. Abbeville, near the mouth of the Somme. It presents a singular aspect, the houses being built of straw and clay, and standing without order or regularity on the shore, almost swallowed by the dark and overhanging cliffs, without tree or shrub to relieve their rugged and gloomy appearance. The manufacture of hardware, fishing, and salting fish, employ the population—2372.

CAYLUS, a tn. France, dep Tarn-et-Garonne, 26 m. N.E. Montauban; agreeably situate on the Bonnette; with an old castle on a rock in the middle of the town. It has a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 1437.

CAYMAN Islands, three isls., W. Indies, N.W. of Jamaica, to the Government of which they are appendages, and from which the nearest is 140 m. distant, and the largest, the Grand Cayman, about 200 m. They are situate between lat. 19° 10′ and 19° 45′ N., and lon. 79° 30′ and 81° 35′ W. Grand Cayman, which is the only one inhabited, is about 17 m. long, and about 4 to 7 m. broad; and is covered with cocoa-nut trees. On the W. side is George Town, a large village; but the other parts are thinly peopled. The climate is healthy; there are no cattle or sheep; and water is scarce. The chief occupation of the natives is in catching turtle for the markets of Jamaica and other islands. *See Supplement.*

CAYMITES, two small isls., W. Indies, off the W. coast, Hayti, called the Grand and the little Caymites; lat. (N.E. point, Grand Caymites) 18° 39′ N.; lon. 73° 40′ W. (R.) A bay, formed by the larger isl. and the main, affords safe and commodious anchorage.

CAYMITO, or Chovrera, a river, New Granada, prov. Isthmus, and falling into the Pacific about 10 m. W. Panama. It is formed by the junction of numerous small streams, rising in different parts of the W. Cordillera. Near its mouth it is very deep; and as it is not impeded by a bar, the tide rushes in and out with great rapidity, rendering the anchorage for shipping very exposed and insecure.

CAYO VERDE, or Green Kay, an islet, Bahama, group; lat. 22° N.; lon. 75° 10′ W. It is of moderate height, and slopes towards the N.W.

CAYOR, or Kayor, a maritime state N.W. Africa, between the mouth of the Senegal and Cape Verd; bounded, N. by Wallo, E. by Burb Joloff, S. by Baol, and W. by the Atlantic. It produces cotton, indigo, millet, gums, cattle, camels, horses, strong asses, swine, partridges, &c. It has several streams running E. to W.; its cap. is Macaye, on the Condamel, in lat. 15° 10′ N.; lon. 16° 30′ W. The inhabitants are Joloffs and Mahometans. Pop. 150,000.

CAYRU, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 62 m. S.W. Bahia; on a river islet of its name, formed by the Tinharé and Tupiaçu, 11 m. from the sea. Its principal street is paved, and has some good houses. Cayru has a church, a Latin and a primary school, a Franciscan convent, and it is the seat of a council for preserving the forests. Pop. 800.

CAYSTER, or Kuchuck-Mender [little Mender], a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, rises in the Buz dagh mountain, sanjak, Aidin; lat. 38° 16′ N.; lon. 28° 20′ E. From this point it flows in a general S.W. direction, and falls into the bay of Scala-nova, in the Grecian Archipelago, lat. 37° 53′ N.; lon. 27° 22′ E. It flows, during a part of its course, through a rich and fertile, but indifferently cultivated valley.

CAYTON, par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 2583 ac. Pop. 551.

CAZALLA-de-la-sierra, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 36 m. N. by E. Seville, on a declivity of the sierra Morena. Its streets are clean, paved, and well arranged; and it has two squares, in the principal of which are the ancient church, townhall, and public storehouse. Cazalla has also three chapels, four schools, a prison, two hospitals, several convents, and two extensive aqueducts, of brick. The inhabitants are engaged in tanning, weaving, distilling brandy, expressing oil and wine, and in tillage; but their chief occupation is smelting metals, casting cannon, and manufacturing iron utensils, machinery, and agricultural and industrial implements. The mountains in the vicinity are clothed with timber, and contain mines of iron, copper, silver, sulphur, and antimony, and several quarries of beautiful variegated marble. The place is of high antiquity, and several Arabic and Roman remains still exist. Pop. 6552.—(Madoz.)

CAZEMBE. *See* Kazembe.

CAZERES, a tn. France, dep. Haute Garonne, 32 m. S.W. Toulouse, l. bank, Garonne. It is tolerably well built, and has hat manufactories, tanneries, and dyeworks, with a trade in cattle. The Garonne begins here to be navigable. Pop. 2318.

CAZES-mondenard, a vil. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 m. from Moissac. Pop. 1125.

CAZORLA, a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 41 m. E. Jaen, N. slope of the sierra Cazorla. It is well built, in the form of an amphitheatre, and possesses numerous regular, though steep, streets, and two spacious squares, one of which is adorned with a fine central fountain. The town and courthouses are large, and well constructed, and have a tower. The other public edifices are a parish church, chapel of ease, Latin, and several primary schools, an hospital, prison, theatre, storehouse, cemetery, and various convents. In the environs, watered by the Vega, are many delightful gardens and public walks, planted with fruit-trees, and adorned with shrubs and flowers. Manufactures:—leather, soap, earthenware, bricks, tiles, wine, and oil. Trade:—fruits, grain, cattle, and colonial produce. Cazorla is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly far more important and populous than at present. It figured conspicuously in the Moorish contests of the 13th century, was, after repeated attempts, taken, and partly burnt, by the French in 1811; and subsequently distinguished in the late Carlist contest in 1837. The city is defended by two castles, both in good preservation, and one of them erected by the Arabs. Pop. 7383.—(Madoz.)

CAZOULS-les-Beziers, an anc. tn. France, dep. Herault, 7 m. from Beziers, in a fertile district, abounding with wine, and having a brandy distillery, tannery, and the ruins of an old feudal fortalice. Pop. 1964.

CEA.—1. A small river, Spain, which rises in the N.E. of Leon, and first runs almost due S. till it passes Sahagun, when it gradually trends W., and falls into l. bank, Esla, about 4 m. N.E. Benavente, after a course of about 60 m. It is a shallow stream, not navigable, but much used for irrigation. It is liable to floodings, which have often done considerable damage.—2. A vil. and par. Spain, prov. of, and 32 m. E.S.E. Leon, l. bank of above river. It contains an old castle, a prison, two churches, and a well-endowed primary school. Pop. 1201.—3. A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on the slope of the sierra d'Estrella, about 50 m. E. Coimbra. It contains a church, hospital, and infirmary. Pop. 2072.

CEARA, or Villa-do-forte, a tn. Brazil. *See* Fortaleza.

CEARA, a prov. Brazil, N. coast, bounded, N. by the Atlantic, E. by prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, S. by Pernambuco, and W. by Piauhi; area, 66,387 sq. m. The surface is very much diversified, though, upon the whole, it may be characterized as more flat than mountainous. It has a general slope N. towards the Atlantic, from which it gradually ascends in the form of an amphitheatre, till it reaches the mountains of Aracati, Canavieras, Ceara, Mandahu, Boritama, and Hibrapaba, which, linking on to each other, form a chain stretching E. to W., presenting summits so conspicuous, as to form important landmarks to mariners on nearing the coast. The principal rivers following the direction of the general slope, flow almost due N., in courses which are nearly parallel to each other. The most important is the Jaguaribe, in the E.; next to it are the Ceara, Mandahu, and Camucim. The high lands are fertile; the lower valleys are sandy, sterile, and occasionally covered with lakes, which are strongly impregnated with alum and nitre. The amphitheatre which rises behind the coast is well wooded, particularly with palms of various kinds. The province generally abounds in medicinal plants, balsams, gums, and resins. In the interior are extensive forests, furnishing inexhaustible supplies of timber, and well supplied with all kinds of game. The minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, alum-stone, salt, saltpetre, and rock-crystal. The progress of the seasons is ex-

tremely irregular. The climate, however, is on the whole salubrious, the heat, which would otherwise be insupportable, particularly in the plains and valleys, being greatly tempered by a sea-breeze by day, and a land-breeze at night. When these breezes fail, the air becomes very unhealthy; and the province has been repeatedly scourged by pestilence. Ceara is divided into 25 town districts, which take the names of the different towns in the neighbourhood; but the political or administrative division is into ten *comarcas*, which appoint eight deputies to the general legislative assembly, and four senators and 28 deputies to the provincial assembly. Pop. 580,000.

CEBAZAT [anc. *Subaziacum*], a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand, on the rivulet Badat, in a rich fruit district. The inhabitants are engaged in tillage and cattle-rearing, and export fruits and vegetables to Paris. Two annual fairs are held in May and August. Pop. 2060.

CEBREROS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 30 m. S.E. Avila, on a rising ground, l. bank, Alberche, crossed in the vicinity by a handsome stone bridge of four arches. Its streets are, in general, wide, and paved; and the principal square is large, and lined with fine houses, possessing porticoes. The town also has three smaller squares, a capacious and magnificent church, several chapels, a prison, storehouse, cemetery, and three primary schools. On a hill to the N., stands an ancient watch-tower, now much dilapidated, and used as a telegraph. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving, tanning, expressing wine and oil, and in husbandry. Pop. 2744.

CEBU, an isl. and tn. Philippines. *See* ZEBU.

CECINA, a river and vil. Tuscany. The RIVER rises about 28 m. S.W. Siena; flows N.W., and then S.W. through the marshes of Pisa and Volterra, and falls into the Mediterranean, 21 m. S.S.W. Leghorn.——The VILLAGE stands at the mouth of the river; has a copper foundry; and near it is a grand ducal villa. Pop. 400.

CECLAVIN, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 29 m. N.W. Caceres, 10 m. N.E. Alcantara, on a small hill. The houses in general are well built; streets clean and well paved; and in a spacious square stands a tower, containing the town clock. It likewise has a parish church, hospital, townhall, prison, storehouse, convent, and four primary schools. In the vicinity are sulphureous springs, much esteemed as baths. Linen and woollen fabrics, hardware, soap, wax-candles, earthenware, wine, and oil are manufactured; and some trade is carried on in cattle, grain, fruits, and wine. An annual fair is held in June. Pop. 4656.

CEDAR KAYS, three small isls. U. States, Gulf of Mexico, W. coast, Florida, and W. side of Vaca-ausa Bay; lat. 29° 8′ N.; lon. 82° 57′ W.

CEDAR MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, S. Africa, Cape Colony, extending from lat. 31° 57′ to 32° 24′ S., and nearly along the meridian of 19° E. They are of primitive formation, and have a remarkably picturesque appearance, with peaks varying from 1600 to 5000 ft. above the level of the sea. In the higher parts an ash-coloured quartzose sandstone appears to predominate; while the secondary range, at a height of 2000 ft., contains many marine fossils. Fine cedar trees, of gigantic size, formerly covered these mountains, and still do so to a considerable extent; occupying ravines in the higher parts of the range, even at an elevation of 3000 ft. At a height of from 300 to 1000 ft. above the valley, are many Bosjesman caves, varying from 30 to 40 ft. in depth, and containing numerous well-executed drawings in red ochre by that primitive people. In the valleys between the hills is an exceedingly fertile, dark-coloured vegetable mould, on which corn, tobacco, and wine are raised; whilst the supply of water, more or less chalybeate, is constant and abundant.

CEFALU [anc. *Cephaloedis*], a seaport tn. and dist. Sicily, prov. Palermo, at the foot of a rock, 39 m. E.S.E. Palermo; lat. 38° 0′ N.; lon. 14° 4′ E. It is surrounded by an old wall, and has a cathedral, with several churches. The port is capable of receiving only a small number of vessels, and the commerce is trifling; but the sea fishery is prosecuted with activity. On a neighbouring hill may be seen the ruins



CEFALU.—From Gally Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy.

of a castle built by the Saracens. The town is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 10,855.—The DISTRICT of Cefalu is divided into six cantons.

CEFFNLLYS, or KEVENFFECE, par. Wales, Radnor; 4135 ac. Pop. 586.

CEGAMA, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 14 m. S. by W. Tolosa, at the N. base of the Pyrenees; houses mostly well built, forming one principal street, with a central square; a large portion of them, however, are detached. The town possesses a church, six chapels, a townhouse, prison, Latin, music, and two primary schools, two cemeteries, and, in the environs, a sulphureous spring. Manufactures:—woollen stuffs, linen, ropes, pottery, machinery, nails, bolts, agricultural implements, and every description of hardware. The Carlist general, Don Tomas Zumalacarregui, was brought by his son to Cegama in 1835, after having been wounded at the siege of Bilbao, and died here eight days afterwards. His body was interred in the church. Pop. 2123.

CEGLIE, a tn. Naples prov. Lecce, 25 m. W. Brindisi, on a hill. It contains several churches. Pop. 1950.

CEHEGIN, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 39 m. W.N.W. Murcia, 4 m. E. Caravaca, on a declivity facing the S. It has numerous spacious streets, and two squares, lined with substantial houses, and neat public buildings; comprising a parish church, three chapels, town and courthouses, a prison, hospital, theatre, cemetery, and several schools. Manufactures:—paper, cloth, soap, potteryware, brandy, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, wool, hemp, silk, wax, cotton, &c. In the neighbourhood, various quarries of jasper and variegated marble are wrought. Pop. 10,354.—(Madoz.)

CEICER-DE-TERRE, and CEICER-DE-MER, two small isls. China Sea, off the S.E. coast of Cochin China. The first, called by the natives Hon Cau, is in lat. 11° 13′ N.; lon. 108° 48′ E. It is rocky and barren, with exception of a little grass or green moss on the flat part. The second, Ceicer-de-Mer, is 41 m. S.E. the former; lat. (centre) 10° 32′ 30″ N.; lon. 108° 53′ E. It is 4 or 5 m. long, and about 1 broad: of easy access on the W., well-cultivated, and inhabited principally by fishermen, who pay annual tribute in salt fish and bird's-nests to the King of Cochin China.

CEIDIO, par. Wales, Caernarvon; 1081 ac. Pop. 160.

CELANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, N. side of Lake Celano or Fucino, 6 m. E.N.E. Avezzano. It has several churches, and a paper manufactory; and two annual fairs. Pop. 3868.

CELAYA, or ZELAYA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state Guanaxuto, 130 m. N.W. Mexico, and 6020 ft. above the level of the sea, on r. bank, Rio-Grande-de-Santiago, over which is here a handsome bridge. It has numerous churches, among which, the Carmelite church is an imposing structure of mixed architecture, with Corinthian and Ionic columns;

interior sombre and gloomy, but enriched with a great quantity of gold and silver ornaments. There is also a large collecturia or storehouse. Manufactures:—saddles, bridles, and other articles of leather. Grain of all kinds grows abundantly; and horses and mules are bred in considerable numbers in the environs. Pop. 7000.

CELBRIDGE, a market tn. Ireland, co. Kildare, 3¾ m. N.E. Maynooth, pleasantly situate, l. bank, Liffey; houses in general well built; supply of water plentiful. The church is a handsome edifice, with a tower and spire. There is also a free school, a dispensary, and a fever hospital. Woollen cloth was formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent; and adjoining the town there is an extensive cotton factory; petty sessions are held every Monday. Pop. 1592.

CELEBES [called, by the natives, *Negri-Orang-Boogis*, and also, *Tanah-Boogis* or *Tanah-Mangkasser*, contracted into *Macassar*], one of the larger isl. Indian Archipelago, between Borneo on the W., and the Moluccas on the E., extending from lat. 1° 45′ N. to 5° 52′ S., and from lon. 118° 45′ to 125° 17′ E.; area, 71,791 sq. m. Celebes is properly the name of the E. part only, and Macassar of the W. From its singular shape it has been compared to a tarantula, or to two horse-shoes joined at the fore parts. It mainly consists of four large peninsulas, stretching to the E. and S., and separated by three deep gulfs. Of these peninsulas, that of Menado on the N. sweeps N., then E., and, lastly, N.E., for 400 m., with a breadth varying from 12 to 60 m.; that of Bulante, on the E., is 160 m. long, and from 30 to 95 m. broad; the S.E. peninsula has much the same length and breadth as the latter; and that of Macassar, on the S.W., forms a pretty regular parallelogram, 200 m. long, and 65 m. broad. They are all formed by chains of mountains running from a common central territory, 150 m. long, and 105 m. broad. The gulf of Tomini or Gorontalo, on the N.E., is 240 m. long, and widens from 55 m. at its mouth, to 100 m. at its farther extremity, which is marked on the latest maps as 'very little known;' that of Tomaiki or Tolo, on the E., has, on the contrary, a wide mouth, and narrow upper end; and that of Macassar, or Boni, on the S., washes the E. side of Macassar for 200 m., and varies in breadth from 35 to 80 m. To these must be added, the bays of Menado, Amoorang, Kwandang, and Tontoli, on the N.; of Palos and Parre-Parre, on the W; of Balante, Talowa, Nipa-nipa, and Staring, on the E.; and many more or less considerable, in the gulf of Boni.

General Aspect.—Celebes is high and mountainous chiefly in the centre and the N., where there are several active volcanoes. The absence of extensive deltas, and the intervention of broad, grassy plains between the forests, distinguish it from the other larger islands of the Indian Archipelago. All that is most majestic and lovely in these, is thought to be concentrated in Celebes. It abounds in the most picturesque and varied scenery, and the most beautiful and magnificent tropical vegetation.

Climate.—Though cut by the equator, and wholly under the torrid zone, Celebes is thought remarkably healthy, the natives often enjoying a vigorous old age, and Europeans living longer than anywhere else in the E. Its extreme heats are tempered by the sea breezes, by monthly rains, and by the N. winds that prevail for part of the year. The E. monsoon lasts from May to November, and the W. during the remaining months.

Geology.—The soil generally consists of a bed of vegetable mould from 10 to 20 ft. thick, on decomposing basalt. Gold is found in all the valleys of the N. peninsula, which is often convulsed by earthquakes; and abounds in sulphur. Copper of good quality occurs at various points, and in Macassar, tin, also, as pure as that of Banka. Diamonds are sometimes found almost at the surface of the ground, and precious stones are carried down in the sand of the torrents.

Mountains, Lakes, and Rivers.—Lampoo-Batang is reckoned the highest mountain in Celebes, being above 7000 ft. high. Near Menado, Mount Klobat, and the summits called the Two Sisters, stand conspicuous. The largest lake is supposed to be one in the central part of the island, as yet unvisited by Europeans, and said, by the natives, to be surrounded with villages. That of Tondano, in the N. peninsula, is 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. But the most important of all is that of Tapara-Karaja, or Labaya, in the S.W. It communicates W. by navigable streams with the sea, and E. with the Gulf of Boni; and is the original seat of an early native civilization, which has sent its ramifications over the whole archipelago. The largest river, the Chinrana, flows from that lake, and is navigable for European vessels for some distance, and by the native *prahus* as far as the lake. The Boli enters the sea at Boli, on the N. On the S. coast, there are many rivers navigable for some miles from the sea.

Zoology.—The island is entirely destitute of the large carnivorous animals, and pachyderms. None of the cat kind, from the tiger downwards, haunts its forests; nor has it the elephant, the rhinoceros, or the tapir. Deer and wild hogs abound, together with the Babyroussa, and herds of antilopes. Pouched animals, unknown in the Sunda islands, here first occur; also a singular ruminating animal (*Cervus depressicornis*), the *sapi-hootan* of the Malays, and the *anooang* of the natives. It holds both of the ox and the deer, and haunts the most solitary places of the S. of the island. The moukeys are of various kinds, and both numerous and dangerous. The white monkey is particularly mischievous. The *Tarsius spectrum* hides itself in the moist woods of the plains, but when pursued, leaps from bush to bush like a frog; and though most inoffensive, is held in superstitious awe by the natives, who attribute magical qualities to its large, round, prominent eyes. Here, too, are found the cameleon, and the flying-dragon, one of the saurian tribe, with wings attached to the base of its thighs, forming a sort of parachute, to facilitate its leaps from branch to branch. Monkeys, moles, rats, field-mice, and scorpions, are kept down by the numerous snakes of the island, from the enormous tiger-python (*Boa castanea*), 30 ft. long, but not venomous, to the small but deadly *cobra-da capella*, more dreaded than the crocodile. Among domesticated animals are found small but vigorous horses, buffaloes, goats, sheep resembling those of the Cape of Good Hope, and pigs. Many of the birds of Celebes differ totally from those of the Sunda isles. Some seem to occur nowhere else; and others, though found in the Sundas, have peculiarities not found there. Green is here the prevailing hue of the parrot tribes, while bright red and scarlet predominate in the Moluccas. Beautifully-coloured pigeons, not yet scientifically described, abound in the woods. Celebes is the first island in the Archipelago in which that singular gallinaceous fowl, the *Megapodius*, is found (*see* AUSTRALIA, p. 260), as also a new kind of Maleo (*Megacephalus*). The seas swarm with fish, so that 300 different kinds are sometimes offered for sale at the Macassar market. The shores are frequented from time to time by the Dugon (*Halicore dugon*). The tropang fishery, and the catching of turtle, occupy thousands of the Orang-Badjo race.

Botany.—Naturalists have visited only four points of Celebes; but as almost every plant or animal taken by them was more or less new, a rich harvest may be expected from future researches. Dense woods clothe the mountain sides; and in these are found the oak, the teak, the cedar, the upas—both *Antiaris toxicaria* and *Strychnos tieute*—the one a tree, sometimes 100 ft. high, the other a climber, but both yielding powerful poisons; together with countless other trees, useful or precious, the clove and nutmeg trees, the sago, and other palms, which supply the natives with coverings for their houses, clothing, cordage, household vessels, oils, and intoxicating drink. To these may be added the pepper-vine, the sweet-smelling sandal wood, and that which, when fresh cut, yields a red dye. The sacred *waranguin* sometimes presents, in a single tree, the appearance of a forest. The bamboo attains the height of 40 ft.; while its trunk, though hollow, is hard enough to serve for house supports and rafters; the natives use its tender shoots for stews or salad, or extract common vinegar from them. Add to these the mango, the banana, the silk cotton-tree (*Bombax ceiba*), the *bab-au*, from which the famed Macassar oil is extracted; sumach or fustic-wood, ebony, the betel-nut tree, and ginger plant. Among plants requiring more careful cultivation, there are the coffee-tree, indigo, the cacao, sugar-cane, the manioc root, benzoin, and tobacco. Mountain rice, of which there are three varieties, is that chiefly cultivated, and also maize. In the gardens, cabbages, turnips, and other European pot-herbs, are cultivated.

Inhabitants.—The oldest are doubtless the Alfoories of the interior, that being the name generally applied to the mountain tribes that have been driven inwards in many of the

islands by invaders of their coasts. Those of Celebes are of middle stature, fairer in complexion than the Malays, and milder and more intelligent than the Alfoories of other islands. They believe in the agency of evil spirits, and the Polynesian *taboo* prevails among them. But by far the finest race in Celebes, and indeed in the whole archipelago, are the Boogis, supposed to have come originally from Borneo. Like the Dyaks, they are a remarkably handsome race, physically resembling the Polynesians far more than the Malays; to which last, also, they are far superior in point of honesty, energy of character, and general conduct. The bare word of these modern Phœnicians is more to be trusted than the most solemn oaths of the natives of Bengal; their commercial enterprise is unequalled, every soul, male or female, from the prince to the peasant, being more or less engaged in trade, and the most arduous voyages being undertaken by them in vessels ill adapted to brave the perils of the ocean. They are the chief, and almost the sole carriers of the archipelago; and annually visit even the N. coast of Australia with from 80 to 100 prahus, in order to collect cargoes of trepang. The Macassars are also a fine people, and supply the Dutch with their bravest and most faithful soldiers. The Celebians, generally, are fond of active exercise, particularly on horseback; and, as their country abounds in open grassy glades, they are much addicted to hunting the deer. They bring up their children in a sort of Spartan fashion, rubbing their limbs with oil and water to strengthen them, and sending them to their friends, at five years of age, to prevent their being spoiled by the endearments of home. After some years' attendance at school, the boys are taught handicrafts, and the girls, who are educated by their mothers, learn silk and cotton weaving. Among those in easy circumstances, some of the women learn to read and write —a very rare practice in the East.

Languages.—The languages and literature of Celebes differ essentially from those of the countries to the W. The letters of its alphabet are, in form, as unlike the Javanese as the latter are unlike the Arabic or Roman. The three great languages of the island, not reckoning the dialects of the savage tribes, are those of the Boogis, the Macassars, and of Mandhar. The ancient Boogis is the language of science and religion, and is thought, by some, to be the mother tongue of the three. The modern Boogis is the most cultivated and copious; the Macassar is simpler, and its literature more scanty; both are distinguished for a soft and vocalic pronunciation. The Boogis have a considerable body of literature, consisting both of native tales, founded on national legends, and of translations of Malay and Javanese romances, and of works on law and religion from the Arabic.

Religion.—The Alfoories have their own vague superstitions. The more civilized inhabitants profess Mahometanism; but, previous to the introduction of that faith, the Hindoos had brought their religion to the island, and the natives say that there are fine Hindoo monuments in the interior that have not yet been visited by Europeans.

Government.—Several independent nations inhabit Celebes, and their governments are more regular than their otherwise low degree of civilization would lead one to infer. The chiefs are elective. Constitutional principles are said to exist in full force among them. Some chiefs reign by right of inheritance, but, with the concurrence of inferior chiefs representing the general interests of the country. The most usual form of government is the federal and republican, combined with the monarchical and elective principle. The native princes so far recognize the authority of the Dutch, who have had a footing in Celebes ever since they expelled the Portuguese in 1660, with the exception of the four years' occupation by the British. Much public respect is paid to women, and they occasionally reign as queens.

History.—The native annals reach back, with any certainty, to only about 400 years, and exhibit a history full of wild energy, unsettlement, and warfare. In 1512, when the Portuguese first visited the island, they found but few Mahometans in it; and it was not until a century afterwards that Moslemism was generally adopted. The Macassars first conquered the Boogis, and compelled them to become followers of Mahomet; afterwards the latter revolted, were aided by the Dutch, and subdued the Macassars in turn. But even with the aid of their European allies, they failed in establishing a firm government; and the system of monopoly, now wisely abandoned, but long forced by the Dutch on all the native chiefs, proved, in every way, destructive to the progress of the population.

Population.—Variously estimated, but, by the latest conjectures, thought to be about 2,000,000.—(Van der Aa; Temminck; Raffles; Crawford; Earl's *Eastern Seas;* Wilks's *U. States Exploring Expedition, &c.*)

CELENZA, the name of two places, Italy, Naples:—1, A vil. and com. prov. Chieti, dist of, and 16 m. S.S.W. Vasto. Pop. 1853.—2, A tn. and com. prov. Foggia, dist. of, and 22 m. W.S.W. Sansevero. It contains three convents, and has an annual fair. Pop. 3840.

CELLAN, par. Wales, Cardigan; 3645 ac. Pop. 500.

CELLE, a tn. Hanover, at the confluence of the river Aue with the Aller, in the midst of a sandy plain, 23 m. N.E. Hanover. It is well built and well paved, and contains seven churches a gymnasium, a library, a lying-in hospital, a medical school, a workhouse, and a penitentiary. It has also a royal palace with a fine chapel. In what is called the French garden, is an indifferent monument to Matilda, Queen of Denmark, sister of George III., who died here. The old parish church contains the burial vault of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Its inhabitants are noted for their industry; they manufacture excellent linen, flannel, hats, tobacco, &c., and carry on a considerable trade with Bremen and other places, by the Aller, which here becomes navigable. By railway, it communicates with Hamburg, Hanover, and all parts of Germany. The royal family of England is descended from one of the dukes of Celle. Pop. 14,922.

CELLERFELD. *See* ZELLERFELD.

CELLIO, a vil. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Valesia, 55 m. S.E. Vallora. Pop. 2,300.

CELORICO-DA-BEIRA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, in a fertile district, l. bank Mondego, 11 m. W.N.W. Guarda. It is divided into three parishes, each of which has a church, one of them collegiate, and contains some ancient remains. Pop. 1831.

CEMBRA, a tn. and com. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 9 m. N.E. by N. Trent, r. bank Avisio. Pop. 1513.

CEMMES, a vil. and par. Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. N.E. Machynlleth. The VILLAGE, romantically situate on the Dovey, contains a handsome church, chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists; a day school, and Sunday schools belonging to each of these religious denominations, and several charities. There are three annual fairs. Pop. 872.

CENEDA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 22 m. N. Treviso, on the Machio. It is defended by a citadel, is the seat of a bishopric, and of the district government, and has a cathedral, and several other churches. It has a theological seminary, and a gymnasium; five paper-mills, a bell foundry, some tanneries, and dyeing establishments, with manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths and felts. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. 4500.

CENIA (LA) [anc. *Sicana*], a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 56 m. S.W. Tarragona, 12 m. S.W. Tortosa, l. bank Cenia. It is well built, and has a square, adorned with a central fountain; a parish church, townhall, prison, and two schools. Employments—paper, wine, and oil making, and husbandry. Pop. 2043.

CENIS (MONT), or MONTE CENISIO, a mountain and pass, Cottian Alps, France, between Piedmont and Savoy, and forming part of the watershed between the valleys of the Arc and the Doire. The culminating point of the mountain is 2224 ft. above Lans-le-bourg, in the former valley, and 6773 ft. above the sea level. Its strata consist of alternate beds of schist, limestone, and gypsum. Basalt, serpentine, and, it is said, quartz, also occur. Its principal summits, Ronche, Roche Michel, and Roche Melon, are usually surrounded by clouds, and covered with snow. Between the first two summits on the E., and little Mount Cenis on the W., is a plateau covered with meadows and pastures, and partly occupied by a lake, which contains excellent trouts, and discharges itself by a mountain torrent, which rushes down towards Susa, and forms a succession of fine cascades. The vegetation of the mountain is particularly rich in rarer Alpine plants. The pass has been practicable from the earliest times. An admirable road was finished in 1810, at an expense of £300,000, under the orders of Bonaparte.

A railway tunnel is now being cut through it, and another railroad of a series of steep gradients has been constructed over it.

CENON-LA-BASTIDE, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 2 m. from Bordeaux. Pop. 2541.

CENTALLO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Coni, near r. bank Grana. It has a castle, the former residence of the Marquises of Susa. Pop. 5000.

CENTO, a tn. Italy, 13 m. N. Bologna, E. bank canal of Cento, and near the river Reno. It is surrounded by a rampart and ditch, and contains several churches, convents, and a cathedral. The celebrated painter, G. F. Barbieri, commonly called Guercino, who founded a school of art in 1616, was a native of this place. Pop. 4000.

CENTORBI [anc. *Centuripæ*], a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 17 m. W.N.W. Catania, on a rock. It has only one street, a church, and a convent; but numerous ruins exist in the vicinity, where also is found a stone that dissolves in water like soap. Pop. 4155.

CENTRAL AMERICA. *See* AMERICA, p. 124.

CEOS, isl. Greece. *See* ZEA.

CEPHALONIA, or KEPHALONIA, an isl. Mediterranean, and one of the largest belonging to the Ionian group, W. coast, Greece, opposite the Gulf of Patras, between lat. 38° 4′ and 38° 29′ N.; and lon. 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E. Greatest length, 32 m.; breadth, varying from 5 to 12 m.; area about 348 sq. m. It is separated from Ithaca on the W., by a strait about 2 m. broad, and stretching the whole length of the latter island, which lies parallel to its N. extremity. Cephalonia is generally mountainous. A calcareous ridge traverses the island N.W. to S.E., the highest summit of which, called Ories Ainos, is about 5000 ft. above sea level. This lofty peak was anciently crowned by a temple of Jupiter, of which no trace remains, the mountain being now entirely covered with wood. The only plain in the island of any extent, is in the S.W. near Argostoli; it is about 6 m. in length, and is chiefly planted with vines. There are other fertile spots throughout the island, but the soil is in general extremely thin. The coast line is very irregular and deeply marked with indentations, the principal of which are the bays of Samos, Zola, and Argostoli; the last extends about 7 or 8 m. inland, has good anchorage, and is almost completely land-locked, having but a narrow opening of 1¼ or 2 m. wide, with a range inside of nearly 10 m. of generally deep water. The climate is mild, but subject to sudden changes of temperature, and to violent storms; earthquakes also are frequent. The principal produce of the island is currants, of which large quantities are exported annually. The other products are wheat, corn, olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salt, with various kinds of fruits, including oranges, lemons, figs, carobs, and melons. The manufactures of the island are inconsiderable, consisting of cottons, and of carpets of mixed wool and goat's-hair, with some potteries, and distilleries of liqueurs. The inhabitants are intelligent, industrious, and enterprising, but are charged with being loquacious and verbose. Great numbers of them are brought up to the medical profession, and afterwards emigrate for practice to various parts of the continent, especially to Turkey, where there is hardly a town without a practitioner from Cephalonia.

The greater part of the population are of the Greek church, the others are of the Latin church, and have a R. Catholic bishop, and several convents of Franciscans. There are 11 free schools on the island which are supported by the Government, and 78 private schools.

Cephalonia was known anciently by various names; being called Samos by Homer in the *Odyssey*, and Tetrapolis by Thucydides. In 189 B.C., the island came under the Roman dominion, and so remained till after the division of the empire, when it became subject to the Byzantines till the 12th century, falling afterwards, successively, to the Normans, Venetians, Turks, and again to the Venetians, who retained possession of it till 1797, when it was taken by the French, who were, in turn, driven out by the Russians in 1799. Cephalonia was then made part of the new State of the Seven Islands under the protection of Russia. By the peace of Tilsit in 1809, the French again obtained possession of it, but were soon after driven out by the English, under whose protection it remained till 1864, when it was annexed to Greece. The island is divided into four districts, and sends seven members to the Legislative Assembly, and one to the Senate. The principal towns are Argostoli, and Lixuri; there are, besides, several large villages, amongst which are Kalata and Zola, both on the N.W. coast of the island. Pop. 77,382.

CEPPALONI, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. and dist. Avellino, and 5 m. S. Benevento. It has an annual fair. Pop 2818.

CEPRANO, a tn. Italy, 11 m. S.E. Frosinone, on the frontiers of Naples, and near r. bank Liri. Pop. 3000.

CERAM, called also CELRAM and ZERAM, and SIRANE by the natives, an isl. Indian Archipelago, the second largest of the Moluccas, lies between Booroo on the W., and Papua on the E., and immediately N. Amboina. It stretches from lat. 2° 47′ to 3° 50′ S.; and lon. 127° 51′ to 123° 56′ E.; area, estimated at 10,500 sq. m. As the object of the Dutch, until of late years, was not to increase the peculiar products of the Spice Islands, but to sell small quantities at exorbitant profits, their agents in Ceram have been content to know no more of the island than was required for the extirpation of clove and nutmeg trees, and otherwise enforcing the monopoly prescribed by the Bongay contract of 1676. Ceram, accordingly, is still very imperfectly known. It is traversed from end to end by mountain ranges, rising from a table-land of considerable elevation, and sending down innumerable streams to the sea. The mountains vary from 6000 to 8000 ft. in height, and that called Noosaheh rises to 9750 ft. But little is known of their formation, nor is it certain that there are any volcanoes among them. As the mountain-range inclines to the N., the largest rivers flow S. The vegetation of Ceram is luxuriant and gigantic; the sago-palm, in particular, is more abundant here than in any other of the adjoining islands, to which, consequently, supplies of sago are exported. It grows 100 ft. high, and, instead of 400 lbs. as at Amboina, a single tree will sometimes yield 1200 lbs. of starch. Clove and nutmeg-trees grow wild in the woods, which abound, likewise, in magnificent forest trees, but none have been found, as yet, adapted for shipbuilding. Near the E. end. N. side, is the village of Warou, on the bay of same name; about lat. 3° 25′ S.; lon. 130° 40′ E. The bay affords good anchorage and water, and other refreshments may be procured in it.



VILLAGE OF WAROU.—From Dumont d'Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud.

The coasts are peopled by a Malay race of bold and enterprising fishermen and traffickers, who carry the produce of their fisheries, in large prahus, called *kora-kora*, with from 30 to 60 rowers each, to the Sunda islands and Singapore. The interior is peopled by the Alfoories or Halafoorahs, identical, apparently, with those mountaineers of Celebes and the Philip-

pines. Though the past policy of Holland has retarded the cultivation of the land in Ceram, her Christian missions have not only made numerous converts along the coasts, but have extended a softening influence even among the idolaters of the interior. It is doubted whether the cutting off of heads, for the mere purpose of giving *eclât* to a marriage or other festivity, now exists in Ceram; and a Dutchman did there in 1846, what a Spaniard durst not venture to do in Luzon. A sub-resident, Mr. Scherius, passed through their mountain-retreats, and though he found human skulls used both as private and public ornaments, the atrocious custom of procuring them from living victims was apparently abandoned. After three days' travelling, Mr. S. reached the elevated and almost inaccessible table-lands of those barbarous aborigines, and, even amid such hideous tokens of old customs, found them a simple, honest, and peaceable people, living happily with each other, and in habitual respect for their own patriarchal government. The travellers were received without the least apparent distrust at the native village, which consisted of spacious cabins placed at some distance from each other, at a cheerful and picturesque spot. The insides of the huts were clean and simple; the furniture consisted of a few coarse utensils, two muskets, of English manufacture, and three large sabres; five human skulls, suspended across the roof, left no doubt of the tribe being Alfoories. It numbered about 500 souls, of whom 100 could bear arms, and had about 70 muskets among them. The women engage in field-work; the men do so only when fresh ground has to be cleared. The chief article of culture is maize; and the surplus supply of that, and several other vegetable productions, is exchanged at the small towns along the shore for arms, powder and shot, articles of dress, and fermented drinks. The men, when not engaged in war, hunt the wild boar and deer, large serpents, &c. The Alfoories of the S. of Ceram have an open expression, projecting features, large eyes, a well proportioned nose, large but not prominent lips, and long frizzled hair. They are generally mild in disposition, serviceable, and faithful; and, being both brave and obedient, make good soldiers. The other inhabitants of Ceram are subject to several chiefs, who again are subject—those of the W. part to the Dutch resident at Amboina, and those of the E. to the resident at Banda. A part of the centre of the island is nominally governed by a prince called the Sultan of Ceram, a personage whose piratical propensities have led, at last, to his deportation to Java. The local princes meet the Dutch residents once in two years, to have their disputes settled by a court composed of 24 rajahs, and at which the resident presides. Sir Edward Belcher happened to be at Amboina at the time of its meeting there, and was surprised to find that most of the rajahs had adopted the European dress and manners.

The aborigines of Ceram are mostly idolaters, and the coast population, generally speaking, Mahometans; though, of 620 souls in the village of Makarike, where Mr. Scherius landed, 438 were Christians, 11 only Mahometans, and 171 idolaters. But the Christians were suffering from neglect. Notwithstanding its superabundant fertility, Ceram is very thinly peopled. This is attributed to the frequent dissensions of the Malays among themselves, the attacks of the Alfoories from the land side and of pirates at sea, and the ravages of the small-pox. The present pop. is roughly estimated at 226,000. —(Van der Aa; Temminck; *Moniteur des Indes*).

CERAM-LAUT ISLES, a cluster of small islands, Indian Archipelago, lying off the E. end of island Ceram, from which they are separated by the island and strait of Keffing." The chief island is about 5 m. long, mountainous, and uninhabited; lat. 3° 48′ S.; lon. 131° 0′ E. (R.)

CERAMI, a tn. Sicily, prov. Catania, 7 m. N.E. Nicosia. Silver, copper, salt, sulphur, and slate are found in the district. Pop. 3667.

CERANO, a vil. Italy Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. E.S.E. Novara, on the Mora. It has silk-mills. Pop. 3600.

CERANS-FOULLETOURTE, a vil. France, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. from La Flèche. Pop. 1233.

CERCADO, a prov. Peru, having Lima, the cap. of the country, about its centre on the coast. It is 39 m. long by 24 m. broad; is watered by the Rimac and Lurin. Although very little rain falls here even in winter, the territory is extremely fertile, and produces various fruits and plants in great abundance. The climate is mild, but unhealthy; and the country, though not subject to high winds, is frequently visited by earthquakes.

CERCHIARA, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Cosenza, 9 m. E.N.E. Castrovillari. It contains two churches and a foundling-hospital. Pop. 2080.

CERDAGNE, or CERDAÑA [Latin, *Cardania* or *Ceretania*], an anc. dist. occupying both sides of the Pyrenees, and partly in France and partly in Spain. The French portion was a dependency of the former prov. Roussillon, and had Mont Louis for its capital. It now forms part of Pyrenées-Orientales; the Spanish portion, of which Puy Cerda was the capital, is included in the modern provinces Barcelona, Gerona, and Lerida.

CERÉ, a small river, France, which rises in the Plomb de Cantal, dep. Cantal, and, after a circuitous W. course of about 60 m., joins l. bank Dordogne, a little below Bretenoux, dep. Lot. No part of it is navigable.

CERE (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Lot, 17 m. N.N.W. Figeac, on an island formed by the Rane. N. of the town is a remarkable conical hill, the summit of which, about 600 ft. above the river, is surrounded by a rampart 8 ft. thick, entered by a single gate. There are also two isolated square towers on it—the principal of which is 134 ft. high, and 98 ft. on each face. The origin of this fortress is unknown. The town produces good hats, and has a considerable linen trade. Pop. 2918.

CEREA, a vil. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 19 m. S.S.E. Verona, between the Tartaro and Menago. It contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, numerous oratories, and four mills. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1798. Pop. 2800.

CERES, par. Scot. Fife; 8 m. by 4 m. Pop. 2833.

CERES, a vil. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 22 m. N.W. Turin, near the confluence of two branches of the Stura. Pop. 2000.

CERET, a tn. France, dep. Pyrenées-Orientales, 15 m. S.S.W. Perpignan, r. bank Tech, 4 m. from the Spanish frontier. The river is here crossed by a bridge of a single arch of 147 ft. span—the highest and widest structure of the kind in France. Ceret is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, outside of which is a promenade planted with trees. The streets are narrow, but the suburbs are agreeable. Corks, leather, and brazen utensils are made here; and there is some trade in grain, oil, cork, &c. In 1660, the plenipotentiaries of France and Spain met here to fix the boundaries of the two kingdoms. Pop. 2868.

CERIANA, a vil. Italy, Piedmont, dist. of, and 5 m. N. St. Remo. Pop. 2000.

CERIGNOLA, a tn. Naples, prov. Foggia, 24 m. S.E. Foggia. It has a college, several convents, and an hospital. The inhabitants manufacture linen; and the district produces large quantities of almonds and cotton. In 1503, the Spaniards here defeated the French, when the Duke de Nemours, who commanded the latter, was slain. Pop. 10,350.

CERIGO, or KERIGO [anc. *Cythera*], kingd. of Greece, one of the Ionian Islands, S. of the Morea, about 12 m. from Cape Malea, or St. Angelo; S.E. the entry of Gulf of Laconia, lat. (N. point) 36° 23′ N.; lon. 22° 57′ 15″ E. (R.) This island, between 50 and 60 m. in circumference, is hilly, and its shores steep and dangerous, from currents and sudden gusts of wind; the safest anchorage is at San Nikolo, on the E. coast. The climate is very mild and salubrious. The island has little wood on it, but some good pasturage, with a few fertile valleys, yielding small crops of grain, vines, olives, &c. Some fine honey is produced, and part of it exported. On the island there is a convict station. Cerigo forms, with Cerigotto, one of the administrative provinces of the Ionian Islands. It contains two towns, including the capital, Capsale on the S. coast, and 29 villages. The people are of Greek origin, and are all of the Greek church. The island sent a representative to the Republican Assembly; and, conjointly with Ithaca and Paxo, one senator. Cerigo was celebrated in ancient times for the worship of Venus; and near the fortress of San Nikolo are some ruins of the ancient city of *Cythera* and its temples. Cerigo was long subject to the Lacedemonians; and belonged, in turn, to Macedon, Egypt, Rome, and Venice; in later times, it has shared the fortunes of the other Ionian Islands. Pop. (1861), 14,564.

CERIGOTTO, or KERIGOTTO [anc. *Ægilia*], the most S. of the Ionian Islands, about 18 m. S.E. Cerigo, and the same distance N.W. Cape Buso, at the N.W. extremity of the island of Candia or Crete. Length, about 6 m.; breadth, varying from 1 to 2 m. Its general aspect is mountainous. Principal produce, oil of olives. It has been for a long while a favourite resort of Greek pirates. Pop. about 300.

CERINA, or TZERINA, [anc. *Cerinia*], a tn. and port, isl. Cyprus, N. coast, 11 m. N. Nicosia; lat. 35° 18′ N.; lon. 33° 30′ E.; situate amidst plantations of oranges, lemons, olives, dates, and other fruit trees. All the uncultivated parts of the plains around, are covered with bay, myrtle, and lentiscus. On the W. side of the town are extensive quarries, among which are some catacombs—the only remains of the ancient *Cerinia* or *Cerynæia*. The harbour is small and very indifferent.

CERISY-LA-SALLE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Manche, 7 m. E. Coutances. Muslin, calico, lace, and other fabrics are manufactured here; and the vicinity is remarkable for its numerous Druidical remains. Annual fair in November. Pop. 2327.

CERMIGNANO, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Teramo, dist. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. Penne. It occupies the summit of a hill; contains two churches and a convent, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2140.

CERNAY, or SENNHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Haut Rhin, 17 m. N.E. Belfort, agreeably situate, l. bank, Thur. Manufactures.—printed goods, calicoes, cotton yarn, paper, spindles, carding machines. There are also some bleaching grounds, and a furnace. Pop. 3610.

CERNE-ABBAS, a tn. and par. England, Dorset. The town, 5½ m. N.N.W. Dorchester, stands in a heath-covered valley; has three principal, and four back streets; some of the houses antique-looking, and built of square blocks of chalk, and plastered over; the greater part, however, are of brick, and well-built; water abundant, forming a stream at the edge of the foot-paths. It has a church, and an Independent and a Methodist chapel, several schools, including an infant and a ragged school. The inhabitants prepare skins for parchment, and make leathern articles, including gloves; and excellent malt in great quantity. There are here the ruins of an ancient abbey. Area of par. 3063 ac. Pop 1185.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CERNE-NETHER, par. Eng. Dorset: 845 ac. Pop. 103.

CERNEY, two pars. Eng. Gloucester.—1, (*North*), 4158 ac. Pop. 689.—2, (*South*), 3100 ac. Pop. 1103.

CERNILOW, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Königgrätz, near Smiritz. It contains a Roman Catholic parish church, two Protestant chapels, and a Roman Catholic school. P. 1314.

CERNIN, a tn. and several vils. France:—1, *Cernin* (*St.*), a tn. dep. Cantal, 8 m. N. by W. Aurillac, in a hilly district. The parish church is a venerable and magnificent edifice, of high antiquity; and in the neighbourhood are several fine feudal residences, and the old castle of Marzeres. Husbandry and cattle-feeding chiefly occupy a pop. of 3046.—2, *Cernin* (*St.*), a vil. dep. Lot, 14 m. from Cahors. Pop. 1043.—3, *Cernin de l'Arche* (*St.*), a vil. dep. Correze, 8 m. from Brives. Pop. 590.—4, *Cernin de l'Herm* (*St.*), a vil. dep. Dordogne, 20 m. from Sarlat. Pop. 731.—5, *Cernin de Reillac*, a vil. dep. Dordogne, 17 m. from Sarlat. Pop. 427.

CERNISI [anc. *Motya*], an isl. Mediterranean, W. coast Sicily; lat. 37° 52′ N.; lon. 12° 25′ E. It is about 3 m. long, and averages about 1 m. in breadth.

CERNOWITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 14 m. E.S.E. Tabor, chief place, a lordship of same name. It contains a parish church, castle, and townhouse: and has a manufactory of potash, and five mills. Pop. 1683.——The LORDSHIP is situate among mountains in the S.E. portion of the circle, and has a population of 6542.

CERNUSCO-ASINARIO, a town, Italy, Lombardy, province of, and 7 m. N.E. Milan. It stands on both sides of the canal of Martesana, across which there is a handsome bridge; and contains a parish and auxiliary church, and numerous good houses, surrounded by beautiful gardens. Pop. 3684.

CERRO-DE-ANDEVALO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 44 m. N. by W. Huelva, 26 m. S.S.W. Aracena, on the crest of a hill. Its streets are generally paved, but steep; and it has two squares, the principal containing the parish church, of Doric architecture, and townhall. The other public buildings are several chapels, a prison, cemetery, and two primary schools. The inhabitants are principally occupied in weaving, oil-making, and husbandry. Some trade is carried on in wool and in timber; with the latter of which the adjacent mountains are profusely covered. Pop. 2728.

CERRO-DE-PASCO, a tn. Peru, dep. Junin, 188 m. N.E. Lima; 14,280 ft. above sea level. In the neighbourhood are several rich mines. Pop. 12,000 to 16,000.

CERROS, an isl. N. Pacific, W. coast of Old California, at the S. entrance of the bay of Sebastian Viscaino; lat (S. point) 28° 3′ N.; lon. 115° 11′ W. It is 30 m. long, and 75 in circumference. Its coasts present several indentations, and in the S. part is a lofty mountain, which terminates at the S.W. extremity of the island in a bold promontory. The island appears destitute of vegetation.

CERRETO [anc. *Cerretum*], a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, 11 m. E.S.E. Piedimonte, on the slope of Mount Matese, near r. bank, Casano. It is one of the best built, and most agreeable towns in the province, and has a handsome cathedral, containing some good paintings; a collegiate church, three convents, a seminary, two *monts-de-piété*, and several manufactories of coarse cloth. In conjunction with Telese, it forms an Episcopal see. Good wine is grown in the neighbourhood. In 1656, the plague carried off half the inhabitants; and in 1688, an earthquake destroyed the town. Pop. 5564.

CERRETO-GUIDI, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 20 m. W. Florence, near r. bank, Arno. It is situate on a rising ground, overlooked by a castle surrounded by walls, and possesses a handsome church, adorned with paintings, bas-reliefs, and frescoes. Silk and coarse earthenware are manufactured here. Pop. 2605.

CERRIG CEINWEN, par. Wales, Anglesey; 1582 ac. Pop. 532.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, par. Wales, Denbigh. P. 1118.

CERTA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, near a small stream of same name, an affluent of the Zezere, 32 m. S.E. Coimbra. It contains an ancient fort, built by Sertorius, a church, convent, hospital, and infirmary. Pop. 2336.

CERTALDO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 15 m. S.W. Florence, r. bank Elsa. The more ancient part of the town, like all the older walled towns of Tuscany, occupies the isolated summit of a cone-shaped hill, and consists of but one street. At the bottom of this hill is the new town, formed along the course of a modern road, which runs beneath the ancient town. Certaldo is, in itself, sufficiently insignificant and obscure, but is famous as the home and last resting-place of Boccaccio, who was born here in 1313. The house of the poet stands in the main street, and within 100 yds. of the church. It is exceedingly small, though dignified with a tower. In one of the rooms are collected all the ancient articles of furniture of the poet's day, which remained in the house—a little cabinet, containing rare and early editions of all his works; some manuscript relating to his history; a specimen of his autograph; and a large fresco painting of him by Benvenuti of Florence. Pop. 2113.

CERTES CAPE, or RAS DJRD, a headland, Persian Gulf, coast of Laristan; lat. 26° 36′ N.; 14 m. N.W. by W. from Cape Bostana and the Bay of Mogoo.

CERVARO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, 22 m. S.E. Sora, agreeably situate on a hill. It has four churches, and an hospital. Pop. 3778.

CERVASCA, a tn. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 5 m. S.W. Coni, near l. bank Stura. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 3000.

CERVATOS-DE-LA-CUEZA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 23 m. N.N.W. Palencia, in a somewhat rugged plain, near l. bank, Cueza. It consists of several streets, of which only some are paved, and a square, in which is a handsome porch, forming the entrance to the consistorial buildings. It contains two parish churches, both of them handsome buildings, a boys and girls' school, and several charitable endowments. Pop. 744.

CERVERA, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 88 m. E. by N. Lerida, on the highroad thence to Barcelona, r. bank Cervera. It is surrounded by ancient walls, now much dilapidated, though strengthened at intervals by turrets, and entered by nine gates; a castle, also ruinous, commands the

W. approach. The houses are, generally, well built, forming regular and tolerably well-paved streets, and four squares. Its magnificent university, founded by Philip V. in 1717, and



PRINCIPAL COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY CERVERA.
From Piferer, Recuerdos y Bellezas de España.

authorized by a Bull of Benedict XIII. in 1735, is not now used as a seat of learning, its classes having, 1837–1841, been transferred to Barcelona. There are here several colleges or seminaries, and primary schools. Amongst the noteworthy public edifices are the townhall, a spacious and highly ornamented structure of hewn stone; and the two churches, the principal of which is a Gothic building, and has been renovated since 1820. The city possesses, besides, numerous convents and chapels, three hospitals, a jail, public storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, hempen, and cotton fabrics, wine, oil, &c. Trade:—grain, fruits, and cattle. The prosperity of the town has much declined since the withdrawal of the university. Pop. 4090.

——CERVERA is also, with various affixes, the name of numerous other small places in Spain.

CERVERA-DEL-RIO-ALHAMA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 40 m. S.E. Logroño, r. bank, Alhama, crossed here by two stone bridges. Its streets are tolerably well paved, and its houses substantially built. It has two squares, two churches, some chapels, town and session-houses, a prison, convent, cemetery, and several primary schools. Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, soap, sailcloth, and oil are manufactured. Trade in grain, fruit, &c. Pop. 3576.

CERVERA-DEL-MAESTRE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 41 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de la-Plana, l. bank, Cervera. The streets are poorly built; and the town possesses a church, townhouse, prison, school, &c. Inhabitants engaged in husbandry, and distilling brandy. Pop. 1496.

CERVETERE [anc. *Cære* or *Agylla*], a tn. Papal States, 20 m. W. by N. Rome; lat. 41° 57′ N.; lon. 12° 7′ E. It was one of the most important cities of ancient Etruria, and is mentioned by Pliny as having possessed a collection of paintings long before the foundation of Rome. Many valuable Etruscan remains have been discovered here; and the place, though now a poor village, still bears traces of its former greatness. Pop. 750.

CERVIA, a tn. Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, where it has a port, with which it communicates by a canal. It is regularly built, and contains several churches, convents, and a cathedral, and is the seat of a bishopric. W. of the town is a vast marsh, called the *Valle di Cervia*, containing the most productive saltworks in the state. About 50,000 tons are produced annually. Pop. 4000.

CERVICALES, or CIPRICAGLIE, a group of small isls Mediterranean, S.E. coast of the island of Corsica; lat. 41° 33′ N.

CERVIN (MONT), [German, *Matterhorn*; Italian, *Mont Silvio*], a mountain, Switzerland, Pennine Alps, on the S. frontiers of can. Valais, about 6 m. W.S.W. Zermatt or Praburgne, from which a road leads to the Col St. Theodule, a pass over the mountain into Piedmont. It is one of the most magnificent objects in nature, an inaccessible obelisk of rock starting up from an immense glacier, to a height scarcely 1006 ft. lower than that of Mont Blanc. The glacier, which differs from the lower glaciers, in not being included, like them, between bold walls, but occupying a vast and desolate table land, is nearly 10,000 ft. above sea level. The height of the peak is 14,837 ft. It is composed of felspar slate or gneiss. On the summit of the pass, 11,096 ft., are the remains of a rude fortification, supposed to have been erected two or three centuries ago, to prevent incursions from the Valais. It is, probably, the most elevated spot of the globe on which fortification has been attempted.

CERVINARA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Avellino. It contains six churches and a convent. Pop. 6224.

CESANA, a vil. and par. Italy, gov. Venice, 11 m. S.W. Belluno, near the Piave. It contains a parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 2000.

CESANO MADERNO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 10 m. N. by W. Milan, on the Seveso. Here are the remains of a castle with its walls and moat, and a palace called Cesano Borromeo. Pop. 3340.

CESAREA. *See* CÆSAREA.

CESARIO (SAN), a tn. Naples, prov. and 4 m. E. Lecce. It contains a magnificent palace, and raises fine tobacco. Pop. 3148.

CESARO, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. Messina, dist. of, and 20 m. E.S.E. Mistretta, on a hill. Pop. 2000.

CESENA [anc. *Cæsena*], a tn. Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Forli, r. bank, Savio, at the foot of a mountain. It is the seat of a bishopric, is well built, has a handsome townhouse, a cathedral, 14 monasteries, seven nunneries, a seminary, an agricultural society, and some silk-mills. Its trade is principally in the wine and hemp produced in the neighbourhood, and large fairs are held twice a year. There are sulphur mines in the vicinity. Popes Pius VI. and VII. were natives of this town. Pop. 7777.

CESENATICO, a tn. Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, where it has a port, with which there is a communication by a canal. Four fairs are held here annually. The town was bombarded by the British in 1800. Pop. 3500.

CESSENON, a vil. France, dep. Herault, 15 m. E. St. Pons, beautifully situate l. bank, Orbe. Two annual fairs. Pop. 1228.

CESTONA (SANTA CRUZ DE), a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 11 m. N.W. Tolosa, 30 m. E. Bilboa, on an eminence 400 ft. above the sea, r. bank, Urola, crossed in the vicinity by a bridge of two arches. It has a parish church, townhall, two schools, and a prison. The neighbouring mountains are well wooded, and in them iron and other minerals, including jasper, crystal, marble, &c., are wrought. Cestona is principally noted for its medicinal baths. The waters have a temperature of 69° to 70° Fah., are clear, inodorous, and of saline flavour, contain chiefly chloride of sodium and sulphate of calcium, and deposit a red colouring matter composed of hydro-carbonate of iron, and carbonic acid. Pop. 1500.—(Madoz.)

CESTOS, a settlement, Liberia, W. coast Africa, for enfranchised slaves, at the entrance of the river of the same name, on a promontory called St. George Point; lat. 5° 28′ N.; lon. 9° 36′ W. A terrific surf rolls over the bar at the mouth of the stream. There has been a British factory here for a number of years.

CETON, a tn. France, dep. Orne, 29 m. S.S.E. Mortagne-sur-Huine. Three annual fairs. Pop. 1016.

CETONA (ALTA and BASSA), the name of two vils. and coms. Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, in the Val di Chiana, dist. of, and 6 m. S.W. Chiusi, near a mountain of same name. The

modern buildings occupy the side and foot of a hill called Astrone. CETONA ALTA stands 1200 ft. above the level of the sea, and contains a com house, and a collegiate church. Pop. 1277.——CETONA BASSA, on a terrace below, contains a church of modern construction. Pop. 1510.

CETRARO, a tn Naples, prov Cosenza, 12 m N W. Paola, on the Mediterranean There is a small port here and anchovies are caught in great abundance along the shore Pop 5708

CETTE [anc *Setum promontorium*], a fortified seaport tn. France, dep Herault, 15 m S W Montpellier, on the narrow tongue of land that separates the salt lagoon of Thau from the Mediterranean, lat (Fort Louis) 43° 23′ 49″ N., lon 3° 42′ 15″ E (R) It is well built, and has a church and a public library, but its chief importance is derived from its port, which forms the entrance on the Mediterranean side to the Canal du Midi or Languedoc The harbour is formed by two moles. That on the left of the entrance extends E N E into the Mediterranean about 1900 ft, then runs N N E upwards of 470 ft, so as to form a breakwater across the entrance It is terminated by a fort and lighthouse with a fixed light 87 ft above the sea, visible 7 m off This fort, one on the opposite mole, and the citadel, on the escarpment on the other extremity of the mole, defend the entrance to the port The harbour can accommodate 400 vessels, of different sizes It has from 16 to 21 ft water, and is quite safe in all weathers The canal is bordered with quays, on which are numerous warehouses A second canal which meets the Canal du Midi at right angles communicates with the Canal des Etangs and the Rhone Both the foreign and coasting trade of Cette are considerable Its imports consist of wool and other animal products grain, rice oil, vermilion colonial produce hides cork, Roussillon brandy and wine to be manufactured The exports consist of wine brandy, liqueurs, salt, verdigris, and dye stuffs There is an extensive manufacture here of the wines of all countries port sherry, claret champagne for the English and other markets by the mixture of various kinds of French and Spanish wine and brandy Large quantities of Bordeaux wine are imported from Spain for this purpose. Sugar, coffee, hemp, fish oil, tar, tallow Baltic timber, iron copper coal and sardines are also imported Cette is connected with Montpellier by a railway, opened in 1839 In 1855, salt works were established in the neighbourhood they are now the most extensive in the country and furnish a very pure white salt, free from bitterness, and well adapted for the preservation of provisions The manufactured articles are soap, syrups, grape sugar, spirits, perfumes, corks, liqueurs, and large quantities of excellent casks There are also glass works and shipbuilding yards Sardines caught on the coast are salted here About 152 000 pipes of wine and 631 532 gallons of brandy were exported in 1866 The foreign trade extends to all quarters of the world it is being the second port on the Mediterranean after Marseilles Cette is a fortified place of the fourth class and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of navigation a council of *prud'hommes* and a communal college It was founded in 1666 by Louis XIV, and the works of the harbour, piers &c, were executed by Riquet, the engineer of the Canal du Midi Steamers ply hence to Marseilles—passage in 10 or 12 hours and a steamer crosses the Etang de Thau to the mouth of the Canal du Midi, which communicates with the Garonne and Bay of Biscay Pop (1866), 24,177

CETTIGNE, a tn European Turkey, cap Montenegro, 20 m E. by N. Cattaro, and 37 m N N W. Scutari It consists of a fortified convent on the slope of a hill, and surrounded by a few scattered houses. The convent, which resembles a castle of the 17th century, is surmounted by a round antique-looking watch-tower, with a number of poles, on which, formerly, the trunkless heads of Turks used to be exposed. In it there is a school, where, in addition to the humbler branches, geography and history are taught. On a plain below the town is a large new Government house, partly occupied by the Vladika as his archiepiscopal palace. An inn, recently built, is furnished above in European style, while the lower part is occupied by the country people as a khan. The only manufacture deserving of notice is gunpowder.

CETTINA, a river, Austria, Dalmatia, rises on the S. slopes of Mount Dinara, near Sorgenti di Cettina, about lat. 43° 58′ N., from which it flows in a tolerably direct course S.S.E., between two ranges of mountains, till it reaches Duare, about lat. 43° 26′ N., when it suddenly bends round to the W by N, and falls into the Adriatic at Alidines, opposite the island of Brazza, after completing a course of about 50 m

CEUTA [anc *Septum*], a seaport tn. and dist. Morocco, belonging to Spain The town is situate on a peninsula, stretching about 2½ m E into the Mediterranean, opposite to, and about 14 m S Gibraltar, lat. 35° 54′ N.; lon. 5° 18′ W (R) It is strongly fortified, being defended, landward, by a citadel, which occupies the isthmus and seaward, by forts erected on the adjoining heights of Mount Hacho, the ancient *Abyla* or S pillar of Hercules It has a fine appearance from the sea, where it is seen rising gradually from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, crowned by seven hills, but the interior is by no means prepossessing. It has three tolerable squares and the principal streets are straight and level, but the others are steep and narrow. All of them are paved with large sharp gravel of different colours, and kept very clean The houses are, in general, of a very mean appearance and there is nothing to indicate an industrious and prosperous community Indeed great part of the town is used as a penal settlement, and is occupied by convicts or state prisoners from Spain and the military who guard them. The principal buildings are the cathedral (Ceuta being a bishop's see) the townh use and the house of mercy, founded in 1498, in imitation of an endowment of the same name at Lisbon The harbour is both incommodious and unsafe, and neither trade nor manufactures can be said to have any existence Ceuta or Septum was a town of Mauritania under the Romans He Portuguese took it from the Moors in 1415 On the conquest of Portugal, in 1580, it passed to the Spaniard and has ever since remained with them. Pop. 8200

CEVA, a tn Italy Piedmont prov Mondovi, 44 m. W. Genoa, on the Tanaro So long as the ancient divisions subsisted it was the capital of the marquisate of Ceva, but it is now much decayed Its chief feature is a rock towering above the town, on which are the remains of the citadel, formerly used as a state prison It has a church three convents, silk spinning mills, and some dyes, and its cheese, for which it is still noted, is praised by Pliny Coal is found in the neighbourhood and the environs abound with truffles. The Romans called this town *Cebo* It was formerly surrounded by walls which were destroyed in 1554, by an inundation of the Tanaro It was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1800 Pop 5000

CEVENNES [Latin, *Cebenna*] a mountain chain in the S E of France, belonging to the W group of the system of the Alps and extending from the Col de Narouze, W. of Castelnaudry (the highest level of the Canal du Midi of Languedoc) where it links with the chain of the Pyrenees, to the Canal du Centre (department Saône et Loire), where it is met by the Cote d'Or, a ramification of the Vosges. The whole length of the chain is about 333 m, and its general direction proceeding from the S, is N E as far as Mont Pilate, in the S E of department Loire, and thence N to the N. frontiers of department Saone et Loire. During its whole length, it forms the watershed between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean separating the basins of the Garonne and Loire belonging to the former from those of the Rhone and Saone belonging to the latter The E side of the chain is more abrupt than the W side whose slopes are usually gentle and prolonged to a great distance The average height of the S ranges does not exceed 3000 ft, though Mount Lozere between the sources of the Lot and Tarn, rises to 4580 ft. In the N ranges the summits are more remarkable. The culminating points are Mount Mezenc (near the source of the Loire) 5120 ft, Plomb de Cantal, 6094 ft.; and highest of all Puy de Sancy, in Mount Dore (department Puy de Dôme), 6222 ft. The S Cevennes are generally composed of calcareous rocks, which form plateaux intersected by valleys. At some points extinct volcanoes, surrounded by masses of basalt, appear. The N. Cevennes are generally calcareous along the banks of the Rhone, but their W. slopes often consist of granite, covered to a great extent with volcanic matter. The effects of ancient eruptions everywhere appear. In the class of summits to which the common name of Dore and Dôme is given, 50 ancient craters, and among the Puys, 70

mountains of volcanic origin, have been counted. The Cevennes are rich in minerals, containing mines of copper, iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of granite, porphyry, marble, and plaster.

CEVENNES, a country, France, which formed the N. part of the gov. Languedoc, and comprehended the Vivarais, Velay, and Gevaudan. During the wars against the Albigenses, its mountains and valleys, like those of Piedmont, were the asylum of numerous bands of Reformers, who had renounced the corruptions of the Romish church; for three centuries it continued to furnish numerous victims to the Papal persecutors. It now forms part of deps. Haute-Loire, Loire, Ardèche, Gard, and Aveyron.

CEVICO-DE-LA-TORRE, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Palencia. The houses are in general substantially built, and form streets, clean, regular, and well paved. It has three spacious squares, a parish church, three chapels, two schools, a cemetery, and palace of the Count of Oñate. The inhabitants manufacture potteryware, and trade in grain, fruits, honey, and cattle. Pop. 2002.

CEYLON [native, *Singhala*; anc. *Taprobana*], an isl. Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 50 to 60 m. S.E. the S. extremity of Hindoostan, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Strait. It lies between lat. 5° 56′ and 9° 50′ N., and between lon. 80° and 82° E., having the shape of a pear, with the broad end S. Length, about 270 m. N. to S.; average breadth, 100 m.; circumference, about 660 m., exclusive of indentations; area, 24,600 m. The N. and N.W. coasts are flat and monotonous, those on the S. and E. bold and rocky, presenting a highly picturesque appearance, which is further heightened by its exuberant vegetation, its noble palm forests, luxuriant corn-fields, and the verdant slopes of its mountains enamelled with bright flowers, herbs, and creeping plants, whose delicious perfume spreads far and wide. Many parts of the coast, both at its S. and N. extremities, are studded with small, rocky, and verdant islands, some of them overgrown with palms, and presenting a singularly beautiful appearance.

The two principal harbours are those of Trincomalee on the N.E. coast, and that of Point de Galle on the S. coast; the former is one of the finest harbours in the world, and is capable of accommodating any number of the largest ships. Secure anchorage is also to be had, at certain seasons, in the roads of Colombo. Besides these, there are three harbours on the S. and E. coasts, and five on the N.W.; but most of the latter can receive small vessels only, being full of shifting sands and shallows. Between the island of Manaar on the N.W. coast of Ceylon (lat. 9°), and the island of Ramiseram on the opposite coast of India, is a ridge of sandbanks called Adam's Bridge, which nearly connects Ceylon with the continent, there being only three narrow, and shallow passages through the ridge, the remainder being covered with only 2 or 3 ft. water at full tide. One of the three openings or passages is near the island of Manaar, another 8 m. further W., and the third between the island of Ramiseram and the continent, called the Paumben passage. As all of these channels, however, are impracticable, except for boats or very small vessels, ships, of even moderate size, sailing from any point N. of the bridge to any point S. of it, or *vice versa*, must make the circuit of the island.

Mountains, &c.—The mountainous regions of Ceylon are confined to the centre of the S. and broader part of the island. They gradually diminish to hills of moderate elevation as they recede from the central mass, and are succeeded on the W. side by a flat tract extending to the coast. Their average elevation is somewhere about 2000 ft., but there are several summits of upwards of 7000 and 8000 ft.; amongst these are Pedrotallagalla, 8280 ft.; Kirrigal Potta, 7810 ft.; Totapella, 7720 ft.; and Adam's Peak, 7420 ft. Of all these mountains, Adam's Peak, though not the highest, is the most remarkable from its conical form, the distance from which it is visible from the sea, and from the sacred associations with which it is connected; the summit being the point from which Buddha, according to his followers, ascended to heaven, a gigantic footprint bearing testimony to the fact. The forms of the mountains of Ceylon are singularly varied. They most frequently occur connected in chains, and terminate in round or peaked summits. Their sides are always steep, and occasionally precipitous and rocky. Solitary insulated mountains are of rare occurence. In some districts, the mountain chains run in a parallel direction; in others, even adjoining mountains do not correspond with any regularity in their direction. It is still more remarkable, that there is no proportional correspondence between the heights of the mountains, and the depths of the adjoining valleys. In general, the width of the latter bears but a small proportion to their length; often they are extremely narrow. The deepest are in the heart of the mountains. Some are between 3000 and 4000 ft. deep, and not over half a mile wide.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Ceylon, though numerous, especially on the S. and S.W. sides, are small, being merely mountain streams, navigable only by canoes, and that but for a short distance from their mouths. The principal are the Mahawelli Ganga, which rises about 30 m. S. of Kandy, and falls into the sea about 8 to 10 m. S. Trincomalee; the Kalani Ganga, the Kalu Ganga, and the Walawe Ganga, all of them rising in the central mountain mass. During the freshes, the first named river is rendered useful in floating down rafts of timber to the bay of Trincomalee. This timber consists chiefly of halmalille, ebony, and satin wood, which grow on its banks, and in the vicinity. There are a few pretty extensive lagoons in the island, but no lakes worth noticing, the largest being only 4 m. broad. This want of lakes gives a certain monotony to the scenery which would be tiresome and uninteresting in a country clothed with less sublimity than Ceylon; and though there are rills and streamlets rushing along in every direction amongst the mountains, they are so overhung with superabundant vegetation as to be frequently invisible. On the level spaces between the hills and the sandy hillocks near the sea, on the S.E. coast, are the salt water lakes or marshes, called Kaloopons, from which large quantities of salt are made for exportation. Being connected by channels, they also afford some means of internal communication.

Geology and Minerals.—Generally speaking, Ceylon consists of primitive rock; the most common being granite or gneiss. It is remarkable for its richness in gems, and equally so for its poverty in the useful metals. Its mineral productions may be classed under two heads, those attached to granite rock, which constitute the greater part, and those pertaining to dolomite. The only metallic ores that can be said to have been found hitherto in any quantity deserving of notice, are of iron and manganese. Iron, in different forms, is pretty generally diffused, and somewhat abundant; plumbago is also obtained in such quantities as to constitute an article of export, and is increasing. Most of the gems for which the island is celebrated, occur in granite rock; though also found washed down in alluvial soil in the beds of rivers. Ceylon affords all the varieties of quartz, as rock-crystal, amethyst, rose-quartz, cat's-eye, and prase. Rock-crystal occurs in abundance, both massive and crystallized, of various colours, of good quality, and in large masses. Amethysts, of the most beautiful kind, are also plentiful, and the finest cat's-eyes known are those of this island. Garnets, cinnamon stone, zircons, and rubies are also among the gems of Ceylon. Of inflammable minerals two kinds occur, graphite and sulphur; but neither mineral nor medicinal water abound, and the saline productions are few.

Roads, &c.—British enterprise and industry are effecting extraordinary changes in this noble island, by opening up means of internal communication through which, as through so many arteries, the blessings of civilization will circulate. In recent times, several lines of public carriage roads have been formed, the principal of which are those from Colombo, the seat of Government, to Kandy; from Colombo to Galle, from Colombo to Negombo, and from Kandy to Rambodde. There is also a railway 75 m. long between Colombo and Kandy. In the early part of this century, there was not a single road in the country, merely a few pathways, the greater part of the island being then covered with impenetrable forests. The formation of these roads is said to have impressed the native tribes with a high opinion of British intelligence and power.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon, like that of most other countries, varies with the different localities, being more salubrious in some places than in others, according to the conditions of the surface, from which almost all atmospheric influence is derived. Where the jungle has been cleared away, and the land drained and cultivated, the country is perfectly healthy; where low wooded tracts, and flat marshy

lands abound, covered with a rank, luxuriant vegetation, the climate is eminently insalubrious, showing, what is now pretty well understood, that mere heat has little to do with the unhealthiness of tropical climates. So far as military experience goes in regard to the health of troops, Galle on the S. coast, and Nieura Elia in the mountainous regions in the interior, province of Kandy, are the most healthful stations on the island. The heat is not so great as on the neighbouring coast of India, the sea breezes moderating the temperature. At Colombo, on the W. side of the island, near the 7th parallel of N. lat., the mean daily variation of the temperature does not exceed 3°, and the annual range of the thermometer is from 76° to 86° 30′ Fah. At Galle, the mean daily variation is 4°, and the annual range from 70° to 87°. At Jaffnapatam, it is from 70° to 90°. At Trincomalee, from 74° 30′ to 91° 30′. At Kandy, 1457 ft. above the sea, the mean daily variation is 6°, and the annual range 66° to 86°. At Nieura Elia, the annual range is 35° 30′ to 80° 30′. The E. part of the island, being exposed to the N.E. monsoon, has a hot and dry climate, resembling that of the coast of Coromandel; while the W. division, being open to the S.W. monsoon, has a temperate and humid climate like that of the Malabar coast. The interruption which the course of the monsoons meet with from the mountain ranges of the island, causes deluges of rain to fall on one side, while the other is parched with drought; the inhabitants on the former making every effort to protect themselves from inundation, while those on the latter are carefully doling out the scanty remnants of former superabundance. The quantity of rain that falls annually in Ceylon is estimated at three times the quantity that falls in England, the rains being less frequent, but much heavier. At Kandy, in the interior, the average annual fall of rain is 85·3 inches. At Colombo, on the sea coast, 75 to 80 inches. The prevalent diseases are those of the liver and intestines, often accompanied by fever. Elephantiasis, and other cutaneous complaints, are common. The disease called beri beri (*Hydrops asthmaticus*) occasionally occurs, being almost peculiar to the island.

Animals.—Most of the animals found on the opposite continent are native to this island, excepting the royal tiger, which does not exist here. Elephants are numerous, especially in the N. and E. provinces, where they sometimes do great injury to the growing crops. Under the Kings of Kandy, they were trained to perform the office of public executioners. In the performance of this duty, they first thrust their tusks through the criminal's body, and afterwards tore him to pieces, limb by limb, with their trunk. The elephants of Ceylon are esteemed for their superior strength and docility. But the eagerness with which they are hunted has greatly diminished their numbers. Bears, leopards, hyænas, jackals, monkeys, and tiger-cats are numerous. There are several species of deer, of which the elk and fallow-deer are most abundant. There is also a kind of moose-deer, which is caught by the natives, and exposed for sale in the markets. Wild hogs are numerous on the plains to the E. A large and fierce baboon is met with near Jaffna. Porcupines, racoons, armadilloes, squirrels, and mungooses are also to be found. Flying foxes and rats are numerous, and annoying. Pheasants, snipes, red-legged partridges, pigeons, peacocks, and a great variety of birds, of the most splendid plumage, are plentiful. Alligators, serpents, and reptiles of all sorts abound. Of the snake tribe, consisting of about 26 different species, six only are venomous.

Vegetable Products.—In the luxuriance of its vegetable productions, Ceylon rivals the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and in some respects bears a strong resemblance to them; its most valuable are coffee, cinnamon, and the cocoa-nut. The quantity produced of the first named article is rapidly increasing, the export to the United Kingdom having risen in the space of 10 years (from 1835 to 1845), from 1,870,148 lbs. to 16,657,239 lbs., while in 1868 it rose to 1,007,338 cwts. The quantity of land adapted to the growth of this valuable commodity is unlimited. Cinnamon, called by the Singhalese *corundoo*, grows in the S.W. part of the island, to which it is almost exclusively confined, requiring a sandy soil, with a moist atmosphere. The trade in this spice was reserved as a Government monopoly by the Dutch when they had possession of the island; all that was collected beyond the quantity which it was thought could be sold at a monopoly price being burnt. This absurd system was followed by the English for some years after their conquest of Ceylon, but was abandoned in October 1832, when the trade in cinnamon was declared free, subject to a duty on exportation. The cocoa-nut trees grow along the coast in countless numbers, each tree producing from 50 to 100 nuts in the year. Every part of this invaluable tree, and of its product, is capable of being turned to profitable account. It yields its fruit at every period of the year, the bud, flower, and nut in all its different stages, from immaturity to ripeness, appearing on the tree at the same moment. The flower-bud yields a liquor called toddy, which, when fermented and distilled, furnishes arrack of the best quality. From this juice vinegar also is made, and a description of sugar called *jaggery*. The fibrous husk in which the nut is enveloped, called *coir*, is convertible into cordage and carpeting, and is applicable to various other purposes. The kernel constitutes wholesome and nutritious food, and also yields a valuable oil, used in the island, when fresh, for culinary purposes, and exported in large quantities for conversion into candles and soap. The refuse oilcake, called *poonak*, furnishes good food for poultry and pigs; and makes a valuable manure much used in coffee plantations. The shells are formed into goblets, ladles, and other domestic utensils. The leaves are woven into mats, and are employed for the roofing of houses, being lighter than straw, and equally strong and lasting. The Palmyra palm, which grows principally in the N. part of the island, is of hardly less importance than the cocoa-nut, being productive in seasons of drought, when the crops fail. The leaves are used in the construction of native huts, also as a substitute for paper, and various other purposes. Toddy is extracted from it, as from the cocoa-nut tree; the timber is exported in large quantities; and from the fruit a jelly is made, on which the poorer classes subsist in seasons of dearth. The S. parts of the island produce the *kittul* tree, the sap of which yields a coarse sugar; and its fruit, dried and pulverized, serves as a substitute for rice flour. The taliput palm also abounds, as do also the jack and bread-fruit trees, the fruit of which is used by the natives for food, both raw and cooked; the timber, also, of the jack-tree, not being subject to be attacked by the white ant, is much used by the natives for making furniture, and in house building. The Ceylon areca-nut, celebrated for its superior qualities, is exported in large quantities. Tobacco is raised principally in the N. district, and is of excellent quality. The quantity of this article has also increased prodigiously of late years. Indigo grows wild, but is not sought after. The cardamom plant is abundant, but inferior to that of Malabar; fruits and culinary vegetables are produced, the latter in the elevated districts, in great variety and profusion. The island abounds with timber of various descriptions, including calamander, satin, rose, sapon, iron, jack, halmalille, and other beautiful woods adapted for cabinet work.

Agriculture, &c.—Agriculture generally, and the cultivation of the more valuable native products of the island, in particular, are improving. In the interior provinces coffee succeeds well, but sugar has proved an entire failure everywhere, both on the coast and inland. Coffee is the most valuable crop, and holds by far the first place among the exports of the island. The extent of ground under coffee cultivation amounted in 1866 to 208,764 acres, and the value of coffee exported in 1868 was stated at £2,564,100. An agricultural society has been formed, which has been of great service to the island, having, amongst other things, introduced a variety of European vegetables and roots, including the potato, into the elevated districts, where they are succeeding admirably. The land lying on the sea coast, between Tangalle on the S. shores, about lat. 6° N., and Negombo on the W. coast, lat. 7° 20′ N., a distance of about 140 m., is the most favourable on the island to the growth of the cocoa-nut tree, and there they, of course, most abound. The cinnamon of commerce is produced in the gardens on the coast, and chiefly within 20 m. of Colombo, where the temperature is equable. That grown in the interior is very inferior, hardly fit for use. The time for stripping off the bark is from May to October. The bark, after being removed from the branches previously cut from the tree, is tied up in bundles for 24 hours, during which a sort of fermentation takes place, which greatly facilitates the separation of the outer part of

the bark from the cuticle and epidermis. It is then rolled up into quills, or pipes, about 3 ft. in length, and thereafter conveyed to Colombo, where it is sorted by Government inspectors into three kinds, the two finest of which are exported to Europe, and the third is reserved, along with the chips and the refuse, for distillation, yielding oil of cinnamon. The area of land under cinnamon cultivation is estimated at about 14,720 ac. Rice, which is carefully cultivated by the Malabars of the N. and N.E. districts, is grown chiefly on the level lands, but also in the valleys and on the slopes of hills, various contrivances being adopted to supply the grounds with water by artificial irrigation. There are two rice harvests in the year; the first crop is sown from July to October, and reaped from January to March; the second is sown from March to May, and reaped from August to October. The quantity of rice raised, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the island; the deficiency is made up by importation from the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. The value of the rice imported in 1848 was £398,000; while in 1866 the value had risen to £1,245,390. The estimated area of the rice crops is about 550,000 ac. Notwithstanding the acknowledged fertility of Ceylon, the capabilities of its soil where justice is done to it, and the efforts now in progress to develop these capabilities, by far the largest proportion of the island is still uncultivated, and lying waste; there being, in 1866, only 1,515,537 ac. in crop, and 6,469,849 ac. uncultivated. There are a few natives who possess considerable estates in land; but the law of inheritance has, for the most part, caused a minute subdivision of the soil, to a degree very unfavourable to its improvement. The British Government claims the proprietorship of all the waste lands, which are now disposed of by public sale.

Pearl Fishery, &c.—The pearl fishery of Ceylon sometimes fails for years, there having been none between 1837 and 1854, nor scarcely any trace of the pearl-oyster to be found, although Government still continued a strict surveillance over the banks, and occasionally subjected them to a careful examination. No cause has yet been discovered for the disappearance of the oyster. When the pearl fishery is in existence it is confined to the Gulf of Manaar, the Bay of Condatchy being the central rendezvous for the boats employed in it. The banks, where it is carried on, extend several miles along the coast from Manaar S., off Arippo, Condatchy, and Pomparipoo; the principal ones being opposite to Condatchy, and lying out at sea about 20 m., and extending about 30 m. N. to S., and 20 m. E. to W. The fishery is a Government monopoly. The places and times where and when it is to be pursued, and the number of boats allowed to engage in it, are announced by advertisement. One-fourth part of the pearl-oysters raised is the property of the divers; the remaining three-fourths are sold at public auction. The banks on which the oysters are found are coral ridges, with 5 to 7 fathoms water. They are divided into three or four different portions, fished annually in succession, each portion being set up to sale, and fished separately; a sufficient interval being allowed between them to admit of the oysters attaining their proper growth, which is supposed to be in about 7 years, soon after which, it is said, they perish. The fishing season commences in February, and ends about the beginning of April. Each boat employed in the pearl fishery carries a *tindal* or master, and 20 or 24 men, one-half of whom row and assist the divers in reascending; the other half are divers, who go down by five or six at a time; and by thus alternately diving, give each other time to recruit for a fresh plunge. The length of time they remain under water is usually about 55 seconds. They often make from 40 to 50 plunges in a day, bringing up each time about 100 oysters, which they gather into a net-bag suspended from their necks. The pearl fisheries of Ceylon, in 1797, yielded a revenue to Government of £144,000; another, in 1798, £192,000; a third, in 1799, £32,063; and for 14 years thereafter, this sum was not much exceeded, excepting in three instances: while in 1837 it was only £10,500. In 1863 it was £51,895. The Ceylon pearls are whiter than those of Ormuz or the Arabian coast. The chank or conch fishery was at one time carried on to a great extent, employing about 600 divers, but has greatly declined owing to the little demand now made for them in Bengal, to which the greater part were sent. The chank is a sea shell (*Voluta pyrum*), adapted for cutting into rings, and formerly used in great numbers by the native women of Hindoostan for bracelets and anklets.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The manufactures of Ceylon are very unimportant, with exception of arrack, which, as elsewhere stated, is extracted from the blossoms of the cocoa-nut tree. Weaving, though little progress has been made in the art—and the produce is generally of the coarest kind—gives employment to many persons. The articles manufactured are handkerchiefs, table-cloths, napkins, towels, sail-cloth, but chiefly a coarse kind of cloth, used for their dress by the natives. The number of persons engaged in manufactures in 1866 was 65,286; in commerce, 96,830; in agriculture, 554,753. There are also numerous oil-mills for pressing the cocoa-nut kernels to express the oil. The Cingalese are expert workers in gold and silver, and excel in the manufacture of lacquered ware. Salt is now collected by Government officers from shallow lagoons, called, in the colony, *leways*, which at certain seasons are overflowed by the sea; or it is manufactured in pans, the property of the Government, and let for that purpose. The *leways* or lagoons, and pans, are stated to be capable of producing annually 905,000 bushels, yielding an annual revenue of about £40,000. Both the internal traffic and foreign trade of Ceylon have been rapidly improving of late years. In 1813 the imports amounted to £965,027, and the exports to £416,145; which, in 1868, had increased to—exports, £3,786,722; imports, £4,403,177. The increase in the value of the exports is chiefly caused by the increased quantities of coffee now produced in the island. The principal articles of export to Great Britain are coffee, cinnamon, and cocoa-nut oil; to other places, chiefly to India and British possessions, coir rope and junk, areca nuts, boards, planks, and tobacco, which goes almost wholly to the continent of India. The principal articles of import from Great Britain are cotton manufactures, beer, ale, and wine; iron unwrought, and iron and steel manufactures, machinery, books, and stationery. From other countries dried fish, rice, paddy, wheat, sugar, tea, cowries, &c. The value of the cocoa nut oil exported in 1868 was £283,518. Mercantile accounts are kept in British currency; but the following monies also circulate in the island, namely, 3 challies = 1 pice, 4 pice = 1 fanam 1½*d.*; 12 fanams = 1 rix dollar = 1*s.* 6*d.* The Company's rupee is current at 2*s.*, and the Spanish and American dollar at 4*s.* 2*d.*

Government, &c.—The Government of Ceylon is conducted by a governor and two councils, executive and legislative, of both of which the governor is president. The first is composed of 6 members, including the governor; the other of 10 members, 6 of whom are named by the governor—namely, 3 European merchants, 1 burgher, and 2 natives. The councillors are selected either by the governor himself, or by the Secretary of State for the colonies. The powers of the councils are limited, being wholly subservient to the governor, who can carry into effect any law without their concurrence. All laws, before being acted on, must be approved of by the Secretary of State. By recent regulations, any individual properly qualified, may be appointed to the most responsible situation, without reference to service, nation, or religion.

The island is divided into 6 provinces—the E., W., N., S., Central, and N. Western, which, again, are subdivided into districts. In each province is stationed a Government agent. For the administration of justice throughout the island, there are, in the civil and criminal departments, a supreme court, established at Colombo; also a vice-admiralty court, and provincial courts, stationed in various districts; besides magistracies.

The establishment of the Church of England is composed of a bishop, archdeacon, and 14 colonial chaplains; the Church of Scotland of 4 colonial chaplains; the Dutch Presbyterian Church, 1 colonial chaplain.

The military force at present maintained in Ceylon consists of two regiments of infantry, two companies of the royal foot artillery, a mounted body guard for the governor, and a regiment composed principally of Malays—a brave, faithful, and soldier-like body of men, about 1500 strong. The principal fortresses are those of Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, and Jaffna. The chief sources of revenue are the customs' duties, the export duty on cinnamon, land rents, and salt farms. The revenue for the year ending 31st December, 1868, was £925,265; the expenditure for the same period

£974,950; thus showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of £49,685.

Religion, Language, Public Education, &c.—The Hindoo religion prevails exclusively among the population of Indian extraction, which forms a large proportion of the inhabitants of the N. and N. E. districts of Ceylon. On the W. and S. W. coast, the majority of the Singhalese profess the R. Catholic religion; the Kandians, and those of the interior, are mostly



SINGHALESE BUDDHIST PRIESTS AND DAGODAH AT KANDY.
After Prince Soltykoff.

Buddhists. There are now 14 Protestant churches in the island, subordinate to the Bishop of Colombo; many dissenting places of worship, and a number of R. Catholic chapels. Buddhism, however, still prevails in the interior, and generally among the Singhalese of the sea-coasts. It is maintained and protected by the British Government, agreeably to the treaty of 1815.

The Singhalese have a colloquial language peculiar to themselves, but their classic and sacred writings are either in Pali or Sanscrit. The Malabars use the Tamil. The Ceylon Portuguese prevails in the European settlements, but its use is not universal among the natives. 'With regard to education,' says Mr. Knighton, 'much has been done, and much remains to do.' A considerable number of schools are maintained by Government, of which the Colombo academy is the most important. There are schools maintained, also, by the Church Missionary Society, by the Wesleyan, the American, and the Baptist Missionary Societies, besides a number of private and some regimental schools. The total number of scholars, in 1866, was 25,147.

People.—The present population of Ceylon is composed of Singhalese, Cingalese, or Ceylonese, Malabars, Mahometans or Moors, Viddahs, a small proportion of Europeans and their descendants, and negroes. The Singhalese, inhabiting the coasts, are a mild, timid race; obsequious to strangers, but hospitable and humane. They are, however, said to be indolent, cowardly, vindictive, and regardless of truth; but this unfavourable character of them, though often repeated, has been denied by those who have good opportunities of knowing them. Their stature is rather below the middle size; their limbs slender, but well shaped; eyes dark, finely-cut features, hair long, smooth, and black, turned up and fixed with a tortoise-shell comb on the top of the head. Colour varying from brown to black, or rather from the lightest to the darkest tints of bronze. The Singhalese of the interior, or Kandian Singhalese, are a superior race, being stouter, handsomer, and of more manly and independent bearing, with a greater degree of intelligence. The Malabars of Ceylon are similar in all respects to those of the continent, being the same active, enterprising, crafty race, in their characters of merchants, pedlars, jewellers, workers in metals, tailors, fishermen, jugglers, &c. The Mahometans or Moors are found in all parts of the sea-coast, as well as in the interior. They are an energetic and industrious people, and engross a large proportion of the commerce and traffic of the island. They class themselves into four orders—merchants, weavers, fishermen, and bankers. The Viddahs, a savage race, are supposed to be a portion of the original inhabitants of Ceylon. They inhabit the most secluded and inaccessible parts of the island, and subsist entirely on wild fruits and animals. A cloth round the loins is their only clothing; and their habitations, generally of small dimensions, are formed for security amongst the branches of large forest trees. They are a robust and hardy race, but extremely peaceable and inoffensive. The other inhabitants of the coast consist of Dutch, Portuguese, and English colonists; some Kafirs and Javanese, a few Chinese and Parsee traders, and a various population sprung from the intermixture of these races with each other. There is yet another class, called *Burghers*, the descendants of Europeans and natives. Many of this class fill public offices and subordinate situations under Government.

The habits of the Singhalese are simple. They rise at dawn, and retire about 9 or 10 o'clock at night; they have two principal meals, one at noon, and the other at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. The favourite dish consists of rice, with curry; milk, ghee, oil, and fruits, are also common articles of diet. Beef is never eaten but by the lowest classes. The houses are generally of mud, a single story in height, with tiled roofs. Their furniture consists of a few stools, mats, and earthenware dishes, a stone hand-mill, a pestle and mortar for rice. The dress of the men consists of a handkerchief wrapped round the head, and a long cloth reaching from the loins to the ankles. The dress of the women is much the same. Their manners are courteous and polished, but their intellectual powers limited. In arts and sciences they have made little progress.

The general population of the island was decreasing for several centuries. It is now, however, on the increase; and latterly, this increase has been rapid. In 1832, the entire population scarcely amounted to 1,000,000, of whom 6500 were whites; in 1842, it had increased to 1,337,000, of whom about 7500 were whites; whilst in 1843, it is stated at 1,421,631, being an increase, in one year, of 105,000. This amount of population gives about 59 individuals to a square mile. In 1867 the total population was 2,096,777. A considerable part of the increase in the population is, of late years, to be attributed to the great number of Malabar coolies who come from India for employment on coffee estates.

Antiquities, History, &c.—The Singhalese annals contain a historical record of events for 24 centuries; and their authenticity, as regards descriptions of ancient towns and buildings, and other works of art, is established by existing ruins, proving that the island had been, at a remote period, inhabited by a powerful and numerous people. The lake of Candeley, nearly 15 m. in circumference, is embanked in several places with a wall of huge stones, each from 12 to 14 feet long, and broad and thick in proportion, laid regularly one over the other. At one point in this majestic work, two hills are joined together in order to collect the water of the lake, by an embankment nearly 150 ft. in breadth at the base, and 30 ft. at the summit. In this part of the wall arches are to be seen; and over these, in the work which is under the level of the water, an opening is made exactly resembling the *conduttori* used by the Romans in some of the lakes of Italy, for letting out the water. Another of these remarkable remains of antiquity was discovered in the year 1810, in the centre of a very thick forest. It is supposed to have been a Buddha pagoda, reared, like the Egyptian pyramids, in honour of the dead. The size of the building is gigantic; the basis of its cone is about a quarter of a mile in circumference; and on the tops and sides, large trees have fixed their roots among the ruins, and that up to the height of 50 or 60 ft. It is surrounded by a square inclosure, 1 m. in circumference, consisting of a broad wall made of brick and mortar, and having within it a number of cells. In the

articles on Anuradhapura and Dambool further notices will be seen of remarkable Singhalese antiquities.

Ceylon was originally divided into a number of distinct petty kingdoms, but in process of time was reduced under the dominion of the King of Kandy. Little, however, was known regarding it, until the year 1505, when the Portuguese established a regular intercourse with the island, being encouraged thereto by the King of Kandy, who paid them tribute in cinnamon, to defend the island against the Arabian pirates. The Portuguese were subsequently expelled by the Dutch, who, in turn, were driven from the island by the British, after a protracted and sanguinary struggle. Hitherto Kandy had retained its independence; but in 1815 the Kandyans entreated the British to depose their prince, whose tyranny had become intolerable. The request was complied with, the object accomplished, and Kandy became thereafter a part of the British dominions. A rebellion broke out there in 1817, which was not entirely quelled for nearly two years; and in 1848, manifestations of discontent, confined, however, almost entirely to the priests and chiefs, again made their appearance, but were speedily suppressed, as the general population was perfectly contented with its lot.

The principal towns of the island are Colombo, Trincomalee, Kandy, Point de Galle, Jaffna, and Kornegalle, the capitals of the six provinces. Pop. (1867), 2,096,777.—(Knighton's *History of Ceylon*, 1845; *Anglo-Indian and Colonial Almanac*; *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*; Porter's *Progress of the Nation*; *Parliamentary Reports*; Von Orlich's *Travels in India*; *Ceylon Gazetteer*; Tennent's *Ceylon*, 1859; *Private Communications*; &c.) [add. *See* Supp.]

CEZIMBRA, a tn. and small seaport, Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. S. Lisbon, on the Atlantic. It has an active fishery. Pop. 4310.

CHAAM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. S.S.E. Breda; in a pleasant neighbourhood, with Reformed and R. Catholic churches, a new village house, and a school. Pop. 400.

CHA'B, or Ka'b, a dist. Persia, Khuzistan, lying between the rivers Karoon and Jerrahi. It is a desert tract, and destitute of water, except during the rainy season, and in the months immediately succeeding. The inhabitants, who are of Arabian descent, came originally from Wásit, and the marshes near the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; some divisions came, also, from the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf. But they have now lost much of the genuine Arab character, having intermingled largely with the Persians, and to a great extent abandoned the wandering life which they formerly led, and have settled down in villages situate mostly on the Karoon and Jerrahi. Their villages, which are composed mostly of huts, built of reeds, are not, however, of a very permanent character; for cattle-rearing, being their principal occupation, their movements depend on the condition and extent of their pastures. The authority of the Cha'b Sheïkh is very considerable, extending over a number of tribes beyond the limits of the Cha'b district. Sir John M. Kinneir, who visited Persia upwards of 40 years since, states his revenues at £50,000 a year; but Mr. Layard, a much more recent traveller, does not think it exceeds a third of that sum. The latter, however, leaves Sir John's statement that the Sheïkh can bring into the field 5000 horse, and 20,000, foot undisturbed.

CHABEUIL, a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 8 m. E.S.E. Valence, l. bank, Veoure. It is ill built, has a communal college, the ruins of an old castle and tower, and formerly had the title of principality. Manufactures:—common cloth, spun silk, and paper. There are also tanneries, and bleaching grounds. Pop. 1496.

CHABLAIS [Italian, *Ciablese*], a dist. France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the Lake of Geneva; cap. Thonon; area, 336 sq. m. It is mountainous; has fine forests, excellent pastures, and fertile valleys, yielding grain, grapes, chestnuts, and other fruits. Trade in grain, cattle, mules, pigs, cheese, and wood. It comprises five mandamentos, and 58 communes. Chablais is one of the Sardinian provinces which, by the acts of the Congress of Vienna, was comprised in the Swiss neutrality. Pop. 52,000.

CHABLIS, a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 9 m. E. Auxerre, l. bank, Serein; in the midst of vineyards, which produce the celebrated white wine called Chablis. Pastry and biscuit are manufactured. There are tanneries; and a considerable trade is carried on in wine. Pop. 2583.

CHABRIS, a vil. France, dep. Indre, 25 m. N.W. Issoudun, r. bank, Cher. In the vicinity good wines are raised. Pop. 2077.

CHACAO STRAIT, a narrow channel, S. America, between the S. coast of Chili, and the N. side of the isl. Chiloe, about the middle of which is situate the town of same name; lat. 41° 48′ S.; lon. 73° 35′ W.

CHACAPOYAS, or San-Juan-de-la-Frontera.—1, A prov. Peru, intendency of Truxillo, frontier of Ecuador. It is 114 m. long, and nearly as many broad; intersected by the central branch of the Andes; climate, though in some places exceedingly cold, and in others equally hot, for the most part mild and agreeable. It produces wheat, maize, sugar, and all kinds of fruits and herbs; but its principal productions are cotton and tobacco. The women are employed in spinning, and the men in field labour and weaving. There are but few mines, and only one of these is gold. Pop. 10,000. —2, A tn., cap. of above prov., in lat. 6° 8′ S.; 185 m. N.E. Truxillo.—3, A river, flowing N.W. through the above dist., and falling into the Marañon.

CHACELEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 1725 ac. Pop. 307.

CHACO (el Gran), a dist. Republic of La Plata; bounded, N. by Bolivia, E. by Paraguay, S. by Santiago, and W. by Tucuman and Salta; about 400 m. long by 200 to 250 m. broad. It is watered by the Vermejo and Pilcomayo, and numerous other affluents of the Paraguay. In the W. it is intersected by offsets of the Andes, and in the E. forms extensive plains and marshes, with tracts at times entirely inundated, while in the S. are vast sandy deserts, interspersed with salt pools. It is little known, and is thinly inhabited by two races of Indians, the Tobas and Lenguas, governed by the respective chiefs, and subsisting chiefly by hunting and fishing. In certain parts are extensive forests, and a rich vegetation.

CHAD (Lake), Africa. *See* Tchad.

CHAD (St.), two pars. Eng.:—1, Salop; 14,680 ac. Pop. 7924.—2, (*Lichfield*), Stafford; 2921 ac. Pop. 809.

CHADDA, a river, Africa. *See* Tchadda.

CHADDESDEN, par. Eng. Derby; 2080 ac. Pop. 433.

CHADDESLEY-Corbett, par. Eng., co. Worcester; 5914 ac. Pop. 1457.

CHADDLEWORTH, par Eng. Berks; 3319 ac. P. 513.

CHADI-Lauc, a river, La Plata, forming a continuation of the Atuel, commencing in lat. 36° S.; lon. 66° 38′ W., and, after a S.E. course, entering the Salado, in lat. 36° 40′ S.

CHADSHUNT, par. Eng. Warwick; 1366 ac. Pop. 32.

CHADWELL (St. Mary), par. Eng. Essex; 1977 ac. Pop. 282.

CHÆRONEA, an ancient tn. Greece, dist. Attiké and Viotia, the site of which is now occupied by the modern Kapurna, 5 m. N. Lebadea or Livadia. It is famous for several battles fought in its neighbourhood, particularly one in which Philip of Macedon defeated the Athenians, and enabled his more famous son, Alexander, finally to crush their independence.

CHAFFCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 999 ac. Pop. 265.

CHAGFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The town, 14 m. S.W. by W. Exeter, is much resorted to for its pure air and picturesque neighbourhood. It is the seat of the Stannary court. Area of par. 7492 ac. Pop. 1557.

CHAGNY, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. N.W. Châlons-sur-Saône; well built; with a fine church, of 12th to 14th century; manufactures of serge, flannel, and other woollen fabrics; and several good stone quarries. Pop. 3072.

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of isls. and banks, Indian Ocean, nearly on the same meridian with the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, and, therefore, probably continuations of the same chain of submerged mountains, lying between lat. 7° 39′ and 4° 44′ S., and lon. 70° 50′ and 72° 50′ E. The principal island, Diego Garcia or Great Chagos Island, is considerably upwards of 100 m. to the S. of the main group, in lat. (S. point) 7° 26′ S.; lon. 72° 23′ E. Its length, N. to S., is about 15 m.; general breadth, 3 to 4 m., having the form of a crescent, with the convex side E. This remarkable island may be considered as a steep coral wall, the top of which is covered with tall cocoa trees, standing in the ocean; for the whole interior is a lagoon or natural harbour, nearly of the same length and breadth as the island itself, no part of

the circumjacent wall being above half a mile broad, while a great portion of the E. side is not the tenth part of a mile in breadth. It is low, not being more, generally, than 8 or 10 ft. above the sea at high tides. The French used to have a small settlement on this island, consisting of slaves and a few Europeans, who prepared cocoa-nut oil and salt fish for small vessels which came annually from Mauritius. A variety of fish abound in its harbour, the entrance to which is at the N.W. end of the island; and excellent green turtle visit the shores on the outside of the island; the land-crabs, which feed on the cocoa-nuts as they fall from the trees, are also wholesome food; and good fresh water may be had in almost every part of the island, by digging 8 or 10 ft. deep. Next in value and importance to the island just described, is a group called Peros Banhos. It forms nearly a square of 50 m. in circumference, containing 27 islands of small extent; low, and covered with cocoa trees, from the nuts of which about 34,000 gallons of oil are obtained annually. Poultry, pigs, fruit, vegetables, and water can be procured here. This group was discovered by the French in 1744; its situation is between lat. 5° 13′ 30″ and 5° 27′ S., and lon. 71° 47′ and 72° 10′ E. The other islands of any extent are Egmont Islands, the largest of which is in lat. 6° 40′ S.; lon. 71° 26′ 30″ E. These islands produce 6000 gallons of oil; carry; pigs and poultry in abundance; also, pigeons and land-crabs. Water, also, is easily procurable. Eagle Island; lat. 6° 11′ S.; lon. 71° 23′ E. There is a village on the N.W. side of this island. It produces annually about 6000 gallons of cocoa nut oil; a small quantity of cotton, soap, and tortoise-shell. Salt fish is also exported. Wood, water, and poultry are readily obtained here. The Chagos islands and banks were very imperfectly known till 1786, when they were surveyed by Capt. Archibald Blair of the Bombay Marine. They formerly had the general name of Bassas de Chagos.

CHAGRES, a tn. and port, New Grenada, Isthmus Panama, N. coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, lat. 9° 21′ N.; lon. 79° 59′ 15″ W. (R.) It stands on a marshy site, on both sides of the river, the portion on the l. bank being called the American Town, and that on the right the old Spanish and Indian Town. The former is composed of wooden houses, with shops, stores, and lodging-houses; the latter, of huts, thatched with palmetto, and a few wooden houses also. Here is a rude old church, with bells hung on a scaffold in front. The population of American Town consists chiefly of natives of the U. States; that of Indian Town, of negroes, half-breeds, Indians, Spaniards, and a few English. From its low and damp situation, the town is unhealthy, and heavy tropical showers are almost continuous; but behind the town there are some fine heights, and beautifully wooded dells. Although the spot on which the town stands is flat, the coast on each side is bold, with precipitous cliffs. The harbour is very indifferent, so heavy a sea rolling in when the wind is from the N.E., N., N.W., and W., that it is with the greatest risk, although the holding ground is good, that any vessel can ride at such times. Ships, however, may water off Chagres, especially small vessels, several copious rivulets here pouring over the rocks, where boats can lie in perfect security, cutting wood while the water is filling, and that in great loads. Chagres used to be the port at which the W. Indian steamers landed the mails for the W. coast of S. America; and it has been much associated with the various proposed lines of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Central America. The mails are now landed at Aspinwall, which has been adopted as the starting-point of the railway across the Isthmus of Panama. Aspinwall lies about 8 m. N.E. Chagres, at Limon or Navy Bay, and the harbour has depth sufficient for the largest vessels. The line terminates on the opposite side at Panama, the distance in a direct line being 33 m., but the length of the railway being 49 m. In February, 1855, the railway was opened for traffic the whole way, and since that time Chagres has greatly declined, and is now a place of small consequence, while Aspinwall has become a bustling seaport.——The river rises in the mountains, about 30 m. N.E. Panama, flows through a fertile country W., and then N., and falls into the Caribbean Sea at Chagres. Its affluents are the Gatun, Pequina, and Trinidad, after the confluence of the last of which it has a depth of from 16 to 30 ft.; but the navigation is impeded by rapids and numerous falls.

CHAHARBAG, a tn. Afghanistan, 30 m. N. Cabool, cap. of a dist.; lat. 34° 57′ N.; lon. 69° 8′ E. It comprises about 500 houses, has a tolerably well-supplied bazar, and a manufactory of swords, gun-barrels, and cutlery.

CHAILEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 5889 ac. Pop. 1263.

CHAILLE-LES MARAIS, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 12 m. S.W. Fontenay, in the midst of a marsh, on the high road from Bourbon to Rochelle. The inhabitants manufacture common cloth, and are engaged in tillage and rearing cattle. Pop. 2296.

CHAIN ISLAND, an isl., S. Pacific, Low Archipelago, 207 m. E.N.E. Tahiti; lat. 17° 23′ S.; lon. 145° 38′ W. (R.); about 12 m. long, and 1½ broad; discovered, in 1796, by Cook.

CHAISE-DIEU (LA) [anc. *Casa Dei*], a small tn. France, dep. Haute-Loire, 21 m. N.W. Le Puy; celebrated as the site of a famous Benedictine abbey, founded by St. Robert in the ninth century, the Gothic church of which is one of the most chaste and magnificent in France, containing many exquisite paintings, and a fine organ. Large quantities of lace are manufactured here. Pop. 1923.

CHALABRE, a tn. France, dep. Aude, 24 m. S.W. Carcassonne, r. bank, Lers. It is regularly built, and has an old castle, a clock tower, considerable cloth manufactories, producing about 15,000 pieces annually; spinning-mills for wool, and dyeworks. Pop. 2855.

CHALAIN MEW, or SILLAH MEW, a tn. Burmah, l. bank, Irawadi; lat. 20° 50′ N.; lon. 94° 30′ E. It is the cap. of a district, and, before the British invasion, contained 10,000 inhabitants. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall, 50 ft. high without, and 30 within, supported by slight abutments, and only 3½ ft. thick. The walls are said, by the natives, to be 1500 years old.

CHALBURY, par. Eng. Dorset; 1341 ac. Pop. 166.

CHALCIS, a tn. Greece. *See* NEGROPONT.

CHALCO, a tn. and lake, Central America, state of, and 18 m. S.E. Mexico. The TOWN, agreeably situate on the borders of the lake, enjoys a mild temperature, and has a population of about 3000.——The LAKE, nearly circular, and about 2 m. in diameter, serves, when necessary, to replenish the lake of Mexico, for which purpose proper sluices are provided. On it are floating gardens, formed of brushwood or other materials, and covered with mould, which are moved about the lake by the wind.

CHALCOMBE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1694 ac. P. 506.

CHALDEA, the name given to an ancient territorial division of Asia, on the borders of the Euphrates, the extent of which has varied much at different times. In some parts of the Old Testament the name of Chaldeans appears to be used as a general designation for the whole subjects of the Babylonian empire; and, in accordance with this, some of the oldest profane writers, and particularly Berosus, speak of Babylon as a great resort of the people inhabiting Chaldea. Ultimately, however, the term was much restricted in meaning, and Chaldea was used to designate only a particular district at the S.W. extremity of Babylonia, extending along the Persian Gulf, and upwards between the r. bank of the Euphrates and Arabia. In this district Ptolemy places the towns of Sharda, Rahacharta, and others along the river; and inwards, Chumara, Bethara, Beramba, and Orchœ. All these places have disappeared; and we now find within the district which they occupied, the modern city of Basrah or Bussorah, and the towns of Diwaniych, Lamlum, Kurnah, Zobeid, &c.

CHALDON, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Herring*), Dorset; 2981 ac. Pop. 328.—2, Surrey; 1622 ac. Pop. 166.

CHALE, par. Eng. Southampton; 2375 ac. Pop. 629.

CHALEUR (BAY OF), an extensive arm of the sea, N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 85 m. long, E. to W., and 20 m. broad at its widest part. Its N. shore is in Lower Canada, and its S. in New Brunswick. It receives numerous streams, the principal of which are the Restigouche, the estuary of which forms the upper extremity of the bay, and the Nipisguit. The navigation of the bay is perfectly safe, and the anchorage everywhere good. In July, 1760, a French fleet was here defeated by the British. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CHALFIELD (GREAT), par. Eng. Wilts; 700 ac. P. 25.

CHALFONT, two pars. Eng. Bucks:—1, (*St. Giles*), 3641 ac. Pop. 1169.—2, (*St. Peter*), 4717 ac. Pop. 1482.

CHALGRAVE, par. Eng. Bedford; 2130 ac. Pop. 952.

CHALGROVE, par. Eng. Oxford; 2364 ac. Pop. 616.

CHALK, par. Eng. Kent; 2246 ac. Pop. 291.

CHALKI ISLAND, one of the Princes' Islands, Sea of Marmora, 13 m. from Constantinople. It is the second largest of the whole group, and the most beautiful; it is hilly, with fertile valleys between, in which corn, fruits, and wine are raised, and cattle reared. There are three convents on the island, one of which is now a college, where ancient and modern Greek are taught. It is much resorted to by visitors, on account of the beauty of its scenery and agreeable climate.

CHALKY (ISLAND and BAY), New Zealand. The ISLAND, in which the bay is situate, is off the S.W. extremity of Middle Island; lat. (S. point) 46° S.; lon. 166° 10′ E.; about 7 m. in length, and from 3 to 4 broad at the widest part. It is not composed of chalk, as its name would imply, but of hard white rock. It is covered with wood, which produces myriads of flies, of a very poisonous description, that bite severely. — The BAY is at the S.W. end of the island. On the S. side of it, is Port Chalky, an excellent harbour, generally used by ships visiting this part of New Zealand.

CHALLA, a pass, S. America, E. Cordillera of the Bolivian Andes, 14,700 ft. above sea level; lat. 17° 40′ S.

CHALLACOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 5343 ac. P. 289.

CHALLANS, a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 21 m. N.W. Bourbon-Vendée. It lies in the midst of marshes, between the canals of Perier and Etier. Pop. 1458.

CHALLOK, par. Eng. Kent; 2837 ac. Pop. 427.

CHALMERS (PORT), New Zealand. *See* PORT CHALMERS.

CHALON-SUR SAÔNE, or CHALLON [anc. *Cabillonum*], a tn. France, dep. Saône et Loir, 33 m. N. Macon, at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, r. bank, Saône: here crossed by a bridge of five arches, communicating with the suburb of St. Laurent. The houses are in general well built, and a fine quay lines the river; but the public buildings are not remarkable. They consist of the cathedral, a Gothic edifice of the 13th century; the church of St. Peter, a general hospital, and one for aged persons and orphans; the Hotel de Ville, palace of Justice, an obelisk to commemorate the opening of the canal, the college, a small theatre public baths, and the public library, containing 20,000 volumes. Chalon is the seat of a tribunal of first resort and of commerce, and has an exchange, agricultural society, and communal college. Hats, vinegar, oil, and imitation pearls, are manufactured here. There are also dyeworks, foundries, potteries, oil and flour mills, and a considerable trade in grain, flour, the wines of Burgundy and the South, cattle, wool, wood, charcoal, coal, iron, plaster, tiles, &c. It is a considerable entrepôt of goods both for the N. and S. of France, and has a very thriving commission trade. The Saône becomes navigable for steam boats here. Cæsar had grain magazines at Chalon, and it became the capital of Burgundy under Gontran. In 1273 Edward I. of England, being invited to a tournament here on his return from Palestine, attended with 1000 men at arms; and some disputes having arisen, the English attacked the French, killed a great number, and left the tilting-ground strewed with the dead. This event is known as the 'little war of Chalon.' The town suffered considerably from the civil wars of the 15th and 16th century, and from the invasion of the allies in 1814. It was formerly very unhealthy, but has been much improved in this respect by drainage. Pop. 19,982.

CHALONNAIS [Latin, *Pagus Catalonicus*], a small dist. France, formerly included in prov. Champagne, and now forming part of dep. Marne.

CHALONNES SUR LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Maine et Loire, 12 m. S.W. Angers; agreeably situate, l. bank, Loire. It has manufactures of handkerchiefs, serges, and brandy. Pop. 2338.

CHALONS-SUR MARNE, or CHALONS [anc. *Catalaunum*], a city, France, cap. dep. Marne (Champagne), 94 m. E. Paris, with which it is connected by railway; lat. 48° 57′ 22″ N.; lon. 4° 21′ 41″ E. ( ). It lies, r. bank, Marne, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, built in 1787. Low walls now supply the place of the old ramparts, the entrance being by six gates, which open to six main roads. The houses are inferior, being principally of timber, lath, and plaster; but the general aspect of the town is agreeable. The public buildings are, the cathedral, a fine edifice; three other churches; the Hotel de Ville, built in 1772; the Hotel de la Prefecture, built in 1764, one of the finest buildings of the kind in France; the barracks, formerly a Benedictine abbey; riding school, theatre, imperial school of arts, college, public library, containing 28,000 volumes; museum, hospital, poorhouse, &c. There is a fine promenade, occupying about 18 ac., planted with superb elm trees. Chalons is the cap. of the second military division of the kingdom, and has a tribunal of commerce and of first resort, consulting chamber of manufactures, societies of agriculture, arts, and sciences, communal college, and two seminaries. It is the seat of a bishopric, and of one of the imperial schools of arts and trades, where 300 pupils are maintained and instructed at the public expense. There are manufactures here of woollen and cotton goods of various kinds; also, cotton mills, tanneries, and chamois-leather works; likewise, a considerable trade in grain, hemp, wool, rape oil, osiers, and sparkling champagne. Chalons was fortified and embellished by the Romans. Christianity was preached here about the year 250. In 481 Attila was defeated before its walls. From the 10th century it formed a kind of independent state, governed by its bishops, till 1360, when it was united to the Crown. In 1591, the Parliament of Chalons publicly burnt, by the hands of the executioner, the bull of excommunication launched by pope Clement VIII. against the King of France. Under its count-bishops it was a considerable city, with 60,000 inhabitants. Its privileges were subsequently withdrawn, and its celebrated fairs dwindled away after the union of Champagne with France. Pop. 17,692.

CHALOO, a vil. Tibet, midway between two lakes, about 60 m. S.S.E. Chashe-lo-um hoo; lat. 28° 20′ N.; lon. 89° 25′ E. The lakes are frequented by multitudes of migratory birds, including ducks, geese, storks, and large cranes; the eggs of the cranes are collected in great quantities on the banks. One of the lakes is much venerated by the inhabitants of Bootan, who fancy it to be the haunt of their deities.

CHALOSSE (LA), an anc. dist. France, which was included in prov. Guienne, and of which St. Sever was the cap. It now forms part of dep. Landes.

CHALTON, par. Eng. Southampton; 1725 ac. P. 705.

CHALUS [anc. *Castrum Lucæ*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Limoges. It is of high antiquity, commanded by a large and strong castle, surrounded by walls, and flanked by numerous towers. It has some trade in horses and mules; several annual fairs are held. Pop. 1413.

CHALVINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 729 ac. Pop. 170.

CHAM [anc. *Curtis Brotia*], 1, Vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and about 3 m. W.N.W. Zug. It is beautifully situate on a height near the N.W. shore, where the lake of that name discharges itself into a tributary of the Reuss, and contains a large and handsome parish church, with a fine organ, and a good altar piece by Reinhard of Luzern, two schools, and baths. A good deal of wine is produced in the neighbourhood, and splendid views are obtained of the lake and surrounding district. Pop. 1162. — 2, *Cham* or *Kamm*, a tn. Bavaria, circle Oberpfalz, a little below the junction of the Kamp with the Regen, 30 m. N.E. Regensburg. It contains a palace, townhouse, and two churches; has some linen weaving, and a trade in linen and flax, wood, and cattle. Garnets and carnelians are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2081.

CHAM-COLLAO, an isl. China Sea, N.E. coast of Cochin-China, S. part, in lat. 15° 51′ N.; lon. 108° 30′ E.; having some islets adjoining its S. end, and others projecting W. from its N.W. part. It is inhabited, well cultivated, and the anchorage on the W. side, in 4 or 4½ fathoms, may be considered a safe harbour in all winds. About 18 m. S.S.E. from Cham-Collao, is another small island, but of considerable height, with a reef projecting from its S. extremity, called False Cham-Collao.

CHAMA, a river, Venezuela, prov. Merida, rising in the sierra Nevada-de-Merida, about lat. 8° 15′ N.; lon. 71° W.; flowing first E. to W., then turning N., and falling into the lake of Maracaybo, after a course of about 100 m.

CHAMALARI, CHUMALARI, or SCHAMALARI, one of the highest peaks of the Himalaya mountains, on the N. frontier of Bhotan, near its W. extremity; lat. 28° N.; lon. 89° E. Its height is variously stated, from 23,929 ft. to 27,200 ft. a discrepancy so great, being no less than 3271 ft., as to imply either great carelessness of statement, or inaccuracy of measurement. One of the lower estimates, 23,980 ft., is given in Humboldt's *Aspects of Nature*, vol. i. p. 92.

CHAMALIERES [anc. *Camelaria*], an anc. tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 1½ m. from Clermont-Ferrand. It is well built, and has a large square, adorned with a central fountain. It has an old castle, with a lofty tower, called the 'Saracen's Tower;' and near the town are two monasteries, with handsome churches. Chamalieres is chiefly noted for the thermal springs in its vicinity. Resident pop. 1025.

CHAMAS (St.), [anc. *Sanctus Amantius*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 24 m. N.W. Marseille, N. shore of the lagoon of Berre. It is divided into two parts by a hill, through which a tunnel, 213 ft. long, has been driven, and by which the two parts are connected. The E. and most ancient portion is surrounded by ramparts, and has broad, straight streets. The other is regularly built, and inhabited principally by the maritime population. An extensive Government powder manufactory occupies the ground between the hill and the lagoon. The port, to which about 40 fishing vessels belong, is frequented by small vessels, and by the tenders from Arles, which come to load powder. Oil of excellent quality, flour, wine, olives, and other productions of the country, are also exported. Pop. 2709

CHAMBERSBURG, a *tn.* U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Franklin, 32 m. S.W. Harrisburg, finely situate in the valley of Conecocheague Creek, a tributary of the Potomac. It has a courthouse, and county offices, eight churches, a bank, a tannery, pottery, paper-mill; cotton, woollen, and edge-tool factories, an oil and two flour mills, four printing offices, two breweries, manufactories of cutlery, and many other mechanical and manufacturing establishments: also, four academies, and six schools. In the environs, which are fertile and well cultivated, blue limestone, freestone, and marble abound. Its trade is considerable, and has received an additional stimulus by the completion of the line of railway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Pop. 4030.

CHAMBERY, a tn. France, cap. dep. Savoie, agreeably situate on the Leysse and Albane, between two mountains, at the border of a fertile plain, 15 m. S.S.W. Geneva. It was formerly surrounded by walls and a ditch, with four gates, three of which led to three extensive suburbs. A citadel, on a hill, still remains, and contains a handsome church. The town is tolerably well built; houses mostly of three stories, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and have a very dull appearance, with exception of the Rue Corvette, where most of the business is carried on. Chambery possesses several public squares, ornamented with fountains, a cathedral, three other churches, several convents, four hospitals, an orphan hospital, a Jesuit college, an agricultural society, an imperial academy, a lyceum, a museum of art and natural history, a public library containing 25,000 volumes, a theatre, public baths, and two fine promenades. Among the most conspicuous buildings are three barracks erected by the French. The manufactures consist of soap, silk gauze, hats, silk and woollen stockings, common lace, and nails. There are also paper and marble works, a silk spinning-mill, a refinery for alum, and some tanneries. Grain, silk, cattle, wine, liquors, and copper, form the principal articles of trade. Chambery is also the seat of an archbishopric, and of the high court of appeal for the whole of Savoy. The inhabitants bear a high character for urbanity, and the women are said to be the handsomest in Savoy. The air is pure, and the climate mild. The environs, at least the low grounds, are fertile, and the mountains present many cascades, much visited by travellers. About 1 m. S. of the town is Les Charmettes, the residence of Rousseau, and of his friend Madame de Warrens. Chambery was founded about the 10th century, and remained under feudal lords till 1230, when it was ceded to Thomas, first Count of Savoy, who built the castle, where the princes of Savoy resided till the Government was removed to Turin. This castle was burnt in 1745, and again in 1798, and restored in 1803. On September 24, 1792, the gates of the town were opened to the French, who made it the capital of the department of Mont Blanc, and retained it till the second treaty of Paris, November 20, 1815. St. Real and Count Xavier le Maistre were born in Chambery. Pop. 18,279.

CHAMBON, or CHAMBON VILLE:—1, A tn. France, dep. Creuse, 28 m. E. Gueret, at the confluence of the Tardes and Vouize. This ancient town was the capital of the Cambiovicenses. A square temple, of Gaulish origin, to which the Romans had made some additions, now forms part of the church. Chambon manufactures leather, and trades in cattle. Pop. 1353.—2, *Chambon Feugerolles*, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 4 m. S.W. St. Etienne, on the Dondaine-Vachery, the water of which is said to be peculiarly adapted for tempering steel. It has thriving manufactures of nails, cutlery, files, saws, and articles in cast steel, ribbons, and tape; and has forges for iron and steel. Pop. 1736.—3, *Chambon* is also the name of several vils. in France; one, in the dep. Haute-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Yssingeaux, has a pop. of 401.

CHAMBORD, a vil. and royal castle, France, dep. Loir-et Cher, 9 m. E. Blois. The VILLAGE, situate l. bank, Cosson, is inconsiderable, having only about 300 inhabitants.——The CASTLE or *château*, which is of great extent, is situate in a walled park 20 m. in circumference, abounding with deer, roe, and other game. It was commenced in 1526, by Francis I., after designs by Primaticcio. It was continued by Henry II., Henry III., and Charles IX.; and Louis XIV. and Louis XV. made some inconsiderable additions, but the original designs were never completed. The building itself has a fantastic, and, from the darkness of the stone, rather a heavy appearance. A vast group of turrets, minarets, and cones, or inverted funnels, rise from a solid basement, the chief features of which are six external round towers, of prodigious size, 60 ft. in diameter, which seem the types of all those which characterize French châteaux. Its architecture marks the transition between the fortified castle and the Italian palace, and is a fine specimen of the age and taste of Francis I. It contains 440 chambers, and the grand staircase in the central tower is a double spiral, so contrived that parties ascending do not meet



LANTERN IN THE CASTLE OF CHAMBORD.
From *France Monumentale et Pittoresque*.

those descending. The castle was inhabited by Francis I., who made it the scene of his gallantries; by Louis XIII., and by Louis XIV., who gave brilliant *fêtes* here, at one of which Molière and his company performed for the first time his play of the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. Louis XV. gave it to Stanislaus, King of Poland, who remained here several years; after which, it was successively possessed by Marshal Saxe, the Crown, the Polignac family, and the Revolutionists, who burnt the tapestries to obtain the gold and silver with which they were wrought. After the battle of Wagram, Napoleon constituted Chambord a principality, and gave it to Marshal Berthier, as Prince of Wagram. When the widow of the Marshal offered the estate for sale in 1820, a company was formed, which bought it for £61,620, and gave it to the Duke

of Bordeaux, in the name of the people of France, on the day of his baptism, May 1, 1821. After suffering much neglect it has again undergone important restorations.

CHAME POINT, a headland on the S.W. coast of the Isthmus of Panama; lat. 8° 40′ 18″ N.; lon. 79° 40′ W. (R.)

CHAMISSO, an isl. Russian America, bay of Good Hope, Kotzebue's Sound; lat. 66° 13′ 12″ N.; lon. 161° 46′ W. It is covered with a thick swampy moss; is steep, except to the E., where it ends in a low sandy point. Its highest point is 231 ft. above sea level.

CHAMOND (St.), a tn. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. N.E. St. Etienne, at the confluence of the Gier and Ban, and on the railway from St. Etienne to Lyons. It is well built, has a handsome parish church, a promenade, public baths, communal college, and a consulting chamber of manufactures. The old castle, on the side of a steep hill, and now in a ruinous condition, presented the singularity of a belfry below a church, and a church below a meadow, round which a carriage could be driven. A hill in the vicinity furnishes excellent building-stone from its summit, while the base is a mass of coal, in which extensive mines are worked. This is a thriving manufacturing town, carrying on three principal branches of industry, namely, milling silk, the manufacture of nails for the navy, &c., and the fabrication of silk ribbons and laces. There are also dyeworks, bleaching grounds, foundries, forges, and furnaces, and a considerable trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 12,652.

CHAMONIX, Chamouni, or La Prieure [anc. *Campus Munitus*], a vil. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny, in valley of same name, 39 m. E.S.E. Geneva. It has several hotels, and is supported chiefly by visitors to the scenery of the valley. It originated in a Benedictine priory, founded by a count of Genevois in 1090.

CHAMONIX, or Chamouni, a celebrated valley France, dep. Haute Savoie, dist. Faucigny, in the Pennine Alps, and 3245 ft. above sea-level. It is about 12 m. long, by 1 to 6 m. broad; lies S.W. to N.E., its E. side formed by Mont Blanc and other lofty mountains of the same range, and its W. by Mont Brevent. It is traversed in its whole extent, N. to S., by the Arve, which rises on the confines of canton Valais, receives numerous rivulets in its course, and leaves the valley by a narrow gorge on the S.W., through which also passes, high above the river, the highway to Sallanches and Geneva. At its N. end the valley communicates with canton Valais, by the passes of the Col de Balme and the Tête Noire, both practicable for mules; and it may also be left by other passes, as the Col du Geant; but they are both difficult and dangerous, and only suited for practised and daring pedestrians. The mountains on the W. side of the valley, though attaining a height of 8500 ft. above sea level, are not covered with snow in summer; but those on the E. side, in the range of Mont Blanc, being from 10,000 to upwards of 15,000 ft. high, are always snow-clad, excepting where the peaks are too perpendicular for snow to lie. From the snowy range alone, of course, proceed those remarkable features of the valley, the glaciers, some of which approach close to the cultivated fields. They are very numerous, and of different sizes; but the two most important are the Glacier des Bossons, and the Mer-de-glace, the latter the most extensive glacier in the Alps. From its lower extremity, called the Glacier des Bois, the meltings of the glacier flow off in greater or less volume, according to the season of the year, from under a naturally-formed ice arch, called the source of the Arveiron, the name given to the stream thus formed, which is an affluent of the Arve. The waters of this and other glacier streams are muddy in the extreme, from the quantity of crushed rock suspended in them. The lower slopes of the mountains are covered with timber, through which is frequently to be seen the devastating course taken by the avalanche. The climate is warm in summer, but very severe in winter, which lasts from October to May, during which the snow lies 3 ft. deep in the lowest parts, and all communication with the external world is cut off. The soil is not fertile, but it is assiduously cultivated; and the inhabitants, who are gathered together in numerous villages, of which Chamonix or La Prieure is the chief, raise barley, oats, spelt, flax, and potatoes, rear cattle, and train bees, from which most excellent honey is obtained, and a considerable quantity exported. During the winter, yarns, cloths, hats, and implements are made, and many fanciful articles of wood are carved. All the valley is famous for its scenery, which was first brought under public notice by Windham and Pococke, two Englishmen, who visited it in 1741. Pop. 3800.

CHAMORERIL, or Chumunkri, a lake, Central Asia, Ladak; lat. (N. extremity) 32° 59′ N.; lon. 78° 20′ E.; length, about 15 m.; breadth, 1½ m.; 15,000 ft. above sea level. Water brackish, of a blue colour, and supposed to be deep. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, rising in some places 5000 ft. above the surface of the lake. Although several considerable streams flow into it it has no efflux, being kept at its level by evaporation alone.

CHAMOUNI, valley and vil. *See* Chamonix.

CHAMPA. *See* Anam.

CHAMPAGNE [anc. *Campania Gallica*], one of the largest and most important of the former provinces of France. It was subdivided into 12 districts, and, along with Brie, was one of the 12 governments of the kingdom. It now forms deps. Marne, Haute-Marne, Aube, Ardennes, and part of deps. Yonne, Aisne, Seine et Marne, Meuse, Côte-d'Or, Haute-Saône, and Vosges. The well known wine, Champagne, takes its name from this province.

CHAMPAGNEY, a tn. and com. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 25 m. E.N.E. Vesoul; with manufactures of leather and tiles, and some trade in bark. The cherry crop of the district is important, the fruit being principally made into a spirit, in appearance resembling gin or whisky, and called *kirschwasser* (cherry water). In the vicinity is an extensive coal mine. Pop. 3017.

CHAMPAGNOLE, a tn. France, dep. Jura, 19 m. E.N.E. Lons-le-Saulnier, bank, Ain. It is favourably situate for trade, on the road from Paris to Geneva, and has an abundant command of water power. There is here one of the largest wire-drawing and nail manufactories in France. Knitting-needles and carriage draws are also manufactured; and there are several saw-mills. Pop. 3201.

CHAMPANAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, 3 m. W. Boghpoor; lat. 25° 14′ N.; lon. 86° 55′ E. There is here a monument, of some note and of great size, of a Mahometan saint.

CHAMPAUBERT, a vil. France, dep. Marne, 28 m. S.W. Chalons. On February 10, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Prussians here. Pop. 231.

CHAMPION BAY, a bay, Australia, S.W. coast, Geelvink Channel; lat. 28° 47′ S.; lon. 114° 36′ E. (R.) The depth of the bay is regular, with five and six fathoms; fine white sand. It was visited by Capt. Stokes in 1840, who gave it its present name; the neighbouring heights he represents as having a brown and arid appearance, and as being destitute of timber.

CHAMPLAIN (Lake of), a lake of considerable extent, chiefly in the U. States, between the states of New York and Vermont, but the N. end of which is within Lower Canada; extreme length, N. to S. about 120 m.; breadth, from half a mile to 15 m.; area, about 600 sq. m.; 90 ft. above the level of the sea. It was discovered, in 1609, by Samuel Champlain, a French naval officer, and Governor-General of Canada, from whom it takes its name; it is navigated by steamboats and other vessels, and is deep enough for ships of the largest class. Its outlet is the river Richelieu, flowing N. to the St. Lawrence; navigable for barges throughout, and for ships as far as St. John's, and the most frequented line of communication between U. States and Lower Canada. The S. end of the Lake is connected, by a canal, with the Hudson river, thus affording water communication between the St. Lawrence a few miles below Montreal, and the Atlantic, at New York. Upwards of 50 islands are scattered over its surface; and it receives numerous streams, none of which are very important. The scenery along its sides is picturesque. It abounds in salmon, shad, pike, and other fish; in winter, it is usually quite frozen over, and is passable on the ice. The chief port on its banks is Burlington.

CHAMPLAIN, a vil., port, and township, U. States, New York, near the N.W. extremity of lake of same name, 167 m. N. Albany, and 38 m. S. by E. Montreal. It lies on the Chazy, about 5 m. from its mouth, and has a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a grist, and six saw-mills, and a tannery. The river is navigable for sloops to within 1 m. of the vil. Pop. of township, 3632.

CHAMPLITTE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 30 m. W. Vesoul, on the Salon. It manufactures brace-webs and brandy, and has a trade in grain, wax, and the wine of the district. Pop. 2770.

CHAMPON, or CHOOMPHOON, a tn. Lower Siam, l. bank, Tayung; lat. 10° 51′ N.; lon. 99° 23′ E.; 212 m. S.S.W. Bankok. It was formerly considered by the Siamese an important military post. Excellent timber for shipbuilding, rattans, and tin, are found in the environs.

CHAMPSAUR, a dist. France, in the former province of Dauphiné, now comprised in deps. Hautes-Alpes and Drôme.

CHAMUSCA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca of, and 10 m. N.E. Santarem; on the E. side of the Tagus, from which it is distant about 1½ m. It has two annual fairs, of three days each. The vicinity produces a much esteemed red wine, of which about 1500 pipes are made annually. Pop. 2800.

CHANAK KALESSI. *See* CHANNAKALASY.

CHANCAY, a prov., tn., and river, Peru. The PROVINCE, dep. Lima, is about 80 m. long, and as many broad. The part of it which is covered by the Andes is cold; but in the valleys on the sea coast it is extremely warm. The most considerable rivers are the Pasamayo and the Huaura. Guano has long been used here as a manure; and in the valleys, which are naturally very fertile, immense crops of maize and sugar are raised by the instrumentality of this valuable fertilizer.——The TOWN, cap. of above prov., is situate in a beautiful valley, near the embouchure of river of same name in the Pacific, 37 m. N.W. Lima. It has a good and well-frequented harbour.—— The RIVER rises in the Cordillera of the Andes, and, after a W. course, falling into the Pacific, in lat. 11° 30′ S.; lon. 77° 15′ W.

CHANCE ISLAND, Bay of Bengal, W. coast, Lower Siam, about 35 m. from the mainland; lat. (highest peak) 9° 22′ N.; lon. 97° 53′ E. It is from 3 to 5 m. in length, and about the same breadth, with three or four small islets on its N., S., and W. sides.

CHANDAH, a or HINDOOSTAN, prov. Gondwana, cap. dist. of same name, 80 m. S. Nagpoor; lat. 20° 2′ N.; lon. 79° 23′ E. Its walls, of freestone, and flanked by round towers, are 6 m. in circuit, and from 15 to 20 ft. in height. It consists of straggling streets, detached houses, gardens, and plantations. In 1803, it contained 5000 houses; in 1822, only 2800. Within the walls stands a citadel named the Bala Killa. In 1818, Chandah was taken by the British, who found there £90,000 in money, and a great deal of valuable property.— The DISTRICT is about 88 m. in length, N. to S., and 66 m. in breadth, E. to W.

CHANDAHNEE, a tn. and dist. Punjab. The town is situate on the brow of a hill, in lat. 33° 21′ N.; lon. 76° 6′ E.; about 76 m. S. by E. Serinagur.

CHANDELEUR (ISLES and BAY), a group of small, low, uninhabited islands, Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of the U. States, Louisiana, between lat. 29° 30′ and 30° 3′ N.; lon. about 88° 50′ W. These isles, with those of Grand Grozier and Briton, form the Bay of Chandeleur, a gulf on the E. extremity of Louisiana, near the delta of the Mississippi.

CHANDERCONA, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 55 m. W. by N. Calcutta; lat. 22° 45′ N.; lon. 87° 44′ E. Pop 18,145.

CHANDEREE, CHINDAREE, CHUNDEIREE, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa. The TOWN is a strong hill-fort; lat. 24° 32′ N.; lon. 78° 10′ E.; is 110 m. N.N.E. Bhopaul.— The DISTRICT is 90 m. from E. to W., and 70 m. from N. to S.

CHANDERNAGORE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, belonging to France, r. bank, Hooghly river, 16 m. N.N.W. Calcutta; lat. 22° 55′ N.; lon. 88° 27′ E. It has straight, well-paved, but now deserted streets; houses of brick, whitened outside, and two stories in height, adorned with colonnades in front, and terrace-roofed. Though formerly flourishing, it has now no trade, except with Calcutta; and no manufactures, excepting some cotton cloths. It is the residence of an administrative judge, and the seat of a court of first resort. In 1676, the French obtained permission to establish a factory here, which, in 1688, along with its territory—area, 2325 ac.—was ceded to the French E. India Company, by Aurengzebe. The town was subsequently fortified, and the factory continued to flourish till 1757, when it was attacked by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, who took it and dismantled the fortifications. It was restored to the French in 1816. Pop. (1866) tn. and territory, 26,718.

CHANDODF, a large tn. Hindoostan, in Gujerat, 35 m. E.N.E. Baroach, r. bank, Nerbudda; lat. 22° 1′ N.; lon. 73° 40′ E. By the Hindoos it is held in veneration as a place of great sanctity.

CHANDORE, a fortified tn. of considerable size, Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, presid. Bombay; 78 m. N.W. Aurungabad; lat. 20° 16′ N.; lon. 74° 21′ E. The fortress commands one of the best passes on the range of hills on which it stands, and is quite inaccessible everywhere but at the gateway, where it is strongly fortified. Nevertheless, it surrendered, with little resistance, to the British twice; first, in 1804, and again, in 1818.

CHANERAL, a bay and isl Chili. The BAY is 1 m. N Carrisal Bay; well sheltered from N. and S. winds, but exposed to gales from the S.W ——The ISLAND, which lies about 4 m. W., is 2 m. long; lat. 29° 1′ S.; lon. 71° 40′ W. (n.)

CHANG-CHEEN CHAM, or ST. JOHN'S ISLAND, on the S. coast, China, prov. Quangtong; lat. (S. point) 21° 15′ N.; lon. 112° 50′ E. It is about 15 m. in length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., and has generally been considered as two islands; the high land at each extremity appearing separated by a large gap or vacant space, which, on a near approach, is found to be a low, narrow isthmus of sand, uniting the high land, and having a bay on each side; one of these, on the W. side, has 6 and 7 fathoms water at the entrance. There is a watering-place on the S. side of the bay, and a village at the head of it.

CHANG-CHOO-FOO,—1, A city, China, prov. Fokien, 36 m. S.W. Amoy, which is merely the port of the city; lat. 24° 35′ N.; lon. 117° 50′ E. It lies in a valley, embosomed in hills, and is intersected by a river, here crossed by two bridges, one of which is of somewhat singular construction, being built on 25 piles of stone, about 30 ft. apart, and 20 ft. high. Large beams are laid from pile to pile; these again are crossed by smaller ones, which are covered with earth, and then paved with enormous blocks of granite, some of which are about 45 ft. long, and 2½ ft. broad. This singular structure is about 9 ft. wide; half its length on both sides is occupied by shops. The city is surrounded by a wall, 4½ m. in circumference, inside of which it is thickly planted with large trees. In the wall a gate, formed of a door for foot-passengers, and a canal for boats, is placed at each of the cardinal points. The streets are from 10 to 12 ft. wide, and many of them are well paved; shops numerous, and well furnished, and houses in general two stories high. This is the great centre of the silk manufacture of the province, and the streets present a bustling and animated appearance. In the suburbs, which are extensive, there are large tile and sugar manufactories; and from an eminence near the city, about 80 populous agricultural villages may be seen in a large plain, 30 m. long, by nearly 20 m. broad. Pop. of city, exclusive of suburbs, variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000.—2, A city, China, prov. Kiangsoo, for which, *see Supplement*.

CHANG MAI, a tn. Laos, r. bank, Menam; lat. 20° 16′ N.; lon. 99° 2′ E. Pop. 25,000.

CHANG-SHA, a city, China, prov. Hoonan, r. bank, Heng Kiang, 50 m. S. its embouchure in Lake Tong-Ting-Hou; lat. 28° 18′ N., lon. 113° E.

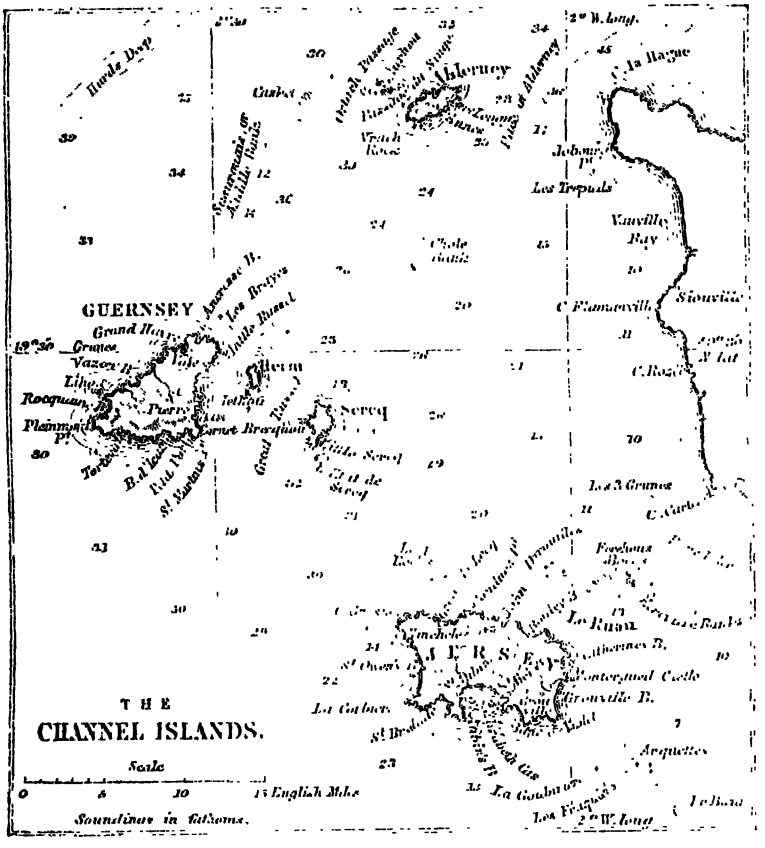
CHANGAMA, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 115 m. S.W. Madras, at the end of a pass, to which it gives its name. It has a lofty pagoda.

CHANIERS, a vil. France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, 4 m. from Saintes. In its vicinity good red wine is produced, and it has two annual fairs. Pop. 1200.

CHANNAKALASY, or CHANAK KALESSI [pot castle], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, near the S.W. entrance of the Dardanelles, about 3 m. S.S.W. Abydos; lat. 40° 10′ N.; lon. 26° 25′ E. It is composed entirely of wooden houses, which, while new and uniform, have a peculiar and somewhat pleasing effect, resembling the Swiss villages. It has been often seriously damaged by fire. The town takes its name from the manufactures of crockery carried on in it, and is, therefore, erroneously named in our maps Sultania or Sultana. Its castle is one of the most famous on the Dardanelles.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a group of isls. in the English Channel, off the W. coast of dep. La Manche, in France, between lat. 49° and 49° 50′ N.; and lon. 2° and 2° 45′ W. They

consist of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark (*which see*), with some dependent islets. They are celebrated for a peculiar breed of cattle, known by the name of Alderney or Norman cattle. They are almost totally exempt from taxation, and enjoy, besides, all the other privileges of British subjects. The government of the islands is in the hands of states, some members of which are named by the Crown, while others are chosen by the people, and others sit *ex officio*. These islands are a very costly appendage of the British Crown. They have been fortified at an immense expense, and their defence, in time of war, is supposed to cost fully £500,000 a year, which has to be wholly defrayed by Britain; the total revenue collected in the islands not amounting to £20,000 a year. The Channel Islands form the only remains of the Norman provinces once subject to the British crown Pop. (1861), 90,350.



CHANNELKIRK, par. Scot. Berwick; 28 sq. m. P. 728.

CHANNI-KHAN-DIGOT, a tn. Bahawulpoor, 18 m. N.E. Khampoor; lat. 28° 50′ N.; lon. 70° 54′ E. It is a small, but thriving place. The surrounding country is dry, sandy, and overspread with tamarisk jungle.

CHANTANQUE (LAKE), a small lake, U. States, near S.W. extremity of the state of New York. It is 18 m. long, and for the most part from 1 to 3 m. broad. It is 726 ft. above the level of Lake Erie, and 1291 ft. above that of the Ocean, and is said to be the highest body of water in the U. States on which a steamer floats. It is navigable for steamboats; and rafts proceed from it to the Gulf of Mexico.

CHANTELLE, a tn. France, dep. Allier, 26 m. S.W. Moulins, r. bank, Bouble. On a neighbouring eminence are the ruins of an immense fortress, formerly belonging to the Seigneurs de Bourbon, and now a quarry, whence the country people obtain supplies of building stone. Pop. 1708.

CHANTENAI, a tn. and com. France, dep. Lower Loire, 1½ m. from Nantes, r. bank, Loire. It is well built, and the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of white lead, fishing, husbandry, cattle rearing, ship and boat building, &c. Some export trade is carried on. Quarries of granite are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3935.

CHANTIBUN, or CHANTABON, a dist. and tn. Siam, territory of Cambodia, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, E. side, Gulf of Siam. It produces cardamoms, rosewood, dyewoods, ship timber, hides, horns, ivory, lac, and benzoin. The TOWN, cap. of the dist., is a place of considerable trade; its chief export is pepper, and in its vicinity are mines of precious stones. It lies 5 m. up a small river, in lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 102° 18′ E.

CHANTILLY, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 26 m. S.E. Beauvais, on the Nonette, celebrated for its manufacture of bobbinnet and silk lace, introduced by M. Moreau in 1710. There are now seven establishments in the town, and seven in the surrounding district. The manufacturers give out the materials and patterns, and the work is done at the houses of the lacemakers. Porcelain, hosiery, and hardware are also made here. The splendid château of Chantilly, built by the great Condé, and where he spent his latter years, after retiring from military life, in the society of Racine, Boileau, Bossuet, and the other literary men of his age, was levelled by the mob at the Revolution of 1793. The *petit château* and stables, considered to be among the finest in Europe, still remain. There is a good hospital here, built and endowed by the Prince de Condé. Races are held in the month of May. The headless body of Admiral Coligny, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was interred in the chapel of the castle. Among the natives of Chantilly was the Duc d'Enghien shot in the ditch at Vincennes, March 21, 1804. P. 2335.

CHANTONNAY, a tn. France, dep. Vendée, 18 m. E. Bourbon-Vendée. Near it an extensive coal field, of the same name, is wrought; and in its vicinity, in 1793, a bloody battle was fought between the Republicans and the Vendeans. Pop. 1176.

CHANZA, an affluent of the Guadiana, forming, during the greater part of its course, the boundary between Spain and Portugal. It rises near Cortegana, prov. Seville, and, proceeding S.S.W., joins l. bank, Guadiana, a little above San-Lucar-de Guadiana; course about 40 m.

CHAO-DE-CONCE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on a lofty mountain, crowned with an old castle, 24 m. S.S.E. Coimbra. It contains a collegiate church, convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1160.

CHAO-HING, a city, China, prov. Chekiang, on a river 30 m. W. Ning-po; lat. 30° 15′ N.; lon. 120° 3′ E. It stands on a fertile and extensive plain, is intersected by canals, has broad, clean, and well-paved streets, and is remarkably healthy. The inhabitants are famed for their knowledge of the laws, and from among them the great mandarins and governors of provinces choose their secretaries.

CHAO-KHING, or TCHAO-KHING, a city, China, prov. Quangtung, 50 m. W. Canton, on the Si-kiang. It is well built, and strongly fortified, and is the residence of the governor of the provinces of Quang-tung and Quang-si. There are some beautiful gardens in one of the suburbs.

CHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME, TOLON-NOOR, or DOLONNOOR, a tn. Mongolia, Kartchin territory, on the Chan-tou, 165 m. N. by W. Pekin; lat. 42° 25′ N.; lon. 116° 18′ E. This town, which is of vast extent, consists of a collection of houses without any regard to regularity; the streets are narrow and crooked; there is an indifferent foot-path on each side

for pedestrians, but carriages and beasts of burthen must force their way through a black, deep, and disgusting mass of mud. The principal erections are the Bhuddist temples, which are numerous. In spite, however, of its unprepossessing appearance, and the natural disadvantages of its situation —being surrounded by a sterile country, and subject to intense winter cold, as well as stifling heat during summer—this town is a place of immense bustle and activity. The inhabitants are renowned throughout Tartary and the most remote parts of Tibet for the statues in iron and brass which they turn out from their foundries; and all the countries addicted to the worship of Bhudda are furnished by them with idols, bells, and the different vessels employed in their idolatrous ceremonies. The commerce of the place is also extensive. Russian merchandise is brought to it through Kiakhta. The Tartars bring numerous herds of oxen, camels, and horses, in exchange for which they receive tobacco, cloth, and tea. Merchants from the province of Chan-si are extremely numerous, but invariably return to their own country after improving their circumstances; indeed, it is remarked that the Chinese, in this commercial place, always end by making a fortune, and the Tartars by ruining themselves. The population, though not easily estimated, is said to be very great.

CHAO-TCHEOO-FOO, a city and dist. China, N. division of Quangtong, or Canton prov. The city is situate in a mountainous region, about 120 m. N. Canton city; lat. 24° 55′ N.; lon. 113° 15′ E.; at the confluence of the Se-ho and Tang-ho, the union of which streams form the river Pe kiang; both are navigable. It is a large place, and its walls run for a great distance along the Pe kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats. There are considerable manufactures and trade in the place, but the locality is unhealthy. Pop. estimated at about 10,000 families.

CHAOUSSY, or Tchaust, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 27 m. E. by S. Mogliev. It has two churches, a synagogue, and a school. A great market is held here annually. P. 3400.

CHAPADA (Agraial da), a small tn. or vil. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 6 m. N.W. Natividade, on one of the low, flat table lands called Chapadas, whence its name. Gold used to be found in the country around, and a number of slaves were employed in washing the soil in search of the precious metal; but the pursuit is now almost abandoned, the slaves being more profitably occupied on plantations. Pop. about 1000.

CHAPALA, a large lake, Mexico, state Guadalajara and Michiocan, about lat. 20° 20′ N.; and between lon. 102° to 103° 45′ W.; area, 1300 sq. m. It contains numerous islands, and is traversed by the Rio Grande. The scenery on and around the lake is extremely beautiful.

CHAPARI, a river, Bolivia, rising in the mountains of Cochabamba, and, after a course from S.W. to N.E. of about 100 m., joining the Mamore in the parallel of 17° 5′ S.

CHAPEL.—1, par. Irel. Wexford: 3588 ac. Pop. 1015. —2, *Chapel of Garioch*, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 10 m. by 5 m. Pop. 2102.—3, *Chapel*, or *Pontisbright*, par. Eng. Essex; 1146 ac. Pop. 452.—4, *Chapel Colman*, par. Wales, Pembroke; 770 ac. Pop. 137.—5, *Chapel Hill*, par. Eng. Monmouth; 820 ac. Pop. 545.—6, *Chapel Izod*, par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 533 ac. Pop. 1565.—7, *Chapel-Russel*, par. Irel. Limerick; 631 ac. Pop. 829.

CHAPEL ALLERTON, a chapelry and vil., England, co. York, bor. and 2½ m. N. Leeds, very pleasantly situated, and the residence of many respectable families. It has a handsome Episcopal and a Wesleyan chapel. P. 3083.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The town, 11 m. N.W. Derby, has a neat parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, two endowed schools, and a library. Cotton-weaving and paper-making are the chief employments. Near it are lead and coal mines, and limestone quarries. Area of par., 13,220 ac. Pop. 4264.

CHAPELLE (La), a vil. France, dep. Vosges, 16 m. from St. Dié. Near it is a slate quarry. Pop. 1258.

CHAPELLE-ST.-DENIS (La), a vil. France, dep. Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, being a continuation of the Faubourg St. Denis, and commencing outside the walls. Manufactures:—liqueurs, chemical stuffs, starch, waxcloth, brandy, and salt. Pop. 12,911.

CHAPOO, or Chapu, a fortified maritime tn. China, prov. Che-kiang, N. side of a large bay, 35 m. N. Ning-po; lat. 30° 40′ N.; lon. 120° 25′ E. The houses are, in general, small, with walls of brick, plastered and white-washed. The houses are all detached, each being surrounded by a wall about 7 ft. high. A particular portion of the town, surrounded by a wall and planned on the model of a camp, is assigned for the residence of the Manchoo troops, who form the garrison. Chapoo is a place of very considerable commerce, and the only Chinese port which is permitted to trade with Japan. In May 1842, it was attacked and taken by the British, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the garrison.

CHARAMAKOTAN, one of the Kurile isls., N. Pacific Ocean, subject to Russia, and separated from the island of Onnekotan by a channel 8 m. wide; lat. 49° N.; lon. 154° 39′ E.

CHARBAR, or Chourar Bay:— 1, A bay, Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Indian Ocean. It is of circular form, and about 9 m. in diameter. Ras Charbar, its E. point, is in lat. 25° 16′ N.; lon. 60° 35′ E. This bay is one of the best on the coast. Fresh water, of good quality, is easily procured, and goats and sheep may be obtained, but neither bullocks nor poultry are to be had. There are here some small gardens, which produce turnips, onions, potatoes, carrots, &c.- 2, A tn. of same name, on the E. side of the bay, near its entrance, composed of straggling mat houses, occupied mostly by weavers. The country around here is so arid and barren, that famines are of frequent occurrence, compelling the inhabitants to abandon it in great numbers.

CHARD, a tn., bor. and par. England, co. Somerset. The town, 13 m. S.S.W. Bristol, contains a townhall, an extensive market-place, an hospital, and a free-grammar-school; also, places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The lace manufacture employs about 1500 hands. The clothing, malting, and corn trades are also considerable. This borough sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., and two succeeding reigns, when it lost this privilege through the negligence of its freemen. Pop. of tn. 2291. Area of par. 5149 ac. Pop. 5297.

CHARDAK, a tn. European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanjak of, and 81 m. N.E. Silistria, and 22 m. W. by N. Lake Rassein.

CHARDAK, or Haji Gheul [pilgrim lake], a salt lake, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, E. extremity; lat. 38° N.; lon. 30° E. About 10 m. in length, and 5 broad. Large quantities of salt are collected from this lake.

CHARDSTOCK, par. Eng. Dorset; 5800 ac. Pop. 1387.

CHARENTE [anc. *Carantonus*], a river, France, which rises on the frontiers of the dep. to which it gives its name, and of Haute-Vienne, near Cheronnat, in a range of hills forming part of the watershed betwen the basins of the Loire and Garonne. It first proceeds N.N.W. to Civray, dep. Vienne, then turns round and proceeds almost due S. to Mansle. Here, its course becomes extremely tortuous, till it reaches Angoulême, near the centre of department Charente. It now proceeds almost due W., passing Cognac, and flowing onwards to Saintes, when it resumes its original course of N.N.W., and falls into the Bay of Biscay at Rochefort, where it forms a fine marine harbour. Its principal affluents are the Bogneure, the Touvre, the Né, the Seugne, and the Boutonne; whole course, about 200 m. It is fit for floatation from Civray, and navigable from Montignac, 60 m. above its mouth. The Charente flows generally through a rich and fertile valley, and is of great importance, both from the facilities which it gives for transport, and the numerous public works which are placed along its banks. A little above Rochefort, two canals, the Brouage and Charras, lead off the one from its l. and the other from its r. bank, intended to drain the salt marshes around Rochefort, which made the whole district very unhealthy. They have proved of essential service.

CHARENTE, an inland dep. France, having N. the deps. Deux-Sevres, and Vienne, E. Haute-Vienne, S.E. Dordogne, and W. Charente-Inferieure, formed chiefly out of the ancient province of Angoumois, and deriving its name from the river Charente, by which it is traversed, between lat. 45° 23′ and 46° 15′ N., and lon. 0° 29′ W., and 0° 54′ E.; area, 1,487,147 ac.; cap. Angoulême. It is in general uneven, with hills covered with chestnut trees, sandy plains, meadows, &c. Soil thin, dry, and arid; one-third devoted to tillage, a third to vineyards, and the remainder meadows, woods, and waste lands. The principal rivers are the Charente, joined by the canal of Poitou with the Vienne, the Dronne, Tardoere, Bandia, Touvre, and Né, all abounding in fish. Waterpools

are numerous. The climate is temperate, atmosphere clear, and extremes of heat or cold are almost unknown. The cereal productions are wheat, rye, maslin, oats, millet, maize, and buckwheat; but the produce is insufficient for the local consumption. Truffles are abundant. The wines of the department are of inferior quality, and in little request for the table; but they yield the best brandy in Europe. The celebrated cognac brandy is made in the districts of Champagne, Cognac, Jarnac, Rouillac, and Aigre, from a grape called the *folle blanche*, which yields a white wine. The red wines furnish an inferior brandy, without the bouquet that distinguishes the genuine cognac. In good years, the wine produces a fifth of spirit at 22° to 23°. In bad years, on the contrary, 9 or 10 parts of wine are required to produce one of brandy. The wine-growers themselves carry on the distillation, each estate being furnished with stills and the necessary apparatus. Pastures are scarce, but cattle are fattened to some extent. Large numbers of pigs are also fattened, and poultry is abundant, as well as game of all kinds. In some districts, bees are reared in great numbers; and in one commune, saffron is cultivated. Iron ore is found in the department, and small quantities of lead and antimony. Excepting brandy and paper, the manufactures of the department are inconsiderable, consisting of sacking, cloth, cordage, hats, corks, and earthenware. The paper made at Angoulême is said to be the best in France. The department is divided into five arronds., containing 29 cans. and 453 coms. It forms the diocese of Angoulême. Pop (1866), 378,218.

CHARENTE-INFERIEURE [lower Charente], a maritime dep. France, W. coast; having, N., dep. Vendée, N.E. Deux-Sevres, E. Charente, S.E. Dordogne, S. Gironde, and W. the Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 45° 6′ and 46° 21′ N., and lon. 0° 6′ and 1° 37′ W. It comprises parts of the former provinces of Angoumois and Poitou; area, including the islands of Ré, Oleron, Madame, and Aix, 1,668,923 ac. Surface in general flat, one-sixth consisting of marshes drained and cultivated, formerly sources of disease and death, now healthful and productive. Soil chalky and sandy, fertile, and well cultivated; and a considerable portion planted with vines. The lands that have a superficial layer, resting on a subsoil of chalky and friable tuff, are called *champagnes*, and furnish the best wine for distillation. The pastures are good, and well stocked with cattle, horses, and sheep. Along the coast are extensive salt marshes, from which an immense quantity of salt is produced. The extent of coast, including the E. bank of the Gironde, is about 100 m., on which are numerous bays, several seaports, and good roadsteads. The principal rivers that traverse or bound the department, are the Charente, Gironde, Seudre, Boutonne, and Serre Niortaise, all of which are navigable, as well as the canal of Brouage, and that between Niort and Rochelles. The climate in general is temperate and healthy; but the districts of Marennes, Rochefort, and Rochelle are subject to fever and rheumatic affections, arising from the exhalations of the neighbouring marshes. The produce consists of grain of all kinds, more than sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The wine is of common quality, and chiefly used for making brandy. Game is plentiful, and large flocks of wild fowl frequent the marshes. Oysters and sardines abound on the coast. Salt and brandy are the only articles manufactured to any great extent; but woollen goods, hosiery, leather, pottery, and vinegar, are also made; and shipbuilding is carried on in the seaports, where vessels are equipped also for the cod fishery. Principal towns—Rochefort, Rochelle, Marennes, Saintes, and St. Jean d'Angely. The department is divided into six arronds., containing 40 cans. and 479 coms. Pop. (1866), 479,559.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT, a tn. France, dep. Seine, 4 m. S.E. Paris, r bank, Marne, near its confluence with the Seine. It is divided into two communes, one of which, containing a lunatic asylum, with accommodation for 400 patients, was called Charenton-St.-Maurice till 1842, when its name was curtailed to St. Maurice by royal ordinance. The town owes its name to a bridge across the Marne, which has always been considered one of the keys of the capital, and the frequent scene of conflict when Paris was approached by an enemy. The present structure consists of 10 arches, and was built in 1714. Soap, chemical stuffs, and porcelain, are manufactured here. Pop. 6190.

CHARFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1369 ac. Pop. 515.

CHARFORD, two pars. England, Hants:—1, (*North*), 570 ac. Pop. 68.—2, (*South*), 833 ac. Pop. 71.

CHARIKAR, a tn. Afghanistan, dist. Kohistan, 21 m. N. Cabool; lat. 35° 2′ N.; lon. 69° 3′ E. It is one of the most flourishing, as well as one of the largest towns in the Kohistan or hill country, having a large trade in the coarse cotton cloths manufactured throughout the district, and in iron, both in pigs and manufactured into horse shoes. It has also a considerable transit trade to Turkestan and Central Asia. It contains a bazaar, about 400 yards in length, and loosely covered to exclude heat. At the entrance of the town is a large castle, the residence of one of the great chiefs of the country. Charikar is the place of residence, also, of the Hakam or Governor of the Kohistan; and duties are levied here on merchandise passing between it and Turkestan.

CHARING, par. Eng. Kent; 4551 ac. Pop. 1321.

CHARITE' (LA), a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 15 m. N.N.W. Nevers, r. bank, Loire. It has a fine bridge across the Loire, and a port on that river. The streets are good, but the houses indifferently built. There are here manufactures of iron goods and tools, tiles, steel, metal buttons, &c.; with forges, glassworks, potteries, distilleries, vinegar-works, and tanneries. Trade:—grain, wine, wood, charcoal, and hemp, ships' anchors, &c., and it is the entrepôt for the iron of Berry. Pop. 4522.

CHARJUI, or CHARJOOEE, a tn. Bokhara, l. bank, Oxus, 70 m. S.S.W. the city of Bokhara, on the high road to Persia; lat. 39° 5′ N.; lon. 63° 40′ E. Pop. about 500.

CHARKOV. *See* KHARKOV.

CHARLBURY, par. Eng. Oxford; 11,320 ac. P. 3171.

CHARLCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 571 ac. Pop. 91.

CHARLCOTE, par. Eng. Warwick; 2190 ac. Pop. 286.

CHARLEMONT, a hamlet and fortress, France, N.W. frontier, dep. Ardennes. The works of Charlemont and Givet occupy both banks of the Meuse, about 25 m. S. Namur, at the junction of several roads on a steep hill, and completely command the river. Charlemont rises from a narrow rock, 200 ft. high, and the only side on which an attack can be apprehended is defended by six bastions, a horn, and crown work, and several detached works.

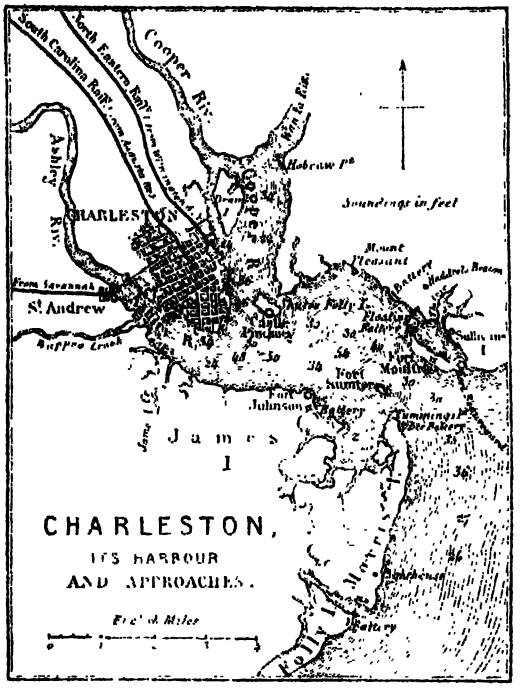
CHARLEROI, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 30 m. S. by E. Brussels; on both sides of the Sambre, the low town standing on the r. and the middle town and high town on the l. bank. The last stands apart, and is regularly and strongly fortified. Charleroi is the seat of a court of first resort, and possesses a college, an academy of design, a commission of agriculture, an hospital, and several primary and other schools. The only public building deserving notice is the parish church, which is handsome, and was built by Louis XIV. The town is well situate both for manufactures and trade, being the centre of an extensive and valuable coal field, and having ample means of communication by railway, canals, and good roads, with the surrounding districts, and the most important towns of the kingdom. It has considerable manufactures of cloth, cutlery, soap, and tobacco; numerous glass-works, chiefly for window glass; several forges, extensive nail-works, sugar-refineries, dye-works, brick works, limekilns, and founderies, at some of which ordnance is cast, and steam engines are made. The chief exports may be said to consist of coal, iron, and soap. Pop. 13,294.

CHARLES, two pars. Eng. Devon:—1, 2429 ac. Pop 344.—2, (*the-Martyr*), 1757 ac. Pop. 19,548.

CHARLES (CAPE).—1, The most E. point of Labrador; lat. 52° N.; lon. 55° 30′ W.——2, A cape, U. States, Virginia, forming the N. part of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay; lat. 37° 18′ N.; lon. 75° 45′ W.

CHARLES ISLAND.—1, One of the Galapagos; lat. 1° 15′ 24″ S.; lon. 90° 31′ 45″ W. (n.); 20 m. long, N. to S., and about 15 m. broad. Like all the other islands of this group, it is of volcanic formation. The settlement on this island is 1000 ft. above the level of the sea.——2, An isl. off the S. coast of Spitzbergen; lat. (S. point) 78° 13′ N.; lon. 11° 55′ E. (n.)——3, An isl., N. America, Hudson's Strait; lat. (E. point) 62° 44′ N.; lon. 74° 18′ W. (n.)——4, An isl. British N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near its N. coast; lat. 50° 12′ N.; lon. 63° 15′ W. It is 3 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. On its N. side it has a safe though confined harbour.

CHARLESTON, a city and seaport, U. States, S. Carolina, 690 m. S.S.W. New York; lat. 32° 46½′ N., lon. 79° 55′ W.; on a tongue of land between Ashley and Cooper rivers. It is regularly laid out in parallel streets, extending between these two streams, and crossed by others at right angles, some of them adorned with trees. Many of the houses are of brick, while others are of wood; numbers of them painted white, which, with the profusion of foliage by which they are commonly surrounded, gives them a very agreeable appearance. The houses are generally elegant, and are often furnished with balconies and verandahs, ornamented with vines. The



town contains 36 churches ten Episcopal, five Presbyterian, five Methodist, three R. Catholic, three Baptist, three German Lutheran, one French Protestant, two Jews' synagogues, two Congregational, &c. Among the public buildings are—the city hall, exchange, court house, jail, two arsenals, a theatre, an almshouse, and an orphan asylum. Charleston has a college of repute, reorganized in 1837; a medical college, founded in 1833; a literary society, &c.; city library (20,000 vols.), a famed high school, and about 30 other schools. By far the greatest export from Charleston is cotton, though the quantity now shipped is smaller than it formerly was. In 1872 there were received at the port 270,223 bales, of which 88,693 were sent to the United Kingdom. Other exports are rice, rosin and turpentine, hides and skins, yarns and fabrics, lumber, &c. The total exports in 1872 were valued at £6,422,779, cotton making up about £5,200,000. Charleston was settled between 1680–90, by English and French colonists. In 1715, the town had about 550 houses; in 1740, a fire, of six hours' duration only, destroyed 300 of the best. In 1724, the imports from Britain were valued at £60,000. During the American war (1779), the British took it from the provincials, but left it in the following year. The pop., which in 1850 was 42,958, was 48,956 in 1870. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CHARLESTON.—1, A maritime vil. Eng., co. Cornwall, 2 m. E. by S. St. Austell, on St. Austell's Bay. It has an excellent harbour, with an inner and outer basin, and a commodious pier, defended by a battery of heavy cannon. Shipbuilding and repairing, iron-founding, &c., are carried on here, and a great pilchard fishery. Much china-clay, prepared artificially from granite, is exported.——2, A small vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. Fife, advantageously situate on the Frith of Forth, 3 m. N. by W. Dunfermline. It exports large quantities of coals, and near it are extensive lime-works. Pop. 701.——3, A tn., W. Indies, isl. Nevis, S.W. coast; lat. 17° 19′ N.; lon. 64° 55′ W. It is neat and well built, with a good roadstead.

CHARLESTOWN, a seaport tn., U. States, Massachusetts, on a peninsula close to and N. of Boston (*which see*). Streets irregular, but finely shaded; and houses generally good, some even handsome and spacious, the pure air and good site attracting many rich Boston commercialists to a residence here. Churches nine; a bank, state prison, and, reared on Breed's or Bunker's Hill, a monument, or hollowed shaft, of granite, 220 ft. high, commemorating the battle fought here, June 17, 1775. At the foot of the same height lies a state navy-yard. Charlestown was incorporated, apart from Boston, in 1847. Pop. (1870), 28,323.

CHARLESTOWN, par. Irel. Lowth; 2700 ac. P. 572.

CHARLESWORTH, a vil. England, co. Derby; agreeably situate on the side of a hill, 3½ m. S.S.W. Glossop. It is formed of two villages; houses of stone, well built; a church in the early English style; several chapels belonging to Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and other dissenters. In the vicinity extensive coal mines are wrought; and there are also six cotton-mills, an iron-foundry, and machine-making establishment. Pop. 1565.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CHARLETON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Devon; 2779 ac. Pop. 652.—2, (*Queen's*, Somerset; 955 ac. Pop. 177.

CHARLEVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 1 m. N. Mezières, l. bank, Meuse, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, sufficiently strong to allow the passage of artillery. It is regularly built, has straight, wide and clean streets, and a public square and fountain, surrounded by arcades, from which the four principal streets diverge. It is the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, assize court, consulting chamber of manufactures, seminary, and communal college; and has an hospital, theatre, and public library, containing 22,000 volumes. It has considerable manufactures, consisting of nails, and iron work, arms, steam engines, carding-machines, and animal charcoal. There are also extensive tanneries, a brass-foundry, and numerous breweries. The Meuse affords facilities for traffic; and a large trade is carried on in coal, iron, wine, brandy, marble, slates, and nails. Charleville was built in 1606, by Charles, Duke of Nevers and Mantua, and named after himself. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1686–1687, and the town in consequence became much more extensive and prosperous. Pop. 11,244.

CHARLEVILLE, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 36 m. N.N.W. Cork, on the railway to Dublin. It is a respectable-looking town, and has a handsome Established church, with a fine steeple; a R. Catholic chapel, an extensive national school, capable of holding 800 children of both sexes; a school under the Protestant Church of England Society for 100 children; a dispensary, fever hospital, and workhouses. Hand-loom weaving and spinning, formerly carried on, having been superseded by machinery, there are now no manufactures. Weekly market for oats. Employment scanty; workhouses crowded. Pop. 2468.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CHARLIEU, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 11 m. N.E. Roanne, r. bank, Ornin. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey, the cloister of which still remains. The hospital, founded by St. Louis, is one of the oldest in the kingdom. Manufactures:—linen, calico, silk, leather, and cotton and silk yarn. Trade in cattle considerable. Pop. 3532.

CHARLINCH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1432 ac. Pop. 236.

CHARLOIS, a vil. and par. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. S.W. Rotterdam. It has a Reformed church, with two towers, some stained-glass windows, and fine interior. At its consecration in 1512, the priests being resolved, in spite of warning from the magistracy, that the procession should take advantage of the Maas being frozen over, to pass it on the ice, 8000 persons were precipitated into the river by the ice giving way. Pop. of par. 2500.

CHARLOTTE.—1, A tn. British N. America, cap. and near the centre of, Prince Edward Island, on the bay of Hillsborough, 110 m. N. Halifax; lat. 46° 14′ N.; lon. 63° 7′ W. It is advantageously situate for commerce, and its harbour is one of the best in N. America. It is regularly laid out with spacious squares, and broad streets at right angles; which, however, are but thinly occupied by houses. Pop. 5000. [*See* CHARLOTTETOWN in SUPP.]——2, (*Amalia*), A tn., W. Indies,

cap. isl. St. Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, belonging to the Danes, S. side of the island, with a large factory at its extremity. It has an excellent harbour, fit for all kinds of shipping, and in which whole fleets may lie secure, and land-locked from all winds. The town is defended by a citadel and batteries; contains several churches, belonging to as many different religious denominations; and is a considerable entrepôt for goods for the neighbouring islands. The W. India mail steamers call regularly. Pop. 10,000, of whom the majority are coloured.

CHARLOTTE (QUEEN) ISLAND.—1, One of the Low Archipelago, S. Pacific; lat. 19° 18′ S.; lon. 138° 42′ W. (R.); discovered by Capt. Wallis in 1767. It was visited again by Capt. Beechy in 1826, who reports that the coral had so grown up, that no lagoon could be perceived in the centre; and not a single specimen was to be seen of the numerous cocoa trees found by Capt. Wallis.—2, A group of isls., S. Pacific, between lat. 10° and 12° S., and lon. 165° and 168° E. Five or six of them are of considerable extent, the remainder small. The largest, Santa Cruz, is about 20 m. long, E. to W. and about half a mile wide. They are all of volcanic formation; and one of them, Volcano, lat. 10° 23′ 30″ S., lon. 165° 38′ E., is still in a state of activity. The islands are generally well wooded, and very populous They produce the cocoa-nut, the bread-fruit, and all the products of the Friendly Islands. The inhabitants are good-natured, but given to theft. It was on one of these islands, Mallicolo, that La Perouse, the celebrated French navigator, was wrecked and lost, with all his crew. Queen Charlotte's Islands were discovered by Mandana, in 1595.—3, A group of islands, off the W. coast N America, lying between lat. 54° 20′ N., and 51° 55′ N.; and between 133° and 130° 35′ W. long., consisting of three main islands and a number of smaller ones (separated by narrow channels). The natives are a fine handsome race. Area, estimated at 5000 sq. m.—4, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, Gilbert's group; lat. 1° 54′ N.; lon. 172° 55′ E. (R.) It is a lagoon island; length, N.E. to S.W., 16 m; average breadth, 5 m. On the E. side the land is covered with cocoa nut and pandanus groves, with some undergrowth. The N.W. and W. side is a continuous reef, 4 or 5 feet above the water's edge, on which are many islets. About the centre of the reef, S.W. side, is a ship's channel into the lagoon, which is half a mile wide. Water, the only thing in the way of supplies to be obtained here, is flat and brackish. There are a number of towns on the island, which appear to be thickly inhabited. It is also called Apia.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, l. bank, Spree, 5 m. W. Berlin. It consists mostly of villas and taverns, being much resorted to in summer by the citizens of Berlin. There is here a seat of the King of Prussia, built by Frederick I., who married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of George I. of England, after whom the town was named. The palace has beautiful gardens attached, at all times open to the public, and an extensive orangery. Within a small Doric temple in the garden, are deposited the remains of the late beautiful and unfortunate Louisa, Queen of Prussia, over which is a monument by Rauch—the figure of the Queen reposing on a marble sarcophagus—esteemed one of the most successful efforts of modern art; although, certainly, excelled by another statue of Louisa, executed 15 years later by the same artist, in the royal gardens at Potsdam. There are some manufactures of cotton and woollen stockings here, also a spinning-mill and bleaching grounds. Pop. 14,999.

CHARLTON, numerous pars. Eng.:—1, Wilts; 1706 ac. Pop. 219.—2, Wilts; 4780 ac. Pop. 690.—3, (*-Abbots*), Gloucester; 2190 ac. Pop. 112.—4, (*-Adams*), Somerset; 3910 ac. Pop. 550.—5, (*-Horethorne*), Somerset; 2365 ac. Pop. 544.—6, (*King's*), par. and vil. Gloucester; 3170 ac. Pop. 3174, forming a part of Cheltenham.—7, (*-Mackerell*), Somerset; 3910 ac. Pop. 381.—8, (*-Musgrave*), Somerset; 2153 ac. Pop. 428.—9, (*-near-Dover*), Kent; 381 ac. Pop. 3126.—10, (*-next-Woolwich*), Kent; 1342 ac. Pop. 4818.—11, (*-upon-Otmoor*), Oxford; 1864 ac. Pop. 657.

CHARLWOOD, par. Eng. Surrey; 7000 ac. Pop. 1320.

CHARMES, or CHARMES-SUR-MOSELLE, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. N.N.W. Epinal, l. bank Moselle, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. It has a Gothic church, ornamented with painted glass, in good preservation; a handsome public fountain, and manufactures of lace, kirschwaser, and leather; with trade in grain, wine, wood, &c. Pop. 3011.

CHARMINSTER, par. Eng. Dorset; 4095 ac. Pop. 905.

CHARMOUTH, par. Eng. Dorset; 518 ac. Pop. 664.

CHARNEUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 9 m. N.W. Verviers. It has manufactures of cloths, two breweries, two worsted, and four flour mills. In the environs are the remains of the old abbey Val Dieu. Pop. 2567.

CHARO [anc. *Matlatzingo*], a tn. Mexican confederation, state of Michoacan, at the foot of the sierra Otzumatlan, upwards of 6000 ft. above sea level. It carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. 3800.

CHAROLLAIS [anc. *Pagus Quadrigellensis*], a small dist. France, belonging to the old province of Burgundy, and now included in dep. Saône et-Loire. Its capital was Charolles.

CHAROLLES, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 28 m. W.N.W. Macon, at the confluence of the Semence and Arconce. It is well built, and has a court of first resort, and of commerce, an agricultural society, communal college, public library, hat manufactories; tile-works, limekilns, and a plaster mill, and iron works in the vicinity. Trade in grain, wine, wood, iron, coal, and cattle. A hill above the town is crowned by the picturesque ruins of the old castle of the Counts of Charollais; of which prov. Charolles was capital. Pop. 2926.

CHARONNE [Latin, *Charonna*], a vil. France, close upon the barrier of the faubourg St. Antoine, and, properly, only a suburb of Paris. It contains a very ancient church, and a school of arts; and has manufactories of stained paper, refined wax, wax-candles, paints, and chemical products. Pop. 5433.

CHARSFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1299 ac. Pop. 511.

CHARSHUMBA, or TCHERCHEMBEH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Roum, dist. Djanikili, r. bank, and 10 m. from the mouth of the Jekil Irmak, on the Black Sea; lat. 41° 11 N.; lon. 36° 40′ E. The greater number of the houses are surrounded by gardens, and the land in the vicinity is fertile and well cultivated.

CHART, three pars. Eng. Kent:—1, (*Great*), 3281 ac. Pop. 754.—2, (*Little*), 1578 ac. Pop. 296.—3, (*next Sutton-Valence*), 2073 ac. Pop. 669.

CHARTHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 4530 ac. Pop. 1138.

CHARTRES [anc. *Autricum, Civitas Carnutum*], a city, France, cap. dep. Eure et-Loire, 49 m. S.W. Paris; lat. 48° 27′ N.; lon. 1° 29′ E.; situate on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Eure, and partly enclosed by walls and ditches, surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, which form an agreeable promenade. One branch of the river runs inside, and another outside of the ramparts of the lower town. Most of the houses are built of wood and plaster, and have their gables toward the street. The streets are narrow and crooked, and so steep in some parts as to be inaccessible to carriages. There are several public squares, one of which is of great extent. The only public buildings of note are—the cathedral, the church of St. Pere, contiguous to a huge barrack, once a Benedictine abbey; and the obelisk to the memory of General Marceau. The cathedral, one of the most magnificent in Europe, is rendered conspicuous by its two spires, one of which is 403 ft. high, surmounting the hill on which the city stands. It has fully 130 windows filled with painted glass, of admirable workmanship; and in its chair Henry IV. was crowned, in 1594. Chartres is the seat of a bishopric, court of first resort, and of commerce, communal college, seminary, and agricultural society; and has two hospitals, a cabinet of natural history, botanical garden, and a public library, containing 40,000 volumes, and 800 MSS. Manufactures:—woollen, hosiery, hats, earthenware, and leather. It is also celebrated for its game pies. A large trade is carried on in grain, wool, cattle, game, clover-seed, and wood. The largest weekly grain markets in France are held here; and the business usually does not occupy more than three-quarters of an hour. The measuring and selling of the grain, and receiving payment for it, are managed by an ancient corporation of women, remarkable for their integrity, and implicitly trusted by the owners. Chartres was the capital of the Carnutes, and considered the capital of Celtic Gaul at the time of the Roman invasion. Towards the end of the 11th century it was fortified; and in 1445, St. Bernard preached in its cathedral the first crusade. Pop. (1866), 19,442.

CHARTREUSE (LA GRANDE), a celebrated monastery, France, dep. Isère, 13 m. N.N.E. Grenoble, in an extensive meadow, in the wild valley of the Guier, 3280 ft. above sea

level, surrounded by the mountain forests of the Alps. It was founded in 1084, by St. Bruno, near the village of Chartreuse, the name of which he gave to the order of St. Bruno. Until the Revolution of 1793, it was the head quarters of the order of the Chartreux. The present buildings were erected



MONASTERY OF GRANDE CHARTREUSE.—From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France

in 1678, after the monastery had been, for the eighth time, destroyed by fire. They are of great extent, but are more remarkable for the solidity than the beauty of their architecture. Previous to 1789, the monks were owners of many villages; but the Revolution of 1793 stripped them of their possessions, and all that remains to them is a garden, the right of cutting forest wood, and pasture for their cows, of which they have about 50. Some of the monks who were driven out by the Republicans, returned in 1826, when the buildings that had escaped entire destruction were restored. Near the Grande Chartreuse is a remarkable grotto, called the Trou-de-Glaz or Glace [ice hole], from ice being preserved in it for the whole year. It is 787 ft. long, and contains very large transparent stalactites.

CHARWELTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2352 ac. Pop. 231.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool, Strait, Messina. *See* SCYLLA and CHARYBDIS.

CHASGO, or SHUSGAO, a cluster of vils., Afghanistan, with a mud fort, in a fertile spot, 13 m. N. Ghuznee, and on the route thence to Cabool, 8697 ft. above the sea; lat. 33° 43′ N.; lon. 68° 22′ E.

CHASHE-LO-HM-BOO, or TESHOO-LOOMBOO, a tn. Tibet, 160 m. W. by S. L'Hassa or Lassa; lat. 29° 4′ 40″ N.; lon. 89° 7′ 8″ E. (L.); on a plain surrounded by high sterile mountains. It is properly a large monastery, consisting of 300 or 400 houses, the habitations of the Buddhist monks, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the Teshoo Lama, who resides here. Its buildings are all of stone, and none less than two stories high, flat roofed, and covered with a parapet rising considerably above the roof, composed of heath and brushwood. Above 4000 friars and nuns perform daily their devotions here. A large manufacture of idols is established, at which the most skilful workmen are employed; but there are few laymen, except the servants of the Lama. A Chinese functionary resides here to watch the proceedings of the priests. Some hundred mendicants, from India and Nepaul, are also maintained by the Lama at the public expense.

CHASTLETON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1769 ac. Pop. 236.

CHAT, or CHATTE CAPE, a round projecting headland, Lower Canada, S. side the estuary of the St. Lawrence; lat. 49° 1′ N.; lon. 66° 50′ W. A small river of same name falls into a bay 4 m. E. the cape.

CHATEAU (LE), or CHATEAU D'OLERON, a tn. France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, 6 m. W.S.W. Marennes, on the S.E. extremity of the isl. of Oleron. It is a place of some strength, ranking as a fortress of the third class; has building-yards, distilleries, and rope-works, and carries on a trade in corn, maize, wine, brandy, salt, &c. Pop. 1314.

CHATEAU-CHINON [anc. *Castrum Caninum*], a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 39 m. E. by N. Nevers, near l. bank, Yonne, formerly defended by a castle, and surrounded by double ditches, of which some vestiges still remain. The present town is tolerably well built, on the summit of a hill. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society; manufactures of coarse woollens and linens; large tanneries; and a considerable trade in wood and charcoal, for the supply of the capital; leather, wool, grain, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2845.

CHATEAU-D'OEX, [German, *Öschy*; anc. *Castrodunum*], a tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, chief place of the dist. Enhaut-Romand, r. bank, Sarine, 22 m. E. Lausanne. Here are the ruins of an old castle of the Counts of Gruyère. Important cattle fairs are held. In 1812, a considerable sum was left to the parish by two brothers named Henchoz, to endow a higher kind of school, at which the youth of the Alpine districts might obtain an excellent gratuitous education. Pop. 2010; mostly Calvinists.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 24 m. S.E. Le Mans, near r. bank, Loir. It consists of one straight street, from which numerous small, crooked, and steep streets run in different directions; has several squares, a Hotel-de-Ville, market place, hospital, and a handsome church. It is the centre of a considerable manufacture of fine linen, employing about 800 looms in the neighbouring communes. There are also cotton mills and tanneries. Trade in grain, clover-seed, hemp, flax, chestnuts, game, poultry, cattle, and wine of the district. Pop. 2736.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 19 m. S.S.E. Laval, on the Mayenne, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting the town with its principal suburb on the opposite side. Its houses are well built; but the streets are ill laid out. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, and communal college; and linen and serge manufactories, bleachfields, tanneries; with some trade in clover-seed, linen, thread, iron, wood, wine, &c. Pop. 6254.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et Marne, 15 m. S. Fontainebleau, l. bank, Suzain. It lies in a fertile country, has three churches, and, in the 12th century, was occasionally the residence of the French Kings. Coins of Charles the Bald, Carloman II., Philip I., Louis VI. and VII., were struck here. It manufactures whiting, and has some trade in grain and wine. Pop. 2420.

CHATEAU-PORCIEN [Latin, *Castrum Porciani*], a vil. France, dep. Ardennes, 26 m. S.W. Mezieres, partly r. bank, Aisne, and partly on an island formed by that river. On a steep rock overhanging the town are a donjon tower, and some fragments of walls forming all that remains of an ancient strong castle. The manufactures consist of serge, flannel, merino, and cassimere. There are also worsted mills, an oil-work, and several tanneries. In a hill N.E. of the town, the foundations of walls, Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been discovered. Pop. 2656.

CHATEAU-RENARD, two tns. France:—1, A tn. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 11 m. N.E. Arles, l. bank, Durance; with two towers, the remains of a castle of the 12th century. In the vicinity are limekilns. Pop. 1696.—2, A tn., dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.S.E. Montargis. It had at one time a castle, and was fortified, but having become a stronghold of the Protestants during the wars of religion, Louis XIII. ordered the works to be demolished in 1627. It has manufactures of cloth for the troops; and some trade in linen, wool, and saffron. Pop. 1447.

CHATEAU-RENAULT, a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. N.E. Tours, agreeably situate at the foot, and on the slope of a hill, in a beautiful country. It is traversed by the Breune; has narrow and irregular streets; and possesses an old castle, from which it derives its name, built in 961, and still in good preservation. It is famous for its leather, and has also manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, and tiles. Pop. 3079.

CHATEAU-SALINS, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 18 m. N.E. Nancy, r. bank, Petite Seille. It has some towers and remains of its ancient fortifications. It originated in some salt-works established here in 1330, and a castle built soon after by Isabel of Austria. The Government manufactory of salt carried on here was abandoned in 1826. There are here manufactures of glass, leather, and knitted hosiery, with some trade in sacking and plaster. Pop. 2521.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 38 m. S.S.W. Laon, r. bank, Marne, on the slope of a hill, the rocky summit of which is crowned by the ruins of the old castle of Thierry, said to have been erected by Charles Martel in 730. A considerable suburb extends along the left bank of the Marne, communicating with the town by a stone bridge of three arches. Another suburb along the Soissons road is separated from the town by an ancient gate. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and communal college; and has manufactures of linen, cotton yarn; dye works, and potteries, with a trade in grain, wine, wool, agricultural stock, plaster, grind-stones, &c. A sheep fair is held annually, at which about 30,000 are sold. In February, 1814, this town was the scene of several conflicts between the Allies and the French troops. During the Revolution of 1793, it bore the name of Egalité-sur-Marne. La Fontaine was born here in 1621, and a handsome statue has been erected to his memory. Pop. 6519.

CHATEAU-VILLAIN, or VILLE-SUR-AUJON [Latin, *Castrum Villanum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, 11 m. S.W. Chaumont, r. bank, Aujon. It was once surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and still contains an old ruined castle. It has manufactures of leather, and a trade in horses and cattle. There are blast-furnaces, and other iron-works, in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1930.

CHATEAUBRIANT, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 36 m. N.N.E. Nantes, on the Cher. Some remains of the old castle or château, built by Briant, Count of Penthièvre, in 1015, and from whom the town derives its name, still exist. Its houses are irregularly built, in bad taste, and are old. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society; manufactures of woollen goods, earthenware, tiles, and leather; with a considerable trade in cattle, grain, wood, iron. It is famous also for its conserves of lingwort. Pop. 3088.

CHATEAUDUN, a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 26 m. S.S.W. Chartres, near r. bank, Loir. Its streets are straight, and terminate in a square, from which a complete view of the town may be obtained. It has a court of first resort, an agricultural society, communal college, and a small public library. The Hotel de Ville and college buildings are deserving of notice. The old castle of the Counts of Dunois overlooks the town. Chateaudun has manufactures of blankets, and large tanneries, and some trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5756.

CHATEAULIN, a tn. France, dep. Finistère, 14 m. N. Quimper, on the Aulne, which divides it into two parts, and forms a port for vessels of 60 or 80 tons. It is ill built; has some remains of the old castle of the Seigneurs of Chateaulin; and in the vicinity a mineral spring, and two intermittent fountains. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and has an agricultural society; and a trade in cattle, fish, butter, iron, lead, slates, &c. Salmon and sardine fishing is prosecuted. Pop. 1523.

CHATEAUMEILLANT [Latin, *Castrum Mediolanum*], a tn. France, dep. Cher, 36 m. S.S.W. Bourges, in a beautiful district, on the small stream Sinoise. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the ruins of an old castle, consisting principally of two large towers, and a number of octagonal turrets, decorated with fine sculptures, and curious arabesques. The trade is almost confined to chestnuts. There are nine annual fairs. Pop. 1710.

CHATEAUNEUF-DE-RANDON, a small tn. France, dep. Lozere, 12 m. N.E. Mende, on a hill. It was formerly fortified, and is celebrated for the siege sustained by the English garrison in 1380, against the troops of Charles V., commanded by the chivalrous Dugueselin. During this siege, the English Governor, who had been hard pressed, promised to surrender to Dugueselin at the expiry of 15 days, if no succour arrived. Shortly after, and before the expiry of the time agreed on, Dugueselin died, when his successor, the Marechal de Sancerre, summoned the Governor, who replied that he had given his word to Dugueselin, and would yield to no other; and when informed of the hero's death, he said, 'Then I will carry the keys to his tomb.' Accordingly, the Governor sallied forth with the garrison to Dugueselin's tent, and, on his bended knees, laid his sword and the keys of the town on the bier. In 1820, a simple commemorative monument was erected at the hamlet of Bitarelle, on the spot where this event occurred.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-CHARENTE [Latin, *Castrum Novum*], a tn. France, dep. Charente, 12 m. S. by W. Angoulême, in a fertile district, l. bank, Charente. It was once a place of strength, and, when in possession of the English, stood a siege of four years by the French, but was ultimately taken. It has some trade in cattle, wine, brandy, salt, and ship timber. It has also a monthly fair. There is a remarkable stalactite grotto in the vicinity. Pop. 1798.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR CHER, a tn. France, dep. Cher, 16 m. S.S.W. Bourges. It stands on an island formed by the Cher, and was once defended by a strong castle, of which only some vestiges now remain. Its trade is in wine, horses and cattle. Pop. 2041.

CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, near r. bank, Loire, 16 m. E. Orleans. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and refineries of beet-root sugar. Pop. 2748.

CHATEAUROUX, a tn. France, cap. dep. Indre, 144 m. S.S.W. Paris, in an extensive plain, l. bank, Indre; lat. 46° 48′ 50″ N.; lon. 1° 40′ 51″ E. (L.) It was formerly a miserable-looking place, but has been greatly improved since 1820. It has straight, broad, and tolerably well-paved streets, and spacious squares, a Hotel de la Prefecture, Hotel de Ville, public library, modern theatre, Gothic church, public garden, and some fine promenades. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, societies of arts, sciences, and agriculture, communal college, and normal school. The cloth manufactures, in which the wools of Berry are almost exclusively used, are extensive, employing about 2000 workmen. Cotton hosiery, woollen yarn, tiles, paper, and parchment, are also made; and there are tanneries and dye works. There is likewise a considerable trade in grain, wine, iron, wool, poultry, and cattle. The town owes its origin to a castle built in 950, by Raoul le Large, of Deols, still in a tolerable state of preservation. It was considerably extended in the reign of Louis XIII., who constituted it a duchy in favour of the descendants of Henry II. of Bourbon, Prince of Condé. Charles of Bourbon sold it to Louis XV., who conferred it on one of his mistresses, at whose death it returned to the crown. During the Revolution of 1793, it was called Indre-Ville. Pop. (1866), 17,161.

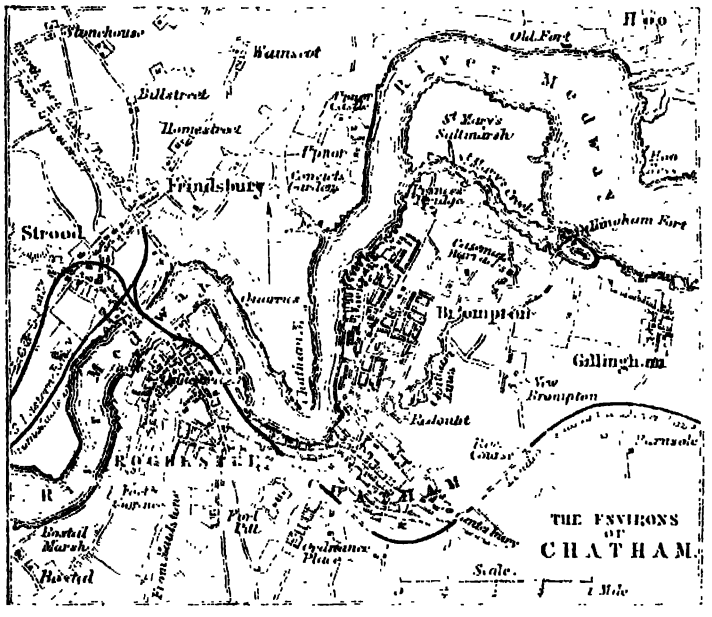
CHATELET, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. E. Charleroi, r. bank, Sambre. It has manufactures of pottery, which bear a high name; nails, common cloth, and other woollen and cotton stuffs; tanneries, a salt-refinery, and a brewery. Its trade with the neighbouring towns and provinces is considerable; and it has three weekly markets, a monthly cattle, and other four annual fairs. Pop. 2859.

CHATELLERAULT, a tn. France, dep. Vienne, 20 m. N.N.E. Poitiers, r. bank, Vienne, which here begins to be navigable. On the opposite bank is a suburb connected with the town by a handsome stone bridge, at one end of which is a castellated gate formed of four large towers, said to have been built by Sully. The old walls and fortifications have been converted into promenades. The town is ill built, but has some good public edifices, among which are several churches, a theatre, public fountain, and the royal manufactory of swords and bayonets. The manufacture of cutlery has long been carried on here to a great extent, employing about 1800 hands. Jewellery, hardware, and lace are also manufactured; and there are bleaching grounds for wax and linen. The river port gives rise to a large trade in grain, wine, brandy, clover, and lucerne seed, fruit, hemp, salt, iron, steel, slates, staves, and millstones, of which this town is the entrepôt for an extensive district. It has a court of first resort, and an agricultural society.

The duchy of Chatellerault was bestowed by Henry II. upon James Hamilton, second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, 1548, to induce him to consent to the projected match between his ward, the infant Queen Mary, and the Dauphin Francis. The ducal title is still possessed by the Duke of Hamilton. Pop. 14,278.

CHATENOIS, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. Schelestadt, about 26 m. S.S.W. Strasburg. It stands at the foot of the Vosges, overlooked by the imposing ruins of an ancient castle, which crowns a lofty mountain covered with forests. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods and paper. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3560.

CHATHAM, a tn. naval arsenal, and seaport, England, co. Kent. The town lies on the Medway, about 29 m. S.E. London, adjoining Rochester so closely, as to form rather a suburb of that city than an independent town. A great portion of it is irregular and ill built, and the houses, many of which are of wood, have a mean appearance, although considerable improvements have taken place of late years. The parish church, built in 1788, is a plain brick structure; a more modern



one was erected in 1821; there are, besides, three other churches and several Dissenting chapels, and a R. Catholic, national, and other schools, and a mechanics' institution; two public subscription libraries, an hospital for decayed seamen, and three or four minor charities. But the great attractions of Chatham are the naval and military establishments at Brompton, in its immediate vicinity. The arsenals, storehouses, and dockyard, cover a space of ground nearly a mile in length. In the latter are five wet docks capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, six building slips, and about 500 houses for the accommodation of the various artificers employed in the works. In the smitheries, anchors are manufactured of five tons weight; and in the rope-house, cables of 100 fathoms in length, and 25 inches in circumference. The navigable course of the Medway, that is between Chatham and Sheerness, is only about 10 m., yet the water is deep enough to carry the largest ships up to the former place, an advantage to which it owes its importance and prosperity. The barracks consists of the lower or marine barracks, the upper or Brompton barracks, and the new or artillery barracks, with a park of artillery. The artillery hospital contains wards for 100 patients. Here is, also, a school for engineers, in which young officers and recruits are instructed in a practical knowledge of their duties. Vast works are now in progress, consisting of docks, engine factories, &c., at an estimated cost of £1,250,000. Immense quantities of every necessary for naval equipment are accumulated here, with machinery of every kind, suitable for the various processes and operations required, and all of the most improved description; and so complete is the system adopted, and the care, promptitude, and despatch observed in all the different departments, that a first-rate ship of war may be fitted out in a few days. In the time of war, about 3000 artificers are employed in shipbuilding, and repairing, and in the other branches of trade connected therewith. The dockyard, and upper and lower barracks, are included within a line of strong fortifications. By the Reform Act of 1832, Chatham was united with Rochester in returning members to Parliament, but now returns a member itself. The London, Chatham, and Dover railway has a station near the centre of the town. Pop. of parl. bor., which includes part of the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, 36,177.

CHATHAM, a tn. Upper Canada, pleasantly situate r. bank Thames, 12 m. from its embouchure in Lake St. Clair, and 65 m. S.W. London. It exports agricultural produce, timber, &c. Pop. (1861), 1466.

CHATHAM BAY, a bay, U. States, S.W. coast, Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, extending 75 m. from Cape Romano on the N. to Cape Sabel on the S. It receives the Sharks, Youngs, and Gallivans rivers.

CHATHAM (CAPE), S. coast, Australia; lat. 35° 2′ S.; lon. 116° 28′ E. (R.)

CHATHAM ISLANDS.—1, A group of three islands, S. Pacific Ocean. The largest or Chatham Island, the native name of which is Ware-Kauri; lat. (S. point) 44° 7′ S.; lon. 176° 49′ E. (R.); is between 300 and 350 m. E. from the N.E. coast of the middle island of the New Zealand Islands, and is from 80 to 90 m. in circumference. The other islands are Rangi Haute or Pitt Island, 12 m. long by 8 broad; and Ranga Tira or South-East Island, a mere rock. Between 10 and 12 m. N. from the W. end of the larger island, and on the 177th meridian, are two pyramidical rocks, called the 'Two Sisters,' about 100 ft. high, covered with scanty bushes, and frequented by countless numbers of sea birds. The land on the W. side of Ware-Kauri is undulating, of small elevation, and clothed with verdure to the water's edge. The N. shore, especially to the W., is flat, and the headlands of the bays run out in long wooded tongues of land. The S. shore is abrupt and precipitous, but the land on the summit of the cliffs is level, and covered with trees. Small streamlets trickle down the cliffs and clothe their face with herbage. On the E. side the coast continues rocky for some distance, when it is varied by a broad sandy beach and low wooded hills. It has several bays, the principal of which is Waitangi Bay, on the W. side of the island, which has a general depth of water from 7 to 12 fathoms. The harbour of Waitangi, within the bay, on its S.E. side, is much frequented by whaling vessels, which there supply themselves with fuel, provisions, and water. There are few hills in the island, and the highest does not exceed 800 ft. Some of them are regular pyramids, and all are of volcanic origin The island contains several lakes, the largest of which, Te Wanga, is about 25 m. long and 6 or 7 broad. It is surrounded by hills, either wooded or boggy, and is separated from the sea by low sand hills. The climate is mild and agreeable, and the air cool and moist. The soil is in many places fertile, and produces potatoes of superior quality; but corn cannot be grown in consequence of the vast numbers of parroquets by which the island is infested, and which destroy the grain before it is ripe. Turnips, cabbages, pumpkins, and tobacco are successfully cultivated. The creeks and shores abound in fish, many of them excellent; sharks, of formidable size, are numerous. The original inhabitants, now nearly extinct, were a cheerful and good-natured race. About the year 1830, they amounted to 1200; in 1840, their numbers, according Dr. Dieffenbach, were under 90. The destruction of this unfortunate people is attributed to the cruelty and tyranny of the New Zealanders, who found their way here in large numbers some years ago, and, by the superior energy and ferocity of their character, soon became masters of the ill-fated though inoffensive aborigines. The present population consists chiefly of New Zealanders, and of persons from E. Cape and Port Nicholson. The island has now a very

bad reputation, being, says commander Stokes, 'considered as a nest of rogues, several vessels having been robbed there.' The Chatham Islands were discovered by Lieut. William Robert Broughton, of H. M. brig *Chatham*, and taken possession of by that officer in the name of his Britannic Majesty, Nov. 29, 1791.—(Dr. Dieffenbach; *London Geo. Jour.*, vol. ii., p. 195; Ross's *Antarctic Voyages*; *U. S. Exploring Expedition.*)—2, An isl. W. coast, Patagonia, between Hanover Island and the mainland, N. end; lat. 50° 30′ S.; lon. 74° 30′ W. It is about 30 m. long, and about 10 broad.—3, *Chatham*, or *St. Clement's Island*, one of the Galapagos.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a tn. France, dep. Indre, 27 m. N.W. Chateauroux, near l. bank, Indre, on a height crowned by the ruins of an old castle. The church, built about the 10th century, is remarkable for its antique sculptures; and the market-place commands a fine view of the Indre valley. Coarse woollen goods are manufactured. Pop. 2507.

CHATILLON-SUR-LOING, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 45 m. E. by S.E. Orleans, agreeably situate in a valley on the river and canal of Loing. Admiral Coligny, who was assassinated during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was born in an old castle which overlooks the town, and in the chapel attached to it his tomb is still to be seen. In 1648, the town was erected into a duchy in favour of the Admiral's grandson. Some trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 2019.

CHATILLON-SUR-LOIRE, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, l. bank, Loire, 45 m. S.E. Orleans; with some trade in wood. Marble and building-stone are quarried in the vicinity. P. 2003.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a tn. France, dep. Côte d'Or, 45 m. N.W. Dijon, on the Seine. It is well built, clean, paved, and rapidly increasing; has a Hotel de Ville, palace of justice, several old churches, a public library, hospital, college, and an old castle, surrounded by a beautiful park, through which flows the Seine. It has a court of first resort and of commerce; manufactures of cloth, serges, and linen; iron furnaces, forges, paper-works, tanneries, and breweries; grain, fulling, and bark mills; wax-bleaching grounds, and distilleries; with some trade in iron, wood, wool, leather, and grindstones. Pop. 4611.

CHATRE (LA), a tn. France, dep. Indre, 21 m. S.E. Chateauroux, r. bank, Indre. Its streets are irregular, but the general aspect of the town is agreeable. It has a pretty parish church, and a public fountain, a court of first resort, and communal college; manufactures of cloth, some extensive tanneries, and a considerable trade in wool, cloth, wax, goat skins, quills, and cattle. Pop. 4078.

CHATSK, or SHATZK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 95 m. N.N.W. Tambov, in a fertile plain, on the Chatcha. It contains five churches, and has some trade in grain, cattle, iron, and hemp. Pop. 6500.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, a river, U. States, Georgia and Alabama, rising in the Appalachian Mountains, about lat. 34° 40′ N.; lon. 83° 30′ W., and flowing first W. and then S., and forming, for a considerable distance, the boundary between the above states. In its lower course, after the junction of the Flint River from the E., it is named the Appalachicola, and is navigable to Columbus in Georgia for steam boats. Total course, about 200 m.

CHATTERIS, a market tn. and par. England, co. Cambridge, Isle of Ely. The TOWN, 18½ m. N. Cambridge, is well built, excellently kept, amply supplied with water, and partially lighted with gas. It has a handsome parish church, and seven chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and Friends; national, British, infant, and several private schools; a literary institution, reading-room, and several charitable societies; and a handsome cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. A considerable corn-market on Friday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 15,090 ac. Pop. 4771.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CHATTERPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 150 m. S.W. from Allahabad; formerly a flourishing place, and still possessing considerable manufactures of coarse cotton wrapper. [add. *See* SUPP. CHUTTERPOOR.]

CHATTON, par. Eng. Northumb.; 17,090 ac. P. 1765.

CHAUCHINA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 12 m. from Granada, in an extensive but marshy plain. It is very poorly built. All the houses are of earth, excepting a few of more modern construction, which are of brick; and the streets are so badly paved, as to be almost impassable in wet weather. The market-place is of considerable extent, and among the buildings are a parish church in a dilapidated state, surmounted by a massive tower; a consistorial house, partly occupied as a prison, and several primary schools. A plentiful supply of water is brought into the town by an aqueduct; but, owing to the dampness of the locality, intermitting fevers are frequent. Pop. 1744.

CHAUDEFONTAINE, a com. and vil. Belgium, prov. of, and 6 m. S.E. Liège, r. bank, Vesdre; with mineral springs, known as early as 1250, and still frequented. Pop. 1073.

CHAUDES-AIGUES [anc. *Calentes Aquæ*], a tn. France, dep. Cantal, 28 m. E.S.E. Aurillac, in a deep gorge at the foot of the mountains that separate Auvergne from the Gevaudan. The road leading to it from St. Flour is cut out of the granite rock for a distance of 6561 ft. On the right hand is the mountain, and on the left a precipice from 300 to 500 ft. deep, at the foot of which flows the Truyère. The town owes its importance to its hot mineral springs, of which there are 12, all having their sources in a volcanic mountain. The water of these springs has the property of discharging the grease from sheep's wool, and a vast number of fleeces are sent hither from the department of Aveyron to be washed. From November to April, the hot water is used for warming the town, being conveyed into the houses in wooden pipes, the police seeing to its equal distribution. Some woollen goods and leather are manufactured here, and there are glass-works in the vicinity. Pop. 1422.

CHAUDIERE.—1, A river, Lower Canada, which rises on the borders of Maine, near the sources of the Kennebec; lat. 45° 20′ N.; lon. 70° 51′ W.; and, after a N. course of about 120 m., falls into the St. Lawrence, 6 m. above Quebec. Three or four miles above its entrance into the St. Lawrence, there is a remarkable cataract, of about 120 ft. perpendicular. —2, A lake on the confines of Upper and Lower Canada, 18 m. long, and about 3 average breadth; formed by an expansion of the Ottawa, 6 m. below the falls Des Chats. A strong current runs through it from N.W. to S.E.

CHAUDWAR, an anc. city, Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, near Cuttack, now in ruins. The ruins extend for many miles, but few are above ground, being mostly foundations; there are numerous reservoirs also, and the remains of temples. It is not known when or why this great city was abandoned. —(*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*)

CHAUFFAILES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 15 m. S. Charolles. Before the Revolution it was an insignificant village, but has now become a thriving manufacturing town, producing large quantities of calico, with which it supplies the markets of Roanne, Beaucaire, Lyons, and Villefranche. It has also cotton spinning-mills. Pop. 3705.

CHAUMONT, or CHAUMONT-EN-BASSIGNY, a tn. France, cap. dep. Haute Marne; lat. 48° 6′ 47″ N.; lon. 5° 58′ 6″ E. (L.); 141 m. S.E. Paris, l. bank, Marne, 1¼ m. above its confluence with the Suize. In general it is well built, with broad clean streets, some of which, however, are difficult of access. The upper part of the town is surrounded by fine promenades. Water was formerly scarce, and the inhabitants were obliged to use rain water collected in cisterns, but a hydraulic machine now affords an abundant supply from the Suize. Among the public buildings are the church of St. John, the college with its chapel, the hospital, Hotel de Ville, and a kind of triumphal arch commenced under Napoleon, and finished under Louis XVIII. It has a court of first resort and of commerce, societies of agriculture, arts and sciences, a royal college, and a public library, containing 35,000 volumes. The celebrated abbey of Val-des-Ecoliers, founded in 1212, was 2 m. from Chaumont. The manufactures of the town are considerable, and consist of woollen hosiery, ornamented with needlework; leather gloves, serges, druggets, common cloths, wax tapers, &c. There are also wool and cotton spinning-mills, a wax-bleaching ground, tanneries, and a sugar refinery; with a trade in iron, cutlery, gloves, tapers, brandy, &c. On March 1, 1814, the allied powers concluded a treaty here against Napoleon, 19 days before the rupture of the Congress of Chatillon. This treaty formed the basis of what was afterwards called the Holy Alliance. Pop. 8285.

CHAUMONT, a vil. France, dep. Haute Savoie, dist. Carouge, 9 m. S.W. St. Julien, formerly fortified. Its castle, once the residence of the Dukes of Nemours, was destroyed in the wars of the 16th century. Pop. 1000.

CHAUMONT-SUR-LOIRE, a vil. France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, about 9 m. S.W. Blois, beautifully situate l. bank, Loire, at the foot of a wooded hill, crowned by an old castle of great extent, and most picturesque appearance. This castle,



THE CASTLE OF CHAUMONT.—From France Monumentale et Pittoresque.

which is an irregular structure, with machicolated towers, built at different periods, and forming three sides of a square, was long the property of Catherine de Mediers, who used to retire to it with her astrologers to consult the stars. It was occupied for some time by Madame de Stael.

CHAUNY, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 19 m. W. by N. Laon, r. bank, Oise, at the beginning of the St. Quentin Canal. One half of the town is situate on an island formed by the Oise, which is here navigable. It has manufactures of sacking, worsted stockings, soda, sulphuric and nitric acids; cotton-mills, hydraulic machines for polishing the plate glass of St. Gobian, large bleaching grounds, and tanneries; with a trade in grain, cider, oil, timber, hosiery, cordage, coal, horses, and cattle. Pop. 5494.

CHAUSSEY, a small isl. English Channel, belonging to France, dep. Manche, opposite Granville, 7 m. from the coast; lat. 48° 52′ 12″ N.; lon. 1° 49′ 15″ W. (n.) Several smaller islands and rocks surround it, and the whole group is sometimes termed the Chaussey Islands. It contains quarries of excellent granite, with which the whole of the works about the harbours of Granville and St. Malo have been constructed; it is inhabited only in summer, and by the quarrymen. It contains immense numbers of rabbits.

CHAUX-DE-FOND (LA), a tn. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. N.W. Neufchâtel, in a deep valley of the Jura, which is 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, and is traversed by the road into France. The district around is extremely bleak, but the town is both well built, and of considerable extent; most of the houses being new and handsome, and standing apart, surrounded by a piece of croft or garden ground. The parish church is elegant. The whole town, indeed, furnishes one of the numerous examples in which Switzerland shows how well the hand of industry can compensate for the niggardliness of nature. A numerous community exists and prospers on a soil barely adequate to furnish a tenth of its subsistence. The manufacture to which this pleasing result is chiefly owing, is that of clocks and watches, and other forms of nice and ingenious mechanism. The workmen generally carry it on in their own homes, and appear to be in comfortable circumstances. In a recent year, 108,295 gold and silver watches were made here. The subdivision of labour is well understood, and each man confines himself to a particular piece of the work, while the finishing of the whole, the gilding, enamelling, painting, &c., all form separate departments. The mechanists Droz, whose wonderful automata have acquired an European reputation, were born here. Chaux-de-Fond possesses two remarkable subterranean mills, which stand in an artificial hollow 60 ft. below the surface. The scenery around the town is exceedingly picturesque. Pop. 16,778.

CHAVES [anc. *Aquæ Flaviæ*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Traz-os-Montes, on the frontier of Spain, r. bank, Tamega, here crossed by a Roman bridge of 18 arches, 41 m. W. Braganza. It stands in a fertile valley of same name, and is a place of some strength, being defended by three forts. It has two suburbs, a parish church, two convents, two hospitals, an almshouse, and bathing establishment, supplied by mineral springs. Its annual fair lasts three days. There are several other Roman antiquities besides the bridge. Pop. 3900.

CHAWLEIGH, or CHAWLEY, par. Eng. Devon; 5020 ac. Pop. 833.

CHAWTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2663 ac. P. 476.

CHAY-FANG, or TCHE-FANG, a tn. China, prov. Yunnan, l. bank, Lung-tchuen, 125 m. W. by S. Chunning; lat. 24° 13′ N.; lon. 98° 10′ E.

CHAYENPOOR, or CHAYANAPOOR, a tn. and dist. Hindoostan, Nepaul. The TOWN, 52 m. S.E. Khatmandoo, and near r. bank, Cosee, is fortified. — The DISTRICT is mountainous, thinly inhabited, and yields but a small revenue to Government. The exports to Tibet are rice, wheat, oil, butter, metals, cloths, catechu, timber, pepper, indigo, hides, furs, tobacco, sugar-candy, and pearls; whence gold, silver, musk, musk-deer skins, *chowries*, or whisks to keep off the flies, blankets, salt, borax, Chinese silks, and medicinal herbs, are imported.

CHAZELLES, or CHAZELLES-SUR-LYON, a tn. France, dep. Loire, 16 m. E. by N. Montbrison. It is surrounded by old walls, is well built, and possesses a handsome square, lined with trees. The principal manufacture is hats. It has five annual fairs. Pop. 1920.

CHEADLE, a par. England, co. Chester, comprising the townships of Cheadle-Bulkeley, Cheadle-Moseley, and Handforth cum-Bosden, with a station on the Manchester and Crewe Railway. The village of Cheadle-Bulkeley, 6 m. S. Manchester, contains a church, in the later English style; chapels for Wesleyans and R. Catholics, and an endowed school. In the vicinity are several printworks and bleacheries. Area of par. 6275 ac. Pop. 10,852; of Cheadle-Bulkeley, 6115; of Cheadle-Moseley, 2329; of Handford-cum-Bosden, 2408.

CHEADLE, a market tn and par. England, co. Stafford The TOWN, 13 m. N.N.E. Stafford, contains a church, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for various religious sects; and has four schools, and several small charities. Tape is the chief article manufactured in the town, although there are in the vicinity extensive brass, tin, and copper works, with limeworks and collieries. Area of par. 6701 ac. Pop. 4803.

CHEAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 1894 ac. Pop. 1137.

CHEARSLEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1130 ac. Pop. 292.

CHEAT, a river, U. States, Virginia, rising in Haystack Peak; flowing N., and joining W. river, an affluent of the Ohio, within the Pennsylvanian frontier. It is navigable for boats, except in very dry seasons. Total course, about 90m.

CHEBSY, par. Eng. Stafford; 4172 ac. Pop. 466.

CHECINY, a tn. Russian Poland; dist. of, and about 9 m. S.W. Kielce. It stands in a level district, but has a castle on a steep height. It contains a central house of correction. Fine marble, fit for statuary and other purposes, is quarried; and lead and silver were at one time worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

CHECKENDON, par. Eng. Oxford; 3063 ac. Pop. 410.

CHECKLEY, par. Eng. Stafford; 6036 ac. Pop. 2271.

CHEDABUCTO BAY, an indentation, N.E. coast, Nova Scotia, at the S. entrance to the Gut of Canso, and N. Cranberry Island and lighthouse. It is spacious and safe; and on its S. side, which is high, and nearly straight, are Crow harbour and Fox's Island. It is much frequented by fishermen, and at its head is the inlet of Milford Haven, about 1 m. broad, and 12 m. long.

CHEDBURGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 566 ac. Pop. 343.

CHEDDER, a par. and decayed vil. England, co. Somerset. The VILLAGE, 15 m. S.W. Bristol, is situate at the entrance of a deep gorge in the Mendip hills, presenting one of the most romantic and picturesque scenes in England, the walls of living rock on either side, extending from 2 to 3 m., rising perpendicularly to the height of many hundred feet. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower 100 ft. in height, surmounted by pinnacles. There is also a Wes-

leyan chapel. The ancient cross is beautifully cut, of a hexagonal form, and in good preservation. Agriculture and knitting stockings are the chief occupations. The dairies in the neighbourhood have long been famous for the excellence of their cheese. Area of par. 6698 ac. Pop. 2032.

CHEDDINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 1398 ac. Pop. 508.—2, Dorset; 773 ac. Pop. 189.

CHEDDLETON, a par. and thriving vil. England, co. Stafford. The VILLAGE, a station on the North Staffordshire Railway, about 3 m. S. by W. Leek, has respectable houses of stone and brick; abundant supply of water; a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Church of England school; trade in silk; agriculture is the chief employment; area of par. 9080 ac. Pop. 1877.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, par. Eng. Somerset; 960 ac. Pop. 337.

CHEDGRAVE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1132 ac. Pop. 379.

CHEDISTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2378 ac. Pop. 434.

CHEDUBA, or CHEDDOOBA, an isl. Bay of Bengal, about 25 m. off the coast of Aracan; lat. (W. point) 18° 51′ N.; lon. 93° 28′ E. (B.) It is 15¼ m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth. Area, somewhat under 200 sq. m. Its general appearance and character is that of a fertile, well-wooded, island, of moderate height (S. peak, 1700 ft. high), and irregular outline. A level tract, of varying breadth, extends around its coasts, within which lie low undulating hills of from 50 to 500 ft. in height; but in the S. part of the island, several summits attain an elevation of about 1400 ft. The geology of the island presents some features of great interest. About 90 years since, a large portion of its present coast, with those of the adjoining country, was suddenly elevated out of the sea by volcanic action, accompanied by a violent earthquake, which, however, did no damage. Other elevations had taken place at several previous periods, and at such equal distances of time (100 years), that the inhabitants look upon it as a periodical occurrence, and contemplate, without alarm, the recurrence of the phenomenon in a few years. There are several mud volcanoes on the island, some of which are in constant ebullition. Its minerals are of little value, with exception of petroleum, which is obtained in considerable quantities, and might be much increased. Coal has also been found, but its quality is doubtful. The climate is extremely unhealthy to Europeans, although instances of great longevity among the natives are far from being uncommon. The most agreeable season is between the end of October and the middle of March, during which time the air is temperate, the heat rarely exceeding that of England in summer.

The general character of the soil is that of a light grayish-coloured clay, mixed more or less with vegetable mould, and in some places with fine sand Rice is the staple produce of the island, and is exported in considerable quantities. Tobacco, of excellent quality, is a principal product; and cotton, sugar, and indigo, are also grown to a small extent. Yams are large and good, and pumpkins, gourds, shalots, and chillies, are plentiful, the last being in universal and daily demand for curry. Cattle and buffaloes are numerous, the former of a small breed, but of good quality; the latter in a domestic state, and chiefly employed in agricultural work. Domestic fowls, deer, wild hogs, and squirrels, are plentiful. Bees abound, and yield excellent honey. The coasts are amply stocked with fish, particularly a kind resembling the anchovy, which is taken in great quantities, and, after being prepared, is exported to the mainland. Turtle are likewise common.

The population is, with trifling exceptions, entirely Mugh, descendants of Burmans. In person, they are well proportioned, though generally small; they are a simple, honest, and inoffensive race, frank in their manners, and of a cheerful and forgiving disposition. They are superstitious, and have a great dread of evil spirits. Their language is nearly the same as that of the Burmese, as are also their religion, and all the leading customs and points of character. Cheduba is a dependency of Aracan, is under British dominion, and is, with the former, immediately dependent on the Presidency of Bengal. The revenue is raised from the produce of the land, and is collected without difficulty. There is a native police, but their duties are light, neither personal violence nor robbery being known. Pop. 9000.

CHEDWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4689 ac. P. 963.

CHEDZOY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1655 ac. Pop. 509.

CHEERA, a city, Chinese Empire, in Thian-shan-nan-loo, 70 m. E.S.E. Khoten; lat. 36° 30′ N.; lon. 81° 30′ E. It is a place of considerable size, and silk of excellent quality is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

CHEF-BOUTONNE [Latin, *Caput Vultunæ*], a tn. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, at the source of a stream of the same name, 24 m. S.E. Niort. It is a very ancient place, being referred to by Cæsar; has manufactures of serge, drugget, and delft-ware, and carries on a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1372.

CHEHEL TAN, a lofty mountain, Beloochistan, 10 to 15 m. N. Moortoong, about lat. 30° 15′ N.; lon. 66° 5′ E. Its elevation is supposed to exceed 11,000 ft. Opposite to the principal peak is another of somewhat lower altitude. On the summit is a ziárat or place of pilgrimage, held in great veneration by the Mahometans. The view from the top is magnificent, and of vast extent.

CHEKIANG, a maritime prov. China, between the parallels 27° and 31° N., and, including the Chusan Archipelago, which forms a portion of it, between the meridians 117° and 123° E. The continental part is bounded, E. by the Pacific, N. by Kiangsoo, W. by Nganhoei and Kiangsee, and S. by Fokien; area, 39,150 sq. m., being considerably the smallest of the Chinese provinces. The S. portion is rough and hilly; but the whole of the territory is remarkably fertile, producing, in great abundance, rice and other grains, with tea, silk, and cotton; while its forest and fruit trees comprise the most valuable varieties known in the E. provinces. The rivers, of which 14 principal ones are enumerated as having their rise in the province, are short, but rapid in their course. Of these, the most important is the Tsientang, which rises in the hills near prov. Kiang-si, and, after a N.E. course of about 150 m., through a beautiful and romantic country, falls into the sea near Chapoo. The climate is healthy. The industry and skill of the inhabitants are attested by the unrivalled beauty of their silk fabrics, which are highly esteemed in every part of the civilized world. Cotton and linen manufactures are also carried on to some extent; and tea, crockery, lackered-ware, paper, ink, and other articles, are exported. Hang-foo-choo, the cap., lies in lat. 30° 20′ 20″ N.; lon. 120° 7′ 34″ E. The other principal cities include Ning-po, Ching-hai, and Chapoo. It is divided into 11 departments. Pop. 26,256,784.

CHEKSNA, a river, Russia. *See* SHEKSNA.

CHELBOROUGH, two pars Eng., Dorset:—1, (*East*), 948 ac. Pop. 100.—2, (*West*), 578 ac. Pop. 64.

CHELDON, par. Eng. Devon; 1108 ac. Pop. 78.

CHELEK, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, sanjak of, and 15 m. S.W. Sert. It consists of four or five hundred houses, inhabited by Kurds and Yákúbi Christians, and is defended by a strong castle on a rock, in which the chief resides.

CHELICUT, a vil. Abyssinia, kingdom, Tigré, beautifully situate on a stream, 10 m. E. by N. Antolo; lat. 13° 22′ N.; lon. 40° E. There is here a church with a thatched roof, but highly decorated interior, esteemed one of the finest in Abyssinia. Chelicut is the usual residence of the king, who has here a palace. Pop. 8000.

CHELIGOFF.—1, A lake, Russian America, intersected by the parallel of 59° N., and the meridian of 156° W. It is about 80 m. long, with a medium breadth of 35 m., and discharges its waters into Bristol bay.—2, A strait or channel, Russian America, between the island of Kodiak and the mainland.

CHELINDREH, or GULNAR, a small port, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Itshili; lat. 36° 9′ N.; lon. 33° 22′ E. (B.) It is the anc. *Celenderis*, and about it are some antique remains. There are three small islands in front of the haven, which is now little frequented, though affording anchorage for large vessels.

CHELLASTON, par. Eng. Derby; 810 ac. Pop. 499.

CHELLESWORTH, or CHELSWORTH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 861 ac. Pop. 255.

CHELLINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 610 ac. Pop. 138.

CHELM, a tn. Russian Poland, dist. of, and 42 m. E.S.E. Lublin. It is the seat of a United Greek bishop, and has a theological seminary. Pop., mostly Jews, 2900.

CHELMARSH, par. Eng. Salop; 3259 ac. Pop. 509.

CHELMONDISTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1627 ac. P. 796.

CHELMSFORD, a tn. England, cap. co. Essex, 29 m. N.E. London, on the Eastern Counties Railway, situate in a beautiful valley between the Chelmer and Cann. It consists of one principal street, with three or four smaller ones, well paved, and well lighted with gas; houses mostly substantially built, and have gardens behind extending to the rivers. The Chelmer is crossed by an elegant iron bridge, and the Cann by a handsome one of stone. The church is a fine old building of the 14th or 15th century, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by a tall spire. There are places of worship, besides, for various religious denominations, and an unusual proportion of benevolent societies and institutions. Besides its numerous minor charities, there is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and two charity schools. Several of the public buildings and structures are exceedingly handsome; amongst the former are the corn exchange and the shire-hall, containing the courts of assize, sessions, and an elegant assembly room; close by this building is a finely-sculptured conduit, to which a plentiful supply of water is brought by pipes. There is also in the town a theatre, and public baths, with a reading-room attached. There are manufactories of agricultural implements, and a considerable trade in corn and malt is carried on. On the banks of the Chelmer are several large flour mills, and in the vicinity of the town some flourishing hop plantations. On Galley Common, 2 m. from the town, races are held every July. Area of par. 2811 ac. Pop. 8407; of tn. 5513.

CHELONA, a lofty mountain on the S.E. frontiers of Albania, and N.W. frontiers of Greece, about 15 m. S.S.E. Arta, and forming the most conspicuous summit in the chain E. of the Gulf of Arta. Its height is 6312 ft.

CHELSEA, a tn. and par. England, co. Middlesex, in the Kensington division of the hundred of Ossulton. The TOWN, formerly a village, in the neighbourhood of London, is now a suburb of that city, being blended with it by intermediate buildings, stands on a slight eminence, l. bank, Thames, and along that part of the river called Chelsea Reach, the widest above London bridge. The older part of the town is irregular, and has a mean appearance, excepting the river front above the hospital, which has numerous fine buildings; but the more modern portion, towards Hyde Park, consists of handsome houses, regularly laid out. In the old church are monuments to the memories of Sir Thomas More, chancellor of Henry VIII., and Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the British Museum, both of whom resided here. But the most remarkable object in Chelsea, and that from which it derives its chief interest, is its military hospital, a handsome structure of brick, ornamented with stone, built at an expense of £150,000, from a plan furnished by Sir C. Wren. It consists of three quadrangles, and is situate in the midst of extensive and carefully laid-out grounds, with gardens reaching down to the Thames. The annual expenditure for the maintenance of this noble establishment, and for the support of old and maimed soldiers, for whose benefit it is appropriated, is about £1,000,000. The number of in pensioners is usually from 500 to 550; they are provided with clothes, lodging, and diet, and an allowance in money, varying, according to rank, from 8*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per week. The out pensioners, whose numbers are not limited by law, amount usually to about 70,000. The expense of the hospital is defrayed chiefly by an annual grant from Parliament. There is another excellent institution here connected with the military profession, called the Military Asylum, built at the national expense, at the suggestion and under the auspices of the late Duke of York. Its purposes are to support and educate the orphan children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and the children of those who are on foreign stations; the boys, on leaving, enter the army; the girls are apprenticed. This institution is upheld by Parliamentary grants, and by an annual contribution of one day's pay from the whole army. The botanical gardens of Chelsea are also worthy of notice; those of the Apothecaries' Company consist of 4 ac., and are situate on the banks of the river at the E. end of Cheyne Walk; the others are situate near Sloane Street, and consist of 6 ac. In former times Chelsea was a favourite place of residence with many persons of note, including Queen Elizabeth, who had a palace there. Area, 865 ac. Pop. of par. 63,439. Chelsea was created a parl. bor. returning two members by the reform act of 1867. Pop. of bor. 173,605.

CHELSFIELD, par. Eng. Kent; 3280 ac. Pop. 876.

CHELSHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 3314 ac. Pop. 365.

CHELTENHAM, a tn., parl. bor., and fashionable watering-place, England, co. of, and 7 m. N.E. Gloucester, a station on the railway from Bristol to Birmingham. The TOWN, which consists principally of one fine street of about 1½ m. in length, with some new and elegant streets branching off, is situate in an extensive and fertile valley open to the S. and W., but sheltered on all other sides by the Cotswold hills. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; and numerous squares, adorned with trees and shrubs, add a pleasing feature to the whole. The vicinity presents much beautiful scenery, and is thickly studded with elegant villas. The principal public edifices of the town are the churches, chapels, pump rooms, baths, the theatre, assembly-rooms, the artist's repository, the museum, &c. The principal places of resort —the libraries, which are numerous, there being one at each of the spas, besides several others in the town; literary saloon, and the different beautiful avenues and walks around the town. There are ten churches under the establishment, and a number of chapels for various religious denominations. The parish church is a fine old Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower containing a peal of eight bells, and a lofty and elegant spire. The charities of Cheltenham are numerous and well supported. The principal are a general hospital capable of accommodating 100 patients, a dispensary and casualty hospital, alms-houses, a benevolent and anti-mendicity society, with a number of gratis schools, and other minor charities. Cheltenham proprietary college is an excellent and flourishing institution, with 700 pupils. The rise of Cheltenham, which has been exceedingly rapid, is chiefly owing to its mineral springs. The first spring was discovered by accident in 1716, and attracted some notice; but it was not until the place was visited in 1788 by George III., that its waters became widely celebrated. The circumstance of the royal visit, added to the discovery of a number of additional springs, quickly established its reputation, and from that period its progress was singularly rapid. Chloride of sodium is the predominating ingredient in all the springs; the other mineral components are sulphates of soda, magnesia, and lime, oxide of iron, and chloride of manganese. They are chiefly efficacious in bilious and dyspeptic cases. Cheltenham returns a member to the House of Commons. It has no trade excepting a little malting business, its sole dependence being on its visitors. Pop. 31,693.

CHELVA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 39 m. N.W. Valencia, on a river of the same name. It is well built. The houses are good, and often handsome; the streets are generally level and spacious, and there are three good squares. The buildings most deserving of notice are the court-house, which is of three stories, affords accommodation for all the public offices, and has a prison behind it; and the parish church, which is a handsome and well-proportioned edifice, with a fine façade, two pillared portals, and a lofty tower. The chief manufactures are ordinary linens, and particularly hempen shoes, which are made to a large amount. The trade is in hemp, corn, and fruit grown in the district, and exchanged for colonial produce and other articles of general consumption. A considerable number of the inhabitants find lucrative employment as muleteers. Pop. 4188.

CHELVESTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1730 ac. Pop. 402.

CHELVEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1077 ac. Pop. 55.

CHELWOOD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1077 ac Pop. 238.

CHEMILLE, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. E. Beaupreau, on the Ionne. It manufactures calicoes, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, and has bleaching grounds and paper works. A large cattle market is held here every Thursday. Pop. 1827.

CHEMNITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, cap. dist. of same name, in a beautiful and well watered valley, on the banks of the Chemnitz, at is junction with the Kappel, 39 m. S.W. Dresden. It was formerly fortified, but its walls have been pulled down, and their site converted into a pleasant promenade connecting the old town with the suburbs. It has some handsome streets and squares, five Protestant, and one R. Catholic church, a lyceum, school of design, a cloth hall, and townhall, &c., with several associations for the promotion of the arts and sciences, and the encouragement of industry.

It is the seat of a tribunal of justice, and of the district Government. Chemnitz is the principal manufacturing town of Saxony. The cotton goods, especially stockings, for which it is chiefly celebrated, and to which it owes its present prosperity, rival even the English in quality and cheapness. The American market is largely supplied with the cotton hosiery, mitts, &c., of Chemnitz. One manufactory alone, has 18,600 spindles. But the stocking weavers for the most part work in their own cottages. The imports of cotton for the use of the manufacturers, in 1850, was 50,000 bales; of English yarns, 25,000 cwt.; of woollen yarn, 8000 cwt.; of dyed cotton yarns, 10,000 cwt.; and of dyeing and colouring materials for the extensive dyeworks of the town, 25,000 cwt. About 100,000 pieces of cotton are manufactured yearly, and upwards of a million pairs of stockings, gloves, &c. The machine manufactories are numerous, and give employment to about 4000 hands. There are, besides, manufactories of woollen stuffs and linen, and of a beautiful description of shawls done in fast colours, also weaving, with wool, cotton, and silks, on jacquard looms, of which there are about 3000. The weavers of Chemnitz cultivate in their own gardens the potatoes and other vegetables which form their usual and principal food. The state provides them with gratuitous instruction. Chemnitz was for 400 years a Free Imperial city, and still displays in its buildings marks of its antiquity. In 1539 the Reformation was introduced here by Henry the Devout; and towards the latter end of the 17th century, cotton weaving was established. In 1739 there were upwards of 2000 looms, which supplied all the cotton fabrics at that period used in Germany. In 1765 Chemnitz became the centre of the stocking manufactures carried on in the villages in the neighbourhood. In 1770 Schlüssel of Hamburg introduced the art of cloth printing. English quilt weaving was introduced in 1775, and English hand spinning machines in 1790, and the spinning machines of Arkwright in 1799. Chemnitz is the birthplace of Puffendorf. It is connected by railway with Dresden, Leipzig, Annaberg, &c., and so with the rest of Germany. Pop. in 1861, 51,875. (*Conversations-Lex.*; Handel's *Lex.*)

CHENANGO, a river, U. States, rising in New York, and after a S. course of 75 m., falling into the Susquehanna, at Binghampton on the borders of Pennsylvania.

CHENAUB, or CHENAB, a river, Punjab, which has its source in the Himalaya Mountains, in a small lake; lat. 32° 46′ N.; lon. 77° 27′ E., whence it flows S.W. to Goorha, thence N.W. between the Himalaya, and to Santeh Mountains, to near Kishtawar; lat. 33° 20′ N.; lon. 75° 57′ E., whence it flows S.W. and is joined by the Jailum in lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 72° 18′ E., and by the Ravee, lat. 30° 35′ N.; lon. 72° E. After a course of about 145 m. to 150 m. from this point, it falls into the Indus, near Mittunkote; lat. 28° 55′ N.; lon. 70° 32′ E. At Vazeerabad, 65 m. N. Lahore, and upwards of 350 m. from its junction with the Indus, it is about 1¼ m. in breadth in the wet season, 14 ft. deep, and with a current running at the rate of about 5 m. an hour. In the dry season its breadth at this point is reduced to about 300 yards. It is believed to be the Acesines of Alexander.

CHENEE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Liege, at the confluence of the Ourte and Vesdre, which a little below forms a magnificent cascade. It has several forges, at which saws, and tools, and most of the anvils used in Belgium are made, numerous nailworks, glassworks, two distilleries, and three mills. Pop. 1925.

CHENES-THONESC, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 2 m. E. Geneva, in a well cultivated district covered with handsome villas, and long the residence of Sismondi, the author of the *Italian Republics* and other esteemed works. On a hill in the neighbourhood, is the fine château of Landsits, commanding a splendid view. Pop. 2076.

CHENIES, or ISLEHAMPSTEAD CHENAEYS, par. Eng. Bucks; 1744 ac. Pop. 565.

CHENIT (LE), or CHENZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, S.W. end of Lake Joux, 20 m. W. by N. Lausanne. Pop. 2715.

CHENONCEAUX (CASTLE OF). *See* BLERE.

CHEPSTOW, a seaport tn. and par. England, co. Monmouth. The TOWN lies 12 m. S. by E. Monmouth, and 14 m. N. by W. Bristol, r. bank, Wye, here crossed by an elegant bridge, and has a station on the South Wales Railway. The town stands on a hill gradually ascending from the river, and has a cheerful appearance, while the views from several points around are exceedingly beautiful. Streets spacious, well paved, and well lighted, but indifferently supplied with water. The church is a fine specimen of the early pointed style. There are, besides, places of worship for various religious sects, including a R. Catholic chapel. Chepstow has an endowed charity school, a national school, two hospitals, and a number of minor charities. The interesting and extensive ruins of its ancient castle, which dates from the 11th century, cover a large space of ground on the summit of a lofty cliff overhanging the Wye. Henry Martyn, one of the judges of Charles I., died in this castle, after being confined in it for 30 years. The Wye is navigable to Chepstow, which is only about 2½ m. from the Severn; the tide flows up the river with dangerous rapidity, and rises 40 and 50 ft. in ordinary spring tides, and between 50 and 60 at high springs; large ships are thus enabled to reach the town, while lighter vessels of 30 tons or so ascend as far as Hereford, fully 30 m. higher up, taking the windings of the river. The town has no manufactures but enjoys a considerable foreign trade, importing wines from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, and pitch, from Norway and Russia. Its exports are chiefly bark, iron, cider, coal, and millstones. It sends also large quantities of timber to Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Deptford, and a great deal of grain to Bristol. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent, and about 1700 tons of shipping belong to the port. Area of par. 1282 ac. Pop. 3455.

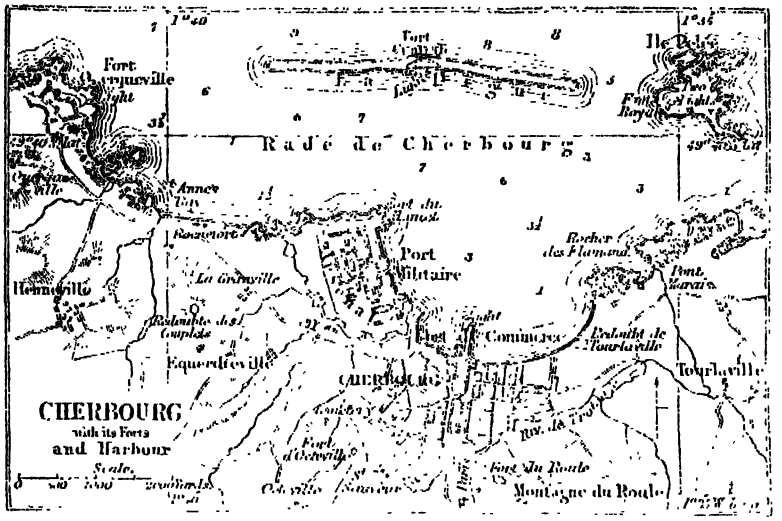
CHER, an inland dep. France, having, N. Loiret, E. Nievre, S. Allier, and W. Indre and Loir-et-Cher, between lat. 46° 26′ and 47° 38′ N., and lon. 1° 50′ and 3° 3′ E., and formed of parts of Berry and Bombonnais. It is named from the river Cher, which traverses it S.E. to N.W. Area, 1,758,008 ac., or 2747 sq. m., cap. Bourges. This department is included in the basin of the Loire, which forms the greater part of its E. boundary. The surface is in general flat, but is diversified in the N. by chains of inconsiderable hills. Soil various, but fertile in the neighbourhood of the Loire and Allier. Heath and sand prevail in the N. districts. The forests occupy above a sixth of the area, and furnish large quantities of fuel for the iron works, and timber for shipbuilding. Pastures extensive, and sheep very numerous. More grain and wine are produced than the demands of the inhabitants require. Hemp and chestnuts are also largely cultivated. The best wines are those of Chanignol and Sancerre; and in ordinary years only the spoiled wine is distilled. Beet-root, buckwheat, flax, and hemp are also grown. Bees are reared to a considerable extent. The minerals consist of iron, lithographic stones, good building and grind stones, flint, marble, ocre, and potter's earth. The preparation and manufacture of iron, called Berry-iron, is the principal branch of industry. In 1864 there were 767,482 tons of iron extracted in the department by 3059 workmen. The manufactured articles are metal goods, fine and common cloth, woollen goods, porcelain and earthenware, sacking, beet-sugar, nut-oil, paper, and glass. The dep. is divided into 3 arronds., 29 cans., and 290 coms. Pop. (1866), 336,613.

CHERASCO [anc. *Clarasium*], a tn., kingd. of Italy, prov. of, and 22 m. N.E. Coni, near the confluence of the Stura and Tanaro. It was formerly strongly fortified, but the works were demolished by the French in 1801. The town is well built, and watered by a canal derived from the Stura. It has seven churches, and several silk-spinning mills driven by water power. The town was taken and retaken by the French and Austrians in the wars of Italy, which terminated in 1631 by a treaty of peace concluded here. The French took it, April 25, 1796; and on the 28th, the Sardinian commissioners concluded with Napoleon the 'Armistice of Cherasco,' by which the French troops obtained a free passage throughout the Sardinian dominions. Pop. 3468.

CHERATTE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 8 m. N.E. Liege. In its vicinity are numerous coal-pits. Pop. 2282.

CHERBOURG [anc. *Coriallum*], a principal naval seaport, France, dep. Manche, 196 m. W.N.W. Paris, S. side of the English Channel, nearly due S. to the W. end. of the Isle of Wight, at the mouth of the Divette, and the head of a bay formed E. by Cape Levi, and W. by Cape la Hague; lat. 49° 38′ 34″ N.; lon. 1° 37′ 16″ W. (L.) The town lies in the

hollow of the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the quartz hill of Roule. Apart from its consideration as a naval station, it is unimportant; streets narrow and dirty, notwithstanding the number of public fountains. The



public edifices are the arsenals, civil and marine hospitals, parish church, an old tower, which formed part of the ancient fortifications; Hotel de Ville, prison, baths, barracks, and the buildings connected with the dock-yard. The port is divided into the commercial and naval ports, which are quite distinct. The commercial port consists of a harbour and a basin, 1338 ft. long, and 446 ft. wide. The basin communicates with the harbour by dock gates, which prevent the reflux of the water. The channel from the harbour to the sea is 1968 ft. long and 164 ft. wide, lined by a granite quay with parapets. In this channel there is always 19½ ft. water. The harbour works of Cherbourg have cost (including the breakwater) about £8,000,000. The port for ships of war (grand port) occupies a triangular space of ground, one side resting on the sea, and is surrounded by fortifications. The *Port Militaire* and *Arsenal de la Marine*, planned, but only partly begun by Louis XVI., were more than 50 years in progress. The Port Militaire consists of a port 984 ft. long and 754 ft. wide, capable of containing 15 sail of the line, and accessible at all times of tide for vessels of the largest class; a floating basin, closed by lock gates; and a third basin, finished in 1858. These basins have been excavated from the solid slate rock, which forms the foundation of the entire yard, the two former to the depth of 56 ft. There are four slips for vessels of the largest dimensions, the roofs of which, 85 ft. high, rest on arches supported by piers of granite and slate. Adjoining these slips is a dry dock, and beyond are the smithy and workshops, with machinery for planing, turning, scooping, and cutting rods, beams, screws, &c., of iron. The timber shed is 958 ft. long, supported on 130 stone pillars. A portion of the dockyard, called Chantereyne, has sheds for building frigates, and a rope walk, 546 yards long. The great work, however, for which Cherbourg is celebrated, is the *digue* or break-water, stretching across the roadstead, which, though protected on three sides by the land, was open to the heavy seas from the N. To secure a safe and strong harbour opposite Portsmouth has long been a favourite object of the French, and no expense has been spared to accomplish that object. The *digue* was commenced under Louis XVI., and has been continued ever since, with occasional interruption. It is 2¼ m. from the harbour, in water varying from 42 to 62 ft. deep. Its proportions, as compared with Plymouth break-water, are—

	Length.	Breadth at base,	at top.
Digue	4120 yds	262 ft.	102 ft.
Break-water	1760 „	120 „	30 „

The foundation was laid by sinking large caissoons of timber loaded with stones, but this plan did not succeed, and another scheme was resorted to, of forming a bank of small stones and covering them with solid blocks. This was continued to the time of Napoleon, who directed the formation of a fort on the centre of the *digue*. A mole was constructed, and a battery raised on it, mounting 20 guns. In 1808, a tremendous storm swept away all the buildings, and drowned 194 men. By this disaster, the operations of 16 years were nearly destroyed. A survey, made in 1828, showed that the foundations had shifted, in the course of 40 years, to a considerable distance from the position in which they had been first placed. Under Louis Philippe the work was carried on with great activity, and completed. The passage or entrance E. of the *digue* is 3280 ft. wide, and that to the W. 9873 ft. A fort and lighthouse occupy the centre of the *digue*, and there are also lighthouses at each entrance to the roadstead, and one at the entrance to the commercial port. The defences consist of the batteries of Fort Royal, of 100 guns, on the Isle Pelée, and Fort du Homeh on the W., with various other works, which render Cherbourg, if not impregnable from the sea, at least very difficult of attack. On the land side it has hitherto been almost open, but the fortifications recently constructed are intended to render it more secure.

Cherbourg is a fortified place of the first class, and is the seat of a tribunal of first resort, maritime tribunal, and prefecture. It has a school of navigation, school of hydrography, communal college, public library, and marine library; theatre, museum, and cabinet of natural history. Its principal industry is centered in the works of the dock-yard; the commercial trade and manufactures being comparatively insignificant. There are, however, chemical works, sugar and salt refineries, dye-works, tanneries, and stocking manufactories. A lace manufactory, conducted by four nuns, employs 350 females, the younger of whom are also educated. Large quantities of eggs are shipped for England, and mules and salt provisions for the W. Indies.

Cherbourg occupies the site of a Roman station, and Aigrold, king of Denmark, resided in it about A.D. 945. William the Conqueror founded an hospital in it, and built the castle church. The castle, in which Henry II. frequently resided, was one of the strongholds of Normandy, and escaped the fate of the town, which, about 1295, was pillaged by an English fleet from Yarmouth; but it sustained afterwards three memorable sieges in 1378, 1418, and 1450. In 1758, the town was taken by the English without opposition, notwithstanding that the garrison was large. They kept possession of it eight days, destroyed the fortifications, carried off the artillery and the bells, and only retired after having exacted a heavy ransom from the inhabitants. Pop. (1866). 37,215.

CHERCHILL, or ZERZARAL, a seaport tn. Algeria, 55 m. W. Algiers. The manufacture of common pottery is carried on; and there is an active trade, though the harbour, which was formerly spacious and secure, has been materially injured by earthquakes. This is the *Julia Cesarea* of the Romans, on the site of which a town was erected by the Moors, who were expelled from Spain at the end of the 16th century, and which was taken possession of by Andrè Doria, in 1531. Pop. (1847), 2012, [add. *&c* Supp.]

CHEREPOVETZ, or TCHEREPOVETZ, a tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 250 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, r. bank, Sheksna, near the confluence of the Yagorba. It has a cathedral, and four other churches; and is the seat of three great annual fairs. Pop. (1863), 3319.

CHERHILL, par. Eng. Wilts; 1817 ac. Pop. 396.

CHERIBON [properly, TJIRIBON], a prov., isl. Java, once a kingdom, cap. same name; having, N. the Java sea, W. prov. Krawang, S.W. and S. Preanger, and E. Tagal and Banjoemas. Among its lofty mountains is the remark-

able volcano, Tjermai. The bread-fruit tree thrives along the coast, where, also, much salt is made. Cheribon has few wild animals, but a prodigious abundance of poultry, wild fowls, and sea and river fish. The population, notwithstanding the prevalence of fevers on the coast, is large, consisting of 1,350,000 Javanese, and 200,000 Chinese, Arabs, Europeans, and half-castes. The produce reported in 1845 was—Paddy, 3,482,142 cwt.; coffee, 65,000,000 lbs.; sugar, 7,150,000 lbs.; indigo, 336,000 lbs.; tea, 10,000 lbs.; sacks of *goonie*, 70,000 pieces; cinnamon, 1700 lbs. Cloves and cochineal are also raised. Potteries and cotton-weaving employ part of the people. ——The TOWN stands on the N. coast, half way between Batavia and Samarang, and 125 m. from each. The houses, except those of the Dutch resident and the Sultan, are of bamboo. The finest tomb in Java, that of Sjech Ibnoe Moolana, who brought Mahometanism with him from Arabia, A. D. 1406, and is now revered as a saint, stands close to the town.

CHERIKOV, or TCHERIKOV, a tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.E. Mogliev, r. bank, Soj. It has two Greek Catholic churches, and a synagogue. It was founded in 1604 by Sigismund III., King of Poland. Charles XII. of Sweden, attempting to cross the river here in 1708, was repulsed by the Russians. Pop. 3591.

CHERINGTON, two pars. England: 1, Gloucester; 1880 ac. Pop. 226.—2, Warwick; 890 ac. Pop. 343.

CHERITON, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1419 ac. P. 312.

CHERITON, several pars. Eng.: -1, Kent; 1861 ac. P. 1658.—2, Hants; 3030 ac. P. 668.—3, (*Bishop*), Devon; 4875 ac. P. 806.—4, (*North*), Somerset; 1088 ac. P. 296.

CHERITON FITZPAINE, a par. and thriving vil. England, co. Devon. The VILLAGE, 4 m. N.E. by N. Crediton, consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones, all kept remarkably clean. The places of worship are a large and handsome parish church, and an Independent chapel. There are some well-conducted seminaries, and several smaller schools; also, some almshouses, and other useful local charities; a tanyard, and flour-mill. Inhabitants, chiefly agricultural, are noted for their longevity. Area of par. 5382 ac. Pop. 1111.

CHERKASK, or TCHERKASK, a tn. Russia, country of the Don Cossacks, 37 m. E.N.E. Azov, r. bank, Don; on an isl. formed by that river, the Aksai, and one of its branches, called the Vasilievka. The streets are narrow and crooked; and the houses, which are of wood, are for the most part built on piles, raised 5 or 6 ft. above the ground, on account of the inundations to which the town is subject, from the beginning of April till the end of June. It has several public buildings, some of them of wood, including seven churches, an academy, several schools, a prison, and a townhall. It is the seat of a considerable commerce; and fishing is carried on to some extent. Its foundation is attributed to a colony of Greeks. Under the Russians it became the chief place of the government of the Don Cossacks, and such it continued till the seat of Government was removed to New Cherkask. Pop. 5939.

CHERKASK (NEW), or NOVOI TCHERKASK, a tn. Russia, cap. country of the Don Cossacks, 40 m. N.E. Azov, and 11 m. N. Old Cherkask, on a hill, r. bank, Aksai. The streets are dirty, and neither paved nor lighted. The houses are chiefly of wood. Among the public buildings and institutions are the cathedral, a large hospital, an arsenal, and a gymnasium, where the Latin, French, and German languages with history, geography, mathematics, &c., are taught. This town was founded in 1806, on the recommendation of the Hetman, Platoff. Pop. about 17,000.

CHEROKEES, a tribe of N. American Indians, occupying a territory W. of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, the possession of which has been guaranteed to them for ever by the U. States Government. They are governed by their own laws, and are extremely jealous of any encroachments on their privileges and liberties, for the protection of which they send, each year, two ambassadors to the Congress at Washington. The Cherokees are the most enlightened of the Indian tribes; they have been instructed in the pure doctrines of Christianity; the arts of civilized life have made considerable progress among them; and a native weekly newspaper is extensively circulated. They are in general engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their numbers were stated to be 20,000 in 1853.

CHERRAPOONJEE, or CHIRRAPOONJEE, a British station and vil. India, beyond the Brahmapootra, in the Cossai or Coosya hills, between 4000 and 5000 ft. above the sea, and 20 m. N. Silhet. It is resorted to by invalids from Calcutta, from which it is distant 280 m., N.N.E.

CHERRY-HINTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2043 ac. Pop. 681.

CHERSO, an isl. Adriatic, belonging to Austria, Illyria, separated from Istria by the Gulf of Quarnero, between lat. 44° 37′ and 45° 10′ N., and lon. 14° 16′ and 14° 26′ E.; length, about 40 m. N. to S.; breadth, 2 to 7 m. It is mountainous and stoney, with some fertile spots, which produce olives, figs, wine, grain, &c. A few sheep and horned cattle are reared, but the former are very indifferent. In the N. part of the island are extensive forests, from which timber for shipbuilding is obtained. Game is met with, and fish abound, especially the tunny and anchovy. The inhabitants are industrious, and manufacture coarse woollen cloth and liqueurs. Shipbuilding—confined, however, to a very small class of vessels for the coasting trade—is also carried on. In 1824, a bridge was thrown across the narrow channel between the island of Cherso and that of Lossini.——The TOWN of Cherso, cap. of the isl., is situate on the W. side, at the head of a bay nearly in the centre of the island. It is ill built and dirty, contains a cathedral and several other churches, a primary school, two convents, and a custom house. There are four dockyards at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the town. Pop. about 3500.——The only other town on the island is Osero, also on the W. side. It has a cathedral, with a handsome steeple, and was formerly the seat of a bishopric. It has some trade in timber. Pop. 1500.

CHERSON, a gov. and tn. Russia. *See* KHERSON.

CHERSONESUS [Greek. χέρρος or χέρσος—'continent,' and νησος—'island'], the anc. name given to several peninsulas and promontories, particularly *Chersonesus Taurica*, the modern Crimea, in the S. of Russia, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof; and the *Chersonesus Thracia*, the modern Hellespont, forming part of Turkish Gallipoli, and lying between the Gulf of Saros and the Strait of the Dardanelles.

CHERT, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 33 m. N. Castellon de la Plana, on the side of a hill, above l. bank, Vallivana. It is ill built, and has steep, uneven, ill-paved streets. It contains a parish church, court house, prison, and boys' and girls' schools. There are a few manufactures of woollen, linen, and hempen cloth; and several flour-mills. Pop. 1718.

CHERTA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, 8 m. from Tortosa, in a plain. It is well built, being formed of several spacious streets, and two public squares; contains a parish church, consistorial building, and prison, an hospital supported by voluntary contribution, and an endowed primary school; and has some manufactures of leather and numerous mills. The trade is chiefly in fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. 2433.

CHERTSEY, a tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The TOWN, 20 m. S.W. London, on the South western Railway, is pleasantly situate, r. bank, Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, connecting it with the N. or Middlesex side of the river. The houses are mostly of brick, and in general well built. The church (St. Anne's) is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, and contains a tablet to the memory of Charles James Fox, the well-known statesman, who resided for many years at St. Anne's Hill, close by the town. There are, besides, places of worship for Baptists, and Methodists. It has several alms-houses, and various minor charities, together with a school founded by Sir William Perkins, in 1725, for clothing and educating 50 children -25 girls and 25 boys; the number is now greatly increased. The town contains a literary and scientific institution, two libraries, and a reading-room. There was formerly a monastery here, of the Benedictine order, in which Henry VI. was interred, and where his remains lay till removed to Windsor by Henry VII. The principal trade of the town is in malt, flour, bricks, and tiles, large quantities of the latter two being made here. Vegetables are extensively cultivated in the vicinity for the London market. Cowley the poet died here; his study is still preserved. Area of par. 10,229 ac. Pop. 6589.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, the deepest indentation on the E. coast, U. States, and wholly within the States of Virginia and Maryland. Its entrance (centre about lat. 36° 35′ N.; lon. 75° 45′ W.) between Cape Charles on the N., and Cape Henry on the S.; is about 20 m. in width. It is about 180 m. in length, the first 70 to 80 m. being from 25 to 30 m. broad, and the remainder from 10 to 15 m.; general depth about 9 fathoms. This spacious bay has many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation for vessels of the greatest burden. It receives the waters of the rivers Potomac, Susquehannah, Rappahannock, York, and James, all large and navigable, besides a number of smaller streams, draining together a surface estimated at 70,000 sq. m. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Dismal Swamp Canal, afford, in connection with Chesapeake Bay, an extensive inland navigation from N. to S.

CHESHAM, a tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham. The TOWN is 26 m. N.W. London, pleasantly situate in a fertile valley, with some beautiful sylvan scenery in the vicinity, and a number of handsome country seats. It has a parish church, several dissenting places of worship, an almshouse, and a Lancasterian school. The principal manufacture carried on is that of coarse wooden-ware, which, however, has much declined. Shoe-making and straw-plaiting also employ a number of hands. There are several corn and paper mills in the vicinity. Area of par. 12,657 ac. Pop. 5980.

CHESHAM-BOIS, par. Eng. Bucks; 905 ac. Pop. 185.

CHESHIRE, a maritime, co. England (cap. Chester), having, E. parts of the counties of Derby and Stafford, N. Lancashire, and the River Mersey; S. Shropshire, and part of Flintshire; W. Denbighshire, Flintshire, and the River Dee; and N.W. the Irish Sea. Extreme length E. to W., upwards of 50 m.; extreme breadth, N. and S. about 35 m. Area, 705,493 statute acres, of which 620,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture lands, including parks and pleasure-grounds. The surface is generally level, although there are a few inequalities, the most considerable of which are some hills on the E. border of the county, and a ridge of about 18 m. in length, in the W. part of it. The soil is generally composed of clay, and sand, and although there are extensive tracts of moss and waste land, there are many districts clothed in the richest and most luxuriant verdure, forming the finest pastures in England, the result of a mild and humid climate. The cheese of Cheshire, the principal produce of its numerous dairies, has been long in great request, not only in this country, but on the Continent and in America; London alone takes, it is said, 14,000 tons annually. Dairy husbandry is therefore a primary, and arable but a secondary object in this county. The forests of Cheshire were in ancient times of great extent, but have gradually been disappearing. Large quantities of fine timber, however, are now grown on the estates of the nobility and gentry. Coal, copper, lead, and cobalt, are amongst its mineral products, but the principal is rock-salt, of which the supply is inexhaustible. The most extensive mines are in the vicinity of Northwich. From these about 60,000 tons are taken annually, most of which is exported for fish curing, &c. A large quantity of white or common salt is also made from the brine springs in the neighbourhood of the rock-salt mines. Cheshire abounds with rivers, brooks, and large sheets of water called meres, many of which contain fish. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Mersey, and the Weaver, the first and second being boundary rivers,—the one separating the county from Denbighshire, and Flintshire, the other from Lancashire. The Weaver, which falls into the Mersey, has been rendered navigable by locks for 20 m., for vessels of 100 tons burthen. There are, besides, various canals, the principal of which is the Duke of Bridgewater's. The manufactures of Cheshire are considerable. At Stockport, all the branches of the cotton trade are carried on extensively, and the silk-factories of Macclesfield and Congleton are on a large scale. Hats are also manufactured in these towns in great quantities, and in others there are works for smelting copper and making brass. There are 790 parishes in Cheshire, exclusive of the city of Chester. It sends altogether 13 members to the House of Commons. Pop. 561,201.

CHESHUNT, a vil. and par. England, co. Herts, 6½ m. S. by E. Hertford, near the London and Cambridge Railway. In a house still shown in the village, Richard Cromwell, under the name of Clarke, spent his latter days, and died in 1712, at the advanced age of 80 years. Area of par. 8493 ac. Pop. 6592.

CHESILBORNE, par. Eng. Dorset; 2580 ac. Pop. 408.

CHESME, or TCHESME [the fountains], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, opposite isl. Scio, on the channel of that name, 45 m. W. Smyrna; lat. 38° 18′ N.; lon. 26° 20′ E., pleasantly situate partly on the brink of a creek or inlet, and partly on the face of a slope, crowned by the ruins of an old Genoese castle. It contains several mosques, small but neat public baths, and numerous coffee-houses or sheds for lounging and smoking. The remains of a wall round the town are now only to be traced, but another Genoese castle, of small size, much dilapidated, situate on the shore of the creek, nearly at the end of the town, retains its original form. Chesme owes it prosperity to the exportation of raisins exclusively, which are grown in great quantities in the neighbourhood, nearly all the fruit sold in Britain as Smyrna raisins being from this quarter. Pop. about 6000 or 7000.

CHESSINGTON, par. Eng. Surrey; 1229 ac. Pop. 229.

CHESTE, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 19 m. W. Valencia, in a plain. Its houses are regularly built, and it has four squares. It contains a tolerably handsome parish church, a court house, two prisons, a boys and girls' school, both well endowed: and near the town a cemetery. It has manufactures of esparto, white soap, bricks, and tiles, besides a distillery of brandy, and several flour mills. A number of the inhabitants are employed as muleteers. Pop. 3773.

CHESTER, a city, seaport, and co. of itself, England, co. Chester, 34 m. S.W. Manchester, and 163 N.W. London; picturesquely situate on a rocky height, r. bank, Dee, by which it is half encircled. It is surrounded by a wall, 5 or 6 ft. broad, evidently of Roman construction, the only entire specimen of ancient fortification in Great Britain. From this wall, which is used as a promenade by the citizens, extensive and beautiful views are obtained. The town consists of four principal streets, radiating from a centre, and a number of smaller streets crossing each other at right angles; they are lighted with gas, and many of them have been recently well paved and flagged. The town is tolerably well supplied with water from the Dee. The four principal streets have the peculiarity of being sunk considerably below the level of the lowest inhabited parts of the houses, and below the footways also, which are within piazzas, called 'the Rows,' in front of ranges of shops at some height above the street; thus, while the carts and carriages are rolling along below, the foot-passengers are moving on in safety above, on a pathway pro-



WATERGATE STREET, CHESTER, AND EXTERIOR OF THE ROW.
From a Sketch by J. S. Prout.

tected by a railing. Flights of steps, at convenient distances, connect the carriage-way with the Rows. There are shops, also, underneath 'the Rows,' on a level with the streets. Amongst the more remarkable modern public structures are



INTERIOR OF THE ROW, WATERGATE STREET, CHESTER
From a Sketch by J. S. Prout

the new bridge across the Dee, consisting of a single arch of 200 ft. span; the linen-hall, erected by the Irish merchants in 1780; the new town-hall (1869); the union-hall, and commercial-hall; the castle; the county-hall and jail, a fine Grecian structure; the training-college, of Tudor architecture, erected in 1842; and the railway station, in the Italian style, one of the largest in the kingdom. There are also some fine specimens of timber houses, but they are fast disappearing. The cathedral is a large old Gothic structure, in various styles of architecture, ranging from the reign of William Rufus to that of Henry VIII., and contains many interesting memorials of former times. It is now undergoing extensive restorations. The benevolent institutions are numerous, including an infirmary, house of industry, alms-houses, and a great many charity schools. There are a cemetery on the banks of the Dee, and three public parks in the vicinity of the city, one of them recently opened; and a spacious market-hall was erected in 1863. The principal manufactures of the place are paint, patent shot, and patent lead-pipes. Whips, thread, tobacco, and gloves are also made to a small extent. Chester imports butter, provisions, hides, tallow, timber, iron, hemp, wine, oil, &c. Its chief exports are cheese, lead, calamine, copper plates, cast-iron, and coals. Shipbuilding, formerly on the decline from the filling up of the Dee, has now regained more than its ancient prosperity; and the trade of the port has in like manner been more than restored by the spirited improvements effected on the river. The total number of vessels entered in 1872 was 1570, of 102,724 tons; cleared 1586, 104,749 tons. The customs revenue in 1872 was £95,272, the registered shipping 9693 tons. Society in Chester is superior to that in most provincial towns. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday; and many fairs throughout the year, including eight cheese fairs recently established, all of which, the city being in the heart of a great cheese-making district, are well attended. In spring and autumn, races take place on a fine level called the Rood-eye, immediately beneath the walls. The city is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. By railway it is connected with Liverpool, Birkenhead, Holyhead, Shrewsbury, and Crewe. Chester was a Roman station, called by them *Jeunana* or *Dera*, probably from being half encircled by the Dee. Its British name was Caer Lleonvawr; and it was called by Saxons *Legancester* and *Leggecester*. Pop. of mun. bor. in 1871, 35,257; parl. bor., 38,390.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a vil. and par. England, co. of, and 6 m. N. Durham, on the railway to Newcastle, in a valley W. of the river Wear. It consists of one street, about 1 m. long, on the Roman military road between Durham and Newcastle. The church is a handsome stone edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire 156 ft. high, one of the most elegant in the N. of England. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, an endowed school, and a mechanics' institute. Ropes, nails, and tiles are manufactured to a small extent in the town. In the vicinity are corn and paper mills, and extensive collieries and iron-works. Area of par. 31,001 ac. Pop. of tn. 2450.

CHESTERFIELD, a tn. and par. England, co. Derby, on a rising ground, at the junction of the small rivers Hipper and Rother, on the Midland Railway, 20 m. N. Derby. There are two principal streets, the one an irregular line running nearly N. and S., and the other at right angles to it; houses in general, irregularly but substantially built; the old ones of brick, roofed with tiles; the more modern of stone (with which the country abounds), and covered with slates; lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The character of the place has for the last few years been undergoing a considerable change. The number of families with showy equipages has been falling off, while the middle and working classes have increased. The parish church, a Gothic building of a cathedral form, is chiefly remarkable for its crooked spire of wood, covered with lead. There are two other churches—Trinity church, and New Brampton church, both Gothic, having square towers and lancet windows; and also two Independent chapels, one Wesleyan, one Primitive Methodist, one Unitarian, &c.; the townhall, guildhall, and grammar-school, are respectable structures. Of several schools, the most important are the old grammar-school, endowed in 1594, in which 40 boys receive gratuitous instruction, and the Victoria school, in which 100 children are taught and clothed solely at the Vicar's expense. There are also several alms-houses, a dispensary, savings-bank, mechanics' institution, and a literary and philosophical society. Lace making, silk-throwing, and the manufacture of gingham are carried on to some extent, and afford employment to a good many of the inhabitants, as does also the manufacture of coarse earthenware. The malting trade is also of some importance. But the principal employment for the lower classes is derived from the iron-stone pits, coal mines, and smelting furnaces in the neighbourhood. Chesterfield gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Stanhope family, and Mrs. Radcliffe, the well-known romance writer, was born in the town. Pop. in 1871, 11,427.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a gulf, British N. America, N.W. corner of Hudson's Bay, 245 m. long, E. to W., by about 15 m. average breadth. It contains numerous islands, and its upper part, called Baker's Lake, receives the waters of numerous lakes, by the rivers Cathawchaga and Doobaunk.

CHESTERFORD—1, (*Great*), a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, the former situate on the borders of Cambridgeshire, on the banks of the Granta, 26 m. N.W. Chelmsford. It has a fine old church, an endowed school, and a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. A horse fair is held July 5. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Area of par. 3030 ac. Pop. 1024.—2, (*Little*), par. Eng. Essex; 1260 ac. Pop. 272.

CHESTERTON, four pars. England:—1, Cambridge; 2729 ac. P. 2816.—2, Huntingdon; 1330 ac. P. 114.—3, Oxford; 2850 ac. P. 435.—4, Warwick; 3510 ac. P. 232.

CHESWARDINE, a par. England, co. Salop; 5723 ac. Pop. 1119.

CHETIMACHES, a lake, U. States, Louisiana, formed by some of the branches of the Mississippi. It is a shallow swamp, 40 m. long, and from 1 to 6 m. broad, traversed by the Atchafalaya near its mouth. It is surrounded by a flat marshy country, which is annually overflowed.

CHETTLE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1113 ac. Pop. 149.

CHETTON, par. Eng. Salop; 4936 ac. Pop. 613.

CHETWA, a tn. Hindoostan, Malabar coast; lat. 10° 28′ N.; lon. 76° 5′ E.; 55 m. S. by E. Calicut, on an island, 27 m. long by about 5 m. broad, separated from the mainland by a navigable inlet. Soil of the island in general poor.

CHETWODE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1200 ac. Pop. 217.

CHETWYND, par. Eng. Salop; 3803 ac. Pop. 709.

CHEVELEY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2527 ac. Pop. 612.

CHEVENING, par. Eng. Kent; 3773 ac. Pop. 983.

CHEVERELL, two pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*Great*), 1840 ac. Pop. 526.—2, (*Little*), 1930 ac. Pop. 255.

CHEVINGTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2429 ac. Pop. 600.

CHEVIOT FELLS, a mountain range, S. Africa, Cape Colony, extending E. to W. in co. Somerset, between the Groen Bergen on the W. and the Hyndhope Fells on the E., about lat. 32° 30′ S. The head waters of the Baviaans descend from its S., and those of the Tarka from its N. side.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a range of hills which divide co. Roxburgh, Scotland, from co. Northumberland, England, and are thus situate on the confines of the two countries. They extend from a point nearly opposite, and about 2½ m. E. Yetholm, S.W. to another point nearly opposite to, and about the same distance E. Castleton, their whole length being upwards of 35 m. The highest summit, called distinctively the Cheviot, is 2856 ft. high, and is in Northumberland; the other greatest elevations are from about 1600 to 2000 ft., which is the height of Carter Fell. The hills are in general smooth, slope rapidly, and are covered for the most part with a close green sward. The well known and much esteemed breed of sheep, called Cheviots, are bred on these hills.

CHEVREUSE, a tn. and com. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. E.N.E. Rambouillet, on the Yvette; formerly a place of importance, and had one of the strongest castles in the province, besides giving its name to a Dukedom. It has shawl manufactories, tanneries, and tawing works; and woolwashing is carried on. Pop. 1730.

CHEW-MAGNA, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset, the former pleasantly situate on rising ground, l. bank, Chew, 6 m. S. Bristol. It has a spacious church, containing some interesting monuments; and places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in coal-mines, and others are employed in the manufacture of stockings. In the parish are some handsome country seats, an old circular camp, and a well of reputed efficacy in the cure of diseases of the eye. Area of par. 5006 ac. Pop. 1855.

CHEW-STOKE, par. Eng. Somerset; 2092 ac. P. 819.

CHEWTON MENDIP, a vil. and par. Eng., co. Somerset; the former situate amongst the Mendip hills, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wells. It contains a handsome church and a Wesleyan chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mines, and governed by laws peculiar to themselves. Earl Waldegrave derives the inferior title of Viscount from Chewton. Area of par. 6514 ac. Pop. 976.

CHIANA [anc. *Clanis*], a river and valley, Italy, in Tuscany and Umbria. The river formerly flowed into the Paglia at Orvieto, after a course of about 56 m. through a swampy and unhealthy valley. About the middle of the 12th century, the stagnant waters of this river took their course towards the Arno; but, in consequence of important works begun in 1551, and completed only in 1823, the valley of the Chiana was drained, and the course of the river divided into two portions or distinct streams by a wall of partition, formed at Callone de Chiusi, 3¼ m. S.E. Chiusi, at the boundary between Tuscany and the Papal States. The first, or Pontifical Chiana, comprises the lower part of ancient Chiana, and enters the Paglia by the l. bank at Orvieto, after a course of 31 m.; it is navigable during winter. The second, or Tuscan Chiana, forms the navigable canal of Maestro della Chiana, which begins above the Lake of Chiusi, and enters the Arno by the l. bank, 7½ m. N.W. Arezzo, after a course of about 37 m. It forms the two small lakes of Chiusi and Montepulciano. The draining of the valley of Chiana has brought into cultivation about 36 sq. m. of the most fertile ground in Tuscany.

CHIANCIANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, 8 m. W.N.W. Chiusi, in the valley of Chiana. It occupies the lower slopes of a spur of Mount Maddaloua, and contains a handsome collegiate church, with numerous ancient inscriptions. In the neighbourhood are quarries of fine marble, and mineral springs. Pop. 2050.

CHIANTI, that part of Tuscany which lies between the sources of the Arbia, Ambra, and Ombrone, forming part of the watershed between their basins and that of the Arno. About the 11th century it was completely covered with forests, and abounded with game. The greater part of it is now covered with vineyards, which supply the most esteemed wines of Tuscany.

CHIANTLA, a river and tn. Central America, Guatimala, prov. Totonicapa. The RIVER rises in the volcanic chain which traverses the centre of Guatimala, and, after a N.W. course of 150 m., joins the Usumasinta on the l. bank, in lat. 17° 10′ N.; lon. 91° 55′ W.——The TOWN lies on the r. bank of the river. 128 m. S.W. Guatimala.

CHIAPA. -1, A state, Mexican Confederation; bounded N. and N.W. by Tabasco, W. by Oaxaca, S. and E. by Guatimala, N. and E. by Yucatan, between lat. 15° and 17° N., and lon. 91° and 94° W.; area, 18,700 sq. m. It is in many parts mountainous, and covered with immense forests; and it is intersected by several considerable rivers. In the valleys the climate is warm and moist, and the soil fertile. Maize, sugar, cacao, cotton and cochineal, and logwood, which is the principal export, are produced in abundance; the horses are highly valued. In a dense forest, at the N.E. extremity of Chiapa, are some curious ruins, apparently of a large city, extending for more than 20 m. along the summit of a ridge. This state formerly belonged to Guatimala, but in 1825 it joined the Confederation of the Mexican States. Pop. (1857) estimated at 167,172. -2, A tn. in above prov., 32 m. N.W. Ciudad Real, r. bank Grijalva; the most commercial and most populous city of the state. Its principal trade is in sugar and logwood. Pop. 15,000. *See Supplement.*

CHIARAMONTE [anc. *Claromons*], a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 32 m. W. by S. Syracuse, on a hill. It is regularly built, and has good streets. The environs produce wine of good quality. Pop. 8000.

CHIARAVALLE, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro, at the foot of a hill, surrounded by a fertile district. It suffered considerably from the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 3107.

CHIARI [Latin, *Clarum*], a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. W. Brescia, and 6 m. E. the river Oglio. It is well built, has several churches, two convents, an elementary school, an hospital, and a public library. It was formerly fortified, and some of its ancient defences still exist. It has manufactures of silk, linen, and cotton, and some tanneries. Pop. 5297.

CHIAROMONTE, a tn. Naples, prov. Potenza, on a mountain, 40 m. S.E. Potenza. It contains two churches, a convent, and a seminary. Silk and wine of good quality are produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2948.

CHIAVARI [Latin, *Clavarium*], a maritime tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 23 m. E. by S. Genoa, cap. dist. Chiavari, on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. It is one of the most considerable places of the ancient Genoese territory, and has quite the aspect of an old Italian town. Many of the houses are well and substantially built, with open arcades which skirt the narrow streets. It has several churches, the principal of which is annexed to an ecclesiastical seminary intended for 70 students. There is also an hospital, an agricultural society, several lace manufactories, and some silk-mills. Large quantities of anchovies are caught here; and the surrounding district produces wine, olives, and silk. Pope Innocent IV. was a native of this town. Pop. 6995. ——The DISTRICT, in the province of Genoa, is between lat. 44° 14′ and 44° 36′ N.; area, 155 sq. m., of which about a fourth part is cultivated, a ninth uncultivated, a half in forests, and the remainder unproductive. It is mountainous, traversed in its N. parts by the Apennines; but it has fertile valleys, yielding grain, legumes, grapes, and olive oil in superabundance; chestnuts are likewise plentiful. Horses, mules, and draught oxen are reared in small numbers; also cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and silk-worms. The province is divided into 8 mandamentos, and 28 communes. Pop. 108,391.

CHIAVENNA [Latin, *Clavenna*], a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 38 m. N.N.W. Bergamo, on the Mera, beautifully situate in a valley, and surrounded with groves of cypress and laurel trees. It has six churches, the former palace of the Republic of Grisons, and several charitable institutions; with manufactures of silk, cotton, paper, and earthenwares, and some breweries. It enjoys also a considerable transit trade, being situated at the junction of two passes over the Alps, the road to the Spluigen going through it. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very fine. Pop. 3800.

CHICA-BALAPOOR, or CHINABALABURAM, a tn. Hindoostan, Mysore dominions, 38 m. N. by E. Bangalore. Sugar-candy and clayed sugar, of superior quality, are manufactured.

CHICAGO, a city, U. States, Illinois, S.W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Chicago river, which here forms an excellent natural harbour; lat. 41° 52′ 20″ N.; lon. 87° 33′ W. It has many churches and schools, is regularly laid out, and, being built of a pitchy stone, in which black and white are mingled, presents a singular appearance. Chicago is the largest and most commercial city in the state, and possesses direct communication with the Atlantic by the lakes, and by railway and canal with the valley of the Mississippi and the eastern states of the Union. Its trade is in fish, timber, wool, &c, and it is one of the chief grain ports of the world. In 1854, it shipped 12 902,320 bushels grain of all kinds, of which 1,860,036 were wheat. Total imports (1854), £6,000,000; exports, £5,000,000. It was settled in 1831 Pop. (1840), 4853; (1855), 75,000. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CHICAPA, a tn. Mexico, state Oaxaca, 25 m. N.W. Tehuantepec, on a river of same name. Near it are silver mines, once important, but now neglected.

CHICHEN, or CHICHEN ITZA, an ancient ruined city, Yucatan, about 35 m. S.W. Valladolid. The ruins are of the most magnificent description, and are eminently calculated to deepen the interest, not unassociated with awe, with which these mysterious remains of a former civilization and an unknown people are invested, and of which Yucatan is the great repository. Chichen, though in a better state of preservation than most of the other ruined cities in this territory, has a greater appearance of antiquity. A remarkable feature of many of these extraordinary structures is their utter unintelligibility, it being impossible to conjecture for what purposes they were intended. The most singular instance of this, which occurs at Chichen, is in the case of a series of small columns, the highest of which were only 6 ft., so arranged as to form a spacious parallelogram, each row being three, four, and five deep, from the outside to the enclosed space within. These were considered by Mr. Stephens as at once the most remarkable and most incomprehensible remains he had met with. Adjoining the area formed by these pillars, there rises



THE CASTILLO, CHICHEN ITZA.—From Catherwood's Monuments in Central America.

from the same plain on which they are ranged, a lofty pyramidal mound, crowned with a ruined building, called the Castillo, represented in the accompanying wood-cut. The mound measures at the base, on the N. and S. sides, about 196 ft., and on the E. and W. 202 ft. It is built up, apparently solid, from the plain to the height of 75 ft. The platform on the top of the mound measures 71 ft. from N. to S., and 64 ft. from E. to W.; and the building measures, in the same directions, 43 and 49 ft. respectively.—(Stephen's *Yucatan.*)

CHICHESTER, a city, England, cap. co. Sussex, on a gentle eminence, nearly surrounded by the Lavant, about 55 m. S.W. London, on the railway from Brighton to Portsmouth. An old wall, still in good preservation, of about 1½ m. in circuit, surrounds the city, and, being lined with lofty elms, gives it a singularly picturesque appearance. There are four principal streets, running in the direction of the cardinal points, having smaller streets at right angles, and a fine octagonal Gothic cross at their intersection. They are spacious, and nearly straight, have paved foot-paths, and are lighted with gas. The houses, of brick, and, for the most part, roofed with tiles, are in general handsome. Water is abundant. The principal buildings include the corn market, with fine Doric portico, built in 1832, about 260 ft. long, and 50 ft. wide; the townhall, the last remains of an old priory, and the council chamber, built in 1731. The cathedral, the most interesting object in the town, is an imposing structure, but, with exception of the spire, which is reckoned one of the most graceful in England, possessing no great architectural pretensions. It exhibits almost every variety of Gothic architecture, and contains many curious monuments, both ancient and modern; amongst the latter is one to the unfortunate poet Collins, who was born and died in the city. There are nine parish churches, and one extra parochial chapel, besides the cathedral chapel, attached to St. Mary's hospital. Most of these churches have a mean appearance. There are several dissenting chapels, for the most part small, and without any attraction; schools numerous. The most important are the prebendal grammar school, the Whitby charity, where boys are educated, clothed, and fed, and a portion of them supplied with pecuniary aid on leaving the school; diocesan college, and college for training teachers. There is an excellent infirmary, besides almshouses, and St. Mary's hospital, for the support of 12 aged poor. The literary and philosophical society, lately amalgamated with the mechanics' institution, has an excellent library and museum. There is another extensive library, maintained by annual subscriptions, with a reading room attached to it. Leather, parchment, and candles are manufactured to a very small extent; but the inhabitants, who are in a thriving condition, are chiefly employed in the shop trade. Chichester has a very extensive corn-market, and one of the largest cattle markets in the kingdom. The latter is held every alternate Wednesday, when from 5000 to 8000 beasts are penned in the principal streets of the city. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 8059.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CHICHIA, one of the Fejee or Viti isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S.W. point) 17° 48′ S.; lon. 179° 18′ W. (E.) It is nearly circular, and is 3 m. in diameter, surrounded with a shore-reef, having no opening but for canoes. Several of its summits rise to a height of 300 ft. In some places it is thickly wooded. The soil is rich, and extremely productive, yielding everything in the greatest abundance. Extensive cocoa-nut groves clothe its low points. Pop. about 300.

CHICHLEY, or CHICHELEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1620 ac. Pop. 271.

CHICKERELL-WEST, par. Eng. Dorset; 1812 ac. Pop. 577.

CHICKLADE, par. Eng. Wilts; 1039 ac. Pop. 122.

CHICKNEY, par. Eng. Essex; 209 ac. Pop. 104.

CHICLANA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Cadiz, in a plain between two hills, and on both sides of the Lirio. It is well built, and has a very cheerful appearance, the houses being all built of a hewn stone, white as snow, and surrounded by gardens, which have wooden or iron railings, painted of different colours. Many of the streets, however, though spacious, are badly paved. The principal buildings are the hospital or *Casa di Misericordia*, situated near the centre of the town, a magnificent building, with an extensive garden and orchard, forming a very complete establishment, both for the relief of the aged, and the maintenance and education of vagrant and abandoned youth; another hospital for infirm persons of both sexes, two parish churches, a well decorated theatre, capable of containing 1000 persons; a consistorial building, now used as a prison; an old Augustine monastery, now used for the courts and public offices; and an

Augustine nunnery. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen, esparto fabrics, earthenware, starch, and brandy. The trade is in corn sent into the interior, wine exported partly to America, and fruits and garden stuffs for Cadiz. The annual fair is very numerously attended, but agricultural produce is the chief article sold at it. One of the principal attractions of Chiclana is its baths, which are much frequented, particularly by the inhabitants of Cadiz, to whom, indeed, most of the houses in the town belong. They have a temperature of 66°, are chiefly composed of common salt, lime, magnesia, soda, and sulphur, and are said to be very efficacious, particularly in cutaneous affections. About 1 m. S.W. Chiclana is Barossa, where the British, under Lord Lynedoch, March 5, 1811, defeated the French under Marshal Victor. P. 9000.

CHICO, a river, Patagonia, supposed to rise in a lake in the interior. After a S.E. course, it falls into the estuary of Santa Cruz.

CHICOANA, or CHICUANA, a tn. La Plata, prov. of, and 25 m. S. by W. Salta, r. bank, Quebrada del Toro, in a desert country. Pop. 2000.

CHICOBEA, the most N. of the Fejee isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 15° 48′ S.; lon. 179° 51′ W. (E.) It is of an oval shape, and is formed of two hummocks, of considerable elevation. It is 3 m. long S.E. and N.W., and 1¾ wide, and is surrounded by a shore reef, which has no openings, except for boats.

CHICOVA, a tn. in S.E. Africa, cap. of a territory of same name, r. bank, Zambesi; lat. 16° 30′ S.; lon. 32° 15′ E.; 350 m. N.W. Quillimane. It was at one time celebrated for its silver mines.

CHICSOI, a river, Guatimala, forming the head stream of the Usumasinta. It rises in a mountain range about 40 m. N. the city of Guatimala, flows N.W., and, after receiving as affluents the Pasion, San Pedro, and other minor streams, enters the Mexican state of Chiapa, where it assumes the name of Usumasinta. Total course to the Mexican frontier, exclusive of windings 150 m.

CHIDDINGFOLD, par. Eng. Surrey; 6936 ac. P. 1149.

CHIDDINGLY, par. Eng. Sussex; 1297 ac. Pop. 1085.

CHIDDINGSTONE, par. Eng. Kent; 5979 ac. P. 1260.

CHIDEOCK, par. Eng. Dorset; 2052 ac. Pop. 884.

CHIDHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 2185 ac. Pop. 308.

CHIEM-SEE, or BAVARIAN SEA, a lake, in S.E. Bavaria, circle Isar, dist. Trostberg, 48 m. S.E. Munich; greatest length, E. to W., 10 m.; greatest breadth N. to S., 6 m.; area, 56 geo. sq. m.; depth, about 480 ft. It is of an irregular shape, very much indented, and contains three pretty islands—Krautinsel, Herrenwörth, and Frauenwörth. Each of the last two had at one time a convent. The shores of the lake are generally marshy, but in the S. a range of hills runs inland, and forms a fine back ground. From these the lake receives numerous streams, particularly the Prien and Achen. It discharges itself at its N. extremity by the Alz. Since 1845, a steam boat has plied on the lake, and furnished easy means of viewing the fine scenery around it.

CHIENTI.—1, A river, Central Italy, The Marches, delegs. of Camerino and Macerata, rising in the E. slope of the Apennines, and after a course, chiefly E. by N., of more than 40 m. direct distance, falling into the Adriatic 25 m. S.S.E. Ancona.—2, A tn. Naples, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Foggia. Pop. 1680.

CHIERI [anc. *Carea Potentia*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. E.S.E. Turin, on the slope of a hill. It is surrounded by walls, and is tolerably well built; has four public squares, several convents, and the largest Gothic building in Piedmont, the church of Santa Maria della Scala, founded in 1406, annexed to which is a very ancient baptistry. The Dominican church was built in 1210. Chieri is one of the most ancient manufacturing towns in Europe. Its manufactories of fustians and cotton stuffs were established in 1422; upwards of 100,000 pieces were annually made towards the middle of the same century, and they still continue to flourish. It has also silk, cotton, and linen-thread factories. Pop. 12,000.

CHIERS [anc. *Chares*], a river almost wholly in France, but rising in the duchy of Luxemburg, about 5 m. beyond the French frontier. It enters department Moselle near Longwy, and proceeding W. by a circuitous course, reaches Montmedy, department Meuse, proceeds N.N.W., joining r. bank, Meuse, about 4 m. above Sedan; whole course, 55 m., of which about 15 m. are navigable.

CHIESE, or CLISIO, a river, Italy, Lombardy, which rises in a branch of the Rhaetian Alps, S. slope of Mount Adametto, about 20 m. W. Trent, proceeds S. and then S.E., enters the valley of Sabbio, and forms Lake Idro. Issuing thence at Pieve, it proceeds S.S.E. till its junction with the Oglio, a little to E. of Canetto, whence it flows S.E. and falls into the Po; lat. 45° 2′ N.; lon. 10° 48′ E.; whole course about 60 m. It only becomes navigable near its mouth.

CHIETI [anc. *Teate Marrucinorum*], a tn. Italy, Naples, cap. prov. Chieti, on a hill, near r. bank Pescara, 102 m. N. Naples. It is well built, and adorned with some handsome public edifices; contains a cathedral, four other churches, two nunneries, several monastic establishments, an extensive seminary, a royal lyceum, society of arts, agriculture, and commerce, a large hospital, several charitable institutions; a *mont-de-piété*, theatre, and several manufactories for cloth and other fabrics; and has some trade in cloth, silk, wine, wheat, and oil. It is the seat of an archbishopric, a high court of justiciary, and a civil court. The ancient Teate was the capital of the tribe of the *Marrucini*, and was one of the largest and most important cities in this part of Italy. It appears to have been possessed for some centuries by the Greeks, after which it passed successively into the hands of the Romans, Goths, Lombards, Franks, and Northmen. In 1802, it was taken by the French troops. Pop. 13,679.

CHIEVELEY, par. Eng. Berks; 7397 ac. Pop. 1923.

CHIEVRES [anc. *Cercia*], a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12 m. N.W. Mons, on the Hunelle, near its junction with the Dendre. It contains an old Gothic castle, a church, remarkable for the number of its fine ancient monuments, with curious epitaphs; an hospital, townhouse, and numerous educational establishments. A great number of individuals are employed in spinning flax, and weaving; and there is a considerable export trade in grain, flour, oil, liqueurs, &c. Chievres has also brick and tile works, breweries, salt-works, a tannery, a dye-work, several flour and oil mills, a limestone quarry, and limekilns; a weekly market, and an important annual horse fair. Pop. 3055.

CHIGNAL, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Smealy*), 476 ac. Pop. 69. 2, (*St. James*), 908 ac. Pop. 263.

CHIGNECTO, a bay and isthmus, Nova Scotia. The BAY, which runs E.N.E., may be considered the N.E. arm of the Bay of Fundy; it is divided from the Mines Channel by the peninsula of which Cape Chignecto is the W. extremity. The width of the bay at its entrance, between Cape Chignecto and the opposite point on the coast of New Brunswick, is about 18 to 20 m.——The ISTHMUS is the neck of land, about 8 m. wide, by which the peninsula of Nova Scotia is connected with the N. American continent, situate between bay Verte in Northumberland Strait, and Cumberland Basin at the N.E. extremity of the Bay of Fundy.

CHIGNOLO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Pavia. It is well built, and possesses a church, townhall, and a handsome feudal palace. The neighbourhood is fertile, and the inhabitants chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. A fair is held for cattle and grain in August. Pop. 3992.

CHIGWELL, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, the former agreeably situate 12 m. N.W. London, close to Epping Forest, on the road to Ongar, l. bank, Roding. It contains many good houses, and has an ancient church; also a grammar and free school, founded by Archbishop Harsnett in 1629, in the former of which Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was educated. An annual fair is held Sept. 30. About 1 m. distant is Chigwell Row, consisting of villas, and possessing extensive and beautiful views. Area of par. 4522 ac. Pop. 2576.

CHIHLE, prov. and gulf, China. *See* PECHELEE.

CHIHUAHUA, a state, Mexican confederation, cap. same name, bounded, N. by Upper California, E. by the Bravo-del Norte and the desert of Bolson de Mapimi, and on other sides by Durango, Sonora, and Cinaloa; between lat. 27° and 32° 45′ N.; lon. 103° 50′ and 108° 40′ W.; area, 107,584 sq. m. It is traversed by the sierra Madre and the sierra de Carcay; and its most important water courses are the Rio-del-Norte, and the Conchos, one of its affluents. The soil is ex-

tremely sterile; but the country abounds in gold, silver, copper, iron, saltpetre, and other minerals. This state is greatly infested by the Apache Indians, who inhabit the S. parts of Upper California and the banks of the Rio-del-Norte, and carry on a series of ceaseless hostilities against the Chihuahuans, preventing them even from working their valuable mines to any profitable extent. Game of various kinds abounds in the state; two species of bears are found in the mountains; and elks, and other deer of various kinds, are equally abundant on the sierras and in the plains. Hares, rabbits, wolves, with birds, reptiles, and insects of various kinds, are also common. Some little trade is carried on in the exportation of cacao and lead. Pop. 190,000.

CHIHUAHUA, a city, Mexican confederation, cap. of above state, on a small tributary of the Conchos, in the midst of a sterile plain, 310 m. N. by W. Durango; lat. 28° 50′ N.; lon. 101° 29′ 17″ W. (L.) The houses are generally well built, and the streets regular. The cathedral is a large and rather imposing structure, of no particular style of architecture, but having a handsome façade, with statues of the 12 apostles. A little below the Plaza Mayor is the unfinished convent of San Francisco, begun by the Jesuits in 1767, prior to their expulsion from the country, and now converted into a state prison. The city is supplied with water by an aqueduct, supported by a number of stupendous arches, and communicating with the small river Chihuahua, whence it empties itself into a large stone cistern in the public square. The city is surrounded by silver mines, and contains many furnaces for smelting the ores. Here also is a mint, the government buildings, an hospital, and a fine alameda or public promenade. The people are described as being inhospitable to strangers, addicted to gambling, and of loose morals. The trade of the place is considerable. Chihuahua was founded in 1691. Its population, according to Mr. Hardy, formerly amounted to 70,000; and its permanent inhabitants are now estimated at about 12,000.

CHIKIRI, a river, Chinese empire, Manchooria, rising on the S. slope of the Stanavoi mountains, on the confines of Siberia, and after a course of about 150 m., N.N.W. to S.S.E., falling into the Amoor, a little above Sagalin Oola. It is very rapid, and, at its confluence with the Amoor, is about 1½ m. broad.

CHILA, a river, Peru, rising in the Andes, and after a W. course of about 105 m., falling into the Pacific about 75 m. S.E. Arequipa.

CHILAPA, a tn. Mexican confederation, state of, and 155 m. S. Mexico, about 10 m. from the r. bank of the river of the same name; lat. 17° N.; lon. 99° W. It has several manufactories of delft. ——The RIVER Chilapa rises in the N. part of the state La Puebla, near Tlascala, in about lat. 19° 30′, and flowing S., divides that state, longitudinally, into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the N. Pacific Ocean near lake Ocula, about lat. 16° 25′ N.; lon. 99° 15′ W. Its whole course is about 220 m.

CHILAU, or CHILAW, a small tn. Ceylon, W. coast, 15 m. N. Colombo; lat. 7° 48′ N.; lon. 79° 40′ E.; on the l. bank of the stream of the same name.

CHILBOLTON, par. Eng. Hants; 3100 ac. Pop. 394.

CHILCA.—1, A small tn. and port, Peru, 40 m. S.S.E. Lima, about lat. 12° 29′ S.; lon. 76° 52′ W. The TOWN, which is about 8 to 10 m. N.E. the port, is a miserable place; but, from the numerous ruins scattered around, was evidently of some importance under the Government of the Incas. The inhabitants, who are Indians, and who have carefully avoided mingling with people of other races for upwards of 300 years, employ themselves in plaiting straw for hats, and cigar cases. The latter they make in a singularly beautiful style, with white and coloured straw which they plait into various figures and patterns. Some of these cigar cases sell, it is said, for upwards of £20. The country in the immediate vicinity is utterly barren.—2, A small lake, Buenos Ayres, 42 m. S. Cape St. Antonio, close upon the coast.

CHILCOMBE, two pars Eng.:— 1, Dorset; 465 ac. Pop. 29.—2, Hants; 2257 ac. Pop. 291.

CHILCOMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset; the former, situate 5¼ m. N. by E. Shepton Mallet, has a church and Wesleyan chapel.—— The PARISH contains several beautiful villas, and abounds in pleasing scenery. Area of par. 1233 ac. Pop. 691.

CHILDERDITCH, par. Eng. Essex; 1614 ac. P. 209.

CHILDERLEY, par Eng. Cambridge; 1052 ac. P. 46.

CHILD-OKEFORD, par. Eng. Dorset; 1752 ac. Pop. 773.

CHILDREY, par. Eng. Berks; 2850 ac. Pop. 553.

CHILDS-WICKHAM, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2040ac. P. 466.

CHILDWALL, par. England, Lancaster; 19,327 ac. Pop. 14,409.

CHILFROOM, par. Eng. Dorset; 940 ac. Pop. 119.

CHILHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 4332 ac. Pop. 1247.

CHILI, or CHILE, an independent state, S. America, consisting of a long narrow strip of country on the W. shore of that continent, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and extending from lat. 24° S. to Cape Horn in lat. 56° S.; and between lon. 70° and 74° W.; its entire length, from N. to S., being about 2000 m.; its breadth, varying from 130 m. at the broadest part, which is towards lat. 38° S., to about 20 m. at the narrowest. It is bounded, N. by Bolivia, E. by Patagonia and the territory of La Plata, from which it is separated by the Andes; W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean. The country is generally hilly, being crowded with ramifications from the Andes, which gradually diminish in height as they recede from the central ridge and approach the sea, forming elevated plateaux, often covered with timber and a rich vegetation, and between them deep valleys, some of them of considerable breadth, and many of them fertile, though numerous others are mere ravines. The richest and most luxuriant districts are in the S., where the scenery is pleasing and picturesque, especially the valley of Aconcagua, which varies from 1 to 6 m. in width, and is covered with farm houses and hamlets, surrounded by trees and vineyards. Proceeding N. towards Valparaiso, the hills begin to look bleak and naked, being thinly clad with a stunted brush wood. At Coquimbo even this brushwood disappears, its place being supplied by a scanty sprinkling of wiry grass. Further N. a scene of utter desolation presents itself, the hills and plains being covered with bare sand, and no trace of vegetation visible.

The mean elevation of the great chain of the Andes that runs alongst the E. limit of Chili, is from 13,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea level, but many of the peaks rise much higher. The loftiest summits are the peak of Aconcagua S. of 32°, the peak of Tupungato S. of 33°, the volcano Maypu or Peuquenes near 34°, the peak of Descabezado N. of 36°, and the volcano of Antuco N. of 37°. A remarkable feature of the Chilian Andes is their rising, in many instances, so abruptly from the plains on which they stand, that one foot may be placed on the latter, and another on the base of a mountain rising 6000 or 7000 ft. high. Several mountain-passes traverse the great range of the Chilian Cordillera. The most frequented is that of Aconcagua, whose highest point is upwards of 12,000 ft. above the sea. Another is the pass of Portillo, upwards of 14,000 ft. There are, besides these, the pass del Planchon, the pass of Antuco, and others of less note. The portion of the Andes which forms the E. boundary of Chili, is thickly studded with volcanoes, some of them of the most formidable description. They are most numerous S. of 35°, where seven are found within a space not much exceeding 250 m., and it is supposed that there are many still unknown, both in this and other regions of the Chilian Andes. Few of them, however, are in a state of activity, and hence the frequency, it is believed, of those tremendous convulsions that are continually spreading terror and dismay throughout the country. The last visitation of this kind, of a very memorable description, occurred on Nov. 19, 1822, when the towns of Valparaiso, Quillota, Casa Blanca, and Limachi were destroyed, and a number of their inhabitants buried in the ruins. The shock of this earthquake was felt at distances of 500 m. from its centre, which was out at sea to the S. of Valparaiso. A line of coast, of 50 m. extent, was raised on this occasion nearly 3 ft. above its former level. On April 2, 1851, another severe earthquake visited Chili. Opposite the mouth of the Maypu river, it was felt 40 m. off at sea. About 200 houses in Valparaiso, including many of the principal public buildings, were rendered uninhabitable, or seriously injured; and a like calamity befell the capital, in which, the damage done was even still greater. The coast is bold and rocky, with deep water close in shore. The principal harbours are—Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo. There are few rivers, and only three or four that have water all the year round. The largest rivers are the Biobio, the Copiapo, the Huasco,

and the Chuapa; the others are mere mountain streams, which, having their source in the Andes, have water only in the spring. The whole of Chili belongs to the basin of the Pacific, excepting the valley of Uspallata, formed by a bifurcation of the Andes, which sends its waters to the Atlantic.

Political Divisions.—Chili is divided into 15 provinces, the population of which in 1872 was as follows:—

Provinces	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.
Atacama	81,074	Copiapo	13,381
Coquimbo	160,701	La Serena	13,550
Aconcagua	135,522	San Felipe	8,696
Valparaiso	146,729	Valparaiso	79,478
Santiago	380,119	Santiago	115,377
Colchagua	155,778	San Fernando	5,838
Talca	109,311	Talca	17,909
Maule	211,328	Cauquenes	5,157
Nuble	178,189	Chillan Nuevo	9,781
Concepcion	140,860	Concepcion	17,954
Curico	102,281	Curico	9,954
Arauco	90,158	La Angole	3,650
Valdivia	28,948	Valdivia	3,150
Llanquihue	11,332	Puerto Montt	2,659
Chiloe	61,118	Ancud	1,751
Colony of Magellan	179		
Total	2,004,346		

Area 136,676 sq. m.

Climate.—The climate of Chili is one of the healthiest in the world, but the temperature near the sea coast is less subject to variations than in the interior. The months of January and February are the hottest in the year, the thermometer frequently rising then to 90° and 95° Fah. in the shade; but after sunset, the air is cooled by a refreshing breeze, which continues during the night. Rains fall only in the winter months, June to September; and after they have occurred, the whole country, throughout the more favoured regions, is decked with flowers. The rains often last several days, and are so excessively heavy, as to occasion a general suspension of all active operation; public offices are closed, shops and warehouses shut, and the streets deserted. In the interior parts of the Cordillera snow falls at intervals during the winter, and from June to November the more lofty ranges of hills, E. of Santiago are covered with it. It, however, generally disappears before December, although extensive patches may be met with in the deep gorges at more advanced periods of the year. In the central parts of Chili, storms of hail, thunder, and lightning are frequent in the winter season.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron are found in Chili; the last two, though abounding, are little sought after. Gold and silver are not considered much more profitable objects of pursuit, the expense of obtaining them often exceeding the value of the quantity obtained. Copper is the staple commodity of the country; there being, according to Capt. Hall, 50 mines of copper for one of gold, and 15 for one of silver. The copper mines are most numerous in the N. districts; that of Copiapo is the most valued. In 1866 there was imported into Great Britain from Chili 24,793 tons of copper ore; in 1873, 13,244 tons of ore, 22,265 of regulus, and 20,232 tons of unwrought or part wrought copper. A large quantity of the copper goes to the E. Indies and the U. States. Zinc, antimony, manganese, arsenic, tin, sulphur, alum, salt, and nitre are plentiful. Coal has been found near Concepcion, and is now wrought there. The value of the mineral products exported in 1872 was £3,569,400.

Vegetable Products, Agriculture, &c.—Though possessing many fertile tracts, the greater portion of Chili is unsusceptible of cultivation, being naked and mountainous, especially towards the N. The S. provinces present a different appearance. Here a profuse vegetation prevails, dense forests are spread over the land, and the sides of the Andes are covered with herbaceous plants and flowers of the richest and most beautiful hues. Laurels, myrtles, cypresses, and other evergreens, attain here a gigantic size, their timber being available for various purposes. Hard woods, of different descriptions, also abound. 'The lands of Chili,' says Mr. Miers, 'may be divided into two classes—those adapted for cultivation, and those in which cattle may be reared. No one must imagine,' he adds, 'that any of the modes of farming which have been carried to such perfection in Europe have been adopted in Chili. We must remove from our minds all ideas of rich level meadows, fine grass pastures, enclosures, farm-houses, sheds, barns, markets, &c., and bring back our notions to a more pristine condition, and fancy the country in a wild and natural state.' Fences or inclosures are almost unknown, the boundaries of estates being marked by rivers or ridges of mountains. The surface of a cattle-farm generally consists of a series of heights, and of deep hollows and ravines, the first being studded with bushes, the intervals between which are covered with little flowers, herbaceous plants, and tuberose roots, which, after the first rains, produce a pleasing verdure, and afford a tolerable sustenance to the cattle. This show of verdure, however, lasts only for five months, or from May to October. In November the whole tract begins to assume a burnt-up appearance, and from December to May the country presents an aspect of extreme barrenness. Thus, though great numbers of cattle are raised, particularly in the S. provinces, their supply of food is still inadequate, and the consequence is, that both the beef and mutton are very inferior, and the milk and wool equally indifferent. The implements of husbandry in use are of the most primitive description; the plough consisting of part of the trunk of a tree, with a crooked branch for a handle, and having a pointed flat-plate of iron nailed to the forepart of the trunk, which is wedge shaped, for a coulter and share. The yoke is fastened, not to the shoulders, but to the horns of the oxen; and for a harrow, a heap of bushes loaded with stones is employed. In the N. districts maize is cultivated, and in the S. wheat and barley; the former is the staple of the country, considerable quantities of flour being exported to various places. Legumes are grown abundantly, especially different kinds of beans, quantities of which are also exported. Hemp is raised in the country N. of the Maypu, and is reckoned superior to that of Russia. Vegetables are not much cultivated, except near Santiago, the capital. In the N. districts, however, potatoes are grown in large quantities. Fruits are abundant in their season—apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, plums, peaches, cherries, figs, grapes, oranges, limes, water-melons, and gourds.

Animals.—Chili is remarkably free from the larger and fiercer animals, also from noxious insects and reptiles. The animals common to the continent, however, are found here, including the guanaco, a species of the llama, the cougar or puma, the jaguar, monkeys, &c., and the skunk, remarkable for the offensive odour it emits. Amongst the feathered race are the great condor, vultures, pelicans, parrots, and parroquets. On the coast, whales, dolphins, cods, pilchards, &c. are caught. Black cattle, as elsewhere mentioned, are raised in great numbers; from 4000 to 20,000 being reared on one farm. The horses are strong, hardy, and capable of performing long journeys with very little sustenance. The mules and asses are also excellent. Sheep, goats, and hogs abound, but are of indifferent quality.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—The principal manufactures of Chili are earthenware jars, of a superior description, hempen cloths, cordage, soap, copperwares, leather, brandy, tallow, and charcoal. The commerce of the country is increasing rapidly. The exports consist of copper, silver, wheat flour, barley, hides, and wool. The grain and country produce are generally sent to Peru, Australia, and England. In 1872 the export of agricultural products and cattle was upwards of £3,000,000. In 1873 England received wheat and flour from Chili to the value of £1,171,553, the value of the wheat imported being £990,320. By far the greater part of the foreign trade is with Great Britain; from which the cotton goods imported in 1873 were valued at £1,152,667, woollens at £320,769; metals at £356,985. Copper and wheat form the chief articles of export to this country. The former was of the value of £2,839,552 in 1873. The total exports to Great Britain in 1873 were £4,764,195; the imports from it, £3,165,104. Total of Chilian exports in 1873, £7,702,056, imports, £7,585,685. In 1872 the Chilian commercial navy consisted of 250 vessels, of 58,250 tons burden, with 2,900 sailors. The imports consist, principally, of linens from Germany; silks, paper, perfumery, leather, wines, and brandy from France; silks, nankeens, tea, sugar, &c., from the E. Indies and China; tobacco, spermaceti, candles, oil, sugar, and manufactured goods from the U. States; dyes, coffee, pearls, sugar, cacao, tobacco, cotton, rice, salts, and spirits from Peru and Central America. From La Plata and Brazil, cotton, Paraguay tea, and European goods. The coins, weights, and measures are the same as those of Spain.

Government, Public Finances, &c.—Chili is a republic, and esteemed the best regulated in S. America. It is under a

President elected for five years, and a council of state, together forming the executive power. The legislature is composed of a senate, consisting of 20 members, elected for nine years; and a house of deputies, consisting of a member for each 20,000 inhabitants, elected for three years. Foreigners require 10 years' residence to obtain citizenship, if unmarried; six years, if married; three years, if married to Chileñas. The executive council consists of eight members. The revenue of the Government in 1874 amounted to £1,854,984; the expenditure to £3,201,836. The internal debt amounted in 1873 to £3,383,204. The foreign debt amounted to £7,396,200. Total debt, £10,779,404. All the foreign loans were contracted in England.

The army is composed of troops of the line, amounting to 3516 in 1873, and the national guard, which numbered 36,464 men. The navy consisted of nine vessels, with 34 guns and 551 men.

R. Catholicism is the state religion, other sects being merely tolerated.

People, Customs, Education, &c.—The Chilians are mostly of Spanish and Indian descent. 'They are remarkable,' says Captain Wilkes, 'for their love of country, and attachment to their homes.' They are generally fond of agricultural pursuits, and the lower orders are better disposed towards foreigners than in most other parts of S. America. Schools and colleges have been established, and a desire to extend the benefits of education is evinced, having been of late one of the constant aims of the Government. The Chilians, though possessing few positive virtues, have few vices of a very flagrant character. Instances, however, of dissipation and profligacy are by no means rare; while cunning, and a propensity to pilfering, are pretty general amongst the lower classes. The Chilenos are represented, however, as possessing a considerable amount of activity, and to form an honourable exception to the indolence which generally characterizes the Spanish race. They are extremely fond of the dance called the Samacueca, which may be considered the national dance. It is performed on a kind of stage, under an open shed, and somewhat resembles the fandango. The higher classes of females have the name of being virtuous and estimable in their domestic circle, but it can hardly be said that they are beautiful. They dress their hair with great care and taste, leaving it to fall down in long tresses behind. Their feet are small, and they have a graceful carriage. The French fashion of dress prevails, with some not ungraceful modifications, as may be seen in the accompanying wood-cut. They were long in beginning to wear bonnets. The attire of the men, however, seems to partake but little in the grace which distinguishes that of the women.



COSTUMES OF THE ENVIRONS OF CONCEPCION.

Its chief points are the never-absent *poncho*, and a conical broad brimmed hat, according to fancy, neither of them particularly pleasing. The advancement of civilization is rapid, and the imitation of foreign habits and customs will soon predominate over those of Chili. In towns, the evening, owing to the excessive heat of the day, is the gay period; then the shops are lighted up, the streets crowded with females, unattended, parading from shop to shop, for the men never walk with the women; the public walks are crowded with people of all



COSTUMES OF THE ENVIRONS OF SANTIAGO. From D'Orbigny.

classes, who meet to enjoy the cooling breeze. This continues till near midnight, when, having previously supped, they retire to rest, the bed being often laid in the open air, from which they again rise at day break in the morning. It is customary to dine at twelve or one o'clock, and all, without exception, make it a rule to sleep from that hour till sunset. —(Miers, vol. i. p. 380.)

The Chileño Indians, or aboriginal population of Indian Chili, the country to the S. of the river Biobio, are more advanced in civilization than the wandering Indians of the Pampas. They excel in weaving, and in the manufacture of potteryware. The women are laborious, not only spinning, weaving, and dyeing, operations performed solely by them, but cultivating the land, while the men stand by unemployed. They know nothing of the fine arts; but are generally of amiable disposition, possessing few of the vices of other primitive races. They live in a state of independence, being subject to their own chiefs only, and being governed by their own laws.

History.—Chili originally belonged to the Incas of Peru, from whom it was wrested by Pizarro, who, in 1535, sent Almagro to invade the country, he himself having previously conquered Peru. Almagro carried all before him, till he encountered the warlike tribes of the S., who arrested his progress. He was succeeded by Valdivia, who completed the subjugation of the country, with exception of Araucania. From this period, Chili continued a colony of Spain till 1810, when a revolution commenced, which terminated in 1817 in the independence of the former. Several internal commotions have since occurred, particularly in 1850, when some violent proceedings took place on the part of the Government opposition, but nothing very serious resulted from them. An attempted rising, made, April 20, 1851, by Colonel Urriola and a battalion of troops, in Santiago, was speedily suppressed by the President and ministers, backed by the National Guard. The leader of the revolt was slain in the conflict, and other 26 lives were lost. The principal towns are Santiago, the capital; Valparaiso, the chief port; Coquimbo, Concepcion, and Valdivia. Pop. in 1865, 2,084,945.—(*Narrative of the U. States Exploring Expedition;* Mier's *Travels in Chili and La Plata;* Hall's *Voyages;* Von Tschudi's *Peru; Exploring Voy. of the Adventure and Beagle.* [add. *See Supplement.*]

CHILICOTHE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, 44 m. S. Columbus, r. bank Scioto. The principal streets run parallel to the river, and are crossed by others at right angles. It has a courthouse and jail, two market-houses, four churches, and two academies. The Ohio Canal passes through the town. Pop. 3977.

CHILKA LAKE, a remarkable lake, Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, 50 m. S. by W. Cuttack, generally supposed to have been formed by an irruption of the ocean. It is 35 m. in length, by 18 in breadth, and is separated from the sea for many miles by a long narrow strip of sand, seldom more than 300 yds. in breadth. To the S., it is divided into numerous narrow channels by large inhabited islands. The general depth is about 4 or 5 ft.; greatest depth, 6 ft. It is believed to be rapidly filling up with the sand and mud brought down by the streams that fall into it. On the Cuttack side, its shores are flat, marshy, and destitute of picturesque beauty; but the opposite banks present some fine scenery. The islands consist of huge rounded blocks, of a highly indurated porphyritic granite, containing large crystals of felspar, tossed and piled on each other in the wildest confusion, exhibiting every symptom of violent convulsion, and presenting the most extraordinary and fantastic forms. They are studded with small hamlets, as are also the banks of the lake. The lake yields valuable salt, called Karkach, obtained solely by evaporation. Extensive fisheries are also carried on in it, the produce of which, when dried, forms a considerable article of export.

CHILLENDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 196 ac. Pop. 110.

CHILLESFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1896 ac. Pop. 203.

CHILLINGHAM, par. Eng. Northumberland; 1929 ac. Pop. 380.

CHILLINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 881 ac. Pop. 320.

CHILLKEAH, an inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, on the borders of Kumaon, 110 m. N.E. Delhi; lat. 29° 24′ N.; lon. 79° 5′ E. It is one of the principal marts of trade with Kumaon, and through that district with Tibet and Tartary; but is abandoned in the unhealthy season, when malaria prevails.

CHILLAMBARAM, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 34 m. S. Pondicherry; lat. 11° 28′ N., lon. 79° 47′ E. In the neighbourhood are some celebrated antique Hindoo temples. There was an extensive indigo manufactory here some years since.

CHILLIANWALLA, a vil. Punjab, about 5 m. from l. bank, Jailum, lat. 32° 7′ N.; lon. 73° 59′ E. About ¾ m. N. from this village was fought, on January 13, 1849, the celebrated battle which now bears its name, between the Sikh army and the British forces, under Lord Gough. The result of this engagement was more than doubtful, while the loss of life was more than usually heavy. On the side of the British, 2269 officers and men were killed and wounded, on that of the Sikhs, 1000. The British remained masters of the field, but the Sikhs, who fought with great bravery, and had taken several guns and stands of colours, were found on the following day in compact order, and ready for another encounter, which, in fact, took place, eight days afterwards, at Goojerat, about 27 m. W. Chillianwalla, when the Sikhs were not only defeated, but their military power nearly annihilated, with comparatively small loss to the British.

CHILLON, a famous castle, Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 6½ m. S.E. Vevay. This castle was built in 1218, by a Count of Savoy, and was once an important stronghold, guarding a mountain pass. Franz Bonnivard, prior of St. Victor, Geneva, was imprisoned here from 1530 to 1536; it being at once a prison and a fortress, like most of the great feudal keeps. It is now partly used as a military storehouse; and, having acquired additional interest from Byron's poem, 'The prisoner of Chillon,' is much visited.

CHILLON, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 56 m. S.W. Ciudad-Real, on the crest of a hill, surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains. It contains a parish church, a large and handsome edifice, consisting of three naves; several primary schools, an hospital, and almshouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the quicksilver mines, which are extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Chillon obtained an unenviable notoriety in the beginning of the 16th century, by the cruel bigotry with which it persecuted all who were supposed to be infected with heresy. A woman, who distinguished herself in this infamous work, has a marble statue erected to her honour in the public square. Pop. 2415.

CHILMANY [*Chalamari*], a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the Brahmapootra, 120 m. N. by W. Dacca; lat. 25° 30′ N.; lon. 88° 42′ E. An annual festival is held here, on the Varuni Chur, a sandbank in the bed of the river, which is frequently attended by 60,000 to 100,000 pilgrims and others. A considerable amount of business, likewise, is at the same time transacted.

CHILMARK, par. Eng. Wilts; 3154 ac. Pop. 619.

CHILOE, a large isl., S.W. coast of S. America, and forming, with a number of smaller islands lying between it and the mainland, a province of the Chilian republic. It is situate off the S. extremity of Chili, and W. coast of Patagonia, being separated from the former by a narrow channel, and from the latter by a passage about 35 m. wide, called the Gulf of Ancud. Its S.W. point, Cape Quilan, is in lat. 43° 17′ S.; lon. 74° 26′ W. (R.) It is 120 m. in length, N. to S., and about 50 in breadth, at the widest part; but a deep indentation in its centre reduces its breadth at that point to little more than 15 m. It is mountainous, and is covered with magnificent, but almost inaccessible forests, which give to the whole island a singularly agreeable and picturesque appearance. The W. shores are composed of rocky masses, rising abruptly from the ocean to the height of 1500 or 3000 ft.; but the E. shores are of moderate elevation. There are numerous inlets on the coasts, which afford secure anchorage, but few harbours of any extent. The principal are St. Carlos, Chacao, Dalcahue, and Castro. Of the interior little is known. No mines have yet been discovered in Chiloe, or any of the islands of the province, although many of the streams are strongly impregnated with mineral substances. Some have a copperish taste, while others, pure and limpid, appear to be impregnated with carbonate of iron. Traces of coal, also, have been found in several parts. The climate is extremely moist and cool, but far from unhealthy, as the appearance of the inhabitants sufficiently proves, both men, women, and children having fair and rosy complexions. Although perfectly salubrious, it is however, on the whole, very unpleasant, being damp and wet for at least 10 months of the year; while, even in the summer, there are seldom two fine dry days in succession. The soil is in many parts rich, though never manured; it consists of dark mould and fine loam upon chalk. The trees of which the forests are composed, are chiefly a bastard cedar, of great durability, and well adapted for beams and rafters. The other more valuable trees are the avellana (*Quadrichotoglidi*, the roble (*Fagus obliqua*), Tigui, laurel, mana mierno, and luma (*Myrtus soma*), &c. The cultivated productions are wheat, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, all sorts of European vegetables, and fruits, the latter in great quantity, as apples and pears. The grains mentioned are, however, produced in but small quantities, and only in a few spots; for, on account of the constant moisture, cereals do not thrive. Potatoes grow wild in Chiloe, but, though adjoining the native land of that root, they are greatly inferior to the cultivated kind, both in size and flavour. Agriculture is little understood in the island, and the implements used are of the rudest description; they have no plough, but, instead, use two long pointed poles, worked by two Indians, who, by a peculiar mode of managing these apparently unsuitable implements, contrive to produce a furrow, which they repeat at a vast expense of labour, until the entire surface of the field is broken up. Oxen, sheep, horses, and pigs, are bred. The horses are small, and not handsomely formed, but very spirited and strong. The cows, sheep, and swine are small and lank. The last swarm throughout the island, being domesticated, and generally living in the houses. The hams of Chiloe are celebrated for their fine quality, and high flavour. Poultry abounds, particularly ducks, which, as they are not much approved of for eating, have wonderfully multiplied, although it was only about 1830 they were first introduced. Amongst the native wild birds, the most remarkable are the cauge, the caucania or cauquena, and the barking bird. The harbours and coast in general abound with all sorts of fish, including the finest oysters, and other shell fish. The supply of the latter is apparently inexhaustible, and the quality of many of them excellent. They form a principal article of food with the inhabitants, who have a peculiar mode of cooking them, by which they are rendered exceedingly tender and palatable. The ease with which this description of food can be obtained, is said to be the principal cause of that want of industry which is so remarkable in the Chilotes. The principal manufactures of Chiloe, as of the other islands that compose the province, are casso, a coarse woollen cloth, two and a half or three yards long, and three quarters of a yard wide, used for men's garments, and of very durable quality. Ponchos, a kind of cloak,

blankets, and a variety of other fabrics, known only by their native names, are also among the manufactures, but none, with exception of the ponchos, are exported, a sufficiency for home use only being made. Cables, hawsers, and ropes are also manufactured. The exports consist chiefly of beams, planks, and boards, hams, a little wheat, some dried fish, firewood, and brooms. The imports are sugar, wine, brandy, salt, wearing apparel, and household furniture. The inhabitants of the island consist of whites, Indians, and people of mixed blood. The Indians, who are of the Araucana race, are now few in number; they are short and thick-set, and have long, straight coarse hair. Their faces are round and full, eyes small, and countenance wanting in intelligence. The whites are either Chileños or Spaniards; the latter are almost the only Europeans who have become settlers here. All classes are of good disposition, obliging, temperate, and honest. Murder, robbery, and drunkenness, are unknown; the last never being seen except when European vessels are in port. No private dwelling in town or country has a lock on the doors. The dress of men in the lower orders consists of a pair of trowsers, and a shirt, over which is thrown the all-concealing poncho. The women are as slightly clad, but instead of a poncho, they wear a rebozo, or shawl, which, however, is very often dispensed with. The language in common use is Spanish; the original Indian tongue being almost forgotten. ——The PROVINCE of Chiloe is composed of the island just described, of 63 smaller islands situate between it and the coast of Patagonia, and of which 36 are inhabited, and of that portion of the mainland lying between its extreme S. point and the S. bank of the Maullin, or about lat. 42° 22′ N. The civil, political, and administrative Government of the province is exercised by an intendente or civil Governor, who is supreme, and by the commander of the forces, either in person or by deputies; the latter governing in their respective districts. The principal revenue consists of a tax to the extent of a tenth of all produce, which is farmed out annually, and yields from £1600 to £1800. The chief towns are San Carlos or Ancud, the capital, situate in a fine bay at the N. extremity of the island; and Castro, in the centre, on the E. coast. Pop. of Chiloe and islands attached to it, in 1872, 61,118.—(*Voyage of the Adventure and Beagle*; Von Tschudi's *Peru*, Capt. Blanckley in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

CHILON, a vil. Bolivia, dep. of, and 120 m. S.W. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the frontier of dep. Chuquisaca. It is mostly in ruins, and lies in an unhealthy district; the most of the inhabitants being afflicted with goitre. In the vicinity, potatoes, truffles, tobacco, and pimento are cultivated for exportation. Pop. 150.

CHILPANZINGO, a tn. Mexican confederation state of, and 130 m. S. by W. Mexico, in a fertile valley, upwards of 4000 ft. above sea level, on the road to Acapulco. Pop. 2700.

CHILTERN, two pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*All-Saints*), 4476 ac. Pop. 452.—2, (*St. Mary*), 1198 ac. Pop. 239.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of flint and chalk hills, England, extending from Henley-upon-Thames, in Oxfordshire, to Tring, in Hertfordshire passing through the centre of the county of Buckingham, where its loftiest summit attains a height of 905 ft. above sea level. These hills were anciently covered with forests, and were infested by numerous bands of thieves. To protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts from the depredations of these banditti, an officer was appointed by the Crown, called the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, and although the duties have long ceased, the office still exists, and is made use of to afford members of the House of Commons an opportunity of resigning their seats when they desire it. Being a Government appointment, though without either duties or emoluments, the acceptance of it disqualifies a member from retaining his seat.

CHILTHORNE DOMER, par. Eng. Somerset; 1392 ac. Pop. 269.

CHILTINGTON.—1, (*East*), a vil. England, co. Sussex, 4¼ m. N.W. by N. Lewes. It has a handsome chapel of ease. Pop. 309.—2, (*West*), par. Eng. Sussex; 3917 ac. Pop. 686.

CHILTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, Berks; 1415 ac. Pop. 282.—2, Bucks; 2080 ac. Pop. 398.—3, Suffolk; 979 ac. Pop. 151.—4, (*Cantilo*), Somerset; 631 ac. Pop. 115.—5, (*Foliatt*), Berks; 3740 ac. Pop. 748.—6, (*Trinity*), Somerset; 1543 ac. Pop. 52.

CHILVERS-COTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 3730 ac. P. 2613.

CHILWELL, a vil. England, co. of, and 4 m. S.W. Nottingham, containing a Methodist chapel, a Sunday school, and two almshouses. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of stockings and lace. Pop. 769.

CHILWORTH, par. Eng. Hants; 1400 ac. Pop. 153.

CHIMAI, or CHIMAY, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 31 m. S.S.E. Mons, at the S.E. extremity of the province. It is commanded by a castle, built on a huge rock in its centre, and surrounded by an extensive park intersected by the river Blanche. The streets are regular and well kept; and there are a church and college; a dye-work, and several breweries; and considerable manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, lace, tobacco, leather, and hardware. Marble is extensively quarried in the vicinity, and forms, with iron, timber, and agricultural produce, its principal trade. Three fairs are held yearly. Pop. 2928.

CHIMALAPA, a vil. Central America, state of, and 55 m. N.E. Guatimala. Several years ago it contained about 90 huts, and the ruins of a church.

CHIMANAS, a group of islets, Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, about lat. 10° 19′ N.; lon. 64° 51′ W.

CHIMBARONGO, a river, Chile, prov. Colchagua. It rises in the Andes, about lat. 34° 55′ S., flows in a N.W. direction to lat. 34° 25′, where it is joined by the Tinguiririca, the united stream subsequently joining the Rapel, at lat. 24° 12′. It waters and fertilizes some fine valleys, abounding in pastures, whereon vast numbers of cattle are reared. —— There is a small VILLAGE of the same name on its r. bank, 10 m. S. San Fernando.

CHIMBO, a tn. Ecuador, 60 m. N.E. Guayaquil, on a river of same name. It carries on an active transit trade with Peru.

CHIMBORAZO, a well-known mountain, S. America, and the culminating point of the Colombian Andes, 90 m. S. by W. Quito, and about 110 m. from the coast; lat. 1° 29′ S.; lon. 79° 5′ W. It was long believed to be, not only the highest summit of the Andes, but the highest in the world. It is now known to be the sixth loftiest peak of the Andes only, being surpassed by four in Peru and one in Chili, while it comes far short of the culminating points of the Himalaya chain, in which occur, at least, 18 summits of much greater elevation. The height of Chimborazo, as fixed by Humboldt, is 21,424 ft. above sea level; but above the valley of Quito, which forms its base, it only rises 11,958 ft., an apparent height, not quite equal to that of Mont Blanc, above the valley of Chamouix, and much less than that of Mount Ararat, above the plain of the Aras. This vast mountain, the top of which is covered with perpetual snow, presents a most magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific, after the transparency of the air has been suddenly increased by the long rains of winter. It was ascended in 1802, by Humboldt and Bompland, to the height of 19,286 ft.; and in 1831, by J. B. Boussingault, to the height of 19,689 ft.

CHIMEPANIPESTICK, a river, Lower Canada, falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. side, about 20 m. S.W. Seven Island Bay; lat. 50° 2′ N.; lon. 66° 40′ W.; after a S.W. course of about 100 m.

CHIN-VY TAO, an isl. China, Yellow Sea, W. coast Corea; lat. 39° 18′ N.; lon. 125° 10′ E.

CHIN-GAN, or TCHIN-NGAN, a tn. China, prov. Quangsee, on an affluent of the Ngo yu kiang; lat. 23° 15′ N.; lon. 106° 35′ E.

CHINA SEA, that part of the N. Pacific Ocean, bounded, N. by Formosa, N.W. by China, W. by Anam and the Malay peninsula, S.E. by Borneo, and E. by the Philippines. It contains numerous islands, receives several considerable rivers, and forms the important Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin. The currents in this sea are very mutable, depending much upon local circumstances.

CHINACHIN, a tn. Nepaul, r. bank of an affluent of the Gogra; lat. 29° 10′ N.; lon. 81° 20′ E. It is a large and scattered place. All the houses are built of brick or stone, and have flat roofs. It contains two remarkable temples; and has a daily market, in which, amongst other things, are exposed to sale two highly esteemed birds, known by the names, respectively, of the manal and dauphiya. There are also exposed to sale, on these occasions, many sheep and goats, loaded with salt, musk, medicinal herbs, &c.

CHINANDEGA, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, 20 m. N.W. Leon; lat. 12° 30′ N.; lon. 87° W. It is closely built towards the centre, but on the outskirts the houses are mostly furnished with gardens, which keep them about 40 or 50 yards apart. The fences are often of bamboo, but more frequently of the cylindrical cactus, which runs up to 20 ft. The houses, generally built of adobes, are of one story, with an open court in the centre. The church is large, and a respectable building. The produce of the vicinity is chiefly maize, sugar-cane, cotton, fruit, poultry, and hides. Coffee also has been grown, and produces well, but none has been yet exported. The population has been estimated at 8000.

CHINCHA ISLANDS.—1, A group of small isls. off the coast of Peru; lat. 13° 38′ S.; lon. 76° 28′ W. They are granitic, arid, and destitute of vegetation; and the coasts bold and difficult of access. Immense quantities of guano have been exported from these islands to Europe, &c. On the N. island this substance was said to be 80 ft. thick in 1846.—2, Town and river, on the mainland of Peru, nearly opposite the islands; the former is 20 m. N. Pisco, and the latter about half way between these two places.

CHINCHAYCOCHA (Lake), Peru, prov. of, and 12 m. S. Pasco, its N.W. extremity is in lat. 10° 42′ S.; lon. 75° 10′ W., at a height of 13,000 ft. above sea level; about 36 m. long, and 6 or 7 m. broad. It is the largest of the S. American lakes, next to the Laguna de Titicaca. As Chinchacocha loses, by various outlets, much more water than it receives from its tributary sources, it is evident that it must be fed by subterranean springs. Its marshy banks are overgrown by totora (*Malaxis tetra*), and are inhabited by numerous water fowl. The Indians entertain a belief that this lake is haunted by huge fish-like animals, which, at certain hours of the night, leave their watery abode to prowl about the adjacent pasture lands, where they commit great havoc among the cattle. The S.W. end of the lake is intersected by a marshy piece of ground, interspersed with stones, called the Calzada, which forms a communication between the two banks of the lake.

CHINCHEW, a seaport tn. China, on a bay of same name, l. bank, a river which flows from the Ankoi tea districts; lat. 24° 53′ N.; lon. 118° 38′ E. It is a place of some trade; and the river has sufficient depth of water, for vessels of 17 ft. draught, to come within 7 m. of the harbour. Junks lie close to the town, but cannot pass the bar except at high water. In the bay is a station for merchant vessels.

CHINCHILLA, a city, Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 10 m. S.E. Albacete, on a rocky eminence. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, entered by three gates, and commanded by a castle. The houses are, in general, substantially built, and form several regular streets, and seven squares, the principal of which is lined with handsome edifices, and ornamented with rows of balconies. Its handsome parish church has three naves, and a lofty tower containing six bells. the interior is richly decorated, and has many valuable pictures and other works of art. The city also has several chapels and convents, town and chapter houses, a prison, hospital, theatre, barracks, store house, cemetery, poor-house, Latin, and numerous primary schools. Manufactures: linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics; glass, earthenware, tiles, bricks, leather, shoes, hardware, brandy, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, wool, grain, fruits, building stone, &c. Numerous quarries of granite, alabaster, gypsum, and lime-stone are wrought in the vicinity. Two annual fairs, for cattle and general merchandise, are held in March and August. Pop. 7465.—(Madoz.)

CHINCHON, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 23 m. S.S.E. Madrid, agreeably situate on the brow and summit of a hill; well built, houses all of two stories, often handsome, and generally provided with large subterranean cellars for the preservation of wine. In the centre of the town is a public square, of an oblong shape, and tolerably level. The streets are for the most part spacious, regular, and paved, but some of them, from the site of the town, are necessarily steep. They are all well cleaned. The principal buildings are a handsome modern church, completed in 1840, to replace one which the French had burned down; the public courts and offices, occupying the buildings of a suppressed Augustine convent; the grammar school, an hospital, and storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture; but there are some manufactures of common linen, leather, and earthenware, and several mills. Pop. 5288.

CHINCHOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Aurungabad; lat. 18° 37′ N.; lon. 73° 56′ E.; on the road from Bombay to Poonah. It is a thriving commercial town, with many good houses and shops; but is chiefly remarkable as the residence of Chintamun Deo, considered by a great proportion of the Mahrattas to be an incarnation of their favourite deity Goonputty.

CHINE (La), vil. Lower Canada. *See* LACHINE.

CHINESE EMPIRE, an immense territory, stretching from the centre to the E. extremities of Asia, and occupying nearly a third of the surface of that continent; between lat. 18° 20′ and 56° N.; and lon. 70° and 143° 30′ E.; bounded, N. by Siberia, W. Independent Tartary and the Punjab, S. Hindoostan, Burmah, Laos, Anam, and the China Sea, E. different arms of the N. Pacific Ocean, under the names of Tongay or E. Sea, Whanghae or Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, and Sea of Okhotsk; greatest length, S.W. to N.E., 3350 m.; greatest breadth, 2100 m.; area, about 5,000,000 sq. m. This vast empire is usually divided into China Proper, which forms its nucleus, and the following dependencies:—Korea or Corea, Manchooria, Mongolia, Ili including Sungaria and E. Turkestan, Koko-nor, Tibet, and numerous islands, the largest of which are Formosa and Hainan. The authority which the Chinese exercise over their dependencies is by no means uniform. Some of the dependencies, as Manchooria, are so closely connected with the empire, as almost to be incorporated into it, while others are merely tributary, and not a few so independent as to do little more than profess a nominal allegiance. As the dependencies will be described under their respective heads, it may be sufficient here to give a general idea of the whole empire, by mentioning that it has a coast line of 3350 m., a circuit of 12,550 m., an area nearly equal to a tenth of the habitable globe, and a population of at least 400,000,000.

China Proper, *Cathay*; Chinese, *Chung Kwoh*, 'Middle Kingdom'], forms the S.E. portion of the Chinese Empire, and occupies about a third of its whole extent. Not including the island of Hainan, it lies between lat. 20° 20′ and 41° N.; and lon. 98° and 123° E.; and is bounded, N. by one of the most remarkable of human structures, the Great Wall, which proceeds directly over mountain and valley, and, for a length of 1250 m., forms the barrier between China and Mongolia, W. Tibet, S. Burmah, Laos Anam, and the China Sea, and E. the N. Pacific Ocean. Excluding a considerable prominence in the N.W., a second in the N.E., and another of smaller dimensions in the S., it bears no inconsiderable resemblance to a semicircle, the diameter of which lies obliquely, N.E. to SW., for a length of about 1600 m., while the curve bends round from each extremity, and attains its greatest convexity in the E. The coast line exceeds 2500 m., and the mainland frontier 1100 m.; area, 1,297,999 sq. m., or more than a third that of Europe. For administrative purposes, it is divided into provinces, the names, areas, and population of which are as follows:—

Name.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Pop. to sq. m.	Capital.
Chihle or Pe-chee-lee	58,949	27,990,871	475	Pe-king.
Shantung	65,104	28,958,764	445	Tse-nan-foo.
Shansee	55,268	14,004,210	253	Tae-yuen-foo.
Honan	65,104	23,037,171	353	Kae-fung-foo.
Kiangsoo	41,500	37,843,501	774	Nanking.
Ngan-hoei	48,181	34,168,059	709	Ngan-king-foo.
Kiangsee	72,176	30,142,899	421	Nan-chang-foo.
Che-kiang	39,150	26,270,784	671	Hang-choo-foo.
Fokien	53,480	14,777,410	276	Foo-choo-foo.
Hoope	70,450	34,370,098	487	Woo-chang-foo.
Hoonan	74,320	18,652,507		Chang-cha-foo.
Shense	67,490	10,267,256	164	Se-gan-foo.
Kansoo	86,608	15,193,150		Lan-choo-foo.
Sechuen	166,800	21,435,678	128	Ching-too-foo.
Quangtung	79,456	19,147,030	241	Canton.
Quangsee	78,250	7,313,893	93	Kwe-lin-foo.
Kweichoo	64,554	5,288,419	82	Kwei-yang-foo.
Yunnan	107,969	5,561,320	51	Tun-nan-foo.
	1,297,999	367,632,967		

Physical Features. Owing to the barriers, both natural and artificial, which guard the frontiers of China, and the rigid exclusion of foreigners from its interior, great part of the country

must be regarded as a *terra incognita*. The coast line, which could not be made inaccessible, is pretty well known. Forming an irregular curve of about 2500 m., it gives about 1 m. of coast for every 520 m. of area. One of its peculiar features is the vast number of islet groups by which it is bordered. It is not deeply penetrated by gulfs, the only one of great extent being that of Pechelee in the N.E., but numerous indentations of sufficient dimensions to form safe and capacious roadsteads are found in every quarter. With exception of a bold and rocky peninsula in the province of Shantung, the shore, from the gulf of Pechelee S. to the island of Chusan, is flat, and in many places so little raised above the sea level, as to be extensively inundated during a continuance of strong winds. From Chusan to the mouth of Canton river it is usually rocky, bold, and precipitous: from this point S.W. flats, occasionally interrupted by bold headlands, again prevail. The interior of the country commences in the N.W. in a series of lofty mountain ranges, forming the abutments of the great table land of Central Asia. The principal chain, called Yun-lin, has its main axis N. to S. Its average height is not known, but many of its summits are described as towering far above the line of perpetual snow. Its most important ramifications take an E. direction, and becoming the leading water sheds of the country, divide it into three great basins, the waters of which are accumulated in mighty rivers, and carried E. to the sea. The general slope of China, as thus indicated by its principal rivers, is W. to E., the mountains lowering gradually as they proceed towards the coast, and ultimately sinking down by a succession of descending terraces into level tracts, the largest of which, called the Great Plain, has a length of not less than 700 m., and a width varying from 150 to 500 m., and consisting generally of a deep alluvium, which is of unparalleled fertility, and probably maintains a denser population than any other portion of the earth's surface of similar extent. The geology of China is very imperfectly known, but there is no doubt that all the leading geological formations are found in it. Primary formations are most largely developed in the mountainous regions of the W., where granite, gneiss, and primitive schists prevail. The same formations exist to a more limited extent in the S.E., where bleak mountains of granite give that district its distinguishing feature. The secondary formation, including the carboniferous and cretaceous system, occurs to a small extent in the central province of Honan: and the space traversed by the imperial canal in uniting the Hoang-ho and Yang tse-kiang, but more largely in the neighbourhood of Pekin, where a zone of no great width, but considerable length, forms an irregular curve from N.E. to S.W., and contains beds of coal, from which the capital and the surrounding districts obtain their principal supplies of fuel. The tertiary formation has its largest development in the N.E., and probably underlies the greater part of the alluvium which covers the surface of the Great Plain.

Rivers and Lakes.—No country of the world is better watered than China. The Yang-tse kiang which traverses the country centrally W. to E., has a course of 2900 m. The Hoang-ho, the next in size, has a course of 2000 m., during the larger and lower part of which it gradually approaches the former, and being connected with it by the imperial canal, which has a length of 700 m., furnishes what is said to be the most magnificent system of water communication in existence —a system which brings all the provinces into direct communication with each other, and gives an inland navigation which meets with only one interruption from Canton to Pekin. Besides these rivers and their numerous tributaries, the most deserving of notice are the Hong-kiang of considerable size, but still more commercial importance, having its embouchure at Canton; and the Eu ho, which, instead of the E. course followed by the great rivers of China, flows N., forming part of the line of the Imperial Canal, and falls into the Gulf of Pechelee. The lakes of China are mere dilatations of the rivers, and, though numerous, are not individually of great extent. The largest, Tungting, province Honan, which furnishes an important affluent to the Yang-tse-kiang, has a circuit of 220 m. The next in size, Poyang, province Kiangsee, is 90 m. long by 20 broad, abounds in fish, and is remarkable both for the picturesque scenery around it, and the numerous beautiful and populous islets which it encloses in its bosom.

Climate.—The greater part of China belongs to the temperate zone, only a small portion of the S. lying within the tropics. It has what is called an excessive climate, and has a far greater range of temperature than is usual within the same parallels of latitude. Pekin, the capital, is nearly a degree S. of Naples, and yet while the mean temperature of the latter is 63°, that of the former is only 54°. In summer, however, the heat reaches from 90° to 100° in the shade, while the winter is so cold, that the rivers usually continue frozen from December to March. Hence in the N. of China, silks, the common dress of summer, are in winter exchanged for fur and woollens. At Hong Kong, notwithstanding of the influence of the sea in checking extremes, the thermometer, in June and July, the hottest months, frequently stands at 90°, and in winter, from December to March, sinks nearly to the freezing point. At Canton and the adjacent hills, snow, though rarely, has sometimes fallen. At Shanghae, lat. 31° 20′, the range of temperature is still greater, the maximum reaching 100°, and the minimum falling at least 20° below freezing, or 12° Fah. Still, the climate is eulogized as one of the finest in the world. In the S., the S.W., and N.E., monsoons blow with great regularity, and nearly divide the year between them. In the N. they are more variable, and the wind not unfrequently blows from other quarters. Among the greatest scourges of the country, and perils of the adjoining seas, are the dreadful gales known by the name of typhoons, a corruption of the Chinese Ta-fung or 'great wind.' They never fail to commit great devastation, though their effects are doubtless much modified by the distinct and timely notice which they give of their approach, and the consequent preparations which are made throughout the whole of the threatened districts to guard against them.

Natural Productions.—From its vast extent, the varieties of structure in its geological formation, and its range of temperature, which includes both tropical heats and almost Siberian colds, and is even wider than might have been anticipated from the number of degrees of latitude over which it extends, China naturally contains numerous specimens belonging nearly to every class of the three kingdoms the mineral, animal, and vegetable. A brief reference to each is the utmost that can here be attempted.

Mineralogy.—Perhaps the only metal which China is not known to possess is platina. Gold, though not thought to be very abundant, is obtained by washing the sand of several of the rivers, particularly those of the upper branch of the Yang-tse-kiang, and in the mountainous and almost inaccessible regions of Yunnan. Silver is also found in the same regions. Much of it is of great purity, and is well known under the name of *sycee* silver. The quantity also must be considerable, since it has not only furnished the vast sums exacted by the British in compensation for the last war, but also suffices for a large annual export, chiefly in payment of opium. Copper, besides forming the ordinary currency in limited mercantile transactions, is worked to a great extent for economical purposes. A species called *petong* or white copper, and when polished scarcely distinguishable from silver, is said by some to be peculiar to China, while others, with more probability assert, that instead of being a simple metal, it is merely a compound of copper and zinc. Quicksilver, in the form of cinnabar, is of frequent occurrence, and is much used both for colouring and medicine. Its fumes, the poisonous nature of which is well known, are even said to be inhaled like opium or tobacco. There is no want of iron either in the form of rich hæmatite, or in that of the carbonate of the coal measures, from which almost all the iron of Britain is derived, but the quality is said to be inferior. Lead, tin, and zinc exist, but owing either to a deficiency in quantity, or ignorance of the method of extracting them economically from the ores, the native product falls short of the consumption, and leaves room for a large importation. Reference has already been made to the coal fields of China, and the extensive use of coal for fuel. It occurs both as bituminous coal and anthracite, but the quality is injured both by the presence of sulphur and a preponderance of ashes. As most of it is raised without machinery, by the rudest forms of manual labour, the price being necessarily high, confines the use of it in a great measure to the rich, while the poorer classes are obliged to content themselves with coarse mixtures of culm and earth, or other still more inefficient and less attractive compounds. Among other mineral substances may be mentioned nitre, alum, gypsum,

and, more important than all, inexhaustible beds of kaolin or porcelain earth, the early possession of which by the Chinese and their great skill in working it, has given the name of China to the beautiful ware which so long monopolized the market of Europe. A peculiar species of nephrite, called *juh yu* or *jade*, of a green colour, and valued chiefly for the property of emitting a musical sound when struck, though not peculiar to it, appears to be found in China in its most perfect form, and is there held in the highest estimation. Various precious stones also are found, and agates especially, admirably wrought, form a particular article of commerce, but it is supposed that many of the fine stones are not native but imported.

Zoology.—Of this, almost all that is yet known is derived from the casual glimpses of ambassadors and their suits in passing along some of the great thoroughfares, from merchants not allowed to go beyond the suburbs of frontier towns, and from missionaries, whose opportunities have indeed been better, but whose accounts savour more of credulity than discrimination. But the emperor having now thrown open the country to the investigation of travellers, we may expect, in due time, to obtain more accurate information on this and on many other subjects, of which we are at present comparatively ignorant. Of quadrumanous animals, one is described as 'perfectly resembling man, but longer armed and hairy all over, called *fe-se*, most swift and greedy after human flesh.' This is evidently an exaggerated picture of some animal identical with or allied to the orang outang. Of the same order is the *dorre*, commonly called the Cochin-China monkey, and remarkable for the variety of its stripes and colours. Still more curious is the *lukan* or proboscis monkey, in which the combined properties of man and beast seem to be ludicrously caricatured. Of feline animals, the lion appears to have only a fabulous existence. Tigers and leopards were at one time so numerous as to have been hunted on a magnificent scale by the emperors. That mode of chase is now abandoned, and the native existence of the animals which formed the objects of it begins to be doubted. A small species of wild cat exists in the S., is sought for as game and served at table as a delicacy. Bears are frequently mentioned, and their paws are said to be in high request among Chinese gourmands. Both camels and elephants, though not indigenous, are largely domesticated. Bats are numerous; one in particular is said to be as large as a hen, and is extensively used as food. To the indigenous animals already mentioned may be added the wild hog, porcupine, racoon-faced dog or Chinese fox, and several species of rats, more especially one of a yellow colour, larger than those of Europe, and much prized for its skin. In feathered tribes, China is understood to be extremely rich. Pheasants in particular are famous, both for abundance and for beauty. Among others are the well known gold and silver pheasants, and above all the barred tailed pheasant, a most magnificent bird, with tail feathers sometimes 7 ft. in length, but extremely rare even in China, and so highly valued, that the exportation of it is prohibited under the severest penalties. Water birds of almost every kind abound, but perhaps the most remarkable is the *leu tse* or fishing cormorant, the training of which forms an important employment, and is so complete, that when a bird has secured a fish, which from its size he cannot manage singly, his neighbour darts down and assists him to complete the capture. The *reptilia* of China include several serpents of monstrous size, not regarded as dangerous, and one of a black and white colour, hence called *puh y-hak*, which never exceeds 3 ft. in length, but is very venomous. Tortoises of various sizes are common, and are often to be found domesticated in gardens and pleasure-grounds. No country is said to have a more complete ichthyology than China. All its waters—its rivers, lakes, pools, canals, and even ditches, are full of fish. This is partly owing to the artificial means by which the natural supply is vastly increased. Boat-loads of water, containing spawn, are carried to distant parts and deposited in ponds, where the fry, when so small as to be scarcely visible, are fed with various species of lentils, or with yolks of eggs. It is not uncommon even to resort to the more curious device of hatching spawn, by placing it under a hen in an egg previously emptied of its contents, and re-opening it a few days after, with the young fish in a state of incipient development.

Botany.—This is only beginning to be known. Mr. Fortune's late *Wanderings*, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of London, have done much, both in dissipating erroneous ideas previously entertained, and actually enriching the gardens of Europe with numerous fine plants, the existence of which was only conjectured or altogether unknown. Among trees, the bamboo, as in India, is perhaps the most valuable of all, not on account of its magnitude, though stems with wavy plumes of 50 ft. in height are not uncommon, as on account of the almost endless uses to which it is applied. Several species of willow attain a large size. Staunton mentions one with a girth of 15 ft. Oaks of different species are common, and the economical uses of the various parts—the wood, bark, and galls, are perfectly understood. Even the acorns of some kinds are ground into flour, and converted into a farinaceous paste. Coniferous trees are represented by numerous forms of pine, yew, and cypress. One of these, a cedar, called *man-muh* or southern-wood, having the property of resisting both time and insects, is deemed too good for common use, and reserved for imperial purposes. The tallow and camphor trees abound, and the *koo-soo*, a species of sycomore, furnishes paper from its inner bark. Palms are not abundant, but the cocoa-nut flourishes in Hainan and on the adjacent coast. The *pandanus* or screw pine is abundant, but the date palm is not known. The chestnut, walnut, and hazel are all indigenous. The fruit trees include many species of fig — the mango, guava, wanghee, orange, peach, pomegranate, quince, nectarine, plum, and apricot. In general the fruits are of indifferent quality. Among shrubby plants, the first place is unquestionably due to Thea bohea and Thea viridis, of which mention will afterwards be made. The next in importance is the mulberry. Among flowering shrubs or trees, the rose, with its numerous varieties, are most conspicuous. Nor must we omit to mention the hydrangea, the passion flower, the lagerstroomia, in its white, purple, and red varieties; Indian pride, the Chinese tamarisk, the cactus, the cereus, seen sometimes in the S. with more than 50 splendid flowers in full bloom; and the camellia, in almost endless variety. No department of the Chinese flora is richer than that of the *azalea*, of which Mr. Fortune says: 'Few can form any idea of the gorgeous beauty of the azalea-clad hill, when on every side the eye rests on masses of flowers of dazzling brightness and surpassing beauty.' He adds, 'Nor is it the azalea alone that claims our admiration; clematises, wild roses, honey suckles, and a hundred others, mingle their flowers with them, and make us confess that China is indeed "the central flowery land."' *Dwarfing* is a favourite occupation of the Chinese gardeners, and no small degree of scientific acquaintance with vegetable physiology is implied in the success with which they manage to cramp the natural growth of plants, and force them to assume the most fantastic forms. Many of the shapes are curious in the extreme, but the pity is that so much labour and ingenuity should be so perversely employed. Several plants of economical importance, not here mentioned, will be referred to under the following head.

Agriculture.—This first of arts has always been held in the highest veneration in China. The Emperor himself, to do it honour, repairs annually to an appointed spot with three princes, nine high officers, 10 old and 40 young husbandmen, and taking the plough in his hand, draws a furrow and sows some seed. A similar festival is held in the capital of each province. A branch of industry thus honoured can scarcely have failed to make great progress, and accordingly the agriculture of the Chinese has been lauded in high terms by almost all who have had opportunities of witnessing it. In the important processes of stirring the soil, eradicating weeds, economising manures, and applying them in the form best fitted to nourish the crops and bring it to maturity, they display unwearied industry and no small degree of skill. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that they are adepts in what may be called the science of agriculture. They slavishly follow a routine which has been handed down, without change, from untold generations, and not only display no inventive powers themselves, but from overweening conceit obstinately refuse to profit by the inventions of other countries when placed before them. Their implements generally are of the rudest description, and though improved British ploughs have been sent out and urged on their acceptance, they reject them with disdain, preferring a rude shapeless thing drawn by oxen or

buffaloes. They appear to have no idea of raising improved breeds of horses and cattle by the arts so well known and practised in this country. The only animal of which the Chinese can be said to have furnished us with an improved breed is the pig. Rice, as the principal food of the people, is the staple crop. The rich alluvial plains which cover a great part of the surface are admirably adapted for its culture, and, by careful management, yield amazing crops-- not one merely, but in the S. latitudes two crops of rice in the hot season, besides a winter green crop usually ploughed in for manure. In the neighbourhood of Ningpo, lat. 30°, where the summer is too short to mature two crops in succession, they are still obtained by an ingenious device. The rice is sown in seed beds, and afterwards planted out in drills. A first planting is made about the middle of May, and in two or three weeks after a second planting is made in the intervals between the previous drills. When the first crop is reaped in August, the other is still green, but being stirred and manured, and having plenty of light and air, comes rapidly forward, and is reaped in November. The whole steps of the process are conducted with the greatest care; and the water-wheel, worked by the hand, or by an ox or buffalo, is kept in daily operation from the first planting of the crop till it is nearly ripe. The reaping instrument is not unlike our sickle; and the crop, when not thrashed on the field, as is generally the case, is carried home and built up into stacks which so much resemble our own, particularly in the N., that the farm yards at a distance are scarcely distinguishable from those of Europe. The rice is not always grown on alluvial flats. The sides of the hills are often laid out in a succession of gently sloping terraces, which sometimes rise to the height of 600 or 800 ft. above sea level, and planted with rice in drills running across the declivity, thus admitting of being irrigated by streams which, retarded at every step, move slowly forward without acquiring any impetus. In the first stages of the crop, these terraces are clothed with luxuriant green, which contrasts finely with the rugged steeps in their neighbourhood, and forms an enchanting landscape. The same mode of culture being evidently applicable to other crops is in general use, and is noticed with admiration by almost all travellers as a distinguishing feature in Chinese husbandry. After rice, the staple crops on their terraces are sweet potatoes and earth-nuts. In the neighbourhood of Canton the common winter crops are our own ordinary garden vegetables—potatoes, pease, onions, and cabbages, for the use of European residents; in the N. their crops principally consist of our ordinary cereals and legumes—wheat, barley, pease, and beans. The two last are the same as our field kind, and are indigenous; the two first are inferior varieties. Both the heads and grains are small, and the straw, of wheat in particular, is so short, that instead of being cut, it is pulled by the hand. Varieties of the cabbage tribe are extensively cultivated for the sake of the oil extracted from the seeds. The raising of green crops to be ploughed in as manure has already been adverted to, and is common in all the districts where rice is cultivated. Two kinds of plants are chiefly employed; one of them, a trefoil, grown on ridges similar to those which form the intervals in our celery beds. Among other crops regularly and extensively grown may be mentioned sugar cane, used chiefly in a green state; indigo, particularly a kind called tein-ching observed by Fortune, and now ascertained to be the *Isatis indigotica;* the castor-oil plant, and numerous plants grown for their roots. Three other plants of the greatest economical importance, and so extensively grown, as to form important branches of Chinese agriculture, deserve a separate notice. The first is the mulberry. Judging from the quantity of raw silk annually exported, and the general use of silk for dress, at least by the wealthier classes of the country, it is evident that thousands of acres must be appropriated to the cultivation of this shrub, and millions of persons employed in the different processes connected with it. In a journey which Fortune hazarded by an interdicted road from Ningpo to Shanghae, he passed through an extensive district where the mulberry was a principal object of cultivation, and at a time when the natives were busily employed in gathering the leaves and feeding the silk worms. He states that the plants are all grafted, and produce very fine thick leaves. They form trees, or rather bushes, which are not allowed to exceed from 4 to 6 ft. in height, and are planted in rows, often along the banks of canals. The mulberry farms are small, and are generally worked by the farmer and his family, who not only plant, graft, and cultivate the mulberry, but gather the leaves, feed the silk-worms, and wind the silk off the cocoons. The worms are kept in round bamboo sieves placed on shelves, fitted up in dark rooms. The Chinese silk is much heavier than the Italian, and preferred in fabrics requiring lustre and firmness. Whether it owes its quality to a particular variety of mulberry, or to the climate or soil, has not yet been ascertained. The second plant more particularly deserving of notice is the cotton plant. That used in China, and called in the N. provinces the 'Mie wha,' is of the same species as the American, namely, *Gossypium herbaceum.* The yellow cotton used in the manufacture of *nankeen* appears to be of a more stunted habit than the ordinary gossypium, but has no characters which constitute a distinct species. It is chiefly cultivated in a level tract around Shanghae, forming part of the Great Plain, and is the staple summer crop. The culture differs little from that of other cotton countries, more especially the cotton districts of India, and, therefore, need not be particularized. The cotton harvest field of China, however, presents a more pleasing scene than that of the great cotton growing country of the W. Instead of the gang of slaves, are seen the farmer and his family, sometimes consisting of three or even four generations, all busily engaged in reaping a harvest which is their own, and by the produce of which their own comforts are to be increased. The last crop to be here mentioned, and to us and our Government the most important of all raised in China, is that of tea. There are two varieties of the plant—Thea bohea and Thea viridis, and though it was long supposed that the former only yielded the black and the latter the green teas exported to this country, it is now proved that both kinds of tea are obtained from each. The plant, whose botanical affinities ally it to the camellia, in its natural state as seen in Assam attains the height of 50 ft., but in China only from 3 to 6 ft., where it is kept down by prunings, and made to assume a bushy form, presenting a dense mass of foliage on an infinite number of small shoots. The leaf is dark green, of an oblong oval shape, and the flowers are single, white, and without smell. The seeds, three in number, are enclosed in a husk resembling that of the hazel-nut, having a somewhat acrid taste, and, by extraction, yield an oil which is used for various purposes. The great tea provinces are Quangtong, Fokien, and Chekiang. In the first the Thea bohea is grown, and the tea is of inferior quality; in the other two the Thea viridis, which yields all the finer qualities, and furnishes the greater part of all that is exported to this country. In these two provinces, where the culture is most extensive and carried to its highest perfection, the tea plantations are usually formed in a deep rich loam, never on the low lands but on the low hilly slopes. The plants, consisting of seedlings previously grown in nursery beds, are placed in rows about 4 ft. apart from each other every way, and when grown, look at a distance like little shrubberies of ever-greens. The tea farms, as common throughout China in all kinds of culture, are small, and their management, including not merely all the steps of the culture of the plant, but the preparation of the leaves for market, is almost invariably confined to the farmer's family. The leaves are gathered thrice— about the middle of April when the leaf buds are beginning to unfold, about a fortnight after, in the beginning of May, when the leaves are fully grown, and when the leaves again are newly formed. The first gathering yields a fine and delicate hyson, in small quantities, and with considerable injury to the plants, hence both scarce and expensive, but highly valued by the natives, and generally distributed in small quantities as presents. The after processes, for the purpose of drying and curling the leaves, are performed chiefly by means of heat applied to shallow iron pans heated by flues, and accompanied by sundry manipulations not unlike those which a baker uses in working up his leaven.

Manufactures.—In all the arts necessary to the comfort of life, and in not a few of those conducive to luxury, the Chinese have made considerable progress. One peculiar feature in their processes is the general absence of machinery. In almost every production the great moving power is manual labour. Even to give the names of all the arts practised by the Chinese would far exceed our limits, and, therefore, little more than a simple reference to those most remarkable for

their economical importance, or the skill and ingenuity displayed in them, is here attempted. The silk stuffs of China have long borne a high name, and in several qualities are still unsurpassed. The loom in common use is worked by two persons, one of whom sits on the top of the frame, where he pulls the triddles and assists in making the various changes which must be made on the machine while in operation. By means of it the workman can imitate almost any pattern, and excel particularly in crapes and flowered satins, and damasks for official dresses. Everybody wears silks. It is the prescribed attire of high officers; soldiers are not considered in full uniform without it. The finer kinds of it form the ordinary dresses of the opulent, while the poorest manage to deck themselves in coarser if not on common, at least on gala days. The embroidery of silk is carried on to an amazing extent, the perfection to which it has been brought creating an almost unlimited demand, both domestic and foreign, and employing myriads of the inhabitants. In cotton goods the Chinese might have been supposed to excel, but for the wonderful inventions which have so rapidly carried that manufacture, especially in Britain, to the highest perfection, and produced fabrics, which both for quality and cheapness defy all competition. Nankeen, however, once so common, but now never seen in this country, is produced as before, of excellent quality, and continues to form an important branch of domestic manufacture. Linen seems not to be made in China. Flax is not grown, but a good substitute for it is found in the fibres of two or three plants, from which the beautiful grass-cloth, similar in appearance to linen, is extensively woven. The only woollen fabrics are felt for the soles of shoes and winter hats, and a sort of rug or carpet. The consumption of leather in China is not great, and the manufacture of it is very imperfect. Owing to ignorance of the best methods of tanning, the leather is tender, and so porous as to be almost no protection against moisture. The porcelain of China has been famous from the earliest periods. The manufacture of the finest forms of it being long known to the Chinese alone, gave them the monopoly of the world, and though in elegance of shape and design they must yield the palm to Europe, for quality of material and rich gorgeous colouring they still hold the foremost place. The chief ingredient of the ware, mixed in various proportions according to its desired fineness, is kaolin, obtained from disintegrated granite, and composed of nearly pure felspar and petuntse, which is nearly pure quartz or silex. Steatite or soap stone, with proportions of carbonate and sulphate of lime, are employed when the ware wanted is to be white, fine, and very light. The manufacture of glass is chiefly carried on at Canton, and is one of the few arts which, at least in regard to its finer processes, the Chinese have condescended to learn from Europeans. In every branch of it they have proved indifferent scholars, and if they are ever to attain excellence, must still take many lessons from their masters. In beautiful lacquered ware the Chinese continue unsurpassed. Much of its excellence appears to be owing to the fine varnishes which they have learned to extract from native plants. In working in metals the Chinese have only attained to mediocrity. Bells and tripods are occasionally made of large size, but the most of their castings are comparatively small. Wrought iron is little used except for nails, screws, hinges, and other small articles. The metallic products most deserving of notice are gongs, mirrors, statuettes in copper and bronze, and various kinds of carved, chased, and filigree work, both in gold and silver. In a great number of minor articles, the workmanship is exquisite. Fans, card cases, seals, snuff boxes, combs, counters, chessmen of wood, ivory, mother of pearl, tortoiseshell, &c., exhibit a finish and delicacy which no other workmen in the world can equal.

Trade and Commerce.—The inland trade of China, aided by the unusual facilities which it derives from a system of water communication, ramifying like net-work over all its provinces, is of incalculable magnitude. Its rivers and canals are so covered with junks and barges and swarms of smaller boats, that there does not seem much exaggeration in the estimate which makes the tonnage belonging to the Chinese little short of the combined tonnage of all other nations. The coasting trade is small in comparison, and is much impeded not merely by the dangers of navigation, along a coast frequently visited by storms of terrific violence, but by hordes of pirates who are permitted to roam about almost with impunity, and make an easy prey of defenceless traders. Of the coasting trade there is no means of forming even an approximate estimate, but according to a return published in 1868 the import trade coastwise of the fourteen open ports was of the value of about £31,843,785 in 1866; the export trade £15,587,075. For a long time the trade with foreigners, exclusive of that carried on by the mainland chiefly with the Russians, was zealously restricted to the mouth of Canton River. In 1842 four other ports were thrown open, and subsequently other nine. By this arrangement the trade has been placed on a more satisfactory footing, and has increased to a very great extent. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of China at the open ports in each of the five years 1864 to 1868, according to the official returns of the imperial maritime customs:—

Years	Imports.	Exports
1864	£17,097,859	£18,662,169
1865	20,614,719	20,018,211
1866	21,871,558	18,726,602
1867	23,109,914	19,298,571
1868	23,797,071	23,038,244

The value of the total exports from China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão) to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China for the five years 1864-1868, is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from China	Imports from United Kingdom.
1864	£12,667,199	£3,092,611
1865	10,190,034	3,605,795
1866	10,620,452	5,690 074
1867	9,213,019	4,996 459
1868	11,217,150	6,312,175

The following table shows the proportion of tonnage belonging to the different countries engaged in the carrying trade of the open treaty ports in 1865 and 1866:—

Flag	1865. Total Entered and Cleared		1866. Total Entered and Cleared.	
	No. of Vessels	Tons.	No. of Vessels	Tons.
British,	7,798	3,165,980	8,276	3,921,851
American U.S.	4,121	2,644,906	3,362	1,957,687
North German,	1,852	517,132	2,248	620,322
French,	295	94,687	234	108,918
Dutch,	176	56,990	194	60,883
Siamese,	145	64,177	157	67,662
Chinese,	574	32,548	516	33,724
Danish	670	141,047	216	37,058
Other Countries,	377	89,674	160	60,477
Total,	16,628	7,136,301	15,672	6,877,582

The total estimated value of native produce (exclusive of treasure) exported to foreign countries and coastwise, in 1866, was as follows:

To Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies,	£15,716,627
,, Japan,	247,412
,, United States of America	2,105,377
,, Sundry Countries,	821,187
,, Chinese Ports,	15,587,075
Total,	£31,307,678

One item, which forms a large share of the imports, and which, though as used, is not only worthless but noxious and demoralizing in the extreme, is paid for by the Chinese in hard cash. The opium which forms this import, is chiefly grown in British India, where it is cultivated and sold at a fixed price to the government. Till recently this trade was exclusively contraband, the Chinese government having prohibited the importation of opium. With the connivance and co-operation of the government officials, however the trade gradually attained great dimensions, and was finally legalized by the government, the drug being subjected to a pretty high import duty. The amount of opium imported at the treaty ports in 1866 was 64,516 chests, of the estimated value of £11,612,880. In 1864 the quantity was 61,412 chests, value £10,686,948. The amount of opium annually exported from India to China in the early years of the present century is said to have averaged only about 2500 chests. The principal im-

ports of home produce and manufactures to China from the United Kingdom, in 1868, were:—cotton manufactures, £4,501,920, cotton yarn, £25,736; woollen manufactures, £1,154,281; iron, wrought and unwrought, £116,647: arms and ammunition, £132,269; lead and shot, £111,515. Tea forms about nine-tenths of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom. The quantities imported in 1866, 1867, and 1868 were, respectively, 130,863,501 lbs., 117,551,978 lbs., and 142,111,486 lbs., of the respective values of £10,143,488, £9,179,216, and £11,342,180. Of the other imports, the most important is raw silk, of which 90,270 lbs. was imported in 1868, value £102,759; in 1861, the value of this import was £472,636. Other imports are silk manufactures, rhubarb, ginger, camphor, cassia, mats and matting, porcelain ware, &c. Since the opening to British merchants of the additional ports, the exportation of tea from China has largely increased, the principal consumers of this commodity being the inhabitants of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States. The following table from M'Culloch's *Commercial Dictionary* (1869) presents an estimate of the number of pounds of tea at present exported by sea from China, in ordinary years, to various parts of the world:—

	lbs.
Great Britain and Ireland	120,000,000
America	22,000,000
Australia	12,000,000
Holland	4,000,000
India	1,000,000
Other places	5,000,000
Total	164,000,000

In addition to the above there is a large export by land to Russia, through the town of Kiachta, on the Siberian frontier, amounting to nearly 15,000,000 lbs yearly.

The Chinese, in carrying on their extensive dealings, domestic and foreign, have in all 24 weights and measures, but of these only six are in common use, namely, the *tael* = 1⅓ oz. avord., *catty* = 1⅓ lb. do., and *picul* = 133⅓ lbs., used in weighing bulky articles; and decimals of a *tael* called, *mace*, *candareen* and *cash*, used in reckoning bullion, gems, drugs, &c., 10 cash making 1 candareen, 10 candareens 1 mace. The only native coin now current is the cash, a small piece of thin circular copper about ⅞ inch diameter, with a square hole in middle for convenience of stringing. It should weigh 1 mace or 58 grains troy, and its value should be $\frac{1}{720}$ of a dollar, but by adulteration it has become one of the basest coins in existence, and is only worth $\frac{1}{1200}$ of a dollar, or ⅓ of a farthing sterling, in other words, 12 cash = 1 half-penny. Repeated attempts have been made to establish a silver currency, but the dexterity of the Chinese in adulterating the quality, and so passing off base as pure metal, has hitherto prevented its success. Native silver bullion, called *sycee*, and gold bullion of similar shape, and usually stamped with the names of the banker, and workmen, and the year and district in which it is cast, are used in larger transactions. All taxes are paid in sycee of 98 per cent. fineness. Private bankers are found in all large towns, and some of them pay interest on deposits. They issue paper money, which passes current in the particular districts where they are known.

People, Language, and Religion.—The Chinese belong to that variety of the human race which has been called Mongolian, but in them, its harsher features, as represented in the genuine Tartars, are considerably softened. They are generally of low stature, have small hands and feet (the last artificially made so small in the females as to become a deformity), a dark complexion, much modified by the degree of its exposure to the open air, a wide forehead, black hair, eyes and eyebrows obliquely turned upwards at the outer extremities. In thickness of lips, flattened nose, and expanded nostril, they bear a considerable resemblance to the negro. In bodily strength they are far inferior to Europeans, but superior to most Asiatics—their great assiduity, and patient endurance of fatigue, making them highly prized as labourers throughout the Indian Archipelago. The finest physical specimens of the race are to be seen in the coolies or porters of Canton. Perhaps not constitutionally, but certainly in fact, they are most deficient in courage. In their moral qualities there is much that is amiable. They are strongly attached to their homes, hold age in respect, toil hard for the support of their families, and in the interior, where the worst kind of foreign intercourse has not debased them, exhibit an unsophisticated simplicity of manners which recals the age of the patriarchs. In the great mass, these qualities are counterbalanced or rather sup-



CHINESE PEASANTRY AND WATERMEN PLAYING AT DICE
From Alexander's Costume of the Chinese.

planted by numerous vices—treachery, lying, and nameless abominations.

The Chinese tongue is unquestionably the most ancient spoken, and, with the exception of the Hebrew, the most ancient written language. The difficulties which foreigners experience in learning to speak it, are owing to the brevity of the words and peculiarities of pronunciation, numerous consonants and imperfect vowel sounds not known, at least in any European language, being in constant use, and varieties of tone producing endless varieties of meaning. It would seem, however, from the number of foreigners who make themselves understood in Chinese, that the difficulties have been somewhat exaggerated. The written characters appear to have been originally rude copies of the natural and artificial objects designed to be expressed by them, and hence, so far as this system was carried, each separate object must have been represented by a separate character. Some writers, assuming that the whole language was formed on this principle, have concluded that a knowledge of it was only to be attained by submitting to the intolerable drudgery of cramming the memory with myriads of arbitrary marks. Better judges declare, that seven-eighths of the characters have been formed from less than 2000 symbols, and that any person well acquainted with these can both read and write Chinese. In writing or printing the characters, they are not arranged horizontally either from left to right as European languages, or from right to left as in Hebrew and cognate dialects, but in vertical columns, to be read from top to bottom. The art of making paper is said to have been known in the first century, and printing from wooden blocks in the seventh or eighth century, hundreds of years before these valuable arts were reinvented in Europe; and in the books which have continued since to appear in great numbers, are to be found treatises on almost all subjects—science, history, geography, belles letters, and poetry; embodying a literature of no mean description, though sometimes ludicrously overrated by being placed in competition with that of Europe. If it equal that of Europe in any respect, it is in the degree of encouragement which it receives; literary eminence being the sure avenue to the highest honours and offices of the state, and hence, in the words of Dr. Morrison 'the *literati* are the gentry, the magistrates, the governors, the negotiators, the ministers of China.' With such rewards to stimulate industry and tempt ambition, we need hardly say, that among the more comfortable classes,

education of the kind which promises to be best rewarded is almost universal. For the lower classes also, every village throughout the empire has its school, but the subjects taught are of the most elementary description, and attendance is not so general as was at one time supposed. In cities perhaps half the males receive some instruction; in the villages not more than one in twenty can read.

Judging by the multitude of temples and joss-houses seen in every quarter, and the endless number of ritual acts performed, on high festivals and in the ordinary intercourse of life, the Chinese are a most religious people. It would seem, however, that the feeling seldom goes deeper than the external act, and that veneration, when actually paid, instead of ascending to a supreme being, stops short at inferior agencies of fabulous origin, and not unfrequently fails to find a higher object than the Emperor. The religion of the state, if it may be so called, is that founded by Kou Fu-Tse or Confucius, about 530 B.C. A kind of sacerdotal college at Pekin regulates its observance, but among many of its members, and generally among the upper classes, scepticism is said to be in fashion. Buddhism is generally professed in several provinces, and Tanism, a kind of demon worship prevalent among the Mongolians, though now decayed, once counted vast numbers of votaries. Attempts to introduce Christianity were made by the Nestorians as early as the sixth century, but the celebrity of the Jesuit missions has thrown all others into the shade. The number of their converts is still nominally great, and bears strong testimony to their subtle policy and unwearied zeal. The great regret is, that in their eagerness to imitate the subtilty of the serpent, they forget the harmlessness of the dove, and give their sanction to a kind of mongrel religion, in which it were difficult to say whether popery or heathenism prevailed. Various Protestant bodies carry on missionary operations in China, but hitherto with indifferent success. A new sect which arose about the year 1847, and which from the rebellion manifested by it against the imperial government has attracted to itself a great deal of attention, is that of the Taepings. The founder was a man of the name of Hung-sew-tsuen, who had listened to the teaching of the Protestant missionaries. He gave up idolatry, taught the existence of one supreme God, and became the head of the new sect of the 'God-worshippers.' Some of their doctrines to our ears sound blasphemous. They speak of the wife of the heavenly Father, and of the wife of Jesus, and hold the founder of their faith to be the son of God.

Customs, Manners, Dress, &c.—Early taught to suppress and conceal their real feelings, there is much of what might be called hypocrisy in the conduct of the Chinese, but it leads also to better results; it induces great politeness in their intercourse with each other, probably carried to an extreme, but still forming an agreeable characteristic of their social relations. Under the influence of this early training, they scrupulously avoid all contradiction in conversation, and are careful not to use any offensive or irritating expressions to each other. From the same source arises the tedious, frivolous, and often absurd etiquette, and extravagant compliment, for which the Chinese are remarkable. But even here, a wish to please and gratify is sufficiently evident. An invitation to dinner is written on a slip of red paper, and is sent some days before; it is usually in this style:—'On the —— day, a trifling entertainment will await the light of your countenance; Tsan Sanwei's compliments.' This is followed by another card naming the hour. The dinner itself is sumptuous, wine and spirits are drunk freely, and the whole affair goes off with a great deal of boisterous merriment. Fresh pork, fish, and fowls form the staple articles of food, with vegetables of various kinds. Beef and mutton are rare.

In ordinary cases, strict separation prevails between the male and female branches of a household. Betrothment is entirely in the hands of the parents, and is conducted through the medium of a class of persons called *mei-jin*, or go betweens, whose office of matchmaking is considered honourable. The marriage itself is conducted with much ceremony, gay processions, and other convivialities.

The return of the new year is an occasion of unbounded festivity and hilarity in China. For some weeks previously, the principal streets are lined with tables, upon which articles of dress, furniture, and fancy, are disposed for sale in the most attractive manner. At this season, too, all accounts are expected to be adjusted, and if delayed or neglected, the creditor has sometimes recourse to the expedient of carrying off the house or shop door of his debtor, leaving his premises exposed to interlopers. On new year's morning all shops are shut, and the streets nearly deserted. As the day advances, however, they begin to fill with well-dressed persons, in holiday attire, hastening to make calls of friendship and congratulation. Who that knows the practice in Scotland, on similar occasions, will fail to be struck with the resemblance between it and that of this remote empire. Gambling is universal in China. Hucksters at the roadside are provided with a cup and saucer, and the clicking of their dice is heard at every corner. Gaming houses are opened by scores; and women, in the privacy of their apartments, while away their time at cards and dominoes. Porters play by the wayside while waiting for employment; and hardly has the retinue of a great official seen the latter enter the house, than they pull out their cards or dice, and squat down to a game. Dress, like other things, undergoes its changes in China, and fashions alter there as well as elsewhere; but they are not as rapid or as striking as among European nations. The full costume of both sexes, is both commodious and graceful; its principal



MANDARIN IN DRESS OF CEREMONY, CHINESE LADY, HER SON, AND SERVANT.—From Alexander's Costume of the Chinese.

components are inner and outer tunics, of various lengths, made of cotton or silk, reaching below the loins, or to the feet; the latter on the right side folds over the breast, and fits close about the neck, which is left uncovered. The sleeves are much wider and longer than the arms, have no cuffs or facings, and in ordinary cases, serve for pockets. The shoes are made of silk or cotton, with thick felt soles. The head dress of married females is becoming, and even elegant. The copious black hair is bound upon the head in an oval formed knot. No caps, bonnets, hoods, or veils are worn abroad; a light bamboo hat, or an umbrella, protects from the sun. The custom of wearing extravagantly long nails, for which the Chinese have been celebrated, is, in reality practised by very few. It is not regarded as singular, but is considered by well-bred persons as vulgar, and in bad taste. The extraordinary and universal practice, peculiar to China, of compressing the feet of females into unnatural form and dimensions, has been already alluded to. Dwelling-houses in China are generally of one story, having neither cellars nor basements. The common building materials are bricks, sifted earth, matting, or thatch, for the walls, stone for the foundation, brick tiling for the roof, and wood for the inner work. The fronts present no opening but the door. The walls are often stuccoed, but not painted, and the bricks are occasionally rubbed smooth with stones, and the interstices pointed with fine cement. The general internal arrangement of a Chinese dwelling of the better sort, is that of a series of rooms of different dimensions,

separated and lighted by intervening courts and accessible along a covered corridor, communicating with each, or by side passages leading through the courts. The Chinese usually travel by water; where this is impossible, sedan chairs are used. Goods are carried by coolies, with poles and slings.

Government, Laws, Army, and Navy, &c.—This is an unmingled despotism. The Emperor unites in his person the attributes of supreme magistrate and sovereign pontiff, and as 'Heaven's Son' is to heaven alone accountable. In practice, however, the rigour of this despotism is considerably softened, and the form of Government assuming the name, would doubtless possess many of the realities of the patriarchal, were the Emperor, who calls himself the 'father of his people,' able to keep a watchful eye over all his 'children.' Instead of this, the greater part of his time is spent within the inclosures of his palace at Pekin, and corruption, in every form which ingenuity can devise, is rampant throughout the empire. The Emperor's principal ministers, four in number, form the interior council chamber, and beneath them are a number of assessors, who form the principal council of state. The Government business is distributed among six boards, having cognizance respectively of all civil officers of revenue, of rites and ceremonies, of military affairs, of crime, of public works. There is, besides, an office of censors, 40 or 50 in number, who go out into the empire as imperial inspectors, and are privileged to make any remonstrance to the Emperor without endangering their lives. The provinces, either singly or by twos, are under a governor and sub-governor, and each province has also a chief criminal judge and a treasurer. Particular magistrates, estimated at 14,000, preside over particular districts and cities, and, instead of being permanent, are changed about once in three years. The great object aimed at is to maintain a strict surveillance and mutual responsibility among all classes; in other words, to imbue them with fear of the Government and infuse a universal distrust. The chief protection of the people is in a body of laws, called Ta-Tsing-Lieh-Li, that is, statutes and rescripts of the great pure dynasty, which are held in high regard, and agreeably to which, with occasional violations, all public functions are discharged. The military force of China has been estimated at more than 1,000,000, but those receiving pay do not exceed 700,000. The real number is of little consequence, as the great body of them are of the most worthless description, scarcely fit for show, and not at all fit for use. The accompanying woodcut represents two of these defenders of the celestial empire;



MILITARY MANDARIN AND CHINESE SOLDIER.
From Alexander's Costume of the Chinese.

but rather favourable specimens on the whole, it may be presumed, notwithstanding their absurd-looking paraphernalia. The navy consists of two fleets—one for rivers and another for the sea. The war junks are large and showy, but miserably equipped, and so far from being able to cope with a regular enemy, are not able to clear their own seas of pirates. The river fleet has 1036 ships, 9500 men; and the war fleet, 918 ships; 98,421 men; together, 107,921 men. The largest guns, do not exceed a 12-pounder, and are so fixed on wooden carriages that they can neither be elevated nor depressed. The revenue of the empire, derived from customs, excise, and more especially from a land and house or workshop tax, is payable partly in sycee silver and partly in grain, and nominally amounts to about 63 millions sterling.

History.—The early history of the Chinese is shrouded in fable, but it is certain that civilization had advanced much among them, when it was only beginning to dawn on the nations of Europe. Their earliest existing records consist of the compilations of Confucius, 550 B.C., from which period they descend in an unbroken series to the present day. Under their earliest, namely, the Tsin dynasty, they attained considerable prosperity, and tempted the rapacity of the Tartars; as a protection against whose incursions the great wall was built. About the end of the second century the empire was divided into three states, and continued so till A. D. 585, when it became united under one ruler. Three centuries later, the right to the throne was disputed, and civil war raged till an adjustment took place by the establishment of the Tsoong dynasty under Taetsoo, A.D. 950. Under this dynasty great progress was made in literature and art. New inroads of the Tartars now pressed the Chinese so hard, that they called in the aid of the Mongols, who freed them from their oppressors, but gave them a new master in the celebrated Kublai Khan, who founded the Mongol dynasty, and removed the capital from Nanking to Pekin. His ninth descendant was driven from the throne, and a native dynasty, called Ming, again succeeded in 1366, in the person of Hungwu. A long period of peace ensued, but was broken in 1618, when the Manchoos, a mixed Tartar and Mongol race, gained the ascendancy, and, after a war of 27 years, established the existing Tartar dynasty in the person of Shunchy. According to the Chinese, their dynasties, 26 in number, embrace a period of about 5000 years, during which 236 sovereigns have held the throne. The earliest authentic accounts of China, published in Europe, are those of Marco Polo, who visited the country in the 13th century. The first British intercourse was attempted under Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, but the vessel sent did not reach its destination. A trade was subsequently established by the East India Company, but no direct intercourse between the Governments took place till the embassy of Lord Macartney, in 1792. A second embassy, in 1816, by Lord Amherst, was treated with insolence, and returned with a letter from the Emperor to the Prince Regent, bearing among other things, 'I have sent thine ambassadors back to their own country, without punishing them for the high crimes they have committed.' The arrogance thus manifested could not fail, sooner or later, to bring on a collision; and accordingly, in 1841, the British, on being refused redress for injuries, partly real and partly alleged, proceeded to hostilities, and after scattering, almost without a struggle, every force which was opposed to them, were preparing to lay siege to Nanking, when the Chinese found it necessary to sue for peace. In consequence of it, China is virtually opened, but the treaty is generally complained of as having very imperfectly provided for British interests, and still more imperfectly for British honour.—(Gutzlaff's *China Opened;* Martin's *China; The Middle Kingdom;* Fortune's *Wanderings; Parl. Papers, &c.*) [add. *See* SUPP.]

CHING-HAI, a seaport tn. China, prov. Che-kiang, at the mouth of the river leading to, and 9 m. N.E. Ning-po, at the foot of a hill. It is surrounded by a wall 20 ft. high, and 3 m. in circumference; with extensive suburbs stretching along the water side. It has two batteries on the river side, and a strong citadel, on a precipitous cliff 250 ft. high. In Oct., 1841, a severe engagement took place in the vicinity, between the Chinese and the British, in which the former were signally defeated

CHING KIANG-FOO, or TCHANG-KIANG, a city, China, prov. Kiangsoo, r. bank, Yang-tse-Kiang, near the junction of the Imperial Canal; lat. 32° 17′ N.; lon. 119° 25′ E. It is advantageously situate for trade, and surrounded by a lofty and solid wall, 4 m. in circumference, with hills of considerable height beyond. Extensive suburbs stretch along the river and the canal; and the bustle and activity exhibited on the waters afford a striking evidence of the industry of the natives, and of the commercial importance of the city. It

forms, indeed, the key of the empire, as the blockade of the river and canal at this spot would, in a great measure, prevent all communication between the N. and S. The city is strongly fortified; but, in 1842, it was taken by the British, after a determined resistance on the part of the Manchoo garrison.

CHING-TIH, or TCHING-TIH, a tn. China. *See* GEHO.

CHING TING, or TCHING-TING, a tn. China, prov. Pechelee, l. bank, Honto, 165 m. S.W. Pekin. It is about 4 m. in circumference, and contains several monuments erected in honour of heroes, one of which is consecrated to the first Emperor of the Han dynasty. The neighbouring mountains abound with rare plants.

CHING-TOU, or TCHING-TOU, a tn. China, prov. Sechuen; lat. 30° 42′ N.; lon. 104° E. It is traversed by several canals, and is a large, populous, and commercial town. It was formerly the residence of the Emperors, and one of the largest towns of China; but, in 1646, during the civil wars, it was almost entirely destroyed by the Tartars.

CHINGFORD, par. Eng. Essex; 2766 ac. Pop. 963.

CHINGLEPUT, a coast dist., and its cap. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, presid. Madras. The DISTRICT, which lies N. of Arcot and Madras, area, about 2712 sq. m., has generally a bad soil, broken up frequently by granite rocks. Water being scarce, a large portion of the land does not repay the cost of cultivation; the more fertile localities yield grain, fruit, oil, &c., which are exported to Madras. The palmyra palm thrives with little care, and is abundant and cheap. There are manufactures of cloth on a small scale. The chief towns are Chingleput and Conjeveram. This tract of country was, in 1750 and 1763, obtained by the East India Company from the Nabob of Arcot. It was invaded by Hyder Ali in 1768, and again in 1780, when it was nearly depopulated by famine and emigration. ——The TOWN, cap. of the dist., is 20 m. W. from the Bay of Bengal, and 35 m. S.S.W. Madras; lat. 12° 41′ 59″ N.; lon. 80° 1′ 8″ E. (L.); in a small valley, confined on all sides by hills, and nearly half covered by an artificial lake. The fortress, formerly of considerable extent and strength, has been allowed to go into decay, and is now garrisoned by a few invalids. In 1751, it was taken by the French, but, in the following year, was retaken by the British, under Clive. The town outside the walls is a mere village. *See Supplement.*

CHINI, a large vil. N. Hindoostan, dist. Kumawur, one of the most rugged and mountainous in India. It stands at the height of 10,200 ft. above the sea, yet grapes grow here in the greatest perfection, 18 different varieties being cultivated in the district.

CHINIAN (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Herault, agreeably situate in a large and beautiful valley on the Bernasobre, 48 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Its staple manufacture is broad cloth, which is extensively made, and both sent into the interior of France and exported to the Levant. There are also tanneries, distilleries, dye-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2941.

CHININI, or CHINEANEE, a tn. Punjab, 120 m. N. by E. Lahore; lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 75° 8′ E. It is a place of considerable size, is neatly built, and has a palace belonging to the rajah. Being in an elevated position, it commands extensive and magnificent views.

CHINNACHIN, a large tn. Nepaul, 255 m. N.W. Khatmandoo; lat. 29° 10′ N.; lon. 81° 15′ E. The houses are of brick and stone, with flat roofs; it has two temples, dedicated to Siva; and an export trade in horses, chowries, sheep, salt, musk, drugs, and woollen cloth; the imports are metals, spices, and cloth.

CHINNOCK, three pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*East*), 1320 ac. Pop. 685.—2, (*West*), 642 ac. Pop. 594.—3, (*Middle*), 471 ac. Pop. 230.

CHINNOR, par. Eng. Oxford; 2687 ac. Pop. 1257.

CHINON [anc. *Caino Turonum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 26 m. W.S.W. Tours, r. bank, Vienne, between that river and a hill, on which are seen the extensive ruins of its old castle. It is rapidly improving, its old ramparts being replaced by spacious quays. It contains a townhall and college, with manufactures of serges, druggets, earthenware, and saltpetre; and has a considerable trade in grain, wine, brandy, nut-oil, wax, honey, quills, and prunes. Rabelais was born in the vicinity. Pop. 4859.

CHINRAIPATAM, a tn. Hindoostan, Mysore territory, 40 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam; lat. 12° 52′ N.; lon. 76° 30′ E.

CHINSURAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, beautifully situate on the edge of the Hoogly, 20 m. N. Calcutta: lat. 22° 52′ N., lon. 88° 30′ E. It contains many neat, though small, houses, in the Dutch style, having been formerly a Dutch settlement. It is now a military station, has a chapel, and several schools; those under the missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland having an average attendance of 740. It is celebrated for the manufacture of cheroots. Pop. 14,000.

CHIO, CHIOS, an isl. *Ægean Sea. See* SCIO.

CHIOBBE, a tn. China, prov. Fokien, 15 m. S.W. Amoy; lat. 24° 35′ N.; lon. 117° 55′ E.; on a considerable river, which bears different names, according to the district through which it flows. Here it is 300 yards wide, and navigable at high water for junks of about 400 tons. The town is large, has a custom-house and citadel, and along the river are numerous fortifications. It is a great emporium of common china ware; and a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, and in the cultivation of the soil. There are no fewer than 18 villages in the vicinity, one of which contains a body of R. Catholics, under the superintendence of a Spanish priest. The district of Leung-key, in which the town is situated, is famed for the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the rearing of silk-worms. Pop. of Chiobbe, estimated at 300,000.—(*Naut. Mag.*, 1847.)

CHIOGGIA, or CHIOZZA a seaport tn. kingdom of Italy, gov. Venice, on the Adriatic; lat. 45° 12′ 54″ N.; lon. 12° 17′ E. (R.); 15 m. S. by W. Venice, at the S. extremity of the lagoon; situate on an island, and built partly on piles. It is a handsome town, and contains many good streets. The principal one is lined with porticos. It has a cathedral, several other churches, an hospital, orphan asylum, workhouse, custom-house, theatre, gymnasium, philological and theological seminary, a female school, and an evening-school, in which upwards of 300 poor children are instructed. A stone bridge, of 43 arches, connects the S. extremity of the island with the mainland. The harbour, in which there are 17 ft. water, is protected by 2 forts, and is considered one of the strongest places on the Venetian lagoons. It has considerable manufactures of cordage, lace, &c., and several shipbuilding establishments, with, altogether, 36 slips. It has also a considerable coasting trade, an active fishery, and an extensive traffic in German and Italian produce. Chioggia is the seat of a bishopric, and of the government of the district. Pop. 26,567.

CHIPIONA [anc. *Turris Cepionis*], a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. Cadiz, on the Atlantic. It contains a parish church, in which is an image of the Virgin, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; an hospital, and primary school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine, from the produce of which both excellent wine and brandy are made, which are largely exported. Pop. 1731.

CHIPPENHAM, a tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The TOWN is 12 m. N.E. Bath, l. bank, Avon, over which there is a very handsome old stone bridge, of 22 arches. It is a handsome, thriving-looking town, of very attractive appearance, with one principal street, from which all the others diverge; lighted with gas, well paved, and drained, and always kept remarkably clean; houses well built, generally of Bath stone, from the quarries of Box, in the neighbourhood; but many of the cottages and smaller houses are of brick; supply of water abundant. It has a parish church, an ancient Gothic structure, with an elevated spire; chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; a townhall, numerous schools, several charitable and benevolent institutions, and a beautiful little cemetery. It has a very considerable retail trade. Woollen manufactories were formerly numerous, but there is now only one. There are also a small manufactory of silks, and extensive ironworks; and tanning and malting are carried on extensively in the town and neighbourhood. Chippenham is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors, and returns a member to Parliament. Area of par. 9100 ac. Pop. mun. bor. in 1861, 1603, parl. bor. 7075; in 1871, 7387 and 6880 respectively.

CHIPPENHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4205 ac. P. 811.

CHIPPEWA.—1, A vil. Upper Canada, l. bank Niagara, near the confluence of the Welland Canal, and 2 m. above the great falls. Pop. 1000.—2, A river, U. States, Wisconsin.

It is formed by the junction of the Ajasoni and Manidowish; lat. 45° N., whence it flows S.W., and, after receiving a large tributary from the right, and a smaller one from the left, it falls into the Mississippi, about lat. 44° 25′, immediately below Lake Pepin. Total course from the source of the Manidowish, on the frontier of Michigan, 150 m.

CHIPPEWAYAN, or CHIPPEWYAN (FORT), a fort, British N. America, on a rock, near the N. bank of Lake Athabasca, at the confluence of the Slam river; lat. 58° 40′ N.; lon. 112° 22′ W. It belongs to the North-west Company, and is the centre of their commercial operations, and the general rendezvous of all the traders of the surrounding country.

CHIPPEWAYS, a tribe of N. American Indians, U. States and Canada. They are distributed through Wisconsin, Michigan, on the Chippeway, and the Ottawa; are tall, active, and well formed, and subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. They amount to about 11,000.

CHIPPING, two pars. Eng.: 1, Lancaster; 8756 ac. Pop. 1625.—2, (*Warden*, Northampton; 1987 ac. Pop. 521.

CHIPPING-CAMPDEN, a tn. England. *See* CAMPDEN-CHIPPING.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Oxford. The TOWN, picturesquely situate on the slope of a hill, 18 m. N.W. Oxford, consists of one main street, with several subordinate streets diverging from it; is amply supplied with water, partially paved, and well lighted with gas; houses in general built of stone, obtained in the neighbourhood. The townhall is a substantial and handsome building, and the parish church is large and elegant. There are, besides, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Friends, and R. Catholics; also, an endowed grammar-school, national and British schools. There is here a manufactory of woollen shawls, tweeds, and horse-cloths. Chipping-Norton returned two members to the House of Commons, from a very early period, up to the reign of Edward III. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Population of town in 1861, 3137; in 1871, 3640. Area of par. 1780 ac. (*Local Correspondent*.)

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The TOWN is situate at the foot of a hill, 24½ m. S.S.W. Gloucester, and 1½ m. E. the Yate station, on the railway from Bristol to Gloucester. Within the last few years the principal street, which is wide and spacious, has been paved; and the appearance of the town, in other respects, has been greatly improved. It has an ancient structure, with a lofty tower; places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and R. Catholics; an endowed grammar school, a national school, and several valuable charities. Malting is carried on to some extent; and in the neighbourhood are several coal mines, lime kilns, and stone quarries. Area of par. 120 ac. Pop. 1112.

CHIPROVATZ, or TCHIPROVATZ, a tn. European Turkey, in Bulgaria, l. bank Zibritza, at the foot of Mount Vidich, 46 m. S. Widdin.

CHIPSTABLE, par. Eng. Somerset; 2252 ac. Pop. 395.

CHIPSTEAD, par. Eng. Surrey; 2333 ac. Pop. 505

CHIQUIMULA (*DE LA SIERRA*), a tn. Central America, state of, and 75 m. E. by N. Guatimala. Considerable trade is carried on here, and maize is extensively raised in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6000.——The name ISTHMUS of CHIQUIMULA, is given to that portion of this state extending along the coast of the Carribean Sea, from the mouth of the Motagua to the N.W. extremity of Honduras Bay. The distance between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the narrowest part of this isthmus, is 150 m.

CHIQUITOS, a prov. Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, extending, in an irregular oval, between lat. 14° and 21° S., and lon. 55° 30′ and 62° 0′ W.; area, 108,000 sq. m., or equal to half of France. This immense territory is bounded, from E. to N., by the Paraguay and the Brazilian province of Mato Grosso; N.W. it is separated from the Moxos by marshes and uninhabitable forests; W. the Rio Grande divides it from the province of Santa Cruz; while to the S. lies the unclaimed wilderness of the Gran Chaco. In the middle of this region rises a mountain-system of moderate height, and composed of several chains of hills, extending N.N.W. to S.S.E., which divides the waters flowing into the Amazons from those which join the La Plata. From these chains of hills, which are named—from the adjoining missions—sierra de San Lorenzo, sierra de Santiago, sierra de San Juan (or Sunsas), &c., there flow into the Paraguay, and thence into the la Plata, the rivers Tucabaca, San Rafael, Tapanakich, and San Tomas, all more or less navigable during the floods. The Tucabaca and San Rafael unite to form the Otuquis, on the banks of which it was attempted to found a settlement, having for its especial object the navigation of the rivers downwards to the sea. From the opposite side of the hills, the rivers Magdalena or San Miguel, Serre, Rio Verde, Baures, and Barbados, hasten N. to the Itenez or Guapore, which descends by the Madeira into the Amazons. The two last named rivers are the largest, and may be navigated in boats to the foot of the hills. There are many fresh-water lakes, abounding with fish, in the plains of the Chiquitos; but the chief lakes are the Salinas of San José and Santiago, lat. 29° 20′ S.; lon. 60° W., which yield excellent salt.

The country of the Chiquitos is not by any means so intemperately hot as might be supposed from its position; nor, though beset with lakes and marshes, is it troubled with intermittent fevers. The soil is extremely rich, and nourishes some of the most superb forests in the world. Vanilla and indigo grow wild, and are but little heeded. Cotton, sugar, and tamarinds are exported to a small extent; but, generally speaking, the produce of the country is valueless, through want of markets.

This region is said to have been thickly peopled when first visited by the Spaniards, in the 16th century; but of the 100 nations then described as inhabiting it, not more than 13 can be recognized at the present day, as the policy of the Jesuits, the founders and rulers of the missions, who, while they discountenanced the use of a multiplicity of tongues, gave a constant preference to that of the Chiquitos, has nearly attained its proposed end, numerous petty tribes or nations having become extinct or absorbed in the predominating one. The Chiquitos, who originally occupied the hills and elevated plateau, united agriculture with the chase, and thus possessing large resources, were always comparatively numerous. Their language, which is now the common language of the missions, is characterized by its copiousness, and presents the singularity of a separate vocabulary for female use. The native population of this immense and fertile territory amounts to no more than about 22,000 souls, distributed among ten mission stations, namely, San Xavier, Conception, San Miguel, Santa Anna, San Ignacio, San Rafael, San José, Santiago, Santa Corazon, and San Juan. In these remote Jesuit missions, which were originally connected with Paraguay, the stranger is astonished at the size and decoration of the churches, and at the perfection of the church music in which the natives take a part. The grand designs, and persevering labours of the Jesuits, are fully exhibited in these sequestered wilds.

CHIRBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Salop; 11,041 ac. The VILLAGE, situate on an acclivity 16½ m. S.W. Shrewsbury, is well kept and amply supplied with water, and is, in general, well built, although many of the houses are of wood and plaster, in the style of the 17th century. It has the ruins of a priory of St. Augustine, part of which forms the present parish church. Inhabitants, agriculturist. Pop. 1533.

CHIRICO-RAPALO (SAS), a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 17 m. E.N.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3747.

CHIRIQUI, a lagoon, Central America, formed by the Caribbean Sea, state Costa Rica, dep. Veragua, between lat. 8° 50′ and 9° 20′ N.; lon. 81° 20′ and 82° 10′ W. It receives a river of same name, and several other considerable streams; is separated from the Caribbean Sea by a range of islands; has three entrances, the largest of which is 2 m. wide, and is capable of containing ships of the largest class, having an average depth of about 100 ft. water.

CHIRK, a vil. and par. Wales, co. Denbigh; 4636 ac. The VILLAGE, delightfully situate 19 m. S.W. Chester, at the S. end of a somewhat elevated valley of same name, between and connecting the lower valleys of the Dee and Ceriog, consists of one straggling but well-kept street, houses mostly of brick, well-built, clean, and comfortable; is well-supplied with water, brought in pipes from a fine spring distant 2 m. It has a gothic church, Welsh Methodist chapel, a girls', and two public and two private schools, two friendly societies, and a parish library. A small quantity of iron is made, but the chief occupation is coal and lime-stone mining. Chirk castle,

a Norman fortress, besieged by Cromwell, is in the parish, and still in good preservation. Sir Thomas Middleton, the Parliamentary general, and the Countess of Warwick, afterwards the wife of Addison, were born in the parish. Pop. 1650.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CHIRNSIDE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. of, and the former 8 m. N.W. Berwick.——The VILLAGE consists of two streets nearly half a mile in length, and has an Established, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, and an annual fair. Hume, the historian, was brought up in the parish from his infancy. Par., 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1502.

CHIRTON, a vil. and township, England, co. Northumberland, about 1 m. S. by W. North Shields. It is a straggling place, with a mining population. Lord Collingwood was born in Chirton House in the vicinity. Pop. 5514.

CHISELBOROUGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 7300 ac. P. 180.

CHISELHAMPTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1210 ac. P. 152.

CHISELHURST, par. Eng. Kent; 2738 ac. Pop. 2088

CHISHALL, two pars. England, Essex: —1, (*Great,*) 1410 ac. Pop. 532.—2, (*Little*), 1120 ac. Pop. 105.

CHISLEDON, par. Eng. Wilts; 4750 ac. Pop. 1137.

CHISLETT, par. Eng. Kent; 6835 ac. Pop. 1139.

CHISWELL'S ISLANDS, a group of isls. near the S. coast of Russian America, lat. 59° 30′ N.; lon. 149° 2′ W. They appear to be barren rocks, entirely destitute of vegetation.

CHISWICK, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 5 m. W. Hyde Park Corner, London; 1311 ac. It has an ancient church, and several schools, contains the gardens of the Horticultural Society of London, and Devonshire House, in which Fox and Canning died. It is a station on the Brentford Loop branch of the London and South-Western Railway. Pop. 6505

CHITHURST, par. Eng. Sussex; 1017 ac. Pop. 223.

CHITLONG, a tn. Nepaul, 20 m. S.W. Khatamandoo; lat. 27° 35′ N.; lon. 84° 50′ E. It is well built, and is chief town of a district; its inhabitants are mostly Newars.

CHITRAL a dist. and tn. Kafiristan. S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh. The DISTRICT consists of a valley about 100 m. in length, extending S.W. to N.E., and from 15 to 20 m. broad, watered by the Kooner, which flows along the centre. It lies between lat. 35° 45′ and 36° 25′ N.; lon. 71° 20′ and 73° 10′ E.— The TOWN, cap. of the district, l. bank, Kama, is 60 m. S.S.E. Budukshan; lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 71° 59′ E. It contains a bazaar, and between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants, chiefly Shia Mahometans, and a few Hindoos.

CHITTAGONG, a dist. Hindoostan, S.E. extremity of prov. Bengal, beyond the Brahmapootra, bounded, N. by Tipperah, E. by Burmah, S. by Aracan, and W. by the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 21° and 23° N., and lon. 91° and 93° E.; length, N. to S., about 120 m.; average breadth, supposed to be not over 25 m., though in some parts it is 50 m. broad, but its E. boundary is not accurately known; area, estimated at 2987 sq. m.; cap. Islamabad or Chittagong. Along the coast are several islands of considerable extent, including those of Hattia, Sundeep, and Bameeny, all of which are under the jurisdiction of Chittagong. The Mugh mountains traverse the district N. to S., seemingly about its centre, and form, to a considerable extent, a water-shed; the streams from their W. slope flowing to the Bay of Bengal, while those from their E. flow to the Koludyng, an affluent of the Aracan River. In the N.E. the Blue Mountain attains an elevation of 5600 ft., and near the centre are Pyramid Hill, 3260 ft.; Bring's Hill, 2360 ft.; Tyn Hill, 3100 ft.; and Eadgong Hill, 2230 ft. Several streams water the district, of which the most considerable is the Karnaphuli or Chittagong River, formed of the rivers Chingree and Kurmsoolee, which, rising in the hills about lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 92° 45′ E., after a circuitous course, join about lat. 22° 38′ N., whence the united stream flows in a winding channel W.S.W. past Islamabad, below which, about 10 m., it falls into the Bay of Bengal by a wide estuary. At Islamabad it is about 1 m. wide, but above that town it contracts to about 200 yards. The climate is similar to that of Bengal, excepting that the rainy season sets in earlier, and continues later. The level and fertile lands are chiefly on the coast, and in numerous valleys between the hills. They yield large crops with little labour. Excellent coffee, ginger, betel, plantains, indigo, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and capsicums are produced; and hogs, goats, and poultry are reared. On the sea-coast the Government has a manufactory of salt. The exports are chiefly timber, planks, canvas, coarse cloths, and elephants, which are large and well suited for the camp and the chase. The inhabitants consist of aborigines resembling the Burmese, Bengalese, and Mughs; the last imigrated in large numbers from Aracan, after the conquest of that country by the Burmese in 1783. Exclusive of the last named race, who are chiefly small traders and mechanics, the population is presumed to be about 1,000,000. The Mahometans exceed the Hindoos, in the proportion of two to three; and there are no Bhuddists. During the wars between the Moguls and Afghans, Chittagong was held by the Bhuddists of Aracan. In 1760, it was ceded to the East India Company by Jaffier Ali Khan; and, in 1826, when the Company acquired Aracan from the Burmese, the political superintendence of Chittagong was comprehended within the government of Aracan, and has so continued.

CHITTAI, one of the Laccadive isls. in the Indian Ocean, 115 m. from the S.W. coast of Hindoostan; lat. 11° 40′ N.; lon. 72° 12′ E. (R.)

CHITTELDROOG [native, *Sitala Durga*, spotted castle], a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, dominions of Mysore, but occupied by a British garrison, on a cluster of rocky hills, about 800 ft. high, forming the extremity of the Chitteldroog ridge, 280 m. W.N.W. Madras; lat 14° 4′ N.; lon. 76° 20′ E. The TOWN within the fortress is neither large nor populous, but its principal street is spacious; that outside the fortress stretches along the the base of the hill or drog, and is enclosed on the N.E. by solid well-cut ramparts of granite. Chitteldroog is probably the most elaborate existing specimen of the fortified rocks in the S. of India. An endless labyrinth of fortifications, all of solid masonry, winds irregularly up from rock to rock to the summit, guarding every accessible point; the ascent is partly by steps, and partly by shallow notches cut in the surface of the rock. The more exposed points are crowned with batteries. The country around Chitteldroog is noted for the great variety and excellence of its fruits.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon. The VILLAGE, about 7 m. S.E. Barnstaple, is finely situate on the slope of a hill, and surrounded by beautiful meadows and pasture lands. It consists of one main street, with an elegant square in the centre; supply of water abundant. The Established church, erected in the 13th century, is a gothic structure, and has a tower. There are also two Baptist meeting-houses, a chapel of ease, and two schools. Area of par. 8720 ac. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 1886.

CHITTOOR, or CHITTORE.—1, A tn. and fort, Hindoostan; prov. Rajpootana, r. bank, Bainass, 70 m. N.E. Odeypoor; lat. 24° 52′ N.; lon. 74° 45′ E. The TOWN was formerly, and for several centuries, capital of the principality of Odeypoor, and celebrated for its strength and riches. It has lost much of both, but is still a considerable and a fine town, containing many temples and other well-constructed buildings, including two handsome towers of white marble, about 100 ft. high, and finely carved, dedicated to Siva.— — The FORT, formerly considered one of the strongest in India, stands upon a steep rock overlooking the town.— 2, A tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, situate in the Eastern Ghauts, not far from r. bank, Poiney, an affluent of the Palaur, 81 m. W. Madras; lat. 13° 15′ N.; lon. 79° 10′ E. It was formerly one of several small pollams or hill districts, and came into possession of the English in 1801, though the hill chiefs were not finally subdued till 1804. Near Chittoor are a series of very remarkable antique tombs, covering an area of 1 sq. m., of which neither history nor tradition exist; they are said to have a close resemblance to the Druidical remains in Great Britain, and are attributed, by the natives of India, to dwarfs and fairies. Most of them are formed of enormous slabs of granite, laid as floors, walls, and roofs; the sarcophagi, containing the dead bodies, being placed on the floor slab, and covered to the depth of 3 or 4 ft. with earth. Vessels of common red terra cota, filled with earth, were found in them, of no remarkable workmanship, but differing wholly from those now used in India.

CHITTRA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 87 m. S.W. Bahar. It is the seat of a court of justice; but has an unhealthy climate.

CHIURO, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and about 10 m. E. Sondrio, on a slope of the hills which confine the r. bank of the Adda. It has an important annual fair, lasting four days In its vicinity rich copper pyrites has been dis-

covered. The plague which ravaged Lombardy, and particularly Milan, 1629–30, is said to have first appeared here. Pop. 2314.

CHIUSA.—1, A tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. S.E. Coni, l. bank, Pesio. It is well built, and has silk mills, and manufactures of silk and glass, particularly mirrors. It contains the ruins of the old castle of Mirabella. Pop. 7000.—2, A tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 30 m. S. by W. Palermo. Agates are found in the neighbouring district. Pop. 6002.—3, *Chiusa*, or *Klausen*, a tn. Austrian Tyrol, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Brixen, r. bank of the Eisach, here crossed by a bridge. It is one of the most miserable places in the monarchy, but has a church which contains some paintings of merit. Pop. 775.

CHIUSANO, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. and dist. of, and 6 m. E.N.E. Avellino, with a college, a *mont de piété*, and an annual fair. Pop. 2454.

CHIUSI [anc. *Clusium*], a tn. and lake, Tuscany, prov. Senese. The town is situate on a hill near the Chiana, 43 m. S. Arezzo, and 3 m. W. the lake. It is the seat of a bishopric, and contains some valuable private collections of Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It is one of the most ancient towns in Italy, the *Clusium* of the Romans, the *Camars* of the Etruscans, and formerly one of the 12 capitals of Etruria, and chief town of the states of Porsenna. In the Middle Ages it was ruined by the accumulation of the waters of the Chiana, which converted its territory into a pestilential marsh. Numerous remains of antiquity, walls, catacombs, &c., are still to be seen in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2226.—The LAKE, 9 m. E.S.E. lake Montepulciano, and 4 m. W. lake Perugia or Trasimeno, is about 4 m. N. to S., and 1½ m. greatest breadth. Its N. and E. banks form the boundary between Tuscany and the Papal States.

CHIVA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 20 m. W. by S. Valencia. Its streets are for the most part wide, regular, and clean; and its squares, of which there are three, spacious, and lined with substantial houses and public buildings. The parish church, large and highly ornamented, possesses many fine pictures. The other public buildings are a townhouse, prison, barracks, cemetery, chapel, two schools, and a handsome palace of the Duke of Medinaceli. Manufactures:—esparto articles, soap, brandy, earthenware, bricks, tiles, and ropes. Trade:—grain, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 2983.

CHIVA, khanate, Asia. *See* KHIVA.

CHIVASSO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 14 m. N.E. Turin, in a fertile plain, l. bank, Po. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Piedmont, but the fortifications were demolished by the French, in 1804, when their possession of Lombardy placed Chivasso in the midst of their own territory. It has a public square, a church, and five convents. Grain and cattle form the principal articles of trade. Pop. 6000.

CHIVELSTONE, par. Eng. Devon; 2806 ac. Pop. 571.

CHKLOV, or SCHKLOV, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 25 m. N.N.W. Mogilev, r. bank, Dnieper. It is well built of wood, with regular streets; the market place, built of stone, is particularly good. Chklov contains eight churches, three convents, and a synagogue. A considerable traffic is carried on by the Jews in merchandize, which they import from Germany and send into the interior. The Czar Alexis Mikhaylovitch here gained a victory over the Poles, commanded by Prince Radziwil. Pop. 11,565.

CHLUMETZ, or CHLUMEC, several places, Austria, particularly two tns. Bohemia:—1, Circle Budschow, on the Czidlina, 41 m. E. Prague. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs, and contains a palace, several churches, one of them a deanery church, with some good pictures; a townhouse, and the ruins of an old castle. The chief employments are agriculture and weaving. In the neighbourhood are a mineral spring in great repute, and several large pools well supplied with fish. Pop. 2020.—2, Circle, Budweis, on the Daubrawka, 32 m. S. Prague. It contains a palace and chapel; and has manufactures of potash and paper. P. 1226.

CHMIELNIK, a vil. Russian Poland, gov. of, and 19 m. S.S.E. Kielce. It has several important fairs; and is celebrated for the battle fought near it, in 1240, in which the Poles were defeated by the Tartars. Pop. 1800.

CHORANDO, or SERANDO, a tn. Tibet, 230 m. E.N.E. Lassa; lat. 30° 17′ N.; lon. 95° 40′ E.; situate at the foot of a mountain. Before it runs a narrow, but deep river, crossed by a crazy-looking wooden bridge. The houses are painted with red ochre, giving them an odd, but not disagreeable appearance. It has a Chinese military post, composed of 25 soldiers, under a Mandarin. There are two Buddhist convents here, in one of which is a printing-press, which furnishes sacred books to the temples of the province of Khan.

CHOBHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, the former situate 7 m. N.E. Guildford, and within 3 m. of the Woking station on the London and South-western Railway. The houses are well built, of brick, and there are also several respectable shops. The church is in the early style of English architecture; and there are, besides, a Baptist chapel, and a neat district church, parsonage, and schools, together with several small charities. Area of par., 11,536 ac. Pop. 2098.

CHOC, or CHOQUE BAY, W. Indies, N.W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Isls., situate between Brelotte Point on the N., and Point d'Estrées on the S., and intersected nearly in the centre by N. lat. 14°. It is open to the W. and N.W. Within the bay is a small island, and on the mainland a vil. and river, all of the same name.

CHOCO.—1, A prov. New Granada, on the coast of the Pacific, S. of prov. Darien, and W. of Antioquia. It is traversed by the most W. branch of the Andes, and watered by the San Juan and the Atrato. In 1788, a canal is said to have been dug in the ravine of Raspadura, which united these two rivers, and established, in the rainy season, a communication between the two seas. The climate is moist and warm; and the greater part of the province being covered with dense forests, which prevent the free circulation of the air, it is rendered unhealthy. The soil is very fertile, and, wherever it is cultivated, produces maize and cacao of excellent quality. Gold and platina are said to be abundant. Considerable commerce is carried on with Popayan, and much cacao and other productions are exported by the Canal of Raspadura. Novita is the principal town. The population is composed of negroes, mulattoes, a few whites, and some Indians. 2, A large bay, W. coast of New Granada, extending from Point Chirambira on the N., to Point Guascama on the S., between the parallels of 2° 30′ and 4° 18′ N.—3, A bay, Central America, forming the most S. part of the Gulf of Darien. The Atrato falls into it.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE, a river, U. States, rising in Alabama, and, after a S. course of 150 m., falling into a bay of same name in Florida.

CHOCTAWS, a tribe of N. American Indians, located on the W. side of the Mississippi, E. of the Chicasaws. They are civilized and industrious, are devoted to agriculture, and have made considerable progress in useful manufactures. They seem to appreciate knowledge, having appropriated a portion of their annuity from the U. States Government to the support of schools. Numbers about 20,000.

CHOCZIM, or CHOTZIM [properly, *Khotin*], a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, r. bank, Dniester, about 10 m. S. Kamenetz. It gives name to an archiepiscopal Greek diocese; is walled, and, being a frontier stronghold, possession of it was often contested by Poles, Turks, and Russians. The old citadel of Choczim, partly of Genoese, partly of Turkish construction, with its massive walls and frowning towers, was once thought all but impregnable. As it is surrounded by hills, which completely command it, in modern war it would scarcely be considered defensible. It has fallen greatly into decay, and its only importance at present is as a military station. Pop. 20,000.

CHODSCHELI, a tn. khanate of, and 86 m. N.N.W. Khiva, near l. bank, Amoo-Daria, in the delta. It is walled, has markets twice a week, and is inhabited chiefly by Usbecks, with Kirgheses and Karakalpaks in the environs.

CHODZIESEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 46 m. W. by S. Bromberg, cap. circle of same name. It lies on a lake, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and hospital; has manufactures of woollen, linen, and lace; some general trade, and four yearly markets. Pop. 3106; of whom 1000 are Jews.——The CIRCLE, area, 324 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Netz, and though covered to a considerable extent with forests and marshes, is, on the whole, fertile. Pop. 40,554.

CHOISEUL.—1, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon group. E. point in lat. 7° 29′ S.; lon. 157° 55′ E.——2. A port, isl. Madagascar, at the head of Antongil Bay,

N.E. coast; lat. 15° 25′ S.; lon. 49° 40′ E. It is an excellent harbour, where ships may anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms, and may obtain rice, bullocks, &c.

CHOISY-LE-ROI, or CHOISY-SUR-SEINE, a tn. France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S. Paris, l. bank, Seine, here crossed by a wooden bridge, with stone piers, and a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway. Its broad, straight streets, elegant houses, and fine avenues, with the proximity of the Seine, and of the railway, contribute to render it one of the most agreeable towns in the vicinity of Paris. It has manufactures of wax-cloth, soap, chemical stuffs, glass, morocco leather, earthenware, porcelain, and vinegar. There are also some distilleries. It has some trade in wine, vinegar, coal, &c. The castle, built here by Louis XV., has entirely disappeared. Pop. 3227.

CHOLDERTON (WEST), par. Eng. Wilts; 1661 ac. P. 183.

CHOLEECHEL, or ISLA DE ROSAS, an isl. La Plata confederation, formed by the Rio Negro, on the Patagonian frontier, about 212 m. N.W. Carmen, under the lat. of 39° S. It affords good pasturage, and a fort has been erected on it for the protection of the S. frontier of La Plata.

CHOLET, or CHOLLET, a tn. France, dep. Maine-et Loire, 32 m. S.W. Angers, r. bank, Moine. It has a tribunal of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, and communal college; manufactures of handkerchiefs and cotton goods, called *cholettes*, flannels, and woollen stuffs. There are also wool and cotton spinning mills, bleachfields, dye works, and tanneries; with a large trade in the above articles, and in cattle. Pop. 7539.

CHOLLERTON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 12,950 ac. Pop. 1151.

CHOLSEY, par. Eng. Berks; 4147 ac. Pop. 1224.

CHOLULA, a city, Mexican confederation, state of, and 12 m. from La Puebla, 60 m. S.E. by E. Mexico. The streets are regular and spacious, the houses mostly of one story, and flat-roofed. Though fallen from the importance it had attained in the early part of the 16th century, it still exhibits traces of its former greatness. Under the name of Chumultecal, it was once the capital of an independent district, and the seat of the religion of the ancient Mexicans. At that time it contained, it is said, 40,000 houses, and more than 400 temples. One of these temples still remains, though in ruins, and to which the people resort in crowds at the festival of the Virgin. It is described by Humboldt as being built in the form of a pyramid, of four stories of equal height, in alternate layers of clay and sun burnt bricks; each side of its base measuring 1440 ft., and its height in all 164 ft. At the present day, the form is so altered, that it looks at a distance like a natural hill. On one of its highest platforms a chapel has been constructed, in the form of a cross, 90 ft. long, with two towers, and a cupola. Pop. 10,000.

CHONES, a river, Ecuador. It rises in one of the hilly districts in prov. Pinchincha, about lat. 0° 23′ S., flows W., and falls into the Pacific at Caraques Bay, lat. 0° 35′ S., after a course of about 60 m. — There is a VILLAGE, or small town, of the same name, on its r. bank, lat. 0° 30′ S. At the N. side of its entrance from the sea, which is 2½ m. wide, stood the ancient city of Cara, of which some vestiges still remain.

CHONOS [anc. *Choma*], a large vil. Asiatic Turkey, about 60 m. S.S.E. Ala-Sheher, or Philadelphia; lat. 37° 15′ N.; lon. 29° 23′ E.; situate on a rising bank, sloping gently to the N. It is straggling, and consists of about 200 houses, 20 or 30 of which are Greek. It is said to have contained, formerly, three times that number of houses, or rather families, but it has declined much of late years. A great quantity of tobacco is raised in the neighbourhood, and many fine walnut trees are to be seen in the grounds about the village. This place derives its interest from standing on the site of Chonæ, chiefly known for being the birthplace of Nicetas, the Byzantine historian. The only remains of buildings are the ruins of a castle, on a rocky platform above the village.

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of small isls., off the W. coast of S. America, Patagonia. It is comprised between lat. 44° and 46° S.; lon. 74° and 75° W.

CHOOROO, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, principality of, and 100 m. E. by N. Bicanere; lat. 28° 12′ N.; lon. 74° 35′ E.; circumference, about 1½ m., exclusive of suburbs. The walls and houses are built of limestone, found in great abundance in this district; it is very white, but soft, and liable to crumble.

CHORILLOS, a vil. Peru, dep. of, and 10 m. S. Lima. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing during summer by the inhabitants of the capital. The neighbourhood abounds with the remains of ancient edifices.

CHORLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The TOWN, on the rivulet Chor, from which it takes its name, is 20 m. N.W. Manchester, a station on the railway from Bolton to Preston. It is, on the whole, well built, and the streets spacious, and well lighted with gas, and the supply of water abundant. It has a townhall, with small prison, a handsome market-house, three Established churches, and chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and R. Catholics; national schools, and a free grammar school, with almshouses, and some minor charities. Cotton-spinning and weaving is carried on here, and in the immediate vicinity, to a great extent; the principal fabrics produced are muslins, jaconets, and fancy goods, exclusive of yarn. On the banks of the neighbouring streams are extensive bleach greens and print works. In the vicinity are coal, lead, and iron mines; also quarries of slate and grit-stone for mills. Area of par., 3571 ac. Pop. 16,864.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, a tn. England, co. Lancaster, about 1 m. S. Manchester, of which it is a suburb. It was formerly an agricultural township, called Chorlton Row, but since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, in which, along with Manchester, it largely partakes, it has risen rapidly in importance and extent, and now contains several respectable streets, well paved, and lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, besides the churches, are the townhall, with which are connected a constable's dwelling-house and a dispensary; an educational lyceum, and an institution for popular instruction. There are three churches, and places of worship for different dissenting bodies, including Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Independents, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The church of All Saints is a handsome structure, in the Doric order, with an elegant steeple, surmounted by a dome and gilded cross. Attached to this church is a cemetery; and there is also a cemetery for the interment of all denominations. The schools are numerous, including daily, Sunday, and infant schools. Pop. 50 276.

CHOROLQUE, a snowy mountain, S. America, Bolivia, prov. Cinti, near Tupisa, the provincial cap.; lat. 21° 28′ S. Elevation, according to Dr. Redhead, 16,518 ft. above sea-level.

CHOROS ISLANDS, three small isls. S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile. The largest is 4 or 5 m. from the mainland, and about 45 m. N.N.W. Coquimbo; lat. 29° 17′ S.; lon. 71° 36′ W. It is about 2 m. long, the top is very much broken, and the S.W. end resembles a castle. The other two are much smaller, and nearer to the shore, one of them so close that a boat only can pass between it and the land.

CHOROSTKOW, a tn. Austrian Galicia, 30 m. S.S.E. Tarnapol, l. bank, Teyna; it has a Unitarian church. P. 2400.

CHORRERA, a tn. New Granada, isthmus of, and 15 m. S.W. Panama, near the head of a river of same name, which enters the Pacific 10 m. S.W. Panama. Pop. 1000.

CHOSARASP, a tn. Khanate of, and 40 m. E. by S. Kliva, near l. bank, Amoo. It is surrounded by a mud wall, forming a quadrangle of 185 fathoms, and has two castles, of which the one in the citadel is of brick: 10 mosques, and a brick college. Market on Monday and Friday.

CHOTEESGHUR, a large dist. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, 260 m. long, and surrounded by hills. It is somewhat remarkable, that in this far land witchcraft presents precisely the same features, and is accompanied by precisely the same circumstances, by which it was distinguished in Scotland two centuries ago. The belief in it is general; old women are supposed to be almost exclusively the possessors of the power, and the ordeal of the pond is the usual mode of ascertaining the guilt or innocence of suspected persons.

CHOTIEBORZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Czaslau, on the Daubrawka, 60 m. S.E. Prague. It contains a parish church, a castle with a chapel, a townhouse, and hospital. Manufactures:—both woollens and linens, and has six yearly markets. Pop. 3386.

CHOTZEN, or CHOCZEN, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Chrudim, on the Stille Adler, 24 m. S.E. Königgrätz. It contains a parish church, castle, townhouse, and hospital; and has a paper and two flour mills. Chotzen is a station on the Prague.

Olmütz, and Vienna Railway. Pop., including the suburb Chocinek, 1955.

CHOULESBURY, par. Eng. Bucks; 176 ac. Pop. 113.

CHOWAN, a river, U. States, Virginia and N. Carolina, formed by the union of the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater. It rises and flows S.E., chiefly in Virginia, and falls into Albemarle Sound, a little N. the mouth of the Roanoke. It is about 3 m. wide near its mouth.

CHOWBENT, or ATHERTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 12 m. W. by N. Manchester, and a station on the railway thence to Bolton. It has a plain chapel in connection with the Established church, and places of worship for Baptists and Unitarians; and infant and other schools. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton and silk manufactures; and many of them are also engaged in the collieries and in nail making. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Pop. 2692.

CHRISHALL, par. Eng. Essex, 2690 ac. Pop. 643.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parl. bor. and par. England, co. Hampshire. The TOWN, 21 m. S.W. Southampton, is pleasantly situate at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, about 1 m. from the sea, but has by no means a thriving appearance: houses in general of a very indifferent description. The church, in the form of a cross, partly of Norman architecture, contains the finest sculptured altar-piece now remaining in England. There are several Dissenting chapels, two Episcopal, and one R. Catholic; a free grammar-school, a national and Lancasterian school, and several endowed charities. It has an extensive manufacture of watch and clock fusee chains and hooks for the London, Liverpool, and Birmingham watch and clock makers, employing many hands. There are also two breweries. It returns a member to the House of Commons.—CHRISTCHURCH BAY, about 1½ m. below the town, is a spacious harbour, but being obstructed by a moving bar of sand, it can be entered only at high-water, and by vessels drawing no more than 5 or 6 ft. water. Area of par. 24,985 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 15,415.

CHRISTCHURCH, three pars. England:—1. Monmouth; 5757 ac. Pop. 1646.—2, Surrey; 95 ac. Pop. 16,022.—3, (*Christchurch*, or *Holy Trinity*), Gloucester. Pop 1079.

CHRISTIAN, or CHRISTIANSAMT, a bail. Norway, prov. Aggershuus; bounded, N. by Trondhjem, E. Hedemarken, S. Buskerud and Aggershuus, W. Bergen; area, 63,012 ac. It is mountainous, leaning N. on the Dovre-fjeld and the Sogne-fjeld, which there form several of the culminating points of the kingdom, including Snæhatten. It comprises a large portion of the extensive valley of Gulbrand, watered by the Lougen, which forms lake Miösen. The soil is fertile, yielding barley, rye, oats, pease, potatoes, flax, hops, and some hemp. Some cattle are reared. The fisheries are important. It is divided into 3 fogderi, and 68 pars.; and has only one town, Lille-hammer. Pop. (1865), 124,980.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. Wilts; 3104 ac. The VILLAGE, on the Avon, 4½ m. N. by E. Chippenham, contains an ancient cross, a parish church, and an old Independent chapel; and two cloth mills. Pop. 911.

CHRISTIANIA, prov. Norway. *See* AGGERSHUUS.

CHRISTIANIA, a city, port, and cap., Norway, prov. Aggershuus or Christiania, at the head of the long narrow inlet, called Christiania Fjord, about 60 m. from the open sea or Skagg.rack; lat. 59° 54′ 42″ N.; lon. 10° 43′ 30″ E. (R.) High hills rise around it on all sides, excepting towards the bay, but at considerable distances, particularly on the N. The streets are straight, broad, and well paved, and lighted with gas. The houses are mostly of brick and stone, few of the ancient picturesque log houses now remaining; they are rarely more than two stories in height, and are generally squat, plain buildings, utterly devoid of architectural pretension. Some exceptions, however, are to be met with, particularly in the street leading to the new palace, where are several specimens of an improved domestic architecture. The most interesting building, perhaps, in the town, is the fine old castle of Aggershuus, with its church and citadel crowning a point jutting out into the fjord. It is surrounded by a deep moat, and commands the entrance of the harbour. Within the exterior works is a spacious *place d'armes*, with some beautiful avenues of trees, and a fine promenade on the ramparts overlooking the fjord. At the W. end of the town, which is here, also, considered the fashionable quarter, and where some very handsome mansions have been recently erected, stands, on a gentle elevation, the new palace, the residence of the Crown Prince, a massive square building, without any architectural ornament, but commanding delightful views of the fjord and its beautifully winding shores. The hall in which the Storthing holds its sittings is also a very plain building. The other public edifices are the military academy, cathedral, university, theatre, a neat detached building; national bank, the army depôt, and the freemasons' hall, in which there is a very large ball or assembly room. None of the churches possess any particular architectural interest. Attached to the university is a museum, containing a fine collection of antiquities. The staff of the military or *krig school*, as it is called, consists of a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, and two subalterns. All the professors are also officers. The cadets live and board in private lodgings in the town. There is an athenæum in the city, where there is a good collection of French and English newspapers. At the distance of about 1 m. is the botanic garden, happily situated, and enriched with a large collection of arctic plants. Near the new palace are the public gardens, where a band of German performers attend, and which are much frequented in the fine season. The climate of Christiania is delightful. It is screened from violent winds; and even in winter, though the cold is severe, the weather is seldom variable, but bright and settled, and free from damp and fog. In summer it is warm but not sultry, with a light and buoyant atmosphere. Most of the fruits of S. climes ripen in the open air. The mean temperature in the warmest month, July, is about 105°, and in the coldest, February, 18° 6′. The society of Christiania is described as particularly agreeable. Great hospitality prevails; and the upper classes are generally highly educated, and unusually intelligent. The few manufactures of the city consist of woollen cloth, ironware, tobacco, paper, leather, soap, spirits, glass, &c. There are also some extensive breweries. The exports are principally timber, deal planks, and iron. The environs of the city are exceedingly beautiful, the approach to it by the magnificent fjord, at the head of which it is situated, exciting the admiration of all visitors. The fjord, itself, is frozen for upwards of two months in the year, for about 20 m. from Christiania to the sea; and the harbour is generally locked up for three or four months. Pop. (1870), 66 557.

CHRISTIANS Ö, a group of islets, Denmark, prov. Zealand, in the Baltic, 12 m. N. isl. Bornholm; consisting of three rocks, Christians-ö, Frederiks-ö, and Græsholm, between the two first of which is a secure haven, used as a return port by ships of war. It is fortified, defended by strong batteries, and has a castle, built by Christian IV. in 1684, used as a state prison. On Christians-ö is placed a revolving light; lat. 55° 19′ 12″ N.; lon. 15° 12′ E. Pop. 450.

CHRISTIANSAND, an administrative prov. and diocese, Norway; bounded, N. by Bergen and Aggershuus, or Christiania, N.E. and E. Christiania, S. the Skagerrack, and W. the German Ocean; between lat. 57° 56′ and 60° 10′ N.; and lon. 5° 12′ and 10° 28′ E.; area, 7728 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous throughout, and presents only a few narrow valleys, little adapted for agricultural operations, though the soil, which is, for the most part, of a loamy nature, with occasional mixtures of sand and chalk, is naturally fertile. The coast is very much broken, particularly on the W., where it is deeply penetrated by the Bukke Fjord. One of its characteristic features is the number of islands by which it is lined. The rivers are small, but numerous; the names of the principal are the Mandelself, Nidelf, Torrisdalelf, and Quinisdalelf. They are all confined within romantic rocky banks, have clear crystal water, and rush along with an impetuous course. Though the corn grown is very limited, and chiefly confined to oats and barley, which, in quantity, fall far short of the consumption, the pastures are good, and rear great numbers of cattle, which form the chief riches of the province. Next in importance are the fisheries, which are extensively carried on, both on the coasts and in the streams. Wood is plentiful, excepting in the district of Stavanger, on the W. coast, and not only supplies abundance of fuel, but produces excellent timber, chiefly pine, much of which is sawn up into planks on the spot, and largely exported. It is also extensively used in smelting iron, which is almost the only mineral of any consequence that is found, but is both

abundant and of good quality. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans, and under the superintendence of the bishop of Christiansand. For administrative purposes, the prov. is divided into 8 bailiwicks—Upper Tellemarken or Bradsberg, Nedenes and Raabygdelaugets, Lister and Mandal (containing Christiansand, the capital), and Stavanger. Pop. (1865), 328,742.

CHRISTIANSAND, a seaport tn. Norway, cap. prov. of same name, on the N. coast of the Skagerrack, a little W. from the mouth of the Torrisdal; lat. (church) 58° 8′ 6″ N.; lon. 7° 59′ E. (R.) It is built on a sandy plain close to the sea, but enclosed on the land side by lofty picturesque-looking rocks. The streets are broad and straight, but are rendered of extraordinary length by the large gardens that intervene between the houses. The latter are chiefly of wood, but neatly constructed. The most remarkable edifice in the town is the cathedral, built of gray stone; the only other noteworthy structures are the national bank, grammar school, provincial Government-house and offices, and the provincial appeal court, and bridewell. The manufactures of the place are trifling, being confined almost wholly to a little sailcloth making, and the distillation of corn spirits. There is also some shipbuilding, Christiansand being situated in the only district of Norway where oak grows. The trade of the port is considerable, though it possesses but few vessels of its own. The principal exports are logs, deals, and lobsters, nearly all of which go to England; the lobsters wholly to London, lobster-smacks regularly running between that city and the Norwegian coast for this purpose. The harbour is deep, and well-sheltered, and is defended by several batteries, and by the fort of Christianholm, on the small islands of Odderö, at the entrance to the harbour. Christiansand is the residence of a bishop, and of the Stiftsamtmand, or governor of the province. It was founded in 1641, by Christian IV., whose name it bears, and was in possession of the British for a short time in 1807, during the war with Denmark. Pop. 10,876.

CHRISTIANSFELD, a tn. Prussia, duchy Schleswig, 7 m. N. Hadersleben, founded in 1773, by the Moravian brethren. It is the seat of busy industry—tanning, currying, glove-making, hat-making, and the manufacture of tobacco and candles being carried on. It has fertile environs. Pop. 700.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a fortified tn. Sweden, län or co. of same name, on a peninsula in the Helge Lake, not far from the mouth of the Helge river; lat. 56° 3′ N.; lon. 14° 10′ E.; about 10 m. from the shores of the Baltic. It is well built, and is prettily situated; has a citadel, in which there is a bridewell, and an artillery barracks. There are manufactures, to a small extent, of gloves, linen and woollen fabrics. It has also some trade through the port of Ahus, at the mouth of the Helge. Pop. 6422.— The LÄN or co., is near the S.W. extremity of the kingdom, the fertile valley of the Helge occupying its centre. Products:—timber, corn, flax, hemp, and hops. It has also quarries of marble and stone, and saltpetre pits. An active fishery is carried on on its coasts. Area, 2400 sq. m. Pop. 225,912.

CHRISTIANSTEDT, a tn., cap. isl. St. Croix, Danish W. Indies, on the N. shore towards the E. part of the island, observatory in lat. 17° 44′ 5″ N.; lon. 64° 41′ W. It is defended by two forts, one on a small islet in front of the town, the other on a neck of land to the E. The harbour is very difficult of access, being encumbered with many shoals, one of which stretches out nearly 2 m. to seaward in a N.E. direction.

CHRISTIANSUND, a seaport tn., N.W. coast, Norway, cap. bail. Romsdal, 82 m. S.W. Trondhjem, on three islands, or rather rocks, which enclose its beautiful land-locked harbour; lat. 62° 10′ N.; lon 8° 15′ E. The surface of the islands on which the town is situate is so irregular, that hardly any two houses, which are all of wood coloured with red ochre, stand exactly on the same level. The trade of the place is considerable, and the town itself is fast rising into importance. The principal export is stock-fish, chiefly for the Spanish and Italian markets. From its singular position, there are scarcely any regular streets in Christiansund, and the communication between one part of the town and another is kept up chiefly by water. Pop. 5709.

CHRISTINA (SANTA), an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Marquesas; lat. 9° 56′ 18″ S.; lon. 139° 10′ W. (R.) It is traversed lengthways by a ridge of rocky mountains, which attain an elevation of 3000 ft. *See* MARQUESAS.

CHRISTINEHAMN, a tn. Sweden, län of, and 24 m. E. by S. Carlstad, in a bay on the N.E. shore of Lake Wenern. Two streams, their banks planted with trees, flow through the town, unite there, and fall into the lake; and over the streams are two stone bridges. The town is regularly built; the market-place lies on both sides of the rivers; and there are a townhall, theatre, and assembly rooms. A considerable quantity of iron is shipped here annually, and the market price of the metal is fixed, and contracts made for the whole year at the fair held in March, which is one of the most important and most frequented in Sweden. Near the town are mineral wells. Pop. 1700.

CHRISTINESTAD, a seaport tn. Russia, gov. Finland, dist. of, and 60 m. S.S.W. Vasa; lat. 62° 16′ 12″ N.; lon. 21° 23′ E. (R.) It stands on the peninsula of Coppa, contains a church, and is well built. The harbour is safe, and has a considerable trade. The chief exports are timber, pitch, tallow, and butter. There is a building-dock. Pop. 2266.

CHRISTLETON, par. Eng. Chester; 3191 ac. P. 1006.

CHRISTMAS.—1, An isl. Indian Ocean; between lat. 10° 27′ and 10° 35′ S.; lon. 105° 29′ and 105° 39′ E. It is about 9 m. long, and as many broad, and abounds with trees. It has a depth of 95 fathoms at a cable's length from the shore, and is inaccessible, except on the N.W., at a small beach formed of white stones and coral.——2, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S.E. point) 1° 41′ N.; lon. 157° 15′ W. It is about 60 m. in circumference; of coral formation; and the W. point, which projects a little, is covered with cocoa-nut trees. Cook, in his third voyage, in 1777, landed on this island to observe an eclipse of the sun.— —3, A harbour on the N. side of Kerguelen Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 48° 41′ S.; lon. 69° 6′ E.— 4, Cataracts, British Guiana, on the Berbice. ——5, A sound, S. America, about 120 m. N.W. Cape Horn, between the islands of Hoste and York Minster.

CHRISTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 571 ac. Pop. 86.

CHRISTOPHERS (ST.), isl. W. Indies. *See* KITTS (ST.)

CHRISTOVÃL (SÃN).—1, A tn. Venezuela, prov. Merida, r. bank, Tachira, and near its junction with the Orivante, 70 m. S.S.W. Merida; lat. 7° 20′ N.; lon. 71° 58′ W. It has a good church and convent. The climate is very hot, but not unhealthy. Sugar-cane and tobacco are grown in great abundance in the vicinity. ——2, A tn. Mexican confederation, state of, and 12 m. N. the city of Mexico, N.W. bank of a lake of its own name.

CHRISTOVAO SÃO, or SERGIPE-DEL-REY:—1, A tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Sergipe-del-Rey, agreeably situate on a hill near the Sergipe, or Vazabarris, here crossed by a bridge, about 18 m. W. the Atlantic, and 170 m. N.N.E. Bahia; lat. 11° 10′ 42″ S.; lon. 36° 7′ 49″ W. (L.) Its private houses are mean, and only of one story; but the public buildings are of stone. Of these the principal are the governor's palace, where both the president and military and civil authorities reside, and the provincial assembly holds its sittings; four churches, two convents, a Carmelite and Franciscan, each of which also has a church and an hospital. In the Carmelite convent is a lyceum, in which Latin and French, rhetoric, philosophy, and geometry are taught; and there are, besides, two primary schools. The harbour is very indifferent, and the access to it difficult and dangerous, a great swell setting into the bay from the Atlantic, and there being, moreover, a bar with little depth of water. The chief exports are sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. of tn. 2000; of dist., containing two pars., 9066.—2, A vil. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and at a short distance from Rio-de Janeiro. It contains a church, and in its neighbourhood are the palace of Boa Vista, where the Emperor usually resides, the palace of Ponta do Caju, and an ancient convent, now converted into a lazaretto.

CHRISTOW, par. Eng. Devon; 3218 ac. Pop. 863.

CHROMA, or DUBROWNIK, a small Dalmatian isl., in the Adriatic, off Ragusa; lat. 42° 38′ N.; lon. 18° 8′ 23″ E. It is covered with trees and shrubs; but, besides a fort by which it is crowned, has no other habitation.

CHRUDIM, a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle of same name, 62 m. S.E Prague, beautifully situate on the small river Chrudimka. It is surrounded with walls, and contains an old church, a Capuchin convent, and a royal high school. It is the seat of the Government of the circle; and has manufactures of common cloth. The horse markets held here are the most important in the monarchy. Pop. 6500.

CHRZANOV, a tn. Austrian Poland, on the Chechlo. It is the second place of the district of Cracow, and has a busy trade. Pop. 4000; mostly Jews.

CHTCHELINSKOE, a lake, European Russia, gov. Riazan, dist. Zaraisk, near l. bank, Oka, to which its waters flow S.E., by two small rivers.

CHU-KIANG, or PEARL RIVER, a river, China, the main branch of which, called the Si Kiang, rises in the prov. of Yunnan, flows E. through Quangsee, receiving numerous tributaries, is joined by the Peh-Kiang or N. river, and by the E. river, after a course of 200 m. respectively, and, after a course of 500 m., falls into the sea below Canton, by numerous mouths; the most celebrated of which is the Boca Tigris. The number of boats, of various kinds, employed on this river, not only for the transport of goods and passengers, but as the dwellings of families, is almost incredible.

CHUAPA, a river, Chili, forming the S. boundary line of prov. Coquimbo, and separating it from Aconcagua. It rises on the W. slope of the Andes, near the volcano of same name, flows W., and falls into the Pacific after a course of about 125 m., in lat. 31° 38′ S. It receives the Illapel on the right, and is one of the very few rivers of any importance of which Chili can boast.

CHUCUITO, or CHUQUITO, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 15 m. S.E. Puño, W. bank of Lake Titicaca. It has greatly declined from its former importance; the population, which, at the commencement of the 18th century, amounted to 30,600, being now only about 5000.

CHUDLEIGH, a tn. and par. Eng., co. Devon; 6230 ac. The TOWN, 8 m. S.W. Exeter, situate on an eminence, near l. bank, Teign; consists principally of one street of substantial, well-built houses. In the year 1807, the greater part of the town was destroyed by fire, but has since been renovated. It has a church, and chapels for Methodists, Independents, and R. Catholics; endowed grammar-school, several national schools, and various charities. The manufacture of woollen fabrics was at one time carried on here to a considerable extent, but has now entirely ceased. It still, however, retains a high character for cider. Area, 6057 ac. P. 2108

CHUENPEE, or SHAKOK, an isl. China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about lat. 22° 42′ N.; lon. 113° 38′ E. It is composed entirely of small hills rising from a general level. Previously to the late war with China, it was strongly fortified, and was considered the outer defence to Canton river, but on that occasion its forts or batteries were quickly demolished by the British ships of war.

CHUI, a river, Independent Tartary. *See* TCHUI.

CHULMLEIGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The TOWN, which is situated 19¼ m. N.W. Exeter, has a spacious parish church, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. The church was damaged by lightning in 1797; and, in 1803, a considerable portion of the town was destroyed by fire. Area of par., 8815 ac. Pop. 1711.

CHULUMANI, a tn. Bolivia, cap. prov. Yungas, situate a little N. of Mount Illimani, 27 m. N.E. La Paz; lat 17° 4′ S.; lon. 68° 30′ W. It is ill-built, and dirty; but placed in a fertile district, of great picturesque beauty. P. under 2000.

CHULUWAN, or HOLY ISLAND, an isl. E. coast, Africa, Mozambique Channel; lat. (N. point) 20° 38′ S.; lon. 34° 53′ E. It is 5 or 6 m. long, appears to be joined to the mainland, lies low, and is covered with trees; but projecting shoals render the navigation of the passage impracticable, except for boats.

CHUMALARI, a mountain, Himalaya. *See* CHAMALARI.

CHUMBA.—1, A dist. and tn. of N.E. Punjab, the former lying between the Santeh and Mori mountains, watered by the Sawa, Ravi, and Suang. The TOWN, cap. of the district, is beautifully and picturesquely situate, r. bank, Ravi; lat. 32° 22′ N.; lon. 75° 56′ E. The houses, about 1000 in number, are of wood, and ranged about a rectangular open space, 500 yds. long, and 80 broad.—2, A vil. Punjab, on the road from Attock to Torbela; lat. 34° 4′ N.; lon. 72° 43′ E.

CHUMBUL, a large river, Hindoostan. It rises in Malwa, in the Vindhya mountains, about 50 m. S. Oojein, flows N., enters Rajpootana, through which it runs N.E., and falls into the Jumna, about 90 m. S.E. Agra, after a course of about 500 m. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CHUMIE.—1, A mountain range, S. Africa, Cape Colony, between the parallels of 32° and 33° S., and near the meridian of 27° E., in which basaltic rock, wood, and grassy slopes are curiously intermingled.—2, A river flowing from the above range, and from the Katberg, and pursuing a S.S.E. course to the Keiskamma.—3, A Presbyterian missionary settlement, on a tributary of the river of same name, 12 m. N.E. Fort Beaufort.

CHUMPANEER, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, the former lying between lat 22° and 21° N. The TOWN, formerly cap. of the district, is 22 m. N.E. Baroda; lat. 22° 31′ N.; lon. 73° 41′ E. It stands on the summit of a mountain 2500 ft. high, and on some sides is apparently perpendicular.

CHUN-KING, a city, China, prov. of Sechuen, 130 m. E. Ching too, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The houses are built on a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre. Numerous silk-worms are bred here.

CHUNAR-GHUR, a tn., fortress, and invalid station, Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, r. bank, Ganges, 17 m. S.W. Benares; lat. 25° 9′ N.; lon. 82° 54′ E. The TOWN, situate E. of the fort, contains many stone houses. —The FORTRESS stands on a lofty rock, rising abruptly from the river, and presents a bold and picturesque appearance when viewed from the water. In the last enclosure, on the very summit of the mountain, which is calculated to make a defence, even should all the lower works have fallen, are several very interesting



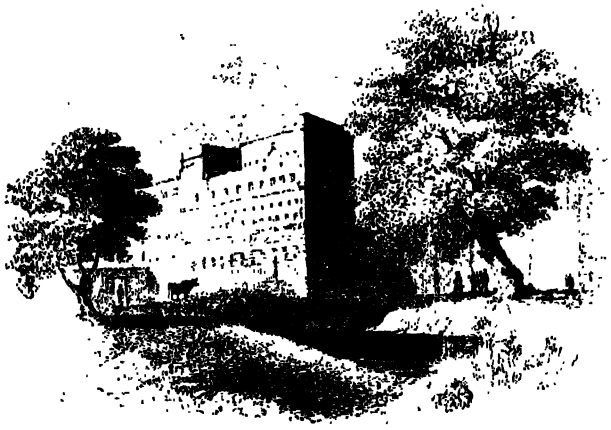
FORT OF CHUNARGHUR.—From an Original Drawing, by Capt. R. Smith, 11th Regt.

buildings; one of them is the old Hindoo palace, a central dome, surrounded by several vaulted apartments, with many remains of painting and carving, but dark, low, and impervious to heat. On one side of this structure, is a loftier and more airy building, now used as an armoury, but formerly the residence of the Mussulman governor, with handsome rooms, and beautifully carved oriel windows. The country in the neighbourhood rises into low, barren hills, from which a very good stone for building is obtained.

CHUNCHOS, a savage race of Indians, Ecuador, S.W. extremity, dist. Jaen. They have their chief residence in Chilatizo, 27 m. from Pucara. When on their expeditions, they are almost in a state of nudity. Sometimes they wear a short whitish brown shirt, without sleeves. This garment, when worn by the chiefs, is red. Most of them dye their hair with achote, a deep vermillion, and paint the face and breast the same colour. Their weapons are the bow and arrow. They are cruel and treacherous. Tschudi relates, that while they were on their hunting expeditions, he left in their huts knives, fish-hooks, ear-rings, &c., with the view of establishing a friendly intercourse with them. In return for these presents, they left him some of their edible roots poisoned.

CHUPAT, a small and little-known river, S. America, in Patagonia, pursuing, as far as it has been traced, a winding E. course, and falling into the Atlantic in Engaño Bay, in lat. 43° 20′ S.; lon. 65° W. It can be entered only by small craft.

CHUPPERA-MOWH, or **CHUPRA-MOW**, a tn. or large vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, l. bank, Ganges, along which it extends for nearly a mile, 32 m. W.N.W. Patna; lat. 25° 46′ N.; lon. 84° 46′ E. It contains a musjid, and several brick houses; the annexed view of one of the latter in the centre of the town, will give a pretty correct idea of the residence of the respectable classes.



NATIVE HOUSES AT CHUPPERA MOWH.
From an Original Drawing by Capt R. Smith, 44th Regt.

CHUPRAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, l. bank, Ganges, 32 m. W.N.W. Patna. It is narrow, but extends along the river for nearly a mile; and has an active trade. Pop. 43,500 [add. *See* SUPE.]

CHUQUIBAMBA, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 83 m. N.W. Arequipa. The temperature is cold and disagreeable; and in the neighbourhood is a mountain of same name, 21,000 ft. above the level of the sea.

CHUQUISACA, a dep. Bolivia, on the S.E. of the great table land, comprehending four provinces, namely, Chuquisaca, Cinti, Yamparaes, and Tomina, which all four pour their waters into the Pilcomayo, an affluent of the La Plata. The pop. is estimated at 223,668; besides about 50,000 uncivilized Indians.——Chuquisaca, the PROVINCE, is the most N. and most elevated part of the department.

CHUQUISACA, or **LA PLATA**, the cap. of Bolivia, agreeably situate 9313 ft. above sea level, on a small plateau above the banks of the Rio de la Plata, a small stream flowing into the Cachimayo; lat. 19° 30′ S.; lon. 66° 42′ W. The houses, generally of two stories, are well built, and have usually small paved courts with a small stream of limpid water running through them; the streets are regular, spacious, and well cleaned. The central pavement, of large round pebbles, is unpleasant to the feet; but the principal streets have side pathways smoothly and regularly paved. The principal square is adorned with an elegant fountain. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, occupying one of the sides of the square now mentioned, a magnificent edifice, in the moresque style, with lofty towers and an immense dome, and richly decorated within; the president's palace, occupying another side of the same square: the churches of San Francisco and San Miguel, two monasteries, one of them a handsome structure, seated on a height which overlooks the town; three nunneries, and a theatre, recently constructed. The principal educational establishments are the seminary of St. Christopher, where young ecclesiastics are trained; and the college of Junin, where a good education, comprehending Latin, mathematics, physics, logic, and moral philosophy, is given. There is also an endowment called Collegio de las educandas, where poor female orphans are brought up. Chuquisaca is the seat of the Legislature, of the supreme court of justice, and several other important courts and offices, and is also the see of an archbishop. It cannot be said to have either manufactures or trade, and owes all its prosperity to its being the capital. The environs are generally arid; but the valleys are well cultivated by the plough, and yield large crops of corn, clover, and potatoes. The great body of the population are Indians, who are very singular in their dress, and speak a language called Quichua. From the terms *Chuqui saca*, in this language, 'meaning 'bridge of gold,' the town is supposed to have derived its name, in consequence of the immense treasures which were carried across the river at this point on the way to Cuzco, the town of the Incas. Pop. about 12,000.—(Castelnau *Expedition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud.*)



THE GRAND PLACE, CHUQUISACA.—From D'Orbigny.

CHUQUITO, a tn. Peru. *See* CHUCUITO.

CHUR, a mountain, Hindoostan, one of the lofty peaks of Gurhwal, near the sources of the Jumna; its height is estimated at 12,149 ft.; lat. 30° 52′ N.; lon. 77° 28′ E.

CHUR. *See* COIRE.

CHURCH, several pars. Eng.:—1, (*Churchdown*), Gloucester; 1076 ac. Pop. 1043.—2, (*Gresley*), Derby; 6700 ac. Pop. 3300.—3, (*Knoyle*), Dorset; 2920 ac. Pop. 480.—4, (*Langton*), Leicester; 4270 ac. Pop. 847.—5, (*Lawton*), Chester; 1452 ac. Pop. 6. 3.—6, (*Over*), Warwick; 1440 ac. Pop. 318.—7, (*Stanton*), Devon; 4980 ac. Pop. 1067.—8, (*Ston*), Devon; 1877 ac. Pop. 559.

CHURCH (STATES OF THE). *See* PAPAL STATES.

CHURCH-CONISTON, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, 12¼ m. N. Ulverstone, containing a chapel, and several schools. N.W. of the village is the Old Man, the most elevated mountain in the county, 2576 ft. high. The inhabitants are principally employed in the mines and slate quarries connected with the village. Pop. 1321.

CHURCH-STOKE, a vil. and par. N. Wales, co. Montgomery. The VILLAGE is situate near the confluence of the Camlet and Cachitra, 3½ m. S.E. Montgomery; and has a neat church, several schools, and numerous charities. Several interesting Roman remains have been discovered in the parish. Area, 10,457 ac. Pop. 1464.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a tn. and par. England, co. Salop; 10,716 ac. The TOWN, 12 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, is situate in a narrow romantic valley between the Longmynd and Caer Caradoc hills, the former of which rises almost perpendicularly from the town to a height of 1600 ft. It consists of one street, the houses in general plain old-fashioned buildings, mostly of stone. It is kept in good order, well supplied with water, and is slowly increasing. The church is a fine old cruciform structure. There is a small trade in malt; but the people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1676.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CHURCHAM, par. Eng. Gloucester; 4264 ac. P. 1025.

CHURCHILL.—1, Called also MISSINNIPI and ENGLISH RIVER, a river, British N. America, rising in Lake Methy; lat. 51° 10′ N.; lon. 109° 30′ W., in the great central plain, first flowing S.E. through the lakes Buffalo and La Crosse; then turning N.E., and running almost due E. to Nelson's lake, whence it flows in a N.E. direction through two considerable lakes, and falls into Hudson's Bay, after a course of about 700 m., in lat. 51° N. It traverses a woody region, is full of rapids; but it is, nevertheless, navigable, portages being formed at the most difficult rapids.—2, A fort at the mouth of the preceding. It has been allowed to remain in a dilapidated state since 1782, when it was taken by the French under La Perouse.—3, A cape, British N. America, on the S.W. coast of Hudson's Bay, 50 m. E. the embouchure of river of same name; lat. 58° 50′ N.; lon. 93° 10′ W. (E.)

CHURCHILL, four pars. Eng.:—1, Oxford; 2850 ac. Pop 645.—2, Somerset; 2397 ac Pop. 870.—3, Worcester; 924 ac. Pop. 113.—4, Worcester; 921 ac. Pop. 94.

CHURCHTOWN, four pars Irel.: 1, Cork; 7017 ac. Pop. 1897.—2, Kildare; 7340 ac. Pop. 3009.—3, Meath; 1336 ac. Pop. 384.—4, Westmeath; 5302 ac. Pop. 720.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, par. Eng. Devon; 2777 ac. P. 786.

CHURTON, or CHERINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 1858 ac. Pop. 467.

CHURUM, or TCHORUM, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 70 m. S.W. Amasia, r. bank of an affluent of the Kizil Irmak, and near its junction with that river; lat. 40° 20′ N.; lon. 34° 50′ E. It contains a castle, 16 mosques, several khans, and baths, and nearly 2000 houses.

CHUSAN, or CHOWSAN [boat-like], an i. E. coast, China, giving its name to a group which forms the Chusan Archipelago. It is attached to the province Che kiang, being about 7 m. from the mainland, and 50 m. N.E. the provincial capital Ningpo; lat. of Tinghai its chief port 30° 1′ N.; lon. 122° 6′ E. (E.); greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 21 m.; breadth, varying from 6 to 11 m., average 7 m.; circuit, 51 m. Its general aspect is hilly, a series of ridges intersecting it, and sending out branches which ramify over the greater part of the island. Some of these ridges are steep and occasionally rise up into peaks. The average height is about 600 ft., but one at the E. extremity is 1100 ft. above sea level. Between the ridges valleys of considerable extent, some of them 8 to 9 m. long, intervene. The geological structure is evidently volcanic, the prevailing rocks being claystone, trachyte, and compact and porphyritic felspar. The claystone affords good material for building and paving, and is extensively quarried. Timber is scarce, but this is owing not to any want of fertility in the soil, but to its almost universal appropriation for ordinary culture. The valleys are portioned out into numerous small enclosures, each of which has the appearance of a well managed garden, and even the sides of the hills are terraced and regularly cropped. The spade is the chief implement employed, but the importance both of manure and irrigation is well understood. Almost every valley has its canal, and not a torrent from the hills is allowed to run to waste. On the same slope may be seen growing wheat, tea, sweet potatoes, cotton, and tobacco, each occupying the place and soil best adapted for it, and nourished by some stream which visits the different crops in succession, and finally descends into the plains, to be conveyed over extensive rice grounds. The whole island is studded with towns and villages, and manual labour being thus easily obtained, is universally employed. Every article, even the most weighty, is transported by men, who by means of a bamboo placed across their shoulders, and supporting their load equally balanced at either extremity, move along under almost incredible burdens. No carriages or beasts of burden are employed, and the roads, accordingly, are merely paved footpaths. The coast is indented by numerous bays, some of which are good harbours and teem with fish, in the capture of which a considerable number of persons is employed. Chusan, situate near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, which forms the great channel of communication with the capital, and the mouth of that other great stream, the Hoang-ho, is so important in a commercial and political point of view, as to have been termed by the highest living military authority, the 'key of China,' and hence was on two recent occasions taken possession of by the British, and retained till the terms of their treaty with the Chinese were fulfilled. Previously to their possession, the climate was regarded as one of the finest in the world. An extraordinary mortality among the British troops was thought to belie this view, but it has since been satisfactorily proved, that the fault was not in the climate, but in the very improper locality selected for barracks, and that Chusan is still entitled to be regarded as 'the Montpellier of China.' Pop. about 200,000.

CHUSENLI, an important tn. khanate of, and 80 m. N. Khiva, on the Amoo Daria. Its inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and trade. Weekly markets, attended by Turcomans and Kirgheses.

CHUTA AHMEDPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, principality of, and 145 m. S.W. Bahawulpoor, on the frontiers of Scinde. It is of considerable size, is surrounded by a mud wall, and has several recently erected, but detached fortresses. From its proximity to Scinde, it is protected by a garrison of 350 men, with six guns.

CHUTA NAGPOOR [Little Nagpore], a large dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, forming the S. extremity of prov. Bahar; area, 9329 sq. m., named *Chuta* to distinguish it from a district of the same name in province Bejapoor. *See* BAHAR.

CHUTE, par. Eng. Wilts; 3181 ac. Pop. 571.

CHUTTERPORE, a tn. Hindoostan. *See* CHATTERPOOR.

CHYROW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, 56 m. S.W. Lemberg, on the Streewiatz, with manufactures of stockings. Pop. 2000.

CIAMOT, CAMOT, or CHIAMUT [Italian, *Cima del Monte*], a vil. Switzerland, can. Grisons, in the valley of the Vorder Rhein, and about 3 m. N.E. of Mount Baduz, where that river has its source. It stands 5000 ft. above the sea. Here commenced, in 1799, the rising against the French.

CIANCIANA, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 7 m. S. Bivona. Sulphur is obtained to a great extent annually within the commune. Pop. 3400.

CIARA. *See* CEARA.

CIBAO, a mountain chain, i.s.l. Hayti, near the centre of the island, extending about 60 m. N.W. to S.E., rising about 8000 ft. above sea level, and forming the culminating peaks of the island. It contains the sources of the Neva, the Artibonite, the Yuma, and the Monte Christi, the principal rivers of the island. This range contains also several excellent gold mines.

CIBOURE, a vil. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, about 13 m. from Bayonne. Pop. 1537.

CICACOLE, a dist. and tn. Hindoostan. The former was an ancient division of the N. Circars, and is now comprehended in the collectorate of Ganjam. The TOWN is large, situate 115 m. N.E. Madras, lat. 18° 20′ N.; lon. 84° 1′ E.; l. bank, Cicacole, which rises in the Gundwana Mountains, and falls into the sea a few miles below it, where it is about one-third of a mile broad. Cicacole contains several considerable bazaars, but is irregularly built. Mosques and other small Mahomedan building are numerous. The principal mosque, erected in 1051, is of stone. [add. *See* SURR.]

CICCIANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, 2 m. N. Nola, one of the ancient fiefs of the knights of Malta. It contains several churches. Pop. 3060.

CICOLA, a riv. Austria, Dalmatia, rising lat. 43° 45′ N., and, after a circuitous course N.W., falling into the Kerba, 11 m., direct distance, above its embouchure in the Adriatic.

CIECHANOW, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. of, and 45 m. N.E. Plock, situate among marshes, l. bank, Lidinia. It has a castle, a convent, synagogue, manufactures of leather, brandy distilleries, several fairs, and some trade. Pop., one half Jews, 2400.

CIECHANOWICE.—1, A tn. Russian Poland, woiwodschaft, Augustow, on the Nurzec, about 9 m. above its junction with the Bug, 72 m. E.N.E. Warsaw, and opposite the Russian town of same name. It contains a handsome palace, two churches, a convent of the sisters of charity, and an hospital. It has numerous brandy distilleries, and some trade. Pop. 2651.—2, A tn. Russia, prov. Bialostock, about 80 m. S.W. Grodno, l. bank, Nurzec, opposite the Polish town of same name. Pop. 2700, of whom one half are Jews.

CIENFUEGOS, a tn. isl. Cuba, in the midst of extensive sugar plantations. Pop. 7355, of whom 3920 were whites, 2060 free people of colour, and 1185 slaves.

CIEN-POZUELOS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. S. by E. Madrid, on a gentle acclivity, near r. bank Jarama. The houses are mostly of substantial construction,

and the town contains a square, parish church, three chapels, two schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, cemetery and convent. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre, and trade in grain, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2060.

CIEPLICE, a vil. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 30 m. N.N.W. Przemysl. Pop. 2125.

CIESZKOWICE, a tn. Austria, Galicia, r. bank, Biala, circle of, and 17 m. N.E. New-Sandec. It has some linen manufactures. Pop. 1910

CIEZA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Murcia, 22 m. S.E. by S. Hellin, on a rising ground near r. bank, Segura. The houses in general are tolerably built; the streets spacious, paved, supplied with wide footpaths, but dirty in rainy weather. The town has three squares, in the principal of which are the town and courthouses, with a tower containing the public clock; a large church, two convents, several chapels, a Latin and five primary schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and an old dilapidated tower of fealty. Manufactures: linen and hempen fabrics, saltpetre, soap, wine, and oil. Silk-worms are reared in the vicinity, and some trade is carried on in grain and fruits. An annual fair is held in August. Pop. 10,571.

CIGLIANO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Turin; once surrounded with walls and towers which are now dismantled A magnificent view of Monte Rosa is obtained from this place. Rice is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 3600.

CILAVEGNA, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, about 3 m. N.E. Mortara. Pop. 3000.

CILCEN, par. Wales, Flint; 6403 ac. Pop. 1163.

CILCENNIN, par. Wales, Cardigan; 3405 ac. Pop 610.

CILICIA, an ancient div. of Asia Minor, now included in the Turkish pashalic of Itshili. It was bounded, N. by the Taurus range, which separated it from Cappadocia, E. by Amanus, which divided it from Syria, S. by the Gulf of Issus (Iskenderoon) and the Cilician Sea, and W. by Pamphylia; between lat. 36° and 38° N.; lon. 34° 10′ and 37° E. The E. part, which was called by the ancients Cilicia Proper, produced various kinds of grain and fruits in great abundance; and contained a number of towns, including Tarsus, the birthplace of the apostle Paul. The W. part of the country, which was called Cilicia Trachea [the rough], furnished an inexhaustible supply of cedars and firs for shipbuilding, and was famed for its breed of goats and horses. The sea coast was for a long time infested by pirates, but their depredations were at length suppressed by Pompey. Many Jews, as we learn from the Acts of the Apostles, were settled in Cilicia.

CILLEROS, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 50 m. N.N.W. Caceres. The houses are badly built, the streets narrow and ill-paved, the town possesses two squares, a parish church, townhall, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. The people are chiefly engaged in expressing oil and wine, tillage, and cattle rearing. Pop. 2520.

CILLI [anc. *Cillia*], a tn. Austria, duchy of Styria, cap circle of same name, 10 m. N.W. Agram, and 83 m. N.E. Trieste, pleasantly situate near the confluence of the Kiddingbach with the Saun, which is here navigable. It contains several churches, a remarkable, old gothic chapel, two convents, a gymnasium, a primary school, a custom-house, and a barrack. It is the seat of the Government of the circle, and has a considerable trade in grain, wine, &c. Being intermediate between Trieste and Vienna, it has also a considerable transit trade, which has greatly increased since the opening of the railway between it and the latter city, and still more since the continuation and completion of the line to Trieste. In the vicinity of the town are the mineral waters of Rohitch, large quantities of which are bottled and sent to various places. Coal mines are also wrought in the neighbourhood of the town. Numerous Roman remains exist here. In the neighbourhood is the old castle of Cilli, formerly the residence of the counts of that name Pop. over 4000.

CILYCWM, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 17,300 ac. P. 1487.

CILYMAENLLWYD, par. Wales, Carmarthen. P. 588.

CIMBEBASIA, a country on S.W. coast Africa, having N. Benguela, and S. the country of the Hottentots, between lat. 17° and 26° 35′ S.; length, 825 m. The coast consists of sand and rocks, and has no trace either of water or vegetation. The interior is also barren, but is said to be inhabited by the Cimbebas, who have given their name to the country.

CIMBRISHAMN [anc. *Cimbrorum Portus*], a seaport tn. Sweden, län of, and 31 m. S.S.E. Christianstad, on the Baltic; lat. 55° 53′ 30″ N.; lon. 14° 21′ 15″ E. (a.). It has some trade in grain; a dyework, tannery, tile-work, and vinegar factory; and fishing is carried on. Pop. 1032.

CIMINNA, a tn. Sicily, prov. Palermo, 11 m. S.W. Termini. Pop. 6150.

CIMITI, a cape, Naples, N.E. coast of Calabria, between Cape Colonne on the N., and Cape Rizzuto on the S., and between the gulfs of Otranto and Squillace; lat. 39° N.; lon. 17° 8′ E.

CIMITILE, a tn. and com., Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and about 1 m. N. Nola. It is chiefly deserving of notice, as the reputed place where several thousand Christians suffered martyrdom, during the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The church and different chapels of the town contain numerous pictures and ancient monuments relating to the fact. Pop. 2296.

CIMONE, a mountain, Italy, duchy and dist. Modena, N. Apennines, 6 m. E. Pieve-Pelago; lat. 44° 13′ N.; lon. 10° 43′ E., formerly one of the summits of the central Apennines. It is composed chiefly of graywacke, and rises to an elevation of 6375 ft. above sea level.

CINALOA, or SINALOA.—1, A dep. Mexican Confederation, formerly a prov. now united with dep. Sonora, and called the State of Occidente. Its coast stretches along the Gulf of California, from the River Bayona to the River Mayo, or from lat. 22° 33′ to 26° 58′ N., about 220 m. with a general breadth of about 150 m. The country along the coast is generally low and flat, with a sandy soil, which, however, yields good crops of Indian corn and wheat, when it can be irrigated. The principal products are wheat, Indian corn, and sugar. The mountains are usually without wood, and only covered with low stunted trees and bushes, but towards the Sierra Madre, on the E. frontier, there are extensive forests. The population consists chiefly of whites, the number of Indians being inconsiderable.—2. A tn. situated within 8 or 10 m. l. bank of a river of same name, about 50 m. from the Gulf of California; lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 108° 7′ W. It is a thriving place, and contains 9500 inhabitants. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CINCA [anc. *Cinga*], a river, Spain, which rises in a small lake in the Pyrenees, on the French frontier in the valley of Bielsa, prov. Huesca, and proceeding S. through Aragon, joins r. bank, Segre, a little above its confluence with the Ebro. Its principal tributaries are the Essera, which joins its l. bank, and the Isuela which joins its r. bank; whole course about 70 m. It is very rapid, and subject to inundations, which frequently occasion great damage. It is well stocked with fish.

CINCINNATI, a city and river port, U. States, Ohio, on r. bank Ohio river, 500 m. above its junction with the Mississippi; lat. 39° 6′ 30″ N.; lon. 84° 26′ W. It is finely situated in a valley, 3 m. broad, closed in with hills, on the gentle slopes of which the houses, mostly of good form and material, are built. The streets are generally wide and straight, several having footways lined with trees. The water for general use is raised from the river, by steam-pumping, into a large filtering reservoir. Among the finest public edifices are the R. Catholic cathedral, the Protestant Episcopal church, the First Presbyterian church, &c. There are over 100 other places of worship a handsome city-hall, two museums, a theatre, and large music hall; a mechanics' institute, and several good public libraries; several colleges—one of public endowment (the Cincinnati); one private (the Woodward); and the St. Francis Xavier, a R. Catholic foundation, with numerous academies, seminaries, &c. In the city and environs are several asylums for the diseased and destitute, including one hospital or more. It is a great seat of industry, being the recognized focus of the mid-western commerce of the Union, whence lines of communication, by river, rail, and canal, radiate around—inland, seaward, and lakeward. Up and down the Ohio, to and from the city, trade or ply about 450 steamers, many of them large vessels. Cincinnati is the chief pork market of the United States. The value of hogs, pork, and lard received in 1863–4, amounted to £2,500,000. The principal manufactures are machines, iron and other metal wares, floured grain, textile fabrics, articles of clothing, furniture, books, saddlery, &c.; the estimated value of which amounts to over £12,000,000. Cincinnati is now the

eighth city in the U. States for population, and is of still greater relative importance in some other respects. Pop. (1800), about 750; (1820), 9602; (1830), 24,830; (1840), 46,338; (1850), 115,438; (1860), 161,044. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CINCO SEÑORES, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state of, and 106 m. N. by W. Durango. It formed one of the mission settlements of the Jesuits, and was occupied by Indians.

CINEY, or CHINEY [anc. *Cinnacum*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 16 m. S.E. Namur, on an isolated plateau near the Haljoux. It is surrounded by old ramparts, with bastions attributed to the Romans; has regularly built houses, and clean and spacious streets. The parish church is surmounted by a square tower, and is said to date from the beginning of the fourth century. Ciney is celebrated for its ironware, and varnished pottery, has a considerable trade in horses and cattle, corn, wool, and wood, and eight annual fairs. In the vicinity several ancient tombs and other antiquities have been found. Pop. 1472.

CINGOLI, or CINGOLO, a town, Italy, prov. of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Macerata, r. bank, Musone. It contains a collegiate church, and three convents, and has several fairs. Pop. 2022.

CINISI, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Palermo, near the sea. The manna plant, and the Indian fig, are cultivated in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3459.

CINQUE PORTS, seaports of England, namely, Dover, Sandwiche, Hythe, and Romney, on the coast of Kent, and Sussex, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford, on that of Sussex. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five; Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, having been subsequently added. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror, the others were added before the reign of Henry III. They were endowed with various important privileges, in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, properly equipped and manned, for the King's use, when demanded. In the time of Edward I., the number they were bound to provide was 57, the period of gratuitous service being limited to 15 days. Over these ports is appointed a warden, a most honourable, but quite a sinecure, appointment; and, prior to 1831, each had a right to send two members, called barons, to Parliament.

CINQUEFRONDI, a tn. Naples, Italy, prov. Reggio, about 44 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. The former town was entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 1552.

CINTEGABELLE, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, at the confluence of the Lers with the Ariège, which here begins to be navigable. It carries on some trade, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 3971.

CINTI, or ZINTI, a tn. Bolivia, cap prov. of same name, dep. Chuquisaca. It is situate in a vale of the same name, l. bank, Chico, a small affluent of the Pilcomayo, and within 10 m. of its junction with that river; lat. 21° 16′ S.; lon. 65° 25′ W. It has a considerable trade in wine and brandy. Pop. 200. —— The VALE of Cinti, in which the town stands, is extremely fertile.

CINTRA (MONS CYNTHII), a tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca, Torres Vedras, 15 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, on the slope of the sierra de Cintra. The country around is extremely beautiful, and the climate mild and agreeable. On these accounts it is much resorted to by the wealthier inhabitants of Lisbon, who have here their *quintas* or country houses. Many English and other foreigners have villas here also. The Kings of Portugal have a palace at Cintra, with fine gardens ornamented with fountains. W. of the town a little, is the beautiful valley of Collares, which opens to the sea, and which is also thickly studded with country mansions. There are four annual fairs, one of which lasts two days. The country abounds with fruits of all descriptions, including oranges, and lemons, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble. Cintra is celebrated for the convention entered into there in 1808, by which the French, after their defeat at Vimeira, were not only permitted to leave Portugal, but were conveyed to France with their arms, artillery, and property. Pop. 2562.

CINTRUENIGO, a tn. Spain, Navarre, 13 m. S.W. Tudela, r. bank, Alhama. Its streets are regularly built, its square spacious, and lined with handsome houses, and public buildings. Here are a fine church, several chapels, a town-hall, prison, cemetery, and two schools. The inhabitants express oil in large quantities, and trade in grain and fruits. Pop. 2200.

CIOTAT (LA), a seaport tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 m. S.E. Marseille, on the Mediterranean. It is built at the head of a bight, W. side of the bay of Lèques, and is surrounded by an old rampart in tolerable preservation. The streets are straight, and well paved, and most of the houses are tastefully built. An agreeable promenade, called the Tasse, overlooks the town. The port is safe, and commodious, and large enough to contain 150 vessels, with water sufficient for ships of 800 tons. There is good anchorage for large vessels in the bay, and two fixed lights on the moles. The port is defended by a castle, and several batteries. There are here a tribunal of commerce, and a school of navigation, cotton mills, shipbuilding yards, and a manufactory of steam engines. The surrounding district produces excellent muscated wine, oil of superior quality, figs, oranges, &c., in which articles a considerable trade is carried on. Sardines and anchovies are caught along the coast. Ciotat town is said to occupy the site of the ancient *Cathariates*, founded by the Marseillaise B.C. 160. The Romans had a naval station here. Pop. 10,017.

CIRCARS (NORTHERN), a large maritime prov. E. coast, Hindoostan, the limits of which are differently stated by different authorities, but which may be said, generally, to extend between lat. 16° and 19° 25′ N., having W., Orissa; E., the Bay of Bengal, S., the Carnatic; and N., Cuttack. The Circars are included in the Madras presidency, and politically divided into five districts—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajamundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor. A range of mountains extends along the whole W. frontier, from the Chilka Lake on the N. to the banks of the Godavery on the S. Their distance from the coast, to which they run parallel, is generally from 30 to 40 m., but in several places they approach much nearer. The climate S. of the Godavery is intensely hot, to the N. it is more temperate. The periodical rains generally set in about the middle of June, falling in moderate showers, with a W. wind, till the end of August, when they begin to descend in greater abundance, and so continue till the beginning of November. From this period, till the end of March, when the hot season commences, the weather is fair and pleasant. In the hilly regions S. of the Godavery, a noxious state of air prevails throughout the different seasons of vegetation, giving rise to a disease called the hill fever. Grain is raised here in large quantities, but fruits, roots, and green esculents are scarce. Sugar, ginger, turmeric, cotton, and tobacco, are also produced, the latter of excellent quality. The forests on the hills particularly those of Rajamundry, contain vast numbers of valuable teak trees. The principal quadrupeds are sheep, and the larger species of horned cattle. The neighbouring seas abound in fish of various kinds. The chief manufactures are cotton stuffs, carpets, chintzes, indigo, punjum cloths, muslins, and silks, but of some of these the quantities manufactured are very trifling. The raw silk is all imported. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent in the Godavery, and above 50,000 tons of small native craft are employed in the coasting trade, principally with Madras. The exports to Europe are chiefly fine cotton fabrics. The native inhabitants of these districts, represented as a superior class of men to those of Bengal, are wholly Hindoos, with exception of a few Mahomedans dispersed through the different towns. The villages consist of mud huts, but in general, tolerably commodious. The roads are so bad that wheeled carriages are very little employed, while the want of bridges and proper ferry boats, render travelling in the interior exceedingly tedious, and in some places almost impracticable. The Northern Circars were among the earliest of the territorial possessions of the East India Company, the latter having acquired four of them in 1765, from Mogul Shah Allum, who bestowed them on the Company as a free gift. The fifth, Guntoor, came into our possession in 1788. The local administration of the territory was continued under the management of the natives until 1769, when provincial chiefs and councils were appointed, and this mode of government continued until 1794, when a change in the internal Government took place. The system of a permanent assessment was introduced and established during the years 1802 and 1804, when the province was divided into the five jurisdictions or collectorates already named.

CIRCASSIA, or TCHERKESSIA, a country in the S.E. corner of Europe, the E. portion of which is called Little Abkasia, long claimed by Russia, and now held by her, between lat. 41° 50′ and 45° 20′ N., and lon. 37° and 47° 20′ E.; bounded, N. by the rivers Kouban and Terek, and part of the Russian government of Caucasus, N.W. by the Black Sea, S.W. and S. by the mountains of Caucasus, and E. by Daghestan and the district of Kamiki; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 550 m.; average breadth, 75 m.; area, about 40,000 sq. m. It occupies the whole of the N., and in the N.W. a part of the S. side of the Caucasus; and is intersected throughout by branches of that mountain-chain, separated from each other by deep precipitous ravines, which in general are only wide enough to form the beds of foaming torrents, but occasionally, after commencing with narrow gorges, spread out into valleys of some extent and great fertility. The highest summits are, for nine months in the year, covered with snow; some of them, indeed, never altogether parting with this covering; at a lower level, where the surface is not so precipitous as to leave no soil for vegetation, magnificent forests, chiefly of oak, prevail; and lower still grassy slopes appear, succeeded occasionally by cultivated fields; the whole uniting to form a scenery which, according to all accounts, is of the most magnificent description. The climate of Circassia is represented as generally temperate and salubrious, and good evidence of this is furnished by the fact that the inhabitants are healthy, not subject to chronic diseases, and live, when life is allowed to run its natural course, to a good old age. The geology of Circassia, where not included in that of the Caucasus (*which see*), is very imperfectly known. Rich beds of iron exist, but have not been turned to account. Traces of copper and lead have also been discovered; and, in some districts, coal not only is found, but is said to be partially worked, and used for fuel. Circassia abounds in mountain torrents; but none of its streams deserve the name of river, if we except the Kouban and Terek, which both rise within it, and are indebted to it for almost all their affluents, but acquire no importance till they reach its frontiers. The natural vegetation of Circassia is vigorous and luxuriant. Reference has already been made to the magnificent mountain-forests. Some of these extend into the lower grounds, and there have a rank under-growth, which becomes almost impenetrable; and, while blocking up all ordinary means of traffic, compensates for the evil by furnishing admirable means of defence against hostile attacks. The wild animals, though perhaps not so various in kind as might be anticipated in such circumstances, are very numerous, and consist chiefly of bears, wolves, foxes, and hogs. Various kinds of deer abound, and the reedy marshes along the banks of the Kouban are said to be haunted by the elk. Eagles are often seen, and the part of the country washed by the Black Sea is the resort of numerous flocks of swan and geese. Among smaller birds, the nightingale occasionally is heard; but many others, as the blackbird and thrush, though abundant, and externally the same as our own well-known songsters, appear to have lost their notes. A few fish are taken on the coast, and most of the mountain streams are well supplied with trout. Where the surface is sufficiently level to admit of cultivation, the soil is generally a deep rich loam, with a substratum of limestone or chalk. The implements and mode of cultivation are very defective; but corn and wine, and all the ordinary productions of temperate climates, are freely raised. The crop most extensively grown is millet, the flour of which, made into porridge, may be regarded as the national diet. The horses, though generally small, are active, sure-footed, quick-eyed, and remarkably sagacious. Almost every Circassian has his horse, and tends it with a care scarcely surpassed by that which is paid by the Arab of the desert to his steed. Both cattle and sheep are extensively reared; but the domestic animal existing in greatest numbers is the goat, which grows up with almost no care, browsing on the twigs and undergrowth of the forests. Agriculture, and the rearing of cattle, seem to be the only industrial occupations. There are no manufactures, in the proper sense of the term. The only thing approaching to them are the scanty products of a few individuals employed as a kind of ornamental silversmiths, gun and sword smiths, cartwrights, and coopers. It is said, however, that there is no lack of domestic industry; and, that while the males are occupied with the labours of the field, the females are busily engaged, not only in ordinary household work, but in carrying wool, hemp, and flax through all their various processes up to the finished garment, weaving and tailoring included. The trade is almost as nominal as the manufactures. When it has any existence, it is only as barter, money being almost unknown, an ox or cow forming the ordinary standard of value. The country, however, is by no means destitute of materials for export. It has ample supplies of excellent oak timber, and could furnish considerable quantities of honey, wax, tallow, hides, and furs. Of the last, indeed, a beautiful fitch-fur is sent to Constantinople, and much valued for pelisses. To Constantinople, also, are sent Circassian slaves, both male and female; the former used to recruit the corps of Mamelukes in Egypt, and the latter, chiefly natives of Georgia, Imeritia, and Mingrelia, to supply the harems of wealthy Turks. The E. part of Circassia is visited by Armenian traders.

But the chief interest connected with Circassia is not of a commercial nature. It seems to be universally admitted that its people exhibit man in his finest physical form, and are the original stock from which the races now dominant throughout the civilized world were derived. In consequence of this, everything connected with them—their shape and features, their manners, institutions, and general history—have justly engaged a far greater degree of attention than the extent of their country, and even the heroic achievements, of which they have made it the theatre, could have otherwise deserved. Unfortunately, in regard to many points, the difficulty of inquiry is as great as its importance. Although the different tribes inhabiting Circassia bear a striking resemblance to each other, both externally, and in habits and customs; they differ widely in language. Within a narrow space, not less than 72 dialects have been counted; and one particular spot, where this variety is more remarkably exhibited, has been surnamed, by Abulfeda, 'Jebel-el Alsun' (the Mount of Tongues). To add to the perplexity, none of their languages have a written character; while their pronunciation consists of strange, uncouth, deep, guttural sounds, which European letters can hardly express, and European organs vainly attempt to articulate. In external form the Circassians are of middle stature, broad-shouldered, but otherwise rather slimly made.



CIRCASSIANS.—From Hommaire de Hell, Steppes de la Mer Caspienne.

with small hands and feet, and keen lively eyes. Their bearing is manly and dignified; but they have a kind of lofty gait, which perhaps indicates, and, at all events, may easily be mistaken for, haughtiness. They may be divided into two great classes—the Circassians proper or the Tcherkessians, and the Tschetschenzes. They take the common name of

Adighé; but the former, occupying the W. parts of the Caucasus, and including among them smaller tribes of Kabardians, Abkases, Ubiches, Tschigetes, &c, amount to 400,000 or 500,000 souls; while the latter, occupying the E. parts, have probably risen, by their own energy and prowess, from a comparatively feeble stock; and now amount to about 150,000, thus making the whole population not to exceed 650,000 a number roughly, but apparently fairly, estimated by Wagner, though Mr. Bell tries to prove that it cannot fall short of a million. The Circassians are divided into four different classes, which are ranged under each other in a manner which bears some resemblance to our feudal system. At the head stand the Princes or *Pschis*, who are independent of each other, and have no common head unless when on great emergencies they concur in appointing one. Their rank is hereditary, and they are particularly careful to preserve it untainted by intermarrying only with families which possess it. Hence this class is considered to furnish the best specimens of the pure Circassian stock. Under each *Pschi* are, 1, *Uzdis* or nobility; 2, *Tschfokotes* or full freemen; 3, *Pschilt*—mere freemen, or rather serfs. Beneath all these, though their unfortunate position scarcely allows them to be regarded as a class, are slaves. Each prince, though nominally independent, is by no means despotic. The extent of his powers is well understood; and any attempt to overstretch them would be at once resisted by the nobility, at least in so far as their own privileges were affected. Of the privileges of those below them they might not be so careful, and the oppression of the serfs or Pschilt, by both princes and nobles, is by no means uncommon; but the Tschfokotes or full freemen, the most numerous class of all, well deserve the name, and have both power and spirit sufficient to maintain their position. The Circassians are civilized enough to live in towns, but the nature of the country, combined with other causes, induce them to prefer hamlets or single homesteads, often widely scattered. The houses are generally of a very humble description; they are almost invariably of one story. The better description are built of wood, but the greater part have merely a framework of wood, filled up with clay, and in many cases are of clay throughout. The interior is corresponding. There is no decoration, and scarcely anything which deserves the name of furniture. A kind of bench, raised above the surface, and often covered with mats, forms what is called the divan, and there the inmates sit, eat, and sleep. The imperfect accommodation thus provided is partly explained by the fact, that the Circassian spends the greater part of his time in the open air, and there, not in his house, finds his home. In domestic life, the Circassian is very much of a Turk. His authority in his own house is absolute. His wife must hide herself from strangers, and not walk out without being veiled. His children must stand in his presence, and, when they eat, go into a corner and turn their backs. The best feature in the domestic arrangement is that there is no harem, and polygamy is almost unknown. Still, so long as public law values the life of a woman at half that of a man, and he sells his daughter, not only to the countryman who honestly takes her for his wife, but sometimes even to the trader who means to make a speculation of her charms—without questioning the truth of all that is said of his manliness, generosity, courage, and love of freedom, it is impossible to deny that, in many essential respects, he is more than half a savage.

The religion of the Circassians exhibits a strange jumble of Christianity, Mahometanism, and Paganism. The first, unfortunately, has scarcely a nominal existence, and is chiefly discernible in a superstitious reverence paid to the cross, figures of which, in stone, are set up in many localities, which in consequence often become famous trysting-places, and at which some kind of worship is paid. The paganism appears in the homage which is paid, chiefly by the vulgar, to two spirits, a good and a bad—Mezitta, a benevolent deity, and Tschiblé, the spirit of thunder. Mahometanism exists in a more definite form; and in some districts considerable influence is possessed by its priests, who, in addition to their proper duties, act as teachers, and keep schools, in which—as there is no printed vernacular—Turkish, and occasionally a little Persian, are taught. The true Circassian education is that which the youths receive who are trained to war from their earliest years, and never cease from it till they are able to take the field.

The Circassians having no annals, and very few traditions, their early history is almost a blank. Much ingenuity and labour have been employed in endeavouring to trace their origin through the affinities of language. The success as yet has been very partial; but there can be no doubt that they came from the East, and the probability is that they were originally Medes. From them Greece received her first inhabitants, and in return appears to have sent back colonists, who settled on the Circassian coast, and ultimately fell under the Roman domination. In more modern times, between the 10th and 13th centuries, they became subject to the kingdom of Georgia, whose queen, Tamar, is said to have spread a knowledge of Christianity among them. In 1121 they threw off the Georgian yoke, asserted their independence, and not only maintained it, but extended their boundaries so far, that they were at last brought into fierce conflict with the Tartars, who ultimately prevailed and made the Circassians their tributaries. They continued so till 1705, when they rose against their oppressors, and, by a decisive victory, effected their freedom. In 1781, Russia acquired the Kuban as a frontier; and, in 1784, the Turks built the fort Anapa, and thence directed their efforts to stir up the Circassians against the Czar. Anapa, taken by the Russians in 1807, was restored to Turkey in 1812, at the peace of Bucharest. The quiet which followed this treaty was used by the Turks to convert the Circassians to Islamism, and thus implant in them an ever-during enmity to Russia. In 1829, Anapa again fell into the hands of the Russians; and by the treaty of Adrianople, they also acquired all the other Turkish possessions on this coast. Upon this they ground their claims of sovereignty over Circassia, which in fact was never under Turkish rule. The claim is indignantly resisted by the Circassians, who for many years kept the Russian armies at bay, till overpowered by the superior resources of their enemies. Many withdrew to the Turkish dominions in 1861. (Wagner's *Kaukasus; Nouv. Ann. Voy*; Bell's *Circassia* &c.) *S. Supplement.*

CIRCELLO, or Cinero [anc. *Circæum Promontorium*], a cape and mount, S. Italy, on the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of the Papal States; lat. 41° 13′ N.; lon. 13° 2′ 30″ E. It rises 1713 ft. above sea level, and derives its name from Circe, the famous sorceress.

CIRCLEVILLE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, 26 m. S. Columbus. It has regular streets, at right angles to each other, and contains a court house, jail, market house, six public offices, four churches, and an academy; a distillery, a brewery, three tanneries, and three printing offices. Pop. about 2000.

CIRENCESTER [usually called *Cicester*], a parl. bor. and par. England, co. of, and 18 m. S.E. Gloucester, on the Cheltenham branch of the Great Western Railway. It consists of four principal streets, seven smaller, and several lanes, extending over an area about 2 m. in circumference. The houses are mostly of stone, and well built; the streets well paved, and lighted with gas. It has altogether a respectable appearance, having the air of a town inhabited by persons in opulent circumstances. The church, which is in the style of the 15th century, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in England, and contains a number of interesting monuments; its tower is 132 ft. high. There are several dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, and numerous charities. The manufacture of woollen cloths and carpets, as also that of curriers' knives, formerly carried on, has now ceased. There is little trade of any other kind. It returns one member to the House of Commons. Cirencester was a city of the Britons, and subsequently a Roman station, called, by Ptolemy, Corinium. A number of Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity, including an amphitheatre. Area of par. 5000 ac. Pop. (1871), 7681.

CIREY-LES-FORGES, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 11 m. S.W. Sarrebourg, at the foot of the Vosges, near the source of the Vezouze. It manufactures plate-glass on a very extensive scale, delft ware, and paper; and has also saw-mills. Pop. 2347.

CIRIÉ, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 13 m. N.N.W. Turin, on a branch of the Stura. It has three churches, and several convents. Pop. 4600.

CIRO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Reggio, 42 m. N.E. Catanzaro, on the summit of a hill about 3 m. from the Ionian Sea. It is surrounded by walls, defended by a citadel, and contains three churches, a palace, the ordinary residence of

the bishops of Umbriatico, and a seminary. The astronomer Gigli, who reformed the calendar under Gregory XIII., was a native of this town. The district produces a considerable quantity of manna. Pop. 2934.

CIRON, a small river, France, which rises on the frontiers of dep. Landes, near Lubon, and, after a N.W. course of about 25 m., joins l. bank, Garonne, below Langon.

CISMAR, a hamlet, Prussia, cap. bail. of same name, duchy Holstein, 9 m. S.E. Oldenburg, between the Baltic and the Gruber-See. An ancient abbey of Benedictines was founded here in the 13th century, and suppressed in 1511. The bail., area about 9 m., contains three towns and three parishes. Pop. 5830.

CISNEROS, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Palencia, on a gentle eminence, of a circular form. It contains three parish churches, a handsome townhouse, a large storehouse, and well-endowed primary school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the ordinary handicrafts; but a fourth of them spin and prepare wool for the great woollen factories of Palencia. Pop. 2029.

CISTERNA.—1, A tn Italy, delegation of, and 28 m. W. Frosinone, near the Appian Way. The only object deserving of notice is the façade of the Bavonal palace, in the public square. The district is unhealthy being not far from the Pontine marshes. An extensive forest stretches from Cisterna to the Mediterranean. Pop. 2500. -2, A vil. kingdom of Italy, prov. Alexandria, about 18 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 2000.

CISTERNINO, a tn. Naples, prov. of, and 41 m. S.E. Bari, on a mountain. It has a collegiate church and an hospital. Pop. 4657.

CITTARA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Salerno, on the gulf of, and 4 m. S.W. Salerno. Some cotton is spun and manufactured, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Pop. 2230.

CITTARA, or QUIBDO, a tn. New Granada, prov. and cap. of Choco, r. bank, Atrato, 85 m. S.W. Antioquia, with a moist climate, and having rich gold washings near it. Pop. 2600.

CITEAUX [formerly *Cistaux*: anc. *Cisterium*], a small hamlet, France, dep. Côte d'Or, 14 m. N.E. Beaune, r. bank, Vouge, the seat of the celebrated monastery of Citeaux, the buildings of which still remain to attest its former magnificence. The monastic order of Cistercians, which owes its name to it, was founded here in 1098, by Robert, Abbot of Molesme; and, in the course of a few years, had become so numerous as to throw off the colonies of Ferté, Pontivy, Clairvaux, and Morimond; which four monasteries were called the daughters of Citeaux, and held the rank of chief houses of the order, although always under the direction of Citeaux. Through the exertions of St. Bernard de Clairvaux, it had increased so much, 100 years after its origin, as to embrace 800 rich abbeys in different countries of Europe. The Benedictine rule had originally been given to the order, but the Cistercians soon had rules peculiar to themselves. They succeeded in freeing themselves from the superintendence of the bishops, and formed a kind of spiritual republic under the immediate superintendence of the pope. The abbot of Citeaux, the abbots of the four houses already mentioned, and 20 other *definitores*, governed the body. Among the fraternities emanating from them, the most remarkable are the barefooted monks or Feuillans, the nuns of Port-royal, the Recollets, and the monks of La Trappe. In the 18th century, 1800 monasteries and 1400 nunneries depended on the abbey of Citeaux.

CITHAERON, or ELATEA, a mountain, Greece, forming an elevated ridge, which lies in a N.W. direction, separating Bœotia from Megaris and Attica. Its culminating point, or Cithaeron proper, overhanging the ancient *Platææ*, which stood on its N. slope, whose walls may still be traced in all their circuit, is 4620 ft. above the sea. This slope gradually sinks down into the celebrated plains of Bœotia. The modern name Elatea or Elatia (from the Greek ἐλάτη, a fir), it owes to the pine forests by which its summit is crowned. Under its ancient name, it is celebrated, by poets and other writers, as the scene of many events, fabulous or authentic.

CITTA-DELLA-PIEVE, a town, Italy, province of, and 20 m. S.W. Perugia. It stands on a height, is surrounded with walls, and is a clean town, with some good streets, and handsome but deserted palaces. Its chief interest is derived from its being the birth-place of the celebrated Pietro Perugino, one of whose finest frescoes, representing the Adoration of the Magi, adorns the Chiesarella or oratory of Santa Maria de' Bianchi. Others of his pieces adorn the cathedral, and the churches of the Servites and of Antonio. There are six convents. Pop. 2400.

CITTA-DI CASTELLO [anc. *Tifernum, Tiberinum*], a tn. Italy, prov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Perugia, l. bank, Tiber. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a citadel, cathedral, nine churches, several convents, and some silk mills. In 1798, the French captured the town from the Neapolitans, who had recently taken possession of it. Pop. 7000.

CITTA NUOVA, a tn. Austria, duchy, Styria; on a spit of land on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Quieto, 26 m. S.W. Trieste. It is old, much fallen off, has a cathedral, and three other churches; is the seat of a bishop, and esteemed very unhealthy. Pop. 1184.

CITTA-VECCHIA, or CIVITA-VECCHIA, a tn. Malta, near the centre, and almost on the highest point of the island, 7 m. W.S.W. Valetta. The rise of the latter town has almost ruined it, and its magnificent houses and palaces are almost deserted. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Paul, a large and handsome edifice, from which a view of the whole island is obtained, is said to occupy the site of the house of Publius, who was Roman governor when the apostle suffered shipwreck. The catacombs, situated in the suburb Rabato, are among the most interesting objects of the place. They are excavated in the tertiary limestone of the island, and run a considerable way under ground. The rudely sculptured cross which is on the roof of many of the tombs, and the inscription, *In pace posita sunt*, leave no doubt that they were the work of the early Christians. Many of them were probably used for refuge. Citta-Vecchia, while in possession of the Saracens, was called Medina; and in that of the Aragonese, Notabile.

CITTA VECCHIA [anc. *Pharia*], a tn. Austria, N.W. coast, isl. Lesina, Dalmatia, head of a deep bay of same name. It contains a parish church, and has a capacious harbour, and some trade. Shipbuilding and fishing are the chief employments. As the town occupies the site of the ancient *Pharia*, a great number, both of Greek and Roman antiquities, are found within it. Pop. 2300.

CITTADELLA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, in prov. of, and 15 m. N.E. Vicenza, on the Brentella, an affluent of the Brenta. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and has manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. 6594.

CITTADELLA-DI PORTO, a tn. and com. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 2 m. N.N.W. Mantua, separated from that city by the Mincio. It is strongly fortified, begirt with walls, and overlooked by a fortress. Pop. 2900.

CITY POINT, a vil and river-port, U. States, Virginia, 33 m. S.E. Richmond, r. bank James. *See Supplement.*

CIUDAD-BOLIVAR. *See* ANGOSTURA.

CIUDAD-REAL, a tn. Mexican Confederation, cap. of dep. Chiapa, in a fertile plain, on the Rio de los Zeldales, 285 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It has a cathedral, three monasteries, a nunnery, an episcopal seminary, and a R. Catholic college. It was founded, in 1528, on the site of an Indian town, and raised to a bishop's see 10 years after. It has a college, hospital, some manufactures and trade in cacao, cochineal, cotton, and wool; and in its vicinity an intermittent spring, and a stalactite cavern. It was originally called Villa-Real, then Villa Viciosa, next San-Christoval-de-los-Llanos, after which it received its present name. It is, likewise, sometimes called Ciudad de las Casas. Pop. 4300.

CIUDAD-REAL, a prov. Spain, occupying the S. extremity of New Castile; bounded, N. by prov. Toledo, E. Albacete, S. Cordova and Jaen, and W. Caceres and Badajos; area, 7840 sq. m. The province, in general, is bare looking, immense plains stretching from the mountains of Toledo to the sierra Morena; the central parts are sandy and barren, but N. and S. are lofty sierras and deep valleys, in some places clothed with forests, in others rocky and precipitous, with no other vegetation than lichen, wild thyme, or thistles. The mountains of Ciudad-Real abound in mines of iron, silver, copper, lead, antimony, cinnabar, and coal; also in quarries of marble, jasper, quartzite, granite, &c. From them likewise flow various streams, chiefly affluents of the Guadiana, which traverse and fertilize the country. Medicinal and mineral springs, both hot and cold, are abundant. The cli-

mate is dry, and, in the heat of summer, very oppressive; E. and S. winds frequently bring most destructive visitations of locusts. The plains and valleys are productive in the vicinity of the rivers, but are, for the most part, barren for want of moisture; in favourable seasons, however, good crops of wheat, rye, barley, maize, oats, beans, pease, hemp, flax, aniseed, esparto, and barilla, are obtained. Sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, horses, mules, and asses, are reared. Woollen, linen, cotton, hempen, and silken fabrics, soap, saltpetre, hardware, earthenware, esparto, copper utensils, &c., are manufactured; brandy distilled, and wine and oil of good quality, and in considerable quantities, made. Iron, silver, copper, and other metals; manufactured goods, brandy, wine, and oil; horses, mules, and cattle, are exported. Sugar, coffee, rice, lace, and perfumery, imported. Ciudad Real possesses, in comparison, more schools than the generality of the Spanish provinces, yet, strange to say, the proportional attendance is under the average, and crime predominates in an equal ratio. Pop. 256,905. -(Madoz.)

CIUDAD-REAL, a tn. Spain, New Castile, cap. above prov., on a low plain, about 5 m. S. l. bank, Guadiana, and 100 m. S. Madrid. When viewed at a distance, its walls, buildings, and planted and well cultivated environs, give it a very pleasing appearance; but on entering it, its attractions vanish. The walls are found to be, in many parts, ruinous, and the whole town has a deserted look, the space which it occupies being evidently far larger than its actual population requires. It is, however, in general, well built. The houses are of solid construction, and many of them are handsome, adorned with iron railings and balconies, and painted white; the streets are regular and wide, well paved, and almost flat as a bowling green. This last circumstance has the disadvantage of not affording a proper descent for the water, and, moreover, makes the town liable to inundations, from which it has often suffered severely. The only public square deserving of notice is the Plaza Mayor, or of the Constitucion. It is of considerable extent, and the handsome houses which form it are lined with arcades. The principal edifices are three parish churches, particularly that of Santa Maria, a magnificent structure, consisting only of a single nave, but so grand, spacious, and lofty, that no other in Spain, except the cathedral of Coria, equals it, and surmounted by a very lofty tower of hewn stone; six monasteries, three nunneries, a large and richly-endowed hospital, partly occupied as a penitentiary, and house of refuge for juvenile vagrants; several other ordinary hospitals, a secondary college, and a superior school. Manufactures and trade are of little importance. The former consists chiefly of woollens of coarse quality, but very durable, and plain linens and table cloths. Some good watches also are made. The trade is almost confined to grain sent into the provinces of Murcia and Valencia, and wheat, wine, and potatoes sent to Madrid. Besides a weekly market, there is an important annual fair. Pop. 10,235.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 55 m. S.W. Salamanca, on a gentle eminence above r. bank, Agueda, 15 m. from the frontiers of Portugal. It ranks as a fortress of the second class, being surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a strong castle and other works. It consists principally of two streets, which traverse the town centrically, cutting each other at right angles, and are opened out by a number of minor streets or lanes. The houses are only of indifferent construction, and very little attention is paid to cleanliness. The principal edifices are the cathedral, in the form of a cross, and a mongrel style of architecture; the chapel of Cerralbo, in a ruinous condition, but still an elegant structure; and the church of the Augustine convent. There are several educational and charitable establishments, but none of them deserve particular notice. One of the most remarkable structures is the magnificent bridge over the Agueda, outside the Colcla gate. Ciudad-Rodrigo is a place of great antiquity, and makes a considerable figure in the early history of Spain: but the interest which it thus excites is small, compared with that which it now possesses, in consequence of the important events which took place within it, or in its neighbourhood, during the Peninsular war. In 1810, it was taken by the French, and, in 1812, after a regular siege, retaken by the British. It afterwards continued, for some time, to be the head quarters of the Duke of Wellington, and the centre of military operations. The famous cardinal, Francisco di Pachecho, who distinguished himself as a diplomatist in the reign of Philip II., was a native of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 4852.

CIUDADELA, a city and seaport, Spain, isl. Minorca; lat. 39° 58′ N.; lon. 3° 52′ E.; on a plain at the W. side of the isl. It is surrounded by walls and a ditch, is entered by five gates, and possesses several spacious and paved squares, a cathedral, municipal buildings, a school, hospital, cemetery, and several convents, with churches attached. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving woollen fabrics, expressing oil and wine, and in husbandry. They import brandy, oil, hemp, baize, wax, fruit, soap, paper, bricks, hardware, linen and cotton fabrics, &c.; and export coal, barley, potatoes, hewn stone, wool, vinegar, shoes, hemp, and timber. As a port, its commerce is inconsiderable. Pop. 7335. -(Madoz.)

CIVEH, a vil. W. Africa, r. bank, Senegal; lat. 15° 46′ N.; lon. about 13° W. It has a low, but beautifully verdant site, amidst a natural forest. Its inhabitants are chiefly Moorish Marabouts, who teach the Koran, and impart Mahometan civilization to the people of the surrounding districts.

CIVEZZANO, a tn. and com. Austria, duchy Tyrol, prov. of, and 5 m. E. by N. Trent, on the highroad thence to Venice. It has a handsome church, and several silk manufactories. Pop. 2557.

CIVIDALE [anc. *Forum Julii*], a tn. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, agreeably situate, 8 m. E.N.E. Udine, on the Natisone, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and hemmed in by the Julian Alps. Besides the town proper, there are five suburbs, and within both no fewer than seven churches; of which the most noteworthy is the cathedral Santa Maria, a structure with three Gothic portals, a handsome altar screen, a curious baptismal font, and several fine paintings. Cividale has also a museum of antiquities, a record office, containing some very curious charters; two hospitals, and an educational establishment for females. It also possesses several mills, and silk and cotton factories. Great numbers of interesting antiquities exist in the neighbourhood. Pop. 6000.

CIVITA, several small tns. Naples:—1, (*-Campomano*), a tn. and com. prov. Campobasso, 9 m. W. Larino; with two churches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 3189. -2, (*-Nuova*), a tn. and com. prov. Campobasso, 10 m. E.N.E. Isernia, on the Trigno. Pop. 2933.-3, (*-Ducale*), a tn. and com. prov. Aquila, cap. dist. of same name, 5 m. E. Rieti, r. bank Velino. It contains a cathedral, seminary, and four convents; is the see of a bishop, and seat of a court of law. Pop. of tn. 1620; of com. 3331.-4, (*St. Angelo*), a tn. prov. Teramo, dist. of, and 8 m. N.E. Civita di-Penne. It stands on a hill about 4 m. W. the Adriatic. It contains a collegiate church, four convents, and an hospital; manufactures chiefly leather; trades in corn, wine, and oil; and has five annual fairs. Pop. 5974.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a tn. kingd. Italy, 28 m. N. Rome, on a steep hill near the Rio-Maggiore, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 150 ft. above the water, built by Clement XI. It has a citadel, a public square, ornamented by a fountain; a cathedral, three convents, a college, and a state prison. Here, on December 4, 1798, the French, commanded by General Macdonald, defeated the Neapolitans commanded by Mack. Pop. 4000.

CIVITA DI-PENNE [anc. *Vinna-Vestina*], a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Teramo, built on two hills, 29 m. E. by N. Aquila. In conjunction with Atri, it is the seat of a bishopric. Although in general ill built, it contains some fine edifices, among which are the cathedral and diocesan seminary. It has five churches, seven monasteries, two nunneries, an hospital, theatre, dyework, and a tannery. Civita-di Penne was destroyed by Sylla during the Roman civil war. The Northmen having expelled the Greeks and Saracens from it, founded the kingdom of the two Sicilies; and Roger I. here took the title of King, and declared this place the royal city. It belonged to Charles de Bourbon, who, on his accession to the throne of Spain, ceded it to his son Ferdinand IV. Pop. 8860.

CIVITA-LAVIGNA, or LAVINIA, a tn. kingd. Italy, 17 m. S.S.E. Rome, occupying the site of the ancient *Lanuvium*. It is built of massive rectangular blocks, evidently the remains of ancient buildings. Near it are the remains of a building supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno, and also of an amphitheatre. Pop. 800.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a delegation in Italy, bounded, N.N.W. and N.E. by deleg. Viterbo, S.E. Comarca Roma, and S.W. the Mediterranean; length, N.W. to S.E., about 30 m.; breadth, N.E. to S.W., about 20 m. In the E. it is hilly, being traversed by distant ramifications of the Apennines; but the W. is generally flat, and contains numerous small lakes. Its principal rivers are the Marta, with its tributary the Arone, and the Mignone. The hills in the N.E. contain alum, which is extensively worked. The climate is, in general, unhealthy. Pop. about 24 000.

CIVITA-VECCHIA [anc. *Civitas-Vetus; Centum-Cellæ*], a seaport tn. kingd. Italy, cap. deleg. of same name, on the Mediterranean, 38 m. N.W. Rome, of which it is the port; lat. 42° 5′ 12″ N.; lon. 11° 44′ E. (R.) The TOWN is fortified, and tolerably well built; streets narrow, but straight. It has several convents, a church, a theatre, a lazaretto, and a convict station. The air is considered unhealthy, and the water is of bad quality. It is the seat of a bishop, a college, and a tribunal of commerce; has some manufactures of cotton goods; and in the environs extensive alum works, the produce of which is sold under the name of Roman alum. The port, which owes its origin to the Emperor Trajan, is one of the best in the Papal dominions. The basin is round, and



CIVITA VECCHIA. -From a Sketch by W. L. Leitch.

esteemed a *chef-d'œuvre*. Two large moles form the harbour, and a breakwater outside, constructed on a similar plan to the Plymouth breakwater, protects the shipping from the heavy sea brought in by the W. gales. A lighthouse is erected on its S. end, with a lantern 74 ft. above sea level. The harbour has depth of water for vessels of 400 or 500 tons, and ships of greater draft may anchor inside the breakwater. Civita-Vecchia is a free port, but the quarantine regulations are enforced with extreme strictness. Consuls from the principal European states reside at it. The principal foreign commerce of the state, chiefly with Genoa, Marseille, and England, is carried on here; but the trade is not so extensive as formerly. The exports consist of wood, grain, wool, cheese, potash, pumice stone, and alum; and the imports of colonial produce, salt, salt fish, wine, pottery ware, glass, and hardware. There is regular steam communication to Marseille, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Greece, Egypt, and Turkey. Civita-Vecchia also bore the name of Portus Trajanus. It was captured by Totila, and retaken by Narses in 553. Since that period it has been frequently taken and destroyed, but has been, on each occasion, rebuilt by the conquerors. It was made a free port by Clement XII.; its fortress was begun in 1512, by Julius II., from designs by Michael Angelo, and finished by Paul III. The walls of the town were built in 1590, by by Urban VII., but the place is quite incapable of defence. Pop. 7000; exclusive of convicts, whose number may amount to 1000 or 1200.

CIVITELLA, two places, Italy, Naples:—1, (*Cunora*), a tn. prov. Teramo, dist. of, and 8 m. S. Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 2271.—2, (*del Tronto*), a tn. and com. prov. Teramo, district of, and 9 miles N. Teramo, on an affluent of the Tronto. It is seated on a rock, and is a place of considerable strength, being defended by a castle. It contains a collegiate church, three convents, and an hospital; and has two annual fairs. Pop. 5703.——Several other small places in Italy have the same name.

CIVO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. E. Sondrio, near the Adda; with a chapel, and several mills Pop. 2600.

CIVRAY, a tn. France, dep. Vienne, 29 m. S. Poitiers, r. bank, Charente. It was formerly fortified, and the ruins of its old castle are still seen. It has a court of first resort, agricultural society, communal college, and a Romanesque church, with a curiously sculptured façade. It manufactures woollen goods, and has a trade in grain, truffles, chestnuts, clover and lucerne seed, and cattle. Pop. 2109.

CLACHNAHARRY [the watchman's stone], a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 1½ m. W.S.W. Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and boat-builders. A desperate battle was fought here in 1333, between the Clan-Chattan and the Munroes of Fowlis. P. 260.

CLACKMANNAN, the smallest co. of Scotland, being only about 10 m. in length, 4 in breadth, and containing little more than 46 sq. m. or about 29,440 ac.; situate on the N. side of the Forth, by which it is bounded S.W.; on nearly all the other sides it is enclosed by the counties of Perth and Stirling. The N. part of the county is occupied by the Ochil Hills, but the other portions are comparatively level, and exceedingly fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and beans. The minerals are valuable, especially coal, which abounds. There are also some extensive iron works in the county, and some large breweries and distilleries; but few other manufactories. The principal towns are Alloa, Tillicoultry, Dollar, and Clackmannan; the last is the county town, though the smallest of the four. It is divided into four parishes. Pop. 25,742.

CLACKMANNAN, a small tn. Scotland, cap. above co., beautifully situate on an eminence, l. bank Forth, from which it is distant about 2 m. The town itself, however, is mean and straggling, consisting chiefly of one long, broad, unpaved street. King Robert Bruce resided in the vicinity, and many objects and localities bear reference in their names to that monarch, such as the King's Stone, the King's Seat Hill, &c. Pop. 1159.

CLACKMANNAN, par. Scot. Clackmannan. Pop. 5802.

CLACTON (GREAT), par. Eng. Essex; 4280 ac. Pop. 1281.

CLACTON (LITTLE), a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, the former beautifully situate 1½ m. E.S.E. Colchester, with a small green in the centre, on which a fair is held on July 25. The church is a small building, with a wooden turret. Area of par. 2966 ac. Pop. 615.

CLAGENFURTH, a tn. Austria. *See* KLAGENFURT.

CLAIN [anc. *Clanis* or *Clytis*], a small river, France, which rises in arrond. Consolens, dep. Charente, and proceeding N. through a hilly district, enters dep. Vienne. It then turns first N.W., and afterwards almost due N. passing Poitiers, when it gradually changes its direction to N.N.E., and joins l. bank, Vienne, below Cernon. During its course, of about 60 m., it receives the Dive, Vonne, Auzance, Pulu, &c. Operations have been undertaken to make it navigable as far as Poitiers.

CLAINES, par. Eng. Worcester; 4813 ac. Pop. 6819.

CLAIR (ST.), a lake and river, N. America, between the state of Michigan and Upper Canada, forming, with the river Detroit, the communication between lakes Huron and Erie. The LAKE is 36 m. S. Lake Huron, and 24 N. Lake Erie; length, 30 m.; mean breadth, 12 m.; area, about 360 sq. m. It has a uniform depth of 20 ft.; contains numerous islands, of which Walpole Island, inhabited by Indians, and St. Anne's Island, are the most important. On the E. it receives the Thames and Great Bear Creek.——The RIVER, which forms the outlet of Lake Huron, is about 40 m. long, ½ m. broad, 50 ft. deep, and navigable for ships of any burden.

CLAIRAC, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 17 m. N.W. Agen, r. bank, Lot. It is clean, well-built, and agreeably situate; has flour-mills and a trade in white wine, tobacco, prunes, &c., grown in the district. It owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey, founded about the eighth century. In

1527, the abbot, Gerard Rousselle, embraced the Protestant faith. The town followed his example, and was the first in the S. of France that professed the doctrines of the Reformation. It was subsequently taken and retaken several times, by the Romanists and Huguenots. Pop. 2399.

CLAIRVAUX [anc. *Clara Vallis*], a hamlet, France, dep. Aube, 33 m. S.E. Troyes, l. bank, Aube. Its celebrated abbey was founded in 1114, by St. Bernard. The monks were Cistercians (*see* CITEAUX), and so rapid was the increase of the order, that before St. Bernard's death, in 1153, there were 700 monks here, while St. Bernard had either founded or affiliated to this abbey no less than 76 monasteries, of which 35 were in France, 11 in Spain, 10 in England and Ireland, 6 in Flanders, 4 in Italy, 2 in Germany, 2 in Sweden, 1 in Hungary, and 1 in Denmark. The history of Clairvaux bears favourable testimony to the Benedictine rule, which was distinguished from all others, by a spirit of labour and utility. This abbey presented the singular spectacle of an immense manufactory and agricultural institution, carried on by monks. They cut and sawed timber, had water works for irrigation, and draining, and mills of all kinds; they farmed, forged, made oil, tanned leather, wove fabrics, spun yarn, and engaged in all kinds of useful industry. The productions were far more than sufficient for the wants of the community, and the fairs of Chatillon sur Seine, and Bar sur-Aube, received large supplies of the superfluities. When the monasteries were suppressed at the Revolution, the walls of this abbey were about 1¼ m. in circumference, and besides the splendid monastic buildings, contained several churches, a spacious cellar (in which was the famous tun containing 800 hogsheads of wine), the manorial wine press, bakehouse, quarries, lime-kilns, saw mills, tan and corn mills, a tannery, infirmary, prison, ice-house, &c. It is now transformed into an immense criminal cotton factory. Trades of all kinds are also carried on by the prisoners, among whom are tailors, shoemakers, ropemakers, carpenters, &c. Wood is also prepared and spun. Flax is spun and woven, and all the requisites for the prisoners are made in the establishment.

CLAMECY, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 38 m. N.N.E. Nevers, l. bank, Yonne, at the mouth of the Beuvron. It was formerly surrounded by enormous walls, and defended by a castle, which commanded the town and environs. One of its suburbs, situate on the opposite side of the Yonne, was the seat of a bishopric *in partibus*, known as the bishopric of Bethlehem, founded in 1180, for the bishop of that place, who had been expelled by the Saracens, and suppressed at the Revolution. Wood rafts for the supply of Paris with fire wood are made up here, and floated down the Yonne, and Seine. The parish church, founded in 1497, is remarkable for its tower, and for some fine sculptures. Clamecy has a tribunal of first resort and of commerce, an agricultural society, and a communal college, with manufactures of common cloth, dye works, fulling mills, potteries, and numerous tanneries. Pop. 5257.

CLANABOROUGH, par. Eng. Devon; 874 ac. Pop. 62.

CLANDON, two pars. Eng. Surrey: — 1, (*East*), 1449 ac. Pop. 261.—2, (*West*), 987 ac. Pop. 345.

CLANE, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kildare; 4664 ac. The TOWN, pleasantly situate on the Liffey, spanned here by a bridge of six arches, 17 m. W.S.W. Dublin, was partly burned by the King's troops, during the disturbances of 1798. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a small extent. Four annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Pop. 1533.

CLANFIELD.—1, A vil. and par. Eng. co. Hants, the former pleasantly situate 5 m. S.W. Petersfield. Area of par. 1395 ac. Pop. 263.—2, Par. Oxford; 1620 ac. Pop. 591.

CLANWILLIAM. 1, A maritime dist. in the N.W. of the Cape colony, bounded N. by the district of Namaqualand, N.W. by Calvinia district, S.W. and S. by Tulbagh district, W. and S. by Piquetberg district, and W. by the Atlantic. The Karee, Nardouw, and Cedar bergen or mountains traverse it N. to S., parallel to, and 25 to 40 m. from the coast; and the Roggeveld mountains, in like manner traverse it near meridian 20° E.; and it is intersected S.E. to N.W. by the Olifant or Elephant's river, and its tributaries (viz. the Great and the Little Doorn, the Ooriogs, and the Karroo Doorn), as far as lat. 31° 30′ S.; area, 24,100 sq. m. It has a healthy climate and a fertile soil. Pop. (1865), 7041. —2, A vil. cap. of the above district, agreeably situate at the junction of the Jan Dissel and Olifant Rivers, 140 m. N.N.E. Cape Town. It has a handsome church, with an English free school, and contains a considerable coloured population. There are two hat manufactories in the village, and a fine chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood.

CLAPHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey. The VILLAGE 5 m. S.S.W. London, is one of the most beautiful in the environs of the metropolis. It is built round a common of 190 ac., which has been elegantly planted and laid out in carriage drives. This common, which has more the appearance of a park, is surrounded by villas and mansions; and indeed the whole road from London is lined on both sides with elegant houses and gardens or lawns. There are several elegant churches, and chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents. Area of par. 1233 ac. Pop. 20,894.

CLAPHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding; 24,340 ac. The VILLAGE, 6 m. N.W. by W. Settle, has an ancient church, and two annual fairs for cattle. The parish contains the most magnificent cavern in the kingdom, extending for about 1000 yards in the limestone rock, and consisting of numerous spacious chambers, beautifully adorned with stalactites and other splendid concretions. Pop. 1708.

CLAPHAM, two pars. Eng.: —1, Bedford; 1982 ac. Pop. 145.—2, Sussex; 1791 ac. Pop. 252.

CLAPPERTON ISLAND, an isl. in the Arctic Ocean, Darnley Bay; lat. 69° 42′ N.; lon. 123° 15′ W. This island, like the neighbouring coast, is of limestone formation. It was discovered by Sir John Franklin, who named it in honour of the distinguished African traveller.

CLAPS ISLAND, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, on the equator; lon. 98° E. (R.)

CLAPTON, three pars. Eng.: — 1, Northampton; 1946 ac. Pop. 136.—2, Somerset; 1066 ac. Pop. 162.—3, (*on the Hill*), Gloucester; 783 ac. Pop. 112.

CLAPTON, a hamlet, England, co. Middlesex, par. Hackney, 3 m. N. by E., London. It is divided into Upper and Lower Clapton. Both divisions contain many spacious and elegant mansions, with tastefully laid out gardens and grounds. Here are a church and chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. At Lower Clapton is the London orphan asylum, a handsome building, for the benevolent purpose of maintaining and educating destitute orphans.

CLARA, a tn. Ireland, King's co. on a plain surrounded by beautiful hills and richly planted grounds, 17 m. S.W. Mullingar. It consists of one principal street, with three smaller ones branching off from it, and several bye lanes; houses indifferently built, and the greater part of them thatched with straw, although some of the better sort are slated; but as the streets are kept remarkably clean, the dwellings, however humble, have a respectable appearance. There is a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a commodious school-house. In the neighbourhood are extensive corn mills, and a tan-yard. Pop. 915.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLARA, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 3201 ac. Pop. 511.

CLARA SANTA.—1, A small isl. Canaries, off the N. point of Lanzarote; lat. (centre peak) 29° 18′ N.; lon. 13° 32′ W. It is uninhabited and destitute of fresh-water.——2, An isl. Mergui Archipelago, Bay of Bengal; lat. 11° 30′ N.; lon. 97° 30′ E. It is about 2 or 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad; is high and has several small peaks, the S. one very sharp like a sugar loaf.——3, A tn. called also *Villa Clara*, isl. Cuba, in the central department, 45 m. N.W. Trinidad, in a sugar district. Pop. 6132, of whom 3355 are whites, 1891 free people of colour, and 886 slaves.——4, An isl. coast of Peru, gulf of Guyaquil; lat. 3° 15′ S.; lon. 80° 18′ W. It is about 6 m. long and uninhabited.

CLARAN BRIDGE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 8 m. S.E. Galway. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle.

CLARBESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1588 ac. Pop. 178.

CLARE, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Munster (cap. Ennis); having N. Galway co. and bay, S. the Shannon, E. part of Galway, Lough Derg, and part of Tipperary co.; and W. the Atlantic. Extreme length, S.W. to N.E., 62 m.; extreme breadth, N. to S., about 40 m.; area, 827,994 ac., of which 455,009 are arable, and 296,033 uncultivated. The surface is irregular, rising, in many places, into mountains of considerable elevation, particularly in the E., W., and N.W. districts. But there are extensive tracts of level and fertile

land, which yield abundant crops of potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, flax, &c. There are also extensive grazing lands, called Corcasses, which produce from six to eight tons of hay per Irish acre. Lakes are numerous, but generally of small size. The county is deficient in wood, but the practice of planting is gaining ground, although the extremely violent gales from the Atlantic, to which it is exposed, are unfavourable to the growth of timber. The condition of the smaller cottiers is extremely bad, being, in no respect, better than in other parts of Ireland. Manufactures are hardly known. Linen is made by the inhabitants in their own dwellings, but almost entirely for home consumption. A small quantity of coarse diaper for towels, and canvas for sacks and bags, are also made, and sold at fairs and markets. There are some fisheries, but they are pursued with no great spirit, although the rivers and coasts of the county present many facilities and inducements for the cultivation of this branch of industry. It is not, however, altogether neglected. The Kilrush district, in 1867, had 211 boats with crews of 927 men and boys; the Seafield district, 65 boats manned by 250 men and boys. There are immense oyster-beds at Ballyvaughan. Clare returns three members to Parliament—two for the co., and one for the bor. of Ennis. Pop. in 1841, 286,391; in 1851, 212,428; in 1861, 166,395; in 1871, 147,994.

CLARE, an isl. Ireland, co. Mayo, in the Atlantic, about the middle of the entrance to Clew Bay, 18 m. W. Westport. Length, 4 m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 3959 ac. It has a light-house, on the N.E. extremity, 487 ft. above sea level; lat. 53° 49′ 30″ N.; lon. 9° 55′ 30″ W. The highest point of the island is 1520 ft. above sea level.

CLARE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 8½ m. E.S.E. Armagh, on the Cusher, which propels extensive flour, meal, and flax mills, and over which is an ancient stone bridge. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Seceders, including several male and female schools. An annual fair is held for horses and cattle. In the vicinity are the ruins of Clare castle. Pop. 1562.

CLARE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk; 2928 ac. The town is situated on the bank Stour, 12¾ m. S. by W. Bury St. Edmunds; streets spacious, but houses, in general, old, though considerable improvements have of late years been effected. The old market cross was taken down in 1838, and a spacious corn exchange erected in its stead. It has a handsome church, and places of worship for Independents and Baptists. But the most interesting buildings are the remains of the ancient castle, and the priory of Austin friars; the latter of which, though long ago converted into a residence, still bears traces of its original destination. The manufacture of straw plait is carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1657.

CLARE-CASTLE, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare, on the Fergus, about 2 m. S. Ennis. It was formerly called Clare, but, some years ago, was made a post town under the name of Clare-Castle. It consists chiefly of one long, straggling, miserable looking street, with another of the same character at right angles to it, the houses being very badly built, and generally in a ruinous condition. It is remarkably well supplied with water, but destitute of almost every other advantage. There is a Protestant church, with a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a dispensary. The military barracks of Clare-Castle, from which the town took the addition to its name, are in the immediate neighbourhood, on an island in the Fergus, connected with the mainland by two bridges. The Fergus is navigable to the town for vessels of 300 tons, but the harbour is very bad, and the traffic inconsiderable. No manufactures of any kind are carried on, and the people, who are either fishermen or agricultural labourers, are in a most wretched condition. Pop. 495.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLARE-MORRIS, a tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, in a plain, 15 m. S.E. Castlebar. Its three principal streets are straight, wide and well kept, but many of the houses have, within the last few years, been falling into decay. It is well supplied with water, having a small lake, besides numerous springs, in the neighbourhood; and although it presents evident traces of dilapidation, it has a clean and even attractive appearance. It has a court-house, police constabulary barracks, workhouse, a handsome Protestant church, and R. Catholic chapel. There are national, male and female, Church Education Society, and infant schools, with poorhouse and dispensary. Hat-making is carried on extensively, and in the Church Education school a great number of girls are employed in knitting crotchet and other fine work—a branch of industry to which many families in the place owe their support. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. Pop. 1323.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLAREABBEY, par. Ire. Clare; 7023 ac. Pop. 3472.

CLAREBOROUGH, par. Eng. Notts; 3870 ac. P. 2504.

CLAREGALWAY, par. Ireland, Galway; 11,984 ac. Pop. 2763.

CLAREMONT ISLES, a group of low woody isls., off the N.E. coast, Australia, Cape York peninsula, about lat. 13° 38′ S.; lon. 141° 45′ E.

CLARENCE. -1. A cape, forming the N. extremity of Jones' Sound, Baffin's Bay; lat. 76° 45′ N.; lon. 77° 45′ W. (R.) The peaks of the surrounding mountains, which are lost in the clouds, are covered with perpetual snow, while their sides are black and inaccessible.—2, An isl. S. Pacific; lat. 9° 5′ S.; lon. 171° 38′ W. (R.)—3, An isl. Antarctic Ocean, forming part of the S. Shetland group. It is of an oval form, and presents several prominent points, the most N. of which bears the name of Lyod's Cape; the S. point is called Cape Bowles.—4, A harbour, Russian America, on the E. side of Behring's Strait, 45 m. S.E. Cape Prince of Wales.—5, A strait, Persian Gulf, between the isl. Kishm and the mainland, varying from 3 to 13 m. in breadth, and containing numerous islands. -6, A bay, tn., and settlement, N. side of isl. Fernando Po, W. Africa. Bight of Biafra. The BAY, which is situated in lat. 3° 16′ N.; lon. 8° 47′ 30″ E., affords excellent anchorage, and swarms with fish of various kinds.——The SETTLEMENT was formed with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, and a British military force stationed there, which was withdrawn in 1834. ---The TOWN, among other public buildings, contains a large hospital, unfortunately rendered necessary by the unwholesomeness of the climate. A number of liberated negroes, who live in the neighbourhood of the Government house, appear to be in comfortable circumstances, having neat cottages, with a garden attached to each.—7, A peak, in the preceding isl., 10,700 ft. above the level of the sea.—8, An isl. S. America, W. coast of Tierra del Fuego. It is intersected by the parallel of 54° S., and the meridian of 72° W. It is 52 m. long, and 23 broad, and is much indented with bays.

CLARENCE LAKE, or GREAT LAKE, a lake, Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Plains, of irregular form, about 9 m. in length, and about 4 in breadth at the broadest parts.

CLARENCE RIVER, a maritime dist. New S. Wales, between lat. 28° 30′ and 29° 50′ S. It is intersected, N.N.W. to S.S.E., by the rivers Clarence and Richmond. The stock of the district comprises 1310 horses, 34,942 head of horned cattle, 540 pigs, and 179,561 sheep. It contains several lofty mountains, the principal of which are, Mount Warning, 3500 ft. high; Mount Lindsay or Landesay, 5700 ft. Cassino on the Richmond river, is the chief place. Pop. 1225. —The RIVER of this name rises in the mountainous region around Mount Lindsay. After pursuing a S.W., and then a N.W. course through the district of Clarence, it falls into the Pacific Ocean near Shoal Bay. Its whole length is about 110 m.; it is navigable for upwards of 80 m. from its embouchure. [add. SEE SUPP.]

CLARENCE STRAIT.—1, The channel between Melville isl. and the N.W. coast of Australia, communicating with Van Diemen's Gulf. It is about 12 m. in breadth at the narrowest part, and is studded with small isles, rocks, and reefs, having rapid currents between them.—2, The passage between the isl. of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, and the mainland of Laristan. It is about 7 m. wide at the E. entrance, but becomes contracted by sandbanks. The tide, in some parts, runs with great rapidity. This channel is also sometimes called Kishm Strait.

CLARENS, a vil. Switzerland, can. Vaud, 13 m. E. by S. Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. It lies at the head of a bay, here forming a creek, and in which the water occasionally rises to an extent that floods the place. Clarens is an insignificant place, which has had an undue celebrity given to it by Rousseau and Byron.

CLARION, or CLIPPERTON'S ISLAND, an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, off W. coast, Mexico; lat. 18° N.; lon. 114° 50′ W. Turtle are here plentiful, and birds numerous, including gannet,

frigate, pelican, several varieties of boobies, of tern; ducks, and doves. Vegetation is pretty luxuriant, but does not seem to comprise any edible production. Water scarce.

CLARK, or FLATHEAD RIVER, a river, U. States, Oregon territory, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a winding N.W. course of about 500 m., during which it expands into an extensive lake, falling into the Columbia, in lat. 48° 50′ N.; lon. 117° 50′ W. Before reaching Lake Kulluspelm, through which it passes, its name is Cokalahischket or Butterroot Fork.

CLARK'S FORK, a river, U. States, N.W. territory, rising in an offset of the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of about 180 m. S.W. to N.E., falling into the Yellow Stone, in lat. 45° 35′ N.; lon. 106° 30′ W.

CLARK'S ISLAND.—1, The most S. of the Furneaux group, Bank's Strait, off the N.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, S. extremity in lat. 40° 34′ S. For description of it, *see Supplement*.—2, An isl., N. Pacific; lat. 27° 18′ N.; lon 176° W.

CLARK'S (SIR GEORGE) ISLE, an isl. Arctic Ocean, 10 m. off the coast of British N. America; lat. 69° 20′ N.; lon. 118° 40′ W.

CLARY, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.E. Cambray. It was once a place of some importance, defended by a strong castle; and has manufactures of gauze, jaconet, and other articles of St. Quentin; tulle, lace, lace thread, and pottery. There are also breweries and tanneries. Pop. 2330.

CLASHACROW, par. Irel. Kilkenny, 999 ac. Pop. 203.

CLASHMORE, a post tn. and par. Ireland, co. Waterford, 7202 ac. The town is 9 m. S.W. Dungarvan, and has a distillery, producing nearly 20,000 gallons of whisky annually. Pop. 2931.

CLATFORD, two pars. Eng.: 1, (*Goodworth*), Hants; 3390 ac. Pop. 442. —2, (*Upper*), Hants; 2150 ac. Pop. 595.

CLATT, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 543

CLATWORTHY, par. Eng. Somerset, 2848 ac P. 323.

CLAUDE (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Jura, 25 m. S.E. Lons-Le-Saulnier, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon. It is clean, well built, and has a cathedral, a suspension bridge across the Tacon, and a fine promenade along the Bienne. It owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the 5th century, and erected into a bishopric in 1742. The privileges of this abbey were so excessive, that if a peasant remained for a year on the abbey lands he became a serf, and his goods were confiscated. This was the last place in France where serfdom existed, and the bishop and chapter obstinately refused to abolish it before the revolution of 1793, although solicited to do so by Louis XVI. In 1799, the town was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the Government devoted the sum of £30,000 to its re-erection. It has a court of first resort, and of commerce, consulting chamber of manufactures, an agricultural society, and communal college; and is the seat of a bishopric. Large quantities of turnery-ware are made here, consisting of articles in horn, shell, bone, ivory, box, and wood. Buttons, snuff boxes, musical boxes, hardware, pins, &c., are also made, and there are cotton spinning mills, tanneries, paper-works, tile works, and potteries. A considerable trade is done in the above articles. Pop. 4469.

CLAUDY.—1, A vil. Ireland, co. of, and 9 m. S.S.E. Londonderry. It has a R. Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a national school; and in the vicinity are some handsome seats, and extensive woods and plantations. —2, (or *Clady*), a vil. Irel., co. Tyrone, 4 m. S.S.W. Strabane, on the Finn, and consisting of one irregularly-built street. Adjacent to the village is a handsome bridge of seven arches over the Finn, connecting Claudy with the county of Donegal. Two fairs are held annually for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs.

CLAUSENBURG, a tn. Transylvania. *See* KLAUSENBURG.

CLAUSTHAL, a tn. Hanover. *See* KLAUSTHAL.

CLAVERING, a vil. and par. England, co. Essex, and on the confines of Hertford; 3798 ac. The VILLAGE, situate in a valley, watered by a small stream, has a handsome Gothic church, two chapels belonging to Independents and Primitive Methodists, with a burial-ground attached to each; and two schools—a national one for girls, and a British one for boys. No manufactures, excepting flour; people chiefly employed in agriculture; their social condition seems to be far below that of several towns in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1047.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLAVERLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Salop; 8113 ac. The VILLAGE stands on elevated ground, about 5 m. E. Bridgnorth, and is neatly built of brick and red sandstone. It has a handsome Gothic church, two schools for girls, supported by voluntary contributions, and one endowed boys' school; inhabitants wholly employed in agriculture; Pop. 1667.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLAVERTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Somerset; 1228 ac. The VILLAGE, romantically situate 2¼ m. E.S.E. Bath, in a beautiful and picturesque district, has an elegant church, with a square ivy-mantled tower. Pop. 155.

CLAWTON, par. Eng. Devon; 5358 ac. Pop. 573.

CLAXBY, three pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1689 ac. Pop. 262.—2, Lincoln; 590 ac. Pop. 126.—3, (*Plackacre*), Lincoln; 847 ac. Pop. 28.

CLAXTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 991 ac. Pop. 186. —2, (or *Long Clarson*), Leicester; 3450 ac. Pop. 869.

CLAYBROOKE, par. Eng. Leicester; 5380 ac. P. 1389.

CLAYCOTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 974 ac. Pop. 99.

CLAYDON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 950 ac. Pop. 540.—2, (*East*), Bucks; 2160 ac. Pop. 361. 3, (*Middle*), Bucks; 2586 ac. Pop. 165.

CLAYHANGER, par. Eng. Devon; 2083 ac. Pop. 289.

CLAYHIDON, par. Eng. Devon; 5089 ac. Pop. 798.

CLAYPOLE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3370 ac. Pop. 853.

CLAYTON (WEST), a vil. England, co. York, W. Riding, pleasantly situate on a declivity, 9 m. S.E. by E. Huddersfield. It has places of worship for Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. The manufacture of fancy silk and worsted fabrics is carried on; clogs are made, and several coal mines wrought. Pop 1532.

CLAYTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Sussex; 2102 ac. Pop. 645. —2, (*with-Fishlegh*), York, W. Riding; 1640 ac. Pop. 331.

CLAYWORTH, par. Eng. Notts; 3080 ac. Pop. 601.

CLEAR ISLAND, Ireland. *See* CAPE CLEAR.

CLEAR'S, ST. (ST. CLARE'S), a bor. and par., S. Wales, co. of, and 9 m. S.W. Caermarthen. The TOWN, situate at the confluence of the Gumming with the Taf, consists of one long straggling street, containing many good houses. It has an ancient parish church, two Independent chapels, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; with several day and Sunday schools. The surrounding district produces abundance of corn and butter, which are here shipped for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other ports. Cheese and bark are also exported to some extent. Area of par. 2534 ac. P. 1129.

CLEASBY, par. Eng. York, N. Riding; 970 ac. Pop. 197.

CLEATOR, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2844 ac. Pop. 1779.

CLECKHEATON, a vil. and township, England, co. York, W. Riding. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situate on a declivity, 8½ m. W. Leeds, is well built, lighted with gas, and has a news-room and mechanics' institution. The TOWNSHIP contains two churches, and chapels for Wesleyans and Independents. The manufacture of woollen cloth and worsted is extensively carried on, great quantities of cloth for the army being made; cards and other machinery used in the wool trade are also made, and the iron founding trade is important. Here is a station on the Bradford branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 4721.

CLEE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 9790 ac. Pop. 1034. —2, (*St. Margaret*), Salop; 1589 ac. Pop. 303.

CLEENISH, par. Irel. Fermanagh; 33,768 ac. P. 8068.

CLEER (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 11,263 ac. Pop. 2343.

CLEEVE (BISHOP'S), a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester; 8150 ac. The VILLAGE, on an elevation, 3 m. N. by E. Cheltenham, has a handsome ancient Norman church.——The PARISH contains several saline springs. Pop. 2117.

CLEEVE (OLD), par. Eng. Somerset; 5413 ac. P. 1550.

CLEEVE PRIOR, a vil. and par. England, co. Worcester; 1580 ac. The VILLAGE, beautifully situate 5 m. N.E. Evesham, on an acclivity, rising from r. bank Avon, has a handsome church, with an embattled tower. Pop. 340.

CLEHONGER, par. Eng. Hereford; 1888 ac. Pop. 408.

CLEISH, par. Scot. Kinross; 7½ sq. m. Pop. 659.

CLEMENT (ST.), 4 pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge. Pop. 971. —2, Kent; 540 ac. Pop. 875. —3, Jersey. Pop. 1553. —4, (*St. Danes*), Middlesex; 43 ac. Pop. 15,662.

CLEMENTE (SAN), a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 42 m. S. by W. Cuenca, in an extensive plain. It is surrounded by walls, and tolerably well built, possessing good

houses, partly spacious, partly narrow streets, and several squares, one of which is large and spacious, and contains the parish church, a handsome edifice, partly of ancient, and partly of modern construction, with a tower, and numerous internal decorations. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the court-house, and the primary school, which is attended by 300 pupils. The inhabitants are almost all engaged in agriculture; but there is some trade in articles of primary necessity; and, besides a weekly market, an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 2266

CLEMENTE (San), an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, W. coast, Upper California; E. point, in lat. 32° 46′ N.; lon. 118° 22′ W. (R.); about 12 m. in length, and 5 in breadth.

CLEMENT'S (St.), two pars. Eng.:— 1, Cornwall; 3494 ac. Pop. 3165.— 2, Oxford; 580 ac. Pop. 2139.

CLEMENTSTOWN, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 12½ m. N.N.E. Cavan.

CLENCHWARTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3505 ac. Pop. 589.

CLENOR, par. Irel. Cork; 4289 ac. Pop. 793.

CLENT, par. Eng. Worcester; 2365 ac. Pop. 937.

CLEOBURY (North), par. England, Salop; 1560 ac. Pop. 192.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, a tn. and par. England, co. Salop; 7077 ac. The TOWN, beautifully situate on an acclivity surrounded by hills, 27 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury, consists chiefly of one long, broad, straggling street; houses generally well built, chiefly of brick; water abundant, and of excellent quality. It has a parish church, a fine old structure; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, an endowed school for boys and girls, one infant, one R. Catholic, one dame, and two private ladies' schools; several minor charities, a book society, and juvenile lending library. Within ½ m. of the town there are paper and flour mills on the Rea. The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the collieries. Pop. 1619.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLERCKEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, W. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Furnes. It has two breweries, and two oil works; but the chief employments are agricultural. Pop. 3182.

CLERF, or Clervaux, a small vil. Holland, duchy of, and 33 m. N. by W. Luxemburg; in a valley, watered by the Woltz. It has a school and R. Catholic church; and a castle belonging to the Count of Lannois. Pop. 800.

CLERIHAN, a vil. Ireland, co. Tipperary, par. Newchapel, 4 m. N.W. Clonmel; with a neat R. Catholic chapel.

CLERKENWELL (St James), par. Eng. Middlesex; 380 ac. Pop. 65,681.

CLERKE'S ISLAND, Evooiisona, or St. Lawrence Island, an isl., Pacific Ocean; lat. 63° 4′ N.; lon. 170° 30′ W. It has several hills, connected by low ground, which, at distance, appear like a group of islands. Near the E. extremity is a small island, remarkable for three elevated rocks. Both the large and small islands are inhabited.

CLERMONT, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Liège, 6 m. N. Verviers. It has considerable manufactures of cloth, two flour mills, a brick-work, limekiln, quarries of limestone and sandstone, and several coal mines. Pop. 2184.

CLERMONT, Clermont-de-Lodeve, or Clermont l'Herault, a tn. France, dep. Herault, 23 m. W. by N. Montpellier, on the Rouel, pleasantly situate on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which are the remains of an old castle. It has a tribunal of commerce, a savings-bank, a communal college, and a handsome Gothic church, remarkable for the height of its spire. The cloth manufactories here produce about 24,000 pieces annually. Handkerchiefs, cotton and woollen hosiery, cream of tartar, vitriol, cutlery, and pottery are also manufactured here. There are, besides, silk and cotton mills, tanneries, brandy distilleries, vinegar-works, tile and brick-works, limekilns, &c. Trade in wine, brandy, olive-oil, verdegris, cattle, and fruit. Pop. 5700.

CLERMONT, Clermont-en-Beauvoisis, or Clermont-Oise, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 17 m. E. by S. Beauvais, r. bank, Brèche. It was formerly fortified, but its ramparts have disappeared. It has manufactures of calico and saltpetre, and has spinning mills, bleaching-grounds, breweries, and tanneries; with a trade in grain, fruit, flax, linen made in the environs, horses, cattle, &c. It has a communal college, and public library with 12,000 volumes. The old castle, formerly the property of the Prince de Condé, is now a prison for females. Pop. 3105.

CLERMONT-FERRAND [anc. *Nemetum, Urbs Arverni, Clarus Mons*], a city, France, cap. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 215 m. S. by E. Paris; lat. 45° 46′ 46″ N.; lon. 3° 5′ 20″ E.; between the Artier and the Bedat. It is built on a hill, composed chiefly of volcanic tuff, at the foot of that extraordinary range of extinct volcanoes, surmounted by the mountain of the Puy-de-Dôme, which, though apparently overhanging the town, is 5 m. distant. To the E. is the fertile plain of the Limagne, over which the view extends 20 or 30 m. A line of boulevards, planted with trees, encircles the town, except to the N.W., and outside of these are the extensive suburbs. The streets in many parts are narrow, confined, and crooked; and



CLERMONT-FERRAND. From Views in and Around Auvergne, France.

the houses have a dull appearance, being all built of lava. Arthur Young described it as 'one of the worst built, dirtiest, and most stinking places he had ever met with;' and adds, that 'many of its streets, for highness, dirt, and ill scents, could only be represented by narrow channels cut in a dunghill.' Some quarters of the town, however, have undergone improvement, and the new streets are wide, and well paved. Some quarters have been almost entirely rebuilt, and fountains, several of them elegant, have been multiplied; abundantly supplied with good water, brought from Royat, about 3 m. distant. It has ten squares, in one of which, the Place du Taureau, is a fine fountain, built in the form of an obelisk, 39 ft. high; erected as a monument to the memory of General Desaix. The principal building is the cathedral, an irregular pile of dark hue, built of volcanic lava. During the revolution of 1793, it was stripped of its ornaments and monuments, and only saved from total destruction by the exertions of a magistrate, M. Verdier Latour, who represented to the mob that it would be useful for holding popular meetings in. It was begun in 1248, and carried on till 1265, by the architect Jean Deschamps, but never completed. The interior is remarkable for its lightness, and loftiness of the vaulted roof. Of the four towers that originally existed, only one remains. The most ancient and interesting church is Nôtre Dame du Port, a Romanesque edifice, originally founded, A.D. 580; burnt by the Northmen, A.D. 824; and rebuilt, A.D. 953. It is encrusted externally with rude Mosaics, of black and white

stone. The other public buildings are the Hotel de Ville, palace of justice, grain market, linen market, Hotel Dieu, general hospital, and theatre. There is also a public library, containing 40,000 volumes; a botanic garden, museum of natural history, rich cabinet of mineralogy, containing specimens of the rocks and volcanic substances of Auvergne; museum of antiquities, and college. Clermont is the seat of a bishopric, suffragan to Bourges, tribunal of first resort, tribunal of commerce, *académie universitaire* for six departments, secondary school of medicine, lyceum, normal school, schools of architecture, design, &c. It has also a consistorial Protestant church. It has numerous, but not very important manufactures. They consist of silk stockings, druggets, india-rubber fabrics, house paper, playing cards, furniture, archil, nails, chocolate, potato flour, potted meats, and preserved fruits, including the famed apricot preserves. There are also cotton and hemp spinning-mills, saltpetre refineries, extensive tanneries, and a manufactory of painted glass. The trade of Clermont is considerable. Five large fairs, each lasting a week, are held annually, and are well frequented. Linens, made in the country districts, are sold to the amount of £160,000 annually; and large quantities of hemp, thread, wool, and hides are disposed of. There is a considerable trade in grain, wine, salt, oil, and cheese. The transit trade, also, is extensive, the town being on the road from Bordeaux to Lyon, and being the entrepôt for the products of Provence and Languedoc, with which it supplies Paris. There are several mineral springs in the neighbourhood, the most remarkable of which is in the suburb of St. Allyre. This spring has deposited, in the course of ages, a mass of limestone 240 ft. long, 16 ft. high, and 12 ft. wide at its termination, and has formed, across a rivulet, a natural bridge 21 ft. long. Anterior to the Roman conquest, Clermont was called Nemetum; and in the reign of Augustus, Augusto Nemetum. It became the capital of the Averni after the destruction of Gergovia, the ancient capital, which seems to have occupied a hill 4½ m. from Clermont. Christianity was established here, and a bishopric founded, about the year 250. The city, which had become very considerable under the Romans, suffered severely from the irruption of the northern tribes; and, A.D. 507, it was taken by Thierry, and united to the Crown of France. In A.D. 761, it was sacked by Pepin. The great council, in which the Crusades originated, was held here in 1095. It was convoked by Pope Urban II., who presided, at the head of his cardinals. Thirteen archbishops, 225 bishops, about as many mitred abbots, several thousand knights, and an immense crowd of people, of all conditions, encamped here seven days, waiting for the decision of the church. The place of meeting is supposed to have been an open space to the rear of the church of Nôtre Dame du Port. Here, from a throne raised in the midst, around which were grouped the tents of tens of thousands of enthusiastic hearers, the Pope pronounced that eloquent discourse which melted all to tears, and was followed by the universal shout of 'Diex le volt' (*Dieu le veut*, God wills it), when the cloaks of red cloth worn by the noble bystanders were torn into shreds, to form the badge of the cross, then first adopted. In 1556, Clermont was declared the capital of the duchy of Auvergne. In 1751, it was joined to the town of Montferrand, with which it communicates by a fine avenue 1½ m. long. Since that period, it has borne the name of Clermont-Ferrand. Gregory of Tours, Blaise Pascal, the poet Delille, and General Desaix, were natives of this town. Pop. (1872), 37,357.

CLERMONT-TONNERE, or MINERVA ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. (S.E. point) 18° 35′ S.; lon. 136° 20′ W. (R.) This is one of those beautiful atol or lagoon islands that occur so frequently in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but in no other sea. The ring or belt surrounding the lagoon of this island is about 12 ft. high, and 600 ft. wide; it is, as usual in the case of atolls, covered with cocoa nut palms and pandanus, the water of the lagoon inside being of a beautiful blue tint, and almost always smooth. It is inhabited by a fine athletic race, much above the ordinary size, of a darker colour than the N. American Indians, but in other respects much resembling them. Their hair is long, black, and straight, and is allowed to hang loose; the chiefs, however, having theirs drawn back, and tied in a knot behind. They obstinately refuse to hold any intercourse with ships visiting their island.

CLERVAUX, a tn. Holland. *See* CLERFF.

CLES, a tn. and com. Austria, Tyrol, prov. of, and 19 m. N. by W. Trent, r. bank, Noce, here crossed by a bridge. It is well built, commanded by a castle, and possesses a parish church, townhall, Franciscan convent, with a large library and picture gallery, and several silk-mills. Pop. 2046.

CLETHER (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2960 ac. Pop. 280.

CLEVEDON, a vil. and par. Eng. co. Somerset; 4067 ac. The VILLAGE, 12 m. W. by S. Bristol, on a branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, at the base of picturesque hills, which afford shelter from the neighbouring sea, is rapidly becoming a favourite watering place, being highly salubrious and agreeable; the limestone rocks, exposed to the sun, tending to keep up the temperature, which again is cooled and freshened by W. breezes from the Bristol channel. Shrubs of all sorts, from the myrtle to the arbutus, flourish in the warmer spots, and excellent building stone is obtained in the vicinity. There are two churches belonging to the Establishment, an Independent chapel, two schools, a dispensary, and other local charities. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 2941.—(*Local Correspondent*)

CLEVELAND, a tn. U. States, cap. Cuyahoga, Ohio, 359 m. N.W. Washington; lat. 41° 31′ N.; lon. 81° 46′ W. It is advantageously situate on Lake Erie, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and at the N. termination of the Ohio Canal, by which it is connected with the river Ohio. The streets are spacious and regular, crossing each other at right angles. It contains a courthouse, jail, over 40 churches, several insurance companies, numerous retail stores, distilleries, breweries, printing offices, foundries, ironworks, ship yards, &c. The harbour is commodious and safe. Cleveland being intermediate between Buffalo and Cincinnati, and the depôt of the merchandise destined to the E. and W., has become one of the most important cities of the W. In 1812, the exports amounted to £1,170,379; in 1850, to £2,514,822; in 1863, to £17,556,400. Pop. in 1840, 6071; in 1870 92,829. [add. SUP. SUPP.]

CLEVELAND (CAPE AND BAY), Australia, N.E. coast. The former is in lat. 19° 10′ 10″ S.; lon. 146° 57′ 56″ E. It rises abruptly from a projection of low land. The BAY is about 20 m. in width at the entrance, but does not go deep into the land.

CLEVES [German, *Cleve* or *Kleve*; Latin, *Clivum*], an anc. m. Rhenish Prussia, cap. circle of same name, 70 m. N.W. Cologne, near the Dutch frontier, on the declivities of three hills, about 3 m. from l. bank, Rhine, with which it has communication by a canal. It consists of an Upper and Lower town, is well built in the Dutch style, and is surrounded with walls. It has one R. Catholic, and three Protestant churches, a Mennonite meeting-house, and a synagogue. The collegiate church, built in 1341, contains the burial vault of the Dukes of Cleves, with a number of well-executed monuments. The old castle, Schwanenburg, formerly the residence of the Dukes, now converted into public offices, has a tower 190 ft. high, from which an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. Cleves has a gymnasium, a handsome townhouse, three hospitals, a house of industry, and a house of correction, and is the seat of a court of justice. There are manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, silks, flannels, hats, and tobacco. The country around is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. There are some beautiful gardens and walks in the vicinity, laid out by Maurice, Prince of Nassau Siegen. Pop. (1867), 9209.—The CIRCLE, area, 64 geo. sq. m., bounds N. and W. on Holland, is flat and fertile, being watered by the Rhine, and several other streams. It yields grain, turnips, potatoes, linseed, and tobacco; a considerable number of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., are reared, and fishing, and manufactures of various kinds are actively carried on. Pop. (1867), 48,800.

CLEW BAY, an inlet, W. coast, Ireland, co. Mayo, extending inland for about 15 m., with an average breadth of 8 m. At its entrance it has Achil Bay on the N. side, Emlogh point on the S., and Clare Island in the middle. There are numerous indentations along its shores, which form excellent harbours; and at its upper end is an archipelago of 300 beautiful, cultivated, and fertile islets. The fishings are extremely valuable, and afford employment to a great many persons.

CLEWER, par. Eng. Berks; 1666 ac. Pop. 3997.

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2363 ac. P. 995.

CLIBURN, par. Eng. Westmoreland; 1360 ac. Pop. 259

CLICHY-LA-GARENNE [Latin, *Clipiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine, in a beautiful plain near r. bank Seine, and on the railway between Paris and St. Germain, about 4 m. N.W. Paris. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and in the seventh century, during the reign of Dagobert, who had a palace here to which he was particularly attached, was frequently the residence of the court. It contains a parish church, the erection of which is due to the celebrated Vincent de Paul, who was curate of Clichy in 1612; and has manufactures of white lead, of very superior quality, and extensively exported; chemical products, glue, varnish, rolled lead, &c. Clichy suffered much in 1814, from an attempt to defend it against the approach of the Allies upon Paris. Pop. 5425.

CLIDDESDEN, par. Eng. Hants; 2150 ac. Pop. 314.

CLIFDEN, a seaport tn. Ireland, co. of, and 13 m. N.W. Galway, beautifully situate on an estuary which communicates with Ardbear Bay. In 1815, it contained only one house, and now it is a considerable and thriving seaport, and contains an elegant church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, a barrack well, a dispensary, and fever hospital. Weekly markets are held Wednesday and Saturday; and four fairs annually. It is the seat of quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday. It is also a constabulary police and coast-guard station. The harbour is excellent; and there is a quay which ships of 200 tons can approach. Fish, in which the neighbouring coast abounds, and corn, with a little kelp, are the principal exports; and the imports consist of groceries, manufactured goods, &c. Pop. 1434.

CLIFFE, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*-at-Hoo*), Kent; 7830 ac. Pop. 877.—2, (*Tyford*), Wilts; 3985 ac. Pop. 890.—3, (*West*), Kent; 1194 ac. Pop. 129.

CLIFFORD, par. Eng. Hereford; 6522 ac. Pop. 889.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2500 ac. Pop. 305.

CLIFTON, numerous pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 1420 ac. Pop. 1053.—2, Gloucester; 740 ac. Pop. 17,631.—3, Westmorland; 1520 ac. Pop. 280.—4, (*Hampden*, Oxford; 1030 ac. Pop. 369.—5, (*Woodsford*), Dorset; 1254 ac. Pop. 72.—6, (*North*, Nottingham; 750 ac. Pop. 1148.—7, (*Regnes*), Bucks; 1441 ac. Pop. 214.—8, (*upon Dunsmore*), Warwick; 1902 ac. Pop. 758.

CLIFTON, several places, England.—1, A tn. co. Lancaster, 5 m. W. Manchester, composed chiefly of a row of houses, on either side the road from Manchester to Bolton; houses substantially built of brick; well supplied with water. It has a school, a very neat edifice in the Elizabethan style, but no church. The men are almost exclusively employed in the extensive collieries of the neighbourhood, and the women generally in the cotton factories, in the adjoining townships of Bagley and Pendlebury. Pop. 2140.—(*Local Correspondent.*)—2, A vil. co. Westmorland, situate 3 m. S.E. Penrith, on a rocky eminence in the vale of the Lowther. It has a small ancient church. In its vicinity a skirmish occurred between the troops of the Duke of Cumberland and those of the Pretender in 1745.—3, A large and handsome vil. co. of, and 1½ m. N.W. the city of York, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 1873.—4, A suburb of Bristol (*which see*).—5, (*Campville*), A vil. and par. cos. Derby and Stafford; 6004 ac. The VILLAGE, situate on the road between Elford and Ashby de-la-Zouch, contains a church with a magnificent spire. Pop. of p. 881.—6, (*with-Gibyon*), a vil. and par. co. Nottingham; 1980 ac. The VILLAGE, 3 m. S.W. by S. Nottingham, contains a fine church, with a massive tower, and almshouses for six poor widows. Pop. 401.—7, (*upon-Teme*), a vil. and par. co. Worcester; 2972 ac. The VILLAGE, delightfully seated on a lofty cliff overlooking the Teme, 9 m. N.W. by W. Worcester, has a church with a tower surmounted by a spire, and a subscription school. Hamcastle, which suffered severely from the parliamentary forces in 1646, was restored in 1840. Pop. 517.

CLIMPING, par. Eng. Sussex; 2185 ac. Pop. 273.

CLINCH.—1, A river, U. States, Virginia, and Tennessee, rising in the former state, and after a S.W. course of 200 m., for great part of which it is navigable for boats, uniting in the latter with the Holston, at Kingston, to form the Tennessee.—2, A mountain-range, forming a branch of the Alleghanies, between the parallels of 36° and 37° N., and separating the waters of the Clinch from those of the Holston, which run parallel to each other up to the junction.

CLINTON-COLDEN (LAKE), an extensive sheet of water, British N. America, connected with Lake Aylmer on the N.W., and with Artillery Lake on the S., intersected by the parallel of 64° N., and by the meridian of 107° 30′ W. It was discovered in 1833, by Capt. Back.

CLIPPERTON ROCK, more correctly an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, N.W. from the Galapagos; lat. 10° 14′ N.; lon. 109° 19′ W. (R.) It is a low coral lagoon island, about 3 m. long N. to S., and about the same broad E. to W. It is destitute of trees, with a high rock on its S. edge, but is covered with sea fowl, gannet, boobies, frigates, pelicans, and several kinds of tern. Sharks, porpoises, and turtle abound on its coasts. It is extremely dangerous, the coral belt being invisible until closely approached; while the high rock above alluded to has so strong a resemblance to a vessel under sail, that it may very readily be mistaken for one. Both the existence and position of this perilous island were doubtful, until ascertained by Capt. Belcher, who sought it out, and found it on May 18, 1839.

CLIPPESBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 861 ac. Pop. 120.

CLIPSHAM, par. Eng. Rutland; 1655 ac. Pop. 264.

CLIPSTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2800 ac. Pop. 865.

CLISSA [anc. *Andetrium*], a fortress, Austria, Dalmatia, circle of, and 4 m. N.E. Spalatro. It is perched on an isolated rocky eminence, between Mount Caprario and Mount Mossor, inaccessible on three sides, and commands the approach to Salona from the N.E. The works are irregular, but strong, and kept in a state of defence. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating the vine and olive. Clissa, from the importance of its position, has always been a first object of attack by any army invading this part of Dalmatia, and has, accordingly, stood many sieges, and passed under the hand of many masters. Pop. 1300.

CLISSON, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 15 m. S.E. Nantes, in the deep valley of the Sevre, on one side of which is the old castle, one of the most stately in France. The houses are mostly modern, the town having been destroyed in the Vendean war. The valley is crossed by a handsome new bridge of 12 arches. Woollen goods, cotton yarn, handkerchiefs, paper, and leather, are manufactured here. There is also some trade in grain, and in the coarse woollens made in the environs. Pop. 1572.

CLIST, several pars. England, Devon:—1, (*-Broad*), 9188 ac. Pop. 2450.—2, (*-Hydon*), 1725 ac. Pop. 342.—3, (*St. George*), 1060 ac. Pop. 370.—4, (*St. Lawrence*), 1060 ac. Pop. 184.—5, (*St. Mary*), 582 ac. Pop. 197.

CLIST-HOMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon; 1795 ac. The VILLAGE, situated l. bank Clist, E. by N. Exeter, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1825. Pop. 422.

CLITHEROE, a bor. and market tn. England, co. Lancaster, 28 m. N.N.W. Manchester, a station on the Blackburn and Bolton Railway, E. bank Ribble, at the foot of Pendle Hill, which here attains an elevation of 1800 ft; streets well paved; supply of water ample. Besides two churches, there are places of worship for Methodists, Independents, and R. Catholics, to which Sunday schools are attached. There is a free grammar-school, founded in 1554, by Queen Mary of England; two principal daily schools, an infant and a national school; several libraries, and a mechanics' institute. The town has not a very thriving appearance, but is prospering nevertheless, being the seat of some extensive cotton spinning and weaving establishments, and large print-works. In the neighbourhood are extensive beds of limestone, which is burned for manure and building. Clitheroe returns one member to parliament. P. mun. bor., 8217, parl. bor., 11,786.

CLOCAENOG, a vil. and par., N. Wales, co. Denbigh. The VILLAGE, situated 3½ m. S.W. Ruthen, contains a neat church, a national school, and has numerous charities. In the vicinity are excellent stone quarries, among which is found that peculiar kind of stone used for hones. Area of par. 6671 ac. Pop. 439.

CLOCH, or CLOUGH POINT, a headland, Scotland, co. Renfrew, S. shore Firth of Clyde, 4 m. W. by S. Greenock, with a lighthouse, exhibiting a white stationary light, 70 ft. above high water.

CLODOCK, par. Eng. Hereford; 17,833 ac. Pop. 1711.

CLOFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 2243 ac. Pop. 242.

CLOGH, or CLOUGH, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 17 m. N. Antrim, near the Ravel water, and at the junction of several roads. It contains the manorial court-house of Old Stone.

On a high rock overlooking the village, are the remains of an old castle.

CLOGHAN, a vil. and post tn. Ireland, King's co., 4 m. N.N.E. Banagher, near the Shannon, consisting of neatly thatched cottages. Three annual fairs. Pop. 315.

CLOGHANE, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Kerry; 17,572 ac. The VILLAGE, situate 6 m. N.N.E. Dingle, near the shore of the bay, contains the parish church, and a R. Catholic chapel; the parish school, and a R. Catholic school. P. 1809.

CLOGHEEN, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tipperary, 13 m. S.W. Clonmel. It has a church, market-house, cavalry barracks, bridewell, dispensary, and fever hospital; extensive flour-mills, and a brewery. Petty sessions every alternate Thursday. In the neighbourhood are two remarkable caverns. Pop. 1347.

CLOGHER, par. Irel. Tipperary, 8119 ac. Pop. 1700.

CLOGHER, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Louth; 1861 ac. The VILLAGE, 7 m. N.E Drogheda, and about one half mile W. Clogher Head, contains the ruins of the old church. Inhab. chiefly engaged in fishing. P. of vil 836, of par. 1200.

CLOGHER, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Tyrone; 49,761 ac. The TOWN lies on a hill, 7 m. W. Aughnacloy, and consists of one long street, with substantial houses of stone on one side only, the opposite side being occupied with the wall of the bishop's demesne, and the churchyard. The inhabitants are supplied with water from wells, and from the Blackwater, on which the town is situated. It has a cathedral, a court-house, and bridewell; a free, and an infant school. Quarter-sessions are held twice in the year. Clogher was erected into a borough in the reign of Charles I., and continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. Pop. of par. 12,008; of tn. 389.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLOGHER HEAD, a cape, E. coast Ireland, co. Louth, 5¼ m. N.N.E. the mouth of the Boyne; lat. 53° 47′ 36″ N.; lon. 6° 13′ W. (R.)

CLOGHERBRIEN, par. Irel. Kerry; 3410 ac. P. 911.

CLOGHEREEN, a vil. Ireland, co. Kerry, 3 m. S. Killarney, containing numerous neatly-built and slated houses.

CLOGHERNEY, par. Irel. Tyrone; 17,792 ac. P. 6079.

CLOGHJORDAN, a post tn Ireland, co. Tipperary, 8½ m. W. Roscrea, consisting chiefly of one principal street, which has a cheerful appearance. It contains a church, a R Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; a dispensary, and fever hospital; and a large distillery, in which about 60,000 gallons of whisky are annually made. Fairs three times annually. Pop. 781.

CLOGHPRIOR, par. Irel. Tipperary; 3724 ac. P. 693.

CLOGHRAN, par. Irel. Dublin; 1558 ac. Pop. 462.

CLOGHRAN-HIDART, par. Irel. Dublin; 778 ac. P. 101.

CLOMANTAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 3704 ac. P. 856.

CLON [from Irish, *Cluan* or *Cluain*, a frequent prefix to names in Irish topography, signifying a lawn or piece of pasture land, or, more specifically, a fertile piece of land surrounded by a bog or moor, or on one side by a bog, and on the other by water.—Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*.] The following list contains all the parishes in Ireland, the names of which begin with Clon, excepting those noticed with towns or villages:—

Par.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1851.
CLONAGH	Limerick	2,148	410
CLONAGHLIS	Kildare	478	108
CLONALLAN	Down	11,445	5,791
CLONALVY	Meath	3,125	872
CLONAMERY	Kilkenny	3,390	619
CLONARD	Meath	13,224	3,517
CLONARNTY	Westmeath	2,304	665
CLONBEG	Tipperary	15,112	3,793
CLONBERN	Galway	10,462	1,729
CLONBRONEY	Longford	12,708	3,517
CLONBULLOGUE	Tipperary	3,955	1,097
CLONCA	Donegal	19,645	6,049
CLONCAGH	Limerick	4,548	872
CLONCREW	Limerick	1,715	224
CLONCURRY	Kildare	8,390	1,183
,,	Kildare	5,426	479
CLONDAGAD	Clare	16,976	3,514
CLONDAHORKY	Donegal	9,633	3,681
CLONDAVADOG	Donegal	27,367	8,244
CLONDERMOT	Londonderry	1,508	995
CLONDROHID	Cork	27,114	4,591
CLONDUFF	Down	21,242	7,158
CLONDULANE	Cork	4,967	1,160
CLONE	Wexford	6,67	1,526

Par.	County	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1851.
CLONEA	Waterford	2,108	606
CLONEEN	Tipperary	7,543	1,205
CLONEGAM	Waterford	4,940	506
CLONELTY	Limerick	3,749	1,321
CLONENAGH	Queen's	47,193	12,971
CLONFAD-TOLGAN	Westmeath	4649	1,121
CLONFEACLE	Armagh	26,279	13,819
CLONFERT	Cork	62,110	15 605
,,	Galway	24,446	3 884
CLONGEEN	Wexford	5,379	1,563
CLONGISH	Longford	12,586	4, 86
CLONGILL	Meath	2,584	208
CLONKEEHAN	Louth	705	218
CLONKEEN	Louth	4,322	1,406
,,	Limerick	1,145	377
,,	Galway	8,214	1,441
CLONLEA	Clare	8 680	2,531
CLONLEIGH	Wexford	2,717	610
,,	Donegal	12,364	4,518
CLONLOGHAN	Clare	2,951	553
CLONMACDUFF	Meath	2,541	627
CLONMACNOISE	King's	21,919	3 481
CLONMANNY	Donegal	23,376	5,780
CLONMEEN	Cork	20,076	4,019

Par.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1851.
CLONMEL	Cork	3,197	1,878
CLONMELSH	Carlow	3,147	626
CLONMETHAN	Dublin	3,028	478
CLONMINES	Wexford	1,380	318
CLONMORE	Carlow	6,029	1,461
,,	Kilkenny	2,092	694
,,	Louth	1,305	689
,,	Wexford	6,767	1 159
CLONOE	Tyrone	9,130	5 394
CLONOULTY	Tipperary	11,135	2 5 7
CLONPET	Tipperary	2,450	666
CLONPRIEST	Cork	6,955	2,584
CLONRUSH	Galway	7 411	1,854
CLONSAST	King's	23,558	2,859
CLONSHANBO	Kildare	2,021	338
CLONSHIRE	Limerick	1,517	277
CLONSILLA	Dublin	3,256	871
CLONTEAD	Cork	3,098	865
CLONTIBRET	Monaghan	26,219	12,227
CLONTURK	Dublin	1,244	2,630
CLONTUSKERT	Galway	15,510	2,591
CLONYGOSE	Carlow	4,700	2,128
CLONYQUIN	King's	11,747	2,545

CLONAKILTY, a tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. Cork, at the head of a bay of same name, 25 m. S.W. Cork. It is surrounded on all sides by rising ground, and is liable, in many parts, to be flooded by high tides. The streets are narrow and ill kept, but great improvements are in progress. There is a fine square, with a green in the centre, tastefully planted and laid out with walks. The places of worship are the old parish church, standing on a hill in the centre of the town; and two chapels, one of them belonging to the Wesleyans. There are also the courthouse, and a handsome poor house; numerous schools, and an academy. Linen weaving, and the manufacture of cotton, and fishing, are carried on. The harbour is not adapted for large vessels, but is often resorted to as a place of shelter by the small craft along the coast. Pop. 3108.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLONARD, a par. and vil. Ireland, co Meath, formerly a place of considerable importance, but now dwindled down to a few thatched cottages: area of par. 13,334 ac. Pop. 3947.

CLONBULLOGE, or PRESTON'S PLACE, a vil Ireland, King's co., 8½ m. N.N.E. Portarlington, on the Barrow. It is indifferently built, and has a parish church. Pop. 140.

CLONDALKIN, a vil and par. Ireland, co. Dublin; 4934 ac. The VILLAGE, situate on the Camma, 5 m. S.W. Dublin, consists of one principal street of irregular construction, and has a parish church, a monastery, school, dispensary, charitable institution, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. 2435.

CLONEGAL, a post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 14 m. N.E. Carlow. It contains a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, and a handsome national schoolhouse. Four cattle fairs annually. Pop. 312.

CLONES, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. S.W. Monaghan. The TOWN, which stands on a rising ground, has some tolerably well built houses, with many of an inferior description. It is abundantly supplied with water. The places of worship are the parish church, situated in the market-place, a handsome structure with a square tower: a R. Catholic, and two Methodist chapels. It likewise possesses a market house, a union work-house, five schools, and several local charities. In a small R. Catholic cemetery, in the heart of the town, stand the remains, though greatly dilapidated, of an ancient abbey; and in another cemetery not far distant are the ruins of a round tower. Area of par. 42,878 ac P. 15,994; of tn. 2390.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CLONMEL, a tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, partly in co. Waterford, and partly in co. Tipperary, 90 m. S.W. Dublin, and 25 N.W. Waterford, on the Suir, in a beautiful valley, surrounded by picturesque mountains. The greater portion of the town is on the Tipperary side of the river, and is connected with the Waterford portion by three stone bridges. The principal street is spacious, and upwards of 1 m. in length; there are several other good streets, with a number of smaller ones, all well paved and lighted with gas. Public

pumps in the various streets afford an ample supply of water. The whole town has thus a cheerful and prosperous appearance. At the E. end of the town is a handsome newsroom, called the county club-house. In the same quarter are extensive barracks for artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with a small military hospital behind. The new court-house is a light and elegant structure, and the county jail a large stone building. The parish church, situate at the W. end of the town, is a handsome old building, with some beautifully painted glass windows, and a picturesque tower. There are also two R. Catholic chapels, a Franciscan and Presentation chapel, with meeting-houses for various dissenting congregations, a large and well endowed grammar-school, founded in 1685, with various other schools for the humbler classes, some of which are maintained by voluntary contribution. Besides these institutions, there are a large district lunatic asylum, union work-house, infirmary, fever hospital, dispensary, and various charitable institutions, including two orphan establishments, and a mendicity association. The Mayor's court is held, every Wednesday, and petty sessions every alternate Friday. The trade of Clonmel is considerable, chiefly in corn, cattle, bacon, and butter, large quantities of which are exported to Liverpool, London, and Bristol. There are several extensive corn-mills in the neighbourhood, an extensive distillery, and in the town there is a large porter and ale brewery. The butter market is a commodious building, with all conveniences for facilitating the traffic in that commodity. Market days, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs in May and November, and on the first Wednesday of every other month, chiefly for cattle. Clonmel sends one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors, 661. Pop. in 1861, 11,190; in 1871, 9181.

CLONMELLON, a market and post tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 18 m. N.E Mullingar. It has a parish church, school, and a dispensary. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Four fairs annually. Pop 550.

CLONMULT, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. of, and 13 m. N.E. Cork; 1500 ac. The village has a R. Catholic chapel and a school. Pop. 535.

CLONONY, or CLONANA, a vil. Ireland, King's co., 9½ m. N.W. Frankford. Adjacent to it is the old castle of Clonony, a quadrangular structure, built on a rock, and in a state of excellent preservation.

CLONROCHE, a thriving vil. Ireland, co. of, and 13 m. N.W. Wexford. Pop. 355.

CLONSKEAGH, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 2 m. S. Dublin, on the Dodder. It contains extensive corn mills, iron-works, and a dye-stuff factory. Pop. 356

CLONTARF, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin; 1190 ac. The VILLAGE, N. shore Dublin bay, 5 m. E.N.E. the city, is of considerable extent, and is much frequented for sea bathing. It contains a neat chapel, a monastery, and an extensive bakery. In the vicinity are numerous handsome villas. Pop. of par. 2470; of vil. 850.

CLOONCLARE, par. Irel. Leitrim; 32,353 ac. P. 9303.

CLOONCRAFF, par. Irel. Roscommon; 4859ac. P. 1691.

CLOONE, par. Irel. Leitrim; 41,523 ac. Pop. 12,872.

CLOONEY, two pars. Irel Clare: 1, 10,226 ac. Pop. 2150.—2. 10,656 ac. Pop. 1993.

CLOONFINLOUGH, par. Irel. Roscommon; 7814 ac. Pop. 2881.

CLOONLOGHER, par. Irel. Leitrim; 6444 ac. P. 910.

CLOONOGHILL, par. Irel. Sligo; 6990 ac. Pop. 1662.

CLOONTUSKERT, par. and tn. Irel. Roscommon; 5981 ac. Pop. 1750.

CLOONYGORMICAN, par. Irel. Roscommon; 8544 ac. Pop. 1471.

CLOPHILL, par. Eng. Bedford; 2140 ac Pop. 1186.

CLOPTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2074 ac. Pop. 390.

CLOSEBURN, par. Scot. Dumfries; 10 m. by 7½. P. 1732.

CLOSWORTH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1071 ac. Pop. 169.

CLOTHALL, par. Eng. Hertford; 3444 ac. Pop. 535.

CLOUD (ST.) [anc. *Novigentum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise. 5 m. N.E. Versailles, 6 m. S.W. Paris, l. bank Seine, and on one of the railway lines from Paris to Versailles. It is agreeably situate on a hill slope overhanging the river. Its fair, September 7, is one of the most celebrated in the neighbourhood of Paris. It lasts three weeks, and is attended by multitudes from the capital. The town owes its origin and name to Clodoald, a grandson of Clovis, who founded a monastery here in 551. In 1589, Henry III. was assassinated here by Jacques Clement. St. Cloud is, however, chiefly celebrated for its château, built by the Duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV., and formerly the residence of the Dukes of Orleans. It consists of a centre and two wings. It is richly furnished, and has numerous statues, vases, pictures, and articles of vertu. The park extends from the bank of the Seine, about 10 m. to Garches, and has some fine cascades, and water works. The château has been the scene of many important historical events. In it General Bonaparte laid the foundation of his power, on the memorable 19th Brumaire (November 11, 1799), by expelling, with his armed grenadiers, the council of Five Hundred from the orangerie in which they held their sittings; and here Charles X. signed the ordonnances of July 1830, which led to the second revolution. In 1814, St. Cloud was attacked by the van guard of the Allies under Langeron, March 31, and was the head quarters of the army from April 7, to June 3. It was the head quarters also of Blücher in the following year, and here was concluded the military convention (July 3), by which Paris fell a second time into the hands of the Allies. Pop. 5218.

CLOUDY BAY, a bay, New Zealand, Cook's Strait, N.E. coast, middle island, lat. (S. point) 41° 32′ S.; lon. 174° 17′ E. (n.) The anchorage in this bay is good, but the wind sweeps down the gulleys in strong squalls, the water, however, remaining at all times smooth. The prevailing winds in summer and the beginning of autumn, from November to March, are S.E. and N.W. There was, recently, five whaling establishments in this bay, each employing from 20 to 30 hands, chiefly New Zealanders. Many thousand barrels of oil are prepared here annually.

CLOUGH.—1, A tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down, 5½ m. S.W. Downpatrick, containing a Presbyterian meeting house, and an old castle said to have been erected by the Danes. Five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 341; of par 4237.—2, (or *Cloghj*, A vil. Ireland, co. of, and 12½ m. N.N.E. Kilkenny. It has a R. Catholic chapel, and a brewery on the Dinane rivulet; inhabitants chiefly employed in collieries. Pop. 388.

CLOVELLY, a maritime vil. and par. England, co. Devon; 3502 ac. The VILLAGE is situate on the S. coast of Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the declivities of a remarkably picturesque rock, which rises several hundred feet above the harbour, 9 m. W. by S. Bideford. It has a church with several elegant monuments, and a Wesleyan chapel. The harbour is secure. The herring fishery is carried on. Pop. 820.

CLOWN, par. Eng. Derby; 1860 ac. Pop. 660.

CLOYDAGH, par. Irel. Carlow and Queen's co.; 4943 ac. Pop. 1044.

CLOYNE, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork; 9969 ac. The TOWN, 16 m. E. by S. Cork, consists of two principal well-built streets. It has an ancient parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a free school founded by Bishop Crow in 1726, with two national schools for boys and girls, a benevolent loan fund, and various other charities. There is very little trade, and the only manufacture is that of brogues and hats. Market day Thursday; six fairs annually for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. A manor court is held once in three weeks, and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. Area of par. 9970 ac. Pop. of tn. 1134; of par. 3897.

CLUN, a tn. and par. England, co. Salop; 19,782 ac. The TOWN stands on an acclivity, on the Clun, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bishop's Castle, and consists of two streets, very much neglected, houses generally of stone; plentiful supply of water. It has a parish church, a Wesleyan, and a Primitive Methodist chapel, and almshouses for 14 aged decayed tradesmen. A small trade in malt is carried on. Pop. 2338.

CLUNBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Salop; 5404 ac. The VILLAGE, which is pleasantly seated at the foot of a hill, 6 m. S.S.E. Bishop's Castle, has a neat ancient church, chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a national school. Pop. 1029.

CLUNGUNFORD, par. Eng. Salop; 3620 ac. Pop. 601.

CLUNIE (Loch), a lake, Scotland, co. of, and 13 m. N. Perth, about 2½ m. in circumference and of considerable depth. In it is a small island on which is an old castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Airlie.

CLUNY, two pars. Scot.—1, Aberdeen, 10 m. by 2 m. Pop. 723.—2, Perth; 8000 ac. Pop. 1149.

CLUNY, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, and 11 m. N.W. Macon, l. bank, Grosne. It was formerly surrounded by fortifications, parts of which still remain, and was long celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, founded in 910 by William, first Duke of Aquitaine. It had 600 religious houses under its direction. Only a small portion of it now remains, having been all but utterly destroyed in 1789. Manufactures of druggets, steel ware, vinegar, paper, tiles, earthenware, leather, &c., are carried on. Trade:—in wood, grain, forage, and cattle. Pop. 3407.

CLUSES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, dist. Faucigny, 22 m. S.W. Geneva, r. bank, Arve, which in the neighbourhood is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It is a miserable looking place, and has repeatedly been almost destroyed both by fire and plague, but the people are industrious and ingenious. Their chief occupation is the making of clocks and watches, in which they particularly excel. Owing to their early business habits and general ability, several of the richest bankers of Augsburg, Strasburg, and Lyon, are natives of Cluses. Pop. 2000.

CLUSONE, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, in the valley of the Serio, near l. bank, river of that name, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Bergamo. It is the capital of the district, has three churches, two hospitals, and a gymnasium. It has some manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in corn, for which there is a weekly market. In the vicinity are some copper foundries, and sulphuric acid manufactories. Pop. 5500.

CLUTTON, a vil. and par. Eng. co. Somerset; 1636 ac. The VILLAGE stands high, and consists of several scattered groups of houses, principally of stone; and has a parish church, and chapels for Independents and Methodists, national schools for boys, a day school for Methodists, a Sunday school for Independents, and a girls' school connected with the Established church. There are three coal mines, and the people generally are employed as miners. Pop. 1149.

CLWYD, a river, Wales, co. Denbigh, rising on the N.E. of the Bronbanog, and entering Abergele Bay, after a course chiefly N.W. of about 30 m., during which it is joined by several small tributaries. It is navigable at highwater for vessels of 80 tons burthen to the town of Rhuddlan, 2 m. from its embouchure.——The VALE of Clwyd which, is about 20 m. in length, and from 3 m. to 8 m. in breadth, is extremely fertile, and in a high state of cultivation.

CLYDE, a well known river, Scotland, the third in size, but the first in commercial importance in that kingdom. It rises amidst some wastes, 1100 ft. above sea level, at the S. extremity of county of Lanark, being formed by a combination of many streamlets having their sources in this district, and known by various names; the most distant source appears to be the head of the Dear water, 7 m. E. by N. Thornhill. It flows N.W., and about 12 m. from the junction of the streams, it becomes a considerable stream, and is now called the Clyde. Holding on its way in a N. direction, it gradually increases in size by the contributions of numerous tributaries, till it approaches Lanark, about 2 m. above which it forms the beautiful fall of Bonniton, about 30 ft. perpendicular height; the upper verge of this fall is 460 ft. above sea level. It now hurries through a rocky channel about half a mile long, whose walls rise, on either side, to the height of from 70 to 100 ft., till it reaches the fall of Cora Lin, a still more magnificent cascade or series of cascades, for there are three distinct breaks, than the former, being altogether 80 ft. in height; the upper verge of this fall is 365 ft. above sea level. About a quarter of a mile below, a third, but smaller fall occurs, called Dundaf Lin, and 3 m. further down are the picturesque falls of Stonebyres, consisting, as in the case of Cora Lin, of three distinct breaks, and being, together, about the same height, namely, 80 ft., where the upper verge is 250 ft. above sea level. The river, though with many turnings and windings, now takes a N.W. course through some fine sylvan scenery, passes Hamilton, and finally reaches Glasgow, where its importance as a commercial stream commences; thence to the ocean, being capable of floating vessels of the largest size. The course of the river to Glasgow is wholly confined to the county of Lanark; below that city it enters the county of Renfrew, and subsequently separates the latter from the county of Dumbarton. The entire course of the river to Dumbarton, where the river may be said to end and the firth to commence, is 98 m. Below Dumbarton and the confluence of the Leven, it suddenly expands into a firth, anciently called Dumbarton Firth; and at Greenock it attains a width of about 4 m. Beyond Greenock, the firth bends suddenly S., and soon after expands into an open sea, including the islands of Bute, Cumbraes, and Arran, and terminating at Ailsa Craig, where it is 20 m. broad. The principal affluents of the Clyde above the falls of Corra Lin, are the Duneaton, Biggar, Douglas, and Medwin; between these falls and Glasgow, the Nethan, Avon, and N. and S. Calder; and below Glasgow, the Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. The whole basin of the river comprises an area of 1580 sq. m. Few rivers, perhaps none, can boast of scenery of greater variety of character, or of greater beauty than the Clyde. Above Glasgow, its course is now through verdant lawns, now through rocky defiles, and now between steep and gorgeously wooded banks. Below the city, where it widens into an estuary, lofty hills rise on every side, and bound the far distance; locks or arms of the sea, resembling Norwegian fjords, branch off at various points on the N. and W. sides, carrying the eye into the recesses of the mountainous districts, while the shores are studded with beautiful watering-places, the summer resort of the Glasgow citizens; all presenting a panorama of unequalled beauty, grandeur, and magnificence. Its history, in reference to its commercial character and importance is interesting, but for this the reader is referred to the article GLASGOW, to which it more properly belongs. Suffice it to mention here, that on the Clyde, in 1812, was launched the *Comet*, the first steam vessel built in the United Kingdom; and the pre eminence thus obtained over the other parts of the country it still retains, Clyde-built steamers being esteemed the finest in the empire

CLYDE, a river, British N. America, falling into Baffin's Bay; lat. 70° 10′ N; lon. 69° W.

CLYDEY, par. Wales, Pembroke; 8120 ac. Pop. 1200.

CLYNE, par. Scot. Sutherland, 24 m. by 8 m. Pop. 1933.

CLYNNOG, par. Wales, Carnarvon; 12,060 ac. P. 1650.

CLYRO, par Wales, Radnor; 7225 ac. Pop. 883.

CLYTHNESS, a headland, Scotland, co. Caithness, par. of Latheran; lat. 58° 20′ N.; lon. 3° 18′ W.

COA, a small isl., Asiatic Archipelago, on the S. coast, isl. Flores; lat. 9° S.; lon. 122° E

COA [anc. *Cuda*], a river, Portugal, rising in prov. Beira, near Sabugal, and, after a course S. to N. of about 75 m., entering the Douro on the l. bank, 5 m. S.S.W. Torre de Moncorvo. Its principal affluents are the Pinhel and the Lamegal.

COAGH, a vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 4 m. S. by E. Moneymore, on the Coagh or Ballinderry, over which is an ancient stone bridge of six arches, 4 m. W. Lough Neagh. It contains a market-house, a Presbyterian chapel, and two schools. Steamers ply on Lough Neagh between this place and the railway at Portadown. Linen is the principal manufacture, for the sale of which a market is held on the first Friday of every month. In 1688, James II. crossed the river at this place, on his march to the siege of Derry. Pop. 403.

COAL ISLAND, a vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 4 m. N.E. Dungannon. It consists of two streets, straight and well kept; plentifully supplied with water; steadily increasing and improving. It contains a church and R. Catholic chapel; parochial and national schools, and has a loan fund; brick, tile, and draining-pipe works; flax and flour mills, and several potteries contiguous to the village, employing a considerable number of hands. In the vicinity are extensive coal pits. Pop. 661.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

COALBROOKDALE, or COLEBROOKDALE, a hamlet and dist. England, co. Salop, par. Madely, 5 m. S. by E. Wellington. It is a remarkably beautiful and picturesque valley, the steep hills on its sides being almost covered with trees towards their summits, and thickly studded on their lower parts with neat cottages and gardens. Here the Severn is crossed by a cast iron bridge, erected in 1779, of one arch, more than 100 ft. span, and 40 ft. high. The houses are plain brick buildings, and the main road is lighted with gas; water abundant. There are a Quakers' meeting-house, a Wesleyan chapel, and a place of worship for members of the Established church; several schools, and a benevolent society. Here are extensive iron-works, where steam-engines and all kinds of machinery are manufactured, castings to the average amount of 30 tons being produced daily. Railroads, formed

of wood, were first used here in 1620 and 1650; and about 100 years afterwards, iron plates were put upon the wooden rails. The inhabitants are employed principally in the foundries and collieries. *See* MADELY.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

COALEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2463 ac. Pop. 788.

COALTOWNS (EAST and WEST), two adjacent vils. Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. N.E. Kirkaldy, inhabited by colliers. Pop. E. Coaltown, 165; W. Coaltown, 372.

COALVILLE, a vil. England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and a station on the Leicester and Bristol line of railway. It derives its importance chiefly from its extensive collieries, and the excellent quality of its coal, known by the Whitwick and Snibstone Main. Previous to 1824, when the collieries were opened, there were but two houses here; there are now about 300; also a handsome church, in the early English style; chapels for the General Baptists and Primitive Methodists, and a national, and other schools. Pop. 1300.

COANZA, a river, W. Africa, Lower Guinea, falling into the Atlantic, with a broad and turbid stream S. of St Paul de Loando; lat. 9° 10′ S. Its course is but imperfectly known, but it is supposed to have its source in a large lake on the E. boundary of Cassange, and to flow W. for upwards of 600 m. It is navigable for a considerable distance; but, on account of the formidable bar at its mouth, can be entered only by small vessels.

COARRAZE, a vil. France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, agreeably situate in a valley, r. bank, Gave du-Pau, here spanned by a bold arch. 10 m. S.E. Pau. In its castle, which crowned a mound above the river, Henri IV. spent his early years, and by sharing in the coarse fare and adventurous sports of the peasantry, inured himself to the difficulties and hardships of his future career. The only part of the old castle now remaining, is a tower, with an enclosure; but part of the site is occupied by a modern château. Coarraze has manufactures of woollen covers, and brick and limekilns. Pop. 1388.

COATBRIDGE, a vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, par. Old Monkland, 9½ m. E. Glasgow. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive iron works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 10,501.

COATES, six pars. Eng.: 1, Gloucester; 2330 ac. Pop. 100.—2, Lincoln; 950 ac. Pop. 46.—3, Sussex; 315 ac. Pop. 63.—4, (*Great*), Lincoln; 4480 ac. Pop. 236.—5, (*Little*), Lincoln; 1024 ac. Pop. 42.—6, (*North*), Lincoln, 1401 ac. Pop. 290.

COAZACUALCO, a river, Mexico, rising in the sierra Madre, state of Oaxaca, and, after a winding N. course, between the states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco, falling into a bay of same name, in the Carribean Sea, 40 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It has been proposed to open a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, by means of this river and the Chicapa, and it is alleged that the distance has actually been accomplished by this route in the course of eight days.

COAZZO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 13 m. E.S.E. Susa, near the confluence of the Sangone and Sangonetto. Common cloth is made here. Pop. 3000.

COBAN, or VERA PAZ, a city, Central America, state of, and 90 m. N.E. Guatimala, cap. prov. Vera Paz; lat. 15° 50′ N.; lon. 89° 45′ W.; l. bank, and near the source of the Dulce or Dolce. The inhabitants, all of whom are aborigines, are more wealthy than in any other part of the country. The valley is exceedingly fertile, and covered with plantations of sugar-cane, bananas, and pimento trees, and various kinds of fruit trees. Pop. 14,000.

COBBE, a tn. Darfoor. *See* KOBBE.

COBDO, or KOBDO, a city and territory in N.W. Mongolia, W. of Lake Ike-Aral-Nor. The CITY stands on the r. bank, and near the sources of the Iso, a tributary of the Djabkan; lat. 48° N.; lon. 91° E. It is said to contain 2000 houses, is regularly built, and carries on some trade with Kurun.——The TERRITORY is bounded N. and W. by the Russian Governments of Yenissei and Tomsk, and separated from Russia by the Altai mountains. It contains several lakes, many of which receive rivers, without having any outlet; but it is not known whether they are all salt. The largest is the Upsa or Oubsa. The tribes in Cobdo resemble the American Indians in their habits, dispositions, and modes of life. The Chinese rule over these tribes is conducted on the same principles as that over the other Mongols, and they all render fealty to the Emperor through the chief resident at Uliasutai, but how much obedience is really paid to his orders is not known.

COBHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey; 5228 ac The VILLAGE, on a slight acclivity on the Mole, about 5 m. W.N.W. Leatherhead, is divided into two parts—one on the London and Portsmouth road, called Street-Cobham; the other, a little farther S., called Church-Cobham. It consists of two principal streets, one straight, and one crooked; houses generally of brick; supply of water abundant. It has an Episcopal church, with chapels for Independents, Calvinists, and other dissentors; five schools, two flour-mills, a flock-mill, and a brewery; people chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1998.

COBHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent; 3096 ac. The VILLAGE, 4 m. S. by E. Gravesend, has a handsome church, with a tower, and some interesting monuments; and a charity for the maintenance of 20 poor persons. Cobham gives the inferior title of Baron to the Duke of Buckingham. Pop. 861

COBI, a desert, Central Asia. *See* GOBI.

COBIJA, a division, Bolivia, on the footing of a dep., and properly styled the Maritime Government of Cobija. It embraces the whole of the sea coast belonging to that state, having an extent of about 270 m. from the mouth of the river Loa, on the frontier of Peru in the N., lat. 21° 30′, to the boundary of Chili in the S., lat. 25° 28′. Its width cannot be stated with precision, the maritime chain of the Andes which bounds it on the E. being, for the most part, an unexplored wilderness. Many summits of this chain rise above the snow-line, but their waters flow to the interior, and the coast, on which no rain has fallen within the memory of man, has only the river Loa, and a few inconsiderable torrents, which are dry the greater part of the year. The Government is divided into five districts—Atacama, Calama, Chiwchin, Cobija, and Esmaraca; but it is, in general, a desert of the most inhospitable and impassable character, and contains no town, nor even village, of any importance, besides Cobija.

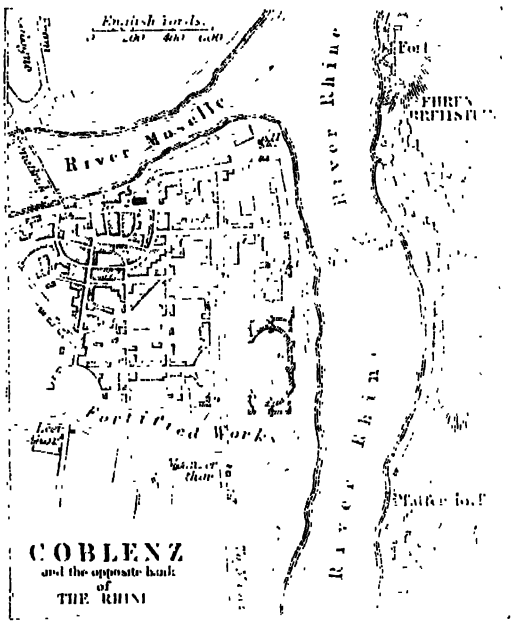
COBIJA, or PUERTO-LA MAR, a port and bay, Bolivia, prov. Atacama; lat. 22° 34′ S.; lon. 70° 21′ W. It is the only recognized seaport in the republic; and, on a point jutting into the sea there is a small fort, mounting five or six guns. It is a very poor place, composed of a few wooden houses. Water is scarce. Fresh meat is procured from the interior, but flour, fruit, vegetables, and nearly all other necessaries, are obtained from Valparaiso.

This port is the principal outlet for the exports of Bolivia, consisting chiefly of silver; it is through it that all the southern provinces of the republic are supplied with foreign commodities. Of late years, attempts have been made to improve this port; a mole, barracks, and custom-house have been built; the numbers of vessels frequenting it are apparently on the increase. Cobija is a free port; in official documents it is always called Puerto la Mar, but English works and maps still retain the name Cobija. [add. *See* SUPP.]

COBLENZ, or KOBLENZ, a gov. Rhenish Prussia; bounded, N. by gov. Cologne, E. duchies of Hessen-Darmstadt, and Nassau; S. Rhenish Bavaria, and Rhenish possessions of the duke of Oldenburg, and landgrave of Hessen Homburg; and W. govs. Trier and Aix-la-Chapelle; area 1751 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous, particularly in the S., where its surface is occupied by the Hundsrück, and, in the N., by the Eifel Mountains. Being traversed, however, both by the Moselle and the Rhine, it possesses fertile valleys watered by these rivers; and the far larger part of its surface is either arable or covered with fine timber. Gardens and vine yards also abound, the latter, especially, along the fine slopes of the two rivers mentioned. The government is divided into 12 circles. That of Coblenz, containing the capital of the government, is among the most fertile, and has an area of 79 geo. sq. m. Pop. of gov. (1867), 555,882; of circle, 73 738.

COBLENZ or KOBLENZ [anc. *Confluentes*], a tn. Rhenish Prussia, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situate at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine, whence its ancient name Confluentes, modernized into Coblenz. The streets are mostly well-built, especially in the New Town or Clemenstadt; but there are many mean and filthy lanes and thoroughfares. The principal buildings are the four R. Catholic

churches, one of which, called the church of St. Castor, situated precisely at the confluence of the two rivers, is remarkable for its antiquity, having been founded in 836; and also as the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne met (843)



1. Church of St. Castor.
2. Evangelical Church.
3. Government Offices.
4. Timber-yard of Fortress.
5. Victualling Office.
6. Palace.
7. Post Office.
8. Theatre.
9. Foreman Lock's Office.
10. General-in-Chief's Office.
11. A Guard House, Town Office.
12. Custom house.

to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy. It contains some fine ancient monuments, and a beautiful altar piece. The palace, in the New Town, the summer residence of the King, is a fine structure, with a long and handsome façade extending along the Rhine. It was built by the last Elector of Treves, in 1779, and was converted by the French, for a time, into a barrack. The Protestant church contains some fine specimens of early painted glass. The theatre is a handsome building, and well fitted up, but neglected. The Cassino or town club is also a fine edifice, and contains an elegant ball-room, good reading-rooms, and has gardens attached. There are residences of several noble families in the town, including that of Prince Metternich; an hospital, admirably conducted by the sisters of charity; a town library, with valuable collections of coins, paintings, and antiquities. A free stone bridge of 14 arches crosses the Moselle; and another bridge, constructed of boats, connects the town with the village of Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, where there is a strong fortress, with 400 pieces of cannon, and containing vast arched cisterns, capable of holding three years' supply of water. Coblenz is also strongly fortified. The expense of constructing both works, the former being an out-work of the latter, was upwards of £750,000. Together, they are capable of accommodating 100,000 men, while the magazines are large enough to contain provisions for 8000 men, for 10 years. These extensive fortifications, which are constructed partly on the system of Vauban and partly on that of Montalembert, render Coblenz the strongest place in the Prussian dominions. Coblenz is the seat of a central and criminal court, of a general court of justice, of a tribunal of commerce, of a board of taxation, and is the place of residence of the lord-lieutenant (Oberpräsident) of the province of the Rhine.

Coblenz is a free port, and carries on an active commerce by the Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn. It is the staple place of the Rhine and Moselle wines intended for exportation. Grain, oil, iron, and Seltzer water, are also exported to a considerable extent; the latter to the amount of 1½ million bottles annually. Millstones, manufactured from the lava of extinct volcanoes in the neighbourhood; pumice stone, potter's clay, and bark, are also articles of trade. Japanned wares, linen, and tobacco, are amongst the manufactures. Pop. (1867), 27,112.

COBLENZ, a vil. Switzerland, can. Aargau, at the embouchure of the Aar in the Rhine, 930 ft. above sea level. Pop. 643.

COBOURG, a tn. Upper Canada, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, 61 m. N.E. Toronto. It is well laid out, and possesses many good streets. Victoria college was founded by the Methodists in 1835. There are six churches, a jail, court-house, and a mechanics' institution. The harbour is excellent, and, during the season, regular communication is maintained by steamers with various places of importance. It has manufactures of steam engines and machinery, woollen goods, soap, &c. Pop. 5000.

COBRAS.—1, An isl. group, E. coast, Africa; lat. 6° S., including Remba, Mondia, and Zanzibar, all wooded and inhabited. 2, An isl. and fort, Brazil, bay of Rio de Janeiro, and about 1 m. from the city, of which the fort is one of the principal defences, being capable of holding 1000 men, and 100 pieces of cannon. It is also used as a state prison. Pop. 300, besides the garrison.

COBRE, a tn., isl. Cuba, in the E. dep., 12 m. N. Santiago de-Cuba. Coffee is the principal product of the vicinity. Pop. 2661; of whom 614 are whites, 1052 free people of colour, and 995 slaves.

COBRIDGE, or CORBRIDGE, a large vil. England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. It has a neat church, a R. Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house; and near it are several manufactories and collieries.

COBURG, or SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA [German, *Sachsen-Koburg-Gotha*], a duchy, central Germany, and the most S. of the independent Saxon principalities, between lat. 50° 7′ and 51° 22′ N.; and lon. 10° 15′ and 12° 40′ E.; surrounded by the territories of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxe-Weimar, Meiningen, and Schwarzburg. The duchy contains, altogether, about 760 sq. m., the area of Coburg being 218 sq. miles, and that of Gotha 542 sq. m. It is divided into two provinces, Coburg Proper, S. of the Thüringer Wald (Thuringian Forest), and Gotha, on the N. side. The former is traversed by the Itz and Rodach, the latter by the Gera, Nessa, Werra, Tlen, and Unstrut. The S. of Gotha and N. of Coburg are both mountainous. In the former are the great Beerberg, 2850 ft. high; the Schneekopf, 2829 ft.; and the Inselberg, 2655 ft. Both divisions are fertile; the hills are covered with wood, and in Gotha coal and other minerals are found. The climate is mild and healthy. The chief occupations of the inhabitants, particularly in Coburg, are cattle-rearing and agriculture. The products of the latter are grain, pease, beans, hops, hemp, flax, potatoes—a principal article of food; and some wine. Hogs are fattened in the forests, which also yield timber, pitch, tar, charcoal, and potash. The people of Gotha employ themselves in the manufacture of linen cloth, tick, tape, leather, iron, steel, and copper wares; paper, glass, and toys. Breweries, distilleries, sawing mills, and linen-bleaching establishments, are also numerous in the duchy. The principal articles of export are fat cattle, grain, butter, leather, wood, wool, linen, and other manufactured goods. The government is a constitutional monarchy. Each province has its own elective assembly, that of Coburg consisting of eleven, and that of Gotha of nineteen members. Any citizen above thirty years of age may be elected a deputy to these assemblies, and every man above twenty-five has a vote. The assemblies meet separately every year, and on alternate years they form a conjoint assembly of 21 members—seven from the Coburg diet and fourteen from that of Gotha. The united parliament decides questions affecting the whole state; while the separate assemblies settle their own local affairs. The revenue amounts to about £150,000 annually. The public debt, in 1869, was £308,296. Amongst the institutions for public instruction are the university of Jena, a gymnasium at Gotha, another at Coburg, in both of which there are also commercial and normal schools, and near Gotha an observatory; a lyceum at Ohrdruff, and the Salzmann college at Schnepfenthal, founded in 1785. There are, altogether, upwards of 35 town schools and 300 village schools in the duchy. The ducal house, and the greater part of the population, profess the Lutheran faith; but there are about 900 R. Catholics, and 1600 Jews. There is entire toleration in religious matters, all sects and religions enjoying equal civil rights. The

duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha takes the fifth rank among the Saxon dukes. The duchy is now a member of the North-German Union. The house of Coburg has been singularly fortunate in its matrimonial connections. Leopold, late uncle of the present duke, and King of the Belgians, was married to the heiress of the British throne, and afterwards to a daughter of the King of the French. A son of another uncle was married to the late Queen of Portugal, one aunt was married to the duke of Kent, and another to Constantine, prince hereditary of Russia. The present duke's (Ernest II.) cousin is married to the duke of Nemours, and his younger brother Albert was the husband of our present Queen. Pop. (1867), Coburg, 49,490; Gotha, 119,245. Total, 168,735.

COBURG, or Koburg, a tn. Germany, cap. of above duchy, finely situate, l. bank, Itz, 106 m. E. by N. Frankfort-on-the-Mayn; lat. 50° 15′ 19″ N.; lon. 10° 58′ 8″ E. (L.) The streets are narrow, and the town itself altogether unattractive, though possessing some pleasant public walks. It has three suburbs, two public squares, and three bridges across the Itz. The principal buildings are the Ehrenburg palace, one of the town residences of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, built in 1549. It contains a picture gallery, a library of 27,000 volumes, and valuable collections of engravings, coins, antiquities, minerals, &c. It is lower than any other part of the town, and is built in different styles. Some of the old doors exhibit beautiful specimens of marqueterie or inlaid work, an art for which Coburg is still celebrated. The Government house is a handsome structure in the Italian style; and there are a town-hall, arsenal, containing a fine collection of ancient armour; theatre, and riding-school. There are five Protestant churches, in one of which, the St. Maurice, is the ducal burial vault, and some good monuments, one R. Catholic chapel, an orphan asylum, three hospitals, a gymnasium, a seminary, four parochial schools, Sunday and free schools, an institution for the deaf and dumb, and a public library of 26,000 volumes. On an eminence overhanging the town is an ancient castle of the dukes of Coburg, surrounded by a strong wall, from which extensive views are obtained. It is now, in part, converted into a prison and house of correction, but some of the chambers remain in their original condition, amongst them those occupied by Luther, during his concealment here, and in which he composed some of his best works, with his bedstead and pulpit. This castle was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein, during the Thirty Years' War, the chronicles of which make mention of a lime tree which still flourishes on one of the bastions. Coburg has some insignificant manufactures of potash, cotton fabrics, tick, glass, tape, woollen goods, and toys; it has also dye works, breweries, &c. In the vicinity there is a marble-work, some iron-works, and a powder mill. Coburg is the seat of the government, and of the board of taxation for the duchy; of the superior judicial courts and church consistory for the principality. Pop. 12,000.—(Kratzsch, *Handbuch der Deutschen Landesstatistik*; Murray's *Handbook*.)

COBURG PENINSULA, a projecting point of land of irregular shape, N. coast, Australia, forming the N.E. side of Van Diemen Gulf, and the E. of Dundas Strait. Extreme W. point in lat. 11° 20′ S.; lon. 131° 42′ E. The peninsula is about 70 m. in length, and is joined to the main by a narrow neck of land. Port Essington, now abandoned, is in this promontory.

COCAES ARRAIAL DE, a mining vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, about lat. 20° S.; lon. 44° W. It is beautifully situate on the gentle slope and summit of a low hill, in the bosom of a semicircle here formed by the serra de Cocaes. Near the village runs a small stream, called the Una, whose banks have everywhere been turned over and washed in search of gold. The Arraial-de-Cocaes, does not show any of the decayed appearance exhibited by many places in the same district. The houses are neat, and mostly whitewashed, and surrounded by gardens, filled with orange and coffee trees, bananas, &c. The church, which stands out prominently from the rest of the buildings, is surrounded by a few palings, giving the whole a truly tropical aspect. The village is inhabited chiefly by those engaged in the neighbouring gold mines.—(Gardner's *Travels in Brazil*, 1836–41.)

COCAES, a vil. Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, about 30 m. N.W. Cuiaba. It contains a church, and has two chapels in its neighbourhood. Pop. above 2000.

COCHABAMBA, or CONDORILLO, a river, Bolivia, rising near the parallel of 18° S., flowing S.E., and, after receiving numerous tributaries, assuming the name of Rio Grande, in lat. 19° 42′ S.; lon. 64° W.

COCHABAMBA, a dep. Bolivia, embracing, besides the province of the same name, those also of Sacaba, Tapacari, Arque, Ayopaya, Clissa, and Misque. These provinces all lie round the head waters of the Rio Grande, one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon. The department extends at least 400 m. E. and W., and about 300 m. N. and S., and includes every climate—perpetual snows overhanging its northern boundary, while the sugar cane and cacao grow in the rich valleys beneath. Pop. about 350,000.—The PROVINCE of Cochabamba lies immediately at the foot of the snowy mountains, on the N. side of the department. The passes affording access to it are nearly 15,000 ft. high. The character of the valley is indicated by the name, *cocha*, a lake. *pampa*, a plain, which signifies the inundated plain. The level plain is cultivated throughout, and resembles in its productions the S. of France—the vegetation consisting wholly of imported species. The indigenous character remains only in the cabins of the natives.

COCHABAMBA, a city, Bolivia, cap. prov. and dep. of same name, stands at the E. end of a plain 18 m. long, and 2 m. wide, 8570 ft. above the sea; lat. 17° 27′ S.; lon. 65° 46′ W. The Rio de Rocha, from the the valley of Sacaba, flows through the town, and is joined lower down by the Tamborada—both overflowing in the rainy season, though almost dry in winter. The city of Cochabamba occupies a great space, owing to the lowness of the houses, which rarely rise above a single story, and to the number of gardens intermingled with them. In the middle of the city is the grand Plaza, round which are four churches, and the Cabildo, or Government house, a large, but plain building. Of 15 churches, the handsomest is that which formerly belonged to the college of the Jesuits. The streets are broad, and in good condition; but the plazas, or open squares, being used as market places, are ordinarily littered with wares, and crowded with Indians. Towards the borders of the town, the tile-roofed houses, with large wooden balconies, disappear, and thatched cabins of Indian form become numerous. The general language is the Quichua; and none but men of rank can speak good Spanish. The people are passionately fond of *chicha*—an inebriating drink, made of maize; and, sometimes, during religious festivals, they devote whole days to drinking it; they are otherwise sober and economical, but have little patient industry. As pedlars, however, or itinerant traders, they are often very successful. While Potosi, Oruro, and other towns in the mining districts, have fallen to decay, Cochabamba, situate in a valley, devoted wholly to agriculture, and, therefore, despised by the Spanish settlers, has continued to prosper, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants. The name Oropesa, given to Cochabamba in 1579, by the viceroy of Lima, was never adopted by the people; and, though found in maps and public documents, is now wholly unknown in Bolivia.

COCHE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, between isl. Margarita and the peninsula forming the N. boundary of the Gulf of Cariaco, lat. 10° 47′ N.; lon. 64° W. It is about 7 m. long, by 1 broad, was formerly celebrated for its pearl fishery, and is now chiefly resorted to for turtle and fish—great quantities of which are sent to the neighbouring islands and the continent.

COCHIN, a small principality or rajahship, Hindoostan, Malabar coast, intersected by lat. 10° N. A portion of the territory is subject to the British code of Indian laws, the remainder is under the jurisdiction of the rajah, who is tributary to the British. The narrow valleys in the N. parts of the country are well watered and fertile, yielding two crops of rice annually. The higher grounds are covered with forests, consisting, in part, of teak, jackwood, ironwood, and blackwood, all of which are in great demand in Bengal. There are a number of Christian villages in the territory; these are, in general, well built and cleanly. Jews are numerous in the vicinity of the town of Cochin. They are composed of two classes, the Jerusalem, or white Jews, and the ancient, or black Jews. *See Supplement.*

COCHIN, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, built on a small island; lat. 9° 58′ N.; lon. 76° 18′ 29″ E. (L.), formerly cap. of above principality, but in possession of the British since

1796. Its harbour, next to Bombay, is the best on the W. coast of Hindoostan, and the only one S. of the former, where ships of large size can be built. It has been in a declining state for many years; but still carries on some trade with the rest of the Malabar coast, China, and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The chief exports are teak, sandal-wood, pepper, cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, coir, cordage, cassia, and fish maws. Provisions are extremely cheap. Ships, from 500 to 1000 tons, have been built here by the East India Company, and several frigates for the British navy. Cochin is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, whose diocese includes Ceylon.

COCHIN-CHINA. *See* ANAM and *Supplement*.

COCKAYNE-HATLEY, par. Eng. Bedford; 1161 ac. Pop. 112.

COCKBURN.—1, (*Cape*), N. Australia, forming the E. entrance to Mountmorris Bay; lat. 11° 18′ S.; lon. 132° 51′ E (n.)— 2, (*Channel*, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of S. America, Terra del Fuego, having Clarence Island on the N., about lat. 54° 30′ S.; lon. 72° W. — 3, (*Islands*), a reef, stretching along the N.E. coast of Australia, for 14 m. E. to W. near the entrance of Shelburne Bay; lat. (E. point), 11° 50′ S.; lon. 143° 32′ E. (n.) —4, (*Port*), N. Australia, Apsley Strait; lat. 11° 25′ S.; lon. 130° 24′ E. Port Cockburn was established as a British settlement in 1824, but has been relinquished, chiefly on account of the scarcity of fresh water, and the sterility of the soil.—5, (*Port*), W. side of isl. Pemba, coast of Zanzibar, E. Africa; about lat. 5° 4′ S.—6, (*Sound*), S.W. Australia, between Garden Island and the mainland, may be considered as the outer harbour of Swan River, from the entrance of which it is distant about 6 m. further S.; lat. (N. entrance) 32° 10′ S.; lon. 115° 40′ E. Cockburn Sound is the best anchorage on this coast; the depth in it varies from 12 to 7 fathoms. It is perfectly secure, and capable of sheltering any number of vessels of the largest size.

COCKBURN ISLAND, a small isl. S. Pacific Ocean, immediately S. of Cape Horn, discovered by Sir James Ross, January 1, 1843, and placed by him in lat. 64° 12′ S.; lon. 59° 49′ W. It is described as of a deep brown colour, of great elevation for its size, with a rock resembling a watch tower, on its N. point, and a high volcanic crater-like peak on its S. end. Its elevation above the sea is 2760 ft., and its diameter about twice as much. The flora of this remote and barren rock, on which the last vestiges of vegetation in those high latitudes are to be found, consists, according to Dr. Hooker, of 19 species, all belonging to the orders *mosses*, *alga*, and *lichens*, and of which, seven are peculiar to the island. It is covered with penguins and cormorants, and here were found, what, says Captain Ross, were never before seen, the eggs of the white petrel. The island is covered during nearly the entire year with snow. Captains Ross and Crozier took formal possession of it, and the contiguous lands, on January 6, 1843.—(Ross's *Southern and Antarctic Expedition.*)

COCKBURNSPATH, par. Scot. Berwick; 4½ sq. m. Pop. 1196.

COCKENZIE, a maritime vil. Scotland, co. Haddington, 1 m. E. Prestonpans; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing, and in the manufacture of salt. Pop. 649.

COCKERHAM, par. Eng. Lancaster; 10,480 ac. P. 2520.

COCKERINGTON, two pars. Eng. Lincoln: 1, (*North*, or *St. Mary*), 1750 ac. Pop. 261.—2, (*South*, or *St. Leonard's*), 1880 ac. Pop. 305.

COCKERMOUTH, a market tn. and parl. bor. England, co. Cumberland, at the confluence of the small river Cocker, from which it derives its name, and the Derwent, 24 m. S.W. Carlisle, on the branch of the London and North-Western Railway which runs from Penrith by Keswick and Cockermouth to Workington. The streets are irregularly built, many of them narrow, but the houses, though few of them are of the better class, are neat, and indicate the enjoyment of a superior degree of comfort on the part of the working classes. The rivers Cocker and Derwent are crossed each by a handsome stone bridge. The church, originally erected in the reign of Edward III., rebuilt in 1711, enlarged in 1825, but unfortunately burned in 1850, has been re-erected. There are another church, and places of worship for Methodists, Independents, R. Catholics, and the Society of Friends. There are here a free grammar-school, with library; national, British, Sunday, and many other schools, an almshouse, and dispensary, savings-bank, mechanics' institution, library, and news-room. The principal public buildings are a house of correction, and a courthouse, where the quarter sessions and various public meetings are held; a commodious market-house, savings-bank, gas works, &c. The trade is considerable, including flax and tow spinning, the manufacture of woollens, cotton checks, and ginghams, sewing-thread, hats to a considerable extent, &c. There are, besides, tanneries, breweries, and dyeworks; and on the Cocker, near the town, several corn mills, and a paper-mill. The castle, the principal object of attraction, is beautifully situate, on a rising ground, at the junction of the Cocker and Derwent, and, in the olden time, was a fortress of great strength. It was taken after a short siege, by the Parliamentary forces in 1648, and dismantled. Cockermouth is the birthplace of the poet Wordsworth; and John Walker, author of a *Geography* and *Universal Gazetteer*, was likewise a native. Cockermouth, previous to 1867, sent two members to Parliament; it now sends one. Pop. 7057.

COCKET, or COQUET, a river, and isl. England, co. Northumberland, the former rising near the Cheviot hills, and, after a winding S.E. course through a beautiful pastoral district, falling into the North Sea near Warkworth Castle. The latter, about 1 m. E. by S. the mouth of the river, is about 1 m. in circumference, has the remains of an ancient Benedictine monastery, and on its S.W. extremity, in lat. 55° 20′ 1″ N.; lon. 1° 32′ 15″ W., a lighthouse, with a bright fixed light 83 ft. above high water.

COCKFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Durham; 4116 ac. Pop. 887.—2, Suffolk; 3626 ac. Pop. 988.

COCKING, par. Eng. Sussex; 2602 ac. Pop. 482.

COCKINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1016 ac. Pop. 171.

COCKLEY CLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1312 ac. Pop. 263.

COCKPEN, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 1 sq. m. Pop. 3228.

COCKTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 514 ac. Pop. 42.

COCLE, a river, New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, formed by the union of the Panaloma and Rata, and falling into the Caribbean Sea, 50 m. S.E. Chagres, after a course of 75 m.; for a considerable part of which it is navigable.

COCO ISLANDS.—1, Two isls., Bay of Bengal, called, respectively, Great and Little Coco. The first extends from lat. 14° 2′ N. to 14° 8′ N.; lon. 93° 25′ E It is nearly 6 m. in length, N. and S., and 2 m. in breadth, covered with trees, some of which, near the sea, are cocoa nut trees. It is of moderate height, but may be seen from a distance of 20 m. It affords nothing but firewood, with exception of a little water, which may be had in some parts by digging pits. Little Coco lies about 9 m. S.W. the Great Coco, the centre in lat. 13° 58′ 30″ N.; it is about 2½ m. long, N. and S., and ½ m. broad: moderately elevated, and covered with trees, some of which are cocoa nut and palmyra trees. Both islands abound with monkeys and squirrels.— —2, An isl., (*Pulo Coco*), Strait of Malacca, N.E. Junkseylon. —3, An isl., Sooloo Archipelago, on the E. side of the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, it is low; lat. 6° 45′ N.; lon. 122° 23° E. It is sometimes called Manalipa and Malinipa.——4, An isl., China Sea, off the S.W. end of the Great Natunas; lat. 3° 40′ N.; lon. 108° E.

COCOA-NUT ISLANDS.—1, An isl., off the S.W. extremity of Java, W. side, Wine Cooper's Bay. W. point, lat. 7° 1′ S.; lon. 105° 30′ E. (n.); about 3 m. in length from E. to W. It is known also by the name of Klapa or Klapp Island.

2. One of the smallest of the Sandwich group, N. Pacific Ocean, on the E. coast of Hawai, at the entrance of Byron Bay; lat. 19° 13′ 9″ N.; lon. 155° 2′ W. (n.)——3, An isl., S. Pacific, Torres Strait, between S. coast New Guinea and Cape York, in Australia; lat. 10° 4′ S.; lon. 143° 10′ E. This island has now no cocoa trees, though at one time they were abundant; but bastard sago, palm, pandanus, &c., grow luxuriantly. The reefs, points, and cliffs are entirely composed of limestone, frequently crystallized.——4, A small isl., S. Pacific Ocean, off S.W. coast, New Ireland, about lat. 4° 12′ S.; lon. 152° 44′ 5″ E. (n.)

COCONATO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, division Alexandria, on a hill, 17 m. E.N.E. Turin. It has several plaster kilns, and an annual fair. Fine chestnuts grow in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2500.

COCOS ISLANDS.—1, An isl. group, Indian Ocean, called also Borneo Coral Islands; centre, and largest island, about lat. 12° S.; lon. 98° E.; consists of a circular chain of

islands almost touching each other, lined on the exterior side by a steep coral reef, and forming inside an extensive lagoon or harbour, named Port Albion or Refuge Port. It has only one entrance for ships, which is at the N. extremity, and is about 2 m. wide. Most of the islands composing the group are covered with cocoa nut, and two other species of trees, one of them white, soft, and spongy; the other heavy, hard, dark looking timber. The beaches abound with land crabs, aquatic birds, and turtle.—2, Two small, low isls., Indian Ocean, off W. coast, Sumatra; lat. 3° 6′ N.; lon. 95° 30′ E.; separated from each other by a channel 1½ or 2 m. wide, of doubtful safety. The islands are covered with trees.—3, An isl., N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 13° 13′ N.; lon. 144° 40′ W.—4, An isl., S. Pacific; lat. 15° 57′ S.; lon. 173° 58′ W.—5, An isl., group S. Pacific, N.E. Bougainville's Island, and due E. New Ireland; lat. 1° 40′ S.; lon. 156° 50′ E.

COD (CAPE).—A peninsula, U. States, Massachusetts, curved inwards in the form of a hook, 65 m. long, and 1 to 20 broad. It contains the town of Barnstable, and near its N. extremity has a lighthouse 167 ft. high; lat. 42° 2′ 24″ N.; lon. 70° 4′ W. (R.) [add. *See* SUPP.]—2, A spacious bay, formed inside the hooked peninsula, terminated by Cape Cod. It is about 28 m. square, and contains the ports of Barnstaple and Plymouth.

CODDENHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 4140 ac. Pop. 1457.

CODDINGTON, three pars. Eng.: 1, Chester; 2957 ac. Pop. 256.—2, Hereford; 1076 ac. Pop. 158.—3, Nottingham; 1850 ac. Pop. 510.

CODERA, a cape, Venezuela, 50 m. E. by N. Caracas; lat. 10° 36′ N., lon. 66° 3′ W.

CODFORD, two pars. Eng. Wilts: 1, *St. Mary*, 2123 ac. Pop. 330.—2, *St. Peter*, 1611 ac. Pop. 101.

CODICOTE, par. Eng. Hertford; 2671 ac. Pop. 1039.

CODIGORO, a tn. Papal States, province of, and 24 m. E. Ferrara, l. bank, Po di Volano, and 9 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 3000.

CODO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, at the confluence of the Codo with l. bank, Itapicuru, 50 m. S.W. Caxias. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. In the vicinity are extensive native forests, in which the fugitive Indians often take refuge, and from which the wild Indians often make incursions into the district. For the purpose of curbing and keeping them in check, a company of soldiers or hunters is kept here.

CODOGNO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, in a fertile district, between the Po and the Adda, 17 m. S.E. Lodi. It is well built, has spacious streets, three churches, a college, and several schools, a townhall, theatre, barracks, and some charitable institutions. It is the seat of the Government of the district, and has a board of taxation, and a custom-house. There are several manufactories of silk, linen, earthenware, tiles, &c.; and a considerable trade in Parmesan cheese. In 1796, the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town. Pop. 9672.

CODROIPO, a tn. and par. Italy, Venetia, prov. Friuli, 24 m. S.W. Udine, r. bank Stella. It contains a parish church, and several public offices; and has considerable manufactures of woollens and hemp canvas. Its position on the road between Udine and Venice, gives it an important transit trade. Pop. 3500.

CODSALL, a vil. and par. England, co. Stafford; 2580 ac. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situate on an eminence, 4¾ m. N.W. Wolverhampton, contains several handsome villas. It has a parish church, an Independent chapel, two schools, and two sulphureous springs, in high repute. It has a station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway. Pop. 1201.

COED-FRANK, a vil. Wales, co. Glamorgan, consisting of rows of cottages, built of stone, and ill supplied with water. It has an Episcopal, and two dissenting chapels, and a school. The extensive copper mines and collieries in the vicinity employ the inhabitants. Pop. 2151.

COEDCANLASS, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1150 ac. P. 167.

COEDKERNEW, par. Wales, Monmouth; 765 ac. Pop. 161.

COEL, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 50 m. N. Agra; lat. 27° 54′ N.; lon. 78° E. It is of considerable size, has many brick buildings, and a large and well supplied bazaar. The only remarkable buildings are the great mosque, and a round tower close by. The mosque, which stands on rising ground in the centre of the town, is a handsome structure, in the



ANCIENT MINARET AND MOSQUE AT COEL.
From an Original Drawing, by Captain Smith, 41st Regt.

more ancient style of Mogul architecture; it is principally of cut stone, the other parts being of brick covered with chunam, and ornamented with coloured tiles. The tower is of reddish sandstone, excepting the upper part, which is of brick, and apparently of more modern date. The entrance is several feet from the ground; in this, and other respects, resembling very much the round towers of Ireland, and, like those ancient monuments also, its age and use are involved in mystery.

COELE-SYRIA [Greek, ἡ κοίλη Συρία—the hollow Syria], an ane. country and great valley, Syria, enclosed between the Lebanon and Anti Lebanon mountains. The valley is dry and arid, and its scanty inhabitants are extremely ignorant and superstitious. They are, however, brave and enterprising, and have acted an important part in the wars and troubles that at different periods have desolated Syria. The name also, at one period, included all the tract of country between Seleucis and Arabia, and the confines of Egypt, except Judea and Phœnicia. Under the Romans, this country formed, at first, part of the kingdom of Decapolis; but under Diocletian, it was incorporated with *Phœnicia Libanica*. Coele-Syria is now comprised in the modern Turkish pashalics of Saide and Damascus.

COEPANG. *See* COUPANG.

COETIVY, an isl. Indian Ocean, about 550 m. N.E. Madagascar; lat. 7° 6′ S.; lon. 56° 30′ E. From the S.W. point of the island a coral reef extends for several miles, on which the sea is constantly breaking. Another reef stretches from the N. end for about 2¼ m., on which the sea breaks when there is any swell. Abundance of good water, cocoanuts, vegetables, fowls, and turtle in their season, may be obtained here. Fish are also plentiful.—(*Naut. Mag.*)

COFFIN'S ISLAND, one of the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence; lat. 47° 3′ N.; lon. 61° 36′ W. (R.) It is the largest of the group, and contains some settlements. It is 25 m. long, and in some places 3 m. wide. The population, which is about 1000, are chiefly French Canadians. They have no agriculture beyond the cultivation of some potato grounds, but they have pasture lands, on which they maintain some live stock. The inhabitants derive their subsistence from the fisheries, which are chiefly for seals, herring, and cod. The fishery of the sea-cow, as it was called, was formerly productive, but it has now ceased to be followed, as the sea-cows have deserted their usual places of resort. The inhabitants are healthy, have light complexion and flaxen hair.

COFFINSWELL, par. Eng. Devon; 1126 ac. Pop. 214.

COFRENTES, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 50 m. W.S.W. Valencia, at the extremity of the valley of same name, on an elevated tongue of land, formed by the confluence of the Cabriel and Jucar. During the last civil war, it was enclosed

by an earthen rampart, not capable of much defence. It is poorly built. The houses are generally low and ill-arranged, and the streets narrow and winding. It contains a castle and a parish church, and has some manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in wood, and an annual fair. The district around is mountainous and sterile, excepting the valley of Cofrentes, which, though not of great extent, is both fertile and beautiful. Pop. 1621.

COGAN, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 602 ac. Pop. 33.

COGENHOE, or CUCKNOE, a vil. and par. England, co. and 5 m. E. Northampton; 960 ac. The VILLAGE, on rising ground, has a handsome church, chapels for Wesleyans and Baptists, and a neat school. Pop. 374.

COGGESHALL, a tn. and par. Eng. co. Essex; 2770 ac. The TOWN, 42 m. N.E. London, and within 3 m. of the Kelvedon station on the Eastern Counties Railway, is built partly on low ground, l. bank, Blackwater, and partly a hill slope, same side. It has a large church at the W. end, and chapels for various descriptions of dissenters, a free school, and other charitable institutions, including almshouses. The place was once famous for the manufacture of a kind of baize, celebrated under the name of 'Coggeshall whites,' but this trade has almost wholly disappeared; and its place is now occupied by the manufacture of silk, which is carried on to a considerable extent; and also fine velvet, gelatine, &c. The hamlet of Little Coggeshall is on the opposite side of the Blackwater, which is crossed here by an ancient bridge of three arches, said to have been built by King Stephen, who founded here also an abbey for Cistercians. Pop. 3679

COGGESHALL (LITTLE), par. Eng. Essex; 830 ac. Pop. 430.

COGGS, par. Eng. Oxford; 1820 ac. Pop. 811.

COGHILANSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 1515 ac. P. 226.

COGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Charente, 22 m. W. Angoulême, l. bank, Charente, on which it has a port. It is pleasantly situate on a hill, and is overlooked by the remains of an old castle. It has a court of first resort and of commerce, a communal college, and an agricultural society. It gives its name to the well known Cognac brandy, made here, and in the surrounding district, and which is exported to all parts of the world. The quantity produced annually does not exceed 6000 butts, but the number sold under the name of *Les fines Champagnes*, by which the best quality is distinguished, exceeds 15,000 butts. Cognac has numerous distilleries, and also a large trade in brandy, made in other parts of the department. It likewise manufactures earthenware and leather, and has a trade in grain and hemp. Francis I. is said to have been born here under an elm tree, his mother, Louise de Savoie, Duchess d'Angoulême, having been seized unexpectedly with the pains of labour while walking in the park. Pop. 9112.

COGNE (VAL DE), a beautiful and romantic valley, Italy, Piedmont, opening out of the Valle Aosta, remarkable for containing a Roman tunnel or gallery, cut in the rock during the reign of Augustus. This antique excavation is 180 ft. long, 14 ft. high, and 3 ft. wide. At one end is a well-cut contemporary inscription, attesting its age, and that it was done at the expense of C. Aimus of Padua.

COGOLETO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, on the gulf of, and 14 m. W.S.W. Genoa. It derives great interest from being the birthplace of Columbus. His house there is still shown. Genoa disputes with Cogoleto the honour of having given him birth. Near the town is a celebrated foundry of shot and shells. The iron is brought from Elba.

COHAHUILA, a state, Mexican Confederation, bounded N. and N.E. by the Rio Bravo del Norte, which separates it from Texas; E., Nuevo Leon; S., Zacatecas; and W., Chihuahua and Durango, between lat. 24° 17′ and 29° 5′ N.; lon. 100° and 104° W. Length, 390 m.; greatest breadth, 270 m. The vegetation is in general scanty, and the soil is nowhere extensively cultivated. The S. districts are chiefly pasture ground for sheep; the N. parts present a broken and hilly surface, and the W. portion is occupied by a desert called the Bolson de Mapimi. There are several silver mines in this province, and horses, mules, and wool, are exported. The principal towns are Saltillo the capital, Cohahuila or Montelovez, Santa Rosa, and Parras. Pop. 67,590.

COHOES.—1, A vil. U. States, New York, 8 m. N. Albany on the Mohawk, near the junction of the Champlain and Erie canals. It contains six churches, a cotton factory, a flour-mill, several saw-mills, an iron and brass foundry, and other manufactories. Pop. 2000.—2, Falls on the Mohawk, near the village, and 70 ft. high, by 300 to 400 ft. broad.

COIMBATOOR, a prov. S. Hindoostan, bounded, N. by Mysore; S., Dindigul; E., Salem, and Trichinopoly; and W. by the province Malabar. Length, N. to S. 50 m.; breadth, E. to W. about 45 m.; between lat. 10° 8′ and 12° 48′ N.; and lon. 76° 50′ and 78° 10′ E. It comprises a portion of the Neilgherry Mountains, including a peak, which rises to a height of nearly 9000 ft. above sea level. The other parts consist of an elevated undulating table-land, the lowest portions of which are 900 ft. above sea level. The principal river is the Cavery, next to it, the Bhoowani, and Amravutti, with numerous smaller streams. The climate is upon the whole pleasant and healthy, although dangerous in the high lands at certain seasons. In December and January the thermometer ranges from 62° to 80° in the shade, and in May from 79° to 97°. Its mineral productions comprise common salt, nitre, and iron. The soil for the most part is dry, but in the vicinity of the hills, and also in some of the S. parts, there is much low marshy ground. It is, however, generally fertile, and is well cultivated. The chief articles of produce are cotton, rice, and tobacco. The cotton cultivated is principally American, the indigenous plant, now receiving comparatively little attention. In the hilly grounds, barley, and other dry grains, with very fine vegetables and fruits, are produced. The animals are black cattle and buffaloes, a species of sheep, wild elk, bears, and tigers. The inhabitants of the low country are chiefly Hindoos, but the hilly regions are occupied by four different races, one of which, called the Todars, are the aborigines, who subsist by pasturing cattle. They are quite distinct in language and religion from the Hindoos; and are represented as a fine looking race, often fair, and generally of good size and figure, but extremely rude and ignorant. Their numbers do not now exceed 500 or 600. Pop. of prov. estimated at 700,000.

COIMBATOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of above prov. l. bank, and near the source of the Noil; lat. 10° 52′ N.; lon. 77° 55′ E. It occupies an elevated and dry situation, is well built, and contains about 2000 houses. There is here a musjid built by Tippoo Sultaun, who made this town one of his principal military stations. About 2 m. from the town at a place called Perurn, is a celebrated Hindoo temple known by the name of Mail Chittumbra. It is a rude piece of workmanship, destitute of elegance, but covered with a profusion of Hindoo ornaments. Some time since, an ancient tumulus or mound, near the town, was opened, and found to contain various weapons and other articles, such as were formerly used by the Romans. Some of the most elevated summits of the Neilgherry Mountains are in the immediate vicinity of Coimbatoor. It was twice taken by the British; first in 1783, and again in 1790.

COIMBRA, a city, Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. dist. r. bank, Mondego, over which there is a handsome stone bridge and large aqueduct; 110 m. N.N.E. Lisbon, on the high road between that city and Oporto. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the slope of a hill; the streets are steep, narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. There are, however, several fine buildings, amongst which are the university, at one time a royal palace, and the various colleges connected with it, the cathedral, and other churches and convents. There are, besides, several squares, adorned with fountains, and a number of churches, convents, and hospitals. The university, which is well-endowed, the only one in Portugal, and which was transferred from Lisbon for the second time, in 1537, consists of 18 colleges, and is divided into six faculties—theology, canon law, civil law, medicine, natural philosophy, and mathematics—the last two having been added in 1773, by the Marquis Pombal, who effected, besides, several useful reforms in the system of instruction, which, however, is still far from being complete. There are, attached to the university, a library, of about 30,000 volumes, a botanical garden, a museum of natural history, with a collection of minerals, a chemical laboratory, and an observatory, well furnished with instruments of the best kind. The immediate neighbourhood of Coimbra is beautiful, being covered with gardens and country mansions. In the town, are manufactories of earthenware and woollen and linen cloths. Pop. 18,147.

COIN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 21 m. W. Malaga, on a gentle declivity, facing the N. The houses are tolerably built; and the town possesses numerous spacious and clean streets, and three squares—the principal having a promenade and handsome fountain in its centre. It has two large churches, two chapels, some convents, four schools, a town-hall, prison, storehouse, cemetery, an Episcopal palace; and, in the environs, several public walks and gardens, adorned with fruit trees, flowers, and fountains. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, esparto mats, soap, paper, hempen shoes, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, grain, fruits, &c. In the neighbouring hills, quarries of marble are wrought; and jasper, of all colours, is obtained; and an annual fair is held in August. Pop. 8239.—(Madoz.)

COIRE, [German, *Chur*, Latin, *Curia*], a small, but ancient and interesting city, Switzerland, cap. can. Grisons, situate fully 1800 ft. above the sea level, in a wide and fertile plain, surrounded by lofty hills, on the Plessur, about 2 m. above its junction with the upper Rhine; 97 m. E. Bern, 58 m. E.S.E. Lazern; lat. 46° 50′ 54″ N.; lon. 9° 31′ 38″ E. (g.) It lies on the highway leading to the important alpine passes of the Spliigen and Bernardin, &c.; and is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and is divided into the high and low town. The former is chiefly composed of the bishop's court, which contains several edifices, and is enclosed by a wall; within it are the old cathedral, a round-arched or Byzantine edifice, founded in the eighth century, and containing several remarkable tombs; the bishop's palace, a provostry, a canonry, a Capuchin monastery, the old convent of St. Lucius, in the buildings of which is a R. Catholic theological seminary, having 12 teachers, and nearly 200 pupils. The lower town, which has been somewhat augmented, and much improved of late years, comprises nearly 100 houses, and contains St. Martin's church, a turreted edifice; the government-house, with a fine garden; St. Margaret's castle, the Schwarz house, once the hôtel for foreign envoys; and a number of other still more ancient edifices. Among the public institutions of Coire, are the cantonal high academy, with 15 teachers, including a section for the clergy, a polytechnic elementary school, a normal primary school, a midwifery school, &c., a mint—the canton coins its own money; two public libraries, a museum, three scientific societies, poor house, bridewell, &c. The situation of Coire makes it the centre of an important transit trade between W. Germany and Italy. It has several large trading firms, and an association of merchants, for assuring the safe transit of goods through the canton. Some spinning and cloth making are carried on, and also tanneries, breweries, dyeworks. The city is of Roman founda tion, and the *Curia Rhætorum* of the lower empire. It was made a Christian bishopric A.D. 452. The doctrines of the Reformation were early and eagerly received here; and the present population, about 7000, is mostly Protestant.

COJUTEPEKE, a tn. and lake, Central America, Guatimala. The town, 15 m. S. San Salvador, has a pop. estimated at 15,000; and the lake, at some miles distance from it, presents a curious phenomenon, in the dark greenish hue which its waters assume after a gale, when fish are caught with great facility, and are cast ashore dead in considerable quantities.

COKALAHISKIT, or Bitter Root Fork, a river, U. States, Oregon, rising in some offsets of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 46° 24′ N.; lon. 113° 56′ W. It flows S.E. for about 50 m., then N.E. for other 50 m., whence it flows N.W. in a very winding course, for 200 m. direct distance, and falls into Lake Kallispelm, or Pendorcilles; lat. 47° N.; lon. 115° 24′ W. On leaving the lake the river assumes the name of Clark, or Flathead; and, ultimately, after a very circuitous course, and forming several falls, unites with Lewis river in forming the Columbia or Oregon river.

COKER, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, *East*; 2121 ac. Pop. 1340.—2, (*West*); 1299 ac. Pop. 1052.

COL ['neck,'] a French name, used as a prefix to numerous passes of the Alps, as Col de Tende. For the position and height of the more important ones, *see* Alps, p. 104.

COLABAH ISLAND. *See* Bombay.

COLAGAL, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Coimbatoor, 31 m. E.S.E. Seringapatam; lat. 12° 13′ N.; lon. 77° 14′ E. It consists of large white, tiled cottages, uniformly built, and inhabited by weavers.

COLAIR, a lake, Hindoostan, N. Circars, Masulipatam, 5 m. E. Ellore; lat. 16° 36′ N.; lon. 81° 22′ E. It lies in a natural hollow, is of an oval shape, about 22 m. long, by 7 to 12 broad, and formed chiefly by the overflowings of the Krishna and Godavery. It has several islands, which are annually covered when the lake swells during the wet season, and on which good rice crops are produced; but when the periodical rains fail, it dries up completely. By the river Ooputnair the lake communicates with the Bay of Bengal, distant about 20 m.

COLAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1545 ac. Pop. 251.

COLAPOOR, a tn. S. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, cap. rajahship of same name, 130 m. S. Poonah; lat. 16° 19′ N.; lon. 74° 25′ E. It is situate in a valley, between a curved range of hills, by which it is protected on three sides. It is also guarded by a fort, but of no great strength. The rajahship is situate partly below the Ghauts in the Concan, and partly in the elevated land within the Ghauts; but is so intermingled with the possessions of the other Maharatta chiefs, and with those of the British Government, that its precise limits cannot be easily indicated.

COLAR, a tn. Hindoostan, in Mysore, 39 m. E.N.E. Bengalore, 112 m. N.E. Seringapatam; lat. 13° 10′ N.; lon. 78° 13′ E. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and defended by a stone fort; and has 700 houses, a mosque, and a Mahometan college, to which is attached a musical conservatory; the tomb of Futh-Mahomet, begun by himself in 1749, and finished by his son Hyder Ali; and some manufactures of cotton cloths. In the environs are many fine gardens highly cultivated. Colar was taken by the British in 1765, and retaken soon after by Hyder. Pop. 3850.

COLBERG, or Kolberg, a fortified seaport tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Persante, and about 1 m. from its mouth; lat. 54° 9′ N.; lon. 15° 36′ E. It is surrounded with ditches, which can be at any time filled with water from the Persante. It contains five churches, a town-hall, a gymnasium, house of correction, and an old castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Pomerania, now an asylum for destitute females of respectable character and family. The town is well supplied with water. It has some manufactures, and considerable fisheries of salmon and lampreys. There are salt springs in the vicinity, which yield from 1500 to 1600 tons of salt annually. In 1806, 1807, it was bravely defended against the French. Pop. (1864), 12,550.

COLBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1115 ac. Pop. 336.

COLCHAGUA, a prov. Chili; bounded, N. by Santiago, E. the Andes, S. prov. Maule, and W. the Pacific; length, about 150 m., breadth, 30 to 33 m. It is fertile in corn, and produces cattle, horses, and mules, in great numbers. There are some gold and copper mines; and in a part of the province are some hot baths, esteemed highly efficacious for cutaneous diseases and wounds.

COLCHESTER, a parl. bor. and river port, England, co. Essex, about 50 m. N.E. by E. London, a station on the Great Eastern Railway. The greater portion of the town is situate on the summit, and N. and E. sides of an eminence rising from the river Colne; it is well built, paved, and lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Many of the streets are spacious, and the principal one, which runs nearly E. and W., contains a number of elegant shops and handsome residences. The town was formerly surrounded by walls, in which were four principal gates, but both have now nearly disappeared. On an elevated spot to the N. of the High street are the remains of an old castle, said to have been founded by Edward the Elder, from which an extensive and beautiful view is obtained. Besides the parish and district churches, there are places of worship for various dissenters, a free grammar-school, with exhibition, founded by Henry VIII.; two charity schools, and others upon the national and Lancasterian systems; the Society of Friends have also a school for children, with a library attached. The charities are numerous; amongst them are a hospital founded by James I; another, called the Essex and Colchester hospital; several alms-houses, and a great many benevolent societies and institutions, on limited scales, and for special purposes. There are literary, philosophical, medical, musical, botanical, and horticultural societies, and a neat theatre. Woollen manufactures were formerly carried on here to a great extent, particularly the baize and serge trade, but are now

entirely extinct. There are coach works, agricultural implement works, foundries, breweries, ropeworks; and silk for umbrellas is largely made. Many of the inhabitants find employment in the oyster fishery of the river.

Colchester was constituted a bonding port in 1808, but its foreign imports are inconsiderable, and are not increasing. The principal articles of foreign import are wines, oil-cake, and timber. The coasting trade, however, is pretty extensive, especially with London and the N. counties of England. The principal exports are corn, malt, and oysters; in the latter traffic a great number of small craft are employed, nearly all the oysters being carried to the London market. The Colne is navigable, for vessels of 150 tons, to Hythe, a short distance down the river, where is the custom house, a spacious quay, commodious warehouses, and bonding yards.

Colchester is a place of high antiquity, there being no place in the kingdom where so great a quantity and variety of Roman remains have been found as here. It suffered severely during the war between Charles I. and his parliament, having then (1648) sustained a siege of 11 weeks' duration, conducted by Fairfax. It has returned, with some intermission, two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. Pop. (1871, mun. and parl. bor., 26,361.

COLD, three pars. England: -1, (*Alston*), Gloucester; 2300 ac. Pop. 479.—2, (*Higham*), Northampton; 1660 ac. Pop. 406.—3, (*Norton*), Essex; 1651 ac. Pop. 207.

COLDINGHAM, par. Scot. Berwick; 57,600 ac. P. 3188.

COLDITZ, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, cap. dist. of same name, on the Mulde, here crossed by a bridge. It contains two churches and a castle, and has a worsted, and a paper mill, dye-works, bleachfields, and manufactures of linen, paper, and earthenware. Pop. 3360. Area of dist. 58 geo. sq. m.; pop. 19,000.

COLDRED, par. Eng. Kent; 1532 ac. Pop. 182.

COLDRIDGE, par. Eng. Devon, 3670 ac. Pop. 607.

COLDSTREAM, a border tn. Scotland, co. Berwick, l. bank Tweed, 13 m. S.E. Edinburgh. It is irregularly built, and, notwithstanding its proximity to England, entirely Scottish in its general character and appearance. There is a great cattle market held here on the first Thursday of each month, and a corn market every Thursday. The town contains a parish church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, three subscription libraries, and various educational establishments. The ford of Coldstream through the Tweed was a favourite point in ancient times with the invading armies of England and Scotland, being the passage by which they alternately made their way into the countries of each other. By this ford Edward I. entered Scotland in 1296 with his army; and by this ford, also, the Covenanters entered England in 1640. A handsome bridge of red freestone, of five arches, now spans the river at this point, and forms one of the greatest thoroughfares between the two kingdoms. General Monk resided here for some time in 1659, and, during his stay, raised a regiment which he called the Coldstream Guards, a name which the corps still retains. Pop. 2823.

COLE-ORTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Leicester; 1999 ac. The VILLAGE, situate at the extremity of Charnwood forest, 2 m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, has a handsome church, a national school, and an hospital for six widows. Pop. 626.

COLEBROOKE, par. Eng. Devon; 4089 ac. Pop. 802.

COLEFORD, a tn. England, co. of, and 17 m. W.S.W. Gloucester. It is beautifully situate on an acclivity, and consists of three principal streets. The houses are generally well-built of stone; and the supply of water is abundant. The town is lighted with gas, and the main street substantially paved. It has a church, and chapels belonging to Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents; a market house, and two national schools. Mining and quarrying are carried on extensively in the adjacent forest of Dean; coal, iron, and stone being abundant. Pop. 2600.—(*Local Correspondent.*)—2, A hamlet, England, co. Somerset, 5¼ m. W. by N. Frome. It has a chapel belonging to the Established church, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, and a national school. In the vicinity is a small coal mine.

COLEMORE, par. Eng. Hants; 1485 ac. Pop. 151.

COLERAINE, a maritime tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, co. Londonderry, r. bank Bann, about 4 m. from its influx into the sea, 47 m. N.W. Belfast. It is a large, and, on the whole, well-built town, consisting of five principal streets, a spacious square, called the Diamond, formerly used as a market-place; and several smaller streets. On the opposite side of the river, is the village of Killowen or Waterside, with which Coleraine is connected by a handsome bridge. It has two parish churches, two R. Catholic chapels, three chapels for Presbyterians, and one each for Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. The new market-place is situate on the E. side of the town, and is commodiously fitted up for the various descriptions of agricultural produce brought there for sale. This town has been long celebrated for its manufacture of a fine kind of linen, known by the name of 'Coleraines.' The other manufactures carried on here are those of cotton, hard and soft soap, bleaching salts, leather, and paper. There is also a large ale brewery in the town. The general trade of the port is considerable, chiefly in grain, meal, pork, salmon, butter, linen cloth (Coleraines), potatoes, and whisky. The imports are timber, iron, barilla, ashes, coal, and salt. There is here a custom house, bonding stores, and a timber yard. An extensive salmon fishery is carried on at Crannagh, on the Bann, which yields nearly 200 tons of fish annually, the whole of which is packed in ice, and exported to Liverpool, and other distant markets. Another fishery on the same river, called the Cutts, yields about 80 tons of fish yearly. Market day Saturday, and several fairs. Coleraine sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 5631.

COLERNE, par. Eng. Wilts; 3620 ac. Pop. 1086.

COLEROON, a river, Hindoostan, Carnatic prov. Tanjore, the N. branch of the Cavery, from which the others branch off, near Trichinopoly. It forms the N. boundary of Tanjore, and, after a N.E. course of 80 m., falls into the Bay of Bengal at Devicotta, 120 m. S. by W. Madras. It is very shallow.

COLESBERG, a dist., S. Africa, Cape Colony; bounded S. by Cradock and Graaf-Reynet, E. by Stormberg river, and N. by the Orange river, which separates it from the Hottentot country; area, 11,654 sq. m. It occupies an elevated situation, and is well adapted for the rearing of stock. It is, however, very deficient in water, and, in the dry season, breeders of stock are obliged to remove from place to place. Pop. (1865), 8115.—The TOWN of Colesberg, in lat. 30° 40′ S.; lon. 25° 30′ E., has a heavy-looking Dutch church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school. Pop. 500.

COLESBORNE, par. Eng. Gloucester; area, 2200 ac. Pop. 269.

COLESHILL, a market tn. and par. England, co. Warwick; 6200 ac. The TOWN, 7 m. E. by N. Birmingham, r. bank Cole, here crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches, consists principally of one long street, from the centre of which another one branches off; houses well built; water abundant. It has a spacious church, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and R. Catholics; a free grammar, and several other schools. The only other public buildings are a station on the Midland Railway, and the workhouse, part of which is used as a prison. Pop. 2653.

COLESHILL, par. Eng. Berks; 2301 ac. Pop. 391.

COLESSEAH, a small seaport tn. and vil., N.W. coast, isl. Socotra, Arabian Sea. It is situate at the gorge of a valley, and consists of a few miserable houses, some Cadjan huts, and a small building which serves as a mosque. The inhabitants seem wretchedly poor. They have a few fishing-boats, which also serve for watering the ships that put in here. Dragon's blood, aloes, and ghee, are shipped in small quantities. A few fowls, and some starved-looking sheep may be obtained, but no other supplies. The people, who are all Arabs, bear, even with their own class, the character of being bigoted, selfish, and avaricious to a proverb.

COLGONG, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, near r. bank, Ganges, 102 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. In its vicinity chalk quarries are wrought. In 1809, it had 400 houses. [add. *See* SERR.]

COLICO, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and N.E side of Lake Como, 21 m. W.S.W. Sondrio. It contains two churches, and manufactures paper. The steamer on the lake calls here daily. The roads over the Spligen and Stelvio unite at Colico. In consequence of the draining and cultivating of the extensive marshes in its vicinity, which formerly exhaled pestilential miasmata, the population has, in a very few years, nearly doubled. Pop 2700.

COLIJNSPLAAT, commonly COOLTJESPLAAT, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. N. Beveland, 19 m. N.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. It lies on the N. shore, and is the most important place on the island. It is well built, planted with trees, and has a court house, Reformed church, school, and harbour, whence small vessels ply to Middelburg and Rotterdam, and whence there is a regular ferry to Zierikzee. It has a fair in July. Pop. 1688.

COLIMA, a tn. port, and dist. Mexican Confederation state, Guadalajara. The TOWN is situate in a fertile plain: lat. 19° N.; lon. 103° 7′ W., near the volcano of the same name, which rises to a height of 12,003 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a pretty large town, and has a considerable demand for various articles of trade, such as linens, cotton goods, woollens, and hardware. Pop. 30,000.—The PORT, which is about 30 m. S.S.W. from the city; lat. 18° 37′ N.; lon. 103° 35′ W., has a good anchorage, and is well protected against the S. winds prevalent during the rainy season, but on account of a very considerable lake of stagnant water in its immediate neighbourhood, is very unhealthy during the summer. Infested by myriads of mosquitos and sand flies; even in the dry season it is nearly impossible to reside there. This port has been open to foreign commerce for several years, but has not been able to make much progress. The port itself has not a single house, and the first adjacent town is Colima, formerly the capital of the territory bearing the same name, now embodied with the department of Michoacan.—The DISTRICT is situate on the shores of the Pacific, where it occupies a coast line of about 100 m. Its surface is, generally speaking, level, though presenting several high hills, including the volcano of Colima, but with these exceptions no part of the country rises more, probably, than 1000 ft. above the level of the sea. The climate is consequently hot, and as the soil is fertile, it yields many tropical products, particularly cotton of excellent quality. Nearly all the inhabitants are Indians, who, at their own request, have a Government independent of that of Nalisco, to which they formerly belonged.

COLINSBURGH, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 8½ m. S.E. by S. Cupar. It has a Dissenting meeting house, a tannery, a weekly corn market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 482.

COLINTON, par. Scot. Edinburgh; area, 8 sq. m. Pop. 2656.

COLKIRK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1482 ac. Pop. 164.

COLL, a small isl. W. coast, Scotland, off Mull, co. Argyle, one of the Hebrides; lat. 56° 19′ N.; lon. 6° 30′ W., about 12 m. long, and from 3 to 3½ m. broad, with about 60 m. of bold, rocky coast. It has two bays, one on the S. side called Loch-Breacacha, which runs about a mile into the land and affords tolerable anchorage in summer; the other, called Crosspool, a little further W. is useless, being full of sunken rocks, and much exposed to the S. and S.W. winds. The only harbour worthy of notice is at Arinangour, about the middle of the island. There are several small fresh water lakes, but no rivers. On the N.W. side are three mineral springs. The surface is rugged and uneven, but its highest summits do not exceed 300 ft. A vein of lead ore is known to exist in the W. end of the island, but it has never been wrought. A great portion of Coll, particularly on the S.E. side, is composed of barren moor, incapable of cultivation or improvement. There are, however, many small spots of remarkable fertility, and some tracts of light and sandy soil along the N.W. coast, which are tolerably productive. The whole arable or meadow land is estimated at 4500 ac. The black cattle reared in Coll are reckoned of superior quality. Rabbits abound. The inhabitants are said to be in general intelligent and enterprising, but such character seems hardly consistent with their neglect of their fisheries, which they leave to be prosecuted by fishermen from Aberdeenshire, who come to the island yearly and carry off immense quantities of ling. Gaelic is the universal language of the island. The remains of several Danish forts and religious houses are still visible. Stone coffins also have been found, together with coins, and other relics of antiquity. Pop. 779.

COLLACE, par. Scot. Perth, 5 sq. m. Pop. 581.

COLLARES.—1, A tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the sea, a little N.E. of Cape Roca, 10 m. W.N.W. Lisbon. The valley around is famous for its fruit, and an excellent wine resembling Burgundy. Pop. 1744.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on an island in the mouth of the Tocantins, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, 15 m. N. by W. Para or Belem. It is an old place, and contains a parish church, but has fallen very much into decay. Its district is very fertile, yielding in abundance excellent coffee and cacao.

COLLE, several towns, kingd. of Italy, particularly:—1, A tn. and com. Naples, prov. and dist. of, and 17 m. S.S.E. Campobasso, with several churches, and an annual fair. Pop. 4361.—2, *Colle d'Anchise*, a tn. and com. Naples, dist. of, and 7 m. S.W. Campobasso, agreeably situate on a hill. It contains several churches, two abbeys, and an hospital. A kind of indigo is made from plants which grow in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1768.—3, A tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 22 m. S.S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. It is divided by a steep ridge into two distinct portions, the high and the low town. The former is the larger and better built portion, containing the principal buildings and public offices; the latter is chiefly occupied by manufacturing establishments. Colle possesses a cathedral and a castle, and is the see of a bishop, and seat of a court of justice. It has several manufactures, but the chief is paper, for which it has long been celebrated. The commune enjoys a salubrious climate, has a fertile soil, and produces much grain, wine, olive oil, and silk. Pop. 6231.

COLLESANO, a tn. and com. Sicily, dist. Cefalu, 37 m. E.S.E. Palermo. In its neighbourhood are found green jaspers and agates. Pop. 3000.

COLLESSIE, par. Scot. Fife, 8 m. by 4. Pop. 1530.

COLLETORTO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Molise or Samnio, dist. of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Larino, on a hill. Pop. 2895.

COLLEY-WESTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1690 ac. Pop. 159.

COLLIANO [anc. *Cosilinum*], a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Salerno, dist. of, and 9 m. N.E. Campagna. It stands at the foot of a hill, and contains two churches and an hospital. Pop. 3187.

COLLIER BAY, Australia, N.W. coast, between Cambden Sound and King's Sound; lat. 16° 7′ S.; lon. 124° 7′ E. It is 20 m. wide at its entrance. The tide rises in this bay 26 ft.

COLLIGAN, par. Ire. Waterford; 3785 ac. Pop. 727.

COLLIN, KOLIN, or NEU KOLIN, a tn. Bohemia, 35 m. E. by S. Prague, picturesquely situate on an elevated rock, l. bank, Elbe, and on the railway from Prague to Vienna. It is well built, is surrounded by a wall, and contains a handsome gothic parish and several other churches, a townhall, a school, and an old inhabited castle, to which are attached pleasure and botanic gardens. It has manufactures of cotton and potash, and has a considerable trade in carnelians, garnets, topazes, &c., found in the neighbourhood. Between the town and the castle of Chotzamitz, Frederick the Great was defeated by the Austrians under General Daun, June 18, 1757. Pop. 5750, among which are numerous Jews.

COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS, a par. and vil. Eng. Wilts; 3381 ac. Pop. 536.

COLLINGBOURNE-KINGSTON, a par. England, Wilts; 7293 ac. Pop. 929.

COLLINGHAM, three pars. Eng.—1, York, W. Riding; 2555 ac. Pop. 310.—2, (*North*), Notts; 1820 ac. Pop. 935.—3, (*South*), Notts, 2763 ac. Pop. 834.

COLLINGTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 985 ac. P. 165.

COLLINGTREE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1190 ac. Pop. 234.

COLLINSTOWN, a market tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 4½ m. S.E. Castle-Pollard, S. bank, Lough Lane. It contains a market house, and a R. Catholic chapel. Market on Saturday, and fairs twice annually.

COLLIO, a vil. kingdom of Italy, go. Milan, prov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Brescia, on a lofty hill called Moniva, near the Mella. It contains a parish church, and in the neighbourhood are iron mines, blast furnaces, foundries, and a quarry of green marble with a red ground. Pop. 2256.

COLLIOURE [anc. *Caucoliberis*, *Illiberis*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 15 m. S.E. Perpignan; agreeably situate on a hill slope on the Mediterranean. Its streets are crooked, houses ill-built, and it is defended by several forts, of which that specially named the castle is built on the summit of a scarped rock washed by the sea. There is here a school of navigation. The port is only suitable for small vessels. Some trade is done in excellent wines,

sardines, salt fish, and ortolans. Corks are manufactured, and the tunny and sardine fishery is prosecuted. The Roman ambassadors landed at Collioure, on their way to Ruscino, to solicit assistance against Hannibal. In 1793, it was taken by the Spaniards, and retaken by the French in 1794. Pop. 3073.

COLLO, a tn. Algeria, prov. Constantine, on a bay of same name, 62 m. W. Bona. It was taken possession of by the French in 1843. Pop. 2500.

COLLOBRIERES [Latin, *Collubria*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 20 m. E.N.E. Toulon. It has manufactures of corks, and an annual fair. Pop. 1890.

COLLON, a tn. and par. Ireland, cos. Meath and Louth; 8814 ac. The town is beautifully situate on the slope of a hill, about 7 m. W.N.W. Drogheda, and consists of two principal streets, straight and well kept. The houses are well built, slated, and neat; water abundant. It has a handsome parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and Methodist meeting-house; several schools, a dispensary, and a lending library. The manufacture of linen has of late been revived, and considerable quantities are sent to Belfast. There are also corn-mills, a bleachfield, and a nursery garden in the neighbourhood, which, with weaving and agricultural labour, afford employment to the great body of the inhabitants. Pop. of par. 2009; of tn. 714.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

COLLOONEY, a market and post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 6 m. S. Sligo, on the road to Dublin, consisting of one long street, the houses of which are partly slated and partly thatched. It contains a handsome parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a linen hall, dispensary, two schools, a large bleaching establishment, and an oatmeal mill. Pop. 465.

COLLUMPTON, a tn. Engl. *See* CULLOMPTON.

COLMAN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2738 ac. Pop. 529.

COLMANSWELL, par. Irel. Limerick; 2811 ac. P. 178.

COLMAR, or KOLMAR [anc. *Columbaria*], a city of Germany, Upper Alsace, 238 m. E. Paris, 39 m. S.S.W. Strasburg, on the railway thence to Basel, at the confluence of the Lauch, and a branch of the Fecht, which join the Ill 2 m. below the town; lat. 48° 5′ N., lon. 7° 22′ E. It is agreeably situate about 2 m. from the foot of the Vosges Mountains. The streets are irregular, but the houses are, in general, well built. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1673, and it is now surrounded by boulevards, and entered by three gates. The only public square of importance is that in front of the cathedral, where a weekly market is held, attended by the country people from more than 50 surrounding villages. The public buildings are not remarkable; they consist of the cathedral, built in 1365; the palace of justice, hotel de ville, college, containing the public library with 50,000 volumes, and some pictures by Schön, Albert Durer, &c.; the deaf and dumb institution, the civil and military hospital, theatre, college, church, built by the Jesuits in 1750; the church of the Dominicans, with its much-admired nave, now used as a corn-market; the church of the Trinity, now occupied by the Protestants; and the museum, where, among other curiosities, a remarkable aërolite is preserved, which fell near Ensisheim in 1492, and originally weighed about 284 lbs. The portion here weighs about 142 lbs.

Colmar is the seat of a court of appeal for the imperial territory of Alsace-Lorraine, of a court of the first instance (*Landgericht*), &c; and has a lyceum, synagogue, and departmental nursery ground. It has manufactures of printed goods, calicoes, silks, handkerchiefs, house paper, ribbons, and hosiery, besides cotton-spinning mills, tanneries, and chamois-leather works. It has a considerable trade in the manufactured goods of Alsace, and in iron, grain, wine, plants, madder, &c.; and in colonial produce, with which it supplies Switzerland. In 1552, Colmar was surrounded by walls and towers, and made an imperial free town. In 1632, it was taken by the Swedes, who kept it two years. It was united to France in 1697, and to Germany in 1871. Pop. 23,669.

COLMENAR, several pls. Spain:—1, A tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. N. Malaga, 12 m. W.S.W. Alhama, on a small hill; houses generally well built; streets well paved. In a square, is a large and handsome prison. It also has a parish church, chapel, school, storehouse, and cemetery. The manufacture of brandy, oil, wine, and leather, and curing of raisins, are carried on. Trade:—dried fruits, grain, brandy, and hardware. Pop. 5930.—2, *Colmenar de Oreja*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. S.E. by E. Madrid, in an extensive plain. The streets are indifferent; and there are two squares, one of which contains the prison. It also has a parish church, townhouse, two hospitals, several schools, a storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—common cloth, esparto mats, wine, and oil. Barley is exported to a considerable extent. Pop. 4484.—3, *Colmenar Viejo*, a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. N. Madrid, in a hilly region. The streets are regular; and the public square is spacious and handsome, containing the town-hall, prison, and other well-built edifices. The town possesses, besides, a parish church, numerous chapels, a college, Latin, and several primary schools, various hospitals, a storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—woollen fabrics, leather, pottery ware, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, grain, honey, wax, and wool. A yearly cattle fair in August. Pop. 3728.

COLMONELL, par. Scot. Ayr; 56,800 ac. Pop. 2934.

COLMWORTH, par. Eng. Bedford; 2310 ac. Pop. 543.

COLN, three pars. England, Gloucester:—1, (*Rogers*), 1508 ac. Pop. 156. 2, (*St. Aldwins*), 3120 ac. Pop. 492. 3, (*St. Denis*), 2430 ac. Pop. 229.

COLN-BROOK, a tn. and chapelry, England, co. Bucks, r. bank Colne, 18 m. W. by S. London, and within 4 m. of the Slough station on the Great Western Railway. It consists principally of one long, narrow, and generally straight street; the greater portion of the houses old, chiefly of brick and wood, roofed with tiles, presenting rather a mean appearance. Water is plentiful and excellent. The church is a neat little structure, erected in 1849, in the modern Gothic style. There are, besides, three chapels, belonging to Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; and two schools. In the immediate neighbourhood are extensive paper-mills. Pop. 1196.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

COLNE, three rivers, England:—1, cos. Hereford and Middlesex, rising about 9 m. N.W. St. Albans, flowing S.E., and then S., and joining the Thames at Staines, after a course of about 30 m., past St. Albans, Watford, Rickmansworth, Uxbridge, W. Drayton, and Colnbrook.—2, co. Essex, rising near the N. of the co. about 9 m. N.W. Halstead; and, after a S.E. course of about 35 m., past Halstead and Colchester, falling into the German Ocean, by a broad estuary, separated from the Blackwater by the island Mersea.—3, co. Gloucester, rising near Cheltenham, and joining the Isis, near Lechlade, after a S.E. course of about 25 m.

COLNE, five pars. Engl.:—1, Huntingdon; 2011 ac. Pop. 539.—2, (*Earls*), Essex; 2950 ac. Pop. 1518.—3, (*Engain*), Essex; 2441 ac. Pop. 670.—4, (*Wakes*), Essex; 1926 ac. Pop. 499.—5, (*White*), Essex; 1467 ac. Pop. 459.

COLNE, a market tn. England co. of, and 31 m. S.E. Lancaster. It consists of one principal street, running E. and W., almost in a straight line, with several subordinate ones diverging from it, N. and S.; houses of stone, but only some of them good buildings; well supplied with excellent water; lighted with gas. Besides the parochial church—a spacious old building—and a district church, there are four chapels belonging to Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists. The most remarkable edifice is the Piece-hall, in the Elizabethan style, originally erected for the weekly display of woollen goods; but now only open at the annual fairs. There are an endowed grammar and national schools, as also a literary and mechanics' institution. The chief manufactures are those of mousseline de laine and calicoes, the former carried on to a considerable extent, and sent principally to Glasgow for printing. The poorer classes are chiefly employed in weaving. Colne was one of the earliest seats of the woollen manufacture in England, having had a fulling-mill in the time of Edward II. The celebrated Archbishop Tillotson received the rudiments of his education at the free grammar-school of Colne. Pop. of township, 6315.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

COLNEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 918 ac. Pop. 88.

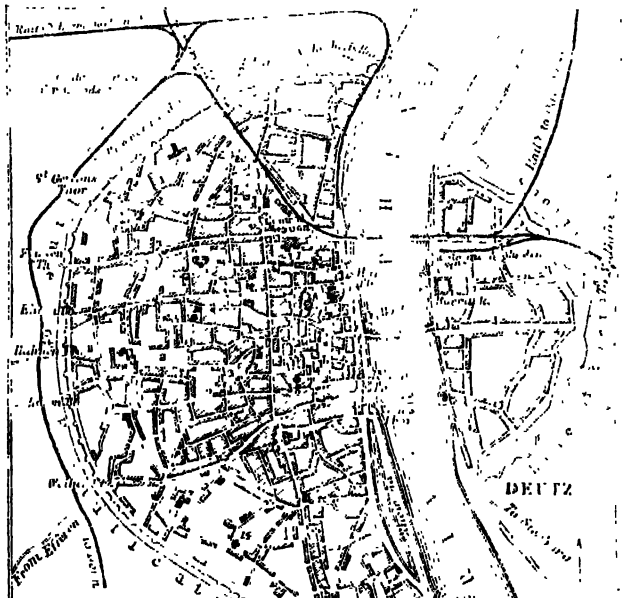
COLOCZA, or KALOCSA, a tn. Hungary, circle of, and 68 m. S. Pesth, in a marshy plain, l. bank Danube. It is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a cathedral, a lyceum, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, a R. Catholic grammar-school, a Piarist college (a species of Ignorantines), and an ancient castle, in which the archbishop resides, and which contains a library of 30,000 volumes, and some valuable MSS. The town was at one time fortified, and was a place of con-

siderable note, but was much injured by the Turkish war. Cattle and horses are bred to some extent in the neighbourhood, and it has a pretty active fishery. Pop. 6300.

COLOGNA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 20 m. S.E. Verona. It is surrounded by ruined walls and ditches. It has several churches, and considerable manufactures of silk, leather, and cordage, with some trade in wine and olives. Silkworms are reared in the environs. Pop. 6200.

COLOGNE, or KOLN, a gov. Rhenish Prussia, bounded, N. by gov. Düsseldorf, E. Arnsberg, S. Coblentz, and W. Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle; length, E. to W., about 45 m.; breadth, N. to S., 27 m., area, 1158 geo. sq. m. It lies wholly in the valley of the Rhine, which traverses it in a N.N.W. direction, receiving on its l. bank the Mühlenbach, Nassel, and Erft; and on its r. bank, the Sieg, Strunderbach, and Wipper. The government is divided into 10 circles, of which that of the same name, containing the capital, has an area of 132 geo. sq. m. The E., W., and S. parts of the government are hilly. The Eifel advances into it as far as the district of Bonn, where several of its highest points and most remarkable volcanic cones appear. The N. part, on the l. bank of the Rhine, is flat, and has scarcely a single hill. The soil is generally fertile—more especially the circles of Cologne, Bonn, and Rheinbach, and the valleys watered by the Sieg, Wipper, and Agger. The best wooded circle is Wipperfurt, the most barren Gummersbach, and in Euskirchen there is a good deal of heath. Both agriculture and manufactures have made considerable progress. Pop. (1867) of gov., 587,767; of circle, including city, 139,971.

COLOGNE [German, *Köln*], a well known city, Prussia, l. bank, Rhine, cap. of Rhine prov., and of circle of same name. It stands close upon the river, in the form of a crescent, and is connected with the town of Deutz, on the opposite side, by

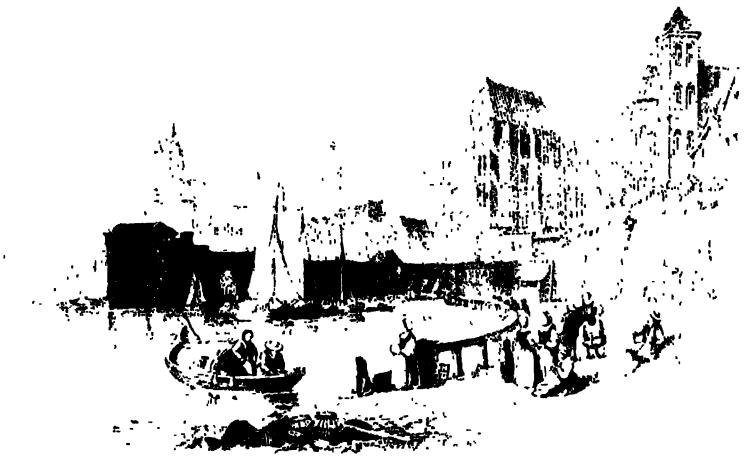


1. Cathedral.
2. Exchange.
3. Townhall.
4. Postoffice.
5. Palace of Justice.
6. Arsenal.
7. New House of Correction.
8. Ch. of S. Martin on Capitol.
9. Do. S. Peter.
10. Do. S. Gereon.
11. Do. S. Ursula.
12. Do. S. M. Himmelfahrt.
13. Do. S. George.
14. Do. S. Pantaleon.
15. Church of S. Maria ad Schnurgasse.
16. Church of S. Severin.
17. Barracks.
a. Neumarkt.
b. Heumarkt (Haymarket)
c Altmarkt.

a bridge of boats and an iron bridge. It is surrounded by walls, which form a circuit of several miles, and present perfect examples of the fortifications of the Middle Ages. Outside the walls are fine gardens and walks. In the older quarters of the town, the houses bear the impress of the Middle Ages—the streets are dark, narrow, and filthy, pools of water being left to stagnate in the thoroughfares. Of late, however, Government has paid some attention to the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the town generally, by opening up public walks, and by widening and paving the streets. It contains 27 churches, eight chapels, a synagogue, and many public buildings, including the town-house, a remarkably fine old building; the hall of justice, the archiepiscopal palace, the Gürzenich, finished in 1474, in the large lower hall of which, now used as a store-house, several diets of the empire were held, and here the carnival balls are given; the Tempelhaus, a Byzantine building, used now for public meetings respecting navigation, industry, and commerce. But the object of greatest interest in the town is the cathedral, begun in 1248, one of the finest and purest Gothic monuments in Europe. It is in the form of a cross; its entire length is about 511 ft.; breadth 231 ft.; the roof rests on 100 columns, of which the four centre ones are 30 ft. in circumference. The choir was long the only part finished; it is 161 feet high, and, with its pillars, arches, chapels, and its superb painted glass windows, presents one of the finest sights conceivable. In 1842, the completion of this magnificent edifice was commenced, after designs by Zwirner, under the auspices of the King of Prussia, and the works have been vigorously prosecuted since that time. The estimated cost of the completion is £750,000. The other remarkable churches are those of St. Peter, in which is an altar piece of the crucifixion of that saint, by Rubens, who presented it to this church, in which he was baptized; St. Mary, on the capitol, occupying the site of the capitol of the ancient Roman city, and dating from about the year 1000, with some good stained glass windows; the Apostles' church, in the Neumarkt, built about the year 1200, a perfect specimen of the Romanesque style, having a singularly elegant and picturesque exterior; the church of St. Ursula, filled with the bones of the 11,000 British virgins destroyed here on their way to Bretagne, under the guidance of St. Ursula; the church of the Jesuits, or Maria Himmel-fahrt, dating from 1636, overloaded with gorgeous decorations of marble sculpture, &c.; and St. Gereon's, which, like the church of St. Ursula, is lined with bones, not, however, of virgins, but of the Theban legion of martyrs, slain, according to tradition, during the reign of Diocletian, this is one of the finest, as well as most ancient churches in the city. In the accompanying view, the harbour tower is seen dark in the fore ground; the church on the right is that of the Jesuits, or Maria Himmel-fahrt; that in the centre is the nave of the cathedral, and that on the extreme left is the church of St. Mary, on the capitol. The city contains three gymnasia - two for R. Catholics, the other for Protestants; the latter has a library of 33,000 volumes; an observatory, and botanical garden; a normal school, a public library, a theatre, several hospitals, a school of design, a museum containing an interesting collection of pictures of the school of Cologne, and of Roman antiquities found in and about Cologne; and an arsenal, in which is a great variety of ancient arms and armour.

The manufactures are considerable, and consist chiefly of cotton yarn, woollen stockings, bonnets, silks, velvets, tobacco, soap, hats, lace, and the celebrated *eau de Cologne* [German, *Kölnisches Wasser*], of which there are no fewer than 30 different manufacturers, who export, annually, 1,500,000 bottles to all parts of the world. There are, besides, some tanneries, distilleries, and 15 sugar refineries. Its commerce is considerable, and, in consequence of the opening of the Rhine in 1837, the navigation of which had been closed by the Dutch, is rapidly improving; it has a good port on the Rhine, and an extensive railway communication with the interior of Germany and with Antwerp. It is the principal entrepôt of the corn, wine, and oil trade on the river, and has active commercial relations with the Netherlands, Germany, Alsace, and Switzerland; while the transports of corn and Rhenish wine down the Rhine, and into the neighbouring countries of Holland,

Belgium, and Westphalia, employ a great many vessels; and numerous well-appointed steamers are continually passing, with passengers, up and down the river. Three railroads branch out from Cologne—one, on the N., going W. to Aachen



COLOGNE, from the North.—From a Sketch by W. L. Leitch.

or Aix-la-Chapelle, and Belgium; a second, on the E., from Deutz, leading to Düsseldorf and N. Germany; and a third, on the S., leading to Bonn.

Cologne owes its origin to the Romans, and was anciently called *Oppidum Ubiorum*. It was annexed to the German empire in 870, and was one of the most powerful and wealthy cities of the Hanseatic league, its population then amounting to 150,000. As early as the 11th century, Cologne carried on an extensive trade with foreign countries, including England, in the produce of the country—wine, corn, flour, malt, beer, &c. The arts and sciences also flourished, and its university was one of the most famous in Germany. Intestine divisions, and the intolerant and persecuting spirit of its magistrates, with some other causes, finally effected its ruin, and, in 1792, it ceased to be a free city. Duns Scotus died in Cologne in 1308, and was interred in the chapel of the Minorites; and Rubens was born here in 1577, in the same house in which Mary of Medicis died, in 1642. Pop. (1867), 125,172, of whom only about 13,000 are Protestants.

COLOGNO, a tn. and com. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 9 m. S. by E. Bergamo. It is tolerably built, surrounded by walls with a wide fosse, and contains a church, poorhouse, and hospital. The commune yields good crops of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. 2674.

COLOMBAN-DES-VILLARS (St.), a vil. France, dep. Savoy, prov. Maurienne, on the Glandon, 4 m. W.N.W. St. Jean-Maurienne. Pop. 2000.

COLOMBANO (San), a market tn. kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 10 m. S. Lodi, r. bank. Lambro, surrounded by hills, in which fine red granite, porphyry, and feldspar occur; also limestone containing numerous fossils, and extensively burnt for lime. Pop. 5000.

COLOMBES, a com. and vil. France, dep. Seine, 6 m. N.W. Paris, agreeably situate on a hill, in the second bend made by the Seine below Paris, and near the bifurcation of the Rouen and St. Germain Railways. It is well built, and has some good squares, planted with trees. In the environs are numerous country houses, in one of which Rollin wrote his *Ancient History*. Manufactures.—cotton hose, glue, gelatine, potato flour, and oil refining. It formerly had a royal castle, where Henrietta of England died, 1669. Pop. 1633.

COLOMBIA, a name formerly applied to the N.W. portion of S. America, comprehended between lat. 5° S., and 12° 30′ N.; and lon. 60° and 83° W.; bounded, N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by the Atlantic and British Guiana, S. by Brazil and Peru, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It was so called after the illustrious navigator Columbus, who visited the coast of Para in 1498, and thus became the discoverer of the New World. Under the Spaniards it formed the viceroyalty of New Granada, the captain-generalcy of the Caracas or Venezuela, and the province of Quito in the viceroyalty of Peru. It continued in this condition till the beginning of the present century, when the inhabitants, driven to despair by the tyranny and oppression of the mother country, Spain, rose in arms, headed by the patriot general Bolivar, and, after a long-protracted and sanguinary war, which closed with the decisive battle of Carabobo, fought on June 21, 1821, in which the patriot army was victorious, succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke; an event which was followed by the dismemberment of Colombia, and its erection, in 1832, into the three distinct and independent republics into which it is now divided, namely, Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador (*which see*). The region occupied by the two republics first named, was anciently called Terra Firma, now almost obsolete.

COLOMBIER, or Collombier, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. S.W. Neufchatel. It is beautifully situate on a height in the Traversthal, about 1 m. from the W. shore of Lake Neufchatel, and contains a considerable number of well-built houses. The most interesting object near it is an extensive old castle, with fine planted walks, formed by the good Henry II., Duke of Longueville. The celebrated Scotch marshal, Keith, the friend of Frederick the Great, possessed it for some time. Pop. 910.

COLOMBO, a seaport tn. Ceylon, S.W. coast, near the mouth of the Kalani River, and about 70 m. W. by S. Kandy; lat. 6° 57′ N.; lon. 79° 56′ E., the seat of the British Government, and principal emporium of the island. It is handsome, and is nearly divided into four parts by two broad streets. A portion of it, comprising the best houses in the town, is within the walls of its very extensive fort, occupying a projecting point of land, and embracing a circumference of nearly 1¼ m. The principal street, Queen's Street, is wide and well planted with surya trees. The streets are well watered during the day, and the fallen foliage is regularly removed every morning, but they are not lighted. Within the fort there are several straight and regular streets, with smaller ones crossing at right angles. On the N. side of it, on the margin of the sea, is the Pettah or black town, regularly built, and divided into 15 streets, of which eight run E. and W. crossed by others at right angles. The houses are in general of kabook, and neatly washed with chunam; some of them are of two stories. Several of the streets are lined with rows of trees. There are many Dutch houses in the town, which may be distinguished from those of the English by their glass windows instead of venetians. The houses of the Europeans outside the town are very beautifully situate, especially those near the sea. The floors are almost universally of brick, very unsightly, and disagreeable from the dust they occasion. There are a great number of well stocked shops in the town, and several bazars or market places, amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, and with tropical herbs and fruits, the latter including pine apples and oranges of superior quality. The public institutions and buildings are the United Service library, containing a good selection of books; a hall of commerce or exchange, lately built; the museum, medical library, the Bank of Ceylon, council room, Government offices, Government house, hall of the supreme court, district court, Fiscal's office, and jail. Some of these are very handsome structures. The places of worship are two Presbyterian churches, two Portuguese Protestants, two Episcopal churches one of which is within the fort, R. Catholic, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The Moors have two handsome mosques decorated with minarets, the Hindoos also have their temples, rudely sculptured. There are a number of charitable, benevolent, and religious associations and institutions, including a

dispensary and hospital. There is also a horticultural society. The fort of Colombo mounts 126 guns and six mortars, and is garrisoned by a force of 650 European troops and 30 officers. The ramparts are very strong, having eight principal bastions, and a number of lesser ones, with curtains, banquets, and parapets, communicating with one another all round. The whole of the fort, except the side next the sea, has a deep ditch or fosse in front. Behind it, there is a lake, which almost insulates the town. In the centre of this lake, is a tongue of land called Slave Island, from the use to which it was applied by the Dutch; it is covered with neat houses, bungalows, and other buildings, interspersed among stately areca and bread-fruit trees, and cocoa-nut palms. There are upwards of 20 commercial houses in Colombo, which carry on a pretty large trade. The principal exports to Europe are cinnamon, cardamoms, coffee, cocoa-nut oil, coir cordage, ebony, pepper, plumbago, and satin-wood. The harbour, which is in the form of a semicircle, is capable of receiving small vessels only, and the roads where the large ships cast anchor, at upwards of a mile from the shore, is exposed to the S.W. monsoon, but severe gales seldom occur now, so that ships may and do frequent it all the year through with perfect safety. The number of vessels that entered in 1866 was 1372, of 200,649 tons; cleared, 1373, of 204,630 tons. There are now mail coaches running regularly to and from Colombo to Kandy, Galle, and Negombo. A railroad connects it with Kandy. The land about Colombo is low near the sea, with some hills to the S.E. a little way in the country. Pop. 55,000.

COLOMBRETES, isl. Spain. *See* COLUMBRETES.

COLOMERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 13 m. N. by E. Granada, on the river of its own name. The streets are well paved and clean, but steep, and rather irregular. It has two squares, one of which contains the townhall and prison; and the other the church, cemetery, and storehouse. It has also a chapel, orphan asylum, almshouse, and several schools. In the vicinity are some pleasant public walks along the margin of the Colomera, which is crossed by a stone bridge. Trade in grain, hides, oil, &c. Pop. 3102

COLONIA DO SANTISSIMO SACRAMENTO, a fortified sea port tn. Uruguay, N. bank estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres; lat. 34° 28′ S.; lon. 57° 19′ 45″ W. In 1845, it was taken by the English and French fleets. Pop. 2500.

COLONNA CAPE (anc. *Sunium Promontorium*), forming the most S. point of Attica, Greece; lat. 37° 38′ 32″ N.; lon. 24° 1′ 45″ E. It is of a remarkable appearance and forms a most conspicuous object at sea. Its summit is crowned by the ruins of a temple, 269 ft. above the sea, said to have been dedicated to Minerva, and of which 16 columns of white marble are still standing. From these pillars the cape takes its modern name. Beneath the cape are caverns, the frequent resort of pirates.

COLONNELLA, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. and dist. of, and N.N.E. Teramo, near r. bank Tronto. It contains five churches, a convent, and school, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 2467.

COLONSAY, and ORONSAY, two isls. W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyle; lat. (Colonsay N. Point) 56° 8′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ W. (n.) They are not more than 100 yards apart, and are separated from each other at high water only. Together they are about 12 m. long, and from 1 to 3 m. broad. A considerable portion of the soil is arable, and is cultivated according to the newest and most improved system. The principal crops are potatoes and barley; and black cattle and sheep in large numbers, and of superior breed, are raised on the pastures. Oronsay is rendered interesting by containing the remains of an extensive priory, founded by the Lord of the Isles, and occupied by canons brought from the Abbey of Holyrood at Edinburgh. The ruins are of the finest and most imposing description, and equalled only by those of Iona. On a small island in the middle of a lake in Colonsay are the ruins of an ancient castle, the stronghold of the early lords of the island. Colonsay contains an excellent harbour, called Portnafeamin, in which there is a substantial quay. There are also two good roadsteads. Cod-fishing is carried on to a considerable extent by the inhabitants. Pop. 598.——LITTLE COLONSAY is a small isl. in the above co., between Staffa and Gometra. It contains very few inhabitants, and affords pasture to a number of sheep.

COLORADO, several rivers, America:—1, *Rio Colorado del Occident*, a river, U. States, Upper California, the sources of which are in the Rocky Mountains, apparently (for its head waters are not well known) in the Oregon territory, about lat. 43° N., and about 150 m. N.E. the Great Salt Lake of California. It flows S.E. and S. under the name of the Green River; receives, on the left bank, the San Rafael, from Lang's Peak, about lat. 39°; thence it flows S.W., receives several affluents, chiefly on the left bank, and falls into the head of the Gulf of California, after a course of nearly 1000 m. Its most important affluent is the Gila, which separates California from the Mexican State of Sonora, and which enters the Colorado about 50 m. above its mouth. Excepting on the immediate banks of the river, the country, as far as known, through which the Colorado runs, more especially S. of lat. 40°, appears to be a sterile and arid waste.—2, *Rio Colorado de Texas*, a river, U. States, Texas, rising in the sierra de Guadalupe, about lat. 29° 40′ N.; lon. 106° 45′ W. It flows N.E. and, in lat. 31° 40′ N.; lon. 100° 35′ W., is joined by the Pasigono, which more than doubles its volume, on the left bank, after which the united waters take a S.E. and very winding course, and fall into the Bay of Matagorda, Gulf of Mexico, by several mouths, after a course, to the sources of the Colorado proper, of upwards of 400 m.; and to the sources of the Pasigono, of upwards of 600 m. It is navigable for 150 m. 3, *Colorado, or Cobri Leubú*, a river, S. America, La Plata, rising in the Andes, near lat. 36° S., and after a S.E. course through a country almost unknown, falling into the Atlantic in lat. 40° 5′ S. 4, One of the mouths of the San Juan del Norte, or Nicaragua River, Central America.

COLORADOS (Los), a cluster of rocks and islets, near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, off the N.W. side of the island of Cuba, in lat. 22° 15′ N.; lon. 84° 40′ W.

COLORNO (anc. *Colarnum*), a tn. and com. Italy, prov. of, and 9 m. N. Parma, on river of that name, crossed here by two bridges. It is well built, and possesses two churches, one collegiate, the other formerly belonging to the Benedictine monastery, but both large and elaborately ornamented; a townhall, Hebrew, medical, veterinary, and several primary schools, a public library, philosophical society, and a ducal palace. Candles, saltpetre, woollen fabrics, and wine, are manufactured; and trade is carried on in cattle, grain, and fruits. An annual fair is held in July. Pop. 2025.

COLP, par. Irel. Meath; 5418 ac. Pop. 1824.

COLSTERWORTH, a vil. and par. England, co. Lincoln; 3000 ac. The VILLAGE, in a pleasant valley, 7 m. S. Grantham, has a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school for boys and girls. Sir Isaac Newton was born in a farm house in this parish, December 25, 1642. Pop. 1165.

COLSTON-BASSET, par. Eng. Notts; 5500 ac. P. 337.

COLTISHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1180 ac. P. 907.

COLTON, three pars. Eng.: 1, Lancaster; 13,330 ac. Pop. 2008. 2, Norfolk, 911 ac. Pop. 241.—3, Stafford; 3665 ac. Pop. 652.

COLUMB, or COLUMBA (ST.), a tn., vil. and two pars. Eng. Cornwall. - 1, *Major*). A tn. and par. 12,697 ac. The TOWN, on an acclivity, 21¼ m. W. Liskeard, consists of one principal street; houses chiefly of stone; well supplied with water; lighted with gas. It has a clean and respectable appearance. It has a market house, church, and three chapels belonging to Wesleyans and Independents, two schools, and a mutual improvement society. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2879. —2, (*Minor*), A vil. and par. 5 m. W.S.W. Columb (St.), Major; 5897 ac. The VILLAGE, on an elevated site, consists of one street, or rather of a row of houses on each side of a public road, generally of stone, and those recently erected of a respectable appearance; water abundant and good. It has a church, and two chapels belonging to Methodists and Bryanites, and a national school. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. There is also in the parish a large village and seaport, called New Quay. Pop. 2067.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

COLUMBIA (BRITISH). *See Supplement.*

COLUMBIA, several places, U. States.—1, A dist., about 60 sq. m. in extent, about 120 m. from the mouth of the Potomac; ceded to the Federal republic, in 1790, by Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of becoming the seat of the Legislature. The soil is naturally sterile, but the surface is gently undulating, and the climate healthy. Manufactures

of various kinds are carried on to some extent; and the commerce is very considerable, especially in the exportation of flour from the Potomac. The district is not represented in congress, but is under the immediate government of that body, and subject to any laws which they may please to enact. The district forms the county of Washington. Formerly it extended across the Potomac and consisted of two counties, together 100 sq. m. Besides Washington, the seat of the National Legislature, and the capital city of the Union, it contains Georgetown. Pop., in 1870, of Washington, 109,199; of Georgetown, 11,384, remainder of district, 11,117; total, 131,700.—2. A tn. cap. of S. Carolina, 104 m. N. by W. Charleston, l. bank Congaree. It is situate on an elevated plain, and is regularly laid out, with streets 100 ft. wide crossing each other at right angles. It has a spacious state-house, a court-house, jail, market-house, two banks, various churches, and several academies. It is also the seat of S. Carolina college, the buildings connected with which have an imposing appearance. It is connected with Charleston by a railway; and the river is navigable for boats at high-flood tides. Pop. 9298.—3. A tn. Pennsylvania, 30 m. S.E. Harrisburg, l. bank Susquehanna, here crossed by a bridge 5690 ft. long. It has a townhall, market house, twelve churches, two banks, an academy, and a library; and carries on a considerable trade with Baltimore and Philadelphia in lumber, coal, iron, and agricultural produce. It is connected by a canal with Havre de Grace at the mouth of the Susquehanna, and is intersected by the Columbia and Philadelphia Railway. Pop. 6461.

COLUMBIA, or OREGON RIVER, a large river, N. America, partly in the British territory, and partly in that of the U. States. It issues from a small lake in the former, situate between two ridges of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 50° 5′ N.; lon. 116° W. From this point it flows N.W., passing through another small lake, and confined by the double range to a parallel course with the Rocky Mountains, till it reaches lat. 52° N., a distance of 160 m., when it proceeds due W. to lon. 119°, from which it flows S. to lat. 48°, parallel, but in an opposite direction to its earlier course. Between this point and lat. 46°, its course is extremely devious and winding, varying from W. to S.S.E., but latterly takes a decidedly W. direction, which it retains till it reaches Fort Vancouver, lat. 45° 32′ N.; when it once more proceeds N., but again turns to the W. at lat. 46° N., and finally falls into the N. Pacific Ocean, at lat. 46° 13′ N.; lon. 123° 20′ W., after a course, altogether, of upwards of 1000 m., more than the half of which is in British N. America, the remainder in the territory of the U. States, which it enters about lat. 45° 25′ N. Its principal affluents from the E. are the Kootanie or Flat Bow River, which joins it about lat. 49° 10′ N.; Flat Head or Clarke's River, 10 m. lower down; the Sahaptin or Lewis River, which falls into it above Fort Wallawalla, about lat. 46° 12′ N.; and the Wallamette, which unites with it near Fort Vancouver. Its tributaries from the N. and W. are comparatively small, none of them approaching in size any of those just enumerated. The largest are the Okonagan, the Yakima, and the Cathlates. The entrance to the Columbia river is replete, it would seem, with difficulty and danger. 'Mere description,' says Commander Wilkes, 'can give little idea of the terrors of its bar; all who have seen it have spoken of the wildness of the scene, and the incessant roar of the waters, representing it as one of the most fearful sights that can possibly meet the eye of the sailor.' The flood of the Columbia, when at its greatest height, presents a magnificent spectacle, gliding past swiftly but with majestic silence, bearing along the gigantic forest trees, whose immense trunks appear as mere chips. They frequently lodge for a time, in which case others are speedily caught by them, which, obstructing the flow of the water, form rapids, until, by a sudden rush, the whole is borne off to the ocean. An entire forest of pines has been seen standing erect under the waters of the Columbia; and individual trees in the same position, with their roots spreading as when growing in their native forests. These are supposed to have been deposited in the river by land slips, which would account for their erect position. The trees on the banks of the Columbia attain extraordinary dimensions. Capt. Belcher measured one, a *drift* tree, and found it to be 174 ft. in length, by 20 ft. in circumference; trees of 150 ft. in length, and 13 to 18 ft. in circumference, being common, while many much larger than the largest just spoken of, are found in the thickest parts of the woods, where they attain the greatest size. The waters of the Columbia are said to have no fertilizing qualities, but, on the contrary, are said to deteriorate and exhaust the soil. Numerous water-snakes are met with in the river, but they are harmless. They are called 'the fishing snake,' from their subsisting chiefly on fish, which they are very dexterous in taking. By the Oregon treaty with the U. States, the free navigation of the Columbia river was secured to British subjects.—(Belcher's *Voyage Round the World; U. States Exploring Expedition;* Lyell's *Geology.*)

COLUMBKILLE, two pars. Ireland:—1, Kilkenny; 4473 ac. Pop. 920.—2, Longford; 18,567 ac. Pop. 6597.

COLUMBRETES, or COLOMBRETES, four groups of small isls. Mediterranean, off E. coast, Spain, about lat. 39° 54′ N.; lon. 0° 44′ E.; 29 m. S.E. Cape Oropesa, and having deep water between them. They are of volcanic origin, and have a picturesque appearance, their broken masses resembling the wrecks of a more considerable island. In the largest island, Santa Maria de Colombres, there is a harbour called Tofino, in the form of a capacious basin, which could accommodate several vessels in 5 to 12 fathoms water; it is about a quarter of a mile across at the entrance, and is tolerably secure from all winds, excepting the N.E., E., and S.E. On this island there is a hill of considerable elevation, called Monte Colibre, and several of lesser heights. They are covered with an exuberance of dwarf olives, geraniums, prickly pears, myrtles, and brushwood; but every other part exhibits lavas, obsidian, and scoriæ. The climate is temperate and healthy, and, though the surface is much broken, crops are raised of rye, maize, pulse, potatoes, hemp, &c. The whole island is almost literally swarming with snakes, generally between 2 and 3 ft. long, and beautifully marked: they seem to be harmless. The shores abound with crabs and shell fish. A few rabbits are also to be met with. In time of war, these islands are of considerable importance as a military station.

COLUMBUS, several towns, U. States:—1, A city, cap. Ohio, 100 m. N.E. Cincinnati; lat. 39° 58′ N.; lon. 83° W.; on the Scioto, here crossed by a bridge, connecting it with Franklinton. It rises gradually from the river; and the streets cross each other at right angles, the principal ones being broad and spacious. The capitol is a large edifice of whitish limestone, 304 ft. long. The other public buildings include 20 churches, several of which are elegant structures, the state penitentiary, a spacious edifice; the asylum for the deaf and dumb, a large brick building, with handsome Doric porticoes; a lunatic asylum, a blind asylum, and a German Lutheran theological seminary. There are here several tanneries, distilleries, and breweries, a pottery, and four printing offices. A commodious wharf, 1300 ft. long, extends along the margin of the river; the national road passes through the town; and a canal, 11 m. long, connects it with the Ohio canal. Pop. (1870), 31,274.—2, A tn. Mississippi, cap. co. Lowndes, 132 m. N.E. Jackson, l. bank Tombigbee. It has a courthouse, jail, two banks, a theatre, several churches and educational establishments, and a market-house. P. (1870), 1812.—3, A tn. Georgia, cap. co. Muscogee, l. bank Chattahoochee river, immediately below the falls, 240 m. W. by N. Savannah. It is regularly built, with broad, spacious streets, crossing at right angles; and has a court-house, several churches, schools, and academies; a paper, four cotton, and several flour-mills, and two iron foundries. P. (1870), 7401.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 8 m. by 4. Pop. 1398.

COLVESTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 861 ac. Pop. 30.

COLWALL, par. Eng. Hereford; 3771 ac. Pop. 1095.

COLWICH, par. Eng. Stafford; 8975 ac. Pop. 2074.

COLWICK, par. Eng. Notts; 1255 ac. Pop. 120.

COLWINSTONE, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1760 ac. Pop. 270.

COLYTON, a par. and tn. England, co. Devon; 7196 ac. The TOWN, in a beautiful valley, on the Coly (from which it takes its name), near its junction with the Axe, and 20 m. E. Exeter, has very irregular streets, kept, however, very clean. Many of the houses are respectable; but the cottages of the poor are built of *cob*, a mixture of trodden clay and chopped straw. Water abundant. It has a parish church,

with a tower, and two neat chapels belonging to Independents and Unitarians; a free school, and several local charities. Manufactures:—Honiton lace, which gives employment to a number of women and children; paper, and leather. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 2446.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

COMACCHIO [anc. *Comaclium*], a tn. Italy, 27 m. E.S.E. Ferrara, amidst unhealthy marshes, about 2 m. from the Adriatic. Salt is manufactured here, to the extent of above 2,000,000 lbs. annually, and productive fisheries are carried on in the neighbouring lagoons. It is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 5500.

COMANCHES, an American Indian tribe, Mexico and Texas, who roam along the prairie ground beyond the Puercos and Rio Grande del Norte. They are extremely warlike, and make regular organized inroads, for the sake of plunder, into the Mexican territories, especially into Durango and Chihuahua. In some respects the Comanches differ from other Indian tribes; but the only ground of difference calling for particular notice is their aversion to ardent spirits, it being extremely difficult to induce any of them to taste a drop of intoxicating liquor. Their numbers are estimated at 10,000.

COMAYAGUA, or VALLADOLID DA-NUEVA, a tn. and dist. Central America, Honduras. The TOWN is situate 186 m. E. Guatemala, l. bank, Sirano, and has a fine church, a college, several convents and a richly endowed hospital. Pop. 12,000.—The DISTRICT, which is near the centre of the province, extending S. to the boundary of San Salvador, in common with the district of Choluteca and Yoro, is famed for its superior breed of cattle; which, however, are exported only to a very limited extent

COMB HAY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1091 ac. Pop 272.

COMB-MARTIN, a par. and tn. England, co. Devon; 3815 ac. The TOWN, in a beautiful valley, 4 m. E. Ilfracombe, and surrounded on all sides by hills, consists of one principal street, somewhat irregular, and about 1½ m. long, houses in general well built of stone; supply of water abundant. It is both increasing and improving: and has an Established church, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; and several schools. Burning of lime is the staple trade of the place, from 70,000 to 80,000 bushels being annually sent to the neighbouring parishes. The most of the people are employed in the limestone quarries; but many also in the lead mines of the parish Pop. 1181.

COMBA a small isl., Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, 33 m. N.N.E. isl. Adenara; lat. 7° 49′ S.; lon. 123° 58′ E. (g.)

COMBACONUM, a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, prov. of, and 20 m. E. Tanjore; lat. 10° 58′ N.; lon. 79° 26′ E. This city was the ancient cap. of the Chola dynasty, from which the whole coast of Coromandel (a corruption of *Cholamandel*), has received its name. It is now inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, whose dwellings are neat and comfortable. Being reckoned a place of peculiar sanctity by the Hindoos, it has numerous pagodas, gateways, and tanks, of a superior description. It is believed that one of these tanks is filled every 12th year by the waters of the Ganges, which find their way into it by a subterranean passage; and as this water is deemed capable of purifying from all sin and uncleanness, thousands resort hither at the favoured season with undoubting confidence in its efficacy. In this stronghold of idolatry a Protestant mission has been some time established, and is making satisfactory progress. There are also considerable numbers of R. Catholics. Pop. estimated by Malcom at 40,000

COMBE, several pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 2226 ac. Pop. 228.—2, (*Florey*), Somerset; 1369 ac. Pop. 380.—3, (*Long*), Oxford; 1450 ac. Pop. 655.—4, (*Rawleigh*), Devon; 1747 ac. Pop. 283.—5, (*St. Nicholas*), Somerset; 4203 ac. Pop. 1312.

COMBEINTEIGNHEAD, par. Eng Devon; 2107 ac. Pop. 435.

COMBER, par. and small tn. Irel. Down; 17,420 ac. Pop. 7811.

COMBERTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 1925 ac. Pop. 548.—2, (*Great*), Worcester; 960 ac. Pop. 239.—3, (*Little*), Worcester; 770 ac. Pop. 216.

COMBIN, a mountain, Europe, between the Swiss canton Valais and the Sardinian States, prov. Aosta, one of the culminating peaks of the Pennine Alps. It lies at the head of the Val de Bagnes, 15 m. S.E. Martigny, and E. of the Great St. Bernard; lat. 45° 56′ N.; lon. 7° 19′ E.; height, 14,125 ft. It is covered with extensive glaciers, that of Chermontane descending from its N.E. slope.

COMBOURG, a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 m. S.S.E. St. Malo, near a lake, on the small river Linon. It contains an old castle, flanked with four towers, and in good preservation, and has manufactures of linen and leather, and a trade in cattle. Chateaubriand was born here. Pop. 1247.

COMBPYNE, par. Eng. Devon; 796 ac. Pop. 138.

COMBRAILLE [anc. *Combralia*], a small dist. France, formerly part of old prov. Auvergne, and now included in dep. Creuse. Its capital was Evaux.

COMBRONDE, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. N. Riom. It has a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1488.

COMBS, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2745 ac. Pop. 1148.

COME (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 19 m. N.E. Rodez. It is agreeably situate on the Lot, but very poorly built. It has manufactures of flannel, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1108.

COMETA, a tn. Brazil. *See* VICOSA.

COMFORT POINT, a cape, U. States, Virginia, at the embouchure of the James, 19 m. W. Cape Henry, and opposite Willoughby point.

COMILLAH, an inland tn., Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, cap. dist. Tipperah, on the Gomont, a tributary of the Brahmapootra, 47 m. S.E. Dacca. Six m. W. are the remains of many large brick buildings, and of a fort nearly 70 yards square, the residence of the former rajahs of Tipperah.

COMINES. *See* COMMINES.

COMINGES, or COMMINGES [Lat. *Convenarum Ager*], a dist. France, ancient prov. Gascogne. Its capital was St. Bertrand-de-Cominges. It is now comprised in deps. Haute-Garonne and Gers.

COMINO, a cape forming the most E. point of isl. Sardinia, in lat. 40° 31′ 24″ N.; lon. 9° 50′ 30″ E. (a.) It forms a narrow projecting point, on which a tower is built. The sea around contains several rocks.

COMINO, a small isl., Mediterranean, S.E. Gozzo, and separated from the N.W. extremity of Malta by a channel called the Freghi Road; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., not quite 2 m.; greatest breadth, about 1½ m. Its coast is much indented, and its surface is very hilly. A rocky islet to the W., separated from it by a very narrow channel, is called Cominotto.

COMISO, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. Syracuse, dist. of, and 12 m. N.W. Modica, chief place of circondario. It has a paper mill. Pop. of vil. and circondario, 10,445.

COMITE, a river, U. States, Mississippi and Louisiana, which, after a course N. to S. of about 60 m., joins the Amite in the latter state, 15 m. E. Baton Rouge.

COMITI, a tn. Sicily, prov. Trapani, 10 m. N.N.E. Mazzara. Pop. 3500.

COMITLAN, a tn. Mexican confederation, state Chiapas, 30 m. S.E. Ciudad-Real, on the Grijalva. It has a magnificent church, and is a place of considerable trade.

COMMENDA, a settlement, S.W. Africa, coast of Guinea, 15 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle. It was once a place of considerable trade, and still contains two abandoned forts, which belonged to the English and the Dutch. The English fort, which is a square structure of about 190 ft. in the side, stands on the W. side of the river Sooen; and about 500 yards from it, on the opposite bank of the river, stands what remains of the Dutch fort. At the foot of each is a native town.

COMMENTRY, a vil. France, dep. Allier, on the Œil, 7 m. S.E. Montluçon. It gives its name to a coal-field, which occupies a considerable area in the surrounding districts, and is extensively worked. Pop. 1884.

COMMERAGH MOUNTAINS, a mountain range, Ireland, co. Waterford, rising on the S. side of the Suir, somewhat abruptly from the water's edge, to an average height of 1750 ft. above sea level. This range consists principally of gray slate, and the acclivities along its front are either cultivated or planted as far up as there is any soil to be found.

COMMERCY, a tn France, dep. Meuse, cap. and 21 m. E. Bar-le-Duc, l. bank, Meuse. It is tolerably well built, and has some good public fountains, a communal college, barracks, riding school, Hotel de Ville, hospital, markets, &c. Manufactures:—cotton and hardware; breweries, and tanneries:

with trade in grain, wine, oil, hemp, leather, wood, cattle, &c. In the environs are iron furnaces and forges. Commercy, at first a simple seignory, obtained the title of commune in 1324. In 1554 it was besieged by Charles V. It formed at that time two seignories, the upper and lower castle, the former of which belonged to Philippe Emanuel de Gondy, who transmitted it to his son, the famous Cardinal Retz, who here wrote his memoirs. The castle, rebuilt in 1708 by the Prince de Vaudemont, and made a magnificent residence by Stanislas, is now transformed into a cavalry barrack. Pop. 3424.

COMMEWYNE, or COMMEWYNA, a river, Dutch Guiana, rising in the hilly grounds in the E. part of the colony. It flows first N.W., and then W., is joined by the Cottica, after which it forms a fine navigable stream, and falls into the estuary of the Surinam, between the forts Amsterdam and Leyden. Its banks are adorned with the finest plantations in the colony. Before its junction with the Cottica, it is called the Upper, and after the junction, the Lower Commewyne. Total course, exclusive of windings, about 70 m.

COMMINES, or COMINES:—1. A tn. France, dep. Nord, 8 m. N. Lille, r. bank, Lys, and on the frontier of Belgium, opposite the Belgian town of same name. Before the cession of French Flanders to France, the old town of Commines was a fortified place, and comprised both the present towns. The French dismantled it in 1672. It has ribbon manufactories, breweries, a distillery, oil and flour mills, and tanneries. Pop. 2988.——2, [Flemish, *Comen*], a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S.E. Ypres, l. bank, Lys, opposite Commines, the two places being connected by a drawbridge. The manufactures consist chiefly of ribbons, tape, bed-ticking, handkerchiefs, nankeens, other cotton stuffs, and tobacco. It possesses likewise bleacheries, dyeworks, tanneries, and oil mills. In the 15th century, this was a fortified place, and had a castle, in which the famous Philip de Commines was born. Pop. 3503.

COMO (CITY OF) [anc. *Comum*], a city, kingdom of Italy, Lombardy, cap. prov. of same name, 23 m. N.N.W. Milan, S.W. extremity of Lake Como; in a delightful valley, encircled by hills, the slopes of which are covered with gardens, and with olive and chestnut groves. Although the first view of Como is exceedingly striking, and the scenery around of surpassing beauty, it is found to be irregularly built, the streets to be narrow, dark, and filthy, and the public buildings heavy and dull. It is surrounded by double walls, with towers, in the former of which are four lofty gateways, fine specimens of the military architecture of the Middle Ages. It was further protected or commanded by the once strong castle of Baradello, the ruins of which still occupy the summit of a steep and lofty hill. Although the city proper has few attractions to boast of, the suburbs, particularly that called Borgo Vico, which stretches along the lake, have many, including numerous magnificent palaces of the nobility, and various handsome public buildings. The suburb in which the various manufactures are carried on is the Borgo di St. Agostino. Como has 13 churches, amongst which are the cathedral, a structure of the middle ages, the exterior of which is cased with white marble; and the church of St. Fedele, still older, and likewise a rather remarkable edifice. It has also a lyceum, erected by the French, with a library of 50,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of philosophical apparatus; an ecclesiastical college, three gymnasia, two female seminaries, an hospital, workhouse, orphan asylum, and several other charitable institutions; a cabinet of natural history and botanic garden, a theatre and an amphitheatre, the former a fine building, with a good façade. A handsome casino or literary club-house has been lately built. It has manufactures of silks, velvets, taffetas, stockings, gloves, &c., also of woollen cloths, cotton yarn, hats, and soap. A considerable trade is carried on, in rice and manufactured silks, with Switzerland and Italy, by the lake. There are metal foundries and marble quarries in the vicinity, from the latter of which an excellent statuary marble is obtained. Como is a bishopric, the seat of the provincial courts, of civil, criminal, and commercial tribunals, and was at one time a principal seat of the inquisition. The climate is exceedingly agreeable, though, from its vicinity to the Alps, sometimes chill. The artizans of this city have always been remarkable for their propensity to a wandering life, and are to be met with all over Europe hawking telescopes, mirrors, spectacles, barometers, &c. The inhabitants also have been, from a remote period, famous as masons, travelling the country as such, and doing so to this day. Como was a place of importance under the Romans, having been rendered so by a colony of Greeks, sent there by Julius Cæsar, when it obtained the name of *Novum Comum*. It is the birthplace of Pliny the younger, a statue of whom stands in the centre of the gothic façade of the cathedral, with bas relief alluding to his writings. Pop. (1862), 24,088.——The DELEGATION, area, 824 geo. sq. m., bounds, N. with the Swiss canton Tessin, and W. with Sardinia. It is mountainous in the N. parts, being covered with offsets of the Lepontine Alps. It has fine pastures, and yields abundance of grain, fruits, esteemed wines, and silk; also a small quantity of wool, and a considerable quantity of butter, cheese, and chestnuts. Alabaster, gypsum, slates, flint, and building stone, are wrought; and cloth, linen, silk, firearms, paper, strings for musical instruments, soap, and wax candles, are manufactured. It is divided into 26 districts, and 530 communes. Under the French, it formed the department of Lario. Pop. 370,093.

COMO (LAKE OF) [Italian, *Lago di Como*; anc. *Larius Lacus*], a celebrated lake, Italy, gov. Milan, at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhetian Alps, 700 ft. above sea level. It is formed chiefly by the river Adda, which enters at its N. end, and leaves at its S.E. extremity, forming its only outlet. Its greatest length, which is from the city of Como to Riva—the former at its S., the latter at its N. extremity—is about 35 m., following its windings. At Belaggio, about 15 m. N.E. Como, the lake throws off a branch in a S.E. direction, which passes Lecco and terminates in the outlet of the Adda, and is altogether about 15 m. in length. The lake being thus divided into three arms, is sometimes distinguished by three different names—that portion of it extending from Como to Belaggio, being called the Lake of Como; that from Belaggio to Riva, the Lake of Bellano, from a town of that name on its banks; and that from Belaggio to the outlet of the Adda, the Lake of Lecco, so named for a similar reason. The broadest part of the lake, which is at Belaggio, is about 3 m. Its general breadth, however, does not exceed 2 m., and the greater part of it is much less. Its depth varies from 40 to 600 ft. Besides the Adda it receives the waters of the Maria and other less considerable streams. The scenery around the lake is singularly beautiful and picturesque, its banks, throughout its whole extent, being formed of steep and lofty mountains, 3000 to 4000 ft. high, in many places clothed with wood, and studded with villas and cottages. The spot from which this fine sheet of water is seen to most advantage is Belaggio, where, as already mentioned, it is broadest, and from which a view of the three branches is commanded. Each of these seem to have distinct attractions. Those of the Lake of Como are its villas, villages, and its cultivation; those of the lake of Lecco a native picturesque beauty; and those of Bellano a stern and rugged grandeur. Trout, eels, pike, pelicans, swans, and other aquatic birds, abound in or upon the lake; and sea-gulls are frequently so numerous, that from their Latin name, *Larus*, the ancient name of the lake is said to be derived. The younger Pliny had several seats on the border of the lake, but their sites cannot now be identified. Amongst the modern mansions is that of the Villa d' Este, once the property and residence of Queen Caroline of England, who gave it the name it bears. The lake is traversed in all directions by steamers, by which all the principal places on its shores may be visited. The climate around the lake is mild and healthful.

COMODO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, between the islands of Flores and Sumbawa, and forming, with the latter isl., the Strait of Sapy; lat. (N.E. peak) 8° 22′ S.; lon. 119° 36′ E. (g.) It is high, about 45 m. long, N. to S., and 22 m. broad.

COMOE, a tn. W. Africa, Bousso, r. bank, Niger. It is of considerable size, and situate about half a mile from the ferry across the river, 50 m. E. by N. Kiama; lat. 9° 45′ N.; lon. 6° 7′ E.

COMORIN (CAPE) [cape of the Virgin], the S. extremity of Hindoostan, lat. 8° 5′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E. (g.), formed of a circular, low, sandy point, not discernible at above 12 or 16 m. distance from the deck of a large ship. To the W. the shore is sandy and barren, but to the E. abounds with trees. Immediately adjacent to the cape, the beach is covered

with the rough grains of disintegrated granite, which a native tradition asserts is a kind of lapidified rice, and accounts for its transformation by stating that a king gave once a marriage feast to his daughter at this place; that the bridegroom, having failed to appear at the appointed hour, the disappointed bride cursed the feast, of which an enormous quantity of rice formed the principal part, and that thereupon the said rice became grains of granite, as it now lies on the beach. Eighteen miles N. from the cape is a lofty, isolated mountain,



CAPE COMORIN, Coromandel Coast—From Daniell's Voyage to India.

tapering to a rounded point at the summit, called Comorin Peak, forming a very striking and picturesque object. This peak is in lat. 8° 23′ 12″ N.; lon. 77° 30′ 30″ E. (B.)

COMORN [German, *Komorn*; Hungarian, *Komarom*], a royal free town, Hungary, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, about 48 m. W.N.W. Pesth. Its streets are narrow and irregular. It contains four R. Catholic churches, one Greek church, two Protestant places of worship, and a synagogue. The other public buildings are, a townhall, a council house, some large warehouses, two theatres, a R. Catholic and Protestant gymnasium, a R. Catholic head school, and an hospital. Its fortress, the ramparts of which extend along the margin of the Danube to the end of the promontory, at which the Waag joins it, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was a principal point in the military operations during the revolutionary struggle of 1848-9. The Danube is crossed below the town by a flying bridge, and a bridge of boats. There are here manufactures of woollen cloth, tanneries, &c.; also, an extensive trade in wine, timber, fish, grain, honey, &c. The wine produced from vineyards in the neighbourhood is of good quality. In the vicinity excellent coal is obtained. Pop. (1869), 12,256, exclusive of the garrison.

COMORO ISLANDS, a group, Indian Ocean, lying midway between the N. point of Madagascar and the E. coast of Africa. They are four in number, and called, respectively, Comoro, Mohilla, Mayotta, and Johanna (*which see*); they are all very high, and may be seen at the distance of from 50 to 60 m. The inhabitants are Mahometans, descendants of Arabs, incorporated with Africans, and are now generally found to be courteous and hospitable, although they were by no means so formerly. A British consul has recently been appointed for those islands.——COMORO (Great), or ANGAZIYA, the principal and most N. of the group, is in the form of a parallelogram, about 36 m. in length, N. to S., and 15 to 20 in breadth; lat. (N.E. point) 11° 19′ 30″ S.; lon. 43° 33′ E. (B.) It is composed of ranges of mountains, which, near the centre of the island, unite in one common summit, from 6000 to 8000 ft. high; its entire appearance thus resembling an immense mountain rising in the middle of the sea. It is said to retain no water in its earth, being volcanic, though abounding in cocoa nuts, with the milk of which the natives are frequently obliged to satisfy the thirst of their cattle; and they never drink any other beverage themselves. The anchorage at this island is inconvenient. Excepting at the N.W. end, the coast is generally steep, too, having no soundings at a small distance from the shore. Bullocks, sheep, goats, and tropical fruits are plentiful, but no water to be procured. The inhabitants speak Arabic, and profess Islamism. Pop. 30,000.

COMPETA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 26 m. N.E. Malaga. It is well built, and possesses a church, townhall, prison, two schools, and several fountains. The inhabitants are engaged in distilling brandy, expressing wine and oil, tillage, and cattle rearing. Pop. 2753.

COMPIANO [anc. *Complanum*], a tn. and com. Italy, duchy of, and 35 m. S.W. Parma, l. bank, Taro. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls, entered by three gates, and commanded by a castle on an adjacent hill. It also possesses a church, primary and medical schools, and extensive iron-works. Trade: cattle, grain, and fruits. Pop. 5383.

COMPIÈGNE [anc. *Palatium Compendium*], a tn. France, dep. Oise, 34 m. E. by S. Beauvais, l. bank, Oise, 1 m. below the junction of the Aisne. It is agreeably situate between a forest and the Oise, which is crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches. The streets are irregular, and the houses badly built, with exception of those near the castle, and those on the Place d'armes. It has two good churches, a Gothic Hotel de Ville, modern theatre, and communal college; but the principal edifice is the royal château, built under Louis XV., from the designs of Gabriel. It has all the magnificence of a palace, and is one of the finest structures of the kind in France. The gardens are extensive, and well laid out. Napoleon established this château, and spent much of his time in it; and here, on March 27, 1810, he received Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria, his affianced bride. The forest of Compiègne occupies an area of more than 3000 ac., and contains some fine oak timber. Compiègne has a tribunal of first resort and of commerce, communal college, and public library, with 28,000 volumes; manufactures of sacking, cordage, hosiery, sabots, and turnery-ware. Boats are built here, and a trade is carried on in coal, wood, hemp, and grain. Before its walls, once strong, but now razed, the Maid of Orleans was made prisoner. It was in possession of the English from the early part of the 15th century, till they were expelled by Charles VII. Pop. 12,150.

COMPSTALL, a vil. England, co. Chester, 5 m. E. Stockport. The inhabitants are largely employed in the cotton manufacture, and in extensive coal mines in the neighbourhood.

COMPTE D'AVIGNON, an. anc. dist. France, which belonged to prov. Provence, and extended beyond the Durance as far as Tarascon. It now forms part of dep. Vaucluse. For a long time the portion of it occupied by the town of Avignon, the burgh Moreres, and the parish of Montfaret, was under the sway of the Popes.

COMPTON, numerous pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 2099 ac. Pop. 2[illegible].—2, Surrey; 1971 ac. Pop. 502.—3, Sussex; 1661 ac. Pop. 285.—4, (*Abbas*), Dorset; 846 ac. Pop. 100.—5, (*Abbas*, or *West*), Dorset; 1516 ac. Pop. 465.—6, (*Abdale*), Gloucester; 2215 ac. Pop. 256.—7, (*Basset*), Wilts; 2632 ac. Pop. 136.—8, (*Beauchamp*), Berks; 1453 ac. Pop. 138.—9, (*Bishop*), Somerset; 2535 ac. Pop. 795.—10, (*Chamberlayne*), Wilts; 2130 ac. Pop 352.—11, (*Dando*), Somerset; 1974 ac. Pop. 381.—12, (*Dundon*), Somerset; 2571 ac. Pop. 725.—13, (*Fitzpaine*), Warwick; 2330 ac. Pop. 191.—14, (*Greenfield*), Gloucester; 650 ac. Pop. 64.—15, (*Little*), Warwick; 1070 ac. Pop. 378.—16, (*Long*), Warwick; 3530 ac. Pop. 845.—17, (*Martin*), Somerset; 2314 ac. Pop. 577.—18, (*Nether*), Dorset; 892 ac. Pop. 454.—19, (*Ore*), Dorset; 788 ac. Pop. 158.—20, (*Pauncefoot*), Somerset; 672 ac. Pop. 229.—21, (*Parva*), Berks; 3795 ac. Pop. 509.—22, (*Vallence*, or *Fast*), Dorset; 1296 ac. Pop. 137.—23, (*Wyniates*), Warwick; 997 ac. Pop. 48.

COMRIE, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Perth. The PARISH, about 13 m. long, by 10 broad, abounds in beautiful scenery. ——The VILLAGE, 6½ m. W. Crieff, is a burgh of barony; and contains the parish church, a handsome structure, with a spire; Free and U. Presbyterian churches; a parochial school and library; and has a distillery, a woollen-mill, and some cotton weaving. Earthquakes have frequently been felt here. The

remains of several druidical temples may still be seen in the parish. Pop. of vil., 789: par. 2226.

COMSAN, a tn. France, dep. Aude, 4 m. N.N.E. Narbonne; in the middle of a fertile plain, r. bank, Aude. Pop. 2010.

COMTAT-VENAISSIN [anc. *Comitatus Vindicinus*], a small prov. France, formerly dependent on that of Provence, and now included in Vaucluse. Along with the portion of Comté-d'-Avignon, noticed above, it formed an independent state, of which, till the revolution of 1793, the Pope had the sovereignty. Its capital was Venasque.

CONAN, or CONON, a river, Scotland, co. Ross, rising in Loch Chroisk, and, after an E. course of 35 m., falling into the upper end of Cromarty Firth, near Dingwall. Its tributaries are the Garve, Meig, and Orrin. It is an excellent trouting stream, and its salmon fisheries are very valuable. -CONAN BRIDGE, a vil. on the banks of the Conan, 2¼ m. S. Dingwall. Pop. 312.

CONCAN, a maritime subdivision, Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, provs. Aurungabad, Deccan, and Bejapoor. It is composed of a strip of sea coast, bounded, E. by the W. Ghaut mountains; length, N. to S., 220 m.; breadth, 35 m., and lying chiefly between lat. 16° and 20° N., and lon. 72° 40′ and 74° E. It is divided into N. and S. Concan, and contains many spots well adapted for cultivation, which yield hemp of superior quality, the principal crop; rice, cocoa nuts, oil seeds, sugar-cane, turmeric, and ginger: but, in general, the surface is very uneven, and much intersected by steep, rocky hills. Towards the W., the country is possessed of great military strength, being crossed by hills, intersected by ravines, and covered with dense forests. The range of hills is from 2000 to 4000 ft. high, and on the W. abrupt, and difficult of access; the passes are numerous, but impracticable for wheeled carriages. The table land on the E. is nearly as high as many parts of the mountain range, and is intersected by deep, rugged valleys covered with jungle. There are many mountain streams in the district, but no river of any importance. Along the coast are numerous small bays and harbours, extremely shallow, and, commercially, of little value, excepting that of Bombay. A great part of N. Concan was formerly held by the Portuguese, who divided the land into large estates, and gave them to Europeans, whose wealth is attested by the remains of numerous superb buildings, both public and private, which they then erected, and which are now standing in the midst of what at present are mere wastes. In 1817 and 1818, both N. and S. Concan came into possession of the British, the former by cession, and the latter partly by conquest. N. Concan comprehends 16 pergunnahs, containing 2111 vils.; S. Concan, 47 pergunnahs, and 2291 vils. Pop. 1,250,000.

CONCARNEAU [Latin, *Concarneum*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. S.E. Quimper, on a small island, bay of La Foret. The ISLAND is only 400 paces long, and 120 broad. It can be approached at low water on the W. side; on the E. channel there is a ferry.—— The TOWN is surrounded by thick stone walls, with a projecting parapet, and towers at regular distances. It contains some very old houses, and the ruins of a Gothic church. The suburbs are more extensive than the town, and, in general, better built. The port can receive vessels of 500 tons, and has good anchorage, but is dangerous from the proximity of the Penro rocks. About 300 boats, belonging to this place, are engaged in the pilchard fishery. The quantity taken is from 12,000 to 30,000 barrels, according to the season; and the luggers from the coast of Vannes carry off as many more to the ports of Nantes, Rochelle, and Bordeaux. There is here a large piscicultural establishment, with 6 ponds covering nearly 1200 sq. yards. Pop. 3555.

CONCEIÇAO, several places Brazil, particularly: -1, A tn. prov. Goyaz, r. bank, Palma, 50 m. S.W. Natividade; lat. 12° S.; lon. 48° 5′ W. It promised at one time to become an important place, in consequence of the discovery of gold mines on the banks of the river. Some adventurers took possession, and erected a church; but the mines proving unproductive were soon abandoned, and the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in cultivation. Pop. 2000.—2, A vil., prov. Alagoas, l. bank, Curaripe, about 4 m. from the sea, and at a short distance from Poxim. It contains a church, which attracts numerous visitors at its annual festival; and has a convenient, though shallow harbour, at which there is some trade. The district near the sea is sterile, but inland is fertile. —3, (*da-Serra*), a tn., prov. Espirito-Santo, on Mount Mestre-Alvaro, about 16 m. N.W. Victoria. It contains a parish church. Pop., almost entirely agricultural, 1500.—4, (*do-Serro*), a tn., prov. Minas-Geraes, about 48 m. S.W. Serro, or Villa do Principe. It consists of two parallel streets, with rather more than 200 houses, all of them in a ruinous state. Mines of iron were long worked in the neighbourhood, and extensive iron works were established. But the mines have almost ceased to be worked, and the population, which chiefly depended on them, has rapidly diminished. Pop. 8000.

CONCEIÇÃO-D'-ITAMARACA. *See* ITAMARACA.

CONCEIÇAO (ARRAIAL DE), or CONCEPCION, a small vil. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 110 m. S.W. Natividade, in a hollow between two small hills. It consists of two long streets, and contains two churches, one of which is in ruins. The soil, for about 3 m. round the village, has been all turned over in search of gold, which was formerly found in considerable quantities, either in minute particles, or in grains of all sizes, some of several ounces weight. The search for gold does not now repay the trouble, though there are said to be rich veins in the solid rocks in the vicinity, and a mine so productive that a bucket of soil yields nearly an ounce of gold; but, owing to the ignorance of the natives of the most ordinary mechanical contrivances, neither of them are wrought.—(Gardner's *Brazil.*)

CONCENTAINA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. N. Alicante, on a slope of the sierra Mariola. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked by 11 towers, entered by several gates, and overlooked by a strong castle of Roman construction, which, though of later date than the walls, is of high antiquity. The streets are numerous, clean, and paved; and the town possesses 10 squares, two parish churches, town and session houses, two schools, an hospital, prison, storehouse, cemetery, theatre, several convents, with churches attached, and an extensive palace of the Duke of Medinaceli. Manufactures: linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, soap, paper, tiles, and bricks; oil, wine, and brandy. Trade:—cattle, grain, fruits, and wool. An annual cattle fair, one of the largest in Spain, is held in November. Pop. 5972.

CONCEPCION, a prov. Chili, lying between the Itata and Biobio, between the parallels of 36° and 37° 30′ S., and the meridians 70° and 71° W.; area, 5210 sq. m. It has a delightful climate, and a fertile soil, producing, in great abundance, grain, and various kinds of fruits. The wines of this province were formerly much esteemed, but have greatly deteriorated. An inferior kind of coal is also found in great abundance. Pop. 146,056.

CONCEPCION, or CON. FCION LA-NUEVA, CONCEPCION-DE-MOCHA, CONCEPCION-DE PENCO, a port, Chili, cap. above prov., 270 m. S.S.W. Santiago, r. bank Biobio, 7½ m. from its mouth; lat. 36° 49′ 30″ S.; lon. 73° 5′ 30″ W. (n.) It is the seat of a bishop, and of a military commandant of the district and of the forts along the Biobio, and is a well-built town, with wide and clean streets crossing at right angles. The chief public establishments are hospitals, an orphan asylum, a lyceum, a theatre, a prison, barracks, &c. Near the centre is a square with a handsome fountain. There is a cathedral, and also several churches and free schools. Its port at Talcahuano, a small fortified town on the bay of Concepcion, about 8 m. distant, is one of the best in Chili. The bay forms an extensive and excellent roadstead, and is shut in by the island of Quiriquina, on either side of which is a channel. Trade in grain, hides, tallow, and salted beef; and in the vicinity of Penco is an important coal mine. In 1857, the vessels entered were 273; tonn. 83,196;—cleared, 287; tonn. 83,974: in 1817 the numbers were, entered, 258; tonn. 65,952;—cleared, 256; tonn. 64,966. Concepcion was founded, 1550, by Pedro Valdivia, on the S. side of Concepcion bay. In 1554, 1555, and 1603, it was taken and burned by the Araucanians, and as often rebuilt; and, in 1730, it was destroyed by an earthquake, and a great part of it swallowed up by the sea. It was again destroyed by an earthquake in 1751; after which the town was rebuilt on its present site. The Araucanians again devastated a portion of it in 1823; and, in 1835, a terrible earthquake almost laid it in ruins. It has since recovered, has been rebuilt in a better style, and has now a pop. of about 15,400.

CONCEPCION, three tns. La Plata:—1, A tn. Cordova. P. 2000.—2 (*del-Arroyo-de-la-China*), a tn. Entre-Rios, r. bank Uruguay, 197 m. N.W. Monte Video. P. 3500.—3, A tn. Missiones, near l. bank Uruguay, 190 m. W. by S. Corrientes.

CONCEPCION, or VILLA-REAL DE LA, a tn. Paraguay, cap. dep. of same name, and on l. bank Paraguay, 135 m. N.N.E. Asuncion. *See Supplement.*

CONCEPCION, two tns. Bolivia:—1, A tn. prov. Tarija, or Tariha, 240 m. S.E. Chuquisaca, in a fertile country, producing esteemed wine. Pop. 2000.—2, A tn. prov. Chiquitos, 145 m. N.E. Santa-Cruz-de-la sierra, in an elevated district, containing mines. Pop. 2200.

CONCEPCION.—1, A tn. New Granada, on the frontier of Costa Rica, 70 m. W.S.W. Chagres, on the Caribbean Sea, near the mouth of a small stream of its own name.—2, A tn. Venezuela, 161 m. S.E. Caracas, on the Macuros, about 37 m. above its embouchure in the Orinoco.

CONCEPCION-DE LA-VEGA REAL, or LA VEGA, a tn. Haiti, dep. of the N.E., 70 m. N.E. San Domingo, near an extensive, fertile, and well watered plain, called Vega-Real. It is very regularly built, and lies 3 m. W. the ruins of the old town of Vega-Real, founded by Columbus, and completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1561; before which event, it was the most flourishing town in the island, and possessed a mint. Pop. 5000.

CONCEPTION BAY, a large inlet, coast of Newfoundland, between Trinity Bay and St. John's. Its entrance between Cape St. Francis on the E., and Flamboro' Head on the W., is intersected by the parallel of 47° 50′ N., and the meridian of 53° 30′ W. It extends inland 38 m. from Cape St. Francis, and has an average breadth of about 20 m.

CONCHAGUA, an Indian tn. or vil., and port, Central America, San Salvador, on gulf of same name. The town is situate 3 m. up the Amapala Mountain, an extinct volcano. The Indians by whom it is inhabited are rather a well formed race, and of a lighter cast of countenance and milder manners than their neighbours. The site of the port, which is so completely land-locked as to resemble an inland sea, is in the N.W. hook of the gulf, in lat. 13° 11′ N.; lon. 87° 35′ W. It is badly chosen, there being at all times great difficulty in landing, while at low water it is nearly impossible. During strong N. winds the communication is frequently cut off for days, independent of unsafe holding ground for shipping.—The GULF, also called Fonseca, has an entrance about 20 m. wide, having N.W. point Candadillo, and S.E. point Costquina; inside it expands to 50 m. N.W. to S.E., with an average breadth of about 25 m. It is enclosed by the land on all sides but at its entrance. It has a considerable number of islands, and is the recipient of several rivers.

CONCHES, a tn. France, dep. Eure, 10 m. S.W. Evreux, r. bank, Iton, surmounted by the ruins of an old castle. Agricultural implements and nails are manufactured here. There are also tanneries, potteries, iron foundries, forges, and furnaces, with some trade in iron, and pottery ware. In the neighbourhood there are four mineral springs. Pop. 1672.

CONCHOS, a river, Mexico, rising in dep. Durango, and, after a N. course of about 300 m. through that department and Chihuahua, joining the Rio Bravo del Norte, in lat. 30° 30′ N.; lon. nearly 104° W.

CONCISE, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 14 m. S.E. Neufchâtel, on the banks of Lake Neufchâtel. In the vicinity good wine is produced, and yellow marble is found. Pop. 570.

CONCORD, several places, N. America, particularly a tn. U. States, cap. New Hampshire, on both sides the Merrimac, 63 m. N.N.W. Boston; lat. 41° 11′ N.; lon. 71° 31′ W. It consists chiefly of two parts, one on each bank of the river, which is here crossed by two bridges, nearly 2 m. apart. It contains several commodious and handsome churches, a state-house and state-prison of hewn granite, an academy, and twenty-eight schools. In 1823 the courts were removed from Portsmouth, and are now held here. By means of Concord river, the Middlesex canal, and a railway, it communicates with Boston, the centre of its extensive trade. Manufactures:—hardware, cutlery, woollen fabrics, and paper, fulling, and several grist and saw-mills, tanneries, potteries, &c. Pop. 12,241. *See Supplement.*

CONCORDIA.—1 (*Concordia di quà*), a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. of, and about 34 m. N.E. Venice, r. bank Limene. It contains a cathedral, a parish church, and a sanctuary; was a place of some note under the Romans, but is very much decayed. Its name of di quà is given to distinguish it from a village depending upon it in the neighbourhood, and called Concordia di là. Pop. 1330.—2, A tn. kingd. Italy, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.E. city of Modena, r. bank Secchia. It is walled, and has several important fairs. Pop. 2500.

CONDAMINE, a large river, Australia, New S. Wales, having its sources in the mountain-ranges of Moreton bay, about lat. 28° 55′ S.; from which point it flows N.N.W., subsequently bends round to the S.W., is joined by the Cogoon, after wards by the Maranoa, and latterly disappears without presenting any definite termination.

CONDAPILLY, a tn. and extinct circar, Hindoostan, the latter being now comprehended in the Masulipatam collectorship. The TOWN, the ancient cap. of the circar, is situate on the l. bank of the Kistnah; lat. 16° 37′ N.; lon. 80° 33′ E.; 52 m. N.W. Masulipatam. It is now in a state of decay. *See Supplement.*

CONDATCHY, a vil. and bay, isl. Ceylon, on the N.W. coast, 20 m. S. Manaar; the most central rendezvous of the boats employed in the pearl fishery.

CONDE, several places, Brazil, particularly—1, A tn. and seaport, prov. of, and 85 m. N.E. Bahia, at the mouth of the Inhambupe. It contains a parish church, and a primary school, and has some trade in sugar, tobacco, and mandioca, the produce of the surrounding district. Pop. 2000.—2, A tn. prov. of, and about 20 m. S. Paraiba; in a plain, between the small rivers Iapoquinha and Japoca. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants, chiefly of Indian extraction, are engaged in cultivating the fields, and in making mats and other articles from a kind of straw obtained from a lake in the province, called Peripiri. Pop. 800.—3, A tn., prov. of, and 22 m. S.W. Para, r. bank, Tocantins. It stands upon a kind of island formed by this river, the Moju, and the Iguapé Mirim, a canal forming a communication between them; and contains a parish church. Its inhabitants, chiefly Indians, are very indolent.

CONDÉ, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N.N.E. Valenciennes, at the confluence of the Hayne and Scheldt, whence a canal leads direct to Mons. It is well built, well laid out, and has a handsome Hotel de Ville, a superb arsenal, and sluices for the defence of the town. The fortifications were constructed by Vauban. It has manufactories for starch and chicory, establishments for refining oil and salt, bleaching-grounds, nail and rope works, tanneries, dyeworks, and a trade in coal, cattle, &c. In 1794, it was besieged and taken by the Austrians, after a long and vigorous defence; retaken by the French after the battle of Fleurus, and again taken by the allies in 1815. Pop. 3504.

CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU, a tn. France, dep. Calvados, 25 m. S.S.W. Caen, at the confluence of the Noireau and Drouance. It owes its origin to an old fortress, said to have been constructed by the Romans. The houses are generally old, heavy, and tasteless. The only public buildings of note are two old churches, containing some fine stained glass. There are here manufactures of cotton goods, nails, and cutlery, spinning-mills, tanneries, and dyeworks, with some trade in flax, thread, horses, cattle, honey, &c. This was one of the first towns in France that embraced the Reformed religion; and in 1671 a Protestant provincial synod was held here. Pop. 5185.

CONDESUYOS, a dist. Peru, dep. Arequipa, extending from the N.E. boundary of Bolivia to Camana on the W., and intersected N.E. to S.W. by the Val-de Mayes. The high grounds, although exposed to great cold, are well adapted for pasturage; and in the valleys wine, grain, and cochineal are produced in abundance. The gold mines here are not so productive as formerly. Pop. 20,145.

CONDICOTE, par. Eng. Glocester; 890 ac. Pop. 174.

CONDINO, a vil. Austria, duchy, Tyrol, circle of, and 21 m. W. Roveredo, cap. dist. of same name, on the Sarca. It contains a church, a Capuchin monastery, and has an iron-work. Pop. of dist. 9405.

CONDOM, a tn. France, dep. Gers, 25 m. N.N.W. Auch; agreeably situate on a height, at the foot of which flows the Baise, here crossed by two stone bridges. It is for the most part old, and ill built, but is improving. In its centre is a large square, containing the parish church, formerly the cathedral, a noble gothic edifice, but dilapidated. It is the

seat of a tribunal of first resort, communal college, and of an agricultural society; and has manufactures of quills, corks, porcelain, woollen yarn, leather, and brandy. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, flour, wine, and brandy. Condom was formerly the capital of an extensive district, called the Pays de Condomois. Pop. 3937.

CONDOMOIS, a former dist. of France, in the old prov. Gascogne, but now comprised in the deps. Gers, Landes and Lot-et-Garonne.

CONDORE, an isl. Malay Sea. *See* KONNOK CONDORE.

CONDOVER, par. Eng. Salop: 7422 ac. Pop. 1723.

CONDRIEU [anc. *Condrutes*], a tn. France, dep. Rhone, 21 m. S. Lyons, r. bank, Rhone; in a fertile district, producing excellent white wine. The vines are said to have been brought from Dalmatia by the Romans, who had a station here. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the difficult navigation of the Rhone, at which they are said to be particularly expert. Great numbers of the vessels used on that river are constructed here. There are manufactures of black silk, leather, casks; dyeworks, and a salt-refinery. Trade:—grain, staves, hoops, &c. A large cattle market weekly. Pop. 3172.

CONEGLIANO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, prov. Treviso, on a hill slope, 28 m. N. Venice. It is the seat of the district government, has several churches, and an hospital, and some manufactures of silk and of woollen cloths. Marshal Moncey derived his ducal title from this town. Pop. 6400.

CONEJERA, a small uninhabited isl. Mediterranean, forming the highest of the Cabrera group, about 6 m from Cape Salinas, on the S. coast of Ivica. Its length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., is about 1 m. It takes its name, *Conejera* [Coney], from the number of rabbits which swarm upon it.

CONEY ISLAND [anc. *Inishmahlaghy*], an isl. Ireland, co. of, and 5 m. W.N.W. Sligo, in Sligo Bay; 1½ m. long, by half a mile average breadth.

CONFEY, par. Irel. Kildare; 1129 ac. Pop. 163.

CONFIENZA, a vil. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Novara. Pop. 1539.

CONFLANS, a tn. France, dep. Haute Savoie, at the confluence of the Arly with the Isere, opposite L'Hopital, and 22 m. N.N.E. Chambery. It has a church, a college and two convents. Silver ore is obtained in considerable quantities from the lead mines in the immediate vicinity. It was formerly a fortified place, but was taken and dismantled by Francis I. in 1536. Pop. 1500.

CONFLENTI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Reggio, 8 m. N. Nicastro. Flax and silk are here cultivated to some extent. Pop. 2000.

CONFOLENS, a tn. France, dep. Charente, 36 m. N.E. Angouleme, r. bank, Vienne, here crossed by an ancient bridge. It lies in a sterile district, and is ill built. It has manufactures of leather, and a good trade in staves, hoops, timber, cattle and grain. It has a tribunal of first resort, communal college, and an agricultural society. Pop. 2289.

CONG, a par. and post tn. Ireland, co. Galway, 22,787 ac. The TOWN, 21 m. N.W. by N. Galway, is situate on an island formed by the several openings of a subterraneous river flowing from Lough Mask into Lough Corrib. It consists of two principal streets, and has an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, a school, two large mills, and an ancient abbey, said to have been the residence of Roderic O'Connor, the last native king of Ireland, for the last 15 years of his life. He died in 1198, aged 82. Near to the town is one of the finest limestone quarries in the kingdom. Pop. 5753; of tn. 469.

CONGAREE, a river, U. States, S. Carolina, formed by the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers at Columbia, and, after a S.E. course of 50 m., uniting with the Wateree to form the Santee.

CONGERSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 1020 ac. P. 298.

CONGLETON, a market tn. and bor. England, co. Chester, and a station on the N. Staffordshire Railway, on the Dane, in a deep valley, 22 m. S. Manchester. The TOWN, though presenting an antique appearance, many of the houses being of timber framing and plaster, is clean and respectable; well lighted with gas, with its principal streets partly paved and partly macadamized, while in the immediate vicinity are a number of neat detached houses and gardens. It has four Established churches, several dissenting meeting houses, and a R. Catholic chapel; a grammar school, other public and private seminaries, an infant school, several Sunday schools, a mechanics' institute, athenæum news-room and library, and a number of benevolent and charitable institutions. Congleton was early distinguished for the manufacture of gloves and leather laces, called *Congleton points;* but these have been long superseded by cotton and silk manufactures, the latter now forming the principal trade of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in silk throwing and spinning; besides which waistcoats and ribbons, of a very superior description, handkerchiefs, and various other articles, are manufactured. There are also foundries, agricultural implement works, tanneries, breweries, ropewalks, &c. Parnell, the poet, was a native of Congleton. Pop. 11,344.- (*Local Correspondent.*)

CONGO, a territory, in S.W. Africa, discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Diego Cam, in 1497. By the Portuguese the name was applied to the whole tract of coast country extending from Cape Lopez, lat. 0° 36′ S., to Cape Negro, lat. 15° 40′ 42″ S., now known under the names of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. Congo, as now understood, is a comparatively limited and little known tract, lying S. of the river Congo or Zaire, and bounded S. by the Dande, including in all about 170 m. of coast. Its cap. is St. Salvador, or Banza Congo, the residence of the dominant chief.

CONGO, or ZAIRE, a large river, in S.W. Africa, having its embouchure in the S. Atlantic, lat. 6° S.; long. 12° 40′ E. Of its origin and affluents hardly anything is known; but, according to the accounts of the natives, it issues from an extensive marsh, about lat. 2° 15′ N.; lon. 17° 30′ E.; although M'Queen is disposed to think that its sources lie considerably further N. At its mouth it is 10 m. wide, a little higher up it diminishes to 7; and at 140 m. from the sea, narrows commence and continue for 10 m., through which space the river is not generally more than from 300 to 500 yards wide, and mostly confined between lofty rugged rocks, where tremendous falls and cataracts occur; and below, where it begins to expand, are fearful whirlpools. Above the narrows, for about 100 m., the river again expands to a breadth of 2, 3, and even more than 4 m., flowing with a current of 2 or 3 m. an hour. Immediately off its mouth, Captain Tuckey found no bottom with 150 fathoms of line, the velocity of the stream varying from 2½ to 5 knots an hour. Thirteen miles from the entrance the water is perfectly fresh, of a dingy red colour; it ferments in a few days, and remains for some time in a highly putrescent state, discolouring silver greatly, but it afterwards becomes perfectly clear and colourless, and deposits no sediment. The rise of the Congo, at its highest flood, is, towards its mouth, about 12 feet, and every third and fourth year it is said to rise to a greater height than it does in the intermediate years. The banks on either side are low and swampy, principally covered with two different kinds of mangroves—one a low bush, the other a stately tree; there are also many kinds of palms, two of which bear fruit, one of them poisonous. The natives here are perfectly black, but their noses are not quite so flat, or their lips so large, as among the generality of negroes; the clothing consists of a single wrapper, of dungaree or cloth, round the loins; and umbrellas appear to be the emblems of rank. They wear numerous charms or 'Fetiches,' in which they place great faith.

CONGONHAS DE SABARA (ARRAIAL DE), an irregularly-built mining vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, about lat. 19° 50′ S.; long. 45° W. It lies near the mine of Morro Velho, wrought by a British company, and is chiefly inhabited by those connected with the mining operations. It has 3 churches, one of which has never been finished, and is now falling into decay. Pop. 2000. —(Gardner's *Travels in Brazil*, 1836–41.)

CONGONHAS-DO CAMPO, a tn. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a river of same name, about 16 m. W. Queluz. The greater part of the houses stand in the form of an amphitheatre on the r. bank of the river, and the church occupies the most elevated portion of a public square. A college established here enjoys a high reputation, and in the neighbourhood are mines of iron, employing 5 furnaces. Pop. 3000.

CONGREHOY, a river, Central America, Guatemala, prov. Honduras, flowing N., and falling into the Caribbean sea, about 55 m. W. by S. Truxillo. A few miles above its embouchure is a singular peak, of same name, 7500 ft. high.

CONGRESBURY, a par. and vil. England, co. Somerset; 4443 ac. The VILLAGE, 11 m. S.W. Bristol, is intersected by the Yeo, and, from the delightful scenery around, has a most attractive appearance; the houses generally small and old-fashioned, but comfortable, and remarkably clean. It has a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, 2 schools, and an old cross in the centre of the village. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural labour. Pop. 1190.

CONGOON, a seaport, Persia, prov. Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, and 130 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Its roadstead is said to be good, and to have deep water; but the whole coast in its vicinity is in possession of piratical Arabs. Pop. 6000.

CONI, or CUNEO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, cap. prov. and dist. Coni, on a high hill, at the confluence of the Stura and the Gezzo, 46 m. S. Turin. It is surrounded by a simple wall, and has two gates. The principal street has arcades throughout its whole length, and displays a series of handsome shops. The other streets are mere lanes. The town contains 3 churches, 4 monasteries, 3 convents, an hospital, an orphan hospital, public baths, and a royal college. There are also some silk spinning-mills, and manufactories of various kinds of silk and woollen goods. The position of the town is highly favourable to trade, as all the merchandise passing from the seaport of Nice to Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany, goes by this route. Grain, hemp, and silk, produced in the neighbourhood, also form articles of commerce. Two fairs are held annually. Coni is the seat of a bishop and of a court of first resort. Pop. 12,797

CONIEH, a tn. Turkey in Asia. *See* KONIEH.

CONIL, a tn. and small port, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 22 m. S.E. Cadiz, 4 m. N.W. Cape Trafalgar, on the Atlantic. It possesses 3 squares, a parish church, chapel of ease, town hall, prison, poorhouse, 2 schools, a cemetery, and several fountains of mineral and other waters. The people are chiefly occupied in tillage, cattle-rearing, fishing, and fish curing. Grain, fish, fruits, &c., are exported, and brandy, esparto, soap, hardware, earthenware, wine, &c., imported. Pop. 3,542.

CONINGSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5560 ac. Pop. 2225.

CONINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 1177 ac. Pop. 235.—2, Huntingdon; 3089 ac. Pop. 319.

CONISBROUGH, a par. and vil. Eng. W. Riding, York; 4107 ac. The VILLAGE, of high antiquity, is picturesquely situate on a lofty elevation, about 6 m. S.W. Doncaster, overlooking a rich and wooded country, and has an ancient church. In its vicinity are the ruins of a Saxon castle, one of the principal scenes in Sir W. Scott's novel of *Ivanhoe*. Pop. 1655.

CONISCLIFFE, a par. and vil. Eng. Durham; 3008 ac. Pop. 451.

CONISHOLME, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1195 ac. P. 153.

CONISTON LAKE, a small lake, England, co. of, and 20 m. N.W. Lancaster, 6 m. long by ½ m. broad, and about 27 fathoms deep. It abounds with char, and the scenery on its banks is picturesque. The romantic Coniston Fells, at its N. extremity, contain slate quarries and copper mines.

CONJEVERAM [CANCHIPURA, the Golden City], a tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 48 m. S.W. Madras, lat. 12° 49′ N.; long. 79° 41′ E. It stands in a valley, is irregularly built, and from 5 to 6 m. long, resembling rather a series of villages, intermingled with gardens and cocoa-nut plantations, than a town. There are here two splendid pagodas; one dedicated to Vishnu Conjee, richly sculptured, and highly venerated by the Hindoos; the other, a larger and more imposing structure, dedicated to Siva, from the summit of which a magnificent view is obtained. There are many smaller pagodas; and *choultries*, or houses of accommodation for travellers, abound. Red handkerchiefs, turbans, and cloths adapted for native dresses, are manufactured here. The town is surrounded by a hedge of the American aloe, a plant formerly much used in India as a defence against sudden incursions of mounted bandits. A school here, connected with the Free Church of Scotland Madras Mission, is attended by over 300 pupils.

CONKAIR, or KONKEIR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, at the foot of a rocky hill, r. bank Mahanuddy, 157 m. S.E. Nagpoor. It is surrounded by hills inhabited by wild Gond mountaineers, and the country in the neighbourhood is for the most part covered with lofty woods.

CONKI, a riv. Hindoostan, rising in the S. slope of the Mergou mountains, and forming the boundary between Nepaul and the territory of Sikkim. It flows S., enters Bengal, and joins the Mahanada 20 m. E. Purneah, after a course of about 150 m.

CONN (LOUGH), a lake, Ireland, co. Mayo, between Castlebar and Ballina, about 10 m. in length and 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Its lower extremity, called Lough Cullcen, is separated from the main body by a narrow channel, spanned by a bridge, called the Pontoon.

CONNA, a vil. Ireland, co. Cork, 5 m. W.N.W. Tallow-on-the-Bride. It has a R. Catholic chapel, and the ruins of a castle, burned in 1653. Excellent salmon and trout are caught in the Bride. Pop. 220.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, comprising the most W. and barren portion of the island; bounded E. and N.E. by Leinster and Ulster, S. by Munster, and N. and W. by the Atlantic. Length, N. to S., 112 m.; breadth, E. to W., 99 m.; area, 4,502,013 ac. Its W. coast is much broken up by numerous bays and inlets, and is thickly studded with islands. It is also extremely rugged and mountainous, and abounds in magnificent and picturesque scenery. The central parts are comparatively level, and of limestone formation, while the surrounding mountains are formed of sandstone, clay-slate, granite, and quarz. A large proportion of the province is bog, and, generally, it is the least fertile of all the provinces. In 1853, the number of acres under crop was 717,053, of which 199,981 were oats, 188,007 potatoes, 246,541 meadow and clover, 37,990 turnips, and 1760 flax. The Irish language is still prevalent in this province, and so also are poverty and ignorance. The poverty is of the most deplorable kind; and that the ignorance is not less is shown by the fact that, not a great many years since, the most respectable bookseller in the province sold also watches, hosiery, and potatoes, being unable to make a living by bookselling alone. Connaught was formerly a kingdom of the Irish pentarchy. Its kings were of the race of O'Connor. It is divided into five counties—Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo.

CONNECTICUT, one of the smaller of the N.E. U. States, N. America; between lat. 41° and 42° N., and lon. 72° and 73° 55′ W.; having E. Rhode Island, W. the state of New York, N. Massachusetts, and S. Long Island Sound; length, E. to W., about 95 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., about 72 m.; area, 4674 sq. m. It contains several distinct ranges of hills, but none of them have any great elevation. Its principal river is the Connecticut, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and is navigable for 50 m. for pretty large vessels; the other rivers of any note are the Housatonic and the Thames, both of which are also navigable for 12 to 17 m. up their respective streams. The coast is indented with numerous bays and creeks, which furnish many harbours—some of them excellent. Its minerals comprise iron, copper, lead, cobalt, plumbago, marble, freestone, porcelain clay, and coal. Some of its mountains, particularly Green Mountain range, are supposed to be rich in minerals. The climate is healthy, though subject to extremes of heat and cold; on the sea coast it is particularly variable. In winter the winds are cold and piercing. The soil is in general good, particularly in some of the valleys, where it is extremely fertile, and very easily tilled. It is, however, on the whole, better suited for grazing than tillage, abounding, as it does, in fine meadows. But where agriculture is practised, the soil is well cultivated, and produces ample crops of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes, some pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. Fruits also are cultivated with great success, particularly apples. A large proportion of the farms are fenced with stone walls. Cattle, horses, sheep, butter, and cheese, are produced in large quantities.

The estimated amount of crops of the several kinds of agricultural produce in Connecticut, in the year 1860, was:—

Produce.	Bushels	Produce.	Bushels
Wheat	52,401	Maize	2,059,835
Grass seeds	26,655	Rye	618,702
Oats	1,522,218	Potatoes	1,833,148
Buck-wheat	30,107	Tobacco	lbs. 6,000,183

There were produced, besides the above—butter, 7,620,912 lbs.; cheese, 3,898,111 lbs.; and honey, 62,730 lbs.

The manufactures of Connecticut are considerable; they consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods, metals, paper, wooden clocks, hats and caps, saddleries and other leather manufactures; potteries, glass houses, machinery, hardware, cutlery, soap, tallow and wax candles, bricks, gunpowder, carriages, with tanneries, and numerous flour, grist, and saw mills. The exports of Connecticut consist principally of beef, pork, horses, cattle, mules, butter, cheese, Indian corn, rye, flax seed, fish, wooden clocks, candles, and soap. In 1863 the total foreign exports amounted to £110,000, and the imports to £150,700. Tonnage entered, 22,932; cleared, 17,151; total tonnage belonging to the state, 110,033, of which 5720 was engaged in the whale fishery, 4116 in the cod, and 73,003 in the coasting trade.

The principal religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Methodists. There are five colleges in the State, 197 academies and grammar schools, with 8719 students; 1805 common and primary schools, with 82,530 scholars. Connecticut is divided into eight counties; and it possesses two capitals, Hartford and New Haven, in which the legislature meets alternately. Besides these, it has four other cities—New London, Middletown, Bridgeport, and Norwich. The government is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, who is president of the senate, and in a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of not less than 18, and not more than 24, members. Most of the towns choose two representatives, some of less population only one. The supreme court consists of five judges, appointed by the legislature, during good behaviour, or until 70 years of age. These judges hold separately a court twice a year in each county, and all the judges together hold one court annually in each county.

The state at first consisted of two colonies—Connecticut, with its seat of government at Hartford; and New Haven, at New Haven. The colony of Connecticut was settled in 1633 by emigrants from Massachusetts. Hartford was settled by English in 1635, the Dutch having previously built a fort there. The colony of New Haven was settled by English in 1638, and the two colonies were united in 1665 by a charter, granted by Charles II. The present constitution was formed in 1818. Pop. in 1870, 537,454. [See Supp.]

CONNECTICUT, a river, U. States, the W. branch of which forms, by treaty, the boundary between the U. States and Canada, to lat. 45° N. It rises in the highlands, on the N. border of New Hampshire; and after a S. by W. course of 410 m. through a fine country, and past numerous flourishing towns, during which it forms the boundary between Vermont and New Hampshire, passes through the W. part of Massachusetts, and the central part of Connecticut, and falls into Long Island Sound. It is navigable to Middleton for vessels drawing 10 ft. water, and for vessels drawing 8 ft. it is navigable to Hartford, about 40 m. from its mouth. Above this the navigation is impeded by rapids and falls, which, however, may be passed by canals formed alongside the river. By means of small steam tow-boats, the river may be navigated by boats of 10 or 12 tons 250 m. above Hartford. The Connecticut is famed for its shad fisheries, but salmon, which were formerly abundant, are no longer to be found in it.

CONNEMARA ['the Bays of the Ocean'], a dist. Ireland, co. Galway, occupying its W. portion. It is about 30 m. in length, and 15 to 20 m. in breadth. It consists chiefly of mountains and bogs, interspersed with numerous small lakes, presenting some wild and interesting scenery. Its coasts are indented by arms of the sea and bays innumerable. It is sub divided into Connemara Proper in the W., Joyce Country in the S., and Joyce country in the N.

CONNOR, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Antrim; 17,136 ac. The VILLAGE, 18 m. N.W. Belfast, forms almost a suburb of Kells, though once a walled town. It gives its name to the bishopric of Connor, united now with that of Down. Pop. par. 7928; vil. 287.

CONOCON, or CONOCOU (SIERRA), a mountain range British Guiana, extending for 30 m. in a N.E. direction from parallel 3° N., through which the Rupununy has forced a passage of about 300 ft. wide. Its peaks, in many cases, rise to an abrupt height of 2000 to 2500 ft. It is of granitic formation, well wooded, and inhabited by a numerous tribe of Indians.

CONON, a river, Scotland.

CONONICUT, an isl. U. States, Rhode Island, in Narragansett bay, 8 m. long by 1 broad. On its S. end is a lighthouse with a fixed light.

CONQUET (LE), a vil. and port, France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. E. Brest. Its harbour is capable of receiving small vessels, and its roads are secure. Pop. 1280.

CONRY, par. Ireland, Westmeath; 3697 ac. Pop. 495.

CONSECA, or COUSCEA, a walled tn. Upper Guinea, 150 m. E.S.E. Free Town, Sierra Leone. Pop. 20,000.

CONSEGUINA [anc. *Quisiguina*],—1, A volcano, Central America, Nicaragua, on a promontory S. side of Conchagua, or Fonseca Gulf, and about 10 m. from the Pacific. The verge of the crater, which is half a mile in diameter, is elevated about 3800 feet above the mean level; thence the interior walls fall perpendicularly to a depth of about 200 ft. The last eruption of this volcano occurred in January 1835, when a large tract of country in the immediate vicinity, which had been previously covered with the richest pasture, and abounded in fine cedars, was converted into a dreary and desolate waste. Not a vestige of its former verdure remained, while its noble trees stood, barkless, bleached, or scorched; others, of the largest forest kind, were uprooted and strewed in wild disorder.—2, A point W. from above volcano, forming the S. entrance point of Conchagua, or Fonseca Gulf, lat. 12° 58′ N.; lon. 87° 37′ W. (B.)

CONSELICE, a tn. kingdom of Italy, deleg. of, and 25 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 3004.

CONSELVE, a tn. kingdom of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 13 m. S. Padua. It contains five churches, is the seat of several public offices, and has a refinery of saltpetre. P. 3888.

CONSOLACION, CONSOLATION, or ST. AUGUSTINE, the most E. cape of Brazil, forming the most E. point of S. America. It is in prov. Pernambuco; lat. 8° 21′ S.; lon. 34° 56′ W. (B.) It was discovered by Pinzon, January 26, 1500, and was the first land of Brazil seen.

CONSTANCE, KONSTANZ, or COSTNITZ [anc. *Constantia*], a city, Baden, cap. circle of same name, or Circle of the Lake, beautifully situate, S. bank, Lake Constance, on the narrow passage which connects that sheet of water with its S. arm, the Untersee, 73 m. E. by N. Basel, and 95 m. N.N.E. Bern. It is well built, and surrounded with high walls, flanked by towers, with a ditch in front. These fortifications being in the old style, give the town at once an antique and interesting appearance. Nor is this effect lessened by a nearer inspection, many of the streets and houses being of the 15th century, and remaining unaltered since that period. The town is connected with the opposite shore of the lake by a long wooden covered bridge, resting upon stone piers, which leads to the suburb of Petershausen, the ancient ramparts of which have been converted into public walks. There are other two suburbs, called, respectively, the Kreuzlingen and the Paradies, the latter consisting chiefly of gardens and orchards. The principal buildings of the town are the minster, a handsome Gothic structure, begun in 1052; the nave is supported by 16 pillars, each composed of a single block. In this cathedral, the spot is pointed out on which Huss stood, when sentenced to be burned to death in 1415, now marked by a plate of brass let into the floor; and there are many other interesting relics in this venerable structure. A fine view of the lake, mountains of Tyrol, and valley of the Rhine, is obtained from the tower. The palace of the bishop is another fine specimen of Gothic architecture. There are, also, the church of St. Stephens, built in 831, and the old townhall. The Franciscan convent, Huss' first prison, is in ruins; and his second place of confinement, the Dominican monastery, is now a cotton factory. The house in which the martyr resided previous to his imprisonment, is also pointed out, as is likewise the place where the stake at which he suffered was planted in a field outside the town. The Kauf-haus or merchants' hall, built in 1388, contains the hall in which the famous council of Constance was held from 1414 to 1418, by which Huss and his brother reformer, Jerome of Prague, were condemned to death. There are here several excellent educational institutions, including an establishment for the instruction of poor girls; also, a lyceum, a gymnasium, an hospital, a theatre, and several collections of objects of art and science. The commerce and manufactures of Constance, which declined from the period of the Reformation till lately, are now reviving. The manufacture of cotton cloth, yarn, and silk

fabrics, clocks, and musical instruments is considerable; there are also several saw-mills. The chief occupation of the inhabitants, however, is in the cultivation of vineyards and gardens, in the navigation of the lake, and in its fisheries. Constance is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a free imperial town, but fell under the ban of the empire in 1548 and in 1549 was annexed to Austria, which ceded it to Baden in 1810. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the population was between 25,000 and 30,000. It has now decreased to 8516, mostly R. Catholics.

CONSTANCE (LAKE OF) [anc. *Lacus Brigantinus;* German, *Baden See*], a lake, Central Europe, forming a common centre, in which Switzerland, and the territories of Baden, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria meet. It lies between lat. 47° 28′ and 47° 50′ N.; and lon. 9° and 9° 42′ E.; length, N.W. to S.E., 40 m.; greatest breadth, about 9 m.; area, 200 sq. m.; greatest depth, which is between Friedrichshafen and Rorschach, 964 ft.; 1283 ft. above sea level. At its N.W. extremity, the lake divides into two branches or arms, each about 11 m. in length; the N. arm is called the Überlingen Lake, after the town of Überlingen, on its N. bank; the S. branch the Zellersee or Untersee, in which is situate the fertile island of Reicheman, belonging to Baden, about 3 m. long, and 1½ broad. The Rhine enters the lake at Rheineck, at its S.E. extremity, and leaves it at Stein, at its N.W. termination. Various other smaller rivers empty themselves into it. The lake, the waters of which are of a dark green hue, and very clear, are subject to sudden risings, the causes of which are unknown. In 1770, it rose in one hour from 20 to 24 feet above the ordinary level. It freezes in severe winters only. It is frequented by numerous aquatic birds, and contains a great variety and abundance of fish, including salmon, salmon-trout, pike, and carp. The traffic on it is considerable, although its navigation by sailing vessels is rendered dangerous by sudden and violent squalls. Steamers ply on the lake between Constance and various points on its shores. The banks are either flat, or gently undulating, and are not remarkable for picturesque beauty; but they are extremely fertile, and are covered with corn fields, orchards, and gardens, interspersed with ruined castles, and other remains of the Middle Ages, and with numerous towns and villages, producing, altogether, a very pleasing and striking effect.

CONSTANTIA, a dist. Cape Colony, S. Africa, 9 m. S. Cape Town, E. and at the foot of a mountain of its own name. It is celebrated for its wine, which, after Tokay, is esteemed one of the best liqueur wines. The plants from which the grapes are obtained were brought from Shiraz, in Persia.

CONSTANTINA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. N.N.E. Seville, in a mountainous district, traversed by a branch of the sierra Morena. It is large, industrious, and improving; contains five public squares, five fountains, a parish church, court-houses, an ordinary and a foundling hospital, two primary schools, a nunnery, and almshouse; and has manufactures of leather and soap, several distilleries, and flour-mills; and a trade in corn, flour, wood, and wine. Pop. 6983.

CONSTANTINE, a prov. and city, Algeria, N. Africa. The PROVINCE occupies the E. portion of Algeria, extending over considerably more than a third of the entire territory, and therefore much the largest of the three provinces into which it is divided, and is at the same time also the most populous. It is watered by several streams, the largest of which fall into the Mediterranean Sea. Contrary to an opinion which very generally prevailed till lately, that Algiers had little mineral wealth to boast of, the province of Constantine has been found unusually rich in that department, comprising statuary marble, saltpetre, gypsum, salt, iron, lead, copper, and antimony.——The CITY of Constantine, cap. of above prov., stands on a lofty rocky peninsula, 1968 ft. above the level of the sea, and is accessible on one side only, being on all others begirt by a ravine of 60 ft. in breadth, and of great depth, at the bottom of which flows the Rummel. It is about 207 m. E. by S. Algiers; lat. 36° 20′ N.; lon. 6° 28′ E. It is nearly 2700 yards in circumference, and is surrounded by



CONSTANTINE.—From Roberts' Spanish Scenery.

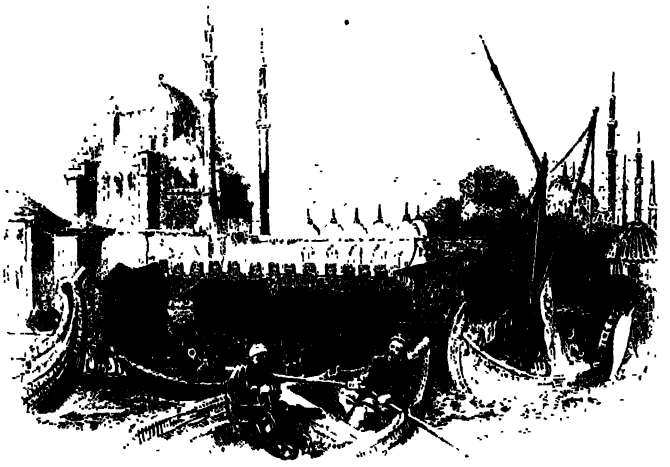
walls, in which there are four elegant gateways, constructed by the Arabs, but chiefly of Roman sculptured stones. The streets are paved, but narrow, tortuous, and dirty; the houses are of brick, generally of three stories, and ill-built, most of them resting on large square cut blocks of stone, the remains of ancient foundations, and are covered with sloping tiled roofs. They are without external windows, and, having low doorways, look like prisons. None of the mosques or public buildings are calculated to attract much attention, with exception, as regards the latter, of a handsome ancient stone bridge across the Rummel, adorned with bas reliefs; and the palace of the last Bey, now the French Government house, which is yet more remarkable for its interior decorations, than for its external appearance. The city and its environs abound in Roman remains, though many of those in the former have been cleared away by the French. The manufactures of Constantine are considerable, consisting of cloth, and other woollen stuffs, ironware, and articles in leather, particularly saddlery, boots, shoes, &c. The trade, chiefly export, is in corn, linen, and wax. This city has the most important native market in Algeria.

Constantine occupies the site of Cirta, which was, in ancient times, a great city, and capital of the Kings of Numidia. It was ravaged in the year 311, but afterwards re-built by Constantine, whose name it took. It partook of the fortunes of Algiers in succeeding times, till the occupation of the province by the French in 1830. Constantine stood a siege in 1836, and held out till October 13, 1837, when it was taken by assault. Pop. (1866), 36,296. [*See* SUPP.]

CONSTANTINE, a par. and vil. England, co. Cornwall; 8179 ac. The VILLAGE, situate on a gentle declivity, 5 m. E. by N. Helston, consists of one irregular and ill kept street; houses indifferently built, all of stone, some slated, and others thatched. It has a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a parish school. No manufactures, and little trade. Occupations:—agriculture and mining. Pop. 2017.

CONSTANTINOPLE [Turk., *Stamboul;* Greek, *Istampoli*], a celebrated city, Turkey in Europe, cap. of the Turkish Empire; lat. 41° 0′ 18″ N.; lon. 28° 59′ 15″ E. G.], picturesquely situate on an undulating declivity or series of gentle hills, at the E. extremity of a triangular promontory of the province of Roumelia, having the sea of Marmara and the Bosporus on the S. and E., and the Golden Horn, an inlet of the latter of about 6 m. in length, on the N. It is thus surrounded by water on all sides, excepting the W. and has a sea front altogether of about 8 m. in extent. Taking the form of the ground on which it stands, the city is also triangular in shape, its apex projecting into the Bosporus, and its base, a lofty double wall, of 4 m. in length, stretching across the promontory, from the Sea of Marmara to the Golden Horn. Each of

the sides may be about 3¾ m. in length, and within these limits the whole of the city proper is included. On the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and also occupying the extremity of a promontory, sometimes called the Peninsula of Pera, are situated the extensive suburbs, Galata, Pera, and Tophana, to be afterwards alluded to. Constantinople was formerly walled on all sides; but those along the Golden Horn and Sea of Marmara, the N. and S. sides of the city respectively, are in a ruinous state, and in many places have altogether disappeared. The inland or W. wall, a magnificent specimen of mural architecture, containing six gates, though also dilapidated in parts, could be easily restored. The streets are extremely narrow, dark, dirty, and ill paved, and so crooked and tortuous that hardly any two of them run for any length parallel to each other, the whole seeming one vast and incomprehensible labyrinth of filthy lanes. The houses are generally low and ill built, consisting of wood, earth, and in some cases of rough, unhewn stone, the latter forming the foundation, and rising to the height of 8 or 10 ft., on which is reared a superstructure of wood, supported on curved beams which rest upon the masonry. A far projecting roof, surmounted by a cupola, which commands a view of the distant country, covers the whole. The windows are strictly closed with lattice work of cane, in the centre of which the wife of the Turk, excluded from public view, endeavours to see what is passing in the street. The city is supplied with water by public fountains, which are very numerous, and some of them extremely beautiful, having pure white marble façades, elaborate arabesque ornaments, and Chinese roofs; they generally stand in the centre of an open 'place' or square. The ancient cisterns of Constantinople are amongst its most remarkable structures. They are huge covered excavations, the roofs of which are supported on numerous marble columns, and a singular and impressive sight it is said to be, to descend to the brink of the water and look through the maze of columns, till the eye is lost in the dark and seemingly interminable labyrinth.



MOSQUE OF SULTAN VALIDE, CONSTANTINOPLE
From Bartlett's Beauties of the Bosporus.



1. Mosque of St. Sophia.
2. Do. Achmet.
3. Do. Osman.
4. Do. Bayazid.
5. Do. Soliyman.
6. Mosque of Khalidee.
7. Do. Mahammed
8. Do. Selim.
9. Eski Serai.
10. Al-Meidan (Hippodrome).
11. Old Barracks & Janissaries.
12. Lighthouse.
13. Custom-house.
14. Baluk-hezar (Fish-market).
15. Artillery Barracks.

Mosques.—There are about 300 mosques altogether in Constantinople, all of them less or more distinguished by grandeur and beauty, but the most remarkable are the royal mosques, of which there are about 15, esteemed the finest in the world; of these, the largest and most splendid is that of Suleimania, situated on the N.E. side of the city, and standing in the midst of a large square, surrounded inside by an arcade upon pillars of granite and marble. Next to it in extent, but of much older date, is the mosque of St. Sophia, near the E. extremity of the city, the pattern of almost every mosque in the land; its walls and domes, of which last it has 20 of equal dimensions, springing from the same level, and sustained by 12 huge columns, are encrusted with mosaic, forming various figures and devices. The court or open square in which it stands is paved with marble, and shaded by fine planetrees. This is the most ancient existing Christian church, having been only converted into a mosque in 1453. It has been recently thoroughly restored by an English architect, by order of the Sultan, and the layer of plaster removed by which the superb mosaics and frescoes that decorate its walls was covered. The mosque of Yeni Djami, known also as that of Sultana Valide, was built by the mother of Mahomet IV., and is esteemed one of the most magnificent in the capital. It stands almost on the edge of the port, and this point being the ferry between Galata and Stamboul, is constantly thronged with boats. Here almost every Frank first lands in the 'City of the Faithful.' The mosque is constructed of white marble, and has two peculiarly elegant minarets, encircled by no less than three galleries of richly perforated workmanship. The principal dome rests upon four lesser ones, which appear to lift it to the clouds. Another celebrated mosque is that of Sultan Achmet, a little S.E. from the former. From the elevated position this building occupies, it is the most conspicuous object in the city when viewed from the Sea of Marmara. The minarets are of great beauty, and ascend to an immense height. All the other mosques are much less in size than those described, but very much resemble them in plan, and other features. All of them are enriched by splendid columns of marble, or Egyptian granite,

or serpentine, and have massive and highly ornamented gateways and porches, and handsome courts and cisterns for ablution.

Seraglio.—On the extreme N.E. point of the promontory on which the city stands, called Point Serai, is situated the Seraglio or palace of the Sultan, having the Bosporus in front, and the Golden Horn on the left, and commanding a magnificent view of the opposite shore, including the beautiful town of Scutari, and its cypress-covered hills. The Seraglio, with its gardens and groves, includes a large space and is washed by the sea for two thirds of its extent. Having been enlarged and altered at various periods, according to the taste or caprice of the Princes and Sultanas, it now consists of a conglomeration of buildings, clustering together without order or design. Its apartments, however, are spacious and richly furnished. At the principal entrance is a large and lofty gate, called Babi Humayon, the 'high door' or 'sublime porte,' from which has been derived the well known diplomatic phrase, all political business being transacted, as supposed, under this portal. Within the precincts of the palace is the celebrated *Divan* and the *Harem*, with the 'Garden of Delight,' in which are numerous gorgeous parterres and pavilions, the latter as bright with painting and gilding as the flowers which blossom on every side, while clusters of roses bloom in baskets of gilded wickerwork, and fountains murmur under the deep shadow of overhanging boughs. Near the Seraglio there is a battery of heavy cannon, the fire of which is happily confined to rejoicing days.

Bazaars, Squares, Institutions, &c.—The bazaars of Constantinople are numerous, but in no way very remarkable. Some of them are covered, others open. The covered bazaars have a somewhat mean appearance, resembling a row of booths at a fair, but the arrangement and manner of exposing the gay and glittering wares is sufficiently attractive. The



THE GREAT BAZAAR, CONSTANTINOPLE.
After M. Ad. de Beaumont.

principal or *Great Bazaar*, consists of long avenues covered over with lofty arches of brick, lighted by apertures in the roof, and branching off in different directions. The ceilings of the vaults, and various parts of the walls, are ornamented with painted flowers and devices. On each side of the passage are counters and stalls, with a wide passage between them, and on each counter sits the merchant, generally smoking his pipe or chibouck, with his crossed legs drawn under him. The bazaars, both the open and covered, are severally allotted to particular trades and merchandise; they are generally so crowded, chiefly by ladies, that it is difficult to pass through them. Constantinople has but one remarkable square, called the At-Meidan. It occupies the site of the ancient *Hippodrome* ['horse-course'], a place at one time of great splendour, having been ornamented with marble colonnades, and surrounded by seats like an amphitheatre. The present area is an irregular quadrangle, about 260 yards long, by 150 wide; containing some obelisks which belonged to the ancient structure, one of which, of granite, is composed of a single piece 50 ft. high. There are about 130 public baths in the city, mostly of marble, of plain exterior, but handsome and commodious within, with every accommodation and appliance requisite. They are divided into a number of circular rooms, lighted from above, and sufficiently spacious to admit a number of bathers at the same time. There are a vast number of coffee-houses and lodging-houses, called *Khans*, dispersed throughout the city. The latter, amounting to nearly 200 in number, resemble immense stone barracks or closed squares. They are intended for the use of strangers during their temporary sojourn in the city, who may have here an apartment, with command of the key, in which they may deposit their property, and live themselves in perfect security, without any further charge than a small present to the servant at departing.

Constantinople has several charitable institutions, though none of them precisely resemble those of Europe in principle or management. The most remarkable are the *imarets* (or kitchens) of the poor. At these places, bread, rice, and meats are distributed every day to such poor persons as have been furnished with a ticket by the trustees of the mesque, or the imam of the quarter. Each imaret supports from 2000 to 3000 persons. There are, besides, large buildings, having spacious and airy rooms, appropriated to the reception of the poor and infirm, with gardens attached for their recreation. There are also a military hospital, and a public hospital for lunatics; each religious sect, besides, having one for its own insane. There are 35 public libraries in the city, either in connection with the mosques and colleges, or apart, as distinct institutions; none of them containing less than 1000 manuscripts, and some more than 5000.

The numerous cemeteries scattered through Constantinople, but mostly in its vicinity, outside the western wall, are among its greatest ornaments. From their antiquity, they have become vast forests, extending for miles round the city and its suburbs. The people of every creed have distinct quarters allotted to them. The tombstones of the Turks are of white marble. Coffins are not used when the body is deposited in the grave, but thin boards are placed over it to prevent the earth from pressing on it. A marked feature of the improving civilization of the Turks is shown in the large and commodious barracks, with well ventilated apartments for the accommodation of the soldiers, and an internal economy, conducted with order and regularity. Schools, likewise, are attached to each, where young men are prepared for the military service. There is also a military college, where 300 students are lodged, fed, and instructed gratuitously for the army. The total number of elementary schools in the city is said to be above 1000, 13 seminaries, attached to mosques, for the study of law and theology, with 1600 pupils, maintained by the Sultan; numerous *medresses*, a kind of free schools; a school of mathematics and navigation.

Trade and Commerce.—The few manufactures of Constantinople are chiefly confined to articles in steel arms, morocco leather, saddlery, tobacco pipes, fez caps, &c.; but its foreign commerce is considerable. The harbour, or golden horn, which more resembles a large river than a harbour, is deep, commodious, well sheltered, and capable of containing 1200 large ships, which may load and unload alongside the quays. It is about 6 m. long, and little more than half a mile broad at the widest part; its general breadth, however, does not much exceed a quarter of a mile; at its entrance it has a width, from Seraglio Point, or Point Serai, to the opposite shore, of about 1000 yards. The horn is usually crowded with vessels and light boats, and presents a lively, bustling scene. Among the annual imports are about 2000 tons coffee, 1,200,000 lbs. sugar, 300,000 lbs. pepper and spices, 2000 puncheons rum, and large quantities of low-priced cotton manufactures. The other articles of import are corn, iron, timber, tallow, and furs from the Black Sea and Russia, cotton stuffs, and yarn.

woollens, silks, metallic goods, watches, jewellery, furniture, dyes and drugs from W. Europe, and wax, copper, gums, drugs, and porcelain overland from China. The exports consist of silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats' hair, potash, gall, yellow berries, linseed, madder, valonia, bones. The number of vessels entered, in 1870, was 23,478, of 4,996,895 tons; of these, 2232 were British, with a burden of 958,171 tons.

Social Condition.—The social condition and every-day life of Constantinople presents some curious phases. The streets are generally dull and deserted, all bustle and animation being confined to the bazaars. Many of the houses have no windows at all towards the street, but only a long narrow dingy door, and where there are any, they are latticed and closed. Till 1844–45, there were no lamps or lights of any kind in the streets, neither were the latter named, nor the houses numbered. All this, however, is now remedied. Towards evening the coffee-houses are much thronged; but at sunset the Turks retire to their homes, and do not go abroad till next day. Constantinople is but indifferently supplied with public means of conveyance, the chief one being the caïques or wherries, the number of which plying on the waters has been estimated at 80,000. They may be hired like cabs or hackney coaches in a European city, are extremely light, elegantly constructed, and move with great rapidity; but are crank and dangerous, unless due caution is used in entering them, and in maintaining a steady position after being seated. There are, besides the caïques, a class of large and heavy boats that ply regularly between the city and the opposite shores. Omnibuses have been recently introduced; besides plying on the thoroughfares, they run also to Adrianople.

The dogs of Constantinople form an important feature in all descriptions of the Turkish capital. They are extremely numerous, acting as the city scavengers, feeding on the garbage thrown into the streets, and prowling along the edge of the water in search of the carcasses of men or beasts that may be thrown ashore. They are the property of no individual, being supported by the whole community, and their litters are never destroyed. Each dog belongs to a district of his own, and should any one trespass on the territory of another, he is immediately driven off by the dogs that occupy it. No Christian is allowed to reside permanently in the city proper; all foreigners, therefore, including the ambassadors from the European courts, reside on the opposite promontory on which Galata stands. The climate of Constantinople is variable, and the temperature, especially in winter and spring, subject to great vicissitudes; snow and hard frost alternate with mild weather. Mean temperature of the year, 56° 3′; of winter, 40° 8′; of summer, 71° 2′ Fah.

Galata (*which see*), the largest of the suburbs of Constantinople, is the principal seat of commerce, and the usual landing-place from the sea of Marmora. It is here that the merchants of all nations have their stores and counting houses. Here, too, are situated the arsenals, the dockyard, the artillery barracks, the Government docks, warehouses, rope-walks, and workshops, extending along the shore of the Bosporus for nearly 1½ m. It is an ancient city, and was strongly fortified.

Pera (*which see*), occupies the more elevated portion of the promontory, of which Galata forms the maritime port. It is separated from the latter by a wall with gates, which are closed at night.

Tophana (*which see*), is situate a little further up the Bosporus than Galata, of which it forms a continuation. Here is a Government foundry and arsenal for cannon, the two words *top-hana* signifying a cannon repository; and a spacious quay, the usual place of embarkation for Scutari and the villages on the Bosporus.

Constantinople occupies the site of the ancient Byzantium. It was originally founded by Byzas, B.C. 656, and rebuilt by Constantine, A.D. 328, who gave it his name. No city in the world has been subjected to such numerous and celebrated sieges; and no other has undergone so many vicissitudes of fortune. Yet it has only been taken twice, namely, in 1204 by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1261; and by the Turks, under Mahomet II., May 29, 1453—an event which completed the extinction of the Roman empire in the East. The population of Constantinople is uncertain, but would appear to be somewhere between 800,000 and 1,000,000, including the suburbs, composed of Turks, Arabians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Europeans.

CONSTITUCION (La), a small maritime tn. Chili, prov. of, and at the mouth of the river Maule, 102 m. S.S.W. Valparaiso. [add. *See* Supp.]

CONSTITUÇÃO, or Piracicaba, a tn. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. N.W. São-Paulo, in a beautiful plain, near r. bank Piracicaba, the navigation of which is here interrupted by a cataract. It contains a parish church. The district around is covered partly with magnificent forests, and partly with rich pastures. On the latter vast herds of cattle are fed. Pop. 2500.

CONSUEGRA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. by S. Toledo, overlooked by an ancient castle, built by Trajan. It has three squares, two parish churches, two townhouses, a prison, three schools, some convents, the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a palace of the grand prior of the knights of St. John. Weaving, dyeing, expressing oil and wine, and husbandry, occupy the inhabitants. Pop. 4842.

CONTAI, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, lat. 21° 48′ N., lon. 87° 51′ E., on a hill about 5 m. from the sea. It is considered extremely unhealthy during the rainy season.

CONTAMINES, a vil. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny, r. bank Arve, 10 m. S.W. Chamouni, at the W. foot of Mont Blanc. Pop. 899.

CONTANAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, 112 m. N. by E. Moorshedabad, lat. 25° 44′ N., lon. 88° 43′ E. It was formerly a place of some note, and still contains one of the finest Hindoo temples in Bengal, but is now, in other respects, in a state of utter decay.

CONTARINA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, prov. of, and 29 m. S. Venice, l. bank Po, which here forms the boundary between the Austrian dominions and the Papal States. It has a suburb, a parish church, and several oratories; and a weekly market. Pop. 2850.

CONTAS, or Jussape, a riv. Brazil, prov. Bahia, which rises in the Serra da Tromba, about 24 m. N.W. the town of Rio-de-Contas; flows E.S.E., and, after a direct course of 250 m., falls into the Atlantic, a little below the town of Barra do-Rio-de-Contas.

CONTESSA, or Orphano (Gulf of), [anc. *Strymonicus Sinus*], an inlet of the Archipelago, on the S. coast of European Turkey, in Roumelia, sandjak of Salonica. It is 25 m. wide at its entrance, between the peninsula of Mount Athos, on the S.W., and the island of Thaso, on the N.E., and extends inland for about 50 m. It contains the Gulf of Istillar, and other smaller bays, receives several rivers, and on its N. shore has the ruins of the ancient town of Contessa, not far from which is situate the modern town of Orphano.

CONTESSA, a tn. Sicily, 25 m. S.W. Palermo, near an affluent of the Belici. Pop. 3000.

CONTHEY, a par. and tn. Switzerland, can. Valais, 3 m. W. Sion, on the Morge, near its junction with the Rhone. A fine sort of wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2239.

CONTICH, a tn. and com. Belgium, 7 m. S. Antwerp. It has manufactures of linen and hats, several corn and oil mills, and a considerable retail trade. Pop. 3687.

CONTIN, par. Scot. Ross, 33 m. by 30 m. Pop. 1509.

CONTOOCOOK, a river, U. States, New Hampshire. Its principal branch rises in Cheshire co., and flows N. and N.E. until it joins the Merrimac, to the N. of Concord.

CONTOY, or Logger-head, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Yucatan, 16 m. W. by N. Cape Catoche, lat. (N. point) 21° 32′ N.; lon. 86° 49′ W.

CONTRARIETIES ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon Islands; lat. 9° 49′ S., lon. 162° 3′ E. (R.)

CONTRERAS ISLANDS, a group of small islands N. Pacific, S.W. coast Guatemala, prov. Veragua, close in shore, lat. 7° 50′ N.; lon. 82° W.

CONTRES, a tn. France, dep. Loire et-Cher, 13 m. S. by E. Blois; r. bank Bièvre. It has numerous fairs. Pop. 1817.

CONTROGUERRA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Teramo, with a custom-house. Pop. 2500.

CONTRONE, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Salerno, 10 m. S.E. Campagna, 2 m. E. r. bank Calore. In the vicinity are fine gardens, a royal castle, and an abbey. Pop. 2000.

CONTURSI, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, on the Selo, 21 m. E. Salerno. It has several springs, and an annual fair. Pop. 3000.

CONTWOY-TO, or RUM, a lake, British N. America, in the country of the Copper Indians, intersected by the parallel of 65° 35′ N., and the meridian of 111° 50′ W.

CONVERSANO, a tn. Naples, prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Bari, agreeably situate on a hill. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a citadel, a handsome cathedral, several convents, a diocesan seminary, and an hospital. The district produces wine, oil, almonds, flax, and cotton, and a good trade is carried on in these articles. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Etruscans. Pop. 8730.

CONVOY, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Donegal; 20,082 ac. The VIL., on the Deele, 32 m. N.E. Ballyshannon, consists of one long street, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 4341.

CONWAL, par. Irel. Donegal; 45,250 ac. P. 10,858.

CONWAY CAPE, Australia, N.E. coast, lat. 20° 32′ S., long. 148° 54′ E. It is the W. limit of the S. entrance of Whitsunday Passage, and is a steep point, sloping off the eastward.

CONWAY, CONWY, or ABERCONWY, a tn. and parl. bor. and par. N. Wales, co. Caernarvon, about 13 m. E.N.E. Bangor. The TOWN, nearly of a triangular form, is picturesquely situate l. bank, Conway, and surrounded with an old wall, still in good preservation, 12 feet thick, and fortified with towers and battlements. The old castle of Conway, erected in the 13th century, by Edward I., is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in England. Many parts of it are still entire, including the state-hall, which is 130 ft. long, 32 broad, and 20 high. There is little trade here, and no manufactures. A few small vessels belong to the port, from which some timber, slates, and lead, are exported. The harbour is dry at ebb tide. A stupendous suspension bridge over the river, finished in 1826, superseded a dangerous ferry at the same spot. In 1848, another bridge was thrown across the river, by Mr. R. Stephenson, for the accommodation of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. It is a wrought iron tubular bridge, on the same principle as the Britannia bridge over the Menai Strait. The length of the tube is 400 ft., and it is 18 ft. above high water mark. Pop. 1851.——The RIVER Conway rises from two head streams, one in the S.E. of co. Caernarvon, and the other in the S.W. of co. Denbigh, which unite about 15 m. S. Conway. The united stream flows N., separates Caernarvon from Denbighshire, and falls into Beaumaris bay, after a course of from 25 to 30 m. It is navigable to Llanwst, or about 10 m. from its mouth.

CONWIL CAYO, par. Wales, Carmarthen. Pop. 2198.

CONZA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Avellino, 35 m. S.E. Benevento. It contains a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. Pop. 2000.

COOCH-BAHAR, or VIHAR, a principality, Hindoostan, N.E. extremity of presid. Bengal, between lat. 26° and 26° 30′ N., and lon. 89° 20′ and 90° 20′ E.; greatest length about 60 m., mean breadth about 22 m.; area 1302 sq. m. The S. parts of this principality are fertile, and well cultivated; but those in the N. are low, marshy, and covered with jungle The chief objects of culture are opium, cotton, indigo, wheat, and a little barley. The distinctive name of Cooch-Bahar, given to discriminate between this rajahship and the province of Bahar, is said to displease the native chiefs, who disclaim all connection with the Cooch, and style themselves *Rajbang sis*, or descendants of princes. Many of the Cooch tribes have become Brahmins, while others not only eat pork, mutton, &c., but also dogs, cats, &c. In the Ayeen Akbari of Abul Fazel, the chief is described as a powerful sovereign, at the head of an army of 10,000 cavalry and 100,000 infantry, and having Assam and the whole kingdom of Camroop under his sway. In 1661, the territory was taken by the Moguls, who destroyed a great number of the temples, &c. Along with the rest of Bengal, the Mogul rights to this tract of country devolved on the East India Company, in 1765; but it was little attended to till 1772, when the rajah applied for protection against the Bootaners to the collector of Rungpore, which he obtained on payment of tribute. In 1813, the tribute being withheld, and the country in a state of anarchy and misrule, a resident British commissioner was appointed by the Governor-General, and a system of active and efficient criminal jurisprudence introduced.

COODOONIA, a river, N.W. Africa, Soodan, territory Jacoba, rises in a mountainous district, in lat. 9° 7′ N.; lon. 10° 0′ E.; flows first in a N.W. direction, afterwards S.W., and latterly due S., till it falls into the Niger a little N.W. Egga, lat. 8° 37′ N.; lon. 8° W.

COOGEE, a small seaport tn., New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, about 4 m. S. Sydney, on a fine sandy bay of the same name, about half a mile in length.

COOK, an inland co. New S. Wales, of an irregular form, 58 m. in length, N.W. to S.E.; breadth, 45 m.; area, 1,065,600 ac. The soil is hard and rocky, but there are several fertile valleys, and a large extent of table land, from 2000 to 3000 ft. high, abounding with picturesque and romantic views. It sends, in conjunction with the co. of Hunter, one member to the Legislative Council. Pop. 3598.

COOK'S ISLANDS:—1, A group of islands, S. Pacific Ocean, between the Friendly and Society archipelagos. The parallel 20° S. passes nearly through the centre. (*See Supp.*) ——2, An inlet, Russian America, a large indentation, which penetrates nearly 200 m. into the land, and is about 60 m. wide at the entrance.——3, A strait, New Zealand, the channel which separates the two large islands New Munster or Middle Island, and New Ulster or North Island.

COOK'S LAND, or MORETON BAY DISTRICT, a maritime territory, in E. Australia, col. Queensland, extending from about lat. 26° to 29° S. It is generally well adapted both for sheep and agricultural farming, a copious supply of rain insuring not merely an abundance, but the greatest variety in the indigenous vegetation. Next to the native grass, the indigenous timber of Cook's Land is the most valuable of its natural productions. The principal trees, of which there is a great variety, are the *Araucaria Cunninghami*, or the Moreton Bay pine, an elegant tree, which grows to the height of 150 ft.; and the *Araucaria Bidwellii*, which attains about the same height, the red cedar, &c., and a number of others, that produce either the most durable or the most beautifully variegated woods. Many of these trees yield gums, which might be found valuable in arts and manufactures. The climate and soil appear well suited to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, cotton, arrow-root, tobacco, indigo, and other tropical products; but it seems doubtful whether the vine would succeed, as the periodical rains of January and February come on precisely at the season when the fruit needs maturing by a hot sun. Barley, wheat, and maize thrive well, particularly the last, which is always a large and never-failing crop. The Cuzko potato, and the Indian, or sweet potato, are both cultivated successfully. Honey, also, is obtained here in great quantities from the native bee. The chief town of the district is Brisbane, the capital of Queensland.

COOKBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 2710 ac. Pop. 280.

COOKHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 6590 ac. Pop. 3914.

COOKLEY, a vil. England, co. Worcester, 3 m. N. by E. Kidderminster; the seat of long established and extensive iron works.

COOKLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1704 ac. Pop. 275.

COOKSTOWN, a tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Ballindarry, 10 m. N. Dungannon. It consists of one long and wide street, upwards of 1¼ m. long, and of another shorter street, intersecting the former at right angles. The houses are mostly good, many of them handsome, and the principal street is lined with trees on either side, which gives it a pleasant rural character, and renders it one of the most interesting and prettiest little towns in Ireland. It has a handsome parish church, a large and elegant Presbyterian meeting-house in the centre of the town, and two others in different parts of it; several other dissenting places of worship, and a large R. Catholic chapel, at a short distance from the town; a news-room, a dispensary, and several schools. Linens are manufactured to a small extent. Pop 3257.

COOKSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1238 ac. Pop. 127.

COOLAGHMORE, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5505 ac. P. 1066.

COOLANEY, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 8½ m. S.S.W. Sligo; containing a Baptist meeting-house, a dispensary, and a court-house in the centre of the village, where petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. Pop. 326.

COOLBANAGHER, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 9621 ac. Pop. 1874

COOLCASHIN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1671 ac. Pop. 298.

COOLCRAHEEN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2509 ac. P. 400.

COOLE, a vil. Ireland, co. Westmeath, 4 m. N.W. Castle-Pollard, on the road to Granard. Pop. 248.

COOLE, par. Irel. Cork; 1153 ac. Pop. 189.

COOLEAGH, par. Irel. Tipperary; 2558 ac. Pop. 542.

COOLGRANEY, a vil. Ireland, co. Wexford, 3 m. S.S.W. Arklow. The vicinity was the scene of the last pitched battle between the insurgent and royalist forces, during the disturbances of 1798. Pop. 271.

COOLIN, or CUCHULLIN HILLS, a range of wild romantic hills, Scotland, Isle of Skye, commencing at the head of Scavaig Bay, and stretching in a N.W. direction, inclosing the romantic valley of Loch Cornish, and that of Hart-o-Corry on the N.E. Scuir-na-Gillean, at the N.E. extremity of the range, is estimated to be upwards of 3200 ft. high.

COOLINEY, par. Irel. Cork; 1152 ac. Pop. 173.

COOLING, par. Eng. Kent; 1544 ac. Pop. 354.

COOLKERRY, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 1620 ac. P. 328.

COOLMUNDRY, par. Irel. Tipperary. 1688 ac. P. 318.

COOLOCK, par. and small tn. Irel. Dublin; 1734 ac. Pop. 943.

COOLOO, or KOOLOO:— 1, A dist. in N. India, between lat. 31° 20′ and 33° 0′ N.; and lon. 76° 40′ and 78° 35′ E.; having the Himalayas N. and N.E. and N.W., the Sutlej S. and S.E., and the Beas W. and N.W. It is extremely mountainous, and the aspect of its hills is peculiarly dreary and barren, presenting nothing but craggy precipices and sharp peaks, projecting through the scanty soil. The only cultivation to be seen is adjacent to the petty forts and villages; but sheep pasture is said to be abundant in the proper season. Principal town, Sultanpore, near the source of the Beas; lat. 31° 55′ N.; lon. 77° 5′ E. ——2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa; lat. 20° 31′ N.; lon. 84° 39′ E.; 80 m. S.E. Sumbulpoor. It is a considerable inland mart, the Berar merchants bringing their cotton to Cooloo, whence they return to the interior with salt.

COOLSCAMP, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S. Bruges. It has two brick-works, and four mills; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 2661.

COOLSTUFF, par. Irel. Wexford; 3347 ac. Pop. 523.

COOMASSIE, a large tn. W. Africa, cap. of Ashantee, residence of the Sovereign, 130 m. N. Cape Coast Castle, situated, according to Dupuis, nearly in lat. 6° 51′ N.; lon. 2° 16′ W. It is built on the side of a large rocky hill of ironstone, is of an oblong form, and nearly 4 m. in circuit. Four of the principal streets are about half a mile long each, and from 50 to 100 yards wide. The walls of the houses are formed of stakes and wattle work, filled up with clay. All have gable ends, and ridged roofs, consisting of a framework of bamboo, thatched with palm leaves. Some have arcades, and many are highly ornamented with paint and carved work. The doors are of cotton wood, entire pieces, and occasionally the flooring is of the same material. The windows are of open wood-work, fancifully carved, painted red, and frequently cased in gold as thick as cartridge paper. Coomassie was taken by the English under Sir Garnet Wolseley on 4th February, 1874; on the 6th it was set on fire and burned. Population estimated by the Ashantees themselves at upwards of 100,000.

COOPANG, COUPANG, COEPANG, or KOEPANG, a tn., Indian archipelago, S.W. coast, isl. Timor, in a bay of same name; lat. (Fort Concordia) 10° 9′ 54″ S.; lon. 123° 35′ 45″ E. (n.) It is the principal Dutch station on the island, is intersected by a shallow stream, and consists of two streets running parallel to the beach, and of about a quarter of a mile long, crossed by two small irregular streets. The houses near the sea are mostly small, and inhabited chiefly by Chinese, and consist chiefly of shops and stores, two or three of the latter belonging to Europeans. There are a pretty spacious Reformed church, built of brick; a school, and a dilapidated Dutch fort named Concordia; and the ordinary force consists of fifty soldiers, only a fifth part of whom are Europeans. The ground behind the town rises to a height of 500 ft., and is partially covered with wood; and on the low lands, behind the beach, are extensive groves of cocoa-nut trees. Coopang carries on a good deal of trade, exporting gold, maize, sandal-wood, wax, wax candles, cordage, horses, pigs, and buffaloes; and importing beas, cutlery, hats, cloth, the products of Java and Celebes; Chinese earthenware, tools, iron vessels, mirrors, and coral. Ships passing frequently call at Coopang for supplies of vegetables and provisions, which are plentiful and cheap, provided the purchasers can bargain in the Malay language. Pop. 5000.——The BAY, about 15 m. long, E. to W., by probably half that width, has good anchorage, and is safe during the E. monsoon; and during the W. monsoon, safe anchorage is found a few miles S. from Coopang Bay, in the narrow, but deep channel, between the S.W. point of the island of Timor and the small island of Simoa, Samao, or Semao.

COOPER POINT, a headland on the E. coast of Australia; lat. 17° 20′ S.; lon. 145° 50′ E.

COOPER (PORT), or TOKO-LABO HARBOUR, New Zealand, E. coast, Middle Island, N. side, Bank's peninsula; lat. 43° 36′ S.; lon. 172° 54′ E. (n.) A considerable village of wooden houses has recently arisen here, and an excellent road formed, conducting to the interior. Much pains have been bestowed on the construction of this road, and where walls were found necessary, there was a degree of rivalry in building them, between the Maori and European labourers, the former, in a short time, equalling the latter in the execution of their work.

COOPER'S ISLE, an isl., N. Pacific; lat. 25° 30′ N.; lon. 130° 30′ W.

COOPERSTOWN, a vil., U. States, New York, agreeably situate at the outlet of Otsego Lake, 62 m. W. Albany. It has a court house, jail, five churches, and an academy. Pop. 1100.

COORG, or KOOGA [*Codagu*], an ancient principality, Hindoostan, among the W. Ghauts, formerly independent, but now under the management of a British resident commissioner, between lat. 11° 25′ and 12° 42′ N., and about lon. 76° E.; greatest length about 60 m., mean breadth about 35 m.; area 2165 sq. m. The country in general is extremely rugged, and covered with forests, in some parts abounding in sandal and other valuable woods, but in others overrun with jungle, the resort of elephants and beasts of prey. From the moderate elevation of Coorg, the climate is temperate and healthy; the soil also is fertile, and in many parts well cultivated, yielding, in abundance, rice of superior quality. Great numbers of cattle are reared. The culture of pepper, cardamoms, and other spices, is much attended to. The manufactures are confined to the apparel of the natives; all their cotton cloths are imported. Periapatam was formerly the capital of the principality, but Mercara is the residence of the rajah, and the seat of his government.

In 1773, Hyder Ali made the rajah prisoner, and took possession of his dominions. This rajah dying in 1779, Hyder confined his son, Veer Rajindra, in Periapatam, and parcelled out the country into jaghires, among some petty Mogul chiefs. After an imprisonment of eight years he was released, and, being joined by all ranks of his subjects, succeeded in expelling the invaders. Before his death, in 1808, he wished to be succeeded by an infant daughter, to the exclusion of his brother, but she soon abdicated in favour of her uncle, who was at last confirmed in the government by the British. Pop. 60,000.

COOSA, a river, U. States, rising in Georgia, and, after a S.W. course of about 240 m. through the N.W. part of that state, and the N.E. part of Alabama, uniting with the Tallapoosa, 8 m. below Wetumpka, to form the Alabama. It is navigable for 8 m. above the point of junction.

COOSIMA, or KOOSIMA, a small volcanic isl. Japanese Archipelago, at the entrance of the strait of Sangar, between the islands of Jesso and Niphon, lat. 41° 21′ N.; lon. 139° 46′ E. It is completely barren, and uninhabited.

COOSOO, or KOOSOO, a tn., N.W. Africa, Guinea, Yarribba territory, N. side of the Kong Mountains, lat. 8° 53′ N.; lon. 4° 45′ E.

COOSYA, or COSSAI, a mountainous country, Hindoostan, E. of the Brahmapootra, lying between Bengal and Burmah, formerly part of the latter empire, now an independent state, under British protection. The inhabitants are good artificers, and formerly supplied all the gunsmiths of Burmah. The climate is healthy, and the country is, on this account, much resorted to by invalids from Calcutta.

COOTEHILL, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. N.E. Cavan, on the Cootehill. It consists of four wide streets, is well built, and respectably inhabited. It contains a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and places of worship for Methodists, Moravians, and

Quakers; with a market house, a court-house, and a bridewell. It has an extensive market for linen. General market, Friday; corn market, Saturday; fairs on the second Friday in each month for cattle, flax, and yarn. Pop. 1994.

COPAIS, or TOPOLIAS, a lake, Greece, Bœotia, 42 m. N.W. Athens, 47 m. in circuit; area 30,000 ac. Its breadth, at the S.W. end, is about 10 m., but diminishes abruptly, towards the N.E., to about 3 m. It is, by far, the most considerable lake in Greece, and in ancient times was celebrated, as it still is, for the large size and excellence of its eels, much esteemed by the epicures of antiquity, and one of the delicacies of the Athenian market. Some of these of extraordinary size were offered up as sacrifices, and decorated like victims. In Strabo's time, the lake had various names, derived from the towns along its shores; that of Copais, however, finally prevailed, as Copæ was situate near the deepest part of it. In ancient times, the waters of the lake were drawn off by natural subterranean canals or channels, called by the modern Greeks *Katabothra;* but these having become choked up, the vast plain on which the lake is situate was inundated, and twelve flourishing cities were annihilated by the rising waters.

COPAN, a ruined city, Central America, Guatemala, 30 m. E. Chiquimala, extending for 2 m. along the river of same name, a tributary of the Motagua. Its remains, described in Stephens' *Central America*, contain numerous specimens of the architecture and art of the ancient Americans, including the walls of what appears to have been a temple, 624 ft. long, and many singular structures, with sculptured figures, bearing a strong resemblance to the idols of the Hindoos or ancient Egyptians.

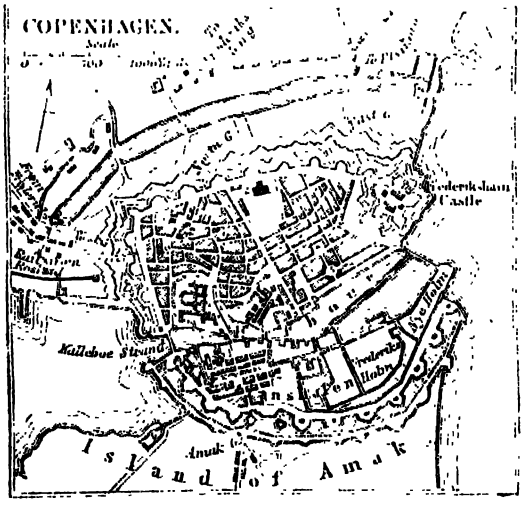
COPANO, a sea port tn., U. States, Texas, N.W. side of a commodious bay of same name, dist. of, and 7 m. S.W. Refugio.

COPAY, a small uninhabited isl. Scotland, one of the Hebrides, co. Inverness, Sound of Harris.

COPDOCK, par. Dist. Suffolk; 951 ac. Pop. 349.

COPELAND ISLANDS, a group of isls., Ireland co. Down, 2 m. N. Donaghadee, near the entrance to the Belfast Lough. The largest of the group comprises about 220 ac. of land, mostly arable, and contains about 100 inhabitants. The other two, about 1 m. N. of the above, called respectively Mew and Lighthouse Island, contain each about 30 ac. On the latter a lighthouse has been erected.

COPENHAGEN [Latin, *Hafnia;* Danish, *Kjøbenhavn* —'Merchant's Haven'], the capital of Denmark, and one of the finest cities of N. Europe, partly on the E. coast of the



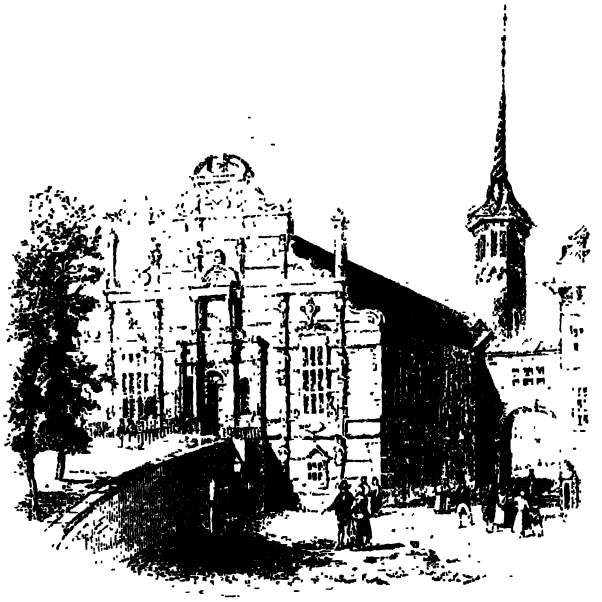
1. Royal Castle of Christiansborg.
2. Rosenborg Palace.
3. Amalienborg Palace.
4. Cathedral (Frau-kirche).
5. Church of St. Peter.
6. Do. the Trinity.
7. Do. the Holy Ghost.
8. Townhouse.
9. Arsenal.
10. Exchange.
11. Thorwaldsen Museum.
12. University.
13. Botanic Garden.
14. Theatre

Island of Seeland, and partly on the N.W. coast of the adjacent Island of Amager; lat. (observatory) 55° 40′ 9″ N.; lon. 12° 34′ 7″ E. (n.) It occupies an extensive flat, so very low, as to require to be protected by embankments even from the tideless Baltic, and hence, in whatever direction it may be approached, it neither becomes visible at any great distance, nor presents a very imposing appearance. Its form is that of an irregular circle, the curvature of which is greatest towards the S., and least towards the N; diameter, about 2 m.; circumference, rather more than 6 m. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded on the land side by a lofty wall flanked with bastions, and by a broad deep ditch filled with water from the Baltic, and defended toward the sea by most formidable batteries, especially one on the water level, called Trekronner, and the polygonal citadel of Frederickshavn, a maiden fortress, deemed almost impregnable. In consequence of repeated conflagrations, the greater part of the older houses of Copenhagen, which were chiefly of wood, have disappeared, and been replaced by edifices of modern construction, lofty and well built, either formed into handsome squares, or lining the sides of long spacious streets; usually of brick, but occasionally of Norwegian granite. In general the pavement, particularly for foot passengers, is very indifferent, and Copenhagen suffers much by one of the worst evils to which a town can be subjected—a deficiency of good fresh water. The natural division of the town is into two parts, separated by the channel between the two islands, and connected by draw-bridges; but another division, once recognized, and still useful for purposes of description, though it has almost ceased to be correct, is into the old town and the new town (both on the Island of Seeland, and together composing Copenhagen Proper), and Christianshavn, on the Island of Amager. The boundary between the old and the new town is a principal street, called Gothersgade [Goth's Street], which, with its continuation along the canal of Nychavn [New Haven], stretches through Copenhagen Proper from N. to S., and cutting it centrically, divides it into two nearly equal parts. The W. part or old town, where it has not been replaced by modern buildings, exhibits the Copenhagen of the olden time, and consists generally of narrow crooked streets, lined by mean, and in many cases, wooden houses. Many of the finest public buildings, however, belong to this division, particularly that part of it called Slotsholm [castle island], a kind of island which is formed by the channel already mentioned, and canals branching from it, and which, though the original nucleus of the city, has become one of its newest sections. The E. part or new town, and also Christianshavn, are almost entirely of modern construction, the former being built according to a plan, which, if completed, would give Copenhagen a first place among European cities. The city is entered by four gates, and contains 256 streets and lanes, and 16 public squares and market-places. The largest and most handsome of these squares is Kongen's Nyetorv [New King's Market]. It covers an extensive space almost in the very middle of the town, and no fewer than 12 streets open into it. Its houses are chiefly occupied as public buildings or hotels; and in its centre is a colossal equestrian statue of Christian V., with curious allegorical figures, the meaning of which is not easily unravelled. Its E. side forms part of the Gothersgade already mentioned, which is the principal thoroughfare, and contains the finest shops, some of which, however, are of a very superior description. The only other squares deserving of notice, are the Gammel-og-Nyetorv [Old and New Market], adorned with a fountain, and used as a market for hay and straw; and Frederick's Place, a circus divided by four streets into four equal parts, each of which is a palace. The public buildings and establishments of Copenhagen may be noticed under the following heads:—

Churches.—The first of these, and the metropolitan church of the kingdom, is the Frue Kirke (Church of our Lady), in Norregade [North Street], in the N. part of the old town. It consists of a parallelogram of Greco Roman architecture, and has a square tower, which formerly terminated in a spire, nearly 400 ft. high; but the whole building suffered greatly during the bombardment by the British, and the spire was completely demolished, leaving only the tower, from the top of which still—about 200 ft.—a commanding view is obtained. The choir forms a rotunda, surmounted by a Grecian dome. The interior is of great simplicity, and owes its chief attractions to Thorwaldsen, who has enriched it with some of his masterpieces. In the same street, a little to the N. stands the Church of St. Peter, built in the form of a Greek cross,

and surmounted with a handsome tower, about 250 ft. high. In the same quarter, but eastward, is Trinity Church, an edifice of singular construction, founded by Christian IV., remarkable for its round tower, and containing some fine oak carvings. Over the ceiling of the church is the hall of the university library; while the top of the tower is used as an observatory, the ascent to which is by an internal inclined plane, up which Peter the Great used to ride, and once drove his Empress in a carriage. The only other churches deserving of notice are the Church of the Holy Ghost, containing several interesting paintings, and a silver bas relief of the Holy Supper; the Holmen's Kirke or Mariner's Church in the form of a cross, founded in 1617, recently restored, and possessing a fine altar and chancel, enriched with curious oak carvings; and the Church of our Redeemer, situate in Christianshavn, an edifice with an exterior remarkable alike for simplicity and beauty, and an interior adorned with an altar of Carrara marble, and several statues the size of life.

Palaces.—With these Copenhagen is amply supplied. In the Slotsholm, already mentioned, stands the palace of Christiansborg, a large massive building, of imposing appearance, on the spot where, in the 12th century, was erected the fortress which formed the first nucleus of the present city. Since then numerous royal buildings have occupied the same site. The chief of these was a palace, founded in 1731, and afterwards, in 1740, greatly altered and improved by Christian VI., who furnished it at immense expense, and enriched it with innumerable articles of *vertù*. In 1794, everything but its walls perished by fire. The present building, commenced in 1828, and of immense extent, has little architectural merit, but many of its decorations are by Thorwaldsen. In one of its wings the supreme court holds its sittings, in a hall which contains numerous sculptures and pictures by native artists, and in which is a superb throne, supported by lions of silver, gilt, and surmounted by a crimson canopy. The principal government offices are in the immediate vicinity; and behind the palace are royal stables for 200 horses, and a large riding school. The palace of Amalienborg, or rather four symmetrical palaces forming the circus of Frederick's Place, already mentioned, is the ordinary residence of the King and the royal family. There are several other palaces; but the only one deserving particular notice is the Palace or Castle of Rosenborg, in the N. part of the new town, and surrounded by extensive gardens, which are open to the public, and reaching up to the finely-planted ramparts, forms, along with them, the principal promenade. The castle is an irregular gothic building, planned by one of our own celebrated architects, Inigo Jones. It is flanked by four towers, and has a high, pointed roof. The regalia are kept here; and at one end of the Rittersaal—a spacious room, hung with ancient tapestry—is a magnificent throne of solid silver.



THE EXCHANGE, COPENHAGEN.
From Voyages de la Commission Scientifique du Nord.

Municipal and other Public Buildings.—The townhouse, situate in the Gammeltory, and containing within its precincts the courts of justice, police office, &c., is a building of recent construction, but of no architectural merit. The most remarkable circumstance connected with it is, that it is the sixth townhouse which Copenhagen has had, the five which preceded it having perished by the flames. Adjoining the townhouse is the jail. The exchange, situate on the Slotsholm, near the palace, is a large, irregular, clumsy edifice, which has nothing worthy of notice connected with it, except its tower, which is about 176 ft. high, and covered with lead, terminating in a point, about which the tails of four dragons are twisted together, while their heads are turned so as to point out the four cardinal points. Tradition bears that this tower was transported from Kalmar, in Sweden, by Christian IV., as a trophy of his victory. Copenhagen is rich in museums and curious collections. The most recently formed, but at the same time, perhaps, the most interesting of these, is Thorwaldsen's Museum, situate on the Slotsholm. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, in a style of architecture partly Egyptian, partly Grecian, and contains the rich bequest which that great sculptor made to his country, of his compositions and collections, during the course of half a century. The Museum of Northern Antiquities occupies a wing of the palace of Christiansborg, but a considerable part of the collections properly belonging to it is deposited in the Royal Museum, in the Dronningen Tvergade. These combined collections form a museum which is almost unique. The antiquities are arranged in four sections, according to the ages to which they belong, and proceed in regular gradation, from the rudest efforts of heathenism to the age of chivalry. The royal museum of Natural History, in the Stormgade, is rich both in zoological and mineralogical specimens. Among the former, the most deserving of notice are the birds (particularly a complete collection of those of Iceland), and the insects; among the latter, a mass of native silver from Norway—the largest in the world, about 6 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 8 inches thick—and a magnificent piece of amber, found in Jutland, and weighing above 27 lbs. The other important collections are the royal cabinet of coins and medals, in the Castle of Rosenborg, alike remarkable for the number and the rarity of its specimens; the ethnographical museum, and the royal gallery of paintings, in the Christiansborg, containing about 1000 pictures, many of these by the first masters.

Educational Establishments, &c.—Among these the university naturally takes the first place. It was founded by Christian I. in 1478. The number of professors and lecturers at the commencement of 1850 was 46, of whom only 16 have a seat and vote in the Senatus or Consistorium. The average attendance of students is from 1000 to 1200. The present buildings, opposite the Frue Kirke, was erected in 1836. They are in the Gothic style, and have a façade 220 ft. long, with a portal 72 ft. high, over which is a flying eagle, in high relief, with the inscription *Cœlestem aspice lucem.* The university is well endowed, and possesses numerous bursaries—the Regenz (*domus regia*), an establishment connected with it, lodges, and partially maintains, 120 students. To the university, too, belong the chirurgical academy, two observatories, the one in the round tower already mentioned, and another recently erected near the W. gate; the botanical garden in Nyehavn, and the polytechnic school, in which a complete preparatory course is given. The other principal schools are the metropolitan school, the veterinary school, the military high school, the naval and military cadet academies, and the town schools. The principal scientific and literary associations of Copenhagen are—the academy of arts, which holds its sittings in the old palace of Charlottenburg, and possesses a considerable endowment; the royal Danish literary and scientific society, the royal society for northern antiquities, the agricultural society, the art-union, artist's union, musical union, &c. Copenhagen possesses several extensive and valuable libraries. That of the university, kept,

formerly, in Trinity church, now in one of the University buildings, has 120,000 volumes; but by far the most important is the royal library, which occupies a large building to the S. of Christiansborg, and contains 500,000 volumes, and 20,000 MSS. It is particularly rich in northern literature, and among the MSS. is Rask's celebrated Sanscrit and Singhalese collection. Copenhagen possesses numerous hospitals and asylums, in which no kind of disease, poverty, or helplessness appears to be forgotten. At the head of these establishments is Frederick's hospital, which has beds for 350 patients, and which, in addition to the admirable accommodations of its interior, has a spacious court, laid out in planted alleys, as a promenade for the convalescent. The inhabitants of Copenhagen have a keen relish for public amusements, and find ample means of gratifying it in their theatres, casinos, and tivolis.

Harbour, Trade, &c.—The harbour is formed by the channel between the islands of Seeland and Amager, and possesses all essential requisites, being deep, spacious, and secure. The channel is closed at both ends—on the W. by the Langebrüe [long bridge], which opens in the middle, and has a length of 410 ft.; and on the E. by a continuation of a floating bridge, stretching in the direction of the channel for 1100 yards, and dividing it into two unequal parts; that on the S. forming the great naval station of Denmark, where each ship has its place, and a wooden gallery ranges round, so as to enclose the whole fleet, and make it as easy and commodious to view the ships as it they lay on dry ground. The average width of the channel is about 70 yards; its depth from 18 to 22 ft.; and from either side of it numerous canals branch off; those on the S., giving access to the arsenal, the building and graving docks, and other extensive premises required by the navy, while those to the N. often penetrate a considerable way into the city, and give important facilities for trade. The manufactures of Copenhagen are not very important, and are almost entirely confined to the supply of articles for home consumption, or for the army and navy. The chief of these are woollen cloth, for which, in addition to private establishments, there is a Government factory, employing 1200 persons, and annually furnishing about 150,000 ells; linen, and sailcloth, leather, tobacco, ironware, and porcelain. The shipping trade of Copenhagen is less extensive than might be expected from its admirable position, and other advantages. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1867, was 388, tons, 49,0[illegible]. The number of vessels that cleared inwards and outwards at Copenhagen, in 1866-67, with the tonnage of their cargoes, was as follows:—Inwards: sailing ships, 7696; tons, 317,706: steamers, 2774; tons, 106,614. Outwards: 7494 sailing ships, 75,088 tons; 3276 steamers, 85,492 tons. The number of British vessels that entered and left the port was 785, with cargoes amounting to 181,579 tons. The chief imports of Copenhagen are colonial produce, wine, tobacco, and naval stores; the chief exports, grain, hides, and cattle. Copenhagen is regularly visited by steam-packets, chiefly from ports in the Baltic, and it is connected with the mainland by railways across the islands of Seeland and Funen, and ferries.

History.—Copenhagen is first mentioned as a fishing hamlet in 1043. In 1168, Bishop Absalon founded a haven, and erected a fort on the Slotsholm, as a place of refuge against the northern pirates. It then bore the name of Axelhuis. Shortly after it rose to importance, and acquired its present name of Kjöbenhavn, or Merchant's Haven. It has occasionally suffered much from hostile ravages, and still more from accidental fires, which have repeatedly laid the greater part of it in ruins. Its crowning disaster was the bombardment by the British in 1807. Pop. 155,143, of whom the greater part are Protestants.—(Bagessen's *Danische Staat; Kopenhagen und seine Umgebungen.* 1850.)

COPFORD, par. Eng. Essex; 2397 ac. Pop. 767.

COPGROVE, par. Eng., E. York; 832 ac. Pop. 85.

COPIAPO, or ST. FRANCISCO-DE-LA-SELVA, a tn. Chili, S. America, prov. Atacama, on r. bank river of same name, about 60 m. from its mouth, at which lies the village of Copiapo, once the port, but this is now Caldera, a little to the N., lat. 27° 19′ S.; lon. 71° 2′ W. The town is regularly built, mostly of sun-dried bricks and wood. It has a college and several convents. Earthquakes are of very frequent occurrence, and are at times very destructive. So accustomed are the inhabitants to these shakings, that though they have to rush out of their houses when they hear the rumbling noise that usually precedes them, they return as soon as the trembling is over, and converse as if nothing had occurred. In 1819 and 1822 the town was almost wholly destroyed by these visitations, and on 26th May, 1851, it was again seriously damaged, and the houses in one street shattered. The want of volcanoes in the neighbourhood is assigned as the reason for the frequency of earthquakes, though the whole country gives evidence of former and tremendous volcanic action.

Copiapo is the centre of the chief silver-mining districts of Chili, and possesses numerous establishments for the reduction of the ore by the well known process of amalgamation, the machinery being worked by water-power. Besides silver, copper is very abundant (*see* ATACAMA); and gold, quicksilver, and lapis lazuli, are to be found in the vicinity; but silver and copper are the only metals that are regularly worked. Pop. (1865), 13,381.—The RIVER, which, descending from the Andes, flows N.W., and falls into the Pacific, has a total direct course of about 100 m. [add. *See* SUPP.]

COPINSHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, off the S.E. end of Mainland; lat. 58° 55′ N.; lon. 2° 26′ W. It is about 1 m. long, by ½ m. broad. During summer it is frequented by wild fowl, of various kinds, whose eggs and feathers constitute its chief traffic. Pop. 11.

COPLE, par. Eng. Bedford; 2109 ac. Pop. 552.

COPPARO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, deleg. of, and 11 m. E.N.E. Ferrara; with an annual fair. Pop. 2330.

COPPENAME, CORONAME, or CUPANAMA, a river, Dutch Guiana. It rises in the mountains of the Guacanayas country, flows N., and falls into the ocean at the mouth of the Saramacca. It is a broad and noble river, but obstructed with rocks and shoals. Its banks present a uniform and impenetrable mass of under wood and timber trees, some of which are particularly adapted for boatbuilding, as the wood neither shrinks nor warps. Large quantities accordingly are taken for the Dutch royal marine. Total direct course, 93 m.

COPPENHALL, par. Eng. Chester; 2848 ac. Pop. 8981.

COPPERMINE RIVER:—1, A river, British N. America, which falls, after a course of about 300 m., into the Arctic Ocean, at the Duke of York's archipelago, in lat. 67° 40′ N.; lon. 115° 37′ W.; having its source in a rocky district, about lat. 65° N., and lon. 112° W.——2, A river, U. States, rising in the N.W. territory, near the parallel 46° N., and, after a short N. course, falling into Lake Superior, between the Flint Steel on the E., and the Iron on the W.

COPPET, a vil. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the lake, and 9 m. N.N.E. Geneva. It is only remarkable for its château, with gardens and park, once the residence of Bayle (1670–1672), afterwards of the financier Necker, and his celebrated daughter, Madame de Staël Holstein. Coppet has two yearly markets. In its vicinity several Roman inscriptions have been found. Pop. 600, all Calvinistic Protestants.

COPPINGFORD, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1030 ac. P. 65.

COPTS, the Christian descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt, mingled, in some degree, with the Greeks, Nubians, Persians, and Abyssinians; but kept entirely separate, by religious antipathies, from the Arabian and Turkish invaders. They prove their antique origin by the striking resemblance of their features to the paintings and sculptures on their ancient temples, and even to the mummies which are still preserved. Their characteristic features are—dark half woolly hair, a flat forehead, small dark eyes, high cheeks, a short and somewhat elevated nose, large mouth, with thick lips, and a scanty beard. They have continued to profess Christianity, but have separated from the Greek church, and profess the tenets of the Eutychean sect. The Coptic language is now understood by few persons, and the Arabic being adopted in its stead, it may be considered a dead language. The Copts were at one time far more numerous than at present; they do not now compose more than one-fourteenth part of the population of Egypt, their number not exceeding 150,000, about 10,000 of whom reside at Cairo. They are distinguished by wearing a turban of black or blue, or a grayish or light brown colour, in contradistinction to the red or white turban. The Coptic era reckons from the persecution of Diocletian, called the Era of Martyrs, or from August 29, A.D. 284.

COQ (LE), a tn. Senegambia, country Foota Toro, at the W. extremity of isl. Morfil, formed by a branch of the Senegal; lat. 16° 38′ N.; lon. 15° 5′ W.

COQUET, an isl. England, in the German Ocean, off the coast of Northumberland, with a lighthouse, having a fixed light 80 ft. above sea level; lat. 55° 20′ 6″ N.; lon. 1° 32′ 15″ W. (R.)

COQUET, a river, England. *See* COCKET.

COQUILAGE (GRANDE and PETITE), two isls., Chagos archipelago, Indian Ocean, about lat. 5° 20′ S.; lon. 72° 20′ E., covered with cocoa trees. Close to the N. island, Petite Coquilage, there is a good channel, with 14 to 15 fathoms depth of water in it; between the two islands, there are also 4 and 5 fathoms.

COQUIMBO, a prov. Chili, cap. same name; bounded, N. by prov. Atacama, E. the Andes, S. the river Choapa, and W. the Pacific. It occupies the entire breadth of Chili, from the Andes to the Pacific, and is generally about 100 m. broad. It is very mountainous; but there is only one volcano, that of Limari, within its limits. It has numerous mines of copper; and contains also gold, silver, quicksilver, and lead. The copper-mines are abundant and extensively wrought, forming now the staple mineral of the province, and of which very large quantities are exported. The flow of water throughout the province, except during the winter-months (May to August) is extremely small; none of the streams are navigable; the scantiness of their waters, the rapidity of their descent, and the ruggedness of their rocky and stony bottoms, rendering all attempts at navigation impracticable. The sides of the rivers are nearly perpendicular, and are sometimes crossed by a hanging lasso-bridge. The principal streams are the Coquimbo, the Barrazo, the Tongoy, and the Choapa; the latter, as already stated, forming the S. boundary of the province.

The climate is remarkably salubrious and delightful, it being always equable and mild. The province is not fertile in grain, not producing enough for its consumption, particularly in the N. valleys; but fruit is abundant, especially figs and grapes. About 25 m. E. from La Serena, there occurs a valley of 6 m. to 7 m. wide, remarkable for what are called parallel roads—narrow planes or terraces resembling roads running along opposite sides of valleys at equal heights, supposed to be produced by the action of water, although there are instances where such supposition by no means fully or satisfactorily accounts for the phenomenon. These horizontal planes are in some places ½ m. broad, but their general width is from 20 to 50 yards. There are three distinctly characterized sets, the uppermost being 300 ft. or 400 ft. above the level of the sea, and 250 ft. from the bottom of the valley; the other two are, respectively, about 10 and 20 yards lower down. The rocks in this valley are principally granite and gneiss, with masses of schist, trap and quartz mixed indiscriminately. Pop. (1865), 145,895 *See Supplement.*

COQUIMBO, or LA SERENA, a seaport tn. Chili, cap. above prov., beautifully situated on the river of same name, and not far from its embouchure in the Bay of Coquimbo; lat. 29° 54′ S.; lon. 71° 19′ W. The town is well and regularly built; the houses, one story in height, are mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, and standing apart from each other, with large gardens between. It is a bishop's see, and contains several churches and convents; a public school and hospital; and at the S. extremity is the plaza or public square. The port of Coquimbo is several miles from La Serena. It is well sheltered on the N., and is both spacious and safe in all seasons, and on this account is much frequented, although both wood and water are scarce, the latter being besides of indifferent quality. These inconveniences, however, are in some measure compensated by an abundance of fish and fresh provisions, both of which are to be had cheap. The export trade of the port consists chiefly of copper and more precious metals; the imports are provisions, clothing, and other necessaries, for the supply of the inhabitants and of the mines. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port in 1847, was 145, tonn. 39,987; value of cargoes, £150,850. The value of exports, £259,244. The number of vessels that entered in 1866-67, was 288, of 161,993 tons; cleared 308, tonn. 163,818. The value of imports was £156,600; of exports, £800,000.

The inhabitants of La Serena are of mild and unaffected manners, well bred, and hospitable, and appear to be, generally, in easy circumstances.

The name 'La Serena' was given to it by its founder, Don Francisco de Aguirre, in 1542, in honour of his native place of the same name, in the province of Estremadura, old Spain. Pop. (1867), 13,550. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CORA, a tn. Turkey, cap. isl. Samos; lat. 37° 46′ N.; lon. 27° E. At a little distance are the ruins of the temple of Juno. Pop. 1000.

CORA, CORE, or CORI, a tn. kingd. of Italy, deleg. Frosinone, 30 m. S.E. Rome, situate on a hill, on which are the ruins of two temples—one of Hercules, and the other of Castor and Pollux; the former now occupied as the baptistry of an adjoining church. The town originally belonged to the Volsci, and in its neighbourhood the remains of Cyclopean walls are traced. Pop. 3000.

CORAL, a small rocky isl., Brazil, S.E. coast, prov. São-Paulo, 20 m. S.S.E. Paranagua; lat. 25° 45′ S.; lon. 48° 35′ W. About 2 m. E. of the island, the water deepens to 12 fathoms.

CORAL SEA, a name first given by Flinders to that part of the S. Pacific Ocean lying between the Great Barrier Reef (*see* BARRIER REEF), on the N.E. coast of Australia, and the Solomon, Queen Charlotte's, and New Hebrides islands. From the extensive development of coral in this region, the name is exceedingly characteristic.

CORANNAS, a tribe of S. Africa, inhabiting the country lying between Griqua-land on the E., and Namaequa-land on the W. They much resemble the Namaequas in customs, appearance, and language. They are chiefly to be found along the banks of the Great Orange River; are good looking, but excessively filthy. Their huts are constructed of matting, and are often removed from place to place. They cultivate nothing but tobacco, subsisting chiefly on the milk of their cattle, of which they have great numbers; their flocks also are immense.

CORANSAH, a dist. Upper Guinea, near the centre of the Ashantee country. Principal towns: Coransah, Sasafoor, and Boben. The first lies 70 m. N.N.E. Coomassie.

CORATO, a tn. Naples, prov. of, and 27 m. W. Bari cap. circondario of same name. It contains a handsome collegiate church, five convents, and an asylum for female orphans. Pop. of tn., 3500; of circondario, 13,163.

CORAZON, a mountain, Ecuador, in the Andes, 20 m. S.W. Quito. Its summit is occasionally covered with snow, and bears the form of a heart, from which it derives its name.

CORBALLY, three pars. Ireland: 1. King's co. and Tipperary; 12,747 ac. Pop. 3626.—2. Cork; 869 ac. Pop. 103.—3. Waterford; 725 ac. Pop. 256.

CORBEIL, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 17 m. S.S.E. Paris, agreeably situate, l. bank Seine, at the confluence of the Essonne. It has large flour mills, a grain market, an immense granary of six stories, capable of containing grain sufficient to supply Paris for a fortnight; and an ancient church. It has manufactures of shawls, cashmeres, printed goods, girths, woollen yarn, earthenware, and plaster; and has an extensive trade in grain, for the supply of the capital. Pop. 4358.

CORBETTA (anc. *Curia, Picta Curbitum*), a tn. and com. kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 22 m. N.N.W. Pavia, 10 m. W. Milan. It is well built, and has a large parish church, and a castle. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural; good wine is produced. Pop. 4020.

CORBRIDGE, a par. and vil. England, co. Northumberland; 13,130 ac. The VILLAGE, agreeably situate, l. bank, Tyne, here crossed by an old bridge of seven arches, and 3¾ m. E. Hexham, has six respectable streets, and, besides the parish church, contains Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a national, and three other schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture; the only manufactures being earthenware, bricks, and tiles. Corbridge was formerly a borough and market town, and a place of considerable importance. Fairs for live stock, among the largest in the kingdom, are still held at Stagshaw Bank, within the parish. There is a station here on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. Pop. of par. 2170; of vil. 1340.—(*Local Correspondent*)

CORBY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2726 ac. Pop. 958.

CORBY, a par. and vil. England, co. Lincoln; 2800 ac. The VILLAGE, 28 m. S. by W. Lincoln, was once a market town. It has an ancient church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free grammar-school. Pop. 860.

CORCOMOHIDE, par. Irel. Cork; 10,013 ac. P. 4025.

CORCOVADO, a remarkable mountain, Brazil, 2 m. from Rio-de-Janeiro. The highest portion of the mountain, which appears separated from the general mass, rises in a sharp isolated peak to an elevation of 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is magnificent, comprising the harbour, city, and environs of Rio Janeiro.

CORCUBION, a tn. and port, Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. Coruña, near Cape Finisterre. It has two squares, a parish church, school, prison, and some fountains. Fishing, salting fish, tillage, and cattle-rearing occupy the inhabitants. Imports:—sugar, brandy, soap, paper, wine, oil, glass, iron, esparto, fish hooks, earthenware, wearing apparel, &c. Exports:—grain, timber, potatoes, salt fish, &c. Vessels that entered in 1843, 209; tonn. 5220. Pop. 1140.

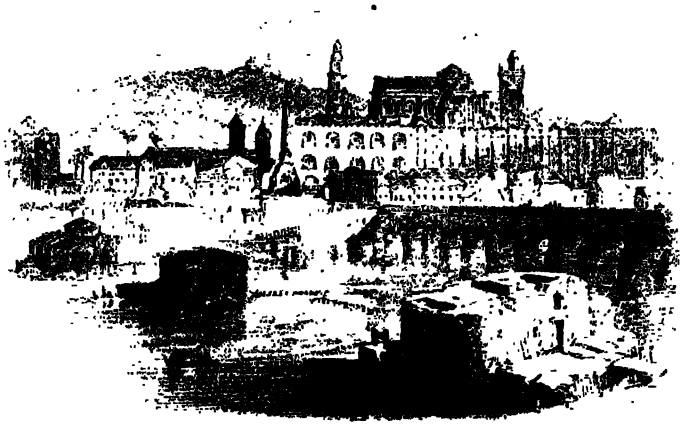
CORDANGAN, par. Irel. Tipperary· 3906 ac. Pop. 2611.

CORDES BAY, S coast, Patagonia, Strait of Magalhaens, 45 m. N.W. Cape Froward. Its entrance is obstructed by sandbanks, and, in some places, by rocks. It was discovered, in 1599, by Simon de Cordes, a Dutch navigator.

CORDOUAN LIGHT-HOUSE. *See* ANTROS.

CORDOVA, a prov. Spain, Andalusia, bounded N. by prov. Badajos and Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S by Granada and Malaga, and W. by Seville; between lat. 37° 12′ and 38° 41′ N.; and lon. 3° 56′ and 5° 32′ W.; area, 6177 sq. m. It is naturally divided into two parts by the Guadalquiver. The N. portion is mountainous and rugged, being covered by offsets of the sierra Morena. The S. side is comparatively level, and remarkable for fertility and picturesque scenery. The mountain slopes are clothed with pine, oak, holly, beech, chestnut, birch, heather, furze, and other trees and shrubs; and they likewise yield iron, copper, silver, lead, antimony, and coal, marble, granite, &c. The plains and valleys are very fertile, producing large crops of grain, hemp, and flax; and a great abundance of grapes, figs, melons, oranges, lemons, mulberries, olives, and other fruits. Sheep, goats, pigs, horned cattle, mules, and an esteemed breed of horses, are reared; game and fish are also plentiful. The Guadalquiver, one of the finest rivers in Spain, traverses the province from E.N.E. to W.S.W., receiving in its course the Guadalabardo, Guadiato, Bembeza, Guadajoz, Guadamillata, and numerous smaller tributaries. The climate among the highlands is bracing and healthy, though cold and damp in winter; in the plains it is soft and genial, suited to the perfecting the rich fruits, and odoriferous and tropical flowers which abound. Woollen, linen, hempen, and silken fabrics, baize, hats, paper, soap, hardware, earthenware, leather, and esparto, are manufactured, brandy distilled, and wine and oil of fine quality expressed. The people are, however, chiefly devoted to tillage. Numerous universities, colleges, schools, and other benevolent institutions, are established in the towns. Pop. 371,327.

CORDOVA, or CORDOBA [anc. *Corduba*, and *Colonia Patricia*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, cap. above prov., lat. 37° 52′ 15″ N.; lon. 4° 49′ 37″ W. (L.); in a beautiful and extensive plain, r bank, Guadalquiver, here crossed by a Moorish bridge of 16 arches, 65 m. N.E. Seville. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, several of which are in a ruinous state, and is entered by 13 gates, all of considerable antiquity, but of little architectural merit, excepting that called Puente, leading to Seville, consisting of a magnificent arch, resting on four Doric columns. The town is of a rectangular form, with its greatest length E. to W., and consists of two distinct portions—an upper and a lower—separated from each other by a wall. The former is the original nucleus of the town, forming that part to which the name of Villa properly belongs, and was occupied originally by the Romans, who founded it; the latter was intended for the native population. The extent of space occupied is far larger than the present inhabitants require, and hence signs of ruin and decay meet the eye in every quarter. In consequence, Cordova has sometimes been described as partaking less of the character of an existing town, than of a magnificent museum of antiquities. The houses are generally large and commodious, consist of two stories, and have spacious courts, often entered by a



CORDOVA.—From Roberts' Spanish Sketches

porch of marble columns, and supplied with fountains of pure water. They have usually good gardens attached to them. The streets, on the contrary, are generally narrow, dirty, and ill paved. There are several exceptions, however; but, by a strange reversal of the usual order, the one called Feria, which is the most spacious of all, is one of the worst built. The squares are numerous, and, for the most part, of large dimensions. They are 18 in number; but the only one deserving of particular notice is that called Plaza de la Constitucion, still better known by its original name, Corredera, given to it as the place where tournaments and other feats of chivalry were performed, and bull fights exhibited. The houses around it are built on an uniform plan, with the greatest regularity, are supported on arches, and adorned with three rows of balconies. The edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a vast structure, occupying the site of a Roman temple of Janus—originally built by the Moors, in the 8th century, for their principal mosque— of a square castellated form, and unprepossessing appearance externally, but remarkable within for its labyrinth of low pillars, consisting of rare marbles, jasper, and other costly materials, collected, and in a manner huddled together from all quarters, and for the variety and richness of its decorations; the collegiate church of San Hipolito, founded in 1348, by Alphonso XI., who, as well as his father, Ferdinand IV., are buried in it; the church of Santa Marina, of very ancient Gothic, and adorned with some fine paintings; the church of San Salvador, a beautiful Doric structure, originally belonging to the Jesuit College; the church of Santa Maria Magdalena, one of the oldest in Cordova, and believed to have been used as a Christian church during the domination of the Moors; the monastery of San Pablo, one of the most remarkable edifices of the place, but now, in consequence of the suppression of the monastery, in a very dilapidated state; the monastery of San Pedro el Real, also suppressed, and hence, though a beautiful and noble structure, converted into a cloth factory; the provincial and city offices, forming an extensive series of buildings, many of them interesting from the remains of Roman and Moorish structures incorporated with them; the Episcopal Palace, finely situate, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and possessing a library of 15,000 volumes, but, though of much pretension, of no architectural merit; the general hospital, foundling, and several others; the diocesan seminary, colleges of Ascension and Santa Victoria, and a large number of primary schools. The manufactures, which were at one time extensive, have greatly fallen off, and now consist chiefly of common woollen and linen cloth, a few silk stuffs, as taffety serge and ribbons, soft soap, hats, plate, leather, and starch. There are also a paper, and numerous flour mills. The trade

In the above articles is of very limited extent; and the only other article deserving notice is flour, of which a good many barrels are sent to Madrid and other places. Besides a weekly market, there are two annual fairs, both of which last three days, and are numerously attended. The business done is chiefly in cattle and horses.

Cordova was founded by the Romans, but at what period is uncertain. It was afterwards taken by the Goths, and again by the Moors, when it was rendered subject to the Caliphs of Damascus. In 1236 it was taken, and almost wholly destroyed, by Ferdinand III. of Castile—a blow from which it never recovered. It contained, in the 10th century, nearly a million of inhabitants, 300 mosques, 900 baths, and 600 inns—a statement which sufficiently marks the importance and splendour from which it has fallen. Cordova is the birthplace of the two Senecas, and of Lucan, the poet. Pop. 41,976.

CORDOVA, a prov. and city, La Plata. The PROVINCE, which, after that of Buenos Ayres, is the most important of the Union, is bounded, N. by Santiago del Estero, E. by Santa Fe, S. by the Pampas, and W. by provs. Rioja, San Juan, and San Luis. Near the W. frontier, running N.W. to S.E., and also ramified throughout the central parts of the province, are the mountain ranges of the sierra de Cordova, from which descend numerous rivers and streams, fertilizing the adjacent plains. Of these streams, the Tercero is the only one which reaches the Paraná, all the rest being lost in the level intervening plains. The plains, being perpetually irrigated by so many streams, produce abundance of excellent pasture for cattle and sheep, which are reared in great numbers, as the people prefer pastoral to agricultural pursuits. That portion of the province nearest the sierra is covered with woods and forests. The trees are, for the most part, varieties of the mimosa family; and the palm, aloe, and cactus, in every variety, are also found in the northern part. The governor, though elective, possesses nearly arbitrary power; he not only commands the troops and the militia, but, on appeal, may reverse the decisions of the legal tribunals. Besides Cordova, the capital, there are other towns—Concepcion, Ranchos, and Carlotta—which are little else than miserable villages. Pop. (1868), 165,000.——The CITY, cap. of above prov., is situate in a beautiful valley, on the Primero, and is well sheltered from the N. and S. winds, 387 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, lat. 31° 35′ S.; lon. 63° 50′ W. It is well built, and contains many churches, and a university, once held in great repute, but now dwindled down to a mere provincial school. It was for a long period the residence of a bishop. Here, also, was the celebrated library belonging to the Jesuits, which, on their expulsion from the city, was transferred to Buenos Ayres. Provisions are remarkably cheap, and the inhabitants are noted for their unbounded hospitality to strangers. Cordova is the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and the upper provinces. Its produce, which consists principally of hides and wool, is sent to the capital of the republic, from which it receives goods of European manufacture in return. It was founded by the conquerors of Tucuman, in 1573. Pop. (1868), 25,000. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CORDOVA, or CORDOBA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state of, and 57 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, at the foot of the volcano of Orizaba. The streets are broad, and well paved; the houses generally of stone. It has numerous domes, towers, and steeples, and a large square in the centre, with Gothic arcades on three sides—the cathedral (a very handsome edifice, and richly decorated in the interior) occupying the fourth—and a fountain in the middle. Cotton, woollen stuffs, and leather are manufactured, and sugar, coffee, and tobacco cultivated. According to Humboldt, the quantity of tobacco produced in the districts of Cordova and Orizaba was sufficient, before the revolution, for the supply of all Mexico. The climate is hot and moist, and the country around very productive. Pop. 6000.

CORDOVADO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, 17 m. S.S.W. Udine, between the Tagliamento and the Limene. It contains a castle, parish church, and six oratories. P. 2395.

COREA, or KOREA [called by the natives *Tejo-sien*, by the Chinese, to whom it is tributary, *Kao-li*, and by the Japanese *Ko-rai*, whence its European name of Corea or Korea], is an extensive country in N.E. Asia, whose limits are not accurately known, bounded, N. by Manchooria, from which it is separated by the Amba Chayan Alin mountains; N.W. by the Chinese prov. Leao-tong, from which it is separated by a wooden stockade, now in ruins, and connected with the great wall of China; E. by the Sea of Japan, S. by the strait of Corea, and W. by the Whanghai, or Yellow Sea, and the Gulf of Leao-tong. The cap., King-hi-tao, is situate on the Kiang river, in the centre of the kingdom, lat. 37° 40′ N.; and long. 127° 20′ E. Corea comprises a peninsula with a small portion of the continent to which it is attached—the continental portion extending in breadth from lon. 124° to 132° E., the peninsula from lon. 125° 15′ to 131° 30′ E., its average width being about 135 m., while the total length of the country, from N. to S., is somewhat less than 600 m., between lat. 33° 20′ and 43° N. Corea also includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea and strait of Corea, and the island of Quelpaert, 50 m. S. the peninsula. Area of continental portion, about 80,000 sq. m.

The PENINSULA is traversed through its length by a cordillera, abrupt and precipitous on the E., but forming a gentle slope on the W. side, which, being watered by the principal rivers of the country, is exceedingly fertile. The largest of these rivers are the Yalukiang and the Thumenkiang, navigable for considerable distances into the interior, for boats of ordinary size. The former is capable of bearing vessels of large burden for 20 m. above its mouth. The coasts are, for the most part, rocky and almost inaccessible; yet there are some excellent harbours. The climate is very cold, and in the summer rain is frequent. In the N. the only grain that can be grown is barley; but in the S. the soil is fertile, and wheat, cotton, rice, millet, indifferent legumes, and hemp, are grown extensively. The rice is inferior to that of Japan, but cultivated with much assiduity, and under considerable disadvantages, from the hilly nature of the country. A decoction of pinang, a kind of walnut, is substituted for tea. The ginseng root is a production of Corea, greatly valued in China and Japan, where high prices are given for it. Its virtue is said to depend much upon the locality whence it is brought, the best being from the mountains of the N. It is transparent, and of an amber colour, and is kept in beautiful boxes of gold and silver, among grains of rice. Potatoes were introduced by Gutzlaff and Lindsay, in 1832. The uncultivated northern parts of the kingdom are covered with extensive forests. Fruits are abundant, including pears, plums, strawberries, blackberries, apricots, and grapes; but, on account of the continual summer rains, all are watery and insipid. Gold, silver, copper, rock salt, iron, and coal, are found, but are little attended to. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs, and cats, and a small race of horses, very strong and spirited, called mouk-wat. Oxen only are used for agricultural labours, the horse being reserved expressly for the saddle. Sheep are almost unknown, there being, it is said, a prohibition against rearing them. Stags, hares, foxes, wolves, and sables, are abundant; and the skins of the sables form a prominent article of tribute. The royal tiger and panther are so numerous that their skins form an article of commerce with foreigners. These animals are distinguished from those of the same kind found in the tropics by the greater length of the hair—the Bengal tiger being far inferior in beauty of coat to that of Corea. Corean musk is much used as a medicine and perfume. The birds are, domestic fowls, pigeons, geese, ducks, cormorants, pheasants, falcons, herons, cranes, and storks. Caymans, of 30 or 40 ft. long, are said to be in the rivers, and venomous serpents are common. Whales, seals, &c., frequent the coast in winter. Fish are very plentiful.

The manufactures of Corea are, generally speaking, coarse. They comprise tissues of hemp, cotton, and grass, strong but coarse; silk in considerable quantity, but not very fine; pottery and porcelain, sometimes of monstrous size; excellent arms—Corean sabres and poignards being much sought for by the Chinese; and well-made matchlocks. Paper is an important article of manufacture, entering, as it does in Corea, into the construction of numerous articles. Of paper are made hats, umbrellas, sacks, and cloaks, which appear to wear well. A few slips of wood, covered with paper, forms a door, through which the occupant, by making a hole with his finger, is enabled to see what is going on in the street. Ships in Corea are simple and light, from 30 to 50 ft. long; the wood work clumsy, and fastened with wooden pegs, no metal being

employed in joining any part of them. They have two masts, each supporting a sail made of straw matting, attached to a heavy yard, and capable of being furled or unfurled by means of a pulley at the upper extremity of the mast. The anchor is of wood, as it is never necessary to sink it, and the cordage made of straw, or the stalks of palm leaves.

The foreign commerce is trifling, and confined to China and Japan. Skins, silk, raw and manufactured, cotton cloths, paper, and ginseng, are exported; and aromatic woods, pepper, various kinds of horn, and Japan ware, are imported. A strong feeling of jealousy existing, on the part of the government, of intercourse with foreign countries, there is little or no commercial communication with Europeans, and scarcely even with the Chinese. A similar disinclination existing to traffic with the Manchoo Tartars, the northern frontier is deserted for several miles. Internal commerce there can be almost none, from the want of good roads; those that are best not being capable of admitting more than four men abreast, and frequently, by rocks or large stones, reduced to half that breadth: many are mere paths, scarcely traceable, and often inundated. The bridges, composed of stakes fixed in the stream, and covered with earth, are swept away by every flood; but numerous streams have not even this apology for a bridge, but are supplied only with stepping stones.

Corea is governed by a king, whose sway is, in a manner, absolute, and, though tributary to China, his freedom of action seems quite uncontrolled. The governmental constitution of the crown is organized like that of China. The ministry is divided into five departments, which form the centre of all civil and military appointments, so that from them issues the administration of every religious, political, and social ordinance. The power of the king is held inviolable and sacred, from the union in his own person of the hierarchical and secular sovereignty. The country is divided into eight circles, or provinces, each of which is placed under the authority of special governors, who, as in Japan, are personally responsible to the government. The king's revenues, which are very considerable, are derived chiefly from the letting out of lands, and a tithe of all produce, he being the possessor of nearly all the landed property in the kingdom. The prevailing religion is Buddhism, which was introduced, from China, in the year 372, although there appears to be another religion in existence in the country, like the Sin-too in Japan, and the Tao-syn in China. Confucius also is much esteemed in Corea, and has many followers. Christianity, which had been introduced through Japan, is now extinct. By some, the population is divided into four classes peasants, artisans, soldiers, and priests; by others, into slaves, people, and nobles. In whatever manner divided, it would appear that the privileged classes, whether rich or poor, exact great submission from those under them, demanding and obtaining the infliction of most summary and unreasonable punishment on those who have offended them, and often, with impunity, taking the law in their own hands.

The Coreans, in stature, rarely exceed 5½ ft. They are strong, well-made, and active. The majority have the low forehead, the depressed nose, wide nostrils, oblique eyes, thick lips, and scanty beard, characteristic of the Mongolians; while others have the nose straight, and elevated at the roof, the conformation of the eyes resembling the European, the forehead higher, and the beard thicker, than those of the other race—altogether indicating a Caucasian origin. In manners, the Corean is habitually serious, but he readily becomes frank and cheerful. His deportment is easy and assured, and seems to show more pride and independence than that of the Chinese and Japanese; but he is inferior to the latter in civilization and intelligence. He is said to be faithful and honest, but gluttonous, and fond of an intoxicating liquor made of rice, and, altogether, more inclined to oriental effeminacy than the Japanese; yet, though loving repose, he does not fear fatigue, and, in summer, labours all day and sleeps little. The Corean is fond of music and dancing, is a great talker, and a habitual liar, knowing and having seen everything. He is filthy in his person and in his house, which in towns, though sometimes built of brick, more frequently consists of a few branches covered with earth and straw, raised a few inches above the ground, to admit below the flues of the cooking fires, and without any aperture for light or air, except the door. The beams of the roof form the wardrobe; the earthen floor is covered with mats, which also serve as beds, and, altogether, the interior is sombre, dirty, and miserable-looking, and is rich in nothing but insects of every size and kind. The dog is considered a delicacy, and takes the place of mutton, there being, as already stated, no sheep in Corea. Vinegar, oil, onions, and garlic, are used at repasts; also wine of many kinds and colours, but none made of grapes. In warm weather, the nobles drink brandy and honey-water; the common people rice-water.

Polygamy is allowed in Corea, but the women enjoy more freedom than in China. For dress, both sexes wear wide pantaloons; the men have a vest which reaches below the haunches; the women a linen jacket, and a short robe, confined in plaits at the loins. Ladies wear very ample robes, and sleeves which conceal the hands. The rich wear silk stuffs; the common people cotton, generally white, which, being easily soiled, gives them a very slovenly appearance. Sandals, made of straw, are used by the women and children, worn elegantly interlaced with bands of coloured cotton; persons of consequence have shoes like the Chinese. Young and unmarried persons, in general, wear long hair, parted in the centre of the forehead, and falling on the neck; ladies have their hair curled in a tuft on the forehead, and confined at the back of the neck with a needle magnificently ornamented. The men fasten their hair in a knot on the top of the head, and have a band of horse hair, called man gong, curiously twisted, round the forehead. In summer, pointed hats of straw or bamboo are worn, having immense brims, and covered with cotton, painted white or black: and in winter, caps which entirely cover the head, and are lined with the fur of the gray squirrel. Parasols and fans are generally used, the latter often beautifully adorned with precious stones.

Of all the languages of N.E. Asia, the Corean is the least known. Pure and original in principle, it has become corrupted by the introduction of a multitude of Chinese words, and by the general use of Chinese characters, which are employed by the higher classes for all official, scientific, and religious purposes, while, for the uses of private life, another kind of character is used, remarkable for simplicity.

Corea was first subjugated by the Tartars, but in about A.C. 1120, the Chinese appear to have gained possession of the country. The Japanese conquered and held it between the years 1592 and 1598, when it again fell under the sway of China, and still pays a small annual tribute of 800 oz. of silver to the Emperor; to whom, also, an embassy is sent every year with presents, and to communicate information of any political event of importance that may have occurred.—(Siebold's *Archiv. zur Beschreibung von Japan;* Belcher's *Voyage of the Samarang;* Klaproth; Ritter's *Erdkunde;* Du Halde; *Nouv. Ann. Voy.*, &c.)

COREA, or KOREA (ARCHIPELAGO OF), or COREAN ARCHIPELAGO, an extensive group, or a series of groups, of islands, chiefly in the Whangnai or Yellow Sea, W. coast, Corea, and extending from the island of Quelpaert; lat. (N. part) 33° 29′ 42″ N., lon. 126° 56′ 30″ E. to lat. 36° 50′ N. They are very imperfectly known, but form several groups, of which, reckoning S. to N., may be named, Port Hamilton, Lyra's, Amherst's, Hatton's, and Clifford's islands. They are chiefly of granite rock, rising at times to sharp peaks of 2000 ft. high, and having frequently most fantastic shapes, and rugged and bare; basalt likewise occurs, and sometimes is columnar. Many of the islands, however, are fertile, and covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and the hamlets and houses of the more wealthy inhabitants are often delightfully situate, embossomed in shady groves, with verdant meadows beside, browsed on by numerous cattle. The houses consist of a sitting-room, a sleeping apartment, and a shed for culinary purposes. A main occupation on many of the islands, more especially those having little vegetation, is fishing, which, in fact, must form the principal source of subsistence to the inhabitants. *See* QUELPAERT.

COREA (STRAIT OF), a narrow sea connecting the sea of Japan with the Yellow Sea; and having the peninsula of Corea on the N.W., and the Japanese island of Kiu-Siu on the S.E. It contains several islands.

CORELEY, par. Eng. Salop, 2175 ac. Pop. 554.

CORELLA, a m. Spain, Navarre, 12 m. W. Tudela, 15 m. N.N.W. Tarazona, in a plain, l. bank, Alhama. The streets are clean, paved, and lighted with lamps. The town

comprises five squares, five churches, four chapels, a town-house, prison, hospital, two schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—soap, wax, earthenware, cordage, shoes, brandy, wine, oil, and liquorice. Trade:—cattle, grain, and fruits. A yearly fair is held in September. Pop. 4000.

CORENTYN, a large river, S. America, forming the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana. It rises in lat. 1° N., and after a course chiefly N., falls into the Atlantic, by a broad estuary, in lat. 6° 2′ 15″ N.; lon. 57° 1′ 47″ W. It is navigable for boats to the junction of the Cabalaba, a distance of 150 m. from the sea.

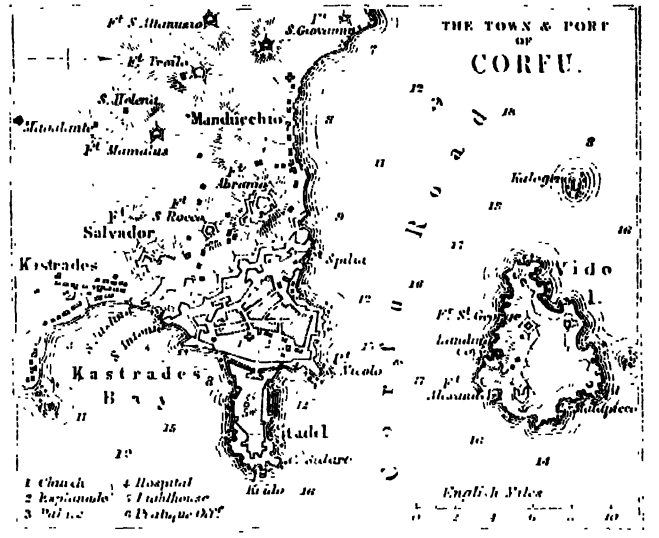
CORFE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1127 ac. Pop. 381.

CORFE-CASTLE, a par. and tn. England, co. Dorset; 9884 ac. The TOWN, situate on an eminence nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Purbeck, 17¾ m. E. by S. Dorchester, consists of two principal streets, diverging from the market-place, in the centre of which is an ancient stone cross. It has a fine church, rebuilt in 1859–60; chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, with national and British schools. An extensive trade was formerly carried on in gray or Purbeck marble, in which the neighbourhood abounds; but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the digging of potter's clay, upwards of 60,000 tons of which are annually shipped for the Staffordshire and other potteries. Corfe-Castle returned two members to the House of Commons, till disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832.—The CASTLE, now in ruins, from which the place takes its name, stands a little N. of the town, with which it is connected by a bridge of four arches. It was built by king Edgar, and at its gate his son Edward the Martyr was murdered. It was the occasional residence of King John, and was for some time the prison of Edward II. During the great civil war, it was heroically defended against the Parliamentarian forces by Lady Bankes. It was subsequently taken by Fairfax, through the treachery of an officer of the garrison, when it was demolished. Pop. 1900.

CORFE-MULLEN, par. Eng. Dorset; 3086 ac. Pop. 724.

CORFU [anc. *Corcyra*], an isl. Mediterranean, the most N. of the Ionian islands, belonging to the kingdom of Greece, off S. coast Albania, between lat. 39° 22′ and 39° 50′ N., and lon. 19° 33′ and 20° 8′ E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 40 m.; breadth at the N. end, about 18 m., from which it suddenly diminishes to 8, and afterwards gradually to 3 or 4, terminating finally in a narrow point. Area, 227 sq. m. At its N. extremity it is separated from the mainland by a channel not exceeding 1½ m. in width. The island is, for the most part, rocky and mountainous. The greatest heights are attained in the N.W., where one peak, St. Salvador, reaches an elevation of 2979 ft. The higher regions are extremely rugged and barren, but the valleys and level tracts between are fertile, though in general very narrow, in consequence of the close arrangement of the hills. The climate is mild, but variable, being subject to sudden and extreme changes from heat to cold, the winds from the N. and E. bringing the latter by passing over the snowy mountains of the continent; those from the S. bringing the former, with frequently rain and thick fogs. Earthquakes are also felt here occasionally, but are attended with less serious consequences than in Cephalonia, from which it is distant about 65 m. only. Corfu consists chiefly of nummulitic limestone, with silicious and arenaceous beds, and near the city some tertiary formation of blue clay and fine sand. The island is, on the whole, well-watered, though many of its streamlets are dried up during the summer. Its principal products are—olive-oil, wine, vegetables, fruit, honey, wax, salt, flax, some corn and pulse, but, singular enough, no currants, the most important crop of the other islands. There are few timber trees in Corfu. The chief article of export is the olive-oil, which employs about 1000 presses. Next in importance is salt, obtained from the water of the salt marshes that communicate with the sea. Pop. (1871), 96,940.

CORFU, the cap. of above isl., and situate on the E. side, at nearly an equal distance from either extremity; lat. (citadel), 39° 36′ 48″ N.; lon. 19° 15′ 30″ E. (a.) It is strongly fortified both towards the sea and the land, with three gates fronting the former, and one on the land side. The houses are generally two stories high, with terraces at the top; the streets are narrow and irregular, and the principal ones only are paved. Close to the town is the citadel, on a rocky promontory, separated from the former by wet ditches and an esplanade. Here are a barrack, arsenal, military hospital, the former residence of the Lord High Commissioner, and a number of private houses. Corfu was defended by two forts besides the citadel, but the fortifications were dismantled when the Ionian islands were transferred to Greece in 1864. The city contains a cathedral, with a number of Greek and



R. Catholic churches and chapels, a public library with 30,000 vols., an ecclesiastical seminary, and several primary and other schools. The university, which was founded in 1823, and contained four faculties, was converted into a lyceum in 1865. The harbour, formed by the island of Vido, is safe and commodious, with a depth of from 12 to 17 fathoms. At its N. entrance is a lighthouse, and at its S. extremity a floating light. Around the city are many agreeable walks, including the esplanade, which is adorned with trees. Corfu was formerly ill-provided with water, but is now abundantly supplied with that necessary element, which is conveyed to it by iron pipes from a distance of 7 m. It is the residence of the archbishop of the Greek Latin church, and the seat of the civil, criminal, and commercial courts for the nome or province of Corfu, which includes the island of Corfu and some small islands. Pop. estimated at 25,000.

CORHAMPTON, par. Eng. Hants; 2410 ac. Pop. 225.

CORIA [anc. *Caurium*], a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 34 m. N. by W. Caceres, on a hill which slopes towards the N. It consists of the town proper and the suburbs. The town is surrounded by a good wall, flanked with towers, and is entered by four gates; the suburbs join it on the N.E. and W. It is defended by a strong castle, and is, on the whole, well built, having good houses, and spacious, clean, and tolerably well paved streets. It contains a cathedral, which is a handsome and capacious Gothic structure; three other churches, an episcopal palace, palace of the Duke of Alba, an hospital, diocesan seminary, and several other schools; and has manufactures of linen and chocolate; and some trade in agricultural produce; a weekly market, and three annual fairs, which last three days each. Pop. 2793.

CORIA-DEL RIO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Sevilla, r. bank Guadalquiver. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a parish church, townhall, four schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. The people manufacture soap, tiles, bricks, oil, wine, and liquorice. Pop. 3183.

CORIGLIANO, two tns. Italy, Naples:—1, [anc. *Coriolanum*], prov. and 24 m. N.E. Cosenza, on a hill, near r. bank Corigliano. It is badly built, and the streets are nar-

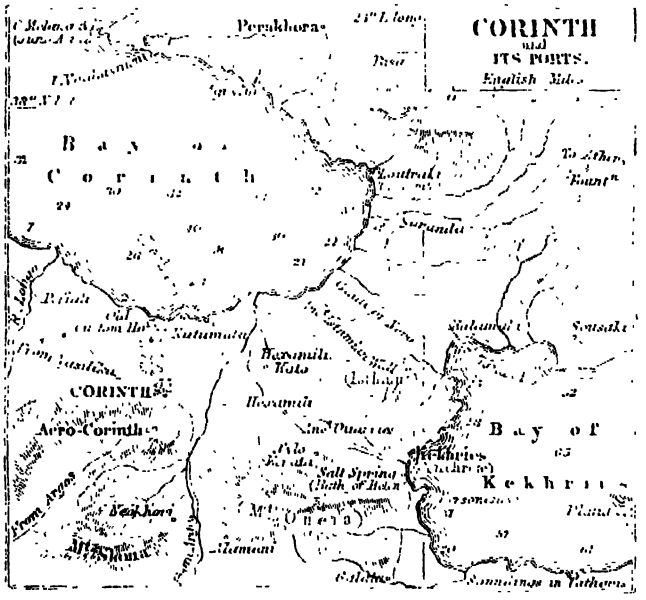
row, dirty, and crooked. It contains a citadel, custom-house, five churches, six convents, an hospital, and an aqueduct. The neighbourhood produces wine, oranges, olives, and lemons. The ancient Sybaris, of which no vestiges now remain, was situate not far from this town. Pop. 13,204.—2, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Lecce. Pop. 2460.

CORINALDO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, deleg. of, and 24 m. W. Ancona, between the Misa and Cesano. It has six annual fairs. Pop. 5859.

CORINGA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Catanzaro, 6 m. S. Nicastro. It suffered from an earthquake in 1783. In the vicinity are mines. Pop. 3000.

CORINGA [*Caranga*], a considerable seaport, Hindoostan, prov. N. Circars, dist. of, and 38 m. S.E. Bajamundry; lat. 16° 49′ N.; lon. 82° 19′ E. (R.); near the mouth of the Godavery. With the exception of Blackwood's harbour, Coringa Bay is the only smooth water during the S.W. monsoon, on W. side of the Bay of Bengal, and it possesses the only wet dock on the continent between Calcutta and Bombay. A great number of small vessels are annually built here. Cotton stuffs and teak are exported; and silk, paper, copper, &c., imported. In 1784, an inundation of the sea destroyed many lives and much property.

CORINTH, an ancient and celebrated city, Greece, in the Morea, near the S.W. extremity of the isthmus of same name, between the gulfs of Corinth and Egina, 48 m. W. by S. Athens; lat. 37° 58′ 22″ N.; lon. 23° 28″ 29″ E. In remote times, Corinth was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, being an entrepôt for all merchandise passing from sea to sea, and commanding, at the same time, all the traffic from N. to S. Goods conveyed by sea from the W were landed at



the harbour of Lechæum, in the bay of Corinth, about 1¾ m. N. from the city, and thence carried across the isthmus to the harbour of Kekhries [anc. *Cenchreæ*], in the bay of the same name, gulf of Egina, about 7 m. E. by S. Corinth, where all merchandise from the E. was landed, and, consequently, conveyed to Lechæum for re-shipment, each taking the city on their way. Thus advantageously situated Corinth became very early renowned for riches, and its appearance then corresponded with its wealth and resources. It was profusely adorned with fountains, statues, theatres, and various public buildings, of such peculiar excellence in design, as to give rise to a new order of architecture now known by its name. But no portion of this splendour has existed for centuries; and for ages, the visitor to Corinth has had to climb over masses of masonry, and by ruined walls, to reach the streets of the modern town, now itself no longer in existence, having been destroyed during the late revolutionary war in 1822. A few houses, however, have since been built, and new streets marked out; and although no great progress has been made, it has begun to assume a neat and orderly appearance. The traces of the ancient walls of the city are still discernible; but the principal and most interesting monuments of antiquity now remaining are the citadel or Acro Corinthus, and seven Doric columns the remains of a Doric temple, at the S.W. extremity of the town. The citadel stands on an elevation 1800 ft. high, on the S. side of the city, and is considered the second strongest fortification in Greece. The view from this point is singularly magnificent. The columns above mentioned are of the most remote antiquity, but are not remarkable for their beauty or proportions. To the N. of the market-place, there is also a large mass of brick work, supposed to be the remains of a bath or gymnasium. Ancient Corinth was sacked, and nearly destroyed by the Romans, B.C. 146; nearly all the treasures of art there accumulated were carried to Rome. The later city was possessed successively by the western Emperors and the Venetians; from the latter, Mahomet II. wrested it A.D. 1458. It was recovered afterwards by the Venetians in 1687, and retaken by the Turks in 1715, who held it till 1823. The air of Corinth is unhealthy, particularly in autumn, when the principal inhabitants retire to their country houses. It was on account of this insalubrity, and of the impracticability of forming ports in either of the gulfs that, on the establishment of the kingdom of Greece, after the revolution of 1823, Athens was chosen as the future capital, and place of royal residence, instead of Corinth.

CORINTH (ISTHMUS OF), a narrow tract of land, Greece, connecting the Morea with N. Greece, and separating the Gulf of Lepanto or Corinth from the Gulf of Egina. It is about 10 m. in length, and from 6 to 4½ in breadth. Many projects were early set on foot to cut through this isthmus, and to form a communication between the gulfs above named, by which a long and, as it was then considered, dangerous navigation round the Malea promontory or Cape St. Angelo, and Cape Matapan, might be avoided; and such an attempt was actually made by the Emperor Nero, by whose order an excavation was begun about 200 ft. wide, but very shallow, the traces of which may still be seen for about 1200 yards. The rocky nature of the isthmus, consisting of a limestone ridge, forming the connecting link between two lofty mountain chains, presented obstacles which the engineering skill of those times was unable to overcome. The plan of fortifying it, so as to guard the Morea against hostilities by land, early suggested itself, and was actually accomplished. A great wall, flanked with towers, was built, and may still be traced across through its whole course. On this tract, the celebrated Isthmian games were held.

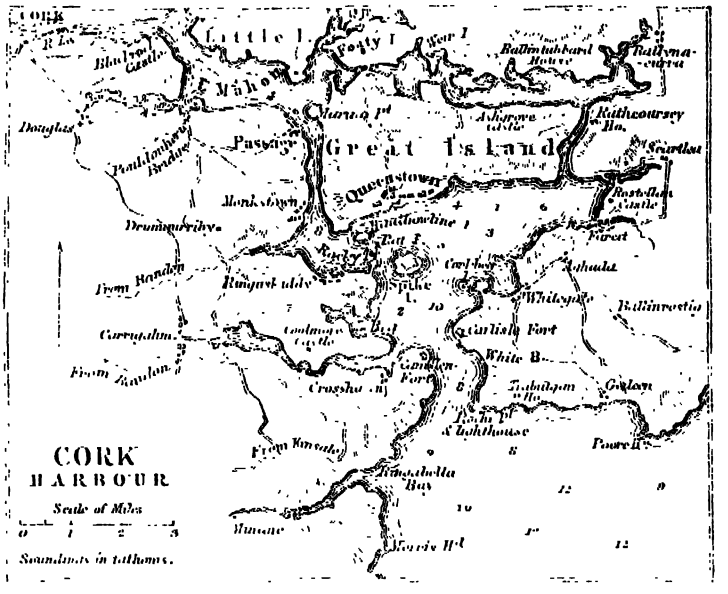
CORINTH (GULF OF), or GULF OF LEPANTO [anc. *Corinthiacus Sinus*], a large arm of the sea, or rather salt water lake, Greece, communicating with the sea by the strait of Lepanto. It forms the principal N. boundary of the Morea, separating it from Livadia; greatest length, W. to E., 75 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., nearly across its centre, 24 m. It is well adapted for commerce, and its shores were anciently studded over with thriving towns. Few of these now remain, but the traffic is still sufficient to give animation to one of the most interesting and magnificent scenes of which Europe can boast. The outline of the coast is infinitely varied by bold promontory, gentle slope, and cultivated level. The back ground, both on the N. and S. sides, is formed by lofty mountain ridges, which are richly clothed with wood, and send down numerous sparkling torrents into the gulf. Each step which the traveller takes along the shore presents some new beauty to the eye, or suggests some glorious recollection to the mind.

CORIO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 7 m. N.N.W. Turin, on a hill. Pop. 5298.

CORISCO, a bay and isl. W. Africa, Bight of Biafra. The BAY, 32 m. broad, extends from Cape Esterias on the S., to Cape St. John on the N., and 14 m. inland. It is 8 m. N. the Gaboon, and receives the Moonjee Angra or Danger or

the N., and the Moondah on the S.——The ISLAND, at the mouth of the bay, is 12 m. long, by 6 broad; lat. 0° 54′ 30″ N.; lon. 9° 16′ E. The natives are generally considered to be very treacherous; but ivory, ebony, and other articles may be obtained from them at a moderate rate, in exchange for tobacco, rum, or beads.

CORK, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Munster, having St. George's Channel S., co. Limerick N., Kerry W., Waterford and Tipperary E. Extreme length, E. to W., 110 m.; extreme breadth, 70 m.—being the largest co. in Ireland, both in extent of surface and arable land; area, 2890 sq. m.; 1,849,685 ac., of which 1,308,882 are arable, and 465,889 uncultivated. The W. part of the county is mountainous, the N. and E. extremely fertile; in the latter part, lying N. of the Blackwater, is a rich, level tract of country, upwards of 20 m. in length, E. to W., and from 5 to 9 m. in breadth. The coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, of which the more important are Bantry, Dunmanus, Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork harbour, and Youghal; and serrated with headlands and promontories. Off the coast lie the islands of Cape Clear, Whiddy, and several smaller ones. The climate is remarkably mild, though moist, and is without the extremes of heat and cold experienced in the same latitude in England. The county is watered by the Bandon, Lee, and Blackwater, and numerous smaller streams.


CORK
HARBOUR
Scale of Miles
Soundings in fathoms.
Great Island
Queenstown
Passage
Monkstown
Douglas
Rathcoursey
Ballinacurra
Ballymacoda
Youghal
Whitegate
Carlisle Fort
Camden Fort
White B.
Crosshaven
Roche's Point
Lighthouse
Power's
Ringabella Bay
Rinncurra
Weaver Pt.
Little Island
Carrigaline
Ringrone
Raffeen
Carrigmahon
Coolmore Castle
Belvelly
Corkbeg
Rathcoole
Ballinacurra
Foaty I.
Ballinhaboard House
Rathcoursey Ho.
Castlelack
Rostellan Castle
Forest
Aghada
Ballymacoda
Gyleen
Ballinacurra
Ballinrostig
Ballinacurra
Ballinacurra
Ballinacurra

The foreign and colonial trade is principally with Portugal, the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and Canada; the trade with the W. Indies has declined.

The harbour of Cork is unsurpassed for capacity and safety. It is distinguished by upper and lower; the latter is situate 11 m. below the city, is 3 m. long and 2 m. broad, and completely landlocked. Its entrance is by a channel, 2 m. long and 1 m. broad, defended on each side by forts Camden and Carlisle. The upper portion extends for about 5 m. below the city to Passage, and has been deepened so, that vessels of 600 tons can unload at the quays, where there is a depth of 7 ft. at low water, and dredging machines are kept constantly at work, deepening and clearing the channel. The tide flows 1½ m. above the city. Within the harbour are several islands; the principal of which are Great Island—on which is situate the town of Cove, now called Queenstown - Little Island, Foaty Island, Spike Island—on which is a bomb-proof artillery barrack, and a convict depôt, for the reception of criminals under sentence of transportation—Haulbowline Island, on which is an ordnance depôt, and Rocky Island, on which are two powder magazines, excavated in the rock. The principal market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The city sends two members to the House of Commons. Cork is connected by railway with Dublin and Limerick, &c., to the N., and with Bandon, Kinsale, &c., to the S. Pop. in 1841, 80,720; in 1861, 80,121; in 1871, city, 78,382, parl. bor. 97,887.

CORKBEG, par. Ireland, Cork; 2661 ac. Pop. 1521.

CORLEONE, a tn. Sicily, prov. of, and 22 m. S. Palermo, near the source of the Belici. It is well built, has several churches and convents, a prison, royal college, and some other public edifices. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Pop. 12,527.

CORLETO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Potenza, dist. of, and 22 m. S.S.E. Potenza, on an acclivity near the Sauro. The district is famous for its fruit, and produces good wine. Pop. 4087.

CORLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 1378 ac. Pop. 325.

CORMACHITI [anc. *Crommyon Promontorium*], a lofty promontory, sometimes called Mount Cormachiti, on the N. of the island of Cyprus, a little N.E. of a small town of same name, and visible at sea, in a clear day, from 12 or 15 m., lat. 35° 23′ 48″ N.; lon. 32° 55′ 15″ E. From this point E. the island decreases in height.

CORMANTYN, or CORMANTINO:—1, vil. Upper Guinea, Ashantee. It is large and populous, lies on a steep hill, and is said by the Negroes to be the oldest in the kingdom of Fantis. From the name of this village, many of the blacks in the W. Indies are called *Coromantis*.—2, (*Little*), near Amanaboe. Previous to the abolition of the slave trade, it was a great resort of Dutch slavers, and has been thoroughly demoralized in consequence. The inhabitants are fishermen, and do some trade, in ivory and other articles, with vessels in Amanaboe roads. *See Supplement.*

CORMAYEUR, or COURMAYEUR, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Aosta, in the Val d'Entreves, l. bank, Dorea Baltea, at the foot of Mont Cormet, not far from Mont Blanc. It is 4211 ft. above the sea, and its position is considered one of the finest in the Alps. It is the common centre from which no less than six routes diverge, and is much resorted to in summer-time, particularly by the Piedmontese, for the sake of its mineral waters, the exquisite freshness of its climate, and other attractions. The village of Cormayeur is large, and contains many good houses. The principal springs in the neighbourhood are those of La Victoire, La Marguerite, and La Saxe. The first two rise from alluvium, and are saline; the last rises at the junction of limestone with granite, is sulphureous, and used both for baths and internally. Pop. 1535.—(Forbes.)

CORME, or CORINE, a small port, N.W. coast, Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 30 m. W. by S. Coruña, on a bay of same name, which receives several streams of excellent water.

CORMONS, a tn. Austrian Illyria, gov. of, and 26 m. N.W. Trieste, in a mountainous district. It is surrounded by an old wall, and defended by a castle; contains a parish church. Silk worms are reared, and some silk is spun. Pop. 3600.

CORNARD, two pars. England. Suffolk.—1, (*-Great*), 1567 ac. Pop. 857.—2, (*-Little*), 1657 ac. Pop. 380.

CORNATE, or CORONATE, a vil. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Milan. It is well built and clean, and contains a Jesuit college, two churches, and some handsome private residences. Pop. 2000.

CORNEGLIANO, two tns. kingdom of Italy:—1, A small seaport tn., div. of, and 3 m. W. Genoa. It has manufactures of whitelead and soap; but many of the inhabitants are fishers. Pop. 2035.—2, (*-d'Alba*), div. Coni, 27 m. S.S.E. Turin. Much silk is collected here. Pop. 1816.

CORNELLY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1348 ac. Pop. 102.

CORNER INLET, Australia, New S. Wales, lat. 38° 47′ S.; lon. 146° 20′ E.; behind Wilson's Promontory. At the entrance there is a bar, on which, at low water, there is from 16 to 18 ft. A group of islets, called Direction Isles, lie a few miles outside the bar. Over the N. shore of Corner Inlet is a woody range, the summit of which is 2110 ft. high.

CORNETO [anc. *Cornuetum*], a tn. kingd. Italy, deleg. of, and 10 m. N. Civita Vecchia, near l. bank, Marta, and about 3 m. from the Mediterranean. It stands on a steep and lofty ridge, evidently of volcanic formation, and is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, forming a picturesque and imposing object from all parts of the coast. It is irregularly built, and has several narrow streets; but many improvements have recently taken place—old houses have been removed, and several parts of the town begin to assume a modern and elegant appearance. The principal building is the old Gothic cathedral, a venerable structure of the 9th century, so much injured by lightning, in 1810, as to be no longer used, but still remarkable for its fine dome and portal, and a lofty tower, the only one of four which the lightning spared. The other buildings of note are the palace Vitelleschi, a fine specimen of the domestic Gothic of the 15th century, but now converted into an inn; the townhouse, adorned with frescoes illustrative of the history of the town, and several private palaces and convents. The trade is in corn and oil. Corneto is the see of a bishop, said to have been founded in the 6th century. About 1 m. from it stood the ancient Tarquinii, on a flat table land, still called Turchina. Nothing of it now remains, except some of the foundations of the walls, built in the massive style of Etruscan masonry; but on the hill, Monte Rossi, opposite to it, is the ancient necropolis, in which hundreds of ancient sepulchres have been found, and, by means of excavations carried on on an extensive and systematic scale, many interesting Etruscan antiquities have been obtained, which now enrich the British museum and other collections. Pop. 4000.

CORNEY, par. and vil. Eng. Cumberland; 3890 ac. Pop. 278

CORNHILL, a chapelry and vil. England, co. Northumberland; 4746 ac. The vil. is beautifully and romantically situate, 14 m. E. by N. Coldstream, and 13 m. S.W. Berwick, r. bank, Tweed. Its castle was twice destroyed by the Scots. It has a church; and a fair is held in December. Pop. 973.

CORNIGLIO, a tn. and com. Italy, prov. of, and 25 m. S.S.W. Parma, 15 m. E. by S. Borgotaro on a rising ground at the confluence of the Beatica and Parma rivers. It contains a church, session-house, cavalry barrack, medical and other schools, and manufactories of files, saws, and cutlery. Three cattle fairs are held during the year, in June, July, and September. The vicinity is fertile and well cultivated; the pasturage rich and abundant; and there are fine forests of chestnut and other timber. Pop. 5335.

CORNO (MONTE), also called GRAN-SASSO-D'ITALIA, a mountain, Naples, the culminating peak of the Apennines; lat. 42° 27′ N.; lon. 13° 38′ E.; height, 9519 ft.

CORNUDELLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Tarragona, in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church, courthouse, and two primary schools; and has several distilleries of brandy, and numerous flour mills, and some trade in grain. Pop. 1637.

CORNWALL, a maritime co. England, forming the S.W. extremity of the island of Great Britain, and surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E., where it is bounded by co. Devon. Its figure, though very irregular, bears some resemblance to that of a right-angled triangle, the base, 43 m., resting on Devon; the perpendicular, 70 m., washed by the W. portion of the English Channel; and the hypothenuse, 78 m., washed by the Atlantic Ocean; area, exclusive of the Scilly isles, 1360 sq. m., or 869,878 ac. The coast-line on

the side stretching from N.E. to S.W., is not very much broken, but has been scooped out by the sea into a number of shallow bays, of which that of St. Ives appears to be the principal, while the most prominent headland is that of Trevose Head. The S. coast is much more broken; and is marked, both by bolder promontories and deeper bays. Of the former, proceeding E., the most prominent are St. Michael's Mount, Lizard Head, Pendennis Head, Deadman's Point, Chapel Point, and Black Head. Of the latter, the most extensive and important are, Mount Bay, Falmouth Harbour, Garrans Bay, St. Blazey Bay, and Plymouth Sound. Intermediate between these two coasts is the remarkable promontory bearing the appropriate name of Land's End, and presenting to the sea steep granite cliffs, about 60 ft. high. Nearly contiguous to it is Mount Pertinney, 689 ft., forming the termination of a chain of hills, to which the name of Devonian Range has been given, from receiving its largest development in co. Devon. The part of it belonging to Cornwall stretches through it in a direction from N.E. to S.W., forming its principal watershed, the land on either side of it sloping down, more or less gradually, towards the coast, though sometimes sending off lateral branches, which, as we have seen, terminate in bold headlands. The nucleus of this range is granite, which occasionally bursts through the surface, and forms huge, insulated masses, but is more generally covered with extensive slate strata, provincially called *killas*. The granite is generally of a white or whitish grey colour, and, having the property of decomposing rapidly when exposed to the air, has formed valuable beds of kaolin, or porcelain earth, which is largely employed in the potteries in making the finer kinds of ware. The slate, which overlies the granite, is seldom of a quality which enables it to be used for roofing. The most elevated points of the Devonian Range in Cornwall are Brown Willy, 1368 ft.; Caraton Hill, 1208 ft.; Kit Hill, 1067 ft.; and Hensbarrow Beacon, 1034 ft. The rivers of Cornwall are numerous, but short. The largest, the Tamor, forms the boundary between Cornwall and Devon, during the greater part of its course, and more properly belongs to the latter county, from which its principal affluents are derived. Its whole course is 56 m. The other rivers peculiar to the county are the Fowey, Fal, Alan or Camel, Seaton, Looe, Hel or Helford, and the Heyl. As they all flow to the coast, they become accessible to the tide, and thus are of much more navigable importance than their size might seem to indicate; both furnishing a considerable extent of inland navigation, which has been much increased by canals, and forming valuable harbours by their mouths. The climate, owing to the great extent of surface exposed to the sea, and the general elevation of the ground, is both variable and of a lower temperature than that of the inland counties, which are 2° or 3° farther N. The soil, too, is generally of very indifferent fertility, consisting of decomposed slate, which, though sufficiently porous to admit of easy drainage, must be heavily manured, in order to raise abundant crops. In many of the more elevated districts, much of the land is almost barren. In 1874, 146,913 acres were under corn crops, of which wheat covered 51,912, barley 51,521. There were 59,549 ac. under green crops, 30,571 ac. being turnips; 6762 acres were potatoes, to the growth of which the soil seems so peculiarly adapted, that two good crops have often been obtained in one season—an early crop in June, and a late crop in October. It is not, however, in its agriculture that Cornwall finds the principal source of its wealth. Its mines of copper and tin still constitute its richest treasures, though the value of the latter has undergone considerable diminution, from the large importations from Banca; and the former will probably be similarly affected by the recent discoveries in Australia. The chief mining district is in the S.W. part of the county, stretching from St. Agnes, on the N.W. coast, by Redruth, to the neighbourhood of Helsten and Marazion. The veins of copper and tin usually run E. and W., penetrating both the clay-slate and granite, and sometimes alternating with each other. The depth to which they extend is unknown, as the bottom of a vein has never yet been seen; and hence the only apparent limit to the extent of the mining field, is the imperfection of the machinery by which it is laid dry and ventilated, so as to be rendered workable. The knowledge of this fact has had a wonderful effect in stimulating ingenuity, and hence the art of mining, in all its branches, has been carried, perhaps, to greater perfection here than in any other part of the world. The Cornish engines are famous for their magnitude, and the wonderful labours which they perform; and the miners are unequalled for the boldness, skill, and perseverance which they manifest in tracing the ore to almost fabulous depths. Instead of a general description, which could only furnish a very vague and imperfect idea of the working, the following sketch of the Botallach Copper Mine places it vividly before the eye. This mine is situated close to Cape Cornwall, a few miles N. of Land's End, on a shore exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic.



BOTALLACK COPPER MINE, CORNWALL.

The workings are on the very verge of the cliff, and, descending beneath the sea, are carried 480 ft. beyond low-water mark. The dashing of the waves is distinctly heard by the miner at his work, and, in stormy weather, the large stones driven towards the beach grate upon each other with a noise resembling thunder. The quantity of black tin obtained in 1873 was 13,501 tons, of the value of £1,095,680. The produce of copper in 1873 was 2973 tons, of the value of £285,110, obtained from 40,285 tons of ore. Besides these metals, silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, cobalt, and bismuth, are found in comparatively small quantities. There are no manufactures, properly so called, excepting carpets, at Truro, and a few coarse woollens, there and elsewhere. The exports are confined to mineral produce and fish.

At the time of the Roman conquest, Cornwall was occupied chiefly by tribes of Cimbri and Dumnonii, and became included in the province of Britannia Prima. After the Romans withdrew, the natives regained their independence, and retained it till the time of Athelstane, when they were subdued by the Saxons. Their Celtic origin is fully established, by the abundance of rude monuments spread over the country, and consisting chiefly of unwrought stones placed erect, singly, or in circles, with others laid across. Their language, also, was a Celtic dialect, and, under the name of Cornish, continued to be partially spoken till the commencement of the present century. The inhabitants were formerly much addicted to gymnastic sports, especially wrestling, the love of which still prevails. Cornwall forms a royal duchy, settled on the eldest son of the sovereign, who accordingly, to his other titles, adds that of Duke of Cornwall. Pop. in 1851, 355,558; in 1861, 369,390; in 1871, 362,098.

CORNWALL, NEW, a name given to a portion of the W. coast of N. America, on the Pacific Ocean, between New Norfolk and New Hanover, extending from lat. 54° to 57° N., and from about lon. 130° to 136° W., and belonging, partly

to the British, and partly to the Russians. It is traversed in its whole length by a branch of the Rocky Mountains. On the coast are numerous islands, among which are those of the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York. The climate near the sea is mild. Slates are found, and there are several hot springs.

CORNWALL, a co. Van Diemen's Land, dist. Launceston. It contains seven hundreds, and is divided into 25 parishes. It is watered by several streams, the largest of which are the N. and S. Esk. Its principal mountain is Benlomond, 4200 ft. in height.

CORNWALLIS, -1, An isl. Nova Scotia, N.E. side of Chedabucto Bay, lat. 45° N.; lon. 62° W.— 2, Two isls. N. Pacific, lat. 16° 53′ N.; lon. 169° 31′ E., surrounded by a reef; discovered by H.M.S. Cornwallis, December 14, 1807.—3, A port, E. side of the N. Andaman island, lat. 13° 18′ N., about 16 m. S. Cape Price. It makes an excellent harbour, stretching about 6 m. into the land in a N.W. direction, and in breadth about 3 m, being land locked on every side, and surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with impenetrable forests, and is secure from all winds. Its scenery is magnificent.

CORNWELL, par. Eng. Oxford; 820 ac. Pop. 110.

CORNWOOD, par. Eng. Devon; 10,680 ac. P. 1034.

CORNWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 2721 ac. P. 567.

CORO, a seaport tn. Venezuela, cap. prov. of same name, 114 m. E.N.E. Maracaybo, on El Golfete, a bay of the Gulf of Maracaybo, 2½ m. S.W. from the Caribbean Sea; lat. 11° 24′ N.; lon. 69° 46′ W. (R.) The streets are regular, but the houses are mean. It has two churches, several chapels, a convent, and an hospital. The climate is hot, dry, and healthy, but water has to be brought from a distance on mules. The trade was once considerable with the W. India islands in mules, goats, hides, sheep skins, cheese, &c., but is now much fallen off; as is also the town, since 1636, when the seat of government was transferred from it to Caracas. Pop. 4000.——The PROVINCE extends from the Gulf of Maracaybo, on the W., to the Gulf of Triste, on the E., and is bounded, S. by provs. Carabobo and Truxillo. The soil is, in general, dry and sandy, and much of the prov. still remains in an uncultivated state; but, in some places, cacao, coffee, maize, and plantains are produced in abundance. Pop. consisting of Creoles, Indians, Negroes, and mixed races, 72,321.

COROFIN, or CURATIN, a tn. Ireland, co. Clare, 8 m. N.N.W. Ennis, on an acclivity on the Fergus, crossed here by a stone bridge. It has one straight and one crooked street, both badly kept; the houses are mere cabins; it has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools, with a dispensary and poorhouse. Many of the females support themselves by knitting stockings, while the male part of the population are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 741.

COROMANDEL, COAST OF, (*Cholamandala*), a name applied to the E. coast of the Indian peninsula. The whole coast, from point Calymere, lat. 10° 18′ N., lon. 79° 51′ E., (R.), to Balasore, lat. 21° 28′ N., lon. 87° E., (R.), is usually comprehended under this designation; but the name is properly applied only to that part of it S. of the mouth of the Kistna, about lat. 16°, the more N. parts being the coasts of Golconda and Orissa. The Coromandel coast is open, sandy, and has no secure harbours; the surf, continually beating on it, renders landing difficult, often dangerous, and is only to be accomplished in native boats, of a peculiar construction. The N.E. monsoon, which sets in about the middle of October, is frequently accompanied with violent hurricanes; nor is serene weather expected till the middle of December. The S. wind sets in about the middle of April. During the continuance of the hot winds, the coast of Coromandel resembles a barren wilderness.

COROMANDEL, a harbour, E. coast, New Ulster, or N. Island, New Zealand, W. side of the peninsula, terminating in Cape Colville, which forms the estuary of the Thames, and the upper or S. part of the Bay of Shouraki, lat. 36° 46′ S.; lon. 175° 27′ E. (R.) [add. *See* SUPP.]

CORON, or KORON, a seaport tn., Greece, Morea, at the extremity of a point of land at the foot of a gentle sloping mountain, S.W. side of the gulf of same name, 7 m. N.W. Cape Gallo; lat. 36° 46′ 4″ N.; lon. 22° E. It has now only an inconsiderable trade in oil and silk, but was formerly a place of considerable importance, having a strong fortress, which, with the town, is little more than heaps of ruins. Upon the summit of the castle hill, which is very steep on all sides, seems to have stood the acropolis of the ancient city that formerly occupied this site, and of which nothing remains but a few cisterns and walls. The population consists of about 200 Turkish, and 130 Greek families.—(Leake's *Morea.*)

CORONADA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, on a rocky plain, near l. bank, Sujar. It is very indifferently built, and the streets are narrow, winding, and ill paved. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and an endowed school, and has some manufactures of linen, and brick and tile works. Pop. 1107.

CORONATA, isl. Adriatic. *See* INCORONATA.

CORONATION GULF, an extensive gulf, Arctic Ocean, W. Kent peninsula, and S.W. Victoria Land, between lat. 66° and 68° N.; lon. 105° and 116° W. It receives the Coppermine, and several smaller rivers, and its surface is dotted with innumerable islands.

CORONATION ISLANDS.—1, A small isl. S. Atlantic Ocean, one of the New Orkney group; lat. 60° 46′ S.; lon. 45° 53′ W. (R.).—2, A group of islands, N.W. coast Australia, between York Sound and Brunswick Bay, about lat. 14° 55′ S.; lon. 124° 52′ E.—3, An isl. Russian America; its S. point is in lat. 55° 52′ N.; lon. 134° 10′ W. (R.)

CORONIL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.S.E. Seville, and 12 m. W.S.W. Moron, on three small hills. The houses are, in general, very well built, forming numerous, clean, spacious, and paved streets, and two squares, the principal containing the townhall and promenade. The other public edifices are a parish church, three chapels, three schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and ancient castle. *Manufactures.*—Earthenware, linen, woollen, cotton, silken, and hempen fabrics; hardware, wine, oil, vinegar, &c. *Trade.*—Grain, cattle, and manufactured goods. Two annual fairs. Pop. 3778.

COROORA, or CORURA, an isl. N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Pellow group, about lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 135° E.

CORPACH, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyle, E. bank Loch Eil, 2½ m. N. Fort-William. It lies at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal, formed by a series of 11 locks, including the sea lock, rising to the level of Loch Lochy. Eight of these are close together, within 1¼ m. of the sea, and are called 'Neptune's Staircase.' Corpach has a Free church, and a school, and near it is the parish church of Kilmallie. On a hill hard by is a monument to Colonel Cameron, who fell at Quatre Bras, June 15, 1815. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

CORPUSTY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1013 ac. Pop. 492.

CORRAL, several tns. and vils. Spain, of which the principal are:—1, (*de Almaguer*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. E.S.E. Toledo, r. bank, Riancres. It is tolerably built, and has a parish church, four schools, a townhall, prison, and convent. The people are engaged in agriculture and weaving. Pop. 3209.—2, (*de Calatrava*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 8 m. S.S.W. Ciudad Real, in a large plain. It contains two squares, a parish church, three schools, a cemetery, and old tower. Pop. 1315.

CORRALES, several small tns. Spain, particularly a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 52 m. E.S.E. Seville, in a plain at the S. base of a hill. It has a square, a church, two schools, townhall, prison, and storehouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tillage and cattle rearing. In the neighbourhood are several quarries of gypsum. Pop. 1671.

CORREGAUM, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, on the l. bank, Beemah, 17 m. E.N.E. Poonah, lat. 18° 37′ N.; lon. 74° 16′ E; remarkable only as having been the scene of a desperate and successful resistance on the part of a handful of British troops to an Indian army of 20,000 horse, and several thousand infantry, on the 31st December, 1817—the former having been commanded by Captain Staunton, and the latter by Bajerow.

CORREGGIO, a tn. Italy, Reggio, 14 m. N.W. Modena, on a canal that communicates with the Po, by the Novo canal and the Secchia. It is meanly built, and defended by a citadel. The painter, Antonio Allegri, commonly called Correggio, was born here. Pop. 2596.

CORREZE, a river, France, which rises, in the mountains, of Monédieres, in the N. of the dep. to which it gives its name, flows S.W., passing Tulle and Brives, and, without leaving the dep., joins l. bank, Vezère at St. Pantaleon, after a course of about 50 m. No part of which is navigable.

CORRÈZE, an inland dep. France, between lat. 44° 54′ and 43° 44′ N., and lon. 1° 12′ and 2° 29′ E., having N. dep. Creuse; N.E., Puy-de-Dôme; E., Cantal; S., Lot; W., Dordogne; and N.W., Haute-Vienne. It was formed from part of the former province of Limousin, and derives its name from the river Corrèze, by which it is traversed; area, 2218 sq. m.; cap. Tulle. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Garonne, and is watered by the Dordogne and its affluents. Surface mountainous, especially to the N. and E. The N. part is traversed by an offshoot from the mountains of Auvergne, which separates the basins of the Garonne and Loire. The culminating point is Mount Ondouze, 4175 ft. high. Soil far from fertile, except in a few of the valleys. Heaths occupy a great extent of surface, and agriculture is in a very backward state. The produce of grain is insufficient for the consumption, but the deficiency is supplied by the potato and chestnut crops. Vines occupy 11,130 ac.; but the wine is of poor quality. Hay is particularly abundant, and large crops of beetroot are grown, besides maize, barley, hemp, flax, &c., in moderate quantities. Minerals:—iron, coal, slates, mill and grindstones, granite, lime, and pottery clay, but they are little attended to; so that, with the exception of the iron-works, which employ about 100 workmen, the only manufacture of note is that of fire arms at Tulle, employing about 1000 hands. Water power is abundant, but it is not taken advantage of. The trade is principally in wine, wood, nut-oil, bees-wax, horses, cattle, leather, paper, iron, &c. The houses of the peasantry are of the worst and meanest description; dirty, unhealthy, and generally filled with smoke. A peculiar custom prevails here, contrary to the general law of France, of endowing the eldest son with a fourth of the paternal property over and above his fractional share, giving rise, as might be anticipated, to innumerable family broils. The people have a great aversion to enter the army; but are said to make good soldiers. The department is divided into 3 arrondissements, 29 cantons, and 286 communes. It forms the diocese of Tulle. Pop. (1872), 302,746.

CORRIB LOCH, a large lake, the second in size in Ireland, co. Galway, about 23 m. in length, and varying from 2 to 6 m. in breadth, and composed of two expansions, united by a narrow channel, about ½ m. wide at its narrowest part, across which is a ferry. It is about 3 m. distant from the sea at Galway, where it is only 11 ft. above sea level. It is separated from Loch Mask by a narrow isthmus, through which there is a subterranean channel. It has about 40 m. of navigation, and its numerous islands contain nearly 1000 ac. of land.

CORRIENTES.—1, A cape, S. side, isl. Cuba, 30 m. E. by S. Cape St. Antonio, which it much resembles; lat. 21° 45′ 20″ N.; lon 84° 31′ 3″ W.——2, A Cape, La Plata, Buenos Ayres,; lat. (E. summit) 38° 5′ S.; lon. 57° 29′ W.——3, A cape, New Granada; lat. 5° 33′ N.; lon. 77° 29′ 30″ W.——4, A cape, W. coast, Mexico, 150 m. N.W. Acapulco; lat. 20° 25′ N.; lon. 105° 39′ W.——5, A cape, S. coast, Africa; lat. 24° 7′ 30″ S.; lon. 35° 30′ 30″ E.

CORRIENTES, a prov. and tn., La Plata. The PROVINCE, between lat. 27° and 31° S.; long. 55° and 60° W. (including Missiones), is bounded E. by the Uruguay, S. by Entre Rios, W. and N. by the Paranà, which separates it from Paraguay. In the S. it is well wooded and fertile, while in the N. it is marshy, and contains the remarkable lagoon of Ybera (*which see*). The natural productions of the soil are similar to those of Brazil, and consist of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, indigo, &c. Pop. (1868), 115,000.—The TOWN, cap. of the prov., is agreeably situate, on elevated ground, l. bank Paranà, near its confluence with the Paraguay; lat. 27° 28′ S.; lon. 58° 44′ W.; 390 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Its houses, chiefly of one story, and all supplied with galleries to protect from sun and rain, form irregular, unpaved streets, many of which have a slope to the river. The line of houses facing the river forms an exception to the general irregularity. There are two squares, one in the middle of the town, in which are the public buildings: and the other outside, used as a market place. There are four churches; the cabildo, in which the representatives meet; and a college, founded by the Jesuits. Bed-chambers in Corrientes have no furniture, but one or two beds surrounded with coloured curtains; a chair would be a luxury. In the houses of the common people, heated by means of a brazier which blackens everything with smoke, skins are used for coverlets; and the domestics, without distinction of age or sex, sleep in a common room, a circumstance not a little contributing to foster that libertinism with which this class is charged. Both in town and country, morality is low; and depravity, both in language and manners, great; incest is said to be common. Corrientes is well placed to serve as an entrepôt of goods, between the upper parts of the Paraguay and the Paranà, and the seaports at the mouth of the La Plata. Pop. 10,546.—(D'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale*.)

CORRINGHAM, two pars Eng.:—1, Essex; 3536 ac. Pop. 261.—2, Lincoln; 6189 ac. Pop. 684.

CORROBEDO CAPE, a headland, W. coast, Spain, Galicia; lat. 42° 35′ N.; lon. 9° 7′ W. (n.)

CORROGE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 868 ac. Pop. 416.

CORROPOLI, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. of, and 11 m. N.N.E. Teramo. It stands on a gentle slope; contains four churches, and two convents; and has an annual fair. Pop. 2771.

CORRYVRECKAN, a noted gulf and whirlpool, W. coast, Scotland, between the islands of Jura and Scarba, about lat. 56° 10′ N.; and lon. 5° 40′ W. The breadth of the gulf is about 1 m., and at certain times of the tide, and in high winds, the water rushes through it with great velocity and noise, and at such times there would be danger in attempting the passage with small vessels; but, in general, it is not at all so perilous as the appalling sights and sounds it presents would indicate, the latter having invested it with terrors which it really does not possess.

CORSCOMBE, par. Eng. Dorset; 5003 ac. Pop. 753.

CORSE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2190 ac. Pop. 552.

CORSENSIDE, par. Eng. Northumberland; 11,132 ac. Pop. 505.

CORSEWALL POINT, a headland, Scotland, N.W. coast of co. Wigton, at the entrance to Loch Ryan; lat. 55° 0′ 30″ N.; lon. 5° 9′ 30″ W. (n.) A lighthouse here, 92 ft. in height, the lantern 112 ft. above high water, exhibits a revolving light visible nearly 15 m. off.

CORSHAM REGIS, a par. and tn. England, co. Wilts; 6498 ac. The TOWN, of great antiquity, is 4 m. S.W. by W. Chippenham, and is a station on the Great Western Railway. It is neatly built, and healthy. It has an ancient church, two Independent, and two Baptist chapels; a free school, a British school for boys and girls; and numerous charities. Before the introduction of machinery, the manufacture of woollen cloth was carried on here to a considerable extent, but it is now extinct. Cattle fairs are held in March and September. Pop. 3196.

CORSICA [French, *Corse*], an isl. Mediterranean, forming the French dep. of same name. Bonifacio, its extreme S., is in lat. 41° 23′ 48″ N., and lon. 9° 9′ 15″ E. (n.); and Cape Corso, its extreme N., is in lat. 43° 0′ 30″ N., and lon. 9° 23′ 3″ E. (n.) It is separated from the island of Sardinia, on the S., by the strait of Bonifacio, about 10 m. wide, and its shortest distance from the mainland, nearly from Cape Corso due E. to the coast of Tuscany, is 50 m. Its nearest distance from France is, N.W., about 100 m. It is somewhat irregular in shape, but tolerably compact, except towards the N., where it terminates in a long and narrow tongue of land, about 22 m. long, by about 6 m. broad. Greatest length, N. to S., 110 m.; greatest breadth, near its centre, 53 m.; area, 3377 sq. m. The E. coast is remarkable for its uniformity, presenting a line which is broken in only one or two places by comparatively small indentations. To this the W. coast presents a striking contrast, a number of deep bays following each other in rapid and almost uninterrupted succession. Of these, the most important, proceeding N. to S., are the gulfs of St. Fiorenzo, Calvi, Porto, Liscia, Ajaccio, and Valinco. The interior is traversed by a mountain chain, which has its principal direction N. to S., but throws out several lateral branches, particularly to the N.W. The culminating point, Monte Rotondo, near the centre of the island, has a height of 9054 ft., while several of the other summits considerably exceed 7000 ft., and the greater part of the year are covered with snow. The mountain masses are chiefly composed of granite and porphyry, and appear to be generally overlaid by extensive beds of limestone. From the E. and W. sides of the chain numerous streams descend to the opposite sides of the coast. They are mere torrents, short and rapid, and altogether unfit

for navigation. The largest, both proceeding from the E. slope, are the Golo and Tavignano. Along with the other torrents which take the same direction, they have accumulated large quantities of debris and alluvium, which, preventing the egress of the waters, have gradually formed, on the E. coast, a long series of lagoons and morasses, and made that part of the island very unhealthy; but, with this exception, the climate is one of the finest in Europe. The heat is sometimes excessive, but the sky is generally clear, and the air bracing. Owing to the mountainous nature of the surface, the greater part of it necessarily remains in a state of nature, covered with primeval forests, or, when not absolutely naked and barren, clothed with herbage well fitted for the rearing of young cattle. Numerous valleys, however, lie between the lofty ridges, and sometimes plains of considerable extent occur, the soil of which is generally fertile, and well adapted for the growth of all the ordinary cereals. Not less than one-seventh of the whole surface is devoted to the culture of grain, and a return of twentyfold is not uncommon. The lower sunny slopes are generally covered with vineyards; but, owing probably more to mismanagement than to any defect in the soil, none of the wines produced have, as yet, attained a high name. The olive appears to be indigenous to the island, and is found growing luxuriantly in all parts of it. It also forms an important branch of regular culture, and is understood to yield very profitable returns. The mulberry, orange, and citron, succeed well, particularly in the lower valleys near the coast; and it is thought that indigo, cotton, and sugar, might be cultivated with success. One of the most valuable productions of the more elevated districts is the chestnut, on which, at least during the winter months, the poorer inhabitants principally subsist. Among domestic animals, the first place seems due to mules and goats. The former are finely formed, sure footed, and hardy, and are almost the only animals employed for transport; the latter are of a large and handsome breed, and are kept in vast numbers. Both horses and cattle are indifferent; and the sheep, though remarkable for the delicacy of their flesh, are small in size, and yield inferior wool. The principal wild animals are the boar and the fox. The wolf is unknown. Deer are numerous in the forests, and all the smaller game and wild-fowl are common. Eagles, vultures, and numerous other birds of prey, frequent the loftier mountain districts. Both in the rivers, in the lagoons, and along the coast, fish abound, and active fisheries are carried on. Corsica is not rich in minerals. Numerous metals exist in small quantities, and iron is worked to some extent; but the economical value of the whole is very limited. At present, the principal source of mineral revenue is derived from quarries of fine granite, porphyry, and marble. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. The chief exports are wine, brandy, olive oil, chestnuts, fruit, and fish. The Corsicans are of middle size, and of a dark and somewhat bilious complexion. They are generally sober and hospitable, and have repeatedly given proofs of their boldness and love of independence. One of the darkest features in their character is a love of revenge.

From the Phœnicians, its first colonists, the island took the name of Cyrnos; and from the Romans that of Corsica. On the decline of the Roman empire it was seized by the Goths, and passed from them to the Saracens. In 1481, it fell under the dominion of the Genoese, who retained it, with some interruption, till 1755, when a great part of it was wrested from them, and made independent, by the celebrated General Paoli. France, founding on a pretended cession by the Genoese, obtained forcible possession of it in 1768, after the inhabitants had distinguished themselves by a long and valiant resistance; and it is now so incorporated with France, as to have become one of its departments. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into five arrondissements —Ajaccio (the capital), Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartene; subdivided into 61 cantons, and 355 communes. The most distinguished individuals to whom Corsica has given birth are Paoli and Napoleon. Pop. (1872), 258,507. [add. *See* SUPP.]

CORSICO, a vil. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 3 m. S.W. Milan, on the Grand Canal. It possesses a church and session-house. Pop. 1319.

CORSLEY, a par. and vil. England, co. Wilts; 2580 ac. The VILLAGE, situate in a valley, 3 m. W.N.W. Warminster, has a parish church, recently erected, two chapels belonging to Anabaptists and Wesleyans, and a national school. Pop. (agricultural) 1235.

CORSO, an isl., W. coast, Patagonia, and about 8 m. long; lat. (S.W. summit) 49° 48′ S.; lon. 75° 34′ W. (H.)

CORSO, or CORSE [anc. *Promontorium Sacrum*], a cape, forming the N. extremity of Corsica; lat. 43° 0′ 35″ N.; lon. 9° 23′ 3″ E. (L.) It is a headland about 5 m. broad, a moderate height above the shore, but ascending rapidly towards the interior. Separated from it by a narrow channel, in which the depth of water, generally about 8 fathoms, diminishes at one point near the centre to 4 fathoms, is the little island Giraglia, with a watch tower upon it. In the neighbourhood of the cape, variegated marble and jasper are found.

CORSOER, or KORSÖER, a small seaport tn. Denmark, W. coast isl. Seeland, on the Great Belt, 62 m. S.W. Copenhagen, lat. 55° 20′ 19″ N.; lon. 11° 7′ 43′ E. (L.) It lies on a narrow spit of land, has a church, a good small harbour, a dockyard, and regular communication across the Belt, both by steam and packet-boat, with Nyborg. Pop. 1600.

CORSTON, par. Eng. Somerset: 1190 ac. Pop. 472.

CORSTORPHINE, vil. and par. Scotland, Edinburgh, 4 m. by 2 m. Pop. of vil. 698; of par. 1579.

CORTACHY and CLOVA, par. Scot. Forfar; 23,680 ac. Pop. 653.

CORTAILLOD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, on the lake, and 5 m. S.W. Neufchâtel. It is a well-built place, and has one of the most important cotton factories of Switzerland. The wine of the district bears a strong resemblance to Burgundy. Pop. 1070.

CORTE, a tn. France, dep. and near the middle of isl. Corsica, in its N. half. It lies about 35 m. N.E. Ajaccio, l. bank, Tavignano, on the E. slope of a hill overlooking a delicious valley covered with gardens, vineyards, olive-yards, and country-seats. The town is defended by a fort, and it is so irregularly built, that it may be said to have no streets. The principal buildings are the old palace, in which the court sits; the house of the heroic Gaffori; the citadel, an old castle built in the 15th century; and the barracks, capable of holding 1200 men. It has a polytechnic elementary school; and an abundant supply of water is obtained by an aqueduct, 1374 yds. long. There is some trade in the grain and wines of the vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Paoli. Pop. 4164.

CORTE DEL PALASTO, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, prov. Milan, 4 m. N.E. Lodi. It contains a parish church, oratory, and chapel, and stands in a district which is fruitful in corn and flax, and contains rich pastures. Pop. 1380.

CORTEGANA, a tn. Span. Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N. Huelva, on an elevated plain. It is commanded by a castle, has tolerably well made streets, and two squares; a parish church, four schools, town and session houses, a prison, hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and several convents. Linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, locks, corks, and implements of husbandry, are manufactured; wine and oil express ed; and some trade carried on in cattle, grain, and manufactured goods. Pop. 5295.

CORTEMAGGIORE [anc. *Castrum Lauri*, or *Curia Major*], a tn. and com. Italy, province and 15 m. E. by S. Piacenza, r. bank Arda. It is well built, of a quadrangular form, and has two parish churches, a townhall, Hebrew, medical, and elementary schools; an hospital, theatre, market-house, and cavalry barrack. The surrounding country is flat, and affords good herbage for cattle; but, from want of irrigation, no great quantity of grain is produced. Four fairs are held annually. Pop. 2900; of com. 4597.

CORTEMARCQ, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Bruges. It has some woollen manufactures, two brickworks, a tannery, a dyework, several breweries, and numerous mills. Pop. 4513.

CORTEMIGLIA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 32 m. N.E. Coni, 31 m. S.W. Alessandria, traversed by the Bormida, which is crossed by a bridge, and divides it into two parts, one of which is defended by a wall, flanked with towers. It contains a ruined castle, the ancient residence of the marquises of Cortemiglia. Pop. 1990.

CORTE-OLONA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 11 m. S.S.E. Pavia, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Olona. It is well built, contains a parish church, and has a weekly market. Pop. 1330.

CORTES, several tns. and vils. Spain, particularly—1, (*-de la Frontera*), a town, Andalusia, prov. of, and 48 m. W. by S. Malaga, at the foot of the sierra de Martin Galgujo. It is tolerably well built, and contains a parish church, two chapels, three schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and numerous fountains, some of them chalybeate. The inhabitants are engaged in boiling soap, tanning, weaving, expressing oil and wine, and in husbandry. Pop. 3295.—2, (*-de Arcanosa*), a town, Valencia, prov. of, and 28 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-plana, 15 m. N. Viver, between the rivers Villahermosa and Mijares. It possesses a church, townhall, prison, school, and four convents. The inhabitants are occupied in weaving, dyeing, and husbandry. Pop. 1775.—3, A town, prov. Navarre, 12 m. S.E. Tudela, near r. bank, Ebro, on the confines of Aragon. It contains four squares, a church, townhall, prison, two schools, a handsome and spacious aqueduct, and a magnificent palace of the Duke of Granada. Pop. 960.

CORTETZ, or CORTITZ, an isl. Russia, gov. of, and 30 m. S. Ekaterinoslav, formed by the Dnieper. It stands 165 ft. above the level of the river, and is surrounded on all sides by masses of granite, which make it naturally, without the aid of art, almost impregnable. It was early selected by the Zaporog Cossacks as the site of their celebrated Setcha; and on their removal, in 1784, to the banks of the Kuban, by Catherine II., was settled with a colony of Germans, composed entirely of Prussian Mennonites. Cortetz is the most important of 16 villages, which were similarly settled at the same time. The inhabitants are industrious, but too strongly attached to antiquated customs to give ready admission to modern improvements. They have some manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, but live chiefly by agriculture and the rearing of cattle.

CORTINA, a tn. Austria, duchy Tyrol, l. bank, Botta, here crossed by a fine bridge, 64 m. S.E. Innsbrück, and 34 m. E. by S. Brixen. It has a church, and some trade in wood. Pop. 2709.

CORTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 1195 ac. Pop. 559. —2, (*-Denham*), Somerset; 1371 a. Pop. 428.

CORTONA (anc. *Corythus*, *Cortona*), a tn. grand duchy Tuscany, prov. of, and 52 m. E.S.E. Florence. It rises amidst vineyards, on the acclivity of a steep hill, and commands a magnificent prospect of the Thrasimene and Clusian lakes, the mountains of Radicofani, and the wide and variegated vale of Chiana. It is very ancient, having been founded by the Pelasgi, who made it their capital. It was subsequently colonized by the Romans. The original walls of Cortona are still to be seen, serving as foundations to the modern walls, which were built in the 13th century. Cortona being considered the capital of the ancient Etruria, was chosen as the seat of the Etruscan Academy, in 1726. Many interesting antiquities are still preserved in the town. It has six churches and a cathedral, containing some fine pictures and a tomb, said to be that of the Consul Flaminius. It has also a theatre, library, cabinet of natural history, museum of antiquities, &c. Quarries of very fine marble are worked in the neighbourhood. A small sepulchral chamber, a little below the town, has received the name of the Grotto of Pythagoras. This is a building, however, not an excavation, being formed of large blocks of sandstone, and containing a room about 7 ft. sq., with square recesses, probably for cinerary urns. It is interesting, chiefly as indicating that the builders were, 'without doubt, acquainted with the principle of the arch, though afraid, perhaps, to confide much to it.' P. (1862), 3525.

CORUCHE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 24 m. S.E. Santarem, near the Sorraia. It is well built, contains a church, hospital, and almshouse, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2350.

CORUISK (Loch), a small lake, Scotland, Isle of Skye, 12 m. S. Portree, 1 to 2 m. in length, by ½ m. in breadth. It contains a few rocky islets, and many historical incidents are connected with it. The scenery around the lake is exceedingly wild and mountainous.

CORUNA (La), a prov. Spain, one of the four into which Galicia is divided, occupying the N.W. extremity of the Spanish peninsula, between lat. 42° 21′ and 43° 47′ N.; and lon. 7° 40′ and 9° 14′ W.; bounded, N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by prov. Lugo, and S. by Pontevedra; area, 4899 sq. m.; cap. same name. It is mountainous, interspersed with plains and fertile valleys; the coast, bold, and rugged, forms some deep bays and lofty capes. Some of the mountains are capped with snow during the greater portion of the year; their lower slopes are covered with forests of pine, oak, beech, chestnut, and other timber, for ship and domestic building, &c., abounding with wild boars and wolves, which, in winter, descend into the plains, and commit great depredations amongst the flocks and herds. Some iron, copper, silver, and coal mines are wrought, but to no great extent. The province is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Ume, Tambre, Lezaro or Jallas, Mandeo, and Mera. The plains and valleys are, in some places, exceedingly rich; yielding good crops of maize, rye, millet, oats, hemp, flax, beans, pease, grapes, olives, oranges, large quantities of potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables; but little wheat or barley is grown. There are immense tracts of meadow land, on which numerous flocks of sheep, goats, and considerable numbers of horned cattle, depasture; and pigs find excellent food in the acorns, beech-nuts, chestnuts, &c., in the forests. Mineral and medicinal springs—ferruginous, chalybeate, calcareous, and sulphureous—are plentiful. In the high lands, the climate is cold, damp, and much exposed; while the valleys are warm in summer, and have scarcely any severe frosts in winter; heavy rains are frequent at some seasons of the year. Weaving, tanning, making hats, shoes, hardware, earthenware, ropes, and sailcloth, shipbuilding, fishing, preparing bacon, tillage, and cattle-rearing, occupy the inhabitants. Brandy, wine, oil, fish, bacon, fruits, vegetables, iron, copper, lead, soap, and paper, are exported. Glass, sugar, coffee, vinegar, cutlery, perfumery, and other articles imported. The state of education is most deplorable, and the condition of the peasantry wretched in the extreme. Pop. (1864), 589,448.

CORUÑA (La) (Latin, *Coronium*; English, *Corunna*; French, *Corogne*), a city and seaport, Spain, N.W. coast, Galicia, cap. above prov., on the extremity of a small peninsula at the entrance to the estuary of the Coruña river, 318 m. N.W. Madrid; lat. (Castle St. Antonio) 43° 22′ 30″ N.; lon. 8° 22′ 42″ W. (R.) (*For plan of position, &c., see* FERROL.) It stands partly at the base, and partly on the acclivity of a hill, these portions being called, respectively, the upper and lower towns, the former is walled round, and defended by a citadel. The streets of the upper division of the city are steep and narrow; those in the lower are more spacious. Both are extremely filthy, though among the best paved of any town in Spain. It contains plain looking townhouses, a custom-house, several churches and convents, two hospitals, two barracks, an arsenal, prison, house of correction, and schools of design, mathematics, and navigation; and two theatres, the old and new, the latter of which is a very elegant edifice. It likewise possesses several literary societies, two small libraries, and several benevolent institutions. Coruña is the residence of a captain-general, and a provincial intendant, and of British, French, Danish, and Sardinian consuls; and the seat of the supreme court of justice for Galicia. The harbour is spacious and secure, and protected by two forts; one on an insulated rock at its mouth, called Fort St. Antonio, which has been used as a state prison; the other, Fort St. Diego, situated on the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and the lighthouse, situated on the N. shore of the peninsula, called the Tower of Hercules, 92 ft. in height, and which is seen, in clear weather, from a distance of 60 m.; it is said to be of Roman construction. The linen manufactures of Coruña, once famous in the peninsula, have declined in consequence of foreign competition, and are now nearly extinct. The only manufactures of importance now carried on are glass, soap, starch, some common cottons, iron-founding, oil-cloth, hats, and the salting of provisions. It has also some considerable fisheries, particularly of sardines. It carries on an active trade with England, the Spanish West Indies, and South America; but with France, Portugal, and the United States its trade is less important. Sugar, hides, tobacco, salted fish, cacao thread, tissues, &c., to the annual value of about £250,000, form its chief imports; and corn, legumes, salted fish, and cotton tissues, to the value of about £150,000, its chief exports.

In the bay before Coruña, the famous Spanish Armada was refitted during four weeks, May 1588, prior to sailing for England; and under the walls of the town Sir John Moore fell, in the engagement which took place there with the French, under Marshal Soult, on January 16, 1809. He lies buried at

the extremity of the upper town, in the Campo de San Carlos; a tomb has been erected over his grave at the expense of the British Government, and the ground around it has been planted as a public alameda. Pop. 19,415.

CORVO, an isl., N. Atlantic, forming the most N.W. of the Azores; lat. (N. point) 39° 43′ 30″ N.; lon. 31° 7′ 15″ W. Area, 16 sq. m. Its coasts are high and rocky, but the interior is fertile and well wooded. It has two small ports, which are seldom visited by strangers. Hogs, wood, and corn are exported to the other islands; and its wheat is esteemed the best of all the Azores. The inhabitants, who are very poor, amount to about 700.

CORVOEIRO, a cape, N.W. coast, Africa, 40 m. N. Cape Blanco; lat. 21° 15′ N.; lon. 17° W.

CORWEN, a market tn. and par. N. Wales, co. Merioneth. The town is beautifully situate on the Dee, in a romantic valley, at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, 8½ m. W. Llangollen, and consists of one street, composed of plain stone houses, built on each side of the great Holyhead road. Water abundant. It has an Established church, three dissenting chapels, a school, reading-room, and a union workhouse. Area of par. 12,646 ac. Pop. (agricultural), 2042.

CORYTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1334 ac. Pop. 311.

CORZOLA, a tn. Dalmatia. *See* CURZOLA.

COS, or Kos [now called *Stanchio*], an isl., Asiatic Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, coast of Anatolia, at the mouth of the gulf of same name; lat. (W. point) 36° 43′ N.; lon. 26° 49′ 30″ E. (R.) It is 21 m. long, and about 6 broad; on the S. is a lofty range of mountains; and the remainder of the island is a delightful plain, of extraordinary fertility, producing, in abundance, corn, cotton, silk, and wines, all of excellent quality. Orange, lemon, pomegranate, fig, and other fruit trees, abound; especially in the neighbourhood of Cos, the only town of importance in the island. It occupies the site of the ancient city; and in the public square there is an enormous plane tree, probably the largest in the world, supposed to be 1000 years old. It is a mineral place; and the harbour formerly much resorted to, has now become so filled up, that vessels of one smallest size cannot enter it. The principal commerce of the town and island consists in the exportation of fruits to most of the islands of the archipelago. The Turks inhabit the town, while the Greeks are scattered in villages through the island. Cos gave birth to Hippocrates the physician, Apelles the painter, and Ariston the philosopher. It became subject to the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman empires in succession. The population of the island, formerly 20,000, has, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, and the delightful climate, been for many years gradually declining, and does not now exceed 8000.—The GULF of Cos, called also Boodroom [anc. *Ceramus*], on the coast of Anatolia, is 17 m. wide at its entrance, and extends inland 52 m. It is very deep, being seldom less than 300 ft., even near the shore. On the S. shore are numerous excellent harbours; but as there are no inhabitants near the coasts, it is with great difficulty that supplies can be obtained. In the summer months the upper part of the gulf, being unhealthy, is abandoned by the inhabitants.

COSALA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state of Sonora and Cinaloa, 80 m. N.E. Mazatlan. Near it is a gold mine, exceedingly rich. *See Supplement.*

COSBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2550 ac. Pop. 975.

COSEL, a tn. Prussia. *See* KOSEL.

COSENZA [anc. *Cusentia*], a tn. Naples, cap. prov. of same name, 150 m. S.E. Naples, at the confluence of the Crati and Busscnto, in a valley surrounded by hills, 11 m. E. from the Mediterranean. The Busscnto, which is here crossed by two bridges, divides the town into two parts, and the marshes formed by the river above and below the town are said to render the situation unhealthy. It is fortified, and has a vast citadel. The streets, with one exception, are narrow and crooked. The town contains a handsome cathedral, several churches and convents, a seminary, an hospital, a foundling hospital, a magnificent courthouse or tribunale, one of the finest buildings in the kingdom; a royal college, two academies, and a theatre. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and of the civil and criminal courts of the province, as well as the residence of the civil and military authorities. Cutlery and earthenware are manufactured here; and a considerable trade is carried on in silk, wine, manna, fruits, flax, &c. The extensive game forest of Sila is at a short distance from the town. In the 16th century, a celebrated academy was founded here by Bernardino Telesio, a native of the town.

Cosenza, anciently the capital of the Bruttii, submitted to the Romans, was taken by Hannibal; from whom the Romans recaptured it soon afterwards. Alaric, the Goth, laid siege to it in 410, died before its walls, and was interred by his soldiers in the bed of the Busscnto. It was afterwards sacked by the Saracens, who were expelled in turn by the Northmen, who, having founded the kingdom of the two Sicilies in 1130, made Cosenza the capital of Calabria Citra. Pop. 11,649.

COSGROVE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1760 ac. Pop. 641.

COSHESTON, par. Wales. Pembroke; 2440 ac. Pop. 551.

COSI, Koosi, or Koosa, a river, Hindoostan, rising in two branches in the mountains of Nepaul, not far from Khatmandoo, flowing S.E. to near Chattra, then turning almost due S., and, after a total course of 300 m., falling into the Ganges, lat. 25° 21′ N.; lon. 87° 15′ E.; on the l. bank, by a channel 2 m. wide, which, however, except in the height of the rainy season, is almost completely occupied by islands and sandbanks. Its principal affluent is the Arun, supposed to rise on the N. side of the Himalaya.

COSHUIRIACHI, a tn., Mexican confederation, state Chihuahua, under the parallel of 28° 12′ N. Its population, which formerly amounted to 10,700, has, in consequence of the falling off in the productiveness of the mines in the neighbourhood, been reduced to 3000.

COSLIN, a tn. and gov. Prussia. *See* KÖSLIN.

COSMOLEDO ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, at the N.E. entrance to the Mozambique Channel, about lat. 9° 40′ S.; lon. 47° 42′ E. This group consists of a ring of coral about 30 m. in circumference, inclosing a magnificent lagoon, into which there is no apparent entrance. These isles are sometimes resorted to for fish, and a few blacks are left on them, who wait the vessels' return. On the S. side there is a patch of sand, where small vessels may anchor during the N. monsoon.

COSNE (Saône-et-Loire), a vil. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, so close on Chalon sur Saone, as to be only its suburb. Pop. 1741.

COSNE [anc. *Condate*], a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 31 m. N.N.W. Nevers, r. bank, Loire, at its confluence with the Nouain. It is well built, and the streets are clean and straight. The Loire is crossed here by a suspension bridge, and the Nouain or Nohain furnishes water power to numerous works, amongst which are several cutleries, and an anchor manufactory. There is a considerable trade in iron, grain, wine, wood, hemp, and cattle. Under the Romans, Cosne was called Condate. Pop. 5376.

COSPOOR, or Kaspur, a fortified tn. India, beyond the Brahmapootra, prov. Cachar, of which it is the capital. It is situate on the Madhora, a small stream, celebrated for the clearness of its waters, 61 m. E. Silhet, in Bengal. It was formerly a flourishing place, and enjoyed almost all the trade between Bengal and the kingdom of Assam.

COSSACKS, the general term employed to designate a military people of Russia, and also part of the territory which is occupied by them. The following article first describes the territory, and then gives a short account of the people:—

Cossacks, Don, a gov. S. Russia; bounded, N. by govs. Saratov and Woronez, W. Woronez and Ekaterinoslav, S. sea of Azof and Caucasus, and E. Saratov and Astrakhan. Greatest length, from N. to S., 330 m.; breadth, from W. to E., varying from 130 m. to 275 m. The government consists, for the most part, of one of those extensive flats called steppes; but there is some hilly land, particularly towards the S. which may be regarded as forming one of the last ramifications of the Caucasian chain. The soil is in general so very sandy, as to be scarcely fit for cultivation. Towards the N. there is some tolerably arable land, and along the banks of the rivers even a rich alluvium is found; but the S., where not absolutely waste, affords, at the best, an inferior pasture. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Don, which forms a kind of semicircle around its centre, and, towards the E. of the government, approaches the Volga so near as to be, at one point, not more than 35 m. distant from it. Unfortunately, the land between the rivers is so hilly, as to prevent the formation of a canal, which might unite them. The Don, besides watering the government centrally, receives several

important tributaries within it, and, after the confluence of the Manitsch, has a breadth of about 1000 yards. The climate is, on the whole, mild and agreeable; but in winter both intense cold and violent storms occasionally prevail. The chief employment is the rearing of cattle; but, where the soil is suitable, all the ordinary cereals and legumes are cultivated, and yield good crops. Hemp and flax are also grown, and good wine is produced, part of it scarcely inferior to the light French wines, and part resembling Burgundy. From several lakes in the S. large quantities of salt are obtained. Fish, including sturgeon, salmon, and carp, abound, and form a principal article of food. The caviar of the government is in great request, and forms a considerable export.

Cossacks, people.—The people from whom the above government derives its name are not confined to it, but form the principal part of the population of several extensive districts in Russia, where, according to the localities which they occupy, they receive different designations, and are called Don Cossacks, Cossacks of the Black Sea, Kuban, Volga, Ural, Siberian Cossacks, &c. Their origin is involved in considerable obscurity. Their very name has been the subject of keen dispute, but the prevailing belief now is that it is of Tartar derivation. In general, it may designate any light armed trooper; but it is often used in a mere vituperative sense, and applied to any member of a vagrant horde which roams or makes incursions into a district, and lives on the plunder of its inhabitants. Though the Cossacks possess several characteristics by which they are easily distinguished, they do not appear to have sprung from one original stock. There is evidently a mixture of blood among them. They bear a close resemblance to the Russians, but are of a more slender make, and have features which are decidedly more handsome and expressive. They have a quick, keen eye, and an ear which is ever on the alert, and are active, spirited, and brave. Their intellect is good, and they often exhibit a remarkable degree of acuteness. Education, accordingly, has made some progress among them, and their old capital, Staro Tcherkassk, contains a gymnasium, in which the proficiency of the Cossack pupils would not suffer by comparison with that of any other town of the Russian empire. Their language is a mixture of Russian, Polish, and Turkish; their religion that of the Greek Church, to which they are strongly attached, and the superstitious practices of which they are particularly careful in observing. In many of their domestic habits they contrast favourably with the Russians. They are much more cleanly, and pay a greater regard to personal appearance. Like them, they often drink to excess, but seem more alive to the degradation which results from it; and, accordingly, when they do indulge in bacchanalian orgies, have generally the sense to keep them private. The martial tendencies of the Cossacks are very decided, and have from time immemorial formed their distinguishing feature. The whole structure of society among them is military. Originally, their government formed a kind of democracy, at the head of which was a chief or hetman, of their own choice; while, under him, was a long series of officers, with jurisdictions of greater or less extent, partly civil and partly military, all so arranged as to be able, on any emergency, to furnish the largest military array on the shortest notice. The democratical part of the constitution has gradually disappeared under Russian domination. The title of chief hetman is now vested in the heir-apparent to the throne, and all the subordinate hetmans and other officers are appointed by the Crown. Care, however, has been taken not to interfere with any arrangements which fostered the military spirit of the Cossacks; and hence all the subdivisions of the population into pulks and minor sections, with military heads, and of the villages into stanitza, still remain. Throughout the empire, wherever particular alacrity, vigilance, and rapidity of movement are required, the qualities by which the Cossack is distinguished mark him out for employment. His proper sphere, undoubtedly, is to act as a light armed trooper, and to be, as the celebrated Suwarrow emphatically expressed it, 'the eye' of the army, protecting its rear in retreat, or pushing forward in advance, and making it almost impossible for a flying enemy to escape. How admirably the Cossacks are adapted to these purposes, was made known to all Europe during the disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow. The Russian government, however, has found other fields for their exertions. When a frontier is to be guarded, the qualities required very much resemble those which make the Cossack so valuable to an army in the field; and, accordingly, colonies of Cossacks have been planted on all the borders of S. Russia, along the Kuban and the Terek, and form a most effective barrier against sudden incursions by half-civilized tribes. In the Caucasus, however, the Russians have met with a foe of a different stamp; and, instead of having merely to repel sudden incursions, are obliged to fight for every inch of ground on which they plant their feet. In this way they have been constrained to fix upon a series of strong positions, on which they have constructed a kind of forts, called kreposts. The nature of these, the sudden attacks to which they are exposed, and the mode of giving the alarm, so as to call in the



KREPOST, OR COSSACK POST, ON THE CIRCASSIAN FRONTIER.
From Hommaire de Hell, Steppes de la Mer Caspienne.

aid of neighbouring posts, are well exhibited in the accompanying illustration. In this service Cossacks chiefly are employed; and, though their remarkable quickness of ear, by which they can catch the slightest sounds, at almost incredible distances, may fit them well for it, it certainly must be a service altogether uncongenial to their nature and habits. The Cossack is almost always on horseback, and is in his element when scouring the open fields. Here he is cooped up within a narrow space, and dare not venture 100 yards beyond it, without exposing himself to the deadly aim of a Circassian. So monotonous is this mode of life, so different from that which he had been accustomed to lead, that the Cossack often abandons himself to despair, and disappoints the Circassian, by becoming his own murderer.

COSSAL, par. Eng. Notts; 720 ac. Pop. 303.

COSSATO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Biella, 12 m. N.E. Turin, on a hill. It has some trade in wine. Pop. 2500.

COSSE-LE-VIVIEN [anc. *Cossiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 11 m. S.S.W. Laval. It has six annual fairs. Pop. 1999.

COSSEY, or COSTESSY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3040 ac. Pop. 1025.

COSSEIR, a tn. Egypt. *See* KOSSEIR.

COSSIMBAZAR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. of, and 1 m. S. Moorshedabad, l. bank, Bhagirathy, the most sacred branch of the Ganges; lat. 24° 10′ N.; lon. 88° 15′ E. It has an extensive traffic, and, during the rainy season, has a great variety and extent of water-carriage; but for two or three months of the year the river is not navigable. The quantity of silk consumed here annually by the natives, in the

manufacture of carpets, satins, silk bonnets, and other stuffs, is very great, while there is also a large exportation to Europe, and to nearly every part of India. Cossimbazar has been long famous for its cotton stockings, which are wire-knitted, and highly prized. This town is the station of a circuit court, comprehending the adjoining districts of Boglipoor, Dinagepoor, Rungpoor, Purneah, Rajeshahy, and Birbhoom. Formerly the French and Dutch had factories here. Pop. 25,000.

COSSINGTON, two pars. Eng :—1, Leicester; 1551 ac. Pop. 341.—2, Somerset; 1380 ac. Pop. 236.

COSSONAY, a tn. and dist., Switzerland, can. Vaud, 9 m. N.W. Lausanne. It is old, lies on a rising ground, and its houses are generally well built. It has an old church, an hospital, and on a neighbouring height the ruins of a castle. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, and are mostly in easy circumstances. Pop. of tn. 859; dist. about 10,000.

COSTA RICA, the most S. state of the Republics of Central America; bounded, N. by Nicaragua, from which it is separated N.E. by the river San Juan; E. and S. by the Caribbean Sea; E. and S. by New Granada, from which it is separated E. by the river Escuda, and S. by the cordillera de Cabecares; and S. and W. by the Pacific; between lat. 8° and 11° 30′ N.; lon. 83° and 85° W. Area, about 21,500 sq. m. The country is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the isthmus which throws off numerous spurs on either side, giving to the surface a continued alternation of abrupt heights and sudden depressions. The principal range contains several lofty eminences, and volcanoes, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Orosi, Votos, and Cartago; from the summit of the last of which, both the Pacific and Atlantic can be distinctly seen. The N.W. districts are more rugged and mountainous than the S.W., but along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a most beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified by valleys, and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some of the richest gold mines in this portion of America, whence the origin of its name; the mines, however, are now not at all, or very little wrought. Silver and copper are also found, but they, in like manner, receive little notice. In all parts of the state, with exception of the sea coasts, the climate is mild and temperate, never subject to excessive heats or colds, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is, therefore, extremely well adapted to agricultural purposes, and capable of bringing to maturity many European plants, as well as most of those peculiar to the tropics. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table lands, and in the valleys between the mountains. Among its agricultural productions are coffee, cacao, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, and a little wheat, which last not being an article of general consumption, is not much attended to. The horses of Costa Rica are of an inferior description; but the mules are greatly esteemed; and cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs are reared in great numbers, and of excellent quality. The wild animals include the cougar, wolf, tapir, wild boar, fallow-deer, hares, sloths, and squirrels. The wooded coasts of the Pacific are much infested by dangerous reptiles, and great devastation is frequently caused by locusts. The birds, which include vultures, pelicans, parrots, pigeons, ducks, quails, teal, exhibit the gayest and most beautiful plumage.

The woods of Costa Rica are valuable, comprising mahogany, cedar, Brazil, and various other kinds of timber; and on the sea coast of Nicoya, some pearls, and large quantities of mother-of-pearl shells are found. Coffee, however, forms the most important product of the state. Its cultivation, though only introduced about the year 1830, has increased so rapidly, that about 5000 tons of the seeds are now exported annually. Tobacco, which is of excellent quality, is a Government monopoly, and is sent chiefly to Nicaragua, though some of it finds its way to the British market. The other exports are gold, sugar, Brazil wood, and mother-of-pearl. The imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. Exports, 1845, £126,340; imports, £87,600; imports, 1873, £753,000; exports, £1,200,000.

Costa Rica is divided into six provinces, the names of which are San José, Cartago, Alajuelo, Herodia, Guanacaste, and Punta Arenas. The principal cities are San José, the capital; Cartago, Herodia, Estralla, Esparza, and Ujarras. The two established ports of entry are Punta Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, and Matina, on the Caribbean Sea. The Government of Costa Rica was established in 1823, and is accounted the best and most liberal in Central America. It has a representative Legislature, and the executive is intrusted to a supreme chief. The religion is R. Catholic. The annual net revenue of the state averages about £200,000. The inhabitants are extremely industrious and orderly, and are making rapid strides in wealth and improvement. They were formerly subjected to great poverty, and it is only of late years, and since the cultivation of coffee on an extensive scale began to be encouraged, that they have attained to anything like their present prosperity.

In 1849-50 the Government granted to Mr. G. Lafond, the French consul general, a tract of land, from the Gulf of Dulce, on the Pacific, to the Boca del Toro, on the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of opening a route between the two oceans. The route across the isthmus by the San Juan river, along part of the frontier of Costa Rica, is so far opened, that steamers now ply on the river in connection with others on the lake of Nicaragua. Pop. 135,000; of whom 12,000 are independent Indians.—(Dunlop's *Travels in Central America;* Bailey's *Central America; Bull. Soc. Geo. Paris;* Kiepert's *Map of the Republics of Central America.*)

COSTIGLIOLE, two tns. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont:—1, *(di Saluzzo)*, div. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. Coni, r. bank Varaeta. It contains a communal college, has iron forges, and silk mills. In the neighbourhood a good muscat wine is made. Pop. 2,390.—2, *d'Asti*, div. Asti, cap. mandamento 123 m. W.S.W. Alessandria. Pop. 1500.

COSTOCK, or COSTHORPE, par. Eng. Notts; 1320 ac. Pop. 193.

COSTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 1715 ac. Pop. 185.—2, Norfolk; 342 ac. Pop. 55.—3, (*Hackett*), Worcester; 1261 ac. Pop. 183.

COSTROMA, gov. and tn. Russia. *See* KOSTROMA.

COTAGAITA, a river and tn., Bolivia. The RIVER rises on the E. slope of the Bolivian Andes, about lat. 21° S., and after a direct E. course of 187 m., falls into the Pilcomayo, in lat. 20° 18° S.; lon. 66° 28′ W.—The TOWN is situate, l. bank of the river, 88 m. S.S.E. Potosi.

COTABAMBA, a dist. Peru, intendency of Cuzco, between the Apurimac and Pachachaca, intersected, S. to N., by the Oropesa, an affluent of the Apurimac. It is 78 m. long, and 50 broad; almost entirely covered with mountains, which are clad with snow during the greater part of the year. Grain is produced in the valleys. Pop. 19,824: of whom 18,237 are Indians.

COTARINGAN, or COTABINGIN, Borneo. *See* KOTTA-WARINGIN.

CÔTE D'OR, an inland and W. dep., France, cap. Dijon, formerly part of prov. Burgundy, having N. deps. Aube and Haute-Marne; E. Haute Saône and Jura; S. Saône-et-Loire; W. Nièvre and Yonne, between lat. 46° 55′ and 48° N.; lon. 4° 5′ and 5° 35′ E. It derives its name from a chain of hills, extending S.W. from Dijon, called Côte-d'Or, or hill of gold, on account of the excellence of its wine. Area, 3514 sq. m.—The department belongs to the basins of the Seine, the Loire, and the Rhone; but chiefly to those of the first and last. It is watered, N.W. by the Seine, which has here its source, and its affluents, the Aube, Ource, Armançon, and Serain; E. by the Saône, and its affluents the Vingeanne, Tille, Oncle, and Dheune; and S.E. by the Arroux an affluent of the Loire. It is also intersected S.E. to N.W. by the Burgundy Canal. The surface is rather elevated, presenting some plains to the E. and N.W., but generally covered by offsets of the little mountain range of the Côte-d'Or, which traverses the department S. to N.; height, 1476 to 1640 ft.; uniting the Cevennes mountains to the plateau of Langres, and forming part of the watershed between the basin of the Mediterranean and that of the ocean. In the S. the soil is rich and fertile, elsewhere it is generally stony. The climate is, in general, mild, and rather dry than moist; the air pure, clear, and salubrious. Grain of various kinds is generally and successfully cultivated, the produce exceeding the consumption. French beans (haricots), prunes, hemp, rape, and beetroot are raised in considerable quantities. There are extensive forests, chiefly of coppice wood. The vineyards of the E. slopes of the Côte-d'Or, called the Côte-de-Nuits and the Côte-de-Beaune, produce, in abundance, the celebrated

wines of Upper Burgundy, both red and white; among the former may be named Romanée-Conti, Chambertin, Vosne, and Nuits; and among the latter Puligny. Red and white sparkling wines are also made. Excellent horses, good sheep and cattle, and bees in large numbers, are extensively reared. The iron ore extracted supplies 50 iron-works, of which 28 were not at work in 1866. The produce of pig and bar iron is 12,000,000 francs (£480,000). Consumption of coal in 1864, 133,070 tons. There are two mines of anthracite, and quarries of lime, gypsum, marble, lithographic stones, millstones, &c. Large quantities of tiles are made, and earthenware of good quality, paper, cloth, leather, beet sugar, beer, grain spirits, &c. The trade of the department is much facilitated by the Saône and Burgundy Canal. The principal articles of commerce are wine, brandy, vinegar, wood, mustard, for which Dijon is particularly celebrated; oil, leather, wool, hemp, iron, steel, nails, grindstones, and timber. The department possessed in 1866, 1015 primary schools, with seven establishments for secondary instruction, six communal colleges, and one lyceum. It is divided into four arrondissements, subdivided into 36 cantons, and 717 communes. Pop. in 1846, 396,521; in 1872, 374,510.

COTE-St.-André (La), a tn. France, dep. Isère, 27 m. N.W. Grenoble, agreeably situate at the foot of a hill, on the Frette. It was once fortified, and figured much in the religious wars, during which it suffered severely, and its fortifications were razed. It has manufactures of pyroligneous acid, wax-candles, and tapers, leather, glass, and liqueurs, which, under the name of Faux-de la Côte, are much esteemed. Good white wine is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3009.

COTEAU des-Prairies, an elevated region or swell in the prairies of N. America, separating the basin of the Mississippi from that of the Missouri. It commences about the parallel of 46° N., and between the meridians of 98° and 99° W., and extends S.S.E. 200 m., to the head of the Blue Earth river, where it gradually falls to the level of the surrounding country.

CÔTES-du-Nord, a maritime dep., N. coast, France, forming part of ancient Brittany, cap. Brieuc; having N. the English Channel, E. dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, S. Morbihan, W. Finistère. It comprehends several small islands in the channel, the principal of which are Brehat and the Seven Islands. Area, 472,198 ac.; 1967 sq. m. To the N. it is watered by a number of small streams, which fall into the English Channel; and to the S. by several which fall into the Vilaine and Aulne. From E. to W. it is traversed by a chain of hills, called the Montagnes Noires, the culminating point of which is Menez Haut, 1112 ft. above sea level. The coast extends about 150 m., and is much indented. It presents a series of granite cliffs, at the foot of which is a strand of considerable breadth in some localities. There are several tolerable ports at the months of the small rivers. The only good land is found in the vicinity of the coast. The rest is inferior, a large portion being sand and stones, and a considerable breadth covered with heath. Agriculture is in a very backward state, but the produce of grain is sufficient for the consumption. Cider is produced in large quantities. Hemp, flax, hay, pease, beet-root, &c., are extensively grown. One of the main branches of industry is the rearing of cattle and horses; the latter held in high estimation. Sheep are comparatively scarce, and of inferior quality. Bees are very numerous. Excepting iron, which is wrought to a small extent, the minerals of the department are unimportant. There are salt-works, employing 180 workmen; and granite, of very fine quality is abundant, but not much used. On the coast, the herring, pilchard, and mackerel fishery is pursued with activity. The principal branch of manufacturing industry, and that for which the department is celebrated, is the spinning of flax and hemp, and the weaving of linen and sailcloth, sent principally to the S. American market. The department contains numerous tanneries, paper-works, manufactures of woollen yarn, common woollen goods, shoes for the troops, beet sugar, earthenware, &c. The only navigable rivers are the Rance and Blavet; a few of the others, however, are accessible at high water. Two canals, that between Nantes and Brest, and that of the Ille and Rance, traverse the department. The language commonly spoken is the Bas-Breton. The people are rough, rude, passionate, and indolent, but very hospitable, and make excellent soldiers and seamen. The department is divided into five arrondissements, subdivided into 48 cantons, and 382 communes. Pop. (1872), 622,295.

COTESWOLD, or Cotteswold Hills, a range of hills, England, co. Gloucester, which they traverse N. to S. for upwards of 50 m.; extreme elevation, near Cheltenham, 1131 ft. They are divided into the Upper and Lower Cotes wolds; the waters, which descend from the W. declivity, after a short course, fall into the Severn.

COTGRAVE, par. Eng. Notts; 3350 ac. Pop. 833.

COTHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 1210 ac. Pop. 98.

COTHELSTONE, par. Eng. Somerset; 906 ac. P. 115.

CÖTHEN, or Coethen. *See* Köthen and Anhalt.

COTHERIDGE, par. Eng. Worcester; 2202 ac. P. 318.

COTI, a territory, tn., and river, Borneo. *See* Kori.

COTIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Var, 9 m. N.N.E. Brignoles. It stands at the base of a steep tufa rock, whose precipices overhang, and seem to threaten the houses beneath, contains a public library of 4000 volumes; and has manufactures of silk and leather; a trade in wine, silk, and figs; and eight annual fairs. In the neighbourhood, on a height, stands the church of Notre-Dame de Grace, founded in 1519, and long famous throughout Provence for the pilgrimages which used to be made to it. Pop. 3397.

COTINDIBA, or Cotinguiba, a river, Brazil, which rises in the N. side of Mount Itabaiana, flows almost due E., first in an impetuous torrent over a rocky bed, and afterwards in a wide, but shallow channel. It falls into the Atlantic, near the ruins of the old town of S. Christavão, 18 m. N.N.E. Segripe d'El Rey, after a course of about 90 m. It is navigable for large barges by the help of the tide, but the water over its bar never exceeds from 6 to 8 ft. Its chief affluent is the Poxim.

COTLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1218 ac. Pop. 215.

COTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1130 ac. Pop. 299.

COTOPAXI, a volcano, S. America, Ecuador, in the Andes of Quito, about 60 m. N.E. the mountain of Chimborazo, and 30 m. S.E. Quito; lat. 0° 43′ S.; lon. 78° 40′ W. It is the loftiest volcano in America that has been active in modern times, being 18,875 ft. high, and, though almost under the equator, its top is covered with perpetual snow. In form it is a remarkably regular truncated cone. The scoriæ, lava, and rocky fragments, which are the produce of its eruptions —the most frequent and disastrous that occur on the plateau of Quito— cover an area of some 50 or 60 sq. m., and, if heaped together, would form of themselves a large and lofty mountain. Its first recorded eruption occurred about the time of Pizarro's invasion of S. America, and is said to have facilitated not a little the subjugation of that country, by rousing the superstitious fears of the Peruvians, and paralysing all their efforts at self-protection. In 1698, an eruption destroyed the city of Tacunga. In 1738, the flames rose 3000 ft. above the brink of the crater; and in 1743, the fire burst forth from several new apertures near the summit, followed by profuse torrents of water, which flooded and desolated the whole plain below. For three entire days this torrent continued to flow, and then gradually subsided; but flames issued for many days subsequently, accompanied by frequent and loud reports. In the May also of the following year, 1744, the internal fire opened for itself new passages on the mountain-sides, and the explosions were heard at a distance of not less than 500 m. Again, in April, 1768, the smoke and ashes were so dense, and caused such darkness, that many of the inhabitants of the province of Quito, especially in the towns of Hambato and Tacunga, were compelled to go about with lanterns during almost the whole day. In 1803, another eruption occurred, after an apparently complete state of quiescence during 20 years. In the January of that year, the snows began suddenly to melt; and in a single night, the internal fires became so active, that at day-dawn the outer walls of the cone were seen to be quite bare, and of a dark brown hue, like vitrified scoriæ or lava. At the port of Guayaquil, which is 130 m. distant, in a straight line, Humboldt heard, day and night, the roaring and explosions of this volcano, like continued discharges of a battery of artillery; and distinguished those tremendous sounds even when sailing on the Pacific Ocean.

COTRONE [anc. *Crotona*], a seaport tn., Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., on the Ionian Sea, at the mouth of the Esaro, 36 m. E.N.E. from Catanzaro; lat. (mole) 39° 7′ 30″ N.; lon. 17° 9′ E. (R.) It is fortified, and defended by a

strong citadel, surrounded by a ditch, and communicating with the town by a drawbridge. The streets are narrow and dismal, and the houses of the poorest description. The harbour is protected by a mole, and by the tongue of land on which the town is built; but it admits only small vessels, and is of little commercial importance. Cotrone is the seat of a bishopric suffragan to Reggio, and contains a cathedral, five other churches, two convents, a seminary, an hospital, a military hospital, and several houses of refuge. Corn, wine, oil, turpentine, and silk are produced in the neighbourhood, and form the articles of export. The ancient Crotona, one of the richest and most populous cities of Magna Græcia, is said to have been founded by a colony from Greece seven centuries before the Christian era. It was sacked by Agathocles B.C. 299, and taken by the Romans B.C. 277. Its inhabitants were renowned for their strength and dexterity in wrestling, and so great was their superiority, that the last wrestler of Crotona was proverbially said to be the first of the other Greeks. The famous Milo, and many other distinguished athletæ, who appeared at the Olympic games, were Crotonians. Pythagoras resided here after leaving Samos, and founded an extensive school, besides instructing the inhabitants in the precepts of philosophic morality. Pop. 5807.

COTRONEI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Catanzaro. Pop. 1378.

COTTA, a vil. Ceylon, 6 m. E. Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the Kings of Ceylon. It consists of one long street, bordered on either side by plantations of cocoa nut, areca, coffee, and jack trees, entwined with pepper and betel vines. There is here a Christian institution, under the church missionaries, in which a number of Singhalese and Malabar youths receive instruction in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English languages, mathematics, and theology. The building is neat and handsome. There are here also a chapel and a printing-office.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*)

COTTBUS, or KOTTBUS, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfort, cap. circle of same name, l. bank, Spree, 70 m. S.E. Berlin. It has three suburbs, is surrounded with walls, has four churches, a gymnasium, a library, an orphan asylum, two hospitals, and an old castle, with four towers. It is the seat of the Government for the circle, of a municipal court, and of a board of taxation. It has some manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs, tobacco, leather, and paper. Cotthus is one of the oldest towns in Lusatia. It was ceded to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna, having previously belonged to Saxony. Pop. 13,370.—The CIRCLE, area, 255 geo. sq. m., is flat, tolerably fertile, and has a pop. of 63 416

COTTENHAM, a par. and vil. England, co. Cambridge; 7107 ac. The VILLAGE, situate 6½ m. N. Cambridge, has a handsome parish church, with a lofty tower; a Baptist meeting house, an endowed free school, some almshouses, and several charities. In 1676, it was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire.—The PARISH is famed for the excellence of its cheese. Pop. 2415.

COTTERED, par. Eng. Hertford; 1760 ac. Pop. 437.

COTTERSTOCK, par. Eng. Northampton; 690 ac. P. 176.

COTTESBACH, par. Eng. Leicester; 1227 ac. Pop. 107.

COTTESBROOK, par. Eng. Northampton; 2780 ac. Pop. 244.

COTTESFORD, par. Eng. Oxford; 1520 ac. Pop. 263.

COTTESMORE, par. Eng. Rutland; 2420 ac. Pop. 735.

COTTICA, a river, Dutch Guiana, rising near the N.E. extremity of the colony, flowing with a crooked course N.W. and W., and falling into the Commenwyne on the r. bank. Total course, about 40 m.

COTTINGHAM.—1, A par. England, Northampton; 3286 ac. Pop. 1080.—2, A par. and tn. England, E. Riding, York; 9495 ac. The TOWN, situate on a plain 4½ m. N.W. Hull, consists of three principal streets running E. and W.; well built of brick; plentiful supply of good water. It has an Established church, a Methodist, and an Independent chapel, with a school in connection with each of the three. A curious cave runs under the site of old Cottingham castle; but not a vestige of the building now remains. There is a station here on a branch of the North Eastern Railway. Pop. 3131.

COTTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1921 ac. Pop. 571.

COTUY, a tn. Hayti, on an affluent of, and near the r. bank of the Yuna, towards the E. end of the island, 45 m. N.W. the town of San Domingo. It is regularly built, and has some trade in beef, tallow and hides. Pop. 1600.

COUBCABIA, a tn. Central Africa, Darfur, 40 m. W. by S. Cobbe; lat. 11° N.; lon. 26° 30′ E. A market is held here, which has long been celebrated for a coarse cotton cloth called Tokeas, and for leather sacks.

COUCKELAERE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Bruges, on the Westebeke. It has two breweries, a distillery, and five mills: but the chief occupations are weaving and agriculture. Pop. 4152.

COUDIAC, or PETICODIAC, a river, British N. America, New Brunswick, falling into Shepody Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, after a course of about 60 m., first E., and then S. It is navigable to Dorchester.

COUDOONIA, a river of W. Africa, Soodan, rising in a mountain range between the parallels of 9° and 10° N., and after a considerable course, chiefly S.W., falling into the Niger 5 m. N.W. Egga.

COUDRE, an isl. Lower Canada, in the St Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. Quebec. It is about 6 m. long, and 3 at its greatest breadth. The soil is good, and in a high state of cultivation. Pop. about 300.

COUERON, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 19 m. S.E. Savenay, r. bank, Loire, on which there is a port, and accommodation for careening vessels. It has some bottle and glass works. Pop. 1162.

COUESNON [anc. *Cana Cotuum*], a small river, France, which rises near Fleurigné, arrond. Fougères, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, flows first W., then almost due N., enters dep. Manche, and, shortly after passing Antrain, falls into the English Channel near Pontoison, after a course of about 37 m. It is navigable as far as Antrain in high spring tides.

COUGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2850 ac. Pop. 322.

COUGHTON, par. Eng. Warwick, 3070 ac. Pop. 932.

COULAN, or QUILON, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore; lat. 8° 53′ N.; lon. 76° 39′ E. It has a considerable trade in cotton, pepper, ginger, and other spices; there is also abundance of excellent fish, tortoises, rice, bananas, pine-apples, and other fruits. The Brahmins have here a temple dedicated to Siva; and the R. Catholics three churches. It was taken by the British from the Dutch, and its fortifications dismantled.

COLLEO, a tn. m. N.W. Africa. *See* KOOLFU.

COULL, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 734.

COULMAN, an isl., Antarctic Ocean; lat. 73° 36′ S.; lon. 170° 0′ 2″ E. Discovered by Sir James Ross, on January 17, 1841; it was covered with snow.

COULOMMIERS, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 14 m. S.E. Meaux, r. bank, Grand Morin. It is ill-built, but situate in a picturesque and fertile country. It has a considerable trade in grain, flour, Brie cheese, melons, wool, leather, horses, and cattle; with numerous tanneries, tan-mills, and an extensive paper work. Pop. 3006.

COULSDON, par. Eng. Surrey; 4403 ac. Pop. 713.

COULSTON (EAST), par. Eng. Wilts; 868 ac. Pop. 101.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, a city, United States, Iowa, l. bank Missouri, opposite Omaha city. It contains six or seven churches and several banks, and one daily and two weekly newspapers are published in it. In April, 1847, the Mormons, who had been violently expelled from this place, consisting of 143 men, two women, and two children, took a hitherto unexplored direction to the N.W., and formed the pioneers of the new Mormon settlement of Utah. Pop. 10,020.

COUND, par. Eng. Salop; 5530 ac. Pop. 836.

COUNTISBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 3512 ac. Pop. 174.

COUPANG, a tn. isl. Timor. *See* COOPANG.

COURBEVOIE, a vil. France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N.W. Paris, l. bank, Seine; having numerous well built country houses, nearly all supplied with gardens. The barracks, built here by Louis XV. for the Swiss regiment, are the most extensive in the neighbourhood of Paris. It manufactures white lead, printed cottons, brandy, and potato flour; and has an establishment for washing wool; with a trade in wood, wine, brandy, and vinegar. There is a river port on the Seine, and an entrepôt for goods. Pop. 9862.

COURCELLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. N.W. Charleroi. Here are some manufactures of linen and nails, a brewery, a flour and a fulling mill. Pop. 4049.

COURNON, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. E.S.E Clermont, near l. bank, Allier. It has an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 2545.

COURPIÈRE, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 22 m. E. Clermont, l. bank, Dore. It manufactures lace, woollen bands, crucibles, glass, pottery, and stoneware. Pop. 1471.

COURRIÈRES, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. E.S.E. Bethune. Pop. 2538.

COURTEENHALL, par. Eng. Northampton; 1330 ac. Pop. 135.

COURTENAY, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 55 m. E. Orleans, l. bank, Bied. Its old castle was formerly the residence of the Courtenay family, one of whose ancestors was a son of Louis le Gros. It has a trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1984.

COURTHESON, a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 10 m. N.N.E. Avignon, on a branch of the Ouzeve. It is agreeably situate in a fertile district, near some salt marshes, which were formerly a salt lake. It manufactures madder; and has some silk spinning-mills. Pop. 2553.

COURLAND, [Slavonic, *Kors*; German, *Kurland*], a gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Livonia and the Gulf of Riga, W. the Baltic, S. Wilna, and E. Vitebsk; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 230 m.; breadth, varying from 150 to 20 m., and diminishing from W. to E., till it terminates almost in a point; area, about 11,000 sq. m. In the neighbourhood of Mittau, the capital, the surface is diversified by hills of very moderate height—Hunenberg and Silberberg, the highest, not exceeding 500 ft., but elsewhere, and particularly towards the coast, it is flat, and contains extensive sandy tracts, often covered with heaths and morasses. About two fifths of the whole government are occupied by wood, and there are no fewer than 300 lakes, mostly of small extent; but Usmaiten, the largest, has a circuit of 24 m., is in many places 12 fathoms deep, and abounds with fish. The principal rivers are the Aa and the Windau. The latter is above 150 yds. wide at its mouth, and is in course of being connected with the Niemen by a canal, commenced in 1825. The extent of the surface occupied by swamps and lakes produces frequent mists, rendering the air both damp and cold; but the climate, notwithstanding, is said not to be unhealthy. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants, and is in a more advanced state than in some of the neighbouring governments, though the land is generally of light sandy texture, and requires to be frequently and heavily manured. The best soil is on the frontiers of Livonia, and yields large crops of barley and oats, but very little wheat. In the same neighbourhood a little hemp and flax are grown. The grain produced exceeds the consumption. Fruit trees thrive tolerably well, but the produce is indifferent. Tobacco, too, is grown, but only in patches. The timber of the forests consists of birch, alder, beech, pine, and oak, but is not considered fit for shipbuilding. The horses, cattle, and sheep, are generally of inferior breeds; but attempts have been made to improve the last by the introduction of the merino. The fishing, particularly along the coast, is of an average annual value of about £3000. The minerals are confined to a little iron, limestone, and amber. The manufactures are insignificant, with exception, perhaps, of tiles, which are made to a considerable extent. Distilleries, also, are numerous. About a half of the inhabitants are Letts. They chiefly occupy the rural districts, and, up to 1820, were divided into peasants and slaves. At present they are free, but do not possess any property. The prevailing religion is Lutheran—the Greek church, notwithstanding the proselytizing attempts of the Russians, barely counting 15,000 adherents. Pop. (1861) 573,856.

COURTLARI, or COURTELARI, a market tn. Switzerland, bail. same name, can. of, and 24 m. N.W. Bern. It has an old castle, and a well frequented market. Nicolas Beguelin, teacher of Frederick the Great, was born here 1714. Pop. 878.——The BAILIWICK has a pop. of 11,373.

COURTMACSHERRY, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 20 m. S.S.W. Cork, on a bay of the same name. It consists of one long street, stretching along the S. side of the bay. It has a small pier; and some fishing trade. It is resorted to for seabathing. Pop. 526.

COURTRAY, or COURTRAI [Flemish, *Kortryk*; Latin, *Cortoriacum*], a fortified tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 26 m. S. Bruges, on the Lys. It is well built, having handsome and spacious streets, and a fine Grande Place, with several other squares. The principal edifices are, the townhall, of Gothic architecture, with nothing remarkable in its exterior, but adorned within by two remarkable sculptured chimney-pieces; the ancient market Halles, with a façade surmounted by five elegant turrets, one of them topped by a flying Mercury of gilded bronze; the church of St. Martin, founded by St. Eloi, about 650, with a majestic portico, from which ascends a graceful tower (one of the loftiest in Belgium), and adorned within by a fine Crucifixion by Vandyke; the church of St. Michael, a large and regular edifice, and containing an image of the Virgin, the object of great veneration and numerous pilgrimages; and Broeleu-Torren, two colossal towers, built for defence of the town, in 1413 and 1465, and with walls above 8 ft. thick. Courtray has a court of first resort, a court of commerce, a merchants' exchange, and entrepôt for goods. It contains a college, an ecclesiastical seminary, an academy of painting, a *mont-de-piété*, a public library of 12,000 vols., &c. It is the seat of an extensive manufacture of table linen, in high repute; cottons and muslins; has spinneries of flax and cotton wool; large bleacheries for linens, distinguished as *toiles de Courtray*, but which are, for the most part, woven at Roulers, and the neighbouring communes. It contains dyeworks and bleacheries, the former famed for the brilliancy of the colours produced. Courtray lace is celebrated, as well as its thread-blonde; its cotton cambrics, *guingons*, and flannels, are largely exported. In August a fair is held in the town for ten days. The first Flemish cloth manufacture was established here, in 1260. The Lys gives Courtray water communication with the principal towns of Flanders and the department Nord of France, while railways connect it with Ghent, Tournay, and the French frontier, towards Lille. Courtray is of early origin; a Roman times it was called *Cortoriacum*. The Normans took and fortified it in 880; the locality was made a count-ship in 988. The (first) 'battle of the Spurs' was fought close to the town, July 11, 1302, between the Flemings and French, in which the latter were defeated with immense loss, including the 8000 *gilt spurs* of the killed or vanquished French knights that gave name to the fight. In 1382, the French took and sacked the town, professedly to revenge this signal defeat. In 1385, Count Philip the Hardy erected new fortifications, and strengthened the old, as did the French, in 1617; the latter took the town again in 1793. Courtray, under their republic and empire became chief town of an arrondissement of the department of the Lys. In 1814 it reverted to the Netherlands. Pop. 23,197.

COURTEE ISLAND, one of the Laccadives, lat. 10° 31′ N.; lon. 72° 13′ E.; 2½ m. long and 1 m. broad. It affords good water, and two species of excellent cocoa nuts. A steep coral reef encompasses the S. and W. sides of the island, projecting 2 m. in some parts. The E. side is also steep and rocky. The proper entrance is at the N.E. end of the island, but the boats of the natives pass through other parts of the reef.

COUSCEA, a tn. Africa. *See* CONSECA.

COUSERANS-LE, an anc. dist. France, situate among the Pyrenees, near the frontiers of Spain. It was a dependency of the former province of Gascony, and now forms part of dep. Ariège. It had been a bishopric from 506 to the revolution of 1793. Its capital was St. Lizier.

COUTANCES [anc. *Constancia*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, 16 m. W.S.W. St. Lo, at the confluence of the Soulle and Bulsard. It is built on a hill, 4 m. from the sea, with which it communicates by a canal. The streets, formerly crooked and ill laid out, have been improved. On the summit of the hill is the cathedral, one of the finest churches in Normandy, in the early pointed style, with two lofty towers terminating in spires, and serving as a landmark for ships navigating the channel. The church of St. Pierre is also a fine edifice, of the 15th century. The valley bounding the town, to the W., is crossed by an ancient aqueduct, consisting of five perfect arches and 15 piers. Coutances is the seat of the assize court for the department, tribunal of first resort, and of commerce; and of a bishopric. It has two seminaries, an academy, and communal college; a prison, theatre, and small public library; marble-works, glass-works, and manufactories of parchment, thread, druggets, muslins, &c. A considerable trade is carried on in grain and farm produce,

horses, cattle, thread, wool, quills, hemp, &c. Coutances is an ancient town, and had a bishop in 430. It was afterwards fortified, and became the capital of the district of Cotentin. The fortifications have almost entirely disappeared. P. 8159.

COUTHUIN-REPPE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liege, l. bank Meuse, 4 m. W. Huy. Both coal and iron are worked; and there are also limekilns, a brewery, and an establishment for preparing the manure well known by the name of Dutch ashes. Pop. 2499.

COUTRAS, a tn. France, dep. Gironde, 27 m. N.E. Bordeaux, l. bank, Dronne, in a district that produces red wine of fair quality. It has several mills, and a trade in flour, with which it supplies Bordeaux. In 1587, Henry IV., then King of Navarre, defeated the Leaguers before its walls. Pop. 1355.

COUVES, two small isls. Brazil, off the coast of prov. São-Paulo, about 12 m. E. the bay of Ubatuba, lat 23° 25′ S.; lon. 44° 55′ W. The larger is well supplied with wood and water, and has a commodious bay opposite to the mainland.

COUVET, a large vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 11½ m. S.W. Neufchâtel, beautifully situate in the Val de Travers, l. bank, Reuse. It has many well built houses, and is the chief seat of the lace manufacture of the canton.

COUVIN, a com. and tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 33 m. S.S.W. Namûr. It has a church with a fine tower, of early, though unknown date. The district possesses extensive iron mines, and is an important seat of iron manufactures, having several blast furnaces, malleable iron works, steel works, foundries, and steam-engine factories. Pop. 2,338.

COVE, or COVE OF CORK, a tn. Ireland. *See* QUEENS TOWN, its new name.

COVE, two pars. England, Suffolk: 1. (*North*), 1242 ac. Pop. 200 —2. (*South*), 1211 ac. Pop. 191.

COVENEY, a par. Eng. Cambridge; 7240 ac. P. 1805.

COVENHAM two pars. England, Lincoln: 1. (*St. Bartholomew*), 1340 ac. Pop. 275. 2. (*St. Mary*), 960 ac. Pop. 105.

COVELONG, a tn. and fort. Hindoostan, Carnatic, on the Coromandel coast, presid. of, and 22 m. S. Madras, lat. 12° 46′ N.; lon. 80° 18′ E. The Imperial East India Company of Ostend had here their chief factory. In 1750 it was taken by the French, but in 1752 surrendered to the British, by whom the fortifications were destroyed.

COVENTRY, a city, England, co. Warwick, 85 m. N.W. London, 9½ m. N.N.E. Warwick, and a station on the London and N.W. Railway. It is situate partly on a gentle eminence rising in a valley, and partly on a hill, falling away gradually on each side—the whole stretching E. to W. for nearly 2 m., and bounded on the N.E. by the river Sherbourne and the brook at Radford. The more modern parts of the town are regularly and well built; but *a few* irregular and narrow streets still remain, lined with houses in the style of the 15th and 16th centuries, composed of heavy wooden beams, filled in between with brick and plaster, and often having their peaked upper stories projecting far into the street over the under ones, so as, in many instances, nearly to meet, thereby greatly obscuring the light of the street. Still, however unsuited to modern notions, these houses are often highly picturesque. Several new streets have been formed of late years, a number of new and handsome houses built, and a great and general improvement effected in the appearance of the town. The whole is well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water, from the corporation water-works. Amongst the more remarkable buildings are St. Michael's church, a masterpiece of the lighter Gothic style, and having numerous windows of ancient coloured glass, and a beautiful spire, 363 ft. high; Trinity church, with a spire 237 ft. high; St. John's church, a plain cruciform structure, of the time of Edward III.; Christ church, a handsome modern building, attached to the elegant spire of the Greyfriars' monastery. St. Mary's hall, erected in the time of Henry VI., and esteemed one of the finest specimens of the ornamental architecture of the 15th century in England. The interior decorations are of a corresponding magnificence, rendering the whole an object of the greatest interest. The hall, the roof of which is of finely carved oak, is now used for civic purposes, and occasionally for public entertainments. To these buildings may be added the theatre, a neat and commodious house; the town-hall, the drapers' hall, the jail, barracks, and several other handsome public structures. During the monastic ages, Coventry had a large and magnificent cathedral, which was destroyed at the Reformation. In addition to the churches belonging to the Establishment, it has a handsome Gothic R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship belonging to Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed, the principal of which are Sir Thomas White's charity, founded in the reign of Henry VIII., with an annual income of between £2000 and £3000; the Bablake men's hospital, income about £1500; and the Bablake boy's hospital, with an income of about £940. Besides these, there are various other considerable charities, and several minor ones. The scholastic foundations are, the free grammar school, a richly endowed institution, with exhibitions and fellowships attached; several other charity schools, a school of design, and a number of well conducted private academies. There are also a library, a mechanics' institute, a society for the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge, several dispensaries, an hospital, and a beautifully laid out cemetery, planned by Mr. Paxton.

Coventry was celebrated for its manufactures of cloth caps and bonnets as early as the 16th century, and also for a kind of blue thread, called 'Coventry true blue.' These were succeeded by the manufacture of woollen broadcloths of various descriptions, which continued long the staple trade of the town, till superseded, in turn, by weaving, now, together with watch making, the staple business of the place. Gauze and ribbons of all descriptions are made, and fringe-making and silk dyeing carried on. Coventry is the greatest emporium for ribbons in England; and watch-making, introduced at a very remote period, has so much increased, especially within the last 40 or 50 years that a greater number of watches is now made here than in London, and of equal quality. Coventry was formerly surrounded with lofty walls, in which were 12 gates. Its pageants and processions were of the most magnificent description, and *Mysteries* were here enacted in a style nowhere else equalled. The old predilection of the people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry, is still manifested by the triennial processional show in honour of the Lady Godiva, who unwittingly tempted 'Peeping Tom of Coventry' into the indiscretion which obtained for him the sobriquet by which he has been immortalized. This procession, till within the last few years, was commonly graced by the presence of the mayor and corporation, in their official robes; but since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the presence of the civic body has been discontinued. The origin and meaning of the well-known figurative threat of 'sending to Coventry' has been variously given, but is still uncertain. Coventry sends two members to the House of Commons, and has done so since 1453. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Market days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Various fairs; the principal one held on the first Friday after Trinity Sunday (lasting eight days), and the others in March, May, August, and November. Pop. municip. bor. in 1851, 40,936; in 1871, 39,470; parl. bor. in 1861, 41,617; in 1871, 41,359.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

COVENTRY, several post townships, U. States:—1, Vermont, 54 m. N. by E. Montpelier. Pop. 786.—2, New Hampshire; 70 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 413.—3, Connecticut; 17 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2018.—4, Pennsylvania; intersected by the Tioga, in which is a vil. of same name. Pop. 2620.—5, Rhode Island; 13 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 3133.—6. New York; 111 m. S.W. Albany, with vil. of same name. Pop. 1681.

COVERHAM, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 22,120 ac. Pop. 1251.

COVILHÃ, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 20 m. S.W. Guarda, in a finely-wooded district, at the foot of the Serra de Estrella. It is built on an acclivity, in the form of an amphitheatre; is defended by a fort, contains several churches, two convents, an hospital, and almshouse; and has considerable manufactures of cloth; and thermal springs. Pop. 3951.

COVINGTON par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1200 ac. P. 162.

COVINGTON, a city, U. States, Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Licking Creek, by which it is separated from Newport, directly opposite to Cincinnati, of which, from the

arrangement of the streets, it appears a continuation. It has numerous churches, academies or high schools, and manufacturing establishments, particularly of tobacco. Pop. 24,505.

COVINGTON and THANKERTON, par. Scotland, Lanark; 1 m. by 2¾. Pop. 548.

COWALL, a peninsular dist. Scotland, co. Argyle, about 30 m. in length, and varying from 10 to 15 m. in breadth, bounded. W. and N.W., by Loch Fyne; E. by Loch Long and the Frith of Clyde, and S. by the Bay and Kyles of Bute. It is hilly, and its coast is indented, partly rugged, and has numerous creeks, arms of the sea, and small harbours. It contains several parishes.

COWARNE, two pars. England, Hereford: - 1. (*Much*), 3706 ac. Pop. 542.—2. (*Little*), 696 ac. Pop. 171.

COWBRIDGE, a parl. bor. market tn. and par. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan. The TOWN, 11¾ m. W. by S. Cardiff, consists chiefly of one spacious street, containing many well-built and several handsome houses. It has a church, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; a free grammar, and several other schools, with numerous charities; five cattle fairs and two great markets annually. Cowbridge is contributory, with Cardiff and Llantrissent, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Several Roman coins have been discovered in the vicinity. P. 1091.

COWBIT, par. Eng. Lincoln: 4590 ac. Pop. 686.

COWDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 3282 ac. Pop. 712.

COWES, WEST, a seaport tn. and watering-place, England, co. Southampton, Isle of Wight, N. side, l. bank Medina, at its mouth, lat. 50° 46′ N.; lon. 1° 17′ 45″ W. (R.) The town itself has no great claims on admiration, its streets being narrow and steep, and many of its houses old and inelegant; but, from its fine position on an activity, with its buildings rising above each other, from the margin of the river to the summit, it presents an exceedingly agreeable and picturesque appearance, particularly from the roadstead, although a nearer approach by no means lessens its attractions, bringing into view the noble castles of E and W. Cowes, the Marine Parade, and splendid mansions of E. Cowes Park, with its magnificent trees. It has numerous shops, many of them very handsome, and seven places of worship —namely, St. Mary's church lately rebuilt, Holy Trinity church, and chapels for R. Catholics, Bible Christians, Primitive, Wesleyan, and Free Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents. The parish church of Northwood is an ancient edifice with a handsome tower and spire, built in 1864. The only other public structures are, the market-house, a plain but commodious building; the townhall, containing also a large hall belonging to the Mechanics' Institution; the custom-house, an elegant stone building; several handsome hotels; and the castle, which stands at the N. extremity of the Marine Parade, and is used by the Royal Yacht Squadron as their club house. The Parade is one of the fashionable resorts of the place. There is a promenade ground called Princess Green, and a recreation ground of 9 acres. A considerable trade is prosecuted here in provisions, and other articles for the supply of the shipping. The principal exports are wheat, flour, malt, barley, wool, and salt, large quantities of which are shipped for France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. Shipbuilding is carried on to a pretty large extent; and here some vessels of war, remarkable for their sailing qualities, have been built; several of the Peninsular and Oriental steam company's ships, and many other steamers, and some, also, of the finest boats belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The harbour is finely sheltered, perfectly safe, and the roadstead affords excellent and secure anchorage. On these accounts, they are generally crowded with vessels of all sizes and different nations, both outward and homeward bound. W. Cowes is also the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Squadron, established June 1, 1815. The season for the yachts at Cowes is from the middle of May to the 1st November. A regatta is held here annually, and usually lasts three days. There is an extensive ropery, and sail-making is largely carried on. Cowes is much resorted to as a bathing place, being considered one of the finest watering-places in England, with reference to the facility of sea-bathing, the beauty of its situation, and the attractive nature of the scenery by which it is surrounded on all sides. The bathing-machines are stationed on a fine beach in the vicinity; and the accommodation for visitors is ample and of the best description, and public places of resort and recreation numerous, including assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, &c. Steamers ply between W. Cowes and Southampton, Portsmouth, Yarmouth, &c. Pop. 5482.

E. COWES is situated on the r. bank of the Medina, directly opposite W. Cowes, with which it communicates by a steam-ferry. It contains a church, the foundation-stone of which was laid in September, 1831, by her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and since altered and enlarged; chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible-Christians; and a public botanic garden. E. Cowes has lately increased considerably, and many shops and handsome private residences have been built. Ship and yacht building is extensively carried on. There are large storehouses and bonding warehouses. East Cowes castle and Norris castle are in the vicinity. At a short distance E. from the town is Osborne House, one of the summer residences of her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is situated on a spacious lawn, sloping to the sea, and commands a series of the most beautiful and extensive views.—(Brettel's *Handbook to the Isle of Wight.*)

COWER, a trading place of N. W. Africa, on the Gambia, about 80 m. from its embouchure, lat. 13° 37′ N.; lon. 14° 30′ W. Its trade consists principally in the exchange of corn, millet, hides, ivory, wax, &c., for rum, tobacco, gunpowder, &c.

COWFOLD, a par. and vil. England, co. Sussex; 4458 ac. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situate 5 m. S. by E. Horsham, has a handsome church. A corn market is held every alternate Wednesday. Pop. 975.

COWLING, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3025 ac. Pop. 879.

COWLITZ, a rapid but navigable river, W. side of Vancouver's Island. On its banks is a settlement of Canadians, and at its mouth the Hudson Bay Company has a store for wheat and other produce.

COWSBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1167 ac. P. 97.

COWTHORP, par. Eng. York (W. Riding), 1322 ac. Pop. 139.

COWTON (EAST), par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 3310 ac. Pop. 461.

COX.—1. (*Bazar*), tn. and anchorage, Chittagong, India, beyond the Brahmapootra, E. coast, Bay of Bengal, lat 21° 25′ N.; lon. 91° 55′ E. The channel leading to the anchorage has from 1½ to 3½ fathoms on the bar, and from 5 to 8 fathoms inside. Excellent spring water is abundant here.—2. (*Island*), at the mouth of the Hoogly, contiguous to the N. end of Sagor island. It is about three m. in length, 2 m. in breadth, and bounds the N.E. side of Sagor road.—3. (*Rico*), river, New S. Wales, which rises in co. Cook, 75 m. N.W. Sydney, flows S. and then E., forming the boundary between cos. Cook and Westmoreland, and falls into the Wollondilly; total course, about 60 m.

COXIM, a river, Brazil, rising among the mountains, dist. Camapuan, in the S. of prov. Matto-Grosso, flows N.E., till it receives the Camapuan, when it turns N.W., and has a very circuitous course till it joins l. bank Taquari, in lat. 18° 24′ S. Its principal affluents, besides the Camapuan, are, on the right, the Barreiro, Inferno, Sellado, and Jauru; and, on the left, the Paredão, Furado, Orelha-de-Anta, Bicudo, and Taquari Mirim. In the upper part of its course it is very impetuous, and is broken by numerous rapids; but about 120 m. of the lower part are available for canoes, which descend from the confluence of the Camapuan to the Taquari, in 7 or 8, and ascend the same distance in 25 days.

COXWELL, GREAT, par. Eng. Berks; 1410 ac. P. 365.

COXWOLD, a par. and vil. England, co. York (N. Riding); 14,252 ac. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situate 17 m. N. by W. York, has an ancient church, supposed to have been erected A. D. 700; a free grammar school, an hospital for 10 poor men, and other charities. A large cattle and sheep fair is held here, August 25, and races take place on the Monday after Michaelmas. At Shandy Hall, in the village, Sterne resided for about seven years, during which he wrote *Tristram Shandy*, and other works. Pop. 1205.

COY INLET, a small bay, on the E. coast of S. America, Patagonia, lat. 50° 54′ S.; lon. 69° 8′ W. (R.)

COYCHURCH, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 9105 ac. P. 1256.

COYLE, a river, Hindoostan, which rises in Bahar, flows S.E., crosses Orissa, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, about 10 m. N. Point Palmyras; lat. 20° 47′ N.; lon. 85° 20′ E. Total course, about 300 m.

COYLTON, par. Scot. Ayr; 11,515 ac. Pop. 1542.

COYTY, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 4571 ac. Pop 2304.

COZUMEL, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Yucatan, lat. 20° 34′ N.; lon. 86° 44′ W. It is 30 m. long, by about 8 m. broad, and is low, flat, and covered with trees. It is fertile, and abounds in fruit and cattle. Numerous interesting remains of ancient buildings have been discovered on it. When visited, in 1518, by Juan de Grijalva, it contained a numerous population, and was much resorted to, as a place of peculiar sanctity, by the Indians of the neighbouring continent.

CRAB ISLAND.—1, An isl. 10 m. off W. coast, Madagascar, lat. 21° 4′ S.—2, An isl. British Guiana, lat. 6° 21′ N.; lon. 57° 33′ W.—3, An isl. W. Indies. *See* Bequia.

CRACOW, or Krakow [German and Polish, *Krakau*], formerly a part of the old kingdom of Poland, and more recently an independent republic, lying between lat. 49° 52′ and 50° 17′ N. and lon. 19° 7′ and 20° 17′ E.; about 18 m. in length, and 14 m. wide, throughout the broadest portion; area, 500 sq. m. It is now extinct, having been incorporated with the Austrian dominions in 1846. The surface consists of an undulating plain. The climate is moderate, and the soil rich, producing corn, pulse, flax, some fruits, and honey. Cattle, sheep, and swine abound, as do also fish and game. The minerals are coal, iron, marble, freestone, clay, &c. By the Partition treaty of 1795, Cracow fell to the share of Austria; and in 1809, formed, with Western Galicia, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. At the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was formed into an independent republic by the allies, but was subsequently, as above stated, again incorporated with Austria, and is now included in the government or grand duchy of Cracow, the most W. division of Galicia.

CRACOW, a city, formerly cap. of above republic, and anciently of Poland, now comprised in the Austrian empire, in a beautiful valley, l. bank of the Vistula, 150 m. S.S.W. Warsaw, lat. 50° 3′ 59″ N.; lon. 19° 51′ 50″ E. It has three suburbs, and is surrounded by promenades. It is irregularly built, but clean, and has a spacious square. The houses are in general large, but most of them are in a state of decay, as are also a great number of its churches. It contains many ancient and interesting edifices, the principal of which is the cathedral, where were formerly deposited the Crown jewels



THE CATHEDRAL, CRACOW.

and regalia, and where lie the remains of many of the ancient kings of Poland. It was also the place prescribed by the constitution for their coronation. It has 50 altars, and above 20 chapels. The castle, called the Königsburg, founded about A.D. 700, is a spacious structure. The other remarkable edifices are the episcopal palace and the old townhall. The city contains a university, a college, a school of arts, an academy of painting, a public library, &c.—the latter having 80,000 printed volumes, and 4500 MSS. This city was founded in the 13th century, and is said to have been at one time very flourishing, having had an extensive commerce and a large population. The wealthier classes in Cracow are Germans, those in the suburbs mostly Jews. Pop. 49,831.

CRACATOA, a small and mountainous isl. Indian Archipelago, Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java. It has one elevated peak; and on the N. side a convenient watering place, near which is a Malay village, where fruits and vegetables may be had.

CRADLEY:—1. A par. England, Hereford; 5966 ac. Pop. 1641. -2. A vil. and chapelry, England, Worcester. The village, situate 8 m. W. by S. Birmingham, consists of one street, well kept. It has an established church, four Dissenting chapels, and two national schools. There are old-established ironworks at Cradley, and the manufacture of nails and chains is carried on extensively. Pop. 4075.

CRADOCK, a dist. and tn. in the E. part of Cape Colony. The dist. lies N. of Somerset East and Bedford, has E. Queenstown, N. Albert and Colesberg, and W. Middleburg and Graaf Reinet; area, about 2823 sq. m. Its principal streams are the Great Fish, the Brak, and the Tarka rivers. In some parts this district is encumbered with bush, while in others there is scarcely a bush to be seen, and it is altogether destitute of timber. The soil, however, is in general very fertile, suitable alike for grain and for the production of all the various fruits peculiar to other parts of the colony. Many of the inhabitants are in opulent circumstances, possessing large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. They have also a breed of hardy valuable horses. The farm buildings are generally extensive and commodious; the roads, for the most part, tolerably good, and in some parts excellent.—— The TOWN, cap. of the district, occupies a narrow valley, l. bank, Great Fish river, about 130 m. N.N.E. Cape Town, lat. 32° 20′ S.; lon. 25° 37′ E. The main street, towards the river, is planted with various fruit trees. It has a church, several chapels belonging to Independents and Wesleyans, several good schools, and a number of substantial stores, well stocked with British manufactures. In the immediate vicinity of the town are cold and tepid chalybeate springs. Pop. dist. estimated at 12,728.

CRADOO, a tn. of S.W. Africa, coast of Guinea, Bight of Benin, kingdom Jaboo, at the junction of the Palmar river, with the lake or lagoon of Cradoo, lat. 6° 38′ N.; lon. 3° 56′ E. It is a well known mart for the Jaboo cloths, which are to be had here in great abundance and of fine quality. The lake of Cradoo, on the N. bank of which the town is situate, is of a crescent form, about 50 m. in length, and 6 m. breadth in the centre. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, at its W. end, called Lagos River. By this outlet the lake or lagoon pours out, about half ebb, such a volume of surface scum, of a deep brown tint and of a sickening odour, as to spread over a sweep of 3 m., the edge of which is marked by a well defined margin, as it rolls forward on the deep blue water of the offing.—(*Sailing Directions.*)

CRAIG, par. Scotland, Forfar; 6 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1931

CRAIGIE, par. Scot. Ayr; 7 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 793.

CRAIGNISH, par. Scot. Argyle. Pop. 756.

CRAIKE, par. Eng. Durham; 2779 ac. Pop. 608.

CRAIL, an ancient royal bor. and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The TOWN, 8½ m. S.E. St. Andrews, consists principally of two parallel streets extending along the shore. Many of the houses are large and of a dignified appearance, indicating the former importance of the place. Crail having been a town of some note as early as the 9th century. The streets are spacious, well lighted, and kept clean. On an elevation within the town are some vestiges of what was anciently a royal residence, which had been inhabited by several Scottish monarchs successively, one of whom was David I. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches. Crail was once a great herring fishing station; but the herring having almost deserted the coast, this branch of business is not now so flourishing as it formerly was. It used also to send large quantities of lobsters to the London market, but the number now sent is comparatively limited. The harbour is small, unsafe, and difficult of access.——The PARISH, 7 m. by 3 m.

in extent, contains the promontory of Fife Ness, commonly called the 'East Neuk o' Fife.' Pop. bor. 1112; par., including bor. 1931.

CRAILING, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 4 sq. m. Pop. 734.

CRAILSHEIM, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Jaxt, 13 m. N. Ellwangen. It contains an old Gothic palace, now used as a courthouse; a deanery, and another church; a large townhouse, a well-endowed hospital; and has manufactures of cotton, leather, delftware, and tobacco; a printfield, a powder, and several other mills; an annual general and cattle market. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment. P. 3037. Area of dist. 138 geo. sq. m. P. 23,557.

CRAMBE, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 778 ac. P. 617.

CRAMOND, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 6 m. by 2 m. Pop. 2547.

CRANBORNE, par. and market tn. England, co. Dorset; 13,730 ac. The TOWN, pleasantly situate in an open country, 27 m. N.E. Dorchester, is irregularly built, but has a fine old church, with a Gothic tower. It has several small charities. The weaving of ribbons was formerly carried on here, but is now nearly extinct. The town is surrounded by a chase, famous in ancient times for the sport it afforded, and still tenanted by large herds of deer. This parish is alleged to have been the scene of the battle between the British, under Boadicea, and the Romans; and the discovery of numerous bones and urns, and the remains of a circular fortification of great extent, would seem to favour the supposition. Pop. 2656.

CRANBROOK, a par. and market tn. England, co. Kent: 9862 ac. The TOWN, 40 m. S.E. London, on a brook called the Crane, is neatly built, and partially paved, and lighted with gas. It has a beautiful church, near the centre of the town, various dissenting chapels, and a grammar school, endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The first woollen manufactory attempted in England was established here by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. This trade, however, has long since disappeared, and traffic in hops has become the chief business. Pop. 4128.—(*Local Correspondent*)

CRANFIELD.—1, par. Irel. Antrim; 835 ac. P. 356. -2, par Eng. Bedford; 3500 ac. Pop. 1591.

CRANFORD, three pars. Eng.:—1, Middlesex; 721 ac. Pop. 437:- 2, (*St. Andrew* and *St. John*), Northampton; 2420 ac. Pop. 556.

CRANGANORE [*Cranganhur*], a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, Malabar coast, on the N. margin of a small bay, 16 m. N. Cochin, lat. 10° 12′ N.; lon. 76° 15′ E. It is the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, in whose diocese most of the inland churches, formerly belonging to the Nestorian community, are included.

CRANHAM, two pars. Eng.: 1, Gloucester; 1859 ac. Pop. 351.--2, Essex; 1875 ac. Pop. 331.

CRANLEY, par. Eng. Surrey; 7310 ac. Pop. 1471.

CRANMORE, two pars. Eng. Somerset:--1, (*East*); 1054 ac. Pop. 68.—2, (*West*; 1814 ac. Pop. 306.

CRANOE, par. Eng. Leicester; 990 ac. Pop. 128.

CRANSFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1189 ac. Pop. 309.

CRANSHAWS, par. Scot. Berwick; 7 m. by 1 m. P. 127.

CRANSLEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 2510 ac. P. 309.

CRANSTON, par. Scotland, Edinburgh; 4778 ac. Pop 1055.

CRANTOCK, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2552 ac. Pop. 451.

CRANWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2522 ac. Pop. 240.

CRANWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1824 ac. Pop. 96.

CRANWORTH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1126 ac. Pop. 310.

CRAON, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 19 m. S. by W. Laval, l. bank Oudon. It was formerly a place of some importance, and was several times besieged during the wars of religion. It has a fine modern château. Coarse woollen goods are manufactured here, and there is a considerable trade in grain, flax, yarn, linen, &c. Pop. 3153.

CRAPONNE, a tn. France dep. Haute-Loire, 20 m. N. Le Puy. It was once surrounded by walls, of which only a single square tower now remains; contains an ancient church, has manufactures of lace and blonde; and three annual fairs. Pop. 2260.

CRATFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2085 ac. Pop. 673.

CRATHIE and BRAEMAR, par. Scotland, Aberdeen: 199,658 ac. Pop. 1788.

CRATI, a river, Naples, prov. Cosenza. It rises in the forest of Sila, and flows N. past Cosenza, then E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto, after a course of about 40 m., and receiving several affluents, the chief of which are Coscile and Busento.

CRATO (VILLA DE), a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, 270 m. W. by N. Pernambuco, lat. 6° 20′ S.; lon. 38° 40′ W. It is a small, miserable, irregularly-built town, with two churches, one of which has never been finished. It has a jail, in a ruinous condition; a townhouse, a Latin, and two primary schools. The inhabitants are either Indians or their mixed descendants, with a few Brazilians, who for the most part are shopkeepers. The state of morality in the place is very low —card playing being the principal occupation of all classes during the daytime. Very few of the better classes live with their wives; 'a few years after their marriage they generally turn them out to live separately, and replace them by young women.' In this species of immorality the people seem to follow the example of their priests, who openly live with mistresses that are sometimes married women. In the vicinity of Crato, rapadura (coarse sugar) is manufactured, and the sugar cane, mandioca, rice, and tobacco are cultivated; and all the usual tropical fruits are plentiful. Pop. 3000. The dist. which is extensive, has a population of 10,000.—(Gardner's *Travels in Brazil*, 1836-41; *Diccio. de Imp. Brazil.*)

CRATO [anc. *Is uto*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. W.N.W. Portalegre, on a height near the Erdoval. It is surrounded by walls, was defended by a citadel, now in ruins; and contains a collegiate church, convent, almshouse, and hospital. The grand prior of the Knights of Malta resided here. Pop. 1260.

CRAU (LA). *See* BOUCHES DU-RHONE.

CRAUGHWELL, a post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. E.S.E. Galway, containing a church and a R. Catholic chapel. Petty sessions are held every Monday. Pop. 274.

CRAWFORD, par. Scotland, Lanark; 75,500 ac. Pop. 1670.

CRAWFORDJOHN, par. Scotland, Lanark; 11 m. by 9 m. Pop. 1111.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a vil. U. States, Indiana, on the S. side of Sugar Creek, 15 m. W.N.W. Indianopolis. It has a court-house, a U. States land-office; is the seat of Wabash college, and has two academies. Pop. 3701.

CRAWLEY, three pars. England:—1, Southampton; 1589 ac. Pop. 507.—2, Sussex; 779 ac. Pop. 447.—3, (*North*), Bucks; 4060 ac. Pop. 911.

CRAWTHORNE, par. and vil. England, York (W. Riding); 2550 ac. Pop. 243.

CRAY, four pars. England, Kent:—1, (*East's*), 798 ac. Pop. 369. -2, (*North*), 1143 ac. Pop. 570. -3, (*St. Mary's*), 2010 ac. Pop. 1410. -4, (*St. Paul's*), 1651 ac. Pop. 554.

CRAYFORD, a par. and tn England, co. Kent; 2474 ac. The TOWN, 11 m. S.E. London, situate on the Cray, where was once a ford, consists principally of one long street. It has a handsome church of modern erection, on an eminence at the upper end of the town, chapels for Baptists and R. Catholics, and a national and an infant school. Here are two extensive works for printing articles of dress, as shawls, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. In the parish are numerous caverns of uncertain origin, some of them nearly 100 ft. in depth, and containing rooms supported by pillars of chalk. Near Crayford was fought the battle between Hengist and Vortigern, which ended in the defeat of the Britons. Pop. 3103. (*Local Correspondent.*)

CREACOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 1050 ac. Pop. 35.

CREAGH, two pars. Irel.:—1, Cork; 7054 ac. Pop. 4142.—2, Roscommon; 8868 ac. Pop. 2748.

CREAKE, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*North*), 3601 ac. Pop. 776.—2, (*South*), 4146 ac. Pop. 1041.

CRECORA, par. Irel. Limerick; 3013 ac. Pop. 707.

CRECRIN, par. Irel. Carlow and Wicklow; 2471 ac. Pop. 481.

CRECY, or CRESSY, a small tn. France, dep. Somme, 12 m. N. Abbeville, on the Maie, which empties itself into the estuary of the Somme. Crecy is an ancient place, and had a royal pleasure house in the seventh century. It has some manufactures of soap; and trade in wood. It is, however, chiefly remarkable for the signal defeat by the English, under Edward III., August 26, 1346, of a large French army

under Philippe de Valois, when 30,000 French were slain. Pop. 1640.

CRECY-SUR-SERRE, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. N. Laon. It was once defended by a strong castle, and suffered much during the early French wars. It has a trade in horses and cattle; a monthly, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2014.

CREATON (GREAT), par. and vil. Eng. Northampton; 790 ac. Pop. 549.

CREDENHILL, a par. England, Hereford, 1224 ac. Pop. 220.

CREDITON, a par. and tn. England, co. Devon; 12,309 ac. The TOWN, near the Creedy, 8 m. N.W. Exeter, is about 1 m. in length, and is formed chiefly of one broad street, between two hills, and consists of two parts, the E. and W. towns; the latter of which was twice destroyed by fire in the last century. It has a church, in the later pointed style, with a noble tower rising from the intersection of the nave; several dissenting chapels, 12 schools, including the free grammar-school founded by Edward VI.; two ancient almshouses, and several minor charities. There were formerly extensive serge and woollen manufactories here, but the trade has now fallen into decay. Near the town is a pretty large flax-mill, and some large flour-mills. Pop. of tn. 4018; of par. 5731.

CREE, a river, Scotland, forming the boundary between the cos. of Kirkcudbright and Wigton. It rises in the S. of Ayrshire, flows S. by E., forms Loch Cree, an expansion of the river, about 3 m. long, passes Newton-Stewart, and falls into Wigton Bay at Creetown. Total course about 20 m.

CREECH (ST. MICHAEL), a par and vil. England, co. Somerset; 2304 ac. The VILLAGE, 3 m. E.N.E. Taunton, on the Tone, consists of one principal street, which is also the high road between Taunton and Bridgewater. It has a handsome parish church, of the time of Charles I.; and a small Baptist chapel. Agriculture is the chief employment. The Chard and Bridgewater Canal, as also the Bristol and Exeter Railway, pass through the village. Pop. 1121.

CREED, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2809 ac. Pop. 765.

CREEKS, a tribe of N. American Indians, formerly occupying a large portion of Georgia and Alabama, but now inhabiting a part of the territory W. of the Mississippi, assigned to the Indian nations by treaty with the U. States Government. Their country is bounded N. and E. by that of the Cherokees, and S. by the Canadian river, which separates it from the country of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. They are industrious, and have supplied themselves with comfortable houses, with many of the necessaries, and several of the comforts, of life. They have good gardens and orchards; but Indian corn is their principal crop. They are making considerable progress in the arts of civilized life, and four missionary stations have been occupied among them by different Christian bodies. Their number is estimated at about 25,000.

CREEKSEA, or CRIXETH, par. Eng. Essex; 985 ac. Pop. 167.

CREES, a tribe of Indians. *See* BRITISH AMERICA.

CREETING, four pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*All Saints*); 1780 ac. Pop. 301.—2, (*St. Mary*). Pop. 224.—3, (*St. Olave*). Pop. 50.—4, (*St. Peter*, or *West*). Pop. 255. United area of last three pars. 3115 ac.

CREETON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1003 ac. Pop. 103.

CREETOWN, a burgh of barony and port, Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, 4 m. N.E. Wigton, beautifully situate, l. bank Cree, at its mouth. Its streets are irregular, but the houses are well built; and it has a townhouse and small prison. It has manufactures of carpets, and some iron founding; but its principal trade is in shipping granite for Liverpool, though there is a small coasting trade, and foreign vessels sometimes deliver cargoes of timber and tar. There is no harbour. Pop. 969.

CREEVE, par. Irel. Roscommon; 4574 ac. Pop. 1241.

CREFELD, a tn. Prussia. *See* KREFELD.

CREGGAN, par. Irel. Armagh and Louth; 24,818 ac. Pop. 12,774.

CREGLINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, l. bank Tauber, 44 m. N.E. Heilbronn. It contains a church, in the Gothic style, with a fine high altar. Pop. 1376.

CREGRINA, par. Wales, Radnor; 1595 ac. Pop. 109.

CREHELP, par. Irel. Wicklow; 2215 ac. Pop. 426.

CREICH, par. Scot. Fife; 3 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 386.

CREIL [anc. *Crediliun Bellovacorum*], a tn. France, dep Oise, 5 m. N.W. Senlis, agreeably situate, l. bank, Oise, here crossed by a remarkable bridge. It was formerly defended by a strong castle, of which only a few vestiges remain; contains a parish church, with a handsome spire; and has important manufactures of porcelain and stoneware; a trade in flour, coal, and cattle; and an annual fair. Pop. 2151.

CREMA, a city, kingd. of Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, on a beautiful plain, r. bank Serio 25 m. E.S.E. Milan. It is well built, and is surrounded by a brick wall and a ditch. It has an old castle, a cathedral, and a number of other churches, a picture gallery, a gymnasium, two hospitals, two theatres, and a *mont de-piété*, with several other public edifices. It has manufactures of silk, hats, lace, and linen; and carries on a considerable trade in wax, fish, honey, &c. The adjoining country is fertile, producing wine, grain, and flax, the latter of superior quality. Numbers of cattle are reared in the vicinity of the town. Crema was founded by some Longobards, who fled from the cruelties of Alboin, the first Lombard King of Italy. During the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, it took the part of the former, and was destroyed by Frederick I. in 1160, but was soon after rebuilt. In 1797, it was taken by the French. Pop. 9200.

CREMIEUX [anc. *Cremiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Isère, 15 m. N. by W. La Tour du-Pin. It was anciently the residence of the Dauphins of Vienne, who had here a castle, of which some vestiges still remain; and has a trade in coarse linen and poultry, some silk mills, and numerous fairs. Pop. 1985.

CREMNITZ, a city, Hungary. *See* KREMNITZ.

CREMONA, a prov. kingdom of Italy; bounded, N. by Brescia, the Oglio, which separates it from Brescia, and Bergamo; S. by the Po, which separates it from Parma, Reggio, and Piacenza; W. Milan; and E. Mantua; area, 624 geo. sq. m. The surface is, throughout, a rich alluvial flat, watered, besides the Po and Oglio, already mentioned, by the Adda and Serio. It is very little wooded, but produces in abundance, far beyond its own consumption, corn, rice, wine, and hay. Excellent flax also is grown, and numerous plantations of mulberries rear great numbers of silk-worms. The dairy is much attended to, and excellent Parmesan cheeses are made. There are manufactures of cotton and flax in many places, but none of them to any great extent. Pop. 339,641.

CREMONA, a city, kingdom of Italy, cap. prov. of same name, on a plain, l. bank, Po, 47 m. S.E. by E. Milan, and 26 m. N.W. Parma; it is regularly built, but extremely dull, and contains few objects of interest. It is surrounded by walls and wet ditches, and defended by a citadel, and is connected with the opposite bank of the river by a bridge, defended by a fort. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, begun in 1107, and completed about 1491. It exhibits little harmony of parts, but has a venerable and imposing appearance, and its interior decorations are of the most costly description. Close by, and connected with the cathedral, is the Torazzo, the loftiest and most beautiful tower in Italy; it is built of brick, 372 ft. high, having 490 steps to the bell story. There are other 45 churches, but none of them remarkable, though many of them contain good paintings. They are mostly built of dark red brick, and usually Gothic. Some of the ancient palaces of Cremona are beautiful specimens of architecture. There were formerly many convents here, but most of them are now demolished.

Cremona is the seat of a bishopric, and has civil, criminal, and commercial tribunals. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, a public library, several institutions for the education of poor children, some collections of objects of art, various charitable institutions, two theatres, a barrack, a bridewell, and a *mont-de-piété*. It has considerable manufactures of linen, silk, earthenware, colours, and mustard, the latter of which is much esteemed in Italy. It was at one time celebrated for its violins, but its reputation for these instruments has now much declined. Their manufacture was almost wholly confined, for nearly 100 years, to a family of the name of Amati. The first of this family who distinguished himself as a violin-maker, was Hieronymus Amati, who became famous about the beginning of the 17th century. Antonius Stradivarius, and Joseph Guarnerius, were also celebrated violin-makers of Cremona. The former was a contemporary of the last two

Amatis; the latter flourished at the commencement of the 18th century. Instruments by these makers are now scarce, and bring a high price.

Cremona was colonized by the Romans, and became a populous and flourishing town. In the war between Vitellius and Vespasian, it was plundered and burnt by the troops of the latter, but was subsequently rebuilt by Vespasian. After the fall of the empire, it shared the fate of the other cities of Lombardy, and eventually fell under the dominion of the Visconti of Milan, since which time it has continued to form a part of the Milanese state. In 1796, it was taken possession of by the French. Vida, bishop of Alba, the celebrated Latin poet, was born here in 1490. Pop. (1871), 30,919.

CRENDON (Long), par. Eng. Bucks; 3120 ac. Pop. 1700.

CREPY, or Crespy-en-Valois, a tn. France, dep. Oise, 4 m. E. by S. Beauvais. It was formerly the capital of the province of Valois, and had two castles, five monasteries, five churches, and considerable fortifications; of the latter, some ruined walls only, and of the churches but one exist. The town is surrounded by promenades planted with trees; has a good square: manufactures of cotton, and agricultural implements; and a considerable trade in grain, wood, coarse linen, and thread. Pop. 2607.

CRERAN LOCH, an inlet of the sea W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyle, opposite Lismore, and extending S.E. from Loch Linnhe.

CRESCENT, an isl., S. Pacific, in the low archipelago; lat. (S. point) 23° 20′ 30″ S.; lon. 134° 35′ W. (n.)

CRESCENTINO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. Vercelli, 22 m. N.E. Turin, near the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po, in a marshy and unhealthy district. It has an abbey, founded in the eighth century. Pop. 4300.

CRESLOW, par. Eng. Bucks; 620 ac. Pop. 10.

CRESPANO, a tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and about 22 m. N.W. Treviso. It lies at the foot of a hill, contains a parish and five auxiliary churches; and has manufactures of linen, flannel, and broad cloth. Pop. 2023.

CRESPINO, a tn. Austrian Italy, l. bank, Po, gov. of, and 40 m. S.W. Venice, cap. dist. of same name. It has an active trade in linen, silk, bricks, firewood, and in the agricultural produce of the vicinity. Pop. 1000

CRESSING, par. Eng. Essex; 2357 ac. Pop. 599.

CRESSINGHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*Great*); 2124 ac. Pop. 583.—2, (*Little*); 1826 ac. Pop. 252.

CRESSY, a tn. France. *See* Crecy.

CREST, a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 15 m. S.E. Valence, r. bank, Drôme. It is commanded by an old castle, which defended the passage of the river, and rendered Crest one of the strongest places in the Valentinois. Of this castle, a large tower is all that remains in a habitable state. It was formerly a state prison, but now serves as a house of correction. There are here manufactures of cloth, serges, cotton goods, blankets, handkerchiefs, and turnery-ware. It has also several silk, cotton, and fulling mills, paper-works, dyeworks, sugar refineries, tanneries, potteries, tile works, and limekilns. A considerable trade is carried on in cloth, cottons, silk, and silk goods, &c. Truffles are abundant, and form a considerable article of commerce. Pop. 3897.

CRETE, or Candia [French, *Candie*; anc. *Creta*], an isl., Mediterranean, the largest and most S. of the Grecian archipelago, and belonging to Turkey. It lies about 65 m. S.E. Cape Malea or San Angelo, in the Morea, and 110 m. S.W. Cape Crio, in Anatolia or Asia Minor, between lat. 35° and 36° N., and lon. 23° and 27 E. Length, E. to W., about 158 m.; breadth, varying from 8 to 38 m. It is extremely mountainous, being traversed throughout its whole length by a lofty range running close to, and parallel with the S. coast. There are other ranges dispersed over, and nearly covering the whole island. In the centre of the island is Mount Psiloriti [anc. *Ida*], 7690 ft. high; the other loftiest summits are towards the W., in the Sphakian or White Mountains, so called from their summits being covered with snow for eight or nine months in the year. The highest elevations attained here are about 5000 ft. The greater part of these mountains are clothed with forests of olive, chestnut, walnut, and pine trees, oaks, and cypresses. They contain a number of remarkable caverns and grottos, including the famous labyrinth of antiquity, an extensive and intricate natural excavation at the foot of Mount Ida. The N. coast, with numerous indentations, forms, W. to E., the Capes of Buso, Spada, Meleka, Retimo, Sasso, St. John, Sidero, and the Bays or Gulfs of Kisamos, Canea or Khania, Suda, Armyro, Retimo, and Mirabel. The S. coast is lofty, bordered by mountains, presenting few indentations, so that only one marked promontory is formed, Cape Matala or Theodia, and an extensive bay, that of Messara, W. of that promontory. About 6 m. E., however, of Cape Matala, are some small bays, the most interesting of which is that in which the vessel bearing the Apostle Paul to Rome took refuge, on her way to Malta or Melita, and still called by the Greeks Fair Havens, on our



THE FAIR HAVENS, CRETE. From Smith's Voyage of St. Paul.

maps Calolimunia [from Greek, καλος λιμην, and described in old sailing directions as a 'fair bay, with good anchorage.' There are few plains, and no rivers or lakes of any importance. The climate is, in general, mild and healthy, the heats of summer being tempered by a N. wind, called by the natives *etesi*, which blows throughout the greater part of the day. Rains occur generally in the spring and autumn, very little falling in summer, when the want is supplied by heavy dews. Unfortunately, some of the most fertile valleys are the most unhealthy, especially those that have rivulets running through them, fevers being prevalent in these from June to the end of September. There are no mines in the island, though many ancient writers assert that iron was first discovered here. The only useful minerals known to exist, are gypsum, lime, slate, and whetstone. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in favourable situations, although a great portion of the soil is dry and stony, and not well adapted for the production of grain. In many places, however, fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously; myrtles and rose laurels cover the banks of the rivulets, and the plains and pastures are enamelled with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. The fig, pomegranate, almond, and orange grow spontaneously, and *Cistus Creticus*, producing gum ladanum, is found; but the tragacanth plant does not grow here. Lint, cotton, and tobacco are cultivated; but the staple productions of the country are wine, oil, and fruits, amongst the latter, the Malvoise raisins, which are much esteemed. Silk is produced, but in small quantities. Of carobs, about 2000 tons are produced annually in the provinces of Candia and Retimo. Sufficient corn, barley, oats, beans, &c., are grown to supply eight or nine months' consumption; the deficiency is imported from Egypt and Barca. The wheat and barley are of superior quality. Of horned cattle there are about 50,000, used principally for ploughing; but no improvements whatever have been made in agriculture for centuries. Almost every peasant has his own farm, and

the few who have not, cultivate those of the Agas, who furnish the farm-house, the seed, and all the necessaries of husbandry. The produce, after deducting the seventh paid to Government, and the seed furnished by the Aga, is divided in equal proportions between him and the cultivator. Olive trees are not included in this arrangement. Sheep and goats are fed on the mountains; their milk is made into cheese, a prejudice existing against cow's milk.

The manufactures of the island are inconsiderable. Soap is the principal article, there being, in all, 23 manufactories of that commodity; nine at Candia, six at Retimo, and eight at Canea, which produce, together, about 6000 tons of soap annually. The quality is highly esteemed all through the Levant, especially that made at Candia, which obtains the highest price of the market. The peasantry generally manufacture their own clothing, which, on working days, usually consists of coarse white cotton or linen cloth, manufactured from the raw material by their wives and children, who also manufacture wool into cloaks, coverlets, and sack.; the latter for containing the soap exported from the island. The principal articles of export are oil, soap, honey, wax, almonds, oranges, lemons, linseed, chestnuts, carobs, and raisins. The principal imports are cotton, manufactured goods, hides, leather, planks, and building timber, salted fish, soda, wheat, beans, and rice. The exports go mostly to Egypt, Turkey, and Greece; the imports, with exception of the cotton manufactured goods, which, as already stated, are from England, are chiefly from the two last mentioned places and Austria. The following Table exhibits the state of the commerce of Crete, as indicated by the shipping and exports and imports of the three principal ports of the island, in 1863–4, and 1866–7.

	In Canea		In Candia		In Retimo		Value of Exports and Imports	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Exports	Imports
1843	651	54,865	108	13,400	100	12,000	£1,050,000	£ 10,000
1844	653	56,078	104	13,272	71	5,106	186,700	191,800	378,000
1865	673	71,406	602	76,164	101	10,080	256,485	311,819	668,254
1866	670	70,977	570	57,128					
1867	791	105,922	909	98,562	83	5,036	319,723	173,630	811,351

The coin of the country is the same as that of Constantinople, but a good deal of foreign coin also circulates, principally English sovereigns, and Spanish and imperial dollars.

Besides the three principal ports above named, there are other three good ports, Suda, the best harbour in the island; Spinalonga, and, a little S. of it, the small port Ayio Nicolo, all on the N. side of the island.

Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the three cities, Candia, Retimo, and Canea, the roads are in the most wretched condition. In many places only mules and asses can venture; and, although very sure footed, it is dangerous to remain on their backs. When they descend the hills, the peasants almost invariably alight. The bridges are, most of them, broken down, so that the torrents, caused by the winter rains, frequently detain travellers two or three days on the banks of what are, during the summer, insignificant rivulets.

Crete, with the adjacent islands of Gozzo, Anti-Gozzo, Standia, &c., forms a pashalic of Turkey in Europe, and is divided into the three sanjaks of Candia, Retimo, and Canea. The capital is Candia.

The island contains eight bishoprics, and 30 monasteries, the latter possessing immense landed property. The patriarch of Constantinople receives annually from the island 250,000 piastres, or about £2500. The majority of the clergy are wholly uneducated, many of them being unable to write; and the peasantry, generally, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There are but few schools, and in most of these the system of tuition is extremely bad.

The native male population are tall, well proportioned, and muscular, but are neither so intelligent nor so active as the Greeks of the other islands. They are frugal and hospitable, and much attached to their children; their principal vices are lying and stealing; in the former respect, still preserving the character given them by the Apostle Paul, Tit. i. 12, 'The Cretians are alway liars.' Their amusements are attending the fêtes of the different villages and monasteries, where they dance and play upon a small instrument resembling a guitar, which they accompany with their voice. They have about 100 holidays in the year, including Sundays. Their food consists of barley bread, cheese, and olives, also beans, pulse, and vegetables, cooked with abundance of oil, of which the poorest family consumes about 40 gallons a year.

Crete, the cradle of the civilisation brought to Europe by the Phœnecians and Egyptians, received its name from Cres, the first of its monarchs, of whom, and his successors, however, little is known, and that little is so intermingled with fable, as to be of hardly any historical value. Among the monarchs were two of the name of Jupiter, and two of the name of Minos, one of whom was esteemed the wisest legislator of antiquity. His laws were engraven on tablets of brass, and were adopted by the Greeks. In the time of Homer, Crete was crowded with inhabitants, and contained a great number of flourishing cities. The original or true Cretans, were called Eteocretes, to distinguish them from the foreign settlers, and inhabited the S. division of the island. The last King of Crete was Idomeneus, whose exploits are recorded by Homer. For 10 centuries, Crete repelled all foreign aggression, but was at length subdued by the Romans in B.C. 67. It was subsequently acquired by the Marquis of Montferrat, who sold it to the Venetians in 1204, when it obtained the name of Candia. It was afterwards taken by the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1830, when it was ceded to Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, who, in turn, was obliged in 1841 to restore it to Turkey. In 1866, the Greeks rose in rebellion against the Turks, and were with difficulty subdued. Besides the classical interest which attaches to Crete, from its heroic and mythological associations, and from its having been a chosen seat of the arts and sciences, is the higher interest which arises from its having been one of the first places in the world favoured with the light of the gospel. The Christian faith was introduced into the island by St. Paul, whose disciple, Titus, became first bishop of Crete. P. about 210,000, of whom two-thirds are Mahommedans. [See supp.]

CREUSE (Latin, *Crusia*), a river, France, which rises at Mas-d'Artigues, on the S. frontier of dep. Creuse; flows centrally, in a N.N.W. direction, through that department, to which it gives its name; enters dep. Indre, and still maintains the same direction till it passes Argenton, when it proceeds, first, almost due W., then N.N.W., forming the boundary between deps. Vienne and Indre-et-Loire, and joins r. bank, Vienne a little above Porte de Piles. Total course, about 130 m., of which only about 4 m. are navigable. The principal towns which it passes are, Aubusson, Argenton, Le Blanc, and La Haye; its principal affluents are, r. bank, the Petite Creuse, Roselle, Bouzanne, and Claise; and, l. bank, the Sedelle and Gartempe, of which the first is the only one admitting even of flotation.

CREUSE, an inland dep. France, having N. deps. Indre and Cher, E. Allier and Puy-de-Dôme, S. Corrèze, and W. Haute Vienne, between lat. 45° 40′ and 46° 25′ N.; and lon. 1° 22′ and 2° 32′ E. It was formed, in 1790, from parts of the provinces of Poitou, Marche, Bourbonnais, Limousin, and Berry, and derives its name from the river Creuse. Area, 2133 sq. m.; cap. Guéret. Creuse is traversed by several mountain ranges connected with those of Auvergne; they lie generally S.E. to N.W., though some offsets, in the N.E. of the department, do not follow this direction. There are few plains of any extent, but numerous valleys, through which flow many streams, of which the principal are the Creuse, Cher, Thorion, Gartempe, &c., none of which are navigable within the department. Granite, coal, gypsum, and potter's-clay, are wrought to a limited extent. The higher slopes of the hills are generally planted with chestnut trees, the lower slopes are meadows, the low lands alone being tilled. The climate is variable, cold and damp, with frequent storms of wind and heavy rain. Snow remains on the mountains during several months. Soil in general poor, light, and unproductive. The only good land is found towards the N.E. Agriculture is in a backward state, and the quantity of grain produced is insufficient for the consumption. Rape and hemp are grown to a large extent. Fruit is abundant—almost all the fruit trees that grow in central France being cultivated with success. The sheep are small, and

furnish good mutton; but the wool is inferior. The cattle are of a good kind, and easily fattened. Bees are reared, thrive well, and furnish excellent honey. The minerals are unimportant. The only manufactures of importance are of carpets and tapestry, at Aubusson and Felletin, which rank after the manufactures of the Gobelins and Beauvais. Some coarse woollen goods, leather, a few cottons, paper, glass, and porcelain, are also made. The exports consist of fat cattle and pigs, wool, carpets and tapestry, honey, wax, and hemp; the imports of wine, wheat, iron, salt, colonial produce, silk, &c. The inhabitants are generally intelligent, industrious, and persevering. From 20,000 to 24,000 emigrate during nine months of the year, from March to Christmas, in search of work. They are principally masons, paviors, sawyers, tilers, hemp and wool combers. They travel in small bands, under a master, who undertakes jobs, and settles with the men. The proceeds of their labour are generally laid out on land on their return. Hugo says that a good deal of the labour falls upon the women, 'who are sought by the young men, neither for their beauty nor personal attractions, but because they are good strong workers, and careful in the management of the house.' Creuse is divided into four arrondissements, subdivided into 25 cantons, and 261 communes. Pop. (1872), 274,663.

CREUSE (CABO DE), the most E. point of Spain, forming a rugged, but not very lofty promontory, N.E. coast of Catalonia; lat. 42° 19′ 12″ N.; lon. 3° 20′ E. (g.); crowned by a watch tower, which forms a very conspicuous object. The lofty mountains rising behind it may be seen 25 m. or 30 m. off at sea. It is the W. entrance to the Gulf of Lyons, and lying in the line of navigation, requires a good berth to be given it, as a reef runs out from its S. end.

CRÈVECŒUR, two places, France:—1, Crèvecœur [anc. *Crapicordium*], a tn. dep. Nord, 7 m. S. Cambray, r. bank, Scheldt. It is famous for a battle fought in 717, in which Chilperic II. was defeated by Charles Martel; and has manufactures of plate glass, brickworks, limekilns, and an annual fair. Pop. 1875.—*Crèvecœur-le-Grand*, a tn. dep. Oise, 22 m. N.W. Clermont. It contains a parish church, and a huge castle, built of brick and flanked with towers, with a fine park and gardens attached; and has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, called *alpines*, merinoes, mousselines de laine, woollen hosiery, and cashmeres. Pop. 2125.

CRÈVECŒUR, fort, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, l. bank, Maas, 4½ m. N. Hertogenbosch. This fort having been destroyed by the French, in 1672, was left in ruins until 1735, when the Dutch government restored and made it stronger than ever. The Dieze, which flowed past the W. side, was then made to pass through the fortress, so that, by damming it when necessary, the whole country may be laid under water. There is a church within the fort for the inhabitants, who are almost all Reformed.

CREVILLENTE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. by S. Alicante, at the E. base of the hills which form the boundary of prov. Murcia. It possesses a parish church, two chapels, townhall, prison, five schools, and a cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving, agriculture, the preparation of esparto, and expressing oil and wine. P. 7226.

CREWE, a market tn. England, co. Chester; 32 m. S.E. Liverpool, a depôt and central point from which diverge various branches of the London and N.W. Railway. The town, which has sprung into existence within these few years, is to a great extent inhabited by persons connected with the railway lines. It is generally well built, is paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The houses built for the workmen of the railway company are remarkably neat. There are places of worship belonging to the Established church, Methodists, Baptists, R. Catholics, &c.; townhall and mechanics' institute, market-hall, corn exchange, &c. Many hands are employed in the locomotive and carriage-making shops, rolling-mills, iron-forges, Bessemer steel works, and general repairing works erected here in connection with the London and N.W. Railway, and also at the railway station. Pop. in 1841, 396; in 1851, 4191; in 1871, 17,810.

CREWKERNE, a tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The TOWN, 16 m. S.E. Taunton, is pleasantly situate in a fertile vale, well wooded, and surrounded by cultivated eminences. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and present altogether a neat and cleanly appearance. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a lofty and richly-ornamented tower. The Baptists and Presbyterians have places of worship here. There are a free grammar-school, founded in 1499, with four exhibitions to any college in Oxford, and six other daily schools. There are two almshouses, and several other minor charities. Serges were woven here to a great extent, at one time, but the trade is now wholly extinct, and its place supplied by the manufacture of sailcloth, dowlas, and stockings. Area of par. 5331 ac. Pop. par. 4705; tn. 3566.

CRICCIETH, a par. and bor. N. Wales, co. Caernarvon. The town, on Cardigan Bay, 15 m. S. Caernarvon, has a spacious church, several dissenting chapels, and a free day-school. The coast here is very dangerous, and only a few fishing-boats belong to the place. Criccieth is contributory to Caernarvon in returning a member to the House of Commons. The remains of the ancient castle occupy the summit of a precipitous rock overlooking the bay. Ar. 1678. P. 769.

CRICH, a par. and vil. England, co. Derby; 6180 ac. The VILLAGE, 4 m. W. by S. Alfreton, has a handsome church, on a commanding eminence, with a tower and a spire, places of worship for General Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school. The mining of lead, and the quarrying and burning of limestone, employ the most of the inhabitants, though a few manufacture stockings, spin candle-wicks, and turn bobbins. Area of par. 5878 ac. Pop. 3670.

CRICHTON, par. Scotland, Edinburgh; 5½ m. by 4½ m. Pop. 1387.

CRICK, par. Eng. Northampton; 3930 ac. Pop. 594.

CRICKADARN, a par. and vil. S. Wales, co. Brecknock. The village, 8½ m. W. by N. Hay, has an ancient church, two dissenting chapels, and several small charities. Area, 4331 ac. Pop. 414.

CRICKET, two pars. England, Somerset:—1, (*Mother-bie*), 540 ac. Pop. 38.—2, (*St. Thomas*), 875 ac. Pop 69.

CRICKHOWELL [Welsh, *Crug-Hywell*], a market tn. and par. S. Wales, Brecknockshire. The TOWN, beautifully situate 12 m. S.E. Brecknock, on a declivity, l. bank Usk, here crossed by a bridge, consists of six principal streets, irregularly built, but well kept; houses chiefly of stone; supply of water abundant. Besides the parish church – a fine old cruciform structure—there are places of worship belonging to Calvinists, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists. There are also two national schools and an infant school, and several benefit societies. The people are chiefly employed as labourers and mechanics. Area, 1911 ac. Pop. 1516.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CRICKLADE, a parl. bor. England, co. Wilts, 42 m. N. Salisbury, r. bank Isis. It is meanly built, and not lighted. Comprehends two parishes, St. Mary and St. Sampson. The church of the former is small; that of the latter a spacious cruciform building, with a lofty and highly-ornamented tower. It has places of worship for Independents, Congregationalists, Methodists, &c., several schools, and some minor charities. Area, 611.0 ac. Pop. of pars. 1800; of bor. 43,622.

CRICKSTOWN, par. Ire. Meath; 1432 ac. Pop. 101.

CRIECH, par. Scot. Sutherland. Pop. 2521.

CRIEFF, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Perth. The TOWN is beautifully situate, 16½ m. W. by S. Perth, on a slope above the Earn, backed by lofty hills and crags. It consists of one principal street, in the centre of which is a handsome square; and of several other well built streets, one of which leads to a bridge over the Earn. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from springs in the vicinity, collected in a reservoir, in St. James Square, which, being surrounded with some fine lime trees, forms an elegant ornament to the town. Crieff is also well lighted with gas. Nearly in the centre of the High Street stands the ancient cross, curiously carved in front. It is of great antiquity; but nothing more is known of its history, than that it is not the original cross of the town, but was brought from a farm in the vicinity, where it had stood for centuries. There are five places of worship—one Established, one Free Church, two U. Presbyterians, and one Episcopal. The only other buildings of any consideration are, Morrison's Academy and the masons' hall—the former a handsome structure. A subscription library has been established, and is well supported; there are also a circulating library and two reading-rooms, maintained by subscription. The principal manufacture is hand-loom weaving, in which it is

estimated that about 500 persons are engaged. There are also some pretty extensive tanneries, distilleries, and malting establishments. The environs of Crieff are singularly beautiful, and its climate remarkably salubrious. The par. is 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. tn. 4153.

CRILLON CAPE, the most S. point of the Japanese isl. Turakai, or Sagalin, Strait of La Perouse, lat. 45° 54′ 12″ N.; lon. 141° 58′ E. (B.)

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY [anc. *Chersonesus Taurica*], a peninsular territory of S. Russia in Europe, between lat. 44° 21′ and 46° N.; lon. 32° 30′ and 36° 38′ E., forming a large portion of the Russian gov. prov. of Taurida (*which see*).

CRIMMITSCHAU, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau. 37 m. S. Leipzig, on the railway thence to Hof, and on l. bank Pleisse. It contains a pretty townhouse, with a tower, two churches, and three schools. This is a busy manufacturing town, and has nearly doubled its population since 1831. Needle and button-making, turning, glue making, but, above all, the spinning of woollen yarn, with the weaving of both woollen and cotton fabrics, including cassimeres, merinoes, vestings, &c., are carried on; besides dyeing and fulling, and some minor branches of manufacture. It has a weekly and three annual woollen markets. Pop. (1867), 13,670.

CRIMOND, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 9 sq. m. Pop. 893.

CRIMPEN, a tn. Holland. *See* KRIMPEN.

CRIMPLESHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1620 ac. P. 329.

CRINAN (LOCH), a small arm of the sea, Scotland, W. coast co. Argyle, about 5 m. E. the N. end of the island of Jura, from the sound of which it diverges S.E. into N. Knapdale, for about 2¼ m. At the head of the loch is the entrance to the Crinan Canal, which is about 9 m. long, has 15 locks, and leads across the peninsula to Loch Gilp, into which it opens at Ardrishaig. By means of this canal, which is only suitable for small vessels, the long passage from the W. coast, round the Mull of Kintyre, to the Firth of Clyde is avoided.

CRINGLEFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 980 ac. P. 189.

CRINOW, par. Wales, Pembroke. Area, 352. Pop. 69.

CRIO CAPE.—1, The extreme point of the peninsula which forms the S. side of the Gulf of Cos, S.W. coast, Asia Minor, lat. 36° 41′ N.; lon. 27° 23′ 5″ E. (B.); near it are the ruins of ancient Cnidus.—2, The most S.W. point of the isl. of Candia, lat. 35° 16′ N.; lon 23° 31′ E.

CRITCHILL, two pars. England, Dorset: -1, (*Long*), 1869 ac. Pop. 144.—2, (*Moore*), 1705 ac. Pop. 374.

CRIWITZ, or KRIWITZ, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Mecklenburg, cap. bail. of same name, on a small lake, 11 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. It has walls, with two gates, and contains an old Gothic church, with a fine altar-piece, and a courthouse. Pop. 2357.—Area of bailiwick, 78 geo. sq. m. Pop. 4151.

CRIXA.—1, A tn. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, 10 m. W. l. bank river of the same name, 116 m. N. by W. Goyaz, or Villa Boa. It owes its existence to the discovery of gold mines in its neighbourhood, which induced a company to settle, form an establishment, and build three churches. The working of the mines having ceased to be profitable, has been almost entirely abandoned, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating the ground and rearing cattle.—2, A river, Brazil, which rises in the mountains, prov. of, and N. the town of Goyaz, flows N.W., and joins, r. bank, Araguaia. Its whole course is about 200 m., and partly navigable. Near its mouth are extensive salines, which might be, but are not turned to profit.

CROA, the name of five small islands in the embouchure of the Amazon, S.W. of the isle of Bailica, or Penitencia. They are not inhabited, but are frequently visited by the inhabitants of Villa Nova, who salt the fish which they catch in the neighbourhood on their shores.

CROAGH, a par. and vil. Irel. co. Limerick; 7221 ac. Pop. 1936.

CROAGH PATRICK, or REEK, a mountain, Ireland, co. Mayo, 8 m. S.W. Newport, S. side Clew bay, of which it commands a fine view. It rises towards the top in the form of a cone, 2510 ft. above the sea. A well on its top is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in Ireland, and at certain seasons greatly resorted to. At its base, close on the shore, are the ruins of Murrish Abbey.

CROATIA [called by the natives, *Horvath-Orszag*, by the Germans, *Kroatien*], an extensive prov. Austrian dominions, formerly incorporated with Hungary, now conjoined with Sclavonia, divided into Civil and Military Croatia, bounded, N. by Styria and Hungary-proper, E. Sclavonia and Turkey, S. Dalmatia, and W. the Adriatic Sea and Illyria; area, 2760 geo. sq. m. It is naturally divided into two parts by the Save, which traverses it in an E. direction. The S. and larger part is generally covered with lofty mountains, forming a continuation of the Julian Alps, and taking the general name of the mountains of Velebich. They consist of two principal chains, called Great and Little Capella, and have heights varying from 3500 to 4300 ft. The culminating point, Velika Viozochieza, is 4400 feet. The N. part, though much less mountainous, is traversed by a branch of the Carnian Alps, constituting the watershed between the Drave and the Save. A characteristic feature in the mountains of Croatia is the number of deep ravines and subterranean caverns and channels which they contain. In the latter, the waters of important streams are often lost, and, after pursuing a mysterious course, reappear. The whole country belongs to the basins of the Save and the Drave—the former draining a considerable portion of it directly, and a still larger portion by its important tributaries, the Kulpa and the Unna; and the latter, which forms its N. boundary, receiving the comparatively limited amount of waters which flow down the N. side of the watershed already mentioned. The lakes are not, individually, of great extent, but are numerous, particularly in the S. The climate varies much in different localities. In the S. the air is often piercingly cold, and a boisterous wind, called Bora, blows, almost without intermission, from September to May. The violence of this wind is said to make some of the regions most exposed to it almost uninhabitable. The temperature is mildest towards the shores of the Adriatic. The valleys and plains which extend between the mountain ridges are, in the N., of considerable fertility, but are often so much broken by rocks and abrupt precipices, as to be altogether unfit for the plough. The soil along the banks of the rivers is usually a rich alluvium, from which large crops might be obtained, did not frequent extensive inundations defeat the hopes of the husbandman, and present almost insuperable obstacles to successful cultivation, converting large tracts into mere morasses. On the low and sunny slopes of the N. the vine is successfully cultivated; and on the coasts the olive, mulberry, and fig thrive well. The S. portion of Croatia is generally of very indifferent fertility, and many parts of it may be considered as absolutely sterile. The soil is not well adapted for wheat, and the principal crops are barley and oats. Hemp and flax are grown merely for domestic use. The rearing of stock attracts far less attention than might be expected, from the extent of surface which is necessarily devoted to pasture. Both cattle and horses are of inferior breeds; but great numbers of swine are reared on the mast of the forests. The rivers are well stocked with fish. Manufactures can scarcely be said to have an existence; and the little trade which is carried on is nearly confined to wood and wine. The inhabitants belong generally to the R. Catholic church, though a considerable proportion make use, not of the Latin, but the Greek ritual. They are very ignorant; and so bigoted, that it is not long since Protestants were permitted to enjoy even a nominal toleration. Civil Croatia is wholly situated N. of the Save, and comprehends the counties of Agram, Körös, and Warasdin; Military Croatia is chiefly S. of the Save, but partly also N., and comprehends three military divisions, which bear the name of the Karlstadt, Banat, and Warasdin Gränze or frontier. These divisions are subdivided into eight regimental districts. Military Croatia forms part of the extensive military frontier which stretches along the N. of Turkey, from the Adriatic eastward to Moldavia, and owes its name to the strictly feudal and military tenure by which the inhabitants hold their lands. Instead of the ordinary payment of rent, they render military service, according to arrangements which were fixed in 1807.

Croatia was anciently inhabited by the Pannonians, who were subdued by the Romans, under Augustus. In A. D. 489 it was taken possession of by the Goths, and in A.D. 640 the Croatians, a tribe from Bohemia, settled in it, and gave their name to the country. In the 10th century its princes assumed the title of kings of Croatia, which they subsequently

changed into that of kings of Dalmatia. About the end of the 12th century, it was incorporated with Hungary, and thenceforth sent representatives to the Diet, but retained, and still retains, many of its peculiar political rights and privileges. By the new arrangement of provinces, according to the constitution of March 4, 1849, it was withdrawn from Hungary, and incorporated with the kingdom of Dalmatia. Pop., Croatia proper, 544,378.

CROATIA (Turkish), an extensive territory, forming the N.W. extremity of the Turkish dominions in Europe, and properly included in the general sandjak of Bosnia, though usually considered separately. It lies N.W. of Bosnia, and is bounded, on the N. and W., by Austrian Croatia, and on the S. by Dalmatia and Herzegovinia. Its surface is very mountainous—the chains, both of Austrian Croatia and of Bosnia being continued into it from opposite directions till they meet. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Danube, whose tributary, the Save, forming its N.E. boundary, drains part of it directly, and almost the whole of the remainder by the Verbas and Unna. Its leading features are the same as those of Bosnia.

CROCE, Santa, several small places, Italy and Sicily; particularly—1, A tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and about 21 m. W.S.W. Florence, in the lower valley and r. bank, Arno. It has a convent, and some manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs. Pop. 3000.—2, (*di Mugliano*), a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. of, and 8 m. S.E. Larino. It stands in a beautiful plain, is walled, and contains a handsome church; and has two annual fairs. Pop. 3781.—3. (*di Morcone*), a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Sannio, dist. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. It contains two churches and a convent, and in its neighbourhood is a sulphureous spring. Pop. 5903. —4, A tn. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Syracuse, and about 3 m. from the S. coast. It has a small port; and in its neighbourhood the ruins of the ancient Camarina are still visible. Pop. 2093.—5. A cape on the E. coast of Sicily, 14 m. N. Syracuse, lat. 37° 15′ N.; lon. 15° 15′ E. (B.) It is a bold promontory, crowned with the little convent of St. Helena. There are a few rocks about it, and a reef runs off the point.

CROCODILE ISLANDS, Australia, N. coast, Castlereagh Bay, lat. 11° 43′ S.; lon. 135° 18′ E.

CROFT, four pars. England:—1, Hereford; 1564 ac. Pop. 148.—2, Leicester; 1010 ac. Pop. 338.—3, Lincoln, 6153 ac. Pop. 776.—4, York N. Riding; 1182 ac. Pop. 417.

CROFTON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1,004 ac. P. 363.

CROGHAN, par. Irel. King's Co.; 5794 ac. Pop. 727.

CROGLIN, par. Eng. Cumberland; 9180 ac. Pop. 304.

CROHANE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 5134 ac. Pop. 1464.

CROIA, Croia, or Ak-Hissar, a town, Turkey in Europe, Upper Albania, pash. of, and 42 m. S.S.E. Scutari, cap. sandjak of same name. It stands on a lofty mountain spur, about 500 ft. above the plain, and is defended by a strong castle. The celebrated Scanderbeg was born here. Pop. about 5000.——The sandjak is bounded, N. by sandjaks Scutari and Jakova, E. Prisrendi and Ochrida, S. also by Ochrida, and W. by Tyrania and Scutari; length, N. to S., about 50 m.; mean breadth, E. to W., 39 m. It is covered by mountains, several of which, to the S.E. of the town of Croia, have heights varying from 2500 to 3000 ft. Its general slope is towards the E. and N.E.—its rivers, which are numerous, and consist of the Maffi or Matt and its tributaries, and the Izmo, all flowing in that direction. The mountains are well wooded, and the valleys of great fertility. The inhabitants are a mixture of Albanians, Servians, and Bulgarians.

CROISIC (Le) [anc. *Crociliacum*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Loire Inferieure, 27 m. W. Savenay, on the extremity of a tongue of land which projects into the Bay of Biscay, and forms one side of a fine, sheltered roadstead. It is situate in the neighbourhood of extensive salt marshes, has a dull gloomy look—the houses being generally mean, and the streets ill paved—contains a capacious parish church, with an elegant and lofty spire, which serves as a landmark to vessels entering the Loire, and has building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are built; an active fishery of herrings, mackerel, and sardines; a trade in salt, wine, brandy, and cattle, and an annual fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 2150.

CROIX (St.), an island, W. Indies. *See* Cruz, Santa.

CROIX (St.), a river U. States, N. America, rising in the N.W. territory, in the ridge which separates Lake Superior from the Mississippi, pursuing a tortuous S. course, during which it receives numerous tributaries, passing through St. Croix lake, and falling into the Mississippi a little below the Falls of St. Anthony.—2, Or Chiputneticook, or Passamaquoddy, a river, N. America, forming the S.E. boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. It rises in the latter, near the parallel of 45° 15′ N.; and, after a tortuous course, chiefly S. by E., of nearly 80 m., including sinuosities, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay. It is easily navigable for about 30 m., and in the upper part of its course expands into a series of lakes.

CROIX (Sainte), two places, France:—1, A tn. dep. Sarthe, so close to Le Mans, as to be properly its suburb. Pop. 2366.—2, (*aux Mines*, or *Heilig Kreutz-Lakerthal*), a vil. dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. It contains a handsome parish church, and has manufactures of cotton cloth and hosiery, worsted, and cotton yarns. There are mines of lead and copper in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1251.

CROIX-Rousse, a tn. France, dep. Rhone, properly only a suburb of Lyons, r. bank, Rhone. It has fortifications, forming part of the defence of that city; manufactures of silks, dye-works, and printed goods. Pop. 18,963.

CROKER.—1, (native name, *Herald*), one of the Low Islands, S. Pacific Ocean, lat. N. point, 17° 26′ S.; lon. 143° 26′ W. (B.); sometimes called Tuscan Island.—2, An isl. N. coast, Australia, off Colnett peninsula. Its N. point, Cape Croker, is in lat. 10° 58′ S.; lon. 132° 38′ E. (B.); at the entrance to Montmorris bay. About 7 m. N. of this cape there is a dangerous shoal, on which several vessels have struck. There is a channel between it and the latter, but its soundings are not yet known. The inhabitants are of the Yaako tribe, small in stature, ill formed, with a forbidding disagreeable countenance, and coarse, bushy hair. The beards and whiskers of the men are thick and curly, while the entire body is often covered with short crisp hair, which, about the breast and shoulders, is sometimes so thick as to conceal the skin. The eyes are small, and what should be white has a dull muddy appearance. Their aspect altogether is more forbidding than that of Australian aborigines generally, nor are their dispositions of the most amiable description.

CROMA (La), more properly Lacroma, a small isl. Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, about 1 m. S. Ragusa. A fort was built by the French; and Richard Cœur de Lion landed here on his return from the Holy Land.

CROMARTY, a co. Scotland, consisting of 14 detached portions scattered over co. Ross, and distant, several of them, nearly 10 m. from each other. Total area, 220,800 ac. This singularly awkward county was formed at the request of a former Earl of Cromarty, who desired that one county might contain all his lands, wherever situate. *See* Ross and Cromalty.

CROMARTY, a seaport tn. and par. Scotland, co. Cromarty. The town stands on a low point of land, forming the N.E. extremity of the peninsula which separates the Murray or Moray, from the Cromarty Firth, 16 m. N.E. Inverness, lat. 57° 41′ N.; lon. 4° 2′ W. (B.) It is irregularly built, and many of the houses, in the more ancient streets, have an antique appearance; but the general aspect of the town is that of a neat and cheerful place. The principal buildings are a parish church, a Free church, a Gaelic chapel; and a townhouse, surmounted by a clock-tower. Besides the churches named, there is a place of worship for U. Presbyterians. There are here a manufactory for bagging, one or two timber-yards, several coopérages, a brewery, and a depôt for pickled salmon, and for the other produce of the country. A considerable trade also is carried on in pork, of which there is cured annually to the value of between £5000 and £10,000. The herring fishery was formerly prosecuted here with great success—not less than 20,000 barrels having been annually shipped from the port; but of late years it has almost wholly ceased, in consequence of the herrings, as is not unusual with that fish, having deserted this part of the coast. Some shipbuilding is carried on. The pier, which is commodious, is accessible to vessels of 400 tons. On the point on which the town stands there is a lighthouse, elevated 50 feet above sea level—light fixed, and of a red colour.——The parish of

Cromarty is 6 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth. Pop. 2300; of which in tn. 1476.—The FIRTH of Cromarty is a long narrow inlet of the sea, about 18 m. in length, N.E. and S.W., and averaging from 2 m. to 5 m. in breadth. Its entrance is nearly a mile wide, with 30 to 40 fathoms water, and its shores, except the S. point, are clean. Being completely landlocked, it affords excellent shelter for shipping, and is often crowded in stormy weather, to the great advantage of the town, which then becomes a stirring place.

CROMDALE and INVERALLEN, par. Scotland, Inverness; 27 m. by 9 m. Pop. 3990.

CROMER, a par. and maritime tn. England, co. Norfolk; 1001 ac. The TOWN, on a plain, commanding a fine view of the Bay of Cromer, and sheltered on three sides by well-wooded hills, is 21 m. N. Norwich, and about 30 m. N.W. Yarmouth. It is much frequented by sea bathers, on account of its beautiful beach, and picturesque scenery. It has a number of neat houses, a library, a news-room, and fine jetty 70 yds. long, forming a favourite promenade; a handsome church, in the later Gothic style, with a tower 154 ft. high; a Methodist chapel, several schools, including a free grammar-school, founded by Sir Bartholomew Read in 1502. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. A trifling coasting trade is carried on, but there is no harbour. Exports, chiefly corn; imports coals, tiles, and oil cake. The bay is so dangerous, as to have obtained from sailors the name of the Devil's Throat. Life-boats are always kept in readiness on the beach. Robert Bacon, a mariner of Cromer, discovered Iceland in the reign of Henry IV. Pop. 1366.—*(Local Correspondent.)*

CROMFORD, a tn. England, co. of, and 12 m. N.W. Derby, on the Derwent, and a station on the railway to Matlock. The TOWN owes its rise to the extensive cotton works established here by Sir Richard Arkwright. There are here, also, a paper mill, and hat manufactory. In the vicinity are lead mines, smelting works, and a red lead work. There are an Episcopal chapel, founded by Sir R. Arkwright; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and almshouses. Pop. 1130.

CROMHALL ABBOTS, par. Dep. Gloucester; 2579 ac. Pop. 706.

CROMWELL, par. Eng. Notts; 1170 ac. Pop. 190.

CRONDALL, par. Eng. Southampton; 9614 ac. P. 2431.

CRONENBERG, or CRONBERG, a tn. Nassau, 11 m. N.E. Wiesbaden. It contains two parish churches, a Protestant, and R. Catholic, and a castle. Pop. 2153.

CRONSTADT, or KRONSTADT, a seaport tn., Russia, gov. of, and 20 m. W. from St. Petersburg, on the long, flat, and arid island of Kotlin, near the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland; lat. (Cathedral) 59° 59′ 42″ N.; lon. 29° 46′ 30″ E. (R.) The TOWN is built in the form of an irregular triangle, on the S.E. extremity of the isle, opposite the mouth of the Neva, and is strongly fortified on all sides. On the S. side of Kotlin, is the narrow channel, through which only one vessel can pass at a time, from the gulf to the capital, and scores of guns could here be brought to bear on an enemy, by means of a fortress erected on a detached islet; or, if arriving on the opposite side, by the batteries of Riechank, and the citadel of Cronslot. The appearance of Cronstadt is respectable. It is regularly built, and contains many straight and well-paved streets, and several squares. The houses, however, are all low, being generally of one story, with those singular red and green painted roofs common in Russia; and are mostly of wood, with exception of those belonging to Government, which number nearly 200, and are nearly all built of stone. The town is entered by three gates, and is divided into two sections, the Commandant's division, and the Admiralty; each of which is subdivided into two districts. It is also intersected by two canals, which have their sides of granite, and are both deep and wide enough to admit the largest vessels. The one, Peter's Canal, is used as a repairing dock; and the other, Catherine's Canal, for commercial purposes. Cronstadt contains three Greek churches—that of the Transfiguration, a large wooden edifice, built by Peter the Great, and covered with images; Trinity church, and St. Andrew's church, in the Byzantine style, with a handsome cupola. There are also two Greek chapels, and three other churches, one each for Lutherans, English, and R. Catholics. Between the two canals stands a handsome palace, built by Prince Menshikof, now occupied as a naval school, and attended by 300 pupils. The other public buildings deserving of notice are the marine hospital, fitted up with 2500 beds; the exchange, custom-house, admiralty, arsenal, barracks, canon foundry, &c., and the small palace in which Peter the Great resided, and in the gardens of which are several oaks planted by his own hand. The shady alleys of the gardens form the principal promenade. The harbour lies to the S. of the town, and consists of three sections; the military or outer harbour, which is the great naval station of Russia, and is capable of containing 35 ships of the line; the middle harbour, properly intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels; and the innermost harbour, running parallel with the last, and used only by merchant vessels, of which 1000 might lie in it. Two-thirds of the external commerce of Russia pass through Cronstadt, although the depth of water at the bar is scarcely 9 ft., and ice blocks up the harbour nearly five months in the year; the shipping season continuing only from May to November. In 1866, the number of vessels that left the harbour for ports in Great Britain, was 1567, of which 1003 were British, and 564 foreign. For the trade of the port, *see* ST. PETERSBURG. Cronstadt has constant communication with the opposite shores, and steamers now ply regularly between it and the capital. The population was returned in 1867 at 45,155. It is much greater in summer than in winter, when the ice puts a stop to the shipping trade.

CRONSTADT, a gov. and tn. Transylvania. *See* KRONSTADT.

CROOKE, par. Irel. Waterford; 1935 ac. Pop. 695.

CROOKED ISLANDS, an isl. group, N. Atlantic, 23 m. E. Long Island, in the Bahamas. It consists of Crooked Island, Acklin, and Fortune Islands, and Castle Island, with a number of islets, lat. (S. point Castle Island) 22° 7′ N.; lon. 74° 21′ W. Crooked Island is the principal one of the group, and at its W. point has a town called Pitt's Town. It also contains an extensive salt water lake. Pitt's Town has a custom house, and post-office, where the Bahama mail is left, and taken up by the Jamaica packet. Supplies are scarce and dear; but a stock of turtle is at all times kept in ponds.

CROOKED LAKE.—1, A small lake, N. America, on the boundary between the U. States and Upper Canada; lat. 48° 7′ N.; lon. 91° 50′ W.—2. A lake of the U. States, New York, 175 m. W. Albany. It is 18 m. long, and from 1 to 1½ m. broad, and is connected with Seneca Lake by a canal 6 m. long.

CROOKHAVEN, a maritime vil. Ireland, co. of, and 60 m. S.W. Cork. It has a parish church, and several schools; and exports some wheat, oats, pork, and butter. Pop. 455

CROOM, a post tn. and par. Ireland, co. of, and 11 m. S.W. Limerick. The TOWN, on L. bank Maig, over which is a handsome bridge of six arches, consists of two principal streets, with smaller ones branching off. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a school, and private academy. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture. Area of par. 13,419 ac. Pop. 4271; of tn. 1182.

CROOME, three pars. Eng. Worcester.—1, (*d'Abitot*); 1148 ac. Pop. 140.—2. (*Earls*); 1141 ac. Pop. 199.—3, (*Hill*); 982 ac. Pop. 193.

CROPREDY par. Eng. Oxford; 7776 ac. Pop. 2740.

CROPTHORN, par. Eng. Worcester; 2900 ac. Pop. 760.

CROPWELL BISHOP, par. Eng. Notts; 1380 ac. P. 640.

CROSBY, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*Garrel*), Westmorland; 4224 ac. Pop. 277.—2, (*Ravensworth*), Westmorland; 15,024 ac. Pop. 971.—3, (*upon-Eden*), Cumberland; 3590 ac. Pop. 415.

CROSCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1432 ac. Pop. 673.

CROSS, or LA CROSSE, a lake, British N. America. It receives the Beaver, and is about 20 m. long N. to S. Fort la Crosse is situate on its W. side, in lat. 55° 25′ N.; lon. 108° W.

CROSS, a river, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, which falls into the estuary of the Old Calabar river, in the Gulf of Biafra.

CROSS and BURNESS, par. Scot. Orkney; 2500 ac. P. 1000.

CROSS CAPE, two headlands:—1, On the coast of Russian America; lat. 57° 56′ N.; lon. 136° 27′ W. (R.)—2, W. coast, Africa; lat. 21° 50′ S.; lon. 13° 57′ E. (R.)

CROSS SOUND, a strait on the coast of Russian America, which separates on the N. the archipelago of King George III. from the continent: lat. 58° 11′ N.; lon. 136° W. It is about 60 m. long, and 20 broad, and is entered on the W. between Cape Spencer on the N., and Cape Cross on the S. It was discovered by Cook in 1778.

CROSSAKEEL, a post tn. Ireland, co Meath, 6 m. S.W. by W. Kells; containing a handsome parish church, a school, and dispensary. Pop. 260.

CROSSBOYNE, par. Irel. Mayo; 16,234 ac. Pop. 4963.

CROSSERLOUGH, par. Irel. Cavan; 16,437 ac. P. 7237.

CROSSHAVEN, a vil. and harbour, Ireland, co. of, and 10 m. S.E. Cork, in Cork harbour. The houses are small, but well built. Fishing, once the staple trade, has of late years declined greatly. Pop. 271.

CROSSMAGLEN, a vil. Ireland, co. Armagh, 10½ m. S.W. Newry. It contains a handsome R. Catholic chapel, and a dispensary; is a constabulary police station; has a weekly market for provisions; and fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. Pop. 561.

CROSSMICHAEL, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 4½ m. by 3½ m. Pop. 1362.

CROSSMOLINA, a par. and market tn. Ireland, co. Mayo. The TOWN, 7 m. W. by S. Ballina, on the Deel, over which is a stone bridge, consists of one principal, and two minor streets, and contains a church, and Methodist chapel. Near the former are the remains of an old castle. Area of par. 63,526 ac. Pop. 7276; of tn. 1225.

CROSSPATRICK, par. Irel. Wexford and Wicklow; 4648 ac. Pop. 871.

CROSTHWAITE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 58,330 ac. Pop. 5224.

CROSTON, a par. and vil. England, co. Lancaster; 11,648 ac. The VILLAGE, on the Yarrow, 6½ m. W. Chorley, consists, for the most part, of indifferent brick houses. It has a fine old parish church, two Wesleyan chapels, a free grammar-school, a school of industry for girls, and a dame's school. People chiefly employed in agriculture, and in hand-loom weaving. Pop. 4031.

CROSTWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 630 ac. Pop. 138.

CROSTWIGHT, par Eng. Norfolk; 777 ac. Pop. 77.

CROTON, a river, U. States, from which the city of New York obtains its supply of water, by an aqueduct commencing 5 m. above its mouth. It rises in the state of New York, on the borders of Connecticut, and, after a winding S.W. course of 36 m., falls into the Hudson 40 m. above the city of New York.

CROUCH, a navigable river, England, co. Essex, which rises near Ballericay, flows from W. to E., and falls into the German Ocean N. the island of Foulness, after a course of about 24 m. At its mouth are productive oyster beds.

CROUGHTON, par. Eng. Northampton, 2620 ac. P. 582.

CROULIN ISLES, an isl group, Scotland, co. Ross, off its W. coast, and at the mouth of Loch Carron, the largest of which is 1 m. in length, by ½ m. in breadth.

CROWAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 7239 ac. Pop. 3982.

CROWCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 3176 ac. Pop. 614.

CROWELL par. Eng. Oxford; 987 ac. Pop. 167.

CROWFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1721 ac. Pop. 410.

CROWHURST, two pars. Eng.:—1, Surrey; 2081 ac. Pop. 212.—2, Sussex; 2160 ac. Pop. 591.

CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, a par. and tn. England, co. Lincoln; 12,780 ac. The TOWN, 8½ m. N. Peterborough, consists principally of four streets, connected by a curiously constructed ancient bridge, one of the most singular architectural relics of antiquity in the kingdom, and known as the triangular bridge. On one of the wings is a statue of Alfred, or, as has been affirmed, of Ethelbald, King of Mercia, supposed to be of the ninth century, now much dilapidated. The streets are straight, and kept in good order; houses pretty well built, of brick and stone; well supplied with water. Here are the interesting ruins of an old abbey, part of which is now used as the parish church. It is partly Norman and partly Gothic, was founded by Ethelbald, frequently destroyed and as frequently rebuilt each time with greater splendour than before. There are also places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; several day schools for boys; and breweries, brickfields, and cornmills. The inhabitants are principally occupied in dairy husbandry, in rearing geese, and in fowling and fishing. Pop. of par., 3148; of tn. 2413.

CROWLE, par. Eng. Worcester; 1640 ac. Pop. 576.

CROWLE, a par. and tn. England, co. Lincoln; 7350 ac. The TOWN, 28 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, stands on a plain, nearly surrounded by moorland, which has undergone the fertilizing process of warping from the Trent and Ouse. It consists of six principal streets, well kept, and well built of brick; supply of water abundant. The town, which is rapidly increasing, has, in many respects, greatly improved within the last few years; and has a church, of the time of Henry I.; four dissenting chapels, three private schools, and an endowed school for poor children. Flax is extensively manufactured, and gives employment to a great proportion of the people. Pop. 3608.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, par. Eng. Oxford; 662 ac. Pop. 373.

CROWNTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 696 ac. Pop. 100.

CROXDEN-WITH-GREAT-YATE, par. England, Stafford; 2300 ac. Pop. 260.

CROXHALL, or CROXALL, a par. and vil. Eng. Derby; 3020 ac. Pop. 234.

CROYDON, a tn. and par. England, co. Surrey, both pleasantly situate on the border of Banstead Downs. The TOWN, which is 9½ m. S. London, consists of one long street, and several smaller. The houses are mostly substantial and well built, and many of the more modern handsome. The streets are paved, lighted with gas, and the supply of water is ample. In the immediate vicinity are several mansions, with parks and pleasure grounds, numerous detached residences, and ranges of neat dwellings. The church, a fine old building, built of freestone and flint, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, was destroyed by fire, with the exception of the tower, in 1867. It contained many fine and interesting monuments, some of which were destroyed and others injured. Two additional churches were erected in 1827–9, and there are several others in the parish, some of which are recent. There are many places of worship besides, for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, R. Catholics, &c. The educational institutions comprise a free school, a British and foreign school, a school of industry for girls, a national, and Society of Friends' schools. The charities include an hospital, munificently endowed by Archbishop Whitgift, several almshouses, and a charity school. The chief public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are—the townhall, a handsome structure, surmounted by a cupola; a new public hall, with a large assembly-room; a commodious barrack, and a market-house for butter and poultry. The principal trade of the place is in corn, and there are several breweries. One of the most interesting objects in Croydon is the remains of the ancient archiepiscopal palace, for a long time the chief residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. It was originally built of timber, but no part of the present structure is older than the 14th century. Queen Elizabeth and her court were more than once entertained here in great splendour, by the archbishops of the time. The salubrity of the air, and the convenient distance from the metropolis, render Croydon a favourite retreat for merchants and retired tradesmen. Croydon doubled its population between 1851 and 1861, and increased by five sixths in the following ten years, and the aspect of the place has necessarily been greatly changed in recent years. Rows of good houses and villas have been built, together with shops and other buildings of an improved style. The drainage of the town has been very efficiently carried out, and the sewage is employed in irrigation. New waterworks were completed in 1868, the water of which is supplied by an Artesian well. There are seven railway stations, and as many as 200 trains leave daily. Area of par., which forms a local board district, 9821 ac. Pop. of local board district in 1871, 55,652.

CROYLAND, a tn. Lincolnshire. *See* CROWLAND.

CROZET ISLANDS, a group of four small islands, in the S. Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward islands. They are ranged in the form of a crescent, at short, and nearly equal distances from each other. The most E., called East Island, is placed by Sir James Ross in lat. 46° 27′ S.; lon. 52° 14′ E., which is considerably N.E. of its present position on our maps, where it is represented as in lat. 47° S.; lon. 48° E. On this subject, Sir James says, 'Although arrived near the position on our charts of Crozet's group of islands, we could see nothing of them, and I should have lost much time in the search, had I not, fortunately, before leaving the Cape of Good Hope, obtained a more accurate account of their situation from a merchant of Cape Town.' The islands are called, respectively, Penguin or Inaccessible Island, Pig Island, Possession Island, and East Island. They are all of

volcanic origin, and present, generally, the peculiar characteristics of such formation, being composed chiefly of lofty, black precipitous rocks, exhibiting in some instances basaltic columns, and the appearance of extinct craters. Possession Island, the largest and most available of the group, is believed to be about 20 m. long, and 10 broad, with three bays on its E. side, in which ships may anchor. The W. side is unapproachable, on account of the heavy swell that constantly rolls in upon its shores. The three bays above alluded to, are called, respectively, America Bay, Lively Bay, and Ship Bay. All of them afford protection from the prevailing winds; but in the case of an E. wind, the latter two must be immediately evacuated, as in the first only is there room for a ship to beat out, while to attempt to ride out an E. gale in any of them is all but certain destruction. America Bay is a favourite station with sealers, parties of whom frequently reside there for months together, subsisting on a species of small rock fish, albatross eggs, which are above a pound in weight, and said to be excellent eating; young albatross, also described as delicious food; wild ducks, goat flesh, and the tongue and flippers of the sea elephant (*Macrorhinus proboscidatus*), all of which are to be had in great abundance, and with little trouble. Though presenting from the sea the appearance of a perfect mountain mass of volcanic land, Possession Island has some patches of good soil, in which the sealers, whom Sir James Ross found there, had no doubt potatoes and vegetables would thrive well, the temperature never being very low. Penguin Island, so called from the countless multitude of birds of that name with which it is covered, is a mere rock, without any appearance of vegetation; its shores are inaccessible, no point on which a landing could be effected being visible, and its summits terminate in curiously shaped pinnacles. Pig's Island, the most W. of the group, presents a more attractive appearance. In 1834, Captain Distance left some pigs on this island, which have so increased, that, according to the sealers, it is difficult to land for them, they having completely overran the island, whence its name. Great numbers are every year killed by the sealers, not only for present subsistence, but salted down for supplies on their voyages to and from the Cape of Good Hope. East Island is about 3 or 4 m. in diameter, and of great height, its loftiest pinnacles attaining an elevation of at least 4000 ft., and the precipices of its shores in some places rise several hundred feet perpendicular from the sea.—(Capt. Sir James C. Ross's *Voyage to the Southern and Antarctic Regions in* 1839–43.)

CROZON, a com. and maritime tn., France, dep. Finistère, 9 m. S. Brest, on the S. coast of the peninsula that separates the Bay of Douarnenez from the roadstead of Brest. It has a small port, and the inhabitants engage in the pilchard fishery. One of the outer ports, intended to defend the approaches to Brest, is situate on the territory of that town. On the coast are some remarkable caves, inhabited by cormorants and sea fowl. Pop. 8576.

CRUAGH, par. Irel. Dublin, 4160 ac. Pop. 770.

CRUCES, a tn. New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, l. bank Chagres, and nearly equidistant from the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1670, it was sacked and burned by Morgan, the English pirate.

CRUDEN, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 11 m. by 7 m. Pop. 2479.

CRUDWELL, par. Eng. Wilts; 4780 ac. Pop. 781.

CRUICETOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1863 ac. Pop. 351.

CRUIT ISLAND, an isl. Ireland, co. Donegal, off the N.W. coast, from which it is separated by a narrow strait; lat. (S. point) 55° N.; lon. 8° 23′ W. It is about 3 m. N. to S., by 1 to 1½ m. broad.

CRUMLIN, par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 1817 ac. Pop. 923.

CRUMLIN, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 7 m. S. by E. Antrim, picturesquely situate, l. bank, Camlin, about 2½ m from its mouth, in Lough Neagh. It consists of two streets, at right angles to each other, one of them long and wide, and both kept in excellent condition; houses generally substantially built of stone; abundant supply of excellent water. It has two Presbyterian churches, one of which is a handsome structure, in the Mediæval style; two numerously attended schools, a dispensary, and a literary and scientific institution. In the neighbourhood are extensive flour and oatmeal mills; but the town has little trade of any kind. The poorer class work as labourers, and many of the females are employed at sewed muslin work. Pop. 459.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CRUMMOCK WATER, a small lake, England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Crosthwaite, 3 m. long by ½ m. broad.

CRUNDALE, par. Eng. Kent; 1587 ac. Pop. 263.

CRUNWEAR, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1690 ac. P. 289.

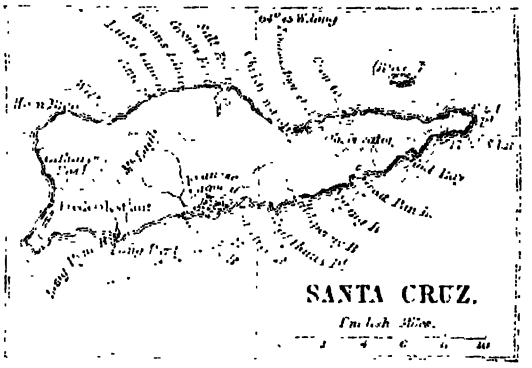
CRUWYS-MORCHARD, par. Eng. Devon; 5766 ac. P. 732.

CRUX-EASTON, par. Eng. Hants; 1099 ac. Pop. 105.

CRUYBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 14 m. N.E. Dendermonde. The church, a Gothic structure, is surmounted by a very lofty tower, and adorned within with sculptures, rich ornaments, and some good pictures. In the neighbourhood is a fine Gothic château. The chief manufacture is wooden shoes, of which 130,000 pairs are annually made. The trade in corn and other agricultural produce is considerable. Pop. 2811.

CRUYSHAUTEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.W. Ghent. Linen weaving employs about 600 looms in this commune; and there are also a gin distillery, a brewery, and numerous mills. Besides a weekly market, there is an annual fair for horses. Near the centre of the commune is an ancient castle, flanked by four towers. Pop. 6769

CRUZ (SANTA) or SAINT CROIX, the largest and most S. of the Virgin islands, W. Indies, forming, with St. Thomas and St. John, the Danish government of the W. Indies. It lies 65 m. E.S.E. Porto Rico, lat. (E. point), 17° 45′ 30″ N.; lon. 64° 31′ W. (?); and is about 20 m. E. to W., by about 5 m.



broad; area, 110 sq. m. It is generally flat—though a range of low heights follow the line of its N. shore—well watered and fertile; climate at times unhealthy, and temperature varying from 54° to 72°. Earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Two fifths of the island are in sugar-cane plantations, and about one half is occupied with general crops, only a small portion remaining uncultivated. Some cattle are reared. The capital, and residence of the governor, is Christianstadt: and in the island is another small town, called Frederikstadt. Santa Cruz was discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage; and was, by turns, under the sway of the Dutch, British, Spaniards, and French, who ceded it to Denmark. It was taken by the British, in 1807, and restored to the Danes by the treaty of Paris. The prevailing language is English. Pop. 23,194.

CRUZ (SANTA) a tn. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, near l. bank, Pari, 140 m. S.E. Goyaz. It owes its existence to the discovery of gold mines in its neighbourhood, and was settled at an early period—its church being one of the oldest in the province. It had at one time acquired considerable importance, but has fallen into decay, and does not now count more than 3000 souls in the whole district, though very extensive. In the vicinity are thermal springs, said to be very efficacious in cutaneous and other affections.

CRUZ (SANTA), two tns. Azores islands:—1, Cap. isl. Graciosa. It has no harbour worthy of the name, but merely an exposed roadstead, with a rocky bottom. Pop. 3000.—2, Cap. isl. Flores, E. coast of the island. It lies low, with a hill rising abruptly behind it, and consists chiefly of three streets, running parallel to each other from the sea; houses substantially built of stone, and generally two stories high. The church, a magnificent and spacious structure, through neglect, is fast hastening to decay. There are also a Franciscan monastery, and an old dilapidated fort. Pop. 3000.

CRUZ (SANTA), several islands, &c.:—1, An isl. off the N. coast of Cuba, 30 m. N.E. Matanzas.—2, An isl. Gulf of California, lat. 25° 22′ N.; lon. 110° 49′ W.—3, An isl. of the N. Pacific, separated from the mainland of Upper California, by the channel of Santa Barbara, lat. (W. point), 34° 10′ N.; lon. 118° 47′ W.—4, An isl. S. Pacific, the largest of the Queen Charlotte's archipelago, lat. 10° 45′ S.; lon. 163° 40′ E Length, 24 m.; breadth, 12. It is of volcanic origin, and has an extremely fertile soil, the principal productions of which are cocoa nuts, bread fruit, yams, bananas, and plantains.—5, A group of isls. S.E. coast of Africa, Algoa Bay, lat. 33° 50′ S.; lon. 25° 40′ E.—6, A cluster of islets, Soloo archipelago, between Basilan and the S.W. point of Mindanao. —7. A tn. and port Philippines, Island Luzon, on bay of same name, 105 m. W. Manilla. Only small vessels can enter.—8, A river, Patagonia, after a rapid E. course, falling into the Atlantic in lat. 50° S.; lon. 68° 30′ W.

CRUZ (SANTA)-DE-MUDELA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, on the E. declivity of Mount Sr. Roque. The houses, in general, are tolerably well built, and compose wide, clean, and paved streets, and a large square, containing the meat-market and townhouse —the latter adorned with a handsome portico. The town also has a capacious parish church, three chapels, five schools, a convent, prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. The male portion of the inhabitants are principally occupied in husbandry, and the females in weaving. A small trade is prosecuted in cattle, grain, wine, oil, fruits, salt fish, &c. P. 4950.

CRUZ (SANTA) DE LA SIERRA, a dep. Bolivia, bounded, N. by the rivers Beni, Mamore, Beuez, and the Brazilian province, Mato Grosso; S. by the Pilcomayo and the desert of Grand Chaco; E. by the River Paraguay and the Brazilian possessions; and W. by the departments of Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. It lies between the parallels of 15° and 21° S., and the meridians of 58° and 63° W. long., and comprehends the provinces of Santa Cruz, Valle Grande, Cordillera, and Chiquitos. Although it reaches the Andes on the W., and includes the mountains of the Chiquitos, this vast territory is, for the most part, a level plain, having an area of 141,000 sq. m., or a third less than that of France. The rivers above named are all navigable, yet this spacious and fertile region lies at present an almost unprofitable waste, owing to its secluded position and distance from the sea. It is divided into four provinces—namely, Santa Cruz, Chiquitos, Valle Grande, and Cordillera, and contains a population of about 190,000.——The PROVINCE of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is situate at the E. foot of the Andes, and on the W. side of the department of the same name. It is, throughout, a plain of diluvial sand, free from marshes, though abundantly watered by the Rio Grande, the Piray, and numerous small rivers. All the fruits cultivated in Bolivia, except the orange, grow wild here. In the absence of manufacturing industry, the whole population, which, in 1835, amounted to 15,000, is engaged in, or dependent on, agriculture. Their exports, chiefly to their neighbours on the west, consist of rice, and other grains; sugar, molasses, tobacco, beef fat, dried meat, and wax, which is gathered in the forests by the Indians. They receive in return hardware, French and English cloths, Indian goods, and maté, or Paraguay tea. The mercantile business of the country is transacted wholly by itinerant traders, chiefly from Chuquisaca and Cochabamba.

CRUZ (SANTA) DE LA SIERRA, a tn. Bolivia, cap. prov. and dep. of same name, lat. 17° 24′ S.; lon. 62° 20′ W.; r. bank, Piray [*Pira-y*, in Quichua—Fish-river], which here presents, in the dry season, a bed of sand, two miles wide, with a small stream winding through it. The city is in the midst of forests, 300 m. E. Cochabamba, and 250 W. the nearest mission of the Chiquitos. The houses are but one story high, built partly of timber and partly of earth, with large balconies, and uneven roofs, made of the Carondai palm. The windows are not glazed; the streets, unpaved, are filled knee deep with fine sand. Neither within the houses nor without does there seem to be any attention paid to comfort. Even the simplicity of the ladies' costume is, to European eyes, uncomfortable. The original site of Santa Cruz is 3° E. of the present city, at the foot of the sierra de la Barranca, near the mission of San Josè. When its inhabitants migrated westwards, at the end of the 16th century, to the village of San Lorenzo de la Frontera, they carried with them the name of their old dwelling-place; hence the modern Santa Cruz, though far from the mountains, is still entitled 'de la Sierra.' Owing to the absence of the men at distant cattle stations, the women form two-thirds of the resident population, which amounts to about 10,000.

CRUZ (SANTA) DE TENERIFFE, the cap. city, and chief commercial port of the Canary Islands, N.E. coast of isl. Teneriffe, near where the Spaniards first landed, lat. 28° 28′ 12″ N.; lon. 16° 14′ 48″ W. (R.) Many of the houses are handsome, and of one and two stories high; but the majority are low. However, as they are white-washed or painted, they present a gay appearance, and give evidence of the neatness and cleanliness of those who inhabit them. The streets are well paved, and provided with footpaths and lamps; and there is a square, surrounded with good edifices, adorned with a colossal statuary group, representing the apparition of the Virgin of Candelaria to the Guanches, the original inhabitants; and having at the extremity, facing the sea, the principal fort, that of San Cristobal. Besides the customhouse and the military hospital, there are scarcely any public buildings, such as usually characterize a capital; and almost all the public bodies hold their meetings in the old Franciscan convent. There are a prison, a poor's house, two public, and two private primary schools, a drawing-school, and one for navigation; one or two promenades, possessing little attraction, and not much frequented; several fountains; two parish churches, one of them a magnificent edifice; three hermitages and two cemeteries —one for R. Catholics and the other for Protestants; but the town is almost destitute of artistic ornaments. The harbour, which is very secure, and can easily contain 10 or 12 vessels of war, has a magnificent mole, of modern construction, which juts out far into the sea, and the coast is commanded by four forts and various redoubts. Besides the construction of boats for fishing, and unloading large vessels that arrive in the harbour, there is no other branch of industry of any consequence, except the making of chairs, tables, and other articles of household furniture, for the home market. Wine, brandy, almonds, and cochineal, are the chief articles exported; and the imports consist of English, French, Spanish, and German manufactures. On an average of the two years, 1844 and 1845, the vessels at this port were:—Entered, 242; tons, 17,273;—cleared, 223; tons, 13,961. In 1866 they were 340, of 12,235 tons entered; and 353, of 121,111 tons cleared. Pop. 12,000.

CRUZ (SANTA)-DEL-RETAMAR, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Toledo, on a declivity facing the S.W. It has badly made and steep streets, a small square, parish church, four schools, a chapel, townhall, prison, cemetery, and several convents. Charcoal, hats, wine and oil, are manufactured; and some little trade is carried on in cattle and grain. Pop. 1642.

CRUZ (SANTA)-DE-LA-ZARZA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 43 m. E. by N. Toledo, between two hills. It possesses a spacious square, two parish churches, a chapel, several convents, two schools, a prison, theatre, and storehouse. The people are mostly engaged in weaving, dyeing, expressing wine and oil, and in husbandry. Pop. 3371.

CSABA [pronounced *Tsaba*], a vil. Hungary, the largest in Europe, co. Békéser, on the Körös, 63 m. S.S.W. Debreczin. It contains a R. Catholic and Protestant church, and has a considerable trade in grain, wine, hemp, cattle, &c. The wine produced in the vicinity is of inferior quality. Pop. 24,600.

CSACZA, or **CSATTCZA**, a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. of, and 54 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the S. slope of Mount Jablunka, and r. bank, Kiszucza. It contains a parish church. Pop. 4540.

CSAIKISTEN-BATAILLONS-DISTRICT, a dist. Hungary, Military Sclavonia, on the angle formed by the Danube and the Theiss —the former river separating it, on the S., from the military district of Peterwardein, and the latter, on the E., from co. Torontil, while co. Bacs bounds it on the N. and W.; area, 64 geo. sq. m. It contains a market town and 13 villages. Pop. 30,600.

CSAKATHURM, **CSAKOVEZ**, or **TSAKTORNYA**, a tn. Hungary, co. Szalad, 7 m. N.N.E. Warasdin, on a tongue of land formed by the Tarnova. It contains a R. Catholic church, originally built by the Franciscans, and an old castle, which has recently been thoroughly repaired. Pop. 1680.

CSAKOVA, a tn. Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Temes, l. bank, Temes, 18 m. S. Temeswar. It contains a Greek and a Protestant church. Pop. 4250.

CSAKVAR, a tn. and lordship, Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 27 m. W.S.W. Buda. It contains a castle, and a R. Catholic and a Protestant church. Pop. 4840.

CSANAD, two tns. Hungary:—1, A tn. co. same name, on the Marös, 7 m. S.E. Mako. It has a R. Catholic and Greek church, and contains the ruins of the former palace of the bishops—the latter not now residing here—together with those of other old buildings. It was formerly a place of some importance, but has now fallen into decay. A small trade yet remains in honey, wax, fish, &c. Pop. about 5000. —2, A tn. co. Torontal, also on the Marös, with a castle, and a R. Catholic and Greek church. Pop. 8000.

CSANTAVER, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Bacs, near Magyar Kanisa. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 3186.

CSANY, or TSANY, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Theiss, co. Heves, not far from Arok-Szallas, and 3 m. from Hatvan. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 2175.

CSASZAR, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Comorn, 8 m. from Tata. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2388.

CSAT, CSATH, or CSATT, a mark. t. Hungary, circle Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, 13 m. from Miskolcz. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 5710.

CSEB, a vil. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 3 m. from Palanka. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2043.

CSEGLED, or CZEGLED, a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Pesth, dist. of, and near K—s—. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 12,940.

CSEPEL, or TSEPEL, a river island, Hungary, co. of, and immediately S. of Pesth formed by the Danube; greatest length, N. to S. 25 m.; average breadth, 4 m. It abounds with game, particularly hares, and hence sometimes bears the name of Hasenisel, or Hare Island. It used to form part of the domain settled on the Queen of Hungary at marriage.

CSEPREGH, or TSEPREGH, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 20 m. S. by L. Odenburg, on the Repcze. It contains a castle, two churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and a printing press; and has an annual fair. The district around is covered with vineyards. Pop. 1815.

CSEREVICS, a market tn. Hungarian Slavonia, dist. Syrmia, 11 m. W.S.W. Peterwardein, r. bank, Danube, a bridge over which here gives a communication with co. Bacs. It contains a Greek and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2040.

CSERNATFALU, or SZENT MIHALY, a vil. Hungary, Transylvania, about 5 m. from Kronstadt, on the frontiers of Wallachia. It contains a Protestant, and a Greek non united church. Pop. 2160.

CSERVENKA, a tn. Hungary, circle Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the Franzens Canal, about 10 m. from Zombor. It contains a Lutheran and R. formed church. The inhabitants are all Germans. Pop. 2791.

CSETNEK, a tn. and lordship, Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Gomor, on the Csetnek, 9 m. W. Rosenau. It contains two parish churches, two schools, and a poorhouse. In the neighbourhood both iron and antimony are worked. Pop. 2500.

CSIKER-STUHL, a dist. Transylvania, Szekler country, on the borders of Moldavia, and hence forming part of the Military Land. The only town of the least consequence in it is Csik Szereda, the population of which is only 574. The Stuhl, area 960 geo. sq. m., is rich in romantic beauty, but cannot boast of its soil. There is almost no wheat, and even oats and rye will scarcely ripen, the whole district being traversed and broken by ramifications of the Carpathians. Cattle and horses, of inferior breeds, are reared in considerable numbers, and a good deal of timber is floated down by the Marös. Pop. 30,000.

CSIKLOVA-NEMET, or TSCHIKLOWA, a market tn. Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Krasso, in a mountainous district, famous for its copper mines, about 2 m. S.E. Oravicza. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. Pop. 2040.

CSOKA, a market tn. Hungary, circle Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, dist. of, and about 5 m. from Torok-Kanisa, on the Theiss, over which there is here a ferry. It contains a chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly Raitzen. Pop. 2640.

CSOKONYA, a market tn. Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, dist. of, and 6 m. S.W. Babocsa. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church. A good deal of flax is grown here. Pop. 1530.

CSONGRAD, a market tn. Hungary, circle Hither Theiss, 72 m. S.E. Pesth, cap. co. of same name, at the junction of the Theiss with the Körös. The houses are built chiefly of mud, and thatched. The inhabitants live mainly by rearing cattle, and by their vineyards. Pop. 15,179.——The COUNTY is bounded, N., by cos. Heves, great Kumania, and Bekes; W. Bekes Torontal; S. Csanada, and E. Bekes and Csanada; area, 1908 geo. sq. m. There is scarcely a hill throughout the county, which is so uniformly flat, that a steeple of moderate height commands a view of the whole surface. The principal rivers are the Theiss, Körös, and Marös. The soil is remarkably fertile, and produces in abundance wheat, maize, hemp, tobacco, and fruit, including grapes, apples, pears, and water melons. The meadows and pastures also are excellent, and the pasture great numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. Land tortoises, game, and fish abound. The inhabitants are chiefly Magyars, with some Servians, Germans, and Russians. Pop. 186,752.

CSORNA, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 32 m. E. Odenburg. It contains a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1141, richly endowed, and surrounded with fine gardens. Pop. 3 [illegible].

CSURGO, a tn. Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. Somogh, at a short distance from the Drave, 27 m. S.S.W. Mohatch. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a gymnasium, and a castle. Much wine is produced in the district.

CUBA (New), and Sound, two Isls. N. America, James's Bay. The N. in lat. 51° 25′ N.; lon. 80° 50′ W.;—the S. in lat. 53° 42′ N.; lon. 80° 3′ W.

CUBA, an isl. belonging to Spain, the largest of the Antilles or West Indian group, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 150 m. S. from Florida, from which it is separated by the Bahama Channel, E., it is separated from Hayti by the windward passage, about 18 m. wide; S. from Jamaica, by a portion of the Caribbean Sea, 95 m. across; and W. from Yucatan, by the Yucatan Channel, about 130 m. wide; and is, probably, about a third larger than Hayti, and nearly five times the size of Jamaica. It extends from lon. 74° to 84° W., and is about 750 m. in length from E. to W.; greatest breadth, at Cape de Cruz, 120 m.; average width, from 50 to 60 m., while towards its W. extremity it does not exceed 30 m. The extreme E. end of the island, Point de Maysi, is in lat. 20° 15′ N.; lon. 74° 7′ W. (R.); the W., San Antonio, in lat. 21° 15′ N.; lon. 84° 57′ 12″ (R.); and S. to N., it extends from lat. 19° 50′ to 23° 10′ N. Area, 43,000 sq. m., of which it is supposed about one-seventh is under cultivation and in pasture. Coast line, exclusive of minuter sinuosities, about 1000 m.

General Description.—The island is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains, diminishing in height from E. to W. At the E. end, where they are diffused over nearly the entire surface, they attain their greatest elevation, about 8000 ft. From the bases of these high lands, the country opens into extensive meadows, or beautiful plains and savannas, with occasionally some low swampy tracts. Owing to the cavernous structure of the limestone deposits, the great inclination of their strata, the small breadth of the island, and the frequency and nakedness of the plains, there are very few rivers of any magnitude, and a large portion of the territory is subject to severe droughts. Yet the undulating surface of the country, the continually renewed verdure, and the distribution of vegetable forms, give rise to the most varied and beautiful landscapes. Everywhere, however, the eye falls only upon a mass of luxuriant vegetation; and nowhere is the structure of the country to be seen, except on scarped, treeless mountain slopes. The largest river in Cuba is the Cauto, at the E. end of the island, having its sources in the sierra del Cobre or Copper Mountains, and falling into the Bay of Buena Esperanza, after a course altogether of about 90 m. None of the streams are navigable, excepting by small boats, and for

but a few miles inland. The coasts of Cuba are in general exceedingly foul, presenting reefs and shallows, which extend from 2 to 2½ m. into the sea, and make the approach to the land both difficult and dangerous. Within these reefs there is often a good sandy beach, but for the greater part of the circumference of the island, there is a belt or zone of low land very little raised above the level of the sea, subject to floods and inundations, and so wet at all seasons of the year, as to be constantly in a state approaching to mud, rendering the access to the coast, and the ordinary communication between the interior and the sea, next to impossible in the rainy season, and not very easy during any month in the year. There are, however, a considerable number of harbours, ports, and bays, on all the coasts, including the Havanna, one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. Many of the others are also excellent, such as Guantanamo, Santiago, Manzanillo, and Jagua on the S. coast, Bahia Honda, and Puerto de Cabanos on the N. W. coast, and Baracoa harbour, port Naranjo, Puerto del Padre, and Matanzas on the N. and N.E. coasts.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Geologically, the island of Cuba may be shortly described as composed of granite, gneiss, syenite, and euphotide, overlain by secondary and tertiary formations, chiefly calcareous, containing numerous fossils, and through which the primitive rocks are often protruded. The mountains of the S.E. part of the island appear to have a submarine connection with the heights of Hayti and Jamaica; and in this part of the island earthquakes are frequently felt, though they rarely extend to the W. part. In some localities the limestone is exceedingly porous and cavernous, absorbing rapidly the tropical rains, and even engulfing considerable rivers. The latest calcareous formation is entirely coraliferous, and goes on at present accumulating on all the coasts, and contains numerous animal remains. No traces of volcanic eruption, properly so called, have hitherto been discovered.

The mineral riches of Cuba have not yet been fully explored, but it is known to be not deficient in this respect. The precious metals have been found in it, but not in sufficient quantity to repay the cost and labour of working. Copper is more abundant, there being several extensive mines of this metal in active operation in the sierra del Cobre. The average produce of these mines is about 27 per cent., but some specimens have yielded as high as 53 per cent. They were wrought by the Spaniards at an early period, but had been abandoned for upwards of a century, when they were re-opened about 1828. Mines of alum and copperas were also at one time worked in the mountains of Juragua, but were speedily abandoned. Coal has recently been discovered near Havanna. A variegated serpentine marble, chalcedony, magnesia, iron pyrites, quartz, and feldspar slates and schists have been found in various places. The schistose formation shows itself most conspicuously at the base of the mountains of San Juan and Trinidad, where great masses of slate are to be found, of a dark blue colour, and of a pyritous and bituminous quality. In the quarries near the Havanna, a thick slate is found, fit for floors and pavements. The mineral bitumen spoken of, exhibits itself under a variety of aspects, sometimes in a liquid state, like naphtha, issuing from the fissures of the rocks; sometimes soft, like wax, or half melted resin. There are several mineral springs in different parts of the island, and on the N. coast are extensive lagoons, which, in dry years, produce immense quantities of marine salt.

Climate, Soil, Vegetable Productions, &c.—The climate is hot and dry during the greater part of the year, but is, on the whole, more temperate than that of some other islands in the same latitude. The mean temperature is 78° 3′, but in the interior only 73° 4′. The hottest months, July and August, do not give a greater average than 83° 8′, and the coldest, December and January, present the mean of 69° 8′. In summer, the thermometer does not rise above 82° or 86′, and its depression in winter so low as 50° or 53° 5′ is rare. Rain often descends in torrents, from July to September; and occasional showers fall for a month or two before and after these periods. In December and January, the air is much cooled by the N. winds. No snow is known ever to fall on the highest mountains; but frost occurs occasionally, forming ice of several lines in thickness. Hail storms are rare, and hurricanes much less frequent than in the other Antilles. The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of mahogany, ebony, cedar, fustic, and other useful woods, abound; and the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. The principal cereal cultivated is the indigenous maize, or Indian corn. Two crops of it are obtained in the year. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities in many districts; but the principal crops are sugar, coffee, and tobacco, also a little cotton, cocoa, and indigo. A considerable extent of country is appropriated also to cattle-breeding farms, of which there are 7339 in the island, and to *potreros*, farms on which vegetables are raised, maize, mallochia grass, cassava, onions, garlic, poultry, wax, and honey.

The principal fruits of the island are the pine or ananas, oranges, shaddocks, plantains, bananas, melons, lemons, and sweet limes; figs and strawberries are also to be had.

Animals.—The most valuable domestic animals are the ox, horse, and pig, which form a large proportion of the wealth of the island; the sheep, goat, and mule, are inferior in quality and numbers. Jackasses and rabbits have been recently introduced, and dogs and cats are numerous. The domestic fowls comprise the cocks and hens of Europe, geese, turkeys, pigeons, and peacocks. The sylvan birds are numerous, and in great variety; but birds of prey few; the principal is the bald-headed vulture, or turkey buzzard. Sand crabs swarm in some places. The only indigenous quadruped ever known in Cuba is the *hutia*, which resembles a large rat, about 18 inches long, without the tail. Snakes and reptiles are not very numerous. The most remarkable are the maja, 12 or 14 ft. in length, and 18 or 20 inches in circumference; and the juba, about 6 ft. in length; the latter is considered more dangerous than the former, and is also more common. Phosphorescent insects abound, as do also those of a noxious description, including jiggers, ants, mosquitoes, and a singularly disgusting, looking spider, with a poisonous sting. There are also centipedes and scorpions. The shores abound with turtle, and in the deep gulfs and bays the crocodile and cayman are found, the latter more especially where the water is stagnant. The manati is met with in the deep pools of fresh water, and the iguana, a sort of lizard, on the banks of streams, bays, and lagoons. Fish are said to be abundant, particularly on the N. coast, but no fishery of any note has been yet established.

Agriculture, &c.—As elsewhere mentioned, sugar, coffee, and tobacco form the principal objects of cultivation, but of these the first is by far the most important. The quantity of sugar produced in Cuba, per acre, is estimated at a little more than 2000 lbs., being somewhat better than Jamaica, but greatly short of Barbadoes. The coffee plantations are confined almost solely to the N. side of the island, the only part where the precise degree of heat most favourable to the growth of the plant is to be found. The best season for planting the trees is in the middle of the month of May; the gathering commences in August; but November and December are the most active and important months of the harvest. The buildings on a coffee estate in Cuba are generally of a very humble description, and the circumstances of the proprietor, in most instances, inferior to those of the sugar grower. The export of coffee from Cuba, unlike that of sugar, is on the decline. The best tobacco is grown in the district of Vuelta de Abajo, a little W. of the Havanna, about 84 m. in length, and 21 in breadth, and here the mildest and finest flavoured is produced on the banks of the San Sebastian, most of which is made into cigars, celebrated under the name of Havanna cigars, reckoned the best made anywhere. Previously to 1820, the cultivation and sale of tobacco were subjected to the same sort of monopoly in Cuba as in Mexico; but, at the period referred to, the trade was thrown open. The cattle breeding farms of Cuba are said to be by no means in a prosperous condition. They are generally let with the stock upon them, at the rate of two or three dollars a head, for a term of five years, with an obligation to leave the property in good condition, and to account for the stock which was on it when let; all the increase during the term belonging to the tenant. The number of these farms, as elsewhere stated, is 7339.

Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—The manufactures of Cuba are confined to the making of sugar, molasses, and cigars, bleaching wax, and the preparation of coffee. The cigars the lower orders smoke—and in Cuba every one smokes, man, woman, and child—cost about four dollars or 16*s.* per 1000. From the same quality of tobacco the first, second, and third class of cigars are made. When the cigars are twisted, and

before they are sorted, they are said to be 'en revolucion.' They are now sorted and picked, and about 25 per cent. of the whole are chosen, and these are called of the first-class; the rest are divided into seconds and thirds, and the prices vary from 8 to 15 dollars per 1000. The chief imports are grain and flour, salted meats, salted fish, cheese, brandy, vinegar, wines, spices, fruits, and cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures. The exports are sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other valuable timbers, fruits, and the precious metals.

The following figures show the comparative quantity of the principal articles produced in the island in the years 1846 and 1862:—

	1846.	1862.
Sugar . . . cwts.	3,988,141	9,561,147
Coffee . . . . lbs	37,136,558	18,673,935
Tobacco . . bales.	168,604	305,626
Indian Corn . bush.	1,413,786	3,269,586
Rice . . . cwts.	209,633	359,510
Wax . . . . lbs.	806,256	1,727,695

The production of sugar has been for many years an important and increasing staple trade of Cuba. Of late years the introduction of coolies, chiefly from China, has had some effect upon the character of the labour employed in the cultivation of the sugar cane. The free labour of the coolie is said to be less costly than that of the slave, and it is asserted that the planters prefer the coolie to the negro, not only for his greater physical capacity for work, but also for his more uniform obedience and industry. The exports of sugar from the principal ports of the island in 1870 and 1871 were as follows:—

	Boxes.		Hogsheads.	
	1870.	1871.	1870	1871
Havana .	1,[illegible]924	892,947	50,414	34,857
Matanzas . .	[illegible]3,[illegible]3	191,109	102,216	75,513
Cardenas . . .	4[illegible]6,6	41,[illegible]88	81,727	60,978
Sagua	20,365	6,611	77,503	103,310
Remedios . . .	20	—	53,118	45,[illegible]68
St Jago . . .	426	570	27,405	16,067
Trinidad . . .	—	1,513	29,823	25,855
Cienfuegos . . .	119	7,8[illegible]	83,558	66,596
Guantanamo . .	1,[illegible]1[illegible]	1,[illegible]6[illegible]	16,166	15,[illegible]10
Total . . .	1,081,7[illegible]0	1,126,111	551,968	446,179

The total exports of sugar in the two specified years being, in tons:—1870, 659,792; 1871, 470,911.

In the same years the following quantities of molasses were exported:—

	1870	1871.
From Havana . . Hhds	29,8[illegible]0	22,911
— Matanzas . . ,,	97,456	62,643
— Cardenas . . ,,	30,317	68,772
— Sagua . . ,,	10,713	30,087
— Remedios . . ,,	12,[illegible]6	7,907
St. Jago . . ,,	170	768
— Trinidad . . ,,	12,213	7,578
— Cienfuegos . . ,,	38,1[illegible]3	32,813
— Guantanamo . . ,,	624	714
Total ,,	3[illegible],[illegible]2	234,633

The weights being 213,389 tons and 152,524 tons in the two years respectively.

The destination of these products is thus given:—

	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Boxes and hhds.	Boxes and hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
United States . . .	903,999	928,524	275,003	181,818
Great Britain . . .	795,311	307,988	30,600	4,203
North of Europe . .	47,720	30,901	117	1,243
France	179,731	54,195	—	—
South of Europe . .	269,268	198,290	510	666
Other parts . . .	38,744	19,390	29,022	13,833

The following shows the number and tonnage of the American, Spanish, British, and French vessels entered at the port of Havana in the years 1870 and 1871:—

	American.		Spanish.		British.		French.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1870 . .	738	361,658	677	181,792	340	125,572	35	37,499
1871 . .	740	333,158	670	191,022	262	77,504	34	34,932

Money, Weights, &c.—Accounts are kept in dollars, reals, and maravedis, respectively worth about 4*s.* 2*d.*, 6½*d.*, and 0·47*d*; the dollar being divided into 8 hard reals or 34 maravedis. The gold coins are the doubloon or ounce, and its subdivisions. The doubloon is worth about 10 dollars, or £2, 10*s* 10*d.*, but varies in price according to weight, and sometimes demand. The principal weights and measures are the pound, equal to about 1 lb. ¼ oz avoirdupois, making 100 lbs. or libras equal to 101 lbs. 7 oz. avoirdupois. The vara is equal to 33·384 inches, or 108 varas = 100 yards. The fanega is equal to three bushels nearly, or 200 lbs. Spanish. The arroba, of liquid measure, is equal to 4245 gallons.

The roads in Cuba, formerly in a most wretched condition, have latterly been much improved; and the internal traffic of the island is now facilitated by the railways, the length of which in operation in 1868 amounted to about 380 miles. The first, from Havana to Guines, a distance of 46 m. by railway, was opened in 1837. Steam-vessels also ply between Havana and other parts of the coast. No foreigner can land on the island without procuring the security of a native of responsibility for his good behaviour.

Slave Trade, &c.—It has been a general impression that the slave trade of Cuba, notwithstanding the treaty with Spain for its abolition, has been not only connived at, but protected by the Spanish government. It is at any rate certain, that the degree of encouragement it meets with depends much, if not entirely, on the disposition of the captain-general of the island for the time being. The slave trade papers, for 1846, report that the Cuban slave trade was almost annihilated under the honourable administration of Captain-general Valdez. But it soon after revived under another governor, and ultimately attained a height which it had never reached before, carried on principally under the American flag. In 1844, no fewer than 10,000 slaves were introduced into Cuba, and this was under the governorship of General Valdez; previous to that period, and since then, this number has been more than doubled. At present the number of slaves in Cuba is estimated at about 370,000; although there can be no doubt that a large portion of them are wrongfully held in bondage, there being a Spanish law to the effect that every negro brought into Cuba, after a specified date, should be *ipso facto* free. The Spaniards have obtained credit for treating their slaves with extraordinary humanity and kindness; but of this credit, both Mr. Turnbull, who visited Cuba in 1838, and Mr. Madden, who did the same thing about ten years later, would deprive them,—both declaring, in very nearly the same words, that it is a gross mistake, as regards, at any rate, the field negro, whom they allege to be treated with the utmost cruelty, and generally with a rigour unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in any other slave-holding country, their kindness being reserved wholly for the domestic slaves, who bear but a small proportion to those employed in out-door work. It is very possible that the accounts of both Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Madden, of the severity with which the field negroes of Cuba are treated, may be exaggerated; but even after every reasonable deduction is made on this score, sufficient will be left to render the vaunted humanity of the Spaniard to his slave exceedingly questionable. The slaves of Cuba, like nearly all other negroes, are remarkably addicted to their dances, and fond of dress. Their cottages are thatched with palm-leaves, with walls of poles, and mud plastered thickly on them to fill up the interstices, the floors being of the latter material, and often not higher than the ground without. They contain little furniture—a table, one or two stools, a cot, and a few plates or jugs, compose all the household articles; while women, dressed often in a single gown, half open, and half off their shoulders, and squalid, dirty, naked children, form the family group. The hut, however, is tastefully shaded by groups of cocoas or other trees, and surrounded by plantains, and orange and lemon trees.

Education, Religion, &c.—The schools of Cuba are generally under the inspection and control of the government, and much has been done in recent years to the advancement of education.

The total number of persons employed in giving instruction in the island was 1366 in 1862, and the number of pupils was 21,757. Of these, 20,501 were white, the proportion at school being about 17 per cent. of the total white children between 8 and 15 years of age. There is a university in Havana. In the country parts great ignorance still reigns; the master and the servant, the agricultural people of all sorts, are frequently in equal ignorance of the first elements of instruction. Neither religion nor morals are in a better condition. The R. Catholic is, nominally, the prevailing religion, though Mr. Glanville Taylor declares that he never knew an instance of *mca* going to any church at all in Cuba, and that no reverence whatever was exhibited for churches, padres, images, or saints. Cuba would thus appear to have, in fact, no religion at all. The same author represents the inhabitants as being sufficiently peaceable, but devoted to gambling and cock-fighting.

Territorial Divisions, Government, &c.—Cuba, with the Spanish islands dependent on it, forms the captain-generalcy or military government of La Havana; the captain-general, being also civil governor, is assisted in his duties by a sub-governor, and a colonial junta of seven members. The division of the island is fivefold—ecclesiastical, civil, military, fiscal, and marine. Ecclesiastically, it is divided into two, the E. end presided over by an archbishop, who has his seat at Santiago; and the W. end by a bishop, resident at La Havana. The civil divisions are also two, called provinces, but not conterminous with the ecclesiastical division. Each province contains several smaller subdivisions, and has its distinct governor, that of the W. or La Havana being the captain-general, and that of the E. end or Cuba being a separate governor, independent of the former in civil and political matters. The two principal civil tribunals are the *audiencias* of La Havana, and of Puerto Principe, and of which the captain-general is president *ex officio*. The military division is into three departments—eastern, central, and western, over each of which is a commandant-general. This division corresponds nearly with the fiscal division, into three intendancies, each having its requisite governor and court. The fifth or marine division is into five provinces—Havana, Trinidad, San Juan de los Remedios, Nuevitas, and Santiago de Cuba, having each for its capital a town of same name, being the principal towns of the island. The first is subdivided into five districts, the second into four, and each of the others into three.

Population.—Half a century after the discovery of Cuba, the indigenous population, said by the first navigators to have been numerous, had entirely disappeared, having been exterminated by the Spaniards. The present population consists of whites, the descendants of the Spaniards and other Europeans; of mulattoes, called Pardos, and negroes. The increase has been rapid; in 1791, the total population was 272,140; in 1817, 551,998; in 1827, 704,867; and in 1841, 1,007,624, of whom 152,838 were free coloured, and 463,195 slaves. The census of the years 1846 and 1862 gave the following results:

Population.	1846.	1862.
White.	464,707	704,750
Coloured, free	149,226	219,978
" slave	527,570	368,550
	893,703	1,373,278

The numbers for 1862 are exclusive of the army and navy and other transient population, but inclusive of 34,650 Chinese, of whom there were scarcely any in 1846. An estimate of the population for 1872 made the total 1,339,871, divided as follows, viz.:—whites, 763,176; coolies (introduced as labourers), 34,480; free coloured, 238,927; slaves, 363,288.

History.—Cuba was first discovered by Columbus, on October 28, 1492, who revisited it in 1494, and again in 1502. In 1511, the Spaniards formed the first settlement on the island, and have retained possession of it ever since. In 1762, Havana was taken possession of by the British, but was restored to the Spaniards in the following year. From this period the history of Cuba presents nothing more interesting than a catalogue of captains-general and bishops, down to the years 1809–11, when the ports were opened to the ships and trade of foreign countries; during which period 54 or 56 captains-general have in turn ruled the island. The next events of importance in its history are the piratical attempts made in May 1850, and again in August 1851, by a band of U. States adventurers, under the command of a Spaniard, named Narcisso Lopez, to seize upon the island. Both expeditions signally failed, in consequence of the determined front shown by the Cubans to the invaders. An insurrectionary struggle against the mother country has been maintained in Cuba since 1868 by a party in favour of separation from Spain.—(Turnbull's *Cuba;* Madden's *Cuba* (1849); *Ramon de la Sagra; Histoire Physique et Politique de l'Ile de Cuba; Parliamentary Papers.*)

CUBA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Algarve, 14 m. N.N.E. Beja. It contains a church and a convent. Pop. 2410.

CUBAGUA, an isl. Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, dep. Maturin, between Margaretta and Point Araya; lat. 10° 42′ N.; lon. 64° W. It was formerly noted for its pearl fishery; at present it is uninhabited, and only occasionally resorted to by fishermen. Vessels bound for the N. shores of S. America usually pass between this island and Margaretta.

CUBBINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1780 ac. P. 885.

CUBCABEA, a tn. Darfur, 35 m. S.W. Cobbe; lat. 11° N.; lon. 26° 30′ E. It is of considerable size, and is the depôt of all the merchandise brought from the W. A market is held here twice a week; and for articles of small value, the common medium of exchange is salt. This market is famous for the great quantities of leather, and of cotton cloths, called *tobes*, which are exhibited for sale. The population are a singular mixture of Arabs, and of various tribes of Africans. —(Browne's *Travels.*)

CUBERT, or CUBERT, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2518 ac. Pop. 436.

CUBLEY, par. Eng. Derby; 2258 ac. Pop. 387.

CUBLINGTON, par. Eng. Bucks, 1290 ac. Pop. 267.

CUBY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2700 ac. Pop. 146.

CUCUISAS (LAS), a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 28 m. S.W. Caracas. It is in the beautiful valley of Aragua, and, properly speaking, it is composed of three towns, near each other. Sugar, cacao, and cotton are grown in the vicinity, which is very fertile. Pop. 5000.

CUCKFIELD, a par. and market tn. England, co. Sussex; 11,167 ac. The town is pleasantly situate on an eminence, 34 m. S. by E. London, and within 1 m. of the railway from London to Brighton. It is well kept, has pathways formed of a durable red brick, an ancient spacious church, with a tower and spire, two dissenting chapels, and a national school. Petty sessions are held fortnightly by the county magistrates. Pop. 3539.

CUCKLINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 2865 ac. P. 356.

CUCKNEY-NORTON, par. Eng. Notts; 5510 ac. P. 1548.

CUCURRON [anc. *Cucuro*], a tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 7 m. S.S.E. Apt. The inhabitants are much employed in rearing silkworms, and a good ordinary red wine is produced in the district. There are four annual fairs. Pop. 1568.

CUCUTA, a tn. New Granada. See ROSARIO DE CUCUTA.

CUCUTA, a valley, New Granada, prov. Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier, lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 72° 10′ W.; between the cities of Pamplona and San Christoval, remarkable for its fertility and excellent breed of mules. Cacao, of the finest quality, is raised in the greatest abundance. This valley was discovered by Juan de San Martin, in 1534.

CUDDALORE, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, Carnatic, and one of the largest and most populous in the S. of India, 17 m. S. by W. Pondicherry, r. bank, Trivadi, at its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal; lat. 11° 43′ 30″ N.; lon. 79° 45′ 45″ E. (g). It has a court-house, a custom-house, and some trade, particularly in exporting to Madras the cottons produced in this part of the peninsula. It is one of the principal stations for soldiers who have been invalided, or who choose to remain in India after having obtained their discharge. This place has been the scene of many contests, and has frequently changed masters. It was captured from the French by the British army under Colonel Coote, in 1760, and continued under the dominion of the Nabob of Arcot until 1782, when it was taken by the Rajah of Mysore, with the assistance of some French troops. In June 1783, the town was attacked by a body of British troops under General Stuart, which sustained heavy loss, and was repeatedly defeated in attempting to carry the place by assault. In 1793, Cuddalore, with the remainder of the province, was consigned by treaty to the East India Company, who retained it till India passed to the Crown.

CUDDAPAH, a collectorate and tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras. The COLLECTORATE forms the E. division of Balaghaut district, stretching from the borders of Bellary to the Bay of Bengal, and from lat. 13° 5′ to 16° 20′ N.; area, 12,753 sq. m. It is traversed, N. to S., by the E. Ghauts, and watered by the Pennar and its affluents, the Gondegam, and other smaller streams. Though the district be considerably elevated above the sea, the heat in April and May is intense; and the water during the hot season is brackish, but during the rains it is sweet and good. Soda is found in the hills to the S.W. of the town of Cuddapah, and is used by the natives in place of soap. Salt and saltpetre likewise abound, and are easily procurable. On the banks of the Pennar, about 7 m. N.E. the town of Cuddapah, are diamond mines, which have been wrought for several hundred years, and in which, at times, gems of considerable value are found. Nearly a fifth of the district is under grain cultivation. Cotton is likewise pretty extensively grown.——The TOWN lies on a small river of same name, an affluent of the Pennar, 145 m. N.W. Madras; lat. 14° 32′ N.; lon. 78° 55′ E. It contains a residence of the Rajah, now converted into a court house and prison, and was formerly the capital of an independent Patan state. *See Supplement.*

CUDDESDEN, par. Eng. Oxford; 2689 ac. Pop. 1542.

CUDDINGTON, two pars. Eng.: — 1, Bucks; 1281 ac. Pop. 623.—2, Surrey; 1827 ac. Pop. 180.

CUDHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 5880 ac. Pop. 897.

CUDILLERO, or OLEIRO, a tn. and seaport, Spain, Asturias, prov. of, and 22 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It has two small squares, a parish church, town and session houses, four schools, a prison, several fountains, storehouses, and a custom house, near which, on the sea side, is also a wharf for loading and discharging vessels. Weaving, fishing, and curing fish, constitute the chief occupation of the people; the latter branch has greatly decreased of late, owing to the high price of salt. A few small vessels frequent the port. Pop. 2240.

CUDWORTH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1077 ac. Pop. 181.

CUELLAR, a tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. of, and 30 m. N. Segovia; on the slope of a hill, surmounted by a large and strong castle. It is tolerably built, partly surrounded by walls, and entered by four gates. The streets are numerous, wide, and paved, though irregular and steep. The town also possesses one principal and several smaller squares, three parish churches, a townhall, female orphans' college, Latin and some primary schools, spacious hospital, prison, storehouse, several convents, in the church of one of which are the splendid sepulchres of the Dukes of Albuquerque. There are two public gardens. The inhabitants are employed in weaving, agriculture, cattle rearing, and grinding madder, which is exported to England and elsewhere. Pop. 3148.

CUENCA, a prov. Spain, New Castile, between lat. 39° 20′ and 40° 47′ N.; lon. 1° 5′ and 3° W.; bounded, N. by prov. Guadalajara, E. by Teruel and Valencia, S. by Albacete, W. and S.W. by Ciudad Real and Toledo; area, 12,177 sq. m. It is mountainous, more especially its central and E. portion, which is formed into numerous longitudinal valleys, having a direction generally N. to S., and watered by streams flowing into the Jucar. The N.W. part of the province is comparatively flat, and belongs to the basin of the Tagus; while the waters of the S.W. part flow into the Guadiana. The mountains yield excellent timber, exquisite honey, and some minerals, including copper, silver, iron, coal, alum, and depasture numerous flocks of sheep; the N. part of the province produces chiefly oil, fruit, and honey; and the S.W. part, called La Mancha, which is of a dry soil, yields grain and wine. It is, however, as a whole, well watered, the principal streams being the Tagus, Jucar, Gabriel, Rianzares, Giguela, &c. There are several medicinal springs, and some salt lakes in Cuenca. The woollen manufactures, at one time considerable, and also much esteemed, are now, along with every semblance of commerce, extinct. The people are said to be honourable labourers, and sober, and about five in the 100 attend school. The province is divided into nine partidos. Pop. 236,088.

CUENCA, a city, Spain, cap. above prov., 85 m. E.S.E. Madrid, romantically situate, about 3400 ft. above sea level, between the heights San Cristobal and Socorro, at the confluence of the Huescar and Jucar. It is a Moorish town, with streets steep, narrow, and tortuous, the houses rising in terraces, roof above roof, to the plaza and cathedral. It is surrounded by high old walls, which, with its towers, and houses hanging over the precipices, give it a singularly striking and picturesque appearance. Cuenca is a bishop's see, and one of the cities which sent deputies to the old cortes of Castile. It has six gates, six bridges over the Huescar, and two over the Jucar; that of San Pablo over the former, connecting the town with the Dominican convent, is a remarkably fine structure, built in 1523. It is reared on colossal piers, the arches are of great solidity, and rise to a height of 150 ft., rivalling the arches of Segovia and Alcantara. The cathedral, a simple Gothic edifice, one of the finest structures of the kind in Spain, is profusely adorned with jasper and other precious stones, its painted windows are superb, and it contains some good sculptures and paintings; it was founded about the middle of the 12th century. Near the cathedral is the bishop's palace, with a portal of mixed Gothic, and a fine saloon inside. The city contains, besides, a number of churches, two hospitals, and one for foundlings, three colleges, and a clerical seminary; and before the suppression of the religious houses, it had seven convents of monks, and six of nuns.

Cuenca was at one time celebrated for its literature, its arts, and manufactories; as regards the two first, it has nothing now to boast of, and the latter is confined to the manufacture, on a small scale, of paper, woollen stuffs, linen, and soap. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful, presenting an alternation of lofty rocks and fertile valleys. Pop. 7375.

CUENCA, or RAMBAE, a tn. Ecuador, cap. prov. of same name, 61 m. S.E. Guayaquil; lat. 2° 55′ 3″ S.; lon. 79° 13′ 15″ W.[sic]; in the fine valley of Yunquina 8179 ft. above sea level. The streets are broad and straight, but the houses, built of roach unbaked bricks, are low, and mean in appearance; and, notwithstanding the town is supplied with water, the streets are dirty. It is the see of a bishop, erected in 1786. Besides the cathedral, which is poor, and ill decorated, it contains two parish churches, four convents, two nunneries, an hospital, a chamber of finance, and other edifices. There are here extensive sugar refineries, and manufactures of confectionary, cotton hats, and cheese resembling Parmesan. Snuffs are worked with much taste. The chief trade is in grain, Peruvian bark, and other products of the neighbourhood. A little to the S. is the mountain of Tarqui, which Condamine, and other French astronomers, selected for their meridian in 1742. Pop. 20,000.——The PROVINCE, bounded N. by prov. Riobamba, E. Quixos and Macas, S. by Jaen-de-Bracamoros, and W. by Guayaquil, is intersected by mountains and valleys, and watered by several rivers. It has an agreeable climate, and produces grain, sugar, and cotton in abundance. The cochineal insect also exists; and there are gold, silver, copper, mercury, and sulphur mines. It is famed for its cotton fabrics and tapestries, which form the principal articles of its commerce.

CUERNAVACA, a tn. Mexican confederation, state of, and 55 m. S. Mexico, on the S. declivity of the Cordillera of Guchinaque, in a temperate and delightful climate.

CUERS [anc. *Castrum & Cuersi*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 10 m. N.E. Toulon sur Mer. It stands at the foot of a hill, covered with vineyards, olive-yards, and orchards, and enjoys a clear sky and delightful climate. It has some trade in oil and wine, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1563.

CUEVAS, several tns. Spain; the most important are—1, (*de Vera*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.E. Almeria, in a plain, r. bank, Almanzora. Its streets are, in general, regular, paved, and lined with well constructed houses; and it has two squares, the principal of which contains the town and session houses, and an extensive Moorish castle. The other public buildings comprise a handsome Doric parish church, two chapels of ease, a convent, college, several schools, a prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. The inhabitants manufacture earthenware, hardware, esparto fabrics, wine, and oil. The mines and smelting works of the neighbouring sierra de Almagro occupy great numbers, not only of the natives, but of foreigners, whom mining speculations have drawn hither. Some trade is carried on in cattle, grain, wool, and timber. Pop. 10,000.—2, (*de-San-Marcos*, or *Altas*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. N. Malaga, on a declivity. It has well-made streets, and possesses a parish church, two schools, and a cemetery. Some trade is carried on in grain,

brandy, and wine. Pop. 3711.—3, (*-de-Vinroma*), a tn. Valencia, prov. of, and 26 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, r. bank, Seco. Most of the streets are well constructed, and the town possesses a church, town-house, two schools, a prison, and two fine fountains. Pop. 2600.

CUGAT-DEL-VALLES (SAN), a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 9 m. N. Barcelona, on a plain between two streams. The houses, in general, are well built, and the town possesses two squares, a parish church, school, cemetery, and several fountains, some of which are ferruginous. The people are engaged in distilling brandy, expressing oil and wine, and tillage. Pop. 2079.

CUGGIONO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 16 m. W. by N. Milan. It is regularly built, and possesses a church, town and court houses, an hospital, and some handsome mansions. Silk is manufactured. Pop. 3629.

CUGLIERI, a tn., isl. Sardinia, division Sassari, 17 m. N.E. Oristano, cap. prov. It is situated in a healthy, fertile district, which yields oil, esteemed the best in the island. Pop. 2405.

CUIABA.—1, A tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Matto Grosso, lat. 15° 36′ S.; lon. 56° 10′ W.; on a river of same name. It is very indifferently built, the houses being generally of earth or clay, and the streets, though paved, very irregular. It contains four churches, an hospital, lazaretto, a furnace for smelting gold, a Latin school, school of philosophy, and primary school for boys and girls. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the provincial assembly, and civil and military provincial government. Its trade consists in iron tools, and various articles of European manufacture, which are exchanged for gold. Pop. of tn. 3000.—2. A river, Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso. It rises in the district of Diamantino, in lat. 13° 12′ S., to the E. of the source of the Paraguay, in the mountain chain of Parecis. It flows circuitously, but, on the whole, almost due S., and joins the Porrudo or São-Lourenço, on its r. bank, in lat. 17° 20′ S., and lon. 56° 40′ W. Above the town of Cuiaba it is navigable for canoes, but is much broken by rapids, and even for 60 m. below the town, its course is very impetuous. It is, however, an important channel of communication, particularly to the town of Cuiaba and the provinces of Matto-Grosso, in the trade which they carry on with prov. São Paulo. Its principal affluents are the Tutóz, Guaxu, and Caranda.

CULBONE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1502 ac. Pop. 40.

CULDAFF, par. and vil. Irel. Donegal; 20,047 ac. P. 5186.

CULEBRA.—1. A harbour, Central America, Nicaragua, on the Pacific; lat. 10° 28′ N.; lon. 85° 35′ W. It is one of the finest ports on this part of the coast, and affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden. The sides of the harbour, as well as of the outer bay, are covered with a great variety of timber. On the N. side of the bay is found a sandstone containing organic remains; in the W., basalt and hornblende are met with; and on the E., shells inclosed in solid rock, formed by a concretion of magnetic iron sand.——2, (*or Passage Island*), a small isl., W. Indies, belonging to the Virgin group off the E. coast of Porto Rico; lat. (S. point) 18° 17′ N.; lon. 65° 17′ W. (R.) It is about 7 m. long, and 3 broad, lies low, and is covered with timber; and at its S.E. end has a commodious and secure harbour. Here an abundant supply of wood, water, and fish can be obtained.— -3, An islet, in the Pacific, belonging to the Philippines; lat. 11° 18′ N.; lon. 123° 3′ E. (R.)

CULENBORG. *See* KUILENBURG.

CULFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2217 ac. Pop. 348.

CULFREIGHTRIN, par. Irel. Antrim; 26,338 ac. Pop. 3528.

CULHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 1680 ac. Pop. 417.

CULIACAN, a tn. Mexican confederation, state Sonora and Cinaloa, 640 m. N.W. Mexico, l. bank, Culiacan; lat. 25° 10′ N.; lon. 107° 59′ W. It is the centre of a transit trade to and from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The country around is well watered, and productive. *See also Supplement.*——The RIVER flows W., describing a course somewhat in the form of a catenarian arch, in all, about 200 m. long. It falls into the Gulf of California, about lat. 24° 50′ N.

CULLA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 26 m. N. by W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, near the Seco, on a hill, crowned by a Moorish castle. It contains a parish church, court-house, prison, and endowed school; and has manufactures of linen, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1405.

CULLAR-DE-BAZA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 68 m. E.N.E. Granada, commanded by a fortress. It contains a square, a parish church, several chapels, a town-house, two schools, a prison, cemetery, and several fountains. There is a large manufactory of saltpetre. The vicinity produces grain, fruits, and vegetables; and an annual cattle fair is held in August. Pop. 5509.

CULLEEN, or CULLIN, a lough, Ireland. *See* CONN.

CULLEN, a maritime tn. and parl. bor., Scotland, co. of, and 11½ m. W. Banff. The position of the town is singularly attractive, beautifully situated on the bay of same name. It is regularly built, and, besides a large square or open market-place, consists of five principal streets, all of which are straight, and remarkably well kept. The houses are all substantially built of stone, and lighted with gas; supply of water ample. It has a Free church, an Independent chapel, and seven schools; and on the E. side of the market-place is a handsome building, containing a court-room, a council chamber, and assembly hall. Fish constitute the principal trade of the town; but the white and herring fisheries, formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, have of late years greatly fallen off. A considerable salmon fishery, however, is carried on in the bay. Ship and boat building are also prosecuted with some activity, and rope making is carried on to a small extent. Cullen unites with Banff, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead in returning a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors, 263. Pop. in 1871, 2055. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

CULLEN, several pars. Irel.:—1, A par. and tn. Tipperary; 1986 ac. Pop. 901.—2, Cork; 4250 ac. Pop. 981. —3, Cork; 13,611 ac. Pop. 3258

CULLENWAINE, par. Irel. King's Co. and Tipperary; 1746 ac. Pop. 1561.

CULLERA a tn. and port, Spain, prov. of, and 25 m S. by E. Valencia, near the mouth of the Jucar, on the S. base of Mount Zorras, which is crowned by an ancient and strong castle. The TOWN is well fortified, and has level, clean, but irregularly built streets, and three small squares, a parish church, two chapels of ease, four schools, a town and chapter house, hospital, prison, barracks, cemetery, and several convents. The bulk of the inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing, and expressing oil and wine. It exports grain, wine, fruits, vegetables, paper, salt fish, to an average annual value of £101,182; and imports brandy, oil, timber, linens, cottons, silks, esparto, rice, maize, sardines, &c., to an amount of £54,880. Cullera has always, from its natural position, been esteemed a place of great military importance; the wall, towers, and fortifications have been repeatedly dismantled, and as often repaired and rebuilt. Its defences were greatly strengthened and extended, especially on the river side, against the anticipated attacks of the Carlists, and have since remained in an efficient state. Pop. 7821.

CULLOMPTON, a par. and market tn. England, co. Devon; 7370 ac. The TOWN pleasantly situate, 11 m. N.E. Exeter, is a station on the railway from Bristol to Exeter. It consists principally of one roughly-paved street, from which several smaller ones diverge. It has a large and elegant church, in the later English style, with a lofty tower, and fine internal decorations; and chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Bryanites, Independents, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The manufacture of broad and narrow woollen cloth, kerseymere, and serge is carried on; and there are several tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments, including flour, paper, and spinning mills. In July 1839, a destructive fire broke out, which destroyed upwards of 100 houses and cottages. Pop. of tn. 2205; of par. 3185.

CULM, a tn. and circle, Prussia. *See* KULM.

CULMBACH, or KULMBACH, a tn. Bavaria, on the White Main, 48 m. N.E. Nürnberg, cap. dist. of same name. It is well built, has three churches, and hospitals, and Latin school; with manufactures of potash, earthenware, tiles, &c. In the vicinity is the old castle of Plassenburg, now converted into a prison. Coal is found in the neighbourhood. The railway between Hof and Nürnberg passes through the town. Pop. 4000.—The DISTRICT, area, 96 sq. m., has a population of 23,000.

CULMINGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 3476 ac. Pop. 498.
CULMSTOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 3494 ac. Pop. 1224.
CULMULLIN, par. Irel. Meath; 5564 ac. Pop. 753.

CULNA, or KHALANA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank, Hooghly, 48 m. N.N.W. Calcutta. There is here a circular area, composed of two concentric circles, the outer one of which contains 108 temples, and the inner 35. Here also is a flourishing school and mission station, in connection with the Free church of Scotland. It is one of the principal ports on the Hooghly for the Burdwan district, and carries on a thriving trade. Pop. 40,000.

CULNAI, a vil. Peru, in the Andes, dist. Canta, about lat. 11° 10′ S., remarkable only for its great elevation, being about 10,000 ft. above sea level. But great as this height is, it is far below that of many other towns, villages, and port stations in Peru and Bolivia. The highest of the latter, Rumihuasi, in Peru, being 15,542 ft. above sea level; the highest town or city, Potosi, in Bolivia, 13,330 ft.; and the highest village, Tacora, Peru, 14,250 ft. At Culnai cultivation ceases, ending with the potato, tropæolum, oxalis, and basella. The second region of plants also terminates here, and thereafter ensues the 'Paramera,' or pasture regions of the Andes, avoided by the inhabitants of the lower districts on account of the cold.

CULPA, a river, Croatia. *See* KULPA.

CULPEE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank, Hooghly, 36 m. S. by W. Calcutta; lat. 22° 6′ N., lon. 88° 25′ E. Its situation is extremely unhealthy, the shores of the river here being a bed of mud, thickly covered with trees and jungle.

CULPHO, par. Eng. Suffolk; 641 ac. Pop. 63.

CULROSS, an anc. royal burgh and river port, Scotland, co. Perth, 18 m. W. by N. Edinburgh, l. bank, Forth. It has a town-house, an Established and a Free church, and some schools. Its only manufacture is a little damask weaving for Dunfermline merchants. Culross was erected into a royal burgh in 1588 by James VI., at which time it had a considerable trade in salt and coal, the latter being exported in large quantities to Holland: but no coal is now wrought in the parish. It was formerly celebrated for its girdles, thin circular plates of iron, on which oatmeal cakes were toasted; the exclusive right of making which was secured to the girdlesmiths of Culross, by patents from James VI. and Charles II., but was set aside by the Court of Session in 1727; they have long since ceased to be made. In the vicinity are the remains of a monastery, founded in 1217. It occupied a commanding situation at the upper part of the town; but scarcely any part of it now exists, except a picturesque old arch, and the chapel, which, having undergone extensive repairs, now forms the parish church. At the E. end of the town are the remains of St. Mungo's chapel, in which tradition asserts that saint to have been born. Culross unites with Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Stirling in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. burgh, 467; par. (4 m. by 4 m.), 1423.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CULSALMOND, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 4½ m. by 3 m. Pop. 1042.

CULTER, par. Scot. Lanark; 19 sq. m. Pop. 472.

CULTS, par. Scot. Fife; 3¼ sq. m. Pop. 915.

CULWORTH, par. Eng. Northampton; 2216 ac. P. 685.

CUMA [anc. *Cumæ*], a fortress, kingdom of Italy, Naples, 4 m. N.W. Pozzuoli, near the Mediterranean, on the site of the ancient and celebrated city of Cumæ, of which the only existing remains are ruins of some walls, temples, aqueducts, and a triumphal arch.

CUMANA, a city, Venezuela, cap. prov. of same name, gov. of, and 186 m. E. Caracas, near the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaco, about 1 m. from the sea, on an arid, sandy plain; lat. (Fort Boca), 10° 27′ 36″ N.; lon. 64° 11′ W. (R.) The fortress of St. Antonio, built on a calcareous hill, commands the town, and forms the only defence of the place. On the S.W. slope of the same rock are the ruins of the castle of St. Mary. The town has no remarkable buildings, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids all embellishments. The houses are, for the same reason, low and lightly built. The suburbs are nearly as populous as the town itself, and are three in number—Serritos, St. Francis, and Guayqueries. The port of Cumana is capable of receiving all the navies of Europe, and the whole of the Gulf of Cariaco, which is 42 m. long, and from 7 to 9 m. broad, affords excellent anchorage; still the number of vessels frequenting the port is small—in 1847, only 10, tonn. 682 entered, and 6, tonn. 658, cleared. The chief trade is in mules, cattle, smoked meat, salted fish, cacao, &c.; provisions and wines here are plentiful and very cheap. The climate is excessively hot—the temperature, from June to October, reaching 96° or 95°, Fahr., during the day; and seldom falling below 80° during the night. The inhabitants are described as being very polite, and of active business habits. Cumana is the oldest European city of the New Continent, having been founded by Governor Diego Castellon, in 1523. It has suffered severely from two earthquakes; by that of 21st October, 1766, it was entirely destroyed in the space of a few minutes. On 14th December, 1797, more than four-fifths of the city were again completely demolished. Before the revolution of 1823, its population was upwards of 30,000, now it is about 12,000.——The PROVINCE is bounded, N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by the Gulf of Paria and the Atlantic, S. by the Orinoco, and W. by province Barcelona. The sierra of Venezuela intersects its N. part, parallel to the sea, and sends numerous offsets over the more S. parts of the provinces. All the hills are of a moderate height, steep, and covered with impenetrable forests. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the chief are Cari, Manzo, Limones, and Guaraco, affluents of the Orinoco: the Guarapiche, which falls into the gulf of Paria; and the Manzanares and Cariaco, affluents of the Caribbean Sea. Along the Orinoco are numerous lakes. In the valleys, and along the rivers, are fertile plains and excellent pastures. Cattle are extensively reared, and fishing is carried on; and dried fish, cacao, tobacco, indigo, cotton, salted meat, and medicinal plants, are exported. There are 37 schools in the province, attended by 1003 scholars. Pop. 75,828.

CUMANACOA, a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 21 m. S.E. Cumana, on the brow of a high hill, situate in the fertile valley of its own name, r. bank, Manzanares. It is a small, ill-built place, with houses mostly of wood. Tobacco is grown in the neighbourhood, the fruits are uncommonly fine, and there are some mineral springs. Pop. 2800.

CUMBER, two pars, Ireland:—1, (*Upper*), Londonderry and Tyrone; 26,329 ac. Pop. 5994.—2, (*Lower*), Londonderry; 14,783 ac. Pop. 3850.

CUMBERLAND, one of the N. counties, England, bounded, N. by Scotland and the Solway Firth, W. and S. by the Irish Sea and river Duddon, E. by parts of Lancashire, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland; greatest length, N. and S., 75 m.; breadth, E. and W., 45 m.; area, 1,001,273 ac. The surface of this county, particularly in the W. and S. parts, is rugged and mountainous, and, in many places, remarkable for magnificent scenery. Lofty summits, many of them of the most imposing forms, beautiful lakes, and far stretching woodlands, combine to render this district one of the most romantic and picturesque in the United Kingdom. Its principal mountains exceed 3000 ft. in height, while there are many that fall but little short of that elevation. It contains also a number of lakes, more remarkable, however, for their beauty than extent. The largest, Ullswater, is 9 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth; none of the rest, with one exception, exceed 3 m. in length. Its rivers and waterfalls also form conspicuous and highly-picturesque features in the landscape—several of the latter having falls varying from 60 to 190 ft. Both the lakes and tarns are abundantly stocked with fish, particularly trout, pike, and perch. The geological features of Cumberland comprise granite, clay-slate, trap, limestone, red sandstone, and coal. The minerals are silver, copper, lead, iron, plumbago, and limestone, many of which are wrought to a great extent, and with success. The climate is in general moist and variable—cold and piercing on the high grounds, and mild and temperate on the lower, but universally healthy. The lower lands of E. Cumberland chiefly rest on the red sandstone formation, and the upper district on mountain limestone. In the plains, along the banks of the rivers and streams, the soil is generally a fertile alluvial loam; on the low-lying ridges, which divide the several plains, it varies from a strong retentive soil to good friable turnip-land; and near the Scottish border there is an annually diminishing extent of unimproved bogs, or peat moss. The extreme moisture of the climate, which here often ruins the hopes of the farmer, suggests a preference for stock-rearing over corn-farming, and the former is now, in consequence, becoming more general than the latter. On one of the largest estates in the county, comprising 30,000

acres of land, the farms are let on lease, at money rents, for a period of 14 years, free of all manner of tithes. The rents vary considerably—from 20s. to 26s. being about the average for arable land. The highest rent for the best land is 36s. an acre. The tenants of E. Cumberland are an industrious, hard-working, and economical class of men. In W. Cumberland the soil is generally of a very impervious character, rendering extensive and effective systems of drainage essentially necessary. The great proportion of the arable lands here is held in farms of from 50 to 150 ac. A considerable number occupy from 200 to 300 ac., and a few as much as 400 ac. Some hold on leases of 14 years, or more: but verbal contracts, from year to year, is the more general practice, without any stipulation as to the mode of farming. The chief excellence in the farming of W. Cumberland is the successful management of the Swedish turnip crop, for which the soil and climate seem to be peculiarly suitable. The stock principally kept in the arable parts of this county is the improved short-horns, and the sheep preferred the pure Cheviots. The butter produced at the dairy farms of Cumberland, particularly in the S.E. and S. divisions, is of well-known excellence. The farmers generally are a plain, industrious, and intelligent race, who bring up their families in habits of industry and economy. The principal manufactures are of cotton, coarse linens, checks, woollens, &c.; there are also extensive calico printing establishments. These manufactures are carried on principally at Carlisle (long celebrated for its ginghams—at Penrith, and several other towns. The principal towns are Carlisle the capital, Whitehaven, Workington, and Cockermouth. Cumberland is divided into five wards, and 101 parishes. It now sends eight members to the House of Commons, instead of nine as before 1867. Pop. in 1851, 195,492; in 1861 205,276; in 1871, 210,215.

CUMBERLAND.—1, A peninsula, British N. America, having N.E. Davis' Strait, and S.W. Northumberland Inlet, between the parallels of 64° 10′ and 67° 30′ N. 2, (*Hearne*), a station of the Hudson Bay Company, British N. America, on the W. side of Pine Island Lake, in lat. 54° N., lon. 102° 40′ W. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile, and generally well wooded. The beaver, black and red bears, and foxes of different colours, are found in the district.—3, (*Mountains*), a mountain range, U. States, one of the ridges of the Alleghannies, commencing in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, passing into Virginia, where it takes the name of Laurel Mountain, passing through the S.E. part of Kentucky, and terminating in Tennessee, 80 m. S.E. Nashville. In these mountains are found burr millstones and marble in great variety. They also contain numerous singular limestone caves, and abound in organic remains, both animal and vegetable.—4, A river, U. States, rising in the Cumberland Mountains, on the S.E. side of Kentucky, and, after a tortuous W. course, through the S.E. part of Kentucky, the N. part of Tennessee, and the E. part of Kentucky, falling into the Ohio, a little before the junction of the Tennessee. It is the most important affluent of the Ohio, with the exception of the Tennessee—its whole course being about 600 m., and the territory drained by it 17,500 sq. m. It is navigable for steamers and large vessels to Nashville, 203 m.; and for boats 300 m. farther.—5, (*Harbour*), Cuba. *See* GUANTANAMO.—6, A maritime co. New S. Wales, 60 m. in length, N. to S., and 31 m. in breadth; area, 914,800 acres, chiefly undulating plain. It is the metropolitan county of New S. Wales, and returns five members to the Legislative Council. It is divided into 13 hundreds and 56 parishes. The principal town is Sydney. Pop. in 1875, 125,009.—7, A co. Van Diemen's Land, in Clyde district. It contains a number of beautiful lakes. Its principal town is Bothwell.—8, A bay, N. side, isl. Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili, lat. 33° 37′ 6″ S.; lon. 78° 57′ W.

CUMBERLAND ISLES.—1, A group of small islands, Australia, N.E. coast, extending from lat. 20° to 21° 6′ S., and so called by Captain Cook, in 1770, in honour of the Duke of Cumberland. They consist generally of elevated rocky islands, and are all abundantly wooded, particularly with pines, which grow to a large size.—2, An isl. U. States, Georgia, lat. (N. point), 30° 56′ N.; lon. 81° 34′ W. (E.); 15 m. long, and from 1 m. to 5 m. broad.—3, An isl. S. Pacific Ocean, between the Low Archipelago and Society Islands, lat. (S.E. point, 19° 13′ S.; lon. 141° 11′ W. (E.)

CUMBERNAULD, a par. and manufacturing tn. Scotland, co. Dumbarton; 11,520 ac. The TOWN, constituted a burgh of barony in 1649, stands on an acclivity, with heights on the N.E. and S., 13 m. N.E. Glasgow. The principal street, which is almost straight, is wide, and well kept; and the houses are, in general, substantially built of stone. The principal shops, workshops, and dwellings, are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water; but the town is rather in a declining state, and property has lately fallen greatly in value. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, three schools, a literary institution, a freemason, and several friendly and provident societies. Handloom weaving is the chief employment, though some tambouring and muslin sewing is done; and a few are occupied in the lime and coal works of the vicinity. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone was born in Cumbernauld. Traces of Agricola's Wall are to be met with in the parish. Pop. entire par. 3913; of tn. 1561.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CUMBERWORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 950 ac. P. 235.

CUMBRAY (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. Scotland, forming a par. co. Bute, at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde, lying nearly midway between the Island of Bute and the coast of Ayr. The larger island is about 3½ m. long, by 1½ or 2 m. broad; circumference, 10 m.; area, 5120 ac., of which about 3000 ac. are arable. It is hilly, and some of its elevations command beautiful views of the coast. It produces grain and green crops of all kinds, and has a considerable extent of pasturage. The shores and bays abound with fish of various sorts. On the S. side is the village of Millport, a pleasantly situated and thriving little place, much resorted to in the summer season by citizens of Glasgow. Permanent pop. in 1871, 1511.——LITTLE CUMBRAY, the smaller island, lies about 1 m. S. by W. from the former. It is about 1 m. long, and ½ m. broad; area, 700 ac.; and has an elevation of 600 ft. above the sea. It is composed entirely of trap rock, resting on the sandstone formation of the opposite coast. On the W. side of the island there is a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 46′ N.; lon. 4° 58′ W. (E.) There are the remains of several ancient structures in different parts of the island. Pop. 20.

CUMBRE, an elevated pass, Chilian Andes, prov. Santiago, lat. 32° 52′ S; height, 12,150 ft. The ascent is gradual, but long and tedious, owing to its numerous turnings. From the end of May to the end of October generally, but not always—the Cumbre, and great part of the valleys leading to it on each side, can be passed on foot only. The N. side of the ascent is covered with a loose red soil; but in many parts of the mountain side are shelves of rocks, inclined or vertical. The descent, on the S. side, is more broken into gulleys, less earthy, and more stony. Miers relates that he has met with considerable patches of red snow in the pass of Cumbre, and, more rarely, green.

CUMBRE (LA), a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 20 m. E.S.E. Caceres, in an extensive plain. It is badly built, and has a square, church, townhall, prison, school, and cemetery. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving and agriculture. Pop. 2081.

CUMBRES ALTAS, or MAYORES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 56 m. N. Huelva, on a declivity facing the S. The streets are tolerably well made, and generally paved; and the town comprises two public squares, a parish church, school, townhouse, and prison. Pop. 2052.

CUMBRIA, an ancient British principality, comprising, with part of Cumberland, the Scotch districts—Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham, and Strathclyde. It was given to Malcolm, prince of Scotland, early in the 11th century, to be held as a fief of the Crown of England.

CUMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, a range of hills, England, occupying part of the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and N. Lancashire, extending from Fell Top, in Cumberland, to the slate quarries near Ulverston, in Lancashire, about 37 m. N. to S., and 35 m. E. to W. The mountains rise with steep acclivities, inclosing, in some parts, narrow, but well-cultivated valleys, with numerous picturesque lakes. Limestone, slate, and granite are found in several parts of these mountains.

CUMBRIE, an African tribe, to be met with chiefly in the kingdom of Yaouri, in Houssa, and in the towns and villages on the banks of the Niger, in the central parts of Soudan, towards the S. They are a mild, harmless, and in-

dustrious race, but much oppressed and persecuted by their more fortunate and powerful neighbours. Being of a timid and peaceful nature, they fall an easy prey to all who choose to molest them, and bow their necks to the yoke of slavery without a murmur. They are generally considered good agriculturists and expert fishermen, and raise abundance of corn and onions. Their sleeping huts, about 7 or 8 ft. wide, of circular form, made of clay and thatched with palm leaves, are elevated above the ground, to secure the inmates from ants, snakes, and alligators, and to keep clear of the wet ground. The doorway, which is the only opening they have, is closed by a mat suspended inside. They have no steps to enter by, but scramble into it as well as they can.

CUMIANA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 8 m. N. Pignerol, near the r. bank, Cisola. Pop. 4560.

CUMLY, or Camala, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 20 m. S. by E. Mangalore. It stands on a peninsula, projecting into a salt-water lake.

CUMMER, par. Ire. Galway; 9315 ac. Pop. 1419.

CUMMERTREES, par. Scot. Dumfries; 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1386.

CUMMUMET, a tn. Hindoostan, l. bank of a tributary of the Kistna, 110 m. E. Hyderabad, lat. 17° 10′ N.; lon. 80° 11′ E. It is the cap. of a district of the same name, of which little more is known than that it is inhabited by a lawless and disorderly race.

CUMNER, par. Eng. Berks; 7750 ac. Pop. 1048.

CUMNOCK, New, par. Scotland, Ayr; 12 m. by 9 m. Pop. 2759.

CUMNOCK, Old, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 11 m. E. Ayr, and a station on the Scottish S. W. Railway, beautifully situate at the confluence of the Glaysnock and Lugar. It consists of three pretty long streets and several narrow lanes; the former regularly built, consist of good houses—the latter, irregular, consist of inferior buildings. Altogether, the village is cleanly and cheerful, and the vicinity exceedingly picturesque. There are a Free church, a gas work, and two libraries. Cumnock used to be noted for the manufacture of wooden snuff boxes, made of plane tree, and often beautifully painted; but in this branch of industry Manchline has almost entirely supplanted it. It has also some celebrity for its brown pottery ware, and yet more for its thrashing machines and cheese presses. Pop. 2901. The par. is 10 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1041.

CUMREW, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2691 ac. Pop. 166.

CUMWHITTON, par. England, Cumberland; 5400 ac. Pop. 574.

CUNDAH, or Kundah, a tn. Hindoostan, Holcar's dominions, 100 m. S. E. Ougein, lat. 24° 53′ N.; lon. 76° 25′ E., on an open plain, surrounded by a good mud wall, about 15 ft. high. Pop. between 1000 and 5000.

CUNDALL, a par. England, York (N. Riding); 3351 ac. Pop. 389.

CUNDEEGURREE, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, 25 m. from Cuttack. Here are three hills, which are perforated in every direction with caves of all dimensions many being the dwellings of devotees and priests of the Jain worship. The Hindoos say these caves are the works of demons. Above the entrance to several are long inscriptions, in a forgotten tongue. Several tanks also have been excavated in the rock. The palace of the ancient rajahs, like all the rest, is hollowed out of the solid stone, and consists of two stories; the lower comprises a good-sized square court, surrounded on all sides by large excavated chambers. Into this yard you are obliged to descend from above.—(Rev. C. Acland.)

CUNDINAMARCA, a central dep. New Granada, comprising the provinces of Antioquia, Mariquita, Neyva, and Bogota, and the valleys of the Lower Cauca and the Upper Magdalena. Its population consists of whites, Indians, and mixed races, in almost equal proportions.

CUNENE, a river, S.W. Africa, Benguela, flowing circuitously along the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, and, after receiving several affluents, falling into the Atlantic, under the name of Nourses, in lat. 17° 15′ S. *See Supplement.*

CUNHA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. E. N. E. São-Paulo, and nearly same distance, W. by S., Rio Janeiro, on Mount Falcão, near the small river Jacuhi. It contains a parish church; and, owing to its elevated position and proximity to the sea, has a cooler and more salubrious climate than almost any other place within the tropics, in Brazil. All the inhabitants are employed in cultivation, or cattle-rearing. Pop. 3000.

CUNLHAT, a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N.W. Ambert. It has manufactures of linen, bombazine, and calico; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Fragments of Roman mosaic have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1098.

CUNNINGHAM, a dist. Scotland, co. Ayr, about 20 m. in length, and varying from 9 m. to 12 m. in breadth. It is the most N. of the three districts of Ayrshire—Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick—and in that portion of the county N. of the water of Irvine. *See* Ayr.

CUNNINGHAM ISLAND, a fertile and populous isl. N. America, in the W. part of Lake Erie, a little N. the entrance into Sandusky Bay.

CUNHINGA, a river, W. Africa, Angola, rising in lat. 11° 10′ S.; lon. 20° 20′ E.; and, after a N.W. course of 130 m., entering the Coanza, on the l., 180 m. E. Fort Pedras.

CUNNERSDORF. *See* Kunnersdorf.

CUNTIS, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 15 m. N. Pontevedra, on a rising ground, l. bank, of a small river. Near it are mineral baths, the waters of which contain sulphuric acid, sulphureted hydrogen, and chlorate of sodium, and vary in temperature from 100° to 154° Fahr. The baths are much frequented in their season.

CUPAR Angus, a burgh of barony, Scotland, partly co. Perth, and partly in that of Forfar, 11 m. N.E. Perth, a station on the railway from Perth to Aberdeen. It contains many good houses, is well built, well paved, and well lighted with gas; it has a townhouse, jail, a handsome parish church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church, and a Congregational chapel. It has a tannery, some extensive bleachfields, and carries on a considerable business in weaving some of the coarser kind of linen fabrics. The vestiges of a Roman camp are still visible here. It was an equilateral quadrangle of 400 yards, and fortified by two strong ramparts and large ditches comprised 24 ac., and guarded an important pass. Pop. 1943.—The par. is 5 m. by 2 m. Pop. 2,629.

CUPAR-Fife, a town and par. burgh, cap. co. Fife, Scotland, 27 m. N.E. Edinburgh, and a station on the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been erected into a royal burgh by David II., in 1363. The streets are wide, well built, well lighted with gas, and partially paved. It contains several flax, thread, corn, barley, and flour mills; and a snuff mill, a washing or fulling mill, glue manufactory, three breweries, two tanneries—one for hides, another for sheepskins—and some brick and tile works. The principal modern structures are the town and county halls—the latter a handsome range of buildings. It has a law library, a public subscription library, containing 4000 volumes, two reading-rooms, a literary and antiquarian society, a medico-chirurgical society, and an agricultural and horticultural society. Being the seat of the county courts, it contains a large body of legal practitioners. Cupar was once celebrated for its typographical productions—several editions of the Latin classics, of great excellence, having been printed here. On a mound at the E. end of the town, on which stood an ancient castle of the family of Macduff, was acted, in 1555, the witty and powerfully-sarcastic drama of *The Three Estates*, written by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and which, there is no doubt, tended to hasten the Reformation. Cupar is associated with St. Andrews, E. and W. Anstruther, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. parl. burgh, 5105.

CUPICA, a vil. and seaport, New Granada, on a bay of same name, near the entrance to the bay of Panama, lat. 6° 40′ N.; lon. 77° 50′ W. The bay of Cupica will probably one day be the W. termination of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien; as the course from the gulf of Darien, up the river Atrato, thence up its affluent the Naipi, and overland to this bay, would appear to be the route offering greater probabilities of success for such an undertaking than any other on the American continent. Native boats at present ascend these streams, and disembark their goods at a point on the Naipi, about 17 m. distant from the bay of Cupica, the remainder of the journey being completed overland.

CURA (San Luis de), a tn. Venezuela, prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. Caracas. The climate is warm and dry, and the

soil yields excellent pasture. There is here a church of some celebrity. Pop. 4000.

CURAÇAO, an isl. Dutch W. Indies, Caribbean Sea, 46 m. N. the coast of Venezuela, between lat. 12° 3′ and 12° 21′ N., and lon. 68° 47′ and 69° 16′ W., stretching N.W. to S.E.; 36 m. long and 8 m. broad; cap. Wilhelmstad. It rises wild, bare, and abrupt, and consists of two ridges of greenstone, connected by a limestone dyke, 1½ m. thick. Iron and copper occur, but are not wrought. Both soil and atmosphere are dry, and the heat tempered by the sea breezes; yet yellow fever re-appears every sixth or seventh year. The inhabitants often suffer from long and severe droughts, and, even in favourable seasons, they and the shipping depend on deep wells for water. Indigo, cotton, and the cacao, once cultivated, are now abandoned. The opuntia, among other cactuses, grows on the island; yet cochineal has been cultivated carefully, only of late. The tamarind adorns the gardens; the cocoa palm, banana, and several other useful trees, are reared—among which are three varieties of the orange—and the lime, from which the far-famed Curaçao liqueur is made. Sea-parsley abounds, as do also water-melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, and various other vegetables. The great and small maize are cultivated, as food for the slaves. The small proprietors live mainly by rearing horses, asses, horned cattle, sheep, and goats—all originally from Europe or Barbary; but heavy losses are often sustained in herds and flocks from drought. The horses, which are small, but fleet and vigorous, are used only for riding—oxen and cows being employed for draught. The sheep are small, and have hairy wool; the goats are large and handsome. Sea and land turtle, including a few of the tortoise-shell species, abound; together with land birds, sea fowl, and insects, including three kinds of scorpion and very large centipedes. There are several varieties of lizard. The shores teem with magnificent lobsters, crabs, and shell-fish; and the seas furnish plenty of excellent fish. The staple of the island, however, is salt, obtained by natural evaporation, and of the finest quality. Large quantities of it are exported. Other exports are cochineal and cattle. In 1858, 825 vessels, tons. 44,823, entered the port of Curaçao. The islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, Oruba (or Aruba), and Little Curaçao, form a Dutch government, the residence of the governor being at Wilhelmstad. Curaçao was settled by the Spaniards early in the 16th century; it was taken, in 1632, by the Dutch; and was captured by the British, in 1798, but restored at the piece of Amiens. It was taken again by the British, in 1806, and finally ceded to Holland at the general peace, in 1814. Pop. (1867), 20,702; including the dependencies, the population was 34,818.

CURAÇAO (LITTLE), a small isl. Caribbean Sea, about 6 m. S.E. Curaçao, lat. 12° 2′ N.; lon. 68° 38′ W. It is low, cannot be seen till very close upon it, and only yields some grass; is uninhabited, but sometimes used as a retreat by fishermen in fine weather.

CURARAY, a river, Ecuador, rising in the Andes, on the N. side of the Llanganate Mountain, 65 m. S.S.E. Quito, and, after a direct course of 385 m., W.N.W. to E.S.E., through a flat country, inhabited by several Indian tribes, falling into the Napo, 87 m. below San Miguel, lat. 2° 42′ S.; lon. 73° 18′ W. The Veleno is the only affluent which it receives on the r.: but it is joined by the Sotuno, Noesino, Turibuno, and Santo, on the l.

CURDWORTH, par. Eng. Warwick; 3170 ac. P. 715.

CURE, a river, France, rising in dep. Nièvre, near Glen, arrond. of Château-Chinon, flowing N.W. into dep. Yonne; and, after receiving several tributaries, falling into the Yonne, after a course of 66 m., for 32 of which it admits of flotation.

CUREN, or GRENNE, a miserable tn. N. Africa, regency of, and 555 m. E. Tripoli, on the plateau of Barca, occupying the place of the ancient Cyrene, 1800 ft. above sea level, lat. 32° 50′ N.; long. 21° 47′ E. Numerous interesting remains of antiquity have been discovered here, including a bath, two temples (supposed to be of the Roman period), and a magnificent necropolis, containing grottoes, façades, and monuments of various kinds. In one of the grottoes are several curious paintings. Cyrene was the birthplace of Aristippus, Eratosthenes, and Callimachus. It was founded in the year 632 B.C., by a colony of Greeks, from a small island in the Ægean sea, and became the capital of a district, to which it gave its name, extending from the Great Syrtis to the Gulf of Plateæ (*Bomba*). This country continued for 180 years under a monarchical form of government, then became republican. It became tributary to Egypt under Ptolemy Soter, and, along with Crete, was ultimately formed into a Roman province. From an early period it was inhabited by numerous Jews.

CURIA-MURIA, or KOORIA-MOORIA, a group of isls. and a bay, S.E. coast Arabia. The bay extends from Ras-Morebat, on the S.W.—lat. 16° 58″ N.; lon. 54° 42′ E.—to Ras-Garwow, on the N.E., lat. 17° 50′ N.; lon. 56° 15′ E. These two headlands, which form the extreme points of the bay, are greatly dreaded by Arabian seamen, on account of the violent squalls often experienced off them, especially from the end of October to the beginning of March. The islands, five in number, are situate near the entrance of the bay. Of these, Hellaniyah, the largest, is in lat. 17° 33′ N.; lon. 56° 6′ E. It has a remarkably barren appearance, is completely destitute of trees, and yields only a scanty subsistence to a few wild goats. Its human inhabitants, about 23 in number, subsist entirely on fish, and are, in other respects, in the most abject poverty. The other islands of the group are barren, uninhabited rocks. [add. *See Supp.*]

CURICO.—1, A dist. Chili, having N. Colchagua, S. Maule, E. the Andes, and W. the Pacific. It contains a rich mine, where gold and copper are found in equal parts.—2, A tn. cap. of dist., 110 m. S.S.E. Valparaiso, S. the Teno, on a pleasant plain, at the foot of a hill, lat. 35° S.; lon. 70° 50′ W. See farther account in *Supplement*.

CURISCHES, or KURISCHES HAFF, an extensive lagoon, E. Prussia, S.E. shore of the Baltic, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of sand, and with which it communicates, at Memel, by a flood gate. It is somewhat of a triangular shape, widest in the S., and gradually narrowing to a point in the N., at its outlet. Its greatest length is about 54 m., and its breadth, from E. to W., near its centre, 14 m. It receives the Memel or Niemen, and several other smaller streams. On the belt of land which separates it from the sea, and is called the *Curische Nehrung*, the sand is gradually rising. Vegetation is thus destroyed, and many small places have been already buried. The inhabitants who originally dwelt along the lagoon were called Kuren, and hence its name.

CURITIBA.—1, A tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 230 m. S.W. São-Paulo. It is situate among the Cordilleras of Cubatão, near a river of its name, here crossed by a bridge, and is a place of some antiquity, having been founded in 1654. It is tolerably well built; the streets are paved, and the houses are usually of brick, and occasionally of stone. It contains a handsome parish and two other churches, and a Latin school; and has manufactures of covers and other articles of wool, which are extensively sold in this and the neighbouring provinces. The district is of large extent, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivation, and in rearing cattle and horses, and large numbers of swine. *See also Supplement.*—2, A river, Brazil, which rises in the W. side of the mountains of Cubatão, in the S.E. of prov. São-Paulo, follows a circuitous course towards the S., passes the town of same name, after receiving the São José, turns W., and precipitates itself over the cataract of Cayacunga. Its course beyond this is not well known; but it ultimately joins the Iguaçu, which sometimes is considered as a continuation of the Curitiba, and bears its name.

CURLAND, par. Eng. Somerset; 777 ac. Pop. 267.

CURNOUL, a tn. Hindoostan. *See* KURNOUL.

CURRACLONE, par. Irel. Queen's County; 3645 ac. Pop. 572.

CURRAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Allahabad, lat. 25° 41′ N.; lon. 81° 16′ E.; on the S.W. side of the Ganges. It is now in a ruinous condition, and is enclosed between steep precipices of conka, or indurated clay, and presents, from the river, nothing but dilapidated houses, and a few ruined mosques and ghauts. At some distance inland are also numerous ruins. It is celebrated in Indian history as the site of a great battle, between the Hindoos and their Mussulman conquerors. Sheikh Cumaul, a celebrated Mahometan saint, his son, and several of his disciples, are buried here.

CURRANS, par. and tn. Irel. Kerry; 5945 ac. P. 1057.

CURRIE, a par. (and vil.), Scotland, Edinburgh; 8 m by 4½ m. Pop of vil., 345; of par., 2248.

CURRENT ISLANDS.—1, An island, N.E. coast, Celebes, Molucca Passage, lat. 0° 27′ N.; lon. 124° 43′ E. (R.)—2, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelew islands, lat. 4° 38′ N.; lon. 132° 3′ E. (R.) This island is sometimes called Anna, or Pulo Anna. It is only about half a mile in extent, covered with trees, and, although very small and low, is inhabited. It may be seen from the deck at a distance of 12 m. A reef is said to project from its N. and S. extremities.

CURRIGLASS, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 23 m. N.E. Cork, in the fertile valley of the Bride. At its E. end is the parish church, and a male and female school. Pop. 377.

CURRIN, par. Irel. Monaghan; 11,372 ac. Pop. 4200

CURRITUCK, an isl. U. States, off the N.E. coast of N. Carolina. It is 30 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and encloses the Sound of same name.

CURRODE a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, l. bank, Nerbudda, dist. of, and 30 m. E.N.E. Surat.

CURRY, two vils. and three pars. England, Somerset: 1, (*Mallet*), par.; 1650 ac. Pop. 584. -2, (*North*), par. and vil.; 5556 ac. The VILLAGE, situate in a valley, between the Mendip and Quantock hills, 6½ m. E. by N. Taunton, is increasing, and consists of two principal streets, well built, and kept in good order; abundantly supplied with excellent water. It has a parish church, a fine old Norman structure, and a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel; and a school, established in 1817. Pop. agricultural, 1839. -3, (*Rivell*), a par. and vil.; 4108 ac. The VILLAGE, on a hill side, consists of one somewhat irregular street; the houses, built of blue lias, have a neat and respectable appearance; water abundant. It has a fine Gothic church and an Independent chapel, and several schools. Quarries of blue and white limestone are extensively worked in the parish, but the people are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 1704. (*Local Correspondent.*)

CURRYKIPPANE, par. Irel. Cork; 2709 ac. P. 923.

CURSATO, a mountain chain, British Guiana, intersected by the parallel of 2° 47′ N. These mountains, which are densely wooded, extend about 5 m. from N. to S., and the highest summit rises about 3000 ft. above the Takutu.

CURTATONE, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, prov. Milan, prov. of, and 3 m. from Mantua, on the Lago Superiore of Mantua, and the high road from Cremona to Milan. It contains a parish church. The district around has rich pastures, and also raises much corn, flax, and hemp. Pop. 5506.

CURTIS ISLANDS. 1, An isl. Bass Strait, S.S.E. Wilson's Promontory, 1060 ft. high, in lat. 39° 28′ S.; lon. 146° 40′ E. (R.) - -2, An isl. (dry sand) between the N.W. coast, Australia, and the Islana of Timor; lat. 12° 27′ S.; lon. 123° 55′ E. (R.) - 3, A group of small isls., S. Pacific Ocean, about 590 m. N.N.E. from the N. end of the most N. of the New Zealand islands; lat. 30° 36′ S.; lon. 179° 11′ W. (R.)

CURVELLO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, between the Velhas and the São Francisco, about 150 m. N.N.W. Villa Rica. It contains a parish church, and is surrounded by a district of remarkable fertility. All the inhabitants are engaged in cultivation, or in rearing cattle. Pop. 1500.

CURY, par. Eng. Cornwall, 2815 ac. Pop. 549.

CURZOLA, or CORZOLA [anc. *Corcyra-Nigra*; Slavonic, *Korzul*], an isl. Adriatic, the most beautiful of all the islands of Dalmatia; lat. (Fort Biaggio) 42° 57′ 24″ N.; lon. 17° 8′ E. (R.); separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello; greatest length, W. to E., about 25 m.; average breadth, about 4 m.; area, 68 sq. m. It is hilly, and abounds in trees and brushwood, which grow down to the water's edge, particularly on the S. coast. In the interior the pine attains a great size, and yields excellent timber for shipbuilding, for which the natives of the island have long been famous. Vegetation being exceedingly rapid, the cut timber is soon replaced by a new growth. The climate is mild, and well suited to the cultivation of the olive and vine, which is extensively carried on; little grain is grown. Water is deficient. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries, which are very productive. Pop. 6500.

CURZOLA, a tn. Austria, cap. of above isl., and situate near its N.E. extremity, on the strait betwixt the island and the peninsula of Sabioncello. It rises from the water's edge in a triangular form, is surrounded by massive walls, defended by huge old towers, built in 1420. A fort commands the strait. The town is regularly built, the streets running at right angles to each other, and at the highest part is the piazza, on the one side of which is a church, formerly the cathedral, with its campanile, forming the apex of the triangle. On the other side is the palace of the Venetian governors. The suburb is kept alive by shipbuilding, Curzola being still famous for its boats. All the vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's company are built here. Pop. 1846.

CUSANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Caserta. It is surrounded by mountains, and has three churches, an hospital, and several manufactories of coarse cloth. Pop. 4439.

CUSHENDALL, or NEWTOWN-GLENNS, a tn. Ireland, co. Antrim, 31 m. N.N.W. Belfast, beautifully situate on the slope near the sea, and the mouth of the Glenagan, which runs through it. The TOWN consists of four principal streets, at right angles to each other, straight, and tolerably kept; houses of stone, generally small, but neat structures, of two stories. In the centre of the town is a curious square; and there are an Episcopal church, and a R. Catholic chapel, both large handsome buildings; and three schools. The women are chiefly employed in knitting and crotchet work; and the men are engaged in fishing or in tillage. Pop. 447.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

CUSHENDUN, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 36 m. N.N.W. Antrim, on a small bay of same name. It is a coast-guard station, and has a small church, and two schools. The harbour is a place of shelter for small craft. - (*Local Correspondent.*)

CUSHINSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1200 ac. Pop. 268.

CUSOP, par. Eng. Hereford; 2294 ac. Pop. 224.

CUSSET, a tn. France, dep. Allier, 32 m. S. by E. Moulins, agreeably situate at the extremity of a double valley, formed by the rivers Sichon and Jolan. The surrounding hill slopes are covered with vines. There are here manufactures of blankets and cotton coverlets, silk edging, cord, and laces, cotton yarn, leather, and chemical stuffs. It has also a paper, and some extensive flour mills. It was formerly surrounded by high walls, flanked with enormous towers, but these have almost entirely disappeared. Pop. 3856.

CÜSTRIN, a tn. Prussia. *See* KÜSTRIN.

CUTCH, a prov. of W. Hindoostan, between lat. 22° 45′ and 24° 40′ N.; and lon. 68° 40′ and 71° 20′ E.; having the Gulf of Cutch S., Scinde N., with the vast salt morass, called the Runn, intervening, the Arabian Sea W., and provs. Marwar and Mewar E. Length, E. to W., about 160 m.; breadth, N. to S., 110 m.; both measurements including the Runn, which is considered to be within the district. During the rainy season, Cutch is wholly insulated by water; and during the dry season, by a desert space from 4 to 60 m. in breadth. Almost the whole surface of the country, near the hills, is covered with volcanic matter; the rocks appear to have been split by the action of fire, and their vicinity abounds with specimens of metallic scoria - all proving it to have been in times past, as it was very recently, the scene of violent convulsions. A range of low, rocky, barren hills, rising here and there into rugged and volcanic cones, intersects the province, E. to W., dividing it nearly into two equal parts. It has no wood, and no rivers with perennial streams, but many torrents during the rainy season. The arable portion consists mostly of valleys, the general soil of which is a light clay, covered with a coarse sand, by no means fertile, the whole province not producing sufficient grain for the subsistence of its inhabitants; while, with exception of dates, which are good, fruits are reared with difficulty. Cotton, however, is grown in considerable quantity, and exported to Scinde, and other provinces, in exchange for grain. The horses of Cutch are much esteemed by Europeans in India. Camels and goats also thrive; but the cattle are of an inferior description. Wild asses are met with on the salt wastes, and their flesh is said to be good eating. They are larger and stronger than the domestic ass, and are remarkably swift, but fierce, and untameable. The natives are represented as addicted to every kind of vice, and treacherous to a proverb. They are, however, adventurous mariners, presenting in this a remarkable contrast to the timid navigators of the East; they also excel in naval architecture. A violent earthquake occurred at Cutch on June 16, 1819, when the principal town, Bhooj, was converted into a heap of ruins, and the E., and almost deserted channel of the Indus, which bounds Cutch, was greatly changed. This estuary, or inlet of the sea, was, before the earthquake,

fordable at Sukput at half and ebb tide. Since the shock, it has had 18 ft. at low water, and by this, and other remarkable changes of level, a part of the inland navigation of that country, which had been closed for centuries, became again practicable.

The Runn of Cutch is a flat region, of a very peculiar character, having an area of about 7000 sq. m., and is apparently the dried up bed of an inland sea. For a great part of every year it is dry, but during the monsoons, when the sea runs high, the salt water driven up from the Gulf of Cutch, and the creeks at Sukput, with both of which it communicates, overflows a large portion of the Runn, especially after rains, when the soaked ground permits the sea water to spread rapidly. The surface is sometimes encrusted with salt about an inch in depth, in consequence of the evaporation of sea water. Islands rise up in some parts of the waste, and the boundary lands form bays and promontories. The former are a favourite resort of the wild asses.——The Gulf of Cutch is an arm of the sea, running N.N.E. between Cutch and the peninsula of Gujerat, about 25 m. wide at its entrance, and upwards of 110 m. in length. Its entrance is about lat. 22° 40′ N.; lon. 69° 30′ E. The danger of navigating this gulf has been greatly exaggerated. The eddies and dirty appearance of the sea, which boils up and bubbles in an extraordinary manner, present a frightful aspect to a stranger, but the natives traverse it at all seasons without fear. It is tolerably free from rocks, and the Cutch shore is sandy, with little surf.—(Lyell's *Geology*; *Oriental Interpreter*; Mrs. Sommerville's *Physical Geography*; Hamilton's *East India Gaz.*; Burnes' *Bokhara*.)

CUTCH GUNDAVA, a division or prov., Beloochistan, occupying a N.E. projection of that country, from which it is, in a manner, separated by the Hala range of mountains that stretch along its W. frontier, and in which is the celebrated Bolan Pass. It lies between lat. 27° 40′ and 29° 50′ N.; and lon. 67° 20′ and 69° 17′ E.; bounded, N. and N.E. by Afghanistan, E. and S.S.E. by Scinde, and W. by the Beloochee districts of Jhalawan and Sarawan. It is about 160 m. in length, N. to S., and 150 broad, E. to W. Area, estimated at 10,000 sq. m. The principal characteristics of this province are its large extent of level surface, its excessively sultry climate, which has become proverbial, its scarcity of water for agricultural purposes, which restricts its cultivation, both as to quantity and variety, its large population, and great number of towns and villages. In the N.E. is a hilly tract running along the S. frontier of Sewestan, being a continuation of the Harrand and Dajil mountains. In the S.E., the desert of Shikarpoor stretches for a distance of 40 m., described as a boundless level plain of indurated clay, of a dull, dry, earthy colour, and showing signs of being sometimes under water. The aspect of this district is dreary and repulsive in the extreme, the only vegetation to be met with in its dismal wastes being a few saline plants (*Euphorbia salina*), and stunted bushes. No water is here to be found to supply the necessities of the traveller, and when any is precipitated into it, at certain seasons, from the higher parts of the province, it is instantly absorbed by the parched soil. The Nari river flows nearly through the centre of Cutch Gundava. It rises in the hills near Toba, in Afghanistan, enters the province near Dadur, and loses itself in the desert of Shikarpoor. Its banks are thickly dotted with villages. The climate of Cutch Gundava is so oppressive from April to August, that communication is nearly suspended, and travelling is attended with great risk from the hot winds, which sweep over the parched and arid plains with fatal violence. No less terrific are the radiations from the heated surface of the soil. The winters, however, are extremely mild. The natural vegetation of the province is very limited, consisting of a few of the saline plants already mentioned, and some stunted mimosas, and bér trees, the last being met with of more stately growth in the vicinities of towns and villages, where also are gardens, in which orange, lime, and mango trees thrive; and in the N. provinces, groves of date trees are seen enlivening the towns, and skirting the hills. Notwithstanding the general barrenness and obstinacy of the soil, there are yet favoured tracts which, with due irrigation and manuring, are rendered extremely fertile, producing cotton, sugar-cane, madder, dates, oranges, limes, and pomegranates. The grains most extensively cultivated are jowary or Indian millet (*Holcus sorghum*), and bajra (*Holcus spicatus*), which are adapted to a dry soil. Cutch Gundava is inhabited by three very distinctly marked races: the Jets, Rinds, and Brahuis. The first are the primitive inhabitants, the others are more recent settlers. All these classes are Mahometans, generally of the Sunni persuasion. There are also a few Hindoos, who live in towns, and principally conduct the commercial affairs of the country. The principal towns are Gundava, the capital, Dadur, Bhag, Lehree, and Kotree. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

CUTCOMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 7231 ac. Pop. 860.

CUTHBERT (St.), several pars. Eng.: —1, Cumberland; 8740 ac. Pop. 12,883.—2, Norfolk; 260 ac. Pop. 1612.—3, Somerset; 14,918 ac. Pop. 7055.

CUTIGLIANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 33 m. N.W. Florence, l. bank, Lima, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built, and contains a church and an old castle. Pop. 1151.

CUTTACK, a maritime dist. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa; bounded, E. by the Bay of Bengal; N.E. by prov. Bengal; W. by various petty native states, formerly tributary to the Nagpoor Mahrattas; and S.W by the N. circars; extreme length, N.E. to S.W., 180 m.; extreme breadth, 110 m.; area, 7104 sq. m. It is well watered, being intersected by the Mahanuddy, Brahmny, Coyle, and smaller streams, all abounding with fish. During the dry season the minor streams dry up; but in the rainy season they swell to large rivers. A range of hills running parallel to, and at some distance from the coast, produces teak, and other timber, which are floated down to the sea during the rainy season. The forests being extremely unhealthy, can only be explored during April and May, when the noxious exhalations somewhat abate. Both the plains and hilly districts are infested with every species of wild animals, and a vast number of snakes and venomous reptiles. Rice, pulse, sugar, spices, and dyestuffs are grown along the coast, which is low and marshy, and wheat and maize in the hilly regions. On the coast is extensively manufactured the best and whitest salt made in India. The chief towns are Cuttack the capital, Balasore, and Juggernauth. Pop. 1,981,600.

CUTTACK [*Cutak*, a royal residence], a tn. Hindoostan, cap. above dist., r. bank, Mahanuddy, 60 m. from its embouchure, and 230 S.S.W. Calcutta. It is straggling, but contains a number of good houses of hewn stone and brick, but mostly in very indifferent repair, from the poverty of their inmates. The largest dwelling-houses are those of the former amils and governors, but they also are all fast falling to the ground. The principal building is the Kuddum Russool in the suburbs; it has no pretensions to elegance of design, but contains a number of sacred relics, and the ground around it is chiefly used as the common burial place for the Moslem inhabitants. The only other building worthy of notice is the Jumma musjid, situated in the principal street: it is also a clumsy building, and is used both as a school and place of prayer. The Hindoo temples, with exception of an unfinished one, are all small and indelegant, and none are of any antiquity. The town has little trade; its chief manufactures are brass cooking utensils and shoes, for which the place is famous. Cuttack is protected from inundation by vast embankments faced with stone. The river during the rainy season is 1½ m. broad, and 38 or 40 ft. deep; but during the dry season it is narrow, with a depth of only 3 ft. Cuttack is the most S. station in the Bengal presidency, and is esteemed exceedingly healthy, from being near the sea, and the absence of vegetation around it. About 1 m. N.W. from Cuttack is the fort of Barabhattee, now falling into decay, the stones being taken from it for various public works. It was of the form of a parallelogram, and was originally defended by high square bastion towers, projecting at different distances. It was surrounded by a broad and deep moat, faced with stone. On being taken possession of by the British in 1803, the ditch was drained, and great numbers of the alligators, with which it was filled, were either destroyed, or made their escape to the river. Pop. 40,000.—(*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; Pegg's *Orissa*, &c.)

CUTTUB, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 13 m. S. Delhi. Near it is the remarkable and beautiful pillar called Cuttub Minar, or Cutteb Minar. It is built of very fine, hard, red sandstone, elegantly fluted, with balconies occurring at intervals. It is 62 ft. in diameter at the base, and rises, gradually tapering, to the height of 265 ft; the whole

being crowned by a small dome, supported by eight square pillars. A winding staircase, of 383 steps, conducts to the summit of the column, from which one of the most magnificent views conceivable is obtained.

CUTTUP, a tn. of N.W. Africa, state of, and 75 m. N. by W. Jacoba; lat. 9° 12′ N.; lon. 10° 8′ E. It consists of an immense number of hamlets, almost adjoining each other, occupying an extensive and beautiful plain, adorned with a variety of elegant and flourishing trees, and exhibiting a delightful appearance of rural comfort and simplicity. It is the seat of a considerable traffic in slaves and cattle; and also in goora nuts, rice, honey, and other natural productions of the country; and in cutlery, rings, needles, and various other articles of manufacture; these different commodities attracting purchasers from an immense distance.—(Landers' *Records.*)

CUTWAH, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 80 m. N.N.W. Calcutta; lat. 23° 37′ N.; lon. 88° 10′ E. It has some manufactures of brass vessels, and is one of the ports on the Hoogly for the exportation of the produce of Burdwan. An action took place here with the troops of Cossim Ali in 1763.

CUVO, a river, S.W. Africa, S. Guinea, Benguela, rises in a hilly district, near a place called Zambo; lat. 12° 52′ S.; lon. 17° E. From this point it flows N.W. to lat. 11° 10′ S., lon. 15° E., when it turns nearly due W., and falls into the sea at Gunza, from 15 to 20 m. N. Novo Redondo, lat. 11° 28′ S. Its whole length is about 220 or 230 m.

CUXHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 487 ac. Pop. 172.

CUXHAVEN, a seaport tn. Germany, belonging to Hamburg, bail. Ritzebüttel, at the mouth of the Elbe, on its S.W. side. It is 58 m. N.W. Hamburg; lat. 53° 53′ 42″ N.; lon. 8° 43′ E. (B.) The harbour is spacious and deep, and furnished with a lighthouse, and is a quarantine station. Vessels lie at anchor off this place waiting for favourable winds, and when going up the Elbe call here for pilots. In winter, when the river is frozen, passengers going to and from England to Hamburg, embark and land at Cuxhaven. It is much frequented in the summer season by sea bathers, particularly from Hamburg. The chief magistracy is always vested in a senator of that city. Packets ply regularly between it and London, Havre, and Rotterdam. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen and pilots. Pop. 1667.

CUXTON, par. Eng. Kent; 1750 ac. Pop. 374.

CUXWOLD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1561 ac. Pop. 68.

CUYABA, a tn. Brazil. *See* CYABA.

CUYAHOGA, a co., tn., and river, U. States, Ohio. The COUNTY lies along the S. shores of Lake Erie, about 38 m. in length E. to W., and about 6 in breadth. Principal town, Cleveland, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga.—The TOWN, finely situate on the same river, about 128 m. N.E. Columbus, has extensive paper and other manufactures, and is rapidly rising in importance.—The RIVER, a very considerable stream, rises in about lat. 41° 48′ N., whence it flows S.W. for upwards of 45 m., when it bends round to the N.W., and falls into Lake Erie at Cleveland, lat. 41° 30′ N. It has some fine falls, and is extensively applied to hydraulic purposes.

CUYK, a tn. Holland. *See* KUIK.

CUYOS ISLANDS, a group of small isls., Philippines, Mindoro Sea, between Palawan and Panay. The largest of them, Great Cuyo, is in lat. 10° 52′ N.; lon. 121° 15′ E. (B.) They are mostly high and rocky, but afford provisions of all kinds, and vessels may here water. The inhabitants are laborious, affable, and courageous; and trade with the neighbouring islands. They are also distinguished from the people of the islands around by their clearer colour, their habits, language, and more advanced civilization. Cuyo is defended by a fort, and has a small port on the N.W. side. *See Sepp.*

CUYUNI, a river, British Guiana, which joins the Essequibo from the W., after receiving the Masseroony, in lat. 6° 26′ N.; lon. 58° 45′ W. It is greatly obstructed by rapids and falls. The territory it traverses is extremely fertile, and yields cotton of a superior quality.

CUZCO, an anc. city and dep., Peru. The CITY, cap. of the dep., is situate in a wide valley about 11,300 ft. above sea level, between the rivers Apurimac and Urubamba; lat. 13° 30′ 55′ S.; lon. 72° 4′ 10″ W. The houses are built of stone, covered with red tiles, and are of fine proportions, being many of them, of the era of the Incas, and partaking of the peculiar and striking style of architecture practised by the Peruvians of that period. Amongst the principal architectural remains of its ancient grandeur, are the fortress, the cathedral, and the convents of St. Augustine and La Merced, the latter three large buildings, and in design and workmanship inferior to few in the old world. The fortress, which was erected by the Incas for the protection of their capital, the ruins of which stand upon a hill a little N. from the city, is a stupendous specimen of Cyclopean architecture, many of the stones employed in the structure being of the weight of 150 tons, and though of irregular shape, so nicely adjusted to each other, that no mortar was required. It is, and has always been, a source of perplexity to conceive how these enormous masses of stone were placed in their positions, as it is not known that the Peruvians had any machinery of power sufficient to accomplish this feat. Other objects of interest are the baths, the one of warm, and the other of cold water; the ruins of a large stone-way, which was built by order of the Incas, and which, it is said, reached as far as where Lima now stands, a distance 400 m.; the vestiges of some subterraneous passages which led to the fortress from the houses or palaces of the Inca, and in which passages the walls were cut very crooked, admitting for a certain space one person only to pass at a time, when shortly afterwards two might pass abreast. Cuzco has still a number of churches and convents, with several monasteries, collegiate schools, and a university. The inhabitants manufacture cotton and woollen goods, leather, and parchment, and excel in embroidery, furniture carving, painting, and sculpture.

Cuzco is the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, and was at one time the capital of the empire of the Incas. It was founded, according to the common tradition, in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. In 1534, it was taken by Pizarro, who was surprised with the grandeur and magnificence it exhibited. Its streets were then large, wide, and straight; and its churches, palaces, and temples, the latter including the famous temple of the Sun, richly adorned with ornaments of gold and silver, which glittered on the walls. While still in possession of Pizarro, it was besieged by the whole Peruvian force, and a great part of it destroyed. Pop. estimated at 47,000.

The DEPARTMENT lies chiefly between the parallels of 13° and 15° S., and the meridians 70° and 73° W., and comprehends all the countries drained by the affluents of the Pilcamayo, and the upper course of the Apurimac. It consists of 11 provinces, and has an area of 15,000 sq. m. Nearly nine-tenths of the population are Indians; the mines are not much worked, and the principal objects of trade are the woollen, cotton stuffs, and leather, which are manufactured by the inhabitants. Pop. 346,244.

CWM, par. Wales, Flint; 3702 ac. Pop. 558.

CWM FORDWY, par. Wales, Radnor; 32,000 ac. P. 835.

CWMCARVAN, a par. England, Monmouth; 2875 ac. Pop. 344.

CWMDU, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8¼ m. N. by W. Bridgend, picturesquely situate in a valley, through which flows a tributary of the Llynvi. The district, which is mountainous, produces iron ore and coal, both of which are wrought. Pop. 4151.

CWMYOY, par. Eng. Hereford; 10,566 ac. Pop. 759.

CYCLADES, or KYKLADES, the name given to the principal group of isls. in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the kingdom of Greece, and now formed into a separate nomos, subdivided into five parcels or dioceses—Tenos, Naxos, Seros or Hermapolis, Melos, and Thera or Santorin, these being the most important islands of the group. They are situated between lat. 36° and 38° N., and lon. 24° and 26° 30′ E. They are generally mountainous, and evidently of volcanic formation. In several of them the soil, formed of decomposed lava, is of remarkable fertility, producing much barley, wine, olive oil, and silk; in others the surface is almost sterile, and the principal products are sulphur and alum. The inhabitants are much addicted to a seafaring life, and have often distinguished themselves by their maritime prowess. United pop. estimated at 118,150.

CYFFIC, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 4556 ac. Pop. 520

CYPRIEN (St.), a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 8 m. W. Sarlat, at the foot of a rugged hill, r. bank Dordogne. It has several fairs, and in the neighbourhood is the mineral spring of Panasson. Pop. 1680.

CYPRUS [Turkish, *Kibris*; Greek, Κυπρος; French, *Chypre*; German, *Cypern*; Italian, *Cipro*], an isl. of Turkey in Asia, and the most E. in the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the bay or gulf of Iskenderoon. It is 44 m. S. Cape Anamour, in Anatolia, and 76 m. W. Latakia, in Syria; Cape St. Andrea, its N.E. extremity, is in lat. 35° 41′ 42″ N.; lon. 34° 35′ 30″ E. (n.); and Baffa, near its S.W. extremity, is in lat. 34° 47′ 18″ N.; lon. 32° 24′ 30″ E. (n.); and it stretches from Cape Gatto, lat. 34° 29′ 18″ to lat. 35° 41′ 42″ N., or Cape St. Andrea. It lies S.W. and N.E., and is about 148 m. long, with a width, for 100 m. W. to E., of about 40 m.; but its N.E. extremity narrows greatly, and terminates in a long, narrow peninsula, about 40 m. long, and not over 15 m. broad. The whole island is occupied by a range of mountains stretching N.E. to S.W., known in heathen mythology as the third range of Olympus, and whose culminating points, Santa Croce [Olympus], and Thrados, are 7000 ft. high. On the N.E. side of the island the slopes of these mountains are bold and rugged; and one of the elevated valleys contains Nicosia, the modern capital of the island. On the S. side the hill-slopes are even bolder, presenting a deeply serrated outline, with thickly wooded sides, furrowed by deep valleys. The prevailing formation of the mountain-range, in its N.E. division, is limestone, which assumes many abrupt and remarkable forms—an example of which may be seen in the accompanying view of Youz Bir Euv, or the Hundred and One Houses, being a portion of a scarped mountain between



YOUZ BIR EUV, OR THE HUNDRED AND ONE HOUSES, CYPRUS.
From Cassas, Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie de la Phenicie, &c.

Nicosia and the coast town of Cerina. The S.W. portion of the mountains is of crystalline formation, and yields excellent asbestos; also talc, red jasper, copper in abundance, gold, silver, emeralds, and the Paphian diamond; but the only minerals wrought are the first three named.

Cyprus is deficient in water; its streams being chiefly mountain torrents, which dry up in summer, the only permanent river of importance being the Podia [anc. *Pidæus*], which waters the valley of Nicosia, flows E. and falls into the sea at Famagosta. The climate is in general healthy, excepting in some points on the S. coast during the heats of summer, much increased by the burning winds from the Arabian and African deserts, which, causing a rapid evaporation, give rise to a dangerous malaria. Temporary blindness is sometimes occasioned by the sun's reflection from the white chalky soil; and to avoid sun-stroke, the natives wrap their heads in thick shawls. On the N. side of the island the climate is more temperate; and on the elevated grounds severe colds are experienced in winter, the summits of the mountains being covered with snow during several months of the year. There are no large wild quadrupeds; but foxes, hares, small game, and several species of serpents, abound; and bees constitute an article of riches. Clouds of locusts sometimes destroy the harvest.

The mountains of Cyprus are covered with vast forests of excellent building timber, and the island is esteemed the richest and most fertile in the Levant; yet it has few level tracts of country, those around Nicosia, Famagosta, Larnica, Limassol, and Baffa being the chief. Agriculture, however, is in a very backward state, caused, in a great measure, by the oppressive exactions of the Turkish Government, and of the Greek priesthood. The cultivable surface of the island is estimated at about 2,500,000 acres, of which not much over 130,000 ac. are actually under tillage. Fertile spots in the neighbourhood of the village are cultivated, but the more distant tracts are neglected. Of the vegetable products, cotton may be esteemed the most important; it is sent chiefly to Marseilles and Leghorn; excellent wheat and barley are raised, the surplus of which is exported to Syria; tobacco of good quality is grown in the S.W. of the island, and is on the increase; madder, after that from Smyrna, the best in the Levant, is raised in numerous localities, and in quantity augments yearly. Silk is produced abundantly in the vicinity of Baffa, and in other quarters; and only needs a better process of winding to be adopted, to make it fetch a higher price, and be more sought for in the markets of Lyons and Liverpool. Carobs are extensively grown and exported, chiefly to Odessa, to be eaten by the Russian peasantry, during lent. Olive oil might be largely produced, but is much neglected. Wine is the most noted production of the island. It is of five qualities: the first two are black and red common wines, heady, and with a strong taste of tar, from being kept in tarred casks; they are exported to some extent to Alexandria, but never to Europe. Commanderie is the wine most sought after. It is grown near Limassol, near the site of the ancient commandery of the Knights of the Temple and of Malta. At first topaz-coloured, it becomes black when many years old, and is viscous, thick, strong, and an excellent stomachic. The other two sorts are muscat and morocanella, both also excellent wines. Other vegetable products are sugar, flax, sesamum, poppies, liquorice, exquisite fruits—including the orange, citron, date, fig, pistachio nuts, caper, &c.

Manufacturing establishments there are none. Salt, in large quantities, is obtained from salines, at Limassol, and Larnica. The Greek females of some of the towns and villages do beautiful embroidery, and make silk net, which will stand comparison with the finest European lace. The females also weave some common cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics—the last chiefly sacking. Good morocco leather is made at Nicosia; and calicoes, imported from Britain, are here dyed in brilliant colours, and exported to Syria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. Pottery, sufficient for home consumption, is made; and, on the W. side of the island, the peasantry distil rose, orange, and lavender water, and myrtle and ladanum oil.

The Cyprian ladies, so famous in antiquity, are handsomer, taller, and more stately than those of any other Grecian island. Their features are regular and dignified, exhibiting that elevated cast of countenance which is so universally admired in the works of Grecian artists.

The island forms a pashalic, of which the capital is Nicosia. The principal ports, as well as the principal towns, are Cerina, Famagosta, Larnica, Limassol, and Baffa. The pasha, who has supreme power, has under him 12 lieutenants, one over each of the twelve districts of the island, whose affairs they administer in conjunction with an officer, called demogeronte, chosen by the Greeks of the district. The pasha is assisted in levying taxes, &c., by a divan, or council, of eight members, consisting of the mufti, the mollah—who is the judge of Nicosia—the commandant of the forces, the principal Turkish agas, the Greek archbishop, and one of the demogerontes. For ecclesiastical affairs the island is divided into the four dioceses of Nicosia, Larnica, Cerina and Baffa and Limassol—the first being administered by an archbishop, appointed by the sultan.

Originally peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterwards colon-

ised by the Greeks, Cyprus was, by the latter people, dedicated to Venus, whose most notorious temple was at Paphos, now Baffa. It belonged successively to the kings of Persia, of Egypt, and to the Romans; and to the Greeks of the lower empire. It was one of the first places, out of Palestine, that received the gospel—preached at first, however, to Jews only—and it was visited by Paul and Barnabas, on their missionary tour. In the time of the Crusades it was taken from the Saracens, by Richard I. of England, and given by him to the princes of the Lusignan family, who held it till the year 1570, when it was taken by the Turks, who, for nearly two centuries and a half, exercised on the miserable inhabitants every species of tyranny and oppression—seizing their crops, when they ventured to raise them, and reducing them to the utmost poverty and wretchedness, by exorbitant taxes and iniquitous exactions. In 1830 it was taken by the Viceroy of Egypt, but was retaken, in 1840, by the Turks, who have introduced various changes into the government of the island, tending much to the advantage of the inhabitants. It is in consequence of the claim made by the house of Savoy to the heirship of the Lusignan family, that the King of Sardinia still bears the title of King of Cyprus and Sardinia. The pop. is estimated at 200,000, of whom about two-thirds are Christians of the Greek church, and the remainder Mohammedans. —(*Bulletin de la Soc. Géo.*, 1847; Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition*; Ritter's *Biblical Cyclopædia*.)

CYR (St.), a vil. France, dep. Seine et Oise, 2½ m. W. Versailles. A seminary was founded here for the education of the daughters of poor nobles, by Louis XIV., at the persuasion of Madame de Maintenon, where 250 noble ladies were educated, free of expense till they had attained their 20th year. After the great revolution, the institution was first made a branch military hospital, and was finally converted, by Napoleon, into a military school for the education of officers. The number of pupils is 300, of whom about 140 leave annually, and are appointed to regiments in which there may happen to be vacancies. Pop. of vil. 1718. There are 14 other villages in France named St. Cyr.

CYRENE, an anc. city, Africa. *See* CYRENE.

CYRUS (St.), par. Scot. Kincardine; 5 m. by 3 m. P. 1579.

CYSOING, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.E. Lille. It has manufactories of calico, beet-root sugar, and saltpetre; and several tanneries and oil mills. Pop. 1716.

CYZICUS, a peninsula, formerly an ist. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, stretching into the sea of Marmara, 60 m. S.W. Constantinople, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. It is 18 m., E. to W., by 9 m., N. to S., and is remarkable for its beautiful and picturesque appearance. Of the ancient town of Cyzicus, which was built on its S. extremity, there are some remains, the most important of which are those of a fine amphitheatre.

CZARNIKOW, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Bromberg, cap. circle of same name, on the Netz. It has two R. Catholic churches, and a Protestant oratory; some linen weaving, and seven general horse and cattle markets. Pop. 2900.— The CIRCLE—area, 447 geo. sq. m.—is watered by the Netz, Drag, and Radnach, besides several lakes. There is a good deal of forest land, but the greater part of the surface is swampy and sandy, and the soil by no means fertile. Pop. 68,395.

CZASLAU, a tn. and circle, Bohemia. The TOWN, on a fertile plain, 45 m. E.S.E. Prague, contains a parish and a deanery church—the latter surmounted by the highest steeple of Bohemia, and remarkable as the burial place of the celebrated Hussite leader, John of Zisca. The Austrians were here defeated by Frederick the Great, in 1742. Pop. 5396. — The CIRCLE is bounded, N.E. by circle Chrudim, N.W. Kaurzim, S. Tabor, and S.E. Moravia; area, 1242 sq. m. In the S.E. it is mountainous, being traversed by several lofty ridges from Moravia, in which its chief rivers, the Dobrawa and Sarawa, take their rise, and proceed N.W. in the direction of the general slope of the country. The circle is well wooded and fertile, yielding excellent crops of corn and flax. Both game and fish abound. The minerals include silver, iron, nitre, garnets, and other precious stones; iron, in particular, is extensively mined and manufactured. The other manufactures are glass, paper, and cotton goods. The principal employment, however, is agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop. 354,677.

CZEBE, or TSCHEBEN, a vil. Hungary, co. Zarand, on the high road towards, and about 18 m. from Deva. It contains a Greek non-united church. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood; and there are gold mines in the hills of Magura. Pop. 1576.

CZECZE, a vil. Hungary, circle Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, on the Sarviz, over which there is here a ferry, about 9 m. from Földvar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2199.

CZEGLED, a large market tn. Hungary, co. Pesth, circle Ketskemet, on a plain, between the Danube and Theiss, 39 m. S.E. Pesth. It has a R. Catholic and Protestant church, and contains several handsome buildings. There are some considerable breweries here. The land in the vicinity is well cultivated, and produces large quantities of grain and common red wine. Pop. 16,650, mostly Protestant.

CZEIKOWITZ, a market tn. Moravia, circle of, and 24 m. S.E. Brünn. It contains a church and a castle, and has a trade in wool, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1670.

CZENSTOCHAU, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwood Kalisch, 128 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. It is divided into two towns, the old and new, not contiguous, but separated by Mount Klarenberg, the summit of which is crowned by a convent, which is fortified, and has stood several sieges. The old town, on l. bank, Warta, was almost reduced to ashes in 1771. In the church of the convent of St. Paul, already mentioned, there is an image of the Virgin, which is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims. In 1655 a bloody battle was fought here, between the army of the King of Poland and that of Prince Lubomirski. Pop. 14,402.

CZERNA, a river, Austria, falling into the Danube on its left bank, at Orsova, after a S.S.W. course of 50 to 60 m. from its source in Gratanan hill, in the E. Carpathians, and on the S.W. frontier of Transylvania. During part of its course it forms the boundary between the Banat and Walachia.

CZERNIGOV, or TSCHERNIGOFF, gov. Russia, bounded, N. by Smolensk, N.E. Orel, E. Komsk, S. Poltawa, W. Kiew and Minsk, and N.W. Mohilew, between lat. 50° 22′ and 51° 12′ N.; lon. 30° 20′ and 34° 40′ E.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 240 m.; greatest breadth, from W. to E., 180 m.; area, 15,936 geo. sq. m. The surface, with exception of a hilly district along the Dnieper, is a continuous flat, and the soil is almost unusually fertile. It is watered by numerous streams, the Dnieper flowing along at its W. frontier, and the Desna, with its chief affluents, passing almost through its centre. It has also numerous lakes, though none are of great extent. All kinds of grain grow in abundance, but the crops often suffer greatly from hosts of locusts. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and the opium poppy grow well, and the gardens, in addition to the ordinary vegetables, produce hops, melons, &c. There is no deficiency of wood, either for timber or fuel. The horses of the government are of the Ukraine breed, small, but active, and capable of enduring any fatigue. Great quantities of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The oxen, in particular, are of a large size, and become remarkably fat. Hunting and fishing yield little produce; but much honey and wax are obtained from bees. The chief mineral produce is saltpetre, porcelain earth, chalk, and a little iron. Manufactures were long insignificant, but have made considerable progress during the last 30 years. The distilling of brandy is carried on to a very great extent, and the inhabitants, unfortunately, are too much disposed to drink it. The interior trade is almost confined to the four annual fairs, which are held at Niejin; the chief exports are cattle, corn, brandy, honey, wax, and potash. Pop., almost all belonging to the Greek church, 1,500,000.

CZERNIGOV, or TSCHERNIGOFF, a tn. Russia, cap. of above gov., r. bank Desna, 80 m. N.N.E. Kiew. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains numerous buildings of antiquarian interest. Its ramparts have been converted into pleasing promenades. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has eight churches, one of them, St. Sophia, supposed to have been founded in 1024; three monasteries, a gymnasium, and an orphan hospital. Three important annual fairs are held here. Pop. (1863), 10,628.

CZERNOWITZ, or TSCHERNOWITZ, a city of Austrian Galicia, cap. circle of same name, now the duchy of Bukowina, 138 m. S.E. Lemberg, situate on the slope of a hill, r. bank Pruth, lat. 45° 25′ 40″ N.; lon. 25° 59′ 23″ E. (L.) It contains several Greek churches, a Greek cathedral, a R. Catho-

lic church, a gymnasium, a philosophical academy, a head district school, a seminary, and an hospital. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, a Greek consistory, and of a court of justice. It has a considerable trade with Wallachia, Germany, &c., and has manufactures of clocks, silver-plate, carriages, toys, &c. Pop. 26,345, of which about a fifth are Jews.

CZORTKOW, a circle, Austrian Galicia, bounded, N. by Tarnapol, E. Russia, S. circle Czernowitz, and E. Koloma and Stanislau; area, 1040 geo. sq. m. It is remarkably well watered, being traversed centrally by the Dniester, and skirted, on the S., by the Pruth; the Podhorce, a tributary of the Dniester, forms its boundary on the E.; and the Sered, another tributary of the Dniester, flows through it from the N. The soil in general is remarkably fertile, and produces abundance of corn and other field crops. Wood also occupies a considerable extent of surface. Cattle are of inferior breeds, and not much attended to. An important branch of rural economy is the rearing of bees. The chief manufactures are linen and cotton. The inhabitants are, for the most part, Russniaks. Pop. 210,000.

CZORTKOW, a tn. Austrian Gallicia, cap. circle of same name, on the Seret, 97 m. S.E. Lemberg. It contains a castle and a parish church, and has an extensive tobacco factory. Pop. 2300.

D.

For NAMES commencing with *Dj*, and not found here, look *J*.

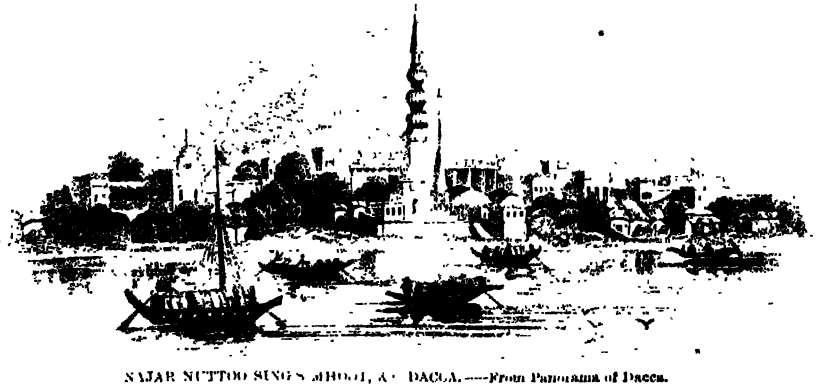
DABBLING, a vil. Tibet, l. bank, Suttlej, 920 ft. above the level of the sea, lat. 31° 45′ N.; lon. 78° 37′ E.

DABER, a tn. Prussia, gov. Stettin, N.W. end of lake of same name, 19 m. N.N.E. Stargard. It stands in the midst of marshes, is surrounded by ruined walls, and entered by three gates; contains a church and hospital, and has some trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. The Templars had once an establishment here. Pop. 1433. —The LAKE is about 6 m. long, by 1½ to 2 broad.

DABO, DAGSBOURG, or DASCHBOURG, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 13 m. from Sarrebourg, in the midst of the Vosges forests. Here is a ruin, said to be the remains of a castle, built by King Dagobert, in which Pope Leo XI. was born. Articles of turnery are made, and much timber is sawn up. Pop. 1226.

DACCA, and DACCA JELALPOOR, two dists. of Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, between lat. 23° and 24° N., and lon. 89° 30′ and 91° E.; bounded, N., by the district of Mymunsingh, E. by Tiperah, S. by Tiperah and Backergunge, and W. by Rajeshahy and Jessore. It was formerly of much greater extent than now—stretching to the sea, or from about 80 to 90 m. further S., and to the Garrow Mountains, about 120 m. further N. A new arrangement, which took place in 1800, reduced it to its present limits. It is one of the richest districts in India; and, although containing more jungle and uncovered land than any other district in the province, produces such quantities of rice, as to be called the granary of Bengal. The surface is an uninterrupted flat, and is intersected by two of the largest rivers in the world—the Ganges and Brahmapootra—from whose periodical inundations its extraordinary fertility arises. The principal agricultural productions are rice, betel-nut, cotton, hemp, and sugar, which are grown most largely, in the S. and E. districts—the N. and S. being overrun with jungle, in which elephants, tigers, and other wild animals so abound, as to prevent the extension of cultivation, by the terror they inspire and the damage they do to the crops. In some parts of these districts, however, a marked and rapid improvement is in progress—villages and cultivated fields are now met with, in tracts formerly covered with brush-wood and rank vegetation. Dacca was, at one time, as celebrated for its manufactures as for its fertility, particularly for its muslins, which were of singular delicacy and beauty. This branch of industry, however, has been wholly extinguished—500,000 weavers in these provinces having been thrown out of employment, mainly in consequence of the successful rivalry of British manufactures of the same description, but also in consequence of the annihilation of the native courts of India, and of native power and wealth generally. Dimities, of various kinds and patterns, diapers, and damask linens are still manufactured to a considerable extent. There are a number of Hindoo schools throughout the district, in which the rudiments of the Bengalese language are taught, with the principles of their religion and law. During the Mahommetan government, the Daccas were ruled by a foujdar, or commandant; but after the British conquest they were partitioned into different districts, under the jurisdiction of distinct judicial and fiscal officers, with a court of circuit and appeal for the superintendence of the whole. These districts were, at one time, notorious for the number and atrocity of the crimes committed in them: but the vigilance and energy of the Bengal government have greatly limited the more ordinary offences, and have almost entirely suppressed those of deeper dye. The population is composed of Hindoos and Mahometans, in about equal proportions. The principal towns are Dacca, Narraingunge, Soonergong, and Rajanagur.

DACCA, an inland city, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, and cap. of above districts, about 100 m. from the mouth of the Ganges, and 150 m. N.E. Calcutta, lat. 23° 42′ N.; lon. 90° 32′ E.; situate nearly midway between the Brahmapootra and the main stream of the Ganges, within 4 m. of the Boorea Gunga, a large branch of the latter river. It extends about 6 m. along the bank of a river, but its breadth is not in proportion. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses, composed of brick, thatch, and mud, have a very mean appearance, and are so combustible, 'that they are usually burned down once or twice a-year—the owners looking on with the greatest apathy; mats, thatch, and bamboos being



NAJAR SUTTOO SINGH'S GHOOT, AT DACCA.—*From Panorama of Dacca.*

cheap, the expenditure of a few rupees restores their edifice to all its original splendour.'—(Hamilton.) Along the river front, however, are many elegant buildings, among which is distinguished Najar Nuttoo Sing's mhoot, and the residences of other Indian notabilities. Still, in this part of the town, also, houses composed of mud and straw are of frequent occurrence, forming a strange contrast to their more stately neighbours. The pagodas are few and small. The European houses are of limited size and mean, compared with those of Calcutta, and those out of the town are surrounded with jungle and with ruins, and have thus a dreary, desolate appearance. Besides the natives, there are many respectable Greek, Armenian, and Portuguese merchants resident here. The Armenians have a church, with two priests; and the English have also a church here – a neat Gothic edifice. Dacca is a station of the Serampore Mission, the missionaries of which conduct religious services in English, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee, and superintend an extensive circle of schools. The city was formerly much more extensive than it is at present, and exhibited a degree of splendour to which it has now no pretensions —as the magnificent ruins of bridges, causeways, caravansaries, palaces, gardens, &c., within its ancient limits, sufficiently prove. These remains are now surrounded with jungle, and overrun with rank vegetation. The trade of Dacca, which consisted chiefly in the manufacture and exportation of its beautiful muslins—[*see* BENGAL PROVINCE]—is nearly extinct, the fabrics of England being preferred, even by the natives, on account of their greater cheapness. Dacca is considered one of the healthiest and most pleasant stations in Bengal, being free from the violent heats experienced in other parts of the province, in consequence, it is believed, of the ground being covered with verdure during the hot months. In this city is one of the four hospitals for the insane, under the Bengal presidency; and a college, maintained at the public expense, in which there are on an average about 340 students, of whom the majority are Hindoos. Besides a headmaster, there are three in the senior and nine in the junior school departments. The inhabitants are represented as quiet and orderly, and desirous of acquiring the English language, and adopting the English customs. The population was stated, in 1828, at 150,000, but recent accounts make it only about 67,000.

DACHAU, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, on the Amaer, here crossed by a bridge, 12 m. N.W. Munich. It contains a parish church, old castle, hospital, and infirmary; and has an extensive brewery, and oil, saw, and other mills. Pop. of tn. 1450; of dist. 18,296.

DACIA, a former country of S.E. Europe, bounded, N. by the Carpathian mountains, E. by the Dniester and the Black Sea, S. by the Danube, and W. by the Theiss; and corresponding with the Banat, the Hungarian circle of Thither Theiss, the duchy of Bukowina and Transylvania in the Austrian dominions, and the principalities of Walachia and Moldavia; and the Russian government of Bessarabia.

DACRE, a par. and vil. Eng. co. Cumberland; 8205 ac. Pop. 954.

DADARAH, a large vil. Scinde, 2 m. from r. bank, Indus, on the route from Larkhana to Sehwan, and 32 m. S.W. from the former; lat. 27° 3′ N.; long. 68° E.

DADI, a vil. Greece, nome, Attike and Viotia, and 24 m. N.W. Livadia. It faces the plain of the Cephissus, and is built on terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre. On a hill beyond the village are ancient walls, of Cyclopean architecture, which are supposed by some to be the walls of Amphiclea.

DADUR, a tn. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, near the base of the Hala range, and 5 m. E. from the entrance of the Bolan Pass; lat. 29° 6′ N.; lon. 67° 41′ E. It is a place of considerable size, is inclosed by a wall, and contains many well-built houses. The heat here is so intense, as to have, according to the inhabitants, reddened the unburnt bricks of the old tombs. It is probably the hottest place on earth in the same parallel of latitude, and certainly one of the hottest in the globe—the thermometer rising, in tents, to 130°.

DADVOLA, a vil. Scinde, 40 m. S.W. Subzalcote, on the route to Shikarpoor, 4 m. from l. bank, Indus, in a populous and well-cultivated country; lat. 28° 2′ N.; lon. 69° 8′ E.

DAENY, or DANIE ISLAND, Persian Gulf, Great Pearl Bank; lat. 24° 57′ 30″ N.; lon. 52° 25′ E., about 1½ m. in length; narrow, low, and nearly level with the sea. The colour of the sand, in hazy weather, renders it difficult to be distinguished when at a distance.

DAET, a tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Camarines-Nord, 140 m. S.E., Manilla, on a small stream that flows into the ocean, near the entrance to the bay of San Miguel. Some of the houses are built of stone, and some of nipa palm.

DAFAR, a prov. and tn. Arabia. *See* DHOFAR.

DAGANA, a tn. of W. Africa, Senegambia, country of Wallo, l. bank, Senegal, lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 15° 30′ W. It is a small but flourishing place, deriving much of its consequence from containing a French fortified trading station, which fronts the river, and is a kind of rude edifice, surrounded by a wall, mounted with 10 cannon. This post is kept by a captain and about 30 black soldiers. The natives manufacture different kinds of pottery, particularly vessels called *canari*, and pipes, which are much used. They are subject, one portion, to the prince of Wallo; the other to the amany of the Foutas, whose representative here is a marabout. In the environs is a productive *marigot*, or fish pool. Pop. about 1200.—(Raffinel's *Afrique Occidentale.*)

DAGELET, an isl. Sea of Japan, between isl. Niphon and the peninsula of Corea; lat. (N.E. point) 37° 25′ N., lon. 130° 56′ E. (R.); so named by La Perouse, who visited it in 1787. It is about 9 m. in circumference, and the shore is environed by a perpendicular wall of rock. It is covered up to the summits of its highest elevations with wood.

DAGENHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 6608 ac. Pop. 2494.

DAGHESTAN [Tartar. *Tagh stan*, mountainous country], a prov. Russia, stretching along the Caspian Sea, W. side, between lat. 41° 12′ and 44° N., lon. 45° 40′ and 47° 30′ E., having Tshetchen Island at its N.W. extremity, and the most N. mouth of the Samur at the S.E.; greatest length about 185 m.; breadth, 110 m.; area, about 11,036 sq. m. It consists partly of plains, but, as its name implies, chiefly of mountains, offsets from the Caucasus, which separate deep valleys as they traverse the province, S.E., towards the plains lying along the Caspian Sea. They are chiefly of limestone. In the S. parts of the province there are numerous bituminous springs, some of which are worked, and afford, in addition to petroleum, an inexhaustible supply of black and white naptha, while others have for ages emitted a burning stream, known by the name of Indian fire. Notwithstanding the generally mountainous character of Daghestan, it comprises many valleys and level tracts of great fertility. Its climate is various: on the plains it is warm and unwholesome; on the slopes of the mountains it is more temperate and healthy; but still more decidedly so on the higher elevations. Agriculture is carefully attended to, and good crops of grain are produced; also silk, cotton, madder, flax, saffron, and tobacco. The vegetables and domestic animals are nearly the same with those of Europe. The wild animals are tigers, panthers, camels, and buffaloes. The population is composed chiefly of Tartars, or of races of Tartar descent, and of various Caucasian tribes. Those occupying the towns and plains are of middle size, strong, and active; those inhabiting the mountains are a taller race. They are brave and hospitable; but revengeful, given to falsehood, theft, and intrigue, and noisy and boisterous in their convivialities. They are careful agriculturists, and industrious fishermen, taking sturgeon and turtle in such quantities, as to form a considerable export trade to Persia and Russia. Their religion is Mahometan, and their language dialects of the Tartar tongue, mixed with Armenian, Persian, and Hebrew. Chief towns—Derbend, Tarku, Zudakar, and Petrovsk. Pop. 149,936.

DAGLINGWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1884 ac. Pop. 320.

DAGMERSELLEN, or DAMMERSELLEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 18 m. N.W. Luzern, r. bank, Wigger. It contains a large new church, and a handsome parsonage and school; and has a considerable transit trade, and important annual fairs. Pop. 1828.

DAGOE, or DAGDEN, an isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, gov. Revel, or Esthonia, S.W. the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, and opposite to the island of Oesel, from which it is separated by the Sele Sund, between lat. 58° 41′ and 59° 6′ N., and lon. 22° 10′ and 23° E; greatest length, E. to W., 31 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m. The soil, chiefly sand and chalk, is not fertile; and the cattle, though the pasture seems good, are of an inferior, stunted breed. There is a

considerable extent of forest, in which game abounds; and the fishing, including that of seals, is productive. Pop., almost all Swedes, about 10,000.

DAHA, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Pfalz, l. bank, Lanter, 20 m. S. Kaiserslautern. It contains two châteaux, and the ruins of an old castle; and has three mills. P. 1300.

DAHAB, or MERSA DAHAB (*Golden Port*), Arabia, peninsula of Sinai, on W. coast of the Gulf of Akaba, lat. 28° 28′ N.; lon. 34° 37′ E. There is here an extensive date grove, which is inhabited during the fruit season.

DAHHI, a large vil. Arabia, Yemen, 50 m. S.S.E. Loheia; contains a mosque, and the tombe of a Saint. The inhabitants make bricks, tan leather, and manufacture indigo—blue being a favourite colour throughout Yemen.

DAHLEN, two places, Germany:—1, A tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 19 m. W.S.W. Düsseldorf. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has manufactures of silk velvet and linen, a trade in linen and flax, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1327. —2, A tn. Saxony, circle of, and 24 m. E. Leipzig, on the Dahlenwasser, over which there is an old bridge. It contains a castle, and an hospital; and has a bleachfield, several mills, and three annual fairs. Dahlen is a station on the railway from Leipzig to Dresden. Pop. 2951.

DAHME, a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, 41 m. S. Berlin, on a river of same name. It is surrounded by a wall and fosse, is the seat of a provincial and town court, contains a castle and church, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tobacco factory, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3517.

DAHOMEY, a kingdom of W. Africa, on the coast of Guinea (cap. Abomey). Its boundaries are not well ascertained, being liable to extension or abridgment with the power or weakness of its sovereign. At present it appears to occupy the space between 6° and 8° N. lat., and 1° and 3° E. lon. The N. frontier is the river Foyi, about 100 m. from the coast. The breadth varies from 50 m. to 25 m. The area is about 4000 sq. m. Formerly, the authority of its kings seems to have been limited, northerly, by the river Zoa, or Lagos, about lat. 8° 10′ N.; but the late sovereign appears to have extended his influence and power considerably beyond this point: the first distinct manifestations experienced by Mr. Duncan, the late African traveller, of the cessation of his authority occurring at Zafoora, in lat. 8° 58′ N., where he found himself in the dominions of another, and less friendly, potentate.

The country appears to be in general extremely fertile, and is tolerably well cultivated, especially in the neighbourhood of the towns and villages. On the coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Whydah, the principal port of the kingdom, there are many farms in a high state of cultivation, the houses clean and comfortable, and the scenery singularly beautiful. These farms, however, are mostly in the hands of persons returned from the Brazils, and who had, doubtless, benefited by their agricultural experiences in that country; although Mr. Duncan, as will be more particularly mentioned afterwards, found an equal degree of skill exhibited many hundred miles in the interior. Another class of colonists here are emancipated slaves from Sierra Leone; but these are greatly inferior as farmers to the former, and make little progress. The principal crops raised here are Indian corn, yams, and the manioc-root, which is ground into meal, and forms a principal article of food. Two crops of corn are obtained in the year; and of a smaller sort of red corn four may be obtained. Manuring, draining, and the drilling system are all understood and practised at remote places in the interior. Inland, the country loses none of the beauty and fertility by which it is distinguished on the coast. Extensive and noble woods, alternating with large expanses of grassy levels and fields of corn, form the leading features of the interior, enlivened by the frequent occurrence of towns and villages, picturesquely ornamented with the beautiful acacia. 'After leaving the town of Abomey' (about 90 m. from the coast), says Mr. Duncan, 'the path passes through beautifully cultivated fields of corn, of various sorts, as well as many kinds of beans and pease. Many sorts of ground beans are also cultivated here, some of the size and shape of a large marble, and of a delicious flavour, commonly used by the natives in soups and stews, as well as separately. This scene was truly beautiful—the corn full six feet high, with beautiful white and red flowers about a foot in height, so numerous, that, at a little distance, the ground appeared a continuous bed of flowers.' Mr. Burton, who visited the country in 1863–4, gives a less favourable picture of the country, and states that agriculture has been much neglected, many parts of the country being desolate from the continual wars.

Dahomey, though generally level, or but slightly and gradually rising from the coast, has yet several pretty extensive mountain ranges and hilly tracts, formed, it is believed, by offsets of the Kong Mountains. About 10 or 14 m. N. of Abomey—in lat. 7° 55′ N.; lon. 2° 5′ E.—a low range of hills runs S.W. to N.E.; and here the country is broken up into romantic glens and valleys, overhung with trees, and resounding with the music of waterfalls. Beyond this, 'mountains richly wooded broke upon the view, bearing E.N.E., and about 800 ft. high, with here and there immense blocks of granite, showing their crowns above some of the tallest trees.'

(Duncan.) Other ranges of mountains were seen by Mr. Duncan, at various points. Soon after leaving the town of Setta—lat. 8° 15′ N.; lon. 2° 12′ E.—he saw high lands, bearing from the N. side of the town, at the distance of about 12 m., called the Zalidah Mountains, forming the extremity of a range, running as far to the E. as the eye can reach. These were succeeded by the Davity Mountains, extending, from E. to W., for about 12 m., and separated by a narrow plain from another range, distant about 2 m. From the point of the river Zoa, or Lagos, laid down at the beginning of this article, up to lat. 9°, the country is covered with mountains of singular form and character, one of the most remarkable of which is called Mount Ghowelly, lat. 8° 19′ N.; lon. 2° 28′ E. Most of these mountains rise abruptly from the plain, and are very steep, being on some sides nearly perpendicular. They are much infested with wild beasts—especially a range called the Dassa Mountains, in the form of a crescent, which abounds with lions, hyænas, and panthers, by whom great depredations are often committed. The last range of mountains in the Dahoman kingdom, on the N., are the Dabadab Mountains, situated on the confines of the Mahee territory, and so called from their resemblance in shape to a kind of dumpling, made from the Indian corn meal of that name. Although, however, the loftier ranges terminate with the 9th degree of N. lat., heights of less magnitude, and of the table form, are met with, at intervals, as far as the 13th.

Although springs and rivulets are numerous in the interior, and the country, on the whole, well watered, there are no rivers of any magnitude. One of the largest is the Zoa, which is only 40 yds. wide, and 7 ft. deep, at the point where Mr. Duncan crossed it, about lat. 8° 12′ N.; and this was in the rainy season, when it had, of course, attained its greatest volume. The banks, however, are extremely deep (30 ft.), and wooded with trees of gigantic size. This river discharges itself into the Bight of Benin, in about lat. 6° 26′ N.; lon. 3° 26′ E.; and may be considered as bounding the kingdom on the E., as the Volta does on the W. Between the river Zoa, or Lagos, and lat. 9° N., Mr. Duncan has laid down some 8 or 10 different rivers or streams, all, apparently, flowing N.W. to S.E.; but has given no particular account of them, except in one or two instances. Small marshes are of frequent occurrence throughout the country, and, occasionally, extensive swamps are met with—some of them many miles in breadth, and impassable in the wet season.

The abundance and luxuriance of the vegetable productions of Dahomey afford evidence of the singular fertility of the soil. Its forest trees attain the most magnificent dimensions, and are interspersed with fruit trees of various kinds, including the tamarind, of which there are two different species, a yellow fig and damson, both of pleasant flavour, cashew, kolla, and ground nuts, the shea butter-tree, from the nuts of which an unctuous substance, resembling butter, is extracted. Green grapes are also plentiful. The cocoa tree, and palms of various kinds, abound on the coast. The rocks and trees are festooned with beautiful parasitical plants, and the clematis and jessamine fill the air with their delightful odour.

The wild animals of Dahomey are of the same kind as those met with throughout W. Africa, consisting of lions, hyænas, panthers, deer, &c.—the last of a large size, the former all of the most formidable description, being extremely fierce and powerful. Monkeys also abound; and elephants

are met with in the vicinity of the swamps in the interior. Alligators and hippopotami are numerous in the rivers, towards the coast. Snakes are also numerous, especially about Whydah, as are also lizards of various kinds. Boa-constrictors, of enormous size, are met with in the interior. Insects, in great variety, abound—amongst them a description of ant, about the dimensions of a wasp, which emits an intolerably offensive smell. Swarms of locusts are also met with. Bats are numerous and large—the Whydah vampire-bat measuring from 33 to 36 in. between the tips of the wings; they roost on trees, hanging by the hinder claws, with their head downwards. Birds of beautiful plumage are met with in great numbers; as are also Guinea fowl, the common and Muscovy duck, crows, and pigeons. The crows are very large, with white breasts; the pigeons are finely variegated with green, yellow, and blue. Vultures and eagles also abound; as do likewise partridges, and other game, cranes, and pelicans.

The domestic animals are oxen, generally of small size, sheep, goats, and swine—the last of a superior description. Horses are not bred here, and few of the natives ever saw one. A few have been sent to the king as presents. They are approached with timidity, and the rider is invariably held on the animal's back by two men, who walk on either side.

The rivers abound with fish, and the banks with land tortoises, both of which are taken in great numbers by the natives. The sea coast is so crowded with sharks, as to render it almost certain destruction to go into the water.

The general condition of the people under the late King of Dahomey, who seems to have effected an extensive and beneficial reform, moral, social, and political, in his kingdom, appears to have been prosperous and happy; but recent accounts tend to show that their condition is less favourable under the present king, and that the importance of the country is now declining. Many of the towns and villages are of considerable size. Their markets are abundantly supplied with provisions, fruits, and vegetables, and the surrounding districts yield copious harvests, with very little labour. At a great distance inland, Mr Duncan found the land 'beautifully cultivated along the foot of the mountains, and the drilling system in operation with all sorts of grain, as well as with the sweet potato.' Many of the more wealthy natives own numerous herds of cattle, which they keep in folds or pens, preserving their dung for manure. 'They are excellent farmers' says Mr. Duncan, 'even in this remote part' (Pawera, about lat. 8° 20′ N.; lon. 2° 30′ E.), 'where they never can have had intercourse with any civilized being.' Their agricultural implements, too, are well adapted to their purposes, and much superior to those manufactured nearer the coast. The Dahomans manufacture a very good cotton cloth, though by a tedious process, the thread being spun by the distaff, and the loom being of a very simple construction, though on the same principle as the linen looms of England. Instead of using the shuttle, of which they have no knowledge, in putting in the weft, they merely hand the reel through the shed from one side to the other. The web seldom exceeds 6 inches in breadth, and is variously coloured in stripes. In many places iron is wrought with considerable dexterity and skill into various useful articles. Almost every town and village has a market place, generally an open space shaded with trees, in which, on certain days of the week, besides provisions, cloths, both native and foreign, the latter including English kerchiefs, are exposed for sale.

The people of Dahomey, both males and females, are generally tall, well-formed, and intelligent, and, although a disposition to theft forms a prominent feature of the African character, singularly honest. It is, however, not unworthy of remark, that the Dahoman character improves with increase of distance from the coast; in other words, from the influences of civilization. Although it may be asserted, and perhaps with truth, that this civilization is of the most corrupt and impure kind, its only result being to deprive the African of his native simplicity, and to put a vicious knowledge in its stead.

The females are remarkable for chastity, although polygamy is permitted to any extent. The Dahomans are all Pagans, and worship fetish, but do not seem to be at all rigid as to religious faiths, there being a number of Mahometans in their armies, whose religious opinions are in no way interfered with. They are generally temperate; are excellent cooks, and, according to Mr. Duncan, make a number of very savoury dishes.

The sovereign power is absolute, extending to an entire control over the lives and properties of the people, who invest their king with the attributes of deity, believing him to be superior to all human wants and infirmities. Thus, when he drinks in public, his attendants hold handkerchiefs before him, that none may witness such act of mortal imperfection. In place of resisting his decrees, however sanguinary, his subjects rejoice in their execution, and feel themselves eminently favoured by being called upon, or permitted to sacrifice their lives to his pleasure. The possession of this extraordinary power and influence by a barbarous prince, combined with the gross ignorance and superstition of his people, leads to the perpetration of the most fearful atrocities, wholesale murders forming the principal and most acceptable part of all state and religious ceremonies. The numbers sacrificed on these occasions is now greatly diminished, there having been only 24 put to death in 1863, consisting of captives taken in war and criminals. Still, at the 'Grand Custom,' celebrated in 1860 by King Gelele, in honour of his father, the late king, 500 persons were sacrificed. The late sovereign revised and ameliorated the criminal and petty laws of his kingdom, and established a court of appeal at Abomey, the principal royal residence, in which the sentences of provincial authorities were reconsidered at the desire of the condemned party, and often persons who had been doomed to death under unjust accusations, were acquitted on this second trial, at which the king himself always presided as judge. In all cases of putting to death, the sovereign's sanction is necessary; while formerly, the chief provincial authorities could inflict that punishment without either his knowledge or concurrence. In war the humanity and justice of the late king, and, it may be added, his policy, were conspicuous. When a town surrendered without resistance, he allowed the inhabitants to pursue their callings unmolested. Having secured his authority, he, after a time furnished their soldiers with arms, and, by his justice and liberality, converted them from enemies into faithful allies.

The King of Dahomey commands the whole of the European trade from the coast, and a principal part of his revenue is derived from duties on the palm oil and ivory exported, and on the slaves shipped from his kingdom. He also levies a capitation tax, which is regulated in amount by the rank and means of the party taxed, and on all goods exposed to sale in the market a heavy custom is exigible; the headman, or chief constable, making the round of the market-place daily to collect it.

One of the most extraordinary manifestations of barbarian spirit and sentiment in this country is exhibited in the king's female army, consisting, according to Burton, of about 2500 women, formed into regiments, and armed with muskets, blunderbusses, bows, razors fixed in handles, and knives. Their clothing consists of a blue and white striped cotton surtout, of stout, native manufacture, without sleeves, leaving freedom for the arms. The skirt or tunic reaches as low as the kilt of the Highlanders. A pair of short trousers is worn underneath, reaching 2 inches below the knee. They are commanded by female officers, the most distinguished of whom, at the time of Mr. Duncan's visit, was called Adadimo, whose warlike exploits had recommended her to the special favour of the king. 'She was,' says the African traveller, 'a tall, thin woman, about 22 years of age, good-looking for a black, and mild and unassuming in appearance.' These Amazons use their musket with perfect ease, fire singly with great precision, and go through their evolutions, such as they are, with much energy and alacrity; but know nothing of the compact and simultaneous movements of disciplined troops. 'They attack like a pack of hounds, and would be useless against disciplined troops, if at all approaching to the same numbers. Still their appearance is more martial than the generality of the men; and if undertaking a campaign, I should prefer the female to the male soldiers of this country.' —(Duncan.)

In 1863–4, Captain Burton was sent by the British government on a mission to the king, with the view of inducing him to put an end to or mitigate the barbarities practised at the Customs, and to aid in the abolition of the slave trade, but failed to obtain any concession on either point. The slave

trade has, however, been greatly checked by the British cruisers. Pop. estimated at between 150,000 and 180,000. —(Duncan's *Travels in Western Africa in* 1845–6; Forbes' *Dahomey and the Dahomans*, 1851; Burton's *Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome; Parl. Papers.*) [add. *See* SUPP.]

DAIMAN, or ARANGUA, a river, Banda Oriental, an affluent of the Uruguay, rises in a mountainous district in the centre of the state, and, flowing nearly due W., falls into the Uruguay at lat. 31° 25′ S.; its whole course being about 110 m.

DAIMIEL, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real, l. bank, Azuer. The majority of the houses are tolerably well built, and form numerous streets, of which many are wide and clean, though unpaved; but others are mean, narrow, and dirty. The town has four squares, the principal of which is lined with substantial edifices, adorned with porticos and balconies; the remaining three are small, and irregularly constructed, but two of them are planted with white poplars. It has two parish churches, Santa Maria and San Pedro; the former, a spacious Gothic structure, possesses three naves and a lofty tower; the latter is in the Doric style, with one nave, and a square tower of stone; its interior is highly decorated, and contains a magnificent retablo. Its other public buildings comprise four chapels, two convents, several schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and cemetery. In the environs are a variety of agreeable public walks and gardens. Linen and woollen fabrics, blonde lace, wine, and oil are manufactured; and considerable trade in grain, cattle, wine, wool, and colonial produce is carried on with Madrid and Valencia. The commercial importance and population of Daimiel have been greatly augmented during the last few years. Pop. 12,355.– (Madoz.)

DAINA, or DANA, a vil. Syria, pash. of, and 20 m. W. Aleppo; supposed to be the ancient *Emma* or *Imma*. It appears to have been a place of some consideration, from the antiquities remaining; many sepulchral grottoes are cut into the rock, among which is a very fine monument, with some Christian Greek inscriptions on it, although the style of its architecture would indicate a higher antiquity than the date of Christianity.

DAIR-EL-KAMAR, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Syria, and cap. of the Druses, on a slope of Mount Lebanon, 12 m. S.E. Beyrout. It is inaccessible, except by two narrow paths; and is composed of two distinct quarters, the Druse and the Christian. It contains a Maronite convent, several churches, and a mosque; and is the seat of an American Protestant mission, and school. The only remarkable public buildings are the kaiserieh, a large khan, and the old serai of the Emir of Lebanon, a palace with several court yards. The handsomest houses in the town are those which were once inhabited by the Greek Catholics, dispersed abroad by the recent troubles of the country. The place was once flourishing, and the seat of some manufactures; among others, that of gold and scarlet cloth, but it exists no longer. Pop. estimated at 30,000.– (Bowring's *Reports; Consular Reports*; Paton's *Modern Syrians.*)

DAIRSIE, par. Scot. Fife; 2 m. by 1½ m. P. 638.

DAJEL, a tn. Punjab, S.W. extremity, 15 m. N.E. Harrand; lat. 29° 37′ N.; lon. 70° 28′ E. It is small, but flourishing.

DAL-ELF, a river, Sweden, or rather two rivers which take the names of Easter Dal-Elf and Wester Dal-Elf. The former rises in Mount Salkjallet, on the confines of Norway, and proceeding in a S.E. direction, through a chain of smaller lakes, falls into the large lake of Siljan, in co. Falu. The river, which issues from the S.E. extremity of the lake, still bears its name, and, proceeding circuitously S.E., joins the Wester Dal-Elf about 18 m. S.W. Falun. The Wester Dal-Elf, formed by the junction of the Loren and Falo, proceeds first S.S.E., then almost due E., till it receives the Easter Dal-Elf, when the united stream, retaining the common name of Dal Elf, pursues a S.E., but very circuitous, course, till it reaches Avesta, when, turning E.N.E., it expands into a series of lakes, and falls into a bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, about 10 m. E.S.E. Gefle.

DALAI-NOOR, or KOULOUN, a lake, Mongolia, near the Russian frontier; lat. (N. end) 49° 17′ N.; lon. 116° 35′ E. It is about 180 m. in circumference, is entered on the S.W. by the Kheroulun, which leaves it on the N.E., under the name of the Argoun.

DALARÖ, a market tn. Sweden, län of, and 20 m. S.E. Stockholm. It stands on a tongue of land which, being separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, takes the name of the Island of Dalarö. It has a good harbour, and its inhabitants, about 600, are almost all fishermen. About 1 m. from the town is a fort, erected on a height near the mouth of the entrance leading up to Stockholm. Vessels on their passage up, call and pay toll here.

DALBEATTIE, a vil. Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, 3½ m. S.E. Castle-Douglas, on the Dalbeattie burn; containing a R. Catholic chapel, a Free church, and a paper factory. Pop. 1736.

DALBURY and LEES, par. Eng. Derby; 1172 ac. P. 237.

DALBY, five pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1020 ac. Pop. 115.—2, York, N. Riding; 1298 ac. Pop. 142.—3, (*Little*), Leicester; 1848 ac. Pop. 199.—4, (*Magna*), Leicester; 2328 ac. Pop. 512.— 5, (*on the Wolds*), Leicester; 3430 ac. Pop. 371.

DALDERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 108 ac. Pop. 33.

DALE, par. Wales. Pembroke; 3038 ac Pop. 406.

DALECARLIA, or DALARNE, a former prov. Sweden, now included in the Län or co. of Falu. The name, meaning Valley-Land, is still frequently used, and is kept alive in the minds of the inhabitants by the noble struggles which the Dalecarlians, its inhabitants, made to establish and maintain the independence of the country.

DALEM, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, and on its W. frontier, within 1 m. of Gorinchem or Gorcum; with a small neat Reformed church, and a school. Pop. 400.

DALEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 3 m. N. Koevorden; with a church and school. In 1813, the inhabitants, assisted by their neighbours and a few Cossacks, gallantly repelled three successive attacks from the French, then lying at Koevorden, and endeavouring to plunder the country in all directions. Pop. 1300.

DALFSEN, or DALFEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 6 m. E. Zwolle, r. bank, Vecht. A populous and thriving village, with a Reformed church, one of the largest and handsomest in the province; and two schools. A bridge was built over the Vecht in 1836, and a power-loom manufactory established in 1839, employing 50 children. But the place is best known by certain cakes, called *Dalfser moppen*, and exported to all quarters. Pop. 1200.

DALHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1840 ac. Pop. 583.

DALHOUSIE, a small vil. Scotland, co. of, and 8 m. S.E. Edinburgh, a station on the North British Railway. Near it is Dalhousie castle. Pop. 39.

DALGETY, par. Scot. Fife, 4 m. by 1. Pop. 1513.

DALGINROSS, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 22 m. W. Perth, in the vicinity of Earn water, and on the road from Crieff to Lochearnhead. Cotton weaving is carried on. P. 317.

DALIAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. W.S.W. Almeria, 4 m. from the Mediterranean. Its streets are generally irregular, badly constructed, and, with one exception, unpaved; it has three squares, one containing the town and court houses, two fountains, and the foundations of a long contemplated new church. Up to 1804, there were here two parish churches, one in the town, the other in the hamlet of Cenin; both, however, were nearly destroyed by an earthquake in that year; and although the first stones of the above named new church were laid in 1817, no superstructure has yet been erected upon them. The other public buildings comprise four chapels, two schools, a prison, two storehouses, and an extramural cemetery. The main employment of the working classes is mining and smelting the metals, chiefly lead and antimony, produced in the sierra de Gador, and other neighbouring mountains. The remaining inhabitants are occupied in husbandry and fishing. Near the town, on the sea-side, are some mineral baths, much frequented in the season. Pop. 9000.—(Madoz.)

DALINTOBER, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Kintyre, about 1 m. N.W. Campbelton, of which it is a suburb. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries. P. 1762.

DALKEITH, a tn. Scotland, co. of, and 6 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, a station on the Edinburgh and Hawick branch of the N. British Railway. It is beautifully situate on an acclivity between the N. and S. Esks, the banks of which are covered with wood, and adorned with numerous elegant mansions, occupied by families of rank. It has one principal

street, about two-thirds of a mile long, E. to W., straight, wide, and well paved; and several other smaller streets, also respectable and well kept; houses in general regular and handsome, built of stone; ample supply of excellent water; well lighted with gas. Within the last few years, considerable improvement has been made on the town, which is rapidly extending W., along the line of the N. British Railway. The old parish church is a venerable Gothic structure of the 16th century, with a spire of more modern date, 96 ft. high. Attached to its E. end are the remains of an old edifice, dating, it is said, from the 8th century, and now used as the interment vault of the Buccleuch family. The new parish church is an elegant building, also in the Gothic style, with a spire about 170 ft. high. It was erected in 1840 by the Duke of Buccleuch. A beautiful Episcopal chapel was erected by the Duchess of Buccleuch in 1815. There are also a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, a Congregational, a Wesleyan Methodist, &c. Dalkeith has a grammar school, an academy in connection with the Free and other dissenting congregations, with a female and infant school attached; a Sessional, an Episcopal, and the Buccleuch school, with an infant school attached; with several private educational establishments. It has two public libraries, several scientific and literary associations, numerous friendly and charitable societies, a large handsome workhouse, a court-house, where a justice of the peace court is held weekly, four branch banks, and a savings bank. In the town and vicinity there are flour and corn mills, a woollen factory, a brewery, a snuff-mill, candle-works, three iron foundries, two tanneries, several very extensive collieries, &c. But the prosperity of Dalkeith depends almost entirely on its grain market, held every Thursday in a commodious market hall, and considered one of the most important in Scotland. There is also a meal market every Monday; and two annual fairs are held in May and October, for horses and cattle. In the neighbourhood are Dalkeith palace, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch; Newbattle abbey, &c. Area of par., 5 sq. m. Pop. 7111; of tn. 5336

DALKEY, a vil. and ancient seaport, Ireland, co. of, and 8 m. S.E. Dublin, beautifully situate at the foot of a hill, 171 ft. high, from the summit of which a fine view of Dublin bay is obtained. It is irregularly built, and consists of cabins and villas intermingled. It was a place of considerable importance in the 14th century, having had a charter of incorporation at that period from Edward III. In the 15th century fairs and markets were established here, for the encouragement of foreigners, who frequented the place in great numbers, and carried on an extensive trade with the inhabitants. Seven strong castles were erected for the protection of the port, the remains of three of which are still in existence. Towards the close of the 17th century the trade of Dalkey began to fall off, and continued to decline till it became the insignificant village it now is. Opposite the village is Dalkey Island, separated from the mainland by a channel, between 200 and 300 yds. wide, called Dalkey Sound, which formed the principal anchorage ground in former times for the vessels frequenting the port. The island contains about 30 ac. Its only inhabitants are a few artillerymen, in charge of a small battery. Previous to the year 1798, it was the scene annually of certain singular convivialities. In the month of June of each year a mock king of Dalkey, with various officers of state, was chosen, and the proceedings duly recorded in a newspaper, called the *Dalkey Gazette*. Thousands of people from Dublin used to repair to the island to witness the ceremonies on these occasions. Dalkey is connected with Dublin, through Kingston, by railway, the portion to Kingston being formerly an atmospheric railway. Area of par. 467 ac. Pop. 2190.

DALLA, a tn. Burmah, prov. of Pegu, on a river of same name, 50 m. S.W. Rangoon. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt and the salting of fish, which they send into the interior of the empire.

DALLAN, a tn. Baden, circle Unterrhein. It contains two parish churches, and a small castle; and has tile-works and several mills. Pop. 1157.

DALLAS, par. Scot. Elgin; 50 sq. m. Pop. 1102.

DALLY, a vil. and par. Sweden, län of, and 15 m. E.N.E. Malmö. It contains a royal residence, formerly a monastery, and was once the see of a bishop. The church, which is ancient, has a crypt; and in the churchyard the Danish king, Harald Hein, is buried.

DALLYA, or DALGA, a market town, Austria, Sclavonia, co. Verocz. on the Danube, 13 m. E. S.E. Eszek. It contains a R. Catholic, and two Greek non-united churches. The district around is fertile, raising much corn, and rearing many cattle; but the chief employment is fishing, including that of the sturgeon. Pop. 3430.

DALMACHERRY, a tn. S. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 100 m. N.W. Madras; lat. 13° 13′ N.; lon. 79° 5′ E. It gives its name to a well-known pass in the adjoining mountains.

DALMALLY, a vil. Scotland, co. Argyle, 16 m. N.E. Inverary, picturesquely situate on the Orchy, near the N. end of Loch Awe. A little E. of it is the famous well of St. Conan.

DALMATIA (KINGDOM OF), [German, *Königreich Dalmatien*], a prov. of Austria, on the E. side of the Adriatic. Dalmatia was originally a state with a republican form of government, lying between the rivers Narenta and Kerka. On being subdued by the Romans in the time of Augustus, it became an imperial province, forming part of the region called Illyricum. The following article refers only to the modern Dalmatia.

The kingdom of Dalmatia is a maritime province, and the most S. portion of the Austrian dominions. It consists of a long narrow tract of mountainous country, and a number of large islands, along the N.E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, and bounded, N. by Croatia, and N.E. by Turkey. It extends from about lat. 42° 9′ N., or 23 m. S.E. Cattaro, to lat. 44° 27′ N., about 19 m. N. Zara, the capital, where it is joined by Croatia. In breadth it is very limited, not exceeding 40 m. in any part; and at the narrowest, near Ragusa, about 2 m.; its whole area, 5718 geo. sq. m. The surface is much varied: a ridge of limestone mountains separates the N. portion from Turkey, and another runs nearly parallel with the coast, sterile, and destitute of soil. The highest peaks are—Orien, 6432 ft.; Dinara, 6040 ft.; and Partovo, 5929 ft.; and the largest and loftiest part of the N. range is that of Velebich, to the N.E. of Zara, which is 5439 ft. On the coast range occur the peaks of Mount Mossor, 4464 ft: and, S.E., Mount Bioscovo, 5899 ft. The inland parts of Dalmatia are diversified by undulatory ground, hills, and high mountains—many of the latter having the same rugged barren aspect as those of the coast; others, again, are partially covered with low wood. There are also several extensive and unwholesome marshes in various parts of the country, causing deadly fevers in hot weather. The soil, though not rich, is good, and the produce, as a whole, suffices for the limited population of the country; but, altogether, it cannot be otherwise considered than as a poor, unproductive territory, though not without some rich and beautiful valleys; but these are generally very narrow. It has few rivers, and all with short courses. The principal are—the Narenta, in the S., having a depth of water sufficient to admit large steamers; the Zermagna, Kerka, and Cettina. On some of these rivers the scenery is singularly wild and picturesque. The Kerka has several magnificent cascades; and on the Cettina there are two, from 90 ft. to upwards of 100 ft. high. There are also numerous small lakes; but most of them become dry in hot weather. The waters of many of the Dalmatian streams have a petrifying quality, and cover the rocks over which they flow with a coarse stalaguitic deposit. The country is not rich in metals, although, in ancient times, it produced large quantities of gold; but iron and coal are wrought—the latter in the district of Dernis, where there are several mines, but is not used so extensively as it ought to be. The quality is said to be inferior.

The coast is indented with numerous harbours and bays, the principal of which are Cattaro, Selvenico, and Ragusa. A vast number of islands, also, of all dimensions, stretch along, and parallel to, it shores. The largest are Arbe, Pago, Isola Grossa, Brazza, Lesina, Curzola, Lissa, Meleda, &c. Most of these islands are mountainous, and present the same general aspect as continental Dalmatia; but are valuable for their productions, such as timber, wine, oil, cheese, honey, salt, and asphalt; and in several of them shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. In summer the prevalent wind on the coast is the mistral, or N.W. wind, which moderates the excessive heat of the season. The climate of Dalmatia, generally,

is warmer than in any other part of the Austrian dominions; and in spring the African scirocco is occasionally felt, but not to the same extent as in Sicily or Greece. Frost and snow rarely occur in the lower districts, and are of but short duration in the mountains. Timber is exceedingly scarce in the country, nor is firewood abundant; but some of the islands produce pines and brushwood in great quantities—particularly Curzola, which, in former times, furnished the Venetian arsenal with timber, and has still the greatest quantity of wood in this part of the Adriatic.

Agriculture is in an extremely backward state; but it is said that the peasantry require only proper instructions in directing their labour to remedy this evil. At present, the greatest proportion of available land is in pasture, the next in wood, and then arable land and vineyards. The following are some of these proportions:—

	acres		acres
Arable	275,895	Olives	1,940
Meadows	17,502	Pastures	1,031,677
Gardens	6,781	Wood	696,079
Vineyards	11,987		

The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, rye, barley, figs, olives, and vines; but sufficient grain is not produced to supply the wants of the country—the deficiency being imported from Turkey and Hungary. Various fruits are also grown, including apples, pears, plums, almonds, peaches, apricots, lemons, oranges, carobs, and pomegranates. The Dalmatian wines are strong and full-bodied; but most of them have the fault of being sweet, owing to the grapes remaining too long upon the vines before they are gathered for pressing. Neglect, too, in choosing the fruit is another fault of the Dalmatians, in their process of making wine. Comparatively few sheep or cattle are reared; horses are rare, and of very diminutive size. Fish abound on the coast; but fishing is as little attended to as agriculture.

Dalmatia has hardly any manufactures worthy of the name. A kind of coarse cloth, called Rascia, used by the peasants, is made, but both the quality and dye is of the worst description. Nor is the production of silk sufficiently encouraged, though the soil is well suited to the growth of the mulberry tree. Neither the Dalmatians of Italian origin, nor those of Sclavonic race, are noted for any skill, excepting the shipbuilders of Curzola, the manufacturers of liqueurs at Zara, and the venders of oil and wine throughout the country. The trades common in all parts of the world are found in the towns; and thread, a few cotton and linen stuffs, twine and ropes, leather, felt, the cloth called Rascia (already mentioned), coarse blankets, and some of the most ordinary productions of the hand, compose the principal articles made in Dalmatia—the shops being supplied with cutlery, and all manufactured goods, from abroad, and principally from Trieste. A few silk handkerchiefs are made at Ragusa.

The Dalmatians of the coast, and the principal families in the large towns of the interior, are mostly of Venetian extraction; and those who are of Hungarian origin have adopted the customs and language of the Italians. The latter is spoken in all the seaports; but the language of the country is a dialect of the Sclavonic, which alone is used by the peasants in the interior.

The Dalmatians are, according to Mr. Wilkinson, a tall, muscular, and vigorous race, and extremely hospitable—cheerfully submitting to any inconvenience to accommodate their guests; but Mr. Paton accuses them of being lazy, vindictive, and dissipated. They are wretchedly poor, and will execute—the women, at any rate—the most laborious tasks for the merest trifle. The dress of the peasant is very picturesque, resembling the Turkish costume. On his head he wears a Fez cap, and in his belt a brace of huge pistols. In some parts, the dress of the women is very graceful, consisting of a short cloth pelisse—generally red, green, or blue—fastened at the waist by a gold clasp; and their hair is bound round the head in two large plaits, interwoven with a red ribbon. The garb of the male inhabitants of the coast consists in blue tight pantaloons, a blue waistcoat, and, in winter, a spencer, with a coarse brown cloak.

The whole of Dalmatia is divided into four circles or departments—Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, and Cattaro—which are again subdivided into districts, of which there are in all 26. Each circle is governed by a *capo*, or *capitano circolare*, who superintends the police and all the civil administration, and resides at the capital of the department. Somewhat less than a fifth of the people of Dalmatia are Greek Catholics; the rest, with the exception of a few Jews and Calvinists, are all R. Catholics. Education is very generally diffused by the system of national schools. Principal towns—Zara the capital; Spalatro, and Ragusa. Dalmatia was conquered by the Romans in the time of Augustus. In the 7th century it was taken by the Slaves, who founded there a kingdom that lasted till 1050, when the greater part of it was united to Hungary, and the remainder passed under the protection of Venice. In 1797, the Venetian portion, along with the city of Venice, was ceded to Austria; but in 1805, by the treaty of Pressburg, it fell into the hands of Napoleon, who first united it to the kingdom of Italy, and subsequently, in 1810, to the kingdom of Illyria. The events of 1814 brought Dalmatia again under Austrian rule. Pop. (1869), 456,961. —(Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegro;* Paton's *Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic;* *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, &c.)

DALMELLINGTON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr; 30 sq. m. The VILLAGE, 13 m. S.E. Ayr, is pleasantly situate in a vale, surrounded by hills, near the N. end of Loch Doon. It contains a church, school, library, and reading room; two woollen mills and a thread mill. In the vicinity coal is wrought. Pop. 1191.

DALMENY, par. Scotland, Linlithgow; 4 m. by 2½ m. Pop. 1243.

DALMY, an isl. Persian Gulf, on the Great Pearl Bank, S. end in lat. 24° 28′ N.; lon. 52° 27′ E., about 5 m. long N. to S., and 3 m. broad. On its N. part is a round hill, below which the boundary is bluff, but not high. To the S.E. it is nearly of equal height, with two or three hummocks above a very low, narrow sandy point, extending N. to S., and terminating the S. extremity.

DALLINGHOO, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1530 ac. Pop. 385.

DALLINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 1520 ac. Pop. 565. 2, Sussex; 2873 ac. Pop. 664.

DALRY, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright; 32,902 ac. The VILLAGE, 15 m. N.N.W. Castle Douglas, is situated on a head of the Ken. Pop. par. 1149; vil. 659.

DALRY, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The VILLAGE, 19 m. S.W. Glasgow, on the Scottish South-Western Railway, which has a station hard by, is beautifully situate on an eminence, r. bank, Garnock, consists of five principal streets somewhat irregularly laid out and indifferently kept, and contains a number of substantially built houses. It is rapidly increasing, and improving in the character of its buildings. Though it has a gas work the streets are not lighted, being sufficiently illuminated by the glare of the adjoining iron-furnaces; and the supply of water is obtained from wells or from the running streams by which the village is nearly surrounded. It has a parish church, a dark, gloomy, and uncomfortable edifice; and Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a new R. Catholic chapel, four schools, also several Friendly Societies, and a small public library, and two branch banks. Until within the last few years, the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the village was silk and cotton hand loom weaving for Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers, but the greater number are now more remuneratively employed in the numerous coal and iron mines in the vicinity; those wrought by the Blair, Glengarnock, and Eglinton Iron Companies being principally within this parish; and in an extensive mill for carding and spining wool, at the E. end of the village, and at the Blair iron works in the immediate vicinity. That kind of silk and cotton embroidery known as 'Ayrshire needle-work,' affords employment to the female population. The curing of pork is carried on to a considerable extent, the average annual quantity amounting to about 300 tons; and there is an active trade in agricultural produce, especially in cheese and rye grass seed. The parish contains 29 sq. m., and consists principally of a beautiful and fertile valley, intersected lengthways by the river Garnock. Pop. vil. 4232; par. 11,156.

DALRYMPLE.—1, A par. and vil. Scotland, co. Ayr; 12 sq. m. The VILLAGE, 6 m. S.E. Ayr, is pleasantly situate on the Doon, and has a woollen manufactory. Pop. 1825.——2, A bay, isl. Madagascar, lat. (entrance) 13° 30′ S.; lon. 48° 2′ E., situate near the N. extremity of the peninsula on the W. side of the great bay, Passandava. It has from 8 to 12 fathoms in the entrance, which is half a mile wide between

the reefs; it is safe and commodious for wooding, watering, and refitting ships.——3, An isl. Torres Strait, between Australia and Papua, and called by the natives Damood. It is in lat. 9° 37′ S.; lon. 143° 21′ E. (n.), and consists chiefly of coral; but is tolerably-well peopled, and produces cocoa nuts, yams, some leguminous plants, &c. The huts of the natives are constructed with remarkable neatness.——4, A port, Van Dieman's Land, mouth of the Tamar River; lat. 41° 5′ S.; lon. 146° 45′ E.

DALSERF, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Lanark; 7219 ac. The VILLAGE, 15 m. S.E. Glasgow, is beautifully situate on the Clyde, and surrounded with orchards. It has a neat and clean and most picturesque appearance, and contains the parish church and a school. Pop. 4876

DALSTON, par. Eng. Cumberland; 10,890ac. Pop. 2844.

DALTON, par. Scot. Dumfries; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 761.

DALTON, two pars. Eng. E. York: -1, (*North*), 3890 ac. Pop. 499.—2, (*South*), 1730 ac Pop. 299.

DALTON, a small market tn. England, co. of and 16 m. W.N.W. Lancaster, pleasantly situate on a gentle acclivity. It consists principally of one street, at the extremity of which is a spacious market place. It has communication with the sea by a canal 3½ m. in length, capable of bringing vessels of considerable size up to the town. The staple trade of the place is malting grain. There are also extensive iron works in the vicinity. At a short distance from the town are the ruins of the magnificent abbey of Furness, founded in 1127, by Stephen, afterwards King of England, for monks of the Cistertian order. Fairs are held here on June 6, for horned cattle, and October 23, for cattle, horses, and pedlary. Market on Saturday. Romney, the celebrated painter, was born here in 1734. The Furness Railway has a station at Dalton. Pop. 2812

DALTON IN FURNESS, par. Eng. Lancaster; 16,364 ac. Pop. in 1851, 4683; in 1861, 9152.

DALTON-LE-DALE, a par. and vil. England, co. Durham; 4281 ac. The VILLAGE, 3 m. E.N.E. Durham, lies in a deep narrow valley, and about 1½ m. from the sea. Agriculture, mining, and quarrying employ the inhabitants. Pop. 8432.

DALUPIRI, one of the Philippine Islands, N. of Luzon, about 30 m. in circumference; lat. N.W. point 19° 17′ 30″ N.; lon. 121° 10′ E. (g.)

DALZELL, or DALZIEL, par. Scot. Lanark, 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. in 1851, 2262; in 1861, 5138.

DAM (DEN), name by which Appingedam is generally known among the country people of Friesland. *See* APPINGEDAM.

DAMACON BAY, W. Africa. *See* KANYABAC.

DAMAK, a tn. Java. *See* DEMAK.

DAMALA, a vil. Greece, in the Morea, near the Gulf of Egina, and 38 m. S.W. Athens. It contains between 40 and 50 houses. The water is bad, and the climate very unhealthy In the environs are numerous ruins, supposed by d'Anville to be those of Troezene.

DAMANHUR, or DAMANHOOR, a tn. Lower Egypt, 16 m. E. the Lake Marcotis, and 37 m. E. by S. Alexandria; lat. 31° 2′ N.; lon. 30° 31′ E. It is large, but ill built, and although it carries on a considerable trade in cotton is a very poor place.

DAMAR, or DEMAR, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, 120 m. N. by W. Aden, agreeably situate on a mount It has a castle where the Governor resides; a college for the sect of Zeites, attended by several hundred students. It was once the seat of the Himyarites, and has about 5000 well built houses.

DAMARAN, or DUMARAN, one of the Philippine isls., off the N.E. coast of Palawan. It is of a triangular form, and about 45 m. in circumference; lat. 10° 30′ N.; lon. 120° E.

DAMARAS, a coast country of S.W. Africa, lying between lat. 21° and 24° S., and of which nothing was known except by report till visited by Captain Alexander in 1836. The country, so far as it was seen by that traveller, is described as being very beautiful; consisting of wide plains covered with herbage, broad and grassy slopes at the foot of hills, and mountains rising to an elevation of some thousand feet, some of a tabular shape, and others with remarkably sharp and rugged profiles. Copper would appear to abound, the natives manufacturing it into rings. The temperature of the climate is exceedingly various and fluctuating, the thermometer being at 40° in the morning, and generally rising to 60° at noon. Wild beasts are numerous, including lions, rhinoceroses white and black, and zebras. On the plains vast herds of cattle are reared. The natives are divided into two great and distinct nations, the Damaras of the plains, and the Damaras of the hills, the former rear cattle, the latter subsist by hunting and on roots. Both are of the negro race, being black, with woolly hair, small round noses, and thickish lips. The Damaras of the plains, from their superior living, are much more robust than those of the hills; they are circumcised, and extract the two front teeth of the lower jaw; they are almost entirely naked, men and women wearing only a sort of skin kilt about the waist and reaching to the knees; their arms are bows and arrows, a club and a stabbing assegai, or javelin, composed entirely of iron— shaft and blade; they speak a language peculiar to themselves. The huts of the Damaras of the plains are of a conical form, the stakes wattled, plastered with clay, and covered with hides. The Damaras of the hills generally wear a short mantle of deer skin on their shoulders, and about their waste many flaps of leather behind and before, that behind containing a large pocket for roots; they are armed with bow, arrow, and assegai, and speak the clicking Namaqua language. The Damaras carry on an extensive trade in cattle with the Americans, chiefly at Walvi-ch Bay, on the coast of Damaras.

DAMASCUS, a large pash. Asiatic Turkey, comprehending nearly the whole of the E. part of Syria. It is bounded, N. by pashalic Aleppo, E. by the Euphrates, S. by Arabia, and W. by pashalics Tripoli and Acre. Its surface is various, as are also its soil and productions. The first presents a series of mountains, valleys, and plains, in alternate succession. Some of the plains are extremely fertile, producing wheat, barley, Indian millet, sesamum, cotton, hemp, flax, madder, tobacco, &c., while the high grounds are generally appropriated to the olive, mulberry, and other fruit trees. It is divided into 20 districts or governorships, and has eight cities and towns, with 1522 villages. It is considered the most important pashalic in the Turkish empire, and its Pasha one of the principal dignitaries of the Ottoman court. Pop. 526,812.

DAMASCUS (Arab. *Dems'k*), a celebrated city, Asiatic Turkey, Syria, cap. above pash., beautifully situate on a plain, at the E. base of the Anti Libanus range, about 180 m. S. by W. Aleppo, lat. 33° 27′ N.; lon. 36° 25′ E.; supposed to be the most ancient city in the world. It is 6 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. Its appearance, when it first opens on the view, has been spoken of by all travellers, in all ages, in the most rapturous terms. It is said of Mahomet, that, when he looked to it, he exclaimed, that as man could have but one Paradise below, he would not enter it, lest he should have none above. Strabo, also, speaks of it in the most eulogistic terms: and Julian calls it the great and sacred Damascus, surpassing every city, both in the beauty of its temples and the magnitude of its shrines, as well as the timeliness of its seasons, the limpidness of its fountains, the volume of its waters, and the richness of its soil. Addison describes the view of the city as 'one of the most magnificent prospects in the world.' Lamartine speaks of it in the same enthusiastic language; and Lord Lindsay likens it, with its picturesque minarets, to 'a fleet sailing through a sea of verdure.' The plain on which the city stands is of great extent and extraordinary fertility, and covered with the most beautiful gardens and orchards, irrigated by the limpid waters of the Barrada, forming a waving grove, of more than 50 m. in circuit, rich in the most luxuriant foliage and the finest fruits, including oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, mulberries, figs, plums, walnuts, pears, apples, and a variety of others. As, however, is the case in nearly all eastern cities, the interior of Damascus by no means corresponds with the exquisite beauty of its environs. The streets are narrow, and have, many of them, a gloomy and dilapidated appearance; they are paved with basalt, generally in three divisions—that in the middle devoted to cattle and riders being the lowest, and of the same size as the other two. In the Armenian quarter the houses are built with mud, and pierced, towards the street, by a very few small grated windows, with red painted shutters. They are low, with flat arched doors, resembling those of stables, while a dunghill and pool of putrid water almost invariably stand before each door. In many of them, however, a singular contrast is presented between the dull, prison-like outer walls

of gray mud, and the richness within. Interiorly, they are of a quadrangular form, enclosing a court paved with marble, ornamented with beautiful trees and flowering bushes, and having copious fountains playing in the centre. The lower rooms on each side of the court are raised above its area, and open in front—their roofs and walls highly ornamented with figures of flowers and inscriptions, and a variety of arabesque devices. The furniture, also, is of the most splendid description, consisting of superb Persian or Bagdad carpets, which entirely cover the marble or cedar floor, and of numerous cushions and matresses spread in the middle of the saloon, for the members of the family to sit upon or lean against. The ornaments alone of many of these saloons are said to cost £1000 sterling.

The best and wealthiest part of the city is what is called the Moslem quarter, where the streets are wider and cleaner, the houses higher and better built, and the supply of water much more abundant than in any other part of the town. The Christian and Jewish quarters are the most miserable. Amongst the places most worthy of notice in Damascus are the bazaars. They are merely long streets—the principal one about 1½ m. in length—covered in with high wood-work, and lined with shops, stalls, magazines, and cafés. The shops are narrow, and go only a short way back; and the merchant is oftener sitting than standing when he supplies his customer, which, in the former case, he does by a long stretch of the hand, without making any attempt to rise. There is a separate bazaar for almost every commodity exposed to sale, and all of them are patrolled by multitudes of confectioners, and dealers in ices and cooled sherbet. In the midst of the bazaars stands the Great Khan, said to be one of the most magnificent structures of this kind in the East. It is an immense cupola, supported on arcaute pillars, and built, in part, of alternate layers of black and white marble. Its gate is one of the finest specimens of Moorish architecture to be seen in the world. This khan is frequented daily by the various merchants; and in this building, and in 30 inferior khans, purchases and sales are conducted by the merchants, who have their counting-houses near them. The principal mosque is also a fine edifice, and was originally a Christian cathedral. There are three Latin monasteries in Damascus—those of the Franciscans, Capuchins, and Lazarists. The first of these has an extensive library, containing a large number of works in Arabic and Syriac, in print and in manuscript, and a considerable number of grammars and dictionaries in various tongues. There is also a school for boys attached to the Franciscan convent, in which the former are instructed in Arabic and Italian. The principal R. Catholic churches form part of the monastic buildings; there are, besides, a number of detached churches belonging to different sects in various parts of the city. Besides the more remarkable architectural objects mentioned, there are an extensive citadel, and a serai or palace, in which the pasha resides. The most interesting locality in the city is, perhaps, what is called 'Straight Street,' mentioned in connection with the conversion of the Apostle Paul, in the 9th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. It is the most important and capacious street in Damascus, and one of its busiest scenes; it is about 1 m. in length, and runs from E. to W. The house of Judas, also, to which Ananias went, is still pointed out, as well as that of Ananias himself. 'How much credulity may have had to do in fixing on and perpetuating the recollection of these localities,' says Kitto, 'it is probably easier to suspect than to ascertain.'

Damascus continues to be the most thoroughly oriental city in all its features and characteristics, in its buildings, and in the habits, manners, and appearance of its people, of any city in existence. 'How strange, how oriental, how unlike Europe, is everything here,' says Mr. Graham; 'no broad streets, nor wheeled carriages, nor tempting shops, nor glass windows, relieve and gratify the eyes. But see, there is a moslem lord, with his black slaves, carrying his pipes, and doing obeisance to their master; there goes the Persian with his pointed pyramidal cap, to remind you at once of Cyrus, Greek history, and your school-boy days. See the bronzed Arab, the child of the desert, the crafty Greek, the mercantile Armenian, the degraded Egyptian, the lordly Turk, the crouching Syrian, men from the ends of the earth—the hat, the turban, and the fez cap, and not only of all kinds, but of all degrees, meet here, and mingle in strange confusion.' The costume of the men on the streets is rich and varied. It is, however, almost all Syrian or Arabian, few Turkish habiliments being seen. The green turban shows the nobility of the E., the descendants of the prophet. When they intend to get intoxicated with wine, or violate any of the commands of their prophet, they reverently lay the turban aside till the debauch is ended. The rich yellow turban marks the Moslems generally; and, until lately, no other was permitted to wear them. The Jewish ladies of Damascus are remarkable for the grace and dignity of their manner and deportment, the delicacy and softness of their features, and the fine symmetry of their forms. They dress richly, and are profusely adorned with ornaments of gold and pearl. Wilson, in describing the interior of a wealthy Jew's residence in Damascus, and the every day life of its inmates, says, 'The ladies themselves made a busy scene of it, trudging along on their high pattens, or calling to one another from one side of the quadrangles to the other. They seemed, however, to cultivate great kindness, as well as volubility of address, when summoning the attention of their companions. The simple names of Sarah, Rebekah, Miriam, and Esther, fell like music on our ears; and in the persons of those who bore them, we saw the forms which our imagination associates with the Hebrew mothers and daughters on whom they were first bestowed.'

Damascus is the chief emporium of the trade in European manufactures with Bagdad, Bassora, Persia, and the neighbouring countries; it is also a place of great manufacturing industry. Traders and merchants arrive and depart with the caravans to and from Mecca once a year; to and from Bagdad, Mesopotamia, and Persia, two or three times a year, to and from Aleppo twice a month; to and from Beyrout weekly. It is one of the holy cities, and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to, and separate on their return from Mecca. The business classes in the city consist of Mahometan, Christian, and Hebrew merchants; the last are considered the most wealthy. The traders are the retailers of British goods; and also the shopkeepers, grocers, and druggists. There are, also, a number of manufacturers of silk, damasks, cotton, and other fabrics; the looms for working, which amount to 4000. There are, besides, numerous cotton printing, and dyeing establishments, tobacco factories, copper and iron foundries, glass works, soaperies, &c. The manufacture of Damascus blades, for which the city was once so celebrated, no longer exists. Saddles and bridles, rich and highly finished, fine cabinet work, and elegant jewellery, are amongst the manufactures of Damascus. Until a very recent period, no Christian could walk the streets of that city without incurring the risk of being insulted, and probably maltreated, by its bigoted and fanatical population. This intense hatred of the Frank, however, is now considerably abated; although an obtrusive display on the streets of nationality in costume, might still be attended with unpleasant consequences.

Of the origin of Damascus, nothing certain is known. The building of it has been ascribed both to Abraham and to his steward, Eliezer of Damascus. There is, however, abundant evidence of its great antiquity, being mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15, as existing 1913 years B.C., and appearing even then to have been a place of note. At subsequent periods, it fell successively under the power of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, attaining great eminence under the last. In 1516, it fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1832, when it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, but reverted again to the Turks, when the Pasha of Egypt was compelled to evacuate Syria. It is the native place of the geographer and historian Abulfeda. Beyrout, distant about 58 m. N.W., is the seaport of Damascus. Pop. 150 000; of which 15,000 are Christians, and 6000 Jews.

(Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition; Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopædia*; Wilson's *Lands of the Bible, &c.*)

DAMAUN, a seaport in Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, at the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay, 100 m. N. Bombay; lat. 20° 25′ N.; lon. 72° 58′ E. It belongs to the Portuguese, who conquered it in 1531, and have kept possession of it ever since. The town has a prepossessing appearance from the sea, the houses being generally whitened, but the streets are narrow and dirty. It has several churches and convents. Three miles off the shore there is anchorage in 8 fathoms, but small vessels find a secure harbour in the river. The commerce of the place is rapidly declining; but shipbuilding is still carried

on to a considerable extent, timber being obtained from the adjoining teak forests. Pop. about 6000.

DAMAUN, or DAMAN, a dist. formerly in Afghanistan, now included within the territory of the Punjab, comprehending the tract of country between the Salt range on the N., the Sooliman Mountains on the W., the Indus on the E., and Sungur, in Upper Scinde, on the S.; about 220 m. N. to S., by an average breadth of 60 m. It consists chiefly of bare arid plains, destitute of all vegetation, excepting a few dwarfish bushes, widely scattered, and occasional trees, of about 20 ft. in height, beyond which they rarely rise. When duly irrigated, however, these parched plains become very productive, as is seen in the district called Derajat, on the W. bank of the Indus, which is extremely fertile. Other portions of the country, again, consist of tracts of loose, irreclaimable sand. In the S. parts are extensive jungles, the resort of numerous wild animals. In the immediate vicinity of the villages the land is cultivated and rendered fruitful, and many of them are surrounded with groves of date trees. The heat in summer is excessive, both by day and night, while, in winter, the thermometer is often some degrees below the freezing point. The people of Damaun are chiefly Jats and Beloochees, dark complexioned and ill formed, who live in a state of continual hostility with each other.

DAMBACH, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 6 m. N. Schlestat. It was once defended by a castle, called the Chateau of Fernestein, on a height just above it. It is still begirt with a dilapidated wall, and is entered by three gates. The houses are generally mean, and the streets badly paved. Near the path leading to the castle is a chapel of St. Sebastian, which has a curious altar of wood, with fine carvings. Dambach has some linen weaving and tan works. P. 2,850.

DAMBAKANEH, a vil. of W. Africa, on the Senegal, in the Damra country; lat. 15° 8′ N.; lon. 13° 30′ W. It is inhabited by Sarracolex negroes—a spirited race, who hold their own against predatory Moors.

DAMBELING LAKE, a large salt water Lake of W. Australia, about 100 m. S.S.E. Beverley, probably about lat. 33° 20′ S., lon. 117° 30′ E. It is the largest of several lakes in this territory, about 15 m. long, by 7 or 8 m. broad, shallow, with many low islands, of various and beautiful form. On the N. and E. shores there is a good grassy country, down to the lake, ending in precipitous banks, and extending over the hills 2 or 3 m. distance from it. The water is salt, and the shores flat and muddy.

DAMBOOL, or DAMBOLO, a vil. isl. Ceylon, 45 m. N.W. Kandy, and 70 m. N.E. Colombo. It lies at the junction of four lines of road, leading respectively to Aripo and Manaar, to Trincomalee, to Kandy, and to Kurneyalle and Ambapusse; and has a commodious rest-house, and carries on some little traffic. It receives its name from a large mass of rock, situated about a mile from the village, and named Dambeolagalla, which rises about 550 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain, is of primitive formation, being chiefly composed of gneiss and mica-schist, and is, in many places, rapidly advancing to disintegration. The rock is shaped somewhat in the form of the hinder portion of a gigantic human skull, and is, for the most part, destitute of vegetation. On the S. side, and about 100 ft. from the summit, are some remarkable cave-temples, devoted to the worship of Buddha, partly natural, and partly artificial. The caves, which are reached by an easy ascent, are five in number, and vary from 10 to 30 ft. in height, and stretch into the heart of the rock various distances, from 15 to 150 ft.—the largest being 170 ft. long, by 75 ft. broad. In one of these caves is a long and interesting inscription, throwing considerable light on the state of the government of Ceylon, in the 12th century, and showing it to have then been in a condition far from contemptible. In another cave there is a colossal statue of Buddha, in a recumbent position, hewn out of the rock; and similar figures, though smaller, are in some of the other caves. In all of them there are numerous carvings and images. These caves, a hundred years before the Christian era, served as a place of refuge, from invading Malabars, to the Ceylonese monarch Walagambahu, who, in gratitude for the protection thus received, ordered them to be enlarged, placed in them images of Buddha, appointed priests to take charge of them, and dedicated certain lands for their support. Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place since that period, the priests of Buddha still take charge of, and officiate at the cave-temples of Dambool.—W. Knighton in *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1847.)

DAMBORITZ, or DAMBORSCHITZ, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Brünn. It contains a parish church, school, and synagogue, and has a potash work, four mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2048.

DAMEH, one of the Amboises islands (*which see*).

DAMER, or AD DAMER, a tn. Nubia, cap. of a small independent state, r. bank Nile, near the junction of the Atbara; lat. 17° 40′ N.; lon. 34° 5′ E; 175 m. N.E. Khartoom. It is regularly built, and consists of about 500 houses. It contains a beautiful mosque, and one of the most celebrated seminaries of education in E. Africa. It carries on a considerable trade on the Nile, and is the seat of a numerous and influential priesthood, without whose consent no enterprise dare be undertaken. The inhabitants are Arabs.

DAMERHAM (South), par. Eng. Wilts; 4310 ac. P. 759.

DAMGHAN, a tn. Persia, Khorassan, cap. dist. of same name, 50 m. S. Astrabad. It is now in a state of utter ruin and decay, not a quarter of the space within its walls being occupied by habitable buildings.

DAMIANO D'ASTI (SAN), a tn. Kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, 8 m. W. Asti, on the Borbo. It is partially fortified. Silk is reared here. Pop. 6100.

DAMIANO (SANTO), a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 11 m. W. Cuneo, cap. mandamento of same name, l. bank, Maira. Pop. 1,730.

DAMIETTA, a tn. Lower Egypt, r. bank of one of the principal branches of the Nile, and about 6 m. from its mouth, 100 m. N.N.E. Cairo; lat. 31° 25′ N.; lon. 31° 5′ E. It is irregularly built, but many of the houses are tolerably good, though interior, generally, to those of Rosetta; while many of them, again, are of the most wretched description. It contains, however, some fine mosques, bazaars, and marble baths. Damietta was at one time a very important place,



DAMIETTA. From Fellow's Views in the Levant.

and carried on an extensive foreign trade, but is now eclipsed by Alexandria. It still, however, enjoys a considerable trade with the interior, in fish and rice—the former the produce of the fisheries on Lake Menzaleh, in the neighbourhood—and exports some coffee, beans, and linen. A bar at the mouth of the Nile prevents large vessels from reaching the town, compelling them to anchor outside, and to load and unload by means of small craft, of from 30 to 60 tons burthen. Damietta was at one time famous for its manufacture of leather and striped cloths; which last, when imported into Europe, are supposed to have received from it the name of *dimity*. A military school and cotton factory were established here by Mehemet Ali. The ancient town of Damietta (*Tamiathis*),

stood about 5 m. nearer the sea, or further N. It was considered the bulwark of Egypt, on this side, in the time of the Crusaders: and its capture was always looked upon as the most important object in their expeditions against that country. The danger to which it was exposed, however, from its position on the shores, induced the Egyptian caliphs to change its position, and to remove it to where the modern town now stands, about the year 1251. The present town contains many antique columns and blocks, supposed to have been brought from the old city. It was taken by the Pasha of Egypt in 1833. Pop. 28,000.

DAMM, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Aschaff, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of earthenware and potash, two paper and several other mills. Pop. 1604.

DAMM, or ALT DAMM, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 4 m. E. Stettin, on both sides of the Plöne, where it falls into the S. extremity of the Lake of Damm; and on the Stettin and Stargard railway. It consists of the town proper, which is walled, and otherwise fortified, and of two suburbs, contains a church, two schools, poorhouse, and hospital; has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, a trade in cattle and fish, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2419.

DAMME, a vil. duchy Oldenburg, 13 m. S. the city of Oldenburg, cap. bail. of same name. It contains a church, and has manufactures of quills and musical instruments, a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. of vil. 1153; of bail. 10,430.

DAMME, isl. Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, between Ceram and Timor; lat. 7° 10′ S.; lon. 128° 40′ E.; about 12 m. sq. It is very mountainous, and has a lofty active volcano, in its N.E. part, where there are also hot springs. Its vegetation is magnificent, particularly in timber trees. The canari and nutmeg trees abound in it. It possesses some rare, and hitherto undescribed animals. The Dutch, who had formerly a residency and spice plantations on the N. side of the island, at Wilhelm Bay, after long neglect, lately sent a deputation to the inhabitants, which was kindly received, and found some families still professing Christianity. On the E. side of the island is a bay, called Kulewatte Bay, which extends about 1 m. into the land; it has high and precipitous shores, and is, in many parts, unfathomable, but Wilhelm Bay is much exposed, and has bad anchoring ground.

DAMMER ISLANDS, a group, Indian Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Gillolo, at the entrance of Gillolo Passage; lat. 1° S.; lon. 128° 15′ E.

DAMMGARTEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. W. by S. Stralsund, near the head of the Binnensee. It is detached by a fort, and has manufactures of ordinary linen and damask. Pop. 1220.

DAMMSCHE-SEE, a lake, Prussia, gov. of, and 2 m. N.E. Stettin. It is properly only the expansion and embouchure of the Oder, one branch of which communicates with its S., and another with its N. extremity, while the lake itself communicates with the Stettiner-haff. It is about 10 m. long, N. to S., and nowhere more than 2 m. broad. It receives the waters of the Ihna and Plöne, in addition to those of the Oder, and is navigable throughout.

DAMOO, a tn. Tibet, 40 m. N.N.E. the Niti Pass; lat. 31° 26′ N.; lon. 79° 53′ E. Gold mines are reported by the natives to be wrought in the neighbourhood.

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO, N. coast, Australia, extending from lat. 20° 19′ to 20° 30′ S.; lon. 116° to 117° 7′ E. It consists of a great number of small islands, the principal of which is Rosemary Island, where Dampier anchored, in 1699.

DAMPIER STRAIT, and ISLAND, Indian Archipelago, The STRAIT lies between the N.W. end of Papua and the island of Battanta, on the S., and the island of Waygiou, on the N., about 70 m. in length; but the only dangerous part of the strait about 33 m. in length, lies to the N. of Battanta.—The ISLAND is on the N. coast of Papua, or New Guinea, in lat. 4° 40′ S.; lon. 145° 50′ E.

DAMPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, dist. of, and 38 m. N.W. Moradabad. It contains several mosques, and has a tolerably large and well supplied bazaar.

DAMSAY, an islet, Scotland, Orkney, off Mainland, in the bay, and forming part of the parish of Firth. It is about 1 m. in circumference.

DAMUGGOO, a tn. Africa, Guinea, l. bank, Nigor; lat. 7° N.; lon. 7° 50′ E. It is large and populous, but extremely dirty. The huts are circular, built of mud and loam, strengthened and supported by props and ribs of wood. The town, altogether, has a poor, mean, and extremely wretched appearance. Those of the inhabitants who are not engaged in trading employ themselves in cultivating the soil. Yams and Indian corn form the principal vegetable food of the poorer classes. Their domestic animals are the dog, sheep, goat, and common fowl. The last two are plentiful, and fish abound in the river.

DAN, a river, U. States, N. Carolina and Virginia, rising in the former state, in the Alleghany Mountains, but flowing mostly in the latter, with an E. course. It unites with Staunton river, to form the Roanoke, lat. 36° 38′ N.; lon. 78° 30′ W. It has falls of 23 ft. at Danville; but, by a canal round them, is navigable for 100 m. from its mouth.

DANA, a vil. Syria, 24 m. W. Aleppo. It contains two ruined churches, and a pretty little circular temple; and is situate near the middle of a remarkably fertile plain of the same name, which produces abundant crops of maize, cotton, &c.

DANBURY, a tn. U. States, Connecticut, 52 m. N.E. New York. The town contains fully 200 houses, has six places of worship, several schools, an academy, and a courthouse, and was founded in 1696. Still river, a branch of the Housatonic, passes through it. Pop. 6542.

DANBURY, par. Eng. Essex; 2950 ac. Pop. 1221.

DANBY, par England, York (N. Riding), 22,230 ac. Pop. 2239.

DANBY-WISKE, a par. and vil. England, co. York (N. Riding); 1517 ac. The VILLAGE, 3 m. N.W. Northallerton, is pleasantly situate on the W. bank of the Wiske, ¼ m distant from the York and Newcastle Railway. Pop. 554.

DANDA, or DANDE, a vil. and river of W. Africa, Angola. The VILLAGE is situate on the r. bank of the stream, not far from its mouth, which is in lat. 8° 50′ S. There is also a point or headland here of the same name; high, barren land, with steep cliffs near the shore, variegated with white and red patches.

DANEMORA, a vil. Sweden, län of, and 24 m. N.N.E. Upsala, celebrated for the iron mines in its vicinity, which have been worked, without interruption, from the 15th century, and produce the finest iron in the world, much of it being exported to England, where it brings a much higher price than any other iron, and is extensively manufactured into steel. The entrance to the chief mine is by an adit of considerable width, and 200 yds. in length, within the sides of which pits are dug to the seam below, which is of great thickness, and is worked by blasting. The deepest pit is 500 ft. The smelting furnaces are about 1 m. distant, at Österby, in the midst of very picturesque scenery. The fuel used is charcoal.

DANESFORT, par. Ire. Kilkenny; 5063 ac. P. 1036.

DANESTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 1615 ac. Pop. 253.

DANGANDARGAN, par. Ireland, Tipperary; 1087 ac. Pop. 192

DANGANDONOVAN, par. Ireland, Cork; 2929 ac Pop. 697.

DANGER ISLAND, Chagos Archipelago, on the W. edge of the Great Chagos Bank; lat. 6° 23′ S.; lon. 71° 18′ 30″ E. It is nearly 1½ m. in extent, low, and covered with trees. Said to abound in wild poultry. S. by W. from the island, distant from 2 to 3 m., a dangerous reef extends, on which the sea breaks at times.

DANGER RIVER (RIO D'ANGRA), a river of W. Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra, forming a considerable bay at its mouth. Of the country in its vicinity little is known. Its embouchure is in about lat. 1° N.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of coral islets, S. Pacific Ocean, lying E. from the Society Islands, in lat. 21° S.; lon. 140° W.; forming one of the most remarkable assemblages of atols in the Pacific Ocean. They are 80 in number, generally in a circular form, surrounding very deep lagoons, and separated from each other by profound depths. The reefs or rings are about ½ m. wide, and seldom rise more than 10 ft. above the edge of the surf, which beats upon them with such violence that it may be heard at the distance of 8 m. They present a serious obstruction to navi-

gation, while currents and strong squalls add to the risk. Singular interruptions to the trade-winds are caused by these low lagoon islands; not only do the former often fail among them, but heavy squalls come from the opposite direction, and more frequently by night than by day. Many of the islets are inhabited.

DANHOLM, formerly STRALE, a small island, Prussia, in the Baltic, opposite the port of Stralsund, in the narrow strait between Rügen and the mainland. It has only 10 inhabitants.

DANIEL (PORT), a bay, Lower Canada, on the S. side of the dist. of Gaspé, near the entrance of Chaleur Bay. It is a good harbour, but open to E. winds. At the head of the bay is a river, which can be entered by boats only at high water. The country around is rocky and barren.

DANIELE (SAN), a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Udine. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle, belonging to the counts of Concina; and an active trade in grain. On the 14th May, 1809, the Austrians, under Archduke Charles, were defeated here by the French. Pop. 3600.

DANILOW, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 11 m. N. Yaroslav, chief place dist. of same name, on the Peleuda. It contains a wooden church; and has manufactures of wax and tallow candles, dyeworks, some trade in corn and provisions, and an annual fair. Pop. (1863), 3,251. ——The DISTRICT, which is of considerable extent, has an undulating surface, is watered by the Volga, Peleuda, and Katt, and contains numerous lakes; but is not well wooded, and only indifferently fertile. Pop. 61,052.

DANKALI (KINGDOM OF), formerly a province of Abyssinia, now an independent state, bounded, N.E. by the Red Sea, and S.W. by a range of mountains, running nearly parallel to the coast S.E. to N.W., and forming a frontier line towards Tigré and the Galla country. It is about 240 m. in length, by about 50 in width, at the broadest part, and extends from about lat. 13° to 15° 30′ N. It is, in general, low, sandy, dry, and unproductive, although said to have been formerly a rich country. The heat is often excessive, the thermometer rising frequently to 110°. In the dry season it is almost destitute of water. Serpents are numerous. Its population is composed of various Arab tribes, known under the general name of Dankali or Danakils, and described by all travellers as being an unprincipled and ferocious race, and the most treacherous and cruel of all the inhabitants of Africa. Major Harris speaks of them as inheriting all the worst passions and vices of the semi-barbarian, and being, many of them, the most scowling, ill-favoured, and hideous looking savages in the universe. 'Repulsal and revenge form the guiding maxim of all. Monsters, not men, their savage propensities are portrayed in a dark and baleful eye, and the avenger of blood is closely dogging the footsteps of one-half of the population.' Johnstone gives them a similar character, calling them 'the most cold blooded assassins he ever met with or read of. By their own showing,' he says, 'not one of them that wore a small tuft of hair upon the boss of his shield but had killed and murdered 10 or 12 individuals, which, if only understood as two or three, the men surrounding me must have caused the death of, at least, a score of their fellow-beings; and the delight and evident zest with which they spoke of, or listened to the several struggles in which they had been engaged, told the fierce and cruel character of these demons in human shape. The companion of the day, and the sharer of your food, will, under cover of night, strike, without remorse, his knife into your throat.' The common instrument of murder is a short sword, or rather large knife, called a creese, the blade of which is about 2 ft. long, and 3 inches broad, with a crook in the centre. With this formidable instrument the Danakil builds his house, cuts his meat at table, pares his nails, shaves his beard, slays his beef and mutton, and cuts the throat of his enemy, or disembowels him—a still more favourite mode of dispatching him, which is performed by a peculiar ripping motion, accompanied by a fiendish howl of satisfaction. The spear is also a very common weapon; it is 7 ft. in length, topped by a blade from 10 to 15 inches long. Filthy habits, dirtiness of person, and indolence and a sordid avarice, complete the character of this savage people. The chief employment of the women is plaiting mats and baskets, to salt and corn, from the branches of the palm tree. They dress very slovenly, and frequently wear nothing but a piece of cloth, of a gray, blue, or variegated colours, fastened round the waist, and reaching to the knee. The people distinguished by the name of Dankali are not confined to the territory so called, but extend over the adjoining districts, S. and S.W. The Danakil population of this portion of Africa is estimated at 70,000.—(Harris's *Highlands of Ethiopia*; Johnstone's *Four Is in Abyssinia.*)

DANKARA, or DINKIRA, formerly an independent kingdom, Upper Guinea, now incorporated in the Ashantee territory, to which it was added, by conquest, in the beginning of the 18th century. Its former capital, Dankara, is 50 m. S.S.W. Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee.

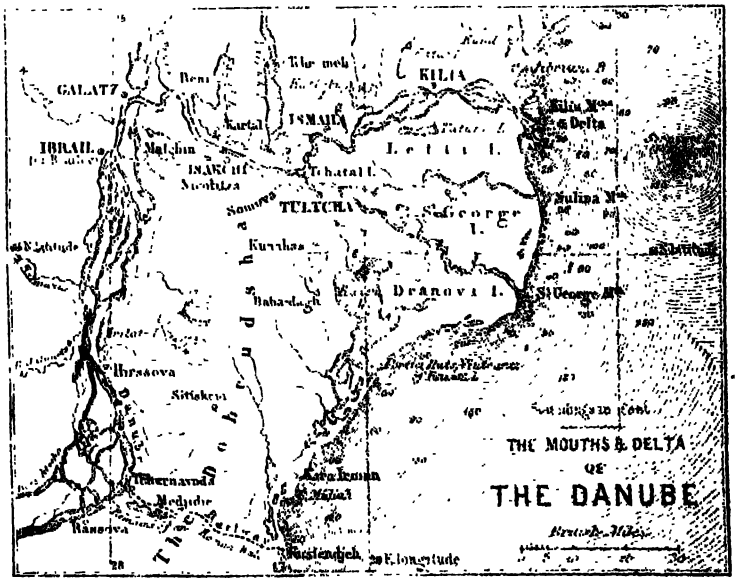
DANNAWAN, or DANNAVAN, a small isl. Sooloo Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Borneo; lat. 4° 20′ N.; lon. 118° 51′ E.

DANNENBERG, a tn. Hanover, gov. of, and 32 m. E.S.E. Lüneburg, on the Jetze, which, branching off, divides it into three parts. It consists of a long principal street, and several others which open into it, contains an old Gothic church and two chapels, and has manufactures of linen and tobacco, breweries, and distilleries, a trade in yarn, linen, and hops, and eight annual cattle markets. Pop. 1500.

DANNOWITZ (UNTER), or DOLNY DUNAJOWICE, a market town, Moravia, circle of, and 24 m. S. Brünn. It contains a parish church and school, and has tile works, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2556.

DANTUMWOUDE, or DAMWOUDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 11 m. N.E. Leeuwarden, in a cultivated and wooded district. It has a Reformed church, with a tower; a Baptist church, and a school. The canal from Dockum to Groningen passes this place, near which, also, much chicory, rye, and buckwheat are raised. Pop. 700.

DANUBE [anc. *Danubius*; German, *Donau*; Hungarian, *Duna*], a celebrated river of Europe, originates in two small



streams, the Brege and the Brigach, rising on the E. declivity of the Schwarzwald, a mountainous region of S.W. Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, at an elevation of 2850 ft. above sea level, about lat. 48° 3′ N.; lon. 8° 12′ E.; and uniting at

Donaueschingen. Its general course is from W. to E., falling into the Black Sea by four different outlets, called respectively the Kilia, Stamboul, Sulineh, and the Edrillis or St. George's Mouths. The Sulina mouth or channel, the deepest, is in lat. 45° 9′ 18″ N.; lon. 29° 40′ 30′ E. (R.) The extent of the basin of the Danube is estimated at 269,189 m., the direct distance, from source to mouth, upwards of 1000 m., and its development—of course, including windings—2123 m. From its source the Danube flows N.E. to Regensberg (Ratisbon), in Bavaria, lat. 49° 1′ N.; lon. 12° 5′ 52″ E. (L.); when it takes a S.E. by S. direction, to Waitzen, in Hungary, lat. 47° 30′ N., previously passing Vienna and Pressburg. At Waitzen it suddenly bends round, and flows nearly due S. to the point where it is joined by the Drave, near Essek, in Sclavonia, lat. 45° 30′ N.; thence it runs S.S.E. to Belgrave, on the N. confines of the Turkish province, Servia, of which it subsequently forms the boundary, separating it from Hungary, continuing its general E. course, though not without some marked deviations, to the point where it is joined by the small river, Bereska, lat. 44° 28′ N.; lon. 22° 12′ E.; it abruptly turns to the N.E., and continues in this direction to Orsova, a distance of about 25 m., when, by suddenly taking a S.E. course, it fairly enters the Turkish European provinces, forming the boundary line between Wallachia and Bulgaria. At Rassova, on the S.E. extremity of the former province, lat. 44° 18′ N., lon. 27° 37′ E., it takes a direction nearly due N. to Galatz, lat. 45° 22′ N., lon. 28° 2′ 58″ E., when it bends round to the S.E., and, after a further course of about 80 m., falls into the Black Sea, by the several mouths above enumerated. During its progress from its source, in Baden, to its embouchure, the Danube passes through Würtemberg, Bavaria, the archduchies of Austria, and Hungary, and forms the boundary between the Hungarian Banat on the N., and the Turkish provinces of Servia on the S.; and between the Turkish province of Bulgaria on the S., and the Danubian principalities Wallachia and Moldavia Rumania, on the N.

The great basin of the Danube has been divided into four minor basins. The first consists of a vast plateau of a pentagonal form, 1640 ft. above sea level, 150 m. in length, and 125 m. broad, surrounded by mountains, and comprising a portion of the principality of Hohenzollern, part of the kingdom of Würtemberg, and the greater part of the kingdom of Bavaria. This tract is, by far, the most fertile and most populous through which the Danube passes during its entire career. The principal affluents within this space are the Iser and Lech, both from the right, or S. those from the left, or N., being trifling. During this part of its course the Danube flows through deep and difficult valleys, and is closely hemmed in, upon both banks, by abrupt and wooded slopes, but expands as it reaches Ulm, about 85 m. from its source, to about 328 ft. in width, having an extensive and rich plain on its r. bank. After leaving Ulm, where it becomes navigable, it continues to widen, but has little depth, and is covered with wooded islands—its r. bank consisting wholly of extensive plains and marshes.

The second basin belongs to the empire of Austria, having Vienna nearly in its centre, and comprising the archduchy of Austria, Hungary as far E. as Waitzen, and Styria. It is very irregular, and is bounded, on all sides, by very high mountains. Generally, it is well peopled, well cultivated, and the inhabitants industrious. The soil is rich in mineral products, and the climate one of the best in Europe. The principal affluents in this basin are the March, or Morawa, and the Ens—the former from the left, and the latter from the right. The Danube here passes through a succession of the most picturesque scenery, till it passes Vienna. Below Pressburg it runs with great velocity, is crowded with islands, and flows between banks alternately covered with reeds, willows, and poplars, and varied occasionally by forest trees and patches of sand. In this portion of its course, also, it sends off numerous arms, enclosing large tracts of country, thus forming islands. Of these, the most important are the Great and Little Schütt, very fertile districts, formerly called the 'Golden Gardens.' They are well peopled, the inhabitants being gathered in villages near the centre, to avoid the sudden inundations to which the islands are subject.

The third basin of the Danube comprises Hungary, E. of Waitzen, and the principality of Transylvania, and consists of an immense plain, almost without undulations of any kind, and only 394 ft. above the sea level. It is intersected by large rivers, with marshy banks, and interspersed with stagnant pools, saline and sandy wastes; rich, however, in mineral products, in flocks and herds, and in wines. It comprises about one half of the entire basin of the Danube. The climate is bad, especially in the vicinity of the marshes, which cover a space of 3053 sq. m. The principal affluents in this basin are the Save, the Drave, and the Morava. From Pesth to Belgrade, the river passes through an immense plain, covered with sand and alluvium, through which it is constantly forming new channels, and sanding up the former ones; sometimes sweeping away towns, and at others leaving such as were built on its banks some miles from them. Below Belgrade the river wends its way, now between slight undulations, and now through a cultivated plain; at one time separating into two or more branches, at another forming only one vast stream. Below Moldava it passes, for 60 m., through a succession of rapids and shallows, interspersed with rocks and sandbanks, where it has cut a passage for itself through the cross chain of hills which connect the Carpathian Mountains with the Alps; and between Drenkova, in Hungary, and Scala Kladova, in Servia, the navigation is effectually interrupted by three great rapids, the principal, or last and lowest, of which is the famous cataract called the Iron Gate, where the stream rushes through a narrow channel, between stupendous rocks, with great rapidity, and a noise so overpowering as to drown every other sound, ending with a series of whirlpools, eddies, and smaller falls. It is said, however, that the terrors and impracticabilities of these rapids have been somewhat exaggerated. They are passed, without fear or danger, by heavy Turkish boats; and it is believed to be possible so far to ameliorate them, as to allow of a free navigation for large vessels. A canal, as one expedient, has been proposed to obviate the difficulty, but has not yet been attempted.

The fourth basin comprises Wallachia, Moldavia, a portion of Bessarabia, and Bulgaria. This tract is flat, inundated, and marshy along the banks of the river; dry, mountainous, and difficult on the borders of the basin. It is fertile in products of every kind, yet badly cultivated; thinly peopled, with miserable roads and wretched villages. The principal affluents in this basin are the Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth. In its progress through Turkey the Danube gradually increases in width, from 1400 to 2100 yds.; and below Hirsova, in Bulgaria, it forms an expanse of water like a sea, and is studded with islands. Excepting between Drenkova and Kladova, the Danube may be said to be navigable for steam-vessels from Ulm to the sea, although, in some places, rendered difficult by the occurrence of shallows and sandbanks, intersected by narrow and intricate channels. The outlets of the Danube are separated from each other by several low islands, covered with reeds and trees. The greater part of the ships bound up the river enter it by the Sulina mouth, it being the deepest. The Danube receives 60 navigable tributaries, and its volume of water is nearly equal to that of all the rivers that empty themselves into the Black Sea taken together. Its rapidity is, in many places above Orsova, so great, as to render any navigation, except that of steam, impossible; but below that point its current is gentle and equable. A number of steam vessels now ply on the river, between its principal towns. Before steam navigation was introduced into the Danube, the boats which descended it were very rarely, if ever taken back, but were broken up at the end of their voyage. The principal towns on the banks of the Danube are Ulm, in Würtemburg; Regensberg (Ratisbon) and Passau, in Bavaria; Linz and Vienna, in Austria; Pressburg, Buda, Peterwardein, and Orsova, in Hungary; Belgrade, Widin, Nikopol or Nicopolis, Rustchuck, Silistria, Hirsova, and Brahilov, in Turkey.—(Lavallée's *Military Topography*; Paget's *Hungary and Transylvania*, &c.)

DANUBE, Hither, and Danube, Thither [Germ. *Diesseits der Donau*, and *Jenseits der Donau*; or, this side the Danube, and beyond the Danube], two of the four principal divisions of Hungary, comprehending all the W. portion of the country, and called, also, Nieder or Lower Hungary; Thither Danube, sub-divided into 11 counties, comprehends generally the whole of the kingdom situated on the r. bank, and W. of the Danube; and Hither Danube, sub-divided into 13 counties, comprehends a considerable portion of the N. and

W. part of the kingdom N. and E. of the Danube, and W. of the Theiss.

DANUBE (CIRCLE OF), one of the four circles of Würtemberg, comprehending the S.E. part of the kingdom, and bounded, N. by Jaxt circle, E. by Bavaria, S. by Bavaria and Lake Constanz, and W. by Baden, Hohenzollern, and the circles of Schwarzwald [Black Forest] and Neckar; area, 1760 geo. sq. m. It is watered by the Danube and some of its affluents, and by some affluents of Lake Constanz, and is divided into 18 bailiwicks. Pop. 427,280.

DANUBE (UPPER and LOWER), [*Ober und Unter Donau*], two former circles, Bavaria, now called Swabia, and Lower Bavaria.

DANVILLE, numerous places, U. States, particularly:—1, A vil. Virginia, pleasantly situate on a small river, 164 m. S.W. by W. Richmond. It has two banking-houses, a printing office, numerous stores, an iron foundry, and two tobacco warehouses. Pop. 1200.—2, A vil. Kentucky, 41 m. S. by W. Frankfort. It has four churches, two academies, one school, and is, besides, the seat of Centre college, and of the Kentucky society for the deaf and dumb. Pop. 1273.—3, A vil. Pennsylvania, 71 m. N. by E. Harrisburg; with two churches, an academy, and numerous stores. Pop. 1000.

DANZIG, a gov., prov. W. Prussia, bounded, N. by the Baltic, E. gov. Königsberg, S. Marienwerder, and W. Köslin; area, 2436 geo. sq. m. It consists of an extensive flat, broken only in one part by some low heights, which nowhere rise more than 500 ft. above the sea. It is well watered, both by rivers and lakes. Of the former, the principal are the Vistula, which here divides into two arms, the one retaining its own name, and the other taking that of the Nogat; the Elbing, Thiene, Great and Little Schwente, Mottlau, Rheda, and Ferse. The principal lakes are the Drausensee, Ismaitzersee, and Radaunensee. The lowest grounds consist of a rich alluvium, often rendered marshy from its liability to inundation. Wherever the ground rises to any height, sand begins to prevail. The crops, particularly of barley and oats, are very abundant; and a considerable extent of surface is occupied by flax and tobacco. On the higher grounds there are several extensive forests. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock; and there are excellent breeds of horses, cattle, and swine, found in several districts, though, in others, very inferior breeds are still allowed to remain. Game is not very abundant, but there are ample supplies of fish. Manufactures and trade have made considerable progress. Pop. (1871), 525,012.

DANZIG, a tn. and port, Prussia, cap. prov. W. Prussia; lat. (observatory) 54° 21′ 18″ N.; lon. 18° 41′ 12″ E. (by) 253 m. N.E. Berlin; l. bank, W. arm of Vistula, about 3 m. above its mouth in the Baltic, and at the confluence of the Mottlau and Radaune which both traverse the town; one of the most important seaports in the Prussian monarchy as well as one of its chief commercial entrepôts. It is nearly of a circular form, and ranks as a fortress of the first class, being both surrounded by walls and bastions, defended by a citadel and several outworks, and provided with the means of laying a considerable part of the surrounding country under water. It is entered by four gates, has nine suburbs, and is divided into five parts—the Old, New, and Low town, the Speicher [granaries], an island, and Langgarten. The last is the more modern part of the town, and is both regularly and well built. In the other parts the houses are generally old and indifferent, and the streets narrow and winding. The principal edifice is the Dom or cathedral, begun in 1343, but not finished till 1503. It is 360 ft. long by 142 ft. broad, and its vaulted roof, 98 ft. above the pavement, is supported by 26 slender brick pillars. It possesses a fine brass font and a curious astronomical clock which has long ceased to move, but its chief attraction is a painting of the Last Judgment, attributed to John Van Eyck, and well known under the name of the Danzig picture. The other buildings and institutions deserving of notice are the townhouse, the church of St. Catherine, the oldest in Danzig, and 11 other Protestant and five R. Catholic churches; three monasteries, a nunnery, two synagogues, the exchange, an imposing gothic edifice built in 1379; the arsenal, gymnasium, navigation school, school of arts, townhouse, theatre, foundling and orphan hospitals, poorhouse, and workhouse; also, a lunatic asylum, seven hospitals for the sick, a respectable arsenal, an observatory, and a picture gallery. It is the seat of the provincial government, and contains the various offices connected therewith; and is also the residence of several foreign consuls. The



manufactures are numerous, but none of them are of much importance, excepting tobacco, starch, beer, and brandy. The last two employ 30 breweries, and 25 distilleries, to which must be added 80 establishments for that well known liqueur which in commerce bears the name of Danziger Goldwasser, or Eau de Vie de Danzig. Some sugar-refining, and various manufactures of metal are likewise carried on; also cloth-weaving, the making of potash, and the baking of ship biscuit. But the prosperity of the town is founded on its trade, which is mostly all transit. The staple article is grain, particularly wheat, for the warehousing of which there are immense granaries on the island of Speicher, capable of containing half a million of quarters, and secured against fire by a strict prohibition which allows no lights to be used on the island. The wheat, which is chiefly Polish, though small in the grain, is remarkable for the thinness of its skin, and both the quantity and quality of the flour which it yields, and is well known in the English market, where it commands the highest price.

There is a considerable trade at Danzig in amber, which is collected in ditches or pits dug at no great distance from the sea shore; it is also thrown up on the beach and collected. Large quantities are exported to France, and the trade supports a large number of workmen and their families. Among the imports by sea in the year 1870, the principal were 6065 tons of raw iron and 7413 tons of rails, 3,174,277 cwts. of coal, 3,121,360 lbs. of coffee, and 101,861 barrels of herrings. The exports by sea to all countries in 1869 included 507,221 quarters of wheat, 165,118 quarters of rye, 87,219 quarters of barley, and 260,000 loads of timber. In 1870 nearly 1,000,000 quarters of grain were exported. The other articles exported are ashes, beer, liqueurs, starch, chicory, lead, pitch, tallow, hemp, salt, saltpetre, and woollen and linen cloth. The shipping at the port in 1869 consisted of 1388 vessels entered with cargoes, and 115 in ballast, of a total tonnage of 128,888. From the port there sailed 1753 vessels with cargoes, and 98 in ballast, making a total of 1851 vessels, with a burden of 446,679 tons. The proper port of Danzig is Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula; the sandbanks which encumber the river immediately above seriously obstructing the navigation. Now, however, by means of a canal about 150 ft. wide by 15 ft. deep, the worst of the obstructions are avoided, and vessels of large size come up close to the town. The history of Danzig reaches back to the times of historical obscurity. As early as 970 there was a town here. In 1271 it was taken by Mestwin, and in 1294 by the Poles. In the 14th century it fell into the hands of

the Teutonic Knights, under whose sway the town increased, and its commerce was extended. Left by the Teutonic Knights, it again, in 1454, fell into the hands of the Poles, who granted it important privileges. After enduring many vicissitudes of fortune, on the second partition of Poland in 1793, it fell to the lot of Prussia. It was besieged, bombarded, and taken by the French in 1807, and retaken by the Prussians in 1814. Since that time Prussia has done much for the town; but its commerce has never regained its former importance and extent. Pop. (1871), 88,975.

DAOUDNAGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, r. bank, Sone; lat. 25° 6′ N.; lon. 84° 27′ E. It is a large place, and contains a cloth factory. It was built by Daoud Khan, the last King of Bengal, about the middle of the 16th century.

DAOURIA, a country, Asia, now included, partly in the Chinese territory of Manchooria, and the Russian gov. Irkutsk. It is traversed, from N.E. to S.W. by ridges of mountains, offsets of the Yablonoi Krebit, and forming the Daourian Mountains. They lie E. of Lake Baikal, and are rich in minerals. The country is traversed by the Shilka, one of the head streams of the Amoor.

DAR-EL BEIDA, a tn. Marocco, near a cape of the same name, and which is in lat. 33° 37′ N., lon. 1° 47′ 24″ W. It is about half a mile square, standing on the beach, and on a point projecting N.N.E. half a mile, forming a small bay ¾ m. long; a roadstead well sheltered from W. winds, and protected by a fortress. The town, which was long in the possession of the Portuguese, was built for the exportation of corn and wool, in which its trade is increasing. It contains several mosques, and several good European-built houses; many palm trees and numerous gardens surround the town. The country in the vicinity is said to be exceedingly fertile. Pop. about 700.

DARA, a ruined tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 20 m. S.S.E. Mardin; lat. 37° 8′ N.; lon. 40° 44′ E. Vast granaries, remarkable tombs, and beautiful reservoirs, are amongst the ancient remains that indicate the former greatness of Dara. It contains now only 100 Mussulmen, and 30 Armenian families.

DARA, a vil. of W. Africa, Bondou country, about 12 m. W. from l. bank, Falemé; lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 12° 16′ W. It is a large and populous place, built on a plateau commanding a view over an undulated and well-wooded country.

DARABJERD, or DARABGHERD, commonly called DARAB, a tn. Persia, prov. Farsistan, 140 m. S.E. Shiraz; lat. 29° 0′ N.; lon. 54° 57′ E.; pleasantly situate on a small river in an extensive plain, and surrounded with groves of dates, oranges, and lemons, the latter in such abundance that the juice is exported to all parts of Persia. The tobacco that grows in the neighbourhood is celebrated for its mildness, and held in great esteem, not only throughout Persia, but in India and Arabia. Darabjerd was formerly of much greater extent and importance than it is now, as its numerous ruins indicate. About 3 to 4 m. S. of the town are some remarkable remnants of antiquity, consisting of excavations and sculptured rocks. Pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

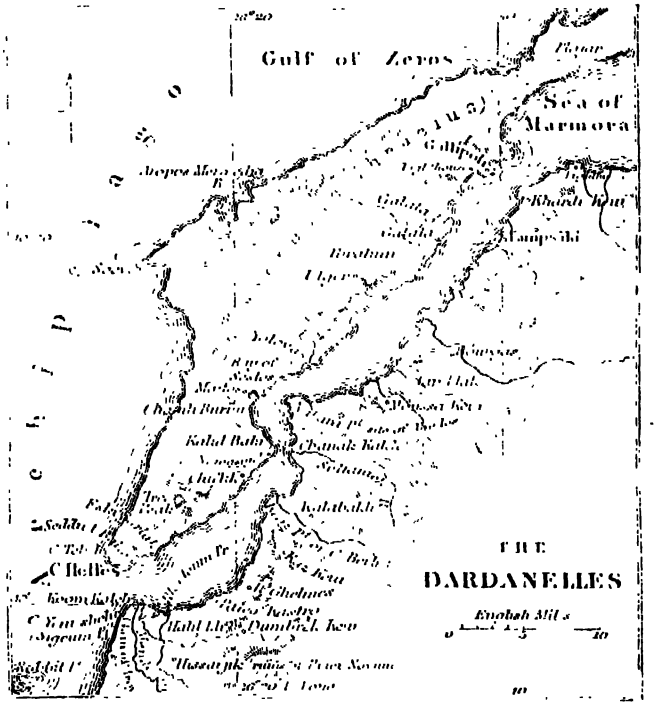
DARAH, or DRAH, a country of N.W. Africa, bounded, N. and W. by the Great Atlas, which separates it from Marocco; E. by Tafilelt, and S. by the Sahara. It is traversed by the great caravan route from Fez to Timbuctoo. The chief produce is dates. A superior breed of goats is reared in the district, and in the mountains which border it, copper, iron, and antimony are found. Darah is intersected by a large river of the same name, which rises on the S. side of the Great Atlas range, and, after a S. course of upwards of 200 m., divides into several branches, which are absorbed by the sands of the desert.

DARAJEE, a small tn. Scinde, l. bank, Buggaur, or great W. branch of the Indus, in the delta of that river. Darajee was formerly one of the principal ports of Scinde, but as the Buggaur has now for many years ceased to be navigable, during the season of low water in the Indus, above that port, it is not at present so much frequented as it was. The river is, however, at all times navigable up to Darajee itself, where there is always 12 ft. water. Pop. about 2000.

DARAPORAM, a large and populous tn., Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatoor; S. end, lat. 10° 37′ N.; lon. 77° 35′ E.; 132 m. S.E. Seringapatam. The streets are spacious, and the houses, although built of earth, and roofed with tile and thatch, are large and commodious. The adjoining country produces rice and tobacco.

DARDA-NAGY, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, in a plain 38 m. S.S.E. Fünfkirchen. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non united church. Pop. 2160.

DARDANELLES [anc. *Hellespont*], a narrow channel, Turkish dominions, which connects the Sea of Marmara with the Grecian Archipelago, and at this particular point separates Europe from Asia. Its junction with the Archipelago is in about lat. 40° N., and with the Sea of Marmara lat. 41° 25′ N. It stretches N. E. and S. W., and is about 40 m. in length, varying in breadth from 1 to 4 m. There is always a rapid



current in the channel, running S., the volume and velocity of which is much increased by the prevailing winds, which blow in the same direction with the stream for at least 10 months in the year. There are shoals in some places, but deep water is always to be found in some part of the channel. The Asiatic side presents the most beautiful scenery, and is seen in proceeding up the strait, gradually rising from the sea upwards to the range of Mount Ida, and exhibiting the appearance of a fine and fertile country. The European side is in general steep and rugged, but in many parts densely peopled and highly cultivated; while its various inlets form secure harbours for vessels of every size, and well sheltered from N. gales, to which, as already noticed, these parts are subject. On both shores there are numerous forts and batteries, for the purpose of preventing any vessel in case of war from passing through the channel. Of these there are eight upon the European side, mounting in all 340 guns, some of which are calculated to throw stone shot of enormous size; and on the Asiatic side seven, mounting 383 guns, 34 of which throw stone shot. These guns, as well as some of the others, having no carriages, cannot be pointed, and can fire with effect only when a ship covers them. The guns for discharging stone shot require a charge of 320 lbs. of powder. The modern name of this strait is derived from the castles,

called the Dardanelles, built on its banks, at its S.W. entrance; its ancient name, Hellespont, from Helle, daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, who was drowned in it. It is also memorable as the scene of the death of Leander, who used to swim across at Abydos, the narrowest part of the strait, but yet about a mile in breadth, to visit Hero; a feat also performed by Lord Byron, who achieved it in one hour and 10 minutes.

DARDESHEIM, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 37 m. S.W. Magdeburg. It is surrounded by an old wall, and entered by three gates, and contains a church, townhouse, and hospital; and has six mills. Pop. 1611.

DARENT, a river, England, co. Kent, rising about 5 m. W. the Seven Oaks, and after a course chiefly N.E. of about 20 m. falling into the Thames near Erith. It is navigable to Dartford, the only important place which it passes. Numerous mills are situate along its banks.

DARENTH, par. Eng. Kent; 2189 ac. Pop. 626.

DARFIELD, a par. and vil. England, co. York (W. Riding); 13,367 ac. The VILLAGE, 20 m. S. by E. Leeds, between the Dearne and one of its tributaries, and near the N. Midland Railway, is well built. The linen manufacture is carried on in it to some extent. Pop. 12,231.

DARFO, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 30 m. N.E. Bergamo; l. bank Ollio. It contains a handsome parish church, of modern construction, with fine paintings; and has a silk and several saw mills; three blast furnaces, and other iron-works. Much corn, wine, and silk are produced in the district. Pop. 1711.

DARFUR, DARFOUR, or DAR EL-FUR, a country, Africa, of E. Soudan, whose boundaries are but imperfectly known, but which may be represented, generally, as lying between lat. 11° and 15° N., and lon. 26° and 29° E. It lies W. from Kordofan, from which it is separated by a strip of country inhabited by wandering Arab tribes, rich in cattle and horses. S. it is bounded by the vast country named Fertyt, possessed by similar tribes, from whom, as well as from those between Darfur and Kordofan, the Sultan of the former country raises a yearly impost, payment of which, however, is frequently refused. W. it is bounded by Waday, and N. by a desert country, part of the Great Sahara. Darfur is said to be 50 days' journey in length, N. to S., and about 15 days E. to W.; and it is traversed longitudinally by a ridge of mountains named Marrah, from whose sides, E. to W., descend numerous streams, none of which are of any size. The largest river in the country is the Barre or Misselâr, flowing along the W. side of the mountains, but whither it goes is not known. There are no lakes. The heat in Darfur is excessive, and there are, properly speaking, only three seasons in the year—spring, in December, January, and February; summer, in March, April, May, and June; and autumn, in July, August, and September; followed by a winter which can scarcely be distinguished from it. The spring and summers are about three months in advance of the same seasons in Egypt, but the autumn only two. Autumn in Darfur is the season of the rains, which continue 75 days, during which time four or five rainbows may often be seen at once. During summer, mirage prevails on the plains.

The crops chiefly cultivated are millet, rice, maize, sesamum, for its seed, not for its oil; and legumes. Holes are dug in the field, into which the seed is thrown, and then covered up with the foot. The grain, after being thrashed out, is dried in the sun, and laid up in holes made in the earth, lined with chaff. Water-melons abound in the wet season. Among the fruit-trees are the tamarind and date; but the latter are not of good quality. Tobacco, both wild and cultivated, abounds, and is much used by the natives in all its forms, including that of snuff. Besides these, numerous plants used in medicine, and producing dyes, abound; among the former, the dagarah is alleged to be an instantaneous remedy for inflammation in the eyes. Cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants, and the number of milk-cows kept is so great, that milk is said to be almost of no value. Camels are numerous, and their flesh is eaten; goats are common, and a few hardy horses and sheep are kept, the flesh of the latter being poor, and the wool, or rather hair, unfit for manufacture. The wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyæna, wolf, jackal, the elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, hippopotamus, crocodile, and wild buffalo. The elephants are of a small size. They go in herds of several hundreds, and are taken in great numbers by the natives, who find them a valuable source of gain; their tusks bringing a high price, and their flesh and fat being in great demand, the former constituting a favourite article of food, and the latter being manufactured into an unguent, much in use. Antelopes, ostriches, and civet-cats are also met with. Vultures, guinea-fowl, turtle-doves, chameleons, and all kinds of lizards abound. Wild bees, having no hives, and yielding a dark, unpleasant honey; white ants, the cochineal insect, scarabaci, mosquitoes, and locusts are numerous, the last being frequently roasted and eaten.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, though many individuals of both races still retain their peculiar physical characteristics, the latter being quite black, with short and woolly hair; the former continuing to exhibit their distinctive features, colour, and language. They are brutal and passionate, especially when drunk, avaricious to excess, and inhospitable; still they are lively, energetic, and extremely fond of dancing. They are filthy in their habits and their victuals; eating of whatever has the appearance of food, even although bitter or decayed; indeed, sometimes bitter and decayed food is preferred. Men and women work together on all occasions; war being the only employment in which the services of the latter are dispensed with. Polygamy is practised, and the intercourse between the sexes is remarkably free and indiscriminate, many practices being in vogue sufficiently strange to those habituated to civilized life, and evidencing that the inhabitants of Darfur, in some respects, are only a degree elevated above the level of their own cattle. Consequently, syphilis is common; leprosy and elephantiasis also prevail. Circumcision is practised on both sexes, and by all classes; the ceremony on the occasion always terminating with a feast. The houses are generally huts constructed of reeds, and of a circular form; on account of the heat of the climate, few garments are worn, but those are usually of a brilliant white, and extremely clean. Education is little attended to, and is confined to learning to read the Koran, and that by the male children only. The religion is Mahometanism, but the precepts of the Prophet are observed with little strictness. As a result of its position, the commerce of Darfur is all inland; but this is very considerable, owing to its central situation, which also in some measure compensates for its want of means to carry on a reciprocal trade, having little to offer in exchange for the produce of other countries. Its principal intercourse is with Egypt, which is carried on by caravans which traverse the desert, carrying away slaves, camels, ivory, horns of the rhinoceros, teeth of the hippopotamus, ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, tamarinds, and leather sacks for water, parroquets, monkeys, and guinea hens, and a little copper; and bringing in return trinkets, cotton cloth, sword-blades, small looking-glasses, fire-arms coffee, silk unwrought, glass beads, copper culinary utensils, fezes or red caps of Barbary, French cloth, and some silk stuffs of Damascus, Aleppo, &c., shoes of red leather, pepper, writing-paper, and Syrian soap. There is also a considerable trade with Mecca, combined with religious objects. The commerce of Darfur is conducted wholly by barter. Little is known of the nature of its trade with the countries further inland, beyond the fact of its drawing from these the greater part of the ivory and rhinoceros horn which it sends to Egypt.

Darfur is governed by a Sultan, who is completely despotic, and always surrounded by a numerous corps of privileged old women, who assist in various ceremonies. The Sultan seldom or never speaks to either rich or poor except through the medium of an interpreter; the advantage thus gained when in the seat of public justice, is that he never makes the least mistake in his language; all faults being of course chargeable on the interpreter. When the Sultan spits, his spittle is gathered up by the hands of his attendants; when he coughs or sneezes, every one present, out of politeness, must do the same; thus at times producing the most amusing scenes. When in council, the Sultan is fanned with a fan of ostrich feathers, and during the chase, he is shaded by a parasol carried by one of his nobles; should his horse stumble, and the monarch be unseated, every one present must perform the same evolution, under pain of summary chastisement, administered on the spot. The Sultan has private possessions in land, which are sown for him every year after the rains. The prince, on such occasions, goes out surrounded

by upwards of a hundred young women selected from amongst the beauties of his harem, carrying on their heads vessels filled with the greatest dainties. They march behind the Sultan's horse, along with young male slaves, armed with lances, and a troop of flute players, song accompanying the instruments. When arrived at the fields, the prince dismounts, and throws a few seeds upon a place where a slave has stirred up the earth; whereupon all the nobles, viziers, and officers of the court commence to dig, and in a short time the whole of the fields are sown. When the labour is ended, the viands are set out and eaten. A custom this in every way similar to the imperial ceremony annually gone through at Pekin. The royal revenues are derived chiefly from a heavy duty on imported merchandise, fines, presents, and tribute from neighbouring states and tribes. The latter is paid principally in ivory, rhinoceros horns, white copper, gold, and slaves, but so unwillingly that detachments of troops are constantly engaged in collecting it throughout the various districts. The army is composed of irregular troops, armed with shield and spear, and a few with bows and arrows. The cavalry are armed with double-edged sabres, obtained from Germany, and are, in part, clad like the old Numidian horse in shirts of mail.

In 1794, when Browne was in Darfur, Cobbe, lat. 14° 11′ N.; lon. 28° 8′ E., was the capital; the royal residence, however, is now believed to be Fendelty, about 20 m. S.S.E. the former. Several other towns are named, but very little is known of them, even their position being uncertain; those, however, best known, are Suweineh, near the N. frontier, on the direct road to Egypt, and Cubabea or Kubabeah, about 25 m. N.W. Cobbe, where are considerable manufactures of leather and coarse cotton cloth. The population, according to Browne, is about 200,000; but by the estimate made by Mohammed Ebn-Omar el-Tounsy, who resided in the country from 1803 to 1820, and enjoyed most ample opportunities of investigation, the number is raised to three or four millions, all speaking a dialect of the Arabic. The works of the two travellers above named, are the only reliable sources of information respecting this country. —(Browne's *Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria*, 1792–98; *Voyage au Darfour par* Mohammed Ebn-Omar-el-Tounsy, 1803–20, *traduit de l'Arabe et Publié en* 1845.)

DARGUN, a market tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, chief place, bail. of same name, on the Klostersee, 27 m. E.N.E. Gustrow. It consists of three distinct parts, contains a parish church, and a castle in the form of a square, with a tower at each angle; and has a distillery, a dyework, and two annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 1817; of bail. 5947.

DARIEL, a fortress, Circassia, on the Terek, 80 m. N. Tiflis. It stands on a nearly isolated rock, in a narrow pass of the Caucasus, in a most commanding position, and might easily be defended against any force that could be made to bear upon it. It is, however, in a very dilapidated state, consisting merely of a strong square tower, and a walled space around it, capable of garrisoning several hundred soldiers.

DARIEN (Gulf of), or Uraba, an extensive gulf, S. America, New Granada, Caribbean Sea, between the isthmus of Panama and the mainland, S. of 10° N. lat., and between lon. 75° 40′ and 78° 30′ W. But some authorities limit the gulf to the S. portion of the indentation, called also the Bay of Choco, having Point Arenas on the E., and the Bolenderas islands on the W. All the E. and S. coasts, to the Bay of Candelaria, near the head of the gulf, offer safe anchorage at all times of the year; but the remainder, to Cape Tiburon, is very wild at certain seasons, and without any shelter, excepting for small vessels. Several rivers empty themselves into this gulf, the largest of which is the Atrato or San Juan. It was while governor of the Spanish colony of Darien, on the W. shore of this gulf, that Vasco Nuñez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 26, 1513.

DARIEN (Isthmus of). *See* Panama.

DARJILING, or Darjeeling, a British sanatory station for H. Majesty's troops in India, in the Sikkim territory; lat. 27° 3′ 9″ N.; lon. 88° 28′ E.: about 318 m. N. Calcutta, and though little more than 36 m. from the plains of Bengal, at an elevation of 7400 ft. above sea level, 16 m. W. from r. bank, Teesta. 'From the station of Darjiling, the view in every direction overlooks mountain-ranges, covered with dense forests, except in a few spots, where partial clearances have been made for cultivation. No bare grassy mountains meet the eye, no rocks or precipices afford any relief from the prevailing uniformity, which, but for the magnificence of the snowy mountains behind, would be undoubtedly monotonous and fatiguing.'—(Dr. Thomson.) The atmosphere is humid and moist, and the annual fall of rain 120 inches.

DARKEHMEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 14 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circle of same name, on the Angerap. It is the seat of several courts and offices for the circle, and has manufactures of woollens and leather; a trade in cattle, corn, and linen; and five annual fairs. Pop. 2300.— —The circle, area, 224 geo. sq. m., is flat, and watered by the Angerap and several lakes. Pop. 30,781.

DARKHAN, a mountain, Mongolia, prov. of Khalkha; lat. 47° 36′ N.; lon. 110° 10′ E. It extends N. to S., and its lofty ridge is composed of steep rocks of red granite. From the summit E. are seen eight salt lakes, and the blue mountains of Kherroulun; while W. the view extends over an immense extent of country covered with pointed eminences. The Mongolians associate with this mountain the memory of Genghis Khan. —(*Timkovski.*)

DARLASTON, a tn. and par. England, co. of, and 17 m. S. by E. Stafford. The town stands on a slight acclivity, and consists of a number of straggling and irregular streets, which, however, are well kept; houses in general small and badly built of brick; water deficient; shops lighted with gas; and the town rapidly increasing, and gradually improving. It has a church and chapel of ease, two Wesleyan chapels, a Primitive Methodist, and an Independent; several schools, a mechanics' institution, and library. The principal manufacture is that of iron, which is here made of all descriptions, and of excellent quality. Articles of iron are also manufactured to a great extent, such as gun-locks, bolts, bars, screws, door latches, bullet moulds, castings, &c. The coal and iron mines in the par. are also extensively worked. Area of par. 901 ac. Pop. 12,884.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DARLEY, par. Eng. Derby: 7104 ac. Pop. 2156.

DARLING DOWNS, a dist. of New S. Wales, between lat. 27° and 28° 15′ S.; its limits, however, are not precisely defined. A considerable portion of the S. part of the district consists of low level land, heavily timbered. The downs occupy the E. portion of the district. The principal river is the Condamine.

DARLING MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains, of W. Australia, commencing in co. Twiss, or about lat. 31° S., and terminating at Point D'Entrecasteaux, lat. 34° 53′ S. It runs parallel to the coast, and generally at a distance from it of from 10 to 15 m., excepting towards the S., where the distance is about 50 m. The entire length of the range is about 250 m.; the highest summit, 3500 ft. above sea level.

DARLING RIVER, a river of New S. Wales, supposed to be formed by the junction of numerous streams, in about lat. 30° S. After pursuing a S.W. course of upwards of 400 m. it falls into the river Murray, at lat. 34° 10′ S.; lon. 141° 50′ E. It was discovered by Captain Sturt in 1829.

DARLINGTON, a munic. and parl. bor. England, co. of, and 17½ m. S. Durham, on the side of a hill that slopes to the river Skerne, over which is a bridge of three arches. It is built in the form of a square, with streets diverging from a central market-place; is plentifully supplied with water, and lighted with gas; houses in general well built, chiefly of brick. The townhall and central hall are handsome structures, in the Grecian style; but the principal architectural ornament of the town is St. Cuthbert's church, an ancient Gothic building, with a lofty spire, founded in 1160. It was restored in 1865. There are, besides, three other churches, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Friends, R. Catholics, and Methodists. The educational institutions include a free grammar school, an academy founded by the Society of Friends, a school of art, and a number of other schools. There are also a dispensary, savings-bank, mechanics' institution, and public library. There are extensive iron works, steel works, and works for the construction of locomotives. There are also breweries, tanneries, brass and iron foundries, and wool mills. The burgh is governed by a bailiff, appointed by the Bishop of Durham. Petty sessions are held every alternate Monday in the townhall, with which a house of correction is connected. There are weekly

markets on Monday and Friday; there is a large market for sheep and cattle every alternate Monday; and numerous fairs are held for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and merchandise. Darlington is at the junction of the South Durham and Lancashire railway with the main line of the North Eastern. The line between Stockton and Darlington was the first in England on which locomotive engines were employed. Darlington was created a parl. bor., returning one member, by the reform bill of 1867. Pop. 27,730.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DARLTON, par. Eng. Nottingham; 1507 ac. Pop. 163.

DARMABAH, an isl. Red Sea, coast of Africa, Assab Bay; lat. 12° 15′ N.; lon. 42° 55′ E.; nearly 20 m. in circumference, very low, and partly covered with jungle.

DARMSTADT, a tn. Germany, cap. grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, in a sandy plain, on the Darmbach, 15 m. S. Frankfort. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and consists of an old and a new town. The former is very poorly built; the houses are old, and the streets narrow and gloomy. The new town has a much more agreeable appearance, and is laid out with great regularity. Two principal streets, the Rheinstrasse and the Neckarstrasse, traverse it from E. to W. and N. to S. respectively, and are lined by houses of handsome appearance. Immediately off the Rheinstrasse is the finest public square, the Louisenplatz. In its centre is a Doric column, surmounted by a statue of Duke Louis I., the pedestal adorned with bas reliefs; and around it are a number of lofty and elegant mansions, among others the new palace, the residence of the Grand Duke, built at the commencement of the present century, but though sufficiently commodious, not of much architectural merit. Other buildings deserving of notice are the old palace, a large pile of mixed architecture, now fitted up as a residence for the hereditary Grand Duke, surrounded by an old dry ditch which has been converted into a shrubbery and garden, and containing a picture gallery, with some fine paintings; a museum of natural history, particularly rich in the remarkable fossils which have been dug up in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, and a library of 150,000 volumes, the theatre, with a portal of six Corinthian columns, and, till lately, an establishment of one of the finest orchestras in Germany; the 'Estates' house, with the hall, in the form of a semicircle; the government offices, the R. Catholic church built by Moller, a native architect, externally of brick, and internally in the form of a rotunda, surrounded by pillars 50 ft. high; the Protestant town church, an ill situated and somewhat unsightly building; the Exerzierhaus or drilling house, originally intended for drilling the garrison under cover in wet weather, but now used as an arsenal, and remarkable for the large size and ingenious construction of its roof, the work, it is said, of a common carpenter, after professed architects had failed; the prison, the infantry barracks, and the military lazaret. Besides the Louisenplatz above referred to, there are several other squares, among which is the market-place, an irregularly-shaped area, surrounded by old houses, of which the town-hall [*Rathhaus*], built in 1580, is the most gloomy looking Darmstadt depends more upon the residence of the court than upon either trade or manufactures. Of the latter, however, may be mentioned carpets, playing cards, carriages, matches, tobacco, philosophical instruments, and machinery. As the seat of Government, Darmstadt possesses the usual appendages of a capital, and has important civil and criminal courts, and public offices, and a number of establishments—benevolent, educational, literary, and scientific. It is also provided with various sources of amusement at public places of resort, and with several fine promenades. Of these the best are the palace gardens, which are well laid out, but very indifferently kept. Darmstadt is a station on the Frankfort and Heidelberg Railway, and, though on the whole somewhat dull as a town, has much to attract the tourist in the picturesque scenery of its environs. A. C. Schleiermacher, and Liebig, the celebrated chemist, were born here. Pop. excluding garrison, 31,389.



THE TOWNHALL AND MARKET-PLACE, DARMSTADT.
From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

DARNETAL, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the Robec and Aubette, 2½ m. E. Rouen. The town is charmingly situate at the top of a narrow valley, is well built, and its principal buildings are two churches, one, called the Longpaon, a large Gothic edifice; and the other, a parish church of modern construction, with exception of a square Gothic tower, of great antiquity. It contains several busy factories, the works of which are moved, in whole or in part, by the two streams which run through the town, for the manufacture of cloth, and other woollen stuffs; spinning and dyeing, &c. Pop. 5850.

DARNICK, a vil. Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 1 m. W. by N. Melrose, pleasantly situate near r. bank. Tweed. It contains a school, and an ancient tower, built during the 15th century. Pop. 280.

DARNLEY, or Erroob, an isl., Torres Strait; lat. 9° 35′ 18″ S.; lon. 143° 49′ E. (R.); about 15 m. in circumference, of beautiful appearance, varied with hills and plains, and covered with rich vegetation. The inhabitants are of large stature, and are somewhat more advanced than those of the neighbouring islands; they live in conical huts, disposed in villages.

DAROCA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 56 *m.* S.W. Saragossa, picturesquely situate in a deep valley, surrounded by hills, r. bank, Jiloca. It is surrounded by an old wall, flanked with towers; consists of houses generally of two stories, irregularly built, and many of them in a ruinous condition; and has several good squares, and one spacious well-paved street. It contains several churches, one of them a fine Gothic structure; a townhouse, and large prison. The district around is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2216.

DAROCZ, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Kiraly*), a market tn., Tiather Theiss, co. Szathmar, on the Kraszna, 50 m. E. by N. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek united church. Pop. 2212 —2, (*Tiboldi*), a vil., Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, in a valley on the Kursi Pataka, about 9 m. from Erlau. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and produces a good deal of wine. Pop. 1763.

DAROWEN, a par. Wales, Montgomery; 10,000 ac. Pop. 1119.

DARRAGH, par. Ire. Limerick; 6713 ac. Pop. 1427.

DARRINGTON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1820 ac. Pop. 617.

DARSHAM par. Eng. Suffolk; 1556 ac. Pop. 462.

DART, a river, England, co. Devon, rising in Dartmoor, and, after a S.E. course of about 35 m., falling into the English Channel, by an estuary which forms the harbour of Dartmouth. Totness and Ashburton are the only other places of importance on its banks.

DARTFORD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Kent. The town, 15 m. S.E. London, a station on the North Kent Railway, is pleasantly situate in a narrow valley, at a ford on the river Darent. It consists chiefly of one wide street, lighted with gas, and of late years greatly improved. The church is an ancient and spacious

edifice, with an embattled tower; and there are, besides, places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Lady Huntingdon's Connection; with a grammar and other schools, and a large union workhouse. On the river are gunpowder, paper, and oil mills, and there are also corn mills, iron foundries, and an extensive manufactory of steam engines and machinery. In the neighbourhood are also calico and silk printing establishments. Chalk, agricultural produce, and manufactured articles, are exported; and coal and timber for the surrounding district are imported. Dartford was the first place in Britain at which a paper mill was erected, and the first mill in England for rolling and slitting iron was established in the neighbourhood. Edward III. founded a nunnery here, of which some remains still exist. The insurrection headed by Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II., began at Dartford, where Tyler lived and followed the occupation of blacksmith. Area of par. 4286 ac. Pop. 6507; of tn. 5314.

DARTINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 3248 ac. Pop. 626.

DARTMOOR, an elevated tract, England, co. Devon, 10 m. N.E. Tavistock. It extends nearly 22 m. N. to S.; area, 200,000 or 300,000 ac. of rock, heath, and bog. It is of an irregular form, broken into numerous knolls, on many of which are groups of granite rocks, provincially termed *tors*, and is intersected by numerous rapid streams. Its highest point rises 2050 ft. above sea level; but there are several other summits nearly as high. It is the principal metaliferous district of Devon, and is remarkable for the number of British remains which exist in it.

DARTMOUTH, a municipal and parl. bor., seaport, and market tn., England, co. Devon, beautifully situate on the W. shore of the bay formed by the Dart, near its embouchure in the English Channel, 26 m. S. by W. Exeter; lat. 50° 21′ N.; lon. 3° 33′ W. (R.) The streets rise one over the other on the face of the steep rock, on which the town is built, and are connected by flights of steps. They are lighted with gas, and well paved, but are narrow and irregular. Some of the houses are very old, having projecting upper stories, and presenting fine specimens of wood carving. It has three parish churches, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents; national and other schools, and two sets of almshouses, one of which is for decayed mariners. The harbour is capable of containing several hundred vessels of large size, and is perfectly safe, being so completely landlocked that few winds can reach it. The entrance is narrow, and is protected by a battery on the W. side. The chief exports are woollen goods, cider, and barley; and the principal imports are wine, oil, salt, and fruit. The Newfoundland fishery, formerly extensively carried on, has now much fallen off, and with it much of the commercial importance and prosperity of the town. Shipbuilding, rope-making, and paper manufacturing are carried on to a considerable extent; and in the vicinity are slate and limestone quarries. The jurisdiction of the port, which is also one of the quarantine ports of the channel, extends from the Teign to the Erme, a distance of 10 m., and to Totness, about 8 m. up the Dart, to which place it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burthen. Its municipal government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Newcomen, the improver of the steam engine, was a native of this place, which likewise gives the title of Earl to the Legge family. It returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 5328.

DARTMOUTH, a seaport and township, U. States, Massachusetts, co. Bristol, 65 m. S. Boston. It is favourably situated, contains numerous schools, and has several vessels in the whaling and coasting trades; and also saltpans, building yards, tanneries, and mills. Pop. 4135.

DARTMOUTH, Artemont, or Onglahy, a river, Madagascar, which, rising in the mountains in the centre of the S. part of the island, flows nearly due W., and falls into the Bay of St. Augustine, under the Tropic of Capricorn. Its entire course may be about 15 m.

DARTON, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The village, 15 m. S. Leed., is pleasantly situate in a valley near the confluence of two branches of the Dearne. Area of par. 1206 ac. Pop. 1592.

DARUVAR, Podborje, or Illigye, a market tn. Austria, Sclavonia, co. of, and 33 m. N.W. Posega, in a valley surrounded by lofty heights. It contains an elegant château, a Protestant and a Greek non united church, and a normal school: and has a mineral spring, with a much frequented bathing establishment, and a marble quarry. Pop. 3200.

DARVAS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 15 m. from Grosswardein. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 2931.

DARVEL, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 15 m. N.E. Ayr, on the Irvine water, containing a place of worship for the Reformed Presbyterians, and a school. Handloom weaving is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 1544.

DARVER, par. Irel. Louth; 1992 ac. Pop. 371.

DARWAR, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, in the Deccan, prov. Bejapoor, cap. of a dist. of same name; lat. 15° 28′ N.; lon. 75° 8′ E. The town is situated to the S. of the fort, and is surrounded by a wall and ditch capable of protecting it against sudden incursions. — The fort, although not regularly planned, is naturally strong, and is well guarded by ditches. This place has undergone many vicissitudes, having been taken and retaken many times, both by native princes and by the British. — The district or collectorate of Darwar lies between lat. 18° and 19° N.; area, 9122 sq. m. The soil and climate are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, and considerable quantities of that article, raised in the district, have been disposed of in the Bombay and Manchester markets. Since 1818, when it came into possession of the British, it has undergone a considerable amount of improvement, but is still in a very unsatisfactory state. Pop. about 1,000,000.

DARWEN (Over), a tn. England, co. Lancaster, 3½ m. S. Blackburn. It lies in a valley surrounded by moorish hills, and is well, though irregularly, built of freestone; well supplied with water, lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing and improving. The most conspicuous public buildings are the market-house, Trinity Church, in the Gothic style, occupying an elevated and central site; St. John's Church; several Independent chapels, one of them a magnificent structure, in the ornamented Gothic style; and places of worship belonging to Primitive and other Methodists, Baptists, and R. Catholics. There are national, British, and other schools; also a mechanics' institution. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a great extent, one mill alone, that of Messrs. Shorrocks & Co., a large and handsome building in the Italian style, employing 100,000 spindles. There are paper manufactories and paper-staining works, print and bleach works, iron and brass foundries, machine works, rope and twine works. Three fairs are held annually. There is a station here on the Bolton and Blackburn branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. in 1851, 7020, in 1871, 21,278.—(*Local Corres.*)

DARWIN MOUNT, a mountain, S. coast of E. Tierra-del-Fuego, rising 6800 ft. above the level of the sea; lat. 54° 42′ S.; lon. 69° 25′ W.

DARWIN SOUND, a channel, S.W. coast, Tierra-del-Fuego, between York Minster and Sandwich rocks; lat. 55° S.; lon. 70° 10′ W.

DASCHITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Chrudim, on the Muntnerbach. It contains a parish church, chapel, and courthouse; and has a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1492.

DASCHKOWA, a market tn. Russia, gov. of, and 12 m. S. Moghilev, r. bank, Dnieper. A severe struggle took place here, in 1812, between the French and the Russians, when the former were defeated. Pop. 1000.

DASSAU, or Dassow, a market tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the influx of the Stepnitz into the Binnersee, 26 m. N.W. Schwerin. It contains an old church, and two mills; and has an annual fair. Pop. 1045.

DASSEL, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, pleasantly situate in the valley of the Sollen, 23 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. It is an old place, entered by two gates; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of linen and numerous articles of ironmongery, several mills, and a blast-furnace. Pop. 1811.

DASSEN, Coney, or Badger's Island, an isl. off the coast of S. Africa, Cape Colony, 6 m. from the mainland, and about equidistant from Table Bay and Saldanha Bay; lat. 33° 26′ 12″ S.; lon. 18° 6′ 46″ E. (R.) It is 1½ m. long, by 1 m. broad; consists of rugged masses of barren granite rock, and is completely destitute of fresh water; but it yields to its proprietor, who resides at the Cape, a handsome revenue in

the eggs of penguins and gulls, as many as 24,000 of these being collected every fortnight, and sold at the Cape.

DASSET-AVON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1580 ac. Pop. 307.

DATCHET, par. Eng. Bucks; 1630 ac. Pop. 898.

DATCHWORTH, par. Eng. Hertford; 1921 ac. P. 648.

DATE ISLAND, a small isl. E. coast, Anam; lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 108° 15′ E.: about 1½ m. from the main, of a round form, covered with trees. The coast here is steep and mountainous, forming a considerable bight, called Cambir Bay.

DATSCHITZ, or DACZICZE, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Iglau, lordship of same name, r. bank, Taya, 53 m. W.S.W. Brünn. It consists of the town proper, and three suburbs, contains two castles, a courthouse, townhouse, a large parish church, with a lofty Gothic tower; and a Franciscan monastery; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a liqueur and rosoglio factory, a distillery, sugar factory, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 2020; of lordship, 8480.

DATTOLO, a group of islets, off the N. coast of Sicily, belonging to the Lipari Islands, about 9 m. S.W. Stromboli. They are supposed to have once formed a single island. The largest, and most northerly, is Basiluzza. Its coasts are steep, but its surface is flat, and partially cultivated—the few inhabitants who live upon it raising corn, flax, and vegetables. It abounds with rabbits. There are many vestiges of ancient buildings upon it. About 1½ m. E. Panaria, in the same locality, is another Dattolo, a remarkably steep white rock of lava, in a state of decomposition. It contains numerous cavities, in which the inhabitants of Panaria keep bee-hives. The channel between it and Panaria is only 6 fathoms deep.

DAUBA, or DUBA, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 17 m. N.W. Bunzlau, not far from Mount Eichberg. It contains an old church, and an hospital; and has a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1254.

DAUDLEB, or DAUDLEBY, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, cap. dist. of same name, on the Adler. It contains a castle and a synagogue; and has tile works, a rosoglio factory, and some manufactures of lace. Pop. vil. 1008; dist. 5141.

DAULE, a large navigable river, Ecuador. It rises near San Miguel, prov. Pichincha; lat. 0° 35′ S.; lon. 80° 38′ W.; from which point it flows S., with a slight detour to the W., to Guayaquil, where it joins the river of that name. Its banks are occupied by cultivated estates and gardens, the latter producing abundance of fruits in great variety, and of excellent quality.

DAUN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 35 m. N.N.E. Treves, cap. circle of same name, on a height belonging to the Eifel hills. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and an old castle; and has three mineral springs. Pop. 600.——The CIRCLE, area, 181 geo. sq. m., lies high and cold, among the ridges of the Eifel, and is not at all adapted for agriculture. The inhabitants live chiefly by rearing cattle, and hewing wood. Pop. 23,904.

DAUNTSEY, par. Eng. Wilts; 3301 ac. Pop. 623.

DAUPHIN, an isl., U. States, Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Alabama, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and 30 m. S. Mobile. It is about 12 m. long, but very narrow; and barren, producing trees only on the E. side. The French formerly attempted a settlement here.

DAUPHINÉ, or DAUPHINY, an anc. prov. France, the cap. of which was Grenoble; now included in the departments Hautes-Alpes, Isère, and Drôme.

DAUREE, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, r. bank, Nerbudda; lat. 22° 12′ N.; lon. 76° 23′ E. At this spot the navigation of the Nerbudda is impeded by a fall of 30 ft. in height.

DAUSS, an isl. Persian Gulf, S. point in lat. 25° 9′ N.; lon. 53° 1′ E.; about 1½ m. in length, N. and S., high at the N. end, but low at the S. It appears to be volcanic, and is destitute of trees; the S.W. extremity terminates in a low rocky point.

DAUTOVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, l. bank, Danube, 9 m. from Baja. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 2369.

DAVENHAM, par. Eng. Chester; 9419 ac. Pop. 6294.

DAVENPORT, a tn., U. States, Iowa, situate at the foot of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, near Rock Island. It is built mostly of brick. The public buildings comprise seven churches, a college, two seminaries, three public, and five private schools. Here also are four steam-mills, and water-power unsurpassed in the U. States. The first house was erected in 1836. Pop. estimated in 1865 at 17,000.—(*New York Daily Tribune.*)

DAVENTRY [provincially called *Daintree*], a municipal bor. market tn. and par. England, co. Northampton. The TOWN, agreeably situate on a gentle eminence, 11 m. W. by N. Northampton, consists of two principal and several subordinate streets, paved, and lighted with gas; in general well built, and having altogether a clean and respectable appearance. It has a gaol and house of correction, a modern church, chapel of ease, places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents, national and British schools, and a savings-bank. Whip-making is carried on to a considerable extent; but the staple manufacture of the place is shoes for exportation, in which 600 persons are employed. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and numerous fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. In the vicinity of the town are numerous interesting Roman remains. During the great civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, Daventry was the scene of several skirmishes. It gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earl of Winchelsea. Area of par. 4090 ac. Pop. of bor., 4051.

DAVEY (PORT), Van Diemen's land, S.W. coast; lat. 43° 18′ S.; lon. 145° E., to the S.E. of Point St. Vincent, and about 21 to 23 m. N.W. by N. South West Cape. It is an excellent harbour, separated into two branches, and extending several miles inland. The principal branch extends N. having moderate depths of water, from 12 to 14 fathoms at the entrance, decreasing to 4 fathoms about 3 m. up, abreast of a bay or lagoon, which there branches off W.S.W. The other branch, called Bathurst harbour, extends about 9 m. E., having several islets in it, with coves or indentations on either side. The shores of this harbour abound with excellent pine, and it has the advantage of a fresh water river. The land on each side the entrance of this port is rugged and barren.

DAVID CLARK ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. 17° 19′ S.; lon. 138° 39′ W. It is about 20 m. in circumference, low and dangerous.

DAVID (ST.)—1, par. Eng. Devon. Pop. 1125. —2, par. Wales, Brecon; 2789 ac. Pop. 1113.

DAVID'S (ST.) (*the Menevia* of the Romans), a city, and par. Wales, co. Pembroke, near the promontory called St. David's Head, about 1 m. from the N.W. shore of St. Bride's Bay. It consisted formerly of five streets, but is now reduced to a mere village. It was anciently the seat of the metropolitan see, or archbishopric of S. Wales, and still exhibits many evidences of its former grandeur. Within a space 1200 yards in circuit, once enclosed by a lofty embattled wall, only small portions of which now remain, are the venerable cathedral, the episcopal palace, the ruins of St. Mary's college, the houses of some of the dignitaries, and the ruins of several other buildings. The entrance is said to have been by four gateways, the principal of which, the only one now remaining, called the Tower Gate, consists of a large octagonal tower 60 ft. in height, with a richly moulded doorway. The cathedral, which is cruciform, is 307 ft. long within the walls, and contains the tomb of St. David, the patron saint of Wales. The general style of the building is the Transition Norman, of the latter part of the 12th century, but it contains also considerable portions of early English and the later styles. The roodloft is a particularly fine example of decorated work. The nave and choir are in repair, and are used for Divine service, but the aisles of the choir, the Lady Chapel, and other chapels at the E. end, are in ruins. The bishop's palace, built by bishop Gower, about 1330 to 1340, occupies a square area on the W. side of the small river Alan; it is a ruin of great extent and magnificence, in the decorated style of gothic architecture. The great hall is 96 ft. by 35 ft., and is lighted by lofty side windows. 'The fame of this celebrated sanctuary was so extraordinary, that princes came barefooted to its shrine; its riches were so great, and the offerings to it so abundant, that the monks are said to have divided them every week. Nor was the sanctity of St. David's confined to the limits of the city, but the whole parish was thickly strewed with chapels, crosses, or sainted wells.'—(Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*).

The modern ecclesiastical establishment of St. David's con-

sists of the bishop, six residentiary canons, four archdeacons, and several minor canons. The residence of the present bishop is at Abergwilly near Carmarthen. There is little or no trade in the town; the principal inhabitants of which consist of a few clergy connected with the cathedral, and some holders of land in the vicinity. The parish is almost entirely destitute of trees, and the fields are divided by banks of earth and stones; this, with the detached projecting rocks, gives it a dreary and desolate appearance, but the land produces good crops of corn, especially barley, and considerable quantities of butter are sent to the London market, and the land in general lets at a high rent. Area of par. 11,185 ac. Pop. of par. 2199, of which the city contains about 1000.

DAVID (St.), or Freewill Islands, an isl group, N. Pacific Ocean, N. the N.W. extremity of Papua or New Guinea, centre in lat. 0° 55′ N.; lon. 134° 21′ 30″ E. They are four in number, lie close together in a circle, and are called, respectively, N., S., E., and W. Islands, with an islet between N. and E. islands. S. island is 3 or 4 m. in length, but narrow, and lying in an E. and W. direction: they all appear as one island in some views. They have a level appearance, are covered with tall cocoa nut trees, may be seen from a distance of 15 m., and, although small, are well inhabited. These people subsist chiefly on fish and cocoa-nuts.

DAVID'S HEAD (St.), a promontory, Wales, co. Pembroke, St. George's channel; lat. 51° 59′ N.; lon. 5° 17′ W.

DAVIDSTOW, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6750 ac. Pop. 472.

DAVIDSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 3906 ac. P. 803.

DAVILICAN, a bay, Philippines, isl. Luzon, E. coast; lat. 16° 40′ N. This and Casiguran Bay, about 70 m. further S., are the only places on the E. coast of this island affording anchorage, or tolerable shelter from N.E. winds.

DAVINGTON, par. Eng. Kent; 537 ac. Pop. 147.

DAVIOT, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 3 m. by 2 m. Pop. 601.

DAVIOT and Dunlichity, par. Scot. Inverness, 23 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1857.

DAVIS ISLAND, Bay of Bengal, Mergui archipelago, lying 4 m. W.S.W. the S. point, isl. St. Matthew. It is about 10 m. in circumference, and may be seen from a distance of from 20 to 25 m.; lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 97° 50′ E.

DAVIS STRAIT, a vast arm or inlet of the N. Atlantic Ocean, stretching N. and S. and terminating N. in Baffin's Bay; having Greenland on the E., and Cumberland island, British N. America, with adjoining parts, on the W. Its precise limits cannot well be determined, but navigators commonly understand it to extend from about lat. 60° to 70° N., or, taking the Greenland coast from Cape Farewell to the N.W. extremity of *Disco island*, a distance of about 750 m. These limits on the E. coast correspond with those of Capes Chudleigh and Aston on the W. side. The narrowest part of the strait is precisely at the point where it is intersected by the Arctic circle, being there 220 m. broad, the widest being probably about 600 m. The E. coast is thickly strewed throughout its whole length with rocks and islets, and serrated with numerous narrow inlets, which penetrate a good way into the land. The W. coast has fewer, but larger indentations, the most extensive being Hudson's Strait, and Northumberland Inlet.

Davis Strait is the principal resort of whalers, the fish being more numerous here than in other seas near the pole. But the immense icebergs, which even in summer line the W. coast of the strait, and which rise some hundreds of feet above the level of the sea, and the violence of the currents, render these voyages very dangerous. The countries on both sides of the strait rise in rocky mountains to a considerable elevation, and exhibit a very scanty vegetation. They are inhabited by the Esquimaux. This strait was discovered in 1585, by the celebrated navigator John Davis.

DAVIS INLET, a bay formed by the Atlantic on the E. coast of Labrador, 80 m. S.E. Nain; lat. 55° 37′ N.; lon. 60° 20′ W. It extends 57 m. inland, with a mean breadth of 6 m. In the neighbourhood of this bay, to the N.W., is a Moravian missionary station.

DAVLIA [anc. *Daulis*], a v.l. Greece, prov. or nome, Attiké and Viotia, 8 m. N.W. Livadia, beautifully situate among groves of pomegranate, at the foot of Mount Parnassus. On a hill above the village are the remains of the walls and towers of the ancient Acropolis.

DAVOLI, a tn. kingd. of Italy, Naples, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. It has three churches, and an annual fair. Cotton and silk are grown in the environs. Pop. 3000.

DAW, or Daauw, isl. Indian archipelago. *See* Douw.

DAWLEY-Magna, par. Eng. Salop; 2743 ac. P. 9201

DAWLISH, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon. The village, 2½ m. N.N.E. Teignmouth, formerly consisting only of a few cottages inhabited by fishermen, has now rapidly increased; its healthful position rendering it a desirable resort for invalids. It is beautifully situate in a valley extending to the shore, and watered by the Dawlish. The houses are well built, of respectable appearance, and the town possesses hotels, assembly and billiard rooms, reading rooms, and baths. Area of par. 5512 ac. Pop. vil. 3505; par. 4014.

DAWSON ISLAND, a considerable isl. Tierra-del-Fuego, in the middle of Magalhaens' Strait; intersected by the parallel of 54° S., and by the meridian of 70° 30′ W.

DAX [anc. *Aquæ Augustæ Tarbellicæ*], a tn. France, dep. Landes, 30 m. S.W. Mont-de Marsan, in a fertile plain, l. bank, Adour, over which is a bridge connecting it with its suburb Sablar. Here are a court of first resort, an agricultural society, a communal college, a normal, and other schools. The town, surrounded by ditches and old ramparts of Roman construction, is entered by three gates. The houses are generally good, and the streets well laid out. The chief edifices are the castle, the high church, once a cathedral; the old bishop's palace, now occupied by the Sous Prefecture and municipality; the courthouse, &c. Dax has manufactures of delft-ware and liqueurs; and trade in wine, liqueurs, hams, corn, onions for preserves, timber, resinous stuffs, honey, wax, &c. It is also an entrepôt for the merchandise forwarded into Spain. The chief attraction of Dax, to its many visitors, are its thermal, saline, and other mineral springs. Their repute was great among the Roman colonists of the place, and is still well maintained. Their temperatures vary from 86° to 166° Fah. They are used for the cure of rheumatic pains, &c. The bathing establishment is handsome and complete. The environs of Dax are productive in wines, resinous woods, fine hams, wax, honey, &c. The mathematician Borda was born here, and Vincent de Paula was born at a village in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9169.

DAXLANDER, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, dist. of, and 4 m. W. Carlsruhe, on the Rhine. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1470.

DAXWEILER, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. S. Coblenz. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has sal-ammoniac works, blast furnace, and other iron works. P. 605.

DAY (St.), a tn. England, co. Cornwall, on an eminence 7 m. W. Truro, and consisting of two principal streets, well kept; the houses, though generally small, are well built of granite or slate. It is badly supplied with water, the mines in the neighbourhood having drained the springs. It has an Established church, a Baptist, and two Methodist chapels. There are also two schools. The people are chiefly employed as miners. Pop. about 2700. – *Local Correspondent.*)

DAYLESFORD, par. Eng. Worcester; 653 ac. P. 108.

DAYTON, a tn., U. States, Ohio, on the great Miami, 68 m. W. by S. Columbus. It has 10 churches, 2 academies, 6 schools, a courthouse and county offices, a jail, a bank, several distilleries, with flour and saw mills, and various other manufactories; as also three printing-offices, and numerous stores. The Miami Canal, which passes through the place, connects it with Cincinnati. Pop. 30,473.

DEABELIASCA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, dist. Temesvar, 5 m. from Neudorf. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has several mills. Pop. 2261.

DEAD SEA [Latin, *Lacus Asphaltites*; Arabic, *Birket Lut* or *Bahr Lut*—'the Sea of Lot;' French, *Mer-morte*; German, *Todtes-meere*], called in Scripture 'Salt Sea,' 'Sea of the Plains,' and 'East Sea,' a celebrated lake, Asiatic Turkey, near the S. extremity of Palestine, pash. Damascus, N. extremity, 25 m. E. Jerusalem, and 10 m. S.E. Jericho; centre in about lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 35° 45′ E.; length, N. to S., about 41 m.; breadth at the widest part, 9½ m.; average about 8½ m. The general form of the lake is that of an elongated oval, interrupted towards its S. extremity by a peninsular projection, formed of loose calcareous marl, with an incrustation of salt, which runs out from the E. shore towards

the opposite coast till it has reached the centre of the lake, when it suddenly takes a N. direction, and finally terminates in a narrow point, called Point Costigan; its S. extremity, formed by a small isthmus, is named Point Molyneux. This projection narrows the breadth of the lake at this point to about 2 m., and forms almost a small *separate* lake of the S. portion, measuring 9½ m. N. to S., with an average breadth of about 8 m.; whose S. shore is a mud-flat backed by hills. The basin or hollow in which the Dead Sea reposes, forms the S. termination of the great depression through which the Jordan flows, that river entering it at its N. extremity. The surface of the lake is 1312 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, and 984 ft. below lake Tiberias, from which the Jordan issues. It lies deeply imbedded between lofty cliffs of naked limestone, its shores presenting a scene of indescribable desolation and solitude, encompassed by desert sands, and bleak, stony, salt hills; excepting where there are fresh-water streams, in which localities the shores are fertile. Lofty mountains, exhibiting frightful precipices, rise on the E. shore to the height of 2000 and 2500 ft. above the water, and on the W. the rocky barriers attain an elevation of 1500 ft. Reposing in its deep basin, like 'a lake of molten lead in a large caldron,' upwards of 1300 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, and far below the general surface of the earth, this dismal sea lies exposed, for seven or eight months in the year, to the unclouded beams of a burning sun, surrounded by sterility and solitude. Its waters are intensely salt, bitter, and acrid, thick, and heavy, and so singularly buoyant, from the quantity of salt held in solution, that a person bathing in them floats without effort, like a block of wood, and is so slightly immersed, as to be hardly able to obtain sufficient purchase in the water to enable him to propel himself forward. 'On coming out of the sea,' says Dr. Wilson, 'we observed that our bodies appeared as if we had been bathing in oil; and our skin had something of a leathery stiffness when dried; our hair, too, was quite clotted.' Lieutenant Molyneux thus describes the effects resulting from a boating excursion on the Dead Sea: 'Everything in the boat was covered with a nasty slimy substance; iron was much corroded, and looked as if covered in patches with coal tar; and the effect of the salt spray on ourselves, by lying upon the skin, and getting into the eyes, nose, and mouth, produced constant thirst and drowsiness, and took away all appetite.' The general colour of the waters of the lake is of a very dark blue, though in some places, near the shore, it assumes that of a dark bottle green. Its component parts are muriate of lime, magnesia, and soda, and sulphate of lime. It was formerly believed that no bird could attempt to fly across the lake without being killed by the pestiferous vapours which were supposed to exhale from its surface, but this is now known to be untrue, birds abounding on and about the lake, Lieutenant Molyneux having killed some which were actually standing in the water; and having seen, while in the very centre of the sea, several ducks or other fowl fly past him. Various other travellers corroborate this statement, leaving the point no longer in doubt. There is, however, no evidence of there being any fish in the lake; the Arabs say there are none, and no signs of any have been seen, nor of any other living thing, although shells are numerous on the beach; all those found by Dr. Wilson were of fresh-water species, and were supposed by him to have been carried into the sea by the Jordan, where he had himself picked up their congeners. Although the waters do not appear to emit any noxious exhalations, their deleterious nature is further evinced by the absence of aquatic plants on the margin; still the inhabitants of the banks of the lake, which always have been peopled, do not appear to suffer, though subject to fevers, which, however, can scarcely with propriety be attributed to the vicinity of the lake. On the borders of the lake, pieces of sulphur, as large as walnuts, are found in great quantities, also the black bituminous limestone, of which so many trinkets are made at Bethlehem and Jerusalem, including rosaries, of which great numbers are sold to the pilgrims who visit the sacred places. The asphaltum or bitumen, from which the lake takes one of its names, is not very abundant on the shores, and large masses are found after earthquakes only. Soundings have been taken at different points by various travellers. Those by Mr. Lynch give 218 fathoms as the greatest depth, although 300 fathoms are said by other authorities to have been obtained. The N. end of the lake seems to be by far the deepest; the soundings at the S. end, or S. of the promontory above-mentioned, give 2 or 3 fathoms only. It has no visible outlet, although it receives six streams besides the Jordan, its surplus waters being carried off by evaporation. It was long assumed that this lake did not exist before the destruction of Sodom, and the other 'cities of the plain,' and that, previously to that time, the present bed of the lake was a fertile plain, in which these cities stood, and was then merely traversed by the Jordan, which, in accordance with this theory, was supposed to hold on its course to the Red Sea, flowing through El-Arabah, by a channel, now dry, called Wadi el Gharandel; but the fact of the Dead Sea being far below the level both of the Red Sea, and the intervening tract El-Arabah, renders this assumption a physical impossibility, while the idea that any convulsion of the earth had occurred at the period of the catastrophe alluded to, sufficient to form the vast cavity in which the lake is situated, is very satisfactorily shown by Dr. Wilson to have been highly improbable. In such case, he remarks, how should Lot have been safe in Zoar, within two or three miles of the centre of action; and how should Abraham, living near Hebron, within 15 m. of it, have been unconscious of its occurrence? Some eminent critics, including Professor Robinson and Dr. Wilson of Bombay, are of opinion that the cities of the plain may probably have stood on the part of the lake S. of the promontory—the lake, by this supposition, receiving an extension merely when these cities were destroyed. A circumstance, however, brought to light by the survey of the sea in 1848 by Mr. Lynch, would seem to militate strongly against this hypothesis, namely, the extreme shallowness of the water in this locality; the soundings nowhere exceeding 2½ fathoms, or fifteen feet, a depth which must be regarded as wholly insufficient to submerge the cities of the plain, unless it be supposed that they are buried in the soft mud everywhere found on the bottom in this part of the lake.

—(Robinson's *Researches in Palestine;* Wilson's *Lands of the Bible;* Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopædia;* *London Geog. Journal,* Lynch's *Expedition to the Dead Sea.*)

DEAKOVAR, a tn. Austria, Sclavonia, co. Veröz, cap. dist. of same name, 36 m. E. by S. Posega. It is poorly built, but is the see of a bishop; contains a cathedral and episcopal palace, both handsome edifices, a parish church, courthouse, Franciscan monastery, and cavalry barracks. Pop. 3000.

DEAKY, or DEAKOVECZ, a vil. Hungary, co. Pressburg, about 18 m. from Tyrnau. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 1524.

DEAL, a municipal and parl. bor., *seaport,* market tn., and par. England, co. Kent, on the coast between the N. and S. Forelands, 72 m. E. by S. London, and a station on the South Eastern Railway; lat. 51° 13′ N.; lon. 1° 24′ E. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deal; the latter consisting of three streets running parallel with the shore, and occupied by the bulk of the population; the former composed chiefly of detached houses, occupied by the wealthier classes. The TOWN, well paved and lighted with gas, has a spacious and handsome esplanade, a public library, reading-room, and baths; and is much frequented as a watering place. There are two parish churches, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, &c., and national, nautical, and infant schools. Deal has a large navy yard, including an extensive naval storehouse; this establishment originated in Deal castle, built by Henry VIII. as a coast defence. There are also a custom house, and a jail; and at Walmer, a detached suburb to the S., is the royal and naval military hospital, now used as a coast-guard station. At the N. end of the town is another coast-guard station, formerly the castle of Sandown. There are also commodious barracks. Deal is a great pilot station, 56 of the licensed or branch pilots of the cinque ports being attached to it. Boatbuilding, for which the town is famous, is extensively carried on, and likewise sail-making; but the greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in maritime pursuits, as fishermen, boatmen, and pilots. The Deal boatmen have long been celebrated for their skill and intrepidity, unhesitatingly hazarding their lives in saving their fellow-creatures from the numerous shipwrecks that take place on the neighbouring Goodwin Sands. There is no harbour, but a spacious roadstead—the well known Downs, bounded seaward by the equally famous Goodwin Sands—affords good anchorage. A new promenade pier 1100 feet

long and 23 feet wide, was constructed in 1864. Much of the trade of the place is still derived from the supply of the shipping which take refuge here during contrary winds, as many as 500 sail being frequently congregated at one time. Deal is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich; and Walmer Castle, the official residence of the warden of the cinque ports, is about half a mile from the town. It contributes with Sandwich to return two members to the House of Commons. Its municipal government is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Weekly market, Saturday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 1217 ac. Pop. 8004.

DEAN.—1, A river, Scotland, co. Forfar, issuing from Forfar Loch, and, after a S.W. course of about 12 m., falling into the Isla, 1 m. N. Meigle. This stream is famed for the excellence of its trout.—2, (or *Dee*), A river, England, rising in co. Leicester, and falling into the Trent at Newark, co. Nottingham.

DEAN, several pars. England:—1, Cumberland; 6360 ac. Pop. 858.—2, (*East*), Hants; 1060 ac. Pop. 207.—3, (*East*), Sussex; 2431 ac. Pop 368.—4, (*East*), Sussex; 4647 ac. Pop. 419.—5, (*Little*), Gloucester; 510 ac. Pop. 947.—6, (*Nether and Upper*), Bedford; 2370 ac. Pop. 547.—7, (*Prae*), Devon; 4165 ac. Pop. 507.—8, (*Priors*), Hants; 1518 ac. Pop. 131.—9, (*Urnham*), Hants; 3486 ac. Pop. 744.—10, (*West*), Sussex; 2290 ac. Pop. 669.—11, (*West*), Sussex; 2464 ac. Pop. 997.—12, (*West*), Wilts; 4382 ac. Pop. 15?.

DEANE, two pars. England:—1, Lancaster; 19,340 ac. Pop. 29,819.—2, Hants; 1557 ac. Pop 153.

DEAN FOREST, England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. S.W. Newnham, formerly comprised the greater part of the county W. the Severn, but is now reduced to 22,000 ac., about a half of which is enclosed for the growth of navy timber. It is the property of the Crown, and its inhabitants, besides being exempted from county rates, enjoy other ancient privileges. It is divided into six extra-parochial districts, called Derby-walk, Herbert's-walk, Little Dean walk, Speech House-walk, York-walk, and Worcester-walk. It contains extensive plantations of oak and beech, and, from the numerous orchards, cider of excellent quality is produced. The inhabitants are principally employed in the iron and coal mines with which the forest and neighbourhood abound. The forest is intersected by numerous railways, communicating between the various mines and the rivers Severn and Wye. Pop. 10,692.

DEAN MITCHELL, a par and market tn. England, co. Gloucester; 680 ac. The TOWN, situate in a valley, 11 m. W. Gloucester, consists of one principal street, irregularly constructed and badly kept; houses roughly built of stone, and roofed with stone tiles and Welsh slates; water abundant and good. It has an established church and several dissenting chapels, and a parochial school. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par. 680 ac. Pop. 689.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DEAN'S ISLAND, a lagoon isl, S Pacific Ocean, between the Low Islands and Society Islands; lat. 15° 5′ S.; lon. 148° W. (R.)

DEANSTON, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 30 m. S.W. Perth, r. bank Teith, about 1 m. W. Doune, consisting of one principal street; houses exclusively occupied by the workers (and their families) employed in the Deanston cotton factories, established on the l. bank of the river, and driven by water power. Pop. 727.

DEARHAM, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3377 ac. P. 2178.

DEASE, a river, British N. America, rising in the Copper-mine Mountains, and flowing into the N. side of Great Bear Lake.

DEASE INLET, a small bay in the Arctic Ocean, Russian America; lat. 71° 13′ N.; lon. 155° 10′ W. It is so called after one of the persons who first explored it, in 1837, by order of the Hudson's Bay Company; is about 5 m. broad, and has two fathoms water, with a muddy bottom. The coast which lines it is flat and desolate, with frozen banks of mud from 10 to 12 ft. high.

DEASE STRAIT, a channel in the Arctic Ocean, between Victoria land on the N., and Kent peninsula on the S., communicating on the W. with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E. extremity; intersected by the parallel of 69° N., and lying between lon. 105° and 110° W. It is about 120 m. long, and 23 m. average breadth, and at its widest part is considerably obstructed by islands.

DEBA, or DHAPA, a tn. Tibet, cap. of the division of Undes, 50 m. S.W. Garoo; lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 79° 57′ E.; 14,924 ft. above sea-level. It is situated on a succession of hills, forming the side of a ravine, and descending to the Tiltil, and is divided into three parts—the college or monastery, the residence of the lama and his priests; the nunnery; and the town properly so called, the residence of the governor and the other inhabitants. The houses, which are of stone, and two stories high, are whitened externally, but inside are very filthy. In the middle of the town is a temple of Vishnu, a very irregular building, the door of which is covered with gilded bronze, and ornamented with grotesque figures. In the town are also numerous other temples, tombs, and vast granaries. A plant, called *asa*, from which a fine kind of meal is obtained, is cultivated extensively in the neighbourhood.

DEBACH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 464 ac. Pop. 104.

DEBAI, a maritime tn. Arabia, Persian Gulf, S.E. side; lat. 25° 16′ N.; lon. 55° 25′ E. It may be considered the termination of the Pirate Coast, as the natives to the S.W. have been generally less addicted to predatory habits, and inclined to be friendly to the English. It consists of an assemblage of mud hovels, surrounded by a low mud wall, having several breaches, and defended by three round towers, and a square castellated building with a tower at one angle, much dilapidated, in which are several old rusty guns. The W. tower, situated on a small cliff over the creek, is in moderate repair, with three or four guns mounted. The inhabitants are of the Beni Yas tribe, amounting to between 1000 and 1200; and the Sheikh is subject to the Imaum of Muscat, who keeps 150 negroes here, as soldiers, to guard the town. The inhabitants collect shark fins, and send about 90 boats to the pearl fishery, which is their chief support, the yearly returns amounting to between £1500 and £6250. The country around is very barren.

DEBDEN, a par. and vil. England, co. Essex; 4104 ac. The VILLAGE, 1 m. N.N.W. Thaxted, is pleasantly situate on an eminence, and has a church in the early English style. Pop. 947.

DEBENHAM, a par. and market tn. England, co. Suffolk; 3271 ac. The TOWN, 12 m. N. Ipswich, on the Deben, contains a church, built on a hill-top in the centre of the town; a place of worship for Independents, and a school. The streets are always dry and clean. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Friday is market day, and fairs are held twice annually. Pop. 1188.

DEBI, a vil. Senegambia, l. bank, Senegal, about 20 m. from its mouth, and 7 m. E. from the Atlantic Ocean. It is built on a low, sandy hill, and has a trade in fish and fish oils. The fish are taken in a stream which passes through the place.

DEBO, or DEBBIE LAKE, Central Africa, 160 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo; lat. 15° 30′ N.; lon. 5° W. It is about 60 m. in length, E. to W., and 20 m. in breadth; with a depth, in the deepest parts, of 20 fathoms. Several streams flow into and from it, and the Niger passes through it. Shores low and swampy.

DEBOU, a vil. W. Africa, Boudou, l. bank, Falemé; lat. 14° 20′ N.; lon. 12° 14′ W. It is situate on a cliff overhanging the river, and has the appearance of a considerable village, with clean, well-built huts. It has a large *tata*, of solid construction, on the highest point of the river bank. The people are chiefly occupied in fishing, and show some ingenuity in the contrivances which they employ. A mile or two lower down is another village, on the same side, called Senou-Debou; and between the two a rocky bar obstructs the course of the navigation.—(Raffenel.)

DEBRECZIN, or DEBRETZEN, a tn. Hungary, cap. circle Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the border of the great central plain of Hungary, 113 m. E. Pesth. Though the second place in Hungary in respect of population, it has more the appearance of a collection of villages than of a single town. Its houses are almost all of one story; and its streets, though wide, are unpaved, becoming in wet weather a liquid mass of mud. It, however, contains several handsome edifices, which contrast somewhat oddly with the mere huts in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Reformed church and college, with a library of 20,000 volumes; the R. Catholic church, the Piarist college and gymnasium, the R. Catholic high school, an orphan, and three other hospitals, and two infirmaries. The manufactures are extensive, and consist

chiefly of coarse woollens, leather, soap, tobacco pipes, pearl wreaths, casks, and other articles of cooperage, combs, &c. The trade, at present important, and expected to be greatly increased by the completion of the railway, embraces a great part of the produce of the N. and E. of Hungary—cattle, horses, bacon, tobacco, wine, wax, honey, flax, various kind, of oils, leather, hides, wool, potash, soda, ewe milk cheese, horse hair, &c. Here, too, the traders from Transylvania supply themselves with colonial produce, and the showy fineries of Vienna. There are also four large annual fairs, and the largest swine market in the kingdom. Debreczin may be considered as the capital of the Magyars, and the capital also of Hungarian Protestantism. More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants; and their college here, founded in 1792, has been pronounced the best educational establishment of which Hungary can boast. Pop. 36,283.—(Paget's *Hungary and Transylvania*; Raffelsperger, *Lex. Öst. Staaten.*)

DEBTLING, par. Eng. Kent; 1576 ac. Pop. 353.

DECATUR, numerous places, U. States, particularly:—1, A vil. Georgia, 90 m. N.W. Milledgeville, agreeably situate on elevated ground, and having a jail, courthouse, three churches, and an academy. —2, A vil. Alabama, 139 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, l. bank, Tennessee.—3, A vil. Mississippi, 76 m. E. Jackson, on the head waters of the Chickasawha. —4, A vil. Illinois, on the Sangamon, in the midst of a fertile country, 40 m. E. Springfield.

DECAZEVILLE, or LASALLE, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, about 18 m. from Villefranche. It dates only from 1830, and owes its existence to the erection of blast furnaces and other ironworks, said to be the largest and most complete of their kind in France. The town takes its name from Duke Decaze, by whom it was founded; and the minerals are worked by a joint stock company, who have a capital of 288,000, and employ about 1500 hands. Pop. 4290.

DECCAN (Sanscrit, *Dacshin*—the South), a term formerly applied to the whole of peninsular Hindoostan S. of the Nerbudda, and of a line drawn from the sources of that river E. to the mouth of the Hoogly. It is now limited to the territory lying between the Nerbudda and the Kistna, or between the parallels of 16° and 23° N., and the Arabian Sea on the W., and the Bay of Bengal on the E.; greatest length, from E. to W., 900 m., greatest breadth, from N. to S., 490 m. It comprises the provinces Candeish, Gundwana, Orissa, Berar, the Northern Circars, Beeder, Aurungabad, Hyderabad, Bejapore, together with the dominions of the Nizam, the rajahs of Berar and Sattarah, the Guicowar and Gwalior sovereigns. What is known as the British Deccan, comprises the collectorates of Candeish, Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Darwar, under the Presidency of Bombay; and the Balaghaut ceded districts on the Nerbudda, under the Presidency of Bengal.

DECCAN, or DURRUMSHAHABAZPOOR ISLAND, Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megan or Brahmapootra, from the sediment of which it is formed. It is 30 m. long, and from 10 to 13 m. average breadth; very low, and at spring tides, during the rains, is almost submerged. Salt of excellent quality is manufactured here, on Government account.

DECEPTION ISLAND, one of the New Shetland Isles, S. Atlantic Ocean; lat. 62° 55′ 6″ S.; lon. 60° 35′ W. Seen from a distance, it has a singular and striking resemblance to a vessel, whence its name. The principal part of the island is composed of alternate layers of ashes and ice, as if the snow of each winter, during a series of years, had been prevented from melting, in the following summer, by the ejection of cinders and ashes from its volcanic vents. On the E. side of the island is an opening of about 600 ft. wide, which affords an entrance to a kind of lake or internal sea, of a nearly circular form, 5 m. in diameter, and 97 fathoms deep. As this lake occupies the entire centre of the island, the land forms merely a kind of ring around it, similar to the atol islands. It abounds with hot springs; affording the extraordinary spectacle of water, at the temperature of 140°, issuing from beneath the snow with which the ground is covered. The hills, whose height is about 1800 ft., are principally tuffa, scoriæ, and a red brick-like substance. The cliffs on the N. side of the entrance to the lagoon or internal sea, rise perpendicularly to the height of 800 ft., and appear to be of older formation than the rest of the island. The only sign of vegetation is a lichen, growing in small tufts around the mouth of several small craters, of 3 or 4 ft. in diameter, from which a heated vapour is constantly issuing, accompanied by much noise. In February 1842, Capt. Smiley saw the whole S. side of the island apparently on fire, and counted 13 volcanoes in action. The island swarms with penguins. Port Egmont hens, pintados, and various kinds of petrels also abound, and sea leopards are numerous.—(*U. States Exploring Expedition*; Lieut. Kendal's *Journal*, &c.)

DECIMOMANNU, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 7 m. N.W. Cagliari, at the confluence of the Santatiana and Mannu. It has an annual fair of eight days, which is numerously attended. Good wine is grown in the neighbourhood.

DECIZE (anc. *Decisa*), a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, 17 m. S.E. Nevers, picturesquely situated on a rocky islet of the Loire, at the confluence of the Aron and the commencement of the canal of Nivernais, which gives a communication between the Loire and Yonne. The islet is connected with one bank of the river by a stone, and with the other by a suspension bridge, and its highest summit is crowned by an old castle of the Dukes of Nevers. Decize possesses several blast furnaces, and other ironworks. The coal mines, extensively wrought, in the neighbourhood are about the richest in France, and furnish the town with the staple of its trade; which, however, includes also grinding and mill stones, charcoal, and ship timber. The glass-works of Charbonnière, about 1 m. distant, make about 100,000 bottles monthly. Pop. 2828.

DECS, a vil Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 3 m. from Szexard. It contains a Protestant church. P. 1666.

DECUMAN (ST.), par. Eng. Somerset; 4281 ac. P. 2783.

DED NEMES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Schumeg, about 2 m. from Vid. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1173.

DEDDINGTON, a par. and tn. England, co. Oxford; 3990 ac. The TOWN, pleasantly situate on an eminence, 15½ m. N. by W. Oxford, consists of one principal street, straight, and tolerably well kept. The market square, which is remarkably large, contains the townhall, an insignificant building, and a capacious reservoir for water, of which there is a plentiful supply. The houses are plainly, but substantially built of stone. There are a parish church, a handsome Gothic building of the 13th century, with a massive tower, erected in the reign of Charles I.; and two plain chapels, belonging to Independents and Wesleyans; and national schools for boys and girls. A castle formerly stood here, in which Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was confined for a night, on his way to Warwick to be beheaded. There are two mineral springs in the neighbourhood, and, at a short distance from the town, a station on the Oxford and Rugby branch of the Great Western Railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 2024. (*Local Correspondent.*)

DEDELEBEN (GROSS and KLEIN), two adjacent vils. Prussia, prov. Magdeburg, near Oschersleben. Each village has a parish church, and the two contain several mills. Pop. 1525.

DEDHAM, a par and vil. England, co. Essex; 2551 ac. The VILLAGE, 6 m. N.N.E. Colchester, in a picturesque valley on the Stour, over which is a good bridge, consists principally of one street. Pop. 1792.

DEE, —1, A river, England, which has its source in a mountainous dist. of Merionethshire, N. Wales. It pursues a N.E. course, traverses the vale of Llangollen, and, approaching Cheshire, near Shocklach, forms the boundary between Cheshire and Denbighshire, till it approaches Aldford, whence it flows on to Chester, the walls of which it nearly encircles, and where it is 100 yards wide. From Chester it is conveyed by an artificial channel into the broad estuary which unites it with the Irish Sea.—2, Two rivers, Scotland, one in Aberdeenshire, the other in Kirkcudbrightshire. The former rises in the S.W. extremity of the shire, and, after a course of 70 or 80 m., falls into the German Ocean at the harbour of Aberdeen. It is not navigable, but its salmon fisheries are valuable, and the scenery on its banks romantic. The latter, formed by the junction of the Dee water and the Ken, after a course of 40 m., enters Kirkcudbright Bay. It is navigable by vessels of 200 tons for 2 m. above the town of Kirkcudbright. It has valuable salmon fisheries also.—3, A river,

Ireland, cos. Meath and Louth. It rises near Drumconrath, passes through the rich vale of Ardee, is joined by the White River near Poe's Court, and, after a course chiefly E. of about 21 m., falls into Dundalk Bay, by a common embouchure with the Glyde, 4¾ m. W. by N. Dunany Point.——4, A river, Van Diemen's Land, co. Cumberland; it is a branch of the river Derwent.

DEEG, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 57 m. N.W. Agra; lat. 27° 30′ N.; lon. 77° 12′ E. To preserve this town from the violence of the torrents that pour from the hills during the rains, it is necessary to keep large embankments in repair. There are here the ruins of seven remarkably fine palaces. It was thought to be impregnable by the people of India, till it was taken by storm by Lord Lake in 1805.

DEEL.—1, A river, Ireland, chiefly in co. Limerick. It rises in the Ortery mountains, co. Cork, and, after a circuitous course, S. to N., of about 25 m., flows into the Shannon, 16 m. below Limerick. It is navigable to Askeaton.—2, A rivulet, Ireland, co. Mayo, flowing into Lough Conn.

DEENE, par. Eng. Northampton; 3152 ac. Pop. 504.

DEEPING, several places, England, co. Lincoln: 1, (*Market-*), a market tn. and par.; area, 1290 ac. The TOWN, 18 m. S.S.E. Lincoln, and 2 m. W. the Peakirk station of the Great Northern Railway, has a fine old church, an Independent chapel, an endowed school, a well attended weekly market on Wednesday, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1291.—2, (*East*, or *St. James'*), a vil. and par.; area, 6170 ac. The VILLAGE, ¾ m. S.E. Market-Deeping, of which it is a suburb, is situate on the Welland, which is here navigable for small craft. It has one main street, badly paved, but well drained, is plentifully supplied with water, and kept remarkably clean. The houses, though somewhat irregular, are well built, principally of stone; but the only imposing structure is a recently erected townhall. It has a spacious ancient parish church, two Dissenting chapels, two public schools, two private academies, a mechanics' institution, and several local charities; and at its E. end a chalybeate spring. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1849.—3, (*West*, a vil. and par.; area, 1170 ac. The VILLAGE, 2 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping, is compact and well built and contains a handsome parish church. Pop. 361.

DEER (NEW), a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Aberdeen; 29,020 ac. The VILLAGE, situate on the ridge of a hill, 25 m. N. by W. Aberdeen, consists of one street. Fairs are held several times annually, for cattle, sheep, horses, and agricultural produce. Field-marshal Keith, who fell at the battle of Hochkirch, October 14, 1758, was a native of the parish; and Robert Arbuthnot, grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, who was physician to Queen Anne, and the friend of Dean Swift, is buried in the churchyard. Pop. 3973.

DEER (OLD), a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, the former 26 m. N. the city of Aberdeen, and 10½ m. W. Peterhead. It is populous and thriving, and contains an Episcopal chapel.——The PARISH comprises about 25,000 ac. Pop. 4743; of which about 200 are in the village.

DEER ISLAND.—1, An. isl. Ireland, co. Clare, W. shore of the estuary of the Fergus, 3½ m. N.E. Kildysert. It is about 1 m. long, with a medium breadth of about one third of a mile.——2, An isl., U. States, Maine, S.E. shore of Penobscot Bay, and separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. It is about 18 m. in circumference; with several adjacent islands it forms a township; has a fertile soil, and contains several good harbours, conveniently situated for the fisheries. Pop. 2841.—3, An isl. New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, near its entrance on the S.W. side; about 7 m. long, and 3 broad; irregular in form, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

DEER ISLANDS, two small isls., Indian Archipelago, Macassar Strait, off the extreme S.W. coast of Celebes, and directly opposite the town of Macassar; lat. 5° 9′ S.; lon. 119° 14′ E. (R.)

DEERFIELD, numerous places, U. States, among the most important of which are:—1, A township, Massachusetts, 95 m. W. by N. Boston. It has a pleasantly situated village, and contains a Congregational church, an academy, and several schools. Tanning and rope-making are carried on, and there are several grist and saw mills. Pop. 1912.—2, A township, New York, 4 m. N. Utica. Pop. 3120.—3, A township, New Jersey. It contains four churches, three academies, 11 schools, several stores, various factories, and a printing-office. Pop. 2621.

DEERHURST, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2930 ac. P. 892.

DEERNESS, par. Scot. Orkney; 4½ m. by 3 m. P. 1712.

DEES, or DEESCH [lat. *Desium*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Szolnok, agreeably and advantageously situate at the confluence of the Great and Little Szamos, 30 m. N.N.E. Klausenburg. It is well built, contains a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and two Greek churches, two Franciscan convents, and a gymnasium; and has a considerable trade in salt. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the old castle of Deesvar. This district is said to be the first in Transylvania the inhabitants of which embraced Christianity. Pop. 5300.

DEESA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, l. bank, Banas, 12 m. W. Palhanpoor; lat. 24° 9′ N.; lon. 72° 8′ E. It is the most advanced military station of the British on the Goojerat frontier.

DEGERANDO (CAPE), Van Diemen's Land, forming the S. extremity of Freycinet's peninsula; lat. 42° 22′ S.; lon. 148° 22′ E.

DEGERLOCH, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 3 m. S. Stuttgart, to whose citizens it is a great holiday resort. A good red wine is produced in its vicinity. Pop. 1313.

DEGGENDORF, or DECKENDORF, a tn. Lower Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, at the junction of the Kollbach and Danube, over which there is here a bridge, 29 m. N.W. Passau. It is well built, contains five churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made; a deanery and Latin school; and has manufactures of linen and sieves, wax refineries, some shipping trade, an iron and several other mills. Pop. of tn. 3800; of dist. 15,764.

DEGGINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Danube, bail. of, and near Geisslingen. It contains a parish church; and has several fairs. Pop. 1767.

DEGO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 27 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, chief place mandamento of same name, l. bank, Bormida. The Austrians were here defeated by the French, in 1796.

DEH-I-HAJEY, a walled tn. Afghanistan, on the route from the Khojuk Pass to Kandahar, 20 m. S.E. the latter; lat. 31° 23′ N.; lon. 65° 44′ E. The houses, which are from 20 to 30 ft. high, are built of sun dried bricks, with dome-shaped roofs constructed of the same material. Pop. about 2000.

DEHRUNG, a dist. A sam, on the N. side of the Brahmapootra, about 30 m. sq. It is an elevated tract, not subject to inundation, but very fertile, and well cultivated.

DEIDESHEIM, a tn. Bavaria, circle Pfalz, dist. of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Spires. It contains the ruins of an old castle; and has manufactures of fire arms, tile works, and two mills. Excellent wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2227.

DEIGHTON-KILK, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 3611 ac. Pop. 480.

DEINUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 3 m. W. Leeuwarden, on the canal thence to Franeker. It is pleasantly situate, is surrounded by a dyke, and has a Reformed church and a school. Pop. 400.

DEIR, or EL DER, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Damascus, r. bank, Euphrates; lat. 35° 21′ N.; lon. 40° 13′ E, 70 m. S.E. Rakka. Alexander the Great had a dock here for building vessels.

DEIR EL KAMMER. *See* DAIR EL-KAMMER.

DEIROUT, or DEIROOT, a tn. Lower Egypt, l. bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 14 m. S. by E. Rosetta.

DEISSLINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 4 m. S. Rottweil, on the Neckar. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and contains a parish church.

DEJTAR, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, near the Ipoly, 5 m. from Balassa Gyarmath. It contains a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1297.

DEL REY (RIO), a river, W. Africa, has its sources in the Cameroon mountains, and falls into an open shallow bay in the Bight of Biafra.

DELAGOA BAY, in S.E. Africa; lat. 26° 4′ S.; lon. 33° 1′ E.; formed by a narrow slip of land, projecting from the mainland, and parallel to it, called the peninsula of Inyack. The bay stretches N. and S. upwards of 40 m., with a breadth of from 16 to 20 m. Though crossed at its entrance by a

bar, on which, during the S.E. monsoon, the sea breaks with great fury, it is accessible to vessels of the largest class, and is the most considerable bay on the E. coast of Africa, both on account of its extent, and of the deep and large rivers that discharge themselves into it, the principal of which are the Mapoota, English River, and the Manice. But the great deposit ejected by these streams has created shoals, banks, and flats, which have rendered the navigation of the bay somewhat intricate. Its shores are generally low and swampy, and lined with mangroves; and at high tides are in part overflowed. There is here a Portuguese fort, on the l. bank of English River, about 3 m. from its mouth; lat. 25° 58′ S.; lon. 32° 32′ E.; the southernmost establishment of that nation on the E. coast of Africa, although they claim a territorial dominion as far as Point Natal. The natives here are perfectly black, tall, muscular, and well set; with short thick neck, and small head. The women are mostly of small stature, and, although not positively handsome, have agreeable countenances. Several acts of treachery towards Europeans are recorded against the natives, with more particular reference to those inhabiting the country for some distance up the rivers. Delagoa Bay was originally called Lorenzo Marques, after its first discoverer, who was amongst the earliest of the Portuguese voyagers.

DELAMERE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Chester; 8770 ac. Pop. 1116. —2, (*Tedstone*), Hereford; 1677 ac. Pop. 205.

DELAWARE, one of the U. States of N. America, and, next to the state of Rhode Island, the smallest in the Union. It is bounded, N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Delaware River and Bay, S. and W. by Maryland; between lat. 38° 29′ and 39° 47′ N.; lon. 74° 56′ and 75° 40′ W.; length, 92 m.; breadth, 23 m.; area, 2120 sq. m. With the exception of a small rounded expanse in the N., it has the form of a right-angled triangle, with its base on the S., its perpendicular on the W., and its hypothenuse stretching from N.W. to S.E. along the bay. Delaware belongs geologically to the secondary formation intervening between the carboniferous and the cretaceous series. In the S., and towards the coast, the surface is very level; but the N. part is rather hilly. An elevated swampy table land, towards the W., traverses the state, forming the water-shed between the Bay of Chesapeake and the Delaware. The soil on this plateau is indifferent, but about the Delaware it is rich, and productive. In the S. the soil is sandy, but there is some fine grazing land. A cypress swamp on Indian River, 12 m. long, by 6 m. broad, yields large quantities of timber. The chief crops are wheat, which, made into flour, forms the principal article of export; Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes. The climate is generally temperate and salubrious; but winter is occasionally severe. The rivers of Delaware are small, and the sea coast, though of considerable extent, has no good natural harbours. Wilmington, the largest and most commercial town in the state, is accessible by vessels drawing 14 ft. The capital is Dover. By the present constitution, adopted in 1831, the governor is chosen for four years, and is ineligible ever after. The state is divided into three counties, and the senate consists of three members from each county, elected for four years; the representatives are seven from each county, chosen for two years. Every male citizen above 22 years of age, after a year's residence, has the right of suffrage. The assessed value of property in 1863 was £8,123,757. There is no state debt. Delaware was first settled by Swedes and Finns, under the patronage of Gustavus Adolphus, and received the name of New Sweden. Pop. in 1850, 91,535; in 1860, 112,216; in 1870, 125,015.

DELAWARE, a river and bay, U. States. The RIVER rises in two principal branches, W. side of the Catskill mountains of New York, pursues a winding S. course, forms the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, then between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and finally between New Jersey and Delaware, until it expands into Delaware Bay. Its length is about 300 m. Its principal tributaries are the Lehigh, which it receives at Easton from the W., and the Schuylkill, which joins it 6 m. below Philadelphia. It is navigable for vessels of the largest burthen 40 m. to Philadelphia, and for sloops 35 m. further to Trenton. It is connected by canals with the Hudson, and with Chesapeake Bay. The principal towns situated on the Delaware are Philadelphia, Burlington, Trenton, and Easton.——The BAY, at the mouth of the preceding, of which it forms the estuary, is a large inlet of the sea, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey, extending 65 m. inland; and is 18 m. across at its entrance, between Cape May on the N., and Cape Henlopen on the S. As this bay has no safe natural harbour, the U. States Government have caused a magnificent artificial one to be formed within Cape Henlopen. The anchorage is in lat. 36° 47′ N.; lon. 75° 6′ W.

DELAWARES, a tribe of N. American Indians, occupying a portion of the U. States territory assigned to the Indians, W. of the Missouri, and N. of the Shawnees. They are industrious and frugal, and devoted to agricultural pursuits, and to the rearing of cattle and horses. Baptist and Methodist missions have been established among them. They were formerly numerous and powerful, occupying part of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; their present number is about 826.

DELBRUCK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 10 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Haustenbach. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has manufactures of linen and tobacco; a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. P. 1027.

DELDEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 31 m. S.E. Zwolle, on the road from Deventer to the Hanoverian frontier. It consists mainly of a single badly-paved street, and has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church and a school; with a branch of the public utility society. Pop. 1200.

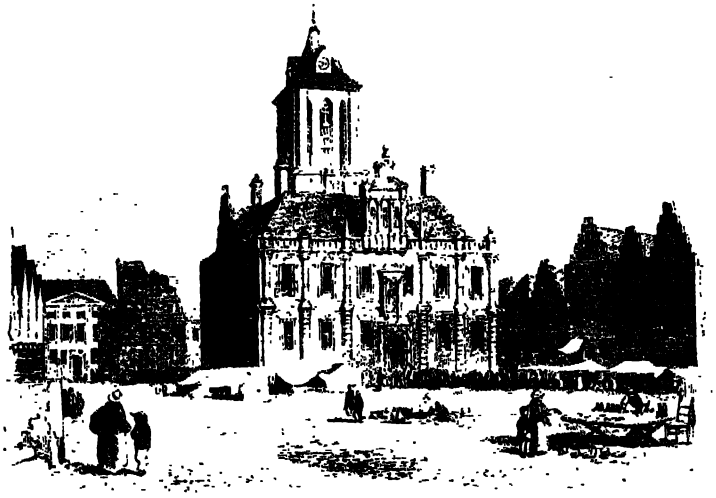
DELEMONT [German, *Delsberg*], a tn. Switzerland, can. Berne, cap. bail. of same name, in a fertile valley, l. bank, Sorne, 18 m. S.S.W. Basel. The houses are well built, and the streets broad and straight, and adorned with fountains. The church, courthouse, and school, are all handsome buildings. An old palace, now belonging to the parish, was the summer residence of the old bishops of Basel. Delemont has a college with three professors, and a principal. One of the chief employments is bleaching. In the vicinity the remains of Roman baths have been discovered. John Prevot, a celebrated professor of Padua, was born, and died here. Pop. 1122; all R. Catholics.

DELFSHAVEN, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 2¼ m. below Rotterdam, r. bank, Maas, the seaport of Delft, with which it is connected by a canal. It is strongly defended from the inundations, to which it is much exposed, by dykes, flood gates, and other engineering contrivances, and presents ample conveniences for shipping. It has a Reformed church, with a crowned herring for the steeple vane, in token of the town's obligations to the herring trade; and a neat R. Catholic church: also a courthouse, a royal navy provision store, formerly the East India Company's warehouse; a town's school for various branches of education, the deaconship school, a handsome new building; and a magnificent boarding school for girls, including day classes for the citizens' daughters. Pop. 2800.

DELFT [original name, *Neluatticoe*, or Long Island], a small isl. off the N.W. coast, Ceylon, about 8 m. long, by 3 broad, and entirely surrounded by coral reefs. It possesses no natural harbours; but a small and secure one has been formed on the N. side. Water is scarce. This island was appropriated by the British for the breeding of horses; and, till lately, an extensive stud was kept up. Cattle, of a good description, are reared here in great numbers. Pop. 2947.—(*Ceylon Gaz.*)

DELFT, formerly DELF, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. N.W. Rotterdam, supposed to be one of the oldest towns in the Netherlands. It stands on a dead flat, and is intersected in all directions by canals, which are crossed by 69 bridges, mostly of stone. These canals make the great market-place, with its public buildings, an island, approached by 9 bridges. The counterscarps of the old ramparts are now planted with trees, and form public walks, such as are greatly prized by the Dutch. The town-hall [*Stadhuis*], in the great market place, was repaired and improved in 1838, with an anxious desire to retain the original style of its architecture. It is a large, solid-looking building, with a heavy square tower rising from its roof. The Prinsen-hof, once the occasional residence of William I. of Orange, and the scene of his assassination, is now a military barrack. There are three Reformed churches. The old contains the monuments of Admirals Tromp and Hein; the famous naturalist Leeuwenhoek, and other worthies. The magnificent mausoleum of 'Father

William,' and the burying-place of the Orange family, are in the New; and from the top of its huge square tower, the town and neighbourhood are from time to time regaled with the richest music from a chime of three octaves; the new church



THE TOWNHALL, DELFT. From Batty's Scenery of Belgium and Holland.

contains also the tomb of Hugo Grotius. The third is called the Hospital Church. The Belgian Reformed, the Evangelical Lutherans, and the Jansenists, have each a church, and the R. Catholics two. Delft has long been the seat of an arsenal, for which its central position fits it. The old *Armamentarium Ordinum Hollandiæ et Frisiæ*, as the inscription runs, is now a store for small arms and artillery, and the *Constructiewinkel* has machinery for casting and boring, and for everything required by the ordnance and commissariat departments. The old *Laboratorium* is now an ammunition store, and the Old East India House has become the clothing and tent store, and the saddle-maker's shop. To these have been added, since 1830, a large iron-foundry. There are a gymnasium and 17 other schools, several associations for promoting the fine and useful arts, and science and literature; an infirmary, and several benevolent institutions. In 1654 the powder magazine exploded accidentally, when not a single house entirely escaped, and many persons were killed or maimed. From 1790 to 1815, the population fell off; but since 1815 it has increased, and in 1868 it was 22,280.

DELFZIJL [Latin, *Castrum Delfsilianum*], a maritime tn. and fortress, Holland, prov. of, and 16 m. E.N.E. Groningen, at the mouth of the old Delf or Damsterdiep, and on the estuary of the Ems. It is well fortified, has three gates, and a roomy haven—not, however, so deep as once it was; a barrack, arsenal, magazine, a Calvinistic and R. Catholic church, a school, and a marine college. Agriculture, fishing, shipping, and trade, employ the inhabitants. Pop. 1704.

DELGADO, a low, rocky cape, Mozambique Channel, N. entrance; lat. 10° 41′ 12″ S.; lon. 40° 39′ 45″ E. (R.)

DELHI, formerly an extensive prov. Hindoostan, cap. same name, situate principally between lat. 28° and 31° N., and lon. 75° and 80° E., bounded N. by Lahore, S. by Agra and Ajmeer, E. by Oude, and W. by Ajmeer and Lahore. It extended E. to W. about 240 m., and N. to S. about 200 m. The province is generally level, and the soil arid and unproductive, except on the banks of the rivers. Much pains, however, have been taken by the British government to irrigate the land, by restoring the ancient canals with which the country was intersected, and by constructing new ones. Many thousand pounds have been already expended on these meritorious works, with the best results; extensive tracts of sterile and waste lands having been fertilized by the waters, and rendered capable of the highest cultivation. Wheat, barley, and other kinds of grain are produced in the district lying between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and wheat and sugar in that between the E. bank of the Ganges and the kingdom of Oude, called the Rohilla district; the soil here being extremely fertile, in consequence of its being irrigated by numerous streams from the Kumaon hills, the waters of which are collected in reservoirs; the climate also is genial. The W. parts of the province, especially the Bhatty and Huriana countries, suffer greatly from want of water, the inhabitants being obliged, in the hot season, to dig from 120 to 200 ft. deep for it; and even then, what is obtained is brackish. The appearance of the country, however, wonderfully improves after the rainy season; grounds formerly parched and burnt up, are then covered with a rich verdure, produced by temporary streams, and by the overflowing of rivers. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Jumna, Caggur, and Chittung. The Sereswati, in the N.W. part of the province, was formerly another important stream, but is now nearly extinct. The people of this province are remarkable for their quiet and orderly habits, and easy circumstances. This territory has frequently changed masters. For a long period it was under the Patan or Afghan monarchs. In 1525, the Mogul dynasty was founded by Babir, who had slain the last of the Afghan monarchs in battle. The empire continued in the possession of this sovereign and his descendants, until the establishment of the British in India. Shaw Allum II. signalized the commencement of his reign by an unsuccessful attack upon the English; and on his defeat, by an unconditional surrender of himself. From this period, the territories of the Mogul gradually decreased, and in a short time he possessed little more than a nominal sovereignty. The Rohillas became masters of the capital in 1788, whereupon Shah Allum transferred the remains of his empire to Maha Raja, and became a prisoner to the Mahrattas. Matters continued in this state till 1803, when Lord Lake, after defeating Dowlut Row Scindia, took possession of the country, and appropriated a portion of it for the support of the Mogul, thenceforth entitled king of Delhi.

The DISTRICT of Delhi is bounded on the N. by the district of Paneeput, E. by the Jumna, which separates it from the districts of Meerut and Boolundshuhur, S. by Bullubgurh and Goorgaon, W. by Rhotuck Bainrdoorgurh and Jhujur. It lies between lat. 28° 21′ and 28° 51′ N., and lon. 76° 43′ and 77° 29′ E., and has an area of 789 sq. miles. The north western, northern, and eastern parts are watered by the Jumna and its branches, the Delhi canal, and the canal of Ali Mardan Khan. The climate is generally dry, and the soil for the most part sandy or rocky, and frequently of a saline nature, the water in the wells being brackish. The principal crops are barley, wheat, and pulse. The land-tax paid to government in the district amounts to about £35,000. Population 435,744, of whom about two thirds are Hindoos. One-third of the entire population of the district is concentrated in the city of Delhi.

DELHI [Sanscrit, *Indraprastha*], a city, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, cap. above prov., and anciently of the Patan and Mogul empires, lat. 28° 40′ N.; lon. 77° 16′ E. About 700 m. N. E. Bombay, and about 790 m. N. W. Calcutta, and now the residence of the King of Delhi. It was at one time the largest city in Hindoostan, covering a space of 20 sq. m., and having a pop. of two millions. It is now reduced to a circumference of 7 m., and its pop. to about 160,000. A vast tract covered with the ruins of palaces, pavilions, baths, gardens, and mausoleums, mark the extent of the ancient metropolis of the Mogul empire. The present city, built on two rocky eminences, is surrounded by walls of red sandstone, 30 ft. high, and from 3 to 5 ft. thick, with a moat 20 ft. broad. There are seven colossal arched gates, defended by round bulwarks, and all built of freestone. The streets are all narrow, excepting two, which are, or rather were, of the breadths respectively of 30 and 40 yards, but now narrowed, and otherwise disfigured by the intrusion of new buildings; one of them divides the city E. to W., and is intersected by a canal or aqueduct.

The houses here are of sandstone and brick, and are of two and three stories in height. The bazaars have a very attractive appearance, being filled with rich and showy goods, displayed to the best advantage, and thronged with busy crowds. The palace or residence of the Great Mogul, built by Shah



PALACE OF THE KING, DELHI.—From the Hon. C. S. Hardinge's Recollections of India.

Jehan, commenced in 1631, and finished in ten years, is by far the most interesting building in Delhi, from its being the most magnificent structure of the kind in India. It is situated on the bank of the Jumna, or rather a branch of it only, and is about a mile and a half in circuit, being enclosed by an embattled wall of reddish sandstone, nearly 60 ft. high, with round towers at intervals; the whole perforated with loop-holes, and surrounded by a broad moat, which is separated from the streets of the city by a wide road or esplanade, rendering the palace a regular fortress, impregnable against an army not provided with a battering train. There are two principal entrances—the Delhi and Lahore gates; both the most splendid buildings of the kind, particularly the former, which is probably not surpassed by any similar structure in the world. The lofty embattled walls, the stupendous towers, surmounted by elegant pavilions, the marble domes and gilded minarets, form altogether an unequalled assemblage of taste and magnificence, and give one a high idea of the former splendour of the emperors of Delhi. The main gateway is flanked by two massy angular towers, embattled to correspond with the top of the adjacent wall, and surmounted by two elegant octagon pavilions, with marble domes; the central portion of the building is considerably raised above the towers, in the form of an elaborately carved screen, supported on a double row of slender columns, with minarets at the ends; and over all, seven small marble domes, with gilt spires. Just above the great gateway, which is somewhat concealed by the wall of the court that surrounds it, is a covered gallery, with low balustrades in front, which might contain a considerable number of people. The interior of the palace corresponds with the noble entrance, and sufficient yet remains to show that in the days of the meridian glory of the empire, it was a place worthy to be seen on account of the richness of its decorations, and the splendour of the court. In many places the walls only remain, and these, from want of repair, are tumbling down and threatening ruin to the inmates. One of the most remarkable objects in the city is the Jumma mosque, a magnificent structure in the Byzantine-Arabic style, and considered by the Mahometans the wonder of the world. It stands upon an equilateral foundation, and is built of white marble and red sandstone, inlaid like mosaic, in lines and arabesques; at the two extreme corners rise minarets 150 ft. high, and between them two lofty domes. This imposing edifice was built by the emperor Shah Jehan, in the 17th century, and took several thousand men for six successive years (1631 to 1637) to complete it. A splendid view of the city and adjoining country is obtained from the summits of the minarets, which are ascended by winding staircases within. There are no fewer than forty other mosques in different parts of the city, many of them having lofty minarets and gilded domes. Five m. S. of the city is the tomb of the Emperor Hoomaioon, the largest and handsomest of the sepulchral monuments of Delhi. It is built also of red sandstone and white marble, and is two stories high, with a large, lofty vaulted hall, in the centre of which are the beautifully sculptured white marble sarcophagi of the emperor and his consort. The exterior of this splendid structure is adorned with domes, supported by square pillars, with arabesques and sculptures. At the distance of a few hundred paces are the tombs of several saints, the most remarkable of which is that of the celebrated Mussulman saint, Nizam-ud-Deen, distinguished by its elegant arabesques and filagree work, executed in beautiful white marble. There is here a college for the promotion of education amongst the natives of British India, the funds for the support of which are supplied chiefly by the Indian Government. In 1851, the college was attended by 333 students, of whom 105 were Hindoos, and 206 Mahometans. There is a separate department for English, Persian, Sanscrit, and Arabic. This college or madressa, was originally built by Ghazi-ud-Deen. It is an elegant structure, and stands near the Ajmeer-gate. The famous observatory of Jye Singh, rajah of Jyepoor, at the S.W. extremity of the city, has been much dilapidated, and its astronomical instruments nearly all destroyed or carried off. The principal manufactures of the town are cotton cloths, muslin, finely embroidered shawls, and jewelry, for which, as well as for delicately carved ivory, Delhi is somewhat noted. The chief imports are by the northern caravans, which bring from Cashmere and Cabool shawls, fruit, and horses. Precious stones of good quality are to be had at Delhi, particularly the large red and black carnelians. In the vicinity, wheat, rice, millet, and indigo are grown.

Delhi, or as it was anciently called, Indraprast'ha, is mentioned by the Mahometan historians as early as A.D. 1008, when it was the residence of the Hindoo rajahs. It has at various times undergone great vicissitudes, having been frequently taken by hostile powers, and subjected to all the miseries of such events. In the beginning of the present century, the prosperity of the city and country around was almost entirely annihilated, and the Mogul Emperor and royal family reduced to the utmost poverty and distress, by the Mahrattas, who took possession of his capital, of his gardens and houses, and used his name to oppress and impoverish the people by fraud and extortion. From this miserable state of desolation and ruin, the city was rescued by the British in 1803; when it was entered and taken possession of by Lord Lake, after he had defeated the army of Dowlut Row Scinda in the neighbourhood. Delhi was occupied by the rebels on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, and after a siege of some months was taken by the British. A great part of the town was thrown in ruins, but much of it has since been rebuilt. *See Supplement.*

DELI BABA, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 48 m. E.S.E. Erzeroom. It is inhabited solely by Armenians, of whom there are about thirty-five families, apparently in circumstances of tolerable comfort, though loud in their complaints of oppression. The only building of note is a large Turkish tomb, to which the village owes its name, but its history is unknown.

DELIA, or DEGHIA, a vil. and com. Sicily, div. of, and 12 m. S.S.W. Caltanisetta. Pop. 2260.

DELICETTO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Foggia, on a hill. Here are a convent, with a large collegiate church, and several charitable foundations. Pop. 4269.

DELITZSCH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, cap. circle same name, r. bank Lober, 14 m. N. by W. Leipzig. It is old but well built, contains a castle, three churches, and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and tobacco, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 4534. The circle, area 255 geo. sq. m., is for the most part flat, being only occasionally diversified by a few low hills; is watered by the Mulde, Leine, Lober, and other streams.

and is of considerable fertility, producing much corn and fruit. Pop. 47,809.

DELLI, a tn. and small state N.E. coast, isl. Sumatra. The TOWN is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name; lat. 3° 46′ N.; lon. 98° 42′ E. It is a mere assemblage of mean dirty huts, on both sides of the stream, which is navigable for canoes one day's journey inland.——The STATE yields gold, camphor, benzoin, and pepper; the inhabitants are Malays and mostly pirates.

DELLIBLAT, a vil. Hungary, dist. Temeswar, about 10 m. from Neudorf. It contains three Greek non-united churches, and has numerous mills. The inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 3986

DELLNICZE, a vil. Austria, Croatia, co. Agram, about 12 m. from Fussina. It is the seat of a court of justice, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1679.

DELLYS.—1, a seaport tn. Algeria, 49 m. E. Algiers; lat. 36° 55′ 30″ N.; lon. 3° 55′ 12″ E. (R.) It is a small place, partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity of a high mountain, built out of the ruins of an ancient city, supposed to be the *Rusucurium* of Pliny. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with Algiers, the great mart for their agricultural productions, and with which they have regular steam communication. Pop. 2750.—2, A cape about 20 m. E. the port.

DELMENHORST, a tn. Oldenburg, cap. circle of same name, on the Delme, 16½ m. E.S.E. Oldenburg. It is an old place, entered by two gates, and has recently been considerably improved. It is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, contains a church and high schools, and has a considerable trade in fir wood, cattle, and horses, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1777.——The CIRCLE has an area of 231 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,977.

DELORAINE, a tn. Van Diemen's land. cos. Devon and Westmorland, 32 m. from Launceston.

DELOS, DILI, or SDILI, two small and barren islands, Grecian archipelago, between Mycone, Syra, and Paras; lat. 37° 26′ N.; lon. 25° 15′ E. The larger of the two was called Rhenea; but little Delos was the more important, from its being a chosen seat of Pagan superstition. Here may be still seen remains of a famous temple of Apollo, built at the joint expense of all the communities of ancient Greece. Early in the 18th century, the greater Delos furnished scanty pasture to the people of Mycone. It is still inhabited by a few shepherds with their herds.

DELOW, or DALU, a tn. of W Soudan, 20 m. S.E. Boussa; lat. 9° 55′ N.; lon. 5° 15′ E. Pop. 10,000. It was formerly the capital of Mandara.

DELPHI, or CASTRI, a tn. Greece, dist. Phocis, S. side of a mountain range which terminates in Parnassus, 7 m. E. Salona. It is built on terraces of masonry, which rise in regular gradation, and have all the appearance of great antiquity, but with this exception there is little in the modern Castri to remind us of the ancient Delphi, so famous throughout Greece for its oracle of Apollo, and the series of temples and other splendid edifices with which it was adorned. The Castalian spring, rising at the foot of twin peaks, celebrated (Giffard says not correctly) as those of Parnassus, is still shown; and though the walls of the vast amphitheatre are no longer visible, its seats, hewn out of the solid rock, are still almost perfect. Pop. about 500.

DELTING, par. Scot. Shetland. Pop. 2121.

DELUWI, a large vil. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 140 m. S. Mushed. It has a ruinous castle, about 100 houses, and numerous gardens, well supplied with water by subterranean water-pipes. Pop. 300, of Arab race.

DELVINO, or DELBINO, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania, 44 m. W.N.W. Janina; lat. 39° 55′ N.; lon. 20° 10′ E., beautifully situated, and the seat of a Greek bishop. It is fortified, and the chief place of a sanjak. The women here wear a white wrapper, covering them from head to feet, with two half sleeves, into which the elbows are stuck, and thrust out at right angles. They look like rough hewn marble crosses. The wrapper opens at the face, to exhibit a black mask, with two holes for the eyes. There are great plantations of olives in the district, and the town has some trade in oil, and other local produce. Pop. about 10,000.

DEMAK, or DAMAK, a tn., dist. and river, N. coast, isl. Java, prov. Samarang. The TOWN, 15 m. E.N.E. Samarang, on the river of same name, is populous and was formerly capital of the kingdom of Demak.——The DISTRICT is flat and fertile, producing considerable quantities of European grain, also legumes and fruits. Salt is likewise obtained in various localities. The district is watered by numerous streams, the Demak being the most important. It rises in the mountains of the province of Soorakarta, flows in a very winding course N.E., and falls into the Java Sea about 5 m. W.N.W. the town of Demak, after a course of about 70 m

DEMARCATION POINT, a cape on the Arctic coast of N. America; lat. 69° 45′ N.; lon. 141° W., marking the boundary between the British and Russian N. American possessions.

DEMAVEND.—1, A lofty volcanic peak or mountain, Persia, on the borders of Irak-Ajemi and Mazenderan; lat. 35° 50′ N.; lon. 52° E. The cone, for about 100 feet from the top, is entirely composed of a soft rock, from which pure sulphur is dug. *See Supplement.*—2, A large vil. about 25 m. S.S.W. the above peak, on the banks of two beautiful streams that flow in a serpentine course through an extensive basin, surrounded by lofty mountains.

DEMBEA, ZANA, or TZANA, a large and beautiful lake, Abyssinia, kingdom of Amhara, intersected nearly at its centre by the parallel 12° N. It is of somewhat irregular form, and from 140 to 150 m. in circumference, situated in a spacious plain, considered from its fertility, the granary of the country, and at a height above the sea so great (6000 ft.) that spring is perpetual, though within the tropics. It contains a number of islands, some of them of considerable size and all inhabited. This lake is the receptacle of numerous streams, which flow into it from all sides. It is also traversed at its S. extremity by the Abái, the Nile of Bruce, the current of which is distinctly visible as it crosses the lake.

DEMBIA RIVER, W. Africa, Sierra Leone, supposed to rise in the mountainous district on the S.E. of Senegambia, flows in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Atlantic at lat. 9° 45′ N.

DEMBLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1071 ac. Pop. 81.

DEMED, a vil. Algerian Sahara, 174 m. S. by E. Algiers. The houses, which are low and ill constructed, are surrounded with gardens containing fruit trees, pulse, and grapes of excellent quality. The powder manufactured here is highly valued in the desert. Woollen stuffs for garments are spun by the women. Pop. about 200.—(Daumas' *Sahara Algerien.*)

DEMER, a river, Belgium, which rises about 2 m. N.E. Tongres, prov. Limburg, proceeds circuitously in a N.W. direction through that province, passing Bilsen, Hasselt, and Haelen, enters province Brabant, proceeds circuitously but almost directly W., passing Diest and Aerschot, and joins r. bank, Dyle, 6 m. N. Louvain. Its whole course is about 45 m., of which 18 m. beginning at Diest are navigable.

DEMERARA, a considerable river, British Guiana, rises in the interior of the country, about lat. 5° 15′ N.; lon. 58° 40′ W., from which, with exception of a short run E., it flows nearly due N. parallel with the Essiquibo, and falls into the Atlantic at George Town; lat. 6° 48′ N.; lon. 58° 12′ W., after a course of about 120 m. Its affluents are small but numerous, flowing both from the right and left. It is navigable for ships of considerable burden for nearly 100 m., when the navigation is interrupted by cataracts. At its mouth it is about 2 m. broad, but inland does not exceed 1½ m. It affords an excellent and spacious harbour at its embouchure, but is obstructed by a bar. Cultivation extends 25 m. up the river.

DEMERARA, a colony. *See* BRITISH GUIANA.

DEMETRIUS (CAPE), Gulf of Salonica, Thessaly; lat. 39° 18′ N.; lon. 23° 20′ E.

DEMIANKA, a river, Siberia, which rises in Lake Onganskóe, gov. Tobolsk, flows E., and, after a course of about 200 m., joins r. bank, Irtish, at Demiansk, 95 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk. Its chief affluents are the Sargat, Besloukaiar, and Khioul.

DEMIANSK, a vil. Siberia, gov. and 95 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk, at the confluence of the Demianka with the Irtish. It consists of only about 100 houses, occupied by Russian shepherds.

DEMIR-HISSAR [*Iron Castle*], a fortified tn. Turkey, supposed to be built on the site of the ancient *Heraclea;* 288 m. W. by N. Constantinople; lat. 41° 20′ N.; lon. 23° 28′ E. It stands at the foot of a high hill, this being crowned with an old fort, from which it takes its modern name. The houses

are built on a mill stream, which is a tributary of the Kara-Su. It has several mosques, and a Greek church. Pop. 7000.

DEMMIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 70 m. W.N.W. Stettin, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg Schwerin, on a valley surrounded by hills on a height above the Peene, which is here navigable, and receives the Tollense and Trebel. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs, contains four public squares, a townhouse, and hospital, is the seat of a law court, has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, leather, shoes, hosiery, and tobacco, and carries on a trade in corn, malt, and wood. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been both walled and fortified during the 12th century. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, previous to which it was a place of much more consequence than at present. Pop. 5938.——The CIRCLE, area, 282 geo. sq. m., is well watered both by streams and lakes, is only tolerably fertile, but raises a great many cattle. Pop. 41,719.

DEMONTE, a tn. kingdom of Italy, on the Stura, 14 m. S.W. Coni. It has a communal college, three churches, and an hospital. The town is commanded by a fort, built on a neighbouring height. Pop. about 6000.

DEMOTICOS, DEMOTICA, or DIMOTIKA, a tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, 20 m. S. Adrianople; lat. 41° 20′ N.; lon. 26° 30′ E., r. bank, Mariza, here navigable for small vessels. The town is defended by a citadel, containing a palace once dwelt in by several sultans, before the Turks gained Constantinople. It is the seat of a Greek bishop; and in the environs silks, woollens, and pottery are manufactured. Charles XII. of Sweden found a retreat here, for some time, after his discomfiture at Pultowa. Pop. about 8000.

DENAIN, a tn. France, dep. du Nord, 6 m. from Valenciennes, l. bank, Scheldt, which is here navigable. It stands in the centre of a coal field, and has rapidly risen into importance, four-fifths of the houses being of recent construction. Both coal and iron are extensively raised, and supply several blast furnaces and other iron works on the spot. Denain had once a celebrated abbey, founded in 764. Two battles—one in 1679, and another in 1712, the latter gained by the French over the Anglo-Germanic allies—were fought here. Pop. (1826), about 900; (1866), 11,022.

DENARDISTON, or DENSTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1230 ac. Pop. 365

DENBIGH, a maritime co. N. Wales, bounded, N. by the Irish Sea, E. by Flint, Chester, and Salop, W. by Caernarvon, S. by Montgomery and Merioneth, greatest length, 48 m.; greatest breadth, about 28 m.; area, 603·2 sq. m., or 386,052 ac. Its surface is much diversified. Towards the N. there are some level tracts, but its general character is that of a rugged and mountainous character, redeemed by several beautiful and fertile vales; amongst the more celebrated of which are the vales of Llangollen, Clwyd, Conway, and Valle Crucis. The E. part of the county is enclosed by a range of rugged hills, commencing near St. Asaph's, the loftiest summit of which is 1845 ft. above the sea; another range encloses the county on the S.W., attaining an elevation of 1660 ft. Heath and ling is the general covering of these hills, whose dreary wastes are interspersed with numerous small lakes and streams. Black cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in great numbers in the hilly districts. Barley, oats, and potatoes are grown on the uplands; and, in the rich valleys, wheat, beans, and pease. In the S. and E. parts of the country, dairy husbandry is carried on to a considerable extent, and cheese produced equal to that of Cheshire. The climate is salubrious, but in districts exposed to the N. winds somewhat rigorous, although in the valleys it is sufficiently mild. The minerals consist of lead, iron, coal, freestone, slate, and millstone. In the hilly districts there are immense quantities of peat, so close-grained as to exhibit a polished surface when dry, and cut with a sharp instrument. Flannels, coarse cloths, and stockings are manufactured to a considerable extent. The principal river is the Clwyd. The Dee crosses the county in a N.E. direction, and the Conway separates it from Caernarvon. These three rivers are the chief channels through which its surplus waters are drained; but it has no river navigation, nor any seaport. The projecting point or headland called Great Ormes Head, at the entrance into the Menai Strait, is in this county. The Chester and Holyhead Railway passes through it, in a line parallel with, and close to the sea coast. The county is divided into six centrefs or hundreds, and 57 parishes. It returns three members to Parliament; two for the county, and one for the bor. of Denbigh. Pop. in 1861, 100,778: in 1871, 104,266.

DENBIGH, a tn. and parl. bor., N. Wales, cap. above co., near the centre of the vale of Clwyd, 22 m. W. Chester, and 180 m. N.W. London, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle. The town, which consists of one principal, and several subordinate streets, extends down the slope of the hill and some way round its base, and is well paved and lighted with gas, but scantily supplied with water. It has two churches; and chapels belonging to Calvinistic Methodists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists. The new market-hall is a spacious building, in the Elizabethan style. There are here a free grammar school, founded in 1727; a national school, several Sunday schools, a blue-coat charity school, a reading room, a Welsh literary society, mechanics' institution, agricultural society, dispensary for the poor, and a splendid lunatic asylum, capable of accommodating 200 patients. Tanning and shoemaking are carried on to a great extent, the latter being the principal trade in the town, and occupying between 400 and 500 hands. Woollen plaids, linsey-woolseys, and waistcoat pieces are also manufactured in considerable quantities. There are two weekly markets, Wednesday and Saturday; and six annual fairs, one of which is the most important held in N. Wales. Denbigh was made a borough in the time of Edward I. It sends one member to Parliament, in conjunction with Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham. Denbigh, in the reigns of the Edwards, was, with its fortress, bestowed on various individuals, at different times, as a special mark of royal favour. In 1646, it was taken and dismantled by the Parliamentary troops; and, after the Restoration, it was blown up with gunpowder, and rendered completely untenable. Pop. 6322.—*(Local Correspondent.)*

DENBURY, par. Eng. Devon; 1068 ac. Pop. 466.

DENBY, par. Eng. Derby; 2395 ac. Pop. 1208.

DENCHWORTH, par. Eng. Berks, 1069 ac. Pop. 278.

DENDER, or DENDRE, a river, Belgium, which rises in the province of Hainaut, from two sources, the waters of which conjoin below Ath, where it becomes navigable. It flows N., enters E. Flanders, and passes through or near Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, Alost, whence it is canalized to its mouth in the Scheldt, at Dendermonde or Termonde. Total course, about 30 m.

DENDER, a river, Abyssinia and Nubia, having its rise in the former, but nearly the whole of its subsequent course in the latter. It rises in a mountain range W. of Lake Dembea, in about lat. 12° 40′ N.; lon. 36° 7′ E., from which point it flows N.W., skirting Abyssinia for about 95 m., when it fairly enters Nubia, and, running parallel with the Rahad on the E., and the Bahr el Azrek on the W., joins the latter about lat. 14° 10′ N., being itself joined previously by the Goloco, precisely at the point where it enters Nubia, or in lat. 12° 40′ N.; lon. 35° 7′ E. Total course about 260 m.

DENDERAH [the *Tentyra* of the Greeks and Romans], a ruined tn. of Upper Egypt, l. bank, Nile; lat. 26° 10′ N.; lon. 32° 40′ E.; celebrated for its temple, the most magnificent, and best preserved, of any of the remains of antiquity in Egypt. The town stands on a plain, surrounded by mountains, and beautified by palm trees. About the distance of 1¼ m. E., are the ruins of the temple of Isis. They are nearly all enclosed within a square wall, built of sun-dried bricks. This wall is, on either side, 1000 ft. in length, in some parts 35 ft. high, and 15 ft. thick. The gateway which leads to the temple is a singularly beautiful specimen of Egyptian architecture and sculpture; it is 42 ft. in height, 33 ft. in width, and 17 ft. in depth, and is covered with hieroglyphs and ornaments, elegantly designed and exquisitely cut. The portico of the temple consists of 24 columns, in three rows; each above 22 ft. in circumference, 32 ft. high, and covered with hieroglyphs. The interior consists of several apartments, all the walls and ceilings of which are covered with religious and astronomical representations, including the figure of Isis, the presiding deity of the place, which is very frequently repeated. The roofs are flat, and are formed of oblong masses of stone resting on the side walls, or on rows of columns carried down the middle of the apartment, and whose capitals are richly ornamented with the budding lotus. The only light admitted to the interior was by small perpen-

dicular holes cut in the ceiling, or by oblique apertures in the sides. It was thus exceedingly dark and gloomy, but well calculated for the mysterious religious rites of which it was the scene. The most remarkable object, however, belonging to the temple, and that which has excited the greatest interest, is a mythological table, resembling a celestial planisphere or zodiac, sculptured on a kind of sandstone, and forming the ceiling of one of the upper chambers. It occupied the central space of three concentric circles, and appeared as if supported by 12 figures, four of which are females. These are standing, while the eight male figures, who have hawks' heads, are represented kneeling. The zodiac, as it is called, was carefully removed from its original place in 1822, and conveyed to France, and is now in the museum at Paris. It has formed a fertile source of discussion among antiquaries, great differences of opinion existing as to what it is, and how old it is.

DENDERMONDE, a tn. Belgium. *See* TERMONDE.

DENEKAMP, a vil. Holland, prov. Overij-sel, 39 m. E.S.E. Zwolle, near the Hanoverian frontier. It has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 560.

DENFORD, par. Eng. Northampton; 1940 ac. Pop. 324.

DENGELEG, or GONGRAG, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, about 5 m. from Piskolt. It contains a Protestant and a Greek united church. Pop. 1328.

DENGIE, par. Eng. Essex; 3319 ac. Pop. 312.

DENHAM, —1, A par. and vil. Eng. Bucks; 3905 ac. Pop. 1062. —2, A par. Eng. Suffolk; 1267 ac. Pop. 318 — 3, A par. Eng. Suffolk; 1267 ac. Pop. 218.

DENHOLM, a vil. Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 40 m. S.E. Edinburgh, pleasantly situated on a rivulet that falls into the Teviot. It contains an Established, a Free, and an Independent church, and a subscription library. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in stocking weaving for the stocking manufacturers of Hawick. Dr. John Leyden, the poet and linguist, was born in this village in September, 1775. Pop. 766.

DENIA [anc. *Dianium*], a city and port, Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 58 m. N.E. Alicante, at the base of Mount Mongo; lat. 38° 52′ N.; lon. 0° 5′ 15″ E. (c.) It is enclosed by ancient walls, defended by several batteries, and overlooked by a ruinous castle. Except a few of modern construction, the houses are, in general, poorly built, and most of the streets, though paved and clean, are irregular. The square is spacious, and contains the parish church, prison, and townhouse—all large and handsome buildings. Here are, besides, several convents, three schools, an orphan asylum, hospital, some capacious storehouses, a cemetery, and several pleasant promenades. The city is supplied with water, from a spring five miles distant, by means of an aqueduct. Its chief exports are fruits, potatoes, honey, and timber; it imports grain, linen, esparto, iron, salt fish, and colonial produce. The vessels entering and sailing from Denia average annually 104, tonn. 47,499; but the land is gaining on the sea, to the prejudice of the port. This city was bombarded by the French, in 1813, when most of its fortifications and public buildings were demolished, and, though since partially restored, it has never recovered its former consequence. Pop. 2619 (Madoz).

DENIO, par. and vil. Wales, co. Caernarvon. P. 2331.

DENIS (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Seine, on the rivulets Croud and Rouillon, near r. bank, Seine, 6 m. N. Paris, and a station on the Great N. of France Railway. It is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and a place of some importance, and of great historical interest. It is well built, and its streets are spacious and clean; while its proximity to Paris causing a constant intercourse, gives it a busy, stirring look. Its chief ornament is the abbey church, once the mausoleum of the kings of France, from Dagobert downwards, and still containing several of their monuments. This antique edifice, which has lately been splendidly restored with great care and cost, is one of the finest gothic buildings in France. Its original foundation was anterior to 638; additions were made in 775; and an entire reconstruction of the building took place in the 12th and 13th centuries. It was for many ages the conventual church of an abbey of Benedictines, founded by Dagobert; within its walls his remains were interred, and there his monument is still to be seen. In 1793, the revolutionists, after rooting out the monks, devastated their church, and turned it into a market for horses, beeves, and heavy merchandize; previously to which the bones of three dynasties of French kings, accumulated during nearly twelve centuries, were thrown into ditches prepared for them outside. The abbey buildings still exist, and are occupied as a national asylum, for the maintenance and education of 500 young ladies, daughters of members of the Legion of Honour. St. Denis once had important fairs; that of St. Laudit (amongst the oldest in France) still exists, with a yearly sale of nearly 100,000 sheep. In the town and environs are several flour-mills, dye-works, printfields, bleacheries of woollens, chemical works, caoutchouc manufactories, &c. The locality is also the seat of an active inland trade, which is much favoured by the neighbouring Seine and the Canal St. Denis, connecting that river with the Canal de l'Ourcq Pop. 26,117.

DENIS (ST.), a tn., cap. isl. Bourbon, on its N. coast. It has a high tribunal, a court of first resort, a lyceum, a diocesan college, agricultural and other schools; a public library, and botanic garden. It is the seat of a busy trade, has a bank, founded in 1826, a chamber of commerce, and a Government entrepôt. There is no port for ships, but a neighbouring roadstead, the best in the island, supplies the want, during eight months of the year (April till December). Pop. 36,000, including negroes.

DENIS, or ORIVA ISLAND, the most N.E. isl. of the Seychelle Archipelago; lat. 3° 49′ S.; lon. 55° 44′ E. It is about 2½ or 3 m. in extent, N. to S., with several thatched habitations on its N. side; it is very low, covered with trees, and may be seen from a distance of 12 m.

DENIZLI, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, 125 m. S.W. Smyrna; lat. 37° 50′ N.; lon. 29° 15′ E.; on a low hill, towards the S.E. part of a spacious plain. It was destroyed, about 1715, by an earthquake, in which 12,000 people perished. It now consists of about 1200 Turkish, 120 Greek, and 35 Armenian houses; but the town consists chiefly of bazaars and market places, most of the inhabitants residing in villas in the environs. Tanning and dyeing leather, chiefly red and yellow, and the making of a kind of morocco, from sheep and goat skins, form the main occupations. Around the town there are many vineyards, the produce of which is partly converted to raisins, and partly into a kind of syrup, extensively employed as a substitute for sugar.

DENKENDORF, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 4 m. S. Esslingen, r. bank, Kersch. It contains a parish church, originally belonging to a monastery which once existed here, and was richly endowed. Pop. 1459.

DENMARK [Latin, *Dania;* Danish, *Danmark;* German, *Dänemark;* Dutch, *Denemarken;* French, *Danemark*], a northern kingdom of Europe (cap. Copenhagen), between lat. 54° 22′ 42″ and 57° 47′ N., and lon. 8° 4′ and 12° 17′ 20″ E. It is composed of a peninsular portion, and an extensive archipelago, lying E. of it, with a few scattered islands on its W. side; and is bounded, N. by the Skager Rack, which separates it from Norway; N.E. and E. by the Kattegat and Sound, which separate it from Sweden; E. by the Baltic, S. by the duchy of Schleswig, and W. by the German Ocean, or North Sea. The peninsular portion is composed of Jutland, and measures, N. to S., 185 m., with a breadth varying from 40 m. to 108 m.—its broadest part being from Fornæs point, lat. 56° 26′ 42″ N., on the E. coast, to Nissum Fiord on the W. coast. The numerous islands lying E. of Jutland are mainly comprised in two groups:—First, that of Seeland or Zealand, including, besides the large island of that name, the small adjoining islands E. of the Great Belt, the principal of which are Amager, Langöe, Taröe, Masnedöe, Agersöe, Lolland or Lalland, Falster, Möen, &c.; and second, the Funen group, comprising, besides the large island of that name, the neighbouring islands W. of the Great Belt, including Langeland, Aeröe, Fanöe, Taasinge, &c. Besides these, there are the outlying islands of Lessöe and Anholt, in the Kattegat, and Bornholm in the Baltic.

Besides these territories, Denmark possesses the Färoe Islands and Iceland, in N. Atlantic Ocean; Greenland, in the Arctic regions; the islands of Santa Cruz or St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Juan, in the W. Indies. She also formerly had some establishments on the coasts of Guinea, in Africa, and of Coromandel, in India; but these have been sold to Great Britain.

For administrative purposes, Denmark is divided into bailiwicks.

The following tables exhibit these divisions, with their area and population, as well as the total area and population of the whole monarchy, according to the census of 1870:—

Sections.	Bailiwicks.	Area. Geo. sq. m.	Pop. Feb. 1, 1870.
DENMARK.			
Seeland and the islands W of the Great Belt.	Copenhagen, city	4	181,291
	Copenhagen, baliwick	356	163,898
	Frederickshaug	502	82,967
	Holbeck	412	88,270
	Sorö	419	85,062
	Præstö	488	96,873
Falster, Lolland, &c.	Maribo	480	90,706
Funen, and islands E. of the Great Belt.	Odense	514	122,158
	Svendborg	478	111,153
	Island of Bornholm	162	37,891
N Jutland	Aalborg	836	87,089
	Hjørring	879	91,027
	Thisted	481	60,721
	Viborg	886	82,847
	Randers	709	90,916
	Aarhuus	723	120,523
	Weile	681	102,634
	Ringkjobing	1201	77,961
	Ribe	888	63,063
		11,160	1,784,741

Total Monarchy, including Colonies.

	Area Geo. sq. m.	Pop.
Denmark	11,160	1,784,741
Faroe Islands	380	9,692
Iceland	50,000	69,667
Greenland	...	9,825
W. India Islands—Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John	140	37,821
Total of Monarchy	...	1,912,146

The population of Denmark, exclusive of the dependencies, was estimated in 1874, on the movement of the population, at 1,861,000. Previous to 1864 the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg belonged to Denmark, which increased the area of the kingdom by about 5456 geo. sq. miles, and the population by 1,001,473 (1860).

Geology and General Aspect.—All Denmark, with exception of the island of Bornholm, lies in the great northern European plain, which, bounded on the S. by the Weserge birge and the Harz Mountains, stretches W. to the Atlantic, and N. to the Baltic, N. Sea, and English Channel, and, towards the E., merges insensibly into the great plain of Russia. In the N., this plain lies so low as to be, in some parts, below the level of the sea, from which it is only defended by high and strong embankments. Holland and E. Friesland, on the N. of Hanover, are the countries to which this remark principally applies. Farther eastward, the plain gradually loses its monotonous flatness, acquires first an undulating, and finally assumes a hilly appearance. To the surface so characterized, all Denmark belongs; the greatest height being attained on the E. side of the peninsula, though even there it never exceeds 550 ft. In respect of geological structure, all the rocks belong to the upper series of the secondary, and to the tertiary formation, and have been deposited from water, in regular strata. The rock most fully developed is chalk, of which several distinct species have been recognized, particularly the white chalk, sometimes called Saltholm limestone, which, commencing in that island, is developed largely in Seeland, and more partially in Jutland; the coral chalk, or Faröe limestone, which generally occurs in comparatively thin beds, of a sandy texture, but is rich in fossils; and the blue chalk, a fine limestone, in thicker beds than the coral chalk formation, but apparently belonging to the same period. Above the chalk is an extensive boulder formation, which stretches over a considerable part of the country, and contains some seams of lignite. Immediately above it, and sometimes intermixed with it, are thick beds of clay and marl. Where it prevails, as in Seeland and the E. of Jutland, the soil is generally fertile; but in the other parts of the country, and especially in the N., and along the W. coast of Jutland, where it is supplanted or overlain by deep beds of sand, the country has an extremely desolate aspect, presenting little else than alternations of sand and heath, while its whole W. coast is rendered almost uninhabitable by the drift-sand, which has formed an almost uninterrupted line of sterile downs, called *Klitten*, extending from Cape Skaggen to Blaavands Hook, a distance of nearly 200 m. Along parts of the coast of Jutland are extensive flats or plains, which have been wrested from the sea, and which are protected from its encroachments by huge dykes, as in Holland. Woods of considerable extent yet exist on the E. side of Jutland, which was at one time covered with forests of oak and birch. The coasts are deeply indented with bays and inlets, and, in some places, are steep and bold, though generally flat and sandy. The larger islands, Seeland, Lalland, and Funen, are fertile and well cultivated, their soils consisting chiefly of clay, mixed with sand and lime. Woods of beech and oak occur in these islands, with partial tracts of moor and heath. Besides the minerals already noted, salt and fuller's earth are obtained in moderate quantities; and on the Hitse, a bank on the W. coast of Jutland, amber, both of the white and yellow kind, is found. The annual quantity of amber collected varies from 1650 to 2200 lbs., and the largest pieces ever found weighed 14 and 18½ oz.

Rivers, Lakes, Sea-arms, Ports, &c.—Denmark has no large rivers; the principal is the Guden, which flows in a N.E. direction through the bailiwicks of Skanderborg, Viborg, and Randers, and after receiving several small streams falls into the Kattegat a short distance S. of the Mariager Fiord. It is navigable for part of its course. Less important streams are the river Holm, the Lonborg, and the Stor Aa. All the others are insignificant streams. There are no rivers in any of the islands, but brooks and streamlets abound. There are a number of lakes, particularly in Jutland, and several in the larger islands; but they are all small, none of them exceeding 5½ m. in length, by about 1½ m. broad, and few of them being of more than half that extent. There are two canals, one on each of the islands Seeland and Funen. The most remarkable of the physical features of Denmark are its *lagoons* or fiords, winding inlets of the sea, that penetrate far into the land. The largest of these is the Lymfiord, or Lim Fiord, in Jutland, which, entering the land in the Kattegat, near lat. 57° N., winds its way nearly through the peninsula, and is separated from the N. Sea merely by a narrow strip of land, which storms have ruptured in one or two places. It expands here and there in its course into large bays, studded with islands, and throws off branches in all directions—the whole forming a series of the most fantastic ramifications. The other more remarkable fiords are Ringkjobing and Nissim, on the W. coast of Jutland, and Mariager and Randers Fiord, on the E. coast. Most of the streams, lakes, and coasts of the kingdom are well stocked with fish. Besides these inland seas, the Great Belt separates the large islands of Seeland and Funen, and the Little Belt flows between the latter and the coast of Jutland and Schleswig. Intercourse between the various islands and parts of the kingdom separated from each other by water is necessarily kept up by means of water communication, regular ferries being established at numerous points. Denmark is well supplied with excellent seaports, the most important being Copenhagen, Aalborg, Aarhuus, and Randers.

Climate.—The prevailing characteristic of the climate of Denmark is humidity; it is also remarkably temperate for so northerly a region; both the result of the lowness of the land, and of its proximity to the sea on all sides. The winters are seldom severe, though instances of extreme rigour have occurred, as in 1659, when the Swedes marched an army on the ice across the Sound; but the cold is not generally very intense, except in the N. of Jutland, where it is greatest. On the other hand, the heats of summer are great, sometimes excessive. The mean temperature of the year is 47°; the mean from November to March ranges from 25° to 7°, and the extreme cold in January and February reaches 22° below zero. The mean temperature of June to the middle of August ranges from 59° to 73°, and the extreme heat reaches 89°. The shortest day is about 6½ hours, the longest 17½. Thunder storms are rare, and of short duration. They occur generally in June and August. Violent winds are frequent, and rains and fogs prevalent. But the climate is, on the whole, favourable to vegetation. A failure of the crops from want of moisture seldom occurs, the loamy soils enduring its absence for

a long while without injury, while those of a sandy nature rarely want it for any length of time.

Animal and Vegetable Products.—Horses and cattle are reared in great numbers, and both are excellent. Large flocks of sheep are kept; but rather for the flesh than the wool, which is coarse and short. Swine are also reared to a great extent. Goats and asses are rare. Deer, stags, roes, hares, and a variety of other game, are met with in the royal and other forests, but do not abound anywhere else. Wild fowl – including the eider duck, so famous for its down – are numerous. Poultry of all kinds are raised, particularly geese. Potatoes, barley, oats, rye, beans, pease, tares, flax, hemp, madder, and tobacco are raised; wheat in Lalland, &c., and buckwheat in Funen. Among the garden fruits are apples, plums, cherries, pears, and nuts. Few of the great forests with which the country was once covered now remain, having disappeared from want of care, and from wasteful consumption. Denmark is, in consequence, dependent for her supplies of timber on Norway, Prussia, Russia, and other countries. Government, however, has of late years paid some attention to this source of national wealth, and has taken measures for the protection and better management of the forests. The larger forests are now confined to the E. side of Jutland and to Seeland. The principal tree is the beech-tree, constituting, perhaps, about four-fifths of all the growing timber, which consists chiefly of elm and lime. Oak, though once the most abundant kind of tree, now forms but a small portion of the forests of Denmark; and woods entirely of oak are rarely met with. Birch occurs, in single trees only, in the N.E. parts of Seeland, and in Jutland. The alder tree abounds in marshy places, called alder plots; the elm, ash, willow, and aspen are met with only in small numbers, or singly. Pine forests have been lately planted in the N. of Seeland, and in some parts of Jutland. Hazel, hawthorn, and blackthorn grow in the dry districts; and alders, water alders, and willows of different kinds, in the marshy countries.

Agriculture, Cattle Breeding, &c. Although not particularly favoured by nature, Denmark is yet pre eminently an agricultural country; but improvement is greatly retarded by want of capital, and in no small degree by want of energy and industry also, on the part of the cultivators of the soil, by an extremely minute subdivision of property, by oppressive dues and services, and lastly, by bad roads. Of late years, however, considerable advances have been made in agricultural skill and management, notwithstanding these very serious impediments. The kinds of grain most largely cultivated are barley, rye, wheat, and oats. Barley, the oldest cereal of the north, is grown chiefly in Seeland, and in some parts of Jutland, and on the islands of Samsöe and Bornholm. It is largely used in brewing beer, the common beverage of the country, and is manufactured into flour and groats. Rye, the principal product of the soil, is grown throughout the whole peninsula, and in the islands of Funen and Seeland, and some of the islands on the W. coast. From this grain the greater part of the bread used in Denmark is made. Wheat is grown chiefly on the islands of Lalland and Langeland, and on large estates in other quarters of the kingdom. Oats are raised in almost every part of the country, but the best are produced in Jutland. Large quantities of all these grains are exported annually. In a report by Mr. Strachey, British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Copenhagen, published in 1868, the average yearly yield of the cereal crop is estimated at 8,600,000 qrs., and is said to be the largest amount raised by any European population except Mecklenburg. It is calculated that about one sixth of the harvest should remain as a surplus for exportation after the home demand of grain for seed and food has been supplied. Buckwheat is cultivated in Jutland, in the central part of the duchies, and in the island of Funen. The quantity produced is sufficient for the demands of the country; but little remains for exportation. The cultivation of rapeseed, which has been found to be a profitable crop, has been greatly improved and extended of late years. Potatoes, which were introduced into Denmark early in the present century, are now very generally cultivated. Red and white turnips are also grown, and various kinds of vegetables in considerable quantity; but horticulture is, on the whole, still in a backward state, especially in Jutland and Seeland. It is otherwise, however, with herbage plants and grasses, which are now carefully cultivated. Beans, pease, and tares are also extensively cultivated throughout the whole country, and form an important article of food, little being left for exportation. Flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, lavender, and mustard-seed, are grown, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand; the deficiency being imported from other countries. The part of the kingdom best adapted for the production of fruit is the island of Funen. But cattle-breeding, grazing, and the dairy, engage the greatest share of the farmer's attention in Denmark; 28,000 oxen, 7000 cows, and 10,000 calves, besides immense quantities of pork, and smoked or hung beef, being annually exported from the country. A great increase has of late years taken place also in dairy produce, particularly butter, of which 10,709,534 lbs. were exported in 1867, about 7,000,000 being sent to England. Considerable quantities of cheese are also exported. The rearing of horses is extensively carried on, and the number in the kingdom in 1866 amounted to about 352,600. The Danish horses have long been famous for their strength, symmetry, docility, and bottom; and are especially adapted for cavalry. The old Danish breed are found chiefly in Jutland. Those from the islands are said to be of Tartar descent, and are small, but strong and active. Private societies have lately been formed for the improvement, or rather restoration, of the Danish horse, which had been rapidly deteriorating. In 1865-6, 6653 horses were exported; in 1866-7, 11,619, of which 5585 went to Schleswig and Holstein, and 4161 to Hamburg and Lubeck. Sheep rearing is also on the decline in Denmark, although considerable improvement has of late taken place in this branch of husbandry, particularly as regards the quality of the wool. The export of wool to England in 1866-7 amounted to 2,407,991 lbs. The rearing of hogs is much attended to; the greatest number are reared in the vicinity of the woods in E. Jutland. The number of swine and pigs exported in 1866-7 was 53,159. Of these 44,266 went to Schleswig and Holstein, 5091 to Hamburg and Lubeck, and 3565 to Sweden and Norway. Considerable quantities of oil-cakes and bones are exported. The rearing of bees occupies a large share of attention, particularly in the duchies and in the island of Funen, and the production of honey and wax is rapidly increasing; of the latter, 88,090 lbs. are now exported annually, while formerly both honey and wax were imported into the country.

Fisheries.—The fisheries were formerly a more important branch of national industry than now. Two causes have contributed to this result—the extension of agricultural pursuits, and the decay of the herring fishing, which has fallen off greatly within the last 40 years. In 1828 the cured herrings exported amounted to above 126,000 tons; which, in 1845, had dwindled down to 7560 tons. The quantity now taken does not suffice for the consumption of the country, and about 4000 tons of herrings and other fish was imported in 1866-7. Next to the herring, the turbot, torsk, and salmon are the most abundant sorts of fish. Oyster banks occur on the E. coast of Jutland, near its N. extremity, and near the island of Lessöe. Fish ponds were at one time very general over the country, and were profitable. The seal fisheries of Denmark are considerable, the principal station being the island of Anholt.

Manufactures.—These are comparatively insignificant, and do not comprise any peculiar or national manufacture. The people themselves have an objection to this species of industry, more particularly to the introduction of new manufactures, in which they cannot be got to engage with the cordiality and energy necessary to the success of such undertakings. Still some advance has been made of late years in the quantity of goods manufactured; but from the inexpertness of the workmen and other causes, the Danes are unable to compete in lowness of price with the foreign manufacturer, though they can equal him, in some instances, in point of quality. Although, as already mentioned, Denmark has no peculiar manufactures, there are one or two articles which have attained a considerable reputation; these are the woollens and earthenwares of Jutland, the former a domestic manufacture; the wooden clocks of Bornholm, and a superior kind of stove made in Copenhagen. Randers in Jutland, and Odensee in the island of Funen, were formerly celebrated for the manufacture of gloves; but the peculiar kind of leather from which they were made, and in which their excellence consisted, is now prepared in other countries. The domestic

manufactures of Denmark include yarns, knitted and woven woollen goods, linen fabrics, earthenwares, wooden shoes, &c. The knitted woollen jackets of Jutland were sent in great quantities to Copenhagen, whence they were exported to various countries, particularly to the States of America, until the operation of a new tariff excluded them from that market. Almost all other kinds of trade manufactures are confined to the towns. These consist chiefly of furniture, the principal seat of which is Copenhagen; of tin articles, brassware, combs, saddlery, firearms, needles, and articles of turnery in wood and ivory. There are a considerable number of iron foundries in Denmark, 12 of which are in Copenhagen, some of them extensive establishments. The carding of old woollen rags forms a considerable branch of industry in several towns in Jutland, giving employment to a number of people. The wool thus obtained is mingled with pure wool; and the cloth manufactured from the mixed material finds, on account of its low price, a ready sale in foreign markets. The manufacture of paper is also pretty extensive, and has of late years been greatly improved and extended. Carriages, musical instruments, tobacco, candles, both wax and tallow, and soap, are amongst the principal manufactures of Denmark. There are also a number of thriving sugar refineries. Glass is manufactured to some extent, but the finer wares in that material are imported. There are some extensive tanneries, many brandy distilleries, chiefly confined to the towns, and some inconsiderable manufactures of carpets, hats, oil cloth, watches, philosophical instruments, paper hangings, &c. Amongst the artistic trades are type-casting, wood cutting, die-sinking, copperplate engraving, and printing. The people of Denmark bake their own bread, brew their own beer, and spin the greatest portion of the woollen yarn afterwards knitted into stockings or woven into cloth by the village weaver. The women make up their own dresses, and frequently those of their husbands; the latter make the woollen shoes and slippers, and manufacture the greater part of the house furniture and farming utensils. Several of the manufacturing establishments of Denmark belong to the government, and are carried on on its account; but, as might be expected, with so little success that they are being abandoned one after another. Amongst these establishments are a royal porcelain manufactory in Copenhagen, and a royal cloth manufactory in Ilsserid, which supplies cloth for the army.

Commerce.—The commerce of Denmark is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, Germany (especially Schleswig-Holstein), Norway, Sweden, and Russia, Great Britain possessing the largest share. The exact share which belongs to each country, however, cannot be stated, as the returns published by the Danish government give not the value but the weight of the different exports and imports. The weight of the exports and imports in 1871–72 and 1872–73 may be compared from the following statement:—

	Lbs.
In 1871–72 the imports weighed	2,360,600,000
In 1872–73 " "	2,351,800,000
The difference against the last-named year being	8,800,000
In 1871–72 the exports weighed	1,072,500,000
In 1872–73 " "	1,218,800,000
Showing an increase of	146,300,000

The chief imports are coffee, tea, sugar, rice, woollens, silks, cottons, earthenware, glass, timber, and metals. The amount of coffee imported in 1866–7 was 14,198,577 lbs., which yielded a revenue of £38,088. About half this coffee came direct from America, the rest from Europe, England contributing 1,776,878 lbs., and Germany 3,776,893 lbs. Nearly 6,000,000 lbs. was re-exported. The tea imported was 514,832 lbs., of which four-fifths came from England. The sugar imported amounted to 38,593,009 lbs., more than half being brought from the West Indies and S. America. England contributed 7,233,801 lbs. The export of sugar was 5,044,661 lbs., so that it would appear that the consumption of sugar per head in Denmark amounts to about 19 lbs., or more than double what it was twenty years ago. The cottons imported into Denmark are chiefly from England and Germany. The manufactures of Denmark being, as already mentioned, insignificant, the articles exported consist chiefly of agricultural products. The values of the chief exports in two recent years are shown in the following table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE *of the* PRINCIPAL EXPORTS *from the* KINGDOM OF DENMARK, *for each of the years* 1865-66 *and* 1866-67.

ARTICLES.	1865-6.	1866-7.
Rags	£1,852	£6,469
Oil-cakes	15,541	15,972
Bones and teeth	11,080	3,876
Beasts—		
Sheep, goats, lambs, kids	12,970	6,533
Horses	55 441	96,825
Oxen and Cows	330,032	372,291
Calves	2,102	2,185
Swine	46,092	43,839
Pigs	1,121	1,522
Seeds—		
Linseed	12,086	16 872
Rape and other seed for oil	12,618	74,890
Garden & market stuffs; potatoes	5,450	421
Meat—		
Bacon and hams	174,106	121,400
Meat sausages, tongues	20 362	22 038
Cereals and leguminous fruits	1,064,666	1,421,860
Other seeds	12,090	9,622
Cheese	241	979
Butter	230 978	217,410
Wool	71,425	54,020
	£2 847 953	2,512,887

The following table shows the value of the principal exports from Denmark to the United Kingdom in 1867 and 1868:—

ARTICLES.	1867	1868
Animals	£129 [illegible] 4	£91 026
Feeds	[illegible]7 507	74,851
Butter	122,1[illegible]9	471,262
Corn—		
Wheat	[illegible]3,[illegible]16	413,778
Barley	[illegible]6,[illegible]92	488,151
Oats	442,133	287,897
Peas and Beans, &c.	5 961	5,234
Wheat-flour	112 [illegible]76	111,716
Pork, salted	51,[illegible]46	58,534
Wool	70,[illegible]03	75,514
Total of principal and other articles	£2,[illegible]88,921	2,410,598

IMPORTS *of* PRODUCE *and* MANUFACTURES *of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND *into* DENMARK.

ARTICLES.	1867	1868
Coal cinders and culm	£263,529	£289,266
Cotton yarn	170,078	150,196
Cottons	141 089	147,042
Don. wrought and unwrought	218 513	194 356
Linens	44,178	46 069
Sugar, refined	18,965	87,798
Woollens	73 529	74,906
Total of principal and other articles	1,[illegible]87,[illegible]38	1,450,359

The commercial marine of Denmark consisted, on 31st March, 1868, of 3132 ships of 175,554 tons burden, of which 594 were vessels of more than 100 tons burden. The number of steamers was 80, of 9646 tons and 4566 horse power. The coasting trade is extensive, and is largely shared in by foreigners. In the year ending 31st March, 1868, 15,972 foreign vessels took part in it, 40 per cent. of them being Swedish, 24 per cent. Norwegian, 23 per cent. German, and 4 per cent. British.

Canals and Railroads.—There are two canals in Denmark, one in each of the islands of Seeland and Funen. The canal in Funen connects Odensee with the sea, and that in Seeland forms a communication between the lake Bavelse and the Baltic. There are several railroads. Two are in the island of Seeland, one running from Copenhagen to Helsingor, another from Copenhagen across the island to Korsor. A steam ferry connects Korsor with Nyborg in Funen, whence a railway crosses the island and by means of another ferry communicates with Fredericia. From the latter town a railway runs southward and enters Schleswig. There is also a line running from Aarhuus on the east coast across Jutland to Holstebro. Other lines are in construction or projected.

Moneys, Weights, &c.—The current money of Denmark consists of the specie dollar=4*s.* 6*d.*; the Rigsbank dollar =2*s.* 3*d.*; the mark=4½*d.*; the skilling=about ¼*d.* Accounts are kept in the last three, one Rigsbank dollar being equal to six marks, and one mark equal to sixteen skillings. Paper dollars are in extensive use. The commercial pound weight is heavier than the English weight of that denomina-

tion, 100 lbs. Danish being equal to 110¼ lbs. avoirdupois. The principal measure used throughout Denmark for corn is the barrel or toende, which contains 7776 Danish cubic inches or 8488 English cubic inches, and consequently is equal to nearly 4 bushels. The viertel, used for wine and liquor, is equal to 2 041 English gallons. The long measure is the Rhineland foot, which equals 12·356 English inches. The Danish mile is 4 684 English miles. Sixteen Danish sq. ft. are nearly equal to 17 English sq. ft. A tonne or toende of hard corn is as much land as can be sown with one toende of rye, one of barley, or two of oats.

People, Ranks of Society, Manners, &c.—The population of Denmark is composed almost exclusively of Danes, with a few thousand Jews and others. The Danes have regular and well-formed features, fair or brownish hair, and blue eyes, with muscular frames; they are kind-hearted, honest, and simple-minded, and continue to maintain their ancient reputation of being bold and hardy seamen; the vast number of islands of which the kingdom consists, and the numerous sea-arms intersecting its continental portion, necessitating a certain amount of acquaintance with seafaring in a large proportion of the agriculturists, tends materially to keep up the maritime spirit. The Jews, who are of German descent, are confined to Copenhagen and a few other towns. The inhabitants of Denmark have been divided into five classes—the nobility, who have privileged fiefs in the kingdom, from which they derive their nobility; the titular nobility, which includes the orders of knighthood of the Elephant and of Dannebrog, counts, barons, and the higher officers of state; the inferior clergy, lawyers, and students; the merchants and citizens of great towns; the seamen and population engaged in agriculture. The nobility and gentry are addicted to display in their style of living, and are remarkable for their hospitality, which is, indeed, a characteristic of the nation. The food of the lower classes consists chiefly of oat-cakes, rye-bread, fish, and cheese; but the tables of the wealthier classes are spread with all kinds of luxuries. The language is Danish, a mixed Scandinavian and Teutonic dialect.

Government, Laws, Religion, &c.—The government of Denmark was originally an elective monarchy, the right of election being vested in the three estates, the nobles, the clergy, and the commons. But in this arrangement the nobles retained and exercised a power prejudicial to the interests of the state, and offensive to the people. Taking advantage of the popular discontent thus occasioned, the partisans of the crown succeeded, in 1660, in prevailing on the deputies of the clergy and commons to make the crown hereditary, and thus circumscribe the influence of the nobles. This proceeding was followed, in 1661, by the Act of Sovereignty, which conferred absolute power on the monarch. The power thus conferred had long been used with singular moderation; but in 1848, when, consequent on the sudden changes in France, almost the whole continent of Europe was convulsed, the Danish constitution was greatly modified, and now belongs to the class of hereditary constitutional monarchies. By a charter finally adopted by the King and diet, June 5, 1849, it is declared that the executive power is in the King alone; the legislative, in the King and diet jointly. The person of the King is inviolable, but he rules by a responsible ministry. He must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran church, which is declared to be the religion of the state. The diet consists of the Landesthing and the Volksthing—the former a kind of senate or upper house, and the latter a house of commons. The Landesthing consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are nominated for life by the crown, and the rest elected indirectly by the people for the period of eight years. The 54 members of the latter class are chosen by bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from all the citizens possessing the franchise. Any person is eligible who has passed his thirtieth year, is of good repute, and does not labour under any mental incapacity. To the Volksthing any male householder, of thirty years of age, is eligible, provided he does not labour under any incapacity which would deprive him of the right of voting. This right is the same in regard both to the Landesthing and the Volksthing, and belongs to every householder who has reached his 25th year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in the receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, and who does not labour under mental incapacity. The members of the Volksthing are 101 in number, and hold their seats for three years. The diets meet annually on the first Monday of October, provided the King does not summon them on an earlier day. The laws of Denmark are equitable, brief, and explicit, and their administration prompt and effective. In 1795, tribunals of conciliation were established, with the view, as the name implies, of reconciling parties by amicable arrangement, without going into court, and in the great majority of cases the mediation is successful.

The Lutheran is the established religion, but unlimited toleration is extended to every sect, including the Jews, who, by a decree of March 29, 1814, were admitted to an equal participation of civil rights, in regard to the exercise of trades, &c., with the other subjects of the state; but, though electors, they cannot themselves be elected as representatives of any class. The bishops are nominated by the Crown.

Education, Literature, Art, and Science.—Few countries in proportion to their size have done so much for education, literature, and art, as Denmark. At the head of the educational institutions stand the university of Copenhagen, and the Holberg academy at Sorüe. In the provincial towns are 13 gymnasia or colleges, in which the learned languages are taught, and a large number of middle schools, for the children of the trading and higher working classes. Instruction is given at the public expense in the parochial schools which are spread over the kingdom, and in 1869 amounted to 2919; 28 of them being in Copenhagen, and 132 in the other towns, besides a number of private establishments. For the formation of teachers there are five normal schools. Education is very generally diffused, and the fondness for reading which prevails is attested not only by the great number of parochial and other associations for the purpose of procuring works in the various branches of literature, and lending them out among the members, but also by the number of books which individuals in the humblest walks of life, both in town and country, manage to collect for their own private use. The literature of Denmark is not much known in the other countries of Europe, but contains the names of several writers of eminence. Among others may be mentioned Oehlenschläger, whose reputation as a dramatic writer stands high not only in Denmark, but also in Germany; Ingemann, who has had considerable success as a novelist; Baggesen, who has written voluminously and well, both in Danish and German; and Hans Christian Andersen, whose delightful tales are well known in this country through the medium of translations. In science, Denmark early attained considerable eminence in the person of Tycho Brahe, and still continues to maintain a high reputation in various departments of scientific inquiry. In art, Thorwaldsen has given her a first place, and taken the most effectual as well as patriotic means of enabling her to keep it, by the bequest of his works, by the study of which a succession of worthy followers is in course of being trained.

Army and Navy.—The land force of Denmark, in time of peace, consists of 37,850 men, in time of war increased to 49,253, exclusive of the reserve. According to a law passed in 1867, the army consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have arrived at the age of 21 years. The time of service is eight years in the regular troops, and afterwards eight more in the reserve. Every corps has to drill for 30 to 45 days every year. The kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and each brigade into four territorial battalions. Each of these territorial brigades furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry. The navy, at the beginning of Sept., 1869, consisted of 26 steam vessels, of which 20 were screw steamers. Six of the screw steamers were iron-clads (two of them on the turret principle), the others were without armour. The iron-clads mounted 65 guns in all, and in horse-power ranged between 235 and 600. The navy was manned by 901 men, besides 15 commanders, 34 captains, and 67 lieutenants.

Finances.—The revenue of the kingdom amounted, in 1868, to £2,706,464, and the expenditure to £2,709,847, leaving a balance in favour of the latter of £3383. In 1864 the revenue was £3,871,494, and the expenditure £4,416,537. The national debt, amounted, on 31st March, 1869, to £13,239,873,

being less than it was some years formerly; but in 1861 it amounted to £11,054,451. The principal branches of revenue are the land tax, and the customs and excise. Next to these are the woods and forests, and other Crown property, house tax, lotteries, and tax upon rank and salaries, &c. The annual cost of maintaining the army and navy in 1867–8 was £606,700.

History.—The three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were anciently called Scandinavia. At this remote period, Denmark was divided into a number of petty states, inhabited by a fierce and warlike people, whose principal occupation was piracy. On the decline of the Romans, the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, under the general name of Normans, began to make themselves known to and dreaded by the more southern nations, whose territories they invaded and plundered. In 832 they landed in England, and there established two kingdoms. Two centuries afterwards, Canute, King of Denmark, completed the conquest of England, and subdued a part of Scotland. He also introduced the Christian religion into his dominions, and thus effected a great change in the general character of his people. Canute died in 1036, leaving a powerful kingdom to his successors. After the extinction of the princes of the family of Skiold, the Danes elected Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in 1448. This Christian was the founder of the royal Danish family which has ever since kept possession of the throne, and from which, in modern times, Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg have received their rulers. He connected Norway, Schleswig, and Holstein with the crown of Denmark. In 1726 Denmark united with the crown the county of Rantzau; in 1761, Holstein Plön; and, in 1773, Holstein Gottorp. In return for the latter, by a treaty with Russia, it ceded the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which were acquired in 1667. Denmark, siding with Napoleon during the continental war, had her capital bombarded by the British in 1807, and her territory occupied after the battle of Leipzig, in 1813, by the Northern powers, who were united against France. She now concluded a peace with England and Sweden, January 14, 1814 at Kiel; entered into an alliance against France, and contributed a body of troops to the allied forces. She was obliged to cede Heligoland to Great Britain (receiving in exchange the W. India Islands), and Norway to Sweden (for which she was compensated by Swedish Pomerania and Rügen). A peace was concluded with Russia in February, 1814. January 14, 1815, Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rügen to Prussia, and received for them Lauenburg and a pecuniary compensation. June 8, 1815, the king entered into the German confederacy with Holstein and Lauenburg, and received in it the tenth place, and three votes in the general assembly (the *plenum*); after which, by the appointment of a decemviral commission, preliminary measures were taken to introduce a representative government into Holstein. In March, 1818, the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted from Denmark ostensibly in consequence of its having been proposed in a new constitution submitted by the King, dated January 28, 1818, that the representatives of the duchies should act with the representatives of Denmark, the people, mostly German in their language and predilections, being desirous rather of joining the new German empire; but the real question at issue was on of succession, the King of Prussia and several of the powers composing part of the Germanic Confederation alleging that the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which had hitherto been regarded as important portions of the kingdom of Denmark, were 'male fiefs' and did not admit of the succession of 'females.' On this plea, which had for its ultimate object the separation of the duchies from Denmark, by preventing the former from descending along with the latter to a queen, the powers above named invaded Denmark, and a series of hostilities was the result, highly creditable to Danish skill and prowess, though often of a very sanguinary character. But in July, 1849, a treaty of peace was signed by the King of Prussia and the Germanic Confederation on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other, which terminated the interference of the former in the quarrel. The duchies, however, continued the contest on their own account, until defeated at the battle of Idstedt, fought on July 25, 1850, when they finally submitted to the authority of their sovereign, the King of Denmark. The claims of the Prince of Augustenburg to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, and certain proceedings on the part of Denmark towards the duchies, led to the armed interference of the Germanic Confederation in 1863. Austria and Prussia, professing to act as the instruments of the Germanic diets, led large bodies of troops into the duchies in 1864 to enforce the demands of the diet; and, after a short struggle, Denmark was forced to give up the duchies, the following agreement being come to:—'The King of Denmark renounced his rights to the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg; and, moreover, ceded those parts of Jutland situated to the south of the district of Ribe laid down upon the maps, and sundry small islands adjacent; an equivalent portion of Schleswig, comprising, exclusive of the island of Arroe, the territories connecting the district of Ribe with the rest of Jutland, being transferred to Denmark for the purpose of rectifying the frontier line; the debts of the kingdom of Denmark being apportioned between the duchies and the kingdom proper.' The duchies have since been incorporated in Prussia.—(Baggesen's *Danische Staat; Jour. of Statist. Society; Foreign Quarterly;* Macgregor's *Commercial Statistics; Statesman's Year Book, &c.* [*See* SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.]

DENN, par. Irel. Cavan; 11,600 ac. Pop. 4643.

DENNEWITZ, a vil. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, dist. of, and 4 m. W. Jüterbok. It contains a church, and is memorable for the victory gained here, in 1813, by the Prussians, Swedes, and Russians, under King Bernadotte, over the French, under Marshal Ney. A monument marks the spot. Pop. 220.

DENNINGTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3262 ac. Pop. 1047.

DENNIS (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3100 ac. Pop. 888.

DENNY, a par. and small tn. Scotland, co. Stirling. The PARISH, which presents great variety of soil, is nearly 6 m. long, by 4 m. broad; area about 9000 ac.——The TOWN, situate 7 m. S. Stirling, r. bank, Carron, near the Scottish Central Railway, is somewhat irregularly built; but the houses, mostly of two stories, have a substantial and respectable appearance. It has an Established, a Free, and a United Presbyterian church; a parochial school, and library, and a number of benevolent societies. It is a thriving place, being surrounded by mills and manufactories of various descriptions, including oat-meal and barley mills, paper-mills, one for crushing dye stuffs, and several for spinning wool. The woollen manufacture is extensively carried on for Glasgow houses, the principal articles being fancy shawls, linsey-woolseys, and tartans. In the vicinity are also several bleachfields, and printworks. The traffic of the town is considerable, and it has two fairs annually. Pop. 4988.

DENT, a vil. and parochial chapelry, England co. York, (W. Riding), the former 60 m. N.W. York. It has an ancient chapel with a tower, places of worship for Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists; a meeting house for the Society of Friends, a free grammar school, and a national school. The manufacture of woollen stockings was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but has of late years entirely disappeared. Cattle fairs are held fortnightly, from February 13, to May 12. Pop. 1127.

DENTA, or GYENTYA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 30 m. S. Temesvar, on the Bezava. It contains a Greek non-united church, and has a weekly market and several annual fairs. Rice is grown in the district. Pop. 5110.

DENTILLA, a small state, Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Falemé, and S. of Boudou. It is extremely mountainous, and abounds in iron.

DENTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. S.E. Manchester. The manufacture of hats is carried on on a large scale. Pop. 3116.

DENTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, Huntingdon; 890 ac. Pop. 82.—2, Kent; 1062 ac. Pop. 197.—3, Kent; 1320 ac. Pop. 111.—4, Lincoln; 2600 ac. Pop. 650.—5, Norfolk; 2437 ac. Pop. 571.—6, Northampton; 1970 ac. Pop. 595.—7, Sussex; 1008 ac. Pop. 195.—8, (*Nether*), Cumberland; 4530 ac. Pop. 334.—9, (*Upper*), Cumberland; 860 ac. Pop. 112.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX.—1, A channel formed between the S.E. cape of Van Diemen's Land, and Bruny Island. It is about 40 m. in length, in a N.E. and N.N.E. direction, having

several bays and harbours on the E. side, and two on the W. Mussel bay, and Recherche bay, where ships may be sheltered from nearly all winds. The strait affords anchorage in many places, in from 20 to 8 or 6 fathoms. There are several isles in it, but not many hidden dangers.—2, D'Entrecasteaux isles, S.S.W. Papua, in about lat. 10° S.; and lon. 150° 30′ E. They are yet but little known.—3. A point, W. Australia, co. Lanark; lat. 34° 43′ S.; lon. 116° E. Heavy breakers here and all along this coast for a considerable distance E. and W. of this point.

DENVER, a city, U. States, Colorado terr., of which it is the principal town and emporium, on the r. bank S. Platte river, 15 m. E. of Rocky Mountains; lat. 39° 45′ N.; lon. 104° 50′ W. A branch line connects it with the Pacific Railway. The site is pleasant and picturesque, occupying a series of plateaux rising gently from the river. The town is well built and lighted with gas, for which coal exists in the vicinity; and a canal, 20 m. long, from the river where it issues from the hills, supplies every part of it with water. All the government and public offices of the territory are established here; and there are a R. Catholic and other seminaries, several churches, a branch of the U. States mint, a bank, a theatre, hotels, flour-mills, breweries, and tanneries. The climate is peculiarly dry and salubrious. The town was founded in 1858; in 1860 the population was 4719, and it is now estimated at 10,000.

DENZLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. of, and 4 m. S. Emmendingen. It is a long straggling place, and hence sometimes takes the name of Langendenzlingen [Long Denzlingen]. It contains a parish church and two chapels, and has several mills. Pop. 1461.

DEOGHUR, a place of great sanctity, Hindoostan, at the N.W. extremity of Bengal, dist. Beerbhoom; lat. 24° 32′ N.; lon. 86° 40′ E. At a particular season of the year it is thronged by pilgrims of both sexes, upon each of whom a small tax is levied by the Government.

DEOLS, or Bourg-Dieu [anc. *Dolum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre, 1½ m. N.N.E. Châteauroux, on a kind of peninsula formed by the Indre and Angolin. The town is said to be of Roman origin, and even its present dilapidation attests its former extent and importance. A ruined castle, still to be seen, was long the chief stronghold. Deols has some trade in wool. Pop. 2180.

DEOTSUH, an elevated table land, Little Tibet, S. of the valley of Iskardo; lat. 34° 30′ N; lon. 75° 20′ E. It is about 30 m. long and 15 m. broad, 12,000 ft. above sea-level, and uninhabitable in winter on account of the excessive cold.

DEPEYSTER ISLANDS, a group of about 17 isls. S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 4′ S.; lon. 178° 29′ E. (R.) One of them is of considerable size, the others are small and low.

DEPTFORD, a tn. and naval arsenal, England, cos. Kent and Surrey, r. bank Thames, 4 m. E. London, at the mouth of the Ravensbourne. It is irregularly built, but paved and lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has four Established churches and several Dissenting chapels; free and other schools, a dispensary, a savings'-bank, a mechanics' institute, and two hospitals belonging to the Trinity House corporation, one of which was founded in the time of Henry VIII. The pensioners in both these hospitals consist of decayed pilots and masters of ships, or their widows. The royal dockyards, for which Deptford is so celebrated, were established by Henry VIII. They comprise a space of 31 acres, within which are large workshops of all descriptions requisite for fitting out ships of war, several ranges of storehouses, and the victualling office. Shipbuilding was given up and the dockyard closed in March, 1869. The manufactures include anchors and steam-engines for the merchant service, pottery, ropes, chemicals, and soap. Deptford unites with Greenwich, Woolwich, &c., in returning two members to the House of Commons. In Sayes Court, the mansion of the Evelyns, the Czar, Peter the Great, resided, while studying naval architecture in the dockyard. Pop. 40,243.

DEPTFORD (St. Paul). par. Eng. Surrey; 939 ac. Pop. 37,834.

DEPUCH, an isl., N.W. coast Australia; lat. 20° 38′ 24″ S.; lon. 117° 46′ E. (R.); of a circular form, nearly 8 m in circumference, its most elevated summit 514 ft. above sea-level. It is composed of a vast pile of large blocks of greenstone, heaped up in rugged and irregular masses, with small intervals covered with a slight sprinkling of soil, that nourishes a few stunted gum trees, shrubs, and a coarse, wiry grass. On the N.E. side of the island, there is a very good and well-sheltered anchorage off the sandy beach. The flat surfaces of the rocks of this island are covered with representations of animals, birds, &c., executed by the natives, who would appear to have been in the practice of exercising this art in this particular place from time immemorial. The method pursued in tracing the different subjects, appears to be by cutting the surface of the rock with sharp pointed pieces of the same stone; and, as the exterior of all parts of it is of a dark reddish-brown colour, the contrast becomes great when that is removed, and the natural colour of the greenstone exposed. Many of these representations exhibit more talent and observation than is usually allowed to be possessed by the natives of Australia.

DERA FATI KHAN, a tn. Afghanistan, Damaun, near r. bank, Indus; lat. 31° 7′ N.; lon. 70° 52′ E. It is clean, has a well-supplied bazaar, and is altogether a thriving place. The vicinity produces cotton, grain of various kinds, indigo, and some sugar and opium. Pop. 5000.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN, an inland tn. Afghanistan, in a low, alluvial tract, r. bank, Indus, and at the distance of about 4 m. from that river; lat. 30° 5′ N.; lon. 70° 48′ E.; 40 m. S.W. from the city of Mooltan. It is a large, populous, and commercial place, though ill built and dirty. The bazaar contains 1600 shops, a great portion of the inmates of which are engaged in weaving and selling cloth. There are here manufactures of silk, cotton, and mixed fabrics of silk and cotton, called *loongees*, also coarse cutlery. The entire value of all these manufactures is estimated at 200,000 rupees (£20,000) annually. The town contains numerous ruins of mosques. The surrounding country is unhealthy during the hot season, but fertile, producing excellent fruits in great abundance, also sugar, cotton, and indigo. Pop. about 25,000, of which nearly one half are Hindoos, the rest Mahometans.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN, a tn., India, Derajat, W. or r. bank Indus, 128 m. N. from Dera Ghazee Khan; lat. 31° 50′ N.; lon. 70° 58′ E. It is well laid out, but ill built of unburnt brick. It has an extensive trade in white cotton cloth, grain, and salt. Pop. 8000. *See Supplement*

DERABUND, or Drabund, a small tn. Afghanistan, Damaun, 30 m. S.W. Dera Ismael Khan; lat. 31° 45′ N.; lon. 70° 32′ E.; the place of rendezvous of the Lohani and other caravans. It contains some large old houses and a small bazaar; the former are deserted by their Hindoo owners, and are now in a state of decay. The neighbourhood is agreeable, but the heat is very great.

DERAH, or Derahi, a large vil. Persia, Khorassan, 7 m. S.S.E. Beerjoon, on the S. base of a bare limestone hill, surmounted by a ruinous fort, with a few gardens and corn fields; but the chief produce of the vicinity, though but scanty, is cotton and turnips, which last forms the principal article of food of the inhabitants for many months. There is a great abundance of large game in the neighbourhood, especially wild asses. Asafœtida grows in considerable quantities both on the hills and in the plain.

DERBEND, or Derbent, an anc. and decayed city, Russia, the most important in Daghestan, W. shore of the Caspian Sea; lat. 41° 52′ N.; lon. 48° 58′ E. It is in the form of a parallelogram, about 3 m. long by ½ m. broad, pleasantly situated on a declivity, rising gradually from the margin of the sea. It is surrounded by strong walls, built of large square stones, some of them cubes of 6 ft. The streets are very narrow, and the houses almost universally of one story, with a terraced roof. On the summit of the hill, on the declivity of which the city stands, there is a fort or citadel, of a triangular figure. Little trade is carried on here, owing to the poverty of the surrounding countries, and the shallow harbour, but a great quantity of saffron is grown in the vicinity, in which there are also many fine gardens; and the inhabitants prepare rose-water, opium, and manufacture copper and iron vessels, and sell woollen stuffs. Derbend was for many centuries considered the key of the Persian empire in this quarter. The inhabitants consist of Georgians, Armenians, and Jews. Pop. (1862), 11,431. *See Supp.*

DERBY, a central co. England, having N. York, E. Nottingham, S. Warwick and Leicester, and W. Stafford and Chester; greatest length, N. to S., 55 m.; breadth, generally

from 15 to 20 and 25 m.; area, 1029·38 sq. mi., or 658,803 ac. The S. and S.E. parts of the county are level or slightly undulating, and are for the most part fertile and well cultivated. N. of Belper commences a range of hills which pervades all the N. portion of the county, and forms the commencement of the great central range, which continues N. to the borders of Scotland. Though presenting no remarkable elevations, the highest not much exceeding 1800 ft., the hilly part of the county, called the High Peak, is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery. Some of the higher regions here have a bleak and barren appearance, but the dales and valleys are singularly beautiful, presenting the pleasing combinations of clear streams, verdant meadows, and luxuriant foliage, enclosed by rocky heights, which improve the general effect by force of contrast. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Trent, and the Dove; the latter remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and for the clear blue tint of its waters. The other lesser streams are the Wye, the Erwash, and the Rother. The climate is, on the whole, healthful, though somewhat cold and bleak in the higher districts. In the S. and E. parts most kinds of grain are grown, particularly wheat and barley; beans also are raised in considerable quantities. Oats are the principal crop in the N. and hilly districts, but the land there is mostly in pasture; and, both in the N. and S., dairy husbandry is carried on to a large extent, upwards of 2000 tons of cheese being annually sold out of the county. In the High Peak considerable numbers of sheep are reared, of a small size. The horses of the N. parts are of a different breed from those of the S.; the latter being strong and heavy, while the former are light and slender, and are much employed in the Peak for carrying limestone, their agility in ascending and descending the steep mountains being remarkable.

Derbyshire is singularly rich in minerals; coal, lead, iron, gypsum, and marble are wrought to a great extent. Zinc and copper are also found, but in comparatively small quantity. The coal field is calculated to extend to 190,000 ac. In various parts of both the High and Low Peak, a beautiful calcareous marble, black and variously coloured, is obtained. The fluor spar, for which the county is so famous, abounds most in the neighbourhood of Castleton, a locality also noted for its caverns. It is found suspended round the sides and tops of the limestone caverns, in a variety of fantastic forms, and is fashioned into numerous ornamental articles. Small detached crystals, called Derbyshire diamonds, specimens of chalcedony, jasper, tern-vert are found, and more rarely onyxes. In the mountainous districts, tepid mineral springs are numerous; the most celebrated are those of Matlock, Buxton, and Bakewell. There are also calcareous springs, which incrust wood and other substances immersed in them. The manufactures of Derbyshire are very considerable, especially of silk and cotton; the chief seat of the latter being the parish of Glossop, in which are more than half the mills in the county. There are numerous factories for the weaving and printing of calico, some bleaching grounds, and factories for weaving cambric, fustian, muslin, and tape, and for making candle wicks. Machinery, stocking-frames, and agricultural implements are also largely manufactured. There are also numerous tan-yards and paper-mills in different parts of the county. Hats are made for exportation, and a superior porcelain is manufactured at Derby. The county is intersected by numerous canals and railways; the principal of the former is the Trent and Mersey Canal, the latter comprise various branches of the Midland railway.

Derbyshire is divided into six hundreds and 134 parishes, and returns six members to Parliament—two for each of the divisions of North Derbyshire, South Derbyshire, and East Derbyshire. Previously to the Reform Act of 1867 it returned four. The borough of Derby also returns two Pop. (1851), 296,084; (1861), 339,327; (1871), 380,538.

DERBY, an anc. bor. and market tn. England, cap. above co., r. bank Derwent, here crossed by an elegant bridge of three arches, 110 m. N.N.W. London, and 60 m. S.S.E. Manchester. It is pleasantly situated in a wide and fertile valley, open to the S., and, where modern, is well and regularly built; but in the older quarters the streets are narrow and winding. All of them, however, are clean, well paved, and well lighted. Most of the private houses are of red brick; the public edifices are of stone. Of these the most important are the church of All Saints, on the E. side of the town, near the river, a large and handsome edifice, in Roman Doric, light and airy in the interior, which contains some interesting monuments, and has a beautiful screen of rich open iron-work, and is surmounted by a beautiful pinnacled tower, erected in the latest style of Gothic about the time of Henry VIII., and nearly 180 ft. high; the church of St. Alkmund, of florid Gothic, with a tower at the W. end, terminating in a beautiful spire 207 ft. high; the church of St. Werburgh, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles in the Tuscan style, with a fine Gothic tower and good organ; the church of St. John's, an ancient Gothic structure, with square embattled tower; St. Andrew's Litchurch, erected in 1865, a noble building; eight other established churches; the R. Catholic church, one of the most imposing structures of the town; the townhall, a handsome edifice, with a bell tower; the county hall, assembly rooms, theatre, the infirmary, and jail, the last well arranged, and provided with every convenience for classifying the prisoners. In addition to the churches already named, the Wesleyan Methodists have six, the Primitive and other Methodists five, the Independents three, General and Particular Baptists four, Quakers, Unitarians, and New Jerusalemites one each. The principal educational establishments are—the free grammar-school, one of the oldest endowments in the kingdom, and having 10 exhibitions to Emmanuel college, Oxford; a number of national and British schools, a diocesan, a Wesleyan Methodist, infant, and other schools. A handsome building has been erected for a normal female school. There is also a town and county library. The benevolent institutions include a number of almshouses and hospitals. A corn exchange was erected in 1861, and a fine large market hall in 1866. One of the most valuable possessions of Derby is its arboretum, which it owes to the munificence of its citizen, Joseph Strutt. It originally covered 11 acres of ground, to which five additional acres have since been added, and has been tastefully laid out in walks, and planted with trees and shrubs, so as to combine instruction with amusement. A 'crystal palace' has been added to it for flower-shows and other exhibitions. A recreation ground of six acres was presented to the town by Mr. M. T. Bass in 1867. Derby is well situated both for manufactures and trade. The Markeaton, a small stream which traverses the town, and is crossed by numerous bridges, furnishes valuable water power; a canal gives a navigable communication with the Trent and Mersey; and the Midland Railway system, having here its centre, affords easy communication with all parts of the kingdom.

The principal manufactures of Derby are silk, cotton, paper, porcelain, railway carriages, jewellery, and ornamental articles made of various kinds of spar, particularly of the fluor spar called 'blue John,' red and white lead, lead pipe, sheet lead, cast iron, ribbed stockings, bobbin-net, and other lace. There are also several printing and publishing establishments. Silk throwing, introduced into Derby at the beginning of last century by a mechanic named Lombe, who brought the art from Italy, is still carried on here to a great extent. The weaving of piece-goods in silk was introduced about 1823 or 1824. Since then, sarsanets, gros-de-naples, and other rich silks of superior quality, continue to be manufactured to such an extent, that silk tissues have become the staple of the town. The working of lace by machinery is also a thriving business. A few years since there were 200 lace-machines at work in the town, and 17 silk mills. The porcelain or china manufacture was introduced about the year 1750, and has since attained a degree of excellence unsurpassed anywhere else, either as to fineness of material or brilliancy of colouring. It is now, however, in a somewhat declining state. The spar manufactories are curious and interesting. There are also a patent shot manufactory, some extensive foundries, and iron and tin forges, where malleable iron bars, sheet-plates, tin-plates, &c., are formed and manufactured into steam-boilers, gasometers, &c. The materials for the lead works are brought from the Peak hills. Derby has four weekly markets and nine annual fairs; is the seat both of county and borough courts, and possesses a philosophical and agricultural society, a mechanics' institute, athenæum, &c. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, and is supposed to owe its origin to a Roman station, Derventio, situated at Little Chester, on the opposite side of the river, where the foundations of a Roman bridge still exist, and various coins and other antiquities have

been found. In the time of the Saxons it was called Northworthige, and under the Danes took that of Deoraby, which, with a slight change, it still retains. Among its natives are Dr. Linacre, by whom the London College of Physicians was founded; William Hutton, the antiquarian and topographer; and Richardson, the novelist. Parker, who afterwards rose to be Lord-Chancellor and first Earl of Macclesfield, commenced life here as an attorney. Derby returns two members to Parliament. Pop. (1871), mun. bor. 49,793; parl. bor. 61,358.

DERBY HAVEN, a vil. England, Isle of Man, 2¼ m. N.E. Castleton. It has an excellent and commodious harbour.

DERECSKE, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A market tn., co. Bihar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. In the neighbourhood are four lakes, from which, by the evaporation of the water in summer, a good deal of soda is obtained; and another lake called Fingoto, celebrated from the earliest times for its baths. In the same locality pearls are found, which, though small, are equal in beauty to those of the East. Pop. 5320.—2, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Heves, about 15 m. W.N.W. Erlau. It was founded by a colony of Bohemians, and contains an elegant chateau. Pop. 1067.

DEREHAM (East), a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The town, beautifully situated on a rivulet, nearly in the centre of the county, 16 m. N.W. Norwich, is now considered one of the handsomest market towns in Norfolk, although at one time one of the dirtiest. The town is now well drained. It consists chiefly of a spacious market-place, and three long, straight, and well kept streets, lined with handsome houses and shops, well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has assembly rooms, and a handsome corn hall. In the church, which is an ancient structure in the collegiate style, with a tower in the centre, the remains of Cowper the poet were buried in 1800. There are, besides, places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Baptists; a national, British, and other schools; and several friendly and benevolent societies. There are several brewers and maltsters, a sack manufactory, and two iron-foundries. The making of mill machinery, agricultural implements, and carriage building are also amongst the trades of the place; while a brisk traffic is carried on in cattle, pigs, and corn, especially on market days. Market day, Friday; fairs in July and September. There is a station here on the Eastern Counties Railway. Dereham was nearly destroyed by fire in July 1581, and again in the reign of Charles II.——The parish contains 5222 ac. of fertile and highly-cultivated land. Pop. 4385.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DEREHAM (West), par. Eng. Norfolk; 3410 ac. P. 643.

DERENBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 32 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Holtemme. It is surrounded by an old wall with three gates, contains a church, chapel, townhouse, and hospital, and has a distillery, a paper, and numerous other mills. In the neighbourhood is the strong castle of Regenstein. Pop. 2375.

DERENDAH, a small tn. and castle, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Room and Sivas, 56 m. E. Sivas. The town stands on a platform of the rock, on the summit of which the castle is situated. It contains only about 40 houses, and is abandoned in summer by its inhabitants, who then retire to the gardens lower down the valley. The rock on which the castle stands is nummulitic limestone, forming cliffs of from 50 to 100 ft. in height, and rising 300 ft. above the river's bed. It is approachable only in one direction.

DERETSKE, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 13 m. S. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 5307.

DERG (Lough), a lake, Ireland, co. of, and 7½ m. E. by S. Donegal, about 3 m. long, and 2½ m. broad at the broadest part. The shores are steep, and the general scenery around wild, dreary, and desolate. The lake is studded with islands, one of which, called Station Island, is famous as the scene of a R. Catholic pilgrimage. From the 1st to the 15th of August it is thronged with devotees from all parts of Ireland, between 10,000 and 15,000 visiting the island annually. It lies within ¼ m. of the S.E. shores, and is about the extent of an acre. There are two small chapels on it, one of which is appropriated to the penitents; a house for the officiating priests, and a few cabins. The pilgrims remain on the island from three to nine days, and their only food during that time is bread and water.

DERIABI, one of the Kartan Islands, S.E. coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the bay of Curia Muria; lat. 17° 35′ N.; lon. 55° 55′ E.

DERMBACH, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, chief place bail. of same name, near the Fulda, 60 m. S.W. Weimar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a castle, and savings'-bank; and has several mills, and four annual fairs. A great number of wooden bowl pipes are made in the neighbourhood. Pop. of tn., 1080; of bail., 6400.

DERNAH, a seaport tn. Tripoli, at the mouth of a large ravine, about 1 m. from the coast, 450 m. W.N.W. Alexandria, and 550 m. E. Tripoli; lat. 33° 46′ N.; lon. 22° 40′ 45″ E. (R.) The town is built in four separate quarters, on both sides of the ravine, backed by lofty rocks. The streets are tolerably regular, but dirty; the houses low and small, and, being built of pebbles, cemented with clay, and ill put together, have a very mean appearance. They are, however, surrounded with gardens producing abundance of dates, grapes, melons, figs, bananas, oranges, plums, and other fruits, and are well sheltered by thick groves of date trees. The town is abundantly supplied with water from a copious stream that gushes from the rocks above it, and which, after passing through several streets, irrigates the gardens and corn fields in the neighbourhood. In the centre of the town is a ruined fortress, and a handsome mosque, built by one of the former Beys, a native of Egypt. The harbour is extremely insecure, but there is a good roadstead 1½ m. off shore, as well as some shelter for small craft close in shore, with the wind from N.N.W. to S.E. The town is wholly undefended both by sea and land. It has some small export trade in corn, and wool, the produce of the inland country. Dernah has greatly fallen off since it ceased to be the seat of the Government of Tripoli, and its prosperity has likewise been much injured by visitations of the plague. Pop. 6000.

DERNIS, a market tn. Dalmatia, circle of, and 51 m. S.E. Zara, cap. dist. of same name, agreeably situated r. bank, Cicola. It contains a parish church, which was once a Turkish mosque, and the ruins of a castle, picturesquely seated on a lofty and rugged precipice, on three sides almost inaccessible. It was formerly a large Turkish town, with 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants; it is now a mere village. Pop. 1010.

DERNYE, a tn. Austria, Croatia, belonging to the regimental dist. of Warasdin, on the Drave, over which there is here a ferry, about 4 m. from Neudorf. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has 6 mills. Pop. 1699.

DERR, or Dehr, a tn. Nubia, and the modern capital of that country, r. bank Nile, about 70 m. N. E. Ipsambool, lat. 23° 30″ N.; lon. 22° 30″ E. It is a mere assemblage of mud cottages, surrounded by a thick palm-grove. Dates of superior quality are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

DERREYEH (Ll), or Dereyéh, a ruined tn. in Arabia, cap. Nejd, dist. El Khardj, on the caravan line between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, 464 m. N.E. Mecca; lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 46° 36′ E. This town is situated at the base of Mount Khour, in a fertile valley, and was once the centre of Wahabite power; but, in 1819, was taken and almost destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha. *See Supplement.*

DERRINISH, two isls. Irel.:—1, Co. of, and 10 m. N. Sligo, near the entrance to Milkhaven, containing about 76 ac. of land.—2, Co. Mayo, in Clew Bay, containing about 52 ac.

DERRY, co. and city, Ireland. *See* Londonderry.

DERRY, a rivulet, Ireland, cos. Wicklow, Carlow, and Wexford, rising 2 m. S. E. Hacketstown, and after a circuitous S. W. course of about 15 m., falling into the Slaney, 1¼ m. below Clonegall.

DERRY, with an affix, numerous pars. Irel.:—1, (*-Aghy*), Antrim; 12,480 ac. Pop. 5113.—2, (*-Brusk*), Fermanagh; 4656 ac. Pop. 942.—3, (*-Galvin*), Limerick; 1719 ac. Pop. 486.—4, (*-Grath*), Tipperary; 3777 ac. Pop. 942.—5, (*Kcighan*), Antrim; 7643 ac. Pop. 2400.—6, (*-Loran*), Londonderry and Tyrone; 12,100 ac. Pop. 7552.—7, (*-Lossary*), Wicklow; 45.966 ac. Pop. 4216.—8, (*-Nahinch*), Kilkenny; 8340 ac. Pop. 1691.—9, (*-Noose*), Armagh; 15,049 ac. Pop. 6345.—10, (*-Patrick*), Meath; 1951 ac. Pop. 332.—11, (*-Villane*), Cork; 1828 ac. Pop. 459.—12, (*-Vullan*), Fermanagh; 21,079 ac. Pop. 7606.

DERSINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3472 ac. Pop. 812.

DERTINGEN, three places, Germany:—1, A market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 6 m. E. Wertheim. It contains a parish church, and has two mills. Pop. 950. —2, (*Ober* and *Unter*), two contiguous vils. Würtemburg, circle Danube, bail. of, and not far from Biberach. They contain a parish church. Pop. 618.—3, (*Ober*,) 4 m. Würtemburg, Neckar circle, bail. Maulbronn, near the Baden frontier. It has a church. Pop. 1320.

DERVENICHI, an islet, Adriatic Sea, near the coast of Dalmatia, dist. of, and 12 m. S.W. Tran, and immediately W. of the island of Zirona. It is inhabited by a few fishermen.

DERVOCK, a post tn. Ireland, co. of, and 31 m. N.N.W. Antrim, consisting of two streets, one on each side of the Bush. Near the town is the parish church, a handsome structure, as also a R. Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian meeting-house. On the banks of the Bush are extensive corn and flour mills. Pop. 329.

DERWEN, par. Wales, Denbigh; 3912 ac. Pop. 584.

DERWENT, several rivers. Eng.:—1, co. Cumberland, rising at the head of Borrowdale, flowing N. through the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite-water, and thence pursuing a W. S. W. direction to the Irish Sea, which it enters near Workington. Its principal affluents are the Greta and Cocker, and the town of Cockermouth is situated on its l. bank. The waters of this river are remarkably limpid, and its banks are throughout adorned with scenery of the greatest beauty.—2, co. Derby, rising in the high peak, towards the N. extremity of the county, and after a course chiefly S. E., of about 50 m. past Chatsworth, Matlock, Belper, and Derby, falling into the Trent, on the confines of Leicestershire. Its upper vale is very much admired for its picturesque beauty. The Wye is its principal affluent.—3, co. York (E. Riding), rising in the wolds, near Harwood dale, and after a circuitous course chiefly S., of about 60 m., falling into the Ouse at Barmby, whence it is navigable to Malton, a distance of 27 m.

DERWENT, a river, Van Diemen's Land, rises in an unexplored region N. W. of the co. of Norfolk, probably in about lat. 42° 30′ S. On entering the county just named, it pursues a tortuous S.E. course, and latterly expands into a spacious estuary, opening to the S. Pacific Ocean. At its entrance, between Cape Pierson on the W., and Cape Direction on the E., it is about 4 m. wide, and continues to retain this width for 6 or 8 m., when it diminishes to about 2¾ m., and latterly, to somewhat less than a mile, with exception of the indentation near the head of the estuary called Prince of Wales Bay, where it again expands to a width of about 2 m. Seven miles from the entrance, an opening to the E. occurs, which conducts to a pretty extensive expanse called Ralph's Bay. The tide in Derwent river is irregular, rising at times 7 or 8 feet, but usually only 4 or 5 feet; the stream is generally weak, seldom more than half a knot. In the upper part, where the water is fresh, flocks of black swans formerly used to feed among the long grass which grew on the mud banks. A lighthouse, elevated 70 feet above the sea, has been erected on Iron Pot Island, at the entrance of the Derwent, exhibiting a fixed light, which may be seen from 12 to 15 m. distant from a ship's deck. The estuary separates the districts of Richmond and Hobart Town.

DERWENT-WATER, or KESWICK LAKE, a beautiful and picturesque lake, England, co. Cumberland, forming an expansion of the Derwent, and having the town of Keswick on its N. W. shore. It is about 3½ m. long, and 1½ broad; has rocky and precipitous banks, and is adorned with several richly wooded islands, and a singular mass of soft land, which occasionally floats upon the surface; and at other times sinks below it. The waters of this lake are sometimes liable to an unaccountable agitation, and frequently, even in the calmest weather, continue in this state for hours together. Near the N.E. corner of the lake is the celebrated cascade of Lodore.

DES MOINES, a riv., U. States, Iowa, rising in the Coteau des Prairies, and after a S.E. course falling into the Mississippi, at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, near the confines of Missouri. In the rainy season it is navigable for steamboats 100 m.

DESAGUADERO.—1, A vast depression or inter-alpine valley, in Bolivia and Peru, between two huge ridges of the Andes, into which the great chain divides, near the well-known city of Potosi, lat. 19° 35′ S.; and again unites at the peak of Vilcañota, lat. 14° 30′ S.; lon. 78° 50′ W. The westernmost of the longitudinal ridges which bound the valley in that direction, and form part of the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia, runs parallel with the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and is called the Cordillera of the coast; whilst the eastern ridge is known by the general name Cordillera, or, properly speaking, Bolivian Cordillera; and its N. prolongation, Cordillera Real, comprising the snowy ranges Carabaya and Apolobamba, the highest peak of the latter having an elevation of 17,930 ft. The great valley or table-land occupying the intermediate space between the limits above defined, is about 400 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 30 to 80 m. It comprises an area of 150,000 sq. m., and includes the great lake Titicaca, 12,850 ft. above sea level, and the smaller lake Aullagas or Uros, 570 ft. below the level of the former, and which receives the superfluous waters of Titicaca by the river Desaguadero, its only outlet. The river is of considerable depth, but its velocity is scarcely 2 m. an hour. Its whole length, from the village Desaguadero, at the S. extremity of Titicaca, to the N. end of lake Aullagas, is about 150 m.; where it emerges from lake Titicaca it is crossed by a bridge, built by the fifth Inca of Peru, for the passage of his army. The average elevation of the valley or table-land of Desaguadero above the level of the sea is about 12,900 ft. From its great elevation the heat here is never great, nor is the cold very sensible, except during the nights from May to November. This season, which is the winter, is extremely dry, the sky is cloudless, and neither rain nor snow are known to fall. But the latter precedes and follows the rainy season, which begins at the end of November, and continues to the beginning of April. There are no trees in the valley, but the lower districts are covered with the most beautiful green turf. Cultivation is extremely limited; wheat, barley, and rye are sown, but they do not ripen, and are cut green as fodder for the llamas. There are, however, extensive plantations of quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*, Linn.), and of potatoes, which are found growing wild in some of the more elevated places. There are here no peculiar seasons for sowing or reaping, both these operations going on simultaneously throughout the whole year. Numerous herds of llamas feed on the coarse grass with which the higher ridges in the valley are covered. Guanacos, alpacas, and vicuñas are also met with, but no other wild animals, excepting a peculiar kind of hare, and a small animal of the family *Eubatia*, which in some places has so burrowed the soil as to render travelling on horseback unsafe. The condor is frequently seen on the surrounding mountains. —2, A lake in the S. of Chili, in Araucana, somewhat of the form of a boot, the limb of which is 35 m. long, and the foot about 12; its breadth nowhere exceeding 5 m. At its S. E. end is the volcano of Osorno, and from its N. W. extremity issues the river of that name, which falls into the Pacific.

DESBOROUGH, a vil. and par. Eng., co. of, and 14 m N. N. E. Northampton, on a sandstone rock. The weaving of silk, shag, and worsted, employs a portion of the inhabitants; and a number of females are engaged in the making of lace and winding cotton. Area of par. 2410 ac. Pop. 1350.

DESCHKIN, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 34 m. N.N.E. Orel, l. bank Oka. It contains a chapel; and has some trade in salt, but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 1000.

DESEADA, one of the Leeward Irls. belonging to the French, Caribbean Sea, E. from Guadaloupe, lat. (N. point) 16° 20′ N.; lon. 61° 12′ W. (R.) It is about 10 m. long, and hardly 5 broad, rises with a steep ascent, and then extends in a table land, which consists of limestone rocks, in which many caverns occur; but it is without water. The soil is in some places of a deep black, and fertile, in others it is sandy and unproductive. This island was the first of the Caribbee islands seen by Columbus on his second voyage in 1494.

DESEMBOQUE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, r. bank, Velhas, about 400 m. S.W. Goyaz. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. Some of the inhabitants are employed in making cloth or in spinning wool and cotton, others in agricultural labours, including the making of cheese and rearing of cattle. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs, considered very efficacious in cutaneous affections. Pop., town and district, 5000.

DESENZANO, a tn and port, kingd. of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Brescia, at the S.W extremity of

lake Garda, at the foot of a hill crowned with an ancient castle. It is well built, with wide and clean streets, and possesses several churches, a convent, hospital, a philosophical society, a gymnasium, and clerical seminary. The port has considerable traffic in grain, wine, oil, silk, and fish. Four well attended fairs are held during the year for cattle and general merchandize. Pop. 3127.

DESERET, a name sometimes given to the newly organized Mormon territory in the U. States of N. America. *See* UTAH.

DESERT, several pars. Irel.:—1, Cork; 725 ac. Pop. 411.—2, (*-Great*), Tyrone; 14,399 ac. Pop. 5806.—3, (*-Egny*), Donegal; 7577 ac. Pop. 1604.—4, (*-Lyn*), Londonderry; 5561 ac. Pop. 2281.—5, (*-Martyn*), Londonderry; 9580 ac. Pop. 3693.—6, (*-More*), Cork; 3943 ac. Pop. 789.—7, (*-Oghill*), Londonderry; 11,169 ac. Pop. 3715.—8, (*-Serges*), Cork; 15,730 ac. Pop. 3352.

DESERTAS (THE), three rocky isls. Atlantic ocean, S.E. Madeira, lat. (S. or Agulha Point), 32° 31′ 18″ N.; lon. 16° 30′ 45″ W. (R.) The northern is called Chão, the centre one Deserta Grande, and the S. one Bugio. They have no permanent inhabitants, but are occasionally visited from Madeira by fishermen, herdsmen with goats, sheep, and cattle, and by parties in quest of archil. Chão is nine tenths of a mile in length, and one-fourth of a mile in breadth at its N. end; but at the S. it terminates in a very narrow point. It is a table-land, surrounded by high rocky cliffs. The E. shore runs nearly in a straight line; the W. is more indented, and on this side the best landing place is met with. The soil is light; mingled with rocks and stones, and covered with long, coarse, dry grass, and some wild herbs. Its most elevated summit is 336 ft. above sea level. The Deserta Grande is the largest and most elevated of the three islands; its shores are generally steep and rocky, and high bold cliffs of rock characterize the greater part of them. It is upwards of 6 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth; its most elevated peak is 610 ft. above sea level. The Bugio is about a mile in length, and the same in breadth; its highest peak, which is on the N. part of the island, is 1349 ft. above sea level.

DESFORD, par. Eng., Leicester, 3830 ac. Pop. 1025.

DESFUL, or DIZFUL, a city, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 30 m. N.W. Shuster, lat. 32° 5′ N.; lon. 48° 11′ E., l. bank, river same name, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 20 arches; the foundations of which are of stone, and very ancient, the upper portions of brick of a more recent date. It is the principal market of Khuzistan, although in many respects inferior to the larger town of Shuster, its bazaar being less commodious, its houses not so well built, and its streets narrower. In the vicinity are numerous interesting remains of antiquity, including the beds of large canals, supposed to be of Sasanian origin. The neighbourhood is well inhabited, and abounds in villages. Here the indigo which is manufactured in Khuzistan is raised, and orange and lemon trees find a favourable soil. The local governor of Arabistan generally resides here. Pop. 14,000 or 15,000.——The RIVER on which the city stands has its source in the mountains to the N.W. of Booroogird, prov. Irak-Ajemi, lat. 33° 50′ N.; lon. 48° 40′ E., and after a S. and S.S.E. course of 150 m., falls into the Karoon, lat. 31° 38′ N.; lon. 48° 58′ E., 22 m. S. Shuster.

DESHTI PYAZ, a large vil. Persia, Khorassan, 150 m. S. Mushed. It is surrounded by one continued garden of mulberry and fruit trees. The products of the vicinity are fruit, silk, a little cotton, and opium. It contains about 100 families of Kizzil-bashes.

DESIMA, or DEZIMA, an artificial fan-shaped isl. Japan, close to the town of Nangasaki. In the years 1635 and 1636, the Japanese, being desirous of assigning a fixed residence to the Portuguese, who still remained in their country, in spite of the cruel persecutions to which they were then subjected, compelled them to construct this island at their own expense. Its favourable position in front of Nangasaki, whence it derives its name, which signifies 'Fore Island,' and the excellent arrangement of its storehouses, soon became of great importance to the prosperity of the mercantile relations of the Portuguese with Japan, and the loss of liberty which they sustained was considerably alleviated by the spur thus given to their commerce. This prosperity, however, did not long continue, for in 1639 a general sentence of banishment was issued against the Portuguese; and the Dutch, who had already, from a spirit of rivalry, longed to locate themselves at Nangasaki, instead of Firando (to which their own factories and those of the Portuguese had hitherto been confined), availed themselves of this opportunity to effect their purpose, and in 1641 we find them settled at Desima. This artificial island was constructed from the earth of a hill in the neighbourhood. A wall of basaltic rock, 6 ft. above high water mark, protects it from the encroachments of the sea; and a gate shut at night separates the inhabitants from those of the town of Nangasaki, *which see*.

DESIO [anc. *Desimum*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 10 m. N. Milan. Its houses are well built, and it has a handsome church, hospital, almshouse, and elementary school. In the vicinity are delightful gardens and vineyards, with fine trees and fountains. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and rearing domestic cattle. Pop. 4384.—(*Dizio, dell' Italia.*)

DESIRE (PORT), a harbour, Patagonia, E. coast, lat. 47° 45′ 0″ S.; lon. 65° 55′ 30″ W. (R.), formed by a river of the same name. It is of difficult entrance, from its narrowness and the strength of the tide, but there is good anchorage off the mouth. The country around is a parched barren desert, with some straggling tufts of brown grass, and a few stunted bushes. Of edible vegetables there are few or none; but wild fowl, fish, and shell-fish are plentiful. The natives are hostile to strangers, and spare no white man who is so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, in consequence of the treatment they have received from the Spaniards and their descendants. The river was examined by Captain King for 16 m., but is believed to be navigable to a much greater distance.—(Fitzroy's *Sailing Directions for S. America;* King's *Sailing Directions for E. and W. Patagonia.*)

DESKFORD, par. Scot. Banff, 5 m. by 3 m. Pop. 917.

DESNA, a riv. Russia, which rises in gov. of, and about 50 m. E. of the town of Smolensk, flows S.E. through that gov. and gov. Orel, till it reaches Briansk, where it suddenly turns S.S.W., and continues that direction into gov. Tchernigov, which it traverses circuitously, first S. W., and then W. to Tchernigov. It now resumes its S. S. W. course, and on reaching the frontiers of gov. Kiev, joins l. bank Dnieper nearly opposite the town of Kiev. It is navigable nearly throughout its whole course, which exceeds 500 m. Its principal affluents are on the r., the Souda and Snov; and on the l. the Snopot, Vetma, Bolva, Navlia, Nerusa, Ivot, Seim, and Oster. It has been proposed to unite the Oka with the Desna, and thereby give a continuous water communication between the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

DESOLATION (CAPE), a promontory, W. Greenland, Davis's Strait, forming the S.W. extremity of the isl. Nunar-Soak; lat. 60° 58′ N.; lon. 49° 36′ W. (R.)—2, A headland of Tierra del Fuego, on an isl. on its W. coast; lat. 54° 46′ S.; lon. 71° 37′ W. (R.)

DESSAU, a tn. Germany, cap. duchy, Anhalt-Dessau, in a beautiful valley, l. bank, Mulde, which is here crossed by a bridge, and joins the Elbe about 3 m. below, 35 m. N. Leipzig, on the railway between Berlin, Köthen, and Leipzig. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with six gates, and of four suburbs, and is generally well built, containing several spacious squares, and a number of well-formed and well-lighted streets. The principal building is the ducal palace close on the Mulde, originally built in 1470, but reconstructed at a much later period, not possessed of great architectural merit, but surrounded with fine gardens, and containing both a picture gallery and a library, in which are numerous MSS. of Luther. The other note-worthy buildings are the palace of the duchess dowager, the townhouse, the palace church [Schlosskirche], with a curious painting of the Last Supper by Cranach; town church, St. George's church, St. John's church, the R. Catholic church, the synagogue, theatre, library, normal and other schools, the musical academy, the poorhouse, house of correction, and several hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, leather, tobacco, musical and other instruments, and there is an extensive worsted as well as several other mills, and an important corn market. The ground around Dessau, originally a sandy waste, has been completely reclaimed, and is now covered with beautiful gardens, forming the chief attraction of the place. The celebrated Mendelsohn was born here. Pop. 16,904.

DESTERRO, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Santa Catharina, near the centre of the W. coast of the island, which gives that province its name. It stands on a tongue of land which projects W. into the bay, and is defended by two forts. Its situation is unhealthy, and it is very poorly built—the streets being very irregular, and badly paved. Scarcely any of the buildings deserve notice; but among others may be mentioned the governor's palace, courthouse, arsenal, parish church, and hospital. In 1838, a dreadful thunderstorm destroyed part of the town, and committed great ravages, both on the island and the mainland. P. 6000 to 7000. *See Supp.*

DESVRES, a tn. France, dep. Pas de-Calais, 12 m. S.E. Boulogne. It is agreeably situate in a well-watered district, in the neighbourhood of an extensive forest. It was formerly a place of some importance, surrounded by fortifications, and defended by a strong castle, but is now comparatively insignificant. It has some manufactures of coarse woollens, leather, delft, and other earthenware. The possession of Desvres was keenly contested during the Anglo-Norman wars. Pop. 2816.

DETHWICK-LEA, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. of, and 14 m. N. by W. Derby. The VILLAGE, situate in a valley, has a furnace for smelting lead-ore, and a mill, on a large scale, for spinning worsted and cotton. The Cromford and High-Peak Railway passes within a quarter of a mile. Pop. 935

DETMOLD, a tn. Germany, cap. Lippe-Detmold, l. bank, Werra, 50 m. S.W. Hanover. It is entered by three gates, is divided into the old and new town, the former very poorly and the latter regularly built; contains a palace, a fine old castellated building, with four wings and a vast round tower or donjon, surrounded by well arranged gardens; three churches, a gymnasium, normal, industrial, and other schools, an orphan hospital, infirmary, and house of correction. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, and leather, and there are both marble and gypsum quarries. A few breeding studs are kept here. In the neighbourhood, on the Grotenberg, the culminating point of the Teutoberger Wald, a colossal statue of hammered copper, 45 ft. high, placed on a circular pedestal of solid sandstone, 90 ft. high, has been erected, by subscription, among the princes of Germany, to the Hermann or Arminius, by whom Varus and his Roman legion were destroyed. Pop. 6269.

DETOUR POINT, a headland, U. States, N. shore of Lake Michigan, opposite the W. extremity of Manatoulin or Drummond Island; lat. 45° 57′ N.; lon. 84° 1′ W.

DETROIT, a tn. U. States, cap. of Michigan, r. bank of a river or strait of the same name, here about ¾ m. wide, 7 m. below the outlet of Lake St. Clair, and 20 m. above the N.W. end of Lake Erie; lat. 42° 20′ N., lon. 83° 10′ W. It stretches about 3 m. along the river; and for ¼ m. backward is of a rectangular form. Thereafter, eight avenues, 200 ft. wide, divide it into triangular portions, and terminate in a large open area, called the Grand Circus. It has several public squares, the chief of which is called the Campus Martius. The public edifices deserving of notice are the state-house, the city hall, and the bank of Michigan. There are over 30 churches, several markets, seven banks, a theatre museum, public garden, mechanics' hall, state penitentiary, several religious and beneficent societies, including two orphan asylums; also several literary and scientific associations. It has extensive manufactures of machinery, stoves, ploughs, &c., and about 40,000,000 ft. of lumber are sawn up annually. Detroit is well situated for trade; its navigation, by river and lake, is open for eight months yearly; and, by the Michigan Central Railway, it has extensive inland communication. The registered shipping of the port is about 100,000 tons. The exports coastwise amount to about £800,000, and the imports to above £3,100,000 annually. Detroit was founded by the French Canadians in 1683, and was incorporated as an American city in 1815. Pop. in 1870, 79,580. [*See Supp.*]

DETROIT RIVER, a river, N. America, forming the communication between Lakes St. Clair and Erie, and part of the boundary between Upper Canada and the U. States. It is 28 m. long, ¾ m. wide at Detroit, but gradually becomes wider as it descends towards the S. Among the isles formed by it are Grosse and Fighting Islands, situated near its mouth. It is navigable for ships of any burthen. Its banks are chiefly inhabited by French Canadians, whose houses, surrounded with fruit trees, present a pleasant spectacle in passing through the strait.

DETS, a vil. Hungary, co. Tolna, near the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Szexard. It contains a Protestant church; and has good fishing in the Danube. Much wine is produced in the district. Pop. 1666.

DETTA, or GYELDU, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of, and 23 m. S. by E. Temesvar, on the Berzava. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Rice is grown in the district. Pop. 1480.

DETTELBACH, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Main, over which there is here a ferry, 9 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. It contains two churches—one of them attached to a Franciscan monastery, and the object of numerous pilgrimages; an hospital, and poorhouse; and has considerable manufactures of cloth, a trade in wine and agricultural produce, numerous mills, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn., 2445; of dist., 10,267.

DETTINGEN, several places, Würtemberg, particularly:—1, A vil. circle, Danube, dist. of, and 3 m. S. Kirchheim. It contains a parish church, and has a cotton mill. Both wine and fruit are produced to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 2283.—2, (*an der Erms*), a vil. circle. Schwarzwald. dist. Urach, 10 m. E. Tübingen, l. bank, Erms. It contains a parish church and a small castle; and has a large carriage and waggon factory, a polishing, a saw, and an iron mill. Much wine and fruit are produced here. Pop. 2851.—3, A vil. circle Jaxt, dist. of, and 6 m. S.S.W. Heidenheim. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1137.—4, (*bei Rottenberg*), a vil. circle Schwarzwald, cap. dist. of same name. It contains a parish church. Pop. 920.

DETTINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. of, and 9 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg, r. bank, Main. It contains a parish church, and has a granite quarry; but only deserves notice on account of the victory gained here, in 1743, by the English and Austrians over the French. Pop. 602.

DETTINGEN-GROSS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Aarau, r. bank, Aar. It stands in a beautiful district, contains a parish church, and has some manufactures of linen, and a bleachfield. Pop. 870.

DETTVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Sohl, in a lofty mountain valley, 6 m. from Veghlesz. It contains a handsome parish church. The inhabitants are Slowaks. Pop. 7240.

DETTWILLER [German, *Dettweiler*], a vil. France, dep. Bas Rhin, 4. m. E.N.E. Saverne, r. bank, Zorn. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and some cotton mills.

DEURNE, a very old vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 26 m. S.E. Hertogenbosch. It has a beautiful R. Catholic and a Reformed church, and a school. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and turf selling. Pop. 1750.

DEUSEHILL, par. England, Salop; 487 ac. Pop. 39.

DEUTICHEM, a tn. Holland. *See* DOETINCHEM.

DEUTSCHBROD, a royal free tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 25 m. S.S.E. Czaslau, on the Sazawa. It has two suburbs, five churches, a gymnasium, barrack, hospital, a paper mill, vinegar factory, and some manufactures of cloth; and four annual fairs. Pop 2443.

DEUTSCHENDORF, or POPRAD, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Zips, in a plain, r. bank, Poprad, here crossed by a stone bridge, 42 m. S. by E. Cracow. It contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches; and has manufactures of linen, paper, and copper-wire, several distilleries, a weekly market and an annual fair. Pop. 1370.

DEUTSCHHAUSE [Moravian, *Hausnca*], a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Olmütz, in a mountainous district on the high road to Austrian Silesia. It contains a parish church; and has a weekly market and four annual fairs. Pop. 1602.

DEUTSCHKRONE, ARENSKRONE, or WALCZ, a tn. Prussia, prov W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, cap. circle of same name, 72 m. N.N.W. Posen, between the lakes of Arins and Radau. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a progymnasium and synagogue, and has manufactures of woollens, tile-works, dye-works, a trade in horses and cattle, and eight annual fairs. Pop. 3000.——The CIRCLE, area 624 geo. sq. m., is flat and sandy, watered by the Küddow, Pnetnitz, Pilow, and Döberitz, contains numerous lakes, and rears many cattle. Pop. 44,505.

DEUTSCHLAND. *See* GERMANY.

DEUTZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and r. bank, Rhine, opposite the city of Cologne, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 1400 ft. long. It is strongly fortified, as part of the defences of Cologne—forming, in fact, a *tête du-pont*. It contains a R. Catholic parish and another church, the ruins of an old Benedictine abbey, a large barrack with magazines of artillery, and two swimming establishments; and has important manufactures of porcelain, velvet, ribbons, soap, and playing cards. The harbour is good, and contains numerous shipping, particularly in winter. Deutz is a very ancient place, and is said to owe its origin to a castle built on its site by Constantine the Great. The finest view of Cologne, with its ranges of buildings stretching 3 m. along the river, is obtained from the extremity of the bridge on this side. For plan of town, *see* COLOGNE. Pop. 2850.

DEUX-PONTS, a tn. Bavaria. *See* ZWEIBRÜCKEN

DEVA.—1, A small tn. and port, Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 23 m. E.N.E. Bilbao, r. bank, Deva, near its mouth. It has tolerably well made streets, two squares, a large and magnificent church, townhall, two schools, an hospital, prison, and convent. Iron is wrought in the vicinity to some extent, but the inhabitants are principally occupied in agriculture and fishing. Its trade consists in the export of fish, brandy, vegetables, fruits, iron, grain, &c.; and the import of oil, wine, sugar, tobacco, coffee, soap, earthenware, hardware, apparel, &c. Pop. 3536. 2, A small river in Santander, which falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 30 m.

DEVA [Latin, *Decapolis*; German, *Dismarch*, or *Schlossberg*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, r. bank, Maros, 58 m. W. Hermannstadt. It contains two castles, one of them a mere ruin, picturesquely seated on a rocky eminence, and supposed to be of Roman origin; a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek church. The district is famed for its peaches. Many Roman coins of Augustus, and a later date, have been found here; and here, in 1530, John Török defeated the Turks. Pop. 1000.

DEVAPRAYAGA, a tn. of N. Hindoostan, in Gurhwal, 12 m. W. Sirenuggur; lat. 30° 9′ N.; lon. 78° 35′ E.; at the junction of the two rivers Bhagirathi, or true Ganges, and the Alacananda, the union of which forms that part of the Ganges held most sacred by the Hindoos, by bathing in which they suppose themselves purified from all their former sins. The town is built on the scarp of a mountain, about 100 ft. above the water, the mountain rising about 800 ft. higher. The houses, generally two stories high, are built of large stones, cemented with coarse lime, and covered with shingles. In the upper part of the town stands a temple, sacred to Ramachandra, constructed of large blocks of cut stone, piled up, without mortar, to the height of 60 ft. The image is of black stone, and about 6 ft. high.

DEVENISH, —1, An isl. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, in Lough Erne, 2 m. N.N.W. Enniskillen; area about 113 ac., and containing some interesting remains of ancient religious establishments. —2, A par. E. of the above; 30,613 ac. Pop. 5841.

DEVENTER, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 8 m. N. Zutphen, r. bank, Ijssel, where it receives the Schipbeek. The streets of this ancient fortified city are generally narrow, but the market places large and wide. Successive changes in the fortifications have reduced the gates to seven. An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the ramparts; but the favourite promenade is the Worp, on the farther side of the Ijssel, whose fine old linden trees were destroyed by the French, in 1813, but it is now laid out with great taste in the English garden style. The townhouse is of great size; in it the athenæum has its library. The courthouse and prison are handsome structures; as is also the weighhouse, a large, old, isolated building. The Reformed have two churches, the Lutherans one, the Mennonites one, and the R. Catholics one. The Jews have a small synagogue. A great resort to the town on market days makes it then a very bustling place. Though no longer the third commercial city of Holland, it still derives great advantages from its harbour on the Ijssel. It exports 600,000 lbs. of butter, and 365,000 *Deventer cakes*, annually; has a royal Turkey carpet manufactory, an iron foundry, a stocking manufactory, and various other industrial establishments. Among its public institutions are the great hospital for old people, a burgher orphan house, St. Elizabeth's hospital for the insane, and four other hospitals, including a military one. The athenæum comprises a drawing school and a lecture room, and a hall for the chemical and physical society. The Latin school has six classes, under four masters. There is also an industrial school, with 500 scholars, a fine arts society, a natural history and chemical society, a department of the public utility society, and of that for the encouragement of industry, and 8 other schools, with 2200 scholars. Pop. (1868), 18,218; of whom the majority are Protestants.—(*Van der Aa.*)

DEVEREAUX (Sr.), par. England, Hereford; 1095 ac. Pop. 207.

DEVERILL, two pars. England, co. Wilts: —1, (*Longbridge*), 4150 ac. P. 1378. 2, (*Monkton*), 1735 ac. P. 202.

DEVERON, or DOVERN, a river, Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff. It rises in the parish of Cabrach, W. coast, Aberdeenshire, flows in a winding course N.E. past Huntly and Drumblade, and enters the N. sea at Banff, after a course of more than 40 m. It abounds with salmon and trout; and lead ore has been observed on its banks. It has many small affluents, the chief of which are the Bogie and Isla.

DEVETSER, or DEVLOSER, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 23 m. W. Vesprim, cap. dist. of same name, 81 m. S.W. Pesth. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2800.

DEVICOTTA, a fort and seaport tn. of S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, dist. Tanjore; lat. 11° 27′ N.; lon. 79° 47′ E. (R.); on the Coromandel coast, at the mouth of the Coleroon. The port is situated on a small island. The approach to the port is very dangerous, owing to an extensive shoal (Coleroon Shoal) which projects 4 or 5 m. from the entrance to the river.

DEVILS, with various affixes, a name applied to a great variety of places in different quarters of the world, including: —1, (*Basin*), a harbour on the S. side of Tierra del Fuego, in Christmas Sound; lat. 55° 16′ S.; lon. 70° W.; so named by Cook, in 1774, on account of its gloomy appearance. It is surrounded by high and savage rocks, which deprive it of the rays of the sun.—2, An isl. off the coast of French Guiana, lat. 5° 16′ N.; lon. 52° 34′ W. (R.) - 3, (*Hill Mountains*), A mountain range, Ireland, co. Tipperary, and partly on the confines of King's co., rising to the height of 2084 ft. They extend S.W. to N.E. for about 24 m., and separate the basin of the Suir from that of the Shannon.—4, (*Peak Bank*), A small lake, Ireland, co. Kerry, near the summit of Mangerton Mountain, at an elevation of between 2000 and 3000 ft. above sea level. It is about ½ m. long, and fully one-third broad, and in the centre is upwards of 150 ft. deep.—5, (*Peak*), A mountain, S. Africa, Cape Colony; lat. 33° 57′ 12″ S.; lon. 18° 31′ 45″ E. (R.); having a height of 3315 ft.

DEVILLE LES ROUEN, a vil. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, about 3 m. N.W. Rouen, in a rich valley, watered by the Cailly. It is an active, stirring place, with manufactures of plain and printed cottons, chemical products, and paper, dye works, with numerous cotton and other mills. P. 3610.

DEVIZES, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. Wilts, finely situate on a commanding eminence, 82 m. W. by S. London. It consists of several streets, diverging from a spacious market place, well paved, and lighted with gas. Some of the houses have an antique appearance, being built of timber and plaster, but most of the others are handsome modern buildings. It has two handsome parish churches, and places of worship for R. Catholics, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends; a townhall, a handsome corn exchange, house of correction, and county bridewell. In the market place is a handsome cross, erected in 1815. It has a proprietary grammar school, a government school of art, a British school, and several charity schools, one of which, called the Bear Club Charity, was established in 1760, and is liberally supported; several almshouses, a dispensary, and a mendicity society. Three silk manufactories have been established, and there is a factory for silk throwing, about half a mile from the town. Weaving of crape and sarsanet is on the increase, but malting is carried on less extensively than formerly. A large snuff manufactory has been long established. Markets, Monday and Thursday; six fairs annually. The borough by the reform bill of 1867 returns one member to the House of Commons; it formerly sent two. Its municipal government is vested in

a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Devizes is supposed to owe its rise to a castle built here in the reign of Henry I., and dismantled in the reign of Edward III., and hardly any trace of which now remains. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was celebrated for its market, which is still the largest in the W. of England. Pop. 6840.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DEVON, a maritime co. England, bounded, W. by Cornwall, E. by Somerset and Dorset, N. by the Bristol Channel, and S. by the English Channel. Greatest length, N. to S., 72 m.; extreme breadth, 67 m.; area, 2585 sq. m., or 1,657,180 ac. It is the third largest county in England, and the seventh as regards population. It is in general hilly, and a large portion of it is occupied by the barren region of Dartmoor—an elevated tract, partly covered with masses of scattered granite, and partly consisting of heath and bog. This waste, which is upwards of 20 m. long, and from 10 to 15 m. broad, supports only a few thousand sheep and cattle, and some wild dwarf colts. The Vale of Exeter, comprising from 120,000 to 130,000 acres, presents a remarkable contrast to this sterile tract, being one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in England. The S. extremity of the county, limited interiorly by a line drawn from Torbay to Plymouth Sound, called *South Hams*, comprising about 240 sq. m., is also extremely fertile, being so rich and productive as to be distinguished by the name of the garden of Devonshire. Following the sinuosities of its bays and inlets, Devonshire has about 212 m. of sea coast—72 on the N., or Bristol Channel, and about 140 on the S., or English Channel. The former is, for the most part, steep and rocky, the latter is lined with cliffs throughout its whole extent. The principal bays are Bideford Bay, on the N. coast, and Tor Bay, on the S. coast. The mineral productions of Devonshire, considered as objects of trade and manufacture, are principally tin and copper, which are wrought to a considerable extent. Granite, freestone, limestone, and slate are abundant; and many thousand tons of porcelain clay are annually shipped for the Staffordshire potteries, and other places.

The climate of Devonshire is remarkably mild in the S. part of the county, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids having pulmonary or inflammatory complaints; but it is bleak and piercing in the higher regions of Dartmoor. In the N. and N.E. parts it is somewhat colder than in the S., and it is there only that winter assumes any degree of severity. The rivers are numerous, and some of them of considerable size: the principal are the Axe or Exe, Teign, Dart, Plym, falling into the English Channel; and the Tawe and Torridge, falling into the Bristol Channel.

Notwithstanding the general fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate, agriculture is still in a very backward state in this county, attributable, in part, no doubt, to the general preference given to dairy husbandry, to which, indeed, it is best adapted, from the extent and richness of its grass lands. The principal productions of the arable lands are wheat, barley, beans, pease, potatoes, and a little flax. Butter, cheese, and live stock are the staple products of the county; nor must that peculiar delicacy of its dairies, the 'clotted' cream of Devonshire, be overlooked. The butter is of excellent quality, and brings a high price in London, where most of it is sent, but the cheese is in general poor, being made mostly from skimmed milk. The cows used for the dairy are mostly of the breed of the county, and of a red colour. They are handsomely shaped, but have too great a tendency to fatten to be good milkers; but their beef is of superior quality. A great many oxen are reared and exported annually from the county, especially from the N. districts; they are famed for their docility and activity at work, and their aptitude to fatten. The breeds of sheep are excellent, both as regards flesh and wool; they are reared mostly on the hills and more elevated districts—the low, moist lands not being favourable to them, although they fatten rapidly on their rich herbage. The whole stock on 25th June, 1874, amounted to 979,150, of which 355,207 were under 1 year old. In some districts considerable numbers of pigs are reared, not inferior in quality to any in England. The farms in this county are generally small; 150 to 200 acres, of which the greater part is in pasture, being considered a large farm. The cider orchard is another source of income to the Devonshire farmer; but its value has decreased nearly a half within the last few years, owing, it is said, to the great age of the trees. An orchard produces 10 to 15 hogsheads an acre, which generally sells at 25*s.* to 30*s.* a hogshead, the cost of preparing it being from 3*s.* to 5*s.* A large portion of the cider produced is consumed by the farm labourers. The people are generally frugal and industrious, as is strikingly exemplified in the number of depositors in savings banks, who are four times more numerous in Devonshire, in proportion to its population, than in Lancashire, although in the former a farm labourer receives but 9*s.* per week, while in the latter there is a larger amount of wages in circulation, in proportion to the population, than in any other part of the world.

The principal manufactures of the county are coarse woollen goods—druggets, serges, long ells, &c.—exported mostly to foreign countries. The trade has declined much of late years, but is still considerable. Broad and narrow cloths are made in some parts, but not to such an extent as formerly. Carpets, in imitation of Turkish and Persian, are manufactured at Axminster, beautiful cushion laces at Honiton, and, in several towns, large quantities of shoes are made for the Newfoundland market. Linen is manufactured at Crediton and Plymouth.

Devonshire returns 17 members to Parliament—two for each of the three divisions of the county, two each for Exeter, Barnstaple, Devonport, Plymouth, and Tiverton, and one for Tavistock. Pop. in 1861, 584,373; in 1871, 600,814.

DEVON—1, A river, Scotland, cos. Perth and Clackmannan, rising in the Ochill hills, parish of Blackford, and, after a course of nearly 30 m., successively E., S.E., S.W. by W., and S., falling into the Forth a little above Alloa. The Devon is not navigable: but it has been celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, and for the remarkable falls at Crook of Devon.—2, A co. Van Diemen's Land. It comprises three hundreds and twelve parishes. It contains three towns—Exeter, York, and Ilfracombe.

DEVON, NORTH, a dist. of Arctic America, on the N. side of Barrow's Strait and Lancaster Sound, having W. Wellington Channel, and E. Baffin's Bay; intersected by the parallel of 75° N., and between the meridians of 78° and 92° 30′ W.

DEVONPORT, a maritime and fortified tn., and naval arsenal, England, co. Devon, S. division, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, upon that part of it called the Hamoaze, which forms the harbour, 218 m. W. by S. London, and 1¼ m. W. Plymouth; lat. 50° 24′ N.; lon. 4° 12′ W.; finely situated on an acclivity, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the sea and surrounding country. It is of an oblong form, principal streets straight and well kept, paved, and lighted with gas; houses of stone, and generally well built. The footpaths are of marble obtained in the neighbourhood, and have a very beautiful appearance when washed by a shower. Water is obtained from Dartmoor. A wall 12 ft. high defends the town on the N., E., and S. sides, while the sea entrance is protected by heavy batteries on Mount Wise, two of which are of recent erection. Outside the wall is a line or breastwork, with a fosse excavated in the solid rock from 12 to 20 ft. in depth. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the guildhall, decorated with a noble Doric portico; royal Albert hospital, workhouse, prisons, mechanics' institute, temperance hall, royal British female orphan asylum, and the post-office. Near the guildhall there is a handsome fluted granite column, of the Doric order, erected to commemorate the naming of the town anew, ascended by a flight of 140 steps, and from the summit of which a magnificent view is obtained. There are 11 churches, and places of worship for Baptists, United, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists; Independents, R. Catholics, and other sects. The new parish churches of St. James, St. Mary, and St. Stephen are handsome examples of decorated Gothic. Hope Baptist, Wycliffe Independent, the Unitarian, and the R. Catholic are the only chapels of distinct architectural character. The educational institutions include royal naval and military free schools. The literary and scientific institutions are a mechanics' institute, school of art, and science classes; charitable and benevolent associations, the royal Albert hospital, royal British orphan asylum, royal dockyard orphan asylum, and several other minor but not less useful charities. It is, however, as a naval arsenal, the

largest by far in Great Britain, that Devonport attracts attention, and from which it derives its chief characteristics. The national works of one kind and another constructed for government purposes cover a very large area, comprising one of the finest dock yards in the world (72 ac. in extent), with building slips, dry-docks, machine works, foundries, rope-works, &c. The Keyham steam-yard and factory comprises several docks and basins built of granite, and covers about 100 acres. One basin, finished in 1868, is 900 ft. long, 400 wide, and 36 deep. These docks are capable of receiving the largest armour-plated vessels belonging to the British navy. There is also the gun-wharf, and barracks capable of accommodating 2000 troops with officers. Devonport has no manufactures worthy of notice, but is almost wholly dependent on the royal arsenal, a large proportion of its inhabitants being dockyard artisans and labourers. The remainder is composed mainly of half-pay officers, sailors, and their families, small shopkeepers, and pensioners from the army and navy. Devonport within the lines is distinguished from its suburbs Stoke and Morice Town, which lie outside the glacis of the fortifications. They are the growth of the past fifty years, and are far less densely peopled. Part of the glacis is laid out as a public park.

Down to the year 1824, Devonport was known as Plymouth Dock, but in that year it obtained the name it now bears. The christening, or new naming the town, was performed with great ceremony. To commemorate this event, a fluted column, of the Doric order, elsewhere mentioned, was erected. The harbour of Hamoaze is about 4 m. long, and half a mile broad; its greatest depth, at high water, is between 18 and 20 fathoms: at low water, about 15; it is a magnificent repository for ships of war of all classes, and is capable of accommodating the entire British navy at once. Devonport returns two members to the House of Commons. Pop. of municip. bor. 50,094: of parl. bor. 64,684.

DEVRA-TABOUK, or DEBRA-TABOR, a populous tn. Abyssinia, 35 m. E. Lake Dembea; lat. 11° 55′ N.; lon. 37° 45′ E. It is built on a plain of irregular surface, and occupies a large space, the houses being very much scattered, and greatly resembling ruined windmills. Its churches are numerous, and tolerably elegant, and it is inhabited exclusively by soldiers and females of easy virtue. The environs are infested with hyænas and tigers, and abound with game. —(Combe et Tamisier's *Voy. en Abyssinie.*)

DEVYNOCK, a vil. and par. Wales, co. of, and 7 m. W. Brecknock. The VILLAGE is pleasantly situate at the extremity of the vale of Senny. Area of par. 28,883 ac. P. 1969.

DEWCHURCH, two pars. England, Hereford:—1, (*Little*), 1652 ac. Pop. 276. 2, (*Much*), 1878 ac. Pop. 620.

DEWGHUR, a harbour and isl. Hindoostan, Malabar coast, in the Concan, Lat. 16° 23′ N. The harbour is formed close under the N.E. point of the island, at the mouth of a small river, and has three or four fathoms water, where a ship may lie sheltered from the S.W. monsoon.— The ISLAND, on which there is a fort, is situated on the S. side of the entrance of the river, and appears as part of the main, being nearly joined to it.

DEWLISH, par. Eng. Dorset; 2090 ac. Pop. 442.

DEWSAH, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 36 m. E. Jeypoor; lat. 26° 50′ N.; lon. 76° 12′ E.; on the declivity of a hill, the summit of which is crowned with an extensive forest. It is surrounded by a ruined wall, and presents other evidences of antiquity and of former importance. It is a kind of second rate place of pilgrimage, where a Hindoo fair and festival is occasionally held.

DEWSALL, par. Eng. Hereford; 676 ac. Pop. 30

DEWSBURY, a munic. and parl. bor. England, co. York, W. Riding. The TOWN, 30 m. S.W. York, is situate at the base of a hill rising from the Calder, and presents a very striking and somewhat interesting appearance, when approached by the Wakefield road, which runs to a considerable height above the level of the town. It has several good but irregularly formed streets; is well lighted with gas, and well supplied with good water. It has an ancient parish church, and other places of worship connected with the Establishment, all of recent erection; and chapels belonging to Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connection Methodists, Baptists, R. Catholics, Unitarians, Friends, &c. To most of these places of worship are attached a burying ground, and week-day and Sunday schools for the children of both sexes. There are two charity schools—one of them, the Wheelwrights' Charity, was founded in 1727, for the instruction of 100 boys and 100 girls. There are also a mechanics' institution, library, and reading-room; a parochial library and newsroom, public baths, &c. Dewsbury has increased enormously in wealth, population, and commercial importance during the last quarter of a century. It is the centre of that populous district which is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of heavy woollen cloths, including carpets, blankets, rugs, flannels, baizes, &c. One of its manufactures is shoddy, a cloth made from old woollen rags, which, having been again reduced to wool by the aid of machinery, is re-spun, with the addition of a little fresh material, re-woven, re-dyed, and ultimately reproduced in the market as an entirely new fabric. Batley, near Dewsbury, is now the chief seat of this manufacture, in which many useful and even elegant articles are produced. Numerous good roads, excellent inland navigation by river and canal, and communication by railway with Manchester, Leeds, York, &c., afford Dewsbury great facilities for trade. There is an elegant station here on the London and N.W. Railway, another belonging to the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and a neat building for the county court. At Kirklees, in the parish of Dewsbury, is shown the tomb of the famous Robin Hood. In 1867 Dewsbury was made a parl. bor. returning one member. Area of par. 9768 ac. Pop. 34,988. Pop. of parl. bor. (which includes townships of Dewsbury, Batley, and Soothill) 51,913; of tn. 24,773.

DE WITT'S LAND, the tract of country, W. coast, Australia, lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and lat. 21° S. It was discovered by De Witt, in the ship *Vianen*, in 1628, and called after him.

DE WITT'S ISLANDS, off the S. coast of Van Diemen's Land, between S. Cape and S.W. Cape. The nearest is about 6 m. from the mainland, the most remote about 10 m. They lie between lon. 146° 20′ and 146° 28′ E.

DEYNZE, or DEYNSE [anc. *Donza*], a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. S.W. Ghent, on the Lys, and near the railway between Ghent and Courtray. It has two churches, the chief of which, Notre Dame, is an antique gothic edifice; several primary schools and benevolent institutions; manufactures of starch and tobacco, large gin distilleries and several breweries, dye works, tanneries, &c. The trade in linen, grain, and cattle, is important. Pop. 3600.

DEYRAH, a tn., N. Hindoostan, prov. Gurhwal, pleasantly situate in the centre of the valley of Deyrah Doon; lat. 30° 19′ N.; lon. 77° 45′ E. It is well built of stone, and has a neat bazaar, composed of large huts, and a Sikh temple, with its dependent edifices.— The VALLEY, which is about 70 m. long, by 12 m. to 15 m. broad, exhibits great variety of surface and soil, is watered by numerous rivulets, swarming with fish resembling trout, and abounds in game of all kinds, from the tiger to the quail.

DEZA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. Soria, on a rugged hill. It contains a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and prison; and has manufactures of linen and hempen cloth, a dye-work, several flour-mills, and some trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1424.

DEZPHOUL, a tn. Persia. *See* DESFUL.

DHALAC, an isl. Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, N.W. extremity of Dankali, about 10 m. from the mainland; lat. 15° 46′ N.; lon. 40° 6′ E. (R) It is of irregular form, being deeply indented by the sea, and is about 35 miles long and 30 broad. It is principally composed of coral rock, interspersed with spots affording a supply of good grass in the rainy season. The only animals seen on the island are asses, goats, sheep, and antelopes; the latter are numerous. There are several towns and villages on the island, of which Doobelloo, on the E. side, has the principal trade and best appearance; most of the houses are built of coral, others of loose stones; the outer walls are 10 ft. high, with sloping grass tops, the plastered houses having square tops. The trade of Doobelloo is principally with Lohcia and Gheesan; whence millet and dates are imported in return for the produce of the pearl banks, such as fish, sharks' fins, the horny part of shell fish, turtle, and pearls. The supply of water obtained in the rainy season is preserved in tanks, but there are numerous wells besides in various parts of the island. The principal town and port was formerly Dhalac el Kebeer.

at the S. end of the island, but it has now scarcely water sufficient to admit small vessels, and is therefore going to decay. It has still, however, four mosques, two of which have domes, and two burial grounds, and many vestiges of its former importance. This island is surrounded by a great number of islets and small islands, distinguished by the general name Dahalac Islands; for which *see Supplement*.

DHAMONEE, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; lat. 24° 11′ N.; lon. 78° 50′ E. The fort is of a triangular form, on a small eminence; the ramparts are in some places 50 ft. high, and in general 15 feet thick, with large towers. The town is encompassed by a loose wall mostly in ruins.

DHAR, or DHARANGOGAR, an anc. city, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; lat. 22° 31′ N.; lon. 75° 20′ E., which at one time covered a much greater extent of ground than it does now. It is at present about three-quarters of a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth, and is surrounded by a mud wall. It contains some good buildings, and is watered by several large and two small tanks. The pettah or fort stands on a rising ground apart from the city, and is surrounded by walls 30 ft. high, fortified with towers at intervals. Opium is extensively cultivated in the surrounding territory. It is said to have contained formerly 20,000 houses, but comparatively few are now inhabited. *See Supp.*

DHOFAR, DHAFAR, or ZAFAR.—1, a fertile and populous dist., S. coast, Arabia, commencing at Ras el Ahmar, in lat. 16° 55′ N., and lon. 54° 2′ E., and adjacent to, if not comprised within, the country named Mahrat. In this district there formerly stood a town of the same name, enjoying commercial importance and celebrity, the total disappearance of which has been but recently ascertained. Dhofar has been always considered as the place referred to in the book of Genesis (x. 30), in the words, 'As thou goest unto Sephar, a mount of the east.' It was in its immediate neighbourhood, also, that the Arabs placed the tomb of the prophet Hûd, whose name is associated with the earliest traditions of their race. The only descriptive account which we have of the town of Dhofar is that given by Ibn Batutah, who visited it in the middle of the 14th century. At that time it carried on a trade with India, exporting horses, and importing rice, the voyage, with a fair wind, being made in a month. Its chief distinction, according to the intelligent Arab traveller, was its extreme filth, bad smell, and multitude of flies—all ascribable to the great quantities of dates and fish exposed for sale in the market. The inhabitants lived chiefly on fish, which they dried in the sun, and they not only ate it themselves, but also fed their horses and cattle with it. They manufactured silk and cotton stuffs, and cultivated, among other things, the plantain and the cocoa-nut. Though gentle in manners, and courteous to strangers, they never yielded to oppression or political encroachment, and had successfully resisted every attack on their independence. Such was the state of Dhofar in the 14th century. But in the beginning of the 17th century, when the Jesuit missionary, Pedro Paez, was brought a captive into that place, it was subject to the Sultan of Shehr, whose capital was in Hadramaût. With its independence it lost probably its vital principle, but its total disappearance was never suspected by European geographers; and even Lieut. Wellsted, an officer on board the vessel engaged in surveying that coast, ventured, in 1839, to write these words, 'The next morning found us off Dafar, a small town and fort, which give their name to the contiguous district.' But the fact is, that there is no town of that name on the coast. The fertile plain S.W. of Mirbat retains, indeed, the ancient appellation of Dhofar; but instead of a single large town, it now exhibits a cluster of villages, formerly united under one ruler, but at present independent one of the other. These are Addahâriz, Tâkah, Salâleh, El Hâfah, Aâkad, and Robait. The largest of these villages is Addahâriz, between which and El-Hâfah, lie the ruins of an ancient city called El Bélid, near a fresh-water lake, which is said to have formerly communicated with the sea, and to have formed the harbour of Dhofar. There are several fresh-water streams in this district, and it is not improbable that when their waters were all consumed in irrigation, the mouth of the inlet by which they had discharged themselves into the sea became filled up. Fresh provisions are easily procured here; the district produces coarse frankincense and gum arabic, which, with ambergris and tortoise-shell, procured on the coast, are sent to India. The port of Dhofar is Mirbat or Morbat, in 16° 59′ 15″ N., and 54° 47′ 40″ E., a wretched village, with a population of 500, but having a secure and capacious harbour.—(Lieut. Cruttenden, I.N., *Proceedings of the Geo. Soc of Bombay*; Capt. Haines in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xv.; F. Fresnel's *Journal Asiatique*, tom vi. (3d series); Wellsted's *City of the Caliphs.*)——2, Another celebrated city, named DHOFAR, existed in Yemen, and is said, by Arab writers, to have been the residence of most of the kings of that country. Niebuhr, when at Yerim, learned that the ruins of Dhofar were but half a day's journey to the S.W. They were afterwards visited by Dr. Seetzen, who there first made the discovery of Hamyaritic inscriptions. The ruins in question are probably about 80 m. N.W. by N. Aden. This Dhofar was apparently the Sapphera metropolis of Ptolemy, and Saphar Regia of Pliny.—(Niebuhr's *Description de l'Arabie*; V. Zach's *Monatliche Correspondenz*, vol. xxviii.)

DHOLPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 34 m. S.S.W. Agra; lat. 26° 42′ N.; lon. 78° E., situate within a mile of the Chumbal river, which is here about three-quarters of a mile across in the rainy season. The town is of considerable size, and the country in the vicinity productive.

DHURRUMPOOREE, a decayed tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, r. bank, Nerbudda; lat. 22° 10′ N.; lon. 75° 26′ E.

DIABLERETS (MONT), a remarkable mountain, Switzerland, Bernese Alps, can. Valais, 11 m. N.W. Sion, and nearly the same distance N.E. St. Maurice, summit 10,620 ft. above sea level; lat. 46° 18′ N.; lon. 7° 11′ E. It originally terminated in six peaks, but three of these have fallen, and the two that remain threaten sooner or later to follow. The mountain is composed of limestone strata, much deranged and steeply inclined. The lower beds being soft and shaly, are disintegrated by the infiltration of water from the vast glaciers on the N.E., and after the supports and foundation are thus removed, large masses are detached from the mountain into the valley beneath, forming land slips of the most tremendous kind. During the last century two catastrophes of this kind occurred—one in 1714, and another in 1749. By the former, the surrounding district was shaken as with an earthquake, thick clouds of dust rose high into the air, masses of rock were hurled to a distance of several miles, and trees were thrown down by the current of air alone, produced by the fall of the avalanche. Many human beings and cattle perished at the same time. By the fall of the peak in 1749, the course of the Liserne was arrested, and two small lakes formed, which still exist.

DIADIN, a tn. Turkish Armenia, 72 m. S.S.W. Erivan, r. bank, Euphrates. The houses are partly of wood and partly of stone, and have a mean appearance. It is defended by a fortress, having towers at intervals. Pop. about 3000.

DIALA, or DIYALAH, a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, an affluent of the Tigris, formed by the junction of the Shirwan, Holwan, and various other intermediate streams, all flowing from the mountain regions of Kirmanshah. It obtains the name of the Diala from the junction of the Holwan, about lat. 34° 15′ N.; lon. 45° 11′ E., from which, with some pretty wide deviations, it flows S.S.W., and falls into the Tigris about 10 m. below Bagdad. It is supposed to coincide with the ancient Gyndes.

DIALIGUELY, a vil., W. Africa, Bondou country, l. bank, Falemé; lat. 14° 36′ N.; lon. 12° 10′ W. It is a considerable place, and has many inhabitants (Foulahs), mostly employed in cultivation.

DIAMANT (LE), a tn., W. Indies, isl. Martinique, on a bay of its own name. The vicinity is rocky, but produces the manchineel tree abundantly.

DIAMANTE, a coast tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Cosenza. In the vicinity, wines and excellent grapes are produced. Pop. 1700.

DIAMANTINA, two places, Brazil:—1, [formerly *Tejuco*], a city, prov. Minas Geraes, in a valley surrounded by mountains, the capital of the Diamond district, about 30 m. N.N.W. Serro or Villa-do-Principe; lat. 18° 28′ S.; lon. 43° 50′ W. It is built in the form of an irregular amphitheatre; the streets are irregular and wide, but badly paved. There are, however, many fine houses, of two and three stories in height, both within the city and in the suburbs, all of wood. From its elevated position, and from the houses being whitewashed, and intermingled with several churches,

rising above each other on the steep face of the acclivity, the city presents a very imposing appearance when viewed from a distance, an effect which is not lessened by the profusion of orange and banana trees that surround or are interspersed with the houses in the suburbs. The churches are handsome buildings, one called Nossa Senhora da Rosaria, belongs to the negroes from the coast of Africa. Over the high altar of this church is seen the figure of a black virgin. Most of the houses have small gardens attached to them, in which all the common European vegetables and flowers are produced, also several kinds of European fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, &c. The city is abundantly supplied with excellent water, from springs that take their rise in the mountain on which it is situated; and has a primary school for boys and girls, and an hospital. Many of the shops present a very attractive appearance, being well stocked with European and other goods. The country around is so rocky and barren, that almost all articles of food are brought from a distance of from 30 to 60 m., and exposed to sale in two large market-places, called Intendencias. Owing to the elevated position of the city, the climate is, in general, mild and healthy, although sometimes so cold as to render a fire agreeable.

The inhabitants of the place are almost all employed directly or indirectly in the gold and diamond trade, the vicinity being rich in these precious minerals. The diamond washing, which was formerly a monopoly of the Government, is now open to any one who chooses to risk his time and capital in the pursuit. Those of the inhabitants who possess slaves employ them in the washings, in which, it has been computed, there are in all upwards of 10,000 persons employed within the district, a space comprising about 12 sq. m. The women of Diamantina are remarkable for beauty, and the men are described as a fine race. Pop. of tn., about 6000; of dist. 14,000.—(Gardner's *Travels in Brazil.*)— 2, A tn., prov. Mato-Grosso, at the confluence of the Ouro and Diamantino, about 150 m. N.N.W. Cuiaba. It stands on a height, and contains a parish church, and a primary school. It owes its name to the diamonds found in its neighbourhood. The district is understood to be rich both in diamonds and gold. Pop. dist. 1566.

DIAMENTE, NEUQUI, or NEUQUEN, a large river, La Plata, an affluent of the Rio Negro, having its sources on the E. slopes of the Chilian Andes, about lat. 36° 16′ S.; lon. 70° W., from which it flows S.S.E., and falls into the Rio Negro at lat. 38° 20′ S.; lon. 68° 30′ W.; its whole course being about 170 m. The two rivers, though running in the same channel after they have joined, may be distinguished from each other by their different colours, the Negro being pure, whilst the Diamente is muddy and disagreeable to the taste. Villarino asserts that it is nearly as large as the Rio Negro, and much larger than the Colorado; it is much interrupted by small islands, overgrown with stunted willows. The lowlands along the shore have a most sterile aspect; and are again bounded by a steep range of red cliffs, which have in some places the appearance of ruined castles, and in others that of brick kilns.

DIAMOND CAPE, the extremity of a promontory, Lower Canada, at the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, which rises abruptly 333 ft. above the St. Lawrence. On this promontory stands the citadel of Quebec. On the W., and nearly on a level with the ramparts, are the plains of Abraham, where, in 1759, General Wolfe fell.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, a harbour, Hindoostan, in the River Hoogly, 31 m. S.S.W. Calcutta; lat. (Semaphore) 22° 11′ 12″ N.; lon. 88° 10′ E. (B.) At this place the East India Company's ships used to discharge their outward, and take on board the greater part of their homeward cargoes, their loading being completed in Sagor roads. There are here Government warehouses for ships' stores, rigging, &c. Provisions, of very indifferent quality, are obtained from the neighbouring villages, at high prices. A brick road, elevated to a considerable height above the adjacent rice fields, forms a communication with Calcutta. Diamond Harbour is singularly unhealthy, especially in the months of July, August, and September, during and after the periodical rains. The rice grounds in the neighbourhood are in a high state of cultivation, and yield abundant crops.

DIAMOND ISLAND, E. coast, Bay of Bengal, off the extreme S.W. point of Burmah; lat. 15° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 94° 17′ E. (B.), about 12 m. S. Cape Negrais. It is about 1½ m. in length, low, covered with trees, surrounded with dangerous reefs, and abounds with turtle of the largest size.

DIAMOR, par. Irel. Meath; 5468 ac. Pop. 445.

DIAMPER, a tn. Hindoostan, Travancore, prov. of, and 11 m. E. Cochin; lat. 9° 56′ N.; lon. 76° 29′ E. A celebrated synod was held here, without effect, by a Portuguese archbishop, for the conversion of the Nestorian Christians of this part of India to the R. Catholic faith.

DIANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Salerno, in the fertile valley of Diano, at the foot of Monte Mutalo, and near the Calore. It has a strong castle, five churches, rich in monuments; three convents, and a theological seminary. Pop. 6980

DIANO D'ALBA [anc. *Dianium Albensium Pompejanorum*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov of, and 3 m. S. Alba, on an elevated and agreeable site, surrounded by many highly cultivated hills. It has two churches, two squares, a cemetery, the remains of an ancient castle, and a beautiful esplanade planted with trees, and commanding a fine view of the country. An annual fair is held in November. Pop. 2000.

DIARBEKIR, a pash. Asiatic Turkey, Armenia. E. of the Euphrates, which forms its W. boundary, mostly between lat. 35° and 39° N.; and lon. 38° and 42° E. The country is of difficult access, exceedingly mountainous, interspersed with narrow and fertile valleys, replete with the most beautiful and romantic scenery. The inhabitants, mainly Kurds, live by agriculture and cattle rearing. Diarbekir is partly in ancient Mesopotamia.

DIARBEKIR, cap. of, and near the centre of the above pash.; lat. 37° 55′ N.; lon. 39° 51′ E., on a high bank overlooking the Tigris, between which and the elevation on which the city stands there is a tract of meadow ground, forming one extensive garden, watered and tilled with the greatest care, and fertilized with the richest manure. Diarbekir is surrounded by a lofty thick wall, constructed of rectangular blocks of a black porous stone, regularly laid. The streets are paved, but narrow and dirty. The best houses are built of the same material as the walls, which is quarried near the city, sometimes intermingled in building with a white limestone; most of them, however, are of rough stone, overlaid with a plaster of mud and straw. Some of the mosques are variegated in the manner above mentioned, the main body of the edifice being constructed of the black stone, and the minarets of the white. A part of the bazaars, and several handsome khans, are also built with the black stone. There are 20 mosques, five Christian churches, a synagogue, 20 baths, 15 caravanserais, and a number of bazaars. The principal mosque was formerly a Christian church. It is called the Great Mosque, and is the finest remnant of antiquity in the place. It has a large square tower, now used as a minaret. The Armenian cathedral and Chaldean church, lately erected, are also handsome structures; the latter is profusely ornamented with foreign paintings. The city is well supplied with the comforts of life, and with not a few of its luxuries. Ice obtained in the winter is preserved in the open air, by piling it in conical heaps and covering them with straw. In the summer it is sold so cheaply in the market, that the poorest man may cool his drink with it. The gardens in the vicinity furnish the city with a variety of excellent fruit, among which the melons are particularly celebrated. Water is abundant, a fine aqueduct on arches bringing an ample supply, which is afterwards distributed by numerous stone fountains in the streets. The bazaars, also, are well stocked with every description of goods. Extensive manufactures were formerly carried on here in iron, copper, silk, wool, cotton, and leather, but these, as well as the general trade of the city, have been latterly much deteriorated. It has still, however, some commerce with Syria and Aleppo, taking from the latter annually, goods to the amount of about £8000. Pop. about 13,000 or 14,000.—(Southgate, Hamilton's *Asia Minor.*)

DIBDEN, par Eng. Hants; 3837 ac. Pop. 487.

DIBONG RIVER, a river, Tibet, one of the head streams of the Brahmapootra. It flows from the N.E., and enters Upper Assam, about lat. 28° N. *See* BRAHMAPOOTRA.

DICKELVENNE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E Flanders (Ghent), r. bank Scheldt; with manufactures of linen cloth, distilleries, and flour wind-mills. Pop. 1632.

DICKLEBURGH, par. England, Norfolk; 2348 ac. Pop. 959.

DICOMANO [anc. *Decumanum*], a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 18 m. N.E. by E. Florence, at the confluence of the Dicomano with the Sieve. It is well built, with wide and clean streets, and possesses two parish churches, and a considerable manufacture of silk and paper. Pop. 1480.

DIDAM, or DIEM, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Doesburg, with a rather large Reformed, and a highly decorated R. Catholic church. Pop. 700.

DIDBROOK, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2578 ac. Pop. 178.

DIDDEH, a vil., W. Africa, Bondou country, situated about 7 m. W., l. bank Falemé; lat. 13° 52′ N.; lon. 12° 18′ W. It is a large and thriving place, built in a wide and fertile plain; adorned with many palm trees, but water scarce and bad. There is a *tata* or rude fort here; and a mosque of some beauty. The houses are clean and neatly kept; their inhabitants (Sarracolets) industrious and hospitable.

DIDDINGTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1450 ac. P. 216.

DIDDLEBURY, par. Eng. Salop; 9535 ac. Pop. 881.

DIDGEL, or LITTLE TIGRIS, a small branch of the Tigris, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, leaves the main stream at Samarra; lat. 34° 20′ N., and flowing S. joins the Isa canal, midway between the Tigris and Euphrates. Entire length, about 85 m.

DIDIER, several localities, France, the chief of which is St. Didier-la Séauve, dep. Haute Loire, 11 m. N.N.E. Yssingeaux. It was once of some note, contains an antique church; and has manufactures of paper and ribbons, and some silk mills. Pop. 1999.

DIDLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 814 ac. Pop. 102.

DIDLINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1854 ac. Pop 59.

DIDMARTON, par Eng. Gloucester; 719 ac. Pop. 101.

DIDSBURY, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. S. Manchester, r. bank Mersey. The houses are well built of brick; water abundant. It has one church, two Wesleyan chapels, a national, day, and Sunday school, and a Wesleyan institution for the education of preachers. The people generally are employed in agriculture. Pop. 1829. (*Local Correspondent.*)

DIE [anc. *Dea Vocontiorum*], a tn. France, dep. Drôme, r. bank, Drôme, 26 m. S.E. Valence. This ancient town is finely situated in a valley, enclosed by hills, and is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers. The chief edifices are—the cathedral, the Calvinistic church, the building once the bishop's palace; and the St. Marcel gate is a well preserved Roman construction. Here are some manufactures of woollens and silks, silk spinneries, tanneries, paper mills, &c. Raw silk and good wine are produced in the environs, which are also rich in other produce. Die is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and court of first resort. Many Roman remains exist here. During the wars of religion in France, Die became a stronghold of the Protestants. While the Edict of Nantes was respected, it flourished; but after its revocation, it soon dwindled away. Pop. 3382.

DIÉ (ST.) [anc. *Fanum Deodati*], a tn. France, dep. Vosges (Lorraine), on the Meurthe, 25 m. E.N.E. Epinal. It is agreeably situated at the foot of Mount Ormon, and is a handsome, well-built town, with clean regular streets. It gives its name to a bishopric, and is the seat of a court of first resort and a communal college; but none of its buildings are of any note. It, however, possesses a public library of nearly 10,000 volumes, and was long famed for its abbey of Jointure, which counted among its abbots Pope Leo IX., nine princes of the house of Lorraine, and a great number of bishops. It has manufactures of various kinds of cotton goods; and a trade in corn, cattle, flax, hemp, cotton cloth, paper, ironmongery, fir planks, &c. In the neighbourhood are iron and copper mines, ironworks, paper mills, and quarries of variegated marble. Pop. 10,472.

DIEBURG, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, r. bank, Gersprenz, 10 m. E.N.E. Darmstadt. It consists of the town proper, and three suburbs; contains a castle, parish church, chapel, house of correction, and old Capuchin monastery; and has manufactures of steel and tinware, red and white leather, a paper, oil, and several other mills; and five annual fairs. Dieburg is of Roman origin. Pop. 3100.

DIEDITZ, or DIEDICE, a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. E.N.E. Brunn, on the Hanna. It stands in a beautiful valley, contains a parish church and school, and has several mills. Pop. 1366.

DIEGO ALVAREZ. *See* GOUGH'S ISLAND.

DIEGO GARCIA. *See* CHAGOS ISLANDS.

DIEGO RAMIREZ ISLANDS, a group of rocky isls., S. Pacific Ocean, S.W. Cape Horn; lat. 56° 25′ S.; lon. 68° 44′ W. (R.) They resemble the top of a ridge of hills showing above water, and broken through by the sea. The two largest are about 200 ft. high, and are covered with tussac grass. On one, the second in size, there is a shingle beach, where a boat may be hauled up in safety, and a limited supply of good water may be obtained. The sea breaks furiously on the W. shore, covering the whole island with its spray, and no sheltered anchorage for a vessel can be had. The rocks appear to be composed of greenstone or very hard sandstone.

DIEGO (SAN), a tn. and harbour, Upper California; lat. 32° 45′ N.; lon 117° 10′ W. The HARBOUR is commodious, and, being completely landlocked, affords secure anchorage in all weathers; but at the entrance is an extensive bank of kelp (*Fucus gigantus*), to avoid which, by ships of large burthen, a circuit of about 2 or 3 m. is necessary.——The TOWN consists of a few houses of indifferent appearance, and the only trade carried on in it is in hides and tallow. The principal obstruction to the trade and prosperity of this place is the want of fresh water, which, even at the presidio, 3 m. from the port, is very indifferent. The inhabitants are employed in fishing and making salt. *See Supp.*

DIEGO SUAREZ BAY, or BRITISH SOUND, Madagascar, near Cape Amber, N. extremity of the island; lat. 12° 13′ 48″ S.; lon. 49° 22′ 30″ E. (R.) The entrance into the bay is narrow, being but about ½ m. wide, with 24 fathoms water; but the bay itself is spacious, and further in, branches off into four different harbours, each capable of containing the largest fleet. The land around rises into high ridges and lofty mountains of volcanic formation, with fertile slopes beneath, on which innumerable wild cattle may be at times perceived grazing.

DIEKIRCH, a tn. Holland, duchy Luxemburg, in a beautiful valley, l. bank, Sauer, 17 m. N. Luxemburg. It is an old and poorly-built place, is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains a townhouse, parish church, R. Catholic seminary, three schools, a prison, and an old Franciscan monastery; carries on a trade in cloth, leather, and gypsum; and has several mills, and four annual fairs. P. 2400.

DIELSDORF, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. N.N.W. Zürich, at the W. foot of the Lagerberg. It contains a parish church, said to be nearly 1000 years old; and an orphan hospital; and has some good limestone quarries. In the neighbourhood is a workhouse for the whole bail. of Regensperg, to which Dielsdorf belongs. Pop. 642.

DIEMEL, a river, Germany, rising on the confines of the principality of Waldeck and the Prussian prov. of Westphalia. It flows N.E., then S.E. past Warburg; and again N.E. to Karlshafen, where it joins the Weser on its l. bank. Total course, 46 m.

DIEMEN'S LAND (VAN). *See* VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

DIEPENHEIM, or DELPEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Overissel, 17 m. E. by S. Deventer, near r. bank, Schipbeek. It has a townhouse, church, and school; and manufactures some calicoes. Pop. 1389.

DIEPHOLZ, a tn. Hanover, principality Hoya, chief place co. of same name, 60 m. W.N.W. Hanover, on the Hunte. It contains a castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Pop. of tn. 2523; of co. 21,138.

DIEPPE, a seaport tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, in a hollow between chalk hills, at the embouchure of the Arques, 34 m. N. Rouen, and 93 m. N.N.W. Paris; lat. (W. jetty) 49° 56′ N.; lon. 1° 5′ 15″ E. (R.) The houses, in general not lofty, are built of brick, many having balconies, and roofed with tiles: the streets are tolerably wide and regular. The Grande Rue, above 1 m. in length, runs parallel with the sea from the harbour to the castle, and has some tolerable shops. The part of it next the port has the best private buildings and hotels. The general appearance of the whole place is respectable, even superior, when compared with most other French maritime towns; but almost the only public edifices worth special notice are the two Gothic churches, St. Jacques and St. Rémi. The former was begun in the 13th century, and though of unequal merit, is a fine building. St. Rémi's, founded in 1522, is built in the mixed Gotho-Saracenic. The air of the place is pure, and

water abundant; the latter is brought to the town by an aqueduct 3 m. long, cut in the solid rock, which supplies 68 public, and numerous private, fountains. To the W. of Dieppe proper, is the suburb La Barre; and on the opposite side of the harbour La Pollet, which communicates with it by a stone bridge of seven arches, and is inhabited chiefly by sailors and fishermen. The port is spacious, and the depth of water in the basin sufficient for vessels of 1200 tons burden; but the entry to it is difficult. It is formed by two jetties, with several quays, faced with masonry, and is defended by an old castle and a modern citadel. On the W. jetty is a lighthouse 39 ft. high. Dieppe is the chief watering-place of France, and is much frequented by visitors in summer, but still more towards autumn, during the recess of the Legislature, and vacation of the colleges and Government offices at Paris. The great bathing establishment, reconstructed in 1857, forms a luxurious retreat for bathers and invalids, and includes a ball room, &c. Dieppe is the seat of a court of first resort, and a state chamber of commerce, and has an exchange and a customhouse, a communal college, a school of hydrography, a school for teaching lace-making, &c., and a public library (8000 volumes). The manufactures include works in ivory, the most famed in Europe; works in horn and bones, lace-making, sugar refining, shipbuilding, &c. There is a busy fishery, especially for supplying Paris with mackerel, herring, &c.; and the oyster beds in the locality are very extensive. The foreign trade of Dieppe, though much below that of Le Havre, is still considerable; and its port is much frequented by coasters. The yearly customs' receipts amount to £36,000. There is constant intercourse between this port and Brighton by steamers. Dieppe was the chief early port of France, and its inhabitants the most enterprising in foreign trade. It was bombarded, and much damaged, by the English and Dutch combined fleet, in 1694. It was in a decayed state during the wars of the revolution and empire; and owes much to the Duchess de Berri, who first made it fashionable as a bathing place. Pop. 19,946.

DIERDORF, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 11 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, in a fertile district, on the Holzbach. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and a castle with fine gardens; and has manufactures of ironware, a tile work, several tanneries, and mills. In 1796, a battle was fought in the vicinity between the French and Austrians. Pop. 1300.

DIEREN, properly DIEDEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, in the Veluwe, 9 m. N.E. Arnhem; with a school, a vinegar factory, and a liqueur distillery. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1300.

DIERSBURG, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on a mountain slope. It contains two churches, and a synagogue, and has several mills. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1100.

DIESBACH, —1, (*-Ober*), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 11 m. S.E. Bern, in a fertile valley. It contains a number of handsome buildings, the principal of which are the parish church, and chapel of ease, and the old castle of Diesbach, surrounded by fine gardens. Agriculture, and the raising of fruit, are the chief employments; but there are also some woollen manufactures, and many of the poorer classes spin wool. Stapfer, a celebrated writer on systematic theology, was minister here. Pop. 5915, Protestants.—2, (*-Unter*), a vil. near the foregoing, bail. Büren. Pop. 1380.

DIESSEN, a market tn., Upper Bavaria, on the S.W. shore of Lake Ammer, 26 m. S.W. Munich. It contains a handsome parish church, and has considerable manufactures of earthenware. Hops are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1800.

DIESSEN, a scattered, but prettily situated, vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 15 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch, on the Diesse. It has a large market place, planted with trees, a church, and an annual fair Pop. 540.

DIESSENHOFEN, a tn. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, cap. bail. of same name, 5 m. E. Schaffhausen, pleasantly situated on a height overhanging l. bank, Rhine, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge of five arches. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and, except the lower part, is well built, with regular and spacious streets. It has a townhouse, of recent construction, and a church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics; but the building most deserving of notice is the Hof, with its old turrets of unhewn stone, the residence of the Truchsesses of Diessenhofen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, including that of the vine, and cattle-dealing, particularly sheep, which they purchase in Würtemberg and Bavaria, and ultimately dispose of in France, often taking them as far as Paris. They have also tanneries, and engage in the transit trade between the Lake of Constance and Schaffhausen. Pop. 1517.

DIEST, a tn. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 32 m. E.N.E. Brussels, traversed by the Demer, which there forms several islands. The improvements which its fortifications have recently received, have made it a place of great strength. The church of St. Sulpitius is its only remarkable edifice. It has a college, several schools, and some benevolent institutions; several manufactures, that of hosiery of considerable extent; but the chief products of the place are beer and gin. The former, in particular, bears a high name, and is largely exported. Diest was once a feudal barony, of which the princes of Orange were lords. The town was taken, in 1705, by Marlborough; retaken the same year by the French, and dismantled. Pop. 7319.

DIETENHEIM, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Danube, l. bank, Iller, 14 m. S.S.E. Ulm. It contains a handsome parish church, and a castle; but was almost entirely destroyed in the Thirty Years' war. Pop. 1251.

DIETFURT, a tn. Bavaria, circle Regen, on the Ludwig Canal, and at the junction of the Laber with the Altmühl, 21 m. W. Ratisbon. It contains four churches, a Franciscan monastery, and poorhouse; and has tile-works, and two mills. Pop. 957.

DIETIKON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. W.N.W. Zürich, at the confluence of the Reppisch or Repst with the Limmat. It contains a parish church, which is used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, who are nearly equal in number; and has some transit trade. The district is fertile, and produces a good deal of corn. Several contests took place here, in 1799, between the French and Russians, generally to the advantage of the former. P. 1025

DIETLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 12 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. It contains a parish church, and has quarries of limestone and marble. A good deal of excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 1340.

DIETWEIL-GROSS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. N.N.E. Luzern, near l. bank, Reuss. It stands in a beautiful and fertile valley; contains an old church, picturesquely situated on a height, and a handsome school-house; and has manufactures of linen, and some trade in cattle and swine. Pop. 2297.

DIETZ, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Aar, at its junction with the Lahn, which is here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. It consists of the old and new town, contains a R. Catholic, and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin school, and a workhouse. On a height above the town is the old castle of the Counts of Nassau, now converted into a prison; and at a short distance is the château of Oranienstein, belonging to the duke, but not inhabited, and no way remarkable. Pop. 3040; of bail. (area, 51 geo. sq. m.), 14,377.

DIETZENBACH, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, about 7 m. E. Frankfort-on-the Main. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1239.

DIEU, or YEU [anc. *Insula Dei*], an isl., can. and com. France, dep. Vendée, about 18 m. from the coast, and 15 m. S.W. the Isle Noirmoutier; lat. 46° 40′ N.; lon. 2° 20′ W.; area, about 14,500 ac. The soil is scanty, the whole island being a mere mass of granite, on its W. side, steep, and inaccessible; but on the E. so low as to afford a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants mostly subsist by fishing. There is a small town here called the *Isle Dieu*. This rocky island is defended by a fort and several batteries. It was taken by the English in 1795. Pop. 2492.

DIEULEFIT, a tn. France, dep. Drôme, 18 m. E. Montelimart, at the confluence of the Faux and Abroa, in a valley shut in by two lofty hills. It is the greatest manufacturing locality in the department, but has no public or other buildings of any note, excepting a handsome Protestant temple, and its dependent model school. The chief articles made in Dieulefit are—pottery (to the value of £36,000 yearly), woollen cloth, serge, moleskins, leather, blankets, sheets, &c. There are also several tanneries, glassworks, and dyeworks. Two

acidulated springs in the place are much resorted to by invalids. During the religious troubles in France, the town was a Protestant stronghold, and its possession was keenly contested by R. Catholics and Huguenots. In the commune is a natural grotto, known by the strange name of 'The Tom Jones.' Pop. 3041.

DIEUZE, or DUZE, a tn. Germany, in Lorraine, 26 m. E.N.E. Nancy, on the Seille and the Spin. It possesses a communal college, and has several tanneries, but the chief product of the locality is rock-salt, the mines of which, long worked by the state, and yielding to the amount of 5000 tons yearly, were farmed to a company in 1842. The site of the town is said to be that of *Decem Pagi*, mentioned in Cæsar's *Commentaries*. Pop. 3863.

DIEZE, DIESE, or DIES, a river, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, formed by the junction of the Aa and the Dommel at Hertogenbosch, whence it flows N.N.W. past Crevecœur, and falls into the Maas.

DIFFNANE ISLAND, Red Sea, one of the Dahalac group, 8½ m. from the nearest shore. It is a low coral island, intersected by small salt water creeks, filled with mangrove trees, and surrounded by a reef.

DIGBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2382 ac. Pop. 113.

DIGBY, a small tn. Nova Scotia, pleasantly situated on the S.W. side of the basin of Annapolis, 110 m. W.S.W. Halifax. The fishing is actively prosecuted here, and some trade is carried on. A steamboat plies regularly between this port and St. John's, New Brunswick.

DIGGES ISLANDS, a group of three small isls. Arctic Ocean, S.W. side of Hudson's Strait, W. of Cape Wolstenholme, and S.E. Mansfield Island; lat. (W. extreme) 62° 37′ N.; lon. 74° 18′ W. (B.)

DIGHTON, a port of entry, U. States, Massachusetts, 41 m. S. Boston, on the Taunton, which is navigable to this place for small craft. Pop. 1378

DIGNANO, a tn. Austria, Illyria, on a hill, 47 m. S.S.E. Trieste. It contains a collegiate church, with some good pictures, and an elementary school; is the seat of district courts and offices, and has an important trade in wood, sent chiefly to Trieste and Venice. The buildings of the old Franciscan and Capuchin monastery are now used as barracks. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated in the district. Pop. 3600.

DIGNE [anc. *Dinia*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Basses Alpes, on the Bléone; lat. 44° 5′ N.; lon. 6° 19′ E.; picturesquely situated on a projecting mountain slope; but its houses are mean, and its streets crooked and ill kept. It is the seat of a suffragan bishop, a communal college, a theological seminary, &c. Its chief manufactures are articles in leather; and its trade is in dried fruits, particularly prunes and pistachio nuts; honey, wax, woollen and linen cloth, hemp, hemp and clover seed, cutlery, and kid-skins. At a little more than 1 m. from the town are several hot saline springs (temperature 104° Fah.), and four baths, used for affections of the skin, wounds, paralysis, &c. The environs of Digne are very attractive, and the valley of the Bléone picturesque. Pop. 7002

DIGOA, or DEEGOA, a tn. central Africa, Bornou, between Affagay and Kouka, the capital, about the 12th parallel of lat. Pop. 30,000.

DIGOIN [anc. *Decegontium*], a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 14 m. W. Charolles, advantageously situated on the Loire, and at the head of the Canal du Centre, which connects that river with the Saône. It has manufactures of earthenware, cutlery, and canvas bagging; also large building-yards, lime-kilns, &c. There is an active transit trade, much of the Mâconnais and Châlonnais wines being loaded here. Pop. 2503.

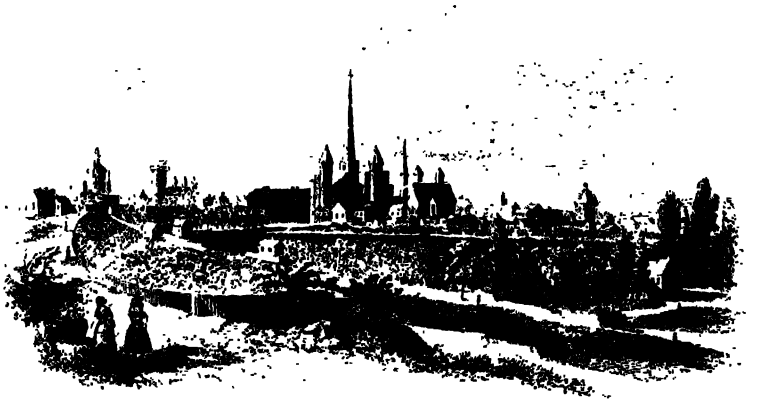
DIGSWELL, par. Eng. Hertford; 1623 ac. Pop. 239.

DIGUE (LA), an isl. Seychelles Archipelago, Indian Ocean; lat. 4° 21′ 12″ S.; lon. 55° 55′ 15″ E. (B.) It is surrounded by a reef, and the landing is difficult. It is inhabited.

DIHEWID, par. Wales, Cardigan; 3215 ac. Pop. 489.

DIHONG RIVER, a river, Tibet, supposed to be the head stream of the Brahmapootra. *See* BRAHMAPOOTRA.

DIJON [anc. *Dibio*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Côte-d'Or; lat. 47° 19′ 19″ N.; lon. 5° 2′ 18″ E., on the railway from Paris to Lyons; in a fertile plain, at the foot of a range of vine-clad slopes, near the confluence of the Ouche and its tributary torrent the Suzon; the former of which waters it on the S., while the latter traverses it, in several directions, in artificial subterranean channels. The view of Dijon, on approaching it by the Paris road on the N.W., is very striking.



DIJON, as seen from Mont Afrand.—From Maxwell, Voyage Pittoresque en Bourgogne.

It is of an oval form, and is surrounded by a lofty wall, with five gates. The ramparts are finely planted, and, along with other plantations both within and without their enclosure, furnish a series of beautiful promenades. Dijon is, in general, well built. The most of the streets are regular and spacious, and lined by handsome houses and fine hotels of hewn freestone. Many of the buildings belong to the period when Dijon was capital of the dukedom of Burgundy, and are remarkable for the massiveness and solidity of their construction. The chief public edifices are the cathedral of St. Benigne, a building of vast extent, with little architectural beauty, and a lofty wooden spire above 300 ft. high; the church of Nôtre Dame, in the purest Gothic, and remarkable alike for the delicacy of its ornaments, the beauty of its portal, and the boldness of its construction; the church of St. Michael, with two richly decorated towers surmounted by octagonal cupolas, and with a portal on which Sambin has lavished all the ornaments which his luxuriant imagination could devise; the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy, at a later period the Palais des Etats, and now used partly as the Hotel de Ville, partly as a museum, which is rich in monuments of the middle ages, and a library, containing 70,000 printed volumes, and from 800 to 900 MSS.; and the theatre, adorned with a peristyle of Corinthian columns, and, after that of Bordeaux, the finest building of the kind in France, out of the capital. The Palais de Justice, containing the law courts, was formerly the parliament house of Burgundy. The botanical garden, founded, in 1722, by one of the magistrates, whose cenotaph forms one of its principal ornaments, and the neatly laid out cemetery on the Paris road, are objects of public interest, and deserving of notice. Dijon is the seat of a bishop, of a court of appeal for departments Côte-d'Or, Haute-Marne, Saône-et-Loire; a court of first resort and commerce, and a chamber of commerce; and is well provided with establishments both benevolent and educational. Among the former are the general hospital, the hospital of St. Anne, the orphan asylum, &c.; among the latter, the Academie Universitaire, with 16 professors; the imperial lyceum, the Faculté de Droit, attended by 300 law students; the Ecole des Beaux Arts, a diocesan seminary, a secondary school of medicine, and a primary normal school. The manufactures of the place chiefly consist of cloths, hosiery, blankets, wax-candles, mustard, vinegar, chemical products, paper hangings, &c. There

are also numerous tanneries, several brass, iron, and type foundries, machine factories, distilleries, worsted, cotton, and oil mills. The local traffic is considerable, particularly in the wines of Burgundy, the trade in which is concentrated here. The other articles of trade are leather, grain, flour, wine, wood, hemp, and wool. The immediate environs are very attractive, including a public park and ornamental grounds; while, a few miles to the N.W., the Val de Suzon opens into several glens of romantic beauty. Many eminent men were natives of Dijon; the celebrated Bossuet, Crébillon, Saumaise (Salmasius, the antagonist of Milton), Piron, Rameau, Guyton Morveau, &c. St. Bernard, the famous founder of Citeaux, was born in a neighbouring village; and a bronze statue of him has lately been erected in a new quarter of Dijon, called the St. Bernard suburb. Dijon is a very ancient city, and is believed to be of Roman foundation. The annals of the middle ages give constant evidence of its importance, in early times, as the capital of a principality, the rival of ancient France in extent of territory, and occasionally its superior in power. After the death of its last independent duke (Charles the Bold, slain in 1477), his Burgundian possessions having merged into the French dominions, the comparative importance of Dijon immediately sank. Pop. (1872), 40,116.

DIJONNAIS, a small anc. dist. France, forming a dependency of the old prov. Bourgogne, and now included in dep. Côte-d'Or. Dijon was its capital.

DILHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1563 ac. Pop. 501.

DILHORNE, par. Eng. Stafford; 3648 ac. Pop. 1615.

DILIGENT STRAIT, a channel or passage, Bay of Bengal, between the S.E. coast of the middle Andaman and some contiguous islands, and a group or chain of larger islands from 9 to 15 m. off, extending from lat. 11° 48′ to 12° 20′ N. It is from 6 to 9 m. wide, except towards the middle, where it is only 2 or 3 m. in width betwixt the nearest islands. The islands which form the E. side of this strait are generally high, covered with wood, and connected together by reefs.

DILLENBURG, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Dille, 41 m. N.N.W Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is the seat of a high court of appeal, and of a criminal court; contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a castle, school, and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of tobacco, a copper furnace, a potash work, lime works, and an oil and saw mill. Pop. of tn. 1851; of bail., area 53 geo. sq. m., 16,900.

DILLI, or DELLY, a tn., Indian Archipelago, N.W. coast, isl. Timor, Portuguese possessions; lat. 8° 33′ S.; lon. 125° 34′ E. (R.); in a low situation, overlooked by high lands, which renders it difficult to be perceived until closely approached. Fine buffaloes, hogs, and vegetables, may be got here, also rice and poultry, but the latter are neither cheap nor abundant. The sea wind, setting in regularly during the day, renders this place easy of access during the S.E. monsoon. Dilli, whether justly or not, is considered more unhealthy than any spot in the E. seas. It is subject to fevers, both remittent and intermittent, at all times of the year, there being no peculiarly healthy or unhealthy season.

DILLINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 24 m. N.W. Augsburg; pleasantly situated, surrounded by walls in a dilapidated state, and well built. It contains four churches and two chapels, a castle, once the ordinary residence of the bishop of Augsburg; a lyceum, formerly a Jesuits' college; a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, normal and Latin schools, a townhouse, barracks, orphan, and two other hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a paper-mill, building docks, and some shipping trade. Fruit and hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. The university, founded in 1552, and long under the management of the Jesuits, was abolished in 1802. Pop. of tn. 3453; of bail., area, 48 geo. sq. m., 15,511

DILLINGEN, a vil. Prussia, prov Lower Rhine, gov. of, and 29 m. S. by E. Treves, at the confluence of the Prims with the Saar. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. There are iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. 981.

DILLY, or DELLY MOUNT, a headland, S. Hindoostan, which may be considered as marking the limit between the coasts of Canara and Malabar; lat. 12° 2′ N.; lon. 75° 16′ E. It is very conspicuous, and may be seen from sea, in clear weather, from a distance of from 24 to 27 m. The contiguous coast, being low and woody, is not seen far, which gives the mount the appearance of a high island when viewed either from the N. or S. On the extremity of the headland there is an ancient black-looking fort.

DILMAN, a tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 75 m. W. Tabreez, and 30 m. S.S.W. Khoi, in the large and fertile valley of Selmas. It is a new town, there being an old one of the same name, now almost in ruins, about 4 m W. from it. It is of considerable extent, and is surrounded by gardens. The bazaars are poor and ill supplied, but the streets are clean. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

DILN [Hungarian, *Bela-Banya*], a mining tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, 2 m. from Schemnitz. It is a place of some antiquity, and rose to considerable importance in the times of Bela III., but has since greatly decayed. It contains a handsome church, and has several stamping and gold-washing mills and smelting furnaces. Pop. 1680.

DILWYN, par. Eng. Hereford; 6067 ac. Pop. 1112.

DIMITROWSK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 47 m. S.W. Orel, r. bank, Oscheritza, at its confluence with the Narusa. It contains two churches, and has manufactures of various kinds, but the inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture. Pop. 3000.

DIMITZANA, a tn. Greece, Morea, on an affluent of the Carbanara, one of the principal branches of the Rouphia, 15 m. N.W. Tripolitza. Before the Russian invasion in 1770, this town was one of the most important places in the country.

DINAGEPOOR [anc. *Dinajpoor*], an inland dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, between lat. 24° 48′ and 26° 18′ N.; and lon. 88° and 89° E.; bounded, N. by Rungpoor and Purneah, S. by Rajeshahy and Mymunsingh, E. by Rungpoor and Mymunsingh, and W. by Purneah and Boglipoor. Greatest length, S. to N., 105 m.; greatest breadth, 82 m. Area, 5374 sq. m. The surface is undulating, but in no part attains a greater elevation than 100 ft. It is everywhere intersected by rivers, the principal of which are the Attri, Mahanada, Jamuna, Korotoya, and Teesta, all of which are navigable by large boats during the rainy season; when, also, some of the small streams in the valleys form sheets of water of 50 and 60 m. long, and 2 or 3 broad. The soil is generally of a very light ash colour. Rice is the principal crop, and is abundant or otherwise, in proportion to the quantity of rain that falls. The average produce is between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000 maunds annually (25,714,285 cwt. and 26,428,282 cwt.) Indigo is next in importance. Hemp, sugar, and cotton are are also raised, but in small quantities: the first is cultivated for its leaves and buds which have an intoxicating quality. The climate is extremely variable, and, at particular seasons, very unhealthy. The chief natural vegetable productions are the banyan tree, which here attains great size and beauty; the peepul tree (*Ficus religiosa*), the bread-fruit tree, the tamarind, and the jigal tree. Posts of the latter wood are often used in house-building, and, being thrust into the ground, take root, put forth branches, and produce a very pleasing effect. The breeds of oxen and horses are both miserable, the latter being sold from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* each. Swine are more numerous than sheep. There are few beasts of prey in this territory. Tigers, leopards, wolves, and hyenas, are almost unknown; and elephants and rhinoceroses rarely seen. Wild buffaloes, otters, porcupines, and ichneumons are numerous; and bears are met with in some particular localities, but are of an inoffensive kind. Water fowl abound, and fish are to be had in great plenty when the rivers are low, which they generally are for eight months of the year. The principal towns are Dinagepoor, the capital; Malda, Gour, and Raygunge, besides a number of villages. The whole population has been reckoned at 3,000,000, but there is reason to believe that it has increased since this estimate was made. Seven-tenths are Mahometans, and the remaining three-tenths Hindoos.

DINAGEPOOR [*Dinajpoor*, the abode of beggars], a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, cap. above district; lat. 25° 35′ N.; lon. 88° 45′ E.; r. bank of a branch of the Attri river, 205 m. N. Calcutta, and 100 m. N.N.E. Moorshedabad. The town consists of four portions, with a square in the centre surrounded with shops. The houses are mean, being mostly mere huts. The European residences and offices are among the exceptions; but even these are in exceedingly bad taste.

as regards their architecture, though large, and sufficiently commodious. It is the seat of the British judicial and revenue courts, but is, on the whole, a very poor place. Pop. (1872), 13,042.

DINAN [anc. *Dinanum*], a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 34 m. E. by S. St. Brieuc. It stands on a steep hill, nearly 200 ft. above the river, is surrounded by high old walls, pierced with four large gates, and outwardly has an imposing look, but the interior is by no means prepossessing. The older streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and many of the houses mean, several being crazy wooden constructions. There are, however, four open areas in the place, one of a good size; and in the better quarters are several good houses, built of granite or with stone fronts. Dinan was formerly defended by a strong castle, part of which now serves as a prison. The ancient boulevards, planted and partly laid out as gardens, afford agreeable walks. The church of St. Sauveur is a beautiful edifice, of ornate Gothic, with a fine spire. The church of St. Malo has a fine choir. The only other noteworthy edifice is the Tour de l'Horloge, which is of great height, and built of granite. Dinan has a court of first resort, a theological seminary, and a communal college. Its manufactures consist of fine linen and sailcloth, cotton and woollen goods, nails, slop shoes, and beet-root sugar. It has also some large building yards, tanneries, salt refineries, limekilns, &c. Being situated near the embouchure of the Rance, and at the head of the canal Ille et Rance, it has a considerable coasting and inland trade. Its port can admit vessels of 150 tons burden. In the environs, which are very attractive, are chalybeate springs, much resorted to. During the middle ages, Dinan was often besieged; it was taken by Duguesclin in 1373, by De Clisson in 1379. Duclos, Malé de la Bourdonnaie, and Broussais were born here. Pop. 7705.

DINANT, a tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 14 m. S. Namur, on the Meuse, a little below the junction of the Lesse. It is hemmed in by limestone rocks, one of which, of a pyramidal form, is crowned by the citadel. The public squares are three in number, and the principal street lies along the river, which has finely wooded banks, and is traversed by a handsome stone bridge. The principal buildings are the church of Nôtre Dame, a Gothic structure, and the townhouse, once the



DINANT.—From Arnald's Views on the River Meuse

palace of the Princes of Liége. Dinant possesses a court of first resort, a college, a superior primary school, two hospitals, and several other benevolent institutions. The principal manufacturing establishments are paper-mills, tanneries, breweries, soap-works, salt-refineries. It has also manufactures of hats, stained paper, woollen stuffs, vinegar, hydromel, cards, and cutlery; together with a glass-house for window glass, and marble saw-works, &c. Its ginger-bread, composed of rye-flour and honey, and known under the name of Dinant cookies, is famous, and has a large sale. In the vicinity are quarries of a blueish building-stone, and of black marble. The environs, which are extremely picturesque, and have often employed the artist's pencil, furnish a number of beautiful walks. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century, and according to old chronicles, its name is derived from the goddess Diana, who was worshipped and had a temple here. As early as the 12th century it was strongly fortified, and deemed impregnable. In 1466, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, attacked it with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery, took it by assault, gave it up to pillage for three days, then razed it to the ground, and, taking 800 of the inhabitants, tied them by twos, back to back, and threw them into the Meuse. It was rebuilt in 1493, but has since been twice taken by the French, namely, in 1551 and 1675. Pop. 7208.

DINAPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, r. bank, Ganges, about 12 m. N.W. Patna, and 290 m. N.N.W. Calcutta; lat. 25° 37′ N.; lon. 85° 5′ E. This is a great English military station. It contains three extensive squares of barracks, uniformly built, but of one story only. They are, however, handsome, being ornamented with arcaded windows, and pillars between them. The squares are crossed by walks of pounded brick, as a substitute for gravel, which is not to be had in this part of India. There are also extensive barracks for the native troops. The cantonments are capable of accommodating between 5000 and 6000 troops. Around the station are a great number of good bungalows, with small parks and gardens; and along the bank of the river extends the bazaar or town of Dinapoor, upwards of 1 m. in length, and, like many of the Indian bazaars, a confused assemblage of thatched huts and ruined brick buildings, seldom more than one story high.

DINARIC ALPS. *See* ALPS, p. 102.

DINAS, par. Wales, Pembroke; 2328 ac. Pop. 856.

DINAS MOWDDWY, a market tn. Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. E. by S. Dolgelly, on the Cerist, at its junction with the Dovey, consisting of one principal street, the houses of which are rather of a mean appearance. Market on Saturday; several fairs annually.

DINDER, par. Eng. Somerset; 1071 ac. Pop. 270.

DINDIGUL, a tn. of S. Hindoostan, cap. dist. of same name, 162 m. N.E. Cape Comorin; lat. 10° 23′ N.; lon. 78° 2′ E. It is a clean and neatly-built little town, particularly the bazaar, which is lined on both sides with trees. A small population of native Christians, a branch of the Malabar R. Catholics, reside here, and inhabit a particular quarter of the town, where their houses are distinguished by a little cross at the top. There is a fortress here of considerable strength. Pop. 6500. *See Supplement.*

DINDING ISLANDS, a group of small isls., Malacca Strait, lying off the Perak river; lat. 4° 20′ N.; lon. 100° 32′ E. Pulo Dinding is a beautiful granitic island, 250 ft. high, and covered with thick woods from the margin of the sea to the summit.

DINEDOR, par. Eng. Hereford; 1678 ac. Pop. 250.

DINGELSTÄDT.—1, A market tn. Prussia, gov. Erfurt, 11 m. W.N.W. Mühlhausen, r. bank, Unstrut. It is surrounded with walls, contains a parish church, and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2189.—2, A vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circle of, and near Oschersleben, on the Huy. It contains a parish church, and has limekilns, and an oil and other mills. Pop. 1371.

DINGESTOW, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1930 ac. Pop. 222.

DINGLE, a market tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. Kerry, on a hill slope, N. side bay of same name, 188 m. S.W. Dublin; lat. 52° 9′ N.; lon. 10° 16′ W. The streets are irregular, but contain many respectable-looking houses, with gardens attached, and, as a whole, the town presents rather a pleasing appearance; it is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a parish church and a handsome R. Catholic chapel, national and parochial schools, a nunnery, and a dispensary. The harbour, only suited for small vessels, is both difficult and dangerous to make during strong W. winds. Corn and butter are sent to Liverpool; and iron, coal, salt, and earthenware imported. A well-supplied market is held on Saturdays. Dingle is a constabulary police and coast-guard station. It was in former times much frequented by the Spaniards, who

came to fish in the bay, and to trade with the inhabitants. A number of persons of that nation also settled in the country, and many of the natives, and also of the old houses, display marked indications of Spanish origin. Area, 9097 ac. Pop. 3911; of tn 2260.——The BAY is spacious, extending 14½ m. from Dunmore Head, on the N., to Brea Head, on the S.; while inland it extends 21 m., with a gradually-diminishing breadth of from 14½ to 6 m.; beyond which it is prolonged for a considerable distance under the name of Castlemaine Harbour. At its entrance, on the N., are the Blasquet islands, and, as it has no other protection against the fury of the Atlantic, it has frequently been the scene of disastrous shipwrecks. Its principal places of safety in rough weather are Castlemaine Harbour, at its head, and the harbours of Dingle and Ventry, both on its N. shore. The rivers Lane and Maine flow into it. The fisheries in the bay are valuable.

DINGLEY, par Eng. Northampton; 1317 ac. Pop. 111.

DINGOLFINGEN, a tn. Lower Bavaria, on a steep height, above r. bank Isar, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. W.S.W. Landau It is an old but well-built place, is the seat of a law court, and contains three churches. Pop. 1897.

DINGWALL, a royal burgh, seaport, market tn., and par. Scotland, co. Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, 11 m. N.N.W. Inverness, at the foot of Strathpeffer. The parish contains about 5600 ac.; and the town, erected into a royal burgh in 1227, consists of a main street, running E. and W., and a few smaller streets branching off from it; lighted with gas, and adorned with rows of poplar trees. It has a parish and a Free church, and an Episcopal chapel; a well-attended parochial school, a townhouse, an antique edifice with a spire; a commodious new prison, and handsome county buildings. A limited trade is carried on, chiefly in exporting corn, timber, bark, and other products of the country, and importing lime, coals, and general merchandise, for the supply of the surrounding districts Close to the town is a small harbour, admitting vessels drawing 9 ft. water. Pop. of par. 2412; of burgh, 2125.

DINNINGTON, two pars. England: -1, Northumberland; 5538 ac. P. 668. -2, York (W. Riding); 1510 ac. P. 245.

DINKELSBÜHL, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on three hills, above r. bank Wörnitz, 44 m. S.W. Nürnberg. It is surrounded with walls, is the seat of a law court, contains a handsome parish and several other churches, a Latin school, orphan asylum, and two hospitals; and has important manufactures of woollen hosiery, coarse linen, straw hats, paper, and stone slabs for tables, a dyework, brewery, and several mills. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, and is in a declining state. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1802. Pop. of tn., 5019; of dist., 10,473

DINKLAGE, a vil. duchy Oldenburg, circle of, and 8 m. S.W. Vechta. It contains a parish church and a castle, and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1381.

DINSDALE (Low), a vil. and par. England, co. of, and 22 m. S. by E. Durham; 1150 ac. It has a sulphurous spring, much resorted to during summer. Pop. 157.

DINSLAKEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Müinne. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, bonnets, hats, and earthenware, a bell-foundry, tanneries, and two annual fairs. In the 16th century, it was often the residence of the youngest son of the Duke of Cleves. Pop. 1701.

DINTELOORD (more commonly PRINSELAND), a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. W. by N. Breda, on the Dintel. It consists of two rows of houses, separated by a roomy market-place, at whose S. end is built the elegant Reformed church, and beyond the church is the harbour. It has a cattle fair, and weekly corn markets. Pop. 1000.

DINTON, two pars. England:—1, Bucks; 1100 ac. Pop. 859.—2, Wilts; 4083 ac. Pop. 538.

DINXPERLO, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 26 m. S.E. Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. It is an open, good-looking village, with a church in the centre of it, and a school in which Dutch, French, and English are taught. It has several fairs; at one of which, held in September, large quantities of home-grown hemp are sold. Pop. 700.

DIOGOUNTROU, a vil., W. Africa, on the Senegal, facing Aroundou (*which see*). It is large and populous; is surrounded with fine trees, including the tamarind, palm, &c., interspersed with patches of millet.

DIOIS (LE), a dist. France, belonging to the former prov. of Dauphiné, and now included in dep. Drôme. Die was its capital.

DIOMA, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. slope of a mountain range, called Obchtchei-Siert, gov. of, and about 80 m. N.N.W. Orenburg; flows circuitously through that government in a N.N.E. direction, and, at Oufa, joins, l. bank, Biela, after a course of about 200 m.

DIOMEDE ISLANDS, a group, Arctic Ocean, Behring's Strait, consisting of three islands, as first advanced by Capt. Cook, and subsequently confirmed by Capt. Beechey, who gave the name of Fairway Rock to the E. one; lat. 65° 38′ N.; lon. 168° 43′ W.; that of Krusenstern, its original name, to the centre one; lat. 65° 46′ N.; lon. 168° 43′ W.; and that of Ratmanoff to the N.W.; lat. 65° 51′ N.; lon. 169° 63′ W.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

DIONIS (ST. BACKCHURCH), par. Eng. Middlesex. P. 746.

DIOS-GYÖR, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, in a valley on the Szinkva, 60 m. N.W. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and ruinous castle; and has manufactures of various articles in wood, a mineral spring, and a trade in fruit and wine The Szinkva is a fine trouting stream. There are gold and silver mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3790.

DIOS ZEGH, two market tns. Hungary:—1, Hither Danube, co of, and 27 m. E. Pressburg, on the Dudvag. It is inhabited by a colony of Swabians, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1714.- 2. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, r. bank, Er, 23 m. S.E. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant, a Greek Catholic, and a Greek non-united church. Much wine and tobacco are produced in the district. Pop. 3590.

DIPIGNANO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 3 m. S. by W. Cosenza. It stands at the foot of the Apennines, and contains five churches and two convents. Pop. 3219.

DIPPOLDISWALDE, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 12 m. S. by W. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Weisseritz. It is well built, contains two churches—one of them an old gothic structure, with a fine altar piece - a castle, and townhouse; and has a bleachfield, numerous mills, and a quarry, which furnishes good grinding stones. Pop. of tn., 2722; of bail., area, 54 geo. sq. m., 14,100.

DIPSO, a tn. Greece, isl. Negropont or Eubœa, on the channel of Talanda, 30 m. N.W. the town of Negropont. It is supposed to replace the ancient Oedepsus, famed for its hot baths.

DIPTFORD, par. England, Devon; 4154 ac. P. 747.

DIRECTION.—1, A group of small isls. off N.E. coast, Australia, near Cape Flattery; lat 14° 25′ S.; lon. 145° 30′ E. They are within the Great Barrier Reef, and about 30 m. from the mainland; high, of a conical form, and can be seen from a distance of 15 or 18 m. 2, A group of islets, a few m. from the bar at the entrance of Corner Inlet, Gipp's Land, New S. Wales.—3, An isl. Indian Ocean, one of the Keeling group; lat. 12° 5′ 24″ S.; lon. 96° 53′ E. (R.)—4, An isl. entrance of China Sea, off the S.W. coast of Borneo; lat. 0° 15′ N.; lon. 108° 2′ E. (R.) It is of a conical form in the centre, and may be seen from 30 to 35 m. off.—5, A cape, E. coast, N.E. Australia, Cape York Peninsula; lat. 12° 51′ S.; lon. 143° 33′ E. (R.)—6, A cape, Van Diemen's Land, forming the E. entrance to the Derwent river; lat. 43° 3′ S.; lon. 147° 34′ E.

DIRILLO [anc. *Achates*], a river, Sicily, which rises in the mountains of Licodia, on the frontiers of prov. Catania, and, entering prov. Syracuse, flows W.S.W., past the town of Biscari, and, after a course of about 30 m., falls into the Mediterranean, 24 m. W.N.W. Modica. Agates are found on its banks.

DIRK HARTOG ISLAND, Australia, N.W. coast, S. from Naturaliste Channel, one of the entrances to Shark Bay; lat. 25° 31′ S.; lon. 112° 54′ E. (R.)

DIRKSLAND, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 20 m. S.W. Rotterdam. It has several spacious streets, a church, a weighhouse, a tradeshouse, corn-mill, and a harbour, communicating S. with the Haringvliet. Pop. 2030.

DIRLETON, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. of, and 6½ m. N. by E. Haddington. The former, situate on an eminence, about 1½ m. from the sea, consists of neatly built cottages,

with gardens attached to them, richly ornamented with flowers and shrubs. Area of par. 7500 ac.; pop. 1634.

DIRMSTEIN, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 6 m. S.S.W. Worms. It contains a castle, once the residence of the bishops of Worms; and has manufactures of earthenware, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 2049.

DIRSCHAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. S.S.E. Danzig, l. bank, Vistula, here crossed by a bridge, which is defended by a tower. It is surrounded with walls, is the seat of a district and town court, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has considerable manufactures of leather, a trade in wood, and five annual fairs. Dirschau is on the railway from Berlin to Danzig. Pop. 3084.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS.—1, An isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. N.W. island, 11° 12′ S.; lon. 141° 12′ W. (R.); discovered by Byron, 1765, who gave them the name they now bear, on account of the ungracious reception given him by the natives, which he probably contrasted with the attractive and promising appearance of the islands. The one which he visited is about 5 m. in circumference, and of most beautiful aspect, being surrounded by a beach of the finest white sand, within which rises a grove of tall trees that extend their shade to a great distance, the whole combined making the most pleasant island scenery that can well be imagined. —2, One of the Bonin islands, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 27° 16′ N.; lon. 140° 51′ W. —3, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 50° 36′ S.; lon. 166° E. (R.)

DISCO, a large isl., belonging to Denmark, N. extremity of Davis's Straits, or S. part of Baffin's Bay, separated from the W. coast of Greenland by Weygat Strait; lat. (S. point), 69° 11′ N.; lon. 53° 20′ W. (R.) It contains stone quarries and coal mines; possesses valuable fisheries, and, with a number of small surrounding islands, forms a division of the inspectorate of N. Greenland. On its S.W. part lies the Danish colony of Godhavn.

DISCOVERY BAY, S. coast, Australia, between Capes Bridgewater and Northumberland. It is a long open indentation, 50 m. wide, and affords no shelter to shipping beyond that of a mere roadstead. Centre in lat. 38° 5′ S.; lon. 141° E.

DISCOVERY POINT, a harbour, Oregon, near the head of the straits of Juan de Fuca, stretching inland for 8 m., to the parallel of 48° N., and having an average width of 2 m. It is completely covered by Protection Island, to the N., and could easily be rendered defensible against the most formidable attack. The principal objection to it as a harbour is the great depth of water, which, in the middle, is no where less than 10 or 50 fathoms, and is often as much as 16 fathoms close to the shore. Its shores are abundantly supplied with shell fish. There is no permanent settlement of Indians here, but a few miserable lodges are occupied by individuals of the Clalam tribe, who live chiefly on fish, shell fish, and potatoes.

DISEWORTH, par. Eng. Leicester; 1880 ac. P. 617.

DISMAL SWAMP, a large morass, U. States, commencing a little S. of Norfolk, Virginia, and extending into N. Carolina. Length, N. to S. 30 m.; breadth, 10 m.; area, 150,000 ac. It is mostly covered with trees of enormous size, with an undergrowth of brushwood, so dense as to be completely impenetrable. It contains Lake Drummond, 15 m. in circumference, and is intersected by Dismal Swamp Canal, 23 m. long, 6½ ft. deep, and 46 ft. wide at the top, which connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.

DISNA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 109 m. N.N.E. Minsk, cap. circle of same name, at the mouth of the Disna. It is a new town, which has advanced with great rapidity, and has some shipping, and a considerable trade. Pop. (1849), 5208. ——The CIRCLE is well watered, produces excellent flax and hemp, which are largely exported to Riga, and is extensively covered with brushwood and small trees, but has not much good timber.——The RIVER rises in a lake of same name, in the N.E. of gov. Wilna, flows E. across the N. of Minsk, and joins l. bank, Dwina, at the town of Disna, on the W. frontiers of Vitepsk, after a course of about 90 m.

DISS, a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk, on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which is a small lake or mere, on the N. side of the vale of the Waveney, 18 m. S. by W. Norwich. It has 12 streets, wide, well paved, and lighted with gas. Many of the houses are exceedingly neat, and the shops well stocked. The church of St. Mary is a large and handsome gothic structure, with a square tower at the W. end, containing a peal of eight bells. There are, besides, a handsome gothic chapel belonging to Independents, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends; also a grammar school, national, British, and foreign daily schools; a literary and scientific institution and public library, and several charitable and benevolent institutions. Diss was formerly noted for the manufacture of 'Suffolk hempen cloth,' worsted yarn, and knit hosiery; but these branches have of late much declined. There are two extensive brush manufactories, two large breweries, and extensive malting establishments. The mere, already mentioned, covers about 7 ac., and its banks are mostly laid out as ornamental gardens; it is from 17 to 19 ft. deep, and is well stocked with eels and other fish. Market day, Friday; and two fairs annually. Area of par. 3627 ac.; pop. par. 3710, tn. 3161.—(*Local Corresp.*)

DISSEE, an isl. Red Sea, W. or Dankali coast, about lat. 15° 18′ N.; lon. 40° 25′ E.; one of the pleasantest spots in the Red Sea. It is about 2½ m. long, and about ¾ m. broad, high, and consisting of a number of similar hills, in perpendicular strata, with a few straggling trees. The central part is a plain covered with grass. There are some springs of good water on the island, about ½ m. from the beach; also a village, consisting of 10 or 12 houses, built of laminated stone. Bullocks, sheep, and goats are abundant, but the inhabitants are not anxious to dispose of them.

DISSEN, a vil. Hanover, principality of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Osnabrück, at the foot of the Petersberg. It is an old place, which was once defended by a strong castle. It contains a church and two schools. Pop. 1550.

DISSENTIS, MUSTAIR, a tn. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 3800 ft. above sea level, on a gentle slope, near the confluence of the Further and Middle Rhine, 34 m. W. S. W. Chur (Coire). Above it rises Mount Vakarara, the forests of which protect it from avalanches. Dissentis has a gymnasium, and a cantonal school, with eight teachers; but its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines, which is said to have been founded, in 600, by Sigisbert, a Scotsman, a pupil of St. Columba, and the superiors of which were once princes of the empire. It was almost destroyed by the French, in 1794, but has still some monks, who serve as priests in the neighbourhood. The environs of Dissentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop. 1436.

DISSERTH, par. Wales, Radnor; 6650 ac. Pop. 564.

DISTINGTON, par. Eng. Cumberland; 2910 ac. P. 1106.

DITCHEAT, par. Eng. Somerset; 1511 ac. Pop. 1197.

DITCHINGHAM par. Eng. Norfolk; 2083 ac. P. 1130.

DITCHLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 4183 ac. Pop. 1069.

DITMARSH, or DITMARSHES (German, *Ditmarschen*], a dist. Prussia, Holstein, divided into the N. and S. Ditmarschen, and consisting of an extensive tract lying between the mouths of the Elbe and the Eider, and along the German Ocean; length, N. to S., 35 m.; average breadth, 20 m.; area, 371 geo. sq. m. The whole surface is composed of a low, monotonous flat, so little raised above the sea, that it is only defended from its encroachments by a succession of lofty and strong embankments, similar to the well-known dikes of Holland. Where the ground is liable to be flooded, it is covered with extensive swamps, where the only improvement which can be introduced is to convert them, by means of drainage and embankment, into productive meadows; where the ground rises to a higher level its quality is seldom improved, but becomes sandy, and forms extensive heaths. But, notwithstanding of these large deductions, there still remain considerable tracts of rich alluvial soil, on which heavy crops, particularly of wheat, beans, and hay, are regularly raised. The N. Ditmarsh is divided into 11 parishes or kirchspiel-voigtein, and the S. Ditmarsh into 12 parishes; united pop. 61,388.

DITTEAH, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 220 m. W.N.W. Allahabad; lat. 25° 43′ N.; lon. 78° 25′ E. The TOWN is about 1½ m. long, and nearly as much in breadth. It is surrounded by a stone wall, is well built, the houses chiefly constructed of stone, and covered with tiles.

DITTERIDGE, par. Eng. Wilts; 374 ac. Pop. 119.

DITTERSBACH, or STARKOW, a vil, Bohemia, circle, Chrudim, in a valley, about 40 m. W. Olmütz. It contains a church and a school. Pop. 1105.

DITTFURT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle of, and 27 m. S.W. Magdeburg, r. bank, Bode. It has several breweries, tanneries, and distilleries, and corn and flax are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2200.

DITTISHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 3138 ac. Pop. 755.

DITTON, four pars. England:—1, Kent; 1075 ac. Pop. 235.—2, (*Long*), Surrey; 2116 ac. Pop. 678.—3, (*Priors*), Salop; 5530 ac. Pop. 583.—4, (*Thames*), Surrey; 2865 ac. Pop. 2351.

DITZINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Leonberg; with several mills. Pop. 1293.

DIU, or DIO ISLAND and HEAD.—1, An isl. Hindoostan, belonging to the Portuguese, off the S. extreme of Goojerat, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel, about lat. 20° 43′ N.; lon. 71° 6′ E. It is 7 m. in length, E. and W., stretching parallel to the coast, of which it seems a part. On a point on the E. end of the island stands the town of Diu, well fortified, and surrounded by a wall, with towers at regular distances. Provisions are plentiful; and, although the island appears unfit for cultivation, the market is well supplied with vegetables from the main. Water brackish, excepting that procured during the rainy season, which is kept in tanks or reservoirs for general use. Pop. 4000.—2, DIU HEAD is the southernmost point on the coast of Goojerat; lat. 20° 42′ N.; lon. 70° 56′ E.

DIVEN, a market tn. Hungary, co. Neograd, 14 m. S.E. Alt-Sohl. It contains a château, and the ruins of an old castle, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence; and has extensive glass-works, a mill, and an annual fair. The district is densely wooded. Pop. 1056.

DIVINA (KIS and NAGY), two adjacent vils. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, on the Waag, about 3 m. from Solna. They contain a parish church; and have a united pop of 1525.

DIVOSH, or DIWOSCH, a vil. Austria, Sclavonia, co. Syrmia, at the foot of the mountains of Syrmia, about 22 m. S.W. Peterwardein. It contains a Greek parish church; and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1462.

DIWISCHAU, or DIBISCHAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Kaurzim, 30 m. S.E. Prague. It contains a deanery church, school, and townhouse. Vegetables are extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

DIXAN, a tn. Abyssinia, kingdom Tigré, about 40 m. S. Arkeeko; lat. 15′ N.; lon. 39° 32′ E.; on the declivity of a hill commanding an extensive view of the country around. The houses are flat-roofed, and without windows, and, instead of chimneys, have two pots of earthenware rising out of the roof, but so narrow as to give vent only to a small portion of the smoke. The only public building is the chapel, a mean-looking edifice, with a conical thatched roof and mud walls. Some trade is carried on in tobacco, pepper, looking-glasses, snuff, spirits, and large beads. White cloths are preferred here to all other colours. The people are in general idle, ignorant, dirty, and of very dark complexion.

DIX COVE, a British African settlement, coast of Upper Guinea, Ashantee territory, about lat. 5° N.; lon. 1° 57′ W. The settlement consists of a town and fort. The cove is nearly 400 yards wide, and about the same length, but full of rocks; they leave, however, sufficient room in some places to moor boats or very small vessels. At low water, and with fresh S. breezes, the sea breaks entirely across the cove; but it seldom happens that the natives cannot get off to a vessel in their canoes. The TOWN is on the N. side of the cove, and extends from the fort to a piece of water, which is stagnant, except during a portion of the rainy season, when it is always tenanted by alligators. The fort is of a square form, standing on ground about 30 ft. above the sea, and its battlements about 60 ft.

DIXMUDE [Flemish, *Dixmuyden*], a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S.W. Bruges, r. bank, Yser, which has been made navigable. It has a large and handsome gothic church, with a stone rood-screen of beautiful workmanship, and over the altar a picture of the Adoration of the Magi, a masterpiece of Jordaens. It has also a chapel, a communal or townhouse, hospital, two orphan asylums, a jail, and several primary schools. It has some breweries, tanneries, a salt-refinery, and a bleachfield; with works for making starch, liqueurs, chocolate, hats, and coarse pottery; also snuff, bark, and oil mills. The trade consists in butter, of excellent quality; grain, horses, and cattle. The town was first walled in the 10th century, and was fortified in 1270 and 1411. In 1513, upwards of 300 houses were burned. It was often taken and retaken by the Germans and French. Pop. 3926.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE, a strait, W. coast, N. America, between Queen Charlotte's Island and the Prince of Wales's Archipelago; lat. 54° 30′ N.; lon. 132° 10′ W. It is about 100 m. long, W. to E.

DIXTON (NEWTON), par England, Monmouth; 3848 ac. Pop. 778.

DIYALAH, a river, Asiatic Turkey. *See* DIALA.

DIZFUL, a tn. Persia. *See* DESFUL.

DIZIER (ST.), [anc. *Desiderii Fanum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Marne, arrond. Vassy, r. bank, Marne, where it becomes navigable, 35 m. S.E. Chalons. It is long and narrow, but not unhandsome, the streets being wide and clean, and many of the houses well built. The only edifices worth special mention are the church, which has curious gothic windows, and the townhouse, which is rather handsome, and of recent construction. St. Dizier has a court of commerce and a communal college. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and casks; also some iron-forges and foundries, and a little boat-building; and it carries on a busy trade in wood, iron, and grain. The town was once fortified, and remnants of a strong castle yet remain; but the ramparts have been laid out in public walks. In the environs, which are thickly wooded, are several blast-furnaces, and other iron-works. In 1564, it was besieged and taken by the Emperor Charles V. Napoleon beat the allies in two battles fought here, January 27, and March 27, 1814. Pop. 10,170.

DJAGARAGA, a tn. Java, prov. Madioen, 48 m. S.E. Samarang. It is a considerable place, with good bamboo and wooden houses, and near it a large market place and elegant mosque. The inhabitants cultivate rice and cotton extensively, and trade in them, and in thread and wood. P. 6000.

DJEMILAH, an anc. city, Algeria, prov. of, and 50 m. W. Constantine. It contains numerous interesting monuments of antiquity, including a Christian church; a quadrilateral temple, with six columns; a theatre; the market place, with a temple dedicated to Victory; and a triumphal arch, erected in honour of the Emperor Caracalla, which it is proposed to transport to Paris. Djemilah was first occupied by the French in December 1838, and again in May 1839.

DJIDDA, or DJEDDA. *See* JIDDA.

DJIDGELI, a tn. Algeria. *See* JIJELI.

DJIMAJA, or JAMAJA ISLAND, China Sea, one of the Anambas; lat. (S. point) 2° 50′ N.; lon. 105° 52′ E. (n.) It is about 12 m. long, with several small islands, nearly joining each other, off its N.W. extremity. It has a peak on it, and a bay, on the N. side, with islets and reefs, about 1 m. distant, on the W. side, and soundings of from 24 to 35 fathoms near them.

DJOCJOKARTA, or OJOOJOO KARTA, a prov., isl. Java, cap. same name, bounded, S. by the Indian Ocean, W. by Bagien, N. Kadoo and Soorakarta, and E. Soorakarta. Its only high mountain, the volcano Merapi, is 3150 ft. high. It has no large river. Its forests abound in djatti (teak) wood. Its natural fertility would render it more valuable, but for the impracticable country that bounds it on the land side, and the want of any good harbour on the coast; yet rice, coffee, and tobacco begin to be extensively cultivated on lands allocated to Europeans. This province, once a kingdom, was the focus of the rebellion, in 1825. Pop. 326,000.——The TOWN, which is the seat of a native sultan and a Dutch resident, is large, and regular. The sultan's water-palace is a curious town of itself, with subterranean approaches, walls, and towers. The resident's abode is in a fort which commands both the palace and the town. There are here a church, school, and shot-foundry. Besides the European guards of honour, the sultan has a guard composed of young females, armed with lance, sword, and pistol, who perform service on horseback as well as on foot, and from amongst whom he frequently selects his wives. Pop. 30,000.

DLE-POLE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Trentschin, about 10 m. from Sillin. It belongs to Prince Esterhazy, and has a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 3114.

DLUHA, or DLHA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Arad, on a river of the same name, here crossed by two bridges, 9 m. from Kubin. It contains a church. P. 1087.

DMITROV, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 45 m. N. Moscow, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Jachroma, at the confluence of the Neteka. It covers a large space, much of which is occupied by gardens, but is poorly built; contains seven churches, five of stone and two of wood; a convent, and district school; and has manufactures of woollen and silk goods, several tanneries and tallow-smelting establishments, a considerable trade, chiefly in linen, wax, tallow, and agricultural produce, and an annual fair, which lasts a week. Porcelain is manufactured in the vicinity. Pop. (1863), 7371.——The CIRCLE, area 707 geo. sq. m., has an undulating surface, is well watered and well wooded, has good arable land, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 58,241.

DMITROVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Orel, l. bank Nerussa. Pop. 6602.

DNIEPER, or DNIEPR [anc. *Borysthenes;* also *Danapris*], a river, Russia, which rises among forest marshes, near Dnieprovsk, gov. of Smolensk; lat. 55° 45′ N.; lon. 33° 40′ E.; and, after a course of more than 1000 m., falls into the Black Sea, by several mouths, below Kherson. Its general direction is N. to S.; but its lower course deviates much to the E., retiring to the S.W. with a curving sweep. It traverses the provinces of Mohilev, Minsk, Tschernigov, Kief, Ekaterinoslav, and Beresiav. Chief tributaries, r. side, the Beresina, Pripetz, and Ingoulitz; l. side, the Soj and Desna. The Dnieper, though a large stream, can scarcely be called navigable. About lat. 48° 20′ N. it runs through a rugged bed of granite for about 44 m., in which space it descends several cataracts and rapids; here are 14 chief falls, besides many others. Having cleared the rocky obstructions, the chafed river spreads out into a great number of water courses, forming an immense labyrinth of woody islands [Russ. *Plavnika*], below which the scattered streams re unite, and, at Schlokff, commences the navigation downwards, carried on by a few flat bottomed vessels, laden with building timber and minerals, from the interior of the country. In 1833, some attempts were begun to overcome the natural obstacles of the river, but they proved abortive. Even the more easily improvable lower course, which might be of vast use in developing the resources of the surrounding lands, has been left nearly in a state of nature. A magnificent wrought-iron bar-chain suspension bridge, one of the largest in Europe, was erected betw en 1848 and 1852 over the Dnieper, at Kief, by the English engineer, Charles Vignolles, by command of the Emperor of Russia. The bridge cost about £400,000. It is ½ m. in length, and 52½ ft. broad, and the m tal employed, all manufactured in England, weighs 3500 tons. On the Kief side of the river a drawbridge, with an opening 50 ft. wide, allows vessels to pass up and down the stream. A bridge of boats formerly crossed the river at this city. The river here is 35 ft. deep in summer, but spring floods raise it to 50 ft., and even 55 ft. The river abounds in fish of the same kind as those in the Volga, but the produce of the Government fisheries is much less. The mouth of the estuary is defended by the fortresses of Oczakow and Kinbourn. The Borysthenes was absurdly reckoned the greatest river of the ancient world, after the Nile. The Greeks had very exaggerated ideas of the fertility and beauty of the surrounding lands of its lower waters, but of its sources and early course they knew nothing. Near its embouchure was the Milesian colony of Olbia, founded for trading with the wandering races of the interior.—(*Hommaire de Hell.*)

DNIESTER, or DNIESTR [anc. *Tyras* and *Danaster*], a river, Europe, which rises on the N. side of the Carpathian Mountains, near Turka, Austrian Galicia; lat. 49° 12′ N.; lon. 22° 40′ E.; and, after a course of nearly 500 m., N.W. to S.E., falls into the Black Sea at Ovidiopol, in gov. Kherson, and forming in its course the boundary between the Russian gov. of Bessarabia, on the W., and the govs. of Podolsk and Kherson, on the E. It passes by Sambov, Halicz, and Maryampol, in Galicia; Khotin, Mohilev, and Bender, in Russia. Principal tributaries, on the r. bank, the Stry, Reout, and Botua; l., the Sered, Podhorce, Mourafa, and Iagorlik. There is no ascending navigation, and little of any kind. The mouth is much encumbered with muddy flats and sandbanks.

DO PORTO DA PONTA DO SOL, a port, Cape de Verde Isles, isl. St. Antonio. It is not, however, strictly speaking, a port, but merely a part of the coast where the bottom is good. To this place all vessels to and from the island trade; and here, situated on a point of land, are the customhouse and warehouses. The landing-place is excellent, being a natural basin in the rock. Wood, water, and every refreshment, can be obtained here at reasonable rates.

DOAB [Sanscrit, *Two Waters*], a name in Hindoostan applied indiscriminately to any tract of country between two rivers. The tract between the Ganges and the Jumna is usually called *the* Doab; other similar tracts have their distinctive name, as the Jallunder or Jullander Doab, between the Beas and the Sutlej; the Bari Doab, between the Beas and Ghara and the Ravee; the Shimaulli Doab, between the lower courses of the Chenab and the Ghara; the Retchna or Rukna Doab, between the Ravee and the Chenab; the Jhuht or Jetch Doab, between the Chenab and Jailum; the Sind or Sindi-Sagur Doab, the N. part of the tract between the Indus on the W., and the Jailum and Chenab on the E.; and the Janubbe Kuchi Doab, the S. part of the same tract.

DOADPOOTRA. *See* BAHAWULPOOR.

DOAGH GRANGE, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Antrim; 2304 ac. Pop. 1980.

DOANG, a principal tn. Mohilla (*which see*).

DOB-TISZA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, on the Theiss, 12 m. S.S.W. Tokay. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 2274.

DOBASNIZZA, or DOBASCHIZA, a vil. and seaport, Austria, Illyria, cap. dist. of same name, 21 m. S.S.E. Fiume. It stands on the N.W. side of the isle of Veglia, and contains a parish church and a Tertian monastery. The harbour admits only small vessels. Pop 2160.

DÖBELN, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 36 m. S.E. Leipzig, agreeably situate on an island formed by the Mulde and Mühlgraben, a kind of natural canal. It consists of the town proper and several suburbs, and is, for the most part, well built; contains two churches, and a well-endowed hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, brass-ware, hats, and shoes, several bleachfields, several worsted and other mills, a considerable trade in butter, a large weekly corn market, and three annual fairs, partly for general goods, but chiefly for horses and cattle. Fruit, hops, and vegetables are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 6654.

DOBERAN, or DOBBERAN, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. bail. of same name, agreeably situate in an undulating and well-wooded district, within sight of the Baltic, 9 m. W. N.W. Rostock. It is irregularly built, contains a ducal palace, built in the Italian style, having a fine hall and theatre, and surrounded by a garden and park; a fine old gothic church, with many monuments of the grand ducal family; and another palace, built near a triangular space within the town, called the Kamp, and furnished with numerous decorations. Doberan is much frequented on account of its bathing establishment, which is situated about 3 m. from the town, where the greater part of the visitors prefer to reside, though lodging-houses have been built on the shore, at a place called Der Heilige Dam, from a huge bank of shingle said to have been thrown up by the sea in a single night, and affording effectual protection against its inundations. The bathing establishment, which is very complete, is provided both with sea and sulphur baths; and furnishes more than the usual sources of amusement. It annually attracts about 1600 visitors. Pop., tn., 3225; dist., 10,742.

DÖBLING OBER, a vil. archduchy Austria, below the Ens, about 3 m. N. Vienna. It stands in a beautiful district, covered with fine villas and gardens, and is a great holiday resort and summer residence of the inhabitants of the capital, Pop. 1700.

DOBOKA, a co. Austria, Transylvania, bounded, N. by Bistritz and Szolnok, N.E. Galicia, Moldavia, and Csikerstuhl, S. Thorenburg and Klausenburg, and W. Hungary; area, 867 geo. sq. m. It is very irregular in shape, forming a belt of land, stretching E. to W. for 110 m., with an average breadth which does not exceed 8 m.; near the centre it is little more than 1 m. across. The surface is mountainous, being covered, in the N., by lofty ridges of sandstone, apparently new red, from the mines of rock salt and the salt springs which abound in it. In the W. the mountains are calcareous. Between the mountain ridges are numerous valleys, some of them flat, extensive, and of considerable fertility. The principal streams are the Szamos and the Bistritz. The

surface is not well adapted for the plough, but many of the lower slopes are covered with vineyards. The pastures also are good, and rear great numbers of cattle. For administrative purposes, the co. is divided into two circles, an upper and a lower, subdivided into eight districts. The capital is Szek. Pop. 66,900.

DOBOZ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, on the Black Körös, about 4 m. from Gyula. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1714.

DOBRA, a tn. Russian Poland, 24 m. N.E. Kalisch, near the river Teleszyna. Here are made some linen, hosiery, &c. Pop. 2193, a third of whom are Jews.

DOBRA [Latin, *Bonopolis*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, on a small stream of same name, near the Maros, 73 m. W. Hermannstadt. It stands on the frontiers, is defended by a fort, and contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church.

DOBRAN, or DOBRANY, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 10 m. S. S. W. Pilsen. It contains a parish church, chapel, school, hospital, townhouse, and barracks; and has several mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1835.

DOBRAUC, or LIEBENTHAL, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Chrudim, about 40 m. S.E. Königrätz. It contains a parish church, parsonage, and mill. Pop. 2175.

DOBRAWITZ, or ROTH-DOBRAWITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Bunzlau, 30 m. N.E. Prague, chief place lordship of same name, at the foot of Mount Czschow. It contains a castle, with fine gardens; a church, townhouse, and hospital; and has manufactures of beet-root sugar, and four annual fairs. Pop., of tn., 1161; of lordship, 7115.

DOBRIGNO, a vil. Austria, Illyria, in the island of Veglia, 24 m. S.S.E. Fiume. It contains a parish church, and a chapel on the top of a lofty height; and has extensive salt-works. Coal is worked in its vicinity. Pop 1700.

DOBRILUGK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 75 m. S.W. Frankfort on the Oder, at the confluence of the Dober with the Little Elster. It is well built, contains a castle, church, and town school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a distillery. A good deal of tobacco is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1145.

DOBRINCZE, or DOBRINZEN, a vil. Austria, Sclavonia, co. Syrmia, in a plain, 22 m. S.S.E Peterwardein. It contains a Greek parish church. Pop. 1505.

DOBROMIELITZ, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle, Olmütz, in a mountainous district, about 7 m. from Prossnitz. It contains a castle, church, and school; and has a brewery and two mills. Pop. 861.

DOBROMIL, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, Sanok, about 14 m. S. Przemysl It consists chiefly of a large, uneven, and unpaved square, lined by houses, most of which are occupied by Jews; and has two important annual cattle markets. There are salt mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

DOBRONA, or DOBRANYIVA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Sohl, on the small stream Nyereznicza, about 60 m. N. by W. Pesth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and the ruins of an old castle. The inhabitants are Slowaks. Pop. 1152.

DÖBRÖKÖZ, a market tn. Hungary, co. Tolna, 84 m. S.S.W. Pesth, r. bank, Kapos. It contains a R. Catholic church, and the ruins of an old castle. Much tobacco is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2550.

DOBROSLAWITZ, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle, Teschen, in a mountainous district on the Schwarzwald, about 41 m. N.E. Olmütz. The inhabitants are Bohemians. Pop. 1422.

DOBROTA, a vil. and seaport, Austria, Dalmatia, picturesquely situated on a gulf of the same name, 6 m. of, and 2 m. N. Cattaro. It is a well built, cheerful looking place, with houses of stone, roofed with tiles, and frequently surrounded with walls, as a protection against the Montegrin robbers; contains a parish church, seated on a projecting tongue of land, backed by neat houses and gardens; and has a harbour, which is one of the best frequented in Dalmatia. Pop. 1400.

DOBRUSCHKA, or DOBRUSSKA, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 14 m. E.N.E. Königgrätz, on the Little Goldbach. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs, contains a church, chapel, synagogue, townhouse, and hospital; and has several mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2442.

DOBRZYN, two places, Russian Poland:—1, A tn., woiwode of, and 20 m. W.N.W. Plock, on a height above r. bank, Vistula. It contains two churches, a synagogue, and old monastery; and has a distillery, a brewery, some general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 1459, of whom 603 are Jews. —2, A tn., woiwode of, and 50 m. N.W. Plock, l. bank, Drewerz. It has a church and a synagogue; and manufactures of woollen-cloth and leather. Pop. 2240.

DOBSCHAU, TORSCHAU, or DOBSINA, a market tn., Hungary, co. Gomor, in a narrow valley, hemmed in by lofty mountains, 14 m. N.N.W. Rosenau. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a gymnasium; and has a paper and other mills. Copper, silver, iron, and cobalt, are worked and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5410.

DOCE, a riv. Brazil, which rises in the mountains in the S. of prov. Minas-Geraes, about 40 m. E. the town of Barbacena, and proceeds N., sometimes under the name of Chopoto, receiving several streams on both banks, but particularly the Pirangos, on the left. On reaching Santa-Anna-do-Deserto it turns N.E., and is augmented by the Touro, on the r. bank, and the Guallacho, on the left. Still pursuing the same course, it receives the Paracicaba, the Santo Antonio, and the Correntes, all on the l. bank. On the junction of the last, its course becomes almost E., towards prov. Espirito Santo, which it first separates from prov. Minas-Geraes, and afterwards traverses, receiving, on its r. bank, the Cuiaté and the Mandu. It ultimately falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 19° 36′ S. Its direct course N.E. is 330 m., but its whole course, including windings, cannot be less than 500 m. Its navigation is very much interrupted by cataracts.

DOCHART, a loch and river, Scotland, co. Perth. The LOCH, 44 m. W. Perth, is about 3 m. long, has beautifully wooded banks, and contains a curious floating island, and an islet, with the remains of an old castle.— The RIVER issues from the E. end of the loch, and flows N.E. 8 m., through Glen Dochart, into Loch Tay.

DOCKING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 5113 ac. Pop. 1640.

DOCKLOW, par. Eng. Hereford; 1715 ac. Pop. 199.

DOCKUM, a tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 13 m. N.E. Leeuwarden, on the Ee, which divides it into two unequal parts. It is hexagonal in form, surrounded by a wall, with six bastions, one of which now serves as a place of sepulture; and formerly had four gates. It has a handsome townhall, an elegant weigh house, an exchange, a Reformed, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, an orphan hospital, a charity and a Latin school, and several common and boarding schools. By means of the Ee, Dockum communicates with Leeuwarden on the one side, and the sea on the other, vessels of considerable size coming up at high water. There is also canal communication with Groningen; and in the centre of the town is a commodious harbour. Dockum has three fairs for cattle and horses; does a good trade in cattle, flax, chicory, and shrimps; and carries on boat-building, salt boiling, the manufacture of beer, gin, and earthenware, and wool-combing, &c. Pop. 4659.

DODA, a tn., N. Punjaub, r. bank, Chenab; lat. 33° 2′ N.; lon. 75° 18′ E.; neat and well built, with a good bazaar, and a square fort, having a tower at each angle. The Chenab is here 60 yards broad, and is crossed by a *jhoola*, or bridge, formed by a cable stretched from bank to bank, and traversed by a suspended seat, drawn backwards and forwards by means of a rope.

DODBROOKE, a vil. and par. England, co. Devon, 16½ m. S.E. Plymouth. The VILLAGE is indifferently built, but well supplied with water, and noted for its white ale. Markets for cattle are held monthly. Dr. Wolcot, the satirical poet, better known under the assumed name of 'Peter Pindar,' was a native of this place. Area of par. 464 ac. Pop. 1183.

DODDENHAM, par. Eng. Worcester; 916 ac. P. 279.

DODDERHILL, par. Eng. Worcester; 5450 ac. P. 2189.

DODDINGHURST, par. Eng. Essex; 1892 ac. P. 393.

DODDINGTON, several pars. England:—1, Cambridge; 36,985 ac. Pop. 9705.—2, Kent; 1918 ac. Pop. 489.—3, Lincoln; 4044 ac. Pop. 264.—4, Northumberland; 9110 ac. Pop. 825.—5, (*Dry*), Lincoln; 2160 ac. Pop. 252.—6, (*Great*), Northampton; 1310 ac. Pop. 493.

DODDISCOMBLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2391 ac. Pop. 386.

DODDLESTON, par. Eng., partly in the county of Flint, Wales, but chiefly in that of Chester; 4013 ac. Pop. 784.

DODFORD, par. Eng. Northampton; 1180 ac. P. 227.

DÖDIBERG, or TÖDIBERG, one of the loftiest summits of the Swiss Alps, on the confines of can. Grisons and Glarus, 17 m. S.S.W. Glarus. It has the Scherrhorn on the S.E., and the Kistenberg on the N.W., and consists of two summits, of which that on the N. only takes the name of Tödi, the other being called Rusein. Its height is about 12,000 ft., and on its sides are numerous glaciers. The pass leading over its side, between the valleys of the Linth and the Vorder Rhein, is 9609 ft. Its highest peak has never been ascended.

DODINGTON, two pars. England:— 1. Gloucester; 1473 ac. Pop. 135.—2, Somerset; 543 ac. Pop. 102.

DOEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, about 25 m. N.N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. It contains a tannery and two mills. The chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1923.

DOESBURG, or DOESBORGH [anc. *Drusi Burgum*], a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. N.E. Arnhem, r. bank, Ijssel, here crossed by a drawbridge. It is surrounded by walls, now planted with trees and used as promenades, and had four gates, of which three still exist. It has broad, fine streets, lined with comfortable-looking modern houses. The townhall is small, but the arsenal is large and spacious; of the two Reformed churches, that of St. Marten's is large, and has a lofty tower, and within it is buried the celebrated geographer, Gerard Mercator; the R. Catholics likewise have a church, and the Jews a small synagogue. Doesburg possesses a poor's hospital, an orphan hospital, and a retreat for widows; a Latin school, and a branch of the general utility society. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle rearing, and the transit trade, but have no manufactures. The mustard raised here is largely exported. Six fairs are held annually, for cattle, horses, and pigs. Pop. 4000.

DOETINCHEM, or DUETICHEM, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. E. Arnhem, r. bank, Old-Ijssel, here crossed by a bridge. It is surrounded by a rampart, planted with trees; has four gates, and broad streets, lined with elegant houses; a townhall, in the market-place, a simple, solid structure; a prison, a Reformed church, a small Lutheran chapel, and a Jewish synagogue; a Latin, and three other schools, and a branch of the general utility society. It was once a Hanse-town, and carried on a good trade, which has now greatly fallen off. Still, soap, gin, brandy, and vinegar are made to a limited extent; and, also, tanning, ropemaking, dyeing, &c., are carried on. Four well frequented markets are held. Pop. 1800.

DOFRINES MOUNTAINS, Norway. *See* DOVRE FJELD.

DOG.—1, A small isl. Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea, off N.W. point of Wetter Island; lat. 7° 40′ S.; lon. 125° 56′ E. —2, An isl. Gulf of Mexico, off the mainland of Florida; lat. 29° 46′ 18″ N.; lon. 84° 38′ 15″ W. —3, One of the Virgin Islands; lat. 18° 17′ N.; lon. 63° 17′ W.—4, A gulf, Strait of Florida; lat. 24° 2′ N.; lon. 79° 50′ W. 5, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Low Islands, about 12 m. in circumference, and enclosing a lagoon; lat. 15° 15′ S.; lon. 141° 30′ W.

DOGAREE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 23 m. N.E. Boondee. It stands on the margin of a beautiful lake, surrounded by low hills, covered with wood, and adorned with pagodas and other buildings.

DOGGERBANK, an extensive sandbank, and well-known station for cod-fishing, between the E. coast of England and the W. coast of Denmark. The W. part of the bank is about 36 m. E. Flamborough Head, whence it extends E.N.E. to within about 60 m. of Jutland. In some places it is 60 m. broad, but terminates entirely in a point. Having 9 fathoms water in its shallowest part, which is that nearest the English coast, it presents no obstruction to navigation. An obstinate naval combat took place on the Doggerbank, in 1781, between the British and Dutch fleets, in which neither side could claim a victory.

DOGLIANI [anc. *Doliana*, *Dolianum*], a tn. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 11 m. N.E. Mondovi, l. bank Rea. It has two churches, a cemetery, a communal college, a small hospital, the remains of an old castle, and several Government offices. Five annual fairs are held, at which much cattle, hemp, stuffs, and comestibles are sold. At the weekly markets the principal traffic is in wheat, and, according to the season, mulberry leaves, grapes, potatoes, &c. The district is mountainous, and produces abundance of excellent wine, but very little wheat. The river Rea is crossed near the town by a wooden bridge. Pop. 2109.

DOGMELLS (ST.), par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 2689.

DOGMERSFIELD, par. Eng. Hants; 1728 ac. P. 304.

DOGNACSKA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Krassov, in a valley, 40 m. S.W. Temesvar. It contains a parish church, and is the seat of a mining directory. Copper and zinc are worked and smelted here; some gold and silver also are found, and there is an excellent quarry of white marble. Pop. 2335.

DOGS (ISLE OF), or Poplar Marshes, a peninsula on the Thames, England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.S.E. St. Paul's, London. The W. India Docks are situated on the N. part of it; and a little to the S. of these it is intersected by the City Canal. It derives its name from the circumstance of the King's hounds having been formerly kept here.

DOGSTOWN, par. Irel. Tipperary; 406 ac. Pop. 20.

DOGWELLS (ST.), par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 501.

DOHARAB, an isl. Red Sea, E. side; lat. 16° 18′ 30″ N.; lon. 41° 59′ E. It is low and sandy, about 2 m. in length, N. and S., and is surrounded by a reef, nearly 2 m. wide, with 6 to 14 fathoms close to it.

DOHNA, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Dresden, in a beautiful and fertile district, r. bank, Muglitz, the valley of which, previously narrow, begins here to widen out. Having been mostly burnt down, in 1813, the far greater number of the houses are of recent construction, and well built. It contains a parish church, with a lofty tower, 400 ft. high, and a fine old altar-piece; and a well-endowed hospital; and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1291.

DOHUD [*Do hud*, two frontiers], a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; lat. 22° 55′ N.; lon. 74° 20′ E. It is of considerable extent, well built, and amply supplied with water. Being a thoroughfare for the inland traffic between the provinces of Upper Hindoostan and Malwa, it is also much frequented by the traders of the interior, it commands the principal pass into Goojerat, from the N.E. The present fort, formerly a caravanserai, is said to have been built by Aurengzebe; it is 450 ft. sq., has two strong gates, and contains a mosque and two wells.

DOHUL, an isl. Red Sea, N.W. Dhalac; lat. 15° 55′ N.; lon. 39° 40′ E. It is low, of a quadrilateral form, 9 m. in circumference, with some doum palms on it. On the N.W. side are a small village and mosque, with about 100 inhabitants; and on the E. are three or four wells of fresh water, during the rains, but brackish in the dry season, barely affording sufficient for the natives, who subsist by fishing.

DOKO, a pigmy race of negroes, inhabiting a region of tropical Africa, S. of Abyssinia, the centre of which is marked by the intersection of the 3d parallel of N. lat. with lon. 37° E. They are four feet in height, of a dark olive complexion, and perfectly wild. They live in rude wigwams, constructed of bent canes and grass, far in the depths of the dense forests of bamboo with which the country is covered. They have no king, no laws, no arts, no arms; possess neither flocks nor herds; are not hunters, do not cultivate the soil, but subsist entirely on fruits, roots, mice, serpents, reptiles, ants, and honey. They beguile serpents by whistling, and, having torn them piecemeal with their long nails, devour them raw. They climb trees in search of fruit with all the agility of monkeys. Both sexes go perfectly naked, and have thick, pouting lips, diminutive eyes, and flat noses. The hair is not woolly, and in the females reaches to the shoulders. The men have no beard. The nails, never pared, grow, both on the hands and feet, like eagles' talons, and are employed in digging for ants. They are ignorant of the use of fire. They have no religion, but possess a glimmering idea of a Supreme Being, to whom, when overtaken by any misfortune, they pray, standing on their heads. Being much esteemed for their docility and usefulness, they are carried off in great numbers annually by the slave hunters, to whom, when taken, they tamely submit, and rarely attempt to escape. The Dokos are supposed to be the pigmies of the ancients. —(*The Highlands of Ethiopia*, by Major Harris, vol. iii. chap. 8.)

DOL, an anc. tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. S.E. St. Malo, at the intersection of several great roads, and on a height overlooking marshy plains, which, where drained, are of great fertility. The site is unwholesome, and the town,

built of dark-coloured granite, occasionally whitewashed, is old, mean, and dirty. The Grande Rue, however, is spacious and regularly built, and the church, of grey granite, and once a cathedral, is the finest gothic edifice in Brittany. Having once been a strong and important place, old walls and deep fosses are seen on every side of Dol; but the glacis of its former ramparts now form public walks. There are many singular houses in the town, with far-projecting fronts, in the narrow streets, and a communal college. Some salt is drawn from the surrounding marshes; and the district produces much cider, grain, flax, &c. These find an outlet by the port of Vivier. Dol was taken and retaken many times during the Middle Ages, and the troubles of the League. In 1793, the Vendeans repulsed the republican forces in an assault upon it. Pop. 3387.

DOL-BEN-MAEN, par. Wales, Carnarvon. Pop. 382.

DOLCEACQUA [anc. *Dolciacqua*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Porto-Maurizio, dist. of San Remo, in a mountainous district, on the Nervia, which divides it into two parts, one denominated La Terra, the other the Borgo, connected by a bridge of one arch. It has two churches, a local court, a custom-house, and other Government offices. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2000.

DÔLE [anc. *Dolum*], a tn. France, dep. Jura, built on a vineyard slope rising from the Doubs, and on the canal between the Rhone and the Rhine, 26 m. S.E. Dijon, 967 ft. above sea level. It is well and rather regularly built, adorned with public fountains, and surrounded with fine promenades. The principal church, on the public square, is a lofty gothic edifice, consisting of three naves, supported by enormous pillars. The *Tour-de-Vergy*, an antique construction, now serves as a prison. The other chief buildings are the law courts, the new prison, the college, the two hospitals, and poorhouse, and the bridge over the Doubs. Among the antiquities are the ruins of a castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa, in the 12th century; also of an amphitheatre, aqueducts, and other Roman constructions. Dôle is the seat of a sub-prefecture, a court of first resort and of commerce; and possesses an agricultural society, a commercial college, a public library, with 40,000 vols.; a museum, &c. The manufactures compose Prussian blue, hosiery, iron wares (stoves, furnaces, &c.), optical instruments, wax candles, vinegar, &c.; and there are several tanneries, iron-forges, and tile-works, with marble quarries in the vicinity. The trade, both by the canal and the river, is considerable, and consists of grain, flour, and wood; wine, brandy, vinegar, coal, iron, marble, mill-stones, &c. The environs are very beautiful, and present numerous pretty villas, surrounded with gardens and vineyards. Dôle was founded by the Romans, and, in later times, was the capital of Franche-Comté, till its annexation to the kingdom of France. In 1442, it became the seat of a parliament and a university, established by Philippe-le-Bon. Before the Jesuits were expelled from France they had a leading college here, the buildings of which still remain. The fortifications, once of great strength, were dismantled in 1674. Previously, it had been besieged, taken, and retaken, several times, alternately by Germans and French. Pop. 11,093.

DOLE (La), a mountain, Switzerland, can. Vaud, forming part of the principal chain, and one of the loftiest summits of the Jura, about 7 m. W. of the lake, and 15 m. N.N.W. the town of Geneva. It is 5509 ft. high, and is easily ascended from the village of St. Cergues. The magnificence of its view attracts the general tourist, whilst its richness in Alpine plants makes it particularly interesting to the botanist.

DÔLGELLEY, Dôlgellau, or Dôlgelleu, a market tn. and par., N. Wales, co. Merioneth. The parish is about 16 m. long, and from 3 to 4 m. broad.— The town, beautifully situated in a narrow vale, at the N. skirts of Cader Idris, on the river Gwynion or Wnion, 46 m. W. Shrewsbury, has narrow and irregularly laid out streets, houses generally small and ill built, though some handsome dwellings have been erected of late years, to the improvement of the appearance of the town. There are here a parish church, and four dissenting chapels; and a national, a British, and a free grammar school. The principal public buildings are the countyhall, gaol, markethouse, and townhall. Dolgelley has extensive tanneries; and manufactures of Welsh flannels and kerseymeres, and more especially of a kind of woollen cloth called 'webs,' exported chiefly to America, from London and Liverpool. These cloths are woven in the houses and cottages of the weavers. Market-day, Tuesday; and six fairs annually. Area of par. 25,607 ac. P. 3457. (*Local Cor.*)

DOLGOI, a name, in Russian, signifying long, and given to several small isls. Russia, particularly:—1, An isl., gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 m. S. Waigatz Island.—2, An isl. in the mouth of the Neva, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.—3, An isl. in the Caspian Sea, S.E. the mouths of the Volga, belonging to gov. Astrakhan.

DOLHA, or Dona, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a plain surrounded by wooded heights, on the Dolha or Borsavo, 30 m. from Szigeth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has a potash work, and an annual fair. The inhabitants are Russniaks. Pop. 886.

DOLINA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 22 m. S.S.E. Stry. It contains a R. Catholic and a Protestant church; and has extensive salt-works. Pop. 3200.

DÖLITZ (Niederheim), a vil. Saxony, circle of, and S. Leipzig, r. bank, Pleisse; with a mill, an old castle, and numerous pretty country houses, chiefly occupied by the Leipzigers. Pop. 930.

DOLLA, par. Irel. Tipperary; 7351 ac. Pop. 1147.

DOLLAR, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Clackmannan, the former 11 m. E. by N. Stirling, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, but deriving its chief interest from its celebrated academy, founded by a Mr. John Macnab, a native of the parish, who, from being a poor ship boy on board of a coasting trader, became a man of large fortune. He left a sum of £90,000, three per cents, for behoof of the Dollar academy. The building, erected in 1819, is a handsome structure, in the Grecian style, 186 ft. in length, and 63 ft. in breadth, with a portico in front, supported by six columns. The principal branches taught are English, writing and arithmetic, Latin, Greek, modern languages, geography, botany, drawing, and mathematics. There is also a female teacher of sewing and fancy work for the girls of the parish. The fees paid for education rise by a graduated scale, corresponding to the supposed ability of the parents to pay, so that the poorer classes obtain an excellent education for their families at 8*d.* per quarter for each class attended; but if more than one child be attending the school at a time, the second and others are admitted at half price. Within a short distance of Dollar are the ruins of an ancient residence of the noble family of Argyll, called Castle Campbell. Pop., vil. and par., 1776.

DOLLART (The), [Latin. *Sinus Endaums* or *Dollarius*], a gulf, North Sea, at the mouth of the river Ems, which passes through it, between prov. Groningen in Holland and E. Friesland in Hanover. It was formed by the bursting in of the sea in 1277, and again in 1530. By these floods, 34 large villages and numerous hamlets were submerged, and thousands of human beings and cattle destroyed. Much land has, however, been gained back from this gulf, and now forms numerous fertile polders.

DOLLOVA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, dist. Temesvar, 21 m. E.N.E. Belgrade. It contains three Greek non-united churches, and has 10 flour mills. Pop. 2035.

DOLM, a small isl. Norway, coast of Trondhjem, near the island of Hittern, and between it and Froyen; greatest length, 6 m.; breadth, about 1 m. Its surface is sterile and mountainous. Two summits, one on the W., and the other on the E. side, rise, bare and precipitous, to the height of nearly 3000 ft. The only inhabitants are a few fishermen.

DOLMATOV, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 300 m. E.S.E. Perm, l. bank, Iset. It contains a fine monastery, and has an annual fair, which is numerously attended by dealers from Siberia. Pop. 1600.

DOLO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. of, and 12 m. W. Venice, on the Brentano, here crossed by a handsome bridge near its junction with the Brenta. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices. It is surrounded by many fine villas of the patricians and citizens of Venice; contains a parish church and two public oratories, and has an annual fair. Pop. 3600.

DOLOL, a vil. Senegambia, near l. bank, lower Senegal. The inhabitants are industrious cultivators, and sell much of their produce to the French colonists of St. Louis.

DOLONNOOR, tn. Mongolia. *See* CHAO-NAIMAN-SOUME.

DOLORES.—1, A tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 24 m. S.W. Alicante, in a fertile plain. It has three squares, a church, townhouse, two schools, a prison, public granary, and cemetery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in husbandry, rearing silkworms, and expressing oil and wine. Pop. 2433. —2, A vil. Mexican Confederation, state of, and 24 m. N.W. Guanaxuato. It is also, with various affixes, the name of several places in different parts of what once formed Spanish N. America.

DOLPHINTON, par. Scot. Lanark; 2926 ac. Pop. 305.

DOLTON, par. Eng. Devon; 3553 ac. Pop. 926.

DOLWYDDELAN, par. Wales, Carnarvon; 14,381 ac. Pop. 727.

DOMANIS, or DOMANISA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 30 m. E.N.E. Trentschin. It contains a parish church and two castles, one of them a ruin. Pop. 1370.

DOMBEGYHAZA, a vil. Hungary, co. Csanad, near Battonya. It contains a Protestant church, and stands in a fertile district, in which much tobacco is grown, and great numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. 1191.

DOMBES, a dist. France, long forming a sovereign principality which belonged to the Dukes of Bourbon, with whom it remained till 1681, when it passed to the Duke of Maine, a natural son of Louis XIV. Its sovereignty merged in that of the Crown in 1762. It formed part of the diocese of Lyons, and is now included in dep. Ain. Trevoux was its capital.

DOMBO, DUBOVE, or DOMBON, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a little plain, enclosed by hills about 16 m. N. Szigeth. It contains a Greek Catholic church, and has a saw mill. Pop. 1627.

DOMBOVAR, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, near l. bank, Kapos, 21 m. N.N.W. Fünfkirchen. It contains a parish church, and the ruins of an old castle, which made a considerable figure in the wars with the Turks, having often defied all their efforts to take it. Pop. 1330.

DOMBROWICA, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwode Masovia, about 81 m. W. Warsaw. It contains two churches, and has seven annual fairs. Pop. 1159.

DOMBURG, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, on isl. Walcheren, 9 m. N.W. Flushing. It has a townhall, Reformed church, school, and elegant baths, and is much frequented, as a place of recreation, by the inhabitants of the island, more especially those of Middleburg. Pop. 600.

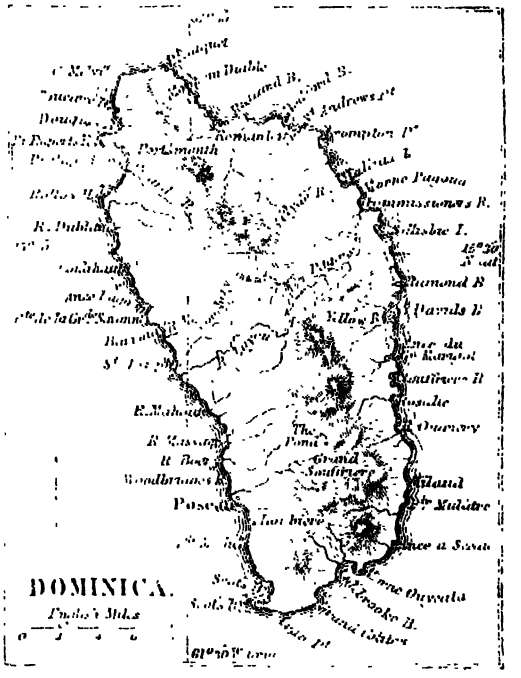
DOMENICA (SANTA), a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 3 m. E. Scalea. Pop. 3100.

DOMESNE, a cape, Russia, gov. Courland, in the Baltic, W. side of the Gulf of Livonia, or Riga, S. of the isle of Oesel; lat. 57° 46′ N.; lon. 22° 28′ E.

DOMFRONT [Latin, *Domefrontium*], a tn. France, dep. Orne, picturesquely situated on a steep rock, almost perpendicular on its W. side; and bathed by the Varenne, 35 m. W.N.W. Alençon. The interior is very dull; houses ill-built, streets narrow, steep, and crooked; water scarce and bad: air pure, but too keen for delicate constitutions. The only buildings worth noticing are the antique church of Nôtre Dame, and the ruins of a strong old castle. Domfront is the seat of a sub-prefecture, a court of first resort, and a communal college. Its manufactures consist of linens, ticks, drugget, serges, &c., and in the vicinity are forges, glass works, and paper mills. The articles of trade are linens, cattle, and leather. Domfront was founded early in the 11th century, and was formerly a coveted stronghold. It was besieged and taken in 1203, by King Philip Augustus; in 1356 and 1418, by the English; in 1574, by the forces of Catherine de Medicis, from the Huguenots; in 1589, from the Leaguers, by Henry IV. Pop. 2086.

DOMINGO (SAN), a fortified city, Hayti, and the metropolis of the E. division of that island, on the S.E. coast, at the mouth, and on r. bank, Ozama; lat. 18° 28′ N.; lon. 69° 50′ W. (R.) It is surrounded by a thick wall; the houses are neatly built, the streets straight and spacious, with foot ways of brick. There are here a fine cathedral, some handsome churches and convents, an hospital, barrack, and arsenal. The fortifications by which the town is defended are judiciously constructed. The harbour is commodious, and ships may lie close to the shore to take in their lading. San Domingo had formerly a considerable trade in jerked beef, cattle, and hides; but it is now very limited. This is the oldest European city in the New World, having been founded in 1502. During the 16th century, it was at the height of its prosperity; but since that time it has greatly fallen off in population and commerce. Pop. estimated at 10,000 to 15,000.

DOMINICA, a British W. India isl., one of the Lesser Antilles, Leeward group, between the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, from both of which it is nearly equidistant, 25 to 30 m.; lat. (N. point), 15° 38′ N.; lon. 61° 26′ W. (R.) It is about 29 m. in length N. to S., and 12 m. in breadth E. to W.; area, 186,436 ac. Its appearance, when viewed from the sea, is rugged and mountainous; but it contains many fertile valleys. Its loftiest summit has an elevation of 6000 ft., being greater than that of any of the other W. India islands, with exception of Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica. The slopes of the mountains, which occupy the whole interior of the island, from N. to S., are very steep, and terminate in bold and precipitous coasts. The island is of volcanic origin, and contains several solfataras; and has numerous sulphurous and thermal springs—the latter are said to be sufficiently hot to coagulate an egg, and are believed to possess great medicinal virtues. Dominica is one of the best watered of the Leeward Islands, having at least 30 streams, besides numerous smaller rivulets. The soil, though somewhat stony, is fertile; but has been found better adapted for the production of coffee than sugar. The shores are but little indented, and are entirely without harbours; but on the W. side there are several good anchorages and bays, the coast being all along bold and clear of danger. The principal bay is Prince Rupert's, at



the N.W. end of the island; much resorted to for its safety, convenience, magnitude, and depth of water, besides affording abundance of wood and fresh water. On the W. coast, calms frequently occur, which sometimes extend 6 m. to sea. The climate is extremely hot, and is considered unhealthy. The woods afford large supplies of excellent timber, including rosewood, gum-trees, &c. The principal produce consists of rum, coffee, sugar, molasses, cacao, arrow-root, and wool. Great quantities of honey and wax are also obtained in the clefts of trees and other places, the produce of the European bee which was brought to the island, and which now swarm in the woods. The exports, in 1849, were £48,523, and the imports, £50,584. In 1873 the exports amounted to £62,020, and the imports to £62,552. The government of the island is under the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, administered by a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council, an executive council, and a representative assembly.

The laws in force are the common statute law of England. The principal towns are Roseau, or Charlotte Town, on the S.W. side; and Portsmouth, or Prince Rupert's Town, considerably to the N. of Roseau. The latter consists of about 500 houses, and contains a Protestant church, some R. Catholic and Dissenting places of worship, four public or free schools, supported by the bishop of the diocese; and an infant school. Dominica was discovered by Columbus, in 1193, and was claimed alternately by England, France, and Spain; but was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763. The population of the island in 1863 was 25,666; in 1870 it was returned at 28,517.

DOMINICA [native, *Ohevahoa*], one of the Marquesas Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (N. point) 9° 34′ S.; lon. 139° 4′ W. (R.); the largest of the group being about 18 m. long, and the same in breadth. It is crowded with rugged hills, rising in ridges directly from the sea, and separated by deep valleys, which, as well as the sides of the hills, are clothed with wood.

DOMINICK (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3226 ac. P. 862.

DÖMITZ, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. bail. of same name, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Elde, 34 m. S. by W. Schwerin. It is built in the shape of an irregular square, and is surrounded on the S. and E. sides with an earthen rampart, flanked with bastions, and defended on the W. side by a citadel, situated on an island in the Elbe. It contains a church, townhouse and barracks, and has manufactures of linen, a small building yard, some shipping, a considerable trade, and four annual fairs. Dömitz suffers much from the inundations of the Elbe. Pop. of town, 2515, of bail. (area 48 geo. sq. m.), 5167.

DOMME, a tn. France, dep. Dordogne, l. bank, Dordogne, 36 m. S.E. Perigueux. It is picturesquely situated on one of the highest and steepest hills of the department, and was once a place of great strength and much more importance than at present. Its ancient walls and fortifications, extending to a considerable distance around its present site, may still be traced. It has monthly fairs; one of them, for cattle, is of some consequence. Pop. 1144.

DOMMEL [anc. *Dathusda*], a river, Holland. It rises in Belgian Limburg, flows N. into N. Brabant to Eindhoven, thence circuitously N.W. to Hertogenbosch, where it unites with the Aa, whose name it takes, and falls into the Maas at Crevecoeur, after receiving several affluents; of which the most important are the Little Dommel and the Tongelreep, on the right, and the Eikenriet and Ley on the left. It is not navigable, but propels numerous mills. Course very crooked; direct distance from source to mouth about 40 m.

DOMMITZSCH, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, r. bank, Elbe, 7 m. N.N.W. Torgau. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, contains a church and an hospital and tile works, extensive potteries, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 1979.

DOMNAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. It is the seat of a court of law, contains a church and an hospital, and has a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1281.

DOMO, or DOMO D'OSSOLA [Latin, *Oscela, Ocelum*], a tn. kingd. of Italy, prov. Novara, formerly cap. of anc. prov. Ossola, and now in dist. Ossola, r. bank Toce, 78 m. N. by E. Turin. It stands on the great Simplon road, in the centre of a plain, 1000 ft. above the sea, and surrounded by lofty mountains; is the seat of a superior court of law, and several public offices; consists of the town proper and a suburb, and is on the whole well built, having several good streets, and one large, and six minor squares. It contains a handsome parish church, consisting of three naves, separated by rows of pillars, and adorned with numerous fine frescoes; a Franciscan church and convent, several elegant palaces, of which that of the Della Silva family is most deserving of notice; a courthouse, a large and well-constructed prison, an hospital, a superior school or college, kept in the old palace Mellerio; and an old castle, now occupied as private buildings; and has manufactures of cotton, ironware, and articles in wood; a weekly market, and two annual fairs, each of which lasts eight days. Pop. 2200.—(Casalis.)

DÖMÖS, a vil. Hungary, co. Gran, on the Danube, about 19 m. N.N.W. Pesth. It contains a handsome church, built on the ruins of a celebrated old monastery; and in the neighbourhood, on Mount Arpas, is an old feudal castle. Pop. 1067.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a vil. France, dep. Vosges, 7 m. N. Neufchateau, near Vaucouleurs. It is built half way up a hilly mountain slope, in a beautiful valley, watered by the Meuse. The small houses which form the central street are neat, and their outer walls generally covered with espaliers, which gives the place a pleasing aspect. The celebrated Joan of Arc was born here, in 1412, in a cottage which is still standing. It had latterly become a stable; but now serves as a gratis school for young girls. In 1820, a fine public fountain, with a marble bust of the heroine, was raised in front of it. Pop. 319.

DOMRIANSK, a market tn. Russia, gov. of, and 40 m. N.N.E. Perm. In its vicinity are extensive iron-works. Pop. 1600.

DON [anc. *Tanais*], a river, Russia, which issues from Lake Ivan-Ozera, in the gov. of Tula; lat. 53° 47′ N.; lon. 38° 15′ E., and flows S.E. through govs. Riazan, Tambov, Voronej, and Don Cossacks, to within 37 m. of the Volga, where it turns abruptly S.W. for 236 m., and falls into the Sea of Azof, near the town of Azof, by three mouths, only one of which is navigable; whole course nearly 900 m. The chief tributaries are, r. bank, the Donetz and Voroneje; l., the Khoper and Manitsch. The delta of the Don is an expanse of sandy flats, occasionally quite submerged round with reeds, running 28 m. up, and 22 m. wide at the coast line. Notwithstanding the shallowness of the channel, no vessels drawing 6 ft. water being able to get up to more than about 30 m., namely, to Rostoff or Axaï, it has by far the most busy trade of all the rivers of S. Russia. The navigation is nearly all downward, indeed: and can only take place during spring floods; nevertheless, by means of its lower course, in connection with the Volga, the S. provinces of Russia receive most of the Siberian produce they need, and also the manufactures they require from the interior of the empire. The extensive and productive fisheries of the Don likewise add much to the traffic seen upon its lower waters.

DON.—1, A river, England, co. York, which rises near the borders of Cheshire, flows E. to Peniston, thence S.E. to Sheffield, and thence N.E. to Goole, where it joins the Ouse, after a course of about 55 m. Its principal tributaries are the Rother, the Dearne, and the Went; and the chief towns on its banks are Peniston, Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster. By means of artificial cuttings and canals, it has been rendered navigable to Sheffield, a distance of nearly 40 m.—2, A river, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rising in several small streams flowing from the hills between cos. Aberdeen and Banff. It flows tortuously E. through the whole breadth of Aberdeenshire, past Towie, Alford, Monymusk, Inverury, and Kintore, and falls into the N. Sea, 2 m. N. Aberdeen, after a total course of 62 m. Its principal tributary is the Urie, which joins it at Inverury. Its salmon fisheries are of considerable value.

DON (LE), a river, France, which rises at Verita, on the E. frontiers of dep. Loire Inferieure, flows almost due E. across that department, and joins l. bank, Vilaine, about 8 m. N.E. Redon, after a course of 50 m., of which about 10 m., beginning near Guemené, are navigable.

DON BENITO, an increasing tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 49 m. E. Badajos, 35 m. S. Trujillo, near l. bank, Guadiana. Most of the houses are substantially built, and form wide, clean, and tolerably well paved streets. The town contains three squares, the principal one of which is large, has a public promenade in the centre, and is lined with handsome buildings, among others the townhall, prison, and a convent. Its other public edifices comprise two chapels, two hospitals, 11 schools, a barrack, storehouse, and extensive cemetery. The supply of water is copious, but its quality indifferent. Manufactures:—cloth, baize, wine, and oil. The weaving is principally performed by females. Trade:—in cattle, grain, wool, fruits, &c. Annual fair in September. The Guadiana affords great facilities for the transmission of its agricultural and industrial produce to Merida, Badajos, and other points. Pop. 14,610.

DON COSSACKS. *See* COSSACKS.

DONA (SANTA), or Fosso, a vil. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Venice, on a creek of the Brenta. It contains a parish church and two oratories. Pop. 3830.

DOÑA MENCIA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 24 m. S.E. Cordova, on a hill-slope. Its houses are well built; and it has a townhall, a normal and a female school, a parish church, and two hermitages; and a public walk, adorned with two stone fountains. The inhabitants, though chiefly engaged in agriculture, have seven oil and eight flour mills. They also make mild soap, and have 20 establishments for distilling brandy, which is exported to a considerable extent. Pop. 4280.

DONABATE, par. Irel. Dublin; 2715 ac. Pop. 213.

DONACAVEY, par. Irel. Tyrone, 23,552 ac. Pop. 8825.

DONADEA, par. Irel. Kildare; 2110 ac. Pop. 272.

DONAGH, two pars. Irel.:—1, Donegal; 25,259 ac. Pop. 5262.—2, Monaghan; 16,202 ac. Pop. 6965.

DONAGHADEE, a seaport, market tn., and par. Ireland, co. Down. The town lies on the Irish channel, 16 m. E. by N. Belfast; lat. 54° 38′ 36″ N.; lon. 5° 31′ 42″ W. (R.) Its streets are wide and well kept; and the portion of the town next the shore, built in the form of a crescent, with the houses whitewashed, presents a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The parish church is a large ancient cruciform structure, with a lofty tower. There are, besides, a Methodist and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, several schools, a dispensary, and an infirmary. There are here a spacious harbour, pier, and light-house, with a stationary red light. The harbour is a large artificial basin of 7 ac., and is capable of admitting, at low water, vessels drawing 16 ft.; but is little used, Belfast monopolizing the greater portion of the trade; even the post office steam packets no longer ply between this port and Portpatrick, in Scotland. Its principal exports are live cattle and pigs; its chief imports, coal and timber. Many of the females are employed in embroidering muslin for Glasgow houses. Donaghadee is a constabulary station, and the head of a coast guard district. Market day, Wednesday; several fairs annually. Area of par., 9593 ac. Pop. 7499; of tn., 2671.

DONAGHCLONEY, par. Irel. Down; 6698 ac. P. 6373.

DONAGHCUMPER, par. Irel. Kildare; 2322 ac. Pop. 995.

DONAGHEDY, par. Irel. Tyrone; 39,398 ac. P. 8924.

DONAGHENRY, par. Irel. Tyrone; 7155 ac. P. 4820.

DONAGHMORE, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 5 m. W. by N. Dungannon. The village, which was an important military station in the wars of Ireland, contains a chapel of ease, a R. Catholic and an Independent chapel, and an extensive brewery; area, 18,411 ac. Pop. 9201.

DONAGHMORE, several pars. Ireland:—1, Kildare; 301 ac. Pop. 39.—2, Kilkenny; 5270 ac. Pop. 2016.—3, Meath; 3955 ac. Pop. 1123.—4, Meath; 3413 ac. Pop. 294.—5, par. and tn. Queen's co.; 3529 ac. Pop. 1029.—6, par. Wexford; 7478 ac. Pop. 1853.—7, Wicklow; 23,428 ac. Pop. 2500.—8, Cork; 22,308 ac. Pop. 4502.—9, Cork; 312 ac. Pop. 260.—10, Limerick; 913 ac. Pop. 437.—11, Tipperary; 1797 ac. Pop. 371.—12, Donegal; 46,378 ac. Pop. 10,311.—13, Down; 8396 ac. Pop. 3434.

DONAGHMOYNE, par. Irel. Monaghan; 25,502 ac. Pop. 10,967.

DONAGHPATRICK, two pars. Irel.:—1, Meath; 4025 ac. Pop. 581.—2, Galway; 10,342 ac. Pop. 2392.

DONALDSONVILLE, a tn. U. States, once cap. of Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi, below the outlet of La Fourche, 73 m. W. by N. New Orleans. It has a jail, arsenal, market house, R. Catholic church, and a college. Pop. about 1000.

DONANAGHTA, par. Irel. Galway; 2631 ac. P. 1286.

DONARD, a par. and vil. Ireland, co. Wicklow. The VILLAGE, 24 m. W. by N. Wicklow, contains a church, R. Catholic chapel, and the ruins of a church, which was burned in 1798. Pop. of vil., 513; of par. (area, 4809 ac.), 861.

DONATO (SAN).—1, A tn. Naples, prov. Cosenza, near Castrovillari, and about 30 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 3146.—2, A tn. duchy of, and 3 m. E.S.E. Parma, near l. bank Enza. Pop. 2800.

DONATS (ST.), two pars. Wales:—1, Glamorgan; 1018 ac. Pop. 132.—2, (*Welsh*), Glamorgan; 2175 ac. Pop. 291.

DONAU. *See* DANUBE.

DONAUESCHINGEN, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Brigach and Brege, 29 m. E. by S. Freiburg. It contains a palace, the residence of the Prince of Fürstenberg, a plain modern edifice, with a library and picture gallery; a handsome parish church, gymnasium and theatre, and has manufactures of linen and some general trade. In the corner of the palace garden is a basin filled with clear sparkling water, which is conducted for about 50 yards by a subterranean channel into the Brigach, and claims to be the source of the Danube, because there the stream first begins to bear that name. Pop. of tn., 3050; of bail., 8978.

DONAUSTAUF, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Regen, l. bank, Danube, here crossed by a bridge 6 m. E.N.E. Ratisbon. It contains two castles, one of them a well-preserved ruin, picturesquely situated on a height which overhangs the town, and commands a fine view; two churches and a poor-house. On a neighbouring height stands the Valhalla or Walhalla, a large, imposing Grecian temple, of the Doric order, intended as a national monument and temple of fame for Germany. Pop. 1164.

DONAUWÖRTH, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Wörnitz and Danube, both of which are here crossed by bridges, 25 m. N. by W. Augsburg. It rises on the side of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, is surrounded by a wall, and well built. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices, contains four churches, two chapels, a townhouse, a Latin school, hospital, Dominican nunnery, and the buildings of a fine old Benedictine abbey; and has manufactures of linen and leather, some shipping, a considerable trade in corn, flax, linen, wool, and cattle, and several annual fairs. The heights of Schellenberg, in the neighbourhood, are memorable for the entrenched camp which the Bavarians had formed upon them, and the forcing of it by Marlborough a few weeks before the victory of Blenheim. Donauwörth is very ancient, and rose to be a free imperial city. Its inhabitants early embraced the Reformation; but, in consequence of some violent proceedings, in 1607, subjected their town to the ban of the empire. The severity of the punishment led to the formation of the Protestant League, and, in opposition to it, of the Catholic Union, and thus indirectly was one main cause of the Thirty Years' War. Pop. of tn., 2700; of dist. (area, 72 geo. sq. m.), 13,455.

DONCASTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, W. Riding. The TOWN, 142 m. N.W. London, and 25 m. S.E. Leeds, is pleasantly situate r. bank, Don, here crossed by two handsome stone bridges. Doncaster may be described generally as well built and handsome. The streets are for the most part straight, broad, and well paved, and the principal supplied with efficient sewerage; they are also well lighted with gas. The parish church is a large and magnificent structure, built to replace the noble old parish church destroyed by fire in 1853. It has a tower 170 feet high, and cost over £50,000. Christ Church is a handsome modern fabric, built at a cost of £13,000. Besides these there are another church and two chapels, besides chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Friends, and Unitarians, and also a very handsome R. Catholic chapel, erected in 1867. The other public buildings are the mansion-house, an elegant edifice of the Composite order; the townhall, a new and handsome building; the theatre, jail, public library, news room, corn exchange, covered market, lyceum, and the betting room, situated near the mansion-house, a small but handsome edifice, with Ionic columns. The cross, a fac-simile of an ancient one taken down in 1793, is a very elegant structure. The principal educational institutions are a grammar-school, a national school, a British school, and several other schools. There are numerous charitable institutions, a dispensary, and the 'Yorkshire institution' for the instruction of deaf and dumb children, liberally supported, and occupying a large and commodious building called Eastfield House, in an airy situation near the race-course. The manufactures of Doncaster are inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of hemp and flax, canvas and sacking. There are also some iron and brass foundries, ropeworks, agricultural implement works, and extensive works belonging to the Great Northern Railway Co. It has also a considerable trade in corn by the Don, which is navigable for vessels of 50 tons as far up as Sheffield, or about 20 m. beyond Doncaster. The celebrated races of Doncaster, with which that name is now inseparably

associated, commence on the Monday of the third week of September, and continue for five days. The race course, nearly 2 m. in length, is about 1 m. from the town, on the road to London, and is one of the finest in the kingdom. The grand-stand is an elegant and commodious structure, erected by the corporation, which subscribes, besides, £380 per annum, over and above incidental expenses, amounting to upwards of £200. The whole cost of forming, and subsequently improving the race course, since 1777, when the grand stand was erected, is said to amount to about £20,000, all defrayed by the corporation. The celebrated St. Leger stakes were established in 1776, and received their name from their principal founder, Colonel St. Leger, who resided in the neighbourhood of the town. For this race, 15 to 20 horses are generally entered, although there have been frequently three to four times that number. In 1803, the King's plate of 100 guineas, was removed from Burford to Doncaster. The races attract visitors from all parts of the kingdom, from Ireland, and even from foreign countries.

Under the Municipal Reform Act the borough is divided into three wards, with six aldermen, and 18 councillors; it has also a commission of the peace. The income of the borough is between £10,000 and £11,000. Doncaster was originally a Roman station, being at a point where one of the great Roman roads crossed the river Don, and is called Danum in the Itinerary of Antoninus. From the Saxons it obtained the name of *Dona Ceastre*, whence its present appellation. Previous to the Reformation, it was the seat of several monastic establishments, amongst which were the White Friary, founded in 1350; the Grey Friary founded in 1310; and the Black Friary, of uncertain date, with several chapels and hospitals. The cleanness and elegance of the town, the beauty of its situation, salubrity of its air, and the abundance and cheapness of provisions, render Doncaster one of the most desirable places of residence in the kingdom. The Great Northern and Midland Railways have station here. Pop. 18,758; area of par. 6527 ac.

DONCHERY, a tn. and com. France, dep. Ardennes, 3 m. W. Sedan, r. bank, Meuse. It is surrounded with walls, and generally well built, and has manufactures of anvils, ironwares, and sheet iron; also a brewery, and dye work. It was once a stronghold, and resisted an attempt of the Emperor Charles V. to take it. Pop. 2032.

DONDA CAPE, Indian Archipelago, isl. Celebes, N.W. coast, S.W. Cape Rivers, and about 57 m. N.E. Cape Temoel; lat. 0° 48′ N.; lon. 119° 57′ E.

DONDRAH, or DONDERA HEAD [*anc. Dewandre*—the island's end], the S. extremity of isl. Ceylon; lat. 5° 55′ N.; lon. 80° 37′ E., a steep, narrow, and rugged promontory overlooking, and about 1 m. E. of a low tongue of land covered with cocoa-nut trees. It was the site of the Singhalese capital during a part of the seventh century, numerous remains of which still exist, including several hundred upright stone pillars, interspersed among native huts, gardens, and cocoa-nut plantations; they are cut into various shapes, and exhibit different sculptures. Near the sea shore is a group of plain stone pillars, and on a low rocky point a single pillar, over which the sea breaks amidst hewn stones, the remains of some ancient building. This solitary pillar, the form of which is alternately octagonal and square, is supposed to mark the utmost limits which remain of Vishnu's conquest and religion. Dondera is still held particularly sacred by the votaries of Vishnu, and still has a temple, with its priests and attendants. Near the ruins is a neat village of same name, containing a Wesleyan school, and 900 inhabitants.—(Pridham's *Ceylon; Ceylon Gazetteer, &c.*)

DONEGAL, a maritime co. Ireland, N.E. coast, prov. Ulster, cap. Lifford, having Lough Foyle, and the cos. of Londonderry and Tyrone, on the E.; Donegal Bay and the co. of Fermanagh on the S.; and the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W. Greatest length 85 m.; greatest breadth, 41 m. Area, 1,195,413 ac., of which 393,191 are arable; the greater part of the remainder being composed of heathy mountain and bog. The coast is indented with numerous bays and arms of the sea; the most remarkable of which, Lough Swilly, penetrates 25 m. into the land. It is the most mountainous county in Ireland, and, in many parts, especially towards the S.W., the most desolate and dreary. There are, however, many fine fertile valleys, and the scenery, in the rougher districts, is often magnificent. Some of the higher mountains attain an elevation of from about 2000 to nearly 2500 ft. The loftiest are Erigal, in the N.W., and Bluestack, in the S.E. The wildest and most romantic scenery is to be met with in the barony of Banagh, which comprehends the S.W. peninsula, in which the county terminates, a space of about 15 m. in length from Rossan Point inwards, by 10 in breadth. The coast here is lined, for several miles, with stupendous cliffs and precipices, rising, in some places, to the height of nearly 2000 ft. Several small islands are scattered along the N.W. coast, of which the N. Arran Islands are the most considerable. The streams and lakes are numerous, but small; of the latter, Lough Derg (*which see*) is the most noted. The climate is moist, the sub-soil chiefly granite, mica-slate, and limestone, and the principal crops oats, potatoes, and flax, though wheat and barley are also successfully cultivated in some of the more favoured districts, particularly in the baronies of Raphoe and Tyrhugh. The whole extent of land under crop in 1874 was 231,831 ac., or about one fifth of the entire surface. Spade husbandry is much employed, and agriculture generally is in a very backward state, though improvement is going on in some quarters, of which may specially be instanced the district of Gweedore (*which see*). The cattle are small and stunted, though improved of late years by the introduction of Scotch and English breeds; but the pasturage in general is unfitted for fattening and is used only for grazing sheep, young cattle, and milch cows. The manufactures are limited; that of linen cloth is reviving, and that of woollen stockings, which, together with the making of worked muslin, affords employment to a great many females, is increasing. Cotton cords, velveteens, fustians, and checks are woven for exportation, and friezes for home consumption. There are several bleachfields in the county, and numerous flour-mills. The fisheries are extensive and valuable, employing on 1st Jan. 1873, 770 boats, with crews of 3037 men and 330 boys. Cod, ling, haddock, turbot, and other flat fish abound on the coast, but little is taken beyond supplies for the neighbourhood. A considerable trade is done through the seaports of the county, Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Rathmelton, Donegal, Buncrana, and Killybegs. Whisky is made in large quantities, both licensed and unlicensed; in particular, the barony of Inishowen has long been celebrated for the superior quality of the spirit produced there, and for the prevalence of smuggling amongst its inhabitants. The minerals of the county include marble of various and valuable kinds, lead and copper ores, iron pyrites, manganese, pipe-clay, &c., but none of these have yet been wrought to any advantage. Pearl-mussels abound in the rivers, in which large and fine pearls are often found. The only towns with above 2000 inhabitants are Ballyshannon and Letterkenny. Donegal contains six baronies, Banagh, Boylagh, Inishowen, Kilmacrenan, Raphoe, and Tyrhugh; and 51 parishes; and returns two members to Parliament, both for the county. Registered electors (1868–9), 4596. Pop. in 1841, 296,148; in 1861, 237,395; in 1871, 217,992.

DONEGAL, a market tn. and seaport, Ireland, co. Donegal, pleasantly situated at the head of bay of same name, at the mouth of the Esk, 29 m. N.E. Sligo; lat. 54° 39′ N.; lon. 8° 7′ W. (R.) It consists principally of three streets, radiating from a large triangular market-place; is well built, chiefly of stone; amply supplied with water, and has altogether a clean, orderly, and thriving appearance. It contains a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, and Independent, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian meeting-houses; a national, and other schools, a workhouse, fever hospital, and dispensary. The trade of the place is rapidly increasing, and considerable improvements have been made both in the town and harbour. There are two extensive establishments for making spades, shovels, &c.; two tanneries, a rope walk, and steam and water power mills for grain. The female population are chiefly employed in sewed muslin-work. Market on Saturday, and fairs the second Friday of every month. In the vicinity are the remains of a fine old castle belonging to the O'Donnels, Earls of Tyrconnel; the ruins of a monastery, founded by the same chieftains in the 15th century; and a well frequented sulphurous spring. Donegal gives the title of Marquis, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Chichester. Pop. in 1841, 1366; in 1851, 1563; in 1871, 1502.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DONEGAL BAY, an extensive indentation formed by the Atlantic on the W. coast of Ireland, cos. Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo. It is 20 m. wide at its entrance between Tillen or Teelen Head on the N., and Gesigo Point on the S.; while inland, it extends about 26 m. It receives several rivers, and contains numerous inlets, creeks, and harbours.

DONEGORE, parl. Irel. Antrim; 6650 ac. Pop. 1840.

DONERAILE, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The TOWN, 23 m. N. by W. Cork, lies on the Aubey, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. It has a neat and commodious parish church, with a tower; a handsome R. Catholic chapel, a nunnery, two public schools, and a dispensary; but no manufactures, and very little trade. In the neighbourhood are several corn mills. Market on Saturday; annual fair, August 12. In the vicinity are several interesting monuments of antiquity, including Kilcoleman castle, for a considerable period the residence of Edmund Spenser the poet. Area of par. 20,442 ac. Pop. 4111; of tn. 1475. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

DONETZ, or SEVERNOI-DONETZ, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Koursk, about 15 m. N.N.W. Karotcha; flows first almost due S., passing the towns of Belgorod and Tmiev, at the latter of which it becomes navigable; then E.S.E., separating gov. Kharkov from Ekaterinoslav, and Ekaterinoslav from Woronetz and Don Cossacks; traverses latter gov., and finally, about 40 m. N.E. Novo Tcherkask, after a course of nearly 400 m., joins r. bank, Don, whose volume it doubles. Its principal affluent is the Oskol, on the left. It flows generally through a fertile country, in a deep and majestic stream, and is of great navigable importance.

DONG-NAI.—1, A prov. Anam, cap. Saigon; bounded, N. by Camboja, E. by Champa, S. by China Sea, and W. by the Gulf of Siam; length, N. to S., about 300 m.; greatest breadth, N.W. to S.E., 180 m. It is watered by the Mekon and its numerous branches, by the Doug Nai, and by other streams of less importance. It is generally mountainous and wooded, and abounds in game. The inhabitants, among whom it is reckoned that there are 16,000 R. Catholics, are chiefly occupied in hunting.—2, A tn. above prov., 18 m. N.E. Saigon.

DONGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. N.E. Breda, r. bank, stream of same name. It consists chiefly of one long street, and has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. 560.——The RIVER rises near the frontiers of the Belgian prov. of Antwerp, flows N., in a crooked course, is navigable for small vessels, and falls into Hollands Diep at Geertruidenberg.

DONGES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 8 m. S.W. Savenay, at the edge of some extensive marshes which bear its name, r. bank, and near the mouth of the Loire. It has some trade in corn, wine, and cattle, and particularly in leeches, which, to the value of about £4000, are said to be sent every year to England. Pop. 2700.

DONGO [anc. *Adanetum*], a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Como, at the foot of a mountain which rises above the W. shore of lake Como. It contains a parish church, situated almost close upon the lake; and has manufactures of calico, and of mathematical instruments; and extensive iron and copper foundries, which derive their supplies of materials from copper and iron mines worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1299.

DONGOLA, a prov. Upper Nubia, cap. New Dongola, ill-defined, but generally represented as lying between lat. 17° 50′ and 19° 30′ N. It consists of an extensive plain, of about 180 m. long, but of quite a limited breadth, embracing both banks of the Nile, by which it is traversed throughout its entire length, encircling in its course the island of Argo (*which see*). Nearly all the fertility of the province, however, is to be found on the l. bank, the r. being almost entirely covered with drifted sands. Irrigated and enriched by the inundations of the Nile, which covers the whole plain, presenting a watery surface of from 12 to 15 m. in breadth, the W. side of the river is extremely productive, yielding two crops in the year—the one in January, the other in May. The principal products are corn and dates, but cotton, saffron, opium, and indigo, are also grown; and attempts have been made to cultivate the sugar-cane. The climate is agreeable, and, on the whole, healthy, excepting during the rains, which fall in September and November, when fevers are prevalent, though not of a dangerous character. On the rising of the Nile, a refreshing coolness is diffused through the atmosphere, and the general salubrity of the climate restored. The greatest heat is from March to July, both inclusive. The chief domestic animals are horses and sheep. The former, an Arab breed, highly esteemed all over the E., were nearly all destroyed in the recent wars. In the uncultivated portions there are hyenas, lions, and gazelles; and in the river, sturgeon, crocodiles, and hippopotami. The Dongolahs are a purely Ethiopic race, and distinguished from other Nubian tribes by their lighter colour and hair; they are represented as going nearly naked, and as being indolent, immoral, frivolous, greedy, and selfish; they are Mahometans, speak a language of their own, mixed with a considerable number of Arabic words, and employ themselves in agriculture, and cattle-rearing, and in trading, especially in Egyptian and European goods, and in slaves. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, they live in the most abject poverty, being ground down and enslaved both by the Egyptian Government and by their native Meliks. Pop. about 60,000.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; Russeger's *Reisen; Conversations Lexicon.*)

DONGOLA (NEW), or MARAKAH [Native, *El Urdy*—the barracks], a tn., cap. above prov., about 600 ft. from l. bank, Nile, and sufficiently elevated to clear the inundation of the river, lat. 18° 52′ 12″ N.; lon. 30° 47′ 23″ E. (L.) It owes its origin to barracks built after plans by the naturalist Ehrenberg, in lieu of those destroyed at Old Dongola by the Mamlukes. It is the seat of a pasha, has Government offices, a well supplied bazaar, a coffee-house, indigo factory, and baths. It is the resting place for the caravans from Kordofan and Senaar. Pop. 5000 or 6000.

DONGOLA (OLD), a tn., formerly cap. above prov., r. bank, Nile, 75 m. S.S.E. New Dongola. It was formerly an important commercial town, but is now a miserable village. The ruins of the old town lie on a rock about 500 ft. high, surrounded by fortifications built with a strength rarely met with in such countries. The palace of the ruler of Nubia may still be distinguished by its size and form. Pop. 300.

DONHEAD, two pars. Eng. Wilts:—1, (*St. Andrew*); 3510 ac. Pop. 861.—2, (*St. Mary*); 5247 ac. Pop. 1621.

DONINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Salop; 2641 ac. Pop. 362.—2, (*upon-Bain*), Lincoln; 1890 ac. Pop. 489.

DONINGTON, a tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln; the former, on a plain, 9 m. S.W. Boston, has tolerably well-kept streets; houses, principally of brick, well built; supply of water abundant. It has a church, an ancient structure, with a spire and fine bells; and three chapels, belonging to Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; three free schools, an almshouse, and other charities, founded by bequest of Thomas Cowley, in the early part of last century. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the trades common to a country town. Area of par. 6180 ac. Pop. 1630.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DONINGTON CASTLE, a vil. and par. England, co. and 17½ m. N.N.W. Leicester. There are some remains of an ancient castle on an eminence near the village; three annual fairs are held. Area of par. 4250 ac. Pop. 2445.

DONKERBROEK, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 22 m. S.E. Leeuwarden, with a Reformed church and school, and 700 inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing.

DONKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 87 m. S. by W. Riazan, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Don, at the confluence of the Vesovaïa. It contains six churches and a monastery; and has some general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 2500.——The CIRCLE, which is watered by the Don, consists generally of a rich soil, which yields heavy crops and rears many cattle, but is poorly wooded. Pop. 75,000.

DONNA, an isl. Norway, coast of Nordland; lat. 66° 15′ N.; lon. 12° 40′ E.; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 18 m.; average breadth, about 6 m. It is only inhabited by fishermen.

DONNAI, DONG-NAI, or SAUNG, a large river, Anam, which flows past Saigon, to which place it is navigable, and falls into the China Sea at Cape St. James; lat. 10° 16′ N.; lon. 107° 7′ E.

DONNAOE, an isl. Norway, coast of Nordland, at the mouth of the Ranen Fjord; lat. (centre) 66° 7′ N.; lon. 12° 45′ E.; about 18 m. long by 6 broad. There is a village of same name on its E. coast, and one named Donnaes near its N.E. point. Inhabitants fishermen.

DONNAS, or DONAS, a vil. Sardinian States, Piedmont, on the Dora-baltea, here crossed by a wooden bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1530.

DONNINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 808 ac. Pop. 113.—2, Sussex; 1029 ac Pop. 184.

DONNYBROOK, a par. and vil. Ireland, co Dublin. The PARISH contains a number of small towns or villages, including Irishtown, Merrion, Ringsend, and Sandymount; area, 735 ac. Pop. 12,151.——The VILLAGE, 2 m. S. by E. Dublin, on the Dodder, here crossed by a handsome bridge, contains an elegant parish church, a spacious R. Catholic chapel, a classical and other schools, a hat manufactory, and several mills; but is chiefly remarkable for the famous fair held annually during the week commencing August 26, and which was formerly the scene of riotous frolic, and frequently of bloodshed. It was abolished in 1855 Pop. 1892.

DONOBEW, a tn. Burmah, prov. Pegu, 60 m. N.W. Rangoon; lat. 17° 8′ N.; lon. 95° 55′ E. Its formidable defences in 1825, when it was attacked by the British, presented a remarkable specimen of the skill of the Burmese in erecting temporary defensive fortifications.

DONOHILL, par. Irel. Tipperary; 13,914 ac. P. 3263.

DONORE, par. Irel. Meath; 3662 ac. Pop. 1118.

DONYATT, par. Eng. Somerset; 1223 ac. Pop. 551.

DONYLAND (EAST), par. Eng. Essex; 1067 ac. P. 828.

DONZDORF, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Danube, bail. Geisslingen, on the Lauter, 30 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. It contains a handsome parish church, and a castle belonging to the Counts of Rechberg, with fine gardens and waterworks. Pop 1659.

DONZENAC, a tn. France, dep. Corrèze, 13 m. W.S.W. Tulle. It occupies a fine site, on a slope partly laid out in vineyards, and partly planted with poplars, walnuts, and chestnuts; but its interior is by no means prepossessing, the streets being steep, narrow, crooked, ill paved, and dirty. It has some trade in wine, and fine slates are quarried in the vicinity. Pop. 1800.

DONZY, a tn. France, dep. Nièvre, on the Nenain, 26 m. N. Nevers. It has a remarkable church, some blast-furnaces, and other ironworks; and a trade in wood, iron, cider, and honey. Donzy was formerly the capital of an independent barony, and made some figure in the Middle Ages. Pop. 2196.

DOORAH, a small river, Scinde. It rises in the S. part of the Keertar Mountains, about lat. 25° 51′ N.; lon. 67° 15′ E. After a course of about 45 m., generally S.E., it forms a junction with the Damajee.

DOOBELLOO. *See* DHALAC ISLAND.

DOOLEA, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish; lat. 21° 1′ N.; lon. 74° 47′ E.; 35 m. W. Arundool.

DOOMAIRAH, an isl. Red Sea, Abyssinian coast; lat. 14° N.; lon. 43° 30′ E.; separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, with 5 fathoms water. It is about half a mile square, and of great height, running up to a remarkable sharp peak in the centre.

DOON, a lake and river, Scotland, co. Ayr. The LAKE, situated on the borders of Kirkcudbrightshire, a little S.E. Dalmellington, is about 6 m. long and 1 m. broad; and is surrounded by mountains, contains an islet, on which are the ruins of an old castle, and is famous for its trout.——The RIVER, whose 'bonny banks and braes' have been celebrated by Burns, issues from the former, and, after a N.W. course of about 16 m., falls into the Firth of Clyde, 2 m. S. Ayr. The scenery, on the lower part of the stream, is rich and sylvan; on the upper part, rugged and wild.

DOON, par. and tn. Irel. Limerick and Tipperary; 27,683 ac. Pop. 6137.

DOONDONNELL, par. Irel Limerick; 1394 ac. P. 354.

DOONFEENY, par. Irel. Mayo; 31,251 ac. Pop. 2720.

DOONGURPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. of a small principality, prov. Goojerat, 95 m. N.E. Ahmedabad; lat. 23° 47′ N.; lon. 73° 52′ E. The princes of this territory claim the highest consideration on the ground of rank, and are exceedingly punctilious in exacting the deference due to their high birth. The country was at one time overrun and impoverished, by bands of Arabs and Sciudies in the pay of the Doongurpoor chief, but was rescued from this oppression by the British government.

DOONOONEY, par. Irel. Wexford; 1081 ac. Pop. 181.

DOORA, par. Irel. Clare; 5918 ac. Pop. 1566.

DOORN, three rivers, Cape Colony, S. Africa:—1, (*Great*), Clanwilliam and Worcester districts, having its source in the latter; lat. 33° 15′ S.; lon. 20° 30′ E.; whence it flows N.W. to lat. 31° 35′ S., when it bends suddenly round to the S.W., and, after a course of about 12 to 15 m. in this direction, falls into the Elephant or Olifant river at Melkboom; lat. 31° 37′ S.; lon. 18° 35′ E.; its entire course to this point being about 170 m. In its progress it is joined by several large tributaries, the principal of which are the Yuk or Ongeluks, Tanqua, Zwartklip or Oorlogs Kloof river, and the Kloof Doorn river.—2, (*Karroo*), a river formed by the junction of two principal head streams; one of which has its rise in the Karroo or desert plains N. from Clanwilliam district, the other in the latter territory. The junction occurs at lat. 30° 51′ S.; lon. 18° 45′ E.; from which point the stream flows S.S.W., and falls into the Elephant river at lat. 31° 27′ S. Its entire length from the point of union is about 45 m.—3, (*Kloof*), a river, has its sources in nearly the same latitude with those of the Great Doorn, and about 20 m. apart. They also run nearly parallel courses till they unite at lat. 31° 50′ S.; lon. 19° 5′ E. Length of course about 120 m.

DOORN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 11 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, with a Reformed church, a school, and an annual fair; inhabitants agricultural. Pop. 1002.

DOORNEBURG, or DOORNENBURG, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. E.N.E. Nijmegen, near r. bank, Rhine, with a R. Catholic church and a fine castle. Pop. 600.

DOORNIK, a tn. Belgium. *See* TOURNAI.

DOORNSPIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 26 m. N.W. Zutphen, on the shore of the Zuider Zee, from the irruptions of which it is defended by a dike; which, however, in 1825, was partially destroyed in a storm, and much damage done to the village and surrounding country. There are here a Reformed church and school; and, with the attached hamlets, 1700 inhabitants.

DOOSHAUK, or JULLALABAD, a tn., W. Afghanistan, 4 or 5 m. E. the Helmund river, 260 m. W. Kandahar; lat. 31° 58′ N.; lon. 61° 45′ E.; situated at the base of some hills, over which the road from Herat to Beloochistan passes, at the height of about 900 ft. It is surrounded by a mud wall, surmounted by towers. Like many other Eastern cities, it was of much greater extent formerly than now, as appears from its extensive ruins. It contains 2000 inhabited houses.

DORA, or DOIRE, two rivers, Italy, Piedmont:—1, (*-Baltea*), [anc. *Duria Major*], rises at the foot of little St. Bernard, on the E. slope of the Grecian Alps, flows E., past the town and through the Val d'Aosta, till about 2 m. S.E. Chatillon, when it changes its course to S.S.E., and continuing it through Piedmont, past Fort Bard and Ivrea, joins l. bank, Po, about 4 m. W. Crescentino, after a course of 100 m.—2, (*-Ripaira*), [anc. *Duria Minor*], rises in the E. slope of the Cottian Alps, near the French frontier, on the W. of prov. Susa, flows first E.N.E. till it reaches the town of Susa, and then almost due E., across Piedmont, to its junction with l. bank, Po, 2 m. E. Turin, after a course of about 70 m.

DORAK, a tn. Persia, prov. Khuzistan, at the junction of a small river of the same name with the Jerahi, 300 m. S.E. Bagdad; lat. 30° 45′ N.; lon. 49° E. It stands upon a marshy plain, is composed of houses built with sun-dried bricks, and having sloping roofs; is defended by a fort and mud wall, and is surrounded by date plantations; and has a considerable commerce by a canal which connects the Dorak with the Karun. Pop. 6000.

DORAMA, a tn. Arabia, prov. Nejd, 32 m. W. Derreyeh. The inhabitants live by agriculture and raising fruit, and by supplying the caravans which halt here on the way from Mecca to Persia. In 1818 it was taken and sacked by Ibrahim Pacha, when nearly every individual was slaughtered, excepting about 200 females, reserved for the lusts of a brutal soldiery. Pop. 7700.

DORAT [anc. *Oratorium*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Sèvre, 29 m. N.N.W. Limoges. The site is fine, and the environs agreeable, but there is nothing remarkable in the place, except a large gloomy church of the 10th century, with turreted walls, in the form of a fortress. Its chief manufactures are weights and measures, barometers, &c. Pop. 1852.

DORCHESTER, a parl. bor. and tn. England, cap. co. Dorset, and a station on the Dorchester branch of the London

and South-western Railway, 118 m. S.W. London, about 6 m. from the coast of the English Channel. It is agreeably situate on a gentle acolivity, r. bank, Frome, with open downs, generally covered with sheep, on the S. and W. diversified by corn fields. The town, which is of an irregular quadrangular form, occupies the site of a Roman station, and consists of three principal spacious streets, crossing at right angles, and several smaller ones parallel to them; all clean, well paved, and well lighted with gas. The houses are in general handsome, there being a much smaller proportion of the humbler class of dwellings here than in most other places. A beautiful avenue or promenade, shaded by rows of lime and sycamore trees, nearly encircles the town. There are three churches, All Saints, Holy Trinity, and St. Peter's; the first an ancient, and the latter two handsome modern structures. There are also several dissenting chapels. The other public buildings are the townhall, a handsome edifice; the shire hall, a neat plain structure, with a Portland stone front, surmounted by a pediment; a county jail and house of correction, built on Howard's plan; a small theatre, and a cavalry barrack. Amongst the educational institutions of Dorchester are a free grammar-school, founded in 1579, having two exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge; a corporation school, and national, British, and private schools. The charitable institutions comprise several almshouses, the Dorchester workhouse or hospital, erected in 1618, one of the first established in the kingdom; the workhouse for the union, and several minor charities. Dorchester has no manufactures of importance, except ale, which has long been famous, and still maintains its character. The municipal government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held here, and quarter sessions for the borough. The town has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I.

Dorchester was an important Roman station, and was then strongly fortified, and entirely surrounded by a wall and fosse. Many interesting Roman remains still exist in the vicinity: the most remarkable of which is an amphitheatre about ½ m. S.W. from the town, the most entire structure of the kind in the kingdom. Poundbury and Maiden Castles, both within short distances of the town, are also interesting remains. Tesselated pavements, urns, and coins have been dug up in the vicinity. On the occasion of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685, the assizes were held here by the infamous Judge Jefferies, who sentenced 80 of the insurgents to death, 13 of whom were executed. Markets, Saturday and Wednesday; four fairs in the year, chiefly for sheep and lambs, of which immense numbers are sold. Pop. 6915. (*Local Correspondent.*)

DORCHESTER, a par. and vil. England, co. Oxford; area, 3194 ac. The VILLAGE, the *Dorcina* of the Romans, and a place of great antiquity, is situated on the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains an ancient cruciform church, a grammar school, and the remains of several ecclesiastical buildings. A fair is held on Easter Tuesday. The vicinity abounds in interesting Roman remains. Pop. 1061.

DORCHESTER, a seaport tn., U. States, Massachusetts, 4 m. S. Boston. It is a busy seat of manufacture and trade, on a small scale. Founded in 1630. Pop. about 5000.

DORDOGNE (LA), [anc. *Dordonia*], a river, France, which is formed at the foot of Mount Dor, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, by the union of the Dor and the Dogne, flows W., though a small portion of that department, then circuitously S., forming part of the boundary between dep. Corrèze and dep. Puy-de Dôme and Cantal. On reaching the N. frontiers of dep. Lot, its course, though still very circuitous, becomes almost directly due W. till it reaches dep. Gironde, after having traversed dep. Lot and dep. Dordogne, to which it gives its name. It now proceeds N.W. to Bourg, a little below which it unites with the Garonne, forming the Gironde. Its whole course is about 290 m.; of which 170 m., beginning at Mayronnes, are navigable. Its principal affluents, on the l. bank, are the Rue and Cere; and, on the r. bank, the Diége, Luzege, Donstre, Vegere, and L'Isle. The navigation of this river has been improved, in recent years, by the removal of rocks which obstructed its channel.

DORDOGNE, a dep. France, formed of the ancient prov. Périgord, with small portions of Limousin, Angoumois, and Saintonge; bounded, N. by Haute-Vienne, E. Corrèze and Lot, S. Lot-et-Garonne, W. Gironde and Charente; greatest length and breadth, about 70 m.; between lat. 44° 35′ and 45° 42′ N., and lon. 0° and 1° 25′ E.; area, 3492 *sq.* m., or 2,234,880 ac. The surface is generally rugged and hilly, being much broken by low ridges and steep precipices, none of which exceed 800 ft. A few of the heights are covered with vines, but the greater part of them are bare and arid, and not unfrequently form the abutments of plateaux, covered only with timber of stunted growth, or barren heath. The best land is along the banks of the Dordogne, to which the department owes its name, and to the basin of which, with two very limited exceptions, it wholly belongs. That river traverses the S. part of the department from E. to W., and receives the rest of its drainage by the L'Isle and its affluents, especially the Dronne. The exceptions referred to are two very small portions of the department in the N. and S. extremities, which belong respectively to the basins of the Charente and Gironde. The climate, considerably varied by the nature of the surface, is on the whole mild and agreeable. One remarkable fact connected with it is, that during the last 30 years a considerable change has taken place; the maximum heat, which previously seldom exceeded 79°, now varying from 81° to 90°; and the maximum cold, which used never to descend below 24°, now frequently descending to 14°, and occasionally even as low as 6°. Snow seldom falls, but both winter and spring are rainy; summer is very dry; autumn is generally beautiful. Little more than one third of the whole surface is fit for the plough, and the corn raised barely suffices for the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, buckwheat, and maize. Nearly one tenth of the surface is occupied by vineyards. Several of the red wines produced on the right, and white wines produced on the left of the Dordogne, bear a high name, but nearly one half of the whole produce is consumed on the spot, and a proportion of the remainder is converted into brandy. More than one-sixth of the surface is covered with wood, of which there are several extensive forests. Among the trees, an important place is occupied by the chestnut and the walnut, the produce of the former furnishing an important article of food to the lower classes, and that of the latter being extensively pressed for oil. The domestic animals, especially horses, cattle, and sheep, are usually of inferior breeds; but considerable attention is paid to the rearing of asses and mules, which form the principal beasts both of burden and draught. Goats and swine are numerous; and the rivers and lakes abound with fish. The principal mineral is iron, which is worked to a large extent, and, besides maintaining several blast furnaces on the spot, is exported to the departments. Some coal and lignite also are worked, and there are good quarries of marble, alabaster, lithographic stone, and millstones. The manufactures, not of very much consequence, include coarse woollens, serge, bombazine, hosiery, leather, paper, cutlery, and iron; the trade is chiefly in these articles, and in wine, brandy, nut oil, hams, truffled pates, and poultry. For administrative purposes, Dordogne is divided into five arrondissements—Perigueux (the capital), Bergerac, Nontron, Riberac, Sarlat—subdivided into 47 cantons, and 582 communes. Pop. 502,673.

DORDRECHT [by contraction, *Dort*], a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. S.W. Rotterdam, bounded, N.W., N., N.E., and E. by the Merwede, and partly fortified on the S. or land side. It has 12 gates, and five havens. The townhouse is an old, but carefully preserved building; besides which, it has a corn exchange, placed conveniently near the wharfs; a weighhouse, a bank, and a national artillery arsenal. It had once three *doelens*, or houses of rendezvous for armed burghers. In front of one, beneath a large linden tree, the Reformed ministers first preached and baptized in 1572; and in its large hall the famous Synod of Dort met in 1618–19, to oppose the doctrines of Arminius. There, too, the provincial Synods of S. Holland met regularly, until its meetings were transferred, in 1731, to the choir of the great church. The place is now desecrated as a playhouse, for entertainments given during the fairs. Another of the *doelens* has been made the arrondissement courthouse, and the third has its lower apartments occupied as a public school, and its upper by the working members of the *pictura* society. The Reformed have three churches, among which the Great or St. Mary's, is a fabric of large size, and great antiquity. Its vaulted

stone roof covered, in Papal times, 20 chapels and 40 altars. Its baptismal and communion vessels are of solid gold, and its pulpit is of white marble, and adorned with beautiful sculpture. There are also a Belgian Reformed, a Lutheran, and an elegant new R. Catholic church. The Jansenists, though reduced to 100 in number, have still a church and pastor, and the Jews have a synagogue.

The institutions of science and art in Dort are the literary society, *diversa sed una;* the art association, *pictura,* which has a yearly exhibition; a branch of the public utility society, a seaman's college for the promotion of trade and navigation, a branch of the music society, and of the Netherlands economical society. It has a classical, an architectural, and six other schools. Among its charities are an orphan-house, an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and a sewing and knitting school; several small almshouses, supported by private endowments, and branch associations of almost all the religious and benevolent societies in Holland. Dort is admirably situate for trade, being not only near the sea, but by the Rhine, the Maas, the Dort-sche-kil, and other water communications, connected with an immense extent of inland territory. It receives many of those floating islands of timber which descend the



DORT, from the Harbour.—From a Print by S. Austin

Rhine from Switzerland and Upper Germany. They have sometimes crews of 100 to 500 men, and are worth as much as £30,000. Hence an extensive trade in wood, employment given to 23 saw-mills, and a large amount of shipbuilding. By the Rhine it receives large supplies, also, of Rhenish and Moselle wine. By the Maas, Liege and its neighbourhood transports to its wharfs coal, lime, and millstones. Dort has large dealings also in seeds, grain, oils, stock fish, and flax. It has 21 oil-mills, and among many manufactures common to it with other Dutch towns, it alone has a steel-pen and a window-glass manufactory. Its markets are well supplied with provisions. The neighbouring decoys furnish plenty of wild-fowl; salmon, sturgeon, and other river fish, as well as a variety of sea-fish, are generally abundant.

The Reformation at first encountered great opposition in Dort. In 1566, when Reformed preachers generally commanded large audiences outside the gates of Dutch towns, they met here with no success. This tardy reception of evangelical doctrines was redeemed by subsequent zeal. During the disputes about the stadtholdership, in 1672, the common people of Dort were violently attached to the house of Orange; but when those disputes revived, in 1786, and the court of Prussia intervened, Dort assumed an attitude of defence, and obtained advantageous terms from the advancing Prussians. On the flight of the French public functionaries in 1813, its burghers showed great zeal in raising anew the national flag of Holland; and during a protracted interval, in which the French and Dutch ascendency alternated, courageously supported the cause of national independence. P. (1868), 24,878.

DORE ABBEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 5390 ac. Pop. 588.

DORES, par. Scot. Inverness, 20 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1650.

DORFCHEMNITZ, two places, Saxony:—1, A vil. circle Zwickau, pleasantly situated in the deep valley of the Zwönitz. 4 m. S.S.E. Stolberg. It has a saw and four other mills. The celebrated jurist, Samuel Puffendorf, was born here. Pop. 680.—2, A vil. circle Dresden, dist. of, and about 9 m. S. Freiberg, in the beautiful valley of the Chemnitz. It contains a handsome church, and has some manufactures of linen, a considerable trade in butter and iron, two saw, two oil, and two flour mills. Interesting fossils are found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1280.

DORGALI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 14 m. E.S.E. Nuoro. It stands on an elevated plain, in a rugged and mountainous district, consists of houses built partly of stone and partly of mud, and whitewashed, so as to present at a distance a very cheerful appearance; contains a parish, and several other churches, has some manufactures of woollen cloth, silk, and ironware; and a trade in cheese, cattle, goats, and swine. Pop. 3612.

DORHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Hanau, cap. bail. of same name, on the Use, 16 m. N.N.E. Frankfort-on-the-Main. It contains a small castle and two churches, and has numerous distilleries. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 688.

DORJELLA, a vil. Indian Archipelago, cap. Wammer, one of the Arru Islands. It is well built, in a square form, has a battery, and a small, but neat Christian church, in which worship is conducted on Sunday by a schoolmaster from Amboina. The most of the inhabitants are Christians.

DORKING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The TOWN, 22 m. S.W. London, pleasantly situated in a valley, l. bank, Mole, consists of three principal streets, clean, spacious, well paved, and well lighted with gas. The houses are neat and well built, and the whole appearance of the town is extremely pleasing. The church, which stands in the centre, is a commodious, cruciform structure, and contains some handsome monuments. There are, also, several Dissenting places of worship. The charities comprise two national schools, infant schools, some alms houses, and funds for apprenticeship fees and marriage portions. In the High Street is the townhall, a good substantial building. The chief trade of the town is in flour, lime, and poultry; the latter of a peculiar breed, having five claws. The Dorking fowls are celebrated for their excellence, and are in great demand for the London market. They are generally white, or of a partridge colour, and are supposed to have been brought over by the Romans. It is a favourite resort of invalids from the metropolis, during the summer months. The custom of Borough English, by which the youngest son is heir to the copyhold estate, prevails in this manor. Pop. of tn., 4061; of par. (area, 10,020 ac.), 6097.

DORMAGEN [anc. *Durnomagus*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, near l. bank Rhine. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has manufactures of linen, and several breweries and distilleries. Pop. 1233.

DORMANS, a tn. France, dep. Marne, 34 m. W. by N. Chalons, l. bank Marne. It is a seat of active industry; has potteries, brick, and tile fields, iron-tool factories, linen weaving, tanneries, and skinneries, lime and plaster kilns, &c. There is an inland trade, on the river, in grain, wine, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 1529.

DORMINGTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 1381 ac. P. 189.

DORMSTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 830 ac. Pop. 109.

DORNACH, or DORNECK, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Soleure, at the W. foot of the Schartenfluh, in a beautiful district, near r. bank, Birs, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 5 m. S.S.E. Basel. It is well built, and contains an elegant church, in the cemetery of which a monument has been erected to the celebrated mathematician, Maupertuis, who was buried in it. In the neighbourhood are an old Capuchin monastery, and the ruins of a strong castle, which, after a valiant defence, was taken by the French, in 1798, and demolished. Dornach is celebrated as the scene of a victory gained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499. Pop. 703.

DORNACH, or DORNY, a vil. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 9 m. N. Altkirch, on an affluent of the Ill. Pop. 3055.

DORNBIRN, DORNBÜRN, or DOMBIRN, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, cap. dist. of same name, on the

Losen, at the foot of a mountain range, 6 m. S. Bregenz. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains a parish church, and has manufactures of muslin and calico, a considerable general trade, and the most important cattle market of the country. Pop. of tn., 6000; of dist. (area, 44 geo. sq. m.), 11,000.

DORNBURG, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, on a steep hill, above l. bank, Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. E.N.E. Weimar. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains three castles, one of which was often the residence of Goethe; and has manufactures of linen and hosiery, two tile-works, and two annual cattle fairs. Pop. 600.

DORNDORF, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and about 20 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. It is the seat of a law court, contains two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, progymnasium, Franciscan monastery and hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a building dock, several dye-works and mills, a trade in linen and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2824.

DORNEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1550 ac. Pop. 355.

DORNHAN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 6 m. W. Sulz. It is situated in the Black Forest, and has manufactures of hydraulic machinery. It was almost burned down by lightning in 1718. Pop. 1550.

DORNO [Latin, *Dornus*], a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 27 m. S.S.E. Novara, on the Terdoppio. It contains a Gothic parish church, and three other churches, and has a trade in wine, butter, cheese, corn, and cattle, and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 3450.

DORNOCH, a small market tn. and royal burgh, Scotland, co. Sutherland, N.W. coast of the Dornoch Firth, 29 m. N.E. Inverness, on a low sandy beach, or downs, within 200 yards of the sea. Many of its houses are mean looking; but some are well built, and the town is improving, and is supplied both with water and gas. It has a jail, the only one in the county; a parish church, in a restored portion of the old cathedral; a handsome gothic Free church, and two schools. In the cathedral is the burying place of the Sutherland family, containing a beautiful marble statue of the late Duke. Dornoch was the seat of the extinct bishopric of Caithness; and Gilbert Murray, who was consecrated bishop in 1222, and is supposed to have built the cathedral, was canonized under the name of St. Gilbert. It was constituted a royal burgh by Charles I., in 1628, and is governed by a provost, magistrates, and council. Dornoch unites with Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Kirkwall, and Tain, in returning a member to the House of Commons; constituency, 38. Pop. 625.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DORNOCH, par. Scot. Sutherland, 15 m. by 9 m. P. 2981.

DORNOCH FIRTH, an inlet of the N. Sea, N.E. coast of Scotland, between the counties of Sutherland and Ross. At its entrance it is about 10 m. wide, and it stretches inland also 10 m. The navigation is much obstructed by sandbanks; but at high water, in spring tides, vessels of 500 tons can cross the bar. The towns Dornoch and Tain are on its shores.

DORNOCK, par. Scot. Dumfries, 2½ m. by 5 m. P. 936.

DORNSTETTEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 6 m. E.N.E. Freudenstadt. It stands at the foot of a lofty hill, and has manufactures of articles in straw, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1200.

DORNUM, a vil. Hanover, gov. Aurich, 22 m. N.N.E. Emden. It contains a parish church, and a castle of ancient date, which has been recently rebuilt, and has extensive gardens. Much fruit is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1580.

DOROGH, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, in a marshy district, about 20 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. It contains a Greek non-united, and a R. Catholic parish church, and stands in a district of great fertility, with rich meadows, but a deficiency of wood. Pop. 6640.

DOROGH (Kis and Nagy), two vils. adjacent to each other, Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, on the Sarviz, which is here navigable about 62 m. S.S.W. Pesth. The former contains a R. Catholic, and the latter a Protestant church. Pop. of Kis-Dorogh, 1055; of Nagy-Dorogh, 2666.

DOROGOBOUJ, a tn. Russia, cap. dist. same name, gov. of, and 55 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, on the Dnieper. It was partly burned by the French, in their retreat from Moscow. Pop. (1863), 8467.

DORON, a small river, France, dep. Savoie, which rises in the Grecian Alps, in the S. of prov. Tarentaise, flows circuitously W.N.W., and, after a course of about 45 m., joins l. bank, Isère, at Moutiers.

DOROSMA, a vil. Hungary, Little Kumania, enclosed within co. Pesth, 6 m. W.N.W. Szeged. It contains a R. Catholic high school. Pop. 8030.

DOROSZLO, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the Mostango, about 8 m. from Zombor. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a mill. Pop. 2235.

DORPAT, Dorpet, Doerpt, Dorp, or Derpt [Latin, *Derbatum*; Lithuanian, *Telrpata*], a tn. Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circle of same name, at the foot of an eminence, on both sides of the greater Embach, here crossed by a stone bridge, 150 m. N.E. Riga; lat. 58° 22′ N.; lon. 26° 42′ E. The town is ranged in a semicircle, with straight and well kept streets; the houses are generally of one story, built of brick or wood, but have neat fronts, many being gaily painted. The public edifices, including the university buildings, are of hewn stone, and built in a grand and pure style. Dorpat is chiefly remarkable for its university, which was founded, in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus, when the Swedes were masters; it was suppressed, in 1656, by the Muscovites; and re-established by the late Emperor Alexander, in 1802–3. To this institution is attached an observatory, which the labours of Dr. Struve have made famous. The Professoren Institut, a kind of normal academy, founded in 1828, for training superior students aspiring to professorships, was formerly connected with the university. The whole courses are open to pupils of all religious creeds; about 40 ordinary professors and 26 other teachers give instructions in ethics, law, medicine, natural philosophy, and various branches of natural history, to which great attention is here devoted. The number of students is usually about 650, who have access to a library of more than 80,000 volumes, a museum, botanical garden, &c. In the town are a gymnasium, or head school, with several academies for special branches of science and morals. There here halls for district law courts; the apartments of which are well lighted, kept remarkably clean, and, to some extent, are handsomely decorated. Dorpat is an ancient town; and, in the 13th century, was a place of so much trading importance as to be admitted among the Hanse towns. In 1223 it was taken by the Germans from the Russians; the latter re-possessed themselves of it in 1558. The Poles took it from the Russians in 1582; from whom again the Swedes took it in 1625. Peter the Great ultimately took it, and it has since remained in the possession of Russia. The vernacular language is Esthonian; but that of the learned is German. Pop. (1867), 20,780.

DORRE, an isl., Australia, W. coast, forming part of the W. side of Shark's Bay; lat. (S. point), 25° 18′ S.; lon. 113° 1′ E. (g.), about 25 m. long, and 5 m. broad.

DORRHA, a par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 15,751 ac. Pop. 2662.

DORRINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 680 ac. Pop. 443.

DORSET, a maritime co. England, having the British Channel S., Wiltshire and Somersetshire N., Hampshire E., and Devonshire W., about 48 m. long, and 30 m. broad; area, 632,035 ac., of which about 600,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The general surface of the county is undulating; its principal elevations being chalk downs, in some places wooded, chiefly with hazel, of which the farmer makes hurdles, and the cottar fire-wood. A range of chalk downs enters the county from Wiltshire, near Shaftesbury, proceeds S.W. to the valley of the Stour, from which again it extends S.W. and W. to the borders of Somersetshire, beyond Cerne-Abbas, forming the North Downs. From the borders of Somersetshire, near Beaminster, another range of chalk downs, departing from the range in which the former terminates, extends S. and S.E. for a considerable distance parallel with the coast, terminating near Corfe Castle, at the entrance to Poole harbour, and forms the celebrated sheep pastures, the South Downs. The highest point in the county is Pilliden Pen, 934 ft., W. from Beaminster, and belonging to the green sand formation. The coast line is irregular, forming Poole harbour, and Weymouth, or Melcombe Regis Bay, with the two promontories, Alban's Head, and Portland Bill, the latter on the island of same name. On the S., on the borders of Hampshire, and along part of the sea coast, is a

heathy common, about 20 m. in length, and 4 or 5 m. in breadth. The greater part of the county, however, is in grass, and is devoted either to the rearing of sheep or to the dairy system. The stock of the former in 1867 was 495,999, and the total produce of wool has been estimated at 10,000 packs. The dairies are generally large, and the butter produced of good quality. The cheese is also good; and both sell well in the London market. Some excellent cider is made from the produce of the orchards, especially of those in the vale of Blackmoor. Wheat, barley, and potatoes are raised to a considerable extent in various parts of the county. Some flax and hemp are also cultivated on suitable soils. Agriculture has made considerable progress in recent years, though not so great as in some parts of England. The climate is mild, dry, and salubrious, but the harvests not remarkably early, though in the more sheltered parts vegetation is sufficiently forward. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle, which have all a course N.W. to S.E., and the latter two falling into Poole harbour. Neither coals nor ores of any kind are found in this county; but its quarries have been long celebrated, yielding the well-known Portland stone, so named from the island where it is chiefly developed, and large quantities of which are sent to various towns in the S. of England, and to France, Ireland, &c. Pipe clay, plastic clay, and potter's clay, also abound; of the last, a considerable quantity is annually sent to Staffordshire, for use in the finer sorts of earthenware. The principal manufactures are those of flax, canvas, ducks, &c., carried on chiefly at Beaminster, Burton, Bradstock, Netherbury, Bridport, &c. There are also silk manufactories at Sherborn and Gillingham, woollen mills at Fordington and Lyme Regis, and livery woollen broad cloths are made at several places by hand-looms. Shirt buttons are manufactured to a small extent at Shaftesbury and Blandford; flannel, called swanskin, at Sturminster. Gloves, parchment, cottons, and blankets are also manufactured in the county. Both the strong beer and ale of Dorchester are celebrated. The fish frequenting the coast are of various kinds, but mackerel is the most abundant. Large quantities of these are taken near Abbotsbury, and along the shore from Portland to Bridport. Herrings and salmon are also caught. Near the mouth of Poole harbour is a prolific oyster bank, from which vast quantities are taken and sent to various places. Dorset is divided into nine divisions—Blandford, Bridport, Cerne, Dorchester, Shaftesbury, Sherborn, Sturminster, Wareham, and Wimborne; and it contains 286 parishes. It returns 10 members to Parliament—three for the county, two for the borough of Weymouth, and one for each of the boroughs of Bridport, Dorchester, Poole, Shaftesbury, and Wareham. Pop. in 1861, 188,789; in 1871, 195,541.

DORSINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 910 ac. Pop. 115.

DORSTEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 35 m. S.W. Münster, l. bank, Lippe. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, progymnasium, Franciscan monastery, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a building yard, several mills and dyeworks, a trade in linen and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2824.

DORSTONE, par. Eng. Hereford; 5385 ac. Pop. 548.

DORT, a tn. Holland. *See* DORDRECHT.

DORTMUND, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district on the Cologne and Minden Railway, 47 m. N.N.E. Cologne. It is surrounded with walls with five gates, but is poorly built. It contains a R. Catholic, and four Protestant churches, of which the Reinoldikirche, a large edifice, and the Marienkirche, a beautiful Gothic structure of the 13th century, are deserving of notice; a gymnasium, poorhouse, private lunatic asylum, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, nails, and tobacco; extensive breweries and vinegar works, a trade in corn and colonial produce, and four annual fairs. Dortmund is the seat of several courts and public offices. It early became a place of some importance, rose to be a free imperial town, and joined the Hanseatic League. With the dissolution of this league, its prosperity began to decline, and, during the Thirty Years' War, its trade was almost ruined. In 1802 it came into the family of Nassau Diez, and was given to Prussia in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna. Pop. 33,453.——The CIRCLE, area, 139 geo. sq. m., is for the most part flat, though the surface is occasionally broken by low hills; is watered by the Lippe, Ruhr, Emscher, and Krone; produces all kinds of grain, rears many cattle, and has not only much wood, but several coal and iron mines. Pop. 112.178.

DORTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1431 ac. Pop. 137.

DÖRZBACH, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Jaxt, dist. of, and 9 m. N. Kunzelsau. It contains a castle, parish church, and synagogue. Pop. 1480.

DOS BARRIOS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Toledo, 5 m. S. Ocana, on the high road from Madrid to Granada. It is tolerably constructed, and contains a parish church, a chapel, townhouse, two schools, prison, and cemetery. The inhabitants are almost exclusively employed in husbandry. Pop. 2427.

DOS-HERMANAS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 7 m. S.E. Seville, 4 m. from the Guadalquiver. It has a square, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery, contiguous to the church. The inhabitants are occupied in tillage, cattle-rearing, and expressing wine and oil. Pop. 3498.

DOSA-JASZ, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and about 36 m. E. Pesth, dist. Jazig, on the Tarna. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2504.

DOSSENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 4 m. N. Heidelberg. It is situated between two hills, and contains a parish church. Chestnuts are very abundant in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1425.

DOSSOLO, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Cremona, dist. of, and 7 m. E. by N. Viadana, l. bank, Po, not far from the junction of the Oglio. It stands in a district which is fruitful in corn and wine, but is often inundated by the Po, and contains two parish churches. Pop. 3846.

DOTIS, a market tn. Hungary, co. Comorn, cap. dist. of same name, 37 m. W.N.W. Pesth. It consists of two parts, the one situated on a hill, and the other on a lake, and separated by the remains of a famous castle, once the residence of King Mathias Corvinus. It contains a castle, with a fine English garden; a Piarist college, with a gymnasium; a high school, and military hospital; and has warm baths, manufactures of woollens and stoneware, numerous mills, and an important fair. The chief curiosity of the place is its extensive cellarage, and the vast dimensions of some of the casks. There are some Roman antiquities in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4870.

DOUAI [Latin, *Duacum*], a tn. France, dep. du Nord, on the Scarpe, which communicates by canal with the Scheldt, 18 m. S. Lille, on the Great N. of France Railway. It is irregularly fortified, being surrounded by old walls flanked with round towers, and defended by a detached fort, and is generally well built, having well formed streets, and a large and handsome public square. The ramparts furnish a beautiful promenade. It contains a handsome parish church, a fine old Gothic townhouse, with a picturesque looking belfry; a college or seminary, at which a great number of English and Irish R. Catholics have been educated; a library of 40,000 volumes, and a number of valuable MSS.; a museum, chiefly of objects of natural history; a picture gallery, theatre, arsenal, and Government foundry; and has manufactures of tapestry, lace, embroidery, lace and sewing thread, leather, ordinary and morocco; delft and earthenware, glass, paper, starch, refined sugar, and salt. There are also numerous cotton and other mills, linen bleachfields, breweries, distilleries, and oil-works. The trade is very extensive, and includes, in addition to the above articles, corn, oleaginous seeds, hops, wine, and particularly linen, which is sent hither from all the surrounding districts. In addition to the fairs, which are held every month, there are two, one of which lasts five, and the other 14 days. Douai is the seat of a superior court for departments du Nord and Pas de Calais, and of a court of first resort; and possesses an exchange, a society of agriculture, science, and art; a medical society, college, university, academy, and school of artillery. It is one of the most ancient towns in France, and existed in the time of Julius Cæsar, who mentions it as a place occupied by Caluaci. It had acquired considerable importance, and was strongly fortified in the ninth century. Its possession was afterwards strongly contested by the Flemish and French, by whom it was repeatedly taken and retaken. It was finally secured to the latter by

the peace of Utrecht. At present it is not in a thriving state, and covers a much larger space than its population requires. Pop. (1872), 21,703.

DOUARNENEZ [Latin, *Dornanena*], a small seaport, France, dep. Finistère, on the S.E. shore of a bay of same name, 13 m. N.E. Quimper. It is a poor place, ill built, and ill cleaned; but has a small harbour, at which about 500 small vessels are annually fitted out for the sardine fishery. The church of Plouaré, in the vicinity, is one of the finest specimens of ogival architecture in Brittany. Pop. 3952.——The BAY of Douarnenez, one of the largest and most beautiful on the W. coast of France, is about 15 m. long, and has an average breadth of about 6 m. The greatest depth is from 27 to 30 fathoms. The shores are generally steep and arid. The roadstead near the town admits of vessels of all sizes, but the shelter is imperfect, and egress is scarcely practicable except during the E. or N.E. winds.

DOUBOVKA, a tn. European Russia, gov. of, and 180 m. S.S.W. Saratov, r. bank, Volga. It is an entrepôt for all the produce of the N. of Russia, sent by land to Kalschalinsk, on the Don, for the use of the S. provinces. Here is a trade in wood, grain, oil, iron, and manufactured articles. Pop. 1300.

DOUBS [anc. *Dubis*], a river, France, which rises in the dep. to which it gives its name, near La Mouthe, at the foot of Mount Rixon, belonging to the chain of the Jura. It flows first N.N.E., along the E. frontiers of the department, which it separates from Switzerland, enters that country, and making a sudden turn, by which it seems almost to retrace its steps, re-enters the department, flows circuitously N., then W.S.W., passing Baume, Besançon, and Dole, and joins l. bank, Saône, about 14 m. N.N.E. Chalons. Its whole course is about 200 m. It is extensively used for floatage, but is not properly navigable except at those points where it communicates with the Rhone and Rhine canal. Its principal affluents are the Dessoubre, Halle, Savoureuse, and Lone.

DOUBS, a dep. France, bounded N. by Haute-Saône and Haute Rhin, E. and S.E. Switzerland, S.W. and W. Jura, N.W. Haute-Saône; between lat. 46° 35′ and 47° 35′ N., and lon. 5° 50′ and 7° 5′ E.; length, N.E. to S.W., 63 m.; average breadth, about 35 m., area, 2028 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by four chains of the Jura in directions parallel to each other, and to the main chain of the Alps. The principal summits are the Mont d'Or, 4929 ft.; and Suchet, on the Swiss frontier, 5248 ft. The general inclination of the department is from E. to W. It is drained chiefly by the river to which it owes its name, and which traverses it in a very remarkable manner; first from its source, in a N.E., and afterwards, as if retracing its steps, in a S.W. direction. The only other river of any consequence is the Oignon, like the Doubs itself, a tributary of the Saône; but the small streams which fall down from the mountain ridges, and pursue their course through the valleys formed by them, are very numerous, amounting, it is said, to more than 150. Of perhaps still more importance than the river, is the canal which connects the Rhone with the Rhine. The temperature is very variable, and the climate, determined in a great measure by the elevation of the surface, more rigorous than the latitude might seem to indicate. In the E. of the department, where the loftiest summits are, the snow lies till April or May. There the air, though keen, is pure and healthy. In the lower ground much rain falls. Only about one-third of the whole surface is arable, and nearly one-fifth is absolutely waste. The far greater part of the remainder is covered with forests, chiefly of hardwood; but several of the highest slopes are covered with pines, many of which attain a height of 130 ft. On the lower slopes, the walnut attains a gigantic size, the ordinary orchard fruits thrive well, and the vine is cultivated to some extent. The cereals produced fall considerably short of the home consumption. In addition to these, the principal crops are maize, potatoes, hemp, flax, and medicinal plants. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of stock. Both horses and horned cattle of good breeds are exported, and much dairy produce is employed in making Gruyère cheese. Rivers and lakes are well supplied with fish. The minerals include numerous rich mines of iron, which is worked and smelted to some extent in the department. Traces of argentiferous lead have been discovered, but the only mine which had been opened has been abandoned. There is some coal, and a good deal of lignite. Gypsum and marble are abundant everywhere. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton cloth, hosiery, iron and steel ware, leather, clocks, turnery, glue, nut-oil, liqueurs, and vinegar; and the trade is chiefly in iron, cast and malleable; the above articles of manufacture, cattle, horses, and cheese. For administrative purposes, Doubs is divided into four arrondissements—Besançon, the capital; Baume-les-Dames, Montbelliard, and Pontarlier; subdivided into 27 cantons and 640 communes. Pop. 298,072.

DOUBTFUL ISLANDS.—1, An isl. S. Pacific Ocean; lat. (E. point) 17° 20′ S.; lon. 142° 23′ W. (E.) So called by Capt. Cook.—2, A small isl., S. Pacific Ocean, near S. coast, Australia; lat. 34° 24′ S.; lon. 119° 31′ E (E.) So named by Vancouver, from his uncertainty whether or not it was connected with the continent.

DOUDEVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 24 m. N.W. Rouen, with manufactures of coarse cottons, brickfields, limekilns, &c. Pop. 1785.

DOUE, a tn. France, dep. Maine et Loire, 23 m. S.E. Angers. It is the seat of a communal college, and has several tanneries, coal mines, and limestone quarries, with some trade in grain, linen, iron, and cattle. The town is very ancient, and contains a fine fountain and some remarkable ruins, including an amphitheatre (some say Roman, others early French), and a few remnants of a palace inhabited by Dago berts. In the environs are curious natural grottoes. Pop. 3053.

DOUGLAS, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Lanark. The TOWN, 38 m. S.W. Edinburgh, has narrow streets, and many of the houses have an antique appearance. It has an Established and a Free church, and several friendly societies. St. Bride, the former church of Douglas, was of great antiquity; a small spire and aisle still remain. The latter was the burying-place of the once great and powerful family of Douglas, and contains a number of interesting and beautifully-sculptured monuments, amongst which is that of Sir James Douglas, the 'Good Sir James' of Scottish history, the friend and companion in arms of Robert Bruce. In the vicinity of the town stands Douglas Castle, the *Castle Dangerous* of Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, near the site of the ancient edifice, which was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1760. Douglas has no trade, being inhabited almost wholly by mechanics, labourers, and handloom weavers.——The PARISH occupies the S.W. extremity of the county; area, 35,318 ac. Pop. 2190.

DOUGLAS, the principal town of the Isle of Man, finely situated, S. side of a semicircular bay, S.E. coast of the island; lat. 54° 10′ N.; lon. 4° 26′ W. The older streets of the town are narrow, dirty, and irregular; but some of the more modern are handsome and spacious. There are three Episcopalian chapels in the town, and a floating chapel, four Dissenting places of worship, and a R. Catholic church; a Lancasterian and a daily national school, various charities, and several libraries and news rooms. The custom-house and market-house are both very hand-some buildings; the former was once the residence of the Duke of Athol. The harbour is dry at low water, and the entrance rather difficult in stormy weather. The pier, erected by Government, is 520 ft. in length and 40 ft. in breadth, and has a lighthouse at its outer extremity. Vessels drawing 10 ft. water may enter during neap tides, and those drawing 14 ft. during spring tides. It is the only port in the island at which goods imported by licence are allowed to be landed, and is on this account the chief establishment of the customs department. There are here a linen, and a paper and woollen manufactory. From the beauty of the surrounding scenery, the salubrity of the air, and the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, Douglas has become a favourite resort for sea-bathing; for which class of visitors it is amply provided with every sort of accommodation. Pop. 12,511.

DOULLENS, an anc. tn. France, dep. Somme, l. bank, Authie, 18 m. N. by E. Amiens. It is a military post, and defended by a citadel, esteemed one of the finest in France. The boulevards which surround it form agreeable promenades. It has manufactures of canvas and beet-root sugar, tanneries, a cotton spinnery, &c.; with trade in canvas bagging, oil-seeds, hemp, flax, and cattle. Pop. 2419.

DOULTING, par. Eng. Somerset; 3600 ac. Pop. 657.

DOUNE, a small market tn. Scotland, co. Perth, 7 m. N.W. Stirling, near l. bank, Teith. It consists chiefly of one

main street, with some minor ones diverging from it; and the houses mostly of one story, are of stone, and in general have a respectable appearance. It has a handsome Established church, and a Free church. Doune is famous for its fairs, of which there are six annually; the principal, called Latter Fair, for sheep and black cattle, is held in November. Close by the village, and picturesquely situated on a steep, green bank, overlooking the well-wooded Teith, is the ancient castle of Doune, a large and imposing ruin, with a spacious square tower, 80 ft. in height, and another of 40 ft. It was frequently occupied in the 16th century by Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and widow of James IV. It was also the residence, occasionally, of Mary, Queen of Scots; and was in possession of the rebels in 1745, under the command of Macgregor of Glengyle. It has long been the property of the Earl of Moray, to whom it gives his second title, Baron Doune. Many of the inhabitants of Doune are employed in the neighbouring cotton factory at Deanston. Pop. 1256.

DOUR, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. E.S.E. Mons. It is small, but well built and flourishing; and contains a R. Catholic church and Protestant temple, several schools, and a literary society. In the environs are several mines of good coal, profitably worked, also ironstone mines, with many stone quarries; weaving, bleaching, tanning, leather-dressing, &c., are carried on. Pop. 8501.

DOURAK, or Dorak, a tn. Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 200 m. S.W. Ispahan, at the confluence of the Jerahi and Dorak rivers. It has manufactures of silk handkerchiefs and Arabian cloaks. Pop. 8000.

DOURDAN [Latin, *Dordingum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, in a wide and beautiful valley, on the Orge, 25 m. S.S.W. Paris. It was once a place of considerable importance, and was defended by a strong castle, of which some remains still exist. It contains an ancient and well-preserved Gothic church; and has manufactures of silk and woollen hosiery, a trade in wool and corn, and three annual fairs. La Bruyère, author of the celebrated work, *Les Caractères*, was born here. Pop. 2323.

DOURGA STRAIT, isl. Papua, S. side, near Torres Strait. The N.W. entrance is about 12 m. wide, the W. point being in lat. 7° 27′ S.; lon. 138° 46′ E.; and the E. point in lat. 7° 22′ S.; lon. 138° 55′ E. This channel was long supposed to be a large river, and was not determined to be a strait till 1835. The position of the S. entrance has not yet been ascertained. The shores are peopled by the aborigines of the coasts of Papua, who possess small canoes, and are armed with bows, arrows, and spears.

DOURGNE, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 8 m. S.S.W. Castres, at the foot of the Montagne Noire. It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, and in the vicinity are quarries of fine marble. Pop. 1009.

DOURO [Portuguese, *Douro;* Spanish, *Duero;* anc. *Durius*], one of the largest rivers of the Spanish peninsula, traversing, E. to W., one half of Spain, and the whole of Portugal. It rises in the sierra de Urbion, Old Castile, on the frontiers of provs. Soria and Burgos, flows S.E. and S.S.E., past the town of Soria, and at Almaril, lat. 41° 30′ N.; lon. 2° 24′ W., turns W., flows in a winding course through prov. Soria, the S. part of Burgos, the centre of Valladolid and Zamora, in which last, lat. 41° 45′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ W., it turns S.W., forms the boundary between Spain and Portugal for about 50 m. direct distance, when it turns due W., crosses the whole of Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic 3 m. below Oporto, after a total course, direct distance, of about 300 m., or, including windings, of about 500 m. The only large towns close upon its banks are Zamora in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal. As affluents, it receives in Spain the Pisuerga, Seco, and Elsa on the right, and the Eresma and Tormes on the left bank, besides numerous smaller streams. Its principal affluents in Portugal are the Sabor, Tua, and Tamega on the right, and the Turon, Coa, and Tavora on the left. The Douro passes generally through deep valleys, in a confined channel, with great rapidity. It is navigable upwards, for small vessels, about 70 m., and boats of light draught may even proceed 30 m. higher; though it might be rendered navigable, according to Forrester, as far as Vilvestre, on the Spanish frontier. The Spaniards make considerable use of its waters for floating down, on flats, grain and other produce, in a clandestine manner, into Portugal. But the little navigation carried on is subject to frequent interruptions, from the swelling of the river by rains and melted snow. The Douro passes through some of the most fertile and picturesque parts of Spain and Portugal; and on its banks, in the latter country, are produced the famous wines of Oporto.—(Madoz; Forrester's *Map of the Douro, &c.*)

DOURO, a former province of Portugal, composed of three districts:— Oporto, which previously belonged to the old prov. Entre Douro-e-Minho, and Aveiro and Coimbra, formerly the sea-board districts of prov. Beira; bounded, N. by prov. Minho, N.E. Tras-os-Montes, E. Beira, S. Estremadura, and W. the Atlantic; area, 2916 geo. sq. m. The interior is partly mountainous, being traversed in the N. by the serra Catherina, and in the S. by the serra Alcoba, but the surface has a general slope towards the sea, as indicated by the E. direction of the rivers. Of these the principal are the Douro, to which the prov. owes its name; the Vouga, and the Mondego. Pop. 207,885.

DOUVAINE, or Dovaine [Latin, *Durania*], a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Chablais, 10 m. N.E. town, and 3 m. E. lake of Geneva. It contains a parish church, with a very ancient choir and a modern nave, an elementary school, and the remains of an old turreted castle; and has two annual fairs. Most of the inhabitants are employed in cultivating the vine. Pop. 1150.

LOUVE (La), a river, France, which rises at a place called Fontaine-Louve, near the village of Tollevast, arrond., Cherbourg, dep. Manche, flows S.S.E. through that department, and falls into a bay in the English Channel, a little below Carentan, after a course of 25 m. In spring tides it is navigable as far as St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, about 19 m.

DOUVRES, or Douvres la-Delivrande [anc. *Dubris Viducassium*], a vil. France, dep. Calvados, 7 m. N. Caen. It contains an ancient parish church, partly in the Romanesque style; and has manufactures of tulle, lace, and blonde; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1311.

DOUW (Pulo), Daw, Daauw, or Dao, an isl. Indian Archipelago, 35 m. S.W. Timor; lat. 10° 48′ S.; lon. 122° 41′ E. (R.) Properly speaking, it is no more than a barren rock, yielding only spelt and native beans; still so attached are its inhabitants to it, that they refused the offer of transference to Timor. The natives are spirited, and well made; and also courageous seamen, making extensive voyages in their canoes, and purchasing, in return for articles in gold and gold thread, in the making of which they are especially skilled, linen, iron, utensils, and other necessaries. From the neighbouring island of Rotti they obtain cotton, which they manufacture into a good cloth. They are governed by a rajah. Pop. 5000.

DOVADOLA, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 40 m. N.E. Florence, r. bank, Montone, on a declivity, surmounted by an ancient castle. It is well built, partly surrounded by a wall; and contains two churches, a public granary, and some oil mills. Pop. 1197.

DOVE, a river, England, rising in the hills of the Peak of Derbyshire, forming part of the boundary between the counties of Derby and Stafford, and, after a S. course of 39 m., through highly picturesque scenery, including the beautiful and romantic valley of Dovedale, falling into the Trent below Burton.

DOVER [Latin, *Dubris;* French, *Douvres;* Spanish, *Dovre*], a tn. England, co. Kent, one of the Cinque ports, 67 m. S.E. London, or 88 m. by the South-eastern railway, which here terminates. It lies on the coast of the strait of Dover; lat. (castle), 51° 7′ 48″ N.; lon. 1° 19′ 30″ E. (R.), opposite Calais in France, from the coast of which it is only 21 m. distant, and at the mouth of a deep valley, formed by a depression in the chalk cliffs which abut on the sea on either side of the town. It is irregularly built, and none of its public buildings are remarkable. The principal street is about a mile long, and from it diverge other smaller streets, all paved and lighted; but the best part, called the new town, faces the sea, along the shore, and includes the marine parade, &c., where elegant modern houses have been built for the accommodation of sea-bathing visitors, considerable numbers of whom resort hither during the season. It has seven Episcopalian churches, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Friends, Unitarians, Methodists, and R. Catholics; a charity and several other schools, several alms-houses and minor charities; likewise an ancient townhall, custom-house,

museum, theatre, assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, baths, splendid hotels, and an elegant station at the terminus of the South-eastern railway. Ship-building and sail and rope making are carried on; but the chief dependence of the town is on summer visitors, and on the passenger traffic to and from Calais and Ostend, with which there is regular communication by steamer. In 1873 the number of steamers engaged in trade with colonies and foreign countries was—British, outwards, 618; tonn. 101,570; inwards, 601; tonn. 99,287: Foreign, outwards, 637; tonn. 154,402; inwards, 623; tonn. 150,947. Of other vessels, the total number was outwards, 7; tonn. 367; inwards, 97; tonn 19,438: employed in the coasting trade, inwards, 1149 of 80,692 tons; outwards, 1109 of 88,802 tons. Dover harbour has been much improved in recent years at a heavy expense, and there is now ample accommodation for vessels of 500 tons burden. There are three basins. The entrance is protected by the Admiralty Pier, which is more than 1700 feet in length, and is the west arm of the harbour of refuge, the construction of which was commenced in 1847. The intention was to inclose about 520 acres, within which 200 vessels of the largest size might find shelter and anchorage, but the original plan has not yet been carried out.

The celebrated castle of Dover stands on a chalk cliff about 350 ft. in height, about 1½ m. N.E. the town; the old and new buildings together occupy nearly 30 ac., and consist of



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF DOVER

a heterogeneous assemblage of fortifications of all styles and ages—Roman, Saxon, Norman, and modern; presenting, it is said, some of the earliest specimens of regular masonry in this country, and the entire appearance being striking and picturesque. The lord warden of the Cinque Ports is constable. Shakespeare's Cliff is situated at a little distance from the town, and is perforated by a tunnel on the South-eastern railway. In May, 1847, a huge mass of this chalk cliff scaled off, and fell to the base; the mass was 254 ft. in height, 15 ft thick, and was calculated to contain 48,000 tons of chalk. Shortly after, another fall of 10,000 cubic yards took place. The cliff is 350 ft. high, and though sufficiently remarkable in form, does not bear out the magnificent description of the poet.

Dover is the principal station and seat of government of the Cinque Ports, and has returned two members of Parliament since the time of Edward I. Population of municip. and parl. bor. in 1851, 22,244; in 1861, 25,325; in 1871, 28,270.

DOVER, numerous places, U. States of America, particularly:—1, A vil. and township, Maine, the former 83 m. N.N.E. Augusta. It contains two printing-offices, each with a weekly newspaper, and has several mills. Pop. 1597.—2, A city and township, New Hampshire. The CITY, 35 m. E. Concord, r. bank Piscataqua, at the lower falls of Cocheco, is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in the state. It has a court-house, a jail, a bank, several churches, and extensive manufactures; comprising two tanneries, a distillery, dyeing and printing establishments, grist and saw mills, cotton and woollen factories, and three printing offices. A considerable amount of shipping is owned here. Pop. (1870), 9294.—3, A vil. and township, New York. The VILLAGE, beautifully situated 74 m. S. by E. Albany, contains two churches, an academy, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. of township, 2000.—4, A township, New Jersey, 35 m. S.E. Trenton. Pop. 2752.—5, A tn. Delaware, cap. of the state, on elevated ground, 57 m. E.S.E. Baltimore. The streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles; houses neatly built, chiefly of brick. The state-house is a handsome structure, on the E. side of a large public square; and there are, besides, three churches, an academy, and a splendid monument to the memory of Col. John Haslett, who fell in the battle of Princeton. The chief trade is in flour, with Philadelphia. Pop. 1906.

DOVER (STRAIT OF), [French, *Pas-de-Calais;* anc. *Fretum Gallicum*], the strait which separates England from France, and connects the English Channel with the N. Sea. It extends on the English side from Dengeness, N.E. to the N. Foreland, both in co. Kent; and from Cape Gris Nez (dep. Pas-de Calais), to Calais, on the French side. It is 22 m. long, and at the narrowest part 21 m. broad.

DOVERA, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 4 m. N.N.E. Lodi. It contains two parish churches, and is famous for its cheese, known by the name of *stracchino*. The district produces much corn and flax, and has rich pastures. Pop. 1683.

DOVERCOURT, par. Eng. Essex; 2966 ac. Pop. 1068.

DOVERDALE, par Eng. Worcester; 743 ac. Pop. 34.

DOVERIDGE, par. Eng. Derby; 4278 ac. Pop. 766.

DOVEY, or DYFI, a river, N. Wales, cos. Montgomery and Merioneth, rising near Bala, and after a S.W. course of about 30 m., falling into Cardigan Bay, 7 m. N. Aberystwith. It receives the Afon. Dulas, and other tributaries, and is navigable for about 12 m. from its embouchure.

DOVRE FJELD, DOVRE FIELD, or DOFRINES, a mountain range, Norway, forming the central part of the Scandinavian system, and extending in an E.N.E. direction, from the valley of Lessöe, near lat. 62° N., where the Langfield range terminates, to the Sylfjäller, lat. 63° N., where the chain of Koelen or Kiöel begins. It is generally composed of gneiss and micaceous schist, and possesses, in Mount Snechaettan, which has an altitude of 8120 ft., the highest summit in the Scandinavian peninsula. This mountain raises its gigantic mass above the lofty plateau on which the chain rests, till its snowy heights are lost among the clouds. Four passes lead across the Dovre Fjeld range. The most frequented of these is in the line of road which leads from Christiania to Trondhjem, by the E. side of Snéhaettan. Its greatest height is 4200 ft.

DOWALLY and DUNKELD, par. Scot. Perth. P. 1662.

DOWDESWELL, par. England, Gloucester; 2246 ac. Pop. 304.

DOWDSTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 869 ac. Pop. 198.

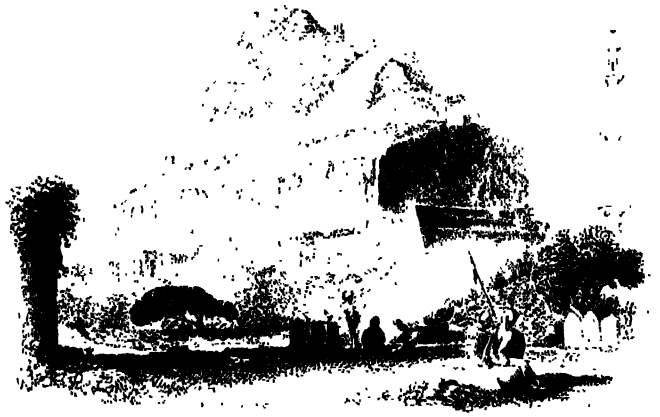
DOWICHES, a tribe of Moors. *See* SENEGAMBIA.

DOWLAND, par. Eng. Devon; 1735 ac. Pop. 208.

DOWLES, par. Eng. Salop, 679 ac. Pop. 70.

DOWLETABAD, or DEOGHIR [the Fortunate City], an inland tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Aurungabad; lat. 19° 57′ N.; lon. 75° 16′ E. It is one of the most remarkable fortresses in India, and stands upon an isolated rock, 300 ft., some accounts say 500 ft. high, and, for about one-third of its height, as perpendicular as a wall, and presenting no visible means of reaching the summit, which is only to be attained through an excavation in the heart of the rock, the entrance to which is at first so low, that a person is obliged to stoop nearly double, but it afterwards expands into a passage about 12 ft. high, and the same in breadth, but so dark as to require the aid of lighted torches. About 100 yards from the summit is a large tank, cut out of the living rock. There are only two or three pieces of cannon in the

fortress. The view from the summit is extensive and beautiful. In 1306 this fortress was taken from a powerful Hindoo chief by the Emperor of Delhi's troops; and soon thereafter



THE FORT OF DOWLETABAD.—From Grindlay's Scenery of Western India.

the Emperor made a fruitless attempt, in which he almost ruined Delhi, to make Dowletabad the seat of government. About 1555 it fell into the hands of Ahmed Nizam Shah of Ahmednuggur, and in 1634 it passed into the hands of the Moguls, from whom it was taken by Nizam ul Mulk, and has since continued in the possession of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

DOWLISH, two pars. England, Somerset:—1, (*Wake*). Pop. 322.—2, (*West*). Pop. 59. United area, 1282 ac.

DOWN, par. Irel. Down; 11,185 ac. Pop. 7857.

DOWN, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, having, N. Antrim and Belfast Lough, W. Armagh, and S. and E. the Irish Sea. Greatest length, N.E. and S.W., about 50 m.; greatest breadth, about 38 m.; area, 612,335 ac., of which 525,158 are arable. The S. part of the county is occupied by a group of mountains, called the Mourne Mountains, amongst which are some of the highest summits in Ireland; the principal of these, Slieve Donard, is 2809 ft. high. There is another smaller group of hills towards the centre of the county. With exception of these, and a few other detached hills, the surface is, on the whole, level, and the soil various, but in general tolerably fertile, especially on the banks of the larger streams, all of which, however, as well as the lakes, are small; but most of them abound with fish—pike, trout, eels, perch, and roach. The Lagan skirts the county on the N., and the Bann on the S. The minerals include limestone, copper and lead ores, coal, chalk, freestone, and slate; of these two last and limestone, there are several extensive quarries in various parts of the county. The climate is, on the whole, remarkably healthy, though somewhat cold, especially in spring. Agriculture is in a comparatively advanced state, and is improving. Draining and irrigation are both practised extensively and judiciously. Oats, wheat, and barley are the favourite grain crops; potatoes and turnips are cultivated largely, mangold-wurzel and flax are grown—the latter to a considerable extent. Dairy husbandry is also much attended to, and great quantities of butter produced, a part of which is sold fresh in the towns, but the greater portion is salted and sent to Belfast and Newry, for exportation. The breed of cattle has not been much improved, but those of sheep and pigs have been considerably, especially the latter. The breed of horses is, in general, good. The houses of the farmers have, many of them, a neat, clean appearance, being nicely whitewashed; but the habitations of the poorer classes are here, as in other parts of Ireland, sufficiently wretched, although the population may, on the whole, be considered as in rather a better condition than in most other Irish counties.

The staple manufacture is that of linens, including cambrics, sheetings, drills, damasks, and every description of household linen. The manufacture of cotton has also made some progress here. A coarse woollen cloth and blanketing are manufactured to a considerable extent, and the weaving of stockings is very general. The weaving trade is mostly carried on in the houses of the small farmers, the two pursuits being generally combined. In 1868 there were 14 factories engaged in spinning, 8 engaged in the weaving of flax, and two in spinning and weaving. The fisheries on the coast are considerable. Cod, haddock, and all sorts of both round and flat fish abound. Herrings are also taken in large quantities, especially in Lough Strangford. Oysters are obtained in several places. The fishery districts are Donaghadee and Newcastle. The deep sea fishery employs about 380 boats with over 1200 men and boys. The county is divided into 10 baronies—Ards, Castlereagh (Lower and Upper), Dufferin, Iveagh (Lower and Upper), Kinelearty, Lecale, Mourne, and Newry Lordship—and 70 parishes. It returns 4 members to the House of Commons—2 for the county, 1 for Downpatrick, the capital, and 1 for Newry. Pop. in 1841, 361,446; in 1861, 299,302; in 1871, 277,775.

DOWN, four pars England:—1, Kent; 1654 ac. Pop. 437.—Three in Devon:—1 (*East*), 3613 ac. P. 455.—2 (*St. Mary*), 2229 ac. Pop. 402.—3, (*West*), 4059 ac. Pop. 587.

DOWNHAM, three pars. England:—1, Cambridge; 9789 ac. Pop. 2299.—2, Essex; 2223 ac. Pop. 259.—3, (*Stanton*, Suffolk; 3860 ac. Pop. 70.

DOWNHAM (MARKET), a tn and par. England, co. Norfolk, 38 m. W. Norwich, a station on the E. Anglian Railway, on the face of a hill E. of the River Ouse. It consists of three streets, well paved, houses well built, and is abundantly supplied with water. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient Gothic structure, with a low embattled tower, surmounted by a spire. There are, besides, places of worship for various Dissenting bodies. It has several schools and minor charities, a union workhouse, an extensive flax manufactory, brickworks, and an iron foundry; and in the neighbourhood corn-mills, maltings, and two breweries. The parish was long celebrated for its butter, large quantities of which, amounting to about 90,000 firkins annually, were sold as Cambridge butter. The market for this commodity, however, is now removed to Swaffham. Market-day, Saturday; with three fairs annually—March 3, May 8, and Nov. 13. The first is a horse fair, and one of the largest in the kingdom. Area of par. 2490 ac. Pop., tn. 2158; par. 3133.

DOWNHEAD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1525 ac. Pop. 250.

DOWNHOLME, or DOWNHAM, par. England, York (N. Riding); 5915 ac. Pop. 260.

DOWNINGS, par. Irel. Kildare; 4729 ac. Pop. 1007.

DOWNPATRICK, a maritime tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, cap. co. Down, 21 m. S. by E. Belfast, in a steep valley, near the embouchure of the Quoile river, at the head of a W. branch of Lough Strangford. It is divided into the English, Irish, and Scotch quarters, and consists of four principal streets, meeting in the centre, and intersected by several smaller. In the centre is the market-place, and from this point the town rises on the steep acclivities with which it is surrounded. The houses are, in general, substantial and well built, and the streets well paved, with an ample supply of water. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, a restoration of a more ancient structure; the county courthouse, the jail, barracks, infirmary, and lunatic asylum. The latter two are large handsome buildings; the asylum was erected in 1866. The infirmary stands on a gentle eminence a little S. of the town. There are here also a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian, and two Methodist meeting-houses, a diocesan and several other schools, a public library and news-room, almshouses, widows'-houses, &c. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent; and there are two breweries, some tanning, and soap-making; and an active retail trade with the surrounding country, and a weekly market well supplied with all kinds of provisions. About 1 m. from the town are commodious quays, at which vessels of 100 tons burden may load or discharge. The principal imports are iron, coal, salt, timber, and bark. The exports are wheat, barley, oats, cattle, pigs, potatoes, and kelp. There are six fairs annually.

Downpatrick claims to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, having been the place of residence of the ancient native kings of Ulster; and the chosen residence of St. Patrick, who founded two religious establishments here, and presided over them till his death, in 493, when his remains were deposited in the abbey of Down, as were, subsequently, those of St. Bridget and St. Columbkill. About 2 m. to the E. is Struel Hill, much resorted to by the lower orders of R. Catholics during midsummer, for the performance of penance. Downpatrick returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 4154.

DOWNS (The), a well known roadstead, off the E. coast of England, between the N. and S. Foreland, co. Kent, and opposite Ramsgate, Sandwich, and Deal. It affords a safe shelter for shipping, the Goodwin Sands forming a breakwater. Several hundred sail of vessels may be often seen here at one time, waiting for a favourable wind.

DOWNTON, a bor., tn., and par. England, co. Wilts. The TOWN, in a pleasant vale, l. bank, Avon, 6 m. S.S.E. Salisbury, consists principally of one long straggling street, stretching E. to W.; houses in the cottage style, of brick, and generally with thatched roofs; supply of water abundant. It has a large cruciform church, with a central tower; a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; two free, and several other schools, and two lending libraries. Straw plait and lace are manufactured to some extent. Downton sent two members to the House of Commons from the time of Edward I. till its disfranchisement by the Act of 1832. Two fairs annually. Area of par. 13,221 ac. Pop. 3566.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DOWNTON, par. Eng. Hereford; 1201 ac. Pop. 99

DOWSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1809 ac. Pop. 215.

DOWTH, par. Ire. Meath; 1464 ac. Pop. 362

DOXA, DOXAN, or HIRSCHBERG, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on a lake of same name, 38 m. N.N.E. Prague. It contains a parish church townhouse, school, and hospital; and has manufactures of cotton cloth. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in knitting stockings. On a tongue of land projecting into the lake are the ruins of the old castle of Klutschka; and on an island in it are the ruins of a large old building, which gets the name of Mause schloss, because, having been used as a granary, the whole of the corn was eaten up by mice. Pop. 1946.

DOYLESTOWN, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, on a commanding eminence, 100 m. E. Harrisburg. It has a jail, courthouse, three churches, and an academy. Pop. 2127.

DOYNTON, par. and vil. Eng. Gloucester; 1703 ac. Pop. 499.

DRAA, or DERA [anc. *Edrei*], a tn. Palestine, a few miles S.E. Mezarib, in a deep valley. The ruins of the ancient city cover an extent of about 2 m. in circumference, the principal being an immense rectangular building, with a double covered colonnade all around, and a cistern in the middle. This seems to have been originally a Christian church, and afterwards a mosque. Near the town, in the hollow of the mountains, is a large reservoir cased with stone, close by which are the ruins of a large building, with a cupola of light materials.

DRABUND, a tn. Afghanistan. *See* DERABUND.

DRAC, a river, France, which rises in the dep. Hautes Alpes, flows with an impetuous course W. and N.W., enters dep. Isère, and falls into the river Isère, near Grenoble, after a course of about 87 m. It furnishes fine pebbles, and in its basin are numerous mines of anthracite coal.

DRACHENFELS [Dragon's rock], one of a group of mountains, Prussia, gov. Cologne, called, from their number, the Siebengebirge or Seven Mountains, and forming the grand commencement of the famed scenery of the Rhine, about 8 m. S.E. Bonn. The Drachenfels, standing on the right of the river, above which it rises about 900 ft., is the most conspicuous, both from its shape, and the old ruined castle of Drachenfels, which crowns its summit, and commands a magnificent view, extending as far as Cologne, 20 m. off. Like the rest of the group, it is evidently of volcanic formation, consisting of lava, trachyte, and basalt, ejected through the overlying rocks. On its side is the quarry out of which the cathedral of Cologne was built. The mountain takes its name from the fabulous legend of a dragon, which occupied a cavern within it, and was at last killed by the horned Siegfried, the hero of the Niebelungen lay. The wine which grows upon it gets the name of Dragon's Blood and Drachenfelser.

DRAGE, a river, Prussia, which rises in the forest of Drabeim, gov. of, and about 40 m. S. Köslin; flows circuitously S.S.W., expanding into, or communicating with several small lakes, and passing the towns of Falkenburg, Dramburg, and Neuwedel, and, after a course of about 90 m., joins r. bank, Netze.

DRAGOMESTRE [anc. *Astacus*], a tn. Greece, prov. Acarnania and Etolia, on a bay of same name, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 23 m. N.W. Missolonghi, with important fisheries. The bay stretches 1 m. inland, and has a breadth of about 2 m.

DRAGONERA, an isl. Mediterranean, belonging to the Balearic group, about 2 m. W. Majorca. It is about 3 m. long, by 2 broad, and is of considerable height towards the N., where the coast is precipitous. On the S., it slopes gently to the shore. There are two towers upon it, one of them on its very summit.

DRAGONI [anc. *Combulteria*], a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, at the foot of Mount Trebulano, 12 m. N.N.E. Capua. It contains four churches. In the vicinity are marble quarries. Pop. 1862.

DRAGON'S MOUTH [Spanish, *Boca del Dragon*], a strait, between the island of Trinidad, W. Indies, and Punta de Paria or Pena, on the coast of Venezuela, connecting the Gulf of Paria with the Caribbean Sea. It is about 12 or 15 m. across at its narrowest part, and is, by islets, divided into four channels, named, respectively, Boca Grande (great channel), nearest the S. American coast, and the widest of the four; Boca de Navios (ship's channel), Boca de Huevos (egg channel), and Boca de Monos (ape's channel). There is a strong set of the tide through all these channels, causing a considerable commotion in the waters, and rendering the navigation more or less difficult. The depth of water is great, being often 100 fathoms in mid channel. Two hours after flood-tide commences, or one hour after ebb commences, would appear to be the best times for navigating these channels. Boca del Dragon was discovered and passed through by Columbus, on his third voyage, A. D. 1498, and so named by him from the formidable nature of their navigation.—(*Sailing Directions, &c.*)

DRAGOR, a seaport, Denmark, S.E. point of isl. Amager, with a roomy harbour of refuge, very important for small craft. The inhabitants are chiefly seamen and pilots, but also carry on weaving and bleaching, and possess 60 small vessels. Pop. 1800.

DRAGTEN, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. It is a large flourishing place, and has a Reformed, and a handsome Baptist church, four schools, a handsome district courthouse, and a branch of the General Utility Society. Boat-building, tanning, rope-making, weaving, watch-making, lime-burning, and a good deal of trade, are carried on. Three cattle and horse markets annually. Pop. 4500.

DRAGUIGNAN [anc. *Draceum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Var, on the Pis, a branch of the Artuby, 41 m. N.E. Toulon. It is seated, in a beautiful vine clad valley, at the foot of the Malmont: the environs being, according to Count Chaptal, 'one continued English landscape garden.' The town is not handsome or regularly built, but has some interesting edifices and objects; as the parish church, law courts, a model prison, the majestic clock tower, an hospital, a capacious public wash-house, and a number of public fountains. The public library contains 8000 volumes; and annexed to it are a museum of antiquities, with a cabinet of medals and some good pictures; a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, &c. In the Foux quarter is a saline-sulphurous spring, originating a stream abundant enough for several mills, &c. Draguignan is the seat of a prefecture, a tribunal of commerce, a consultative board of manufactures, a communal college, &c.; and has soapworks, silk-mills, tanneries, distilleries, and oil-mills, with a considerable traffic in wine and olive oil. The town is said to have been founded in the fifth century, and was early one of the chief towns of Provence. It was last fortified in 1615, and its possession was much coveted during the political and religious contests of France. Pop. 9819.

DRAHOTUSCH, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, Prerau, l. bank, Boschkau, 22 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. It con-

tains a parish church, chapel, and the ruins of an old castle, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1143.

DRAINIE, par. Scot. Elgin, 4 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1856.

DRAKENBERG, mountains, S.E. Africa. *See* QUATHLAMBA MOUNTAINS.

DRAKESTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 2693 ac. Pop. 136.

DRAMA, a tn. European Turkey, Macedonia; lat. 41° 9′ N., lon. 24° 10′ E. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and tobacco, with the ruins of an ancient town in the vicinity.

DRAMANET, a tn. Senegambia, r. bank, Senegal, kingdom of, and 5 m. S.E. Galam. It has some trade with Timbuctoo. Pop. 4000.

DRAMBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 51 m. S.S.W. Köslin, cap. circle of same name, on the Drage. It is surrounded by walls with three gates, and is defended by a fort. It consists of the old and new towns, separated from each other by the river, and communicating by a bridge, contains a church and an hospital, is the seat of courts and offices for the circle, and has manufactures of woollen goods, ordinary and white leather, gloves, hats, and fire arms. Pop. 2800. ——The CIRCLE, area, 314 geo. sq. m., is flat and fertile, is watered both by numerous streams and lakes, and rears great numbers of cattle and sheep. Pop. 27,020.

DRAMMEN, or DRAM, a seaport, Norway, bail. Buskerud, in a valley on both sides of the Drammen, where it enters the the Drammenfiord, one of the arms of the Gulf or Fiord of Christiania; lat. 59° 39′ N.; lon. 10° 28′ E., 25 m. S.S.W. Christiania. It consists of three villages or sections —Bragnaes on the N. bank, and Stromsöe and Tangen on the S. bank of the river, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Drammen possesses a gymnasium [Laerdo-skole], two public, and three free schools, and several charitable institutions. Its manufactures consist of leather, ropes, sailcloth, tobacco, &c., in which there is an active trade; and it has distilleries and potteries. Shipbuilding is also carried on, but the principal trade of the town consists in the exports of timber, much of it in the form of battens, staves, and hoops; iron in bars, pigs, and nails; smalts and cobalt. The tonnage of the vessels that arrived in 1865 amounted to 114,262 tons; departed, 125,410. This port is the second in Norway for the export of timber. Vessels can load alongside the quays. Pop. (1865), 14,117.——The RIVER is formed by the junction of the Sigdals with the Snarum River, about 15 m. N.W. the town. These streams, with their affluents, including numerous lakes, drain a district of country fully 80 m. sq.—— The FJORD, or FIORD, is a narrow estuary, about 20 m. long, joining the Gulf of Christiania, to the N. of Holmestrand.

DRANGAN, par. and tn. Irel. Tipperary; 5427 ac. Pop. 1581.

DRANSFELD, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, in a plain 7 m. W.S.W. Göttingen. It is a very old place, has well paved streets, and contains a church, townhouse, and four mills. Pop. 1342.

DRANSE.—1, (*-Valaisane*), a river, Switzerland, can. Valais. It is formed by two torrents, the one of which descends from the N. slope of the Great St. Bernard, and waters the valley of Entremont, while the other, issuing from the glaciers of Chermotane, traverses the Val de Bagnes. After their junction, the united stream proceeds first W., then almost due N. past Martigny, and about 2 m. below that town joins l. bank, Rhone. The damming up of this river by glaciers has repeatedly formed a collection of waters, which, ultimately bursting their bounds, have caused fearful devastation. *See* BAGNES (VAL DE).—2, (*-Savoyarde*), a river, Savoy, which rises in Mount Morgene, prov. Chablais, and flowing circuitously W.N.W. through that province, falls into the Lake of Geneva on its S. shore, 3 m. N.N.E. Thonon, after a course of about 27 m. Its current is very rapid, and is often interrupted by enormous masses of rock.

DRAPERSTOWN, a market tn. Ireland, co of, and 27 m. S.E. by S. Londonderry, with a parish church, school, and market-house. Weekly market on Wednesday, and fairs monthly. Pop. 388.

DRASENHOFEN, or TRASENHOFEN, a vil. Archduchy of Austria, below the Ens, dist. Poisbrunn, on a small stream of same name, 49 m. N.N.E. Vienna. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1232.

DRAUGHTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1477 ac. P. 223.

DRAVE [anc. *Dravus*; German *Drau*], a river, Austria, which rises at the E. extremity of the Tyrol, at the foot of the Rohrwaldberg in the Pusterthal, and flows E.S.E. across the N. of Illyria and the S. of Styria, forms the boundary between Hungary on the left, and Croatia and Sclavonia on the right, and after a course of about 300 m., joins r. bank, Danube, 14 m. below Eszek, near the castle of Erdody. It receives numerous streams, among others, on the right, the Gail, Dran, Plitvieza, Bednya, Bisztra, and Karaschicza; and on the left, the Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, and Mur, the last being by far the most important of its affluents. The chief towns which it passes in succession are Lienz, Villach, when it becomes navigable, Marburg, Warasdin, and Eszek. Its basin is generally narrow, being hemmed in by mountain ridges, by branches of the Noric and Styrian Alps on the N., and of the Carnic Alps on the S. It is very rapid in the upper part of its course, and subject to sudden floods, which bringing down masses of debris and trees, greatly impede its navigation. On reaching Sclavonia, it begins to run between flat banks, which, notwithstanding the lofty dykes which line them, it often overflows, and not unfrequently causes great devastation. It abounds in fish, and some gold is washed from its sands.

DRAX, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 6471 ac. P. 1289.

DRAYCOTT, a vil. England, co. of, and 6 m. E.S.E. Derby, with places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans, and a school. Pop., including liberty, 895.

DRAYCOTT, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*-Foliatt*), Wilts; 702 ac. Pop. 18.—2, (*-Cerne*), Wilts; 1066 ac. Pop. 159. —3, (*in the Moors*), Stafford; 3690 ac. Pop. 520.

DRAYTON, numerous pars. Eng.:—1, Berks; 1950 ac. Pop. 505.—2, Norfolk; 1332 ac. Pop. 472.—3, two in Oxford (1.), 1260 ac. Pop. 224. —(2.), 1260 ac. Pop. 327. —5, Somerset; 2165 ac. Pop. 551.—6, (*-Basset*), Stafford; 3315 ac. Pop. 408.—7, (*-Beauchamp*), Bucks; 1874 ac. Pop. 261.—8, (*Dry*), Cambridge, 2389 ac. Pop. 497.—9, (*East*), Nottingham; 1543 ac. Pop. 251.—10, (*-Ely*), Cambridge; 1196 ac. Pop. 392.—11, (*Fenny*), Leicester; 1280 ac. Pop. 115.—12, (*-Parslow*), Bucks; 1680 ac. Pop. 490. —Two *West*, (1.) Middlesex; 850 ac. Pop. 906.—(2.) Nottingham; 1390 ac. Pop 101.

DRAYTON (MARKET), or DRAYTON IN HALES, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop. The TOWN, pleasantly situated, r. bank, Terne, and 18 m. N.E. Shrewsbury; has a church, supposed to have been erected, with exception of the steeple, in the reign of Stephen; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; a free grammar school, founded in the reign of Philip and Mary, and several other small charities, and a national school. There are some paper and hair-cloth manufactories, tanneries, and some malting. Market-day, Wednesday. Four fairs annually. Drayton is supposed to have been the *Caer Draithon* of the ancient Britons, and one of their principal towns. On Bloreheath, about 2 m. from the town, a sanguinary battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter were defeated. Area of par. 14,216 ac., partly in Staffordshire. Pop. 1947.

DREBACH, DREHBACH, or DRÄWID (OBER and NIEDER), a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Annaberg. It contains a church, which has been recently renewed; and has manufactures of lace, limekilns, tileworks, bleachfields, a spinning, and some saw and other mills. Pop. 2237.

DREBKAU, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It contains a castle, church, burgher school, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen; trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 902.

DREGHORN, par. Scot. Ayr; 4477 ac. Pop. 1828.

DREHIDTARSNA, a par. Ireland, Limerick; 996 ac. Pop. 320.

DREM, a small vil. Scotland, co. of, and 4 m. N. Haddington; a station on the North British Railway.

DREMPT, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. S. Zutphen, on the Old Ijssel, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school, and inhabitants occupied in agriculture. Pop. 1100.

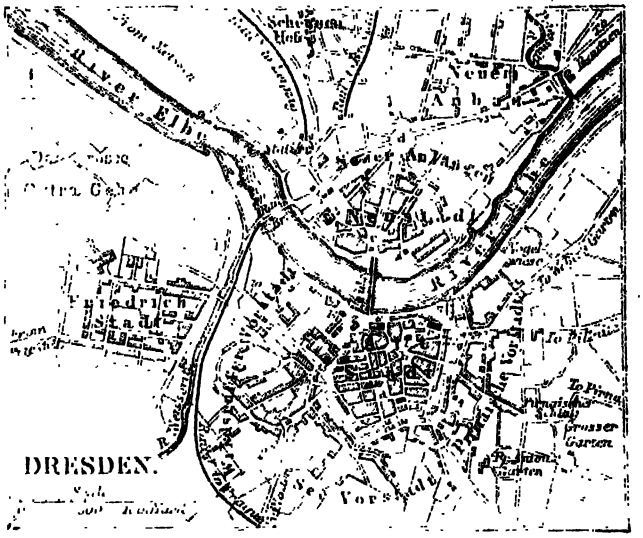
DRENGFURT, a tn. Prussia, gov. Königsberg, circle of, and 11 m. N.N.E. Rustenburg, on the Omet. It is the seat of a court of justice; and has manufactures of linen and leather, a trade in cattle, several mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1749.

DRENSTEINFURT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Münstor, l. bank, Werse. It contains a castle, church, and chapel; and has manufactures of linen and wooden clogs, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1150.

DRENTHE, a prov. Holland, bounded, E. by the kingdom of Hanover, S. and W. by prov. Overijssel, W. by Friesland, and N. and E. by Groningen; between lat. 52° 35′ and 53° 12′ N.; and lon. 6° 8′ and 7° 4′ E.; greatest length, N. to S., 43 m.; breadth, 38 m.; area, 948 sq. m. It is in general more elevated than the surrounding provinces, especially in the centre, from which the ground falls away on all sides; so that no streams flow into the province, but numerous small ones flow out of it on all sides. There are also several small lakes. The soil is in general sandy, and large portions of the province are covered with heath and morass; those parts which are elevated forming good land when cleared of turf, which is extensively wrought. In the heaths, also, large boulder stones are found, much prized for building sea-dikes. The principal grain crops are rye and buckwheat, though barley and oats are also partially cultivated. Chicory, cole, and clover seed are also raised, and excellent flax and hops are grown. Oak, ash, linden, birch also, and other timbers cover a considerable area. The principal wealth of Drenthe, however, consists in breeding horses, sent as foals, to be reared in Friesland; rearing superior cattle and sheep, the latter yielding fine wool, and excellent mutton; multitudes of swine, and poultry of all kinds, and bees. Manufacturing industry exists only to a limited extent, though some cotton and woollen weaving, boat-building, brewing, distilling, candle making, tanning, and oil-expressing are carried on. The climate is dry and healthy, though somewhat sharp, and the people are in very comfortable circumstances. Drenthe is remarkable for the great number of so-called "giants' graves" or barrows scattered over the country. Its capital is Assen; and it is divided into three cantons, and subdivided into 33 communes. Pop. (1870), 108,056.

DRESDEN, one of the four great circles (*Kreis-directions-bezirk*) into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided, bounded, N. by Prussia, E. circle Bautzen, S.E. and S. Bohemia, and W. circles Zwickau and Leipzig; area, 1279 geo. sq. m. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from S.E. to N.W., and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into tolerably level tracts of great fertility. In other parts it is very mountainous, particularly in the S.W., where it is covered by lofty ridges of the Erzgebirge, which here attain a height of 2800 ft. It is much more pastoral than agricultural, and great numbers of sheep, horned cattle, goats, and swine are reared. In some parts wood is abundant, but in others is so scarce that several districts depend much on Bohemia for supplies both of wood and coal. The chief wealth of the circle is derived from its mines, which include silver, copper, lead, antimony, cobalt, iron, copperas, coal, lignite, and marble; and though not so productive as in earlier times, are still worked to a great extent, and produce a large revenue. Besides the manufactures in metal, those of glass and porcelain are very important, but, in other industrial branches, this circle scarcely equals any of the other three. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 11 bailiwicks (*Amtsbezirk*). Pop. (1867), 638,794; of whom 13,343 were R. Catholics.

DRESDEN [Latin, *Dresda* or *Dresena*; French, *Dresde*], a city of central Europe, cap. kingdom of Saxony, on both banks of the Elbe, here crossed by a fine stone bridge; lat. (Frauenkirche) 51° 3′ 18″ N.; lon. 13° 44′ 47″ E. (L.); 103 m. S. by E. Berlin, and 230 m. E.N.E. Frankfort-on-the-Main. It lies in a picturesque and fertile valley in the Saxon wine district, and consists of the Altstadt [old town], with its suburbs Pirna, See, and Wilsdruf, and the adjoining new quarter of Friedrichstadt on the W., all on the l. bank of the river; and the Neustadt [new town], on the r. bank. The Altstadt is composed of lofty houses, lining regular, but narrow, and dingy, though tolerably clean streets, presenting, as in the market-places, more especially the new market, surrounded by the principal hotels, and the old picture gallery, some rather picturesque features. The suburbs and new



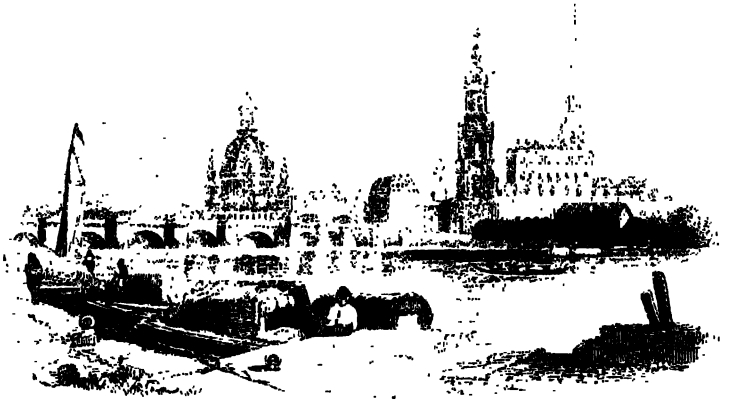
1. Frauenkirche (Our Lady's Ch.)
2. Catholic Church.
3. Kreuzkirche (Church of Holy Cross).
4. Church of St. John.
5. Church of St. Sophia.
6. Royal Palace.
7. Zwinger.
8. Japanese Palace (or Augustæum).
9. Pelnitz Palace.
10. Garden of Prin. Maximilian.
11. Brühl Gardens.
12. Botanic Gardens.
13. Opera House.
14. Theatre.
15. Arsenal (Zeughaus).
16. Townhall (Rathhaus).
a. Alt Markt (Old Market).
b. Neu Markt (New Market).
c. Market-place and Statue of Augustus II.
d. Bautzner Platz.

parts of the town, including the Neustadt, are more openly built; houses not so lofty, generally of a pleasing exterior, and frequently having gardens attached.

Though few of the buildings of Dresden present remarkable architectural features, there are few cities possessing so many attractive collections of art and antiquity. The principal edifices are the royal palace [Georgenburg], a large unsightly building; the new theatre, one of the handsomest in Germany; the old picture gallery in the new market, the townhall in the old market, the house of assembly, arsenal, mint, Marcolinian palace, the new post-office, on the W. side of the city; the Zwinger, built in 1711, by Augustus II., and intended for the entrance yard to a magnificent palace, which was never erected, and consisting of six pavilions, united by a gallery of one story; the Brühl palace, and the Augusteum or Japanese palace, in the Neustadt. The handsome bridge which unites the two sections of the city is 1120 ft. long, and has 16 arches. It was originally built in the 13th century, and was brought to its present form by Pöppelmann, in 1727–31. Davoust blew up two of the arches in 1815 to cover his retreat; and one of the same arches was carried away by a great flood in the Elbe, March 31, 1846, on which occasion much damage was done to the city and the country around. Dresden has 19 churches and chapels, of which the most important are the Frauenkirche [our Lady's Church], on the left hand side of the accompanying illustration, founded in the 11th century, and whose large dome withstood the cannon balls of Frederick the Great; the R. Catholic church, opposite the end of the bridge, adjoining the royal palace, with which it communicates by a private covered way, a pretentious decorated, but tasteless building, in the Italian style; the Kreuzkirche [Church of the Holy Cross], and the churches of St. John and St. Sophia, the last seen in the view over the R. Catholic church.

The numerous rich collections in the city include the following:—the picture gallery, for the better reception of which a magnificent new building of red sandstone was erected between 1846 and 1855, forming the fourth side of the Zwinger; this collection, the finest out of Italy, includes works by all the first Italian masters, and a very numerous collection of the Dutch masters; attached to this gallery is a collection of casts from the antique. The Zwinger contains the historical museum or Rustkammer, including a fine collection of warlike weapons, offensive and defensive; a very

complete collection of engravings [Kupferstichsammlung], exhibiting a complete history of the art of engraving; and a collection of casts in plaster from the Elgin marbles. The museum of natural history occupies the lower story of one side of the Zwinger, and together with the opera house adjoining, was partly destroyed by fire in 1849, but has since been restored. In the lower floors of the royal palace are the celebrated Grüne Gewölbe [green vaults], containing the Saxon regalia, and a dazzling collection of jewelry and articles in *vertù*, in silver, stone, ivory, pearl, &c., gathered together by various Saxon monarchs. Among them are works by Michael Angelo, Peter Vischer, Dunglinger, &c. In the Augusteum, in the Neustadt, named the Japanese palace, from some grotesque figures outside, and built for a summer residence by Augustus II., are an interesting collection of antiquities, a library of 320,000 volumes, and 3000 MSS.; and the famed collection of porcelain and terra cottas including specimens from all countries, and of all ages, and presenting to the eye a complete history of the ceramic arts.



DRESDEN. From Pratt's Continental Annual

Dresden possesses an academy of art and school for architecture. It had an academy of medicine and surgery prior to 1846, in which year it was discontinued by vote of the assembly, leaving only in existence the veterinary school and botanic garden, which were connected with it. It has likewise an institution for the blind, and one for the dumb; several hospitals for diseased persons, for the poor, for foundlings, and for orphans; and public baths for the poorer classes. Among its learned and other societies are one of economy, one of mineralogy, founded in 1816 by Werner, and now united to the natural history and medical society; and societies for horticulture and botany, Saxon antiquities, statistics, &c. It is well supplied with educational institutions, among the principal of which may be named the military school, two gymnasia, the Kreuzschule, the royal polytechnic school, two normal seminaries for teachers, numerous public and private schools, free, and others for poor children.

The manufactures of Dresden are not important; the china, for which the city is famed, being made chiefly at Meissen, 14 m. distant. To some extent, however, there are made articles in gold and silver, mathematical and surgical instruments, which bear a good repute, straw hats and plait, artificial flowers, painters' canvas and colours, white lead, maccaroni, musical instruments, &c. Dresden has also a foundry for casting bombs and cannon, and in the neighbourhood there are coal mines, iron and glass works, and manufactories of chemical stuffs. Its commerce is not great, any more than its manufactures, though of late years, and since the development of the railway system, the trade with foreign parts has considerably increased. A good deal of business is done with the upper parts of the Elbe, by means of the steamers, which ply as far up as Testchen. Three lines of railway meet at Dresden, and have their termini near each other in the Neustadt —the railway to Leipzig, that to Görlitz and Prussian Silesia, and that to Prague. There is also a short line to Freiberg.

The city is well supplied with beautiful and elegantly laid out walks. After the continental war, the whole of the fortifications were thrown down, and their site converted into gardens and promenades; besides which, the Brühl terrace, in front of the Brühl palace, overlooking the Elbe; the great garden [Grosse Garten], in Pirna suburb, 5 m. in circumference, and adjoining it the nursery of fruit trees, the gardens of the Japanese palace, the gardens of the Marcolinian palace, the botanic gardens, Anton's garden, Prince Maximilian's garden, Struve's chemical mineral water establishment, &c., are all pleasant and favourite places of public resort.

Dresden appears originally to have been a village of Wendish fishermen, on the r. bank of the Elbe, where the present Neustadt is situated. In the 11th century, the village came to be on the l. bank, where the Altstadt now stands. In 1510 it was fortified, and in the beginning of the 18th century, under Augustus I. and II., it attained its greatest point of splendour. Since that time it has been the theatre of many and important historical events. It suffered severely during the Seven Years' war; and during the French war it was alternately the headquarters of Napoleon and of the Russian and Prussian army. September 9, 1830, a popular revolution took place, in consequence of which King Anton resigned in favour of his nephew, and Saxony obtained a constitutional form of government. Another insurrection broke out in May 1849, when many lives were lost; the opera house and part of the Zwinger were burnt, and much damage done in various parts of the city. Pop. (1834), 66,133; (1846), 89,327; (1849), 94,092; of whom 88,181 Lutherans, 553 Calvinists, 4411 R. Catholics, with a few German and Greek Catholics and Jews; (1867), 156,024.– (Wigand's *Conversations Lexicon;* Förster's *Deutschland; Private Information; Statistische Mittheilungen aus dem Konigreich Sachsen.*)

DREUMEL, a vil. Holland, prov Gelderland, 17 m. W. Nijmegen, with a R. Catholic church, the ruins of an old parish church, and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop. 1465.

DREUX [anc. *Durocassi*], one of the oldest tns France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Blaise, near to where it joins the Eure, 20 m. N.N.W. Chartres. It is built at the foot of a hill, crowned by a dilapidated castle; has many old buildings, among which are the parish church, an interesting Gothic edifice of the 13th century, with a tower of the 16th; and the Hotel de ville, of the 16th century; containing a museum of antiquity, &c. The castle, above-mentioned, contains a chapel, founded in 1142; to which has been added the costly mausoleum of the Orleans family, finished by Louis Philippe not long before his expulsion. Dreux has a chamber of commerce, several tanneries, and some trade in grain and other provisions. When it was founded is uncertain; but it had its own counts, and a mint, A.D. 1031. It was long the capital of the county of Drouais, now merged in dep. Eure-et-Loire. It was taken and ravaged by the Anglo-Normans in 1188; in 1593, Henry IV. took it by assault, after an obstinate siege of 18 days, in which its defences were much damaged; they were never repaired, and the town soon thereafter decayed. Pop. 5547.

DREWENZ, a river, E. Prussia, which rises in the S.E. of gov. Königsberg, a little W. of Hohenstein, flows N.W. to Osterode, where it expands into a lake of same name, stretching irregularly E. to W. On issuing from the S.W. extremity of the lake, it flows first S.S.W. past the town of Neumark, then turns W.S.W., passes the town of Strasburg, forms the boundary between Prussia and Poland, again enters Prussia, and joins r. bank, Vistula, 4 m. E. Thorn, after a course of about 100 m.

DREWSTEIGNTON, par. Eng. Devon; 6937 ac. P. 1232.

DRIBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 39 m. S. Minden, on the Aa, at the foot of the Stellberg.

It was once fortified, but is now open; contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has manufactures of fire-arms, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Its baths, situated a little E. of the town, beneath the old castle of Yburg, are much frequented. The water which supplies them is a chalybeate, said to be one of the strongest known. Pop. 2200.

DRIBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1338 ac. Pop. 98.

DRIEDORF, a tn., duchy of, and 25 m. N.E. Nassau. It is walled; contains two castles, both ruinous, and a Protestant church; and having been almost burnt down in 1819, has been rebuilt in a much improved form. Pop. 646.

DRIEL, two vils. Holland, prov. Gelderland:—1, 28 m. S.W. Arnhem, r. bank, Maas, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church. Pop., agricultural, 2815.—2, 8 m. N. Nijmegen, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop., agricultural, 900.

DRIESEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 64 m. N.E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on an island formed by the Netze. Its fortifications have been demolished; but it is still entered by six gates, is the seat of a court of law, contains two market places, a church, and burgher school, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a tannery, brewery, distillery, and some shipping and general trade. Pop. 3653.

DRIETOMA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 6 m. from Trentschin. It contains a parish church, and has several mills. Pop. 1719.

DRIFFIELD (GREAT), a market tn. and township England, co. York (E. Riding), the former pleasantly situated at the foot of the wolds, 27 m. E. by N. York, at the head of a navigable canal, communicating with the Humber at Hull. It consists chiefly of one large and broad street, stretching N. to S.; houses of brick, well kept, plentifully supplied with excellent water, and lighted with gas. It has an ancient parish church, of Gothic and Saxon architecture, four Dissenting places of worship, national and infant schools, and several private schools, a mechanics' institution, reading-room, and dispensary. There are here extensive flour-mills, and carpets, woollens, and cotton goods are manufactured to a very small extent. Market day, Thursday. The Hull and Bridlington railway has a station here. Area of township, including chapelry of Little Driffield, 5058 ac. Pop. 4244.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DRIFFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1 Gloucester; 1310 ac. Pop. 161.—2, York (E. Riding); 7431 ac. Pop. 4731.

DRIGG, par. Eng. Cumberland; 5317 ac. Pop. 430.

DRIMNAGH, par. Irel. Dublin; 732 ac. Pop. 326.

DRIN, or DRINA.—1. [anc. *Drinus*]. A river, Turkey in Europe. It rises on the N. frontier of Montenegro and Albania, flows N.E., receives from the right numerous tributaries, considerably augmenting its volume, forms, for about 70 m., the boundary between Bosnia on the W. and Servia on the E., and falls into the Save; lat. 44° 52′ N.; lon. 19° 30′ E.; 57 m. W. by N. Belgrade; total course, 180 m.—2, DRIN, or DRINO [anc. *Drilo*]. A river, Turkey. *See* ALBANIA, p. 63.

DRINA, a river, Turkey. *See* DRIN.

DRINAGH, two pars. Irel.:—1, Wexford; 1171 ac. Pop. 392.—2, Cork; 12,869 ac. Pop. 2398.

DRINKSTONE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2172 ac. Pop. 543.

DRINO, a river, Turkey. *See* DRIN.

DRIOS, a dist, or settlement, British Guiana, on the banks of the Upper Corentyn, about lat. 2° 1′ N.; lon. 56° 28′ W. The men are tall and well-made, from 5 ft. 5 in., to 5 ft. 7 in. in height, and ornament their bodies by incision, like the S. Sea Islanders. They also paint the whole body red, but generally allow the face to remain of its natural colour, sometimes, however, painting the half of that also red.

DRISHANE, par. Irel. Cork; 33,085 ac. Pop. 6289.

DROBAK, a small tn. and seaport, Norway, prov. Aggershuus, 18 m. S. by W. Christiania. It contains a church, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1500.

DROGHEDA, an anc. tn., parl. bor. and seaport, Ireland, cos. Meath and Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, about 4 m. from its embouchure in the Irish Sea, 26 m. N. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway; lat. 53° 42′ 48″ N.; lon. 6° 21′ W. (n.) Both portions of the town lie partly in hollows, and partly on rather steep acclivities. It consists of four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and of a number of smaller, with numerous lanes and alleys. The streets are all tolerably straight and regular, but are very ill kept. The greater number of the houses are built of brick, and are in general substantial and well constructed. There are also a number of fine old family mansions in the town, but which are now inhabited by a somewhat different class from those by whom they were first occupied. The supply of water is very deficient, the greater portion being brought to the town daily on donkey carts, some being obtained also from a few public pumps. The streets are lighted with gas, but very scantily. As is the case in most Irish towns, Drogheda has extensive suburbs, composed of miserable cabins, which greatly disfigure the approaches.

There are in the town three places of worship belonging to the Established church, one Presbyterian meeting-house, one Methodist, and several R. Catholic chapels. Several of these are handsome buildings, particularly the parish church of St. Peter's, and the R. Catholic chapel of the same name, the former being an elegant Grecian, and the latter a spacious Gothic edifice. The other principal public buildings are the townhall, corn-market, Smith's endowed school-house, and the poorhouse. It has several schools, a few minor charities, a newsroom, and a mechanics' institute.

Flax and cotton spinning are carried on in Drogheda or its immediate vicinity, to a very considerable extent, there being several large mills on the banks of the Boyne near the town. There are also an extensive foundry, and steam-engine manufactory, two breweries, a number of tanneries, several soap works, and a small shipbuilding yard. Drogheda carries on, likewise, a pretty large export trade, chiefly with Liverpool, in which several first rate steamers ply. The exports consist principally of corn, meal, flour, cattle, provisions, linen, &c.; imports of coal, manufactured goods, and colonial produce. The number of sailing vessels belonging to the port, in 1873, was 38, tons, 3374, steamers, 7, 1857 tons. The harbour of Drogheda is formed by the waters of the Boyne 4 m. from the sea, and extends about half a mile below the bridge, with 16 to 18 ft. water abreast the quays. At the entrance of the harbour are three lighthouses. The navigation of the Boyne for barges of 50 tons extends inland to Navan, 19 m.

Drogheda was a principal rendezvous for the forces which were so frequently required in Ulster, between the 14th and 17th centuries. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the rebels; in 1649 it was stormed by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword; and in 1690 it resisted the attack of a division of King William's army; within 2 m. of its walls was fought the famous 'Battle of the Boyne.' Drogheda was also the seat of many Irish Parliaments at various periods, particularly during the 15th century. Amongst the remarkable architectural antiquities with which this ancient town and its vicinity abound, are Magdalene's steeple and Lawrence gate. The first is all that remains of a Dominican convent, founded in 1224. It is a lofty square structure, of light and elegant proportions, built upon, and entirely supported by a noble pointed Gothic arch, and presenting, from its present isolated position, a very singular and striking appearance. The second, Lawrence gate, is the only perfect specimen remaining of the ancient fortifications of the town; it consists of two lofty round towers, with the low gateway between, in fine preservation. Pop. 16,135.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DROHITCHIN, or DROHICYN, a tn. Russian Poland, prov. of, and 55 m. S.S.W. Bialystock, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Bug. It contains four churches, a Piarist college, with a gymnasium; two monasteries, and a nunnery. Pop. 984.——The CIRCLE, area, 800 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Bug and the Nurzch, is well wooded, and has much excellent arable and meadow land. Pop. 49,651.

DROHOBYCZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, Sambor, cap. lordship of same name, on the Tysminnica, 41 m. S.S.W. Lemberg. It consists of the town proper and eight suburbs; contains two churches, one the handsomest in the country, a synagogue, Basilian monastery, castle, and high school; and has an important trade, chiefly with Hungary, in corn, leather, linen, earthenware, and particularly salt, obtained from salt springs in the vicinity. Pop. 7206.

DROITWICH, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. of, and 6 m. N.E. Worcester, agreeably situate in a narrow valley, on the Salwarp. It consists of five principal streets, well

kept and lighted with gas, and has three Established churches, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; a charity school for 50 boys and 50 girls, several daily and national schools, an infant and a ragged school, and an hospital for 36 old men and women, founded in 1686; and a lunatic asylum. The principal trade of the town consists in the manufacture and export of salt obtained from brine wells sunk in the middle of the town. The brine contains 33 per cent. of salt, which is obtained by evaporation. About 1000 tons of salt are manufactured weekly, the greater part of which is shipped for Gloucester and other places, by a canal 5 or 6 m. long, which communicates with the Severn, and is navigable for vessels of 60 tons burthen. Brine-baths, established here several years ago, have proved highly beneficial, especially to persons afflicted with gout and rheumatism. The brine springs were anciently called *wiches* (Saxon), whence the name of the town; the prefix *Droit*—right or legal—being supposed to refer to some exclusive privilege for the manufacture of salt obtained by the inhabitants. Salt has been manufactured from them for upwards of 1000 years, as appears from the grants of different Saxon kings to the church of Worcester. Droitwich is supposed to have been the *Salinæ* of the Romans, and tesselated pavement, and other antique Roman remains, are occasionally discovered. It sends a member to Parliament. Market-day, Friday. The Droitwich station of the Midland Railway is 1½ m. from the town. Pop. 3501; of parl. bor., which is about 9 m. by 8 in extent, 9510.

DROLSHAGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, near the source of the Bigge, 35 m. E.N.E. Cologne. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has several tanneries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 497.

DROM, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4180 ac. Pop. 1400.

DROMAGH, a vil. Ireland, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Kanturk, with extensive collieries in the vicinity. Fairs in May, August, and November.

DROMAHAIRE, or DRUMAHAIRE, a market and post tn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, 8 m. S.E. Sligo, picturesquely situate on the Bonnet, containing the ruins of an old castle, built by one of the O'Rorke's, an extensive corn and flour mill, and a school. The parish church is contiguous to the town. Market on Thursday, and fairs monthly. Trade, in grain, considerable. Pop. 346.

DROMARA, par. and tn. Irel. Down; 21,193 ac. P. 8547.

DROMARD, par. Irel. Sligo; 7422 ac. Pop. 1468.

DROMCOLLIHER, par. Irel. Limerick; 4846 ac. Pop. 1632.

DROMDALEAGUE, par. Irel. Cork; 18,708 ac. P. 3162.

DROMDOWNEY, par. Irel. Cork; 659 ac. Pop. 108.

DROME.—1, [anc. *Druna*], A river, France, which has its course wholly within the department to which it gives its name; and which it crosses E. to W. near the centre; rising near the frontiers of Hautes-Alpes, flowing N.W., past Die, round a ridge of hills, then first S., and afterwards W. by N. to its embouchure in the Rhone, 12 m. S. by W. Valence. Its total course is 68 m., through some most wild and picturesque scenery, and fertile valleys; it is suitable for flotation nearly throughout, and considerable quantities of timber, from the forests on its banks, are transported along it.—2, A small river, dep. Calvados, which falls into the British Channel, 21 m. N.W. Caen, after a N. course of 24 m.

DRÔME, a dep. France, bounded, N. and N.E. by Isère, E. Hautes-Alpes, S. Basses-Alpes and Vaucluse, and W. by the Rhone, forming the boundary between it and Ardèche; between lat. 44° 7′ and 45° 20′ N.; and lon. 4° 36′ and 5° 46′ E. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 86 m.; centre breadth, 47 m.; area, 2508 sq. m. The surface is very much broken by mountains, forming ramifications from the Alps, and traversing it from N. to S.; but has a general slope westward towards the l. bank of the Rhone. The average height of the mountains is from 4000 to 5000 ft., and between them are lateral valleys, drained by numerous streams, which, with scarcely a single exception, flow W., and carry their waters to the Rhone. After that river, forming, as already mentioned, the W. boundary of the department, along which its course is almost due S., the most important are the Isère, in the N., and the Drôme, which gives it its name, and crossing it almost centrally from E. to W., divides it into two nearly equal parts. About one fourth of the whole surface is waste, and nearly one-third in wood. The greater part of the remainder is arable; but the soil possesses little natural fertility, being generally thin and sandy, and the grain raised falls considerably short of the consumption. A considerable extent of ground is occupied by vineyards, and several of the wines produced are first class. Among them may be mentioned Hermitage, grown near Tain; and the wines of Die, Donzére, Chateauneuf, Montelimart, and Mercurol. The loftier summits and higher lands of the department are devoted to pasture, and, in summer, are browsed by numerous flocks of sheep, sent chiefly from department Bouches-du-Rhone, when, from heat and drought, its plains of Crau d'Arles cease to be nourishing. Among the forest trees, fir, oak, and beech prevail; but on the lower acclivities are extensive plantations of chestnuts and walnuts, the former of which are extensively used as food, while from the latter great quantities of oil are extracted. In many districts both the olive and the mulberry thrive well, and large quantities of silk are obtained. The animal principally employed, both in agriculture and for burden, is the mule. Horses and horned cattle are few in number, and of inferior breed; but the sheep, chiefly merinoes, or a cross with them, are very numerous; and swine, the flesh of which is much esteemed, are fed in large herds on the mast of the forests. Game, including chamois, hares, and partridges, abound. The wolf is by no means uncommon, and eagles and vultures are frequently seen. The lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish. The minerals include iron and lead, which are worked in several places; copper, of which only indications appear, and coal, which, though as yet worked only at one spot, is thought to form a considerable field. Limestone, gypsum, and marble, white and veined, are common. The manufactures consist of coarse woollens, serge, printed linens, gloves, leather, common and morocco; and there are numerous dyeworks, paper, cotton, and silk mills, lime and plaster kilns, brick and tile-works, several roperies, and blast furnaces. The trade is chiefly in wine, brandy, oil, fruit, silk, wax, and honey. For administrative purposes, Drôme is divided into four arrondissements—Valence (the capital), Die, Montelimart, and Nyons, subdivided into 28 cantons, and 361 communes. Pop. (1872), 320,417.

DROMEDARY, a cape, S.E. coast, Australia; lat. 36° 18′ S.; lon. 150° 11′ E.; about 105 m. N. Cape Howe. It consists of a projecting headland, having a double mountain over it, called Mount Dromedary.

DROMERSHEIM, a tn. Hesse Darmstadt, Rheinhesse, circle of, and near Bingen. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 892.

DROMIN, two pars. Ireland:—1, par. and tn. Louth; 2042 ac. Pop 715.—2, par. Limerick; 4096 ac. Pop. 899.

DROMINEER, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1739 ac. P. 500.

DROMISKIN, par. and tn. Irel. Louth; 5312 ac. P. 2210.

DROMKEEN, par. Irel. Limerick; 860 ac. Pop. 299.

DROMOD, par. Irel Kerry; 48,325 ac. Pop. 4450.

DROMORE.—1, An episcopal city, Ireland, co. Down, 16 m. S.W. Belfast, on the Lagan, here crossed by two bridges. It consists of a square and five principal streets, and is rather neat and well built. In an open and spacious area stands the markethouse, a substantial building. The parish church, a small, unpretending structure, contains the remains of Jeremy Taylor, who was bishop of the see, and by whom it was built. There are also a R. Catholic chapel and two Presbyterian meeting houses, a district diocesan school, and two widows' houses. Weekly market, on Saturday, for provisions, farming stock, and linen. A constabulary police force is stationed here. Near the town is a mineral spring of some repute, and a Danish mound, 60 ft. high. Pop. 2531.—2, A par. Irel. Tyrone; 25,492 ac. Pop. 8091.

DRON, par. Scot. Perth; 3½ m. by 3 m. Pop. 394.

DRONERO [anc. *Dracomarium*, *Dragonerium*], a city, kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 12 m. W.N.W. Coni, picturesquely situate on an eminence at the confluence of the Roccabruna with the Maira, here crossed by a lofty stone bridge, of three arches, at the mouth of an extensive valley. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by old walls, and of two suburbs; is the seat of a court of justice, contains a large parish church of three naves, in a kind of bastard Gothic; another church belonging to the confraternity of Gonfalone, a simple and elegant structure; a townhouse,

a Benedictine monastery, a college, with about 200 students, and an hospital, erected on the site of the old castle of Dronero, of which a majestic tower still remains; and has manufactures of hempen cloth, and of scythes and sickles; several silk mills, a trade in the above manufactures, and in corn, cattle, cheese, and larch-wood; and four fairs. Pop. 3365.

DRONFIELD, a tn. and par. England, co. Derby.—The TOWN, pleasantly situated in a valley formed by a branch of the Rother, 7 m. S. by E. Sheffield, is small but neat, and is inhabited by many respectable families. The parish church, beautifully situated on a hill near the town, has a fine tower and spire, chiefly in the decorated English style. There are places of worship, besides, for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends; also two free, and several other schools. Cutlery, edge tools, agricultural implements, and saddlers' ironmongery, are manufactured here to a considerable extent. In the neighbourhood are iron and chemical works, and several corn mills. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Area of par. 15,580 ac. P. 6013.

DRONNE, a river, France, which rises about 18 m. S.W. Limoges, dep. Haute Vienne, flows S.W., enters and traverses dep. Dordogne, and, in part of its course, forms the boundary between it and the two Charentes; enters dep. Gironde, and falls into the Isle, 26 m. N.E. Bordeaux, after a course of about 100 m. It is nowhere navigable, except for a short space near its mouth.

DRONRIJP, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 6 m. W. Leeuwarden, on a canal, advantageously placed, and flourishing. It has a R. formed church and a school, a tile-work, and a corn-mill. Pop. agricultural, 1100.

DRONTHEIM, Norway. *See* TRONDHJEM.

DROSAU, DROSCHAU, or STRACZOW, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. S.S.W. Klattau, on a height above r. bank, Bradank. It contains a parish church, synagogue, and two schools, one of them for Jews; and has a weekly market, two annual fairs, and a considerable trade in yarn, linen, and cattle. Pop. 1474.

DROSENDORF, a tn. archduchy of Austria, below the Ens, picturesquely situate on a rocky eminence above the Thaja, at the junction of the Thumritz, close on the frontiers of Moravia, 33 m. N. Krems. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, sometimes called the Old Town—the former is walled: contains a castle and hospital; has manufactures of wax and tallow candles, and a trade in leather. Pop. 800.

DROSSEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. N.E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in a marshy district, l. bank, Lenze. It is the seat of both a civil and a criminal court, contains two churches, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, hats, leather, and earthenware, a brick and tile-work, a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Good fuller's-earth is found in the neighbourhood. P. 3970.

DROXFORD, par. Eng. Hants; 6986 ac. Pop. 2005.

DROYLSDEN, a rapidly increasing vil. England, co. Lancaster, situated on an elevated plain, 3½ m. E. Manchester, and a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. It consists of one principal street, irregularly laid out, and badly kept. The cottages are neatly built of brick. It has an Established church, a handsome modern building, with a tower and spire; places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Moravians, several schools, and a mechanics' institution. The principal manufacture is that of cotton goods; and there are also some copperas works, one or two small dye works, and several extensive printworks. Pop. 5980.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DROYSSIG, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseburg, circle of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Weissenfels, with a parish church, a fine castle and garden, and several mills. Pop. 783.

DRUENT, or DRUENTO [Latin, *Druentum*], a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, prov. of, and about 7 m. N.W. Turin, near the mountain-stream Ceronda. It contains an ancient parish, and four other churches, and an old feudal castle, now in ruins; and has trade in cattle and in mushrooms, which abound in the district. Pop. 2090.

DRUM [Irish, *Druim*, a rising ground or knoll], a common prefix in names of places in Ireland; the following are the parishes in which it occurs: -

Par.	County.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1851.
DRUM	Mayo	7,768	2,732
"	Roscommon	15,941	3,766
DRUMACHOSE	Londonderry	11,485	5,434
DRUMAGOO	Galway	1,932	659
DRUMAHERMILE	Galway and Roscommon	6,531	1,954
DRUMBALLYCONEY	Down	12,339	7,892
DRUMBEG	Down and Antrim	2,705	1,705
DRUMBO	Down	13,793	7,783
DRUMCANNON	Waterford	7,873	3,893
DRUMCAR	Louth	4,041	1,428
DRUMCLIFF	Clare	9,948	14,737
"	Sligo	26,598	9,965
DRUMCOLUMB	Sligo	4,529	1,187
DRUMCONDRA	Meath	7,926	1,913
DRUMCREE	Armagh	13,386	12,083
DRUMCREEHY	Clare	6,285	2,509
DRUMCULLEN	King's	13,904	2,778
DRUMGATH	Down	5,331	4,097
DRUMGLASS	Tyrone	3,504	6,240
DRUMGOOLAND	Down	19,653	8,971
DRUMGOON	Cavan	15,509	10,068
DRUMHOME	Donegal	35,433	7,995
DRUMKAY	Wicklow	1,655	248
DRUMKEERAN	Fermanagh	28,661	6,191
DRUMLANE	Cavan	18,801	6,541
DRUMLARGAN	Meath	1,276	81
DRUMLEASE	Leitrim	14,773	3,650
DRUMLINE	Clare	2,905	858
DRUMMULLMAN	Cavan	16,346	5,963
DRUMMULL	Antrim	20,932	9,802
DRUMULLY	Fermanagh & Monaghan	7,290	2,601
DRUMRAGH	Tyrone	20,164	9,597
DRUMRANEY	Westmeath	9,103	2,246
DRUMRAT	Sligo	3,731	1,162
DRUMREILLY	Cavan and Leitrim	3,139	7,296
DRUMSHALLON	Louth	3,586	871
DRUMSNAT	Monaghan	5,019	2,203
DRUMTARRIFF	Cork	15,224	4,035
DRUMUTLAGH-GRANGE	Antrim	3,753	1,060

DRUMBLADE, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 7 m. by 5 m. Pop. 949.

DRUMKEERAN, a vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim, 15 m. S.E. Sligo, containing a church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Pop. 400.

DRUMLISH, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 7 m. N. Longford, containing the parish church, and a R. Catholic chapel. Several fairs are held annually. Pop 400.

DRUMMELZIER, par. Scot. Peebles; 14 m. by 1 m. Pop. 244.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND [native *Taputeouea*], an isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 1° 20′ S.; lon. 174° 57′ E., of coral formation, a few feet above the level of the ocean, 30 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and varying in breadth from a half to three quarters of a mile. It is thinly covered with cocoa-nut and pandanus trees, but is nearly destitute of grass, or of any sort of undergrowth. It is densely inhabited, containing no fewer than 14 towns, the whole shore appearing at a distance to be covered with houses; while at intervals of a mile are large buildings, called by the natives 'mariapas,' or council-houses. The natives are described as fierce and treacherous; the majority of them entirely naked, while a few wear a girdle, the only article of dress to be seen among them, excepting a covering for the head made of the bleached pandanus leaf. Tatooing is practised, but not to such an extent as in the S. Sea Islands. War appears to be one of the principal employments of this people, and their weapons, consisting chiefly of shark's teeth, swords, and spears, are of the most formidable description.—(*U States Exp. Exped.*)—2, An isl., U. States, in N.W. part of Lake Huron, having S.E. Cockburn Island, and N.W. that of St. Joseph; length, 20 m.; greatest breadth, 10 m.

DRUMOAK, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 12 sq. m. Pop. 948.

DRUMQUIN, a vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 9 m. S.S.W. Newton-Stewart, consisting of one street, and containing a church, R. Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, school, and dispensary. Several fairs are held annually. Pop. 452.

DRUMSHAMBO, or DRUMSHANBO, a vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim, near the S. extremity of Lough Allen, 7 m. N. by E. Carrick-on-Shannon. It has a church, a Wesleyan chapel, and several annual fairs. Pop. 522.

DRUMSNA, a small tn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, pleasantly situated in a valley, sheltered on the E. and N. by well-planted hills, 3½ m. S.E. Carrick-on-Shannon. Its houses are well built and slated, several of them handsome; it has a R. Catholic chapel, a parochial, and a national school. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Several annual fairs; weekly petty sessions. Pop. 384.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DRUNG, par. Irel. Cavan; 11,475 ac. Pop. 4396.

DRUSES, a people who inhabit the chain of Lebanon, in Syria, but chiefly the S. part, E. and S.E. Beirout, and as

far S. as the district of Hasbeya, about the sources of the Jordan. Their territory contains several mountain districts, forming as many cantons, each under an emir of ancient family. Throughout this tract, a kind of republican independence is maintained, under a hereditary chieftain. Their houses are generally comfortable, being substantially built of stone, and almost always whitewashed, although in their villages there are many clay-built dwellings, but these, though humble, are neat and clean. They are remarkable for patient and persevering industry, for hospitality, valour, and love of country, with extreme pride of birth. The Druse females frequently wear a blue jacket and petticoat, with some coins attached to the hair; but their chief ornament is a singular conical shaped horn of chased silver, projecting about 18 inches from the forehead to which it is attached; it is also balanced by a heavy weight behind the head; it is not removed even at night, and in the day-time the costume is completed by throwing a piece of white cotton over it, so as to envelope the whole person. Their religious rites are but little known, but they have a priesthood, and abhor all religions excepting their own. They neither fast nor pray, but believe in the transmigration of souls. Their language is Arabic. The capital of the Druses is Dair-el-Kammar *(which see)*. [*See* SUPP.]

DRUTEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. N.W. Nijmegen, l. bank, Waal, with a R. Catholic church and a school. Three annual markets. Pop., agricultural, 1100.

DRYFESDALE, par. Scotland, Dumfries; 11,000 ac. Pop. 2509.

DRYMEN, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Stirling. The VILLAGE, 16 m. N.W. Glasgow, near r. bank Endrick, lies on an incline, in a well-cultivated and picturesque district; consists chiefly of a row of rather indifferent houses, on either side of the public road, with an open space used as a market-place near its N.E. end. It has a parish and a U. Presbyterian church, and a parochial and an infant school; and an annual cattle-show. Area of par. 32,200 ac. Pop. 1610

DRYPOOL, par. Eng., E. York; 2206 ac. Pop. 1421.

DUAGH, a par and tn. Irel. Kerry; 19,701 ac P. 4036.

DUBBIESIDE, or INVERLEVEN, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. S.E. Markinch, r. bank, Leven, near its influx into the Firth of Forth; neatly and regularly built, and containing a U. Presbyterian church. P., chiefly hand-loom weavers, 348.

DUBEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. Merseburg, circle, Bitterfield, r. bank, Mulde, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 17 m. W.N.W. Torgau. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains a church and an old castle, and has manufactures of cloth, a trade in wood, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3850.

DUBENETZ, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Königgrätz, about 6 m. from Jaromirz. It is divided into Upper and Under Dubenetz, contains a parish church, and has several mills. In the vicinity are the ruins of the strong castle of Kalnowitz. Pop. 1538.

DUBHOY, or DUBHOI, an inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, 20 m. S.E. Baroda; lat. 22° 7′ N.; lon. 73° 27′ E.; it is more than 2½ m. in extent, the fortifications forming nearly an exact square. Some of the houses are well built, but the others are mere huts, overshadowed by mangoe and tamarind trees, in which great numbers of monkies harbour. It was formerly a place of much greater extent and importance than it is now, as the remains of its ancient fortifications, gates, and temples, indicate. The gate of diamonds is a singularly beautiful specimen of Hindoo architecture, and the sculpture so chaste and spirited, as to approach the classical bas-reliefs of Greece. The ancient walls and towers were entirely built of large square stones brought from a great distance. Within the walls is a tank lined with hewn stone, having a flight of steps all round, three quarters of a mile in circumference. This magnificent reservoir is supplied chiefly by the periodical rains; and the opening of the aqueduct, by which it is filled, is celebrated by a festival of several days. In the rainy season, the town is completely insulated by large lakes or sheets of water, so that the cattle swim in and out of the gates every morning and evening.

DUBIECKO, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle, Sanok, l. bank, San, 75 m. W. Lemberg. It is situated in a wild and mountainous district, contains a handsome chateau, with fine gardens, and has valuable salt mines, which were at one time, and might still be, extensively worked, but, owing to a scarcity of fuel, are at present made to yield only about 2000 tons of salt. Dubiecko has also six annual fairs, chiefly for grain. Pop. 1050.

DUBITZA, DUBICZA, or DUBUZA, a market tn. Austria, military Croatia, l. bank, Unna, opposite to the Turkish fortress of same name, 24 m. W. Gradiska. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-united parish church, and a German school (Trivialschule); and carries on an important trade with Turkey, in grain, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 4000.

DUBITZA, a small tn. and fortress, Turkish Croatia, r. bank, Unna, about 10 m. from its junction with the Save; lat 45° 12′ N.; lon. 16° 45′ 45″ E.; remarkable for the obstinate stand which it made against the Austrians in 1788. Opposite the tn., l. bank, Unna, is the Austrian tn. of same name. Pop. 6000.

DUBLIN, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, on the E. coast of the island, having the Irish Channel E., Meath and Kildare W., Wicklow S., and Meath N. Greatest length, N. to S., 32 m.; greatest breadth, 18 m.; area, 354 sq. m., or 226,414 ac., of which 196,063 are arable, 19,312 uncultivated, 5519 in plantations, and 1820 in towns, exclusive of Dublin city. In 1874, 90,145 ac. were under crop, occupied as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Wheat	7810	Turnips	2289
Oats	15,472	Mangold and other green crops	4553
Barley, Bere, Rye	2297	Flax	0
Pease and Beans	104	Meadow and Clover	47,897
Potatoes	9923		

The surface is level, rising, at its S. boundary, into a range of elevated hills, the summit of the highest of which—Kippure—is 2473 ft. above the sea. The elevated grounds above the coast, in the S. parts of the county, are very picturesque, and are occupied by marine villas, and by seats of the nobility and gentry. The N. districts are comparatively level and tame, but are fertile, and covered with a beautiful verdure. There are, in all, about 70 m. of sea coast, including the bays of Dublin, Killiney, Malahide, Rogerstown, and Lough Shinny. Property is much divided. Farms near the city small, but, at a distance, larger. Agriculture is, on the whole, improving, but is still in a very backward state. The prevailing subsoil is calp limestone and granite. The principal streams are the Liffey, which intersects it W. to E., and on which there is a considerable salmon fishery; the Dodder and the Tolka both falling into Dublin Bay—the former on the S., the latter on the N. side of Dublin city. Important water communications are, the Royal and the Grand canals, both centering in Dublin, and uniting the Liffey with the Shannon. Neither minerals nor manufactures are important, exclusive of those carried on in the capital. The fisheries are of some importance, and employ above 2000 men and boys. The country is traversed by four railways, which, like the canals, centre in the capital—the Kingston, Drogheda, Midland Great Western, and Great South-western. The county is divided into nine baronies—Balrothery E. and W., Castleknock, Coolock, Dublin, Nethercross, Newcastle, Rathdown, and Upper cross; and returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1873–4), 4233. Pop. in 1841, exclusive of Dublin city, 140,047; in 1861, 155,144; in 1871, 159,904.

DUBLIN, a city, seaport, and cap. of Ireland, co. Dublin, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the seat of the see of the archbishop of the S. province, and the centre of all the political, ecclesiastical, educational, fiscal, commercial, and military institutions of the kingdom. It lies at the head of Dublin Bay, and mouth of the Liffey; lat. 53° 23′ N.; lon. 6° 20′ W.; 292 m. W.N.W. London, 133 m. W. Liverpool, and 63 m. W. Holyhead.

General Description.—Dublin is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Liffey, which, intersecting it W. to E., is embanked with granite, and lined on both sides with spacious quays, and spanned by nine bridges—seven of stone, and two of iron. The city is flanked, N. and S., by the Royal and the Grand Canals, and is nearly surrounded by a highway called the Circular Road, from 8 to 9 m. in extent, which may be considered its entire circumference. Its length from E. to W. is about 2½ m., greatest breadth about 2 m., and the ground on which it lies rises gently to the N. and the S.W.; the S.E. portion was reclaimed from the river. It is paved, and lighted with gas, and supplied with water, chiefly from

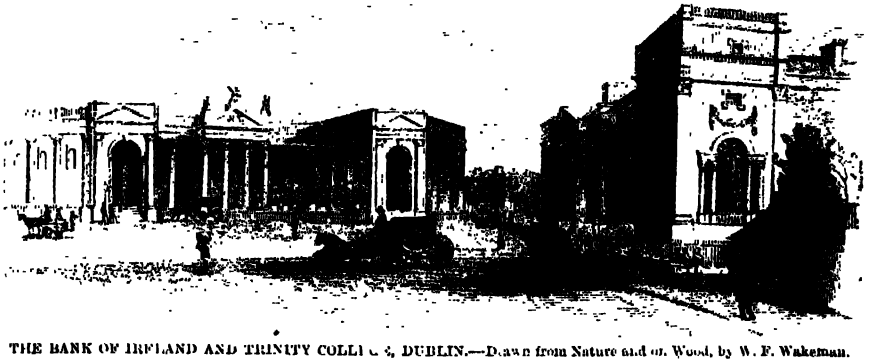
the Royal and the Grand Canals. The oldest part of it lies to the S. of the river, W. of the castle, and is composed of narrow, filthy streets, lined by mean houses, and inhabited by a miserable squalid population, and those who sell them food and clothing. Even in the better parts, when turning off the main thoroughfares, similar dwellings, similarly tenanted, meet the eye. The more modern part of the city, however, is regularly and well built as need be. Its principal streets are broad, and present a fine appearance, being generally lined with handsome houses; but the domestic architecture, as a whole, is plain, and wanting in character. Excepting the public buildings, which are of stone, the houses are all of



THE ENVIRONS OF DUBLIN.

brick. The main thoroughfare, E. to W., is by the magnificent quays along the Liffey, presenting, indeed, one of the finest features of the city, lined, as they are, by elegant buildings; but the stream being tidal, and the sewerage of the city being conveyed into it, ebb tide and warm weather cause it to exhale anything but balmy odours. The principal thoroughfare, N. to S., is towards the E. side of the city, and is composed of Grafton Street, the busiest commercial locality in Dublin, connecting, N. by Carlisle Bridge, with Sackville Street, justly esteemed the finest in the kingdom, being 650 yards, or rather more than a third of a mile long, and 1 yards wide; at its N. end, in Rutland Square, stands the Rotunda, near its centre the Nelson column, and on its W. side the general post office, a fine Ionic building in granite, with a hexastyle portico in Portland stone. There are several other important thoroughfares, among which may be named, Dame Street, in which are the finest shops in the city. All the principal streets are filled with passengers, and with cars innumerable, and present quite a busy scene. Dublin has numerous and fine squares, the chief, on the S. side of the river, are St. Stephen's Green, one of the largest public squares in Europe, being 1 m. in circumference, with a bronze equestrian statue of George II. in the centre; Merrion Square, in which is the neglected house of the agitator Daniel O'Connell; College Park, and Fitzwilliam Square. N. of the Liffey are Rutland and Mountjoy Squares, in the highest and airiest parts of the city.

Public Buildings and Institutions.—Few cities possess more numerous or more elegant public buildings. In the centre of the S. side stands Dublin castle, on a slight elevation. It is the official residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and is more remarkable for size than for architectural features. E. from the castle, and facing College Green, is the Bank of Ireland,



THE BANK OF IRELAND AND TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. F. Wakeman.

formerly the Irish Parliament-house, the finest building in the city; and in front of which stands the bronze equestrian statue of William III. It is a large and elegant structure, with a noble colonnade of Ionic pillars. At a right angle to the bank, and facing the same area, is Trinity College, an imposing modern structure of the Corinthian order; it was founded by charter of Elizabeth, 1592, and is attended by 1300 to 1400 students, and has attached to it two libraries,

one of 130,000, and the other of 20,000 volumes, and a museum. The Four Courts, stretching for 500 ft. along King's Quay, on the Liffey, have a beautiful portico of six Corinthian columns, and in the centre is surmounted by a large circular lantern, with twelve windows, and twenty-four Corinthian pillars; its buildings accommodate the four courts of chancery, Queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer. The most important of the other public buildings, many of which are elegant, are the custom-house, with a noble cupola, 125 ft. high; the King's Inns, the post office, already alluded to; the royal exchange, rotunda, corn exchange, commercial buildings, linen hall, the mansion house, city assembly house, sessions house, Newgate prison, house of correction, or Richmond Bridewell; the Sheriff's prison, the N. and S. union workhouses, and the stations of the Drogheda, of the Midland Great Western, and of the Great South western Railways.



THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.—Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. F. Wakeman.

The principal ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedrals of St. Patrick and the Holy Trinity, the latter commonly called Christ's church; and the metropolitan R. Catholic cathedral. Besides these, there are 20 parochial, and as many non-parochial Episcopal churches—eight R. Catholic, besides a Jesuits' church, six friaries, and eight convents, ten Presbyterian, two Unitarian, three Independent, one Seceding, two Primitive Wesleyan, five Wesleyan Methodist, two Friends, one Baptist, one Moravian, one German Lutheran, and one Welsh Methodist places of worship, and a Jews' synagogue. There are three cemeteries—the Golden bridge Cemetery, established for the burial chiefly of R. Catholics; Prospect Cemetery, adjoining the botanic garden, comprises about 20 ac., is tastefully planted and laid out with walks, and contains a handsome monument to John Philpot Curran. Mount Jerome comprehends 27 ac., and is also well laid out.

The most important literary and scientific institutions are Trinity College, already referred to; the royal Dublin society, for improving husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland; the royal Hibernian academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and the royal Irish academy for promoting the study of science, polite literature, and antiquities; the archæological society, the society of Irish artists, the institution of civil engineers of Ireland, statistical society, royal institute of the architects of Ireland, geological society of Dublin, royal zoological society of Ireland, Dublin natural history society, the Dublin college historical society, the Dublin university philosophical society, the Dublin university reading society, and the Dublin mechanics' institution. The principal libraries are the library of Trinity College, already mentioned; Marsh's library, containing between 17,000 and 18,000 volumes; and the Dublin library society. There are one agricultural and two horticultural societies; and a society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax. This society was established in 1841, and succeeded in raising the amount of the Irish flax crop, in five years, from 25,000 to 40,000 tons.

The surgical and medical institutions are the royal college of surgeons, King and Queen's college of physicians in Ireland, the school of physic, the school of surgery, the surgical society of Ireland, and school of medicine of the apothecaries' hall of Ireland. There are, besides, several associations for the promotion of medical and surgical knowledge. The charitable and benevolent institutions of various kinds in the city, many of them on a very large scale, and all liberally supported, are exceedingly numerous; they include five hospitals, among which the Royal Hospital, for disabled soldiers, is a noble edifice, by Sir C. Wren; several infirmaries, among which is the lying-in hospital, the first of the kind in the United Kingdom; two lunatic asylums, one of which, St. Patrick's or Swift's hospital, was founded by Dean Swift, who bequeathed £10,000 for this purpose; several orphan societies, and female penitentiaries; and upwards of 200 charity schools, of which two are model, two for deaf-mutes, 27 for orphans, 34 where the pupils are lodged, clothed, and boarded, and 132 day-schools; and a number of other not less useful charities. There are within the city, or its immediate precincts, seven barracks or military stations, capable of accommodating 5500 men.

For public amusement and recreation there are three theatres, the music hall, the concerts of various musical societies, and the Portobello and Rotunda gardens. In the vicinity also, up the Liffey, a little N.W. of the city, is the Phœnix Park, a corruption of the Irish term *Finniske*, signifying 'a spring of clear water,' one of the most extensive and beautiful promenades of which any European city can boast. Its greatest length is about 2½ m., greatest breadth about 1¾ m., area, 1759 ac. It is adorned with trees, and its surface picturesquely broken by a number of small ravines through which streamlets seek their way to the Liffey. The park contains the viceregal lodge, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, a large and handsome building, with fine gardens attached, and an enclosed demesne of 160 ac.; the chief and under secretary's lodges, the Hibernian school for soldiers' children, the gunpowder magazine, the military infirmary, the constabulary barrack, the lodges of the park-ranger, and assistants, the Wellington testimonial, an obelisk 205 ft. high; the garden of the zoological society, the review ground for the troops in the garrison, and an enclosed cricket ground. Upwards of 1300 ac. are open to the public. Fine views of the city are obtained from various parts of the park, which is under the charge of the commissioners of woods and forests.

Government, Courts, &c.—Dublin is the seat of the vice-regal Government, consisting, of a lord lieutenant and privy council, appointed by the Crown, assisted by a chief secretary, under secretary, and a large establishment of inferior officers. The official residence of the lord lieutenant is Dublin castle, first appropriated to that purpose in the reign of Elizabeth, but his usual residence is the vice-regal lodge in the Phœnix Park. The corporation consists of the lord mayor, chosen annually from among the aldermen or town councillors; 15 aldermen, and 45 town councillors. There are three divisional offices, in which magistrates sit daily for the administration of justice. Several of the principal civic functionaries are appointed by the lord lieutenant, and hold their offices at his pleasure. The supreme courts of the city are, the Chancery Rolls, Queen's Bench, Exchequer, Common Pleas, Nisi Prius, and Admiralty. The other principal courts are the Consistorial and Prerogative courts. The prisons of Dublin are Newgate, Richmond bridewell, and Richmond female penitentiary.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are of little note, although formerly woollen cloths, linen, and silk, were manufactured in the city and vicinity to a large extent. The tabinets or poplins, a fabric of silken warp and woollen weft, for which Dublin has been long celebrated, are still in some request, though small compared to what it was formerly. Tanning and currying of leather, cabinet and coach making, are all carried on to a considerable extent. There are two molasses boileries, a number of foundries, breweries, and distilleries, and establishments for the manufacture of flint glass, sail cloth, canvas, turpentine, vitriol, vinegar, soap, starch, size, glue, paper, parchment, vellum, hats, and the celebrated Lundyfoot snuff.

Port, Trade, &c.—The harbour, formerly a very indifferent one, has been lately so much improved, that vessels of large burden may now unload at the quays. The depth of the channel at low water springs is from 11 to 12 ft., and at high water springs, 23 to 24 ft. This has been attained by dredging the bed and mouth of the Liffey, and by building a protecting wall on either side of the channel; that on the S. side stretching far out into the bay, with a lighthouse at its extreme end. The docks connected with the customhouse, on the N. side, cover an area of 8 ac., have 16 ft. depth of water, and 1200 yards of quay, with ample stores, and are capable of accommodating 40,000 tons of shipping. The docks on the S. side afford commodious wharfage for upwards of 100 sail. Considerable advantage has likewise been derived from the formation of the harbour of refuge at Kingstown, giving increased security to the shipping. The principal exports are linen, cattle, corn, meal, flour, provisions, sheep, hogs, beer, woollen and cotton manufactures, hides, and eggs; and the imports colonial produce, tea, timber, and wine, the last article having continued to increase in quantity during all the vicissitudes of the trade of the port. For a number of years back the trade of the port, both home and foreign, has been rapidly increasing. The arrivals coastwise in 1870 were 7619, of 1,295,040 tons; the departures 3579, of 949,901 tons. The following table exhibits the shipping trade since 1840, as respects the number of foreign arrivals, and the gross amount of customs and excise duties collected:—

	Vessels from Foreign Ports	Customs.	Excise.
		£	£
1840	247	849,147	344,132
1844	270	971,907	247,253
1845	467	1,032,696	298,706
1846	510	1,012,089	320,662
1847	518	1,054,676	381,858
1848	116	980,189	307,065
1868	181	971,455	..
1870	491	871,115	..

Steam packets ply regularly to Holyhead and Liverpool, London, Bristol, Cork, Glasgow, &c., some of them sailing from Kingstown harbour; and by the Grand and Royal Canals, connecting the Liffey with the Shannon, supplies are carried to the interior, and grain, potatoes, &c., are brought to the capital.

Four railways diverge from Dublin—the Drogheda to the N., to connect with Ulster; the Midland Great Western, connecting with Galway and Connaught; the Great Southern and Western, connecting with Cork, Limerick, and the S.W.; and the Kingstown railway.

The environs of Dublin are remarkably beautiful, although the city itself is somewhat unfortunate in its approaches, none of which do it justice. The bay is noble and picturesque, and esteemed one of the finest in the United Kingdom; it is about 7 m. in breadth at its entrance, between Howth Head on the N., and Kingstown on the S., with a lighthouse. It extends inland for about the same distance; and along the shores are the villages of Kingstown, Blackrock, Clontarf, Rathmy, &c.; and terraces of handsome houses, and scattered villas; and the 'Big Hill of Howth,' on the N., and Killiney Hill and the Wicklow Mountains, to the S., form fine objects in the scene. In the centre flows in the Liffey, and on either side the Dodder and Tolka. Attached to the city, or nearly so, are the suburban villages of Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Harold's Cross, Dolphin's Barn, Kilmainham, Island Bridge, Glasnevin, Drumcondra, and Clontarf.

History.—The metropolis of Ireland claims a high antiquity, having been in existence, as is alleged, since the time of Ptolemy, when it was called *Eblana*. Its original native name was *Drom-Col-Coille*, or the 'Hill of hazel wood.' Another ancient name, still retained by the natives, is *Bally-Ath-Cliath-Duibhlinne*, the 'Town of the Ford of Hurdles on the Blackwater.' By the Danish settlers it was called *Divelin*. These latter names appear to be merely varieties of the Irish *Dubh-linn*, or Black Pool, which is considered the correct etymology. In the earlier part of the 9th century, Dublin was taken by the Danes, who infested it for several centuries thereafter. In 1169, it was taken by storm by the English under Strongbow, who died there seven years afterwards, and was interred in Christ church cathedral. From about this period, the history of Dublin is that of Ireland.

The city returns two members to the House of Commons, and the University returns other two. Pop. in 1841, 232,726; in 1851, 258,361; in 1861, 254,808; in 1871, 245,722.—(Thom's *Irish Almanac; The Land We Live in;* M'Glashan's *Dublin and its Environs;* &c.)

DUBNICZ, or DUBNICZA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 9 m. N.E. Trentschin, near r. bank, Waag. It contains a parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; and a castle, which possesses a fine library, rich in MSS.; and has four annual fairs. Pop. 1868.

DUBNITZA, a tn. Turkey, 22 m. E. by N. Ghiustendil, l. bank, Stroma, at the foot of Mount Dubnitza; lat. 42° 13′ N.; lon. 23° 20′ E. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by working iron mines in the neighbourhood. Silk is produced in the locality. Pop. 6000.

DUBNO, a tn. Russia, cap. circle of same name, gov. Volhynia, 132 m. W. by N. Jitomir, on the Irva; lat. 50° 25′ N.; lon. 25° 40′ E. It is irregularly built, with narrow, crooked, and unpaved streets; but contains several Greek and R. Catholic churches, a Greek abbey, a ducal residence, and a grammar-school. There is a considerable traffic in corn, flax, tobacco, fish, and cattle; and a large fair is held at Whit-suntide. Pop. (1850), 8350.

DUBOSSAR, or NOVO-DUBOSARI, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, circle of, and 40 m. N.W. Tiraspol, agreeably situated, l. bank, Dniester, at the foot of a hill surrounded by gardens and fine Lombardy poplars. It contains two churches and a synagogue. Trade in tobacco, extensively grown in the district. In the vicinity is a monastery, among almost inaccessible rocks, and used to furnish an asylum to the inhabitants during the inroads of the Tartars. Pop. (1850), 5235.

DUBOVKA, a tn. Russia. *See* DOUBOVKA.

DUBRAVA ALSO, a vil. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Muraköz, not far from the junction of the Mur with the Drave. Many of the inhabitants are employed as carriers and in gold-washing. Pop. 2026.

DUBROVNA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 47 m. N.N.E. Mohilev, l. bank, Dnieper. It contains a R. Catholic and four Greek churches, and a synagogue; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, plush, woollen covers, and clocks; a considerable trade in wood, carried, by successive floatage, first to Babinowitschi, then to Vitepsk, and finally to Riga. The fairs, three in number, are important. Pop. (1851), 7114.

DUBUQUE, a vil., U. States, Iowa, on a terrace, r. bank, Mississippi, 1605 m. above New Orleans; lat. 42° 30′ N.; lon. 90° 40′ W. It is regularly laid out, well built, and contains several churches, an academy, lyceum, reading-room, and printing office, which issues a weekly newspaper; and is the centre of a mining district, lead being found abundantly within the jurisdiction of the village. Pop. 1300.

DUCATO (CAPE), the S. extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian isls.; lat. 38° 33′ 30″ N.; lon. 20° 32′ 45″ E. (R.) It is the ancient promontory of Leucadia, which was commonly called the Lover's Leap. The poetess Sappho, who cherished a hopeless passion for Phaon, is reported to have thrown herself from the top of this promontory.

DUCHS, or DUX, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, in a plain, 46 m. N.N.W. Prague. It contains two churches, one of them with a fine altarpiece; an hospital, and a castle, which possesses a picture gallery, a library of 13,000 volumes, and other collections; and has a distillery, a weekly market, and four annual fairs; and in the vicinity a coal mine. Pop. 1030.

DUCIE, an uninhabited isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 24° 43′ S.; lon. 124° 48′ W. (R.) It is low, of coral formation, oval form, with a lagoon in the centre, and about 5 m. in circumference. The highest trees do not rise more than 26 ft. above sea level. The water here is so clear over the coral rocks, that the bottom may be distinctly seen at a depth of upwards of 30 fathoms.

DUCK.—1, A river, U. States, Tennessee, rising in a branch of the Cumberland Mountains, and after a W.N.W. coast of about 180 m., falling into the Tennessee, 72 m. W.S.W. Nashville. It is navigable for about 90 m.—2, An isl. British America, Lake Huron, 6 m. S. Manitoulin isl.

DUCKLINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2440 ac. P. 571

DUDCOTT, or DUDCOTE, par. Eng. Berks; 1091 ac Pop. 241.

DUDDESTON, a township, England, co. Warwick, forming the N.E. suburb of Birmingham. It stands on an elevated plain, and consists of five or six principal streets, wide, well laid out, and kept in good condition, with several others of a subordinate description; well supplied with water, lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing in size and population; houses of brick, but, except in the principal streets, built without any regard to uniformity. It has three Established churches, a number of Dissenting chapels, and day schools. Trade much the same as that of Birmingham. Pop. 15 986—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DUDDINGSTONE, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Edinburgh. The VILLAGE, about two miles S.E. Edinburgh, is pleasantly situated near the foot of Arthur's Seat, having W. a small, but beautiful sheet of water, called Duddingstone Loch, a favourite skating resort of the citizens of Edinburgh. It has a handsome parish church, in the Norman style; and an hospital, founded by Louis Cauvin, a French teacher in Edinburgh, and afterwards a farmer in the parish. Near the village are the mansion-house and grounds of the Marquis of Abercorn. The forces of Prince Charles Edward encamped in the vicinity, in 1745, both before and after the battle of Prestonpans. Area of par. 1812 ac. Pop. 6569.

DUDDINGTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1400 ac. Pop. 401.

DUDDON, a river, England, rising near the junction of counties Cumberland, Lancaster, and Westmorland, and, after a S. course of 20 m. between counties Cumberland and Lancaster, falling into the Irish Sea by a broad estuary, nearly dry at low water, 7½ m. N. Morecambe Bay. This river has been celebrated by Wordsworth in a series of beautiful sonnets.

DUDELDORF, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. N. Treves, near the Kyll. It is the seat of a justice of peace court, contains a R. Catholic parish church, has manufactures of woollens, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 870.

DÜDELSHEIM, a market tn. Hesse Darmstadt, Oberhesse, dist. of, and near Büdingen. It contains a Protestant parish church, townhouse, and school, and has manufactures of linen, a trade in fruit, and an annual fair. Pop. 1258.

DUDENHOFEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. of, and near Seligenstadt. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1131.

DUDERSTADT, a tn. Hanover, Grubenhagen, cap. bail. of same name, in a fertile valley at the confluence of the Hahle and Breme, 15 m. E. Göttingen. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by a wall and rampart, and of four suburbs, and is divided into four quarters. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church; an ancient townhouse, superior school, hospital, and Ursiline monastery; and has extensive manufactures, particularly of linen and ribbons. The ramparts furnish a fine promenade, and the environs are laid out in gardens. Pop., tn. 4433; bail. 9580.

DÜDINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. N. by E. Fribourg. It is well built, and contains a handsome parish church with a tower, a well endowed school, and a remarkable hermitage called Magdalena Einsiedelei, hewn out in a steep rock at a very early period, afterwards enlarged into a number of rooms by a man who laboured 20 years upon it, and still the resort of numerous pilgrims. Pop. 2342.

DUDLEY, a tn., parl. bor., and par. England, co. Worcester, but locally situated in Staffordshire, being completely surrounded by that county. The TOWN, on an acclivity, 8 m. N.W. Birmingham, on the S. Staffordshire Railway, consisted originally of only one long street, to which several others have been added. The principal one is spacious, and all are well paved, and lighted with gas; houses, for the most part, well built of brick, and shops handsome. It has four places of worship connected with the Established church, and chapels belonging to R. Catholics, Free Church of Scotland, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and several other Dissenting bodies. Among the charities are an infirmary, a free grammar school, two blue-coat schools, liberally endowed; a female school of industry, a charity school for 40 poor girls, and an infant school. There are a mechanics' institution, occupying a fine building, and a geological and scientific society; with a museum containing numerous specimens of interesting fossils and minerals collected in the neighbourhood. The principal trade of Dudley consists in the smelting and working of iron; boilers, chain-cables, fire-irons, fenders, vices, spades, scythes, and nails, being the principal articles made. Flint-glass is also extensively manufactured, and beautiful ornamental articles of fossiliferous limestone, with which the vicinity abounds, as it does also with coal and ironstone. The immense caverns wrought into the limestone rock are very remarkable, and particularly interesting to the geologist. One of these excavations extends nearly 2 m. into the solid rock, and is traversed by a canal, by which the quarried material is conveyed to the mouth of the tunnel. The roofs of the caverns are supported by massive limestone pillars, which impart an exceedingly grand and striking effect to these subterranean regions when seen by torch-light. Hard by is the extensive ruins of the ancient castle, situated on an eminence overlooking the ravine, and affording a fine view of the surrounding country. It is of an oblong shape, with a tower at either end, and was held in 1644, by Colonel Beaumont, for three weeks for the King, against the parliamentary forces. The original building was erected in the eighth century by Dudo or Dodo, a Saxon prince, from whom the town is named. Dudley sends a member to the House of Commons. Petty sessions are held every Monday by the county magistrates. Market day, Saturday. Three fairs annually. Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, was for some time master of the grammar school in this parish. Dudley confers the title of earl on the family of Ward. The tn. was incorporated in 1865. Area of par. 3930 ac. Pop. mun. bor. 43,781; parl. bor. 82,427. (*Local Correspondent.*)

DUDLEY HILL, a hamlet, England, co. York (W. Riding), 1½ m. S. Bradford; with places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and two worsted mills. In the neighbourhood are several coal mines. Two fairs annually for cattle, horses, and pigs.

DUEÑAS, a tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. of, and 10 m. S. Palencia, near r. bank, Pisuerga. It is irregularly built; has two squares, a Gothic parish church, school, townhall, prison, and spacious cemetery. The Castilla Canal passes E. of the town, and affords facility for the transmission of merchandize. The inhabitants are almost exclusively employed in tillage and cattle-rearing. There are, however, a few looms, and a manufactory of hats. Pop. 2232.

DUERNA, a river, Spain, Leon, which rises in the E. slope of the sierra del Teleno, flows E.S.E., and, after a course of 40 m., joins r. bank Tuerto, near La Baneza.

DUERO river. *See* DOURO.

DUFFEL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 6 m. N. Malines; with some manufactures of linen and flax-spinning; trade in country produce; and an annual fair lasting eight days, for horses, cloth, harness, &c. Pop. 4178.

DUFFIELD, a vil. and par. England, co. Derby. The VILLAGE, 4 m. N. Derby, a station on the Midland Railway, is situated partly on a plain, and partly on an acclivity, and consists of four principal streets; houses chiefly of stone from the Duffield quarries; well supplied with water. It has a parish church, chapels belonging to Wesleyans and Baptists, and six schools; the most important of which are the free, national, and infant schools. The principal trade of the place is the making of silk gloves for the manufacturers of Belper and Derby; and at Milford, about 1 m. distant, are extensive bleach and dye works, a cotton factory, and a small foundry, which give employment to a great number of hands. Many are also employed in the stone quarries in the neighbourhood. Area of par., which, besides the village of Duffield, contains several populous villages and a market tn., 17,390 ac. Pop. vil. 1871, 6327.

DUFF'S ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, N.E. Queen Charlotte's Islands; lat. 10° 23′ S.; lon. 165° 49′ E. (a.) They are about 11 in number, extending 14 or 15 m., N.W. to S.E., of unequal size; the smaller apparently barren, but the largest two, which are about 6 m. in circumference, and situate in the middle of the others, are covered with wood. The natives are stout and well made, with complexions of a copper colour. Their canoes are about 12 or 14 ft. long, and about 15 inches

broad, sharpened at the ends, and a little ornamented. They are made of a single tree.

DUFFUS, par. Scot. Elgin; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 2983.

DUFTON, par. Eng. Westmorland; 18,129 ac. P. 488.

DUGNANO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, dist. of, and 6 m. W. Monza, near l. bank Serveso. It contains two parish churches. The district produces much corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1421.

DUIDA, a magnificent mountain, S. America, Venezuela, near its S. extremity; lat. 3° 10′ N.; lon. 66° 10′ W.; about 20 m. N E. from the point where the natural canal of the Casiquiare leaves the Orinoco. It rises to an elevation of 8500 ft., and being perpendicular S. and W., bare and stony on the summit, and clothed on its less steep declivities with vast forests, presents a most imposing spectacle; forming a landmark which guides the voyager on the Orinoco for hundreds of miles. The summit of the mountain is so steep that no person has ever ascended it. At the beginning and end of the rainy season, small flames, which appear to shift, are seen upon it. On this account it has been called a volcano, which, however, it is not. The granite whereof it is composed is full of veins, some of which being partly open, gaseous and inflammable vapours are supposed to pass through them, and to have given rise to the error. Another mistake has been occasioned by its rock crystals and chlorite quartzes having been taken for diamonds and emeralds, and thus to have obtained for a miserable village, about 10 m. S. from it, the gorgeous name of Esmeralda. Spots of dazzling whiteness are observable along the precipitous declivities of Duida, when the atmosphere is clear, and the sun reflects his rays on its walls.

DUISBURG [anc. *Listeum Desonis*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. N. Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr and the Angerbach, and about 2 m. from r. bank, Rhine, a station on the railway from Cologne to Hanover. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, in a somewhat dilapidated state, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains four churches —two Protestant and two R. Catholic, one of them the Salvatorkirche, a beautiful structure of the 15th century; a synagogue, a gymnasium, substituted for the university, which was suppressed in 1802; an orphan, and an ordinary hospital; and has important manufactures of woollen cloth, woollen covers, cotton prints, baize, velvet, hosiery, cat-gut, paper, porcelain, leather, and lacquered ware. There are also chemical, starch, chicory, vinegar, and glue-works, oil mills, and sugar refineries. The trade, greatly facilitated by a canal which communicates with the Rhine, and by the railway, is important, consisting chiefly in wine and colonial produce. Duisburg is of Roman origin; it rose to be a free town, and became a member of the Hanseatic league. It was early fortified, and suffered much by repeated sieges. Pop. 25,757. ——The CIRCLE, area, 278 geo. sq. m., is, in the N., flat and sandy, but, in the S., traversed by the Sauerland hills. It is watered by the Rhine, Lippe, and Ruhr, and has good pastures, on which numerous cattle are reared. In the higher grounds, coal is worked to a considerable extent. Pop. (1867), 122,578.

DUIVELAND, an isl. Holland, prov. Zeeland, formed between the mouths of the Maas and the Scheldt, by the junction of various islets from the creeks between having been filled up. It measures about 5 m. by 7 m., and is separated W. from isl. Schouwen, by a canal; N., S., and E., it is bounded by arms of the Scheldt and Maas. Its soil is sandy, but is tolerably fertile, possessing both good corn and meadow land. It is surrounded by dykes, but still has on several occasions suffered severely from inroads of the sea, more especially in 1531, it was nearly wholly submerged. It has five schools. Agriculture and mussel-gathering are the main employments. Pop. 4200.

DUIVEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. E. by S. Arnhem, with a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop., agricultural, 700.

DUKE OF YORK.—1, [native, *Oatafu*], An isl., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 8° 36′ S.; lon. 172° 23′ 52″ W.; a lagoon island, of coral formation, 3 m. in length, E. to W., and 2¼ m. broad, N. to S., covered with cocoa-nut and pandanus trees. Nineteen varieties of trees were found here by the officers of the U. States expedition, some of which were of large growth. Aquatic birds are numerous, also rats, and a large black lizard. The natives, a docile and harmless people, do not cultivate the ground, but live entirely on cocoa-nuts and fish, having neither animals nor fowls of any kind. Neither have they any water on the island, their supply being wholly obtained from excavations made in the body of the cocoa-nut trees, 2 ft. from the ground, and capable of containing five or six gallons of water. This island was discovered by Byron in 1765, who reported it as destitute of inhabitants. It is now believed to contain about 120.—2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, N. W. entrance St. George's Channel, between New Ireland and New Britain; lat. 4° 8′ S.; lon. 152° 24′ E. (B.) It is covered inland with lofty woods, and near the water side are the houses of the natives, interspersed among groves of cocoa-trees.——3, A cluster of isls. lying off the W. coast of Russian America, Prince of Wales archipelago; they extend about 50 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth, or from lat. 55° 50′ to 56° 34′ N., and from lon. 133° 15′ to 134° 15′ W. They were first circumnavigated by Vancouver.

DUKELLA, a maritime dist. Morocco, S.W. of the Morbeya, and between it and the dist. of Abda, with Sharagua on the E.; between lat. 32° 10′ and 33° 15′ N. The soil is in general fertile, producing, in great abundance, grain, fruit, honey, and wax. Goats are reared in great numbers.

DUKE'S TOWN, a tn., W. coast, Upper Guinea, on a branch of the old Calabar river; lat. 5° 30′ N.; lon. 8° 28′ E. An extensive trade is carried on here in palm oil, ivory, pod-pepper, and red wood, the first being by far the most important. A great deal of form and ceremony towards the chiefs has to be observed by the foreign vessels trading in this part of the world. A salute of two guns must be fired at Henshaw's Town, a little below Duke's Town, and seven at the latter, followed by a formal visit to the Duke himself, who holds dominion over an immense tract of surrounding country.

DUKINFIELD, or DUCKINFIELD, a tn. and township, England, co. Chester, separated by the Tame from Ashton-under-Lyne, of which it may be considered a suburb, a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It has several churches and chapels, belonging to various bodies of Dissenters. Extensive collieries and cotton factories give employment to the greater part of the population, which until recently has been rapidly increasing during the last half century. Pop. (1801), 1737; (1851), 26,418; (1861), 29,953; (1871), 26,329.

DUKLA, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 16 m. S.E. Jaslo, on the Cergowa. It contains a parish church and a Bernardine monastery, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, and linen; and a considerable trade, chiefly in wine. Pop. 2100.

DULBAHANTA, a dist., N.E. Africa, Somauli country, S. from the Wur Singeli Mountains, between lat. 8° and 10° N., and lon. 46° and 49° E. It consists of a level country, abounding in grass, water, and timber, without a stone, and forming expensive pasture ranges. The inhabitants or Dulbahanta, are represented as a fine martial race of men, who fight chiefly on horseback, their horses powerful and courageous, and their arms two spears and a shield. They are courteous and hospitable to strangers; have no grain, subsisting chiefly on milk; have few guns, but trade extensively in ivory, ostrich feathers, and ghee. Wild beasts are numerous, the lion especially. Camelopards, the koodoo, oryx, and black rhinoceros, are also common.

DULCE.—1, A lake, Central America, state of, and 102 m. N.E. Guatemala, forming the principal water-way of the state to the Atlantic. It is about 25 m. long, and 10 m. average breadth; has 18 ft. water at 300 or 400 yards from the shore, and, in most other places, from 30 to 60 ft.; communicates with the Gulf of Honduras through a smaller one, called the Golfete, and the small river Dulce, the entrance to which, from the sea, is impeded by a bar, which cannot be passed by vessels drawing more than 6 or 7 ft., though, once over, there is a general depth of 15 ft. Near its mouth is the port of Santo Tomas, which is well sheltered from the violence of the winds, and has deep water close in shore.—2, A gulf, Central America, formed by the Pacific, on the coast of Costa-Rica. Its entrance is between the points of Burica, lat. 8° N.; lon. 83° W., and Gorda, lat. 8° 32′ N.; lon. 83° 50′ W., on the latter of which is a fort.——A river of same name, rising in the mountains in the interior of the state, flows N. to S., and falls into the gulf after a course of about 75 m.—3, A river, La Plata, rising in the mountainous dis-

tricts of Tucuman, about lat. 26° S., whence it flows S.E. under various names, and finally falls into Lake Salados de los Porongos, in lat. 30° 15′ S.; its whole course being thus about 400 m.

DULCIGNO, a small seaport tn. European Turkey, Albania, on the Adriatic; lat. 41° 53′ 48″ N.; lon. 19° 11′ E. (R.) It is built on an isolated hill forming a cape, which is united to the low land by an isthmus; it contains about 1000 houses, and is the seat of a R. Catholic bishop. The inhabitants live mostly upon the produce of their estates, excepting a few families engaged in commerce, or in the fisheries of the river Bojana, 6 or 7 m. S.E. from the town. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

DULEEK, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The VILLAGE, 5 m. S.W. Drogheda, on the Nanny, has a few respectable houses, built of stone, and slated, but the greater part are thatched mud cabins. It has a parish church, with a handsome spire, and an elegant white marble statue of Judge Trotter; a large R. Catholic chapel, and a courthouse, in which petty and quarter sessions are held; the ruins of the abbey of St. Kiernan, and of St. Patrick's chapel, and two antique stone crosses. There are a parish and a national school, and a dispensary. About 50 looms are employed in weaving bed ticking, and there is an extensive corn mill. Four annual fairs. Area of par 16,554 ac. Pop. 3787; of vil. 374.—(*Local Correspondent*)

DULEEK-ABBEY, par. Irel. Meath; 1030 ac. Pop. 101.

DÜLKEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, at the source of the Neete. It is the seat of a law court, contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has manufactures of linen, a linen printfield, a worsted mill, and four annual fairs. Flax is extensively grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2230.

DULL, par. Scot. Perth; 134,400 ac. Pop 3342.

DULLINGHAM, a par. England, Cambridge; 3240 ac. Pop. 809.

DULMEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 20 m. S.W. Münster, on a small stream. It contains a fine castle, the residence of the Duke of Croy-Dülmen, and three R. Catholic churches; is the seat of a law court, and has manufactures of linen, dyeworks, tileworks, a marble quarry, some general trade, and several mills. Pop. 2871.

DULOE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 5844 ac. Pop. 1209.

DULVERTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The TOWN, 19¼ m. W. by N. Taunton, is well built, mostly of stone obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood; kept clean; water abundant. It has a neat Established church, an Independent chapel, two schools, and some minor charities. About 100 females are engaged in the crape manufacture; but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agriculture. Weekly market on Saturday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 8337 ac Pop 1497.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DULWICH, a vil. England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S. London, in a small vale surrounded by rising grounds, and surrounded with handsome villas. It is, however, noticeable chiefly on account of its college, founded, in 1619, by Edward Allen or Alleyn, a distinguished actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and a contemporary of Shakspeare and Johnson. The members of the college are a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six sisters, 12 scholars, and 30 out-members. The original revenues were only £800, but now amount to £14,000. The sons of inhabitants of Dulwich are entitled to gratuitous instruction; and certain sums, under the discretion of the master and wardens, are appropriated as exhibitions to either of the universities. Dulwich college has been always celebrated for its pictures, many of which were bequeathed by the founder; but the greater and more valuable portion of them were the bequest of Sir Francis Bourgeois, a landscape painter of some eminence, who died in 1810; he bequeathed also £2000 for the purpose of building a gallery for the reception and proper care of the pictures. A free school was founded in Dulwich, in 1741, by James Alleyne, a master of the college, for 60 boys and 60 girls, of which number, 12 of the former, and 20 of the latter, are clothed by subscription. Pop. 1632; (1871), 4041.

DUMARAN, an isl. Philippines, N.E. Palawan; lat. (E. point) 10° 29′ N.; lon. 119° 56′ E. (R.); length and breadth, about 17 m., and possesses shelter for vessels in some seasons of the year. The inhabitants are poor, and chiefly occupied in fishing trepang.

DUMBARTON, a maritime co. Scotland, consisting of two detached portions, the larger, and most W. having co. Perth N., Loch Lomond and co. Stirling E., the Clyde separating it from co. Renfrew S., and Loch Long separating it from co. Argyle W. Its utmost length is about 37 m., breadth varying from 5 to 7 m., and in some places, towards its N. extremity, diminishing to 1 and 1½ m. The smaller portion is about 4 m. E. from the former, and comprises the two parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch. It is about 14 m. long, and from 1½ to 3½ m. broad, having the county of Stirling on the N. and E., and the county of Lanark on the S. and W. These two parishes formerly belonged to the county of Stirling, but were annexed to that of Dumbarton in the reign of Robert I. More than half the area of the county is occupied by lofty and rugged mountains, some of them attaining a height of upwards of 3000 ft. above sea level. Though unfit for cultivation, and covered with snow for several months in the year, they abound in excellent pasture for sheep, and produce many rare alpine plants. The lower lands again are fertile, and in general well cultivated. Next to its mountains, which contribute to the formation of some of the most magnificent scenery in Scotland, are, as regards picturesque beauty, its lakes, of which the principal is the far-famed Loch Lomond, with its numerous islands (*see* LOMOND, LOCH). The most considerable of the other fresh-water lakes, of which there are 9 or 10, is Loch Sloy, the war-cry of the highland clan Macfarlane; Loch Gare, an arm of the sea lying parallel to Loch Long, and forming a part of the county into a peninsula, is likewise surrounded by picturesque scenery. The principal river is the Leven, rendered classic by Smollet's beautiful Ode. This river, the waters of which are singularly pure and limpid, issues from Loch Lomond, and discharges itself into the Clyde a little below the town of Dumbarton. The state of agriculture in this county is as various as its soil and surface. The farms in general are small, except where the heath and mountains are used as sheep pasture. Wheat is now raised to a considerable extent, limiting, proportionally, the cultivation of barley, but oats are the principal grain crop. Turnips, beans, and potatoes are also grown, the last in large quantities, and of superior quality. The prevailing breed of sheep, of which great numbers are reared in the hilly districts, are the S. of Scotland blackfaced sort, and the cattle of the Highland breed, but on the low lands of the shire the milch cows are mostly of the Ayrshire breed. The climate is in general mild, and healthful, but extremely moist, and is thus more favourable to pasturage and the growth of wood than to agriculture. The latter at one time abounded, but the larger kinds of natural timber are now nearly extinct. There are still, however, extensive natural copse-woods, which add much to the beauty of the scenery, and large plantations of wood have been made during the last half century. The chief minerals are coal, limestone, ironstone, and slate, all of which are wrought, more or less—the first two to a great extent, at Old Kilpatrick, Kirkintilloch, and Cumbernauld.

On the banks of the Leven, and at Milton, are several extensive cotton-printing and bleaching establishments. Sundry manufactures are also carried on in the town of Dumbarton (*which see*). Helensburgh and Lochlemond are connected by railway with Glasgow, and another line runs from the loch to Stirling The detached part of the county is traversed by the lines belonging to the North British and Caledonian Railway Cos., and by the Clyde and Forth Canal, which has its W. termination within the county, on the Clyde, at Bowling. Besides Dumbarton, the chief town, the county contains the towns of Helensburgh, Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld, and the manufacturing villages of Alexandria, Renton, and Bonhill; and it is divided into 12 parishes. The county returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1841), 44,295; (1851), 45,103; (1861), 52 034; (1871), 58,839.

DUMBARTON, or DUNBARTON, a royal and parl. burgh, and seaport, Scotland, chief tn. of above co., l. bank Leven, within a short distance of its junction with the Clyde, 13 m. N.W. Glasgow, on the Dumbartonshire Railway. It consists of one principal street, curved like a horse's shoe, from which numerous lanes and alleys diverge. The former is well paved, well kept, and is lighted with gas, as is the town generally. The houses on the line of the main street are, in general, well built, but in some of the subordinate streets and lanes there are houses antiquated and mean-looking; great improve-

ments have, however, recently been carried out, and many new houses built. The supply of water is abundant, and the town has recently been drained. On the r. bank of the river is the suburb of West Bridgend, united with the town by a good stone bridge of five arches. The places of worship consist of the parish church, a neat structure; a handsome Free church, with a spire 145 ft. high, two U. Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Episcopalian, one Methodist, and one R. Catholic. The chief public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the burgh hall, built in 1866, and containing rooms for the academy, and the county buildings. The schools consist of the burgh academy, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, an industrial, and other schools. There are a mechanics' institute, and a public reading room. Shipbuilding, both in wood and iron, but especially the latter, and on the composite principle, is the staple business of the town, and is carried on to a very great extent, there being in all five spacious yards for shipbuilding, employing about 3000 men; and a marine engine manufactory is also carried on, employing about 400 men Besides these, there are a brewery, two foundries, an extensive forge, and a manufactory of patent windlasses, engines, &c. The river Leven is navigable to Dumbarton quay, at high water, for vessels of considerable size; but the channel, though recently much improved, is still somewhat obstructed by sandbanks. The shipping belonging to the port is inconsiderable. A little to the S. of the town is the famous rock or castle of Dumbarton, situated on a flat point of land at the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde, now accessible at all times, by land, although formerly surrounded by water. The rock terminates at the summit in two points, and, being precipitous and entirely isolated, has a very striking appearance. It is 206 ft. in height, and about 1 m. in circumference at the base. On the side facing the river, looking S., stands the house once occupied by the governor; and between the two summits are the various buildings of the fort, consisting of the barracks, armoury, &c.; the latter containing about 1500 stands of arms, the former capable of accommodating 150 men. In the armoury is kept the double-handed sword of the Scottish patriot Wallace. A long flight of steps leads to the barracks, &c., which are accessible by no other route. At what period a castle was first erected on this singular rock does not appear, but it seems to have been a stronghold from the earliest times, and is known to have been so for at least 1000 years. It is a place of considerable historical interest. It was at different times in possession of Edward I., having been held, at one period, four years for that monarch by Sir John Monteith, the infamous betrayer of Wallace, who was at that time sheriff of the county, and governor of the castle. It came subsequently and successively into the possession of Baliol, Bruce, Queen Mary, Charles I., and Cromwell. It was from this castle that the unfortunate Queen just named was conveyed to France while yet a child; and it was to this fortress her friends intended conducting her after her escape from Lochleven, had they not been intercepted, and defeated by the Regent Murray at Langside. In 1563, at a more happy period of her troubled career, she visited this fortress with a numerous retinue, on a progress to Argyleshire. Dumbarton Castle was the scene, also, of a singularly daring adventure. In May 1571, it was taken by escalade, on a dark and stormy night, by Captain Thomas Crawford and a few soldiers, under circumstances demanding an extraordinary degree of intrepidity. The last memorable occurrence connected with this ancient fortalice was the visit of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, on August 17, 1847, on her way to the Highlands. This fortress is one of the four stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of the Union. Dumbarton was known, in ancient times, by the name of Alcluyd, which, in the British language, signifies the rock high on the Clyde. It unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to the House of Commons. P. (1861), 8253; (1871), 11,414.

DUMBLANE. *See* DUNBLANE.

DUMBLETON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2100 ac. P. 457.

DUMBRAVICZE, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. o.; and about 40 m. from Arad. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. The inhabitants are almost all Wallachians. Pop. 1746.

DUMDUM, a military vil. and extensive cantonment, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 6 m. E.N.E. Calcutta. It is the head quarters of the Bengal artillery, and may be considered the Woolwich of India. All the young officers arriving from Europe, as well as the recruits, are practically trained here before being sent to their respective regiments. The officers' rooms are handsomely fitted up; and, besides the mess-room, comprise a billiard-room, a select library, a model-room, and a collection of remarkable arms. Close by, is a large plain appropriated to artillery practice. There are here a church and free school.

DUMFRIES, a maritime co. Scotland, on the Solway Firth, having N. and E. cos Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; W., Ayr and Kirkcudbright; S., the Solway Firth, and part of Cumberland; length, N.W. to S.E., 53 m.; breadth, between 32 m. and 33 m.; area, 1098 sq. miles, or 702,953 ac., of which 213,808 ac. were under cultivation in 1873. The surface is irregular, but for the most part mountainous, especially in the N. and N.W. districts, where the hills attain a considerable elevation, some of them exceeding 2000 ft. Lofty mountains occur also at intervals throughout the whole length of the N. limit of the county, including Hartfell, the highest in the S. of Scotland, 2790 ft. in height, and Ettrick Pen, about 8 m. S.E. the former, 2220 ft. These parts of the county abound in the most romantic scenery. In the lower, or S. portions, there are some extensive morasses, one of which, called Lochar Moss, is from 10 to 13 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad. In these swamps, large trunks of trees, marine shells, ancient canoes, and iron anchors, have been found at great depths in the moss. Arable husbandry has greatly improved here during the last half century, as have also farm buildings of all descriptions. They are now mostly commodious and well arranged, built of stone and lime, and covered with slate. Oats, potatoes, and turnips, are the most common and most extensive products. The cultivation of the last has increased greatly of late years; they are generally consumed on the ground by sheep. The cattle are mostly of the Galloway breed, and are much in request for the English market. The sheep on the hill pastures are mostly Cheviots; on the lower, and arable lands, the Leicester prevails. Immense numbers of pigs are reared in the county, hams and bacon, both of excellent quality, being cured in large quantities, for the Liverpool, London, and Newcastle markets. The estates in this county are generally large, and mostly entailed. The farms in the lower districts vary from 100 to 400 ac., and in the higher, from 500 to 5000 ac. This county has profited in a remarkable manner by the facilities afforded by steam navigation in conveying its produce, including sheep and cattle, to distant markets, particularly Liverpool. The principal streams are the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, all falling into the Solway Firth, which in fact receives the whole of the drainage of the county. There are likewise a number of small lakes. The minerals most abundant are coal, lead, iron, antimony, and gypsum. Coal is worked at Canonbie, and at Sanquhar, and lead mines at Wanlockhead and Leadhills, from which 48,000 tons are annually extracted. The Wanlock ore contains a considerable proportion of silver. Limestone and freestone abound in various parts of the county. Gold also has been found amongst the mountains; and in the time of James V., considerable quantities were obtained. There are no manufactures worth mentioning. The county contains 43 parishes, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Its principal towns are Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, which unite with Kirkcudbright in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. in 1811, 72,830; in 1851, 78,123; in 1861, 75,878; in 1871, 74,791.

DUMFRIES, a river port, and parl. bor., Scotland, cap. above co., beautifully situated, l. bank, Nith, about 6 m. from its junction with the Solway Firth, 64 m. S.W. Edinburgh, a station on the Scottish S.-western Railway. It is one of the handsomest towns in Scotland. The streets are wide, well paved, well lighted with gas, and kept remarkably clean. Excellent water, also, is abundant. The houses are chiefly built of red sandstone, and are generally remarkable for their elegance. On the opposite side of the river is an extensive suburb called Maxwelitown, which communicates with the town by an old and a handsome modern bridge. The public buildings comprise the trades' hall, county buildings, including the courthouses and county jail; the assembly rooms, theatre, academy, the Crichton royal institution, or lunatic asylum; the

Dumfries and Galloway royal infirmary, and the Dumfries savings'-bank, in front of which is a statue of the late Rev. Dr. Duncan, minister of the neighbouring parish of Ruthwell, the originator of savings'-banks. Near the centre of the town stands what is called the Mid Steeple, built by Inigo Jones, and in which the meetings of the town council are held; and in the centre of Queensberry Square there is a stately Doric column, erected to the memory of Charles, Duke of Queensberry. The ecclesiastical edifices, some of which are neat and tasteful buildings, are three Established churches, a Free church, three U. Presbyterian, a Reformed Presbyterian, a Wesleyan Methodist, a United Christian, an Independent, an Episcopal chapel, a R. Catholic chapel, and some minor places of worship. There are, besides, a number of religious and benevolent societies. The means of education are also abundant, there being no fewer than four endowed, and 30 unendowed schools, many of them of high character. Its literary and scientific institutions include an astronomical association, a horticultural society, a mechanics' institution, four public reading rooms, four public, and three circulating libraries. The only articles manufactured in Dumfries to any extent are hats, stockings, principally of lambs' wool; clogs, strong shoes with thick wooden soles; and ordinary shoes, of which considerable quantities are exported. There are also several large tanneries and breweries, a very extensive basket establishment, and a woollen spinning and weaving mill. The weekly cattle markets of Dumfries have long been celebrated; they are held upon the 'Sands,' an open space by the river side, set apart for the purpose. Pork is sometimes sold at these markets to the extent of £4000 to £7000 in one day. The river Nith is navigable to the town for vessels of above 60 tons. The principal foreign trade is with America, and a little with the Baltic for timber. The chief imports are coal, lime, iron, tallow, slate, hemp, bones, wine, and colonial produce; the exports are principally grain, fat cattle, sheep, pork, wool, hosiery, wood, grass seeds, freestone, &c. There are three stations lower down the Nith for vessels drawing too much water to come up to the town. Foreign traders generally stop at that nearest the mouth of the river. Of this description, there are 12 or 14 belonging to the town. The whole number of vessels of all sizes belonging to the port is between 90 and 100. Dumfries is governed by a provost, magistrates, and town council. It is of great antiquity, and has been the scene of some remarkable historical events; one of which was the slaughter of John Comyn by Robert Bruce, which occurred in the chapel of the Franciscan or Greyfriars' convent, that stood in the street called the Friars' Vennel, on February 10, 1306. In the burying-ground of St. Michael's or the old church are deposited the remains of the Scottish poet Burns, who died in Dumfries, and whose resting-place is marked by a handsome mausoleum, erected by subscription, as a tribute to his genius. Burns resided in Dumfries for some years preceding his death, and the street in which he lived, a very humble one, is now distinguished by his name. Dumfries unites with Annan, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to the House of Commons. There are a number of handsome villas around the town, and the general tone of society is above that usually met with in provincial towns of similar magnitude. The population of the borough in 1861 was 14,023; in 1871, 15,435.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DUMMER, par. Eng. Hants; 2180 ac. Pop. 409.

DUMPO, or DOOMPO, a tn. Tibet, near a little river, at some distance from the l. bank of the Sutlej; lat. 34° 5′ N.; lon. 80° 12′ E. Locusts, of different species, breed in the vicinity; and on a neighbouring mountain are found the ruins of several ancient monuments.

DUN, par. Scot. Forfar; 12 sq. m. Pop. 737.

DUNA, two places, Hungary:—1. DUNA-VECSE, A market tn., Hither Danube, co. and 40 m. S. Pesth, l. bank, Danube. It belongs to the Foldvary family; and contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 7910.—2, DUNA-SZENT-GYORGY, A market tn., Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 63 m. S.S.W. Pesth. It contains a Protestant chapel. Pop. 1930.

DUNA, a river, Russia. *See* DVINA.

DÜNABURG, or DVINABURG, a fortified tn. Russia, gov. Vitepsk; lat. 55° 53′ N.; lon. 26° 24′ E. It was once capital of Polish Livonia, r. bank, Düna, or Dvina, 112 m. S.E. Riga; and has a Greek and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a convent; a considerable trade; and three yearly fairs. Pop. (1842), 11,361.

DUNAGHY, par. Irel. Antrim; 13,743 ac. Pop. 3839.

DUNAMON, par. Irel. Galway and Roscommon; 4656 ac. Pop. 559.

DUNANY, par. Irel. Louth; 1662 ac. Pop. 618.

DÜNAMÜNDE, a fort, Russia, prov. Livonia, at the mouth of the Düna, near Riga. It was originally a Cistertian convent, and is of little military importance. It is occupied by a small garrison; and contains a church for their use, and a prison, in which state prisoners have occasionally been confined.

DUNBAR, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport, E. coast Scotland, co. Haddington, 27 m. E. by N. Edinburgh, a station on the North British Railway, lat. (church) 55° 59′ 54″ N.; lon. 2° 31′ W. (a.) It stands on a slight eminence, and consists, chiefly, of one spacious street, running E. and W., with some smaller streets, and a number of lanes. The houses are mostly modern, the shops good, and the streets are lighted with gas, and the outskirts are adorned with a number of tasteful villas. The parish church, built of red sandstone, is an elegant Gothic building, standing on a height, 65 ft. above the level of the sea, with a magnificent tower 107½ ft. high, which forms a well known landmark to seamen. In this church is preserved a splendid marble monument 26 ft. high, and 12 broad, erected to the memory of George Home of Manderston, created Earl of Dunbar, in 1605. The other buildings of any note are the town hall, the new burgh schools, the assembly rooms, and Dunbar House. Besides the parish church, there are a Free church, at the village of Belhaven, within the burgh; two U. Presbyterian churches, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, two burgh schools, a grammar and mathematical and several other schools, and a mechanics' institution, with a respectable library attached. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions. The harbour is rendered of difficult access by rocks at the entrance; once gained, however, it is safe and commodious. It has 9 ft. water at neap, and 14 at spring tides. Timber, coals, and foreign grain, are the principal articles of import. There are in the town and vicinity a soap-work, an iron foundry, a steam engine manufactory, and several breweries; some shipbuilding and manufactures of cordage and sailcloths, and fish-curing, employs a considerable number of hands. Lobsters, also, are caught in great numbers, and are preserved for the London market, in pits cut out of the rock within sea mark, and called *hallies*. The principal object of interest at Dunbar is its castle, the ruins of which are situated on the summit of a lofty, rugged, sea beaten rock. The late of the buildings is unknown. After the battle of Bannockburn, Edward II. took refuge here, and afterwards continued his flight by sea to Berwick. It was subsequently in the possession, alternately, of the Scotch and the English, being often perseveringly besieged, and as often bravely defended. The most remarkable defence was, in 1337, against the Earl of Salisbury, by Black Agnes, countess of Dunbar, who, in the absence of her husband, successfully held out the castle for 19 weeks. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1488, directs the immediate demolition of the castle of Dunbar, as a place dangerous to the peace of the realm; but it was not till 1567, when another Act of the same import was passed, that the sentence of destruction was carried into effect. Dunbar was erected a royal burgh by David II. It is governed by a provost, magistrates, a town council, and unites with Haddington, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. of par. in 1851, 4415; of tn. 2965; in 1861, of tn. 3516; par. 4944; in 1871, tn. 3311.

DUNBARNY, par. Scot. Perth; 4 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1066.

DUNBELL, par. and tn. Irel. Kilkenny; 2579 ac. P. 493.

DUNBIN, par. Irel. Louth; 2169 ac. Pop. 1856.

DUNBLANE, or DUMBLANE, a market tn. and old Episcopal city, Scotland, co. Perth, 6 m. N.E. Stirling, pleasantly situated on the Allan, and a station on the Scottish Central Railway. It consists of one principal, and several smaller streets, all narrow and ill kept; houses generally mean, and mostly roofed with thatch. The most remarkable object is an ancient cathedral, partly in ruins, with a tower, situated on an eminence overlooking the town. The date of its erection is uncertain, but is supposed to have been in the 12th century. The nave is 130 ft. by 58 ft. and the choir,

now the parish church, is 80 ft. by 30 ft. Bishop Leighton, who held the see of Dumblane from 1662 to 1670, bequeathed his library to the clergy of the diocese, his executors providing at their own expense a suitable building for its reception, and endowing the establishment with funds to defray the librarian's salary, uphold the fabric, and add to the books. The public, as well as the clergymen of the presbytery, have access to the library, which has received large accessions from various quarters. There are other two libraries in the town. Besides the parish church, there are here places of worship in connection with the Free, the United Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and Scottish Episcopalian churches. Both the sheriff court and commissary court are held every Wednesday, during session; and there is here a large district prison. Market-day, Thursday; several fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held annually. At Cromlex, about 2 m. distant, is a mineral spring of some celebrity. Dumblane gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Leeds (Osborne). Pop. 1709; of par. 2528.

DUNBOYNE, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The VILLAGE, 10 m. W.N.W. Dublin, contains an ancient church, and a dispensary, and has a well frequented annual fair on July 9, chiefly for horses and cattle. Area of par. 13,686 ac. Pop. vil. 390; par. 1815.

DUNCANNON, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 22 m. S.W. Wexford, on the shore of Waterford harbour, consisting of one principal street, and containing a R. Catholic chapel, and several schools; and a fort on a rock projecting from the E. side of Waterford harbour, whence, after the battle of the Boyne, James II. embarked for France. Duncannon gives the title of Viscount to the Ponsonby family. Pop. 519.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, a well known and picturesque promontory, N.E. coast Scotland, co. Caithness, at the E. entrance into the Pentland Firth; lat. 58° 39′ N.; lon. 3° 1′ W. (R.) It consists of a circular rocky eminence of about 2 m. in circumference, and is indented by several large ravines, and remarkable fissures. Close by the promontory, are two singular insulated rocks, of fantastic form, and great height, called the Stacks of Duncansby, which in spring and summer are covered with sea-fowl. About 1½ m. W. of the promontory stood the celebrated John O Groat's House, of which no trace now remains.

DUNCHURCH, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick. The VILLAGE, 13 m. E.N.E. Warwick, has a church, and a free gra. mar school, founded in 1707. Area of par. 4816 ac. Pop. 1309.

DUNDALK, a maritime to., and parl. bor. Ireland, cap. co. Louth, 45 m. N. by W. Dublin; lat. 54° 0′ 30″ N.; lon. 6° 24′ W. (R.), on a plain, r. bank Castletown River, where the latter suddenly expands to an estuary, half a mile wide, and about 2 m. from its embouchure in Dundalk Bay. It has two principal streets, each 1 m. in length, one straight, the other somewhat crooked, but both are tolerably well kept, and intersect each other in the market-place. The older houses, of which there are many, are of stone, the more modern of brick. The town is abundantly supplied with pump-water, much impregnated with saline particles held in solution; and is lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the courthouse, in the Doric style, with a portico after the model of the temple of Theseus at Athens; the Exchange buildings, containing the townhall, reading room, &c; the county infirmary, national school, guildhall, jail, and cavalry barracks. Some of the first-class private houses are also very handsome edifices. The places of worship are an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic cathedral, a very beautiful structure; two R. Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian, and two Methodist chapels. A nunnery, also, has been recently established. The educational establishments comprise an endowed grammar school, a free school, a national, a free daily, and infant schools, besides a number of private schools. The literary and benevolent institutions are a mechanics' institute, with lending library attached, and two newsrooms; an infirmary, a dispensary, and a ladies' work-society.

The principal manufactures are flax spinning, pin and starch making, one establishment for each. There are also a very extensive distillery, a brewery, saltworks, tanyards, a foundry in which machinery and agricultural implements are made, several rope manufactories, and corn mills.

The chief trade of Dundalk is in agricultural produce, of which, it is computed, 23,400 tons annually, besides horses, cows, sheep, and pigs, are shipped for various British ports. The principal foreign imports consist of timber, maize, flour, tea, tobacco, and wine. In 1834, the produce of the customs was £4160; in 1848, it amounted to £44,393; and in 1873, to £29,485. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels belonging to the port, in 1848, was 27, aggregate tonn. 2307; steamers, 3, of 1023 tons. In 1873, the port possessed 25 sailing vessels, of 2308, and 5 steamers, of 1590 tons. In 1873, 29 vessels, of 7031 tons, entered the port from foreign countries and British colonies, and 16 vessels cleared from it for distant places. The coasting trade in the same year comprised 823 vessels, of 142,432 tons, entered, and 831, of 143,552 tons, cleared. The bar and harbour have been recently deepened, so that vessels drawing 16 feet water may now come up. The channel is 150 ft. wide at the quays. The rise of tide at the bar, where there is now a lighthouse on the screw principle, is 16 ft. King Edward Bruce, brother to Robert Bruce of Scotland, was killed in battle near Dundalk, and part of his body is buried at a place called Faughart, close to the town. Dundalk returns a member to Parliament. There is direct railway communication between Dundalk, Drogheda, and Dublin; Dundalk and Belfast, Dundalk and Lanuskillen, Londonderry, &c. Pop. 10,893.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DUNDALK BAY, an inlet, Irish Sea, E. coast Ireland, co. Louth, between Cooley Point on the N., and Dunany Point on the S. It is about 8 m. wide, and as many inland. It is shallow, and the Dee and other rivers which flow into it are small. It contains extensive oyster beds.

DUNDAS.—1, A manufacturing vil. Upper Canada, W. end of Lake Ontario. It has six churches and a mechanics' institution. It is connected with Burlington Bay, at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario, by a canal 5 m. long. Pop. about 4000.—2, A chain of small isls. stretching along the E. coast of Africa, close to the land, from lat. 2° S. nearly to the equator. They amount to about 500, many measuring from 2½ m. to 12 m. in length, but the majority are of inconsiderable size, rising abruptly from, and overhanging a narrow line of reefs. Throughout the whole space occupied by these islands, 154 m., there is but one secure retreat for vessels at all times. It is at the entrance of a river, and is called Port Durnford; lat. 1° 13′ 12′ S.; lon. 41° 51′ 15″ E. (R.)—3, A river, E. Africa, which falls into Delagoa Bay, its sources being, as believed, about 30 or 40 m. inland; it is the only one of several streams that fall into the same bay, that has fresh water in the dry season. It abounds with hippopotami.—4, A strait, N. coast Australia, between Melville Island and Victoria Peninsula, one of the two passages leading into Van Diemen's Gulf.

DUNDEE, a royal and parl. burgh and seaport, Scotland, co. Forfar, finely situated, l. bank Firth of Tay, about 8 m. from the open sea; lat. 56° 27′ N.; lon. 2° 58′ W.; 37 m. N. by E. Edinburgh. It stretches along the Tay, or E. to W., and of late years the suburbs have been greatly extended in both directions by the erection of handsome mansions and villas, and on the E. stretch nearly to Broughty Ferry. Its appearance from the sea and opposite shore, from which it is distant about 1½ to 2 m., is at once striking and pleasing; an effect much enhanced by the beautiful green hills which form the background of the picture, one of which, the nearest, called the Law, is 525 ft. high. Another prominent eminence to the N.W., the Hill of Balgay, has been laid out as a cemetery and pleasure grounds. In the centre of the town is a large open space, surrounded with good, substantial freestone buildings, of four stories in height, called the Cross or Market-place, 360 ft. long, by 100 broad, from which a number of the principal streets diverge. The more recently formed streets are, in general, spacious and handsome; but most of those of more ancient date are narrow, irregular, and ill built. The town is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water. The most conspicuous object in Dundee is its old tower, 156 ft. high, built in the 12th century, the only remaining portion of an edifice burnt down some time ago; and to which three modern parochial churches have been built in form of a cathedral, the nave, choir, and transept respectively forming a separate church, and the whole constituting one of the most striking architectural features of the town. Many of the

other churches are also elegant buildings. In all, there are six Established churches, and three chapels; fifteen Free, seven United Presbyterian, six Congregationalist, five Episcopalian, and three R. Catholic churches, besides several other Dissenting places of worship. The other public buildings of note are—the townhall, trades-hall, the academy, the new exchange, containing, besides other accommodation, a handsome reading-room; the theatre, infirmary, and the royal lunatic asylum. To these may be added the jail and bridewell, under one governor, erected at an expense of £26,000; and an imposing Norman triumphal arch, erected in front of the mid quay, to commemorate the landing at Dundee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in Sept. 1844. The latest addition is a handsome Gothic building, named the 'Albert Institute,' erected by subscription, and designed by Mr. G. G. Scott. It is intended to give accommodation for the meetings of scientific and artistic bodies, and contains a free public library. It stands in a large piece of ground, laid out in grass and shrubbery, near the royal exchange, forming altogether a handsome square in the centre of the town. Near it are the post-office, the savings bank, the eastern club, and other public buildings. In addition to the cemetery already referred to, there are three others—one to the W., another to the N., and the third, laid out within these few years, to the E. of the town. The most notable pleasure ground is a beautiful park, presented by Sir David Baxter, Bart., and his two sisters, to the community. It lies on a fine slope to the E. of the town, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. It consists of about 30 acres, and is kept in fine order. N. of the park is the Morgan hospital, for the maintenance and education of boys of parents in decayed circumstances.

Besides the academy, the principal seminary of the town, the grammar school, united with it, and the sessional school, there are of course many other schools, including several connected with the spinning establishments of the town, the teachers of which are paid by the proprietors of these works. Besides the free library in the Albert Institute, there is also the Law library, &c.; and the Dundee Literary Institute has a handsome reading-room and library in a central part of the town. Exclusive of the infirmary and dispensary, there are a number of charitable and benevolent institutions and societies, and various religious associations.

Dundee has long been celebrated for its manufactures, particularly those of the coarser descriptions of linen, duck, and canvas. About 1830 a new raw material, viz. jute, was introduced, which has given rise to a very large branch of industry, and Dundee is now the chief seat of the linen trade in Scotland, and of the jute trade in Great Britain. In 1869, 30,314 tons of flax and tow, 2451 of hemp, and 82,379 of jute, were imported. These substances are manufactured into many articles in combination, and whilst jute is used to a greater or less extent in every establishment, a large number of works are occupied entirely with that fibre. The coarser description of jute goods are used as wrapping—in the form of packsheet or bags—for nearly every description of goods, and by almost every nation in the world. Carpets are also extensively made from it. Linen and jute goods are largely exported to the United States, South America, Australia, West Indies, Germany, Austria, &c. In 1867 there were in Dundee 72 mills, about 8000 power-looms, and fully 200,000 spindles, employing more than 35,000 hands. There is also a large number of persons employed in handloom weaving and winding, and in sewing sacks and bags, making the total number of persons employed from 50,000 to 60,000. A considerable increase has taken place since 1867 in all departments. The annual value of goods of this class manufactured in Dundee and surrounding district is estimated at £8,000,000, the total quantity produced in Scotland being valued at £10,000,000. Shipbuilding, both in wood and iron, is extensively carried on; and there are large engineering establishments for steam boilers, spinning and weaving machinery, and machinery in general. Another important branch of business is the northern seal and whale fishery, which is carried on by a fleet of about 12 large and fine screw steamers. The blubber is brought home and boiled in Dundee, and almost the entire quantity is consumed in the spinning of the jute. Dundee has been long famous for its marmalade and other preserves and confectionery, in the manufacture of which several firms are largely engaged, and which are sent to all parts of the world. The business is carried on in large factories, the machinery of which is driven, and the boiling processes carried on, by means of steam.

The harbour accommodation and docks of Dundee are of the best description, and include three large wet docks, with a connected tidal harbour, and also graving docks. Fine steamers run between London, Hull, Newcastle, and other ports. The large trade in importing coals from England for domestic use and for the use of the factories was formerly effected by sailing vessels, but is now done by screw steamers. Much coal is also brought from the Scotch coal-fields by rail. The chief foreign trade is with the Baltic and Archangel in the importation of flax and hemp (now mostly by steamers), with Norway, Sweden, and Canada in timber, and with Calcutta in jute.

The communication between Dundee and the opposite shore, a distance of from 1½ to 2 m., is maintained by steamers, which convey cattle, carriages, &c., as well as passengers. A railway bridge is now (1875) being built. Dundee has railway communication with the South, by way of Perth, or by way of Edinburgh by rail and the ferries across the Tay and Firth of Forth; lines also run direct to Newtyle, to Forfar, and to Arbroath, and so connect it with the North.

Dundee was at an early period a place of considerable note, and, like most old towns, was originally walled. It was erected a royal burgh by William the Lion, was twice in the possession of the English under Edward I., was as often retaken by Wallace and Bruce, and in the reigns subsequent to that of the latter was ranked the third town in Scotland after Edinburgh. At the Reformation it was distinguished by the name of 'The Second Geneva,' for its zeal in behalf of the new faith. In 1645, it was besieged, taken, and sacked by the Duke of Montrose; and six years afterwards, namely, in 1651, it was stormed by Monk, when a great number of its inhabitants were put to death, not fewer, it is said, than a sixth part, or about 1300 persons. During the reigns of the Scottish kings, Dundee was one of their places of residence. It is the birthplace of Hector Boece, the historian; and of Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown. Previously to the reform bill of 1868 the town returned one member to the House of Commons; it now returns two. Registered electors (1869-70), 15,548. Pop. in 1851, 78,931; in 1861, 90,417; in 1871, 118,974.

DUNDENHEIM, a vil. Baden, Middle Rhine circle, bail. Lahr; with a chapel. Pop. 800.

DUNDONALD.—1, A par. and small vil. Scotland, co. Ayr. The PARISH is 7 m. by 3 m.; and the VILLAGE, 4 m. S.W. Kilmarnock, is beautifully situate near the remains of an ancient castle, and has a cattle show in May. This place gives the title of earl to the noble family of Cochrane. Pop. 7606.—2, A vil. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The VILLAGE, 5 m. E. Belfast, contains a small church and a Presbyterian meeting-house. Area of par. 4635 ac. Pop. 1333.

DUNDRUM, two vils. Ireland:—1, co. of, and 3½ m. S. Dublin, pleasantly situate on a sheltered declivity, and containing a R. Catholic chapel, school, and dispensary. Pop. 487.—2, co. Down, 7 m. S.W. Downpatrick, on the inner part of Dundrum Bay, much resorted to for sea-bathing. Near it are the ruins of Dundrum castle. Pop. 314.

DUNDRUM BAY, an inlet, Irish Sea, E. coast Ireland, co. Down, between St. John's Point on the N.E., and Dunmore Head on the S.W., 5 m. S. Downpatrick. It is 9 m. wide at its entrance, and nearly 3 inland. It is exposed to a heavy swell in S. and S.E. winds. The steamship *Great Britain* was stranded here in 1846.

DUNE, or DUS, an isl. China Sea, E. coast Anam; lat. 12° 15′ N.; lon. 109° 30′ E. It is of a moderate height, and flat on the summit when viewed in some directions.

DUNEDIN, a tn. New Zealand. *See Supplement.*

DUNFANAGHY, a seaport tn. Ireland, co. Donegal, 31 m. N.W. Lifford, at the head of an inlet, forming part of Sheephaven Bay. It is built of stone, and has some neat houses, a courthouse, market-house, police barrack, dispensary, workhouse, fever hospital, and two schools. Some oats, barley, flax, butter, pork, and fish are exported. Pop. 657.

DUNFERMLINE, a royal and parl. bor. Scotland, co. Fife, W. dist., about 3 m. N. the Forth, and 18 m. N.W. Edinburgh. It is agreeably situate on the side and summit

of an acclivity facing the S., and, when approached from this direction, has a very imposing appearance. It consists chiefly of three parallel streets, stretching W. to E., and three other streets intersecting them nearly at right angles, and of several extensive suburbs branching off in all directions, but chiefly W. Owing to the nature of the ground, the streets, in the direction of the acclivity, are steep, and have few pretensions to regularity, but the High Street, which is nearly 1 m. in length, is spacious, contains many houses of three stories, of a respectable and substantial appearance; and is continued W. by a handsome street, built partly across a deep ravine, and occupied, for the most part, by elegant shops. The space occupied by the town and suburbs is larger than the population might seem to require, many of the houses having gardens attached to them; but it is somewhat remarkable, that though Dunfermline, not many years ago, possessed, in its town Green, one of the finest public walks of which any provincial town in Scotland could boast, it has not now a single public square to which the inhabitants can resort either for business or recreation. But if, in this respect, the town has been retrograde, in many others it has made rapid progress, and, in 1850, obtained the removal of one of the greatest disadvantages under which it laboured, by the introduction of an abundant supply of excellent spring water. The principal modern edifices are the parish or abbey church, so called from occupying the site of the old church of the abbey, destroyed at the Reformation, a spacious and handsome Gothic structure, with a square tower, rising, from the intersection of the nave with the transepts, to the height of 100 ft., and containing, beneath its pulpit, the remains of King Robert the Bruce, which were discovered in digging its foundations; the County buildings, with a spire 132 ft. high, and containing the public offices connected with the county; the music hall, the town-house, the jail and poorhouse, both situated in the town Green already mentioned; Queen Ann Street U. Presbyterian church, a huge ungainly edifice, forming, from its elevated site, the most conspicuous object in the town, from whatever direction it is approached, with an open space in front, on which has been erected a colossal statue of Ralph Erskine, one of the chief founders of the first great secession from the Establishment; Gillespie church, so called in honour of Mr. Gillespie, who, on his expulsion from the parish church of Carnock, removed to Dunfermline, and founded the Relief Secession; the Episcopalian, Independent, and various other churches, most of them modern, and several of them handsome, including, in all, three Established, three Free, four U. Presbyterian, two Baptist, an Episcopalian, a Congregationalist, and a R. Catholic. The principal educational establishments are the grammar and the commercial schools. There are a number of other schools, several of them in connection with the different religious denominations. Of these, the most important are Maclean school, belonging to the Establishment, and the Free abbey church school. The staple manufacture is table-linen, in regard to which the town early took the lead, and is still unrivalled by any other town in the kingdom. This manufacture, together with that of coloured worsted and cotton covers, which has been added to it, and almost equals it in extent, occupies about one-half of the population. There are also numerous spinning mills, extensive malleable iron works, hand and power loom factories, and, in the vicinity, several important collieries. Dunfermline is a station on the North British Railway, and communicates with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the south via Stirling; with the north, by Perth or Broughty Ferry. Among the antiquities of the town, the most important are the monastery, of which the most perfect portion now remaining forms a magnificent entrance to the abbey church, and is terminated, at its W. end, by a fine old spire, with a bartizan, from which at least 14 counties are said to be visible; the Frater's hall, immediately adjoining, with a pyramidical tower, which bears the name of Malcolm Canmore, and a much admired Gothic window; and the remains of the royal palace, consisting chiefly of a large square tower built over an arch, beneath which the public road passes, and a lofty buttressed wall, overhanging a finely wooded and romantic glen, and containing, among its windows, one which is still shown as that of the room in which Charles I. was born. Dunfermline unites with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, and S. Queensferry in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 23,040 ac. Pop. in 1851, 21,687; in 1861, 21,187; of bor. in 1851, 13,836; in 1861, 13,506; in 1871, 14,958.

DUNFIERTH, par. Irel. Kildare; 5548 ac. Pop. 744.

DUNGANNON, an inland tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, co. Tyrone, and 35 m. W. by S. Belfast, on the acclivity, near a branch of the Blackwater. It consists of an old and a new tn., comprising a square, and several streets; contains many good houses, and is lighted with gas. It has a courthouse, and bridewell attached, a handsome modern structure, a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, meeting houses for Presbyterians and Methodists; a fever hospital, and an endowed classical and several other schools. Linens are manufactured here to a considerable extent, also coarse earthenware, fire-brick, and tiles. There are, besides, a flax-spinning mill, and corn and flour mills. Fairs monthly; grain market weekly, on Monday. It has quarter sessions and petty sessions, and returns a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1871), 332. Dungannon was the chief seat of the O'Neils, kings of Ulster, from the earliest period of Irish history till 1607, when the last of these powerful chieftains fled to the Continent, and his possessions were granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester. Pop. 3055.

DUNGANSTOWN, par. Ireland, Wicklow; 14,287 ac. Pop. 2662.

DUNGARVAN, a maritime tn., parl. bor., and par. Ireland, co. Waterford. The TOWN, on the bay of Dungarvan, on the point of land formed by the estuaries of the Bricky and Colligan, two small rivers that here join the sea, 40 m. E.N.E. Cork, lat. (pier) 52° 5′ N.; lon. 7° 38′ W. (R.), has, on the whole, an agreeable appearance, and is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing. On the E. side of the Colligan is a suburb called Abbeyside, connected with the town by a causeway, and a single arched bridge. It has a parish church, two R. Catholic chapels, two convents, fever hospital, sessions house, union workhouse, market house, two branch banks, and an ancient castle, situated in the centre of the town, and now used as a barrack. The trade of the town is limited, as vessels exceeding 150 tons cannot approach the quay. The exports are chiefly grain, butter, and cattle. The fisheries, the principal of which are the hake and herring fishery, constitute the main support of the inhabitants. Dungarvan returns a member to the House of Commons. Quarter-sessions and petty sessions, and numerous fairs are held. It is the station of a resident magistrate, the head-quarters of a constabulary district; and a coast-guard station. Pop. 7700. Area of par. 9413 ac. Pop. 8720.

DUNGARVAN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 5881 ac. P. 1307.

DUNGENESS, or DENGENESS,—1, A headland, England, forming the S. extremity of co. Kent, English Channel, 3½ m. S.E. Lydd. It is defended by a fort, and has a lighthouse, with a fixed light 92 ft. above sea level; lat. 50° 55′ N.; lon. 0° 58′ E. (R.)—2, A headland, S. America, on the N.E. entrance of Magalhaens Strait, a little S.W. Cape Virgins; lat. 50° 25′ S.; lon. 68° 23′ W.

DUNGIVEN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Londonderry. The TOWN, 17 m. S.E. Londonderry, has one principal and two minor streets; a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian meeting house, a dispensary, and old castle. Market on Saturday; fairs and petty sessions monthly. Area of par. 29,328 ac. Pop. 4248, of tn. 845.

DUNGLOW, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 11½ m. N. by W. Donegal, with the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and barrack. Pop. 399.

DUNGOURNEY, par. and tn. Irel. Cork; 8231 ac. Pop. 1531.

DUNHAM, three pars. Eng.:—1, Nottingham; 2030 ac. Pop. 581.—2, Two in Norfolk:—(1.) (*Great*), 1968 ac. Pop. 180.—(2.) (*Little*), 1835 ac. Pop. 354.

DUNHILL, par. Irel. Waterford; 6287 ac. Pop. 1712.

DUNHOLM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2190 ac. Pop. 411.

DUNINO, par. Scot. Fife, 3 m. sq. Pop. 289.

DUNIPACE, par. Scot. Stirling. Pop. 1472.

DUNIRY, par. Irel. Galway; 5818 ac. Pop. 1322.

DUNISKY, par. Irel. Cork; 1187 ac. Pop. 277.

DUNKELD and DOWALLY, par. Scot. Perth. Pop. 1662.

DUNKELD (LITTLE), par. Scot. Perth. Pop. 2115.

DUNKELD, a bor. of barony and market tn. Scotland, co. Perth, 14 m. N. by W. Perth, l. bank Tay, and celebrated for the picturesque scenery of its environs. At its W. end

stands the ancient cathedral of the diocese of Dunkeld picturesquely situated on the banks of the Tay. Its choir is used as the parish church. The entire structure is 120 ft. long, by 60 broad. At the W. end rises the great tower or steeple, and adjoining it, a small octagonal much admired watch tower. Its earliest portion was built in 1330, but, long before this period, Dunkeld was celebrated in the ecclesiastical annals of the kingdom. In 850, Kenneth I. removed the reliques of Saint Columba from Iona to a church which he had built here, and which formed the primacy of Scotland for several ages, till supplanted by St. Andrews. A religious establishment, similar to that at Iona, was erected at the same time, the abbots of which acted a conspicuous part in many of the most memorable events recorded in Scotch history. Besides the parish church, there are Free and Independent churches, and a royal grammar school, founded in 1567, by James VI.

Near the cathedral stands the ancient palace of the Dukes of Athole, an old fashioned square building, and at a short distance, again, a new mansion was commenced by the late Duke, but suspended at his death, which took place in 1830. Within the grounds are shown the two first larches introduced into Britain. They were brought from the Tyrol in 1738, and were at first treated as green-house plants. The tallest is now 100 ft. high, and measures 15 ft. in circumference three ft. above the ground. The larch is now naturalized in Scotland, and forms one of the most valuable and extensively cultivated timber trees in the country. Pop. 929.

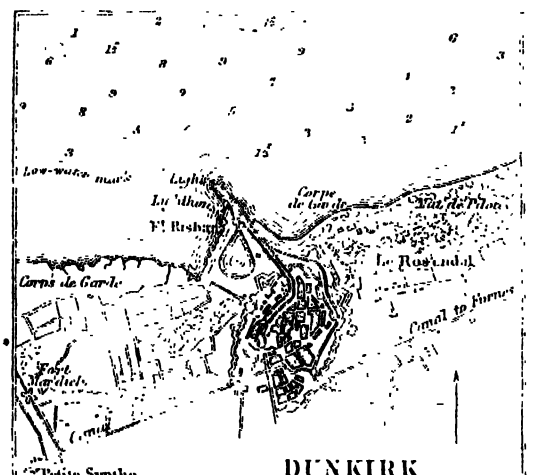
DUNKERRIN, par. Irel. King's co.; 7770 ac. P. 1713.

DUNKERTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1233 ac. P. 1111.

DUNKESWELL, par. Eng. Devon, 5160 ac. Pop. 579.

DUNKINEELY, or DUNKANELY, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 3 m. W. Donegal, N.E. of the head of Maeswine's bay, with a parish church and a Wesleyan chapel. Pop. 385.

DUNKIRK, [French, *Dunkerque*; German, *Dünkirchen*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Nord, at the S. E. entrance of the strait of Dover, 46 m. E.S.E. Dover, and 42 m. N.W. Lille, lat. (light) 51° 3′ 6″ N.; and lon. 2° 22′ E. (B.) The country around is a dreary waste of sand hills, and the



shore is so encumbered with sandbanks, that the harbour, notwithstanding the vast sums which have been expended upon it, is still indifferent; though unquestionably the best which France possesses on its N.E. coast. The town is advantageously situated for trade, having, in addition to its harbour, the benefit of extensive communication with the interior by the united canals of Bergues, Bourbourg, and Furnes, and also by the railway Du Nord; is surrounded by walls, and otherwise defended by forts and outworks, so as to rank as a fortress of the first class, and is well-built, possessing, in particular, several squares, which are large, regular, and handsome. One of the greatest disadvantages under which the town labours, is a want of good water. The objects most deserving of notice are the church of St. Eloi, a Gothic structure, with a belfry containing chimes, with a very handsome but incongruous Corinthian portico; the townhouse, built in 1644; the college, occupying the site of an old Jesuit church; the public library of 18,000 vols.; the theatre, and concert rooms; the bust of Jean Bart, placed in the well-planted square which bears his name; the Champ de Mars; the naval docks, and the basins for containing water to scour the harbour; and the pier, which stretches far out into the sea, has both a tower and a lighthouse, and affords an excellent promenade. The manufactures consist chiefly of earthenware, iron castings, leather, soap, starch, ropes, and there are numerous sugar refineries, breweries, gin distilleries, and salt works. The trade, both foreign, coasting, and transit, is important, and is chiefly in corn, wine, brandy, coal, fish, and colonial produce. The imports in 1867 were of the value of £2,415,000; the exports of £1,350,690. A considerable number of vessels were engaged in the cod fishery, from which the number of vessels of all nations which entered the port the same year was 114 (11,067 tons). In 1866, the total number of vessels entered was 2146 (357,941 tons); and cleared, 2086 (341,728 tons). Dunkirk is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, and of a maritime syndicat, and possesses a chamber of commerce, an exchange, an agricultural society, and a communal college. It appears to have become a place of some importance in the tenth century, when it was first surrounded by walls. The possession of it was repeatedly contested by the Spaniards and French. In 1658 it was given up to the English by Turenne, after a victory which their exertions had chiefly enabled him to gain, and continued with them till 1662, when Charles II. sold it to Louis XIV. During the last European war, a great number of privateers were fitted out in its harbour, and did considerable damage to British commerce in the Channel. Pop. 1866, 33,083. [add. *See Supplement.*]

DUNKIRK, a vil., U. States, New York, on Lake Erie, 326 m. W. Albany. The harbour, which has 12 ft. water over the bar, is eagerly sought in bad weather. Here are two churches, and an academy.

DUNKITT, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 6773 ac. Pop. 2562.

DUNKUR, a vil. and fort, Hindoostan, Kunawur, l. bank Spiti, 32 m. N.N.W. from its confluence with the Sutlej 140 m. S. by E. Leh; lat. 32° 18′ N.; lon. 78° 20′ E. They are built among the ragged rocks, which rise abrupt and inaccessible on all sides, save that by which they are connected with the main ridge of hills. In former times a covered way existed to the brink of the river, by which the inhabitants could obtain water unperceived by their enemies; but this is now in ruins. Dunkur is useless as a place of strength in modern warfare.

DUNLAVAN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wicklow. The TOWN, 28 m. W. by N. Wicklow, on the confines of the cos. Wicklow, Dublin, and Kildare, consists of two streets; in the centre of the principal one stands the market-house, a fine structure, built of granite, and surmounted by a dome. Market on Wednesday, and fairs several times annually. Pop. 990. Area of par. 5853 ac. Pop. 1401.

DUNLECKNY, par. Irel. Carlow; 7956 ac. Pop. 4272.

DUNLEER, a small post tn. and par. Ireland, co. Louth. The TOWN, 8 m. N. by W. Drogheda, a station on the Dublin and Belfast Railway, contains a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, church education, and national schools, dispensary, petty session court, and police barrack; 11 fairs annually. Pop. 524. Area of par. 2379 ac. Pop. 992.

DUNLOP, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The VILLAGE, 15 m. S. by W. Glasgow, has a pop. above 200. The PARISH (area, 10¼ sq. m.), has long been celebrated for its cheese; the improved method of making which was introduced by Barbara Gilmour, a farmer's wife, in the reign of Charles II., and consists simply in using the whole milk. Previously here, and elsewhere, skimmed milk alone had been used for this purpose. Pop. vil. 330; par. 1038.

DUNLUCE, par. Irel. Antrim; 9381 ac. Pop. 2669.

DUNMAHON, par. Irel. Cork; 2303 ac. Pop. 559.

DUNMANOGE, par. Irel. Kildare; 2961 ac. Pop. 514.

DUNMANUS BAY, an inlet, S.W. coast Ireland, co. Cork, 4 m. in breadth at its entrance between Sheep Head on the N., and Three Castle Head on the S., and stretching inland about 12 m. It contains some small islands and rocks,

and is separated from Bantry Bay by a long and narrow peninsula. It forms a favourite fishing ground.

DUNMANWAY, a tn. Ireland, co. of, and 29 m. S.W. Cork, romantically situated among wooded hills, on a small level tract, near the junction of the three streams that form the Bandon river. It consists of two principal streets; many of the houses well built of stone; but many in the suburbs miserably thatched cabins; supply of water deficient. Till 1845, the town had been progressing; but since that period it has fallen off considerably. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, several schools, a court-house, barrack, and small bridewell. The manufacture of linen, formerly carried on, has much declined; considerable trade in corn, and some brewing and tanning; petty sessions are held; weekly market; four annual fairs for cattle. Pop. 2068.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DUNMOE, par. Irel. Meath; 976 ac. Pop. 121.

DUNMORE.—1, A vil. Scotland, co. of, and 7½ m. S.E. Stirling, amidst beautiful scenery. In its vicinity is Dunmore Park, the seat of the Earl of Dunmore. Pop. 151. —2, A tn. and par. Ireland, co. Galway. The former, 9 m. N.E. Tuam, contains a church and a R. Catholic chapel, a market and courthouse, a dispensary, and police barrack; has weekly markets on Monday and Thursday, and several annual fairs. Pop. 651. Area of par. 34,939 ac. Pop. 8440.—3, A vil. and seaport, Ireland, co. of, and 8 m. S.E. Waterford, W. shore of Waterford Haven, originally a small fishing vil.; but Government, having fixed upon it as a station for the mail packets from Milford, was, several years ago, at great expense in improving the harbour, and it has since risen into some importance as a sea-bathing place. It contains a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two schools; inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing and tillage. Pop. 313. —4, Par. Ireland, Kilkenny; 2380 ac. Pop. 357.

DUNMOW.—1, (*Great*), A par. and small market tn., England, co. Essex. The TOWN, on an acclivity, on the Chelmer, 32 m. N.E. London, has two good streets, with a market cross in the centre of the town; is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with pump water. It has a large ancient church, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends; national and British schools, a literary institution, and various friendly societies; and a large tan yard. Area of par. 6746 ac. Pop. 2976.—2, (*Little*), A par. 2¼ m. E.S.E. the former, where prevailed the custom of giving a flitch of bacon to any married couple, who, having been married a year and a day, would swear that they had not quarrelled once, nor, up to that time, had repented of their marriage. The flitch is said to have been claimed but eight times since the reign of Henry VI. This custom has been recently revived, and in 1855 two couples claimed and made good their claim to the flitch, which was presented with due solemnity. Area of par. 1715 ac. Pop. 379.

DUNMOYLAN, par. Irel. Limerick; 6190 ac. P. 1144.

DUNMURRAGHILL, a par. Ireland, Kildare; 562 ac. Pop. 151.

DUNMURRY, a vil. Ireland, co. Antrim, on the Glenwater, 4½ m. S. by W. Belfast. It has a Presbyterian chapel and a station on the Ulster railway; several extensive flour-mills, and a bleachfield. Pop. 401.

DUNMURRY, par. Irel. Kildare; 1101 ac. Pop. 161.

DUNNAMAGGAN, par. and vil. Ireland, Kilkenny; 3357 ac. Pop. 973.

DUNNET, par. and maritime vil. Scot. Caithness; 12 m. by 6 m. Good fishing in Dunnet Bay. Pop. 1868.

DUNNET HEAD, a remarkable promontory, Scotland, co. Caithness, at the W. entrance of, and projecting into the Pentland Firth, which is here about 7 m. broad, the most N. point of the mainland of the kingdom; lat. (light), 58° 40′ 24″ N.; lon. 3° 21′ 15″ W. (B.) It rises to the height of 500 ft. above the level of the sea, and, excepting in two or three places, is inaccessible from the land side. It is wholly composed of freestone, chiefly of a brownish colour, with a covering of moss. It contains 3000 ac., and rears about 400 sheep of the original short tailed breed of the country. On the summit are vestiges of a R. Catholic chapel, supposed to have been a place of penance, and on the N.W. extremity there is a lighthouse, 346 ft. high.

DUNNICHEN, a par. Scotland, Forfar; 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1884.

DUNNING, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Perth. The VILLAGE, 9 m. S.W. Perth, near a station on the Scottish Central railway, has a parish, a Free, a U. Presbyterian, and an Episcopalian church, parochial and other schools; a public reading-room, a gas-work, flour, saw, and malt mills, a distillery, and a brewery; but a large proportion of the people are employed in weaving for Glasgow houses. Pop. of par. (area, 28 sq. m.), 2084; of vil. 1105.

DUNNINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 7 m. W.N.W. Rottweil. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1411.

DUNNINGTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3199 ac. Pop. 850.

DUNNOSE, a lofty headland, England, S.E. coast Isle of Wight; lat. 50° 38′ N.; lon. 1° 11′ 35″ W.

DUNNOTTAR, par. Scot. Kincardine; 8156 ac. Its ancient castle, now in ruins, situated on a cliff beetling out into the sea, 2 m. S. by E. Stonehaven, is often mentioned in Scottish history. During the parliamentary war it became the depository of the Scottish regalia; and capitulated to Cromwell's troops after a six months' siege, the regalia having previously been secretly conveyed away. Pop. 1949.

DUNOIS, an anc territory, France, prov. Orléanais, now forming parts of the deps. Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret. Its capital was Châteaudun.

DUNOON, a maritime vil. and par. Scotland, co. Argyle. The VILLAGE, finely situated on the W. shore of Firth of Clyde, 25 m. W. by N. Glasgow, has risen into importance within the last quarter of a century, having become a favourite summer resort for the citizens of Glasgow. Ranges of neat and elegant modern villas stretch along the shore to the distance of about 2 m. N. and S. of the old village. On a green rocky knoll overlooking the Firth are to be seen the foundation walls of the ancient castle of Dunoon, a residence of the noble family of Argyll till the early part of the 17th century. The existing remains do not indicate a higher antiquity than the 14th or 15th century, though it is known that a castle existed here at a much earlier date. There are here an elegant parish church; plain Free, U. Presbyterian, and English Episcopal churches, a neat Scotch Episcopal church, and Baptist and R. Catholic chapels; a number of schools, and a circulating library. No manufactures are carried on; but the population of the village is increasing. Area of united par. of Dunoon and Kilmun, 180 sq. m. Pop. 7132.- (*Local Correspondent.*)

DUNQUIN, par. Irel. Kerry; 4397 ac. Pop. 722.

DUNREGGAN, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 16 m. N.W. Dumfries, on the Dalwhat, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with the vil. of Minnyhive. Pop. 277.

DUNROSSNESS, par. Scot. Shetland. Pop. 4505.

DUNSANY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2095 ac. Pop. 203.

DUNSCORE, par. Scot. Dumfries, 24 sq. m. Pop. 1578.

DUNSE, a bor. of barony, market tn., and par., Scotland, co. Berwick. The TOWN, 35 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on a branch of the N. British Railway, beautifully situated at the foot of a hill 650 ft. high, called Dunse Law, is well built, and contains some spacious streets; is well kept, abundantly supplied with water, and lighted with gas. The only remarkable public building is the townhall, founded in 1816, and surmounted by a beautiful Gothic spire. It has a plain parish church, built in 1790; a Free, a U. Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church, several schools and libraries, and a reading-room. Weekly market on Wednesday, three annual fairs. On the summit of Dunse Law are vestiges of the entrenched camp occupied by General Leslie and 20,000 Covenanters, May, 1639, to oppose a threatened invasion of Scotland by Charles I., who had advanced 7 m. beyond Berwick with a large force, to subdue the Scotch Covenanters. John Duns Scotus, the celebrated scholastic philosopher; Boston, author of the *Fourfold State;* Dr. M'Crie, the historian of Knox; were all born in the town or parish of Dunse. Area of par. 18 sq. m. Pop. 3595.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DUNSFOLD, par. Eng. Surrey; 1293 ac. Pop. 671.

DUNSFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 5948 ac. Pop. 977.

DUNSFORT, par. Irel. Down; 4239 ac. Pop. 1220.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a post tn. and par. Ireland, co. Meath. The former, situated in a hollow, 15 m. N.W. Dublin, is a dirty dilapidated place, and has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a dispensary. The

people, in a miserable condition, are either day labourers or mendicants. Petty sessions fortnightly. Area of par., 5264 ac. Pop. 1202.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

DUNSHELT, or DANESHALT, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, 1 m. S.E. Auchtermuchty, on the Eden; inhabitants mostly cotton weavers. Pop. 567.

DUNSINNANE, one of the Sidlaw hills, Scotland, co. of, and 7 m. N.E. Perth, and about 15 m. S.E. Birnam; height, 1114 ft. An extensive view is obtained from the top, on which the circumvallations of what is said to be Macbeth's castle, may still be traced.

DUNSINSK, a pleasant vil. Ireland, co. of, and 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin. On a hill in the vicinity, 210 ft. high, is the observatory of Trinity college.

DUNSTABLE, a tn. and par. England, co. Bedford. The TOWN, 32 m. N.W. London, on a branch of the London and North-western Railway, in the centre of the Dunstable chalk downs, consists of four principal streets; houses, mostly of brick, in general well built, but many of an antiquated appearance. It has a parish church, a Wesleyan, and two Baptist chapels, a free school, and several almshouses. Straw plait and bonnet manufacture is the chief trade of the town, employing a great many females. Whiting, also, is manufactured to a great extent, and there are several considerable malting establishments. Immense numbers of larks are taken in the vicinity, and sent to the London market. Dunstable was an important Roman station. Henry I. built a royal mansion in the neighbourhood, and also founded a priory here, of which no part remains but the portion appropriated to the parish church, and two arches in the adjoining wall. Market, Wednesday; four fairs annually. Area of par. 390 ac. P. 4470.

DUNSTAN (ST.), three pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 365 ac. Pop. 1283.—Two forming part of London (*in the East*), Middlesex. P. 1025.—(*in the West*), Middlesex. P. 2887.

DUNSTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The former, beautifully situated in a vale looking towards the Bristol Channel, and inclosed on every other side by hills, 19½ m. N.W. Taunton, has a handsome ancient church, a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school. Market on Friday. Area of par. 3455 ac. Pop. 1112.

DUNSTEW, par. Eng. Oxford; 1370 ac. Pop. 452.

DUNSTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1620 ac. Pop. 594.—2, Norfolk; 616 ac. Pop. 126.

DUNSYRE, par. Scot. Lanark; 11,071 ac. Pop. 312.

DUNTERTON, par. Eng. Devon; 1161 ac. Pop. 170.

DUNTISBOURNE, two pars. Eng. Gloucester:— 1, (*Abbots*), 3290 ac. Pop. 371.—2, (*House*), 1750 ac. Pop. 160.

DUNTOCHER, a large manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. Dumbarton, 8 m. N.W. by W. Glasgow, containing Established and Free churches, a R. Catholic chapel, and two other meeting-houses; several large cotton spinning and weaving factories, and manufactures of agricultural implements, &c. Bricks are also made, and many are employed in coal and lime-works. An antique bridge here is supposed to have been erected by the Romans; and, in the vicinity, several interesting Roman remains have been found. Pop. 2360.

DUNTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 2840 ac. Pop. 478.—2, Bucks; 1550 ac. Pop. 98.—3, Essex; 2338 ac. Pop. 178.—4, (*Basset*), Leicester; 1860 ac. Pop. 528.—5, (*Cum Doughton*), Norfolk; 1721 ac. Pop. 134.

DUNURLIN, par. Irel. Kerry; 4700 ac. Pop. 1064.

DUNVEGAN, a headland and bay, Scotland, W. coast, Skye. The former in lat. 57° 32′ N.; lon. 6° 41′ W. (B.) Here is Dunvegan Castle, seat of the M'Leod family.

DUNWICH, a decayed seaport, bor. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The TOWN, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich, was formerly a place of considerable importance, having an extensive trade, and containing many churches and monasteries, all of which, with the ground they stood upon, have been engulfed by the sea, which is here perpetually gaining on the land. This continual encroachment of the sea has reduced this once flourishing seaport to an insignificant village, and now threatens its utter obliteration. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is herring and sprat fishing, the latter being cured here in the same way that herrings are cured at Yarmouth. Area of par., 1465 ac. Pop. 227.

DUPPA, TUPPAU, or DAUPOW, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 18 m. E.N.E. Elbogen, in a deep valley, r. bank, Anbach. It contains a parish church, castle, Piarist cloister, gymnasium, high school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1400.

DURANCE [Latin, *Durentia*], a river, France, which rises on the W. slope of the Cottian Alps, in Mount Genèvre, in the N.E. of dep. Hautes-Alpes, flows circuitously in a S.E. direction through that dep., then almost due S. through the W. part of dep. Basses-Alpes, on reaching the S. frontiers of which it turns W., forming the boundary between deps. Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhone, and joins l. bank, Rhone, 4 m. below Avignon. It passes the towers of Briançon, Embrun, Sisteron, and Orgon, and has for its principal affluents, on the right, the Guisane, Gironde, Buech, and Calavon, and on the left the Guil, Ubaye, Sasse, Bleone, Asse, and Verdon. The Durance, though a large stream, is so rapid in its current, and carries so much debris along with it, that it is nowhere navigable. It is, however, much used for floatation, and by feeding the canal of Carpoune, which connects it with the Rhone in the lower part of its course, furnishes an important water communication. It is subject to inundations, which often commit great ravages. Its whole course is about 180 m.

DURANGO.—1, An inland state, or dep. Mexican confederation, between lat. 23° 37′ and 27° 45′ N.; lon. 102° 30′ and 107° 17′ W.; surrounded by Chihuahua, Cohahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Sonora, and Cinaloa; length, N. to S., about 280 m.; breadth, 150 m.; area, about 54,000 sq. m. It is mostly rocky and mountainous, and is traversed by the sierra Madre, which forms the connecting link between the plateau of Anahuac and the Rocky Mountains. It is watered by only a few streams, the most important of which is the Rio-de-las Nases, which loses itself in the lake of Cayman, in the Bolson-de Mapimi. The greater part of this state is a barren and irreclaimable waste; but there are some fine meadows, well adapted for grazing, and along the banks of the streams the soil is rich and fertile, producing, in abundance, corn, maize, rice, and other cereals. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and working the gold, silver, and iron in the mountains are the chief employments. Durango is greatly infested by several Indian tribes, especially by the Comanches, who, at certain seasons, overrun the N. and W. portions of Mexico, driving cattle, and massacring, without mercy, all who come in their way. Pop. (1865), 103,608.——2, A tn., cap. above state, 6500 ft. above sea level; lat. 24° 25′ N.; lon. 104° 30′ W. It is picturesque, but dirty; and has two large churches, a college, an hospital, several convents, a mint, and numerous woollen and cotton manufactories; and a good trade in cattle and leather. It was founded about the middle of the 16th century. Pop. about 14,000. [See additional account in *Supplement*.] —3, A tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, 14 m. S.E. Bilbao, r. bank of a small river, here crossed by three bridges. It is well built, and has straight, clean, and paved streets; three churches, two convents, a Latin, and two primary schools, a townhall, hospital, prison, and cemetery. Weaving, tanning, and the manufacture of hardware are carried on. Pop. 2246.

DURAS, or DRAS, a valley, Ladakh, about lat. 34° 22′ N.; lon. 75° 30′ E.; at a short distance N. from the N. frontier of Cashmere, in which are a collection of villages, through which passes a river of the same name; the latter, rising in the Bultul or Kantal Pass, flows N. to the Indus, which it joins in lat. 34° 44′ N.; lon. 76° 9′ E. Duras is 9000 ft. above the sea.

DURATON, a river, Spain, which rises in the W. of the Somo sierra, near N.W. frontiers of New Castile, flows N.W., traversing Old Castile, enters Leon, and shortly after passing Peñafiel, joins l. bank, Douro. Its whole course is about 60 m., and is partly navigable in spring. It is well supplied with fish.

DURAZZO [anc. *Dyrachium*, or *Epidamnus*], a seaport, European Turkey, prov. Albania, on the Adriatic, 50 m. S. by W. Scutari; lat. 41° 18′ 12″ N.; lon. 19° 26′ 45″ E. (B.) It is strongly fortified; has a safe and commodious harbour; exports tobacco to Italy, and receives Manchester and Birmingham manufactures from Trieste. The ancient Epidamnus, which was a colony of Corcyreans, was the most powerful maritime town of Illyria. The expulsion of its aristocracy, B.C. 436, was the origin of the Peloponnesian war. No traces of the ancient city now exist, excepting pieces of columns and marbles scattered over the burial grounds, or built in the walls. Pop. 5000.

DURBEN, a market tn. Russia, gov. Courland, on the S.E. shore of a small lake of same name, 15 m. E.N.E. Leban. It contains a church and an old castle. Pop. 1500.

DURCAL, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 15 m. S. Granada, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of Mount Sahor, a ramification of the sierra Nevada, near l. bank, Durcal. The houses are old, and ill built, and the streets, though level, are winding, and, for the most part, without pavement. It contains a parish church, of modern construction; a town house, which is small, and of no architectural merit; and an endowed primary school. Some of the inhabitants make esparto articles, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1821.

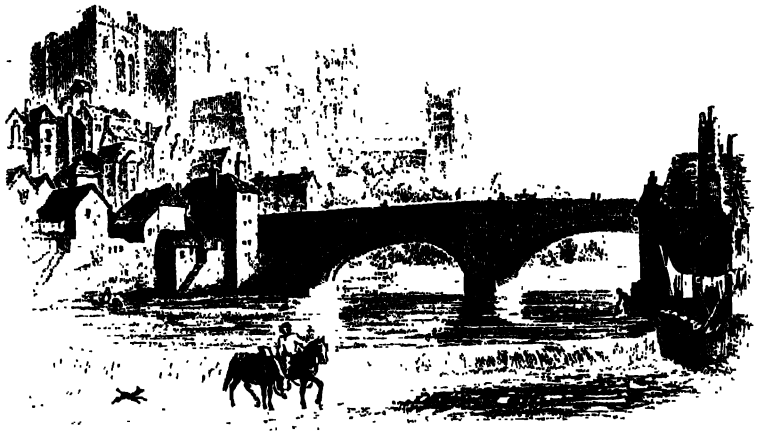
DÜREN [anc. *Marcodurum*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. E. by N. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the r. bank of the Roer, here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains two Protestant, and five R. Catholic churches, one of the former new, and very handsome, and one of the latter surmounted by a fine Gothic tower; a synagogue, gymnasium, and three nunneries; and has important manufactures of woollen cloth, and woollen covers, paper, leather, sheet-iron, cast-iron, and steel ware, numerous brandy distilleries; an important trade in corn, cattle, and the above manufactures; and two annual fairs. Düren is of Roman origin, and is mentioned by Tacitus under its name of Marcodurum. It was besieged by Charles V. in 1543, with an army of 60,000 men, and, after an obstinate resistance, taken and destroyed. Pop. 11,256.— The CIRCLE, area 164 g.o. sq. m., is partly flat, and partly hilly, is watered by the Roer, and several small streams, is well wooded, produces a good deal of wine and fruit, rears great numbers of cattle, and possesses a number of valuable minerals, particularly iron, alum, lead, lignite, and coal. Pop. 50,461.

DURGERDAM, a fishing vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the Ij, opposite Amsterdam, which it supplies with fish. It has a church and school. Pop. 450.

DURHAM, a N. maritime co. England, consisting chiefly of a long contiguous tract forming the co. properly so called, and of three detached portions. Of these the largest is in the N. of Northumberland, where it forms an irregular triangle, with its base on the German Ocean, and has annexed to it, at a short distance from the coast, Holy Island, and the small group of the Fern Islands; the second is on the S.E. part of the coast of the same county; the third, forming the parish of Craike, is wholly enclosed by Yorkshire, and is situated about 10 m. N. of the town of York. The county proper is in the form of an irregular triangle, the vertex of which, somewhat flattened, is on the W., where it is contiguous both with Cumberland and Westmorland. The coast line on the E. forms its base. The N. side is bounded by Northumberland, from which it is partly separated by the Tyne; the S. side by Yorkshire, from which it is separated throughout by the Tees; greatest length W. to E., 55 m; greatest breadth, 35 m.; area, 972·5 sq. m or 622,476 ac. The surface is greatly diversified. In the W. it becomes mountainous, being covered by portions of what has been called the N. Penine range, one of whose summits, that of Kill op Law, here attains the height of 2196 ft. To the E. of this range a bleak elevated tract extends, and is continued by a series of branches, some of which stretch as far as the sea, and form a number of rocky headlands. The finest part of the county lies in the valleys, which separate those branches, and form the channels of numerous streams, of which the most important, in addition to the Tyne and Tees, already mentioned, is the Weir, which traverses the county centrally, first in an E. and then in a N.E. direction. All these rivers are navigable to a considerable distance from their mouths. The geological formations of the county are well defined. The strata lowest in the series but most elevated in position belong to the mountain limestone, of which both the mountains in the W. and the elevated plateau to the E. of it are composed. Immediately above this, continuing E., appear first the millstone grit, then a part of the valuable coal field to which Newcastle has given its name, then the magnesian limestone, and finally the new red sandstone. The continuity of the strata is frequently broken by veins of basalt or greenstone. The W. part of the county, both from its elevated position and the bleak moors which cover its surface, is altogether unfitted for agriculture, and, scarcely admitting of improvement, is allowed to remain in a state of nature. A number of small hardy sheep, much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, roam over it, and manage to pick up a scanty subsistence, and on some parts, especially where limestone forms the immediate subsoil, some tracts of good sound pasture are employed in the rearing of young stock; but the average annual value of the whole moorlands is supposed not to exceed 1s. per acre. To the E. of the moorlands, though much of the soil continues to be of a thin clayey and intractable nature, a very decided improvement takes place, and good crops of all the ordinary cereals are raised. Friable loams admirably adapted for root crops, especially turnips, are not unfrequent, and along the N. bank of the Tees, particularly near its estuary, are considerable tracts of rich alluvial soil, partly under the plough, but more frequently kept in permanent pasture, on which many of the finest cattle of the kingdom are grazed. Indeed in this branch of agricultural industry the farmers of Durham are not surpassed, and their famous short horns or Teeswater breed of cattle, are universally admitted to combine the most valuable properties of the race in their highest perfection. The best wooded part of the county is the vale of Derwent, where much fine hardwood timber, particularly oak, is grown. It is not, however, from the soil that Durham derives the principal source of its wealth. Its richest treasures lie deeply buried in its bowels. Reference has already been made to its coal field, one of the most valuable which England possesses, and in the W., where the surface is almost without value, the limestone beneath it abounds in rich veins of lead, which are worked to a great extent, and yield a profit only inferior to that of the coal. The value of the minerals is much increased by the facilities of transport. Besides three navigable rivers, each with an important town and tolerably good harbour at its mouth, where, at least in spring tides, large vessels can load, the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, forming one of the main trunks by which the communication between the metropolis and Scotland is maintained, traverses the county in a N. direction for about 45 m., and is joined by numerous branches passing through the heart of the mineral fields, and conveying their produce either to the trunks or to the coast, where, in addition to the harbour already mentioned, that of Hartlepool furnishes an important outlet. For administrative purposes, Durham is divided into the four wards of Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton. Ecclesiastically it is in the diocese of its own name and the province of York, and contains 60 parishes. Many of the livings are the most valuable of the kingdom, and much of the land belongs properly to the church. It consists politically of two divisions —a N. and a S.—each of which sends two members to parliament. Durham city is the capital, where the assizes and the quarter sessions are held. P. in 1861, 508,666; in 1871, 685,045.

DURHAM [originally *Dunholme*], an anc. and celebrated city and parl. bor. England, cap. above co., on the Wear, 230 m. N. by W. London. It stands on seven eminences, along the summits of which the streets generally run. Of these there are nine that may be considered principal streets, besides several smaller, and a number of lanes, courts, &c. The first are tolerably straight, and well kept. The houses are built, some of brick, and some of stone; many of them are very old, and extremely irregular in form and dimensions, those of modern erection are more uniform. The city is well paved and flagged, well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the ancient castle, the cathedral, and other churches, are the townhall, a handsome edifice, in the Tudor baronial style; the new hall, a spacious room, 70 ft. long, 35 ft. broad, and 51 ft. high; the county prisons, lately much enlarged; and a new grammar school. There are in all seven churches in the city, besides the cathedral, together with chapels for Wesleyans, New Connection Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Independents, R. Catholics, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. The educational institutions comprise the university, the grammar-school, the diocesan training school for school-mistresses, blue coat, national, and infant schools, a R. Catholic free and charity school. The university was founded in 1832, and chartered in 1837. In 1846 a hall, called Hatfield Hall, was attached to University college, in which students can be educated on cheaper terms than in the latter. An additional hall on similar terms to Hatfield Hall, was opened in October,

1851. There are in the city a mechanics' institute, an athenæum, an infirmary, and a number of minor charities. The only manufactures of any importance carried on are those of carpeting and mustard, for the last of which articles Durham has been for a long time much celebrated. The vicinity abounds in beautiful public walks, commanding a great extent and variety of picturesque scenery. But the great attractions of Durham are its famous cathedral and ancient castle. The former occupies the summit of a peninsula overlooking the Wear on the E and W., and having rapid descents to the river, which are covered with hanging



DURHAM, from near the Framwell Gate Bridge - From Allom's Views in Cumberland, Durham, &c

woods and gardens, having a singularly pleasing effect. The aspect of this venerable structure is peculiarly grand and impressive. The general character of the larger portion is Norman, of a very bold style, with insertions in all the English styles. Three magnificent and elaborately ornamented towers spring up from the body of the building, one from the centre, 212 ft. high; and two, together, from the W. end, 145 ft. high each. The entire length of the edifice is 420 ft. It was founded by bishop William de Carilepho, assisted by Malcolm, King of Scotland, on August 11, 1093. The castle, formerly the residence of the bishops of Durham, stands N. from the cathedral, on the summit of an artificial mound. The original building is Norman, but many of the additions are of much later dates. It is believed to have been founded by William the Conqueror, in 1072, but it is considered doubtful whether any part of the original keep, with exception of the foundation, now remains. The greater portion of the existing building is supposed to have been erected in 1350. Durham returns two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1861, 14,088; in 1871, 11,833 – (*Local Correspondent.*)

DURIAN, or DRYON (GREAT and LITTLE, and STRAIT). The former are two islands at the S.E. entrance to the Strait of Malacca, lat. 0° 50′ N.; lon. 103° 50′ E. They are high, and separated from each other by a narrow creek. The conical peak of Great Durian forms a conspicuous object in coming from the S.; there is a peak also on Little Durian, but of much less elevation. The Strait of Durian lies between the E. coast of Sumatra and the island of Lingen, extending from Pulo Varela to the Carimons, off the S.E. extremity of the Malay peninsula. It is about 120 m. in length, and is bounded W. by the coast of Sumatra, False Durian, Sabon, and the contiguous islands; on the E. side by the islands off the S. and W. sides of Lingen, Great and Little Durian, and the adjacent islands.

DURINISH, par. Scot. Inverness; 100 sq. m. P. 5330.

DURISDEER, par. Scot. Dumfries; 28¼ sq. m. P. 1795.

DÜRKHEIM, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, at the entrance of the valley of Dürkheim, through which the Isenach flows, 14 m. W.S.W. Mauheim. It is well built, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a R. Catholic and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin and an industrial school, and has glass-works, a paper-mill, a trade in corn and wine, and an annual fair. In the neighbourhood are the salt springs of Philippshall. Dürkheim was early surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified, so as to be a place of considerable strength. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, and still more from the French, by whom it was pillaged in 1674. Pop. 4529.

DURLACH, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, at the foot of the Thurmberg, r. bank Pfinz, and on the railway from Baden to Frankfort, 4 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an old townhouse, courthouse, hospital, superior burgher school, house of refuge, and savings bank; and has manufactures of linen, tobacco, chicory, and vinegar, and an important market for fruit, which is extensively grown in the dist. Durlach is an ancient place, and was long the residence of the Margraves of Baden Durlach, now the reigning line since the extinction of that of Baden-Baden in 1771. An old ruined castle, on a height near the town, was the cradle of the family. Pop. 5791.

DURLEIGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 886 ac. Pop. 115.

DURLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 2171 ac. Pop. 424.

DURNESS, par. Scot. Sutherland; 300 sq. m. Pop. 1152.

DURNFORD, par. Eng. Wilts, 3123 ac. Pop. 554.

DURNFORD, a river of E. Africa, coast of Zanguebar, falling into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 1° 8′

DÜRNHOLZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 25 m. S. by W. Brunn, l. bank Thaya. It has an old castle, a church, hospital, mill, two tilefields, five annual fairs, and a weekly market. Pop. 2107.

DÜRNTEN (MITTEL, OBER, and UNTER), [middle, upper, and lower], a par. and scattered vil., Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. S.E. Zürich. Besides agriculture and cattle-rearing, the inhabitants are engaged in spinning, and weaving silk and cotton. Pop. 1503.

DÜRR-SEE, a small lake, Switzerland, can. of, and 37 m. S. Bern, on the road from the vil. of Lauenen to the Gelten glazier, and nearly 4000 ft. above sea level.

DURRA, ZARRAH, or ZURRAH, a large brackish lake, Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, lat. 32° N.; lon. 62° E.; about 160 m. in circumference, and containing an island on which is a stronghold, called the fort of Rustain or Rustan, in which the chiefs of Seistan used to take refuge when their country was invaded. The shores are overgrown to a considerable distance with rushes and reeds, interspersed with pools of standing water; and these marshes or thickets are occupied by herds of oxen, belonging to a race of people different from the other inhabitants of Seistan, being tall, stout, black men, who live in reed hovels, tend their flocks, and fish or fowl on rafts among the rushes of the lake.

DURRANGDRA, a tn. Hindoostan, Goojerat, 85 m. N.W. Cambay; lat. 22° 54′ N.; lon. 71° 35′ E.

DÜRRENBERG, a vil. Prussian Saxony, 6 m. S.S.E. Merseburg, remarkable only for its salt springs, which have been employed in making salt for above a century, and yield yearly about 12,000 tons. Pop. 320.

DÜRRENROTH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 22 m. N.E. Bern, in an elevated and picturesque locality, surrounded by green slopes and wooded hills. It has a church, some neat houses, and a grain-mill. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cattle-rearing and linen weaving. Pop. 1542.

DÜRRENSTEIN, a small tn. Lower Austria, picturesquely situated on l. bank Danube, 41 m. W. by N. Vienna. It belongs to the princes of Starhemberg, who have here a castle containing a good library. There are also here fine ruins of

an Augustinian monastery. But Dürrenstein is more especially noted for the ruins of its old fortress, which lie on a lofty, bare, rugged rock above the village, behind which again the Wunderberg rises still higher, covered with dark fir-wood. In this fortress, Richard Cœur de Lion, treacherously seized when returning from Palestine, A.D. 1191, was detained prisoner by Duke Leopold of Austria. He remained in confinement 15 months. This old stronghold was taken and subsequently fortified by the Swedes, and ultimately destroyed by them in 1645. In 1741 a small body of the villagers repulsed a large force of French and Bavarians by means of a number of water-pipes painted to look like cannon, which they planted on the walls, assisted in their operations by a drum, which was vigorously beaten, to make the enemy imagine the place was strongly garrisoned. In November, 1805, the French here defeated the Austrians and Russians. Pop. 500.



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF DÜRRENSTEIN.
From Lilienstern, Panorama der Donau

DÜRRHEIM, a vil. Baden, Lake circle, bail. of, and 4 m. S.E. Villingen, between the sources of the Neckar and Danube, on the W. slope of the Black Forest. It contains a parish church, and has a strong salt spring. Pop. 1049.

DURRINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Sussex; 891 ac. Pop. 177.—2, Wilts; 2682 ac. Pop. 477.

DURRIS, par. Scot. Kincardine; 7 m. by 3½ m. P. 962.

DURRMENZ, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, on both sides of the Enz, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 1490.

DURROW.—1, A market tn. and par. Ireland, cos. Kilkenny and Queen's county. The town, on the Erkin, 15 m. N.W. Kilkenny, consists generally of old, and chiefly stone houses, is plentifully supplied with good water, and well kept, has a well-built courthouse, an Episcopal church, R. Catholic chapel, parochial school, and a dispensary. Weekly market, Friday; eight fairs annually. A flax-spinning mill has been recently erected. People chiefly agricultural labourers. Area of par. 6529 ac. Pop. 1729; of tn. 869.—(*Local Correspondent*)—2, Par. Ireland, King's co. and Westmeath; 9773 ac. Pop. 1926.

DURRUS, par. Irel. Cork; 11,138 ac. Pop. 2392.

DURSEY, an isl. Ireland, co. Cork. 11 m. W. by S. Castletown, near the entrance to Bantry Bay, 3½ m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. It contains the remains of an old church and castle. Pop. 200.

DURSLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The town, 14 m. S. by W. Gloucester, in a picturesque district, is well built, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; it has a handsome church, with a tower at the W. end, a chapel of ease, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and several charities and schools. There are here some cloth-mills, but this branch of business has much fallen off of late years. Area of par. 1059 ac. Pop. 2477.

DURSTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1022 ac. Pop. 258.

DURTAL, an anc. tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 21 m. N.E. Angers, on the Loir, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is agreeably situate, has the remains of an old castle, potteries and brickfields, and a trade in grain. Pop. 1566.

DURWAZ, a territory, Independent Turkestan, between Budukshan and the Pamer Bolor mountains, intersected by lat. 38° N.; and lon. 71° E. It is exceedingly mountainous, and its dizzy paths can only be traversed by footmen. Cotton is grown on what little soil there is. Made into cloth, it forms an article of export; in return for which grain and gunpowder are obtained. All its villages are situated on the banks of the Oxus, by the earlier stream of which it is traversed. The natives are Tajiks, and most of them Suni Mahometans. Their language is Persian.

DURWESTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 1763 ac. Pop. 406.

DUSEFORD, par. Eng. Cambridge; 3132 ac. Pop. 844.

DUSHET, a small tn. and fort, Russian Georgia, 25 m. N. Tiflis. It is an insignificant place, having a number of low small shops, in which different articles are exposed for sale, and where all kinds of tradesmen are seen at work. Here also are to be seen weavers of coarse linen, sitting upon the ground with their feet in holes in the earth. The fort is a place of no great strength; now falling to decay, and used as a barrack for a battalion of soldiers. The country around is open and well cultivated. P. 2137.

DUSKY BAY, New Zealand, S.W. extremity of Middle Island, lat. 45° 43′ S.; lon. 166° 27′ E. (R.) It is large, and affords good anchorage near the shore, which is steep and rugged. Fish are plentiful and in great variety. Discovered, in 1769, by Cook.

DUSNOK, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of and 60 m. from Pesth; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2289.

DUSSAUN, a river, Hindoostan, which has its sources in the Vindhaya mountains, lat. 23° 20′ N.; lon. 78° 35′ E., about 70 m. E. by N. the city of Bhopaul. It flows nearly due N. till it joins the Betwah, lat. 25° 45′ N.; lon. 79° 30′ E.; entire course about 180 m. It is too rocky to be navigable, but abounds with fish.

DÜSSELDORF, a gov. Rhenish Prussia; bounded, N. and W. by Holland, S. Aix la Chapelle and Cologne, E. Arnsberg, and N.E. Münster; area, 1573 geo. sq. m. The surface wholly belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which traverses it circuitously in a N. direction, and divides it into two nearly equal parts—that on the E. being hilly but well wooded, and that on the W. generally flat and fertile. The principal tributaries of the Rhine within the government are, on the left, the Erft, Meurs or Mörs, and Quebach; on the right, the Wipper, Düssel, Ruhr, Embscher, and Lippe. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, and oats, but the produce is said to fall short of the home consumption. Potatoes, flax, and oil seed, also, are extensively grown; and, in some districts, tobacco thrives well. The minerals include iron, coal, and good potter's clay. The government is divided into 15 circles—Cleves, Rees, Duisburg, Geldern, Kempen, Krefeld, Düsseldorf, Mettmann, Lennep, Solingen, Neuss, Grevenbroich, Essen, Mörs, and Gladbach. Pop. 1,243,902.

DÜSSELDORF, a tn. Prussia, cap. Rhenish province, beautifully situated among villas and gardens, r. bank, Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, at the confluence of the Dussel, and on the railway from Elberfeld, 22 m. N.N.W. Cologne. It is built of brick, nearly in the form of a parallelogram, with its greatest length from N. to S., and with its principal streets, which are regular, spacious, and planted with trees in the same direction, and nearly parallel to the river. Its ramparts have been thrown down and converted into promenades, and so many improvements have been made upon it within the present century, that it now ranks as one of the handsomest towns in the valley of the Rhine. It consists of three parts—the Altstadt, the Carlstadt, and Neustadt. Of these, the Altstadt is the least prepossessing, and the Neustadt the most elegant. Among the streets, the Mittel Strasse, containing a number of fine shops; the Allée Strasse, and the Castanien Allée; and among the squares, the Exercier Platz, Carl Platz, and Frederick Platz, are most deserving of notice. The principal edifices are St. Lambert's church, in the centre of an irregular open space in the N.W. part of the town, near the Rhine, adorned with a beautiful monument of Duke John

William IV. and his consort, in white marble, and with several fine paintings; St. Andrew's or the Hof church, almost overloaded with decorations, and rich in carvings, frescoes, and paintings; the Franciscan or Maximilian church, with a fine bronze altar table, and a large picture by Damian; the old electoral palace, which was thrown in ruins in the bombardment of the town by the French in 1795, but is now restored, and occupied by the academy of painting; the townhouse, an ancient and venerable structure; the old Marstallhaus, now used for the meetings of the Estates, and other Government buildings; the gymnasium, picture gallery, theatre, court houses, prison, and large new barracks. Among the public institutions, particular notice is due to the Academy of Art, founded, 1767, by the Elector Theodore, renewed, in 1821, by King Frederick William, and afterwards directed by Cornelius and Schadow. It has the honour of having founded a school of painting, which takes the name of Düsseldorf, and has a great number of young painters in training, many of them of high promise. The manufactures include woollen and cotton goods, calicoes, hats, soap, white lead, leather, tobacco, sugar, and, particularly, liqueurs. The trade, both general and transit, and consisting chiefly of agricultural and colonial produce, is very important, and, in recent years, has made great and rapid progress. Much of this increase is owing to the completion of the various lines of railway which intersect the surrounding country, and enable Düsseldorf to carry on an extensive traffic with such important manufacturing towns as Elberfeld, Krefeld, Essen, &c. The shipping trade is large; the harbour being one of the most frequented on the Rhine. The residence of Prince William of Prussia, as governor of the Rhenish province, and commander-in-chief, attracts many of the nobility, and gives the town somewhat the appearance of a capital. Pop. (1867), 63,389.——The CIRCLE, area 118 geo. sq. m., is finely diversified by hills, and well wooded. Pop. 108,930.

DÜSSERA, a fortified tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat; lat. 23° 16′ N.; lon. 71° 51′ E.; contains about 1300 houses. The country around is well cultivated.

DUSSLINGEN, a vil. Württemburg, circle, Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 4 m. S.W. Tübingen. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of linen. Much hemp, flax, and fruit, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2287.

DUSTEE, or DUST, a river, Beloochistan, sources unknown. It traverses prov. Mekran, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in Gwelter Bay; lat. 25° 3′ N.; lon. 61° 50′ E. It is supposed to have a course, under different names, of 1000 m.

DUSTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1760 ac. Pop. 714.

DUTHILL, par. Scot. Elgin; 16 m. by 13 m. P. 1788.

DUTTON, two townships, England:—1, co. Chester, 4½ m. E. Frodsham, near where the valley of the Weaver is crossed by a viaduct of the London and North-western Railway, built of red stone, consisting of 20 stupendous arches about 70 ft. high, and 60 ft. in span. Pop. 361.—2, co. Lancaster, 6½ m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 563.

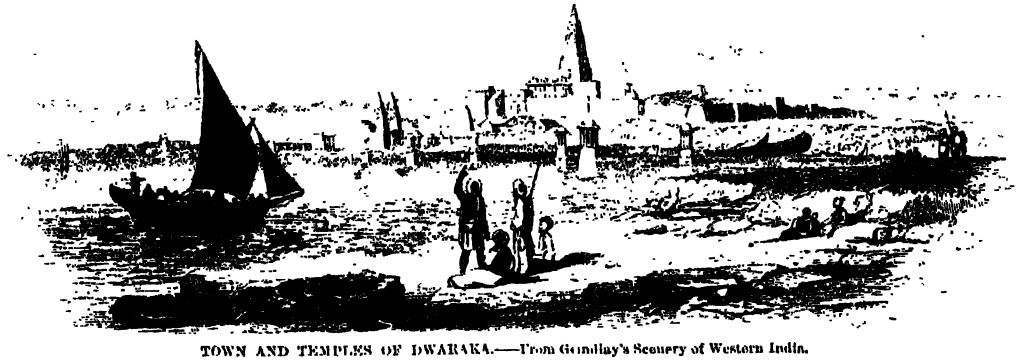
DUTTWEILER, a vil. Prussia, 40 m. S.S.E. Treves, on the Fischbach. It has a court of justice, parish church, and extensive alum and vitriol works. A seam of coal in the neighbourhood has long been burning below ground. Pop. 1387.

DVINA, DWINA, or DÜNA, two rivers, Russia:—1, *Western Drina* [anc. *Turuntus*], rises in gov. Tver, near vil. Kolnina, dist. Ostachkov, about 15 m. W. of the source of the Volga, flows first circuitously, S.S.W., through that gov., and along the frontiers of govs. Pskov, Smolensk, and Vitebsk, till it reaches the town of Vitebsk, when it turns gradually round, assumes a W.N.W. direction, separating Vitebsk and Livonia, on its right, from Minsk and Courland on its left, and finally falls into the gulf, about 10 m. below the town of Riga, after a course of about 500 m. In spring, it is navigable nearly to its source, but, at other times, not beyond Wiliz. It continues frozen from the end of November to the beginning of April, and has several rapids, which become dangerous when the water is low. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Toropa, Obol, Drissa, Evst, and Ogher; and, on the left, the Meja, Kasplia, Oula, and Disna. It is subject to inundations, particularly at the melting of the ice, and frequently commits great ravages. It abounds with fish.—2, *Northern Drina* [anc. *Carambucis*], is formed, in gov. Vologda, by the junction of the Suchona and Vitchegda, about 15 m. E. Sohvitchegodsk; flows, N.N.W., into gov. Archangel; there receives, on its left, the Vaga and Emtza, and, on its right, the Pingisha and Pinega; and, after a direct course of 270 m., and an indirect of above 400 m., falls into the White Sea about 30 m. below Archangel, after forming a number of islands, and branching off into a number of mouths. For a representation of these, and a description of the traffic on this river, *see* ARCHANGEL. By a canal connecting the Suchona with Lake Bulo, and, through it, with the Neva, and another connecting the Vitchegda with the Kama, a great system of water communication has been formed, furnishing the means of uninterrupted transit from the White Sea and the Baltic to the Black Sea and the Caspian.

DWALAGIRI, one of the culminating points of the Himalaya Mountains, in the kingdom of Nepaul; lat. 29° 8′ N.; lon. 82° 53′ E. Its height used to be stated at 28,000 feet, but is now ascertained to be only 26,826 feet, being upwards of 2000 feet below that of Mount Everest, which is 29,002.

DWALDER, an isl. Java Sea, near the S. entrance to the Macassar Strait; lat. 4° 12′ S.; lon. 116° 21′ E. It is small, low, covered with wood, and saddle-shaped.

DWARAKA, or JUGGUTH, a small maritime tn. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, at its most W. point, on the Indian Ocean; lat. 22° 15′ N.; lon. 69° 5′ E.; on a beautiful, sandy shore, and surrounded with a wall, washed by the tide. It is considered the most sacred spot in this part of India, and



TOWN AND TEMPLES OF DWARAKA.——From Gondlay's Scenery of Western India.

is resorted to annually by about 15,000 pilgrims. Its principal pagoda or temple is a magnificent structure of high antiquity. The entrance towards the sea is by a long and noble flight of stone steps. Its great pyramid is 140 ft. high, richly and elaborately ornamented. There are a great number of smaller temples and pagodas. The devotee, having performed the necessary ablutions, visited the temple, deposited his offerings, and paid all fees, which are pretty heavy, amounting.

altogether, to about 11 silver rupees (22*s.*), besides presents, proceeds to a place called Aramra, 15 m. N.E. Dwaraka, for the purpose of being stamped by the hand of Brahmin, which means being impressed, usually on the arm, with a hot iron instrument, engraved with the shell, the ring, and the lotus flower, the insignia of the gods. Dwaraka submitted to the British forces in 1816, but, in the following year, was transferred to the Baroda government.

DWINA, rivers, Russia. *See* DVINA.

DWINGELOO, a pleasant vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 14 m. S.S.W. Assen, with a Reformed church, small synagogue, school, benevolent society, and two annual fairs. Many of the French Protestants found a refuge here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Pop. 700.

DWY-GYFYLCHI, par. Wales, Carnarvon; 5794 ac. P. 926.

DYAKS. *See* BORNEO.

DYCE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 470.

DYFRIN-CLYDACH, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.W. Neath, and containing within its limits the ruins of Neath Abbey. Pop. 997.

DYHERNFURTH, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. N.W. Breslau, r. bank Oder. It contains a Protestant parish church, a chapel, a synagogue, and an old and new castle, with a fine park and gardens; and has a ferry over the Oder, some shipping, and a considerable trade. Pop. 1368.

DYKE and Moy, par. Scot. Elgin; 27 sq. m. Pop. 1369.

DYLE, a river, Belgium, which rises S.E. Nivelles, prov. S. Brabant, near the frontiers of Hainaut; flows N., passing Wavre and Louvain, then W., through Malines, where it enters prov. Antwerp, and shortly after, at Rumpot, unites with the Nethe to form the Rupel. Its course is 50 m., of which about 13 m., commencing at the confluence of the Demer, are navigable. Its chief affluents are the Demer and the Senne.

DYMCHURCH, par. Eng. Kent; 1534 ac. Pop. 650.

DYMEIRCHION, or TREMEIRCHION, par. Wales, Flint; 3873 ac. Pop. 707.

DYMOCK, par. Eng. Gloucester; 6875 ac. Pop. 1771.

DYRHAM and HINTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3005 ac. Pop. 474.

DYSART, four pars. Irel.:—1, Kilkenny; 7938 ac. Pop. 1538.—2. Louth, 1912 ac. Pop. 489. 3, Westmeath; 6242 ac. Pop. 879.— 4, Roscommon; 6569 ac. Pop. 1134.

DYSART, a royal bor., seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Fife, N. coast Firth of Forth, 13 m. N. by E. Edinburgh, a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway; lat. 59° 7′ N.; lon. 3° 6′ W. It consists of three narrow streets, with several lanes and alleys, and an open space in the centre. In the middle of the town stands the townhouse, a plain old structure, with a tower and spire. Though now a dull and comparatively deserted town, with little or no trade, in the 15th century extensive salt works were in operation here, and the produce exported in great quantities to Holland, besides supplying the larger towns of Scotland; and coal was wrought here 350 years ago. Malting and brewing were also carried on to a great extent, and immense quantities of foreign merchandise were imported, and exposed to sale under the piazzas, now all built up, of the principal street, and in the market-place. Its trade is now inconsiderable. Checks, ticks, and other linen goods are manufactured. There is a large power-loom factory, employing several hundreds, and two flax-spinning mills. The harbour is excellent, and is provided with a wet dock, having fully 18 ft. water. Towards the S. or lower part of the town, are the remains of a small chapel; and close by stands the old church of Dysart. A little W. of the town, on a steep crag fronting the sea, stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Ravenscraig, alluded to under the name of Ravensheuch, in Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. Dysart unites with Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, and Kinghorn, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Extent of par. 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. of burgh and par. 8842; of burgh, 1755.

DYSARTENOS, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 6096 ac. P. 1076.

DYSARTGALLEN, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 10,781 ac. Pop. 3027.

DYSARTMOON, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 6208 ac. P. 1418.

DYSERT, five pars. Irel.:—1, Clare; 7251 ac. Pop. 1449.—2. Kerry; 6051 ac. Pop. 1012.—3, Kerry; 686 ac. Pop. 3305.—4, Limerick; 910 ac. Pop. 141.—5, Waterford; 5396 ac. Pop. 1153.

DYSERTH, par Wales, Flint; 3348 ac. Pop. 1030.

DZIALOSZYCE, a tn. Russian Poland, woiwode Cracow, obwod of, and 36 m. S.S.W. Kielce, in a deep valley, near the Niddica. Pop. 900.

DZIALOSZYN, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. of, and 54 m. S.S.E. Kalisch, near the river Warta. The town is well built round a handsome central square; some manufactures, and two annual fairs. Pop. about 2500.

DZOUNGARIA, a region, Asia. *See* SOONGARIA.

E.

[E, in some positions, is substituted by *a* and *i*, and some Russian names commence indifferently with *E*, *Ie*, *Je*, and *Ye*.]

EAGLE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2450 ac. Pop. 577.

EAGLE ISLAND, a sharp rocky islet, off W. coast Ireland, co. Mayo, about two-thirds of a mile from the mainland; lat. 54° 17′ N.; lon. 10° 6′ W. (R); area, about 15 ac. On this islet have been erected two lighthouses, with bright fixed lights.

EAGLE ISLAND.—1, One of the Amirantes, Indian Ocean; lat. 5° 8′ S.; lon. 53° 22′ 30″ E.; about 1½ or 2 m. in circumference; destitute of water, low, and sandy; covered with shrubs, and encompassed by a chain of reefs to the N. and E., at the distance of 2 and 3 m. from the shore, on which the sea breaks very high.——2, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, near N.E. coast Australia, between Lizard Island and Cape Flattery; lat. 14° 32′ N.; lon. 145° 20′ E.——3, An isl., U. States, Maine, in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 18, fishermen.

EAGLESCLIFFE, par. Eng. Durham; 4821 ac. P. 701.

EAGLESHAM, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew; area, 15,503 ac. The VILLAGE, formerly a market town, is 8 m. S. by W. Glasgow, and consists of two rows of well-built freestone houses, with a large and beautiful green, interspersed with trees between them, and intersected by a clear streamlet. It has a parish and two Dissenting churches, and two schools. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley; but the principal source of employment is two cotton-spinning factories. Robert Pollock, author of the *Course of Time*, was a native of the parish. Pop. 2328.

EAGLESHAY, two isls. Scotland:—1, Orkney, 9 m. N. Kirkwall, and separated by a channel about 1 m. broad, from Rousay. The soil in general is fit for cultivation; but on the N. is an extensive tract of sand, overrun with rabbits. 2, Shetland, on the E. side of St. Magnus' Bay.

EAHEINOMAUWE, the native name of the most N. of the two great islands of New Zealand (*which see*).

EAKRING, par. Eng. Notts; 2297 ac. Pop. 710.

EALING, par. Eng. Middlesex; 5814 ac. Pop. 9828.

EAOO, native name of Bow Island (*which see*).

EARDISLAND, par. Eng. Hereford; 4455 ac. P. 889.

EARDISLEY, par. Eng. Hereford; 4533 ac. Pop. 811.

EARL, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*-Soham*), Suffolk; 1944 ac. Pop. 729.— 2, (*-Stoke*), Wilts; 2400 ac. Pop. 400.

EARL SHILTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. of, and 9 m. S.W. Leicester; with a church, and chapels for Independents, Methodists, and Baptists. The stocking manufacture employs the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 2176.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

EARLHAM (ST. MARY), par Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 131.

EARLS-BARTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1760 ac. P. 1277.

EARLSFERRY, a decayed bor., Scotland, co. Fife, 1 m. W. Elie. The inhabitants are principally employed in hand-loom weaving. Although now a place of little importance, it formerly carried on a considerable trade. Pop. 395.

EARLSTON [anc. *Ercildoun*], a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Berwick. The VILLAGE, 28 m. S E. Edinburgh, is chiefly remarkable for the manufacture of a well-known description of cotton cloth called 'Earlston ginghams;' merinos, shawls, muslins, shirtings, blankets, flannels, &c., are also manufactured. In the village are the parish church, Free and U. Presbyterian churches, and the parochial and F. Church schools. Within a quarter of a mile of the village are the ruins of a castle, called 'Rhymer's Tower,' in which Thomas the Rhymer, so famous in Scotch tradition, resided; and at the distance of about 1½ m. is the locality rendered classical by the beautiful melody of 'The Broom o' the Cowdenknowes.' Pop. 980. Area of par. 6 m. by 4½. Pop. 1825.

EARLSTOWN, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 2938 ac. P. 469.

EARN, a river and loch, Scotland, co. Perth. The LOCH, 26 m. W. Perth, is 7 m. long by 1½ broad, and has a beautiful and picturesque appearance, being surrounded by mountains of considerable elevation.——The RIVER issues from the E. end of the lake, about 5 m. above Comrie, flows chiefly E. through a rich and fertile country, and falls into the Tay about 1 m. below Abernethy. It abounds in trout and salmon, and is navigable about 4 m. from its mouth.

EARN (BRIDGE OF), a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 4 m. S.E. Perth, named from a handsome bridge here erected over the Earn. It is neat and cleanly, has a station on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway, and derives its principal importance from its vicinity to the mineral springs of Pitcaithly. Pop. 381.

EARNLEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 1182 ac. Pop. 137.

EARNSHILL, par. Eng. Somerset; 375 ac. Pop. 13.

EARSDON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 11,646 ac. Pop. 10,982.

EARSHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3052 ac. Pop. 745.

EARTHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 1504 ac. Pop. 103

EASBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 5090 ac. P. 863.

EASDALE, a small isl. Scotland, close by Seil Island off the W. coast of the mainland of co. Argyle; lat. 56° 20′ N.; lon. 6° 25′ E.; about ¾ m. long, and nearly the same breadth at the broadest part, long celebrated for its slate. Being an entire mass of this material, the greater portion of it is now reduced below the level of the sea.

EASEBOURNE, par. Eng. Sussex; 4043 ac. P. 1076.

EASINGTON, four pars. Eng.: -1, Durham; 13,730 ac. Pop. 7062.—2, Oxford; 232 ac. Pop. 18.—3, York (E. Riding); 5228 ac. Pop. 625.—4, York (N. Riding); 6293 ac. Pop. 803.

EASINGWOLD, a market tn. England, co. York (N. Riding), 13 m. N. York, irregularly built, and in a flat, and not very fertile country. It contains a parish church, and chapels for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and R. Catholics, the last a very neat edifice; and 10 daily schools. The trade in bacon and butter is considerable; most of it is sent to York in the first instance, and afterwards to London. Market on Friday. Fairs are held for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, in July and September. In the vicinity are some chalybeate springs. Area of par. 11,953 ac. Pop. 2724.

EASKY, par. and tn. Irel. Sligo; 13,286 ac. Pop. 4231.

EASSIE and NEVAY, par. Scot. Forfar; 8 sq. m. P. 706.

EAST, with different affixes, the name of numerous pars. in England and Wales:—1, (*Eastgrinstead*), Sussex; 9010 ac. Pop. 2141.—2, (*Eastbridge*), Kent; 1135 ac. Pop. 31.—3, (*Eastchurch*), Kent; 8621 ac. Pop. 952.—4, (*Easter, Good*), Essex; 2081 ac. Pop. 500.—5, (*Easter, High*), Essex; 4725 ac. Pop. 1043.—6, (*Eastergate*), Sussex; 912 ac. Pop. 162.—7, (*Eastham*), Chester; 10,834 ac. Pop. 2411.—8, (*Eastham*), Worcester; 3846 ac. Pop. 622.—9, (*Easthampstead*), Berks; 5186 ac. Pop. 698.—10, (*Easthope*), Salop; 814 ac. Pop. 112.—11, (*Easthorpe*), Essex; 1300 ac. Pop. 161.—12, (*East-Leach-Martin*, or *Southrop*), Gloucester; 1960 ac. Pop. 197.—13, (*East-Leach-Turville*), Gloucester; 2670 ac. Pop. 446.—14, (*Eastling*), Kent; 1915 ac. Pop. 414.—15, (*Eastnor*), Hereford; 3186 ac. Pop. 444.—16, (*Eastrop*), Hants; 438 ac. Pop. 62.—17, (*Eastry*), Kent; 2715 ac. Pop. 1697.—18, (*Eastwell*), Kent; 894 ac. Pop. 84.—19, (*Eastwell*), Leicester; 1346 ac. Pop. 156.—20, (*Eastwick*), Hertford; 810 ac. Pop. 170.—21, (*Eastwood*), Essex; 2962 ac. Pop. 631.—22, (*Eastwood*), Notts; 940 ac. Pop. 1720.

EAST ISLAND, one of the Crozet Islands (*which see*).

EASTBOURNE, a tn. and par. England, co. Sussex. The TOWN, on the English Channel, near Beachy Head, has four principal streets, kept remarkably clean; well supplied with water; and is rapidly improving. It has an elegant old parish church, three handsome district churches, with chapels for Wesleyans and Independents; assembly rooms, good hotels, parades, &c.; and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Numerous Roman and some Danish remains have been discovered in the parish. Area of par. 5512 ac. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 5795.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

EASTER, or TEAPY ISLAND, an isl., S. Pacific; lat. 27° 6′ S.; lon. 109° 17′ W. (R.) It is from 35 to 40 m. in circumference, and in the interior has mountains sufficiently high to be seen at a considerable distance. The land in the valleys is fertile, and well cultivated; but good water is deficient. The inhabitants are tall, have an open countenance, high forehead, and regular features; the men are generally robust and muscular; the women delicate and handsome. Both sexes tatoo themselves, and, with exception of a girdle, go completely naked. They live on sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar-canes, and fish. The island abounds in fowls and rats; but the pigs, which were formerly found here, have now disappeared.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. *See* INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

EATON, numerous pars. England: -1, Huntingdon; 1310 ac. Pop. 177.—2, Norfolk; 1576 ac. Pop. 296.—3, Northampton; 3170 ac. Pop. 1066.—4, Hants; 2734 ac Pop. 485.—5, Suffolk; 1462 ac. Pop. 401.—6, Wilts; 2080 ac. Pop. 487.—7, (*-Bavents*), Suffolk; 381 ac. Pop. 3.—8, (*Great*), Essex; 2532 ac. Pop. 937.—9, (*Little*), 1518 ac. Pop. 396.—10, (*-Grey*), Wilts; 1046 ac. Pop. 189.—11, (*-in-Gordano*, or *St. George*), Somerset; 1931 ac. Pop. 1984.—12, (*-Mandit*), Northampton; 1764 ac. Pop. 217.—13, (*Neston*), Northampton; 1703 ac. Pop. 170.

EASTON, several places, U. States, including: -1, A tn. Pennsylvania, 51 m. N. Philadelphia, r. bank Delaware, at the confluence of the Lehigh. It has regular streets, crossing each other at right angles, a central square, containing the courthouse; eleven churches, and Lafayette college; cotton factories, ropeworks, a number of tanneries, distilleries, breweries, &c. Pop. 10,987. *See Supp.* -2, A vil. and post township, New York, 27 m. N.N.E. Albany, containing three churches, a cotton factory, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 2988. -3, A vil. Maryland, 30 m. S.E. Annapolis, on Tread Haven Creek, near the head of a large estuary, 13 m from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. It contains a market-house, court houses, and three churches, and is the seat of a considerable trade.

EASTPORT, a maritime vil., U. States, Maine, on Moose Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, 160 m. E.N.E. Augusta. It has seven churches, a U. States garrison, a good harbour, and a variety of stores. The inhabitants are principally occupied in the lumber trade and the fisheries. *See Supp.*

EASTRINGTON, a vil. and par. England, co. York (E. Riding). The VILLAGE, 17 m. S.E. York, a station on the Hull and Selby Railway; is well built, has brick houses, a church, Methodist chapel, free school, and extensive sacking manufactory. Area of par. 7022 ac. Pop. 1906.

EASTWOOD, or POLLOCK, a par. Scot. Renfrew; 7½ -q. m. Pop. 9243.

EATON, numerous pars. England:—1, Leicester; 2470 ac. Pop. 442.—2, Notts; 1540 ac. Pop. 158.—3, Salop; 6201 ac. Pop. 548.—4, (*-Bishop*), Hereford; 2229 ac. Pop. 447.—5, (*-Bray*), Bedford; 2650 ac. Pop. 1455.—6, (*-Constantine*), Salop; 874 ac. Pop. 303.—7, (*-Hastings*), Berks; 1330 ac. Pop. 140.—8, (*-Socon*), Bedford; 7530 ac. Pop. 2808.—9, (*St. Andrew*), Norfolk. Pop. 785.

EATON (CHURCH), a par. and vil. England, co. Stafford; 4204 ac. The VILLAGE, 5½ m. S.W. by W. Stafford, is well built; and has a church and a free grammar-school. Pop. 654.

EAUX BONNES, or AAS, a celebrated watering-place, France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 20 m. S.S.E. Oleron. It stands at the bottom of a narrow gorge, down which the Gave de Gabas makes a rapid descent, and consists of rather more than 20 large and lofty hotels and lodging-houses, forming one side

of a street, and completely overhung and hemmed in by precipitous rocks. The springs, five in number, are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and have a temperature not exceeding 91°. They are used only in baths, with the exception of one cold spring, which is drunk, and are said to be very efficacious in affections of the lungs and chest, and particularly in the early stages of consumption. During the season, from June to October, the place is crowded with patients and visitors.

EAUX CHAUDES (Les), or Aigues Chaudes, a vil. and bathing establishment, France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, situated in a wild and rocky gorge of the valley of Ossau, on the Gave de Pau. It consists of a few inns and lodging-houses, wedged in the trough of the valley, and overhung by lofty precipices. The springs which, with the exception of one cold spring, have a temperature varying from 93° to 95°, and are of a sulphureous nature, burst forth at the junction of the granite and limestone rock. They have the same properties of the Eaux Bonnes, above described; but the place as yet does not possess many attractions.

EAUX VIVES, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and forming a suburb of Geneva. It is finely situated on the lake, contains a number of well-built houses, and is surrounded by handsome villas; and has manufactures of silk and woollen shawls, and several calico printfields. Pop. 1462.

EBBE (St.), par. Eng. Oxford. Pop. 1656.

EBBERSTON, par. Eng., N. York; 6350 ac. Pop. 571.

EBBESBORNE-Wake, par. Eng. Wilts; 2762 ac. P. 319.

EBELEBEN, a tn. Germany, principality Schwarzburg Sondershausen, on the Helbe, 5 m. S.W. Sondershausen. It contains a pleasure palace, with gardens; and has tile-works, a fishery, several mills, a cattle market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 831.

EBELSBERG, a tn. Austria. *See* Ebersberg.

EBELTOFT, a maritime tn., Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 30 m. S.E. Randers, E. shore bay of same name. It has a large inconveniently-placed church, a winter haven, and carries on some trade and fishing. Pop. 1100.

EBENFURT, a tn. Lower Austria, 22 m. S. Vienna, l. bank, Leitha. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, in a very dilapidated state, contains an ancient church and a modern castle, with a fine garden; and has manufactures of cloth, and a paper, cotton, and other mills. Pop. 2000.

EBERBACH, a tn. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Neckar, 23 m. E. Mannheim. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, town-house, hospital, and Latin school; and has several tanneries, an iron, gypsum, polishing, saw, and other mills, some shipping, and a trade in timber. The scales of a white fish, *Cyprinus Alburnus*, are collected here to make false pearls. Eberbach was once a free imperial town. Pop. 3650; of bail. 7271.

EBERGASSING, or Ebergässling, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Fischc, 15 m. S.S.E. Vienna, with a church, and a castle with a chapel; and manufactures of cotton prints, a cotton mill, and machinery for boring the cannon cast at Vienna. Pop. 890.

EBERMANNSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Wiessent, 20 m. S.W. Baireuth. It is the seat of a civil court, contains a castle, parish church and chapel, and has an oil and other mills, and seven annual fairs. Much hemp and mustard are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 651. Area of bail, 56 geo. sq. m. P. 11,851.

EBERN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, l. bank, Baunach, 14 m. N.W. Bamberg. It contains a parish church, chapel, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and earthenware, dye-works, several mills, and seven annual fairs. Hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1162.

EBERNBURG, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, at the junction of the Alsenz with the Nahe, 20 m. S.W. Mentz. In the valley below is a handsome modern castle, built on a lofty and almost inaccessible height; above stand the ruins of a much more interesting castle, long occupied by the celebrated knight Franz von Sickingen, who gave an asylum within its walls to many of the earliest and most distinguished of the reformers; among others, Bucer, Melancthon, and Œcolompadius. Ulrich von Hütten not only composed several of his celebrated writings, but had a printing press here, at which some of them were printed. Pop. 483.

EBERSBACH, several small places, Germany, particularly 1.—A vil. Würtemberg, circle Danube, r. bank, Fils, and on the railway from Stuttgart to Ulm, 6 m. W. Göppingen. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has an important cattle market. Pop. 1407.—2, (*Ober*, *Mittel*, and *Unter*), a vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, near Moritzburg. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of wooden pipe bowls. Pop. 650.

EBERSBERG, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, on the Ebrach, 19 m. E.S.E. Munich. It contains a parish church and a castle, once a Jesuit college; and has an important sheep and corn market. Pop. 1004.

EBERSBERG, or Ebelsberg, a market tn. Upper Austria, r. bank, Traun, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 15 m. N.W. Steyer. It consists almost entirely of a market-place, and two small streets, and contains a castle and a very ancient church. In 1809, the passage of the bridge was fiercely contested between the French and Austrians, and a battle fought, in which 12,000 men fell. Pop. 700.

EBERSDORF-an-der-Donau, or Kaiser-Ebersdorf, a vil. Lower Austria, near the confluence of the Schwechat with the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Vienna. It contains a parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made, and large artillery barracks, and has manufactures of calico and iron ware. Pop. 1136.

EBERSDORF, several places, Germany, particularly—1, A market tn., principality, Reuss-Lobenstein, in a bleak district, on the Friesa. It is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains a handsome palace in which the prince resides, an educational and several charitable establishments; and has manufactures of cotton cloth, embroidery, soap, tiles, and tobacco. Pop. 1312.—2, A vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, on the Zschopau, N.W. Chemnitz. It contains a handsome parish church, with beautiful stained glass, and fine wood and alabaster carvings; and has manufactures of damask, a coal mine, and some fine quarries. Pop. 817.—3, Ebersdorf, or Abersdorf, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 70 m. S.S.W. Breslau. It contains a parish church, and has two oil and several other mills. Pop. 1005.

EBERSTADT, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, about 3 m. N.E. Weinsberg. It contains a Protestant parish church, with a monument of the lords of Frankenstein, a townhouse, and two schools; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, a worsted and numerous other mills. Pop. 1792.

EBESFALVA, Erseb-tvaros, or Elisabethstadt, a tn. Austria, Transylvania, in a beautiful valley on the Kokel, 33 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. It contains a Protestant, Armenian, R. Catholic, and Greek church, the ruins of an old castle, in which the princes of Apafi resided, and a monastery of St. Anthony, surmounted by two lofty towers, and containing a small Armenian library and some paintings; and has a considerable trade, carried on chiefly by Armenians, in wool and wine. Pop. 2900.

EBHAUSEN, or Möllhausen, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, about 4 m. N.W. Nagold; with considerable manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 1588.

EBINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, r. bank, Schmiecha, 10 m. E.S.E. Balingen; with an ancient church, a Latin and a superior burgher school; and manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hats, leather, and lace, dye-works, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 4384.

EBLERN, a vil. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 35 m. W.N.W. Judenburg, r. bank, Ens. It possesses a copper mine, the ore of which contains some gold, and a considerable percentage of silver, for the extraction of which works are erected. Pop. 600.

EBOE, a tn., W. Africa. *See* Aboe.

EBOLI, or Evoli [anc. *Eburi*], a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Salerno, at the foot of a hill, 16 m. E.S.E. Salerno. It contains several churches, convents, and two hospitals; and has an annual fair, which lasts 12 days. Pop. 4999.

EBONY, par. Eng. Kent; 2209 ac. Pop. 176.

EBORA, a tn. Portugal. *See* Evora.

EBREICHSDORF, or Ebersdorf-am-Moos, a vil. Lower Austria, 6 m. N.N.E. Ebenfort. It contains an old castle, surrounded with ramparts and ditches; and has a cotton printfield, and cotton, madder, and iron mills. Pop. 765.

EBREUIL [an.c. *Ebrolium*], a tn. France, dep. Allier, 35 m. S.S.W. Moulins, in a fertile district, r. bank, Sioule,

which here propels several large flour mills. It has a trade in grain; and in the vicinity are several limekilns. Pop. 1334.

EBRINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. of, and 4 m. S.W. Freiburg. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1058.

EBRINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2960 ac. Pop. 594.

EBRO [Latin, *Iberus*, French, *Ebre*], one of the principal rivers of Spain. It rises in prov. Santander, in the valley of, and about 10 m. W. by N. Reynosa; lat. 43° N.; lon. 4° W.; and, pursuing a S.E. course, separates Biscay and Navarre from Old Castile, intersects Aragon, and the S.E. extremity of Catalonia, and falls into the Mediterranean by two branches, in lat. 40° 40′ N.; lon. 0° 50′ E., after a total direct course of nearly 300 m., or, including windings, of upwards of 480 m. It is navigable for boats up to Tudela, about 180 m. from its embouchure; but is much impeded by shoals and rapids, to avoid which, a canal has been constructed, S. of, and parallel with the river, from near Tudela to Sastago, 40 m. S.E. Saragossa. Its principal affluents are the Oca, Nagerillo, Jiloca, and Gnadaloupe on the r., and the Aragon, Gallego, and Segre, on the l. bank. Previous to the second Punic war, the Ebro formed the line of demarcation between the dominions of Carthage and those of Rome. It afterwards formed the boundary between the dominions of Charlemagne and his successors, and those of the Moors.

EBUS, or Bos, one of the Philippine isls., off N.W. coast Mindoro, with which it forms a good harbour. It is about 1½ m. in circuit.

ECCLEFECHAN, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 16 m. E. Dumfries, a station on the Caledonian railway. It is the seat of large and important cattle markets; and the inhabitants generally are employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. Ecclefechan is the birthplace of Edward Irving and of Thomas Carlyle. Pop. 881.

ECCLES, two pars. Eng.: 1, Lancaster; 20,240 ac. Pop. 52,679.—2, Norfolk; 1685 ac. Pop. 194.

ECCLESFIELD, par. Eng. York (W. Riding), 43,540 ac. Pop. in 1851, 16,870; in 1861, 21,568.

ECCLESHALL, a market tn. and par. England co. Stafford. The PARISH is divided into numerous townships; area, 21,460 ac. Pop. 4882.——The TOWN, 7 m. N.W. Stafford, contains some good houses, and a spacious old church, in which Queen Margaret obtained sanctuary after the defeat of Lord Audley at Blorcheath. Market on Friday; four annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep. Pop. 1491.

ECCLESMACHAN, par. Scot. Linlithgow; 2458 ac. Pop. 289.

ECCLESTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Chester; 2402 ac. Pop. 376.—2. Lancaster; 8361 ac. Pop. 3115.

ECHALLENS, a vil. and par. Switzerland. can. Vaud, on the Talent, 8 m. N. by W. Lausanne. It contains a parish church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, and an old castle, and has important annual fairs. Pop. 744.

ECHELLES (LES), a vil. France, dep. Savoie, r. bank, Guier, 12 m. S.W. Chambery. The valley, beyond the village, is closed up by a limestone rock 800 ft. high, through which the public road passes, by a tunnel, 25 ft. in width, as much in height, and nearly 1000 ft. long. Originally travellers, in order to get out of the valley, were obliged to climb the precipice by ladders, from which circumstance the village is said to have derived its name. A road was subsequently cut in 1670. The tunnel was commenced by Napoleon, and finished by the King of Sardinia in 1817.

ECHMIADZIN. *See* ARMENIA.

ECHT, par. Scot., Aberdeen; 4½ sq. m. Pop. 1206.

ECHT, or ECT, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 9 m. S.W. Roermonde, r. bank, Maas; formerly a fortified town, but now a village, consisting of a single paved street. It has a R. Catholic church, a good townhouse, and a school: and near it once stood the strong castle of the Huis te-Echt. Pop. 1500.

ECHTERDINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 5 m. S. Stuttgart. It contains a parish church, and has several annual fairs. Pop. 1636.

ECHTERNACH, a tn. Holland, duchy, Luxemburg, r. bank, Sauer, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N.E. Luxemburg. It is surrounded by walls with five gates, contains a church, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, progymnasium, and hospital, and has manufactures of delftware, woollen cloth, leather, and wooden tobacco-pipe bowls, numerous mills, two weekly markets, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3548.

ECHZELL, a vil. Hesse Darmstadt, Oberhesse, r. bank, Horloff, 5 m. S.S.E. Giessen. It has a church, school-house, a sulphureous spring, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1615.

ECIJA [anc. *Astigis*], a city, Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 42 m. E.N.E. Seville, l. bank, Genil, crossed here by a handsome stone bridge. It is partly surrounded by a decayed wall, and is entered by two gates. The streets in general are narrow, crooked, and irregular, but have been much improved and repaired since 1843. Most of the houses are of brick, and have shady gardens, and verandahs. There are two principal and 12 smaller squares, among which the 'Plaza Mayor,' is large, lined with handsome buildings ornamented with porticos; among others the magnificent palaces of the Marquis of Peñaflor, and of Benamegi, and the municipal offices, whose lower story contains the prisons. In the centre of this square are delightful public walks, decorated with trees, and a fine stone fountain. A splendid saloon was erected here in 1843, with seats and other conveniences, and forms a favourite resort on summer evenings. The 'Plaza-de-Abastos' or market square, built on the site of the Jesuits' convent, also in 1843, has gates facing the cardinal points, and a central fountain. Ecija has six churches, built chiefly of brick, and profusely ornamented within; several convents, and a great number of establishments for education. Its remaining public edifices comprise civil, military, and foundling hospitals, an orphan asylum, barracks, theatre, bull-ring, cemetery, and some public granaries. In the environs are a variety of shady and agreeable public walks and gardens, one in particular along the bank of the river, adorned with trees, flowers, statues, and fountains; much needed resorts in a place which, from the excessive heat of its climate, is commonly called the Oven of Andalusia. Manufactures:—woollen and linen fabrics, hats, soap, earthenware, leather, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, grain, wool, hemp, fruits, and colonial produce. A well attended annual fair is held in September. Ecija is of unknown origin; it is the ancient *Astigis*, and was called Colonia Julia Firma by the Romans. It is supposed to have been visited by the apostle Paul, and became an Episcopal see very early in the history of Christianity. Many inscriptions and Roman antiquities still exist here, among the latter a temple of the sun, in which is a colossal figure intended to represent that luminary. Pop. 27,216.

ECK (LOCH), a lake, Scotland, co. Argyle, 7 m. long, and rather more than half a mile broad, which discharges itself into the Holy Loch, an arm of the Firth of Clyde. The scenery on its banks is very picturesque.

ECKARDSBERGA, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 24 m. S.W. Merseburg, cap. circle of same name, at the foot of the Finnberg. It contains a Protestant church, and the remains of an old castle, and has manufactures of linen, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1628.——The CIRCLE, area, 166 geo. sq. m., partly mountainous, and partly flat and fertile, is watered by the Unstrut, Wipper, and other streams, and produces much corn, hemp, flax, fruit, and wine. Pop. 36,662.

ECKERNFORDE, a seaport, Prussia, duchy, Schleswig, E. coast, in a fiord of same name, 17 m. N.W. Kiel; lat. 54° 28′ N.; lon. 9° 52′ E. It has an hospital for old soldiers and their widows, and with it is conjoined a school for soldiers' children. The inhabitants are engaged to some extent in commerce and have a few small vessels, but their main occupation is fishing. Pop. 5800.

ECKERSDORF, three places, Prussia:—1, A vil., gov. Breslau, circle, Glatz. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and two castles, one old and ruinous, the other modern, with a fine park and orangery, and has manufactures of beet-root sugar, and several mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 955.—2, A vil., gov. Liegnitz, circle, Sagan. It consists of two distinct portions, contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has tileworks. Pop. 1042.—3, A vil., gov. Breslau, circle Namslau, with a castle and a R. Catholic parish church, tileworks, and several mills. Pop. 1183.

ECKFORD, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 6 m. by 4½ m. P. 1078.

ECKHUNG CHOO, a river, Tibet, supposed to be the main head stream of the Indus. It rises in the Cailas mountains; lat. 31° 25′ N.; lon. 81° 40′ E., whence it flows N.E. and assumes the name of the Indus, about lon. 79° E. At lon. 80° E. it is joined by the Singhey Chu.

ECKINGTON.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. Derby. The VILLAGE, 5½ m. N. by E. Chesterfield, irregular, but well built; houses chiefly of a dark sandstone, which abounds in the neighbourhood; is wretchedly supplied with water, the most of it being drawn off by the neighbouring coal and iron pits. It has a large Norman parish church, two Wesleyan meeting-houses, and three schools, two of them endowed. Sickles, scythes, nails, and files, are made. Area of par. 6610 ac. Pop. 6064.—2, Par. Worcester; 2260 ac. Pop. 785.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

ECKMÜHL, or EGGMÜHL, a vil. Lower Bavaria, r. bank, Laber, here crossed by a stone bridge, 11 m. S. Ratisbon. It contains a castle with a chapel, but is memorable only as the scene in 1809, of the signal defeat of the Austrians by the French.

ECLIPSE ISLANDS, a cluster of small, rocky, barren isls., S. Pacific Ocean, near the S.W. coast of Australia; lat. 35° 12′ S.; lon. 117° 53′ E. (R.)

ECLUSE (FORT DE L'). an anc. fort. France, dep. Ain, 16 m. W.S.W. Geneva, in a narrow gorge between l. bank. Rhone, and Mount Jura. The pass is described by Cesar as a narrow and difficult defile, which will scarcely allow a single carriage to pass, and is so completely overhung by the mountain, that a few men could defend it against any numbers. The fort stands on a height through which the road necessarily passes, and of course completely commands both it and the river. The only entrance to it is by a draw bridge at either extremity. The works were partly destroyed by the Austrians in 1814.

ECOMMOY, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S.S.E. Le Mans, handsome, well built, with straight streets centring in the *place-de la-halle* or great market, with a fine Gothic parish church, and manufactures of linen and canvas, bleacheries, potteries, tile fields, &c. Pop. 1213.

ECONOMY, a socialist or communist vil., U. States, Pennsylvania, l. bank, Ohio, 217 m. W. by N. Harrisburg. The streets cross at right angles, and it contains an elegant church, and various sorts of manufactories. It is inhabited by Germans from Swabia who hold their property in common. Pop. 1283.

ECREHOU, a group of low rocky islets in the English channel, about 5 m. N.E. the island of Jersey.

ECSEG, a vil. Hungary, Bther Danube, co. Neograd, on the Zagyva, about 12 m. from Hatvan. It contains a handsome R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1529.

ECTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1790 ac. Pop. 631.

ECUADOR [English, *Equator*; French, *Equateur*], an independent republican state, S. America, lying under the equator, whence it takes its name. It extends along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, from the mouth of the Mira; lat. 1° 35′ N., to the Tumbez; lat. 3° 20′ S., at the S. commencement of the Gulf of Puna or Bay of Guayaquil. From this point the boundary line strikes S.E. along the river about 60 m. to the Cordillera, which it follows S. to lat. 6° 20′ S., and then turning E. till it comes on the Marañon, it follows this great river in its winding course E. by N. into the wilds of the interior. Such is the S. boundary of the state. The N. boundary is traced in like manner, E. from the upper course of the Mira across the Cordillera, to the San Miguel, and down this stream to the Putumayo, which it follows E. by S. into the boundless forests. The Putumayo joins the Marañon or river of Amazons within the Brazilian territory, and the line of demarcation between the two states in the unfrequented region of the interior has not been as yet, we believe, authoritatively settled. Geographers, however, draw a boundary line nearly in the meridian of 70° W., from Tabatinga, where the Javari joins the Marañon, to the river Japura or Caqueta, so that the state, thus limited, has New Granada on the N.; Peru on the S., the Pacific on the W., and Brazil on the E. Its greatest breadth, N. to S., is near the sea coast, between the extreme points already indicated; towards the E. it contracts uniformly. Its length, from Cape S. Lorenzo, lon. 80° 40′, to its E. limit, may be about 800 m.; and the area of the state, probably, does not fall much short of 340,000 sq. m.

General View.—This state, like the others situate along the Cordillera of the Andes, embraces every variety of climate, having *tierras calientes* or low tracts, insufferably hot; *templeadas* or temperate regions, from 6000 to 9000 ft. above the sea; *frias* or cold districts, extending from the upper limits of the preceding to the borders of the *paramos* or cold deserts, lying between the elevation of 11,000 ft. and the limits of perpetual snow; and finally, the *nevados* or snowy heights themselves. The culminating summits in this part of the Andes are ranged close together in double file, or along the outer edges of a narrow elevated longitudinal ridge, in the hollows of which is collected the chief population of the state. On the W. of this ridge, towards the sea, the declivities of the Cordilleras are covered with dense forests. On the E. also impenetrable forests occupy the mid region, between the temperate heights and those interminable and periodically desert plains below, which are here called by the Spanish name Llanos, and which resemble the pampas and savannas of other regions.

Divisions.—The state of Ecuador is at present divided into three districts, which are again subdivided into ten provinces, in the following manner:—

Districts.	Provinces
Ecuador	Pichincha.
	Esmeraldas.
	Leon.
	Chimborazo.
	Oriental
	Imbambura.
Guayaquil	Guayaquil.
	Manabi.
Assuay	Cuenca.
	Loja.

The district of Guayaquil is the smallest of the three, and comprises a comparatively small part of the country between Ecuador on the N., the Andes on the E., and the sea; Ecuador or Quito stretches from the Pacific eastward, and includes part of the Cordillera; Assuay includes part of the Cordillera, and the Llanos, or great plains which form the E. portion of the state between the Amazons and the Putumayo, which are inhabited only by a scattered population. The Galapagos, or Turtle Islands under the line, and in lon. 89° 30′ to 91° 3′ W., also belong to this state.

Cordilleras.—The central ridge or elevated region of Ecuador is formed by a double range of snow-clad mountains —several of them active volcanoes—which enclose a longitudinal valley, varying in elevation from 8800 to 13,900 ft., and divided, as will be seen, by transverse barriers. These mountains, which figure as the most remarkable volcanic group on the earth, are as follows:—

W. Range.	Alt. Height.	E. Range.	Alt. Height
	Feet.		Feet.
Pasto	13,150	Cayambe	19,535
Cumbal	15,690	Guamani	
Cutucache	16,380	Antisana	19,137
Pichincha	15,924	Cotopaxi	18,875
Corazon	15,795	Quelendana	
Iliniza	17,380	Tunguragua	16,424
Carguarazo	15,540	Sangay	16,138
Chimborazo	21,424		

Thus within a distance of 250 m., there rise in succession at least a dozen of mountains surpassing Mont Blanc in absolute elevation, besides many more which just reach the line of perpetual congelation. At the N. limit of Ecuador, the two chains uniting, form the Paramos de los Pastos, having on their N. and S. borders respectively the volcanoes of Pasto and Cumbal, and inhabited to a height of 10,200 ft. Towards the S., the snowy Cordilleras separating, enclose the long valley of Quito, which is, however, more elevated than the city from which it takes its name. The village of Lulumbamba or Gualabamba in this valley, and the Nevado of Cayambe lie directly under the equator. About 40 m. S. of the equator, the valley of Quito is closed by the Alto de Chisinche, where the two branches of the Andes unite in a single narrow ridge, not quite 500 ft. above the adjacent plains. S. of Chisinche again the ridge opens, and the valley of Hambato extends about 150 m. in length, between Chimborazo and Carguarazo on the one side, and the group of Sangay on the other. It terminates on the S. at the trachytic ridge of Assuay, where the Paramo attains the absolute height of 15,440 ft. Beyond this, towards the S., the valley of Cuenca succeeds, and stretches about 30 m. to the mountains of Loja, the elevation of which does not exceed 7000 ft. None of the summits on the sides of this valley attain the height of perpetual snow; indeed, the highest of them probably does not exceed 11,000 ft.; and beyond the valley of Cuenca, towards the Marañon, the

hills sink to an elevation of 2000 or 3000 ft. Among the mountains enumerated above, Chimborazo (*which see*) holds the first place. Cotopaxi, though not the highest, is the most celebrated and conspicuous peaks in this most remarkable region of the Andes. It attracts the eye at once, being a perfectly symmetrical truncated cone, presenting a uniform, unfurrowed field of snow of resplendent brightness. It is not to its beauty, however, that it owes its celebrity, but to its terrific eruptions, which, recurring frequently in the course of the last and the beginning of the present century, totally changed the face of the S. part of the valley of Hambato, overturned the towns or buried them under scoriæ and ashes. Riobamba was destroyed, in 1797, by an eruption of Tunguragua, when the rivers, dammed up by masses of rock falling from the mountains, swept away every vestige of the town. Great numbers of the inhabitants perished on that occasion. Pichincha, which, previous to the Spanish conquest, was an active volcano, rises immediately above the plain of Quito. Its crater is 3 m. in circumference, and may be viewed by a spectator lying flat on the precipitous rocks which form its brim. Thus seen, it appears to be nearly on a level with the plain of Quito, or about 6600 ft. or 1¼ m. deep, and is quite black within, while its upper edges are covered with snow.

Valleys.—The cultivated land and population of Ecuador lies chiefly in the valley, which extends along between the summits of the Cordillera, and which may be considered as divided by transverse ridges or dykes into the valleys of Quito, Hambato, and Cuenca. The average height of this tract is about 9000 ft. above the sea, though at its S. extremity, at and beyond Loja, it sinks about 2000 ft. Deep clefts or crevices sometimes occur, which bring the tropical vegetation into immediate contiguity with that of the elevated plains. Thus the luxuriant vale or glen of Chota, penetrates the plain of Ibarra, at a depth of nearly 5000 ft. The inhabited districts on the sea side at Barbacoas, Esmeraldas, and Guayaquil are of small extent, and the slopes of the Andes on both sides are still covered with wild forests, on which the encroachments of human industry are rarely perceptible. These forests, with the snowy heights and the dreary paramos on the borders of the snow, occupy nineteen-twentieths of the area of the state.

Rivers, &c.—The rivers are, for the most part, rapid torrents, quite unavailable for purposes of internal communication. Some of the streams on the coast may perhaps be plied for a few miles by the canoes of the Indians, but commerce derives no aid from their navigation. The Maranon or river of Amazons, indeed, becomes navigable for light boats at Chuchunga, on the S. frontier of Ecuador, and about 5 m. below Jaen de Bracamoros; but this remote and difficult navigation is never attempted but by adventurous travellers, with whom the love of novelty outweighs the considerations of safety and convenience. The communication by post with the settlements (chiefly missionary) of the interior, on the banks of the Amazons, is carried on by means of Indians; who, with the packets of letters tied in a handkerchief round the head, swim for 300 or 400 m. down the great river, aided only by a balsa or float of light wood, which supports them in the descent of the rapids. On the E. of the Cordilleras, beginning at the N. limit of the state, we find, at the boundary itself, the river San Miguel, one of the upper tributaries of the Putumayo; the Putumayo or Iça, which after a course of about 600 m. falls into the Amazon. Then follow the Almariçu, Coca, and Napo; which last, receiving the other two, and also the Curaray further S., enters the plains as a great river. The Tigu, Pastaca, Macas, Paute, and Zamora, all hurry in briefer courses to the Maranon. On the W. or maritime side of the mountains, the chief rivers are the Mira, which falls into the sea by several mouths, the Esmeraldas, so called from the ancient emerald mines (now deserted) on its banks; and the river of Guayaquil, which is navigable for ships, formed by the junction of two small streams, the Caracol and Daule. The estuary at the mouth of this river, being protected towards the sea by the large island of Puna, forms a secure and capacious harbour, sometimes called the Gulf of Puna. This island is remarkable as being the landing-place of Pizarro, when, in 1530, he led his adventurous band to the conquest of Peru.

Geology.—The Andes of Ecuador may be entitled, collectively, a volcanic group, but as yet little has been done towards the minute examination of their structure. Chimborazo is known to be a mass of trachyte, the ridge of Assuay displays the same formation; lavas, pumice, and cinders cover extensive tracts in the neighbourhood of Cotopaxi and Sangay. Yet the syenitic rocks and porphyries, elsewhere so characteristic of the Andes, occur here also; and, on the heights of Cuenca, the causeways and ruined temples of the Incas are constructed of freestone. It is said that gold was formerly collected in several river beds in the valley of Hambato and S. towards Zeruma, and silver ores are believed to exist in various parts of the Cordillera; sulphuret of mercury is found in Cuenca, and platina in Barbacoas; but no attention is now given to the mines, excepting those of iron and copper, not perhaps so much owing to their diminished productiveness, as to the juster appreciation now made of that kind of industry. Emeralds, however, are still gathered, chiefly by Indians, the mines being, for the most part, in impenetrable forests, on the side of the river Esmeraldas.

Climate.—From its geographical position, and double range of snow-clad mountains, Ecuador may be readily inferred to possess variety of climate, so far at least as temperature is concerned. But the practical effects of this variety are less striking and important than might be expected. The inhabitants of the coast, of European origin, are few in number; and the influential population has selected for its abode, not merely a temperate, but even an almost invariable climate. On the plain of Quito, 9300 ft. above the sea, there reigns a perpetual spring, with a temperature so constant that even the snow-line on the surrounding mountains seems hardly to vary throughout the year. The absolute height of the line of perpetual congelation is here about 15,700 ft., which is considerably lower than in Bolivia; where, owing to the dryness of the climate, the fall of snow is scanty. At Quito the rain is abundant, falling generally for a few hours in the afternoon, and rarely so constant or so heavy as to mar seriously the enjoyment derived from the usually bright sky and delicious atmosphere. It is popularly believed that since the earthquake of 1797, the temperature of Quito and the adjoining valley has been lower than before; but it does not appear that any change has taken place in the vegetable productions of the country since that event. Further S., in Loja, and E. in the plains, there is less rain than at Quito; while on the opposite direction, at Barbacoas, it rains nearly every day in the year. The country round Guayaquil is inundated to a great extent in the rainy season (July), after which it remains for some months a pestilential marsh, from which issue incredible multitudes of mosquitoes, reptiles, and noxious insects. The exemption enjoyed by Quito and the elevated valleys from these plagues, is counterbalanced by their liability to violent earthquakes, of which they are constantly reminded by the ground gaping in deep cracks, by tottering buildings, and other monuments of former ruin. The high lands are often visited, too, by gusts of wind, of indescribable violence, sometimes accompanied with snow.

Zoology.—All that we know of the zoology of Ecuador is derived from popular report, compared with the scientific information gathered in the other tropical regions of America. The puma, cougar or American lion (*Felis concolor*), and the still more formidable jaguar or American tiger, together with the black bear, frequent the mountains near Quito, and descend even to the sea-shore. The tapir (of two species) is one of the largest of the wild quadrupeds; deer numerous, but generally small. The sloth, bats, of which one species (the vampire) is destructive of cattle; cavies, iguanas, much prized as delicate food; and monkeys of many species, people the interminable forests. As to the feathered tribes, the reptiles, and insects, they are far too numerous to find a place in this rapid sketch. On the seacoast, life is rendered miserable by the incessant stings of flies and insects; snakes lie coiled under every fallen leaf, while the banks of every stream are guarded by alligators. Fish of many kinds are inconceivably abundant along the shore, but, owing to the great heat of the climate, they are of little value to the inhabitants; they feed, however, myriads of birds, of various species, and the condor, among the rest, is said to visit the beach twice a day from his home on the highest Andes—on an average, 100 m. distant—to feast on the shell-fish washed ashore by the tide.

Vegetation.—The botanical productions of this country are many and intrinsically valuable, but not absolutely peculiar

to it, and they are, consequently, excluded in some degree from commerce by the competition of countries (such as New Granada and Venezuela) which are nearer to the European markets, and have greater facilities of internal communication. The cinchona, china or quina (Jesuit's bark) of Loja, is of the best kind, and was formerly in general demand, but the price now paid for it barely defrays the expense of carrying to the seacoast. The cacao of the same locality, and of the coast near Guayaquil, is excellent, and finds a ready sale in Mexico. Rice and pepper also are cultivated in the low country, while the plain of Quito produces sugar cane, cotton, maize, and, higher up, wheat and barley. Wheat, which here attains the greatest perfection, and is extremely prolific, particularly when grown on irrigated lands, may be regarded as the characteristic product of this country. It is exported chiefly to Guatemala. In the equable climate of Quito, wheat can ripen at any time of the year, and the season of sowing it depends in the several localities, on slight differences of elevation. An indigenous species of tobacco, very mild, and rendered fragrant by the process of drying, is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Loja. The vast forests of large timber, and the abundance of tropical fruits on the sides, and chiefly at the W. foot of the Andes, add little to the wealth of the state, and serve at present only to shelter and support a few tribes of wild Indians. Agriculture, considered as a science, is in a low condition in this as in the neighbouring states, being chiefly in the hands of the aboriginal race, who cling obstinately to their old habits.

Industry and Towns. The Indians are collectively industrious, though they never manifest the energy of the European race. They weave cotton cloth, make quilts and carpets, which last are highly prized on account of their brilliant and unchangeable colours. Their pottery also merits commendation. The Indians are the miners, the agriculturists, the herdsmen, and, to a great extent, the manufacturers also of the state. On the coast they formerly carried on a profitable pearl fishery, but of late years this has been abandoned, chiefly owing, it is said, to the dread of a large cuttle fish, the *negra-pot* which is fatal to the divers. That the natives are not deficient in natural skill and boldness, is evident from their balsas or rafts, made of light wood, on which they often venture to sea, and make voyages of 200 or 300 m. along the coast. The balsas are sometimes 60 ft. long, and capable of carrying 25 tons of merchandize. The native ingenuity is still further manifested in the taravitas or rope bridges, of various kinds, thrown over torrents, and across profound chasms.

Chief Towns. - The chief towns (proceeding N. to S.), are Ibarra, at the foot of Cutacache; Quito, the capital, with 76,000 inhabitants; Riobamba, near Chimborazo, and within a few miles of the site of the old town; Cuenca, which ranks next to Quito in population, having 20,000 inhabitants; Loja; Jaen de Bracamoros, only a large village; and Guayaquil, the chief port of the state, and nearly equal in size, while superior in wealth, to Cuenca.

Population, &c.— Of the population of Ecuador, the aboriginal red race or Peruvians, as they may be called, speaking the Quichua or some cognate language, form more than half; the rest are negroes, mulattoes, mestizoes, zamboes, and whites, the last a small minority. The negroes are comparatively few and chiefly on the coast; indeed, the little maritime towns of Esmeraldas, Rio Verde, and Atacames, are peopled almost wholly by zamboes, or that breed of mixed negro and Indian blood, which is said to inherit all the vices of both parent stocks. The entire population of the state in 1858 was 1,040,371. The government is republic, with a president, and two Houses of Congress, one of 18 senators, the other of 30 deputies. The revenue of the state in 1865 was $1,401,300 (£280,260). Men of all races and complexions are now politically equal. Religious liberty, freedom of the press, and the principle of election to office are now established by law. But the whites or Spanish creoles, though numerically weak, still maintain a leading position as an aristocracy, by means of their superior education and intellectual vigour. It is said, however, that they are excelled in the moral sense, and in purity of life, by the native race; and that when these shall have been raised a little by education, the power of the state must necessarily pass into their hands. In dress and domestic manners, these people differ in nothing from the natives of Peru. The Spaniards are much given to indolent enjoyment, swinging in hammocks, and smoking cigars. A very broad hat, braided jacket and breeches, coarse buskins on bare legs, and spurs with rowels of enormous size, form the dress of the peasant. The cavalier generally hides his other finery beneath an ample mantillo, or cloak of cloth or velvet. The ladies also sometimes conceal themselves in capotes, but the French style of dress is now generally adopted by the upper classes. The means of education are said to be very defective, and Spanish being the common language, is of course accompanied by a stagnant literature; but, as to the progress of society in Ecuador, there is little known in Europe, our chief sources of information respecting that country being anterior in date to the epoch of its independence.

Antiquities.—In the time of the Incas, the mountain region from Quito S. ranked next to the plains round Titicaca, as the seat of Peruvian civilization, and the remains of royal roads or causeways, and of Tambos or palaces still attest, at Cayambe and on Assuay, more than 13,000 ft. above the sea, the perseverance, grandeur of design, and careful workmanship of the natives.

History.— Quito formed part of the viceroyalty of Peru till 1564, when it was erected into a separate presidency. In 1717, it was annexed to New Granada, but at the end of five years, returned to its former separate condition, and so continued till the revolution, which broke out in 1809. The first attempts were twice suppressed, and it was not till 1822 that the royalists were finally vanquished in Quito, which then united with New Granada and Venezuela to form the republic of Columbia. Continual troubles and revolts harassed the new republic, till at last, in 1831, the three all united States agreed to separate, and to form so many independent confederated republics, dividing equitably between them the Columbian debt. On this occasion, Quito, with its associated provinces, took the name of Ecuador.— (Humboldt's *Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent*; Mollien's *Travels in the Republic of Colombia; Colombia, being a Geographical, Statistical, Agricultural, Commercial, and Political Account of that country*; Don Feliciano Monte. ezro Colon's *Geographia General, &c.*)

EDAM, an isl., N. coast Java, 9 m. N.N.E. Batavia, about 2 m. in circuit, and very woody. There are here some storehouses for salt; but the island is chiefly used as a place of banishment.

EDAM [Latin. *Edamum*], a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 12 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam, about a mile from W. shore of the Zuider Zee, with which it is connected by a canal; formerly a more important place than at present. It is intersected by a canal, and has a haven, which, however, is little frequented, partly from its shallowness. Edam is walled, and was formerly fortified, and had seven gates; the fortifications are now planted with trees. It has two Calvinistic churches, one of which, esteemed the finest in the province, has some good painted glass; a Lutheran, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church; a synagogue, and several benevolent institutions; a good townhouse, exchange, and fish market. It was formerly the principal cheese market in N. Holland, and from it the round red cheeses, called in England Dutchmen's heads, were named Edam cheeses. Though far outstripped now by Alkmaar and Hoorn, still nearly a million lbs. of cheese are sold annually in the Edam market. It likewise still possesses three boat building yards, three rope spinneries, and a sawmill. Pop. within the walls, 2500; with environs, 4000.

EDAY, an isl. Scotland, Orkney, between Stronsay and Westray, and separated from the former by the firth called Eday Sound, about 4 m. broad. It is about 7 m. long, and 3 broad, and is chiefly covered with heath. It has two excellent harbours, that of Fersness on the W., and Calf Sound on the N. Pop. 897.

EDBURTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 2651 ac. Pop. 289.

EDD, a maritime vil. Abyssinia, lat. 13° 58′ N.; lon. 41° 40′ E., on a sandy plain, and consisting principally of oblong huts, with arched tops, and an outer covering of coarse grass mats; it is of no great extent, has a few small boats, and considerable trade with Mocha, in mats, rafters, glue, and goatskins. Good cattle may be had here, but no water, excepting at some distance, and that is brackish.

EDDERACHILLIS, par. Scot. Sutherland; 112,000 ac. Pop. 1576.

EDDERTOUN, par. Scot. Ross; 10 m. by 8 m. Pop. 890.

EDDLESBOROUGH, par. Eng. Bucks; 4579 ac. P. 1838.

EDDLESTONE, par. Scot. Peebles; 10 m. by 7 m. Pop. 790.

EDDY, an Isl. Ireland, Galway Bay, co. of, and 5. m. S. by E. Galway; area 95 ac. It contains the ruins of an old castle.

EDDYSTONE, a group of dangerous rocks in the English channel, off the coast of Cornwall, on one of which, about 10 m. S.E. the Ram Head, the celebrated Eddystone light-house was erected by Smeaton, and completed in 1759; lat. 50° 10′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 16′ 0″ W. (R.) It has a bright fixed light, 72 ft. above sea level. The W. side is safe, close to the lighthouse; but to the E., and stretching N. and S., are rocks covered at high water.

EDDYSTONE ISLAND, a small isl., S. Pacific ocean, New Georgia; lat. 8° 18′ S.; lon. 156° 30′ 40″ E. On the N.W. side is a small harbour, where a vessel can lie completely land-locked; and on the W. the land rises 1036 ft. above sea level. The natives, who are black, and have woolly hair, are cannibals.

EDE, Eec, Eede, or Eden, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. W.N.W. Arnhem, on the road to Amsterdam, consequently having a good deal of traffic through it. It lies in a fertile grain district, and has a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 1000; or, with some adjoining hamlets, 2600.

EDELENEY, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, on the Bodva, 12 m. N. Miskolcz. It contains a Protestant church, and a large castle, with fine gardens. Pop. 1470.

EDELFINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Jaxt, r. bank Tauber, 2 m. N.N.W. Mergentheim. It contains a parish church. Much fruit and wine are grown in the neighbourhood. Part of the village belongs to Baden. Pop. 1090.

EDEN.—1, A river, England, rising in a hill in Westmorland, near the N. W. boundary of Yorkshire; flows N. W., crossing Westmorland and Cumberland, passing Appleby and Carlisle, and falling into the Solway firth. Total course, direct distance, 40 m. ——2, A river, Scotland, rising on the E. borders of co. Kinross; flowing E. and N.E., and intersecting co. Fife in its whole length, and falling into St. Andrew's Bay. Total course, direct distance, 20 m.

EDENBRIDGE, par. Eng. Kent; 7020 ac. Pop. 1718.

EDENDERRY, a market tn. Ireland, King's co., 13¾ m. N.N.E. Portarlington, close to the bog of Allen, on a branch of the Grand Canal. It is cleanly kept; houses of stone, and slated; supply of water abundant; and town decidedly improving. It has a handsome townhall, a parish church, a Friends' meeting-house, and four schools. Large quantities of corn are sold at the weekly Saturday markets, and conveyed to Dublin by the canal. Three annual fairs. Pop. 1850.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

EDENHALL, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3354 ac. P. 315.

EDENHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 6844 ac. Pop. 670.

EDENKOBEN, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 8 m. N. Landau. It is the seat of a law court, contains a R. Catholic, and two Protestant churches, and a Latin school, and has a bathing establishment, several mills, and manufactures of fire-arms. Much wine is produced, and chestnuts abound in the vicinity. Pop. 4930.

EDENSOR, par. Eng. Derby; 4829 ac. Pop. 685.

EDER, a tn. of W. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, 64 m. N. by E. Ahmedabad; lat. 23° 53′ N.; lon. 72° 3′ E. In 1820, it was supposed to contain about 12,000 inhabitants; but, according to Elphinstone, is little better now than a large village.

EDER, or Edder, a river of W. Germany. It rises in Rhenish Prussia, about 42 m. N.E. Coblenz, flows in a devious course E. by N. across the principality of Waldeck and Hesse-Cassel, and joins the Fulda 8 m. S. by W. Cassel. Gold has been found in its sands.

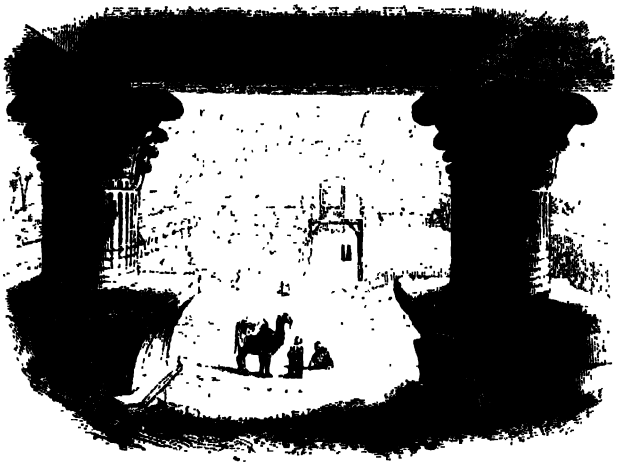
EDERMINE, par. Irel. Wexford; 4131 ac. Pop. 1162.

EDERNION, a beautiful valley of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, extending from Bala to Corwen, and containing several delightful country seats.

EDESHEIM, a market tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Queich, here crossed by a stone bridge, 6 m. N. Landau. It contains two castles, and has an important annual fair. Much wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2069.

EDEYRN, par. Wales, Carnarvon; 1380 ac. Pop. 613.

EDFOO, or Edfou [anc. *Apollinopolis Magna;* Coptic, *Phbion* or *Atho*], a small tn. Upper Egypt, l. bank Nile, 54 m. S.S.E. Thebes; lat. 25° N.; lon. 32° 51′ E. It is a poor place, composed chiefly of mean huts; but manufactures some coarse cottons and indifferent pottery. It is only remarkable as being the site of an ancient city, and for its remains, especially those of the greater and the smaller temples, the latter apparently an adjunct to the former. The greater temple is the largest in Egypt of those of Karnak and Luxor; but can with difficulty be inspected from the mass of rubbish collected in and around it, and from the modern houses built in every part of it, even on the roof of the inner temple. It would seem to have been founded by Ptolemy Philometer; and Athor, the Egyptian



COURT OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT EDFOO.—From Horeau, Panorama d'Egypte.

Aphrodite, Hor-hat, and their son Hor-senet-to, appear to have been the gods worshipped. The two pylones or gate-towers, in appearance like truncated pyramids, are 90 ft. high, each consisting of 10 stories inside, and carved outside with magnificent rilievos, chiefly of a religious nature. Between them is the doorway, 20 ft. wide, also covered with rilievos. Through this doorway the temple-court is gained, enclosed by a splendid colonade of 32 pillars; after this follows a hall with 18 pillars, and beyond it, through a beautiful portal, the temple-proper is reached, but mostly filled up with rubbish. Each pillar differs from the other, but all form a complete harmony, and give an impression of perfect beauty. The length of the temple is 400 ft., its breadth 150. In form it is exceedingly regular, and the effect of the whole is grand and imposing in the extreme. The small temple consists of two chambers, with a peristyle of pillars. Pop. 2000.—(Sir G. Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt;* Russeger's *Reise in Egypten.*)

EDGAR (Port), on S.E. coast, W. Falkland Island; lat. 52° 0′ 42″ S.; lon. 60° 13′ 15″ W. (R.) It is a very secure harbour. The entrance is between two bluff heads, about a cable's length apart, and about a cable broad. When once within the heads, the harbour opens out suddenly. The rocks on both sides of the entrance are bold; there are from 15 to 17 fathoms in mid-channel.

EDGBASTON, a suburb, Birmingham (*which see*, p. 411.)

EDGCOTT, par. Eng Northampton; 1344 ac. Pop. 77.

EDGECOTT, or Edgcolt, par. Eng. Bucks; 650 ac. Pop. 193.

EDGEFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2435 ac. Pop. 664.

EDGEHILL. *See* Kington.

EDGEWORTH, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1566 ac. P. 148.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a small vil. Ireland, co. of, and 6½ m. S.E. Longford, with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and a school for the education of the sons of the clergy, the only institution of the kind in Ireland. The church is a neat structure, with a spire 50 ft. high, and so curiously constructed that it can be raised and lowered in the space of 18 minutes, by machinery within the tower. Close by is the

mansion of the Edgeworth family, in which the celebrated authoress, Maria Edgeworth, was born. Pop. 1136.

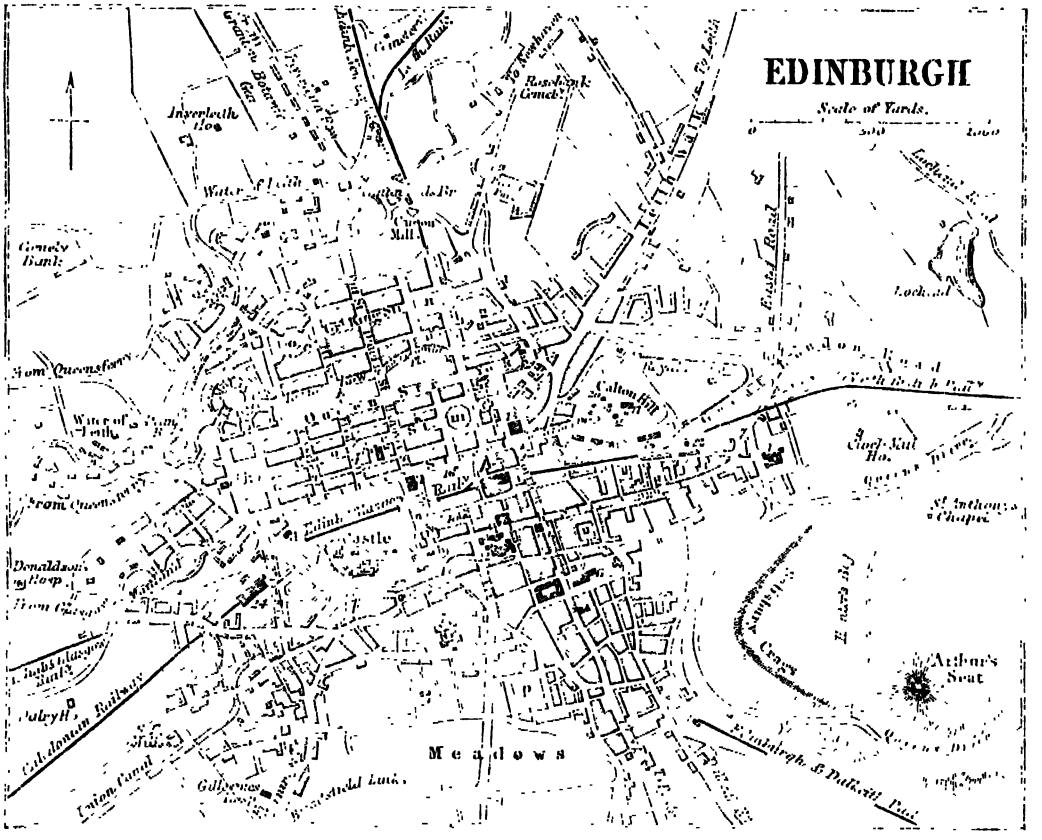
EDGWARE, a par. and small tn. England, co. Middlesex; 1979 ac. The TOWN, 8 m. N.W. St. Paul's, London, is beautifully situated, and is chiefly occupied by opulent families. It contains a church, a school, and several almshouses. The market has been discontinued; but a fair, with races, is held in August. Pop. 705.

EDINBURGH (COUNTY OF), EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MIDLOTHIAN, a maritime co. Scotland, bounded N. by the Firth of Forth, along which it extends from 11 to 12 m.; N.W. by co. Linlithgow, N.E. Haddington, E. Berwick, and S.W. and S. by portions of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh. Its S. outline is extremely irregular, being deeply indented by the co Peebles. Its extreme length on this side, E. to W., is 35 m., diminishing gradually to the shores of the Forth, to 11 or 12 m. as already stated. Its breadth varies from 13 m. in the centre to about 16 on either side. Area, 234,925 ac., of which in 1869 127,669 were under cultivation. The S.S.E. and S.W. parts of the county are diversified with hills, of which the two principal ranges are the Pentland and Moorfoot, the former stretching S.W. to N.E. into the centre of the county from Peebles, to within 4 m. of Edinburgh, the latter occupying an area of nearly 50 sq. m. on its S.E. corner. The highest summit of the Pentlands is Carnethy, 1890 ft.; the highest of the Moorfoot hills between 1800 and 1900 ft. The former have generally a more bleak and barren aspect than the latter, which are interspersed with fertile dales and tracts of arable land, while a large part of their acclivities also is under cultivation, producing excellent crops. The views from some of the higher elevations of the Pentlands, looking towards the N. and N.W., are of the most magnificent description. There are, besides these systems of high lands, several isolated hills in different parts of the county, some of them covered with wood, and extremely beautiful. The county is watered by several rivers, but none of any extent. The principal are the N. and S. Esks, and the Water of Leith. The banks of the two former are remarkable for their picturesque beauty. Edinburghshire rests on a series of strata connected with the coal formation. In the hilly S.E. districts, the rocks are of graywacke and clayslate; quartz, spar, and steatite being found only in small quantities. The Moorfoot hills are of graywacke, the rock of the Pentlands chiefly porphyry. Whinstone is sometimes met with, and granite, syenite, and other primitive rocks are occasionally found. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are extensively wrought throughout the whole district. In the hilly parts, particularly in the S.E., the climate is cold, but healthy; in all other places it is the same with that of the adjoining coast, subject to dry and cold E. winds for three months in the year, namely, March, April, and May, and to much rain in August and September, during which W. and S.W. winds prevail. The soil is greatly varied, but consists chiefly of a clayey loam, alternated with sand and gravel. It is not generally remarkable for natural fertility, but the richest portions are the low lands towards the Forth, where the most luxuriant crops are obtained; and the valley watered by the N. and S. Esks, where vegetation is rapid, early, and abundant. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, potatoes, and turnips. The agricultural farms are of considerable size, varying from 100 to 400 ac; the farm buildings substantial and well arranged, generally of stone; the implements of husbandry of the best and most approved description; and the lands well drained and inclosed. A large portion of the county, however, is under pasturage, chiefly the S. and hilly parts. The sheep are mostly Cheviots, and cross-bred Leicester and Cheviot; on the Pentland hills and on the high lands generally, they are black-faced. The cattle are generally cross-bred short horns, and Ayrshire, and the horses for husbandry are of the Clydesdale breed. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, of which the principal produce is milk and butter for the supply of Edinburgh; most of the dairy farms are in the western part of the county. The manufactures of the county are comparatively limited, but include ale, long celebrated; whisky, to a considerable extent; gunpowder, and paper, especially along the banks of the N. Esk, which may be considered the principal seat in Scotland for the paper manufacture. There are also bleacheries, and corn and other mills, on the Esks and the Water of Leith, and manufactures of various kinds are carried on in Edinburgh and Leith. The county communicates by the Union Canal with the Forth and Clyde Canal; is intersected by numerous excellent roads; and by sundry railways, all of which centre at the capital. The chief towns are: Edinburgh, capital of Scotland, Leith, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, and Portobello. The county is divided into 45 parishes, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1861), 273,997; (1871), 328,379.

EDINBURGH [Latin, *Edinburgum*, or *Edina*; Celtic, *Duncdin*; French, *Edimbourg*; Italian, *Edinburgo*], the metropolis of Scotland, a royal and parl. bor., cap. above co., about 1½ m. from S. shore Firth of Forth, 42 m. E. by N. Glasgow, 333 m. N.W. London; lat. (observatory), 55° 57′ 24″ N.; lon. 3° 11′ W. (n.) A city not more remarkable for the extent and beauty of the views it commands at numerous different points, than for its picturesque site, the striking and romantic appearance of the city itself, and the general excellence and elegance of its buildings. It stands on three elevated parallel ridges, lying E. to W. The centre ridge is terminated at its W. end by the lofty castle rock; while an imposing appearance is imparted to the E. end of the city by the Calton Hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat.

General Description.—Edinburgh is divided into the Old and the New Towns. The former occupies the central and highest ridge; the loftiness of the houses here, rising in huge, dark, irregular masses, along the edges and on the steep slopes of its acclivities, adding greatly to the picturesque appearance of the city; but, like most old towns, exceedingly irregular in the arrangement of its streets. The New Town occupies a ridge of much broader crest, and less abrupt ascent, to the N. of the Old Town, from which it is separated by a deep hollow, formerly filled with water, and called the N. Loch, crossed by two stone bridges and an earthen mound. The houses here, all built of a beautiful white freestone, obtained from quarries in the vicinity, are comparatively modern, and remarkably handsome; while many of the squares, crescents, circuses, &c., are magnificent. The streets, with a few exceptions, are spacious and regular, and are kept in excellent order—presenting in this a striking contrast to the former condition of the streets of the Old Town. Extensive and well laid out pleasure-grounds, with the command of beautiful views from various points, complete the attractions of this elegant quarter of the city. On the S. side of the Old Town, and separated from it also by a hollow, occupied by an ancient street called the Cowgate, and crossed by two bridges, stands the remaining portion of the city. With exception of a few unimportant streets, this is also comparatively a new town. The finest houses and streets in this part of the city are those in the southmost districts of Newington, Grange, Whitehouse, and Greenhill. The city has of late years grown rapidly in this direction, till it is now connected with the suburb of Morningside, by way of Greenhill. The entire city is about 2 m. in length, and the same in breadth, with a circumference of about 7 m. The principal street in the Old Town is that which occupies the crest of the ridge on which the latter is built, and which bears, at different points, the names of Canongate, Netherbow, High Street, Lawn Market, and Castle Hill. This ancient and very remarkable street—for, notwithstanding its various names, it is but one street, being continuous and uninterrupted from one end to the other—is upwards of 1 m. in length, rising gradually with a regular and steep incline from a small plain at the E. end of the town, on which stands the palace of Holyrood, and terminating in the huge rock on which the castle is built, 443 ft. above sea level. The appearance of this street, the scene of many interesting historical incidents, is rendered exceedingly imposing by the loftiness and antique aspect of the houses with which it is lined, many of them ranging from five to seven stories in front, and several more behind. Considerable improvements have been made in the Old Town, of late years, by the opening up of a street from the N. B. Railway station to the Tron Church, and more recently by the widening of Blackfriars Wynd, St. Mary's Wynd, and the street in front of the Museum of Science and Art. The streets in the New Town most worthy of notice are Princes Street, George Street, and Queen Street, all lying parallel to each other, E. and W. Princes Street runs along the edge of the hollow which separates the New Town from the Old. Being built

only on the N. side, a magnificent view of the Old Town, towering high and darkly on its rocky ridge, of the lordly castle, and the intervening valley, is obtained, rendering it one of the most delightful promenades of which any city can boast. At the E. extremity of this street is the Calton Hill, one of the most striking features of this singular city, being a rocky eminence, studded with monuments, with a broad verdant summit, commanding a view of the Firth of Forth, with its shipping, and surrounding shores, of surpassing beauty. The principal street on the S. side of the town is Nicolson Street, which, with its extensions, S. Bridge Street, Clerk Street, and Minto Street, intersects this part of the

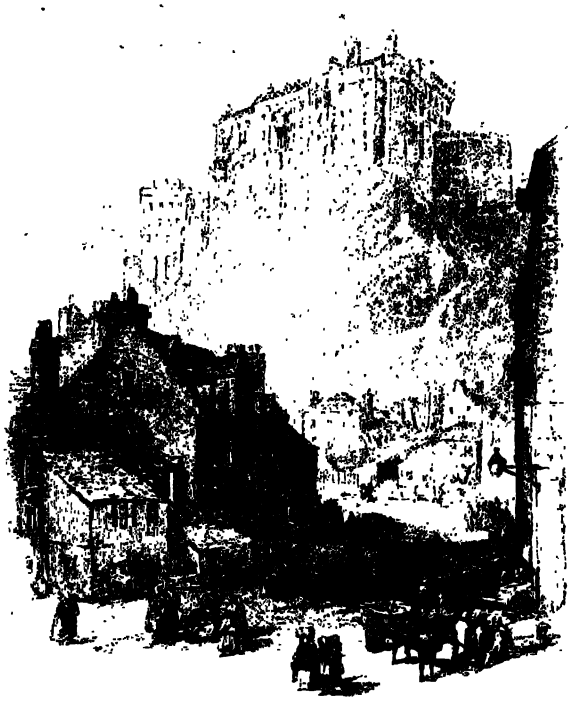


1. Holyrood Palace.
2. Parliament House.
3. Royal Exchange.
4. University.
5. Royal College of Surgeons.
6. Royal Infirmary.
7. Heriot's Hospital
8. Watson's Hospital.
9. Merchant Maiden's Hosp.
10. Bank of Scotland.
11. Royal Institution.
12. Assembly Rooms.
13. Register House.
14. Post Office.
15. High School.
16. Scott Monument.
17. National Monument.
18. Dugald Stewart's Monument.
19. Playfair Monument.
20. Observatory.
21. Nelson Monument.
22. Burns's Monument.
23. Edinburgh and Glasgow, and North British Railway Termini.
24. Caledonian Railway Terminus.
25. Jail.
27. New College
28. Deaf and Dumb Institution.
a. St. Giles's Church.
b. Victoria Hall
c. St. John's Episcopal Ch.
d. St. Cuthbert's Church
e. St. George's Church.
f. St. Andrew's Church
g. St. Paul's Church.
h. St. Mary's Church
i. St. James's Church.
k. Charlotte Square.
m. St. Andrew's Square
n. Drummond Place.
o. Royal Circus.
p. St. George's Square.

city N. to S. On this side also are the Meadows, a large level park surrounded with trees, and having walks for the recreation of the inhabitants, upwards of 1½ m. in circumference: adjoining the Meadows are Bruntsfield Links, an extensive common, of uneven surface, much frequented by the golf players of Edinburgh. From the south side of the Links, now forming the suburbs of Greenhill and Boroughmuirhead, and overlooking the beautifully situated village of Morningside, a view is obtained of the Pentland Hills, distant S.W. about 4 miles; and of the intervening valley, or strath, with the romantic hills of Blackford and Braid, rendered classical by Sir Walter Scott. Beyond the E. extremity of the town, a huge belt of precipitous rock, called Salisbury Crags, rises to the height of nearly 500 feet from the deep valley below. Immediately behind, a conical hill, with a narrow, rocky summit, called Arthur's Seat, towers above the Crags, attaining an elevation of 822 ft. A broad pathway winds along the face of the Crags; and a carriage-drive leads round the entire hill, from many points of both of which prospects of unrivalled beauty and splendour are opened up.

Public Buildings, Monuments, Statues, &c.—In the Old Town the most remarkable, and, next to Holyrood, the most interesting public building is the castle, the position of which has been already described. It is composed chiefly of a cluster of irregular buildings, begirt with embrasured walls, excepting on the S. side, where a lofty antique-looking edifice rises sheer from the face of the rock, which it emulates in grandeur and sternness of aspect, overlooking the Grass-market. (See *Wood-cut.*) The fortress contains accommodation for 2000 soldiers, and the armoury space for 30,000 stand of arms. On a small flagged area, occupying the highest summit of the castle, and called the bomb battery, stands conspicuously a huge piece of ancient ordnance called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, cask-fashion, and believed to have been forged at Mons in Flanders, A.D. 1486, though Sir Walter Scott and other archæologists suppose it to have been made at Castle-Douglas. In an apartment in the castle is kept the ancient regalia of Scotland, found in the year 1818 in an old oaken chest, where they had lain undiscovered for upwards of a century. They consist of a crown, sceptre, and sword of state. At the E. end of the lofty range of ancient buildings on the S.E. side of the castle, a small room is pointed out in which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI., on June 19, 1566. This castle was anciently called *Castrum Puellarum*, the 'Camp of the Maidens,' on account, as tradition has it, of its having been the place of residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings, previous to their marriage. The date of its first erection, however, is unknown. On the esplanade in front of the castle stands a bronze statue of the late Duke of York, and a stone cross, erected by their com-

rades, to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the 78th Highlanders who fell in the suppression of the Indian mutiny.



EDINBURGH CASTLE, from the Grass-market.
Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. L. Leitch.

in 1857-58. A little lower down, on the north face of the acclivity, is the house in which Ramsay the poet died.

The Palace of Holyrood, or Holyrood House, as it is more generally called, stands, as already mentioned, at the lower or E. extremity of the street leading to the castle. It is of a quadrangular form, with a central court 94 ft. square. The front is flanked by two castellated circular towers at either end; and between them, in the centre, is the entrance gate. No part of the present palace is older than the time of James V. (1528), while the greater portion of it dates only from the time of Charles II. In the N.W. angle of the building are the apartments which were occupied by Queen Mary, nearly in the same state in which they were left by that unfortunate princess. The palace was twice partially destroyed by fire, first by the English during the minority of Queen Mary, and afterwards by the soldiery of Cromwell. On the area in front stands a handsome stone fountain elaborately sculptured, designed on the model of the old fountain which stood in the court of Linlithgow Palace. The royal stables occupy the west side of the area.

Adjoining the palace on the N. side are the ruins of the chapel belonging to the abbey of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I., the only portion of that establishment now remaining. In this chapel Queen Mary was married to Lord Darnley, July 29, 1565, and in its S.E. corner are deposited the remains of David II., James II., James V., and Magdalen his Queen, Henry Lord Darnley, and other illustrious and noble personages. It is still used as a place of sepulture by families of distinction. A privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors is attached to this abbey, which extends over Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and for a considerable distance E., including, altogether, a space of about 5 m. circumference.

The Cathedral of St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, situated in the High Street, is a large ancient edifice in later Gothic style, of no great beauty, but having, on the whole, rather an imposing appearance. The exterior was entirely renovated, with questionable taste, in the years 1829–32. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643 by the committee of estates of Parliament, the commission of the church, and the English commissioners. It contains three separate places of worship, and the monument of the Regent Murray, assassinated at Linlithgow in 1569, whose remains, along with those of the Marquis of Montrose, are interred within the church. The entire building is 206 feet in length by 110 in breadth. On a commanding situation at the top of the High Street stands Victoria or Assembly Hall, a magnificent structure in the decorated Gothic style. Its elegant spire rises to the height of 241 ft, and is seen from all points, a conspicuous and beautiful object. Here the General Assembly of the Established church meet annually in May. It is used also as a place of worship. Adjoining St. Giles' church is an open area called Parliament Square, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in 1685. At the S.W. corner of the square is the entrance to the Parliament House, the various higher courts of law, and the Advocates' Library.

The Parliament House, now forming the vestibule of the Court of Session, is the place in which the Scottish Parliament met before the Union. It is a magnificent hall, 122 ft. long by 49 ft. broad, with a lofty open timber roof, and contains marble statues of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, the first Lord Melville, Lord Chief baron Dundas, Lord President Blair, Lord Jeffrey, and Lord Cockburn. The hall in session time presents a very animated appearance, being thronged with members of the bar in their gowns and wigs. Adjoining the Parliament House, with which it has a communication, is the Advocates' Library, containing the largest and most valuable collection of books in Scotland, the printed works amounting to 150,000 volumes, and the MSS. to 1700. In an adjoining building is the Signet Library, belonging to the writers to Her Majesty's Signet, containing about 50,000 volumes. The only other buildings of any note in the Old Town are the Tron Church, a very ordinary looking structure, founded in 1637; the County Hall, a heavy mass of building, containing various offices for the management of county business; the Sheriff Court buildings; the Royal Exchange, founded in 1753; the New Corn Exchange in the Grass-market; the Bank of Scotland; and the New or Free Church



THE VICTORIA HALL AND PART OF HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH.
Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. L. Leitch.

College at the head of the Earthen Mound, an elegant structure in the Tudor style; it is a Theological Seminary, having

professors in the theological, moral, and natural sciences; and attached to it an excellent library and a museum.

The principal public buildings on the S. side of the town are the University, situated in Nicolson Street, a large and somewhat heavy-looking quadrangular edifice, with a spacious court in the centre, founded in 1789, the University itself having been founded in 1582. The E. front is adorned with a portico, supported by Doric monoliths, 26 ft. in height. There are 35 professors in four faculties—divinity, law, medicine, and the arts. The students are not resident within the college, wear no peculiar dress, and are under no general system of discipline; their average annual number is above 1400. The library, which occupies the S. side of the building, is a magnificent room, measuring 198 ft. in length by 50 in breadth, with an arched roof from 50 to 58 ft. high. It contains about 100,000 volumes. The museum contains a large collection of specimens in the various departments of natural history; the ornithological and anatomical departments being very rich and very complete. This museum is now lodged in the new Museum of Science and Art, a handsome building immediately to the W. of the college, with which it is connected by a bridge for the use of the professors and students. Near the college, to the E., stands the infirmary, a large edifice, built in 1736, containing 400 beds; a surgical hospital, fever hospital, and lock hospital, occupying separate buildings apart, are connected with it. A little S. of the University is the Royal College of Surgeons, an elegant modern building of the Ionic order, with a beautifully proportioned portico, and pediment supported by six fluted Ionic columns resting on a screen; it contains a valuable museum. Heriot's and other hospitals on this side of the town are noticed under the head *Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.*

In the New Town, at the foot of the Earthen Mound, and fronting Princes Street, stands the Royal Institution, one of the finest buildings in the metropolis, though much of its effect is lost from its low situation. It is a Grecian edifice, with an exterior peristyle of Doric columns, and a fine octastyle portico in front, three columns in depth, supporting a pediment. The building is surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria in stone. The Institution was erected for the accommodation of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and for the board of trustees, instituted in 1727, for encouraging trade and manufactures in Scotland, and for the Royal Institution for encouraging the fine arts. It also accommodates the Antiquarian Museum, the Gallery of Ancient Statuary, and the Life School of the Royal Scottish Academy. The National Gallery, another fine Grecian building in the Ionic order, stands to the S. of the Royal Institution. It contains two suites of galleries, one of which, on the W. side, is appropriated to the permanent national collection of paintings and sculptures belonging to the R.S.A. The galleries on the E. side are occupied in the months of spring and May by the annual exhibition of modern Scottish artists. The Dean bridge, a noble structure thrown across a deep ravine, at the bottom of which flows the Water of Leith, connects the ridge on which the New Town stands with the country to the N. of it. The height of the bridge to the top of the parapet is 109 ft. above the bed of the river. There are four arches, each 96 ft. span. The Physicians' hall, in Queen Street, is a handsome edifice, embellished by colossal figures in front. The Assembly rooms and Music hall; the Commercial bank; the British Linen Company's bank; the Royal bank, and other buildings, are all elegant, and some of them ornate structures. The Register-office, or General Register-house of Scotland, at the E. end of Princes Street, erected for the preservation of the public records of Scotland, and as a general repository for copies of title-deeds and other legal documents affecting property, forms a square of 200 ft., surmounted by a dome 50 ft. diameter, and contains upwards of 100 apartments for the transaction of public business. On the elevated platform in front is erected a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by John Steele. A new Register-house, and a circular fire-proof building, for the safe-keeping of important documents, have been erected behind the original building. The theatre-royal, general post-office, and stamp-office, are substantial edifices. The jail and bridewell, a cluster of castellated buildings, surrounded by a high wall, on a rocky ledge of the Calton Hill, was founded in 1815, and opened for the reception of prisoners in 1817, when the old jail, poetically called the Heart of Mid Lothian, was taken down, and its inmates removed to the new prison, now the only one in Edinburgh. A little E. of the prison stands the high school, a splendid Doric edifice, extending about 270 ft. in length; and on the Calton Hill, above it, stand the royal astronomical observatory, the monuments to Admiral Nelson; Dugald Stewart, the metaphysician; and Playfair, the mathematician; and the national monument, intended to be a literal reproduction of the Parthenon, to commemorate those who fell at Waterloo, and in the different engagements by sea and land during the last war with France, but want of funds arrested its progress when only 13 columns for the W. end of the edifice had been erected, so that it now appears like a ruined temple, and imparts to the Calton Hill an aspect somewhat resembling the Acropolis of Athens. There are a number of other handsome edifices in the New Town which do not come under the designation of public buildings, such as the new club in Princes Street, the university club, finely situated opposite the Castle, &c.

The most remarkable, and by far the most elegant, of the public monuments of Edinburgh, is that to Sir Walter Scott, on the S. side of Princes Street. Its form is that of an elaborate Gothic cross, 200 ft. high, being a composition from Melrose Abbey, designed by George M. Kemp, a self-taught genius. A marble sitting figure, by Steele, of the novelist and poet, occupies the platform of the monument, and over it the groined arches form a canopy. The other noteworthy monuments in the city are those to the poet Burns; Hume, the historian; Allan Ramsay; James Watt; and Lord Melville; with bronze statues of the Earl of Hopetoun, Professor Wilson, George IV., and William Pitt, the last two by Chantrey.

Hospitals and other Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—Few cities of equal extent are possessed of more numerous and more magnificent hospitals and charitable institutions; indeed so multiplied have they become that it is matter of doubt whether they can really be looked upon as an advantage to the community. Many of the edifices built by these institutions are among the finest in the city, and resemble rather ducal palaces than receptacles for orphans or the children of indigent parents. In the year 1870, a movement was set on foot and promptly carried out, for modifying the character of most of these institutions, by greatly diminishing the number of boarders, and employing the funds thus relieved in providing a good and cheap education for day scholars. Among these, Heriot's hospital, on the S. side of the city, founded by George Heriot, goldsmith and jeweller to James VI., is a fine old Elizabethan structure, designed by Inigo Jones, and one of his finest works. The object of the institution is the maintenance and education of poor boys, the sons of freemen of the town of Edinburgh; and the surplus funds are employed in establishing and maintaining free schools in various parts of the city. Another large and exceedingly elegant structure, of recent erection, is Donaldson's hospital, in the W. part of the city; it is a Tudor building, and intended to maintain 200 poor boys and girls. Of the numerous other hospitals and benevolent institutions, many of which have handsome and extensive buildings, the following may be specified:—George Watson's hospital, John Watson's hospital, Gillespie's hospital, Stewart's, Cauvin's, the Orphan hospital, &c. Besides these more important institutions, there are the lying-in hospital, the asylum for the blind, the deaf and dumb institution, the city workhouse at Craig-lockhart, and the West-kirk poorhouse near Craigleith Quarry; the industrial schools, the house of refuge, and the night asylum for the houseless. There are also many public dispensaries, where medicine and medical attendance are gratuitously afforded to the poor.

Churches and Places of Worship, &c.—Besides St. Giles', the Tron, and Victoria Hall, already adverted to, Edinburgh possesses 23 churches in connection with the Established church, of which St. George's, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, and St. Andrew's may be specified as elegant buildings. There are 36 Free churches, some of them fine buildings. There are 19 U. Presbyterian, and 10 Episcopalian; of the latter, St. John's in Princes Street, and St. George's in York Place, are very ornate Gothic structures. The other places of worship include six Baptist, three Methodist, three Congregationalist, three Original Seceders, one Reformed Presbyterian, three R. Catholic, with places of meeting for Glassites,

Friends, Jews, &c. The Greyfriars churchyard, attached to the old and new Greyfriars churches, is noteworthy from the numerous remarkable personages interred in it, among whom are George Buchanan, the historian; Alexander Henderson, moderator of the Glasgow Assembly of 1638; Sir George M'Kenzie, well known as 'bluidy M'Kenzie,' the king's advocate for Scotland in the time of Charles II.; Dr. Pitcairn; Maclaurin, the mathematician; Allan Ramsay, the poet; Robertson, the historian, &c. In this churchyard are also interred many who suffered martyrdom during the times of the persecution; and here, on the top of the grave-stones, the National Covenant was signed in 1638.

Courts of Law, &c.—Edinburgh is the seat of the supreme courts of Scotland. The principal of these is the Court of Session, composed of 13 judges, each of whom is distinguished by the title of lord. It consists of an Inner and an Outer House. The former sits in two divisions, each composed of four judges—a first, in which the Lord Justice General, who is head of the whole court, presides; and a second, in which the Lord Justice Clerk presides. The Outer House is composed of the remaining five judges, who are called Lords Ordinary, and are called to the Inner House, when vacancies occur, according to the seniority of their appointment. Each lord ordinary has a separate court; and any party complaining of the judgment of any inferior court, or originating an action in the Court of Session, must in the first instance bring it before one or other of the lords ordinary. He has the privilege, however, of not only naming his judge, but also the particular division of the Inner House before which the cause is to be carried in the event of review. The judgment of either division is final in Scotland, but may be appealed to the House of Lords. When the judges of either division are equally divided in opinion, the other division is called in to decide by a majority of both divisions; and sometimes, in very important questions, what is called 'a hearing in presence' takes place before the whole judges, including ordinaries. They also constitute the teind court. The court has two terms in the year—the winter session, commencing on 11th October, and terminating on 20th March; the summer session, beginning on 12th May, and ending on 20th July. The court of justiciary, or supreme criminal court, instituted in 1672, is composed of the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five Lords commissioners. The inferior courts are the sheriff, the justice of peace, and small debt courts. The college of justice, established by James V. in 1532, consists of all members connected with the supreme courts, including the judges, advocates, writers to the signet, advocate's first clerks, clerks to the judges, extractors, &c. The faculty of advocates, presided over by a dean, is an association of barristers, who have the privilege of pleading causes before the Court of Session, or any other courts of record. The writers to the signet, an incorporated body, conduct cases before the supreme courts, and have the exclusive privilege of subscribing the writs that pass the royal signet in Scotland. Solicitors also practise before the supreme courts, but with inferior privileges to those of the writers to the signet.

Education, Literature, Science, &c.—The more prominent educational institutions of Edinburgh, exclusive of the college and high school, which have been elsewhere spoken of, are the Edinburgh academy, the training colleges for teachers of the Established, Free, and Episcopal churches; and the Royal Scottish Academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture. There are also several public seminaries, and a number of schools for the education of the poorer classes; Heriot schools, thirteen in number, elsewhere spoken of; the school of arts, established in 1821, for the instruction of mechanics and tradesmen in the elements of scientific knowledge. The societies and institutions for the promotion of science and other branches of knowledge, are exceedingly numerous. The principal are the royal college of physicians, incorporated in 1681; the royal college of surgeons, the veterinary college, the royal society, the Highland society, instituted in 1785, for the promotion of agricultural improvements in Scotland; the astronomical society; the society of antiquaries, established by royal charter in 1780; the medico-chirurgical society, the royal medical society, the Wernerian, the botanical, and the speculative society. There are six public libraries in the city, besides the advocates', writers to the signet, and college libraries, and two public gardens connected with scientific objects—the Caledonian Horticultural Society's garden, and the royal botanic garden, both situated in Inverleith Row, on the N. side of the city.

Manufactures and Trade.—The manufactures of Edinburgh are neither extensive nor important; ale brewing, for which it has been famous for upwards of 200 years, is the principal. There were lately 28 breweries in the city, whose annual consumpt of malt amounted, altogether, to 1,098,293 bushels. The malt used in the Edinburgh distilleries for the year ending 31st March, 1870, amounted to 525,907 bushels. Shawl-making, coach-building, type and iron founding, the manufacture of india-rubber and vulcanite, and letter-press printing, are carried on to a considerable extent; and also the making of various kinds of machinery, generally of the smaller class. Glass painting and staining are also prosecuted to some extent, and with much success. Edinburgh is the head-quarters of the book-trade in Scotland, and as a literary mart it is the second town in the United Kingdom, being in this respect excelled only by London. The manufacture of linen was at one time an important branch of industry here, but is now nearly extinct.

Municipal Government, &c.—The affairs of the city are conducted by a lord-provost, magistrates, and council, elected by the citizens, according to the burgh reform act. The council consists of 41 members, 39 of whom are returned by the thirteen wards into which the city is divided; the dean of guild, elected by the guildry; and the trades' convener, elected by the incorporated trades. The lord-provost is high sheriff and lord-lieutenant within the city and liberties, and holds the title of Admiral of the Frith of Forth. The supply of water, which is frequently found inadequate, especially in dry seasons, is obtained from springs and reservoirs in the Pentland hills, at the distance of from 6 to 18 m. The water-works are now in the possession of the corporation, who are devising fresh means of supply.

Edinburgh may be called an aristocratic city, its inhabitants being composed, to a great extent, of persons of independent property, annuitants, &c., including a larger proportion of the more liberally educated classes than any other town in the united kingdom. This fact, taken in connection with the advantages it presents, as respects education, the beautiful environs of the city, and abundance and cheapness of provisions of all kinds, renders Edinburgh a most desirable place of residence. It has now also become the centre point of several railways—the North British has its terminus in the low ground between the Old and New Town, W. of the North Bridge; the Caledonian has its terminus in the W., and the Dalkeith mineral line in the E. part of the city; and the Union Canal furnishes an additional means of transit for goods to the W. of Scotland. Leith (*which see*) is the port of Edinburgh, and may be said to form a suburb of it.

History and Name.—The name Edinburgh [Edwin's castle or fort] is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince, who, in the seventh century, possessed the S. part of Scotland, and who is alleged to have built a stronghold on the site of the present castle. The Gaelic name *Dun-Edin* or *Dunedin*, is merely a translation of the Saxon name; while its poetical name, *Edina*, was introduced by George Buchanan. Whatever antiquity may be claimed for the city, the period when it first attained the dignity of a capital does not appear to be very remote; not more remote, according to Chalmers, than the time of James V., the principal town of Scotland previous to that period having been Scone, where the Scottish kings were crowned. It was, however, a place of considerable importance long prior to this, having been recognized as a burgh by David I. in 1128. In 1215 Alexander II. held here his first parliament; and 20 years later, a provincial synod was held in the city by the Pope's legate. It suffered from the successive attacks of the English during the wars of independence; and was all burned down, excepting the castle, by Richard II. in 1385. The town was rebuilt under shelter of the castle, and for a long period was confined to the central ridge. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the city was walled, and the S. loch or morass being drained, became the seat of the Cowgate and Grass Market, in which the wealthier class of the community took up their residence, and for many years they continued to be the most fashionable localities in the city. In 1513 Edinburgh was visited by the plague; and in 1532 the college

of justice was established. It was taken and burned in 1554 by an English army under the earl of Hertford; but soon recovered from the consequences of that disaster. On Dec. 3, 1557, the first Covenant was signed in the city; and during the remainder of the 16th century it was the scene of numerous interesting events, including many in the history of Queen Mary and in the earlier history of the Reformation, more especially in connection with John Knox, whose house (from a window of which he frequently preached) is still standing, near the top of the Canongate. On Feb. 28, 1683, the National Covenant was signed in the Greyfriars churchyard. After the overthrow of Charles I., the Scots having taken up arms in favour of his son, Cromwell invaded their country and took Edinburgh castle; and it remained in the possession of the English till the Restoration, which was followed by the infamous religious persecution in Scotland, carried on for a long period under the auspices of the king's brother, during which the Grass-market, the common place of execution, where so many of the Presbyterian Protestants suffered martyrdom, became the most notable place in the city. During the civil war in 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Jacobites to surprise the castle. In 1736 took place the famous Porteous Mob, when John Porteous, captain of the city guards, was forcibly taken out of prison by the populace, carried to the Grass-market, and there was hanged upon a dyer's pole. He had been tried and condemned to death for firing and ordering the guard to fire upon the multitude assembled to witness the execution of a smuggler, when six people were killed and eleven severely wounded; but Queen Caroline (then regent) granted him a reprieve, which, as soon as it became publicly known, produced the result above narrated. In 1745 the city was taken possession of by the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The only other event in the history of Edinburgh sufficiently momentous to be noted here took place May 18, 1843, when the Assembly of the Established church of Scotland, then holding its annual meeting in St. Andrew's church, was severed in two by the secession of 203 of its members, who, retiring to Tanfield hall, Canonmills, formed themselves, with the addition of other seceding ministers and elders, into the first General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Edinburgh returns two members to parliament. Pop. of parl. bor. (1841), 138,182; (1851), 160,302; (1871), 196,979.—(Arnot's *History of Edinburgh;* Hetherington's *History of the Church of Scotland;* Buchanan's *Ten Years' Conflict;* Black's *Edinburgh Guide; Private information, &c.*)

EDISTO, a river, U. States, S. Carolina, has its sources in the N.W. part of the state, and falls into the Atlantic by two branches, called respectively N. and S. Edisto, the former 16 m., the latter between 25 and 30 m. S.W. Charleston. It is navigable for boats only. Entire course about 160 m.

EDLIPO, a picturesque tn., Asiatic Turkey, Syria, 32 m. S.W. Aleppo, on one of the routes from that city to the S. It is of modern date. Pop. 2500.

EDMONSTONE, an isl. Hindoostan, Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly; lat. 21° 32′ N.; lon. 88° 20′ E.; from a mere half tide sandbank, this alluvial phenomenon rapidly became an island of 2 m. in length, and ½ m. in breadth, covered with shrubs, and affording a supply of fresh water, in 1817, when a tripod was erected on it as a sea-mark for ships; and it was adopted as a marine station in 1820. But it has been as rapidly demolished as it was formed, by the encroachments of the sea, being now without a particle of vegetation, and nearly covered by the sea at high tides.

EDMONTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex. The VILLAGE, 7½ m. N. London, consists of several ranges of good houses, the two principal of which extend for upwards of 1 m. along the road. An extensive trade in timber is carried on here, by means of the Lea river navigation. The 'Bell at Edmonton' has become famous by association with the adventures of John Gilpin. Charles Lamb died at Edmonton, on December 27, 1837, in his 60th year. Area of par. 7480 ac. Pop. 13,860.

EDMUND'S (BURY). *See* BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

EDOLO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 45 m N.E. by E. Bergamo, at the confluence of the Oglio and Ojolo, the former crossed here by a foot-bridge. It is well built, with wide and handsome streets; has a spacious church, with a lofty tower and cupola; a convent, a house of mercy or poors' hospital, an iron foundry; and a brisk trade in iron and cattle. Pop. 1525.

EDREI. *See* DRAA.

EDWINSTOWE, par. Eng. Notts; 17,270 ac. P. 2651.

EDWORTH, par. Eng. Bedford; 1099 ac. Pop. 99.

EDZELL, par. Scot. Forfar; 12 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1025.

EE, a vil. and four streams, Holland:—1, (*Ee*, or *Ea*), a vil. Friesland, 18 m. N.E. Leeuwarden; with a Calvinistic church, a school, and a corn-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 980.—2, Two streams, prov. Groningen.—3, Two streams, prov. Friesland, the smaller of which falls into the Zuider Zee; and the larger, forming several canals, more especially that between Leeuwarden and Dockum, flows N.E., and falls into the Lauwerzee under the name of Dockumer-Ee.

EECHAUK, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, dist. Ramghur, 103 m. S.S.E. Patna; lat. 24° 10′ N.; lon. 85° 46′ E. It is the residence of the rajah of Eechauk.

EECKEREN, a com. and vil., Belgium, prov. of, and 4 m. N. Antwerp. It is the seat of some linen-weaving, and other manufactures, including chicory, beer, and spirits; but the people are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 4510.

EECLOO, a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. N.W. Ghent, near the Liève, a canalized stream. It is a clean place, well built, and the seat of manufactures of woollens, cottons, hats, tobacco, chocolate, soap, starch, &c.; and has breweries, distilleries, vinegar-works, salt-refineries, dye-works, and oil-mills; and a busy trade in grain, linen, cattle, and timber. Pop. 9099.

EEDILABAD, or IDULABAD, a small walled tn., Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, l. bank, Poorna; lat. 21° 4′ N.; lon. 76° 8′ E.; contains now one inhabited street only.

EELA, or ELE. *See* ILI.

EELDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 10 m. N. Assen, and connected with Groningen by a canal, along which it sends grain, fruit, &c., to the weekly market of that town. It is a pleasant village, is surrounded by a number of country seats, and has a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 700.

EELS, a name applied to the wandering tribes of Persia. The men have well-made, powerful frames, piercing black eyes, noses generally inclined to aquiline, frequently overhanging thick moustachios, which, united with black, bushy beards, almost entirely conceal their dark brown skins. Their appearance is altogether strongly characteristic of health, hardihood, and independence. Their dress consists of a coarse blue shirt and trowsers, with heavy cloaks of felt, thrown over the shoulders, the sleeves being left unoccupied; a conical cap of white or grey felt, with flaps for the ears, covers their heads; they usually carry one, and sometimes two guns, slung at the back, and a large knife or dagger at the girdle; a sword or a clubbed stick completes their equipment. The women, when young, are often handsome; their complexion is of a delicate nut brown hue, eyes dark and expressive, nose well formed; the mouth small, and adorned with beautiful teeth; expression of the countenance full of good humour, and the contour of their forms indicative of a beautiful and slender shape. All these attractions, however, soon disappear as they advance in life, their skins become parched and withered, and their complexion changes to a coarse sunburnt red. When aged, they become the most shrivelled and repulsive looking hags it is possible to imagine. —(Fraser's *Khorasan.*)

EEM, a river, Holland. It originates in numerous streamlets which rise in prov. Gelderland, flow W. by N. into prov. Utrecht, and unite near Amersfoort, whence the stream flows N.W. to its outlet in the Zuider Zee. It is navigable to Amersfoort.

EEMNES, two adjoining vils., Holland, prov. of, and about 13 m. N. by E. Utrecht. They are called, respectively, Eemnes-Binnendijks and Eemnes-Buitendijks. They have two Calvinistic churches, and a R. Catholic church, and two schools. Pop. (agricultural), 1400.

EERSEL, or EERZEL, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. S.W. Eindhoven, an old, and formerly a well-built, beautiful, and much larger place than now, but reduced by repeated calamities. It has a church, townhouse, and a school; and eight annual cattle fairs. Pop. 270.

EESAUGHUR, a strong fort, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 39 m. N.W. Chendaree; lat. 24° 50′ N.; lon. 77° 55′ E. It

has a large pettah or suburb that extends round the N. and W. sides of the fort.

EESSAH SOMAULI, a numerous and powerful tribe, E. Africa, who inhabit a territory on the coast of the sea of Bab-el Mandeb, between lat. 11° and 11° 30′ N. They lead a wandering life, roving from place to place, wherever they can find pasturage for their flocks and herds. Few of them wear any clothing, excepting a leather apron. They are armed with spear, shield, bows, and arrows; and are said to be very expert in the use of the latter. The arrows are poisoned, and with them they kill the ostrich, zebra, and all kinds of animals. They are very partial to red hair, dyeing it of that colour, and are very particular in dressing it. Those who are not favoured by nature with good heads of hair, make wigs of sheep skin, dyeing them their favourite colour. They are held in great dread by their neighbours, the Danakils, who describe them as treacherous, thieves, and murderers. Lieutenant Barker formed a different opinion of them; saying that, so far as his experience went, he found them a timid and inoffensive race.

EFBE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, near S. coast, Mysole; lat. 2° 12′ S.; lon. 130° E., about 5 or 6 m. in length. Birds of paradise migrate hither during certain seasons, and are caught by the natives, who dry them in their feathers and send them to Europe. There are two small villages on the island.

EFENECHTYD, par. Wales, Denbigh; 1217 ac. P. 276.

EFFAT, a prov., Abyssinia. *See* SHOA.

EFFERDING, a tn. Upper Austria, near r. bank, Danube, 107 m. W. Vienna. It is surrounded by walls, with four gates; and is, on the whole, well built. It contains a handsome square, a castle, two churches —a Protestant and a R. Catholic, the latter a Gothic parish church, with a number of fine monuments; a townhouse, and hospital. The Danube, which, about a century ago, bathed the walls, is now at some distance from them. Pop. 1300.

EFFIN, par. Irel. Limerick; 5268 ac. Pop. 1453.

EFFINGHAM, a par. and vil. England, co Surrey; 3118 ac.; the latter is 20 m. S.W. London. Pop. 618.

EGBELL, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 53 m. N.W. Neutra, r. bank, Sirkovi, not far above its junction with the March. It contains a parish church, and carries on a considerable trade in hemp, which it sends chiefly to Moravia and Austria. In the neighbourhood there is a sulphureous spring. Pop. 2860.

EGDEAN, par. Eng. Sussex; 710 ac. Pop. 105.

EGEDESMINDE, a Danish missionary station and colony, Greenland, N. inspectorate, about 45 m. S. Disco island. It was founded in 1759; and is chiefly useful to the Danes, for sealing, eider-down gathering, &c. It faces the archipelago of islets called Egedesminde; which, as well as the colony, is named after Hans Egede, a Danish missionary to these parts in 1711.

EGELN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. S.W. Magdeburg. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by old walls, and of a suburb; is poorly built; is the seat of a law court and several public offices; contains three parish churches and four schools and has manufactures of furs, several distilleries, numerous mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2888.

EGELSHOFEN, or EGOLSHOFEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, in a beautiful district surrounded by vineyards, 3 m. W. Constance. It is well-built, and contains a parish church and two schools. Pop. 1386.

EGENBURG, or EGGENBURG, a tn. Lower Austria, in a valley, at the W. foot of the Mannhartsberg, 38 m. N.W. Vienna. It is surrounded by old walls; contains a handsome parish church, of ancient date, and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. Fine amethysts are often found in the vicinity; and the whole district is rich in monuments of the Middle Ages. Pop. 1262.

EGENHAUSEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of and 5 m. W. Nagold. It has manufactures of rosin and turpentine. Pop. 1059.

EGER, or CHEB [Latin, *Egra*], a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elnbogen, on a rocky eminence, above r. bank stream of same name, 91 m. W. Prague. It was once an important border fortress; but only parts of its walls now remain in a very dilapidated state, and its fosses are almost filled with rubbish. It contains several churches, one of them an old deanery church, very handsome; an old burg or citadel, on an overhanging height, once the frequent residence of kings and emperors, now dismantled, but still interesting in its ruins; an ancient town-house, containing a library, and a painting of the death of Wallenstein, who was assassinated in the house of the burgomaster, which still stands at the E. end of the market-place; a gymnasium, high school, military school, barracks, two hospitals, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures consist of linen and woollen cloth, chintz, and calico; and there is a bleachfield, a powder, a polishing, and several other mills. An avenue, 3 m. long, conducts from Eger to Franzensbrunnen, a celebrated watering-place. Pop. 10,500.

EGER [Latin, *Egra* and *Agara*; Bohemian, *Cheb*], a river, Germany. It rises in the Fichtelberg, in the N.E. of Bavaria, about 16 m. N.E. Baireuth, flows E. into Bohemia, and passing the towns of Eger, Elnbogen, Saaz, and Laun, falls into the Elbe, at Theresienstadt, after a course of 124 m. It has high banks, a stony bed, and a rapid descent.

EGERDIR, a small tn., or vil. and lake, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia. The TOWN is picturesquely situated on the margin of the lake, on the W. side of its S.E. extremity, in lat. 37° 42′ N.; lon. 31° 18′ E. It consists of 500 or 600 houses, all Turkish; streets narrow, and extremely filthy. The LAKE is about 20 m. long, and 5 m. broad. It is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, wooded in places to the water's edge. In others, rich and luxuriant vineyards and orchards cover the sloping plains which extend between the mountains and the lake. There are two beautiful islands in the lake, nearly opposite the village, covered with woods, and inhabited chiefly by Greeks, the neat red roofs of whose houses are seen peeping out from amongst the luxuriant foliage of the trees.

EGERI, or ÆGERI, a lake, Switzerland, in the S.E. of can. Zug, 4 m. long, N.W. to S.E., and near its centre about 2 m. broad. It is surrounded by mountains, particularly on the W., by the Rossberg and Kaiserstock, and on the N. by the Gabel; and though romantically situated, has a very lonely appearance. It is about 140 ft. deep, and is well supplied with fish. On its S.E. shore stands the village of Morgarten, famous in the history of the Swiss struggle for independence.

EGERÖE, an isl., S.W. coast, Norway, bail. of, and 40 m. S.S.E. Stavanger. It is of very irregular form, somewhat resembling a horse shoe, and is separated from the coast by a narrow channel. Its greatest length is about 6 m., and its breadth scarcely averages 1 m.; lat. 58° 26′ N.; lon. 5° 50′ E.

EGERSUND, a seaport and fishing tn. Norway, bail. Stavanger, on the Eger Sound, a strait between the isle of Egeröe and the mainland; lat. 58° 26′ 10″ N.; lon. 5° 57′ 8″ E. (L.) It has a good harbour, and some trade, especially in herrings. It is a centre of the herring fishery, in which a large number of vessels, some of them British, is engaged. Pop. 1262.

EGERSZEG-ZALA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Zalad, r. bank, Zala, 54 m. W.S.W. Veszprim; with a parish church, and a house in which the county meetings are held. Pop. 3116.

EGERTON, par. Eng. Kent; 2780 ac. Pop. 830.

EGG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S.E. Zürich, in a fertile grain and fruit district, 2380 ft. above sea level. Some cotton manufactures are carried on. Pop. 2763.

EGG, two harbours and an isl., U. States, New Jersey. *Great Egg harbour* is in lat. 39° 22′ N.; lon. 74° 30′ W., and receives a river of the same name, which is navigable for large vessels 20 m.—*Little Egg harbour* is 17 m. N.E. from the former.—*Egg island*, in Delaware Bay, has on it a fixed light, 42 ft. high; lat. 39° 10′ 24″ N.; lon. 75° 9′ W. (L.)

EGG-BUCKLAND, par. Eng. Devon; 3304 ac. Pop. 1468.

EGGA, a large tn. of W. Africa, Guinea, Yarriba country, r. bank, Niger, a little below the junction of the Coodoonia; lat. 8° 43′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ E. It is about 4 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth; the houses are of a conical form, and so closely packed together that in some places there is not room for two persons to walk abreast in the streets. The walls of the huts are of clay, some of them beautifully smooth, and stained with indigo; they are without windows, and have rarely more than one door. Large quantities of a narrow cloth, not exceeding three inches in breadth, are manufactured

here; there having been no fewer than 200 looms in operation in the town when visited by Captain Allen in 1841. This cloth is generally dyed blue. The people are speculative, enterprising, and keen traders; numbers of them employ all their time in trading up and down the river, and live entirely in their canoes, which are generally protected by a shed. The market days at Egga present a singularly lively and animated scene. All are anxious to sell their wares, and are constantly making the most eager, earnest, and often noisy efforts to accomplish this desirable end. Women are the chief, if not the only traders here; most of them are of graceful and prepossessing exterior, and all practise similar enticements in their dealings with those put in requisition with the market-women of civilized countries. The articles exposed to sale consist chiefly of beautifully-wrought and carved calabashes, silk and natron from Bornou, country cloth, network, Guinea corn, yams, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, dried fish, a few European articles, beads, and gunpowder. The people dress neatly; and one half are Mahometans, the other Pagans.—(Allen's *Expedition to the Niger;* Lander's *Records.*)

EGGARAH, W. Africa. *See* IDDAH.

EGGEBEE, a tn., W. Africa, Zeg-Zeg, 80 m. S. by W. Kano; lat. 10° 52′ N.; lon. 9° 6′ E.; delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful and highly-cultivated plain. It is neat and scrupulously clean; and its inhabitants have at least the appearance of prosperity and happiness. It is surrounded by a wall in the form of a square, measuring 1 m. each side. Pop., about 14,000.—(Lander's *Records.*)

EGGENBERG, ECKENBERG, or EGGENBURG, a vil. and lordship, Austria, Styria, circle of, and about 2 m. from Grätz. It has a castle, a simple but majestic structure, which contains a good collection of paintings, and is surrounded by fine gardens, much resorted to on holidays by the citizens of Grätz, with which it is connected by a long avenue. Pop. of lordship, 3516.

EGGENFELDEN, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank, Rott, 34 m. W.S.W. Passau. It is the seat of a court of law, contains four churches, a chapel, Franciscan *hospitium* and hospital, and has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1184.

EGGENSTEIN, a vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, bail. of, and near Carlsruhe. It contains a parish church, and has an extensive manufactory of printers' ink. Pop. 1179.

EGGESFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 2500 ac. Pop. 138.

EGGINGTON, par. Eng. Derby; 2289 ac. Pop. 374.

EGHAM, a par. and vil. England, co. Surrey. The VILLAGE, 20 m. W. by S. London, near r. bank Thames, is large and thriving, and is connected with the market town of Staines, on the opposite bank of the river, by an iron bridge. It has almshouses, a charity school, and other charities, and a national and infants' schools. Runnymede, famous in English history as the scene of the conference, in 1215, between King John and his barons, which led to the signing of *Magna Charta*, lies between the village and the Thames. Races are annually run on this ground. Area of par. 7435 ac. Pop. 4482, of which about half reside in the village.

EGINA, an isl. Greece. *See* ÆGINA.

EGLETON, par. Eng. Rutland; 1450 ac. Pop. 136.

EGLINGHAM, par. Eng. Northum.; 23,361 ac. P. 2000.

EGLISAU, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 14 m. N. Zürich, r. bank Rhine, here crossed by a handsome wooden bridge. It stands in a narrow valley, along which the river winds between steep and finely-wooded banks, is well built, contains a parish church, with some interesting monuments, and a large and ancient townhouse, and has some shipping; a considerable transit trade, particularly in corn. At the extremity of the bridge, on the l. bank, stands the ruins of the old castle of Eglisau, with a lofty and massive square tower. Pop. 1108.

EGLISH, two pars. Ireland:—1, King's co.; 14,800 ac. Pop. 2295.—2, Armagh, 10,575 ac. Pop. 4037.

EGLOSHAYLE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 5748 ac. P. 1504.

EGLOSKERRY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 3235 ac. P. 534.

EGLWYS, five pars. Wales:—1, (*Brewis*), Glamorgan; 367 ac. Pop. 17.—2, (*Cymin*), Carmarthen; 3740 ac. Pop. 313.—3, (*Fuch*), Carnarvon; 7 m. by 4 m. Area, 10,740 ac. Pop. 1553.—4, (*Ilan*), Glamorgan; 13,619 ac. Pop. 5110.—5, (*Rhos*), Carnarvon; 3735 ac. Pop. 729.

EGLWYSURW, par. Wales, Pembroke; 3634 ac. P. 559.

EGMANTON, par. Eng. Notts; 2220 ac. Pop. 429.

EGMERE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1237 ac. Pop. 54.

EGMOND, three vils. Holland, prov. N. Holland:—1, (*-aan-Zee*), on the sea-coast, 5 m. W. Alkmaar; with a town-house, two churches, a school, and a light. Pop., chiefly fishermen, 1370.—2, (*-Binnen*), 5 m. S.W. Alkmaar, with church and school, and inhabitants mostly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and fishing. Pop. 310.—3, (*-op-den-Hof*), 4 m. W. Alkmaar, with church and school. Inhabitants, agriculturists and fishers. Pop. 520.

EGMONT, or SIX ISLANDS, Indian Ocean, Chagos Archipelago. The largest is in lat. 6° 40′ S.; lon. 71° 26′ 30″ E. From this, five other islands lie on the circular edge of a coral reef, extending to the N.W. by W., 5 m.; the N. islands have conspicuous trees on them. The whole group produce 6000 gallons of cocoa-nut oil yearly; pigs and poultry in abundance; also pigeons, and the fat tail land crabs, which are numerous. Fresh water is also easily procured.

EGMONT, an isl., S. Pacific, Low Archipelago; lat. (S.W. point), 19° 24′ S.; lon. 139° 14′ W. (R.) It is of coral formation, steep, and well-wooded with cocoa-nut and pandanus trees. The natives go armed, but are friendly, and disposed to barter, particularly for iron.

EGNACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, in a district almost covered with orchards, 12 m. S.E. Constance. It is a large, straggling place, contains a new parish church and parsonage, and has a trade in fruit. Pop. 3276.

EGREMONT, a par. and market tn. England, co. Cumberland; area, 2708 ac. The TOWN, 38½ m. S.E. by S. Carlisle, within 2 m. of the Irish Sea, has an ancient parish church and a Wesleyan chapel. Tanning is carried on to some extent, and checks, sailcloth, linen, and paper are manufactured. Weekly market, Saturday; several fairs annually. Pop. 3181.

EGREMONT, par. Wales, Carmarthen; 2½ m. by 2 m. Area, 1006 ac. Pop. 161.

EGRES, or EGRIS, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, on the Maros, about 15 m. from Komlos. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 2810.

EGTON, a tn. England, York (N. Riding). Pop. 1129.

EGUISHEIM, EXEN, or EXHEIM, a tn. France, dep. Haut-Rhin, near l. bank, Lauch, 4 m. S.W. Colmar. It owes its origin to a strong castle, supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, of which a massive hexagonal tower, about 130 ft. high, still exists. Good white wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2149.

EGYEK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, on the Theiss, about 15 m. from Nadudvar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 2570.

EGYPT [Greek, Αἴγυπτος: Latin, *Ægyptus;* French, *Egypte;* German, *Ägypten;* Italian, *Egitto;* Arabic, *Missr;* Turkish, *Kibt*], a country remarkable alike for its physical peculiarities, and for its place in history, and which still retains, in its wonderful monuments, the earliest records of civilization, extends along the Nile at the N.E. angle of Africa, and embraces properly the lowest and most N. division of the valley of that river, from the last cataracts to the sea. In lat. 24° 3′ 45″ N. the Nile, issuing from the rocky glen of Lower Nubia, sweeps in a smooth but rapid stream round the little island which was called by the Greeks Philæ, by the Arabs Bilak (both names being corruptions of the Coptic *pi-lakh*, that is, the limit), and then immediately hurries down the cataracts, or rather rapids, of Assouan (Syene), and by the island of Elephantine, about 2 m. below Philæ. Here the obstructions to the navigation of the Nile are at an end, and the river extends in a general course, N. by W., to lat. 31° 35′ N., where, in the neighbourhood of Damietta, the principal branch falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The length of Egypt, measured on the meridian, is but 450 geo. m.; but along the winding valley of the river, which is truly the habitable country, it has an extent of above 600 m. of these, or about 720 statute miles. The average width of the valley of the Nile may be assumed to be 8 m.; the greatest width of the delta, from Alexandria on the W., to the ruins of Pelusium on the E., is about 160 m. The whole area, comprised in the valley and delta, may be taken at 11,000 sq. m.

Name.—Egypt is now called by the natives, and throughout the East generally, Misr or Masr, a name evidently connected with the Mitsraim of Scripture; and this name being in the

dual number, seems to refer to the division of the country into Upper and Lower Egypt, which were always considered, under the native dynasties, as distinct kingdoms, symbolized by different crowns. The ancient Egyptian name of the country, *Khemi* (whence *Cham* or *Ham*), signified black, and was probably suggested by the dark colour of the sedimentary soil. As to the origin of the name Egypt (*Ægyptus*), no one has yet been able to offer a plausible explanation of it. The attempts to derive the word from Greek roots are merely puerile, and Bruce's assertion, that *y gypt* signifies in Ethiopic the land of canals, requires confirmation. Besides, the Ethiopic (or Geez) language is apparently too modern a source to allow us to hope that it could furnish any elucidation of Egyptian archæology.

Description.—The island of Philæ, at the S. extremity of Egypt, has been compared by Arab writers to an emerald set in gold; and this allusion to the luxuriant vegetation of the island, compared to the glowing naked surface of the surrounding desert, is equally applicable to the valley lower down. The Nile, in the valley of Egypt, is everywhere an agreeable object; not so much owing to the majesty of the stream, or the variety of its scenery, as to the strong contrast between the freshness, verdure, and animation of the river's banks, and the desolation which reigns beyond them. The scenery of the river is, in the S. part of Upper Egypt, wild and romantic; but as we descend, it grows continually more tame and monotonous, till at length every lively and picturesque feature is lost in the uniform level of the delta.

Divisions.—As Egypt embraces two widely different regions, namely, the broad plains of the delta, and the comparatively narrow valley of the river higher up, so it naturally falls into two parts or divisions, namely, Upper and Lower Egypt. These were anciently regarded as separate kingdoms, denoted in hieroglyphics by different crowns or royal tiaras. Whenever they were united under the same rule, the Pharaoh bore the title of 'The Lord of the two worlds.' But the lower part of the valley, which includes the Fayoum, and the plains watered by the Bahr Yusef, differs widely again from the narrower portion higher up; hence the division into Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt; or, to use the Arab names, Said or Marés (in Coptic, the South), Wustanî, and Er-Rîf. The whole country appears to have been subdivided from the earliest ages into districts, or, as the Greeks termed them, Nomes, to the number of 36, to which may be added, however, eight more, of later date probably, embracing the territory adjacent to the Delta, but beyond its proper limits. Upper Egypt, or the Said, was often named by classic writers the Thebais; and Middle Egypt, divided into seven Nomes, the Heptanomis. These ancient territorial divisions, being founded on nature, have never fallen wholly into disuse, though disguised under new names. Yet the late Viceroy, Mahommed Ali, effected a great change by grouping and subdivision. He divided the whole country into seven Múderlyks or provinces, superintended by a Múdyr; each Múderlyk being subdivided into departments, and these again into cantons; each having its proper and responsible chief.

Mountains.—The valley of the Nile, throughout its whole extent, from Philæ to the vicinity of Cairo, is hemmed in on both sides by continuous chains of hills; those on the E. side approach more closely to the river, while the Libyan hills on the W. rise with a gradual ascent, and sometimes recede to a distance of 10 or 15 m. Hence they appear less elevated than the E. hills, which vary in height from 400 to 800 ft. Towards the delta these chains of hills diverge; that on the E. side turning E. by Jebel Mokattem (that is, the hewn; so called probably from its quarries), near Cairo, and sinking gradually till it disappears in the isthmus of Suez; while the Libyan chain skirts to the N.W. the plains of the Natron lakes. The desert between the Nile and the Red Sea is intersected by several chains of mountains, which increase in elevation towards the E., so that the ridges nearest to the Red Sea attain a height perhaps exceeding 6000 ft.; W. of the Nile, on the other hand, the land evidently sinks, so that the Libyan chain separates the river from a wide valley, which is supposed to be not above the level of the sea, and may probably have received the waters of the Nile, and conducted them to the sea in early times, while the rocky channel through lower Nubia was as yet but imperfectly opened. The appearance and physical character of this region is well described by the name 'Bahr bela ma,' or 'river without water,' now bestowed on a portion of it.

Valleys and Roads.—The openings or lateral valleys of the hills confining the valley of the Nile are comparatively few, or, being little frequented, remain unknown. Those on the E. side, with which we are best acquainted, are, the Valley of the Wanderings (of the children of Israel), leading from the neighbourhood of Cairo to the head of the Gulf of Suez, and that through which passes the road from Koptos to Kosseir on the Red Sea. In early ages, when the commerce of the Red Sea was far more important than it is at present, the roads from the Nile through the E. desert were numerous and frequented; and there still remains indubitable evidence, chiefly in the ruins of guard-houses and of solidly-constructed wells, of the industry which once animated these inhospitable wastes. W. of the Nile, in lat. 29° 20′ N., a deep sinuosity in the Libyan chain of hills forms the fertile valley of Fayoum (in Coptic, Ph-iom, the sea or lake), in the N.W. and lowest part of which is the lake named Birket-el Kerún, the level of which is perhaps not above that of the river. The E. part of the Fayoum was anciently the site of the celebrated lake Moeris, the embankments enclosing which were first recognized and traced, in 1842, by M. Linant de Bellefonds. Of late years railroads have been introduced, and there are now more than 360 miles in operation, the principal line running from Alexandria through Cairo to Suez, a distance of 212 m. The Suez Canal, from Port Said on the Mediterranean, through Lake Timseh to Suez, was opened in November, 1869.

Oases.—The oases above alluded to extend, in a narrow line, along the hollow region of the Libyan desert, parallel to the general direction of the valley of the Nile, and above 80 m. W. of it. The Great Oasis, called, from its chief town, El Wah el Khárijeh, lies immediately W. of the Thebaid, and has a length of 100 m., from lat. 24° 15′ to 25° 42′ N. About 50 m. W. of the N. extremity of this oasis, lies the Wah el Dakhileh, 24 m. long and 10 m. broad. In the parallel of Jirjeh, and W. by S. from the Fayoum, the date groves of the Little Oasis (Oasis parva), or Wah-el-Baharieh, display their unusual verdure. In this fertile spot artesian wells are numerous, and some of ancient construction have been recently discovered, which have a depth exceeding 400 ft. On the road between this oasis and that of El Dakhileh, inclining to the W., occurs half-way the Wah-el-Farâfreh, of small extent. W. of Fayoum, and about 200 m. from the Nile, lies the oasis of Siwah, where the foundations of the once celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon may still be traced. The inhabitants of this secluded spot, though tributary to Egypt, are in language and manners wholly Libyan. The region of the oases terminates towards the N. in the desert of the Natron lakes, which the Copts called Scete, and where, in the midst of the dreary wilderness, prison-like monasteries offered a congenial home to gloomy and ascetic tempers. The deserts on the W. bank of the Nile generally present to view uniform plains of gravel or of fine drifting sand; on the E. the scene is varied by rocks and mountains, but the aridity is extreme, and the heat, reverberated from surrounding cliffs, is often insupportable.

Rivers.—The only river of Egypt is the Nile, which receives no accession from tributary streams (occasional torrents from extraordinary rains excepted) in the last 1500 m. of its course. At Philæ it enters Egypt with a breadth of 3000 ft., and though often contracted lower down to 2000 ft., its average width throughout may be taken at half a mile, and therefore, with the canals depending on it, bears a considerable proportion to the whole area of the habitable valley. Of the canals alluded to, one of the most remarkable is that commonly called the Bahr Yusef, or Joseph's river or canal, which, leaving the Nile at Deirut (lat. 26° 15′), runs along the foot of the Libyan hills, which it enters at the opening of el-Lahún; and, having watered the valley of Fayoum, it again issues from the Libyan chain and joins the Nile. The Bahr Yusef has a length of 140 m., and the level plain, often 10 or 12 m. wide, included between it and the Nile, forms, with the valley of Fayoum, the most fertile part of Egypt. Popular belief ascribes the construction of this water-course to Joseph, but competent observers pronounce it to be an ancient branch of the river, flowing between banks for the most part of natural origin. It has a general breadth of 300 ft., and winds like the Nile. The apex of the Delta was, in the time of Herodotus, at Cercasorus, 10 m. below Memphis; it is now about

6 m. still lower down, at Batn-el-Bakara. The river, at the early period referred to, separated at once into three branches, the Canopic going N.W., the Pelusiac, N.E., and the Sebennytic branch proceeding directly N. to the sea. But the latter threw off also two other branches, namely, the Saitic, W., and the Mendesian, E. Near the former of these flowed the Bolbitine, and, at some distance to the E., the Bucolic branches, both artificial. These were the seven mouths of the Nile as described by Herodotus (from whom later writers differ in many particulars); and it is remarkable that, at the present day, only two of them continue to flow in uninterrupted navigable channels to the sea, and those are the Bolbitine and Bucolic (the artificial) arms, now named respectively, from the towns at their mouths, the Rosetta (Rashíd) and Damietta (Dimyet) branches. The artificial branches probably owed their superior permanence to the circumstance of their being cut in a straight line, so that their banks were not liable to be impinged on by the current. The other ancient arms of the river may still be traced, more or less satisfactorily, among the numerous canals which intersect the Delta, and terminate, for the most part, in the lakes bordering the sea-coast. Among the ancient canals of Lower Egypt, there was one which merits especial notice, namely, that which, starting from the Nile a little below the modern Cairo, ran N.E. and E. into the desert, and then turning S., through the marshy district of the Bitter lakes, terminated at Arsinoe, at the head of the Gulf of Suez, thus uniting the Nile and the Red Sea. Pharaoh Necho was the first who ventured on this great undertaking; he failed, however, and Darius, of the Persian dynasty, had no better success. At length Ptolemy Philadelphus overcame the numerous hindrances opposed by nature to the completion of the work; yet, in a few years, this canal, apparently so advantageous, became choked up and useless, and was restored by Trajan, to fall again to ruin. It was one of the grand projects of Mehemet Ali to reconstruct this famous canal. Certain French engineers traced the remains of it for a considerable distance, and in the end an enterprising engineer, M. F. de Lesseps, succeeded in forming a company, with a capital of £8,000,000, to carry out the works. English engineers—Robert Stephenson amongst them—and the English government opposed the project as being impracticable, but supported by the Pasha of Egypt the work was resolved upon. By the original plan the canal was to be without locks, 262 ft. wide at the surface, 144 ft. at the bottom, and 22½ ft. deep, admitting vessels of 2000 tons. Locks, however, were found indispensable, and the lakes Menzalah and Timseh were made available to save labour in excavation. Large numbers of workmen, varying at times from 15,000 to 40,000, were employed; and in 1865 the work had so far progressed that a party of delegates from Europe and America passed by canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. Great difficulty was experienced in forming the ports at each end, owing, on the Mediterranean side, to the shallowness of the water. At length, in November, 1869, the whole canal was opened with royal ceremony, and a fleet of vessels passed through. One of the first commercial uses of the new route, was the passage through it of 2000 tons of compressed hay for the British army in Abyssinia.

Lakes.—The first place among the lakes of Egypt has been hitherto usually assigned to the Birket-el-Kerún, lying N.W. of el-Fayoum, owing probably to the celebrity which attached to it from the supposition that it was a remnant of the ancient lake Moeris. It has a length of about 31 m., and a general breadth of 6 m.; its direction being from W. by S. to E. by N. On its shores stands a castle, the projecting spouts of which have procured for it the appellation of Kasr-el-Kerún, (Horn Castle), whence the lake takes it name. It abounds with fish, and like Lake Moeris of old, is farmed out to fishermen, to the great profit of the Government. There can be no doubt that this lake is of natural origin, but it probably owes a great increase of size to the causes which led to the disappearance of Lake Moeris. So long as the great reservoir, on the higher level of the valley, was maintained in good condition, its embankments must have cut off supplies from the natural lake below. At present the Nile, in cases of high flood, makes its way to the Birket-el-Kerún, which then rises 4 or 5 ft.

About 50 m. N. of the Birket-el-Kerún, where the Libyan chain of hills, W. of the Nile, begins to sink in the desert, a low tract, extending S.E. to N.W., exhibits in the rainy season a chain of pools, known as the Natron Lakes; from which, in the dry season, the water evaporates, leaving the ground thickly encrusted with natron (sesquicarbonate of soda), better known in commerce under the name of *trona*. The fertile land of the Delta is, for the most part, separated from the sea by a series of lakes, or rather vast lagoons, which are themselves fenced from the sea by very narrow necks of land. On the W. side of the Delta, and proceeding W. to E., these maritime lakes are, Mareotis, Madyeh or Abúkir, and Edkú or Etko. They all communicate with the sea by shallow openings. Between the Rosetta and Damietta arms of the Nile, Lake Bourlos occupies half of the coast, or above 30 m.; while E. of the latter arm, Lake Menzaleh covers an extent of 500 sq. m.; while Lake Bardowal (Sirbonis) stretches 70 m. still further E. Altogether, the frontier covered by these lagoons has an extent little short of 200 m. They all abound in fish, but more particularly Lake Menzaleh, the shores of which are rendered hateful to strangers by the smell of fish and mud, by filth and pestilence. From the S.E. angle of Lake Menzaleh, a low tract, annually converted into a swamp during the inundation, winds S. by E. across the desert isthmus to Suez; in the S. part of this tract are the Bitter Lakes, which are very like the Natron Lakes on the W.

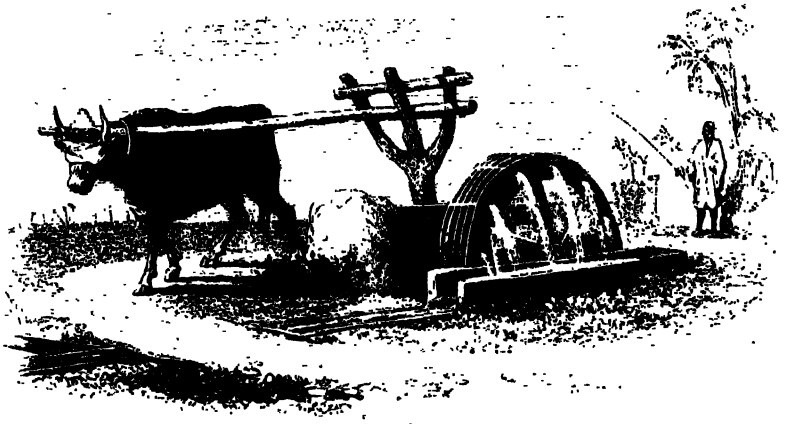
Geology, &c.—The general rocks of Egypt are limestone, sandstone overlying the former, and granite, which breaks through and overspreads both. The granite region lies at the S. extremity of Egypt. In Lower Nubia, the summits of the granitic rocks rise 1000 ft. above the level of the river. This rude and wild scenery continues down to Assouan, where the cataracts are formed by the cliffs and broken masses of granite which lie in the bed of the river. Granite of many varieties may be found here; but the rock at Assouan or Syene is not the syenite of modern geologists. Blackened by the sun's rays, and often highly polished, these rocks have been frequently mistaken for basalt; and, indeed, it is not certain that truly volcanic rocks may not be found mingled with the granite. The cliffs near Assouan have supplied the materials for all the colossal and monolithic monuments of Egypt. From Assouan to Esné (lat. 25° 19′ N.) extends the sandstone formation, which is very durable, and easily worked. The quarries at Jebel Silsilis (chain mountain), and a few other points in this region, furnished the materials for the superb structures of Thebes, and, indeed, for most of the temples of ancient Egypt. Below Esné the limestone predominates, though sandstone hills still occasionally interrupt the calcareous range. The limestone region is more tame and monotonous in outline than those of the sandstone and granite, and more frequently affects the form of table lands. Thus the pyramids of Gizeh, built altogether of limestone, stand on an elevated plain of the same material. The Egyptian limestone is generally grey, containing fish, shells, and corals; but in the E. desert, specimens have been found of handsome marble; and in the parallel of Minyeh, lat. 28° 4′ N., and about 100 m. E. of the Nile, were discovered, a few years ago, the splendid ruins of the ancient Alabastropolis, which once derived wealth from its quarries of alabaster. Farther S. in the desert, towards the limits of the granite, we come upon the ancient mines or quarries of jasper, porphyry, and verd antique. The emerald mines of Zebarah lay near the Red Sea, in the parallel of Syene. To complete this brief geological sketch, it may be mentioned that in the calcareous region, diluvial heaps of oyster and other shells frequently occur at considerable elevations, and that a few miles E. of Cairo, in the Jebel Mokattem, an extensive tract is strewed over with the silicified trunks of trees. This phenomenon of a petrified forest presents itself again in the desert of the Natron Lakes, W. of the Nile, and also far to the S. in Nubia.

Alluvium.—The alluvial soil of Egypt is a no less interesting object of study than the rocky foundation on which it rests. The Nile, during the floods, deposits in the valley of Egypt the earthy particles with which it becomes loaded in the early and impetuous part of its course, and it is easy to recognize, in the dark brown mould of Egypt, the disintegrated trachytes of Abyssinia. Wherever the velocity of the stream is checked, the earthy sediment is deposited, and a thin, slimy film spreads over the ground. The accumulation of this fine sediment becomes very perceptible in the course of ages, the inundated land of Egypt, with the bed of the river, being gradually

raised by means of it. The increase of the soil is said to proceed, in Upper Egypt, at the rate of 4 or 5 inches in the century; in the Delta it goes on more slowly. The banks of the Nile, as they first check the current, receive the largest share of the deposited soil, and hence they are higher than the adjacent fields, which also generally decline a little from the river. The lower part of the nilometer at Elephantine, or standard for measuring the rise of the waters, described by Strabo, still remains entire; but the highest graven line on it is now covered to a height of 8 ft. by the flood. From the depth of the sedimentary soil covering causeways or heaped round monuments at Thebes, which doubtless stood originally above the reach of the inundation, it has been calculated that the age of that city must reach back at least to the year 2960 B.C., a conclusion which can be reconciled with the chronology of Scripture only by adopting the Septuagint or Samaritan text in preference to the Hebrew. Thus it appears that the Greeks were, in some measure, justified in saying that Egypt is the gift of the Nile; but they alluded more particularly to the Delta, and yet it is evident that the Delta has advanced but partially, between the two main branches, and only a distance of 3 or 4 m. within the period of history. Its coast on the W. side, including Alexandria, and as far E. as Abukir, is formed by a ledge of limestone, and cannot be supposed to have undergone any change. On the E. Tinch, one of the most ancient of Egyptian cities, still occupies the site of Pelusium (the Sin of Ezekiel xxx. 15); and still on the sea-shore, it fully merits its ancient names, which all had but one meaning—mud. It is, however, conceivable that before the industry of man insisted on controlling and regulating, by means of dykes and canals, the effects of the inundation of the Nile, the deposition of alluvium at its mouth gained rapidly on the sea.

Climate.—The climate of Egypt is remarkable for its dryness and general uniformity. In no other country is one day so like another; winter on the banks of the Nile has no rigour, and the heat of summer is rarely oppressive. As the extension of the country, however, is chiefly from N. to S., there is a considerable difference between the mean temperatures of Upper and Lower Egypt; but peculiar circumstances, such as the vicinity of the sea, and the freshness of the N. wind, modify at the N. and S. extremities of the country, respectively, the cold of winter, and the burning heat of summer. In the Delta, the mean temperature of winter is about 54° Fah.; that of summer, 82°; at Assouan, the thermometer often rises, in the latter season, to 96°. It is, however, characteristic of Egypt and the neighbouring deserts, that a great fall of temperature, from 14° to 20°, takes place at night, owing, as it is usually explained, to the setting in of the N. wind at sunset, or rather perhaps attributable to the general dryness and perfect transparency of the atmosphere, which favour rapid evaporation, and the radiation of heat. This nocturnal cooling sometimes, though very rarely, sinks just before sunrise to congelation; and ice has been found on the Nile even at Syene. The hot S. wind or Khamsín (that is, 50 days' wind), sets in at the vernal equinox, and lasts, as the name implies, nearly two months; the thermometer sometimes rising during its continuance to 100°; N. winds prevail after the autumnal equinox; during the remainder, or about eight months of the year, the wind blows from the N. and neighbouring points. In the maritime parts of the Delta, smart falls of rain occur 25 or 30 times between October and March; only half of this quantity falls at Cairo, and above the 26th parallel rain is hardly known; hail is very rare, and still more so snow, which fell, nevertheless, in 1833, in the Delta, to the great surprise of the people. There seems to be little reason for supposing that the climate of Egypt is insalubrious; although the habit of sleeping on the terraced roofs in the open air, regardless of the violent and sudden changes of nocturnal temperature, breeds much feverish disease; while the extraordinary, but unheeded, effulgence of the Egyptian sky, acting on eyes irritated by the fine sand which, as the native adage says, can make its way through an egg shell, gives rise to ophthalmia. As to the plague, it is doubtful whether it be generated in Egypt; but its rapid diffusion, as well as the prevalence of elephantiasis, and other apparently endemic diseases, may be naturally ascribed to the filthy habits and wretched condition of the people.

Seasons.—In Egypt, where there is in fact no winter, the distinction of seasons depends immediately on the Nile, and with the state of the river, the aspect of the country undergoes the greatest changes. The seasons are there reduced to three—the inundation, spring, and harvest. At the beginning of June, the hot winds being over, and most of the crops cut, the country begins to resemble the adjacent desert, and the parched ground cracks and opens in all directions, when, in the third week of the month, the river is observed to rise. The increase of the water becomes in a short time regular, till it reaches its maximum, about the second week of September. Its progress is watched with much anxiety, for, should the flood fall short of the expected measure, famine must ensue; but should it, on the other hand, exceed the ordinary limits, it may break down the embankments, sweep away villages, and carry desolation in its course. The Nile may rise at the present day 28 ft. without occasioning any damage. As the canals become filled, the water is allowed to run over the fields and gardens, the low dams which protect them being successively trodden down. This mode of proceeding is alluded to in that passage of Scripture (Deut. xi. 10), which describes Egypt as the country 'Where thou sowedst thy seed, and wateredst with thy foot.' During this season, Egypt resembles a great sea, in which the towns, villages, and groves of trees, figure as so many islands. By the middle of November, the river has returned to its old bed, and, as the waters retire, the fields emerge from the inundation in a most unsightly guise, covered with blackish mud; but this state of things does not last long, the seed is quickly sown; the refreshed earth teems with life; and, in an incredibly short time, the face of the country, lately so deformed, is clothed with the richest verdure. This spring time lasts till the Khamsín or hot winds, after which comes the harvest, and occupies the period that intervenes till the return of the inundation, or from April till June. And here it may be observed that even when the Nile is low, the work of irrigation may be carried on to some extent by means of the sakyah, which is a rudely constructed wheel, placed vertically, and turned by oxen, buckets being fixed to its circumference, the lower part of which passes through the water; or whose circumference is divided by partitions into separate water compartments, with outlets at the side, as seen in the accompanying figure. It is said that there are 50,000 sakyahs in Egypt, notwithstanding the tax injudiciously levied on them.



SAKYAH FOR RAISING WATER.—From Description de l'Egypt.

Agriculture.—As soon as the waters have retired, the Egyptians sow their wheat and barley, which are quite ripe in May in the Delta, where the produce of the field arrives at maturity generally a month later than in Upper Egypt. Durrah (*Sorghum vulgare*), the grain on which the natives chiefly subsist, and millet, are sown later, and gathered earlier. Of maize, two crops are often raised in the year. Rice, the sale of which is a monopoly of the Government, is a novelty to the Egyptian husbandman, and is grown chiefly in the low grounds near Rosetta and Damietta. Beans, lupins, lentils, and various kinds of pulse, with onions, bamich (*Hybiscus esculentus*), and mallow, are cultivated, and consumed in great quantities. The system of husbandry is probably the same now as it was 3000 years ago, wherever the Government has not interfered with it, by introducing new objects of culture. The Egyptian peasant is extremely tenacious of ancient usages; his plough at the present day exactly resembles that figured in the hieroglyphics; for a harrow, he uses a roller made of a piece of the trunk of a palm tree; and he allows no rest to the inundated land, but relieves it only by change of crops. The efforts of the Government, however, to increase the commercial resources of the country, have disturbed the traditional routine. The cultivation of cotton, begun in 1821, has now extended widely; indigo succeeds in the Fayoum and Upper Egypt. The growth of the sugar-cane is confined to the latter country; the manufacture of the sugar being carried on at Minyeh. For the sake of the silk manufacture, three millions of mulberry trees have been planted in Egypt; but the hot winds often prove fatal to the silk worms. The cultivation of the olive, also, is now encouraged; and attempts have been made even to naturalize the coffee plant, clove, and cinnamon.

Botany.—The wild plants of a country such as Egypt, are necessarily few; and these being natives of the desert, have no very interesting character. These desert plants are generally dicotyledonous annuals, characterized by a hairy or thorny exterior, long roots, and leaves of pale green colour, and dry texture. The most common wild shrub is the Acacia seyal, which is almost leafless, and armed with long thorns; its crooked stem usually collects round it a heap of fine sand. The palm tree is rarely seen in a perfectly wild state; yet forests of the date palm, of great antiquity, exist on the E. borders of the Delta, and on the site of Memphis. This tree attains a height of 60 or 80 ft., and is prolific only when attended to. The dates of inferior quality serve for distillation. The doum palm (*Cucifera thebaica*), singular in its bifurcated forms, arrives at perfection in Upper Egypt, and yields a fruit of the size of an orange; but much less esteemed than the date. The sycamore is the largest and most umbrageous of Egyptian trees, often attaining a circumference of 20 or 30 ft., but with moderate height; it bears a kind of fig on its trunk and larger branches. The oranges, figs, and tamarinds of Egypt are excellent: the European fruits grown there are of inferior quality. The chief timber trees are the acacia lebekh, the cypress, and the Aleppo pine. The sant or acacia nilotica, valuable for its hard wood, and producing gum arabic, increases in size as we ascend the Nile. The late Viceroy, Mahommed Ali, is said to have planted, chiefly in Lower Egypt, above 16,000,000 of trees of various kinds; and his son, Ibrahim Pasha, planted more than 5,000,000.

Zoology.—The list of the wild animals of Egypt is even still more scanty than that of its flora. The wolf, hyæna, and jackal, habitual inhabitants of the desert, occasionally visit the valley of the Nile; there the ichneumon or mangouste, which lives chiefly on eggs, and preys on those of the crocodile among others, is still numerous. The jerboa, or kangaroo-like rat, burrows in the sands, and frequents, in great numbers, the plains of Gizeh, round the pyramids. The crocodile very rarely descends the Nile below Jirjeh, and the hippopotamus has long since retired to Upper Nubia, and never visits the waters of Egypt, except when forcibly borne down by the flood, as happened in 1836, when one of these animals rose into view before Damietta. A remarkable peculiarity of Egypt, handed down from ancient times, is the practice of hatching eggs by the artificial heat of ovens. The poultry reared in this way, are wholly without the instincts which relate to the care of offspring; the artificial method of hatching, therefore, when once resorted to, soon becomes necessary, and the natural system of incubation is totally superseded. It is said that 24 millions of eggs are submitted annually to the vivifying ovens in Egypt, of which number one-fifth fail. Wild swine are still numerous in the marshes and thickets bordering the Delta, but they are little molested by a Mahometan population.

Industry.—The branch of industry for which Egypt is peculiarly adapted by nature, is agriculture; yet in that country, where three successive crops may be gathered in the year, agriculture is still in a very low state; the necessary consequence of the wretched condition and extreme poverty of those engaged in it. The Egyptian husbandman is ill supplied with the implements of agriculture; he has little stock; he knows nothing of the rotation of crops, or of the use of manure, and, being habitually oppressed, he cherishes no hope of personal advantage to be derived from the improvement of his art. The Egyptians still adhere to their ancient custom of uniting the followers of each business or profession into a guild or corporation, governed by their chief or sheikh, who acts, if need be, as their representative. These guilds are exceedingly numerous, as might be expected, among a people whose social organization reaches to a remote antiquity. Of all these trades, however, very few can claim especial mention on the score of importance or singularity. Among these few, we must place the business of the mahn-al-farûjy or egg-hatching establishments, above alluded to. A very steady heat (about 104°) is required for the success of this process; yet the keeper of the ovens never uses a thermometer, but is guided wholly by experience and practised sensation. The business of tanning, also, is one in which the Egyptians succeed perfectly, by a process peculiar to themselves. They make excellent morocco leather, which is goatskin dressed and dyed in a particular manner. The pottery of Egypt, also, deserves a word of praise, chiefly for the merit of the bardaks or water-jars. The best bardaks are those made at Kench, which, besides being impregnated with a fine and lasting perfume, are, in various degrees and forms, permeable to water; so that while some serve as filters, others exude the purified fluid, and keep it cool by evaporation, which effect, in such a climate as Egypt, is a matter of great importance. These jars are transmitted to Cairo in a singular manner. They are tied together in large numbers, with their mouths downwards, and thus forming long rafts, are floated down the Nile. But what may be called the indigenous industry of Egypt, though it could supply a long list of trades and occupations, is too rude and primitive to figure in commerce, or even to supply the wants of the country under the new system of things. The manufactures, on a large scale, in Egypt, which are carried on with skill and capital, and the aid of machinery, all owe their establishment to the late Mahommed Ali, and are, in fact, the property of



POTTERY FLOAT ON THE NILE.—From Hay's Sketches of Cairo.

the Government. That energetic ruler had incautiously embraced the doctrine, that it is always more advantageous to produce than to purchase, and, consequently, he sought to supply all the wants of the country from within, imagining that every branch of industry which flourished elsewhere, would prove profitable in Egypt also. He established above 20 cotton mills, on a large scale, horses or oxen being employed as the moving power. His linen manufactories deliver annually 3,000,000 pieces, and compete in Italy with those of Germany and England. The manufacture of silk, as well as the rearing of the silk-worm, received from him a powerful impulse. Then woollen cloth, hempen cordage, sugar, indigo, oil, gunpowder, and various chemical products, all engaged his attention; and in every case he established manufactories, to be conducted on the public account. He even went so far as to establish an iron-foundry at Boulak, a suburb of Cairo, on the Nile. This experiment, made on a handsome scale, in a country not affording either iron-ore or fuel, and where machinery is soon destroyed by the fine sand, and the corrosion of the atmosphere (owing perhaps to the presence of carbonic acid), must necessarily have proved a serious loss. His establishments for the manufacture of fire arms, and of military accoutrements in general, merit commendation on grounds of policy, if those of economy be insufficient. For exports and imports, see ALEXANDRIA, the principal port.

Race.—Of the inhabitants of Egypt, the great majority—those of the peasant class or Fellahs, as they are called—are undoubtedly indigenous, and may be regarded as descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These having embraced Mahommedism, are now generally denominated Arabs, though easily distinguished from the true Arab, who invariably regards the Fellah with contempt. The Copts are the Egyptians who still cling to the Christian faith; though comparatively few, they contrive to hold a respectable position in society, by means of their education and useful talents. They are thus widely separated by their faith and social lot from the Fellahs, though of kindred race with them. The Fellahs are generally peasants and labourers; the Copts fill the posts of clerks and



FELLAHS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, EGYPT.
From Prisse's Oriental Album.

accountants. With these aboriginal Egyptians are mingled, in various proportions, Turks, Arabs (chiefly Bedouins), Armenians, Greeks, Berbers, Negroes, Jews, and Franks. The Turks form a privileged class, or kind of aristocracy, and hold the principal offices under Government. The Arab tribes considered as belonging to Egypt, and to whom lands have been assigned, are the Bedouins, who supply the country with camels, sheep, and, to some extent, with horses. Their haunts are on the borders of El-Fayoum; their numbers about 250,000. The Armenians are generally bankers or jewellers; the Greeks are all merchants and traders. The Berbers, from Lower Nubia, below the second cataract, do all porters' work; while the Negroes are preferred as domestic servants. The whole population of the dominions under the viceroy is esti-



FELLAH DRESSED IN THE HÁBÁ, AND FEMALE WEARING FACE VEIL, EGYPT. —From Prisse's Oriental Album.

mated at 8,060,000. A rough enumeration of the population of Egypt proper, made by the government in 1862, gave a total of 4,306,682. In 1872 E. de Régny estimated the population at 5,203,405, of whom 2,615,798 were in Lower Egypt, 599,596 in Middle Egypt, and 1,333,412 in Upper Egypt. The number of foreigners in the country amounts to about 90,000.

Government.—The Government of Egypt being in the hands of Turks, is, as might be expected, an unqualified despotism. Under the first Viceroy, and founder of the present dynasty, Mahommed Ali, it became in practice more enlightened, liberal, and humane: but its simple fundamental principles remain unchanged. He commenced his great reformations in 1808, by abolishing the right of private individuals to hold estates in land. Thus he became the proprietor of the whole kingdom (houses and gardens excepted), and found himself in a position to carry out his schemes of improvement. He then divided and subdivided the whole country, the officers of every grade, down to the Sheikh el Belid or village chief, being not merely magistrates, but overseers of work and tax-gatherers. The Fellahs received wages, sowed their fields as they were ordered by the Government, carried their produce to the Government stores, and were paid for it at the Government price. Thus Mahommed Ali took into his own hands all the agriculture, as well as all the manufactures of the kingdom. He aimed at developing the resources of Egypt, but he never dreamt of turning to account the mainspring of national prosperity, namely, the untiring energy with which every man labours to promote his own welfare. To foster this spirit, is to make a nation rich. But the prosperity which Mahommed Ali had in view was that of his own treasury, and not that of his people. He aimed at being the sole farmer, manufacturer, and merchant in his dominion; and to his subjects, who were reduced to abject slavery, and heavily taxed, he left but a wretched subsistence. All the reforms effected by Mahommed Ali, his schools, manufactures, canals, plantations, well appointed army, and increasing navy, all tended towards the organization of a system on which he reckoned for the increase of his financial means and political power; but as to the instruction or well-being of his people in general, nothing could be further from his thoughts. The people were reduced by him to the deepest distress, while he certainly amassed no treasures. The present Viceroy, however, Ismail Pasha, has pursued a more

enlightened policy, developing commerce, and suppressing slavery. He has voluntarily increased his tribute to the Sultan to about £650,000 per annum, and has been requited by his dignity (now that of *Khedive*, nearly equal to king) being made hereditary by direct succession to heirs male.

Revenues and Expenses.—The revenues of Egypt are derived from various sources, the chief being the mîrî or land tax, for which the districts are answerable, however individuals may fail, so that the Government is sure to be paid. This yields nearly half of the whole revenue. Next in importance are the proceeds of monopolies, namely, of cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, opium, &c. Then come the capitation, the customs, taxes on grain brought to market, on cattle slaughtered, on date-trees, fishing, &c. The revenue in 1872 was, according to official accounts, £7,593,645, and the expenditure about the same. At the same period the public debt amounted to about £26,000,000. The Egyptian army is composed of 14,000 men, of whom 8000 are infantry, 3000 cavalry, and 3000 artillery, &c. The fleet consisted in 1869 of 7 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 9 corvettes, 25 smaller vessels, and 27 transports.

Historical Monuments.—As the Arabic language has been for 12 centuries the language of Egypt, the literature of this country necessarily merges in the wide sea of Arabian literature. There, as in other Mahometan countries, the Koran is the only book systematically studied. In the schools, indeed, established by Mahommed Ali for specific purposes, and placed under the direction of Franks, suitable texts of various kinds were indispensible, and these have been generally supplied by translating from the French. The modern Egyptians have as yet acquired, and but partially acquired, the first elements of science. It is not improbable that from the time of the Macedonian conquest, nine centuries and a half before the Arab invasion, the Egyptian language began to give way to the Greek, losing its literary cultivation, though it remained in vulgar use. The introduction of Christianity naturally favoured the inroads of the Greek language, and it is not surprising that the Coptic language, in the specimens remaining to us, should exhibit a large intermixture of foreign words. After the Arabs were settled in Egypt, the Coptic continued to be cherished only by a small and despised sect, and it ceased to be a living language, it is supposed, in the 12th century. Coptic literature belongs to the Christian period, and is almost wholly theological. If, therefore, we would look for the truly indigenous literature of Egypt—that literary cultivation which belonged to the country when its historical importance was at its height—we must seek it in the graven monuments of that period. But as the description of those wonderful monuments belongs properly to topography, we shall here confine ourselves to such a brief and general review of them, as will serve to indicate the chief epochs of the history which they record, and the cultivation of the people.

Passing over the 25,000 years during which Egypt was ruled by gods and demigods, we come to the mortal Menes, the founder of the first of 30 dynasties, recorded more or less perfectly by Manetho, the high priest of Isis et Sebennytus, who lived about 300 B.C. But so arbitrarily has the high-priest's information been dealt with by the writers who have handed it down to us, and who have sought to adapt it to their own theories, that we cannot decide whether he places Menes 5400 or 3900 years before the Christian era. However, it is worthy of remark, that the son and successor of Menes is said to have written a book on anatomy, and to have had a temple at Memphis. This city was already, under the second dynasty, the capital of the kingdom; and mention is made, at the same early age, of Bubastos or Pu Pasht (Pi-beseth, Ezek. xxx. 17), dedicated to the goddess Pasht, the remains of which may still be traced at Tel-Bastah, on the E. side of the Delta. With the fourth dynasty begins the period of undoubted contemporary monuments. Shûfo (Cheops) built the great pyramid, in which his name is written; his immediate successor built the second; and his nephew, Menkare, the third. A portion of the coffin of Menkare, with his name inscribed on it, is now in the British Museum, being probably the oldest specimen of writing extant beyond the pyramids and the tombs of Gîzeh and Sakkara. These earliest known specimens of hieroglyphic writing exhibit the art in complete maturity, and, coupled with the pyramids, prove that Egypt, under the fourth dynasty, was already far advanced beyond the infancy of civilization. The 11th dynasty was the first of the Diospolitan or Theban kings, whose celebrity, however, commenced with the 12th, to which belonged Sesortasen, one of those kings whose achievements have been heaped on the half fabulous Sesostris; and of whom there remains an inscribed pillar recording his conquests in Nubia, and his son Ammenemes III., who embanked Lake Moeris, and built the labyrinth. This edifice, the foundations of which may be still traced, appeared to the Greeks, even while Karnak stood in all its glory, to be the greatest and most wonderful in the world. The memorials of this distinguished dynasty are written or graven on the walls in the grottoes of Beni Hassen. The 15th and two succeeding dynasties were those of the Hyksos or shepherds, whose tyrannous rule continued for some centuries. These shepherds, that is, pastoral, and comparatively rude tribes, appear to have been the Canaanites, who, on their expulsion from Egypt, founded Jerusalem. With the 18th dynasty begins the most brilliant period of Egyptian history, and the greatness of Thebes. Aahmes (Amosis), the first king of the 18th dynasty, is supposed by some to have been the Pharaoh (Ph-re, king), under whom the Exodus took place; though others suppose the Exodus to have taken place in the reign of Ramses (Sesostris), the last king, or last but one of this dynasty. Subsequently comes a series of great princes—Amenoph, Thothmes, Horus, Ramses, and Menephthah, to whom are due the grand monuments of Karnak, Luxor (el-Akhsar), Medinet Abu, Amada, Semneh, &c. The inscriptions of these victorious kings are found at the present day from Syria (at the Nahr-el-Kelb), to Jebel Barkal, above Dongola in Nubia. Their conquests are recounted on obelisks, temples, tombs, and represented by paintings, with hieroglyphic explanations, so elaborate and frequent, as to furnish the material of a voluminous, though still obscure literature. The tombs of the 12th dynasty are, many of them, in the valley named Biban-el-Mulûk (Gates of the Kings), extending in subterranean chambers, with painted or inscribed walls, to a distance, in some instances, of 350 ft. Some papyri, written in the reign of Menephthah II., the last of this dynasty (and son of Ramses III., the Sesostris of most writers 1340 B.C.), have been partially interpreted, and throw a curious light on the manners of the age. One of them contains instructions written by a minister of state for the secret preparation of a certain feast, whence it appears that the Ethiopian feast, entitled 'Table of the Sun' (in old Egyptian phrase, the King), as described by Herodotus 800 years later, had its origin in Thebes. Under the 20th dynasty began the decline of Egypt and of Egyptian art, while Assyria, on the other hand, now rose. A Pharaoh, probably the last, of the 21st dynasty (Tanites, by Isaiah called the princes of Zoan), gave his daughter in marriage to King Solomon (1 Kings ix. 16). The 22d began with Sesonchis, the Shishak of Scripture (the first Pharaoh mentioned by name in the Sacred Volume), to whom Jeroboam fled, and who afterwards sacked Jerusalem. In the paintings at Karnak, which represent his conquests, this event is shown in detail, and the written title, 'King of the Jews,' points out the principal captive. The next dynasty was founded by Sabaco (So, the ally of Hosea, 2 Kings xvii. 4), originally from Upper Nubia. His name, as well as that of his follower Tirhaka, or Zerach the Ethiopian, is found on the monuments. The 26th dynasty is distinguished chiefly by Psammetichus, in whose reign the Greeks began to grow numerous in Egypt. This was followed by the Persian Cambyses and his successors for 124 years, after which period we have again three dynasties of native princes, the last king of Egyptian race being Nectanebus, of whom there remains a temple and inscription at Philæ. He was driven from the throne in 341 B.C. by a usurper, who was soon after displaced by Darius Ochus; and he in turn was obliged, in 332 B.C., to make way for Alexander.

Literature.—The monuments here briefly indicated, furnish, in truth, a very ample literary store. The inscriptions, when long, can rarely be read completely; for though the Coptic affords a key to the structure of the ancient language, it supplies but an imperfect vocabulary. These difficulties may, however, be overcome by persevering study, and the monuments of Egypt will probably hereafter enable us to retrace with certainty the earliest dates of civilization. Hieroglyphic writing continued in use down at least to the third century of

the Christian era. Besides the hieroglyphic or monumental graven characters, the Egyptians used also the hieratic, which were, in fact, only the former reduced and adapted to the pen. The demotic or popular writing was probably of later date, derived from the hieratic, but with a more simple and cursive style. In some cases, monuments were inscribed in two or more of these styles, and in later ages, the Greek version of the inscription also was occasionally added; to this circumstance chiefly, we owe the discovery of the hieroglyphic alphabet. Among the trophies brought by the British army from Egypt, was the Rosetta stone, now in the British Museum. This is a large black slab, covered with inscriptions in three different characters. The last of these is Greek, and informs us, that in the ninth year of Ptolemy Epiphanes (196 B.C.), the priests of Egypt, convened for the purpose, decreed certain honours to that King, and ordered that their decree should be engraved on hard stone, 'in Sacred (hieroglyphic), demotic, and Greek characters.' The certainty that the hieroglyphic inscription here contained the same matter as the Greek, induced Dr. T. Young, in 1813, to examine it attentively, and he soon detected the often-repeated names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra. The first steps being made successfully, the progress that ensued in this new line of investigation was astonishingly rapid, insomuch that Champollion left behind him at his death, in 1830, a complete Egyptian grammar and dictionary of hieroglyphics. The full consequences of this remarkable discovery are not yet developed. Patient philological research and the comparison of inscriptions will, doubtless, eventually disperse the obscurity which now hangs over the Egyptian language. But at present we have a much better knowledge of the monuments and history of ancient Egypt, than the Greeks or Romans, and we can ourselves read critically those records of the victories of Tothmes III. in the temple of Karnak, which, as Tacitus relates, were interpreted by the priests for Germanicus.

Modern History.—In A.D. 639, the Arabs effected the conquest of Egypt, which, under its Mahometan rulers, soon became totally metamorphosed, at least in spirit. In the great monuments of the ancient Pharaohs, the followers of the Caliphs saw nothing but the work of Jins. In 1250, the government was seized by the Mamelukes (slaves, chiefly from Caucasus, bred to military service), who had grown into power by the favour of Saladin. These were subdued by Selim, the Ottoman Sultan, in 1520; but the descendants of the defeated chiefs kept the country in disorder for more than two centuries, and when, in the first half of the 18th century, the Ottoman empire was hard pressed by Russia and Austria, Egypt fell again under the turbulent sway of the Mamelukes, who continued to retain the sovereign power during the French invasion in 1798; but on the expulsion of the French by the British forces, the Ottoman Porte effectually urged its claim to sovereignty, and the young officer commanding the Turkish forces, Mahommed Ali Bey, contrived to shorten the contest by entrapping and treacherously murdering the Mameluke leaders. Such was the act which founded the fortunes of the future Pasha. As he consolidated his power in Egypt, the Porte, with sinister intentions probably, commanded him to suppress the Wahábi, a fanatical sect in Arabia, grown formidable by their numbers and audacity. But his energy and perseverance overcame all difficulties. He subdued the Wahábi, and annexed to his dominions all the provinces of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea. On the banks of the Nile his conquests extended to Sennár and Kordofan. At length he broke openly with the Porte, and the Ottoman and Egyptian forces meeting in the plains of Nizíb, in Syria, in June 1839, the latter gained a decisive victory; the result of which was a treaty confirming to Mahommed Ali the viceroyalty of Egypt, as a fief of the Ottoman empire, hereditary in his family. The sway of the Viceroy of Egypt extends over the country on the banks of the Nile, to a considerable distance south of the parallel of 10° N. lat., and has been recently extended in this direction by the expedition under Sir Samuel W. Baker. He claims the W. oases, though the subjection of Siwah is little more than nominal. He possesses Kordofan, and is master of the Hejaz in Arabia.—(*Description de l'Egypte, &c.;* Pococke's *Description of the East*, 1763; *Travels* of Volney, Savary, Dr. Clarke, Caillaud, Von Minutoli, Cadalvène, &c.; *Histoire de l'Egypt sous Mehemet Ali*, per F. Mengin; Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt, Topography of Thebes, &c.*

EHINGEN [anc. *Dracusina*], a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Danube, 14 m. S.W. Ulm. It is a very ancient place, contains a Ritter-haus, in which the States of Lower Austria used to assemble, a townhouse, four churches, one of them a fine ancient structure; a gymnasium, and hospital; and has manufactures of syrup, starch, and vinegar, a bleachfield, numerous mills, a considerable trade, and several annual fairs. Pop. tn. 3000. Area of bail. 113 geo. sq. m. Pop 24,154.

EHNINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Schwarzwald, 7 m. W. Urach. It contains a parish church, and has a great number of dealers, who traverse into the neighbouring districts and dispose of their wares. Pop. 5010.

EHRANG, a tn, Prussian Rhine prov., gov. of, and 4 m. N. Treves, on a height at the confluence of the Kyll with the Moselle. It is surrounded with walls and has extensive iron-works, some trade in cattle, and an important annual fair. Pop. 1050.

EHRENBERG, ALT, or OBER, a vil. and par. Bohemia, circle of, and 35 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. It has a handsome parish church, and important manufactures. Pop. 2579.

EHRENBREITSTEIN [honour's broad stone], a tn. and fortress Prussia, r. bank, Rhine, gov. of, and nearly opposite Coblenz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. The FORTRESS occupies a precipitous hill nearly 490 ft. high, and is so strongly fortified both by nature and art, as to have received the name of the Gibraltar of the Rhine. On three sides steep rocks make it almost inaccessible, and on the N.W. where its only weak point lies, the utmost efforts of engineering skill have been employed to repair the defect, by the erection of a triple line of formidable defences, on which nearly 400 pieces of cannon are mounted. On the top of the rock is a platform used as a parade, and immediately under it are brick arched cisterns, capable of containing a sufficient supply of water for the garrison for three years. A well also, 400 ft. deep, communicates with the Rhine. Ehrenbreitstein was originally a Roman fort, and in latter times the stronghold of the Electors of Treves, who occupied a castle at the foot of the rock. The French employed their utmost efforts to take it during the 17th century, but without success. In 1799, however, starvation forced the garrison to surrender it into their hands. On evacuating it in 1801, at the peace of Luneville, they blew up the works, but Prussia has, since 1814, laboured incessantly to restore them, and they are now stronger than ever.——The TOWN, at the foot of the hill, contains two R. Catholic churches, and a synagogue, and has a trade in corn, iron, steel, pipe clay, and seltzer water, two cattle-markets, and four general annual fairs. Pop. 2800.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, on the slope of the Sauberg, about 1500 ft. above the sea, 44 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains an old church, with a fine altar, and has extensive manufactures of lace and hosiery, a trade in cattle, an acidulated spring, and two annual fairs. Lead and iron are worked and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2620.

EHRENHAUSEN, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 10 m. N.N.W. Marburg, r. bank, Mur, here crossed by a covered bridge. It contains a parish church, and a castle, a large and handsome structure, on a high hill, and containing a fine mausoleum of the princes of Ehrenberg. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, but have some transit trade. In 1809, a battle was fought here between the French and Austrians. Pop. 708.

EHRENSTETTEN, a market tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 6 m. S.W. Freiburg, with a church. Much wine and fruit are grown in the district. Pop. 1564.

EIBELSTADT, or EIVELSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank, Main, over which there is here a ferry, 5 m. S.E. Würzburg. It contains a church, and a chapel to which frequent pilgrimages are made, a townhouse, and hospital. Much wine and fruit are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

EIBENSCHITZ, or EIBENSCHÜTZ, a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle, Znaim, 11 m. S.W. Brünn, in a beautiful and fertile valley, enclosed by high hills, at the confluence of the Oslawa with the Igla. It is an ancient place, which early embraced and suffered much for its adherence to both the Hussite and the great Reformation. It contains a church, barrack

hospital, and poorhouse, and has manufactures of a fine black earthenware, and a trade in fruit and vegetables, particularly asparagus. In the vicinity is a fine bed of clay, much of which is sent to other towns. Pop. 3000.

EIBENSTOCK, a tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, cap. bail. of same name, near r. bank, Mulde, 60 m. S.W. Dresden. It is tolerably well built, contains an old church, townhouse, and infirmary, and has extensive manufactures of tinware and lace, chemical products and tobacco, a considerable trade in cattle, numerous mills, and three annual fairs. Medical plants are cultivated on a large scale, and iron and tin have been worked here from a very early period. Pop. 5762.—The BAILIWICK, on the Bohemian frontiers, is the highest and bleakest district of the country, and belongs to what is sometimes called Saxon Siberia. Pop. 27,281.

EIBERGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 21 m. E. Zutphen, l. bank, Borkul or Berkel, here crossed by an excellent bridge near the Prussian frontier. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and a school. In its vicinity are some bleacheries, tan-works, breweries, and brickfields; and weaving is likewise carried on. Pop. 1200, or with adjoining hamlets, 2500.

EIBESWALD, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 22 m. W.N.W. Marburg, in a valley on the Saggabach. It contains a castle and a parish church, and has blast furnaces and other iron works, which derive their materials from coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood.

EIBSTADT (GROSS AND KLEIN), two vils. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, near Königshofen, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge. They contain a church, an old castle, and a synagogue, and have several mills. Ochre is mined, and wine extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. Gross Eibstadt, 522; Klein Eibstadt, 642.

EICH, a vil. and par. Holland, prov. and forming almost a suburb of Luxemburg. It is a thriving place, and has iron-furnaces, porcelain works, and paper and other mills. P. 1600.

EICH, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhesse, near r bank Rhine, 9 m. N. Worms. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, two parsonages, a townhouse, and school. Pop. 1342.

EICHENBUHL, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. of, and near Miltenburg, at the confluence of the Schippach and Erf, each of which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a parish church, an oil and two other mills. Pop. 985.

EICHORN, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Brünn, cap. lordship of same name, near r. bank Schwarsawa, remarkable only for its old castle, on a height between steep precipices, and surrounded by venerable oaks, founded in 1060 by Duke Conrad of Moravia, and afterwards occupied by the Templars. Iron and argentiferous lead are extensively worked in the lordship.

EICHSTÄDT, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, in a deep valley on the Altmuhl, here crossed by four stone bridges, 67 m. N.N.W. Munich. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs; is the see of a bishop, the seat of an appeal court, with extensive jurisdiction, and of several other courts and public offices; and is tolerably well built, having some good squares, one of them adorned with a fountain and bronze statue of St. Willibald. The principal buildings are the cathedral, founded in 1259, a Gothic edifice, surmounted by two towers, and possessed of fine painted glass, curious monuments in bronze and marble, and several fine paintings; the castle, a modern structure, the residence formerly of the prince bishops, and now of the Duke of Leuchtenburg, containing a good museum and some interesting portraits; the townhouse, built in 1440, and surmounted by a square tower; seven churches, several of them handsome; an ecclesiastical seminary, a normal school, a Capuchin monastery, a Benedictine nunnery, and, on a height on the opposite side of the river, the old castle of Willibald, formerly a ruin, but now repaired and used as barracks. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, ironmongery and stoneware, and there are several breweries, and numerous mills. Eichstädt is of Roman origin, and was surrounded by walls in 908. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of the Bavarians in 1805. In 1815 it became the capital of a principality of the same name, and was bestowed on Eugene Beauharnois, in whose family it still remains. Pop. tn. 7369; dist. 11,402.

EICHSTETTEN, a market tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, on the Treisam, 10 m. N.W. Freiburg. It contains a parish church, and has a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 2517.

EICHTERSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, bail. of, and near Wiesloch, with a Protestant parish church; and in its vicinity the castle of the lords of Benningen. P. 835.

EIDER [Latin, *Eidera*], a river, Prussia, falling into the N. Sea, N. of the Elbe, at Tönning, and forming, throughout the greater part of its course, the boundary line between the Duchy of Schleswig on the N., and Holstein on the S. Through the Eider, or Schleswig-Holstein canal, extending from the river at Rendsburg to Kiel Fiord, water communication is established between the N. Sea and the Baltic. The river rises in Holstein, about 12 m. S. by W. Kiel, flows N.W. to the Schleswig frontier, after which its general course is W., though with many windings. Its total length is 92 m., of which 69 m. are navigable.

EIDSVOLD, or EIDSVOLD-BAKKEN, a small tn. and river-port, Norway, bail. Aggershuus, r. bank, Wormen, near where it leaves Lake Miösen, 34 m. N.E. Christiania. It has steam communication along Lake Miösen with the iron works of Lillehammer, and is much resorted to during summer for the mineral waters of its neighbourhood. It has some iron forges, and small quantities of gold were formerly found in the vicinity. Eidsvold is chiefly remarkable for the meeting of Norwegian delegates, held here in 1814, when the constitution was formed and sworn to, declaring Norway independent, and Christian Frederick, Prince of Denmark, king. Though Norway soon after was compelled to submit to a union with Sweden, this constitution continues to be the fundamental law of the country.

EIFEL, a range of schistous hills, Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, connected, W. with the E. Ardennes, and trending E. by S. towards the Rhine, chiefly between the rivers Ahr and Nette. They are cold, wooded; the valleys sometimes bold, often picturesque, and they present numerous crater-like lakes. They are sometimes divided into Hohen-Eifel [high Eifel], Vorder Eifel [hither Eifel], and Schneifel [snowy Eifel]. Culminating peak, about 2300 ft. high. Numerous extinct craters and other traces of volcanic action are met with; and they are still the haunt of the wolf and the boar.

EIG, an isl., W. coast Scotland, co. Inverness, about 10 m. from the mainland; lat. 56° 57′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ W.; 5 m. long by about 3 broad. It has a bold and striking appearance when approached, proceeding partly from the ruggedness of its shores, but principally from an irregular, curved ridge of rock at its southern extremity, called the Scaur of Eig, which terminates in a peak of columnar pitchstone porphyry, rising 1339 ft. above sea level, generally speaking flat on the top, and perpendicular at the sides, more especially on its E. side, where it is perfectly perpendicular. Dr. M'Culloch avers that, 'to him who may have been satiated with the regularity of Staffa or the magnificence of Skye, this island offers both variety and novelty.' There are numerous caves round the coast, in one of which, whose entrance is so small that a person must creep on hands and knees into it, the M'Donalds, inhabitants of the island, took refuge from the pursuit of their enemies, the M'Leods of Skye. The latter, discovering their retreat, kindled fires at the mouth of the cave, and suffocated the M'Donalds, whose whitened bones in the cave still attest the truth of the tragedy. The general surface of the island is uneven, and consists mostly of heathy or mossy pasture, but some of the low grounds are tolerably productive. Cattle rearing is the principal occupation. Pop. 252.

EIGELTINGEN, a vil. Baden, Lake circle, bail. of, and near Stockach. It has a parish church, three breweries, oil, saw, and flour mills, and a limestone quarry. Pop. 793.

EIGHT BROTHERS, or SOWAUBA, a group of small isls. N.E. coast, Abyssinia, at the mouth of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, about 15 m. N. Ras Bir; the largest in lat. 12° 28′ N.; lon. 43° 28′ 50″ E. They are of a brownish colour, and apparently volcanic; of considerable height; and the greater number may be seen from off 20 to 30 m. in clear weather. The highest forms a conspicuous peak, rising about 350 ft. above the sea, with a small bay on its N. side, abundantly supplied with turtle and fish of various kinds.

EIJERLAND, or EIERLAND [egg-land], a former isl. Holland, prov. N. Holland, now forming the N. part, and about two-fifths of the island of Texel. It was formerly a sandbank, but by accumulations from the sea, it is now good

pasture land. It received its name from the numbers of sea-fowl's eggs formerly and still found upon it. Rabbits, also, are plentiful.

EIL (LOCH), a salt water lake, Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linnhe, on the borders of cos. Argyle and Inverness.

EILAU, or EYLAU (DEUTSCH), a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, at the S. extremity of Lake Geserich. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and leather, and eight annual fairs. Pop. 1710.

EILAU, or EYLAU (PREUSISCH), a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, on the little river Pasmer, surrounded by small lakes. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains a church and an old castle, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and leather, several mills, a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. In 1807, on two successive days, bloody but not very decisive battles were fought here between the French and the allied Russians and Prussians. Pop. 2920.——The CIRCLE, area, 350 geo. sq. m., is well wooded and well watered, but does not contain much good arable land. Pop. 40,448.

EILDON HILLS, three picturesque conical-shaped hills, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, S. of Melrose. Two of them attain to an elevation of about 1400 ft. above sea level, and on the third are the traces of a regularly-formed Roman encampment.

EILENBURG, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 26 m. N.N.E. Merseburg, on an island of the Mulde, here crossed by two bridges. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls and ditches, and of four suburbs; is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains a castle, two churches, a chapel, hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of calico, tobacco, and refined wax, a tilework, several mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 8060.

EILENDORF, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 3 m. E. Aix-la Chapelle. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a copper mill. Mines of calamine and lead are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 759.

EILSEN, a vil. Lippe Schaumburg, bail. Blickeburg, r. bank, Au, about 2 m. N.W. Ahrensburg. It stands at the foot of the Harrlberg, and has chalybeate and sulphureous waters, and mud-baths—the last the oldest in Germany.

EIMBECK, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, cap. bail. of same name, on the Ilm, near its junction with the Leine, 40 m. S. Hanover. It is in the form of an irregular oval, surrounded by old dilapidated walls, with five gates; and is poorly built, consisting of antiquated houses, and narrow, winding, and ill-paved streets, with exception of one part, which, having been burned down in 1826, has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It contains three churches, a gymnasium, orphans' asylum, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, carriages, and chemical products; several brandy distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and tobacco factories; and an active trade in corn, wool, and flax. Eimbeck was a place of considerable importance in the 15th century, and early embraced the Reformation. In recent times it has greatly decayed. Pop. of tn. 5687; of bail. 14,019.

EIMEO, one of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 17° 30′ S.; lon. 149° 47′ W. (R.); about 10 m. long by 5 broad. The surface is hilly and rocky, here and there shooting up into isolated picturesque peaks, while on the shores the mountains rise precipitously from the waters to the height of 2500 ft. Eimeo has several harbours, but that of Taloo, on the N. coast, is the best: it is a beautiful inlet, about 3 m. in length, situated in a glen enclosed by precipitous sides, rising in places to the height of 2000 ft.; at its head is an extensive flat of rich alluvial soil, now employed in the culture of sugar, and studded with trees, shrubs, and other interesting objects. The cane here is of superior quality, and the climate well adapted to its production. About 100 tons are made annually. Coffee, cotton, and all other tropical plants succeed well on this island. A considerable quantity of tapa is manufactured. A factory for spinning cotton, and weaving cloth and carpets, was attempted here under missionary auspices, but was unsuccessful. Pop. 1300.

EINDHOVEN, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 18 m. S. by E. Hertogenbosch, near the junction of the Einde with the Dommel. It was formerly fortified, and surrounded with a ditch, and formed a long parallelogram. But it now consists chiefly of a very long, closely-built street; and has a neat townhouse, with a tower; a prison, courthouse, R. Catholic and small Calvinistic church, a synagogue, and a Latin and several other schools. It is a busy manufacturing town, though much fallen off from its former importance. Its hats are much sought after, and it does a good trade in tobacco and snuff, the latter having a considerable reputation. It likewise has cotton and woollen factories, driven by steam and water power; two breweries, and a vinegar work. Formerly linen weaving, tanning, and shoemaking were largely carried on, but those branches of manufacture are now extinct. It has a large market place, where weekly and numerous annual markets are held. Pop. 3000.

EINSIEDELN, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. N. by E. Schwyz, 3000 ft. above the sea, on the Alp, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge. It owes its celebrity wholly to the neighbouring Benedictine Abbey, which is visited annually by about 150,000 pilgrims, attracted by a black image of the Virgin, to which faithful R. Catholics ascribe miraculous powers. The present building, esteemed one of the finest in Switzerland, was built at the beginning of last century, and is the fifth since the foundation of the abbey, in the 10th century. The village is chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers, artizans, and innkeepers, supported by the pilgrimages. There are 55 inns and 20 alehouses in the village. During the dedication festival, in September, the great pilgrimage season, there are two semi-circular rows of tents in front of the abbey, where all kinds of religious wares may be purchased, and in the centre is a well, with 14 spouts, whose water is highly esteemed by the faithful. In 1517, Ulrich Zwingli, the Swiss reformer, then parish priest in Einsiedeln, preached at the dedication festival with such fervour against indulgences, pilgrimages, and monastic vows, that the monks laid aside their cowls, and the abbey was for a time deserted.

EINURU, a tn. of S. Hindoostan, prov. Canara; lat. 13° 5′ N.; lon. 75° 16′ E. It contains eight temples belonging to the Jains, and one or two to the Brahmins. In its vicinity is a colossal statue of their favourite idol, Pariswanath, formed of one solid piece of granite. The country around is extremely unproductive, and the inhabitants very poor.

EISCAH, or EISAK, a river, Austria, Tyrol, which rises on the S. slope of Mount Brenner, and pursues a very circuitous course of about 50 m.; first, S.E. to Brixen, then S.S.W. past Klausen, and finally almost due W. to Botzen, about 3 m. below which it joins l. bank, Adige. Its torrent is very impetuous, and often, particularly at the melting of the snows, overflows its banks. It is nowhere navigable.

EISENACH, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, cap. principality of same name, beautifully situated amidst wooded hills, belonging to the Thuringian forest; at the foot of the Wartburg, and on the railway from Leipzig to Cassel, 45 m. W. Weimar. It is surrounded by walls, and has well-built houses, an elegant market place, and wide streets, paved for the most part with basalt. It is the seat of a civil, consistorial, and criminal court, and of several public offices; and contains a palace, built for residence by Duke Ernest Augustus, but now occupied as courthouses; four churches, one of them the Nicholakirche, a fine old Gothic structure; a library, a gymnasium, normal, industrial, and burgher schools, a school of midwifery, and school of design; a savings bank, bible society, a house of correction, and four hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen cloth, fustian, drills, linen thread, worsted, whitening, peach brandy, pottery, especially pipe-heads, and sealing-wax; and there are several dyeworks, numerous breweries, a powder, three oil, and spinning and other mills. The trade is in seeds, wine, and the above articles of manufactures. Besides two weekly markets, there are five annual fairs. Sebastian Bach was born here. On a lofty height in the neighbourhood, surrounded by dark forests, stands the castle of Wartburg, the ancient residence of the Landgraves of Thuringia, and memorable as the place to which Luther was carried by a friendly stratagem of the Elector of Saxony, after his appearance at the Diet of Worms. Here, notwithstanding the papal excommunication, he remained in safety for 10 months, in what he called his Patmos, and executed a considerable part of his translation of the Scriptures into his mother tongue. Pop. of tn. in 1867, 12,949. Area of the principality, 320 geo. sq. m. Pop. 82,444.

EISENBERG, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, cap. bail. of same name, on a height near the Saale, 25 m. E. Weimar. It is partly surrounded with walls; contains three churches, a castle with gardens, a courthouse, townhouse, lyceum, two schools, and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of woollen goods, porcelain, and stoneware; tile-works, a trade in corn and wood, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 4744. Area of bail. 49 geo. sq. m. Pop. 15,730.

EISENBURG, or VAS-VARMEGYE, a co. Hungary, Thither Danube; bounded, N. by Oedenburg, N.E. Raab, E. Veszprim, S.E. and S. Zalad, W. Styria, and N.W. Archduchy of Austria; area, 1536 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the W., where several ramifications of the Styrian Alps terminate; but the valleys and plains are so extensive, that nearly one half of the whole is arable. The principal river is the Raab, which receives within the co. the Pinka, Sorok, Herpenyo, and Gyöngyös. Though situated on the frontiers of Styria, it possesses few of the minerals for which that duchy is so celebrated, but has a full compensation in the fertility of its soil, which yields abundance of corn and fruit; and is also well adapted for the cultivation of the vine, to which much attention is paid. The woods also are extensive, and furnish excellent timber. For administrative purposes it is divided into six districts; Steinamanger is the capital. Pop. 293,185.

EISENBURG, or VASVAR, a market tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, near r. bank, Herpenyo, 27 m. S.E. Güns. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a Dominican monastery. Much good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 670.

EISENDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Klattau, 38 m. W. by S. Pilsen, in the Böhmerwald mountains, on the frontiers of Bavaria. It contains a parish church, and a small castle, and has a saw and two other mills. Pop. 742.

EISENERZ, or INNERBERG, a market tn. and lordship, Austria, Styria, circle of, and 19 m. W.N.W. Bruck, at the foot of the Erzberg or Iron Mountain. It contains a Gothic church of the 13th century, situated on a lofty height; and is celebrated for its iron, which has been worked on the mountain for 1000 years. Instead of lying merely in seams, the whole mass of the mountain seems to consist of iron ore, which, though once worked by mines, is now rather quarried than mined in large open excavations. The blast furnaces, three in number, are about 14 m. distant, and communicate with the workings by railway. The iron produced is of the best quality, and makes excellent steel. Pop. 2575.

EISENSTADT, a tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 11 m. N.N.W. Oedenburg, in a pleasing district on the slope of the Leitha hills. It is surrounded by walls, with two gates; contains an ancient parish church, a townhouse, a Franciscan monastery, in which is the Esterhazy burying vault; an hospital, high school, and barracks. In the neighbourhood is a magnificent palace, belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 2480.

EISFELD, a tn. Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. bail. of same name, on the Werra, 23 m. E.S.E. Meiningen. It stands in an extensive valley, more than 1400 ft. above the sea, is divided by the river into the old and new town; the former, surrounded by a wall, is the seat of a court of law, contains an old castle, two churches, a townhouse, and superior school; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, dimity, and leather; numerous mills, tile-works, a tobacco factory, a weekly market, and seven annual fairs. Pop. tn. 2796. Area of bail. 54 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,355.

EISGRUB [Moravian, *Lednice*], a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle Brünn, about 8 m. from Nikolsburg. It contains a parish church, and a castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, which is regarded as one of the most magnificent in Moravia. It has manufactures of potash, leather, bricks, and tiles; and four annual fairs. Pop. 1954.

EISEY, par. Eng. Wilts; 1840 ac. Pop. 162.

EISK, a maritime, tn. Russia, at the head of a land-locked bay of same name, E. shore, Sea of Azof, territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, 50 m. W.S.W. Azof. The ukase for its erection was issued on March 6, 1848; and as it is intended to form the entrepôt for the agricultural products of the surrounding country, considerable privileges are guaranteed to its inhabitants, with a view to their increase.

EISLEBEN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 25 m. N.W. Merseburg. It consists of the town proper and of five suburbs. The former consists of the New Town, which is open; and the Old Town, which is surrounded with walls. It contains four churches, a castle, and gymnasium; is the seat of several courts and public offices, and has copper furnaces, saltpetre, and potash works, manufactures of linen and tobacco, a trade in corn, and three mills. In Eisleben was born Martin Luther, November 10, 1483; and in it he died February 28, 1546. The house of his birth, though partly destroyed by fire, still stands, and with good taste has been converted into a school house, which bears his name, and in which poor children are gratuitously taught. His portrait is placed over the entrance, and within, his cap, cloak, and other relics are shown. The church of St. Andrew's contains the pulpit in which he used to preach. Copper is extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1867), 12,539.

EISLINGEN (GROSS), a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, bail. of, and 2 m. E. Göppingen, on the Fils. Pop 1228.

EISNERN, or AISNERN, a vil. Austria, Illyria, circle of, and 24 m. W.N.W. Laybach. It contains a parish church, several mills, and blast furnaces, employed in smelting the iron which is extensively worked in the neighbourhood.

EITERFELD, a market tn. W. Germany, Hesse Cassel, prov. Fulda, bail. of same name, 7 m. S.E. Hersfield, on the road to Fulda. It contains a handsome parish church. Pop. tn. 632; bail. 9516.

EIXO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, near l. bank, Vouga, 32 m. N.N.W. Coimbra. Important mines of copper were once worked here. Pop. 2890.

EJEA-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 30 m. N.W. by W. Saragossa, at the confluence of the rivers Lucsia and Arva de Biel. It has wide, level, and clean streets; two parish churches, some convents, a town house, prison, hospital, and public storehouse. There are some remains of its ancient walls and gates, and along the banks of the rivers are beautiful alamedas. Manufactures:—linen and hempen fabrics, wine, and oil. Pop. 2378

EKATERINBURG, IEKATERINENBURG, or YEKATERINBURG [Catherine's borough], a tn. Asiatic Russia, cap. of the Ural mining district, E. side of the Ural Mountains, gov. of, and 170 m. S.E. Perm; lat. 56° 50′ 14″ N.; lon. 60° 34′ 44″ E., on both banks of the Iceth or Iset, at an elevation of about 860 ft. above sea level. The general external appearance of Ekaterinburg very much resembles that of one of the manufacturing towns of Europe. The streets are long and straight but unpaved, having, however, planks or logs laid on each side for foot-passengers. The principal street runs parallel with the river, and is crossed by numerous smaller streets, leading directly to the bank of the Iset. A number of the houses are of wood, but there are also a great many of stone, built in a handsome and substantial style, and possessing as much internal comfort as exterior elegance. On the S.E. bank of the river, the buildings are spread over an extensive plain, which is connected with the city by a handsome bridge; these buildings include the Government magazines, mills, factories, &c., and enclose an extensive square or market-place. The principal part of the town, however, is on the opposite side. Here the streets are spacious and elegant, and the stone edifices, the habitations of merchants and mine proprietors, exceedingly handsome. In this quarter there are a public granary, a public sale room, a convent and several churches. The cutting, polishing, and engraving of precious stones, forms a principal branch of industry in Ekaterinburg, and the art is here brought to the greatest perfection. Men, women, and children, are met with at every step offering bargains of these tempting valuables, consisting, chiefly, of topazes, amethysts, crystals, jasper, &c. 'The greatest neatness,' says Mr. Erman, 'is observable in the dwellings of those who work in these gems, who, even when in possession of considerable wealth, retain their native simplicity of dress and manners.'

The in-door dress of the women of Ekaterinburg is the ancient sarafan, and a covering for the head, called a kakoshnik, having a broad staring border, and sometimes covered with jewels. This head dress is worn by married women alone; long plaited tresses forming the distinction of the unmarried, who do not cover the head. The young men delight in flowing locks. Parties of exiles frequently pass through the town, amounting in number yearly, it is stated, to 5000. The women are generally in waggons, the men following, in couples, on foot. Pop. 25,408.

EKATERINODAR, or IEKATERINODAR, a tn. Russia, cap. country of the Black Sea Cossacks or Tschernomorzski Cossacks, l. bank, Kuban, about 100 m. above its mouth, and 135 m. S. Azof. It has broad, regular, and straight, but excessively dirty streets, being in fact a complete mire. The houses, mostly of earth, with a few of wood, are of one story, generally thatched, and all stand in direct lines, having usually gardens attached. There is here a cathedral, with six lofty wooden towers; and a krepost or timber fortress for frontier defence against the Circassians. Ekaterinodar is the seat of the Cossack hetman, and other authorities for the district. On every side is swamp and morass, forming a mud defence to the town, in which carriage, horse, and traveller, often stick fast for many hours. Pop. 9504.

EKATERINOGRAD, or IEKATERINOGRAD, a tn. and fortress, Russia, gov. Caucasus, 20 m. W. Mosdok, l. bank, Terek; lat. 43° 40′ N.; lon. 43° 55′ E. It is an ordinary Cossack town; houses, regular, but poorly built. Pheasants are caught here in abundance, and form a chief article of food. This is the most important military post of the Cossacks of the line, and was founded in 1777 by Prince Potemkin, to whose memory a stone triumphal arch was here erected by the Empress, Catherine II. On the opposite bank of the Terek are seen the lofty summits of the Caucasian mountains, rising in the rear of the steppe, and although at a distance of several days' journey, they appear as if in the immediate vicinity. Pop. 2173.—(Wagner's *Kaukasus.*)

EKATERINOSLAV, or IEKATERINOSLAV, a gov. of S. Russia; lat. 47° to 49° 20′ N.; and lon. 33° 30′ to 39° 40′ E., bounded, N. by govs. Pultova, Kharkov, and Voronez; E. by the Don Cossacks, S. by Taurida, and W. by Kherson, with a separate portion in Don Cossacks, at the month of the Don; area, 19,299 geo. sq. m. The government is divided into two sections by the Dnieper, which intersects it in a semi-circular course, N. to S., about three-fourths lying E., and one-fourth W. of that river. The E. portion belongs to the steppe country of S. Russia, being flat, monotonous, without trees, often without water, and with a lean saliferous soil. The W. portion is more undulating, and more fruitful. The Donetz forms part of the N.E. boundary, and there are sundry smaller streams, chiefly affluents of the Dnieper, and lakes and morasses are numerous. The minerals are granite, lime, chalk, salt, and garnets. The climate is moderate and healthy; the winter short, and the rivers are not very firmly frozen; the summer is very warm, and often without rain. Wheat, spelt, barley, and oats are raised in quantity sufficient for local consumpt; and hemp, flax, poppies, pease, vegetables, and fruits are also cultivated. Grapes and mulberries frequently suffer from frost; but melons, cherries, &c., succeed well. But the chief wealth of the government consists in its innumerable herds of horses, oxen, sheep, many of them merinos; goats, and swine. Bees yield a large return; and the silk culture is carried on by the Greeks at Mariopol, and the Armenians at Nakichevan. In the steppes, wolves, foxes, hares, wild-cats, bustards, pelicans, partridges, quails, ducks, and snipes are found; and in the rivers fish are very plentiful. Wood is wholly wanting in the E., and quite insufficient in quantity in the W.; fuel consequently is scarce, and the poorer classes are fain to burn dung, litter, and heather. The houses are of clay, thatched with rushes. Of manufacturing industry there is little; still some cloth, leather, candle, and beer are made, and some tallow smelting carried on; and there are no less than 225 distilleries. The exports are chiefly fish, tallow, and other animal substances. Education is in a very low condition. The government is divided into seven districts. Capital, Ekaterinoslav. Pop. 1,281,482.

EKATERINOSLAV, or IEKATERINOSLAV, a city, S. Russia, cap. above prov., r. bank, Dnieper, 250 m. N.E. Odessa; lat. (Trinity church) 48° 27′ 50″ N.; lon. 35° 5′ 52″ E. (L.) The streets are long, broad, badly filled up with houses, and very dirty. It is the seat of an archbishop, whose jurisdiction extends over the neighbouring governments of Taurida and Kherson; and has three churches, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, 10 public schools, government offices, law courts, barracks, several bazaars, a public park, and botanic garden. In the vicinity is a large palace, in a ruinous condition, with extensive pleasure grounds attached; once the residence of Prince Potemkin, who here entertained Catherine II. in 1784, at which date the city was founded. It has some cloth manufactures, and an important annual wool fair. In its district are one R. Catholic, and 16 Menonite colonies; the latter came in the end of last century from the vicinity of Danzig and Elbing. Pop. 19,988.

EKENÄS, a small seaport, Russia, Finland, prov. Nyland, on a tongue of land near the N.E. entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 60 m. S.E. Abo. It contains a church, and has manufactures of woollens, linen, and sailcloth. At its harbour, which is shallow and small, some provisions and wood are exported. Pop. 1800.

EKERÖE, a small isl. Russia, Archipelago of Åland, entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and on the W. of Åland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 15 m. long, by 3 m. broad, and contains a small village of its own name, at which there are a chapel and a telegraph.

EKHE, or IGA, a river, Mongolia, issues from the S. end of Lake Koussaigoul, in about lat. 50° 28′ N.; lon. 100° E.; from which it flows S.E., and joins the Selenga at lat. 48° 30′ N.; lon. 104° E. It receives several considerable affluents. Entire course about 170 m.

EKHMIM, a tn. Upper Egypt. *See* ACHMIM.

EKIM KHAN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 140 m. E. Sivas, near the junction of the Kamak or Ana with the Euphrates. It has well-built brick houses, and a good caravanserai, and a mosque. Pop. 1000 to 1500.

EKSJÖ, a tn. Sweden, län Småland, on an elevated plain, 160 m. S.W. Stockholm. It is an old place, but possesses no object of interest. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture and rearing cattle. There is a mineral sprng in the vicinity. Pop. 1941.

EL, or AL, the only Arabic article, and signifying *The.* For names compounded with El not found here, seek under the second word, as *El-Katif.* *See* KATIF (EL,.

EL-AHSA, EL-HAQA, LACHSA, LASSA, and LAHISSA, a fertile dist. of E. Arabia, about 90 m. S.W. Katif or El-Katif, about lat. 25° 25′ N.; lon. 49° 45′ E. In former times, it was also called Hajár. The word Ahsa, which frequently occurs in Arabian geography, is said to signify a place where water, sinking through the surface of the ground, is retained beneath. El-Ahsa is separated from Katif by a sandy desert; but at the village of Júniah, within 20 m. of the former place, the scene improves, water abounds, and date plantations delight the eye. The date gardens of El-Ahsa are very extensive and productive, being well watered from wells and lakes; but the inhabitants deny the existence of any constant river running through the district and connecting the lakes. The lands adjoining the date gardens produce wheat, barley, millet, and rice. The tamarisk here attains a large size, and serves for roofing timber. The domestic industry of El-Ahsa consists wholly in weaving camelots, and making abas or overcoats; but the inhabitants derive large sums annually from the sale of camels and of dates; and all the trade between the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Bedouins of Nejd, passes through this oasis. The Turks, at the conclusion of their war with the Wahábi (1819), occupied El-Ahsa, but soon after restored it to its original possessors, the Beni Khalid, who consented to pay a small tribute to the Porte. The whole oasis is supposed to contain a population of 50,000.—(Capt. Sadlier in *Trans. of Lit. Soc. Bombay.*)

EL-ARAISCH.—1, A tn. Morocco. *See* ARAISCH.—2, (or *El-Areesh*, or *Arish*), a vil., Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Torrent of Egypt or Wady-el Areesh, on the route from Egypt to Syria. It is simply a fort surrounded by a few houses, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Rhinoclura. It was taken by the French, Feb. 15, 1799

EL BALAD, an anc. city, Arabia, of which the ruins only now remain, on the S.E. coast, within 100 yards of the sea; lat. 17° 1′ N.; lon. 54° 12′ 30″ E. The ruins are spread over a space 2 m. long, and 600 yards broad; and consist of extensive mounds of loose hewn stones, worn and blackened by long exposure to the weather. Groups of columns surmount each mound, with capitals, shafts, pedestals, and fragments of ornamental sculpture strewed around them, and occasionally troughs used for baths; all of which have been skilfully worked out of solid blocks of freestone. It is not certainly known, when, or by whom, this ancient city was built; but there is a tradition that it was founded about the middle of the 12th century.

EL-BASSAN, or Al-Bassan, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania, 64 m. S.E. Scutari, on a tributary of the Scombi; lat. 41° 11′ N.; lon. 19° 56′ E. It lies in a fertile plain, is capital of a sanjak, and seat of a Greek bishop, and has some trade in iron and copper wares. Pop. 3000.

EL-BOTHER, a small, low, sandy isl. Red Sea, Arabian coast: lat. 15° 25′ N.; lon. 41° 30′ E.; 3 m. N.W. Kamaran Island, about 3 m. long, E. to W., surrounded by a reef, which extends off the S. side 1½ m.

EL-FUERTE, or Calbuco, a tn. Chili, isl. Chiloe, near its N.E. extremity, on a steep slope. It contains a large wooden church. Abreast of the town there is a good anchorage, in from 20 to 22 fathoms, muddy bottom.

EL-KASAR, a tn., Upper Egypt, cap. of the Wah-el-Dakel or W. Oasis, in the Libyan Desert; lat. 25° 40′ N.; lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh. Pop. 1200 to 1500.

EL-KHARGEH, or Great Wady-el-Khargeh, an oasis in the desert of Upper Egypt; lat. 24° 35′ to 26° N.; and lon. 30° to 31° E. The productions are liquorice, rice, barley, wheat, millet, clover, wild cotton, and some fruits, the doum palm, much wild senna, and a few other plants. The caravans from Darfur to Egypt pass through this oasis on their way to Siout. Slaves are also brought this way by Takroorees, who are blacks, from the interior of Africa, and Moslems. At the distance of about 13 m. from the hills that bound this oasis on the E., stands the town of the same name, in the vicinity of which are the ruins of the great temple of El-Khargeh, about 142 ft. long, by 63 broad, and about 30 ft. in height. There are many other interesting ruins around. Pop. of the oasis estimated at 4290; of which 3000 are in the town of El-Khargeh.

EL-KOS, a beautiful river, Morocco, near the N.W. extremity of the empire, rises in a mountain-range in the interior, from which it flows W., and enters the Atlantic at El or Al-Araisch; lat. 35° 12′ N.; lon. 6° 8′ W. It flows through a fine valley; its banks are fertile, and adorned with many gardens; whole length, about 40 m.

EL-OBEID, cap. Kordofan. *See* Obeid.

EL-OOS, an isl. Asiatic Turkey. *See* Eluce.

EL-TYH (Desert of), Arabia, comprising the extensive tract lying between the upper or N. parts of the gulfs of Suez and Akaba, or between lat. 32° 38′ and 35° E. It is traversed by the Egyptian caravan route to Mekka.

ELBA [the *Ilva* of the Romans; the *Ætalia* of the Greeks; French, *Elbe*], an isl. Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Italy, prov. of Livorno (Leghorn), from the coast of which it is separated by the strait of Piombino, about 6 m. wide. It lies 30 m. W. the N. end of Corsica; lat. (N. extremity, Cape Vita) 42° 52′ 30″ N.; lon. 10° 25′ E. (R.); and is 17 m. E. to W., by 12 m. N. to S. at its E., and 6 m. at its W. end. It is traversed in its whole length by mountains, attaining a height of 3335 ft., and its coasts are bold and very sinuous, forming some good harbours, the best of which is that of Porto Ferrajo, on the N. coast. The climate is healthful and mild; the soil rich and fertile in the valleys, still agriculture is much neglected. Though seven-eighths of the island might be under cultivation, and three-fourths in grain and vines, yet five-eighths are covered with wood, and only three-eighths are under tillage. The grain produced does not suffice for more than three months; wine is superabundant and good; in fact, vine culture, fishing—chiefly tunnies, sardines, and anchovies—and iron-mining, constitute the chief wealth of the inhabitants. Among the numerous kinds of fruit and other trees which flourish here, may be named the date-palm, aloe, almond, fig, orange, citron, chestnut, olive, &c. Iron abounds, but there is only one mine in operation; travertine, limestone for building and for burning, bole and potter's clay, are wrought, and, to a limited extent, fine granite and marble. Marine salt and medicinal salts are made; there are about 50 limekilns; and some little vinegar, brandy, straw-hats, common pottery, leather, and cottons, are manufactured. Public instruction is much neglected; but, in 1842, there were 15 schools. It is divided into four communes—Porto-Ferrajo, Marciana, Porto-Longone, and Rio.

Elba has often changed masters; Etruscans, Carthaginians, and Romans, having become paramount in turn in its earlier days. During the Middle Ages, it belonged to the Pisans; to these succeeded the chiefs of Milan and Piombino. In 1548, the Emperor Charles V. ceded the territory of Porto-Ferrajo to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In 1596, Philip III. of Spain took and fortified Porto-Longone. Till near the close of the 18th century, the island was shared between the Neapolitans (who had succeeded to the Spaniards in 1759) and its feudal suzerains, the lords of Piombino. From July, 1796, till April, 1797, it was in possession of the British forces. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802; but reunited to Tuscany in 1807. The treaty of Paris, in 1814, erected Elba into a sovereignty for Napoleon, who resided in it from May 3, 1814, to February 26, 1815; and, after his second abdication, it reverted to Tuscany. P. (1861), 20,340.

ELBE (The), [anc. *Albis;* Bohemian, *Labe;* Dutch, *Elve*], a river of Germany, one of the largest in Europe. It rises on the S.W. slopes of the Schneekoppe or Snowcap, one of the highest mountains of the Riesen-gebirge, which separates, in part, Bohemia from Silesia, at a height of 4440 ft. above sea level; lat. 50° 47′ N.; lon. 15° 40′ E. From this point it flows nearly due S. into Bohemia, through a narrow and wild valley, passing Königgrätz, to lat. 50° 3′ N., about 50 m., when it turns to the W., and having held on that course to lon. 15° E., about 40 m., takes a general N.N.W. direction till it falls into the North Sea, in lat. 53° 55′ N., lon. 8° 55′ E., intersecting Saxony, a considerable portion of Prussia, part of Hanover, and, in the latter part of its course, separating the duchy of Holstein from Hanover, the former being on the r., the latter on the l. The entire length of the river, including windings, is upwards of 780 m., direct distance, about 395 m. The tract of country through which the river passes has been divided into two different and well defined basins, namely, the basins of the Upper and Lower Elbe, the former being a plateau surrounded by mountains; and the latter a country entirely of plains, and of twice the extent of the former. The basin of the Upper Elbe, which comprehends nearly the whole of the kingdom of Bohemia, is a hollow space excavated out by the waters of the Elbe, and the Moldau, a species of circus, the interior of which is covered by the low ramifications from the mountains that surround it, and which decrease in elevation as they approach the centre; the two S. sides of this space are formed by the Forest of Bohemia [Böhmerwald], and by the mountains of Moravia; the two N. sides by the Riesen-gebirge and the Erz gebirge. This basin, which is, for the most part, ill cultivated, and thinly peopled, at the same time possesses vast forests, very extensive iron mines, and a celebrated breed of war horses; its roads are few and bad, and their collective length does not exceed 870 m. The basin of the Lower Elbe is composed almost entirely of plains and of sands, covered with forests, morasses, and small lakes; but slightly fertile, yet well cultivated, well peopled, and having the advantage of extensive communication. The principal affluents of the Elbe are, on the right, the Iser, Schwarz-Elster, and Havel; on the left, the Alder, Moldau, Eger, Mulda, and Saal. In the lower part of its course, namely, between Harburg on its left bank, and Hamburg and Altona on its right, the river is divided into several arms by five large and seven small islands; these arms, however, unite again in a single channel at Blankenese, about 5 m. below Hamburg. Between the two latter places the land rises in gentle slopes, covered with wood, and studded with handsome villas and gardens. A similar scene presents itself on the r. bank, above Dresden, where picturesque hills ascend from the edge of the river, topped with luxuriant woods, while their lower slopes, turned to the southern sun, are covered with vineyards, and form a continuation of the Saxon wine district. The mean depth of the Elbe is 10 ft., and its average breadth 900 ft., but it widens at some points to upwards of 1000 ft., and at its mouth to 5 or 6 m. It is navigable for about 470 m., but its navigation is much impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of its course being only from 150 to 300 ft. above sea level. Its estuary at Cuxhaven is also much encumbered with sandbanks. It is well stocked with fish, particularly salmon, eels, and sturgeon.—(Lavallée's *Military Topography;* Johnston's *Physical Atlas;* Murray's *Hand-book*, &c).

ELBERFELD [Dutch, *Elberveldt*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. E. Düsseldorf, cap. circle of same name, in the beautiful valley, and on both sides of the Wupper, enclosed by lofty hills. The older part of the town contains a number of good houses; but, on the whole, is poorly as well as irregularly built; the newer part is handsome and lighted with

gas. Taken in connection with Barmen, which is properly a continuation of it, it stretches along the valley, forming an almost continuous street of 6 m. It owes its prosperity to the cotton manufacture, of which it is the central locality in Rhenish-Prussia, and has acquired the greater part of its importance during the present century. It thus has no buildings which excite interest by their antiquity; and few of any kind much deserving of notice. The most conspicuous are the townhouse, the great hall of which is adorned by numerous frescoes, of an allegorical character, by modern artists; three parish churches, one of them a handsome structure, in the Byzantine style; a museum, a gymnasium, with a library and mathematical and physical cabinet, an exchange, a theatre, an industrial and several burgher schools, a savings-bank, and infirmary. The hill of Hardt, in the neighbourhood, surmounted by a belvidere, from which a fine view of the valley is obtained, and surrounded with richly laid out gardens, furnishes an excellent promenade. In addition to the cotton manufacture, which, under a variety of forms, is the great staple of the town, linen, woollen, silk, and mixed silk goods, ribbons, and velvet are extensively made, and largely exported. There are also numerous mills for spinning cotton twist, linen yarn, and worsted, and dye works, celebrated for the richness of their colours. The environs are almost covered with bleachfields. Elberfeld is the seat of a mercantile and other courts, and possesses a chamber of commerce, a harmonic and several other societies. Pop. (1871), 71,394.——The CIRCLE, area, 88 geo. sq. m., is a plain, much broken by hills, and well covered with wood; but, in general, ill adapted for agriculture. The far greater number of the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures.

ELBERTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1673 ac. Pop. 204.

ELBEUF, or ELBEUF, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 11 m. S.S.W. Rouen, and about 4 m. from the Paris and Rouen railway. It is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley, l. bank, Seine; its newer streets are wide and handsome, some of them opening into a spacious area, bordered with chestnut trees, called the champ de foire; and it has eight artesian wells, with six well-supplied public fountains; and is lighted with gas. There are two parish churches—St. Stephen's and St. John's; the former, a fine Gothic edifice, with some rich old stained glass; the latter, of similar character, and larger, but less ancient. It is the seat of a tributary of commerce; a consultative board of manufactures, and a council of prud'hommes. Elbeuf is chiefly noted for its spinneries, numerous factories, dyeworks, &c.; for the manufacture and finish of woollen cloths—being the third town in France for this species of manufacture. A rivulet, which traverses the place, in several windings, called the Puchot, is usefully employed in these operations; and in fulling, washing, &c. Generally speaking, the highest priced French cloths are not made here; but lighter woollens, such as zephyrs, habit cloths, chequered stuffs, fine coloured flannel fabrics, mostly for China, billiard table covers, and all sorts of fancy goods, made to a great extent. Elbeuf is also an entrepôt for the better cloths of Louviers and Sedan; and for the wool of Spain, Italy, Germany, and England. Soap, chemical stuffs, oils, and all sorts of machinery for the woollen manufactures, are likewise made. It has also some trade in grain and timber; and daily traffic by steamer with Paris, Rouen, and Le Havre. Elbeuf is an old town; and as early as the 16th century, had 80 cloth manufactories; but its importance as a great exporting cloth mart, dates from about A.D. 1729. Pop. (1831), 10,258; (1866), 21,784.

ELBING [Polish, *Elbiąg*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 32 m. E.S.E. Danzig, cap. circle of same name, on the Elbing, a navigable stream, which falls a little below into the Frische Haff, and communicates by a canal with the Nogath, an arm of the Vistula. It is surrounded by lofty turretted walls, with five land, and two water-gates, is defended by two forts, and consists of the Old and New Towns; three inner and 11 outer suburbs. In the Old Town the streets are narrow, and hemmed in and darkened by lofty houses; in the new town, the streets are generally spacious, and the houses well and uniformly built. The public buildings and establishments include one R. Catholic, and eight Protestant churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, and numerous parish schools, five hospitals, a convent for poor ladies, a poorhouse, house of industry, and several other benevolent institutions. The manufactures consist chiefly of soap, tobacco, refined sugar, chicory, and vitriol. There are also building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are built or repaired. The trade has recently increased, and threatens to come into formidable competition with that of Danzig. Elbing is the seat of a law court and several public offices. It is always garrisoned by a body of hussars. Steamboats sail daily for Königsberg. Pop. (1871), 31,162.——The CIRCLE, area 207 geo. sq. m., is flat, fertile, and tolerably well wooded. Pop. 53,657.

ELBINGERODE, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, cap. bail. of same name, on the Rohbach, which here falls into the Bude, 13 m. W. Quedlinburg. It occupies a bleak and naked site, about 1500 ft. above the sea, consists of one long street, is the seat of several public offices, contains a church, and an old castle; and has extensive iron mines and blast furnaces in its vicinity. Pop. 3051.

ELBOGEN, ELLBOGEN, or ELNBOGEN, [elbow], a tn. Bohemia, cap. circle of same name, situated on a steep, rocky promontory, round which the Eger, here crossed by a chain bridge, makes an elbow-like bend, to which the town owes its name, 74 m. W. by N. Prague. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by two forts; and is, in general, well built, and contains eight churches; one of them a handsome Gothic structure; an old castle, finely situated, but now ruinous, and used only as a prison; a townhouse, in which a large mass of meteoric iron is preserved; and a courthouse, in which the meetings of the circle are held. The only manufacture of importance is porcelain, of which there is an extensive factory in the suburbs. Pop. 2000.——The CIRCLE, area, 828 geo. sq. m. is fertile, and well-adapted for agriculture; it is also rich in minerals, and contains seams of coal. Pop. 249,800.

ELBURG, a maritime tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 33 m. N. by W. Arnhem; lat. 52° 26′ 56″ N.; lon. 5° 50′ E. It forms a walled parallelogram, with towers at the four corners; and is surrounded by a ditch, now used for steeping hides, flax, &c., while the wall is chiefly a defence against the sea. It is traversed by the Oostbeek, over which are five stone bridges, on some of which are markets; and is so regularly built, that from the centre of the town the four gates, one on each side, may be seen. It has an old and a new townhouse, a Reformed church, and a synagogue; some benevolent institutions, and several schools. Besides agriculture and cattle-rearing, the chief occupations are fishing, especially of herrings; tanning and ropemaking. P. 2100.

ELBURZ, or ELBRUZ.—1, A range of mountains, Central Asia, occupying a middle position between the Anti-Taurus and the Kuen-lun, and forming the connecting range by which these two systems are united. The Elburz pursue a course nearly E. and W., skirting the S. shores of the Caspian, and stretching E. to the highlands of Merghab, in the N.W. part of Afghanistan. This mountain tract, irregular in shape, and spreading out in some parts to a breadth of full 200 m., is divided longitudinally into ridges, separating valleys which communicate with each other by passes or defiles, and form an extensive aggregate of districts, many of which are well inhabited and cultivated. One of the loftiest peaks is Demavend (*which see*).—2, The culminating peak of the Caucasus mountains (*which see*).

ELCHE [anc. *Allici*], a populous tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 14 m. W.S.W. Alicante, l. bank, Vinalapo or Elcha, crossed here by a substantial stone bridge. It was formerly surrounded by walls, flanked by towers, and a fosse, some vestiges of which yet remain. In general, the streets are wide, clean, well kept, and lined with well-built houses and handsome public buildings; and there are nine squares, of which the Plaza Mayor, containing the spacious townhouse, erected about the middle of the 15th century, is the largest; and some of the others are surrounded with fine buildings, and have agreeable public walks. Elche has three parish churches. That of Santa Maria is a noble structure, in the composite order, having a majestic dome, five gates, a famous organ, and a great variety of statues, pictures, monuments, &c., of considerable merit; those of San Salvador and San Juan Bautista are large, and have tastefully decorated interiors. There are, besides, numerous chapels and three convents, one of which is now converted into an hospital; a college, 11 schools, two prisons, an excellent market-house, and fish market, several store houses, cavalry barracks, cemc-

tery, an extensive feudal palace of the Duke of Arcos, a second of the Counts of Altamira, a third Episcopal; and in the environs, near the cavalry barracks, an old square fortress, called La Torre, belonging to the Marquis of Carrns. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, soap, brandy, wine, oil, cigars, hardware, and implements of husbandry. Considerable trade in grain, fruits, barilla, soap, soda, cattle, rice, and wool. Elche contains numerous Roman remains. It suffered considerably in the Peninsular war; and was occupied by the Carlist general Forcadell in 1837. Pop. 18,060.

ELCHE-DE-LA-SIERRA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.S.W. Albacete. It has a church, handsome townhall, prison, and two schools; manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, wine, and oil; and trade in hemp, esparto, silk, grain, and cattle. Pop. 3039.

ELCHINGEN (OBER), a vil. Bavaria, Swabia, r. bank, Danube, 9 m. N.E. Ulm. The Austrians were here defeated by the French under Marshal Ney, who was rewarded by Napoleon with the title of Duke of Elchingen. On a neighbouring height stand the handsome buildings of an old Benedictine abbey.

ELDA [Latin, *Adellum*], a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 23 m. N.W. Alicante, on a gentle eminence, above l. bank, Vinalapo or Elcha. The houses, generally of two or three stories, are substantially built; and two squares, and a few modern streets, are regular and spacious; but the old streets, forming the greater number, are narrow and winding. All the streets are clean. The principal buildings are the parish church, townhouse, Franciscan monastery, prison, hospital, and a large old castle, in a very dilapidated state. The manufactures consist of paper, and articles of esparto, in both of which there is a considerable trade. Weekly market, and a large annual fair. Pop. 3846.

ELDAGSEN, a tn. Hanover, gov. Calenberg, near r. bank, Haller, 15 m. S.S.W. Hanover. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is entered by two gates, contains a church and a townhouse; and has manufactures of starch, tileworks, and two mills. There is a sulphureous spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2210.

ELDE, a river Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which, rising in lake Müritz, forms lakes Kölpin, Flesen, Malchow, and Plau, flows W. by S, receives the waters of lake Schwerin on the right, and falls into the Elbe at Dömitz, about 62 m. S.E. Hamburg. Total course, 94 m.

ELDEN, a vil. Holland. *See* ELST.

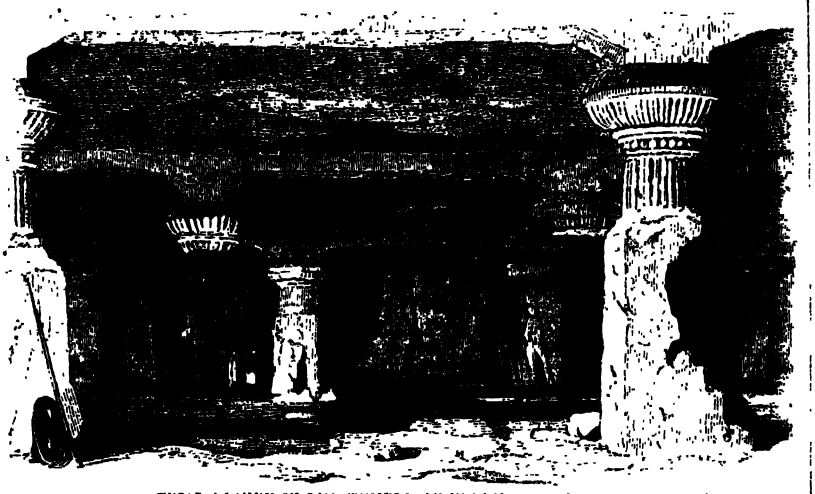
ELDERSFIELD, par. Eng. Worcester; 3307 ac. P. 794.

ELDERSLIE, or ELLERSLIE, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, 2½ m. N.N.E. Paisley; inhabitants principally employed in weaving and cotton spinning. Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, was a native of Elderslie. Pop. 784.

ELEK, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Arad, about 15 m. from Simand. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and is inhabited almost entirely by Germans. Pop. 2314.—2, (*Szent-Elek*, or *Stegersback*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, on the borders of Styria, 23 m. S.W Güns. It stands among low hills, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1725.

ELEMER, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, 9 m. N.W. Nagy-Becskerek. It contains a handsome Greek non-united church. Pop. 2773.

ELEPHANTA [native name, *Geraporí*], a small isl. Hindoostan, W. coast, in the Bay of Bombay, 7 m. E. from the castle, and 5 m. from the mainland; lat. 18° 57′ N.; lon. 73° E. It is about 5 m. in circumference, and consists of two long hills, with a narrow valley intervening. It is much overgrown with wood, but has several springs of good water. The inhabitants cultivate rice, but are principally employed in rearing sheep and poultry for the Bombay market. This island has obtained great celebrity from its remarkable cave-temple, and its innumerable mythological figures, some of them of gigantic proportions. The cave is 130 ft. long, 123 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, supported by pillars cut out of the rock, many of which were broken down by the Portuguese, while the island was in their possession, leaving capitals attached to the roof without their supporting pillars, and columns split, and without capitals, &c. It rests on twenty-six pillars and sixteen pilasters; but neither the roof nor the floor being a plain, the height varies from 17 ft. to 15½ ft. There are eight pillars and pilasters in a line, from the N. to the S., and from the E. to the W. entrances. In the centre is a



TRIAD FIGURE IN THE TEMPLE OF ELLEPHANTA From Orsey's Travels.

gigantic trimurti or three formed god—Brahma, the creator, in the middle; Vishnu, the preserver, on the one side; and Siva, the destroyer, on the other. There are several other compartments, containing various representations of the Hindoo deities. Nothing is known, either of the age when these memorials were constructed, though it is supposed not to be very far back, nor of the race by which they were executed. It is not now used as a temple, but is generally supposed to have been dedicated to Siva. The island is named Elephanta, from a large clumsy elephant cut out of an insulated black rock that at one time stood near the landing place.

ELEPHANTINE [Arabic, *Djeziret-el Sag*], an island, Upper Egypt, in the Nile, at the extremity of the Cataracts, opposite Assouan; lat. 20° 5′ N.; lon. 32° 55′ E., about 1 m. long, by ½ m. broad. It is formed of granite, covered by fertile alluvium; is inhabited by Nubians, and rich in ancient ruins. The most interesting ruin is that of the nilometer, mentioned by Strabo; the upper part of which, however, was destroyed in 1822; at which time, also, sundry other remains were dilapidated, and the stones taken to build a palace to the pasha, at Assouan. There are also a granite gateway, and numerous ruins of houses, besides quays; and fragments of pottery, with Greek inscriptions, are plentiful. —(Sir G. Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt.*)

ELEPHANT'S RIVER, Cape Colony. *See* OLIFANT'S RIVER.

ELESD, or ELLES, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Koros, 50 m. S.E. Debreczin. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in salt. The old castle of Solyomkeo is in the vicinity. Pop. 1370.

ELETZ, a tn. Russia. *See* IELETZ.

ELEUSIS, an anc. city, Greece, near Lepsina, 12 m. N.W. Athens. The site is covered with ruins. Amongst these the most remarkable are the six arches of an aqueduct the remains of a theatre, of several temples, and paved ways. The ancient port of Eleusis was artificially enclosed by a semicircular pier.

ELEUTHERA, one of the largest of the Bahama isls.; lat. (S. point) 24° 38′ N.; lon. 76° 9′ W. (n.) It is of very

irregular shape, and, like most of the other islands of this group, long and narrow. Its length is about 70 m., breadth from 2 to 4 m., extending at one particular point to 10 m. Pop. 5209.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, a great and anc. city, Palestine, supposed to have stood on the site of the modern village Beto-Gabra, or Beit-Jibrin, in the S.W. plain of Judea, 14 m. N.W. Hebron, and 20 m. S.W. Jerusalem. In and around this village are extensive and massive ruins of different ages. They consist principally of the remains of a fortress of immense strength, encompassed by a very ancient and strong wall, built of large square stones, uncemented; an irregular ancient castle, numerous massive vaults, with fine round arches. Remains of ancient walls and dwellings, and of a church, exhibiting strong and beautiful masonry.

ELFDAL, a vil. Sweden, dist. of, and 70 m. N.W. Falun, amid well-wooded and picturesque scenery, l. bank, Dal, which here forms numerous falls and cataracts. The chief objects of interest are the porphyry quarries in the vicinity, and the royal manufactory, at which a great variety of articles in porphyry, including slabs, vases, basins, and boxes, of great beauty and exquisite finish, are made and largely exported. There is a mineral spring here. Pop. 2700.

ELFORD, par. Eng. Stafford; 2070 ac. Pop. 468.

ELFSBORG, or WENERSBORG, a län or co. of S.W. Sweden, bounded, N. by Carlstad län, E. Lake Wener and Skaraborg län, S.E. Jönköping, S.W. Halmstad, and W. Göteborg or Gothenburg; and between lat. 57° 10′ and 59° 20′ N.; and lon 11° 50′ and 13° 45′ E.; area, 2352 geo. sq. m. In the N. districts it is hilly, rocky, rich in iron, copper, and slate, and well wooded. In the S. parts it is more undulating, a zone of comparatively level and fertile lands stretching W. to E., from Göteborg to Skaraborgs län. Many parts also are marshy, and full of small lakes, frequented by numerous waterfowl. Streams are abundant, and the general drainage is to the Kattegat. Besides the minerals already named, all of which are wrought, building stone, lime, and clay are found in the S. parts. Good crops of rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, pulse, &c., are produced; cattle-rearing is successfully pursued: and manufactures of various kinds, including cloths and cutlery, flourish. Pop. (1868), 282,546.

ELGG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 18 m. N.E. Zürich. It stands in a pleasant and fertile district; was once surrounded by walls, of which only some traces now remain; is tolerably well built, and contains a large parish church, several schools, and a very ancient castle, situated on a height. There are glass works, and coal is worked to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 1921.

ELGIN, or ELGINSHIRE, formerly MORAYSHIRE, a N. maritime co. Scotland, bounded, N. by the Moray Firth; W. by Nairnshire; E. and S.E., by Banffshire; and S., by Inverness-shire; about 40 m. in length, N. to S.; and 8 to 23 m. in breadth; area, 531 sq. m. or 340,000 ac., of which 120,000 are under cultivation. Along the sea coast, the surface is flat, but inland it rises into hills of moderate elevation, intersected by fine and fertile valleys. The coast line, which extends upwards of 30 m., presents, in the middle portion, bold precipitous rocks of sandstone, with a few detached masses, while the two extremities are for several miles formed of vast mounds and raised beaches of sand and gravel. The chief rivers are the Spey, Lossie, and Findhorn, all remarkable for their romantic and picturesque scenery, particularly the Findhorn, in which, and the Spey, there is also good salmon fishing. There are several lochs in the county, having fine scenery, and abundance of excellent trout. The rocks in the S. consist of granite, felspar, rock-crystal, mica, slate, sandstone, and gravel. The banks of the Spey, towards its mouth, exhibit secondary rocks of red sandstone, which extend E. throughout the N. plain of the county. Many large and inexhaustible quarries of freestone are worked, especially near the coast. There are also some slate quarries, but neither coal, nor any metallic ores occur, while lime, even for agricultural purposes, has to be imported.

The climate is noted for its general mildness, dryness, and salubrity. The soil on the low level tract of land which stretches along the entire coast, with a breadth varying from 5 to 12 m., is, with exception of some sterile lands close by the sea, very fertile, and is occupied by cultivated fields, of which wheat is now the staple production, although of only comparatively recent introduction. In other parts of the county oats are the chief crop. Barley, beans, pease, clover, grasses, potatoes, and turnips, are also grown, but, excepting the last two, to no great extent. Turnip husbandry has only been lately adopted, but has been attended with great success. The great majority of farms is small, ranging from 50 to 100 ac., although they sometimes reach 300 ac.; leases almost universally nineteen years. In the hilly districts there are extensives pastures, where considerable numbers of black-faced sheep are bred, the Cheviots and Leicesters forming the chief stock on the less elevated lands. The breed of native cattle has been improved by importations from Skye, Aberdeen, and Argyle, and those of horses and swine have also been greatly bettered of late years. But a great portion of the surface of the S. and high lands is still covered with native forests, or with unineclosed commons of furze and broom. The exports from the county are corn, timber, whisky, and salmon. The county unites with Nairnshire in returning one member to the House of Commons. Principal towns and villages—Elgin, the county town, Forres, Fochabers, and Burghead. Pop. (1871), 43,612.

ELGIN, a royal bor. and market tn. Scotland, cap. co. Elgin or Moray, on the Lossie, about 5 m. from its influx into the Moray Firth, 116 m. N. Edinburgh. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, consists chiefly of one spacious, well paved, principal street, lighted with gas, nearly a mile long, and a number of narrow lanes. The principal public buildings are the parish church, in the centre of the main street, a beautiful Grecian edifice, with a richly ornamented cupola and a doric portico; Grey's Hospital, the Elgin Institution, the academy, assembly rooms, the Trinity Episcopal chapel, the R. Catholic chapel, several other chapels and churches, including one Established, one Free, two U. Presbyterian, one Episcopal, an Independent, and a Baptist; the jail, and courthouse. The most interesting architectural object in the town, however, is the cathedral, now in ruins, but once the most magnificent in Scotland. Of this venerable building, 'The Lanthorn of the North,' as it was called, there remains some splendid fragments only. Its entire length was 282 ft. by 86 ft. broad, the transept was 115 ft. in length, and the tower which rose from its centre, 198 ft. high. Its foundation stone was laid by Bishop Andrew Moray, July 19, 1224. It was plundered and burned in 1390, by the 'Wolf of Badenoch,' Alexander Stewart, son of Robert II.; again, in 1402, by Alexander, third son of the Lord of the Isles; and again, in 1568, when its leaden roof was stripped off by order of the Regent Murray and his council, since which period it has gradually fallen into its present state of decay. There are 10 schools in the town, including the Elgin academy, already alluded to; an extensive circulating library, a literary association, a reading room, dispensary, pauper lunatic asylum, and some minor charities.

The only manufactures in the town are a woollen cloth manufactory, a tannery, and some breweries, but it has a considerable trade in grain, butter, and other farm produce; 10 cattle fairs annually. It unites with Cullen, Banff, Peterhead, Kintore, and Inverurie, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1871), parl. bor. 7340; entire town, 7445. Area of par. 18 sq. m. Pop. 8604.

ELGOIBAR, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 22 m. E. by S. Bilbao, r. bank, Deva. It has a parish church, some chapels, two schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, cemetery, iron works, an extensive cannon foundry, and manufactory of swords and cutlery. Trade in wool, sheep, and horned cattle. Pop. 2000.

ELGORAB, a small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia; lat. 16° 8′ N.

ELGUETA, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on an elevated plateau, 30 m. S.W. St. Sebastian. It has a parish church, townhouse, with prison attached, two schools, and some manufactures of linen, and ironware. Pop. 1517.

ELHAM, a par. and tn. England, co. Kent; area, 6570 ac. The TOWN, 8¾ m. S. Canterbury, is in general neatly built of brick, has a spacious parish church, places of worship for Wesleyans, and Bryanites; an endowed school, and several annual cattle markets. Pop. 1258.

ELHENITZ, or LHENICSE, a market tn. Bohemia, circle, Prachin, on a height among mountains and forests, 23 m. S. Pisek. It has a parish church, a chapel, and two mills. P. 1218.

ELIANGOODY, a large vil. S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, 32 m. S. by W. Tanjore. It is neatly built, and populous.

ELIAS (MOUNT ST.)—1, A lofty mountain, N. America, N.W. coast, on the line of demarcation between the British territories and Alaska; lat. 60° 18′ N.; lon. 140° 52′ W. (R.) It forms the N. termination of the coast range of the Sea Alps, and is the culminating point of the whole N. American system; height, 17,860 ft. above sea level. Its appearance is magnificent, towering majestically above a crowd of snow-clad peaks of lesser, but still of great elevation.—2, The highest peak of the isl. of Santorin, Grecian Archipelago, at the S.E. extremity of the isl.; lat. 36° 22′ N.; lon. 25° 28′ 45″ E. (R.) It is of limestone or marble formation, and is 1887 ft. high.—3, [anc. *Taygetus*]. A peak, Morea, 10 m. S.W. Mistra, 7829 ft.—4, [anc. *Ocha*], A peak, isl. Eubœa, Grecian Archipelago, near the S.E. extremity of the island, 4607 ft. high.—5, A peak, S. part of isl. Ægina, 1752 ft. high.

ELIE, a seaport, vil. and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The VILLAGE, at the head of a small bay, l. bank Firth of Forth, 9 m. S. by W. St. Andrews, has two straight and tolerably well-kept streets; a parish, and a Free church, a Congregational chapel, two schools; a well-situated, but greatly neglected harbour; and some coasting trade in coals and agricultural produce. Elie is much resorted to during summer for sea-bathing; and is the birth-place of James Horsburgh, the hydrographer. Area of par. 2 sq. m. Pop. 775; of vil. 626.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

ELING, a vil. and par. England, Hants. The VILLAGE, at the head of the Southampton water, 12½ m. S.S.W. Winchester, has an ancient church of stone and flint, with a square tower; and is the seat of a brisk trade in corn, coal, and timber. The PARISH contains a considerable portion of the New Forest. Area, 18,459 ac. Pop. 6093.

ELIS.—1, A dist. anc. Greece, N.W. coast Morea, forming, with the anc. dist. of Achaia, a modern nome of that kingdom (*see* ACHAIA).—2, The anc. name of the former cap. of the district of Elis, now called Palæopoli (*which see*).—3, The name of a small river in the same district, an affluent of the Iliaco Peneus.

ELIZABETGRAD, or ELISAWETGRAD, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 180 m. N. by W. Kherson, cap. circle of same name, in a plain on the Ingul. It consists of the fortress, surrounded by six bastions, of the town proper, which is built with the greatest regularity; and has spacious streets, several of them lined with trees; and of four suburbs. It contains five churches and a large hospital; carries on a considerable general trade; and has an annual fair, which is one of the most important in the government. Elizabetgrad is the head-quarters of the military colonies on this side the Bug. Pop. (1867), 31,968.—The CIRCLE has, in the N., an undulating surface, and almost throughout a rich fertile soil, is watered by the Ingul and several other streams, and is well wooded, having forests, in which the bear is not uncommon.

ELIZABETH, numerous places, U. States, including —1, A vil. N. Carolina, 144 m. E. by N. Raleigh, on the Pasquotank, about 20 m. from its mouth. It has a courthouse, and exports shingles, staves, and pitch-pine lumber to the W. Indies. Pop. about 2000.—2, A tn. New Jersey, 44 m. N.E. Trenton. It has a courthouse, jail, and five churches. Pop. abont 2500.

ELIZABETH ISLAND.—1, An uninhabited isl. Strait of Magalhaens; lat. (N.E. point), 52° 50′ S.; lon. 70° 30′ W. It is long; and, compared with the adjacent land, low, not being more than 200 to 300 ft. high. It is composed of narrow ranges of hills, extending in ridges in the direction of its length, over which are strewed boulders of various rocks, two kinds—greenstone and hornblende—being the most common. The valleys which divide the hilly ridges are well clothed with grass. Geese and wild ducks are numerous. —2, An isl. S. Pacific Ocean, 120 m. N.E. Pitcairn's Island; lat. 24° 0′ 2″ S.; lon. 124° 45′ W. It is 5 m. long, 1 m. broad, and thickly covered with shrubs and small trees. The island is composed of dead coral, more or less porous, elevated in a flat surface to the height of 80 ft.—3, One of the Admiralty Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 2° 55′ S.; lon. 146° 49′ E. (R.)—4, One of the Marshall Islands, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. (S. point), 5° 48′ N.; lon. 169° 36′ E. (R.)—5, One of the Society group; lat. (E. point), 15° 58′ S.; lon. 145° 48′ W. (R.)—6, A group of 16 small isls. U. States, Massachusetts, S.E. side Buzzard's Bay, between lat. 41° 24′ and 41° 32′ N.; and lon. 70° 38′ and 70° 56′ W. Two of them only are inhabited.

ELIZABETH (CAPE).—1, U. States, Maine; lat. 43° 33′ 36″ N.; lon. 70° 11′ 30″ W. (R.)—2, Alaska Territory, E. of the entrance to Cook's Inlet; lat. 59° 9′ N.; lon. 151° 18′ W. (R.)—3, Chinese empire, N.E. extremity of Saghalin Island, Sea of Okhotsk; lat. 51° 24′ N.; lon. 142° 47′ E. (R.)

ELIZABETH (PORT). *See* PORT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETHPOL, or GANJA, a tn. Georgia, dist. of same name, 90 m. S.E. Tiflis; lat. 40° 42′ N.; lon. 46° 20′ E. It consists of three parts, one of which is fortified by a bastioned wall, built by the Turks. It contains four Armenian churches, and one belonging to the Georgian Greeks, 11 mosques, several caravanserais, about 2000 houses, and 1300 fruit gardens or vineyards. The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the town, and of the district in which it is situated, are horticulture, the care of silkworms, bees, and cattle, besides farming and mining. Near it are the villages of Anenfeld and Helmendorf. Pop. (1867), 14,971.—The DISTRICT contains nearly 1650 sq. m., consisting in part of the mountainous tract near Ganja; this is followed by hilly slopes, and these terminate in plains. The soil varies, being in places sandy, or stony; but it is more generally of black earth. The climate varies between the extreme cold of the mountainous districts, and the powerful heat of the plains. The mountains contain alum, iron, and some gold; also forests, in which a particular sort of poplar grows to an immense size. Domestic animals are numerous. Madder, tobacco, cotton, linen, grain, &c., are cultivated, and garlic and asparagus grow wild.

ELJAS, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 58 m. N.N.W. Caceres, in a mountainous district, near the borders of Leon. It has steep, narrow, and uneven streets; a parish church, chapel, townhall, prison, school, storehouse, cemetery, and four copious fountains. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving linen, cultivating grapes, olives, chestnuts, flax, and vegetables; and in rearing cattle and mules. Trade in oil, flour, linen, soap, and other necessaries. P. 2739.

ELK.—1, A name given to the Athabasca river, during the latter part of its course (*see* ATHABASCA).—2, A navigable river, U. States, Tennessee. It flows S.W., and falls into the Tennessee river, in Alabama.—3, A navigable river, U. States, Pennsylvania.—4, A small stream, U. States, Maryland, which falls into the Chesapeake; lat. 39° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 8′ W.—5, A river, U. States, Virginia, which falls into the Kanhaway; lat. 38° 9′ N.; lon. 81° 48′ W.—6, Two small rivers, U. States, in Minnesota state, the one falling into the St. Peter's, near its junction with the Mississippi in lat. 44° 50′; the other joining r. bank Mississippi, in lat. 45° 50′ N.—7, One of the small lakes connecting the Lake of the Woods with Lake Superior.

ELKINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 1720 ac. Pop. 47.—2, (*North*), Lincoln; 991 ac. Pop. 104.—3, (*South*), Lincoln; 3049 ac. Pop. 281.

ELKOSH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 30 m. N. Mosul, on the side of a low, rocky hill, and surrounded by a strong stone wall. The houses are substantially built of the same material; all are arched at the lower story, and being built on a declivity, they rise above each other, which, together with their being loop-holed, makes the town a place of great strength. The men here dress like Kurds of the poorer class; the women wear blue trowsers, and over them a large blue shift; they wear no veils; the hair hangs down behind in two plaits or tails; round the head a garland of silver coins is placed, generally old European coins. The inhabitants are all R. Catholics, and speak nothing but Arabic. Pop. between 2000 and 3000.

ELKSLEY, par. Eng. Notts; 2500 ac. Pop. 404.

ELKSTONE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2058 ac. Pop. 336.

ELLA KIRK, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4390 ac. Pop. 1157.

ELLAND, a township and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding). Area, 3360 ac. The VILLAGE, 3 m. S.S.E. Halifax, is spacious and well-built, lighted with gas, and a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The chapel is an ancient structure, with a tower; and there are, besides, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Pop. loc. bd. 6432.

ELLASTONE, par. Eng. Stafford; 7970 ac. Pop. 1312.

ELLBOGEN, a tn. Bohemia. *See* ELBOGEN.

ELLENHALL, par. Eng. Stafford; 1750 ac. Pop. 320.

ELLERBURN, par. Eng., York (N. Riding); 4590 ac. Pop. 654.

ELLERTON-PRIORY, par. England, York (E. Riding); 2552 ac. Pop. 342.

ELLESBOROUGH, par. Eng. Bucks; 3310 ac. P. 782.

ELLESMERE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Salop. The TOWN, 15 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury; has five principal, and several subordinate streets, generally straight, and pretty well kept; is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. It has a spacious church, recently rebuilt; and several Dissenting chapels; boarding and other schools; a charity school, and a mechanics' institution. In the vicinity are several lakes or meres, well stocked with fish. Malting is the principal, and almost the only trade of the place. The Ellesmere canal passes a little S. the town; weekly market on Tuesday, well supplied with corn; five fairs annually, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The town gives the title of Earl to the Egerton family. Area of par. 26,633 ac. Pop. loc. bd. 2013. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

ELLESMERE (PORT), a vil. and port, England, Cheshire, l. bank, Mersey, 8½ m. S. by E. Liverpool. It has a workhouse, a church, Wesleyan chapel, Primitive Methodist meeting-house, and a school. It owes its origin to the formation of a canal between Chester and the Mersey; and within the last few years has become a place of great traffic. A new soap manufactory has lately been completed, and is now in active operation; but the place is chiefly important as a transshipping port. The iron ore for the large iron manufacturers of Staffordshire, is brought here in coasting vessels from Whitehaven, Ulverston, and other places, and is forwarded by canals to its destination; and goods arriving by the canals from London, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, and N. Wales, are here transhipped into barges, and towed by steamers to Liverpool. The docks, wharfs, piers, and warehouses, are spacious, and mostly of recent construction; and the place exhibits all the bustle and importance of a thriving port. Pop. about 2114. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

ELLEZELLES, a com. and vil. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 17 m. N.E Tournai. Agriculture and linen weaving are the principal branches of industry; and there are several flour-mills, some small breweries, and a salt refinery. Pop. 6322.

ELLICE, an isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean, consisting of two isls. of considerable size, and a number of islets, about lat. 8° 31′ S.; lon. 179° 21′ W. (R.) The islets are well covered with cocoa nut and other trees, which give them a sufficient elevation to be seen at 10 or 12 m. distance. One of the larger islands is 5 m. in length by two in width, the other is 13 m. long, N. by E. and S. by W., and upwards of 7 m. broad. The natives are of middle size, and have a deep brown complexion; hair, thick, bushy, and long. They are tattooed in a peculiar manner, small curved figures or zigzag lines forming the most prominent feature. Their canoes are more rudely constructed than those of many of the other S. Sea Islands.

ELLICHPOOR, a decayed city, Hindoostan, Deccan, prov. Berar, between the Sarpan and Beechun rivers, which form a junction in the vicinity, and afterwards fall into the Poorna, 350 m. N.E. Bombay; lat. 21° 14′ N.; lon. 77° 36′ E. It contains no public edifices of any note; but the bazaars and houses near the seat of government are of brick; and in the environs are the tombs of several Mussulman saints.

ELLINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, cap. bail. same name, on the Rezat, here crossed by a bridge, 26 m. S.E. Anspach. It has a palace of the prince of Wrede, a huge structure of little architectural merit; three churches, two chapels, a townhouse, and Latin school; manufactures of musical instruments and cabinet work, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 1329. Area of bail. 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8021.

ELLINGHAM, five pars. Eng.:—Three in Norfolk, (1.), 1379 ac. Pop. 426.—2, (*-Great*), 2670 ac. Pop. 794.—3, (*-Little*), 1540 ac. Pop. 382.—4, Northumberland; 23,361 ac. Pop. 813.—5, Hants; 2515 ac. Pop. 306.

ELLINGTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2910 ac. P. 452

ELLISFIELD, or ILLSFIELD, par. Eng. Hants; 2360 ac. Pop. 272.

ELLON, a par. and vil. Scotland, co. Aberdeen; area about 20,000 ac. The VILLAGE, 15 m. N. by E. Aberdeen, has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal chapel, a Congregational meeting-house, parochial school, and a savings-bank; considerable traffic, well attended fortnightly market for cattle and grain, and two annual fairs. Pop. vil. 811; par. 3703.

ELLORA, ELORA, or ELOUROU, a ruinous vil. Hindoostan, Deccan, Nizam dominions, prov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Aurungabad. Its ruins cover a considerable extent of ground, and are surrounded by a stone wall; but the interest they would naturally create is greatly lessened by the surpassing attractions of the neighbouring cave temples, the most stupendous and magnificent works of the kind in existence. They are excavated in the slope of a hill of red granite, shaped like a horse shoe, and extend about a mile in length. Some are cut down through the rock, and left open above like an isolated building, and both externally and internally richly ornamented with the most elaborate sculptures. Others are excavated under the hill in the manner of caves properly so called, the interior being supported by massive pillars, variously but harmoniously ornamented. The interior walls likewise are often richly carved with mythological designs, among which human figures are the most numerous, in a great variety of grotesque and distorted forms. The cave temples have been divided into three classes, namely, the N. which are Buddhist or probably Jain; the central, which are Brahminical; and the S., which are evidently Buddhist. The most magnificent of the whole is the Hindoo temple of Kailas or Cailas, apparently, like the other Brahminical temples, dedicated to Siva. The central portion is 100 ft. high, and forms an isolated excavated mass or immense block, 500 ft. in circumference. It is surrounded by galleries or colonades at the distance of 150 ft., in which the whole Hindoo pantheon is cut in the perpendicular rock. Every part outside and inside of this magnificent temple is elaborately carved in a most finished manner. Another temple, much smaller, though still likewise very fine, but cut under the hill, is the Buddhist cave of Bisma Kurm or Vishwa Karma. It is remarkable as being the only one excavated



INTERIOR OF THE BISMA KURM, ELLORA.—From Elliott's Views in India.

with a curved roof; and its design is characterized both by its stupendous proportions and its massive simplicity. The extreme depth of this excavation from the outer gate is 166 ft.; the main cave is 80 ft. long by 40 ft. broad, and 35½ ft. high; with 28 octangular pillars, in two rows, besides two pillars supporting a gallery above the door-way. Above the pillars is a narrow architrave, and above this is a broad

frieza; both are most elaborately carved; and in niches formed in the latter are sitting figures of Buddh, of whom also there is a colossal figure at the extreme end of the cave. There are six other principal excavations, some in the N., others in the S. quarter of the mountain, filled with sculptures. When these caves were excavated is not certainly known; but being in the vicinity of Deoghir, now Dowletabad, which prior to the Mahometan conquest, A.D. 1293, was the capital of a powerful Hindoo principality; they probably originated in the superstitious feelings of the reigning families of that metropolis.

ELLORE, a tn. and dist. of S. Hindoostan, N. Circars. The TOWN, about 30 m. from the coast; lat. 16° 43′ N.; lon. 81° 15′ E., is of considerable size, and has a pretty convenient bazaar, and is noted for carpets, and for leather manufactures. The district is one of the five original N. Circars, but is now mostly comprehended in the modern district and collectorate of Masulipatam.

ELLORIO, a tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, on a small brook in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 m. S.E. Bilboa. It is an open straggling place; contains two churches, a court-house, and school; and has some trade in cattle, wool, and cheese, and numerous mills. Pop. 1479.

ELLOUGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1097 ac. Pop. 133.

ELLOUGHTON, par. Eng., York (E. Riding); 2988 ac. Pop. 555.

ELLRICH, a tn. Prussia, gov. Merseburg, on the Zorge, 20 m. W.N.W. Erfurt. It contains three Protestant churches and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and paper; four oil-mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2914.

ELLWANGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, cap. circle, Jaxt, at the foot of two hills, r. bank, Jaxt, 45 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. It is well built, consisting of spacious streets lined with handsome houses, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains a Protestant, and five R. Catholic churches, several of them, particularly the high church, very handsome, and one remarkable for the numerous pilgrimages made to it; a gymnasium, and an old castle seated on a height in the vicinity, and has manufactures of leather, iron ware, crucibles, and refined wax. Its cattle and horse fairs, once very important, have greatly fallen off. Pop. 2938.

ELM, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. S.S.W. Glarus, l. bank, Sernft. It stands in a romantic Alpine district, about 3300 ft. above the sea, and on all sides, but the N., is surrounded by lofty mountains, about 8000 ft. high. It contains a parish church, and a school. The inhabitants, who are generally in comfortable circumstances, live by rearing and trading in cattle Pop, 1013.

ELM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 11,105 ac. Pop. 1809.—2, Somerset; 893 ac. Pop. 408.

ELMDON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 2480 ac. Pop. 743.—2, Warwick; 1127 ac. Pop. 164.

ELMHAM, several pars. Eng.:—1, (*North*), Norfolk; 4631 ac. Pop. 1211.—Seven in Suffolk, 2, (*South All Saints*), 1150 ac. Pop. 232.—3, (*South St. Cross*, or *Sandcroft*), 1110 ac. Pop. 253.—4, (*South St. James*), 1530 ac. Pop. 269.—5, (*South St. Margaret*), 710 ac. Pop. 182 —6, (*South St. Michael*), 930 ac. Pop. 150.—7, (*South St. Nicolas*), 450 ac. Pop. 94.—8, (*South St. Peter*), 900 ac. Pop. 97.

ELMINA, or ST. GEORGE DEL MINA, formerly the cap. of the Dutch (now British) settlements on the Gold Coast, W. Africa; lat. 5° 10′ N.; lon. 2° 30′ W.; 5 or 6 m. W. Cape Coast Castle. There is here a large and excessively irregular and dirty native town, the inhabitants of which consist of traders, fishermen, and persons employed as servants to traders; some among them are wealthy. There are likewise some mulattoes in respectable circumstances, who support a number of slaves performing the duties of carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths; indeed, one-tenth of the people are supposed to be artificers. Elmina is defended by a castle, which stands obliquely on a low rocky peninsula, along the E. side of the small river Beyah, which passes within 20 yards of one of its gates. There are sundry other defensive works, including the fortress of St. Jago, on De Veer's Redoubt, &c. Elmina Point is surrounded by a bed of rocks, which extend E. and S. about two cables' lengths, and on which the sea breaks with great violence. From this point the shore recedes to the N. about a third of a mile, forming a small bay; and the surrounding country is undulating and thickly wooded. There are, nevertheless, some country residences and cultivated farms which belong to the governor and merchants, and which afford very agreeable retreats from the business, the crowd, and the heat of the town. The castle of St. George del Mina was the first European establishment on the coast of Guinea, having been erected by the Portuguese in 1481. It was captured by the Dutch in 1637, was ceded to that nation by Portugal in 1641, together with other Portuguese settlements, and was transferred to Great Britain in 1872.

ELMLEY, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*-Castle*), Worcester; 1027 ac. Pop. 385.—2, (*Isle of*), Kent; 2311 ac. Pop. 131.—3, (*-Lovett*), Worcester; 2381 ac. Pop. 395.

ELMORE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1486 ac. Pop. 393.

ELMSETT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1973 ac. Pop. 433.

ELMSHORN, a tn. Prussia, Holstein, co. Rantzau, 20 m. N.W. Hamburg, a station on the Altona and Kiel Railway, and on the Krückau, a navigable stream which separates the old from the newer parts of the town. It possesses few vessels, and little traffic on the river, but it has a boat-building yard, and a considerable amount of land transit trade; also some tanneries; but boots and shoes are the principal articles manufactured, employing about 500 hands in the town. There are some charitable institutions, and an important annual cattle market. Pop. (1866), 6671.

ELMSTEAD, par. Eng. Essex; 3611 ac. Pop. 908.

ELMSTED, par. Eng Kent; 2692 ac. Pop. 500.

ELMSTHORPE, par. Eng. Leicester; 1650 ac. P. 45.

ELMSTONE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 432 ac. Pop. 81.—2, (*-Hardwicke*), Gloucester; 2610 ac. Pop. 391.

ELMSWELL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2066 ac. Pop. 779.

ELMTON, par. Eng. Derby; 2970 ac. Pop. 435.

ELMUNCHILLY, a vil. Hindoostan, N. Circars, 40 m. S.W. Vizagapatam, in a luxuriant valley, ornamented with clusters of date trees, and environed on all sides with green mountains.

ELNE [anc. *Illiberis* and *Helena*], a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, beautifully situated within 4 m. of the Gulf of Lyons, 8 m. S.S.E. Perpignan, l. bank, Tech. It has remains of strong fortifications, and the view from its ramparts over the plain of Roussillon is superb. The venerable church here (consecrated in 1058), modelled on that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, was once a cathedral, but the seat of the bishop was removed to Perpignan in 1602. Elne has some trade in cattle, cordage, drapery, and agricultural implements. It was founded at a very remote period. Hannibal is said to have encamped under its walls, B.C. 214; the Emperor Constantine much improved the place, and built a castle for its defence. Here his descendant Constantius was murdered, and his body interred; his monument long held a place in the church cloisters. In 1474 Elne was treacherously taken by Louis XI.; and it was often besieged afterwards. Pop. 2303.

ELPHIN, a market tn., the seat of a bishopric, and par. Ireland, co. of, and 15 m. N. Roscommon. It consists of thatched stone houses, and has an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and several excellent schools, the most important of which is the Diocesan school, at which Oliver Goldsmith received the early part of his education. Weekly market, Wednesday; and four fairs annually. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday. Area of par. 12,545 ac. Pop. of tn. under 1000.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

ELSDON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 74,917 ac. P. 1643.

ELSENHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 1829 ac. Pop. 517.

ELSFIELD, par. Eng. Oxford; 1280 ac. Pop. 168.

ELSFLETH, a tn. Oldenburg, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Hunte with the Weser, 12 m. E.N.E. Oldenburg. It is well built, has a church with a bell tower, and a navigation school; building yards, at which only a few vessels are built; several breweries and tile-works; and a considerable trade in wood. Only vessels which draw less than 12 ft. can approach the quay. Pop. tn. 1650.

ELSHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3210 ac. Pop. 500.

ELSINEUR, or ELSINORE [Danish, *Helsingör*], a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, at the narrowest part of the Sound, here only 3½ m. broad, 24 m. N. by E. Copenhagen; lat. (Kronborg light) 56° 2′ 12″ N.; lon. 12° 37′ 30″ E. (R.) It has two churches, a classical school, and a custom-house; its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce and seafaring, and considerable traffic is carried on with Helsingborg, on the

opposite coast, this being the chief point of transit between Denmark and Sweden. Elsineur is defended by the castle of Kronborg, which stands on a projecting spit of land, and commands the Sound. It is a Gothic-Byzantine edifice, built by Frederick II. in the boldest style, and is said to be one of the finest structures of its kind in Europe. Though of great extent, its proportions are so graceful that it appears more for ornament than use; but in reality it is a substantial fortress, strengthened with all the advantages of military science. Though its situation is very low, it is extremely important, from its sweeping the Sound completely both up and down. The approach therefore is garnished with lunes and demi-lunes, scarps, ditches, stockades, and all the externals of a fortress kept in the highest order. The castle is now chiefly used as a prison, and was the place of confinement of the unfortunate Matilda, sister of George III. of England. From the summit of the light-house, showing a fixed light 113 feet high, the scene is of great beauty. Before the abolition of the light-dues, compounded for in 1856 by the payment of £3,324,632, of which Great Britain contributed one third, all merchant ships were bound to salute the castle, and to clear out at Elsineur, paying the toll. Pop. 8412.

ELSING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1511 ac. Pop. 400.

ELST, or ELDEN, two vils. Holland:—1, prov. Gelderland, 1½ m. S. Arnhem, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, three schools, and two annual cattle and horse fairs. In the vicinity tobacco, cherries, and vegetables are grown; the last for the Arnhem market. Pop. 1100.—2, prov. Utrecht, 11 m. S.W. Amersfoort. Pop. 700.

ELSTEAD, par. Eng. Surrey; 4119 ac. Pop. 841.

ELSTED, par. Eng. Sussex; 1789 ac. Pop. 208.

ELSTER, two rivers, Germany:—1, The White or the Great Elster [*Weisse* or *Grosse-Elster*], a tributary of the Saale, rises in W. Bohemia, about 15 m. N. Eger, flows N. through the Saxon Voigtland, the principality of Reuss, part of the Prussian province of Saxony, enters Saxony, and at Leipzig receives the Pleisse and Parde, and, after a course of about 115 m., falls into the Saale between Halle and Merseburg.—2, The Black Elster [*Schwarze-Elster*], rises in Saxony, circle of, and about 8 m. W. by S. Bautzen, flows N., enters Prussia, and then flows N.W., unites with the Pulsnitz and Röder, and, after a course of about 100 m., falls into the Elbe between Wittenberg and Torgau.

ELSTERBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, l. bank Elster, 73 m. W.S.W. Dresden. It contains a church, a free school, and the ruins of an old feudal castle; and has manufactures of straw plait, leather, and earthenware, dyeworks, several mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2379.

ELSTON, par. Eng. Notts; 1640 ac. Pop. 282.

ELSTOW, a par. and vil. Eng. Bedford; 1522 ac. In the village, 1½ m. S. Bedford, John Bunyan was born. Pop. 581.

ELSTRA, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, l. bank Elster, 21 m. N.E. Dresden. It contains a church, with good paintings; a school, and an endowment for widows and orphans; and has a granite quarry, two mills, a cattle market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1080.

ELSTREE, or IDLESTREE, par. Eng Hertford; 1370 ac. Pop. 396.

ELSWORTH, par. Eng. Cambridge; 3700 ac. P. 822.

ELTEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, not far from the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. Cleves. It contains two R. Catholic churches, and has three annual fairs. Pop. 1446.

ELTERLEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, in a mountainous district, 53 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains a church, and has manufactures of nails, tile-works, an iron and other mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1910.

ELTHAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Kent. The VILLAGE, 8 m. S.E. London, contains a church, an Independent chapel, a free school, and several almshouses. Here, also, are the remains of a royal palace, which was a favourite residence of several monarchs of the Plantagenet and Tudor families. Area of par. 4350 ac. Pop. 3009.

ELTISLEY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1922 ac. Pop. 448.

ELTMANN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Main, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. It contains a chapel, a poorhouse, and the ruins of a feudal castle; and has manufactures of leather, potass, and earthenware; and has several mills, and a trade in wood. Much fruit and wine are grown in the vicinity. Pop. of tn. 1392. Area of dist. 80 geo. sq. m. Pop. 13,963.

ELTON, a salt lake, Russia, gov. of, and 165 m. S. by E. Saratov, amid vast steppes. It is 11 m. long, and fully 8 broad, but nowhere more than about 15 inches deep. In the hottest season it appears as if covered with ice and snow; so great is the illusion produced by the crystallized salt along the banks, and over the whole surface. The Mongul name of this remarkable saline lake is Elton-Nor, the 'Golden Elton.' Great quantities of hydro-chlorate of magnesia are extracted from its waters; and salt, to the amount of 3,500,000 cwts. yearly, in collecting which about 10,000 persons are employed.

ELTON, four pars. Eng.: 1, Durham; 1419 ac. Pop. 84.—2, Hereford; 1470 ac. Pop. 101.—3, Huntingdon; 3250 ac. Pop. 878.—4, Notts; 980 ac. Pop. 79.

ELTSCH, JOLVA, or JELSCHAU, a tn. Hungary, co. of, and 8 m. N.N.W. Gömör. It stands in a deep valley, on a stream of same name, here crossed by a marble bridge; contains a Protestant church, a large château, and a high school; and has numerous tanneries, and an active trade in ironware of its own manufacture. Much excellent fruit is grown in the district. Pop. 4500.

ELTVILLE, or ELFELD, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Rhine, 6 m. W. Mentz. It is beautifully situated among vineyards, and is conspicuous from a distance by its Gothic towers, once parts of a castle built in the 14th century, and long the residence of the Archbishops of Mentz, who had here a mint. The environs of the town are covered with fine villas and country seats. A printing-press was established in Eltville as early as 1465. The town is well built, contains a R. Catholic parish church, is the seat of a court of law, and has a trade in wine. Pop. of tn. 2234. Area of bail. 30 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,167.

ELUCE, or EL-OOS, an isl. and tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the Euphrates, 25 m. N. Hit, and 130 m. N.W. Bagdad. The island, on which the town is situated, is about 1 m. long. The latter consists of 500 houses, and has several mosques.

ELVA [Latin, *Helva*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Coni. It lies in a small basin, among the mountains which separate the valleys of Maira and Varaita, near a small stream of its own name. It contains a parish church and townhouse, and has a considerable trade in butter. Pop. 1165.

ELVAS [Latin, *Elva*; Spanish, *Helces* or *Yelces*], a fortified city, Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 12 m. W. by N. Badajoz, 118 m. E. by N. Lisbon, within 5 m. of the Spanish frontier, on a hill in the midst of a plain, between the two castles of Fort Santa Lucia and Fort La Lippe, both also on eminences. It is considered, with its defences, one of the strongest places in Portugal, and, indeed, all but impregnable. The streets are in general narrow, crooked, and dirty, but the Moorish houses, of which a great part of the city is composed, have a picturesque and interesting appearance; their arched fronts, latticed windows, verandahs, and flat roofs, profusely adorned with flowers and shrubs, arranged in fanciful pots, having a singularly agreeable effect. Many of the houses have piazzas in front, which increases their accommodation, but does not improve their appearance. The Moorish houses are, in general, much better arranged, and of more cheerful aspect, than those of the Portuguese; though the better description of the latter display, in many instances, great taste, not only in their architecture, but in their ornamental grounds. Elvas has three gates, all strongly fortified, and by one of which only strangers are allowed to enter; and contains a cathedral, of mixed Arabesque and Gothic; six parish churches, several convents and hospitals, and a bomb-proof barracks for 6000 or 7000 men. One of the most remarkable objects at Elvas is its aqueduct, constructed by the Moors, which conveys water from a distance of 15 m. to the city. That part of this stupendous work which crosses the valley of the Campo de Feira, near the town, and which is 1½ m. wide, consists of four stories or tiers of arches, the lower ones being nearly 100 ft., and the upper ones about 40 ft. high, giving a total elevation, allowing for the thickness of the arch, of about 250 ft. The country around is productive in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. (1865), 11,088.

ELVASTON, par. Eng. Derby; 2760 ac. Pop. 498.

ELVEDEN, or ELDEN, par. England, Suffolk; 5290 ac. Pop. 238.

ELVEN, a com. and vil. France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. N.E. Vannes, only remarkable for the numerous druidical remains in its vicinity, and for the ancient keep, commonly called the Tour d'Elven, supposed to have been built in the 12th century. It is in a good state of preservation, and is one of the finest Middle Age remains in Brittany. Pop. 3416.

ELVETHAM, par. Eng. Hants; 3200 ac. Pop. 497.

ELVINGTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2256 ac. Pop. 372.

ELVIS (St.), par. Wales, Pembroke; 414 ac. Pop. 37.

ELWICK-HALL, par. Eng. Durham; 4321 ac. Pop. 187.

ELWORTHY, par. Eng. Somerset; 1635 ac. Pop. 216.

ELY [Latin, *Elia* or *Helia*], an episcopal city, England, co. of, and 15 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, on an eminence, l. bank, Ouse. It consists of one principal street, and several smaller branching off on either side, is lighted with gas, partially paved, and has a spacious market-place in the centre. Some of the houses, particularly those in the vicinity of the cathedral, are very old, as their external appearance indicates. The municipal buildings consist of a commodious townhall, a house of correction, and a corn exchange; the first contains also a chapel and infirmary. The ecclesiastical structures comprise the cathedral, the churches of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity, the latter belonging to the time of Edward II., and one of the most perfect buildings of that age; places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and the Countess of Huntingdon's connection. The cathedral is one of the most remarkable edifices of the kind in this country. Its entire length, E. to W., is 517 ft.; and its W. tower, which is of the most beautiful workmanship, 270 ft. high. The whole structure comprises an almost unbroken series of the various styles of architecture which prevailed in England from the Conquest to the Reformation, and so judiciously blended, and, generally, so perfect in their kind, as to produce no disagreeable effect by their admixture. The nave is Norman, and is one of the finest specimens of that style in England. This magnificent edifice has been for many years past undergoing extensive alterations, additions, and restorations, including windows of painted glass, an elaborate restoration of the choir, the opening of the tower, a new choir-screen, the decoration of the ceiling of the nave, and externally the erection of a new lantern upon the octagonal tower: the cost thus far exceeding £45,000. A fine old gateway, of ample dimensions, built in the reign of Richard II., forms the principal entrance to the precincts of the cathedral. There are a grammar, national, and charity school in the city, a mechanics' institute, and a savings-bank. There are no manufactures worth noticing, most of the inhabitants being engaged in agricultural labour. There are extensive gardens in the vicinity, the produce of which is sent to London and Cambridge. Pop. (1871), 8166.

ELY (ISLE OF), a dist. England, co. Cambridge, separated S. by the Ouse from the remaining portion of the county. It is about 28 m. long by 25 m. broad; area, 227,326 ac. Pop. (1871), 66,333. — The name is now generally restricted to a smaller tract, about 7 m. long by 4 m. broad. It is surrounded by marsh, formerly covered by water. The soil is fertile, but requires a great deal of artificial draining. It produces aquatic plants in great variety, and is much resorted to by aquatic birds. *See* BEDFORD LEVEL.

ELZE, a tn. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, at the confluence of the Saale with the Leine, 18 m. S. Hanover. It is an old place, contains a church and a townhouse, and has some trade in iron. Pop. 2036.

EMADOO, a tn. W. Africa, kingdom Yariba, about 18 m. N. Jenna; lat. 7° 10′ N.; lon. 3° 10′ E.; on the route from Badagry to Boosa.

EMATRIS, par. Irel. Monaghan; 12,298 ac. Pop. 4769.

EMBA, or JEM, a river of W. Asia. It has its rise in the Urkach or Camel Mountains, in the steppes of the Little Kirghis; about lat. 49° 5′ N.; lon. 58° 30′ E.; from which it flows S.W., and falls into Emba Bay, at the N.E. end of the Caspian Sea. The principal branch of the stream expands, before it reaches the sea, into a great many shallow basins, like lakes; the N. branch of it being nearly choked up with sand. Its principal affluents are the Uzun Temir and the Temrissa, both flowing from the right. The entire length of the Emba is about 290 m.

EMBACH, or AMMOGJA, a river, or rather two rivers, Russia, gov. Livonia. It rises in the S.E. of dist. Pernau, and, under the name of Little Embach, flows S.E. to Vulk, then turns N., and, after a course of about 36 m., enters S. extremity of Lake Vitzero. The stream which issues from the N. extremity of same lake, takes the name of Great Embach, flows E., past Dorpat, where it becomes navigable, and enters the S.W. extremity of Lake Peipus. Total course, 40 m.

EMBERTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1860 ac. Pop. 613.

EMBLETON, par. Eng. Northum.; 13,228 ac. P. 2275.

EMBORROW, par. Eng. Somerset; 2039 ac. Pop. 197.

EMBOTETIU, or MONDEGO, a river, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, which rises in the N.E. of dist. Camapuan, flows W.N.W., and, after receiving the Verde and Zezere, joins l. bank, Paraguay, about 20 m. below the junction of the Taquari. It is navigable almost to its source.

EMBRUN [Latin, *Eburodunum Caturgium*], a tn. France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, 20 m. E. Gap, on an elevated plateau, rising in the middle of a vast plain watered by the Durance, which sweeps past the foot of the rock on which the town stands. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has a very picturesque appearance, but, though the houses are good, the streets are irregular, crooked, dark, and dirty. It has a large fine cathedral, with a lofty spire; an archiepiscopal palace, some manufactures of woollen fabrics and hats, some cotton spinning, and tanneries. It was once the seat of an archbishop, and is still that of a bishop. It was sacked, in turn, by Vandals, Huns, and Saxons; pillaged, burned, and the population exterminated by the Moors, in 966. It was pillaged and burned again in 1573, and devastated once more by the Duke of Savoy, in 1692. Pop. 4287.

EMDEN [Latin, *Embda*; Dutch, *Emden*; anc. *Amasia* or *Amisia*], a tn. Hanover, cap., E. Friesland, r. bank, Ems, near where it discharges itself into the Dollart estuary; lat. (Hotel de Ville) 53° 22′ 6″ N.; lon. 7° 12′ 45″ E. (R.) It has very much the appearance of a Dutch town, occupying a low flat intersected by numerous canals, across which the communication is maintained by 30 bridges. It was originally surrounded by ramparts and ditches. The part of the former which still remains, is used as a promenade. Towards the water, a strong wall and dyke have been constructed to prevent inundation, but the security which they afford is very imperfect, as, in 1826, the water stood in the streets for three months, up to the first floor of the houses. The town is entered by four gates, and is divided into six quarters, of which two are properly only suburbs. The streets are, for the most part, spacious, and well paved; and the houses, built generally of brick, have a substantial, comfortable look, and are remarkable, both within and without, for their extreme cleanness. The principal buildings are the great church, built, in 1455, by Count Ulrich, as part of a Franciscan monastery, a long and slender edifice, surmounted by a lofty tower; the new church, in a better style of architecture; the French Reformed church, the townhouse, built in the model of that of Antwerp, with a lofty tower and a spacious hall; the courthouse, weighhouse, custom-house, spinnhans or house of correction, and barracks. The educational establishments include a gymnasium with six teachers, and school for navigation; the benevolent institutions are numerous, and several of them are well endowed. Emden has an excellent roadstead, in which vessels of any size can securely anchor. The port, consisting of an outer and two inner harbours, is shallow; but the roadstead is deep. Canals connect the town with the harbour. It has the most extensive trade in oats of any port in Europe; and its general trade includes not merely all the export produce of the province, especially grain, dairy produce, gin, tallow, wool, and hides; but it also imports hemp, potash, timber, wine, and colonial produce. In the building yards a considerable number of vessels are annually built; and the manufactures, though far less important than the trade, include hosiery, leather, brown soap, and tobacco. There are also oil-mills, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. (1871), 12,588.

EMERALD, or MACOUR, a coral isl. Red Sea, coast of Nubia; lat. 23° 50′ N.; lon. 36° 52′ 30″ E.; about 1 m. in length, and 100 ft. high in the centre.

EMERINA, a dist. isl. Madagascar, prov. Ankova, and formerly an independent state. It is the highest, and consequently the healthiest district in the island; rocky, mountainous, and by no means remarkable for fertility, neither is the climate favourable to vegetation, a distressing drought pre-

vailing from April to September, with excessively cold winds blowing from the E. From October to the end of March, however, the heat increases, and becomes sometimes excessive, accompanied by heavy rains during the night. The chief crops raised are rice, manioc, and batatas, these being the chief articles of food used by the natives; but maize, earth-nuts, sugar-canes, pine-apples, bread-fruit, and the vine, are also cultivated. A variety of European plants and vegetables, for which the climate seems well adapted, have been recently introduced, and are thriving well. Emerina is also productive in cattle, which are remarkably large and fat. Sheep, hogs, and poultry, are likewise successfully reared. Wild ducks are in great profusion. The natives are skilful workers in gold and silver, producing articles in these metals which Europeans would have difficulty in surpassing. The internal commerce of the district consists in rice, cotton, silk, cattle, cloth of their own manufacture, and a traffic in slaves. The capital of Emerina is Tananarivo, which is also the chief town in the island.

EMFRAS, a considerable tn. Abyssinia, on a hill; lat. 12° 12′ 38″ N.; lon. 37° 38′ 30″ E. Chief trade, cloves and civet.

EMLAGH, par. Irel. Meath; 2119 ac. Pop. 277.

EMLAGHFAD, par. Irel. Sligo; 9309 ac. Pop. 3931.

EMLEY, par. Eng., York (W. Riding); 3715 ac. P. 2905.

EMLY, par. and tn. Irel. Tipperary; 9184 ac. Pop. 3057.

EMLYGRENNAN, par. Irel. Limerick; 2513 ac. P. 863.

EMMEN, a vil. two streams, and a valley, Switzerland:—1, A vil. and par. can. of, and 2 m. N. by W. Luzern, in a fertile dist. r. bank, Reuss, near where it joins the Little Emmen [*Klein Emmen*, or *Waldemmen*], a stream which rises in a small mountain lake in the most S. part of the canton, flows N., and then N.E., joins the Reuss as above indicated, the united stream falling into the lake at the town of Luzern.—2, A mountain stream, can. Bern. It rises about 5 m. W. Brienz, flows, N.W., through the extensive valley of the Emmen [*Emmenthal*], famed for its cattle and horses, forest and flax culture, and numerous thriving manufactures, and joins the Aar in can. Solcure, 2 m. N.E. the town of that name. It is not navigable, but often overflows its banks, causing great damage. Total direct course, about 38 m.

EMMENDINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, in a beautiful dist., r. bank, Elz, 9 m. N. Freyburg, on the railway to Carlsruhe. It is walled, well built, contains a church, ancient townhouse, and superior burgher school; and has paper, worsted, and other mills, lime-kilns, and tile-works. On the heights above the town stand the extensive and well preserved ruins of the castle of Hochberg. Pop. of tn. 2000; of bailiwick, 25,565.

EMMERICH, a tn. Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, in a fertile plain, r. bank, Rhine, 5 m. N.E. Cleves. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains a Menonite, two Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches; a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, and orphan hospital; is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco; and possesses a free port, some shipping, and a trade carried on, particularly with Holland, to a very large extent. Pop. 6700.

EMMINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 726 ac. Pop. 104.

EMNETH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3149 ac. Pop. 1092.

EMPFINGEN, a vil. of W. Germany, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, bail. of, and near Haigerloch. It contains a parish church, and has a market. Pop. 1910.

EMPINGHAM, par. Eng. Rutland; 2780 ac. Pop. 938.

EMPORION, a tn. isl. Santorin, Grecian Archipelago. It is neat and clean, and is inhabited by a great many respectable land proprietors. This place derives its name from having at one time been the residence of most of the merchants and vine-growers of the island. Pop. 1380.

EMPSHOTT, par. Eng. Hants; 1320 ac. Pop. 165.

EMPOLI, a tn. Tuscany, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank, Arno, in the beautiful and fertile valley of that name, 16 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the railway to Leghorn. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and of several suburbs, and though the streets are narrow, and the fronts of the houses project considerably over them, is built with considerable regularity, and has several good squares, one of them adorned with an elegant fountain. It contains an ancient collegiate church, somewhat defaced by modern attempts at ornament, but adorned with a fine façade and possessed of a number of good paintings; another church, formerly belonging to the Augustinians, with good frescoes; and a palace, in which the Ghibellines held a parliament, and but for the opposition of Farinata degli Uberti, celebrated by Dante, would have resolved to raze Florence to the ground, and make Empoli the capital in its stead. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and both from its central position and the remarkable fertility of its environs, carries on a considerable trade particularly in agricultural produce, including the straw used in making Tuscan bonnets. The principal manufactures are straw bonnets, beaver hats, and earthen vases. The weekly market is important. Pop. tn. 6141; dist. 15,048.

EMS.—1. A tn. Nassau, in a mountainous dist., r. bank, Lahn, 5 m. W.N.W. Nassau. It is beautifully situated on a narrow belt of ground, hemmed in between the river and the cliffs of the Bäderlei, and consists chiefly of a long row of lodging houses, occupied by the numerous visitors to the springs, which have long enjoyed a European celebrity. The bathing establishment [Kurhaus, or Kursaal] is on a very large and somewhat gorgeous scale, and the number of visitors annually exceeds 3000. The springs, which are of an alkaline nature, vary in temperature from 84° to 116°, are agreeable to the taste, and easy of digestion, and are used with good effect, both internally and externally, particularly in stomachic and nervous affections. To many the chief attraction of the place is the beauty of its environs; its former attraction for others—the gaming table—being now done away with. Pop. 5458.—2, (*Hohen*), A tn. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, near r. bank Rhine, 10 m. S.S.W. Bregenz. It contains a parish church and a castle, and a quarry, from which fine whetstones are obtained. A great number of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 2133.



THE KURSAAL, EMS.—From Barnard's Sketches on the Lahn

EMS, a river of W. Germany. It rises in Lippe-Detmold, in the S.E. extremity of the Teutoburger-Wald, about 28 m. S. by W. Minden; flows first S.W., then N.W. through the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, traverses S. to N. the W. section of the kingdom of Hanover, and falls into the Dollart estuary near the town of Emden. Total course, 234 m. The tide is felt for about 13 m. up, and for that distance the river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons; smaller vessels may ascend to Rheina in Prussia, near the Hanoverian frontier. Its chief affluents are on the right—the Hopster-Aa, Hase, and Leda; and on the left the Werse.

EMSDETTEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster, circle of, and near Steinfurt-on-the-Ems. It con-

tains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving sacking. Pop. 1180.

EMSKIRCHEN, a market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, l. bank, Aurach, 14 m. W.N.W. Nürnberg. It contains a Protestant church, and an infirmary, and has two mills, and four annual fairs. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Königstein. Hops are grown extensively in the district. Pop. 867.

EMSWORTH, a tn. England, Hampshire, 8¼ m. E. by N. Portsmouth, a station on the Hastings branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at the head of Emsworth Channel, navigable for vessels of 200 tons, to the English Channel. It has manufactures of sail cloth, sacking, fishing-nets, ropes, and twine; several coasting vessels, and a number of boats in the oyster fishing. Pop. 1165.

EMU.—1, A tn. Australia, New S. Wales, co. Cook, 35 m. W. by N. Sydney, on a rising ground, on the river Nepean. —2, A bay, Van Diemen's Land, Bass's Strait, between Blackman's Point and Round Hill Point; lat. 41° 4′ S.; lon. 146° E. It is about 3 m. in width at its entrance.

EMYVALE, a small tn. Ireland, co. of, and 5 m. N.N.E. Monaghan, on the road thence to Aughnacloy, with a dispensary, and a constabulary barrack. Pop. 518.

ENARA, a lake, Russia, in the N. of Finland, of a tolerably regular and nearly rectangular form, about 50 m. long, S.W. to N.E., and 30 m. broad. It is studded by almost innumerable islets, receives several streams, of which the Ivalo, which joins it on its S. shore, is the most important, and discharges itself by the Patsjoki into the Arctic ocean. At its S.W. extremity is a small town of same name, which is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and has an annual fair of some importance.

ENAREA, a country S. from Abyssinia, between about lat. 7° and 8° N.; and lon. 35° and 37′ E.; inhabited by the Gallas. It is principally celebrated for its extensive woods of coffee, the chief locality of which is the valley of the Gibbi, close beyond Sakka, the chief town and great emporium of the kingdom. The inhabitants of Enarea enjoy the reputation of being the most civilized of all the Gallas, and manufactures flourish here in a higher degree than anywhere else in this quarter of Africa. Almost all the coffee, and a large proportion of the ivory and slaves brought to Abyssinia, are from this country.

ENBORNE, or ENBOURNE, par. Eng. Berks; 1839 ac. Pop. 407.

ENCINASOLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 62 m. N. by W. Huelva, on the frontiers of Portugal. It has a parish church, three chapels, town and courthouses, a prison, custom-house, storehouse, three schools, four fountains, and a cemetery. Industry:—linen and coarse cloth, weaving, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. Pop. 3000.

ENCOUNTER BAY, S. Australia, to the N.E. of the gulf of St. Vincent. It is a large shallow indentation.

ENCRUZILHADA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, to the S. of the Jacuhi, near the little river Santa Barbara, about 50 m. W. Rio-Pardo. It contains a new parish church, built of hewn stone, and situated close to the mouth of the river. Pop. 2000.

ENDEAVOUR.—1, A strait, N. coast, Australia, between Cape York, lat. 10° 41′ 30″ S.; lon. 142° 34′ E. (R.), and some off lying islands. It forms the S. entrance from the W. to Torres Strait; is about 30 m. long, and nowhere exceeds 12 broad, and near its N.E. extremity it is encumbered by a number of islands, called Possession islands.—2, A river, Australia, N.E. coast, falls into the sea at lat. 15° 27′ S.; lon. 145° 10′ E.; it forms a very good port for small vessels.

ENDELLION (ST.), par. England, Cornwall; 3729 ac. Pop. 1223.

ENDENICH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, 2 m. W. Bonn, on the Kreuzberg. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, which originally belonged to a Servite monastery. Pop. 983.

ENDERBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1810 ac. Pop. 1335.

ENDERBY-BAG, par. Eng. Lincoln; 617 ac. Pop. 116.

ENDERBY'S ISLAND. *See* AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

ENDERI, tn. Russia. *See* ANDREEVA.

ENDIAN, a tn. Persia, prov., Khuzistan, on the Tab, 16 m. from the Persian Gulf. It carries on a busy trade with Bassora. Pop. 4000.

ENDINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, at N. foot of the Kaiserstuhl, 12 m. N.W. Freyburg. It is an ancient place, surrounded by walls, and rose to the rank of a free imperial city. It contains two churches, and has a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 3000.

ENDRE (ST.), Hungary. *See* ANDRE (ST.)

ENDRED, several places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, in a mountainous district, near Szarmardy. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1239.—2, *Endred*, or *Gross Andra*, a vil. Thither Danube, co. of, and 8 m. from Oedenburg. It contains a parish church. Pop. 738.

ENFIELD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Middlesex. The TOWN, 9 m. N. by E. London, a station on the E. Counties railway, contains an ancient church, and five Dissenting places of worship, the remains of an ancient royal palace, and a handsome stone cross erected in 1826. It has extensive government manufactures of rifles and swords; area of par. 12,460 ac. Pop. 16,054.—2, A small tn. Ireland, co. Meath, 20 m. W. Dublin. Pop. 342.

ENFORD, par. Eng. Wilts; 7880 ac. Pop. 911.

ENGADIN [Italian, *Engiadina*], a dist. Switzerland, can. Grisons, forming the upper valley of the Inn, which rises in its S.W. extremity. The valley is about 40 m. long, terminating S.W. in Mount Maloya, and N.W. on the Tyrolese frontier. It is generally 3500 to 6000 ft. high, and is divided into Ober and Unter Engadin; produces cattle, hides, cheese, and butter; is one of the most picturesque of Swiss valleys, and is inhabited by an Italian race.

ENGANO, two isls. Indian Archipelago.—1, Off W. coast Sumatra, lat. (W. point) 5° 21′ S.; lon. 102° 10′ E. (R.); about 20 m. by 5 broad. It is high, surrounded by coral reefs, and yields batatas, rice, sugar-cane, bananas, and cocoa nuts.—*See Supp.*—2, Off N. coast Papua, in Great Bay, lat. 2° 20′ S.; lon. 134° 40′ E. (R.)

ENGANO (CAPE), the most E. point of island Hayti; lat. 18° 35′ N.; lon. 68° 20′ W. (R.)

ENGEDI, or AIN-JIDY, an ancient tn. Palestine, on W. margin of Dead Sea, at a point nearly equidistant from both extremities of the lake; about lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 25° 30′ E. The site lies among the mountains which here confine the lake, a considerable way down the descent to its shore. Here is the beautiful fountain of Ain jidy, bursting forth at once in a fine stream, upon a sort of narrow terrace or shelf of the mountain, about 400 ft. above the level of the Dead Sea. Near this fountain are the remains of several buildings, apparently ancient; and in the vicinity are numerous caves which serve as lurking-places for outlaws.

ENGELBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, div. Ob-dem-Wald, in a lofty Alpine valley, on the Aa, 9 m. E.S.E. Sarnen. It stands in a deep valley, 3220 ft. above the sea, hemmed in on all sides by lofty mountains, and contains a fine old Benedictine abbey, founded in 1120, occupied by about 19 monks. A silk-mill and cattle-rearing employ the inhabitants. Pop. 1481.

ENGELHARDSZELL, or ENGELZELL, a market tn Upper Austria, r. bank Danube, 29 m. N.W. Wels. It has an old parish church, numerous fine monuments, a castle of Prince Wrede, and manufactures of porcelain and crucibles. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. Pop. 1100.

ENGELHOLM, a tn. and seaport, Sweden, län Schonen, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Rönne, on the Kullavik, 54 m. W.N.W. Christianstad. It consists chiefly of a square and a single street, is clean and well built, has considerable manufactures of gloves, and a trade both in them and in salmon. The harbour is encumbered with shifting sands, and is continually decreasing in depth. Pop. 1647.

ENGELSBERG, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 26 m. W.N.W. Troppau, with a parish church; manufactures of linen, and a trade in yarn and thread. Pop. 2200.

ENGEN, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, on the Aach, 12 m. N.E. Schaffhausen. It contains an old parish church, in which are the tombs of the lords of Howen; and has several large fairs. The French, in 1800, here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1472.

ENGENHO-DO-MATO, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, about 140 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. It contains a parish church, which stands 2416 ft. above sea-level. P. 3000.

ENGER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Minden. It contains an old Protestant church, in which is a sarcophagus erected by the Emperor Charles IV., to the famous Saxon Wittikend, who is said to have been buried here; and has manufactures of linen, a trade in yarn and cattle, and three annual fairs. Much flax is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1632.

ENGERS, Eunostein Engers, or Zoll-Engers, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. N.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. It has a castle, with a fine botanical garden and park; a R. Catholic church; a sandstone quarry, and two annual fairs. Pop. 868.

ENGHIEN, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 16 m. N. by E. Mons. It has a fine old château, belonging to the Duke of Aremberg; a college, and several benevolent institutions; with manufactures of linen, lace, hats, and soap, and some dye-works, breweries, tanneries, &c. Pop. 3680.

ENGHIEN-les Bains, a vil. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, N. of Paris, near Montmorency, with some copious sulphureous springs, baths, &c., much visited from June till September.

ENGIA, an island of Greece. *See* Ægina.

ENGLAND [Latin, *Anglia;* French, *Angleterre;* Italian, *Inghilterra;* Spanish and Portuguese, *Inglaterra;* German, *England;* Dutch, *Engeland*], forming, with Wales, the southern, larger, and more important division of the island of Great Britain; between lat. 49° 57′ 42″ and 55° 46′ N.; and lon. 1° 46′ E. and 5° 42′ W. The boundary between it and Scotland, the N. division of the island, is not very well defined, but consists of a tract of moor and mountain, stretching, in a N.E. direction, from the Solway Firth to the Tweed. On all other sides it is washed by the sea—on the W. by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel, which separates it from Ireland, and has an average width of about 90 m.; on the S.W. by the Atlantic Ocean, whose vast surges here beat incessantly and uncontrolled upon its shores; on the S. by the English Channel, separating it from France by distances which, commencing at 100 m. in the W., contract till they diminish to 21 m. at the Straits of Dover; and, on the E., by the North Sea or German Ocean, separating it from Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. Its contour is very irregular, the coast-line presenting an almost uninterrupted succession of curves, bays, estuaries, and headlands, the precise form of which can only be learned by minutely tracing them; but, as it attains its greatest width on its S. shore, and narrows as it proceeds N., till it finally terminates almost in a point, its general shape may be described as that of a triangle, the base of which has its extremities at the Land's End and S. Foreland, while the sides are formed by straight lines, drawn from those two points, and converging till they meet at the town of Berwick. The three sides of the triangle thus formed measure, from Land's End to S. Foreland, 317 m.; from S. Foreland to Berwick, 315 m.; and from Land's End to Berwick, 425 m.; and thus, when added together, give a perimeter of 1087 m. This, however, is only a very distant approximation to the truth. When, instead of assuming imaginary lines, the distances between the principal headlands are measured, their aggregate amount gives a perimeter of 1200 m.; and when, for the purpose of still greater accuracy, the actual curvature of the coast is traced, and the opposite sides of its estuaries are included, the perimeter is found to be not less than 2000 m. The space thus enclosed has a length, measured on a meridian, from Berwick nearly to St. Alban's Head, of 365 m. Its breadth, measured on a parallel of latitude, attains its maximum between St. David's Head, in S. Wales, and the Naze, in Essex, where it amounts to 280 m. Elsewhere it falls far short of this, when, as frequently happens, the estuaries of the W. and E. shores are situated opposite to each other. Hence, to the S. of the parallel already mentioned, the estuary of the Severn is only 116 m. from that of the Thames; and to the N. of it, the salt water of the estuaries of the Mersey and the Humber approach within 90 m. of each other. The shortest distance between the waters of the opposite shores is in the N., where the outlets of the Esk and Eden, in the Solway Firth, are only 62 m. from those of the Blyth and Wandsbeck, in the German Ocean. The exact area continued till a comparatively recent period to be rather conjectured than known. According to an early tradition, the area of S. Britain contained 29,000,000 ac. This computation, which appears to have been made in Saxon times, must have included only that part of England which was actually under Saxon dominion, and comes so near to the truth, as to leave little room for doubt that it must have been obtained either by actual measurement, or by means of those minute computations of superficial extent which the customary mode of levying land-revenue rendered necessary. In subsequent times, writers on geography or political arithmetic, apparently aware of the uncertainty of the data on which they proceeded, gave scope to their fancies, and estimated the area, variously, from 28,000,000 to 47,000,000 ac. The first attempt to obtain a more accurate estimate was made by the celebrated mathematician, Halley; who, employing the two maps of highest authority in his time—one general, for the whole area of England and Wales, and the other on so large a scale as to allow the areas of the different counties to be calculated separately—found the area given by the former to be 38,660,000 ac., and that by the latter 39,938,500 ac. The difference, though exceeding 1,000,000 ac., was considered not greater than might have been anticipated in the circumstances, and the truth was generally supposed to lie somewhere between the two estimates. There cannot be a doubt that Halley calculated accurately from his maps, but these unfortunately were defective. In those of the counties nearest the metropolis, where the greatest accuracy might have been expected, gross blunders existed; and even the distance between the S. Foreland and the Land's End exceeded the truth by no less than half a degree. The trigonometrical survey commenced towards the end of the last century, for the purpose of measuring an arc of the meridian, corrected many of these mistakes, and, by ascertaining the exact variations in the length of degrees of latitude and longitude, within the space over which England and Wales extend, furnished an easy means of calculating their area. The process is tedious, and was first performed for a collateral purpose by Dr. Beke, who, dissatisfied with Mr. Pitt's assumption of an area of nearly 47,000,000 ac. as the basis of his estimate of the produce of the Income Tax, determined to test its accuracy. He accordingly subdivided the whole surface into a series of minute parallelograms, formed by the intersection of lines of longitude and latitude, at the distance of a minute or the sixtieth part of a degree from each other, and, by adding all the separate areas, obtained an aggregate area of 38,498,572 ac. To this a conjectural addition required to be made for inequalities of surface, more especially in the more mountainous districts; but, after all, Mr. Pitt's assumed area was proved to be not less than 8,000,000 ac. in excess. More recent investigations have discovered that a deduction of nearly 1,500,000 ac. still remained to be made. The area, as given in the census returns for 1871, was 37,319,221 ac. or 58,311 sq. miles, of which 4,721,823 ac. or 7378 sq. miles were in Wales, and 32,597,398 ac. or 50,933 sq. miles in England. This is exclusive of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, which together would add 193,647 ac. more to the area.

The civil or political divisions of the area have necessarily undergone repeated changes. At the invasion of the Romans, it appears to have been portioned out among a number of half savage and independent tribes, of which the Danmonii occupied the S.W.; the Durotiges, Belgae, and Regni, the S.; the Cantii, the S.E.; the Trinobantes and Iceni, the E.; the Brigantes and Ottoduni, the N.; the Silures, Dimetae, and Ordovices, the W.; and the Catecuchlani, Dobuni, Cernovii, and Coritani, the centre. Under the Romans, the principal divisions were Britannia Prima, comprehending the whole of the S. as far as the estuaries of the Severn and Thames; Britannia Secunda, nearly equivalent to Wales; Flavia Caesariensis, occupying the centre from the Thames to the Humber; Maxima Caesariensis, stretching across the island to the opposite coasts, from the Humber to the Tyne, on the E., and the Mersey to the Solway Firth, on the W.; and, lastly, Valencia, occupying the remainder of the N., and extending indefinitely into Scotland. The next great division was the Saxon Heptarchy, so called from the seven petty kingdoms of which it consisted. It is probable that, even during their subsistence, the modern division into counties had begun to be established, but it does not appear to have assumed a definite form till the time of Alfred the Great, who subdivided his dominions into 32 counties, with the names, and nearly the boundaries, which they still retain. The existing division was first completed in the time of Henry VIII., by Stat. 34, c. 26, which increased the 32 English counties of Alfred

to 40, by the addition of the three N. counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, of which the Scots long had *de jure* or *de facto* possession; by the formation of Lancashire and Durham out of parts of Yorkshire; of Cornwall out of part of Devon; and Rutland out of Northampton, and the annexation of Monmouth to England; and introduced a variety of other changes, of which the most important was the complete incorporation of Wales with the English monarchy, and its subdivision into 12 counties. The names, areas, and population of the different counties, with other matters of statistical importance to be afterwards referred to, are given below. It will be seen that the population has increased more than 13 per cent. in the ten years from 1861 to 1871, independently of the large numbers who had left the country during that period, emigrating to the colonies, America, and elsewhere.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Area in Stat. Acres.	Population, 1841.	Population, 1851.	Population, 1861.	Population, April 8, 1871.			Houses, 1871.	
					Total.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited.	Vacant.
Bedford	295,509	107,936	124,178	135,765	146,257	69,016	77,211	30,506	1,415
Berks	450,132	161,779	170,065	176,103	196,475	97,078	99,397	39,638	1,936
Buckingham	467,009	156 179	163,723	166,597	175,879	86,059	89,820	37,257	1,667
Cambridge	524,926	164,459	185,403	175,950	186,906	92,115	94,791	40,272	1,290
Chester	705,443	395 660	455,725	505,153	561,201	271,033	290,168	110,449	7,818
Cornwall	869,878	342,159	355,558	369,323	362,343	169,706	192,637	73,950	4,648
Cumberland	970,161	178,038	195,492	205,203	220,253	109,079	111,174	44,061	2,930
Derby	656,213	272,202	296,084	330,377	379,394	190.657	188,737	78,309	4,119
Devon	1,655,161	582,959	567,098	584,531	601,371	285,218	306,128	105,200	6,387
Dorset	627,265	175,054	184,207	188,651	195,537	95,616	99,921	39,410	1,874
Durham	647,502	307,963	390,997	509,018	685 089	358,117	331,972	114,705	5,685
Essex	1,055,133	344,979	369,318	404,644	466,436	233,903	232,533	92,356	6,049
Gloucester	804 977	431,495	458,805	485,592	534,640	252,593	282,047	101,474	5,966
Hereford	532,898	113,272	115,489	123,650	125,370	62,502	62,808	26,371	1,305
Hertford	391,141	156,660	167,298	178,204	192,226	93,244	98,982	39,056	2,017
Huntingdon	229,515	58,549	64,183	64,207	63,708	31,381	32,327	14,032	641
Kent	1,004,984	549,353	615,766	733,675	818,294	417,506	430,788	151,344	10,850
Lancaster	1,207,926	1,667,054	2,031,236	2 428,744	2,819,495	1,358,387	1,461,108	530,490	38,880
Leicester	511,719	215,867	230,308	237,402	269,311	131,202	138,109	58,606	2,917
Lincoln	1,767,962	362,602	407,222	411,997	436,599	216,762	219,837	94,212	4,157
Middlesex	181,317	1,576,636	1,886,576	2,205,771	2,539,765	1,184,399	1,356,366	321,229	25,460
Monmouth	369,369	134,368	157,418	174,670	195,148	101,448	94,000	36,109	1,678
Norfolk	1,356,173	412 664	442,714	435,422	438,656	210,999	227,657	99,428	5,587
Northampton	629 912	199,228	212,380	227,727	243,891	120,859	123,032	52,589	2,505
Northumberland	1,29 ,312	266,020	304,568	343,028	386,616	192,663	193,983	62,436	3,253
Nottingham	526,176	249,910	270,427	293,784	319,558	154,407	165,351	68,419	2,692
Oxford	470,095	163,127	170,439	172,206	177,975	87,466	90,509	37,849	1,866
Rutland	91,859	21,302	22,983	21,859	22,073	11,038	11,035	4,766	175
Salop	841,167	225,820	229,341	240,876	248,111	123,472	124,639	50,804	2,242
Somerset	1,049,815	435,599	445,916	444 725	463,483	218,451	245 029	92,205	5,018
Southampton	1,052,165	551,682	405,370	481,495	544,684	2.5,393	269,291	98,283	5,887
Stafford	732,434	502,472	608,716	746,584	858,3 6	431,814	426,512	167,614	9,642
Suffolk	949,825	315,073	337,216	336,271	348,869	171,166	177,703	76,501	3,931
Surrey	483,178	581,036	683,082	830,685	1,091,635	517,111	574,524	168,443	13,053
Sussex	934,006	300,075	336,841	363,648	417,456	199,532	217,924	75,385	4,114
Warwick	566,448	401,703	475,013	561,728	654,189	307,649	326,540	131,442	10,722
Westmorland	500,966	56,454	58,287	60,809	65,010	32,985	32,025	12,671	550
Wilts	859,303	256,280	254,221	249,455	257,177	126,828	130,349	54,874	2,510
Worcester	472,453	248,460	276,926	307,601	338,837	164,732	174,105	69,988	4,612
York (East Riding)	750,828	194,936	220,983	240,359	268,466	133,679	134,787	50,193	3,768
— (City)	....	28,842	36,303	40,377	43,796	20,936	22,860	9,146	375
— (North Riding)	1,361,664	204,701	215,214	244,804	249,482	127,835	121,647	49,752	3,559
— (West Riding)	1,770,359	1,163,580	1,325,495	1,507,511	1,874,611	924,175	950,436	391,940	21,831

WALES.

Anglesey	193,511	50,891	57,327	54,546	51,040	24,400	26,640	12,170	870
Brecon	460,158	55,603	61,474	61,627	59,901	29,928	29,973	12,647	1,152
Cardigan	443,3a7	68,766	70,796	72,255	73,441	33,396	40,045	16,420	741
Carmarthen	606,172	106,326	110,632	111,757	115,710	54,921	60,789	24,333	887
Carnarvon	369,482	81,093	87,870	95,668	106,121	51,874	54,247	23,208	1,227
Denbigh	392,005	88,478	92,583	100,862	105,102	52,866	52,236	22,500	1,732
Flint	169,162	66,919	68,156	69,870	76,312	38,950	37,962	16,636	1,201
Glamorgan	547,070	171,188	231,849	317,751	397,859	205,660	192,199	72,905	3,435
Merioneth	385,291	39,332	38,843	38,888	46,598	23,261	23,337	10,006	510
Montgomery	485,351	69,607	67,335	67,075	67,623	34,095	33,528	18,911	521
Pembroke	393,682	88,044	94,140	96,093	91,908	42,782	49,216	19,583	1,100
Radnor	276,552	25,458	24,716	25,403	25,430	13,067	12,363	4,925	190
Total of England and Wales	37,324,915	15,909,132	17,927,609	20,061,725	22,712,266	11,058,034	11,653,332	4,259,117	261,845

England and Wales, viewed as part of the United Kingdom, has necessarily many heads in common with Scotland and Ireland. These properly belong to the general article, BRITISH EMPIRE, in which the most important of them have already been considered; and, therefore, to avoid repetition, the remainder of the present article will be chiefly devoted to those points in which England and Wales may be considered as presenting peculiar features, or possessing peculiar institutions.

General View.—It would be difficult, if not impossible, to point out a portion of the earth's surface, of equal extent, for which nature and art have done so much, as for this portion of Great Britain. Situated near the centre of the temperate zone, where heat and cold are seldom in extreme, and are, moreover, greatly modified by the seas which wash its shores, it enjoys a climate under which, if ordinary care is used, the most valuable productions of the vegetable kingdom are easily matured; and animal life, also, not only in its lower grades, but in man himself, grows vigorously, and assumes its finest forms. In accordance with the excellence of the climate, are the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the soil. It is true, indeed, that some districts are covered with rugged, sterile mountains, or elevated tracts of barren moor, and that, in others, low monotonous flats occur, where much of the rain which falls becomes permanently stagnant, or slowly finds its way into sluggish streams, which are scarcely able to force their passage to the sea. These, however, are only exceptions, and even serve, by contrast, to render the general

rule more conspicuous. After deducting all the land which can be considered absolutely waste, there still remain, out of the 58,300 sq. m., no less than 51,000 available for cultivation, and consisting, generally, either of rural districts, where hill and valley, woods and rivers, magnificent domains, fields of corn, and meadows of richest verdure, unite in forming landscapes of unrivalled beauty, or of manufacturing districts covered with large and populous towns, in which all the great branches of manufacture and commerce have fixed their chosen seat.

Particular Features.—The loftiest heights of England and Wales are situated at no great distance from its W. shores, and consist, not so much of a continuous chain as of a succession of mountains and hills, stretching, with some interruptions, from N. to S., and throwing out numerous branches on both sides, but particularly to the W., where all the culminating summits are found. The N. portion of this range has received the name of the Pennine chain. It is properly a continuation of the Cheviot hills, and, commencing at the Scottish border, proceeds S. for about 270 m., gradually lowering till, in the counties of Derby and Stafford, it assumes the form of an elevated moorland plateau. Its principal offsets to the E. are in Northumberland and Durham, where they stretch, almost without interruption, to the coast, form the moorlands of those counties, and separate the valleys of the rivers Tyne, Wear, and Tees, which all take their rise in the chain. Several minor offsets proceed into the great plain of Yorkshire, and are finally lost in it. The Ouse, and numerous other streams by which this plain is so liberally watered, have also their sources in the chain. But by far the most important offsets are those of the W., more especially if we include in them, as we properly may, the lofty mountain masses which, from being most largely developed in Cumberland, are sometimes classed separately under the name of the Cumbrian range. This range, which links with the Pennine chain, on the E. borders of Westmorland, covers a considerable part of that county, stretches across it, and, almost immediately after passing its border, attains, in Scafell, the height of 3166 ft. The heights next to it are Helvellyn, 3055 ft., and Skiddaw, 3022 ft., but several others nearly equal them, and usually retain their covering of snow from six to eight months. The proximity of these mountains to the W. coast, and the barrier interposed by the principal Pennine chain on the E., make it impossible for them to be either the sources or the feeders of any lengthened streams, and hence, perhaps, it is that, having no more immediate outlet for the vast quantities of moisture which they necessarily attract from the overcharged clouds of the Atlantic, they have accumulated it in a number of magnificent reservoirs, which give a peculiar charm to the romantic scenery of the district. The distance of the Pennine chain from the W. coast, widening considerably as it proceeds southwards, furnishes space for the course of two important streams—the Ribble, the estuary of which, in early times, before encroaching sands had nearly choked its entrance, formed an admirable roadstead; and the Mersey, at whose mouth an insignificant haven of the last century has rapidly grown up into the second port of the kingdom. The Pennine chain, with its appended Cambrian range, is succeeded by one which surpasses it, both in the loftiness of its mountains and the extent of space covered by them. Viewed as the central portion of the great longitudinal chain, it properly begins where the northern portion terminates, in the Derby and Staffordshire moorlands, and proceeds southwards in the line of the Wrekin and other hills of Salop, the Malvern hills between Hereford and Worcester, and the Cotswold hills in Gloucester. The several hills now mentioned are not remarkable for their elevation, but owing partly to their central position, and partly to the extent of surface which they occupy, they constitute one of the most important watersheds of the country, and furnish several of its largest rivers with their most important supplies. Still, however, the great nucleus of the range must be sought much further to the W., where it covers the greater part of the principality of Wales, and has been designated, from its ancient name of Cambria, as the Cambrian range. Its principal ridge stretches through Carnarvonshire, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., ascending gradually from each extremity, till near its centre, it attains in Snowdon 3571 ft., the culminating point of S. Britain. Plenlymmon, in the S.W. of Montgomery, is much inferior in height, being only 2463 ft. In mass, however, it surpasses Snowdon and every other mountain of the range, and may justly claim precedence of them all as the source of the Severn. The last part of the longitudinal chain has received the name of the Devonian range. It may be considered as commencing in the Mendip hills of Somerset, and then pursuing a S.W. direction through that county, and the counties of Devon and Cornwall, to the Land's End. Its culminating point, Yestor Beacon, near Okehampton, in Devonshire, is 2077 ft., and the wild and desolate tract of Dartmoor forest, belonging to the range, and forming one of its most remarkable features, is said to have an elevation of 1700 ft. The average height of the range falls far short of this, and cannot be estimated higher than 1000 ft. In addition to the principal ranges which have now been mentioned, there are a number of others which, though of inferior elevation, are so distinctly marked, and have so much influence in determining the general features of the country, that a distinct idea of it cannot be obtained without adverting to them. One of these, which may be considered as a continuation of the Cotswold hills of Gloucester, proceeds in a N.E. direction, between the counties of Warwick and Leicester, on the left, and Oxford, Nottingham, and Rutland, on the right, forming the principal watershed between the basins of the Wash and the Humber. Most of the other ridges may be considered as having a common point of departure in the county of Wilts. The most southerly, commencing near the town of Salisbury, proceeds eastward through Hampshire and Sussex, inclining gradually to the S. till it reaches the coast, near Beachy Head. Another ridge, to the N. of the former, takes a direction nearly parallel to it, across the N. of Hampshire, and the centres of Surrey and Kent, finally bending round to the S.E. and reaching the coast at Folkestone. The third, and longest ridge of all, is very circuitous. First, describing nearly a semicircle in the northern part of Wiltshire, it stretches E., across the centre of Berkshire, then N.E., through Oxford and Bucks, and between Bedford and Hertford, and Cambridge and Essex. On reaching the W. borders of Suffolk, it takes a northerly direction through that county, and the W. of Norfolk, till it reaches the S. shore of the Wash. Though lost beneath that estuary, the hills, which commence almost opposite to it on the N. shore, are evidently its continuation. Its direction is now N.N.E., through the E. of Lincoln, to the S. bank of the Humber, at Ferriby. Reappearing on the opposite side of the river, it proceeds northwards, through Yorkshire, where it takes the name of the Hambledon hills, and at last spreads out into a large tract of moorlands. The principal and secondary ridges which have been described, forming what may be called the framework of the country, give shape and limits to its valleys and plains, and determine the course of its rivers. To these, therefore, it will now be proper to advert.

Valleys, Plains, and Rivers.—Beginning in the N., where, from the extent of surface occupied by mountains and moorlands, and the comparative narrowness of the island, the open space left is very limited, the first valleys which we meet with on the E. side are those of the Coquet and Tyne, the former not large, but very fertile, and the latter, though beautiful and romantic in its upper part, more remarkable in its lower for the treasures beneath its surface than for the richness of its soil. To the S. of these is the vale of Stockton, bounded on the N. by the highlands of Durham, and on the S. by the E. moorlands of Yorkshire. Its length, measured by the Tees, which traverse it, is nearly 40 m., and its breadth, where widest, about 15 m. On the W. side of the island, nearly opposite to it, commences the beautiful valley of the Eden, which, at first hemmed in between the Cumbrian range and Pennine chain, gradually widens as it proceeds northwards, and finally spreads out into a wide plain of about 300,000 acres, with the town of Carlisle in its centre. One remarkable circumstance connected with it is the course of its river, which, with the exception of the Trent, is the only one of any importance in England which flows in the main northerly. The next valley or plain which attracts our notice is in some respects the most important of all. It is known by the name of the Vale of York, and has an area of nearly 1000 sq. m. In the N. it unites imperceptibly with the Vale of Stockton, and is skirted by a number of small shallow lakes; moorlands proceeding from the Pennine chain bound it on the W., and the Hambledon hills, already mentioned, on the E.; in the S. it sinks down into the marsh lands which line the N. bank of the

Humber. Beyond this vale, on the E., is that of Pickering, in the form of an imperfect oval, of which the longer axis is 35 m. and the shorter 10 m., and the area about 190,000 acres. To all appearance it is the bed of an ancient lake. To the S. and E. of it is the district of Holderness, an extensive flat, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the Humber, and generally composed of a rich alluvium, the productive powers of which appear to be all but inexhaustible. Its area exceeds 400 sq. m. This plain is usually considered to stop here, because its continuity is broken by the Humber, but properly speaking it is still the same plain which stretches, with scarcely a single interruption, across the counties of Lincoln, Suffolk, and Essex, to the mouth of the Thames, and to a considerable distance inland, occupying a large part of several of the counties immediately to the W. Returning again to the opposite side of the island, we meet with several flat and fertile tracts in Lancashire, particularly along the course of the Ribble, and in the plain which lies between it and the Mersey. This plain, not confined to the N. bank of the river, but continued along its S. bank into Cheshire, includes in it the rich and beautiful vale of Warrington. Passing over Cheshire, in which, notwithstanding the ridges which traverse its W., and the heights which bound its E. side, there is much level land, we are brought to the confines of Wales. The nature of the country here almost precludes the possibility of extensive plains, and gives the valleys generally a narrow rugged form, which, however favourable to romantic beauty, is not very compatible with great fertility. Still favoured spots do occur. Among others may be mentioned the valley of Clwyd, chiefly in Denbigh, but partly also in Flintshire, extending along both sides of the river of its name for about 20 m., with a varying breadth of 8 or 9 m., and so superior in appearance to the general aspect of the surrounding districts, as to have gained the surname of the Eden of N. Wales. Nor can the S. division of the principality be considered destitute of vales, while it has that of the Towy, in Caermarthenshire, and the rich alluvial vale or flat which lines the shore of Glamorgan in the Bristol Channel, and stretches inland from 8 m. to 10 m. Wales, too, by giving rise to the Severn, can justly claim part in its vale or series of almost unrivalled vales, along which it pursues its romantic course through the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester. The chief vales of the W. counties, as far as the Bristol Channel, and of the E., as far as the mouth of the Thames, have now been mentioned. Of those of central England no notice has yet been taken; but though they are numerous, they need not detain us long, as they are in general more remarkable for their fertility than their extent. As specimens may be noticed the grassy vale of Aylesbury, near the centre of Bucks; that of Catmose, forming a considerable part of Rutland; and that of Belvoir, which follows the course of the Trent, through Nottingham, to the borders of Leicester and Lincoln. In proceeding S. we are first attracted by the name of Salisbury Plain, occupying a large portion of S. Wilts. But it is only in name that it can be classed with the other plains and level lands of England, as it has a character peculiarly its own. It is in fact an elevated plateau, of an oval shape, extending about 22 m. from E. to W., and 15 m. from S. to N., and covered generally with a thin chalky soil, too unsubstantial to reward the labours of the plough, and applied to its best use when left undisturbed to form a green sward for the pasture of sheep. Among the remarkable features which it presents, must not be forgotten the huge Druidical blocks of Stonehenge. Immediately to the N.E. of it, is an extensive tract of similar but rather more rugged appearance, called Marlborough Downs. From both tracts a number of streams descend and pursue different directions—N., E., and W. In the S.W., the only vales deserving of notice are those of Taunton in Somerset, and Exeter in Devon, the former containing about 100 sq. m., and the latter 200 sq. m. They lie at no great distance from each other, being only separated by the Blackdown Hills, and possess a beauty, and fertility, rendered still more striking by contrast with the rugged hills and barren moors of the neighbouring districts. A large portion of the S.E. may be regarded as a continuous plain, consisting of what are called the Wealds of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the secondary range of hills above described, as terminating near Folkstone; and on the S., for the most part, by the S. Downs, and contains an area of about 1000 sq. m., having a length from W. to E. of 65 m., and a breadth varying from 8 to 15 m. As indicated by the Saxon name of Weald, it was originally a forest or hunting ground, occupied chiefly by herds of deer. The soil is not naturally rich, being principally composed of a stiff heavy clay, and occasionally of a sandy and gravelly loam. It is, however, well cultivated, and affords a good specimen of the great and beneficial changes which industry and skill are able to accomplish. The primeval forest has disappeared, but magnificent oaks, for which the soil is well adapted, are still numerous, chiefly in hedgerows or around the enclosures, so as to give the whole district a finely wooded appearance; rich corn fields or luxuriant pastures extend on every side as far as the eye can reach, while the numerous towns, villages, country-seats, farm-houses, and hamlets, bear testimony at once to the opulence, comfort, and density of the population. Few scenes can be imagined more delightful than that which the Wealds exhibit, when overlooked from the adjoining hills. The S.E. angle of this district is occupied by the Romney Marsh, an extensive level tract, which, taken by itself, contains 24,000 ac., but with the addition of several other small marshes, which properly form part of it, is not less than 46,000 ac. The soil is not of equal quality throughout, but is composed, for the most part, of a rich marine deposit, the whole tract having been not so much recovered as conquered from the sea. In summer it is luxuriantly verdant, and presents the appearance of one vast meadow, covered with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; but lying so low, that the water which collects upon it can only escape at ebb tide through flood-gates in the lofty embankment, which secures it from inundation, it is by no means favourable to health. Its inhabitants are few in number; and too often, by their sallow looks, justify the description which has been given of its air, as, 'in winter bad, in summer worse, and at no time good.' The mention of Romney marsh, reminds us of other extensive tracts of a similar nature, comprehended under the general names of marsh lands and fens. These are situated partly in Somersetshire, on the shores of the Bristol Channel, and the estuary of the Severn; but more especially on the E. coast, in Yorkshire and Lincoln, where they are washed by the Humber; and in the counties which either border the Wash, or, like Northampton, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, send their drainage into it, by the Nen and the Ouse. Many of these lands are naturally the richest in the kingdom; but their possession is held by a somewhat precarious tenure, and at the expense of an incessant struggle with the sea, which, having once made them part of its domain, threatens to resume them. In this strife between man and the elements, it long remained very doubtful whether he was ultimately to prove the victor. By means of gigantic cuts, of which that known by the name of the Bedford Level, is the most celebrated, thousands of acres were laid dry, and apparently placed beyond the reach of danger; but large tracts still remained, on which, from excessive moisture, no crops could be raised, or what was in some respects still more grievous, after being raised they were frequently destroyed. In these circumstances, the same mighty engine which has achieved so much in the other departments of industry, was called into requisition, and has accomplished wonders. The idea of lifting up the surplus water, which could not otherwise escape, and sending it off at a higher level, had early occurred, and the embankments of the fens were studded over with wind-mills, which, setting water-wheels and other hydraulic machines in motion, did essential service when the wind blew. But unfortunately the wind did not always blow, and the air was often as stagnant as the water at the time when its active services were most required. The steam engine has no such defect. The moment it was introduced, its superiority was so apparent, that wind-mills have been almost entirely superseded; and, in a paper read to the British Association 'On the application of steam power to the drainage of marshes and fen lands,' Mr. J. Glynn states, that he alone has applied it in 15 districts, and drained 125,000 ac. The extent of fen land, mechanically drained, is moderately estimated at 1000 sq. m., and the benefit to the country is nearly the same as if a new county, equal in extent to Dorset or Durham, and of the greatest fertility, had been added to its surface.

Several of the rivers have been incidentally referred to in tracing the valleys and plains which are watered by them, and

as each river, of any importance, moreover, is separately described at length under its own name, it seems unnecessary to do more here than to give a general idea of the principal basins to which the drainage of the country belongs. The opposite sides of the island being necessarily on the same level, and its principal watershed consisting of a mountain chain which extends longitudinally from N. to S., it is easy to understand how the general course of the rivers must be in the opposite direction of W. or E., according to the slope of the watershed in which they take their rise. In the same way, it is easy to understand how the transverse ridges which branch off from the chain divide the surface into a series of river basins, and by fixing the boundaries, determine the area occupied by each. In the N. the distance between the two shores is so narrow, that there is no room for the formation of an extensive basin, and hence the drainage is effected by a number of comparatively small streams, which, instead of communicating with each other, retain their own independent channels, and proceed directly to the sea. The same rule holds in the S., where, by the interposition of transverse ridges, only a very limited tract slopes, so as to send its waters to the English Channel. The extremities of the country being thus excluded, its larger basins are necessarily confined to its more central portion. They are four in number — the Thames, Wash, and Humber, belonging to the German Ocean; and the Severn, belonging to the Atlantic. The basin of the Thames has its greatest length from E. to W., 130 m., and its average breadth about 50 m. It may be considered as commencing W. with the river itself, in the Cotswold Hills, and includes, on its N. side, a considerable part of the N.E. of Gloucester, the whole of Oxford, the far greater part of Bucks, the whole of Middlesex, almost the whole of Hertford, and the W. and S. of Essex. Its S. side includes the N. of Wilts, the whole of Berks, and a narrow belt across the N. of Hampshire, with a very small exception, the whole of Surrey, and the far larger part of Kent. On the S. it is bounded by the narrow tract which forms the N. basin of the English Channel, and in which the Avon is the principal stream; on the W. by the basin of the Severn, on the N. chiefly by the basin of the Wash, but partly also by the small independent basins of the Crouch and Blackwater in the E. of Essex. Its area is 6160 sq. m. The basin of the Wash, consisting of the subordinate basins of the Great Ouse, Nen, Welland, and Witham, which all empty themselves into that estuary, is of an irregular shape. Its S. and larger portion, including the whole three first mentioned basins, is irregularly oval; while the N. portion, confined to that of the Witham, is nearly square. It receives the whole drainage of the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Cambridge, almost the whole of those of Northampton and Bedford, considerable portions of those of Lincoln and Norfolk, and a small part of that of Suffolk. It is bounded, S.E. by small independent basins, chiefly those of the Stowe and Yare, S. by that of the Thames, W. by those of the Thames and Severn, and N.W. and N. by that of the Humber. Its area is computed at 5850 sq. m. The basin of the Severn consists of two distinct portions lying on its opposite banks. That on the r. bank is of an irregularly oval shape, and has for its principal tributaries the Teme and the Wye. It commences at Plenlymmon, on the E. frontiers of Cardigan, at not more than 13 m. from the W. coast, and includes a large belt on the S. and E. of Montgomery, the S. half of Shropshire, the W. parts of Worcester and Gloucester, the whole of Radnor, Hereford, and Monmouth, almost the whole of Brecknock, and the larger part of Glamorgan. The portion of the Severn basin on the l. bank borders, in the N., on the basins of the Dee and Mersey, and in the E. on those of the Humber and Thames, and with the exception of its E. part, which projects far between the basins of the Ouse and Humber, and is drained by the Upper Avon, consists of an irregular tract, stretching first from W. to E., and then from N. to S., and so narrow as not to average above 12 m., and sometimes not to exceed, even in the lower part of its course, as to the E. of Gloucester, 7 m. On this bank, accordingly, the present stream has no tributary of the least consequence, with the exception of the Upper Avon, already mentioned, and the Lower Avon, which only joins it at its estuary. The counties from which this part of the basin receives its supplies, are a large part of Montgomery, the N. part of Shropshire, the larger parts both of Worcester and Warwickshire, a long strip of Gloucester, lying between the river and the Cotswold hills, the N.W. of Wilts, and part of the N. of Somersetshire. The area of the whole Severn basin is 8580 sq. m. The next basin, that of the Humber, has the largest area of all. It forms a quadrilateral figure, the longest side of which extends from the W. of Warwickshire, a little S. of the town of Birmingham, to the N. frontiers of Yorkshire, beyond the town of Richmond 145 m. Its greatest breadth, measured from the Humber W., is about 85 m. In the N.W., opposite to Morecombe Bay, it approaches within 22 m. of the W. coast. It consists of the three basins of the Humber proper, the Ouse, and the Trent, and receives the drainage of at least three fourths of Yorkshire, the far larger part of Stafford, a part of Warwick, nearly the whole of Derby and Leicester, the whole of Nottingham, and the N. part of Lincoln. On the N. it is bounded by the basin of the Tees; on the W. by small independent basins, of which the largest are the Ribble and Mersey; on the S.W. and S. by that of the Severn; and on the S.E. by that of the Wash. Its whole area is 9550 sq. m., being about one-sixth of the whole area of England and Wales. The following Table, of which the data are furnished by Petermann's *Hydrographical Map of the British Isles*, exhibits the areas of the larger basins now described, as well as those of the independent minor basins, in the order of their magnitude: —

	sq m.	sq m.
Humber, including		
Humber proper	1178	9550
Trent	4062	
Ouse	4290	
Severn		8580
Thames		6160
Wash, including		
Great Ouse	2960	5850
Nen	1132	
Welland	798	
Witham	1050	
Mersey		1748

	sq. m.
S. Avon	1210
Yare	1180
Tyne	1100
Eden	995
Dee	861
Tees	744
Ribble	720
Parret	653
Ex	643
Tamer	603
Tony	506

Means of Communication.—Of these, the most important in the present times is the railway system, which, like a vast net-work, stretches over all parts of England, clustering around large towns, and penetrating even the mountainous parts of Wales; connecting all the principal cities, towns, and seaports, and conveying daily, from one to another, tens of thousands of passengers, and of tons of merchandise; the aggregate length of the lines in working operation at the end of 1871 was 10,850, and the amount of capital involved £461,368,616. The number of passengers conveyed in 1871 was 328,691,987. Intelligence is conveyed from one end of the country to the other, and, by submarine wires to all parts of the Continent, to India, and to America, with lightning speed, by the electric telegraph. Of still greater extent, and not less important in their department, are the common roads, of which there are 191,531 m.; affording easy means of access to the most secluded districts of the country, and forming veins along which the traffic passes to the great arteries of transit—the railways and canals. Besides numerous navigable streams, England possesses 2511 m. of canal. One principal line, proceeding across the island, connects the Mersey with the Humber; another connects the Severn with the Thames. A third principal line cuts the other two transversely. Beginning in the N. at Kendal, it proceeds S., passing or communicating by branches with all the great towns of central England, and uniting them all to the metropolis, and thence continues onwards to Portsmouth.

Coast Line.—This forms an important part of the geography of every maritime country, and, in the case of such a country as England, requires to be particularly attended to, because it not only furnishes an accurate idea of its contour, but throws great light on its general structure. Commencing then at Berwick, the N. extremity of its E. coast, we are presented with a sweep of sandy shores, and an island of a similar description, separated from it by a narrow channel. On reaching Bamborough castle, a considerable change takes place. The Fern islands, opposite to it, compose a rocky group, and the castle itself occupies a promontory forming the commencement of a range of low cliffs, which are continued to the Tyne, and terminate in the bold ruin of Tynemouth castle. Beyond the mouth of the river, the coast becomes bleak and dreary till Sunderland is passed, when it rises into rocky cliffs, hollowed out into deep caverns by the action of the waves. A

flat shore succeeds, but soon again gives place to rocks of magnesian limestone, the loftiest of which form the promontory on which the town of Hartlepool is seated. Here, by means of piers and docks, a tolerable harbour has been formed, at which vast quantities of coal are shipped. With Hartlepool, forming the N. extremity of the mouth of the Tees, the county of Durham terminates, and, with the S. extremity, the coast of Yorkshire begins. It is for the most part bold, and, in many places, rises into abrupt and naked precipices, 300 ft. in height. Of these, the most conspicuous is Flamborough Head, a round and rocky promontory of chalk projecting far into the sea, and crowned by the castle, while its side is occupied by the town of Scarborough. Many of the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Flamborough Head are worn into caves and needles, and, being decomposed by the salt spray, slowly crumble down and disappear. The Yorkshire coast retains the same character to its termination in the sickle-shaped promontory of Spurn Point; but the cliffs, consisting frequently of an intermixture of beds of clay, sand, gravel, and chalk rubble, decompose still more rapidly than the chalk. The strong current, formed by the great tidal wave of the Atlantic, which rushes through the Pentland Firth, and sweeps S. along the whole of the E. coast of Britain, is continually preying upon these cliffs and headlands, and, greatly aided by the undermining process carried on by land springs, has already committed such ravages as to give some ground for fear that it will ultimately convert Spurn Point into an island, and, bursting by the new channel into the Humber, cause great devastation. There cannot be a doubt that the mouth of the Humber has already been the scene of similar disasters, and that the fen lands of Lincoln, which have been recovered by warping and embankment, only form part of more extensive tracts, which, though once dry land, are now buried by the waves; indeed, along great part of the Lincoln coast, a submarine forest is still distinctly traced. By crossing the wide bay or estuary of the Wash, we reach a coast of a somewhat different character, forming a convex line, which curves round the shores of Norfolk and Suffolk. These shores consist of alternate stretches of rocky cliffs and low sands, and furnish interesting examples of the very opposite effects produced by the action of the waves. The cliffs are composed, generally, of masses of chalk, resting on low arenaceous beds or strata of gravel, clay, and sand, alternating like those of Yorkshire, already described. On these the waste is incessant and rapid. Villages, manors, and large portions of parishes have been devoured piecemeal, and the whole site of ancient Cromer now forms part of the German Ocean. On the other hand, where low sands prevail, the agency of the waves appears to be paralysed. What might be thought the frailest barrier, not only opposes an effectual resistance, but acts on the offensive, and has made large conquests from the sea. Thus Yarmouth is built on sands, which first became firm and habitable in 1008. Since then a line of downs has been formed, and continued to increase in height and breadth, so as to silt up the whole of the original estuary, and give no ingress to the tides except by the narrow passage which the Yare keeps open. In like manner, Norwich, now situated near the centre of the E. division of Norfolk, is represented in the 13th and 14th centuries as standing on an arm of the sea. The Suffolk coast terminates at the mouth of the Stour, opposite to Essex, where stands the town of Harwich, possessing the first good harbour which we have met with on the E. coast. The possession, however, is somewhat precarious. The wasting process, already described, is here proceeding unchecked, and large parts of the peninsula on which the town is situated have disappeared within very recent times. The cliffs, composed of horizontal beds of London clay, fall an easy prey to the waves; and the removal of the septaria which they contain, for the purpose of making Roman cement, by depriving the beach of its protecting shingle, hastens the work of destruction. The Naze, a hooked promontory to the S. of Harwich, may be considered as the N. extremity of the estuary of the Thames. Its opposite extremity is the N. Foreland, expressly declared by statute to be the most S. part of the port of London. Between this point and the S. Foreland, the Kentish coast lies low, and, being marshy and sandy, would seem, at first sight, to indicate that, like the low shore of Norfolk, it has been gained from the sea. An old tradition asserts the contrary. About 7 m. distant from the shore, a long range of sands stretches from N. to S. for 10 m., with a varying breadth, which amounts sometimes to 8 m. These banks, the well known Goodwin Sands, lie so near the surface as to be extensively laid bare at low water; and the tradition is, that they originally formed part of the extensive estates of Earl Goodwin, the father of Harold, who died in 1053, and about that time were overwhelmed by a flood. The tradition received some confirmation in 1817, when one of the shoals, on which it was proposed to erect a light-house, was ascertained, by borings, not to be a mere accumulation of sea sand, but to consist of 15 ft. of sand resting on blue clay. The Goodwin Sands are the most dangerous on the English coast, and numerous shipwrecks annually take place upon them; but they have had one good effect. By breaking the force of the waves, they have converted the channel, between them and the shore, into the celebrated roadstead of the Downs. Towards S. Foreland, the coast becomes elevated, and forms lofty precipices of chalk, among which the beetling cliffs of Dover are conspicuous. On the opposite coast of France, similar cliffs appear; and it has often been remarked, that the projections of the one coast have corresponding indentations on the other. The shortness of the distance across the strait, and the fact that the depth of the sea shallows very much on both sides in approaching them, seem to countenance the idea that England was at one time united to the continent, and became an island, either by the force of some sudden convulsion, which at once burst the barrier, and sent the Atlantic, in full flood, into the German Ocean, or by some wasting process continued, without interruption, through almost countless years, till the barrier was quietly consumed. The identity of the chalk on the opposite coasts, leaves no room to doubt that the formation to which it belongs was at one time continuous; but it by no means follows, that the dry land of England was ever contiguous to the dry land of France. They may, or rather, perhaps, must have been contiguous, when the chalk of which they consist was precipitated from water, and deposited at the bottom of the sea; but whether the whole formation was heaved into dry land at once, or whether the opposite coasts rose at the same or different times, and left the intervening portion of the formation undisturbed in its ancient ocean, covered with the deep, as at present, are points which the want of proper data makes it impossible to decide without presumption. The Dover, and other cliffs on this shore, are continually diminishing in height, and with the greater rapidity, in consequence of sloping to the shore. A great landslip in 1810 shook the town like an earthquake. One still greater occurred in 1710. In consequence of these falls, Shakespeare's Cliff has probably ceased to be as fearful and dizzy as it was when he described it. The coast now stretches S.S.W., retaining its elevation beyond Folkestone, till it subsides into the low tract of Romney Marsh, which has already been described. Beyond this we reach the coast of Sussex. At its commencement the beach continues low, and a considerable tract of ground has been gained, placing the town of Rye, which once stood close upon the sea, about 2 m. inland. An elevated beach near Hastings is succeeded by the low and marshy level of Pevensey, beyond which a sudden change takes place. A long chalky ridge coming from the W. bends round to the sea, and abruptly terminates in the promontory of Beachy Head, which hangs perpendicularly over the shore, and has a height of 564 ft. The bold rocky coast thus formed stretches for some distance to the W., and is the most dangerous on the English side of the channel. A long sweep of shore, with the South Downs for its background, brings us to Selsey Bill, the most S. point of Sussex. From this point a low flat leads to the W. extremity of that county. Hitherto the S. coast has proved as barren of harbours as the E. coast; but it no longer continues so. The coast of Hampshire is not only deeply indented, but guarded by a barrier of islands, especially the Isle of Wight, so placed as to break the force of the winds and waves, and afford behind them an ample expanse of smooth water, easily approached, and deep enough to float the largest vessels. In one of these indentations is the harbour of Portsmouth, the largest naval arsenal of England, and consequently of the world. Proceeding along the Isle of Wight, which belongs to, and appears to have been at some remote period actually united to Hampshire, and passing those well-known rocks, the Needles, in which the high ridge of chalk, which stretches

across the isle from E. to W., so remarkably terminates, we are brought to the E. extremity of the coast of Dorset, where the waves have cut deeply into the soft sands and loams of Poole Bay, and where, by the action of the frost, great landslips are frequently produced. Immediately to the S. of this is the so called Isle of Purbeck, celebrated for its quarries, chiefly of a limestone which, from taking a polish, gets the name of Purbeck marble. The most S. point of the isle is St. Alban's Head; and from it the coast, curving slightly, stretches almost due W. till near Melcomb Regis, when it suddenly turns S., forms the Bay of Weymouth, and terminates in the remarkable insulated headland, known by the name of the Isle of Portland. This consists of an immense mass of freestone, admirably adapted for building, and extensively quarried. It is surrounded by high and inaccessible cliffs, from which vast masses, undermined by the waves, are often thrown down; but is not truly an island, the long narrow projection, called Chesil Bank, which consists of a singular accumulation of pebbles, and extends about 9 m. N.N.W. along the coast, at a short distance from the mainland, becoming finally united to it. This extraordinary barrier rises from 20 to 30 ft. above ordinary high water mark, and is one of the most curious features presented by the S. coast. From it the land sweeps round in a N.W. direction to the W. extremity of Dorset, at Lyme Regis, where lofty cliffs of lias are wasting away at an average rate of one yard annually, and then in a S.W. direction, along the county of Devon, as far as Torbay. Here the geological structure of the coast undergoes a remarkable change. From Berwick, S. to the Straits of Dover, and thence W. along the English Channel to our present position, various sections of strata have appeared; but the prevailing rocks have been chalk, and beds lying sometimes immediately below, but more frequently above it. From Torbay, W. to the Land's End, and thence N. to the Solway Frith, the chalk does not again appear, its place being supplied by rocks of earlier date, and generally of firmer texture. Torbay forms a beautiful semicircular expanse, the N. and S. sides of which are skirted with ramparts of rock belonging to the Devonian system, while its central shore is the level termination of a valley, which slopes gently down from the interior to the water's edge. The spacious basin thus enclosed varies in depth from 6 to 9 fathoms, and having a bottom of strong clay, affords excellent anchorage. The coast now continues S.S.W. past Dartmouth, which possesses an excellent harbour, to Start Point. From this noted promontory it proceeds W.N.W., presenting a succession of bold headlands and intervening bays, till the W. borders of Devon are reached. Here, between that county and Cornwall, at the confluence of the Plym and Tamar, the great harbour and docks of Plymouth have been formed. The width and depth of the estuary, and its complete shelter on the N.W. and E., together with its important position in the channel, evidently marked it out as a great naval station; but it unfortunately lay open to the S., the heavy swell from which often made the anchorage unsafe. A remedy has been provided by one of the most stupendous works in existence—an artificial breakwater, of about a mile in length, stretching across the Sound; ascending from the bottom of the sea above the level of its highest tides, and founded so deeply, and cemented so firmly, as hitherto to have resisted and tamed its utmost fury. In the greatest storms large fleets ride safely under the cover of this mighty barrier. Nearly opposite to it, in the channel, at the distance of about 9 m., is the Eddystone lighthouse, another great work, less astonishing by its magnitude, but equal in utility, and perhaps superior as a monument of engineering skill. The coast of Cornwall, which curves round in a W.S.W. direction, is generally bold and stormy, but presents nothing remarkable till the excellent harbour of Falmouth is reached, where there is good anchorage for the largest ships, and where, from its position just within the chops of the channel, those ships which are outward bound can lie in readiness to avail themselves of the first wind that will carry them out to sea. From Falmouth, across the mainland to Portreath, on the W. coast, the distance is only about 12 m.; and the coast which lies between these two points may be considered as forming the contour of two rocky peninsulas, and of the large circular expanse of Mounts Bay, which is between them. Each of these peninsulas terminates in a remarkable headland—the one the most southerly, and the other the most westerly point of England. The former, Lizard Head, is composed of steep crags of serpentine and diallage, surmounted by two lights, 224 ft. above the sea; the latter is less elevated, but more striking in its appearance, and possesses, with the peninsula which it terminates, the peculiarity of being the only part of the English coast composed of cliffs of granite. About 30 m. W. of the Land's End, is the group of the Scilly Isles, open on all sides, and incessantly preyed upon by the billows of the Atlantic. Nothing but the stubborn materials of which they are composed, seems able to save them from destruction. They are thought to have been united to the mainland by a long ridge, which has been completely submerged; and there is a tradition that their number has been greatly increased by the channels which the sea has excavated, thereby subdividing larger islands into a series of smaller ones. The coast of Cornwall has, in various parts, suffered from similar causes. Within Mounts Bay, from a tongue of land near Penzance, formed of granitic sand, more than 30 acres have been gradually swept away; and even St. Michael's Mount, now a bold insular rock, is said to have once stood in a wood several miles from the sea; indeed, a stratum of black vegetable mould, full of hazel nuts, branches, leaves, roots, and trunks of trees has been traced seaward to the lowest ebb. A bold coast, the cliffs of which are chiefly composed of a clay slate, called *killas*, and of other slates of the Devonian system, is continued N., along the coasts of Cornwall and Devon to Hartland Point, and thence across Bideford Bay, and E. into the Bristol Channel, as far as Minehead Bay, in Somersetshire. Farther E. it becomes low and marshy. The opposite shore of the Bristol Channel is, at first, of a similar nature, but as we proceed W., becomes rocky, and deeply indented by a number of minor bays, opening into the larger bays of Swansea and Caermarthen. The navigable importance of these bays, and of the Bristol Channel generally, has been much increased by the opening up of the great coal field of South Wales, and the extensive iron, copper, and other works that have, in consequence, been established. The coast of Pembroke, properly outside the channel, continues rocky; and, by the force of the sea, has been hollowed out into numerous caves, and other curious openings. It is also deeply indented by bays and creeks, and furnishes, in Milford Haven, one of the noblest natural harbours in the world. It consists of a capacious basin, with several subsidiary inlets, is completely landlocked, and has anchorage of the best description. It has the disadvantage, however, of being at a considerable distance from the shores, where it is of the utmost importance that our naval resources should be chiefly concentred; and hence, notwithstanding its unrivalled excellence as a roadstead, and the erection of a dockyard within it, it holds only a secondary place among our naval stations. Milford Haven is succeeded to the N. by St. Bride's Bay, beyond which, in the same direction, stands the celebrated promontory of St. David's Head. The remainder of the coast of Pembroke continues lofty throughout, and, in many places, is bordered by steep or perpendicular cliffs of primary rocks. On reaching the mouth of the Teify, where Pembroke terminates, and Cardigan begins, the coast takes a vast, and almost unbroken sweep, forming what is called the Bay of Cardigan, but including, besides the shores of the county of that name, those of Merioneth, and of the S. and E. of Carnarvon. Along the whole of this line, not one harbour of the least importance occurs. The rocks belong to the most ancient of the formations of S. Britain, and the general character of the scenery is wild and mountainous. Between Cardigan Bay and the Irish Sea, the S. part of Carnarvon forms a peninsula, the coast of which is remarkable for its ruggedness and elevation, the lofty mountains which almost cover the county, sometimes sending out their arms as if to embrace the shore. On some of these mountains, at the height of 1400 ft. above the sea, are beds of gravel and sand, with marine shells similar to those still found upon the beach, thus disclosing the interesting fact, that at a period not more remote than our most recent geological epoch, these mountains, and the beds which cover them, must have been upheaved from the bottom of the sea. The coast of Carnarvon may be considered either as terminating at the entrance of the Menai Straits, or as continued through them. In the former case, we must trace our coast line round the rocky island of Anglesea, where, though the coast is very romantic,

the only object to attract particular notice is the important packet station of Holyhead. In the latter case, our course carries us past the spot on which, perhaps more than any other portion of the globe, the wonders of human genius are displayed, in the bridges which span the tide. At the N. end of the Menai Strait stands the town of Bangor, beyond which the coast of Carnarvon, partly formed by Penmaenmawr, the N. termination of the Snowdon range stretches magnificently E.N.E. to the mouth of the Conway. Here the coast turns suddenly N., and a peninsula is formed, terminating in Great Orme's Head, a vast and lofty limestone rock, hollowed out into deep caverns, and connected with the mainland by a low marshy neck, through which the sea appears to have at one time flowed. Another stretch of the coast E., along Flintshire, reaches the Point of Air at the mouth of the Dee, and terminates the principality of Wales. The rocks at this point belong to the carboniferous formation, which, composed at first of a narrow belt, widens to the S., and forms a coal field. The coast between the Dee and the Mersey bounds the large rhomboidal peninsula which constitutes the maritime part of Cheshire, and is composed of abrupt and wasting cliffs of red clay and marl, belonging, like that county generally, to the new red sandstone. The estuary of the Mersey may be considered as the terminus of the great ocean thoroughfare between the western and eastern hemispheres, but owes its pre-eminence, in this respect, more to its admirable position than to the excellence of its fairway, the navigation of which, in consequence of numerous sand-banks, is intricate and difficult. The Lancashire coast is very much indented by the Irish Sea, and consists of a succession of curved and flat peninsulas, which appear to have once been more elevated, as in one of them a subterranean forest has been traced. In the N. the large expanse of Morecambe Bay penetrates to Westmorland, and isolates the tract of Furness, which, though included in Lancashire, more properly belongs, both locally and geologically, to Cumberland, the coast of which, with Furness included, curves round, nearly in the form of a semicircle, with its convexity towards the sea, and may be considered as terminating at the mouth of the Eden. From the proximity of the Cumbrian mountains, which send out branches toward the shore, it contains a number of bold headlands, among which that of St. Bee's Head, surmounted by a lighthouse, is conspicuous. Immediately beyond it a coal field begins, and apparently forms a long narrow belt along the shore. In fact, however, it is continued into the sea, and has been extensively worked beneath it. The busy ports of Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, bear testimony to its importance. Beyond this coal field the coast loses all its ruggedness, and finally subsides into the marshes and sands of the Solway.

Geology.—In tracing the coast, its principal geological features were noticed in succession, when the different strata were brought into view; and as these strata, instead of merely forming an external border, are generally continued far into the interior, the only parts of the island which might seem to require further consideration, are those situated towards its centre. In some respects, the geology of these is the most important of all, as including our principal coal fields, and in them, one main source of our national prosperity. But these, as well as our other mineral fields, and the geology of the country generally, having been described under the BRITISH EMPIRE, it seems sufficient here, while referring to that article, to add the following brief statement:—England and Wales, geologically considered, admit of being divided into three districts—a western, middle, and eastern. The western district is the most ancient. It consists partly of crystalline, but to a far larger extent of sedimentary rocks. The crystalline rocks occur chiefly in the N.W. part of N. Wales, where they are composed of varieties of trap; and in Cornwall and Devon, where they consist of granite, which forms the extremity of the island at Land's End, disappears, and again, as if by a succession of bursts, pierces the surface, and finally spreads out, covering the greater part of Dartmoor Forest. The oldest sedimentary rocks belong to the Silurian series, so called from being most largely developed in that part of Wales supposed to have been occupied by the ancient Silures, and composed of various beds of marl, limestone, slate, sandstones, and conglomerates. It is the oldest series in which remains of animal and vegetable life have been discovered. Immediately above it, and not unfrequently grouped along with it, is the Devonian series, which not only appears under its own name in Devon, which is almost entirely composed of it, but is supposed to have its equivalent in the old red sandstone, which, commencing on the borders of the Silurian series in Wales, spreads over almost the whole counties of Radnor and Hereford, and a great part of Shropshire and Monmouth. In calling the western the most ancient district, an exception must be made of the Welsh and Cumberland coal fields, which, of course, belong to the carboniferous system. To this system all the strata of the central district belong. It may be considered as commencing in the mountain limestone, in which our richest veins of lead are found, and terminating in the new red sandstone, sometimes called the saliferous series, from the extensive beds of rock-salt, and the great number of brine springs which it contains. Between these extremes, all our workable seams of coal, and all our best seams and bands of ironstone, are situated. The central district, thus limited, does not extend farther S. than the Bristol Channel, nor, as a mineral field, farther E. than a line drawn N. through the towns of Nottingham and Sunderland, and hence leaves, both to the E. and S., a space which far exceeds it in extent, and to which we have given the name of the eastern district. The rocks belonging to it are very numerous, and have been classified, in ascending order, under the name of the oolitic series, of which the limestones of Portland, Oxford, and Bath, composed of rounded grains, not unlike the roe of a fish, are characteristic specimens; the wealden series, largely developed in the weald of Sussex, and rich in the remains of animals bred on land, in fresh-water and estuaries; and the cretaceous series, composing numerous secondary ridges of the island, and conspicuous in its chalky cliffs. Above these are tracts of deluvial gravels, sands, and clays, in which the remains of existing animals of warmer climates are often found; and higher still, though the boundary is not well defined, alluvial tracts, the formation of which, by natural or artificial processes, may still be witnessed.

Again referring to the article BRITISH EMPIRE, for information on a variety of important heads, among others, *Agriculture*, *Manufactures*, *Trade*, &c., which might otherwise have been here appropriately introduced, we proceed to other heads, the consideration of which was, in that article, expressly reserved. The one which first claims attention is the

Church.—In no country are the principles of religious toleration better understood, or more generally practised, and hence all religious sects have perfect freedom to hold their peculiar tenets, and labour as assiduously as they choose in propagating them, whether by the pulpit or the press. But while this cannot be denied, it must also be admitted that there is no country in which the principle of a religious establishment is more distinctly recognized, and its incorporation with the State more fully carried out; for not only is the sovereign declared to be the only temporal head of the Church, but its leading dignitaries sit merely in virtue of their office, or, which is nearly the same thing, of emoluments inseparably annexed to it, in the House of Lords, and are entitled to take part, both by speech and vote, in all its deliberations. The Church of England is Protestant, and its form of government is Episcopal. It divides the whole kingdom into the two provinces of Canterbury and York, each presided over by an archbishop—the former, styled Primate and Metropolitan of all England, crowns the sovereign, whether king or queen; the latter, styled Primate and Metropolitan of England, crowns the queen consort. Each archbishop, considered as the head of his province, has a general superintendence over the dioceses within it, and has, moreover, a diocese of his own, in which he possesses the privileges and performs the duties of an ordinary bishop. The number of dioceses is twenty-eight, of which twenty-one are in the province of Canterbury, and seven in that of York. Each diocese has a dean and chapter, in whom, in the case of a vacancy, the power of election is formally placed, but all archbishops and bishops are nominated, and, as the nomination must take effect, actually appointed by the Crown. Their emoluments are chiefly derived from land, and have been estimated to yield, in the aggregate, a nett produce of about £160,000. Till recently the incomes were very unequal; but by Stat. 6 and 7, Will. IV., c. 77, an extensive modification has taken place. The archbishop of Canterbury has now £15,000 per

annum; the archbishop of York, £10,000; the bishop of London, £10,000; the bishop of Durham, £8000; the bishop of Winchester, £7000; and the bishop of St. Asaph and Bangor, £5200. None of the rest have more than £5000, nor less than £4000. The aggregate income of the benefices of the Church is estimated at about three millions sterling. Several of these are above £2000, and a considerable number beneath £50; but the far greater proportion range between £150 and £400, making the average nearly £280. The doctrine of the Church is contained in Thirty-nine Articles, which having been ratified by Parliament, cannot be altered, except by its authority. The public services of the Church are regulated by the Book of Common Prayer. There cannot be a doubt that the Church of England possesses a strong hold on the affections of the people, and that nothing of a public nature moves them so suddenly and so strongly as an attempted aggression on its rights. Still a large minority are nonconformists, of whom the Methodists, Independents, and Baptists are the most numerous. What proportion these bear to the whole is not accurately ascertained; but we shall not be far from the truth in assuming that the adherents of the Establishment include about two-thirds, and dissenters one-third of the population Mr. Baines of Leeds, in evidence which he gave before a committee of the House of Commons, estimated the number of dissenting chapels at 14,340, and the churches of the Establishment at about the same number, but guarded against being understood to mean that one-half of the population are dissenters.

Education, Crime, &c.—For the higher and wealthier classes, and the clergy of the Established church, England possesses in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, two of the most celebrated institutions in the world. For the middle classes, notwithstanding the number of endowed schools, much more scanty provision had been made; but the deficiency has, in a great measure, been supplied by the erection, within comparatively recent times, of a great number of colleges, and similar superior establishments, in which instruction in the various branches, both of general and professional education, is furnished at a moderate expense. But the education which, in a national point of view, is the most important of all—that suitable to the great masses of the population, and more especially necessary under a free government, was for a long time greatly neglected. In many quarters the value of universal education was called in question; in others, it was thought that the natural affection of parents and guardians would seldom fail to furnish it in sufficient abundance, while not a few satisfied themselves on principles of political economy, that education, like all other commodities, might safely be left to adjust itself, by the rule of demand and supply. The public mind has now been awakened to the necessities of the case, accurate statistics of the educational state of the most important districts of the kingdom have been obtained, proving both the lamentable extent to which ignorance prevails, and its decided tendency to foster pauperism, immorality, and crime; and all classes of the community, more especially the religious bodies in it, are vying with each other in extending the blessings of education. The two institutes by which the great work is at present most extensively carried on, are the national schools in connection with the Established church, and the British and Foreign School Society, the constitution of which is so framed as to receive the support of all denominations; but, in addition to these, there are vast numbers of local associations operating not the less effectually, because they are not under the immediate superintendence of some more public body. Nor can the Government be considered as standing aloof, and acting the part of an indifferent spectator. The mere establishment of a public board of education was one great step in advance, and the original grant of £30,000, raised to £1,268,350 in 1872, proves that great progress has been made. It ought, however, to be borne in mind, that a country, to be fully educated, must have at least 1 in 5 of the population actually under instruction. But in order to extend the means and benefits of education, the English Parliament has in 1870 passed a comprehensive measure, the principal features of which are the establishment of education boards in districts where a deficiency of schools exists, with power to build and maintain schools out of rates laid for the purpose. Supplementary aid is to be given to these board schools, as well as continued to previously existing schools, by parliamentary grant. The religious difficulty, as it has been called, arising from the diversity of religious opinions, is met by providing that no distinctive formulary shall be used in rate-aided schools, while church schools and others already existing are to retain their special characteristics. Discretionary power is given to the school boards to enforce the attendance of children in their districts.

History.—The first historical record of the island is furnished by Julius Cæsar, who, about half a century before the Christian era, having been brought, in the course of his victorious career, to the opposite coast, determined to visit its shores, and add it to the number of his conquests. His landing was opposed by hordes of painted and half-naked barbarians, who not only displayed dauntless courage, but possessed some acquaintance with the arts of war. As usual, however, superior discipline prevailed, and though Cæsar, occupied with more ambitious aims, soon withdrew, his successes were followed up by other leaders, and the greater part of the island became a Roman province. It had continued so for nearly 400 years, when Rome, attacked in the very heart of the empire, was obliged to withdraw her legions from Britain. The natives were now again independent, but they had lost the spirit of freedom; and when the tribes of the N., which had never ceased to battle for their independence, came pouring down upon the S., the pusillanimous Britons found no better alternative, than first to claim the protection of their old masters, and when that was refused, to call in the aid of warlike tribes from the E. shores of the German Ocean. The N. assailants were thus expelled, but the new allies remained, and, continually reinforced by large arrivals of their countrymen, spread rapidly over the fairer parts of the island, till the Britons were cooped up in its wildest and almost inaccessible fastnesses. The Saxons were now masters, not united under one head, but governed by a number of independent chiefs, who, having ultimately been reduced to seven, formed what is called the Saxon Heptarchy. This state of matters could not long exist. Each chief was naturally desirous to extend his dominions, and seldom scrupulous as to the means of accomplishing it. Feuds accordingly arose, and war and intestine dissensions raged almost without intermission till 827, when Egbert, in whom military prowess and political sagacity were happily combined, made himself sovereign of the whole country, and gave it its name of England. His most distinguished successor was Alfred, who came to the throne in 871. His reign is one of the brightest in English history; and his numerous virtues, and admirable institutions, have justly procured him the surname of Great. Long before his time the Danes had gained a footing in the country, and even occasionally acquired the ascendency in it. The vigour of Alfred's government had kept them in check; but when on his death, in 901, the succession to the crown was contested by his two sons, the Danes saw their advantage, and so diligently improved it during a few feeble and troubled reigns, that in 1014, Sweyn, King of Denmark, who had recently arrived at the head of a powerful force, obliged Ethelred, the reigning sovereign, to take refuge in Normandy, with Duke Richard, whose daughter he had married. The Saxon was thus supplanted by a Danish dynasty, under which the only great name which appears is that of Canute. His son, Hardicanute, a compound of cruelty, rapacity, and intemperance, died of a debauch in 1041. With him the Danish dynasty closed, and the Saxon was resumed in the person of Ethelred's son, Edward, who was called to the throne by universal acclamation. His reign, though marred by the excessive partiality which he showed for the Normans, among whom he had been educated, and the affectation of a sanctity, which the monks found nowhere so vividly manifested as in his neglect and maltreatment of a beautiful and accomplished queen, was long and prosperous; and would, doubtless, have had a happy issue, had he left an heir of his own body to succeed him. The preposterous virtue to which he aspired, and for which, mainly, he has been ridiculously surnamed the Confessor, made this impossible, and cost his subjects dear. On his death, in 1066, Harold, maternal grandson of Canute, and brother of Edward's queen, assumed the reins of government. He had previously proved himself able to hold them, and the defects of his title might also seem to have been remedied by the voice of the people in his favour. His competitor was William of Normandy, whose title, by blood, was

as defective as Harold's, but was strongly aided by the will of Edward, which made him his heir. Harold was not the man to renounce possession, nor William the man to forego his claim; and hence, no alternative remained but *decision* by the sword. William landed at Hastings, in 1066, with a powerful army, and in the great battle which was fought, the Normans proved victorious, and Harold was slain. William thus added to his former titles that of conquest, and though he chose rather to accept the sceptre as a gift, there is no doubt that he wielded it as a conqueror. His abilities were of the highest order; but by his harsh laws, and tyrannical temper, he not only increased the animosity of the English, but created dissatisfaction among his own barons, and narrowly escaped falling in the field by the hands of his own son. He died in 1087, and was succeeded in England by his son William II., surnamed Rufus, who, in 1100, was accidentally shot, during a hunting excursion, by one of his attendants The crown belonged of right to his brother Robert, then absent in the Holy Land, but was usurped by his brother Henry, who, aware of the weakness of his pretensions, saw the policy of making concessions to his subjects, but soon proved his innate tyranny, by withdrawing them the moment their purpose seemed to be served. Though he was a usurper, and had occasionally fought his way both through blood and crime, he long seemed to be the most fortunate prince of Christendom. His competitors disappeared from the field, generally, when they threatened to become most formidable; a peace, which promised to be lasting, had been made with his great enemy of France; all was tranquil, both in England and on the Continent, and the summit of his wishes seemed to be gained. At this moment a domestic blow struck him, and pierced so deeply, that it is said he never laughed again. His only son, William, a prince of great promise, in his 18th year, the undisputed heir of his crown, perished by shipwreck, with about 140 young noblemen of the principal families of Normandy and England. Henry's daughter, Matilda, married to Geoffrey of Plantagenet, eldest son of the Count of Anjou, had a son named Henry, who, now that William, son of Duke Robert of Normandy was dead, became lawful male heir to the crown. He was not allowed, however, to succeed till after a long struggle, during which England was miserably distracted. The succession opened to him, by the death of his grandfather Henry I., in 1135; but in consequence of the usurpation of Stephen, son of a daughter of William the Conqueror, and an interregnum during which his mother was acknowledged as queen, he did not actually possess the throne till 1154. His reign is one of the ablest in English annals. Among its most interesting events are his struggles with the clergy, the murder of Becket, the conquest of Ireland, and the dissensions in his family, which made him curse the day of his birth, and sent him to the grave with an unrecalled malediction on his undutiful children. He died in 1189, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard I., who, partially stung by remorse for his conduct to his father, and partly actuated by a love of military glory, soon set out on a crusade to Palestine. His achievements there gained him the surname of Cœur de Lion; but the kingdom was in the meantime sadly misgoverned, and intrigues were carried on, chiefly at the instigation of his brother John, with the view of depriving him of his crown. The nation, however, remained faithful to him, and cheerfully paid the ransom which the Duke of Austria exacted before releasing him from a most iniquitous and ungenerous imprisonment. His return was hailed by his subjects with universal joy; but before he had time to requite their attachment, or even show how far he was inclined to requite it, he met his death in 1199, while besieging one of his vassals in the castle of Chalons, near Limoges. His heir was Arthur, son of Geoffrey his next brother; but the crown was usurped by a younger brother, John, a cruel, unnatural, and despicable villain. Obtaining possession of the person of his nephew, he put him to death, it is universally believed, by his own hand. The great event of his reign, though no part of the honour of it belongs to him, was the granting of Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215. He died the following year, and was succeeded by his son, Henry III., an imbecile prince, whose reign, one of the longest and feeblest on record, did not terminate till 1272. He was succeeded by his son, Edward I., a man of a very different stamp. His warlike temper led him to pursue schemes of conquest, in which honour and justice were too often regarded as matters of very secondary moment. His oppression of the Scots, and barbarous attempt to extinguish all evidence of their national independence, by the destruction of their ancient records, are well known. His treatment of the Welsh, though equally cruel, was more successful, and Wales became an integral part of his dominions. His domestic government was conducted on better principles, and has a just claim to praise. The existing laws were for the most part impartially executed, and at the same time so many valuable improvements were introduced by the new laws which he enacted, that he has sometimes been styled the English Justinian. He has, moreover, the merit of being the only prince who, up to his time, ventured to resist, and successfully resisted, the arrogant pretensions of the church of Rome. He was succeeded in 1307 by his son Edward II., whose reign contrasts very unfavourably with that of his father. His attempted subjugation of Scotland met with its just punishment at Bannockburn; his faithless queen wrested the reins of government from his hands, to place them in those of her paramour, and at last, after all imaginable insults had been heaped upon him, he died a horrid death in prison by the hands of assassins. In 1327, when this atrocity was perpetrated, his son and successor, Edward III., was 15 years of age, and the government continued to be carried on by a regency, which had been previously established. But the young prince soon gave proofs of his fitness for rule, and, assuming the sceptre, wielded it with a rigour which never relaxed for a moment till his death in 1377, a year subsequent to that of his celebrated son, surnamed the Black Prince. The great events of this reign are the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and a naval engagement, in which an English fleet of 250 sail, commanded by the king in person, defeated a French fleet of 400, with the loss of 230 ships, and 30,000 men. Edward III. was succeeded by his grandson Richard II., son of the Black Prince. At first great hopes were entertained of him, chiefly in consequence of the intrepidity and presence of mind which he had displayed in suppressing Wat Tyler's insurrection; but he soon belied the promise which he had given, became a mere puppet in the hands of worthless favourites, was formally deposed by Parliament as unfit to govern, confined in Pontefract Castle, and there murdered in 1400. The chief mover in the rebellions of this reign was the Duke of Lancaster, who immediately assumed the sovereignty, and laid the foundation of the fierce and bloody contest between the houses of Lancaster and York. He took the title of Henry IV., and had he reached the crown by fairer means, would probably have been generally acknowledged not unworthy to wear it. In his time the Lollards and Wickliffites made great progress; and it is said that in early life he had himself embraced their opinions, but the favour of the clergy having become necessary to his ambition, he scrupled not to gratify their bigotry by lighting the fires of persecution. He was succeeded in 1413 by his son, Henry V., whose youth, spent among low and profligate associates, gave little promise, but who afterwards redeemed his character, and proved both an able and a virtuous sovereign. The great blot in his reign was the continued persecution of the Lollards; its most illustrious event the victory of Agincourt. He was cut off in 1422, in the 34th year of his age, and was succeeded by his son, Henry VI., a mere infant. The guardianship of the kingdom was entrusted to the Duke of Bedford, and during his absence in France to his brother the Duke of Gloucester. The king attained majority, but proved too imbecile to hold the reins of government. His reign accordingly was a perpetual scene of distraction, rival factions contending for the superiority, and often securing it by the commission of horrid crimes. Even during Henry's lifetime, the House of York resumed its ascendency in the person of Duke Edward, who was proclaimed king, by the name of Edward IV., in 1461. He maintained his seat till 1470, when he was obliged to flee, and Henry was restored to nominal sovereignty. Factions, however, still continued to rage, and the most barbarous atrocities were openly perpetrated. Henry's eldest son, Edward, Prince of Wales, was despatched by the daggers of Clarence and Gloucester, and he himself, a few days after, met the same fate. Edward IV. was now again sole sovereign, and continued a course of cruelty and profligacy till his death in 1482. He left two sons, the elder called in history, Edward

V., though he never reigned, 13, and the other 9 years of age. They were both murdered by Gloucester, better known as Richard III.; who in shape was scarcely a man, and in mind was less a man than a demon. His possession of the throne, to which he had cut his way by a series of unparalleled atrocities, was short lived. In 1485, only two years after his usurpation, he was slain on the field of Bosworth. The victor was the Duke of Richmond, who mounted the throne as Henry VII., and by marrying the representative of the house of York, happily united the two roses, and terminated the feuds by which the kingdom had been torn asunder. After a long, prosperous, and peaceful reign, during which the revenue of the kingdom was carefully husbanded, and its trade and commerce greatly extended, he died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son Henry VIII., then in his 18th year. His reign is distinguished by many events of importance; but the one which far eclipses all the rest is the Reformation. Very little of the merit of this great work can be claimed by the king. His own violent passions appear to have been his only law, and it may readily be admitted, that in all the measures he took to free the kingdom from the thraldom of Rome, he followed anything rather than the dictates of a pure conscience. But this only proves him to have been an unconscious instrument in a higher hand, and throws no disparagement on the Reformation, which stands on its own merits, and is not afraid to be judged by them. He died in 1547, leaving a son and two daughters, who all successively mounted the throne. The son Edward VI., succeeded in his 9th, and died in his 16th year, after giving proof of talents and virtues which made his early death more deeply regretted. This regret was doubtless increased by the character of his successor, whose atrocious bigotry and cruelty have transmitted her to posterity under the name of the bloody Mary. Like her father, though not in the same way, she was unconsciously a most important instrument in promoting the Reformation. The honour of completing it, not as an unconscious or unwilling instrument, but from deep and enlightened conviction, belongs to her illustrious successor Elizabeth, whose reign, though not free from blemishes, proved one of the ablest and most prosperous which the kingdom had till then enjoyed; and is, perhaps, partly the cause of the predilection which Englishmen still continue to show for a female reign. Under her successor, James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, the history of England begins to form part of that of the United Kingdom, and is accordingly contained in the article BRITISH EMPIRE.—(Macculloch's *British Empire*; Lyell's *Geology*; Porter's *Progress of the Nation*; *Jour. Stat. Soc. Parliamentry Papers, &c.*)

ENGLEFIELD, par. Eng. Berks; 1427 ac. Pop. 371.

ENGLISH BAZAR, a considerable tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank, Mahanada, an affluent of the Ganges, 32 m. N. by W. Moorshedabad.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, the sea which separates England from France, extending, on the English side, from Dover to the Land's End; and on the French, from Calais to the island of Ushant. On the E. it communicates with the German Ocean by the Strait of Dover, 21 m. wide; and on the W., it opens into the Atlantic by an entrance about 100 m. wide. At its greatest breadth, it is about 150 m. On the English side, off the coast of Hampshire, lies the beautiful Isle of Wight; while Guernsey, Jersey, and the other Channel Islands are situated off the French coast. The pilchard, and mackerel, and oyster fisheries in the Channel are very important.

ENGLISH-COMBE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1352 ac P. 500.

ENGLISH COMPANY'S ISLANDS, a group N. coast Australia, at the entrance to Arnhem Bay, a little W. from the gulf of Carpentaria; lat. 11° 42′ S.; lon. 136° 44′ E. (B.)

ENGLISH HARBOUR. *See* ANTIGUA.

ENGLISH RIVER, E. coast Africa. It is an estuary in Delagoa Bay, into which three rivers discharge themselves, none of whose sources are believed to be above 30 or 40 m. distant. The shores of English river are an extensive mud-flat, covered with mangrove trees. The water is quite salt, and discoloured by mud; depth sufficient for ships of the largest size.

ENGUA-GUAÇU, an isl. Brazil, prov. of, and about 30 m. S.S.E. São-Paulo. It is quite close to the mainland, and has recently been connected with it by a road built upon piles. It is low and swampy, and in consequence very unhealthy. The town of Santos stands at its N. and that of São-Vicente at its S.E. extremity. Its circumference, before the erection of these towns had made it look almost like part of the mainland, was 24 m.

ENGUERA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 38 m. S.W. by S. Valencia. It has narrow and irregular streets, a large parish church, chapel of ease, convent, townhall, prison, fountain, seven schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, and woollen fabrics, soap, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, cattle, wool, flax, &c. Pop. 5242.

ENHAM KNIGHTS, par. Eng. Hants; 787 ac. Pop. 130.

ENKHUIZEN [Latin, *Enchusa*], a seaport tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 29 m. N.E. Amsterdam, on a point projecting out into the Zuider Zee, from which it is protected by strong sea-walls. Its harbour is good, and is connected by canals with all parts of the town. Enkhuizen is built with great regularity, almost in form of a circle. It has an elegant townhouse, a weigh-house, and other important buildings, several Reformed, and two R. Catholic churches, and a small synagogue, several benevolent institutions and schools. Fishing is the chief occupation, besides which a good trade is done in cheese and seeds. There are three establishments for preparing herrings, two ship, and two boat building yards, with saw-mills, roperies, &c. Enkhuizen once had a population of 40,000, a chamber of the East India Company, and numerous other important establishments, and sent annually 400 to 500 boats to the herring fishing. It now only has six herring boats, and its population is reduced to 5449.

ENKIRCH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.W. Coblenz, at the confluence of the Grossbach with the Moselle. It contains a parish church, and has a trade in wine, and cattle; slate quarries, and four annual fairs. Lead, copper, and lignite, are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1971.

ENKÖPING, a tn. Sweden, län, Upsala, on a small stream, which about two miles below falls into lake Mälar, 37 m. N.W. Stockholm. It is tolerably well built, and stands in a fertile district, in which a good deal of corn, garden vegetables, and potatoes, are grown. Pop. 1253.

ENMORE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1112 ac. Pop. 343.

ENNEDA, or ENNENDA, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 1 m. E.S.E. Glarus, l. bank, Linth, here crossed by a bridge at the foot of Mount Schilt, which has a height of above 6000 ft. It is generally well-built, contains a handsome church and excellent school-house; and is the residence of a number of retired merchants and others. Pop. 2560.

ENNEREILLY, par. Irel. Wicklow, 3214 ac. Pop. 425.

ENNIS, an inland tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, co. Clare, on the Fergus, crossed by four bridges, 19 m. N.W. Limerick. It has a mean, straggling, and disorderly appearance; but contains many neat detached houses: streets in general narrow, crooked, and irregular, and not remarkable for cleanliness. The public buildings are the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, Methodist and Independent meeting-houses, a R. Catholic college, an endowed and a national school, the county court house, a fever hospital, and infirmary; a prison, a union work house, the townhall, markethouse, linen market, and a barrack. None of them, however, have to boast of any great architectural excellence. Adjoining the parish church are the ruins of an old Franciscan abbey, founded in 1240. Some linen and flannel are manufactured in the town; and there is a considerable trade in grain, flour, and other agricultural produce, which are conveyed in lighters for shipment to Clare, about 2½ m. farther down the river. Races are held annually in the neighbourhood. The borough returns one member to the House of Commons. It is the head-quarters of a constabulary district. Fairs on April 22, and September 3. Markets on Saturdays. Pop. 6101.

ENNISCOFFEY, par. Irel. Westm.eath; 4467 ac. P. 732.

ENNISCORTHY, an inland tn. Ireland, co. Wexford, on the Slaney, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, 60 m. S.W. Dublin. In the centre of the town are many respectable houses; but the suburbs consist of long lines of poor cabins. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Methodists and Friends; a courthouse, markethouse, union workhouse, fever hospital and dispensary, and a convent. Its ancient castle, a massive square building, flanked at each corner with a round tower, is one of the earliest military structures of the Anglo-Norman settlers. It was built originally by Raymond le Gros, about

the end of the 12th century; and at one period belonged, together with its manor, to Spencer, the poet, to whom it was granted by Queen Elizabeth. Enniscorthy has some retail trade and traffic in corn, and other agricultural produce, which is sent in barges by the Slaney to Wexford, for shipment; whence coal, timber, iron, limestone, manure, &c., are brought up in return. There are here a woollen manufactory, a large brewery and distillery, tanyards, flour-mills, and a ropery. It is a constabulary station. Vinegar Hill, from which the rebels were driven with great loss by the royal forces under Lord Lake, on June 21, 1798, is close by the town. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful. Pop. 5804.

ENNISKEEN, par. Irel. Meath and Cavan; 20,810 ac. Pop. 7331.

ENNISKERRY, a tn. Ireland, co. Wicklow, 11 m. S. by E. Dublin; consisting chiefly of tastefully built cottages, occupied by respectable families. The beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood, and the mildness and purity of its air, attract numerous visitors and invalids. Pop. 380.

ENNISKERRY, a number of small isls. off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Clare. Of these, the most important is Mutton Island, about 1 m. from the shore. It contains about 210 ac. of excellent pasture land; and some curious caves, formerly used by smugglers.

ENNISKILLEN, a market tn. and parl. bor. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, on an island in the river, which connects the upper and lower sections of Lough Erne, with suburbs on both sides of the adjoining mainland, with which it communicates by two elegant bridges, 34 m. N.E. Sligo. It is well-built, cleanly, and thriving; has lately been lighted with gas, and in other respects greatly improved. It has a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; with a county court-house, prison, infirmary, linen hall, several schools, a union work-house and two barracks, one of them for artillery. There are two small forts, one at either end of the town; and in the vicinity is the royal school of Portora, founded by Charles I., and one of the best endowed in the kingdom. Fort Hill, at the E. entrance of the town, has been tastefully laid out in walks for the recreation of the inhabitants; and on its summit is a monument to General the Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole. Enniskillen has two tanneries, a brewery, a manufactory of leather, and a small cutlery establishment, and the females make straw plait, and sew muslin. The retail trade is considerable; and a great deal of corn is sent to Derry and Armagh. Live cattle and pigs are also sent to the former place. Timber, coals, and slate, are imported in barges from the lower lake. Numerous fairs, and four weekly markets, are held. Enniskillen is the seat of county assizes, and of quarter and petty sessions, and the head-quarters of a constabulary district; it returns a member to the House of Commons, and gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Cole, proprietors of the town. Pop. (1871), 5906.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

ENNISNAG, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1736 ac. Pop. 555.

ENNISTRAHUL, an isl., off the N. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, 7½ m. N.E. Malin Head. On it is a lighthouse, with bright revolving lights, visible in clear weather at a distance of about 19 m.

ENNISTYMON, a market tn. Ireland, co. Clare, on the Inagh, 15½ m. W. by N. Ennis. It is irregularly built; has a church, R. Catholic chapel, male and female free schools, and a dispensary. Weekly market, Saturday; several fairs annually. Pop. 1450.

ENNS, [Latin, *Anisus*], a river, Austria, which rises in the N. slope of a branch of the Noric Alps, in Salzburg, about 12 m. S. Radstadt, flows nearly due N. to that town, then E.N.E. across the N part of Styria, then circuitously N.N.W. into the archduchy of Austria, separating and giving name to the two great divisions of Austria above, and Austria below the Enns, or Upper and Lower Austria, and finally joins r. bank Danube, a little below the town of Enns. Its principal affluents are the Styrian Salze on the right, and the Steyer on the left. Total course about 160 m. In the upper part of its course, it flows between parallel mountain ranges, through a country rich in wild and romantic scenery; in the lower part it becomes navigable, but its importance throughout is chiefly derived from its great amount of valuable water power.

ENNS, [Latin, *Anisia*], a tn. Upper Austria, circle, Traun, l. bank Enns, here crossed by a bridge, near its confluence with the Danube, 11 m. S.E. Linz. It is walled; has a townhouse, school, two churches; manufactures of iron and steel, and a weekly market. It is one of the oldest towns in Austria. It is built on Roman foundations; is mentioned in the song of the Niebelungen, and in its vicinity is the castle of Ennseck, belonging to the Auersberg family, where Roman remains have been dug up. Pop. 4000. *See Supp.*

ENODER (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 7037 ac. P. 1153.

ENONTEKIS, a vil. Russia, Finland, 258 m. N. W. Uleåborg, r. bank, Muonio; lat. 68° 50′ 30″ N.; 1755 ft. above sea level. Mean temperature about 26°; mean heat, January, —8°; mean heat, July, 65° Fah. Pop. 800.

ENORE, a vil. Hindoostan, 8 m. N. by E. Madras, on a small salt water lake. It is composed chiefly of about 100 native, and a few European houses, and is the resort of pleasure parties from Madras, to enjoy boating on the lake.

ENOS, a maritime tn. and gulf, European Turkey, on N. coast, Grecian Archipelago. The TOWN stands on a point of land at the entrance to the gulf, S. side, 70 m. S. by W. Adrianople; lat. 40° 42′ N.; lon. 26° 30′ E. (a.) It has a commodious, but shallow harbour, and has a considerable traffic with the adjacent country. It is the port of Adrianople, with which it has some trade in wool, camels' hair, cotton, leather, saffron, silk, wax, and copper. Pop. 7000.——The GULF has a very narrow entrance, but is spacious within, running into the land 14 or 15 m., with an average breadth of about 5 m. One of the mouths of the Maritza falls into the gulf, and the main stream disembogues a little to the W. of its entrance, where a considerable fishery is carried on.

ENOTAEVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 80 m. N.W. Astrakhan, in an elevated position on an arm of the Volga, and surrounded by barren plains of moving sand. It has a church, and a fort in which a garrison is kept, and in its vicinity wandering Calmucks encamp both summer and winter. Pop. 3000.

ENSCHEDE, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 41 m. S.E. Zwolle, near the Prussian frontier. It has Reformed, R. Catholic, and Baptist churches, a synagogue, elegant town-hall, three schools, and a spacious market-place; cotton spinning-mills; damask, diaper, and bombazine manufactures; bleacheries, print and dye works; and is altogether the busiest manufacturing place in the province. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1862. Pop. 8000.

ENSENADA, a tn. and bay, La Plata, prov. of, and 30 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres, within the estuary of the Rio-de-la-Plata; lat. 34° 55′ S.; lon. 57° 55′ W. It consists of but a few houses, and a fort.——The BAY is narrow and deep, and was the port of the provinces of La Plata before Monte Video was built. Vessels that have to take mules to the E. Indies, repair here for them. Two small rivers, the San Borombon, and the Salado, empty themselves into the bay.

ENSHAM, par. Eng. Oxford; 5060 ac. Pop. 1911.

ENSISHEIM, or ENSHEIM, a tn. Germany, Upper Alsace, 15 m. S. by E. Colmar, r. bank Ill, at the junction of the Neufbrisach canal. It has a large and ancient Hotel de Ville, a Jesuit college, now converted into a prison; a parochial church; manufactures of calicoes and straw hats; and four annual fairs. It was formerly capital of Alsatia, was fortified, and three times taken during the Thirty Years' War. Pop. 3989.

ENSIVAL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 13 m. E. by S. Liége, on the Vesdre, and a station on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle. It has manufactures of cloth, soap, tiles, and pottery, several quarries, limekilns, breweries, and flour-mills. Pop. 2586.

ENSTONE, par. Eng. Oxford; 6177 ac. Pop. 1249.

ENTLEBUCH, or ENTLIBUCH, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 12 m. S.W. Luzern, r. bank, Emmen, 2280 ft. above sea level, cap. bail. of same name. It has a picturesquely situated church, surrounded by the neatly built houses comprising the village. It has an important cattle-market. Pop. 2741.——The BAILIWICK consists of the upper portion of the valley of the Emmen, with some adjoining valleys; area, 80 geo. sq. m. On either side of the valley lofty mountains rise, but do not reach the snow line. They are frequently cut by deep ravines, and are partially covered with pine forests. Pop. 19,743.

ENTRAIGUES, several places, France, particularly a tn. dep. Aveyron, 21 m. N. Rodez, at the confluence of the Truyère with the Lot, which here becomes navigable. It lies between three hills, was formerly a strong place, and has manufactures of turnery wares, and some trade in horn. Pop. 1096.

ENTRAQUE, Entraigue, or Autraguе. a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 13 m. S.S.W. Coni. It has an elegant church, a communal hall, some charities, a cemetery, two schools, and an annual fair. Pop. 3230.

ENTRE-DEUX-MERS [Latin, *Binaris*], a wine dist. France, dep. Gironde, between the Dordogne and the Garonne. Large quantities of good common white wines are produced, the best of which are exported to Paris and the Baltic ports; the remainder is made into brandy.

ENTRE DOURO-E-MINHO, a former prov. Portugal, now comprised in provs. Douro, and Minho.

ENTRE RIOS, a prov. [between the Rivers] Republic La Plata, lying between the Uruguay and the Paranà, the former constituting its E., the latter its W. and S. limits, the province of Corrientes bounding it N. Its area is estimated at 32,000 sq. m. The S. extremity is a low alluvial plain, subject to annual inundation; towards the N. the country has an undulating surface, with an extensive swamp in the interior, overgrown with low trees. There are, however, some large tracts covered with fine grass, which supplies good pasture for cattle and horses, from which all the articles of export—hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef, are derived. It has numerous river, affluents of the Urugnay, and Paranà. Cultivation is limited to a few places. The climate is moderate and healthy. The population, which amounts (1868) to about 160,000, is much scattered, and almost entirely occupied in the *estancias* or cattle farms, in which the wealth of the province chiefly consists. The villa del Paranà or Bajada is, nominally, the capital of the province.

ENTRINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Schwarzwald, 15 m. S.E. Herrenberg. It contains a Protestant church, and has a number of looms employed in cotton-weaving. On a height above the town stands the castle of Hochentringen. Pop. 1344.

ENTRY ISLAND.—1, or Kapito, A small isl. E. side Cook's Strait, New Zealand; lat. 40° 51′ S.; lon. 174° 55′ E. (g.) It is 1800 ft. high.—2, One of the Magdalene isls. gulf of St. Lawrence; lat. 47° 17′ N.; lon. 61° 42′ W. (g.) It rises 480 ft. above sea level, and may be seen from 25 to 27 m. off in clear weather; its red cliffs are magnificent and beautiful, rising at the N.E. point to 350 ft., and at the S. point to 400 ft.

ENVIE [Latin *In Vibis or Invie*], a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, division of, and 23 m. N.N.W. Coni, l. bank Giandone. It was formerly surrounded by walls flanked with towers, of which only a small portion now remains; contains a very ancient church, several chapels, and an old castle, with a fine English garden, and has a trade in corn, wine, butter, silk, and chestnuts. Pop. 3047.

ENYED-NAGY, Egidistadt, or Strassburg, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, cap. co. Nieder-Weissenburg, on a small stream not far from the Maros, 19 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg. It possesses some good houses, but is for the most part very poorly built, consisting of a collection of wood or mud huts, thatched with straw. It contains a R. Catholic, a Greek United, a Lutheran, and a Calvinistic church, the two last formed out of an old castle in the centre of the market place; a Protestant college, liberally endowed by Gabriel Bethlen, and attended by above 800 students; a library, Minorite cloister, casino, hospital, and cavalry barracks. The manufactures consist chiefly of hosiery, paper, and brandy; and there is a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3072.——The district is fertile, and grows much wine.

ENYENG, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and about 10 m. from Veszprim, in a somewhat sandy but still fertile district. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. In the vicinity a tolerable wine is grown. Pop. 2617.

ENYICKZE, or Hanyiszka, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Ava-Ujvar, about 8 m. from Kaschau. It is situated in a plain, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1050.

ENZ, a river, Würtemberg. It rises in the Black Forest, 2505 ft. above sea level, 35 m. S.W. Stuttgart, flows N.E. past Willbad, Pforzheim, &c., receives the Nagold on the right bank, and falls into the Neckar, at Besigheim, 584 ft. above sea level, 16 m. N. Stuttgart. A considerable quantity of wood is floated down the Enz to the Neckar. Total course, 82 m.

ENZBERG, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, and 6 m. S. Maulbronn, near the Enz, on the frontiers of Baden. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a paper, and several other mills. Some wine, and much fruit, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1054.

ENZERSDORF, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A vil. Lower Austria, on the Fischa, about 4 m. from Fischamend. It contains a parish church, and a castle. Good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1050.—2, *Enzersdorf Gross*, or *Stadtel Enzersdorf*, a tn. Lower Austria, r. bank Danube, 9 m. E. Vienna, on the railway to Stockeran. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains a parish church, and a military school. It was bombarded by the French in 1809. Pop. 869.—3, *Enzersdorf am Gebirge*, a vil. Lower Austria, about 5 m. from Vienna. It is the summer residence of many of the Viennese; contains a parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; a Franciscan monastery, and the ruins of an old castle. The poet Werner is buried here. Pop. 820.

ENZILLI, a tn. Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the Caspian shore, at the extremity of a low spit of land, which, with a corresponding point opposite, called Kazeran, forms a kind of bay or lagoon; lat. 37° 27′ N.; lon. 49° 25′ E. It is a miserable collection of scattered wood and reed houses, with three brick caravanserais, all separated from each other by reed enclosures. Some low detached towers constitute its only defence. A narrow strait, about 500 yards broad, divides the tongue of land on which Enzilli is built from the opposite point; its depth seldom exceeds 5 ft. The bay is about 20 m. long by 10 m. broad, and its water, at some seasons of the year, is so fresh as to be drinkable, there being, it is said, about 70 streams that discharge themselves into it. Pop. 2500, mostly Russians.

ENZWEIHINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, 1 m. S.E. Vaihingen, r. bank, Enz, here crossed by a hand some stone bridge of four arches. It contains a Protestant parish church, and the remains of an old castle, and has a paper-mill. Pop. 1520.

EOA, Eooa, or Middleburg Island, one of the Friendly isls., S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 24′ S.; lon. 174° 57′ W. (g.) It is about 30 m. in circumference, rocky, and high, rising to an elevation of 600 ft. above sea level. The earlier accounts of this island ascribe to it a degree of fertility and luxuriance of vegetation, that more recent accounts do not confirm. It was first discovered in 1643, by Tasman, by whom it was called Middleburg. Pop. estimated at 200.

EÖRS (Also, Felso, Kis, and Kövago), four nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, co. Szalad, not far from Füred, on the Platten-See. The first contains a Protestant church, and grows good wine in its vicinity. Pop. 510.—The second contains a R. Catholic church, and from the number of antiquities found near it, appears to have been a Roman station. Pop. 607.—The third, which consists only of nine houses, has an acidulated spring.—And the fourth contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. In its vicinity an excellent wine is produced. Pop. 1397.

EÖRS-Tisza, a vil. Hungary, co. Heves, about 6 m. from Tisza Füred. In the vicinity are the traces of a Roman fort, near which many coins have been found. Pop. 1184.

EPANOMERIA, a tn. isl. Santorin, Grecian Archipelago, singularly situated on the face of the cliffs of the N.W. promontory of the island. The houses are piled one over another from 15 to 20 deep, the whole surrounded by numerous windmills, perched on the very top of the cliff. Many of the dwellings are excavations in the rock; others are built above them, some with arched roofs, others flat, the lower tier full 400 ft. above the deep waters of the gulf; the strata below are perpendicular, and of a bright red and black lava, much calcined, and scorie. The town is approached from the sea by a zigzag road cut into the cliffs; and has a very striking appearance, the houses towering on high far above the mast heads of the largest ships. At night the voyager would hardly be aware of the presence of a town, were it not for the twinkling lights along the face of the cliffs.

EPE, or Eer, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 26 m. N. Arnhem. It has an elegant Reformed church, and a school; a copper and nine paper-mills, and some other manufactures. Pop., including adjoining hamlets, 3300.

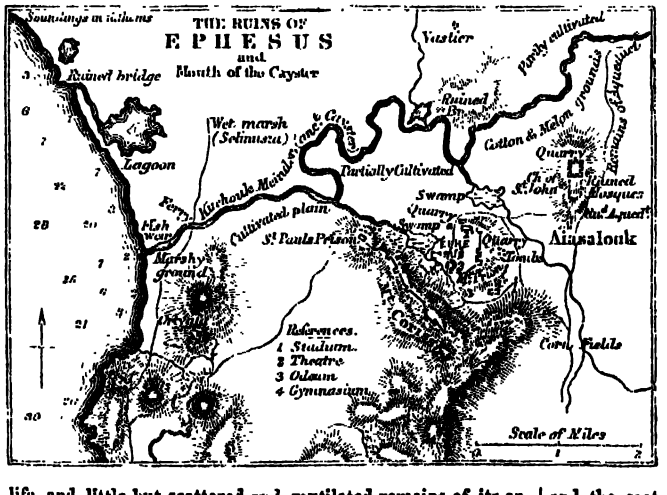
EPEHY, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N.E. Perronne. It has manufactures of table linen, and various kinds of cotton goods. Pop. 2019.

EPERIES [Hungarian, *Hepergcs*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Szaros, in a beautiful district, on the Tarcza, 139 m. N.E. Pesth. It is of an oblong shape, is surrounded with walls, and consists of the inner town which is well built, and has one very fine main street; and of two larger suburbs, the streets of which are unpaved. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a Protestant consistory, with jurisdiction over the whole of Hungary included in Hither Theiss. It is also the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a Protestant and four R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, county buildings, bishop's palace, with a good library; a Protestant college, and a R. Catholic gymnasium and high school; and has manufactures of ordinary linen and damask, woollen cloth, flannel, coarse covers, delf-ware, and a considerable trade in linen. Near it are chalybeate springs, and a royal salt-mine. Three roads meet near Eperies, and form the great thoroughfares between Galicia and Hungary. Pop. 9550.

EPERNAY [Latin, *Sparnacum, Epernæum*], a tn. France, dep. Marne, at the opening of a rich valley, whose sides are clothed with vines, yielding the finest champagne wines; 20 m. E.N.E. Chalons, l. bank, Marne, here crossed by a fine bridge of seven arches. The town is well-built of stone, brick, and timber; and is kept clean; and in its suburbs are numerous elegant villas, with extensive vaults attached to them, cut in the chalk, and belonging to the champagne wine merchants. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of commerce. Its manufactures are hosiery, excellent pottery, woollen thread, sugar-refining, dyeing, tanning, &c.; and besides wines, there is a trade in building and fire wood, sent down the Marne, to Paris, Rouen, and Le Havre. Pop. 10,598.

EPFIG, a tn. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 7 m. N. Schelestädt. It has manufactures of ribbons and tile works. Pop. 1946.

EPHESUS, an anc. and celebrated city, now in ruins, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, cap. of Ionia and all Asia Minor, 38 m. S.S.E. Smyrna; lat. 37° 55′ N.; lon. 27° 28′ E.; l. bank, Little Mendere, or Meinder [anc. *Cayster*], about 8 m. from its embouchure in the gulf of Scala Nuova, Grecian Archipelago. It was, at one time, one of the most considerable of the Greek cities in Asia Minor, but now presents few traces of human



life, and little but scattered and mutilated remains of its ancient grandeur; a desolation strikingly illustrated by Dr. Chandler, who visited the ruins in 1764. 'Its streets are obscured and overgrown. A herd of goats was driven to it for shelter from the sun at noon, and a noisy flight of crows from the quarries seemed to insult its silence. We heard the partridge-call in the area of the theatre and of the stadium.' The classic celebrity of this city is chiefly owing to its famous temple, the seventh wonder of the world, and the goddess in whose honour it was built, 'Diana of the Ephesians.' No trace of this temple, which occupied, it is said, 220 years in building, now remains, even its site is unknown, though it is supposed to have stood between the town and the port. The original building was of the Ionic order, 425 ft. long, 200 ft. broad, with 127 pillars, each 60 ft. high, and richly ornamented. This edifice, which contained innumerable statues and pictures of the most celebrated Grecian masters, was burned down, B.C. 356, by Herostratus. Subsequently, it was rebuilt with still greater splendour; was robbed of its treasures by Nero, and, A.D. 262, was destroyed by the Scythians, after which it was never rebuilt. Amongst the ruins, in best preservation, are those of the theatre, which appears to have been of the largest and most imposing dimensions; and those of a noble circus or stadium. Another object of no small interest is the marble quarry of Prion, from which large quantities of that material were taken for the construction of the public buildings of the city.

Ephesus, in mythical times called Ortygia or Ptelea, was probably built by Androclus, son of Codrus, though, by Pliny, its erection is attributed to the Amazons. It was included in the kingdom of Alexander after the battle of Granicus, and, under the Romans, became capital of proconsular Asia. The Mahometans took it from Alexis Commenus, and from them it was wrested, A.D. 1206, by the Greeks; but, in 1283, it fell again into the hands of the Turks, and now its only representative is the miserable village of Aiasalouk. The apostle Paul visited Ephesus, and addressed one of his epistles to its inhabitants.

EPIDAURUS, a port, Greece. *See* PIDARO.

EPILA [anc. *Bysgolis*], a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 19 m. W. by S. Saragossa, r. bank, Jalon. It was formerly surrounded by walls, of which some remains still exist; and has a church, chapel, three convents, two schools, a townhall, prison, cavalry barracks, two hospitals, a palace of the counts of Aranda, and, in the vicinity, an old Moorish castle. Occupations:—agriculture, goat, and sheep rearing. P. 3152.

EPINAC, a vil. and com. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire. The VILLAGE, on high ground, 22 m. N.W. Chalons-sur-Saône, in a mining district, has remains of an ancient castle, manufactures of bottles and beet-root sugar, and iron forges, &c. In the environs are coal mines, whose produce is sent, by railway, to the Canal de Bourgogne, at Pont d'Ouche, about 18 m. distant. Pop. 3967.

EPINAL, a tn. France, cap. dep. Vosges, situated on the Moselle, in a narrow valley, among the W. roots of the Vosges, and overlooked by the ruins of an old castle, 190 m. E.S.E. Paris; lat. 48° 10′ 24″ N.; lon. 6° 26′ 25″ E. The Moselle divides the town into three distinct parts:—1, The 'Grande Ville,' on the r. bank.—2, The 'Petite Ville, on an island formed by the river and a canal, &c., joined to the foregoing by two bridges, one of stone, and the other of iron.—3, The 'Faubourg des Capucins,' on the l. bank of the river. Epinal is well built, and rather handsome. Its streets are wide, badly paved, but clean; and the quays upon the Moselle are spacious. There are an antique Gothic parish church, an hospital, a theatre, a public library (20,000 volumes), a museum, an abbatoir, an orphan asylum, a communal college, and several model, and other schools. The manufactures comprise works in iron and brass, pottery, cutlery, chemicals, &c.; and there are oil and paper mills, marble yards, tanneries, and skinneries; and, in the environs, quarries of freestone, and marble of various colours. Trade:—in grain, wine, planks, paper, linens, horses, and cattle. Epinal was formerly capital of a duchy in Lorraine, and the seat of great religious foundations, dependencies of the bishopric of Metz. It first came into French possession about the middle of the 15th century; it was then strongly fortified. As a town of independent Lorraine, it was taken by the French in 1670, and dismantled. Pop. 11,957.

EPPERSTONE, par. Eng. Notts; 2300 ac. Pop. 511.

EPPINDORF.—1, A vil. Saxony, circle, Zwickau. It contains a large old church; and has tile-works, a worsted, and several other mills. Much flax is grown, and there is a

silver mine in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1515.—2, A vil. in the territory, and 3 m. N. Hamburg, r. bank, Alster. It contains a church and three schools, and has a bathing establishment, supplied by mineral springs, a cattle-market, and annual fair. Pop. 708.

EPPING, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, the former pleasantly situated 16 m. N.N.E. London. It consists of two parts, called Epping Upland and Epping Street, about 1½ m. apart, and contains an ancient church, a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Independents and Friends. In Epping Street the weekly market is held, and there are three annual fairs.——The PARISH is noted for the quality of its butter, pork, and sausages; and the famous royal forest of Epping, though much of it is now under cultivation, still presents some fine woodland scenery. Area, 5281 ac. P. 2105.

EPPINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, on the Elsenz, 25 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. It is an ancient place, having had a church as early as the seventh century, and early became a free imperial city. It contains two churches, and has linen manufactures, and a trade in cattle. Pop. of tn., 3237; of bail., 14,718.

EPSOM [Saxon, *Ebbsham*], a market tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The TOWN, 15 m. S.W. London, on a branch of the Brighton Railway, is irregularly laid out, but contains a number of good houses, is lighted with gas, and has a church and two Independent chapels. Some brick-making, brewing, and malting are carried on. In the vicinity is a celebrated mineral spring, from which the well-known Epsom salts were at one time manufactured. After the discovery of this medicinal Spa, Epsom became a fashionable watering-place, and rapidly increased in buildings and population, but afterwards fell into decay. Another source of attraction, however, has since arisen—the annual races, held on the Downs. These commence on Tuesday, and continue to the end of the week preceding Whitsuntide; the Derby stakes are run for on Wednesday, which is the principal day, and the Oaks on Friday. They are fashionably and numerously attended, many hundreds of thousands of people visiting Epsom during the race week. The grand stand on the race-course is a spacious and handsome building. Area of par. 4389 ac. Pop. 6276.

EPTE [Latin, *Epta*], a river, France, which rises near Forge-les-Eaux, arrond. Neufchâtel, dep. Seine-Inferieure, flows S., between deps. Seine and Eure, on its r., and deps. Oise and Seine-et Oise on its l. bank, and joins r. bank, Seine, above Vernon, after a course of about 50 m.

EPTINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Basel-Landschaft, in a mountainous district, among precipices so steep that in winter the sun is visible only about mid-day, 15 m. S.E. Basel. It contains a large parish church, and has sulphureous and alum springs, with a well-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 646.

EPWORTH, a par. and small market tn. England, co. Lincoln; area, 8140 ac. The TOWN, which is situate in the isle of Axholme, 23 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, contains a Gothic church and several Dissenting chapels. The dressing of hemp and flax, which are grown in large quantities in the neighbourhood, forms the principal occupation. Two annual fairs are held, for the sale of cattle, flax, and hemp. John Wesley, founder of the Methodist body, was born here, 1703. Pop. 2097.

EQUATOR, State, S. America. *See* ECUADOR.

ERBA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 7 m. E. by N. Como, near the r. bank, Lodi, on a hill slope, and possessing a church, convent, and a manufacture of silken fabrics. A large cattle fair is held in January. Pop. 1554.

ERBACH, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Mimling, 22 m. S.E. Darmstadt. It stands in a narrow valley, overhung by lofty rocks, and contains a parish church, and a castle of the Counts of Erbach, a handsome modern structure, with an interesting armoury, and other antiquities; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, a paper, and several other mills; and two annual wool and cattle fairs. Pop. 2078.—2, A vil. Nassau, beautifully situated on the Rhine, 7 m. W. Mentz. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and at a short distance is the old convent of Eberbach, founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1131, once the largest monastic establishment on the Rhine, and now used partly as a prison, and partly as a lunatic asylum. Pop. 1307.—3, A vil. Würtemburg, circle, Danube, 8 m. E. Ehingen, near l. bank, Danube; with a parish church, and a fine old castle belonging to the lords of Ulm. Pop. 1037.

ERBENDORF, a market tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Waaldnaab, 21 m. E.S.E. Baireuth. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has manufactures of mirrors, and two mills. Pop. 1410.

ERBESBUDESHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhesse, near Alzey. It contains two churches, two schools, a townhouse, and four mills. Pop. 865.

ERBIL, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. *See* ARBEL.

ERBISTOCK, par. Wales, Denbigh; 1602 ac. P. 368.

ERCALL, two pars. Eng. Salop:—1, (*Child's*), 3633 ac. Pop. 512.—2, (*Magna*), 10,593 ac. Pop. 1975.

ERCE, a vil. France, dep. Ariège, 11 m. S.E. St. Girons, on the Garbet. It has some trade in butter and cattle; and in its vicinity iron forges, and mines of marble and iron. Pop. 3371.

ERCSI, or ERECSENY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 8 m. from Adony, on a height above the Danube, on which there is here a steam-boat station. It contains a parish church, and an elegant castle; and has extensive distilleries, oil-mills, and vinegar works. In the vicinity madder, woad, weld, teazel, and anise are extensively grown. The Roman town *Saline* stood near this. Pop. 3296.

ERDING, a tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank, Semt, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N.E. Munich. It is the seat of a law court; contains five churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made; a townhouse, hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of leather, numerous smithies, a trade in corn and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1826.

ERDINGTON, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Warwick. The former, 4 m. E. Birmingham, contains a handsome church, and chapels for R. Catholics and Independents; with national, infant, and Sunday schools. The Tame Valley Canal here joins the Birmingham Canal. Pop. 3906.

ERDMANNSDORF.—1, A vil. Prussia, gov. Breslau, circle of, and near Hirschberg; with a Protestant church. Pop. 862.——2, A vil. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, on the Zschopau, here crossed by a long bridge. It contains tile-works, a calico bleachfield, an iron, two large cotton, and several other mills. Pop. 834.

ERDOD.—1, A vil. Austria, Sclavonia, co. Verocze, dist. and 10 m. from Eszek, beautifully situated on a height, covered with vineyards, near the junction of the Drave with the Danube. It contains a parish church, and the ruins of an old castle, on a promontory which projects into the river. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen.——2, A market tn. Hungary, co. and about 10 m. S. Szathmar, at the foot of lofty hills, forming distant ramifications of the mountains of Transylvania. It has a parish church, and a castle seated on a height; and has glassworks, extensive limekilns, and an annual fair. Pop. 1670.

ERDOHEGY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, on the White Körös, 8 m. from Simand. It contains a Protestant and a Wallachian church. Pop. 1440.

ERDÖVEGH, or ERDEWICH, a market tn. Austria, Sclavonia, co. Syrmia, dist. of, and 8 m. from Illok, in a plain near the Rahony. It contains a Greek church, and has numerous mills. Pop. 2460.

ERDRE, a river, France, which rises in a hilly district on the W. of dep. Maine-et-Loire, flows E. into dep. Loire-Inferieure, past St. Mars-la-Jaille, and on reaching Joue begins to turn S. At Nort it communicates with the Nantes and Brest Canal, and is thereafter navigable to its junction with r. bank, Loire, at Nantes; course about 60 m.

EREBUS volcano. *See* ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

EREE, or ERIH, one of the Souakin isls. Red Sea; lat. 18° 19′ N.; lon. 28° 20′ E.; about 4½ m. long N. to S., of very irregular shape, low, and sandy. On the E. part are the ruins of the ancient Ptolemais Theron; the highest part is a mound of ruins, which is visible from a distance of 3 m. Many tanks, also, are to be seen. A bay, W. side of the island, has 3 and 4 fathoms water, muddy bottom, the former depth being pretty close to the island.

EREKLI, or ERGLI.—1, [anc. *Heraclea*], A tn. and seaport, Asiatic Turkey, S. coast of the Black Sea, 130 m. E.N.E

Constantinople; lat. 41° 15′ 30″ N.; lon. 31° 30′ E.; consisting of an ancient and modern town. The latter stands at the head of a beautiful bay on the W. side, and near the extremity of Cape Baba. When viewed from the sea, its walls and towers form a conspicuous and pleasing feature in the general landscape. It contains several mosques, baths, and a Greek church. It has still a considerable coasting trade, and some manufactories of red and yellow Morocco leather. The walls of the ancient town, which consists of about 250 houses, and 50 of Greek-Christians, are now in a ruinous condition, and constructed chiefly of the remains of a former rampart. In that part which fronts the sea, and where there are remains of an outer as well as an inner wall still existing, huge blocks of basalt and limestone are piled upon one another, and intermingled with columns and fragments of Byzantine cornices and tablets, with sculptured crosses and Christian inscriptions. On a height overlooking the town are the ruins of an ancient castle. The ancient Heraclea was founded by the Megareans, and was the port where the fleet of the Goths awaited the return of the second expedition that, in the time of Gallienus, ravaged Bythynia and Mysia.——2, An inland tn. Asiatic Turkey, supposed to be the ancient Amhalla, 80 m. E. by S. Kouiyeh; lat. 37° 32′ N.; lon. 34° 6′ E.; agreeably situated among gardens full of fruit and forest trees. It is, however, but a poor place; streets dirty; small market; and containing 800 to 1000 Turkish, and 50 Armenian houses. There are some remarkable hot springs a few miles N. from the town, and a large shallow lake a short distance W. of it.

ERFURT, a gov. Prussian Saxony, bounded, N. by Hanover and Brunswick, N.E. and E. gov. Merseburg, principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and grand duchy of Saxe Weimar; S. by same grand duchy, principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolfstadt, duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; and W. by Hesse-Cassel; area, 988 geo. sq. m. It does not form one compact whole, but is extremely irregular and dislocated, consisting of a long narrow belt, and of nine minor portions mixed up with other states. Its surface is very much diversified. In the S. and S.W., in the circles of Erfurt, Langensalza, and Weissensee, it presents a large and fertile plain, only occasionally broken by a few low ridges. In the circle of Nordhausen, on the S. slope of the Harz, and also in circle Mülhausen, it becomes more hilly, and higher up in the Harz, and in the Thuringen forest, it rises up into mountains, many of which are bleak and bare, while others are densely wooded. The culminating point is the Beerberg, 3060 ft.; and next to it the Finsterberg, 2900 ft.; the Eisenberg, 2700 ft.; the Adlersberg, 2580 ft.; and the Dollberg, 2480 ft. At least four other summits exceed 2000 ft. It is watered by numerous streams, which almost all take an E. direction, and belong to the basin of the Elbe. The principal exception is the Werra, which only traverses a small portion of the W. of the government, and belongs to the basin of the Weser. The minerals are both numerous and valuable, including copper, iron, silver, cobalt, coal, lignite, limestone, gypsum, and potter's clay. In the fertile plains of Erfurt, Weissensee, and Langensalza, heavy crops of wheat and pulse are grown, and a considerable portion of surface is devoted to the culture of oil seeds, hemp, flax, fruit, and dye plants. In the more elevated arable districts, oats, and potatoes, are the principal crops. Higher still, the country, where not absolutely bare or covered with forest, becomes entirely pastoral, and feeds great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. Manufactures, though still far behind those of the Rhenish provinces, have made considerable progress. They include all the ordinary tissues of wool, linen, and cotton, ribbons, worsted, leather, starch, tobacco, and chicory, and particularly iron, steel, and numerous articles of iron ware. The inhabitants, of whom nearly two-thirds are Protestants, are very industrious. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into nine circles—Erfurt, the capital; Heilyerstadt, Langensalza, Mülhausen, Nordhausen, Schlesingen, Weissensee, Worbis, and Ziegenrack. Pop. (1867), 370,072.

ERFURT [Latin, *Erfordia*, *Erfurtum*], a tn. Prussian Saxony, cap. gov. of same name, advantageously situated near the centre of Thuringia, on the Gera, the great thoroughfare through Germany, and the railway from Frankfort to Dresden, 62 m. W.S.W. Leipzig. It is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls with six gates, and defended by two forts and other outworks, on which extensive repairs and improvements have recently been made, and from its numerous towers presents, at a distance, a very imposing appearance. It consists of the town proper and six suburbs, and covers a large extent of space, but is dull and inanimate, exhibiting marks of decay. It has two principal squares—the great market, with a large obelisk in memory of the elector Frederick Charles Joseph, and the fish market, in which there is a statue of Roland. The most remarkable building is the dom or cathedral, belonging to the R. Catholics, a fine gothic structure of the 14th century, situate on a height, and surmounted by two stately towers. It was much injured by war, but great sums have recently been expended on its improvement. It has a famous bell, called Grosse Susanna, weighing nearly 14 tons. Its N. portal is much admired, and several of its altars are very elegant. Among its pictures are one, a Holy Family, by L. Cranach, and another still older, supposed to be by Van Eyck. The Severu-kirche, in the neighbourhood of the dom, is conspicuous by its three towers covered with copper, and has a good organ, and fine high altar. The orphan asylum called Martinstift, in honour of Luther, was originally the Augustinian monastery in which he was a monk. His cell has been preserved as nearly as possible in its original condition, and contains his portrait and Bible. The other buildings and institutions deserving of notice, are the churches of Laurentius, and Allerheilgen [All Saints], the townhouse, library, museum, college, gymnasium, normal, industrial, and other schools, Ursuline nunnery, public courts and offices, asylum for the blind, deaf and dumb asylum, poorhouse, barracks, and other military buildings, botanical garden, &c. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, cotton, and mixed goods; leather, shoes, candles, bells, ironmongery, oil, vinegar, chicory, brandy, and liqueurs. Erfurt is an ancient town, and had acquired considerable importance in the time of Charlemagne. It became one of the Hanse towns, and shared largely in the trade which passed through Germany, between Italy and the Baltic. At this time it was the capital of Thuringia. Its university, once of some celebrity, was suppressed in 1816. Pop. (1867), 41,760.

ERGENZINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 6 m. W.N.W. Rottenburg. It has a parish church; manufactures of hosiery and pipe-bowls, and several worsted mills. Pop. 1528.

ERGHEN, a river, Central Asia, Turkestan Proper, region, Thian-Chan-Nanloo, rises in the Karakorum mountains, on the N.E. borders of Little Tibet, under the name of the Yarkand, and flows N.W.W. to lon. 75° E., when it bends round to the N.E., passes the town of Yarkand, and at lon. 80° 30′ E., is joined by four large rivers, three from the left, one of which is the Kashgar, and one from the right, the Khoten. From this point it flows E. by S., under the name of the Tasim, which it retains till it reaches about lon. 85° E., when it is called the Erghen, or Ergono, and subsequently falls into the W. end of the lake called Lob Nor. Entire course about 700 m.

ERIBOLL (Loch), an inlet of the sea, N. coast, Scotland, co. Sutherland, about 10 m. long, and from 1 to 3 broad. It forms a spacious harbour, and affords good anchorage.

ERICEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. Torres Vedras, on a small bay, 22 m. N.W. Lisbon. It has an annual fair. Almost all the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Pop. 3000.

ERICHT (Loch).—1, A lake, Scotland, cos. Perth and Inverness, about 15 m. long, by 1 broad. It lies N.E. and S.W., in one of the wildest and most inaccessible districts of Scotland, and by the small stream Ericht, from its S. end, sends its surplus waters to Loch Rannoch.—2, A river, Scotland, in the N.E. of co. Perth, formed by the union of the Shee and the Airdle. After a S.E. course of about 17 m., through a beautiful and romantic country, it falls into the Isla.

ERIE, a lake, N. America, the most S. of the Canadian lakes. It lies N.E. and S.W., between lat. 41° 30′, and 42° 52′ N.; and lon. 78° 58′, and 83° 25′ W. It is about 265 m. long, 63¼ m. broad at its centre, 658 m. in circumference, and from 40 to 45 fathoms deep at the deepest part. Its surface is 565 ft. above sea level, and 30 ft. below Lake Huron, which is 45 m. N. from it. The whole of its S. shores is within the territory of the U. States, and its N. within that of Upper Canada. It receives the waters of

Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair, through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, at its S.W. extremity, and discharges its waters into Lake Ontario, by the Niagara river, at its N.E. end. Several small islands are scattered over the W. end of the lake; only one of which, Point Pele Island, is inhabited. This is the most dangerous of all the lakes to navigate in stormy weather, in consequence of the heavy ground swell, proceeding from its shallowness. It has, however, a vast and increasing traffic, upwards of 50 steamers, and several hundred sailing vessels, navigate it, and find abundant employment. The banks vary in height; no portion of them, however, is above 100 ft. high. There are considerable quantities of red cedar on particular portions of the coast. The principal harbours on the Canadian side are Port Dover, Port Stanley, and the Road Eau; those on the U. States side are Buffalo, Erie, and Cleveland. An engagement in the W. waters of Lake Erie, between the armed flotillas of Great Britain and the U. States, ended to the advantage of the latter country.—(Smith's *Canadian Gazetteer;* Bouchette's *Canadas; U. States Gazetteer*, &c.)

ERIE, a tn. and port, U. States, Pennsylvania, finely situated on Presquile Bay, S. shore, Lake Erie, 307 m. N.W. Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a jail, seven churches, and several academies and schools. The harbour is one of the best on the lake, and the trade of the place is considerable. The value of the exports and imports amounts to 51,000,000 dollars. Pop. 19,646.

ERISKAY, an islet, Scotland, Hebrides, co. Argyle, immediately S. of S. Uist, about 2½ m. long, by 1 m. medium breadth.

ERISWELL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 6620 ac. Pop. 473.

ERITH, par. Eng. Kent; 4585 ac. Pop. 4143.

ERIVAN, a tn. Asiatic Russia, cap. gov. Armenia, formerly prov. Erivan, l. bank, Zengia or Sanga, a considerable river that flows from the lake Ghokcha or Sevan to the Aras, 33 m. N.N.E. from the foot of Mount Ararat, on the border of the great plain of the Aras; lat. 40° N.; lon. 44° 30′ E.; 3311 ft. above sea level. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on the margin of the stream, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of several arches, and is very unhealthy during the summer heats. It is irregularly built, with narrow, dirty, and ill-smelling streets, and is mean in appearance, the houses being built of boulders, and mortar made of clay and straw. It contains a large bazaar, five mosques, five Armenian churches, and several caravanserais. On the summit of the hill on which the town is partly built, there are some fortifications, which inclose the palace of Sardar, with the houses of the public functionaries. Erivan being on the caravan route between Persia and Russia, has a considerable transit trade. It manufactures cottons, and has some potteries and tanneries. Pop. (1863), 12,170.

ERKE, par. Irel. Kilkenny and Queen's co.; 18,584 ac. Pop. 3312.

ERKELENZ, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. N.N.E. Aix-la Chapelle, cap. circle of same name, in a plain. It is the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a superior burgher school; and has manufactures of linen cloth, ribbons, hats, pins, and lace, a dye-work, flax-mill, and several breweries, a trade in corn and linseed, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2058.——The CIRCLE, area, 84 geo. sq. m., is, for the most part, flat and well adapted for agriculture. Pop. 34,586.

ERKENE, a river, European Turkey, formed by several head streams that have their sources in the Little Balkan mountains, near Viza, about lat. 41° 30′ N.; lon. 27° 40′ E. It flows first S.S.W. for about 18 or 20 m., then turns W. by N., and falls into the Maritza at Djesr Erkene, lat. 41° 30′ N.; lon. 26° 35′ E.; after a course of about 60 m.

ERKENEK, a pass and vil. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, 45 m. N.E. Samisat, r. bank of the Euphrates. The PASS occurs in Mount Taurus, where the Gok-Su forces its way through the mountains.——The VILLAGE, 3828 ft. above sea level, is beautifully situated in the ravine, where the river, continually descending amidst rocks and precipices to the W., finally reaches a varied and boundless mountain scene. It is surrounded by gardens and trees, watered by innumerable springs.

ERLANGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, in a plain not far from the Regnitz, 10 m. N.N.W. Nürnberg, on the railway to Bamberg. The greater part of it having been consumed by a fire in 1706, it has been rebuilt in a much improved form. It is nearly of a square shape, is entered by seven gates, and its streets cross each other at right angles. The buildings most deserving of notice are the French church, a massive structure, with a tower 180 ft. high; the town church, with a still loftier tower; the German Reformed church, the old castle, and the townhouse, both forming part of the finest square which the town contains; the theatre, a capacious building, of an imposing appearance; and the university, attended by about 250 students, provided with a good library and museum, and celebrated at present as a school of Protestant theology. In addition to the university, the educational institutions include a gymnasium, a Latin, an agricultural, and an industrial school; the chief charitable establishments are an infirmary and a poorhouse. The manufactures, which are numerous and important, owe their existence and prosperity to the French emigrants who found an asylum here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The leading articles are mirrors, tobacco, hosiery, gloves, steelwares, gold and silver wire, musical instruments, paper, hats, woollen and linen cloth, calico, leather, and gingerbread. There are also tile-works, potass-works, and a great number of breweries. The environs are laid out in gardens and fine walks. Pop. (1871), 12,511.

ERLAU, or EGER [Latin, *Agria*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Heves, in a beautiful and fertile valley on both sides of the Eger, a small affluent of the Theiss, 65 m. E.N.E. Pesth. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by old walls, with six gates, and of two suburbs; is the seat of an archbishop, and of several courts and public offices, has plain, but generally well built houses; contains a cathedral, a handsome modern structure, finely situated on a height; six other churches, a castle, now ruinous, but celebrated in early Hungarian history for its resistance to the Turks; an archbishop's palace, lyceum, in the buildings formerly occupied by a university; a seminary, gymnasium, library, high school, monastery, hospital, and county buildings; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, combs, hats, shoes, leather, harness, &c. There are here two thermal baths, one on each side of the river, and both well frequented. Erlau repeatedly distinguished itself by its valiant resistance to the Turks, but ultimately fell into their hands in 1595, and continued under their sway till 1687, when King Leopold I. wrested it from them. Pop. 18,154.

ERLBACH, or MARKT ERLBACH, numerous small places, Germany, particularly:—1, A market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 16 m. N.W. Nürnberg. It contains a parish church, castle, and townhouse. Hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1211.—2. A market tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, bail. of, and near Voigtsberg. It consists of an upper and under village; contains a parish church; and has manufactures of musical instruments and wooden combs, a paper, saw, and flour mills; and two annual fairs. Pop. 817.

ERLENBACH, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, bail. of, and near Neckarsulm; with a parish church, and a market. Pop. 1053.

ERLENBACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 20 m. S. by E. Bern, in a lofty valley, surrounded by mountains, l. bank, Simme. It consists of a number of wooden houses, generally of comfortable appearance; contains a parish church, handsome schoolhouse, and parsonage; and has sulphureous springs. Pop. 1242.

ERMATINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on S. shore of the Untersee, 4 m. W. Constance. It stands in a beautiful and fertile district, in which much wine, fruit, and hemp are grown; and has manufactures of copper utensils, several distilleries, and a small harbour on the lake, at which a considerable trade is carried on. There are several fine castles in the vicinity. Pop. 1581.

ERME (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 4507 ac. Pop. 625.

ERMELAND [Latin, *Warmia;* French, *Warmie*], an anc. dist. Poland, comprised now in the Prusian prov. of Königsberg, and circles of Braunsberg, Rossel, Heilsberg, and Allenstein. It forms a bishopric of same name, the seat of which is Frauenburg.

ERMELO, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 125 m. N.W. Arnhem, in the midst of a heath. It has a church and school, and, with some dependent hamlets, a population of 1400, chiefly engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, the wood trade, and paper making.

ERMENONVILLE, a vil. France, dep Oise, 28 m. N.E. Paris; with a Gothic parish church, and a château with beautiful grounds, which was a favourite retreat of J. J. Rousseau, who died here, July 2, 1778. Pop. 488.

ERMENT, a vil. Upper Egypt. *See* ARMENT.

ERMINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 4952 ac. Pop. 1423.

ERMSLEBEN, a tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Merseburg, r. bank, Selke. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, frieze, and flannel, a dyework, linen printfield, oil-mills, and a trade in cattle. The poet Gleim was born here. Pop. 2600.

ERNE.—1, (*Lough*), a lake, Ireland, co. Fermanagh, which it intersects N.W. to S.E., 148 ft. above sea level. It consists of two expanses of water, connected by a narrow winding channel, and called, respectively, the Lower and Upper Lakes. The former, the most N., is about 15 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth at the broadest part, with a depth, in some places, of 225 ft. It contains nearly 28,000 ac., and embraces 109 islets, some of the larger varying from 10 to 150 ac. Its N. shores consist of gentle slopes, the S. of bold and picturesque acclivities, but towards the N. or lower end, the margins on both sides become flat and boggy. The upper lake is about 12 m. in length, and about 2 to 2½ m. broad at the broadest part; depth nowhere exceeding 75 ft., but, generally, not more than 20. Area, 9278 ac. The islands in this division are also numerous, amounting, altogether, to 90; but the greater part of them very small. The shores here are, in general, tame and marshy. There are several ruins of ancient castles along the margin, and on the island of Devenish is a round tower, in good preservation. Several rivers empty themselves into the lake, which are navigable for boats from 2 to 3 m. up. The boats in use on the lake are flat bottomed, on account of the numerous shoals and fords, and are chiefly employed in supplying the town of Enniskillen with turf. Both lakes abound with trout, salmon, pike, perch, bream, eels, &c. There is not a single village on the banks, and the country around is thinly peopled. —2, A river which, rising in Lough Gounagh, co. Longford, flows N., traverses co. Cavan, and falls into the Upper Lough Erne. It appears again at the N. end of the Lower Lake, forming the outlet of both lakes, carrying their waters to Donegal Bay, below Ballyshannon, a distance of about 8 m. A succession of falls occur from Belleek to Ballyshannon.

ERNÉE, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 16 m. N.W. Laval, agreeably situate on river of its own name. It is well built, has broad straight streets, and a communal college; and some trade in wine, brandy, thread, needles, and linen. In the environs are iron mines and forges. Pop. 6320.

ERNSTBRUNN, or EHRENSBRUNN, a market tn. Lower Austria, in a beautiful valley, 12 m. N. Kornenburg. It contains a parish church, and a college; and about 2 m. N.W. on a height, isolated on three sides, stands the castle of Ernstbrunn, with a fine garden. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 1400.

EROOB, or ERROOB, an isl. Torres Strait. *See* DARNLEY.

ERPEL, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Coblenz, r. bank, Rhine. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. High and steep behind the town rises the Erpeler Lei, a basaltic hill, 700 ft. high, the S. and W. slopes of which produce the much esteemed Lei wine. Pop. 890.

ERPFINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Schwarzwald, bail. of, and 10 m. S. Reutlingen. It contains a Protestant parish church, and the ruins of an old castle. Much flax, hemp, corn, and fruit are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 741.

ERPINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1381 ac. Pop. 436.

ERRIGAL, three pars. Ireland:—1, Londonderry; 19,625 ac. Pop. 4538.—2, (*-Kerrogue*), Tyrone; 21,140 ac. Pop. 7264.—3, (*-Trough*), Monaghan and Tyrone; 21,174 ac. Pop. 6283.

ERRIS.—1. A wild and desolate maritime dist. Ireland, in the N.W. part of co. Mayo. Area, 232,889 ac. Pop. 19,397.—2, (*-Head*), a lofty promontory in the above district, forming the W. point of Broadhaven Bay; lat. 54° 17′ N.; lon. 10° W. (B.)

ERROAD, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. of, and 55 m. N.E. Coimbatoor; lat. 11° 21′ N.; lon. 77° 45′ E.; on a canal from the Bhawani. It was formerly a much larger and more important place than it is now, having fallen off greatly during Tippoo's reign. Since then, however, it has much recovered, and is still improving. The situation of the town is said to be healthy.

ERROL, a vil. and par. Scotland, Perthshire. The PARISH contains about 15 sq. m. of highly fertile land, or about 9500 ac. The VILLAGE, on rising ground, near centre of Carse of Gowrie, 9 m. E. by S. Perth, and a station on the Dundee and Perth Railway, has a large and somewhat heavy-looking parish church, a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, three schools, and a subscription library. The weaving of the coarse linen fabric, called Hessian, is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. in 1871, 918.

ERROMANGO, a large isl. S. Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides group, N.E. New Caledonia; lat. 18° 46′ S.; lon. 169° 15′ E. (B.); of volcanic origin, and rich in vegetable productions, including sandal wood. It is inhabited by a race of Papuan negroes, who are rude, savage, and cannibals. It was on this island that the Rev. John Williams was murdered, November 20, 1839.

ERRONAN, or FOOTOONA, an isl. S. Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides; lat. 19° 31′ S.; lon. 170° 8′ E. (B.); about 15 m. in circumference.

ERSKINE, par. Scot. Renfrew; 20 sq. m. Pop. 1457.

ERSTEIN, a tn. Germany, in Lower Alsace, 15 m. N.E. Schelestadt, on the Ill. It has tanneries, dyeworks, tile and brick fields, roperies, potteries, manufactories of cotton, hosiery, and bleachfields. Much tobacco is grown in the district. Pop. 3705.

ERTH (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 4092 ac. Pop. 2457.

ERTINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, bail. of, and S. from Riedlingen. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has manufactories of linen. Flax is grown extensively in the district. Pop. 1879.

ERTVAAG, one of the numerous islands which line the W. coast of Norway. It belongs to dist. Romsdal, and is 65 m. W.S.W. Trondhjem. It is nearly of a square form, about 10 m. across.

ERVAN (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3218 ac. Pop. 447.

ERVAZ, or ERVAZZE, a vil. Austria, Dalmatia, circle of, and 17 m. N.N.E. Spalato, near the Cettina. It consists of thatched houses, beautifully situated among trees, on an elevated knoll, the summit of which is crowned by a white church.

ERWA, an isl. Red Sea, one of the Dahalac group; it is moderately high, and about 12 m. in circumference; inhabited by a few fishermen.

ERWARTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2978 ac. Pop. 247.

ERWASH, a river England, co. Nottingham, which falls into the Trent about 4 m. S.W. Nottingham.

ERXLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. Magdeburg, circle of, and 10 m. S. Neuhaldensleben. It contains a parish church, castle, and poorhouse, and stone quarries, and several mills. Pop. 1537.

ERZEROOM, ERZ-RUM, or ARZEROOM, a tn. Turkish Armenia, cap. pash. of same name, 166 m. N.N.E. Diarbekir; lat. 40° 9′ N.; lon. 41° 46′ E.; on a plain, and 6114 ft. above the level of the Black Sea, from the S.E. coast of which it is distant about 90 m. It is composed of a central portion, called the Ark or Citadel, surrounded by a wall, and extensive suburbs stretching out on all sides. The streets are narrow and filthy, and infested with savage dogs. They present, however, a lively and bustling appearance, being thronged with a motley assemblage of Kurds, Persians, Georgians, Armenians, and Turks, exhibiting their various physical characteristics, and different costumes. In the centre of the town stands the citadel, now nearly in ruins; it is surrounded by a double wall, flanked by bastions, on which are a few brass guns. There are here several respectable bazaars, some clean and well attended baths, a large custom-house—said to be the largest in the empire—and no fewer than 36 khans, the latter an evidence of the extent of the trade of the town, or, at least, of the number of visitors; and numerous mosques and minarets, many of them, however, in ruins. Although an old town, Erzeroom boasts of but few antiquities; the most remarkable is the Chifteh or Tchifteh Minareh, so called from its two lofty minarets, now in ruins. The architecture of this structure is a modification of Byzantine and Saracenic; the minarets are composed of small coloured bricks and glazed tiles, and deeply fluted. It appears to have been originally a

church, but is now occupied as an arsenal. The principal manufactures of Erzeroom are morocco leather, carpets, silk, and cotton fabrics, and articles in iron and in brass, the former comprising swords and horse shoes, the latter drinking cups and candlesticks; it has also an extensive transit trade, being on the great line of travel between Constantinople and the Eastern portion of the empire. It is said that goods of British manufacture are superseding the native productions sold in the bazaar. On June, 2, 1859, a considerable portion of the town was destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. about 100,000.



ERZEROOM.—From Chesney's Expedition to the Euphrates

The PASHALIC includes a large portion of Armenia. It lies between lat. 38° 42′ and 41° 7′ N., and lon. 39° 10′ and 44° 30′ E.; bounded, N. by pash. Trebizond, Akhalzik, and Kars; E. by Russian Armenia, and Persia; S. by pash. Van and Diarbekir; and W. by Sivas. It is a lofty plateau, very mountainous, with a long, cold winter, accompanied with heavy falls of snow, and a short, very hot summer, and watered by the head streams of the Euphrates, Aras, and Teloruk. It is treeless, and has a poor soil, but well cultivated; in this respect presenting a favourable contrast to most other parts of the Ottoman empire, and has excellent pastures. It is divided into 12 districts.—(Southgate; Col. Chesney; Hamilton; Flandin, *Voyage En Perse, &c.*) *See Supp.*

ERZGEBIRGE [ore mountains]:—1, A mountain range, Germany, part of the Sudetes chain, and forming the boundary between Saxony on the N.W., and Bohemia on the S.E. From the narrow valley of the Elbe, which separates them from the Riesengebirge, they extend S.W. to the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria, lowering down considerably towards their S.W. extremity. Total length of the range, nearly 100 m. On the Bohemian side the mountains are steep and abrupt, and send out few streams, and those small; but towards Saxony they sink gradually down, and send forth numerous and important streams, including all those in Saxony W. of the Elbe, to which river they all flow. They are composed of gneiss and granite; porphyry and basalt appearing only as superimposed or as inserted masses. In Saxony the gneiss and granite is followed by clay slate, above which again are porphyry, granite, and syenite. Towards Bohemia, brown-coal and clay-slate are developed over a considerable space. The Erzgebirge are well wooded, and rich in silver, tin, and cobalt; copper and lead appearing only as accessories. The richest mines are those of Freyberg. The highest peaks are Schwarzwald, or Sonnenwirbel, 4124 ft., and the Little Fichtel, 3712 ft.—2, (*Erzgebirge*, or *Erzgebirger-Kreis*), a dist. or circle, Saxony, prior to the new division of the kingdom in 1835. It lay along the mountains of same name, and is now included chiefly in the circle or prov. of Zwickau, excepting small portions in the circles or provs. of Dresden and Leipzig.

ERZINGAN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 82 m. S.W. Erzeroom, r. bank of N. branch, Euphrates, and at the W. extremity of the well cultivated and thickly peopled plain of Erzingan. It contains about 3000 houses, and is noted for the excellent breed of sheep which is reared in the environs.

ESA [Latin, *Isia*], a vil. and com. France, department Alpes Maritimes, 6 m. E.N.E. Nice, on a lofty height, commanding a view of the sea, and, in clear weather, of the mountains of Corsica. It contains a parish church, with some paintings, and the remains of an old castle. The olive thrives well, and is the chief product of the district.

ESCALA, a tn. and port, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 19 m. N.E. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. It has a church, convent, and customhouse; and some trade in wine, oil, grain, fruit, fish, barilla, wool, and lime. Many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, cattle rearing, and fishing. Pop. 2212.

ESCALAPLANO, or SCALAPLANO, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 15 m. E. Isili, on the S. slope of a hill, between two streams. It contains a parish and three minor churches, and a primary school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn, wine, cheese, and cattle. P. 1220.

ESCALONA, two tns. Spain:—1, New Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. N.W. by W. Toledo, near r. bank, Alberche, here crossed by a good stone bridge. It is badly built, has narrow, crooked, dirty and ill paved streets; old and dilapidated dwellings; a parish church, chapel, townhall, prison, school, hospital, theatre, and the old and once superb palace of the counts; a trade in grain, wine, oil, fruits, and cattle. Pop. 581.—2, Old Castile, prov. of, and 16 m. from Segovia, and has a townhouse, storehouse, two schools, and a parish church. Trade in agricultural products. Pop. 831.

ESCALONILLA, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. W.N.W. Toledo, in a pleasant valley. It has good streets, a parish church, townhall, prison, two schools, a fountain, and a cemetery, with a chapel attached. Manufactures:—serge, coarse cloth, wine, and oil. Pop. 2195.

ESCATRON, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 45 m. S.E. Saragossa, l. bank, Martin, at its confluence with the Ebro. It is indifferently built, has badly kept streets, a parish church, chapel, school, townhall, prison, and hospital. Wine and oil are made, and silk worms reared. Pop. 1698.

ESCAUT, a river, Belgium. *See* SCHELDT.

ESCHAU, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Elsava, 30 m. W. Würzburg, with a Protestant church, manufactures of nails, and red and white leather, dyeworks, a trade in wood, a monthly cattle market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 760.

ESCHELBACH, a vil. Baden, circle, Lower Rhine, bail. of, and near Wiesloch. It has a parish church, a townhouse, and old castle, now used as a R. Catholic chapel; and manufactures of linen and shoes. Pop. 973.

ESCHENAU, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, 6 m. E. Weinsberg, with a parish church and a castle. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 951.

ESCHENBACH, several places, Bavaria:—1, A tn. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, 16 m. S.E. Baireuth. It is surrounded with a wall, is the seat of a court of

justice, contains a castle and three churches, and has manufactories of cloth and two mills. Pop. of tn. 1800. Area of district, 192 geo. sq. m. Pop. 18,194.—2, A vil. Middle Franconia, dist. of, and near Hersbruck, on the Pegnitz, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church and a castle, and has a stone quarry and a mill. Pop. 338.—3, A tn. Middle Franconia, dist. Heilsbronn, 21 m. S.W. Nürnberg, with two churches and a courthouse. Pop. 936.

ESCHENZ, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, l. bank, Rhine, 13 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen. It consists of Ober and Unter Eschenz, is well built, contains a R. Catholic parish church, a R. Catholic and a Protestant school. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the vicinity. Pop. 2016.

ESCHERSHAUSEN, a vil. Brunswick, circle, Holzminden, on the Lenne. It contains a church and a townhouse, and has manufactures of linen, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1070.

ESCHOLTZ BAY, an inlet, W. shores of Russian America, in the bay of Good Hope; lat. 66° 15′ N.; lon. 161° W. Several remarkable fossil bones were discovered here by the naturalists of Kotzebue's expedition, which they believed to have been encased in ice, but were really, as Captain Beechy has shown, imbedded in clay.

ESCHOLZMATT, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Luzern, bail. Entlebuch, nearly 3000 ft. above sea level. Pop. 2908.

ESCHREFF, a tn. Persia. *See* ASHREFF.

ESCHWEGE, a tn. of Prussia, in prov. of Hesse-Nassau, in a beautiful valley, on the Werra, 26 m. E.S.E. Cassel It is walled, has six gates, consists of the old and new town, and a suburb, and is well built, having good houses, lining spacious well formed streets. It contains a castle, long the residence of the landgraves of Hessen-Rotenberg, three churches, a townhouse and infirmary, and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, numerous extensive tanneries, several glue-works, a soap-work, oil, and other mills, and a trade in meal, fruit, lard, hams, and sausages. Pop. 7200.

ESCHWEILER, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, a station on the railway to Cologne, at the confluence of the Inde and Dente. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has extensive malleable iron-works and rolling mills, a large machine factory, and manufactures of woollen cloth, wax cloth, velvet and silk, needles and ironwire, lace, vinegar, vitriol and leather, glass-works, and smelting furnaces. Calamine and lead are mined in the vicinity, and at some distance are extensive coal-works. Pop. 15,550.

ESCONDIDO.—1, A port, Yucatan, at the N.E. end of Lake Terminus, lat. 19° N.; lon. 91° W.—2, A harbour, Cuba, S. coast, 60 m. E. Santiago.—3, An inlet, New Grenada, W. coast, Bay of Panama, lat. 7° 40′ N.; lon. 78° W.—4, A harbour, Gulf of California, lat. 25° 55′ N., lon. 91° 5′ W.

ESCORIAL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 32 m. S.E. Caceres, on the side of a hill. It is badly built, has irregular, mean, and unpaved streets, a parish church, townhouse, prison, storehouse, and two schools. Agriculture, and the manufacture of linen, baize, serge, &c., are the chief occupations. Pop. 2300.

ESCORIAL, or ESCURIAL, a small tn. and celebrated palace and monastery, Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 27 m. N.W. Madrid, 2700 ft. above sea level, in a barren, rocky, mountainous district. The town is well built, and has a townhouse, prison, neat theatre, two schools, a parish church, and two palaces, and is surrounded by fine walks and beautiful gardens. Pop. 1442.——The PALACE and MONASTERY, properly designated El real Sitio de San Lorenzo el real del Escorial, and formerly looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is a vast grey granite, chiefly doric, building, with slate and leaden roofs, combining the purposes of a palace, monastery, and mausoleum; but its multitude of small windows impart to it much of the appearance of a huge factory; in form it is a rectangular parallelogram, measuring, N. to S., 744 ft., and E. to W. 580. It was built by Philip II., in fulfilment of a vow made after the victory of St. Quintin, gained over the French, August 10, 1557, and was dedicated to San Lorenzo [St. Lawrence], who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron. In commemoration of this event, the ground plan of the buildings represents that instrument of torture. The interior is divided into courts, which represent the intersections of the bars of the gridiron, while the royal residence forms the handle, and towers at the four corners supply feet. The first stone was laid April 23, 1563, by Juan Bautista de Toledo, and the edifice was finished September 13, 1584, by his great pupil, Juan de Herrera.

The building comprises a convent, with cloisters, two colleges, a royal palace, three chapterhouses, three libraries, with about 30,000 volumes, and some valuable MSS.; five great halls, six dormitories, three halls in the hospital, with twenty seven other halls for various purposes; nine refectories and five infirmaries, with apartments for artizans and mechanics. There are altogether 1110 windows in the outside of the building, and 1578 within; there are also sixty-three fountains, twelve cloisters, eighty staircases, sixteen court-yards, and 3000 ft. of painted fresco. In the centre stands the church, the most remarkable part of the entire structure. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with three naves, 320 ft. long, 230 ft. wide, and 320 ft. high to the top of the cupola. It is gorgeously adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, and has altogether an air of extraordinary grandeur and magnificence. Eight of the compartments of the vaulted roof are painted in fresco. The high altar is ascended by a flight of red-veined marble steps. Many of the columns are of jasper, with bronze gilt bases and capitals. In the sacristy are a number of pictures by the old masters. In 1802 it was sacked by the French, and everything of value carried off. It was subsequently gradually going to decay; but grants of public money have been made for its restoration since the accession of the present sovereign, Isabella II.—(Madoz's *Diccionario de España;* Ford's *Hand book of Spain.*)

ESCORIAZA, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, l. bank, Deva, in a deep valley among mountains, on the great road from Madrid to France, 30 m. S.W. St. Sebastian. It is well built, contains a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and the buildings of a magnificent hospital, not now in use; and has some manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle and hams, numerous mills, and some sulphureous springs. P. 1896.

ESCRICK, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6067 ac. P. 901.

ESCUDO, an isl. Caribbean Sea, about 9 m. from N. coast, Veragua; lat (W. point) 9° 6′ 24″ N.; lon. 81° 34′ 30″ W. (R.) It is low, but covered with cocoa and other trees, and is surrounded on the E. and N. parts with various kays of a chalky clay, also covered with foliage. All the island and kays are surrounded by a shoal of sand and gravel, which extends out 5 m. On the S. and S.W. parts there is an anchorage, well sheltered from the N. winds; and W., on the mainland, is a promontory of same name.

ESCUINTLA, a tn. Central America, state of, and 42 m. S.W. Guatemala; with a fine parish church. Pop. 2500; mostly Indians.

ESENS, a tn. Hanover, principality, Aurich, on the Tief, 27 m. N.E. Embden, not far from the German Ocean. It contains a church, townhouse, an orphan, and a widows' hospital; and has manufactures of linen, a brewery, and distillery, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2218.

ESGUEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 30 m. N.N.W. Coimbra. It contains a Benedictine convent, said to be the oldest in the kingdom; an hospital, and ahashouse; and has an annual fair. Pop. 1527

ESHER, a vil. and par. England, co. Surrey, the former 15 m. S.W. London, and a station on the South-western Railway. The royal palace of Claremont, in this parish, was built by Lord Clive, and purchased for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians. Here her Royal Highness resided till her death. Louis Philippe took up his abode here, after his abdication of the French throne, in 1848. Esher Place is another celebrated mansion in this parish, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. Area, 2079 ac. Pop. 1815.

ESIANO, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, in an exposed and rugged district on the elevated plateau of Planargia. It is poor, irregularly built, and filthy in the extreme; has a parish and two auxiliary churches, a primary school, and manufactures of woollens and linens, and some trade in wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 1500.

ESINE, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Bergamo, dist. of, and 4 m. S. Breno, in the Val Camonica,

l. bank, Ollio. It contains two churches, one ancient, and the other a handsome modern structure, with some good paintings; and has several saw-mills, and a trade in wood, both for fuel and carpentry. On a rock above the town are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 1436.

ESK.—1, A beautiful lake, Ireland, co. of, and 3 m. N.E. Donegal.—2, A mountain range, Ireland, between cos. Cork and Kerry.——3, A small river, England, co. Cumberland, which rises in the S. Fell, and after a S.W. course, of 20 m., falls into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.——4, A river, Scotland, formed in co. Dumfries, by the junction of the Black and White Esk; after forming for a short space the boundary between England and Scotland, it enters Cumberland, and falls into the Solway Firth, about 2 m. from Sarkfoot. Total course, about 24 m.—5, A river, Scotland, co. Edinburgh, formed by the junction of the N. and S. Esk, which unite 1½ m. N. by E. Dalkeith. It flows N., and falls into the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh.—6, (*N. Esk*), A river, Scotland, co. Forfar, which rises among the Grampians, and after a S.E. course of about 22 m., during part of which it forms the boundary between the cos. of Forfar and Kincardine, falls into the German Ocean 3 m. N. Montrose. The salmon fisheries on this river are of considerable value.—7, (or *S. Esk*), A river, Scotland, co. Forfar, which rises in the Grampians, flows S.E. and E. past the town of Brechin, and falls into the German Ocean at Montrose, inland from which it forms a large basin. Its salmon fisheries are valuable; but it is navigable for only a short distance from the sea.

ESKDALE, a dist. Scotland, co. Dumfries. It is the most E. part of the co., and is, for the most part, rugged and mountainous.

ESKDALEMUIR, par. Scot. Dumfries, 42,250 ac. P. 672.

ESKER, par. Irel. Dublin; 2509 ac. Pop. 650.

ESKI-Hissar [old castle], a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 117 m. S.S.E. Smyrna, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Stratonicea*, which was founded by a colony of Macedonians; and there still exist here the ruins of a theatre, pilasters, columns, inscriptions, and sepulchres. Tobacco is grown in the vicinity.

ESKI-Sagra, a tn. Turkey in Europe, on a S. slope of the Balkan mountains, 170 m. N.W. Adrianople. It has a manufacture of carpets and coarse linen, with some tanneries. In the environs roses are extensively cultivated, and there are numerous orchards, with several well-frequented mineral springs. Pop. 20,000.

ESKI Shehr, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash Anatolia, 22 m. N.E. Kutaya, r. bank of an affluent of the Sakaria. It consists of two portions, one at the foot of a range of hills, the other between two rivulets in the plain, where the market is held. It contains a khan, and a manufactory of meerschaum pipe-heads. *See Supplement.*

ESKI-Stamboul [old Constantinople], a maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, about 18 m. N. from the S.W. entrance into the Dardanelles. Many remains of antiquity are to be met with in the vicinity.

ESKILTUNA, a tn. Sweden, län Nykoping, 54 m. W. by S. Stockholm, intersected by the Eskiltuna or Hyndevad, which flows from Lake Hjelmar to Lake Malar. It is a good looking place, and is the principal seat in the kingdom of the iron manufactures. It has copper and iron forges, a steel-work, mills, and machine shops; and in its vicinity is a famed factory of arms. Pop. 2486.

ESKIMOS. *See* Esquimaux.

ESLA, a river, Spain, which rises in the N. of prov. Leon, near Valdeburon, in the S. slope of the mountains of Asturias, flows S.S.W., and joins r. bank, Douro, about 15 m. below Zamora, after a course of about 125 m. It receives a great number of small streams, and abounds with fish.

ESMERALDA [emerald], a missionary vil. S. America, Venezuela, r. bank, Orinoco, about 10 m. S. from the base of the celebrated mountain Duida; lat. 3° 10′ N.; lon. 66° 3′ W. It obtained its name from a mineralogical error, which consisted in mistaking the rock crystals, and chloritic quartzes of Duida, for diamonds and emeralds. It is extremely miserable, and the inhabitants, noted for their ability in the manufacture of wourali poison, are in great poverty; but the country around is extremely beautiful and fertile, and capable of producing, in great abundance, plantains, sugar, and cacao.

ESMERELDAS, a maritime tn. Ecuador, prov. Imbambura, 95 m. N.W. Quito, at the mouth of the Esmeraldas; lat. 1° N.; lon. 79° 35′ W. (R.) It is one of the principal commercial ports in the republic. In its vicinity excellent cacao is produced; and, from mines along the river, emeralds are gathered, chiefly by Indians. The river, formed by the junction of numerous streams about 40 m. S.E the port, is bordered by impenetrable forests. *See Supplement.*

ESNEH, or Esna [Coptic, *Snc;* Latin, *Latopolis*], a tn. Upper Egypt, l. bank Nile, opposite to Tand, which is hence called Anti-Latopolis, 28 m. S.S.W. Thebes. The extensive mounds, evidently covering the remains of ancient buildings, prove it to have been once a place of great extent and consequence; but the only building exposed to view is the portico of a temple, in the finest style of the time of the Pharaohs, and supported by columns, many of which are remarkable for elegance and massive grandeur. The number of the pillars is 24, each about 5½ ft. in diameter, and 40 ft. high. All their capitals are adorned with leaves of various kinds of trees; and, being all formed on one plan, harmonize with each other. The portico is 112 ft. long, by 53 ft. broad. On its ceiling is a zodiac similar to that of Dendera; and on the



INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF ESNEH.
From Horeau, Panorama d'Egypte.

pilasters, on either side of the front row of columns, are several lines of hieroglyphics, containing the names of the Egyptian months. Over the dedication, at the entrance, are the names of Tiberius, Claudius Cæsar, Germanicus, and Vespasian; and within are those of Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus. This has led several distinguished antiquaries to maintain that the whole temple, or at least the portico, the only part of it exposed to view, is not of the early date which its style would seem to indicate; but was built in imitation of that style in the time of the Romans. The modern town of Esneh is a poor place. It has a cotton spinning mill, manufactures of cotton, shawls, and pottery, and a Coptic monastery. The ancient temple is now converted into a cotton warehouse. Esneh is the entrepot of the Sennaar caravans. The Nile here widens out into a well-cultivated plain, and is bounded E. and W. by picturesque hills. Pop. about 4000.

ESO, an isl. Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, lying parallel to, and nearly midway between the islands of Lunga or Grossa, on the W., and Ugliano on the E.; greatest length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 7 m.; average breadth little more than 1 m.

ESOOAN, a tn. Upper Egypt. *See* ASSOUAN.

ESPADA (SANTIAGO DE LA), a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 50 m. N.E. Jaen. It is tolerably well built, has two squares, and level streets, a parish church, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, storehouse, fountain, and an extramural cemetery. Manufactures:—cloth, linen, and woollen fabrics, wine, oil, &c. Trade in grain, cattle, and fruits. Pop. 4335.

ESPALION, a tn. France, dep. Aveyron, 17 m. N.E. Rodez, l. bank, Lot, here crossed by a bridge; with some ruined Gothic castles crowning several neighbouring heights. It is neatly built, and thriving; is the seat of a sub-prefect, and has a communal college. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, leather, glue, &c., with wool-spinning, and a traffic in timber and buckhorn wares. Pop. 4230.

ESPARDELL, one of the Balearic isls. Mediterranean, a little N. of Formentera, and between that isl. and Iviza; lat. 38° 48′ N.; lon. 1° 25′ E.

ESPARRAGOSA-DE-LARES, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 80 m. E. Badajos, l. bank, Guadalema. It has four squares, a church, four chapels, school, townhall, storehouse, fountain, and the ruins of an ancient palace. Manufacture:—linen. Trade:—grain, fruits, and cattle. P. 2450.

ESPARRAGUERA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 21 m. N.W. Barcelona. It consists chiefly of one street, about 1½ m. long, and has a parish church, school, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics; paper, soap, wine, oil, &c. Pop. 2647.

ESPEJO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. S.E. Cordova, on the slope of a hill. The streets, in general, are wide, regular, and paved, the houses indifferently built. It has a townhouse and prison, a parish church, eight chapels, a convent, college, two schools, an hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and an ancient castle of the Duke of Medina Celi. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, earthenware, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, cattle, wool, and hemp. P. 5284.

ESPERANCE, a bay, Australia, S. coast; lat. 33° 36′ S.; lon. 121° 46′ E. (R.); about 1½ m. wide, and above 4 m. in extent, first in a N.W., and afterwards in a S.W. and W. direction. The bay contains several inlets, the principal of which, Lahage, is half a mile long, and covered with trees. The coast is barren, consisting chiefly of sand hills, with low vegetation; mountains appear in the interior, and there are salt lakes near the shore.

ESPERANCE PORT. *See* ADAMSON'S HARBOUR.

ESPICHEL [anc. *Barbarium Promontarium*], a cape, W. coast, Portugal, 21 m. S. by W. Lisbon; lat. (lighthouse) 38° 24′ 54″ N.; lon. 9° 13′ W. (R.) The coast, immediately N., is low and sandy, but becomes lofty on approaching the cape, which rises perpendicularly out of the sea; is of a whitish colour on the N., and reddish on the S. side, and is crowned by a small chapel and lighthouse; the latter 617 ft. above the sea.

ESPINARDO, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 2 m. N.N.W. Murcia. It forms chiefly one long street, along the high road to Albacete; has a church, townhouse, two schools, a prison, storehouse, two rural chapels, and a palace of the Marquis of Espinardo, with delightful gardens. Manufactures:—Silk and linen fabrics, earthenware, and glass. P. 1887.

ESPINOSA DE-LOS-MONTEROS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 49 m. N. by E. Burgos, l. bank, Trueba, at the N. base of a mountain. It is indifferently built, and has six churches, one chapel, a townhall, prison, school, three fountains, and a stronghold belonging to the Count Mostard. Pop. (agricultural), 2298.

ESPIRITO (SANTO), a maritime prov. Brazil, between lat. 18° and 21° 40′ S.; and lon. 39° 40′ and 42° 40′ W.; length, about 260 m.; breadth, 120 m.; area, 43,290 sq. m.; bounded, N. by prov. Bahia; W. by Minas-Geraes; S. Rio-de-Janeiro; and E. the Atlantic. The N. frontier is formed by the Mucury; the W. by the Guandu and the Cordillera dos Aimores; and the S. by the Cahapuana. The province, on the whole, is very imperfectly known. It is tolerably well peopled along the sea coast, where a number of small towns have been built, but the interior, covered with lofty mountains and impervious forests, is almost entirely in the hands of wild Indians, descendants of the ancient Aimores and Tupis, and now known by the name of Puris and Botecudos. The principal rivers are the Benevente or Reritigba, Cahapuana, Carahipe, Cricaré, Doce, Guandu, Guarapari, Itape Mirim, Jecu, and Santa Maria. They all flow E., in courses nearly parallel, and fall into the Atlantic; and are frequented at their mouths, which are generally safe and deep, by coasting vessels, and in the interior by canoes, some of which ascend almost to their sources on the slopes of the Cordillera. The climate is in general healthy, and the land fertile, but very little of the soil is under proper cultivation. Considerable attempts at improvement have recently been made, but as yet the exports are of little importance. They consist of unrefined sugar, rum, cotton, mandioca flour, rice, maize, timber and dyewoods, drugs and salt fish. The province is not yet properly divided into administrative districts, but nominates three candidates for the appointment of a senator, and sends two deputies to the General Assembly, and 22 members to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, which holds its sittings in Victoria. Pop. 110,000.

ESPIRITO (SANTO), a tn. Brazil, anciently cap. of above prov. and at the S. entrance of the bay of same name. It is better known as Villa Velha, which it owes to the erection of Victoria, which is now the capital. Though once a place of importance, and visited by numerous vessels from all quarters, it has degenerated into a mere village, of about 40 thatched houses. Pop. of dist. about 1000.

ESPIRITU (SANTI), SPIRITO SANCTO, or SPIRITUS SANCTUS, a tn. isl. Cuba, 202 m. E.S.E. Havannah; lat. 21° 57′ N.; lon. 79° 28′ W. It is the centre of a thriving district, and was founded by Velasquez. It has some trade in sugar, coffee, &c. Pop. tn. 5296 whites, 2722 free coloured, and 7466 slaves; pop. dist. 21,969 whites, 4958 free coloured, 6784 slaves.

ESPIRITU SANTO.—1, A spacious bay, U. States, W. coast, Florida; lat. 27° 50′ N; lon. 82° 45′ W., having, on its E. side, Hillsboro bay, and at its N. extremity Tampa bay.—2, A bay and inlet, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico; lat. (inlet) 28° N.; lon. 97° 30′ W. The bay is landlocked, having the long narrow island of Matagorda between it and the open sea.

ESPLUGA DE FRANCOLI, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 22 m. N.N.W. Tarragona, r. bank, Francoli, overlooked by the ruins of a spacious and once strong castle. It has a handsome Gothic church, four schools, an hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and cotton fabrics, brandy, soap, white wax, and tiles. Trade:—manufactured goods, agricultural produce, hardware, and salt fish. Pop. 2702.——ESPLUGA, with different affixes, is also the name of four small villages in Catalonia, and one in Aragon.

ESPORLAS, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 8 m. N.W. by N. Palma, in an agreeable valley surrounded by hills. It is irregularly built; has a parish church, two schools, a townhouse, prison, and cemetery; and in its vicinity are some curious natural caverns. Manufactures:—paper and earthenware. Pop. 1857.

ESPOZENDE, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, where it has a small harbour. It contains a church, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 1500.

ESPRIT (ST.), a suburb of BAYONNE (*which see.*)

ESPRIT (THE ST.), a group of small isls. China Sea, between Borneo and the S.E. extremity of the Malay peninsula; they extend about 12 m. W. by N., and E. by S., the body of them being in about lat. 0° 34′ N.; lon. 107° 10′ E.

ESQUERMES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, about 2 m. from Lille; with manufactures of ivory black, cotton thread, and paper; some bleaching grounds and oil-mills. Pop. 3731.

ESQUILLADO (L'), a small isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of France; lat. 43° 3′ N.; lon. 6° 36′ E.

ESQUIMAUX, or ESKIMOS [eaters of raw flesh], the present inhabitants of Arctic America and Greenland, of Mongol origin, and consisting of three principal stocks:—the Kalalits, better known by the name of Greenlanders; the Esquimaux proper, on the N. and E. coast of Labrador; and the Western Esquimaux, found along Hudson's Bay, the W. side of Baffin's Bay, the polar shores of America, as far as the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers, and both on the American and Asiatic sides of Behring's Straits. This last locality gives them the remarkable peculiarity of being the only aboriginal race common to the Old and the New World. Their leading physical peculiarities are a stunted

stature, flattened nose, projecting cheek-bones, eyes often oblique, and yellow and brownish skin. The dress of the men consists chiefly of a cloak of seal-skins, which reaches to the knees; and that of the women differs from it only in a few minute points, often scarcely discernible. In summer they live in tents, covered with the skins of rein and fallow deer; in winter they may be said to burrow beneath the snow. Vegetation being extremely stunted within the limits of their territories, their chief dependence for food is on fishing, particularly on that of the seal, which seems to be as essential to them as the reindeer to the Laplanders. Their weapons are bows and arrows, and spears or lances, generally pointed with stones or bones, but sometimes also with copper. Their language consists of long compound words, and has regular, though remarkable, inflections. In grammatical structure, at least, it is American. In intellect they are by no means deficient, and show a considerable aptitude for instruction; in manners they are kind and hospitable, love freedom, and manifest a deep attachment to their homes and native land. Their religious ideas appear scanty, but the success which ultimately attended the labours of the Danish missionaries, after they had almost begun to despair of it, proves their capability of receiving Christianity, of understanding its truths, and conforming to its precepts.

ESQUIMAUX, an isl. and harbour, N. America, gulf of St. Lawrence, N. or Labrador coast; lat. 54° 35′ N.; lon. 56° 21′ W. (g.) The island is 2¾ m. long, and 1¾ broad, and about 200 or 250 ft. in height on the N. side. The harbour is between the N. side of the island and the main.

ESQUIPULAS, a tn. central America, state Guatemala, 18 m. S. by E. Chiquimala. Its fair, which continues for three days, commencing on January 15th, is attended by a vast concourse of people from all quarters. There is a celebrated image of the crucifixion in a handsome new church, about 1 m. from the town, to which pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1800.

ESROM, a lake, Denmark, isl. Seeland, 11 m. W. Elsinour, area 8 sq. m., from 30 to 36 ft. deep in the centre, with well wooded shores. A canal, 6 m. long, is used for floating timber from it to the small harbour of Dromingemölle, on the Kattegat. Near its N. end is a small village of same name.

ESSECK. *See* ESZEK.

ESSEN, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 13 m. E.N.E. Osnabruck, with an important market for flax. Pop. 832.

ESSEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Berne. It is surrounded by walls, is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains two Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, Capuchin monastery, orphan and ordinary hospitals. The town has rapidly risen in importance and size by the establishment of Krupp's large steel-works, at which, besides machinery of various kinds, cannon, some of enormous size and weight, and other fire-arms are made. About 8000 men are employed, and 60,000 tons of steel are produced annually. It has also manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and vitriol; a trade in colonial produce, drugs, wine, and wool; and seven annual fairs. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. The population has increased with extraordinary rapidity, and in 1871 amounted to 51,526.

ESSEQUIBO, a dist. British Guiana (*which see*).

ESSEQUIBO, a large river, British Guiana, formed by several head streams which rise in the sierra Aricua or Acaray, on the S. limits of the territory, about lat. 1° 30′ N.; lon. 57° W. From this point it flows N.E. to lat. 4° N., when it proceeds due N., and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 7° N., lon. 58° 20′ W., after a course of about 430 m. Its principal tributary is the Cayuni, which rises in Venezuela, and joins the Essequibo about lat. 6° 20′ N. The other tributaries of any note are the Mazaroni, Arassari, Siparona, and Quitaro from the left, and the Amu from the right. This river has been ascended about 400 m. from its mouth. It is impeded by numerous falls and rapids, which cease to occur only 50 m. from its mouth, to which the tides ascend. Five miles lower down it enters a plain, where it is 1 m. wide, and it grows continually wider until at its mouth it forms an estuary 14 m. across. The entrance is very dangerous, and difficult even for small vessels, on account of the numerous banks of mud and sand. For a great part of its course the Essequibo flows through dense and magnificent forests, the majestic trees of which are intertwined with convolvuli and parasitical plants of every variety, the flowers of which make the woods appear as if hung with garlands. The most remarkable fish met with in the Essequibo is the *peri* or *omah*, 2 ft. long; its teeth and jaws are so strong that it cracks the shells of most nuts to feed on their kernels, and is remarkable for its voracity. The electric eel is also an inhabitant of these waters, as is also the *manati* or river cow, which sometimes attains a weight of 22 cwt.

ESSEX, a maritime co. England, E. coast, bounded, N. by Suffolk, S. by the Thames, W. by Hertford and Middlesex, and E. by the German Ocean; 60 m. in length, S.W. to N.E.; greatest breadth, about 45 m. Area, 1,055,133 ac., of which about 15,000 are reckoned waste lands. The surface, though generally level, is not wholly so, being in many parts diversified by gentle hills and dales, especially towards the N.W., where there is a continued inequality of surface. The most level tracts are those of the S. and E. hundreds, where there are extensive marshes, that give rise to fever and ague; but the middle and N. districts are remarkably healthy. Agriculture is in a forward state here, the farmers of Essex being reckoned amongst the best in the kingdom. The soil is in general extremely fertile, and particularly well adapted for the growth of corn, as the superiority of the Essex wheat sufficiently proves. Beans and pease also thrive uncommonly well, perhaps better than in any other land in England. The other principal productions are potatoes, barley, oats, mangolds, turnips, tares, rape, mustard, and trefoil. Hops are also raised to a considerable extent, and their cultivation is on the increase. The raising of caraway, coriander, and teazel, is peculiar to this county. There is no particular breed of cattle here. Grazing is chiefly confined to the marsh lands, the principal stock fed on which is composed of Welsh and Scotch runts. Lincolns, Leicesters, Southdowns, and most other breeds of sheep are met with, but the Southdown is the most prevalent. A good many hogs are kept, chiefly of the Berkshire breed, especially in the S. parts; in the N. there is greater variety. The suckling of calves, for which Essex is celebrated, is carried on to a great extent. They are fattened for about three months, when they are slaughtered for the London markets. The principal dairy farms are in the parish of Epping and vicinity, and have been long famous for the excellence of their cream and butter. The size of farms varies greatly, but averages from 150 to 200 ac. Fish are plentiful on the coast, and in its various creeks. Near Colchester, and about the Mersey island, are some valuable oyster beds, the oysters from which are exported in considerable quantities. Above 30 decked boats, from 8 to 50 tons burden, belonging to the island of Mersey, are engaged in this trade; but many more from different places may be seen on the fishing ground. It is calculated that 15,000 bushels are taken in a season, and that the capital employed in the trade is from £60,000 to £80,000. The manufactures of the county are not very extensive, with the exception, perhaps, of the silk mills at Colchester and several other towns. The woollen manufacture was at one time of some importance, but is now extinct. Many of the industrious poor are employed in making straw plait for the London market. The principal rivers in the county are the Roding, Crouch, Chelmer, Blackwater, Colne, &c. It has also the Thames, Lea, and Stour, as boundary rivers—the first on the S., the second on the W., and the third on the N; and it is traversed S.W. to N.E. by the Eastern Counties Railway. The chief towns are Chelmsford, the capital; Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich. Essex is divided into 14 hundreds, 5 half hundreds, and a royal liberty, and into 406 parishes. It returns 10 members to Parliament, namely, four for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon. Pop. in 1861, 404,851; in 1871, 466,436.

ESSINGTON (PORT), an inlet, N. coast of Australia, Arnhem's Land, on the N. side of the Coburg Peninsula, which projects N.N.W. from the mainland; lat. 11° 6′ S.; lon. 132° 12 E. The approach to it is perfectly open and unobstructed by any danger whatever. At its entrance it is 7 m. wide and its general direction, which extends between 17 and 18 m., is S.S.E., having a depth of water throughout of 9, 12, and 5 fathoms; its average breadth is 5 m., and at the S. end it forms three spacious harbours, each of them extending inwards 3 m., with a width of about 2 m., the depth of water

being 5 fathoms. These harbours are sheltered from every wind, and afford excellent and secure anchorage. The shores of Port Essington present a pleasing variety of little bays and sandy beaches, alternating with bold cliffs and steep clay banks, whilst, inland, continuous forests of monotonous dark-green foliage spread over a great extent of country. The climate is extremely hot, often as high as 96° in the morning and 100 at noon, while long periodical droughts almost extinguish vegetation during their continuance. In the rainy season, again, the rain falls in torrents, but seldom continues above two or three hours at a time. The soil in the vicinity is various, but mostly of an indifferent quality. There are a few palms and pandanus trees on the coast. The animals and birds most numerous are kangaroos, bandicoots, iguanas, pigeons, quails, curlews, wild geese, ducks, swamp pheasants, besides great varieties of parroquets, cockatoos, hawks, herons, cranes, and gulls. Fish and trepang are also abundant. A government settlement, called Victoria, was founded on the W. shores of Port Essington, in 1838; but, owing to the heat and unhealthiness of the climate, unproductiveness of the soil, and want of markets for such produce as might be raised, it gradually declined, and was altogether abandoned in 1849, when the last unfortunates stationed there were removed by Captain Keppel.

ESSLINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, cap. bail. of same name, beautifully situate on the Neckar, 7 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart, on the railway to Ulm. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is divided into seven distinct portions, of which one is occupied by the castle, and three are properly suburbs. It is the seat of a law court for the circle, and of several public offices, contains two churches, one of which, the Liebfrauenkirche, is a handsome gothic structure, built in 1410, and surmounted by a tower, 230 ft. high; two townhouses, one ancient, and adorned with paintings and stuccoes, and another of modern construction; an hospital, theatre, and the buildings of an old Dominican monastery; and has manufactures of articles in wood, gold, and silver, of cutlery, optical and philosophical instruments, tinware, &c.; dyeworks, paper, spinning, and other mills; and a trade in the above articles, and in wine, wood, vegetables, and fish. Esslingen is of Roman origin, and was long a free imperial town. It came into the possession of Würtemberg in 1802. Pop. (1871), 17,911.

ESSONE, a river, France, which rises in arrond. Pithiviers, dep. Loiret, flows circuitously N.N.E. past Malesherbes, into dep. Seine-et-Oise, and joins l. bank, Seine, at Corbeil, after a course of about 50 m. It has been proposed to employ the river in feeding a canal between Orleans and Corbeil, uniting the Loire with the Seine.

ESSONNES, a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 19 m. S. by E. Paris, in a fertile valley, near the junction of the Essonne and Seine. It is neat and pretty, has several fine villas around it, and manufactures of wool-cards, lime, indianas, linen, gingerbread, paper, copper, &c., with cotton and wool spinneries, numerous mills, and tanneries. Pop. 3984.

ESTACA (PUNTA DE LA), a promontory on the N. of Galicia, forming the most N. point of Spain; lat. 43° 48′ N.; lon. 7° 42′ W. It presents a steep and lofty front to the sea.

ESTAGEL, a tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 12 m. N.W. Perpignan, on the Agly. It is a handsome and prosperous place, finely situated amid vineyards and olive groves; and has oil-works, distilleries, extensive bee-culture, and some quarries of grey marble, with a trade in wine, wax, and honey, brandy, wool, and cattle. It is the birthplace of Arago, the astronomer and politician. Pop. 2225.

ESTAIRES, a tn. France, dep. du Nord, 10 m. S.E. Hazebrouck, l. bank, Lys, which is here navigable. It has a communal college, and considerable manufactures of linen, table-cloths, soap, starch, and nails; also flax-mills, bleacheries, and barge-builders' yards; and well-frequented markets and fairs. Pop. 7120.

ESTANCIA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Sergipe, about 20 m. S.S.W. São-Christovão, or Sergipe del Rey, l. bank, Pianhi, which is a tributary of the Real, and is here crossed by a bridge. It contains two handsome churches, and has a considerable trade, chiefly in cotton and tobacco, exchanged against articles of European manufacture. Pop. 3000.

ESTARREJA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, r. bank, Antuã, 23 m. from Oporto. Pop. 2035.

ESTAVAYAR-LE-LAC, or STAFFIS, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 15 m. W. by N. Fribourg, beautifully situated on the E. shore, Lake Neufchâtel. It is well built, contains a parish church, an old castle, and a nunnery; and has manufactures of linen, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1368.

ESTE [anc. *Ateste*], a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and 16 m. S.W. Padua, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated on the S. edge of the Euganean hills, and on the canal of Restara. It is an ancient place, with an unaltered Lombard aspect, most of the houses being supported by picturesque arches. Its principal buildings are a fine old castle, with a donjon tower, overhanging the town, and with its frowning embrasures and battlements presenting a very imposing appearance; and the duome or church of St. Martin, externally in the romanesque style, and surmounted by a campanile, which hangs over like the leaning tower of Pisa, but internally disfigured by having been completely modernized. The manufactures consist of silk goods, saltpetre, hats, and articles of earthenware and majolika, and there are numerous silk-mills and whetstone quarries in the vicinity. The family of Este, of which the castle here is the original family seat, is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe. Pop. 10,640.

ESTEBAN-DE-NOGALES, a tn Spain, prov. of, and 32 m. N.N.E. Leon, l. bank, Erid; meanly built; irregular and unpaved streets. Pop. 720.——ESTEBAN, with various affixes, is the name of several other places in Spain.

ESTELLA [anc. *Alba*], a city, Spain, prov. Navarre, 24 m. S.W. Pampeluna, l. bank, Ega, crossed here by two fine bridges. It has clean, well-paved streets; several squares, of which the Plaza-de-la-Constitucion, is the largest, and surrounded by the finest buildings. It has six churches, that of San Juan being magnificent, and having a very lofty tower; a townhouse, prison, hospital, college, several public schools, three convents, a bull ring, cemetery, and ancient castle. In the environs are a variety of agreeable promenades and pleasure grounds. Manufactures:—woollen and linen fabrics, brandy, earthenware, leather, wine, and oil. Trade:—fruits, wool, hardware, grain, cattle, &c. Annual fair in November. Estella was long the head quarters of Don Carlos, who was proclaimed king here in November 1833. Pop. 5750.

ESTEPA [anc. *Astapa*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 50 m. E. by S. Seville, N. side of Mount San Francisco. It has three principal, and numerous smaller streets; the former wide and level; the latter, in many cases, steep, but nearly all are paved. Of its four squares, only that one is noteworthy which contains the townhouse, and is used as a market-place. Estepa has two churches, Santa Maria and San Sebastian, the former, once a mosque, is a noble gothic edifice, having three naves, and a tastefully decorated interior; several convents, five chapels, a college, and various public schools, an hospital, orphan asylum, prison, storehouse, cemetery, and some remains of the walls and towers of an old feudal fortalice, once considered impregnable. Manufactures:— coarse cloth, baize, and oil. Trade:—grain, fruits, oil, brandy, wool, and cattle. Several quarries of marble and building stone are wrought in the above named mountain. Pop. 7339.

ESTEPONA, a tn. and port, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Malaga, 23 m. N.E. Gibraltar, on the Mediterranean; lat. 36° 25′ N.; lon. 5° 9′ W. (R.) The streets are wide, clean, and well paved; the houses regularly built, and there are seven squares, all small, with the exception of the principal, which contains the municipal buildings, prison, and other spacious and well-constructed edifices. Its parish church is a large and handsome structure, with three naves, a lofty tower, and four bells. The other church belongs to the suppressed Franciscan convent, and also has three naves, and a bell tower. There are, likewise, three chapels, a college, and several public schools; a custom-house, storehouse, hospital, cemetery, and an ancient castle, called St. Lewis. Manufactures:—leather, woollen-stuffs, pottery, tiles, wine, and oil. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in fishing, and salting fish; and in the vicinity mines of argentiferous lead are wrought. Trade:—cattle, grain, fruits, hardware, lead, and colonial produce, but of no great extent. Pop. 8475.

ESTERHAZ, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 14 m. E.S.E. Oedenburg, on the S. extremity of Lake Neusiedel. It gives

its name to the Esterhazy family, whose original seat, though now deserted for that of Eisenstadt, is still deserving of notice. It is a huge structure, in the most florid Italian style, and though already uninhabited for nearly 80 years, its marble halls are still brilliant with gold and paintings. The chamber in which the Empress Maria Theresa once reposed, remains unchanged as when she occupied it; and the whole interior is so entire, that it might easily be rendered habitable. Haydn lived nearly 30 years with Prince Esterhazy, as his *maestro di capello*, and his portrait is almost the only picture of interest which the palace contains. The possessions of the prince are said to have a territorial extent nearly equal to that of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. Pop. 289.

ESTERSNOW, par. Irel. Roscommon; 6457 ac. P. 1661.

ESTHONIA, Esthland, or Revel, a maritime gov. Russia, bounded, N. by the Gulf of Finland, E. Petersburg, S.E. Lake Peipus, S. Liefland, or Livonia, and W. the Baltic. Besides the mainland thus bounded, it includes several islands, of which the most important are Dagoe and Oesel; area, about 5280 geo. sq. m. It is of an irregularly oval shape, having its greater axis E. to W., and has, for the most part, a flat or undulating surface. A few low heights occasionally appear, but scarcely deserve the name of hills. The whole of the N. side, however, rises considerably above the sea, and presents to it ranges of cliffs, on which the waves often break with considerable violence. The air is somewhat moist, but the sky, notwithstanding, is generally clear, and the climate healthy. Winter lasts long, and wind, with more or less violence, is almost incessant throughout the year. The Narva, which merely bounds the government on the E., is the only river of any importance; but minor streams, as well as small lakes, are very numerous. The soil is by no means fertile. A great part of it, particularly in the N., is sandy; and in other quarters, it is often covered with boulders and gravel; but fertile tracts of clayey or chalky loam occur, and the grain raised is said to equal the consumption. The crops include a little wheat, much barley and oats, and some flax, hops, and tobacco. The breeds of domestic animals are very inferior; but improvement has commenced by the importation of better stock, and promise to make rapid progress. Very little fruit is grown. Wood, however, chiefly pine, birch, and alder, is abundant; and the forests are well supplied with game. Fish abound, both in the lakes and on the coast, and active fisheries are carried on. The minerals are of no importance; and the manufactures, confined to coarse articles of primary necessity, are almost entirely domestic. The only exception is brandy, which is made in numerous distilleries, and partly exported. The only other exports of any importance are hides and salt fish. The chief imports are herrings and salt. The peasantry are almost all of Finnish origin, and speak a Finnish dialect, the vocabulary of which is described as scanty. The land is farmed chiefly by Germans and Danes. The prevailing religion is Lutheran; but education is miserably neglected, the proportion of persons at school being only 1 in 148. For administrative purposes, Esthonia is under the governor-general of Riga, and consists of four districts—Revel, the capital; Hapsal, Weissenstein, and Wesenberg. Pop. (1864), 313,119.

ESTRELLA.—1, (Serra Da), a low, chiefly calcareous mountain-range, Portugal, prov. Beira, extending E. to the sierra de Gata, in Spain, and W. to the N. limits of Portuguese Estremadura, where it joins the serra Alvayazere; length, about 90 m.; mean breadth, 9 m.; culminating peak, 958 ft. It is a continuation of the Spanish sierra Gudarama, and separates the valleys of the Tagus and Douro.——2, A river, Central America, state, Costa Rica, which flows from the S.W. slope of the mountains in the centre of the state, and falls into the Pacific, near Quaypo, after a course of about 60 m.——3, A tn. New Granada, prov. Antioquia, 5793 ft. above sea level. Pop. 682.

ESTREMADURA [Latin, *Estremadura;* French, *Estremadure*], a former region or prov. in the W. of Spain, now divided into provs. Badajoz and Caceres. It lies between lat. 37° 54′ and 40° 38′ N., and lon. 4° 50′ and 7° 24′ W., having Leon and Old Castile N., New Castile E., Andalusia E. and S., and Portugal W., from all of which it is separated by mountain-barriers; 190 m. in extreme length, N. to S.; greatest breadth, about 150 m.; mean breadth, 90 m. Area, 21,497 sq. m. The N. and S. parts are mountainous; and another lofty range, a continuation of the mountains of Toledo, in New Castile, intersects it in the centre from E. to W., and joins the sierra del Portalegre, on the frontiers of Portugal. The portion of the province N. of this range is called Estremadura Alta [Upper], that S. of it Estremadura Baja [Lower]. Estremadura consists chiefly of extensive plains, capable, from their fertility, of yielding corn, wine, and oil, in the greatest abundance, but which are left neglected and uncultivated, some of the finest lands being used as sheep-walks, while others are overrun with a useless vegetation; the result of a wretched government, of the insecurity of property, poverty, and a liability to an arbitrary and ruinous taxation, which takes away all interest in the cultivation or improvement of the soil. The climate is hot in summer, but not ungenial; nor is the winter severe. With trifling exceptions, occurring in the S., it belongs to the basins of the Tagus and Guadiana, which intersect it E. to W., the former passing through Alta, and the latter through Baja Estremadura, and thus dividing it into three nearly equal parts. It is well watered by the numerous affluents of these two important streams. Copious dews supply the place of rain, of which but little falls during the warm season. There are some extensive forests of oak, beech, chestnut, and pine trees, in which numerous herds of swine feed, bacon being almost the only article in which anything like a brisk trade is carried on in the province. Game of every sort is plentiful; and excellent honey and wax are also gathered, the bees feeding on the odoriferous plants with which some of the most fertile districts are unprofitably covered. Immense flocks of sheep graze on the rich plains of this neglected country. They are of the Merino breed, the greater part of them being driven down annually from the highlands of the neighbouring and more mountainous provinces, by their owners, without leave asked or obtained, to quarter for the winter season on the warm, fertile lowlands of Estremadura.

The minerals, of which there are copper, lead, iron, and silver, are entirely neglected; and there are no manufactures. The roads are miserable, being chiefly made by sheep, and the inns are of the most wretched description. The people [Estremeños] are simple, honest, and kind-hearted; but being without any stimulus to industry, are indolent and apathetic, although capable of exercising both energy and perseverance in a remarkable degree, when induced thereto by a sufficient motive, of which the achievements of Cortes, the two Pizzaros, the Almagros, all natives of the province, and other adventurers, may be adduced as evidence. They are filthy in their habits, living in common with the swarms of swine they rear. The young pigs are the playmates of the children, and young and old ones have free access to all parts of the house, to which they impart their own strong and peculiar odour.

The population was formerly much greater than it is now, as is apparent from the number of ruined and deserted villages, and the many traces of former cultivation which are so frequently to be met with. Pop. (1864), 715,899.

ESTREMADURA [Latin, *Extrema-Durii, Estremadura, Lusitanica;* French, *Estremadure*], a maritime prov. Portugal, between lat. 38° 5′ and 40° 15′ N., and lon. 7° 50′ and 9° 30′ W.; about 162 m. in length N. to S., and about 75 m. in breadth at the broadest parts; bounded, N. and E. by Beira, E. and S. by Alentejo, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Tagus, of which the N. is the more mountainous, and includes the last slopes of the serra da Estrella, from which the serra Alvayazere proceeds S.W., culminating in Mount Junto, 2320 ft.; forming the heights of Torres Vedras, and ending on the N. bank, and near the mouth, of the Tagus. W. of this ridge the country is mostly flat and sandy, especially towards the coast; and S.E. of it, especially in the N. parts, it is more fertile. Wine (including those of Setubal, Bucellas, and Carcavellos) and olives are the principal produce; but wheat, barley, maize, hemp, legumes, and fruits of all kinds, including chestnuts, oranges, and lemons, are grown; and from the forests sumach and cork are obtained. Cattle-rearing is little attended to, but swine are numerous. Minerals abound, but only salt is wrought. There are some woollen and linen manufactures, and some crystal is made at Leiria. The climate is generally healthy. The principal city is Lisbon, the metropolis of Portugal, in which, and in Setubal, the

most of the trade is concentrated. The province is divided into 136 concelhos. Pop. (1864), 544,033.

ESTREMERA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 32 m. E.S.E. Madrid, near r. bank, Tagus. It has level and clean, though unpaved streets, two squares, a townhouse, with a portico supported by six stone arches; a parish church, three chapels, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. Esparto, cordage, and coarse cloth and oil are manufactured; and there is some trade in grain, cattle, rice, &c. Pop. 2996.

ESTREMEZ, or Estremoz.—1, A fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 22 m. W. Elvas, consisting of an upper and lower town, the former on an eminence, the latter on the level ground below, both indifferently built. It contains several churches and convents, and an hospital, and is now the seat of the Government authorities. Its fortifications, at one time formidable, are falling to decay. It has tanneries, some manufactories of pottery, a small trade in hardware, an annual fair of five days, and in the vicinity are marble quarries. Pop. 6577.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on the lake of Guajiru, about 16 m. N. Natal, and 12 m. from the sea. It is the seat of an electoral college, and contains a parish church and a primary school. The district consists generally of low sandy grounds, and the whole population does not exceed 1700.

ESZEK, or Essock [anc. *Mursia*, or *Mursa*], a tn. Austria, Sclavonia, cap. co. Verocz, r. bank, Drave, here crossed by a bridge, 63 m. W.N.W. Peterwardein. It stands in a marshy district, subject to frequent inundations, and very unhealthy; and consists of the town proper, partially fortified, and divided into the upper, inner, and lower town, and of three suburbs. It is the seat of an appeal court, with jurisdiction over three counties, and of several public offices; contains a handsome square, with a pillar in its centre; a Greek non-united and three R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, county buildings, gymnasium, and normal school; two convents, a burgher hospital, and cavalry barracks. The manufactures are trifling; but there are some silk mills, and four large annual fairs, chiefly for corn, cattle, and raw hides. A lofty embankment, nearly 3 m. long, lines both banks of the Drave. Eszek was originally a Roman colony, founded by the Emperor Adrian, under the name of Mursia, and became the capital of Lower Pannonia. In 335, Constantine made it a bishop's see, which was suppressed about two centuries after. In the 11th century, shortly after the incorporation of Sclavonia with Hungary, it sunk into a mere village, but gradually rose into importance, especially in the 17th century, when it was fortified by Leopold I. P. 13,221.

ETABLES, a maritime tn. France, dep. Côtes du-Nord, 8 m. N.N.W. Brieuc. It has a fine church, with a neat spire; and some fisheries. Pop. 2072.

ETAIN [Latin, *Fines Verodunorum*], a tn. France, dep. Meuse, 38 m. N.E. Bar-le-duc, l. bank, Ornes. It has a fine townhouse, a parish church, of the 15th century, and is generally well built and neat. It has a communal college; manufactories of cottons and thread, oil-works, tanneries, and lime-kilns; and a trade in timber, clover, and lucerne seeds, bacon, sausages, and hams. Etain is an old town, and was once capital of the great plateau of the Woëvre, and strongly fortified. Pop. 2660.

ETAMPES [anc. *Stampæ*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 30 m. S. by W. Paris, situated on the confluence of the Etampes and Juine, a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway, in a fertile and beautiful valley. Here is a communal college. It is well built and clean, with rows of trees skirting its outer promenades. Among the chief public buildings are the church of Nôtre Dame, a remarkable pile of the 13th century, with three other antique gothic churches; the Hotel de Ville, of quaint architecture; an immense store granary, recently built; and some remains of a strong castle built by King Robert, and dismantled by Henry IV. There are numerous flour mills, some tanneries, skinneries, and woollen bleacheries; with extensive quarries of paving stones for the Paris streets. It is a great grain market, and has a considerable trade in flour, sent chiefly to the capital, and prepared wool for the manufacturers of Sedan, Louviers, and Elbeuf. Pop. 8220.

ETAPLES [anc. *Stapulæ*], a maritime tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, near its embouchure in the Strait of Dover, 52 m. W.N.W. Arras, a station on the railway from Paris to Boulogne. It is a desolate-looking place, with some ruins of a castle, built in 1160, and has some coasting trade; but the inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing Some archæologists think Etaples was the *Portus Itius*, where Cæsar embarked to invade Britain. Pop. 2589.

ETAWEH, or Etawah, a tn. and dist. N.W. Hindoostan. The town, prov. of, and 70 m. S.E. Agra, l. bank, Jumna; lat. 26° 47′ N.; lon. 78° 53′ E., is built on heights, and, as it approaches the river, is divided by deep ravines. Etaweh was once a flourishing place, the abode of grandees of the Mogul empire, but is now a mass of ruin and decay. It still possesses a splendid ghaut, but is, on the whole, one of the most dreary and desolate places of residence in India. A few bungalows, scattered over a wide sandy plain, nearly destitute of trees, with other buildings of an inferior kind, announce the presence of civil and military residents. Pop. 18,000.—The district, one of the five into which province Agra is divided (area, 1265 geo. sq. m.), lies chiefly between lat. 26° and 27° N., and comprehends a large portion of the doab between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is intersected N.W. to S.E. by the Rinde. It is very bare of wood, has a variable, and frequently intensely hot climate. Tobacco, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, millet, maize, &c., are grown, and some coarse cloths are manufactured. The district is thinly peopled, there being only 362·5 to the geo. sq m. Total pop. 458,610. *See Supplement.*

ETCHEMIN, or Echemin, a river, Lower Canada, S. side of the St. Lawrence, flowing from a lake of the same name; lat. 46° 21′ N.; lon. 70° 37′ W. It pursues a N.W. course, and falls into the St. Lawrence between 3 and 4 m. above Quebec. Entire length, about 50 m. The margin of the stream generally consists of flat rock, with only a shallow covering of soil upon it; but at some distance from its banks the land is good, and in high cultivation.

ETCHINGHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 3750 ac. P. 864.

ETED, or Eteta, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, Udvarhely-Szekler-Stuhl, on the Kisimöd, 25 m. E.S.E. Maros-Vasarhely. It contains a Protestant church, and has an annual fair. Pop. 1283.

ETHELBURGA (St.), par. Eng. Middlesex. Pop. 606.

ETHELDRED (St.), par. Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 614.

ETHIOPIA [Greek, *Αἰθιοπία*], the name given by ancient geographers to the countries S. of Egypt. It was vaguely applied to the whole S. part of Africa, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic; but, in a more restricted sense, it was confined to a definite region, including the countries now known by the names of Nubia and Sennaar, and probably a part of Abyssinia. The government of this country was established at a very early period. It was monarchical; but the monarch was subordinate to a priesthood, possessing greater power than even that of Egypt, which is believed by many to have been indebted to Ethiopia for her religion. Merŏe was the ancient capital of the kingdom.

ETIENNE (St.), a tn. France, dep. Loire, advantageously situated on both sides of the Furens, and in the centre of one of the most valuable coal fields of France, 32 m. S.W. Lyons. It has sprung up in recent times with almost unexampled rapidity, in consequence of the manufactures which are carried on in it; and though not regularly built, contains several spacious streets, formed of lofty and substantial houses of free stone, originally white, but rendered dingy and black by the clouds of smoke which numerous public works are continually pouring forth. The finest street, lying in the line of the great public road from Paris to Marseilles, crosses the town almost centrally, is lined with rows of trees, and divided into two parts by the Hotel de Ville, a large but not handsome edifice, which includes, in addition to the townhouse, a courthouse, exchange, small library, and museum. The only other building deserving of notice is the cathedral, which furnishes an ancient specimen of romanesque. St. Etienne also possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, a communal college, and mining school. The staple manufactures to which it owes all its prosperity, are hardware, including fire arms, and all kinds of cutlery, of which there are government and private manufactories; and ribbons and other flowered silks, equally admired for the excellence of their texture and the beauty of their design. Private makers, employing 6000 men, produced 90,000 guns in 1868; the government factory turned

out 200,000 Chassepot rifles in 1868, employing 4500 men; and there are sixty cutlery works, with about 7000 workmen. There is also a large production of Bessemer and Martin steel. The silk trade also is important, and employs within the town, and in the adjoining districts, about 40,000 persons. The number of looms is estimated at 20,000. To the abundance of coal, to which the prosperity of its manufactures is mainly owing, St. Etienne also owes the rather rare privilege, in France, of being well lighted with gas. The coal, moreover, besides meeting the consumption within the town, forms a very important branch of trade, both furnishing the supplies of several blast furnaces and other extensive iron works, and a general export of about 500,000 tons. Two railways branch off from the town to Roanne and Lyons. Pop. (1866), 96,620.

ETIENNE (St.), the name of several small places, France, particularly:—1, (*-de-Baigorry*), A vil. and com. dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Nive, 27 m. S.S.E. Bayonne. It contains a parish church, and has in its vicinity mines of spathose iron, and a copper mine, which, from coins found in it, appears to have been worked by the Romans. Pop. 2521.—2, (*-de-Mont-Luc*), a vil. and com. dep. Loire-Inférieure, at the foot of a slope, surrounded by verdant meadows, 9 m. S.E. Savenay. It contains the remains of an old castle, and has two annual fairs. Fine porcelain earth is found in the vicinity. P. 4874.

ETIVE (Loch), an inlet of the sea, W. coast, Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, nearly 20 m. long, of very unequal breadth, but broadest part about 1½ m. It has a narrow entrance, and contains numerous creeks, which afford safe anchorage in all weathers. About 3 m. from the sea, where it is narrow, a ridge of sunken rocks crossing it causes a turbulent rapid, which at half tide forms a loud sounding cataract, believed to be the Lora of Ossian. The scenery of its shores is very beautiful.

ETNA [Latin, *Ætna;* Sicilian, *Mongibello:* a corruption of the *Gibel Uttamat* or mountain of fire of the Saracens], a celebrated volcano, in the N.E. of Sicily, near the coast, and within a short distance of Catania. The loftiest summit is in lat. 37° 43′ 31″ N.; lon. 15° E., and is 10,874 ft. above sea level. The base covers an area of nearly 90 m. in circumference, and is pretty accurately defined by the rivers Alcantara and Giaretta, by which it is nearly encircled, the sea marking its limits on the E. The dimensions of the crater have been variously stated, the circumference from 2½ m. to 4 m., and the depth from 600 to 800 ft.; but the height of the cone, the diameter of the crater, and its depth, are liable to constant change from eruptions. Although when viewed from a distance, Etna presents a very symmetrical cone, it is found, on a nearer approach, and when examined more in detail, to present an exceedingly diversified surface, and to be studded on its flanks by numerous minor cones or secondary volcanos of considerable dimensions. These are altogether about eighty in number, and the largest about 700 ft. in height. When viewed from above, they present one of the most striking scenes imaginable, being arranged in beautiful picturesque groups, and richly clothed with wood; those in the higher parts with lofty pines, and those at lower elevations with chestnuts, oaks, beech, and holm. The great terminating cone, at the summit of which is the principal crater or opening, and which is continually throwing out sulphurous vapours, rises from an irregular plain 9 m. in circumference, and about 1100 ft. below the culminating point of the mountain. The interior of this crater, as described by Captain Smyth, is incrusted with various coloured efflorescences of ammonia, sulphur, and martial vitriolic salts, to the depth of about 100 yards. The efflorescences of a beautiful orange yellow are the most predominant. The bottom of the crater is plain, and tolerably hard, though, from being composed of loose cinders, the feet sink in some places. Near the centre are two mounds of scoriæ and ashes, each with a large aperture at the summit, and several fissures around, from whence, at intervals, issue volumes of thick smoke, with a rumbling noise and hissing sound. There is also a light thin vapour, occasionally oozing from the bottom and sides of the huge amphitheatre, in every direction. 'I endeavoured,' adds Capt. Smyth, 'to look into the principal chasm, but the rapid ejection of the cinders, and the strong sulphurous vapours that exuded, prevented me from attaining my object; and, indeed, I could not but feel apprehensive that a nearer approach, where the footing was so frail, might prove too hazardous, besides which, the heat and smoke had increased to such a degree that it was high time to regain the summit.'

The cone is divided by nature into three distinct zones or regions, called respectively the fertile, the woody, and the desert. The first of these comprises the delightful country around the skirts of the mountain, the superficies of which



THE CRATER OF ETNA.—From Light's Sicilian Scenery.

is estimated at nearly 700 m.; it is well cultivated, thickly inhabited, and covered with olives, vines, corn, fruit trees, and aromatic herbs. Higher up, the woody region encircles the mountain, an extensive forest composed of various species of trees, but chiefly chestnut, oak, and pine. The climate is here extremely mild and agreeable, the air cool and reviving, and every breeze surcharged with delicious odours. The area of this region, which forms a girdle of vivid green round the mountain, is estimated at 140 sq. m. Above is the desert or barren zone, a waste of black lava and scoriæ, where all vegetation disappears, and where cold wintry blasts sweep over a dreary expanse of snow and ice. Here sulphurous vapours are continually evolved, sometimes so abundantly as to endanger life, and here is the source of dangerous torrents of melted snow, nearly as destructive as those of burning lava. This frigid zone is from 8 to 10 m. in extent, and is in part occupied by the irregular plain already alluded to, from which the terminating cone rises to a further height of 1100 ft. Some authorities divide the cone into seven different zones, by subdividing those above enumerated in strict accordance with their botanical characteristics, and closing with the sterile region in which it terminates.

The E. side of Etna is broken by a deep valley or amphitheatre, called the Val del Bove, 4 or 5 m. in diameter, and surrounded by nearly vertical precipices, varying from 1000 to above 3000 ft. in height. The scenery here is of the most magnificent description, but stern and desolate; the face of the precipices is broken in the most picturesque manner, by the vertical walls of the lava which traverse them. These masses usually stand out in relief, are exceedingly diversified in form, and are of immense altitude. When Lyell visited this valley in 1828, nine years after the eruption of 1819, he saw hundreds of the white skeletons of trees, which had been stripped of their bark and leaves by the scorching heat of a flood of lava.

The symptoms which precede an eruption are generally irregular clouds of smoke, ferilli or volcanic lightnings, hollow intonations, and local earthquakes. These agitations increase until the vast cauldron becomes surcharged with the fused minerals, when, if the convulsion is not sufficiently powerful to raise it to the grand crater, which, from its great altitude, requires a prodigious force, it is pressed through

the sides of the mountain where it is weakest. From these mouths or openings, the lava bursts forth in a state of fusion, and glides at first with an awful velocity; but progressively decreases its rate as it cools. As it increases in density, the sides begin to cake, and the surface becomes loaded with scoriæ, which, falling over repeatedly in scaly waves, with a crackling noise, retard the progress of the lava until its motion is so slackened as to be scarcely perceptible. The lavas of Etna consist of felspar, augite, olivine, and tetaniferous iron, and the alternating breccias of scoriæ, sand, and angular blocks of lava. There are not more than 60 eruptions of Etna recorded in history, from the earliest to the present times. Among the more remarkable ones of later periods are those of 1792, 1811, 1819, and 1832. The eruption of 1792 continued for a whole year; the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 30 ft. high, while in their fluid state, and in their progress, overwhelmed numerous vineyards. In 1811, loud detonations from the great crater, gave intimation that a column of lava had ascended to near the summit of the mountain. This was followed by a violent shock, when a stream of lava broke out from the side of the cone, at no great distance from its apex; other openings succeeded lower and lower down, but in the same line, giving rise to the belief that the pressure and intense heat of the internal column of lava had rent the mountain from top to bottom. The stream of lava which flowed from the mountain during the eruption of 1819, moved at the rate of 2 m. in the first 24 hours, and nearly as far in the succeeding day and night. Coming to a high and almost perpendicular precipice, it poured over it in a cascade; and, being hardened in its descent, made an inconceivable crash as it was dashed against the bottom. But the phenomena attending the eruption of 1832 were still more remarkable. On that occasion, numerous fiery mouths opened in the sides of the mountain, from which, in the midst of violent explosions and other convulsions, accompanied by tremendous discharges of ashes and cinders, vast streams of lava issued; and, pouring down the declivities, overran cultivated fields, and threatened with destruction the town of Bronte, from which a great part of the inhabitants had fled; but which it did not eventually reach. The stream of lava which inspired this terror was 18 m. in length, 1 m. broad, and 30 ft. high. The suddenness with which the progress of the lava floods are arrested by cooling, give rise sometimes to very singular appearances. In 1669, one of these burning streams of molten matter overtopped the ramparts of Catania, 60 ft. in height, and fell in a fiery cascade into the city, a part of which it destroyed; it however ultimately cooled, and the solid lava may still be seen curling over the top of the rampart like a cascade in the act of falling.

An opinion is entertained that Etna is rapidly exhausting its volcanic powers, and that it is far less active now, and its eruptions much less formidable than they were in ancient times. This is inferred from the greater magnitude of the ancient beds of lava, and masses of basalt, and from the smaller quantity and number of vitrified substances ejected; there being now none, many of the present products being scarcely altered by the heat.—(Smyth's *Sicily*; Lyell's *Geology*; Somnerville's *Physical Geography*; Humboldt's *Cosmos*; Hooker's *Journal*; *Voyages Nouveaux*, &c.)

ETOILE (Ile L), one of the Amirantes, Indian Ocean, lat. 5° 55′ S.; lon. 53° 4′ E. (R.); about 1½ m. long; low, and covered with bushes.

ETOILE, several places, France, particularly, an anc. tn., dep. Drôme, 7 m. S. Valence, begirt with partly ruinous walls. There was a strong feudal stronghold here, in which resided Louis XI. while in Dauphiny, as also Diana of Poitiers, one of whose titles was 'Dame d' Etoile.' A silk factory now occupies the site of the château. In the district much red wine is produced. Pop. 3117.

ETOLIA, a division, Greece. *See* Ætolia.

ETON, a tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham, in a pleasant valley, l. bank, Thames, within ¾ m. of the Windsor station on the Great Western Railway, and 22 m. W. London. It consists principally of one narrow street, well paved, and lighted; and has of late years been much improved. It contains a chapel of ease, five daily schools, and some almshouses. A neat iron bridge across the Thames connects Eton with Windsor, from which it is about 1 m. distant. Eton derives its celebrity wholly from its college, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, under the name of the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, beside Windsor. The present collegiate edifice, a conspicuous and ornamental Tudor building, was erected at various periods; it contains, in two quadrangles, the chapel, the two schools, upper and lower; the masters' chambers, the provost's lodge, the private residences of the fellows, and the library. The scholars must be lawful children, born in England, and should be educated gratis, but £6 or £7 a-year is charged for their instruction. They consist of collegers or scholars on the foundation, admissable from the age of 8 to 16, who are lodged and boarded in the institution; and oppidans or scholars, not on the foundation, who do not board in the institution, and are, in every respect, stipendary pupils; of these last, the usual number in attendance is about 600. There are various foundation scholarships at Cambridge and Oxford, and also some exhibitions. At present the income is about £7000 a-year. The course of instruction is essentially classical, but of late years the study of French, German, Italian, mathematics, and other branches of education, have been introduced. Area of par. 783 ac. Pop. 3261.

ETRETAT, a maritime vil. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 17 m. N.N.E. Havre. It is situated in a rock-bounded valley. It has a parish church, a remarkable Gothic edifice; and near the shore are the remains of the ancient chapel of St. Vallery. Inhabitants employed in fishing. Pop. 1655.

ETRURIA, a vil. England, co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. It has extensive iron works, and was the residence, and the seat of the porcelain manufactures, still carried on, of J. Wedgewood, father of the ceramic art in Great Britain, who died here in 1795. It has a church, a small Episcopal chapel, and places of worship for Wesleyans and New Connection Methodists. Pop. 2922.

ETRURIA, Italy. *See* Tuscany.

ETSCH, a river, N. Italy. *See* Adige.

ETSED, or Ecsed, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. co. Heves, about 5 m. from Gyöngyös. It contains a R. Catholic church, and stands in a fertile district, in which much wine is grown. Pop. 1861.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. of, and 24 m. W.N.W. Szathmar, near an extensive morass of its name, l. bank, Kraszna. It contains a Protestant church, and an old castle, in which the Hungarian crown was long deposited. Pop. 1275.

ETSKA, a vil. Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Bega Canal, about 5 m. from Nagy-Becskerek. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-united parish church. The district is very fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 3213.

ETTAGH, par. Irel. King's co.; 7102 ac. Pop. 1471.

ETTE, or Etetitz, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and about 12 m. from Komorn, on the road from Papa to Dotis. It contains a Protestant church, and a mill. Pop. 1080.

ETTELBRUCK, a village, duchy of Luxemburg, dist. of, and 3 m. S.W. Diekirch, on the Alzette. It contains an elegant parish church, a school, poorhouse; and has good tanneries, gypsum-mills, a trade in cattle, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 2218.

ETTEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S. Breda, with a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, two schools, and elegant townhouse, an hospital for old women, and two annual horse markets. The inhabitants, chiefly agricultural, number, with adjoining commune, 5391.

ETTENHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on the Ettenbach, 16 m. S.S.W. Offenburg. It is an old place, contains a parish church, chapel, and hospital, and has linen manufactures. The Duke d'Enghien was seized here by orders of Napoleon, sent off to Vincennes, and there, six days after, inhumanly murdered. Pop. 3150.

ETTISWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. W.N.W. Luzern, in one of the most beautiful and best cultivated districts of the canton, on the Roth. It contains a handsome parish church, and a castle, surrounded by a small lake; and has an annual fair. Pop. 876.

ETTLINGEN, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, on the Alb, 5 m. S.E. Carlsruhe, on the railway to Baden. It is entered by three gates, contains two public squares, a castle, with gardens; a church, townhouse, hospital, normal and superior burgher schools; and has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, starch, leather, and paper;

a corn, two cotton, two gypsum, two oil, gunpowder, and other mills. Ettlingen is of Roman origin, and contains some Roman remains. Pop. 4250. Area of bail. 60 geo. sq. m. Pop. 16,584.

ETTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 1270 ac. Pop. 144.—2, York (E. Riding); 3960 ac. Pop. 498.

ETTRICK, several places, Scotland:—1, A river rising in the S.W. portion of co. Selkirk, which it traverses in a N.E. direction till it falls into the Tweed, between Selkirk and Melrose, after a course of about 26 m. The Yarrow is its principal affluent.—2, (*Forest*), a beautiful pastoral dist., watered by the above river and its tributaries; so called, on account of having once formed a part of the great Caledonian Forest, although it is now almost entirely divested of trees. —3, A par. near the head waters of the Ettrick, 15 m. S.W. Selkirk, was the ancient seat of the Buccleuch family, and was the birthplace, and, for the greater portion of his life, the residence of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Area, 43,968 ac. Pop. 477.—4, (*-Pen*), a mountain, 2200 ft. high, near the source of the Ettrick.

ETTYEK, a vil. Hungary. Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, near the source of the Bia, about 12 m. from Martonvasar. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has a stone quarry. Pop. 1787.

ETWALL, par. Eng. Derby; 3465 ac. Pop. 765.

EU [Latin, *Auga*, or *Augium*], an anc. but decayed tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 17 m. N.E. Dieppe, l. bank, Bresle, 2 m. from its embouchure at Treport, on the British Channel, and in a fine wooded valley, environed by easy heights. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal and a communal college. The town has few remarkable edifices, except its noble cathedral, the college church (both gothic), and an old embattled gate, said to be Roman. Outside are the spacious chateau and park of Eu, from 1822 till the revolution the favourite summer residence of Louis Philippe, and in which he received Queen Victoria in 1843. The palace is built on the site of a stronghold of Rollo, Duke of Normandy; but the oldest existing buildings were founded by the Duke of Guise (*le Balafré*), in 1581. The whole pile is lofty, and the exterior imposing; the interior is richly furnished, and contains a fine gallery of historical portraits. The town has a little manufacture of canvas, lace, wax, soap, &c.; in or near it are brick and tile fields, lime-kilns, flax-mills, saw-mills, bleacheries, &c. It has some trade in grain, hemp, flax, coarse linen, and timber. In 1445, Eu was burned, all but the churches and one or two public edifices, by order of Louis XI., lest the English *might* take and occupy it! This ruthless act drove out the whole inhabitants, the elite of whom never returned; and the place seemed to have fallen into hopeless decay, when the patronage of the Orleans family gave it a temporary importance, up to the time of their fall. Pop. 4168.

EU HO, or YUN-LIANG, a large river, China, which rises in the S.E. part of prov. Shansee, from which it flows N.E., traversing the S. portion of prov. Petchelee, and the N.W. margin of Shantung, when it again enters the prov. just named, at lat. 37° 40′ N.; it subsequently falls into the Gulf of Petchelee, in lat. 38° 59′ N.; lon. 117° 22′ E.; whole course about 140 m. It has numerous large affluents, of which the principal is the Tchang-Ho, the Hou-to-Ho, the Hoen-Ho, and the Pei-Ho, all from the left.

EUBA, a vil. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, near Thum; containing a handsome church, and has manufactures of linen and hosiery, a stone quarry, three saw, and several other mills. Pop. 1871.

EUBŒA, NEGROPONT, or EGRIPOS [Greek, *Εὔβοια*; Latin, *Euboia*; Italian, *Negroponte*], a long and narrow isl. Greece, the largest in the Archipelago, lying close to the N.E. coast of Attica, from which it is separated by a channel, so narrow at one point as to be crossed by a bridge. The N. part of this strait is called the Channel of Talanti, the S. the Channel of Egripo, or Negropont. The island lies N.W. and S.E. is 100 m. long; 26 broad in the centre, about 16 at either end, and as narrow as 6 at some intermediate points between both extremes and the centre; area, 1454 sq. m. It is traversed in its whole length by a range of lofty mountains, whose culminating peaks are Delphi, near the centre of the island, 6259 ft.; Kandili, 4337 ft.; Lithuda, at the N. extremity, 3099 ft.; and Ocha, or St. Elias, the S. extremity, 3198 ft. They are mostly barren, and the summits covered with snow during a great part of the year. The scenery is generally of the most magnificent description, presenting in some parts a resemblance to the most beautiful parks and forests imaginable; in others, wild and craggy heights covered with luxuriant woods, consisting principally of pines, oaks, and holly, under which are found, in more than usual beauty, all those flowering shrubs which the soil of Greece so plentifully produces; among which the cystus, arbutus, oleander, and heath are conspicuous. The valleys and plains are singularly fertile, producing grain, wine, oil, and fruits in great abundance, and depasture fine cattle. Amongst the exports are cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine, but the quantities are small. There are mines of marble and copper in the island. The E. coast is rocky, irregular, precipitous, and destitute of harbours, but on the W. side there are several, and some of them very good. The roads throughout the island are in general bad, and the population scanty and poor. Several Englishmen, and other foreigners, have recently purchased estates here, and are gradually improving the agriculture, and the condition of the people. There are two towns—Negropont or Chalcis, the capital; and Karysto. The island forms the nome or prov. of Eubœa, and the dioceses of Eubœa and Karysto. In 1210 it was occupied by the Venetians, when it had 800 villages, and 60,000 inhabitants; it was taken from them, in 1469, by Mahomet II., and remained in the hands of the Turks till the Greek insurrection in 1821. Pop. (1870), 82,541.

EUERDORF, a market tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 29 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. It contains a parish church and a courthouse, and has manufactures of organs, a trade in corn, wine, and cattle, numerous mills, and five annual fairs. Pop. 998. Area of dist. 53 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,050.

EUFEMIA (ST.), several small places, Naples, particularly a vil. and com. prov. Reggio, on a small stream, 17 m. N.W. Reggio. Pop. 5852.

EULE, two places Bohemia.—1, (*Eule*, *Elan*, or *Eulaw*) [Latin, *Gilorium*], A tn. circle Kaurzim, r. bank Sazawa, near its junction with the Moldau. It contains a parish church, chapel, bathing establishment, and townhouse, with a belfry. In early times the gold-washings here were very productive, and small portions of gold are still obtained. Pop. 2115.—2, (*Eule*, or *Eulan*), a market tn. circle, Leitmeritz, about 12 m. from Aussig. It lies at the foot of the Schneeberg, on a small stream of same name, and contains a parish church and old castle. Pop. 947.

EULENBERG, a market tn. Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. N. Olmütz, in a mountainous district; with a church, hunting lodge, and old feudal castle. It has several mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 331.

EUPATARIA, EUPATORIA, JEUPATORIA, formerly KOSLOV, or KESLOV, (anc. *Pompeiopolis*), a maritime tn. Russia, on the Black Sea, gov. Taurida, cap. dist. of same name, 45 m. N. W. Simferopol; lat. 45° 9′ N.; lon. 33° 9′ E. This town has an Asiatic rather than a European aspect, from its having long been possessed by the Tartars of the Crimea. It contains 13 mosques, the chief being that of Devlet-Ghiri-Khan, built in 1552; a showy and rather remarkable edifice, a Tartar college, custom-house, government offices, &c.; and an Artesian well, 460 ft. deep, which supplies 120,000 gallons of water daily. The harbour has deep water, and the roadstead good anchorage; but is inconveniently exposed to all winds, except those from the N. and N. W. The chief trade is in salt, grain, and skins. In the environs, much salt is drawn from saline lakes; and at Sak, in the neighbourhood, is a mud-bath, used for rheumatic ailments, &c. The inhabitants, a wealthy commercial people, are chiefly Caraïte Jews and Tartars. Pop. (1863), 6867. *See Supp.*

EUPEN [French, *Neaux*], a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 7 m. S.S.W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle of same name, on the Wenze, in a rich pastoral vale, near the frontiers of Holland. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices for the circle, contains four churches and chapels, customhouse, superior burgher school, and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, cassimeres, hats, soap, leather, carriages, chicory, and chemical products, paper, flax, and worsted mills, an important trade in linen and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. (1864), 13,632.—The CIRCLE, area 51 geo. sq. m., is mountainous, being traversed by the Eifel hills, contains several extensive swamps, and is ill adapted for agri-

culture; but is well wooded, and rears a large number of cattle. Pop. 21,629.

EUPHRATES, or EL FRAT, a celebrated river of W. Asia, in Asiatic Turkey, having its sources in central Armenia, at no great distance from the shores of the Euxine, and its embouchure in the Persian Gulf; area of basin, 195,680 geo. sq. m.; direct length, 600 geo. m.; length, including windings, 1492 geo. m. It is formed by the junction of two large streams, called, respectively, the Kara-Su [black river], and the Mourad-Chai. The sources of the former are situated in the Anti-Taurus, 25 m. N.E. Erzeroom, not more than 90 m. from the S. E. shores of the Black Sea, about lat. 40° N.; lon. 41° 30′ E.; those of the latter or Mourad, the most southerly and largest branch, are in the same range, but 70 or 80 m. further E., or about lon. 42° 55′ E. These two head streams unite near Kaban Maden, about lat. 38° 58′ N.; lon. 38° 30′ E.; from which point the river, now strictly the Euphrates, flows S.W. for 50 m., when it suddenly bends to the E., and, forming a semicircle, returns to a point more W. than that from which it had diverged. Here it approaches within about 90 m. of the Gulf of Iskenderoon in the Mediterranean, and continues to flow at nearly the same distance parallel to the shores of that sea, to lat. 35° 50′, or for about 110 m., when it turns to the S.E., and continues in that direction generally, till it falls into the Persian Gulf, having been previously joined by the Tigris, after which it takes the name of the Shatt-el-Arab. The breadth of the Euphrates varies between 200 and 400 yards, but is occasionally much broader. A little below Kaban Maden, where its two head streams unite, it is 120 yards wide, while below the junction of the Tigris it is nearly half a mile. The general depth of the Upper Euphrates exceeds 8 ft. In point of current, it is for the most part a sluggish stream; for except on the height of the flooded season, when it approaches 5 m. an hour, it varies from 2¼ to 3½, with a much larger portion of its course under 3 than above. The upper portion of the river is enclosed between two parallel ranges of hills, covered for the most part with high brushwood, and timber of moderate size, having a succession of long narrow islands, on several of which are moderate sized towns. The scenery above Hit (lat. 33° 42′ N.; lon. 42° 28′ E.), in itself very picturesque, is greatly heightened by the frequent recurrence of ancient irrigating aqueducts of beautiful architecture. Below Hit, the country becomes flatter, with few hills; the river winds less, and the banks are covered with Arab villages of mats or tents, and by numerous herds and flocks. Towards Lemlun or Lemloom (lat. 31° 45′ N.; lon. 41° 59′ E.), the country is level, and little elevated above the river; irrigation is therefore easy, in consequence both banks are covered with productive cultivation, and fringed with a double and nearly continuous belt of luxuriant date trees, extending down to the Persian Gulf. The Shatt-el-Arab, or last reach of the river from Korna, where it is joined by the Tigris, has a depth of from 3 to 5 fathoms, and presents banks covered with villages and cultivation. The permanent flooding of the Euphrates is caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains along the upper part of its course. This takes place about the beginning of March, and it increases gradually up to the end of May. The river continues high, and its course very rapid for 30 or 40 days; but, afterwards, there is a daily decrease, which becomes very small and regular towards autumn. From the middle of September to the middle of October, the river is at the lowest. The quantity of water discharged by the united streams Euphrates and Tigris, through their common channel, the Shatt-el-Arab, has been estimated at 236,907 cubic ft. per second, which is about 10,000 cubic ft. less per second than that discharged by the Danube. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in 30 years, about double the increase of any other delta. This phenomenon has been attributed, by Sir R. I. Murchison, in part to the circumstance of the mud and sand carried down by the Euphrates and its associated streams, being derived in immense volume from the slightly coherent tertiary formations through which these rivers flow for such enormous distances; and specially to this detrital matter being deposited in so land-locked a body of water as the Persian Gulf, in which, aided by the inset of the tide, the sediment is poured back, instead of being swept out by a boisterous open sea. The length of the navigable part of the Euphrates, reckoning from Bir to Bussora, is 143 m. The water is somewhat turbid, but, when purified, is pleasant and salubrious. Fish are abundant.—(Col. Chesney's *Euphrates Expedition; Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*; Kitto's *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*; *Athenæum, April* 26, 1851.)

EURE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Seine-Inférieure, N.E. Oise, S. Eure-et-Loir, S.W. Orne, and W. Calvados; between lat. 48° 40′ and 49° 30′ N., and lon. 0° 20′ and 1° 50′ E.; greatest length, E. to W., 66 m.; average breadth, about 50 m.; area, 2248 sq. m. The surface consists of an extensive plain, subdivided by the rivers which water it, into a number of minor plains, which nowhere rise more than 300 ft. above the level of the sea. Thus, in the N.E. of the dep., one minor plain lies on r. bank Seine, between its tributaries Epte and Andelle, and forms the isolated arrond. of Andelys. On l. bank Seine a second plain, entering this department from that of Seine-et-Oise, forms a comparatively narrow belt between the Seine and the Eure. A third plain lies between the Eure and the Iton, and terminates in a point at their confluence. A fourth plain, of larger extent than any of those yet mentioned, is bounded on the E. by the Iton and Eure, and on the W. by the Rilli, and slopes gently down towards l. bank Seine. A fifth plain, nearly of a rectangular form, lies between the Rilli and the Charentonne; and a sixth and last plain includes all the country between the Charentonne and Rilli, on the E., and the W. frontiers of the department. In all these plains the surface appears almost monotonously flat, except at their edges, where the descent to the streams which separate them is generally narrow and abrupt. The Seine, which, by its estuary, bounds the N.W. portion of the department, traverses a considerable portion of it in a N.W. direction, and receives all its other streams. The climate, though somewhat humid and variable, is temperate, and not unhealthy. The prevailing wind is the S.W., which occurs so frequently as to give the trees which are exposed to it a visible inclination to the N.E. Almost the whole surface is profitably occupied, the waste not amounting to one-thirtieth of the whole. Nearly two thirds are arable, and one-fifth under wood. The vine grows vigorously, but the climate is not so genial as to allow the cultivation of it on a large scale for the purpose of making wine. Its place is found to be more profitably occupied by the plum, cherry, apple, and pear. From the last two much excellent cider and perry are made. The arable land generally consists of a good vegetable mould, capable of raising all the ordinary cereals in abundance. Occasionally the mould contains a considerable intermixture of clay, which converts it into a heavy loam, well adapted for the growth of wheat and beans. In several districts the subsoil is chalk, and the soil covering it so thin as to be almost incapable of profitable cultivation. From the whole, however, the corn raised is fully adequate to the consumption. In particular spots hemp and flax, of excellent quality, are grown. The rearing of stock is well understood, and attracts considerable attention. The horses in particular form a lucrative branch of trade. Both game and fish are abundant. The mining and manufacturing works are extensive and important. The smelting and working of iron, copper, and other metals employ about 50,000 people, the copper and zinc works at Romilly being very extensive. The quarries produce building stone, millstones, and pavement, and there are good seams of fuller's earth and potter's clay. Manufactures have made considerable progress. Among others may be mentioned fine woollen cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, prints, cotton-hosiery, woollen covers, and carpets, ironmongery, pins, leather, paper, glass, and Paris lace. The trade includes, in addition to these articles, cider, perry, cattle, horses, wool, flax, and hemp. For administrative purposes the department is divided into five arrondissements—Evreux, the capital; Les Andelys, Bernay, Louviers, and Pont-Audemer; 36 cantons, and 703 communes. Pop. (1872), 377,874.

EURE-ET-LOIR, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Eure; W. Orne; S.W. Sarthe; S. Loire-et-Cher; S E. Loiret; and N.E. Seine-et-Oise; between lat. 47° 58′ and 48° 57′ N., and lon. 0° 45′ and 2° E.; central length, N. to S., 55 m.; central breadth, 44 m.; area, 2117 sq. m. The surface may be regarded as forming an extensive plateau of considerable elevation, which in the E. presents an almost unbroken flat, very scantly watered, but in the W. is less monotonous, being both partially covered by hills and intersected by valleys, in which numerous streams flow. The principal watershed of

the department is formed by a ridge of no great height, which stretches across it from S.E. to N.W., and divides it into a N. and a S. basin, traversed by the two rivers which give the department its name—the Eure, which flows N. and carries its waters to the Seine; and the Loir, which takes an opposite direction and ultimately joins the Loire. Each of these rivers receives several small tributaries, and there is also a considerable number of lakes, of which Bois-Ballu is supplied by a series of curious subterranean channels. The climate is variable and humid, but is considered healthy at all seasons except autumn, when intermittent fevers, caused apparently by the quantity of stagnant water allowed to collect round the farm offices and villages, become prevalent in many of the rural communes. The waste land is extremely limited, amounting to little more than one-hundredth part of the whole. Little more than one-tenth is occupied with wood. Almost all the rest is arable, but a considerable extent is occupied by orchards and vineyards. The produce of the orchards is made into excellent cider, but that of the vineyards affords a very indifferent wine. The soil is in general excellent, consisting of a heavy loam, admirably adapted for wheat, which is usually converted into flour within the department, by mills situated along the banks of the Eure, and after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a large surplus for export. In several districts the soil is of a lighter texture, and is better adapted for barley and oats. Vegetables also, particularly onions and turnips, are extensively grown. In some places hemp, flax, and madder, are principal crops. Artificial meadows are extensive, and the art of irrigation is well understood and generally practised. The domestic animals include horses, cattle, and sheep, of good breeds. Great numbers of swine are reared, and large supplies of poultry are sent to the Paris market. Game, particularly hares, rabbits, partridges, and plovers, is very abundant. The only mineral of any consequence is iron, which is worked at several spots, but not very extensively. The department being essentially agricultural, has few manufactures. That of flour already mentioned is by far the most important. The only others which deserve mention are bombazine, and flannel covers. The leading branches of trade are corn, flour, and wool. Eure-et-Loir is divided into four arrondissements—Chartres, the capital; Chateaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou—subdivided into 24 cantons, and 432 communes. Pop. (1872), 282,622.

EUROPA, or BASSAS DA INDIA, an isl. E. African coast, Mozambique Channel; lat. 22° 22′ 30″ S.; lon. 40° 24′ E., about 3 or 4 m. in diameter, of circular form, with an indentation on the N. side; it is highest at the N. part, with several small hummocks in other places, and a sandy beach fronting the sea; it is of easy access and abounds, in turtle. The N. end is covered with trees of small size, the other parts chiefly with brushwood.

EUROPE [Latin and German, *Europa*], a principal division of the earth, forms the N.W. portion of the old world. Though called a continent, it might be more justly entitled a great peninsula, which is again characteristically divided into several smaller peninsulas. It is the least of the principal divisions of the earth, Australia excepted, and yields to the others not only in general grandeur of scale, but also in appreciable gifts, noble rivers, luxuriant variety of vegetation, and mineral treasures. Yet it is remarkable for its decided superiority in arms and industry, and as the quarter wherein civilization, almost constantly progressive, has hitherto attained its most perfect development. The sovereignty of European nations now extends into every quarter of the earth. The origin of this striking superiority will be found, on examination, to be attributable more or less to certain physico-geographical conditions, such as climate, productions, maritime convenience, &c., more happily combined in Europe than elsewhere, and which, though they may escape attention, yet exercise a profound and inevitable influence on the early growth of human society. The natural characteristics, therefore, of Europe, taken as a whole, with the peculiar advantages or disadvantages of its several portions, well deserve to be carefully considered.

Name.—As to the name of Europe, which first occurs in one of the hymns attributed to Homer, we may be sure that it sprang, like language in general, from the wants of social intercourse, and not from ingenious or far-fetched conceits. Its origin cannot now be traced, and the attempts to derive it from Hebrew or Greek roots, deserve little attention. It cannot be expected that mythology and the nymph Europa, will throw any valuable light on such a question. Europe was probably a local name, of Phrygian origin, for the country W. of the Hellespont. Hesychius is the only ancient writer who throws out a hint on this subject, worthy of sound philology, for he says that the word Europe signified 'the place of sunset' and 'darkness.' Thus we may infer that in the language of some people bordering on Greece, it signified, in effect, 'the West.'

Boundaries.—Europe is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Arctic Ocean or N Polar Sea. On the S. it is separated from Africa by the Mediterranean (inland) Sea, which is connected with the Sea of Marmara or Propontis by the strait called the Dardanelles or Hellespont, and the Sea of Marmara, again, is joined on the E.N.E. by a similar strait—the Bosphorus—to the Black Sea or Euxine. The Dardanelles and Bosphorus with the intervening sea, divide Europe from the adjacent shores of Asia Minor. N.E. of the Black Sea is its shallow continuation, the Sea of Azof (Palus Mœotis), which closes the series of inland waters encompassing the shores of Europe on the S. and S.E. From the head of the Sea of Azof, the line which separates Europe from Asia, or in general terms, the E. boundary of Europe, is merely arbitrary and speculative; the practical and authoritative determination of it is neither prompted by any interest, nor facilitated by natural landmarks. Some geographers trace the boundary line from the Sea of Azof up the River Don, to the point where this river approaches nearest to the Volga; thence up the latter river and its E. tributary, the Kama, to the Uralian Mountains. Others prefer the line of lowest level, which is partially marked by the River Manytsch between the Sea of Azof and the Caspian Sea, and then continue the boundary up the River Yaik or Ural, to the mountains. Others again carry the bounds of Europe and Asia further S. to Caucasus, where this mountain chain extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian in a W.N.W., E.S.E. direction. All agree in assuming the Uralian Mountains to form part of the natural boundary between Europe and Asia. This opinion, however, which is of modern origin—for the ancients considered Europe as extending indefinitely towards the N.E., and embracing the country now called N. Siberia—is founded merely on the apparent convenience of referring the demarcation of the two continents to a chain of mountains, supposed to run for 1200 m. nearly in the direction of the meridian. But the region of the Ural, which is still but imperfectly known, presents, to a great extent, only a moderate elevation, attained by imperceptible degrees, and offering to the eye no landmark whatever. In fact, the true E. boundary of Europe is a contested question, which has called forth much futile discussion; nature has drawn in the region referred to no decisive line of separation between the E. and W.; neither has political power, and the limit of jurisdiction—the line which separates Russia from Siberia—lies not in the Ural, but much further E., at the river Tobol.

Position, Area, &c.—The most N. point of Europe, on the mainland, is Cape Nordkyn in Lapland, in lat. 71° 6′; N. Cape, on the island of Magerœ, lies about 4 m. further N. The most S. points of the continent are Punta da Tarifa; lat. 36° in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cape Matapan, lat. 36° 17′ which terminates the Morea. The island of Candia reaches a little S. of 35°. On the W., Cape Finisterre (coast of Spain), is in lon. 9° 27′ W.; Cape Roca (Portugal), in lon. 9° 28′ W.; while Ekaterinburg in the Uralian Mountains, lies in lon. 60° 36′ E. Thus Europe may be said to extend, in round numbers, through 35 degrees of latitude, and 70 of longitude. From Cape Matapan to N. Cape is a direct distance of 2400m., from Cape St. Vincent to Ekaterinburg, N.E. by E., 3400 m. But the area of the continent must not be deduced from these large numbers, which are indeed only the extreme dimensions of a very irregular and much broken figure. Europe will be seen at the first glance to be made up of the following parts, each, in some measure, naturally independent of the rest, namely, the Scandinavian Peninsula, Jutland, and the Danish Islands; the British Islands, the Iberian Peninsula or Spain and Portugal, the peninsula of Italy, and that of Greece. Iceland also, though not physically connected with Europe, has been always reckoned as part of it, because it was known to Europeans and colonized by them, long before the discovery

of America, to which it more properly belongs. Owing to this incompactness of figure and separation into peninsulas, the area of the European continent, notwithstanding its considerable length and breadth, does not exceed 3,600,000 sq. m., or 3,800,000 if Caucasus be taken as the S.E. limit towards Asia. Towards the E. it grows more compact, or in other words, it loses in Russia its characteristic peninsular features, and takes a transitional form before it commingles with Asia. But W. of Cracow and the Russian territory, there is hardly a spot in the European continent which is 300 m. distant from the sea.

The following Table is introduced for the purpose of showing by what States the continent is occupied, and in what proportion they extend over its surface. Many changes have taken place in the list of European states of late years. The cession of the Hohenzollern principalities to Prussia; the incorporation of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein with that monarchy, and more recently, her absorption of Hanover, Nassau, Frankfort, and portions of other states; the formation of the new Empire of Germany, and the transference to it of Alsace-Lorraine by France; the substitution of a united Kingdom of Italy for the Kingdoms of Sardinia and Naples, the Papal States, and the several duchies into which that country was subdivided; and the reversion of some of the smaller German states, such as the Anhalts, to the representative of a surviving branch of the reigning families—these and similar changes and modifications have obliterated several well-known names from the catalogue, and altered the relative importance of

AREA, POPULATION, &c., OF ALL THE EUROPEAN STATES.

States.	Designation.	Prevailing Religion.	Area, sq. m	Population.	Revenue	Debt.	Army.	Navy. Ves.	Navy. Guns.	Capitals.
					£	£				
Andorre	Republic...	R. Catholic...	1514	(?) 8000	?	?	..	..	..	..
Austria Hungary	Empire ..	R. Catholic...	240,337	35,904,435	51,498,898	318,926,906	278,470	68	473	Vienna.
Belgium	Kingdom..	R. Catholic...	11,412	5,087,105	7,121,960	27,381,960	37,391	..	..	Brussels.
Denmark	Kingdom..	Lutheran	14,553	1,784,741	2,602,180	12,747,580	37,850	31	312	Copenhagen
France	Republic...	R. Catholic...	204 017	36,102,821	106,615,319	920,000,000	545,000	401	3,045	Paris.
Germany	Empire ...	..	212,091	41,058,139	17.826,073	31,606,995	403,560	47	477	Berlin.
Bavaria	Kingdom .	R. Catholic...	29,317	4,861,402	7,262,050	35.116,296	47,066	..	..	Munich
Prussia	Kingdom ..	Luth. & Calv.	137,066	24,693,066	28,058,841	67,356,837	312,028	..	..	Berlin.
Saxony	Kingdom ..	Lutheran	6,777	2,556,244	1,897,289	17,217,619	24,150	..	..	Dresden.
Würtemburg	Kingdom ..	Evangelical .	7,675	1 818,481	1,866,352	34, 99,917	17,685	..	..	Stuttgart.
Baden	Gr. Duchy.	R Catholic...	5,851	1,461,428	3 198,403	13,537,985	..	..	..	Carlsruhe
Hesse Darmstadt	Gr. Duchy..	Lutheran	2,866	852,845	859,327	1,400,000	..	..	..	Darmstadt
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Gr. Duchy..	Lutheran	4,851	557,807	?	1,051,368	..	..	..	Schwerin.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Gr. Duchy .	Lutheran	997	96,082	?	420,000	..	..	..	Strelitz.
Oldenburg	Gr. Duchy..	Lutheran	2,417	314,778	308,805	1,195,150	..	..	..	Oldenburg
Saxe Weimar	Gr. Duchy..	Lutheran	1,121	286,181	278,925	648,000	..	..	..	Weimar.
Anhalt	Duchy	Calvinistic ...	869	203 354	332,497	826,725	..	..	..	Dessau.
Brunswick	Duchy	Lutheran ...	1,526	311,715	1,079.160	2,305,313	..	..	..	Brunswick
Saxe-Altenburg	Duchy	Lutheran	509	142,122	131,835	157,103	..	..	..	Altenburg
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Duchy	Lutheran	816	174,339	83 194	308,296	..	..	..	Gotha.
Saxe Meiningen	Duchy	Lutheran	953	187,884	332,097	826,725	..	..	..	Meiningen
Lippe-Detmold	Principality	Calvinistic ...	445	111,153	44,890	52,093	..	..	..	Detmold.
Reuss Greiz	Principality	Lutheran	148	45,094	29,500	64,500	..	..	..	Greiz
Reuss Schleiz	Principality	Lutheran	297	89,032	42,820	58,917	..	..	..	Schleiz.
Schaumburg-Lippe	Principality	Calvinistic ...	212	32,051	18,000	73,500	..	..	.	Bückeburg
Schwarzburg Rudolstadt	Principality	Lutheran	340	75,523	194,213	151,000	..	..	..	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg Sondershausen	Principality	Lutheran	318	67,191	96,701	76,860	..	..	..	Sondershausen
Waldeck	Principality	Lutheran	406	56,218	39,185	132,705	..	..	..	Arolsen.
Bremen	Free City ..	Calvinistic ...	106	122,565	412,748	2,016,695	..	..	..	..
Hamburg	Free City ..	Lutheran	148	338,794	816,706	4,722,897	..	..	..	..
Lübeck	Free City ..	Lutheran	127	52,158	102,612	1,212,737	..	..	..	..
Alsace-Lorraine	Reichsland .	R Catholic...	5,580	1,549,459	1,508,077	..	..	..	..	Strasburg.
Great Britain and Ireland	Kingdom ..	Epis. & Presb.	121,607	31,628,338	74,708,311	736,141,900	344,636	533	5,080	London
Greece	Kingdom ..	Greek Church	19,941	1,457,891	1,171,428	18,000,000	11,000	32	182	Athens.
Holland	Kingdom ..	Calvinistic ..	13,464	3,915,956	7,377,236	80,511,441	59,725	66	589	Amsterdam.
Italy	Kingdom ..	R. Catholic..	112,677	26.796,253	50,297,932	360,807,407	199,557	91	798	Rome.
Liechtenstein	Principality	R Catholic ..	64	8,320	6,000	..	..	..	.	Liechtenstein.
Portugal	Kingdom ..	R. Catholic .	36,510	3,995,152	4,103,421	64,333,000	18,185	22	154	Lisbon.
Russia	Empire	Greek Church	2,058,608	71,105,394	68.651.261	317,065,798	765 872	261	1,585	St. Petersburg.
San Marino	Republic...	R. Catholic...	22	7,300	2,400	840	1,189	..	..	San Marino.
Spain	Republic...	R. Catholic...	192,908	16,374,941	27,901,746	261,475,000	80,000	123	819	Madrid.
Sweden and Norway	Kingdom ..	Lutheran ..	168,042	4,204,177	2,618,360	6,739,789	132,775	113	424	Stockholm
			120,729	1,701,365	1,135,554	1,547,100	43,000	21	172	Christiania.
Switzerland	Republic...	Prot. & Cath.	15,540	2,669,147	1,029,100	855,886	201,257	..	..	Bern.
Turkey	Empire	Muss. & Gr...	207,458	15,500,000	19,488,375	146,724,000	281,000	168	2,090	Constantinople

some others. The headship of the German Empire is annexed to the Prussian crown, the king of Prussia being also emperor of Germany, and acting on behalf of it with foreign states. One or two of the states have also altered their form of government in recent times. Thus France, as a consequence of the events of the war with Germany, has become a republic, instead of having a so-called emperor as its head; while Spain has also adopted a republican form of government.

Seas.—The Atlantic Ocean takes different names in the various portions of it which wash the W. shores of Europe; thus between the N. coast of Spain and the W. coast of France, lies the Bay of Biscay, where the ocean swell, rolling into the region of variable and restless winds, makes a perpetually troubled sea. Further N. between the coasts of France and those of the British Islands, the Sea of St. George's Channel is still more noted for uncertain and tempestuous weather. From the channel a branch running N. between Great Britain and Ireland, is named the Irish Sea. Here at one spot (lat. 52° 30') on the E. coast of Ireland, the streams of opposite tides from N. and S. are so exactly counterbalanced, that the sea remains always at its mean level, while in the British channel, not far off, the tides often rise 24 ft.; and at St. Malo on the coast of Normandy, 40 or even 50 ft. The sea between Great Britain and the Low Countries of Holland and Germany is named the German Ocean or North Sea. From this a great gulf or inland sea branches off to the E., S., N. and E.; taking successively the names of Skagerack (the Pass of Rack), Kattegat (the Strait of the Catti), the Baltic (the Sea of the Balts or Belts, that is, narrow passes), called by the Scandinavians, and thence by the Germans also, the East Sea (Ostsee). In lat. 59° N., the Gulf of Finland branches off to the E. from the Baltic for a length of 250 m. From the same latitude extends N. the Gulf of Bothnia, nearly 500 m. The whole length of the Baltic Sea, from the mouth of the Skagerack to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, cannot be less than 1200 m. There is no appreciable tide in the Baltic, and as this sea receives many rivers, while it loses little by evaporation, its waters are much less salt than those of the ocean, and it is popularly believed that a continuance of N. winds renders them quite fresh. N.E. of the Gulf of Finland, a depressed

tract of country with numerous lakes, separates that gulf from the White Sea, which is a deep inlet nearly 400 m. in length, from the Arctic Ocean and extending from N.E. to S.W. between the shores of Lapland, Finland, and Russia. The shores of the White Sea are annually frozen up for some months. The Strait of Gibraltar, in one place only 19 m. wide, forms the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, which latter has an extension from W. to E. of 2500 m., with a general width perhaps of 500 m., but owing to its sinuous shores and deep indentations, it stretches through 15 degrees of latitude. Its chief gulfs are the Adriatic Sea, above 500 m. in length N.W. to S.E., between Italy and Illyria; and the Archipelago (a name corrupted from Aegio pelagus, the Ægean Sea), which lies between the Grecian Peninsula and Asia Minor. The Black Sea which is connected with the Archipelago, as described above, extends from W. to E. nearly 700 m., while its width is from 200 to 300 m., and here again, on the N. shores of this sea, even in lat. 45° N., we find the rivers and harbours frozen, and navigation prevented during five months of the year. The Mediterranean lying generally under a warm zone (lat. 30°–45°), is much exhausted by evaporation, and a constant current sets into it from the Atlantic on the one side, as well as from the Black Sea on the other. Hence its waters rather exceed in saltness those of the ocean. Owing to the great magnitude of the Mediterranean Sea, the phenomena of tides are perceptible in it; in the Black Sea there is no tide.

Mountains.—The mountains of Europe form several distinct groups or systems, of very different geological dates, and capable of being considered as a whole, only from that point of view which discloses their combined influence on the climate, physical character, and capabilities of the continent around them. Into the succinct account here about to be given of them, no particulars shall be admitted which have not this unity of bearing. The Scandinavian mountains, to which the great N. peninsula owes its form, and in some respects its peculiar climate, extend through 13 degrees of latitude (58°-71°), or above 900 m., from the Polar Sea to the S. point of Norway. Their direction in the middle portion is E.N.E. and W.S.W.; towards the extremities N.N.E. and S.S.W. They bear many names in succession; first, descending from the N., we have the Lapland mountains; then, on the borders of Sweden, the Kioelen; then the Dovre; after which come the Sognafield and Hardangerfield. The highest summits of the chain are Skagetöltind, in Sognafield (lat. 61° 24′ N.), 8128 ft.; and Snechätten, on the Dovre (lat. 62° 20′ N.), 7550 ft. The highest part of the chain is from the middle, southwards; but there are many points in the N. part, as Sulitelma, in Lapland (lat. 67° 5′ N.), which have an elevation exceeding 6000 ft. The Scandinavian mountains nowhere form a narrow crest at their summits, but, on the contrary, they expand into plains, fells, fields, or fjelds, often 30 or 40 m. wide. In the S. part of the chain, these elevated plains afford pasture during the summer to sheep and cattle; but towards the N., the bleak wilds produce nothing but moss, which yields subsistence to scattered herds of rein-deer. Towards the E., the mountain mass declines gradually; while on the W., it falls abruptly to the sea, which forms numerous deep inlets, or *fiords*, along the coast of Norway. The traveller from the shores of the Baltic ascends to these highlands by such imperceptible degrees, that he recognizes the fact of his ascent only in the changed aspect of nature, the trees disappearing, and then even the stunted brushwood, the grey moss alone clothing the Alpine plains; but on a sudden he finds himself on the brow of a rock overhanging, at the height of some thousand ft., the waves of the W Ocean. Behind him extends a monotonous, naked, and dreary plain; in front, he sees beneath him rocks and precipices, cascades, pine forests, and comfortable hamlets, creeks covered with the foam of the waves; and coves, where the fisherman's boat rides securely. The further N. we go in Norway, the more closely do the mountains approach the sea; and we may reasonably infer that a deep ocean washes these precipitous shores.

In the British islands, as in the Scandinavian peninsula, the mountains rise chiefly on the W.; and indeed the older rocks, in both cases, seem to lie in parallel courses, as if they formed parts of one system. In the form of Scotland, the direction of Glenmore, of the estuaries of the Clyde and Severn, and in the deep inlets on the S.W. coast of Ireland, may be seen strong traces of parallelism with the Scandinavian range But the mountains of the British group are neither so simple and uniform in their geological characters, nor so elevated as those of Norway. Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire, attains the height of 4380 ft.; Snowdon, in N. Wales, 3554 ft. In Ireland, the highest point is Carran-tual, in Kerry, 3412 ft. In Scandinavia, there are no traces of volcanic rocks; but on the W. side of Scotland, and N. shores of Ireland, basalts and trap-rocks are widely spread, and appear to have proceeded from a source lying between, perhaps uniting, the two countries, and now sunk in the ocean.

The mountains of France occupy chiefly the S. and E. departments; for the N. and W. parts of that kingdom belong to the great plain of N. Europe. The mountains of Auvergne extend about 80 m. N. to S., between the sources of the Allier, Dordogne, and Lot, thus separating the basins of the Loire and Garonne. They form a table land 3500 ft. high, from which again rise some conical peaks, evidently the remains of extinct volcanoes; the Puy de Sancy, or Mont d'Or, attains the height of 6680 ft.; Cantal, 6075 ft. E. and S. of this volcanic mass extend the Cevennes, for about 200 m., the N. portion of the chain running N. and S., with the Rhone on the E.; while the S. portion, bending to the S.W., approaches the Pyrenees, from which it is separated by the depression through which passes the canal of Languedoc, uniting the Mediterranean Sea and Ocean. The Cevennes form the demarcation of the waters flowing into these two seas. Their general elevation is about 3600 ft.; but a few points rise 2000 ft higher. The Jura mountains, extending about 200 m. N.E. and S.W., form a barrier between France and Switzerland. The parallel ridges, chiefly limestone, of the Jura, present steep descents towards the S.E., gentle slopes in the opposite direction, and are separated by longitudinal valleys of great length, with few transverse breaks. The average height of the Jura is 3700 ft.; but its highest point, the Molesson, reaches the elevation of 6560 ft. N. of the Jura, the banks of the Rhine continue mountainous for a long way. On the W. of that river, between it and the Moselle, rise the Vosges, which form a chain 120 m. in length, N. to S., with a mean height not exceeding 2650 ft. The dome-like summits of this chain have received the name of Ballons; and the highest of them, the Ballon de Sulz, attains an elevation of 4680 ft. Granite predominates in the S. part of the Vosges, while sedimentary rocks of many kinds are found in the N. portion. From this brief sketch of the mountainous chains of France, it may be easily understood why the chief rivers of that country (the Rhone excepted), flow generally to the N. and W.

Pyrenees.—On the S., France is divided from Spain by the Pyrenees, a narrow chain, 250 m. long, and hardly 50 m. in breadth, extending in an E.S.E., W.N.W. direction, from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to those of the ocean; though some consider the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, which stretch above 300 m. W., as a continuation of the Pyrenees. The central line or axis of this chain is composed of granite, on which lies limestone; the latter rock, however, not being deposited in a line strictly parallel to the granitic axis, but inclining rather. The highest point in the chain, La Maladetta, or Mont Mauduit, called also, in the provincial language, the Pic de Netou, has an elevation of 11,430 ft. Several other points exceed 10,000 ft.; and as the limits of perpetual congelation are found here at the heights of 8300 ft. and of 9100 ft., on the N. and S. faces of the mountain respectively, it is evident that a large area in the Pyrenees must be covered by perpetual snow; but the glaciers of these mountains are few, and of small extent, and never descend into the lower valleys. The Pyrenees are separated, on the S., by the valley of the Ebro, which flows into the Mediterranean, from the elevated plain of the Spanish peninsula. This great plain, or table-land, the elevation of which varies from 2200 ft. to 2800 ft.; has a superficial extent of not less than 90,000 sq. m. It descends gradually on the W. towards Portugal; but on the E., towards the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia, it presents an abrupt steep or line of cliffs, with the characters of an ancient sea margin. This table-land is bounded N. and S. by chains of mountains running E. and W., and between which again lie three other chains, inclining from N.E. to S.W. The first, or northernmost of these chains, is, in truth,

a continuation of the Asturian chain, the highest point of which, the Peñas de Europa, probably reaches an elevation of 8500 ft. The sierras de Teberga and del Somiedo, also seem to approach the limits of perpetual snow. The second mountain chain of the Iberian table-land is the Guadarama, which separates the valleys of the Douro and the Tagus. Towards its W. extremity, it is better known as the sierra d'Estrella. The highest point of these mountains, which are visible from Madrid, is the Peñalara, 8200 ft. high. On their sides stands the royal palace of Ildefonso, at the absolute height of 3800 ft. Between the Tagus and the Guadiana, comes the sierra Guadaloupe, the fourth chain; and between the valleys of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, the sierra Morena, both lower than the preceding, the highest ridge of the former not exceeding 5100 ft.; while the Cumbre de Aracena, the culminating point of the latter, on the borders of Andalusia, probably rises 5380 ft. above the sea. But the fifth chain of mountains, that of Grenada, called also, in its highest part, the sierra Nevada which bounds the table-land on the S., rises in a few points higher even than the Pyrenees; and the Cerro de Mulhacen, attains the height of 11,660 ft. Between the sierra Nevada, and the sea on the S., extends the chain of the Alpujarras, rising to a height of 9000 ft. at the utmost, richly clothed with vineyards, to a height of even 3000 ft., and in some places descending abruptly, in precipices, to the sea. The low country of the Iberian peninsula is of comparatively small extent, embracing only the plains of Aragon and Catalonia, the maritime districts of Valencia and Andalusia, and the middle part of Portugal.

The Alps.—The Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, extend uninterruptedly from the mouth of the Rhone to the plains of Hungary, through 4 degrees of latitude (44°–48° N.), and about 12° of longitude (5°–16° 30′ E). On the S., they are bounded by the valley of the Po; on the W., by that of the Rhone; and on the N., by the valley of the Danube, and some of the affluents of the Rhine; on the E., they meet the Illyrian chain, and their elevation being decreased, they lose their name also. With respect to direction, the Alps are not uniform, but are divided by geologists into two distinct chains, supposed to be of different ages. The maritime Alps, the most W. part of the system, strike S.S.W. to N.N.E.; the high Alps, or principal chain, stretch W.S.W. to E.N.E. It is at the point where these two chains cross each other, that the Alps attain their greatest elevation, and that Mont Blanc rears its snowy crest, 15,732 ft. above the sea. Mont Rosa, about 70 m. further E., rises to within 300 ft. of the same elevation, and the average height of the whole range between these two summits, cannot be taken at less than 11,000 ft. The mean height of the Alps throughout their whole extent, is probably about 8000 ft.; and many points reach an elevation exceeding 12,000 ft. These mountains are divided by longitudinal valleys of great extent, in some of which are formed lakes, so that a chain of lakes extends along the foot of the Alps on both sides, namely, on the N., the lakes of Geneva, Neuchatel, Thun, Luzern, Zürich, Constance, &c.; on the S., the Lago Maggiore, the Laghi di Lugano, d'Iseo, di Garda, &c. As the limit of perpetual snow lies but little above the mean height of the Alps, being on the N. side, about 8700 ft. above the sea; while towards the S. its elevation varies from 8500 ft. to 10,100 ft., it is manifest that an extensive area in this region must be covered with perpetual snow. From the snowy heights vast glaciers also descend along the valleys, till they reach, in some instances, the moderate elevation of 3000 ft.; accumulating at their lowest edge, by their downward movement, immense banks of stones and gravel, called moraines. The chief glaciers of the Alps are at the N.W. side of Mont Blanc, in the valley of Chamouni; in the country of the Grisons, between the Spliigen, and the valley of Engadin; and in the Bernese Alps, between the sources of the Aar and Rhine. Here the snows and ice gathered round a group of towering summits, cover an area of perhaps 300 sq. m.; and the traveller who should ascend the glacier that stretches N., at the foot of the Wetterhorn, then pass S., along the flanks of the Schreckhorn, and turning W., between the Jungfrau and Finsteraarhorn, should descend the Aletsch glacier to its termination, would certainly, in so doing, have marched 30 m. at least over continuous ice.

Apennines.—The Apennines, may be conveniently, though, from the geological point of view, not perhaps correctly, considered as a branch of the Alps. After a winding course round the Gulf of Genoa, they turn to the S.E., and constitute the central ridge of the Italian peninsula. This chain has a length of 600 m., with a breadth varying from 20 m. to 60 m. In Puglia, it spreads into a wide table-land, about 1500 ft. high. The highest point of the Apennines is the Monte Corno, in lat. 42° 27′ (the summit of the mountain called Il Gransasso d'Italia); 9519 ft. high. The loftiest ridges of the chain are not in the centre of the peninsula, but on its E. side, towards the Adriatic Sea. The prevalent and characteristic rock of the Apennines is a primitive limestone, without fossils. The Euganean hills, near Padua, the Albanian hills, near Rome, and Vesuvius, at Naples, are all of volcanic origin, and quite distinct from the Apennines. To the latter, however, belong the mountain groups which, often attaining the height of 6000 ft., form the island of Sicily; but here again the volcanic Etna, 10,874 ft. high, must be regarded not as a part of, but as an accident in, the system. At the foot of the crater of Etna, 9770 ft. above the sea, stands a small building called the English House, probably the highest inhabited place in Europe. This house is covered with snow till the middle of June, and fresh snow falls on it again in August. At the level of the sea S. of Naples, snow is rare, and melts immediately.

The Dinarian or Illyrian Alps branch off from the high Alps at the head of the Adriatic Sea, in a direction parallel to that of the Apennines. They rise nowhere higher than 6000 ft.; but overhanging the sea, and occasionally covered with fine forests, they have a grand appearance. After continuing in the same direction for about 200 m., this chain merges in the Balkan, the Hæmus of the ancients, which extends to the Black Sea, but the character of which is little known in W. Europe. As the Pyrenees and Alps cut off the two W. peninsulas, so the united chains of the Illyrian Alps and the Balkan separate that of Greece from the rest of Europe. S. of these, and parallel to the Balkan, runs the Despoto Dagh, the Rhodope of the ancients, the E. portion of which attains the height of 8000 ft. Still further S., Pindus strikes to the S.E., and forms the central ridge of the Grecian peninsula; it reaches 7000 ft. above the sea, at its highest point; and Taygetus, in the Morea, about 1000 ft. higher. The mountains of Greece, though covered deeply with snow during the winter, nowhere reach the line of perpetual congelation.

German Mountains.—N. of the Alps, and extending E., there rise several groups and chains of mountains which collectively separate the basin of the Danube, on the N., from the basins of the rivers that flow into the North and Baltic Seas. At the sources of the Weser we find the Harz, and, S. of this group, the Thuringerwald mountains; the Brocken, in the former, the Beerberg, in the latter, attain the heights of 3660 and 3075 ft. respectively. Then come the Fichtelgebirge, the Erzgebirge, and Böhmerwaldgebirge; these last two chains diverging, the former N.E., the latter S.E., so as to embrace Bohemia. After the Erzgebirge follow the Sudetes, the N. portion of which takes the name of Riesengebirge, and here the Riesenkoppe, the highest mountain of Germany, N. of the Danube, reaches the elevation of 5390 ft. Further to the E., the Krapatski or Carpathian chain encloses the great plain of Hungary, attaining, in several places, an elevation of 8000 or 8500 ft. The Ural Mountains, which serve as a boundary between Europe and Asia, extend nearly in the meridian, or from N. to S., through 18° of latitude, or from lat. 49° to 67°, but N. of 60° they are not habitable by civilized man. The highest known summit of the Ural—the Konjakofskoi-kamen, in lat. 60°—reaches an absolute elevation of 5700 ft.; but, generally speaking, the chain is low, and presents to the eye only a series of rounded hills. Towards the S., it spreads out into a fan-shaped group of low mountains, covered with thick forests and fine pastures, and therefore much frequented by the Bashkirs. In a line with the Ural (lon. 60° E.), towards the N., the island of Novaïa Zemlia [Nova Zembla], 300 m. long, stretches N. to lat. 77° N.

Plains.—To complete the physical delineation of Europe, it remains only to describe briefly the plains which, together with the framework of mountains already sketched, make up the Continent. The great plain of N. Europe commences at the N. foot of the Pyrenees; comprehends W. France, W. and N. Belgium, Holland, and part of Denmark; thence all

the N. provinces of Germany into Russia, where it expands and terminates in the E. only at the Ural. A large portion of this plain, beginning at the Scheldt, and extending through Holland, Bremen, Ditmarsh, Hanover, and the N. provinces of Prussia, is a low sandy level, sometimes covered with heath and brushwood; sometimes resembling a sandy desert, not unfrequently, also, below the level of the sea or rivers, and protected from inundation only by means of strong dykes; or if liable to be submerged, then converted into marsh. Nearly the entire of European Russia is a plain, diversified only by moderate undulations; and that plain is, in superficial extent, equal to all the rest of Europe; or, in other words, it is half of Europe. Owing to its vast extent, it can attain a considerable elevation by an ascent quite imperceptible; and the ridge of Valdai, which separates the basins of the Volga and Dnieper, flowing into the Caspian and Black Seas, from that of the Dwina, which runs into the Baltic, has an absolute height of nearly 1200 ft. Besides this great plain or series of plains, there are two others too important to be passed over in silence; these are, the plain of Bohemia, and the plain of Hungary; the latter with an area of 40,000 sq. m., a great part of which is perfectly level.

Rivers.—With respect to the rivers of Europe, it is not necessary here to enter into details; their general characteristics may be sufficiently explained in a few brief remarks. The various chains of mountains, from the Cevennes to the Carpathians, which divide the waters running into the Mediterranean from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the Baltic, or the North Sea, form collectively a ridge which is parallel to the high Alps, or from W.S.W. to E.N.E.; and consequently the streams flowing from its N. side, or through the plain, all incline more or less to the W., and, owing to the breadth of the plain, which they traverse with a moderate fall, they are all navigable to a considerable extent. The Ebro, at the S. foot of the Pyrenees, holds a course parallel to these mountains, but the other large rivers of the Spanish peninsula run, like the mountain chains which confine their basins, in a direction parallel to the High Alps. From these last named mountains descend, as might be expected, some of the largest of the European rivers—the Danube, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po, all have their sources in this central chain. The first and greatest of these—the Danube—has a length of perhaps 1000 m., or about half of the estimated length of the Nile. It is remarkable that the Volga, which, among European rivers, holds the first rank for length of course, having a run of nearly 1700 m., derives but a small proportion of its waters from the heights of the S. Ural; its chief sources are little more than 1000 ft. above the sea; but, on this very account, its basin is less confined, and it drains an immense extent of country with so moderate a fall, that its channel is always full. The lakes of Europe accompany the chief mountain systems, and may be divided into two groups—the Alpine and the Scandinavian. A chain of lakes runs along the N. side of the Alps, through Switzerland and the Tyrol; and, along the S. side, through Lombardy and Styria. The Scandinavian lakes extend across Sweden, from W. to E., beginning at the S. termination of the mountains; and on the E. side of the Baltic a number of lakes stretching in the same direction across Finland, on the borders of Russia, mark the continuation of the line of depression.

Geology.—It may be convenient at times to consider the Pyrenees, Alps, and Balkan, as forming a single chain of mountains, ramifying, on the one side, through the Italian and Grecian peninsulas, and, on the other, into Germany and Hungary; but geologists acknowledge no such unity or simplicity of system. They discover, in almost every group of mountains, proofs of many distinct revolutions, differing widely in age and in dynamic elements. Their reasonings, founded on the careful observation of many minute particulars, such as the mineral character of rocks or strata, their position more or less altered, their relations to the adjacent strata, the relative age of the organic remains found in them, if they be fossiliferous, &c., will not easily bear abridgment. Here it will be sufficient to state, succinctly, the deductions of geological science respecting the formation of Europe; and perhaps a very general and rapid outline will, after all, convey as correct a view as could be given by an elaborate picture filled in with details, since the decisions of geologists respecting the age of rocks cannot yet claim the confidence due to exact truths. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that the first rank among European mountains, in respect of age as well as of extent, belongs to the Scandinavian range. It consists almost wholly of what were heretofore called primary rocks, and, on their flanks, the oldest deposited strata (Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian), containing, in their fossils, proofs of relative age, lie horizontal and undisturbed, their formation having taken place subsequent to the upheaval of the mountains. In the W. of England, and on the W. side of the Ural, analogous strata are found distorted or raised vertically, showing that the mountains on which they lean have risen since their deposition, but, at the same time, proving the antiquity of the frame-work of N. Europe, from its W. to its E. extremity. The several ridges or chains of mountains which arose successively at later dates, and are now distinguishable by the nature and position of the strata resting on them, cannot be here enumerated in their proper order. It will suffice for our present purpose to state, that the ninth great change, in the physical aspect of W. Europe, was produced by the raising of the Pyrenees, which chain, being comparatively recent, raised with it recent strata, such as chalk and the earlier tertiary formations; and as the chalk, the formation of which was arrested by the convulsion which raised the Pyrenees, occupies but a small portion of Europe, it is supposed that the effects of that convulsion were very widely felt, and that, in fact, the emergence of a large proportion of the Continent, from the waters which then covered it, took place suddenly at the upheaval of the Pyrenees. The 11th great revolution was effected by the upheaval of the W. Alps; the 12th by that of the High Alps; so that these, the greatest mountains of Europe, are also unquestionably the youngest, with the exception of one inconsiderable chain in Greece, the upheaval of which may be assigned to a volcanic action still partially surviving in Etna and Vesuvius. It is remarkable that the European land which first rose above the ocean, is that which still continues most constantly to rise; for it is fully ascertained that the waters of the Baltic are retiring from the shores of Sweden at a uniform rate, or, in other words, the land is rising at the rate of about 5 ft. in a century. During the formation of the tertiary strata, nearly three-fourths of Europe—most of Russia, the basin of the Danube, N. Germany, Holland, part of France, the E. shores of Sweden, of England, of Italy, &c.—were under water. The rising of the Pyrenees made Europe a continent; the convulsion which separated England from France, is supposed to have been caused by the rising of the High Alps. Scotland and Ireland remained connected, probably till a much more recent period, by volcanic formations, which have subsequently crumbled and sunk in the ocean. It is near the contact of the older sedimentary rocks with those of eruptive or volcanic origin, that the great metallic deposits are found. These lie chiefly in England, Sweden, the Ural, and in a line from the Harz, through the Erzgebirge, to the Carpathians.

Climate.—Europe enjoys the great advantage of lying almost wholly within the temperate zone. A small portion of it indeed, comprising Lapland and the N. coast of Russia, does extend beyond the Arctic circle, but it nowhere reaches to the line of perpetual congelation. On the other hand, the most S. point of Europe does not reach within 12° of the Tropic, nor even attain a zone where snow is a rare phenomenon. Another great advantage is the great extent of its maritime boundaries, the European continent being, as already stated, a great peninsula, again divided into several peninsulas. This frequent mixture of sea and land, tends to diffuse over the latter the equable temperature of the ocean. It is also the means of conveying to the land an immense quantity of vapour, which, falling in rain, furnishes to the atmosphere an accession of heat. It is well known that W. coasts are in general more warm and humid than those that face the E. Now this difference of climate is due wholly to the difference between the ruling winds. The W., or rather S.W. wind, in our latitudes, is in reality the equatorial current of the atmosphere, which flowing at first due N. towards the pole, continually inclines more and more towards the E., because the velocity of the earth's movement of rotation is greatest at the equator, and diminishes towards the poles, and consequently that motion from W. to E., which is latent in the equatorial current at its first starting N., becomes apparent

as the circles of latitude become less; and the wind from the intertropical regions describing a curve, arrives on our shores as a S.W. wind. A like train of reasoning, with an obvious inversion of circumstances, will show that the N.E. wind is generally nothing else than the polar current, bent from its originally S. course, because it falls short of the E. motion of the lower circles. Now the equatorial current of the atmosphere, determined in its course by circumstances, the explanation of which belongs to physical geography, flows N. with little intermission, over the Atlantic Ocean, and inclining E., becomes a S.W. wind. This is the predominating wind of W. Europe. In Ireland the S.W. wind, warm and humid, prevails during nine months of the year; on the Continent, its duration, strength, and temperature, decline uniformly towards the E. At St. Petersburg it is still the prevalent wind, but further E. it gives way to the cold and dry N.E. wind, which thenceforth has the upper hand, and exercises a powerful influence on the climate. From this it will be evident, that the heat and moisture of the equatorial zone are continually flowing into the atmosphere of Europe. But this effect is greatly heightened by an oceanic current. The equatorial current of the ocean runs W.; but being checked by the American continent, it turns N.; flows round the Gulf of Mexico, and then, under the name of the Gulf Stream, runs at a little distance from the coasts of the U. States, and passing S. of Newfoundland, falls with a relatively high temperature, chiefly on the shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. At the same time, the N. shores of Europe are guarded from accumulation of ice by fortunate accidents of structure. The great projection of the continent W. of the Obi, and the position of Novaïa Zemlia, stretching forward to lat. 77°, screen Europe effectually from the ice formed on the N. shores of Siberia. This ice, when it breaks up, drifts to Greenland, the E. coasts of which are never open, while the W. shores of Norway in the same latitude are never closed. Thus it appears, that many circumstances concur to favour Europe generally with a peculiarly genial climate, in which the vicissitudes of season are felt without their rigour, and the luxuriance of nature is so far subdued as never to overpower the efforts of industry.

The increase of temperature from N. to S., and from E. to W., as it takes place throughout Europe, will be found amply exhibited in the following table, which gives the mean, the summer, and winter temperatures, in degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer (fractions omitted), of the chief cities where those elements have been accurately determined:—

	Latitude.	Mean Temp.	Winter.	Summer.
North Cape	71°	32°	2°?	42°
Trondhjem (Norway)	63½	40	23	57
Umeå (Sweden)	64	35	14	56
St. Petersburg	60	38	14	62
Stockholm	59½	42	24	61
Edinburgh	56	47	37	57
Kasan	56	36	10	62
Copenhagen	55½	46	30	63
Danzig	54	45	30	62
Dublin	53½	49	39	59
Hamburg	53½	47	32	63
Berlin	52½	46	30	62
Warsaw	52	18	29	67
London	51½	50	39	61
Penzance	50	51	42	60
Prague	50	49	31	67
Paris	49	51	38	64
Carlsruhe	49	51	34	66
Vienna	48	51	32	69
Ofen	47½	51	31	70
Bordeaux	45	57	43	71
Rome	42	60	46	73
Naples	41	62	50	74
Lisbon	38½	62	53	71

From this it will be manifest to what an extent the severity of winter is mitigated by the vicinity of the ocean, N. Cape has a milder winter, and Trondhjem even a better climate altogether, than Kasan, which is situate in a much lower latitude, in the same parallel indeed as Edinburgh. That the lines of equal mean temperature decline S. as we go further E., is obvious from the comparison of Penzance, Paris, Carlsruhe, Vienna, and Ofen. It is also to be observed, that if the same mean temperature be traced E., the difference of temperature of the seasons will be found constantly increasing, the summer growing hotter, the winter colder. Thus, compare Edinburgh and Hamburg, Dublin and Prague, Penzance and Ofen, Naples and Lisbon, and it will be seen that equability is the character of the W. Hence it is that some plants, as the vine for instance, which suffer little from the cold of winter, but the successful cultivation of which depends chiefly on the summer heat, have a wider range towards the E., or in other words, they flourish within limits which run to the N. of E., and thus make an angle with the line of constant mean temperature. The same advantages of mild and genial temperature, which W. has over E. Europe, the continent collectively has over the rest of the earth. The diminution of mean temperature, as well as the intensity of the opposite seasons, increase as we go E. across the old world. Pekin, in lat. 40°, has as severe a winter as St. Petersburg. The hills near the sea side S. of the Chusan Islands, lat. 30°, are covered with snow four or five months in the year, and the snow has hardly disappeared, when the peach trees are in full blossom. The E. side of the American continent also exhibits the same relative defect as E. Asia, in respect of absolute and equable temperature, and although the W. coast, at the mouth of the Columbia, has a much milder climate than the E., yet it is still much inferior to W. Europe, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Latitude.	Mean Temp	Winter	Summer.
New York	40°	53°	32°	73°
Halifax	44	40	21	59
Quebec	46	39	10	68
Cumberland House (Hudson's Bay)	54	32	—1	67
Fort Vancouver (Columbia, W. coast)	45	51	38	64
Fort George (Columbia)	46	48	37	61

As a large proportion of the rain which falls on Europe is borne to it by the S.W. wind, the quantity of rain diminishes towards the E., but not with regularity. The precipitation of the aqueous vapour suspended in the atmosphere, being determined by great masses of high land, the heaviest rains fall, as might be expected, round the Alps, particularly on their S. side, and at the W. side of the Scandinavian range. The peninsulas of S. Europe, namely, Spain, Italy, and Greece, all feel the effects of their exposure to the heated S. winds, which come to them from the great African desert, and they have little or no rain in summer. Some districts in Spain are often without rain for nine months together. The Pyrenees, the Cevennes, the Alps, and the Carpathians, form a limit of climate between the dry region on the S., visited only by winter rains, and the humid region on which rain falls at all times of the year, but chiefly in summer. Sweden, however, on the E. side of the Scandinavian range, has but little summer rain, exhibiting in this as in other particulars, a strong contrast with the maritime climate of Norway. At Bergen in the latter country, the quantity of rain that falls within the year amounts to 80 inches; at Stockholm, it is but 17½ inches. Ireland, exposed to constant S.W. winds, completely saturated with vapour, has 208 rainy days in the year; but the rain is gentle though frequent, and probably does not amount to more than 32 inches. London has 178 days of rain, and England, collectively, 31 inches, though, in the mountainous districts, Cumberland especially, the annual rain often exceeds 60 inches. The Alps, at their S. foot, have 60 inches; Friuli, 100 inches; Palermo, 21 inches; Lisbon and Madrid, the one on the W. coast, the other inland, on a plain, have respectively 35 and 9½ inches of rain. Going over the continent from W. to E., we find that Holland has 26 inches of annual rain, and St. Petersburg 21 inches; W. France has 24 inches, Ofen 18 inches. The snow which covers the ground in Russia during five months, from October to April, amounts, when measured as rain, by inches, to only a very small quantity. The line of perpetual snow is found at N. Cape, at the height of 2300 ft. above the sea, in S. Norway, at the height of 5500 ft. In the Alps the general height of this line may be taken at 9100 ft., but on the N. side and E. end of the chain, it descends to 8500 ft., while on the S. face of Mount Rosa it rises to 10,000 ft. On the Pyrenees, the snow line occurs on the N. and S. sides respectively, at heights of 8300 and 9100 ft. Thus it appears that the line of perpetual congelation falls lower on the Pyrenees than on the Alps; though the latter mountains lie 3° further N. than the former; but

this is the inevitable consequence of the vicinity of the ocean, which diminishes the intensity of the summer heat.

Vegetation.—With respect to the vegetable kingdom, Europe may be conveniently divided into four zones. The first, or most N., is that of fir and birch. This may be subdivided into the zones of lichen, birch, and fir. The tundras, or mossy plains of Scandinavia, do not equal in extent those of E. Russia. The heights inaccessible to other vegetation up to the borders of perpetual snow, are occupied by lichens, the most valuable of which are the rein-deer moss, and the Iceland moss. The birch reaches almost to N. Cape; the fir ceases a degree further S. The cultivation of grain extends further in these rude latitudes, than might be at first supposed. Barley ripens even under the 70th parallel; wheat ceases at 64° in Norway, 62° in Sweden. In the country of the Samoyedes, in E. Russia, the limit of barley is in about 67°. Within this zone, the S. limit of which extends from lat. 61° in Norway, to lat. 62° in Russia agriculture has little importance, its inhabitants being chiefly occupied with the care of rein-deer or cattle, and in fishing. The next zone, which may be called that of the oak and beech, and cereal produce, extends from the limit above-mentioned to the 48th parallel. The Alps, though beyond the limit, by reason of their elevation belong to this zone, in the moister parts of which cattle husbandry has been brought to perfection. Next we find the zone of the chestnut and vine, occupying the space between the 48th parallel, and the mountain chains of S. Europe. Here the oak still flourishes; but the pine species become rare. Rye, which characterizes the preceding zone, on the Continent, gives way to wheat, and, in the S. portion of it, to maize also. The fourth zone, comprehending the S. peninsulas, is that of the olive and evergreen woods. The orange flourishes in the S. portion of it, and rice is cultivated in a few spots, in N. Italy and E. Spain. The deciduous oak here gives place to the evergreen and cork oaks, with edible acorns. The lines which define the region favourable to the growth of each plant generally incline S. towards the E.; but it is otherwise with the vine, olive, and a few other plants within certain limits. The cultivation of the vine begins on the coast of France, in lat. 48°, passes N. of Paris, in lat. 49°, and goes still further N. in Germany, where it reaches its N. limit; it is still, however, carried on with success on the Volga, in lat. 50°.

Zoology.—The zoology of Europe offers little for remark. The rein deer and polar bears are peculiar to the N. The S. alone has lizards and serpents. In the forests of Poland and Lithuania, the urus or bonasus, a species of wild ox, is still occasionally met with. Bears and wolves still inhabit the forests and mountains; but in general, cultivation and population have expelled wild animals. The domesticated animals are nearly the same throughout. The ass and mule lose their size and beauty N. of the Pyrenees and Alps. A few camels are bred in the neighbourhood of Siena, in Italy, in which country also buffaloes are used for draught. The Mediterranean Sea has many species of fish, but no great fishery; the N. seas, on the other hand, are annually filled with countless shoals of a few species, chiefly the herring, mackarel, cod, and salmon. The fisheries thus arising are intrinsically valuable, and have unquestionably exercised a great influence on the early history and advancement of N.W. Europe.

Ethnography and Language.—Europe is occupied by many different races, wholly distinct or very remotely connected. The Celts once possessed the W. of Europe, from the Alps to the British islands. The names, Alps and Albion, it may be observed, are derived from the same Celtic root, *alb*, white. The only remnant of the pure Celtic language, at the present day, is the Gælic, or Erse, spoken in some districts of Ireland, the Scotch Highlands, and the Hebrides. The Welsh are the descendants of Belgian colonists, of mixed Celtic and German race. A portion of these Cambrians, or Kymry, as they call themselves, fled from the attacks of the Anglo-Saxons, into Brittany, where the people still speak a language resembling the Welsh. The Celts adopted the Anglo-Saxon writing; they also used the Ogham, which was a sacred, but not an ancient, character. Their literary cultivation began with their conversion to Christianity, and does not seem to have ever advanced far. From their comparative inaptitude for maritime pursuits, it may be inferred that they were originally mountaineers. In Spain, also, they were driven to the W. side; the E. shores, the Pyrenees, and part of Aquitania, were held by the Iberians, of whom the Basques are now the representatives. Their language, the Eskuara, has no discoverable affinity with any other; and the Basques are the only European race who cannot be traced into Asia. Next to the Celtic comes the Teutonic race, who have long predominated, and have supplied everywhere, except in Russia, the reigning families. Under this name are comprehended the Germans and Scandinavians; the language of the former, including Gothic, Lithuanian, Flemish, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, &c., extended from Transylvania to N. Britain, and from the Alps to the Baltic Sea. The Scandinavians, Danes and Norwegians chiefly, colonized Iceland, and the Faroe islands, Shetland, Orkney, and others of the Scotch islands; and traces of their presence in Ireland may be discerned even in Ptolemy's map of that island, A.D. 150. The literature of this race goes back to pagan times, and is extremely abundant. To the E., in general, of the Teutonic race, though sometimes mixed with it, come the Sclavonians, that is, the Poles, the Chekes, or Bohemians, Esthonians, the Servians, Croatians, about one third of the population of Hungary, and the Russians. The Vends, or Veneti, formerly a powerful nation on the S. shores of the Baltic, but now absorbed in the German name, were of this race. An offset of the same stock penetrated to the head of the Adriatic Sea, and founded Venice. Among the Sclavonians, the great mass of the people were serfs, and subject to harsh treatment. Hence their national name (Slave), which means *renowned*, has become, in W. Europe, the designation of one deprived of liberty. Sclavonian literature is all of modern date. In the S. and S.E. of Europe are the offspring of the Pelasgian stock, speaking the Greek and Latin, which latter absorbed the Etruscan and other languages of ancient Italy. Greek was the language not merely of the Grecian peninsula, but of all the islands and Asiatic shores of the Ægean Sea; it was this language—rich, vigorous, and singularly perspicuous—that first gave expression to that pure taste, manly conception, and perfect freedom of speculation, which now form the distinction of Europe. Modern Greek is spoken within a comparatively limited range, and differs from the ancient tongue, chiefly, in having lost many grammatical inflexions; hence it is called Aplo-Hellenic or Simple Greek. The Albanians on the W. side of the Grecian peninsula, are probably sprung from the mixed Celtic and Dacian population of the Illyrian Mountains. At the present day, the language of the Skipetars (as they call themselves) is one-third Celtic, and contains much Sclavonian. The Latin or Roman language was connected with the Greek, through the least cultivated dialect of the latter—the Æolian; and contained many words of W. origin. The Teutonic, Sclavonian, Greek, and Latin (with the modern tongues derived from them), all belong to what is called the Indo-European family of languages. They may be all traced from the Sanscrit, the ancient language of Upper India, and the Himalaya, though, perhaps, the Sclavonian may be more conveniently referred to a cognate tongue—the Zend or ancient Persian. The Gypsies also speak a language of Indian origin, and related to the Pali. The Celtic language has so much analogy with the Indo-European stock, as to countenance the belief, that the Celts were but an older wave of the same great stream of emigration from the Highlands of Central Asia. From the neighbourhood of the Altai Mountains, N.E. of the Himalaya, flowed westward another similar stream. Turkish tribes occupied the steppes N. of the Black Sea, probably at an early age. At present, the Bashkirs in the S. Ural, are of Turkish race, to which belong also the Tatars of Kasan, those of the Krim, and the Nogays on the Don. The Ottoman or Othman Turks (so named from their early Sultan, Othman or Osman), after being settled for ages in Asia Minor, at length took Constantinople in 1453, and established their empire in Europe. Previous to this event, a body of Turcomans had forced their way into Macedonia, where their descendants still remain. The fishing and hunting tribes of N. Siberia, also took part in this W. movement, and the Finns advancing from the Obi, settled themselves in the countries now called Lapland and Finland. Higher up, from the banks of the Irtish, other hordes of the same nation mingled with, and led by Turks and Mongols, poured down on the valley of the Danube, in the 7th century, and founded the kingdom of

Hungary. The language of the Magyars, as the Hungarians call themselves, has not yet lost all resemblance to that of the Ostyaks on the Obi. The inconvenience arising from diversity of speech, is much diminished in Europe by the great predominence of the languages of the Indo-European family, which are spoken by nine-tenths of the whole population; the Teutonic, Sclavonian, and Latin groups, each numbering about 60 millions.

The literary cultivation of Europe, considered in the aggregate, and apart from the separate national literatures of which it is composed, suggests a few important observations. It has proceeded altogether from ancient Greece. In poetry, history, and speculative philosophy, the Greeks certainly excelled in their time; but their original and peculiar merit, was that of laying the foundations of exact science, and of the scientific examination of nature. They commenced rearing the solid and enduring edifice of human knowledge. Pythagoras, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, and Euclid, were the forerunners of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Laplace, and Herschel; and Aristotle broke the way for Locke and for Cuvier. It was fortunate that Christianity, while spreading W., raised in general consideration, the two languages which contained the seeds of civilization. When the Arabs, having overrun with great rapidity the N. of Africa, and part of Spain, laid aside their arms, and turned to cultivate the arts of peace, they created, in the latter country particularly, a literature which was as remarkable for its extreme copiousness, as for its superficial character and general worthlessness. Their example, however, worked on the poets of Catalonia, Provence, and Italy; and to them, probably, we owe the introduction of rhyme into European verse. It will be sufficient to mention here briefly, as an epoch in the history of letters, and as a cause of European superiority, the discovery of the art of printing, which, with the liberty of the press, wherever it is established, is sure to advance the interests of humanity.

History.—The history of modern Europe starts from Rome, as its literature from Greece. In the early years of the Christian era, the Romans subdued all W. and N. Europe, as far as the Baltic. The Roman power was favourable to civilization; it increased the measure of general liberty, and promoted intercourse, and the nations of Europe ought to be grateful to the Romans for the example of good roads, on a great scale, and for the civil law. As the Roman empire declined, the Northmen, or maritime adventurers of Jutland and Norway (including Danes and Anglo-Saxons), rose into importance, and obtained at last a firm footing in England and W. France. With these people rose into vogue the feudal system, which made the tenure of land depend on the condition of military service. But the feudal system proved a failure as a military organization; it created turbulent vassals, and not trained soldiers, and after experiencing, in the 16th century, the great superiority of the Ottoman troops in the field, European nations adopted the system of standing armies. This change, however, was unfavourable to liberty, to morals, and to public economy; and the gradual discovery of the immense power connected with a well-trained standing army prompted inordinate ambition. Hence the wars and revolutions of the last and present centuries. The extinction of ancient European dynasties, however, will hereafter be thought a matter of little importance, compared with the colonization which now proceeds from the westernmost part of Europe over the whole earth, carrying with it a widely-spread and cultivated language, a ripe literature, useful arts, and enlightened sentiments.—(Boué's *Geological Map of Europe;* Schouw's *Physical Geography of Europe*, 1833; Crome, *A General Survey of the Power and Resources of the States of Europe*, 1818; Balbi's *Political Balance of the Globe*, 1833; Dupin, *The Commercial Power of Great Britain*, 1825; *Progress of France in Trade and Production*, 1827; Jabob, *A View of the Agriculture, Manufactures, Statistics, and State of Society of Germany, and parts of Holland, France, &c.*, 1820; Tegoborski's *Productive Powers of Russia*, 1851.)

EUROTAS, a river, Greece, Morea, rising in a mountainous district, about lat. 37° 15′ N.; lon. 22° 15′ E.; from which it flows S.E., and after having formed a junction with several other streams, becomes the Basili, which falls into the Gulf of Kolokythi.

EURUQUE, one of the nomade tribes of Asiatic Turkey, inhabiting the country about the upper branches of the Kizil Irmak, pash. Karamania. They have no villages, but, like the Kurds, are truly nomadic, living on the produce of their flocks and herds, but generally in mountainous and wooded districts. They breed camels, and one of their principal occupations is burning charcoal. They live in tents made of black goats' hair.

EURYTANIA, a dist. or diocese, Greece, nome or prov. of Ætolia and Acarnania. Its capital is Karpenisi. Pop. 21,533.

EUSKIRCHEN, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. S.S.W. Cologne, circle, same name. It is surrounded by walls, in a very dilapidated state, is entered by three gates, contains three churches, and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, woollen covers, and potass, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Lead, iron, and copper, are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3104.——The CIRCLE, area 607 geo. sq. m., is partly hilly and partly flat, does not contain much arable land, but has rich meadows along the Erft. Pop. 29,710.

EUSTATIUS (St.), an isl. Dutch W. Indies, 11 m. N.W. St. Kitt's; lat. (N. point), 17° 32′ N.; lon. 63° 5′ W. (R.) It is oval-shaped, and scarcely 30 m. in circumference; area about 190 sq. m. There are two hills —the Punch Bowl and Signal Hill, the former of which is an extinct volcano; between is a deep valley, forming the centre of the island. One side of the valley is precipitous; the other shelves to the sea, forming the flat ground on which the town of Eustatius is placed, and, at the same time, the only accessible part of the island, all the rest of the coast being abrupt and steep, though presenting several other bays. Climate said to be healthy; but the people have no water, except that supplied by rain. Hurricanes and earthquakes are frequent. The level parts are covered with cane fields and provision grounds; the latter are the chief lands attended to, for only about 1000 barrels of sugar are produced yearly in the island; and other vegetable products are little attended to. Game is plentiful, and exported to other islands. St. Eustatius, at one time, carried on extensive contraband traffic. It was plundered by Admiral Rodney, in 1781. The prosperity of the island is now gone, and little commerce is carried on. The language of the people is English, and they are mostly Methodists. Pop. (1780), 25,000; (1828), 2273; (1864), 1936.——The TOWN, divided into upper and lower town, lies on level ground, on a bay S.W. side of the island. It is irregularly arranged, and consists chiefly of shops and warehouses, with the fort Hollandia in the centre. It has a Calvinistic and a Methodist church, and a small hospital. The roadstead is open and unprotected, but has good anchorage in certain winds.

EUSTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3780 ac. Pop. 256.

EUTIN, a tn. Germany, Grand Duchy, Oldenburg, cap. principality of Lübeck, in an agreeable district on a lake of same name, which partly belongs to Holstein, 17 m. N. Lübeck. It is well built, is the seat of a superior court and several public offices, has a large square castle, surrounded by ditches; fine gardens, a handsome town church, a library of 16,000 volumes, a townhouse, a normal industrial seminary and other schools, a savings-bank, poorhouse, and hospital; and manufactures of leather, stoves, and soap; dyeworks, a weekly market, and several annual fairs. The musician Weber was born here. Pop. 3000.

EUTINGEN, two places, Germany:—1, A vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, bail. of, and near Pforzheim on the Enz. It contains a parish church, and has a sandstone quarry. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman tower. Pop. 896.—2, A vil. Würtemberg, circle, Schwarzwald [Black Forest], bail. of, and 3 m. N.E. Horb. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1191.

EUXINE (THE). *See* BLACK SEA.

EVAL (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2886 ac. Pop. 326.

EVANGELIST ISLANDS, a group of rocky islets, S. America, off W. coast, Patagonia, lat. (southernmost) 52° 24′ S.; lon. 75° 7′ W. (R.); consisting of four principal ones, and some detached rocks and breakers. They are very rugged and barren, and suited only to afford a resting-place or breeding haunt for seals and sea birds. There is landing on one of the islands, and anchorage round them. The largest and highest may be seen in tolerably clear weather at a distance of upwards of 20 m. They form an excellent leading mark for the W. entrance of the Strait of Magalhaens, near which they are situated.

EVANTON, a vil. Scotland, co. Ross, 13 m. N.N.W. Inverness. It is neat and well-built, contains a U. Presbyterian church and a school, and has two annual fairs. P. 584.

EVAUX, an ancient vil. France, dep. Creuse, 31 m. E. Gueret, on a high plateau, in a well cultivated district. It contains an antique church, and the remains of some Roman baths. Near it are 15 hot springs (between 80° and 140° Fah.), inclosed in three establishments, and well frequented. Pop. 2697.

EVEDON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1624 ac. Pop. 66.

EVENLOAD, par. Eng. Worcester; 1563 ac. Pop. 312.

EVENLY, par. Eng. Northampton; 3104 ac. Pop. 489.

EVERBECQ, a com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 23 m. N.N.W. Mons, with manufactures of linen, two breweries, a chicory factory, and several flour-mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4338.

EVERCREECH, par. Eng. Somerset; 4078 ac. P. 1376.

EVERDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1900 ac. P. 712.

EVERGEM, a com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, and 4 m. N. Ghent, with considerable manufactures of linens and cottons; some breweries, a distillery, salt-work, soap-work, and several flour-mills. Pop. 7801.

EVERINGHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3080 ac. Pop. 297.

EVERLEY, or EVERLEIGH, par. Eng. Wilts; 3275 ac. Pop. 367.

EVERSDEN, two pars. Eng. Cambridge:—1, (*Great*), 1200 ac. Pop. 312.—2, (*Little*), 670 ac. Pop. 288.

EVERSHOLT, par. Eng. Bedford; 2119 ac. Pop. 982.

EVERSHOT, par. Eng. Dorset; 1409 ac. Pop. 606.

EVERSLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 5224 ac. Pop. 789.

EVERTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 975 ac. Pop. 246.—2, Nottingham; 4679 ac. Pop. 888.

EVESBATCH, par. Eng. Hereford; 973 ac. Pop. 108.

EVESHAM, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. of, and 13 m. E.S.E. Worcester, beautifully situated in the vale of Evesham, on an acclivity rising from the Avon, by which it is almost encircled, and over which a new bridge has been built. It consists principally of four wide and regular streets, with well built houses, and is well paved, and lighted with gas. Of the three churches, that of St. Lawrence, lately rebuilt, is the most elegant. There are also chapels for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, and a Friends' meeting-house; a free grammar-school, several other seminaries, a mechanics' institution, reading-rooms, and library. The abbey of Evesham, founded in 709, and of which only a tower 110 ft. high, and some outbuildings now remain, was at one time one of the most stately in the kingdom, and its tower is esteemed one of the finest existing remains of the time of Henry VIII. Parchment and stockings are manufactured here, and many of the females are employed in sewing gloves for the Worcester trade. A considerable business is also done in hops and malt; but gardening is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, who supply the markets of Cheltenham, Birmingham, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and even London, with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. Evesham is a borough by prescription. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Market-day, Monday. Five annual fairs. In the immediate vicinity of Evesham was fought the decisive and sanguinary battle that reinstated Henry III. on the throne, August 4, 1265. Pop. (1871), 4888.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

EVIAN [*Aquianum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute Savoie, beautifully situate S. shore of Lake Geneva, 24 m. N.E. Geneva. It was once surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, of which part still remains, contains a public square, a gothic parish church, a Latin and a primary school, two convents, and an hospital; and has a trade in agricultural produce, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are the chalybeate springs of Amphion. Pop. 2240.

EVIE AND RENDALL, par. Scot. Orkney; 5 sq. m. Pop. 1446.

EVINGTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 1360 ac. Pop. 293

EVORA [anc. *Ebora*, or *Liberalitas Julia*], a tn. Portugal, cap. prov. Alemtejo, situated on a height in the middle of a fertile plain, 80 m. E. Lisbon. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a citadel and two forts, all alike ruinous. The houses are old and ill built, and the streets narrow and winding. The principal edifices are the cathedral, which is large and handsome; four other churches, several convents and hospitals, and several Roman antiquities, of which the most important is a magnificent aqueduct by Sertorious, called Agoa de Prata, or Silver Water. Evora is the see of an archbishop, and possesses an ecclesiastical seminary and a college. It has some manufactures of ironware and leather, and a large annual fair. The Moors were defeated here in 1166, by Gerard, surnamed the Fearless. P. (1865). 11,965.

EVORA MONTE, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, beautifully situate on the side and crest of a hill, 15 m. N.N.E. Evora. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle. Here, in 1834, the Miguelites, after being defeated at Santarem, were forced to lay down their arms. Pop. 940.

EVREUX [Roman, *Civites Eburovicum*], an anc. city, France, cap. dep. Eure, 57 m. W.N.W. Paris, in a fertile valley on the Iton, which, branching out, divides the city into three parts. It is well built, but the streets rather narrow. The cathedral is a venerable pile, founded in the 7th century, and in several styles of gothic architecture, richly sculptured both in the exterior and the interior, and with a bold airy spire 256 ft. high. The church and cloisters of the abbey of St. Thaurin, another fine gothic edifice, were founded in the 7th century. The Tour de l'Horloge is a lofty and handsome clock-tower, built in 1417. The Hotel de Ville was once the palace of the Dukes of Bouillon. Evreux has a town library of 10,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and a theatre; an agricultural association, and a literary society. It is the seat of a court of first resort, a prefect, a bishop suffragan of the archdiocese of Rouen; a chamber and tribunal of commerce, council of prud'hommes, two theological seminaries, a commercial college, and a normal primary head school. Evreux has manufactures of bed ticking and hosiery, tanneries, bleacheries, dyeworks; corn, tan, oil, fulling, saw, and flatting mills; some limekilns and tilefields; a trade in grain, seeds, and timber; with an important fair for horses and cattle. It was sacked by the Normans in 892; taken and pillaged, in 1119, by Henry I. of England The English were finally expelled from it in 1441. Pop. 12,265.

EVRON, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 17 m. E.N.E. Laval, situated in a swampy locality, but possessing some trade in the produce of its rich district, and in linens and woollens of local manufacture. It contains the buildings of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th century, now occupied by sisters of charity. The conventual church and chapel are remarkable antique edifices. Pop. 5101.

EWANOWITZ, or EWANOWITZ, a tn. Austrian Moravia, circle of, and 24 m. E.N.E. Brünn, l. bank, Thaya. It contains an old castle, parish church, chapel, and hospital; and has three annual fairs. Pop. 2006.

EWE (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 5935 ac. Pop. 1544.

EWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1590 ac. Pop. 403.—2, Surrey; 4221 ac. Pop. 2180.

EWELME, par Eng. Oxford; 2376 ac. Pop. 673.

EWENNY, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1975 ac. Pop. 272.

EWERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2520 ac. Pop. 508.

EWES, par. Scot. Dumfries; 34½ sq. m. Pop. 354.

EWHURST, three pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 479 ac. Pop. 16.—2, Surrey; 5483 ac. Pop. 872.—3, Sussex; 5719 ac. Pop. 1213.

EWIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. W. Nijmegen; with a R. Catholic church, a school, and an annual fair. Pop. 670.

EWIN (ST.), par. Eng. Gloucester. Pop. 52.

EWYAS-HAROLD, par. Eng. Hereford; 1838 ac. P. 392.

EXAERDE, a com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. N.W. Termonde. It has linen manufactures, breweries, and corn-mills. Pop. 4235.

EXBOURNE, par. Eng. Devon; 2121 ac. Pop. 525.

EXBURY, par. Eng. Hants; 3066 ac. Pop. 384.

EXCIDEUIL, an anc. tn. France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. N.E. Périgueux, on the Loue. It has two antique towers, with other remains of former defences, and ruins of a monastery. Marshal Bugeaud was born here in 1784. In the environs are iron mines, forges, potteries, tanneries, &c. Pop. 2278.

EXE, or Ex [Latin, *Exa*, *Ieta*], a river, England, which rises in Exmoor, co. Somerset, and, after a S. course of about 50 m., falls into the English Channel at Exmouth, by an estuary, navigable for 8 m. to Topsham. Its chief tributaries

are the Yeo and Clist. The principal places on its banks are Exeter, Bampton, and Tiverton.

EXETER [Latin, *Isca, Exonia, Uxela*], a city, co. of itself, seaport, and parl. bor. England, co. Devon, l. bank Exe, 10 m. N.W. from its outlet in the English Channel, 159 m. W.S.W. London, on a branch of the Great Western Railway; lat. 50° 44′ N.; lon. 3° 33′ W.; pleasantly situated on the summit and slopes of an acclivity rising from the river, over which, at the W. entrance to the city, is a handsome stone bridge. Two principal streets cross each other at right angles, from which a number of smaller diverge; the latter extremely narrow, and consisting chiefly of old houses. Though still presenting many indications of antiquity, the city has been, for several years past, undergoing a process of renovation, and can now boast of as handsome squares, terraces, streets, and houses, all of modern erection, as any other in the kingdom. It is well paved and lighted, amply supplied with water, and kept, on the whole, remarkably clean. The principal object of interest in the city is the cathedral, a noble edifice, of high antiquity. It is cruciform, 408 ft. in length, and consists of a nave, with two side aisles; two short transepts, formed out of two heavy Norman towers, each 130 ft. in height; a choir of the same width as the nave, and 128 ft. in length; 10 chapels or oratories, and a chapter-house. The W. front is richly decorated, presenting one of the most beautiful façades of any building in the kingdom, perhaps in Europe. The interior is also magnificent. The other architectural antiquities are the remains of the castle of Rougemont, on a high eminence N. of the city; St. John's Hospital, now appropriated to a free grammar-school, &c.; and the chapels of St. Wynard and St. Anne, and the chapel of the Leper's Hospital. The modern edifices worthy of notice are—the theatre, bridewell, jail, sessions'-house, cavalry and artillery barracks, guildhall, the new post-office, baths,



THE GUILDHALL, HIGH STREET, EXETER.

and the new markets. There are 28 churches and Episcopal chapels in the city and suburbs, besides two Independent churches, two Baptist, a Presbyterian, and several other places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, a Friends' meeting-house, a R. Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. There are 56 daily schools in the city, several of which are endowed; and 13 seminaries devoted to infant training. This enumeration includes a free grammar-school, founded by the citizens in the time of Charles I., in which the sons of freemen are instructed gratuitously. It has sixteen exhibitions to either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The charitable institutions of various kinds are numerous. Of these about 10 are devoted to education, of which the principal are St. Mary Arches school, the Devon and Exeter Central school, and the Exeter British school. The charitable institutions comprise the Devon and Exeter hospital for the sick and indigent, opened in 1747; a quadrangle of 45 almshouses and a church, near St. David's Hill, built in 1866; a dispensary, a lunatic asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, a penitentiary, an eye infirmary, a lying-in charity, a humane society, a stranger's friend society, &c., besides a number of minor charities. The scientific and literary institutions are—the Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts, established in 1817, and containing about 10,000 volumes; the athenæum, a literary institution, established in 1835; a mechanics' institute, established in 1825; a literary and philosophical society, founded in 1836; and the Albert memorial museum, completed in 1868, making provision for the local museum, school of art, and free library; it is a gothic building, with a massive central tower. Exeter is not a manufacturing town, its woollen and cotton trade being extinct; but it has iron foundries, manufactories of agricultural implements, paper-mills, corn-mills, and tinneries. Glove-making and lace-making are carried on. The principal market-day is Friday, on which is held one of the greatest corn and provision markets of the W. of England. There are markets also on Tuesday and Saturday. Notwithstanding the cessation of the woollen manufactures of the city, the weekly meetings of the woollen manufacturers of Devon are still held here. There are several large breweries and iron foundries in the town, and some tanyards and paper-mills in the vicinity. The principal exports are serges and other woollen goods, paper, and manganese; imports, general merchandise, timber, coals, chiefly from Newcastle, and limestone. By means of a canal, 5 m. in length, and 15 ft. in depth, vessels of 100 tons can now reach the city. A large floating basin has also been recently formed; extreme length, 917 ft.; width, 110½ ft.; at the entrance, 90 ft.; depth, 18 ft. On Dec. 31, 1872, the vessels registered at the port were 93; tonn., 12,566;—entered coastwise, inwards, in the same year, 389 vessels; tonn., 39,034;—outwards, 155; tonn., 8100. Colonial and foreign, inwards, 135 vessels; tonn., 21,966;—outwards, 67; tonn., 9520.

Exeter is said to have been one of the first cities that returned members to the House of Commons. It is, at any rate, certain that it has done so since the time of Edward I. It is a place of remote antiquity, having been a British settlement long prior to the invasion of the Romans, by whom it was called *Isca Dumnoniorum*, being spoken of by this name both by Antoninus and Ptolemy. A number of coins, small bronze statues, some tesselated pavements, and other Roman antiquities, have been found in the immediate vicinity of the city, showing that it had been an important Roman station. The number of its religious establishments was at one time so great, that the Saxons called it Monktown. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library, and several other persons of note, were natives of the city. The Cecil family derive the titles of Earl and Marquis from Exeter. Pop. mun. bor. 34,650; parl. bor. 44,226.

EXFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 5699 ac. Pop. 580.

EXHALL, two pars. Eng:—1, Warwick; 1990 ac. Pop. 1082.—2, Warwick; 780 ac. Pop. 208.

EXETER, several places, U. States, America:—1, A vil. and township, New Hampshire. The VILLAGE, on a branch of the Piscataqua, 37 m. S.E. by E. Concord, contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, and a well-endowed academy. The river is navigable to this place for ships of 500 tons. Pop. of township, 3309.—2, A township, Rhode Island, 24 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 1776.—3, A township, New York, 77 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1423.—4, A township, Pennsylvania, 129 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1529.

EXILLES, or ESEGLIE [Latin, *Exilia*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 7 m. W.S.W. Susa, in the valley of Oulx, l. bank Dora Riparia, about 3000 ft. above the sea. It contains a fortress, on a lofty rock, and commanding the pass from France to Italy, over Mount Matrona; and a gothic parish church; and has manufactures of coarse woollens and nails, two foundries, and two annual fairs. There are several remarkable caverns in the limestone rocks of the vicinity. Pop. 2172.

EXIN, or KEYNIA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 24 m. W.S.W. Bromberg, on a gentle height. It con-

sists of the town proper and a suburb; contains two churches, a synagogue, Carmelite monastery, and hospital; and has a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2450.

EXMINSTER, par. Eng. Devon; 5817 ac. Pop. 1623.

EXMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty, England, W. division of co. Somerset. Area, 19,270 ac. It was formerly a forest, but, with exception of a considerable portion lately taken into cultivation, it is now mostly heath and marsh. It consists of ranges of hills of considerable elevation, and in the time of the Druids was a favourite spot for the celebration of their religious rites. Pop. 275.

EXMOUTH, a small maritime and market tn. England, co. Devon, 10 m. S.S.E. Exeter, E. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Ex, picturesquely situated in an opening of the cliffs which line the shore, and forming one of the handsomest and most fashionable sea-bathing places on the S. coast of Devonshire. In the lower and older parts of the town, the streets are narrow, and the houses irregularly built; but the modern portions are composed mostly of terraces surmounted by good houses, mansions of considerable size, and detached villas. There are numerous pleasant promenades, one of which is tastefully planted with trees, and commands a beautiful view of the opposite shores of the estuary. Below the town is a gradually sloping sandy beach, well adapted for bathing. The shops are numerous and abundantly stocked. The church is a handsome structure in the perpendicular style, having a tower 101 ft. high. The other places of worship are one Independent and one Wesleyan chapel, also a small chapel belonging to the Plymouth Brethren. There are here plenty of hotels, lodging-houses, libraries, &c., a mental improvement society, and several charitable societies. A considerable number of the male population are employed in fishing, the estuary abounding with various kinds of fish, while about 300 females are engaged in lace-making. Exmouth is said to have been one of the principal ports of the county in the reign of Edward III., although it had subsequently dwindled down to a mere fishing hamlet. It gives the title of Viscount to the Pellew family. The S. Devon, Bristol, and Exeter Railway passes close by the estuary of the Ex, on the opposite or W. side. Pop. (1811), 4356; (1851), 5123; (1871), 5611.

EXMOUTH GULF, Australia, W. coast, lat. 22° S.; formed by a peninsula about 80 m. long, and terminating with N.W. Cape. It is 30 miles in width at the entrance, and about 60 m. in length.

EXNING, par. Eng. Suffolk; 5710 ac. Pop. 1556.

EXPLORING ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, a group of the Friendly Islands; lat. 17° 10′ S.; lon. 178° 38′ W. They are well situated for the resort of vessels; anchorages safe and easily reached; fruit and vegetables abundant.

EXTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Rutland; 1860 ac. P. 859.—2, Somerset; 4015 ac. P. 381.—3, Hants; 2464 ac. P. 283.

EXUMA (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. W. Indies, in the Bahama group; the former in lat. 23° 33′ N.; lon. 75° 48′ W. (n.) It is about 28 m. long by 3 broad, and possesses one of the finest harbours in these islands. *See* BAHAMA ISLANDS.

EYAM, a vil. and par. England, co. Derby. The VILLAGE, 10½ m. S.W. Sheffield, contains a picturesque parish church, a Methodist chapel, and an endowed school. In 1665 and 1666, this place was visited by the plague, which carried off four-fifths of its inhabitants. By the advice and example of Rev. Wm. Mompesson, rector of the parish, the people carefully confined themselves within the district, lest they should communicate the infection to others. Area, 4476 ac. P. 1673.

EYBAR, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 18 m. N.E. Vitoria, in a valley. It is tolerably well built, and possesses a parish church, townhouse, prison, cemetery, convent, and two schools. Firearms and cutlery are extensively manufactured, and some trade is carried on in wine, grain, and fruits. Pop. 1771.

EYBAU, or EIBAU (ALT), a vil. Saxony, circle Bautzen, 10 m. N.W. Zittau. It has a fine church, three schools, a celebrated brewery, several factories, mills, &c., and a good trade. Pop. 5057.

EYDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1620 ac. Pop. 621.

EYE, a bor. market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The TOWN, in a well watered and fertile valley, 19 m. N. Ipswich, is irregularly built; streets narrow. It has a large and commodious church, with a handsome square tower; Baptist and Methodist chapels, a townhall, and jail; two daily schools, a house of industry, with almshouses for poor widows, or aged unmarried women. It has no manufactures beyond a little lace making by the poorer classes of females, a small flax factory recently opened, and an iron foundry; the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture. It is a borough by prescription, and sends a member to the House of Commons. Its earliest charter was granted in the reign of King John. Pop. of mun. bor. 2296; of parl. bor. 6721.

EYE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 4307 ac. Pop. 766.—2, Northampton; 2670 ac. Pop. 1442.

EYE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, the outermost island bounding the E. side of the N. entrance of Gilolo Passage; lat. 0° 23′ N.; lon. 129° 53′ E. It is small, low, and covered with trees.

EYEMOUTH, a market tn. par. and seaport, Scotland, Berwickshire, in the bay at the mouth of the Eye, a small stream which here falls into the N. Sea, 44 m. E. by S. Edinburgh; lat. 55° 53′ N.; lon. 2° 5′ W. It is well supplied with water, lighted with gas, and has altogether a respectable appearance. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches; a Methodist chapel, five schools, a reading club, and library. The harbour, with 10 ft. at neap, and 16 ft. at spring tide, being near the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and easily accessible, is much frequented by vessels detained by contrary winds. Timber, bones and rags, coals, slates, bricks, tiles, stones, and merchant goods, are imported; and grain, oatmeal, flour, malt, and spirits, exported. Cod and haddock fishing is carried on, and large quantities of the latter, cured and slightly smoked, are sent out; the herring fishing has greatly fallen off. A weekly grain market on Tuesday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 1½ sq. m. Pop. tn. 2324.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

EYEO, or KATTUNGA, a tn. N.W. Africa, kingdom Yarriba, near r. bank Niger; lat. 9° N.; lon. 6° 15′ E. It is surrounded by walls said to be 15 m. in circuit, built of clay, 20 ft. high, and having 10 gates. Its markets are abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions.

EYFORD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1380 ac. Pop. 48.

EYGUIÈRES [anc. *Aquaria*], a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. E. Tarascon. It consists of old, well-built houses; and has a manufacture of coarse woollens, with some trade in olives, wine, silk, wool, madder, &c. In the environs are stone and lime quarries, and silkworms are reared. Pop. 2660.

EYKE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2749 ac. Pop. 529.

EYLAU, a tn. Prussia. *See* EILAU.

EYMOUTIERS, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 24 m. E.S.E. Limoges, in a rugged valley, l. bank Vienne. It has a communal college, and a fine Gothic church, of early date; manufactures of cotton yarn, boulting cloths, wax, &c., and several tanneries; with a trade in wax, leather, &c. Pop. 1842.

EYNE, a com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.S.W. Ghent, with manufactures of linens and cottons, two breweries, two distilleries, two flour-mills, and a well-frequented market. Pop. 2163.

EYNESBURY, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1249 ac. P. 1233.

EYNESFORD, par. Eng. Kent; 3503 ac. Pop. 1323.

EYRAGUES, a vil. France, dep. Bouches du-Rhône, near Arles, in a fertile plain, on the Réal. It is begirt with walls, raised during the wars of religion; and is well built, having several good streets. It likewise has some trade in raw silk and good white wine, both produced in the district. Pop. 2554.

EYRE CREEK, the channel of a stream in Central Australia, between lat. 25° and 26° S., and lon. 138° and 139° E., traversing a flat flanked by high red-sand hills, and containing abundance of water and grass. Capt. Sturt traced this creek for 60 m., when penetrating into the interior of Australia in 1845.

EYRECOURT, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 39 m. E. by S. Galway, with a parish church, R. Catholic chapel, two schools, and a dispensary. Market, Tuesday and Saturday; several fairs annually. Pop. 936.

EYSDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 6 m. S. Maastricht, in the midst of good meadow land, and in a fine butter country. It has many good houses, and a church, used both by the Protestants and R. Catholics in the greatest harmony; a small synagogue, and a well-attended school. Pop. 930.

EYTHORN, par. Eng. Kent; 1388 ac. Pop. 435

EYTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 964 ac. P. 153. —2, (*-upon-the-Wild-Moors*), Salop; 1038 ac. Pop. 377.

EYWANOWITZ, a tn. Moravia. *See* EWANOWITZ.

EYWORTH, par. Eng. Bedford; 1229 ac. Pop. 141.

EZCARAY, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. W.S.W. Logroño, l. bank, Oja. It is well built, and contains a church, three chapels, Latin, and two primary schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, and a storehouse. Manufactures:—woollen fabrics, pottery-ware, bricks, tiles, and soap. Trade:—grain, wine, oil, cochineal, wool, and cattle. Iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, and coal are found in this district, but the quantity is insufficient to defray the expenses of mining. Pop. 3084.

F.

FAABORG, a market tn. Denmark, isl. Funen, on a bay or fjord of the Little Belt, 22 m. S.W. Odense; lat. 55° 5′ 37″ N.; lon. 10° 14′ 43″ E. (L.) It has a busy export trade, chiefly in grain; and it has regular communication with Kiel and the adjoining ports. It was founded in the 12th century. Pop. 3120.

FABARA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 68 m. S.E. Saragossa, r. bank Matoranna; with a church, hermitage, two schools, and a prison; and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle, once belonging to the Templars. Industry—agriculture, linen weaving, and flour and oil mills. Pop. 1370.

FABIANHAZA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, on the Szamos, about 4 m. from Vallaj. It contains a Greek church. Pop. 1130.

FABIUS, a river, U. States, Iowa and Missouri, which falls into the Mississippi, 100 m. N. by E. Jefferson, after a S.E. course of about 100 m.

FABRIANO, a city, Italy, 36 m. W.S.W. Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines, with a cathedral, many fine churches, several convents, and manufactures of felt-cloth, paper, parchment, and glue. Pop. (1861), 16,532.

FABRICA, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, prov. Alessandria, 12 m. S.E. Tortona, r. bank Curone. It contains an ancient parish, and several minor churches; and has a trade in corn, millet, and rice, which are grown in the district. Pop. 1504.

FABRIZIA, a tn. Naples, prov. Catanzaro, 16 m. S.E. Montelcone, and near the E. slope of the Apennines. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 5160.

FACCOMBE, par. Eng. Hants; 2630 ac. Pop. 267.

FACHES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 4 m. from Lille. It has manufactures of beet-root sugar. Pop. 1257.

FACHINGEN, a vil. Nassau, dist. of, and so close to, as to be properly a suburb of Diez, l. bank, Lahn. It contains a parish church, and has a celebrated mineral spring. The water resembles that of Seltzer, and is annually exported to the extent of half a million of bottles. It is of great efficacy, particularly in bilious complaints.

FACONE, a lake, Japan, isl. Niphon, 57 m. W.S.W. Yedo. It is 9½ m. long, by 4½ broad, and gives rise to a small river of same name, which falls into the Gulf of Yedo. The Japanese attach peculiar sanctity to this lake.

FACSET, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Nemet*), a market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Krasso, on the Bega, 50 m. E.N.E. Temesvar. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a castle in ruins. Pop. 680.—2, (*Ola*), a market vil. nearly contiguous to Nemet Facset. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1190.

FACTORY ISLAND, one of the Isles de Los, W. coast, Africa; lat. 9° 25′ N.; lon. 13° 45′ W. There is a small factory on the island, which keeps up a communication with the main, the natives thus procuring English goods for rice, wax, hides, a little ivory, bullocks, goats, fowls, and various kinds of vegetable products. Factory Island is well cleared of its woods; like all the others of the group, it is of volcanic origin, being formed chiefly of hard blue and iron-coloured lava, with occasional masses of porphyritic hornstone, at different elevations. Of the vegetable productions the most remarkable are the palms, which furnish palm oil and wine, and the silk cotton tree. The natives belong to the tribe named Baccas or Barkas, who also occupy other islands along the coast.

FADD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, and about 2 m. from Tolna, on the Danube. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 4102.

FAEDIS, a vil. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, l. bank Grivo, 7 m. N.E. Udine. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains a parish and three auxiliary churches, and has numerous mills. Pop. 3298.

FAEMUND, a lake, Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, bail. Hedemark, a little W. of the Swedish frontier. It forms a long, narrow, and irregular expanse of water, stretching N. to S. about 42 m., and not averaging above 3 m. in breadth. It is fed by the outlets of a number of small lakes, and discharges itself at its S.W. extremity by a stream of its own name, which, uniting with others, forms the Klar.

FAENZA [anc. *Faventia*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, deleg. of, and 19 m. S.W. Ravenna, on the Lamone. It is well built, in the form of a square, divided by four principal streets, which meet in the Piazza Publica in the centre, a spacious area, surrounded by arcades, and containing the townhall, cathedral, a lofty tower, and in the centre some beautiful fountains. It is surrounded with walls, contains a number of churches and convents, several of which contain valuable paintings. Among the more remarkable public buildings are some of the private palaces, the hospital, and lunatic asylum, and a Corinthian church, belonging to the Dominicans. The cathedral, which is in the gothic style, is an indifferent building. Faenza has been long celebrated for its earthenware, and is supposed to have been the first Italian city in which the manufacture of that article was introduced. It still flourishes there, although now surpassed by other places. Spinning and weaving silk are also carried on to a considerable extent; and in the vicinity of the town there is a large paper-mill. Faenza is connected with the Adriatic by the Zanelli Canal, which was opened in 1782. Within 4 m. of the town are ferruginous and saline springs and baths, both held in high repute. In 1376 it was sacked, and 4000 of its inhabitants were put to death, by Sir John Hawkwood, an Englishman in the service of Gregory XI. It is the birthplace of Torricelli, the inventor of the barometer. Pop. (1862), 17,486.

FAERDER, an isl. in the N. of the Skager Rack, on the S.E. coast of Norway, at the entrance of the bay of Christiania. A lighthouse has been erected upon it.

FAGAGNA, a vil. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, 8 m. W.N.W. Udine. It stands partly on a height, and partly on low ground; contains a parish, and six auxiliary churches, and the remains of an old castle; and has several mills.

FAGAN (ST.), par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2241 ac. P. 515.

FAGNANO, or FAGNONA-OLONA, vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 20 m. N.W. Milan, r. bank Olona, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is well built, on the side of a hill, clothed with fine trees, and surmounted by a castle, once strongly fortified, now converted into a country seat of the Viscount of Fagnano; and contains a handsome modern church, with a lofty tower. Manufactures—silk and bombazine. Pop. 3381.

FAHAN, two pars. Irel. Donegal:—1, (*Lower*), 24,783 ac. Pop. 4941.—2, (*Upper*), 10,040 ac. Pop. 2383.

FAHLIYAN, a small tn. Persia, prov. Farsistan, 42 m. N. Kazerun, enclosed by walls now in ruins. It was formerly a place of more note than now, having had at one time 5000 inhabitants, a mosque, and four public baths. It is surrounded by fine palm trees, and has a fort in ruins on the summit of a small hill. The town is supplied with water from a distance of 14 m. by a canal cut through the hills.

FAHLUN, Sweden. *See* FALUN.

FAHRAFELD, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 20 m. S.W. Vienna. It has manufactures of brassware and mirrors, a rolling and an extensive cotton-mill. Pop. 700.

FAHRWASSER (NEW), port of Danzig (*which see*).

FAHY, par. Irel. Galway; 3824 ac. Pop. 432.

FAIDO, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, l. bank, Tessin, in the Val Levantina, 16 m. N.N.W. Bellinzona. It stands in a district remarkable for softer beauties than is common in Swiss scenery, and contains a church and a Capuchin monastery. Pop. 597.

FAIFO, a tn. and port Anam, prov. Quang-nan, on a river, 11 m. from its embouchure, in the China Sea, and 20 m. S. by E. Turon, with which it communicates by a canal; lat. 15° 45′ N.; lon. 108° 1′ E. It has several Bhuddist temples, and is inhabited chiefly by Chinese. It was formerly the mart of most of the N. provinces of Cochin-China, but was ruined by the wars which desolated the country towards the end of last century. Its trade has again begun to revive. Principal exports:—cinnamon and sugar. Pop. about 15,000.

FAIR ISLE, an isl. North Sea, lying between Orkney and Shetland, but considered as belonging to the latter, 25 m. S. by W. Sumburg-head; lat. 59° 33′ N.; lon. 1° 38′ W. (R.) It is about 3 m. long, by nearly 2 broad, and is inaccessible, except upon the S.E., where it affords a safe harbour for small craft. The flag-ship of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked here in 1588. Pop. 380.

FAIRFIELD, par. Eng. Kent; 1203 ac. Pop. 57.

FAIRFIELD, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, 3½ m. E.S.E. Manchester, containing a Moravian establishment. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.

FAIRFORD, a market town and par. England, co. Gloucester, the former situated on a gentle declivity, on the Colne, 4 m. above its confluence with the Thames, 20½ m. E.S.E. Gloucester. It consists of substantially-built stone houses, and has a spacious and elegant gothic church of the 16th century, with a tower, and magnificent stained-glass windows; chapels for Independents, Baptists, and R. Catholics; a free school, and mechanics' institution. No manufactures, and traffic much reduced by the opening of the Great Western Railway; weekly market, Thursday, greatly declined; two annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep. Area of par. 3879 ac. Pop. 1626.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FAIRHAVEN.—1, A bay, N.W. coast, Spitzbergen; lat. 79° 50′ N.; lon. 10° E.——2, A small seaport, U. States, Massachusetts, in Buzzard's Bay, about lat. 41° 35′ N.; lon. 70° 40′ W. It contains three churches, and has a considerable shipping, much of which is employed in the whale fishery. Pop. 4304.

FAIRHEAD, a remarkable promontory, N.E. coast, Ireland, co. Antrim, 3¼ m. N.E. Ballycastle; lat. 55° 13′ 18″ N.; lon. 6° 8′ 42″ W. (R.) *See* ANTRIM.

FAIRLEY, a maritime vil. Scotland, co. Ayr, Firth of Clyde, 3 m. S. Largs. It has the remains of an old castle, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 521.

FAIRLIGHT, a par. England, Sussex; 3309 ac. Pop. 625.

FAIRSTED, par. Eng. Essex; 1853 ac. Pop. 340.

FAIRWEATHER.—1, A cape, E. coast, Patagonia; lat. 51° 32′ 1″ S.; lon. 68° 55′ 5″ W.; forming the N. entrance to the river Gallegos. The cliffs are from 300 to 400 ft. high, and are composed of soft clay, horizontally stratified, the strata running for many miles without interruption. The country inland is formed by open undulating plains, covered with grass plants, but entirely destitute of trees: guanacoes and fresh water are abundant.—— 2, A cape, Alaska territory, New Norfolk, lat. 58° 51′ N.; lon. 137° 50′ W. (R.)

FAITH (ST.), two pars. Eng.:—1, (*the Virgin*), Middlesex. Pop. 853.—2, Hants; 2250 ac. Pop. 1391.

FAITHLEGG, par. Irel. Waterford; 1494 ac. Pop. 694.

FAIZABAD, or FYZABAD. *See* BUDUKSHAN.

FAJEMMIA, a tn. Africa, Senegambia, state, Konkodoo, l. bank of one of the head streams of the Senegambia, 60 m. S.E. Bambouk; lat. 12° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 35′ W.

FAKENHAM (LANCASTER), a market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The TOWN, 23 m. N.W. Norwich, on an acclivity on the Wensum, has three principal, straight, well-kept streets, is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas, and has a handsome church, with an embattled tower 108 ft. high; chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; three public and two private schools, a subscription library, and several benevolent and charitable institutions. There is an extensive flour-mill on the Wensum, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge of three arches. Corn and cattle market, Thursday; two fairs annually. Area of par. 2208 ac. Pop. tn. 1831.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

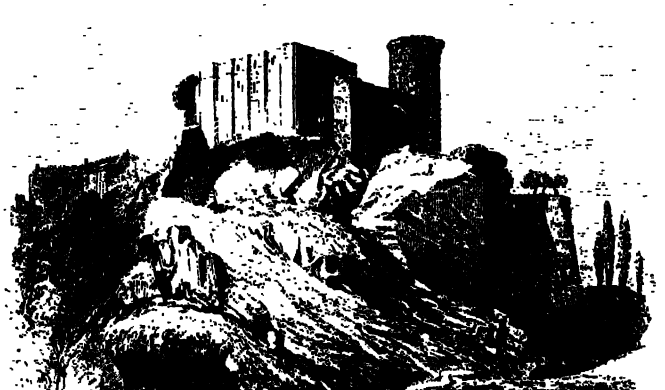
FAKENHAM (MAGNA), par. Eng. Suffolk; 2155 ac. Pop. 229.

FAL, a river, England, co. Cornwall, which rises near the centre of the county, and after a course, first S. and then S.W., of about 25 m., falls into the estuary which forms Falmouth harbour.

FALA and SOUTRA, a par. Scotland, cos. Edinburgh and Haddington; 5 m. by 3½. Pop. 431.

FALABA, a considerable tn. of W. Africa, about 210 m. N.E. Sierra Leone, dist. Sulimana; lat. 9° 45′ N.; lon. 10° 25′ W., at the base of the mountain Konkodoogor, and on the river Falaba or Fala, from which it derives its name. It stands on a gently rising eminence in the centre of a large plain, is of an oblong form, about 1½ m. long by 1 m. in breadth, and contains about 4000 circular houses or huts, which, though built of clay, and covered with pyramidical roofs of thatch, are extremely neat and clean, and, in many instances, even elegant. The palaver or courthouse stands on an open piece of ground towards the S. extremity of the town, and is a place of recreation as well as business. In the centre of the town another large space is left vacant for the purposes of exercise, of receiving strangers, and of holding great meetings. Falaba is more closely built than African towns generally are, and is surrounded by a strong thick stockading of hard-wood, which is again encompassed by a ditch, 20 ft. deep by as many broad.—(Laing's *Travels in W. Africa.*)

FALAISE [anc. *Fulerial*, a tn. France, dep. Calvados, on an elevated but broken flat, bordering on a rocky precipice or *falaise*, whence its name, 23 m. S.S.E. Caen. It consists of three distinct parts—the town proper, almost completely surrounded by old walls; the suburbs of St. Laurent and Val d'Ante, extending into the narrow ravine below the precipice on which the town stands; and the suburb of Guibray, sometimes called the high town, and situated on a height about 1 m. E. The situation is very picturesque, but the streets are irregular, the houses generally indifferent, and



THE CASTLE OF FALAISE, from the North.—From Cotman's Antiquities of Normandy.

the appearance of the town as a whole dull and lifeless. The churches of St. Laurent, St. Gervais, and St. Guibray, the townhouse, general hospital, Hotel-Dieu, and public library, are deserving of notice, but the great object of attraction is the castle, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Normandy, and the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It occupies a commanding position, on a promontory connected with the plateau on which the town is built on one side only, and isolated on the others by steep ravines, and before the invention of gunpowder was a place of great strength. It is now only a grand and picturesque ruin. It covers nearly 4 ac., and is surrounded by ramparts, varying in height according to the nature of the ground, from 16 ft. to 50 ft. Immediately within the court and somewhat incongruously, the communal college has been erected; beyond, a grassy terrace along the ramparts leads to the donjon keep, a large rectangular tower, rising abruptly from the surrounding precipices, and propped by high and massy buttresses. A small stone chamber within this tower is pointed out as William's birthplace. Beside this tower is another of loftier elevation and more architectural merit; it is round and smooth, and terminates with a machicolated rim. It bears the name of Talbot's Tower, and is said to have been built by the English after the capture of Falaise, by Henry V. A colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Conqueror, by Louis Rochet, was inaugurated here, October 20, 1851. The manufactures of the town consist of cotton hosiery, lace, cotton goods, leather, and paper, and there are numerous cotton-mills, dyeworks, and bleachfields. The trade consists of the above articles of manufacture, and of wool, horses, and cattle, and is chiefly carried on at the fairs, which are six in number. One of them, called the fair of Guibray, from being held within that suburb, lasts 15 days, was at one time celebrated throughout Europe, and though greatly fallen off, still does business to the extent of about £600,000. Falaise is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce. According to the *Normandy Chronicle*, it had risen to be a place of some importance at the commencement of the 11th century. Pop. 8621.

FALASHAS, a people of Abyssinia, who adhered to the Jewish religion when the rest of the kingdom embraced Christianity. They are found in all parts of Abyssinia, but chiefly on the banks of the Bahr-el abiad. The Falashas do not permit any one to enter their houses, or to touch them or their clothes. In case of the former law being infringed, they desert the house; and in the case of the latter, they wash their whole persons and clothes in running water, on which account their residences are always in the vicinity of some stream. They are mostly weavers, a few are smiths, and the women potters.

FALCES, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 25 m. S. by. W. Pampeluna, near r. bank, Arga, crossed here by a stone bridge. It is situated on a declivity crowned by an ancient castle, is tolerably well built, and comprises a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, school, hospital, and storehouse. Oil is manufactured here in large quantities. Trade:—in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, and fruits. Pop. 2500.

FALCON, a cape, forming the most S. point of the island of Iviça, one of the Balearic Islands. It projects far into the sea, and is lofty, but lowers gradually towards its extremity. Off it are three small rocky islands. Cape Falcon on the W., and Portas Point on the E., enclose the deep bay of Cueva Larga, within which there is a wharf, and some cisterns of good water.

FALCONARA, a tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 6 m. S.S.E. Paola, near the sea. Pop. 1600.

FALDINGWORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1820 ac. P. 387.

FALEMEH, or FALÉMÉ, a river, W. Africa, Senegambia, the principal tributary of the Senegal, into which it falls, 10 m. above Bakel; lat. 14° 48′ N.; lon. 12° 8′ W., after a devious course of about 560 m. It has many tributaries, the chief of which is the Sanou-kolez, which reaches it on the right bank. Much of its lower course is navigable for vessels of small draught; and it is 400 ft. broad at its embouchure. The banks are very irregular; sometimes rocky and scarped, at others so low as to be periodically submerged, the waters forming a kind of natural canals called *marigots;* usually abounding in fish. Gold is found in the sands of the Falemeh; the richest spots lying between Tamboura, 13 m. below Sansandig (lat. 13° 44′ N.) and Lahandy, about 40 m. higher than the latter place. M. Raffenel strongly advocates the navigation of this river, for trading purposes, by means of flat-bottomed steamers; and gives the following as the lowest depths of water, taken from his own experience:—From the embouchure to Senou-Debou, June 15 till October 20, 5 ft.; at other times, 10 to 12 ft. At any time, never less than 4 ft. for 100 m. above the mouth. Between Senou-Debou and Debou (*which see*), there is, indeed, a bar, but it is easily surmounted. Little of the upper course has hitherto been explored —(*Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale, en* 1843–4, *par* A. Raffenel.)

FALKENAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elbogen, r. bank, Eger, 80 m. W. Prague. It contains a parish, and several other churches, a Capuchin monastery, hospital, and a large castle, surrounded by a deep moat, entered by three bridges, and with a fine park and garden; and has alum-works. Hops are extensively grown, and coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2125.

FALKENBERG.—1, A tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. W. Oppeln, cap. circle, of same name, l. bank, Steine, in the midst of marshes. It is surrounded with walls, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices, contains a parish church, two chapels, townhouse, courthouse, two hospitals, a castle, once the residence of princes of that name; and has tile-works, two distilleries, and a weekly market. Pop. 1950.——The CIRCLE, area, 177 geo. sq. m., is flat, well watered, well wooded, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 35,052.—2, A seaport tn. Sweden, län of, and 20 m. N.W. Halmstad, r. bank, Athra, at its mouth in the Kattegat. It is an old and unimportant place, and has a small harbour almost silted up, at which a little trade is carried on. The salmon fishing, however, is considerable. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle, supposed to have been destroyed in the 14th century. Pop. 1198.

FALKENBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 46 m. S.S.W. Koslin, on a gentle height above l. bank, Drage. It is surrounded with dilapidated walls with three gates, and defended by a fort, contains a church, castle, and hospital, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a brewery, and a distillery, a trade in horses and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3660

FALKENHAIN (NIEDER, MITTEL, and OBER), a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Liegnitz. It contains a castle, a Protestant, and R. Catholic church, and has two mills. Pop. 1431.

FALKENHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1958 ac. Pop. 271.

FALKENSTEIN.—1, A tn. Saxony, circle, Zwickau, bail. of, and 10 m. E.S.E. Plauen, on a height above the White Golsch. It contains a large old church with a tower, and has manufactures of cotton, embroidery, and sounding boards, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. A great deal of iron and tin used to be smelted here, but the mines are almost abandoned. Pop. 3986.——2, A market tn. Lower Austria, in a beautiful valley at the foot of the Schlossberg, 38 m. N.N.E. Vienna. It is irregularly built, contains an old gothic church with a crypt, an old castle, on a height above the church, and an hospital. It is surrounded by vineyards, in which the celebrated Falkenstein wine is produced. Pop. 941.

FALKINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1861 ac. Pop. 763.

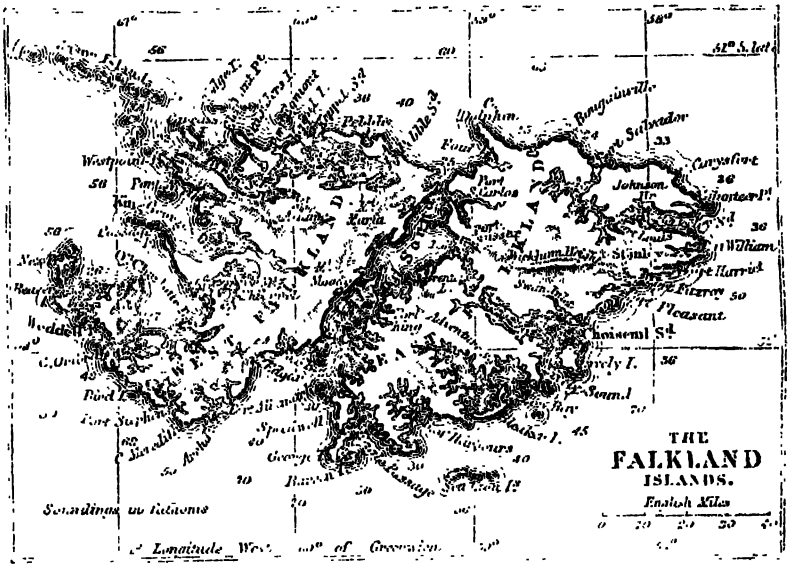
FALKIRK, a market tn., parl. bor., and par. Scotland, co. Stirling. The TOWN, 21½ m. W. by N. Edinburgh, is situated on a gentle eminence in a beautiful and fertile country, and is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It consists of one long, and somewhat irregular street, about ¾ m. in length, lying E. and W., with a number of narrow streets and lanes branching off to the N. and S. Many of the houses, though having little outward pretension, are good substantial buildings; and large and well-stocked shops are numerous. It is lighted with gas, and supplied with water. The only public edifices of note are the parish church, the office of the Commercial Bank, and a handsome spire, 140 ft. in height. It has a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, and several other Dissenting chapels; a number of well-conducted, and well-attended schools; several public libraries, and religious and benevolent societies; with an agricultural and horticultural association. A school of arts was established in 1827, in which weekly lectures are delivered during the winter season; and there are two public reading-rooms. The only manufactures of the town are leather, shoes, brushes,

and cooper-work. There are also a brewery, and the usual artizanships of a country town. In the vicinity are quarries, 13 collieries, brick and tile works; a saw-mill, corn-mills, and two pyroligneous acid works. Near the town are vast iron-works (the Carron, Falkirk, Castle Laurie, Union, and Camden). Falkirk is connected with the port of Grangemouth by a railway 3 m. long. The trysts of Falkirk are the greatest cattle fairs in Scotland. They are held on a dry sandy level moor or heath, in the adjoining parish of Larbert, about 2 or 2½ m. N. from Falkirk, on the 2d Tuesday of August, September, and October. At the first tryst there are generally about 4000 head of black cattle present, and about 400 horses and ponies; at each of the second and third trysts there are present about 17,000 black cattle, 20,000 sheep, and 700 horses and ponies. The larger portion of these cattle are bought up for the English market. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, three baillies, a treasurer, and seven councillors. Falkirk is of great antiquity, and is associated with many interesting and remarkable historical events. Being near the boundary that separated the Romans and Caledonians, it was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between them. In one of these, fought in 415, a commander of the latter, Robert Graham, was slain, from which event, it is supposed, the wall of Antoninus, which passed near the town, obtained the name of Graham's Dike, which it still bears. In July, 1298, a battle was fought a little N. of the town, on the spot where the village of Grahamstown now stands, between the forces of Edward I., and those of Sir William Wallace, in which the latter was defeated. In this battle, Sir John Graham, and Sir John Stewart, commanders in the Scottish army, and noted warriors of the day, were slain, and both interred in the churchyard, where their grave-stones are still to be seen. About 1 m. S.W. from the town, a battle was fought on January 17, 1746, between the Highlanders under Prince Charles, and the royal forces under General Hawley, in which the former were victorious.

Falkirk unites with the burghs of Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie, in returning a member to the House of Commons. The Union Canal, and the Clyde and Forth Canal, pass within ½ m. of the town. Pop. parl. bor. 9547; including suburbs, 11,712. Area of par. 9 m. by 5 m.

FALKLAND, an anc. bor. of regality and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The TOWN, 21 m. N. Edinburgh, lies at the foot of the E. Lomond Hill, which rises so abruptly over it as to exclude the rays of the sun for many weeks together during winter. The town consists principally of a single street; many of the houses thatched, and of an antique appearance. It has an Established, a Free, and an Independent church. Falkland was long a favourite residence of the Scottish kings; and has, in consequence, obtained a prominent place in Scottish history. The only object of interest, however, which it now possesses, is its ancient palace, begun, it has been supposed, by James II., and completed by James V., who died here in 1542. Falkland ceased to be a royal residence on the accession of James VI. to the English throne; but was visited, subsequently, by both Charles I. and II. There was formerly an ancient castle here also, in which David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., was imprisoned, and starved to death, by order of his uncle, the Duke of Albany; but no trace of it now remains. Hand-loom weaving is carried on principally for the manufacturers in the neighbouring towns of Newburgh, Kettle, and Kirkaldy. Seven markets, for horses and cattle, annually. Falkland was erected into a royal burgh by James II., in 1458. It gives the title of Viscount to the English family of Carey. Pop. of burgh, 1144; of entire tn. 1283. Area of par., 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 3069.

FALKLAND ISLANDS [French, *Malouines*; Spanish, *Malvinas*]; an island group, S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, consisting altogether of about 200 islands, large and small, 250 m. N.E. Tierra del Fuego, between lat. 51° and 53° S., and lon. 57° and 62° W. Only two of these islands are of any considerable size; these are called, respectively, East and West Falkland, separated from each other by a sound (*see* FALKLAND SOUND), varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 m. East Falkland is about 85 m. in length, and about 53 in breadth; area, 3000 sq. m. West Falkland, 80 m. long by about 40 broad; area, 2000 sq. m. The other islands vary from 16 m. in length by 8 broad, to mere islets of half a mile diameter. The whole group is indented in a remarkable manner by bays, harbours, and sounds; two of the latter, Choiseul and Grantham, penetrating so deeply into either side



of East Falkland as nearly to divide that island into two parts, the intervening isthmus being little more than 2 m. broad. On the W. coast of West Falkland the indentations are at once so spacious and numerous as to reduce the intervening land to a series of narrow peninsulas. These arms of the sea form excellent harbours, and, together with the varied outline of the mountains, constitute the principal relief to the general aspect of the scenery.

The general appearance of the islands is by no means attractive. Ridges of rocky hills, about 1000 ft. in height, are seen traversing extensive tracts of sombre-looking moorland, unenlivened by a tree, and limited, seaward, by a low rocky coast, on which the surf beats with great violence. On the N. part of East Falkland the hills attain a considerable elevation, but the whole of the S. portion is so low that it cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel 5 m. distant. The principal range of hills are the Wickham Heights, stretching E. to W., and rising to a height of from 1400 to 2200 ft. The average height of the western island is greater than that of the eastern, although the highest hills are in the latter. The more elevated parts of East Falkland are quartz rock; clay-slate prevails in the intermediate districts. Sandstone, on which are beautifully perfect impressions of shells, occurs in beds, within the slate formation, and upon the slate is a stratum of clay, fit for making bricks. A peculiar feature in the geology of these islands is presented in streams of stones, which appear to flow down the sides of the hills. These streams are 20 or 30 ft. wide, spreading out in some places to even a quarter of a mile in width. The stones are of various sizes, from 1 to 4 or five ft. cube. Scarcely any view can be more dismal than that from the heights: moorland and black bog extend as far as eye can discern, intersected by innumerable streams, and pools of yellowish brown water. The soil of the islands, so

far as has been explored, is generally peat, although much of what seems to be a barren moor, is solid sandy clay, covered by a thin layer of vegetable mould, on which grow shrubby bushes, and a coarse grass, affording ample nourishment to cattle. There are few rivers in the Falklands, so far as yet known. The largest is the San Carlos in East Falkland, W. side, about 30 m. long, and navigable for boats for about 8 m. The only other stream of any note in this island is the Arwyo Malo or Matson, which flows parallel to the Wickham Heights, and falls into Port San Salvador, on the N.E. coast.

The climate is equable, and remarkably salubrious, there being no extremes of either heat or cold. The ordinary range of the thermometer is between 30° and 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. Rain and high winds are frequent, but lightning and thunder are rare.

A peculiar feature of the Falklands is the entire destitution of trees, but there are a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which, in November and December, nearly cover the ground. The tussac grass is the most useful and singular plant in the flora of these islands. It covers all the small islands of the group like a forest of miniature palms, and thrives best on the shores exposed to the spray of the sea. Each tussac is an isolated plant, occupying about 2 square yards of ground. Peculiar species of European genera are found here. Ferns and mosses are few, but lichens are in great variety and abundance, among which are many identical with those in Britain. So far as yet tried, all the useful kind of vegetables and green crops generally, have thriven, but fruit has not been found to succeed; and it is doubtful whether corn would ripen.

The rearing of cattle and the cultivation of vegetables appear to form the natural resources of this country. Cattle are abundant, and many are wild. In 1867 there were 2583 tame horses, and 600 wild; 23,440 tame horned cattle, and 15,000 wild; and 34,986 sheep. The numerous creeks abound at particular seasons with a description of fish resembling a gray mullet, weighing up to 15 lbs., and which are caught in large quantities by the simplest means. Sea elephant and seal frequent the shores, and whales resort to the surrounding waters, though now in diminished numbers.

There are no reptiles of any kind in the Falkland Islands, and of the quadrupeds, a peculiar species of fox is the only animal indigenous to them. These animals are large, and remarkable for their ferocity and disregard of man. Of the feathered tribe there are numbers, but no great variety. The principal are geese, snipes, ducks, hawks, vultures, albatrosses, gulls, petrels, penguins, &c., and a very few land birds.

A British settlement was formed in 1853 in East Falkland, called Stanley, situated at the head of Port-William, an inlet on the N.E. coast; lat. 51° 40′ 30″ S.; lon. 57° 49′ W. It is a free port, and is said to possess peculiar advantages, being easily entered, well protected, and affording safe anchorage. Most of the people live at Stanley Harbour, the only town in the group. In April 1867, Dr. Cunningham, of H.M.S. *Nassau*, said of it: "I thought Stanley one of the most miserable places I had ever seen, with its houses scattered up and down the side of a bare, bleak hill." West Falkland remained unsettled until 1861, since which grants of land have been made for cattle and sheep farms.

In 1867 the exports were (chiefly hides, oil, and wool) £18,230, and the imports £22,125. The revenue in 1867 was £6943, and expenditure £6955. Pop. in 1867, 686.

The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis, on the 14th August, 1592. They were afterwards visited (1690) by Strong, who gave them the name which they now bear. In 1710, a French vessel from St. Malo touched at them, and named them Isles Malouines. Settlements were afterwards formed on them by the French, Spaniards, and English, alternately, but the latter have ultimately retained possession of them. The Falkland Islands were the subject of a controversy between Dr. Johnson and Junius, the former depreciating, as much as the latter overrated them. The geographical position of these islands, together with the advantages they present for colonization, render them of great importance, forming, as they do, a key to the Pacific, and a convenient place of resort for the southern whalers.—(Ross's *Antarctic Expedition; Voyage of Adventure and Beagle; Nautical Magazine*, 1851.)

FALKLAND SOUND, a narrow strait, separating E. and W. Falkland Islands from each other. It extends 45 m. in a N. and S. direction, varying in breadth from 18 m. to 2½ m. In its S. end there are many flat islands, clothed with tussac, and some shoals. The E. side of the Sound is low, with gently undulating hills, seldom exceeding 150 ft. in height; its shore is indented with excellent harbours and creeks, affording good shelter in all weathers, and fronted with flat tussac islands. The W. side, again, is high and bold, forming a singular ridge, varying from 300 ft. to 500 ft. in height. The tides, at both entrances, are strong, and between the islands; but in the main stream they are moderate.

FALKONERA, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, 45 m. from the S.E. coast of the Morea, and 28 m. N.W. Milo; lat. 36° 50′ 54″ N.; lon. 23° 53′ 45″ E. (R.)

FALKÖPING, a tn. Sweden, län. Skaraborg, in a fertile plain between the Mosseberg and the Alleberg, about 30 m. S. of lake Wener. It is an old and insignificant place, contains a parish church, and has several annual fairs. In 1318, Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, surnamed the Semiramis of the North, here defeated Albrecht, King of Sweden, and made both him and his son prisoners. P. 1288.

FALL, a river, N. America, Oregon, which rises about lat. 43° N. flows N., and after a course of about 170 m., joins the Columbia, under the parallel of 45° 45′ N. It receives numerous tributaries; and, near its junction with the Columbia, falls occur, from which it derives its name.

FALL RIVER, a port, and large manufacturing vil., U. States, Massachusetts, on the river Taunton, 49 m. S. Boston. It contains several churches, an academy, and various other schools, 10 cotton-mills, a woollen-mill, and two print-works. It has, besides, manufactories of leather boots, shoes, hats, nails, machinery, brass, tin, and copper-ware, &c. Several ships from this port are engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 26,766.

FALLERSLEBEN, a tn. Hanover, principality, Lüneburg, cap. bail. of same name, 9 m. S.E. Gifhorn. It is the seat of several public offices; contains a church and town-house, and has tile-works and a mill. The poet Hoffman was born here. Pop. 1414.

FALMER, par. Eng. Sussex; 4358 ac. Pop. 537.

FALMOUTH, a small maritime tn. W. Indies, S. coast, Antigua, 10 m. S.E. St. John's. It is defended by two ports.

FALMOUTH, a parl. bor. and seaport tn. England, co. Cornwall, S. coast, 45 m. S.W. Plymouth, and 28 m. N.E. the Land's End; lat. 50° 8′ 48″ N.; lon. 5° 2′ 42″ W. It stands on the S.W. side of the harbour, on a steep acclivity, and extends down to the water's edge. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, from which several smaller diverge at different points. The streets are generally very narrow, but are straight and well kept. The houses are mostly modern, of stone, and well built. There are also some fine terraces at the N. and S. parts of the town. The latter is lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water. It has a parish church, and chapels for Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, Baptists, Bryanites, R. Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians, and a Friends' meeting-house. The means of education are sufficiently ample, there being, besides several good boarding and other private academies, five schools more or less of a public nature, the Falmouth classical school, national, British, and national infant schools. There are several charitable institutions in the town, including an almshouse, an hospital for the relief and support of disabled seamen, &c., a dispensary, a benevolent society, a lying-in hospital, a humane society, and other minor charities. There are also some literary and scientific institutions, both public and private; a custom-house for the Cornish towns, bonded warehouses, a jail, townhall, and market-house. The harbour of Falmouth is one of the best in England, and, since the lighthouse was erected on St. Anthony's Point, may be entered at any time. The light, which is 65 ft. above sea-level at high water, consists of a rapid succession of bright flashes, appearing every 20 seconds, and which are visible from a distance of 4 leagues. The harbour is defended by Pendennis castle on the W., and the castle of St. Mawes on the E., both strongly fortified. The entrance is about 1 m. in width, the stretch of the bay inland between 6 and 7 m. An eastern and a northern breakwater are being constructed. Falmouth was a principal packet station for more than a century, the Spanish, Portuguese, West Indian, and American mails having been despatched from it; but steamers being

now employed for this purpose, it has no longer an exclusive enjoyment of that advantage, to the great loss of the port, which carried on, at the same time, an extensive trade with the places above-named. Its principal exports are tin, fish (pilchards), and copper. Imports:—timber, hemp, tallow, fruits, wines, rum, sugar, and grain. Falmouth is the only bonding port for tobacco, except Plymouth, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. It has a good retail trade, also some roperies, breweries, and shipbuilding yards of considerable extent; but the principal trade consists in furnishing supplies to the shipping frequenting the harbour. On December 31, 1872, it possessed 16,668 tons of shipping; in the same year 849 vessels of 118,822 tons entered, and 339 of 30,568 cleared. With Penryn, it returns two members to Parliament. Pop. bor. and tn. 5294. Area of par. 989 ac.

FALMOUTH, several places, U. States, including:—1, A vil. Virginia, l. bank Rappahannock, at the foot of the falls, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, 64 m. N. Richmond. It contains a church, and flour-mills producing 30,000 barrels annually. Pop. 500.—2, A township, Maine, 45 m. N. Augusta. It possesses considerable shipping, engaged in the coasting trade and the fisheries. Pop. 2589.—3, A township, Massachusetts, on the S.W. point of Cape Cod, between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. It has some shipping employed in the whale fishery. Nearly 40,000 bushels of salt are produced annually. Pop. 2456.

FALOUR, or FILOR, a tn. Punjab, 6 m. N.W. Loodianah, r. bank, Sutlej. It is defended by a fort, and has a ferry across the river, connecting the line of communication between Amritsir and Lahore.

FALSE BAY, a spacious bay, S. Africa, formed by the Cape of Good Hope, on the W. side, and False Cape, on the E. The entrance from cape to cape is about 20 m. wide; its length, N. into the land, about the same distance. The bay is large and open, and of a square form. Across the entrance the depths of water are from 40 to 50 fathoms.

FALSE CAPE, various headlands, including:— 1, A cape, N.W. coast, Africa, lat. 26° 25′ N.; lon. 14° 12′ W. (R.)— 2, (*Horn*), Tierra del Fuego, W. Cape Horn, lat. 55° 43′ S.; lon. 68° 6′ W. (R.)— 3, On the coast of Central America, 32 m. N.W. Cape Gracias à Dios, lat. 15° 13′ N.; lon. 83° 22′ W. (R.)—4, On the W. coast, Africa, Sierra Leone, lat. 8° 26′ N.; lon. 13° 18′ W. (R.)—5, On the S. coast of Hayti, lat. 17° 45′ N.; lon. 71° 40′ W. (R.)

FALSET, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 23 m. W.N.W. Tarragona, on a plain at the foot of Mount Morral. It is indifferently built, surrounded by the ruins of its ancient Roman walls and castle; and has two squares, crooked, steep, and ill-paved streets, a handsome parish church, with a lofty tower; several chapels, a townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, barracks, three fountains, and an ancient ducal palace of Medinaceli. Manufactures:—soap, hardware, chocolate, and brandy. Trade:—wine, brandy, fruits, soap, wheat, oil, iron, hemp, &c. Two annual fairs. Pop. 2995.

FALSTER [Latin, *Falstria*], an isl. Denmark, having, N. Seeland; N.E. Möen; W. Lolland or Lalland, from which it is separated by Guldborg Sound; and washed, S.W. and E., by the Baltic. In shape it resembles a triangle, the apex of which is in the S. The base, formed by the N. coast, is about 30 m., and the sides, formed by the E. and W. coasts, respectively 23 m. and 33 m. The greatest length across the island, from Ourewhed, its most N., to Sjedserodde, its most S. point, is 27 m.; its breadth varies from 2 to 14 m.; area, 136 geo. sq. m. The coast, on the N.E., consists of flat banks, covered with large boulders to such an extent, as to make landing difficult. The sea between it and Möen nowhere exceeds from 4 to 12 fathoms in depth, and the opposite shores so much resemble each other, as to countenance the belief that they were at one time united, and the Grönsund [Green Sound] between them is a passage which has at some period been formed by the sea. The E. coast, in its N. front, consists of steep cliffs, about 40 ft. high, and often covered with wood; on its S. front it becomes low and sandy. On turning round the S. extremity, and proceeding northwards, the coast becomes steep and rocky, and attains its greatest height, 70 ft. The N. coast is mostly low, and has a great number of small bays, almost filled up with sand. The interior of the island is an extensive flat, the highest point of which does not exceed 190 ft. It is watered by numerous small streams; but its most remarkable hydrographical feature is the shallow lake or lagoon of Bötöe-Noer, which occupies the greater part of the narrow portion of the island on the S., and is only separated from the sea, on the W. and E. sides, by two sandy belts. The soil consists generally of a strong rich loam, occasionally containing a considerable mixture of sand. It produces great quantities of corn. The island is well wooded, and exports timber. It is divided into 29 parishes. Pop. (with Lolland) (1870), 90,706.

FALSTERBO, a small maritime tn. Sweden, län of, and 17 m. S.S.W. Malmö, on the promontory in which the S.W. extremity of Sweden terminates. It is an old and insignificant place, with no proper harbour, and almost no trade. A dangerous reef of the same name extends nearly 3 m. into the sea. Its position is shown by a beacon-light near it. Vast numbers of swans frequent this part of the coast. Pop. 312.

FALSTONE, par. England, Northumberland; 57,700 ac. Pop. 1016.

FALTSI, a tn. Moldavia, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank, Pruth, 70 m. S.E. Jassy. From the extent of the ruins in the vicinity, and the remains of walls and streets, it appears once to have been a place of great extent and importance; but even the name of the ancient town is unknown, and the present town is very insignificant. An annual fair is held in it. In 1711, Peter the Great was here hemmed in by the Turks, and obliged to conclude the treaty of Pruth.

FALUN, or FAHLUN, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, on both sides of the stream which unites the lake of Varp, on the N., with that of Rum, on the S., 130 m. N.W. Stockholm. It is regularly built, consisting chiefly of two long and tolerably spacious streets, one on each side of the stream, and parallel to it, and several small squares; but the houses, almost entirely of wood, are low, and the whole place has a dull and antiquated appearance. It is the residence of a governor, and the seat of a mining directory, contains two churches, a townhouse, infirmary, hospital, and institute, in which a complete course of mining, both scientific and practical, is given; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, silk ribbons, tobacco, and spirits, worsted and cotton mills, a trade in copper, vitriol, grain, and salt provisions; and several large annual fairs. The district, at some distance from the town, is beautiful; but in its immediate vicinity is bleak in the extreme, not from any want of natural fertility, but the destruction of vegetation and blackening of the grass by the fumes of the copper-works, which are the most extensive in the kingdom. The mines are very productive, and the workings are carried on by numerous pits, the deepest of which is about 100 fathoms. They are drained by water-power, of which there is here an almost unlimited supply. The smelting works, and establishments connected with them, situated to the W. of the town, are very complete. The output of ore has been estimated at 140,000 tons, but the produce of pure copper does not exceed 4000 tons. Besides copper, small quantities of gold, silver, and lead are obtained from the ore. Pop. 5126.

FALUN, or STORAKOPPARBERG, a län or co. Sweden, nearly corresponding to the former prov. Dalarne or Dalecarlia, bounded, N. by Ostersund, E. Gefleborg, S.E. Wästeräs, S. Örebro, S.W. Carlstad, and W. Norway; area, 9446 geo. sq. m. The surface is very mountainous. In the E. three chains, under the names of Nup Riä He, Falu Ekoll, and Tiockosu, form three large valleys. In the N.E. the Brattasen rise, first forming the boundary between this province and Gefleborg, and then stretching N.W., when they link with other mountain chains, and form a central valley, much of which is occupied by the large lake, Siljan, which has an area of about 50 sq. m. The mountains are generally composed of gneiss, granite, and porphyry, overlain occasionally by limestone and sandstone. The higher summits have a very rugged and sterile appearance, the lower heights, on the contrary, are generally well wooded. The culminating point does not exceed 4000 ft. Almost the whole province belongs to the basin of the Dal, which drains it directly by its two arms of the E. and W. Dal, and also by numerous tributary streams. Cultivation is confined to the valleys, which, however, from their rocky nature, and the number of stones which cover them, are better adapted for pasture than for the plough. The soil is sometimes of a sandy texture, but more frequently consists of a good loam. In the S.E., in

particular, much rye, barley, and oats are grown. Potatoes grow well, and are extensively cultivated. The rearing of cattle is much attended to, and considerable quantities of butter and cheese are made. But the chief riches of the province are in its wood, which furnishes excellent timber, fuel, both for domestic use and the blast furnace, potash and resin; and in its minerals, which include valuable mines, particularly of copper and iron, and quarries of slate, grindstone, granite, and porphyry. The latter takes a fine polish, and is made into numerous articles of great beauty. Both the lakes and rivers are well supplied with fish, and these add greatly to the means of subsistence. The principal manufacture is iron. Other branches of industry have made little progress. For administrative purposes, Falun is divided into seven fögderi. Pop. 151,497.

FAMAGOSTA, or FAMAGUSTA [Latin, *Fama Augusta;* French, *Famagouste*], a seaport tn. E. side of isl. Cyprus, lat. 35° 7′ 42″ N.; lon. 33° 57′ 15″ E. (n.); 10 m. N. Cape Pila. It stands upon a rock, and is nearly two miles in circumference. It was at one time strongly fortified, but both the works and the town itself are now in a state of decay, the ancient streets of the latter being choked up, and its churches and public buildings in ruins. The harbour is narrow, but in the roadstead before the town there is safe anchorage, in ten, nine, and eight fathoms water. About 5 m. N.E. are the ruins of Constantia, a celebrated city under the reign of the Lusignan princes, occupying the site of the ancient Salamis, once the chief city of the island, but of which no trace now remains, having been swept away by an inundation of the sea. The ruin of Famagosta, with that of the whole island, in rapid progress, through Turkish despotism and misgovernment, was completed by an earthquake, which occurred in 1735. The vicinity is bleak and barren.

FAMBRIDGE, two pars. England, Essex:—1, (*North*), 1248 ac. Pop. 150.—2, (*South*), 1234 ac. Pop. 96.

FAMENNE, a small dist. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, named from its inhabitants, called by Cæsar, Pæmani or Phæmani. Marche has always been esteemed its capital.

FAMINE (PORT), Strait of Magalhaens, E. coast, Brunswick Peninsula, lat. 53° 38′ 3″ S.; lon. 70° 58′ 15″ W. Landing may be almost always effected, except in E. gales, on one side or the other. There is firewood in abundance on the beach; and wells, containing excellent fresh water, may be dug in various places in the vicinity. Fish are plentiful, particularly mullet and smelt, which may be taken with the seine in great quantities. Geese, wild ducks, teal, and snipe, are to be found at a short distance inland, and, now and then, woodcocks. This port was formerly called San Felipe, having been settled by some Spanish colonists, in 1582–83, all of whom, excepting one man, perished of hunger and attendant diseases. Hence its name, port Famine.

FAMMAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 492 ac. Pop. 83.

FAMMAMA'TZ, a tn. Japan, isl. Niphon, 136 m. W.S.W. Yedo, defended by a fort. The principal street is long and straight, and on a height are several temples. Pop. about 6000.

FANAGORIA, a small Russian vil and fortress, gov. Cossacks of the Black Sea, on the Strait of Jenikali, near Taman. It is a miserable place, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Phanagoria.

FANAYE, a large vil. W. Africa, near l. bank. Senegal; lat. 16° 24′ N.; lon. 15° 8′ W. Its people are industrious, and have a brisk trade in millet, fish, and matting. Its ruler is a marabout of Fouta.

FANCSIKA, or FANCIKOVA, a vil. Hungary, co. Ugocs, in a large and beautiful plain on a small arm of the Theiss, 3 m. from Nagy-Szolos. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and stands in a fertile and well-wooded district. Pop. 891.

FANE, a river, Ireland, cos. Armagh, Monaghan, and Lowth, rising in a number of lakes, and falling into Dundalk Bay, after a S.E course of about 20 m.

FANGFOSS, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1364 ac. P. 188.

FANLOBBUS, par. Irel. Cork; 35,606 ac. Pop. 8754.

FANNICH (LOCH), a lake, Scotland, co. Ross, par. Contin; 12 m. long, by 1 broad.

FANO.—1, [anc. *Fanum Fortunæ*], a seaport tn. of Italy, prov. Pesaro e Urbino, on the Adriatic, 29 m. N.W. Ancona; lat. 43° 50′ N.; lon. 13° E. It is situated in a rich and fertile plain, is well built, and handsome, and is one of the most agreeable and interesting towns in Italy. The town walls were erected by Augustus; one of the gates is a triumphal arch of white marble, erected in honour of that emperor. The churches are numerous and handsome, and contain some valuable paintings; and there is a fine old theatre. There are several convents, a college of Jesuits, a public school, and public library. Fano has manufactures of silk stuffs and twist, and some trade in corn, oil, &c. The port was once a well-known resort of the traders of the Adriatic; but its commerce has declined, and the harbour is now choked up with sand. The first printing press known in Europe, with Arabic types, was established here by Pope Julius II. in 1514. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very beautiful, and numerous excellent roads communicate with all the great towns. Pop. about 6900.—2, One of the smaller Ionian Islands, 14 m. N.W. Corfu; lat. (S.W. summit) 39° 50′ 12″ N.; lon. 19° 20′ E. (n.) Pop. 500.

FANÖE, an isl. Denmark, bail. Ribe, 1½ m. from W. coast, N. Jutland; lat. (S. point) 55° 21′ N.; lon. 8° 30′ E. It is about 10 m. long, by 2 to 3 broad; and two-thirds of it are covered with sand and heath, only one-third, and that wholly on the E. being cultivated. There are two villages on it, Nordby and Sönderho; and the inhabitants subsist by fishing and seafaring. Pop. 2800.

FANTEE, or FANTI, a maritime dist. or country, W. Africa, in the Ashantee territories, about lat. 5° 30′ N.; lon. 1° W., having the state Agoona on the E., Wassaw on the W., Assin and Dubbin on the N., and the ocean on the S. The soil is represented as fertile, the country populous and prosperous, owing to the protection afforded by Cape Coast Castle. The Fantees were formerly a powerful race, and their influence extended over a great extent of country; but both have been greatly reduced, if not altogether annihilated, by the Ashantees. The dress of both sexes consists of a piece of cloth wrapped loosely about the body. Both are particularly cleanly in their habits and persons. A Fantee is known from other Africans by small scarifications on the upper part of the cheek bones, and on the back of the neck. Those on the sea-coast have large and bony joints, head round rather than oval, and rising to a great height. The face long, and the chin protruding forward to an unusual extent; nose flat, lips thick, and ears large. The skin brownish black, in many of them dry, and inclined to be harsh, with little gloss. The females, though not much better featured, have generally a better appearance than the other sex. The Fantees are under the nominal dominion of chiefs or caboocers, and each of the different towns or krooms has a pynin or chief magistrate.

FAOUET, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 44 m. N.W. Vannes, on the Ellé. It has manufactures of paper, Prussian blue, and potato flour; with a trade in cattle, tallow, butter, flax, honey, and wax. Pop. 2945.

FARA, a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 11 m. N.N.W. Novara, beautifully situated on a hill, crowned by a castle, and studded over with fine villas. It contains a parish church, elegant chapel, with good paintings, and a superior school; and has a weekly market. Pop. 2000.

FARA DI GERA D'ADDA, a vil. and par. kingdom of Italy, prov. Bergamo, 3 m. W. Treviglio, near l. bank Adda, on the road from Bergamo to Milan. It was once surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, of which, however, only some traces now remain; and its environs are laid out in orchards and gardens. It contains a parish church, and four chapels, and limekilns and tile-works. Pop. 1736.

FARA SAN MARTINO, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Chieti, 12 m. S.W. Larciano, r. bank Aretino. It contains several churches, and has manufactures of fine cloth and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 2862.

FARADEESE, a tn. Tunis, N. Africa, near the sea-coast, 30 m. S. Tunis. In the 16th century its inhabitants were the greatest pirates and the most skilful mariners in the country.

FARAHABAD, a tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, S. coast, Caspian Sea, 75 m. W. Astrabad; lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 53° 5′ E.; at the mouth of the Tejin. It carries on some trade in rice, salt, fish, and pottery. Sugar, cotton, and silk, are produced in the vicinity.

FARAHY, par. Irel. Cork; 5494 ac. Pop. 1154.

FARAJGHAN, a vil. Kafiristan, on the S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh, near the source of the Tagoo; lat. 35° 42′ N.; lon. 70° 22′ E., where the Afghans and the inhabitants of Kafiristan meet to barter goods; and in time of war held as neutral ground.

FARALLONES, two groups of islets and rocks, N. Pacific, off the coast of New California, extending S.E. to N.W., and about 12 m. distant from one another; lat. (S.E. group) 37° 42′ N.; lon. 122° 59′ W. (R.) Seven of these islets scarcely appear above water. The largest, which rises from 150 to 200 ft. belongs to the S.E. group; it is 28 m. distant from the fort at the entrance of the harbour of San Francisco; near its S.E. part there is anchorage in 11 fathoms water, with a rocky bottom.

FARAY, an islet, Scotland, co. Orkney, E. of the Island of Hoy. Pop. 55.

FAREHAM, a market tn. and par. England, Hampshire, on slightly elevated ground, at the head of a short arm of the sea, off Portsmouth harbour, 4¾ m. N.W. Portsmouth. It has a rather handsome parish church, places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school, and a school for the children of the poor upon the national system, and a hall for the philosophical institution recently erected. Shipbuilding used to be carried on here to a considerable extent, but has been discontinued. Earthenware, bricks, and terra-cotta ware are manufactured in large quantities; great part of the latter are exported. The trade in corn, coal, and timber is also considerable. The government is vested in a bailiff, two constables, and two ale-conners. Market every alternate Monday; a fair on June 29. Area of par. 6705 ac. Pop. 6197.

FARESCOUR, or FARESKUR, a tn. Lower Egypt, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Damietta, r. bank Nile. Near this place Louis IX. of France was made prisoner, with all his army.

FAREWELL, par. Eng. Stafford; 1049 ac. Pop. 189.

FAREWELL (CAPE).—1, The S. extremity of an island directly off the remarkable point of land in which Greenland terminates S., and which forms the E. side of the entrance to Davis' Strait; lat. 59° 49′ N.; lon. 43° 54′ W. (R.) A strong current sets round this cape, and continues N. along the E. coast of the strait as far as lat. 67° N.——2, New Zealand, Tavai-Poenammoo or Middle Island, N.W. extremity; lat. 40° 31′ S.; lon. 172° 47′ E. A little N. from this cape are some rocks known by the name Farewell Rocks.

FARFORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1910 ac. Pop. 105.

FARGEAU (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 26 m. E.S.E. Auxerre, agreeably situated on the Loing, down which is floated the timber cut for the Paris market, in the adjoining forests. Here are a fine old dilapidated castle, and spacious park, once the residence of Mademoiselle Montpensier, cousin of Louis XIV., built in the 15th century, but now only partly habitable, having been much damaged by fire in 1752. Manufactures:—leather. In the environs are iron-forges, glass-works, and potteries. Trade in firewood supplied to Paris. Pop. 2849.

FARIGLIANO [Lat. *Farilianum*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Mondovi, div. of, and 21 m N.E. Coni, at the foot of a gentle slope, r. bank Tanaro, which here often commits great ravages by its inundations. It contains a very ancient parish church, supposed to have been erected on the site of the temple of Diana, and a monastery; and has a large silk mill, a trade in agricultural produce, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2039.

FARINDOLA, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Teramo, dist. of, and 6 m. W.S.W. Civita-di-Penne, l. bank Salino. It has an important annual fair. Pop. 3329.

FARINGDON, par. Eng. Devon; 2015 ac. Pop. 895.

FARINGTON, a vil. England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Preston, consisting of four small, straight, and clean streets, the houses, chiefly cottages for labourers, all well built of brick. It has a handsome romanesque church, and two schools for boys and two for girls. Cotton spinning and weaving are carried on extensively, and a number of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. There are several chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1791.

FARKASD, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 19 m. S.S.W. Neutra, r. bank Waag. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3330.

FARLAM, par Eng. Cumberland; 5680 ac. Pop. 1311.

FARLEIGH, four pars. Eng.:—1, (*East*), Kent; 2023 ac. Pop. 1401.—2, (*West*), Kent; 1010 ac. Pop. 426.—3, (*Hungerford*), Somerset; 904 ac. Pop. 166.—4, (*Wallop*), Hants; 1675 ac. Pop. 112.

FARLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Surrey; 1060 ac. Pop. 92 —2, (*Chamberlayne*), Hants; 1767 ac. Pop. 137.

FARLINGTON, par. Eng. Hants; 4210 ac. Pop. 812.

FARLSTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1143 ac. P. 112.

FARMBOROUGH, par. Eng. Somerset; 1494 ac. Pop. 1055.

FARMINGTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2470 ac. P. 339.

FARMINGTON, a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut. The VILLAGE, seated on an elevated plain, 9 m. W. by S. Hartford, contains two churches, a flourishing academy, and several handsome dwellings. In the TOWNSHIP are paper manufactories, and a variety of mills. Pop. 2041.

FARMSUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Groningen in Fivelgo, 3 m. E. Appingedam, hard by the fortress of Delfzijl. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; but there are likewise some boat-building, lime burning, brick and tile fields, and saw, oil, grain, and fulling mills. Pop. 3144.

FARNBOROUGH, four pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1412 ac. P. 955.—2, Hants; 2208 ac. P. 5529.—3, Warwick; 1953 ac. P. 401.—4, (or *Farmborough*), Berks; 1844 ac. P. 232.

FARNDISH, par. Eng. Bedford; 810 ac. Pop. 82.

FARNDON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Chester; 2856 ac. Pop. 1013.—2, Nottingham; 1710 ac. Pop. 590.—3, (*East*), Northampton; 1070 ac. Pop. 238.

FARNE, FEARNE, or FERN ISLANDS, several small isls. German Ocean, N.E. coast, England, off N. part of co. Northumberland, 2 m. E. by S. Bamborough Castle; lat. 55° 37′ N.; lon. 1° 39′ 15′ W. (R.); separated from the mainland by a channel about 1½ m. broad, called the Inner Fairway, and from the group, named Staple Islands, on the N.E., by Staple Sound, about ½ m. wide. The largest Farne island is a rocky islet, about 100 paces over, having two lighthouses upon it. It is steep and cliffy to the S.W., but sloping downward to the N.E. The high lighthouse is situated about 80 ft. from the S.W. cliff, the low light near the N.W. part of the island, and can be seen only in a N. direction. At the N.E. part is a remarkable old square building, called St. Cuthbert's Tower, whereon a light was formerly exhibited; and at the N. end of the isle is a deep chasm, through which, in stormy weather, the sea forces its way, with such violence as to form a *jet d'eau*, 60 ft. high, called the Churn. On the 5th September, 1838, the Forfarshire steamer, from Hull to Dundee, with 53 persons on board, was wrecked on the Farne Islands, when 38 people perished, and 9 were saved by the heroic exertions of the Outer Farn light-keeper, J. Darling, and his noble daughter, Grace; the small remainder escaped by other means. A similar catastrophe occurred here, July 20, 1843, when the Pegasus steamer, from Leith to Hull, struck on the inner Farn island, and went down, and upwards of 60 individuals perished.

FARNELL, par. Scot. Forfar, 6 sq. m. Pop. 650.

FARNHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The TOWN, 35 m. S.W. London, on the Wye, consists of four principal streets, diverging nearly at right angles from a central market-place, and of several subordinate streets, indifferently paved; lighted with gas; water abundant. The houses are in general well built, and the town has a thriving and prepossessing appearance. It has a spacious and handsome Gothic church, and an Independent chapel; a town-hall, built in 1866, a free grammar-school, national and British schools, and almshouses for eight aged persons. The cloth manufacture, formerly extensive, is now extinct; but sacking, sail-cloth, painted canvas, and floor-cloth, are still made to a considerable extent, and also a kind of carpeting, of Indian hemp; but the staple article of the trade of Farnham is hops, for which it has been long celebrated. North of the town, on a commanding eminence, is a residence of the Bishops of Winchester, a fine structure, originally built by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and brother to King Stephen. It contains an extensive library, and some good paintings. About 2 m. S. of the town stood the abbey of Waverley, founded in 1128, by Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, for monks of the Cistertian order. The remains of this noble structure extend in detached portions over an area of 3 or 4 ac. Market day, Thursday; several fairs annually. In

1762, William Cobbet, the well-known political writer, was born at Farnham, and he died in the vicinity in 1835. Pop. of town, 3926. Area of par. 9766 ac. Pop. 9278.

FARNHAM, several pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 1966 ac. Pop. 558.—2, Suffolk; 1177 ac. Pop. 195.—3, York (W. Riding); 2780 ac. Pop. 594.—4, (*Little*), Dorset; 402 ac. Pop. 128.—5, (*Royal*), Bucks; 2910 ac. Pop. 1298.

FARNHURST, or FERNHURST, par. England, Sussex; 4757 ac. Pop. 768.

FARNINGHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2708 ac. Pop. 944.

FARNLEY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), comprised in the bor. and par., and 3 m. W. by S. Leeds. It contains a parish church, an iron chapel of ease, two schools, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. Pop. 3064.

FARNSFIELD, par. Eng. Notts; 3920 ac. Pop. 1149

FARO.—1, A seaport city, Portugal, S. coast prov. Algarve, on a fertile plain at the mouth of the Valformosa, 62 m. S.E. Cape St. Vincent; lat. 36° 59′ 24″ N.; lon. 7° 50′ 30″ W. It is surrounded with walls, said to have been constructed by the Moors.——The TOWN is well built, and the streets spacious. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, a church, a college, an academy, three hospitals, a house of charity, a custom-house, and a large square. It is the seat of a corregidor, a military governor, and of various judicial courts.——The PORT, defended by a small citadel, is not very commodious; but good anchorage is to be obtained in the roads, formed by three small islands at the mouth of the river. The principal exports are oranges, dried fruits, shumac, cork, articles of esparto, and of palm leaves. It has an active coasting and fishing trade, and two annual fairs, one of which lasts three days. Pop. 8440.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on the N. extremity of Lake Jamunda, about 30 m. above the confluence of the Jamunda with the Amazon, and 50 m. W. Obidos. It contains a parish church, raises a great quantity of cacao, makes a kind of butter from the eggs of the tortoise, and exports some cotton.

FARO [anc. *Pelorus*], a promontory, forming the N.E. extremity of Sicily, at the entrance to the straits of Messina; lat. (lighthouse) 38° 15′ 48″ N.; lon. 15° 40′ 15″ E. (R.) It is low and sandy, and has a lighthouse upon it, built upon the ruins of an ancient tower, and 200 years old. The point is strongly fortified, being defended by two batteries and two martello towers, and commanded by a redoubt, situated on a hill, about 1½ m. W. The village of Faro, a small dirty place, stands about ½ m. S.W. of the lighthouse. In its vicinity wine of excellent quality is grown, and the adjacent country is very picturesque. Between the beach and the hills two lakes, called, from their shape, the Round and Long Lakes, and united by a canal, contain the best eels and cockles in Sicily.

FARÖE, a vil. Denmark, isl. Seeland, bail. of, and near the bay of Præstöe, 34 m. S.S.W. Copenhagen, on a limestone hill. It contains a church, which stands near 244 ft. above sea level. A good deal of limestone is shipped, the quarries of that mineral being very extensive.

FÄRÖE, an isl. Sweden, in the Baltic, on the N.E. of isl. Gothland, from which it is separated by a channel of its own name; lat. 58° N.; lon. 19° 22′ E. (R.) It is very irregular in shape, but bears some resemblance to a crescent. Measured on a line curving from its extremities through its centre, it is about 8 m. long; its breadth scarcely averages 3 m. The surface consists generally of a plateau, which rises nowhere more than 200 ft. above the sea. The prevailing strata are limestone, and the soil is tolerably fertile. Its coasts are much encumbered by shifting sands.

FARÖE, or FAERO [Danish, *Färöerne;* German, *Färöer;* French, *Færæ;* Spanish, *Ferro*], a group of isls. N. Atlantic, belonging to Denmark, about 470 m. N.W. the Shetland Isles, between lat. 61° 20′ and 62° 20′ N., and intersected centrally by lon. 7° W. They are 22 in number, but of these 17 only are inhabited. The whole group stretches about 65 m. N. to S., and 44 m. E. to W., forming something like a triangle, with the apex to the S. The largest isle is Stromöe, in the centre of the group; area, 104 geo. sq. m.; the other larger ones are Osteröe, Suderöe, Sandöe, Vaagöe, and Bordöe; aggregate area, 376 geo. sq. m. The islands generally present steep and lofty precipices to the sea, which, in running between them, often forms fiords and bays, in which good anchorage is found. The surface rises towards the interior, and terminates in peaks. Of these, the culminating point, Slatterctind, in the island of Osteröe, has a height of 2800 ft. The climate, being insular, is much milder than the latitude might seem to indicate. Both sheep and horses can winter in the open air. The weather, however, is very variable, and mists are extremely prevalent. The longest summer day is 20 hours, the shortest winter day 4 hours; but the dawns


W. longitude
Kalsoe
Kalsoe Sound
Mygbling
Sako
Vestmanna
Mulkagöe
Holbanna
Tuborgvig
Tuborgvig Sound
62° N. latitude
Skuvoy
Skuvoy Sound
Saltuva
Saltuva Sound
Skuvoy
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Kalsoe Sound

FARR, a par. Scotland, Sutherland; 40 m. by 20 m. Pop. 2203.

FARRAR, isls. Red Sea, 5½ m. off the coast of Arabia; lat. (S. end) 19° 17′ N.; lon. 40° 40′ E. They extend N.N.W. 13 m., and are low and sandy, with a few bushes.

FARRINGDON, or FARINGDON (GREAT), a market tn. and par. England, co. Berks.——The TOWN, 15 m. S.W. Oxford, on a gentle eminence, in the vale of Whitehorse, is cleanly kept, well paved, amply supplied with water, and lighted with gas. It has a large and handsome church, in the gothic style, of various periods, the spire of which was battered down by the army of Cromwell; chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists, and a Friends' meeting-house; two national schools, a seminary for young gentlemen, and two for young ladies. Trade in hogs and bacon, malting and brewing; a well-attended corn market on Tuesday; excellent monthly cattle and sheep markets; several annual fairs. Area of par. 6910 ac. Pop. tn. 2943; par. 3702.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FARRINGDON, par. Eng. Hants; 2297 ac. Pop. 565.

FARRINGTON-GURNEY, par. Eng. Somerset; 923 ac. Pop. 518.

FARS, or FARSISTAN [anc. *Persis*], a prov. Persia, between lat. 27° 40′ and 31° 45′ N., and lon. 50° and 55° 20′ E., having S. and W. the Persian Gulf, E. Kirman, S.E. Laristan, W. Khuzistan, and N. Irak-Ajemi and Khorassan; length, E. to W., about 300 m.; breadth, about 250 m. Although a great portion of this province is desert, consisting, in part, of tracts of arid sand, especially towards the E., and along the shores of the Persian Gulf, where the country is flat, there are yet many well-cultivated districts, and extensive vales covered with wood and verdure. The N.W. section, bordering upon Irak and Khuzistan, consists chiefly of rocky mountains, enclosing long narrow glens, many of which afford excellent grazing. Several of the former attain an elevation of from 2500 to 3000 ft. A chain of high mountains also runs along its S.E. borders, separating it from Laristan; and towards the centre it is generally hilly, but flat in the N. and N.E. One of the more remarkable valleys is that of Shiraz, in which the city of that name stands. It is 24 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and is bounded by low hills, entirely destitute of vegetation. The oriental plane, the willow, poplar, and medlar tree grow luxuriantly here. There are several salt lakes in the province, the principal of which is Bakhtegan (*which see*). The chief rivers are the Bandamir or Araxes, and the Nabon; the former flowing S.E. to lake Bakhtegan, and the latter S.S.E to the Persian gulf. In the lower districts the climate is extremely hot and unhealthy; in the mountainous regions it is temperate and salubrious—here the spring season is delightful. Agriculture was formerly in a more prosperous condition in Fars than at present, but it is still more attended to here than in any other part of Persia. Grain, fruit, wine, oil, cotton, and tobacco are raised in great quantities, and all of the finest quality; the tobacco is particularly esteemed. Silk, cochineal, and attar of roses are also produced. The inhabitants of this province are reckoned the most industrious people in Persia. They manufacture woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, and carry on an active trade with Hindoostan, to which they export wine, horses, woollen manufactures, and various other articles. The government of Fars is confided to a prince of the blood-royal, under whom are the governors of districts, of which there are six. It is thinly peopled, in proportion to its extent. The principal cities are Shiraz, the cap.; Bushire, Ferozabad, Darabjerd, and Kazeroun. Fars is remarkable for the number of ancient ruins it contains. Pop. 1,700,000.

FARSAN, isls. Red Sea, E. side, about lat. 16° 30′ N.; lon. 42° 45′ E. They are two in number, and are the largest all along this coast, but may be considered as forming one island only, being connected by a sandy spit of shoal water, across which camels frequently pass from one to the other. They are of very irregular shape. The westernmost, Farsan Kebeer, is 31 m. long; and the other, Farsan Seggeer, about 18 m. The land is of considerable height, interspersed with some plains and valleys. The hilly parts are coral rock.

FARSISTAN, a prov. Persia. *See* FARS.

FARSUND, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. Christiania, bail. Mandal, 47 m. E. by S. Christiansand, on the N. Sea; lat. 58° N.; lon. 7° 30′ E. It exports dried smoked fish, herrings, and millstones. Pop. 1032.

FARTASH, or FARTAK, a cape, S. coast, Arabia; lat. 15° 38′ N.; lon. 52° 20′ E. It is a beautiful promontory, very high, and may be seen, in clear weather, from a distance of nearly 80 m.

FARTHINGHOE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1471 ac. Pop. 413

FARTHINGSTONE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1820 ac. Pop. 307.

FARWAY, par. Eng. Devon; 2578 ac. Pop. 380.

FASANO, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 33 m. S.E. Bari, and 5 m. W. of the Adriatic, cap. circondario of same name. It contains three churches and a convent. Pop. 12,951.

FATARELLA, or FATORRELLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 37 m. W.N.W. Tarragona, in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has flour mills and distilleries. P. 1495.

FATATENDA, a considerable tn. of W. Africa, r. bank, Gambia; lat. 13° 22′ N.; lon. 14° 10′ W. The English African Company had a factory here, situated on a rock, and overlooking a fine country, but were driven from it by the hostile conduct of a native prince.

FATCHIOU, an isl. Japan, strait of Corea, in the Tsussima group, lat. (S. point) 34° 6′ 30″ N.; lon. 129° 15″ E. (B.)

FATESCH, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 38 m. N.W. Koursk, cap. circle, and on a river of same name. It stands on a height in a beautiful district; contains a church, and has manufactures of cloth, tile-works, and a little general trade. Around it are orchards and gardens. Pop. 2000.

FATSA, or FATSAH [anc. *Phadisana*], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 118 m. E. Trebisond; lat. 41° N.; lon. 36° 38′ E. It is now the scala or seaport of Niksar, 50 m. S.S.W., and to which there is a difficult road over the mountains, through thick and luxuriant woods. It contains an old palace and a large khan, and has still some trade. Close by the town is a small fort, near to which large ships of war are sometimes built. Two miles E. of Fatsa are the ruins of a city, the site of the ancient *Polemonium*.

FATSIZIO, an isl. Japan, a dependency of prov. Yzon, isl. Niphon, lat. 33° 6′ N.; lon. 140° E. (B.) It is 21 m. long, by 7½ m. broad, and contains a town of same name. Its shores are steep, and almost inaccessible; soil extremely fertile, and well cultivated. State criminals are banished to this island, and employed in manufacturing silk stuffs for the Court.

FATTECONDA, a tn. of W. Africa, kingdom, Bondou, on E. bank of the Faléme; lat. 14° 20′ N.; lon. 10° 20′ W.

FAUCIGNY, a dist. France, dep. Haute Savoie, bounded N. by prov. Chablais, E. by the Swiss canton of Valais and prov. Aosta, S. by provs. Upper Savoy and the Genevese, and W. by that part of the dukedom of Savoy which formed prov. St. Julien; length, N. to S., 36 m.; breadth, 21 m.; area, about 810 sq. m. It is one of the loftiest districts in Europe, being partly covered by the Pennine Alps, in which its culminating point occurs. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Arve, which, taking its rise in the glaciers of Mont Blanc, traverses the province circuitously S.E. to N.W. From the nature of the ground the far greater part of it is necessarily waste, and unfit either for the habitation of man or the sustenance of beast. According to an estimate which has been made, one-fifth of the province consists of bare rock, one-sixth of barren uncultivated ground, one-fourth of forests, chiefly of pine, and barley one-third of ground fit for culture. For administrative purposes it used to be divided into ten mandamentos—Bonneville, the capital: Annemasso, Cluses, La Roche, Regnier, St. Gervais, St. Jeoire, Sallenches, Samoens, and Faninges. Pop. 101,792.

FAUGHALSTOWN, par. Irel. Westmeath; 6152 ac. Pop. 997.

FAUGHANVALE, par. Irel. Londonderry; 18,582 ac. Pop. 5194.

FAUGHART, par. Irel. Louth; 2480 ac. Pop. 1333.

FAUGLIA, a vil. and par. Tuscany, in the Val di Tora, 11 m. E. Leghorn. It has a parish church, finely situated on the top of a hill, and a trade in silk, maize, corn, and wine. Pop. 6507.

FAULHORN, a lofty mountain, Switzerland, can. Bern. It is situated between the valley of Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz, and has a height of 8140 ft. The extent and magnificence of the view, and the comparative easiness of the ascent, induce numerous travellers to visit it. For their accommodation, an inn of considerable extent, and three stories high, has been erected of limestone quarried on the spot. It is within 300 ft. of the summit, and is more than 600 ft. higher than the Hospitium of St. Bernard. Travellers often pass the night here to witness the rise of the sun.

FAULKBOURN, par. Eng. Essex, 1151 ac. Pop. 184.

FAUSSE RIVIERE, a lake, U. States, Louisiana. It formed part of the bed of the Mississippi till about 1714, when the river took another course. Its banks are extremely fertile, and laid out in fine farms.

FAVALE [Latin, *Fagale Ligurum*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, prov. Genoa, div. Chiavari, in the valley of Fontanabuona, almost surrounded by lofty precipices. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of cotton and linen, a trade in cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 1793.

FAVAIOS [anc. *Flavias*], a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the Tua, 61 m. E. by S. Braga. It is situated on the side of a hill composed of fine granite, contains a large church, and has a chalybeate spring. It is an ancient place, and possesses several Roman antiquities. Pop. 1130.

FAVARA, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. and 5 m. E S.E. Girgenti, in a mountainous district. It has rich sulphur mines. Pop. 12,341.

FAVERGES [Latin, *Fabricae*], a tn. France, department Haute Savoie, in the valley of Faverges, at the foot of the mountains of Tamié, near the lake, and 14 m. S.S.E. the town of Annecy. It contains an old castle, now converted into a silk factory, a small church, and an hospital, and has considerable manufactures of silk goods, which are largely exported, and of agricultural and other implements, a brass and iron foundry, several smelting furnaces, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3129.

FAVERSHAM, a bor. par. and seaport tn. England, co. Kent, 45 m. E.S.E. by S. London, near a branch of the Swale. It consists principally of four streets, spacious, well paved, and well lighted. In the centre is the townhall and market place. On the opposite bank of the river is a suburb called Brent's-town, consisting of a number of recently-built houses. There is another suburb called Ospringe-street. Faversham has a handsome church, with a light and elegant spire; chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and Latter-day Saints; a free grammar school, a national, and three other schools, several well-supported almshouses, and other small charities, a theatre, and set of assembly-rooms. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday. Two fairs in the year, February and August. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Swale to the town at common tides. On December 31, 1867, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 400; tonnage, 35,074; and 2 steam-vessels of 22 tons burthen. The vessels, coastwise and foreign, which entered in 1867 were 61; tonnage, 4488; cleared, 38; tonnage, 2499. The principal exports are corn, hops, fruit, wool, and other produce; imports—timber, iron, coal, tar, &c. Faversham has long been celebrated for the manufacture of gunpowder. Roman cement is also manufactured here, but the oyster fishery has now become the principal trade of the place. It is carried on by the company of free fishermen and dredgermen. The town is upon the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, and has a branch to Ramsgate, &c. Pop. mun. bor. in 1861, 5858; in 1871, 7189.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FAVIGNANA [anc. *Ægura*, or *Ægithusa*], an isl. Mediterranean, 8 m. off W. coast Sicily; lat. 37° 57′ N.; lon. 13° 43′ E. It is about 5 m. long, by 2 to 3 broad. On its E. side is a good harbour, with the town San Leonardo on one side, and a small fortress on the other. It is the residence of a military governor. The soil is fertile. Pop. 3000.

FAVORITA, a vil. and beautiful country seat, Italy, Venetia, in the vicinity of Mantua, memorable as the scene of several severe contests between the French and Austrians, in which the former were victorious. One immediate result was the surrender of Mantua, with its garrison of 20,000 men.

FAVRIA [Latin, *Fabrica*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 19 m. N. Turin, in a fertile plain. It contains a parish church, of modern and elegant construction, another small church, a charitable endowment, and an old castle, and has a large spinning-mill, and a trade in wine, which is extensively grown in the district. P. 2745.

FAWKHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 1195 ac. Pop. 249.

FAWLEY, three pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 2216 ac. Pop. 254.—2, Hants; 9722 ac. Pop. 1801.—3, (*North*), Berks; 2870 ac. Pop. 270.

FAWSLEY, par. Eng. Northampton; 1550 ac. Pop. 59.

FAXARDO, a tn. isl. Porto-Rico, E. coast, near the mouth of a small river of the same name. Pop. about 3000.

FAXÖE, a vil. Denmark, isl. Seeland, bail. Prüstöe, 33 m. S.W. Copenhagen, about 2 m. from the sea. It has noted quarries of building limestone, of a pale yellow colour, and composed mainly of petrifactions of marine animals.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Western Isles, in the N. Atlantic Ocean; lat. (W. point) 38° 35′ 36″ N.; lon. 28° 50′ 30″ W. (R.); area, 27,520 ac., of which it is estimated that 10,020 ac. are under cultivation. The uncultivated portion, however, is not unproductive; a great part of it serving for grazing land, and the supply of firewood. The island produces annually about 12,000 quarters of Indian corn, 4000 of wheat, 2000 of potatoes and onions, 200 pipes of wine, and 17,000 boxes of oranges. The principal exports are oranges and wine. The imports are manufactures, cotton twist, and flax, chiefly from England; colonial produce from Brazil and Portugal; tea, tobacco, and soap from the latter. Fayal has, besides, a considerable transit trade. About 170 American whalers touch at the island every year, and land the oil of such fish as they have caught on their outward voyage. This oil is afterwards shipped for the American market, and amounts in value to between £10,000 and £50,000. Fayal has a good bay opposite to Pico. The common anchorage is opposite the town of Orta, in the bay of that name. It is the best anchorage in the Azores, but open to winds from the N. to N.E., and from S.E. to S.W. The chief town is Villa Orta, on the S.E. side of the island. Pop. 22,000.

FAYENCE [Latin, *Forentia*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 13 m. N.E. Draguignan. It is a mean place, built on a high site, but has a fine climate. It has a Gothic church, of the 12th century; some olive oil mills, potteries, tanneries, and a glass-work. Pop. 2176.

FAYETTEVILLE, numerous places, U. States, particularly a tn. N. Carolina, 50 m. S. by W. Raleigh. It is regularly laid out with broad streets, has a courthouse, several churches, and banks, and is the seat of a considerable trade in grain, flour, tobacco, and naval stores. It also contains several schools, an arsenal, and several cotton factories. In 1831 this place was nearly destroyed by fire. Pop. 4790.

FAYOUM, or FAIOUM, a valley and prov. Central Egypt, between lat. 29° and 30° N., and lon. 30° and 31° E. It is of an oval form, about 40 m. in length, E. to W., and about 30 in breadth. It rises in the centre, but is altogether considerably lower than the valley of the Nile. In the N. part of the valley is the Birket-el-Kerun (*see* EGYPT). It is supplied with water from the Nile by the canal of Joseph [Bahr-Youssouf]; a number of canals, of smaller dimensions, are also distributed through the valley, for the purposes of irrigation. The parts thus watered are extremely fertile, and produce corn, cotton, and immense quantities of fruit, including apricots, figs, grapes, and olives. Roses are also grown in great abundance, for making rose water, which is sold at Cairo, and all over Egypt. Near Medinet-el-Faïoum, the principal town of the province, are the remains of the celebrated labyrinth, those now above ground consisting of several broken columns of fine red granite, in the old Egyptian style, with lotus-bud capitals. At the N. extremity of the area occupied by the labyrinth, with which it was connected, is the pyramid of Howara, which, when entire, was 348 ft. square, but is now much reduced, the bricks of which it was built having been carried off to erect new buildings.

FAYS BILLOT, or FAYL BILLOT, a tn. France, dep Haute-Marne, 30 m. S.S.E. Chaumont. It has five annual fairs. Pop. 2324.

FAZILPOOR, a small tn. of S.W. Hindoostan, l. bank, Indus, Bahawulpoor; lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 69° 50′ E. It is defended by a fort, which, with the town itself, is now greatly decayed.

FE (SANTA), a tn. and prov. La Plata. The PROV. lies mostly between lat. 30° and 33° S.; lon. 61° and 63° W.;

bounded, N. and W. by deserts, which separate it from Santiago and Cordova; S. by Buenos Ayres, and E. by the Paraná, which separates it from Entre Rios. It has no mountains, but contains a number of considerable lakes, and is intersected by several rivers, of which the Salado and the Tercero are the most considerable. The plains are covered with grass and mimosas, and cattle and horses are reared in abundance. The principal places are Santa Fe, the capital; Rosaris, and Espiritu Santo. Pop. (1868), about 60,000.——The city of Santa Fe, l. bank Salado, 9 m. N.W. Bajada, was formerly a place of considerable importance, forming the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, as also between the latter country and the province of Tucuman; but this prosperity has passed away, and the inhabitants are now reduced to great poverty. It has a church and three convents. Pop. about 8000.

FE (Santa de Bogota). *See* Bogota.

FE (Santa, de San Francisco), a tn., U. States, cap. New Mexico; lat. 35° 41′ N.; lon. 106° W.; 15 m. E. of the Rio del Norte, at the W. base of a snow clad mountain, on a beautiful stream. It is irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways, traversing scattered settlements, which are interspersed with corn fields. Still four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaded with corridors of the rudest possible description, stand around the public square, and comprise the governor's house, custom house, barracks, the consistory of the Alcaldes, the military chapel, besides several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders. There are also two handsome churches, several convents, a college, and an hospital. It is the entrepot for the agricultural productions of the province. The vicinity is fertile in corn and rice, and contains a silver mine. The rearing of horses, sheep, and asses, is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 4765.

FEADS and GOODMAN'S ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, E. from New Ireland; lat. 3° 27′ S.; lon. 154° 45′ E. (R.) They consist of an irregular chain of low isles and sandbanks, encircled by a reef, extending nearly N.W. and S.E. 27 m. They abound with cocoa nuts, and some of them are inhabited.

FEAKLE, par. and vil. Irel. Clare; 3599 ac. Pop. 5372.

FEALE, a river, Ireland, rising near Coolnakenny, co. Limerick, which it divides for some distance from co. Cork; it then enters co. Kerry, and, after a N.W. course of about 30 m., falls into the Shannon by a navigable estuary, called the Cashen, 11 m. above Kerry Head.

FEAR (Cape), a headland, U. States, N. Carolina, E. end of Smith's Island; lat. 33° 48′ N.; lon. 77° 57′ W. (R.)

FEARN, two pars. Scot.: —1, Forfar; 7 m. by 3. Pop. 439.—2, Ross; 2 m. by 1½. It contains the ruins of a fine abbey, founded A.D. 1230, by the first Earl of Ross. Pop. 2083.

FEATHER [Spanish: *Plumas*], a river, Upper California, an affluent of the Sacramento, has its rise in the sierra Nevada, about lat. 41° N., from which it flows S.W., and falls into the Sacramento, about lat. 38° N. or 15 m. above New Helvetia. At its junction it appears nearly as broad as the former, but is closed by a bar. The Feather river is joined by the Yuba, about 20 or 25 m. above its junction with the Sacramento. It entire course is about 40 m.

FEATHERSTONE, a par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 4273 ac. Pop. 2406.

FECAMP, a maritime tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 23 m. N.E. Havre; lat. 49° 46′ 6″ N.; lon. 0° 22′ 15″ E. (R.) The town is long and narrow, lying in a hollow, cooped up between two parallel ranges of hills, between which flows the small river Fécamp. It is composed of but one considerable street, nearly 2 m. long, and has a spacious port, the water deep, and the outer anchorage good. The only noteworthy edifice is the parish church, once the collegiate church of the famous abbey of Fécamp, refounded, in 988, by Richard I., Duke of Normandy. Fécamp is the seat of a tribunal of commerce; has a customhouse, a school of hydrography, and a theatre; and is the residence of consuls from various countries. It manufactures cottons, plain and coloured; linen, hosiery, cordage, oil, hooks, anchors, wool-cards, blankets, salted meat, kelp, &c.; and has cotton spinneries, beet-root sugar-works, grain and tan mills, tanneries, and coopers' and shipbuilders' yards. The articles of trade include colonials, tea, gin, Baltic timber, salt, &c. The fishery of cod, herring, mackerel, &c., is carried on. The access to the port is easy, at the proper time of the tide, except with gales from the S.W. or W.; and the harbour has been much improved of late years. A fine lighthouse tower, on the Mont de la Vierge, on the left of the harbour entrance, is 56 ft. above the ground, and 427 ft. above the sea's highest level. The people of Fécamp are noted for personal beauty. The district around produces abundance of flax and colza. Pop. 12,832.

FECKENHAM, par. Eng. Worcester; 6787 ac. Pop. 3254.

FEDALA, a seaport, W. coast Marocco, on a promontory, 40 m. S.S.W. Salee, surrounded by a fine fertile country, and has an excellent roadstead.

FEDAMORE, par. and vil. Irel. Limerick; 6738 ac. Pop. 2396.

FEDER-See, a lake, Würtemberg, about 6 m. S.E. Riedlingen. It is nearly circular; diameter of about 2½ m; and falls into the Danube, by the Kanzach. Its shores are so marshy as to make it almost inaccessible. It abounds with fish.

FEDT, a vil. and par. Norway, dist. Aggerhuus, r. bank, Glommen, at its influx into lake Ojeren, 12 m. E. Christiania. Pop. 2360.

FEEJEE, Fidji, Fiji, or Viti Islands, an isl. group, S. Pacific ocean, E. of the New Hebrides, between lat. 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ S.; and lon. 177° E. and 178° W. The entire group, which comprises altogether 154 islands, 65 of which are inhabited, is subdivided into two minor groups, the Eastern and Asana groups, the latter forming the W. side of the Archipelago. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages, to and from the central space, enclosed by the group known as the Goro sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Viti Levu, and Paou or Sandalwood islands. The other principal islands are Vuna, Kantaou, Ovolau, Bau or Ambow, Muthuatu, and Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous.



VALLEY OF VOONA, IN THE ISLAND OF OVALAU.—From the United States Exploring Expedition.

Most of the remainder are mere islets. They are of volcanic origin, but no signs of volcanic heat have been met with, excepting at Savu-Savu, on the S. shore of the large island of Paou. Appearances of craters, however, are frequent. The

peaks are usually basaltic cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand ft. A luxuriant foliage covers these islands to their summits, giving them a singularly pleasing and picturesque aspect. The coasts are almost surrounded with coral reefs, and where the shore is not precipitous the beach is formed of fine coral sand. The soil is generally fertile, consisting of a deep yellow loam with a large admixture of vegetable matter. The cocoa-nut palm grows along the sea-coasts; the bread-fruit, banana, and pandanas are abundant; the orange, taro, yams, sweet-potato, maize, tobacco, and the sugar-cane are cultivated; timber trees, including the chestnut, are plentiful, sandal-wood was abundant, but is said to be now exhausted. The paper-mulberry furnishes a fibre, from which the natives manufacture fine cloth, which they also print. Swine, introduced by Captain Cook, are in general use as food, and fish is plentiful in the surrounding seas. The birds are wild ducks, pigeons, the domestic fowl, parrots, and other tropical species. The inhabitants are given to agriculture, and inclose, dig, and irrigate their lands, using iron implements introduced by traders; the women perform most of the manual labour They manufacture arrow-root and cocoa-nut oil. Their houses are of various forms: some are built upon posts, and are of great size, occasionally 100 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, thatched with loose grass, and without windows. The sexes sleep in separate houses. The houses are often neatly constructed, and surrounded with ornamental grounds very tastefully arranged. But the most remarkable structure is the mbure or spirit house, represented on the wood-cut. It is built on a raised and walled mound, and is of uncouth proportions, being nearly twice as high as it is broad at its base, and has a singular sharp-peaked roof. In these structures certain deities are worshipped by priests called ambati. Of such structures, each town has at least one, and often several The towns are usually fortified with strong palisades, and have but two entrances, in which are gates, the passage being so narrow as to admit of only one person at a time. The native dress is scanty. The women wear a fringed band or apron made of the fibre of the paper-mulberry, which is tied on the right side and is sometimes long enough to form a train. The men wear a kind of sash, also made from the paper-mulberry, white, brown, or figured. The sash passes between the legs, and is wound round the loins, one end fastened in front and hanging down over the knees, the other behind, or trailing on the ground. The sash varies from 10 to 100 yards in length. The hair is dressed in curious forms, and a gauze-like turban is worn. The mean temperature at Ovolau, one of the most beautiful islands of the group, about 8 m. long by 7 broad, during the six weeks that the observatory of the U. States Exploring Expedition was established there, was 77° 81°. The barometer stood at 30·126 in. The lowest temperature was 62°; the highest 96°. The winds from April to November prevail from the E.N.E. to S.E., at times blowing a fresh trade-wind. From November to April, N. winds are often experienced, and in the months of February and March heavy gales are frequent, and generally last for two or three days. The climate is mild, and vegetation very rapid in its growth; the temperature ranges between 62° and 80° Fahr. near the sea. In 1861 Dr. Seeman took out a quantity of sea-island cotton seed, which was sown on the 9th of June; on October 18 the plants were from 4 to 7 feet high, full of ripe pods and flowers; so that Dr. Seeman was able to bring back to England, from which he was absent only 13 months, a crop from the very seed he had taken out. But cotton, for the production of which the islands are remarkably well situated, had been previously introduced, though not then extensively cultivated, but it had spread itself in an almost wild state; it is now generally grown wherever Christianity is professed by the natives. The early character of the islanders was bad. They had deservedly the reputation of being cannibals, and cannibalism is even now not uncommon. In 1804 some convicts escaped from New South Wales to Viti Levu, and exercised no good influence upon the natives. The quarrels among the people became more frequent and sanguinary, and some of the defeated chiefs called in the aid of the natives of Tonga. The immigration of the Tongans had one good result: Christianity had been introduced among them, and a party of missionaries followed them to Fiji. Their efforts have done much good. Cannibalism has been greatly diminished, and polygamy also, and property is respected. The Bible has been translated into a dialect generally understood throughout the group, and many of the arts of Christian civilization introduced. The king is a Christian. In 1859, as a remedy against intestine disorders, and to avert aggressive demands made by the American government, the king offered to resign the sovereignty of the islands to the Queen of England. The English government, however, notwithstanding the earnest representations of 2000 European settlers, have not been desirous of undertaking the sovereignty or protectorate, and the king's offer still remains unaccepted. The Fiji group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. The population does not exceed 150,000.—(Capt. Erskine, R.N., in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.* 1851; Dr. Seeman, *Viti*, 1862, &c.)



MBURE, OR SPIRIT HOUSE.—From the United States Exploring Expedition.

FEGYVERNEK, two places, Hungary:—1, a vil. co. Heves, near Tisza-Beo. It contains a church. Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 3295.—2, (*Also* and *Felső*), Two contiguous vils. Hither Danube, co. Honth, on the Szekiucze, 5 m. from Zselesz; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 900.

FEHRBELLIN, a tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, on a height near the confluence of the old and new Rhin, 31 m. N.W. Berlin. It is the seat of a law court; has a church; a distillery; a trade in cattle; and three annual fairs. The Prussians here, in 1675, defeated the Swedes. A monument has been erected to commemorate the victory. Pop. 1920.

FEIA, a lake Brazil, in the N.E. of prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, about 8 m. S. the Parahiba. It is of a very irregular shape, two deep indentations on the N.E. and S.E. sides leaving only a narrow passage between them, and dividing the lake into two distinct portions, an E. and a W., of which the latter is the far larger; circuit estimated at about 100 m. At the E. side it communicates with the sea by an artificial canal, called Furado. Much land has thus been gained, and converted into excellent meadows. The lake abounds with fish, but is so shallow as to be navigated only by canoes.

FEIGHCULLEN, par. Irel. Kildare; 4177 ac. P. 846.

FEILI, a numerous tribe, Persia, living compact and united in one region, and not dispersed like most of the others, in small detatchments, in different parts. It occupies altogether about 100,000 houses, on W. side of the mountains of Laristan, the territory of Shuster, and other places.

FEILLENS, a vil. France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 15 m. W.N.W. Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. 2684.

FEIÖE, a small isl. Denmark, off N. coast Lolland, and about 2 m. W. the island of Femöe, to which, as well as

Kragenäs, there is a ferry. Feiöe unites with Skalöe and Weiröe in forming a parish; area 3 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1500.

FEISTRITZ, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A market tn. Styria, circle of, and 9 m. N.N.W. Grätz, r. bank, Muhr. It has a parish church; and two annual fairs. Lead, silver, and copper are worked and smelted in the neighbourhood. Pop. 550.—2, (or *Wisterza-Nusta*), A tn. Styria, circle of, and 18 m. N.E. Cilli, on the Feistritz. It has a church, townhouse, castle, and hospital; six cattle markets, and four annual fairs. Pop. of town, 917.

FEL-GYOGY, or Felsö Gyogy *Alpestris*, and Felsö-Gyogy *Subalpestris*, a vil. or rather series of scattered vills. Austria, Transylvania, co. Nieder Weissenburg, about 8 m. from Tovis. It contains a Greek united, and two Greek non-united parish churches, and the ruins of an old castle; and is inhabited by Wallachians.

FELADELPIA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Catanzaro, 13 m. S. Nicastro, in a plain. It has two churches, and a number of other handsome edifices. Pop. 5009.

FELANITX, or Felaniche [anc. *Canatix*], a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, 28 m. E.S.E. Palma, in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is well built, has six squares, wide and convenient streets, and a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, cemetery, and, on the neighbouring mountain of St. Salvador of Felanitx, an ancient castle, with subterranean vaults, constructed by the Moors. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, brandy, and ropes. Trade:—rice, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, fruit, and cattle. The town is of great antiquity; and among the hills hard by are numerous Moorish remains. Pop. 8102.

FELBACH, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, near Cannstadt, about 6 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. It is one of the prettiest villages in the kingdom, contains a parish church, and has some trade in an excellent wine, the growth of the district. Pop. 2777.

FELBRIGG, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1557 ac. Pop. 136.

FELDA, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhesse, circle, Grünberg, near Ulrichstein. It contains a Protestant parish church; and has a distillery, brewery, a trade in cattle, and three cattle markets. Pop. 880.

FELDBACH, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 22 m. E.S.E. Grätz, r. bank, Raab, here crossed by four bridges. It is partly surrounded with walls and ditches, has a townhouse, barrack, hospital, and poorhouse; and four annual fairs. The inhabitants early embraced the Reformation, and were in consequence subjected to cruel persecution. Pop. 708.

FELDBERG, a market tn. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. bail. of same name, on a peninsula, formed by the Haussee, 15 m. E. New Strelitz. It is irregularly built, and contains a courthouse and church. Pop. 715.——The bail., area, 88 geo. sq. m., is well wooded, and contains numerous lakes. Pop. 7813.

FELDKIRCH, or Campo di St. Pietro, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, cap. dist. of same name, on the Ill, and on the road over the Arlberg, 20 m. S.S.W. Bregenz. It stands in a narrow, but fertile valley, has spacious and handsome streets is the seat of a civil and a criminal court, and of several public offices; contains six churches, one of them a handsome gothic structure, of 1478; a Capuchin monastery, a massive tower, with a large bell, a gymnasium, high school, industrial school, school of design, an hospital, poorhouse, and establishment for the cure of leprosy; and has two large cotton mills, a machine factory, and factory of fire engines; a bell foundry, oil-press, tile-work, manufactures of articles of wood, and distilleries of cherry brandy. The old castle, on the site of a Roman fort, of which traces still remain, was once the key of the Tyrol, but is now only used as a barrack. Pop., tn. 2431. Area of district, 72 geo. sq. m. Pop. 19,844.

FELDKIRCHEN, a market tn. Austria, Carinthia, circle of, and 14 m. N.E. Villach, on the Tiebelbach. It has a parish church, and manufactures of scythes and shovels. In the neighbourhood are two iron-mills, and a bathing establishment; and at some distance a ruinous old castle, the original seat of the family of Prince Dietrichstein.

FELDSBERG, or Veltspurg, a tn. Lower Austria, in a valley, near the frontiers of Moravia, 39 m. N.N.E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and a suburb; the former, surrounded with old walls, with three gates, is built with tolerable regularity, contains two churches, one of them large and stately, in the Ionic style, surmounted with two towers and a dome, and possessed of fine paintings; a townhouse, with a turret; a monastery, and hospital. On a gentle height, E. of the town, stands the palace of the Prince of Lichtenstein, with fine gardens and magnificent park. Pop. 2565.

FELEGYHAZA. *See* Felegyhaza.

FELETTO [Latin, *Felectum*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 14 m. N.N.E. Turin, on the Orco. It contains a handsome square, with well-built houses, lined by an arcade; and a parish church, adorned with frescoes and paintings; and has a trade in cattle, mules, and hemp; a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 1662.

FELICES de Buelna (San), a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Santander; with a prison, and two schools; some mills, and an annual sheep fair. Pop. 1265.

FELICUDI (anc. *Phœnicusa*), an isl. Mediterranean, off N. coast, Sicily, belonging to the Lipari group, and 10 m. W. Salina. It is 9 m. in circuit, and is evidently an extinct volcano with three lofty summits. The only trace of fire is in a hot sulphureous spring. The coasts are rugged and broken, and exhibit everywhere bold masses of basaltic lava. On the W. side is a remarkable cavern, entered by a natural colonnade, which terminates in a spacious hall, 160 ft. long, 120 broad, and 50 ft. high. Felicudi is fertile and well cultivated. The inhabitants, who are hardy and industrious, have a small church. Pop. 800.

FELIPE (San), a tn. Spain. *See* Jativa.

FELIPE (San), a tn. Chili. *See* Aconcagua.

FELIPE (San).—1, A tn. Venezuela, 38 m. S.W. the Gulf of Triste, and 135 m. W. by S. Caracas. The streets are spacious and regular. The soil in the vicinity is remarkably fertile, producing cocoa, coffee, maize, rice, indigo, and a little cotton, the cultivation of which forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 7000.—2, A tn. Mexican Confederation, dep. of, and 22 m. N. Guanaxato, nearly 7000 ft. above sea level. Pop. about 8000.

FELIS-Saõ, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 280 m. N.N.E. Goyaz, on a small auriferous river of same name, a tributary of the Maranhaõ. It contains three churches, one of which is very old. The inhabitants only cultivate the provisions necessary for their own consumption, but have some trade in cattle. On a hill about 9 m. S. of the town, are some remarkable caverns, and at a considerable distance S.S.E. are the thermal springs of Caldas-de-Frei-Reinaldo, in which the water is almost boiling hot.

FELISKIRK, or Felixkirk, par. Eng. York (N. Riding) 8381 ac. Pop. 878.

FELITTO, a tn. Naples, prov. Salerno, 20 m. S.S.E Campagna, r. bank Calore. Pop. 1500.

FELIX, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. W.N.W. Almeria, at the foot of the sierra de Almejijar. It has wide paved streets, two squares, a parish church, a townhouse, two chapels, a prison, school, storehouse, and cemetery. In the vicinity antimony is still, and lead was formerly wrought. Trade:—with Almeria in cattle, grain, antimony, and rice. Pop. 2140.——Felix, with various affixes, is the name of several small villages.

FELIX.—1, An isl. S. Pacific; lat. 26° 20′ S.; lon. 80° W. At its N.W. extremity is a remarkable rock, which, in almost every point of view, resembles a ship under sail.—2, A cape, Arctic America, forming the N. point of King William's Land; lat. 69° 55′ N.; lon. 98° 5′ W. (n.).—3, A harbour, Arctic America, E. coast, Boothia Felix; lat. 69° 58′ 42″ N.; lon. 92° 1′ W. (n.) Captain Ross wintered here in 1829–30.

FELIXSTOW, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2823 ac. Pop. 678.

FELIZZANO [Lat. *Felicianum*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 9 m. W. Alessandria, cap. mandamento of same name, l. bank. Tanaro, on the high road leading to Turin. It was formerly a place of considerable extent, but now consists principally of a small town, inclosed within the walls of its old castle, and of several suburbs. It contains two parish churches, a convent, and two charitable endowments. Pop. 2453.

FELKA, or Folk-Velka, a tn. Hungary, co. Zips, in a plain on the Felkbach, 8 m. S.W. Kasmark. It contains a Protestant church, and has manufactures of linen, several distilleries and mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1322.

FELKIRK, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 5872 ac. P. 1148.

FELLATAHS, FOULAHS, or FULAHS, a remarkable race of the negro type, the original locality of which is unknown, but which is now widely diffused throughout W. Africa, particularly Senegambia. Though of the negro family, they differ widely in their physical characteristics from that race, having neither their deep jet colour, crisped hair, flat nose, nor thick lips. In person, they are decidedly handsome, and mostly of a light copper colour; features regular and good, mouths small, European lips, and noses inclining to aquiline; hair soft and silky, well-defined black eyebrows, long eyelashes, and fine black eyes; tall, well proportioned, and of erect and graceful figure; some of the young women are very good looking, and would be considered beautiful even in Europe. They are shrewd and intelligent; possess great influence in the districts where they reside; extremely active, polished, and insinuating in their manners, and said to possess great bravery and perseverance. They are extensive and active traders, and industrious agriculturists, which is their chief and favourite employment. They have now many large commercial towns, large tracts of highly-cultivated lands, and numerous schools, in which their children are carefully educated. They are mostly Mahometans, to which religion they became converts about 400 years ago. They wear great numbers of greegrees or amulets, composed of paper of all sizes, upon which portions of the Koran are transcribed, and covered with silver, copper, or leather.

FELLETIN, a tn. France, dep. Creuse, 24 m. S.E. Gueret, a neat and thriving place, on an agreeable hilly site, at the foot of which flows the river Creuse. It has a high school, and manufactures carpets, cottons, thread, and yarns, and has dye-works, and paper-mills. Pop. 4336.

FELLIN, a tn. Russia, gov. Livonia, on a river of same name, 112 m. N.E. Riga. It is a poor place, composed of wooden houses, contains a church and a school, and has an annual fair. It was once defended by a strong castle, which makes some figure in the early history of the country, but is now a mere ruin. Pop. 3000.

FELLONICA, a vil. Italy, Venetia, prov. of, and 28 m. S.E. by E. Mantua, r. bank, Po, having a good church, and a small brandy distillery. Excellent grain and fruits are grown in the vicinity, and in the rich meadows by the river side, numerous flocks and herds are depastured. Pop. 2301.

FELMERSHAM, par. Eng. Bedford; 2400 ac. Pop. 520.

FELMINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1886 ac. Pop. 413.

FELOOPS, an African people, inhabiting a maritime territory in Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Casamanza, about 75 m. in length, W. to E.; and about 45 m. in breadth, with between 60 and 70 villages. The chief occupation of the natives is rearing cattle and goats. Their colour is deep black, skin rough, features tolerably regular, hair woolly, but longer than that of negroes in general. Stature small, but muscular. They are of sullen and morose dispositions, and savage in their resentments, but inoffensive when unprovoked. They are supposed to number about 50,000.

FELPHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 2254 ac. Pop. 596.

FELSBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. bail. same name, l. bank Edde, 14 m. S.S.W. Cassel. It contains an ancient parish church, a chapel, and the ruins of an old castle, now partly used as a powder magazine, and has dye-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1233.

FELSHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1630 ac. Pop. 402.

FELSTEAD, par. Eng. Essex; 6247 ac. Pop. 1804.

FELTHAM, par. Eng. Middlesex; 2620 ac. Pop. 1837.

FELTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2286 ac. Pop. 565.

FELTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 1699 ac. Pop. 112.—2, Northumberland; 12,830 ac. Pop. 1574.—3, (*West*), Salop; 5991 ac. Pop. 1088.

FELTRE [Latin, *Feltria*], a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. of and 44 m. N.N.W. Venice, cap. dist. of same name, on a height above the little river Colmeda. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several public offices, is partly fortified and tolerably well built, having spacious well-paved streets, contains a cathedral and several other churches, a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, two convents, an ordinary, and an orphan hospital, and has silk-mills, a considerable trade in silk, wine, and oil, and an annual fair of three days. Pop. 5500.

FELTWELL, ST. MARY, or ST. NICHOLAS, par. Eng. Norfolk; 14,060 ac. Pop. 1675.

FELTZ, a vil. Holland, Duchy Luxemburg, l. bank, Erens, 12 m. N.N.E. Luxemburg. It contains a parish church, and a school-house, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, tanneries, a cotton and several other mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 926.

FELUDSH, or PHELECHE, an isl. at the head of the Persian Gulf, E. side, off the entrance to Graen Harbour; lat. 29° 27′ N.; lon. 48° 16′ E., length, 7½ m. N.W. and S.E.; breadth, 2 to 3½ m.; the chief town is situated on the N. side of the island.

FELYGEHAZA, a tn. Hungary, dist. Little Kumania, 67 m. S.S.E. Pesth. It contains a large R. Catholic parish church, and handsome townhouse, and has four famous annual cattle fairs. The surrounding district is fertile, and produces much wine and excellent fruit. From antiquities found in the vicinity, the Romans are supposed to have here had an important station. The town was almost destroyed by the Turks in the 17th century. Pop. 17,831.

FEMERN, or FEHMARN [Latin, *Fimbria*, *Cimbria-parva*], an isl. Prussia, duchy Schleswig, off N.E. coast Holstein, from which it is separated by the narrow and shallow Femersund; lat. (N.W. point) 54° 32′ 44″ N.; lon. 11° 4′ 33″ E. (c.); length, about 12 m.; breadth, 8 m. It is very flat, and has a marshy fertile soil. In the N. and W. parts are several lagoons, the waters of which in summer are nearly evaporated, and the swamps thus formed exhale pestilential vapours. On the W. shore is a lighthouse. The island is divided into four parishes; its principal town is Burg. Inhabitants chiefly agriculturists. Pop. 8600.

FEMINA, a small isl. off N. coast, Sicily, in the E. extreme of Carini Bay, about 10 m. N.W. Palermo. It is merely a small rock, rather steep at its N. end, on which an old tower of considerable strength is placed. In this tower Cottisona, one of the numerous personators of Don Sebastian of Portugal, was executed as a sorcerer in the 16th century.

FEMÖE, a small isl. Denmark, N. of the coast of isl. Lolland, area, about 2½ geo. sq. m. Pop. about 700.

FEN-DITTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1862 ac. P. 555.

FEN-DRAYTON. *See* DRAYTON-FEN.

FEN-STANTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2400 ac. P. 1070.

FENAGH, par. Irel. Leitrim; 9765 ac. Pop. 2931.

FENERIF, or FINERIVE, a tn. and bay, isl. Madagascar, N.E. coast; lat. 17° 28′ S.; lon. 49° 23′ E. The town is well situated for the purposes of traffic, having the advantage of water carriage for a considerable distance into the interior, by which means rice, yams, and other vegetables, are conveyed to the coast with greater despatch and facility, and at less expense than in most other ports; but the anchorage is exposed to violent currents, and a heavy surf.

FENESTRELLE [Lat. *Finis Terræ*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 32 m. W. Turin, div. Pinerolo, near the Chisone, in a very mountainous district. It stands in a narrow pass, and is so strongly defended by forts and outworks, that it is regarded as the N. bulwark of Piedmont. It contains a handsome parish church, a small college, and an hospital; and has several tanneries and mills, and a trade in flax, hemp, larchwood, and honey. Pop. 2025.

FENIT, an isl. and par. Ireland, co. Kerry, 7 m. W.N.W. Tralee; containing the remains of an old church and castle. Area, 686 ac. Pop. 335.

FENITON, par. Eng. Devon; 1822 ac. Pop. 366.

FENNAGH, par. Irel. Carlow; 10,524 ac. Pop. 2949.

FENNOR, two pars. Irel.:—1, Meath; 1127 ac. Pop. 106.—2, Tipperary; 7918 ac. Pop. 1281.

FENOAH, par. Irel. Waterford; 3613 ac. Pop. 782.

FENTON, two pars. England:—1, co. Lincoln; 1220 ac. Pop. 131.—2, (*-Kirk*), co. York (W. Riding); 4410 ac. Pop. 720.

FENWICK, a par. and manufacturing vil. Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. N.N.E. Kilmarnock. John Howie, author of the *Scots Worthies*, was a native of the parish. Area, 9 m. by 6 m. Pop. vil. 539; par. 1532.

FENY, or FÖNY, a vil. Hungary, co. Torontal, 15 m. from Temesvar. It contains a Greek non-united church, and stands in a fertile district. Pop. 1947.

FEOCK (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 3765 ac. Pop. 2411.

FEODOSIA, a maritime tn. Russia. *See* KAFFA.

FEOU-LEANG, or FOW-LEANG, a tn China, prov. Kiang-see, 45 m. N.E. You-choo.

FERAI KHOLM, an elevated dist. Afghanistan, having E. and S.E. the river Helmund, and W. and N.W. the Koh-i-Baba range; lat. 34° 20′ N.; lon. 67° 54′ E. It is well cultivated, fertile, and populous.

FERBANE, a small tn. Ireland, King's co., 12½ m. W. Tullamore, on the Brosna. It is neatly built, and contains an Established church, a R. Catholic chapel, Wesleyan and Baptist meeting-houses; a dispensary, and a loan fund. Market-day, Thursday; fairs, August 2, and October 20. Pop. 445.

FÈRE, three tns. France:—1, (*La*), [Latin, *Fara*], dep. Aisne, 15 m. N.W. Laon, on an isl. in the Oise. It is fortified, and has a large arsenal, and an artillery school; and manufactures of chemical stuffs, soap, linen, &c. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1536, and by the allies in 1814. After the battle of Waterloo, it was taken by the Prussians, after a resistance of several months. Pop. 4984.—2, (*-Champenoise*), dep. Marne, arrond. of, and 21 m. S. Epernay, agreeably situated on the Pleurs. It has a manufactory of sacking, &c., and some transit trade. The French imperial forces were defeated in the environs by the allies, March 25, 1814. Pop. 2042.—3, (*-en-Tardenois*), dep. Aisne, 25 m. S. by W. Laon, on the Ourcq. It has a manufactory of cotton and woollen thread and yarn, hosiery, beet-sugar, meal, sabots, &c.; and a trade in grain, wood, wine, wool, and flax. The town was once a stronghold, and a chief place of Tardenois. There are still the ruins of a strong castle. It was taken in 1567 by the Huguenots; and in 1589 retaken by the Leaguers; in 1652, it was pillaged by the Spaniards. Pop. 2393.

FEREDJIK, PHEREH, or FERET, a tn. Turkey in Europe, 56 m. S.W. Adrianople, agreeably situated on the declivity of a hill, r. bank, Maritza, which is navigable to the town. It is surrounded by a low wall, flanked with towers, and contains a mosque and baths. The hill on which it stands is covered with vines, alternated with cultivated fields. In the vicinity are hot springs, much frequented for their medicinal qualities. Pop. 3000.

FERENTINO [anc. *Ferentinum*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, deleg. of, and 6 m. N.W. Frosinone, on the road from Naples to Rome, by Mount Casino. It was anciently a considerable town of the Volsci, and is still surrounded by remains of old walls, built of hewn stone, without mortar. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, several parish churches, and three convents. Pop. 8000.

FERET, a tn. Turkey. *See* FEREDJIK.

FEREZ, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 40 m. S. by W. Albacete, on a gentle height, in a mountainous district. It contains a parish church, and a townhouse; and has some trade in grain, wine, oil, and cheese. Pop. 1336.

FERGUS, a river, Ireland, co. Clare, which it traverses in a S.E. direction past Ennis and Clare, and, after a course of about 27 m., enters the Shannon by a broad estuary, navigable for vessels of considerable burthen.

FERIA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 35 m. S.S.E. Badajos, on a lofty hill, crowned by an ancient and ruinous castle, near l. bank, Guadajira. It has narrow, steep, and badly-arranged streets; a townhouse and prison, parish church, chapel, three schools, seven fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—woollen and linen fabrics, wine, and oil. Trade:—manufactured goods, cattle, fruits, hardware, earthenware, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 2069.

FERINGABAD, a vil. Beloochistan, agreeably situated 6 m. N.E. Moostung, on the route thence to the Bolan Pass. The climate is delightful, and the fertile country in the vicinity abounds in gardens and orchards. Pop. about 800.

FERLACH, a tn. Austria, Carinthia, circle of, and 7 m. S. Klagenfurt, r. bank, Drave, in the Rosenthal. It is divided into Upper and Lower Ferlach; and has numerous manufactures of fire-arms, bayonets, cutlery, wine, steel, and iron-ware, which furnish the materials of an extensive trade. Pop. 1692.

FERMANAGH, an inland co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, having N. Tyrone and Donegal, S. Cavan, E. Tyrone and Monaghan, W. Cavan and Leitrim. Greatest length, N.W. and S.E., 45 m.; greatest breadth, 26 m.; area, 714 sq. m., or 457,735 ac., of which 345,622 are arable. The county is divided lengthways into two nearly equal portions by Lough Erne, which occupies 36,348 ac. of its surface. The country generally exhibits a succession of abrupt eminences of slight elevation, but is mountainous towards its W. boundary, the highest summit here, called Cuilcagh, on the borders of the county Cavan, attaining an altitude of 2188 ft. Few of the other elevations exceed 1000 ft. The soil is variable, and not remarkably fertile. Oats, barley, wheat, flax, and potatoes, are the principal crops. Considerable numbers of cattle are bred on the high grounds. Most of the farms are under 10 ac. This county is better wooded than most others in Ireland, there being about 8000 ac. appropriated to the growth of timber, chiefly oak, ash, elm, beech, and fir. Coal and iron ore are found in small quantities, limestone in abundance. Manufactures unimportant, consisting chiefly of coarse linen for domestic use. The county is divided into 8 baronies—Clanawley, Clankelly, Coole, Knockninny, Lurg, Magheraboy, Magherastephena, and Kilmore, and 23 pars. Principal town, Enniskillen. It returns three members to the House of Commons, two for the county. Pop. (1841), 156,481; (1851), 116,007; (1861), 105,768; (1871), 92,688.

FERMANVILLE, a vil. France, dep. Manche, arrond. of, and about 9 m. from Cherbourg. It has extensive quarries of granite. Pop. 1162.

FERMO, a deleg. kingdom of Italy, bounded N. and N.W. by deleg. Macerata, W. Camerino, S. Ascoli, and E. the Adriatic; greatest length, N. to S., 27 m.; greatest breadth, 18 m. Area, about 370 sq. m. In the W. it is partly covered by ramifications of the Apennines, but has a general slope E.N.E., and becomes flat as it approaches the coast. The principal streams are the Chienti, which waters the N., and the Tenna and Aso, which traverse it centrally. All these streams flow E. to the Adriatic. The soil is fertile, raising good crops of corn and maize, and rearing many cattle. Much attention is paid to the culture of bees and silk-worms, and the fishery on the coast is very productive. Pop. 104,994.

FERMO [anc. *Firmum Picenum*], a city, Italy, cap. deleg. of same name, 4 m. from the Adriatic, and 30 m. S.S.E. Ancona. It stands on high ground, and is surrounded by old walls and ditches. It is a cardinal's see, and has a cathedral, a number of other churches and convents, a university, Roman remains; two collections of statuary and paintings, and a palace, built by Jerome Bonaparte. It carries on some trade by means of the small neighbouring harbour of Porto di Fermo, from which grain, silk, and woollen cloth are exported. Fermo was founded by the Sabines, before Rome existed. Pop. 18,043.

FERMOSELLE, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 28 m. S.W. Zamora, on a hill slope, at the confluence of the Tormes with the Douro. It is commanded by an ancient castle, and has clean wide streets, a parish church, with a handsome square tower; a chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, several fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—cloths, linen fabrics, wine, oil, and brandy. Trade:—grain, oil, wine, fruits, brandy, and wool. Pop. 3360.

FERMOY, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Cork. The TOWN, one of the largest military establishments in Ireland, is 18½ m. N.N.E. Cork, r. bank, Blackwater, here crossed by a stone bridge of 13 arches. It has spacious and regular streets, houses, in general, handsome and uniform; an elegant pointed-gothic parish church, with a beautiful spire; two R. Catholic chapels, three Presbyterian, and four Wesleyan meeting-houses; a small neat courthouse, several schools, a loan fund, savings-bank, two lending libraries, a newsroom, and a dispensary. The barracks, adapted for both cavalry and infantry, have accommodation for about 3000 men, and occupy an elevated situation on the l. bank of the river. There are some large flour-mills, and a brewery. Weekly market on Saturday; three annual fairs. Pop. 8705. Area of par. 3481 ac. Pop. including town, 9837.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FERNAN NUÑEZ, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 11 m. S. Cordova, in a fertile plain It is well built, has clean, wide, and paved streets, two squares, a parish church, several chapels, two schools, a townhall, prison, hospital, orphan asylum, three fountains, a cemetery, and handsome ducal palace. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, tiles, wine, oil, and soap. Pop. 5652.

FERNANDEZ, isl. Pacific Ocean. *See* JUAN FERNANDEZ.

FERNANDO-DE-APURÉ (SAN), a tn. Venezuela, dep. Apuré, r. bank, Apure, near its junction with the Portuguesa, 170 m. E. Varinas or Barinas. It carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the herds of cattle which pasture on the lowest parts of the Llanos. Pop. 6000.

FERNANDO-DE-NORONHA, a group of isls. belonging to Brazil, consisting of one large, and several smaller, N. Atlantic, about 210 m. N.E. Cape St. Roque, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, Brazil. Extreme point of the principal island on the S.E. side, lat. 3° 50′ 24″ S.; lon. 32° 28′ W. (R.) The group extends nearly 7 m. about S.W. and N.E., and is less than 2 m. broad; the shores are rocky, and the surf frequently high; at such times there is no safe landing. The large island is about 20 m. in circumference; its most remarkable feature is a conical hill about 1000 ft. high, the upper part of which is exceedingly steep, and, on one side, overhangs its base. The rock is phonolite, and is divided into irregular columns. The whole island is covered with wood; but, from the dryness of the climate, two years sometimes passing without rain, there is no appearance of luxuriance. Viewed from the sea, Fernando-de-Noronha has a picturesque aspect, its lofty barren peak being conspicuous from every point, while, at some elevation, great masses of the columnar rock, shaded by laurels, and ornamented by a tree covered by fine pink flowers, like those of a fox-glove, but without a single leaf, give a pleasing effect to the nearer parts of the scenery. There is good fishing round the island, in which there are two harbours, but not very safe in stormy weather. Fernando has long been a place of exile and imprisonment. The Portuguese had formerly no fewer than seven forts here. No woman is allowed to land on this island. There is a garrison for preventing the escape of criminals.—(*Surveying Voyage of the Adventure and Beagle*; Horsburgh; M'Gregor's *Progress of America*).

FERNANDO PO, an isl. Bight of Biafra, W. Africa, about 20 m. from the mainland, between lat. 3° 12′ and 3° 47′ N.; and lon. 8° 26′ and 8° 57′ E. It is of volcanic origin, and in form an oblong square, broadest at the S. extremity, 35 m. long, and 22 m. broad. A ridge of mountains traverses two-thirds of its length, S. to N., terminating in a magnificent cone, 11,040 ft. high, called Clarence Peak, the summit of which is almost constantly enveloped in clouds. It is doubtful whether this peak be yet perfectly extinct, as smoke is said to be occasionally seen; but the highest part, composed evidently of volcanic ashes, has been so decomposed, that it is mantled with grass. There are numerous streams and brooks in the island, which are described as being remarkably pure, but much infested with alligators, and, consequently, dangerous to bathe in. The whole appearance of this beautiful island is picturesque in the extreme, being covered to its highest elevations, on the N. part, with dense forests and luxuriant vegetation, while, on the S., some fine park scenery compensates a comparative deficiency of trees. The latter consist chiefly of palms and the magnificent bombax, or silk-cotton tree, 'looking in the distance,' says Captain Allen, 'so like the white sails of vessels, hull down, that one might almost have supposed they saw a numerous fleet with canvas loosened to dry.' Many of these giants of the African forests measure 150 ft. from the base to the first branch, and have, in the dry seasons, festoons of beautiful climbing plants pendant from the branches. The other trees are the goora or sterculia, a species of ebony; a dark-coloured wood like mahogany, and several species of shrubs. The sugar-cane also grows here wild, and in great abundance; yams, likewise, are grown in great quantities, and are esteemed the finest in Africa; they form the chief article of food of the inhabitants. The animals are—monkeys and squirrels of various species, a kind of porcupine, antelopes, bush rats, land crabs, and snakes; the latter in great numbers, and very large. Birds are numerous, some of them rare, and of remarkable fine plumage. Fish are also abundant at certain seasons, particularly a species of clupea, about the size of an English sprat. An opinion at one time obtained, that the climate of Fernando Po was more healthy than that of the contiguous mainland, but subsequent experience proved this to be an error, most of the Europeans who attempted to settle in the island having been seized with fever, from which few recovered. It was on this account abandoned as a military station in 1834, the detachment of British troops by which it was occupied having been then withdrawn. The rainy season commences about the latter end of May or beginning of June, and terminates about the middle or end of November.

The natives of Fernando Po, called Edeeyahs, are a peculiar race, and wholly different in their physical characteristics and language from their neighbours on the continent. Their appearance is by no means prepossessing at first, but, on further acquaintance, they are found to be a singularly amiable people, generous, hospitable, and of the most humane and kindly dispositions, brave, yet forbearing, and reluctant to spill the blood even of an enemy. In physical conformation, they are, for the most part, well made and muscular, with an average height of 5 ft. 6 in. The hands and feet, especially of the females, are smaller than in the generality of the African races. The face, also, is more inclined to be round, the cheek-bones not so high, the nose less expanded, the lips thinner, and the mouth better formed, than in their continental neighbours. The skin, too, is not so black, hair silky rather than woolly, countenance open, good-natured and agreeable, and the eye expressive of intelligence. Their habitations are extremely rude, being nothing more than a coarse mat of palm leaves thrown over four uprights, and open to all the winds of heaven.



CLARENCE COVE, FERNANDO PO.—From a recent Print, after a Drawing by M. Tait.

There are several harbours in the island, the most spacious of which is Maidstone Bay, at the N.E. end, where, in a creek or cove, is situated Clarence Town, the principal English settlement, established in 1827. It is built on a rocky point of land, about 100 ft. above sea level. There is but one principal street; on each side of which the wooden houses, amounting to 180, are placed at irregular intervals. The population is between 800 and 900, chiefly liberated Africans from Sierra Leone. George's Bay, on the W. side of the island, is also a remarkably fine harbour, surrounded by the most beautiful scenery, but the water is too deep for anchorage, except close in shore. The island was discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who, in 1778, ceded it to Spain. In 1827, it was taken into the possession of England, by consent of the latter country.—(Allen's *Niger Exped.*; Boteler's *Africa, &c.*)

FERNANDO (San), a tn. Chili, prov. Conchagua, 80 m. S. Santiago, r. bank, Tinguaririca. It contains two churches, one of which was built by the Jesuits, and is a beautiful structure; a college, and a convent. This town was founded in 1741. Pop. 7500.

FERNANDO (San), or Isla de Leon, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 7 m. S.E. Cadiz, near the S.W. extremity of the Peninsula, on a flat, in the Isla Gaditana or Isla de Leon (*see Plan of Cadiz Harbour*), where, from the

absence of any surrounding heights, it stands exposed to all winds, and in summer suffers much from excessive heat, which makes fever frequent. It is strongly fortified, both by nature and art. The intricacy of the channel, and the works which guard it, make a hostile approach by sea almost impossible; the salines which surround it, when filled with water, give it the protection of a wet fosse of about 8 m. in length, and the only approach by land is across a pavement about 30 yards wide, and the fine old bridge of Inazo, built over the navigable channel of San Pedro, and defended by batteries of the most formidable description. The town is in general very indifferently built. Many of the houses are untenanted, and not a few of them absolutely ruinous, and the great majority of the streets are unpaved. The only street which can be considered handsome is the Calle Real, which is nearly 1½ m. long, and lined with substantial, commodious, and elegant houses, generally three stories high. The squares are seven in number, but none of them deserve notice except that of the Tres Cruces, which is finely planted, and furnishes the only promenade, and the Plaza de la Constitucion, in which the court-house, prison, and other official buildings are placed. These are on a magnificent scale, but remain unfinished. The other edifices and establishments of any importance are, two parish churches, one of them a large and handsome structure, with three naves and two towers; another church, belonging to an old Carmelite monastery, the buildings of which are now used as artillery barracks; a nunnery, in which a girls' school is kept, a large hospital, a naval college, and an endowed school. To the district of San Fernando belong the arsenal and extensive establishments of La Carraca (*which see*). The manufactures consist of leather, starch, and vermicelli, and there are numerous flour-mills, and extensive salt-works. A great many of the inhabitants live by fishing. The trade is almost confined to salt and fish, and at the annual fair, which lasts 10 days, a great many articles, chiefly of primary necessity, are sold. Pop. 9729.

FERNE, isls. England. *See* FARNE.

FERNEX, or FERNEY, a frontier tn. France, dep. Ain, 6 m. S.E. Gex, 1½ m. N. Geneva, in a beautiful locality, at the foot of the Jura, in a picturesque and fertile country. It is small, and its only manufactures are a few watches and some pottery. It is chiefly noted for having been the residence of Voltaire, who in fact founded it, in 1759, and lived here mostly afterwards, till near the end of his career (left. Feb. 6. 1778; died in Paris, May 30, same year). The house in which he lived is still standing, and the church, with the inscription, *Deo erexit Voltaire*, is now a farmhouse. Pop. 1214.

FERNO, a vil. and par. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 23 m. N.W. Milan; with a parish church. Pop. 1906.

FERNS, a par. and decayed tn. Ireland, co. Wexford; area of par. 10,413 ac. The TOWN, 17 m. N. by W. Wexford, although formerly a place of considerable importance, and a bishop's see, embracing the whole co. of Wexford, until united, in 1835, with Ossory, is now little better than a mean village. It contains, however, the ruins of an abbey, a modern cathedral, a R. Catholic chapel, and dispensary. Four fairs annually. Area, 10,413 ac. Pop. of tn. 637.; of par. 211[illegible].

FEROE ISLANDS. *See* FARÖE.

FEROZABAD [the victorious residence], a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 24 m. E. Agra.——2, A tn. Persia, prov. Fars, 64 m. S. Shiraz. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and has a large temple and other remains of antiquity.

FEROZEPOOR, a tn. of N.W. Hindoostan, l. bank, and 3 m. from the Sutlej, 66 m. W. Loodiana. It has a strongly fortified castle and good bazaars, and is fast rising into importance under the protection of the British. In December 1845, the British here defeated the Sikhs.—2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, 5 m. S.S.W. Delhi.

FEROZESHAH, a vil. Hindoostan, 10 m. E.S.E. Ferozepoor, where the British defeated the Sikhs, Nov. 18, 1845.

FERRANDINA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, Naples, prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Potenza, near r. bank Bassento. It contains a college, several churches, a monastery, three convents, an hospital, and two charitable institutions. Two annual fairs. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 6420.

FERRARA, a prov. kingdom of Italy, bounded N. by Venetia, W. by the provinces of Modena and Bologna, S. by prov. Ravenna, and E. by the Adriatic; greatest length, E. to W., 50 m.; greatest breadth, 42 m.; area, 1200 sq. m. It is almost entirely composed of a delta, formed by branches of the Po, and by the Panaro and Primaro, and including within it the extensive marshes and lagoons of Commachio. These marshes are far too wet to admit of cultivation, and the exhalations from them make the surrounding districts very unhealthy. The soil in general is remarkably fertile, and, under a very imperfect system of agriculture, raises heavy crops of corn, hemp, and flax. Wine, fruit, and oil are also produced in abundance. The pastures are numerous and excellent, and great numbers of cattle are reared. Both in the rivers and lagoons, and on the coasts, active and productive fisheries are carried on. There are no manufactures of any consequence. The delegation includes the far greater part of what was formerly the duchy of Ferrara, and was long governed by princes of the house of Este. On the death of Alphonso II., without heirs, in 1598, Pope Clement VIII. succeeded in uniting it to the Papal States. It was dissevered, in 1796, by the French, and became one of the departments of the kingdom of Italy, but re-united in 1814, with exception of the parts on the l. bank of the Po di-Maestra and Po-di-Goro, then annexed to Austrian Italy. It is divided into two governmental districts, and 21 communes. Pop. (1871), 215,369.

FERRARA, a celebrated city, kingdom of Italy, cap. prov. of same name, 26 m. N.N.E. Bologna, in a fertile but unhealthy plain, at a short distance from the N. branch of the Po. It is a large and well-built town, with spacious and regular streets, and is enclosed by a wall 7 m. in circuit. It is defended on the W. side by a citadel regularly fortified. In the middle of the city is a castle, flanked with towers, and



THE CASTLE OF FERRARA.—From a Sketch by S. Frost.

surrounded by wet ditches, which was once the residence of the dukes, and is now that of the legate. Ferrara, though still retaining many traces of its former grandeur, has long been falling into decay; its pavements are overgrown with grass, and the staircases and balconies of many of its noble palaces are overrun with ivy, while others are without either doors or windows. The population has also fallen to one-fourth of its former amount. It has numerous cathedrals and churches, most of which contain valuable paintings, together with some interesting specimens of sculpture. There are here a public gallery of paintings, called the Palazzo del Magistrato, containing many excellent works by the leading painters of the Ferrara school; a school of medicine and jurisprudence, and a public library, containing 80,000 volumes and 900 MSS., the latter including some of those of Ariosto and Tasso. The house in which Ariosto was educated, and that in which he lived during his latter years, and known by

the names respectively of the Casa degli Ariosti and the Casa d'Ariosto, are shown to strangers. The latter is now national property, and is ranked among the national monuments. Another object of interest is the cell in the Hospital of St. Anna in which Tasso was imprisoned. The house occupied by the author of the *Pastor Fido*—the Casa Guarina—is still inhabited by the marquises of that name. The theatre is a very fine building. Ferrara is one of the Italian archbishoprics; the bishopric dates from 661; its archbishopric was founded by Clement XII. in 1735. It carries on some trade in corn and other produce of the soil. There are manufactures of silk ribbons, wax candles, and brazen utensils; tanneries and glassworks. Pop. of com., 72,447; of tn. proper, about 30,000.

FERRARA, or FERRERA [Lat. *Ferraria*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of Pavia, div. of Lomellina, near the river Albogna or Arbogna. It contains two small squares and a parish church, and has a large silk-mill, and a trade in silk, corn, and fruit. The climate is very moist, and the inhabitants are subject to intermittent fevers. Pop. 1692.

FERRATO, a cape, S.E. coast isl. Sardinia, about lat. 39° 17′ 30″ N.; lon. 9° 40′ E. (R.) It is crowned by the tower of Mount Ferro, and behind it, inland, are seven rugged peaks, called the Seven Brothers, which are 2300 ft. above the sea, and form a good landmark.

FERRAZANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, 2 m. S.E. Campobasso. There are mines of iron and sulphur in the vicinity. P. 3058.

FERREIRA, two places, Portugal:—1, A tn. and par. prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Thomar, about 40 m. S.S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 1735.—2, A tn. and par., prov. Algarve, on a height, near l. bank Safrins, 16 m. W. Beja. It is defended by a strong castle. Pop 1804.

FERREIRA, a vil. and par. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 36 m. E. Granada, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, l. bank stream of same name. It contains a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and old Moorish tower, now used as a prison; and has numerous flour-mills. Pop. 1558.

FERREIROS, two places, Portugal:—1, A tn. and par. prov. Douro, com. of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Aveiro, near l. bank Vouga. Pop. 1418.—2, (*de Tendaes*), A tn. and par. Beira-Alta, com. of, and about 16 m. from Lamego. Pop. 1644.

FERRERE [*Ferraria Astensium*], a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 8 m. W. Asti. It contains the remains of an ancient castle, a parish church in the Tuscan style, and a beautiful palace, finely situated on a height; and has a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1797.

FERRERIAS, a tn. isl. Minorca, 19 m. N.W. Mahon, in an unhealthy district. It contains a parish church, and several oratories; and has some trade in cattle and cheese. Pop. 1128.

FERRET (COL), a celebrated pass over the Pennipe Alps, from the town of Orsières in Switzerland, on the N., to that of Cormayeur in Piedmont, on the S.; the ascent from the former direction being made by the Val d'Entremont, and that from the latter by the Val de Ferret, a continuation of the Allée Blanche. The ascent on both sides is somewhat monotonous, but from the Col, which has a height of 7641 ft., and separates Mont Blanc on the W., both geographically and geologically, from the chain on the E., of which Mont Velun is the culminating point, the view, though Mont Blanc himself is hid by the enormous masses of the Grand Jorasse and the Geant, is one of the most magnificent in Switzerland, extending along a range of glaciers, through the Val d'Entrèves and the Allée Blanche, to the Col de Seigne, a distance of 40 m.

FERRIBY, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*North*), York (E. Riding); 6052 ac. Pop. 929.—2, (*South*), Lincoln; 3245 ac. Pop. 580.

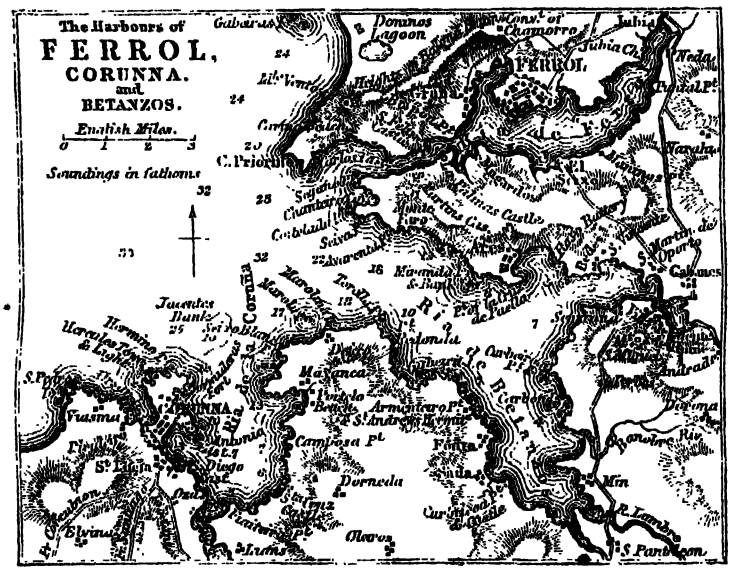
FERRING, par. Eng. Sussex; 1055 ac. Pop. 312.

FERRINTOSH, a vil. and barony, Scotland, forming a detached portion of co. Nairn, pars. Logie and Urquhart, 1½ m. S.E. Dingwall, formerly famed for the quality of its whiskey.

FERRO, or HIERRO, the most S.W. and smallest of the Canary Islands; lat. (N. extremity) 27° 50′ 30″ N.; lon. 17° 55′ W. (R.); lat. (W. extremity, or meridian of Ferro) 27° 42′ 30″ N.; lon. 18° 9′ 42″ W. (R.) It is about 18 m. long, and 9 m. broad, presents on all sides a face of bold and craggy rocks, but in the interior the appearance of the country improves, and a great part of the island is tolerably level and fruitful. Good wine and brandy are made, and a considerable portion of both exported to Teneriffe. Figs abound, and bees thrive exceedingly, on account of the multitude of aromatic flowers, but water is scarce. This island having once been supposed the most W. point of the Old World, was formerly employed by all geographers as their first meridian, and the longitude reckoned from it.

FERRO, an islet and cape, Algeria, the latter also named RAS HADID; lat. (cape) 37° 5′ 6″ N.; lon. 7° 10′ E. (R.)

FERROL, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 12 m. N.E. Coruña, advantageously situated on the N. side of a fine inland bay, connected with the sea by a narrow channel of same


The Harbours of
FERROL,
CORUNNA.
and
BETANZOS.
English Miles.
Soundings in fathoms
FERROL
CORUNNA
Domaos Lagoon
Chamorro
Juliana
Castle Pt
Tamboa
Castle
Martin de Porres
Calmes
Mendo
Pt
Mayorca
Armintaro Pt
Pt
Dorneda
Pt
Pt
Pt

house, tax office, and residences of the heads of the different departments, civil, military, and maritime. But by far the most remarkable sight in Ferrol is the arsenal, an establishment the almost unrivalled magnificence of which might well fill Spaniards with pride, were it not counterbalanced by the humiliating thought that, instead of bearing testimony to a present, it is only the memorial of a past naval greatness. The manufactures consist chiefly of swords, general cutlery, and military and naval equipments; and there are monthly fairs, chiefly for cattle and agricultural produce. The principal imports are steel, yarn, woollen and silk goods, ship timber, earthenware, and colonial produce; the exports are salt meat, salt fish, vinegar, potatoes, garlick, onions, soap, and dried fruits. Pop. 16,641.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, a seaport, vil., and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The VILLAGE is 10½ m. N.E. by N. Cupar, r. bank Firth of Tay, and a station on the Fifeshire section of the N. B. Railway; lighted with gas, and amply supplied with excellent water. It has a commodious parish church with a spire, handsome Free and U. Presbyterian churches, a Baptist meeting-house, a well-attended parochial school, and various other educational establishments. Extensive works have been erected at the harbour in connection with the North British Railway, to facilitate the embarking and disembarking of laden trains between this point and Broughty Ferry, on the opposite side of the river. Coals and timber are imported, and agricultural produce exported. Inhabitants chiefly seafaring, but some employed in hand-loom weaving for the Dundee manufacturers. Here are the remains of an old castle. Pop. in 1861, 1773; in 1871, 2498. Area of par., 2598 ac. Pop. 2674.

FERSFIELD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1386 ac. Pop. 295.

FERTAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 6720 ac. Pop. 1405.

FERTÉ, several towns, France, the principal of which are—1, *La Ferté Bernard*, dep. Sarthe, on the Huine, 25 m. N.W. Le Mans. It is a neat old town, with walls and fosses; has a large church of debased gothic, about 300 years old; a townhouse, once a feudal stronghold; a handsome town-gate, public square, and fountain; a considerable manufacture of linen, some calico weaving; with spinneries of fine wool, several corn-mills, and a trade in cattle, seed, and clover. Pop. 2595.—2, *La Ferté-sous-Jouarre*, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 37 m. E.N.E. Paris, in a pretty valley, and intersected by the Marne. It is well built, has remains of an old castle, with the fine chateau of La Barre; some manufactures of tiles and coarse pottery, ultra marine, smiths' work, linen, lime, ovens, paper, leather, &c.; but the great article of produce in the locality is millstones, of superior quality, made to the number of 70,000 yearly, many being exported to Great Britain and the United States. There is a trade hence by means of the Marne, in timber, firewood, grain, meal, &c., for the supply of Paris. Here were born the Cardinal de Bourbon, and Madame de Pompadour. Pop. 4182.—3, *La Ferté Gaucher* [Latin, *Firmitas Galteri*], dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the grand Morin, 45 m. E. Paris. It is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley, and has manufactures of serge, tile-works, tanneries, numerous paper-mills, a trade in corn, wool, and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2547.—4, *La Ferté Milon*, dep. Aisne, 15 m. N.W. Chateau-Thierry, on the Ourcq, on a slope, and traversed by the river. It is walled, and was further defended by a strong castle of the 12th century, the ruins of which still exist. There are several bleaching-grounds in the vicinity, and a depôt for the wood and grain destined for Paris. The dramatist, Jean Racine, was born here, December 22, 1639. Pop. about 2000.—5, *Ferté Mace*, dep. Orne, 13 m. E. by N. Domfront. It has manufactures of cottons, prints, ginghams, calico, tape, box-wood combs and snuff-boxes, lamp cottons, trimmings, &c.; and distilleries, tanneries, tile-works, dye-works, bleaching-grounds, &c. Pop. 7332.—6, *La Ferté St. Aubin*, or *Ferté-Senneterre-Nabert* [Latin, *Firmitas Naberti*], dep. Loiret, 14 m. S. by E. Orleans, l. bank Cosson. It contains a castle, partly ancient and partly modern, and has five annual fairs. Pop. 2503.

FERTIANA, par. Irel. Tipperary; 3607 ac. Pop. 691.

FERTIT, or FERTYT, a little-known country or dist. of E. Africa, S. of Darfur and Kordofan, watered by affluents of the Bahr-el-Abiad, with a tn. of same name, in a hilly region, about lat. 9° 35′ N.; lon. 26° 42′ 18″ E. Fertit is said to contain rich copper mines.

FERWERD, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 11 m. N.E. Leeuwarden. It is well built, and composed chiefly of a row of houses on either side of the highway, and has an elegant courthouse, a handsome church, a school, and, in the vicinity, chicory and grain mills. Pop. 1600.

FERZAH, a vil. Afghanistan, finely situate in a beautiful and highly cultivated district of same name, 30 m. N.W. Cabool. The latter contains 12 villages and four forts. Pop. about 4000.

FESTENBERG, or TWARDAGORA, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m. N.E. Breslau. It contains two market-places, two churches, a castle, hospital, a Jewish, and other schools; and has manufactures of cloth, a large worsted mill, tobacco factory, a little trade, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2458.

FESTINIOG, par. Wales, Merioneth; 16,456 ac. P. 4553.

FETCHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 1723 ac. Pop. 890.

FETERNE [Lat. *Fisterna*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Chablais, near the Dranse, 24 m. N.E. Geneva. It contains a parish church, and the remains of an ancient castle, and has a trade in wine and cattle, and an annual fair. Mines of lignite are worked, and there are some fine alabaster grottos in the vicinity. Pop. 1256.

FETHARD.—1, A market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Tipperary. The TOWN, beautifully situated on a gentle declivity, 9 m. N.E. Clonmel, consists of two main streets, quite straight, and well kept; houses generally of stone. It has a very handsome ancient gothic church, two R. Catholic chapels, a very small Presbyterian meeting-house, several schools, a dispensary for the poor, and two flour mills. Fethard was formerly a place of considerable strength and importance. Its walls are still standing, and some of the gateways perfect. Weekly market on Saturday, unimportant; four fairs annually for cattle. Pop. 2303. Area of par. 1530 ac. Pop. 2538.—(*Local Correspondent.*)—2, a seaport tn. and par. Ireland, co. Wexford. The TOWN, 21 m. S.W. Wexford, consists chiefly of neat and well-built houses. Its harbour, capable of accommodating a few small craft, has 12 ft. water at spring tides. Coals and timber are imported, and cattle and pigs exported. The town and neighbourhood are much resorted to during the sea-bathing season. Pop. 303. Area of par. 3930 ac. Pop. 1598.

FETIO, an inlet or port, Greece, E. coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Volo, S.W. side; lat. 39° 3′ N.; lon. 23° 0′ E.; 6 m. long, and from 2 to 3 broad.

FETLAR, one of the Shetland isls. separated from Unst on the N., and N. Yell on the W., by a sound of considerable breadth; lat. (E. point) 60° 36′ 12″ N.; lon. 0° 46′ 1″ W. (R.) It is irregular in form, about 7 m. long by 4 broad, and is indented by a number of bays, none of which are considered as safe harbours. Inhabitants are agriculturists and fishers. Area, about 12,000 ac. Pop. 548.

FETLAR, and NORTH YELL, par. Scot. Shetland; 7 m. by 4 m. Pop. 1480.

FETTAN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 34 m. E.S.E. Coire. It stands, amidst magnificent scenery, nearly 5000 ft. above the level of the sea, and is well built. It contains a parish church, and has an acidulated spring. The inhabitants speak Romansh. Pop. 558.

FETTERCAIRN, par. Scot. Kincardine; 13,192 ac. Pop. 1741.

FETTERESSO, par. Scot. Kincardine; 24,914 ac. Pop. 5720.

FEUCHTWANG, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, on the Sulz, here crossed by a stone bridge, 37 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg. It contains a Protestant town church, castle, Latin school, hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and leather; an iron-mill, and eight large annual fairs. Pop. 2550.

FEUERBACH, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, bail. of, and 2 m. from Stuttgart. It contains a parish church, and has an annual fair.——The DISTRICT is fertile, both in corn and wine. Pop. 2538.

FEURS [anc. *Forum Segusianorum*], an old tn. France, dep. Loire, 11 m. N.W. Montbrison, on the railway from Lyons to Roanne. It lies in a fertile, well watered plain, near r. bank, Loire, on which is a well-frequented port. It has some trade in grain and hemp. It was formerly fortified, and was taken by the Calvinists after a siege of 10 days. In its vicinity is an acidulated mineral spring. Pop. 2823.

FEVERSHAM, a tn. England. *See* FAVERSHAM.

FEWS, par. Irel. Waterford; 6818 ac. Pop. 841.

FEWSTONE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 16,584 ac. Pop. 1479.

FEYE, a small isl. W. coast, Norway, 32 m. N.W. Bergen, at the S.E. entrance of the Feus Fiord.

FEZ (KINGDOM OF), once an independent state, now the most N. section of the empire of Morocco; bounded, N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algeria, S. by the river Om-er-begh or Morbeza, which separates it from Morocco Proper; and W. by the Atlantic. It was conquered and united to Morocco in 1548.

FEZ [Latin, *Fezza;* Arabic, *Fas*], an important city. Morocco, nominally the second, but in reality the principal city in the empire; lat. 34° 0′ 3″ N.; lon. 5° 1′ 11″ W. (L.); 100 m. E. the Atlantic, 85 m. S. the Mediterranean, and 245 m. N.E. the city of Morocco. It is finely situated on the slope of several hills, which surround it on every side, except on the N. and N.E., and whose acclivities are covered with orange groves, orchards, and gardens. It is divided into the New and Old City. Both are surrounded by walls, now in a state of utter decay. The streets are narrow, dark, and extremely dirty, especially in rainy weather. The houses are high, with a projection on the first floor, which intercepts much of the light, an inconvenience increased by galleries or passages, with which their upper stories are connected. They have flat roofs, on which the families spread carpets in summer to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening. Many of them are so much decayed, as to require propping, and almost all are without windows. Every trade or profession has a street or section of the town allotted to it. Provision markets are numerous, and abundantly supplied. There are, it is said, upwards of 200 mosques in the city, the principal of which is called El Caroubin, which contains 300 pillars, a number of gates, and two handsome fountains in the court. Within this mosque is a covered place for women who may choose to participate in the public prayers, an indulgence not allowed to the fair sex in any other Mahometan place of worship, it being thought that, as the prophet has not assigned them any place in paradise, there was no occasion for them attending public devotions. The most frequented mosque is that of Sultan Muley Edris, the founder of Fez, who is venerated as a saint, and whose remains are deposited here. The minaret of this temple is the finest and loftiest in Fez. This mosque is the most sacred sanctuary in all the country, affording safety and protection to the most atrocious criminal. All the other mosques, with exception of that belonging to the palace of the Sultan, are small and mean. The only other remarkable building to be seen at Fez is the Sultan's palace, situated on an elevation in the new city. It is composed of a great number of court-yards, some half-finished, others going to decay. Its gates are always kept closed, and are, besides, vigilantly guarded, no persons but those particularly privileged being admitted. There is close by a common kitchen garden, belonging to the palace, with some trees, and a few buildings for ornament. The city is well supplied with water from the river Fez. There are a great number of public baths, which are open all day; and several hospitals, one of which is very richly endowed, but is used only for the treatment of lunatics. There are nearly 200 caravanserais or inns, but the guest must find his own food and bedclothes, nothing being furnished him excepting water and a mat. The manufactures consist of woollen cloaks, sashes, silk handkerchiefs, slippers, the leather of which they have the art of tanning in high perfection; red caps of felt, extensively used throughout the N. of Africa, and, from the place of manufacture, named Fezes; coarse linen, fine carpets, common earthenware, saddlery, and copper utensils. The city is governed by a kaid or governor, who, as the lieutenant of the sovereign, has the executive power; the kadi is charged with the civil jurisdiction. A minister, called Al Motassen, fixes the price of provisions, and decides all points that arise in the department of the public service. The climate of Fez is intensely hot in summer, and is, on the whole, unhealthy. Fez, founded in 793, by Muley Edris, was capital of an independent state, and subsequently became so famous as a seat of Arabian learning, that its schools of philosophy and physical science were resorted to, not only from all the Mahometan states of Africa and Spain, but even from Christian countries. The remains of its institutions still attract round them a number of Mahometan doctors, and the schools are frequented by a great many scholars; but the studies are confined to the Koran and its commentators, with a slight tincture of grammar and logic, metaphysics, alchemy, and astrology. Fez is considered a holy town by the Western Arabs, and was also resorted to by them as a place of pilgrimage, when the way to Mecca was obstructed. After its conquest, in 1548, by Morocco, it commenced to decline, but recovered for a time after the fall of the kingdom of Cordova, and in consequence of edicts of Philip II. against the Mahometans. Pop. estimated at 88,000; composed of Moors and Arabs, 65,000; Berbers, &c., 10,000; Jews, 9000; Negroes, 4000.

FEZARAH, a lake, Algeria, 30 m. S.S.W. Bona. It is about 30 m. long, and 24 broad, very shallow, and abounds with flamingos and wild fowl, and its shores with snipe and wild boar.

FEZZAN [anc. *Phasania*], a kingdom of N. Africa, usually considered as lying between lat. 24° and 31° N.; and lon. 12° and 17° E.; being thus about 460 m. in length, and about 300 m. in breadth, although its limits have not been accurately defined. It is bounded by Tripoli on the N., and on all other sides by the Sahara or Great Desert. In the N. parts are three ranges of mountains or rather hills, as none of their elevations exceed 1200 to 1500 ft. One of these, called the Soudah or Black Mountains, is composed of basalt, nearly black, with a shining or polished appearance. They are perfectly barren, of irregular form, occasionally broken into detached masses, and sometimes rising into conical peaks. To the S. of these ranges, the country consists of extensive sandy plains, destitute of vegetation, alternating with ridges of low hills, the valleys of which contain nearly all the cultivable soil in the territory. Dates are the principal produce, and form the chief food of the inhabitants, small quantities of maize and barley are also grown. Figs, pomegranates, lemons, and legumes are plentiful; as are also pot herbs and garden vegetables. There are no rivers or brooks, and few natural springs; but water is found in abundance at various depths, generally from 10 to 20 ft. There are a few small lakes, the surfaces of which are sometimes covered with a thin crust of carbonate of soda. In summer it is extremely hot, but in winter the cold is pretty severe. Early in 1850, snow fell at Sockna, and ice, the thickness of a man's finger, was formed at Mourzouk. Rain seldom falls; in some districts it does not rain for years together, and but little at a time. With exception of goats, few domestic animals are reared. In the S. parts, some flocks of a peculiar kind of sheep are met with, and in the most fertile districts a few horned cattle. The wild animals, which are abundant, are lions, panthers, hyenas, jackals, tiger-cats, gazelles, and foxes. The birds of prey are vultures, falcons, &c., ostriches, and bustards. The lower classes of the people are industrious, and some of them work skilfully in gold, silver, and iron; those who excel are held in great respect. The only manufactures of the country are a little coarse linen and cotton cloth. But a considerable trade is carried on by caravans with Timbuctoo and Bornou; while Mourzook, the capital, is the rendezvous of caravans coming from Cairo, Bengazi, Tripoli, Ghadames, Touat, and Soodan. The natives of Fezzan are of a mixed race, between those of various African countries. They are of middle stature, black complexion, with hair inclining to woolly, high cheek-bones, nose less depressed than in the negro, small eyes. They are cheerful, fond of dancing and music, obliging to each other, neither passionate nor revengeful, but fraudulent, cowardly, and abject. Their houses are mostly of mud. The principal towns are Mourzook, towards the S. boundary; and Sockna, towards the N., distant from each other about 230 m. There are other eight or 10 towns, and a vast number of villages. Fezzan is governed by a chief, who has the title, and exercises the power of a Sultan within his own territory, but is dependent on the Pasha of Tripoli, to whom he pays tribute. In time of war, the Sultan is said to be able to bring from 15,000 to 20,000 men into the field. The pop. has been variously estimated at 75,000 and 150,000.

FIACCONE [Lat. *Flaco*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. Genoa, dist. of, and 7 m. S. Novi, in a mountainous district. It contains two parish churches, an elementary school, a charitable endowment, and the remains of a very ancient fort.

The inhabitants are all employed in agriculture, but the soil is very unproductive, and during the greater part of the year is covered with snow. Pop. 922.

FIANONA, Valle di Fianona, or Flunona, a market tn. Austria, Styria, 41 m. S.S.E. Trieste, on the gulf of Quarnero. It contains a parish church, and has a good harbour, at which there is a considerable export of oats and chestnuts. There is a coal mine in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1184.

FICCAROLO, a vil. and par., kingd. of Italy, gov. of, and 56 m. S.W. Venice, l. bank Po, here crossed by a flying bridge. It contains a parish church, has a harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, silk, cattle, fish, and wine. In 1152, the Po burst its banks opposite to Ficcarolo, and formed its present channel. Pop. 3381.

FICHTELBERG, or Fichtelgebirge, a mountain-range, Bavaria, forming a kind of central nucleus, from which the principal ranges of Germany may be considered as taking their departure. It commences near the town of Baireuth, and, stretching N.E. for about 36 m., terminates near the town of Asch, on the Bohemian frontiers, where the Erzgebirge begins, and continues the chain in the same direction. Its breadth is also about 36 m., but is not so easily determined, as it forms an almost imperceptible junction with two other ranges—the Böhmerwald on the S.E., and the Frankenwald, a ramification of the Thüringerwald, on the N.W. Its principal summits are the Ochsenkopf, 3397 ft., and the Schneeberg, 3450 ft. The average height of the extensive plateau from which they rise is about 1750 ft. The Fichtelgebirge takes its name (*Fichtel*, pine) from the pine forests with which much of it is covered. The summits are principally composed of granite, surrounded by a belt of gneiss, micaceous schist, and argillaceous schist, containing rich seams of iron ore. West from the gneiss, beds of sandstone and clay stretch S.E. In the S. part of the chain, a series of heights are composed of basalt. From the central position of the Fichtelgebirge, and the ranges with which it is linked, its relation to Germany resembles that of St. Gothard to Europe, no less than four important rivers taking their rise in it. Of these the Mayn or Main, which is the largest, flows W., towards the Rhine; the Naab, S., towards the Danube; and both the Eger and the Saale to the Elbe, though by different directions, the one E., and the other N.

FICULLE, a tn. Italy, Umbria, 23 m. S.W. Perugia, with some Roman remains in its vicinity. Pop. 2470.

FIDA. [Chinese, *Feitan*], a prov. Japan, in the central part of isl. Niphon, covered with well-wooded mountains, but producing very little corn. It is divided into four districts; chief town, Taka-yama; in Chinese, Kao-chan.

FIDALA, a maritime tn. Morocco, Fez, 50 m. S.W. Sallee. It has a good roadstead, and formerly had a considerable trade in grain.

FIDALGO, a spacious harbour, N. America, Alaska, N.E. Prince William's Sound; lat. 60° 50′ N.; lon. 145° 45′ W. It is nearly 30 m. long, by 3 m. mean breadth; is surrounded by great plains covered with trees, and in the distance is a range of lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow.

FIDDICHOW, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 22 m. S.S.W Stettin, on two lofty heights, r. bank Oder. It contains a market-place, church, and townhouse; and has a fishery, a trade in cattle, and two mills. Pop. 2400.

FIDDINGTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 825 ac. Pop. 213.

FIDDOWN, par. and tn. Ireland, Kilkenny; 9688 ac. Pop. 3028.

FIDELIS (São), or São-Fidelis-de-Simaringa, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, l. bank, Parahiba, about 45 m. below the town of Campos. It is almost entirely occupied by civilized Indians, called Coroados, and possesses a fine church, a majestic edifice, of pure Tuscan architecture, surmounted by an octagonal dome. It was commenced at an early period, under the auspices of two missionaries, but not consecrated till 1809; and unhappily, for want of better materials, it was built of a kind of clay which hardens in the sun, but absorbs much moisture, consequently, the alternations of drought and rain have produced extensive cracks in the walls.

FIDERIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, beautifully situated on a lofty height, above l. bank, Landquhart, 11 m. N.E. Coire. It contains a parish church, and has two old castles in its vicinity, but is best known by its baths, which stand about 2 m. from the village, in the wild and romantic valley of the Raschitsch. The water is alkaline, acidulous, and is considered efficacious in intermittent fevers and obstructions. Pop. 505.

FIDJI, isls., S. Pacific. *See* Feejee.

FIELD-Dalling, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1619 ac. Pop. 404.

FIESOLE [anc. *Fæsulæ*], an ancient Etruscan city, now a town of Tuscany, prov. of, and 4 m. N.E. Florence, on the top of a steep hill, the front of which is cut into narrow terraces, faced with stone; and its recesses, swells, and breaks covered with groves of pines, holly, and cypress, above which rises the dome of the cathedral. The town itself has little to boast of, being indebted for all its celebrity to its antiquity and happy situation; but possesses a townhouse, some churches, an Episcopal seminary, and some Roman remains. In its vicinity are excellent freestone quarries. Under the name of Fæsulæ, it was one of the 12 Etruscan cities. It submitted, with the rest of Etruria, to the Roman power, and was colonized by Sylla. In the commencement of the 11th century it was destroyed by the Florentines, and a number of its inhabitants transported to Florence. Pop. 11,956.

FIF, or Fuf, a tn. Arabia, cap. of the dist. of El Ahsa, about 115 m. W. from the Persian Gulf; lat. 24° 53′ N.; lon. 49° 47′ E. It is protected by an earthen wall, 50 ft. high, and a dry ditch. The houses within the wall are of an humble kind. Outside of it, on the E., is an open village, interspersed with cultivated grounds and date gardens. The walled town and its suburbs together were, in 1819, estimated to contain 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 600 were capable of bearing arms.

FIFE, or Fifeshire, a maritime co. Scotland, forming the peninsula between the Firths of Forth and Tay. Extreme length, S.W. to N.E., 43 m.; extreme breadth, 17 m., decreasing W. to about 12 and 6 m. Bounded, S. by the Forth, N. by the Tay, and cos. Perth and Kinross; E. by the German Ocean, and W. by the cos. of Clackmannan, and an isolated portion of Perth. The surface of the country is finely diversified by mountain, valley, and plain. The principal elevations are the Lomond Hills, whose highest summit is 1720 ft. above sea level; Largo Law, 1020 ft.; and Norman Law, 850 ft. There are, besides these, a number of lesser, though still considerable eminences, in various other parts of the county. The soil is of different kinds and qualities in different districts, but so productive, that in 1867 two-thirds of the whole extent—218,135 ac.—was under cultivation. The principal valley, called the 'Howe [hollow] of Fife,' watered by the Eden, is remarkably fertile, highly cultivated, and thickly studded with beautiful mansions and villas. Its entire length is about 10 m.; breadth from 2 to 3 m. But, perhaps, the most fertile tract is that lying along the shores of the Firth of Forth, extending inland, from 1 to 3 m., where the most luxuriant crops of corn, turnips, &c., are grown. The least productive, again, lies between the town of St. Andrews and the N.W. parts of the county. The soil throughout this tract consists of a wet clay, and is, in general, cold and poor. There is also a good deal of barren land, composed of moss, moor, and rocky hill, in the W. districts of the county, and along the shores of the Firth of Tay. During this century, agriculture has made extraordinary advances in Fifeshire, now, in this respect, not behind any other county in Scotland, particularly in the essential point of draining, which is prosecuted with great vigour and success. In the higher grounds, and on inferior soils, oats are the principal crop; but, in general, all the most approved rotations are regularly followed out, and wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips, are extensively cultivated. The Fife breed of cattle have been long celebrated, and bring high prices both at home and in the English market, where they are well known. The breed of cows is also of high repute. Sheep, formerly not numerous, have become rather a favourite stock, and recently a good many have been slaughtered at Kirkcaldy, and shipped by steamers for London. The breed of horses, once very indifferent, has been much improved, chiefly by crossing with that of Clydesdale. Coal, iron, limestone, and freestone, abound. The coal has been worked for several centuries, but the ironstone, especially that species of it known by the name of black-band, is a comparatively recent discovery. It already supplies a number of blast furnaces, of which there were 12 in the county in the year 1867.

The chief manufacture of the county is linen of different kinds, such as damasks, diapers, checks, ticks, &c. The first two are made principally at Dunfermline; the last two at Kirkcaldy. There are salmon fisheries on the Leven and Eden, and at Newburgh, and extensive herring fisheries along the N.E., E., and S. coasts. Cod, turbot, haddock, and other sea fish, are also taken in great quantities on the coasts. The number of towns and villages in this county is remarkable, the entire S. and E. coast being lined with them. The principal of the former are Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, the county town; and Dysart. Fife contains 61 parishes, 13 royal burghs, and a university, St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland. It returns four members to the House of Commons—one for the county, and one for each of three districts of boroughs. Pop. in 1861, 154,770; in 1871, 160,735.

FIFEHEAD, two pars. Eng. Dorset:—1, (*Maydalen*), 976 ac. Pop. 218.—2, (*Neville*), 791 ac. Pop. 95.

FIFIELD, two pars Eng.:—1, Oxford; 1148 ac. Pop. 248.—2, (*Bavant*), Wilts; 1145 ac. Pop. 42.

FIGARI, a cape, N.E. coast, isl. Sardinia, forming the N. entrance of the gulf of Terra Nova. It stretches far out into the sea, and has, immediately to the S. of it, the high island of Figarello.

FIGASI-SIMA [Chinese, *Toung-tao*], an isl. Japan, Gotoo group, a little N.W. Kiusiu, and belonging to the province of Fizen.

FIGEAC, a tn. France, dep. Lot, arrond. Figeac, 32 m. E.N.E. Cahors, exceedingly agreeably situate on a rounded hill slope, the foot of which is bathed by the Celle, in the midst of a hollow surrounded with an amphitheatre of wooded hills, dotted with villas, &c., and rich in vineyards, orchards, and gardens. The town itself, however, is generally mean, having narrow crooked streets, and few good modern houses; many of the older are interesting for their quaint gothic fronts, among which are the townhouse, once a feudal keep, called the château of Balène; the collegiate church of the abbey that long flourished here; and the church Nôtre Dame du Puy. Two singular obelisks, named *Aiguilles*, still exist, one on the S., another on the W., and appear to have been used, in early times, to support lighthouses for the direction of travellers coming to the town through the extensive forests that once surrounded it. Figeac was a walled town, and some remains of its old defences still exist. It has a communal college, manufactures of linens and cottons, with some dye-works and tanneries, and a trade in cattle. Lead is found in the environs. Champollion, jun., was born here in 1790; died, 1832. Pop. 8381.

FIGHELDEAN, par. Eng. Wilts; 5279 ac. Pop. 527.

FIGHIG, or FIGUIG, a tn. and dist. N. Africa, Morocco, country of Sigilmessa, S. from the Atlas, 165 m. E.S.E. Fez; a considerable trade is done with Fez, Tafilelt, and Touat, and it is a rendezvous for the Mecca and Timbuctoo caravans, and the seat of a fine woollen cloth manufacture. The people are warlike, and adepts in mining.

FIGHTING ISLAND, an isl. Upper Canada, in the Detroit River, 3 m. below Sandwich; area, 1800 ac., of which 300 are arable. There is a good fishery here.

FIGLINE, or FIGHINE, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 17 m. S.E. Florence, in a plain, near l. bank, Arno, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is of a rectangular shape, and enclosed by a wall; is traversed by a handsome street, forming a continuation of the public road; contains a large and elegant square, one side of which is occupied by a fine church, and another by a well managed hospital; is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has an important weekly market. Its silk is considered to be the best in Tuscany. Pop. 9141.

FIGO [Chinese, *Fei-Heou*], a prov. Japan, isl. Kiusiu; bounded, N. by Tsikougo and Boungo, E. by Boungo and Fiyouga, S. by Satsouma, and W. by the bay of Sambara. It is more than 60 m. long, and includes the island of Amakousa. It is covered with mountains clothed with forests, and abounds in sulphur; the valleys produce corn, pulse, silk, and cotton, and the coasts swarm with fish. It is divided into 14 districts. Chief town, Koumamoto.

FIGUEIRA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, chief place, com. of same name, 24 m. W.S.W. Coimbra; lat. 40° 8′ N.; lon. 8° 51′ W.; r. bank of, and at the mouth of the Mondego. The harbour, defended by a fort, is safe, but of difficult access, particularly for large vessels. It has a considerable trade. Principal exports:—salt, oil, wine, vinegar, dried fruits, oranges, &c. Pop. 6000.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. of, and 26 m. N. Thomar, in a deep valley, in the midst of lofty mountains, l. bank Aiso, an affluent of the Zezere. It has two hospitals, two convents, a manufactory of iron utensils and implements, and a fair, which lasts three days. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2410.

FIGUERAS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, in a plain between the rivers Muga and Manol The streets, in general, are wide, straight, level, and well paved, and the principal square contains the court-house and other spacious edifices. It also has a large and ancient parish church, several convents, two chapels, a college, six schools, civil and military hospitals, a prison, orphan asylum, customhouse, cavalry barracks, theatre, and public storehouse. Manufactures:—linen and woollen, leather, paper, soap, corks, brandy, wine, oil, &c. Some trade is carried on with France in grain and liqueurs. On a hill N.W. of the town, is the castle of San Fernando, considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is an irregular pentagon, and its approaches are everywhere commanded by batteries; almost all its outer buildings are bomb-proof, and its walls, of immense strength, are surrounded by wide and deep fosses. Throughout the whole are covered ways and mines ramifying in every direction. The magazines, store-houses, stables, barracks, &c., are very extensive, the latter capable of accommodating nearly 20,000 men. The fortress is commanded by a military governor. Notwithstanding its strength, this fortress was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, and 1823. P. 8352.

FIGURINA, an isl. Arctic Ocean, being the most N. in the New Siberian Archipelago; lat. 76° 15′ N.; lon. 140° 40′ E.

FILL-SEE, a lake, Denmark, Jutland, W. coast, bail. Ribe, and separated by a narrow, lofty sandbank, from the sea, with which it communicates by a small stream. It is about 30 m. in circuit; greatest depth, 22 ft.; contains three small islands, and is well supplied with fish.

FIJI, isls., S. Pacific. *See* FEEJEE.

FILBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1425 ac. Pop. 531.

FILEY, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3090 ac. P. 2244.

FILEY, a seaport, tn. and par. England, co. York (N. and E. Ridings). The TOWN, situated on the bay of same name, 6 m. S.E. Scarborough, contains an ancient cruciform church, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and has of late years become a favourite seabathing place. It has long been well known as an excellent fishing station for cod, herring, and various other kinds of fish. The harbour is safe and commodious. Pop. 1881.

FILIPPO D'ARGIRO (SAN), [anc. *Agyrium*], a tn. Sicily, Val di Noto, 27 m. N.W. Catania; celebrated for its saffron, the best in Sicily. Pop. (1861), 11,616.

FILIYAS, a river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia; it rises in a mountainous district, about lat. 40° 35′ N.; lon. 31° 35′ E., flows nearly due N.; and, after a course of about 75 m., falls into the Black Sea, 20 m. S.S.W. Amasserah. It has several affluents of considerable size, all joining it from the E. The occasional floods of the river are very great.

FILKINS, a hamlet, England, co. Oxford, par. Broadwell, 3 m. N.E. Lechlade, containing a school. Pop. 606.

FILLAN'S (ST.), a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 26 m. W. by S. Perth, E. end of Loch Earn. An annual meeting is held here of the St. Fillan's society, for the encouragement of Highland games. Pop. 172.

FILLE-FIELD, a mountain plateau, Norway, on the W. of prov. N. Bergenhuus, connected with the Sogne-Fjeld, on the N., and the Hardanger-Fjeld, on the S. The summits vary in height from 4900 ft. to 6300 ft. The central summit of Suletind, in which the Lerdal takes its rise, is 6043 ft.

FILLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2088 ac. Pop. 367.

FILLINGES [Latin, *Filingia*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny, 12 m. E. Geneva, on the Menoge, and the S. slope of Mount Voiron. It contains a handsome parish church, and the remains of several old forts; and has a cotton mill, and an annual cattle fair. Pop. 1952.

FILLINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3980 ac. Pop. 326.

FILLONGLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 4731 ac. P. 1092.

FILS, a small river, Würtemberg, which rises in the Alpine district, not far from the centre of that kingdom, about 10 m. S.E. Kirchheim, flows first E.N.E., then turns suddenly

round, and pursuing a circular course W., past Göppingen, joins r. bank Neckar, about 7 m. below Esslingen, after a course of about 35 m.

FILTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1030 ac. Pop. 245.

FINALE BORGO [Latin, *Finale*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 32 m. W.S.W. Genoa, between the Aquila on the E., and the Calice on the W. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions; is the seat of several courts of law, and public offices; is well-built; contains a collegiate church, with a fine old belfry, a handsome townhouse, Dominican convent, theatre, hospital, superior and primary schools; and has manufactures of hemp and flax, and articles in bronze, a tannery, silk-mill, a trade in cattle and fruit, particularly oranges, which grow in the adjoining valleys with the greatest luxuriance; and four annual fairs. Pop. 1817.

FINALE MARINA [anc. *Finarium*], a tn. and seaport, kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 30 m. W.S.W. Genoa. It is defended by a castle and several forts, mostly in a ruinous state; contains a magnificent collegiate, and several minor churches, a large townhouse, a college with a fine façade, two palaces, two hospitals, and several schools; and has building yards, in which a considerable number of merchant vessels are built; manufactures of soap, paper, and refined wax; a ropery, brass foundry, and three silk-mills. The harbour is not well sheltered; but a considerable trade is carried on in chestnuts, leather, iron, pruning-hooks, and ship timber. Pop. 3201.

FINALE-DI-MODENA, a tn. Italy, l. bank Panaro, here crossed by a stone bridge, 23 m. N.E. Modena. It is surrounded by walls; and has manufactures of linen and silk, an active trade, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop 4722.

FIÑANA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. N.W. by N. Almeria, on the skirt of a hill, crowned by an old ruined fortress, near l. bank, Almeria. It is composed of one principal, several smaller streets, mostly paved, and a square, of considerable extent, containing the town and session houses. The church is a large and handsome building, with a tower, containing the town clock and three naves. There are also three chapels, a small hospital, prison, cemetery, storehouse, and two schools. Wine and oil is expressed, and some trade is carried on in silk, wool, grain, and cattle. Pop. 3273.

FINBOROUGH, two pars. Eng. Suffolk.—1, (*Great*), 1631 ac. Pop. 436.—2, (*Little*), 367 ac. Pop. 64.

FINCHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2968 ac. Pop. 837.

FINCHAMPSTEAD, par. Eng. Berks; 3926 ac. P. 613.

FINCHINGFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 8387 ac. P. 2524.

FINCHLEY, par. Eng. Middlesex; 2899 ac. Pop. 4937.

FINDHORN, a vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. Elgin, on the Findhorn, at its embouchure in the Moray Firth, 26 m. N.E. Inverness; lat. 57° 40′ N.; lon. 3° 36′ W. The harbour, which is, in great part, a natural one, forming a large bay or loch, several miles in extent, is amongst the safest on the coast, and affords good accommodation for shipping; but the entrance, which is only about ¼ m. wide, is rendered somewhat difficult by a shifting bar. The depth of water in the shallowest part of the channel is 10½ ft. during the lowest neap tide. Iron, tar, and timber are brought from the Baltic; and coals, slate, salt, and bone-dust are also imported. The exports are fish, grain, eggs, and timber, the last chiefly from the neighbouring forests. But the principal business of the place is in taking and curing herring, cod, and ling, of which large quantities are annually exported. The site of the village has been frequently changed in consequence of the encroachments of the sea. Pop. in 1871, 701.

FINDHORN, a river, Scotland, rising in the Monaghlea mountains, co. Inverness, between Strathdern and Strathcrrick, flowing N.E. through that co., and cos. Nairn and Moray; and, after a total course of about 45 m., direct distance, falling into a harbour or land locked bay of same name in the Moray Firth. It has excellent salmon fishings. During the memorable Moray floods of August, 1829, the Findhorn rose in some places 50 ft. above its ordinary level.

FINDOE, an isl., W. coast, Norway, forming one of a numerous group in the Bukke fiord, 15 m. N.E. Stavanger. It contains a church, and a monument, said to commemorate a victory gained over the Scots. The Norwegian hero, Thorsin, is also said to be buried in it.

FINDON, or FINNAN, a fishing vil. Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the sea-coast, 6 m. S. Aberdeen, celebrated for its smoked haddocks. The smoking is effected by burning the green branches of fir, which imparts a bright yellow colour, and most agreeable flavour to the fish. Haddocks, thus cured, are sent to all parts of the country. Pop. 190.

FINDON, par. Eng. Sussex; 4336 ac. Pop. 655.

FINEDON, or THINGDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 3650 ac. Pop. 1840.

FINESTRAT, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 25 m. N.E. Alicante, at the S. base of a lofty mountain, 3 m. from the sea It is poorly built, has steep and irregular streets, a parish church, chapel, townhouse, prison, two schools, and an ancient and ruinous castle. Manufactures:—linen and esparto fabrics, soap, wine, and oil. Trade:—gypsum, grain, esparto, hardware, earthenware, &c. Pop. 2633.

FINGAL, a dist. Ireland, co. Dublin, between Dublin and Drogheda. The inhabitants, who were originally Finish or Norwegian, still retain traces of their foreign origin. It gives the title of Earl to the Plunkett family.

FINGEST, par. Eng. Bucks; 1304 ac. Pop. 387.

FINGHALL, or FINGALL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 4436 ac. Pop. 432.

FINGLASS.—1, par. and tn. Irel. Dublin; 4696 ac. Pop. 1880.—2, par. Irel. King's co.; 702 ac. Pop. 99.

FINGOES, or WANDERERS, a race of S. Africans, belonging to various scattered tribes, originally from the E. coast, N. from Kafraria, but now chiefly inhabiting a tract of country formerly called the neutral ground, between the Lower Keiskamma and Great Fish River, but now forming part of the prov. Victoria, to which they were brought, to the number of 17,000, and there settled under the auspices of the Colonial Government. The men of this tribe have woolly hair, round noses, thickish lips, straight and muscular limbs, and average 5 ft. 8 in. in height. They are active, brave, and, in general, extremely good-natured. Their clothing is a dressed ox hide, worn with the hair inwards. They decorate themselves with ornaments of brass; and wear rude sandals on their feet. Their huts are hemispheres of boughs covered with grass; their food curdled milk and millet. Previously to their removal to their present settlement, the Fingoes lived in a state of abject slavery under the Amakosa Kafirs. After that period they remained faithful to the British, and distinguished themselves in the Kafir war of 1852, in which they did good service to the British cause.

FINGRINGHOE, par. Eng. Essex; 3433 ac. Pop. 663.

FINHAVEN, par. Scot. Forfar; 6 m. by 3 m. Pop. 424.

FINISTÈRE, or FINISTERRE [Land's End], a dep. France, so named from occupying its most W. extremity; bounded, E. by deps. Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan, and on all other sides by the sea; N. by the English Channel, and W. and S. by the Atlantic; greatest length, N. to S., 68 m.; greatest breadth, 56 m.; area, 2516 geo. sq. m. The coast line is bold and precipitous, composed almost throughout of lofty granite cliffs, in which the violence of the waves has made numerous deep indentations, the two most important of which, both on the W., form the extensive bay of Douarnenez, and the famous roadstead of Brest. The interior is traversed by two chains of hills. The more N., called Mount Arré, entering on the E. from Côtes-du-Nord, stretches first W.N.W., then W.S.W., terminating in Mount Faou, in Brest roads. It is about 38 m. long, and rises to the height of 900 ft. above the sea. The other chain, known by the name of the Montagnes Noires or Black Mountains, enters on the S.E., also from Côtes-du Nord, and proceeds nearly due W. for about 35 m. to the coast, where it forms the lofty tongue of land between Brest roads and the Bay of Douarnenez. These chains send out numerous ramifications, which extend in all directions, and give the whole department a very hilly appearance. In some parts it looks bleak and desolate, as in arrondissement Chateaulin, where are those extensive tracts, almost barren, known by the name of Landes; but in many other parts the scenery is rich, and beautifully diversified. The number of streams is very great; but the only navigable rivers are the Aulne, Elora, and Odet. An important addition to the water communication is the canal which connects Brest with Nantes. The climate is more equable than that of the interior of France, the range of the thermometer being much more limited. In winter, it seldom descends below

the freezing point, and then only for short intervals; snow seldom falls, and in some years ice is never seen. On the other hand, summer is often deficient in heat, and mists and rains are very frequent. Winds, more or less W., blow during three-fourths of the year, and often with great violence. Owing to the rocky nature of the surface, scarcely one-half of the whole is available for cultivation, and much more than one-third is waste. The arable land, however, is of good quality, and well cultivated; and the grain raised, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a considerable surplus for export. The principal crops are wheat, rye, and oats. Potatoes and flax are also extensively grown, and from the produce of the orchards a good deal of cider is made. The domestic animals are generally of good breeds. The horned cattle are rather small, but the horses for draught are excellent; and asses, of a large size, are reared in great numbers. In 1862 there were 111,483 horses, asses, and mules; 410,626 horned cattle, 72,228 sheep, and 81,472 pigs in the department. The fisheries on the coast are extensively carried on, and that of sardines is particularly valuable, employing a great number of hands. The minerals are of considerable importance, including iron, zinc, bismuth, and lead. The mines of the last, at Poullaouen and Huelgoat, are considered the most productive in France. The manufactures consist chiefly of sailcloth, ordinary linen, soap, oil, candles, ropes, leather, paper, and tobacco. Shipbuilding also is carried on to a large extent. The trade, greatly favoured both by internal communication and a number of good harbours, is extensive. The principal exports are grain, oil, brandy, sardines, sailcloth, and tobacco; the imports, Dutch cheese and colonial produce. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into five arrondissements—Quimper, the capital; Brest, Chateaulin, Morlaix, Quimperlé; subdivided into 43 cantons, and 282 communes. Pop. (1866), 662,485.

FINISTERRE CAPE.—1, [anc. *Artabrum Promontorium*], the most W. headland of Spain, Gallicia; lat. 42° 54′ N.; lon. 9° 21′ W. (R.) It is of considerable elevation, with a flat summit.——2, [Latin, *Promontorium Celticum*], The most W. headland in France, dep. Finistère (Brittany); lat. 48° 20′ N.; lon. 4° W.

FINKENWÄRDER, an isl. in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg, and partly to Hanoverian bailiwick of Harburg. It is protected by a surrounding wall, 20 ft. high; and has two churches, and two schools. Its inhabitants are engaged in boat-building, and fishing and agriculture. Pop. 1700.

FINLAND (Grand Principality of) [Latin, *Finnia, Finonia, Finlandia*], a dist. or gov. in the N.W. of Russia, bounded, N. by Norway, W. by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by the Gulf of Finland, a corner of gov. Petersburg, and Lake Ladoga, and E. by govs. Olonetz and Archangel; length, N. to S., 650 m.; breadth near the centre only 112 m., but toward the S., where it is greatest, 370 m.; area, about 136,000 Eng. sq. m. The coast generally presents a face of bold and precipitous granite cliffs, and is lined by numberless small islands and rocks, which make the navigation extremely dangerous. The interior may be described as a vast table land, with an average height of 400 to 600 ft. above the sea. It is not, however, by any means a monotonous flat, but is much broken by hills and valleys; and occasionally rises into mountains, of which a chain, which at Maanselke, in the N., has a height of nearly 4000 ft., is continued S., though with several interruptions, and terminates in lofty cliffs in the Gulf of Bothnia. The great mass of the mountains is composed of red granite, and vast quantities of the same rock lie in boulders on the lower grounds, and prove a very serious obstacle to their cultivation. Many of the heights are bare, but the greater part of those of moderate elevation are covered with forests, chiefly of pine-wood; and, in combination with the vast number of lakes enclosed by their bases, often form very romantic scenery. These lakes, both by their number and individual extent, furnish one of the most characteristic features of the country. The most important of them are Lake Ladoga, the greater part of which belongs to the grand duchy; Saima, Paijänejärwi, all in the S., where the greater part of the surface is occupied by water; the Uleå, near the centre, and the Enara, in the extreme N. These lakes form the chief basins of Finland, receiving the far greater part of its streams, in the first instance, and afterwards discharging their waters into the sea, by rivers generally of no great length, but of much width and depth. The longest rivers are in the N., where the lakes are fewest. Among others may be mentioned the Torneå, forming a long stretch of the boundary between Finland and Sweden, the Koni and the Ijo. The climate varies much, according to locality. In Lappmark, in the N., it is polar, but somewhat modified. Further S., the winter begins in the middle of October and continues to the middle of May, but even during the coldest season thaws of several days' duration are not unfrequent. Spring appears suddenly, and continues for about a month, leaving only about four months for summer and harvest. The summer months are so hot, and the weather so dry, that the crops near the Gulf of Finland, where the soil is of a sandy texture, often suffer from drought. The soil consists generally of a clayey or sandy loam, and must be of good natural fertility, since, notwithstanding a very imperfect system of culture, and the unfavourable circumstances in which the crops are reared, a considerable quantity of grain is exported, and Finland, when in possession of Sweden, was regarded as its most important granary. The principal crops are barley and rye. Owing to the nature of the surface and climate, a great part of the land is fit only for pasture, but the number of stock is greatly limited by want of winter fodder. In the N., where vegetation is almost confined to the growth of moss and lichen, other domestic animals are superseded by the reindeer, of which great herds are kept. The forests are very extensive, and furnish one of the chief sources of public revenue. In addition to timber, chiefly fir, large quantities of potash, pitch, and rosin are obtained from them, and form the principal articles of export. The minerals are chiefly confined to iron, lead, sulphur, nitre, slate, and granite. The first only is wrought to some extent, and supplies several furnaces; of the last, a great number of excellent quarries have been opened, chiefly on the borders of the lakes or sea coasts, to secure the advantage of water carriage. From these, blocks of extraordinary magnitude and beauty are obtained, and employed both for architectural and artistical purposes. One of the finest specimens is furnished by the obelisk monolith recently erected in St. Petersburg to the Emperor Alexander. In its rough state it was 12 ft. in diameter, and 80 ft. long. Manufactures are insignificant, but those of cotton and iron have somewhat increased of late years. The inhabitants of the W. coast are of Swedish, and those of the S.E. of Russian origin; but the far larger portion, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole, are Finns, with a slight mixture of Laplanders. The latter, in a pure state, are only to be found in a few very limited districts of the N. The Finns have been divided by ethnographers into two great families of W. and E. Finns, but they are so much intermixed, and possess so many common features, that it seems impossible to decide between them. Up to the 12th century, the Finns lived under their own sovereigns, and were Pagans. Their conversion to Christianity took place about the middle of that century after their conquest by the Swedes. They are almost all Lutherans. They are somewhat phlegmatic in their temperament, but patient, laborious, not without enterprise, and very hospitable. Their prevailing vice is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits. In 1721 the part of Finland which formed prov. Wiborg, was secured to Peter the Great by the treaty of Nystadt. The remainder was conquered from the Swedes in 1809, and now forms a division of the Russian empire, under the name of a Grand Principality, the emperor exercising his supremacy as Grand Prince. The states, composed of the representatives of four social orders, are convoked by him; and no new laws can be enacted, nor new taxes imposed, without their sanction. Some modification of this constitution has been made by the substitution of a senate for the states, but it still continues to be at least virtually recognized; and the ordinary procedure of the courts of law is in accordance with the forms in existence under Swedish rule. The proper seat of government is at Petersburg; but a governor-general, representing the emperor, resides in Helsingfors. Administratively, Finland is subdivided into eight läns or counties—Wiborg, St. Michael, Nyland, Tawasthuus, Åbo-Björneborg, Wasa, Kuopia, and Uleåborg-kaiana. It is sometimes also subdivided into the two lappmarks of Kami, Torneå, and the dist. of Viborg. Pop. 1,724,193, of whom 1,688,131 are Lutherans.

FINLAND (GULF OF), a great arm of the Baltic, on the E. side, having Finland on the N., and the Russian govs. Esthonia and St. Petersburg on the S. The length of the gulf, E. to W., is about 250 or 260 m.; breadth at the entrance, or narrowest part, 40 m., towards the head, where it is widest, about 80 m. Its N. shores are considerably serrated, but present no very deep indentations. The S. coast is still less marked. It receives but few rivers, and none of them, with exception of the Neva, of any great size. The latter enters the head of the gulf, communicating with Lake Ladoga. The other rivers that may be mentioned are the Luga and Narva, which disembogue within a short distance of each other, near the head of the gulf, on the S. side. It contains numerous islands, of which Cronstadt is the largest. There are various towns of considerable importance along its shores, St. Petersburg occupying its E. extremity. Amongst them may be named Narva, Revel, Port Baltic, Ekenäs, Borgo, Frederiksham, Helsingfors, and Wyborg or Viborg.

FINMARK [Danish and Swedish, *Finmarken*], a bail. Norway, prov. Tromsöe, forming the most N. part of the kingdom, bounded, E. by Russia, S. by Sweden and bail. Nordland, and on all other sides by the Arctic Ocean. It consists of a mountainous and usually sterile tract, stretching 140 m. N.E. to S.W., with an average breadth of about 40 m.; its coast deeply indented by bays, and lined by numerous islands. Both the severity of the climate, and the general barrenness of the soil, confine cultivation within very narrow limits. Where it is practicable, the chief crops raised are barley and potatoes. The only trees are birch and pine, and occasionally willow and mountain-ash. The principal rivers are the Tana, forming the Russian boundary on the E., and the Alten. The valley of the latter is the finest part of the country, and presents some fine Alpine, and even rural scenery. The islands already mentioned, known by the general name of Loffodens, form a long line of coast, where important fisheries are established. The cod fishery employs a large number of boats and men, and a great quantity of cod liver oil is made. Whales are occasionally caught off the coast. The inhabitants are Finns and Laplanders; they lead but a miserable life; they have very little grain, and often exist upon moss-bread and cakes made of the bark of young pine trees. Pop. (1866), 65,490.

FINNAN.—1, A vil. Scotland. *See* FINDON.—2, A small river, Scotland, co. Inverness, which flows through the valley of Glenfinnan, and falls into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel.

FINNINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1242 ac. Pop. 571.

FINNINGLEY, par. Eng. Notts; 5970 ac. Pop. 876.

FINNOE, par. Irel. Tipperary; 5054 ac. Pop. 786.

FINO, or PORTO FINO, a promontory, kingdom of Italy, on the shore of the gulf, and 17 m. E.S.E. Genoa. It is a large and lofty headland, of a round shape, rendered conspicuous from a distance at sea by the towers and square fort which crown its summit. There is deep water almost to its base, and immediately E. of it are the town and harbour of same name.

FINO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 6 m S. Como, on a gentle eminence, at the foot of which the Seveso rises. It is a cheerful-looking place, and contains a parish church, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1848.

FINSBURY, a parl. bor. Eng., co. Middlesex, forming the N. part of London, having E. the Tower Hamlets, W. Marylebone, and S. the city of London and liberty of Westminster. It embraces Clerkenwell, Islington, and other parishes; and near its S.E. extremity are a square, circus, and district of its own name. Within its limits are situated several important buildings and institutions, including St. Bartholomew's and the Foundling Hospitals, the Charterhouse, Gray's Inn, and the British Museum. Since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, it has sent two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 443,316.

FINSTERWOLDE, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 23 m. E. by S. Groningen, near the estuary of the Dollart. It is a scattered place, and has a neat church, a school, and a poorhouse. Inhabitants agriculturists. Pop. 1067.

FINTONA, a market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, 7 m. S. Omagh. It has a parish church, places of worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, and R. Catholics, two national schools, and a dispensary. The linen manufacture, once extensively carried on here, has lately been revived. Spades, and other agricultural implements, are made to a great extent; and considerable quantities of sewed muslin work are done for Belfast and Glasgow houses. Weekly market on Friday; monthly fairs. Pop. 1504.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FINTRAY, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 15 sq. m. Pop. 1080.

FINTRY, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. of, and 12 m. W.S.W. Stirling. The VILLAGE contains a neat parish church, two endowed schools, and a cotton factory, employing nearly 300 hands. Area of par. 13,000 ac. Pop. 499.

FINUGE, par. and tn. Irel. Kerry; 3741 ac. Pop. 982.

FINVOY, par. Irel. Antrim; 16,383 ac. Pop. 5341.

FIORANO [Lat. *Florianum*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, dist. of, and 2 m. W. Ivrea, on the Dora. It contains a parish church, a fine villa with English garden, and the remains of an old fort; and has a considerable trade in iron ore, mined in the valley of Brosso, and carried over into the valley of Aosta. Pop. 1040.

FIORENZUOLA.—1, [Latin, *Florentiola*], a tn. Italy, Parma, in a beautiful plain, on the Emilia, and r. bank, Arda, here crossed by a handsome modern bridge, 15 m. E.S.E. Piacenza. It is well built, nearly in the form of a perfect square; contains a collegiate church, richly decorated; a convent, a palace, with the remains of an ancient theatre; a remarkable tower, with chains hanging from it, to which criminals are said to have been bound; an hospital, a primary, a secondary, and a Jewish school; and has a weekly market and three annual fairs, two of which last each three days. Pop. 6306.——2, A tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 25 m. N.N.E. Florence, at the bottom of a deep valley, l. bank, Santerno. It is situated in a mountainous district, known by the name of the Florentine Alps, is the seat of a court of justice, and contains a parish church, hospital, and ecclesiastical seminary. It was once fortified, and makes a figure in the early Italian wars. Pop. 856.

FIRAN, a small isl. Red Sea, about 18 m. from the coast of Arabia; lat. 17° 13′ N.; lon. 41° 30′ E.; celebrated for its pearl fishery.

FIRANDO, or FIRATO, a long and lofty isl. Japan, about 10 m. off N.W. coast of Kiusiu. It stretches E.N.E. and W.S.W., between lat. 33° 10′ and 33° 25′ N., while the village of same name is said to be in lon. 129° 37′ E. The Dutch had their factory in this place, from its first settlement in 1609 till its transference to Desima in 1641. The village lies on a bay, in which is a vast round basin, connected with the bay by a narrow channel. At low water, however, this basin is generally dry, and the entrance is narrow and dangerous, but in the bay is good and safe anchorage.

FIRAO, a considerable tn. Japan, isl. of Niphon, prov. Yamato, 45 m. S.S.E. Meaco.

FIRBECK, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1330 ac. P. 204.

FIRENZE, a tn. Italy. *See* FLORENCE.

FIRLE (WEST), par. Eng. Sussex; 3392 ac. Pop. 701.

FIRMINY, a manufacturing tn. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. S.W. St. Etienne. Its chief manufactures are cast steel, nails, smiths' bellows, forge hammers, window glass, and bottles. Some ribbon-weaving is carried on. There are several collieries in the vicinity. Pop. 7672.

FIROZABAD.—1, (*Giaour* or *Gur*), a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, 65 m. S.S.E. Shiraz; lat. 28° 54′ N.; lon. 52° 37′ E. It contains many interesting ruins, and is famous for its *attar* of roses, which is reckoned the finest made in Persia. It carries on a considerable trade in horses, cotton, and various agricultural products. Pop estimated at 2000.——2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, l. bank, Jumna, 59 m. N. by E. Gwalior.

FIRSBY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, 910 ac. Pop. 222.—2, (*East*), 2292 ac. Pop. 101.

FIRST ISLAND, or MURDER ISLAND, a small isl. Mozambique Channel, S.W. coast of Madagascar, from which it is distant about 3 m.; lat. 22° 5′ S.; lon. 43° 7′ E.; named Murder Island by Captain Owen, in consequence of the murder there of two of his midshipmen by the natives.

FIRTH and STENNESS, par. Scotland, Orkney; 9 sq. m. Pop. 1327.

FISCHA, or FISCHAMEND [anc. *Æquinoctium*], a market tn. Lower Austria, r. bank, Fischa, here crossed by a bridge, with an old massive tower, at its junction with the Danube, 12 m. E.S.E. Vienna. It is an ancient place of Roman origin, surrounded by hills on the W. and S.; contains a castle, and

has manufactures of cotton, a print field, and a cotton-mill. The Templars had an establishment here. Pop. 1220.

FISCHA, a river, Lower Austria, which rises S. of Vienna, in the Schneeberg, between the Piesting and Leitha, flows N.E., receiving the Piesting and the Riesenbach, and passing the towns of Guttenstein, Piesting, and Solenau, joins r. bank, Danube, at Fischamend, 12 m. E.S.E. Vienna, after a course of 55 m.

FISCHBACH, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and about 30 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. It stands in a beautiful district; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a castle, with fine gardens, belonging to Prince William of Prussia; and has tile-works, a saw, and two other mills. Pop. 1430.

FISCHENTHAL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Zürich, on the Töss. It stands in a valley of the same name, inclosed by lofty mountains, of the range of Allmann. It consists of a parish church, and a number of huts scattered through the valley. The inhabitants are not in comfortable circumstances, and have repeatedly been brought to the point of starvation; but the introduction of silk and cotton spinning has tended greatly to ameliorate their condition. Pop. 2814.

FISCHHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 21 m. W. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, on the Wieke, a beautiful bay on the N. side of the Frische Haff. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices; has a church, manufactures of cloth, a fishery, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1914.——The CIRCLE (area, 318 geo. sq. m.), is flat, and well wooded; but has a sandy soil. Pop. 36,873.

FISCIANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Salerno, with two parish churches and two convents. Pop. 7778.

FISH RIVER (GREAT).—1, S.E. Africa, near the E. frontier of Cape Colony. It rises in about lat. 31° 30′ S.; lon. 25° E., flows N. and E. to about lon. 25° 45′ E., when it takes a S. direction to lat. 32° 55′ S.; here it again turns to the E., and at lon. 26° 50′ once more flows S. and S.E., till it falls into the sea, at lat. 33° 30′ S.; lon. 27° E. Its course, like that of most of the rivers in this part of Africa, is singularly tortuous, rarely flowing more than 3 or 4 m. in one direction; thus its entire length, in a straight line, may not much exceed, perhaps, 180 m., while, following its sinuosities, and the larger of these only, it will extend to considerably upwards of 400 m. The Great Fish river intersects Cradock and Albany, and forms the boundary between Somerset East and Bedford; Victoria East and Albany; and Bathurst and Peddie.—2, A river, British N. America (*see* BACK'S RIVER).

FISHBOURNE (NEW), par. Eng. Sussex; 610 ac. P. 317.

FISHER'S ISLAND, a small isl., U. States, New York, 14 m. E. Long Island. It is 8 m. long, by 1 m. broad, and sustains a valuable dairy.

FISHER SOUND, a channel, British N. America, W. coast, which separates Princess Royal Islands from the Continent, and forms the N. continuation of Fitzhugh's Strait; lat. 52° N.; lon. 130° W. It was discovered by Vancouver in 1793.

FISHERTON, two pars. Eng. Wilts.—1, (*Anger*), 323 ac. Pop. 2424.—2, (*De la Mere*), 2861 ac. Pop. 333.

FISHGUARD, a seaport tn. and par., S. Wales, co. Pembroke. The TOWN is beautifully situated 13½ m. N. Haverfordwest, at the mouth of the Gwayn, on Fishguard bay; streets, for the most part, steep and irregular; houses of indifferent appearance; water excellent and plentiful. Besides the parish church, there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; with a number of daily and Sunday schools. The port is one of the best in St. George's Channel. About 100 vessels belong to the port; but its trade is inconsiderable; exports, chiefly corn, butter, and slates; imports, general goods, coal, culm, limestone, and timber. The fisheries off the bay are also productive, and employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. In 1797, a French force, of about 1100 men, landed in the neighbourhood; but were captured by the troops under Lord Cawdor. Area of par. 4208 ac. Pop., tn. 1593, par. 2084.

FISHLAKE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 6170 ac. Pop. 1295.

FISHLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 476 ac. Pop. 4.

FISHTOFT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 6425 ac. Pop. 640.

FISKERTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2049 ac. Pop. 463.

FISMES [Latin, *Fines Remorum*], a tn. France, dep. Marne, 39 m. N.W. Chalons, once strongly fortified, and part of the defences still existing. It has manufactures of pottery, tiles, and bricks, and a liquor called *vin-de-Fismes*, for colouring rose champagne. A church council was holden here in 881, and another in 935. Pop. 2787.

FITATS [Chinese, *Tchang-loo*], a prov. Japan, E. part of isl. Niphon, bounded, N. by Mouts, E. by the Pacific, S. by Simosa, and W. by Mousasi; length, nearly 100 m. It is mountainous: watered by several large rivers, and has a fertile soil. A great trade is carried on in cattle and silk fabrics. It is divided into 11 districts; and, besides Mito, its capital, has a town of same name, on a small river, near the coast, 108 m. E.N.E. Yedo.

FITERO, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, 15 m. S.W. Tudela, l. bank, Alhama. In the older portion of the town, the houses are ill built, and the streets narrow, and badly kept; but in the more modern part, the streets are good, the dwellings substantial, and agreeably interspersed with gardens and olive plantations. It has a large monastery, fine gothic parish church, and two public schools, and, in the vicinity, some thermal springs and baths, and gypsum quarries. Linen and woollen fabrics, hempen shoes, earthenware, soap, wine, and oil, are manufactured. Pop. 2190.

FITFUL HEAD, a promontory, near the S. part of the mainland of Shetland, W. of Quendal bay, rising 929 ft. above the level of the sea. It has been rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of the *Pirate*.

FITTLETON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3175 ac. Pop. 380.

FITTLEWORTH, par. Eng. Sussex; 2367 ac. Pop. 782.

FITTRE, or FIDDRI, a lake, Central Africa, kingdom Waday or Bergoo; lat. 13° 45′ N.; lon. 20° 30′ E., about 200 m. E. Lake Tchad. It is said to be four days' journey in circumference during the dry season, but in the wet season increases to double that extent, and is represented as having no outlet, although it receives a large river 400 yards wide at its embouchure. This lake is understood to be the same called Cauga by Edrisi, in the 11th century, who asserts that it has a communication with the Niger.

FITZ, par. Eng. Salop; 1512 ac. Pop. 273.

FITZABADING, a beautiful and fertile district, in the S.W. part of Abyssinia, prov. Gojam; described by Dr. Beke as more resembling an English than an African landscape; its rich and extensive pastures being interspersed with numerous trees, amongst which herds of cattle are seen grazing.

FITZHEAD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1208 ac. Pop. 356.

FITZROY, an isl., near the N.E. coast of Australia, 5 m. N.E. Cape Grafton, N. peak 550 ft. high; lat. 16° 55′ S.; lon. 146° E. (B.)

FIULINAS, or FLORINAS, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 9 m. S.S.E. Sassari, near the Pianora, on a height open on all sides, and commanding a magnificent view. It contains an ancient parish church, with three naves; three other churches, and a primary school; and has some trade in cattle, wine, fruit, and poultry, and an annual fair. Pop. 2025.

FIUMARA DI MURA, a vil. Italy, Naples, prov. and 7 m. N. Reggio. Pop. 1739.

FIUME [German, *St. Veit am Flaum*; Illyrian, *Reka*], a seaport tn. Austria, cap. of the Hungarian Küstenland or Littorale, on the small river Fiumara, where it falls into the Gulf of Quarnero, in the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic; lat. (clock tower) 45° 19′ 36″ N.; lon. 14° 26′ 45″ E. (B.) It consists of the old town, built on a height, and composed of very indifferent houses, and gloomy, dirty, winding, and ill-paved streets; and of the new town, situated along the shore, and presenting a very marked contrast to the old town, by the number of its handsome buildings, and the general spaciousness and regularity of its streets, provided not only with good central, but also side pavement. The objects most deserving of notice are the old capitular or high church, Maria Himmelfahrt, rich in marble, and adorned with a fine front; the church of St. Veit, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a handsome structure, in the form of a rotunda, with a dome, and eight marble pillars, resembling the church of Maria della Saluti, in Venice; the casino, an elegant edifice, the first story of which is used as a theatre; the governor's residence, barracks, townhouse, monasteries, &c. Fiume is the seat of a military governor, a mercantile and commercial court, a maritime con-

sulate, sanitary directory, custom-house, and bridewell; and possesses a gymnasium, a high school, and a burgher hospital. Its manufactures include linen, leather, woollens, refined sugar, refined wax, tobacco, and especially rosoglio, but ship-building is the main-stay of the place, for which the splendid forests of the Julian Alps afford the greatest facilities. The harbour is very indifferent, and admits only small vessels; but the roadstead has sufficient depth of water for vessels of any size, at a few hundred yards from the shore, and if not completely, is at least well sheltered. The principal exports are corn, tobacco, wood, fruit, and salted provisions; the principal imports—sugar, rice, spices, and salt. The commercial importance of Fiume was early perceived, and easy communication with the interior has been secured by a magnificent road of 73 m. to Carlstadt, where the navigation of the Save and Culpa becomes available. Still the road being over the Julian Alps, is hilly, and carriage to and from the interior being wholly by land, is expensive. The trade of the port is thus greatly limited; for being the only important sea-outlet for the produce of Hungary, it ought to be extensive. In 1865, 6744 vessels, of 122,337 tons, entered, and 6776, of 130,453 tons, cleared; the imports amounting to £577,280, and the exports to £522,060. Pop. 13,888.—(Raffelsperger; Paton's *Highlands of the Adriatic.*)

FIUME-FREDDO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Cosenza, 10 m. S. Paola, agreeably situated near the Tyrrhenean Sea. It has a handsome church, two monasteries, and a nunnery; and an annual fair. Pop. 4461.

FIUMICELLO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and within 1 m. of Brescia, of which it is properly a suburb. It is beautifully situated on a mountain slope, near the Mella, and contains a parish church, and a great number of handsome villas. Pop. 2943.

FIUMICINO, a small seaport, kingd. Italy, 16 m. S.W. Rome. It stands at the mouth of the right or W. branch of the Tiber, a channel artificially made by Trajan, and now the principal communication of the capital with the sea. It contains a line of well built houses, and a lofty square tower of five stories, surmounted by a beacon, to guide the entrance into the river, which is narrow and difficult. An active fishery is carried on, and furnishes a considerable supply of fish to Rome. Owing to its low site, Fiumicino requires the protection of strong embankments. It is much resorted to by the Romans as a holiday excursion.

FIVE ISLANDS.—1, A group of small isls. China Sea, S. coast, China, prov. Quangtong; lat. 21° 40′ N.; lon. 112° 38′ E. They are of moderate height, and most of them covered with grass.——2, A group in the Tanasserim or Mergui Archipelago, 5 m. S.E. Pine-tree Island, about lat. 10° 20′ N.; lon. 98° E.——3, (*Cinque Islands*), Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. end of Rutland Island, one of the Andamans; lat. 11° 22′ N.; lon. 92° 45′ E.

FIVE-MILE-TOWN, or BLESSINGBOURN, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, par. and 6½ m. W. by S. Clogher. It has a neat chapel of ease, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Methodist chapel. Market-day, Friday; several fairs annually. Pop. 703.

FIVEHEAD, par. Eng. Somerset; 1721 ac. Pop. 438.

FIVES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, arrond. of, and within 1 m. of Lille, with which it is so connected as to be properly its suburb. It has manufactures of chemical products, glue, and gelatine, several beet-root sugar factories, and numerous oil-mills. Pop. 5876.

FIVIZZANO, a tn. Tuscany, in a detached part of the duchy in the Val di Magra, 35 m. N.N.E. Pisa. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers; is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; is well built and well paved, contains a large and handsome square, situated near the centre of the town, and adorned with a fine fountain; an elegant parish church, superior school and hospital; and has two weekly markets, and a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 2005.

FIZA, or FÖRED, a market tn., co. Hoves, on the Theiss, 27 m. S.E. Erlau. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 4020.

FIZEN, a prov. Japan, W. part of isl. Kiusiu; bounded, N. by Tsikusen and the Corea Channel, E. by Tsikugo, S.E. by the Gulf of Simabara, and S.W. by the Yellow Sea. It includes 1016 islands and islets, of which the Gotto group and the isl. of Firando are the most important. Fizen is of a volcanic formation, and exhibits evidences of former eruptions. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain manufactures. The method of preparing the clay for use is curious and ingenious. A tree is hollowed in the form of a trough from 20 to 25 ft. long, and 2 ft. thick at one end; this trough is placed on an axle, and properly balanced; to the thin end a heavy wooden hammer is attached, made more weighty with iron; water is poured into the thick end, causing it to sink, by which means the hammer is raised, till the water flowing out again at the lowered end, it falls with all its weight upon a mortar of marble or granite containing the porcelain earth, which it bruises without difficulty.

FLAACH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 15 m. N.N.E. Zürich, beautifully situated not far from the confluence of the Thur with the Rhine. It contains a parish church, a small castle, and two schools. The wine made here is in high repute. Pop. 1852.

FLADBURY, par. Eng. Worcester; 7862 ac. Pop. 1549.

FLADSTRAND, Denmark. *See* FREDERICKSHAVN.

FLAGSTAD, two isls. Norway. The one, on the W. coast, and belonging to the group of the Lofodens, in lat. 68° N., is about 15 m. long, and forms a parish with 905 inhabitants; the other, off the S.E. coast, 43 m. N.E. Christiansand, has a length of about 6 m.

FLAMANVILLE, a vil. and com. France, dep. Manche, 13 m. S.W Cherbourg; with extensive granite quarries.

FLAMBOROUGH, a vil. and par. England, co. York, (E. Riding.) The VILLAGE, 4 m. E.N.E. Bridlington, about the centre of the celebrated promontory Flamborough Head, contains, besides the parish church, places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. It was formerly a place of some note, but is now merely a large fishing village. Area of par. 3578 ac. Pop. 1297.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a remarkable headland, E. coast England, co. York; lat. 54° 7′ N.; lon. 0° 5′ W. (a.) It consists of a lofty range of chalk cliffs, about 6 m. long, and rising in many places to an elevation of 300 ft. perpendicularly from the sea. At the base of the rocks are several extensive caverns, and on the extreme point of the promontory, at a height of 214 ft. above sea level, is a lighthouse, with a revolving light, visible from a distance of 30 m. During the summer season the cliffs here are the resort of immense numbers of sea fowl.

FLAMSTEAD, par. Eng. Hertford; 5929 ac. P. 1852.

FLANDERS [Latin, *Flandria;* Spanish, *Flandes;* Italian, *Fiandra;* French, *Flandre;* German and Flemish, *Flandern;* Dutch, *Vlaanderen*], a former country or district, Europe, now included in Holland, Belgium, and France. It stretched from the Schelde, below Fort-Lillo, W. along the Hond, or West Schelde, and W.S.W. along the German Ocean, to the entrance of the Straits of Dover, near Gravelines, and was bounded E. by the duchy of Brabant, S. Hainaut, and W. the French provinces of Artois and Picardy. The origin of the name is unknown. It occurs for the first time, but in a very restricted sense, in the seventh century. The erection of the territory into a county took place in the ninth century, and was made by Philip the Bold, king of France, in favour of his son in-law, Baldwin, of the Iron Arm. It afterwards passed to the united houses of Spain and Austria, and ultimately to the latter, but underwent considerable curtailment by the conquests of the French in the west, when part of it became French Flanders, and is now included in departments Nord and Ardennes; and the conquests of the Dutch in the north, who succeeded in including the most northerly portion of it in the province of Zeeland. The remainder still retains its ancient name, and forms the modern provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium.

FLANDERS (EAST), [French, *Flandre Orientale*], a prov. Belgium, bounded, N. by Holland, E. provs. Antwerp and Brabant, S. Hainaut, and W. West Flanders; length, N. to S., 34 m.; central breadth, E. to W., 32 m.; area, 1154 sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain, sloping gently eastwards. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Schelde, while by itself, its tributaries, and canals connected with them, furnish ample water communication. Its soil, partly of a sandy and partly of a clayey texture, is so industriously and skilfully cultivated that it has the appearance of a vast garden, and presents one of the richest rural landscapes which anywhere exists. The Pays de Waes, included almost wholly in the arrondissement

of Termonde, is regarded as the most fertile and populous spot of the same extent in Europe. The principal crops are wheat and flax, but almost all the plants which can be grown under the same latitude are cultivated with success. Among others are rape seed, hemp, potatoes, lucerne, hops, madder, chicory, and tobacco. The domestic animals, particularly horses and cattle, are of excellent breeds. The dairy husbandry, which alone can supply the manure necessary to maintain the fertility of the soil, under the exhausting though very profitable system of agriculture pursued, is particularly attended to. Sheep are not numerous. There are no forests, properly so called, but owing to the general practice of planting hedge-row trees, there is no want of wood. In general, however, it consists of poplar and other trees of soft texture, and makes only indifferent timber. There are no minerals of any value, but manufactures have made great progress, and all the ordinary, as well as the fine tissues of wool, cotton, and flax are well and largely made. There are also numerous tanneries, breweries, distilleries, soap-works, roperies, sugar and salt refineries, &c. The trade includes, in addition to these articles, flax, hops, and oil. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into six arrondissements—Gand, or Ghent, the capital; Alost, Audenarde, Termonde, St. Nicolas, and Eecloo. Pop. (1869), 829,387.

FLANDERS (WEST), [French, *Flandre Occidentale*], a prov. Belgium, bounded, N. and N.W. by the German Ocean, W.S.W. and S. France, S.E. prov. Hainaut, E. East Flanders, and N.E. Holland; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 54 m.; greatest breadth, 48 m.; area, 1250 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally flat, but a few low hills occur in the S. and E., and a range of sand hills or downs lines the greater part of the coast. The S.E. portion of the province belongs to the basin of the Scheldt, which, forming the boundary between it and Hainaut, receives part of the drainage directly, and the remainder by the Lys; but the far larger part of the province sends its waters directly to the German Ocean by a number of small streams, of which the Yperlee is the only one deserving of notice. The others are chiefly employed in feeding canals. Much of the soil is naturally sandy and poor, but the untiring industry of the inhabitants has converted the far greater part of it into fertile plains. Large tracts of moor, however, still exist, and cannot well be dispensed with, as they form the principal source of fuel. The most important crops are flax, both abundant in quantity and excellent in quality; oats, barley, hops, oil seeds, tobacco, madder, and chicory. The cattle, of all sorts, are of excellent breeds; and fish, poultry, and game abound. The most important branch of industry is linen, ordinary and damask. Great quantities of lace also are made, and there are numerous breweries, distilleries, tanneries, dye-works, oil-works, soap-works, salt and sugar refineries, &c. For administrative purposes the province is divided into eight arrondissements—Bruges, the capital; Courtrai, Ypres, Furnes, Thielt, Roulers, Ostend, and Dixmude. Pop. (1869), 660,029.

FLANNEN, or FANNAN ISLES, or the SEVEN HUNTERS, a group of seven small isles, Scotland, in the Hebrides, 17 m. W. Lewis; lat. (N.W. extremity of Flannen) 58° 13′ N.; lon. 7° 37′ W. (R.) They afford excellent sheep pasture, and contain a number of Druidical remains.

FLAT-HOLMES, a small isl. England, co. Somerset, Bristol Channel, 6 m. W. Uphill, 1½ m. in circumference, containing a lighthouse 80 ft. in height.

FLAT ISLAND.—1, A small isl. or rock, Bay of Bengal, S.S.E. from the Great Andaman; lat. 11° 7′ N.; lon. 93° 37′ E.—2, An isl. Bay of Bengal, coast Aracan, S.E. isl. Cheduba; lat. 18° 36′ N.; lon. 93° 45′ E.—3, A group of small isls. China Sea, between the Great Natunas and Point Datto, W. coast Borneo; lat. 3° 3′ N.; lon. 108° 54′ E.—4, An isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, Alloo Strait, about 2 or 3 m. N.W. Pantar; lat. 7° 59′ S.; lon. 120° 59′ E.—5, An isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, off the N. coast of Sumbawa; lat. 8° 7′ S.; lon. 117° 28′ E. (R.)

FLATBUSH, a vil. and township, U. States, New York. The VILLAGE, 8 m. S.E. New York, contains two churches, and a flourishing academy. In 1776 the British here defeated the Americans, with great loss. Pop. 3176.

FLATHEAD INDIANS. Tribes established on both sides of the Columbia river, N. America, to a distance of many miles from its mouth. They are commonly of diminutive stature, and badly made; a wide mouth and thick lips, nose thick and nostrils large. But the most remarkable feature is the almost universal flattening of the head by various mechanical contrivances, a constant pressure being applied to the skull of the infant during the first four or eight months. It does not appear that this operation has any effect in diminishing the capacity of the cranium, or the whole volume of brain.

FLATOW, or CZLOTTOWO, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 84 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circle of same name. It is situated between three lakes; contains a Protestant and R. Catholic parish church, a chapel, and synagogue, and has manufactures of cloth and lace, a trade in corn, horses, and cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2730.—The CIRCLE, area, 427 geo. sq. m., is flat and well-wooded, and contains a number of lakes, but is not very fertile. Pop. 46,290.

FLAVY-LE-MARTEL, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. S.S.W. St. Quentin. It has manufactures of cotton goods, and a trade in cider. Pop. 2394.

FLAXLEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1375 ac. P. 242.

FLAYOSC [Latin, *Flayoscum*], a vil. France, dep. Var, 5 m. from Draguignan, in a fertile district. It was formerly a place of some strength, is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, contains a chapel of very ancient date, and has manufactures of delft-ware, brick-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1826.

FLÈCHE (LA), [Latin, *Fixia*], a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, r. bank, Loir, 24 m. S.W. Le Mans, finely situated in a smiling valley. It is well built, has wide, handsome, and clean streets, and is well supplied with water. In the middle of the river, which separates the town from its suburbs, are the ruins of a strong castle, built in the 10th or 11th century, and long held to be the strongest fortress in Anjou. The chief building in the town is the military college, once the college of the Jesuits, founded in 1603. It encloses five large courts, and contains a fine church, and a library of 20,000 vols. The church of St. Thomas is a remarkable pile, of Byzantine gothic, the old *flèche* or spire of which gave name to the place. It also has a townhouse, courthouse, and public hospital. At the W. end of the port, formed by the Loir, is a fine walk, bordered with elms. The manufactures comprise linen, hosiery, glue, wax, leather, gloves, &c. There is a trade in grain, fruit, poultry, and cattle. Pop. 7077.

FLECKERÖE, a small isl. S.E. coast, Norway, near the entrance of the bay, and 3 m. S. of the town of Christiansand. It was once defended by a fort, which has been destroyed.

FLECKNEY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1630 ac. Pop. 518.

FLEDBOROUGH, par. Eng. Notts; 1427 ac. Pop. 130.

FLEET, two pars. Eng.:—1, Dorset; 1385 ac. Pop. 164.—2, Lincoln; 6667 ac. Pop. 1162.

FLEET, a small river, Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, issuing from a lake of same name, flows S.S.E. past Gatehouse, and falls into Wigton Bay by a considerable estuary.

FLEETWOOD-ON-WYRE, a seaport and watering-place, England, co. Lancaster, on the Wyre, near its entrance into Lancaster Bay, 18 m. N.W. Preston, with which it is connected by railway, joining the London and North-western line. This place has sprung up since the year 1836, and is now a considerable town, containing a number of regular streets, well-lighted with gas. It has a handsome church, a market-house, lighthouse, custom-house, and bonding warehouses; a school of musketry and barracks. There is a large public school at Rossall, near Fleetwood. The harbour is safe and commodious, and there is regular communication by steamers with Glasgow, Isle of Man, the lake districts, Belfast, and other places. Pop. 3834.

FLEHINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 5 m. from Bretten. It contains a parish church, and has a paper-mill in its vicinity. Pop. 1138.

FLEKKEFJORD, a seaport, Norway, bail. Mandal, 50 m. W. Christiansand, on a fjord of same name. Trading, fishing, and making wooden houses, are the chief employments. Considerable quantities of herring and cod are exported to Sweden and elsewhere. Pop. 873.

FLEMINGSTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 672 ac. P. 79.

FLEMPTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 789 ac. Pop. 247.

FLENSBORG [Latin, *Flenopolis*], a market tn. Prussia, Schleswig, W. end Flensborg Fjord, an inlet about

20 m. long, by 2 to 10 broad, with 5 to 12 fathoms water, and 20 m. N.N.W. Schleswig; lat. 54° 46′ 54″ N.; lon. 9° 26′ 12″ E. (R.) It is well built, and improving; has several handsome streets, and three market squares, a high school, and several others, four churches, an hospital, a penitentiary, and several charitable and useful institutions. The industry of the place comprises sugar-refining, tobacco-spinning, soap-making, iron-founding, brewing, distilling, &c. Shipbuilding also is carried on, and the port owns about 250 vessels. Flensborg is the most populous and important town of the duchy of Schleswig, and of ancient foundation. As early as the 12th century it was a wealthy place; but it afterwards suffered greatly from wars and conflagrations. In the war with Britain in 1807, its commerce greatly suffered. In the war of 1848, the Germans took possession of Flensborg, and its environs became the scene of hostile operations. In 1866 it fell to Prussia along with the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. Pop. (1868), 21,999.

FLERS, a tn. France, dep. Orne, 37 m. N.W. Alençon. It contains the remains of a fine old castle, built of granite, in good preservation, and has manufactures of linen, damask, fustian, and particularly of ticking, which, in the town and neighbourhood, employs many thousands of hands; bleach-works, &c. Pop. 10,260.

FLETCHING, par. Eng. Sussex; 8463 ac. Pop. 2028.

FLETTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 780 ac. Pop. 1449.

FLEURANCE [Latin, *Florentia*], a tn. France, dep. Gers, 14 m. N. by E. Auch, prettily situated l. bank Gers. It is well built, has a fine public promenade, and a good trade in grain, legumes, wine, and goose quills. Pop. 4275.

FLEURUS, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and flax, with some tanneries and salt-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. In the vicinity, August 30, 1622, the Spaniards, under Gonzales, defeated the army commanded by Mansfield; July 1, 1690, the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, defeated the Germans under Prince Waldeck; June 26, 1794, the French republican forces, under Marshal Jourdan, defeated the Austrian army; and in June, 1815, the French gained a victory over the allies. Pop. 2370.

FLIEDEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 9 m. S.W. Fulda, l. bank Flieden. It has numerous mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1752.

FLIMBY, par. Eng. Cumberland; 1812 ac. Pop. 1178.

FLIMS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Grisons, 11 m. W. Coire, about 2700 ft. above sea level. It contains two churches; one old, situated on a lofty eminence, the other new, situated within the village. It is supposed to derive its name from the Latin *flumina*, on account of the number of streams which rise near it, and often cause damage by inundation. The inhabitants are Protestants, and speak Romansh. Pop. 997.

FLINDERS.—1, A group of four isls. off N.E. coast, Australia, near Cape Flinders, mouth of Bathurst Bay; lat. 14° 11′ 5″ S.; lon. 144° 12′ 5″ E. Two of the islands are each 3 m. long; and they are high and rocky, and are visible from a distance of 36 m. to 40 m.—2, W. Australia, co. Sussex, between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Beaufort; lat. 34° 20′ S. There is no landing for a boat on its E. and N. shores.—3, A river, N. Australia, flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Discovered by Capt. Stokes (*see* AUSTRALIA.)

FLINSBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, about 1530 ft. above the sea. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a slate quarry, and two glass-polishing, as well as several other mills. In the vicinity a mineral spring rises up near the source of the Queis. A bathing establishment has been erected over it, and is well frequented. Pop. 1907.

FLINT, or FLINTSHIRE, a maritime co. N. Wales, consisting of two separate portions, a larger and smaller, the former having the Dee on the E., the Irish Sea on the N., and the county of Denbigh on the S. and W.; the latter, which is distant 6 m. S.E. from the main portion, and separated from it by the county of Denbigh, has Cheshire on the N.E., and Shropshire on all other sides. Flintshire is the smallest county in Wales; but the most populous in proportion to its extent. The larger portion is about 27 m. long, with an average breadth of 6 or 7 m.; the smaller, 8 m. by about 5 m. broad, area, 244 sq. m. A range of hills, of moderate elevation, intersects the county lengthways, S.W. to N.E. There are numerous well-watered and fertile valleys, including a portion of the celebrated vale of Clwyd. The coast is in general low, and skirted by sands, in some places nearly 4 m. wide, which are dry at low water. Agriculture has made considerable advances in this county of late years, and the condition of the peasantry has much improved. The grains principally cultivated are wheat and rye. The breed of cattle is small, but they are excellent milkers. Butter and cheese are also made to a considerable extent. The county is rich in minerals, particularly lead, the mines of which are the most productive in Britain. Coal also abounds, and copper is obtained in considerable quantities. At the end of 1866 there were 40 collieries and 45 lead mines in the county. The principal smelting works are at Holywell and Mold. Flint returns two members to the House of Commons; one for the county, and one for the county town of Flint and its contributory boroughs. It is divided into five hundreds, and 28 parishes. The Chester and Holyhead railway crosses the N. extremity of this county. Pop. (1851), 68,156; (1861), 69,727; (1871), 76,245.

FLINT, a parl. bor. and seaport tn. N. Wales, cap. co. Flint, S.W. shore estuary of the Dee, 13 m. S.W. Liverpool; lat. 53° 15′ N.; lon. 3° 5′ W., at the foot of a steep hill; houses tolerably well built, mostly of brick, covered with slate. It has a handsome church in the Gothic style, erected in 1848, and five chapels, belonging to Baptists, Calvinists, Methodists, and Independents; substantial guildhall and county jail; and in all, five schools, the most important of which are the national and British schools, and several benevolent associations or societies. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, as is also brickmaking, and the manufacture of various articles from box and other woods; there is also a saw-mill. In the vicinity are extensive lead and alkali works, a large forge for iron and steel, and several extensive coal mines, which employ the greater number of the working population. The shipping trade of the port, which had greatly fallen off, in consequence of the sanding up of the harbour, has been revived by the construction of a wharf for vessels of 300 tons. The chief articles of export are coals, and manufactured lead; imports, timber, lead ore, slate, pyrites for the alkali works, pig iron, and iron ore. A little N.E. the town, on the shore of the estuary, stands the ancient castle of Flint, an object of some historical interest. Flint is a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway, which passes through the town at a small elevation. A cemetery is in progress of formation here. P. (1861), 3428; (1871), 4277.

FLINTHAM, par. Eng. Nottingham; 2450 ac. P. 524.

FLISK, par. Scot. Fife; 4 sq. m. Pop. 313.

FLITCHAM-WITH-APPLETON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4200 ac. Pop. 533.

FLITSCH, or PLESS, a market tn. Austria, Carniola, r. bank Isonzo, in a bleak and sterile district, 49 m. N.N.W. Trieste. In the neighbourhood are the old castle of Flitscher Klause, or Chiusi di Pless, which guards a pass through the mountains, a beautiful waterfall, and some mines of antimony. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers and carriers. Pop. 2100.

FLITTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 8135 ac. Pop. 1411.

FLITWICK, par. Eng. Bedford; 1700 ac. Pop. 732.

FLIX, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 41 m. W. by N. Tarragona, r. bank Ebro, on a height, crowned by the massive ruins of an ancient castle. It contains two planted walks, a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school, and has numerous mills, and a trade in corn and flour. Pop. 1933.

FLIXBOROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2650 ac. P. 221.

FLIXTON, three pars. Eng.:—Lancaster; 2549 ac. Pop. 2064.—Two in Suffolk.—1, 1761 ac. Pop. 210.—2, 602 ac. Pop. 33.

FLOBECQ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 19 m. N.E. Tournai. It has a large manufactory of linens, the staple for which is raised in the locality; several breweries, saltworks, and flour and oil mills; and two half-yearly fairs. Pop. 5486.

FLODDEN, a vil. England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. S.E. Coldstream, memorable for the sanguinary conflict which took place here and in the vicinity, September 9, 1513, between the Scots, under James IV., and the English, under the Earl of Surrey, in which the former were defeated with a loss of about 10,000 men, besides the King himself, who fell

fighting desperately, in the midst of a devoted band of followers, 12 earls, 13 lords, five eldest sons of peers, and a number of knights and gentlemen. A large upright pillar of whinstone, called the King's Stone, marks the spot where James fell. The loss of the English on this occasion was estimated at only 1500 men, a disproportion which has been attributed to the superiority of the English artillery and bowmen.

FLOH, a vil. Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, E.N.E. Fulda, on the Nesselwasser. It contains a parish church, and has a paper, an iron, and several other mills. There are iron mines and iron works in the vicinity. Pop. 1140.

FLONHEIM, a market tn. Hesse Darmstadt, circle Rheinhesse, r. bank Wisbach, 16 m. S.S.W. Mainz. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, townhouse, and two school-houses; and has an annual fair and a stone quarry. Pop. 1602.

FLOORE, par. Eng. Northampton; 3390 ac. Pop. 1161.

FLORAC, a tn. France, dep. Lozére, pleasantly situated among vine slopes, in a narrow valley, near the confluence of the Tarnon with the Tarn, 15 m. S. by E. Mende. It consists chiefly of a small square, and a single street, along which the high road passes; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, possesses an agricultural society; and has several mills, and seven annual fairs. At the village of Crissac, in the vicinity, Pope Urban V. was born. Pop. 2141.

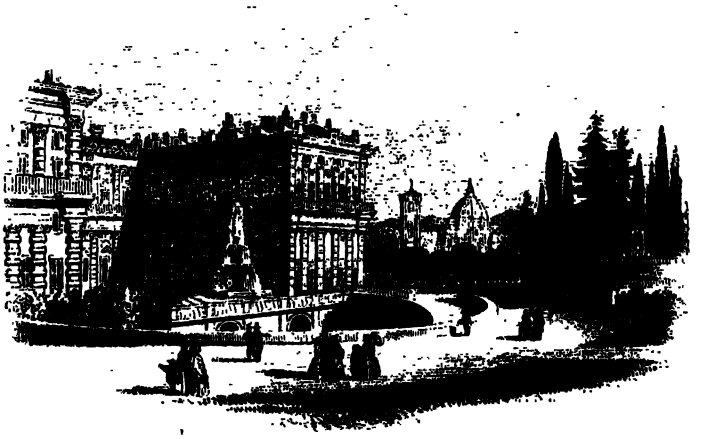
FLORDON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 929 ac. Pop. 167.

FLORENCE [in Italian, FIRENZE], a prov. of the kingd. of Italy, in that portion of it known as Tuscany, bounded on the N. and N.E. by the provinces of Modena, Bologna, Ravenna, and Forli; E. by Urbino and Arezzo; S. by Arezzo and Sienna, and W. by Pisa and Lucca; area about 2262 Eng. sq. m. The surface is beautifully diversified by mountains, valleys, and plains. On the N. and N.E. it is covered by the N. Apennines, and on the E. by the central Apennines and the Tuscan sub-Apennines. Enclosed by these mountains lies the beautiful valley of the Arno, watered by the river of that name, and opened into by numerous minor lateral valleys, each drained by its tributary streams. In the N.W. are some plains, in which the lakes of Fucecchio and Bientina are situated. The climate is generally mild and healthy, and the soil very fertile, producing wheat, maize, beans, and all kinds of leguminous crops. The vine, olive, orange, citron, and fig thrive well in the low grounds; while the mountainous districts afford excellent pasture, admirably adapted for the rearing of sheep. The minerals include mines of copper, lead, and mercury; and quarries of marble, alabaster, and fine building stone. For administrative purposes, the province is subdivided into the districts of Florence, San Miniato, Pistoja, Rocca, and San Casciano. The principal towns of the province are Pistoja and Prato. Pop. (1871), 766,326.

FLORENCE [Italian, *Firenze* or *Fiorenza*; anc. *Florentia Tuscorum*; German, *Florenz*], a celebrated city, Italy, cap. prov. of same name, Tuscany, 143 m. N.W. Rome, and 50 m. E.N.E. from Leghorn; lat. (cathedral) 43° 46′ 36″ N.; lon. 11° 15′ 30″ E. (R.) It is intersected by the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts, the larger being on the N. side of the river. The latter varies here in width from about 100 to 150 yards, and is crossed by four bridges, one of these, the Ponte della Santa Trinita, is of marble, and remarkable for its lightness and elegance; it is formed of three elliptic arches, and is adorned with statues. There are, besides, two suspension bridges. All these bridges are within a few hundred yards of each other. On either side of the Arno is a spacious quay, called the Lungo l'Arno [along the Arno], a favourite lounge or promenade of the Florentines. The city is surrounded by an old wall, 4¼ m. in circuit, in which there are seven gates. There are also two fortresses on the line of the walls, one on the S., and the other on the N. side of the city. These defences are now wholly useless for military purposes. The streets are generally narrow, but are clean, and well paved with thick flagstones, chiselled into grooves, to prevent the horses from slipping. The private dwellings are mostly handsome, and the palaces, of which there are a great many, are noble and impressive structures, though somewhat gloomy, in consequence, partly of a paucity of windows, and of the lower tiers of the latter being strongly guarded with iron bars, giving them, in some instances, the appearance rather of prisons than palaces. Many of those stately mansions are magnificently fitted up, and contain extensive libraries, and valuable collections of paintings, one of the choicest in Italy being in the Pitti palace, formerly the residence of Luca Pitti, the formidable opponent of the Medici family, now a palace of the King of Italy. The city contains numerous piazzas or squares, the most important of which, and the centre of public life, is the Piazza del Granduca, adorned with a marble fountain, and



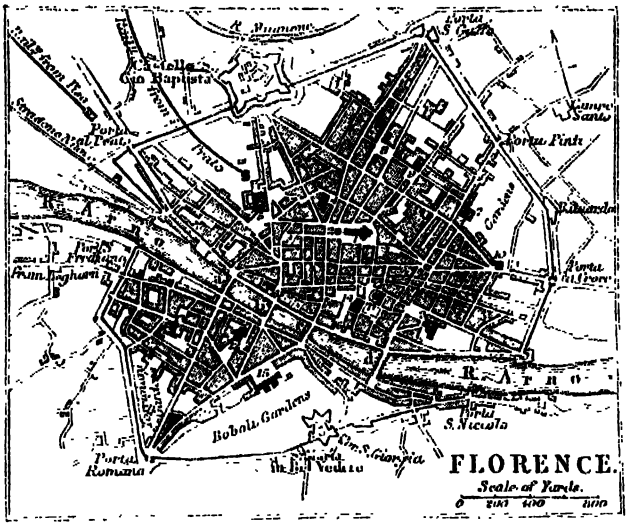
THE PONTE SANTA TRINITA, &c., FLORENCE.—From the Landscape Annual.



THE PITTI PALACE, FLORENCE.—From l'Italie Pittoresque.

a bronze statue of Cosmo I. by John of Bologna. Several of the other squares are of a considerable size, and many of them are named from the church they contain.

The most remarkable building in Florence, and perhaps the most remarkable of the kind in Europe, is the Duomo or cathedral of St. Maria del Fiore, situated in a spacious square, nearly in the centre of the city. The dome of this stupendous building is the largest in the world, and is said to have excited at



once the admiration and emulation of Michael Angelo. Its walls are of brick, incrusted with black and white marble, and its floors are paved with the same material, of various colours; it is also adorned, both within and without, with marble statues, the works of the most eminent sculptors; and its paintings are, in general, masterpieces of the art. The Duomo was begun at the end of the 13th century by Arnolfo di Lapo, was continued by other successive architects, and completed in the 15th century by Brunelleschi, who erected its vast dome. Opposite the gates of the cathedral is the small octagonal church of St. John [San Giovanni], now used as a general baptistry for the city, the three bronze gates of which are celebrated as the most beautiful castings extant. One of them, the work of Ghiberti, was said by Michael Angelo to be worthy of being the gate of paradise. None of the other churches, the number of which is said to be 170, exhibit any remarkable architectural excellence, though, in many instances, their internal decorations are sufficiently imposing. The church of St. Croce, the Westminster Abbey of Florence, contains, amongst other interesting tombs, those of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, Galileo, Machiavelli, and Alfieri. The two market-places, the Mercato Vecchio, and the Mercato Nuovo, are deserving of notice; the gallery [loggia] of the latter was built by Cosmo I., from designs by Tasso. These markets are amply supplied with merchandise and provisions of all sorts, and with a profusion of the most gorgeous flowers, on which, it has been said, more money is spent in Florence than in any other part of the world. Immediately behind, and extending S.W. from the Palazzo Pitti, are the Boboli gardens, about 1¼ m. in circumference, having the city wall for their boundary on the S. They were first planned in 1550 by Il Tribolo, under Cosmo I. They are laid out in long embowered walks, to afford protection from the sun during the heat of the day, and open glades for recreation in the mornings and evenings. Magnificent laurels, cypresses, yuccas, &c., form the chief natural ornaments of these beautiful gardens; the artificial consist of terraces, statues, and vases, including four unfinished figures by Michael Angelo, said to have been intended for the tomb of Pope Julius II. The proudest boast of Florence, however, is its grand gallery [Galeria Imperiale e Reale]. It occupies the upper story of a fine building, called the Uffizi, erected by command of Cosmo I., after a design by Vasari. The prevailing order is the Italian or modern Doric. In its form it consists of three sides of a lengthened parallelogram, resting on a noble loggia. In this gallery are contained specimens of painting and statuary, by the greatest masters in these arts. In statuary, among numerous antiques may be specified the celebrated Venus de' Medici, and the group of Niobe and her children; and in painting, there are works by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Guercino, Correggio, Guido, and numerous others of the first names in various schools.

The Laurentian Library, a long and lofty gallery, with beautiful windows of stained glass, contains upwards of 9000 ancient MSS., equalled in importance by no collection except the Vatican. The Magliabecchian Library is the great repository of printed books, as the Laurentian is of manuscripts. There is a third library, called the Biblioteca Marucelliana, composed of a large and excellent collection of books, bequeathed to the public by Abate Francesco Marucelli, who died in 1703. The Biblioteca Riccardiana is a fourth public library. It was founded in the end of the 16th century by Riccardo Romolo Riccardi, and has recently been purchased by the Government. It contains 23,000 volumes, and 35,000 MSS.; these last more especially belonging to the literature of the Middle Ages. As already mentioned, the private libraries of Florence are numerous and extensive; that of the grand duke contains upwards of 60,000 volumes, and 1500 MSS. The charitable institutions of this superb city of palaces, squares, and fountains are numerous and important, some of them manifesting, in a very remarkable manner, the wide and active benevolence of the Italian character. Several of these institutions are of very ancient date; one of these, called the Buonuomini [good men] di San Martino, consists of a society of 20 gentlemen, who collect and distribute alms among the poor who are ashamed to beg, unfortunate persons starving under a genteel appearance. This benevolent society has been in existence for 400 years. Another, called the Misericordia, is diffused over Tuscany. At Florence it consists of 400 persons chosen promiscuously from every rank, who volunteer their services to the sick, the hurt, and the dead. It includes many noblemen, who may be seen with aprons on, and ladles in their hands, dealing out soup to the sick in the hospital. It has existed for 500 years. Amongst those of recent creation is the Società di San Giovan Batista, chiefly for the purpose of endowing poor maidens; amongst whom between £3000 and £4000 are distributed annually in Florence alone. Schools, and other literary and educational establishments, are also numerous. The most eminent of these is the Accademia Della Crusca, elsewhere alluded to in this article; a society of Italian philologists, who compiled the great dictionary of the Italian language, and which continues, under another name, to discuss and decide upon questions concerning that language, its grammatical rules, and the choice, application, and etymology of its words, on all of which subjects it is considered by the Italians as the highest existing authority. It has also published very correct editions of several Italian classics. The society took its name, Crusca, which means 'bran,' with a mill for its device, to intimate that its purpose was to sift the good from the bad, the chaff from the corn. The manufactures of Florence have greatly fallen off, but still silk worms are reared to a considerable extent; and woollens, silk, straw-hats, porcelain, mosaics, and pietra dura, are manufactured, and likewise numerous objects in the fine arts; but the chief dependence of the city is on the visits and temporary residence of foreigners, particularly the English. 'To half Florence,' says a correspondent of the *Westminster Review*, vol. 46, p. 599, 'no English,' is equivalent to 'no bread,' 'from the impoverished noble who lives on the rent paid by an English family for the best floor of his ancestral palace, down to the ragamuffin, whose aspiration is to hold a "milor's" horse, or show him the way to the Uffizi.

Florence is, altogether, one of the most desirable places of residence in Italy. The climate is, in general, fine, though somewhat foggy in autumn; provisions abundant and moderate, excellent reading-rooms, profusely supplied with foreign publications; and, besides the beauty of the city itself, a delightful vicinity, studded with villas, country houses, and gardens. Two railways enter the city, one connecting it with Prato and Pistoia; the other with Leghorn, Pisa, and Sienna.

Florence owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, sent thither by Octavianus after the victory of Perugia, to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about 40 years before by Sylla. Little more is known of it under the empire, and hardly any remains exist of that period, except some relics of an amphitheatre, and a few inscriptions. Christianity was established here in the third century, and early in the fourth a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the beginning of the 12th century, the city had risen into importance through the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, who had now commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts; and had become money-changers, money lenders, jewellers, and goldsmiths. In the latter end of the 14th century, the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence. These again were overthrown in 1434 by Cosmo de Medici, a popular citizen and princely merchant, who assumed the first place in the state. On the fall of the republic in the 16th century, a member of a lateral branch of the Medici, the line of Cosmo having become extinct, was placed by Charles V. as Duke of Florence. The ducal dynasty of Medici continued to rule till the year 1737, when, becoming extinct, they were succeeded by Francis of Lorraine, afterwards emperor of Germany. From this period the history of Florence merges into that of Tuscany, until its amalgamation with the kingdom of Italy. From 1865 till 1871 it held the dignity of capital of the kingdom, the seat of government being transferred to it from Turin. Amongst the illustrious men it has produced, are Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Lorenzo de' Medici, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Benvenuto Cellini, Andrea del Sarto, Amerigo Vespucci, and others. Pop. (1871), 167,093.

FLORENCE, numerous places, U. States, particularly a vil. Alabama, 112 m. N. by W. Tuscoloosa, r. bank, Tennessee. It is advantageously situated for trade, has a courthouse, jail, two churches, and two female academies, and in the vicinity a large cotton factory. Pop. about 2000.

FLORENCE (St.), par. Wales, Pembroke; 2490 ac. Pop. 450.

FLORENSAC, a tn. France, dep. Herault, 14 m. E.N.E. Béziers, near the Herault; in a fertile territory abounding in vineyards. It has some brandy distilleries. Pop. 3465.

FLORENT (St.)—1, A vil. France, dep. Cher, on the Cher, 9 m. S.W. Bourges. Pop. 1689.—2, (*or Fiorentino*), A maritime vil. France, isl. Corsica, 7 m. W. Bastia, beautifully situate on a hill slope overlooking a gulf of same name, and at the entrance of a rich valley. It is, however, a miserable and unhealthy place; the inhabitants being annually decimated by the mephitic vapours exhaled from the neighbouring marshes. Pop. 475.

FLORENTIN (St.), a tn. France, dep. Yonne, 16 m. N.E. Auxerre, agreeably situate on the Burgundy Canal, at the confluence of the Armance and Armançon. It is neatly and regularly built, with four principal gates, each leading, by a straight street, to the central place, where is the great public fountain, to which water is brought for the supply of the town by a fine aqueduct. It has some trade in corn, hemp, charcoal, firewood, and leather. Pop. 2205.

FLORES, or Floris.—1, [Latin, *Forum-insula*], An isl. N. Atlantic Ocean, the most W. of the Azores; lat. (N. extremity) 39° 31′ 36″ N.; lon. 31° 13′ W. (n.) It is about 30 m. long, and 9 m. broad; its produce consists chiefly of wheat, pulse, and poultry, the last of which are highly esteemed. Cattle numerous, but small. Principal towns—Santa Cruz and Lagena, on the E. coast. It obtained its name from the Portuguese, from the multitude of flowers with which it appeared to be adorned. It is hilly, and contains an ancient crater filled with water, of which a view is given in the article Azores, p. 283.—2, An isl., S. America, entrance of the Rio de la Plata, off the coast Uruguay; lat. 34° 56′ S.; lon. 55° 55′ W. (n.) It extends nearly N.E. and S.W., having a small hummock in the middle, and one at each end, that to the S.W. 39 ft. high. Between these the land is low and marshy, and overflowed sometimes between the central and N.E. hummock. Seals, and sea-lions, also various aquatic birds, resort to this small island, and in the months of August and September great quantities of excellent eggs may be procured. There is good anchorage all round the island, which may be seen in clear weather from a distance of 15 or 18 m.—3, (*Endé*, or, *Mangerai*), A large isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the chain of islands extending E. from Java, lat. (S.W. extremity) 8° 48′ S.; lon. 119° 54′ E. (n.) It is upwards of 200 m. long, and between 40 and 50 m. broad. It is mountainous, and has several volcanic peaks, of which Lobetobie, near its E. end, is 7200 ft. high. Little more is known of the interior than that it is mountainous and woody, but more open towards the coast. Sandal wood was formerly obtained here in great abundance, but it is now scarce. Ende, situated near the middle of the S. coast, although little known, is said to be the principal port of the island, capable of holding any number of ships in safety.—4, (*Flores Head*, or *Iron Cape*), The most N.E. point of above isl.; lat. 8° 1′ S.; lon. 122° 50′ E. (n.)—5, (*Flores Strait*), the passage between the E. end of above isl. and the islands of Solor and Adenara. It is about 3 m. broad at its narrowest part, between Flores and Adenara.—6, (*Flores Sea*), That part of the S. Pacific Ocean lying N. of the islands of Flores, and S. of the island of Celebes, extending N. to S. upwards of 3° of latitude. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.—7, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, W. coast, British N. America, on the coast, and near the centre of Vancouver's Island; lat. 49° 20′ N.; lon. 125° 45′ W. It is 15 m. long, from N.W. to S.E.; and from 2 m. to 6 m broad.

FLORES, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 280 m. N.E. Goyaz, near r. bank, Paranan. It is the seat of an electoral college, and contains two churches, and a primary school. The district is generally fertile, but in some parts subject to intermittent fevers. Pop. 2400.

FLORIAN (St.), a market tn. Upper Austria, on a hill, 11 m. N. by W. Steyer, near l. bank, Enns. It contains an old Benedictine monastery, a magnificent structure, with a fine library, museum, and picture gallery, and a church which possesses one of the finest organs in Germany. Pop. 900.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, and state, N. America, U. States, extending from lat. 24° 30′ to 31° N.; and from lon. 80° to 87° 30′ W., having the States of Georgia and Alabama, N.; the Gulf of Mexico, W.; the Atlantic, E.; and the Gulf of Florida, S.; length, N.W to S.E. about 720 m.; average breadth, about 80 m.; area, 57,000 sq. m The surface is in general level, rising little above the sea, especially in the S. parts, where it is almost one continued swamp or marsh. The N. portion is more broken and elevated, but the whole coast is flat, and skirted by low, narrow islands of sand, which lie parallel to the mainland, and are separated from it by shallow unnavigable lagoons. The principal river is the Appalachicola; the next in importance are the Suwanee, St. John's, Ocklockonne, &c., the first two affluents of the Gulf of Mexico; the last two flowing to the Atlantic. The entrance to most of the rivers in this state has a bar that unfits them for the navigation of vessels drawing much water, but they are all navigable to a considerable extent by steamers, and other vessels of light draught. There are a great many lakes throughout the peninsula, some of which are of extraordinary depth. The largest vary from 8 to 15 m. in length. Numerous islands are scattered along the whole coast, the most remarkable of which is a group called the Florida Keys or Cays, stretching out for more than 100 m. S. and W. of Cape Florida, and much dreaded by mariners. There are also several spacious bays, and many good harbours, the former from 12 to 40 m. long, and from 4 to 7 m. in breadth; they are mostly on the E. coast, and include Chatham Bay, Charlotte Harbour, Killsbro' or Espiritu Santo or Tampa Bay, and Vascasana Bay on the peninsula, with the Bays of Appalachie, St. Joseph, St. Andrew, Chactawhatchee or St. Rosa, Pensacola, &c., on the mainland. Although there is comparatively little cultivable soil in this country, what there is, especially that on the banks of the rivers, is of remarkable fertility, and, aided by a favourable climate, produces tropical plants and fruits in great perfection, especially oranges, which are not excelled by those of any other country;

cotton, olives, pumpkins, and melons, also succeed well. In 1861 the crop of cotton amounted to 121,172 bales; tobacco also is grown in considerable quantities, sugar, maize, potatoes, oats, &c., being the other principal productions. The pine barrens produce grass, on which immense numbers of cattle are reared. On the river courses, and richer swamps, the trees and shrubs grow luxuriantly. The pine forests are of great extent, and the trees of extraordinary height and beauty. White cedar, cypress, and live oak abound, the latter attaining great perfection. The cabbage palm is also common. The climate from October to June is generally salubrious; but the months of July, August, and September are extremely hot, and during this season fevers are prevalent. The only minerals yet found are coal and iron, although it is said that amethysts, turquoises, *lapis lazuli*, and other precious stones, have been met with. The wild animals consist of wolves, wild cats, panthers, raccoons, opossums, and the common brown bear, which is sometimes seen in the swamps. Rabbits and squirrels also abound. Birds are extremely numerous and various, including vultures, hawks, turkeys, herons, cranes, cormorants, pelicans, &c. The coasts, rivers, and lakes swarm with fish, and in the latter two, tortoises also abound. The swamps, and other inland waters, are infested with alligators, and inhabited by multitudes of frogs. Snakes are numerous, but most of them are harmless. The native Indians of Florida are active and athletic, expert hunters, fond of war, and of gay and joyous dispositions. Most of them subsist by rearing cattle. Neither the trade nor manufactures of the country are important, the latter consisting chiefly of hats, caps, leather, bricks, carriages, and waggons. There are also several tanneries, a very little shipbuilding, and a number of grist and saw mills. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, oranges, and timber, chiefly live-oak, to the Government navy-yards. The internal and foreign trade were stopped by the civil war, the state having seceded from the Union by an act of the Florida convention, passed January 10, 1861. The lower part of the state, however, including the important position of Key West and the forts on the Tortugas, did not throw off their allegiance, but, as well as Fort Pickens at Pensacola, remained under the authority of the Federal government. In 1865, having been reconquered by the Federal arms, the whole of the state was again incorporated in the Union.

The chief towns and seaports are Tallahassee, the capital, and seat of Government; St. Augustine, and Pensacola, a naval station of the U. States. Florida is divided into 20 counties. The governor is elected by the people for four years, and is ineligible for re-election until four years out of office; the senate is elected for two years, and the representatives annually. The General Assembly meets every two years.

Florida was discovered in 1497, by Sebastian Cabot, sailing under the English flag; explored in 1512 and 1516 by Ponce de Leon, a Spanish adventurer; and, in 1539, overrun with an armed force by Hernando de Soto, governor of Cuba. In 1563, the French attempted to establish a colony, which occasioned contests between them and the Spaniards, in which, after alternate successes, the latter were victorious. Florida was ceded to Great Britain, by Spain, in 1763, in exchange for Havanah; reconquered by the Spaniards in 1781; and confirmed to them at the peace of 1783. It was ceded to the U. States in 1819, and in 1845 was admitted into the Union. Pop. in 1860, 140,425, of whom 61,745 were slaves; in 1871, 187,748, of whom 96,057 were white, and 91,689 coloured.

FLORIDA (CAPE), the most E. point of E. Florida, towards the extremity of the peninsula, in the Gulf of the same name; lat. 25° 41′ N.; lon. 80° 3′ W. (R.)

FLORIDA (GULF OF), a channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, through which the Gulf stream, originating in the Gulf of Mexico, finds a passage N. At the N. end of this gulf, in the parallel of Cape Canaveral, the stream attains a velocity of 5 m. an hour. On issuing from the strait or gulf the water is of a dark indigo blue colour, and the line of separation between it and the green waters of the Atlantic is plainly visible for hundreds of miles.

FLORIDA KEYS. *See* FLORIDA (State).

FLORIDA (RIO), a vil. Mexico, State of, and 180 m. N. by W. Durango. Pop. about 2000.

FLORIDIA, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Syracuse; pleasantly situated on a hill surrounded by orchards, and between two arms of the Anapo. It is tolerably well built. Pop. 9365.

FLORISDORF-AM-SPITZ, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Danube, about 4 m. from Vienna. It is well built, and contains a parish church, but suffers much from overflowings of the river. Pop. 1060.

FLÖRSHEIM (OBER), a tn. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Rhein Hessen, 24 m S.W. Darmstadt. It is an ancient commandery of the Teutonic order. Pop. 1061.

FLORSHEIM, a vil. Nassau, r. bank, Main, E. Mainz. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of linen, delftware, and porcelain. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2215.

FLOTAY, an isl. Scotland, Orkneys, between isls. Faray and S. Ronaldshay. It is about 3 m. long by 2 m. broad. Pop., with some adjacent islets, 389.

FLOTTE (LA), a maritime tn. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 9 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle, N. side of isle Ré, Bay of Biscay. Its harbour can receive vessels of 200 to 300 tons. Its exports are chiefly salt, wine, and vinegar. P. 2227.

FLOUR (ST.), [Latin, *Indiciacum*], a tn. France, dep. Cantal, cap. arrond. of same name, 34 m. E. by N. Aurillac, on a steep basaltic plateau, of the igneous formation of Auvergne. It is the seat of a sub-prefect, and of a bishop-suffragan of Bourges, and has a tribunal of commerce, and a communal college. The houses have a straitened site, and the streets are narrow; but there are a few remarkable edifices, including the cathedral, an ancient pile; the Jacobite convent, founded in 1353; the Jesuits' college, founded 1590; the convent of the Visitation, founded 1625, now an educational establishment; the priests' seminary, with a fine garden; episcopal palace, public hospital, &c. The town promenade is a large area, with a terrace, whence there is a fine view. The suburb, nearly 100 feet below the town, with which it communicates by a winding way cut in the rock, is a seat of busy industry, having manufactures of leather, pottery, metal, glue, cudbear, lace, copper wares, &c. Trade in grain and mules. Pop. 5288.

FLOWTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 495 ac. Pop. 151.

FLÜELEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Uri, in a marshy and unhealthy situation, on the S.E. shore of the Lake of Luzern, near the influx of the Reuss. It contains a parish church and a small castle, and being the port of Uri has a considerable trade. A steam-boat from Luzern touches daily. The most of the inhabitants are boatmen and fishermen. Goitre and cretinism are very prevalent. Pop. 599.

FLUMENDOSA [anc. *Sopras*], a river, isl. Sardinia, which rises near the town of Orgosolo, on the E. slope of Mount Ginargento, flows S., through the valley formed by that range on the E., and that of Oghastre on the W., and then, turning gradually round, flows circuitously S.S.E. to the S.E. coast, where it falls into the sea by three mouths; whole course about 48 m.

FLUMINI-MAJORI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Iglesias. It stands in a mountainous district, on a slope, above a river of same name, and contains a parish church, chapel, and elementary school. The males are mostly employed in agriculture or feeding cattle; the females usually spin and weave wool and flax, and not only supply their domestic wants, but leave a surplus for sale. Pop. 2263.

FLUMS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 23 m. S. St. Gall, near r. bank, Seez. It is a very ancient place, contains a parish church, and a townhouse remarkable for the peculiarity of its structure; and has a considerable trade in horses, cattle, and wood. It has often suffered severely by inundation. Pop. 2634.

FLUSHING [Latin, *Flesinga*; Dutch, *Vlissingen*; French, *Flessingue*], a fortified seaport tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. Walcheren, at the mouth of the Hond, or W. Schelde, here between 2 and 3 m. broad, 50 m. S.W. Rotterdam, 38 m. W.N.W. Antwerp; lat. 51° 24′ 24″ N.; lon. 3° 34′ 45″ E. (R.) It is strongly fortified, and in connection with its outwork at Breksen, on the opposite side of the Schelde, completely commands the river, with which it communicates by two large, deep canals, by which the largest merchantmen enter the town, and unload at quays close to the warehouses. It has a Calvinist, an evangelical Lutheran, an English, a

Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, several benevolent and charitable institutions, a commercial, and several common schools, and five market places. The townhouse is a roomy, suitable edifice; the exchange is a simple building; and near it is a statue, erected in 1841, of Admiral de Ruyter, born in Flushing in 1607. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce, and in the branches of industry incident to a seaport town. The manufactures, comprehending brewing, soap-making, and fulling and oil mills, are unimportant. Flushing has suffered several times from fire, water, and war, and in 1809 was bombarded by a British fleet, under Lord Chatham, composing the unfortunate Walcheren expedition; when the beautiful townhouse, built in 1594, several churches, and other important buildings, and 300 inhabitants, were destroyed. Pop. 11,521.

FLUSHING, a small seaport, England, co. Cornwall, ½ m. N. Falmouth. It contains a district church, places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Bryanites; and a national school, supported by subscription. Here are docks for shipbuilding, and a dry dock, 190 ft. long, with corresponding breadth and depth. On account of the mildness of its climate, the place is much resorted to by invalids.

FLYFORD, two pars. England, Worcester:—1, (*Flavel*), 730 ac. Pop. 151.– 2, (*Grafton*), 1640 ac. Pop. 214.

FOATY, or FOTA, a small isl. Ireland. co. Cork, in Cork harbour, 6 m. N. Queenstown, connected with the mainland and with Great Island by two handsome bridges.

FOBBING, par. Eng. Essex; 2954 ac. Pop. 421.

FOCA, a small isl., W. coast, Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar river. It contains a town of the same name, and furnishes supplies of wood, water, and provisions.

FOCHABERS, a vil. Scotland, co. Moray, on an eminence, r. bank, Spey, 8 m. S.E. Elgin. The town consists of two principal streets that cross each other at right angles, with a square in the centre, and contains altogether 279 houses, of which nearly three-fourths are thatched, the others are slated. On one side of the square is the established church, with a portico and neat spire. The town contains, besides, a handsome R. Catholic and an Episcopal chapel; and has several schools, and an educational fund of 100,000 dollars, bequeathed to the town by Alexander Mylne, merchant, New Orleans, a native of the place. In the immediate vicinity of the town is Gordon Castle, a superb mansion, formerly the residence of the noble family of Gordon, but now the property of the duke of Richmond. Pop. (1871), 1227.

FODDERTY, par. Scot. Ross; 9 m. by 11 m. Pop. 2247.

FODEMES (NAGY), a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Honth, about 8 m. from Ipoly-Sagh. It contains a R. Catholic church. Excellent melons are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

FOGARAS, or FRAGETSCHMARKT [Latin, *Lignopolis*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, cap. dist. of same name, on the Alt or Aluta, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 32 m. W.N.W. Kronstadt. It is well built, contains an old castle, which figures in the early wars of Hungary; a very handsome Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Greek non-united church; a gymnasium, and courthouse; and has manufactures of morocco leather. Pop. 4163. ——The DISTRICT, area, 500 m., is very mountainous, particularly in the S., where it is covered by a lofty mountain-chain; is well wooded, abounds with game and fish, and has extensive pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared. Where the land is arable, it is of considerable fertility, and yields good crops of rye, barley, oats, flax, and hemp. The minerals include gold, silver, lead, and salt. Pop. 24,040.

FOGGIA, a city, Naples, cap. prov. Foggia, 76 m. N.E. the city of Naples, in the midst of the Apulian plain, and considered, for wealth and importance, the second town in the kingdom. It is regularly built, with wide streets, and has many handsome houses. The principal public buildings are, the residence of the governor, a gothic cathedral, a number of other churches, a custom-house, and theatre. It has a grammar-school, several elementary schools, a school of agriculture and rural economy, and a tribunal of commerce for the provinces of Apulia, established in 1818. It carries on an extensive trade in corn, wool, and cattle, cheese, wine, oil, and capers; and has immense granaries under the streets and squares for storing corn. It is the chief inland market for the agricultural produce of Apulia, and is also the residence of the provincial nobility and landholders. A great fair is held in the month of May. The climate is unwholesome in the summer months. Pop. (1872), 38,138.

FOGLIA, a river, Italy, which rises in the E. slope of the Apennines, in Tuscany, about 3 m. W. Sestino, shortly after enters the Papal States, and flowing E.N.E., through the delegation of Urbino-e-Pesaro, falls into the Adriatic at the latter town, after a course of about 38 m.

FOGLIZZO [Latin, *Foicium*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Turin, l. bank, Orco. It contains a handsome parish church, castle, and communal school; and has some trade in hemp, of excellent quality, grown in the district. Pop. 2917.

FOGLÖ, a small isl. Russia, Åland group, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 60° N.; lon. 20° 30′ E. It contains a parish church, and makes the best Åland cheese.

FOGO, par. Scot. Berwick; 4800 ac. Pop. 601.

FOGO, one of the Cape Verd islands. *See* FUEGO.

FOHANAGH, par. Irel. Galway; 8686 ac. Pop. 822.

FÖHR, or FORA, an isl. Prussia, North Sea, the E. portion belonging to Schleswig, and the W. to N. Jutland; lat. (S.E. point) 54° 42′ N.; lon. 8° 34′ E. It is about 8 m. long, by 5 m. broad, and about 5 m. from the coast of Schleswig. It is generally flat, marshy, and barren, though containing some little arable land; the tilling of which, rearing a few cattle, along with fishing, sea-faring, and the catching of wild fowl, especially ducks, employ the inhabitants, who are all Frisians. There are several small villages in the island, of which the chief is Vick or Wyck. Pop. 4750.

FOIX [Latin, *Fuxium*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Ariège, picturesquely situated across the mouth of a valley, hemmed in by lofty precipices, at the junction of the Arget with the Ariège, here crossed by a bridge of two arches. It is partly surrounded by ancient ramparts, and is very irregularly built, having narrow, ill-formed streets, and old, ill-built houses, of which only a few are interesting from their antiquity. It



THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF FOIX.—From Oliver's Sketches in the Pyrenees.

contains an old castle, crowning an isolated rock on the W. side of the town, and of considerable historical celebrity, though now only used as a jail; a handsome parish church, with a semicircular choir, and several fine chapels; a prefecture, originally part of the abbey of St. Volusien; a courthouse, an elegant building of the 15th century; a public library of 8000 volumes, and barracks; and has manufactures of serge, cottons, candles, and especially of articles in iron and steel; a trade in these articles, and in coarse woollens, leather, cattle, pitch, turpentine, &c., and seven annual fairs. Foix is the seat of a court of first resort, and possesses a consulting chamber of manufactures, a communal college, and a society of agriculture and arts. Foix is a very ancient place, was long capital of a county of same name, and distinguished itself in several sieges, particularly in 1210, when it maintained the cause of the Albigenses, and gallantly repulsed their infamous persecutor, Simon de Montfort. Pop. 5507.

FOJANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, occupying one of the highest points near the centre of Val di Chiana, between the canal and river of that name, 43 m. S.S.E. Florence. It is an ancient, but well-built, handsome town, surrounded by modern walls, and also containing the remains of a double wall and chain of towers, which made it in early times a place of great strength. It is divided into three districts or *terzieri*, each forming a parish; and adorned with a handsome parish church; contains also a Benedictine convent, with an educational establishment, and a large hospital; is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and has a trade in corn and cattle, and an important weekly market. Pop. 7039.

FOKIEN, a maritime prov. China, between lat. 23° 35′ and 28° 22′ N.; lon. 115° 55′ and 120° 40′ E.; bounded, N. by Che-kiang, N.W. and W. by Kiang-see, S. by Quangtong, and S.E. by the China Sea; area, 53,480 sq. m. The coast is deeply indented with bays, and studded with numerous islands, including Amoy, Quemoy, and Hai-tan, which, with the large island of Formosa, are comprised in the province. The country is generally mountainous, and is drained by several rivers, of which the Min and its tributaries are the most important. The soil is turned to good account, the higher mountains being covered with trees; and the hills, cut in terraces, rising above each other sometimes to the number of 30 or 40, and cultivated from the base to the summit. The agricultural products include rice, wheat, barley, and sweet potatoes. Black tea, of superior quality, is grown, and the orange, lemon, and mulberry are abundant. Camphor, sugar, iron, indigo, tobacco, and alum are also produced, and, along with porcelain and cloths of various kinds, form the chief articles of export. Grain, drugs, fruits, and salted meats form the chief imports. Besides Foo-choo-foo, the capital, the province contains Amoy and other important commercial towns, with numerous villages. Pop. 25,799,556. *See* Foo-choo-foo, Amoy, and Formosa.

FOKSCHANI, a tn. Wallachia, on the frontiers of Moldavia, r. bank, Miklov, 92 m. N.E. Bucharest, with an upper district school. In 1789, it was devastated by the Russians, and, after being rebuilt, it was, in 1822, burnt by the Turks, since which time it has been again partially restored. Pop. 1000. On the l. bank of the Miklov, in Moldavia, is a suburb of Fokschani. Pop. 6000.

FOLDEAK, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Csanad, about 12 m. from Tot Komlos. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has a trade in horses and cattle. Good wine and tobacco are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1649.

FOLDVAR, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, on a hill, washed by the Homorod, about 12 m. from Kronstadt. It contains a castle, a Protestant and a Greek nonunited parish church. Pop. 2100.

FOLDVAR (Duna), a market town Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Danube, 17 m. E.N.E. Simontornya. It is pleasantly situated, partly on the crest, and partly on the side of a hill; had once strong fortifications, of which some remains still exist; contains a R. Catholic and a Greek nonunited church, a high school, barracks, and Franciscan monastery, and has an important sturgeon fishery. The district is fruitful both in corn and wine. Foldvaris a steamboat station. Pop. 11,758.

FOLDVAR, or Marienburg, a vil. Austria, Transyl-vania, stuhl of Hermannstadt, r. bank Alt, about 12 m. from Porumbuk. It consists chiefly of a spacious main street, and contains a united and a nonunited parish church, and the picturesque ruins of an old castle. The inhabitants are Wallachians. They suffer much from a deficiency of good water. Pop. 2049.

FOLDVAR TISZA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Heves, on the Theiss, 8 m. from Szolnok. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has a trade in cattle. Much wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 4700.

FOLEMBAY, a vil. and com. France, dep. Aisne, 15 m. W. Laon. Here are the royal glass-works of Vivier, employing 900 workmen, and producing annually 8,000,000 bottles and 100,000 bell-jars. Pop. 1280.

FOLESHILL, par. Eng. Warwick; 2594 ac. P. 8140.

FOLGARIA, or Füllgereit, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, circle of, and not far from Roveredo. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants speak Italian, but are of German origin. Pop. vil. 1430; par. 4597.

FOLGEFONDEN-Field, an elevated plateau and mountain range, Norway, on the S. of prov. Bergenhuus, stretching N. to S., at no great distance from the W. coast. Its culminating point is 5790 ft., but its most remarkable feature is its glacier, which is about 5000 ft. above the level of the sea, and 40 m. long by 20 m. broad. Its depth has been estimated at 600 ft. A stream, issuing from its base, forms a magnificent waterfall.

FOLIA, a vil. Hungary, co. Temes, on the Oburda, 4 m. from Zebely. It contains a Greek nonunited and a R. Catholic church; and has a brewery. The district is only moderately fertile. Pop. 1609.

FOLIGNO [anc. *Fulginium*], a tn. Italy, deleg. of, and 20 m. S.E. Perugia, in a beautiful vale winding among the Apennines, 40 m. in length, by about 10 in width, watered by the Clitumnus. The town is large, but indifferently built, the inhabitants active and industrious. The only public buildings worthy of notice are, the Cathedral, and the Palazzo Communale. The former, dedicated to St. Felician, is unfinished without, but neat within; the latter is a handsome building, recently erected, in the Ionic style. There are several other churches, some of which contain good pictures. Foligno has a high reputation throughout the Papal States for its manufactures of woollens, parchment, and wax candles. Soap and playing cards are also made; there are silk-mills and tanneries, and it has some trade in cattle. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquakes of 1831 and 1832. It was anciently a place of some importance, being at the head of a confederacy of Umbrian cities. In 1439 it was incorporated with the States of the Church, by Cardinal Vitelleschi, on the extinction of the Friaci family. Pop. (1862), 7891.

FOLKE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1722 ac. Pop. 330.

FOLKESTONE [Latin, *Lapis populi*], a bor. seaport tn., and par. England, co. Kent, 7 m. W. by S. Dover, 64 m. S.E. by E. London; lat. 51° 4′ 48″ N.; lon. 1° 11′ E. (R.), a station on the S.E. railway, which has here a lofty viaduct. The town, which formerly consisted of three crooked and rugged streets, running up a sharp hill, has grown very much in both size and importance of late years. It is now built, partly on the level shore, partly in the hollow between two lofty cliffs, and partly on the summit of a steep eminence,



FOLKESTONE, from the South Cliff, looking towards the Harbour.

immediately behind, topped by the church of St. Mary and St. Eanswith, a venerable pile of cruciform structure. It is said that the town could boast, formerly, of five churches; but that all of them, excepting that which now crowns the hill, have been swept away by the sea, from the encroachments of which the place has suffered greatly. There are here two Method-

ist chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, and several schools and small charities. Amongst the schools is one built and partly endowed by Sir Elias Harvey, nephew of the celebrated William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born here, April 1, 1578, and after whom a literary institution, lately founded, has been named. The harbour was formed at an expense of £50,000, and has 12 ft. depth at high water. In the last century, a large fishing, and still larger smuggling trade, was carried on here. On the suppression of the latter, the town fell into decay, and its fishing also declined. The prosperity of the place, however, has been restored, by its having been converted, by the S.E. Railway Company, into a leading station for the steamers to Boulogne; since which, a custom-house has been established, warehouses erected, a handsome hotel opened, and new streets laid down. Folkestone is a member of the cinque port of Dover. It unites with Hythe in returning a member to the House of Commons. Considerable numbers of sea bathers frequent the town in the summer season. Folkestone was a Roman station, and the Saxons had a monastery and castle there. It was frequently ravaged by the Danes, and, in more recent times, visited by the French. There is now a strong battery on the heights, and the coast is further defended by three martello towers. It gives the title of Viscount to the earls of Radnor. Pop. in 1861, 8507; in 1871, 12,694.

FOLKINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1521 ac. Pop. 171.

FOLKSWORTH, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 867 ac. P. 206.

FOLKTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 5040 ac. P. 529.

FOLLISTOWN, par. Irel. Meath; 653 ac. Pop. 115.

FOLLO [Lat. *Follum*], a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Genoa, prov. of, and 7 m. from Levanto, on the Vora. It contains a parish and several auxiliary churches. Inhabitants mostly engaged in agriculture. Pop. 2276.

FOMBIO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Lodi, dist. of, and 2 m. S.W. Codogno. It stands in a rich corn and grazing district; contains a parish church; and has a rice-mill. In 1796, the French here defeated the Austrians. Pop. 1485.

FONDETTES, a vil. and com. France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 4 m. N.N.W. Tours. It has manufactures of paving-tiles and vermicelli; and in the vicinity good red wine is produced. Pop. 2471.

FONDI [anc. *Fundi*], a tn. Naples, prov. Caserta, on the confines of Frosinone, 50 m. N.W. Naples, in a plain sheltered by hills, on the *Via Appia*, which here retains its ancient form. It consists of one principal street, and a few subordinate ones, all narrow and dirty, houses mean, and most of them unglazed, the whole presenting an extremely miserable and repulsive appearance. It contains a cathedral, a college, and two houses of charity. Close by, is the ancient *Lacus Fundanus*, or *Amyclanus*, a stagnant water, from which, and from the marshes it occasions, the most noxious exhalations arise. The dilapidated walls, by which the town is still partly surrounded, are of Cyclopean structure. The vale on which Fondi is situated is as remarkable for its fertility as the latter is for its poverty. The wines produced in the vicinity were anciently in high repute, and are still in some request. Pop. 6555.

FONDO, a market tn. Austria, Tyrol, at the confluence of the Wildbach and Rovella, 25 m. N. Trent. Its streets are irregular, but its houses well built. It contains a parish church, with a handsome portal, and a tower, covered with tin; and has a trade in corn, cattle, wood, and wine. Many of the inhabitants of the lower valley of the Adige make this their summer residence. Pop. 1426.

FONDON, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov of, and 28 m. N.W. Almeria, in a valley between the sierras Nevada and de Gador. It has crooked, but wide and generally paved streets, and its principal square contains a handsome townhall, and a fine central fountain. It has a parish church, two chapels, two schools, a prison, storehouse, and cemetery. Inhabitants engaged in the mines of lead, antimony, and gypsum, wrought in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 1951.

FONG, or FUNG-YANG, a tn. China, prov. Nganhoei, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Hoai-ho, 495 m. S. by E. Peking. It is the birthplace of the founder of the Ming dynasty.

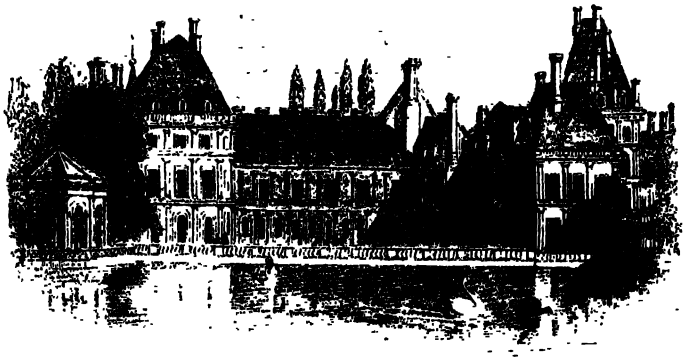
FONNI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and 13 m. S. Nuoro. It stands on the S. slope of Montespada. The streets are irregular, narrow, and dirty; and most of the houses are very indifferent. It contains an ancient parish and four minor churches, a Franciscan convent, and an elementary school; and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth; a trade in cheese; and an annual fair, which lasts five days, and is the best frequented in the island. Pop. 3150.

FONSECA (GULF OF). *See* CONCHAGUA.

FONSI, the loftiest mountain in the empire of Japan, commonly called by the Japanese Fousi-yama. It is situated in lat. 35° 15′ N.; lon. 138° 35′ E.; in the prov. of Sourouga, isl. Niphon. Its height, according to Siebold, is 12,410 ft.; it stands in an isolated position, in the centre of a boundless landscape of uncommon beauty. It is an ancient volcano, formerly the most active in all Japan, but a century and a half have now elapsed since the last eruption, and its crater is now filled with water. It is regarded with a superstitious reverence; and in the month of August, Buddhist devotees make pilgrimages to its summits, to offer prayers to the idols which have been placed in the ravines of the rock by their ancestors. According to Japanese historians, this mountain emerged from the bosom of the earth in the year 285 B.C., and a corresponding depression of the ground produced, in a *single night*, the great lake Mitson, or as Siebold names it, Biwako. In 799 occurred an eruption which lasted 34 days, and covered the whole base of the mountain with ashes. Others followed in 800, 863, and 864, preceded by earthquakes; but the most violent one took place in 864, when for 30 m. round the country was devastated. The last eruption occurred at the close of the year 1707. This mountain has been described as covered by perpetual snow; but there is reason to believe the snow disappears for a month or two in the course of the year.

FONTAINE-L'EVEQUE, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Charleroi, on the Bablone, a tributary of the Sambre. It is a very ancient place, and has some remains of old defences; and a church. The inhabitants are chiefly nailers; but there are also some breweries, distilleries, tanneries, oil and flour mills, and in the vicinity are limestone quarries. Pop. 3100.

FONTAINEBLEAU [Latin, *Fons Bleaudi*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arrond., and in the midst of the forest of same name, about 2 m. from l. bank, Seine, and 37 m. S.S.E. Paris. It is well built, partly of stone, and partly of brick, with spacious and regular streets; is the seat of a court of first resort, and several public offices; contains fine barracks, a communal college, school of design, public library of 28,000 volumes, public baths, and several hospitals; and has manufactures of calico, porcelain and stoneware; quarries



THE CHATEAU OF FONTAINEBLEAU.—From Anecdotes of Fontainebleau.

of sandstone, extensively used in paving the streets of Paris and the roads of the surrounding districts; and a trade in wine, fruit, preserves, horses, and cattle. Pop. 11,939. The castle or palace of Fontainebleau, from which the town derives its chief importance, is one of the most magnificent in France. Many of its sovereigns have made it their favourite residence, and vied with each other in lavishing upon it all the embellishments that art could furnish, without any limitation as to expense. Henri IV. expended upon it about £100,000; Louis XIV. above £200,000; Napoleon £250,000; and Louis Philippe, it is said, still more than any of his predecessors. The park, laid out like a vast garden, and adorned with statues, temples, fountains, lakes, and waterfalls, corresponds to the magnificence of the palace. The forest, which has an area of 64 geo. sq. m. abounds with all kinds of game.

FONTANA, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 1 m. N. Milan. It is well built, and has a spacious and handsome church; an extensive bronze foundry; and a large cemetery, in which are many fine specimens of monumental statuary. Grain, wine, and fruits are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 2682.

FONTANA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Sora, on the confines of the Papal States. Pop. 2165.

FONTANAROSA, a tn. Naples, prov. Avellino, dist. of, and 9 m. N.W. San Angelo dei Lombardi. It has two churches. Pop. 2645.

FONTANE-MORE [Latin, *Fontana-Maura*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 56 m. E.S.E. Aosta, r. bank Hellex or Lys. It contains a parish church, and four elementary schools, and has a trade in cattle, butter, and cheese, three weekly markets, and a large annual fair. Pop. 1190.

FONTANELLA-DEL-PIANO, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 14 m. S. by E. Bergamo, near r. bank Serio. It is well built, and possesses a fine Gothic church, hospital, convent, and manufactures of silk. Grain and fruits are produced in large quantities in the vicinity. Pop. 2490.

FONTANELLATO, or FONTANALATA, a vil. and com. Italy, duchy, Parma, in a plain, 11 m. N.W. Parma. It is surrounded by a fosse, contains a collegiate church of Gothic architecture, with two good paintings, and a high altar of the finest marble, a celebrated shrine of the Virgin, said to be visited by more than 40,000 persons annually; public schools, and a *monte de pietè;* and has a weekly market, and an annual fair, which lasts two days. Pop. vil. 580; com. 5314.

FONTANETO, two places, kingdom of Italy:—1, (*-di Novara*), A vil. and com. Piedmont, prov. of, and about 15 m. N.N.W. Novara, in a beautiful and fertile district, near the Agogna, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a parish church of modern construction, with a façade, adorned by several statues, and an old castle, now converted into three large and handsome residences; and has a trade in silk, corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 2531.—2, (*-di Vercelli*), A vil. and com., prov. of, and 15 m. S.W. Vercelli, near l. bank, Po. It contains a handsome parish church, with three naves, and several fine sculptures; and has a trade in corn, rice, and fodder, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2234.

FONTARABIA, a tn. Spain. *See* FUENTERRABIA.

FONTCONVERTE [Latin, *Fons Opertus*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Basse Savoie, prov. Moriana, l. bank, Arvan, here crossed by a wooden bridge, about 3 m. W.S.W. S. Giovanni di Moriana. It stands in a mountainous district, contains a parish church, and has a trade in cattle. P. 1500.

FONTE, a vil. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of and 21. m. W.N.W. Treviso, near r. bank Muson. It contains a parish church and three oratories. Pop. 1630.

FONTECCHIO, a vil. Italy, Naples, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Aquila, near l. bank Aterno. It contains a collegiate church, and several convents, and has manufactures of tapers, and an annual fair. Pop. 863.

FONTENAY, several localities, France, the chief of which are:—1, (*-le-Comte*), A tn. dep. Vendée, near r. bank, Vendée, 33 m. S.E. Bourbon-Vendée, cap. arrond., and seat of a communal college. It is built on a hilly slope, and presents an imposing aspect towards the surrounding rich country. In the centre of the older town rises the church of Nôtre Dame, a fine pile of the purest Gothic, with a spire 250 ft. high. The streets around this edifice are rather narrow and crooked, but the newer quarters are open and airy. In the public square is the antique fountain which gives name to the place, and hard by are the ruins of an old castle, once the citadel, which in early times was further defended by walls. The college is a spacious building; and there are four convents, and a handsome theatre. It has manufactures of linen and coarse cloths; some breweries and tanneries, and a local trade in timber and firewood, staves, cordage, and charcoal. It is an entrepot for the wines and produce of the south of France. Pop. 7971.—(*-Sous-Bois*), a vil. dep. Seine, 1 m. E. Vincennes, of which it is a dependency. The parish church is rather handsome, and there are several fine villas in the environs. Pop. 2953.

FONTENOY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. S.E. Tournai, remarkable for the battle fought in 1745, between the French, commanded by Marshal Saxe, and the allied army of British, Austrians, and Dutch, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, when the latter were defeated. Pop. 765.

FONTENOY-LE-CHATEAU, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 17 m. S.S.W. Epinal, on the Coney. It has manufactures of iron wares, some breweries, a cherry brandy distillery, and the remains of a strong old castle. Pop. 2190.

FONTES, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, com. and about 15 m. W. Villa Real. Pop. 1600.

FONTEVIVO, a vil. and com. Italy, duchy, Parma, in a plain 9 m. W.N.W. Parma. It is supposed to owe its name to the fine perennial springs which it possesses. It contains a beautiful parish church of gothic architecture, with a magnificent marble mausoleum of Ferdinand, Duke of Bourbon, who died here in 1802, and a college of Maria Louisa, the buildings of which are elegant. Pop. 2630.

FONTEVRAULT [Latin, *Fons Ebraldi*], a tn. France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S.E. Samur, in a deep valley, and surrounded by a wood. It owes its origin to the abbey of same name, the finest and richest in France, and the only one of its kind in the world. The Abbey of Fontevrault was the head of a singular order, in which the men were made subject to the women. It was founded in 1099 by Robert d'Arbrissel, a celebrated preacher in Brittany, charged by Pope Urban II. to preach in favour of the second crusade. Of five churches the abbey contained, only one and that the largest, now exists. In appearance it resembles a cathedral, but, along with all the other remaining buildings, it has been transformed into a central prison for eleven departments. At Fontevrault is to be seen the cemetery of the kings of England, counts of Anjou. Four tombs, though somewhat mutilated, still remain, those of Henry II., Richard Cœur de Lion, his son, and Eleonore of Guienne, his queen, &c. It has some manufactures of cloth and cordage, and some calico printing. P. 3394.

FONTHILL, two pars. England, Wilts:—1, (*Bishop's*), 1735 ac. Pop. 189.—2, (*Gifford*), 1961 ac. Pop. 442.

FONTIVEROS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 25 m. N.N.W. Avila. It stands in a plain; is regularly built; contains a public square, a parish church, court-house, prison, hospital, Latin and primary school, and has manufactures of cloth, a flour-mill, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 694.

FONTMELL-MAGNA, par. Eng. Dorset; 2853 ac. P. 832.

FONTSTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 5280 ac. Pop. 865.

FONTVIEILLE, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. of, and 5 m. N.E. Arles-sur-Rhône. Here are quarries of 'Arles building stones,' and some oil-works. Pop. 2788.

FONZ, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 32 m. E.S.E. Huesca, near l. bank Cinca, on a hill slope. It is tolerably well built, and composed of a good square, and several steep and poorly paved streets, and has a parish church, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, a fountain, and extramural cemetery. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, leather and hempen shoes, soap, wine, and oil. Trade:—cattle, grain, flax, hemp, and silk. Pop. 2706.—(Madoz.)

FONZASO, a vil. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist. of same name, 22 m. W.S.W. Belluno. It is the seat of a court of law, and other public offices, and contains a parish and two auxiliary churches. Pop. 3906.

FOO-CHOO-FOO, or FOO-CHOW [happy city], a city, China, prov, and cap. Fokien, l. bank, Min, 125 m. N.E. Amoy; lat. 26° 2′ N.; lon. 119° 25′ E. It is one of the five ports of China which were by treaty of June 26, 1843, thrown open for the resort and residence of British merchants. The city stands in a plain surrounded by hills, forming a vast

amphitheatre, and is nearly 10 m. in circumference. The suburbs extend from the walls 3 m. to the banks of the river, and stretch along both sides of it. They are connected with each other, and a small islet in the Min, by a stone bridge 420 paces long, reposing on 40 solid stone piers on the N. side, and on nine similar ones on the S. The bridge is lined with shops. Foo-Choo-Foo is surrounded with walls 30 ft. high and 12 wide at top, and overgrown with grass. There are seven gates, overlooked by high towers; smaller guard-houses stand upon the walls at short intervals, in which a few soldiers lodge, and where two or three cannon indicate their object. Two pagodas within, and fantastic-looking watch-towers upon the walls, large, regular-built granaries, and a great number of flag staffs, in pairs, before temples and offices, contribute to relieve the otherwise dull monotony of low tiled roofs, which is still further diversified by many large trees. Several look-out houses are placed over the streets, or upon the roofs of buildings, for the accommodation of watchmen, one of which immediately attracts the attention of the visitor, from its height, and its clock-dial with Roman letters. Few vacant spaces occur within the walls of the city, which is everywhere equally well built. The streets, however, are exceedingly dirty, being full of all sorts of abominations, for which the people seem to care very little. The shops are well stored with goods, but, for the most part, of a poor quality. The streets are crowded with craftsmen and hucksters, and the shops thrown so widely open, display such a variety of articles, or expose the workmen so plainly, that the whole street seems to be rather the stalls of a market than the thoroughfare of a town. The official residences are numerous, the chief civil and military dignitaries of the province residing here. The Ching-hwang Miau is one of the largest religious edifices in the place, and the temples of the goddess of mercy and god of war the most frequented. Near the E. gate, called Tang Mun, or Bath Gate, there is a small suburb, where are numerous public hot baths. Beggars of the most loathsome aspect crowd the thoroughfares. There are no manufactures of any importance in the city, excepting those of combs, screens, &c. The harbour is well frequented, although the approach to it from the sea is bad, and the navigation difficult. There is, however, a convenient anchorage at Pagoda Island, 9 m. below the city. The commerce of this place has not fulfilled expectation. The chief imports are salt, a particular kind of pea, produced in the N. provinces; salt fish, bones, cotton, sugar, sugar-candy, &c. Principal exports:—tea, timber, bamboo, fruits, tobacco, potash, oil-cakes, orange peel. The whole imports from Britain, a few years ago, were estimated at £43,981, and the exports at £40,293. The population of Foo-Choo-Foo is greatly addicted to the use of opium, of which £747,453 worth was imported in the year 1868. The river, and a sheet of water on the W. side of the city, called Li-hu or West Lake, are covered with floating habitations, trading craft, ferry-boats, fishing-boats, and fishing nets, presenting a very animated scene. Pop. estimated at upwards of 600,000.—(Williams' *Chinese Empire;* Martin's *China; Parliamentary Papers.*) See *Supp.*

FOO-KEU, a tn. China, prov. Honan, on an affluent of the Hoai-ho, 45 m. S. Khaifung.

FOO-MING, a tn. China, prov. of, and 18 m. N.W. Yunnan, on an affluent of the Yang-tze-kiang.

FOOLADOO, a mountainous dist. of W. Africa, near the sources of the Senegal, between lon. 8° and 10° W., and intersected by the 13th parallel of N. lat. Park represents the scenery of this country, and of the districts immediately adjoining on the E. and W., as singularly grand and sublime, and was much struck with the picturesque appearance of the villages, perched among precipices of many hundred ft. perpendicular height. Lions and wolves are numerous in the woods.

FOOTA, a territory of W. Africa, Senegambia, S. of the Senegal, extending from Dagana, on the N.W., to N. Guererr, on the S.E; between lat. 15° and 16° 26′ N.; lon. 12° 36′ and 16° 36′ W. It is divided into three parts, of which that on the W. is called Foota-Tora, that in the centre Foota (proper), and that on the E. Foota Damga. The soil is fertile, well watered, and well cultivated; but the climate is extremely hot. The principal productions are rice, and other cereals, cotton of excellent quality, and tobacco. The forests, which are extensive, are the haunts of lions, tigers, and numerous troops of elephants, while the pasture-lands support large herds of cattle and sheep. There are also several iron mines in the district. The natives, who are mostly of the negro race, are active and industrious, and carry on a brisk trade with various places. The greater part of them are devoted to fishing and the cultivation of the soil; their only manufactures consisting of cotton cloth, and several articles of pottery. They profess the Mahometan religion, but are extremely superstitious, believing in the power of pretended sorcerers to protect them from the attacks of caymans. The government is theocratic and elective; but the *almamy* or chief must be chosen from certain privileged families, by a council of five persons. Under the *almamy* are three provincial chiefs, one for each of the three departments into which the country is divided. The power of the *almamy* is far from being absolute; he is controlled by the council of five, to whom he must constantly submit his acts, and who possess the right of reprimanding, deposing, and even, in certain cases, of putting him to death.

FOOTA-BONDOO, a name for BONDOU (*which see*).

FOOTA-JALLON, a considerable dist. of W. Africa, Senegambia, intersected by lat. 13° N. and lon. 13° W. It is extremely mountainous, and remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery; and is the source of the rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Grande. During the rainy season the valleys, being inundated, are converted into lakes. Large herds and flocks are pastured in the highlands; and the soil produces in abundance oranges and bananas, besides numerous palm trees, which furnish dates, wine, and oil. The inhabitants are fanatical Mahometans, and pride themselves in their hatred of all infidels, except the whites, from whom they profess to be descended. They are governed by an elective chief. The capital, Timbo; lat. 10° 25′ N.; lon. 10° 40″ W ; contains a population of about 7000.

FOOTDEE, or FUTTIE, a fishing vil. Scotland, Aberdeenshire, forming a suburb of New Aberdeen, and immediately adjacent to the entrance of the harbour. The inhabitants, who are a peculiar race, are supposed to have come originally from the opposite coasts of Denmark and Sweden.

FORBACH, a tn. France, dep. Moselle, 35 m. E. by N. Metz, near the frontiers of Rhenish Prussia, and in one of the principal routes to Germany. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the N. side of a hill crowned by the ruins of a stronghold, and surrounded by extensive forests and sandy hills. Its streets are narrow and tortuous; and it has manufactures of pipes, soap, and wire gauze, with tanneries and glass-works. The French were driven from their position here by the Prussians after a fierce struggle on Aug. 4, 1870. Pop. 4860.

FORBES, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. S.E. Budweis. It is situated on a height not far from the Strobnicz, contains a castle and two churches, one of them ancient, and originally belonging to an Augustine monastery, and has a potash factory. In the neighbouring village of Trotzenau or Trocnow, the celebrated Hussite, John Ziska, was born. A chapel, which bears his name, stands near the spot. Pop. 720.

FORCADOS (RIO DOS), a river, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, falling into the Bight of Benin; lat. 5° 22′ N.; lon. 5° 19′ 15″ E. (R.) The bar, at its mouth, is 1 m. broad, 3 m. long, and carries 13 ft. at low water. Forcados is considered the most accessible estuary on the coast, with a noble sound of smooth water, 5 fathoms deep, immediately within the bar. The course of the river is very winding, and its banks are covered with fine trees; they also produce a species of coloured stone, which the negroes use as beads. The coast, both to the N. and S. of the Forcados, is extremely monotonous, consisting of dense forests and tangled jungles, rising from a narrow sandy beach. The natives here are of so treacherous a disposition as to prevent all trading intercourse.

FORCALL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 48 m. N. Castellon-de-la-Plana, in a mountainous district, at the confluence of the Caldes and Cantavieja. It contains a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and prison, and has manufactures of cloth, and several flour-mills. Pop. 1527.

FORCALQUIER [Roman, *Forum Calcarium*], a tn. France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 25 m. W.S.W. Digne, near the Laye. It is a meanly-built place, with narrow streets; but is interesting to the antiquary for the ivy-covered ancient re-

mains in or near it, the capital of the Memini having been built on a conical hill which overlooks the present town. It has a communal college, manufactures of serges, hats, caps, and pottery, with silk and wool spinning mills, and a trade in almonds, seeds, honey, and wax. Pop. 2956.

FORCETT, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 5815 ac. P. 817.

FORCHEIM, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Ludwigs canal, and the railway between Nürnberg and Bamberg, and at the confluence of the Wiesent and Regnitz, both here crossed by bridges, 29 m. S.W. Baireuth. It is fortified, but not strongly, is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices; contains a castle, three churches, two chapels, a synagogue, townhouse, Latin school, and hospital; and has a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment; manufactures of glass, soap, leather, paper, potash, and saltpetre; an iron, and numerous other mills; and a trade in fat cattle, corn, and fruit. It has also an arsenal. Pop. 3200.

FORCHTENAU, or FRAKNO-ALLYA, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 11 m. W. Oedenburg, at the source of the Vulka. It contains a church and a Servite monastery, and has an annual fair. The surrounding hills are covered with fine chestnut trees, and, in the neighbourhood, on a bleak height, are the ruins of a castle, supposed to have been originally built by the Ostrogoths, in the sixth century. Pop. 729.

FORCHTENBERG, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Jaxt, r. bank, Kocher, 40 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. It contains a church, and is overlooked by a castle situated on a height. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1164.

FORD, three pars. Eng.: —1, Salop; 1773 ac. Pop. 341. —2, Sussex: 478 ac. Pop. 106.—3, Northumberland; 11,464 ac. Pop. 2322.

FORDEN, par. Wales, Montgomery; 5270 ac. Pop. 880.

FORDHAM, three pars. Eng: —1, Cambridge; 4050 ac. Pop. 1584.—2, Essex; 2517 ac. Pop. 710.—3, Norfolk; 2204 ac. Pop. 215.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market tn. and par. England, Hampshire. 26 m. W. by N. Southampton, agreeably situate near the borders of the New Forest, on the Lesser Avon, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It is neat and clean, but was once of more importance than now, having suffered repeatedly by fire. It has an interesting ancient church, an Independent chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, and several schools. The chief manufactures are bed ticking and sail-cloth. It has also two tanneries, a yarn spinning, and two flour-mills, and some calico printing. Market-day, Friday. Area of par. 6292 ac. Pop. 3178.

FORDINGTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 2749 ac. Pop. 3100.

FORDON, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 8 m. E.N.E. Bromberg, l. bank Vistula. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; and has some shipping, a fishery, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2066.

FORDOUN, par. Scot. Kincardine; 44 sq. m. P. 2386.

FORDYCE, par. Scot. Banff; 28 sq. m. Pop. 3807.

FORDWICH, par. Eng. Kent; 459 ac. Pop. 237.

FORE, a vil. Ireland, co. West Meath, beautifully and romantically situated, N. Lough Lene, 13 m. N. by E. Mullingar. It contains the ruins of an ancient abbey and monastery, founded in 630, and restored in 1209.

FORELANDS (NORTH and SOUTH).—1, Two headlands, E. coast, England, co. Kent. The N. Foreland, which is in the Isle of Thanet, lat. 51° 22′ 30″ N.; lon. 1° 26′ 45″ E. (R.), consists of a huge chalky cliff, 200 ft. in height, projecting into the sea, with a fixed light 184 ft. above sea level. Off this promontory, in hard gales of wind, the tide will often set almost round the compass. The S. Foreland, about 14 m. S. of the former, is also composed of chalky cliffs; lat. 51° 8′ 24″ N.; lon. 1° 22′ 30″ E. (R.) There are two lighthouses on it, one at an elevation of 372 ft., and the other at 275 ft., both fixed lights.——2, Two islets, E. coast, China, the N. in lat. 28° 33′ N.; lon. 128° 39′ E. (R.); the S. in lat. 28° 16′ N.; lon. 121° 44′ E. (R.)

FOREMARK, par. Eng. Derby; 2870 ac. Pop. 238.

FORENAGHTS, par. Irel. Kildare; 564 ac. Pop. 65.

FORENZA, a tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 14 m. S.E. Melfi. It has two churches and a convent. Pop. 5000.

FOREST-HILL, par. Eng. Oxford; 650 ac. Pop. 149.

FORESTO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, dist. of, and 3 m. W. Sarnico, in the rich valley of Calepio. It is built with considerable regularity, contains a parish, and three auxiliary churches, and has a quarry, from which excellent whetstones are obtained. Pop. 1251.

FORÊT (LA), a maritime hamlet, France, dep. Finistere, arrond. Quimper, on a bay of its own name. It has a small harbour, and some boat traffic. Pop. 1500.

FORET [Flemish, *Vorst*], a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. S.E. Liége, on the Vesdre. It has manufactures of gun-barrels, needles, and worsted yarn; fulling-mills, a zinc foundry, brick-fields, quarries of paving stones, and several lime-kilns. Pop. 2028.

FOREZ (LE), an anc. prov. France, formerly dependent on the Lyonnais, and now included in deps. Loire, Haute-Loire, and Puy-de-Dôme. Its capital was Montbrison.

FORFAR, or ANGUS, a maritime co., E. coast, Scotland, having N., cos. of Aberdeen and Kincardine, S. the Firth of Tay, E. the German Ocean, and W. co. Perth. It is about 36 m. in length, N.W. to S.E., and 30 m. in breadth; area, 570,880 ac. The N.W. part of the county is wholly occupied by that portion of the Grampians called the Beuchennin Hills, or 'Braes of Angus.' S. of these, and running parallel to them, is the inferior ridge of the Sidlaw hills. Between these two ranges lies that portion of the great valley of Strathmore by which Forfarshire is intersected S.W. to N.E., 33 m. in length, and from 6 to 8 in breadth. The Grampians do not here attain any great elevation, their loftiest summit not exceeding 2611 ft., neither are they generally of a very bold or stern character, though formidable precipices are of frequent occurrence. The Sidlaw Hills, again, are of still lower altitude, the highest peaks being only from 1200 to 1400 ft.; some of them are detached, with conical summits, one of which is Dunsinnane Hill, immortalized by Shakspeare. Between the Sidlaw Hills and the sea, the country, comprising about 142,000 ac., is level, fertile, and highly cultivated. But by far the finest and most productive part of the county is the valley of Strathmore, which is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences, well cultivated fields, plantations, and country seats. Drainage is vigorously and judiciously prosecuted. Fallowing is general in the low grounds, which produce heavy crops of wheat. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, are also largely cultivated. All the most improved agricultural implements are in general use in the county, and the farmers equal in skill those of any other part of Scotland. Breed of cattle various. Sheep, originally small white-faced mountain-breed; but the black-faced and Cheviots are now common, although some of the original breed still remain in the Grampians. Sheep-rearing, however, has become a secondary object, since the improvements in tillage have been introduced, although nearly every farmer has a flock more or less numerous. Limestone is abundant in various parts of the mountainous districts; slate also occurs along the declivities, but is not much wrought. There are no other minerals of any importance.

Forfarshire is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland. These are generally diffused through all the towns of the county, but the grand centre is Dundee. There are some valuable deep-sea, herring, and salmon fisheries along the coast and in the rivers. The principal towns are Forfar, the cap., Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin. The county contains 56 parishes, and five royal burghs. It returns three members to parliament—one for the county, one for Dundee, and one for the Montrose district of burghs. Pop. (1841), 170,520; (1851), 191,264, (1861), 204,425; (1871), 237,567.

FORFAR, a parl. and royal bor. and par. Scotland. The TOWN, cap. of above co., situate in the valley of Strathmore, 13 m. N. by E. Dundee, and a station on the railway from Perth to Aberdeen, consists of two principal, and several smaller streets, most of them irregular; houses, in general, well built and substantial, many of them of a superior description. It has an Established church and chapel, two Free churches, a U. Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Congregationalist churches; a handsome and commodious town and county hall, sheriff courthouse, subscription newsroom and library, a mechanics' institute, a large infant school, and a number of other well conducted schools. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on; the fabrics generally made being sheet-

ings, osnaburgs, and dowlas; and a description of shoes called *brogues*, are made in large quantities for exportation. Forfar has been, from time immemorial, the head burgh of the county, and its castle, which stood on an eminence a little N. of the town, was, in remote times, a royal residence, and the scene of some interesting historical events. It was destroyed, in 1307, by Robert Bruce, by whom it was taken from the English. Forfar is one of the Montrose district of burghs, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, and 16 councillors. Pop. in 1861, 9258; in 1871, 11,031. Area of par. 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 12,585.

FORGAN, par. Scot. Fife; 6 m. by 2 m. Pop. 1125.

FORGANDENNY, par. Scot. Perth; 12,800 ac. Pop. 828.

FORGARIA, a vil. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friuli, near r. bank Tagliamento, 16 m. N.W. Udine. It contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, and has a mill. Pop. 1050.

FORGLEN, par. Scot. Banff; 12 sq. m. Pop. 695.

FORGNEY, par. Irel. Longford; 5455 ac. Pop. 1575.

FORGUE, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 9 m. by 6 m. Pop. 2626.

FORIA, or FORIO, a seaport tn. Naples, W. shore, isl. Ischia; lat. 40° 46′ N.; lon. 13° 54′ E. Streets narrow, has three churches, a good harbour, and a considerable trade. In the vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths. Pop. 5000.

FORKED DEER RIVER, a river, U. States, Tennessee, rising in the N.W. part of the State, and falling into the Mississippi, 43 m. N. by E. Memphis, after a S.W. course of about 100 m., for the greater part of which it is navigable.

FORKED HEAD, a headland, N. America, Cape Breton, on the S.E. coast, between Fourchon harbour and Portland cove.

FORKILL, a small tn. and par. Ireland, co. Armagh. The TOWN, 5 m. N.N.W. Dundalk, contains a church, and a Wesleyan meeting house, and has limited manufactures of linen and cotton, and four annual fairs. Area of par. 12,590 ac. Pop. 5947.

FORLI, a deleg. kingdom of Italy, bounded N. by deleg. Ravenna; W., Tuscany; S., deleg. Urbino é Pesaro, and the small republic San Marino; and E., the Adriatic; greatest length, E. to W., 45 m.; greatest breadth, 36 m.; area about 900 sq. m. The surface in the W. is rather elevated, being partially covered by low branches of the Apennines, but elsewhere becomes flat, particularly in the N. towards the coast, where extensive swamps prevail, and make the air very unhealthy. The interior often suffers from excessive draught, and earthquakes are not unfrequent. Much of the soil is well adapted for the growth of corn, hemp, and flax. Madder, saffron, and anise, are also cultivated, and much attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silk worms. The vine, olive, and various fruits are extensively cultivated. There is not much land in pasture, and cattle are comparatively few. The fisheries on the coast are productive. The only mineral substance of any consequence is sulphur, of which considerable quantities are obtained. The district is traversed by the railway from Milan to Ancona. Pop. 194,399.

FORLI [anc. *Forum Livii*], a tn. Italy, cap. above deleg., 38 m. S.E. Bologna, on the railway to Ancona, in a pleasant and fertile plain, watered by the Ronco and Montone. It is handsome and well built, with a spacious square, and contains many beautiful buildings, including several palaces, one of which, the Palazzo Guerini, is after the designs of Michael Angelo. It also has a cathedral, and several other churches, most of which are adorned with fine paintings by Cignani, Guido, and other masters. There are likewise numerous convents in the town. Forli is a bishop's see, and the residence of the legate. It has a college, a public library, and some literary societies; manufactures of silk ribbons, silk twist, oil cloth, woollen stuffs, wax, nitre, and refined sulphur; and a considerable trade in corn, wines, oil, hemp, and aniseed. Pop. (1861), 17,723.

FORLIMPOPOLI, or FORLIMPOPOLI [anc. *Forum Popilii*], a tn. Italy, legat. of, and 5 m. S.E. Forli. It is small, but neat, and contains an ancient castle, a cathedral, two parish churches, and several convents. April 21, 1815, Murat here defeated the Allies. Pop. 4970.

FORMENTERA, an isl. Mediterranean, the most S. of the Balcares; lat. (S. point) 38° 38′ N.; lon. 1° 36′ E. (R.) It is of a somewhat triangular form, but very irregular; length, 12 m. E. to W.; breadth, 8 m. N. to S. It produces wheat, wine, oil, and fruits abundantly, and the coast is frequented by innumerable aquatic birds. Fishing is carried on, building stone quarried, and salt, grain, oil, and fruits exported. Pop. 1500.

FORMENTON, a cape forming the most N. point of the island of Majorca; lat. 39° 57′ 15″ N.; and lon. 3° 16′ E. It projects a considerable way into the sea at the N. entrance of the Bay of Pollenza, and being lofty, is seen about 30 m. off at sea, when it presents the appearance of several islands. There are no shoals near it.

FORMICHE.—1, Two low barren islets, off W. coast, Sicily, E. of Levanso. The larger island, almost a perfect square, is covered with large stone buildings, consisting of storehouses, a strong tower with bastions, a chapel, and a fishing village. The small harbour on the S.E. of this island is perfectly sheltered. The same name is given to a ledge of rocks off the N. coast of Sicily, between the Bottaro and Corvo rock, S.E. of Panaria.——2, Some islets near the coast of Tuscany, prov. Sienna, a few miles W. the mouth of the Ombrone. They are mere rocks, serving at times as a refuge for fishers.

FORMICOLA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 11 m. N.N.W. Caserta. Pop. 2238.

FORMIGA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 140 m. E. Villa Rica, near the source of a small river of same name, comarca, Rio Grande. It contains a parish, and two auxiliary churches. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cultivating the soil or dealing in cattle. Pop. 2000.

FORMIGARA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, dist. of, and 6 m. S.S.W. Soresina. It stands near Mount Piacenza, in a district of great fertility, but exposed to the inundations of the Adda, from which it has often suffered severely, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1186.

FORMIGAS, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, agreeably situate about 100 m. W.N.W. Minas-Novas. It consists of about 200 houses covered with tiles, but mostly built of earth, and of a spacious square, at the top of which stands the parish church. The inhabitants deal in cattle, hides, and furs, which they sell in Bahia, and saltpetre, which they carry to Ouro, Preto, and sometimes as far as Rio-de-Janeiro.

FORMIGINE, a tn. Italy, duchy, Modena, on a canal, 6 m. S.S.W. Modena. It has an annual fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 6413.

FORMIGNY, a tn. France, dep. Calvados, 12 m. from Bayeux, famous for a battle between the French and English, in 1450, in which the latter were defeated, and in consequence of which they were compelled to abandon Normandy. A monument, to commemorate the event, was set up in 1834, near the highway between Paris and Cherbourg, at the spot where the closing struggle is recorded to have taken place. Pop. 537.

FORMOSA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and about 60 m. S.S.W. Pernambuco, cap. comarca, Rio Formoso, l. bank, Sereuhen, near the sea. It contains a parish church, situate on the top of a hill, and is the residence both of a prefect and a justice of peace. The inhabitants are almost all labourers.

FORMOSA [Chinese, *Tae-wan*, or *Tai-ouan;* French, *Formose;* Portuguese, *Hormosa*], an isl. China Sea, between 22° and 25° 30′ N.; and lon. 120° 30′ and 122° E.; length, N. to S. 245 m.; breadth, at the broadest part, which is at the centre, about 100 m. Distance from the Chinese coast, province of Fokien, 90 m.; area, 15,000 sq. m. The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland, belongs to China, and is included in the government of the province of Fokien. The remainder, or E. side of the island, is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by a ridge of mountains called the *Muh Kan Shan*, some of whose summits are supposed to reach an elevation of 12,000 ft., and are covered with snow during the whole year. Their declivities are clothed with fine trees and pasture-grounds, giving the island a very attractive appearance from the sea. These mountains present many evidences of former volcanic action. Rivers are numerous on the W. side, but most of them, descending from elevated regions, have all the violence of mountain torrents. Some of these streams, however, are navigable for short distances inland. The others serve to irrigate the land, though their sudden inundations are sometimes destructive to the crops. The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle

slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile, well cultivated, and the climate salubrious. The rice trade alone, between the island and the maritime provinces of the mainland, employs about 300 vessels. There is, besides, an extensive trade in camphor, salt, sulphur, maize, fruits, timber, and other products. The rice grown in the island is of superior quality. Wheat, millet, maize, several kinds of vegetables, sugar-cane, oranges, pine-apples, guavas, cocoa nuts, areca nuts, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, pomegranates, chestnuts, and melons, are also raised in large quantities. The commerce of Formosa is confined chiefly to Fokien, and to a few of the other E. provinces of China, from which it imports tea—green tea only, and that of a peculiar kind, being cultivated in the island—raw silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, and other manufactures. The domestic animals are cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The E. part of the island is said to be infested with tigers, leopards, and wolves, but none are met with in the cultivated districts on the W. side. In 1848, coal of excellent quality, and extending over a large area, was discovered at the N.E. part of the island, in the vicinity of the village of Kelung tow or Killon. The aborigines are of a slender shape, olive complexion, wear long hair, and blacken their teeth. They are supposed by some to be of Malayan or Polynesian origin, by others to be allied to the inhabitants of the Loo-choo islands. Many of them have been driven or have removed to the E. side of the island, but many also have become partly incorporated with the Chinese settlers, or live in villages of their own, under the general supervision of Chinese officers. The greater portion, however, still live in a state of independence. They are divided into numerous clans or tribes, have no written language, are honest, and just in their dealings, but revengeful when provoked. The Chinese portion of the island is divided into four districts, the capital of which is Taï-wan-fu. The Chinese had no knowledge of Formosa till the year 1403, and their sway was not established over it till 1683. Since then it has greatly flourished through their industry, perseverance, and agricultural skill. An extensive emigration is still going on from the main, and lands are taken up by capitalists, who not only encourage the people to go over, but purchase large numbers of poor persons to occupy them. In 1624, the Dutch obtained a footing in the island, by consent of the Governor of Fokien, but were expelled by the Chinese, after retaining possession of it for 28 years, having endeavoured, but with little success, to extend their influence over it. The colonists are wealthy and unruly, and are a source of great annoyance, from the frequency of their revolts, to the Chinese government. In no part of China are executions so frequent or so unavailing as here. Literature is in such a flourishing state in Formosa, that the people of Fokien sometimes send their sons there to obtain literary degrees. A miserable tragedy was enacted in this island by the Chinese authorities in 1840. One hundred and ninety-seven men, chiefly Hindoos, forming parts of the crews of two British ships, the Nerbudda, and Ann, from India, who were wrecked on the coast, and had been made prisoners, were marched out to a plain near the city of Taï-wan-fu, and beheaded. Formosa has few available harbours, owing to the shallowness of their entrances. The channel, S. from the island, is remarkable for the violence of its N. winds and for its heavy seas. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

FORMOSA.—1, A river, W. Africa, Bight of Benin; lat. 5° 40′ N.; lon. 5° 2′ E. It is 1¾ m. broad, and is crossed by a bar, on which there is but 12 ft. at low water. This is quite exposed, and therefore, during bad weather, it is very dangerous, on account of the heavy surf that rolls in upon it. The country for some distance up is entirely intersected with its branches, rendering it difficult for a vessel to find its way without a pilot. Navigation is also sometimes impeded by the floating islands, covered with reeds which come down the stream. The banks are fertile and beautiful, and thickly clothed with fine trees, but the air extremely unwholesome. During the time of the slave-trade, this river was much resorted to, but has now little commerce.—2, A cape, W. Africa; lat. 4° 15′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ E., separating the Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is very low, and is no distinct cape, being merely the most prominent part of that projecting land which is intersected by the numerous streams forming the delta of the Quorra or Niger.—3, An isl., W. Africa, the most N. of the Bissagos group; lat. 11° 30′ N.; lon. 16° 10′ W. It is about 30 m. long, and 18 m. broad, is fertile and covered with trees, but is destitute of water.—4, A bay, on the E. coast, Africa, S. point, Ras Gomany, in lat. 3° 0′ S.; lon. 40° 19′ E. It is 27 m. in breadth, and 9 to 12 m. in length inland.

FORMOSA (Mount and River), near S.E. extremity of Malay Peninsula, Malacca Strait. The mount is in lat. 1° 49′ N.; lon. 102° 55′ E., 40 m. E. Malacca. It is the highest summit of a group of undulating mountains near the sea. The W. end forms the bluff point of land called Point Sizan, on the E. side of the entrance of Formosa River, which extends a considerable way into the country, and falls into the Strait of Malacca at lat. 2° N.; lon. 102° 50′ E.

FORNCETT, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*St. Mary*), 728 ac. Pop. 326.—2, (*St. Peter*), 128 ac. Pop. 712.

FORNELLS, a small seaport tn., N. coast, isl. Minorca, on a bay of same name, 16 m. N.N.W. Mahon. It is merely a fishing village, but contains a parish church, and has a deep and capacious roadstead, completely sheltered from every wind, but not free from danger, in consequence of the narrowness of the entrance, and some hidden shoals. It is defended by a castle, a tower, and two batteries, one of them on a small island in the middle of the haven, but the works are greatly dilapidated.

FORNHAM, three pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*All Saints*), 1698 ac. Pop. 358.—2, (*St. Geneveve*), 790 ac. Pop. 57.—3, (*St. Martin*), 1230 ac. Pop. 322.

FORNO di Rivara [Latin, *Furnus ad Ripariam*], a vil., com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 26 m. N.N.W. Turin, on the Viana, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a parish church and a communal school, and has some trade in cattle. Pop. 2612.

FORNOS d'Algodres, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Alta, 16 m. S.E. Viseu. Pop. 1123.

FORNOVO, or Fornuovo, a vil. and com., duchy of, and 14 m. S.W. Parma, at the foot of the Apennines, near r. bank, Taro, from whose inundations it is imperfectly protected. It contains a public school, and has a weekly market, and three annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. Many of the inhabitants emigrate in search of employment. Pop. 2940.

FORRABURY, par. Eng. Cornwall; 508 ac. Pop. 379.

FORRES, a royal and parl. bor., tn. and par. Scotland, Morayshire. The town, 25 m. N.E. Inverness, and about 2 m. from the sea, is beautifully situated on a dry sandy knoll; consists of one principal street, about ½ m. long E. to W., and several minor streets and lanes, all kept clean; well paved and lighted with gas. It has an elegant gothic townhouse, with a square tower, and containing a spacious courthouse and other public offices; and likewise possesses a large plain Established church, a Free, and a U. Presbyterian church, a small Episcopal, and an Independent chapel; and Anderson's academical institution, and St. Lawrence mason lodge, both handsome edifices. There are also a mechanics' institution, library, dispensary, and several charitable societies. In the immediate vicinity are grain-mills, a distillery, a saw-mill, a brewery, and a woollen manufactory. W. and N. of the town are extensive nurseries, celebrated for the raising of forest plants, particularly of the native Scotch pine. Grain market on Tuesday; and several fairs annually. Forres figures prominently in the tragedy of Macbeth; and the heath with which it is surrounded is as dreary and desolate as it is represented by the poet. On an eminence, at the W. extremity of the town, stood the ancient castle of Forres. Hard by, likewise, is a remarkable obelisk, 23 ft. high, by 3 ft. 10 inches broad, and 1 ft. 3 inches thick, called Sweno's stone, rudely sculptured, and supposed to commemorate a victory obtained over the Danes. Forres unites with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 5200 ac. Pop. 4562. Pop. of bor. 3959.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FORRO, two places, Austria:—1, (or *Forrou*), A market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, dist. of, and 10 m. N.E. Szickso, on the Hernad. It contains a parish church, and has some trade.—2, (or *Brenndorf*), A vil. Transylvania, co. Nieder Weissenburg, about 15 m. from Nagy-Engad. It contains a Greek united, and a non-united church. All the inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 1016.

FORRU, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. of, and 23 m. S.E. Oristano. It stands in a basin surrounded by hills,

which makes the summer heat almost intolerable, and the climate unhealthy; consists of about 300 houses, built in the form of a triangle, with the apex facing the N.; contains two churches, and a primary school, and has an annual fair. Pop. 960.

FORSCOTE, par. Eng. Somerset; 580 ac. Pop. 54.

FORSTA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 44 m. S.S.E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on an isl. formed by the Neisse. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is both substantially and regularly built, contains a castle and two Protestant churches, and has potteries, linen and woollen weaving, and a trade in flax, horses, and cattle, and six annual fairs. Tobacco is cultivated in the district. Pop. 8800.

FORT-ANN, a vil. and township, U. States, New York. The VILLAGE, on the Champlain Canal, 55 m. N. by E. Albany, contains three churches, leather manufactures, and stoves. Fort-Ann, erected here in 1756, was celebrated in the French and revolutionary wars. Pop. of township, 3559.

FORT-AUGUSTUS, a fortress, Scotland, co. of, and 30 m. S.W. Inverness, at the S.W. extremity of Loch Ness. It stands on the edge of the lake, and was built, in 1730, for the purpose of overawing some of the Highland clans. It is of a square form, with four bastions at the corners, defended by a ditch, covert way, and glacis. The barracks are constructed for one field officer, four captains, 12 subalterns, and 280 rank and file. It was taken by the Highlanders in 1745. It is now occupied by a few old soldiers only, the guns having been removed to Fort-George.——The VILLAGE of same name, close upon the banks of the Caledonian Canal, outside the fortress, is straggling and insignificant, but has a respectable church and two fairs.

FORT-GEORGE, a fortress, Scotland, co. of, and 10 m. N.E. Inverness, at the extremity of a low point of land projecting into the Moray Firth. It is an irregular polygon, with six bastions, and has accommodation for 2090 men, besides officers. It was built, after the rebellion of 1745, for the purpose of keeping the Highlanders in subjection. It occupies 15 ac., but, though skilfully constructed, is secure from attacks by sea only, being commanded by some adjoining heights.

FORT-LIBERTÉ, a maritime tn. W. Indies, N. coast, Hayti, 27 m. E.S.E. Cape Frances. It is well built; has wide streets, a fine square, an elegant fountain, and a good harbour, at the head of a bay, and extending, in the form of a crescent, from one extremity of the town to the other. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, and is defended by two forts.

FORT-ROYAL, a tn. and seaport, French W. Indies, isl. Martinique, of which it is cap.; lat. 14° 36′ N.; lon. 61° 4′ 15″ W. (R.); situated on the N. side of a deep and well sheltered bay, protected by a fort, which covers the whole surface of a peninsula, and commands the town and harbour. The streets are straight and spacious; houses, in general, well built. The principal buildings are the parish church, government offices, the barracks, arsenal, prison, and hospital. At its E. extremity, near the careening place, is a fine parade, called the Savannah, forming the glacis of Fort St. Louis. From its situation on the W. side of the island, the bay is protected from the prevalent winds, and, in one part or another, will be found suitable for all circumstances. In 1839, Fort-Royal was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake. Upwards of 500 persons were killed by the falling of the buildings, including nearly all the inmates of the principal hospital. Fort-Royal is the residence of the French governor. Pop. 11,300.

FORT ST. DAVID, a fortress, Hindoostan, Coromandel coast, 12 m. S.S.W. Pondicherry. A factory was established here in 1691, and, after the capture of Madras by the French, in 1746, it became the head of the British settlements in this quarter till 1758, when, after a short siege, it was taken by M. Lally, and the fortifications demolished.

FORT-WILLIAM.—1, A fortress, Scotland, co. of, and 58 m. S.W. Inverness, at a bend of Loch Eil, W. end of the Caledonian Canal. The fortress is an irregular work, defended by a ditch, glacis, and ravelin; contains a bomb proof magazine, and the barracks are calculated for about 100 men. Like the other forts above spoken of, it was built to keep the Highland clans in check. It was unsuccessfully assailed by the Highlanders in 1715, and again in 1746.—2, A tn., formerly called Maryburgh, 1½ m. S.W. the fort. It consists of a long straight street, close to the edge of the water, with several short intersecting lanes. It contains four places of worship—Established, Free, an Episcopal, and a R. Catholic chapel. One of the sheriff substitutes of the county resides and holds his courts here. The lofty mountain Ben Nevis, 4370 ft. high, is within a short distance of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in fishing. Pop. in 1871, 1212.

FORTALEZA, VILLA-DO-FORTE, or CEARA, a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Ceara, and near the mouth of the Ceara, in lat. 3° 42′ S.; lon. 38° 30′ W. It consists of an old and a new town. The former stands close to the mouth of the river, which discharges itself into a creek formed by cape Mocoripe; the latter is situated along the W. side of the same promontory. Both of them are very indifferently built; the houses are of earth, and the streets are irregular. The public buildings are not much superior to those of private individuals. Those only deserving of notice are the governor's palace, two churches, an hospital, a military prison, a Latin, and a primary school. There is deep water, and a good bottom in the bay, but no shelter. The depth of water in the harbour varies, at high water, from 1 to 2 fathoms. The access to it is by two openings in the rock which overhangs it. It is used by coasting vessels only. The trade is chiefly in cotton, hides, and excellent dates. Pop. 3000.

FORTANETE, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 33 m. E.N.E. Teruel, on the side of a hill. It is tolerably well built, though some of the houses are in a dilapidated state, in consequence of the damage they received in the last Spanish war. It contains a parish church, courthouse, a boys' and a girls' school, and a prison; and has some manufactures of cloth, several mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2002.

FORTEAU BAY, an inlet, S.E. coast, Labrador, near the S.E. extremity of the strait of Belleisle. It receives a considerable river, and possesses valuable fisheries.

FORTESQUE BAY, a beautiful bay, Van Diemen's Land, E. coast, Tasman's Peninsula, about 56 m. N. Cape Pillar. It is about 4 m. in length, inland, and about 1½ m. wide at the entrance.

FORTEVIOT, par. Scot. Perth; 8 m. by 2 m. P. 638.

FORTH, a large river, Scotland, reckoned the third in point of magnitude, is formed by the junction of two head streams, called, respectively, the Duchray and the Dhu—the one rising in Stirlingshire, the other in Perthshire, at the distance of a few miles from each other, and both on the N.E. side of the mountain Ben Lomond. The junction of these streams takes place at Aberfoyle, from which the river flows S.E., and discharges itself into the German Ocean, having previously expanded into a broad estuary, called the Firth of Forth, and forms, for a considerable part of its course, the boundary between the counties of Stirling and Perth. Its length, in a straight line, to Kincardine, where it begins to widen into an estuary, is upwards of 30 m., but, following its numerous windings, may be probably double that length. Its depth is from 3 to 37 fathoms, or more; the bottom, in most places, is covered with mud; the tide flows a mile above Stirling Bridge, or about 70 m. from the sea. It drains 645 sq. m. For the greater part of its course, it flows through a rich, flat country, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons as far as Alloa, and for those of 70 tons to Stirling. Its most remarkable windings, called the 'Links of Forth,' occur between the latter places, the distance between Stirling bridge and Alloa being but 6 m. by land, while by water it is 12. These windings form a great number of beautiful peninsulas. For several miles above and below Clackmannan, the tides of the Forth exhibit a singular phenomenon, called by seamen 'leaky tides.' When the water has flowed for three hours, it runs back for about an hour and a half, nearly as far as when it began to flow. It returns immediately, and flows during another hour and a half to the same height it was before; and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. There are thus actually double the number of tides in this river that are to be found anywhere else. Large tracts of land on both sides of the river above Stirling, but especially in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, have been cleared of moss, and brought into a state of cultivation, the soil being generally a rich blue clay, of great depth, and exceedingly productive. The Firth of Forth contains great

variety and considerable abundance of fish, particularly herrings, which frequent it in immense shoals. Oysters also abound in the estuary. The principal tributary rivers of the Forth are the Teith, and Allan, above Stirling Bridge, and, below it, the Devon, Carron, Avon, Almond, Leith, Esk, and Leven; these chiefly flow into it on the S. shore. There are several islands in the river, the largest of which are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, Inchkeith, the Bass, and the isle of May. Lighthouses are erected on the latter and on Inchkeith; and the ruins of castles or religious houses appear on all the different islands. There are a number of harbours along both its coasts, some of which have been formed at a great expense; amongst these is the recently erected pier and harbour of Granton, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. The other principal ports, besides those of Stirling and Alloa, already mentioned, are on the N. shore, Torryburn, Inverkeithing, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Ely, and Anstruther. On the S. shore, Borrowstowness, Queensferry, Leith, and Prestonpans.

FORTH MOUNTAINS, a range of quartz hills, Ireland, co. of, and 4 m. W. Wexford. In 1798, a large body of insurgents encamped here previous to the capture of Wexford.

FORTHAMPTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2440 ac. Pop. 468.

FORTIFIED ISLAND, or BASWARAGE, Indian Ocean, coast of Canara, India; lat. 14° 18′ 30″ N.; lon. 74° 23′ 15″ E. (R.) It is level, and has fortifications on it; hence its name.

FORTINGALL, par. Scot. Perth; 40 m. by 35 m. Pop. 2486.

FORTON, par. Eng. Stafford; 3718 ac. Pop. 741.

FORTORE [Latin, *Frento*], a river, Naples, which rises in the E. slope of the Apennines, in the S.E. corner of prov. Sannio, and, during the greater part of its course, forms the boundary between that prov. and that of Capitanata. It flows first N.N.W., then N.E., and falls into the Adriatic by two mouths. Its whole course is about 70 m.

FORTROSE, a seaport, royal and parl. bor. Scotland, co. Ross, occupying a romantic situation, N. shore, Moray Firth, 8 m. N.E. Inverness, nearly opposite Fort-George, with which there is communication by a ferry. It was formerly called Chanonry, from being the chanonry of Ross, where the bishop had his residence. It was united to the burgh of Rosemarkie, which is about 1 m. N.E. from it, by a charter granted by King James II., anno 1444, under the common name of Fortross, now Fortrose. The town is spoken of as having been then a seat of the arts and sciences. Of its ancient cathedral, which stood in a spacious square, only a few colonnades and arches now remain. These, however, from their tasteful execution, afford evidence of its having been a splendid edifice. It has a Free church, an Established, and an Episcopal chapel, the last a handsome gothic structure; a grammar-school, a female school, and an academy; a friendly, and a farming society. Though possessed of a good harbour, and other advantages, the town has no trade. It unites with Inverness, Nairn, and Forres, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 928.

FORTUNA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 11 m. N. by E. Murcia. Most of the streets are regular, the houses tolerably well constructed, and of its three squares, the principal contains a large and substantial parish church; and there are, besides, a chapel of ease, townhouse, prison, cemetery, and three public schools. At the foot of a hill, about 1 m. N. of the town, are the thermal and ferruginous baths, for which the place was much noted. Esparto, linen, and saltpetre are manufactured and exported. Pop. 4010.

FORTUNE ISLAND.—1, (*Little*) Indian Ocean, W. coast Sumatra; lat. 5° 54′ S.; lon. 104° 30′ E. (R.); 4 m. from the main; it is low and woody, and about 1 m. in diameter.—2, Indian Archipelago, Molucca Passage; lat. 0° 55′ S.; lon. 124° 8′ E. (R.)—3, Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea; lat. 5° 3′ S.; lon. 132° 11′ E. (R.)—4, Sooloo Sea; lat. 11° 4′ N.; lon. 120° 32′ E.

FOSCALDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Cosenza, cap. circondario of same name, at the foot of the Apennines, near the Tyrrhenean Sea, 4 m. N.N.W. Paola. It contains two parish churches, a convent, and an almshouse. The inhabitants rear great numbers of silk worms. Pop. circondario, 7513.

FOSDINOVO [Latin, *Fosdenovum*], a vil. Italy, duchy Modena, 7. m. N.W. Carrara, 1814 ft. above the sea. It has a court of first resort, and is the seat of a military commandant. Pop. 1448.

FOSDYKE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2761 ac. Pop. 549.

FOSSANO [anc. *Fossanum*], a city, kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 13 m. N.E. Coni, l. bank, Stura, in an agreeable and elevated plain, and the seat of a bishop. It is surrounded by old walls; and has a castle. The streets are wide and regular; and the houses are built upon arches, under which are the footpaths. These arches are in many parts so low, that passengers can scarcely walk upright; giving to the city rather a gloomy appearance. There are several squares, none of them very remarkable; a fine cathedral, containing a few good paintings; and some other churches and conventual buildings, several palaces, a theatre, hospital, *monte-piété*, orphan asylum, cemetery, a royal scientific academy, several educational establishments, and some mineral baths. Its manufactures are silk, leather, iron, woollen goods, and paper. Trade:—agricultural produce. Two well-attended annual fairs. Pop. 16,041.—(Casalis.)

FOSSASECA, several places, kingdom of Italy, Naples:—1, A vil. and com., prov. and 9 m. N.W. Campobasso. It contains six churches. Pop. 2616.—2, A tn., prov. Chieti, dist. and 5 m. E. Lanciano, not far from the Adriatic. It contains three churches. Pop. 2472.—3, A vil. and com, prov. Caserta, dist. and 13 m. N.W. Piedimonte. Pop. 849.

FOSSE, a small tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 8 m. S.W. Namur, situated in a ravine. In the commune are marble quarries, coal mines, bleacheries, breweries, mills, &c. There is a busy trade in mercceries and planks. Fosse was in early times of some importance, and its possession was keenly contested. Its defences were razed by the French in 1675. Pop. 2378.

FOSSNÆS, a vil. and par. Norway, bail. of, and 98 m. N.N.E. Trondhjem, an isl. Gioen, in the Namsenfiord. It has a harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in timber. Pop. 2592.

FOSSOMBRONE [anc. *Forum Sempronii*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, leg. Urbino, 38 m. W.N.W. Ancona. The modern town is intersected by the river Metauro, over which is a remarkable bridge, of a single arch, equalling in boldness of design any similar erection of recent times. The cathedral, dedicated to San Aldebrando Vescovo, is a fine structure, and contains some inscribed stones, from the ruins of the ancient city, whose site is about 2 m. distant, and where are the remains of a theatre, and of several other edifices. There are three churches, besides the cathedral, and several convents. Fossombrone is celebrated throughout Italy for its silk and woollen manufactories. Near this town was fought, 194 B.C., the battle between the Carthaginians and Romans, which decided the supremacy of the latter, the Carthaginians having been totally defeated, and their general, Asdrubal, killed. Pop. 6936.

FOSSOWAY, and TULLIEBOLE, par. Scot. Perth; 11 m. by 10 m. Pop. 1621.

FOSSUM, a vil. Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, 66 m. S.W. Christiania. In the vicinity are mines of cobalt and iron, and extensive iron-works, at which both cast and malleable iron are made.

FOSSY, or TIMAHOE, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 10,654 ac. Pop. 1501.

FOSTER, a township, U. States, Rhode Island, 19 m. W. by S. Providence. It has cotton, leather, and other manufactures. Pop. 2181.

FOSTON, four pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 840 ac. Pop. 34.—2, Lincoln; 2180 ac. Pop. 519.—3, York (N. Riding); 2090 ac. Pop. 377.—4, (*-upon-the-Wolds*), York (E. Riding); 4934 ac. Pop. 786.

FOTHERBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1400 ac. Pop. 250.

FOTHERINGAY, a par. and vil. England, co. Northampton. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situate on the Nene, 27½ m. N.E. Northampton, contains a handsome church, in which several illustrious members of the Plantagenet family are interred, and a free grammar school, endowed by Queen Elizabeth. Fotheringay castle, the birthplace of Richard III., and the scene of the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, was demolished by order of James I., on his

accession to the English throne. Area of par. 2110 ac. Pop. 261.

FOU, a tn. and dist. China, prov. Shen-see, the former situate r. bank, Lo-ho, 45 m. S. Yen-ngan.

FOU-CHOU, China. *See* FOO-CHOO-FOO.

FOU-PIN, a tn. China, prov. Shense, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 37 m. N. by E. Si-Ngan.

FOU SCHAN, a large city, China, prov. Quang-tong, 21 m. E.N.E. Canton, on the island Si-Kiang. It is 8 m. in circumference, has manufactures of silk stuffs, cottons, porcelain, and ironmongery, with sugar refineries, and an active commerce. A portion of its population, as is common in many other towns in China, live in boats. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

FOUAH, a tn. Lower Egypt, r. bank of W. or Rosetta branch of the Nile, prov. of, and 20 m. S.E. Rosetta. It is large, and being beautifully situated, has a picturesque appearance from a distance. It has manufactures of linen, morocco leather, and culinary utensils. In the 16th century, it was a place of considerable importance, having an extensive trade, which has since been transferred to Rosetta.

FOUG [anc. *Fugus Leucorum*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Meurthe, about 5 m. from Toul. It is agreeably situated on a vine slope, and has a weekly market, and two annual fairs. A hill in the vicinity is crowned with the remains of a castle and palace, which belonged to the early kings of France. Pop. 1484.

FOUGÈRES [Latin, *Filicariæ Eberonum*], a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 28 m. N.E. Rennes. It is agreeably situated on a height, and has broad, well-made streets, well-built houses, and a parish church, behind which, on a terrace, is an agreeable promenade. It has important manufactures of sail-cloth, sacking, tape, coarse flannels, lace, and hats; with dye-works, famed for their scarlet flannels; tanneries, paper-mills, starch-works, and, in the environs, glass-works; and a trade in agricultural produce, hides, and manufactures. It was formerly a fortress, and one of the keys of Brittany; and in its vicinity, November 13, 1793, a memorable engagement took place between the Vendeans and the republicans. Pop. 9106.

FOUGEROLLES, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 20 m. N.E. Vesoul. It is an old place, long dependent on a feudal castle; and has numerous distilleries of cherry brandy, with some straw hat factories; and a trade in brandy, planks, linen, cotton, &c. Pop. 5636.

FOUGES, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. *See* PHOCÆA.

FOUILLOUSE (LA), a vil. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. N.W. St. Etienne, on the Furend, with manufactures of arms, ribbons, and paper. Pop. 2019.

FOUL, or FOULA, an isl. N. Sea, the most W. of the Shetlands, about 20 m. distant from the nearest land; lat. 60° 9′ N.; lon. 2° 6′ W. (R.). It is about 3 m. long, by 1½ broad, affords excellent sheep pasture, and is resorted to as a fishing station. Pop. 257.

FOUL ISLAND, bay of Bengal, off W. coast, Burmah; lat. 18° 4′ N.; lon. 93° 57′ E.; it is of a conical form, with a gradual declivity from the centre towards the sea, the N. end terminating in a low point. It is covered with trees.

FOULAHS. *See* FELLATAHS.

FOULDEN, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3395 ac. Pop. 491.

FOULDEN, par. Scot. Berwick; 2 m. by 2 m. Pop. 430.

FOULE POINT, a seaport tn. Madagascar, N.E. coast, lat. 17° 40′ S.; lon. 49° 37′ E.; it is advantageously situated for trade, of which it has a considerable share. There is a fort here of considerable strength, but inefficient in position, as troops can land out of its range. Bullocks and refreshments are to be obtained, and anchorage is formed by a large reef, which begins on the shore about 1½ m. S. from the town, and extends nearly a mile N.E. by E.

FOULIS-WESTER, par. Scot. Perth; 10 m. by 7 m. Pop. 934.

FOULMIRE, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2210 ac. Pop. 560.

FOULNESS, isl. and par. Eng. Essex; 28,505 ac.; forming part of the delta of Crouch river. Pop. 640.

FOULSHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3226 ac. Pop. 1077.

FOULTA, or FULTA, a large vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, 22 m. S.S.W. Calcutta, l. bank Hooghly. It possesses a safe anchorage.

FOULWEATHER (CAPE), a promontory on the W. coast of N. America, U. States, Oregon; lat. 44° 48′ N.; lon. 124° 18′ W. (R.)

FOUNAI, a manufacturing and trading tn. Japan, isl. Kiu-siu, 125 m. E.N.E. Nagasaki.

FOUNING, a city, China, prov. Chihle, 12 m. from the Gulf of Pecholee, and 150 m. E. Peking.

FOURCHAMBAULT, a vil. France, dep. Nièvre, 5 m. from Nevers, r. bank, Loire, here crossed by a suspension bridge. There are extensive iron-smelting furnaces and forges, employing about 3000 workmen; and a church and school have also been erected.

FOURMIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.S.E. Avesnes, on the Petite-Helpe. It has manufactures of lace thread, lace, cotton, and woollen-spinneries, carding-mills, a bleachfield, glass-house, and iron-forge. Pop. 7045.

FOURNI ISLANDS, a group of isls. Grecian Archipelago, E. coast, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, between the islands Nicaria and Samos; lat. (S. extremity of the larger) 37° 28′ 24″ N.; lon. 26° 31′ 15″ E. (R.) St. Minas, or the grand Fourni, the principal one, is about 5 m. in circumference. The group comprises besides, the little Fourni or Fimena, and about 18 or 20 others, most of them long and narrow, and traversed by a ridge of mountains. The Fournis have obtained their name from their presenting at a distance the appearance of ovens.

FOUSIYAMA, a mountain, Japan, isl. Niphon, prov. Sourouga, 66 m. S.W. Yedo, near the bay of Totomina. It is reckoned the highest mountain in Japan, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow, which is sometimes pierced by a thick smoke, of disgusting odour.

FOUTSITZ, a tn. Japan, isl. Niphon, prov. of Bingo, 105 m. N.E. Monko.

FOUVENT-LE-BAS, a vil. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 16 m. from Gray. In its vicinity are three large grottoes, in one of which, M. Cuvier discovered, in 1800, the fossil bones of a great number of quadrupeds; and in 1827, on a second search, M. Thirria found relics of the rhinoceros, elephant, hyena, bear, horse, ox, and lion.

FOVANT, par. Eng. Wilts; 2160 ac. Pop. 631.

FOVEAUX, a strait, New Zealand, between the islands New Leinster and New Munster. Its S.E. entrance is about 25 m. wide; its N.W. about 18 m. Both entrances are crowded with small islands.

FOVERAN, par. Scot. Aberdeen; 4 m. by 2 m. P. 1638.

FOW, or FAUX, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Gilolo passage, about lat. 0° 6′ S.; lon. 129° 30′ E., separated from the W. shore of Geby by a narrow channel about ¼ m. wide, which forms a safe harbour, with depths from 10 to 15 fathoms. It abounds with turtle and fish of various kinds. The natives have been found hospitable; they speak the Malay and Tidore languages.

FOWEY, an anc. seaport, bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Cornwall. The TOWN, 22 m. E. by S. Plymouth; lat. (castle), 50° 19′ 42″ N.; lon. 4° 38′ 45″ W. (R.), on r. bank, and at the mouth of the Fowey; has exceedingly narrow and irregular streets—the principal one extending nearly 1 m. along the banks of the river. It has a lofty, spacious church, with an ornamental tower, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, several schools, and an almshouse. The markethouse, over which is the townhall, is a spacious building. The harbour is commodious, and well secured by the high land on each side, though extremely narrow, being not more than a cable's length across. On the W. side stands St. Catherine's castle, and on the E. side are the ruins of St. Saviour, an old church. The former, which stands on a magnificent pile of rocks, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. In the channel, and opposite the town, there are three fathoms at low water. The principal exports are copper ore, of which many thousand tons are shipped annually, pilchards, china clay, and stone. The pilchard fishery and mining business are the principal supports of the population. Fowey was a place of great importance in the 13th and 14th centuries, having numerous ships, and a formidable name in the naval annals of the time. During the siege of Calais, under Edward III., it sent 47 vessels to that monarch's aid, being a greater number than was contributed by any other town in England. Market day, Saturday; three annual fairs for cattle. Area of par. 1945 ac. Pop. 1429.

FOWEY, a river, England, co. Cornwall, rising about 4 m. S.E. Camelford, and, after a course of about 30 m. S., then W., and lastly S., falling into the English Channel, near Fowey. It is navigable to near Lostwithiel, 5 m. above Fowey.

FOWLIS (EASTER), par. Scot. *See* LUNDY.

FOWNHOPE, par. Eng. Hereford; 4723 ac. Pop. 1059.

FOX, a river, U. States, Wisconsin and Illinois, rising in the former, passing through a number of small lakes near the confines of the latter, and entering the Illinois at Ottawa.

FOX (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers, Lower Canada, within 2 m. of each other, and both falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Griffith's Cove and Little Vallée, on the N.E. side of the dist. of Gaspé.

FOXCOTT, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 714 ac. Pop. 99.—2, Hants; 620 ac. Pop. 78.

FOX'S CHANNEL, a strait, British N. America, stretching N. from the N.W. extremity of Hudson's Strait, having W. Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island, and E. an unexplored country.

FOXEARTH, par. Eng. Essex; 1640 ac. Pop. 453.

FOXFORD, a market tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, on the Moy, 12 m. N.N.E. Castlebar. It contains the parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two public schools; and has some trade in corn. Market day, Thursday; and several annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. It is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Pop. 681.

FOXHALL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1872 ac. Pop. 176.

FOXHOLES, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 4200 ac. P. 406.

FOXLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 1620 ac. Pop. 321.—2, Wilts; 750 ac. Pop. 63.

FOXTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 1727 ac. Pop. 459.—2, Leicester; 2020 ac. Pop. 413.

FOY, par. Eng. Hereford; 2322 ac. Pop. 268.

FOY, several places, France, of which the principal are:—1, (*la-Grande, St.*), [Latin, *Fanum Sanctae Fidei*], a tn., dep. Gironde, 40 m. E. Bordeaux, l. bank, Dordogne; with manufactures of woollen and cotton hosiery, and hempen cloth; tanneries and dye-works, and a trade in excellent white wines, brandy, and agricultural produce. Pop. 3856.—2, (*les-Lyon, St.*), a large vil. and com. dep. Rhone, 2 m. N.E. Lyons, near l. bank, Sâone. It is composed of several hamlets, has an elevated situation, and two annual fairs. Pop. 4462. -3, (*Largentière, St.*), a vil., dep. Rhone, about 18 m. W. Lyons. It gives its name to a small coal-field which is wrought in the vicinity; and has several annual fairs. Pop. 688.

FOYERS, a small river, Scotland, co. Inverness, which, after a course chiefly N., falls into Loch Ness, on the E. side, about half way between Fort Augustus and its N.E. extremity. It forms two romantic falls, the upper about 30 ft., and the lower about 60 ft. high.

FOYLE, a river, Ireland, formed by various streams, which unite near Strabane, in co. Tyrone. Hence it flows N., past St. Johnstown and Londonderry, below which, at the distance of about 4 m., it falls into the inlet or arm of the sea, called Lough Foyle. It is navigable for vessels of 800 tons, up to the city of Londonderry; but smaller vessels can now ascend to Strabane, 12 m. further up.

FOYRAN, par. Irel. Westmeath; 5377 ac. Pop. 1216.

FRAGA [anc. *Gallia Flavia*], a city, Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 48 m. S.E. by S. Huesca, 14 m. W.S.W. Lerida, l. bank, Cinca, crossed here by a wooden bridge of 20 arches. The principal streets are paved, but generally steep and narrow. Of its many squares, those of San Pedro and Obradores only are worthy of remark either for size or appearance. It has two parish churches—San Pedro and San Miguel; the former, a spacious, substantial, and ancient edifice, was formerly a mosque; three convents, two chapels, and a cemetery; a handsome modern townhouse, a prison, storehouse, Latin, and several primary schools. On an adjacent hill stand the remains of a Roman fortress. Linen and woollen fabrics, hempen shoes, cutlery, wine, and oil are manufactured, and a small trade is done in cattle, grain, hemp, silk, fruits, &c. It was an important place under the Moors and the kings of Aragon. Pop. 5028.

FRAGNITO, two places, Naples:—1, (*D'Abbate*), A vil. and com., prov. Avellino, 19 m. W.N.W. Ariano. It contains three churches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2075.—2, (*Monforte*, or *Fragnitello*), A little N.E. of the former, near r. bank, Tamaro. Pop. 2400.

FRAGUA, a river, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Neiva, which rises on the S.E. slope of the sierra de Pardaos, flows S.E. to the confines of Ecuador, and after a course of about 180 m. joins the Japura at Sotano, lat. 0° 50′ N.; lon. 74° 10′ W.

FRAILES, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 25 m. S.W. Jaen, l. bank, Linarejos. It has a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, a storehouse, and cemetery, with chapel attached. Manufactures:—soap, linen, and hempen fabrics, brandy, &c. Trade:—grain, cattle, brandy, wine, oil, fruits, and hardware. In the vicinity are some mineral springs. Pop. 2174.

FRAIN, or FRAYN [Moravian, *Wranow*], a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 10 m. W.N.W. Znaim, in the valley of the Thaya, picturesquely situated on a kind of peninsula formed by that river. It contains two churches, and a chapel, and has manufactures of wedgewood and other stoneware, two mills, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. On the right or opposite side of the river, on a lofty height, stands a magnificent castle, with three towers, and a good library. Pop. 1109.

FRAIPOINT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 9 m. S.E. Liége. It has manufactures of gun-barrels; numerous forges, and some rolling-mills, and establishments for preparing tinned iron, a fulling mill, and two tanneries, some quarries, and kilns for preparing lime for agricultural purposes. Pop. 1058.

FRAISTHORPE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2153 ac. Pop. 104.

FRAMFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex; 6700 ac. Pop. 1385.

FRAMIERES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, about 3 m. S.S.W. Mons; with manufactures of cordage; breweries, distilleries, corn and oil mills, lime-burning, and coal-mining. Pop. 9073.

FRAMINGHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*Earl*); 560 ac. Pop. 111.—2, (*Pigot*), 608 ac. Pop. 345.

FRAMLINGHAM, a tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The TOWN, 14 m. N.N.E. Ipswich, agreeably situated on an eminence, near the source of the Ore, contains many respectable and well built houses, with a spacious market-place in the centre. It has a stately parish church, built entirely of black flint, with a square tower 90 ft. high, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan Methodist, and places of worship for Independents and Unitarians, a free, and other schools, with sets of almshouses. Here are the ruins of a magnificent old castle, supposed to have been erected by Redwald, King of the E. Angles. The walls are 44 ft. high, and 8 ft. thick, flanked with 13 square towers, 14 ft. higher than the ramparts. Area of par. 4657 ac. Pop. 2450.

FRAMINGHAM, a vil. and township U. States, Massachusetts. The vil. pleasantly situated 21 m. W.S.W. Boston; has several mills, and manufactories of woollen stuffs and leather. Pop. (township), 3039.

FRAMMERSBACH, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, at the confluence of the Lohr, here crossed by a bridge, and the Labasbach. It contains a church, and chapel, and iron, and several other mills, and a trade in paper and wood. Many of the inhabitants are carriers. Pop. 2188.

FRAMPTON, four pars. Eng.:—1, Dorset; 3508 ac. Pop. 392.—2, Lincoln; 7900 ac. Pop. 801.—Two in Gloucester, (1), (*Cotterell*), 2120 ac. Pop. 1837.—(2), (*-upon-Severn*); 2720 ac. Pop. 994.

FRAMURA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, division Genoa, prov. of, and 5 m. N.N.W. Levanto, on a hill near the sea. It contains a very ancient church, of the composite order, three minor churches, and an old tower used as a belfry. The district is fertile in corn, wine, olives, chestnuts, and figs. Pop. 1113.

FRANC-ALEU, a country of France, in the ancient prov. of Auvergne. Its capital was Sermur.

FRANÇAISE (LA), a tn. and com. France, dep. Tarn et Garonne, arrond. of, and 10 m. from Montauban. It has manufactories of earthenware; and five annual fairs, one of which lasts three days. Pop. 3522.

FRANCASTEL, a vil. France, dep. Oise, arrond. of, and 25 m. from Clermont. It stands on a commanding height, and was formerly surrounded by walls and ditches, of which only some vestiges remain. It has a well of extraordinary depth. Pop. 828.

FRANCA, or VILLA FRANCA-DO-IMPERADOR, a tn. Brasil, prov. of, and 270 m. N.N.E. São Paulo, r. bank, Mugi. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of woollen

hats, and woollen and cotton cloth. It is the residence of a justice of peace.

FRANCAVILLA, six places, Naples:—1, A tn. prov. Lecce, 14 m. W.S.W. Brindisi, on a hill. It is well built, with straight and spacious streets; has a parish church, elaborately ornamented; a college, having handsome halls and galleries; three hospitals, a charitable asylum, a *mont-de-piété*, and several convents. It manufactures woollen stuffs, cotton stockings, earthenware, and snuff, with a considerable trade in wine, oil, and cotton. A great part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1734. P. 17,609.—2, A tn. prov. and 8 m. N.E. Chieti, near the Adriatic. It contains a collegiate and three other churches, two convents, and an almshouse, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 4202.—3, A vil. and com. prov. Potenza, dist. and 26 m. E. Lagonegro. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 2975.—4, A vil. and com., prov. Cosenza, dist. and 10 m. E. Castrovillari. Pop 1400.—5, A vil., prov. Catanzaro, dist. and 13 m. S.S.W. Nicastro. Pop. 1810.—6, A tn., Sicily, dist. Castoreale, near l. bank Alcantara, 34 m. S.W. Messina. It has manufactories of silk and linen, and an establishment for bleaching wax. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, lead, and antimony. Pop. 4023.

FRANCE [Latin, *Gallia* or *Francia;* Italian and Spanish, *Francia;* Portuguese, *França;* German, *Frankreich;* Dutch, *Frankryk;* Danish, *Frankrige;* Swedish, *Frankrike*], a maritime country in the W. of Europe, forming one of its most extensive, most populous, and most influential States, including under its sovereignty, in addition to France, properly so called, and a few islands along its coast, the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, the colony of Algeria in the N., and several small settlements and factories on the W. coast of Africa; the islands of Bourbon, St. Paul, Amsterdam, St. Marie de Madagascar, Nosse-Bé, &c., in the Indian Ocean; Pondicherry, and a few other settlements on the coast of Hindoostan; and in the W. hemisphere the West Indian islands of Martinique, Guadalonpe, St. Marie Galante, Petite Terre, Deseada, and the N. part of St. Martin; the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland; and the large, but not well defined territory of French Guiana, in the N. of S. America. In addition to the above, some French geographers, founding on recent attempted seizures, include among the colonial possessions of France the groups of the Marquesas, and of Tahiti, in the Pacific Ocean. The following table presents an approximative estimate of the area, in sq. m., and of the population of the whole French possessions:—

	Area sq. m.	Pop. 1866.
France, with Corsica,	209,617	38,067,094
Algeria,	142,825	2,921,240
Senegambia, &c.,	..	793,531
Réunion and other Islands,	1,521	235,163
Pondicherry, &c., in Hindoostan,	196	258,171
Cochin-china,	21,710	979,116
West Indies, Guiana, &c.,	36,167	334,697
The Marquesas, Society Islands, &c.,	5,195	54,000
Total,		43,638,018

By the war of 1870 71 France lost 5600 sq. miles of territory, viz. department Bas-Rhin, most of Haut-Rhin and Moselle, and portions of Meurthe and Vosges, with 1,597,219 inhabitants, so that the area is now 204,017 sq. miles.

France is situated between lat. 42° 20′ and 51° 5′ N.; and lon. 4° 50′ W. and 7° 40′ E., and is bounded, N. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover, N.W. the English Channel, W. the Atlantic, more especially that part of it called the Bay of Biscay, S. Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, E. Italy, Switzerland, and the German territory of Alsace, N.E. German Lorraine, Luxemburg, and Belgium. In tracing the contour of the space thus bounded, the projections and indentations which occur are so numerous, that it assumes the shape of a polygon composed of many unequal sides. The more marked and salient points however are only five, namely, the N., the W., the E., the S.W., and the S.E. extremities. By connecting these five points by straight lines, a pentagon is formed, which includes the whole of the French territory, and gives a good general idea of its shape, except on the E. side, where the line, joining the E. and S.E. extremities, includes the whole of Savoy and Nice, formerly belonging to Italy, and also a considerable portion of Switzerland. The W. side also, to avoid including a large expanse of sea, must be made to assume much more the form of a curve than of a straight line. The longest lines which can be drawn across France are two diagonals, which intersect each other—the one, from the S.E. to the N.W. extremities, 670 m., and the other, from the S.W. to the N.E. extremities, 625 m. Measured on the meridian of Dunkirk, the greatest length is 600 m., and measured on the parallel of 48° 20′, the greatest breadth is 582 m. The breadth near the centre is 400 m., and between the mouth of the Gironde and the frontiers of Savoy, where it is narrowest, does not exceed 330 m. The length of the coast line, without allowing for minor indentations, is, along the German Ocean and English Channel, 559 m.; along the Atlantic, 500 m.; and along the Mediterranean, 261 m., giving an aggregate of 1320 m. It is difficult to say what addition would be made by minutely tracing the bays and headlands; but the whole length may be safely estimated at not less than 1500 m. The continental boundary is formed on the S.W. by the Pyrenees, 250 m.; on the E. by the Alps, 155 m.; the Jura, 167 m.; and the Vosges mountains, about 60 m.; and on the N.E. by an arbitrary line of about 290 m.; in all, 922 m.; thus giving, in coast and mainland, a perimeter of about 2422 m. on a rough estimate. On taking a survey of this great country, it is impossible not to be struck with the advantages which it derives from its position. It not only forms a continuous and compact whole, but though united to the continent by a line of above 900 m., is so much isolated from it by great natural boundaries, that the only direction in which it can be considered open to hostile attack is on the N.E., where a line of strong fortresses has made a barrier almost as impenetrable as those which, in other directions, have been provided by nature. Again, on the N. and W., a long line of coast gives it immediate access to the great ocean thoroughfares, while on the S. its harbours in the Mediterranean give it a commanding influence both in Africa and the East, and secure to it a large share in the traffic of that most important of all inland seas.

Geographical Divisions.—France was originally possessed by a number of independent tribes, whose mutual enmities and jealousies precluding the possibility of a general union for the common safety, made them a comparatively easy conquest to the disciplined armies of Rome. Long before the arrival of Julius Cæsar, a considerable portion of the S.E. of France formed a Roman province, under the name of Gallia Transalpina. The remainder of the country is described by Cæsar under three principal divisions—one in the N., occupied by the Belgæ; a second in the S.W., occupied by the Aquitani; and the remainder occupied by Galli proper, or Celtæ. After the completion of the Roman conquest, these names in a great measure disappeared, and a division into four provinces took place. At a still later period, the names of the provinces were again changed, and their number was increased to 12. Without particularizing the whole, we may mention as of most frequent occurrence in history—Narbonensis Prima, and Secunda, in the S.; Lugdunensis Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta, in the E. and the centre; and Aquitania Prima, and Secunda, in the S. and S.W. During the decline of the Roman empire, a number of German tribes had gained a footing in the country, and appeared to have formed a confederation under the designation of Franks or freemen; but when the empire fell, the victorious barbarians who had achieved it, Vandals, Huns, Suevians, Burgundians, &c., appeared on the frontiers of Gaul, defeated the Franks, who attempted to oppose them, and finally formed permanent settlements. The Franks, though weakened, had not been subdued. Not contented with retaining their ground, they made new conquests, and at last succeeded both in giving their name to the country and founding the French monarchy in the person of their king, Clovis, towards the end of the fifth century. Were it practicable, it would scarcely be worth while to attempt to trace the various subdivisions which the monarchy subsequently underwent. Suffice it to say, that not without numerous changes and interruptions of prosperity, it continued to advance, till, under Louis XIV., its extent became nearly the same as at present. The subdivision of the country into provinces had long been adopted, and was now completed—the number of provinces amounting to 38. In 1789, when the love of change became paramount, the provinces were not permitted to escape;

and the whole of France, including the island of Corsica, was parcelled out into 86 departments, and each department subdivided successively into arrondissements, cantons, and communes. This division has since maintained its ground, and perhaps deserves it, because, instead of being merely an artificial nomenclature, it has the merit of being a kind of natural classification—each department being named after the most important physical feature which it contains; and thus furnishing, in the name, some knowledge of the space which it designates. The provinces, however, though no longer recognized in legal and other formal documents, continue so familiar to the French themselves, and are so frequently mentioned, not only by earlier writers, but in the geographical, historical, and statistical details even of the present day, that a knowledge of their locality is still of great importance. The first of the following Tables exhibits the old provinces in alphabetical order, and in parallel columns the departments corresponding to them, and their capital town; the second table, in like manner, shows the departments in alphabetical order, their area, population, &c.

The OLD PROVINCES OF FRANCE, AND THEIR CAPITALS, *with the Corresponding Departments.*

Provinces.	Departments.	Capitals of Provinces.
Alsace	Haut-Rhin; Bas-Rhin	Strasbourg.
Angoumois	Charente	Angoulême.
Anjou	Maine-et Loire	Angers.
Artois	Inland or S.E. portion of Pas de Calais.	Arras.
Aunis	Maritime part of Charente-Inférieure.	La Rochelle.
Auvergne	Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal	Clermont.
Bearne	Basses-Pyrénées	Pau.
Berry	Cher, Indre	Bourges.
Bourbonnais	Allier	Moulins.
Bourgogne	Ain, Côte d'Or, Saône-et Loire, Yonne.	Dijon.
Bretagne	Côtes du-Nord, Finistère, Ille-et-Villaine, Loire-Inférieure, Morbihan	Rennes.
Champagne	Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute Marne.	Troyes.
Comté de Foix	Ariége, and the republic of Andorre	Foix.
Dauphiné	Hautes-Alpes, Drome, Isère	Grenoble.
Flandre	Nord	Lille.
Franche Comté	Doubs, Jura, Haute Saône	Besançon.
Gascogne	Aveyron, Dordogne, Gers, Gironde, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Landes, Hautes Pyrénées, Tarn-et Garonne	Auch.
Guyenne		Bordeaux.
Isle de France	Oise, Seine, Seine et-Oise, Seine et Marne, S. part of Aisne	Paris.
Languedoc	Ardèche, Aude, Gard, Hérault, Haute-Garonne, Haute-Loire, Lozère, Tarn	Toulouse.
Limousin	Corrèze, Haute Vienne	Limoges.
Lorraine	Meurthe, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges	Nancy.
Lyonnais	Loire, Rhône	Lyon.
Maine	Mayenne, Sarthe	Le Mans.
Marche	Creuse	Guéret.
Nivernais	Nièvre	Nevers.
Normandie	Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, Seine-Inférieure, N. part of Eure-et-Loir	Rouen.
Orleanais	Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, Loir-et Cher	Orleans.
Picardie	Somme, maritime part of Pas-de-Calais, N. part of Aisne	Amiens.
Poitou	Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, Vienne	Poitiers.
Provence	Basses-Alpes, Bouches du Rhône, Var, E. part of Vaucluse	Aix.
Roussillon	Pyrénées Orientales	Perpignan.
Saintonge	Eastern or inland part of Charente-Inf.	Saintes.
Comtat d'Avignon	Western part of Vaucluse	Avignon.

The DEPARTMENTS *of* FRANCE, *their* AREA, POPULATION, CAPITAL CITY, *and the number of* ARRONDISSEMENTS, CANTONS, *and* COMMUNES *into which they are subdivided.*

DEPARTMENTS.	Area, sq. m.	Arrondissements.	Cantons.	Communes.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1861.	Capitals.
Ain	2,258	5	35	446	369,767	Bourg.
Aisne	2,322	5	37	828	564,597	Laon.
Allier	2,762	4	26	316	356,432	Moulins.
Alpes (Basses)	2,600	5	30	255	146,368	Digne.
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,114	3	24	189	125,100	Gap.
Alpes Maritimes	1,259	3	25	146	194,678	Nice.
Ardèche	2,110	3	31	333	388,529	Privas.
Ardennes	1,955	5	31	478	329,111	Mezières
Ariége	1,738	3	20	336	231,850	Foix.
Aube	2,351	5	26	447	262,785	Troyes.
Aude	2,340	4	31	434	283,606	Carcassonne.
Aveyron	3,340	5	42	274	396,026	Rodez.
Bou. du-Rhône	1,956	3	27	106	507,112	Marseille.
Calvados	2,145	6	37	792	480,092	Caen.
Cantal	2,315	4	23	258	240,523	Aurillac.
Charente	2,300	5	29	435	379,081	Angoulême.
Charente-Inf.	2,500	6	39	480	481,060	La Rochelle.
Cher	2,747	3	29	291	323,393	Bourges.
Corrèze	2,218	3	29	286	310,118	Tulle.
Corse	3,331	5	61	355	252,889	Ajaccio.
Côte-d'Or	3,354	4	36	728	384,140	Dijon.
Côtes-du Nord	1,967	5	48	376	628,676	Saint Brieuc.
Creuse	2,133	4	25	262	270,055	Guéret.
Dordogne	3,492	5	47	584	501,687	Périgueux.
Doubs	2,028	4	27	640	296,280	Besançon.
Drôme	2,508	4	28	361	320,681	Valence.
Eure	2,248	5	36	703	398,661	Evreux.
Eure-et-Loir	2,117	4	24	432	290,455	Chartres.
Finistère	2,548	5	43	282	627,304	Quimper.
Gard	2,256	4	38	347	422,107	Nismes.
Garonne (H.)	2,529	4	39	500	484,081	Toulouse.
Gers	2,300	5	29	467	298,931	Auch.
Gironde	3,714	6	48	544	667,193	Bordeaux
Hérault	2,382	4	36	328	409,391	Montpellier.
Ille et-Vilaine	2,554	6	43	347	584,930	Rennes.
Indre	2,624	4	23	247	270,054	Chateauroux.
Indre-et-Loire	2,332	3	24	281	323,572	Tours.
Isère	3,163	4	45	552	577,748	Grenoble.
Jura	1,894	4	32	584	298,053	Lons-le-Saulnier.
Landes	3,490	3	28	333	300,389	Mont-de-Marsan.
Loir-et-Cher	2,330	3	24	296	269,029	Blois.
Loire	1,805	3	28	319	517,603	Montbrison.
Loire (Haute-)	1,900	3	28	255	305,521	Le Puy.
Loire-Inf.	2,595	5	45	206	580,207	Nantes.
Loiret	2,551	4	31	348	352,757	Orleans.
Lot	2,004	3	29	310	295,542	Cahors.
Lot et Garon.	2,027	4	35	312	332,065	Agen.
Lozère	1,965	3	24	194	137,367	Mende.
Maine-et Loire	2,755	5	34	373	526,012	Angers.
Manche	2,293	6	43	640	591,421	Saint-Lo.
Marne	3,116	5	32	677	385,498	Chalons-sur-M
Marne (Haut-)	2,385	3	28	551	254,413	Chaumont.
Mayenne	1,966	3	27	274	375,163	Laval.
Meurthe*	2,322	5	29	714	428,643	Nancy.
Meuse	2,368	4	28	588	305,540	Bar-le-Duc.
Morbihan	2,607	4	37	232	480,504	Vannes.
Moselle*	2,034	4	27	621	446,457	Metz.
Nièvre	2,595	4	25	316	332,814	Nevers.
Nord	2,170	7	60	662	1,303,380	Lille.
Oise	2,218	4	35	700	401,417	Beauvais.
Orne	2,320	4	36	511	423,350	Alençon.
Pas-de-Calais	2,505	6	43	903	721,338	Arras.
Puy-de-Dôme	3,039	5	50	443	576,409	Clermont-Ferrand.
Pyrénées (B.)	2,862	5	40	561	436,628	Pau.
Pyrénées (H.)	1,730	3	26	488	240,179	Tarbes.
Pyrénées Ori.	1,571	3	17	227	181,763	Perpignan.
Rhin (Bas-)*	1,777	4	33	542	577,574	Strasbourg.
Rhin (Haut-)*	1,648	3	29	400	515,802	Colmar.
Rhône	1,060	2	26	257	662,493	Lyon.
Saône (Haute-)	2,028	3	28	583	317,183	Vesoul.
Saône-et-Loire	3,270	5	48	586	582,137	Mâcon.
Sarthe	2,371	4	33	391	466,155	Le Mans
Savoie	2,309	...	37	587	275,089	Chambery
Savoie (Haute)	1,334	5	27	309	267,406	...
Seine	185	3	20	81	1,953,660	Paris.
Seine-et-Marne	2,154	5	29	527	252,312	Melun.
Seine-et Oise	2,141	6	36	683	513,073	Versailles.
Seine-Inférieure	2,208	5	50	759	789,988	Rouen.
Sèvres (Deux)	2,315	4	31	355	328,817	Niort.
Somme	2,343	5	41	831	572,646	Amiens.
Tarn	2,185	4	36	315	353,633	Albi.
Tarn-et-Garon.	1,405	3	24	192	232,551	Montaulan.
Var	2,773	4	35	202	315,526	Draguignan.
Vaucluse	1,228	4	22	149	268,255	Avignon.
Vendée	2 595	3	30	294	395,695	Bourbon-Ven.
Vienne	2,574	5	31	297	322,028	Poitiers.
Vienne (Hau-)	2,118	4	27	199	319,595	Limoges.
Vosges*	2,280	5	30	546	415,485	Epinal.
Yonne	2,781	5	37	482	370,805	Auxerre.
Total	210.573	371	2,936	37,851	37,472,732	

* These departments were wholly or partly lost by the war of 1870-71. See above.

Physical Features, Mountains.—The Alps in the E., and the Pyrenees in the S.W., connect the mountains of France with the most magnificent ranges of Europe; several very lofty summits are situated within the French territory. Of these, Mount Blanc, 15,832 ft., on the borders of Savoy, is the culminating point of Europe. In the Cottian Alps are Mount Olan, 13,819 ft., and Mount Pelvoux, 13,442 ft. The chain of the Pyrenees culminates near its centre, in Maladetta, which

has its highest peak in Spain; but the adjoining peak, Nethou, which nearly equals it, having a height of 11,165 ft., is in France. Several other summits on the French side of the Pyrenees exceed 10,000 ft. Both of these ranges throw out numerous branches; but they all subside rapidly as they recede from their central axis, and fall far short of the heights which have been already mentioned. The range next in importance is the Cevennes, the S. commencement of which has been placed somewhat arbitrarily in a depression where a lateral branch of the Pyrenees seems to terminate, and the Canal du Midi, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, has its summit level. From this point, called the Col de Narouze, the Cevennes proceed first in a N.E. direction as far as Mont Pilat, in the S.E. of dep. Lozere, and then N. to the Canal du Centre. Their whole length is about 360 m. The average height of the central ridge does not exceed 3000 ft.; but the loftiest summits are found not in it, but in its W. branches, where the culminating points occur in the Plomb de Cantal, 6200 ft., and the Puy de Sancy, 6224 ft. Though the Cevennes are considered as terminating at the Canal du Centre, they only change their name at this point, and are continued N.E. under the name of Cote d'Or, to an elevated plain stretching longitudinally E. and W., and known by the name of the Plateau de Langres. At its E. extremity the chain of the Vosges commences in a ramification, called Monts Faucilles. The principal chain lies considerably E., commencing in the Ballon d'Alsace, in the N.E. of dep. Haute Saône, and stretching almost due N. along the W. of deps. Haute-Saône and Vosges, into Germany. The whole length of this principal chain with France is about 60 m.; but if to this we add the Faucilles, the Plateau de Langres, and the Cote d'Or, by which it is brought into connection with the Cevennes, we shall have a total length of about 230 m. The average height does not exceed 3000 ft.; and the most remarkable summits—the Ballon de Guebuiler, Haut de Honce, and the Ballon d'Alsace—are, respectively, 4695 ft., 4391 ft., and 4124 ft. A chain of heights stretching S., connects the chain of the Vosges with that of the Jura, which has an average height of about 3000 ft., but subsiding rapidly as it recedes from the Alps, has none of its culminating points in France. Another low chain, continued from the Plateau de Langres, proceeds N.N.W., and forms two other ranges or plateaux, known by the names of Argonne and Ardennes. Their average elevation, under 1200 ft., scarcely entitles them to a place among mountain ranges.

Hydrography.—The great watershed by which the whole of Europe is divided into two vast basins, the one of which sends its waters S. to the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and the other W. and N. to the Atlantic, North Sea, and the Baltic, passes in a waving line across France from S.W. to N.E., and divides it into two very unequal portions. In France, this watershed commences at the W. extremity of the Pyrenees, and proceeds E. in the line of its central axis till it reaches the S.E. extremity of Ariege. Here it meets a branch thrown off at right angles from the principal chain, and proceeds with it N. to the Col de Narouze, already referred to as the summit level of the Canal du Midi. Its course is now determined by the Cevennes, with which it proceeds first, almost tortuously N.E., and then almost due N., crossing the Canal du Nord, and thereafter continuing with the Cote d'Or to the Plateau de Langres. Having crossed this plateau, the Monts Faucilles give it an E. direction as far as the Ballon d'Alsace, where, as if retracing its steps, it proceeds S.S.W. along the great wall of the Jura, and quits the French territory on reaching the slopes of the Jorat. The portion of France to the S. and E. of this great watershed is not equal to a fourth of its whole surface, and is almost wholly drained by the Rhone and its tributaries. The only secondary basins deserving of notice are those of the Tech, Tet, Gly, and Aude, which have their sources in the Pyrenees; and the Herault, which descends from the Cevennes. The far larger part of France, situated N. and W. of the great European watershed, contains, in addition to a number of secondary, three principal river basins—the Seine, belonging to the English Channel, and the Loire and Garonne, both belonging to the Bay of Biscay. Part of the basin of the Rhine—that part namely which is drained by its tributary the Moselle in its upper course—is also situated within the French territory. All the others are wholly French.

The more important secondary basins on this side of the great watershed, are those of the Somme and the Orne, belonging to the English Channel; and the Vilaine, Sévre, Niortaise, Charente, and Adour, belonging to the Bay of Biscay. The lengths of the principal rivers, and the area of their basins, are exhibited in the following tables:—

LENGTH *of the* PRINCIPAL RIVERS:—

Rivers.	Length, Eng. m.	Rivers.	Length, Eng. m.
Adour	204	Meuse	434
Allier	263	Meuse (French part)	161
Aude	130	Moselle	328
Charente	248	Moselle (French part)	167
Cher	229	Marne	291
Creuse	173	Oise	158
Dordogne	310	Oise (French part)	148
Doubs	263	Orne	80
Durance	235	Rhone, with Lake	534
Escaut (Scheldt)	228	Rhone (French part)	322
Escaut (French part)	55	Rhone, as far as Lyons	328
Garonne, as far as Cardouan	465	Saône	316
Garonne, as far as Bec d'Amber	384	Seine	497
Herault	83	Somme	117
Isere	198	Tarn	220
Isere (French part)	105	Vienne	220
Loire	645	Vilaine	130
Lot	266	Yonne	155

AREA *of the* PRINCIPAL RIVER BASINS:—

River Basins.	Area, sq. m.	River Basins.	Area, sq. m.
Adour	656	Seine	300
Gironde	3156	Seine, as far as Paris	1071
Garonne, as far as Bec d'Amber	2161	Marne	501
Dordogne, as far as Bec d'Amber	902	Yonne	405
Charente	378	Meuse (French part)	280
Loire	4480	Moselle (French part)	648
Allier	617	Rhone	3774
Vilaine	443	Rhone (French part)	3095
		Saône	1148
		Durance	517

The lakes are so few in number, and individually so limited in extent, as to be undeserving of separate notice. The largest, Grand-Lieu, in dep. Loire-Inferieure, covers an area of only 29 sq. m., and is altogether devoid of interest. The next largest, St. Point, in the Jura, does not cover 3 sq. m. Others, of still less dimensions, become more interesting from their localities in the lofty regions of the Pyrenees, or in the deep hollows of ancient craters in Auvergne.

Geology.—As might be anticipated, from the extent of space which it occupies, France possesses all the geological formations, in a greater or less degree of development. The mountains generally have a nucleus of granite, which accordingly forms a prevailing rock in the Alps, on the E. frontier, and their branches S. to the shores of the Mediterranean, in the Pyrenees, the Cevennes, and the elevated plateau of Langres. In the Vosges, it is more sparingly developed, its place being often occupied by porphyry; and in the Jura, where limestone occurs in such enormous masses as to have given its name to a peculiar formation, it does not appear at all *in situ*; but, on the other hand, almost the whole of the extensive peninsula, including the old province of Brittany, and part of those of Normandy and Poitou, is covered by it. The other crystalline rocks, consisting chiefly of trachytes and basalts, have received a magnificent development in Auvergne, where whole mountains are composed of them, and where the effects of remote volcanic agency are still presented to the eye in extinct craters and lava streams. The granite is overlain by primitive stratified rocks of gneiss, and of micaceous and argillaceous slates, succeeded, particularly in the Pyrenees, by mountain limestone, which there assumes a form worthy of the name, and is found on Mont Perdu, full of its characteristic fossil shells, at the height of 10,230 ft. above the level of the sea. The secondary formation, commencing with this limestone, and continued in ascending series up to the chalk, always possesses peculiar interest, because, within it valuable mines of lead and iron, and all the workable seams of coal, are included. It is largely developed in many parts of France, and furnishes a considerable number of coal and mineral fields, to which more particular reference will afterwards be made. The tertiary formation, including all the limestones, sands, and clays, above the chalk, occurs continuously in two great divisions, and partially, in a number of isolated spots, and covers a vast extent of surface. The larger continuous division is in the S.W., where it commences at the foot of the Pyrenees, and

occupies a very large portion of the basins of the Garonne and of the Adour. The lesser, but better known division, takes the name of the Paris basin, and has been made familiar to the scientific world by the labours of Cuvier and other distinguished naturalists. It occupies a large extent of space around Paris, and stretches S. into the valley of the Loire. A considerable stretch of the same formation is found in the basin of the Rhone, particularly along the E. bank both of that river and its tributary, Saone. Of more recent alluvial formations, the only one particularly deserving of notice is the delta of the Rhone.

Climate.—France extends over more than 8° of latitude, presents a coast of many hundred miles, partly to the ocean, and partly to an inland sea; and is composed, in its interior, of lofty mountain ranges, elevated plateaux, undulating slopes, and low, level plains. All these circumstances make it obvious, that its climate must be greatly diversified, and cannot be described accurately, without dividing it into different regions. But, before mentioning these, it may be proper to observe, in general, that no country in Europe can boast of a climate superior to that of France. With a very limited exception, it lies wholly within the more moderate portion of the temperate zone, between the isothermal lines of 50° and 60°; and, consequently, with a mean annual temperature, the difference of which, at its N. and S. extremities, does not exceed 10°. The climatorial regions to which reference has been made, could not be determined with accuracy, without a long series of observations, continued simultaneously, for years, over the whole country, for the purpose of ascertaining the extremes and fluctuations of temperature; the direction, force, and prevalence of winds, and the quantity and frequency of rain; but a method of far more easy attainment, and sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes, is furnished by the peculiar vegetable products which different districts are able to mature. Four distinct regions are thus obtained. Within the first, and warmest, the olive is successfully cultivated. It forms the S.E. part of France, and is chiefly confined to the departments which border on the Mediterranean. The second region is characterized by the general cultivation of maize or Indian corn. Its N. limit is determined by a line drawn diagonally in a E.N.E. direction, from dep. Gironde to Lower Alsace. The third region reaches N. to the extreme limit of the profitable culture of the vine, and may be considered as determined by a line stretching between the mouth of the Loire and the town of Mezieres in dep. Ardennes. All the country beyond this line is included in the fourth region. All of these regions, notwithstanding their diversities of temperature, are generally healthy. In the N.W., the prevalence of winds from that direction often produces a superfluity of moisture, which manifests itself in mists, or in frequent and heavy showers of rain. At the opposite extremity, the S.E., a contrary effect is produced, and a sultry, stifling wind wrinkles up the skin, and not unfrequently spreads fever in its most malignant form. But it is only to a few exceptional districts that these remarks apply. After allowing for them, more than four-fifths of the surface remains, under an atmosphere remarkable, more especially in its central districts, for salubrity, serenity, and brightness.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—In the variety of its vegetable products, France surpasses all the other countries of Europe. The number of its plants, either indigenous or completely naturalized, has been estimated at rather more than 7000. One-half of these belong to the cryptogamous class, composed chiefly of ferns, lichens, and funguses, and for the most part devoid of economical value; but the phenogamous class, including all flowering plants, and among them all which furnish products essential to the existence and comfort of man, contains 3540 species; while Germany has only 2280; England, 1370; and Prussia, 1079. Of course, the far greater part of these are interesting only to the botanist; and many others, though possessed of a value which makes the preservation and propagation of them an object of national importance, are by their very nature excluded from a course of regular culture. Existing in natural forests, they perpetuate themselves by throwing off shoots from the parent stems or by shedding their seed, and, when formed into regular plantations, they grow up with little care, and continue in vigour for centuries. In these natural and artificial forests, France is well supplied, and finds an important source of wealth. They extend over about one-seventh of the whole surface, and are the more valuable from usually occupying ground which could not in any other way have been turned to good account. Their principal localities are the Ardennes, Vosges, and Plateau de Langres, in the N.E.; the Jura in the E., and the Cevennes, particularly the mountains of Auvergne, in the centre. The two loftiest of the French mountain-ranges, the Alps and the Pyrenees, are comparatively poor in wood. Isolated forests exist in various other quarters, as at Compiègne, Villers-Coterêts, Hallate, Chantilly, Fontainebleau, the mouth of the Seine, and in the Landes, along the Bay of Biscay. In the last locality, a forest of sea pine, about 100 m. long by 7 m. broad, has been formed, and not only furnishes good timber and large quantities of resin and other vegetable products, but serves the important purpose of protecting a large tract of territory from clouds and whirlwinds of sand, which must soon have converted it into a desert. The other localities in which the pine prevails are the Vosges and the Jura, where the principal species is the common fir (*Pinus Abies*), and the loftier Alps, where it is the larch (*Pinus Larix*). In the other forests the prevailing trees are the oak and the elm. Where artificial plantations have been formed, one tree to which a just precedence has been given is the chestnut, equally valuable for the food and the timber which it furnishes. Another tree, perhaps of more importance than any other, but chiefly confined by the degree of warmth which it requires to the S. of France, is the mulberry, on which the most celebrated branch of national industry is founded. From the constant attention given to it, its management might be considered as forming part of the general agriculture of the country. It is cultivated on the most extensive scale in departments Gard, Vaucluse, and Basses-Alpes, and more partially in departments Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Drome, Ardèche, and Lozère. The number of mulberry trees in France has been estimated at 5,760,000. Another tree of great economical importance, and once so extensively cultivated as to define one of the climatorial regions into which the country has been divided, is the olive. A severe winter, in 1789, having destroyed or seriously damaged a vast number of the trees, the cultivation has lost much of the favour with which it was previously regarded. In some districts, particularly along the shores of the Mediterranean, it maintains its ground, but in general both the quantity and quality of the produce are defective. The best oil comes from the plain of Salon, in the neighbourhood of Aix, department Bouches-du-Rhône. Among the other trees and shrubs which form objects of culture in the olive region, may be mentioned the orange, lemon, pistachio, and caper. To the N. of it, the more important orchard fruit is the plum, which, in the midland districts, produces fruit of the finest quality, and when dried, forms an important article of export. Still further N. where the vine begins to fail, its place is supplied, on an extensive scale, by the apple and pear, particularly in Normandy, where their fermented juice furnishes the general beverage. Besides the large portion of France occupied by forest timber, and trees valuable for their leaves and fruits, another portion, nearly of equal extent, since estimated also at about one-seventh, is either absolutely waste or so rugged, moorish, sandy, and marshy, as to be properly classed with waste. The remainder, subject to some minor deductions, of which the most important is the space occupied by buildings and roads, is the cultivable land. Of this, a quantity nearly one-half of the whole French territory is under the plough, $\frac{1}{11}$ in permanent meadow, and $\frac{1}{32}$ in vineyards. To secure the productiveness of the land thus occupied, it has been seen that nothing is wanting to the climate. The soil presents all imaginable varieties—rich alluvium, vegetable loam, calcareous earth, tenacious clay, hungry gravel, and sand. Taken as a whole, however, it is of at least medium fertility, and in many districts possesses a fertility which cannot easily be surpassed. In regard to the management of arable land, the French cannot claim much praise. While everything else has been undergoing rapid change, the system of agriculture has remained almost stationary. Owing to many causes, the quantity of land taken into cultivation has been enlarged, and the annual produce has increased, but it is very doubtful if this increase has been obtained by improved modes of agriculture. On the contrary, the most antiquated routine continues to be followed, the implements used are generally of an inferior description, and the large farming

establishments for which our own country is distinguished, and in which all the improvements which science and art can furnish to maintain the fertility of the soil, increase the quantity, and improve the quality of its produce, are here even of much rarer occurrence than on many other parts of the continent. One great cause of this state of matters is the almost endless subdivision of property, which necessarily results from the French law of succession, by which all children inherit equally. In consequence of this, the death of every father operates like a new subdivision of whatever land he may have died possessed of, and the whole country is in course of being broken down into innumerable patches, too small to deserve the name of farms, or to require either the exercise of skill or the expenditure of capital in the management of them. According to Balbi, France is possessed by nearly 11 millions of proprietors, liable to direct taxation. This gives to each an average holding of only 5 acres of arable land. But to show that the limit of subdivision is not yet attained, Balbi adds, that 'as a very great proportion of these proprietors are fathers, whose children are not yet in possession of the shares which must fall to them, and as they all have heirs more immediate or more remote, we must necessarily expect to see property partitioned still more and more.' (*See Supplement.*) Within ten years more than half the value of the land of all France, £933,880,000 worth of property, has been proved to have changed hands, of which £372,680,000 has been by inheritance in the course of nature; £85,800,000 by donation during life, with the view of preventing dismemberment; the remaining £475,400,000 passed into the hands of strangers. The millions who depend entirely on the land for their subsistence, are in a manner necessitated to tax its powers to the utmost; and, accordingly, the result of their labours presents, at least to the eye, a most imposing appearance. The ordinary cereals form the great bulk of the cultivated crops. In France these, in the order of their importance, are wheat, oats, rye, and barley; the average annual value of each of which was some years ago estimated respectively at £44,030,722, £12,000,458, £11,851,709, and £5,104,896; whereas in 1862 they had risen to £116,285,880, £31,506,642, £18,883,422, and £10,599,017 respectively. The crops next in importance to these are meslin or mixed corn (*meteil*), potatoes, hemp, rape, maize, buckwheat, flax, and beet. The most valuable crops of which the cultivation on a great scale is not general, but confined to particular districts, are madder, tobacco, saffron, and hops. In France, the grass is on a much more limited scale than the arable husbandry, the land in permanent meadow being in extent only one-sixth of that under the plough. This contrasts strikingly with England, where the grass land exceeds the arable. The obvious inference from this is that the consumption of animal food and dairy produce, owing partly, it may be, to a want of inclination for them, but much more probably to a want of ability to purchase them, is very much restricted. Of course, it is not to be expected that where the demand is deficient, the means of supplying it are very perfect. Hence the breeding of stock, notwithstanding the stimulus afforded by the establishment of numerous societies, general and local, for its encouragement, is, if not imperfectly understood, very indifferently practised. The races of oxen, instead of being confined to a few of the more perfect types, are almost as various as the different districts into which the country is divided, and include a few good breeds, particularly in the rich plains of Lower Normandy, with many more of the most inferior description. The rearing of sheep is more successful, and though the improvement of the carcase, by imparting to it the best feeding properties, continues to be too much overlooked, the fleece has in many districts been carefully and skilfully improved, and much wool, scarcely inferior to that of the merino, is raised. The general employment of cattle for agricultural purposes, gives little encouragement to the rearing of draught horses; but the warlike propensities of the nation have always created an extensive demand for horses of a description adapted both for heavy and light cavalry. Considerable pains have been taken to improve such breeds, by the establishment of government studs, and the rearing of them is extensively and successfully carried on. Asses and mules, generally of a superior description, are much used in France, and also reared in considerable numbers for exportation. One of the most important branches of French agriculture still remains to be noticed. As already mentioned, the quantity of land in vineyards is nearly $\frac{1}{17}$ of the whole surface; but, as there are extensive and continuous districts where there are no vineyards, the proportion which vine land, on the districts properly adapted to it, bears to the whole land under cultivation, attains a much higher ratio. In everything relating to this branch of culture the French are unsurpassed. The various first class wines which they produce, under the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux, &c., are in high repute, and general demand all over Europe. The departments in which the greatest extent of land is occupied by vineyards are the Gironde, Charente-Inférieure, Hérault, Charente, Dordogne, Gers, Gard, Lot-et-Garonne, and Var; but the departments of Marne and Aube, forming the ancient province of Champagne, and those of Côte-d'Or and Saone-et-Loire, comprised in Burgundy, though yielding a less quantity of wine than others, are highly distinguished for the superior quality of their products. Gironde furnishes the wines properly understood by the name of *claret*. A fifth part of the Bordelais wines is used for the distillation of brandy; but they are inferior for this purpose to those of the Charente, which supply the famous Cognac brandy. The exports of wine rose from £9,360,000 in 1866 to £9,800,000 in 1868; Great Britain taking £1,456,060 worth in 1866, and £1,875,881 worth in 1868. The growth of beet-root for the manufacture of sugar has become very extensive of late years; in 1866, 5,750,659 cwts. of beet-root sugar were produced in 422 factories.

Mines.—The coal fields of France are so numerous that coal pits exist in no fewer than 33 departments; but most of these are very limited in extent. Several of the smaller fields occur in the N.W., and also in the S., where both anthracite and lignite are found; but the fields whose importance entitle them to particular notice are only two—that of Valenciennes, in the N.E., forming the W. extremity of the great Belgian coal field, and that of St. Etienne, to which the manufactures of that town, Lyons, and the surrounding districts, are indebted for much of their prosperity. The annual output is about 12,360,000 tons, but falls so far short of the annual consumption, that a large import takes place from England and Belgium, particularly the latter, and wood continues to be the common fuel throughout France, at least for domestic purposes. The coal fields contain seams of iron, which are extensively worked, and furnish ore to a great number of blast furnaces; but the chief supply to these works appears to be derived, not from them, but partly from alluvial beds, in which the ore occurs in the form of balls, especially in deps. Ardennes, Moselle, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saône, Nièvre, Cher, &c., partly from seams occurring in profusion among the strata of the Jura limestone, particularly on the W. slope of that mountain chain, and partly from veins of iron diffused among the crystalline and primitive rocks, chiefly of the Alps, Pyrenees, and Vosges. The number of mines actually worked is about 2000, and the quantity of foundry pig annually produced exceeds a million of tons. Few countries are understood to be so rich in lead as France. It occurs in greater or less quantity in a great number of districts, and is generally argentiferous. It would seem, however, that the richness of the seams is not in proportion to their number, as the working of it is confined to three particular spots—Poullaouen and Huelgoat, dep. Finistère; Vialas, dep. Lozère; and Pontgibaud, dep. Puy de Dôme. The produce in silver is about 3000 lbs., in lead 26,280 tons, and in litharge 33,970 tons. Manganese is very widely diffused, but is worked only by 12 mines, of which the most important is that of Romanèche, dep. Saône-et-Loire. The average annual produce is about 2800 tons. Gold exists both in the sands of rivers and *in situ* in thin streaks embedded in quartz. Attempts have been made to work it, but not with success. A vein of quicksilver was opened about the middle of the last century, and was worked successfully for twelve years, and then abandoned. Zinc, copper, arsenic, nickel, and cobalt exist, but not in such quantities as to be workable to profit. The principal saline substances are alum and common salt. The former occurs extensively in bituminous schists abounding with iron pyrites, and is worked in seven departments; the latter occurs in the form of rock salt, both in the N.E. departments and in the Pyrenees, and is worked to the average extent annually of about 48,000 tons. But the great sources from which salt is derived are the lagoons and salt marshes, which

line many parts of the coast; of these the produce is about 300,000 tons. A large revenue is also derived from quarries. They are classified under the heads of polished or worked stones, including the granites of Finistère, the marbles of the Pyrenées, Mayenne, and the Ardennes; the lithographic stones of Chateauroux, the millstones of Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Bergerac, and the once valuable, but now almost forgotten gun-flints of Loire-et-Cher; building stones, including the granites of the N.W. peninsula, the lavas of Puy de Dôme, the calcareous rocks of the Jura formation, and the sandstones of the Paris basin; plaster or gypsum, also abounding in the same basin; limestone, diffused over many districts; and roofing slates, extensively quarried at many points, and more especially in the Ardennes and at Angers. To quarries may be added valuable beds of common clay, fine potters' earth, and kaolin. The number of quarries and beds from which all these materials are extracted exceeds 20,000, and the value of their gross annual produce has been estimated at £1,600,000.

Manufactures.—Owing to the remarkable sub-division of property, to which reference has already been made, the agricultural outnumbers the manufacturing population of France, in the proportion of 5 to 1, and hence the value of the produce of manufactures, on which only one-fifth of the population are employed, cannot be expected to be comparatively as great as that of such a country as England, where the relative proportions of the two great classes of population are nearly reversed. In these circumstances, the important position which France holds in regard to all the great branches of manufacturing industry, and the decided lead which it takes, at least, in one of them, is extremely creditable, and bears strong testimony both to the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants. The most important tissue is silk, which, in a great variety of forms, plain and figured, has its principal locality at Lyons, and the towns of the surrounding districts, particularly St. Etienne, and is also successfully manufactured, though to an inferior extent, at Paris, Nimes, Avignon, Annonay, and Tours. After it, though at a considerable distance, follow cotton stuffs, pure and mixed, at Rouen, St. Quentin, Troyes, Lille, &c.; woollens, including broad-cloths, at Louviers, Elbeuf, Sedan, Carcassone, Abbeville, &c.; lighter woollen stuffs at Rheims, Amiens, and Beauvais; carpets at Paris, Aubusson, Felletin, and Abbeville; and tapestry at Paris and Beauvais; linens, including fine muslin, gauze, and lace, at Valenciennes, Courtray, St. Quentin, Alençon, Caen, &c.; porcelain at Sèvres, Paris, Limoges, and Bayeux; stoneware at Nevers, Monterau, &c.; and common pottery at Paris, Nevers, and Meillonas; beet-root sugar, chiefly in dep. Nord; leather, and the various articles made of it, including gloves; paper, plain and stained; hats, hosiery, steel, iron, brass and zinc ware, plate and flint glass, &c. Besides these, a great number of articles, in which skill, taste, and ingenuity are more especially required, have their common seat in the capital. Among others may be mentioned all articles of vertù, jewellery, clocks, and watches, surgical and mathematical instruments, carriages, works in ivory, types, books, and engravings.

Trade and Commerce.—This is usually divided into internal and external. The former is unquestionably the larger of the two, but its amount cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness. The principal towns of the interior, constituting the centres from which it emanates, are Paris, Lyons, Rouen, Lille, St. Etienne, Toulouse, Nimes, Nancy, and Perpignan. The external trade increased very largely under the Empire. In 1850 the total imports were of the real value of £31,626,665, and the exports, £42,724,887. The subjoined table exhibits an immense advance upon those amounts; compare also the statistics in the *Supplement*.

STATEMENT *of the* NATURE *and* VALUE *of* MERCHANDISE IMPORTED *into*, ENTERED *for Home Consumption in*, *and* EXPORTED *from*, FRANCE, *in the year* 1865.

NATURE OF MERCHANDISE.	Imports. Value.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Exports Value.	French Merchandise.
ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS:—	Francs.	Francs.	Francs	Francs.
Live Animals	90,674,165	88,620,109	60,001,543	58,098,983
Animal Produce	899,989,443	804,885,565	464,934,809	356,026,015
Produce of Fisheries	37,095,621	36,370,450	23,978,121	23,294,355
Substances for Medicine and Perfumery	3,269,377	2,519,935	2,290,548	1,607,781
Hard Substances for Carving	9,138,952	8,986,220	1,493,573	1,249,274
VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS:—				
Farinaceous Food	80,387,003	36,039,392	196,115,527	135,409,971
Fruits and Seeds	143,877,232	131,411,843	67,976,221	65,307,349
Colonial Produce	322,639,792	246,778,060	171,906,036	110,640,412
Vegetable Juices	81,200,859	67,036,981	79,313,086	46,859,256
Medicinal Substances	9,439,714	8,675,713	4,736,293	2,873,614
Timber of all kinds	152,904,630	150,663,804	35,475,965	34,681,982
Dye and other Foreign Woods	12,833,380	12,116,960	2,134,008	1,379,247
Fruits, Stalks and Filaments, for manufacturing purposes	452,634,701	416,048,678	117,278,816	85,080,817
Dyeing and Tanning Stuffs	21,244,871	18,115,688	20,683,393	18,917,790
Other Produce and Waste	19,996,413	22,522,787	36,564,406	34,680,951
MINERAL PRODUCTIONS:—				
Combustible Minerals, Earths, Stones, &c	172,090,608	164,088,673	33,034,725	27,358,104
Metals	182,410,254	149,078,771	51,070,907	23,519,173
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES:—				
Chemical Preparations	18,346,138	16,424,611	62,678,977	59,962,179
Prepared Dyes	30,101,391	26,294,103	22,325,361	17,861,648
Colours	2,364,432	1,738,109	9,363,588	8,804,421
Various Compositions	41,182,786	11,897,602	62,106,798	50,222,807
Beverages	16,826,083	11,488,146	328,699,205	321,767,655
Glass Manufactures	6,448,257	4,301,087	34,987,845	33,307,884
Yarns	71,295,329	40,833,660	34,900,411	30,682,872
Woven Fabrics	393,581,747	79,256,768	1,172,525,611	851,335,290
Paper, and Wares thereof	8,440,875	5,782,547	89,406,102	36,861,900
Various Manufactured Articles	247,112,051	87,732,164	930,850,620	643,934,096
Total { ..... Francs	3,527,436,044	2,641,805,527	4,086,522,795	3,088,375,326
Total { ..... £	141,097,441	105,672,221	163,460,911	123,535,013

This extension of the commerce of France has been due especially to the introduction of an approach to free trade. In 1861, the first year of liberated trade, the imports amounted to £123,484,000, and the exports to £106,448,000. The figures for 1865 are given in the above table. In 1868 the imports entered for home consumption rose to £135,942,880, and the exports of domestic produce and manufactures to £116,271,600. All these sums are exclusive of the precious metals, of which the transmission is generally very large; for instance, in 1866, France received £41,880,000 in value, and exported £20,280,000 only.

The mercantile ports at which this important trade is carried on line the Channel and Atlantic sea-bords, and the Mediterranean shore. On the Channel, the principal ports are Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Le Havre, St. Malo, and Cherbourg; on the Atlantic, or on the rivers flowing into it, Brest, Nantes, La Rochelle, Ste. Nazaire, and Bordeaux; and on the Mediterranean, Cette, Marseilles, and Toulon. Nearly double the number of vessels frequent Marseilles, that do any of the other ports; still the balance of trade is greatly in favour of the Atlantic and Channel ports, the former having rather over one-third, the latter rather under two-thirds of the whole trade.

The total amount of mercantile tonnage and shipping belonging to these respective sea-borders is shown in the following table:—

Years.	Vessels belonging to Ports				Total.	
	On the Atlantic.		On the Mediterranean.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1863	11,380	737,955	3712	247,280	15,092	985,235
1864	11,489	746,517	3695	252,002	15,184	998,519
1865	11,597	762,967	3662	245,117	15,259	1,008,084

As intimately connected with all the industrial interests of the country, it will here be proper to advert to its

Means of Internal Communication.—These include rivers, canals, roads, and railways. The names of the principal rivers, and the length of their course, having been already mentioned, it seems necessary only to add, that though they are well situated as to the interior, traversing it in opposite directions, and furnishing direct means of transit N., S., and W., they are not in general easily navigated. Their currents are often so rapid, that artificial means must be employed to make head against the stream; their channels in many places so shallow, that vessels of large burden cannot float upon them; and their mouths frequently encumbered with shifting sand-banks, which make their entrance narrow and unsafe. Much has been done to lessen these evils, but they have not by any means been completely overcome. The canals are numerous, and, both in the directions which have been given to them, and in their general construction, furnish signal displays of engineering skill. The object has been to connect all the great river basins, and give a continuous communication throughout the interior, and from sea to sea. Thus the canal Du Midi, or, as it is sometimes called, the canal of Languedoc, starting from a point in the Garonne a little below Toulouse, is continued, in an E.S.E. direction, into the lagoon of Thau, and thereby gives a continued navigable communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, in the line of the important towns of Bordeaux, Agen, Toulouse, Carcassone, and Narbonne. In like manner, three separate canals cut across the basin of the Rhone; the canal Du Centre, or of Charollais, which commences at Chalons-sur-Saône, and proceeds to Digoin, on the Loire; the Rhone and Rhine canal, so called from uniting these two rivers, partly by the intervention of the Doubs; and the canal of Burgogne, which, proceeding also from the Saône, communicates with the Yonne, and through it with the Seine. The effect of these three canals is to break down the barriers which isolate the basins of the Rhone, Loire, Seine, and Rhine, and give navigable access from any one of them into the other three. The longest of all the canals is that which unites Nantes with Brest. Its commercial importance is not very apparent, as the natural mode of proceeding from one port to another must be to sail over the ocean which flows continuously between them. The chief use is to keep open an important channel of communication in time of war, when it might otherwise be effectually closed by cruisers. It is unnecessary to particularize the other canals. The whole which France possesses are 86 in number, and have a united length of 2350 m. The roads of France are usually classified under the heads of Great Roads (*routes royales*) and Department Roads. The former, 26 in number, have a length of 24,900 m.; the latter, 97 in number, a length of 22,500 m. Besides these, there are a great number of country or bye-roads (*chemins vicinaux*), the length of which is unknown. But the roads which now constitute the only true thoroughfares, and to which, in describing a country, it is of particular importance to attend, because they furnish one of the best tests for determining its comparative wealth and prosperity, are railways. In regard to these, France has hitherto been much greater in promise than in fulfilment, if the comparison be made with England, or with Belgium and the N. German states. Taking Paris as the centre, a main trunk proceeds N. to Amiens, where it forks off into two branches, one of which proceeds N. to the coast, at Boulogne, and the other N.E., past Lille, into Belgium. A branch from Lille, turning W., ultimately throws off two branches, one of which proceeds to Calais, and another to Dunkirk. Starting again from Paris, a line proceeds W.N.W., keeping close to the banks of the Seine, till it reaches Rouen, when it forks, sending one branch N. to Dieppe, and the other W. to Havre. Thus the traveller from England to France has the choice of five different termini on the coast—Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre. The next great trunk from Paris proceeds, with very little deviation, E. to Strasburg, and then, almost due S., through the left valley of the Rhine, to Basel. Another great trunk, proceeding S., forks soon after quitting Paris; one branch takes a S.E. course, first to Dijon, and thence to Chalons, where it is continued to Strasburg; the other branch continues S. to Orleans. Here it again forks, and sends off two important lines, one, S.S.E., to Bourges and Nevers, and the other, S.W., to Tours. From Tours a branch goes W.S.W. to Nantes, and another S. for Bordeaux. From Bordeaux, it is carried along the Garonne, and, nearly in the line of the canal Du Midi, to the Mediterranean. Another line connected with Paris runs to the S.E. extremity of the country, to Marseilles. The country is now intersected with many branch and connecting lines. As before observed, France has not progressed so rapidly in railway construction as some other states. At first some tentative lines were made; these succeeding, six main lines were granted upon leases, with government aid and guarantees, to revert to the state at definite dates. These lines are the East, the West, the North, the Paris and Mediterranean, the Orleans and the South, together with the metropolitan lines. In 1868, 9922 miles were open for traffic, and 2702 miles remained to be completed. At the end of the same year there were 22,850 miles of telegraphs in France.

Weights, Measures, and Monies.—These are arranged by the French in a strictly decimal system, which, as at present in use, was established in 1795. It is founded on the measurement of the quadrant of the meridian; the *metre*, or the ten-millionth part of which, was assumed as the *unit* of length, all other lineal measures being multiples or sub-multiples of it, in decimal proportion. In order to express the decimal proportion, the following prefixes to the *units* of weights and measures have been adopted, in which the terms for *multiplying* are Greek, and those for *dividing* are Latin.

For multipliers, the word *deca*, prefixed to the unit, means 10 times, as decametre = 10 metres; *hecto*, prefixed, means 100 times, as hectolitre = 100 litres; *kilo* means 1000 times, as kilometre = 1000 metres; and *myria*, 10,000 times, as myriametre = 10,000 metres. On the contrary, for divisors, the word *deci*, prefixed, means a 10th part; as decimetre = the 10th of a metre; decilitre = 10th of a litre; *centi* means 100th, as centimetre = the 100th of a metre; centime = the 100th of a franc; *milli* means 1000th part, as millimetre = the 1000th of a metre.

The units of the various weights, measures, &c., are here subjoined, with their equivalents in the weights and measures of this country; a few others of those most commonly met with in general literature have been added:—

Unit.	English.
Lineal...Metre	=39·371 inches. Kilometre = 1093·6389 yards.
Square...Are	=119·604 sq. yards, being a square decametre. Hectare = 2·471 ac.
Capacity.Litre	=61·028 cubic inches. Hectolitre = 22·009 gallons.
Solid....Stere	=35·3174 cubic feet, being a cubic metre.
Weight..Gramme	=15·432 Troy grains. Kilogramme=2·204 lbs. avoir.
Money...Franc	=9½*d.* sterling, and a fraction. 5 francs = 4*s*; 25 francs = 20*s.*, in ordinary calculations; but of course the actual value rises and falls with the exchange. The divisor of the franc is the centime or 100th part. Accounts are kept exclusively in francs and centimes.

Other measures, frequently met with, are the Paris foot (*pied du roi*), = 12·7893 in.; the toise, = 6·395 English ft.; and the toise usuelle, = two metres = 78·74 in. The metrical quintal = 100 kilogrammes, = 220·4 lbs. avoir.

Administration of Justice.—In accordance with the general arrangement, which divides the whole country into departments, each department into arrondissements, and each arrondissement into cantons, and each canton into communes—a series of courts and judges, commencing with the lowest of these divisions, rise above each other in regular order. First, each commune has a justice of peace (*juge de paix*), who judges in petty causes, but whose more appropriate function is understood to be to act as a kind of umpire between parties at variance, and induce them to settle their

differences without proceeding to formal litigation. If the attempt at conciliation fails, the complainant brings his action before a court which, from being that in which the action must originate, receives the name of court of primary or first jurisdiction, or resort (*tribunal de première instance*). Every arrondissement has such a court, and has, moreover, if any more important trading town is situated within it, a *tribunal de commerce*, to which mercantile and commercial causes are appropriated. It has also, occasionally, a court, called *conseil de prud'hommes*, in which persons of skill and character, not vested with ordinary legal functions, settle disputes on principles of equity, and apparently in the character of arbitrators. From these courts of primary resort, an appeal lies to a number of courts, which used to be called *cours royales*. They are in all 27, have each jurisdiction over several departments, and are ranged into three classes; namely, two courts, composed of five; nine courts, composed of four, and 16 courts, composed of three chambers. These courts generally hold their sittings in the most important town situated within their jurisdiction. Above all these courts, and properly the only supreme court of the state, is the *cour de cassation*, so called from its power of reviewing and annulling the decrees of inferior courts. It sits in the capital.

Instruction.—In France, education in all its branches has long been taken under the special cognizance of the state, and the superintendence of it is expressly committed to a high functionary, who takes the name of minister of public instruction and religious worship (*des Cultes*). The principal educational establishments are classed under three heads: academical or superior, secondary, and primary. At the head, and as centre of the whole, stands the university. The minister of public instruction is considered its grand master; and, with a council, composed of 30 members, exercises a universal educational jurisdiction over all France. For this purpose, the jurisdiction of the university is divided into 27 *circonscriptions*, each of which has the name of *académie universitaire*, of the chief place within its district. Thus, for instance, the one which includes the three departments of Charente, Dordogne, and Gironde, is called the *académie universitaire* of Bordeaux. At these establishments, the education given is of the highest professional description, and need not be particularized. Secondary instruction comprehends moral and religious instruction, ancient and modern languages, philosophy, history, geography, mathematical and physical science. This education is given chiefly in colleges. Primary instruction is intended for the whole population, with a few unimportant exceptions. It comprehends moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, the elements of the French language, and of arithmetic. Were this education actually received by all for whom it is intended, the proportion of pupils at school ought to be about 1 in 5 of the whole population. By careful inquiry made in 1863, it was ascertained that the proportion was 116 in 1000. Religion, in like manner, is taken under the cognizance of the state, and falls within the province of the high functionary already mentioned, who adds to his designation of minister of public instruction, that of minister *des Cultes*. Here, however, his power of interference is much circumscribed. For, while the state declares that the R. Catholic is the religion of the majority, it does not establish it, but, on the contrary, places all forms of religion on an equal footing, and professes to deal impartially with all, by paying salaries to their ministers. To the R. Catholics the allowances have amounted to about £2,000,000 annually, and those to Protestants about £150,000. With the quality of the particular religion, therefore, the state concerns itself no further than simply to know that it is not obviously subversive of social order or good morals. Satisfied as to this, it is seen dealing out its payments with equal indifference to R. Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, and Jews. The possibility of acting on such a system goes far to justify the assertion, that under whatever religious names different sections of the nation may be classed, the most formidable, if not the most numerous, section, consists of those by whom religion itself and all its sanctities are held in scorn. There are 36 dioceses, of which 17 are archiepiscopal. The archbishop of Paris has an annual stipend from the state of £2000; the other archbishops, £800, and the bishops, £600. There is, besides, an aggregate annual allowance of about £6000 for diocesan visits, and other similar purposes. The Protestants are considered as either Calvinists, belonging to the Reformed church, or Lutherans, adhering to the confession of Augsburg. Their number in 1866 was 1,591,250. The Calvinists, diffused over 56 departments, but most numerous in the W., S., S.E., and N.E., constitute about two-thirds of the whole. The Lutherans, constituting the remaining third, are most numerous in the N. and E.

Army, Navy, and Finance.—By the 'Army Reorganization Act' of 1866 the military force was made to consist of three divisions, the 'active army,' the 'army of reserve,' and the 'National Garde Mobile.' The law of 1868 fixed the time of service in the active army at 5 years, and 4 years more in the reserve; or 4 years in the reserve and 5 more in the National Garde Mobile. Of the annual conscription, one portion is drafted into the active army, the other into the reserve; the number to be drafted every year being 160,000. The peace-footing of the regular forces of all arms consists of something over 400,000 men and 86,000 horses. The French navy at the end of 1869 was composed of 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmoured screw steamers, 62 paddle steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The budget of 1869 showed a revenue of £85,142,872, and an expenditure of £85,133,626; the *actual* revenue and expenditure in 1867 having been £69,215,840 and £76,218,320 respectively. The national debt amounted to £553,268,928 in 1868, being an increase of more than £330,000,000 since the year 1852.

Population.—This, as stated in a previous table, amounted to 38,067,094 in 1866, giving an average of 180·73 persons per sq. m. The leading stock from which this population springs is Celtic, but Celtic extremely modified, by long and extensive intercourse with the Romans, and the incursion of numerous hordes from the N., who must ultimately have formed no small proportion of the inhabitants. The different races have become completely amalgamated over the greater part of the country, and form the French, properly so called; but a distinction of race is still marked in several districts, as in the Germans of the N.E., the Basques of the S.W., and the Bretons of the N.W. The basis of the language is Latin, of which French may even be considered as a dialect. The original words of different origin are chiefly Celtic and German. Of the latter, about 1000 roots have been counted, exclusive of derivatives and compounds. According to the French themselves, their language is superior to all modern, and scarcely if at all inferior to the most celebrated of ancient tongues. More impartial judges form a different estimate, and, while admitting its possession of a flexibility and nicety of distinction, which admirably adapts it not only for conversation and all the branches of lighter literature, but also for the severe sciences, find it deficient both in force and dignity. The people, intellectually considered, take a first place. In ingenuity they are unsurpassed, and in the higher walks of literature, with the exception of the highest kind of poetry, they have writers of distinguished name. Their moral qualities are less respectable. They are courteous in the extreme, and not naturally avaricious or cruel; but they are deficient both in solidity of character and strength of principle, and hence are alike incapable of bearing prosperity and adversity. In private life, more especially in large cities, dissoluteness prevails. In the department of the Seine, of 46,062 children born in 1865, 15,984 were illegitimate; in other words, every third mother is unmarried, and every third child has a stain on its birth. This, however, exhibits French society in its worst aspect; and it therefore ought to be added, that over the whole country the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births does not exceed one in 13·21, the illegitimate having been in 1865, 75,900, and the legitimate, 929,980; but this after all shows a worse state of things than in 1848, when the legitimate births were 980,957, and the illegitimate 67,791, or 14·4 to 1.

History.—In tracing the early geographical divisions of the country, we were brought down to Clovis, the true founder of the monarchy. With him the Merovingian race of kings commenced. It ceased with Childeric III. in 752, when Pepin le Bref obtained the crown. The Carlovingian dynasty commenced with him, or more properly with his distinguished son Charlemagne, surnamed the Great, who established his sovereignty not only over France, but also Italy, except its S. part, and the far larger part of Germany. This empire fell to pieces shortly after his death in 771. His successors

kept the throne of France till the death of Louis V., when the Capetian dynasty, which had virtually commenced in the person of Hugh Capet the Great, was formally established by the coronation of his son at Rheims, in 987. This dynasty was continued in a direct line till the death of Charles IV. The most distinguished name in the direct line of Capetian kings is that of St. Louis, whose reign of 44 years, from 1226 to 1270, is among the most illustrious in French annals. Charles IV. was succeeded, in 1328, by Philip VI., grandson of Philip the Bold, by his third son Charles of Valois. He was thus out of the direct line of the Capetian kings, and hence the dynasty which he established is known as that of the collateral branch of Valois. It was continued directly till 1498, and then successively in the collateral branches Valois Orleans, Valois Angoulême, and Valois Bourbon. The last commenced, in 1589, with Henri IV., surnamed the Great. During the three previous reigns, Protestantism had made wonderful progress in France, and bade fair for the ascendant, when two dreadful blows were struck at it—the one by an atrocity among the foulest on record, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in honour of which the pope ordered a medal to be struck and Te Deum to be sung; and the other by the act of Henri himself, who rewarded the fidelity with which the Protestants had clung to him, and fought his battles, by publicly abjuring their religion. To his honour, however, he not only refused to persecute it, but gave it complete toleration by issuing the Edict of Nantes. This was more than Rome could endure, and she therefore sent him his reward in the dagger of a Jesuit assassin. He was succeeded, first, by his son Louis XIII., surnamed the Just, though it is difficult to know why; and then by his grandson, Louis XIV., with still less reason surnamed the Great. During his reign, it is true, many great literary names occur, but the monarch himself, when stripped of the trappings of royalty, which he certainly knew well how to set off to the best advantage, stands forth in no more honourable light than that of a sensualist and a bigot. In the former character, he made his court a harem; and in the latter, recalled the Edict of Nantes, and, by the revocation, cruelly drove multitudes of his best subjects from their homes, and gave the national prosperity a shock from which it has not recovered. The licentiousness of his reign was continued in a more disgusting form during that of his successor Louis XV.; and when, in the person of Louis XVI., the crown passed into the hands of a sovereign, who, though not distinguished for talents, was of unblemished morals, and loved his country, the day of retribution had arrived, and all remedies were too late. The whole framework of society was broken up, and the most fearful atrocities were openly perpetrated, and on a scale of magnitude to which the previous history of the world has no parallel. Atheism and the wildest democracy then walked hand in hand, and left no doubt as to what must at all times be expected when they gain the ascendant. The reign of terror was followed, according to what may now be considered an invariable sequence, by a military despotism, headed by a man whose wonderful talents might have made him a hero, but whose overvaulting ambition doomed him to spend the last years of his life and die a prisoner on a rugged and solitary isle of the ocean. The Bourbons regained their throne, but soon showed that the lessons of adversity had been lost upon them. They were again expelled (1830), and Louis Philippe, the head of the collateral branch of Orleans, gained the crown, and kept it for 18 years, without a stain of blood upon his hands. During his reign the material interests of France were greatly advanced, and its resources successfully developed, and the people enjoyed a larger measure of real freedom than they had done at any former period. Still, on February 24, 1848, in consequence of a rising in Paris, originating in causes too numerous to be here specified, Louis Philippe saw fit to abdicate the throne. A Republic succeeded, which, after dragging out a perfunctory existence of two years and little more than eight months, was brought to an end by its own President, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. On December 2, 1851, supported by the army, he dissolved the house of representatives, and established himself as emperor, with the title of Napoleon III. The government became thenceforward almost a despotism, but was usually exercised with considerable discretion; and the empire was careful in maintaining its influence with foreign nations. The first great occasion that offered for this, was when Russia endeavoured to take advantage of the weakness of Turkey, relying upon the unsettled state of France. The emperor, however, immediately allied himself with Great Britain; an alliance resulting in the Crimean war, the capture of Sebastopol, the treaty of Paris, signed in March, 1856, and the relinquishment by Russia, at least for a time, of her designs upon the Turkish empire. Commercial and internal reforms were made, and, in 1855, a great International Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art was held in Paris, and was followed by endeavours, on the part of the emperor, in 1856, to remove some of the disabilities that crippled the foreign trade of France. But his proposals, such as the removal of prohibitory duties, &c., were so ill received that they were withdrawn for the time. The friendly relations between France and England were heightened, in 1857, by a visit of the emperor and empress to Queen Victoria. But the latter part of this year was marked by much uneasiness among the French working-classes, owing to a paralysis of trade; and resort was had to the abnormal course of finding them employment in workshops established by the government for the purpose. In 1859, however, France again became involved in war, the emperor personally engaging in the task of aiding the king of Sardinia in driving Austria from her Lombardic possessions in Italy, which was crowned with success at the battle of Solferino. Most of the minor Italian States became merged in the new kingdom of Italy, but a portion of the States of the Church remained to the pope, and the emperor Napoleon, to appease the irritated feelings of his own subjects, sent a force to maintain the pope against the insurgent attempts upon the Roman States by Garibaldi and his followers. An armed intervention in Syria, in 1860, in consequence of a massacre of Christians by the Druses, and then the joint expedition of France and Great Britain to China and the capture of Pekin, also occupied the hands and minds of the people. The end of 1860 saw the bands of amity between France and England strengthened by the abolition of passports in favour of English travellers visiting France. But financial difficulties were increasing the meanwhile and harpering the government, till at last a deficiency of £49,000,000 being found to exist, M. Fould was appointed minister of finance. The Mexican war, however (undertaken in 1861, at first in conjunction with England and Spain, for the redress of certain grievances, but abandoned by the latter states when it was found that France had ulterior objects), prevented any material reduction of expenditure, and resulted, in fact, in much popular dissatisfaction, when, under the threatening attitude of the United States, the French army was withdrawn from Mexico, and the ill-fated Maximilian, set up as emperor of Mexico, was subsequently captured there and shot. In the meantime the internal state of France was not unfavourable; commercial treaties with England, Belgium, Prussia, and the Zollverein, and some internal reforms being effected, but an uneasiness in the popular element at times caused the emperor and his government some difficulty and anxiety. France abstained from any interference, when, in 1864, Prussia and Austria proceeded to the dismemberment of Denmark; and afterwards, when Prussia turned upon Austria, in 1866, crushed her power in a six weeks' campaign, ending with the battle of Sadowa, and then put herself at the head of a powerful German confederation, from which Austria was specifically excluded, France again stood by inactive, only receiving from Austria the cession of Venetia *pro formâ*, the Italians having taken advantage of her struggle against Prussia to force her to relinquish the remainder of her Italian possessions. But though standing apparently as an on-looker, France was not unconcerned; and immediately set herself to arm, in presence of the advancing power of Prussia. The reconstruction of the army, with a standing establishment of 400,000 men and two reserves of 400,000 each was the great work to which she applied herself, and which she steadily pursued for the next four years. The position of Luxemburg was near causing a quarrel between France and Prussia in 1867, but this was averted by a conference of the European powers held in London, who arranged that the duchies of Luxemburg and Limburg should be annexed to the Netherlands, the fortifications of the fortress of the former being demolished. By a decree of the senate in September, 1869, with the emperor's concurrence, a considerable modification of the former *régime* was effected, the form of government being

rendered more 'constitutional,' with comparative parliamentary freedom and ministerial responsibility; the emperor surrendering his absolute autocracy, but retaining all imperial prerogatives. The new constitution was submitted to a plebiscite, and accepted by the nation with a great approach to unanimity. But it had hardly been got into working order before the sudden shock came that overturned it. In July, 1870, the government and the people were startled with the announcement that the Prussian Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern was a candidate for the vacant throne of Spain. France saw danger and treachery, and at once demanded that the king of Prussia should cause the candidature to be revoked; the father of the prince announced to the Spanish government his withdrawal, the king asserting that he had not promoted, but only sanctioned, as head of the house of Hohenzollern and not as king, the prince's candidature. The French government was not satisfied, and required that the king should undertake that the prince should never be put in nomination again. The king refused; and being pressed by the French ambassador, M. Benedetti, in the public gardens at Ems, haughtily repelled him. At the news of this, the flame burst out at Paris and throughout France, and amidst enormous enthusiasm war was declared against Prussia on July 15 (*For continuation of History see Supplement.*)

FRANCE (ISLE OF). *See* MAURITIUS.

FRANCES.—1, A bay, isl. Santiago, the principal of the Cape de Verde Islands, about 3 or 4 m. W. of the S.E. point of the isl. It has a brown sandy beach, with several date trees and houses at the head of it. This bay has been frequently mistaken for Porto Praya, which is 4 or 5 m. further S.W.—2, A bay, S. Africa, S.W. point, Cape St. Francis; lat. 34° 10′ S.; lon. 24° 53′ E. Bullocks and other refreshments may be procured here. Fish, also, abound in the bay, but it is much exposed to S. and E. winds, and should be resorted to in case of necessity only.

FRANCEZA, a small isl. Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, a little S.W. Cape Frio. In early times, after the discovery of Brazil, the French had an establishment here for trading with the Indians, and found good shelter in its haven, which is both commodious and secure.

FRANCHE-COMTÉ, an anc. prov. France, now comprised in deps. Jura, Doubs, and Haute-Saône. Its capital was Besançon. In Roman times it formed part of Sequania, in Celtic Gaul. Afterwards it changed masters several times, and passed under the Burgundian domination; on the extinction of which it bore the sway of Austria, till Louis XIV., having twice overrun the province, in 1668, and 1674, it was secured to France by the treaty of Nijmegen, in 1678.

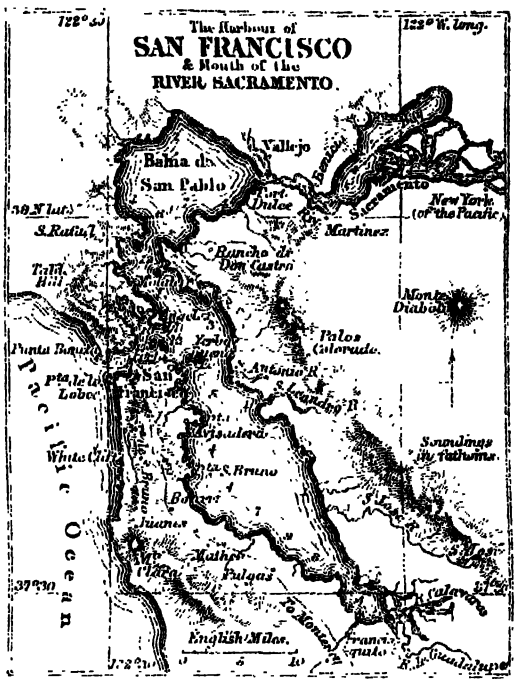
FRANCHIMONT, a hamlet, Belgium, prov. of, and about 10 m. S.E. Liege. It was once of some consideration, giving title to a marquisate, the capital of which was Theux, and was noted for the enterprise of its inhabitants. The castle, now in ruins, and crowning a neighbouring height, is alluded to in Scott's poem of Marmion. It was a noted stronghold as early as the 12th century. When Liege was besieged, in 1467, by Charles the Bold and Louis XI., 600 of the people of Franchimont cut their way into the camp of the besiegers, and nearly succeeded in killing or carrying off the king and the duke, but they were intercepted, and all killed. Pop. 294.

FRANCIS (ST.), a river, U. States, Missouri and Arkansas, rising 30 m. S.W. St. Genevieve, flowing tortuously S., and entering the Mississippi, 46 m. S.W. Memphis. It is navigable, in high water, for about 200 m., and its waters, which are remarkably clear, abound with fish.——Also the name of various places in the U. States.

FRANCIS (ST.).—1, A headland, S. Africa, Cape Colony, W. St. Francis Bay; lat. 34° 10′ S.; lon. 24° 52′ 45″ E. (R.) —2, A cape, Newfoundland, forming the N. extremity, on the E. side of Conception Bay; lat. 47° 48′ N.; lon. 52° 51′ W. (R.)—3, (*Islands*), a group of isls. off the S. coast of Australia, Moyt's Archipelago; lat. (N. extremity) 32° 32′ S.; lon. 133° 17′ E. (R.)—4, A lake, Upper and Lower Canada, formed by the St. Lawrence, 85 m. S.W. Montreal; length, 28 m.; breadth, 2 m. It encloses several small islands.

FRANCISCO, a tn. Mexico, state, Valladolid, l. bank, Rio Grande de Lerma, 85 m. S. by E. Morelia. It was formerly a considerable place, but suffered severely during the revolutionary wars.

FRANCISCO (SAN), a tn., port, and bay, W. coast, U. States, Upper California. The TOWN stands near the N. extremity of the narrow strip of land which forms the S.W. side of the bay; lat. (Fort, S. side entrance) 37° 48′ 30″ N.; lon. 122° 28′ 30″ W. (R.) It consists of several streets parallel with the bay, and a number of cross streets; the former



straight and wide, the latter extremely steep, and comprises two spacious squares. There are now some handsome and substantial brick buildings in the town, but the greater number are of wood or framework, of peculiar and frail construction, covered with cotton cloth, and having the appearance of house and tent combined. These structures are used for all sorts of purposes. Some are large wholesale establishments, more retailing stores, but the greatest number are spirit and gambling-houses. Many of the latter are fitted up inside in the most splendid manner, and comprise large and elegant saloons and refreshment rooms. The streets were formerly nearly impassable in winter with mud, but the principal ones are now overlaid with plank, and have commodious side-walks. Spacious and convenient wharfs, resting on piles, and at which the largest ships can lie, have also been constructed. The harbour is crowded with sailing vessels from various parts of the world, that have brought cargoes of passengers and goods; also numerous steamers, of which there are 10 plying to Stockton, on the San Joaquim, in connection with the S. mines, and as many more to Sacramento city, on Sacramento river, in connection with the N. mines, besides those larger steamers which ply to Oregon, to sundry coast towns in the S., and to the isthmus of Panama. The water here is extremely bad, and the climate wretched. The town has been at various times devastated by fire. One of the severest calamities of this kind with which it was visited, occurred on May 3, 1851, when a portion of the city, about 1 m. in length, and ¼ m. in breadth, was wholly consumed, and a loss of property sustained, estimated at £2,254,000. Pop. in 1860, 56,802: in 1870, 150,361.——The BAY of San Francisco is one of the finest in the world. It is completely land-locked, and its entrance is striking: bold and rocky shores confine the rush of the tide through the narrow passage which leads to it. Within the bay are several islands and rocks. Some of the former are clothed with vegetation to their very tops; others are barren and covered with guano, having an immense number of sea fowls hovering over, around, and alighting upon them. The distant shores of the bay extend, N. and S., far beyond the visible horizon. To the E.

rises a lofty inland range, known by the name of La Sierra, brilliant with the most beautiful tints. At the N. end of the bay are two indentations, called, respectively, the bay of San Pablo, and the bay of Suisoon; the latter, the recipient of the united streams of the Sacramento and Joaquim, is nearly of a circular form, and 10 m. in diameter; the former is of less dimensions. The whole length of the bay, from the N. extremity of San Pablo, is about 55 m.; average breadth, about 7 m. From the W. side of the bay of San Pablo, to the E. of Suisoon Bay, is 30 m. *See Supp.*

FRANCISCO (São), an isl. Brazil, off the coast of prov. Santa Catharina, from which it is separated by a channel, improperly called the river of Sao Francisco, and containing the town of that name. It is of an irregular shape, narrowing towards the N., and is not much elevated above the sea; greatest length, 24 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. It is encircled by various islets, and watered by numerous streams, which add to its fertility. The inhabitants raise a large quantity of mandioca, rice, millet, tobacco, and coffee, which, besides sufficing for their consumption, leaves a considerable surplus, which is exported sometimes to Rio Janeiro, but more frequently to Santos.——The TOWN is about 9 m. from the sea, and 90 m. N. Desterro. The two principal streets are paved, the houses are of earth, but the church, which rises conspicuously above them, is of stone. Besides the church, there is an hospital, with a small chapel, and an endowment of some amount. The harbour, at a short distance from the town, has a depth of water never less than 2, and sometimes from 12 to 13 fathoms. The trade carried on by coasting vessels is considerable. The inhabitants build some small vessels, and make cordage of what is called *imbé;* but their chief employment is the culture of mandioca, rice, millet, French beans, tobacco, and coffee. Pop. of dist., 6000.

FRANCISCO (São), a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 45 m. N.W. Bahia, at the N.W. extremity of the bay at the mouth of the Serigi. Its houses are, for the most part, of stone, and it contains a parish church, a Franciscan convent, and a primary school. There are a great number of sugar factories in the district, and large quantities of spirits are made, and exported to Bahia. Pop., including slaves, 2000.

FRANCISCO (São), a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra da Canastra, in the S.W. of prov. Minaes-Geraes; flows N.N.E., through that prov. and prov. Bahia, then turning E., forms the boundary between provs. Pernambuco and Alagoas, on the N., and Bahia and Sergipe-del-Rey, on the S., and falls into the Atlantic, 50 m. N.N.E. the town of Sergipe-del-Rey, by two mouths; one to the N., called Aricari, so shallow as to be scarcely navigable even by canoes; and the other to the S., hence called Francisco-do-Sul, much larger and deeper, but unfortunately encumbered at its mouth by a large bar, about 6 m. broad, covered with a heavy surf, and with seldom more than 4 ft. of water on it. It is a large and majestic river, with a course which has been estimated at 1600 m., but, in addition to the bar at its mouth, has numerous rapids and cataracts, which make its continuous navigation impossible; those at Paulo Affonço, about 190 m. inland, are about 60 m. in length. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Paraupeba, Guacuhi or Velhas, Jequitahi, and Verde; and on the left, the Andaia, Borrachudo, Abaité, Paracatu, Urucaia, Carinenha, Correntes, and Grande.—(*Diccio do Imp. Braz.*; Gardner's *Travels in Brazil.*)

FRANCISVILLE (ST.), a vil., U. States, Louisiana, l. bank, Mississippi, on a bluff, 102 m. N.W. New Orleans. It is about 1 m. from the river, but communicates with it by the Bayou Sarah, and is a favourite stopping-place for boats descending the river. Great quantities of corn are shipped from this village. It has a courthouse, and a number of stores. Pop. 814.

FRANÇOIS (ST.), a tn. French W. Indies, isl. Guadaloupe, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 7½ m. E. St. Anu. It has extensive sugar and cotton works. Pop. about 4000.

FRANCOLI, a small river, Spain, Catalonia. It rises about 3 m. N. Prades, prov. Lerida, enters prov. Tarragona, flows circuitously S.S.E., and after a course of about 30 m., falls into the Mediterranean, about 1 m. S.W. Tarragona.

FRANCONIA [German, *Franken*], an ancient circle of Germany, which had Nürnberg for its capital, and, in 1806, was partitioned among Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, the Saxon duchies, and Bavaria. The last received the largest share, and still retains the name in the three circles of Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia. The first, nearly corresponding to the former circle of Upper Main, has area 2226 sq. m., and pop. 498,943; the second, including the greater part of the former circle of Rezat, has area 2798 sq. m., and pop 527,430; and the third, including, with the addition of Aschaffenburg, the whole of the former circle of Lower Main, has area 3604 sq. m., and pop. 587,402. The name of Franconia has been rendered familiar to the traveller and the geologist by its picturesque scenery, which has procured for part of it the name of Franconian Switzerland, and by its caverns, filled with fossil bones, among the most remarkable of which is Konig Ludwig's Hohle [King Louis cave], between Baireuth and Muggendorf.

FRANEKER, a tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. W.S.W. Leeuwarden, on the canal thence to the coast at Harlingen. It is of an oval shape, lies in a fertile district, and has some remains of out-works, possesses an athenæum of considerable local repute as a superior academy, having a library of 12,000 vols., and a small museum attached; an old townhouse, a weighhouse, and a district courthouse. It has also a Calvinistic, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, and numerous benevolent and charitable institutions; and an excellent Latin, and several common schools. It is an old place, having obtained town rights in 1191. Pop. 5149.

FRANKENAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, gov. Cassel, circle Frankenberg, on a bleak and elevated plain, 20 m. N.N.E. Marburg. It is a poor place, consisting of a number of thatched houses. Pop. 1042.

FRANKENBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, gov. Cassel, circle of same name, r. bank Eder, 37 m. W.S.W. Cassel. It is entered by four gates, consists of an old and a new town, is the seat of several courts and public offices, contains two churches, one of them a gothic structure, and an old monastery, now converted into a courthouse, and public offices; and has manufactures of woollen cloth and woollen hosiery, red and white leather, paper, and tobacco, an oil, a spinning, and several other mills, numerous distilleries; a trade in swine, and 12 annual fairs. Pop. 3253. The CIRCLE, area 128 geo. sq. m., is hilly throughout, and ill adapted for the growth of corn. Pop. 21,410.

FRANKENBERG, a tn. Saxony, circle, and 40 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Muhlbach, and near r. bank, Zschopau. It is regularly built, contains a church, nine schools, a townhouse, and hospital, and is one of the most industrial places of the kingdom, having manufactures of woollen, calico, and silk goods, cordovan, morocco, and ordinary leather, dyeworks, printfields, bleachfields, and spinning-mills; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Some coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7200.

FRANKENBURG, a market tn. Austria, above the Ens, circle Hausruck, 25 m. W.S.W. Wels, contains a church with good paintings, and several monuments; a handsome chateau, and two schools; and has manufactories of linen and cotton cloth, and glass-works. Pop. 1017.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a tn. Germany, principality, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, cap. bail. of same name, on the Schlachtberg, above the little Wipper, 31 m. N.N.E. Gotha. It is entered by eight gates, and consists of an old and a new town. A great part of it having been burned down in 1833, it has been rebuilt in an improved form, with tolerably spacious streets, contains two principal and three other churches, an elegant castle with gardens, a townhouse and lyceum, and has a saline spring, with a bathing establishment; manufactories of musical instruments, tile-works, several mills, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. In the vicinity lignite and alabaster are worked. Pop. (1864), 5205; of bail. (area 40 geo. sq. m.), 12,000.

FRANKENHEIM, or FRANKENAU, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Middle Franconia, near the source of the Wernitz, 15 m. W. Anspach. It contains a church, and on a height overhanging the town stands the castle of Schillingsfurst, the residence of the prince of that name. Pop. 1410.

FRANKENMARKT, a market tn. Austria, circle, Hausruck, on a height above the Vökla, 31 m. W.S.W. Wels. It stands on a considerable height, consists of picturesque looking houses, with lofty gables, and wooden balconies; has a school, handsome hospital, and church; an iron, a saw, and a flour mill. Pop. 937.

FRANKENSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 36 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, on a height about 840 ft. above the sea. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with four gates, and of four suburbs; is the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a castle, a Protestant, and two R. Catholic churches; a courthouse, bridewell, and savings'-bank, and has manufactories of cloth, tile-works, spinning, powder, and other mills. Pop. 6292.——The CIRCLE, area 138 geo. sq. m., is partly covered by the Eulengebirge, but is for the most part flat and very fertile. Pop. 47,336.

FRANKENTHAL, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, on a canal near the Rhine, 33 m. S.S.E. Mainz. It is well built, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, contains five churches, a townhouse, museum, Latin school, infirmary, hospital, poorhouse, and house of correction; and has manufactories of sailcloth, silks, gold and silver wire, needles, files, musical instruments, and beet-root sugar, a bell foundry, and a trade in wood. Pop. town, 4656; dist. 41,367.

FRANKFORD, a small market tn. Ireland, King's co., on the Silver river, 59 m. W. by S. Dublin. It contains a R. Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and an asylum for aged widows, a distillery, a flour, and two corn mills. Market-day, Saturday; several fairs annually. Pop. 956.

FRANKFORT, a tn., U. States, cap. Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, 68 m. S.W. Cincinnati; lat. 38° 11′ N.; lon. 84° 50′ W. It is divided by the river, which is here crossed by a bridge, into N. and S. Frankfort. The houses are in general remarkably neat, many of them, as well as some of the public edifices, being built of the beautiful marble obtained in the vicinity, the others are mostly of stone. The public buildings are the state-house, a handsome structure of marble; the penitentiary, three churches, an academy, and county courthouse. It contains three manufactories of cotton-bagging, a cotton factory, and a rope-walk. Pop. 3500.

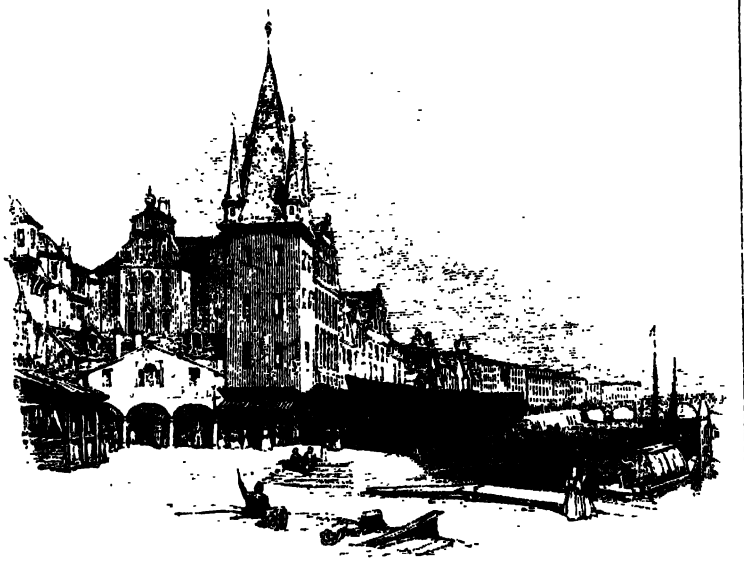
FRANKFURT [English, *Frankfort*; French, *Francfort*], a tn. Germany, annexed to Prussia in 1866, and cap. territory of same name, on the Main, in a beautiful but narrow valley, bounded, on the N. by the gentle heights of the Rödenburg, terminated at some distance by the lofty summits of the Taunus; and on the S. by the Mühlberg, Sachsenhausenberg, and Lerchesberg, 20 m. N.E. Mainz. It consists of the town proper, situated on the r. bank, and the suburb of Sachsenhausen on the l. bank of the river; here crossed by a stone bridge of 14 arches, and from whatever side it is approached, but more especially when viewed from the Mühlberg or Sachsenhausenberg, has a beautiful appearance. The environs are covered with handsome villas, and the old walls, ramparts, and stagnant ditches, having been removed, the space occupied by them and the glacis has been planted, and forms fine promenades. It is still, however, entered by large gates, nine in number—seven belonging to the town, and two to Sachsenhausen. Two of these gates retain their original form—the Gallus Thor, and the Eschenheimer Thor. The latter, situated on the N., consists of a lofty tower, crowned by five turrets, and affords a good specimen of the architecture of the 14th century. The other old gates have been removed, and their places supplied by handsome modern structures, formed on ancient models. Among these the Ober Main, or S.E. gate, in imitation of the porches of the Campus Militum at Pompeii, and the Bockerheim or Mainz gate, with a guard and toll-house, all modelled after the temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis of Athens, are particularly deserving of notice. The N. or r. bank of the river here curves gently towards the land, and is lined by a spacious quay, along which the town stretches E. to W., from the Ober Main to the Unter Main gates, for about 2000 yards. The broadth, measured nearly due N. from the river, is about 1400 yards. The circuit is 7225 yards, or rather more than 4 m. The suburb of Sachsenhausen has a length along the river of 980 yards, and a breadth of 280 yards. Fronting the quay already mentioned is a range of magnificent houses, well deserving the name of palaces, and occupied chiefly by diplomatists, bankers, and rich merchants; but immediately behind it is the Old Town, consisting generally of indifferent houses, huddled together without any regularity, in narrow streets and lanes, and often built of wood, with overhanging gables, which exclude both air and light, though they derive considerable interest from the antiquity and the quaintness of their structure. But to this general description of the Old Town, there is a remarkable exception in the Zeil, a fine spacious street, which stretches in a long curve from E. to S.W., and forms the principal thoroughfare. It contains a great number of splendid mansions, having originally been the chosen residence of the Frankfurt aristocracy, but the necessity of providing for the increasing demands of trade and commerce has gradually dislodged them, and filled the whole street with shops, extending along it like a continuous and magnificent bazaar. Within the town no fewer than 29 squares are counted; but the far greater part of them are very paltry. The most deserving of notice are the Rossmarket, the largest of all, with a fine fountain in its centre; the Paradeplatz, the Liebfrauenberg, the Paulsplatz, and the Römerberg. The last is perhaps the richest in historical recollections, and possesses, in the Römer or townhouse, a venerable structure with which a description of the public edifices may properly commence. It is of very early



THE TOWNHALL (ROMER), AND CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, FRANKFURT.
From a local Print by C. Beer.

date, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Italian, commonly called Römer (Romans), who, at the great fairs of the town, lodged their goods in it. It was first purchased by the magistrates in 1405, and, continuing to undergo successive alterations and additions, was not completed in its present form till 1740. In the course of the changes made upon it, all uniformity of design has been lost, and it has hence become a large irregular pile of not much architectural merit. Its chief interest lies in its interior. In one of its halls, the Wahlzimmer, the electors of the empire met and made their arrangements for the election of the emperor, and the Senate of Frankfurt now holds its sittings. In another, the Kaisersaal, the emperor was banqueted after his election, and waited on at table by kings and princes. The ceiling of this hall has been richly decorated by modern artists, with strict adherence to the original style, and its walls contain niches filled with 52 portraits, being those of the whole German Emperors, in regular succession, from Conrad I. to Francis II. The number of churches is 12. Of these six are Lutheran, two Calvinistic, and four R. Catholic. The Jews have a synagogue. The most remarkable of the churches was the Dom or Cathedral, which was burned down in 1867, an ancient structure, not distinguished for beauty or symmetry, but surmounted by a fine tower, begun in 1415, and carried on for a century, though never finished, and interesting both as the scene of

the emperor's coronation, and containing the chapel in which he was formerly elected; St. Paul's, the principal Protestant church, a modern edifice of an oval form, with a paltry spire, and an excellent organ; St. Catherine's church, also Lutheran, surmounted by a spire 200 ft. high, possessed of a fine altar of black marble, and numerous paintings and monuments, and of some interest as the church in which Protestantism was first preached in Frankfurt; the German Reformed church, having very much the appearance of a large private mansion; the French Reformed church, a very handsome edifice: St. Leonard's church, close upon the river, on the spot once occupied by the palace of Charlemagne, of which not a vestige now remains; and a church in Sachsenhausen, originally belonging to the Teutonic knights, adjoining their old castle, of which the Emperor of Austria is now proprietor. Other buildings deserving of notice are the courts of justice, of modern construction; the Saalhof, a gloomy-looking building, on the site of a palace of Louis the Pious, Charlemagne's son, and all modern, except the chapel, which is of ancient gothic; the Braunfels, the court-yard of which was formerly used for the exchange, built in a kind of modern Byzantine, of a brown stone, and inserted stripes of red stone; the new exchange; the large palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis; the mint, post-office, theatre, the house in which Luther lived, and that in which Goethe was born.



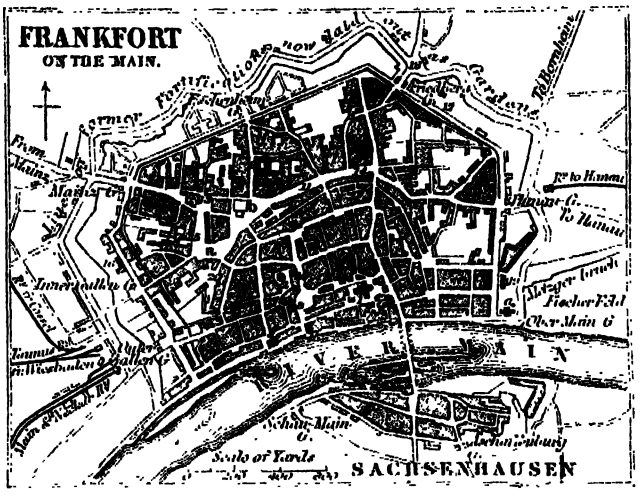
THE FISHER GATE, FRANKFURT, looking up the Main.—From Harding's Sketches at Home and Abroad.

Frankfurt is rich in collections connected with literature and art, and in establishments intended to promote them. The chief of these are the Städel Institute, so named after its founder, a Frankfurt banker, who bequeathed about £80,000 to establish a public gallery and school of art, and whose views have already been carried out to a considerable extent, by the formation of a good picture gallery and other collections; the Senkenberg Museum of Natural History, containing many rare specimens brought from Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, by the traveller Rüppel; the town library, possessed of 60,000 volumes, and several valuable MSS., and other curiosities, besides a picture gallery. In the garden of the banker Bethmann is to be seen the beautiful and well-known statue of Ariadne, by Dannecker. The literary and other scientific associations include a medical institute, physical, geographical, and polytechnic, and several musical societies. The chief educational establishments are the gymnasium, the Muster, the Middle, several other public, and numerous private schools. Among the benevolent institutions are the Senkenberg hospital, the hospital of the Holy Ghost, the orphan hospital, the house of refuge, the lunatic, and the deaf and dumb asylums, and a number of almshouses. About a mile outside the walls is the New Cemetery, at the gate of which is a house where bodies are deposited for a time previous to interment, and watched till decomposition commences. Here every convenience of warm baths and other appliances needful in cases of suspended animation are kept in readiness.

The manufactures of Frankfurt are not important. Those of woollens and linens, which were once carried on to a great extent, have almost ceased to exist. Those which still maintain their ground, are chiefly articles of vertù in bronze and metal gilt, chemical products, chocolate, ironmongery, colours, gold and silver thread, japan and brass ware, machines, types, playing cards, snuff and tobacco, straw hats, tapestry, carpets, wax cloth, and black for copperplate and lithographic printers. The central situation of the town has long secured to it an extensive trade, both transit and general. The former, however, threatens to be seriously affected by the railway system, which has raised up a number of formidable competitors in towns which, formerly excluded, have now been brought within reach of the great thoroughfares, and hence classes of goods for which Frankfurt had to be the entrepot, either take different directions, or pass on without being deposited. Still, however, even for railways, Frankfurt forms a central station, and continues to share largely in transit. The general trade is chiefly in wine, silk, raw and manufactured; wool, and timber. The trade in English wares, formerly extensive, has greatly fallen off since Frankfurt joined the Zollverein But by far the most important trade of Frankfurt is in money and banking. Its capitalists, among whom Rothschild and Bethmann take the lead, are so powerful, as to exert no inconsiderable influence in the money markets of Europe. In connection with the trade, should be mentioned the two fairs of Frankfurt, not nearly so important as they once were, when 400,000 strangers were known to frequent them; but still large enough to fill the town during their continuance with gaiety and animation, and add considerably to the gains of its citizens.

As capital of a territory, before its forced incorporation with Prussia in 1866, Frankfurt was the seat of its own governing body, the senate; of civil and criminal courts, and other public offices. Its history too is possessed of considerable interest. It appears to have been originally a Roman station, but did not attract much attention till the time of Charlemagne, who had a palace, and held a council in it. Subsequent emperors made it the seat of their court, and conferred on it important privileges. In particular, a charter, known by the name of the Golden Bull, granted in 1356, by Charles IV., and still preserved among the archives of the town, made it the place where the emperor should in future be elected; and in 1555, Charles V. conferred upon it the privilege of coining money. The peace of Westphalia confirmed it in the possession of all its rights. It had long enjoyed an almost uninterrupted course of prosperity, when the French revolution brought upon it a series of disasters. Its treasures were carried off by extortion, and on one occasion it was actually taken by storm. Under Napoleon it became the capital, first of a principality, and then of a grand duchy, with an area of nearly 2000 sq. m. His downfall restored its independence; and the congress of Vienna finally determined its position, by making it a member of the Germanic confederation, and giving it precedence among the four free towns of the empire. The beauty of the environs of Frankfurt has already been referred to. Immediately beyond the walls, many places are deserving of a visit. In the N.E., outside the Friedburg gate, a group of colossal granite rocks marks the spot where the prince of Hesse Phillipsthal, and many of his gallant followers, fell, in 1792, in the successful storming of

the town; and in the gardens around are many beautiful statues and other works of distinguished artists. At still greater distances are many spots to which pleasant excursions may be made, and with little expenditure, either of time or money, in consequence of the numerous easy and cheap means of conveyance which are here enjoyed. Railways are open to it from Mainz, Carlsruhe, and Wiesbaden, &c.; by the telegraph it communicates with all the principal existing lines; and steamboats ply regularly on the Main. The residence here of the diplomatic agents of most of the European powers gave an air of elegance to the town, part of which must be lost by the withdrawal of diplomacy to Berlin. The fine old cathedral of St. Bartholomew, burned in 1867, is to be restored. Not many recent additions have been made to public buildings, but a palace, two hospitals, a lunatic asylum, and a second Jewish synagogue, as well as a few good houses in the principal streets and suburbs, have been erected. It has now a large Prussian garrison, and its contingent to the general army has been increased. Including Sachsenhausen, the pop. in 1871 was 90,922.



1. Cathedral.
2. St. Paul's Church
3. St. Peter's Church.
4. St. Leonard's Church.
5. French Reformed Church.
6. Library.
7. Museum of Natural History.
8. Römer or Townhouse.
9. Taxis Palace.
10. Exchange.
11. Post Office.
12. Mint.
13. The stre.
14. Police Station
15. Saalhof.
16. Städel Museum.
17. Bethmann's Museum.
18. Russian Monument
19. New Hospital.
20. Goethe's House.
a. Ross-markt. b. Parade Platz

The TERRITORY of Frankfurt has an area of about 90 sq. m., and lies immediately around the walls on both sides of the Main, forming for the most part a productive flat, the soil of which is composed of a mixture of sand and decomposed volcanic rocks. Pop. (1864), 89,837.

FRANKFURT, a gov. Prussia, forming the S.E. portion of prov. Brandenburg; bounded, N. by gov. Stettin; E. Marienwerder, Bromberg, and Posen; S. Liegnitz, and kingdom of Saxony; W. Merseburg; and N.W. Potsdam; area, 5614 geo. sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain, occasionally broken by low hills, particularly in the neighbourhood of the larger streams, and consists of some tracts of fertile, and more numerous tracts of light and sandy soil, generally well wooded, and diversified by numerous small lakes. The principal stream is the Oder, which enters the government in the S., separates it partially from that of Liegnitz, and then traverses it circuitously, in a W.N.W. direction. The other streams of importance are the Neisse, Warthe, Netze, and Bober. The water communication is greatly improved, and extended by the Frederick-Wilhelmsgruben, or Müllerose canal, which connects the Spree with the Oder; and the new Oder canal, by which a communication has been established between the Oder and Vistula. Numerous saline springs occur throughout the government. The principal crops are wheat, generally confined to the more fertile districts; barley and oats, tobacco, hops, and flax. Fruit is abundant, and some tolerable wine is grown. The pastures rear great numbers of cattle, and are particularly adapted for sheep, which are generally either pure merinos, or breeds improved from them, by crossing, and produce large quantities of fine wool. The minerals include iron, which is found in several localities, and worked to a considerable extent; copperas, gypsum, alum, and lignite. Manufactures have made considerable progress, and consist chiefly of ironmongery, woollen and linen tissues, hosiery, leather, yarn, and worsted. About five-sixths of the inhabitants are Protestants. For administrative purposes the government is divided into 17 circles, of which Frankfurt-on-the-Oder is the capital. Pop. (1867), 1,020,157.

FRANKFURT-ON-THE-ODER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. gov. of same name, on the Oder, 50 m. E.S.E. Berlin, on the railway thence to Breslau. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls and ditches, and entered by five gates; and of three suburbs on the l. bank, and of another suburb on the r. bank of the river, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge about 290 yards long. It is built with considerable regularity, four spacious streets traversing it nearly in parallel lines N. to S.; is the seat of a superior appeal court, and other courts and public offices; and contains six churches, of which the Marien, or Oberkirche, of the 13th century, with good painted glass windows, and a very large organ, is most deserving of notice; a R. Catholic chapel, synagogue, townhouse, built in 1617, gymnasium, burgher, and numerous other schools, a theatre, a house of correction, an orphan, and two other hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, silks, hosiery, gloves, leather, delft, and common earthenware, wax, sugar, and brandy; and the trade, general and transit, is extensive both by land and water, particularly the latter; about 2000 vessels annually passing the town. There are also three important annual fairs, much frequented by dealers from Poland. The university which Frankfurt possessed from an early period was transferred to Breslau in 1816. At the extremity of the bridge on the r. bank, a monument has been erected to Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who perished in endeavouring to rescue a family during an inundation of the Oder; and in the neighbourhood, near Kunersdorf, a great, though not decisive battle, was fought between the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, and the united army of Austrians and Russians, somewhat to the advantage of the latter. The poet Kleist, a native of the town, lost his life in this battle. A monument has been erected to him. Frankfurt possesses a bathing establishment, with chalybeate springs, and vapour and sulphur baths. Pop. (1871), 23,204.

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, a group of four isls. S. Pacific Ocean, on the N.E. coast, Australia, S. Cape Grafton; lat. 17° 13′ S.; lon. 146° 8′ E. (R.) Two of these islands are very small, the other two are each about 1 m. long, one of the latter is formed of two wooded rocky eminences at its extremes, connected by level ground, consisting of dead coral and sand, thickly covered with trees at one part, and scattered bushes at another. The low woody portion of this island is strewed with flat blocks of the same kind of recent coral conglomerate that occurs *in situ* on the beach, also with quantities of pumice, 12 ft. above high water mark of spring tide. There is little underwood, the trees overhead forming a shady grove. Herbaceous plants are few in number, but wild nutmegs, *Myristica cimicifera*, are met with, though not of any commercial importance. The Torres Strait rat abounds in the island, as do also some small lizards. The principal bird is the megapodius. The southernmost island of the group is higher and more rocky than that just described. Many of its trees are very large, straight, and branching near the top only. —(*Voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake*. Lond. 1852).

FRANKLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 1901 ac. Pop. 125.

FRANKLIN.—1, A bay, N. coast of Arctic America, between Port Fitton and Cape Parry, and intersected by the meridian of 125° W.—2, An island S. Pacific, off S. coast, Australia; lat. 32° 32′ S ; lon. 133° 35′ E. (R.)

FRANKLIN, numerous places, U. States, particularly, a tn. Pennsylvania, 210 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, S. side of

French Creek, at its junction with the Alleghany. It has a courthouse, a jail, three churches, two academies, two schools, a printing-office, a grist-mill, a pottery, and two tanneries. Pop. 595.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, an isl. Antarctic ocean, discovered by Sir J. C. Ross; lat. 76° 8′ S.; lon. 168° 12′ E. It is about 12 m. long by 6 broad; wholly composed of igneous rocks, completely destitute of vegetation, and the resort of sea-fowl and seals.

FRANK'S ISLAND, an isl. at the entrance of the N.E. pass of the Mississippi, with a lighthouse 78 ft. high; lat. 29° 8′ 30″ N.; lon. 89° 1′ 30″ W. (U.)

FRANKSTADT, or FRENSTADT, two places, Moravia:—1, A tn., circle of, and 35 m. E.N.E. Prerau, in a hilly district, l. bank, Lubina, near its confluence with the Bistritza. It contains two churches, and an hospital; and has extensive manufactures of linen, several brandy and rosoglio distilleries, several mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5741.—2, A tn., circle of, and 22 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. It contains a church, a school, and four mills. The inhabitants are Germans. Pop. 1580.

FRANKTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1636 ac. Pop. 268.

FRANSHAM, two pars. Eng. Norfolk: —1, (*Great*), 1901 ac. Pop. 319.—2, (*Little*), 1029 ac. Pop. 267.

FRANT, or FANT, par. Eng. Sussex; 8872 ac. P. 2447.

FRANZBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 14 m. S.W. Stralsund, cap. circle of same name, on a lake at the source of the Little Trebel. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices, contains an old castle, built on the site of a ruined monastery, and has manufactures of linen and cotton, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1144.— —The CIRCLE, area 372 geo. sq. m., is flat and sandy; but, notwithstanding, tolerably fertile. It lies partly along the Baltic, where some herrings are taken. Pop. 58,006.

FRANZENSBRUNN, or FRANZENSBAD, a celebrated watering-place, Bohemia, circle of, and 18 m. W.S.W. Elnbogen, and about 3 m. N. Eger, with which it is connected by a fine avenue. It stands in a hollow, among low and rather bare-looking hills, and consists of four streets, which cross each other at right angles, and one of which, the Kaiserstrasse, is both well-built, and lined with a row of trees. The bathing establishment consists of an irregular temple, erected over the springs, with a long colonnade, extending to the Kurhaus, where the visitors assemble, and balls and concerts are given. The springs, five in number, are alkaline, saline, chalybeate, one of them differing from the others in respect of the enormous quantity of carbonic acid gas which it throws out, and are very efficacious, particularly in scrofulous and cutaneous affections. About 200,000 bottles are annually exported.

FRANZENTHAL, a vil. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, on the Pulsnitz. It contains the ruins of an old castle, picturesquely and strongly situated. Pop. 1484.

FRASCAROLO [Latin, *Friscariolum*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 30 m. S. Novara l. bank Po, nearly opposite Valenza. It contains a parish church, three castles, and an almshouse. The principal products of the district are corn, millet, rice, and grapes. Pop 2037.

FRASCATI [anc. *Tusculum*], a tn. Italy, Campagna di Roma, 11 m. S.E. Rome, beautifully situated on one of the lower eminences of the Alban Hills. In the town itself there is nothing remarkable, the great attraction of the place being its numerous and magnificent villas, built mostly in the 16th century, and the ancient remains in its vicinity. The principal of these is the *Villa Aldobrandini*, belonging to the Borghese family, famed for its complicated water works, and for the picturesque beauty of its grounds. The next in importance are the villas Mondragone, Taverna, and Ruffinella. On the summit of the hill on which Frascati is built, and at the distance of 2 m. from it, stood the ancient city of Tusculum, a town of Latium, built long before Rome existed, and of which numerous interesting remains are to be seen, including an amphitheatre, some ancient pavement, formed of polygonal masses of lava, a theatre, and numerous remains of baths and fountains. Tusculum was destroyed by the Romans, anno 1191. Pop. 4975.

FRASER, or TACOUTCHE-TESSE, a river, British N. America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 53° 42′ N.; lon. 119° W. It flows N.W. for about 270 m., then turns S., and, after a total course of about 500 m., falls into the Gulf of Georgia, in lat. 49° N. Its principal affluents are the Salmon and the Kaslunin. Its upper banks are inhabited by the Carrier Indians, who subsist chiefly on salmon, which they catch in immense numbers.

FRASERBURGH, a seaport, bor. of regality, and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The TOWN, S. side of Kinnaird's Head, on an acclivity sloping towards the sea, 19 m. E. Banff, is of a square form, streets crossing each other at right angles; houses substantially built of stone; lighted with gas, and generally, of late, greatly improved. The parish church, which stands about the centre of the town, is a plain substantial structure, with a spire. There are also a Free church, and chapels for Episcopalians, Independents, and Morrisonians. The market cross, which stands in the public square in the centre of the town, is a remarkable structure of a hexagonal form; area of the base, 500 ft., contracted at the top to 23 ft.; and the harbour commissioner's hall is an elegant and commodious edifice. There are two week-day schools, and eight Sunday schools; a mechanics' institution, a savings'-bank, and two societies for the diffusion of religious knowledge. The harbour of Fraserburgh, area about 8 ac., is of easy access, and depth about 6 ft. at the pier's head, at low water, and 20 ft. at high water of spring tides. Shipbuilding to a limited extent, and herring fishing to a great extent, are carried on; the latter employing between 2000 and 3000 people. In 1871, 154,467 barrels of herrings were cured, and 161,469 cod, ling, &c., taken. The principal articles of export are wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, potatoes, fish, dried and pickled, cod, and herrings. The chief imports are timber, coals, lime, tiles, brick, salt, groceries, and general merchandise. Pop. in 1861, 3472; in 1871, 4268. Area of par. 8 m. by 3½ m.; pop. 5301.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FRASNES-LES-BUISSENAL, a small tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12 m. N.E. Tournai. It has manufactures of woollens and linen, three breweries, two salt-works, and a trade in agricultural produce, horses, and cattle. Pop. 4801.

FRASSINE, a river, Italy, Venetia, which rises in the W. of prov. Vicenza, about 2 m. W. Recoaro, and first under the name of Nuovo, flows S.S.E. to Codogna. It here takes the name of Frassine, and makes a long curve in a S.E. direction, till near Este, when its waters are employed to feed two canals—the one S. Catharina, which proceeds S., and the other Monselia, which is continued N. to Padua, and joins the Buechiglione. The whole course of the Nuovo and Frassine to Este is about 75 m. From below Codogna it is navigable by barges. Its only affluent deserving of notice is the Bisato, which it receives on the l. bank, a little above Este.

FRASSINETO, two places, Italy, Piedmont:—1, (*-da-Po*) [Lat. *Fraxinetum-ad-Padum*], A tn., div. of, and 16 m. N.N.W. Alessandria, r. bank Po. It has a modern palace, with some good paintings and reliefs; a botanical garden, a parochial, and two other churches; some trade in corn, millet, hemp, flax, and timber, and an annual fair. Pop. 2087.—2, (*-d' Ivrea*) [Lat. *Fraxinetum Eporediensium*], A vil. and com., div. Turin, in a plain about 15 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. It has a modern parish church, and a monastery of the Brothers of Charity; and some trade in agricultural and dairy produce. Pop. 1752.

FRASSINO, a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Coni, dist. of, and 13 m. W.S.W. Saluzzo, at the extremity of the valley of Vraita, on a stream of that name, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has an old parish church, limekilns, and a trade in corn and butter. Pop. 1698.

FRASSO, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Caserta. It contains two churches. Pop. 4691.

FRASTANZ, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, on the Ill, about 4 m. from Feldkirchen. It contains a parish church, chapel, and school; and has manufactures of linen, a dye-work, printfield, iron-foundry, and spinning-mill. Pop. 1521.

FRATING, par. Eng. Essex; 1237 ac. Pop. 247.

FRATTA, a vil. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Polesine, on the canal of Scortico, and not far from the Adigetto. It is an old place, supposed to have been founded by the ancient Tuscans; contains a parish church, is surrounded by numerous villas, and has an annual fair. Pop. 2760.

FRATTA [anc. *Pitulum*], a tn. kingd. of Italy, deleg. of, and 14 m. N.N.W. Perugia, l. bank Tiber. It is an ancient place, and being considered, during the Middle Ages, as a stronghold of some importance, was repeatedly the theatre or

the subject of severe contests. It generally sided with the Popes, and received from them the titles of *Nobilis Insignis*, and Fidelissima. Its iron-works and earthenware were at one time celebrated. Pop. 10,169.

FRATTA-MAGGIORE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. of, and 6 m. N. Naples. It contains a handsome parish, and five other churches; and has extensive ropeworks. The inhabitants rear great numbers of silk worms. Pop. 10,689.

FRATTE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Caserta, 13 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 3310.

FRAUBRUNNEN, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. N.N.E. Bern. It contains an old Cistertian nunnery, now converted into a handsome and spacious courthouse, and is famous as the scene of a battle, in 1375, when the peasantry defeated the English mercenary called Ingelram de Courcy, and put an end to what is known in Swiss history as the English war.

FRAUENBURG, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. W.S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische Haff, at the foot of the Domberg. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs; is the see of the bishop of Ermeland, contains a cathedral, a handsome gothic structure, finely situated on a height, and interesting as containing the tomb of Copernicus, who died here in 1553; a tower, in which were water works to supply the town with water by machinery of his contrivance; a parish church, and an infirmary; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and earthenware; a fishery, a port in the Haff, and some shipping and general trade. Pop. 2369.

FRAUENFELD, a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. Thurgovia or Thurgau, 14 m. S.W. Constance, in the middle of a rich and diversified country, watered by the Murg, here crossed by a covered bridge. It is well built, with clean and straight streets; and has three small suburbs, above one of which, on a lofty rock, stands an old castle, built in the 11th century. The townhouse; two churches, R. Catholic and Protestant; and the arsenal, are respectable buildings; and near the town is a Capuchin convent, founded in 1595. Frauenfeld is an industrious place; has several mills, a manufactory of cotton and thread, with calico-printing, woollen-weaving, &c. Pop. 2858.

FRAUENKIRCHEN, or BOLDOG-ASSZONY, a market tn. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 9 m. S.S.E. Neusiedel. It contains a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; a synagogue, and an old Franciscan convent. About a fourth of the inhabitants are Jews. Pop. 2100.

FRAUENMARKT, a market tn. Hungary, co. Honth, 56 m. N.N.W. Pesth. Pop. 2358.

FRAUENSTEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle, and 18 m. S.W. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, on a rugged height between the Gemlitz and Bobritzsch. It contains a handsome old parish church, with a fine organ; two castles, one of them an old fortress, with three towers; a large turretted townhouse, an orphan hospital, and house of refuge; and has a saw and other mills; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1107; of bail. (area, 65 geo. sq. m.), 11,707.

FRAUREUTH, or FREYREUTH, a vil. Germany, principality of Reuss-Greitz, 9 m. E.N.E. Greitz. It contains a parish church, and has an endowment for orphans and widows, and other benevolent institutions, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1200.

FRAUSTADT, or WSCHOWA, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Posen, cap. circle of same name. It stands in a sandy plain, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; consists of the old and new town, and a suburb; contains a Protestant, and three R. Catholic churches, a Bernardite monastery, superior burgher school, an orphan hospital, and house of refuge for abandoned children; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, chicory factories, breweries, distilleries; a trade in corn, wool, and cattle, and four annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are no fewer than 90 windmills. Pop. 6257.——The CIRCLE, area, 287 geo. sq. m., consists of a plain well wooded, but containing considerable tracts of morass, and not much very fertile ground. Pop. 55,085.

FRECHEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. W. Cologne. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has manufactures of porcelain, delft, stone, and ordinary earthenware, which furnish the materials of a considerable trade. There are mines of lignite in the vicinity. Pop. 2700.

FRECHENFELD, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, S. of Landau. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1420.

FRECHILLA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 21 m. W.N.W. Valencia, in a plain, l. bank, Valdejinate. Most of the streets are wide, straight, and have paved footpaths; and in the public square are the townhouse, prison, and a public school. It also possesses a parish church, two chapels, and an extramural cemetery. Coarse cloth, baize, and wine are manufactured and exported. Pop. 1706.

FRECKENHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2520 ac. Pop. 477.

FRECKENHORST, a tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. of, and 15 m. E.S.E. Münster, on two small streams. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of linen cloth and yarn, two stone quarries, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1510.

FREDEBURG, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg, at the source of the Wenne. It is the seat of a court of justice; contains a R. Catholic parish church and chapel; and has manufactures of potash and matches, and two annual fairs. Pop. 739.

FREDERICIA, a seaport tn. Denmark, N Jutland, bail. and 13 m. S.E. Weile, on a tongue at the N. entrance of the Little Belt. It is a regular fortress, with nine bastions, and three ravelins on the land side, and two bastions towards the sea. It is entered by four gates; contains a Danish Lutheran, a German Lutheran, a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, an hospital, and a customhouse, at which all ships passing through the Little Belt pay toll; and has a harbour of the fourth class, with 12 ft. of water, some shipping, and considerable manufactures of tobacco, which is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 6261.

FREDERICK, a tn., U. States, Maryland, 75 m. N.W. Annapolis. It has wide streets, a handsome courthouse, a jail, and county offices, 12 churches, two academies, and 10 schools, two lumber yards, a woollen factory, two roperies, several mills, a brewery, pottery, several tanneries, and four printing offices. It is intersected by the great road from Baltimore to Wheeling, and is connected with the Baltimore and Ohio railway, by a branch 3 m. long. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has an extensive trade, being, next to Baltimore, the most important town in the state. Pop. 8143.

FREDERICK HENRY, an isl., S. Pacific Ocean, off S.W. coast, Papua; lat. 8° 22′ S.; lon. 137° 40′ E. (R.); about 100 m. long, E. to W., and 58 m. broad. This island, which terminates W. in Cape Valsche or False Cape, was supposed to be part of the mainland of Papua till 1835, when Lieut. Kaal, of the Dutch navy, passed through the strait which separates it. The land is everywhere low, apparently marshy, and covered with a dense forest.—(Horsburgh; Raper.)

FREDERICKSBORG, or HILLERÖD, a tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, cap. bail. of same name, in a beautiful district, 22 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen. The great attraction of the place is the royal palace, a fine gothic structure, built upon an island in a lake, and containing the splendid and richly decorated chapel, in which the Danish kings are crowned. The buildings, of red brick, so completely cover the island, that they seem to rise out of the lake, whose sloping banks are laid out in gardens and pleasant walks. The whole, including the village, which covers three sides of the lake, forms a beautiful and romantic picture.

FREDERICKSBURG, a tn., U. States, Virginia, r. bank, Rappahannock, 60 m. N. by E. Richmond. It is regularly laid out, and has a courthouse, jail, county offices, market, five churches, five academies, and seven schools, two tanneries, two printing offices, and a flourishing trade in exporting grain, flour, tobacco, Indian corn, and other articles. Pop. 3974. *See Supplement.*

FREDERICKSHAVN, or FLADSTRAND, a seaport tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 21 m. E. Hjörring, on the N.E. coast, with a harbour of the third class, having 14 ft. water, well sheltered and most convenient for vessels waiting for a favourable wind to carry them round the N. point of Jutland. In the immediate vicinity is the citadel of Fladstrand, commanding the harbour. It is an irregular work, surrounded by ill-kept ditches, and consisting partly of a tower built upon a steep rock. Pop. 1400.

FREDERICTON, formerly ST. ANN, a tn. British N. America, the cap. of New Brunswick, on the St. John's river, 54 m. N.N.W. St. John's. The streets are regularly laid

out, some of them being 1 m. long, and, for the most part, continuously built with wooden houses. The public buildings comprise the province hall, where the provincial assembly and the courts of justice assemble; the Government house, the Episcopal and the Presbyterian church and chapels. The river is here ⅔ m. wide, and navigable for ships of 120 tons. Above the town the navigation has been improved, and small steamers can reach the Grand Falls, about 140 m. up. Fredericton has become the chief entrepôt of commerce with the interior, receiving large quantities of British merchandise for distribution in the province; whilst the timber and lumber from the upper districts are collected here before they are floated down for exportation to St. John's, with which place there is regular communication by steamers. Pop. about 6000.

FREDERIKSHALD, or FREDERIKSHALL, a seaport tn. Norway, prov. Aggershuus, cap. bail. Smaalehnen, 58 m. S.S.E. Christiania, at the influx of the Tistedals-elv into the Ide-fiord; lat. 59° 7′ 30″ N.; lon. 11° 26′ E. (R.) It is beautifully situate, well built, and possesses a church, a Latin, a burgher, and two common schools; a poorhouse, workhouse, bank, and local judicial courts. Its manufactures comprise a brandy distillery, an extensive pottery, a tobacco spinnery, and an iron forge. It has a good and safe haven, and its chief exports are deals and planks, in which it carries on an active trade with Sweden. Close to the S. side of the town, on a rock about 400 ft. high, stands the fortress of Frederiksteen, in the besieging of which, November 30, 1718, Charles XII. of Sweden was killed. An obelisk marks the spot where he fell. Population, 7408.—(Kraft's *Haandbog over Kongeriget Norge.*)

FREDERIKSSTAD [Latin *Fridericostadium;* German, *Friederichsstadt*], a fortified maritime tn. Norway, prov. Aggershuus, bail. Smaalehnen, 49 m. S. by E. Christiania, at the mouth of the Glommen; lat. 59° 11′ N.; lon. 11° E. (R.) It is a thriving place, and is composed of the town proper and two suburbs. It has a pretty church, built since 1764, and a chapel; a commercial, a suburban, a free, and a garrison school, and two schools of industry for poor female children; an hospital and a bank. The manufactures consist of hardware, including nails, buckles, fishing-hooks, &c.; pottery, brandy, and tiles. The trade is chiefly in hardware, wood, and the first necessaries. There is a good and roomy haven. Pop. 2673.—(Kraft's *Haandbog over Kongeriget Norge.*)

FREDERIKSSUND, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, E side of the Röeskilde-fiord, 24 m. N.W. Copenhagen. It is a very insignificant place, but S. of the town are a haven and good anchorage for small vessels. In the immediate neighbourhood are some of the most interesting *tumuli*, from which the museums of the capital have derived many of their treasures. Pop. 400.

FREDERIKSVÆRN, a maritime and strongly fortified tn. Norway, bail. Jarlsberg and Laurvig, 68 m. S.S.W. Christiania; lat. 59° N.; lon. 10° 1′ E. It has a church and chapel, naval and three other schools, a naval hospital, and a poorhouse. Its harbour is good and roomy, and has two entrances. Since 1814, Frederiksværn has been the chief station of the Norwegian fleet. It has a royal building-yard, but no trade of any kind. Steamers touch here from Christiania, Arendal, Christiansand, &c. Pop. 938.—(Kraft's *Haandbog over Kongeriget Norge.*)

FREDERIKSVÄRK, or FRIEDRICHSWERK, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, on a canal between the Arresee and the Röeskilde-fiord, 30 m. N.W. Copenhagen. It contains the largest royal manufactories in Denmark. The chief articles manufactured are gunpowder projectiles, muskets, cutlery, and all kinds of agricultural implements. The harbour admits only small vessels. Pop. 500.

FREDONIA, a vil. U. States, New York, 290 m. W. by S. Albany, and 2 m. E Lake Erie. It has five churches, an academy and several mills. Here is an inflammable spring, the gas of which is used for lighting the streets and houses. Pop. about 1000.

FREEFOLK-MANOR, par. Eng. Hants; 800 ac. Pop. 73.

FREEMANTLE, a tn., W. Australia, co. Perth, at the mouth of the Swan river, and about 8 m. S.W. from the town of that name; lat. 32° 5′ S.; lon. 115° 40′ E.

FREEPORT, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, 155 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, at the confluence of Buffalo Creek with the Alleghany. It has five churches, two schools, a variety of mills, and other manufacturing establishments. The Pennsylvania canal passes through the place. Pop. 727.

FREETHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 869 ac. Pop. 495.

FREETOWN, a maritime tn., W. Africa, Sierra Leone, of which colony it is the capital or principal settlement, at the extremity of the cape of the same name, which forms the S. side of the estuary of the river Sierra Leone; lat. 8° 29′ 54″ N.; lon. 13° 14′ 30″ W. (R.) It is sufficiently elevated above the sea to secure it in some degree from the evils of swamps and stagnant water in its immediate neighbourhood; but the long, low, flat land of the opposite Bullam shore, frequently sends over its noxious exhalations, while a no less dangerous miasma is wafted from some stagnant pools on the S.W. of the town. The town is clean and well laid out, the principal streets being very broad and straight, especially that part inhabited by Europeans and the more important of the native traders, whose houses are generally detached, and surrounded by trees. The cottages of the liberated Africans, and numerous Kroomen, are closer, and with less pretensions to regularity, although their location has been carefully selected with a view to secure a free circulation of air. A beautiful green sward overspreads the streets, giving them an air of delightful freshness. The public buildings comprise a church, seven chapels, a church missionary, grammar, and several other schools, Governor's house, and barracks, the latter two occupying an airy and commanding situation. The market is held in a square, in a central position, and is well supplied with tropical fruits, including pine apples, which are abundant. Fish of various kinds are also plentiful. Nearly all the different articles exposed for sale are proffered by Negro women, all liberated Africans or their descendants, whose volubility of tongue, and noisy mirth, add not a little to the liveliness of the scene. There is good anchorage off the town, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, in 12 or 14 fathoms, muddy bottom. Pop. 18,000.—(Allen's *Niger; Colonial Report*, &c.)

FREEWILL ISLANDS. *See* DAVID (ST.), ISLANDS.

FREGENAL-DE-LA-SIERRA [anc. *Nertobriga*], a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 52 m. S. by E. Badajos, in a valley, on the confines of Andalusia, r. bank, Martiga. The houses, in general, are well built, and, in many cases, decorated with balconies; the streets are wide, regular, and paved, and the town comprises four squares. It has three churches, several convents, three chapels, and a Jesuits' college; a large and convenient townhouse, containing the municipal offices, prison, and the residence of the Alcade; a commodious hospital, storehouse, and an ancient but well preserved castle, erected by the Templars, wherein is the bull-ring, capable of accommodating 4000 persons. In the environs are three fine cemeteries, and an agreeable promenade. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, soap, earthenware, bricks, tiles, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, cattle, flax, wool, &c. An annual fair is held in September. Pop. 5975.

FREHEL, a cape, France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 13 m. W. by N. St. Malo, with a revolving light on it, 246 ft. above the sea; lat. 48° 41′ 6″ N.; lon. 2° 19′ W. (R.)

FREIAMT, a tn. Baden, circle, Upper Rhine, bail. Emmendingen. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2179.

FREIBERG [Latin, *Friberga*], a tn. Saxony, circle, and 20 m. W.S.W. Dresden, on the Münzebach, near the Mulde. It consists of an inner town, entered by five gates, and still partly surrounded by old walls flanked with numerous towers; and of four suburbs, and is generally well built of gneiss, with spacious streets, regularly formed, and paved with gneiss. The ditches and ramparts have, for the most part, been filled up and levelled, and are now covered with planted alleys, ponds, and gardens. The principal buildings and establishments are the cathedral [Dom] or Marienkirche, originally founded in 1480, and renewed in 1826, a large and handsome gothic structure, devoid of towers, but containing a number of interesting objects; among others, the tomb of Maurice of Saxony, a lofty and richly sculptured sarcophagus, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and the tomb of the celebrated geologist Werner, two gothic pulpits, curiously carved in stone, a lady chapel enriched with Saxon marble and serpentine, and a pavement inlaid with brass; the Peterskirche, with three towers, one of them very lofty; the Nicolaikirche, with two towers, and three other churches of little architectural

merit; the townhouse, an old building, which gives a good specimen of N. German gothic; the mining academy, once, under Werner, the head of the Neptunian school, the most renowned in Europe, with a museum attached, particularly rich in the minerals of Saxony, and mining models; the royal silver refinery, the gymnasium, normal, burgher, and several elementary schools; the orphan and military hospitals, blind asylum, workhouse, theatre, &c. The manufactures consist of ropes, articles in gold, silver, and pinchbeck; woollen cloth, articles in wood, lace, soda, white lead, and gunshot; and there are two weekly markets, and two annual fairs. Freiberg is the centre of a most important mining district. The minerals consist of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt; and the number of mines is said to be about 130. They are situated in rocks of primary formation, in which gneiss is the most prevalent, and have been wrought from a very early period. When in their most productive state, they diffused great wealth throughout the district; and the town contained at least 40,000 inhabitants, but the depths to which the workings have been carried, has both increased the expense and diminished the produce, and the town, in consequence, was long undergoing a gradual decline; from which, however, it would appear, in more recent times, to be partially recovering. To clear many rich lodes from the water with which they are covered, a gigantic high-water level has been commenced. It will be about 24 m. long, and lead the water through the mountains to the Elbe at Meissen. Pop. (1843), 11,051; (1846), 13,194; (1849), 14,151; (1871). 21,673.

FREIBURG, or FREYBURG, or FREIBURG IM BREISGAU [Latin, *Friburgum Brisgovium;* French, *Fribourg-en-Brisgau*], a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on the Treisam, and on the railway from Carlsruhe, in one of the most beautiful and fertile districts of S. Germany, at the W. foot of the Black Forest, 42 m. S.S.E. Strasburg. It consists of the town proper, still possessing some remains of fortification, and entered by four gates, and of two suburbs, and is the seat of a superior civil and criminal court, and of several public offices. The houses in general are substantially built; and fountains yielding copious streams of the purest water are found in every quarter. There are also two large and tolerably handsome squares, but the streets, with one or two exceptions, are narrow, dark, and winding. The buildings most deserving of notice are the münster or cathedral, a large and beautiful Gothic structure built of red sandstone, in the form of a cross, and equally admired for its delicate symmetry and tasteful decorations, with a magnificent portal richly sculptured, and surmounted by a beautiful tower, partly of exquisite open work, 380 ft. high; the Ludwigskirche, a handsome modern structure in the Byzantine style, finely situated on an elevation in the N. part of the town, adorned with a statue of the grand Duke Ludwig, and surmounted by a square tower; the church of St. Martin, built in the 13th century, and originally belonging to a Franciscan monastery; the university, founded in 1456, a complete and prosperous establishment, with a library of 100,000 volumes, and in its church several pictures by Holbein; the R. Catholic seminary, a very conspicuous and elegant edifice; the merchant house, now the chief tax office, a quaint gothic structure, resting on pointed arches, and decorated externally with fresco portraits of the Emperor Maximilian, his son Philip I., Charles V., and Ferdinand I.; the grand ducal palace and government buildings; the museum, lyceum, gymnasium, theatre, cornhall, new barracks, several monasteries and hospitals. The manufactures are numerous, but not individually of great extent. The most important are beer, oil, chicory, cutlery, surgical instruments, musical instruments, and red leather. The trade is chiefly in wine and timber; and there are both a weekly market numerously attended by the inhabitants of the Black Forest, and two large annual fairs, at which the principal articles sold are corn, cattle, hemp, and wood. Freiburg is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of the courts and offices for the circle of the Upper Rhine, and possesses several societies, agricultural, literary, and scientific, good anatomical and physical collections, and a botanical garden. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but its history has no particular interest. Pop. (1871), 24,599.



THE CATHEDRAL AND MERCHANTS' HOUSE, FREIBURG.
From Allemagne Monumentale et Pittoresque.

FREIBURG, Switzerland. *See* FRIBOURG.

FREIBURG, a vil. Hanover, prov. of, and 18 m. N.W. Stade, on a pool of the Lower Elbe, opposite to Brockdorf. It contains a parish church, and has a small harbour much encumbered by sandbanks, and some shipping. Pop. 913.

FREIBURG, two places, Prussia:—1, A tn., prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 13 m. S.W. Merseburg, in a fertile district, l. bank, Unstrut. It is the seat of a court of law, and several public offices; contains an old church with three towers, a castle, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in corn, wine, and cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2608.—2, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 35 m. W.S.W. Breslau, on the Polsnitz, and on the railway from Breslau. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs; is the seat of a law court, contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, an hospital with a church, and a townhouse; and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and tobacco; a large flax-mill moved by steam, and several other mills, distilleries, tile-works, limekilns, a considerable trade in linen, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. There is a marble quarry in the vicinity. Pop. 4600.

FREIENOHL, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. E.S.E. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Many articles in wood are made here and in the surrounding district, and largely exported, particularly to America. Pop. 1100.

FREIENSEEN, a market tn. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, circle of, and 9 m. N.E. Hungen, on the Seebach. It has a parish church, and manufactures of cotton and linen goods, a dye-work, and several mills. Pop. 1132.

FREIENWALDE, two tns. Prussia:—1, Prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, in a fertile and beautiful dist., near the old Oder, 31 m. N.E. Berlin. It is entered by three gates, is the seat of a court of law and several public offices; contains two churches, a burgher school, and hospital; and has extensive alum works, mineral springs, a ferry over the Oder, a fishery, trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3591.—2, Prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 31 m. E. Stettin. It has a church, and four annual markets. Pop. 1747.

FREIHAN, a tn. and par. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 38 m. N.N.E. Breslau. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, a castle with fine gardens, an hospital, tar-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1211.

FREIHEIT, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Bidschow, on the Aupe, at the foot of the Rehhorngebirge, 25 m. E.N.E. Gitschin. It is built chiefly of wood, but has some good stone houses; contains a parish church, townhouse, school, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, and four annual fairs. Gold and silver mines were at one time extensively worked in the district, but are supposed to be now completely exhausted. In the neighbourhood, in a narrow and gloomy valley, is the watering-place of Johannesbad, with a bathing establishment supplied by thermal springs. Pop. 609.

FREINSHEIM, a market tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, 15 m. N.E. Spires. It contains three churches and a castle, and has a mill, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2191.

FREISING, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank, Isar, here crossed by a long bridge, at the confluence of the Moosach, 21 m. N.N.E. Munich. It is the seat of an appeal court for Upper Bavaria, and of other courts and public offices; is well built, contains six churches, one of them, originally a cathedral, with a very ancient and curious crypt; a royal palace, once the residence of a bishop; a townhouse, ecclesiastical and normal seminary, lyceum, gymnasium, Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools; a blind asylum, hospital, and poorhouse; and has numerous breweries, three distilleries, two tobacco factories, saltpetre and vinegar works, a wax refinery, bleachfield, gypsum, oil, and other mills. Freising had a church in the fifth, and became the see of a bishop in the eighth, century. This see was long held by prince bishops, who had seats in the imperial diet. The bishopric was secularized in 1802, and the see transferred to Munich. Pop. of tn. 5350; of dist. (area, 112 geo. sq. m.), 16,780.

FREISTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 37 m. W.N.W. Ratisbon, l. bank, Schwarzach. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains three churches, a Franciscan hospitium and hospital, and has wire-works. Pop. 798.

FREISTADT, two places, Prussia:—1, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 45 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on the Sieger. It is the seat of a court of law, and offices for the circle; contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, a courthouse, old Carmelite monastery, now converted into an arsenal; an orphan, and an ordinary hospital; a savings'-bank, and Bible society; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous worsted and other mills, a wax refinery, tile works, two weekly markets, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3416.——The CIRCLE, area, 260 geo. sq. m., is, for the most part, flat, though occasionally broken by a few low hills, is watered by the Oder, here navigable, well wooded, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 50,341.—— 2, A tn., prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. S.E. Marienwerder, on a height, in a fertile district. It contains a parish church, is garrisoned by a company of invalids, and has six annual fairs. Pop. 1875.

FREISTETT, a vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, r. bank, Rhine, 14 m. N.N.W. Offenburg. It contains a parish church and a chapel, and has a small harbour, at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. 1717.

FREIWALDAU, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle of, and 16 m. S.S.W. Sagan. It has a church, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, a calico printfield, pottery, several mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 985.

FREIXO, with affixes, two places, Portugal:—1, (*d' Espada à Cinta*), a tn. and par., prov. Tras-os-Moutes, r. bank, Douro, 26 m. N.E. Oporto. It contains a fine castle with three towers, raises excellent almonds, and is famous for its cheese. Pop. 1220.—2, (*de Numão*), a tn. and par. Beira-Alta, l. bank, Douro, about 21 m. E. Lamego. Pop. 717.

FRÉJUS [anc. *Forum Julii*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 15 m. S.E. Draguignan, near the Argens, and about ¾ m. from the Mediterranean. It is beautifully situated on an easy height, overlooking the sea, and is the seat of a bishop. It has a diocesan seminary, a tribunal of commerce, but very little trade, and less manufactures. Almost the only edifices worth noticing are the constructions left by the Romans; comprising the remains of the ancient port, including a pharos or lighthouse, and ancient quays; an amphitheatre, nearly choked up; a triumphal arch, called by the inhabitants *la porte Dorée;* and the ruins of a noble aqueduct, which was nearly 19 m. long, and led the waters of the Siagne into the Roman city of *Forum Julii*. About 200 galleys, the *spolia opima* of Actium, were stationed at this port. In 940 the Saracens took, pillaged, and burned the most of it. In 1475, a band of corsairs captured and ruined it. Napoleon Bonaparte disembarked here on his return from Egypt, Oct. 9, 1799; and embarked here for Elba, in 1814. Pop. 2965

FREMINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 6810 ac. Pop. 1245.

FRENCH BROAD, a river, U. States, which rises on the N. side of the Blue Mountains, in N. Carolina, flows N. for about 90 m, turns W., enters Tennessee, and joins the Holston, 5 m. above Knoxville. It is navigable to Dundridge for boats of 15 tons. Its principal affluents are the Nolachucky on the N., and the Great and Little Pigeon on the S.

FRENCH ISLAND, an isl. Australia Felix, in the harbour of Western Port; about 6 m. long and 5 broad.

FRENCH PARK, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Roscommon, 16¼ m. S.W. Leitrim. It has a market on Thursday for yarn and agricultural produce, and six fairs annually. Near it are the remains of an old Dominican abbey. Pop. 493.

FRENCH RIVER, a river Upper Canada, issuing from lake Nipissing, and after a course W. by S. of 52 m., direct distance, falling into Georgian bay, Lake Huron.

FRENCHMAN'S CAP, a lofty mountain, Van Diemen's Land, 5000 ft. high, 6 m. N.E. the N.E. corner of Macquarie harbour; lat. 42° 18′ S.; lon. 145° 42′ E.

FRENEUSE, or GRAND LAKE, a lake, New Brunswick, 9 m. E. Fredericton, 9 m. long by 2 wide, and in some places 40 fathoms deep. It receives several rivers, and abounds in fish.

FRENSHAM, par. Eng. Surrey; 8691 ac. Pop. 1559.

FRENZE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 399 ac. Pop. 37.

FRESHFORD, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny. The TOWN, situated at the foot of a wooded hill, 7½ m. N.W. Kilkenny, consists of a square, with several streets diverging from it, all nearly straight, and kept tolerably clean. It has a church, built in 1730, with a beautiful porch of great antiquity, a R. Catholic chapel, two day schools, dispensary, fever hospital, and other charitable institutions. The weaving of tweed and flannel is carried on to a small extent; but the great body of the inhabitants are labourers. Four annual fairs, two of them for pigs. Area of par. 2171 ac Pop. 1404, of which the town contains 953.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FRESHFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 561 ac. Pop. 584.

FRESHWATER, par. Eng. Hants; 5242 ac. Pop. 1678.

FRESNAY-SUR-SARTHE, or FRESNAY-LE VICOMTE, a tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 20 m. N.N.W. Le Mans. It is built on a slope, l. bank, Sarthe, across which is a bridge leading to a suburb. It is old, but has been much modernized and improved. Near it are the ruins of a strong castle; and the parish church is an interesting gothic pile, of early architecture. It has a spacious linen-market, and a neat townhouse. The chief manufactures are fine linen and damasks. There is also a trade in grain, linen, and cattle. Pop. 3217.

FRESNEDA [anc. *Fraxneda*], a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 70 m. N.E. by E. Teruel, 15 m. S.E. Alcañiz. It is tolerably well built; has two parish churches, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, and an ancient castle. Manufactures:—silken and hempen fabrics, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain and wool. Pop. 1635.—(Madoz.)

FRESNES, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N. Valenciennes, in a coal and iron district, and the first place where a French-made steam engine was set up. It has manufactures of nails, and common glass, bleacheries, breweries, distilleries, and boat-building yards. In the vicinity are four coal pits, employing 500 to 600 people. Pop. 5504.

FRESNILLO, a city, Mexico, state of, and 30 m. N.N.W. Zacatecas. It has a spacious square, with a costly fountain in the centre, and contains several large and showy churches. In its vicinity are the celebrated mines of Fresnillo, reckoned among the most productive in Mexico. Pop. (1861), 16,000.

FRESNO, several tns. and vils. Spain, of which the most important are—1, (*-de-la-Vega*), A tn. prov. of, and 16 m. S. Leon, near r. bank, Elsa. The houses are ill built, and form one square, and several streets. It has a parish church, townhouse, school, two fountains, and two cemeteries. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, and leather. Pop. 2061.—2, (*-el-Viego*), A tn. Leon, prov. of, and 34 m. S.W. Valladolid, between the rivulets Lanzon and Menines; containing a parish church, townhall, prison, school, and cemetery. Manufactures:—tiles and bricks. Pop. 1016.

FRESNOY-LE-GRAND, a vil. France, dep. Aisne, 8 m. N.N.E. St. Quentin; with manufactures of shawls, gauze, veils, bareges, &c. Pop. 4441.

FRESSINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 4560 ac. P. 1491.

FRESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1531 ac. Pop. 250.

FRETHERNE, par. Eng. Gloucester; 930 ac. Pop. 267.

FRETIN, a vil. France, dep. Nord, about 6 m. S.S.E. Lille. It contains a remarkable monument of Jehan, Sieur de Maisnil, and has numerous oil mills. Pop. 1190.

FRETTENHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1581 ac. P. 255.

FREUCHIE, a vil. Scotland, co. Fife, par. of, and 1½ m. E.S.E. Falkland. It has a U. Presbyterian church, and a subscription school. Inhabitants chiefly employed in hand-loom weaving. Pop. 713.

FREUDENBERG, several places, Germany, particularly —1, A tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 8 m. W.S.W. Wertheim, l. bank, Main. It has a considerable trade in stones and fruit; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1718. —2, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 39 m. S.S.W. Arnsberg. It contains a castle, and a Protestant church, and has extensive steel works. Pop. 675.—3, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, circle of, and 6 m. S.S.W. Saarburg, not far from the Saar. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue; and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs Pop. 745.

FREUDENSTADT, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Murg, 40 m. S.W. Stutgart. It was once fortified, and has still some remains of fortification; is tolerably well built, contains a large square, adorned with arcades, a fine old church, and townhouse; and has manufactures of linen, nails, chemical products, vinegar, rosin, and turpentine; and a trade in wood and cattle, sent chiefly to Strasburg. Pop. town, 4130; bail. (area 162 geo. sq. m. in the bleakest part of the Black Forest), 26,595.

FREUDENTHAL, a vil. Würtemberg, circle, Neckar, r. bank, Stein, about 10 m. S.W. Heilbronn. It contains a castle, and a Protestant parish church, with two alabaster monuments, and a synagogue. Pop. 833.

FREUDENTHAL, a tn. Austria, Silesia, circle, Troppau, cap. lordship of same name, in a narrow valley on the Schwarzwasser, 26 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs; contains a castle, with a chapel, library, and fine gardens, a parish church, Piarist college, high school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather, a rosoglio factory, a weekly market, and an annual fair. In the neighbourhood are extensive ironworks. Pop. 1502.

FREVENT, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. from St. Paul-sur-Ternoise, on the Canche. It has manufactures of linen, with some flax and woollen spinneries. Pop. 3982.

FREYBERG [Moravian, *Prziboi*], a tn. Moravia, circle, Prerau, l. bank, Lubina, 23 m. S.S.E. Troppau. It consists of the town proper, and a suburb, has four churches and chapels, a townhouse, Piarist college and hospital, important manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in wool and cattle, several mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4760.

FREYBURG and FREYBERG. *See* FREIBURG, FREIBERG, and FRIBOURG.

FREYCINET, an isl. group, Indian Ocean, N.W. coast Australia, W. island, in lat. 15° 0′ S.; lon. 124° 36′ E. (R.)

FREYCINET'S PENINSULA, Van Diemen's Land, W. coast, forming, with Schouten's island, the E. side of Oyster Bay; lat. 42° 18′ S.; lon. 148° 20′ E.

FREYNESTOWN, par. Irel. Wicklow; 1569 ac. P. 209.

FREYR, a hamlet, Belgium, prov. Namur, 4 m. S.W. Dinant, where, in 1819, a magnificent grotto was discovered, cut in the upper part of a calcareous rock. It consists of eight chambers, connected by galleries; in all are beautiful stalactites. At Freyr is a fine chateau, built on a cliff overhanging the Maas, in which was signed, Oct. 25, 1675, the earliest commercial treaty between the French and Spaniards.

FREYSTADT, several places, Austria, particularly—1, (or *Freistadt*), A tn. Upper Austria, circle, Mühl, in a beautiful valley on the little Feldaist, 89 m. W.N.W. Vienna. It contains a number of handsome houses, two churches, an ancient and a modern castle, and a Piarist college, is the seat of a court of justice, and has manufactures of linen and yarn, and some trade in these articles. Pop. 3000.—2, A tn. Austrian Silesia, circle, and 7 m. N.W. Teschen, r. bank, Olsa, with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 900.—3, A market tn. Moravia, circle, and 18 m. N.E. Hradisch. It contains a handsome church and townhouse, and has extensive manufactures of wine casks, and other articles of cooperage, a trade in these and in linen, three large weekly markets, and four annual fairs. Pop. 941.

FREYSTÄDTEL, GALGOCZ, or FREYSZTAK, a tn. Hungary, co. of, and 15 m. W.N.W. Neutra, in a fertile district, on a height above l. bank, Waag, here crossed by a long bridge. It contains an elegant castle of Count Erdody, a square massive structure, situated on a steep limestone cliff, with good collections, and fine gardens; an old parish and a Franciscan gothic church, and a curious round tower, supposed to have belonged to a Turkish minaret; and has extensive manufactures of various articles of wood, a considerable traffic in these, and important cattle markets. Pop. 5385.

FREYSTROP, par. Wales, Brecon; 1637 ac. Pop. 679.

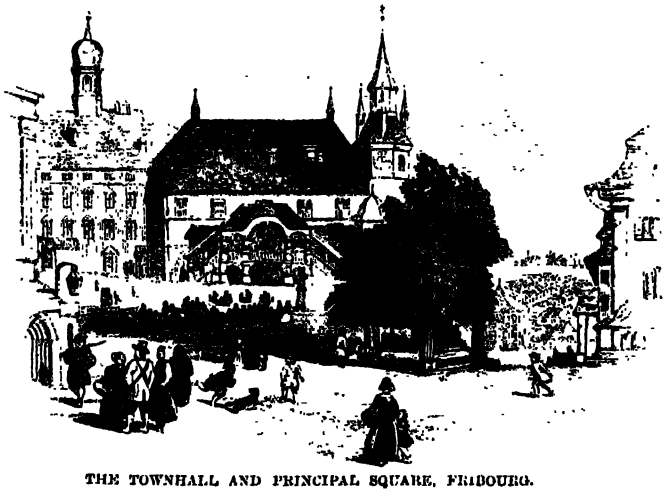
FREYWALDAU, or FREIWALDE, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 41 m. W.N.W. Troppau, cap. dist. of same name, about 1300 ft. above the sea, in an extensive valley, at the foot of the Goldkoppe. It contains a church, castle, townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, potash works, a wax refinery, bleachfield, a paper, and other mills. Pop. 1631.

FRIAUL, Italy. *See* FRIULI.

FRIBOURG, or FREIBURG, a can. Switzerland, consisting of three small detached portions, wholly enclosed by can. Vaud, and of Fribourg proper, bounded N. and E. by Bern, S. and W. by Vaud, and N.W. by the lake of Neufchatel; greatest length from N. to S. 38 m., greatest breadth 28 m.; area, 450 geo. sq. m. The surface is finely diversified, and presents almost all varieties of scenery, consisting of grassy or woody hills, lofty mountains, and beautiful Alpine valleys. It attains its greatest height in the S. and S.E., where the mountains belong partly to the Jorat, and partly to the Bernese Alps. The culminating points are the Molesson, 6000 ft., and the Dent de Brauleire, 7000 ft. The whole canton, excepting a very small portion of the S.W., the waters of which are carried into the Lake of Geneva, belongs to the basin of the Aar, being drained partly by the Broye, but to a much larger extent by the Saane, which flows through it centrally from S. to N. The principal lake is Morat. The climate varies with the surface. In the N. and flatter districts, spring is some weeks earlier than the more mountainous regions; but, even in them, the loftiest summits are far below the line of perpetual snow, and there are no glaciers. The prevailing winds are the N. and N.E. Both bring cold, but fair weather; the W. wind is generally accompanied with rain and snow; mists and hoar-frosts are frequent in spring, and often do great damage. In regard to vegetable produce, the canton may be divided into three parts. From the S. frontiers northwards, as far as the district of Gruyére, all the surface not absolutely barren or covered by wood, is occupied by meadows and pastures. A second portion, included between the districts of Gruyére and Broye, and comprehending that in which the town of Fribourg stands, has no barren summits, and, in addition to woods and meadows, has a proportion of arable land. The third and most N. tract, including the space between the Broye and the Lake of Neufchatel, is both fertile and well cultivated, yielding heavy crops of grain, and grapes producing tolerable wine. Here, too, tobacco is cultivated, and much excellent fruit is grown. The minerals are of little importance. The great mass of the loftier mountains is composed of limestone, in the strata of which beds of gypsum, of a reddish colour, and containing sulphur, occasionally occur. Almost all the lower hills are composed of sandstone, often abounding with fossil plants. The most important produce of the canton is that of the dairy. The Gruyére cheese has long been famous, and is exported to a large amount. A considerable revenue is also obtained from timber. Manufactures, in the ordinary sense of the term, are insignificant. Fribourg ranks ninth in the Swiss confederation, to which it was admitted in 1481. About seven-eighths of the inhabitants are R. Catholics. The language of the mountainous districts is generally Romansh; of the towns and villages German and French, with a considerable admixture of patois. The government was strongly aristocratic up to 1830, when the democratic principle prevailed, and the suffrage, by which the legislative council and

all the principal offices are virtually appointed, was extended, with a few unimportant exceptions, to all males of 25 years of age. The administrative division is into 13 districts, of which Fribourg is the capital. Pop. 105,523.

FRIBOURG, or FREIBURG IM UECHTLAND [Latin, *Friburgi Nuithonum*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. of same name, most picturesquely situated on both sides of the Saane, here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge, 180 ft. high, 941 ft. long, and 22 ft. 11 in. broad. The town stands on ground which is very much broken, and so steep that the roofs of a lower tier of houses sometimes form the pavement of a higher, and is surrounded by lofty walls, flanked with antique towers. It is on the whole well built. All the houses are of stone, several of the squares are handsome, and though from the nature of the ground almost all the streets are uneven, some of them are both long and spacious. The most remarkable



THE TOWNHALL AND PRINCIPAL SQUARE, FRIBOURG.

edifices are the Niklaus church, a handsome gothic structure, of the 15th century, with a spire 240 ft. high, a portal, with curious bas reliefs, and an organ, regarded as one of the finest in Europe; the Church of the Barefoot Monks, a large and handsome building, with a single nave; the Byzantine church, in the form of a rotunda, with a dome; the Jesuit church, not remarkable in its exterior, but internally the most richly decorated in the town; the Capuchin church, with a descent from the cross by Annibale Caracci; the church of St. John; the courthouse, a modern building, on the site of the old castle of the dukes of Zähringen; the townhouse, with a remarkable lime tree beside it, said to have been planted in 1476, the day of the battle of Morat; the Jesuit college, on the loftiest height of the town, and towering like a fortress above its other buildings; the Lyceum, and the town schools. Fribourg is the seat of an appeal court for the canton, and the residence of a R. Catholic bishop, who takes the title of bishop of Lausanne and Geneva. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, earthenware, straw hats, playing cards, and tobacco, and there are several extensive dye-works and tanneries. The inhabitants are curiously divided in respect of language, those of the upper town speaking French, and those of the lower town German. They are remarkable for their almost unanimous adherence to the Romish church, and the favour shown to the Jesuits. Pop. 10,451.

FRIBUSS, FRÜBIS, or FRÜPAS, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Elbogen, in the Erzgebirge, 84 m. N.N.W. Prague. It has a parish church, manufactures of woollen and linen hosiery, lace, and caps. Tin is worked and smelted here, and many fine agates and other pebbles are found in the vicinity.

FRICK, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Argau, cap. circle, and in a valley of same name, at the junction of the high road from Zürich and Aarau to Basel, 8 m. N. Aarau. It is both finely situated and well built; contains a parish church, parsonage and school-house, and a burgher hospital; and has several much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 1093.

The VALLEY of the Frick [*Frickthal*], forming an anc. dist., now included in can. Aargau, is about 30 m. long by 24 broad, fertile and well cultivated, producing much corn and wine. It comprehends 25 parishes. Pop. 20,000.

FRICKENHAUSEN, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, r. bank, Main, S.E. Würzburg. It contains a church, chapel, and hospital; and has dye-works; a trade in wine and fruit, sandstone quarries, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1052.

FRIDAYTHORPE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2070 ac. Pop 330.

FRIEDAU, or FRIDAU, a vil. and lordship, Lower Austria, r. bank, Bielach, 6 m. S.W. St. Polten. It contains a castle, and has an extensive calico factory, which annually produces 30,000 pieces; an iron-smelting furnace, a copper-mill, and manufactures of ironware. Pop. 700.

FRIEDBERG, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 27 m. W.S.W. Budweis, l. bank, Moldau. It contains a parish church, townhouse, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen, a bleachfield, two distilleries, and three mills. Pop. 789.—2, A tn. Styria, circle of, and 39 m. N.E. Grätz, on the Pinzau, with a parish church, townhouse, hospital, and poor-house; manufactures of cloth, and four annual fairs. Its walls are said to have been built out of the ransom extorted for the liberation of Richard Cœur de Lion. Pop. 550.—3, A tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 47 m. N.W. Troppau, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Schlippe and Setzdorf. It has a church, an old castle, distillery, and four annual fairs. Much flax is grown and hand-spun in the district. Pop. tn., 931; bail., 8750.

FRIEDBERG.—1, A tn. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, on a height near r. bank, Use, 33 m. N. Darmstadt. It is surrounded by old walls, with one lofty round tower and two gates; consists of the Ufervorstadt and the Burg; contains two churches, a synagogue, townhouse, barracks, savings'-bank, normal, Latin, and several elementary schools; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, and liqueurs, and four annual fairs. Friedberg is an ancient place, and occupies the site of a Roman station. Pop. 2700.—2, A tn. Bavaria, prov. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, on the Acha, 4 m. E. Augsburg. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains three churches, one of them a fine structure, with beautiful painted glass, an old castle, built by Ludwig the Strong, and often the ducal residence; and an hospital; and has manufactures of clocks and instruments, tile-works, several breweries, a worsted, and other mills, a trade in fruit and hops, and four annual fairs. Pop. of tn., 2000; dist. (area, 104 geo. sq. m.), 17,055.—3, Several places, Prussia:—1, A tn., prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 47 m. N.E. Frankfurt, cap. circle of same name. It lies between several lakes, is surrounded with walls, is the seat of several courts and offices, has a church and a courthouse, manufactures of linen and leather, a walk-mill, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5200.——The CIRCLE, area, 320 geo. sq. m., is watered by the Netze, contains several lakes, and is densely wooded, but not fertile. Pop. 45,856.—2, (*-am-Queis*), A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 19 m. S. Liegnitz, on a slope, above r. bank, Queis. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and an hospital; and has manufactures of calico, linen and muslin, lace, and porcelain; oil, saw, and other mills; a weekly market, and four annual fairs. In the vicinity is a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 2130.

FRIEDECK, a tn. Austrian Silesia, circle of, and 14 m. W.S.W. Teschen, r. bank, Ostrawitza. It contains a castle, two churches, to one of which numerous pilgrimages are made; and two hospitals. Pop. 3700.

FRIEDERSDORF, several places, Prussia, particularly—1, (*-am-Queis*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 38 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, l. bank, Queis. It contains a parish church, and has manufactures of linen, and several mills. Pop. 1266.—2, (*-an-der-Landskrone*), A vil., prov. Silesia, gov., and W. from Liegnitz, with a parish church, and two mills. Pop. 977.

FRIEDEWALD, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 22 m. N.N.E. Fulda, cap. bail. of same name, at the foot of the

Dreienberg. It is indifferently built, but contains an old castle, now used as a hunting seat. Most of the inhabitants are hewers of wood. Pop. 1545.

FRIEDLAND, several places, Prussia:—1, A tn., E. Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. S.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Alle. It is the seat of a law court, has a church and a courthouse, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, and a trade in cattle. The Russians, under Bensingen, were here defeated by Napoleon in 1807. Pop. 2478.——The CIRCLE, area, 261 geo. sq. m., is, throughout, a monotonous flat, watered by the Alle, Pissa, and Guber. Pop. 34,375.—2, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of and 46 m. S.W. Breslau, on the Steinau, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and nearly 1400 ft. above the sea. It contains a Protestant parish church, townhouse, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, and starch; a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1313.—3, (*Markisch Friedland*), A tn., prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 119 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. It is the seat of a court of law, has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue; manufactures of cloth, several distilleries, a trade in cattle, and seven annual fairs. Pop. 2280.—4, (*Preussisch Friedland*), A tn., prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 72 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder, r. bank, Dobrinka. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a courthouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in corn and malt. Pop. 2640.

FRIEDLAND, a tn. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in a plain, on the Mühlenteich, 30 m. N.E. Strelitz. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and entered by three gates; contains two churches, one of them a large and handsome gothic structure, and a gymnasium; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and copper ware; tile-works, limekilns, several mills, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Tobacco is cultivated to some extent in the vicinity. Pop. 4656.

FRIEDLAND, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Bunzlau, cap. lordship of same name, r. bank, Wittich, at the confluence of the Rasnitz, 68 m. N.N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs; contains two churches, a normal school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, a paper and walk mill, dye-works, a considerable trade, and three much frequented annual fairs. At the S. end of the town, beautifully situated on a conical hill of basalt, stands the castle of Friedland, surrounded with a thick and lofty wall, and surmounted by a high tower, built in 1014. It belonged to the famous General Wallenstein, who possessed the lordship, and took from it his title of Duke of Friedland. Pop. of tn. 4331; of lordship (area, 96 geo. sq. m.), 53,203.

FRIEDLAND, two places, Moravia:—1, A market tn., circle, Prerau, l. bank, Ostrawitza, 44 m. E. Olmütz. It contains a church and school; and has iron-works, with smelting furnaces, manufactures of locks, and other articles of iron, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1905.—2, A market tn., circle of, and 22 m. N.N.E. Olmütz, in a valley on a mountain slope. It contains a church and school; and has a saw and a flour mill, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 754.

FRIEDRICHRODA, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, 10 m. S.W. Gotha. It is situated on a hill, contains a church and a townhouse, and has manufactures of linen and dolls, a bleachfield, brewery, several mills, and two annual fairs. Some mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2130.

FRIEDRICHSFELDE, a vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 21 m. N.E. Potsdam. It is a handsome, well-built place, and contains a pleasure palace, with fine gardens; a parish church, and orphan school. Pop. 1000.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, or BUCHHORN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, on the N. shore of the lake, and 14 m. E. the town of Constance. It is finely situated, contains a castle, church, and Latin school; and has a harbour on the lake, which is visited by steam-boats, and enables it to carry on a considerable trade. Pop. 1072.

FRIEDRICHSHAMN, a tn. Russia, Finland, cap. circle same name, on a peninsula of the Gulf of Finland, 110 m. W.N.W. St. Petersburg. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by fortifications, which were once strong, but have become dilapidated, and of three suburbs, and is built with considerable regularity, being chiefly composed of eight streets, converging to the market-place, which is of a circular form, and is situated near the centre. It contains a Swedish Lutheran, a Finnish Lutheran, and two Greek churches, a public school, townhouse, barracks, and arsenal; and has two annual fairs. At its harbour, which is annually visited by about 30 vessels, the exports are deals, pitch, tar, and hemp; the imports—salt, tobacco, and various articles of manufacture. Pop. 2251.

FRIEDRICHSTADT, a tn. Prussia, duchy of, and 22 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, at the confluence of the Treene with the Eider, here only 300 yards broad, and crossed by a ferry. It is a handsome town, regularly built in the Dutch style, with a market place in the centre, surrounded by a planted walk, but lies so low as to require a high dyke for protection from the inundations of the Eider. It contains a Lutheran, and a Remonstrant-reformed church. Menonite and R. Catholic chapels, a meeting of Friends, and a synagogue; and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, starch, and varnish, dye-works, oil-mills, docks, and a haven of the fourth class. Pop. 2500.

FRIEDRICHSTHAL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 15 m. N. Oppeln. It contains a Protestant church, and has blast-furnaces, and steel and iron works. Pop. 1058.

FRIENDLY, or TONGA ISLANDS. S. Pacific Ocean, between lat. 18° and 23° S.; and lon. 173° and 176° W. They consist of the island of Tonga, the cluster called the Hapai, the largest of which is named Lefooga, and the island of Vavao. The climate is humid, and the heat oppressive, and probably accounts for the description the missionaries give of the inhabitants as an indolent people; if induced to work, they expect large remuneration. The natives are divided into tribes, often hostile to each other. Their houses are built on posts, and thatched; but the missionaries have introduced glass-windows, doors, and wooden floors. Pigs and fowls are reared, fish is caught, and with yams, breadfruit, and some kinds of fruit, and eggs, form the food of the people. The islands are nearly all volcanic, with coral reefs and rocks about them; slight shocks of earthquake are frequently felt, and there is an active volcano at Tofua. These islands were called the Friendly Islands by Cook. Cocoa-nut oil is almost the only article of export of consideration to Europeans. There is some traffic, however, between them and the Fejees in smaller articles, and numbers of Tonguese go there to build their large double canoes, as they have themselves no timber fit for the purpose. The population of the islands is now supposed not to exceed 50,000, nearly all Christians.

FRIESACH, or FRISCHES WASSER [anc. *Virunum*], a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle of, and 23 m. N.N.E. Klagenfurt, r. bank Metnitz, in a fertile district. It is surrounded by old walls and a wet ditch, has a number of good houses, and a square, with a curious octagon fountain; two churches, a Dominican monastery, a commandery of the Teutonic order; and manufactures of iron, and several blast-furnaces, supplied from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1273.

FRIESACK, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 30 m. N.W. Potsdam, at the confluence of the Horstgraben and Little Rhine. It is the seat of a law court, contains a church, and has four annual fairs. Pop. 2900.

FRIESENHEIM, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, 8 m. S.S.W. Offenburg. It has a parish church, and some trade in cattle, and also in tobacco and wine, which are extensively grown in the district. Pop. 2034.—2, A vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, l. bank, Rhine, about 3 m. S.W. Mannheim, with three churches. The allied armies crossed the Rhine here in 1814. Pop. 1200.

FRIESLAND, or VRIESLAND [Latin, *Frisia;* French, *Frise*], a N.W. prov. Holland, bounded, N. and W. by the N. Sea; S. by the Zuider Zee, and prov. Overijssel; and E., by provs. Groningen and Drenthe; extreme length, N. to S. 45 m., E. to W. 40 m.; area, 948 geo. sq. m. It is generally flat, and parts of it are below the level of the sea, from the inroads of which it is protected by dykes. Even the few rising grounds met with are alleged to be artificial heights, formed as places of refuge during floods, to which the province was often subjected before the dykes were built, as well as since; from the year 333 to 1825, it is calculated that 83 inundations have taken place. It is well watered, has numerous small lakes, and is intersected by numerous streams and canals; the latter affording a very complete system of water

communication. The W. part of the province yields excellent hay and pasture, and the N.W., N., and N.E. is the richest agricultural land, while the E. and S.E. is alternately black earth, sand, turf, heath, meadow land, and coppice. Four-fifths of the province are under cultivation; and the remaining fifth is composed of roads, rivers, lakes, turf-land, heath, &c. The usual cereals are cultivated on the suitable soil, and excellent horses, the best in Holland, cattle, and sheep, are reared on the meadows towards the W. coast; and both cattle and other agricultural produce are sent to England through Harlingen. The manufactures are not important, still tanning, fulling, weaving, spinning, boat-building, soap-making, salt-refining, brewing, distilling, and sundry other branches are carried on to a limited extent, chiefly in the towns. The people are mostly Protestants. There are 365 Reformed, 38 Baptist, and 32 R. Catholic churches; 333 common, and 11 Latin schools. The Frisians are well made, active, brave, and honest; and in their manners, features, and language, greatly resemble the English. Their dress is peculiar, of antique origin, and quite distinct from that used in other parts of Holland. For administrative purposes, Friesland is divided into three arrondissements, Leeuwarden, the capital; Sneek, and Heerenveen, and 14 cantons. Pop. (1869), 292,351.

FRIESLAND (OST) [English, *East Friesland*], an anc. dist. forming the N.W. extremity of the kingdom of Hanover, and nearly equivalent to the present landrostei or government of Aurich. It was originally governed by its own counts. On the extinction of the family, in 1744, it was claimed by George II. of England, as Elector of Hanover, and by Frederick of Prussia. The latter prevailed. In 1806, Napoleon included it in his new kingdom of Holland. In 1814, Prussia obtained the restoration of it, but the following year ceded it to Hanover.

FRIESOYTHE, a tn. grand duchy, Oldenburg, cap. bail. of same name, on the Soeste, 18 m. W.S.W. Oldenburg. It contains a R. Catholic church, and a townhouse; and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1036.

FRIESTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 586 ac. Pop. 62.

FRIESTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 7410 ac. Pop. 1240.

FRIGATE ISLE, an inhabited isl. Indian Ocean, the most E. of the Seychelle group; lat. 4° 32′ S.; lon. 56° E. It is 2¼ m. long, and 550 feet above the level of the sea.

FRIGENTO, or FRICENTO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Avellino, 35 m. N.E. Naples, on an eminence. It is miserably built, but has a beautiful cathedral, adorned with fine paintings. In the vicinity is a valley or dell, in which is a small pool that throws out strong mephytic exhalations, by which animals approaching it are said to be destroyed. This valley is supposed to be the *Amsancti Valles* of Virgil. Pop. 3000.

FRIGILIANA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. E. by N. Malaga, on the S. slope of a hill, surmounted by the ruins of a castle. It has irregular and steep streets; a parish church, chapel, school, and storehouse. Manufactures:—sugar, soap, starch, paper, linen fabrics, wine, and oil, which, with grain, &c., are exported. Pop. 2043.

FRIGNANO (MAGGIORE and PICCOLO), two nearly adjacent vils. and com., Naples, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Caserta. Pop. of former, 2188; of latter, 2347.

FRILSHAM, par. Eng. Berks; 989 ac. Pop. 184.

FRINCO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. of, and 7 m. N. Asti, in a beautiful and fertile district, r. bank, Versa, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains a parish church, and an old castle, and has some trade in corn and millet. The Versa, from the shallowness of its bed, and the tortuosity of its course, often overflows its banks, and causes serious damage. Pop. 1080.

FRINDSBURY, par. Eng. Kent; 3765 ac. Pop. 2208.

FRING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1710 ac. Pop. 183.

FRINGFORD, par. Eng. Oxford; 1580 ac. Pop. 357.

FRINSTED, par. Eng. Kent; 1273 ac Pop. 200.

FRINTON, par. Eng. Essex; 820 ac. Pop. 30.

FRIO (CAPE), Brazil. *See* CABO FRIO.

FRIOCKHEIM, a vil. Scotland, co. Forfar, a station on the Arbroath and Forfar Railway, 6½ m. N.W. by N. Arbroath. It is neatly built, and has a Free church, an Established chapel, a school, and a flax spinning-mill, in which last, and in weaving sailcloth, osnaburgs, sheeting, and dowlas, the inhabitants are principally employed. Pop. 1129.

FRISANCO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. of, and near Friuli. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 2200.

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAK, par. Eng. Leicester; 1080 ac. Pop. 455.

FRISCHAU, two places, Austrian Moravia:—1, A vil., circle of, and 20 m. E. Znaim. It has a parish church, and a castle, with a picture gallery; and a walk-mill. Pop. 705. —2, (or *Frissaw*), A vil., circle, Iglau, and 30 m. from Gross-Meseritsch. It stands on a hill, and has a church, grammar-school, iron-works with smelting furnaces, a saw, and other mills. Pop. 767.

FRISCHE-HAFF, an extensive lagoon, Prussia, on the Baltic. It is separated from the Gulf of Danzig by a long and narrow line of low gravel and sandbanks, and communicates with it by a narrow strait named Gatt, on the N. side of which is the town of Pillau. Its length, N. to E., is 55 m., average breadth not over 8 m. It receives numerous streams, of which the most important are the Pregel, in the N.; the Passarge, on the E.; and two arms of the Vistula, on the S.W.

FRISKNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 13,083 ac. Pop. 1695.

FRISTON, two pars. Eng.: 1, Suffolk; 1846 ac. Pop. 500.—2, Sussex; 2023 ac. Pop. 78.

FRITHELSTOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 4382 ac. P. 610.

FRITTENDEN, par. Eng. Kent; 3318 ac. Pop. 908.

FRITTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 889 ac. Pop. 265.—2, Suffolk; 1562 ac. Pop. 215.

FRITWELL, par. Eng. Oxford; 1230 ac. Pop. 514.

FRITZLAR, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, gov. Cassel, cap. cir. same name, l. bank Edder, 16 m. S.S.W. Cassel. It is partly surrounded by walls and ditches, and entered by three gates, but has narrow and winding streets; contains two churches, one of them a very ancient edifice, partly byzantine and partly gothic; the other, formerly belonging to a Franciscan monastery, and now used by the Protestants; an Ursuline monastery, with an educational establishment; and has a trade in corn and wine, and eight annual fairs. Around the town is a chain of watch towers, seven in number. Pop. 3049.——The CIRCLE, partly level and partly hilly, is poorly wooded, but well watered, and contains much excellent arable land. Pop. 29,545.

FRIULI [now circ. Goritz], an old div. of Italy, Venetia, bounded N. by the Tyrol, N.E. and E. by Illyria, S. by the Adriatic, and deleg. Venice, S.W. Treviso, and W. Belluno; area 1928 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous towards the N., but gradually slopes down into an extensive plain, which, as it approaches the sea, becomes so flat as to form extensive marshes. The soil of the plain is in some parts remarkably fertile; but in others so light and sandy, as to be almost sterile. Considerable quantities of corn are raised, but the chief wealth of the deleg. is in cattle, which are here reared in greater numbers than in any other part of Lombardy. The minerals include iron and copper, which are worked to some extent, fine marble, of which there are six quarries, and fine potter's clay, which is extensively manufactured. The capital is Udine.

FROBISHER'S STRAIT, a channel, British N. America, leading from the ocean W., between Hudson's Strait and Northumberland inlet, and separating the districts of Metaincog and Nita. Length, 240 m.; medium breadth, 30 m. Its shores, on both sides, are rugged and mountainous. It was discovered, in 1576, by Sir Martin Frobisher.

FROCESTER, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1833 ac. P. 299.

FRODESLY, par. Eng. Salop; 1833 ac. Pop. 299.

FRODINGHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 5770 ac. Pop. 789.—2, (*North*), York (E. Riding); 2880 ac. Pop. 846.

FRODSHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Chester, with a station on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway. The TOWN, 11 m. N.E. Chester, on the Weaver, near its confluence with the Mersey, has a fine old church, and an endowed school. The inhabitants are principally employed in saltworks and in cotton manufactories. Market on Saturday, and two fairs annually. Area of par., 14,288 ac. Pop. 5890.

FROHBURG, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 22 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, l. bank, Wiehra, here crossed by two bridges. It contains a church with a lofty tower, and, in the vicinity, a little S. of the town, a large castle, with an extensive and well-wooded park; and has manufactures of woollen cloth and

earthenware, a spinning, and other mills, a general trade, and trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2753.

FROHSE, a vil. Prussia, Saxony, gov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe; with an old parish church; tile-works, some shipping and trade, and three annual fairs. P. 932.

FROME, several rivers, England:—1, Co. Dorset, rising near Beaminster, flowing S.E. to Dorchester, whence it flows E. into Poole Bay, after a course of about 35 m.—2, Co. Somerset, rising near Bruton, flowing past the town of Frome, and after a course, chiefly N., of about 20 m., joining the Avon between Bradford and Bath.—3, Co. Gloucester, flowing S., and falling into the harbour of Bristol.—4, Co. Hereford, an affluent of the Lugg.

FROME, or FROME-SELWOOD, a parl. bor., tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The TOWN, 19 m. S.E. Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the E. and N.E. declivity of a hill, at the base of which flows the river Frome. It consists of a number of streets, the modern of a convenient breadth, but the older narrow and irregular. Formerly the town consisted of a series of mere lanes, so narrow that two carriages could not pass each other without encroaching on the footways. Of late years, however, great improvements have taken place both as regards the widening of the streets and the construction of the houses. The town is now lighted with gas, and there is no scarcity of water, but great inefficiency in the means of conveying it to the inhabitants.

There are five churches in Frome, the old parish church and four new structures. The former is a handsome ancient Gothic building, with a tower surmounted by a spire, together about 150 ft. high, and has been recently restored and enriched. Of the new churches, that of St. Mary the Virgin, built in 1864, is First Pointed in style, with a rich apsidal chancel. There are places of worship, besides, for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends. The schools and charities are one British, one National, four Dissenters' schools, and one attached to each of the five churches, besides a number of respectable private schools. There are also a blue-coat school, in which 25 boys are clothed and educated, and a charity school for 20 girls, who are maintained and educated. The charities amount to £1300 annually, chiefly expended in the maintenance of old men and women, and young persons of both sexes. There are also almshouses and benevolent institutions, literary and mechanics' institutes, and a Church Institute, with library and reading-rooms attached; and an elegant Italian building, of Bath and red Mansfield stone, intended for a museum and library, was erected in 1867. Frome has been long celebrated for the manufacture of woollen cloths, particularly broad-cloths and kerseymeres. Silk, livery, cloths, carriage linings, and hats are also manufactured to a considerable extent. The river Frome is crossed at the town by a neat stone bridge of five arches. The environs are beautiful, and are adorned by numerous handsome mansions and villas. Frome returns a member to the House of Commons. Area of par. 7092 ac. Pop. of bor. 9522; par. 11,200.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FROMISTA, a tn. Spain, prov. and 16 m. N. Palencia, in a beautiful plain, on the canal of Castile. It is tolerably well built, but is ill paved, has three parish churches, two hospitals, a Latin and a primary school, and manufactures of cloth, soap, and oil, and several oil mills. Pop. 1483.

FRONT [Latin, *Frons*], a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, division of, and about 10 m. S. Turin, on the Amalone, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It has a parish church, two chapels, an old palace in ruins, and some trade in fat cattle. There is a seam of lignite in the vicinity. Pop. 1304.

FRONTEIRA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 35 m. N.E. Evora, on a hill, l. bank, Zatas. It has two churches, and an annual fair. In the vicinity there is a convent. In 1663, the Portuguese here defeated the Spaniards. Pop. 2480.

FRONTENAY, a vil. France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. Niort. It was once a fortified town, but was taken and dismantled by Louis VIII. in the 13th century. It has a trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 2276

FRONTENHAUSEN, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, r. bank, Vils, 52 m. N.E. Munich. It is surrounded by a wall, contains two churches and a chapel, and has manufactures of woollens, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1007.

FRONTIGNAN [anc. *Forum Domitii*], an anc. but small and decayed tn. and com. France, dep. Hérault, 12 m. S.S.W. Montpelier, and station of the railway from Montpelier to Cette. It is known best by its white wines grown here, esteemed among the best in France. During the Middle Ages it was a fortified town of some consideration. In 1629 Louis XIII. established an admiralty here, it being at that time the chief place for the maritime trade of Languedoc. Pop. 2574.

FROOME, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*Bishop's*), Hereford; 4550 ac. Pop. 1070.—2, (*St. Quintin*), Dorset; 1025 ac. Pop. 184.—3, (*Vauchurch*), Dorset; 614 ac. Pop. 171.

FROSINONE, a delegation, Italy, composed of a small isolated portion called Ponte Corvo, inclosed within the Neapolitan province of Caserta, and of Frosinone Proper, bounded N. and N.W. by comarca Rome, S.W. and S. by the Mediterranean, and S.E. and E. by Naples; greatest length, N. to S., 50 m.; greatest breadth, 42 m.; area, 1600 geo. sq. m. The surface in the N.E. is covered by the Roman sub-Apennines or some of their ramifications, has an agreeable and salubrious climate, is watered by the Sacco and several affluents, and though very indifferently cultivated, yields abundant crops, and matures almost all the fruits of S. Italy. The S.W. portion of the delegation is occupied by the Pontine Marshes, an extensive tract, whose numerous swamps and pestilential exhalations almost unfit it for the habitation of human beings. Much had been done for its improvement in Roman times, but under the Papal government the benefit of former improvements was lost through neglect. Pop. 164,000.

FROSINONE [anc. *Frusino*], a tn. Italy, cap. above deleg., 50 m. E.S.E. Rome, at the foot of a hill, near l. bank Cosa. It is ill built, but has several churches and convents; is the seat of a bishopric, and the residence of a cardinal delegate; and has two annual fairs, one of 20 days' continuance, and another of six days. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

FROSOLONE, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Campobasso, 12 m. E. Isernia. It contains three churches, two convents, a seminary, and hospital, and has manufactures of cutlery. A much esteemed wine is produced in the district. Pop. 5067.

FROSSASCO [Latin, *Firusiascum*], a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 4 m. N. Pinerolo, on the Noso. It was anciently surrounded by walls and ditches, and is still entered by four gates. It has two churches, an ancient strong castle in ruins, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1398.

FROSTENDEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1310 ac. Pop. 456.

FROWARD (CAPE), S. extremity of S. America, Strait of Magalhaens; lat. 53° 53′ 42″ S.; lon. 71° 18′ 30″ W. (R.); a bold promontory, composed of dark-coloured slaty rock; its outer face is nearly perpendicular.

FROWLESWORTH, par. Eng. Leicester; 1496 ac. Pop. 296.

FROXFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 6480 ac. Pop. 656.—2, Wilts; 1150 ac. Pop. 625.

FROYEN, an isl., W. coast, Norway, bail. of, and 52 m. W.N.W. Trondhjem. It is nearly of a triangular shape; greatest length, 20 m., central breadth, 12 m.; and is separated from the larger island Hittern by the Froy-fiord, which, at its mouth, between the two islands, is 15 m. wide, but at the shortest distance between them only 5 m.

FROYLE, par. Eng. Hants; 3618 ac. Pop. 826.

FRUGES, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. E.N.E. Montreuil. It is built on a steep site, and has several streets, all ending in an open area. Manufactures:—hosiery, coarse cloths, and tobacco-pipes; and has some salt-works and tanneries; and a mineral spring. Pop. 2924.

FRUTIGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 25 m. S.S.E Bern, near the confluence of the Kander and Engstligen, cap. bail. of same name. The houses are mostly new, having been rebuilt after a great fire in 1827. Its antique church was founded in 933. It has cloth-works, kirschwasser distilleries, &c.; and in the environs much cattle are reared; a mile S. are the baths of Frutigen. Pop. vil. about 1000; par. 4500.

FRYERNING, par. Eng. Essex; 1370 ac. Pop. 743.

FRYKEN, a lake, or rather chain of lakes, Sweden, länn of, and 12 m. N. by W. Carlstad. It stretches N. to S. about 40 m., and seldom exceeding a mile in width, has the appearance of a broad river. It is divided into three distinct parts, connected by two narrow channels, and is very deep. It

discharges itself into Lake Wener by the Nors. Fryksdal, the name of the valley in which it lies, contains some of the finest scenery of Sweden, and is sometimes called Swedish Switzerland.

FRYSTONE, two pars. Eng. York (W. Riding).—1, (*Ferry*), 3040 ac. Pop. 908.—2, (*Monk*), 4043 ac. Pop. 1054.

FUBINE, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 10 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, finely situated on a height above the Grana. It consists chiefly of one principal street, terminating in a square; contains five churches, one of them an ancient gothic structure, surmounted by a tower; and has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and wood. Pop. 2932.

FUCA (STRAITS OF SAN JUAN DE), a channel, N. America, Oregon territory, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. and W. Vancouver Island, which it separates from the mainland, and forming part of the boundary between Great Britain and the U. States; lat. (entrance), 48° 25′ N.; lon. 124° 12′ W. It extends S.E. about 80 m., is 11 m. broad at its W., and 25 at its E. end, and is free from shoals.

FUCECCHIO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 23 m. E. by N. Pisa, near r. bank, Arno, and the S. extremity of the Lake Fucecchio. It is well built, surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, commanded by a strong old castle, and possessing wide and well kept streets, a handsome collegiate church adorned with paintings and statuary, an almshouse, and seminary; and manufactures of silken fabrics, vinegar, and vermicelli. Pop. 5233.——The LAKE is about 7 m. long, by about 3 m. average breadth. It sends its waters S.W. to the Arno.

FUCINO, or CELANO [Latin, *Fucinus Lacus*], a lake, Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, about 11 m. long, from S.E. to N.W., 5 m. broad, and 35 m. in circuit. It lies 2181 ft. above sea level, enclosed, N.E., E., and S.E., by the Apennines, S. by Mount Salviano, and W. by the Roman sub-Apennines, and is open only on the S.W., leaving the country in that direction exposed to its inundations. A remedy was attempted by the Emperor Claudius, who caused an aqueduct to be constructed across Salviano, for the purpose of discharging the surplus waters of the lake into the Garigliano. Of this vast work, on which 30,000 slaves are said to have laboured 11 years, there are only a few remains. Fucino is generally believed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. Its banks are densely peopled, and well cultivated.

FUEGO (TIERRA DEL). *See* TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

FUEGO, or FOGO.—1, One of the Cape Verd Islands, N. point; lat. 15° 1′ 30″ N.; lon. 24° 21′ 30″ W. (B.); about 15 m. in length, and nearly circular, very high, forming a volcanic peak, and generally clouded. Though deficient in water, it is fertile, and produces a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, &c. Excellent cloths are made here for the trade of Guinea, and for the other islands. The climate, although warm, is healthy. There are several beaches for boats; but the only anchorage for vessels of burthen is on the W. side of the island, in the bay called Luz, and off the town of that name. Water scarce, and indifferent.—2, A small isl. E. coast Africa, Mozambique Channel, one of the Premeira group; lat. 17° 14′ S.; lon. 38° 55′ E.—3, An isl. N. America, off N.E. coast, Newfoundland; lat. 49° 30′ N.; lon. 54° 6′ W.

FUEGO (VOLCAN DE), [*fire volcano*], a volcano, Central America, Guatemala, 25 to 30 m. W. by S. the new city of that name; lat. 14° 29′ N.; lon. 90° 48′ W. It is one of three volcanoes which stand close together, the other two being the Volcan de Agua, or Water Volcano, a perfect cone; and the other the Volcan de Pacaya. These volcanoes rise from 7000 to 10,000 ft. above the plain; that of Fuego generally emits smoke from one of its peaks.

FUEN, with affixes, numerous tns. and vils., Spain, of which the following are the principal:—1, (*-Caliente*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 40 m. S.S.W. Ciudad real, at the foot of a rugged rock, on the borders of Andalusia. It has a large square, a parish church, townhouse, storehouse, and cemetery. In the vicinity are much frequented medicinal baths, esteemed efficacious in rheumatism and gout, &c. Pop. 2105.—2, (*-Mayor*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 6 m. W.S.W. Logroño, r. bank, Ebro, with a parish church, chapel, hospital, and two schools. Manufactures:—leather and brandy. Pop. 2029.—3, (*-Salida*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 12 m. N. W. Toledo, containing a church, chapel, townhall, prison, hospital, Latin, and two other schools, a handsome palace, convent, and several fountains. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, and soap. Pop. 2739.—4, (*-Santa*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 54 m. S. Cuenca, 24 m. N.N.W. Albacete, r. bank, Jucar, having a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a fountain. Manufactures:—esparto fabrics. The wine made here is much esteemed. Pop. 1831.—5, (*-Labrada-de-los-Montes*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 100 m. E. Badajos, near r. bank, Guadiana, well built, with a square, and clean, wide, and paved streets; a church, town and session-house, prison, hospital, store-house, and public fountain. Manufactures:—linen fabrics. Pop. 1029.—6, (*-Labrada*), a vil. New Castile, prov. of, and 9 m. S. Madrid, having a square, parish church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—cloth and blankets. Pop. 2027.

FUEN-CHOO, or FUEN-CHOO-FOO, a considerable tn. China, prov. Shansee, r. bank, Fuen-Ho, 50 m. S.W. Tai-yuen.

FUEN-HO, a large river, China, prov. Shansee, an affluent of the Hoang-Ho, rises in the N. part of the province, about lat. 39° N., whence it flows S., with one considerable deflection E., till it reaches Kiang, lat. 35° 40′ N., when it suddenly bends W., and falls into the Hoang Ho at lat. 35° 35′ N.; lon. 111° 25′ E. Its whole course is about 300 m.

FUENGIROLA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. It has a parish church, two primary schools, an active and a productive fishery. Pop. 1182.

FUENTE-AREJUNA, or FUENTE-OBEJUNA, a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 44 m. N.W. by W. Cordova, on the slope of a hill, near l. bank, Guadiato. It is well built; has a square; steep, wide, and clean streets; a large parish church, five chapels, two convents, a townhouse, prison, storehouse, hospital, three fountains, and a spacious cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, and leather. Trade:—wine, oil, brandy, honey, and pigs. Pop. 4660.

FUENTE-ALBILDA, a vil. and par. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 24 m. from Albacete, in a valley. It has a parish church, a courthouse, prison, two primary schools, and a beautiful fountain; manufactures of woollen and hempen cloth, and a trade in corn, cheese, and saffron. Pop. 1117.

FUENTE-DE-CANTOS, a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 52 m. S.S.E. Badajos. It is tolerably well built, has wide streets, and six small squares; and a parish church, two convents, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, three schools, and some public fountains. Manufactures:—cloth, linen, soap, wine, and oil. Many of the people are engaged as muleteers. Pop. 4509.

FUENTE-DE-PEDRO-NARRO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 50 m. W.S.W. Cuenca, in a plain between the Bedija and Rianzares. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, a boys' and girls' school; and has a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Pop. 1260.

FUENTE-DEL-ARCO, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and about 80 m. from Badajos, on the N. slope of the sierra Morena. It contains a handsome parish church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and a fine old fountain, in the form of an arch, which gives its name to the town; and has numerous corn and oil mills; and a trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 1100.

FUENTE-DEL-FRESNO, a tn. Spain, La Mancha, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Ciudad-Rodrigo. It is well built, and paved; contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; and has a corn and oil mill; and a considerable trade in charcoal. Pop. 2315.

FUENTE-DEL-MAESTRE, a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 32 m. S.E. by S. Badajos, in a valley, near r. bank, Guadajira. It is, for the most part, well built, and has three large, and several smaller squares, and wide, level, paved, though irregular streets, a Corinthian parish church, four chapels, two convents, a Jesuits' college, Latin and primary schools, a townhouse, prison, hospital, two public fountains, a cemetery, and some vestiges of the ancient walls and fosse by which it was formerly surrounded. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, brandy, hardware, earthenware, &c. Trade in grain, oil, brandy, wool, wine, fruits, vegetables, &c. Some goats, sheep, and pigs are reared. Pop. 6106.

FUENTE-EL-SAUCO, a tn. Leon, prov. of, and 23 m. S.S.E. Zamora. It is tolerably well built, has clean streets, several squares, two parish churches, a chapel, townhouse,

prison, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, wine, and brandy, which are exported. Pop. 2557.

FUENTE-LA-HIGUERA, a tn., prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. by S. Valencia. It has three squares, steep streets, a parish church, two chapels, a townhouse, and prison. Manufactures:—linens and woollens, wine and brandy Pop. 2659.

FUENTE-LA-PEÑA, a tn. Leon, prov. of, and 27 m. S.E. by S. Zamora, 6 m. E. Fuente el-Sauco, near l. bank, Guarena. It is well built, has a handsome church, two chapels, three schools, a townhouse, prison, and convent. Pop. 1676.

FUENTE-ENCARROS, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 55 m. from Alicante, at the foot of some lofty hills. It is poorly built, but clean; contains a gothic parish church, a courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has manufactures of woollens, thread, and earthenware, several mills, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 1475.

FUENTE-GUINALDO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. Salamanca, 17 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Rodrigo. It has a large and handsome parish church, in the public square; a courthouse, prison, primary school; manufactures of linen, limekilns, and annual fair. Several undecisive contests took place here during the peninsular war. Pop. 1283.

FUENTE-HERIDOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 64 m. N.W. Seville, in a mountainous district. It is well built, paved, and clean; has two public squares, a parish church, townhouse, prison, two primary schools; several saw and flour mills; and a trade in potatoes and chestnuts. P. 1229.

FUENTE-PALMERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 25 m. S.W. Cordova, in a plain. It is indifferently built; contains a parish church, prison, and two primary schools; and has manufactures of white soap, an oil-mill, and a trade in oil, corn, and cattle. Pop. 1556.

FUENTERRABIA, or FONTARABIA, a city and port, Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. E. by N. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the Bidassoa, on the French frontier. It was formerly a place of considerable strength and importance, surrounded by walls, and a wide moat, some ruins of which only remain, most of its fortifications having been destroyed by the French. It has a square, a parish church, several chapels, a handsome townhouse, governor's palace, prison, hospital, three schools, three fountains, and a convent. Its harbour is shallow, and admits only small vessels. Manufactures:—hempen shoes, linen, cloth, earthenware, and marine stores. The people are chiefly occupied in tillage and fishing. The salmon of the Bidassoa are much esteemed. The town itself has been frequently besieged, and its vicinity has been the scene of numerous military operations. In 1837, some severe fighting took place here between General Evans and the Carlists, the former eventually taking the town. The Fontarabians exhibited a singular degree of ingratitude, and want of feeling, in their treatment of the sick and disabled of the English army in 1813, refusing or but grudgingly giving them quarters, and the accommodation of hard boards to repose upon. Pop. 2035.



THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF FUENTERRABIA.
From Baron Taylor's Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne.

FUENTES, several places, Spain, particularly:—1, (*-de-Andalusia*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. E.N.E. Seville. It is well built, has two squares, a parish church, three chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, convents, several schools, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen and coarse cloth. Pop. 5915.—2, (*-de-Leon*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 50 m. S. Badajos, on the borders of Seville. It has a square, wide and clean streets, a church, two chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, school, three fountains, and a cemetery. Manufactures:—linen fabrics, wine, and oil. Pop. 2920.—3, (*-de-Don-Bermudo*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 12 m. W.N.W. Palencia, on a slightly elevated plain, on the N.W. bank of Lake Nava; with a manufactory of black bombazines. Pop. 3065.

FUENTES-DE EBRO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 20 m. S.S.E. Saragossa, on the slope of a hill above r. bank, Ebro, near the confluence of the Ginel. It contains a gothic parish church, a magnificent palace, much injured, both during the peninsular and the civil wars; a courthouse, prison, hospital, convent, and two primary schools; and has manufactures of serge, a flour, and an oil mill. Pop. 1446.

FUERTAVENTURA, one of the Canary isls., the nearest to the coast of Africa, from which it is about 60 m. distant; lat. (N.W. point) 28° 42′ N.; lon. 14° 1′ W. (R.) It is about 55 m. in length, and about 15 in breadth, excepting at its S.W. extremity, where, for an extent of about 15 m., it is not more than 4 or 5 m. broad, being altogether shaped like a bottle. It is less mountainous than the other islands, though its N. and S. ends rise to 2500 ft. It possesses two ports—Cabras, on the E., and Trajalejo, on the S.E. The anchorage is bad, and the landing difficult. The island has a barren appearance generally, with some fertile tracts here and there; the most extensive of which is the valley of Oliva, towards the N., 15 m. long, by 2½ wide. There are only two streams of pure water in the island. On the N. and N.E. are some extinct volcanoes, one of which attains an elevation of 2160 ft. The only trees are the date, palm, and fig. The principal exports are barilla, orchilla, corn, honey, goat-skins, and camels. See map in article CANARIES. Pop. 11,860.

FUERTE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien, E. side; lat. 9° 23′ N.; lon. 76° 12′ W. (R.) It is about 1¼ m. long N. to S., and ¾ m. E. to W.; it is high in the middle, and covered with trees. It can be seen from a distance of 20 m.

FUERTE (EL), a city, Mexico, cap. of the State of Occidente, or of Cinaloa and Sonora united, on the Rio del Fuerte; lat. 27° N.; lon. 108° W.; 290 m. N.W. Durango, and 60 m. from the Gulf of California. It is the seat of the supreme tribunal of justice; and the depot for goods passing to and fro from the port of Guaymas, distant 155 m. N.W. Pop. 8000.

FUERTY, par. and tn. Irel. Roscommon; 13,476 ac. Pop. 2907.

FUF, tn. Arabia. *See* FIF.

FUGA, one of the Babuyan isls., N. Pacific Ocean, off the N. end of Luzon; lat. 19° 1′ N.; lon. 121° 20′ E. (R.) It is about 6 m. long E. to W., and 3 m. broad. There are irregular soundings along its S.W. side, where a ship may anchor occasionally.

FÜGEN, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the Zillerbach, at the foot of the Hartberg, 25 m. E. Innsbruck. It contains an ancient church with fine carvings, a castle, school, and poorhouse; and has manufactures of needles and ironware; and a powder-mill. Pop. 814.

FUGGLESTONE (ST. PETER), par. Eng. Wilts; 1684 ac. Pop. 517.

FÜHNEN, isl. Denmark. *See* FUNEN.

FUKIEN, prov. China. *See* FOKIEN.

FUKOK, or FOKWAK ISLE. *See* KOH-DUD.

FULADU, a native state of W. Africa; lat. 13° to 14° N.; lon. 9° to 10° 40′ E.; between the Ba-fing or Black river, and the Ba-woolima, the former one of the head streams, and the latter a tributary of the Senegal. It is bounded, N. by Kaarta, E. Manding, S. Gadu, and W. Bruko and Kokondu; is mountainous, and traversed by several streams, most of which unite with the Kokoro, an affluent of the Ba-woolima.

FULAILEE, or GOONEE, a river, Scinde, the most E. outlet of the Indus, which it leaves 10 m. above Hyderabad, past which it flows, and, after a S. course of 110 m., falls into a lake at the W. extremity of the Runn of Cutch, formed by the earthquake of 1819.

FULBECK, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3900 ac. Pop. 749.

FULBOURN, par. Eng. Cambridge; 5221 ac. P. 1452.

FULBROOK, two pars. Eng.:—1, Oxford; 1670 ac. Pop. 406.—2, Warwick; 650 ac. Pop. 92.

FULDA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, gov. Cassel, r. bank Fulda, here crossed by three bridges, 54 m. S.S.E. Cassel. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of several suburbs, and is, throughout, irregularly built. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several courts of law and public offices; contains a cathedral, a handsome modern edifice, with a sarcophagus of St. Boniface, who is said to have been buried here; 10 other churches, of which the round church of St. Michael's, founded in 1822, the parish church, and that of St. Severus, are the most deserving of notice; a castle, once occupied by the prince bishops, and now belonging to the elector, with fine gardens; a gymnasium, Benedictine nunnery, ecclesiastical seminary, normal, industrial, and other schools; a library of 50,000 volumes, a savings'-bank, infirmary, military barracks, orphan, and other hospitals, and benevolent endowments. It has important manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, wax, candles, sealing-wax, white and ordinary leather, papier maché articles, straw chairs, musical instruments, &c.; and an important trade both in the above articles and in corn and cattle. P. (1864), 9359.—— The PROVINCE, called also the grand duchy of Fulda, consists chiefly of the old bishopric of that name, and is divided into the four circles of Fulda, Hersfeld, Hünfeld, and Schmalkald; area, 500 geo. sq. m. Pop. 140,855.

FULDA, a river, Germany, which rises in the N. slope of the Hohe Rhön-gebirge, in the N.W. of Bavaria, about 3 m. N.E. Gersfeld, flows generally N.N.W. through Hesse-Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt, enters Hanover, and unites with the Werra in forming the Weser, after passing Fulda, Hersfeld—where it becomes navigable—and Cassel. Its chief affluents are, on the r., the Haune and Losse, and, on the l., the Flieder, Lüder, and Eder; whole course, about 100 m. It is well supplied with fish, chiefly salmon, pike, and carp.

FÜLE-NAGY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, near Veszprim; on an elevated site, and containing a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1300.

FULEK, or FELIAKOWO, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, in a beautiful dist., 61 m. N.E. Pesth. It was once surrounded with walls, contains a R. Catholic church and a Franciscan monastery, and has an acidulated spring, a stone quarry, and an annual fair. The old castle, strongly situated on a steep height, is now in ruins, but figures much in the early history of Hungary. Pop. 1347.

FULFORD AMBO, a vil. and par. England, co. York (E. Riding). The VILLAGE, 2 m. S. York, of which it is a suburb, is of considerable extent, well kept, and contains many respectable houses. Within its limits are, also, the York public cemetery, opened in 1837; the York military barracks, and the 'Retreat,' an admirably conducted lunatic asylum, belonging to the society of Friends. There are two churches, and a Methodist chapel, a free school, for the education of 20 poor children, and two other day-schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Area of par., 2062 ac. Pop. 2478.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

FULHAM, a par. and vil. England, co. Middlesex, 5¾ m. S.W. St. Paul's, l. bank, Thames, and connected with Putney, in Surrey, by a wooden bridge. It is irregularly built, but contains many elegant houses, and is well lighted with gas. The palace of Fulham has been the summer residence of the Bishop of London since the time of Henry VII. It occupies a low site on the banks of the river, a little W. of the village, and is built of brick, of a quadrangular form, but is neither elegant nor convenient. The grounds comprise about 37 ac., the whole surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges. The parish church of All Saints stands near the river side; it is an ancient stone building, with a handsome gothic tower at the W. end, 95 ft. high. There are, besides, places of worship for various religious classes. A school has been erected here, in which the children are educated on the system of Dr. Bell, 80 of them being also clothed. There are also an infants' school, 12 almshouses for poor widows, and a union poorhouse. Most of the ground in the neighbourhood is laid out, and cultivated as market gardens, nurseries, &c., for the supply of the London markets; area of par., 1834 ac. Pop. 15,539.

FULIGNO, tn. Italy. *See* FOLIGNO.

FULL-SUTTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 950 ac. P. 165.

FULLETBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1940 ac. Pop. 272.

FÜLLSTEIN, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle Troppau, in a valley, on a stream of same name, about 15 m. from Jägerndorf. It contains a church, school, and old feudal castle, and has four mills. Pop. 766.

FULMER, par. Eng. Bucks; 1886 ac. Pop. 328.

FULMODESTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2333 ac. P. 388.

FULNEK, a tn. Moravia, circle, Prerau, cap. dist. of same name, near the Gänzbach, 17 m. S. Troppau. It is a finely-situated, cheerful-looking, and well-built place, with flat-roofed houses; contains a parish church, chapel, two castles, Capuchin monastery and hospital, and has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, dye-works, and five annual fairs. The inhabitants early distinguished themselves in the cause of the Reformation. The Moravian brethren once held their principal meetings here, and their followers in England have an establishment between Leeds and Bradford, to which they have given the name of Fulneck. Pop. tn., 3518; dist. 8807.

FULSTOW, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2840 ac. Pop. 550.

FULTA, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, l. bank, Hooghly, 20 m. S.S.W. Calcutta; lat. 22° 19′ N.; lon. 88° 20′ E. It is populous and clean, and is surrounded by a grove of cocoa-nut trees that almost conceal it from view. It is much frequented by the captains of the numerous ships passing up and down the river, that take advantage of its safe anchorage, which is protected from the swell of the sea.

FULTON, several places, U. States, including—1, A vil. New York, 190 m. W.N.W. Albany, containing four churches, and several mills. Pop. 1600.—2, A vil. and township Ohio. The VILLAGE, on the Ohio, above and adjacent to Cincinnati, 100 m. S.W. by W. Columbus, has four ship-yards, where numerous steamers are built. Pop. 1506.

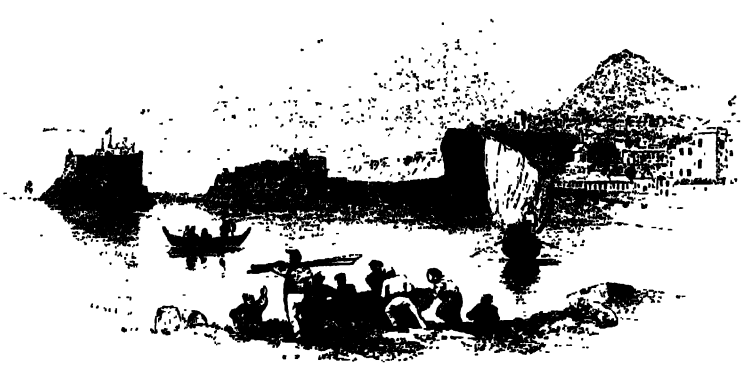
FUMAY, a tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 17 m. N. Mezieres, on the Meuse. It is beautifully situated, the rocks near it rising steeply from the river, which runs through a narrow valley. The heights around are crowned with woods. It has a manufactory of glass and white paint; and a trade in excellent slates, which are quarried in the vicinity. P. 4283.

FUMEL, a tn. France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 27 m. N.E. Agen, on the Lot. It is an ancient place, and was the scene of several contests during the Middle Ages. It has some paper-mills. Pop. 1349.

FUMONE, a tn. Italy, delegation, and 7 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. It contains a castle, situated on a height, and famous as the place in which Pope Celestinus was imprisoned, after having been forced to resign the popedom to Boniface VIII. Pop. 1000.

FUNCHAL, the cap. of isl. Madeira, on a bay S. coast; lat. (British consulate) 32° 37′ 42″ N.; lon. 16° 54′ 42″ W. (R.) It stretches for nearly a mile along the shore, a number of the smaller streets or lanes extending up the steep slope of the hill behind. The streets are narrow and crooked, and were formerly very dirty, having foul gutters running down the centre, into which all sorts of filth and garbage were thrown. These, however, have now been nearly all carried underground, and the streets thus rendered very clean. They are also well paved. The houses of the poorer classes are in general low, seldom exceeding one story in height. They are well kept as regards the exterior, being neatly whitewashed, but are very uncomfortable within. The floors are paved with round stones, and the walls are rough; the furniture scanty, and of the coarsest kind. The residences of the wealthy, again, are large, handsome buildings, and the style of living amongst

their occupants luxurious. There are several churches and convents, and in the centre of the town is an open square, planted with exotic trees. Wheel carriages are unknown, the only kind of vehicle in use being a sort of sledge for transporting pipes of wine from one place to another. Travelling is performed in sedan-chairs. The town is defended by four forts. It is much resorted to by invalids from Britain afflicted with pulmonary complaints. For climate, *see* MADEIRA. Pop. 20,000.



FUNCHAL.—From a Sketch by Dr Bland.

FUNDÃO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, 25 m. S. Guarda, pleasantly situated, near l. bank Moncul, an affluent of the Zezere. It has an hospital and a convent, with some woollen manufactures. Wine and fruit are produced in abundance in the vicinity. Pop. 2600.

FUNDENHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1347 ac. Pop. 369.

FUNDY (BAY OF), a large inlet of the Atlantic, E. coast N. America, separating the S. part of the peninsula of Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, extending 100 m. S.W. to N.E., and about 30 m. average breadth. At its upper extremity it is separated by a peninsula into two arms—Chignecto bay on the N. and Menes channel on the S., leading into Menes basin. The bay is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. At its entrance are Grand Manan, and numerous other islands, and along its N. shore are Passamaquoddy, and several other bays. It receives the river St. John's, at the mouth of which is the city of same name.

FÜNEN [Danish, *Fyen;* German, *Fühnen;* Latin, *Fionia;* French, *Fionie*], an isl. Denmark, the largest of the Danish islands except Seeland, from which it is 16 m. W. Its shores are washed, N. by the Kattegat, W. by the Little Belt, and S. and E. by the Great Belt, and the Binnenmeer of the Fünen group; greatest length, 50 m.; greatest breadth, 40 m.; circuit, about 185 m.; area, 852 geo. sq. m. The coast, though in general not very elevated, is in many parts rugged and steep, and is much indented by bays and arms of the sea, of which that of the Odense-fiord is the most extensive. The interior, towards the W., is covered by a range of low hills, stretching from N.W. to S.E., but, with this exception, is composed of large and fertile plains, which, being generally under good cultivation, produce large quantities of corn, much of which is exported. The largest stream is the Odense-Aue, which has a course of about 36 m. It rises in the S. part of the island, traverses it centrally in a N. direction, and divides it into two nearly equal parts. The largest lake is the Arreskov, which is about 3 m. long by 3 m. broad; is tolerably deep, and teems with fish. A canal, navigable by vessels drawing 8 ft., extends from the N. part of the town of Odense to the Odense-fiord. Fünen is divided into two bailiwicks—Odense, the capital, and Svendborg; and has annexed to it a number of small islands, of which the most important are Färöe, Brandsöe, Waagöe, Bjornöe, Avernaköe, Thoröe, Skaaröe, &c. Pop. 205,826.

FÜNFHAUS, FÜNFHAÜSEL, or HANGENDENLISSEN, a vil. Lower Austria, about 2 m. from Vienna. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, satin, wool, and leather. Pop. 9585.

FÜNFKIRCHEN, PECS, or PETS [Latin, *Quinque Ecclesiæ*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Baranga, on the slope of a hill in a wide and beautiful valley, 105 m. S.S.W. Pesth. It is well built and well paved, and consists chiefly of four principal streets, which proceed in the direction of the cardinal points, from its four gates, and terminate in a spacious central square. It is the see of a bishop, whose palace, situated on a height above the town, is one of the most conspicuous edifices, and has a good library, with a cabinet of coins. The other principal buildings are seven churches, of which the cathedral, a handsome Gothic structure, on the site of a Roman castle, and one of the oldest ecclesiastical edifices in Hungary, the Jesuit church, in the form of a beautiful rotunda; and the Greek non-united church, are the most deserving of notice; the bishop's palace, with a library of 20,000 volumes; an Ursuline and a Franciscan convent, an ecclesiastical seminary, gymnasium, townhouse, and two hospitals. The chief manufactures are leather and tobacco, the two great staples of the town; woollen cloth, flannel, paper, starch, and vinegar; and the trade includes, in addition to these articles, gall nuts, wine, silk, and oil-seeds; the last two in particular being extensively raised in the district. Fünfkirchen once had a flourishing university, attended by 2000 students. It has thermal springs; and in the neighbourhood, near Mount Meseck, which commands a magnificent view, coal is worked, and there are quarries of black marble. There are also numerous remains of mosques, baths, and other Turkish edifices, Fünfkirchen having been in possession of the Turks from 1543 to 1686. About 7 miles distant is a remarkable stalactite cavern. Pop. 24,014.

FUNTINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 3635 ac. P. 1079.

FÜRED, several places, Hungary, particularly a watering place called the Hungarian Pyrmont, co. Szalad, on the N.W. shore of Lake Balaton, 20 m. E. Tapolcza. It stands in a beautiful district, has a Protestant church, and a bathing establishment; waters of an alkaline and sulphurous nature, only recently come into notice, but much frequented by the Hungarian nobility. Pop. 1281.

FUREEDABAD, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 15 m. S. Delhi; with a large tank, having a ruined banqueting house on its margin.

FURISHPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 17 m. from Ashtah. Pop. estimated at 7000.

FURLOG, FURLAH, or FERLYUG, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, in a mountainous district near the Poganis, and about 8 m. from Lugos. It contains a parish church. Pop. 2625.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, S.E. part Bass Strait; they form a great chain extending about N.N.W. and S.S.E. The principal islands are Great Island, Cape Barren Island, Clark and Preservation Islands. Great Island, the largest and most N. of the chain, is 40 m. long and about 10 m. broad. It is high on the W. side, and is formed of barren peaked hills of various shapes. Clark's Island is the most S., forming the N. boundary of Bank's Strait; its S. extremity is in lat. 40° 35′ S.; lon. 148° 10′ E. (G.) The W. sides of these islands generally present a steep rocky shore to the prevailing winds and sea, but their E. sides usually slope down gradually into a sandy beach, and contain numerous swamps and pools. All are overrun with brushwood and a few stunted trees, which latter never exceed 12 ft. in height. Vegetation is scanty. Two species of seals are found here; as also the kangaroo, wombat, and duck-billed ant-eater. Venomous snakes occur on the confines of the brushwood.

FURNES [Flemish, *Veurne*], a tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. S.W. Ostend, and 4 m. from the French frontier, at the junction of the Dunkirk, Nieuport, Bergues, and Loo Canals. It is small, but neat, is the seat of a court of first resort, and has two churches, a chapel, a college, a superior, primary, and several other schools, a theatre, an hospital, two nunneries, a prison, &c. The townhouse is a remarkable Gothic pile; and the church of St. Walburge, built in 1030, is interesting. The inhabitants are partly supplied with water from a large cistern, constructed for the use of a former garrison. There is a good trade in horses, cattle, grain, colza, flax, hops, cheese, &c. In the environs are

numerous brick and tile fields. In early times, Furnes was an important stronghold. The sea then washed its walls, though now it is 3 m. distant. Pop. 4742.

FURNESS, a dist. England, co. Lancaster, forming a large promontory in the Irish Sea, between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Duddon. The greater part of it is rugged, and covered with underwood. Iron ore also abounds; and the inhabitants are extensively employed in iron works, and in charcoal burning. The ruins of the celebrated abbey of Furness stand in a sequestered valley, 7½ m. S.W. Ulverstone, and in the neighbourhood is a station on the Broughton and Fleetwood Railway.

FURRAGENE, an isl. Red Sea, W. side, about lat. 18° 16′ N.; lon. 38° 20′ E. It is nearly 3 m. long, and is situated, with several others, on a reef connected with a coast reef, off Ras [cape] Furragene on the coast of Abyssinia.

FURRAH, a tn. Afghanistan, on the Furrah-Rood, 117 m. S. by W. Herat. In 1810 it was a large, populous, and thriving place, but by 1839, when visited by Conolly, it had been so much reduced in the course of hostilities between the chieftains of Herat and Kandahar, that no part was inhabited but the fort.

FURRAH-ROOD, a river of W. Afghanistan, rising in the mountains, N.E. Tooki-Gusseerman, flowing S.W. and falling into Lake Zurrah; lat. 32° 4′ N.; lon. 60° 45′ E.

FURRUCKABAD [Farakhabad, happy residence], an inland city, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Agra, cap. dist. of same name, and one of the principal towns of Upper India, at a short distance from the W. bank of the Ganges, 90 m. E.N.E. Agra; lat. 27° 23′ N.; lon. 79° 33′ E. It is surrounded by a wall. Some of the streets are wide, and in the best parts of the town there are many good houses. These, as well as some of the open spaces, are pleasantly shaded with trees. The greater number of the houses, however, are miserable mud hovels. This city is considered the chief commercial emporium in the conquered and ceded provinces. Lord Lake surprised and defeated Holcar's army here, in 1805. Pop. about 66,000.——The DISTRICT, area, 1562 geo. sq. m. or 1,323,206 ac., of which 652,075 ac. are cultivated, and 305,095 ac. more are cultivable; lies wholly in the doab between the Jumna and the Ganges, and partakes of the general characteristics of the province of Agra, in which it is included. Pop. 854,799.

FÜRSTENAU, a tn. Hanover, prov. of, and 22 m. N.W. Osnabrück, cap. bail. of same name. It contains a castle, and a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. of tn. 1285; of bail. (area, 117 geo. sq. m.), 14,488.

FÜRSTENBERG, several places, Germany.—1, A tn. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in a wild wooded district, between two lakes, on the Havel, 13 m. S. New Strelitz. It is entered by three gates; contains a castle, a handsome structure; a church, and a synagogue; and has manufactures of cloth and tobacco, several mills, a small building dock, some shipping, and a considerable trade, particularly in butter, corn, wood, glass, and fish. Pop. 2425.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, l. bank, Oder, over which there is here a ferry. It contains a custom-house, at which a considerable revenue is drawn. Pop. 1560.—3, A vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden, on the Aa, 9 m. E.S.E. Büren. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has glass-works, tile-works, and an oil-mill. Pop. 1555.

FÜRSTENFELD, a tn. Austria, Styria, 29 m. E. Grätz, on a height above the Feistritz, near the frontiers of Hungary. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices; is surrounded with old walls, has a parish church, ancient castle, Augustine monastery, hospital, and poorhouse; and an extensive imperial tobacco factory, at which about 800 tons of Hungarian tobacco are annually manufactured. Pop. 3013.

FÜRSTENFELDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 26 m. N. Frankfurt; with a church, a trade in horses and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1506.

FÜRSTENWALDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 21 m. W. Frankfurt, r. bank, Spree. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with two gates, and of a suburb; is defended by a fort; is the seat of a civil and criminal court; has a church, hospital, and several other good public buildings; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, and leather; and five annual fairs. Pop. 5300.

FÜRSTENWERDER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, circle of, and 13 m. W.N.W. Prenzlow, at the foot of a height, between two lakes. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1600.

FURTA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 15 m. from Grosswardein. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1371.

FURTEI, or FORTEI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and about 20 m. N.W. Cagliari, in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Mannu and Caralita. It consists of about 210 houses, built of stone, embosomed among trees; has a parish church, a normal school, and an annual fair. Pop 950.

FURTH, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Palatinate, r. bank, Cham, 57 m. N.N.W. Passau. It contains two churches, a castle, townhouse, and infirmary; and has glass-works, oil, paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 2224.

FÜRTH, two places, Germany.—1, A tn. Bavaria, cap. circle, Middle Franconia, at the confluence of the Pegnitz with the Rezat, here crossed by a bridge, and on the railway to Nürnberg, from which it is 6 m. W.N.W. It stands in a beautiful and fertile district, and has recently made rapid progress, chiefly owing, it is said, to an influx of Jews, who, prohibited from living, or even sleeping in Nürnberg, have chosen it as their residence, and brought it into formidable competition with the town which so harshly expels them. It is the seat of courts and offices for the circle; contains three churches, a large synagogue, townhouse, Latin, agricultural, industrial, Jewish, and other schools; a theatre, workhouse, a Jews' orphan, and other hospitals; and has two Hebrew printing presses, and important manufactures of Nürnberg wares, articles in gold and silver wire, bronze, and papier maché, clocks, watches, hosiery, mirrors, picture-frames, jewellery, false brilliants, metal buttons, gold leaf, pipes, &c. The trade in these articles is extensive, and there is an important annual fair, which lasts 11 days. Fürth is famous for the battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus attempted in vain to storm the entrenched camp of Wallenstein. P. (1867), 22,496.—2, A market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Weschnitz, in a fertile valley, in the midst of the Odenwald, 16 m. S.S.E. Darmstadt. It contains a church and a district prison; and has saw, oil, and other mills; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1357.

FURTHO, par. Eng. Northampton; 480 ac. Pop. 15.

FURTWANGEN, a vil. Baden, circle. Upper Rhine, 31 m. S.S.E. Offenburg. It contains a parish church; and has manufactures of wooden clocks, a bell foundry, two breweries; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 965.

FURUDPOOR, another name for DACCA (*which see*).

FURY-AND-HECLA-STRAIT, a narrow channel, British N. America, between Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula, communicating with the Gulf of Boothia, on the W., and Fox's Channel on the E. Its length between these two seas is about 100 m.; average breadth, about 15 to 20 m. E. entrance about lat. 69° N.; lon. 86° 30′ W. It contains a number of islands.

FURY POINT, British N. America, Prince Regent's Inlet, W. side N. Somerset; lat. 72° 40′ 30″ N.; lon. 91° 53′ W. (R.) Here H.M.S. Fury was abandoned in August, 1825; and here Sir J. Ross wintered in 1822–23.

FUSAGASUGA, a river, New Granada, flowing W., and falling into the Magdalena, 52 m. W.N.W. Santa-Fe-de-Bogota. It abounds with alligators of great size.

FUSARO [anc. *Acheron*], a lake, Naples, prov. of, and 9 m. W.S.W. Naples; about 1 m. in circuit, separated from the sea by an artificial embankment; and famous for its oysters. In ancient times it was the subject of numerous fables. Its banks are now covered with vines, but, from the number of ancient tombs, are supposed to have been used as places of sepulture by the neighbouring towns.

FUSE, a river, Germany, which rises in Hanover, about 4 m. N.N.E. Liebenburg, prov. Hildesheim; flows N.N.W., passes Peina, and at Celle joins l. bank, Aller, after a course of 60 m. Its affluents are the Erse and Aue.

FUSHT, an isl. Red Sea, E. side; lat. 16° 11′ N.; lon. 42° 25′ E.; it is 2 m. long, and 1 m. broad at the S. end, and is of considerable height. There is a small fishing village, with a mosque in the centre of it, and near the village are some wells of brackish water; but on the S. part of the island good water may be obtained, though difficult of access, the landing-place being rocky.

FUSIGNANO, a tn. kingdom of Italy, deleg. of, and 30 m. S.E. Ferrara, l. bank, Senio. It is a small place, but possesses some interest from having given birth to the celebrated composer Corelli, and the poet Vincenzo Monti. Pop. 5243.

FUSINA, a vil. kingd. of Italy, gov. of, and 4 m. W.S.W. Venice, at the entrance of the lagoons, l. bank, Brenta, which here receives the canal of Brentella, and continues to Venice under the name of the Canal of Fusina. There are a great number of fine villas in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

FUSSEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle, Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, 57 m. S. by W. Augsburg, near the frontiers of Tyrol, r. bank, Lech, which here forms a fine cascade, and is crossed by a bridge. It is an old place, of Roman origin; contains two churches, a castle, Franciscan monastery, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen, woollen articles, and musical instruments, several mills, marble and other quarries; and a transit trade. P. tn. 1600; dist. 15,006.

FUTI-PANJAL, a mountain, Cashmere, upwards of 12,000 ft. high; lat. 33° 20′ N.; lon. 74° 30′ E.

FUTTAK, two contiguous places, Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, l. bank, Danube, 8 m. E. Peterwardein.—1, (*O*, or *Old Futtak*), a market tn. and lordship; contains a Greek church, and has an important annual fair, frequented by Armenians, Greeks, and Turks. Pop 5575.—2, (*Uj*, or *New Futtak*), a tn., which contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has a ferry over the Danube towards Cserevics. It is inhabited almost solely by Germans. Pop. 4800.

FUTTEHEBAD [the abode of victory].—1, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, 25 m. N.W. Hissar.—2, A tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 28 m. S.W. Oojeen. It was so named, by Aurungzebe, after a great battle gained here.—3, A tn. Afghanistan, in the plain of Jelalabad, 3098 ft. above sea level; lat. 34° 21′ N.; lon. 70° 13′ E. It was occupied by the British troops, under Sir Robert Sale, during the advance on Cabool in 1842.

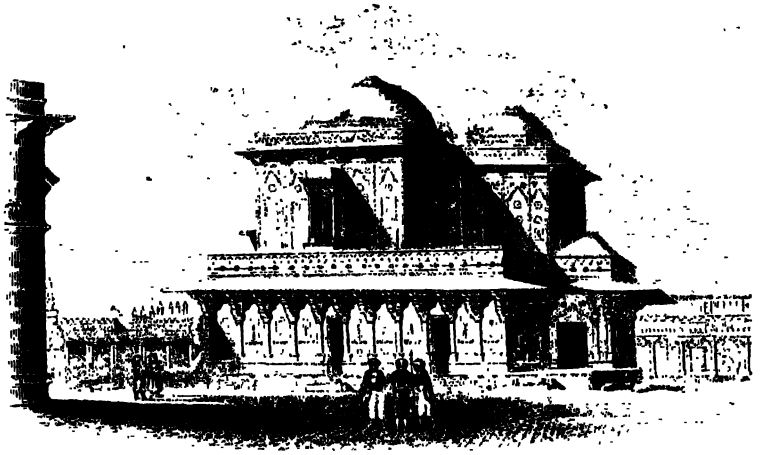
FUTTEHGHUR [FATAGHAR, the fort of victory], an inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, r. bank, Ganges, 90 m. N.W. Lucknow, and 3 m. from Furruckabad; lat. 27° 21′ N.; lon. 79° 30′ E. The houses are mostly built of mud, and a mud fort protects the arsenal. The appearance of the town is extremely desolate, many of the military buildings having fallen into decay in consequence of the withdrawal of nearly all the troops, who were removed on the extension of the British frontier to the N.W. A few European merchants reside and carry on business here. During the dry season, the Ganges is here reduced to two or three narrow channels, and the town is rendered nearly uninhabitable by dust. The manufacture of tents is carried on to a considerable extent. The workmanship is superior, and the material of which they are made excellent.

FUTTEHGUNGE, or FATAHGANJ, a walled tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude, 8 m. W.S.W. Lucknow. It was formerly the residence of Raja Tickait Roy; and contains a fine tank, surrounded with ruined buildings.

FUTTEHPOOR.—1, A large inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, 65 m. S. Lucknow; lat. 25° 56′ N.; lon. 80° 45′ E. It is surrounded with tombs, and contains several good houses, and an elegant mosque. There is here a large ruinous caravanserai.—2, A vil. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch Gundava, 5 m. S. Gundava; lat. 28° 25′ N.; lon. 67° 35′ E.—3, A tn. Scinde, at the N. extremity of an extensive plain, 40 m. S.W. Bukkur; lat. 26° 20′ N.; lon. 68° 10′ E. It is considered one of the healthiest places in Scinde.—4, A vil. Punjab, l. bank, Indus, 38 m. above the confluence of the Punjund; lat. 29° 24′ N.; lon. 70° 49′ E.

FUTTIHPOOR, a tn. Punjab, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, l. bank, Ravee, 82 m. S.W. Lahore, on the route thence to Mooltan.—2, A large vil. Scinde, on an offset of the Indus, 70 m. N. Sewan; lat. 27° 16′ N.; lon. 68° 15′ E.

FUTTIPOOR SIKRA, an inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 19 m. W.S.W. Agra; lat. 26° 6′ N.; lon. 77° 34′ E. It was enclosed and fortified by the Emperor Akbar, whose favourite place of residence it was, but the space within does not seem to have ever been filled up with buildings. The remains of a palace, formerly inhabited by the emperor, are still in existence. The portion of this deserted palace, containing the apartments of Abu-Fazel, the celebrated prime minister of Akbar, is in a better state of preservation than most of the other buildings; in some measure to be accounted for from no timber having been used in its construction. The walls are of great strength and solidity, all the apartments being arched, and it appears, from what remains, were once richly decorated with stucco. The exterior is all of a sombre red freestone, in a fine style of oriental gothic; the most remarkable features of which are very projecting eaves over the lower and upper stories, supported by massive and elaborately-sculptured brackets, springing from pilasters. The frieze is also ornamented with rich tracery, besides many other parts of the front, which gives the whole a very beautiful appearance. As Mahometan privacy did not permit the architect to make many windows, the spaces between the pilasters are only recesses; but the tympanums and spandrels are so ornamented with mouldings and carving as greatly to add to the richness of the whole. There is also a tomb of elaborate workmanship, in which several members of the royal family were buried; it stands in the centre of an arcaded square, and is approached through a gate of noble proportions.



PART OF THE PALACE OF AKBAR, FUTTIPOOR-SIKRA.
From an original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 44th Regt.

FUTTOOLAH-KILLA, or PUTTOOLA-KILLA, a vil. and fort, Afghanistan, 50 m. S.E. Kandahar, 3918 ft. above sea level. Its supply of water, brought by a canal from hills about 50 m. N., can be easily intercepted; the British army suffered severely from this cause in April, 1839.

FUTWA, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, at the confluence of the Pompon with the Ganges, 12 m. S. by E. Patna. The Pompon is here passed by a substantial bridge.

FUUR, or FUURLAND, an isl. Denmark, in the Liimfiord, in the N. of Jutland; area, about 8 geo. sq. m. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow but deep channel of same name. The S. and smaller portion of the island only is cultivated. The N. part consists of precipitous heights, separated by narrow rocky valleys. There are some mineral springs, and also traces of ancient volcanic activity. Pop. 1000.

FUVEAU, a vil. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 7 m. S.E. Aix. It has manufactures of potash and soda; coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1897.

FÜZER, a vil. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, 15 m. S.E. Kaschau. It stands at the foot of a lofty hill, crowned by an old castle; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and has glass-works, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 665.

FÜZES, several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, (or *Fiszesk*), [Latin, *Salicium*], a vil. co. Kraszna, on the slopes of two hills, surrounded by woods, 15 m. from Somlyo. It is

inhabited by Wallachians; and contains a Greek parish church. Pop. 2414.—2; (*Gyarmath*), a market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, on the Berettyo, equally distant from Gyula and Csaba. It contains a handsome Protestant church; and has a considerable trade in cattle, but suffers much from a deficiency of good drinking water. Pop. 4950.

FYEN, an isl. Denmark. *See* FUNEN.

FYFIELD, three pars. England:—1, Berks; 1620 ac. Pop. 428.—2, (or *Fifehead*), Essex; 2450 ac. Pop. 598.—3, Hants; 2210 ac. Pop. 224.

FYLINGDALES, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 18,458 ac. Pop. 1784.

FYNE, or FINE (LOCH), an arm of the sea, Scotland, W. coast, co. Argyle, opening into the Firth of Clyde, N. by W. of the Island of Arran. The entrance is marked by the Point of Ardlamont, in Cowall, on the E., and the point of Skipness, in Kintyre, on the W., where it is 4 m. wide. From these points it stretches N.N.W., maintaining nearly the same breadth, namely, 4 m., for about 16 m., when it runs N.N.E. to its termination, 24 m. further, making its whole length 40 m., and having a breadth, during the latter part of its length, of not more than a mile, and at and near its termination of considerably less. Its depth, so far as known, varies from 12 to 50 fathoms. The currents of flood and ebb set strongly up and down this loch, on the W. shore. Loch Fyne abounds in fish—haddocks, whitings, and codlings, but its fishery of herrings, celebrated for their superior quality, is by far the most valuable. In the fishing seasons many hundreds of boats stud the surface of the loch at various points, particularly opposite the town of Inverary, which is situated near its head, on the W. shore of a fine bay. The considerable country town, Lochgilphead, stands at the head of another inlet, called Loch Gilp; and near it is Ardrishaig, at the entrance to the Crinan Canal. Along the upper part of the loch, the hills rise steeply from the water, and around Inverary the scenery is very beautiful, but at no other point do its shores present any features of particular interest.

FYVIE, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 13 m. by 3 m. Pop. 4344.

FYZABAD [beautiful residence]:—1, An inland tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude, 65 m. E. Lucknow; lat. 26° 50′ N.; lon. 82° 30′ E. It was formerly the capital of Oude, but was abandoned in 1775 for Lucknow. It is still of considerable extent, and contains a numerous population, chiefly of the lower classes. (*See Supp.*)—2, A vil. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, near the E. bank of the Jumna, where that river issues from the hills. In the vicinity are the remains of a hunting seat, erected by the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan.—3, A tn. Independent Tartary. *See* BUDUKSHAN.

G.

[*G* soft is often used interchangeably for *J*.—*G* hard is often written *Gh*.]

GAAD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Temes, about 12 m. from Detta. It is inhabited by Wallachians; and contains a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1108.

GABARDAN, or GAVARDAN, an ancient vicomté, France, belonging to Condomois, and partly in Guienne, partly in Gascogny. It is now included in the E. of the dep. Landes, and the S.W. of Lot-et-Garonne. Gabaret was its capital.

GABBIANO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Brescia, in a beautiful and fertile plain. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches; and an annual fair. Pop. 2022.

GABEL, two places, Bohemia:—1, GABEL, GABLON, or GABLONY, a tn., circle, Chrudim, l. bank, Adler, 37 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. It has a parish church, townhouse, school, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 605.—2, GABEL, GABDAU, or JABLONA, a tn., circle Bunzlau, in a mountainous but beautiful district, in a steep valley, on the Jungfernbach, nearly 800 ft. above the sea, 50 m. N.N.E. Prague. It is surrounded with walls, has a handsome church, townhouse, and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a saw, three cotton, and several other mills; a trade in corn and cattle, and several much-frequented annual fairs. In the neighbourhood is the castle of Falkenberg. Pop. 2490.

GABELLA, a small tn. European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, W. part, on the Narenta, 29 m. S. by W. Mostar.

GABIAN [anc. *Gabianum*], a tn. and com. France, dep. Herault, in an agreeable and fertile district, on the Tongue, 33 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. It possesses both a mineral and a petroleum spring, and the remains of a Roman basin and aqueduct, by which water was conveyed to Beziers; and has distilleries, lime-kilns, and two annual fairs. Fine rock crystals and some coal are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1023.

GABIANO [Latin, *Gabianum*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 28 m. N.W. Alessandria, r. bank, Po. It has a parish church, three schools, a court of justice, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2353.

GABLONZ, or GABLUNKA, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on a small stream of same name, at its confluence with the Neisse, 56 m. N.E. Prague. The houses are mostly of wood; but it has a regular market-place, with well-built houses, of modern construction; contains a church and large handsome school, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and particularly of glass beads, and similar articles, which, in town and district, employ about 6000 persons, and form an important trade. It has also three worsted mills and two annual fairs. Pop. 3879.

GABOON, a river, W. Africa, which enters the Atlantic by a broad estuary, near the Equator. *See Supp.*

GABRIEL (SAN):—1, A small isl. S. America, estuary of the Plata, nearly opposite to Buenos Ayres; lat. 34° 30′ S.; lon. 57° 58′ W.—2, One of the Admiralty islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 2° 11′ S.; lon. 147° 28′ E. (R.)—3, A cape, Gulf of California; lat. 28° 35′ N.; lon. 112° 46′ W.

GABRIEL CHANNEL, a remarkable channel, Tierra del Fuego islands; lat. 54° 20′ S.; lon. 70° 40′ W.; between Dawson Island and a range of hills on the E. side of Madalen Channel, having Cape Froward directly opposite its N.W. extremity. 'The apparently artificial formation of this channel is very striking,' says Captain Fitzroy. 'It seems to have been formerly a valley between two ridges of the range, in the direction of the strata, and that, at some remote period, the sea had forced its way through, effecting a communication between the strait and the waters behind Dawson island.' The width of the channel, at both extremities, is from 2 to 3 m.; but the shores gradually approach each other midway, and the coast on each side rises abruptly to the height of 1500 ft. The hills on either side are thickly wooded, and present a very picturesque appearance. The whirlwinds or hurricane squalls, called by sealing vessels 'williwaws,' so frequent in Tierra del Fuego, operate here with great violence. Bursting over the mountainous ridge which forms the S. side of the channel, they descend, and, striking against the base of the opposite shore, rush up the steep, and carry all before them.—(*Voy. Adventure and Beagle.*)

GACÉ [anc. *Waccium*], a tn. and com. France, dep. Orne, r. bank, Tongue, 27 m. N.N.E. Alençon. It was once a place of some importance, and possessed a strong castle, of which the ruins still remain. It has manufactures of muslin, bleachfields, and tanneries, a trade in thread, horses, and cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1588.

GACS, GATS-VARALLYA, or HALICS, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neograd, 27 m. S. Brezno-Banya. It is commanded by a castle, on a height immediately above it; has a R. Catholic church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, paper, and tinware; extensive potteries, liqueur works, and a trade in salt. Pop. 1194.

GADAMIS, a tn. Africa. *See* GHADAMES.

GADÄTCH, or GADITCH, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 60 m. N.N.W. Poltowa, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Khoral with the Psiol. It contains seven churches and a monastery; and has a trade in corn, tobacco, wax, and wool; weekly markets, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3641.——The CIRCLE is fertile and well cultivated.

GADDESBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1657 ac. Pop. 325.

GADDESDEN, two pars. England, Hertford:—1, (*Great*), 4074 ac. Pop. 1161.—2, (*Little*), 924 ac. Pop. 374.

GADE, a river, England, co. Herts, which falls into the Colne, near Rickmansworth.

GADEBUSCH, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. bail. of same name, on the Radegart and a small lake, 11 m. W.N.W. Schwerin. It is walled, and is, for the most part, poorly built; has an old gothic church, with a chapel, where King Albrecht of Sweden is buried; a townhouse, and castle, used as a courthouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, leather, and hats; numerous breweries and distilleries, several mills, and three annual fairs. Körner the poet fell here, in the war of liberation; a monument marks the spot. Pop. tn., 2284. Area of bail. 46 geo. sq. m.; pop. 4200.

GADMEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Born, dist. Ober-Hasli, in a narrow valley of same name, hemmed in by lofty mountains, some of them 9000 ft. high, 12 m. S.S.E. Sarnen. It contains a parish church and two schools. Pop. 697.——The VALLEY of Gadmen, about 16 m. long, opens on the E., into the green and lovely valley of Upper Hasli, and is traversed by a mountain torrent.

GADONI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 49 m. N. Cagliari. It stands on a hill slope, is an insignificant place, with steep and narrow streets, and very indifferent houses; and contains four churches and a school. Pop. 690.

GADOO, a native state, Senegambia, S. of Fooladoo and Brooko. It is mountainous, and well watered by affluents of the Senegal, and contains mines of gold, iron, and saltpetre.

GADOR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.W. Almeria, in a kind of basin formed by three hills, r. bank, Almeria. It is irregularly built, has all its streets narrow excepting one, which stretches across the town. It has a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Two old Moorish castles crown heights in the vicinity. Pop. 1702.

GADOR (SIERRA DE), a chain of mountains, Spain, Andalusia, forming part of a range which is nearly parallel to the Sierra Nevada, and takes the name of Alpujarras. Its culminating point has a height of 6755 ft. It is principally composed of micaceous schist, succeeded by argillaceous schist, above which are black calcareous rocks, rich in the sulphuret of lead. The mines have been worked since 1820.

GADSHILL, an eminence, England, co. Kent, on the London road, 2¼ m. N.W. Rochester, celebrated by Shakspeare as the scene of Falstaff's valorous exploits. It was the residence of Charles Dickens, the novelist.

GAE, a large vil. W. Africa, Foota-Toro, l. bank Senegal; lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 15° 28′ W. The inhabitants are skilful fishermen, and the women prepare and sell the products of the fishery. Millet is cultivated in the environs of the village.

GAESTRIKLAND, an anc. dist. Sweden, situated in the S.E. of län Gefleborg, and now included in it.

GAETA [*Cajeta* of the Romans; French, *Gaëte*], a strongly fortified seaport tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, 76 m. S.E. Rome; lat. (Orlando Tower), 41° 12′ 24″ N.; lon. 13° 34′ 45″ E. (R.) The fortress is situated on a lofty promontory, which projects into the Mediterranean, and forms one side of the Gulf of Gaëta. Between the fortress and the mainland stands the tomb of Munatius Plancus, a friend of Augustus. It is called Torre d'Orlando, and is of a circular form. The town, which stretches along the shore, is rather irregularly, but neatly built; the streets are narrow and steep, but are well paved, the whole place presenting a lively and picturesque appearance. The cathedral is a handsome building, well proportioned and well lighted, with a fine tower. Popular tradition asserts that, in a grove hard by, Cicero was put to death, by order of Antony. The bay of Gaëta, with its surrounding scenery, is exceedingly beautiful, rivalling that of Naples. Gaëta is a place of great antiquity, having been a favourite resort of the wealthy families of Rome. It is the head town of a district, and is the seat of a bishopric. Pope Pio IX. escaped in disguise from Rome to Gaëta, November 24, 1848, when the Eternal City had passed under the sway of Mazzini and his coadjutors. Pop. about 14,000.

GAFSA, or CAFSA [anc. *Capsa*], a tn. N. Africa, regency of, and 170 m. S. by W. Tunis. It is surrounded by a dilapidated earthen wall, and consists chiefly of earthen houses, of one story. The public buildings are, in a great measure, constructed of the materials of the ancient town, which was a place of considerable importance under the Romans. It has a citadel, bazaar, mosques, abundant springs of warm water, gardens, and plantations of date, fig, and olive trees. P. 2000.

GAGGENAU, a vil. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, l. bank, Murg, 14 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. It has a church, manufactures of glass, two breweries, and an iron, oil, and other mills. Pop. 1150.

GAGLIANO, three places, Italy, Naples:—1, A tn. prov. Lecce, 28 m. E.S.E. Gallipoli, in a beautiful plain, not far from the Ionian Sea. Pop. 1942.—2, A vil., prov. and 3 m. N.W. Catanzaro, in a mountainous district. Pop. 932.—3, A vil. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 36 m. W.N.W. Catania. Asphalte is found in the vicinity. Pop. 3915.

GAGLIAVOLA [Latin, *Haliavola*], a vil. and com. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 28 m. S.S.E. Novara, r. bank, Agogna. It contains two churches and a chapel, produces much silk, honey, and wax, and has a trade in horses, wine, and fruit. Pop. 735.

GAGY, GAG, or GAGA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Gillolo Passage; lat. (N. point) 0° 20′ S.; lon. 129° 53′ E. (R.) It is of small extent, and moderately elevated; has a good haven on its S. side, and yields plentifully sago and timber.

GAIA (VILLA NOVA DE), a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, l. bank, Douro, immediately opposite Oporto. It is an important entrepôt for the wine of the surrounding districts. Pop. 5390.

GAIDRONISI [anc. *Patrocles*], a small isl. European Turkey, in the Mediterranean, S. side of Candia; lat. 34° 38′ N.; lon. 25° 45′ E. It is quite barren, the cliffs being tenanted by wild pigeons, and nothing growing on it but a small quantity of thyme.

GAIL, a river, Austria, which rises on the frontiers of the Tyrol, on the N. side of the Carnic Alps, flows E.S.E. across the N. of Illyria, and, after a course of about 80 m., joins r. bank, Drave, a little below Villach. Its principal affluent, which it receives on the right, is the Gailitz.

GAILDORF, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Jaxt, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Kocher, 17 m. W.N.W. Elwangen. It has two castles, an old tower, church, a cold water bathing establishment, and vitriol, alum, and pitch works. Pop. tn., 1510. Area of bail. 136 geo. sq. m.; pop. 24,599.

GAILE, par. Ireland, Tipperary; 2480 ac. Pop. 438.

GAILLAC, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 13 m. W. by S. Alby, in a fertile plain, r. bank, Tarn. It is irregularly built, has several suburbs, and a communal college, with nearly 200 students; some cooperages, hat factories, tanneries, dyeworks, boatbuilding yards, &c. Good red table wine is exported, the district abounding in vineyards. Pop. 7834.

GAILLAN, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 40 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux; with a trade in cattle, wax, and wine, and an annual fair. Pop. 2377.

GAILLON, a tn. France, dep. Eure, 13 m. N.E. Evreux, near the railway from Paris to Rouen. It contains a large prison for the convicts of Eure, and several adjoining departments, built on the site of an antique chateau, first erected by the Dukes of Normandy, but rebuilt by Cardinal Georges d'Amboise. A portion of this second edifice, begun in 1515, still remains. In the town is a manufactory of silk and plush. Pop. 3206.

GAINFAIRN, GUINVARN, or CONFARN, a vil. Lower Austria, about 4 m. from Baden. It is the seat of a rural court, has three mills, and produces good wine. Pop. 1300.

GAINFORD, a vil. and par. England, co. Durham. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Tees, 7 m. W.N.W. Darlington, is in the form of an irregular square, with a green in the centre. It contains a handsome church and a Wesleyan chapel.——The PARISH (area, 24,154 ac.) is divided into several chapelries, and contains a number of townships. Pop. 7348.

GAINSBOROUGH, a market tn., river-port, and par. England, co. Lincoln. The TOWN, 15 m. N.W. Lincoln, r. bank, Trent, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, of three elliptical arches, and at the junction of the Great Northern with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, extends along the river about 1¼ m., and is about ¼ m. in breadth at the broadest part. It is closely built, the streets are well paved and lighted, and supplied with water from the Trent, raised by a powerful engine. Occupying a low situation, it is liable to sudden, and, as they frequently prove, destructive inundations. The parish church, rebuilt on the site of the old one, which, with the exception of the tower, a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century, was taken down, in 1736, is a neat structure. There are, besides, a handsome new district church, and places of worship for Methodists, Unitarians, R. Catholics, and Friends. Other public buildings are the townhall, in the market-place; the custom-house, and the old hall or manor-house, a large quaint building, part of which is supposed to have been built by John of Gaunt, and having a brick tower 80 ft. high at its N.E. end; it contains the theatre, extensive assembly-rooms, and the mechanics' institute. There are a grammar, a national, and several other schools; several almshouses, a number of minor charities, and a workhouse. The Trent is navigable to Gainsborough by vessels of from 150 to 200 tons, enabling the port to carry on a considerable import and export trade, and to participate with Hull in the Baltic trade. Its consequence as a river-port is further increased by its connection with the extensive canal navigation established through the interior to Manchester, Liverpool, Gloucester, Bristol, London, &c. There are shipbuilding yards here, several ropewalks, numerous oil-mills; tanneries, breweries, and brass and iron foundries, naileries, cooperages, sail-lofts, &c. The malting business is also carried on to a considerable extent. Steamers run between Gainsborough and Hull. Markets on Tuesday. Pop. 6320. Area of par., 7210 ac. Pop. 7339.

GAIRLOCH, a picturesque arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, co. Dumbarton, opposite Greenock, and between the parishes of Row and Roseneath. It is 7 m. long by about 1 m. broad; at its upper end is the watering village of Gairlochhead, and along its shores are many beautiful villas.

GAIRLOCH, par. Scot. Ross, 40 m. by 30 m. Pop. 5449.

GAIRO, a vil. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. of, and 3 m. from Lanusei. It stands on a slope facing the S., has a larger, and three minor churches, a primary school, manufactures of coarse woollens, a trade in wine, and an annual fair. Pop. 1100.

GAIRSA, or GAIRSAY, a small isl. Scotland, Orkneys, about 1 m. off N.E. coast of Pomona or mainland. Pop. 41.

GAIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. N.E. Appenzell, in a bare bleak country, without a tree or shrub, watered by the Rothe, about 2900 ft. above sea level. The houses are almost all of wood, but it is tolerably well built, contains a large parish church, and annually attracts hundreds of invalids from all parts of Europe, for its pure and bracing air, and its goats' whey. Immediately N. is Mount Gabris; it is easily ascended, and presents a magnificent view. P.2609.

GAJAR, or GAJRING, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 24 m. N.N.W. Pressburg on the Rudana. It contains a parish church, and has large cattle markets, and a considerable general trade. Pop. 3000.

GAJDEL, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, dist. of, and 10 m. from, Bajmocz, in a mountainous district. It has a parish church, manufactures of various articles in wood, and a trade in dried fruit. Pop. 1800.

GAJDOBRA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, in a plain about 7 m. from Palanka. It is inhabited by Germans, and contains a parish church. Pop. 3000.

GAKOVA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, on the high road between Gara and Zombor. It contains a parish church. Pop. 3000.

GAL-SZEGH, or SZECSOWOZE, a market tn. Hungary, co. Zemplin, about 4 m. from Vecse. It contains a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a fine castle with four towers, and has five annual fairs. Pop. 1805.

GALA WATER, a river, Scotland, which rises in the Muirfoot Hills, co. Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W. through a beautiful and romantic country, forms for some distance the boundary between counties Roxburgh and Selkirk, and falls into the Tweed near Abbotsford.

GALACZ, tn. Moldavia. *See* GALATZ.

GALAM, or KAJAAGA, a country, W. Africa, Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of 14° 45′ N., and by the meridian of 13° 10′ W. It occupies a narrow space along the Senegal, being N. of Bondou and Bambouk; and W. of Foota-Damga. It is divided by the Falemé into two parts, of which the W. is called Goyó or Lower Galam, and the E. Kamera or Upper Galam. It is fertile and rich in vegetable products; the rivers abound with fish, their banks with crocodiles and hippopotami; and the forests with lions, elephants, wild boars, and apes. The inhabitants are an industrious, agricultural, and commercial people, almost exclusively employed as carriers. They are peaceful, gentle, and respected by the inhabitants of the different countries traversed by their caravans, or with whom they carry on commercial relations. The supreme power is conferred according to the principle of collateral succession; but the authority of the *tunka* or chief, is restricted by a national or representative council.—(Raffenel *Voy. dans l'Afrique Occid.*)

GALANTHA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danubo, co. of, and 30 m. E.N.E. Pressburg. It contains a R. Catholic, and a Greek united church, and has a handsome castle belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 1600.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS [German, *Schildkröteninseln;* French, *Iles des Tortues*], a group of isls. in the N. Pacific Ocean; lat. (Albemarle isl., W. part) 0° 0′; lon. 91° 25′ W., about 600 m. W. the coast of Ecuador, to which state they belong. There are 13 islands altogether, seven small, and six of considerable size, lying between lat. 1° 30′ S., and 1° 4′ N., and lon. 89° 20′ and 92° 10′ W. The largest, Albemarle Island, is 60 m. in length, and about 15 m. broad, its highest summit 4700 ft. above the sea. These islands are all of volcanic origin, and of comparatively recent formation. Their appearance is exceedingly uninviting; but on penetrating into the interior of Charles Island, the sixth of the group, in point of size, an extensive plain, fertile and highly cultivated, is met with, bearing luxuriant crops of bananas, sugar-canes, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. Plantains, pumpkins, Yuca, Quito oranges, melons, and the castor-oil plant, are also cultivated. Crabs, iguanas, a large kind of lizard, and great elephant tortoises abound, the two latter being peculiar to the Galapagos, the Spanish name for land tortoises. These animals grow here to an immense size, weighing frequently several hundred pounds' weight, and are altogether extremely ugly; when large, their feet are like those of a small elephant, whence their name. There are goats and hogs on Charles Island, but they are scarce and wild. Small birds are numerous, and so remarkably tame, that they may be knocked down with a stick. Lizards also abound, and there are a few small snakes. In 1832, the republic of the 'Ecuador' decided to use these islands as a place of banishment, and sent a small colony to Charles Island. At the time of Capt. Fitzroy's visit, in 1835, there were 80 small houses, and nearly 200 souls upon the island, most of them convicts. Besides the two already named, the other larger islands are Narborough, on which is an active volcano, 3720 ft. high; James Island, Indefatigable Island, and Chatham Island.—(*Voy. of the Beagle; London Geo. Journal.*)

GALAROZA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 58 m. N. by E. Huelva, l. bank, Martiga, tolerably well built, with wide and clean streets; a handsome modern church, townhall, prison, school, storehouse, and cemetery. Pop. 1936.

GALASHIELS, a manufacturing tn. burgh, and par. Scotland, partly in the co. of Roxburgh, and partly in that of Selkirk, in a valley on both banks of the Gala, which is here crossed by two stone and two wooden bridges, and about a mile from its confluence with the Tweed, 27 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh. It consists of six principal streets, and several smaller, most of them tolerably straight, and now well kept; houses well built of a beautiful blue granite, obtained in the vicinity; town well lighted with gas, but indifferently supplied with water. There are in all 10 churches and chapels here—one Established church, one chapel of ease, two U. Presbyterian, two Free churches, one Baptist, one Glassite, one Independent, and one Episcopal. All these are substantial structures, but none of them remarkable for architectural beauty. There are but few schools; the most important is the parish school; there are also one or two boarding schools, a mechanics' institute, with library attached; a public library,

and a reading-room. Galashiels is celebrated for the manufacture of woollen goods, and its trade has been much facilitated and improved by the extension of the North British Railway to its vicinity. The chief articles made here are shawls, plaids, ladies' dresses, and 'tweeds.' The other works in the town are a large yarn-work, a skinnery, an iron-foundry, a steam-mill, and two engineers' shops. Along with Hawick and Selkirk it sends a member to Parliament. Pop. in 1871, parl. bor. 9678; entire tn. 10,312.

GALATA, an anc. city, Turkey in Europe, now a suburb of Constantinople, on the opposite or N. side of the Golden Horn, occupying the extreme point or lower part of the peninsula of Pera. It is surrounded with an old wall 4 m. in circuit, with ramparts and towers, the gates of which are carefully closed at night. A long, narrow, dark, and dirty street, nearly a mile in length, crosses it from one extremity to the other. The other streets are equally narrow, dark, and dirty. The dwelling-houses are of wood, and the warehouses, of which the number is great, Galata being the commercial quarter of the city, are solidly constructed of stone, arched and provided with iron doors and shutters, as a precaution against fire, which has been here frequent and destructive. It contains but one mosque, situate in the S.E. part of the town, but has several churches and convents. It is crowded with merchants of all countries. Here also are the Government wet and dry docks, and workshops of various kinds. The wet docks are inclosed within high stone walls, whence a pair of noble gates opens upon the water; one of them being nearly 315 ft. in length. The admiralty stands upon a point of land projecting into the harbour, and commands from its different casements a view of the whole extent of the Golden Horn. Here, likewise, is the custom-house.

GALATONE, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Lecce, 9 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. It contains a castle, and has several convents. Pop. 4701.

GALATRO, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Reggio, 18 m. N.E. Palmi. Pop. 1730.

GALATZ, or GALACZ [anc. *Axiopolis*], a tn. Moldavia, cap. dist. Kovourloui, l. bank Danube, between the confluences of the Sereth and Pruth with that river, and about 100 m. from the Black Sea; lat. (church of Uspenski) 45° 26′ 12″ N.; lon. 28° 2′ 58″ E. (L.) The older parts of the town consist of miserable wooden houses, or rather huts, confusedly huddled together, and forming a series of narrow, filthy, and irregular streets. In the newer quarters there are numerous houses of stone, and better built than in most other towns in Moldavia. There are here several Greek churches, a convent, an hospital, and a large bazaar, always well filled with merchandise. The lower part of Galatz consists almost entirely of warehouses, and has from time immemorial possessed the right of a free port. Galatz is the principal port in the principality, and the chief medium of the commerce carried on between Germany and Constantinople; and is of European importance as the grain depôt of the fertile plains of Roumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. In 1854, during the war with Turkey, Russia blocked up the entrance of the port, which has since been reopened at great expense by a commission of European states. The depth over the bar is now 17 ft., and the entrance being lighted is accessible at all times. The trade of Galatz was formerly entirely in the hands of the Greeks, but now many English and other foreign houses have established themselves there. The principal exports are grain, wine, planks and deals, wool, tallow, and preserved meat. The imports are chiefly British manufactures, sugar, tin plates, iron, tar, pitch, coal, oil, olives, dried fruits, lemons and oranges, carobs, tobacco, caviar, salted fish, glass-ware, lamb skins, leather, and alba or coarse cloth. Pop. 36,000,

GALBALLY, par. and tn. Irel. Limerick; 15,457 ac. Pop. 4032.

GALBOOLY, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1268 ac. Pop. 246.

GALBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1170 ac. Pop. 103.

GALDAR, a tn. Gran Canaria, the largest of the Canary isls., finely situated in a plain, in the N. of the island, W. of the wooded mountain of Doramus. It consists of a great number of houses, scattered over a considerable extent of surface; contains a parish church, old convent, the remains of an ancient palace, and a primary school; and has some manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. The principal productions of the district are maize, corn, flax, wine, oil, and numerous varieties of fruit. Pop. 4052.

GALEATA, a tn. and com. Tuscany, in the valley of the Bidente, l. bank, river of that name, about 2 m. from Civitello. It is a place of great antiquity, and is surrounded by walls; is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices; has a handsome parish church, a trade in maize, wine, silk, chestnuts, and other fruit, and a weekly market, chiefly for cattle. Pop. tn. 1026; com. 3006.

GALENA, a tn. U. States, Illinois, agreeably situated on Feve or Bean river, 190 m. N. by W. Springfield. It contains five churches, an academy, and various mechanic establishments; and is the depôt of the lead-mining districts of the Upper Mississippi. It also has three furnaces for smelting copper. Galena has communication by steamers with New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other places on the Mississippi and Ohio. Pop. 8193.

GALENSTOCK, a mountain, Switzerland, on the confines of cantons Valais and Uri, between the Steinberg, on the N., and the Furka, on the S., and forming, by its N.E. side, one of the barriers of the magnificent glacier in which the Rhone has its source. Its loftiest summit exceeds 11,000 ft.

GALEOTA (POINT), the S.E. point of the isl. Trinidad, W. Indies; lat. 10° 9′ N.; lon. 60° 59′ W. (R.)

GALERA, two places, Spain:—1, A vil. and par. Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, in a plain, near the Sierra de Godall, 6 m. S.W. Tortosa. It contains a parish church, courthouse, primary school, and ancient tower, apparently Roman; and has several distilleries and oil-mills. Pop. 1574.—2, A vil. and par. Andalusia, prov. of, and about 70 m. N.E. Granada, near the Huescar. It is pleasantly situated among gardens, is regularly built, though of houses having only one story; contains a parish church, townhouse, and primary school; and has manufactures of saltpetre, a trade in hemp and potatoes, and several sulphureous springs. On a height above it stood the former town of Galera, which was completely razed, every inhabitant being destroyed, by the Infant Don Juan de Austria, during the wars against the Moors. Pop. 1781.

GALEY, par. Ireland, Kerry; 12,602 ac. Pop. 3393.

GALGA, a river, Hungary, which rises in Mount Czzanda, co. Neograd, near the town of Gula, flows first S., and then S.E., and joins, r. bank, Zagyva, near Fenzarn, 30 m. E.N.E. Pesth, after a course of nearly 40 m.

GALICIA (KINGDOM OF) [Polish, *Halicz*; German, *Galizien*], a prov. Austria, composed of the kingdom of Lodomeria, the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, and the grand duchy of Cracow, and formerly including the duchy of Bukowina. It lies between lat. 47° 40′ and 50° 35′ N., and lon. 18° 55′ and 26° 25′ E.; bounded, N. by Poland, N.E. and E. Russia, S.E. Bukowina, S. Hungary, and W. Moravia, and a small portion of Prussian Silesia; greatest length, E. to W. 325 m.; breadth, towards the E., where widest, a little W. of meridian 25°, 190 m., and thence gradually diminishing westwards, till, near meridian 19° 30′, it is reduced to its minimum of 27 m. Area and population as follows:—

	Area geo. sq. m.	Population.
Kingdom of Lodomeria	21,886	4,386,168
Duchies of Auschwitz and Zator	588	170,428
Grand Duchy of Cracow	336	145,787
Total	22,810	4,702,383

In 1865 the population had risen to 5,147,021.

Its contour is generally well defined by natural boundaries; on the S., in particular, by the Carpathians, which form a long and irregular curve, stretching W. to E. along its frontiers; N.W. by the Vistula; S.E. by the Bialy Cacramos, a tributary of the Pruth, and for a short distance by the Dniester; and E. by the Podhorce, a tributary of the Dniester. Part of the N., bordering on Poland, and all the N.E., are without natural boundaries. The great physical features of the country are, in a manner, determined by the Carpathians, and their ramifications. The principal chain, comprising the far greater part of the W. Carpathians, commencing in the S.E. of Galicia, near the sources of the Theiss and Pruth, forms a curve, as already mentioned, and never quits the frontiers till it reaches its W. extremity, having its culminating point in the mountains of Tatra. Their loftiest summit, the Eisthalerspitz, is within the Hungarian frontier; but on that of Galicia the Great Kriwan has a height of 8150 ft. The N. side of the chain is more abrupt than the S., and the branches

which proceed from it stretch for a considerable distance into Galicia. In the principal chain, granite, gneiss, mica schist, volcanic trachytes and basalts predominate; but the N. branches are generally composed of sandstone, much of it belonging to a soft green rock of the tertiary formation, known by the name of *molasse;* conglomerates of the same formation, and commonly called *nagelflue*, are also abundant. Farther to the N. the hills subside rapidly, and finally merge into vast plains. Galicia is partly traversed by the great watershed which divides the whole continent of Europe into two great basins. The chief river, on the N. and W. of this watershed, is the Vistula, which, before quitting the frontier, receives the Sola, Raba, united Poprad and Donajecz, Wyslocka and San, and also drains a large portion of the E., by its tributary, Bug. The chief rivers on the other side of the watershed are the Dniester, which rises near the centre of the kingdom, and flows across it in an E.S.E. direction, receiving, on both banks, numerous tributaries, none of them of much importance. The only part of the surface belonging to the basin of the Danube is in the S.E. It is drained by the Pruth, and is of very limited extent. A still smaller basin, the N.E., drained by the Styr, belongs to the basin of the Dnieper. The climate is severe, particularly in the S., where more than one of the Carpathian summits are beyond the limit of perpetual snow. The Great Kriwan, mentioned above as 8150 ft., exceeds this limit, which in Galicia is about 250 ft. lower than in the Swiss Alps. The effect of these heights in increasing the rigour of the climate is very marked. The isothermal line of Lemberg, nearly in the same lat. as Paris, is only 50°, the very same as that which passes nearly through the centre of England. The extremes of temperature are great. The winters are long and severe, and the summers very warm, but comparatively short. Deep snow is not uncommon in the middle of April, and the grape never ripens.

The soil is much diversified. In the more mountainous districts it often forms a thin covering on bleak and almost barren rocks, where scanty pasture only is obtained. In other parts of the same district, both quality and depth of the soil improves, the pastures become excellent, and many magnificent forests occur. In parts of the N. and W., the soil is of a sandy texture, and the crops are very indifferent; but in general, where the elevation is small, the ground, more especially where resting on a substratum of limestone, is of great fertility, and yields abundant crops of corn and maize. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also extensively grown; and, in the district around Lemberg, rhubarb is cultivated on a large scale. The domestic animals include great numbers of horned cattle, generally of a superior description, and a fine hardy breed of horses, well adapted for cavalry. Sheep are in general very much neglected; but goats, swine, and poultry abound. The rearing of bees is much attended to, and produces great quantities of wax and honey. Bears and wolves are frequently found in the forests; and all the lesser kinds of game are in abundance. The beaver is said to have been occasionally met with on the banks of the Bug. The minerals include marble, alabaster, copper, calamine, coal, iron, and rock-salt. Only the last two are of much importance. Iron occurs in numerous parts of the central Carpathian chain, and bog-iron ore is frequently met with in extensive seams on the plains. They are both worked to a considerable extent. The rock-salt is particularly abundant, stretching in continuous beds for nearly 250 m. along the base of the Carpathians, and, of course, beyond the limits of Galicia, into Bukowina and Transylvania. The most important mines have their central locality at Wieliczka. Manufactures have not made much progress. The spinning and weaving of flax and hemp prevail, to a considerable extent, on the confines of Silesia. Distilleries exist in every quarter. The principal exports are salt, wood, coal, aniseed, linen, and brandy. The population is generally of Sclavonian origin, and consists of two principal branches—Polish in the W., and Russniak in the E. The number of Jews is considerable. The R. Catholic is the established religion, but a majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. Protestants live chiefly in the vicinity of Lemberg. Educational establishments, both for superior and ordinary instruction, are numerous. At the head of the former stands the university of Lemberg, and the lyceum, at Przemysl. The latter are spread over the whole country, and appear to be tolerably well attended, as the number of persons at school has been estimated at one in eight of the whole population. For administrative purposes it is divided into the three governments of Lemberg, Cracow, and Stanislau. The principal towns are Lemberg, the capital, Brody, Cracow, Stanislau, Tarnpol, Przemysl, Sambor, &c. Galicia was originally called, and is only a corruption of Halics, a name derived from an old castle, on the banks of the Dniester, but now includes, in addition to the old duchy of Halics, an independent duchy, called first Wolodmir or Vladimir, and thereafter Lodomeria. From the 12th to the 14th centuries these duchies belonged to Hungary, but passed by marriage to Poland. In 1772, on the first partition of that unhappy kingdom, the Empress Maria Theresa obtained restitution of these duchies, and formed them into the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, a name still sometimes used, though that of Lodomeria is more frequently dropped, and the name Galicia applied to both.

GALICIA, a territory in the N.W. of Spain, forming one of the ancient kingdoms into which the Peninsula was divided, bounded, N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by the ancient kingdoms of the Asturias and Leon. It is now divided into the provinces of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra; and is of a compact and nearly pentagonal form. Greatest length, N. to S., 125 m.; greatest breadth, 115 m.; area, about 17,000 sq. m. Its coast, which has a length of about 240 m., lies open to the Atlantic, and is much more broken and indented than that of any other part of Spain, almost every stream, however small, emptying itself into a considerable estuary. In this way a number of fine natural harbours have been formed; one of them, Ferrol, in which nature has been greatly aided by art, forms one of the finest naval ports in Europe. The surface is very mountainous. The Cantabrian chain, forming a continuation of the Pyrenees, stretches, almost due W., across the N. of Spain, till it reaches the E. frontier of Galicia, when it divides into a number of branches, and spreads itself over the far greater part of that kingdom. None of these mountains are higher than the snow limit, but on many of them snow remains for the greater part of the year. The great number of ridges traversing the kingdom in all directions, divide it into no fewer than thirteen distinct river basins; but the only one large enough to deserve special mention is that of the Minho, which is situated near the centre, receives the greater part of its water directly, and most of the remainder by the Sil. A very small portion of the S. belongs to the basin of the Douro. The climate, owing both to the elevation of the surface and the extent of sea coast, differs considerably from the general average of Spain, and is marked by greater cold and more frequent rain. The proportion of good arable land is very limited. In the more elevated districts the soil is generally thin, and of little natural fertility. In the lower grounds it is often of a calcareous texture, and yields good crops. The grain raised, however, falls considerably short of the consumption. Besides corn, considerable quantities of maize, hemp, flax, and potatoes are grown. Fruit, particularly apples and pears, nuts, walnuts, and chestnuts are very abundant. Oranges and citrons grow well only in the S. and more sheltered spots. There, too, the best wine is produced, though the culture of the vine is common in all the lower districts of the kingdom. The higher mountain slopes are generally covered with forests, which grow excellent timber, feed large herds of swine, of which excellent hams and bacon are made, and afford haunts to boars and wolves, as well as shelter to many varieties of smaller game. The minerals include silver, lead, copper, iron, marble, and jasper; but they are almost entirely neglected. Both manufactures and trade are insignificant. The inhabitants, though tall, robust, and well made, and not very deficient either in honesty or sobriety, are in general very ignorant, and fail to turn the natural advantages which have been bestowed upon them to good account. Disregarding the many sources of comfort, and even wealth, which lie within their reach at home, great numbers of the male inhabitants emigrate for employment, and are found in all the principal towns of the Peninsula engaged as porters, or in other menial offices, in which bodily strength is the most important requisite. Meanwhile, all the drudgery of house and field is left to be performed by the women, who toil on, cheered by the belief, in which they are seldom disappointed, that the absentees, on gaining a kind of competency, will not lose a day in returning to their homes. The

Galicians take the name of Gallegos, and speak an uncouth patois, which other Spaniards scarcely understand. Pop. (1864), 1,880,522.

GALINARA [anc. *Gallinaria*], a small isl. Italy, in the Gulf, and 40 m. S.W. town of Genoa; with a fort on it.

GALION, an isl. N.E. coast of isl. Java, and E. coast of isl. Madura; lat. 7° S.; lon. 114° 13′ E. (B.) It is well cultivated, and has an agreeable appearance.

GALISTES, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 42 m. N.N.W. Caceres, on a height above l. bank, Jerte, here crossed by a fine stone bridge. It is surrounded by a strong wall, in good preservation, and entered by three gates; consists of houses which are generally low, but substantial and commodious; contains a parish church, a ruinous palace, a townhouse, prison, and primary school; oil and flour mills, a trade in corn and cattle, and has a large annual fair. P. 1205.

GALITA, a small isl. Mediterranean, between Sardinia and the N. coast of Tunis; lat. 37° 31′ 12″ N.; lon. 8° 55′ 30″ E. (B.) It is 3 m. long, with a bold and rocky shore.

GALITSCH, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 90 m. N.E. Kostroma; lat. 58° 20′ N.; lon. 42° 28′ E.; in a marshy plain, on the banks of a lake of the same name. It is defended by two old forts, and contains thirteen churches, one convent, and some linen manufactories. Several large fairs are held here yearly. Pop. (1863), 5251.

GALKOT, a small tn. and territory, Nepaul. The TOWN, which stands on a hill, consists of about 500 huts, surrounding the house of the chief. Lat. 28° 17′ N.; lon. 83° 14′ E.; 76 m. W.N.W. Gorkha.——The TERRITORY is very small, but is well cultivated, and has copper and iron mines.

GALL [German, *St. Gallen*], a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded, N. by can. Thurgau and the lake of Constance, E. by the Rhine, separating it from the Tyrol and the principality of Liechtenstein; S. by cans. Grisons and Glarus; and W. by Schwyz and Zürich; between lat. 46° 53′ and 47° 30′ N., and lon. 8° 47′ and 9° 37′ E. It completely incloses can. Appenzell. Greatest length, N. to S., 45 m.; greatest breadth, 36 m.; area, 669 geo. sq. m. In the S. it forms part of one of the loftiest Alpine districts of Switzerland; the Scheibe, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow, being common to it and cans. Glarus and Grisons, and whose ramifications cover the S. part of the canton. Several other ridges are scattered over the canton; and the loftiest summits are the Graue Horn and Speerberg. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, but is divided into three distinct minor basins; one on the E., drained by the Rhine, directly; another in the N. and N.W., drained by the Thur, and its tributary, Sitter; and a third on the S.W., drained by the Seez. A considerable part of the N. basin sends its waters to the lake of Constance; and of the S.W. basin to the Wallenstädersee. The greater part of the latter lake is included in the canton; but only a small portion of the former bounds it, on the N.E. The only other lake of importance is the lake of Zürich, the E. extremity of which penetrates into the canton for some distance; but there are many small lakes, remarkable for their elevation, and the magnificent scenery around them. Among these are the three little Terzerseen, at the foot of the Gusslen; the three Murgseen, at the foot of the Fässis; and, on the Laufboden, N. of the Graue Horn, the Wangersee and the Vittersee, the last of which is often frozen over in July. The climate is generally of Alpine severity, particularly in the S. and S.E. In the W., along the Wallenstädersee and the lake of Zürich, it becomes less severe. On the lake of Constance, and in the valley of the Rhine, at least its lower portion, it is comparatively mild. In the bottom of the valley, around Sargans, almost an Italian climate is enjoyed. In geological structure the canton is partly of a tertiary soft green sandstone, provincially called *molasse;* partly of conglomerate, and partly of limestone formation. Under the conglomerate are thick beds of sandstone; and both formations occupy a large extent of surface, extending along the Rhine and its valley, N. from Säntis, and S.W. as far as the Speerberg, the loftiest summit of conglomerate in Switzerland. Among the strata of sandstone, beds of lignite are often found; but there are no minerals of any consequence, though thin seams of coal are seen, and also thin veins of silver and copper. The more mountainous districts, within the limits of vegetation, are generally covered with wood or good pasture; on the lower slopes vineyards and orchards are seen in every quarter; and when the ground becomes fit for the plough, it is generally of great fertility, and so carefully cultivated, as to entitle this canton to rank among the most productive and best managed in Switzerland. The principal products are wine, fruit, corn, maize, hemp, and flax. Manufactures have made considerable progress; and cotton and linen goods, particularly fine muslins, are extensively made in several districts. This canton was admitted to the Confederation in 1803, and is the fourteenth in rank. The constitution is democratical; but though every citizen of twenty-one years, not under legal incapacity, has a vote for the members of the Great Council, composed of 150 members, none can sit in it without paying about £3 annually of direct taxes. For administrative purposes, the canton is divided into fifteen districts, of which St. Gall is the capital. Pop. (1870), 191,015.

GALL (ST.) [German, *St. Gallen*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., in an elevated valley, l. bank, Steinach, 18 m. S.E. Constance; 2152 ft. above sea level. It is still surrounded by antique walls, flanked with towers, but the ditches have been filled up, and converted into gardens. It is tolerably well built and well paved, though many of the streets are by no means spacious; is well supplied with fountains; contains a cathedral, once an old abbey church, but completely modernized; an old monastery, now partly converted into public offices, and partly into a school; three town churches, a large townhouse, a library, casino, house of correction, and orphan hospital; and has extensive manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, fine muslins, and prints; numerous cotton mills, bleachfields, and tanneries; an important trade, partly furnished by the canton itself, and by cantons Appenzell and Thurgau, of which it is the entrepôt; a weekly market, and two annual fairs. The environs are very beautiful, and contain many fine walks, commanding fine views. St. Gall is said to owe its existence to a Scotch monk, who, in the early part of the 7th century, left his convent, in Iona, and, after travelling over great part of Europe, finally settled on the banks of the Steinach, then covered with forests, in which bears and wolves had their haunts, founded an abbey, and made it the nucleus of civilization to the surrounding districts. Pop. (1870), 16,675.

GALLA, two small places, Hungary:—1, (*Also-*), A vil. Hither Danube, co. Komorn, on the road from Komorn to Buda, at the foot of Mount Steinberg, near the Szala, and about 6 m. from Tata. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 800.—2, (*Felso-*), A vil. near the former, on a height, containing a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 900. Both inhabited by Germans, and belong to Prince Esterhazy.

GALLANT (PORT), Strait of Magalhaens, S.W. coast Brunswick Peninsula; lat. 53° 41′ 42″ S.; lon. 72° 1′ 0″ W. (B.); the best haven in the Strait, resembling, from the stillness of its waters, a wet dock; bottom even, and depth moderate.

GALLAR, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 28 m. N.W. Saragossa, in a hollow, between the Ebro and the imperial canal. It is indifferently built, and has narrow, filthy streets; a parish church, a townhouse, in a ruinous state; a primary school, a small hospital, oil and flour mills, and a trade in wheat. Pop. 1015.

GALLARATE, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 24 m. N.W. by W. Milan. It is handsomely built, surrounded by ancient walls, and a fosse filled from the Arno. It has a spacious square, and an old church; extensive steam cotton-mills and manufactures of pottery; and an active trade in grain, cattle, fruits, wine, &c. Pop. 5924.

GALLAS, a numerous and powerful race, chiefly inhabiting a territory in E. Africa, S. of Shoa, but dispersed in great numbers over the countries adjoining, especially N. and E. They are divided into many tribes, but are all distinguished by the same general characteristics, moral and physical. Their colour varies from a deep black to a brownish yellow; stature tall; bodies spare, wiry, and muscular; frontal profile vaulted; nose often straight or even arched; lips, moderate; hair often hanging over the neck in long twisted plaits. They have agreeable countenances, and are brave, but ferocious and cruel, massacring in war alike the resisting and unresisting, young and old, male and female, ripping up the latter who are pregnant. With their ferocity they unite subtlety and want of faith. Their professions of to-day, if it suits their purpose, are set aside to-morrow, and offered to be renewed without

any apparent sense of shame. The Gallas leave the plains to their horses, sheep, and cows; while they themselves seek their maintenance by cultivating the mountains. In doing so, they are able to bring up a better cavalry than perhaps any other nation. Their arms are a corslet and crooked sabre, a lance, &c., in the forms resembling the representations of those which are found in the ancient monuments of Egypt and Nubia. Their language is spoken throughout a great part of Africa, S. of the equator. They are in a low state of heathenism, have no priests, like other heathens, and are opposed to the introduction of a new religion. They know only about a Being, whom they call Wake, to whom, on particular occasions, they sacrifice a cow or sheep, but have no system of religion. They adorn their graves with much taste, and surround them with aloe plants, but it would appear that this proceeding is not the result of good feeling, but of a peculiar superstition.—(Isenberg and Krapf; Boteler; Latham's *Varieties of Man.*)

GALLE (POINT DE), a seaport tn., S.W. coast isl. Ceylon, cap. dist. of same name, and the third in importance in the island, situated on a low rocky point of land, projecting into the sea 70 m. S.E. Colombo; lat. 6° 3′ N.; lon. 80° 13′ E. The fort is more than a mile in circumference, and contains, besides the usual buildings, a number of houses, occupied by Moorish families; a Dutch church, a Wesleyan chapel, a mosque, and several shops. The harbour is spacious, particularly the outer road. In the inner harbour, vessels may lie in perfect security during a great part of the year. Galle is a place of considerable traffic, and is much frequented by merchants and traders from distant parts of the island. Ships from China visit the port during the N.E. monsoon; and for the mail steamers to and from Bengal and China, it is a regular calling station. The manufactures are tortoise-shell boxes and combs, and coir cordage. Great quantities of arrack are made in the neighbourhood, and fish is abundant.

GALLEGO, a river, Spain, which rises on the S. slope of the Pyrenees, Aragon, prov. Huesca, flows first S., then W., then S. again, and joins l. bank, Ebro, a little below Saragossa, after a course of about 90 m. It receives, on the right, the Subien and Asabon, and, on the left, the Bassa, Guarga, and Seton, besides other small streams.

GALLEGOS, a river, Patagonia, E. coast; lat. 51° 38′ S. The entrance to this river is formed on the N. side by the cliffy land of Cape Fairweather, and on the S. by a low shore, that is not visible at sea for more than 12 or 15 m. It is fronted by extensive sandbanks, most of which may be crossed at high water, but at half ebb they are almost all dry. The river runs W. for 30 m., and then winds more S., between two ranges of hills. Its banks are formed of downs, abounding with guanacos and ostriches. The water is fresh at 21 m. from the mouth.

GALLEGOS (SAN FELICES DE LOS), a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 56 m. S.W. Salamanca, near the frontiers of Portugal. It is tolerably well, though not very regularly built, and has paved, but not well cleaned streets; an ancient castle, surrounded by a wall and fosse; a parish church, townhouse, with prison, primary school, nunnery, and old monastery; manufactures of thread and woollens, several oil and flour mills; a trade in corn, wine, and cattle; and a weekly market. Pop. 1863.

GALLEN, par. Irel. King's co.; 19,166 ac. Pop. 3113.

GALLEN (ST.), Switzerland. *See* GALL (ST.)

GALLENKIRCH, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, about 35 m. from Feldkirch. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1560.

GALLIATE [Latin, *Galeatum*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 4 m. N.E. Novara. It is an indifferently built and dirty place, contains a very ancient parish church, a convent, and an old castle; and has manufactures of cotton stuffs, several silk-mills; a weekly market, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 5858.

GALLICANO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 16 m. N. by W. Lucca, near r. bank, Serchio. It has a parish church and ancient castle; manufactures of silk to some extent, and an annual cattle fair. Pop. 1317.

GALLIGNANA, or GALLINIANA, a tn. Austria, Illyria, finely seated on a height, and commanding a magnificent view, 45 m. S.E. Trieste. It contains four churches, and was once a place of some importance, but is greatly decayed. Pop. 1411.

GALLINA, an isl. off W. coast, Africa, belonging to the Bijuga, or Bissagos group.

GALLINAS, a river, W. Africa, falling into the Atlantic, in lat. 7° N.; lon. 11° 38″ W.; and formerly noted for the number of slaves shipped from it.

GALLIPOLI [anc. *Callipolis*], a fortified seaport tn. Naples, prov. Lecce, on a rocky peninsula, E. coast gulf of, and 44 m. S.E. Taranto; lat. (isl. St. Andrea), 40° 3′ N.; lon. 17° 56′ E. (R.) It stands on a peninsula, and is well built, and contains a cathedral, several churches, convents, and public schools. It is well frequented, and has a considerable trade. Its principal exports are olive oil, and cotton. With the former, for which it has long been famous, it supplies England, Holland, the N. of Europe, and, in short, all those countries that require the most perfectly purified oil. The Gallipoli oil, well known in commerce by that name, is clarified to the highest degree, by merely keeping it in cisterns hollowed out of the rock on which the town is built. The olives of which it is made are never gathered, but allowed to drop in their maturity from the tree on the ground, where they are picked up, chiefly by women and children, and carried to the mill, the machinery of which is of the rudest kind. There are also manufactures of muslin, cotton stockings, and woollen goods. In the port there are several islands, on the most W. of which, named St. Andrea, there is a tower. Between these islands there are 5 and 6 fathoms water, and between them and Gallipoli 9, 10, and 12 fathoms. There is an extensive tunny fishery, which affords employment to a great many persons. Pop. 9362.

GALLIPOLI [anc. *Callipolis*], a market tn. European Turkey, at the N.E. end of the Dardanelles, 128 m. W.S.W. Constantinople, on a peninsula; lat. 40° 24′ N.; lon. 26° 39′ 45″ E. (R.) It was once fortified, and some of its old defences still remain. It is meanly built, with narrow, ill kept streets, and contains no edifice of any mark, except the bazaars, which are large, and tolerably well stocked, and some remains of the ancient city, to be seen at several points in and around the town. It is the seat of a Greek bishopric; and has manufactures of cotton, silk, and fine morocco leather; a double harbour, one of which serves as a station for the Turkish fleet; a good port; and some trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 50,000.

GALLNEUKIRCHEN, a market tn. Upper Austria, 4 m. N.N.E. Steyereck. It contains an old church with several paintings, and a burgher hospital; and has manufactures of calico and leather. Pop. 913.

GALLOON, par. Irel. Fermanagh; 23,804 ac. P. 6535.

GALLOW, par. Irel. Meath; 2584 ac. Pop. 489.

GALLOWAY, a dist. in the S. of Scotland, comprising cos. Kirkcudbright and Wigton, but anciently including the entire peninsula between the Solway and the Clyde. It was formerly famous for a particular breed of small horses, called Galloways. They are now mixed with the English and Irish breeds, but still retain the name. The black cattle and sheep are also much esteemed. Galloway gives the title of Earl to a branch of the house of Stuarts.

GALLOWAY (MULL OF), the head of a peninsula, forming the most S. point of Scotland, co. Wigton; lat. 54° 38′ 6″ N.; lon. 4° 51′ 15″ W. (R.) The hill forming the extremity of the promontory is above 250 ft. high, bleak and rugged; while on the S.W. side it presents a perpendicular surface of rock from base to summit. There is here an intermittent light, 325 ft. above sea level.

GALLOWAY (NEW), a royal and parl. bor. Scotland, co. of, and 17 m. N.N.W. Kirkcudbright, r. bank, Ken. The houses are generally low, ill-built, and thatched, giving to the whole place a mean and uncomfortable appearance. It has no trade or manufactures of any kind, the inhabitants consisting chiefly of mechanics and agricultural labourers. It has in the centre a courthouse and jail; was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I., in 1629, and unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in returning a member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is Kenmure Castle, once a place of considerable strength. Pop. in 1871, 440.

GALLUCIO, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, 25 m. E.N.E. Gaeta. It contains a handsome parish church; but is rendered unhealthy by the extensive cultivation of rice in its vicinity. Pop. 2972.

GALLURA, one of the four quarters into which isl. Sardinia was divided in the Middle Ages. It formed the most N.

part of the island, and extended from the mouth of the Coguines on the N., to Cape Comino on the E. coast. It comprehended, in addition to Upper and Lower Gallura, the islands off the coast, of which Magdalena and Caprera are the most important. It is now included in division Sassari.

GALLUZZO, a tn. Tuscany, prov. of, and 3 m. S.S.W. Florence. It is well built; and contains a church and hospital. Pop. 638.

GALMIER (St.), a small, but anc. tn., France, dep. Loire, 12 m. E. Montbrison, near r. bank, Coise, on the railway from St. Etienne to Roanne. It occupies the site of the *Aquæ Segestæ* of the Romans; the mineral springs from which it had this name being still used medicinally, and for household purposes. Pop. 3035.

GALOENGONG, or Galongong, a volcano, Java, prov. Praenger, div. Tjanjor, after which the surrounding beautiful and fertile district is named. No eruption of this mountain was on record, or in the recollection of the inhabitants around, till October 8, 1822, when a fearful outburst took place. Ashes, stones, and lava, were thrown out, and a large surrounding district of country laid waste, and 114 villages, upwards of 4000 people, many cattle, rice-fields, and three-fourths of a million of coffee trees were destroyed. The mountain, formerly thickly covered with wood, is now quite bare.

GALSA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of, and about 12 m. from Arad. It contains a church; and is inhabited by Wallachians. Pop. 2190.

GALSTON, a tn. and par. Scotland, co. Ayr. The town, agreeably situated 19 m. S. by W. Glasgow, l. bank Irvine, here crossed by a fine stone bridge of three arches, has straight streets; is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas, and is improving in appearance. It has an elegant Established church, a Free and a U. Presbyterian church; parish school, and Blair's charity school, the latter clothing and educating 100 children for four years. Bonnets are extensively made, and the manufacture of plaidings and druggets is carried on to a limited extent, coal also is raised in the parish; but cotton weaving is the staple trade of the place. It is a station on the Scottish South-Western Railway. The parish is about 13 m. by 4½ m. Pop. tn. in 1871, 4727.

GALT, a flourishing small tn. Upper Canada, l. bank Ouse or Grand River, in a valley, surrounded by high hills, 55 m. W. by S. Toronto. The streets are neatly laid out, and the employment of stone in building gives the houses and other structures a substantial appearance. It contains five churches and chapels, namely, one Episcopal, three Presbyterian, and one Methodist; also a mechanics' institute, and a circulating library. The inhabitants are nearly all Scotch. Pop. 2248.

GALTEE, or Galty Mountains, a mountain range, Ireland, extending W. to E. for about 20 m., from Cahir, in co. Tipperary, to Charleville, in co. Limerick. They possess an excellent soil, and are, to a great extent, either cultivated, or laid out in thriving plantations. Some of the summits rise to an elevation of above 3000 ft.

GALTELLI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 67 m. S.E. Sassari, on a mountain slope, above r. bank, Cedrino. In the Middle Ages, it was cap. of a dep. of same name in the old prov. of Gallura, and was a place of considerable importance. It is said to have then had 14,000 inhabitants; but it has since dwindled down into a village. It still possesses the remains of its old cathedral, and contains a parish church, with a crucifix, which attracts numerous visitors by its supposed miraculous powers. Pop. 950.

GALTRIM, par. Irel. Meath; 4129 ac. Pop. 567.

GALVEAS, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 37 m. W.S.W. Portalegre; with an annual fair. Pop. 1107.

GALVESTON, a seaport tn., U. States, Texas, on N.E. end of isl. of same name; lat. 29° 19′ N.; lon. 94° 48′ W. (R.) It is the seat of an increasing trade. Pop. 7307. (*See Supplement.*)——The island, which is 30 m. long, by 3 to 5 m. broad, lies parallel to the coast. Within it is the bay of same name, the principal entrance to which, at the E. extremity of the island, is ½ m. wide, and has from 12 to 16 ft. of water on the bar. It is divided into E. and W. bay, and extends inland 50 m. The water deepens from 18 to 30 ft., within the bay; but near the middle it is crossed by shoals. The entrance at the W. extremity of the island has only from 3 to 5 ft. of water.

GALVEZ, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 21 m. S.W. Toledo, in a beautiful plain. It contains a public square, with a copious fountain; a parish church, a handsome townhouse, a palace, in ruins; and a primary school; and has a trade in wool, corn, and fruit. Pop. 2263.

GALWAY, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Connaught, having N. Mayo, and Roscommon; E. Roscommon, King's county, and Tipperary; S. Tipperary, Clare, and Galway Bay; W. the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length, E. to W. 92 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S. 57 m. It contains 1,499,210 ac., of which 742,805 ac. are arable; the remainder consists of unimproved mountain, and bog, and water. The whole of the N.W. portion of the county or district of Connemara is extremely rugged and mountainous, and almost entirely in a state of nature. In this district is Lough Corrib, the third largest lake in Ireland, and part of Lough Mask, the remainder being in the county Mayo. The E. portion of the county is level, and mostly arable, with much bog. The S. part of this tract is fertile, and tolerably well cultivated, producing excellent wheat. Oats and barley form the principal crops elsewhere. In general, however, the agricultural capabilities of the county are miserably mismanaged. In 1866 there were in all 226,536 acres under crop, of which 12,369 acres were wheat, 67,773 acres oats, 2841 acres barley, and 1037 acres flax. The culture of flax appears to be declining. The habitations of the lower classes are amongst the worst in Ireland, and those of the farmers even are miserable, and generally ill situated. Being, on the whole, better adapted for grazing than for tillage, both the cattle and sheep of this county are of a superior description. The former are mostly of the long-horned breed. Limestone and marble are the chief minerals, and beautiful serpentine is obtained near Oughterard, in the vicinity of which also there is a lead mine. Iron was also formerly wrought. The fisheries of the coast are less productive than formerly. The fishery districts are Galway and Clifden, together comprehending 217 m. of maritime boundaries, which had, in 1867, 1229 registered fishing vessels, employing 4564 men and boys. A company has been formed for prosecuting the deep-sea fishery, and new piers have been constructed of late years for the convenience and encouragement of the fisheries. The principal manufactures are coarse woollen hosiery, and coarse linens, and friezes for home consumption. Cromlechs and Druidical circles are of frequent occurrence. Square towers, of the early Anglo-Norman proprietors, are also numerous in some districts. The county is intersected from its E. boundary to Galway town by the railway from Dublin; it is divided into 16 baronies, and 116 parishes; and returns four members to the House of Commons, two for the county, and two for the borough of Galway. Its chief towns are Galway, Tuam, Loughrea, and Gort. Pop. (1841), 422,923; (1871), 248,257.

GALWAY, a tn. and seaport, Ireland, W. coast, cap. above co. N. side Galway Bay, 117 m. W. Dublin, the W. terminus of the Midland Great-western Railway; lat. (light) 53° 15′ 12″ N.; lon. 9° 3′ 30″ W. (R.), at the mouth of the Corrib, issuing from Lough Corrib, and across which there are two stone bridges. In the more ancient parts of the town the streets are narrow and irregular, and many of the houses, once of the most respectable classes, are now crowded with a pauper population, and hastening to ruin. Numbers of these old houses are built after the Spanish fashion, quadrangular, with an open court, and arched gateway towards the street; there having been in former times an extensive commercial intercourse between this town and Spain. In the more modern parts of the town, the streets are spacious and the houses in general handsome and substantial. The town is now well lighted with gas, and is abundantly supplied with water. Of late years a number of new streets have been built, tending greatly to improve the appearance of the town; but the suburbs are crowded with wretched cabins. The principal buildings of the town are the Queen's College, a beautiful structure, in the Elizabethan style; the Established collegiate church of St. Nicholas, a large old edifice, in the decorated English style; several R. Catholic chapels, three monasteries, five nunneries, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses; the county and town courthouses, both handsome Grecian structures; and prisons, the county infirmary, a fever hospital, an endowed and a charter school, the customhouse, the union workhouse, and two barracks. Some of the monasteries and

nunneries are large and wealthy establishments. The buildings of the Franciscan nunnery, or convent of St. Clare, and of the presentation convent, are extensive and imposing. The inmates of the latter are numerous, and nearly all connected



1. County Jail.
2. Town Jail.
3. County Courthouse.
4. Town Courthouse.
5. Church.
6. Schoo. House.
7. Hospital.
8. Bank.
9. Barracks.
10. Infirmary.
11. Roman Catholic Chapel.
12. Franciscan Nunnery
13. Presentation Convent.
14. Fish Market.
15. Pig Market.

with wealthy families, each requiring to pay £500 towards the general fund on admission. The grammar-school or college, in the endowment of Erasmus Smith, is a spacious and neat structure. There are three news-rooms, called, respectively, the county club house, the Galway institution, and the commercial reading-room; and a trades mechanics' institute. The benevolent and charitable institutions are the town infirmary and dispensary, and the fever hospital. Galway is not a manufacturing place, but there are two breweries, two distilleries, a paper-mill, a foundry, a tanyard, and several flour-mills, in the town and its vicinity. Its retail trade is considerable, there being no other town of any importance within 20 m. of it. The commerce of the port was at one time extensive, but has now much declined; wine is no longer imported in such large quantities as formerly, and the trade in provisions is much diminished. Great improvement was anticipated from a line of steamers between Galway and New York, which, however, proved to be a failure. The principal exports are corn, flour, kelp, marble, wool, and provisions; imports—timber, wine, salt, coal, hemp, tallow, and Swedish and British iron. The vessels registered at the port, in 1868, were 11, tonn. 1229. The coasters, January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868, were, inwards, 138; tonn. 13,847;—outwards, 92; tonn. 11,605. In the colonial and foreign trade the number of vessels was, inwards, 19; tonn. 10,447;—outwards, 22; tonn. 5321. The customs' duties in 1867 were £17,634. The harbour, which has an extensive line of quays, is connected with Lough Corrib by a canal. Its floating dock, area 5 ac., admits vessels of 14 ft. draught. On Mutton Island, in front of the harbour, is a lighthouse.

On the r. bank of the Corrib, and forming a suburb, is a large fishing village, called Claddagh, inhabited by a peculiar and primitive race of people. About 1500 fishermen, with their wives and families, reside here, and, beyond the sale of their fish, hold little intercourse with the townspeople; they intermarry amongst themselves, and as regards fishing, and pecuniary matters, are governed by their own laws. About 10 tons of salmon are taken yearly out of the Corrib River. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons. In 1866 the ratable value was £32,492. Pop. (1851), 23,695; (1871), 19,820 ——The BAY of Galway is a large expanse of water, about 18 m. broad at its seaward extremity, diminishing to about 8 m. inland, and being about 20 m. long E. to W. It is protected from the swell of the Atlantic by the Arran Isles, of which there are three (*see* ARRAN ISLES).—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GAMALERO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, crowning a height above l. bank, Bormida. It has an ancient parish church, *mont-de-piété*, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. 1379.

GAMALEY (CAPE), a headland, W. coast of Japan, isl. Niphon, near its N. extremity; lat. 40° 38′ N.; lon. 139° 49′ E. (R.)

GAMBALARUM, a river, Nigritia, rising in the Kata-koo territory, and falling into the S. extremity of Lake Tchad, after a course first N.N.E. and then N.N.W. of about 85 m. direct distance.

GAMBARA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 21 m. S. Brescia, in a fertile district near the Redone. It has a parish, and two auxiliary churches, the remains of an old castle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2308.

GAMBARARE, a vil. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. and 9 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta; with a parish and two auxiliary churches, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2300.

GAMBAROO, a ruined tn. Bornou, r. bank Yeou, 5 m. N. by W. Old Birnie. It contains some extensive ruins, and was formerly the residence of the sultans of Bornou.

GAMBETESA, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. and 15 m. E. Campobasso. It contains a parish church, and an hospital, and has an annual fair which lasts two days. Pop. 2849.

GAMBIA, a British colony, and river, W. Africa. The former occupies both banks of the latter, including some of its islands. The principal settlements are Bathurst (*which see*), Fort James, and Fort George. The first is situated on an island at the mouth of the river; the second, 16 m. further up; and the third, 180 m. following the windings of the stream from its entrance. Both of the last are also situated on islands, the one on St. Mary's, and the other on M'Carthy's. Besides the settlements above mentioned, there are numerous factories and stations at intervals along both banks of the stream. M'Carthy's island has an area of 3 sq. m., covered with rich alluvial soil, but it is particularly unhealthy, and extremely hot, the thermometer frequently rising to 106° or even 108° in the shade. There is here an establishment for liberated slaves, and a Wesleyan missionary school. The total number of schools in the colony in 1866 was 9, with 980 scholars; but in 1867 there were only 6, with 629 scholars. The colony, which only claims an area of 21 sq. m., has connection with 800 miles of coast, and extends about 160 m. in a straight line up the river. But there is little or no fertile land on it belonging to the British Government, although large sums have been expended in attempts to establish agricultural settlements, chiefly for the benefit of liberated Africans. The climate is represented by staff-surgeon Kehoe as so bad that few Europeans can reside for any length of time there, without their constitution being impaired for life, and that it is particularly fatal to infant life among Europeans, comparatively few escaping. The excess of deaths over births is also very large, the former numbering 311 in 1867, while the births were only 118. In reality, however, the Gambia differs very little from the other W. African settlements in point of unhealthiness. There is considerable sickness during and after the rains, but many of the British merchants pass the worst months of the year in England. The position of Bathurst, the seat of government, is peculiarly unhealthy by the vicinity of an offensive and pestilent swamp, which might easily be improved by being drained. The Wesleyans and R. Catholics have made strenuous efforts in

the colony. The revenue of the colony amounted, in 1867, to £22,415. The principal exports are bees'-wax, teak, camwood, ivory, hides, gold, ginger, gum arabic, palm-oil, &c. The population in 1861 was 6939; no later return has been made. The RIVER Gambia rises in a mountainous district in Sagalia, about lat. 11° 30′ N.; lon. 11° W., whence it flows N.W. and W. towards the Atlantic, into which it falls in lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 16° 40′ W.; after a course of about 450 m. In its earlier course it flows through a rich and picturesque country. The soil adjoining the river is, in some parts extremely fertile, yielding rice and tobacco in great abundance, while the immediate banks are clothed with the most beautiful trees.—(M'Queen's *Africa; Admiralty Sailing Directions;* Governor Ingram's *Expedition up the Gambia; Parliamentary Reports.*)

GAMBIER ISLANDS, a group of eleven small isls. S. Pacific Ocean, near the S E. extremity of the Low archipelago, about lat. 23° 8′ S.; lon. 134° 55′ W. (B.) They extend over a space about 16 to 18 m. long, N. to S.; and 15 to 16 m. broad, E. to W. The largest is called Mangareva, a name which the French apply to the whole series. All are surrounded with coral reefs, and have the E. or windward side more elevated than the opposite one. The vegetation is luxuriant, but the productions are the same as those of the other Polynesian islands, as is also their fauna; and there is not, so far as known, a single indigenous quadruped. There are, in all, 18 species of native birds, including the curlew, swallow, white heron, thrush, magpie, duck, and wood pigeon. Fish are abundant in the still waters of the lagoons. The inhabitants are a well-formed race, and are said to be of good disposition; their only covering formerly was the maro, but they are now tolerably clothed in European fashion; their habitations, however, are still very miserable. The Gambier Islands were discovered in 1797, and visited by Capt. Beechy in 1826; and in 1834 some French missionaries settled in Mangareva. The population of the whole group is estimated at 2300, of which 1500 belong to Mangareva.

GAMBOLO [Latin, *Gambolatæ*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 18 m. S S.E. Novara, r. bank, Terdoppio, here crossed by two wooden bridges. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains two parish churches, a remarkable old castle, several schools, and has an annual fair. Pop. 5883.

GAMEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. S.W. Tiel, on the Waal, with a neat church, a school, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 1042.

GAMKA, or GREAT LION, a river, S. Africa, Cape Colony, rising near Beaufort; lat. 32° 24′ S.; lon. 22° 48′ E.; and flowing S.W. through the Great Karroo, till its junction with the Dwyka or Rhinoceros river, when the united stream forms the Gauritz.

GAMLINGAY, par. Eng. Cambridge; 4143 ac. P. 1886.

GAMMERTINGEN, a tn. of W. Germany, principality, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in a valley, l. bank, Lauchart, 11 m. N. Sigmaringen. It is of Roman origin; has a castle, a poorhouse; manufactures of linen, a paper and a worsted mill; a trade in horses and cattle; and four annual fairs. Pop. 973.

GAMRIE, par. Scot. Banff; 10 m. by 4 m. Pop. 6086.

GAMSHURST, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, in a marshy and unhealthy district N. of Offenburg. It contains a parish church. Pop. 910.

GAMSTON, par. Eng. Notts.; 2000 ac. Pop. 308.

GAN, a vil. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 4 m. S.S.W. Pau. In the environs are two mineral springs. The district is famed for its wines, both red and white. Pop. 3115.

GANAREW, par. Eng. Hereford; 835 ac. Pop. 147.

GANAT, or JANAT, a tn. W. Africa, Fezzan, 120 m. S.S.W. Mourzouk, in a sandy and barren region; but, owing to its position on the caravan routes, rich and populous.

GANDAPOOR, a tn. British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 62 m. N. Ahmednuggur.

GANDELLINO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, 8 m. from Clusone, on the Serio, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a parish church; and has ironworks, supplied by extensive mines in the district; a saw-mill, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1127.

GANDERSHEIM, a tn. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name, on the Gande, 35 m. S.W. Brunswick. It is walled, has two suburbs, two public squares, a castle, monastery, hospital, Latin and burgher schools, manufactures of steel and ironware, and three annual fairs. Pop. town, 2300; circle (1861), 42,965.

GANDESA, a city, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 42 m. W. by S. Tarragona, in a plain, overlooked by a ruinous castle. It is irregularly built, has three squares, two churches, several chapels, a townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, and cemetery. In the vicinity are mineral springs, with baths. Manufactures:—linen and woollen, and silken fabrics, bricks, earthenware, wine, oil, and brandy. Trade:—oil, almonds, brandy, silk, rice, sugar, salt-fish, hardware, &c. Pop. 2316.

GANDIA, a city and port, Spain, prov. of, and 34 m. S. by E. Valencia, l. bank, Alcoy; strongly fortified, and entered by five gates. It is well built, has straight, spacious, and paved streets, eight squares, a handsome gothic collegiate church, three convents, several chapels, large and convenient town and courthouses, a prison, hospital, college, several primary schools, a poorhouse, barrack, two cemeteries, and a spacious and magnificent palace of the dukes of Gandia, and in the vicinity, by the river side, public promenades. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and silken fabrics, earthenware, marine stores, wine, and oil. Trade:—rice, hemp, silk, timber, paper, and salt-fish. Pop. 5723.

GANDICOTTA, a tn. and fort, S. Hindoostan, Carnatic, r. bank, Pennar, 70 m. S. Kurnool; lat. 14° 51′ N.; lon. 78° 22′ E.; now unimportant, but formerly noted for its strength, and for a diamond mine in its vicinity.

GANDINO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. of, and 13 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the slope of a hill, crowned by an ancient castle. It has well built houses, wide and clean streets, a fine parish church, an hospital, college, several elementary schools, an orphan asylum, gymnasium, theatre, municipal buildings, and three suppressed convents, two of which are now used as factories, and one as an hospital. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, serge, flannel, and silken fabrics, leather, brandy, and soap. Considerable trade is carried on in timber, grain, fruits, wine, and cattle. Pop. 3424.

GANDIOLLE, a vil., W. Africa, Cayor, near the Senegal, opposite its mouth, 12 m. S.E. St. Louis. When Mollien visited this place in 1817, it was occupied by the king and his troops, and the houses for the most part were abandoned or destroyed, the inhabitants having taken refuge elsewhere, from the violence and rapacity of their sovereign. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt marshes. Pop. 5000.

GANDJA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 30 m. S.E. Tiflis. It is inhabited chiefly by Tartars and Armenians. The vicinity produces wine, fruits, nuts, and excellent raisins. Good horses are reared here; and it has an active trade.

GANGALA, an isl., W. Africa, Lower Galam, in the Falemé; lat. 14° 44′ N.; lon. 12° 12′ W. It is extremely fertile, and produces excellent crops of millet.

GANGES, a celebrated river, Hindoostan, and one of the largest in Asia, has its sources in the Himalayas, prov. Gurwal. It is formed by the junction of two head streams, called, respectively, the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, which unite at Deopryag or Deoprag, 10 m. below Sireenuggur; lat. 30° 10′ N.; lon. 78° 35′ E.; 1500 ft. above sea-level. The former has been usually considered as the true source of the Ganges, probably because of its being the sacred stream of Hindoo mythology; but if volume of water and distance of origin are to decide the point, this honour must be assigned to the Alaknanda, which has greatly the advantage of the Bhagirathi in both these respects, being twice the size of the latter, and its source being more remote. The Bhagirathi rises in a deep and savage glen or ravine above Gangootri, about lat. 31° N.; lon. 79° E.; where it issues from an aperture called 'The Cow's Mouth,' a low arch at the bottom of a glacier, about 300 ft. in perpendicular height. The breadth of the river here does not, in summer, exceed 9 ft., its depth being barely as many inches. At Gangootri, which is from 12 to 20 m. from its source, it has become a considerable stream, having been rapidly enlarged by the numerous torrents that flow from the melted snow. The Alaknanda has its source N. of the village of Niti or Netee, 40 m. E. by N. Gangootri, on the S. slope of the Malchak peak, lat. 30° 50′ N.; lon. 79° 50′ E.; 18,600 ft. above sea-level. During the earlier part of its course it is known as the Dhauli. At Hurdwar, province Delhi, about 30 m. below the junction of the two head streams above noticed, the river is only 1000 ft. above sea-level. Here it fairly enters the great plain or

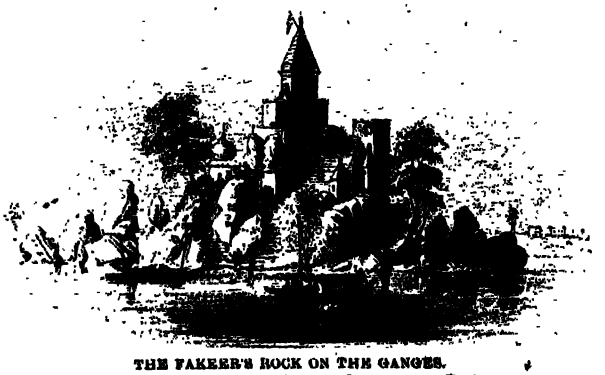
valley of Hindoostan, and flows in a S. E. direction, till it discharges itself by its numerous mouths into the Bay of Bengal, a distance, exclusive of windings, of fully 1100 m. In this space it is joined by 11 large rivers, the principal of which are the Jumna and Sone, joining the r. bank; and the Ramganga, Goompty, Goggra or Kala, Gunduck, Cosi, Mahanada, and Atri, on the l. bank. After being joined by the Jumna, and two or three of the other tributaries just named, the Ganges attains its utmost breadth, which is in some places about 3 m., with a depth of about 30 ft. in the dry season, increased to 60 in the wet. When at the lowest, the principal channel varies from 400 yds. to 1¼ m. in width, but is generally about ⅔ of a m. across.

About 200 m. from the sea, the Delta of the Ganges, which is considerably more than double that of the Nile, commences; a flat alluvial tract of from 80 to 200 m. in breadth, the S. extremity of which, or that part which borders on the sea, is known as the Sunderbunds, or more properly Soonderbuns, a dreary unhealthy region, covered with wood (mostly the Soondry tree), and broken up by numerous creeks and rivers, all of which are salt except those that communicate immediately with the principal arm of the Ganges. It abounds with tigers, crocodiles, &c., to which it is almost wholly abandoned, being uninhabited and uncultivated. Of the last-named animals, there are three or four species in the Ganges and its tributary waters, one of which is the Gangetic crocodile, Gavial or Garial. These animals swarm in the brackish water along the line of sandbanks, where the advance of the delta is most rapid. Hundreds of them are seen together in the creeks of the delta, or basking in the sun on the shoals without. They will attack men and cattle, destroying the natives when bathing, and tame and wild animals which come to drink. 'I have not unfrequently,' says Mr. Colebrooke, 'been witness to the horrid spectacle of a floating corpse seized by a crocodile with such avidity that he half emerged above the water with his prey in his mouth.' In tracing the sea coast of this delta eight openings are found, each of which appears to be a principal mouth of the Ganges. The navigation through the Sunderbunds is chiefly effected by means of the tides, there being two distinct passages, the one named the S. or Sunderbund passage, and the other the Balliaghaut passage. The first is the furthest about, and leads through the widest and deepest rivers, and opens into the Hooghly about 65 m. below Calcutta. The Balliaghaut passage opens into a shallow lake on the E. side of Calcutta. The navigation by these passages extends more than 200 m. through a thick forest, divided into numberless islands by channels of exceedingly various width. The whole coast of the delta is one mass of mud banks, which are continually shifting, and among which there is seldom a channel that a vessel can trust, with exception of the Hooghly, the only mouth of the Ganges which ships of burden can enter. But these must not draw more than 15 ft. of water, otherwise the navigation becomes dangerous.

The periodical inundation of the Ganges, which commences about the latter end of April or beginning of May, proceeds from the tropical rains which begin to fall about that period. The rise of the river is at first slow and gradual, not exceeding an inch a-day for the first fortnight. Afterwards it increases to 3 or 4 in., and, latterly, when the rains have become general in all the countries through which it passes, it rises about 5 in. a day, until it has attained a height of 32 ft. above its ordinary level. This height, however, it attains at one point only, near the commencement of the delta. Below this, the increase of the waters of the river is much less, declining from 14 to 6 ft., and, latterly, as the sea is approached, becoming almost imperceptible. By the end of July, all the flat country of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra, is overflowed to an extent in breadth of 100 m., nothing being visible but villages and the tops of trees, the former being built on artificial mounds above the height of the flood. After the middle of August, the waters begin to subside, running off at the rate of from 3 to 4 in. a day till November, from which period to the month of April they decrease at the rate of ½ in. a day. The quantity of water discharged into the ocean by the Ganges is computed to be 500,000 cubic ft. per second in the four months of the flood season, and 100,000 cubic ft. per second on an average during the remainder of the year. The quantity of mud brought down annually by the stream is computed at 235,521,887 cubic yds., and it discolours the sea to a distance of 60 m. from the coast. Owing to the looseness of the soil on the banks, large portions of them are being constantly swept away by the force of the current, and with such rapidity, in some cases, that an acre of ground has been known to disappear in less than half an hour.

The phenomenon called the Bore, a sudden and rapid influx of the tide, in the form of an enormous wave, rising as perpendicular as a wall, assumes a more formidable appearance in the Ganges than in any other river in which it is known, with the exception of the Brahmapootra. In the Hooghly, the Bore rushes onwards with an appalling noise, at the rate of between 17 and 18 m. an hour, and at Calcutta it sometimes causes an instantaneous rise of 5 ft., having been probably more than double that height at the mouth of the river. The waters of the Ganges are held sacred by the Hindoos, from Gangootri, about 15 m. from its source, to the island of Sagor, at the mouth of the Hooghly. There are, however, particular places more eminently sacred than the rest, and to these pilgrims resort from great distances to perform their ablutions, and carry off water to be used in future ceremonies. The first of these stations is at Gangootri; one of the other most celebrated ones is at Hurdwar, where the Ganges enters the plain of Hindoostan. The Ganges water is also esteemed for its medicinal properties, and in the British courts of justice witnesses of the Brahminical faith are sworn upon it.

The valley of the Ganges is one of the richest on the globe, and contains a greater extent of vegetable mould, and of land under cultivation, than any other country in this continent, with exception, perhaps, of the Chinese empire. For hundreds of miles along its course, down to the Gulf of Bengal, not a stone is to be seen. Wheat and other European grains are produced in the upper part of this magnificent valley, while in the S. every variety of Indian fruit, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar, are the staple commodities. In the rainy season, the Ganges overflows the country on either side for hundreds of miles, leaving it, when it retires, covered with fertility. Notwithstanding the sources of the Ganges are at an elevation of upwards of 13,000 and 18,000 ft., respectively, above sea level, the fall of the river from Hurdwar, nearly at the foot of the Himalaya to the Delta, a distance of about 1200 m., is only 1000 ft., showing how stupendous must be the falls of its head branches, and of the river itself, while descending the declivities of those lofty mountains in which its sources lie, a descent of many thousand feet occurring within little more than 100 m. Although the vast tract of country through which the Ganges flows is generally level, its banks, in many places, exhibit scenes of great beauty, while in the stream itself clusters of picturesque



THE FAKEER'S ROCK ON THE GANGES.
From an original Drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 44th Regt.

rocks occasionally occur, interesting not only from their own appearance, but from the associations connected with them. Two of these occur in the province of Bahar, or about 200 m. above the Delta. The first is Janghera, or the Fakeer's Rock, near Sultangunge; the second, the rock of Colgong.

near the point where the river bends towards the Bay of Bengal, or 110 m. W. Bahar. The Fakeer's rock is a picturesque pile, consisting of several masses of gray granite, heaped one upon the other, and forming ledges and terraces, which are the sites of several small temples, a principal one rising from the summit and overtopping all. This place has been held sacred for ages, and has been the abode of Fakeers from time immemorial, who levy tribute on all passers-by. This rock is also interesting to the antiquarian, being covered with sculptured figures of great antiquity, and numerous inscriptions in an unknown character. The rocks at Colgong, which have also a singularly picturesque appearance, are likewise esteemed holy by Hindoo devotees, and are covered, like the Fakeer's rock, with sculptured figures.

The Ganges is navigable for boats of a large size nearly 1500 m. from its source, and the busy scene which it daily exhibits, together with the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded, is not, perhaps, equalled on any other river in the world. Amongst the latter, are a number of government iron steamers, commodiously and tastefully fitted up. It forms, with its tributaries, the great route of communication and traffic throughout interior India, there being few roads adapted for the conveyance of goods; and its value as a highway for commerce is all the more increased, from the numerous important towns and cities that lie either immediately on its banks, or at no great distance from them. Ascending the stream, may be named Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Bahar, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, at the junction of the Jumna; Cawnpoor, and Furruckabad. It forms, also, the great military highway by which India was conquered, and by which that conquest is maintained, the main artery by which British power is diffused throughout the vast territory of Hindoostan. The length of the Ganges, direct distance, is about 1300 m.; its development, 1960 m. — (Johnston's *Physical Atlas;* Lyell's *Geology;* Sommerville's *Physical Geography;* Strachey, *in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society;* Forest's *Tour along the Ganges, &c.; The Himalaya Tourist.*)

GANGES, a tn. and com. France, dep. Herault, 25 m. N.N.W. Montpelier, beautifully situated in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, near l. bank, Herault. Its environs, covered with country seats, and an old castle, seated above it



THE GROTTO OF GANGES.
From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France.

on a commanding height, give it a very picturesque appearance. It has extensive manufactures of silk goods, especially gloves and stockings, several tanneries, and cotton and silk mills. The rearing of silk-worms is carried on to a great extent in the surrounding district. The great attraction of the Ganges is a grotto in its vicinity, which bears the somewhat uncouth name of Baouma de las Doumaïsellas, but which is said to rival, if not to eclipse, the famous grotto of Antiparos. Pop. 4590.

GANGI [supposed to be the ancient *Cugia*], a market tn. Italy, island of Sicily, prov. Palermo, 20 m. S.S.E. Cefalu, chief place of a district, in a fertile locality. Pop. 10,552.

GANGKOFEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Bavaria, near Eggenfelden. Its inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of flax, in yarn-spinning, and bleaching. P. 1001.

GANGOOTRI, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, N. Hindoostan, prov. Gurwal; lat. 30° 59′ N.; lon. 78° 56′ E.; near one of the sources of the Ganges, in the Himalayas, 13,000 ft. above sea level. The pilgrimage to Gangootri is considered as a great exertion of Hindoo piety, and the performance of it is supposed to redeem the devotee from all his former sins, and to insure him eternal happiness in the next world. The water taken from this sacred spot is carried by the pilgrims to all parts of India, and sold at a high price.

GANJAM, a tn. Hindoostan, N. Circars, cap. dist. of same name, near W. coast, Bay of Bengal; lat. 19° 21′ N.; lon. 85° 10′ E. It stands on an elevated portion of the plain. It was at one time a flourishing place, the public buildings, houses, and gardens, being amongst the handsomest of those of any station under the Madras presidency; but, the town having been deserted in consequence of a destructive visitation of fever, the former have been long going to decay. The principal arm of the Ganjam river, which enters the sea to the S. of the town, is about one-third of a mile broad.——The DISTRICT, one of the five Circars, is bounded N. by Kuttack, S. by Vizagapatam, E. by the bay of Bengal, and W. by the prov. of Orissa. The W. portion is hilly, but adjoining the shore are some large and fertile plains. It is one of the most productive districts under the Madras presidency, yielding rice, cotton, sugar, rum, and pulses of all kinds. Amongst the exports are gums, drugs, wax, ghee, salt, &c.

GANNAT, a tn. France, dep. Allier, on the Andelot, 34 m. S. by W. Moulins, and finely situated at the foot of smiling slopes, covered with woods and vineyards. It has an ancient and interesting church. Near it are the remains of a feudal castle, now serving as a prison. Gannat is the seat of a sub-prefect, and a court of first resort; has tanneries and breweries; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 5599.

GANNET ISLAND:—1, S. Pacific Ocean, W. coast New Zealand, N. Island, N.W. Kawia Harbour; lat. 37° 57′ S.; lon. 174° 32′ E. (R.)—2, British N. America, coast of Labrador; lat. 54° 0′ N.; lon. 56° 34′ W. (R.)

GANOS, a small tn. European Turkey, on the sea of Marmara, 42 m. N.E. Gallipoli; lat. 40° 48′ N.; lon. 27° 13′ E.

GANTHEAUME BAY, Australia, W. coast, Edel Land; lat. 27° 46′ S.; lon. 114° 7′ E. (R.) Two rivers fall into this bay, both of which have their rise in a short range of hills, stretching N. and S., at a distance of about 12 m. inland.——*Gantheaume Cape*—1, the most S. point of Kangaroo island, S. Australia, forming the S.E. extremity of Vivonne Bay, Cape Kersaint forming the W.; lat. 36° 5′ S.; lon. 137° 30′ E.—2, a point, N.W. coast of Australia, Dampier Land; lat. 17° 30′ S.; lon. 122° 10′ E.

GANTON, par. Eng. York, (E. Riding); 3650 ac. P. 882.

GANYA, or GANITSA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, on the Taracz, about 18 m. from Szigeth. It contains a Greek church. Pop. 1500.

GAP [anc. *Vapincum*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Hautes-Alpes, 345 m. S E. Paris; lat. 44° 33′ 37″ N.; lon. 6° 5′ 10″ E. (L.); finely seated on the brooks Bonne and Luye, in a beautiful, wooded valley. It has a fine old gothic cathedral, a courthouse, townhouse, prefecture, bishop's palace, barracks, a small theatre, and a large reservoir of water for extinguishing fires. It likewise has a public library of 15,000 volumes, attached to which is a small museum; is the seat of a prefect and a bishop; and has manufactures of hats, farming tools, and linen; some tanneries, skinneries, &c.; and a trade in grain, fruit, cattle, leather, and wool. Gap, formerly capital of the French Gapençois, was taken, retaken, burned, and restored several times. Early in the 17th century it had 16,000 inhabitants; but the plague in 1630, the sacking of it in 1692 by the Duke of Savoy, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, nearly completed its ruin. Pop. 8165.

GARA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 42 m. N.N.W. Bacs. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and is inhabited by Dalmatians and Germans. Pop. 3600.

GARA LOUGH, a beautiful and romantic lake, Ireland, on the confines of the cos. Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, 13 m. W. Carrick. It is 5 m. long, and in some parts 3 m. wide; is chiefly supplied from the Breedoge and the Lung, and on the E. side is indented by many deep and narrow bays.

GARACHICO, a tn. and seaport, Canaries, isl. Tenerife, 28 m. W.S.W. Orotava; lat. 28° 26′ N.; lon. 16° 54′ W.; defended by the castle of San Miguel. It has a handsome parish church, several chapels, two convents, municipal buildings, a prison, hospital, and two schools. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, and wine. The port was once one of the most important in the island, but since the eruption of the Peak, in 1705, by which the town was partially destroyed, its only trade consists in wine and linen fabrics, sent to Orotava. P.2500.

GARAH, or Am-el-Saghier, a small tn. or vil. Egypt, on the oasis of the same name, in the Libyan Desert, about 250 m. S.W. Cairo. It 'rises above the palm trees, and bears a striking resemblance, at first sight, to an old ruined castle of feudal times. The streets are all covered over, and are thus rendered so dark, that it is necessary to use a lantern in traversing them even at mid-day. The oasis consists of a level plain, enclosed by abrupt precipices, and covered, in part, with beautiful palm woods, either clustered together in dense masses, or dispersed in picturesque groups. Salt pools occur here and there, surrounded with an efflorescence of dazzling whiteness.' The inhabitants whom Mr. St. John met with were civil and hospitable, and exhibited a degree of natural politeness eminently calculated to make a favourable impression on strangers. They are a mixed race, some being almost perfectly black, others of a pale sallow complexion, with marked indications of negro origin. Nearly all are destitute of any sign of beard. Their language is a dialect of the Berber. Their costume consists of a white or brown shirt, with long loose sleeves, and a thin linen skull-cap.—(*Adventures in the Libyan Desert*, by Bayle St. John.)

GARBAGNATE, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Bollate, near the Guisa, in a large plain. It has some trade in corn and silk. Pop. 1905.

GARBANA [Latin, *Garbanea Derthonensium*], a town, Italy, Piedmont, div. and 22 m. S.S.E. Alessandria; with a parish church, the remains of an old castle; some trade in wool and silk, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1293.

GARBICH, a maritime prov. Lower Egypt, delta of the Nile, of which it forms the greater part; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, and inland by the provs. Damietta, Rosetta, Menouf, Kelioub, and Mansurah. It is a vast plain, 90 m. long, by about 45 broad, intersected by numerous canals, and for the most part having a fertile and well cultivated soil. It is subdivided into three deps. and seven arronds. Chief place, Mehallet-el-Kebir.

GARBOLDISHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2705 ac. P.806.

GARCHIZY, a vil. France, dep. Nièvre, 14 m. N.W. Nevers. Here is an important foundry, with large workshops for making machines, tools, and implements. Pop. 1622.

GARD, or Gardon [Latin, *Vardo*], a river, France, which gives its name to a dep., and is formed by the union of two minor streams, the Gardon d'Anduze, and the Gardon d'Alais. These streams, rising not far from each other, in the Cevennes, dep. Lozère, flow S.E. into dep. Gard, and join about 9 m. S.S.E. Alais. The united stream, taking the name of Gard, flows circuitously E.S.E. across the dep., and joins r. bank Rhone, about 4 m. above Tarascon, after a course of 50 m. It is subject to sudden floods, and often causes great devastation. Some gold is found in its sands.

GARD, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Ardèche, N.W. Lozère, W. Aveyron, S. Herault and the Gulf of Lyons, and W. Bouches-du-Rhone and Vaucluse; and between lat. 43° 26′ and 44° 26′ N.; and lon. 3° 17′ and 4° 50′ E.; greatest length, E. to W., 80 m.; greatest breadth, 75 m.; area, 2256 sq. m. In the N., the surface is mountainous, being covered by part of the chain of the Cevennes, which also throws out some ramifications to the W., and isolates a small part of the department, causing it to send its waters W. to the basin of the Garonne, while all the rest of the department belongs to the basin of the Rhone. In the S., the surface flattens down into a vast and fertile plain, which, in the vicinity of the coast, becomes so low, as to form extensive marshes and salines, very injurious to health, but productive of a considerable revenue from the numerous saltworks established upon them. The principal river is the Rhone, which, however, only forms the E. boundary. Within the department, the most important streams are the Gard and the Ceze. The quantities of arable and of waste land are very nearly equal, each occupying about one-third of the whole. The far greater part of the remainder is covered with wood; but a considerable portion is devoted to the culture of the vine and olive. The grain raised falls far short of the consumption, in ordinary years furnishing not more than one-third of what would be requisite. The deficiency, however, is often met, not by importation, but by the substitution of other food, particularly by the poorer classes, whose main dependence is on the potato, which grows abundantly, and the chestnut, of which the lower slopes of the Cevennes furnish almost inexhaustible supplies. Many of the wines bear a high name, and are well known in commerce. Nearly one-half of the whole produce is exported. About one-sixth of it, of inferior quality, is also exported, after being converted into brandy. The olive succeeds well on the best S. exposures, and yields an oil which is much esteemed. Other vegetable products deserving of notice are the mulberry, on which great numbers of silkworms are reared; madder, often cultivated on a large scale; and various other dye and medicinal plants. The minerals include silver, copper, and calamine, which once were, but are no longer worked; lead worked in several districts, iron in seams, both numerous and rich; and coal, worked near the town of Alais, and in other localities. The quarries furnish abundance of gypsum and building stone, and there are valuable beds of fuller's earth, potter's clay, and *kaolin*. The principal manufactures are silk goods, pure and mixed, woollen and cotton stuffs, hosiery, carpets, leather, and leather gloves. The most important branches of trade are wine, brandy, and salt. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into four arrondissements—Nismes, the capital, Alais, Uzès, and Le Vigan—subdivided into 38 cantons, and 347 communes. Pop. 422,107.

GARDA (Lago di), or Benaco [*Benacus sinus* of the Romans], an extensive and beautiful lake, kingd. of Italy, between lat. 45° 26′ and 45° 54′ N.; and lon. 10° 33′ and 10° 54′ E.; 33 m. long, N. to S., by 3 to 11 m. broad, 213 ft. above sea-level; bounded E. by prov. Verona, S. by Mantua, W. by Brescia, and its N. extremity enters the territory of Trent, in the Tyrol. It receives the Sarca, almost its only affluent, at its N. end, and is drained by the Mincio, which issues from its S.E. end, near the fortress of Peschiera. It is well stocked with excellent fish; the carp, in particular, are gigantic, and have been taken 80 lbs. weight. Garda is the largest lake in Italy; its greatest depth is 902 ft. Steamboats ply on it regularly between the ports of Riva and Desenanzo; and its shores are covered with villas.

GARDA, a vil. and par. Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, on the Lake of Garda, where it has a small harbour. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, and contains several fine villas, two churches, and several mills. On a height, in the vicinity, called the Rocca di Garda, stand the ruins of an old castle. The olive is extensively cultivated here. P.1170.

GARDAIA, or Ghardeia, a tn. Algeria, in the Sahara, oasis of Wady Mzab; lat. 32° 35′ N.; lon. 3° 30′ E. It is surrounded by a wall with battlements, and defended by nine towers, capable of containing 300 to 400 combatants; and has 10 gates. The houses are well built, and white-washed. The town contains six mosques, one of which is of extraordinary size. The native manufactures are of little importance. The women weave woollen stuffs; the Jews exercise the callings of goldsmiths, locksmiths, and gunsmiths and repairers of fire-arms. Powder is also manufactured in small quantities. A considerable trade is carried on with Tunis, Algiers, &c., in oil, corn, butter, negroes, groceries, pottery, and numerous other articles. The government of the town is administered by a national assembly, presided over by a chief; who, however, can decide nothing, without first taking the advice of the religious chief, whose word has the authority of law, not only at Gardaia, but in all the other towns of the district. The Jews have a synagogue here, and live in a quarter by themselves. Gardaia is surrounded by immense orchards, watered by wells, which sometimes have a depth of 900 ft. In these orchards are cultivated the vine, and all other kinds

of fruit common to that part of Africa, except oranges and citrons. The rare occurrence of rain discourages the cultivation of cereals; but should it rain one year, at the proper season, and in sufficient quantity, the land will produce for two or three consecutive years enough for all necessary purposes. On a mountain, in the neighbourhood, are the ruins of a large tower, supposed to have belonged to the Romans. Pop. uncertain; but stated to be little inferior to that of Algiers.—(Daumas' *Sahara Algerien.*)

GARDANNE, a vil. and com. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on a slope, above the stream of St. Pierre, 13 m. N.N.E. Marseilles. It is surrounded with ramparts, and has a number of good houses in its suburbs; but is, in general, ill built, and has narrow and irregular streets. It is well supplied with copious fountains, near one of which stood the old castle of King René; and has distilleries, tileworks, and two annual fairs. Beet-root and melons are extensively grown, and some coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2739.

GARDE FREINET (LA), a vil. France, dep. Var, 15 m. S. Draguignan. It stands on a lofty eminence of difficult access, near the site of a celebrated Saracen castle, the ruins of which still exist; and though originally consisting of mean houses, and narrow, winding, and gloomy streets, has been so much improved of late years, that it possesses squares planted with trees, fine fountains, and all the appearance of a handsome modern town. The chief source of its prosperity is the manufacture of corks, of excellent quality, made from the bark of trees of home growth, and largely exported to Marseilles and elsewhere. Pop. 2649.

GARDELEGEN, once GARDELEBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 30 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circle of same name, r. bank, Milde. It is surrounded by an old wall with three gates; is the seat of a law court, and several offices for the circle; contains two churches, two chapels, two hospitals, a normal, burgher, and other schools; and has manufactures of white and ordinary leather, numerous breweries and distilleries, several mills, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 5251.——The CIRCLE, area, 368 geo. sq. m., is, for the most part, flat, well watered, well wooded, and contains much excellent arable land, adapted for corn, hops, and tobacco. Pop. 42,824.

GARDEMPE, or GARTEMPE [Latin, *Vartempa*], a river, France, which rises in the W. of dep. Creuse, flows W., then N.W. across dep. Haute-Vienne, and part of dep. Vienne, and joins l. bank, Creuse, on the borders of dep. Indre-et-Loire, a little above La-Roche-Posay, after a course of about 130 m. Its principal affluents are, on the l., the Ardour, Couze, and Vincou; and on the r., the Seine, Bram, and Langlin. It is not navigable; but when the water is high, becomes an important channel of communication by floating.

GARDIA, a vil., W. Africa, Bondou, in a plain, surrounded by tamarind and other trees; lat. 14° 5′ N.; lon. 12° 28′ W.; with dirty and wretchedly constructed cottages.

GARDINER, a vil. and township, U. States, Maine. The VILLAGE, at the confluence of the Kennebec and Cobbesconte, contains two churches, a bank, and a lyceum. In the township are two paper and various other mills, a woollen factory, a pottery, and several tanneries. Pop. 5042.

GARDNER'S BAY and ISLAND, U. States, New York, E. end of Long Island; lat. 41° 8′ N.; lon. 72° 5′ W. The BAY is a considerable expanse of water, of a somewhat circular form, and 8 m. in diameter. The ISLAND is 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and is highly cultivated.

GARDONE, two places, Italy, Lombardy:—1, A tn. prov. of, and 10 m. N. Brescia, r. bank Mella. It possesses a considerable manufactory of fire-arms, a cannon foundry, and several silk-mills. An annual and well-attended fair is held in April, for grain, cattle, and general merchandise. Pop. 1507.——2, (*Riviera*), A vil., prov. Brescia, 2 m. N.E. Salo, near the W. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 1442.

GAREEP, or GARIEP, S. Africa. *See* ORANGE RIVER.

GARESSIO, or GARESSO [Lat. *Garexium*], a tn. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Coni, in a beautiful plain, l. bank Tanaro, here crossed by a wooden bridge. It contains a handsome parish and several auxiliary churches, two monasteries and a nunnery, a Latin and several elementary schools, and an hospital; and has a trade in chestnuts, potatoes, game, fish, hemp, and wood, three weekly markets, and two annual fairs. In the vicinity there is a mine of argentiferous lead, and fine quarries of red, black, and white marble. Pop. 6438.

GARET, a dist. Morocco, prov. Fez, bounded N. by the Mediterranean. Melilla is its principal town.

GARFAGNANA [Latin *Garfiniana*], an anc. country, Italy, formerly partitioned between the duchies of Modena and Lucca, and the grand duchy of Tuscany.

GARFINNY, par. Irel. Kerry; 3916 ac. Pop 461.

GARFORTH, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1700 ac. Pop. 1504.

GARGALIANO, a decayed tn. Greece, near W. coast Morea, 11½ m. N. by W. Navarino, on a height. It has two churches, and a bazaar, containing several shops belonging to merchants from Trieste. Pop. about 350.

GARGANO [anc. *Garganus*], a group of mountains, Italy, Naples, prov. Foggia. It is a distant ramification of the N.E. slope of the Apennines, and occupies the spur of the boot to which the Italian peninsula bears so remarkable a resemblance. It consists of a lofty mass of a circular form, from which, as from a centre, several branches radiate. Its loftiest summits are Calvo, near its centre, 5450 ft.; Sagro on the E., Spigro on the N., Gargarano on the W., and Rignano on the S. They are composed almost throughout of limestone, and the accompanying rocks of the Jura formation, and contain some metallic veins and beds of ironstone, none of which are worked. They continue clothed, as Horace describes them, with lofty forests of pine.

GARGANTA-LA-OLLA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 65 m. N.N.E. Caceres. It is tolerably well built, has wide, straight, and well-kept streets; a large square, containing a handsome townhouse; hospital, prison, and storehouse; a spacious and substantially built parish church, a chapel, and two schools, and manufactures of linen, silken goods, paper, wine, and oil. Pop. 1972.

GARGNANO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 23 m. N.E. Brescia, on the W. shore of the Lake of Garda. It is finely situated between hills, is the seat of a court of law, and several public office, contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, and two chapels, and has silk-mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4000.

GARIGLIANO, a river, Italy, formed by the junction of the Liri and Sacco near Pontecorvo. It flows S.E. and S.W., and after a course of 40 m. falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.

GARIJP, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. It is an old place, and has a church and school. The inhabitants chiefly engaged in cattle-rearing. Pop. 620.

GARIOCH, a dist. Scotland, in the centre of Aberdeenshire, including 15 parishes, comprising 150 sq. m., and surrounded on all sides by hills.

GARLASCO, a tn. kingd of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Pavia, 24 m. S.S.E. Novara, near the Terdoppio. It stands in a very fertile district, contains a magnificent parish church, with a large dome; two monasteries, with churches; two schools, an hospital, and an ancient tower, now used as a prison; is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and has a trade in corn, cattle, dairy produce, and silk, and a weekly market. Pop. 6390.

GARLIESTOWN, a vil. and seaport, Scotland, co. of, and 6 m. S.E. Wigton, at the head of bay of same name, W. side Wigton Bay. It is in the form of a crescent, is built entirely of whinstone; and has a rope and sail manufactory, and some boat-building; a harbour capable of affording shelter for 30 vessels, with a depth, at high tides, of from 18 to 20 ft.; and some trade in fish and agricultural produce. Pop. 683.

GARMISCH, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank, Loisach, near its confluence with the Isar, 50 m. S.W. Munich. It is the seat of a court of justice, has two churches, saltpetre works, and lead, zinc, and sulphur furnaces. Pop. 1560.

GARMOUTH, a seaport tn. Scotland, co. of, and 7 m. E.N.E. Elgin, near the mouth of the Spey. It is regularly laid out, but some of the houses are of a very poor description; and its harbour, which only admits small vessels, has, since the great flood of 1829, been much deteriorated by the immense quantities of sand and gravel then brought down by the river. Grain, timber floated down, and salmon, caught in the Spey, are exported. Pop. 636.

GARNSEE, or SLEMNO, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. S. Marienwerder, between two small lakes, which abound with fish. It contains a church, and burgher

school, and has manufactures of cloth, a brewery, distillery, fishery, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 959.

GARONNE [Latin, *Garumna*], a river which rises in the Central Pyrenees, in Mount Plaine Beret, in the valley of Aran, belonging to Spain, flows N.W. for about 30 m. through that valley, and then enters France, still flowing N.W. till it reaches the E. frontiers of dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, where it turns E.N.E., passing the town of St. Gaudens, and then N.N.E. till it reaches the town of Toulouse. Here it is joined by the Canal du Midi or of Languedoc, communicating with the Mediterranean, and assuming a N.W. direction, traverses deps. Garonne-et-Tarn, Lot-et-Garonne, and Gironde, in which last, about 12 m. below Bordeaux, it unites with the Dordogne in forming the river, or rather estuary, of Gironde. Its principal affluents, all navigable, are, on the right, the Ariège, Tarn, Lot, and Dropt; and on the left, the Save, Gimone, Rats or Lavax, Gers, and Baise; besides these, but not navigable, it receives on the right the Salat, Arize, Lers, and Aveyron, and on the left the Pique, Neste, Louge, Touch, and Ciron. The whole course of the Garonne is about 300 m. Of these, 45 m., commencing at the point where it enters France, are floatable, and are much used for sending down timber from the Pyrenees, and 180 m., commencing at the town of Cazères, are navigable. At Bordeaux its channel has a width of about 800 yards, and a depth varying from 10 to 15 fathoms. Its basin, bounded on the S. by the Pyrenees, W. by one of their ramifications, E. by the Cevennes, and N. by the basin of the Dordogne, extends in whole or in part over 10 departments, and has nearly the same length and breadth of about 185 m. During the upper part of its course the river flows through a narrow and very deep defile, and is very much encumbered by rocks and trunks of trees, which greatly impede its navigation. After the junction of the Canal du Midi, it flows through a wide and almost continuous plain, but its channel continues shallow, is subject to frequent inundations, and brings down so much debris, both directly and by its affluents, that it cannot be considered perfectly clear for navigation higher up than the town of Marmande, dep. Lot-et-Garonne. About 25 m. below this town, near Langon, the influence of the tide is felt.

GARONNE (HAUTE), a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Tarn-et-Garonne; N.E. Tarn; E. Aude and Ariège; S. Ariège and Spain; and W. deps. Hautes-Pyrénées and Gers; between lat. 42° 42′ and 44° 54′ N.; lon. 0° 27′ and 2° 3′ E. It is of a very irregular shape, and narrows much towards the S.; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 97 m.; average breadth, about 45 m.; area, 2529 sq. m. In the S. it is covered by some of the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees, and almost throughout is traversed by their ramifications. These, however, rapidly subside as they recede from the central axis, and a considerable part of the N. and N.E. is comparatively level. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Garonne, which gives it its name, and traverses it circuitously, S. to N., receiving numerous tributaries, of which the most important are the Ariège, Save, and Lers; and furnishing, by means of the Canal du Midi, which joins it within the department, a continuous navigation from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. The proportion of waste land amounts only to about $\frac{1}{12}$ of the surface. More than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole is arable, about $\frac{1}{7}$ is under wood, and $\frac{1}{12}$ in vineyards. The soil consists chiefly of vegetable loam, strong clay, and light unproductive loam, largely mixed with sand and gravel. The larger part is of the better kind, and, being cultivated with considerable skill and industry, produces heavy crops of grain, maize, flax, and potatoes. Tobacco, also, is extensively cultivated; and melons grow well in the open air. All the ordinary orchard fruits, including apples, pears, plums, peaches, and apricots, are in abundance. The orange tree grows vigorously, and is extensively cultivated, though only for its flowers, as it does not properly ripen its fruit. Among the larger trees, an important place is occupied by the chestnut. The proper forests are chiefly confined to the mountainous regions of the S., where they are of great extent and magnificence, furnish ample supplies of timber and fuel, and shelter numerous varieties of game, large and small. After the arable land, the first place is due to that under the culture of the vine. The annual produce of wine exceeds 14,000,000 gallons, of which about one-third is consumed on the spot, and the rest exported. Several of the wines bear a high name. The best are the red wines of Villaudrie and Fronton. In the more mountainous districts are fed large numbers of cattle, mules, horses, sheep, and swine, generally of tolerable breeds. Poultry, particularly geese and ducks, are reared on an extensive scale. Great numbers of them are salted, and their livers are used in making the celebrated duck and goose pies, which form a considerable article of export. The rivers and lakes are well supplied with fish. Minerals are numerous, but not much worked. They include iron, copper, lead, antimony, bismuth, zinc, marble, white and variegated; limestone, gypsum, rock-salt, and slate. The manufactures are chiefly woollen and cotton stuffs; and after them sailcloth, iron, steel, and copper ware, mathematical instruments, and chemical products. The trade is chiefly carried on with Spain, particularly in the transit of goods from the N. of Europe, many of them contraband. The principal exports, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn, wine, mules, wool, cattle, timber, salted geese, duck pies, orange flowers, &c. For administrative purposes, Haute-Garonne is divided into four arrondissements—Toulouse, the capital; Maret, St. Gaudens, and Villefranche; sub-divided into 39 cantons, and 590 communes. Pop. 493,777.

GAROO, GARDOKH, or GORTOPE, a vil. or station, Tibet, 60 m. N.N.E. the Niti Pass; lat. 31° 40′ N.; lon. 80° 21′ E. It is a place of great bustle and activity in summer, traders coming to it from a great distance, for the exchange of wool and other products of China and Tibet, for those of India and Cashmere.

GARRA, a river, Punjab. *See* GHARA.

GARRANAMANAGH, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 529 ac. Pop. 100.—*Garranekinnefeake*, par Irel. Cork; 1571 ac. Pop. 955.—*Garrangibbon*, par. Irel. Tipperary; 4713 ac. Pop 911.

GARREGUEL, a large vil. Senegambia, Foota-Damga, l. bank, Senegal; lat. 15° 27′ N.; lon. 12° 46′ W. It is inhabited chiefly by husbandmen and fishermen, and has a considerable trade in millet and ox hides.

GARRIGA (LA), a vil. and par. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and about 18 m. N.E. Barcelona, in a fertile plain, watered by the Congost. It contains two parish churches, a courthouse, prison, and school; and has several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and hemp. Pop. 1180.

GARRIGUELLA (LA), a vil. and com. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and about 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, consisting of Garriguella proper, with remains of Moorish walls and towers; and a suburb, both larger and much better built than itself. It contains two churches, one small and antiquated, and another large and elegant; a courthouse, prison, and primary school; and has several oil-mills, and a considerable trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1720.

GARRISTOWN, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin; 5345 ac. The VILLAGE, 16 m. N.N.W. Dublin, is principally inhabited by cotton weavers. Area, 5345 ac. Pop. 1390.

GARROVILLAS-DE-ALCONETAR, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 19 m. N. by W. Caceres, 20 m. E. Alcantara, near l. bank, Tagus. The houses are indifferently built, the streets are regular and paved, and there is a spacious square, surrounded with substantial edifices, adorned with porticoes, among which are the municipal offices and prison. It possesses two parish churches, of which that of San Pedro is a large and highly-ornamented structure, with three naves, and a lofty tower; three chapels, two hospitals, several schools, a storehouse, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, leather, shoes, hats, vinegar, wine, oil, &c. Trade:—grain, cattle, fruit, and manufactured goods. Two fairs are held for cattle in July and September. Pop. 6573.

GARROWS, a mountainous district, India beyond the Ganges, between lat. 25° and 26° N., in a bight of the Brahmapootra, which nearly encircles it. The country is in general fertile, the surface of the hills, though steep, consisting of rich deep soil, which, aided by the humidity of the climate, produces a most exuberant vegetation, the mountains, where undisturbed by agricultural operations, being covered with fine forests and a great variety of beautiful and curious plants. The inhabitants are a distinct and peculiar race; of a deep brown colour, but less dark than their neighbours, the Bengalese, and are still half-savages. They are stout and well-formed, but have an unpleasant expression of countenance; their temper, however, is mild, and their disposition gay.

GARRY.—1, A river, Scotland, co. Perth, issuing from a small lake of same name, in the forest of Athole, and, after an impetuous E.S.E. course of about 20 m., joining the Tummel, 5 m. S.E. Blair-Athole. It receives the Bruar, the Tilt, and several other tributaries.—2, A lake, co. Inverness.—3, A headland, Arctic America, W. coast of Boothia Gulf, forming the S. point of Cresswell Bay; lat. 72° 23′ N.; lon. 93° 17′ W. (B.)

GARRYCLOYNE, par. Irel. Cork; 5865 ac. Pop. 1198.

GARRYVOE, par. Irel. Cork; 1698 ac. Pop. 676.

GARSDON, par. Eng. Wilts; 1136 ac. Pop. 207.

GARSINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 2230 ac. Pop. 635.

GARSTANG, a market tn., township, and par. England, co. Lancaster, a station on the Lancaster and Preston Railway. In the market-place is a townhall, the lower part of which serves for the corn exchange. It has a church, about 1½ m. from the town; a chapel of ease, and Independent, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels; a free grammar school, four academies, and a R. Catholic school. At a short distance S. of the principal street, the Lancaster Canal is carried across the Wyre by a handsome aqueduct. Calico-printing and cotton-spinning are carried on in the vicinity. There are also several worsted mills. Garstang is a place of considerable antiquity, having been first incorporated in the 7th year of Edward II. Market day, Thursday; four fairs in the year. Area of par. 31,403 ac.; pop. 7221. Pop. of tn. 714.

GARSTON, a township, chapelry, and port, co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, 6 m. S. Liverpool, with stations on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and London and North-Western Railways. There are large copper, iron, and steel works, and ship-building; and extensive salt-works in the vicinity. Coal is largely shipped. Pop. (including Aigburth) 4720.

GARTACH (Gross and KLEIN), two nearly contiguous vils. Würtemburg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 11 m. W. Heilbronn, r. bank Leinbach. The former contains a parish church. Pop. Gross Gartach, 1615; Klein Gartach, 780.

GARTAN, par. Irel. Donegal; 44,124 ac. Pop. 1643.

GARTH, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, par. Llanvabon, 9 m. S.S.E. Merthyr Tydvil. Pop. 1209.

GARTLY, par. Scot. Banff; 12 m. by 4½ m. Pop. 1029.

GARTON, two pars. Eng. York (E. Riding):—1, 1797 ac. Pop. 212.—2, (*upon the Wolds*), 4380 ac. Pop. 531.

GARTON, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 47 m. E.S.E. Lüneburg, on the Sege or Garte, near its confluence with the Elbe. It has a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 719.

GARVAGH, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Londonderry, 10½ m. S. Coleraine, containing many respectable houses. Pop. 785.

GARVAGHY, par. Irel. Down; 10,257 ac. Pop. 3602

GARVALD and BARA, par. Scot. Haddington. P. 869.

GARVESTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 802 ac. Pop. 421.

GARVOCK, par. Scot. Kincardine; 7 m. by 4 m. P. 457.

GARZ, numerous places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A tn., prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 16 m. S.W. Stettin, l. bank, Oder, at the confluence of the Salvei. It is entered by four gates, and defended by two forts; contains two churches, and an hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, gloves, and caps; tile-works, a trade in cattle, a fishery, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4314, of whom 493 are military.—2, A tn., prov. Pomerania, isl. of Rügen, 11 m. E. Stralsund; with a church, a distillery, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1645.

GARZENO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 6 m. from Dongo, on a hill, in a mountainous district. It has a parish church, and a trade in cattle. Many of the inhabitants emigrate into England, to traffic there. Pop. 1404.

GARZWEILER, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and has an annual fair. Pop. 1096.

GASCOGNE [Latin, *Gascogna, Vasconia;* English, *Gascony*], a country, France, in the former prov. of Guyenne, between the Garonne, the sea, and the Pyrenees; now included in deps. Ariège, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, and Basses-Pyrénées. The people of Gascogne are noted for their vivacity; and their proneness to exaggeration has given rise to the common epithet of *gasconnade*.

GASK (TRINITY), par. Scot. Perth; 2 sq. m. Pop. 597.

GASPAR.—1, A strait, Indian Archipelago, between the islands Banka and Billiton, communicating with the Java Sea on the S.; N. entrance in about lat. 1° 10′ S.; lon. 107° E.—2, An isl. Indian Archipelago, Gaspar Strait; lat. 2° 25′ S.; lon. 107° 4′ E. (B.) It is the principal mark in sailing to or from the N. part of the strait, having a peaked hill on it that may be seen about 30 m. off.—3, (*-Rico*), A group of five isls., with extensive reefs, in lat. 14° 30′ 30″ N.; lon. 169° 31′ E.

GASPARILLA, a sound, U. States, W. coast, Florida. It extends from Clini Inlet to Charlotte Bay, 6 m., and is about 2 m. wide. It has 6 ft. water on the bar.

GASPARINA, a tn. and com. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. of, and 12 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro, on a rugged hill, at a short distance from the Ionian Sea. Pop. 2688.

GASPÉ.—1, A district, Lower Canada, forming the N.E. angle of that territory, between the St. Lawrence and Chaleur Bay. The district commences at Cape Chat, and the coast-line extends thence to the head of Ristigouche Bay, about 350 m. The surface of the country is uneven, but it is generally well wooded, excepting on some of the highest hills, and is said to be adapted for agriculture. There is a tract of rich land, about 50 m. in length, on Chaleur Bay, and the land on the Ristigouche is still more fertile. The principal productions are wheat, barley, pease, oats, potatoes, turnips, and carrots; there are also many rich meadows. There are numerous lakes and rivers, all of which abound in fish. Roads few and bad. The population is principally on Gaspé Bay; the other parts of the coast being unsettled. The chief exports are fish and oil, with some timber and furs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cod and herring fishing. There are also salmon fisheries. Some ship building is carried on, and an extensive timber trade.—2, A bay, at the N.E. extremity of above district. It has a good outer roadstead, and a fine safe harbour at its head, capable of holding a large fleet in safety; also a basin where ships might be refitted or hove down. The S. shore of the bay presents a succession of steep cliffs, about 200 ft. high; but inland a few miles the mountains rise to 1500 ft.—3, A cape or remarkable headland, forming the extreme S.E. point of the peninsula which terminates with the district of Gaspé; lat. 48° 45′ 12″ N.; lon. 64° 10′ W. Its N.E. side is formed of high cliffs, nearly 700 ft. in height. Off this cape the currents set strongly to the S.—4, A tn., situated on the S. side of the entrance to the harbour, and along its shores; here is the customhouse. Several schooners are employed in the whale fishery from this place; and an extensive cod fishery is carried on in the bay, chiefly by Jersey merchants. (*See Supp.*)

GASSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 47 m. S.E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has a castle and a church; a trade in horses and cattle, and six annual fairs. Much wine and tobacco are grown in the vicinity. Pop 1100.

GASSINO, a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 8 m. N.E. Turin, near l. bank. Po; once surrounded by walls, with four gates, and defended by a strong castle; but of these there are now only a few remains. It has two churches, one of them ancient, and the other modern, and very handsome; a trade in cattle and agricultural produce, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. In the vicinity are good quarries of marble. P. 2597.

GASTDORF, or GASTORF, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, on the Obdurka, 29 m. N. Prague. It contains a parish church, chapel, townhouse, and hospital; and has a paper and a flour mill, a trade in wool, hops, and corn, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1319.

GASTEIN, or HOF GASTEIN, a market tn. Austria, duchy of, and 44 m. S. Salzburg, in a plain, r. bank, Achen. It is built chiefly of wood, but contains some antique houses, substantially built of stone; a parish church, parsonage, school, and a bathing establishment, supplied by wooden pipes from the springs of Wildbad Gastein, about 6 m. distant. The gold mines, on which its prosperity depended, are now all but exhausted. There is a series of fine cascades in the vicinity, formed by the Achen, which descends, by successive leaps, nearly 300 ft. Pop. 4000.

GASTEIN, or WILDBAD GASTEIN, a watering place, Austria, duchy of, and 48 m. S. Salzburg, about 3000 ft. above the sea. It consists of a long, narrow street, terminating in a square, containing the bath-house and a hot well. The waters, temperature varying from 64° to 100°, are impregnated with a little salt, carbonate of magnesia, and lime;

and have a very mollifying effect on the skin. There are several romantic walks in the vicinity, and at a short distance is the old castle of Klamstein, on the Rathausberg, where there is a gold mine, producing annually 70 to 90 marks of gold.

GASTEL (OUD-EN-NIEUW), a par. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, including the village of Oud Gastel, 14 m. W. by N. Breda, and the hamlets of Nieuw Gastel, Dorps-kwartier, Over-Esselijk, and Stampersgat. There are two schools, and the inhabitants, mostly all R. Catholics, raise wheat, flax, and madder. Excellent hay is grown on the banks of the Dintel, which forms the N. limit of the parish. Pop. 3062.

GASTEREN, a valley, Switzerland, on the S. frontiers of can. Bern, and W. of the Blumlis Alp. It is almost unsurpassed in savage grandeur, having for its background the great Tschingel glacier, between the Schilthorn and Sackhorn, whose summits exceed 9000 ft. in height. A footpath leads out of this valley over the Hochweyden Alps and the Lötschen glacier, to Keppel, in the valley of the Lötschen, can. Valais.

GASTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 864 ac. Pop. 103.

GASTOR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 75 m. N.E. Cadiz, on a height above l. bank, Guadalete. It contains a parish church and primary school, and has chalybeate and sulphurous springs; several flour mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1200.

GASTOUNI, a tn. Greece, N.W. part of Morea, l. bank, Iliaco, and 4 m. from its embouchure, built of sun dried bricks; and rendered unhealthy in summer by the stagnant pools in its vicinity.

GATA, a ridge of mountains, Spain, between Leon and Estremadura, commencing E. at the termination of the Pena Francia, and stretching S.S.W. into Portugal, where it joins the serra de Estrella. It sends off two branches, nearly perpendicular to its axis, the one of which proceeds N., forming the watershed between the Aqueda and Coa; and the other S., between the Alagon and Erjas. The principal chain forms part of the watershed between the Douro and Tagus. It is almost entirely composed of granite.

GATA.—1, A tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 50 m. N. by W. Caceres, r. bank river of same name. It is indifferently built, has narrow and crooked streets, three small squares, a fine parish church, with a lofty tower; a chapel, a large townhouse, built in 1843, with the prison in its lower story; an hospital, and several schools. Linen and woollen fabrics, hats, white wax, wine, oil, and soap are manufactured; and some trade is done in them, and in grain and cattle. Pop. 2004.—2, A cape, bay of Almeria.—3, A vil. Valencia, 55 m. N.E. Alicante, r. bank, Jalon. Pop. 1645.

GATCHINA, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. of, and 35 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg, on a small lake. It is regularly built, and contains one of the finest of the imperial palaces of Russia, surrounded with extensive and well laid out gardens. There are here a Greek and Lutheran church, a R. Catholic chapel, and two hospitals, a school for the blind, and another for horticulture. In the town are a pottery and manufactories of woollen cloths and hats. Pop. 4591.

GATCOMBE, par. Eng. Hants; 1392 ac. Pop. 260.

GATEHOUSE, a bor. of regality, river port, and market tn. Scotland, co. of, and 7 m. N.W. Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet, here crossed by a bridge, near its outlet in Fleet Bay, beautifully situated in a valley, embosomed in wood-covered hills, with an opening to the S. It consists principally of three streets, running nearly at right angles with the river, and parallel to each other. It has an Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian church, and an Independent meeting-house; a library, and several friendly societies; several cotton-mills, tanneries, a brewery, and a soapwork. The Fleet is navigable to Gatehouse by vessels of 180 tons. The chief export is grain; imports, lime and coals. Pop. 1503.

GATELY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1490 ac. Pop. 134.

GATESHEAD, a municipal and parl. bor. and par. England, co. Durham; area of par. 3255 ac. The town is situated 13 m. N. Durham, r. bank Tyne, opposite Newcastle, of which it may be considered a suburb, and with which it is connected by a splendid railway bridge, and by a handsome stone bridge, replacing an old one of nine arches. It consists of one wide irregular street, with several narrow streets and lanes diverging from it on either side; has a mean and unprepossessing appearance, and is densely inhabited by the working classes. Some of the principal or more frequented streets are paved and flagged; but many of the others are not, and are consequently in a very bad state, often nearly impassable. The houses are built partly of stone, but chiefly of brick, with not a few of common rubble. The town is lighted tolerably well with gas, and is now well supplied with water. The parish church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a finely illuminated window; and there are several other churches and chapels of ease, of which St. John's, opened in 1825, and St. Cuthbert's, in 1848, are handsome buildings; and places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions, the principal of which are St. James' hospital, some charity schools, and almshouses; a dispensary, and mechanics' institute. The manufactures of Gateshead are so intimately connected with Newcastle as to be almost inseparable from it. They include the manufacture of anchors, chain cables, and nails; ship building, hemp and wire rope-making, iron-founding; paper, glue, vinegar, hats, brass and copper works, &c. There are also several glass and chemical works, and a large soap work. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries, and also quarries of the well known Newcastle grindstones. The borough is divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors; and returns a member to the House of Commons. The boundaries of the parliamentary and municipal borough are coincident. Daniel de Foe is said to have written the *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* while residing in this town. Gateshead is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. Pop. (1841), 19,505; (1851), 24,805; (1871), 48,627.

GATESIDE, a vil. Scotland, co. Renfrew, 4 m. S. Paisley. It is neatly built; and its inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton manufacture. Pop. 399.

GATHA, GATTA, or GATTENDORF, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Wieselburg, on the Leitha, 12 m. S.W. Pressburg It contains a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and castle, with fine parks belonging to Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 1731.

GATINAIS-FRANÇAIS.—1, A dist. France, in the former prov. Ile-de-France, cap. Melun. It is now included in deps. Seine-et-Marne and Loiret.—2, (*Orléanais*), Another old French prov., cap. Montargis, now included in deps. Loiret, Nièvre, and Yonne.

GATINE, a dist. France, which belonged to the former prov. Poitou, and is now included in dep. Deux-Sèvres. Its capital was Parthenay.

GATINEAU, a river, Lower Canada, rises in some large lakes, in lat. 48° 0′ N.; lon. 75° 30′ W., from which it flows S., and falls into the Ottawa, near Hull. Steamboats have ascended this river for 4 m., and it is navigable for the heaviest batteaux, and other small vessels, for 5 m., from the Ottawa, and for canoes upwards, it is said, of 300 m. It is a large, wild, and rapid stream, abounding in the most romantic scenery. It is well stocked with fish, chiefly bass, pike, pickerel, cat-fish, sturgeon, eels, &c. The Gatineau, though the largest of the Ottawa's tributaries, is little known.

GATO, AGATHO, or AGATON, a tn. Upper Guinea, on a creek of the Benin river, 15 m. S.S.W. Benin, of which it is the port. It is a place of considerable size; but extremely unhealthy. Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, died here of dysentery, December 3, 1823.

GATRONE, a tn., N. Africa, Fezzan, 77 m. S.S.E. Murzouk, on the S. extremity of a sandy plain. In the centre, is a castle, occupied by Marabouts; and round about it are numerous large date trees. The inhabitants speak a dialect which has a closer affinity to the language of Bornou than to the Arabic.

GATTICO, a vil. and com. Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. of, and 20 m. N.N.W. Novara, on the crest of a hill. It has an ancient church, recently enlarged and repaired, in the Doric style; and a trade in wine and fire-wood. Pop. 1876.

GATTINARA, a tn. Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Novara, r. bank, Sesia. It is surrounded by walls with four gates, is built with great regularity, in the form of a rectangle; two principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and forming, near the centre of the town, a public square. It contains a parish church, partly ancient, and partly modern, on a magnificent scale, but still unfinished; four other churches, several public schools, an

almshouse, and the remains of some feudal castles; and has a trade in horses, cattle, and agricultural produce; a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. 4342.

GATTON, a bor. and par. England, co. Surrey. The TOWN, 17 m. S. by W. London, was disfranchised by the Reform Act; having previously enjoyed, for nearly 400 years, the privilege of sending two members to the House of Commons. Area of par., 1260 ac. Pop. 172.

GATUN, a tn. and river, New Granada, Panama isthmus. The TOWN is situated near the junction of the Gatun with the Chagres, about 8 m. from the sea, and is a station on the railway from Chagres to Panama.——The RIVER rises in the mountains E. from Porto Bello, and, flowing W., falls into the Chagres, at the point above-mentioned. Its depth does not exceed 7 to 10 ft., even at the mouth, shallowing down to 4 ft., and even to 1 ft. a few miles up; its navigation is further impeded by numbers of trees, which, undermined by its waters, fall across the stream.

GAU-ALGESHEIM, a tn. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, l. bank, Selz, about 8 m. S.W. Mainz. It contains a castle, townhouse, R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and two schools; and has several mills, a trade in wine, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1862.

GAU-ODERNHEIM, or ODERNHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, r. bank, Selz, 12 m. N.N.W. Worms, surrounded by strong walls; with a large church, an ancient tower, a Protestant and a R. Catholic parsonage, three schools, and an annual fair. Pop. 1514.

GAUCHOS, the cattle-rearing inhabitants of the Pampas of La Plata. *See* PLATA (LA).

GAUCIN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 47 m. W.S.W. Malaga, on the slope of the sierra del Hacho. It is well built; has generally clean, wide, and paved, though steep, streets, three squares, a parish church, chapel, handsome town and session house, prison, storehouse, three schools, and an ancient and strong Arab castle, occupying the summit of an adjacent rock, in an almost inaccessible position, and garrisoned by a detachment of infantry and artillery. Manufactures:- linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, hats, leather, soap, wine, oil, and brandy. Trade:—wine, fruits, brandy, cattle, cloth, baize, silk, and lace. Pop. 3998.

GAUDENS (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Haute Garonne, near l. bank, Garonne, 50 m. S.W. Toulouse. It is finely seated on a hill, commanding a view of the E. Pyrenees, of which it may be called the key. It is chiefly formed of one spacious street, of handsome houses; with an antique church, and some other interesting edifices; and has a communal college, custom-house, and a tribunal of commerce; and manufactures of china and delft-ware, wire, coarse cloths, weaving and spinning, saw, flour, oil, and fulling mills, tile-works, tanneries, glass houses, &c.; and a trade in local produce. Pop. 5166.

GAUDENZDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, r. bank, Wien, here crossed by a wire bridge, and so close to Vienna as to be properly its suburb. It consists generally of new and well built houses. Pop. 2000.

GAUKARNA, a maritime tn. S. Hindoostan, prov. Canara, 21 m. N. by W. Onore; lat. 14° 32′ N.; lon. 75° 25′ E. It is much scattered among cocoa nut palms, and comprises about 500 houses, of which one half are occupied by Brahmins.

GAULNA, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, 110 m. S.E. Surat; lat. 20° 44′ N.; lon. 76° 33′ E. The TOWN is surrounded by a mud wall and towers. The FORT stands on a high rocky mountain, the top of which is surrounded by a stone and brick wall, about 1 m. in circumference, and 20 ft. high. It is abundantly supplied with water, preserved in tanks, and is reckoned a healthy station.

GAULSKILL, par. Irel. Kilkenny; 1303 ac. Pop. 280.

GAUNERSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Werdenbach, 25 m. N.E. Korneuburg. It consists of three distinct parts, called Markt, Wieden, and Aigen Gaunersdorf; has a handsome parish church and parsonage, manufactures of linen, and some transit and general trade. Pop. 676.

GAURE, an anc. country of France, cap. Fleurance, in the former prov. of Guyenne.

GAURITZ, a river, S. Africa, Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Dwyka, in lat. 33° 17′ S.; lon. 21° 45′ E. It flows tortuously S., and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 34° 22′ S.; lon. 21° 50′ E., after a course of about 150 m., during which it separates the district of George from that of Zwellendam. Its principal affluents are l. the Olifant, and r. the Tau and Buffels. In the rainy season it is rapid, and liable to sudden inundations.

GAUTBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1444 ac. Pop. 99.

GAVARDO, a vil. Italy, Venetia, prov. of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Brescia, l. bank Chiese, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It has a church, a handsome market square, manufactures of silk and agricultural implements, and an annual fair. Pop. 2062.

GAVE, a name in the ancient language of Bearn, synonymous with 'river,' and used as a prefix to several of the rivers of France, as the Gave de Pau, Gave d'Oleron, Gave de Mauleon, &c. For these see PAU, OLERON, &c.

GAVELLO, a vil. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Polesine, 8 m. E.S.E. Rovigo, not far from the canal of Bianco. It occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, which was destroyed partially by the Hungarians, and afterwards totally by the inundations of the Adige and the Po, but whose splendour is still attested by its ruins. It contains a parish church, and an oratory. Pop. 2000.

GAVI [Latin, *Garium*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 19 m. N.N.W. Genoa, at the confluence of the Neirone and Lemme. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort situated on a height, is the seat of several civil and military authorities, has two squares, four palaces, a parish and several other churches, infirmary, almshouse, *mont-de piété*, some trade in wine, a weekly market, and two annual fairs: Pop. 5977.

GAVIA LA GRANDE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 3 m. S.W. Granada. It has a parish church, a primary school, manufactures of linen, several oil-mills, stone and gypsum quarries, and a trade in corn, flax, and hemp. Pop. 2621.

GAVIÃO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov Beira-Baixa, com. Castello Branco, 21 m. N.W. Crato, on a height near l. bank Tagus. It has an annual fair of three days. Pop. 1234.

GAVILAN (SIERRA DE), a mountain range, Cuba, near the centre of the island, forming a part of the great chain by which the island is intersected in its whole length.

GAVIRATE, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 19 m. W. by N. Como, N. shore of Lake Varese. It has a handsome church, and commodious municipal offices. Pop. 1740.

GAVOI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 64 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, near r. bank Gusana. It is beautifully situated, but miserably built, consisting of a number of huts scarcely fit for the habitation of human beings. It contains an ancient parish and two other churches, and a primary school; and has manufactures of coarse woollens, some trade in cattle, wool, and dairy produce, and an annual fair. Pop. 1476.

GAVORRANO, a tn. and com. Tuscany, in the Maremma Grossetana, 36 m. S.W. Sienna. It was once surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle, of which only vestiges now remain. It is the seat of a court of justice, and contains a parish church.——The DISTRICT, in consequence of the water which stagnates upon it, is allowed to remain almost in a state of nature. Pop. tn. 510; com. 2567.

GAVRAY [anc. *Guabretum*], a tn. France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.S.W. Coutances, on the Sienne. It has manufactures of hair-cloth and clogs; bleachfields, and numerous fairs. In the neighbourhood are slate quarries. Pop. 1821.

GAWELGHUR, or GAWULGUR, a fortress, Hindoostan, Deccan, prov. Berar; lat. 21° 22′ N.; lon. 77° 24′ E., 15 m. N.W. Ellichpoor, on a high and rocky hill, amidst a range of mountains. Though deemed impregnable, it was taken by storm, in 1803, by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, and Colonel Stevenson, after a siege of two days.

GAWLER RANGE, a range of mountains, S. Australia, about 23 m. N.E. Adelaide, consisting of porphyrite granite, remarkable for their sterile and arid character; being without timber or vegetation of any kind, and without a single stream or water-course. The country around is equally barren and repulsive. Their utmost elevation is about 2000 ft.

GAWSWORTH, par. Eng. Chester; 5442 ac. Pop. 788.

GAYA, a city, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, cap. dist. of same name, 260 m. N.W. Calcutta; lat. 24° 49′ N.; lon. 85° E. It consists of an old and a new town; the latter, called Sahebgunge, in which the European settlers reside, is situated on a plain on the Fulgo or Phalgu, a tributary of the Ganges. The streets of this quarter are wide, straight, and lined with trees. They are kept in good order, and have an excellent carriage-way in the middle. The old town, occupied

chiefly by Brahmins, stands on a rocky eminence close by, and presents a singular appearance, from the fantastic and irregular outline of its buildings, most of which are of brick and stone, and many of them two or three stories in height. The streets are narrow, dirty, and crooked. The channel of the river, which, when swollen by the rain, rushes past the city with tremendous noise and velocity, is here about 500 yards broad. Gaya is considered a place of great sanctity by the natives; almost every remarkable eminence in the neighbourhood is the theme of mythological legend, while numerous objects of Hindoo worship are dispersed around. The place is on this account frequented by immense numbers of pilgrims, amounting with their attendants, in ordinary years, to 100,000 per annum; and, on particular occasions, to double that number. The old and new towns contain together, between 6000 and 7000 houses.

GAYA [Moravian, *Kygow*; Latin, *Kigorium*], a tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 19 m. W.S.W. Hradisch, in a deep and fertile valley on the Stupawka. It is walled, has a parish church, a townhouse, courthouse, piarist house, and hospital, and a trade in fruit, cattle, and horses, two weekly markets, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1922.

GAYA ISLANDS, two isls. Indian Archipelago, one on the N.E. coast of Borneo, the other on the N.W. coast, the first in lat. 4° 56′ N.; lon. 118° 52′ E. (R.); the second in lat. 6° 2′ N.; lon. 116° E. (R.) The N.E. island is situated at the entrance to Darvel Bay.

GAYBIEL, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 25 m. W. by N. Castellon-de-la-Plana, partly on a slope of Mount Pedrera, and partly in the plain. It is well built, consisting of houses generally of three stories, and of streets, some of which are straight and level, and others uneven. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; and has oil, flour, and silk mills, and a distillery. Pop. 1224.

GAYDON, par. Eng. Warwick; 1110 ac. Pop. 277.

GAYHURST, par. Eng. Bucks; 840 ac. Pop. 88.

GAYSTEAD, or GREYSTEAD, par. Eng. Northumberland; 18,003 ac. Pop. 251.

GAYTON, several pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 3272 ac. Pop. 862.—2, Northampton; 1711 ac. Pop. 421.—3, Stafford; 1270 ac. Pop. 264.—4, (*Le-Marsh*), Lincoln; 2166 ac. Pop. 326.—5, (*Le-Wold*), Lincoln; 1139 ac. Pop. 114.—6, (*Thorpe*), Norfolk; 2355 ac. Pop. 197.

GAYWOOD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2495 ac. Pop. 1338.

GAZA, an anc. tn. Syria, cap. dist. of the same name, pash. Damascus, r. bank, and about 3 m. from the mouth of the river Gaza, 50 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem; lat. 31° 25′ N.; lon. 34° 11′ E., on the high road between Egypt and Damascus. It stands upon a tabular hill, and is surrounded by fruit gardens, hedged with prickly pears, amidst which, on the lower



WEST ENTRANCE OF GAZA.—From Chesney's Euphrates Expedition.

ground, E. and S.E., are two villages or suburbs. The eminence on which the town stands is about 2 m. in circumference at the base, and seems to have been once wholly inclosed by walls. Its elevated position, with its numerous domes and minarets, interspersed with olive and date trees, give it a pleasing and picturesque appearance. It has some manufactures of soap and of cotton fabrics, with well supplied bazaars, and is the principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria. Gaza is celebrated in Scripture for the exploit recorded of Samson, who carried away the gate of the city, and its two posts.——The DISTRICT of Gaza occupies the S.W. corner of Syria, having the Mediterranean on the W., the valley of the Jordan and of the Dead Sea on the E., and Arabia Petræa on the S. Pop. of tn. 15,000.

GAZELEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 5899 ac. Pop. 900.

GAZIPUR, a tn. Hindoostan. *See* GHAZIPOOR.

GAZZANIGA, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 9 m. N.E. by N. Bergamo, r. bank Serio, here crossed by a bridge. It has clean and well kept streets, a parish church, an hospital, and almshouses. Manufactures:—woollen and silken fabrics, paper, and glass. In the vicinity, which is finely wooded, is a quarry of black marble. Pop. 1494.

GAZZO, a vil. and par. Italy, Venetia, prov. of, and 9 m. N.N.E. Vicenza, near the Brenta. It contains a parish church, and has a weekly market, and two annual fairs, at which a good deal of woollen and linen cloth, iron-ware, horses, and cattle are sold. There is a coal mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1991.

GAZZOLDO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. W. by N. Mantua, near the Osone. It contains a parish church, and three chapels, and has a mill. It was once the seat of the family of Gonzaga, and was the birthplace of several of its most distinguished members. Pop. 1309.

GAZZUOLO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 12 m. W.S.W. Mantua, r. bank Oglio. It stands in a district remarkable for its fertility, and has a much-frequented weekly market. Pop. 3584.

GDOV, a tn. Russia, cap. circle same name, gov. and 120 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, on Lake Peipus. Its inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing. Pop. 1000.

GEANT (MONT and COL DU), a mountain and pass, Switzerland, Pennine Alps, belonging to the chain, and immediately to the N. of Mont Blanc. The mountain has a height of 13,800 ft., and the pass of 11,172 ft. The latter leads from Courmayeur in Piedmont, to Chamouni in Savoy, by the Mer de Glace. The celebrated Saussure and his son spent 16 days here in making observations, and during the prohibition of English goods by Bonaparte it was much used by smugglers laden with British goods.

GEASHILL, a vil. and par. Ireland, King's co.——At the VILLAGE, 17 m. W.N.W. Kildare, several fairs are held annually, and in the immediate vicinity are the ruins of a castle. Geashill gives the title of baron to the Earls of Digby. Area of par. 30,163 ac. Pop. 5730.

GEBA, a vil., W. Africa, Senegambia, on the river of same name; lat. 12° 15′ N.; lon. 14° 35′ W. It consists entirely of earthen houses, and is remarkably unhealthy. It formerly carried on a considerable trade in leather, wax, ivory, and slaves. Pop. 750.

GEBESEE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 11 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, on the Gera. It contains a castle, and two churches, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 2200.

GEBHARDSDORF (ALT, NEU, and OBER), or GEPPERSDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, 10 m. S.S.E. Lauban. It contains a castle and a Protestant church, and has several mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2700.

GEBSEH, or KIVYZA [anc. *Sybissa*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Gulf of Izmid, 26 m. S.E. Constantinople. It contains a fine mosque of white marble, and some good baths, built by the grand vizier to Selim I., at the time of the conquest of Egypt.

GEBY, an isl. Indian Archipelago, Gillolo Passage, the N. end directly under the equator; lon. 129° 19′ E., about 20 m. long, N.W. and S.E., narrow and hilly, resembling several islands, when viewed from the W. The N. part is low, but the S. end is high, and terminates in a bluff.

GEDDING, par. Eng. Suffolk; 521 ac. Pop. 163.

GEDDINGTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 2140 ac. Pop. 887.

GEDEH, a mountain, Java, prov. Preanger, about 46 m S. by E. Batavia. It is one of the loftiest mountains in the island, its highest peak, named Pangerango, being 9868 ft. high. The peak called Gedeh is 26 or 30 ft. lower, and sends forth at times thick volumes of smoke, and also flames and ashes, but neither lava nor stones, as far as yet known. It is covered to its very top with a thick rank vegetation.

GEDERN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, 32 m. N.E. Frankfurt, in a valley at the foot of the Vogelberg; with some linen weaving and pin-making. Pop. 2200.

GEDLING, par. Eng. Notts; 4490 ac. Pop 2922.

GEDNEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 25,257 ac. Pop. 2519.

GEDUMA, a state, W. Africa, on the N. frontier of Senegambia, having N. the Sahara; E. Jafnoo, and Kasson; S. the Senegal, which separates it from Galam or Kajaaga, and Bondou; and W. Foutatoro.

GEEL, a tn. Belgium. *See* GHEEL.

GEELONG, a seaport tn. S.E. Australia, colony Victoria, near the head of Corio Bay, Geelong harbour, the W. arm of the bay of Port-Phillip, 48 m. S.W. Melbourne; lat. 38° 8′ S.; lon. 144° 25′ E. It is situated on a fine upland, and extends for upwards of 1 m. from the shores of Corio Bay to the l. bank of the river Barwon. The houses are chiefly of brick and stone, and the streets are wide, airy, paved, and drained. It is the third town in the colony; sends two members to the legislative council; was incorporated in 1849; has a handsome stone townhall, of Grecian architecture, and several churches of no mean pretensions, belonging to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, R. Catholics, Wesleyans, and Independents. As a shipping port, Geelong has a trade in wool, tallow, gold-dust, &c. Its foundation is coeval with the arrival of the first settlers in Port-Phillip in 1835; but it was not a place of much importance until the discovery of gold, in 1851, at Ballarat, near Mount Buninyong, 48 m. N.W. Geelong, and 65 m. W. by N. Melbourne. For some time it promised to be a formidable rival to Melbourne, for besides the produce of the western gold-fields adding to its importance, it was also the outport of the wool and tallow produce of these districts, which are not only the richest in Victoria, but in all Australia, for their extent. A line of railway, however, has been constructed from Melbourne to Geelong, and thence to Ballarat, and has carried the valuable produce of the interior direct to the capital. Hence Geelong has succumbed and become the second seaport of Victoria instead of the first. It has the appearance now of a quiet and pleasant seaport town in England. There are a regular customs establishment, and branches of several Australian banks. The population in 1867, exclusive of its suburbs Newton (4000) and Chilwell (1400), was 16,000.

GEELVINK, a bay, N.W. coast, Papua, between Great Bay and Dampier Strait; lat. 1° 54′ S.; lon. 137° 5′ E. (R.) It has rocks on each side the entrance, with a small islet on the W. side, surrounded by a reef. There are 20 and 25 fathoms water in the bay; it stretches a considerable way inland, where it becomes very narrow, and terminates at a fresh-water river; the land on the E. side of this bay is low contiguous to the sea. Wood and water may be obtained here.

GEER, or JAAR, a small river, Belgium, which rises in the N.W. of prov. Liége, flows E.N.E. near the S. frontiers of Limburg, enters that province, passes Tongres, turns E., and then N.N.E., and entering Dutch Limburg, joins l. bank, Meuse, at Maestricht after a course of about 40 m.

GEERTRUIDENBERG [Latin, *Mons sanctæ Gertrudis*], locally contracted to 'den Berg,' a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N. by E. Breda, in a flat low position at the influx of the Donge into the Biesbosch or Hollands Diep, and possessing a large haven. Its fortifications, dismantled in 1820, were restored in 1833. It has a townhouse, barrack, arsenal, a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, an hospital, several benevolent institutions, and several flourishing schools. Brewing, and the fishing of salmon and sturgeon, were formerly the chief employments; but the fishing, except of ordinary river fish, of which there are plenty, has been given up, and only three breweries out of 17 now remain. Wool-dressing is at present the chief occupation. Pop. 1652.

GEERVLITE, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. E.S.E. Brielle, where the Spuy unites with the Old Maas. Formerly of some importance, it is now a scattered place, with a good townhouse, a church, and a school. Pop. 589.

GEFELL, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 55 m. S.E. Erfurt. It contains a Protestant parish church, and has manufactures of iron, and clocks and watches; a trade in cattle, porcelain earth, and potter's clay, and seven annual fairs. Iron is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1574.

GEFLE or GEFLEBORG, a län or co. Sweden, bounded N. by Hernosand, N.W. Ostersund, W. and S.W. Falun, S. Westeras, S.E. Upsala, and E. Gulf of Bothnia, between lat. 60° 13′ and 62° 20′ N.; area about 8000 sq. m. The coast is very much broken and indented into bays, several of which form good natural harbours. The interior is partly covered by mountains generally clothed with pine forests, but its characteristic feature is the number of lakes, which occupy a considerable portion of its surface, and, with the streams which connect them, form a kind of continuous network. The climate is severe, and owing both to this and the nature of the surface, cultivation is very limited, and fails to meet the consumption of a very scanty population. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment, and considerable returns are obtained from dairy produce. The forests are the haunts of wolves, bears, and other wild animals. Sturgeon and salmon abound in the rivers. The principal mineral is iron, which is worked to some extent. The chief exports are iron, timber, cattle, butter and cheese, tar, and pitch. It is divided into three bailiwicks, and 51 parishes. Gefle is the capital. Pop. 143,793.

GEFLE, a seaport tn. Sweden, cap. above län, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 60° 40′ 18″ N.; lon. 17° 9′ E. (R.) It stands on two islands, and on the banks on either side of the river; communication being maintained between the several quarters by wooden bridges. The houses are built partly of wood and partly of stone; streets spacious and well paved. It has a church, an old castle, elegant townhouse, prison, gymnasium, elementary, town, and navigation schools; manufactures of tobacco, linen, sail-cloth, cards, and leather, two shipbuilding yards, and an excellent harbour. In point of commerce it is the third, and in shipping, the second place in the kingdom. Its exports are considerable, and consist of deals, tar, pitch, bar-iron, and chiefly salmon and river fish, of which there is an active fishery. Pop. 12,511.

GEFREES, a market tn. Bavaria, circle, Upper Franconia, 13 m. N.E. Baireuth, near the white Main, here crossed by three bridges. It contains two churches, and has manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, and ginger-bread, a distillery, brewery, and serpentine quarry, and a trade chiefly in swine. Pop. 1212.

GEHO, or JEHO, a tn. Chinese empire, Mongolia, 118 m. N.E. Pekin, containing a magnificent imperial hunting palace.

GEHREN, or AMT GEHREN, a vil. principality, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, cap. bail. of same name, in a beautiful district at the confluence of the Schobser and Wohlrose, 24 m. S.E. Gotha. It is the seat of a court of justice, has two parish churches, a castle, iron works, vitriol works, a trade in cattle, and several mills.——The BAIL., area, 68 geo. sq. m., is bleak and mountainous, but well wooded. Pop. 1370.

GEIERSBERG, SUPHORA, or KYSSPERK, a tn. Bohemia, circle, and 32 m. S. Königgrätz, r. bank, of the Still Adler. It stands partly on a height and partly on a plain, has a parish church, a castle, with a garden; and an hospital, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 1712.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 13 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle, of same name, on both sides of the Worm, here crossed by a bridge. It is the seat of a law court, and of several public offices, has a R. Catholic parish church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, cassimir, tobacco, chicory, leather, and soap, several breweries, a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1507.——The CIRCLE, area, 58 geo. sq. m., consists for the most part of a low plain, is watered by the Worm, and has a light but not unfertile soil. Pop. 25,589.

GEILNAU, a celebrated watering-place, Nassau, r. bank, Lahn, 9 m. E. Coblenz. The water, which is similar to that of Selzer, is annually exported to the extent of 200,000 bottles.

GEISA, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, circle, and 21 m. S.W. Eisenach, cap. bail. of same name, on the Unstrut. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, contains a church, hospital, and infirmary, and has a paper and several other mills, a trade in horses, and cattle, and 12 annual fairs. Pop. tn. 1787; bail. (area, 32 geo. sq. m.), 7800.

GEISELHÖRING, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, r. bank, Little Laber, 19 m. S.E. Ratisbon, with a court of justice, two churches, a chapel, townhouse, and infirmary, and four mills. Pop. 1179.

GEISENFELD, a market tn. Upper Bavaria, l. bank, Ilm, 26 m. E.N.E. Landshut, with a parish church, townhouse, tile-works, and a trade in cattle. Hemp, hops, and fruit are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

GEISENHEIM, a vil. Nassau, r. bank, Rhine, 11 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. It is beautifully situated on the Rothenburg, and surrounded by fine country seats. It contains an old gothic church, with a fine façade, two beautiful towers, and a monument of the Elector John Philip of Schönborn; and has a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 2644.

GEISH, a lofty mountain, Abyssinia, kingdom, Amhara, prov. Gojam, at the sources of the Blue Nile; lat. 11° N.; lon. 36° 55′ E.; height, 9700 ft. above sea-level. It is connected by a lower ridge with Mount Lichema, which is still higher.

GEISLINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle, Danube, cap. bail. of same name, at the foot of a rugged alp, in a narrow valley on the Rohrbach, 16 m. N.W. Ulm. It is an ancient place, contains a church, an hospital, and a Latin school; and has a paper, copper, iron, and several other mills, manufactures of articles of turnery, and important corn markets. Pop. tn. 2231; bail. (area, 114 geo. sq. m.), 25,190.

GEISPOLSHEIM, or GEISPITZEN, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 7 m. S.W. Strasburg. It has manufactures of starch, tobacco, and ribbons; roperies, and brick and tile works; and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 2160.

GEITHAIN, or GEITEN, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 27 m. S.E. Leipzig, in a hilly district, at the source of the Eyla, and on a lake. It is an ancient place, and was once fortified, but is poorly built. It contains a handsome church, with two towers; and has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, numerous limekilns, tile-works, a trade in cattle and fruit, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3303.

GEJOCZ (KIS, and NAGY), two contiguous vils. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of, and 3 m. from Unghvar, on the Latorcza. They contain a Protestant church. Pop. Kis-Gejocz, 1000; Nagy-Gejocz, 900.

GELDERLAND, a central prov. Holland; bounded, N.W. by the Zuider Zee, N.E. by prov. Overijssel, E. by Prussia, S. by provs. Limburg and N. Brabant, from the latter of which it is separated by the Maas; and W. by provs. S. Holland and Utrecht; greatest length, E. to W., 88 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 54 m.; area, 1516 geo. sq. m. It is generally flat, and well watered, being traversed by the Rhine, the Waal, Old Ijssel, and other smaller streams; well supplied with fish; and along whose banks are good clay lands, well suited both for tillage and meadows. Towards the Zuider Zee on the N.W., are numerous dry sand-downs, and pieces of underwood; and in the N.E. is a good deal of heath and turf land. The usual cereals and cole, clover, flax, hemp, tobacco, and a considerable quantity of fruit are grown; and excellent horses and cattle, also sheep, pigs, asses, and poultry are reared; and there are numerous wild, especially water, fowl, and some game. There are corn, oil, copper, and many paper mills; and woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures; soap and salt boiling, glass-blowing, and other manufactures are carried on in various localities, more especially in and around Arnhem and Zutphen, which, with Nijmegen and Tiel, are the principal towns. Gelderland is divided into four arrondissements, and 22 cantons, and has 392 common, and 11 Latin schools. Pop. (1865), 427,753.

GELDERMALSEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. W. by N. Tiel, on the Linge, and formerly a receipt of toll for that stream. It has a large church, a school, and an annual horse, cattle, and sheep fair. Close by are the ruins of the old castle, Huis-te-Geldermalsen. Pop. 1569.

GELDERN [French, *Gueldres*; Latin, *Gueldria*], a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Niers and Blente, near the Eugenian Canal. It is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices, and contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of cotton and linen goods, ribbons, hosiery, hats, leather, and soap, several breweries, dye-works, and spinning mills; a trade in corn, and four annual fairs. Founded in 1097, it was the residence of the sovereigns of Gueldres till 1343. Its fortifications, erected by Philip II., were razed in 1764 by Frederick II. Pop. 4000.——The CIRCLE, area 312 geo. sq m, is watered by the Rhine and several small streams, and is, for the most part, flat and somewhat sandy, though tolerably fertile. Pop. 91,771.

GELDERSHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 4 m. N.N.E. Werneck; with a parish church, an hospital, a gypsum and flour mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1082.

GELDESTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 820 ac. Pop. 419.

GELDROP, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. E. by S. Eindhoven; with a R. Catholic church, and cattle, cloth, woollen, and linen markets; and in the vicinity the old castle the Huis-te-Geldrop. Pop. 1730.

GELEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 12 m. N.N.E. Maastricht, on the small river of its own name, an affluent of the Maas. It has a R. Catholic church, an elegant school, and a communal house. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 2065.

GELENAU, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau. It contains a handsome church, and an old turreted castle; and has manufactures of lace and bobinet, bleachfields, and several saw and other mills. Flax is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 4682.

GELLAH, two towns, N. Africa:—1, A fortress, Algeria, prov. of, and 110 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on a high conical mountain, near l. bank Mejerda. It was formerly a place of refuge for criminals, till their crimes were compounded for. —2, A tn., regency of, and 18 m. N. Tunis, r. bank Mejerda, supposed to be the ancient Castra Corneliana.

GELLEJ, a vil. Hungary, co. Borsod; with a Protestant, a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue. Gellej Katona, a Hungarian writer of some eminence, was born here. Pop. 1077.

GELLI-GEER, par. Wales. Glamorgan; 16,573 ac. P. 5778.

GELLIVARE, a vil. Sweden, län Piteå, in Luleå Lappmark, about 100 m. N.N.W. Piteå. It contains a parish church, and has extensive ironworks; the ore of which, yielding nearly 67 per cent. of pure iron, is obtained in solid masses from two mountain ridges in the neighbourhood.

GELNHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 16 m E.N.E. Hanau, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Kinzig. It rises in terraces on a hill side, is surrounded by old walls, with six gates; contains two churches, the one a large gothic structure of the 13th century, with a twisted spire, cupola, fine carvings, and painted glass; and the other exhibiting an early specimen of the round arched style; a townhouse, hospital, synagogue, and an old castle on an island of the Kinzig, with interesting remains of the palace in which the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa used to reside; and has manufactures of paper, tobacco, ordinary and white leather, chocolate, liqueurs, spirits, brandy, and vinegar; several breweries and oil mills, and four annual fairs. Gelnhausen is a very ancient place, and was indebted to Barbarossa for extensive privileges, which soon raised it to considerable importance. It suffered much in the 30 years' war, and also in 1813. Pop. tn. 4334; circle, 33,929.

GELVES, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 4 m. W.S.W. Seville, on a hill slope above r. bank, Guadalquivir. The site is beautiful, but the town itself is a wretched place, ill built, and so badly paved, that the streets are almost impassable. It has a parish church, a palace belonging to the Duke of Berwick and Alba, a primary school, and a prison; several oil mills, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 3654.

GELVINK, or GEELVINK CHANNEL, S.W. Australia, between Houtman's Abrolhos and the mainland. It is about 30 m. in width, and about 60 m. in length. The soundings found by Captain Stokes in crossing this channel, were 22 and 26 fathoms, fine white sand, current running N.N.W. a mile an hour.

GEMARKE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. E. Düsseldorf, r. bank, Wupper. It properly forms the central part of Barmen, and, along with it and Elberfeld, forms a nearly continuous succession of villages for about 6 m. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a deaf and dumb institution, and a superior school. Pop. 2430.

GEMBLOUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Namur; with a manufacture of cutlery, several tanneries, breweries, distilleries, and oil mills. In 1794, the French defeated the Austrians in its environs; and in 1815, it formed part of the Prussian and French positions previous to the battle of Waterloo. Pop. 2424.

GEMERT, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 18 m. S.E. Hertogenbosch; with a R. Catholic church, a common and a Latin school, an elegant castle, formerly belonging to the order of the German knights; two well-frequented annual fairs, and manufactures of fine linen. Pop. 1600.

GEMISHKHANA, or GUMISHKANA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Erzeroom, l. bank and near the source of the Kharshoot, 45 m. S. Trebizond; well built; has several thousand inhabitants; and silver and copper mines in the vicinity.

GEMMI, a pass, Switzerland, leading across the Bernese Alps, which form the boundary between the cans. Bern and Valais. Its summit is 7160 ft. above the sea, and has the dreariest aspect imaginable, consisting of naked limestone rocks, on which the hardiest lichens seem almost unable to vegetate. The view, embracing Mount Rosa, the chain of Alps beyond the Rhone, the Weisshorn or Mont Cervin, and the Arc de Zan, is one of the most striking in Switzerland.

GEMONA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, div. Venice, prov. Udine, on a mountain slope, 14 m. N.N.W. Udine, near l. bank Tagliamento. It stands in a deep basin formed by mountains, is surrounded by walls, is well built, contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices; and has an important transit trade, and two much-frequented annual fairs. Pop. 6631.

GEMÜND, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. ot, and 19 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, in a valley surrounded by lofty hills, at the confluence of the Oleff and Urft. It is the seat of a law court, and has manufactures of paper, leather, tin, and ironware; a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. In the vicinity are iron and lead smelting furnaces. Pop. 900.

GEMÜNDEN, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle, Lower Franconia, at the confluence of the Saale with the Main, 22 m. N.W. Würzburg. It contains a parish church and townhouse, and has manufactures of glass and leather, several mills, a fishery, some shipping; and trade particularly in wine and fruit; and six annual fairs. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Scherenberg. Pop. 1543. -2, A tn. Hesse-Nassau, r. bank, Wohra, 10 m. S.E. Frankenberg. It has a church, with a handsome tower; a townhouse, and school; a trade in corn and cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1430.—3, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 30 m. S.S.W. Coblenz, on the Simmerbach; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 918.

GENALGUACIL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 55 m. W.S.W. Malaga, on a height above the Almachar, a tributary of the Genal. It has a cheerful and picturesque site, but is not very well built, the houses being generally small, and the streets uneven, ill paved, and dirty. It contains a handsome modern parish church, with three naves; a townhouse, primary school, and very indifferent prison; and has mineral springs, brick and tile-works, numerous distilleries, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1139.

GENAPPE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. E. Nivelles, on the Dyle; with manufactures of iron wares, paper, &c. Various military operations took place here in 1815. Pop. 1676.

GENARGENTU [anc. *Jovis Argenti*], a mountain, isl. Sardinia, near the source of the Flumendoso, prov. Sassari, dist. Isili, and about 30 m. E. Oristano. Its summit, called Punta Schiuschiu, has a height of 6137 ft., and is the culminating point of the island. Snow sometimes remains upon it till the middle of July.

GENAZENO, a tn. Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 24 m. E.S.E. Rome, beautifully situated on the slopes of a steep hill, above the Rivotana torrent, and surmounted by a castle, cut off from the hill, and protected by a drawbridge. The town has a dilapidated but picturesque appearance. It contains the rich chapel of Madonna di Buon Consiglio, one of the most famous shrines in this part of Italy. Pop. 2396.

GENDRINGEN, a large beautiful vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. S.S.E. Zutphen; with a Reformed, a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 4827.

GENEMUIDEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, close upon the Zuider Zee, 8 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. It has a convenient townhouse, a Reformed church, a town and an infant school, and one under the care of the Society for general good; and a workhouse or retreat for old people. Close by the town is the common, on which every citizen who marries a citizen's daughter has the right to feed a certain number of cattle. The inhabitants trade in hay and bulrush mats. Pop. 1200.

GENEST (ST.), several coms. and vils. France:—1, (*Champanelle*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont. Pop 2079. —2, (*Lerpt*), dep. Loire, arr. St. Etienne. Pop. 2515.—3, (*Malifaux*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.E. St. Etienne. Pop. 3517.

GENEVA, a can. Switzerland, bounded W. and N.W. by France, N. by can. Vaud, and the Lake of Geneva, E. and S. by Sardinian States. In addition to the territory thus bounded, the communes of Celigny, Le Coudre, and Petit Bois, enclosed by Vaud, belonging to this canton, which is the smallest in the Swiss Confederation; area 198 geo. sq. m. The surface is nowhere mountainous, but is broken by several hills, none of which are more than 400 ft. above the Lake. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhone, and the only streams of importance are that river and the Arve, which joins it a little below the town of Geneva. In the vicinity of these rivers the supply of water is ample; but in the upper districts it is deficient, and in summer considerable scarcity is felt. The climate is generally healthy, and rain is by no means frequent, the average annual quantity being only the half of that which falls on the Great St. Bernard. Winds are very common, both from the lake and the land. The most frequent and most violent are the N., here called the Bise and the Vent. Harvest is about a fortnight earlier than in can. Vaud. In geological structure, the whole can. belongs to what is called the Molasse formation, consisting chiefly of a soft green sandstone. A great many boulders, of a different formation, are scattered over the surface, and garnets, jaspers, and other fine pebbles, are often found. In the hills of Cologny and Dardagny, some coal is worked. The soil of the canton is naturally less fertile than that of most of the adjoining districts, but has been so much improved by skilful and persevering culture, that abundant crops of all kinds suitable to the climate are raised, and the whole territory wears the appearance of a large and beautiful garden. Even the natural flora is remarkably rich, and makes the surrounding country a favourite resort of the botanist. Within a circle of 25 m., round the town of Geneva, 1170 species of plants have been found. Part of the surface is under the culture of the vine, but the wine obtained is not remarkable either for quantity or quality. Wood is rather deficient. Manufactures are extensively carried on, and with a success which places the great body of the inhabitants in comfortable circumstances. They consist chiefly of clocks and watches, gold, silver, and other metal wares, woollen cloths, and silk goods of various descriptions, hats, leather, and articles in leather; and there are numerous cotton-mills, printfields, and dye-works. The territory of Geneva having, by the arrangements of the congress of Vienna, obtained an accession of 15 communes, detached from France and Savoy, was admitted a member of the Swiss confederation in 1814, and ranks as the 22d canton. A constitution, somewhat aristocratical in its nature, was framed, and continued in force till 1830, when a considerable modification of it took place. In 1841, in consequence of a popular tumult, the original constitution was abandoned for one in which the democratic principle is completely predominant. The legislative power is exercised by a great council, composed of deputies of 25 years of age, elected by all male citizens of 21 years of age not under legal incapacity. The number of deputies is at the rate of one for every 333 inhabitants, and amounts at present to 186. They are elected for four years, but one-half retires every second year. Those who retire may be immediately re-elected. Every new law, or alteration of law, must be sanctioned by the great council. The executive is confided to a council of state, consisting of 13 members, belonging to the great council and appointed by it. The president and vice-president, also named by the great council, have the title of Syndics, and receive each a salary of £120. Each member of the council of state has a salary of about £96. All religious denominations are declared to have perfect freedom, but two of them are paid by the State—the R. Catholics amounting to rather more than a third of the population, and the Protestant national church, many of whose members are understood to have departed widely from the system of theology which Calvin taught them, and to have adopted a modified species of Socinianism. Pop. (1870), 93,239.

GENEVA [German, *Genf*; French, *Genève*; Italian, *Ginevra*; Spanish, *Ginebra*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. above can., on the declivities of two hills, in the centre of a basin, the sides of which are formed partly by the lower slopes of the Jura,



and partly by secondary chains of the Alps, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where it narrows almost to a point, and pours out the blue Rhone, here crossed by several bridges, and dividing the town into two portions; the larger and more important of which is on the l. or S. bank. The environs are covered with handsome villas, and the town itself, when approached either by land or water, has a very imposing appearance. It was formerly surrounded by walls and regular fortifications; but since 1850 these have been removed to make way for the extension of the town,



GENEVA, from the right bank of the Rhone.

which has been going on with great rapidity. The town is divided into two parts, an upper and a lower. The upper town, occupied chiefly by the burgher aristocracy, contains a considerable number of well-built houses and handsome hotels; the lower town, the seat of trade and residence of the poorer classes, is very indifferently built, consisting chiefly of houses remarkable only for their disproportioned height, and lining narrow, irregular, dark, and ill cleaned streets. The chief exception is along the banks of the Rhone, where a quay about 400 yards long is bordered by a row of handsome modern houses. The public buildings are neither numerous nor individually possessed of much interest. The more important are the cathedral or church of St. Pierre, a gothic structure of the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, occupying the highest site in the town, and by its three towers forming the most conspicuous object within it, somewhat defaced externally by a very incongruous, though magnificent, Greek peristyle, but interesting within, from the purity of its style and the number of its monuments; the town-house, in the Florentine style; the Musée Rath, a neat building named after its founder, and containing a collection of pictures and other works of art, few of them of much merit; the arsenal, with a collection of ancient armour; the public library, founded by Bonnivard, the prisoner of Chillon, containing 50,000 volumes, 500 MSS., and a collection of autograph letters by Calvin and other distinguished reformers; the museum of natural history, enriched with the geological collections of Saussure, and the fossil plants of Brogniart and Decandolle; the botanical garden, astronomical observatory, theatre, the old prison, originally the bishop's palace; the casino, penitentiary, hospital, and house of correction. The house in which Calvin lived and died is rather conjectured than known, and the very site of his grave is lost. The only important manufactures of Geneva is that of watches, musical boxes, and jewellery, which employ about 3000 persons, who annually make above 100,000 watches, and work up 75,000 ounces of gold, 5000 marks of silver, and precious stones to the value of £40,000. The trade is very much restricted by the narrow limits of the Genevese territory, and the production of its staple trades is perhaps somewhat smaller than it was formerly. The navigation of the Rhone below Geneva being very much obstructed, it has been proposed to remove these obstructions. The railroads to Paris by Mâcon; to Lyons and Paris by Fort L'Ecluse; to Lausanne, Berne, and Sion on the Simplon route; to Neufchâtel by Morges, and to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, and Mont Cénis are open for passengers and goods, and bring a large accession of visitors, for whom accommodation is provided by new hotels as well as by new houses. In literature and science, Geneva has long occupied a distinguished place; and, though it does not now possess any of the highest names, it has a considerable number which are honourably known. Education, too, is very generally diffused, and the population generally are distinguished for intelligence. This is partly accounted for by the number of superior educational establishments which the town contains. Among these are the college, which was founded by Calvin, and has never ceased to prosper, average attendance 413; the academy, composed of the four faculties of theology, law, science, and literature, with 26 professors, and about 250 students; the primary schools, a number of other schools supported by the state or special endowments, and a great many private boarding-schools, some of them of considerable celebrity. Besides these, there is the Evangelical School in connection with the Société Evangélique, a theological seminary, in which young men are prepared for the ministry. An English and a Russian church, the former Gothic the latter Byzantine,

have been built recently. The benevolent institutions include the general hospital, the *Bureau de Bienfaisance*, the Fondation Tronchin, orphan, old men's, and other asylums. Law is administered in accordance with the code Napoleon, by four justices of the peace, a *tribunal civil et correctionel*, a *tribunal de commerce*, a *conseil de discipline*, for military offences, and a *tribunal de recours*, which is composed of four councillors of state, and 24 members of the great council, and reviews the decrees of all the other courts.

The origin of Geneva is unknown, but its antiquity is proved by the reference which Cæsar makes to it. On the invasion of the N., it was successively occupied by the Bourguignons, who made it their capital, the Ostrogoths and Francs. It next formed part of the second kingdom of Burgundy, and became incorporated with the Germanic empire. By a grant of the emperors, the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops, and the counts of Savoy having succeeded in controlling the nomination of the bishop, became in a manner masters of Geneva. This state of matters was suddenly interrupted by the Reformation, to which the Genevese are indebted both for their civil and religious freedom. The celebrity which they afterwards acquired, chiefly under the guidance of Calvin and his distinguished associates, is matter of European history. Pop. (1870), 46,783.

GENEVA (LAKE OF), or LEMAN [Latin, *Lacus Lemanus*], the largest of the Swiss lakes, surrounded N. and W. by can. Vaud, S.W. can. Geneva, S.E. can. Valais, and S. Savoy; length, measured on its N. shore, 55 m., and on its S. shore, 40 m.; central breadth about 6 m.; greatest depth 900 ft. It is in the form of a crescent, with its horns turned S., and is 1150 ft. above the sea. Its scenery, though grand, is surpassed by that of several of the Swiss lakes. On the N. the shore is low, and the ground behind ascends gradually in beautiful slopes, covered with vines. On the S., and particularly on the E. side, the shore is rocky and abrupt, and lofty precipices often rise sheer from the water's edge. The numerous small boats on the lake, with their lateen sails, add much to the picturesqueness of the scene. The steamers have rather a different effect, but afford excellent facilities for visiting all that is interesting on the shores of the lake, or its immediate vicinity. A remarkable phenomenon in the lake is a sudden rise and fall, sometimes of 5 ft., but usually only of 2 ft., and never lasting more than 25 minutes. It is not produced by the wind, for it takes place when the air is perfectly still. Many conjectures have been formed as to the cause. The most probable is that which attributes it to the unequal pressure of the atmosphere on different parts of the surface. Owing to the depth of the lake, it never freezes entirely, though in severe winters its lower extremity becomes covered with ice. It contains various species of fish, and its water is remarkably pure, and of a beautiful blue colour; a phenomenon, however, which is not observable in small quantities. The Rhone, which enters its E. extremity a muddy, turbid stream, issues from its W. extremity perfectly pellucid, and likewise of the finest blue.

GENEVA, a vil. U. States, New York, beautifully situated at the N.W. extremity of Seneca lake. It has nine churches and two colleges; one for general, and the other for medical, instruction. Pop. 5057. *See Supplement.*

GENEVIEVE (ST.), a vil. U. States, Missouri, r. bank Mississippi, 125 m. E.S.E. from Jefferson. It contains a R. Catholic church, an academy, and some neat dwellings; and carries on an extensive trade in lead. Pop., mostly French, 1607.

GENEVOIS [Italian, *Genevese;* Latin, *Gebennensium*], a dist. France, dep. Haute Savoie, bounded N. by Carouge, N.E. Faucigny, S.E. Upper Savoy, S. and W. Savoy proper; length, E. to W., about 32 m.; breadth, N. to S., 20 m. Lofty ridges belonging to the Pennine Alps bound the prov. on the N.E. and S.E., and cover a large part of the surface by their ramifications. The streams are limited to a number of mountain torrents, of which the Fier and Cheran are the chief. The Lake of Annecy is nearly in the centre of the district. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface, it is so industriously cultivated, that four-fifths of the whole are turned to account. The principal commodities which the inhabitants have for sale are corn, game, poultry, cattle, swine, nut-oil, butter, and cheese. The chief town in it is Annecy. Pop. 80,031.

GENÈVRE, a mountain of the Cottian Alps, between France and the Sardinian States, 4 m. E.N.E. Briançon. Its summit, which terminates in a mass of abrupt precipices, has a height of 12,092 ft. Both the Durance and the Dora Riparia have their sources in this mountain. An admirably constructed road zig-zags over the pass between the opposite valleys. On the plain, at the base of Mont Genèvre, 6000 ft. above the sea, good crops of barley are grown.

GENF, Switzerland. *See* GENEVA.

GENGENBACH, a tn. Baden, circle, Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank, Kinzig, 19 m. S.E. Strasburg. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with two gates, and of four suburbs; has two churches, an hospital, manufactories of paper and red leather, and two annual fairs. Pop., tn. 2400. Area of bail., 68 geo. sq. m. Pop. 16,711.

GENIEZ (ST), or ST. GENIEZ DE RIVE D'OLT, a vil. France, dep. Aveyron, 23 m. N.E. Rodez, in the bottom of a beautiful valley, on both sides of the Lot, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is well built, consists of houses generally handsome and cheerful looking, and of spacious, straight, and well-paved streets; is the seat of a court of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, and a communal college; contains a handsome town-house, and is the most active and industrial place in the whole department; having manufactures of woollen stuffs, table-covers, and hats; numerous worsted mills, dyeworks, and tanneries; a considerable trade in timber, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3019.

GENIL, a river, Spain, which rises in a chasm called Corral de Veleta, on the N.W. slope of the Sierra Nevada, Andalusia, prov. Granada; flows N.W. through the town of Granada, then W.S.W. till it reaches Loga, when it turns W.N.W., passes the town of Ecija, and joins l. bank Guadalquivir, at Palma del Rio, 50 m. below Cordova, after a course of about 150 m. It receives numerous affluents, is nowhere navigable, but furnishes much valuable water-power, and is extensively used in irrigation.

GENIS (ST.), several places. France, particularly:—1, (*-Laval*), a tn. dep. Rhone, 4 m. S.S.W. Lyon, on the side of a hill covered with fine villas. It has manufactures of stained paper, buttons, ink, rugs, and tapestry; a trade in excellent wine, grown within the district, and three cattle fairs, one of which lasts two days. Coal is worked extensively in the vicinity. Pop. 2817.—2, (*-Terre Noire*), a vil. dep. Loire, 5 m. N.E. St. Etienne. It has manufactures of nails, a foundry, and extensive coal works. Pop. 2194.

GENIX (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Savoie, 11 m. W. Chambéry. Pop. 1913.

GENNARO, a mountain, Central Italy, about 9 m. N. Tivoli. It belongs to the E. branch of the Central Apennines; height, 4289 ft. With exception of Guadagnolo, it is the highest point in the chain which bounds the Campagna on the E., and is supposed by some to be the Mons Lucretilis celebrated by Horace. The ascent to it forms an interesting excursion, and the summit commands one of the finest views in Italy.

GENNEP, a tn. Holland, prov. Limburg, on the Prussian frontier, near the junction of the Niers with the Maas, 12 m. S.E. Nijmegen. It has a convenient townhouse, a small but very beautiful Reformed church, a school, and a poorhouse, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. (agricultural), 950.

GENOA, or GENOVA, a maritime province of Italy; bounded N. by the provs. of Alessandria, Pavia, and Coni; N.E. by the provs. of Piacenza, Parma, and Massa e Carrara; S. by the gulf of Genoa; and W. by the prov. of Porto Maurizio; greatest length about 130 m.; breadth varying from a few miles in the E. and W., where it is narrowest, to 46 m.; area about 3000 sq. m. The Apennines traverse this div. S.W. to N.E. in directions nearly parallel to the shore, from which their central ridge is seldom more than 16 m. distant, and divided into two basins; the one, the gulf of Genoa, which receives its waters by the Vara, Magra, Bisagno, Polcevera, and numerous mountain torrents; and the other, the Po, which receives from it the Bormida, Orba, Scrivia, Taro, and Trebbia. The coast is generally precipitous, but is indented by several bays, and contains some good harbours. The climate is on the whole temperate and salubrious, but the influence of the sirocco is often severely felt. The soil is not generally fertile, and the rugged nature of the surface unfits a great part of it for agricultural operations. Some of the loftier mountain

summits are bare, but those of less elevation are either covered with wood, or afford excellent pastures. In the low grounds all the finer productions of Italy grow to maturity, but still the corn produced falls so very far short of the consumption, that it is scarcely adequate to a month's supply. The most important vegetable products are the vine, olive, and chestnut. The most valuable mineral is marble. Manufactures have made great progress in large towns, particularly Genoa, where, in some particular tissues, it still leads the world; but the great passion of the Genoese is for the sea; and though their nautical celebrity has been far surpassed by some other nations, they still carry on a very important trade, both coasting and foreign. For administrative purposes the division forms nine provinces:—Genoa, the capital; Albenga, Bobbio, Chiavari, Levante, Novi, and Savona. Pop. 716,284.

GENOA [Italian, *Genova* or *Genua*; French, *Gênes*], a celebrated city, Italy, Piedmont, cap. prov. of same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between two rivers, the Bisagno and the Polcevera, at the head of the gulf of the same name. 75 m. S.E. Turin; lat. 44° 24′ 54″ N.; lon. 8° 53′ E. (R.) The appearance of the city from the sea is beautiful and striking: it is in the form of a crescent, and rises gradually from the shore—the whiteness of the houses, the imposing outlines of the intermingling palaces, and the distant villas and gardens, heightening the effect of its picturesque position. Immediately behind the city rises an abrupt hill, covered with villas and country houses. The city is enclosed by a double line of fortifications, forming a vast semicircle, supported by numerous detached forts, redoubts, and outworks, crowning hill after hill, and constituting one of the most extensive town fortifications in Europe; the outer wall being about 7 m. in extent. In the older parts of the town the streets are extremely narrow, being seldom more than 10 ft. wide, with lofty buildings on either side. They are also dark, steep, and crooked, and almost wholly inaccessible to carriages. In the newer quarters, again, many of them are spacious, and are lined with noble edifices. The finest of these streets are the Strada Nuova and the Strada Balbi, in both of which are a number



THE STRADA BALBI, GENOA.—From Italie Monumentale et Pittoresque.

of palaces of the most superb architecture, though often deformed by tawdry paintings on their fronts. Most of the streets, which are kept remarkably clean, are paved with smooth slabs of lava, having a pathway of bricks in the centre to afford footing to mules, and to persons carrying burdens. Many of the palaces are crowded with works of art, and splendidly fitted up inside, though in a showy rather than a substantial manner. The principal palaces are, the Ducal palace, and the palaces of Doria, Serra, Giustiniani, Cambasio, Balbi, Durazzo, and the palace of the Queen-Mother. The churches and hospitals rival the palaces in splendour. The most remarkable of the former is the Duomo, or Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, founded in the 11th century, but not completed till the beginning of the 12th. The most conspicuous church in the general view of the city is that of Carignano, finely situated on a hill, and having a resemblance to St. Peter's in its general plan. The other churches of note are, St. Stefano della Porta, a handsome structure, but chiefly remarkable for containing a painting of the martyrdom of the titular saint, the joint production of Rafaele and Giulio Romano; San Siro (St. Cyr), the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa; Saint Ambrosia, containing several fine paintings, and splendidly decorated within; L'Annunciata, also magnificently fitted up interiorly. There is a number of other interesting ecclesiastical edifices, although more than half the churches in the city were demolished by the French. The principal charitable institution is the Albergo de' Poveri, in which 1600 individuals, orphans and old people, find shelter; the children are brought up to different trades; and the girls, who marry out of the hospital, receive a decent dowry. The house itself unites the beauties of architecture on the most splendid scale, with the most perfect convenience. The Ospedale del Pammatone is another splendid institution for benevolent purposes, founded in 1430. The deaf and dumb institution (Sordi Muti) is also much celebrated. There are in and about Genoa fifteen different religious establishments for females, all regulated according to the monastic system, though none of the inmates take vows. The largest of these institutions is that of the Fieschine, which contains 250 persons, all employed in such light work as lace-making, embroidery, and the manufacture of artificial flowers. There are two theatres in the city, one of which, the Teatro Carlo Felice, is an elegant structure, and a university, also a handsome building. Besides the university, the other chief educational institutions are the theological seminary, the school of fine arts, the royal marine school, and the navigation school. Genoa is the seat of royal appeal courts, of a chamber of commerce, and an admiralty court. It is supplied with water by aqueducts 18 m. in length.

The manufactures of Genoa are considerable. Its velvets and silk are world-famed; and it likewise possesses factories of cloth, stockings, blonde, oilcloth, hats, paper, essences, and soap. Besides these, its works in gold, silver, and marble, have a high reputation; indeed, for silver-filagree, delicately and artistically wrought into bracelets, brooches, bunches of flowers, and other kinds of ornaments innumerable, the Genoese workmen stand unrivalled, and their productions are sent to all parts of the world.

The port of Genoa, which is of a semicircular form, and about ⅔ of a mile in diameter, is formed by two moles projecting into the sea from opposite sides, but not opposite each other; the Molo Nuovo, or New Mole, on the E. side, being about 790 yards S. of the Molo Vecchio, or Old mole, on the W. Both rise from 16 to 18 ft. above the sea. Near the abutment of the new mole is the light-house, a beautiful structure, 300 ft. in height. The light is revolving, and is seen in clear weather from a distance of 24 m. There is, besides, a fixed harbour light on each of the moles. Genoa is a free port, in which goods may be warehoused, and from which they may be re-exported free of duty. It is the chief outlet, by the Mediterranean, for the manufactures of Switzerland, Lombardy, and Piedmont. There is an immense number of bonding warehouses situated in one locality, called Porto Franco; these are surrounded by walls, and form a small separate town. The principal articles of export are rice, oils, fruit, cheese, rags, the products of its manufactures, &c. Imports—cottons, raw cotton, woollens, cochineal, indigo, colonial produce, tobacco, salt fish, hides, grain, lead, nutgalls, &c. In ancient times the Genoese merchants were remarkable for their enterprise, and for the extent of their dealings. They brought the productions of Hindoostan from Ispahan to Trebizond, and from thence conveyed them through Kaffa, in the Crimea, and afterwards through Constantinople to Europe. Their commerce subsequently de-

clined greatly, but is now, and has been for some years past, reviving.

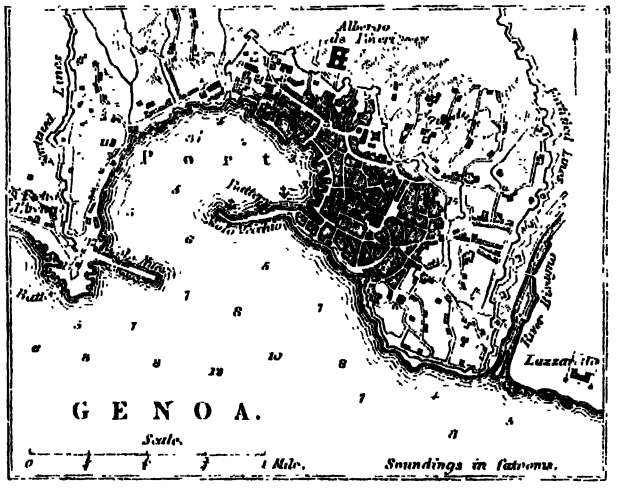
VESSELS ARRIVED in the YEARS 1860-1864.

	Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.		Total.	
	Ves.	Tonnage.	Ves.	Tonnage.	Ves.	Tonnage.
1860 ...	3984	663,947	3800	146,064	7,784	810,011
1861.. .	3802	805,921	5554	299,141	9,356	1,105,062
1862....	2900	681,596	6475	460,590	9,375	1,042,186
1863....	3136	774,384	6754	551,812	9,890	1,326,696
1864....	3481	847,000	6708	517,176	10,189	1,364,176

The foreign shipping entered in 1872 was 941,960 tons; the imports the previous year, £10,299,035.

Genoa is in many respects a very desirable, though not particularly cheap, place of residence. Rents are high in the city, but provisions of all sorts are abundant, of good quality, particularly beef and poultry, and reasonable. The climate is healthy and pure, though somewhat cold in winter. The Genoese are shrewd, industrious, and parsimonious, but are accused of a want of integrity and sincerity. Their moral and domestic habits, formerly very indifferent, are said to be now much improved.

The origin of Genoa is said to be more remote than that of Rome. As early as the 11th century the Genoese had become formidable at sea; and, notwithstanding an almost continuous succession of wars through several ages, gradually increased in power and importance. About the middle of the 13th century the rivalry between Genoa and Venice, so famous in Italian history, began to manifest itself; terminating in 1382, in the ascendancy of the latter. After a long period of internal distraction and misrule, the citizens instituted a supreme magistrate, called Doge, for life, excluding by law all the nobles. This form of government continued for two centuries, but without remedying the evils it was intended to correct; tumult and faction continuing as before. Another, and more efficient form of government, was introduced by Andrea Doria, in 1528, which existed till overturned by Bonaparte. The city was afterwards, 1799, being then in the possession of the French, taken by the united forces of Austria and England; and, finally, in 1815, united, by a decision of the Congress of Vienna, to the Sardinian monarchy, and now to the kingdom of Italy. Pop. (1872), 130,269.



1. Ducal Palace.
2. Doria Palace.
3. Church of the Annunziata.
4. Church of San Lorenzo.
5. Church of San Stefano.
6. C. of S. Maria Carignano.
7. University.
8. Marine College.
9. Arsenal.
10. Marine Arsenal.
11. Military Hospital.
12. Lazzaretto.
13. Lighthouse.
14. Piazza del Acquaverde.
15 Acquacola Garden...

GENOA (GULF OF), a large indentation of the Mediterranean, in Sardinia, N. of the island of Corsica, at the W. base of the Italian peninsula, at the head of which lies the city and port of Genoa. Opening widely and imperceptibly from the main body of the Mediterranean, no precise points can be named as marking its entrance; but it may, perhaps, be generally said to comprise the entire space N. of lat. 43° 40′ N. Its shores are not very deeply indented, nor do they exhibit any very marked projections—the Gulf of Spezzia being the most remarkable of the former, and Capes de la Mele, Chiapa, and Venere, the most noted of the latter.

GENOIS (ST.), a vil. and com., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Courtrai; with manufactures of linen and sabots; a tannery, brewery, rope-walk, two tobacco factories, and several mills. Pop. 3912.

GENOLA [Latin *Genenola*], a vil and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, prov. Coni, dist. and 10 m. E.S.E. Saluzzo, between the Grana and the Stura. It contains two churches and an alms-house, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1956.

GENONI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, prov. Isili, 4 m. from Laconi. It is well situated on the S. slope of a lofty hill, but has ill-built houses, and irregular dirty streets. It contains a parish and three minor churches, and a primary school; and has some trade in corn, wool, and chalk. Pop. 1078.

GENSANO, or GENZANO, a tn. Italy, Campagna di Roma, 19 m. S.E. Rome. It is picturesquely situated, and has several broad and straight streets, which terminate in a handsome square, ornamented with a beautiful fountain. On one of the hills above the town is the feudal mansion of the Dukes of Caesarini, and at a greater height the Convent of the Cappuccini. Gensano is celebrated for an annual festival, called the Infiorato di Genzano, when the streets are strewn with flowers, and the town is crowded with visitors from Rome and the neighbouring country. In the immediate vicinity is the beautiful little lake of Nemi, the Lacus Nemorensis of the poets. Pop. 4622.

GENSINGEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, circle, and 7 m. S.E. Bingen. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a town-house; and has several mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 943.

GENT, a tn. Holland, Gelderland, 7 m. E.N.E. Nijmegen, near the Waal, with a Reformed church and a school. It is supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp. Pop. agricultural, 368.

GENTHIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 27 m. N.E. Magdeburg. It is the seat of several courts and public offices for the circle; contains a Protestant parish church, burgher school, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, mills, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2800.

GENTILLY, a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine, a little S. of Paris, on the Bièvre. The only remarkable institution is the Bicêtre, now a departmental lunatic hospital, of the most useful and humane kind; also serving as an asylum for aged men.——The COMMUNE, a portion of which may be considered as a suburb of Paris, called Petit Gentilly, has a large manufactory of mirrors, several bleacheries, &c. At Gentilly was a summer residence of the early French kings, at which Pepin held a council, in 766. Pop. vil., 8871; com. 11,693.

GENTS, three vils. Hungary:— 1, Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, not far from Szent Miklos. It contains a Protestant and a Greek united church. Pop. 1080.—2, (*-Magyar*), co. Eisenberg, on the Marczall, 8 m. from Papa. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; produces some wine, and rears large numbers of cattle. Pop. 1092.—3, (*-Nemeth*), co. Eisenberg, on the Gyöngyös, about 3 m. from Steinamanger. Pop. 675.

GENZANO, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Potenza, on a height near the source of an affluent of the Bradano. It contains a parish church, and several convents. Pop. 6064.

GEOGRAPHIE.—1, A strait, Van Diemen's Land, separating Schouten's Island from Freycinet's Peninsula. It is scarcely a mile in width at the narrowest part.—2, A bay, W. Australia, co. Sussex, of which it occupies the whole N. extremity, being about 35 m. in width.

GEORGE, a maritime dist. and tn., S. Africa, Cape Colony. The DISTRICT, bounded N. by the divs. of Oudtshoorn and Prince Albert; E. by the divs. Uitenhage and Humansdorp; S. by the div. Knysna and the Indian Ocean; and W. by the divs. Mossel Bay and Oudtshoorn; greatest length, 95 m.; breadth, 45 m.; is traversed by the Outeniqua

Mountains, and by the Kammanassie Hills. The principal rivers are the Kouga and Kammanassie, which intersect the division, and the Olifant's River, which bounds it for a considerable distance on the N. It produces cattle, grain, vines, and tobacco; but, generally speaking, though possessed of plenty of water, it is not productive. The grain is of an inferior quality, and the sheep and cattle are lean. Pop. 10,658. ——The TOWN, cap. above dist., on the Breede River; lat. 34° S.; lon. 22° 19′ E.; is a poor place, and not at all thriving; the houses chiefly built of turf, plastered over with a mixture of clay and cow-dung, and whitewashed. The chief trade is in timber, and supplies for the interior. Pop. 1981.

GEORGE LAKE.—1, New S. Wales, between the cos. of Argyle and Murray, 2000 ft. above the sea, 16 to 18 m. in length, and about 7 m. at its greatest breadth.—2, U. States, New York, 36 m. long, and 2 to 3 m. broad, studded with numerous islands. Its waters are of singular purity, and the scenery of its shores is extremely picturesque, and on them are the remains of several old forts. A steam-boat plies regularly on the lake.

GEORGE (ST.), two pars. Wales:—1, (*Kegidock*), Denbigh; 4053 ac. Pop. 469.—2, Glamorgan; 1058 ac. P. 213.

GEORGE (ST.), several pars. England:—1, Gloucester; 1831 ac. Pop. 10,276.—2, (*Hanover Square*), Middlesex; 1161 ac. Pop. 87,771.—3, (*-in the-East*), Middlesex; 243 ac. Pop. 48,891.

GEORGE (ST.) CHANNEL, the S. portion of that arm of the Atlantic which separates Ireland from Great Britain, the S. limit of which may be defined by a line drawn diagonally from Cape Clear, in Ireland, to the Land's End in Cornwall; a distance of about 200 m. Northerly, it blends with the Irish Sea, but may be said to terminate in this direction with the parallel of 53° 30′ N.; or with a line drawn from Dublin to Holyhead, a distance of about 55 m. Its whole length, S.W. to N.E., will thus be about 210 m. The great tidal wave from the Atlantic enters this channel nearly simultaneously with its entrance into the English Channel, and thus brings high water about the same time to Brest, in France; Falmouth, in England; and Cape Clear, in Ireland.

GEORGE (ST.), ISLANDS, CHANNELS, CAPES, &c.—— *Islands.*—1, One of the Azores, a long narrow island, about 23 m. in length, between Terceira and Pico, separated from the latter by a safe channel, from 10 to 12 m. broad. It lies W.N.W. and E.S.E., and has a small road or harbour on the S. side. The extreme S.E. point, called Point del Topa, is in lat. 38° 30′ N.; lon. 27° 50′ W.—2, An isl. Mozambique Channel, 2 m. N. St. Jago; lat. 15° 2′ 12″ S.; lon. 40° 48′ 30″ E. (R.)—3, Small isls. India, coast of Malabar, lat. 15° 21′ N.; lon. 73° 45′ E. (R.)—4, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Solomon group; lat. 8° 32′ S.; lon. 159° 40′ E.—5, An isl. and harbour of N. Florida, W. Appalachicola Bay; lat. 29° 37′ 24″ N.; lon. 85° 5′ 15″ W. (R.)—6, An isl. N. America, N.W. coast; lat. (E. point) 56° 38′ N.; lon. 169° 11′ W. (R.)—7, A small isl. Bay of Honduras, between the islands Turneffe and Ambergris, an agreeable and healthful spot; lat. 17° 35′ N.; lon. 88° 43′ W.—8, One of the largest of the Bermudas, about 15 m. long, and 3 m. broad. It is surrounded by rocks, and is approachable by vessels at two places only, and even there not without hazard. Lat. 32° 45′ N.; lon. 63° 30′ W.—— *Channels.*—9, A channel between the Great and Little Nicobar islands, Bay of Bengal, about 15 m. to 18 m. long, and from 3 m. to 6 m. wide, extending E.N.E. and W.S.W. The bottom in general is foul, with strong tides or currents running in eddies through the channel; few vessels, therefore, pass through it, unless carried by an unexpected current.—10, The strait or channel which separates New Ireland from New Britain.—— *Capes and Bays.*—11, A cape, the S. promontory of New Ireland; lat. 4° 45′ S.; lon. 152° 40′ E.—12, A cape, Australia, S.E. coast: lat. 35° 10′ S.; lon. 150° 59′ E. (R.)—13, A cape, S. extremity, Kerguelen's Land, S. Indian Ocean; lat. 49° 54′ S.; lon. 70° 10′ E. (R.)—14, A bay, cape, and harbour, Newfoundland, W. coast. The bay extends inwards, E.N.E., 54 m., and receives the river St. George, which falls in to the head of the harbour of same name, in which the bay terminates E. The river is navigable for boats only, but is fast filling up with sand. The cape, which forms the N. entrance to the bay, is in lat. 48° 29′ N.; lon. 59° 16′ W. (R.)—15, A bay and cape, Nova Scotia, N.E. coast, opposite Cape Breton. The bay is about 20 m. wide at the entrance, and, where it penetrates furthest into the land, about 18 m. in length from Cape St. George. The latter forms the W. entrance to the bay, and is in lat. 45° 52′ N.; lon. 61° 52′ W. (R.)

GEORGE (ST.), TOWN FORTS, &c.—1, A tn. on the E. side of St. George island, one of the Bermudas, on a gentle declivity which fronts the harbour, containing about 500 houses, built of freestone. Pop. 2800.—2, A tn. and fort, E. coast, Brazil; lat. 14° 49′ 24″ S.; lon. 39° 1′ W. (R.)—3, A tn. W. Indies, isl. Grenada, S.W. coast. It stands on uneven ground, and some of its streets are very steep; but it is handsomely built, and divided into two parts, one being called Bay Town, and the other the Carenage. At the back of the town the mountains rise to a great height. The harbour is one of the best in the W. Indies. The fort is in lat. 12° 2′ 54″ N.; lon. 61° 48′ W. (R.)—4, A vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Liége, 10 m. N.E. Huy, with coal and alum mines, four breweries, and three flour mills. Pop. 5194.

GEORGE D'ELMINA (ST.). *See* ELMINA.

GEORGE (FORT). *See* GAMBIA.

GEORGEHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 4229 ac. Pop. 878.

GEORGEN (ST.), several places, Austria, particularly:—1, A vil. Upper Austria, near lake Aller, 29 m. S.W. Wels, with a parish church. Pop. 1100.—2, A market tn. Styria, circle, and 15 m. S.E. Grätz, on the Stifing, with a parish church, castle, and poorhouse, and two annual fairs. P. 924.

GEORGENBERG, or SZOMBATHELY [Latin, *Mons Sancti Georgii*], a tn. Hungary, co. Zips, l. bank, Popper, 7 m. S.W. Kesmarck. It is built of stone, in a triangular form, on the side of a hill; has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a normal school; a distillery, a brewery, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Much very fine yarn is hand-spun. Pop. 1000.

GEORGENTHAL, a tn. Bohemia, circle, Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Kreutzberg, 55 m. N. Prague. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains a parish church and townhouse, and has manufactures of chintz and calico, some general trade, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1703.

GEORGETOWN [under the Dutch, *Stabroek*], the capital city of British Guiana, and of co. Demerara, r. bank, and at the mouth of the Demerara river; lat. 6° 49′ 24″ N.; lon. 58° 11′ 30″ W. (R.) It is built with Dutch regularity, the streets broad and intersecting at right angles, mostly with canals in the middle, communicating with each other and with the river, and crossed by a multitude of bridges. The houses, of wood, and mostly two or three stories high, are built in straight lines, and, as a security against damp, are raised three or four feet from the ground on hardwood posts; many of them have gardens attached, and the luxuriant foliage embowering the houses adds greatly to the pleasing aspect of the city. Water Street, which faces the river, is wholly occupied by merchants, whose warehouses and wharfs jut out into the stream. This is the only street exclusively inhabited by Europeans. The streets are kept remarkably clean, and pigs found wandering in them are seized by, and become the property of, the street cleaners; between whom, and the original proprietors, frequent and sometimes most amusing squabbles take place. Hundreds of negroes often congregate and take part in such contentions; and what between their jabbering and struggling, and the equally melodious sounds emitted by the unlucky cause of the hubbub, who is generally hamstrung and killed in the strife, scenes take place that would defy the pencil of a Wilkie or a Breughel. The principal buildings in the city are the townhall, with the government offices, an imposing stone edifice, in a pure style; the episcopal cathedral, also of stone, and the colonial hospital. Besides these, there are also a second Episcopal church, built of wood; a neat Scotch church, a R. catholic, and eight other chapels, belonging to Wesleyans, Baptists, the London Missionary Society, &c.; numerous schools, under the guidance of the various religious communities; a mariners' hospital, a lunatic asylum, two theatres, and horse-races twice a-year. The market-place, adjoining the townhall, is open, airy, and surrounded by elegant shops, well supplied with all kinds of provisions, fish, flesh, and fowl. Adjoining, and built over the river, is the slaughterhouse, where all cattle must be killed and cleaned. All offal and useless remnants are thrown into the stream, where they are immediately snapped up by sharks and other voracious fish, who watch the slaughterhouse in countless numbers. Woe to any one who

here falls into the water; he is irrecoverably lost, being instantaneously devoured. At the mouth of the river is Fort Frederick-William; connected with it are excellent barracks and military hospital, and near it is a fine lighthouse. Georgetown, from its low, swampy position, is unhealthy; the principal diseases are yellow and intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and dropsy. Anchorage good in 17 ft. water; but at the river mouth is a bar, on which there is only 15 ft. water; exports sugar, rum, and coffee. The population amounts to about 35,000.

GEORGETOWN, several places, U. States, including:—1, A city and port of entry, Columbia district, l. bank Potomac, 2 m. W. Washington, with which it communicates by two bridges, across Rock creek. It is pleasantly situated, and contains many handsome buildings, comprising a market-house, four banks, seven churches, a R. Catholic college, and a nunnery, with female seminary attached. Here are several commercial and commission houses, lumber yards, tanneries, and mills. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal commences here. Pop. (1870), 11,384.—2, A vil. and port of entry, S. Carolina, on W. side of Winyaw Bay, 107 m. E.S.E. Columbia. It contains a courthouse, jail, bank, four churches, and an academy. The harbour admits vessels of 11 ft. draught, and is the seat of a considerable trade; tonn. 4415. Pop. 2904.—3, A vil. Kentucky, 17 m. E. Frankfort, on a tributary of the Kentucky. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, an academy, and a Baptist college. Pop. 1511.—4, A vil. Ohio, 84 m. S.S.W. Columbus. It has a courthouse, jail, four churches, two tanneries, a brewery, and several stores. Pop. 600.

GEORGETOWN.—1, A tn. Van Diemen's Land, N. coast, E. shore, estuary of the Tamar, about 3 m. from its junction with Bass' Strait; lat. 41° 6′ 18″ S.; lon. 146° 50′ 15″ E. (R.)—2, A tn., isl. Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales, Island, Malacca Strait; lat. 5° 25′ 6″ N.; lon. 100° 19′ 45″ E. (R.)

GEORGIA [Russian, *Grusia*; Persian, *Gurdschistan*; native, *Iberia*], a country, Asia, situated near the centre of the Russian possessions, on the S. side of the Caucasian range, and now included in the Russian gov. Tiflis (*which see*). It is bounded, N. by the Caucasus; E. by the Persian prov. Schirwan, now ceded to Russia; S. by an Armenian range, which separates the basin of the Kur from that of the Aras; and W. by a branch of the Caucasus, forming part of the watershed between the Caspian and the Black Seas. The name is sometimes employed to designate the whole territory possessed or claimed by the Russians S. of the Caucasus. In this large sense it may have an area of 28,800 geo. sq. m.; but when more correctly confined to Georgia proper, the area does not exceed 12,800 geo. sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous; mountain-ranges, as already described, surrounding it on the N.W. and E., and sending out numerous ramifications; but the central part of it is occupied by a large and fertile valley, in which the Kur flows from W. to E., and receives almost all its drainage. The soil, generally in the lower grounds, and more especially in this valley, is of great fertility; and having the advantage of a delightful climate, grows in abundance, not only all the ordinary cereals, and maize, hemp, and flax, but great quantities of wine and cotton, and unlimited supplies of the most exquisite fruit. The culture, however, is very imperfect; and though important improvements have taken place since the Russians acquired possession of the country from Persia, in 1800, it has not yet recovered from the disasters brought upon it by ages of misrule and almost incessant warfare. The natives, forming about three-fourths of the whole population, belong to the Caucasian race, and have been as much celebrated as the Circassians for the athletic frames of the men, and the beauty of the women. These properties have created a large demand for both sexes—the males to serve in the armies, and the females to become inmates of the harems of the Turks. The nobles long derived their chief revenue from this inhuman traffic, valuing their serfs only for the money which they could obtain for them in the Turkish markets. It is said that great numbers of the celebrated Mamelukes were Georgians. Under the Russian sovereignty this traffic has ceased; and the distinction which divided the whole population into the classes of nobles and serfs, nearly equivalent to those of masters and slaves, though still subsisting, has been greatly modified. The power of life and death, which the nobles claimed, and made no scruple of exercising, has been expressly abolished. The Georgians belong nominally to the Greek church; but both clergy and people are generally ignorant. The Bible, however, was translated into their native language, a



GEORGIANS OF THE HEIGHTS OF TIFLIS.
From Belanger, Voyage aux Indes Orientales.

peculiar dialect, greatly resembling the Armenian, as early as the beginning of the 5th century; and the benefits, though hitherto not very apparent, promise to be greatly extended by means of a printing-press which the Russians have established. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. Georgia proper, about 300,000.

GEORGIA, one of the Southern U. States, N. America, bounded, N. by Tennessee and N. Carolina, E. by S. Carolina and the Atlantic, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama; between lat. 30° 30′ and 35° N., and lon. 80° 50′ and 85° 50′ W. Length, N. to S., 300 m.; breadth, 210 m.; area, 58,000 sq. m. The coast is bordered by a chain of islands, the principal of which are Tybee, Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, St. Simon's, and Cumberland; consisting of salt marsh and of a rich gray soil, on which the famous sea-island cotton is raised; and separated from each other by rivers, creeks, and inlets, forming a navigable communication capable of admitting vessels of 100 tons. The surface of the mainland is low and level for 50 or 60 m. inland, the first 4 or 5 m. from the coast being occupied by a salt marsh, succeeded by a belt of land similar to that of the islands. Beyond that commence the pine barrens, extending from 60 to about 90 m. from the coast, and interspersed with numerous inland swamps on the margin of the creeks and rivers, which are partially or totally overflowed by the return of the tide, and constitute the rice plantations. Beyond this region commences the country of sand-hills, 30 or 40 m. wide, interspersed with fertile tracts, and extending to the lower falls of the rivers; beyond which is the tract called the Upper Country, having generally a strong and fertile soil. In the N. and W. the surface rises into the Appalachian mountain chain, which rises here, in some places, 1500 ft. high. With the exception of some streams in the N. part of the state, which flow W. into Alabama, all the rivers of Georgia flow in a S. or S.E. direction, but chiefly the latter. The principal rivers are the Chattahoochee, which also forms the greater part of the W. boundary, and flows, under the name of the Apalachicola, into the Gulf of Mexico, and is navigable for steamers for 300 m.; the Savannah, navigable for steamers, part of the year, for 250 m.; and the Alatamaha and its affluents, navigable for vessels of 30 tons 300 m. up from the Atlantic, into which both it and the Savannah fall. The climate is generally mild, and snow is of extremely rare occurrence; but in the low country it is unhealthy in July, August, and September. Cotton and rice are the staple productions; but tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other cereals, are cultivated with success; as are also oranges, melons, figs, grapes, and a variety of tropical and

other fruits. Copper and iron are found, and in the N. part of the state gold in considerable quantities. There are numbers of tanneries, flour-mills, distilleries, and other works in the state; but the manufactures are not yet of great importance. Cotton and rice are the principal articles of export, and the imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. In this state are two canals—the Savannah and Ogeeche Canal, and the Brunswick Canal, 16 and 12 m. respectively; and in 1862 there were 1419 miles of railway in operation. The means of education are provided by the university of Georgia, with its different branches, and by a great number of academies and primary schools. There are different religious denominations; but the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians are the most numerous.

The state is divided into 97 counties. According to the present constitution, which was adopted in 1798, and amended in 1839, the governor is elected by the people, and remains in office two years; the senate consists of 47 members, and the house of representatives of 130. The state has 8 members in the national house of representatives, and 10 electoral votes for president of the United States. Milledgeville is the seat of the legislature; and the other principal towns are Augusta and Savannah. Public revenue (1866), 8,568,942 dollars; expenditure, 8,497,190 dollars; debt, 5,706,500 dols.

Georgia was so named in 1753 in honour of George II. It suffered much, in the early periods of its settlement, from wars with the Spaniards in Florida. It was taken by the British in the revolutionary war of 1778, and evacuated in 1782. In convention it adopted the constitution of the U. States, by a unanimous vote, in 1788. In January, 1861, Georgia joined the Confederate cause against the Federal government, by an act of secession passed by a convention called for the purpose. The state was subsequently overrun by the armies of the north. Pop. (1840), 691,392, of which number 280,944 were slaves; (1850), 888,726, of which number 349,208 were slaves; (1860), 1,057,286.

GEORGIA.—1, An isl., S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon group; lat. (S. point) 8° 53′ S.; lon. 158° 14′ E.—2, (*New*), a name formerly given to the N.W. coast of America, between the mouth of the Colombia and lat. 49° 20′ N.—3, (*West*), a name given to the N.W. coast, part of the territory of Alaska, U. States, facing the Icy Sea N. of the Arctic circle.—4, (*New South*), a part of the Antarctic regions S. of S. America, now called New S. Shetland.

GEORGIA (Gulf of), an inlet on the N.W. coast of America, which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Oregon. It has about 20 m. average breadth, and communicates with the Pacific, in the N., by Queen Charlotte Sound; and in the S.W. by the strait of Juan de Fuca.

GEORGIA (South), an isl., S. Atlantic; lat. (N. point), 53° 57′ S.; lon. 38° 13′ W. (R.) It is 90 m. long, and has considerable breadth; possesses a number of bays and harbours, which are encumbered with ice during a great part of the year, and when they can be approached are rendered dangerous by icebergs. The coasts are high and rocky, and the interior of the island consists of high mountains covered with snow; and valleys, which in summer, when the snow melts, present a vigorous vegetation. The coasts abound with seals, and seafowl of various kinds are numerous.

GEORGIEVSK, a small tn. Russia, prov. Caucasus; lat. 44° 0′ N.; lon. 42° 55′ E.; on a steep height near l. bank Podkoumka. It is regularly built, and contains a government house, one Greek and one Armenian church, six hospitals, a lazaretto, and several granaries. The inhabitants are composed principally of Cossacks of the Volga, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits; and Russians and Armenians. The environs are picturesque, and the air pure. Pop. 3551.

GEORGSWALDE, two nearly contiguous places, Bohemia:—1, (*Alt-*), A tn. and lordship, circle Leitmeritz, on the frontiers of Saxony, 55 m. N. Prague. It contains a handsome parish church, with a painting by Kindermann; a poorhouse, and a bathing establishment; and has manufactures of linen, three mills, a weekly market, and two annual fairs.—2, (*New-*), A vil. near the former. Joint pop. 7632.

GEPPERSDORF, two places, Austria:—1, A vil. Moravia, circle Olmütz; with a parish church, school, distillery, brewery, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 736.—2, A vil. and lordship, Austrian Silesia, circle Troppau, near the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1340.

GERA, a tn. Germany, principality Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, cap. lordship of same name, in a beautiful valley, r. bank Elster, here crossed by two wooden bridges, 35 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of two suburbs; and is well and regularly built, most of the houses being of modern construction, in consequence of a fire in 1780, by which the greater part of the town was consumed. It is the seat of several courts of law and public offices; contains two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, observatory, government buildings, theatre, workhouse, lunatic asylum, orphan hospital, and old castle, now used as a prison; and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen, mixed silk, and other goods, camlet, musical instruments, fire-engines, carriages, pipes, porcelain and stoneware, hats, tobacco, and leather, several mills, a considerable general and transit trade, and a bathing establishment. Pop. (1864), 15,363.

GERA, a river, Germany, which rises at the foot of the Schneekopf, on the E. slope of the Thüringer-Wald, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, flows S. past the towns of Plaue, Arnstadt, and Ichterhausen, to the town of Erfurt, where it forms two branches—the Wilde-Gera and the Schmale-Gera, which shortly after joins r. bank Unstrut. Total course, about 45 m.

GERACE [Latin, *Hieraca*], a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 36 m. E.N.E. Reggio, on a hill. The streets are narrow and dirty, and though there are some good houses, the town has altogether a mean and miserable appearance. It contains a cathedral, once a handsome structure, now in ruins; nine parish churches, several convents, a seminary, and an hospital. It has some trade in wine, and has two yearly fairs. The town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It stands on the site of the ancient *Locri Epizephyrii*, of which some interesting ruins remain. Pop. 6899.

GERACI, a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. Palermo, dist. and 17 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 3364.

GÉRARDMER, or Gérômé, a tn. France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. S. St. Dié. It has a parish church; manufactures Burgundy pitch, linens, cottons, delft and wooden ware. P. 5921.

GERASA, Jerash, or Djerash, a ruined city, Syria, in ancient Decapolis, pash. and 80 m. S.S.W. Damascus, on the opposite slopes of two hills, which rise from either side of the Keruan, 2000 ft. above the level of the sea; lat. 37° 16′ 30″ N.; lon. 36° 3′ E. The ruins of this city, which have been compared to those of Baalbec and Palmyra, attest its ancient magnificence. The most interesting of these remains extend



THE LITTLE THEATRE, GERASA.—From Laborde, Voyage en Orient.

along the r. bank of the stream, N.E. to S.W. At the latter extremity are a magnificent triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, a naumachia, a theatre, and a small temple, with a spacious semicircular colonnade of the Ionic order, from which a street, with a range of columns on each side, traverses the whole length of the city. This street is crossed at right angles by three parallel streets, on either of which are the remains of interesting and magnificent buildings, including a fine Corinthian temple, with a double row of columns in front, and a single row along the other three sides. Beyond the N. wall, which is a mile from the S. entrance, is an extensive necropolis, with numerous finely-executed sarcophagi. Gerasa was built by the Romans after their conquests in the E.; taken by storm by Alexander Jannæus; burned by the Jews in their vengeance on the Syrians, for the massacre of their brethren at Cæsarea; taken by Annius, a general under Vespasian, who burned down what remained of it; and in 1122, its castle was destroyed by Baldwin II. of Jerusalem.

GERBEVILLER, a tn. France, dep. Meurthe, 20 m. S.E. Nancy; with manufactures of woollen hosiery; tanneries, and extensive quarries of building stone. Pop. 2236.

GERBI, (GHERBA, or JERBA, an isl. Mediterranean, N. Africa, Karkinah group, gulf of Cabes, regency of Tunis, from the mainland of which it is distant, easterly, about 18 m.; lat. 34° 39′ N.; lon. 11° 0′ E. It is about 10 m. in length, and about 4 or 5 m. in breadth; low, covered with date trees, and the shores abound with the lotus. Off the S. coast is a productive tunny fishery. The inhabitants are numerous and industrious; and manufacture linen and woollen fabrics, and shawls, which are exported chiefly to the coast of Barbary.

GERBIER-DES-JONCS, a hill, France, dep. Ardèche, in an E. branch of the N. Cevennes; height, 5264 ft.; and, with exception of Mount Mezenc, the loftiest summit in this branch of the watershed, between the basins of the Rhone and Loire.

GERDAUEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, on the Omet. It is the seat of local courts and offices; has two churches, two castles, manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, tileworks, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2359. The CIRCLE, area 247 geo. sq. m., is well-wooded, well-watered, and of considerable fertility. Pop. 32,058.

GEREMOABO, a tn. Brazil, interior of prov. Bahia, com. Jacobina. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. of dist. 3000.

GERENZANO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Milan, in a fertile plain, where the mulberry is extensively cultivated. It contains a handsome parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 1849.

GERES, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Kis-*), A vil. co. Zemplin, about 15 m. from Ujhely. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1131.—2, (*Nagy-*), A vil. near the former. Pop. 799.—3, (or *Greschen*), A vil., co. Szolnok, in a well-wooded district 40 m. from Zilah. It contains a Protestant parish church. Pop. 600.—4, A vil., co. Szathmar, about 15 m. from Bagos; with a Protestant church. Pop. 580.

GEREZ (SERRA DE), a mountain chain, Portugal, forming a ramification of the mountains of Asturias, and situated between the basins of the Douro and the Minho, to the W. of Montalegre. It stretches about 18 m. N. to S., and is generally composed of a succession of lofty granite peaks. Its culminating point, the Murro de Burageiro, has a height of 4296 ft. Marshal Soult, in 1809, when retreating, led his army through a terrific gorge forming one of the passes in this chain.

GEREZE, two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary:—1, (*Kis-*), Thither Theiss, co. Ugocs, on the Turz, 8 m. from Halmi. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek united church. There is a valuable coal mine in the vicinity. Pop. 1700.—2, (*Nagy-*), Near the former. It contains the parish church. Pop. 700.

GERGAL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 23 m. N.N.W. Almeria, at the W. foot of the Sierra de Baza. It is indifferently built, has a large parish church, a chapel, townhouse, prison, storehouse, and public fountain. Manufactures:—earthenware, glass, white wax, counterpanes, oil, &c. Trade:—oil, wine, hardware, &c. Pop. 5028.

GERGEI, a vil. isl. Sardinia, div. and 34 m. N. Cagliari, in a marshy and unhealthy hollow on the side of the hill of Giara. It contains a parish church, built in the beginning of the 14th century, and surmounted by a modern dome; five minor churches, and a primary school; has a trade in corn, and wine; and an annual fair. Pop. 2161.

GERINDOTE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Toledo. It consists of a few good houses, and a considerable number of earthen huts; contains a parish church, townhouse, and primary school; and has manufactures of soap, several oil mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 1253.

GERINGSWALDE, a tn. Saxony, circle and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig, in a hilly, but well-wooded district on the Aubach, and a beautiful lake. It is an old place, has considerable manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and calico; several mills, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of two old castles. Pop. 2318.

GERK, a vil. Austria, Sclavonia, regimental dist. Peterwardein, on the Bossut, near its confluence with the Save, about 6 m. from Bacsincze. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 2810.

GERLACHSHEIM.—1, A market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, on the Tauber, 17 m. S.W. Würzburg. Pop. tn. 1120; bail., area 44 geo. sq. m., 12,852.—2, Mittel, Nieder, and Ober-Gerlachsheim, three contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and W.S.W. from Liegnitz. They contain a parish church, two castles, and several mills. Pop. 2233.

GERMA, or GARAMA, a tn. N. Africa, Fezzan, 50 m. N.N.W. Murzouk. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch; houses for the most part of mud, and in a ruinous condition; inhabitants very poor. The vicinity abounds with date trees. The ruins of ancient Garama are distant about 1½ m.

GERMAIN (ST.), numerous places, France, the most important are—1, (*-Lembron*), A tn., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. S. Issoire, on the Couze; with mineral springs, four annual fairs, and manufactures of animal charcoal. Pop. 2113.—2, (*-l'Herm*), A tn., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S.W. Ambert, on the Doulon, in an arid district; with manufactures of lace, worsted mills; and six annual fairs. Pop. 1009.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (ST.), [Latin, *Ledia Germani*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. N. Versailles, on a height above the Seine, and on the railway to Paris. It is well built, and consists of three public squares, and of several wide and well paved, but irregular streets. The only public building deserving of notice is the castle, built in the form of an irregular pentagon, crowned with a balustrade, flanked at its angles by five large pavilions, surrounded by a wide ditch, and bordered by a magnificent terrace, which commands an extensive view, and slopes down to the Seine. This castle is of considerable historical interest. Within it, or the adjoining edifices, which time and revolutionary violence have destroyed, were born the French kings Henry II., Charles IX., and Louis XIV., and the two celebrated daughters of Francis I.—Madelaine, better known as a short-lived Scottish queen, the wife of James V.; and Margaret of Valois, distinguished throughout Europe by her own talents, and the generous protection she afforded to literary men. Within this castle, too, James II., after his bigotry had driven him from England, long kept up the mimicry of a court, and was used as a paltry tool for the ambitious or vindictive purposes of Louis XIV. The forest of Germain, one of the finest in France, includes, within the walls which surround it, an area of above 10,000 acres, and is made perfectly accessible throughout by the fine roads which traverse it in all directions, and have an aggregate length of nearly 1000 m. The manufactures of the town consist of cotton, hosiery, and hair-cloth. There are also numerous tanneries; a fair is held in the vicinity within the forest, which lasts three days, and attracts vast crowds from Paris and the surrounding districts; and a large weekly market, at which from 90,000 to 100,000 swine are annually sold. Pop. 12,263.

GERMAN, par. Isle of Man. Pop. 4510.

GERMAN OCEAN. *See* NORTH SEA.

GERMAN (SAN), a tn., isl. Porto Rico, Spanish W. Indies, near the west coast. In the vicinity coffee and cotton are produced, and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. 9125.

GERMANO (SAN).—1, A tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, r. bank Rapido, at the foot of Mont Cassin, 33 m. N.W. Capua; defended by a fort. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1730, and here Murat was defeated by the Austrians, on the 16th March, 1815. Pop. 4000.—2, A tn.

Italy, Piedmont, 33 m. N.E. Turin; with a church and a convent. Pop. 2600.

GERMAN'S (St.), a bor. market tn. and par. England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. W. by N. Plymouth, on the St. German's creek, formed by the rivers Tidi and Lynher; once the episcopal see of the bishopric of Cornwall. It has a church, a fine old building; the remains of an old cathedral, with a very handsome entrance doorway; a Methodist chapel, a free and thirteen daily schools, several almshouses, and a farmers' club. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and also in taking coals and timber to the mines at Menheniot, and fetching back the ore, great quantities of which are shipped at St. German's. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very picturesque, and here is situated the handsome seat of the Earl of St. German's. Area of par. 1050 ac. Pop. 2678.

GERMANSWEEK, or WEEK-ST.-GERMANS, par. Eng. Devon; 2594 ac. Pop. 318.

GERMANTOWN, several places, U. States, comprising —1. A tn. Pennsylvania, 6 m. N.W. Philadelphia. It consists of one broad street, 4 m. in length, and intersected by several others at right angles. It contains 14 places of worship, newspaper offices, banks, insurance offices, academies, and schools; and has a considerable trade. It was founded by German Quakers; Oct. 1777, the British here defeated the American provincials. Many of the merchants of Philadelphia and others have here their country seats situated in spacious grounds. Pop. 5482.—2, A vil. Ohio, situated in a beautiful valley, 82 m. W. Columbus. It contains four churches, two tanneries, a brewery, and a printing-office. The settlers were mostly of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1200.—3, A vil. Tennessee, on the Memphis and Charleston railway, and near Wolf river, 15 m. E. Memphis. It is situated in a rich cotton-growing district, and has an active trade.—4, A handsome vil. of Bracken co., Kentucky, 70 m. N.E. Frankfort. Pop. about 400.

GERMANY [Latin, *Germania*; German, *Deutschland*; French, *Allemagne*; Spanish, *Alemania*], the name given to a large part of Central Europe, and in one sense including all the countries in which the mass of the people are German in race and language. Parts of Switzerland, Austria, and Russia may thus be said to be German. The name, however, generally receives a more restricted application. From 1815 to 1866 Germany, in a political sense, consisted of all the states belonging to the Germanic Confederation, including a large part of the Austrian Empire. Bohemia, in which the Sclavonic element predominates, then formed part of Germany, while the Prussian provinces of Prussia and Posen were excluded. Its boundaries were E. the provs. of Prussia and Posen, Russia, and the Austrian provs. of Galicia, Hungary, and Croatia; S. the Adriatic Sea, Italy, and Switzerland; W. France, Belgium, and Holland; N. the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic. In 1866 the Confederation was greatly modified by the forcible ejection of Austria from it by Prussia, by the absorption of Hanover and some minor states into the Prussian dominions, and by the formation of the Confederacy of North Germany under the absolute headship of Prussia, the southern states continuing separate and independent until the end of 1870. In that year the Franco-Prussian war had the effect of bringing into conjunction the northern with the southern states, and of consolidating them into a new empire. While enjoying a greater or less amount of independence, they all recognize the headship of Prussia, the king of which assumed the title of Emperor of Germany in Dec 1870. Germany is bounded N. by the Baltic, Denmark, and the N. Sea; W. by Holland, Belgium, and France; S. by Switzerland and Austria; E. by Russia. The following table shows the elements which formed the Germanic Confederation, side by side with those now forming the Empire:—

STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, 1866.

Those marked * did not belong to the *Zollverein*.	Designation.	Area sq. m.	Population.
Anhalt	Duchy	869	181,824
*AUSTRIA—			
Archduchies			
Styria			
Carinthia and Carniola			
Part of the coast territories, &c.	Empire	75,822	12,802,944
Tyrol, with Vorarlberg and Salzburg			
Bohemia			
Moravia and Silesia			
Baden	Grand Duchy	5,851	1,360,291
Bavaria	Kingdom	29,638	4,689,837
*Bremen	Free City	106	98,575
Brunswick	Duchy	1,526	282,400
Frankfurt	Free City	43	87,518
*Hamburg	,, ,,	148	229,941
Hanover	Kingdom	14,776	1,888,070
Hesse Cassel	Electorate	3,858	738,454
Hesse-Darmstadt	Grand Duchy	3,243	856,907
Hesse-Homburg	Landgrave	206	26,817
*Holstein and Lauenburg	Duchies	2,710	591,566
*Liechtenstein	Duchy	64	7,150
Lippe-Detmold	,,	445	108,513
Lippe-Schaumburg	,,	212	30,774
*Lübeck	Free City	127	40,182
Luxemburg, with Limburg	Grand Duchy	1,886	421,088
*Mecklenburg-Schwerin	,, ,,	4,831	548 449
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz	,, ,,	997	99,660
Nassau	Duchy	1,802	457,571
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	Grand Duchy	2,417	295,242
PRUSSIA.—*Divisions:*—			
Brandenburg			
Pomerania			
Silesia	Kingdom	71,698	14,138,804
Saxony			
Westphalia			
Rhine Provinces			
Reuss (old line)	Principality	148	42,170
Reuss (young line)	,,	297	83,360
Saxony	Kingdom	5,766	2,225,240
Saxe Altenburg	Duchy	509	137,883
Saxe Coburg-Gotha	,,	816	159,431
Saxe-Meiningen	,,	933	172,341
Saxe Weimar-Eisenach	,,	1,421	273,252
Schwarzburg-Rudoldstadt	Principality	340	71,918
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	,,	318	64,895
Waldeck	,,	460	58,604
Würtemberg	Kingdom	7,675	1,720,708
Total	..	242,867	45,018,034

STATES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

	Area Eng. sq. m.	Pop. 1871.
NORTHERN STATES—		
Prussia†	137,532	24,691,203
Saxony	6,777	2,556,244
Mecklenburg Schwerin	4,834	557,897
Oldenburg	2,417	316,641
Brunswick	1,526	311,715
Saxe Weimar	1,421	286,183
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	96,982
Saxe Meiningen	933	187,884
Anhalt	869	203,354
Saxe Coburg Gotha	816	174,339
Saxe-Altenburg	509	142,122
Lippe Detmold	445	111,153
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	340	75,523
Schwarzburg Sondershausen	318	67,191
Reuss, Schleiz	297	80,032
Reuss, Greiz	148	45,094
Schaumburg-Lippe	212	32,051
Hamburg	148	338,974
Lübeck	127	52,158
Bremen	100	122,565
Upper Hesse	..	..
SOUTHERN STATES—		
Bavaria	29,347	4,861,402
Würtemberg	7,676	1,818,541
Baden	5,851	1,461,428
Hesse-Darmstadt	2,866	852,843
Alsace-Lorraine	5,593	1,549,459
Total of German Empire	212,168	41,058,196

† Including Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, Frankfort, Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, annexed in 1866, Waldeck, annexed in 1867, and 384 sq. m. of territory, with 80,704 inhabitants, from rectifications of the frontiers of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt.

CAUCASIAN RACE . TEUTONS NORTH GERMANS



1 2 3 4 NATIVES OF HANOVER . 5 VILLAGE NOBLE . 6 GUNSMITH . 7 [illegible] OF MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN . 8 [illegible]

As each state is described under its own name, the description here is confined to leading features, which belong to Germany as a whole, inclusive of Austria.

Physical Features.—These are greatly diversified, and present such an irregular succession of mountains and valleys, table-land and plains, as makes it extremely difficult to arrange them for the purpose of a distinct general description. The whole country seems, however, to admit of being divided into four distinct parts—a S. mountain region, a central plateau, a central mountain region, and a N. plain. The S. mountain region is covered by the Alps, which, entering Germany on the S.E. of Switzerland, proceed E. through the Tyrol, throw off one large branch, which descends S. through Illyria to the Adriatic, and continues E. with the other main branch till it becomes linked with the chain of the W. Carpathians. The central mountain region, of much less elevation than the former, since it nowhere attains the limit of perpetual snow, and does not in average height exceed 5000 ft., is much more complicated, consisting of a great number of separate ranges, which ramify in all directions, and become so interlaced with each other, that the limits assigned to them are in many instances arbitrary. The only range which has any title to be considered as a common centre, is the Fichtelgebirge, continued E. by the Erzgebirge and the Riesengebirge, S.E. by the Böhmerwald, W. by the Thüringerwald, Rhöngebirge, and Spessart, and carried to its N. limit in the Harz. The W. boundary of the central mountain region is formed chiefly by the Schwarzwald and Odenwald. Between, or rather enclosed by, the ranges of the two great mountain regions now referred to, lies the central plateau of Germany, covering a space of about 60,000 geo. sq. m. Neither in extent nor in elevation can it be compared to the great plateaux of the African and Asiatic continents, though in miniature it bears a considerable resemblance to them. Its average height above the sea-level is from 1400 to 1500 ft.; and its surface, by no means uniform, is both broken by hills and intersected by valleys, within which important rivers pursue their course. To the N. of the central mountain region is the great plain, which extends without interruption to the German Ocean and the Baltic, and flattens down so much when it approaches them, as in many places to require artificial protection from their waves. Its length, W. to E., may be about 550 m.; and its average breadth 200 m. To all appearance it has once been covered by the sea, alluvial deposits of great depth being spread over almost every part of its surface, and generally with so large a proportion of sand as to make it for the most part naturally unfertile.

Minerals.—Germany possesses numerous and varied mineral riches. Gold is found in Austria and Baden; silver in Saxony and Hanover; copper, iron, tin, rock-salt, and alum, in Prussia and Austria; lead and litharge in Hanover and Austria; manganese in Saxony and Austria; cobalt in Saxony and Prussia; antimony and bismuth in Austria; arsenic in Prussia and Saxony; mercury in Austria and Bavaria; and sulphur in Saxony and Austria. Coal, marble, alabaster, kaolin, calamine, molybdenum, cinnabar, lime, asbestos, slates, millstones, freestone, trass, and sundry precious stones—as amethysts, garnets, &c.—are also found in various localities. Germany is likewise extremely rich in mineral waters, including chalybeate, sulphureous, alkaline, saline, and warm, of all kinds; but most in the S. portion of the country.

Rivers.—Germany is remarkably well watered. Its central mountain region and plateau forms part of the great water-shed of Europe, and either gives rise to more than one of its most important rivers, or sends them their principal affluents. Thus the Danube, rising near its W. extremity, proceeds across it in an E. direction, and does not quit it till it reaches the confines of Hungary, and has itself not only become a large navigable river, but been augmented by important navigable tributaries. The Rhine, in like manner, though it neither rises nor terminates within Germany, flows within it for the greater part of its course, and is considered by the Germans as their national river *par excellence*. After these come the Elbe, strictly speaking the greatest river of Germany, inasmuch as its whole basin lies within it; the Oder, Weser, Main, Neckar, Mosel, Ems, and Eider—all of which are navigable.

Climate, Vegetation, and Zoology.—Though Germany extends over 10° of latitude, its mean annual temperature is remarkably uniform, excepting the limited district S. of the Alps; the mean annual temperature at Trieste being 58°. Excluding this district, the mean annual difference does not exceed 5°, the range being between 45° and 50°. This uniformity is evidently owing mainly to the different elevations of the surface, the low plains of the N. having a higher, while the hills and plateaux of the S. have a lower temperature, than their latitudes might seem to indicate. The climate, however, is more continental than insular, and hence the range of the thermometer is very considerable; and delicate plants, which grow vigorously, and receive their full supply of heat in summer, often perish by the keen frosts of winter. Both the Rhine at Mannheim, and the Danube at Vienna, usually receive a coating of ice. The mildest climate is enjoyed by the valleys of the Rhine and the Main, where both the almond and chestnut are matured. The cultivation of the vine is general S. of 51° of latitude, but N. of that latitude it ceases to be profitable. With exception of the loftier mountain districts, where the surface is fit only for pasture, (and often where even that fails, richer treasures are found beneath it,) the growth of all the ordinary cereals is universal, and in some parts to such an extent as to leave a large surplus for export. Potatoes, hemp, and flax, also form most important crops, and in many parts tobacco and hops are cultivated on an extensive scale. The forests are of great extent, particularly in the mountain districts, as indicated by their names of Schwarzwald [Black forest], Böhmerwald [Bohemian forest], Thüringerwald [Thuringian forest], &c. They abound in all the finest trees of the temperate zone, and furnish timber which cannot be surpassed. The central plateau is more sparingly wooded, but the E. part of the N. plain has extensive tracts of oaks and beeches along the shores of the Baltic, and of pine, with a considerable intermixture of birch in the interior. Among domestic animals, the horned cattle of the districts along the North Sea and the Baltic, the sheep of Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, and the swine of Westphalia, have long been famous. The horse, the noblest of all, appears to be much neglected. Game is very abundant, and includes, in addition to the smaller kinds, the boar and the wolf. Fish are very numerous, both in the rivers and lakes, but do not include many of the finer varieties.

Manufactures.—The long European peace greatly favoured the manufactures of Germany, as well as of other countries. Linens are made in every part of Germany, but more especially in Westphalia, Silesia, Bohemia, and Saxony; woollens in the Prussian provinces of the Rhine, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Silesia, in the kingdom of Saxony, in Moravia, and Bohemia; cottons, which have increased in a remarkable degree, in the Prussian provinces noted above, in Saxony, and Upper and Lower Austria; silk, in Lower Austria and the Rhine provinces, where even the Lyons fabrics are equalled. The manufactures of leather, of metals, porcelain, glass, wax, tobacco, fancy flowers, straw hats, musical instruments, watches, clocks, wooden wares, including toys, &c., are likewise important; and breweries and distilleries are to be met with everywhere.

Railways.—The railway system has made considerable progress in Germany; and now extends in a connected series (forming in the N. part of the country a close net-work) from the Baltic to the Alps, and from the North Sea to Vienna, and close upon the Adriatic at Trieste. From Hamburg Vienna may be reached by lines passing either through Berlin and Breslau, or through Dresden and Prague; and Switzerland may be reached either by lines passing through Hanover and Frankfurt, or through Leipzig and Nürnberg. To the W. the German lines connect with the Belgian and French, to the N. with the Danish, and to the E. with the Russian and Hungarian; so that a traveller starting from Paris, or from the coast terminus of any of the French or Belgian lines at Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, Antwerp, &c., may pursue his journey by railway to any of the more important towns of N. and central Germany, or even to Cracow and Warsaw, to Vienna and Pesth; and by similar means reach the Adriatic at Trieste.

People.—The inhabitants of Germany—including that portion of Austria which, though nationally detached from the Empire, formed part of the old Confederation—belong to two principal stocks—Teutonic or Germans proper, and Slaves. The latter, who originally entered Germany from the E., are

found chiefly in Moravia, Bohemia, some of the alpine valleys of Styria and Illyria, on the N. slopes of Upper Silesia, and along the shores of Pomerania; though of one stock, they are known in different districts by different names; as Czechs, Wends, Slowaks, &c. The former stock, to which the great body of the population belong, are spread over the whole of the N., W., and S. The proportion between the two stocks is about 1 to 6½. In addition to them, Italians prevail on the S. side of the Alps, in Tyrol, Friuli, and Istria; and French in the Rhenish provinces on the W. bank of the Rhine. The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews scarcely require to be particularized. In respect of religion, the Germans are chiefly divided between the R. Catholic and Protestant churches.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Those generally in use throughout Germany and their English equivalents are:—

Thaler, 30 Groschen	=3s.	Tonne—coal measure	=6 bushels.
Gulden (or Florin) 60 Kreuzer	=1s. 6d.	Loth	=225 grs. Troy, or 9¼ dwts.
Centner	=110¼ lbs. avoird.	Morgen	=0·65 acre.
Scheffel	=1½ bushel.	Eimer	=15 galls.
Klafter	=6 ft. ct.	Acker	=1·37 acre.
Tonne—weight	=2·70 lbs avoird.	Meile	=1 mil. 1056 yds

Language.—The language of the Slaves includes several dialects; of which the most marked are those of Bohemia and Moravia, and that which is spoken in Silesia, and is identical with Polish. The German language, an offset of the Gothic, in like manner includes a great number of dialects; which, however, admit of being reduced to the two great classes of High German (*Hoch-Deutsch*), and Low German (*Platt-Deutsch*). The Low German is the vernacular of the lower orders, and presents itself under a great variety of modifications, as Alemannic in Switzerland, Swabian in the Schwarzwald and the greater part of Würtemberg, Bavarian on the Bavarian plateau, &c. High German is the spoken language of the great majority of the educated classes, and in fact the only proper German language, because the only one which is written and printed. This distinction it owes, not so much perhaps to its intrinsic superiority over Low German, as to the accidental circumstance of Luther having published his translation of the Bible in it—a fact equally honourable to the Reformer and to the Reformation; to the Reformer, as indicating the consummate ability with which he had performed his task; and to the Reformation, as proving the intellectual superiority of those who espoused it, and the close connection which it established between religious freedom and literary progress. This language, from its peculiar structure, is admirably fitted for a concise, scientific style; and yet, from its great flexibility and full open vowel sounds, its richness in words, its wondrous capacity for variations and combinations, and the power it possesses of expressing with clearness and precision the minutest shades of meaning, it is equally powerful in conveying to the mind the most exuberant imagery and fanciful creations of the poet, and the profoundest ideas of the mental philosopher. The German is rich in standard works in every branch of knowledge and art; and when its writers fail, it is not so much by lagging behind the spirit of the age, as by attempting to outstrip it, and thereby bewildering themselves and their readers in a vague and mysterious transcendentalism.

Constitution.—The characteristic feature in the political institutions of Germany, is the number and variety of the sovereignties into which it is divided. Previous to 1866 no fewer than 33 states exercised sovereign rights, and the modes in which they exercised them were of the most heterogeneous description; some claiming powers which bordered on despotism, others with the form of constitutional monarchies, in which the popular principle was more or less largely developed; and others, both bearing the name, and occasionally, though not always, performing the part of free towns or republics. Notwithstanding community of language, bodies so constituted have no natural bond of union; and hence, against any formidable aggressor, who may be permitted to attack them in detail, they are almost powerless. The necessity of a common head, under which all the forces of these heterogeneous bodies might be concentrated, and made available for the common defence, was felt at a very early period; and Germany was no sooner restored to nominal independence, by the dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne, than recourse was had to an elective monarchy; according to which, what were called the Electoral States, while retaining their individual independence, made choice for life of an emperor, to whom they swore allegiance, binding themselves to him and to each other in an indissoluble league, offensive and defensive. This elective monarchy, established in the 9th century, underwent many modifications, but was continued by a regular succession of emperors till the begining of the 19th century, when it was brought to a termination in the person of Francis II., who renounced the name of Emperor of Germany for that of Emperor of Austria. This change was one of the results of the victories of Bonaparte. Dissolving the old German empire, he formed another under the specious name of the Confederation of the Rhine, and declared himself its protector. In this character he promised to maintain its integrity, but the kind of protection meant was soon explained, when, in 1810, he issued his *fiat*, simply declaring that all the countries between the mouths of the Scheldt and the Elbe were annexed to France. The effect of this decree was to extinguish several of the sovereignties which he had guaranteed, and deprive the Confederation of 8512 geo. sq. m. of territory, and 1,133,057 subjects. His downfall, in 1813, made new arrangements necessary; and accordingly, the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, established the Germanic Confederation in the form in which, with some later changes, it continued till the year 1866.

The leading features of the Confederation were contained in the Act of Confederation signed and ratified June 8, 1815, and a Declaration published May 15, 1820. Its affairs were managed by a representative assembly, called a Diet [Bundes-Versammlung], which met in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Austria presiding. It acted either as a General Assembly or Plenum, in which every state had one or more votes, according to rank, the whole number being 62; or in a Minor Assembly or committee, in which, as the whole number of votes was only 17, the larger states had no more than a single vote, and the inferior states only parts of a vote; several of them being grouped together so as to give single votes by delegates: thus, while 11 states had a vote each, 22 states had only six joint votes. In regard to peace and war, all the states were to act federatively; and the contingent of men and money which each was to contribute was fixed generally according to the population. Under the Constitution of 1867 North Germany, consisting of 22 states, was under the absolute and entire leadership of Prussia. The Federal council of these states represented a total of 43 votes, of which Prussia had 17 (made up of its own proper votes and those of the states absorbed in 1866), Saxony 4, Mecklenburg Schwerin 2, Brunswick 2, and the other states 1 each. The seat of government is at Berlin, and the Constitution, drawn up by Prussia, was adopted by a parliament elected by universal suffrage in 1867. Under the Empire, the votes of the Northern states remain the same, and Bavaria comes in with 6 votes, Würtemberg 4, Hesse 3, and Baden 3; making a total of 59.

Recent History.—After the French revolution of February 1848, an attempt was made to replace the German Diet by a representative parliament, to meet at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Such a body, composed of 500 representatives, did meet in Frankfurt, March 30th, and drew up a plan of representation; in accordance with which the first German National Assembly was elected, and met likewise in Frankfurt, May 18, 1848. This Assembly elected Archduke John of Austria to be Lord Lieutenant or Regent [*Reichsverweser*] of this newly-constituted German empire. The same prince was, in like manner, elected Regent by the Diet, then also sitting in Frankfurt, and with this transaction the existence of the Diet may be said to have, for the time being at least, virtually terminated. The newly-constituted Assembly proceeded to form a constitution for the German empire, which, however, after being passed, was not recognized by several important states; dissensions ensued, and, on May 30, 1849, the Assembly resolved to transfer its place of meeting to Stuttgart. But this resolution not being acquiesced in by the government, it resolved to remain in Frankfurt; while a large body of the members withdrew to Stuttgart, where the so-called German Parliament was summoned for June 6. This was the final deathblow to that Assembly, which at one time seemed destined to play so important a part in German history. Subsequently to this period, Prussia endeavoured to form a confederation [*Bund*] with herself at the head of it. This plan was opposed by sundry states, including Austria; which last, proceeding

to act on the old law of the Confederation, by which, since 1815, the Diet of German states has been annually assembled at Frankfurt, convoked the Diet for May 10, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Prussia. With exception of Prussia and Oldenburg, all the states obeyed this summons. Subsequently to this period, the pretensions of Prussia to form and head a separate confederation, nearly involved Germany in a general war; which was, however, deferred for a time. Dissension arose again in 1866, and an appeal to arms resulted, after a seven weeks' campaign, in the entire defeat of Austria by Prussia in the battle of Sadowa, and in Austria's final expulsion from the German confederacy. Prussia then had nothing to do but to recast the constitution in her own mould, and eventually establish the empire. For a succinct account of the war with France in 1870, see the end of art. *France*.

Zollvercin, or Customs' League.—This celebrated commercial union was formed by Prussia, in order to unite the various German states for purposes of trade and commerce, by suppressing the rates and tariffs which each had established, and fixing both a uniform scale and mode of levying, by means of which merchandise, after one fixed payment on the frontiers, might be transmitted over the country without the impediment and annoyance of new inspections and new payments on the frontiers of every separate state. Having no compulsory powers, Prussia could only adopt the form of a voluntary association, and endeavour to allure the different states into it, by convincing them of its accordance with their true interests. The treaties binding the members of the Zollvercin to each other and to Prussia expired at the end of 1865. After the political events of 1866, they were replaced by a new treaty between all the North and South German states, which came into effect on January 1, 1868. In the new treaties of 1870, under which the Southern states are incorporated with the German empire, these states reserve to themselves the control of some parts of their own taxation.—(*Conversations Lexikon; Berghaus, Länder u. Volkerkunde; Weimar Almanach; Almanach de Gotha; Annual Register.*)

GERMERSHEIM [anc. *Vicus Julius*], a tn. Bavaria, cap. can. of same name, near the confluence of the Queich with the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 40 m. N. Carlsruhe. It is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded with strong walls on the land side, and otherwise fortified; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a ruinous old castle, in which the Emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg died; and has some shipping trade, chiefly in corn, hemp, and flax, and a fishery. Pop. tn. 2200; can. 21,567.

GERNRODE, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, cap. bail. of same name, on the Harzgebirge, 28 m. W.S.W. Bernburg. It contains two churches and an hospital; and has manufactures of fire arms, a trade in cattle, several mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2193.

GERNSBACH, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, l. bank, Murg, 16 m. S. Carlsruhe. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs; is well built, has a market-place, and numerous saw-mills, employed in cutting up the trees of the Black Forest, preparatory to their exportation to Holland. P. 2265.

GERNSHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, in a marshy and unhealthy district, r. bank, Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Darmstadt. It is walled; has a handsome parish church, a townhouse, and a monument to Peter Schöffer, who was born here; some shipping trade, a much-frequented weekly market, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2843.

GEROLSTEIN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 35 m. N. Treves, picturesquely situated l. bank, Kyll, in a valley, hemmed in by cliffs, often precipitous, and curiously shaped. It contains a parish church and the ruins of an old castle, and has a mineral spring, which was known to the Romans; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. In the vicinity, limestone is quarried and iron mined. Pop. 720.

GEROLZHOFEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 23 m. N.E. Würzburg. It is walled; has a church, chapel, townhouse, hospital, and poorhouse; a trade in cattle, a gypsum quarry, numerous mills, a weekly market, and seven annual fairs. The hop and the vine are much cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2160.

GERONA, a maritime prov. Spain, Catalonia, bounded, N. by France, E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean, S. and S.W. by Barcelona, and W. by Lerida; between lat. 42° 29′ 9″ and 43° 31′ 10″ N.; and between lon. 1° 29′ and 3° 20′ E. Area, 4100 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, branches of the Pyrenees ramifying throughout its whole extent, for the most part rugged, bare, and precipitous, near their summits, but well wooded lower down; and forming numerous fertile valleys and verdant slopes, in many places clothed with vineyards and olive plantations, and yielding also wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Sheep, goats, horned cattle, horses, and mules, are also reared, and game is abundant. The mineral wealth consists chiefly in a few mines of iron, lead, and coal. The province is watered by the rivers Ter, Fluvia, Marnol, Muga, and several smaller streams; all of which fall into the Mediterranean. Its climate is cold, damp, and furious N.W. winds are frequent, though the valleys are well sheltered. Manufactures of limited extent:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, ropes, paper, soap, leather, cork bungs, earthenware, hardware, &c. Trade:—in manufactured goods, agricultural produce, wine, oil, and cattle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, rearing cattle; and, along the coast, in shipbuilding, fishing, and as mariners. Capital Gerona. Pop. (1864), 319,477.

GERONA [anc. *Gerunda*], a city, Spain, Catalonia, cap. of above prov., 52 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the sides and bases of two hills, at the confluence of the Ter and Oña, the latter crossed here by two bridges; lat. (cathedral), 41° 59′ 11″ N.; lon. 2° 49′ 43″ E. (L.) In shape, the city is nearly triangular, partly surrounded by walls protected by batteries, and commanded by a strong square fort, called Monjuich, occupying the summit of the most N. hill, and, since the war of independence, its only available out-work. Most of the principal streets are spacious, clean, and well paved, and the houses substantially built. It has three considerable squares, in the largest of which, amongst other handsome edifices, are the town and session houses. The cathedral, erected in 1416, is a majestic pile; and, for solidity and strength, combined with delicacy of detail, deservedly ranks among the finest churches in Spain. It is built on an eminence, and is approached by a superb flight of 86 steps. Connected with the cloisters is a noble old Roman tower. The collegiata of San Felix, a fine erection of the 14th century, is remarkable for the height and elegance of its spire; within, it is composed of three naves, divided by pillars, and tastefully adorned in the Gothic style. Of the many other churches, the greater portion are conventual, and possess more or less architectural merit Gerona once comprised 12 convents; since the suppression, however, four only remain as such; the remainder having been adapted to secular purposes, and converted into schools, barracks, manufactories, &c. The remaining public buildings are two hospitals, a theatre, college, numerous schools, and other philanthropic institutions. The piazzas which line the principal squares are used as promenades; besides which, there are, in the environs, along the banks of the Oña and Ter, various agreeable public walks, planted with trees. Manufactures:—linen and woollen fabrics, paper, soap, earthenware, hardware, &c. Trade:—grain, fruits, and manufactured goods. An annual fair is held in October. Gerona was made a bishopric in the latter end of the 3d century. In the Middle Ages, it was frequently the scene of military operations, and sustained various sieges; but the most memorable defence of the city was that against the French, in 1809, when, animated by the heroic example of their governor, Mariano Alvarez, they successfully resisted their besiegers for seven months and five days, and were only compelled to capitulate by the loss of their leader, who became deranged under the united pressure of hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. The French lost from 15,000 to 16,000 men. Pop. 8172.—(Madoz.)

GERONIMO (SAN) DE YÇA, tn. Peru. *See* YÇA.

GERRANS, or GERRANCE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2870 ac. Pop. 888.

GERRESHEIM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. E. Düsseldorf, in a fertile valley. It has a handsome parish church, of the 12th century; a convent, from which, in 1582, Count Guebhard, of Truchsess-Waldburg, archbishop of Cologne, carried off the beautiful Countess Agnes, of Mansfeld; a distillery, a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1366.

GERRON, or GARON, a headland, N.E. coast Ireland, co. Antrim, between Glenarm and Red Bays, 6 m. N. Glenarm

GERS [anc. *Ægericus*], a small river, France, rising in dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 20 m. E. by S. Tarbes, it flows N. across dep. Gers, to which it gives its name, and falls into the Garonne, about 4 m. S.E. Agen. Total course, 82 m.

GERS, a dep. France, bounded, N. by Lot-et-Garonne, N.E. Tarn-et-Garonne, E. and S.E. Haute-Garonne, S. Hautes-Pyrenées, S.W. Basses-Pyrénées, and W. Landes; between lat. 43° 16′ and 44° 5′ N.; and lon. 0° 18′ W., and 1° 10′ E.; greatest length, E. to W., 72 m.; greatest breadth, 55 m.; area, 2420 geo. sq. m. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S., where it is almost covered by ramifications of the Pyrenees. These stretch nearly in parallel lines from S. to N., lowering fast in the latter direction, and leaving between them a number of longitudinal valleys, each drained by its peculiar stream. The far greater part of the department belongs to the basin of the Garonne; but in the W., a branch of the Pyrenees forms a separate watershed, sending the waters on its E. side into the basin of the Garonne; and those on its W. side, into that of the Adour. The principal affluents of the former basin are the Save, Gimone, Rats, Gers, which gives the department its name, the Baise, alone navigable, and the Losse—of the latter basin, the Douze, Midou, and Arros. The climate is temperate, and the air pure and salubrious; but, owing to the proximity of the Pyrenees, the cold is often greater than the latitude might seem to indicate. Still, as none of the heights within the department exceed 1300 ft., the influence of the mountains is more perceptible, in a general modification of the temperature, than in more immediate results. Snow is rare, and frost scarcely ever lasts beyond 20 days; but the winds are very inconstant; and being frequently accompanied with heavy rains, and storms of hail, cause serious damage. Mists also often occur, when the year is advanced, and mildew the crops. Rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole surface is arable; $\frac{1}{4}$ is in vineyards; $\frac{1}{10}$ in permanent meadows; and nearly as much under wood. The waste land is less than $\frac{1}{20}$. The soil is only of medium fertility; but is tolerably well cultivated, producing grain, which, after satisfying the home consumption, leaves a surplus for export. The principal crops, besides the ordinary cereals, are maize and flax. Onions, also, are cultivated on a large scale: fruit is rather scarce. Owing to the large extent of surface under the culture of the vine, the produce is necessarily large; but the wines produced, of which those of Vertus and Mazère are the best, are only of ordinary quality. Of the 19,000,000 of gallons produced, about 8,000,000 are consumed on the spot; and the far greater part of the remainder converted into brandy, known by the name of Armagnac. The surplus left for export is very small. The pastures are not good, and the cattle reared upon them are neither numerous nor of good breeds. The only stock to which much attention is paid is mules and swine; the former furnishing a considerable export to Spain. Among the forests are several from which excellent timber is obtained. Game and fish abound; and poultry, particularly ducks and geese, are reared on an extensive scale. The legs and thighs of the latter are salted, and form a considerable article of export. The minerals are of little consequence. Not one workable seam of metal is found; but there are good quarries of gypsum, and large masses of a fusible spar, much used in making glass. The only manufactures of any consequence is that of brandy, distilleries of which are found in every quarter. The trade is chiefly in brandy, wine, corn, flour, wool, poultry, mules, and swine. Gers is divided into five arrondissements—Auch, the capital, Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, Mirande; subdivided into 29 cantons, and 467 communes. Pop. 298,931.

GERSAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 7 m. W.S.W. Schwyz, beautifully situated N. shore, Lake Luzern, embosomed among orchards, and in a manner isolated from the world by the precipices of the Rigi. It has a new parish church, a small but handsome townhouse, some manufactures of silk; and a trade in cattle and chestnuts, large plantations of which ascend far up the surrounding slopes. Gersau, with the small district around it, formed an independent state for four centuries, and was not incorporated with Schwyz till 1798. Pop. 1725.

GERSFELD, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, beautifully situated above the Rhön, near the Fulda, here crossed by a bridge, 48 m. N. Würzburg. It contains a Protestant parish church, two castles, an endowment for noble ladies, and an orphan hospital; and has numerous mills, and beds of fine potter's clay. Pop. 1659.

GERSTUNGEN, a vil. Saxe-Weimar, circle of, and 11 m. W. Eisenach, on the Werra, here crossed by a bridge. It is an ancient place; is the seat of a court of justice, and has four important annual fairs. An imperial diet was held here in 1085. Pop. 1712.

GERVAIS (St.), several places, France, particularly—1, A small tn. France, dep. Herault, 25 m. N. by W. Beziers, in a narrow but well-watered valley; and remarkable only for six coal-mines in its environs. Pop. 1576.—2, A vil. and com. France, dep. Puy-du-Dôme, 18 m. N.W. Riom. It has a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2670.—3, A vil. France, dep. Haute Savoie, 35 m. S.E. Geneva, with much frequented warm mineral springs; and situated amidst most picturesque scenery.

GERZAT, a vil. France, dep. Puy du-Dôme, 5 m. N.E. Clermont-Ferrand, on the Beda. It once formed a seignory of the house of Bouillon. Pop. 2718.

GERZEN, or GERZENSEE, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S.S.E. Bern, on a small lake of same name, in the vicinity of magnificent mountain scenery; among which, the most conspicuous objects are the cone of the Niesen, and the mural precipices of the Stockhorn. It is surrounded by fine villas; and contains a parish church, and an old and a new castle. At a short distance is the bathing establishment of Thalgut. Pop. 808.

GESECKE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 27 m. N.E. Arnsberg, a station on the Westphalian railway. It is the seat of a court of justice; has five R. Catholic churches and chapels, a synagogue, manufactures of linen and earthenware, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3700.

GESERICH, a lake, Prussia, partly in E. and partly in W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder. It stretches N. to S. between Saalfeldt and Eylau 18 m., has a mean breadth of less than 2 m., and discharges itself by a small stream into the Drewenz.

GESPUNSART, a vil. France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. N.E. Mezières, on the Nedimont. It has four annual fairs. P. 1918.

GESSO-PALENA, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Chieti, 15 m. S.W. Lanciano. It contains three churches and two convents; and has two annual fairs, each of which lasts eight days. Pop. 3324.

GESTEL, commonly GESTEL-BIJ-EINDHOVEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 2 m. W.S.W. Eindhoven, with a R. Catholic church and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural, but among them are many artizans and weavers; and formerly the place was famed for its fine linens, which were sent to Italy and Spain; but this branch of trade no longer exists here. Pop. 2000.

GESTINGTHORPE, par. Eng. Essex; 2630 ac. P. 819.

GESTRIKLAND, or GÄSTRIKLAND, a former prov. Sweden, forming now the S. part of Gefleborg's län.

GESTURI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, prov. of, and about 28 m. N.N.W. Cagliari; in a fertile district, with a richly decorated and several minor churches, a primary school, and almshouse. Pop. 1779.

GESUALDO, a tn. Naples, prov. Avellino, 2¼ m. S.W. Frigento. Pop. 4000.

GETAFE, a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 8 m. S. Madrid. It is ill built; has irregular streets, a square, a parish church, five chapels, a townhouse, prison, college, and some primary schools. Manufactures—linen and coarse cloth, wine, and oil. Trade—manufactured goods, agricultural produce, hardware, earthenware, &c. Pop. 2800.

GETTYSBURGH, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on an eminence, 35 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg. It has a court-house, a jail, county offices, an academy, a bank, six churches, a Lutheran theological seminary, and extensive manufactures of carriages, two tanneries, &c. Pop. 2390. *See Supp.*

GEULE, a stream, Holland, rising in Rhenish Prussia, about 5 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, and flowing generally N.W., traversing Dutch Limburg, and falling into the Maas, 5 m. N.N.E. Maastricht. Total course about 33 m.

GEVAUDAN [Latin, *Gevaldanus*], a territory, France, once part of the former prov. Languedoc; cap. Mende. It is now comprehended in deps. Haute-Loire and Lozère.

GEWITSCH [Moravian, *Gewiczko*], a tn. Moravia, circle and 24 m. W. Olmütz. It has a parish church and a townhouse; and suffered much during the Hussite wars. Pop. 3000.

GEX [anc. *Gesium*], a small tn. France, dep. Ain, on the Jornant; 11 m. N.N.W. Geneva, at the foot of the French Jura, on the Swiss side, and composed chiefly of one long and steep street. Flocks of merino sheep are bred in the district, which is also rich in vines: much Gruyère and goats' cheese is made here. Gex was once fortified, and was capital of a considerable territory, to which it gave name. Pop. 2602.

GEYER, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, in a mountainous but well-wooded district, 48 m. S.W. Dresden. It contains a town-house, and an ancient church with fine carvings and lofty towers, one of which has a remarkably large bell; and has manufactures of lace and embroidery, a large cotton-mill, smelting furnaces for tin, which is extensively worked in the vicinity; a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 3767.

GEYSERS, or GEISERS. *See* ICELAND.

GHADAMES, or GADAMIS, a tn. N. Africa, in Oasis of same name, Desert of Sahara, regency of, and 310 m. S.S.W. Tripoli; lat. 30° 5′ N.; lon. 8° 24′ 23″ E. It is surrounded with ruined walls, composed mostly of sun-dried bricks; houses generally three and four stories in height, built in the Moorish style; streets narrow and winding, covered in, and dark, having only small open spaces here and there to admit the light; they are thus constructed to exclude the summer heats, and the rigorous blasts of winter. The principal streets and squares are lined with stone benches, as seats, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The population is mixed, but is chiefly composed of Arabs, Moors, and Negroes. The better class of women rarely go abroad, spending nearly all their time on the flat roofs of their houses; though not beautiful, their figures are handsome, and their manners gentle and pleasing. Their principal occupation is weaving woollens, partly for the use of their families, and partly for sale. The people are of peaceful and inoffensive dispositions, extremely devout, and entertain the greatest horror of violence and blood-shed. There are a few rich merchants in the town, but the greater portion of the inhabitants are exceedingly poor; still a good deal of traffic is carried on through Ghadames between the coast towns and the interior of Africa. There being no herbage for miles around, the camels must be driven to a distance of two or three days' journey. Pop. about 3000. —(Richardson's *Desert of Sahara*).

GHARA, or GARRA.—1, A river, Punjab, being the name by which the united streams of the Beas and Sutlej is known, from their confluence near Sobraon to the junction with the Chenaub. The length of course between these two points is about 300 m. It is remarkably direct in its general course, which is S.W., but tortuous at short intervals. Its breadth at Hurekee, a little below the junction by which it is formed, is 275 yds. at the lowest season, and 12 ft. deep, running at the rate of 2¼ m. an hour.—2, A vil. Scinde, N.W. border of the Delta of the Indus, and 25 m. from its r. bank; lat. 24° 44′ N.; lon. 67° 36′ E.—3, A small stream in Scinde, flowing past the village of the same name, and falling into a long creek opening into the Indian Ocean, 10 m. E. Kurrachee; lat. 24° 45′ N.; lon. 67° 10′ E.

GHARMY, a vil. Egypt, in the Libyan Desert, a few hours' ride from Siwah, on the summit of a lofty precipitous rock; the houses hanging over, and rising high above, each other. Close by this village stand the ruins of one of the celebrated temples of the Egyptian deity, Jupiter Ammon; the only other existing temple dedicated to that deity being at Karnak. Two or three gateways, several fragments of the shafts of columns, a chamber or two, and some walls, are nearly all that now remain of the temple. The gateways and chambers are covered with hieroglyphics. The temple stands on a slightly elevated platform of rock, in the centre of an open glade. From its ruinous condition no idea of the plan of the building can be formed; but, from the vast size of the stones employed, as well as from other indications, it would appear to have been a very imposing structure. Various other remains of antiquity are to be met with in the vicinity of Gharmy.—(B. St. John's *Adventures in the Libyan Desert.*)

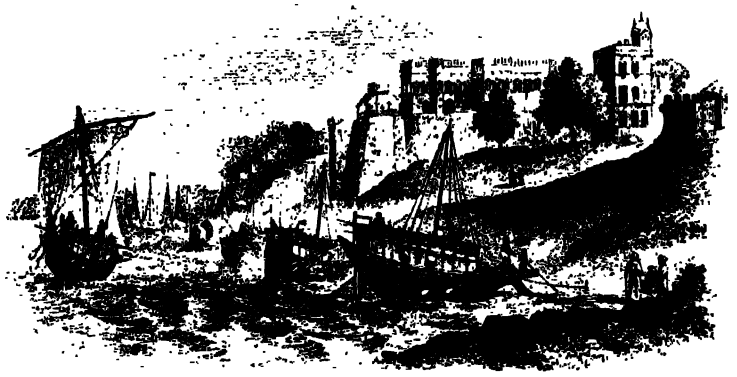
GHASSA, or GAESA, a tn. Bootan, r. bank Tchiu-tchiu river, cap. of a district; lat. 27° 56′ N.; lon. 89° 18′ E. It is a little way S.W. of Mount Chamalari.

GHAT, an oasis and tn. in the Sahara, or Great Desert of N. Africa, W. of the S. extremity of Fezzan; lat. 24° 58′ N.; lon. 11° 15′ E. The oasis is comprehended within a circle of not more than three or four miles. The palms it produces are dwarfish, and half of them do not bear fruit; and their dates are of the most ordinary kind. In the gardens, besides the palms, a little wheat, barley, and ghusub are cultivated. There are also some fruit-trees, but no vines. The town, which stands on a hill, is small, and the houses are wretched, both within and without; they are nearly all built of sun-dried bricks and mud. In the centre of the town is a large square, called Esh-Shelly, the general rendezvous of business and gossip. Two or three palms within the town cast a grateful shadow, and make an angle of the streets picturesque; but no other trees are seen. On the S., without the walls, is a suburb of some fifty mud and stone houses. There are also scattered over the sand, on the W., a hundred or more huts, made of straw and palm-branches. The town is surrounded with walls not more than 10 ft. high; but its gates, of which there are six, are miserably weak, and never so closed as to prevent their being opened at night. All the doors and beams of the houses are of the date-palm wood. Ghat is a great mart for slaves, which are chiefly exchanged for goods.

GHAUTS (THE), two ranges of mountains in the peninsular India, called the Eastern and Western Ghauts; the former bounding the table-land of the Deccan, on the E., the latter on the W. They are in general composed of granite, and also contain a quantity of iron-ore. The W. Ghauts extend from Cape Comorin, on the S., to the Tapty or Tuptee river on the N., or about lat. 21° N., a distance of about 1000 m.; nearly parallel to the coast, which they approach much more closely than the E. Ghauts, the distance not often exceeding 50 m. This range varies considerably in elevation, the highest peaks being estimated at 6000 ft. Their width is inconsiderable, rarely exceeding 12 m. With exception of a few places where the rocky masses are too steep to permit any accumulation of earth, they are covered with stately forests of poon, teak, and other large timber. Bamboos, and the ground rattan, also abound here, and attain a size which they reach nowhere else. A great deal of beautiful and highly picturesque scenery occurs in these mountains, enhanced by numerous magnificent waterfalls. One at Calliani, N. from Poonah, is about 1400 ft. high. The E. Ghauts commence in the S., about lat. 11° 20′ N., to the N. of the Cavery; and extend, with little interruption or comparative deviation from a straight line, to the banks of the Kistnah, in lat. 16° N., separating the low and level country along the Bay of Bengal from the table-land in the interior. They consist of a number of mountain-ridges running parallel to one another in their general direction. Their exact height has not been ascertained; but they are known to be of considerably less elevation than the W. Ghauts, the highest summits not exceeding, it is supposed, 3000 ft. Their average breadth is about 50 m. They have none of the picturesque beauty of the W. Ghauts; their surface being very stony, dry, and exceedingly broken, and nearly destitute of trees, with exception of a few tracts covered with wild dates. The E. Ghauts are in some parts rich in metals; iron is very abundant, and copper and lead are worked in several places, and diamonds are occasionally found.

GHAZIPOOR, or GHAZEEPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, dist. of same name, presid. Bengal, l. bank Ganges, prov. of, and 42 m. N.E. Benares; lat. 25° 32′ N.; lon. 83° 32′ N., and celebrated over all India for its salubrity. Its position is somewhat elevated above the surrounding country; but the town presents a mean appearance, being principally composed of ruined houses, and ghauts, and mud-cottages fringing the river for about 3 m., with a breadth of not more than ½ m. The only edifice worthy of notice—and that also in ruins—is a building at the E. end of the town, overhanging the Ganges, erected by the Nawaub Saadet Ali, and now used as a custom-house; it is called the Chaleesteon (palace of the 40 pillars), and is built on a basement story of great height, rising from the river. It is approached from the town by a handsome Gothic gateway, still in tolerable repair: the blue, red, and white mosaic pavement is partly entire, and many of the pillars are still remaining. The cantonment, about a mile N. of the town, stands on a large plain, and has a neat appearance, the bungalows being laid out in streets, with large compounds round each. On a plain near the cantonment is a monument erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805, while on his way to the upper

provinces. The jail is clean and airy; the bazaars neat, and well supplied.——The DISTRICT, area 1650 geo. sq. m., bounded N. and E. by the Goggra, S. by the Ganges, and W. by the Juanpoor, is celebrated for its rose-water and attar;



THE CHALEESTOON PALACE, GHAZIPOOR.—From original drawing by Capt. R. Smith, 44th Regt.

for the production of which large fields of roses, extending over many hundreds of acres, are cultivated. It is also noted for its snakes; the cobra da capello being exceedingly numerous and troublesome. The climate is healthy; the temperature in the cold months ranges between 58° and 71°, and in summer between 86° and 98°. Pop. 1,059,087; or 641 to the geo. sq. m.

GHEDI, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, 5 m. E. Bagnolo, in a plain near the Naviglio. It contains a parish and three auxiliary churches, a castle, and a school; and has a weekly market. Pop. 3193.

GHEEL, or GEEL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 26 m. E. by S. Antwerp, 14 m. S. Turnhout, on the Greater-Nethe. It has four churches; manufactures of cloth, hats, wax and tallow candles, &c.; tanneries, dyeworks, ropeworks, &c.; and a considerable trade in butter. The COMMUNE is remarkable for being a colony of deranged persons, who are lodged and boarded in the houses of the country people, who make use of their services, when available, in field and other labour. Little or no restraint is employed, and the best effects thence ensue. Patients are sent hither from all parts of Belgium. An asylum for these unfortunates is supposed to have been established in the thirteenth century. Pop. 11,690.

GHEESAN, a tn. Arabia, on the Red Sea, 84 m. N.N.W. Loheia; lat. 16° 45′ N.; lon. 42° 30′ E. It has a few square stone buildings, but the principal part of it consists of grass huts, which are mostly round, with pyramidal tops; a large fort, greatly decayed, and a small bazaar, scantily supplied. Water is very scarce. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the pearl fishery, &c., on the neighbouring banks.

GHELENDJIK, a bay and seaport, Circassia, N.E. coast of Black Sea; lat. (fort) 44° 33′ 24″ N.; lon. 38° 3′ 15″ E. (B.) The BAY is about 1 m. wide at the entrance, with 7 and 7½ fathoms water in the middle. It affords good anchorage. The harbour is of an oval form, about 3 m. long N.W. to S.E., and 1½ m. broad.

GHELUWE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 28 m. S. by W. Bruges; with breweries and vinegar-works, oil-mills, and manufactures of thread and starch; and a trade in tobacco and flax. Pop. 4331.

GHEMME [Latin, *Agamium*], a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and 14 m. N.W. Novara, near the Sesia. It contains two churches, one of them a large and beautiful structure, adorned with paintings, frescoes, and granite sculptures, and surmounted by a tower; and has manufactures of cotton, cards, and musical strings; a trade in wine; a weekly market, and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 2777.

GHENEH, city Egypt. *See* KENEH.

GHENT [French, *Gand;* Flemish, *Gend;* Latin, *Ganda*], a tn. Belgium, cap. prov. E. Flanders, in a fertile plain at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt; on the Terneuzen canal, which communicates with the sea, and admits vessels drawing 15 ft., and on the railway from Ostend to Brussels, 31 m. N.W. Brussels. It occupies a triangular space, above 8 m. in circuit, is surrounded by walls, defended by a strong citadel, and entered by seven gates. In the interior, the most striking feature is the great number of canals which branch off from the Lys in all directions; and, forming a kind of net-work within the town, divide it into 26 islands, communicating with each other by 12 large, and 46 small bridges. Another striking feature is the number of fine promenades; of which the most remarkable is the Coupure, formed by rows of trees along the Bruges canal. The town is on the whole well built. In some of the older parts, where many of the houses have gable fronts, which rise tier above tier, and present a very fantastic appearance, the streets are often dark, and so narrow, that two carriages can scarcely pass; but, in the other quarters, the streets are in general straight and spacious, with rows of handsome houses fronting canals enclosed by magnificent quays; and there are a great number of squares, among which the most deserving of notice are the Marché-du Vendredi, where the weekly market is held, and where, in early times, the Counts of Flanders were inaugurated, and the trades unions used to rendezvous; the Cauter or parade, planted with lime trees, and surrounded by elegant edifices; the Plain de St. Pierre, a large space used especially for reviews and military exercises; the corn-market, near the centre of the town; the Place St. Pharaïlde, where the gate of the castle



THE PLACE ST. PHARAÏLDE AND GATEWAY OF THE OLD CASTLE OF THE COUNTS OF FLANDERS, GHENT.—From the Picturesque Annual.

of the Counts of Flanders still stands; and the Plaine des Recollets, remarkable for the number of its fine mansions and hotels. Before leaving the squares it may be proper to mention, that near the Marché-du-Vendredi, there is an enormous cannon 18 ft. long, 10 ft. in circuit, and nearly 3 ft. wide at its mouth, evidently a prototype or twin-sister of the famous Mons Meg, now in Edinburgh Castle; formed, like her, of circles and bars of iron, and surnamed Dulle Griete, equivalent in Flemish to Mad Margaret.

The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Bavon, a vast structure, somewhat heavy in its exterior, but within finely proportioned and richly decorated, possessed of a large crypt, a beautifully carved pulpit, many interesting monuments and fine paintings, and surmounted by an elegant tower 272 ft. high; the church of St. Nicholas, the oldest in Ghent,

but somewhat defaced by a modern portico; the church of St. Michael, with a celebrated crucifixion by Vandyk, which has been almost destroyed by cleaning; the church of St. Pierre, with a beautiful dome, and a façade adorned with corinthian columns; the University, a handsome modern structure, finished in 1826, with a noble Corinthian portico, modelled on the Pantheon at Rome, a museum of natural history, a library of 60,000 volumes, and an attendance of about 350 students; the Hotel-de-Ville, composed of two buildings, the one of the 17th century, combining three distinct orders of architecture, and the other of the 15th century, of florid gothic; the Hotel-de-l'Octroi (custom-house), decorated with doric and corinthian pilasters; the beffroi (belfry), a lofty square tower, surmounted by a gilded dragon, and containing a fine chime, a clock, and several bells, one of which weighs nearly five tons; the new Palais-de-Justice, a handsome structure, intended both to accommodate the courts of law, and serve as an exchange; the Maison-de-Force (house of correction), an immense octagonal building; the Beguinage, a huge nunnery, surrounded by a wall and moat, and occupied by about 600 inmates, who are said not to be bound by any vow, and to employ themselves in works of charity within the town, to which they have free access; the new theatre, on which the municipality are said to have expended £100,000; the Jardin-des-Plantes (botanic garden), boasted of as the finest in Belgium; the general hospital; the post-office, &c. Ghent is the see of a bishop, and the seat of courts of primary resort and commerce; of a superior appeal court for both E. and W. Flanders, and of a court of assize; and possesses, besides the university already mentioned, an athenæum, episcopal seminary, industrial school, academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a superior primary school, scientific, literary, and musical societies, a deaf and dumb institution, a lunatic asylum, and a *société matrimoniale*, said to be one of the most useful associations of the town, and has for its object the legitimation of natural children.

The extent to which the cotton manufacture is carried on in Ghent, has procured it the surname of the Belgian Manchester. It absorbs about £1,600,000, of capital, gives employment to 30,000 workmen, and produces about a million of pieces of calico, plain and printed. The other manufactures of importance are refined sugar, common and table linen, woollen cloth, flannel, serge, silk, lace, thread, ribbons, hosiery, wax-cloth, oil, chemical products, armour, physical, mathematical, and surgical instruments, articles in steel, bronze, and crystal, carriages, paper, hats, delft-ware, tobacco, blue, starch, &c. There are also extensive machine works, roperies, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The trade in corn, oil, seeds, wine, and Flemish linen—particularly the last, which has here one of its chief entrepôts—is very important. Every Friday, about 18,000 pieces of linen are exposed for sale; and several of the annual fairs are very numerously frequented.

The origin of Ghent is uncertain. It is first mentioned as a town in the 7th, but does not appear to have acquired much importance till the 12th century, when its fortifications were completed. At this time it only occupied the space contained between the Lys and the Scheldt; but, by the end of the 13th century, it was nearly as large as at present, and so much larger than Paris then was, as to justify the *bon-mot* long afterwards used by Charles V.—*Je mettrais Paris dans mon Gand* (Gant). In the bloody feuds which agitated Flanders up to the middle of the 14th century, Ghent took a leading, but not always a successful part; and repeatedly, by the turbulence of its citizens, provoked a fearful retribution. In 1369, when the county of Flanders passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy, Ghent followed its fortunes, but shortly afterwards revolted; and, notwithstanding of seven reverses, in one of which it lost 20,000, and in another 16,000 of its citizens, scarcely ceased to be prosperous. The spirit of revolt, however, was subdued; and Charles the Bold was peacefully crowned at Ghent in 1467. In 1500, Charles V. was born at Ghent, and 18 years after succeeded to the most extensive monarchy which had existed in Europe from the days of Charlemagne. The Gantois appear to have dreaded a collision with such a power; but at last, in 1557, when an extraordinary subsidy was demanded, broke out in open resistance. Severe punishment soon followed, and the citizens, in addition to other enormous fines, were obliged to pay for the erection of a citadel, intended to keep them in bondage. Ghent afterwards suffered much during the aggressions of Louis XIV., the campaigns of Marlborough, and the commotions of the French revolution; but the advantages of its position, and the industry of its citizens, seem to make it superior to all calamities, and its prosperity is as great as ever. P. (1864), 124,441.

GHERZEH, a maritime tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, S. coast Black Sea, 16 m. S. by E. Sinope. It has some little coasting trade. Pop. about 5000.

GHIAMDA, a tn. Tibet, 110 m. E. by N. Lassa. It contains two Bhuddist temples of colossal proportions; is a station of a Chinese garrison; carries on a considerable trade in lapis lazuli, deers' horns, and rhubarb, with Lassa, and with the Chinese provinces of Sechuen and Yunnan.

GHILAN, a prov. Persia, S.W. shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded N.E. by the latter, E. and S.E. by prov. Mazanderan, S. by Irak Ajemi, N. by Russia, and W. by prov. Azerbijan; length, 170 m.; breadth, about 50 m. The general aspect of this province presents a striking contrast to the high parched plains of Persia, being covered with lofty mountains and magnificent woods, although in many parts swampy and unhealthy; especially along the shores of the Caspian, where the people lose the fresh colour of the upper land, and look sallow and less athletic. The climate, also, is insalubrious, being extremely damp; a greater quantity of rain falling here than in any other of the Caspian provinces, while the mountains are rarely wholly free from snow. A singular, hot S. wind sometimes springs up, suddenly changing the temperature in a remarkable manner; it generally lasts 24 hours, and is followed by a tempest of snow and rain from the N.E. The only grain grown on the plains is rice; which, requiring the fields to be constantly under water, renders these parts of the country still more unwholesome. Cotton will not grow, and the fruits have an acid and harsh taste. Sugar-canes and orange-trees, which abound in the neighbouring province, Mazanderan, are here cultivated as ornamental plants only. The cattle are small and humped. There exists in Ghilan, however, a wealthy class of landed proprietors; and the people are well lodged, clothed, and fed. There are few or no villages, the peasants residing either in single dwellings or small communities, seldom exceeding eight houses. The coast presents a succession of fine bays. Capital, Reshd.

GHILJI, one of the most numerous and powerful of the Afghan tribes. *See* AFGHANISTAN.

GHIO, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. *See* KEMLIH.

GHIR, GEER, or RAS-AYERNI, a cape, Morocco, on the Atlantic, 65 m. S.S.W. Mogador; lat. 30° 37′ 30″ N.; lon. 9° 52′ 30″ W. Its highest part is 1235 ft. above the sea.

GHIRLARZA, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. and 65 m. N. by W. Cagliari, on the elevated plain of Marghine. It has a parish and several minor churches, a primary school, and an ancient tower; manufactures of coarse woollens, bed and table covers; a trade in wine, cattle, skins, and cheese; and an annual fair. Pop. 2200.

GHISALBA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, dist. of, and 2 m. from Martinengo, in a plain on the Serio. It was once fortified; and the gates, and part of the fortifications, including the walls and towers of a castle which figured during the civil wars, still remain. It has a handsome parish church, in the form of a rotunda; two auxiliary churches, an almshouse, tile-works, and limekilns. Pop. 1374.

GHISLAIN (ST.), a small tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. by S. Mons, near the railway to Valenciennes; with a great trade in coals; soap-works, salt refineries, oil-mills, breweries, bleacheries, a boatbuilding yard, &c. It originated in a monastery, founded by Dagobert, in 653. Pop. 1896.

GHISTELLES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. S. by E. Ostend. It has manufactures of candles, tanneries, breweries, oil, and flour mills, &c. P. 2664.

GHIUSTENDIL, a tn. Turkey, in Europe, 288 m. W.N.W. Adrianople; lat. 42° 13′ N.; lon. 22° 57′ E.; cap. sanjak of same name. It is the seat of a Greek bishop; and has some square towers, and warm sulphureous springs. Pop. 10,000.

GHIZEH, GIZEH, or GEEZEH, a tn. Middle Egypt, l. bank Nile, about 4 m. S.S.W. Cairo. It was formerly an important place, much frequented by merchants, and a city beautified by palaces; but now it is a heap of ruins; amidst which a mere village is built, having a few cafés and ruined

bazaars. Eggs have been hatched here by artificial means since the time of the Pharaohs. In its immediate vicinity are the pyramids, which have been named from it, though they are continued southwards, at varying intervals of distance, for nearly 70 m. Those close to Ghizeh are principally four. As they are all formed nearly on the same plan, a short description of the largest, called the Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Cheops, may suffice for all. It stands on a limestone plateau, connected with the Libyan chain, about 160 ft. above the level of the Nile. Its base forms a square, each side of which was originally 764 ft., though now, by the removal of a coating, reduced to 746 ft.; and contains nearly 13 acres. It is built in platforms, which successively diminish in ascending, till, at the summit, the platform contains only 1067 sq. ft. The whole height is 456 ft.; and the series of platforms present a succession of 203 steps, up which the ascent is made without difficulty. The interior, entered 47½ ft. above the base of the N. face, contains numerous chambers; one of which, called the King's Chamber, is 34½ ft. long, 17 wide, and 19¼ high, and contains a sarcophagus of red granite. The whole pyramid, unquestionably the most stupendous mass of stone building ever put together by the hand of man, is said by Herodotus to have employed 100,000 men for 20 years, and its solid contents have been computed at 85,000,000 cubic feet. Another very remarkable work in the same vicinity is the Sphinx, an immense colossal figure cut out of the solid rock.

GHIZNI, tn. Affghanistan. *See* GHUZNEE.

GHLIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. W. Mons, with a large glass-work, and productive quarries of paving stones, lime-works, &c. Pop. 4090.

GHOLAM-SHAH-KA-KOTE, a small, but thriving tn. Scinde, r. bank, W. branch of the Indus; lat. 24° 39′ N.; lon. 67° 41′ E. The surrounding country is well cultivated and productive, especially of sugar-cane.

GHOOZKAN, a vil. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 14 m. E. Mushed; perpetually harassed in the forays of the Turcomans. Pop. 1000.

GHORAGHAUT, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank, Teesta; lat. 25° 13′ N.; lon. 89° 10′ E.; 195 m. N. N. E. Calcutta. The most remarkable monument existing among the extensive ruins here, is the tomb of Ismael Ghazi Khan, the first conqueror of the district.

GHORA TRUP, a vil. Afghanistan, r. bank, Indus, 11 m. S.W. Attock; lat. 33° 46′ N.; lon. 72° 9′ E. There is here a very dangerous rapid, resulting from the lateral contraction of the high and rocky sides of the river, which is here narrowed to a width of only 250 ft. Through this narrow channel the Indus rushes at the rate of 9 to 10 m. an hour, and with the noise of thunder.

GHORBUND, a vil. N. Afghanistan, 30 m. N. Cabool; lat. 35° 4′ N.; lon. 68° 47′ E.; in a gorge on the S. slope of the Hindoo Koosh, surrounded with fine gardens and orchards. It gives name to the beautiful and fertile valley in which it is situated. The latter is covered with multitudes of fragrant shrubs and flowers, with a great variety of tulips. It also abounds in minerals, including lead ore, iron, lapis lazuli, and antimony. There are also veins of silver.

GHORE, tn. of W. Afghanistan, 80 m. N.N.E. Dooshak; lat. 32° 58′ N.; lon. 63° 21′ E. It is now an insignificant place, but was at one time the capital of sovereigns whose power extended over Khorassan, Afghanistan, Scinde, and Lahore. Ghore is supposed to have been one of the earliest seats of the Afghan race.

GHOY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 27 m. N.E. Tournai; with breweries, and manufactures of linens, and chicory. Pop. 2248.

GHUMOURDJINA, or KEMOULDJINA, a tn. European Turkey, 78 m. S.W. Adrianople, near the coast of the Archipelago, and defended by a castle. Pop. 8000.

GHUNPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, Nizam's dominions, prov. of, and 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad; lat. 16° 33′ N.; lon. 78° 8′ E. It is a fortified hill, and contains one of the largest and finest mosques in the Nizam's possessions; now, however, mostly used by travellers as a choultry.

GHURUN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, 80 m. W. Malatiyah, in a deep, narrow valley. The town contains 1770 inhabitants, who are engaged in trade with the migratory tribes of Turcomans and Kurds.

GHURRY, a considerable vil. Scinde, on the route from Roree to Jessulmir; lat. 27° 31′ N.; lon. 69° 7′ E. It contains a considerable number of shops, and is capable of furnishing supplies in moderate quantity.

GHUZEL-HISSAR, a city, Anatolia. *See* AIDIN.

GHUZNEE, or GHUZNI, an anc. and celebrated city and fortress Afghanistan, 60 m. S.S.W. Cabool; lat. 33° 10′ N.; lon. 66° 57′ E.; r. bank, and near the source of the Logur, on an eminence forming the W. extremity of a range of hills, stretching E. and W., 7726 ft. above sea-level. The city contains about 1500 houses, usually two stories high; and is surrounded by walls, formed of mixed masonry and brick-work, carried along the scarp the entire length of the spur of the hill on which it stands. The walls are strengthened with numerous bastions, and a trench surrounds the whole. The citadel, which is towards the N., occupies an eminence overlooking the town, and presents a very imposing appearance; but, being in turn commanded by the neighbouring hills, is not so formidable as it looks. There are four bazaars in the city, but of a very inferior description, being covered merely with mats and wood. In consequence of the elevated position of Ghuznee, the cold is intense in winter, causing the mercury to fall from 10° to 20° below zero, and freezing the streams and pools to the depth of several feet; while the snow storms are sometimes so severe, it is said, as to have destroyed the population several times. Notwithstanding this, the country around is productive in gram and fruits, the apples and prunes of Ghuznee being much celebrated. Three miles N.E. are the ruins of the ancient city, which, eight centuries since, was the capital of an empire reaching from the Tigris to the Ganges, and from the Jaxartes to the Persian Gulf. Two lofty minarets, the tomb of Sultan Mahmood, and some other buildings, still attest its ancient grandeur. Ghuznee was taken by storm by the British troops in 1839. Upon the insurrection in 1841, it again fell into the hands of the Afghans, from whom it was recovered in 1842.—(Chesney; Masson; *Oriental Interpreter*; Thornton's *Gazetteer*.)



THE FORTRESS AND CITADEL OF GHUZNEE.—Atkinson's Sketches in Afghanistan.

GHYRCE, KIRCHER, or TUTZIS, a tn. Nubia, l. bank, Nile; lat. 23° 17′ N.; lon. 33° 0′ E. Here is a remarkable temple hewn out of the rock, and justly considered as one of the most singular monuments of Nubia.

GIACOMO DI LUSIANA, a vil. kingdom of Italy, div. Venice, prov. and N. of Vicenza; with a valuable quarry of variegated marble, which is in large demand. Pop. 3801.

GIAGLIONE, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, dist. of, and 3 m. W. Susa, on a hill, l. bank Dora. It contains a parish church of very early date, and an ancient castle. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing. Pop. 1496.

GIANJAR, a dist. or native state, Indian Archipelago, S.E. coast isl. Bali, and opposite Bandits' island. It is about 17 m. long, by 7 m. broad; is hilly, but generally fertile, and covered with rice fields. Its capital, of the same name, lies about 8 m. inland, and is the residence of the Rajah. Pop. of state, 200,000.

GIANNUTRI [anc. *Artemisia*], an uninhabited isl. Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, about 9 m. S. Mount Argentaro; formed like a crescent, and about 4 m. in circuit. The granite, of which it is principally composed, appears to have been quarried by the Romans, who have left some unfinished columns.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, an extensive and extraordinary assemblage of polygonal basaltic columns, N. coast of Ireland, co. Antrim, between Bengore Head and Port Rush; lat. 55° 15′ N.; lon. 6° 33′ W. It is divided into three unequal parts—the eastern, middle, and western causeway; the whole comprising a multitude of columns, consisting of prisms of equal dimensions throughout their whole height, which ranges from 15 to 36 ft., with a diameter of 15 to 28 ins., and varying in their number of sides from three to nine, although the greater number are pentagons and hexagons. Each of the pillars is perfectly distinct, and almost invariably differs in size, number of sides, and points of articulation from the adjacent columns; to which, however, it is so close, that water cannot pass between them. Almost every column is composed of several pieces; the joints of which are articulated with the greatest exactness, and in a strictly horizontal direction. Generally the upper part of the section is concave, and the lower convex; but this arrangement is sometimes reversed. The basalt of which they are composed is of a very dark colour, approaching to black.

GIARRATANA [anc. *Ceratanum*], a vil. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 28 m. W. by N. Syracuse. It stands on a lofty height, and contains some ancient remains. Pop. 2400.

GIARRE, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.E. Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna, and at a short distance from the Ionian Sea. It is a flourishing place, and contains a handsome church. Pop. 18,345.

GIARRETTA [anc. *Simethus*], a river, Sicily, which rises on the W. slope of Mount Etna, and flowing S.S.E., falls into the Ionian Sea, 6 m. S. by E. Catania, after a course of about 40 m. It may be considered as defining the boundaries of the mountain on the W. and S. Fine specimens of yellow, red, and black amber are found floating at its mouth; but the precise place whence it comes has not been discovered.

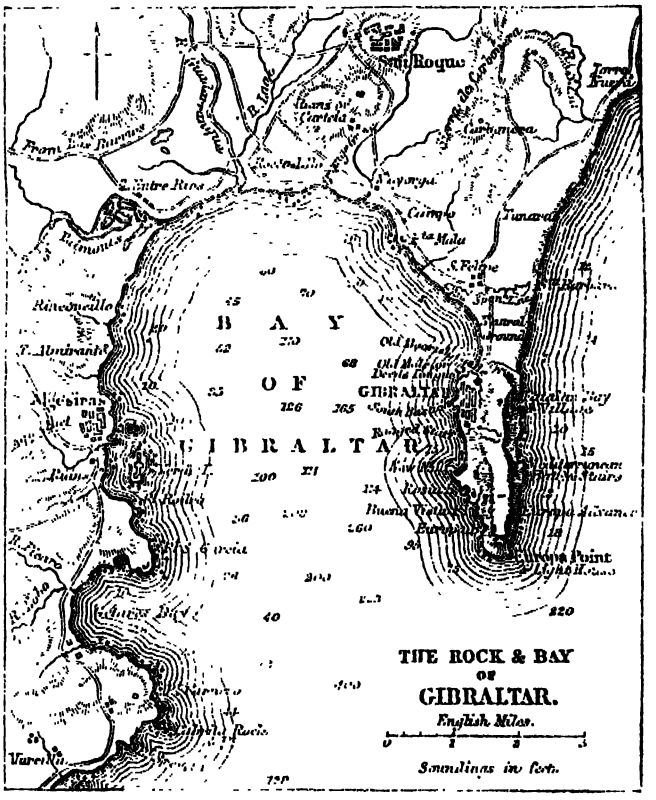
GIAVE, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 28 m. S.S.E. Sassari, on a hill of same name, near the crater of an extinct volcano. It has a large parish and several minor churches, a primary school, and old castle; a trade in corn, wine, and other agricultural produce; and an annual fair. Pop. 1575.

GIAVENO [Latin, *Javenum*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 16 m. W. by S. Turin, in a mountainous district, l. bank Sangone. It is a large and well-built place, with five public squares, one of them adorned with shady alleys; is the seat of a court of law and several public offices; contains three parish churches, one of them a handsome modern structure, with three naves; two monasteries with churches, a palace once the residence of an abbot, a college or gymnasium, the buildings of which, though partly unfinished, are very handsome; a communal school, and an hospital; and has manufactures of iron and iron wire; four tanneries, two paper and two silk mills; and a considerable trade in wood and charcoal, cattle, dairy produce, apples, pears, and chestnuts. Pop. 8866.

GIBELLINA, a tn. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 33 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 5426.

GIBRALEON [anc. *Ossonoba*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Huelva, l. bank, Odiel, here navigable. It is tolerably well built, contains two churches, one of them a handsome structure, with three naves; a townhouse, a public school, the remains of two forts, the buildings of two monasteries, and a nunnery; and has some trade in corn, wine, wool, and fruit; and an annual fair. Pop. 2804.

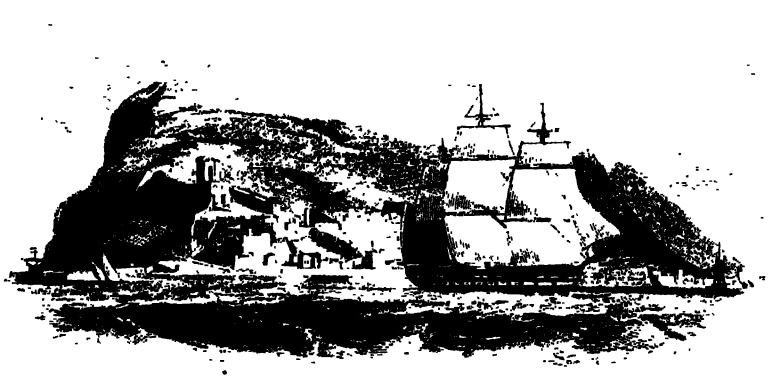
GIBRALTAR [Arabic, *Jebel-tarik*—the hill of Tarik, a Berber leader, who conquered the fort in 711; Italian, *Gibilterra*], a tn. and strongly fortified rock, Spain, Andalusia, belonging to Great Britain; lat. 36° 9′ N.; lon. 5° 21′ W. This remarkable fortress, which forms the key to the Mediterranean, standing on a peninsula at its entrance, is connected with the continent of Spain by a low sandy isthmus, 1½ m. long and ¾ m. broad, having the Bay of Gibraltar on the W., and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the E. Near the point of junction of this isthmus with the mainland are the Spanish lines, between which and the rock is a space called the 'Neutral Ground.' The highest point of the rock is about 1400 ft. above sea-level; its N. face is almost perpendicular, while its E. side is full of tremendous precipices. On its S. side it is almost inaccessible, making approach from seaward impossible: the W. side, again, although nearly as rugged and precipitous as the others, slopes towards the sea: and here the rock is secured by extensive and powerful batteries, rendering it apparently impregnable. The body of the rock consists of a kind of primary marble, running in strata of 30, 40, and 50 ft. in thickness. At the N. extremity of the rock are perpendicular fissures, on the ledges of which a number of hawks nestle and rear their young in the breeding season. They throw down from their nests the bones of small birds, mice, and other animals on which they feed; and these are gradually united, with a cement of red earth, into a breccia of angular fragments of the decomposing limestone. There is a number of remarkable caves in various parts of the rock, some of them beautifully picturesque, but all difficult of access. The most singular of these natural excavations is St. Michael's, on the S.W. side; the entrance to which is 1000 ft. above sea-level. The natural animal productions of Gibraltar are wild rabbits, woodcocks, teal, partridges, snakes, and monkeys; the latter of a dark fawn colour, and without tails. When seen from a ship's deck, no



appearance of vegetation presents itself on the rock, the whole having an exceedingly barren and forbidding aspect; but it is not in reality so destitute in this respect as it seems; acacias, fig, and orange trees growing freely, together with a great variety of odoriferous plants. The climate is temperate during the greater part of the year; and, even in the summer months, the excessive heat is allayed by a refreshing seabreeze that sets in during the forenoon, and continues till sunset. The temperature in winter is considerably higher than in the neighbouring country; so that the snow, which falls but seldom, soon disappears.

Vast sums of money, and an immense amount of labour, have been spent in fortifying this celebrated stronghold. Numerous caverns and galleries, extending 2 to 3 m. in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut in the solid rock; forming safe and sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another, without being exposed to the fire of an enemy, in cases of attack. Along these galleries, at intervals of every 12 yds., are port-holes bearing upon the neutral ground and bay; while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds, have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. On the summit of the rock there are several barracks, towers, and fortresses. Of late years the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point. The total number of guns now mounted on the rock is said to be not less than 1000. The principal defences are on the W. side, fronting the bay; but there is also a battery on the E. side, though the steepness and ruggedness of the rock render it almost unnecessary.

The TOWN of Gibraltar is situated on the W. side of the peninsula, terminating in Europa Point, and fronts the Bay. It consists chiefly of one spacious street, about ½ m. in length, lined with shops, and paved and lighted. The principal



THE TOWN AND ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.—From Chapuy, L'Espagne.

buildings are the governor's and lieutenant-governor's houses, the Admiralty, naval hospital, victualling office, and barracks, and a handsome theatre. There are Protestant and R. Catholic churches, a Methodist chapel, and four Jewish synagogues; seven regimental, and two public schools, public libraries, &c. There are also a lunatic asylum, almshouses, &c. The water for the supply of the town and garrison is collected during the rainy season; the roofs of the houses being so constructed as to receive the falling rain, which subsequently finds its way to a tank beneath, with which every house is provided. Gibraltar is a free port, but its trade has greatly declined within the last half century. It still, however, continues to be a valuable entrepôt for the distribution of British manufactures to the Barbary States, and to the different countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Cottons, woollens, &c. are imported from England; sugars and rum from the West Indies; tobacco, rice, and flour, from America; and wines, silks, wax, &c. from the East. The chief export is wine. The revenue of Gibraltar for the year 1871 was £38,155, and the expenditure £42,015; when a deficit occurs it is met by a parliamentary vote in aid. No executive or legislative council exists here. The administration is vested in the governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the troops; and the settlement is treated as a garrison-town, the power of enacting laws being vested in the governor alone. All criminal cases are determined according to the laws of England. Every precaution is taken to prevent the increase of new residents. Foreigners are permitted to remain during specified periods only, and on giving the required security. The population in 1871 amounted to 18,695, of whom 16,454 were residents, and 2241 aliens. In addition there were 6521 military.

Gibraltar, under the name of Calpe, and Mount Abyla, now called Apes' Hill, opposite to it on the African coast, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules; and in very early ages were regarded by the people dwelling E. of them as the western boundary of the world. Gibraltar came into possession of the English, by conquest, in 1704; it has been since repeatedly besieged, but always without success. The last, and most formidable attack made on it, occurred in September, 1782; when the Spaniards, aided by a powerful fleet and army from France, assailed the fortress with floating batteries; but were defeated with great loss by the garrison, commanded by General Elliot. On this occasion an incessant discharge of red-hot shot was maintained on the attacking boats, with the most destructive effect.

The Bay of Gibraltar; formed by Europa Point on the E., and Point St. Garcia on the W. It is of a semicircular form, about 6 m. in length, and 4½ m. in breadth; depths varying from 4 to 260 ft. The greatest depths are at the entrance, lessening gradually towards the head of the bay. The tide rises 4 and 5 ft. The best anchorage is from off the middle of Algesiras, W. side of the bay, towards Palmones river; also on the W. side, and near its head. The shipping is protected on the British side by two formidable moles, called the Old and New Mole, one on the N. and the other on the S. side of the town of Gibraltar. The former runs 1100 ft. into the sea; the latter 700 ft. An elbow formed by the shore affords shelter for large vessels in winter; the furthest out lying in 6 and 5 fathoms. Opposite the town of Gibraltar, on the W. side of the bay, is the Spanish town Algesiras.

The Strait of Gibraltar. The narrow channel between the S. part of Spain and the N. of Africa, forming the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic; its width at the narrowest part is about 15 m.; greatest depth, 960 fathoms. Through this strait a powerful central current, running at the rate of from 3 to 6 m. an hour, sets constantly from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. But there are also two lateral currents—one on the European, and one on the African side; each of them about 2½ m. broad, and flowing at about the same rate as the central current; and ebbing and flowing with the tide, setting alternately into the Mediterranean and into the Atlantic. An excess of water is constantly flowing into the former from the latter, to supply the loss sustained by evaporation.

GIBRALTAR (SAN ANTONIO DE), a tn. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. of, and 103 m. S.E. Maracaybo, on a small river of same name, which falls into the lake of Maracaybo. It is situated in the midst of an extremely fertile region, where cacao and other tropical productions are raised in abundance. It was founded in 1552; but has suffered greatly from the incursions of Indians and pirates. Pop. 3500.

GIDDING, three pars. Eng. Huntingdon:—1, (*-Great*); 2050 ac. Pop. 563.—2, (*-Little*); 713 ac. Pop. 41.—3, (*-Steeple*); 1091 ac. Pop. 105.

GIDEÅ, a river, Sweden, Hernosands län, rises about lat. 64° 32′ N.; lon. 17° 25′ E.; flows S.E., passing the small town of Gideå, forming some small lakes, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 63° 20′ N., after a course of above 100 m.

GIDLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 3449 ac. Pop. 166.

GIEBOLDEHAUSEN, or GIBOLDEHAUSEN, a vil. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank, Ruhme, 14 m. E.N.E. Göttingen. It is an old place, contains a R. Catholic church, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. tn. 2140; bail. 8099.

GIEN, a tn. France, dep. Loiret, 38 m. S.E. Orleans, r. bank, Loire, here crossed by a fine bridge of 12 arches. It has an imposing aspect, and is well built, partly on a height, crowned by the church of St. Louis and an old chateau in good preservation, now containing the law courts and government offices. It has several other antique edifices; manufactures of delftware and serges; a brewery, a tannery, and some trade in wool. Pop. 6528.

GIENGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Brenz, 7 m. S.E. Heidenheim. It has two churches, one of them a handsome edifice, with two towers; a townhouse, hospital, and Latin school. Manufactures of felt, linen and cotton cloth, and a paper and other mills. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Giengen suffered much from all parties during the Thirty Years' War. Pop. 2000.

GIERSDORF, several places, Prussia, particularly—1, (*Ober-Wüste*-), prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.W. Breslau, at the source of the Weistritz, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1152.—2, A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and S.W. from Liegnitz, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1388.

GIESMANNSDORF, several places, Prussia, particularly— 1, *Ober, Mittel, and Nieder*, a vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, 10 m. S.W. Bunzlau, with a castle, a Protestant church, limekilns, tile works, and numerous mills. Pop. 2028.—2, A vil. prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle, Sprottau. It consists of three separate portions, and contains a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1183.—3, A vil. same prov. Silesia, and gov. Liegnitz, circle, Bolkenhain, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a mill. Pop. 1245.

GIESSEN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Oberhessen, beautifully situated, *r.* bank, Lahn, and completely surrounded by water, 30 m. N. Frankfort. It was originally fortified, but the ramparts have been levelled, and converted into agreeable walks. It is still entered, however, by four gates; is substantially, though very irregularly built; and contains three public squares, with a number of private mansions deserving of notice. The principal public buildings are the castle, now converted into government offices; several churches, the townhouse, the burgher hospital, the arsenal, now used as a magazine; the barracks, and, above all, the buildings of the university, which was founded in 1607, is provided with 58 teachers, attended by 512 students, and possesses a library of 36,000 volumes, observatory, botanical garden, valuable philosophical apparatus, natural history, and other collections. Among the professors, the most distinguished name is that of the celebrated chemist, Liebig. Besides the university, Giessen possesses a gymnasium and several other superior schools. The manufactures consist of hats, hosiery, candles, soap, red and white leather, weapons, articles in gold and silver, liqueurs, vinegar, and tobacco; and there are also breweries, oil and other mills; a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and several annual fairs. Pop. (1871), 12,215.

GIETERVEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 10 m. E. by N. Assen, with a Reformed church and school, a corn-mill, some linen-weaving, and waggon-making. Pop. agricultural, 595.

GIETHOORN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 16 m. N. Zwolle, composed of two rows of houses, in the centre of which is a wind corn-mill, and the Reformed church, an elegant building. It also has a Baptist church, and two schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in turf-cutting and cattle rearing. Pop. 1400.

GIFFORD, a vil. Scotland, co. of, and 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington, on a rivulet of same name; houses are all of stone, and though not uniform, well built. It has a venerable parish church, a Free church, and three well-conducted schools. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture; two annual fairs are held in the village. John Knox, the Reformer, is generally supposed to have been a native of Gifford; and Witherspoon, an eminent divine, and moral and political writer of last century, was born in the manse. Pop. 455.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GIFHORN, a tn. Hanover, gov. of, and 53 m. S. Lüneburg, cap. bail. of same name, at the confluence of the Ise with the Aller. It was once fortified, but is now open; contains a castle now used as a courthouse, a church, and hospital, and raises a good deal of garden produce. Pop. tn. 2692; bail. 16,562.

GIGANTINU, a mountain, isl. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. Ozieri, a little S.E. of Tempio. It is the culminating point of the chain of Limbarra, and rises almost perpendicularly above the extensive plain of Ozieri; height, 4101 ft.

GIGGLESWICK, a vil. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The VILLAGE, 50½ m. W.N.W. York, is neatly built; contains a handsome church and a somewhat celebrated free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., in which Archdeacon Paley received the rudiments of his education. In the vicinity is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well, the water of which rises and falls in 25 minutes—a phenomenon supposed to be caused by the filling and emptying of a natural syphon. Area of par. 18,419 ac. Pop. vil., 727; par. 3187.

GIGHA, a small isl. Scotland, about 1½ m. off W. coast, co. Argyle, between Islay and Kintyre; lat. 55° 43′ N.; lon. 5° 45′ W., about 6 m. long, and about 2 m. broad at the broadest part. Its coast is rocky on the W. side, but at the two ends, and on the E. side, are beautiful sandy beaches; and there are three bays, all of them having good anchorage. The island is generally low, with exception of one elevation of about 400 ft., and its soil fertile and tolerably well cultivated. At the S.W. end is a remarkable subterranean passage, into which the sea rushes with great violence, omitting a thundering noise on its return, occasioned by the rolling of large stones. Pop., including that of a small island close by, called Cara, 547

GIGLIO (ISOLA DI) [anc. *Ægilium*], an isl. off the coast of Tuscany, about 8 m. S.W. of the peninsula of Mount Argentaro; area, about 8 sq. m., very rugged surface, covered in many parts with lofty granite hills. On the top of one of them stands the town of Giglio, defended by several towers. It contains a parish church; and immediately below is a small gulf, which forms a kind of natural harbour. The soil is generally fertile, and when not occupied by wood is chiefly appropriated to the culture of the vine. The granite quarries were worked by the Romans. Pop. 1886.

GIGNAC, a small tn. France, dep. Hérault, 17 m. W.N.W. Montpellier, l. bank Hérault; in a district rich in vines, mulberries, and olives. It has an antique church and bridge; with manufactures of verdigris, brandy, woollen yarn; and a trade in olives, confections, brandy, &c. Pop. 2778.

GIGNOD [Latin, *Giuodium*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 3 m. N.N.W. Aosta, r. bank, Banteggio. It contains a communal school, and the remains of an ancient castle. P. 1260.

GIGUELA, a river, Spain, New Castile. It rises on the W. Slope of the Sierra di Cuenca, prov. of, and 15 m. W. by S. the town of that name, flows circuitously S.S.W., and after a course of 90 m. joins r. bank, Guadiana, 35 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. Its principal affluents are the Rianzares on the right, and the Zencara on the left.

GIJON, a seaport tn. Spain, Asturias, prov. of, and 19 m. N.N.E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. The old town occupies the upper part of the slope, and is partly surrounded by ancient walls; the more modern portion extends to the shore, both being commanded by a fortress and several batteries. In general the streets are wide, clean, and paved; the houses well built and commodious. It has a small parish church and numerous chapels; a townhouse, prison, hospital, nautical and several primary schools, a custom-house, triumphal arch, economic society, and an Augustine convent, now converted into a cigar-manufactory, which employs 1400 persons; a glass and bottle work; and some coasting trade in coal, grain, cider, paving-stones, and colonial produce. Fishing, and salting fish, are carried on to some extent. The anchorage is good, and the harbour safe, though rather difficult of access; and in the year 1864 was visited by 109 vessels, of 17,297 tons trading with foreign countries. Coal exists in the vicinity, but is not wrought. Pop. 6522.—(*Madoz.*)

GIL (SAN), or ST. GILES, a tn. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. Scorro, 64 m. S.W. Pamplona, on an affluent of the Suarez, here crossed by a stone-bridge. It was founded in 1690; has a college, manufactures of tobacco and cotton cloth; and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 6000.

GILA, a considerable river, N. America, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the U. States and the Mexican State of Sonoro. It is an affluent of the Colorado del Occidente, and has its sources in the mountains of Santa Mimbres, in the State of New Mexico; about lat. 32° 45′ N.; and E. of lon. 108° 30′ W.; from which it flows W., and joins the Colorado, at lat. 32° 40′ N.; and W. of lon. 114° 0′ W., just before it falls into the Gulf of California; its whole course being about 450 m. About lon. 108° 40′ W., or probably about 60 m. from its source, it is 50 ft. wide, with an average depth of about 2 ft., swift and clear; the banks covered with trees and a luxuriant vegetation; the former consisting chiefly of cotton-wood, a new sycamore, mezquite, pala, a few cedars and larch. Here also a species of trout abounds. Further down, or about lon. 110° W., the banks of the stream and the country around assume a wild, rugged, and inhospitable appearance; the mountains of trap, granite, and red sandstone, in irregular and confused strata, but generally dipping sharply to the S., cluster so closely together, that it becomes difficult to tell from what direction the river comes, or in what direction it is going. A few miles lower down, the valley of the Gila widens, and is covered with a dense growth of mezquite, (Acacia prosopis), cotton-wood, and willow, the pitahaya, and every other variety of cactus; the latter flourishing in great luxuriance. Little, or rather nothing, is known of the tributaries of the Gila. The Rio San Pedro, which joins it from the S., and the rivers San Francisco, Salines, and Bonita, from the N., are almost the only affluents of which anything has been ascertained. Most of the tributaries are insignificant at their junction with the Gila, and can be stepped across, the result of their traversing deserts of sand, and arid regions unwatered by rains, by which their waters are gradually absorbed. The Gila is navigable for small boats only, and that but to the village of Pijno, about 100 m. above its junction with the Colorado.

The ruins of numberless houses are found along the whole course of the Gila, proving that these regions were much more populous at a former period than they are now. These ruins are uniformly of the same kind; not one stone now remains on the top of another; and they are discoverable only by the broken pottery around them, and stones laid in regular order, showing the traces of the foundation of a house. Most of these outlines are irregular, and vary from 40 by 50, to 200 and 400 ft. front. The stones are unhewn, and are mostly of an amygdaloid, rounded by attrition.—(*Notes of a Military Reconnoissance in California*, by Lieut. Col. Emory, Washington, 1848.)

GILAD, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, on an arm of the Temes, about 4 m. from Zsebely. It contains a Greek non-united parish church. The inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 4000.

GILBERT ISLANDS, or KINGSMILL GROUP, a group of 15 isls. Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° 0′ S., and 2° 30′ N.; and lon. 172° 0′ and 174° 30′ E. They are of coral formation, all low; the highest land in the group not exceeding 20 ft., and are fast wearing away by the action of the sea. Their soil, which is but a few inches in depth, is of coral, sand, and vegetable mould. Their cultivation consists, for the most part, in that of the cocoa-nut and pandanus, which are the chief articles of food. The natives also cultivate, with great care, a species of the taro (Arum cordifolium.) The bread-fruit tree is to be found on the N. islands, but it has not been seen on the S. The climate of these islands is equable; and, though of high temperature, is found to be less oppressive than in most tropical countries. For the most part constant breezes prevail, and frequent rain falls; which moderates the great heat, and at the same time imparts fertility to the soil. The islanders of this group differ in their personal traits from those of Polynesians, and more nearly resemble the Malays. Their colour is a dark copper; hair fine, black, and glossy; nose slightly aquiline, large mouth, full lips, and small teeth; average height about 5 ft. 8 inches. The women are much smaller in proportion than the men, with delicate features, and slight figures. In character, they are deceitful and dishonest, and, like most savages, treacherous and cruel; but they are hospitable and generous, and kind and affectionate to their children. Another characteristic, and a sufficiently remarkable one, is a predisposition to despondency and sullenness, which often drives them to commit suicide. Having but little intercourse with strangers, a small amount only of the manufactures of civilized nations have found their way into these islands. The pop. of the entire group was in 1852, 54,000.—(*U. States Explor. Exped.*)

GILBERTSTOWN, par. Irel. Carlow; 3169 ac. P. 457.

GILCRUX, par. Eng. Cumberland; 1964 ac. Pop. 653.

GILDONE, a tn. Naples, prov. and about 6 m. S.E. Campobasso, l. bank, and near the source of a small affluent of the Tappino. It has several annual fairs. Pop. 2541.

GILENA, a vil. and com. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 56 m. E. by S. Seville, in a plain terminated by the S. side of the Sierra d' Estepa. It consists of a number of tolerably regular, but ill-paved streets, generally lined by low ill-built houses; contains a parish church, courthouse, and two primary schools; and has a trade in corn and oil. Pop. 1688.

GILES (ST.), several pars. Eng.:—1, Berks, 2538 ac. Pop. 8456.—2, (*-in-the-Heath*), Devon; 3044 ac. Pop. 354.—3, (*-in-the-Wood*), Devon; 4827 ac. Pop. 964.

GILESTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 496 ac. Pop. 65.

GILFORD, a market tn. Ireland, co. Down, 13½ m. N. Newry, on the Bann, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It has R. Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a national school, linen bleacheries, a large flax spinning-mill, and two fairs annually. In the neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring; a mile off, the canal from Lough Neagh to Newry passes. Pop. 2814.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GILGE:—1, A river, Prussia, one of the mouths of the Memel. It falls into the Kurische-haff, 34 m. N.E. Königsberg.—2, A vil. at the mouth of the above river. Pop. 990.

GILGENBURG [Polish, *Dombrowno*], a tn. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 32 m. N.E. Königsberg, on the Wicker, which joins two small lakes well stocked with fish. Pop. 1262.

GILGHIT, a small independent country, Asia, on the S. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, lying between Bultistan, or Little Tibet on the E., and Kafiristan on the W. It consists principally of one large valley; the other parts are mountainous and barren. The inhabitants appear to be Mahometans, and resemble, in their social habits, their neighbours, the Kafiristans. Gilghit, its cap., is situated on l. bank of a river of the same name, 150 m. N.N.E. Attock; lat. 35° 35′ N.; lon. 74° 15′ E. The river rises in the Bolor Mountains, about lat 36° 10′ N.; lon. 73° 22′ E.; flows S.S.W., and falls into the Indus at Sygoor; lat. 35° 5′ N.; lon. 74° 40′ E.

GILI-ANG, or GILIOX, an isl. Indian Archipelago, N. coast, Java, 5 m. E. Madura, on a reef. Circumference about 7 m.; well cultivated. Pop. 1800.

GILI, a beautiful and picturesque lake, Ireland, on the borders of cos. Sligo and Leitrim, 2½ m. S.E. Sligo, about 5 m. long, 1 m. to 1½ m. broad, 20 ft. above sea-level, and adorned with a number of small but well-wooded islands.

GILLES (ST.), several places, Belgium:—1, A vil. and com., S. Brabant, about 1 m. S. Brussels, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. chiefly agricultural, 2701.—2, (*-lez-Termonde*), A vil. and com., prov. E. Flanders, 1 m. E. Termonde; with a tannery and a brewery; but weaving and agriculture are the chief occupations. Pop. 2824.—3, (*-Waes, St.*), A vil. and com., prov. E. Flanders, 21 m. N.E. Ghent. Linen-weaving and agriculture are the chief occupations; but there are also breweries, tanneries, flour mills, and a trade in cattle. P. 3984.

GILLES (ST.), or ST. GILLES-LES-BOUCHERIES, a trading tn. France, dep. Gard, 11 m. S. by E. Nismes, on the Vie and the canal de Beaucaire. It is built on the slope of a hill, one side of which is very steep, in a country rich in vineyards; and has a church of the 9th or 10th century, still in good repair, resting on a singularly-vaulted construction called the *vis de St. Gilles*. It has numerous distilleries, and a busy trade in wine and brandy. Pope Clement IV. was a native of St. Gilles. Pop. 6804.

GILLING, two pars. Eng. York (N. Riding):—1, 4547 ac. Pop. 386.—2, 10,095 ac. Pop. 1659.

GILLINGHAM, two vils. and pars. Eng.:—1, A vil. and par. Dorsetshire. The VILLAGE, 3½ m. N.W. Shaftesbury, contains a large parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, but the inhabitants derive their principal support from the valuable pastures and dairy lands in the vicinity. Two fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held annually; area of par. 8355 ac. Pop. 3775.—2, A tn. and par. co. Kent. The TOWN, 2 m. E.N.E. Chatham, was, previously to the rise of the latter, a

place of considerable importance; and its harbour was a principal naval station. A fort was erected here by Charles I., for the protection of the dockyard and navy. William Adams, who discovered Japan towards the end of the sixteenth century, was a native of this parish; area, 6683 ac. Pop. 14,608.

GILLINGHAM, All Saints and Gillingham (St. Mary), par. Eng. Norfolk; 2008 ac. Pop. 404.

GILLMORTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2830 ac. P. 899.

GILLOLO, Halmahera, or Djilolo, an isl. Indian Archipelago, the largest of the Moluccas; lat. (S. or Cocoanut point), 0° 51′ S.; lon. 128° 22′ E. (R.); separated on the W. from Celebes by the Molucca Passage, from Papua and Waygiou on the E. by the Gillolo Passage, and from Ceram and Booro on the S. by Pitt's Passage; extreme length, N. to S., 197 m.; extreme breadth about 90 m.; area estimated at 6500 sq. m. The island is of singular form; the result, as in the case of the island of Celebes, to which it has a very remarkable resemblance, of violent volcanic action. It consists of four peninsulas, radiating N., N.E., E.S.E., and S., from a common centre, and having large bays between, named Chiawo, Bitjoli, and Weda; the first about 68 m. N. to S., and 41 m., narrowing to 15 m. wide; the second 40 m. E. to W., and 25 m., narrowing to 14 m. N. to S.; and the third, 62 m. S.E. to N.E., by 52 m., narrowing to 17 m. wide. Gillolo, like several other islands in these seas, rises abruptly from an unfathomable sea; a circumstance unfavourable to its productiveness, since a large portion of the rich soil created by the decomposition of the volcanic rock is washed away into the ocean. It contains a volcano, Gammacanore, 6500 ft. high, now of doubtful activity, but of which an eruption is recorded as having occurred in 1673. The principal productions of the island are sago, cocoa-nuts, spices, fruits, edible birds' nests, a durable and beautiful wood, well adapted for shipbuilding; pearls and gold dust; horses, horned cattle, and sheep, also abound. Deer, wild boars, and other descriptions of game, are likewise plentiful. The original inhabitants of Gillolo, called Alfoories, are robust, temperate, and brave; but have been gradually pressed into the interior of the island by the Malays, who have established themselves along the coast. The latter are strongly disposed towards commerce, and have an irrepressible predilection for a seafaring life.

Gillolo is divided, for administrative purposes, into two parts; the largest, comprising three of the four peninsulas, the S., N., and N.E., is under the authority of the Sultan of Ternate, having a pop. of 19,000; the other is nominally under the Sultan of Tidor, with a pop. of nearly 4000, according to a census of 1840.—(Temminck; Horsburgh; Earle.)

GILLTOWN, par. Ire. Kildare; 4869 ac. Pop. 842.

GILLY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.E. Charleroi. The commune abounds in coal; the mining of which, and nail-making, employ most of the inhabitants. Pop. 5618.

GILMANTON, a vil. and township, U. States, New Hampshire. The village, 25 m. N. Concord, has a flourishing academy, and a theological seminary, founded in 1835. In the township are several tanneries, a cotton factory, and numerous mills. Pop. 2073.

GILSLAND, a hamlet and watering-place, England, co. Cumberland, beautifully situated in the vale of the Irthing, between 7 and 8 m. N.E. Brampton; much resorted to for its mineral waters, which have long been famed. Many interesting remains of Roman architecture occur in the neighbourhood, which also abounds with beautiful and romantic scenery. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

GILSTON, par. Eng. Hertford; 980 ac. Pop. 263.

GIMBSHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle, and 9 m. N. W. Worms; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a townhouse and two schools. P. 1594.

GIMIGNANO, a tn. Tuscany, 20 m. S.S.W. Florence, on a height. It has three parish churches, several convents, and two hospitals, one of which is for foundlings. Pop 7425.

GIMINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1491 ac. Pop. 301.

GIMINO, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, about 60 m. from Fiume. It contains a parish and a handsome collegiate church, surmounted by a lofty tower, and adorned with old altars of marble. Pop. 3558.

GIMONE, a river, France, which rises in the valley of Magnone, in a branch of the Pyrenees, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, flows N.N.E. and joins l. bank, Garonne, about 3 m. S. Castel sarrasin, after a course of 65 m. It receives r. the Marcaon and l. the Lauze, and passes the towns of Saramon, Gimont, and Beaumont de Lomagne. It is nowhere navigable.

GIMONT, a small tn. France, dep. Gers, 15 m. E. Auch, on the Gimone. It consists chiefly of one long street, passing through large markets; and has a parish church, once collegiate, an old and curious edifice; and a trade in grain, wine, and brandy. Pop. 3102.

GINGEE, or Jinji, a celebrated fortress, Hindoostan, Carnatic, 40 m. N.N.W. Pondichery; lat. 12° 12′ N.; lon. 79° 28′ E. The fortifications cover the summits, and a great part of the declivities, of three detached rocky mountains, of very difficult ascent, from 400 to 600 ft. high. Gingee has, however, been long abandoned, and a great portion of it is now in ruins. It is noted for its insalubrity.

GINESIO (San), a tn. Italy, deleg. of, and 15 m. S.S.W. Macerata, near the source of the Fiastrella. Pop. 5879.

GINETA (La), a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 12 m. N.N.W. Albacete, in a plain. It contains a parish church, courthouse, prison, and two primary schools; and has manufactures of woollen and hempen cloth; a trade in corn, oil, salt fish, and rice; and a weekly market. Pop. 2536.

GINGOLPH (St.), [pronounced *Shengo*], a vil. Switzerland, S. bank, lake of Geneva, 12 m. S.E. Lausanne, and divided by the Morge into two parts; the smaller of which is in Canton Wallis or Valais, and the larger in Savoy. It has a parish church, manufactures of iron-wire nails, and gypsum, and a small harbour. Pop. 598.

GINGST, a vil. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 12 m. N.E. Stralsund, in a very fertile district of isl. Rügen. It has manufactures of ordinary linen and damask; and a trade in cattle. Pop. 778.

GINNEKEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 1½ m. S.W. Breda, with which it communicates by a broad paved road. It has a Reformed and a R. Catholic church, an elegant communal house, and school, and two annual fairs. Inhabitants agricultural; but there are also three breweries, an oil, a bark, and a corn mill. Pop. 833.

GINZO de Limia (Santa Marina), a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Orense, on a small stream of same name. It contains a parish church, townhouse, and primary school; and has manufactures of linen, and a trade in linen and wool. From the number of antiquities found in its vicinity, Ginzo is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient town. Pop. 1065.

GIOJ, a vil. Naples, prov. Salerno, 6 m. N.W. St. Vallo. Pop. 1980.

GIOJA, several places, Naples, particularly:—1, A tn. prov. Bari, dist. of, and 21 m. E. Altamura, cap. circondario of same name, on a slope on the E. branch of S. Apennines. Pop. circond., 17,005. —2, A vil. prov. and 27 m. N.E. Reggio, near the gulf of its own name. It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in fishing, for their livelihood. Pop. 429.—3, A tn. prov. Aquila, and 18 m. E.S.E. Avezzano, near the source of the Sangro. Pop. 2125.

GIOJOSA:—1, A tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Teramo, dist. of, and 7 m. N.E. Gerace, on a rugged hill. Pop. 8549.—2, (*Vecchia* and *Nuova*), two tns. Sicily, prov. Messina, dist. of, and 4 m. N.W. Patti, not far from the Mediterranean. The old town, once a place of some importance, stood on a lofty eminence, very difficult of access; and, having repeatedly suffered from earthquakes, has been deserted by its inhabitants, who have built a new town on the plain below. The site, though free from the dangers and inconveniences of the old town, is very unhealthy. Pop. 4624.

GIORGIO (San), several places, Naples, particularly:—1, A vil. and com. Teramo, dist. of, and 15 m. E.N.E. Palmi, near r. bank Vocale. It contains four churches, one of them collegiate, and a convent. Pop. 4816.—2, A vil. and com. Cosenza, dist. of, and 12 m. W. Rossano. Pop. 1326.—3, A vil. and com., prov. and 6 m. N.W. Salerno. It contains three parish churches. Pop. 4911.—4, A vil. and com. Caserta, dist. of, and 18 m. N.E. Gaeta, near r. bank Garigliano. It has two annual fairs. Pop. 2307.—5, A vil. and com. prov. Lecce, dist. of, and 9 m. E. Tarentum. Part of the original inhabitants were Albanese. Pop. 1706.—6, (*-la Molula*), a tn. and com., prov. Avellino, dist. of, and 12 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 4632.—7, (*-la Montagna*), a vil. and

prov. Avellino, dist. of, and 10 m. N. Avellino. Pop. 1213.

GIORNICO, or IRNIS, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, dist. Leventina, picturesquely situated amid chestnut plantations and lofty water-falls, on the Tessin, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. N.N.W. Bellinzona. It is well built of stone; contains two churches, both very ancient and interesting, as furnishing specimens of the earliest form of Christian buildings; and the remains of a tower, supposed to have been built in the 10th century. In 1478 the Swiss confederates here defeated a very superior force, under the Duke of Milan. Pop. 743.

GIOVANNI (SAN), several places, Italy:—1, A tn. Tuscany, 20 m. S.E. Florence, l. bank Arno. It has a cathedral, a parish church, and two female convents. It was the birthplace of the painters Masaccio and Giovanni Manozzi. Cutlery is manufactured here. Pop. 4220.—2, (*-in Percicato*), A tn. Emil. prov., leg. of and 10 m. N. Bologna, on the Cento canal. Pop. 11,161.—3, (*-Rotondo*), A tn. Naples, prov. Foggia, 18 m. E. Severo, near Mount Gargano. Pop. 6865.—4, (*-di-Camarata*), A vil. and com. Sicily, prov. of, and 22 m. N. by E. Girgenti. Pop. 3011.

GIOVANNI-IN-FIORE, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 27 m. E. by S. Cosenza, at the confluence of the Arvo and Neto. Pop. 9239.

GIOVANNI-IN-GALDO, a vil. Italy, Naples, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 1696.

GIOVENAZZO [anc. *Natiolum*], a seaport tn. Naples, prov. of, and 10 m. N.W. Bari, on an elevated rock which projects into the Adriatic. It is surrounded by high walls, and is defended by an old castle; is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a cathedral, three other churches, four convents, and two hospitals, one of which is a foundling. Its streets are narrow, dark, and dirty, and have a peculiarly dismal and miserable appearance. Carpets are manufactured. P. 8629.

GIRAPETRA, a small ruinous tn., isl. Candia, S.E. coast, 16 m. S.W. Settia.

GIRDLENESS, a headland, E. coast, Scotland, co. Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, and the E. extremity of the Grampians, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. It has a lighthouse, with two fixed lights; lat. 57° 8′ 54″ N.; lon. 2° 7′ 15″ W. (n.)

GIRGEH, or JIRGEH, a modern prov. and tn. Upper Egypt. The PROV. occupies both sides of the Nile, and contains some fertile and highly-cultivated plains. The TOWN, on l. bank river, 110 m. S.S.W. Cairo; lat. 26° 20′ N.; lon. 31° 55′ E.; is built with irregularity, but has some mosques, bazaars, squares, and a Latin convent or monastery, the oldest R. Catholic establishment now in Egypt. Girgeh was formerly a quarter of a mile from the river, but it is now on the bank, and part of it has been already washed away by the stream; showing the great changes which have taken, and still are taking place, in the course of the Nile. P. 10,000.

GIRGENTI, a prov. Sicily, S.W. coast; greatest length, N.W. to S.E. 84 m.; mean breadth, about 22 m.; area, about 1200 sq. m. The greater part of the surface is covered by ramifications of the Neptunian Mountains, which have their highest points in the N., and descend rapidly S. to the shore. They are intersected by numerous valleys, which are remarkably fertile, and produce in abundance corn, oil, and wine. The pastures also are excellent, and much good cheese is made. The principal streams are—the Salso, which bounds the prov. on the S.E.; the Belice, which bounds it on the N.W.; and the Platani, which traverses it centrally, in a W.S.W. direction. The most important mineral products are—bitumen, naphtha, sulphur, and salt. Some fine agates also are found. The manufactures and trade are unimportant. For administrative purposes the province is divided into three districts—Girgenti, the capital; Bivona, and Sciacca; subdivided into 16 circondario. Pop. 263,880.

GIRGENTI, or GERGENTI, a tn. S.W. coast, Sicily, cap. prov. of same name, 58 m. S.S.E. Palermo; lat. (mole light), 37° 15′ 36″ N.; lon. 13° 31′ 45″ E. (n.); on the slope of a hill, 1200 ft. in height. It presents rather an imposing appearance, but is irregularly built; streets mean, dirty, and wretchedly paved, and so steep and narrow as to be inaccessible to carriages. It contains a cathedral, forty-five churches, fifteen convents, a seminary, an orphan hospital, and a lyceum. The inhabitants are not remarkable for industry; but the place has a considerable export trade in corn, oil, fruit, and sulphur. Three or four miles N. from the town is a mud volcano, called Maccaluba. On a rocky platform, E. of Girgenti, stood the famous ancient city of Agrigentum, whose ruined temples, and other superb remains, bear evidence to its former grandeur. Among the more remarkable of the former are the temples of Juno, Concord, Vulcan, and Hercules. That of Concord, which is 128 ft. long by 54 broad, is the most perfect specimen of a Grecian temple now in existence. Of the temple of Vulcan, two elegant columns are now all that remains. Near the latter is the bed of the Piscina, a fish-pond in which fish were kept for public festivals. It is now covered with orange-groves and gardens. The population of Agrigentum, which was founded 580 B.C., is said to have been 800,000. The country around Girgenti is fertile and pleasant. Pop. 17,767.

GIRIFALCO, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Catanzaro. It has an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 4350.

GIRISHK, a fort and vil. Afghanistan, r. bank Helmund, 70 m. W. Kandahar; lat. 31° 46′ N.; lon. 61° 18′ E. The fort, which is not of great strength, is built upon a mound, about 2 m. from the r. bank of the river, which is here deep and rapid in the spring, and about 1000 yards wide; but in autumn, when lowest, easily fordable. The country immediately adjacent to the river is very fertile, but neglected.

GIRLEY, par. Irel. Meath; 5060 ac. Pop. 662.

GIROMAGNY, a small tn. of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 35 m. S.W. Colmar, on the Savoureuse, and in the slopes of the Vosges. It has manufactures of calico and cotton hosiery, some power loom factories, cotton spinneries, brick and tile fields, &c. In the environs are mines of copper, lead, cobalt, zinc, &c.; but they are not worked. Pop. 2682.

GIRON, a small tn. New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. of, and 46 m. W. Pamplona. It is well built; had formerly a brisk trade, now greatly declined.——The DISTRICT is fertile in tobacco, cacao, cotton, and sugar.

GIRONDE, a river, or rather estuary, France, forming the common mouth of the Garonne and Dordogne. It commences about 15 m. below Bordeaux, and, to its termination in the Bay of Biscay, has a length of 50 m. in a N.N.W. direction. Its breadth at its upper extremity is 2 m., but gradually widens till it attains its maximum of nearly 7 m. On approaching point Grane, it again narrows to 3 m. It has great depth of water; and, when once within it, any number of vessels can find complete shelter from all winds in the roads of Verdon; but its entrance is much encumbered with sandbanks, and the tide—rushing in with immense rapidity, particularly at the time when the waters of the Dordogne are low—forms a bore, here called *Mascaret*, of from 12 to 15 ft. in height, which, unless much precaution is used, is attended with considerable danger. This estuary gives its name to one of the departments of France.

GIRONDE, a dep. France, bounded N. by the estuary which gives it its name, and dep. Charente; E. Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne, S. dep. Landes, and W. the Bay of Biscay; greatest length, S.E. to N.W., 107 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 75 m.; area, 3610 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, and consists of three parts, distinguished from each other not only by natural boundaries, but by other peculiar physical features. The first, situated on the r. bank of the Dordogne, consists of plains occasionally diversified by low calcareous ridges, and presents a pleasing succession of corn-fields, pastures, plantations, and vineyards. In the N.E. rich rural scenes are formed by the valleys of the Isle and the Dronne. The second part comprehends the district Entre-Deux-Mers (so called from its position between the Dordogne and Garonne), and the ancient Benauge, abounding in picturesque beauties, and entitled, by its fertility, to rank with the fine valleys of the Loire and the Saône. The third part, situated on the l. bank of the Garonne, is of a very different description. It includes the whole sea-coast of the department; and consists, with few exceptions, of a parched, arid, and often almost desolate tract, belonging to the Landes; though its sandy gravel, along the Gironde, can boast of raising the vine, from which Medoc, one of the first-rate clarets, is obtained. The whole department, with exception of the W., which sends its waters either directly to the coast or the long series of lagoons by which it is lined, belongs to the basin of the Gironde, which

is formed in its interior by the junction of the Dordogne and Garonne. The only other streams deserving of notice are the Leyre, which discharges itself into the most S. lagoon; the Ciron, a left affluent of the Dordogne; and the Isle, with its tributary Dronne. The climate differs much in the separate divisions, but is generally characterised by great mildness, and a superabundance of moisture. The quantity of waste land is very great, amounting to more than one-third; while the arable land is rather less than one-fourth of the whole surface. Of the remainder about one-seventh is occupied by vineyards, and one ninth under wood. The corn raised falls considerably short of the consumption, but much hemp and tobacco are grown; and the fruits, consisting chiefly of prunes, figs, and almonds, are excellent. The great staple product is wine, much of which is of the finest quality, and is well known in commerce under the general name of Medoc, or the particular names of Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, and Latour. The quantity grown amounts to about 20,800 pipes. The forests of the department are very extensive. In the interior they consist chiefly of oak, but in the neighbourhood of the coast form part of the vast forest of pines, which stretches without interruption along the sandy deserts of the Landes. The minerals are unimportant, but large quantities of salt are obtained from the marshes and lagoons. The manufactures are very various; and include the building of vessels, chiefly large merchantmen; woollen and cotton tissues, delftware, liqueurs, and articles in iron, steel, copper, silver, and gold. The trade, which has its centre at Bordeaux, is very important. The principal exports are wine, brandy, corn, flour, fruit, rosin, liqueurs, &c.; the principal imports are colonial produce, cork, &c. For administrative purposes, Gironde is divided into six arrondissements — Bordeaux, the capital; Bazas, Blaye, Lesparre, Libourne, and La Réole; subdivided into 48 cantons, and 544 communes. The great body of the inhabitants are nominally R. Catholic, but the number of Protestants is not inconsiderable. Pop. (1866), 701,855.

GIRONS (St.), a tn. France, dep. Ariège, 23 m. W. Foix, on the Salat, over which are two marble bridges. It is finely situated at the foot of the French Pyrenees, in a valley surrounded by fertile hills, at a point where five valleys and three streams meet (the Salat, Lez, and Baup). The town itself is old, and has few remarkable buildings, except the parish church, a quaint gothic pile, with a lofty spire. On the opposite side of the river, in the suburb of Villefranche, where are the newest and best houses, and an antique chateau, now used as a courthouse and prison. St. Girons has a communal college, manufactures of coarse linens and woollens, with quarries of ironstone and marble in the environs. Pop. 4576.

GIRTHON, par. Scot. Kirkcudbright; 15,480 ac. P. 1787.

GIRTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cambridge; 1674 ac. Pop. 413.—2, Notts; 1075 ac. Pop. 191.

GIRVAN, a seaport, market tn., and par. Scotland, co. Ayr.——The TOWN, situated at the head of a fine bay, l. bank, Girvan, near its junction with the sea, 18 m. S.W. Ayr; lat. 55° 14′ N.; lon. 4° 50′ W.; is composed chiefly of cottages, of one story, and has, on the whole, a mean appearance. It contains the parish church, situated in the centre of the town; a library, several benevolent societies, a U. Presbyterian church, and small congregations of R. Catholics and Methodists. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, and of Irish extraction; extremely poor, ill-lodged, and generally of uncleanly habits. They are employed principally by the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley.——The HARBOUR has been improved of late years, and a new quay built, which has had the effect of bringing a considerable trade to the port. The principal exports are grain and coal.——The PARISH is 9 m. by 4 m.; area, 19,000 ac.; soil, generally fertile, and in good cultivation. Pop. tn. 4791; par. 5685.

GIRVAN, a river, Scotland, co. Ayr. It rises in a small lake, 20 m. S. by E. Ayr, flows first N.W. and then S.W., falling into the Irish Sea at the town of same name, opposite Ailsa Craig. Total course about 30 m.

GISBURN, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 17,953 ac. Pop. 1976.

GISLEHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1344 ac. Pop. 310.

GISLINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2251 ac. Pop. 696.

GISORS, a tn. France, dep. Eure, 38 m. E.S.E. Rouen, on the Epte, begirt with antique walls, surrounded with fosses, now turned into pleasant promenades. On a hill close to the Epte, at the extremity of the town, are the remains of an extensive castle, one of the chief strongholds of the country at the time it was built, in the 11th century. Gisors has a communal college, a parish church, a large spinnery and bleachery, and manufactures of soldiers' belts and calicoes; tanneries and breweries, a trade in grain, and, in the environs, copper and zinc flatting mills. Pop. 3654.

GISSER, an isl. Indian Archipelago, one of the Banda group. It is low and sandy, surrounded by a coral reef. It was formerly, but is no longer inhabited; the people, in consequence of war, having all fled to Ceram-Laut and other islands.

GISSI, a tn. Naples, prov. Chieti, 17 m. S.E. Lanciano, near r. bank Asinello. Pop. 3777.

GISSIGHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, near Bischofsheim on the Brehm. It contains a castle, and a parish church built in the Byzantine style, and has a distillery, brewery, and several mills. Pop. 968.

GISSING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1981 ac. Pop. 485.

GISWEIL, or GISWYL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, on the Lauwibach, from the inundations of which the village has often severely suffered, 6 m. S.S.W. Sarnen. It contains a handsome church, situated on a height. A little above the village, the outlet of the Lungernsee forms two fine cascades. Pop. 1406.

GITS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Ypres, with manufactures of hosiery, candles; breweries, vinegar works, &c. Pop. 3166.

GITSCHIN, or GOZIN [Latin, *Giczinium*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, in a plain among mountains, on the Cydlina, 48 m. E.N.E. Prague. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, with three gates, and of four suburbs; is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and of several public offices; contains two churches, and two chapels, a fine old castle, a Jesuit college, now used partly for government offices, and partly for barracks; a townhouse, a gymnasium, a high school, a military school, and hospital; and has some general trade, and a trade in corn and cattle, a weekly market, and four large annual fairs. Pop. 5715.

GITTELDE, a tn. Brunswick, on a slope of the Harz, above l. bank, Aue, 35 m. S.W. Brunswick. It contains three churches, and has smelting-furnaces, and other ironworks, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1213.

GITTISHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 2067 ac. Pop. 384.

GIUBIASCO, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Tessin, picturesquely situated in a valley, r. bank, Marobbia, here crossed by a new bridge of three arches, 2 m. S.W. Bellinzona. It is cheerful looking and well built; contains a large square, surrounded by walnut and chestnut trees; and three churches, one of them the handsomest in the canton; and has a large annual fair, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 613.

GIUGLIANO, a tn. and com. Italy, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.W. Naples, cap. circondario of same name. It contains a fine castle, four elegant churches, two of them collegiate, and an hospital. Pop. 11,215.

GIULIANO (SAN), a tn. Sicily, 5 m. E.N.E. Trapani, in an elevated situation. It contains a number of churches and convents, an hospital, and a *mont-de-piété*. In the vicinity, on the summit of a hill, called Mons Eryx, are the ruins of the celebrated ancient temple of Venus, whose splendours have been spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms by Polybius, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, &c. Jasper is found in the neighbouring mountains. Pop. 10,249.

GIULIANUOVA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Teramo, on a height near the Adriatic. It has a church, three convents, an hospital, and a considerable fishery. Pop. 2200.

GIULIOPOLI, a vil. Italy, Naples, prov. Chieti, 24 m. S. Lanciano, near r. bank Sangro. Pop. 1055.

GIUPANA, an isl. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, within 2 m. of the shore, 12 m. N.W. Ragusa. It is 6 m. long, by 1½ m. broad; has a rocky shore, but a fertile interior, and produces in abundance wine and oil. Pop. 801.

GIURGEWO, GIURGEVO, or DSCHURDSCHOWA, a tn. and river-port, Wallachia, l. bank, Danube, opposite Rutschuk, 43 m. S.S.W. Bucharest, of which it is the port. Its citadel, raised on an insulated height, called Slobotsin, surrounded by the Danube, is connected to the town by a bridge. Glur

gewo has mean houses, narrow and dirty streets; a district school, and a court of first resort. It is the most important shipping-port on the Wallachian side of the Danube, and carries on a considerable trade, importing from Austria, Germany, Hungary, &c., to the annual value of £275,000. In 1773, the Russians here defeated the Turks. It was taken by the Russians in 1811, and again in 1829, when its defences were dismantled. Pop. 7000.

GIUSSANO, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 18 m. N. Milan, with a church and an old castle. Pop. 2433.

GIUSVALLA, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and about 21 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, with two churches, a communal school, a trade in cattle, and a large annual fair. P. 1186.

GIVENDALE (GREAT), par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1221 ac. Pop. 75.

GIVET, a fortified tn. France, dep. Ardennes, 26 m. N. by E. Mezières, on both banks of the Meuse, across which is a handsome stone bridge. It has a public library; manufactures of white-lead, tobacco pipes, pencils, sealing-wax, glue, copper and zinc vessels, and nails; marble-yards and tanneries; some transit trade; and, in the environs, quarries of fine stone. The fortress, fortified by Vauban, consists of Charlemont, the citadel; and of Givet Nôtre-Dame and Givet St. Hilaire, both of which it commands. Pop. 6404.

GIVORS, a tn France, dep. Rhône, 14 m. S. Lyons, on the Rhône, the canal of Rive-de-Gier, and near the railway between St. Etienne and Lyon. It is a centre of the coal trade, but not otherwise remarkable; has bottle and window-glass works, and numerous tile-fields. Pop. 9952.

GIVRY, a tn. France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 7 m. W. from Châlons-sur-Saône, on the Orbize, at the foot of a vine-covered slope, which yields the best wines in the Châlonnais (Burgundy). It is regularly built, with straight streets, conjoining in a large square; and has a parish church, which is a remarkable round edifice; manufactures of coopers' wares, with tanneries, linen-weaving, and bleaching; and, in the environs, some fine stone quarries. Pop. 3046.

GIZEH, or JIZEH, Egypt. *See* GHIZEH.

GJATSK, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. of, and 132 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, on a river of the same name. It has three churches, some linen manufactures, and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, and iron. Pop. 2600.

GLADBACH, or MÖNCHEN-GLADBACH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. W. Düsseldorf, cap. circle of same name, agreeably situated on a height above the Niers. It is the seat of a law court and several public offices; contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, one of the latter an ancient edifice, surmounted by a tower; and has manufactures of cotton and mixed cotton goods, silks, common and white leather, copper-wire, tobacco, &c., and numerous mills. Pop. 18,675.——The CIRCLE is flat, watered by the Niers, and several other streams; and, though not particularly fertile, rears a great number of cattle. Area, 71 geo. sq. m. P. 56,003.

GLADENBACH, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Ober-Hessen, 10 m. W.S.W. Marburg. It has manufactures of tobacco, a slate quarry, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1050.

GLADESTRY, par. Wales, Radnor; 3798 ac. Pop. 362.

GLADOVA [Turkish, *Fet-Islam*], a tn. Turkey, prov. Servia, on the Danube, 100 m. E.S.E. Belgrade, below the passage called the Iron-Gate. It is a mean place; but goods and passengers are here shipped and unshipped, both having to be taken by land to and from Orsova (10 m.), to avoid the intermediate rapids. About 2½ m. below Gladova are the remains of Trajan's bridge over the Danube.

GLADSMUIR, par. Scot. Haddington; 10 sq. m. P. 1780.

GLAISDALE, a tn., par. of Danby, England, York (N. Riding); 8370 ac. Pop. 986.

GLAMMISS, a vil. and par. Scotland, Forfarshire; the former embosomed among trees, in the fertile valley of Strathmore, 10½ m. N. by W. Dundee, and a station on the Scottish Midland Junction Railway. It consists of one principal street, running E. to W.; houses respectable, and of a fine-grained and hard sandstone, obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. It has a handsome parish church and school; an infant school, two libraries, and two friendly societies. The castle of Glammiss, about 1 m. N. the village, is an ancient venerable structure, though some parts of it are comparatively modern. Contiguous to the village is a considerable flax spinning-mill, furnishing yarn which the inhabitants of the parish make into brown linen, chiefly Osnaburgs and sheetings, for the Dundee market, the annual average produce being 6000 pieces. A good many of the inhabitants are also employed at the neighbouring quarries. Area of par. about 14,609 ac. Pop. of vil. 375; of par. 1813.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GLAMORGAN, or GLAMORGANSHIRE, a maritime co. S. Wales, having N. the cos. of Brecknock and Caermarthen, E. Monmouth and the river Severn, S. and S.W. the Bristol Channel; length, E. to W., about 50 m.; greatest breadth, 27 m.; area, 660 sq. m., or 422,400 ac. The N. and N.E. parts of the county are extremely mountainous, though none of their summits reach a great elevation; the loftiest being only 1859 ft. high; the others vary from 300 to 1000 ft. The hills in general are barren, yielding little herbage, although here and there verdant declivities are met with, on which flocks of sheep are depastured. In many places the sides of the mountains are covered with wood, presenting, in combination with narrow valleys and deep glens, scenes of the most romantic beauty. The S. part of the county is level and very fertile, particularly the vale of Glamorgan, the soil of which consists principally of clay; and, when well cultivated, produces the finest crops of wheat. The climate, in this part of the county, is remarkably mild. Snow never lies long on the ground; and myrtles, arbutus, and other tender shrubs, thrive in the open air. This fine valley is in many places from 8 to 18 m. in breadth. Glamorganshire belongs wholly to the basin of the Severn; and all its streams, of which the Taff or Taafe is the largest, flow in a S. direction. Other streams are the Tawe, Neath, and Elwy, &c. The cattle reared in this county are reckoned the best in Wales, with the exception of those of Pembroke. The more recently built cottages are remarkable for their neat, clean, and comfortable appearance. They are constructed of stone and mortar, and white-washed inside and outside. The mineral wealth of Glamorganshire is of incalculable value. Its coal-fields are inexhaustible; and its stores of ironstone and limestone are nearly equally extensive. The smelting establishments of Merthyr-Tydvil, Neath, Swansea, Aberdare, and Abernant, are the largest in Britain. The woollen manufacture is also carried on to some extent. The county is intersected by numerous canals and railways, which afford ready means of communication throughout the interior, and with the towns and ports on the coast. Principal towns—Cardiff, the capital; Merthyr-Tydvil, Swansea, and Neath. This county returns five members to the House of Commons—two for the county, one for Merthyr-Tydvil, and one each for Cardiff and Swansea and their contributory boroughs. Glamorgan is divided into 10 hundreds, and 118 parishes. Pop. in 1871, 397,859.

GLAMORGAN, a co., Van Diemen's Land, bounded, N. by the St. Paul and S. Esk rivers, separating it from the county of Cornwall; on the W. by the county of Somerset, on the S. by the Little Swan Port river, on the E. by the ocean. Its towns are Swansea, Llandaff, and Eastbourne.

GLAN, a lake, Sweden, in the N.E. of län Linköping, about 9 m. long, by 6 m. wide. The Mottla, which discharges Lake Wetter, after passing through Lake Roxen, enters the S.W. extremity of Glan; and, issuing from its E. extremity, passes the town of Norrköping, and forms a long estuary, called Braviken, in the Baltic.

GLANDFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 864 ac. Pop. 94.

GLANDFORD-BRIGG, a tn. and chapelry, England, co. of, and 23 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. The TOWN, intersected by a branch of the Ancholme, here crossed by a stone bridge, is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It consists of three regular streets, well kept, and lighted with gas; and has a handsome church with a lofty tower; places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Friends, Independents, and R. Catholics; and two schools, one of which is a free grammar school, founded in 1669. The dressing of hare and rabbit skins has been extensively carried on here for a long period. A considerable trade is also done in coal, corn, and timber. Weekly market, Thursday. Pop. 1692.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GLANDON, a harbour and small vil., S. coast, Ireland, co. Cork. The HARBOUR, 3 m. W. Ross Bay, is about 1 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches inland about 3 m. The VILLAGE about 2 m. above the mouth of the harbour, is much resorted to during the bathing season.

GLANDORE, a small tn. and harbour, Ireland, S. coast, co. of, and 34 m. S.S.W. Cork; lat. 51° 35′ N.; lon. 9° 5′ W. The town is situated on the E. side of the harbour, and contains many handsome houses, erected for the accomodation of bathers, and others attracted to it by the beauty of its situation and the salubrity of its climate. Fish are abundant in the bay. The harbour affords safe anchorage to vessels of large size.

GLANDORF, a vil. Hanover, prov. Osnabrück, bail. Igburg. It is an old place, and has often suffered from war. Pop. 980.

GLANE, a stream, Switzerland, can. Fribourg, an affluent of the Saane. It rises behind Romont, and joins the Saane below Attenryff. Below Romont are the baths of Glane.

GLANMIRE, a narrow sheltered valley or glen, in the vicinity of Cork, much resorted to by the inhabitants of that city. It is about 2 m. long, with banks on either side of considerable elevation, which are covered with handsome villas, surrounded by trees. At the upper end of the glen, which is traversed by a small river of the same name, is the village of Glanmire, with flour mills, cloth factories, factories for spinning wool, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing calico. The scenery here is sufficiently pleasing.

GLANWORTH, a vil. and par. Ireland, co Cork. The VILLAGE, in the rich valley of the Funcheon, 32 m. N. by E. Cork, has near it the ruins of Glanworth Castle, the ancient seat of the Roches; and the ruins of a Dominican abbey, founded in 1227. Pop. 712. Area of par. 9681 ac.; pop. 2465.

GLAPTHORN, a par. England, co. of Northampton; situated on the l. bank of the river Vane; 1370 ac. Pop. 457.

GLÄRNISCH, a mountain, Switzerland, can. of, and about 5 m. S.W. Glarus. It has several peaks, and is connected with the Tödi. It is 8925 ft. high, rises abruptly from the valley below, and is difficult of ascent. In 1593 four large rocks were riven off by an earthquake, and thrown into the valley beneath; lat. (vorder Glärnisch) 47° 1′ 22″ N.; lon. 9° 2′ 30″ E.

GLARUS, a canton, Switzerland, bounded, N. and E. by St. Gall, S. by the Grisons, and W. by Uri and Schwyz; between lat. 46° 47′ and 47° 10′ N.; lon. 8° 42′ and 9° 14′ E.; greatest length, N. to S., 25 m.; greatest breadth, 21 m.; area, 132 geo. sq. m. The greater part of the surface is covered by mountains; many of which, as the Glärnisch, Karpfstoch, Hausstock, Ruchi, Kistenkamm, Selbsanft, Tödi, and Sandgrath, are covered with perpetual snow. The principal chain, which stretches from the Hausstock to the Scheibe, has a height of more than 8000 ft.; and contains many glaciers. There is only one principal valley, opened into by three minor valleys. The principal valley stretches throughout the canton N. to S., and forms the basin of the Linth. The chief minor valleys are the Sernft and Klön. All of them have streams of the same name; and, through the Linth, ultimately send their waters to the Rhine. The lakes are numerous; but are less remarkable for their extent than the magnificence of the scenery in their neighbourhood. A considerable part of the Wallenstädtsee, however, belongs to the canton. The climate is very severe; and only the deeper valleys and milder districts are fit for human habitation during the whole year. Even in these, the snow generally remains the greater part of March, and occasionally to the middle of April. The prevailing rocks of the canton are conglomerate; generally overlain by mountain limestone. In some districts, particularly in the valley of the Sernft, there are vast masses of a species of greywacke. The minerals are not of much consequence; though ancient mines, both of silver and copper, are found in different spots. Some seams of coal are found; and marble, slate, and gypsum, are abundant. From the nature of the surface, and the climate, there is little room for the plough; and the far greater part of the canton is necessarily occupied by alpine pastures. A good deal of fruit, particularly cherries, is raised; and chestnut trees are not unfrequent. The most fertile part of the canton stretches through the principal valley, and produces a good deal of corn. Wood is not very abundant; but many of the mountains are covered with pine. After it, the prevailing trees are beech, maple, and ash. There are very few oaks. The species of game are not numerous; and are chiefly confined to the chamois, fox, hare, badger, and marmot. The flora, extending over a range of altitude commencing at 1500 ft., and continued to the utmost limits of vegetation, is very rich; and, considering the comparatively narrow limits of the canton, is remarkable for its variety. The manufactures include woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, muslin, prints, paper, writing slates, and numerous articles in wood; and an active trade is carried on both with Germany and Italy. The principal exports are wood, leather, chamois skins, butter, cheese, and cattle. Glarus occupies the seventh place in the Swiss Confederation; and has a very democratical constitution. For administrative purposes it is divided into seven districts. The Protestants form nine tenths of the inhabitants. Pop. (1870), 35,150.

GLARUS [Italian, *Glaris*], a tn. Switzerland, cap. can. of same name, picturesquely situated in a secluded spot, at the foot of the Glärnisch and Schil, not far from r. bank. Linth, which is here crossed by a covered bridge, 32 m. S.E. Zürich. It is well paved, but not very well built; and has, in many parts, a dull and gloomy look. It contains an ancient gothic church, used in common by Protestants and R. Catholics, with a good organ, and a pulpit occupied during 10 years by the celebrated reformer Zwingli; a townhouse, situated on a square, planted with lime trees, but itself an old and ungainly building; a new government house, of the Ionic order; a handsome casino, an hospital, and a free school for 700 children; and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, calico, muslin, and prints; and a considerable trade, particularly in a kind of green cheese, called schabziger, peculiar to the canton. The environs of Glarus contain many romantic walks, with commanding positions, from which magnificent views are obtained. Pop. (1870), 5516.

GLASBURY, a par. Wales, co. of Brecon; 9216 ac. Pop. 1375.

GLASCOMB, a par. Wales, co. of Radnor; 6984 ac. Pop. 524.

GLASEN, a vil. Prussia, gov. Oppeln, circle Leobschütz. It contains a castle, a R. Catholic parish church, and has a saw and a corn mill. Pop. 880.

GLASENBACH, a vil. Austria, duchy, and near Salzburg. It consists of scattered houses on a rivulet of same name, which here emerges from the Jägerthal. In its vicinity is an iron-forge.

GLASENDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow. It lies high on the Rehhorn mountains in a valley on a rivulet of its own name, and has a school and a mill. The climate here is severe, and avalanches are sometimes formed, which cause great destruction. Pop. 290.

GLASERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, at the source of a small affluent of the Iser. It has a school and two mills, and is named from some glass-works which formerly existed here. Pop. 1217.

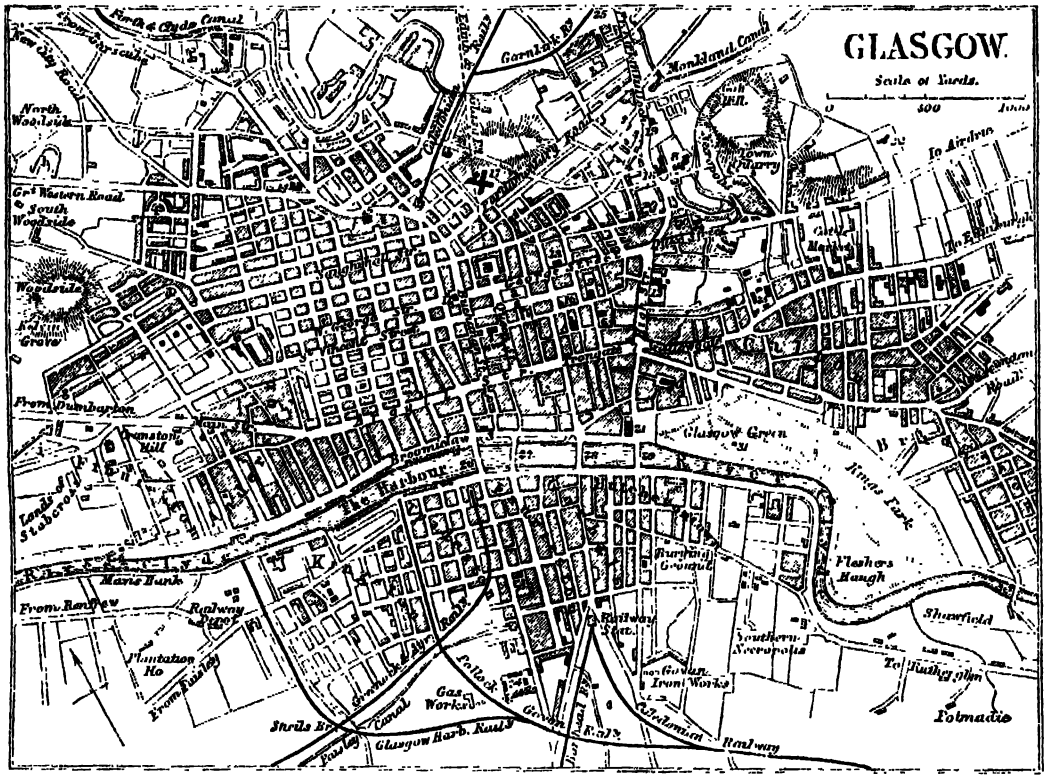
GLÄSERSDORF, several places, Germany, particularly two places, Prussia:—1, (*Nieder* and *Mittel*), A vil. gov. Liegnitz, circle Lüben. It has a castle and three wind-mills. Pop. 977.—2, (*Ober*), A vil. gov. Liegnitz, circle Lüben. It has a castle and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 665.

GLASFORD, a par. Scotland, co. of Lanark; 11 sq. m. Improvements have taken place in this parish of late years, that leave no doubt that the greater part of its waste land will be rendered arable in a comparatively short period. It contains freestone, lime, and coal. Pop. 1955.

GLASGOW, the principal commercial and manufacturing city of Scotland, and a river port, co. Lanark, Lower ward, on both sides of the Clyde, 42 m. W. by S. Edinburgh; lat. (Glasgow Bridge), 55° 51′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 16′ W. (R.); greatest length, E. to W., 3 m.; breadth, N. to S., 2 m.; circumference, about 8 m.

The city proper stands wholly on the r. bank of the river, having the suburbs of Calton and Bridgeton on the E., and those of Anderston and Finnieston on the W., the whole forming one continuous town; besides these, the suburban villages of Camlachie, Westmuir, and Parkhead, on the E., and of Partick, on the W., are so closely connected with it as to be likewise almost continuations. On the opposite or l. bank of the Clyde is the ancient suburb of Gorbals; and, of more modern growth, those of Hutchesontown on the E., and Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston on the W., the whole also so blended as to constitute one uninterrupted series of streets and houses, with which the village of Govan, on the W., is almost

united. These two sections of the town are connected by two substantial stone bridges; a third, of stone and iron; two suspension bridges, one of them an elegant structure, besides the City Union Railway bridge; in addition to these, another stone bridge crosses the river at the E. extremity of the town. One of these, the Glasgow or Broomielaw Bridge, designed by Telford, is a splendid structure; faced with granite, 500 ft. long, and 60 ft. broad. The greater part of the city, and its suburban portions, stand on level ground, lying along the banks of the river; but on the N. and N.W., at once comprising the oldest and newest parts, it rises to considerable elevations, occupying, in the former quarter, the face and summit



a. George Square.
b. St. Enoch Square.
c. Blythswood Square.
d. Woodside Crescent.
e. Elmbank Crescent.
f. Queen's Crescent.
g. Royal Crescent.
h. Lansdowne Crescent.
i. St. Vincent Crescent.
1. Exchange. 2. Post Office.
3. Custom House.
4. Athenæum.
5. County Buildings and Merchants Hall.
6. City Hall and Bazaar.
7. Tontine Buildings and Cross.
8. Cathedral.
9. St. David's Church.
10. St. Andrew's Church.
11. St. George's Church.
12. College.
13. Anderson's University.
14. Normal School.
15. Free Church Normal School.
16. Hutcheson' Hospital.
17. Town's Hospital.
18. Infirmary.
19 Asylum for the Blind.
20. North Prison
21. South Prison.
22. House of Refuge.
23. Infantry Barracks.
24. Govan Parish Workhouse.
25. St. Rollox Chemical Works.
26. Glasgow Bridge.
27. Suspension Foot Bridge.
28. Victoria Bridge.
29. Hutchesons' Bridge.
30. Rutherglen Bridge.
31. Nelson's Monument.

of a steep ridge; in the latter, ascending, and crowning several gentle acclivities. Its plan is very regular, both on the N. and S. side of the river, the streets generally lying E. and W., nearly parallel to the river, or N. and S., at right angles to it.

The general appearance of Glasgow, on being approached in almost any direction, is not, perhaps, very prepossessing; owing at once to its generally low situation, and to the obtrusion of a vast number of tall, smoking chimneys, and other manifestations of manufacturing industry; still, the great number of its handsome spires forms a striking feature in its general aspect when viewed from a distance; and, when surveyed in detail, it is found to possess many pleasing and attractive features. All its buildings, with exception of factories, and a few suburban houses for the working-classes, are built in a superior style, of fine white and generally polished freestone, imparting a peculiar air of combined solidity and elegance to the whole city. Many of the streets are handsome and spacious, some of the public edifices magnificent, and the new crescents, squares, and isolated rows of dwellings, particularly in the W. end of the town, present as beautiful specimens of modern domestic architecture as are to be seen anywhere; having the additional advantage, in numerous instances, of fine commanding situations. Indeed, there are few cities where so much that is pleasing coexists with so many of the disagreeable adjuncts of the factory.

There are, altogether, more than 120 m. of formed and paved streets in the city, the principal of which are, in general, remarkably straight, and most of them of considerable width. They are kept in good order, and are well paved and lighted. The total annual quantity of gas used in the town is estimated at somewhat above a thousand millions of cubic ft. The principal street is Argyle Street, with its continuations—the Trongate and Gallowgate on the E.; it lies parallel to the river, or E. and W., is in all about 2 m. long, and 80 ft. wide, and is justly considered one of the handsomest streets in Europe. The finest N. and S. streets are Buchanan Street and Queen Street; the former the fashionable street of the day, and the most remarkable for the elegance of its shops. Sauchiehall Street, running W. from the top of Buchanan Street, is also lined with many fine shops and other houses, and is a busy thoroughfare to the West End. Many of the intersecting streets in this part of the town are also spacious and handsome. Some of the older streets have much character, if little else to recommend them. The principal of these are High Street and Saltmarket, both of which have a certain degree of the picturesque in their general aspect. The squares of Glasgow are few in number, and generally small. The principal are George Square, containing several handsome monuments to be afterwards more particularly mentioned; and, occupying an elevated situation, Blythswood Square, which, though not the largest, is the finest square in the city; all the houses with which it is lined being elegant mansions. The crescents and terraces of Glasgow are of modern creation; and are chiefly confined to the W. and

N.W. end of the city. In this quarter especially, building operations have in recent years been carried on to a great extent, and very soon all the available building ground within the municipal boundaries on these sides will be fully occupied. The increase of the city to the E. and S. is scarcely less conspicuous. Dwellings of a superior kind for the accommodation of the working-classes have been largely multiplied; and in connection with the scheme of city improvements, many obscure streets in the central districts (such as the alleys leading off the High Street, and those closes and wynds which lie between Trongate, Bridgegate, and the Saltmarket—nurseries of disease, swarming with a motley and squalid population) have been cleared away, though not without simultaneous provision being made for their inhabitants in tenements more conducive alike to their moral and physical well-being. As it is, through the gradual operation of commercial exigencies, the heart of the city is more and more being given up to purely business purposes. Some of the warehouses and offices are remarkably handsome buildings, and take rank among the architectural ornaments of the city. Of these there may be particularized the warehouse of Messrs. J. & W. Campbell & Co. in Ingram Street, that of Messrs. Stewart & Macdonald in Buchanan Street, the stately block of buildings occupying the W. side of South Hanover Street, and a fine pile in West Regent Street, built by Mr. A. Orr Ewing. In this connection there may be noticed the large number of handsome churches erected since 1843, some of which are mentioned below.

The whole extent of thoroughfares within the city, excluding mere lanes, alleys, &c., is now more than 120 m. The sum annually expended on their maintenance exceeds £30,000. Since the Paving Act of 1856 came into operation more than £150,000 has been spent in laying down granite pavements. This, however, forms but a small item in the action of the municipal corporation for the behoof of the community. Chief among their achievements in this respect, there stands undoubtedly the accomplishment of the grand scheme by which Glasgow is now supplied with water from Loch Katrine—a Highland lake some 30 m. distant. This immense undertaking, begun in 1856, under the superintendence of Mr. Bateman, the engineer, was completed in 1859, and the supply of water to the city is now under the administration of the town council. The engineering difficulties in the construction of the works were very considerable. The aqueduct from the lake to the Mugdock reservoir is 26 m. long—13 of these are tunnelled, 4 consist of iron pipings carried across valleys, and for the remainder there are open cuttings and bridges. The cost of the aqueduct proper was, on an average, £18,000 per mile. The total cost exceeded a million and a half, as thus—

Loch Katrine Water-works, ...	£930,668 16 10
Gorbals Water-works, ...	196,019 7 5
Purchase and Extension of the Old Works (the property of a Joint-stock Co.), which supplied the city by pumping from the river, . .	462,133 16 8
	£1,588,822 0 11

Large as this expenditure is, it has proved a very good investment. Twenty-five years ago two water companies existed, the joint revenues of which were £25,000. The income of the water-commission is now well nigh £100,000. The Gorbals works above mentioned are those which formerly supplied the south side of the city. They still continue to send in from the Ferneeze Hills, about 6 m. to the southward, some 3,500,000 gallons per day. The quantity derived from Loch Katrine approaches 25,000,000 gallons daily. The works are so constructed that, with a slight expenditure, they could be rendered capable of furnishing double that quantity; in truth, they give access to a permanent and inexhaustible source of supply; and nothing to vie with them, either in magnitude or success, exists in the kingdom. The advantages that have flowed from the carrying out of this great enterprise cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by the increased degree to which water is now used by the population. In 1838 the supply per head per diem was 26 gallons, which was then deemed a very liberal amount. In 1845 it was 30 gallons. In 1852 it had risen to 35 gallons on the north, and 38 on the Gorbals side. The latter was thought quite an adequate supply; and in the early calculations concerning the Loch Katrine scheme, a maximum of 40 gallons per head was adopted. Yet already the quantity delivered is 45 gallons. That, however, includes 3½ gallons sold by meter for trade purposes.

Public Buildings, Monuments, &c.—Glasgow has many public buildings of great architectural merit. Excluding the churches, which will be afterwards noticed, the first place is due to the New University. The alteration in the character of the locality in which the university was situated—this having become, in consequence of the great extension of the city to the westward in recent times, one of the dirtiest, smokiest, and most unwholesome in the city—together with the increased accommodation required in order to make the teaching of the university thoroughly efficient, and other causes, led to the removal in 1870 of the university to a large and magnificent pile of buildings erected for it on Gilmore Hill, in the W. end of the town. It would have been difficult to find a site superior to that which has been selected—an eminence rising from the right bank of the Kelvin, opposite the West-end Park, to a commanding height above the surrounding neighbourhood; and the new buildings, covering about four acres of the summit, form a conspicuous and much admired feature in the locality. The most effective view of the buildings is obtained from the higher walks of the park, from which the southern and eastern fronts are seen. The new university grounds, extending to about 22 acres, cost the university authorities £40,000, a sum which was far more than covered by the sale for £100,000 of the old college site to the City Union Railway Company. The cost of the buildings, amounting to nearly £330,000 (exclusive of the common hall), has been defrayed partly by a government grant of £120,000, partly by subscriptions munificently contributed alike by the noblemen and landed proprietors of the neighbourhood and by the leading merchants of the city, and partly by the college funds. The architect was Mr. G. G. Scott, and the style is collegiate Gothic of the early part of the 14th century. The treatment is designed to harmonize with the national characteristics of early Scottish domestic and secular architecture. The buildings form a large oblong rectangular pile, nearly 600 feet long by 300 broad, divided in the middle by a building which separates two quadrangles, each of them about 180 feet square. The south front consists of a centre and two wings, terminating in flanks which project somewhat, and are elevated a story higher than the rest. This part of the building contains, in the two wings and flanks, the divinity, law, and most of the arts class-rooms; the examination hall, and the university office rooms. The great tower, 300 feet high, rises from the centre of it, and it is pierced by three entrances, one below the tower, and central, leading into the middle part of the building, and the other two giving carriage access to the quadrangles. The eastern side contains the medical class-rooms and laboratories. The northern side is appropriated to the library, reading-room, and museums. The centre part of this side, below, contains the students' reading-room and the working library; above is the library of the Hunterian Museum, and the more valuable books and manuscripts. The main library occupies the whole north side of the western quadrangle, and the museum in a similar manner that of the eastern quadrangle. The common hall occupies the centre building which divides the two quadrangles, but only in its upper part; the ground floor being fitted with arcades throughout its whole extent, which establish a free communication between the two quadrangles, and affords shelter to the students. The grand stair leads to the hall, museum, and library, and in the upper floor these apartments are so arranged that they can be thrown, on the occasion of great public assemblages, into one magnificent suite, capable of receiving several thousand persons. Inside each of the quadrangles, cloistered or arcaded passages run round two sides, which, together with the central arcade, give covered means of communication between all parts of the building. Class-rooms are provided for each professorship, with retiring rooms, laboratories, and museums for those requiring them, of the most complete description; and in the library and museum, while ample room is secured for the present collections, provision is made for future additions to a large extent. The Old University was situated in the High Street. It comprised five quadrangles or open courts, bounded by the various rooms and offices belonging to the

institution. Its street front was in the Elizabethan style, and dated about the middle of the 17th century. Behind was the Hunterian Museum, so called from its founder, the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, who studied at the university. It was



THE OLD UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—Drawn from Nature and on Wood, by W. L. Leitch.

an elegant Roman Doric edifice, and contained Dr. Hunter's valuable collection of anatomical preparations, a collection of objects of natural history, a cabinet of coins, a library of 12,000 volumes, and a small, but choice, collection of paintings, purchased for the founder by Sir R. Strange, and including several of the originals of the finest works of that eminent engraver. The contents of the museum are now lodged in the New University buildings. Near the West-end Park, on



THE THONGATE AND OLD EXCHANGE, GLASGOW.—Drawn from Nature, by R. Carrick.

a rising ground, is situated the Free Church College, a building in the Italian style. Over the part of it that is occupied as the College Church rise two towers; and over the portion which contains the lecture-rooms of the professors, a third and higher tower rises, from the top of which an excellent view of Glasgow and its environs can be obtained. The Royal Infirmary, situated near the Cathedral, and founded 1792, is a large and handsome edifice. The new building of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Queen's Park, is an attractive building in the Venetian style. The front faces the W., and is 240 feet in length. It is in three divisions, having the principal entrance, a massive semi-arch-way with shafted jambs, in the middle division, which is three stories high, while the others are two. The interior arrangements are excellent and complete. The school-room is a fine hall, 70 feet long by 35, and is lighted by windows 18 feet high. The grounds are tastefully laid out in grass and shrubberies, intermixed with flower-plots. One of the most magnificent of the public buildings in the city is the Royal Exchange in an open space on the west side of Queen Street. It is in the Corinthian style, surmounted by a handsome circular clock-tower, has a lofty octostyle portico, three columns in depth, and is adorned on the sides by engaged columns, giving the whole building a singularly noble appearance; the news-room is about 100 ft. long by 40 broad, with a rich coffered roof, supported by Corinthian columns. The County Buildings, Wilson Street, form a magnificent pile, of a simple but imposing character. The Tontine, containing the old town-hall, situated at the Cross, on the N. side of Trongate, is a noble range of building, with a superb palatial looking front. Adjoining to it, at the Cross and the foot of the High Street, is the quaint looking steeple of the old Tolbooth, with a fine chime of bells; and W. from it is the steeple of the old Tron Church, a well-known landmark in the city. Many of the banks are among the chief architectural ornaments of the city; the Bank of Scotland, the Union, British Linen, Royal, National, Clydesdale, and City Banks, may especially be particularized for their elegance. The Western Club-House, the New Club-House, Assembly Rooms, now the Athenæum, Hutchesons' Hospital, the Trades' Hall, Anderson's University, the Established and Free Church normal seminaries, the Corporation Halls, the Queen's Rooms, City Hall, Corn Exchange, the extensive Lunatic Asylum at Gartnavel, 2 m. W. from the city, and the Observatory, about ½ m. nearer in the same direction; some of the more recently erected schools, both private and charity, are all more or less deserving of notice; as are also the Town's Hospital, and the N. and S. Prisons. The public monuments comprise that to Nelson in the Green, an Egyptian obelisk,

144 ft. in height; an equestrian statue of King William III. at the Cross; the statues of Sir John Moore, a native of Glasgow, by Flaxman, and one of his finest works; of James Watt, by Chantrey; of Sir Robert Peel, by Mossman; of Lord Clyde (better known as Sir Colin Campbell), by Foley; and a fluted Doric column, surmounted by a figure, in freestone, to Sir Walter Scott—the last five in George Square, as are also equestrian statues of the Queen and the late Prince Albert; and the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti, in front of the Royal Exchange.

Churches and Places of Worship.—There are, within the parliamentary city and burgh of Glasgow, nearly 200 places of worship—the Free and U. Presbyterian bodies having each over 40, and the Established about that number, affording, altogether, sitting room for more than 150,000 persons. As specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, many of these churches are of a high order. First is the ancient Cathedral or High Church, a majestic pile, situated on the N. and oldest part of the town, on the edge or W. bank of a ravine, traversed by the Molendinar Burn. This fine old edifice was founded in 1123, during the reign of David I., by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, and dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern. It received, however, subsequently, many additions and embellishments, by successive prelates, as far down as the Reformation. It is in the early pointed style, with a lofty tower and spire rising from the centre; length E. to W. 319 ft., width 63 ft., height of the nave 90 ft., of the choir 85 ft., of the tower and spire 225 ft. A low square tower, formerly existing at the W. end of the building, has been removed, and the whole edifice subjected to a complete repair. 'The crypt of the cathedral,' according to Mr. Rickman, 'is not equalled by any in the kingdom: the piers and groins are all of the most intricate character, the most beautiful design, and excellent execution.' The process of restoration and embellishment, which it has lately undergone, while bringing out all the beauty of its original design, renders it, in one respect at least, one of the most richly decorated temples in Europe. The windows have been filled with stained glass according to a connected and harmonious plan. Those in the nave illustrate Old Testament subjects, taken in the order of the biblical chronology; those in the choir are similarly devoted to subjects taken from the teaching of the Saviour. The work was executed at Munich, at the cost of donors who presented, or who joined in presenting, separate windows, by way of family memorial. Many of the other churches in the city are remarkable for the beauty of their architecture. Among the Established churches, St. Andrew's, a building of the composite order, one of the oldest, is also, in many respects, one of the finest; after it St. David's, in the decorated Gothic style; St. George's and St. Enoch's, in the Roman style, may be named as most worthy of notice. The finer specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, of more recent erection, are the Park and Sandyford churches, belonging to the Establishment; the Free churches of St. John, St. Matthew, St. Peter, and St. Stephen, all Gothic buildings, with elegant and lofty spires; also the College, Kelvinside, and St. George's; and the Renfield Street U. Presbyterian church, the Lansdowne U. P. church, Bath Street Independent church, and Trinity Congregationalist chapel.

The Parks, Botanic Garden, and Cemeteries.—The Green, as it is emphatically called, is a large and beautiful park, comprising 140 ac. of smooth, verdant lawn, and adorned at various points by rows of noble trees. It is situated at the S.E. part of the city, on the r. bank of the river; is the common property of the inhabitants, and is used principally for purposes of recreation. There are also three other large and beautifully laid out parks. The one on the west comprises the lands of Kelvingrove, consisting of 62 ac., whereof 17 ac. have been set apart for feuing—the rest being available for park purposes. It was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, according to a very tasteful plan, in which the difficulties presented by the ground were most skilfully overcome, being, in fact, converted into means of additional ornament. The total cost has been about £89,000. The Queen's, or Southside Park, as its name indicates, adjoins a different quarter of the city. Trenching upon the parish of Cathcart on the S., it is situated between the village of Strathbungo on the W. and the rising suburb of Crosshill on the E., and has cost about £60,000. It extends to 142 ac.; but a very considerable portion is destined to be disposed of, no doubt very profitably, for feuing. Sloping upwards to a considerable height, there is commanded from the summit one of the finest views of the city, which is spread out like a panorama beneath, while turning to the other side, one overlooks the scene of the battle of Langside, which was fought, with such disastrous results to her, in the presence of Mary Stuart. The knoll whence the unhappy queen surveyed the battle, and from which, when all was lost, she was hurriedly led away, lies just outside the park, and will probably be, by-and-by, included within it. This historic circumstance was in view when it received the name of the Queen's Park. A third park was added to the recreation grounds of the citizens in 1870. It is called the Alexandra Park, and lies in the N.E. of the town. The Botanic Garden, about a mile N.W. from the city, or about two from the Cross, comprises 21 ac., occupying the gentle slope overlooking the wooded banks of the Kelvin, which forms part of its boundary. It is tastefully laid out, and has an extensive collection of native and exotic plants. The Necropolis occupies a steep rocky eminence rising from the Molendinar Burn, opposite the Cathedral; and is tastefully and profusely adorned with trees and shrubs. The numerous monuments, many of them exceedingly handsome, with which it is crowded, are finely displayed in terraces rising above each other on the face of the steep; imparting to the Necropolis a very striking appearance, and enabling it to compare favourably even with the famed Père-la-Chaise. There are other three cemeteries of a similar kind in the outskirts of the town, all of them extensive and well laid out.

Markets and Consumption of Food.—Glasgow is well supplied with all kinds of provisions; but has only one general public market-place that need here be noticed—namely, the Bazaar, in Candleriggs Street, which is spacious and well arranged. The cattle market, at the E. end of the city, occupies an area of 30,000 sq. yds., and is well laid out. To supply the demand for bread, there are, besides numerous smaller bakeries, several very extensive establishments. The number of animals slaughtered in Glasgow in 1848, 1850, 1865, and 1869, is given in the following table:—

Description.	1848.	1850.	1865.	1869.
Oxen	19,788	26,200	35,386	42,807
Calves	3,206	4,588	2,191	1,726
Sheep	69,290	96,104	131,957	177,458
Lambs	43,658	54,400	26,360	74,949
Goats	13	29	..	..
Pigs	3,195	3,934	11,072	7,082

Besides this, large quantities of salted and dried provisions, including herrings, both salted and fresh, are consumed.

Benevolent Institutions.—These are so numerous, that we can do little more than name the principal. They comprise the infirmary and fever hospital, eye infirmary, night asylum for the houseless; the Town Hospital, or city poorhouse, and the Barony and Govan parish poorhouses; the asylum for the blind, institution for deaf and dumb, indigent old men's asylum, house of refuge for females, house of refuge for males, lock-hospital, three lying-in hospitals, Hutcheson's hospital for the maintenance of decayed burgesses and their widows, and the education of boys, sons of burgesses; a lunatic asylum, humane society, the merchant's house, and the 14 trades incorporations, the last two dispensing a large sum annually; besides numerous free schools for the poor, benevolent societies, and minor charities. The amount of money expended in the maintenance of these institutions is very large, and still more remarkable is the amount of time and care bestowed upon their management by many of the leading business men in the city. Besides those that are of a cosmopolitan kind, there are others that contemplate local objects, and are supported by the strength of local feeling. Natives of every county in Scotland have found a home in Glasgow, and there is scarcely a county that does not give its name to a society composed of such persons, who have united for the twofold purpose of cherishing home memories and attachments, and of succouring those from the same district who may have fallen into distress. By means of pensions to old and decayed people, and of help given towards the education of the young, a vast amount of substantial good is thus effected in a very quiet way.

Turning to those philanthropic efforts that are not of a purely eleemosynary character, the self-supporting power of which has been attested by ample experience, it may be noticed that Glasgow has led the way in respect of several very successful and beneficial experiments. Prominent among these, and well deserving of mention, is the establishment of cheap dining-halls for the working-classes. Started in 1860, in the Sailors' Home Buildings at the harbour, with the view of placing a cheap and wholesome meal within reach of the men who are always lounging about there, the distinguishing principle of the scheme primarily was that every article sold should be charged a penny—be it an egg, a cup of tea or coffee, a basin of 'broth,' a roll, or slice of bread. The beginning thus made was rapidly and widely followed up. There are now a central depôt and about 30 branch establishments distributed all over the city. The total amount drawn in the course of a year is over £40,000, representing the enormous number of ten millions of ordinary penny rations. In various towns attempts have been made to imitate the example which has thus been afforded; but we are not aware that in any instance have they been attended with anything like the same signal success.

Educational, Literary, and Scientific Institutions.—At the head of the educational institutions of Glasgow stands the University, founded in 1450, by Bishop Turnbull. It comprises 25 professors, in the four faculties of arts, theology, law, and medicine; there is, besides, a lecturer on the structure and diseases of the eye. The professors derive their incomes partly from fees paid by the students, and partly from funds belonging to the college, augmented by annual grants from Government. There is only one session in the year, commencing in the beginning of November, and terminating 1st May. There are about 90 bursaries; the highest is £100, the lowest £5. The number of students in 1869 was 1280. This university has had many men of the highest talent and literary eminence amongst its professors. Of these may be named Melville, Baillie, Leishman, Burnet, Simpson, Hutchieson, Joseph Black, Cullen, Adam Smith, Reid, Millar, Richardson, Young, and Sandford. The Andersonian University was founded, for the use of the unacademical classes, in 1795, by John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and endowed by him with a valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library. Other public educational institutions are the Free Church College, Mechanics' Institution, the first of the kind established in Britain; the High school or grammar school, under the superintendence of the incorporation; the Normal seminaries of the Established and Free Churches, for the training of teachers—the former the first seminary of the kind in Scotland, the latter conducted on Stow's training system; and the Government School of Art and Haldane Academy. The number of minor elementary schools is also very great; but there seems to be still a very large amount of educational destitution in the city. The Commissioners' Report on the State of Education in Glasgow, published in 1866, states that there was school accommodation provided for only 45,041, while the number of children between 3 and 15 years of age was, according to the census of 1861, 98,867. As there are not a great number of children sent to school in Scotland under 5 years of age, however, it would perhaps be nearer the mark to strike off 20,000 from the above number, leaving 78,000 to be accommodated at school. The number on the school-rolls was 48,391, the number actually in attendance 40,933; so that though the accommodation was much below what it ought to be, the actual attendance was below even this. In the matter of education, therefore, there is great room for improvement in Glasgow, though not more perhaps than in other large towns. The principal literary and scientific institutions are the Philosophical Society, the Natural History, Geological, Architectural, and Archeological Societies; Maitland Club, Athenæum, the Glasgow Medical Society; the Medico-Chirurgical Society. The public libraries are Stirling's library, about 30,000 vols.; the Glasgow library, 15,000 vols.; the College library, 101,000 vols.; and the libraries of the Athenæum, the Andersonian University, and the Mechanics' Institution. There are two public reading-rooms; the Royal Exchange, and the Athenæum, besides the Western and the New clubs, and a number of minor rooms established by private individuals in different parts of the city. There are at present (1870) 22 newspapers published in Glasgow—15 weekly, 1 twice a-week, 1 thrice a-week, and 5 daily. Several of these are conducted with great ability.

Sanitary and Moral Condition.—The climate of Glasgow is marked by great humidity, and the prevalence of S. and S.W. winds. It seems particularly unfavourable to human life during childhood, the deaths of children under 5 years of age being in 1868 49·93 per cent. of the whole, while in London in 1866 the percentage was 43, and for all England 40. In Scotland in 1855-64 the deaths under 5 years were 38·41 of the whole. But this high rate of mortality amongst children must have special reference to the meaner and more crowded parts of the city; as, in the better ordered and more airy districts, inhabited by the wealthier classes, the mortality is certainly not greater than that of any other large town in Great Britain. To adults, and the aged, the climate is more favourable; yet the death-rate in Glasgow is among the highest of the large towns of the kingdom. The average mortality for 1868 has been estimated at 30·42 per 1000; that of Manchester (the highest) being 32, and of Salford 30·72. The most prevailing diseases are bronchitis and consumption; and next, typhus fever. It is to be observed, however, that the above results are not, by any means, the effects of climate alone, but proceed, in great part, also from a number of other inimical influences combined.

Of late years much has been done by the public authorities towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, but much still remains to be done. The evil condition of the working population of Glasgow has been greatly exaggerated, and their delinquencies, most especially as regards intemperance, extravagantly over-stated. There is, undoubtedly, much to deplore in the conduct of the lower, or, we should say, the very lowest, classes; for, happily, to these alone are habits of gross dissipation now chiefly confined. But a more careful scrutiny, and more rigid discrimination than has been hitherto exercised in inquiring into and fixing the limits and extent of intemperance in the city is necessary before the sweeping charges brought against it can be admitted as a truth. While Glasgow is perhaps no better than any other large town similarly circumstanced, it will not readily be believed by those who know it best that it is any worse. Most gratifying is it to think that amid much folly and debauchery, entailing a prodigious waste of wealth, deprivation of happiness, and destruction of life, there are counteracting elements in some respects worthy of a prudent, intelligent, and religious people. Notable among these is the disposition to accumulate. The subjoined figures, illustrative of the progress made by the National Security Savings Bank since it was started in 1836, carry a remarkable illustration of thrift, thoughtfulness, and self-control:—

Years.	No. of Depositors.	Balance due Depositors.
1836-60	41,259	£876,356 15 4
1862	42,957	971,972 14 6
1864	49,037	1,071,459 10 6
1865	50,893	1,121,278 16 7
1868	58,391	1,341,288 5 1
1869	63,723	1,496,784 19 6

The balance of nearly a million and a half thus shown to remain at the credit of the depositors in the bank, forms a very fair breakwater against poverty and want; and its continued increase during recent years is rendered all the more remarkable by the strenuous competition which has lately been set up to this mode of investment.

MANUFACTURES:—The manufactures of Glasgow are extensive and exceedingly various. The great staples may be classed under the general heads of cotton and iron, with their endless varieties of name, form, and purpose; but, besides these, there are sundry other manufactures, particularly those of a chemical nature, which are carried on here more extensively than anywhere else.

Textile, &c.—The principal of these are the cotton manufactures, which include the spinning of yarn, and of sewing thread; and the weaving, both by hand and power loom, of shirtings, including an immense variety, from coarse unbleached, to the finest bleached imitations of linens; sheetings, tweeled and plain, counterpanes, bed-covers, ginghams, checks, and stripes; cords, in coloured fabrics for foreign markets; calicoes, cambrics, jaconets, lawns, muslins plain and fancy, &c. Besides these, mixed fabrics of cotton and silk, cotton

and wool, and cotton and linen, are manufactured to a considerable extent. Of wool and silk the manufacture is comparatively limited; still, in the department of carpets, the former is somewhat noted. The calico print-works are numerous and extensive, and produce goods of every variety in quality. Nor must we omit to mention the dye-works, in which there are employed, in dyeing Turkey-red, for which Glasgow has long been noted, and in other colours connected with manufactures, a large number of hands. But a very inadequate idea of the extent of the Glasgow manufacturing interests, in the branches already mentioned, will be formed, unless it be recollected that, in addition to the factories in Glasgow itself, the hand-loom weavers in all the villages for many miles round are employed directly by Glasgow houses; and that the spinning and weaving factories of Blantyre, Lanark, Catrine, Deanston, Rothesay, &c., and the print-works of Alexandria, Bonhill, Barrhead, and Neilston, &c., are quite as much the factories of Glasgow as those situated within the bounds of the city.

In connection with the textile manufactures, the embroidering of muslins and of woollen fabrics, both of which are very extensively carried on, falls to be noticed. The embroidering of muslins, commonly called the sewed muslin manufactures, is a branch of business almost peculiar to Glasgow. It was first introduced upon an extensive scale in Glasgow towards the end of last century by the founder of the existing firm of Mair & Co., Glasgow and London. For many years the production was confined to the villages and rural cottages of Ayrshire; and even yet this class of goods is known in the London market as 'Ayrshire needlework.' The founders of the new industry soon had many competitors. Early in the present century the high price paid for embroidering muslins enabled thousands of young women to earn a comfortable living in their own homes, and caused the knitting needles and the spinning-wheel to be laid aside far beyond the bounds of Ayrshire. But till about the year 1816–17 Glasgow had no rival in the trade. About that date a Scotchman, the owner of a retail shop in Dublin, began to get work done at Donaghadee, in the north of Ireland. At first he did little more than supply his own shop. In 1824–25 the successor of this gentleman was joined by his nephews, and the firm of Cochrane & Browns was established at Donaghadee. Female labour was there plentiful and cheap. The Irish girls were willing to learn, and anxious to be taught. Schools were established; the best Scottish workers were taken over to act as teachers; and such an impetus was given to the trade that by 1850 there was not a town of any importance from Belfast to Waterford on the one side, or from Derry to Galway on the other, that did not contain one or more agents employed in the distribution and collection of this kind of work. For fifteen years before the last-named date what was done in Ireland equalled in quality, and more than doubled in quantity, what was produced in Scotland. Still Glasgow retained, as it still retains, the chief place as the seat and mart of the manufacture. Various causes helped to this effect. Not the least is the superior finish which the Glasgow bleachers give to the goods—a superiority so marked that the Belfast manufacturers send their goods to be bleached here. Till about 1830 designs were transferred to the muslin by hand from wooden blocks. This process was slow, clumsy, and expensive. A great improvement was carried out by an adaptation of lithography, which the firm last mentioned, though not the first to adopt, were the first to work out successfully. An increased demand continued to keep pace with the increased power of production till 1857, when it was computed that the sales reached an annual value of £1,500,000. In that year several large firms failed—one of them it is supposed for a larger sum than had hitherto been involved in any trade failure in Glasgow. Their stocks were suddenly thrown upon the market at ruinously low prices. A sudden contraction of the trade to about a fourth of its former dimensions ensued; and for three years it was difficult for the regular trader to make a profit. But this condition of affairs has passed; for years a gradual improvement has been going on; and at present the value of the annual sales averages towards a million sterling.

Iron.—The iron manufactures of Glasgow, in all their departments, are at least as important as those of cotton. The principal articles manufactured from this metal are—land and marine engines, locomotives, railway wheels and axles, carriages, waggons, trucks, rails, chairs, and power-looms, and machinery of all kinds, hydraulic presses, mills of various descriptions, anchors, chains, and ship mounting in general, bars, &c.; and a vast quantity of iron is now consumed also in the building of both sailing vessels and steamers, an industry which has of late years been prosecuted with great zeal and success. When iron began to be used in the construction of ships, Glasgow was not slow to turn to account the facilities which she possesses for this branch of employment. The energy and skill evinced in the trade have been such that the fame of Clyde-built vessels has become world-wide. Specimens of them navigate every sea; and whether the object be pleasure, commerce, or war, they continue to be eagerly sought after. The ship-building yards begin at the termination of the wharves and quays, and are continued at intervals all down the river. The following table will show the extent to which this branch of industry is now carried on the Clyde:—

NEW VESSELS *launched on the Clyde during the year* 1869:—

	No.	Tons.
Iron Steamers, under 100 tons each	9	539
from 100 to 500	28	7,685
„ 500 to 1000	26	18,874
„ 1000 to 2000	24	33,315
„ 2000 to 3000	8	21,965
„ 3000 and upwards	10	22,222
	105	104,600
Iron Sailing Ships, under 500 tons each	12	2,874
from 500 to 1000	32	23,982
„ 1000 to 2000	30	38,601
	74	65,457
Composite Steamers, under 500 tons each	3	981
from 500 to 1000	2	1,132
„ 1000 to 2000	1	1,505
	6	3,618
Composite Sailing Ships, under 500 tons each	3	753
from 500 to 1000	5	4,369
„ 1000 to 2000	5	5,655
	13	10,777
Armour clad War Ships	2	7,540
Light ship	1	248
Totals	201	192,240

In the above year only one wooden vessel was built on the Clyde—a paddle steamer of 70 tons burden. Those on the composite principle (*i.e.*, with a framework of iron, covered with a skin of wood) numbered 19, with an aggregate burden of 14,395 tons; thus by far the larger portion of the tonnage consisted of vessels built solely of iron.

Chemical Substances.—Glasgow holds a most important position in connection with that great branch of national industry which may be classed under the designation of 'applied chemistry.' The St. Rollox works of Messrs. C. Tennent & Co., in the N.E. part of Glasgow, starting from a comparatively small commencement during the latter half of the last century, have become the seat of the greatest chemical manufacture of its kind in the world. The foundation of the establishment was laid by the late Charles Tennent, Esq., in the preparation of a bleaching agent called chlorine water (*aqua chlorinata*), known also as 'oxy-muriatic acid.' The manufacture rested upon the fact that chlorine gas, a powerful bleaching agent, could be made more available for use when dissolved in water. This method of storing up the gas has, however, given place to the plan of associating it with hydrated or slaked lime, thus forming the well-known bleaching-powder. Besides this powder the manufactures carried on at St. Rollox include sulphuric acid, soda-ash, sulphate of soda, soda (crystallized), and soap—to which list may be added a chemically-prepared manganese by a process peculiar to the firm. The materials used in these manufactures are derived from six different countries, and the average annual consumption is—

Coal (chiefly from C. T. & Co.'s pits)	80,000 tons.
Limestone, from the North of Ireland	24,000 „
Salt, from Cheshire	20,000 „
Manganese, from Spain	3,000 „
Pyrites, from Portugal	16,000 „
Brimstone, from Sicily	2,000 „

The average annual production is—

Bleaching Powder	9,000 tons.
Sulphuric Acid	20,000 ,,
Soda Ash	10,000 ,,
Soda Crystals	10,000 ,,

This large amount of produce is dispersed over the whole of the United Kingdom and of the European continent, extending also to many parts of America, Australia, and New Zealand. The works cover an area of 25 acres. The workmen number about 1000. Upwards of 300 casks are made and used within the premises daily. Messrs. Tennant & Co. have also supplementary works near Newcastle, to which part of their produce is sent to undergo further operations. Iodine is manufactured to a great extent by several houses in Glasgow; indeed, most of the British iodine is made in this city. Chemical manures are largely manufactured in Mr. Townsend's works, where the refining of paraffin oil and the making of borax are also carried on. The manufacture of paraffin oil and of wax from the crude oil is extensively carried on in Glasgow and neighbourhood, and many of the Scottish shale works are carried on by Glasgow firms. Bichromate of potash is largely produced. The other principal chemical productions are naphtha, pitch-oil, pitch, sulphate of ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, and liquid ammonia; animal charcoal, salt of ammonia, and bone tar; pyroligneous acid, acetic acid, and their combinations, such as sugar of lead, iron mordants, &c., extensively used in dyeing and printing; with aquafortis, muriatic acid, and the various solutions and combinations of tin, iron, copper, &c., used by calico-printers and dyers, are also manufactured. Alum and prussiate of potash are extensively made by Glasgow houses; but the works are at some distance from the city.

Potteries, Glass, &c.—Till 1837 there was only one pottery-work in Glasgow; now there are about a dozen, with the prospect of a rapid increase, the town being quite as favourably situated, in respect of clay, as the Staffordshire potteries, and equally so in respect of fuel, and the ready means of conveyance of goods to all parts of the world. All kinds of ware are manufactured, from the coarsest description to the finest porcelain, employing upwards of 2000 hands. The common ware is made of red clay obtained in the vicinity of the town; and for the finer kinds large quantities of clay are annually imported, chiefly from the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. Besides the potteries above alluded to, there are several manufactories of fire-bricks, and other articles from fire-clay, including chimney-tops, vases, and other ornamental objects. The manufacture of green glass bottles commenced in 1730, and of flint glass in 1777. For many years there was only one manufactory of each; there are now 12 in which bottles and glass are made, besides several others in which flint and crown glass are made. Flint glass is exported to a considerable extent, chiefly to Canada and the East Indies.

It would be tedious, if not impossible, to attempt to go over with any minuteness of detail the various industries that are here pursued on a large scale, else something more might have been said as to calico-printing and dyeing—for which many firms have gained distinction at repeated international exhibitions; as to iron-founding—in which, though of a massive character generally, new ideas have been successfully wrought out in its bearing upon domestic requirements; as to the manufacture of confectionery; as to distilling; or as to brewing—of the performances in which the Wellpark brewery of the Messrs. Tennant might be taken as a specimen, with its 75 foreign agencies, its consumpt of 40,000 qrs. of barley every year, and its use of 1000 casks and 400 gross of bottles every day. It must suffice to say that these immensely-varied pursuits are mutually helpful to each other. Without wearing the appearance of a mutually dependent system, these industries do possess much of that relation. It would be interesting to know the number of workers employed in connection with them, and the amount of wages which the employers disburse. It is needless to say that on such a point accurate statistics are unattainable.

When on the subject of manufactures, we may mention that the number of steam-engines at work within the boundaries of the city of Glasgow is over 1200, exerting a power of 34,165 horse, and consuming annually more than 740,000 tons of coal. 'From the preparation of lucifer-matches, ice-cream, soda-water, and ginger-beer, up to imparting the impelling power to the many floors of a gigantic factory, or the construction of an iron-clad ship of war—nothing is too small or too great for this tremendous agent when fairly and suitably harnessed' (Report of Mr. Watson, city-chamberlain).

Harbour and Quays.—Before adverting to the trade and commerce of Glasgow, it is necessary to notice the improvements of the river and the accommodation provided for shipping, two of the most remarkable features connected with the city. The harbour at the Broomielaw, below Glasgow Bridge, is usually crowded with vessels from all parts of the world, from the stately ship to the humble scow or gabbard. The quays which line each side of the river were, in 1813, 941 ft. in length; in 1835 they had extended to 4451 ft.; and now they are 16,860 ft. in extent, furnished with long ranges of sheds and strong cranes, and capable of accommodating vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden, with a draught of 21 to 22 ft. of water. At spring-tides there is a depth of 22½ ft. Towards the W. extremity of the quays, and extending a quarter of a mile up and down the river, there was, as late as 1758, a shoal, called the *Hirst*, meaning a threshold or bar, on which there was only 15 inches at low, and 39 at high water. There are here now, as already mentioned, 22½ ft. Various other formidable obstructions, including some islands, one or more of which was situated near Govan, from 2 to 3 m. below the city, have been also removed, and a clear passage made to the sea. In 1816, the depth of water, at the top of spring-tides, was 9½ feet. The process of deepening is still going on, and further improvement is also in progress by generally straightening the course of the river, and cutting away all points and projections which impede the flow of the tide. Altogether, there has been expended by the Clyde Trust, on construction and repairing of quays and sheds, general management, interest of debt, &c., and in deepening and improving the river, from 1770 to 1869, the sum of over £4,700,000.

The increase in the shipping trade of Glasgow in recent years, and the consequent inconveniences arising from the crowded state of the harbour, have led to the formation of a tidal basin on the south side of the river, called the Kingston Dock. It has a water surface of 5½ acres, and is surrounded by walls, inclosing sheds and quays which afford an available wharfage area of about three acres. The basin is connected with the river by a passage 320 feet long and 60 broad, which is crossed by a swing-bridge, revolving on a steel pivot, and moved by hydraulic power. It affords accommodation for about 11,000 tons of shipping, and cost for construction (exclusive of ground) about £115,000. The figures in the following table speak for themselves:—

Year.	Length of Quays.	Area of Harbour.	Revenue.
	yards.	acres.	£ s. d.
1855	3536	52	73,913 9 1
1856	3680	52	74,995 7 9
1857	3680	52	82,797 10 7
1858	3860	57	78,788 17 6
1859	4248	70	90,816 17 7
1860	4248	70	97,983 18 1
1861	4248	70	105,768 11 0
1862	4248	70	111,498 10 2
1863	4248	70	118,083 7 10
1864	4248	70	121,380 13 9
1865	4248	70	121,587 11 11
1868	5004	75	143,840 17 3
1869	5604	75	150,136 4 5
1870	5604	75	164,093 2 10

The revenue therefore considerably more than doubled itself in the fifteen years following 1855.—(Chalmers' *Caledonia;* Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow; Statistical Account of Scotland; Memoirs of Charles Macintosh by his Son, George Macintosh; The Progress of Glasgow—Reports on the Vital, Social, and Economic Statistics of Glasgow for various years, by* W. West Watson, F.S.S., city chamberlain; *Accounts and Reports of the Trustees of the River Clyde; and numerous Private Communications.*)

(*The article is continued in the Supplement.*)

GLASGOW (Port), a tn. Scotland. *See* Port-Glasgow.

GLASHARE, par. Irel. Queen's co.; 2758 ac. P. 653.

GLASHÜTTE, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 15 m. S. Dresden, on the Briesnitz. It has a parish church, with fine

painted glass; manufactures of straw-plait, saw and other mills, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1085.

GLASNEVIN, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Dublin. The vil., prettily situated in a valley, watered by the Tolka, 3 m. N. by E. Dublin Castle, was, until of late years, a favourite suburban retreat; and among the more distinguished of its former inhabitants, Addison, Swift, Steele, and Sheridan, may be mentioned. It contains a botanical garden, belonging to the Royal Society of Dublin, an agricultural school, and a deaf and dumb institution. Area of par. 995 ac. Pop. 1556.

GLASOW, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. E. Viatka, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Tschepza; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1861.——The CIRCLE, in the N.W. of the gov., consists of a succession of hills and ridges, generally covered with almost impervious forests of pine, and inclosing, in the intervals between them, numerous heaths and morasses. Pop. 146,800.

GLASS, par. Scot. Banff; 30 sq. m. Pop. 972.

GLASSARY, par. Scot. Argyle, 16 m. by 10 m. P. 4711.

GLASSERTON, par. Scot. Wigton, 8 m. by 3 m. P. 1487.

GLASSLOUGH, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 5½ m. N.E. Monaghan. It is neat and clean; has a parish church, and, in the vicinity, several other places of worship. Pop. 463.

GLASSTOOLE, or GLASTHULE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 5 m. S.E. Dublin, on Dublin Bay. Pop. 1360.

GLASTON, par. Eng. Rutland; 1145 ac. Pop. 252.

GLASTONBURY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The tn., 22 m. S.W. Bath, consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at right angles; plentifully supplied with water, well paved, cleaned, and lighted; the more modern houses well built, for the most part of blue lias; but many of the older tenements are composed chiefly, or in part, of stones taken from the ancient abbey. In the market place, in the centre of the town, is a handsome new cross. There are two parish churches, St. John's and St. Benedict's, both elegant structures, in the perpendicular style, with graceful towers; places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Friends, Independents, and Baptists; eight daily schools, two almshouses and other charities, and a reading-room and mutual improvement society. The silk manufactures and glove-making were at one time extensively carried on; but the former has completely disappeared, and the latter has dwindled down to comparative insignificance, and there is now very little trade of any description. Glastonbury derives its interest and importance solely from the ruins of its once magnificent Benedictine abbey, founded by Augustine of Canterbury in 605, but built chiefly during the 12th and 14th centuries, and consisting of some fragments of the church, the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, and what is called the abbot's kitchen. Its abbot lived in almost regal state, had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament; a greatness brought to a close at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, when the last abbot, Richard Whiting, was hanged in his robes, with two of his monks, by order of Henry VIII., for refusing to surrender the abbey. Glastonbury possesses some chalybeate springs, whose medicinal virtues were at one time highly celebrated. Market day Saturday. Area of par. 7083 ac. Pop. 3668.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GLATT, a small river, Switzerland, can. Zürich. Issuing from the Griefensee, 5 m. E. Zürich, it flows N.N.W., receiving numerous small tributaries, and joins l. bank Rhine, on the confines of Baden, a little below Eglisau, after a course of about 20 m. It is well supplied with fish, but is subject to floodings, which often cause serious damage.

GLATTFELDEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 13 m. N. Zürich, in a valley enclosed by vine slopes, near the mouth of the Glatt, here crossed by a covered bridge. It is well built, has a parish church, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1098.

GLATTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2100 ac. P. 286.

GLATZ [Polish, *Kladzko*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 51 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, in a narrow valley on both sides of the Neisse, here crossed by two bridges. It is strongly fortified; has five churches, three chapels, a townhouse, gymnasium, and several schools, an asylum for destitute children, hospital and infirmary, arsenals, barracks, and other military buildings; it is the seat of courts of law, and several public offices; and has various manufactures, particularly linen, ordinary and damask, cotton and woollen goods, red leather, and carpets, numerous distilleries, tileworks, and mills; a trade chiefly in cattle and the above articles of manufacture; a weekly market, and four annual fairs. The celebrated Baron Trenk was confined here, and made his escape by leaping from the walls. Pop. 11,664, of which 2011 are military.——The CIRCLE, area 248 geo. sq. m., is very hilly, watered by the Neisse and its affluents, and has generally a thin stony soil, of very indifferent fertility. Pop. 91,066.

GLAUCHAU, or GLAUCHA, a walled tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, r. bank Mulde, 54 m. W.S.W. Dresden. It is well built, nearly in the form of a crescent, partly in a hollow of the Wiesenthal, and partly on a series of steep and picturesque eminences; is the seat of a superior court, and of several important public offices; contains a large castle, partly occupied as the residence of the Schonburg Hinter Glauchau line, and partly as public offices; two churches, a normal and several other schools, an orphan asylum, poorhouse, and two hospitals; and has extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, merino, hosiery, carpets, and leather, dyeworks, printfields, and worsted mills, a corn market, and three annual fairs. The lower part of the town often suffers much from inundation. Pop. (1864), 19,296.

GLAZELEY, par. Eng. Salop; 636 ac. Pop. 62.

GLEIN, two places, Rhenish Prussia:—1, A vil. gov. and 10 m. S.W. Düsseldorf; with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1200.—2, A vil., gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle Schleiden; having, in its vicinity, the lead, iron, and copper works of Neuberg. Pop. 388.

GLEIWITZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 39 m. S.E. Oppeln, on the Klodnitz, and the railway from Oppeln to Cracow. It has three churches, a gymnasium, in the buildings of an old Franciscan monastery; several schools, barracks, and two hospitals; and manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, an extensive iron foundry, glass-works, a large worsted and other mills, a weekly market, and eight annual fairs. Pop. (1864), 11,784.

GLEMHAM, two pars. England, Suffolk:—1, (*Great*); 349 ac. Pop. 1910.—2, (*Little*); 1268 ac. Pop. 318.

GLEMSFORD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2295 ac. Pop. 1626.

GLEN, two rivers, England:—1, Co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviots, flows E.N.E., and joins the Till at Fenton.—2, Co. Lincoln, rises near Folkingham in two branches, which, flowing S. in a parallel direction, unite some miles N.W. Market-Deeping, whence the united stream flows N.E. and joins the Welland 4 m. N E. Spalding.

GLEN.—I. A prefix to the name of several pars. Scotland:—1, (*Glenbervie*), Kincardine; 6½ m. by 5 m. Pop. 1239.—2, (*Glenbucket*), Aberdeen; 4 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 542.—3, (*Glencairn*), Dumfries; 15 m. by 3½ m. Pop. 1980.—4, (*Glencross*), Edinburgh; 3 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1060.—5, (*Glendovan*), Perth; 6 m. by 4 m. Pop. 128.—6, (*Glenelg*), Inverness; 20 m. by 20 m. Pop. 2470.—7, (*Glenisla*), Forfar; 18 m. by 6 m. Pop. 1050.—8, (*Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn*), Aberdeen; 18 m. by 15 m. Pop. 1984.—9, (*Glenorchy and Inishail*), Argyle; 300 sq. m. Pop. 731.—10, (*Glenshiel*), Ross; 26 m. by 6 m. Pop. 573.——II. Also several pars. Ireland:—1, (*Glenavy*), and tn. Antrim; 7567 ac. Pop. 3014.—2, (*Glenbane*), Tipperary; 943 ac. Pop. 454.—3, (*Glenbehy*), Kerry; 30,259 ac. Pop. 2822.—4, (*Glencolumbkille*), Donegal; 32,182 ac. Pop. 388.—5, (*Glenealy*), and tn. Wicklow; 3086 ac. Pop. 416.—6, (*Gleninagh*), Clare; 4292 ac. Pop. 561.—7, (*Glenkeen*), Tipperary; 14,496 ac. Pop. 4850.—8, (*Glenogra*), Limerick; 4253 ac. Pop. 809.—9, (*Glenwhirry*), Antrim; 11,368 ac. Pop. 1197.——III. Also three pars. England:—1, (*Glendon*), Northampton; 1490 ac. Pop. 45.—2, (*Glenfield*), Leicester; 4890 ac. Pop. 1064.—3, (*Glentham*), Lincoln; 2240 ac. Pop. 536.

GLEN [Valley], with various affixes, the name of numerous valleys in Scotland, of which the more remarkable are—1, (*Glencoe*), N. extremity co. Argyle, about 26 m. N. Inverary, opening at its N.W. end upon Loch Leven. It is several miles in length, and in some places not more than a few score yards in breadth at the bottom, while the highest hills on either side reach an elevation of about 3000 ft. above sea-level. The mountains by which it is

enclosed rise almost perpendicular from their base, and, from their height, nearly exclude the sun, when at his highest elevation in June. In some parts they are entirely inaccessible. The N.W. end of the glen was the scene of the massacre of Glencoe, so well and widely known for its singular atrocity.—2, (*Glencroe*), co. Argyle, at the head of Loch Long; about 6 m. long, enclosed by lofty frowning mountains, the sides of which are covered with huge masses of rock. It is one of the wildest glens in the Highlands of Scotland, and ranks next to Glencoe in the rude grandeur of its scenery.—3, (*Glengarry*), co. of, and 43 m. S.S.W. Inverness, traversed by the Garry, in the centre of the great valley extending from Inverness on the E. coast, to Fort-William on the W. It contains a beautiful lake, and is bounded by finely-wooded mountains.—4, (*Glenlivet*), co. of, and 36 m. S.S.W. Banff. It is utterly destitute of wood, but is celebrated for the quality of its whisky.—5, (*Glenroy*), co. of, and 25 m. S. by W. Inverness; celebrated for its 'Parallel Roads.' These roads consist of a series of perfectly level terraces, running parallel to each other on both sides, and throughout the whole length of the glen; the most elevated being 1262 ft. above sea-level; and the other two respectively 82 and 212 ft. below the highest. Opinion is much divided as to their origin, but they are pretty generally believed to be the margins of ancient lakes, or other enclosed bodies of water.—6, (*Glenshee*), N.E. extremity of Perthshire; about 7 m. long by nearly 1 m. wide. Near its head is the Spittal of Glenshee, a stage on the great military road to Fort-George, 20 m. N.N.W. Coupar-Angus.—7, (*Glentilt*), co. of, and 34 m. N.N.W. Perth, dist. Athole; a beautiful and romantic vale, famous as a sporting rendezvous, and for the stalking of red deer.

GLENANS, a group of islets, France, off S. coast, dep. Finistère. They are nine in number, and are surrounded by dangerous rocks and shoals. The largest, called Penfret, is about 2 m. in circuit, and has on it a revolving light; lat. 47° 43′ 18″ N.; lon. 3° 57′ W. (R.)

GLENARM, a small tn. and port, Ireland, on bay of same name, co. of, and 20½ m. N.N.E. Antrim, at the foot of a romantic glen. It has a neat Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and meeting-house; and during summer is much resorted to for sea-bathing; coals are imported from Scotland, and grain and provisions exported. Pop. 951.

GLENDALOUGH, a valley and lake, Ireland, co. Wicklow, 24 m. S. Dublin. The valley, 3 m. long, abounds with romantic scenery and interesting ruins. The lake, celebrated by Moore for its gloomy and desolate appearance, is 441 ft. above sea-level, 1 m. long by ¼ m. broad, and surrounded by almost perpendicular mountains, which rise 1800 ft. above its surface.

GLENELG, several places, Australia:—1, A maritime tn. S. Australia, 6 m. S.W. Adelaide, on the Sturt.—2, One of the most N. cos. of W. Australia; about 50 m. E. to W.; containing some extensive open plains and downs, and in the W. part a group of hills called the Wongan hills. It is closely and heavily wooded in the N. parts, and occasionally hilly.—3, A river, Australia Felix, rising in the Victoria mountains, about lat. 37° 10′ S.; lon. 142° 15′ E.; flowing W. and S.S.W., and falling into Discovery Bay, about lat. 38° S.; lon. 143° E.; total course, direct distance, about 110 m. —4, A river N.W. Australia, Tasman Land, rising in a short line of hills called Stephen's Range, about lat. 16° S.; lon. 125° 10′ E. It flows N.W., then W. and S., and falls into Doubtful Bay, winding its way through a hilly district; whole length 60 to 70 m. It is salt for nearly half its length from the sea, and has in some parts a velocity of more than 5 m. an hour. Its banks are composed of fine white sand; its tributaries are numerous, and many of them large. In the upper parts it is much obstructed by rapids.

GLENGAD, a head promontory, N. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, forming the W. point of Culdaff Bay, 24 m. N. by E. Londonderry.

GLENGARIFF HARBOUR, an inlet, Ireland, co. Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay; about 2 m. long and 1 m. wide.

GLENLUCE, a vil. Scotland, in a valley of same name, near Luce Bay, co. of, and 13½ m. W.N.W. Wigtown. Cattle fairs are held here monthly between April and December. The ruins of the once magnificent abbey of Glenluce stand about 1½ m. N.W. the village. Pop. 890.

GLENTWORTH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3043 ac. Pop. 316.

GLENN MAGNA, par. Eng. Leicester; 2510 ac. P. 822.

GLENNIE ISLANDS, a cluster of small isls. S. coast Australia, in Bass Strait; lat. 39° 12′ S.; lon. 146° 15′ E. (R.)

GLENN'S FALLS, a vil., U. States, New York, l. bank Hudson, 54 m. N. Albany; with three churches, an academy, and a female seminary. The picturesque falls on the Hudson here have a total descent of 50 ft., and afford excellent water-power, propelling several saw and marble mills, &c. P. 1800.

GLENTIES, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 6 m. N.N.W. Donegal, among wild and rugged mountains. It has a chapel, a national school, a police barrack, and a large union workhouse. Pop. 506.

GLIN, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 29 m. W. by S. Limerick, l. bank Shannon, here about 3 m. broad. It consists of three principal streets, straight and well kept; houses not large, but solidly built of stone, and generally two stories high; supply of water ample; and, as a whole, is gradually improving. It has a bridewell, an Episcopal church, a R. Catholic chapel, and several schools, and the remains of the ancient castle of Glin. Glin is resorted to in summer for sea-bathing; and, being the depôt of the salmon fishery of the Shannon and its tributaries, a considerable quantity of that fish is annually pickled here and exported; and large quantities of butter are sent to Cork and Limerick. Market day, Saturday. Pop. 999.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GLINA, a tn. Austria, Croatia, in a plain surrounded by hills, r. bank Glina, near the E. shore of a marshy lake, 22 m. E.S.E. Carlstadt. It contains a Greek church, and two schools, and has important cattle markets. Pop. 1760.

GLINTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 1380 ac. P. 434.

GLOCKNER, or GROSS GLOCKNER, a mountain, Austria, on the frontiers of the Tyrol, Carinthia, and Salzburg; lat. 47° 7′ N.; lon. 12° 43′ E.; height 12,776 ft. It is the culminating point of the Noric Alps; is composed of schistous and calcareous rocks, but appears to have a nucleus of granite. It takes its name from the resemblance of the principal summit to a large bell. The ascent has been repeatedly accomplished, but is difficult, and not without danger.

GLOCKNITZ, or GLOGGNITZ, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Schwarza and the Grätz Railway, 41 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a handsome church, a castle picturesquely situated on a mountain, and originally a Benedictine monastery; manufactures of white lead, Prussian blue, and plate-glass; two iron-mills, and two stone quarries. Pop. 721.

GLOGAU (GROSS), a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 33 m. N. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Oder. It is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls and otherwise fortified; is the seat of a law court and several public offices; contains four churches, one of them a large and ancient structure, formerly a cathedral; an old castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic gymnasium, several other schools, an arsenal, artillery depôt, extensive barracks, and other military buildings; an infirmary, poorhouse, and several hospitals; and has manufactures of vinegar, liqueurs, sealing-wax, beet-root sugar, &c.; dye-works, numerous mills, and some shipping trade. Pop. 17,697, including the military.——The CIRCLE is flat, watered by the Oder and several small streams; and is generally fertile, producing much corn, and rearing many cattle. Area, 276 geo. sq. m. Pop. 72,212.

GLOGAU (KLEIN or OBER), a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 22 m. S. Oppeln, r. bank Hotzenplotz. It is surrounded by walls, contains a castle, a R. Catholic parish and two other churches, a chapel, hospital, normal and other schools; and has tile-works, a rope-walk, and several worsted and flour mills. Pop. 4334.

GLOGGNITZ, tn. Austria. *See* GLOCKNITZ.

GLOGOVATZ, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 4 m. from Arad, in a fertile district on the Maros. It is built out of the ruins of the old and celebrated town of Orod, which was founded by the Emperor Probus in 277, and afterwards destroyed by the Tartars. Tobacco is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2085.

GLOMMEN, the largest river in Norway. It rises in Lake Oresund, in the S. E. corner of S. Trondhjem; flows S.S.W. till it reaches the mountain of Tronen, thence S.S.E. through Hedemark to the town and fortress of Kongsvingar; thence it turns, first W.N.W., and then S.S.W., through

Aggershuus and Smaalehnen, forming, by its expansion in its course, Lake Oieren, and another smaller one; and falls into the Skagerrack, at Frederiksstad, by two mouths; course more than 373 m. Its channel is much interrupted by cataracts and lofty falls, and frequently becomes so much swollen by heavy rains or melting snows as to produce great devastation. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Folda and Lougen or Wormen; and, on the left, the Reen and Flisen.

GLONS, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 6 m. N.N.W. Liége. The manufacture of straw hats engages most of the inhabitants, old and young; and there are breweries, oil-mills, and lime-works. Pop. 2004.

GLOOSTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 660 ac. Pop. 153.

GLOPPEN, a tn. Norway, prov. N. Bergenhuus, 101 m. N.N.E. Bergen, situated on the E. side of a small gulf of same name, communicating with the Vaags-fiord. Pop. 3351.

GLORIOSA ISLANDS, two isls., N.E. entrance to the Mozambique Channel, about 100 m. N.W. Cape Amber, the most N. point of Madagascar. The E. island, about 1 m. long, is in lat. 11° 32′ S.; lon. 47° 39′ E.; the W., which is 1¼ m. long and 1 m. broad, is in lat. 11° 35′ S.; lon. 47° 30′ E. They are covered with brushwood and trees 20 or 25 ft. high, and are about 15 ft. above sea-level. Turtle and birds are plentiful on these islands, but there is no fresh water.

GLOSSOP, a mun. bor. and par. England, co. Derby. The TOWN, within ¾ m. of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, and 19 m. W.N.W. Sheffield, consists of two portions, called Old Glossop and Howard Town; the former irregularly built, and the latter containing many respectable shops and dwellings. It has a townhall, market-house, a handsome church, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, R. Catholics, and other Dissenters; an endowed school, savings'-bank, and a number of charities. Pop. 17,046.—The PARISH, which is extensive, comprises numerous chapelries; and is the principal seat in Derbyshire of the cotton manufacture. There are also woollen and paper mills, dyeing, bleaching, and print works, and iron foundries. Area, 49,960 ac. Pop. 30,713.

GLOUCESTER, or GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a maritime co. England, bounded, S. by Wilts and Somerset; E. by Oxford; N. and N.W. by Warwick, Worcester, and Hereford; W. by Monmouth and the Severn. Length, S.W. to N.E., about 64 m. Greatest breadth, about 30 m. Area, 804,977 ac., of which 750,000 ac. are arable, meadow, and pasture. The co. is naturally divided into three distinct districts, the hill or cotswold, the vale, and the forest districts. The first comprises the hilly country, stretching from Chipping Camden, on the N., to Bath, on the S., and called Cotswold, from *sheep-cotes* and *wolds*, the old English name for hills. The second, or Vale district, comprehends the whole of the Lowlands, from Stratford-upon-Avon to Bristol, and includes the vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley. The third, or Forest district, includes the parishes on the W. side of the Severn, up to Gloucester, and afterwards on the W. side of the Leden to the Wye. The hill district is in general bleak and bare; but includes many beautiful dales, and much picturesque scenery. It lies on the limestone and clay of the oolitic formation. Much of the soil in the vales is extremely fertile, and the climate mild. The geology of the vale district is exceedingly varied, including all the formations between the upper silurian and oolite. A large portion of the district lies on the blue lias; and is in pasture generally of poor quality. The Forest district derives its name from the royal forest of Dean, formerly very extensive, but now much reduced by the progress of cultivation and other means. Great part of it, however, is still Crown property. The principal rivers in Gloucestershire are the Severn, with its affluents, the Wye, the Leden, and Lower and Upper Avon; and the Isis or Thames, with its affluents the Colne, Churnet, and Windrush. The Severn is famous for its salmon, which in recent times have largely increased. Iron and coal are found in the Forest; the former is not extensively wrought, but the collieries employ large amounts both of labour and capital. Coal is also found, and extensively worked in the S. part of the county; and lead ore is found in various parts, but not in sufficient quantities to pay the expense of working. Limestone and freestone are also met with. Agriculture is in a flourishing state in this county, especially in the vale districts of it—the improvements introduced by some of the more public-spirited proprietors having been energetically and advantageously adopted. Wheat, barley, oats, and beans are the crops principally cultivated. The latter are produced mostly on the clay soils of the vales, and much depended on by the farmer. Gloucestershire is, however, much more of a dairy than an agricultural county, being remarkable for the richness and extent of its natural pastures, the most valuable of which lie along the banks of the Severn. The celebrated cheese, known by the name of double and single Gloucester, is produced chiefly in the vale of Berkeley. A good cow yields from 12 to 18 quarts of milk per day, which again produces 3½ cwt. and upwards of cheese in the year. The native sheep of the Cotswold hills are large, with coarse wool; but the breed is now largely intermixed with Leicesters and South Downs. The total stock of sheep in the county in 1867 was 461,160; and there were 98,577 cattle, and 79,755 pigs. In the vale and forest lands, and on the sides of the hills, there are numerous orchards, from the produce of which large quantities of cider are made. The celebrated cider called styre, which requires to be kept for several years before it is sufficiently mellowed for use, is produced on the W. banks of the Severn. Gloucester is a considerable manufacturing county, and has been long famous for its fine broad cloths. It is intersected by the Birmingham and Bristol railway; by a branch of the Great Western railway from Swindon, through Stroud to Stonehouse, Gloucester, Cheltenham, and South Wales; and a small portion of the S. of the county is crossed by the main line of the Great Western. The county is divided into 28 hundreds and 339 parishes; returns 13 members to Parliament—four for the county, two each for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester, and the borough of Stroud with the adjoining parishes, and one each for Cheltenham, Cirencester, and Tewkesbury. Pop. (1871), 534,640.

GLOUCESTER, a city, co. of itself, parl. bor. and river port, England, cap. above co., in the vale of Gloucester, on a gentle eminence, l. bank Severn, here divided into two channels, and crossed by two fine bridges, 33 m. N. by E. Bristol, and 95 m. W. by N. London. It consists of four principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, and a number of smaller, all tolerably straight. The houses, which were formerly of wood, are now principally of brick and stone, most of them substantial, and many of them handsome buildings. The streets are well paved, and the town is well lighted with gas, and now well supplied with water. The most remarkable public edifice is the cathedral, one of the noblest edifices of the kind in England. It was originally the church of a Benedictine abbey, established here in the beginning of the 11th century, and converted into a cathedral at the Reformation. It is cruciform, 444 ft. in length, 154 in breadth, and 85½ in height, with a tower 280 ft. high. Having been built at different periods throughout several centuries, it exhibits a great variety of style, the specimens of some of which, as here exhibited, are unrivalled. This is the case particularly with the choir, which is one of the finest examples of florid Gothic in existence. In the interior of the cathedral are many ancient and interesting monuments. Amongst them those of Robert, son of William the Conqueror, who, together with his brother Richard, was interred here, and of Edward II., murdered in Berkeley castle, the former carved in oak, the latter of alabaster. Besides the cathedral there are thirteen other Established churches, some of them handsome old edifices; and places of worship for various religious denominations, including the Society of Friends, R. Catholics, and others. The other public buildings worthy of notice are the shire hall, the tolsey or guildhall, the county jail, markets, corn exchange, bishop's palace, new savings'-bank, custom-house, infirmary, county schools of art and science, children's hospital, and blue-coat hospital. The tolsey, situated in the centre of the city, is a handsome building, with a portico of Ionic columns, erected in 1814. The county jail, built in 1791, stands a little W. of the town, on the site of an ancient castle, of the time of William I. It is remarkable as having been the first prison in England where the humane system of discipline was introduced. The market, situated in Eastgate Street, for the sale of meat, poultry, vegetables, &c., recently built, has a handsome front; as also the corn exchange, situated in Southgate Street; and the cattle market is very commodious. There are numerous schools,

including the college school founded by Henry VIII., the theological college, the blue-coat school, founded in 1666; and the free grammar school of St. Mary de Crypt, founded in the time of Henry VIII., and endowed with an exhibition of £80 per annum, tenable for five years, for the maintenance of a scholar at Pembroke College, Oxford. The educational institutions of Gloucester include, also, a Lancasterian and a National school, the one established in 1813 and the other in 1816. There is also a literary and scientific association, well supported, and having an extensive library. Among the benevolent institutions are several hospitals of ancient foundation, the oldest being that of St. Bartholomew; the infirmary, the lunatic asylum, about half a mile from the city, on the London road; an eye institution, and a house of industry. Pins formerly formed the principal article of Gloucester manufacture, but the trade has now wholly disappeared. Watchmaking is largely carried on, enamelled slate is manufactured, as also soap, gloves, sack and sailcloth, ropes, and saddlery. There are several cast-iron works, foundries, and engine shops, and a railway waggon and carriage manufactory, employing a large number of hands. Shipbuilding is also carried on to some extent.

Gloucester has been an inland port for centuries, but it is only of late years that it has become a place of importance in a commercial point of view, a result chiefly owing to the opening of the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal in 1827, by which the exports and imports are now effected at the port itself, instead of being transhipped as formerly, and conveyed by barges up and down the Severn. Gloucester has now a considerable trade, consisting in its imports, chiefly of corn and timber; the exports are salt, iron, and bricks; and coal has been added to them—arrangements having been completed for bringing coal to Gloucester for this purpose from the forest of Dean and the Welsh coal-fields. The docks comprise an area of many acres. The number of vessels entering the port in 1872 was 1850, of 247,547 tons; of these 64 were steamers. The vessels cleared in the same year were 3486 (including 101 steamers), of 184,566 tons. Gloucester has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. It is a place of high antiquity, and is said to have been in existence long previous to the Roman invasion; but was, at any rate, undoubtedly an important Roman military station, and was then known by the name of *Colonia Glevum*. Pop. mun. bor. 18,341; parl. bor. 31.844.

GLOUCESTER, several townships, U. States:—1, A seaport, Massachusetts, on a small peninsula, 29 m. N.E. Boston. It has a good harbour, open at all seasons of the year, with two lighthouses near the entrance; the inhabitants are extensively engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Its agreeable situation renders it a favourite place of resort in summer. Pop. 10,904.—2, Rhode Island, 16 m. W.S.W. Providence. Pop. 2304.—3, New Jersey, 10 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 2837.

GLOUCESTER.—1, A cape, Australia, N.E. coast; lat. 20° 1′ 15″ S.; lon. 148° 26′ 15″ E.; with an island of same name off it, lat. 19° 57′ S.; lon. 148° 26′ E. (R.); and about 5 m. long by 2 m. broad, 1874 ft. high, with steep, rocky shores.—2, The most S. of the Society Islands, S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 19° 8′ S.; lon. 140° 37′ W. (R.)

GLOUCESTER, a maritime co. New S. Wales, 85 m. N.W. to S.E., and about 75 m. in breadth at the broadest part; but, being of a triangular shape, this breadth diminishes, N.W., to a point. N. parts mountainous. Area, 1,375,200 ac. The chief river is the Manning, which separates it from the co. of Macquarrie. Chief towns—Raymond Terrace, the capital; Carrington, and Stroud.

GLOUKHOV, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. of, and 148 m. E. by N. Tchernigov, near r. bank Verbovka. It is surrounded with an earthen wall, and contains five churches and two convents; has extensive cloth manufactories, and a considerable trade in grain and brandy. Pop. 11,464.

GLÜCKSBURG, a vil. Prussia, Schleswig, bail. of, and about 5 m. N.E. Flensborg, not far from the Flensborgfiord. It contains a fine old castle, which, in 1825, was bestowed by Frederick VI. on the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck, with the title of Duke of Glücksburg. Pop. 750.

GLÜCKSTADT [Latin *Tychopolis*], a tn. and port, Prussia, Holstein, r. bank Elbe, and at the mouth of the Rhin, 27 m. N.W. Altona, with which, and with Kiel, it communicates by railway; lat. (pier), 53° 47′ 6″ N.; lon. 9° 24′ 30″ E. (R.) It depends solely upon collected rain for water for culinary purposes. It is the seat of several courts; has a town church, a R. Catholic chapel, a synagogue, high school, house of correction, and several charitable institutions. It has limited manufactures; the inhabitants being chiefly engaged in trade, navigation, and whale fishing. The harbour, formed by the mouth of the Rhin, has 5 ft. depth at low water, and 15 ft. at high; and two good docks. Glückstadt was founded in 1619, withstood the attacks of Tilly, in 1628, and had its defences dismantled in 1814–15. Pop. 5018.

GLURNS, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Ober-Innthal, on the Adige or Etsch, 60 m. S.W. Innspruck. It is surrounded with lofty walls and towers, and has been almost entirely rebuilt since 1799, when it was burnt down by the French. It contains a parish church. Pop. 695.

GLUVIAS (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 2899 ac. P. 4823.

GLYMPTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1232 ac. Pop. 149.

GLYN, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, par. of, and 4½ m. N.N.W. Llanelly. Pop. 860.

GLYN-CORRWG, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 11,294 ac. Pop. 439.

GLYN-TAF, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W. Caerphilly, l. bank Taf, whose steep banks are here connected by the Pont-y-Pridd—a bridge of singular construction. Pop. 250.

GLYNDE, par. Eng. Sussex; 1569 ac. Pop. 323.

GLYNN, par. and tn. Irel. Antrim; 4484 ac. Pop. 1839.

GMÜND, or GEMÜND, a tn. Austria, Illyria, at the foot of the Alps, l. bank Liser, at the confluence of the Mullar, 42 m. W.N.W. Klagenfurt. It has a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; iron and steel works, and an acidulated spring. There is a copper mine in the vicinity. P. 680.

GMÜND, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Rems, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 28 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. It is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and is cheerful-looking and well built; contains several churches, three of them very ancient, and one a handsome Gothic structure; a townhouse, a Latin, and a normal school; a deaf and dumb institution, a blind asylum, and orphan hospital; and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, jewellery, and trinkets; and carries on a trade in these articles, and in wooden tobacco bowls. Area of bail., 82 geo. sq. m. Pop. tn., 6100; bail. 24,402.

GMÜNDEN, a tn. Upper Austria, circle Traun, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated in the midst of magnificent scenery, at the N. extremity of the Traun or Gmünden lake, where the river Traun issues from it, 35 m. S.W. Linz. It is well built; has a parish church, with a finely-carved altar; a chapel, antique townhouse, and model cabinet, containing a collection of models of the salt mines, and of the machinery employed in working them and manufacturing the salt. These mines, and the works connected with them, employ the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. tn., 2526; dist. 8000.

GNADENTHAL, a Moravian missionary station, S. Africa, Cape Colony, 70 m. E.S.E. Cape Town. Pop. 1400.

GNESEN, or GNIEZNO, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Bromberg, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district, between hills and lakes. It is surrounded by walls, is the see of an archbishop, contains a handsome cathedral, and eight other R. Catholic churches, a Protestant church, an ecclesiastical seminary, a monastery, and a nunnery, is the seat of several law courts and public offices; and has several distilleries, breweries, and tanneries; a trade in horses and cattle, and four annual fairs. In early times the archbishop of Gnesen was primate of all Poland, and its king was crowned in the cathedral. Pop. 7709.—The CIRCLE is flat, is watered by the Welna, contains numerous lakes, and has a fertile soil. Area, 283 geo. sq. m. Pop. 55,658.

GNIEWKOWO, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 72 m. E.N.E. Posen, on a height in a fertile district. It contains a R. Catholic parish church; and has a trade in corn, horses, and cattle; and four annual fairs. Pop. 900.

GNOIEN, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wendisch, on a hill above a small affluent of the Recknitz, 24 m. E.S.E. Rostock. It rises up in the form of terraces, is surrounded by walls, and entered by several gates; contains a church

and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of linen and needles, a copper foundry, tannery, several distilleries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2982.

GNOSALL, par. Eng. Stafford; 10,497 ac. Pop. 2673.

GOA, a city, Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, Malabar coast; lat. 15° 28′ 18″ N.; lon. 73° 57′ 15″ E.; (R.) 260 m. S.S.E. Bombay; cap. of all the Portuguese possessions, E. of the Cape of Good Hope. The name is now applied to two distinct places, namely, Old Goa and New Goa or Panjim. The former, now almost entirely deserted, is situated 5 m. further inland than the latter, which stands near the entrance of the harbour. Old Goa, deserted on account of its unhealthiness, was at one time a populous and magnificent city, as the elegant specimens of ancient architecture, exhibited in its cathedral and numerous other religious edifices, sufficiently prove. There are here several large monasteries, a convent, the edifice formerly occupied by the inquisition, and the viceroy's palace. The whole buildings are going fast to ruins; and are used as a quarry whence to obtain building materials for the new town, to which everything worthy of preservation and easily removed has been transported, including the tomb of Francis Xavier. A few monks, however, still reside in this deserted place, and make fruitless attempts to keep certain edifices in repair. New Goa or Panjim, founded in the beginning of the 18th century, is walled and fortified. It is situated on an island formed by two rivers, and is a handsome well-built town, streets wide and straight; and is now the seat of business, the see of an archbishop, the residence of the viceroy, and of the principal Portuguese inhabitants. The houses are of stone, with thick walls pierced with small grated windows, and roofed with tile; and altogether it presents much the appearance of a European town. It abounds with ecclesiastics, has a court of first resort, and some other courts, and several educational establishments. The harbour is a noble and capacious basin, land-locked, and well protected from the monsoon, and overlooked by a fortress, at the foot of which stands the large and commodious custom-house. The trade of Goa, at one time the most extensive of any place in India, is now inconsiderable. Its imports are piece goods, raw silk, ivory, sugar, woollens, glass, &c. Its exports hemp, betel nut, cowries, toys, beads, &c. P. 24,000.

The territory around Goa belonging to the Portuguese is about 40 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth. Within this district there were at one time 200 churches and chapels, and above 2000 priests. It is well watered and fertile; and its inhabitants, with the exception of a few of the higher classes, are chiefly descendants of Europeans by native women. Goa was taken from the Hindoo rajas of Bijanagur by the Bhamenee Mahometan sovereign of the Deccan about 1469; and in 1510 was besieged and taken by Albuquerque, who made it the capital of the Portuguese dominions in the east. Goa was in possession of the English from 1807 till 1815. There are 34 forts in the territory. Pop. 350,000.

GOACK, a tn., isl. Celebes, W. coast, the native cap. of the Macassar country; lat. 5° 13′ N.; lon. 119° 21′ E.

GOADBY-MARWOOD, par. Eng. Leicester; 1618 ac. Pop. 248.

GOAHATI, or GOWHATTY, a tn. Assam, l. bank Brahmapootra, 330 m. N.N.E. Calcutta; lat. 25° 55′ N.; lon. 91° 40′ E.; once the cap. of an ancient Hindoo territory, which included great part of Assam. It is now quite reduced.

GOALPARA, a tn. India, prov. Bengal, l. bank Brahmapootra, 290 m. N.N.E. Calcutta; lat. 26° 8′ N.; lon. 90° 38′ E. It contains some good houses, and a street of shops. A great portion of the town, however, is composed of miserable huts, which are for two months of the year flooded with water 2 or 3 ft. deep. In other respects, also, this place exhibits a squalid scene of vice and misery. It is, nevertheless, a place of considerable resort, and the principal mart of the intercourse with the Assamese, who bring here coarse cloths, stick-lac, tar, wax; taking salt in return.

GOANDS, GONDS, or KHOONDS, a wild tribe of Indians, inhabiting the hills of Omerkantuk, central Hindoostan, at the sources of the Sone and Nerbuddah. They are one of the lowest classes in the scale of civilization to be found throughout India; their manners and customs are peculiar to themselves, and their physiognomy differs very widely from the usual characters found in the natives. Their skin is much blacker than the ordinary shade, lips thick, hair woolly, resembling that of an African; forms are well proportioned, being strong and athletic. They live upon wild roots and vegetables, and such animals as they can snare or kill.

GOAR (ST.), a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated l. bank Rhine, about a mile below the Lurlei-rock. It contains a Protestant church, with the tombs of the princes of Hesse, and a R. Catholic church; is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; and has manufactures of leather, an important salmon fishery, a trade in leather, wine, and cattle, and three annual fairs. On a height overhanging the town, and commanding a magnificent view, stands the old castle of Rheinfels, once a strong fortress, but now only the most extensive ruin on the Rhine. Pop. 1433.——The CIRCLE, area 136 geo. sq. m., is for the most part covered with hills, which, in the interior, on the Hundsrücken, are cold and bleak; but, on approaching the Rhine, present much beautiful and romantic scenery. Only a small portion of the surface is arable; but a good deal of wine is grown, and many cattle reared. Pop. 34,930.

GOARSHAUSEN (ST.), a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Rhine, opposite the Prussian town of St. Goar, and 20 m. S.S.E. Coblenz. It is partly surrounded by old walls flanked with towers, and is for the most part poorly and irregularly built. It has manufactures of leather and paper, several mills, a fishery, and some shipping. On a height above the town stand the ruins of the castle of Neu-Katzenellenbogen, better known by the name of the Katze [cat], and destroyed by the French in 1806. Area of bail. 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. tn. 872; bail. 16,190.

GOAT ISLAND—1, S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chili, S.W. Juan Fernandez; lat. 33° 30′ S.; lon. 79° W.; of moderate elevation, with its summit surmounted by many conical eminences or hummocks. It is about 4 or 5 m. in circumference; elevation 400 to 500 ft.; shores precipitous, and chiefly composed of a brown volcanic stone. It has a burnt and desolate aspect, and affords no vegetation higher than a stunted shrub. Vast numbers of violet-coloured crabs occur on the rocks of the coast, and fish are abundant; aquatic birds also are numerous, and fresh water may be obtained.—2, N. Pacific Ocean, 1½ m. W.N.W. Bashee Island, N. from the Babuyane Islands, off the N. extremity of Luzon. It is small, and rather low, but has some well cultivated spots; is well inhabited, and abounds in bullocks, goats, pigs, and fowls.—3, One of the Philippines, Strait of Manilla; lat. 13° 55′ N.; lon. 120° 24′ E. (R.)—4, (or *Pulo Cambing*), N.E. coast Sumbawa, Flores Sea, N. point, in lat. 8° 7′ S.; lon. 118° 46′ 18″ E.—5, Two steep islets, off Terceira, Azores.—6, An isl., U. States, Maine; lat. 43° 21′ N.; lon. 70° 25′ W.—7, An isl. in Niagara River, at the great falls, which it divides into two unequal parts; area, about 75 ac.; circumference, 1 m., mostly covered with forest. *See* NIAGARA.

GOATHILL, par. Eng. Somerset; 300 ac. Pop. 43.

GOATHURST, par. Eng. Somerset; 1438 ac. P. 303.

GOAVE (GREAT and LITTLE), two tns. Hayti, the former 7 m. E., the latter at the embouchure of a small river of same name. Little Goave, 32 m. W.S.W. Port-Republicain, on a small bay of same name, has a commodious and safe harbour, capable of admitting the largest vessels; it is the port of Great Goave and other places, and carries on a brisk export trade in coffee, sugar, indigo, and cotton. The badness of the water, and the marshes in the neighbourhood render the place unhealthy.

GOBAIN (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 11 m. W. by N. Laon. It has a manufactory of mirrors on a large scale, said to be the first in Europe. Pop. 2261.

GOBI, or SHAMO, an immense tract of desert country, occupying nearly the centre of the high table-land of E. Asia, between lat. 35° and 45° N., and lon. 90° and 110° E., and extending over a large portion of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. Its length is probably about 1800 m.; mean breadth, between 350 and 400 m.; area, 300,000 sq. m.; interrupted in its E. extremity only by a few spots of pasture and low bushes. General elevation 4220 ft. above sea-level, but it is intersected W. to E. by a depressed valley named Shamo, or the 'Sea of Sand,' which is also mixed with salt. W. from it lies the Han-Hai, 'Dry Sea,' a barren plain of shifting sand, blown into high ridges. Wide tracts of this dreary region are flat and covered with small stones or sand;

and widely separated from one another are low hills destitute of wood and water. In summer, which lasts scarcely three months, the heat of the sun is overpowering; but in winter the cold is intense, snow and frost frequently occurring in July and August; indeed no month in the year is entirely free from them. Fierce and bitter winds from the icy regions of the N. also prevail. The desert of Gobi is comprised within one of the 'Rainless Districts' of the earth, and is consequently almost devoid of vegetation. The E. Gobi is occupied by different tribes of the Mongolian race, which have numerous herds of camels, horses, and sheep. In the W. Gobi are some nomadic tribes of the Turkish Tartar race.

GOCH, a walled tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, l. bank Niers. It is the seat of a law court, has a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a Menonite church, an old castle, orphan and ordinary hospital; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, muslin, hosiery, hats, pins, starch, soap, vinegar, and tobacco; several worsted mills, tanneries, distilleries, dye-works, and bleachfields, and an annual fair. Pop. 3744.

GOCHSHEIM.—1, A walled tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, l. bank Kraich, 17 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. It has a parish church, an old castle, now used as a school house, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1370.—2, A vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 25 m. N.E. Würzburg; with a townhouse, and small castle, and, in the environs, a number of market gardens. Pop. 1727.

GÖCKLINGEN, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 7 m. S.W. Landau; with a R. Catholic parish church, and an iron and a flour mill. Pop. 1519.

GÖDA, or GÖDAU, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 5 m. W.S.W. Bautzen, on a small stream of same name. It has a large and ancient parish church, in the Byzantine style, a brewery, mill, and granite quarry. Pop. 938.

GODALMING, a bor. tn. and par. England, co. Surrey. The TOWN, 32 m. S.W. London, on a branch of the Guilford and Reigate railway, in a beautiful valley on the Wey, which is here navigable, and surrounded by finely-wooded heights, consists principally of one street, extending about ¾ m. along the high road from London to Portsmouth. It has a parish church, an ancient cruciform edifice; and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers; almshouses for ten aged persons, a national school, an apprenticeship fund, and some minor charities. The woollen trade, which was at one time considerable, is now nearly extinct. In the vicinity are several paper, parchment, and leather mills, and some stockings and fleecy hosiery are also manufactured. A trade of some consequence is carried on in corn, malt, flour, bark, timber, wool, and hoops. Corn market on Wednesday. Pop. tn. 2444. Area of par. 9098 ac. Pop. 6862.

GODAVERY, a large river, peninsular Hindoostan, having its source in the W. Ghauts, about 70 m. N.E. Bombay, near lat. 20° N.; lon. 75° E.; and its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal; lat. 16° 48′ N.; lon. 82° 20′ E.; thus nearly crossing the entire peninsula of Hindoostan. Its course is generally S.E., and is in length about 550 to 600 m. About 50 m. from the sea the river divides into two channels, the most N. of which flows into Coringa Bay. It is only, however, in the rainy season that either of these branches are navigable, and then for small craft only; but it is believed to be quite practicable to open up a navigation in this river of 400 m. in length for four months in the year. The forests along the banks abound with timber fit for shipbuilding.

GODDINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1030 ac. Pop. 87.

GODELLA, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 4 m. N. Valencia, l. bank canal of Moncada, in the *huerta* or orchard of Valencia. It contains a palace, with two towers; a parish church, townhouse, and two schools; and has manufactures of chocolate, and a trade in corn, oil, silk, and fruit. Pop. 1244.

GODELLETA, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. of, and about 15 m. W. Valencia, on the side of a hill. It contains a parish church, courthouse, miserable prison, primary school, and a Moorish tower in ruins; and has two flour-mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 1069.

GODERICH.—1, A small tn. Upper Canada, cap. Huron, dist. on Lake Huron, at the entrance of Maitland river. It was laid out in 1827, and contains five churches and chapels, a jail, and a courthouse. Pop. 5000.—2, An inland co., W. Australia, about 55 m. square, in which open plains alternate with thickly-wooded land, fertile valleys, and extensive pasturages. It is watered by the rivers Beaufort and Gordon. The capital, Kojonup, is 90 m. N.W. Albany.

GODESBERG, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Cologne, circle of, and 2 m. S.E. Bonn, on a hill of same name. It is one of the most agreeable summer residences on the Rhine; contains several fine villas, and has a mineral spring and bathing establishment, much frequented by the citizens of Bonn. On an isolated height is an old castle, with a cylindrical donjon tower, commanding one of the most beautiful views on the Rhine. Pop. 1200.

GODHAVN, a Danish colony on the S.W. part of Disco, isl. Davis' Strait, and residence of the inspector of N. Greenland. In the vicinity are coal mines. Pop. 250.

GODIASCO [Latin, *Godiascum*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 18 m. E. Alessandria, at the foot of Mount Barlacca, r. bank Staffora, near the confluence of the Ardivesta. It contains a regularly-built square, on which are two handsome palaces, two churches, and a courthouse; and has a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Near it are some remarkable caverns and petrifactions. Pop. 1607.

GÖDING [Moravian, *Hodonin*], a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 34 m. S.E. Brünn, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank March. It contains a castle, parish church, and chapel; and has manufactures of tobacco, a trade in wool, horses, and cattle; a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 3710; of dist. 17,407.

GODMANCHESTER, or GUMCESTER, a municipal bor. and par. England, co. Huntingdon.——The TOWN, situated on the Ouse, ¾ m. S.S.E. Huntingdon, within the parliamentary limits of which it is included, has a handsome church, in the later English style; a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth; besides a number of useful charities. Area of par. 5590 ac. Pop. 2367.

GODMANSTONE, par. Eng. Dorset; 1154 ac. P. 179.

GODMERSHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 3077 ac. Pop. 424.

GÖDÖLLÖ, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 15 m. E.N.E. Pesth. It stands in a beautiful district; contains a magnificent castle, a church, theatre, and a fine park and gardens; and has a large general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 2330.

GODOLPHIN, a hamlet, England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.W. by W. Helston. The neighbourhood has long been celebrated for its tin mines.

GODSHILL, par. Eng. isl. of Wight; 6535 ac. P. 1316.

GODSTONE, par. Eng. Surrey, 6783 ac. Pop. 1657.

GODTHAAB, a Danish colony, W. coast Greenland, in Gilbert Sound, about lat. 64° 30′ N. It is the residence of the inspector of the S. district, and is the oldest Danish colony in Greenland, having been founded in 1721, by Hans Egde. It has a seminary for the instruction of native catechists, under the superintendence of a missionary. Pop. 740.

GOEDEREEDE, or GOERE, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the island of Goederede-en-Overflakke, 10 m. S.W. Brielle. It has a townhouse in the market-place, a Reformed church, and a school. It was formerly a large, walled, commercial town; and has been brought into its present state by inundations, fire, and war. Pop. 1118.

GOEDEREEDE-EN-OVERFLAKKE, an isl. Holland, forming the most S. portion of prov. S. Holland; bounded, W. by the N. Sea, N. and N.E. by the Haringvliet, and S.E., S., and S.W. by the Volkerak, Kammer, and Grevelingen, which are all portions of the estuary of the Waal, and communicate with Hollands-Diep. Before 1751, it formed two islands; hence the conjoint name of Goedereede or Goere and Overflakke, which were united by the filling up—partly naturally, and partly by artificial means—of a water-course that separated them; and which, at full tide, was navigable for vessels of considerable size. It is about 24 m. long, N.W. to S.E., by 6 m. broad. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, raising a considerable quantity of madder. Pop. 20,000.

GOENONG API or APEE.—1, A small volcanic isl. Indian Archipelago, Banda Sea; lat. 6° 35′ S.; lon. 126° 40′ E. It contains an active volcano, the last eruption of which occurred in 1820.—2, An isl. Flores Sea, off the N.E. coast Sumbawa; lat. 8° 11′ S.; lon. 119° 5′ E. It also contains an active volcano.—3, A burning island, Banda group (*which see*).

GOENTOER, or GOENONG-GOENTOER, an active volcano, isl. Java, prov. Preanger, about 94 m. S.E. Batavia; height.

6689 ft. Its eruptions of 1818, 1825, 1835, and 1841, all caused great damage to the surrounding country, destroying large numbers of coffee-trees, and covering extensive tracts with ashes, sand, and stones.

GOES, or TERGOES [Latin, *Gersa*], a tn. and port, Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. S. Beveland, 16 m. W. Bergen-op-Zoom. It is surrounded with walls protected by a ditch, and has seven gates. It has five open squares, of which the Great Market [Groote Markt], the finest and largest, is in the form of a parallelogram; is planted with trees, and is further adorned with the townhall, an old, respectable-looking edifice, which once contained the weigh-house. There are also a new corn exchange, a prison, a Calvinistic, dissenting, Baptist, and R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; numerous schools, a poorhouse, orphan hospital, and several other benevolent institutions, and charitable and religious societies. It has an old and a new harbour, defended by forts; a considerable commerce, but unimportant manufactures. Pop. 5425.

GOES, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Cea, near r. bank Ceira, 17 m. E. Coimbra, at the foot of the Serra d' Estrella, in a valley so deep, that in winter it is scarcely visited by the sun. It contains a parish church and a fine castle. Pop. 3150.

GOETA, a river, Sweden. *See* GÖTA.

GÖGGINGEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, 2 m. S.W. Augsburg. It contains a castle, parish church, chapel, and hospital; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, white lead, clocks, and potato starch, and saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. of tn. 1222; of dist., area 80 geo. sq. m., 16,135.

GOGO, or GOGEH, a seaport tn., W. Hindoostan, prov. Goojerat, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Cambay; lat. 21° 40′ N.; lon. 72° 16′ 30″ E. (R.) It is an ancient town, but had fallen much into decay while under the Mahratta government. The roadstead is considered safe during the S.W. monsoon.

GOGRA, GOGORA, SARJOU, or DEWA, a river, Hindoostan. It rises in the Himalayas, near Tadagur, about lat. 30° 11′ N.; lon. 81° 18′ E.; from which it flows generally S.W., through Nepaul, Oude, and into the prov. Bahar, where it falls into the Ganges, a little W. from Chuprah; lat. 25° 45′ N.; lon. 85° 10′ E. It is one of the principal tributaries of the Ganges, and is navigable for large boats to the foot of the hills. It is held sacred by the Hindoos, but not in equal estimation with the Ganges. Length, in a nearly straight line, about 450 m.

GOHUD, a fortified tn., N.W. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, 28 m. N.E. Gwalior; lat. 26° 24′ N.; lon. 78° 20′ E.

GOIANINHA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, near Lake Groahiras, 28 m. S. Natal. It contains a parish church, and a primary school. It has some trade; inhabitants chiefly labourers. Pop. 1500.

GOIL (LOCH), a picturesque sea-arm, W. coast Scotland, co. Argyle, stretching 4 m. N.W. from Loch Long. At its upper end is the pretty village of Lochgoilhead.

GOIRLE, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 15 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch, on the Leije; with a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 795.

GOITO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 9 m. N.W. Mantua, r. bank Mincio, here crossed by a bridge. It was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by a castle; a place of considerable military importance, and the scene of several engagements; an annual fair is held in October. Pop. 3581.

GOJAM, a prov., S.W. Abyssinia, Amhara, S. of Lake Dembea. It is a pastoral country, and consists principally of elevated plains and high mountains, surrounded by the Abai, in the form of a semicircle. The middle region is a table-land, from 2000 to 3000 ft. above the level of the river. This table-land is about 20 m. wide. Nearly the same space is occupied by the broken country, which lies between the plain and the river. It is intersected by numerous small streams, most of which fall into the Blue Nile. The ridges of mountains rise in some parts to the regions of frost and snow, and hailstones have fallen here of such size as to kill people and cattle. This hail lies on the ground sometimes for three days, before it melts by the heat of the sun.

GOKAUK, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 49 m. N. Darwar; lat. 16° 11′ N.; lon. 74° 58′ E.; on the N. acclivity of a hill, on the Gutpurba, 352 m. S.E. Bombay. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch on its E. and S. side, and is a place of considerable extent and importance. It had formerly a considerable manufactory of silk and cotton fabrics, both in the form of dresses and of piece goods.

GÖKTSCHE-DENGHIS [Blue lake], also called KEOHAM-SEE, and sometimes SEWAN, a lake, Russian Armenia, to the N.E. of Erivan; about 40 m. long, from N.W. to S.E., and on an average 12 m. broad. It is situated about 5000 ft. above the sea-level, in a basin surrounded by mountains, many of them covered with the richest verdure, not a few of the most fantastic forms, and several covered with snow. The water is fresh, and of a deep blue colour; and is said, by Chesney, never to freeze, though Dubois de Montpereux asserts, that when he visited it in the beginning of February it was covered with ice, in which the people who live on the banks of the lake were making holes, to catch the fish with which it is known to abound. In the N.W. of the lake there is an island, called Sewan or Sevan, with a convent on it.

GOLA-SECCA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 33 m. N.W. Milan, l. bank Ticino. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as bargemen on the river. Hannibal crossed it here with his elephants. Pop. 1601.

GOLCONDA, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. of, and 6 m. W.N.W. Hyderabad, on a hill; lat. 17° 23′ N.; lon. 78° 26′ E.; formerly the capital of an extensive kingdom. The fortress is now used chiefly as a state prison. The principal inhabitants and bankers of Hyderabad are also permitted to retain houses in it, to which, on any alarm, they retire with their money and other portable effects. Golconda and diamonds is an old association, but is no otherwise warranted than that the town was at one time a principal mart for these precious gems, which were brought there to be cut and polished. No diamonds are, or ever were, found in any part of the adjoining country; the nearest mines, most of which are now deserted, being probably 100 miles distant.



THE TOMBS AND FORT, GOLCONDA.—Capt. Meadows Taylor's Sketches in the Deccan.

GOLD COAST, British possessions, on the W. coast of Africa, having Windy Coast on the W., and the Slave Coast on the E. Its precise limits are not determined, but the jurisdiction of British authority, in this part of Africa, extends, with exception of a few sea-side towns, from Pram-Pram on the E., lon. 0° 10′ E., to the river Assinee on the W., lon. 3° 18′ W., or 230 m., stretching, inland, to Ashantee. The British forts and stations on this coast are Dix Cove, Cape Coast Castle, the residence of the governor; Annamaboe, and Fort James. There were formerly several others, but they have been all abandoned, one after the other; there were also some Dutch and Danish forts and stations on this coast, but the latter have been sold to Great Britain. A considerable trade is carried on with the Ashantees, who bring ivory, gold

dust, horses, &c., to exchange for silks, tobacco, rum, &c. The imports to Great Britain in 1866 were 192,152; and the exports to Great Britain in the same year, £388,500. More than 2,000,000 gallons of palm oil are exported annually. No executive or legislative council existed till 1850 at the Gold Coast, the power of enacting laws being vested in the governor and council of Sierra Leone. A judicial assessor, having very extensive jurisdiction, is resident at Cape Coast Castle, and British magistrates administer justice at Annamaboe, Winnebah, and British Accra. The abandoned station of Cormantine, founded in 1618, is said to be the first fort built by the English on the Gold Coast. It was taken from the former by Admiral de Ruyter in 1663; and from that period remained in the possession of the Dutch, under the name of Fort Amsterdam, till 1807; when it was plundered by the Ashantees. There are no harbours on this coast, and the surf is so violent that trading vessels are obliged to anchor 4 m. or 5 m. from the beach. Pop. 400,000. *See Supplement.*

GOLDAPP, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. S. Gumbinnen, cap. circle, and on a river of same name. It is an old and ill-built place, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; contains two Protestant churches; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, several tanneries, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 3869.——The CIRCLE, area 295 geo. sq. m., is flat, well-wooded, and well-watered; but has not much good arable land. Pop. 36,212.

GOLDAU, a valley, Switzerland, can. Schwyz, between the Rigi and the Rossberg or Rufiberg. There is a small village of same name in the valley, near the site of a former and much larger one, which, Sept. 2, 1806, was entirely destroyed, along with the adjoining villages of Bussingen, Rothen, and part of Lowerz, by a landslip of the Rossberg, which then took place, and which also converted this once beautiful and fertile valley into a scene of desolation, covering it with enormous rocks and other debris of the mountain, to the depth, in some places, of probably 200 ft. Upwards of 450 persons were then killed, 111 houses destroyed, and whole herds of cattle swept away. The near end of Lake Lowerz, though 5 m. off, was filled up by the quantity of stones, &c., thrown into it, and a wave produced 70 ft. high, which overwhelmed the opposite shore, and as it retired swept many houses, with their inhabitants, into the lake. The portion of the mountain that fell was about 3 m. long, 1000 ft. broad, and 100 ft. thick. No vegetation even now covers the bare space whence this mighty mass slipped off. The road through the valley passes over the debris, which extends from the top of the Rossberg far up the Rigi, on the opposite side of the valley, and winds through among enormous blocks of stone, beginning to be moss-grown. The cause of the catastrophe is to be found in the structure of the mountain. Its upper part is composed of conglomerate, very liable to crack, and resting on an unctuous clay, which separates it from the more compact strata beneath. The rains, which had previously been excessive, having penetrated through the fissures and softened the clay, which lies in a slanting position towards the valley, like a roof-top, the upper part of the mountain had nothing to rest upon but a lubricated inclined plane. It accordingly lost its stability, and descended in one mass into the valley, with the noise of thunder, and almost the swiftness of lightning. Smaller masses had fallen on former occasions; and again, in 1823 and 1839, other large masses broke off from the Rossberg, but fell only on the wreck produced by the great fall.

GOLDBERG, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A walled tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wend, on the Wildenitz, 26 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. It has a church, townhouse, courthouse, saline springs, bathing establishment; and manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco, several breweries, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2646.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 14 m. S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on an eminence above r. bank Katzbach, here crossed by three bridges. It is partly surrounded by walls, with four gates, and defended by three forts; is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a burgher, and several elementary schools, a poorhouse, workhouse, and hospital; and has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, several worsted and other mills, dye-works, tile-works; a weekly market, and four annual fairs. The place owes its origin and name to the gold mines which were worked here in very early times, and are said to have produced 150 lbs. of pure gold weekly in the beginning of the twelfth century. Some attempts have been made to work them in more recent times, but unsuccessfully. In 1813 a battle took place here between the French under Macdonald and the Russians under Wittgenstein, and another between Macdonald and Blücher. Pop. 6856.——The CIRCLE, area 177 geo. sq. m., is hilly, but tolerably fertile, and is watered by the Katzbach and other streams. Pop. 51,492.

GOLDCLIFF, par. Eng. Monmouth; 14,262 ac. P. 263.

GOLDEN, a small market tn. Ireland, co. Tipperary, in 'Golden vale,' on the Suir. It has a church and a R. Catholic chapel, and near it the remains of Rathassel abbey. Pop. 602.

GOLDEN-BRIDGE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 2 m. W.S.W. Dublin. It is well built, and has paper, flour, and barley mills. Pop. 2633.

GOLDENE AUE, or GÜLDENE AUE ('golden meadow'), a wide and flat valley celebrated for its fertility, the greater portion of which belongs to the district of Sangerhausen, in the Prussian circle (Regierungsbezirk) of Merseburg, the remainder to the Hanoverian portion of the county of Hohenstein, and which geographically forms a natural and distinctly marked boundary between Thuringia and the Hartz, but is looked upon as forming part of the former. The valley, lying at the height of from 456 to 550 feet above the level of the sea, forms a long deep depression, extending in an east and west direction from Nordhausen to Bennungen, and is shut in on the north by the spurs of the Hartz, and on the south by the Kyffhäuser and Schmücke ranges. The river Helme passes through it, and hence it was formerly named Helmaue. It contains the small towns of Heringen, Kelbra, and Rossla, but no others of any size. The valley was cultivated at a very early period; and the emperors of the Saxon line had favourite residences at Memleben and Wallhausen. The fruitfulness of the Goldene Aue has become proverbial, and the quantity of fruit, grain, rapeseed, and linseed it produces is extraordinary. Nordhausen alone is said to manufacture annually 17,000 cwt. of oil from the seed produced in the valley. In a wider sense the district from Nordhausen to Freiburg, on the Unstrut, and even farther, gets the name of Goldene Aue.

GOLDENSTEIN, or KOLDSTEIN, a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 35 m. N.W. Olmütz, on a hill above the Bord. It contains two churches, one of which is built in the Italian style; two castles, one of them an ancient fortress, in ruins; and an Augustine monastery; and has two glass furnaces. Flax is grown extensively in the vicinity. Pop. 1020.

GOLDHANGER, par. Eng. Essex; 2724 ac. Pop. 535.

GOLDINGEN, a tn. Russia, gov. Courland, cap. circle of same name, 78 m. N.W. Mittau, on the Windau, which here forms a cascade. It occupies a considerable space; but is poorly and irregularly built; has unpaved streets, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a circle school, and the remains of an old castle; a brewery, distillery, some general trade, and an annual fair. Pop. 2624.

GOLDINGTON, par. Eng. Bedford; 2735 ac. Pop. 606.

GOLDKRONACH, a well-built tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, in a mountainous district, on the Kronach, 7 m. N.E. Baireuth; with three castles, two of them in ruins; and manufactures of mirrors and vitriol. Copper and antimony are mined; and there are serpentine and marble quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 940.

GOLDSBOROUGH, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 3092 ac. Pop. 488.

GOLEGÃ, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, com. of, and 12 m. N.N.E. Santarem, on the margin of an extensive and fertile plain. It contains a large hospital, and a monastery; and has a much-frequented annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 2620.

GOLFE (ISLES DU), two inhabited isls., S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 10° 15′ S.; lon. 161° 45′ 40″ E.; the largest being pretty high. They are neither of them of any extent, and are entirely covered with a rich vegetation, but without cocoa-nut trees. The channel between them and the shore is broad, and apparently deep and safe.—(Findlay's *Directory for the Pacific Ocean.*)

GOLFO DULCE, a lake, Central America. *See* DULCE.

GOLI.—1, A tn. Senegambia, on the estuary of the Geba, 5 m. N.E. Bissao. It has a trade in ivory and cotton. Pop.

4000.—2, A small isl. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circle Zara, 3 m. N.E. isl. Arbe.

GÖLLERSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Göllersbach, 23 m. N.W. Korneuburg. It contains a castle and a parish church. Pop. 1278.

GOLLNOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 14 m. N.E. Stettin, l. bank Ilna; and on the railway from Stettin to Danzig. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and defended by two forts; and of two suburbs; contains two churches, and three poorhouses; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, ribbons, paper, and tobacco; an iron and a walk mill, a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 5600.

GOLLUB, a tn. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. S. Marienwerder, l. bank Drewenz. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in corn, cattle, and horses, and nine annual fairs. The village Dobrzin, so near Gollub as to be only its suburb, belongs to Poland. Pop. 1745.

GOLLUMBINCZE, or GOLUBINCZE, a vil. Austria, Sclavonia, 22 m. S.E. Peterwardein. It contains a castle, a Greek non-united and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3500.

GÖLNITZ, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, l. bank river of same name, 17 m. S.W. Eperies. It stands among mountains; is the seat of a mining directory; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a high school; and has manufactures of iron and copper ware, wire, and cutlery. Both iron and copper are extensively mined and smelted in the vicinity. Pop. 5300.

GOLO, a river, Corsica, which rises in Lake Ino, on the E. slope of the mountain chain which stretches through the island, about 15 m. W. Corte, flows E.N.E., and, after a course of about 40 m., falls into the sea 10 m. S. Bastia.

GOLOVATCHEFF, a cape N.W. coast isl. Tarakai or Saghalin, empire of China; lat. 52° 32′ N.; lon. 141° 54′ E. (R.) With the most N. W. cape of the island, Cape Maria, it incloses the bay of Nadiejada.

GOLS, or GALOS, a market tn. Hungary, co. Wiesenburg, 32 m. S.E. Vienna. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; and stands in a fertile district which yields heavy crops of corn, and rears fine cattle. Pop. 1800.

GOLSPIE, a maritime vil. and par. E. coast Scotland, co. Sutherland.——The VILLAGE, pleasantly seated on the coast, 7 m. N.N.E. Dornoch; is inhabited by fishermen, agricultural labourers, and other working people.——The PARISH is about 8 m. long, by 6 m. broad, and contains Dunrobin castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. 1804; vil. 1074.

GOLSSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 46 m. W.S.W. Frankfort, l. bank Dahme. It has a church, manufactures of tobacco, which, as well as flax, is extensively grown in the vicinity; and a trade in sheep, swine, poultry, and carp. Pop. 1061.

GOLTHO, par. Eng. Lincoln, 2540 ac. Pop. 159.

GOLTSCH-JENIKAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle Czaslau, 50 m. E.S.E. Prague. It contains a church, chapel, castle, and townhouse; and has manufactures of tobacco, a general trade, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2030.

GOMANIZZA, a vil. and port, European Turkey, Albania, 43 m. W.S.W. Janina; lat. (S.E. point), 39° 28′ 42″ N.; lon. 20° 18′ E. (R.) The village is of little consequence, but the harbour is safe and commodious.

GOMARINGEN, a vil. Würtemburg, circle Black Forest, 5 m. W. Reutlingen, on the Wiesatz, here crossed by several bridges. It contains a parish church. Pop. 1485.

GOMBAS, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Liptau, in a mountainous but well-wooded district, on a height, above the Waag, 7 m. from Rosenberg. It contains a parish church, and has glass-works. Pop. 1000.

GOMBEROON, or GOMBROON. *See* BENDER-ABBAS.

GOMBIN, a tn. Russian Poland, 55 m. W.N.W. Warsaw; with a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth, some general trade, and two annual fairs. Pop. 3624.

GOMERA (VELEZ DE), or BADIS [anc. *Parietina*], a tn. Marocco, prov. Fez, with a fort, on the Mediterranean, 55 m. S.E. Ceuta. It is situated between two high mountains; and contains about 700 houses.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, W. by S. Teneriffe, N. point; lat. 28° 13′ N.; lon. 17° 16′ W.; about 18 m. long, and 9 m. broad. It consists, properly, of one high mountain, the upper part of which, in winter, is covered with snow. It is naturally very fertile; but cultivation is entirely neglected, being confined to a tract contiguous to the coast. The centre is occupied by forest. Pop. 11,439. The capital of the same name is on the E. coast, and has a good harbour.

GOMERSAL, a township, England, co. York (W. Riding), 7 m. S.W. Leeds; the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen stuffs, and the spinning of worsted yarn. Pop. 12,880.

GOMETRA, or GOMETRAY, a small isl. Scotland, co. Argyle, between Staffa and Mull; and separated from Ulva by a very narrow sound.

GOMEZ, a small isl. New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the river Magdalena.

GOMMERN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 5 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. It is the seat of a court of justice; contains a Protestant parish church; and has a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1807.

GOMONA, a small isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Pitt's Passage, S. isl. Oby; lat. 1° 46′ S.; lon. 127° 27′ E. (R.); of middling height, and sloping from the centre towards each end.

GOMÖR, a co. Hungary, Hither Theiss, bounded, N. by Liptau and Zips, E. Torna, S.E. Borsod, S. Borsod, Heves, and Neograd, S.W. Neograd, and E. Sohl; area, 1236 geo. sq. m.; its capital, Pelsöcz, in lat. 48° 30′ N.; lon. 20° 20′ E. The surface is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians, one of which contains the lofty summits of Hrona, Tresznik, Czigan, and Sztudena; and stretching S.W. to N.E., divides the county into two distinct portions; the smaller of which, in the N.W., is drained by the Gran, which flows W., and carries its waters to the Danube; and the latter is drained by the Sajo and its tributaries, which belong to the basin of the Theiss. The climate is cold and variable; and the grain raised barely suffices for the home consumption. Some parts, however, are of great fertility, and produce good crops of tobacco and flax. Wine, also, of good quality, is produced; and the hills are generally well covered with wood. But perhaps the principal source of wealth in the county is its mines, which are numerous; and include iron, cobalt, tin, and saltpetre. For administrative purposes, the county is divided into five districts—Kis-Honth, Putnok, Ratko, Rosenau, and Serke. Pop. 160,674.

GOMÖR-SAJO, a market tn. Hungary, in the co. to which it gives name, r. bank Sajo, 46 m. W.S.W. Kaschau. It has a Protestant parish church; a gymnasium, with a library and museum; and manufactures of earthenware. Much tobacco, fruit, and wine, are produced in the district. Pop. 1049.

GOMUL, a river of E. Afghanistan, the channel of which forms the Golairee pass, or great middle route, from Hindoostan to Khorasan by Dora Ismael Khan and Ghuznee. It rises about lat. 33° N.; lon. 69° 22′ E., 50 m. S.S.W. Ghuznee, flows S.S.W. for about 50 m., when it bends round to the E.; and having made its way through the Soliman range of mountains, about lat. 32° 25′ N., is lost in the sand to the E. of it. Previous to its entering the range, it is joined by the Zhobe, a considerable stream, flowing from the S. During the rains, however, it continues its course to the Indus; lat. 32° 5′ N.; lon. 71° E. Total course, to the Indus, about 160 m.

GONAIVE, an isl. Caribbean Sea, off W. coast, Hayti, 28 m. W.N.W. Port Republicain; lat. (W. point), 18° 55′ 24″ N.; lon. 73° 18′ 15″ W. (R.) It is about 37 m. long, by 9 m. broad; and is almost surrounded by rocks and sandbanks. It has no permanent inhabitants, being destitute of fresh water.

GONAIVES (LES), a tn. Hayti, on the bay of same name, 65 m. N.N.W. Port Republicain. It has an excellent harbour, a naval and military hospital, public baths, and a mineral spring.

GONALSTON, par. Eng. Nottingham; 950 ac. Pop. 100.

GONÇALO-SÃO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, l. bank Potengi or Grande, 12 m. W. Natal. It contains a parish church and a primary school.

GONÇALO-SÃO-D'AMARANTE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Piauhi, 56 m. N.N.W. Oeiras. It was originally formed for the residence of Indians, called Acroas and Guégnês, who were living dispersed among the mountains in which the Parnahiba has its source. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants cultivate provisions, and raise some cotton. Pop. 1800.

GONDAR, the cap. city of Abyssinia, 21 m. N.E. Lake Zana, or Dembea; lat. 12° 50′ N.; lon. 37° 32′ E. It is

built on a lofty insulated hill, which is an extinct volcano, between two rivers, which unite below the town; houses widely apart from each other, of red stone, roofed with thatch; entire circumference of the city, about 11 m. It contains a ruined palace, many churches, and other buildings devoted to religious purposes. Gondar was, formerly, a royal residence; but is now, with the whole province in which it is situated, in the hands of the Gallas; and has lost much of its former splendour. Cotton cloths, of a fine quality, are manufactured here. The people of this city are represented as extremely licentious, and addicted to the most barbarous and brutal practices. Pop. estimated at 50,000. *See Supplement.*

GONDELSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 14 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. It contains a parish church and a castle, with a fine garden; and has a saw, oil, and other mills. Pop. 1320.

GONERBY (GREAT), par. Eng. Lincoln; 2230 ac. P. 1145.

GONESSE, an anc. tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. N.N.E. Paris. It has a remarkable church, founded in the 12th century; manufactures of hosiery, lace, cotton fringes; large bleacheries; and a trade in grain and fodder. Here, after the battle of Waterloo, the head quarters of the British army were established, July 2, 1815. Pop. 2684.

GONIONDZ, a tn. Russia, prov. of, and 32 m. N.W. Bialystok, in a marshy district, l. bank Bober. It consists of the town proper, and two suburbs; and is a poor place, with unpaved streets. Pop. 1373.

GÖNNINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, on the Wiesatz, at the foot of the Alp, 6 m. S.E. Tübingen. It has a parish church, a paper and other mills; and a trade in seeds and fruits, raised in the vicinity. Pop. 2422.

GONNOS, several places in isl. Sardinia, particularly—1, (*-Fanadiga*), A vil. and dist. div. of, and 30 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. It consists of two distinct portions, separated by a stream; the one on the right being called Gonnos, and the other Fanadiga. It contains a large church and a primary school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and articles in wood and iron; and a considerable trade in fruit, particularly cherries, pears, and melons; corn, brandy, cheese, and hides. Pop. 3313.—2, (*-Codina*), A vil., div. Cagliari, about 20 m. S.E. Oristano, on the E. slope of a hill, near r. bank Usellus. It has a very unhealthy site; contains an ancient parish and two minor churches. One of these, dedicated to St. Daniel, used to attract about 20,000 persons to the festival of that saint. A large fair was held at the same time, and a good deal of business done. Pop. 544.—3, (*-Tramatza*), A vil. near the last mentioned, on both banks of a small stream. It consists of indifferent houses, of stone and mud; and of narrow, irregular streets, so dirty and ill paved, as to be almost impassable in winter. It contains a church and a primary school, and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and an annual fair. Pop. 850.

GONOWITZ, or GANOWITZ, a market tn. Austria, Styria, in the neighbourhood of the Pollanaberg, celebrated for its wine, 19 m. S.S.W. Marburg. It consists chiefly of a long street; has a castle and a parish church, and, in its vicinity, mineral springs, and mines of iron and argentiferous lead. Its cattle markets are important. Pop. 670.

GONSINSKOIE-OZERO, a lake, Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, 58 m. N. by W. Kiakhta, called also 'Goose Lake,' from the immense numbers of geese that frequent it in the moulting season; and multitudes of which are killed by the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. Near it are several pagodas, around which are grouped small houses of wretched appearance, for the accommodation of the lamas.

GONTENSWEIL, or GUNDISCHWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, on the frontiers of Luzern, near the Winen, and about 14 m. S.S.E. Aarau. It contains a handsome new church; and has in its vicinity, at Schwarzenberg, a bathing establishment, finely situated, and well frequented. Near the baths there is a small seam of a hard black coal, resembling marble, which takes on a fine polish, and is cut into a variety of articles. Pop. 2119.

GONZAGA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, prov. of, and 15 m. S. Mantua. It was formerly strongly fortified, and still possesses an ancient castle; and has a parish church, nine oratories, and several public offices. Silk is manufactured here; and a large fair for cattle and agricultural produce is held in September. Pop. 15,847.—(*Dizio Della Italia.*)

GOOD HOPE (CAPE OF). *See* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

GOOD SUCCESS BAY, Tierra del Fuego, Le Maire Strait; lat. 54° 49′ S.; lon. 65° 13′ W. (R.) It is a good anchorage, perfectly safe, provided that a vessel does not anchor too far in towards the sandy beach at its head. Heights, of about 1200 ft. above the sea, surround the bay. Wood and water are to be obtained. The natives met with here have good figures, and pleasant-looking countenances, low foreheads, and high cheek-bones, with broad faces; the lower part projecting, hair coarse, and cut short on the crown, leaving a narrow border of hair hanging down; over this a kind of cap, or band of skin or woollen yarn is worn. Their whole appearance, little improved by inflamed and sore eyes, is filthy and disgusting; but they are a simple and inoffensive race; subsisting principally on fish and shell fish.

GOODERSTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2781 ac. P. 613.

GOODLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1167 ac. Pop. 294.

GOODMANHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2930 ac. Pop. 325.

GOODMAN'S ISLANDS, S. Pacific. *See* FEAD'S and GOODMAN'S ISLANDS.

GOODNESTONE, two pars. Eng. Kent:—1, 334 ac. Pop. 69.—2, 1864 ac. Pop. 392.

GOODRICH, par. Eng. Hereford; 2421 ac. Pop. 784.

GOODWIN SANDS, dangerous sandbanks, England, about 4 m. or 5 m. off the E. coast of Kent, the intervening channel forming the well-known roadstead called the Downs. Their entire length, N. to S., is about 10 m.; breadth, varying from 1½ m. to 3 m.; and in many places they are dry at low water. They are divided into two parts by a narrow channel, called the Swash, navigable by small boats. Off the N. end of the Sands, a light vessel is placed, another N. of the Swash, and a third near the S. Sand head. In hazy weather, a bell is kept constantly ringing, to warn vessels of their danger. According to tradition, these Sands formed, at one time, part of the Kentish land, belonging to Earl Goodwin, whence their name; and were submerged in the year 1097—the sea having broken through the wall, by which they had been previously protected from its incursions.

GOOJAH, a tn. Scinde, 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad; lat. 24° 45′ N.; lon. 67° 48′ E.; on a navigable creek opening into the Indian Ocean, close to Kurrachee. It contains a small bazaar.

GOOJERAT—1, A small fortified tn. Punjaub, l. bank Dhwara, a tributary of the Chenaub, about 70 m. N.W. Lahore; lat. 32° 35′ N.; lon. 73° 54′ E. Here, on the 21st February, 1849, the Sikh army was totally routed by the British forces, under Lord Gough. The former were 60,000 strong, the latter about 25,000. The battle was fought almost wholly by artillery; the British having about 100 cannon in the field, the Sikhs 59, of which 53 were captured. The country around Goojerat is clear and open, extremely fertile, and well cultivated.—2, A prov. Hindoostan, *See* GUJERAT.

GOOLD, an isl., N.E. coast Australia, Rockingham Bay; lat. 18° 9′ 54′ S.; lon. 146° 11′ 30″ E. (R.); about 7 m. in circumference, gradually rising towards the centre to form a peak 1376 ft. high. The shores are rocky, with occasional sandy beaches; and the island is well wooded up to its summit—eucalypti (gum trees), frequently of great size, being the predominant trees. The grass is very luxuriant, and water abundant. The natives affect a friendly disposition towards Europeans; but are treacherous, and at once avail themselves of any opportunity that may offer of attacking and plundering boats or vessels. Their canoes are simply constructed of a single sheet of bark of the gum-tree, brought together at the ends, and secured by stitching.

GOOLE, a tn. and river-port, England, co. York (E. Riding), on the Ouse, 22 m. W. by S. Hull; the E. terminus of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. It consists of several spacious streets, lined with well-built houses, and contains a handsome new church, with a lofty spire; and places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and R Catholics; also national, infant, and denominational schools; and several charities. But the docks, of which there are four, besides a tidal basin, form the most important feature of Goole; one of these, the ship-dock, is 600 ft. long by 200 ft. broad, with 18 ft. water; the barge-dock is 900 ft. long by 150 ft. broad. There has also been recently added

a large graving dock. There are, besides, extensive bonding warehouses, spacious sheds, a pond which will hold 3000 loads of timber; and patent slip for repairing vessels. A fleet of steamers sails between Goole and some of the more important continental towns. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1869, was 485; tonn. 29,836;—steamers, 19; tonn. 2739. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared at the port during the year 1868 was, inwards, 1631; tonn. 184,738;—outwards, 1457; tonn. 169,081. Ship and boat building, sail-making, iron-founding, artificial manure and agricultural machine making, which are carried on to some extent, comprise nearly the whole manufactures of the place. A line of railway from Hull to Doncaster runs through Goole. The town owes its rise and subsequent importance, in part, to its situation on the Ouse; but chiefly to the opening of the Knottingley and Goole Canal, by which a direct inland navigation has been effected to Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., and to its connection with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Coal is largely shipped here. Pop. of tn. 7680.

GOOLKOO, a mountain-range, Afghanistan, 30 m. S.W. Ghuznee; lat. 33° 22′ N.; lon. 67° 50′ E.; upwards of 13,000 ft. high, and covered with snow throughout the year.

GOOMTY, a river of N. Hindoostan, having its sources in the hills of Rohilcund, about lat. 29° 45′ N.; lon. 80° 10′ E.; whence it flows S.E., and, traversing Oude, enters prov. Bahar, and falls into the Ganges, between Ghazeepoor and Benares, about lat. 25° 30′ N.; lon. 83° 30′ E. In its course it passes the cities of Lucknow and Juanpoor, becoming exceedingly tortuous below the former, and continuing more or less so to its junction with the Ganges. Its entire length, in a nearly straight line, is about 350 m. There are many other rivers in India, of a secondary class, of the same name, which signifies a winding course.

GOONANG TELLA, Celebes. *See* GORONTALO.

GOOR, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 18 m. E. Deventer. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and two schools; an old townhouse, a bleachery, and some calico and linen weaving. Here, in 1833, Thomas Ainsworth commenced his experiments in calico weaving, which led to the formation of a weaving-school for the teaching of workmen. So efficaciously did this school operate, that in a short time numerous workmen were taught and dispersed over the country; and the weaving of calicoes increased to such an extent, that Holland no longer required to be indebted to Belgium for supplies of that article, but manufactured sufficient for home consumption, and for exportation to the East India market. Since 1841, however, the weaving of calicoes has again fallen off. A monument to the memory of Ainsworth has been erected in the town. Pop. 1627.

GOORBAN, a river, Scinde. It rises in the mountainous tract between Kurrachee and Schwan, about lat. 25° 20′ N.; lon. 67° 38′ E.; and, after a S.W. course of about 60 m., falls into the bay of Kurrachee, lat. 24° 48′ N.; lon. 67° 6′ E. Though occasionally flooded, and having then a considerable body of water, it is dry the greater part of the year.

GOORKHA, a city, Nepaul, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, 58 m. W. Khatmandoo; lat. 27° 52′ N.; lon. 84° 22′ E.; formerly the cap. of the Goorkhas, before the formation of the present kingdom of Nepaul. The Goorkhas are the mountaineers of Nepaul, with whom a good understanding with the British exists. They now freely enter the native army, and are amongst the most faithful, active, and courageous of our troops; having particularly distinguished themselves in the battles on the Sutlej, in 1845–6. Besides the musket, they carry a formidable short bent sword, called a kookree, with the edge on the inside of the bend, after the manner of a reaping-hook, with which, at close quarters, they do dreadful execution.

GOOSE ISLAND.—1, British America, river St. Lawrence, about 45 m. below the isl. of Orleans. It is well cultivated, and produces wheat and hay. It also maintains numbers of cattle.—2, U. States, Connecticut; lat. 41° 13′ N.; lon. 72° 42′ W. (n.)—3, One of the Furneaux Islands; lat. 40° 19′ N.; lon. 147° 47′ E. (n.)—4, Christmas Sound, S. coast Terra del Fuego; so named by Captain Cook.—5, Australia, S. coast, between Cape Arid and Middle Island; lat. 34° 5′ S.; lon. 123° 9′ E.; about 1½ m. long, by 1 m. broad, at the widest part. The rock is a coarse sienite, forming detached bare masses and ridges, but none of considerable height. In the hollows the soil appears rich, dark, and pulverulent, with much admixture of unformed bird-guano. The scanty vegetation is apparently limited to grass growing in tussocks, and a few maritime plants. The ground resembles a rabbit-warren; being everywhere undermined by the burrows of the mutton-bird, a dark shearwater (*Puffinus brevicaudus*), the size of a pigeon. Snakes of a dangerous species are numerous. There is a lighthouse on the island.—(*Voyage of the Rattlesnake.*)

GOOSEBERRY ISLANDS, a group of small isls. Newfoundland, E. coast Bonavista Bay.

GOOSNARGH, a township, England, Lancashire, 5 m. N.N.E. Preston. It contains a richly-endowed hospital for decayed gentry, founded by Dr. Bushell, in 1735. Pop. 1307.

GOOTY, a tn. and fort, peninsular India, prov. Balaghaut, 56 m. S.S.W. Kurnoul; lat. 15° 18′ N.; lon. 77° 42′ E.——The TOWN is approached from the plain by two breaks or openings, forming fortified gateways.——The FORT is composed of strong works, occupying the summits of a circular cluster of hills or rocks, connected with each other, and enclosing a space of level ground The highest part of these rocks rises 1000 ft. above the plain. *See Suppl.*

GOPLO, or GAPLO, a lake, Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. Bromberg, and circle Inowraclaw. It forms a long and narrow expanse, having nowhere a breadth of 2 m.; and yet is above 20 m. long. In several places it is dry. At its N.N.W. extremity there is a small village of same name.

GÖPPINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Danube, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Fils, 22 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. It is regularly built; contains a handsome church, townhouse, old castle, and hospital; and has mineral springs, with a bathing establishment; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, paper, and combs; a bleachfield, a trade in wool, and several annual fairs. Pop. tn., 5035; bail. 32,642.

GORABUNDER, a vil. and small fort, Hindoostan, isl. Salsette, W. coast, about 20 m. N. Bombay.

GORAM, a small isl. Indian Archipelago, S.E. Ceram; lat. (N.E. point) 3° 56′ S.; lon. 131° 39′ E. (n.) It has a small harbour on its N.W. side, and is a place of considerable trade. Its inhabitants, mostly Mahometans, are enterprising, inclined to a nautical life, and claim the sole right of trading with some parts of New Guinea; from which they obtain nutmegs, trepang, birds of paradise, and slaves. Refreshments, consisting of fowls, fruit, and sago, are abundant. It is sometimes visited by South Sea whalers.

GORBALS, par. Scot., included in Glasgow. P. 10,494.

GORBATOV, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 40 m. S.W. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Oka, a little below the confluence of the Kliasma. It has a parish church, a convent, tanneries and rope-works, a fishery, and some shipping trade. Pop. 2070.

GÖRCHEN, or MIETSKA GORKA, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 52 m. S. Posen. It contains three churches; and has several distilleries and breweries, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1418.

GORCUM, a tn. Holland. *See* GORKUM.

GORDA PUNTA, several headlands, including:—1, A point on the S. coast of Cuba, 52 m. S. by E. Havanna.—2, A cape, Central America, Mosquito coast, 47 m. S. of Cape Gracias á Dios.

GORDES [Latin, *Gordæ*], a vil. France, dep. Vaucluse, 8 m. W.N.W. Apt. It has a trade in ironware and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2937.

GORDON, a small vil. and par. Scotland, co. Berwick. The VILLAGE is 8½ m. N.W. Kelso; and the PARISH, which contains 8900 ac., gave the title to the noble family of Gordon, supposed to have settled here in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Pop. vil 336.

GORDONA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. Sondrio, dist. of, and about 5 m. S.S.W. Chiavenna, r. bank Mera, at the entrance of the valley of Bodengo. It contains a parish church, and several mills. The Bogia, in the vicinity, in descending from the mountains, presents the appearance of a stupendous cascade. Pop. 975.

GORDONCILLO, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and about 22 m. from Leon, in a plain. It contains a parish church, a large townhouse, and a primary school; and, being centrally situated, has some transit trade, particularly in wine. Pop. 1808

GORE, a dist. Upper Canada, comprising cos. Wentworth and Halton, bounded, E. by Lake Ontario; S. and W. by the districts London and Niagara; and N. by York and Home. It is watered by the Ouse or Grand River, the head branches of which are diffused over the whole of the W. part of the district; and contains some of the richest, best settled, and most highly-cultivated townships in Upper Canada. Many of the farms here have flourishing orchards attached to them. Freestone and limestone are abundant, and are exported. Pop. about 40,000.

GORÉE, a small isl. belonging to the French, on W. coast Africa, immediately S. of Cape-de-Verd, and separated from the mainland by the Strait of Dacar; lat. 14° 39′ N.; lon. 17° 24′ W. It is 3 m. in circuit, and consists of a naked mass of black basalt, rising in some places to the height of several hundred feet perpendicular. The landing-place is on the N.E. side of the island, in a small sandy bay. In the centre, on an elevated plateau, stands the fort; and on a sandy plain, at the foot of the rock, is the town of Gorée, occupying in all about two-thirds of the whole area of the island. It is fortified, has local courts, two schools, some manufactures, and boat-building yards; but the only remarkable building is the barracks. The roadstead is N.E. of the island, well sheltered, and safe for eight months in the year. The island produces nothing, and is scarce of water. It is, however, the chief entrepôt of the French trade in W. Africa. It belonged originally to the Dutch, who took possession of it in 1617. Pop. of tn. 3500.

GORELOY, one of the Aleutian isls., containing an active volcano; lat. 51° 56′ N.; lon. 178° 40′ W. (R.)

GORE'S ISLAND. *See* MATTHEW (ST.) ISLAND.

GORESBRIDGE, a vil. Ireland, co. of, and 10 m. E.S.E. Kilkenny, r. bank Barrow. Pop. 419.

GOREY, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 24 m. N.N.E. Wexford. It is of a decent and respectable appearance. It has a handsome courthouse and market-house, a spacious parish church, an elegant R. Catholic chapel, and Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house; two endowed and five private schools; a fever hospital, dispensary, and other charities; extensive flour-mills, and a large brewery. Two cattle shows, and eleven fairs for horses, cattle, and pigs, are held annually. Weekly market on Saturday. Pop. 2673.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GÖRGENY-SZENT-IMRE, ST. EMERICH, or GURGIU, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, l. bank Görgeny, 63 m. E. Klausenburg. It stands in a mountainous, but well-wooded district; contains a Protestant and a Greek united church, and the ruins of an old castle; and has a paper and several flour mills, glass-works, and salt mines. Pop. 1145.

GÖRGÖ, two places, Hungary:—1, (GARHOW, or GARG), a vil. co. Zips, Hither Theiss, dist. of, and about 4 m. from Leutschau, in a plain on a stream of same name, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a handsome chapel. P. 900. —2, (or GERGOU), a vil. Hither Theiss, co. Torno, about 15 m. from Rosenau. It stands in a valley, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has four mills. Pop. 1450.

GORGONA.—1, An isl. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of New Granada, from which it is distant about 25 m.; lat. (N. point) 3° N.; lon. 78° 9′ W. (R.); 6 m. long by 1 m. broad, and 1296 ft. high. It is well covered with large trees; and its only inhabitants are numerous black monkeys, Indian conies, and snakes. Shell-fish, on which the monkeys eagerly feed, are abundantly found at low-water. (Dampier.)—2, An isl. Gulf of Genoa, about 20 m. S.W. Leghorn; lat. 43° 25′ 48″ N.; lon. 9° 53′ 30″ E. (R.) It is 9 m. in circumference, almost entirely covered with wood, and noted for its anchovy fisheries, in which the inhabitants are chiefly engaged.—3, A vil. New Granada, isthmus of Panama; a station on the railway between Chagres and Panama.

GORGONZOLA, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, gov. of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Milan, pleasantly situated near the canal of Martesana. It is the seat of a court of law and several public offices; contains a magnificent parish church, adorned with numerous sculptures, frescoes, and paintings, and supported by 44 Corinthian columns; and has an extensive trade in ewe-milk cheese, of the kind called *stracchini;* and an annual fair. In 1158 the Milanese were here surprised and defeated by the troops of Frederick Barbarossa. Pop. 4320.

GORI, or GORY, a market tn. Russia, gov. of, and 45 m. N.E. Mohilev, on the Bistra. It contains three Greek united churches.

GORI, a considerable tn. of W. Africa, on a small isl. of same name, l. bank Niger, about midway between Egga and the confluence of the Tchadda. It is a place of some importance, and has a noted weekly market, to which slaves are brought for sale from all parts around. The other chief articles disposed of at this market are salt, tobes, country cloth, camwood, hoes and shovels, calabashes, wooden spoons and platters, mats, straw hats, bows and arrows, twine and silk, Indian corn, seeds, Shea butter, yams, dried buffaloes' flesh, and dried fish.

GORIN, a river, Russia, which rises about 18 m. S.S.W. Kremenetz, in the S.W. of gov. Volhynia, near the frontiers of Galicia; flows N., in a very circuitous course, through that government, passing the towns of Zaslav and Ostrog; enters gov. Minsk, and shortly after, among the morasses of Pink, divides into two branches, which join r. bank Pripet. Its whole course is about 300 m.; its principal affluent is the Slutch, which joins it on the r., and nearly doubles its volume.

GORINCHEM, a tn. Holland. *See* GORKUM.

GORING, two pars. England:—1, Oxford; 4377 ac. Pop. 993.—2, Sussex; 2182 ac. Pop. 569.

GÖRISSEIFEN (OBER or KÖNIGLICH), a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 30 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, with a Protestant church, and several mills. Pop. 2402.

GÖRITZ.—1, A tn. Austria. *See* GÖRZ.——2, A tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 21 m. N.N.E. Frankfort, near r. bank Oder. It contains a Protestant parish church; and has two annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 1601.

GÖRITZ, a tn. Illyria. *See* GÖRZ.

GORIZIA, a tn. Austria. *See* GÖRZ.

GORJAN, a vil. Austria, Selavonia, co. Veroes, 8 m. from Denkovar. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1290.

GORKUM, or GORCUM [Dutch, *Gorinchem*, usually shortened to *Gorkum*], a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 22 m. E.S.E. Rotterdam, r. bank Merwede, at the junction of the Linge, by which it is intersected; and connected by canal with Vianen, on the Lek. It is surrounded by walls, has four gates, and a good harbour, formed by the Linge, which is crossed by three wooden bridges. There are several open market-places, in one of which stands the townhouse, a good-looking old building. There are also a prison, custom-house, barrack, arsenal, and military hospital; six churches, and a small synagogue. The charitable and benevolent institutions are numerous; the more important are the general hospital, poorhouse, and the hospitals for old men, for old women, and for orphans. Gorkum has also a library, a literary society, a Latin, town, drawing, and mathematical school; a burgher, a poor, and numerous other schools. The principal trade is in grain, potatoes, hemp, and other farm produce, and in fishing; but there are also breweries, a vinegar-work, tan-works, boat-building yards, rope-works, &c. Pop. 8420.

GORLA (MAGGIORE and MINORE), two adjacent vils. and coms. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and about 4 m. from Milan, l. bank Olona, near the top of the valley formed by the stream. Each of them contains a church; that of Gorla-Maggiore being particularly handsome. Gorla-Minore has cotton-mills. The district produces excellent wine. There is an elegant palace, called Magna, in the vicinity. P. 2671.

GORLAGO [Latin, *Gurgalacus*], a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 7 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, in a plain, r. bank Cherio. It has a magnificent parish church, adorned with frescoes and paintings by distinguished masters; the remains of an old castle; manufactures of muslins, silk-mills, and an annual fair, which lasts several days. Pop. 1149.

GORLESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2175 ac. Pop. 4472.

GORLICE, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Jaslo, on the Roppa or Rappa, 20 m. E.N.E. Neu-Sandec. It lies on a height; and has a church, bleacheries, and important grain-markets. Pop. 3786. *See Suppl.*

GÖRLITZ [Wendisch, *Folerz;* Polish, *Gorlic*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 52 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, chief place circle of same name, picturesquely situated on an eminence above l. bank Neisse, and on the railway from Dresden to Breslau. It consists of the inner town, surrounded

by walls, with eleven gates, and of three suburbs, and is well built, having generally substantial houses lined with arcades, several large squares, and spacious streets. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and of several public offices; contains one R. Catholic, and eight Protestant churches, one of them handsome, and among the largest in the country, with five aisles and a curious crypt hewn in the rock; a gymnasium, four burgher and other schools, a poorhouse, orphan asylum, infirmary, and three hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, and starch, numerous worsted and other mills, dye-works, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. (1864), 31,499.——The CIRCLE, area 258 geo. sq. m., is for the most part covered with well-wooded mountains and hills; but there is little arable, and no great extent even of good pasture land. Pop. 60,162.

GORO, or KORO, one of the Feejee islands; lat. (N. point), 17° 14′ S.; lon. 179° 26′ W. (R.) It is 9½ m. long by 4 m. broad, high, and apparently susceptible of cultivation to its very top. The produce of Goro is oil and tortoiseshell, and exceeds in quantity that of any other island of the group. Pop. estimated at 2000.

GOROCHOW, tns., Russia. *See* GOROKHOV.

GORODISCHTCHE, several places, Russia, particularly:—1, A tn., gov. of, and 16 m. E N.E. Nijnei-Novgorod. It has three churches and a monastery, in which the grand duke Alexander lived as a monk; cotton printfields, and manufactures of Prussian blue and white-lead. Pop. 3000. — 2, A tn., gov. of, and 33 m. E.N.E. Penza, cap. circle of same name, on both sides of the Kittich-Kelcika. It contains two churches. Pop. 1800.— —The CIRCLE is well wooded, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 104,000.—3, A market tn., gov. of, and 38 m. S.S.W. Tver. Pop. 1300.—4, A market tn., gov. Grodno, near Novogrodek. Pop. 1500.

GORODNIA, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 30 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist. of same name, on the Gorodua. It contains three churches, and has some general trade, both by land and water. Pop. 1700.——The CIRCLE is well wooded, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 80,800.

GORODOK, several places, Russia, but the only one deserving of notice is Gorodok, or Gorodez, a tn., gov. of, and 21 m. N.N.W. Vitepsk, cap. circle of same name, on the Gorodka and lake Nestchedra. It contains a Greek united church and a synagogue, and has a little trade. Pop. 1500; of whom about two-thirds are Jews.——The CIRCLE is densely wooded, contains numerous lakes, produces much corn, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 46,000.

GOROKHOV, two tns. Russia:—1, (or GOROKHOVETZ), Gov. of, and 90 m. E. Vladimir, cap. circle of same name, at the foot of a hill near the confluence of the Mojilanka with the Kliasma. It contains four stone churches; and has manufactures of leather, soap, and fine yarn, a bell foundry, tile-works; a considerable transit trade, particularly in fur, flax, and leather, sent to Astrakhan, and in caviar and salt-fish sent to St. Petersburg; and several large annual fairs. Pop. 2000.——The CIRCLE, in the E. of the gov., is only of tolerable fertility, and is more adapted for pasture than agriculture. Pop. 68,900.—2, (or GOROCHOW, or HOROCHOW), Gov. Volhynia, circle of, and 87 m. E. Wladimir. P. 1835.

GOROMBOLY, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, on the Sajo: with a Greek church. Pop. 1070.

GORONTALO, or GOONANG TELLA, a spacious bay, E. coast isl. Celebes; with a breadth of 55 m. at the entrance, widened towards its inner extremity, which is very little known, to 100 m. On the N. side of the bay, and not far from its entrance, is Gorontalo river and village; lat. 0° 28′ 30″ N.; lon. 123° 15′ E. The river has two small coves just within the entrance on the E. side, in either of which small vessels may moor. The village is about 2 m. up the stream, and the natives, who are chiefly Mahometans, carry on a considerable trade in wax and gold dust. Refreshments of all kinds are to be obtained here, including buffaloes, bullocks, sheep, goats, and poultry; horses also may be procured.

GORRAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4725. ac. Pop. 1188.

GORREDIJK, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden, consisting of one street, on either side of a canal, and another built on the highway, and intersecting it at right angles. It has a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a synagogue, and a large school; corn, saw, and walk mills; boatbuilding yards, distilleries, tanneries; a good trade, especially in grain; and two annual fairs. Pop. 1720.

GORRON, a tn. France, dep. Mayenne, 23 m. N.N.W. Laval; with some remnants of an old castle. In the environs also is the old castle of Bailleul. Pop. 2687.

GÖRSBACH, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and about 35 m. E.N.E. Merseburg; with a church. Flax is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 965.

GÖRSCHEN (GROSS), a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 10 m. S.E. Merseburg, on the Flossgraben, and in the vicinity of Lützen. A battle was fought here in 1813, between the French under Napoleon and the Allies under Blücher and others. The former had rather the advantage. Prince Leopold of Hesse-Homburg, to whom a monument has been erected on the spot, was killed; the Prussian general Scharnhorst mortally, and Blücher severely wounded. Though the Prussians have given this battle the name of Gross Görschen, it is better known by that of Lützen.

GORSEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 5 m. N. Zutphen, on the road to Deventer. It has a Calvinistic church and a school. Pop., agricultural, 629.

GORT, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 17 m. S.E. Galway. It consists of three wide and spacious streets, diverging from a square where the markets are held; houses substantially built of stone, and of a comfortable and respectable appearance. It has an elegant parish church, R. Catholic chapel, courthouse, bridewell, constabulary and military barracks, a union workhouse, and a national and other schools. It has no manufactures, and little trade. Market day, Saturday; four annual fairs. Viscount Gort, the proprietor, takes his title from the town. Pop. 2102.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GORTROE, par. Irel. Cork; 9043 ac. Pop. 1745.

GÖRTZKE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 27 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Buchau. It has a Protestant church, manufactures of stone bottles, and several saw and other mills. Pop. 1434.

GORUCKPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 104 m. N.N.E. Benares, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Rapty; lat. 26° 46′ N.; lon. 83° 19′ E. It is reckoned one of the most healthy stations in India. In its W. suburb is a temple of Geracnath, a Hindoo deity in high repute. *See Supplement.* ——The DISTRICT has an area of 7346 sq. m., or 4,677,792 ac.; of which 1,945,533 ac. are cultivated, and nearly as much more is capable of being cultivated. It is generally flat, and traversed by numerous streams, of which the principal are the Rapty, and larger Gunduck, both large, particularly the last, which is also remarkable for the magnificence of the scenery on its banks. The sheets of water to be met with here do not entirely resemble either the lakes or marshes of Europe. In the rainy season they are of great extent, and pretty deep; but even then they are in many parts hid by reeds, some aquatic trees, and many aquatic herbs, while in the dry season they nearly altogether disappear. The soil is moderately fertile, but requires much watering. This attended to, it yields large crops, two annually for the first three years after a fallow of two years. The villages are always built in high places, and each usually occupies the highest spot that is near the centre of its territory. The land nearest the village, and therefore the highest, usually extends from the village 400 or 500 yards, and receives the chief attention of the inhabitants; and being generally more or less manured, and carefully watered, usually gives two crops in the year. The lands next to these generally produce only one crop. The most remote and lowest lands are cultivated with winter rice, or with some kinds of pulse. The jungle forests abound in game of all descriptions. Elephants, tigers, rhinoceroses, bears, and buffaloes are also numerous. The Goruckpoor district came into the possession of the British in 1801, when it was ceded by the Nabob of Oude in commutation of subsidy. Pop. 2,376,533.—(*Trigonometrical Survey of India.*)

GÖRZ, GÖRITZ, or GORIZIA [Latin, *Goritia*], a tn. Austria, Illyria, prov. Carinthia, cap. circle of its own name, on the Isonzo, 23 m. N.N.W. Trieste. It occupies a very picturesque site, being built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a mountain slope, and consists of the high town, surrounded by walls, and defended by an old castle; the new town, situated in the plain on the l. bank of the river; and several suburbs. The houses are generally substantial, and in the

Italian style; but the streets are irregular, and most of them are unpaved. Görz is the seat of an archbishop, of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of several public offices; contains a cathedral, a fine building with a beautiful chancel and *sacrarium;* an elegant bishop's palace, a courthouse, townhouse, hospital or Casa della Beneficenza, a theatre, a general and ecclesiastical seminary, an old Jesuits' college, now converted into barracks; an old castle, used chiefly as a prison; and several schools, and literary, musical, and benevolent institutions. The manufactures are of considerable importance, and consist chiefly of leather, confectionary, earthenware, rosoglio, refined wax, and refined sugar. There are also several silk mills. Charles X. of France died here, 1836. Pop. 9970. ——The CIRCLE, area 814 geo. sq. m., is in its N. part bleak and mountainous; but in the S. mild, pleasant, and fertile, raising much corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 179,100.

GORZE, a tn. France, dep. Moselle, 8 m. S.W. Metz, on the Moselle, picturesquely situated in a mountain gorge; long a flourishing town, it fell into decay from the ravages of war. In the 16th century it was a stronghold of the French Protestants, and here Farel laboured some time. Pop. 1810.

GOSBECK, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1466 ac. Pop. 311.

GOSBERTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 8820 ac. Pop. 2091.

GOSCHE, a vil. Austria, Croatia, co. Agram, on the Save, 15 m. from Petrinia; with a parish church. Pop. 1700.

GOSCHÜTZ, or Goszyce, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 23 m. N.E. Breslau. It has a castle with a fine garden, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a copper, two paper, and several other mills. Pop. 1198.

GOSFIELD, par. Eng. Essex; 2990 ac. Pop. 595.

GOSFORTH, two pars. Eng.:—1, Cumberland; 8626 ac. Pop. 1116.—2, Northumberland; 6355 ac. Pop. 2943.

GOSHEN, a vil., U. States, New York, 105 m. S. by W. Albany; with a courthouse, a jail, two churches, two seminaries, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. about 900.

GOSIER, or GOZIER (LE) a maritime tn. French W. Indies, isl. Guadeloupe, on S. coast of Grande-Terre, 3 m. E.S.E. Pointe-à-Pitre, on the little Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 3567.

GOSLAR, a tn. Hanover, principality of, and 26 m. S.E. Hildesheim, at the foot of the Rammelberg, on the Gosa, in a valley, hemmed in on three sides. It is ancient; surrounded by lofty walls; and, though once holding the rank of a free imperial city, is greatly decayed, and has a dull, deserted look. A few houses, interesting from their antiquity, have survived the fire, which, in 1780, destroyed the greater part of the town. The buildings most deserving of notice are the townhouse, of the 15th century, adorned with fine carvings; the imperial palace, a mere ruin, of which, however, the part still remaining possesses some interest; the market church, in the Gothic style, with a library, which possesses a considerable number of Luther's MSS.; St. Stephen's church, the large R. Catholic church of St. James's, a chapel, formerly the porch of the old cathedral, and the whole of that structure which now remains; and the poorhouse, an antique building, of venerable appearance. The manufactures consist chiefly of copper and iron wares, carpets, playing cards, glue, leather, and tobacco; and there are numerous distilleries, and oil and other mills. In the neighbourhood are several furnaces for smelting the ores of the Rammelberg, the mines of which, including gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, have been worked for nearly 800 years; but are now nearly exhausted. An adjoining hill contains immense slate quarries. Pop. 8203

GOSPICH, a market tn. Austria, Croatia, 67 m. S. Carlstadt, on the Novchicza. It is the head-quarters of the Sikkara regiment; contains a R. Catholic parish church, an old castle, with fine gardens, a high school, and gunpowder magazine. Pop. 1280.

GOSPORT, a market tn. and seaport, England, co. Hants, W. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, and directly opposite the town of Portsmouth, on a level piece of ground, and surrounded by a fortified wall and ditch, forming part of the defences of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport. It consists chiefly of three principal streets, intersected by a number of others of less dimensions; and is lighted with gas; the streets are straight, and tolerably well kept; the houses are generally of brick. There are two churches and five chapels—an Independent, a Congregational, a Wesleyan Methodist, a Wesleyan association, and one R. Catholic. The only other public building is the townhall, an indifferent structure of brick. The principal object of interest in Gosport is the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard. The arrangements made at this establishment are upon the most extensive scale, and so well ordered that no difficulty ever arises in supplying any number of ships with provisions at a moment's notice. The Haslar Hospital for the navy lies on the S.W. side of the town. Pop. 7366.

GOSSAU, a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 6 m. W.S.W. St. Gallen; with a good church and well-frequented markets. Pop. 520.

GOSSELIES, a tn. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi, on the canal thence to Brussels. It has manufactures of cutlery and nails; soap and oil factories, salt-refineries, bleacheries, tanneries, &c. In the vicinity coals are raised, in which some transit trade is done. Pop. 4558.

GÖSSNITZ, a market tn. Saxe-Altenburg, l. bank Pleisse, 8 m. S. Altenburg. It has a parish church, tile-works, saw, and other mills; and three annual fairs. Pop. 2301.

GOSTENHOF, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 1 m. S.W. Nürnberg, on the Ludwig canal, and the Furth railway. It has manufactures of tinware, playing cards, tobacco boxes, and articles in alabaster. Pop. 1638.

GOSTYNIN, a tn. Russian-Poland, cap. obwod of same name, 72 m. W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of a suburb; contains an old castle, three churches, a monastery, Piarist gymnasium and hospital; and has a wax refinery, and two large markets, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 3380.

GOTA, a river, Sweden, which issues from the S.W. extremity of lake Wener, at the town of Wenersborg, flows almost directly S.S.W. to the town of Kongelf, where it divides into two branches; the one of which proceeds due S. to the town of Gottenburg, and the other W.S.W., both falling into the Categat, about 8 m. apart; whole course, about 70 m. Shortly after leaving lake Wener, it forms the famous fall of Trollhätta, and several minor falls; but, by means of canals, these interruptions have been overcome, and the navigation perfected throughout. At Gottenburg, where its longer arm joins the sea, it has a width of 3000 yards.

GOTHA, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, cap. principality of Gotha, and, alternately with Coburg, the residence of the Duke; pleasantly situated on the Leina, here crossed by several bridges. 14 m. W.S.W. Erfurt, on the railway from Frankfurt and Cassel to Leipzig. It consists of the town proper, and four suburbs, the former occupying the side of a hill, in the form of an irregular polygon, surrounded by ramparts, which have been converted into promenades; and by a wall,



GOTHA, from the North-east.—From a recent Print, after a Drawing by H.R.H. Prince Albert.

with four gates. The houses are generally well built; and the streets wide, tolerably straight, and well paved. The principal buildings are the Ducal castle or palace, called Friedenstein, occupying the crown of the height on which the town is situated. It is a large, and, from its elevated site, a conspicuous edifice, not possessed of much architectural merit, but surrounded by fine terraces; and containing an interesting museum, a good picture gallery, and large library. There are also other two palaces occupied by members of the ducal family; seven churches, none of them particularly handsome; a gymnasium, and numerous other schools; the new mint, arsenal, theatre, house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary, and several hospitals. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, hats, carpets, leather, porcelain, musical instruments, and articles in gold and silver; and there are several tile-works, and numerous mills. Pop. 17,955.

GOTHA (PRINCIPALITY OF). *See* COBURG.

GOTHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 2740 ac. Pop. 792.

GOTHARD (ST.), a mountain range, Switzerland, on the confines of can. Tessin and Uri, belonging to the Lepontine or Helvetian Alps, which it connects with the Bernese Alps, and forming a kind of central nucleus in the great watershed of Europe; each of its slopes giving rise to an important river—the N. to the Reuss, the S. to the Tessin, the W. to the Rhone, and the E. to the Rhine; all which rivers rise within a circuit of 10 m. from its centre. Its culminating point has a height of 10,600 ft.; and at least three of its other summits are beyond the limit of perpetual snow. The Col of St. Gothard, which, at its summit level, where the Hospice stands, is 6808 ft. high, was long the principal pass over the Alps into Italy, and, though only a bridle path, formed a very important line of traffic, from which the cantons of Uri and Tessin derived great benefit. On the completion of the Simplon road, this traffic was almost annihilated; and these cantons, with the view of recovering it, have, at their joint expense, completed an excellent carriage road, in which, particularly on the Italian side, formidable difficulties have been surmounted, and much engineering skill displayed.

GOTHENBURG, tn. Sweden. *See* GOTTENBURG.

GOTHLAND, isl. Sweden. *See* GOTTLAND.

GOTKEE, a small tn. Scinde, 6 m. from l. bank Indus, 27 m. W. Subzulcote; lat. 28° 10′ N.; lon. 69° 17′ E. The houses, built of mud, are mean; but there is a showy bazaar, with numerous verandahs; and, likewise, a mosque of considerable size. The vicinity is infamous on account of the predatory and sanguinary character of its inhabitants.

GOTO, or the FIVE ISLANDS, a group of isls. Japan, isl. Kiusiu, prov. Fizen; lat. (S.W. extremity) 32° 35′ N.; lon. 128° 44′ E. (B.); extending thence to lat. 33° 5′ N. The principal are Fukuje, the largest; Fisago-sima, Narusima, Nisi-sima, and Figasi-sima; besides three others smaller, named Amisima, Misakisima, and Ukonosima.

GOTTENBURG [Swedish, *Göteborg*], a co. or län, Sweden, of irregular shape, on the E. shore of the Skager Rack. It is about 60 m. long, by an average breadth of 14 m.; bounded, N. by Norway, E. by län Wenersborg, and S. by Halmstad. Its coast is rocky, much indented by bays and sea-arms, and lined by an immense number of islands, generally small. The län generally is of granite and gneiss formation, though tertiary limestone also occurs. It is well wooded, and abundantly watered by numerous small streams, of which the most important is the Göta, which connects Lake Wener with the sea at Gottenburg; and, with the Olla, forms the harbour of that town. Agriculture has made considerable progress in recent years, though still the quantity of grain raised does not equal the consumption. Oats, rye, beans, potatoes, and flax, are the chief crops; and, in some parts, wheat is grown. Since the herring fishing has fallen off, the fisheries have lost much of their importance. Manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens and tiles. The principal export is timber. For administrative purposes, the län is divided into five fögderi and 20 districts. Gottenburg is the capital. Pop. 232,181.

GOTTENBURG, or GOTHENBURG [Swedish, *Göteborg*; Latin, *Gothoburgum*], a seaport tn. Sweden, the second in the kingdom in respect of population and trade, cap. län of same name, picturesquely situated on the Gotha, or Göta, here nearly 1 m. wide, 5 m. E. of its mouth, in the Kattegat, and 255 m. W.S.W. Stockholm; lat. 57° 41′ 18″ N.; lon. 11° 54′ 30″ E. (B.) It consists of the town proper, originally surrounded by walls, of which only fragments now remain; and of several suburbs; and is defended by two forts, placed on the opposite sides of the river, so as completely to command it. The houses, either of brick, faced with stucco, or of stone, have always a substantial, and often an elegant appearance; the streets, generally spacious and well paved, intersect each other at right angles; while several canals, branching off from the river, traverse the town in different directions; and by the numerous and often handsome bridges which cross them, and the rows of trees which line their banks, produce a very pleasing effect; so that Gottenburg, on the whole, is generally regarded as the best built place in Sweden. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a simple but elegant structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower, an excellent organ, and a richly sculptured chancel; two other churches, one of them handsome, and crowned by a dome; the townhouse, new exchange, governor's residence, bishop's palace, gymnasium, with library attached; infirmary, several hospitals, and other benevolent institutions; theatre, baths, and artillery barracks. The manufactures include sailcloth, linen, printed calicoes, leather, tobacco, and vinegar; and there are also oil-presses, cotton-mills, dye-works, and building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are launched; but by far the most important industrial establishments are tobacco factories, porter breweries, and sugar refineries; all of which are on a very large scale. The trade is very extensive; though the want of a sufficient harbour is much felt—the only harbour at present being a kind of natural haven, formed by the river, where vessels drawing 17 ft. lie in perfect safety; but at such a distance from the shore, that they cannot load or unload without employing lighters. The chief exports are iron and steel, copper, wood, tar, linseed, bark, bones, juniper berries, cranberries, and the above articles of manufacture; the chief imports—colonial produce, wine, salt, seal oil, cotton yarn, and twist. A considerable proportion of this trade is in the hands of the inhabitants, who possess shipping, which, some years ago, amounted to 23,000 tons; and has since rapidly increased. In 1865, the vessels of all nations which entered the port were 1870, tonn. 331,588; and cleared, 1724, tonn. 330,114. Gottenburg is the residence of a governor, the see of a bishop, the seat of several courts and public offices; and possesses numerous societies—literary, scientific, musical, and benevolent. It was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1610; but its history possesses no interest. Its environs are well laid out in planted walks, and its extensive communication, both with the interior by the Gotha canal, and with other places by regular steam packets, make it a desirable residence; but its site is said to be somewhat unhealthy. Pop. 45,541.

GOTTERN (GROSSEN), a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 24 m. N.W. Erfurt, near the Unstrut; with two Protestant churches, a considerable trade in garden produce, and an annual fair. Pop. 1843.

GOTTESBERG, a tn Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 42 m. W.S.W. Breslau. It has a Protestant church, two poorhouses; manufactures of calico and hosiery, tile-works, and several mills. In the vicinity is a coal-field, from which about 40,000 tons are annually raised. P. 2571.

GOTTESGAB [Latin, *Theodosium*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Elnbogen, in the highest part of the Erzgebirge, near the frontiers of Saxony, 75 m. W.N.W. Prague. It has a town church, and an hospital. Iron and tin are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1222.

GÖTTINGEN (PRINCIPALITY OF), in the kingdom of Prussia, division of Hanover, and landrostei of Hildesheim; area about 800 sq. m. It forms the most southern part of Hanover, and is separated from the main portion of it by a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is generally covered with mountains, mostly basaltic, belonging to the chain of the Harz; but seldom of great elevation. The principal river is the Weser, which partly bounds it on the W., and is formed within it by the union of the Werra and Fulda. In the E. it is watered by the Leine, and its tributary Ruhme. There are several lakes; but none of large extent. The mountainous districts are much encumbered with stones; but, notwithstanding, yield tolerable crops; and the valleys are of great fertility. Potatoes are a favourite and abundant crop; and

tobacco, flax, and rape are extensively grown. Cherries grow well in the open fields; but the other orchard fruits are confined to gardens. The pastures are rich, and feed great numbers of sheep; but the horned cattle are few; and horses, though chiefly used in agriculture, are not generally home-bred, but obtained by importation. The minerals include silver, copper, lead, iron, salt, and alum. The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloth, leather, delft-ware, glass, and paper. The forests furnish a large export of timber. The other exports, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn, thread, and metals. Almost all the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 113,646.

GÖTTINGEN, a tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, cap. principality of same name, in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Leine, surrounded by gardens and country seats, 59 m. S.S.E. Hanover. It is a place of great antiquity, and was early fortified; but the ramparts have been planted, and converted into agreeable promenades. It consists of three parts—the Altstadt, separated by the Leine from the Masch, and Neustadt; communication is maintained between them by six bridges. The town is generally well built, having wide and spacious streets, four public squares, and houses which are almost always substantial, and often elegant. The public edifices include seven churches and a synagogue; a



STREET IN GOTTINGEN.
From Batty's Hanoverian, Saxon, and Danish Scenery.

townhouse, courthouse, merchant-house, infirmary, orphan and other hospitals; but they are all eclipsed by the university, which has long enjoyed a European reputation. Though greatly fallen off, it still numbers several distinguished names among its professors, and has an average attendance of about 600 students; the principal building, to which William IV. of England contributed £3000, was completed in 1837; and connected with it are a museum, with extensive and valuable collections; an observatory, an anatomical theatre, botanical garden, and a library possessed of 330,000 printed volumes, and 5000 MSS. The manufactures are of very little importance; and consist chiefly of a few woollen tissues, tobacco, leather, paper, books, and philosophical instruments. There is scarcely anything which deserves the name of trade. Among the distinguished men whom Göttingen has produced, may be mentioned Eichorn, Mosheim, Michaelis, Heyne, and Blumenbach. Pop. 12,674.

GOTTLAND, or GOTHLAND [Swedish, *Götaland*], one of the large sections into which Sweden was originally divided, and including the whole of that country S. of lat. 59° 20′ N. It contains about one-fourth of the whole surface, and formed nine provinces, two of which had the names of E. Gottland and W. Gottland; but is now divided into the ten counties or län—Malmö, Christianstad, Carslkrona, Wexiö, Jönköping, Calmar, Linköping, Mariestad or Skaraborg, Wenersborg, and Götaborg or Gottenburg.

GOTTLAND, or GOTHLAND, the largest isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, from the coast of which it is at its nearest point 55 m. E.; lat. (S. point) 56° 55′ 12″ N.; lon. 18° 9′ E. (R.) It is of an irregular shape, bulging out considerably near its centre, and thence tapering gradually towards its N. and S. extremities; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 78 m.; central breadth, 34 m. It consists generally of a limestone plateau from 80 to 130 ft. above the sea, and intersected, particularly towards its centre, by a range of rocky heights, which nowhere rise higher than 200 ft., though their abruptness often gives them a greater apparent elevation. The coast is for the most part rocky, and is deeply indented by bays, forming numerous harbours, of which that of Slite, on the N.E. coast, is the best, and is not surpassed by any other in the Baltic. The climate being insular is much milder than its latitude might seem to indicate, and many plants which cannot live on the mainland opposite to it thrive well. Even the walnut, mulberry, and vine ripen their fruit in the open air. The soil is fertile, but the culture which it receives is very indifferent. The grain produced, however, more than equals the home consumption, and might easily be increased so as to leave a large surplus for export. Domestic animals are neither numerous nor of a good description, and manufactures have made little progress. Wood is abundant, and not only furnishes excellent timber and fuel, but gives great richness and beauty to the general scenery of the island; the plantations are chiefly of fir, but with a considerable mixture of hardwood, descending to the shore, and forming a fringe along the water's edge. The principal exports are corn, lime, timber, pitch, sandstone, and the so-called Gottland marble. Gottland attained its highest prosperity during the Hanse League, of which its town of Wisby was an important member. It then possessed above 100 churches, most of which, though in a ruinous state, still exist, and form objects of antiquarian interest. Administratively, Gottland, with the islands along its coast, including Faro and Gottska, forms a län, which takes the name of Wisby. Pop. 50,137.

GOTTLIEBEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, cap. circle of same name, 2 m. W. Constance. It has a Protestant parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, and an old castle, in the dungeons of which John Huss and Jerome of Prague were confined. Pope John XXIII., the chief instigator of the deed, was shortly afterwards sent to the same dungeons, by order of the Council of Constance. Pop. 285.

GOTTO, a country of central Africa, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo; formerly divided into several petty states, dependent on Bambarra; but now an independent kingdom, of which Mossidoo is the capital.

GOTTSCHEE, or HATSCHEVIE, a tn. Austria, Illyria, cap. duchy of same name, almost encircled by the Riese, 37 m. S.S.E. Laibach. It has a fine castle and church, and manufactures of linen and earthenware. Part of the inhabitants travel about selling wooden articles, fruit, ironware, and household utensils. Pop. tn., 750; of duchy, 20,000; area, 224 geo. sq. m.

GOTTSKA-SANDÖE, a small isl. Sweden, in the Baltic, N. of isl. Gottland; lat. (W. point) 58° 22′ 12″ N.; lon. 19° 19′ E. (R.) It is chiefly composed of sand, has on it two hamlets, and is known for its seals.

GOUDA [pronounced *Howda*], or DER GOUDE, contracted TER-GOW, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam, separated into two unequal parts by the Gowe, which here unites with Hollands Ijssel on the r. bank. It is nearly round in shape, and naturally defended by the ease with which the surrounding country, which is laid out in beautiful gardens, can be laid under water. The town is entered by five gates, is composed of neatly built houses, and every street, large and small, has a canal in its centre. The great market is a large, irregular triangle, with the townhouse in its centre—a spacious, substantial edifice, with a tower and spire. Other public buildings are—the prison, weigh-house, butter-house, and post-office. The Calvinistic church of St. John is noted for its painted glass windows, executed by the brothers Wouter

and Dirk Krabeth, and said to be nearly the finest in Europe. There are also an evangelical Lutheran, two R. Catholic, and a Jansenist church, and a synagogue. The charities and benevolent institutions are various, including several general hospitals, one for old men, and one for orphans, and several other special foundations and associations; and schools of different kinds and grades, including Latin, drawing, poor, &c., are numerous. Cloth and bombazines were at one time manufactured to a considerable extent in Gouda; and, in 1751, there were 374 pipe-works, employing 3000 hands; and potteries and breweries were likewise at one time numerous. The cloth manufactures no longer exist; and there are now only 16 pipe-works, 10 potteries, and two breweries. The other manufactures carried on are bricks, which are largely made, from clay obtained from the bed of the Ijssel; cotton-weaving, parchment, leather, white lead; and there are three boat-building yards, two soap-works, three snuff, four corn, and several other kinds of mills. Excellent pike and smelts are caught in the river. Gouda communicating directly, by canal, with Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c., has a considerable transit trade. It is, likewise, a market for flax, but more especially for cheese, large quantities of which are brought here to the market, and sold under the name of Gouda cheese. There are several annual fairs. Pop. 15,514.

GOUDHURST, par. Eng. Kent; 9685 ac. Pop. 2594.

GOUFFRE, a river, Lower Canada. It rises in some rocky hills, called Mont-des-Roches, co. Saguenay, and falls into the St. Lawrence, opposite the isl. Coudre; lat. 47° 25′ N.; lon. 70° 30′ W. It is winding, tortuous, and full of rapids, but none either violent or formidable. The estuary of this river, with exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water.

GOUGH'S ISLAND, or DIEGO ALVAREZ, an island S. Atlantic, S.S.E. Tristan d' Acunha; lat. 40° 19′ S.; lon. 9° 41′ W. (R.) It is 15 to 16 m. round, and rises about 4385 ft. above the sea; is covered mostly with mossy grass, and small bushy trees. The steep cliffs rise almost perpendicularly from the sea, having several beautiful cascades of water issuing from the fissures between them.

GOUGICHIN LAKE, Upper Canada, a continuation of Lake Simcoe, about 12 m. long, and from 3 m. to 5 m. broad. The scenery around it is very romantic; the shores being indented with many beautiful bays, and the lake itself studded with islands.

GOUKCHA, a lake, Russian Armenia. *See* GÖTKSCHE.

GOULBURN, a tn. New S. Wales, co. Argyle, 125 m. S.W. Sidney, near an angle formed by the junction of the Mulwaree with the principal branch of the river Wollondilly, called Goulburn plains. Pop. 3241.

GOULBURN ISLANDS, two isls. N. coast of Australia, between Cape Cockburn and Cape Brathwaite, the one called North Island, the other South Island; the N. point of the former is in lat. 11° 26′ S.; lon. 133° 24′ E. (R.) The S. island, as described by Captain King, is covered to a great extent with luxuriant grass, 6 ft. high, and the sides of the hills with wood, principally a eucalyptus, of small size. Flowers and shrubs also abound, including a superb grevillea, with scarlet flowers. The only edible fruit found on the island was a small black grape, of inferior quality.

GOULCEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1440 ac. Pop. 379.

GOUNDIAM, a vil. of W. Africa, Upper Galam, r. bank Falémé; lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 12° 12′ W.; inhabited during the season of cultivation; but after harvest it is evacuated, in consequence of the incursions of the Bambarras and Moors.

GOUNIAM, two vils. of W. Africa, Bondou:—1, (*-Sissé*); lat. 14° 50′ N.; lon. 12° 24′ W. It is of considerable size, and is well supplied with good water.—2, (*-Amadou*), about 2½ m. S. by W. the former.

GOUR, or GAUR, a ruined city, Hindoostan, anc. cap. of Bengal, dist. Dinagepoor, 50 m. N. Moorshedabad; lat. 24° 53′ N.; lon. 88° 15′ E. It extended about 7 m. along the banks of the old Ganges, or, including suburban villages, about 15 m., with a breadth of 2 m. to 3 m., and was a populous and flourishing city upwards of 2000 years ago. Its decay proceeded from a change in the course of the Ganges, which, about two centuries since, deserted its old channel close by the city, and took that which it now occupies, distant 4 m. to 5 m. The principal ruins of this ancient capital are those of a magnificent mosque, 170 ft. long by 130 ft. broad, built of brick, and faced with a kind of black porphyry, two picturesque gates, and a large edifice faced with bricks of various colours. This edifice contains a noble apartment, about 36 ft. square, and 40 ft. to 50 ft. in height. There are several other mosques in tolerable preservation, and an obelisk or tower, of about 100 ft. in height, with a stair inside. The numerous tanks and reservoirs, some of them very large, which supplied the ancient city with water, are now swarming with alligators, mosquitos, and all sorts of vermin. Several villages now stand on the site of the city.

GOURDON, a tn. France, dep. Lot, on the Bleu, 20 m. N. by W. Cahors, on a sandy slope, backed by a rock, and once strongly fortified. It has a communal college, an old church, with lofty towers, the ruins of a chateau, founded in 960; manufactures of linen, hats, and woollens; and a trade in wine and walnuts. Pop. 5099.

GOURIEV, a tn. and fortress, Russia, gov. Orenburg, r. bank Ural, at its embouchure in the Caspian. It contains three churches, and 400 houses; and has an active trade in fish, caviar, and furs. Pop. 2000.

GOURNAY-EN-BRAY [Latin, *Gonacum*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 28 m. E. Rouen, finely situated on the Epte. It is well built, and begirt with agreeable boulevards; has an old church, a tribunal of commerce, a public library; tanneries, leather-works, glass-houses, and potteries, and a trade in excellent butter, made in the vicinity. Pop. 3282.

GOUROCK, a pleasant maritime vil. and watering place, Scotland, co. Renfrew, l. bank Firth of Clyde, 3 m. W. Greenock. It consists chiefly of a row of houses, many of them elegant villas, facing the sea, and extending along the shore more than a mile; is inadequately supplied with water, but kept in good order, and well lighted with gas. It has an Established, a Free, and U. Presbyterian church, and three schools. Gourock was the first place in Britain where red herrings were prepared; the process having been introduced there towards the close of the 17th century. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, but the greater number support themselves by house-letting; Gourock being greatly resorted to during the summer months, especially by the inhabitants of Glasgow. In 1822 a sailing vessel was sunk off Gourock, when 42 persons perished; and in 1825 a steamer (the *Comet*) went down near the same spot, through collision with another steamer, and 60 persons were lost. Resident pop. 2940.

GOUS, a river, Russia, which rises in the gov. and about 27 m. S. Vladimir, and flowing S. enters gov. Riazan, and empties itself into a lake, after a course of 60 m. Important iron-works have been established on its banks.

GOUSTA, or GOUSTA-FJELD, a mountain, Norway; lat. 60° N., belonging to, and on the E. side of the Langfield range; height 6354 ft.; and compared, in respect of the magnificence of its scenery, to some of the loftiest summits of the Alps. It is composed of gneiss and schist, covered in many places with masses of quartz and porphyry. The white birch is found growing on its sides to a height of 3700 ft.

GOUVEA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on a height near the foot of the serra da Estrella, 40 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. It has two parishes, a convent, a nunnery, and an important annual cattle fair. Pop. 1740.

GOUY-LE-PIÉTON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. N.W. Charleroi. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture; but some are employed in coal-mining and nail-making; and there are a brewery, a distillery, and some flour mills. Pop. 2700.

GOUZEAUCOURT, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 11 m. S.S.W. Cambray. It has a fair every month. Pop. 2350.

GOVAN, a tn. and par. Scotland, cos. Lanark and Renfrew.——The TOWN is prettily situated, l. bank Clyde, 2 m. W. Glasgow. At its W. end, and about 100 yards from the river, stands the parish church, a neat structure, with a tower and spire. A few years ago, Govan was a quiet, secluded village; brought within the sphere of Glasgow energies, it is now the site of extensive shipbuilding yards, of a large dye-work, and of a factory for throwing silk, the first established in Scotland. The salmon fishery here was at one time considerable, but is now all but extinct. This ancient place was classed amongst the largest villages in Scotland in the 16th century.——The PARISH contains about 10 sq. m., the most populous portion of which is included within the boundaries of Glasgow. Pop. tn. 19,200; par. 151,402.

GOVERNADOR, an isl. Brazil, in the bay, and 8 m. N. Rio de-Janeiro. It is very irregular in shape, its coast being much indented by creeks, and is about 8 m. in breadth, and 28 m. in circuit. The soil is sandy, and favourable to the growth of the *pitangueiras*, a kind of fruit, from which a jelly of a somewhat acid, but agreeable taste is made. In some parts, where the soil is of a more substantial nature, sugar-canes, mandioc, millet, and haricots are grown. The island contains a church and a primary school, and a building which, though little deserving it, bears the name of imperial palace.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, U. States, in the harbour of New York. It comprises 70 ac., and contains two forts—Castle Williams and Fort Columbus; the former a round tower, 600 ft. in circumference, and 60 ft. high, with three tiers of guns; the latter, a star fort, occupies the summit of the island, and mounts 105 heavy cannon; there is also a battery on the S.W. part, and extensive barracks.

GOVONE [Latin, *Govo*], a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 37 m. N.E Coni, l. bank Tanaro. It was once fortified, and is still partly surrounded by a wall; is the seat of a court of justice, contains a magnificent castle, with fine gardens; an ancient parish church, of Gothic architecture; and a Capuchin convent; and has a weekly market and an annual fair. Pop. 2838.

GOWER, or GWYR, a peninsular dist., S. Wales, forming the most W. portion of Glamorganshire, and lying between the Burry and the Bristol Channel. It is between 40 m. and 50 m. in circumference, has rocky shores, deeply indented with bays, and contains numerous antiquities and natural curiosities. The E. part of it is fertile and well cultivated. A colony of Flemings settled here in the time of Henry I.; their descendants still preserve, to a considerable extent, their original language and dress, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

GOWER ISLAND, one of the Solomon group; lat. 7° 53′ S.; lon. 160° 55′ E. In shape it resembles an arrow; it is low, and covered with wood.

GOWRAN, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny. The town, 8 m. E.S.E. Kilkenny, contains the interesting ruins of Gowran abbey and castle. Market day, Thursday. Area of par. 6347 ac. Pop. tn 786; par. 1905.

GOWRIE (CARSE OF), a rich and fertile dist. Scotland, Perthshire, extending for about 15 m. along the l. bank of the Tay, between Perth and Dundee.

GOXHILL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 8790 ac. Pop. 1138.—2, York (E. Riding); 831 ac. Pop. 58.

GOYANNA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 46 m. N.W. Pernambuco, cap. com., and r. bank river of same name. It is a large, well-built place, adorned with various fountains, and containing five churches and two convents. It has a tannery, a weekly cattle market, and a considerable trade in cotton, sugar, rum, hides (dressed and undressed), timber, dye-woods, and oil of mamona. Pop. 13,000.——The PORT is 12 m. from the sea, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest class of coasting vessels.——The DISTRICT is one of the most fertile in the province. Pop. of dist. 30,000.——The RIVER is formed by the union of the Tracunhaem and Capibaribe-Mirim, takes an E. direction, passes the town of Goyanna, and, about 16 m. below, falls into the Atlantic. It is both wide and deep.

GOYAVE, a tn., isl. Guadaloupe, on bay of same name, at the mouth of a small stream called the Petit-Goyave.

GOYAZ, a central prov. Brazil, between lat. 6° and 20° S., and lon. 46° and 52° W.; bounded, N. by Para; N.E. Maranhão; E. Piauhi, Bahia, and Minas Geraes; S. São-Paulo; and W. Mato-Grosso. In shape it somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the longer side of which stretches, N. to S., 960 m.; average breadth, about 260 m.; area, 360,750 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by lofty ridges, generally stretching from S. to N., and maintaining a considerable degree of parallelism. One principal chain, called the Cordillera Grande, forms the watershed between the Tocantins, on the E., and the Araguaia, which bounds the province on the W.; and another principal chain, bounding the province on the E., takes in succession, from S. to N., the names of Serra Mata Gorda Cristaes, Araras, Tabatinga, Duro, Mangabeiras, and Covoados; and forms the watershed between the Tocantins, on the E., and the São Francisco and Paraiba, on the W. A branch from the latter chain, stretching W. from near its centre, takes the name of the Pyrenees, and has the loftiest summit in the province. The space between the chains is occupied by vast plains and mighty rivers. Of these, the Tocantins and Araguaia, already mentioned, flow N.; each receiving in its course numberless mountain torrents, and carry the water of the province to the Para, and through it to the N. Atlantic Ocean; but in the S., where a watershed is formed by the Pyrenees, serra Escalvada, and serra Martha; the rivers take a S.W. direction, and, joining the Parana, belong with it to the S. Atlantic. The climate is healthy, excepting in the neighbourhood of some of the rivers, where extensive swamps have been formed. The hot season, during which violent thunder-storms are frequent, continues without interruption from November to April; the remainder of the year, during which there is a frequent alternation of sunshine and rainy weather, is regarded as winter. The low lands of the province are generally sandy, and very unproductive; the high lands, on the contrary, and those on which there is much wood, are of great natural fertility; and, when under proper cultivation, produce large crops of millet, mandioc, rice, and haricots. In the same localities, the cotton plant, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, water melons, bananas, and oranges, find a genial soil. The grape yields two vintages in the year; and all kinds of fruit are in superabundance. Sarsaparilla, rhubarb, senna, and other valuable medicinal plants grow spontaneously; and, in every quarter, numerous varieties of the family of palms occur. Here, too, grow the angico, from which a gum resembling amber is obtained; the tree which produces gum copal, the indigo, and the cochineal plant. The forests are of vast extent, but the want of the means of transport makes it impossible to turn them to account. There are immense herds of horses and cattle; swine are very numerous; and in the woods are multitudes of antas, ounces, wild boars, guavas, a species of wolves; cotias, or wild rabbits; various kinds of monkeys, and birds without number. The lakes teem with alligators, and other aquatic animals. The mineralogy of the province is little known, but among the minerals which have been actually found are gold, iron, diamonds, and various other precious stones and crystals, granite, limestone, rock salt, and different kinds of potters' clay. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into eight comarcas—Arrayas, Carolina, Cavalcanto, Flores, Goyaz, Palma, Porto-Imperial, and Santa Cruz. It sends two deputies to the general legislative assembly, and one senator. The provincial legislative assembly is composed of 20 members, and holds its sittings in the town of Goyaz. Pop. 185,000.

GOYAZ, or VILLA-BOA-DE-GOYAZ, a tn. Brazil, cap. of above prov., in a valley, surrounded by wooded mountains, on both sides of the Vermelho, here crossed by two bridges, 680 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro; lat. 16° 21′ S.; lon. 50° 35′ W. It occupies a centrical position, almost in the very heart of the empire; its site is uneven, its streets are straight and clean, but ill paved, and its houses mostly of earth. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of the provincial assembly, and a provincial court of justice: and the residence both of a civil president and a military governor. The buildings most deserving of notice are the governor's palace, the courthouse, the parochial and seven other churches, the hospital, and the establishment for smelting and refining gold. It has a superior and two primary schools. There are no manufactures deserving of the name, and the trade is confined to the ordinary articles of consumption. Owing to the lowness of its site, the town is liable to inundation; from which it suffered severely in 1839, when a number of buildings, including a church, were swept away. Pop. 7000 to 8000.

GOYCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 12 m. S.W. Brussels. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in agriculture, but there are also some breweries and corn-mills. P. 3043.

GOYTREY, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1332 ac. Pop. 554.

GOYZUETA, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, valley of Basaburua, on an affluent of the Ururuca, 27 m. N.N.W. Pampeluna. It contains a parish church, good townhouse, and primary school; and has iron-works and a flour-mill. P. 1460.

GOZZANO [Latin, *Gaudionum*], an anc. tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, prov. of, and 22 m. N. by W. Novara, in a plain. It has steep, winding, and angular streets, some good modern houses, a large and handsome parish church, of the Corinthian order; and the remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1763.

GOZO, or Gozzo:—1, [anc. *Gaulos*], a small isl. in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain, to the N.W. of

Malta, from which it is separated by a channel scarcely 4 m. wide, in which lies the small island of Comino. It is about 9 m. long, by 5 m. broad; area, about 40 sq. m.; lat. (Cape Dimitri, or N.W. point) 36° 4′ N.; lon. 14° 8′ E. (R.) It is surrounded by rocks and shoals, with openings through them to several small harbours. The interior is rocky, and contains several hills; the most conspicuous of which, near the centre, is crowned by the fort of Rabatto. The soil is very thin, and in many places scarcely covers the bare rock. It is, however, of great natural fertility, and much grain and fruit are raised; but the most important crop is cotton, the spinning of which is one great source of employment. There is also an alabaster quarry in the N.W. part of the island; and, on the S. side, at Port Maggiore, there are salt-works. Pop. 15,000.—The town of Gozzo, the principal place, has about 2000 inhabitants; and there are a number of villages.——2, A small isl. in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Candia; lat. (W. point) 34° 52′ N.; lon. 24° 2′ 15″ E. (R); inhabited by a few Greeks. A little N. of it is the still smaller island of Anti-Gozzo.

GRAAF-REINET, or REYNET, a division and tn., Cape Colony. The DIVISION, between lat 29° 30′ and 33° S.; lon. 23° and 26° E.; bounded, N. by the territory of the Bushmen; and surrounded on other sides by Beaufort, Uitenhage, and Somerset. Area, about 10,000 sq. m. The Sneeuwbergen, or Snow Mountains, intersect the S. part of the country, S.W. to N.E.; and from this elevated region proceed the head streams of the Camtoos, Sunday River, and Great Fish River, which flow S.; and of the Zekoe, and other rivers, which flow N. Great numbers of cattle are raised, the district being principally devoted to grazing. Pop. (1865), 14,695.——The TOWN, cap. of the division, is situated on Sunday River, 108 m. N.N.W. Uitenhage. It is regularly laid out with streets at right angles—the intervening squares being filled up with vineyards and gardens. The place of worship belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church has a lofty tower and neat spire. The town is said to be unhealthy in summer. Pop. 3717.

GRAAT, or GHRAAT, a tn. Central Africa, country of the Tuaricks, finely situated at the foot of a low hill, in a valley of same name, 193 m. W.S.W. Murzouk, about lat. 25° N.; lon. 11° E. It is surrounded with walls of sand and whitish clay, and the houses are built of the same material; it is a clean place, and has a superior mosque. Pop. about 1000.

GRAAUW, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 15 m. S.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a R. Catholic church, a school, and a small harbour, frequented by country boats carrying grain to Rotterdam and Belgium. Pop. 812.

GRABALOS, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. Logroño. It is tolerably well built; has steep streets, a square, parish church, several chapels, a ruinous townhall, prison, storehouse, cemetery, and two schools. In the neighbourhood are mineral baths, much resorted to. Pop. 991.

GRABER, or GRABERN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, 38 m. N. Prague. It contains a parish church and an hospital. A good deal of flax is here hand-spun. Pop. 965.

GRABOW.—1. A tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, l. bank Elde, 24 m. S.S.E. Schwerin. It stands partly on an island, is entered by two gates, contains a handsome church, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco, several mills, a considerable trade in butter, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5700.—2, A tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 11 m. S.E. Posen, l. bank Prosna. It contains a R. Catholic parish church, and a Franciscan monastery; and has a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1540.

GRABUSA, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, off N.W. coast of isl. Crete; lat. 35° 38′ N.; lon. 23° 35′ E. (R.); about 1½ m. in circumference. Between it and Crete a kind of harbour is formed, deep enough for the largest vessels, and protected by a fortress.

GRACAY, a tn. France, dep. Cher, 27 m. W. by N. Bourges. It is ancient, ill built, and has some remains of its old defences; and near it is a rude, probably a Druidical monument. Pop. 3205.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS.—1, A city, Central America, state Honduras, 40 m. N.W. Comayagua; lat. 14° 55′ N.; lon. 88° 18′ W.; on a fertile plain, but now in a state of decay.—2, A cape, Central America, Mosquitia; lat. 14° 59′ N.; lon. 83° 11′ W.—3, A bay, near Cape Gracias-á-Dios, of which the latter forms the E. point; with 20 ft. water at the entrance, and 16 ft. within; bottom clean, and of slimy clay.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores; lat. 39° 5′ N.; lon. 28° 4′ W. It is 6 to 8 m. in length, 2 and 3 m. in breadth, and is the most productive of all the islands; but is destitute of wood, and is much frequented by smugglers. It exports brandy and wine. Santa Cruz is the chief town. Pop. 12,000.

GRACIOSA (LA), a small isl., one of the Canaries, N.E. Lanzarote, from which it is separated by the channel of Rio; length about 10 m. and breadth about 5 m. Its nucleus is wholly volcanic; but a third part, near the S., consists of a limestone, full of marine shells. The interior is lofty, and consists chiefly of two lofty volcanic mountains, with a plain between them. On this plain, some barley and barilla are grown. The rest of the surface, where not bare, is covered by a low brushwood, among which rabbits are very numerous.

GRADACHATZ, a tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, chief place of dist., 67 m. N. by E. Bosnia-Serai. It is surrounded by walls, and has a great trade in cattle and timber. Pop., within the walls, about 3500; with extensive suburbs, inhabited by Greeks.

GRADE, par. Eng. Cornwall; 1981 ac. Pop. 315.

GRADIFES, a vil. and com. Spain, prov. of, and 16 m. E. Leon, in a plain, r. bank Esla. It is well supplied with water, contains a parish church, and a convent; and has an annual fair. Pop. 1935.

GRADISKA, several places, Austria, particularly:—1, [anc. *Servitium*], A tn. Illyria, r. bank Isonzo, 23 m. N.W. Trieste. It is very picturesquely situated, consists of the town proper, surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and a suburb; contains an old castle, now used as a house of correction; a parish church, normal school, and theatre; and has a silk mill. P. 1140.—2, (*O-*, or *Alt*), [old], a tn. Sclavonia, generalship Peterwardein, l. bank Save, cap. regimental dist., and opposite the Turkish fortress of same name, 33 m. S.W. Posega. It is a place of some strength, contains a cathedral, a Greek church, and custom-house; and carries on a considerable trade with Servia and Bosnia. P. 2299; of regimental dist. (area, 486 geo. sq. m.), 71,300.—3, (*Uj-*, or *Neu*), [new], a tn. Sclavonia, about 9 m. N.E. of the former, near the Sumetlicza. It contains a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church, and a German school; and has several mills. Pop. 2000.

GRADISKA, or BERBIR, a fortified tn. European Turkey, Croatia, r. bank Save, 29 m. N. by E. Banjaluka, and opposite the Austrian fortress of Alt-Gradiska. It was fortified in 1774 by French engineers.

GRADLITZ, or HRADISKO, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. N. Königgrätz, cap. lordship of same name. It contains a parish church and four mills. Pop. tn., 1090; lordship, 8873.

GRADO, a tn. Austria, Illyria, on a rugged and precipitous cliff on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Natisa, 19 m. W. Trieste. It contains a handsome church, and two chapels; and has a small harbour, much frequented by small vessels engaged in the tunny fishing. Pop. 2200.

GRAEMSAY, an isl. Scotland, co. Orkney, 1½ m. S. Stromness. It is nearly 2 m. long, by 1 m. broad; generally level, and produces a considerable quantity of grain. P. 286.

GRAENA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 28 m. E.N.E. Granada. It has a parish church, a palace belonging to the Marquis of Peñaflor, a courthouse, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. About 1 m. E. are thermal baths, visited annually by about 800 persons; temperature of the water 84° to 104°. Pop. 445.

GRÄFENBERG.—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, between two hills, on the Peller and Fischbach, 25 m. S.W. Baireuth. It is the seat of a court of justice, has a Protestant parish church, and a castle; vinegar-works, a brewery, three mills, and a trade in fruit and vegetables. Pop. 1039.—2, A vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Troppau, near Freiwaldau, famed for its much-frequented hydropathic establishment founded by Priessnitz.

GRAFENHAUSEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. Ettenheim with a R. Catholic parish church. Chicory, beet-root, and tobacco, are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 650.

GRÄFENHAYNCHEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 34 m. N.E. Merseburg, in a marshy district. It

has a church, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and leather; a trade in tobacco, hops, and cattle; and four annual fairs. Pop. 2742.

GRAFENORT, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Habelschwerdt. It has a R. Catholic church, an elegant castle, belonging to the Count of Herberstein; lime-kilns, tile-works, two saw, and other mills. Pop. 1210.

GRÄFENTHAL, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, cap. bail. of same name, in a bleak district in the forest of Thuringia, in a narrow valley on the Zopte, 18 m. W. Saalburg. It has a church, the ruins of an old castle, townhouse, and two schools; manufactures of cloth, a blast furnace, with steel and iron works, several mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and seven annual fairs. Iron is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 1422. Area of bail. 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,881.

GRÄFENTONNA, or TONNA, a tn. Saxe-Coburg, principality of, and 11 m. N. Gotha, cap. bail. of same name, on the Unstrut. It has a church and a castle; and manufactures of tobacco. There is a sulphur spring in the vicinity. Pop. tn. 1480; bail. 9390.

GRAFENWÖRTH, or GRAFENWERD, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the little river Kamp, near its junction with the Danube, about 8 m. from Krems. It contains a handsome parish church, with fresco paintings. Pop. 878.

GRAFFHAM, two pars. England:—1, Huntingdon; 2380 ac. Pop. 334.—2, Sussex; 1658 ac. Pop. 426.

GRÄFRATH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 11 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Itter. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church; manufactures of cotton goods, silk ribbons, and ironware; a trade in these articles, several polishing mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 1420.

GRAFTON, two pars. Eng. Northampton:—1, (*-Regis*); 1510 ac. Pop. 247. 2, (*-Underwood*); 2050 ac. Pop. 306.

GRAFTON.—1, An isl. N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Bashees, small and steep; lat. 20° 41′ 30″ N.; lon. 121° 57′ E. (B.)—2, A cape, N.E. coast, Australia; lat. 16° 51′ S.; lon. 145° 56′ E. (B.)

GRAGLIA, a tn. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 38 m. N.N.E. Turin. It is the seat of a court of justice, contains two parish churches, a gymnasium, and primary school; and has a weekly market. In the vicinity is a magnificent shrine, in the form of a Greek cross, and surmounted by an octagonal cupola, dedicated to the Madonna di Loretto, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Pop. 2875.

GRAGNANO, a tn. and com. Italy, prov. of, and 19 m. S.E. Naples, in a plain. It contains several churches, one of them collegiate, and a convent; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, and two annual fairs. Pop. 11,243.

GRAHAM LAND, a tract of lofty and continuous land in the Antarctic Ocean; discovered in 1832 by Biscoe, who took possession of it for Great Britain. It stretches from N.W. to S.E., between lat. 63° and 68° S., and lon. 61° and 68° W.; and is supposed to be of great extent.

GRAHAM ISLAND, or FERDINANDEA, a new volcanic island, which sprung up in 1831, in the Mediterranean; in lat. 37° 8′ 30″ N., and lon. 12° 41′ 15″ E.; about 30 m. S.W. Sciacca, in Sicily. In the spot where it rose Captain Smythe had, a few years before, found a depth of more than 100 fathoms. On the 18th July it was 12 ft. above the water, and had a crater in its centre emitting volcanic lava and immense columns of vapour; and on the 4th of August had attained a height of 200 ft., and a circuit of 3 m. It afterwards gradually lowered, and finally disappeared; but when examined, near the end of 1833, was found to have left a dangerous reef, of an oval form, and about ¾ m. in extent.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a tn. Cape Colony, dist. Albany, about 40 m. N.E. Algoa Bay, and 480 m. E. Cape Town; lat. 32° 40′ S.; lon. 26° 22′ E. It is the second town in the colony, is a bishop's see, and has a handsome church, several dissenting meeting-houses, and other public buildings; barracks, tanneries, and breweries. It is the centre of one of the five judicial circuits of the colony, and a place of great trade. The population, consisting of the civil and military servants of Government, merchants, mechanics, European labourers, and a few Hottentots, in 1865 was 5949. *See Supplement.*

GRAIGUE, two tns. Ireland:—1, (or GRAIGUEMANAGH), A market tn. and par., co. Kilkenny. The TOWN, 14 m. S.E. Kilkenny, r. bank Barrow, consists of four streets and several lanes, irregularly built, and indifferently kept. It has a market-house, a plain parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, a national school, and the ruins of an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded in 1212. The principal trade of the place is connected with the navigation of the Barrow. Pop. 1320. Area of par. 12,423 ac. Pop. 2629.—(*Local Correspondent.*)—2, A tn., Queen's co., r. bank Barrow, over which there is a bridge connecting it with Carlow, of which it may be regarded as a suburb. It has a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, two schools, two tanyards, a flour-mill, and a distillery. Pop. 1527.

GRAIN (ISLE OF), an isl. and par. England, co. Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet creek, 1½ m. W. Sheerness. It has extensive salt-works on the side next the Medway, and is unhealthy. Area, 3160 ac. Pop. 337.

GRAIN COAST, a region of W. Africa, Upper Guinea, extending W. from the Ivory coast, and comprising the greater portion of Liberia; between lat 4° and 7° N.; lon. 7° and 11° E.

GRAINSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1167 ac. Pop. 118.

GRAINTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4955 ac. P. 738

GRAITNEY, par. Scot. Dumfries; 6 m. by 3 m. P. 1620.

GRAJAL DE CAMPOS, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 35 m. S.E. Leon, chiefly of earthen houses. It has an ancient and interesting parish church, a fine castle, townhouse, with prison, an old convent, and an hospital; manufactures of linen and serge, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1233.

GRAJEHU, a river, Brazil, which rises in the serra-do-Negro, in the W. of prov. Maranham, pursues a N.E. direction; passes Codo, Chapada, and the little town of its own name; receives the Santa Anna, by which its volume is doubled; and, after a course of about 210 m. parallel to the Mearim, gradually approaches, and ultimately joins the l. bank of that river, several miles above the town of same name.

GRALLAGH, par. Irel. Dublin; 792 ac. Pop. 114.

GRAMAT, a small tn. France, dep. Lot, 27 m. N.E. Cahors, on the Alzou, in a glen, shut in by precipitous rocks, through which the river has forced its way, forming a fine cascade below the town. It has a trade in grain and wool; and in the vicinity are a mineral spring of some repute, and a Druidical monument. Pop. 4074.

GRAMMICHELE, or GRAN MICHELI, a tn. Sicily, 31 m. S.W. Catania, on the N.E. side of a mountain range. P. 7800.

GRAMMONT [Flemish, *Geeraerdsbergen*], a tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 22 m. S.S.E. Ghent. It is built on a slope, at the foot of which flows the Dendre, dividing the place into the High Town and Low Town. It has two churches, four chapels, a townhouse, an hospital, an orphan asylum, a prison, a cantonal college, and a number of schools; manufactures of thread, lace, linen, tobacco-pipes, &c.; soap-works, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, bleacheries, an iron-foundry, and a paper-mill. Pop. 7342.

GRAMPIANS (THE).—1, A well known range of mountains, Scotland, stretching across the country diagonally S.W. to N.E., for a distance of about 150 m. Its limits are not well defined; but it may be said to commence near the S.W. end of Loch Awe, on W. coast, Argyleshire, whence the main ridge runs, in a well-marked course, along the N. boundaries of Perthshire to Cairn Ealer; lat. 56° 58′ N.; lon. 3° 50′ W.; where it separates into two distinct branches—one stretching N.N.E. on the N. side of the Dee, and terminating near Huntly; the other running nearly due E. on the S. side of that river, and terminating between Stonehaven and Findhorn. The offsets of the Grampians are diffused over a wide extent of country, both N. and S. of the principal ranges; extending on the latter to Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, and including a large portion of the surface of Perthshire. With exception of Ben Nevis, the Grampians comprise all the highest mountains in Scotland. Amongst these are Ben Cruachan, 3669 ft.; Ben Lomond, 3240 ft.; Ben Lawers, 3945 ft.; Schichallion, 3514 ft.; Ben Macdhuie, 4305 ft.; Cairngorm, 4050 ft.; Cairntoul, 4223 ft., &c. The more remarkable passes are those of Leney, Aberfoyle, Glenshee, and Killicrankie. The main ridge of the Grampians forms the watershed of the Spey and the Dee, on the N.; and of the Tay and Forth, and their tributaries, on the S. They are composed chiefly of granite, porphyries, primary schists, quartz, and marble; and are in general remarkable for their sterility and desolate aspect, although not without some redeeming features—their S. slopes sometimes presenting gentle acclivities and

fine pasture, while scenes of wild, but romantic beauty, are of no unfrequent occurrence.—2, A mountain-range, New S. Wales, in Victoria, Portland Bay district, discovered, in 1836, by Sir T. L. Mitchell. It is about 60 m. in length, N. to S., between the parallels 36° 50′ and 37° 40′ S.; and the meridians 142° 10′ and 142° 30′ E. Mount William, the principal eminence, rises 4500 ft. above sea-level, and is generally accessible, but cold and bleak on the summit.

GRAMPOUND, a decayed bor. and market tn. England, co. Cornwall, 13 m. N.E. Falmouth, on the Fal, here crossed by a good stone bridge. It sent two members to the House of Commons till 1824, when it was disfranchised for bribery. Market day, Saturday. Pop. 573.

GRAN [Hungarian, *Estergom*; anc. *Begretium*; Latin, *Strigonium*], a free, royal tn. Hungary, cap. co. of same name, 25 m. N.W. Pesth, r. bank Danube, at the confluence of the Gran, the former here crossed by a flying bridge. It consists of the town proper, and seven suburbs; is the see of the primate of all Hungary, and the seat of several courts and public offices; contains a cathedral, situated on a lofty precipitous rock, overlooking the town and river; the most splendid building in Hungary, commenced in 1821; an archbishop's palace and chapter-house, both adjoining the cathedral; a townhouse, occupying the centre of a square, adorned with a fine obelisk; a Franciscan monastery with an elegant church; a gymnasium, a courthouse, and well-adorned hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth; and a considerable trade is carried on in wine. Gran is supposed to be of Roman origin, was long the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, and was considered as their finest city, till it was destroyed by the Turks, who, having made themselves masters of it, retained possession for 70 years. It was wrested from them in 1683. Pop. (with suburbs), 8541.——The COUNTY, area, 306 geo. sq. m., is flat in the centre, and in several places marshy; but is enclosed and partly traversed by the Bakonyer wald hills, which yield limestone and variegated marble. The Danube, traversing the county W. to E., receives all its drainage. The soil, particularly in the low ground, is fertile. Fruit, game, and potters' clay, are plentiful. The inhabitants are chiefly R. Catholics; and a very large proportion of the land belongs to their clergy, particularly to the archbishop of Gran and to his chapter. Pop. 62,000.

GRAN [anc. *Granus*], a river, Hungary, which rises in Mount Hrona, a branch of the Carpathians, in the N.W. of co. Gomör, about lat. 48° 47′ N.; lon. 20° 10′ E., flows S.W. and S., passing Brezno-Banya, Neusohl, and Altsohl; and, after a circuitous course of about 150 m., joins r. bank Danube, almost opposite the town of Gran. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Bisztra and the Hermanecz; and on the l., the Cserna, Szlatina, and Szeklencze. It is partly navigable.

GRAN-CANARIA. *See* CANARY (GREAT.)

GRAN-CHACO. *See* CHACO.

GRAN-SASSO-D'ITALIA, a mountain, Naples. *See* CORNO.

GRANA, a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 12 m. S. Casale, r. bank Grana. It has a church, school, three palaces, the remains of an old castle, and some trade in wine, corn, hemp, and hay. Pop. 1363.

GRAÑA (SAN-ANDRES-DE-LA), a seaport tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. Coruña, on a steep height facing the E., on the Ria, and nearly 1 m. W. Ferrol. It is built in the form of the letter Y; and consists of a public square, and several very steep streets; but contains several good buildings, a handsome parish church, and a primary school. It was once a flourishing place; but depending entirely on Ferrol, has suffered much by its decay. Its trade is now confined to a few articles of primary necessity. Its inhabitants are almost all sailors; and many of them live by fishing. Pop. 1580.

GRANADA, an extensive tract in the S. of Spain, forming one of the four kingdoms which the Moors established in Andalusia, and the last from which they were driven—their final expulsion not having been effected till 1492. It now constitutes the provinces of Granada, Almeria, and Malaga.

GRANADA, a prov. Spain, forming one of the three provinces into which the Moorish kingdom of Granada has been divided; and bounded, N. by provs. Jaen and Albacete, E. Almeria, S. the Mediterranean, and W. Malaga and Cordova; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 106 m.; greatest breadth, N. to S., 84 m.; area, 4225 geo. sq. m. The coast, which has a length of 66 m., is, for the most part, rocky and dangerous, from the shoals which line it; but has several small bays in which vessels find tolerable shelter. The interior is generally mountainous, being traversed chiefly from E. to W., by several ranges, particularly the sierra Nevada, whose culminating point, Mulhacen, is 11,977 ft. high, and is the loftiest summit in Spain. The mountains are generally composed of micaceous schist, which passes into gneiss and argillaceous schist; above these, on the S. slope, occur black calcareous rocks, often rich in the sulphurate of lead. Between the mountain ranges are numerous valleys, many of them distinguished by their beauty and fertility. The province is divided by the mountains into two principal basins, the one of which carries its waters N. to the Guadalquivir, and the other S. directly to the Mediterranean. The principal streams are the Genil, Darro, and Guadalfeo. From the rocky nature of the surface, the extent of arable land is limited, and on many spots the soil has no great depth; but industry has done much for its improvement; and many spots, apparently of little natural fertility, present the appearance of large gardens. The principal crops are wheat and barley; next are those of maize, beans, haricots, hemp, and flax. Both the olive and vine are extensively cultivated; and fruit, in great variety and of excellent quality, is very abundant. The sugar-cane thrives well in some parts, particularly at Almunecar, on the coast. Neither manufactures nor trade are of much consequence. The former include silk and woollen goods, hair-cloth, and soap; the latter is chiefly in wheat, wine, brandy, oil, and fruit. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into 15 districts. Granada is the capital. Pop. 468,123.

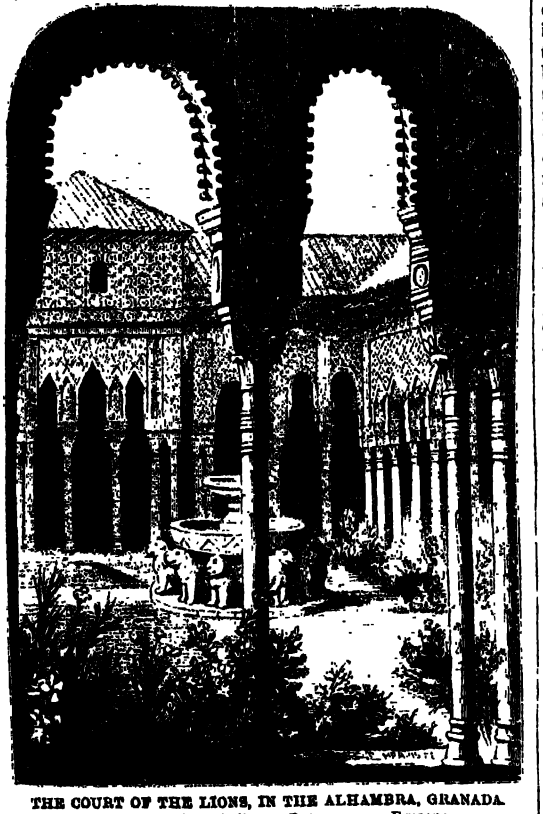
GRANADA [Latin, *Granata*; French, *Grenade*], A tn. Spain, Andalusia, cap. prov. of same name, beautifully situated, partly on two spurs of the sierra Nevada, and partly on the flat between them forming the extremity of the rich plain of Vega, at the junction of the Darro or Dauro, and the Genil:



THE FORTRESS OF THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA.
From Roberts' Spanish Sketches.

lat. 37° 18′ N.; lon. 3° 50′ W. Its site, about 2445 ft. above the sea, and the snowy mountains which form its back ground, give the air a delicious freshness even in the hottest seasons; the sky is generally serene, and the whole district abound-

in scenery, whose beauty and grandeur amply justify the choice of the Moors in making Granada their favourite residence. In their time it was surrounded by lofty walls, flanked by 1030 towers, and was entered by 20 gates. The most of these have disappeared, with exception of a small portion of the N. enclosure, still in tolerable preservation, and the town consequently is now open. It is divided into four quarters —Alhambra, a celebrated fortress and palace, occupying one of the hills; Albaicin, a suburb, occupying the other; Antequeruela, another suburb, the residence chiefly of the working classes, and the town proper, the largest and most important of all, covering the space between the two hills, and extending into the plains. When seen from a distance the appearance of the town is very imposing, but the impression thus produced is scarcely confirmed by an inspection of the interior Fountains and gardens, spacious squares, and handsome mansions, are seen in many quarters, and even where the houses are of an inferior description, their antiquity and oriental structure make it impossible to view them without interest, but the far greater part of the streets are extremely narrow and tortuous. The most remarkable buildings are the Alhambra, an immense Moorish structure, of simple and rather forbidding exterior, but within gorgeous almost beyond description, partly remaining as the Moors left it, with its splendid Court of Lions, so called from the beautiful fountain



THE COURT OF THE LIONS, IN THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA.
From Baron Taylor's Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne.

in its centre, supported by 12 lions, surrounded by a gallery resting on 120 pillars of white marble. &c., and bearing ample testimony, by the magnificence and taste which it displays, to the high state of refinement to which that ingenious people must have attained, and partly occupied by an unfinished palace, in which Charles V. appears to have wished, without having been able, to eclipse them; the cathedral, a heavy and irregular building, profusely ornamented with jasper and marble, surmounted by a dome resting on 12 arches, upheld by as many pilasters, and containing in the adjoining Royal chapel, among its numerous fine monuments, those of Ferdinand and Isabella; the church of Nostra Señora de las Angustias, with two beautiful towers, and splendid high altar; the church of San José, a modern edifice, built on the site of one of very great antiquity, the tower of which still remains; the old Carthusian convent, finely situated on a height in the suburbs, and adorned with fine paintings by Cano, Murillo, and Morales; the monastery of San Geronimo, founded by the great Captain Gonzalo de Cordoba, whose remains lie deposited in a splendid mausoleum contained in its church; the Generalife, a beautiful Moorish palace, surrounded by fountains and gardens; the Episcopal palace, the general hospital, college, &c.

The manufactures of silk and of sail-cloth, once very important, were almost extinguished by the loss of Spanish America, and the annihilation of the Spanish fleet, and the only manufacture now deserving of notice, is that of coarse woollens, still carried on to a considerable extent in the suburbs of Albaicin. The trade is insignificant. Granada is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and of civil and military provincial authorities, and the seat of several courts of law, though it has lately lost the most important of all, the supreme court of appeal, by its removal to Albacete. It was first founded by the Moors in the 10th century, near the site of the ancient Iliberis, and belonged to the kingdom of Cordova. In 1235, it became the capital of a new kingdom, and attained to almost matchless splendour. Its population at this period has been estimated as high as 700,000. In 1491, it remained the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, and mustered 60,000 men to defend itself against Ferdinand and Isabella, who had now arrayed the flower and strength of their united kingdoms, and encamped before it. The defence proved unavailing, and the besiegers took possession of it in 1492. The great body of its inhabitants still were Moors, and its prosperity continued almost without diminution for another century, till 1610, when the decree expelling the Moors from all parts of Spain was nowhere more severely felt than in Granada, which immediately sunk and has never recovered. Pop. 67,326.

GRANADA, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, on the N.W. border, and about 100 ft. above the level of Lake Nicaragua; lat. 11° 57′ N.; lon. 86° W. It was founded in 1523; is regularly built; streets at right angles, and roughly paved. It has several churches and convents, all of ancient date; and private houses, in the old Spanish style, are of one story, but many of them spacious and commodious. It is advantageously situated for trade, having easy access to the Pacific, and constant water communication with San Juan or Grey Town, on the Caribbean Sea; and exports chiefly indigo, hides, and Brazil wood. The climate is for the most part pleasant, and provisions abundant and cheap. Pop. about 15,000.

GRANADA (New) [Spanish, *Nueva Granada;* French, *Nouvelle Grenade;* Latin, *Castella Aurea*], an independent state of S. America (cap. Bogota or Santa Fé de Bogota), formerly a viceroyalty under the Spanish Crown, but subsequently part of the Republic of Colombia, the middle and W. provinces of which it now embraces. Its N. shores are washed by the Caribbean Sea, with the gulfs of Santa Martha and of Darien. On the W. it has the Pacific Ocean, with the bays of Panama and Choco. Between the two seas, on the N.W., it is bounded by Costa Rica; Venezuela and Brazil confine it on the E. and S.E., and the republic of Ecuador on the S. It extends through nearly 10 degrees of latitude (from 1° 40′ to 11° 30′ N.), and 10 degrees of longitude (68° to 78° W.); area, 480,000 m. This country was at first included by the Spanish conquerors under the general name of Tierra Firme, which is applied at the present day only to the E. part of the coast of Venezuela. King Ferdinand named it Castella de Oro [the golden Castile]. This title soon fell into disuse, and gave way to that of the New Kingdom of Granada; but the viceroyalty included, besides the territories of the present republic, the kingdom of Quito also, which now forms the separate state of Ecuador.

This country is the most equally diversified in soil and climate of all the S. American States. Neither plain nor mountain can be said to predominate; the sea-coasts are ample and commodious, and, owing to the wide ramifications of the Andes, there is an unusual extent of country at that elevation—from 5000 to 10,000 ft.—which, in such a climate, is most favourable to industry and the increase of civilized man. Yet the insalubrity of the zone surrounding this favoured region, the comparative inaccessibility of the tem-

perate valleys, and the great difficulties which the first efforts of industry have to encounter in a country where every natural feature is on a vast scale, have hitherto counterbalanced its apparent advantages, and prevented the development of its varied and abundant resources.

Divisions.—New Granada is divided into 9 Federal States, which, with their population and capital, are given below :—

State.	Composed of the former Provinces of	Pop. 1864.	Capital.
Panama,	Panama, with Aguero, Veraguas, Chiriqui, and Darien,	173,725	Panama.
Bolivar,	Carthagena, Sabanilla, Mompox	175,006	Carthagena.
Magdalena,	Sta. Martha, with the territory Gcajira, Rio Hacha, Vado d' Upar, part of the province Ocaña,	100,284	Sta. Martha.
Santander,	Pamplona, Socorro, parts of the provinces Velez and Ocaña,	496,000	Pamplona.
Antioquia,	Antioquia, part of the province Mariquita (?),	327,822	Antioquia.
Boyaca,	Tunja, Tunuama, Casanare, parts of the province Velez,	443,096	Tunja.
Cundinamarca,	Bogota, and the far greatest part of Mariquita and Neiva,	391,096	Funza.
Tolima,	Mariquita and Neiva,	250,888	Purification.
Cauca,	Choco, Buenaventura, Cauca Popayan, Pasto, part of Neiva (?), the territory of Caqueta,	437,102	Popayan.
Federal District,	Town of Bogota and environs,	40,000	Bogota.
	Total,	2,874,473	

Mountains.— A little N. of the town of Pasto, on the borders of Ecuador (lat. 1° 20′ N.). the ridge of the Andes separates into two branches, the western of which, running parallel to the sea-shore, is entitled la cordillera de la Costa; the other, on the E., contains several paramos or high plains, and the sources of the rivers Putumayo and Japura, which join the Marañon; and further N., from the paramos of Las Papas and Socoboni, spring the great rivers Cauca and Magdalena, flowing N. Here, in lat. 1° 50′ N., the E. Cordillera again divides, and forms two chains nearly parallel, between which extends the broad valley of the Magdalena. The most E. of these chains, stretching along the r. bank of the Magdalena to the sierra Nevada of Merida, is called the E. cordillera of Cundinamarca; the central cordillera separates the valleys of the Magdalena and the Cauca, while the W. cordillera divides the valley of the Cauca from the metalliferous districts of Choco. But the first of these mountain-chains is by some named the cordillera de la Suma Paz, from the colossal group of this name near Santa Fé de Bogota; the second is often called the Quindiu chain, while the third takes the name of Choco. So long as the middle chain rises to the height of perpetual snow, the E. cordillera never exceeds an elevation of 13,000 ft.; but it rises to the limits of snow at the point (lat. 5° 5′ N.), where the W. Nevados cease, and is collectively the loftiest of the three chains. But to the middle or Quindiu chain belongs the Peak of Tolima (lat. 4° 46′ N.), which reaches the absolute height of 18,270 ft., and is the loftiest summit of the Andes, properly so called, in the N. hemisphere. The sierra Nevada of Santa Martha is not considered as belonging to the Andes, though it extends along the coast between the cordilleras of Cundinamarca and Quindiu. It rises abruptly about 30 m. from the sea-shore, from the level plains which extend between the Gulf of Darien and the Sea of Maracaybo, to the height of at least 19,000 ft. These mountains all oppose serious restraint on internal communication. The Choco or maritime chain, though comparatively low, have but few and difficult passes. The roads from Santa Fé de Bogota to Popayan, by the passes of Guanacas and Quindiu, are dangerous from their height and liability to snow storms. The province of Antioquia, rich in mineral treasures, is hardly accessible without the aid of native carriers.

Valleys.—Alternating with the mountain chains here described, are plains and valleys, all luxuriant, but varying in character from W. to E. The W. sea coasts, and the isthmus generally, are covered with impenetrable forests, and are but imperfectly known. The continual heavy rains, and noxious climate, discourage European settlers. Hence no advantage has been taken of the circumstance that the Atrato, which falls into the Gulf of Darien, rises in a swampy plain, often inundated, where its waters mingle with those of the San Juan, which flows into the Pacific Ocean. By means of a canal, dug in the ravine of Raspadura, between the two rivers, under the direction of an active-minded monk, the navigation between the two seas has been practicable here for boats, at all seasons, since 1788. On the E. side of New Granada, the plains or llanos, extending to the Orinoco, are alternately swamps or hard and sun-burnt deserts. The intervening valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena have a middle character between those of the W. coast and the llanos, growing continually more equable, humid, and insalubrious towards the W. and N.

Rivers.—The chief rivers of New Granada are the Magdalena and the Cauca, which both rise in the cordillera, in lat. 2° N., pursue a nearly parallel course till they unite in lat. 9°, and reach the Caribbean Sea through many mouths, in lat. 11°. The Magdalena, which has a course of nearly 700 m., is navigable in flat-bottomed boats, with great labour, up to Honda, in lat. 5° N. The Cauca, though a great river, descends with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, its valley being generally 1500 or 2000 ft. above that of the Magdalena. The numerous streams which descend from the W. cordillera into the Pacific Ocean, are unimportant. The E. Cordillera sends the Guaviare, Vichada, and Meta to the Orinoco, while the Uaupe and Rio Negro flow into the Marañon. There is no deficiency of small streams. The Funza or river of Bogota, which flows by the capital, is famed for its cataract at Tequendama, where it falls at once from the region of oaks, willows, and wheat, to that of palms and sugar-cane. It is supposed that the plain of Bogota, 8600 ft. above the sea, was formerly the bed of a lake, and was drained by the opening of the chasm—the work of an earthquake perhaps—through which the river now descends. Small lakes are numerous throughout the cordilleras. One of these, the lake of Guatavita, not far from Santa Fé, is remarkable from the circumstance that the Indians flung all their treasures into it when about to abandon the country to the conquerors. The attempts made to drain it have not, we believe, succeeded; but many curious and valuable articles have been, at different times, drawn from its depths.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of New Granada is various and abundant, though, as yet, imperfectly explored. Fine coal occurs on the plain of Bogota, 8000 ft. above the sea. Platina is found in Choco, but only on the W. side of the cordillera; whereas gold is collected both on the E. and W. sides, in Antioquia, and the valley of the Cauca. The annual produce is worth about half a million sterling. The tract of country so productive of the precious metal, is, however, a wilderness, inhabited only by a slave population, of mixed origin, and lawless habits, always suffering from the dearth of provisions, and the deadly climate. It is said that rich veins of silver ore exist at Marquetones, and elsewhere in New Granada; but the mines are not worked. There was formerly a pearl fishery at Rio de la Hacha. The chief emerald mines are situate in the valley of Tunja, near Bogota, in strata of argillaceous schist. Small diamonds are found with the gold of Antioquia; and in the same district the sulphate of mercury is abundant. These productions are either wholly neglected, or very indolently sought after. The civil wars exhausted all the capital of the country, and left the business of mining to the poor and ignorant.

Climate.—The climate of New Granada presents the most remarkable contrasts. At Honda, nearly 1000 ft. above sea-level, so intense is the heat that the hand cannot be held on a stone exposed to the sun's rays, and even the waters of the Magdalena are lukewarm. At Mompox, near the head of the delta of the Magdalena, the sea breeze ceases, and the remainder of the voyage up to Honda, 350 m., is made under the most oppressive atmosphere conceivable, and through myriads of mosquitoes, and other stinging insects, the attacks of which allow no respite; the banks, at the same time, being guarded by caymans or alligators, jaguars, venomous snakes, and boas. The water of the Magdalena is said to be productive of goitre, with which the inhabitants of Mompox are afflicted. Among the scanty inhabitants of the valley, higher up towards Honda, malignant ulcers are frequent; the mortality is great, and few children are reared. The yellow fever is endemic at Cartagena, and on the W. coasts; and, in general, the lowlands of New Granada are as dangerous to the inhabitants of the highlands as to Europeans. But on the elevated country, as the plain of Bogota, 8000 ft. above the sea, the air is perfectly salubrious, and the temperature (from 56° to 70° Fah.) seems that of perpetual spring. Here the rains in the wet season darken the sky only for a few hours daily in the afternoon. At Mompox, the day is always cloudy, the

night clear. The summits of the cordilleras are often shrouded in mists; torrents of rain fall unceasingly in the forests of Darien; the Gulf of Choco is perpetually vexed with violent storms; but these excesses of the elements are all unknown in the middle regions or Templeadas, and, excepting the earthquakes, which have left here as elsewhere in the Andes, deep traces of their destructive visitations, there is nothing which detracts from the general benignity of nature. Even up to the limits of perpetual congelation the climate continues healthy, though it may cease to be agreeable.

Zoology.—To the stranger ascending the Magdalena, the alligators seem entitled, by their numbers and formidable appearance, to be considered as the true possessors of the country, though the flies levy the heaviest tribute on the new comer; pumas, jaguars, and several smaller species of the feline tribe, occasionally show themselves in the forests; but they are few in comparison with the plagues of the river. These, however, cease to annoy at an elevation of a few thousand feet, while the woods are still densely peopled with monkeys, of which the New World has many species, all peculiar to it; in general less strong, fierce, and mischievous than those of Africa and Asia, and distinguished also by having prehensile tails. At the height of 3000 ft., where the boa constrictor and crocodile cease, the tapir, the largest wild quadruped of the country, makes its appearance. The sloth, armadillo, ant-eater (a bear), and cavy, inhabit the lowland forests; deer of different species are distributed at all heights; bears and marmottes approach the limits of perpetual snow. The condor soars above the snowy heights; while countless varieties of the feathered tribes animate the woods below. The tropiale (*Oriolus*), the nightingale of these countries, deserves especial mention.

Botany.— The remarkable equability of the climate in this part of the world, where the seasons differ little the one from the other, seems unfavourable to the multiplication of vegetable species. Each kind seizes on some locality or region, wherein it predominates, to the almost total exclusion of others. On the plains of Bogota, in the region of perpetual spring, though vegetation is most luxuriant, the species are not numerous. Yet the woods, imperfectly explored, teem with valuable productions. The wax palm, 200 ft. high, clothes the sides of Tolima to an elevation of 8000 ft. The forests of Popayan yield china or cinchona (the cascarilla of commerce or Jesuit's bark), in abundance. Rice, cotton, tobacco, cacao, sugar-cane, with all tropical fruits, are among the productions of the coast; while the elevated plains yield maize, wheat, and all the fruits of Europe. With nature so bountiful, the wants of the population so few, and the demands of commerce very moderate, the cultivation of the soil is carried on, as might be expected, very remissly, and the reclaimed land bears but a small proportion to the whole.

Productions.—The industry of New Granada amounts to little. In the llanos, towards the Orinoco, the people are occupied wholly with the rearing of cattle and horses. The Llaneros are mostly Creoles. Agriculture is chiefly in the hands of the converted Indians, who evince a decided predilection for these tranquil labours. Manufactures can hardly be said to exist in the state. Straw hats, carpets, and some other articles, are indeed made in Bogota, and the other chief towns; but in no case does the native industry satisfy the demand of the country, and nearly all the manufactured articles in use are imported. The principal ports are Santa Martha, Cartagena, Rio de la Hacha, and Porto Bello, on the Caribbean Sea; and Buenaventura and Panama, on the Pacific Ocean.

Population.—The population here, as in the other American states of Spanish origin, is composed of different races—Spaniards, Indians, and Negroes, with their mixed progeny, distinguished into five or six different classes. The Mulattoes and Mestizoes are supposed to be together equal in number to the whites—that is, the Spaniards and Creoles. The Indians are rather more numerous; the Negroes make but a fiftieth of the whole population, which may be estimated, in round numbers, at 1,500,000. Under the republican institutions, all races and colours are politically equal, but the influence of the white men still predominates. Slavery has ceased entirely in the state; and care has been taken, so far as it lies within the power of legislation, to secure the equal rights and liberty of all; but, where civil discord rages, it cannot be expected that the laws will be impartially administered. The freedom of the press, the inviolability of the private dwelling, trial by jury, and religious toleration, are all established by law. The religion of the State is the R. Catholic; but the Pope's supremacy is denied, and, in New Granada, the head of the church is the Archbishop of Bogota.

At Cartagena, and other places on the coast of New Granada, the white population generally exhibit the effects of the pestilent climate, in want of energy and of colour. Their teeth decay at an early age. On the plains of Bogota, on the other hand, the ladies are famed for their fine complexion. In the city of Bogota the better class dress in the French fashion; the ladies, however, go barefoot in the house, and the gentlemen often wear, for morning dress, a great cloth cloak, which hides their dishabille. But, from the capital down to the sea-coast, the dress and domestic habits vary much, according to local situation and class of life. The Llanero is full dressed in light drawers and shirt, wide straw hat, and sandals of bark. He rides without a saddle, and lives on beef, taking the wild bullocks with the lasso. Red pantaloons, great boots, and spurs with enormous rowels, a broad-brimmed hat, and ample mantle, distinguish the high-bred cavallero. At Cartagena and Mompox the day is usually spent in the hammock, the night in the open air. The inhabitants of the highlands incline to the imitation of European manners. In one respect all are alike; the love of gaming is universal, and cock fighting, in particular, is the favourite sport of all classes. England supplies the game fowl. There is, at present, no want of education in New Granada. The constitution provides for the support of public schools; the Lancasterian system is generally adopted. There are two colleges in Bogota and a public library. Among the ornaments of the churches of Bogota, not the least remarkable are the paintings by Basques, a native artist, who studied in Italy, in the beginning of the last century, and attained a high degree of excellence.

When New Granada became, on the dissolution of the Colombian republic, in 1832, an independent state, it retained the form of government which had been devised for the latter, and which was a close copy of the constitution of the United States of North America. By the constitution of May 8th, 1863, the executive power is placed in the hands of a president, elected for two years, and four ministers; the legislative power is committed to a senate composed of three members for each state.—(*Geo. and Hist. Account of Colombia*, 1822; Mollien's *Travels*, 1825; Hamilton's *Travels*, 1827; J. Steuart's *Bogota in* 1837; Joaquim Acosta's *Compendio Hist. del Descubrimento del Nueva Granada*, 1848; *Almanach de Gotha.*)

GRANADELLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Lerida, with a church, townhouse, primary school, hospital, several oil-mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 1714.

GRANADILLA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 70 m. N. Caceres, r. bank Alagon, on a bare, almost inaccessible, slate rock. It is surrounded by ancient but massive walls, and entered by two gates. The streets, ill paved, mostly radiate from the public square, in which is the public storehouse. There are also a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school. Pop. 712.—2, A tn. Canaries, isl. Tenerife, 30 m. W.S.W. Orotava, possessing a church, townhall, prison, school, and storehouse; and a small manufacture of coarse cloth and linen. Pop. 2563.—(Madoz.)

GRANARD, a market tn. and par. Ireland, co. Longford. The TOWN, 13 m. E.N.E. Longford, has one main street, about half a mile long, with several subordinate ones, all very indifferently kept; houses stone, the greater part of them slated; but many of them wretched hovels, and of late years decreasing in number. It has a parish church, a R. Catholic chapel, three or four school-houses, a large market-house, and a barrack. Coarse linen was formerly, but is no longer manufactured. Market day, Monday. Pop. 1805.——Area of PARISH, 18,038 ac. Pop. 8471.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GRANATULA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 14 m. S.S.E. Ciudad-Real, in a small valley surrounded by lofty hills, near the Jabalon. It is built with considerable regularity, and consists of two squares, and several level and well paved streets, has a handsome modern parish church, a townhouse, primary school, and prison; manufactures of esparto, blonde, and bombazine, and a trade in corn, wine, and dairy produce. Pop. 2025.

GRANBY, par. Eng. Nottingham; 2420 ac. Pop. 479.

GRAND-BORNAND [Latin, *Bornantium Anniciense*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Genevese, on the Le Bornes, 15 m. E.N.E. of Annecy. It has an ancient parish church, a trade in horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats, a weekly market, and five annual fairs. Pop. 2143.

GRAND-CHARTREUSE (LE). *See* CHARTREUSE.

GRAND GULF, a vil., U. States, Mississippi, on the Mississippi, 50 m. by road above Natchez. It has two churches, a townhall, market-house, hospital, theatre, and some manufactures. Pop. 1000.

GRAND HAVEN, a vil. and port, U. States, Michigan, 132 m. W. by N. Detroit, on Grand River, about a quarter of a mile above its entrance into Lake Michigan. It has a courthouse, several mills, and an excellent harbour.

GRAND ISLAND, an isl., U. States, New York, Niagara Strait, and within 3 m. of Niagara falls. Length, 9 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m. It has a level surface and an excellent soil, but is chiefly covered with a heavy growth of timber.

GRAND-LUCÉ, a small but neat tn. France, dep. Sarthe, 15 m. S.E. Le Mans. It is regularly built, with a square in the centre, and has manufactures of linen and canvas. Close to it is a handsome chateau. Pop. 2294.

GRAND RIVER.—1, U. States, Michigan, the largest river running wholly within the peninsula. It pursues a N. and W. course, and falls into Lake Michigan. It is 270 m. long, and admits vessels drawing 12 ft. water, and is navigable for steamers 40 m., and for batteaux, 240 m.—2, (or OUSE). Upper Canada, rises in the district of Gore, flows S. and S.E., and falls into the N.E. end of Lake Erie, at Sherbrooke. It is very tortuous in its course, making sudden bends to the E. or W., and as suddenly curving back again in the opposite direction. It is navigable for large vessels as far as Dunnville, about 12 m. from its mouth; and for smaller boats, 60 m. further. In order to render the river navigable above Dunnville, five locks have been built, to overcome an ascent of 43 ft. A large portion of the land on the banks of this river is well settled and cultivated.

GRANDAS-DE-SALIME, a vil. and par. Spain, Asturias, prov. of, and 50 m. W.S.W. Oviedo, l. bank Navia, here crossed by two bridges. It stands in a small valley enclosed by mountains, and is poorly built, has a parish church, a townhouse, slate-quarries, several mills, and a trade in wine and dairy produce. Pop. 1426.

GRANDBOROUGH, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 1560 ac. Pop. 359.—2, Warwick; 4100 ac. Pop. 510.

GRANDE, or ILHA-GRANDE, an isl. Brazil, 70 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro; greatest length, E. to W., 20 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. It is traversed longitudinally by a chain of lofty heights, on the slopes of which are extensive coffee plantations. In the lower grounds, the sugar-cane, mandioc, millet, and haricots, thrive well. It contains a parish church. The want of a harbour is a serious obstacle to its prosperity; but vessels find good anchorage, and tolerable shelter, in the bay of Palmas, on the N.E., and in those of Abrahão and Estrella on the N. Pop. above 2000.

GRANDE.—1, A river, Brazil, which rises in the serra da Mantiqueira, in the S. of prov. Minas Geraes, near the frontiers of prov. Rio-de Janeiro, and proceeds first N. then W.N.W. through Minas Geraes, constantly augmented in its course by a succession of small streams. On reaching the frontiers of São Paulo, it receives, on the left, its first important tributary, the Supucahi; and, turning round, pursues a W. course, forming the boundary between provinces São Paulo and Goyaz, and receiving again on the left another important tributary, the Para. Proceeding still W. it reaches the confines of Mato Grasso, where it joins, or is joined by, the Paranaiva. The united streams form the Parana. The direct course of the Grande, W. by N., is 600 m. During the greater part of its course it is large enough and deep enough to be navigable, but its channel is obstructed by numerous cataracts.—2, A river, Brazil, which rises in the serra Paranan, on the E. frontier of Goyaz, and, proceeding N.E. through prov. Bahia, joins l. bank São Francisco, at the town of Barra-do-Rio-Grande. Its whole course is about 250 m., of which no less than 150 m. may be navigated uninterruptedly. Its principal tributary is the Rio Preto on the left, but it receives numerous minor streams, of which the most important are the Mosquito, Femeas, Ondas, and Branco. It is well stocked with fish.

GRANDE (RIO), or RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE, a river, N. America, which rises in the U. States, in the sierra Verde, a branch of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 40° 30′ N.; lon. 107° 40′ W. It flows S.E., and, at lat. 38° N., where it enters New Mexico, it is already a navigable stream: continuing a S. course, it crosses New Mexico, and, from lat. 32° N., where it leaves that state, it forms the boundary between Mexico proper and the U. States, following a S. and S.E. course, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico at El Refugio, lat. 25° 25′ N., after receiving many affluents, of which the most important are the Puercos, Conchos, Revilla, and San Juan. It traverses a rich fertile country, frequented by those lawless Indian tribes the Comanches and Apaches; total course about 1500 m. Its mouth is 1200 feet wide, but is barred so as to admit only boats, which, however, can ascend to Paso del Norte, lat. 32° 9′ N., where rapids and shoals commence; but it is said these could, with little expense, be overcome, and the river thus be rendered navigable to Santa Fe. The rains begin in April. The river is highest in May, and lowest in August and September.

GRANDE-TERRE. *See* GUADELOUPE.

GRANDOLLA, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, com. of, and 20 m. S.S.E. Setubal, in a plain W. of the serra of same name. It has tile-works, and an important annual fair. In its vicinity are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2000.

GRANDSON [German, *Granse*], a small decayed tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Neufchatel, 20 m. N. Lausanne. It is built on a hill, overlooking the lake; and has an antique church, and an old manor-house, formerly possessed by the barony of Grandson. Near it, March 3, 1476, the Swiss defeated the Burgundians, under Charles the Rash, with great loss. Pop. 830.

GRANE, GRAN, or QUADE [Arabic, *El Kueil*], a seaport, Arabia, dist. El Ahsa, on bay of same name, near the N. extremity of the Persian Gulf, about 85 m. S. Bussora; lat. 29° 23′ N.; lon. 47° 57′ E. (R.) It lies on a peninsula jutting out into the bay, is composed of clay-built houses, and badly supplied with water, the country around being arid, and almost destitute of verdure. It is inhabited by numerous rich merchants, who possess about 800 *bagalas* (native vessels), in which they trade to the Red Sea, and to Scinde, Gujerat, and other parts of India, whence they import grain and other goods, with which, and with coffee, they supply the interior of Arabia. The bay, about 60 m. in circuit, is safe, and well protected by the island Felihe or Pheliche, and it has water for the largest vessels. The anchorage is good. Pop. above 8000.—(Chesney's *Euph. Exped.*; Ritter's *Erdkunde.*)

GRANEY, par. Ird. Kildare; 5229 ac. Pop. 969.

GRANGE, par. Scot. Banff; 6 m. by 5 m. Pop. 1851.

GRANGE, several pars. Irel.:—1, Kilkenny; 1935 ac. Pop. 544.—2, Limerick; 2939 ac. Pop. 490.—3, Armagh; 6795 ac. Pop. 3274.—4, Galway; 4697 ac. Pop. 643.—5, (*Grangelare*), Kildare; 533 ac. Pop. 66.—6, (*Grangeford*), Carlow; 3504 ac. Pop. 821.—7, (*Grangegeeth*), Meath; 4448 ac. Pop. 895.—8, (*Grangegorman*), Dublin; 877 ac. Pop. 5908.—9, (*Grangekilree*), Kilkenny; 992 ac. Pop. 152.—10, (*Grangemarcomb*), Kilkenny; 3486 ac. Pop. 917.—11, (*Grangemockler*), Tipperary; 2803 ac. Pop. 804.—12, (*Grangenosrolran*), Kildare; 1393 ac. Pop. 94.—13, (*Grangesilvia*), Kilkenny; 6347 ac. Pop. 2444.

GRANGEMOUTH, a small seaport tn. Scotland, co. Stirling, S. shore Forth, about 13 m. above Queensferry, and 20 m. N.W. Edinburgh, at the E. entrance of the Forth and Clyde Canal; lat. 56° 1′ N.; lon. 3° 42′ W. It is regularly laid out, the houses generally neat and substantial, some of them handsome, is airy and cleanly, and has a cheerful and thriving appearance. It has Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist meeting-house. The most important features of Grangemouth are its harbour, warehouses, docks, and quays, all of which are spacious and commodious. The wet dock, which is large, is capable of admitting vessels of the largest class, the entrance lock being 55 ft. wide, and 24 deep. The trade consists principally in the export of coal, glass, bricks, pig-iron, cast-iron, cotton, manufactures, &c.; and in the import of timber, corn, tallow, flax, hemp, matting, tar, bark, cheese, madder, &c. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, as are also the manufacture of sails and ropes. There is a custom-house here, the only public building in the place. Pop. in 1871, 2569.

GRANICUS [modern, *Karakasu*], a small but celebrated river, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia. rises N.W. Mount Ida, and falls into the Sea of Marmara, W. side of the Gulf of Antaki, after a course of about 45 m. On the banks of this stream, Alexander the Great gained his first decisive victory over Darius, B. C. 334.

GRANICZ, or HRANOWNICZA, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zips, at the foot of the Carpathians, 14 m. W.S.W. Leutschau, with a castle and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1200.

GRANJA-DE-TORREHERMOSA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 70 m. from Badajoz. It is indifferently built, the houses being generally of only one story, with a loft above. It has a large and two small squares, a parish church, town-house, prison, and primary school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and some trade in corn, wool, and cattle. Pop. 2500.

GRANJA (LA), a royal palace, Spain. *See* ILDEFONSO (ST.)

GRANNOCH (LOCH), a lake, Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, par. Girthon. It is about 3 m. long by half a mile broad, and abounds with excellent trout.

GRANOLLERS-DEL-VALLES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 19 m. N. by E. Barcelona, l. bank Besos. It is indifferently built, has narrow and badly-paved streets, four squares, a large parish church, chapel, two schools, a town-house, prison, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and hempen shoes. Trade:—grain, fruits, and manufactured goods. Two annual cattle fairs. Pop. 3032.

GRAÑON, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and about 30 m. from Logroño, on a height. It was once surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, but of both only vestiges now remain. It has a parish church, primary school, old hospital, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1077.

GRANOZZO, a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. and 6 m. S.S.W. Novara, near the Agogna. It has a church, and a trade in rice and corn. Pop. 1300.

GRANSDEN, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Great*), Huntingdon; 3364 ac. P. 665.—2, (*Little*), Cambridge; 1896 ac. P. 207.

GRANSEE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 42 m. N. Potsdam. It is walled, has two gates, two squares, in one of which is a bronze statue of Queen Louisa of Prussia; two churches, a Gothic chapel, and two hospitals; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3050.

GRANSTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1639 ac. P. 195.

GRANTA, a river, England. *See* CAM.

GRANTCHESTER, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1591 ac. Pop. 685.

GRANTHAM, a parl. and municipal bor., market tn., and par. England, on the ancient Ermine Street, co. and 22½ m. S.S.W. Lincoln; a station on the Great Northern Railway. It is well built, principally of brick, well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; has a beautiful Gothic church, of the 13th century, with a lofty tower, and spire of 273 ft. high; two other churches; and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and R. Catholics. At the free grammar-school of this town, Sir Isaac Newton received his classical education, previous to entering Trinity College, Cambridge. There are, besides a large commercial academy, a free national school for boys, another for girls, and several other schools; a philosophical and a literary institution, and a number of benevolent and charitable societies. About 24,000 quarters of malt are made here annually; and there is a good general trade. Some corn is exported, and coal imported. Market day, Saturday; several fairs annually. The borough has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 7th of Edward IV. Pop. in 1871, mun. bor., 5028; parl. bor., 13,248.

GRANTLEY HARBOUR, an inlet, Behring Strait, Russian America, about lat. 65° 15′ N.; 10 m. long, 2½ m. broad, and 2 to 3 fathoms deep.

GRANTON, a vil. and seaport, Scotland, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, S. shore of the Firth of Forth, co. of, and 3 m. N.W. Edinburgh, and about the same distance W. Leith, with both of which it is connected by railway. Being of but recent formation, it has little yet to boast of but its fine pier and handsome hotel. The houses are mostly of brick, but there are also some elegant stone buildings; forming, as regards situations, very pleasant residences. Steamers of large class ply regularly between Granton and London, and the importance of the place, generally, is rapidly increasing. There is a good school in the village. Her Majesty Queen Victoria landed and embarked here on the occasion of her visit to Scotland in 1842. Pop. in 1871, 1104

GRANTOWN, a vil. Scotland, co. Elgin, 25 m. S.E. Inverness, picturesquely situated within ½ mile of the Spey. It has one principal street, with a large square in the centre, where the cattle markets are held; houses generally two stories, built of blue granite, slated, and with ½ ac. of ground attached to it. There are an Established and a Free church, and a Baptist meeting-house; an orphan hospital, school, library, jail, and courthouse. In the vicinity are several saw-mills, a carding and two meal mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1322.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

GRANVILLE [Latin, *Grannonum*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Manche, 15 m. N.W. Avranches, at the mouth of the Boscq, in the English Channel; lat. 48° 50′ 6″ N.; lon. 1° 36′ 45″ W. (R.) It is built, in terraces, on the side of a promontory projecting into the sea, and crowned by a fort, and is surrounded with strong walls. It consists of houses of dark granite, roofed with black slate, and of steep, narrow streets, the whole having a very dull and unattractive appearance, aggravated by the abominable filthiness which prevails, and, in hot weather, becomes almost pestilential. It is the seat of a court of commerce, and of a hydrographical school of the third class; contains a parish church of gray granite, with sculptured capitals, and in the late flamboyant style; and an hospital; and has a harbour with a noble pier, so strongly built as to be capable of mounting cannon, and in which, though it is left dry at low water, the tide rises occasionally from 40 to 44 ft. The chief employments are coasting, fishing, and shipbuilding, and the trade is in wine, brandy, oil, salt provisions, rennet apples, iron, and pitch. There is an annual fair. Granville was attacked, without success, by the Vendéans in 1793, and bombarded by the British in 1803. It is much frequented for bathing quarters. Pop. 17,180.

GRAO (VILLANUEVA DEL), or GRAO DE VALENCIA, a seaport tn. Spain, prov. of, and 4 m. E. Valencia, of which it is the port, at the mouth of the Guadalviar or Turia. It has a townhall, parish church, prison, and two schools. Inhabitants chiefly fishermen. Pop. 1420.

GRAPPENHALL, par. Eng. Chester; 2550 ac. P. 3250.

GRASBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1720 ac. Pop. 455.

GRASSHOLM, or GRESHOLM, an isl., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 13½ m. N.W. Milford Haven; lat. 51° 43′ 54″ N.; lon. 5° 28′ 45″ W. (R.); about ¾ m. in circumference, and 146 ft. high; generally the first land seen on approaching Milford from the W.——2, An islet, Orkneys, S. of Shapinsay.

GRASLITZ, GREKLIS, or GRADLICZE, a tn. Bohemia, circle Elbogen, in a valley, between high hills, at the confluence of the Silberbach with the Zwoda, 89 m. W.N.W. Prague. It has a handsome church; manufactures of musical instruments, woollen and cotton cloth, lace, spoons, and various articles in wire and brass, and an extensive bleach-field. Near it are some mines. Pop. 5887.

GRASMERE, a par., vil., and lake, England, co. Westmorland.——The VILLAGE, picturesquely situated at the head of the lake, 3 m. N.W. Ambleside, contains an ancient church, in the churchyard of which is the grave of Wordsworth the poet.——The LAKE is of an oval form, about 1 m. long, by ½ m. broad, and completely surrounded by mountains, presenting beautiful scenery. Area of par. 22,100 ac. P. 2129.

GRASMERE FELL, a mountain, England, co. Cumberland, near Crummock Water, height 2756 ft.

GRÄSÖ, an isl. Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and only separated from the mainland, on which the town of Oregrund stands, by a narrow channel; in lat. 60° 25′ N. It consists of a long narrow tract, stretching S.S.E. and N.N.W., and very much indented on its E. side; greatest length, about 18 m., and average breadth not more than 3 m.

GRASSANO.—1, A tn. Italy, Naples, prov. and 25 m. E. by S. Potenza, r. bank Carmine. It has a church, a convent, and a benevolent association for endowing poor girls. Pop. 3370.——2, (or GRAZZANO), A vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, on the Rotaldo, about 8 m. from Casale. It has an ancient parish, and several minor churches; a tannery, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1360.

GRASSE, a tn. France, dep. Var, beautifully situate on the S. slope of a hill, on which the town rises in the form of an amphitheatre, 23 m. E.N.E. Draguignan. The unevenness of the site makes the streets steep and winding, but, on the whole, it is well built, is abundantly supplied with water from several fine fountains, is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce, possesses a communal college, a secondary ecclesiastical school, and an agricultural society; contains a large Gothic church of ungainly appearance, a handsome and well-arranged hospital, a public library, and a theatre; and has, next to Paris, the largest manufactures of perfumery in France. The materials are furnished by the flowers of roses, orange, lemon, heliotrope, &c., which are cultivated on so extensive a scale in the surrounding districts, that the nurseries of Cannes alone are said to be sold, on an average of years, at £8000. Pop. 12,015.

GRASSINGTON, a vil. and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), 8¼ m. N.N.E. Skipton, with mines yielding nearly 1000 tons of lead annually. Pop. 1138.

GRASVILLE-L'HEURE, or GRAVILLE, a vil. and com. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. E.N.E. Havre. It was originally situated on a height commanding a bay, to which the Norman pirates used often to resort, but the bay has been completely silted up, and the village is now about 2 m. from the sea. It contains two churches, finely situated on a plateau, but one of them a mere ruin. Pop. 1951.

GRATALLOPS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 24 m. from Tarragona, with a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1177.

GRATELY, par. Eng. Hants; 1541 ac. Pop. 154.

GRATWICH, par. Eng. Stafford; 856 ac. Pop. 102.

GRÄTZ, or GRODZISKO, a tn. Prussia, prov. of, and 22 m. S.W. Posen. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Bernardine monastery, manufactures of leather, woollen and linen cloth, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. P. 3321.

GRÄTZ, [Latin, *Gratium;* Slavonic, *Nimetzki-Grad*], a tn. Austria, cap. duchy Styria, on both sides of the Mur, at the end of a long but narrow plain, called the Grätzer Feld, surrounded with gentle hills, covered with gardens and fine villas, 90 m. S.W. Vienna, on the railway thence to Trieste. It consists of the inner town, l. bank of the river, surrounded by a wall with six gates, and once defended by a citadel, strongly placed on a hill near its centre, but now demolished, and converted into a promenade; and of three suburbs, with which a communication is maintained by three bridges. It is irregularly built, and has generally dark, narrow, and steep streets, well paved, but by no means clean. The houses are, for the most part, large and substantial, and not a few are remarkable for their elegance. The Murgasse, the widest and finest street, is lined with good shops and other buildings of a substantial and showy appearance; and the principal squares, the Hauptewacheplatz, inclosing a large space, of a triangular form, and the Franzensplatz, so called from containing a statue of the Emperor Francis I., are both regular and handsome. The public edifices include no fewer than 22 churches, 4 monasteries, and 3 nunneries. The most deserving of notice are—the Dom, or cathedral, built in 1456, a majestic Gothic structure, with a pavement of marble, a superb high altar, and several fine frescoes, statues, and paintings; near the cathedral, the mausoleum of the Emperor Ferdinand II., a neglected chapel, in the Italian style, where, through an opening in the coffin-lid, is shown a little dust, the only mortal remains of that relentless persecutor of the Protestants; the Refectory, the largest building in Gratz, now converted into a public school; the parish church, conspicuous by its handsome, lofty tower; the Burg, an old palace of the Styrian dukes, an irregular structure, now forming the governor's residence, the Landhaus, in which the Estates hold their meetings, and in one wing of which there is an arsenal, with a curious collection of old armour; the university, founded in 1586, possessed of an extensive library and good botanical garden, and attended by about 800 students; and the Johanneum, so called from its founder, Archduke John, a noble institution, designed to encourage art and science generally, and the manufactures of the duchy in particular, by the delivery of gratuitous lectures, and the formation of a library and a collection of minerals and other productions. The educational establishments, in addition to the university, include 15 superior schools for general education, 9 Sunday schools, a normal high school, gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, military school, swimming school, music school, and school of design, &c. The benevolent institutions include a general infirmary, with a lying-in institution and a lunatic asylum attached; an Elizabeth, military, burgher, and several other hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, and silk tissues; leather, and numerous articles of ironware. The trade is chiefly in iron, timber, flax, hemp, and seeds. The two annual fairs are numerously attended by dealers from distant quarters. Gratz is the see of a bishop, the seat of the superior courts and offices of the duchy, and possesses literary, agricultural, musical, and other societies. The environs afford numerous fine promenades; but great devastation is often committed by the flooding of the Mur. The celebrated orientalist, Von Hammer, was born at Gratz. Pop. (1869), 80,732.—— The CIRCLE is for the most part hilly, but is well wooded; contains much arable land, numerous orchards and vineyards, and is rich in minerals, including some coal, and valuable mines of argentiferous lead. Area, 1568 geo. sq. m. Pop. 350,000.

GRATZEN, or BÖHMISCH GRATZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 19 m. S.E. Budweis, on a height above r. bank Danko. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, contains an old castle, seated on its highest point; two other castles, a church, and Servite monastery; and has three mills, a weekly market, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1572.

GRAUBÜNDEN, Switzerland. *See* GRISONS.

GRAUDENZ, or GRUDZIADZ, a tn. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It stands in a fertile plain, and is a place of considerable strength, being both surrounded by walls and ditches, and otherwise fortified; contains a Protestant and five R. Catholic churches, a normal and superior burgher school, a nunnery, house of correction, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of cloth, tobacco, and carriages; breweries and distilleries; a trade in cloth and corn, some shipping, and four annual fairs. Pop. 15,559.——The CIRCLE, for the most part flat, is watered by the Vistula and Ossa, and is fertile. Area, 253 geo. sq. m. P. 47,195.

GRAULHET, a tn. France, dep. Tarn, 14 m. S.W. Alby, agreeably situated, l. bank Adou. It has manufactures of linen, hats, and leather; numerous tanneries and bleacheries; and a considerable traffic in horses. Pop. 6118.

GRAUN, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, circle and 30 m. S.S.W. Imst, near a lake of same name, and more than 4500 ft. above the sea. It contains two churches, one of them adorned with a fine altarpiece; and a school. Pop. 736.

GRAUPEN, or KRAUPEN, a tn. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, in a deep valley, 2 m. N.E. Teplitz. It contains three churches, a townhouse, and remains of an ancient nunnery; and has manufactures of hosiery, and two annual fairs. Tin is worked in the vicinity; and on an adjoining hill stand the ruins of the old castle of Rosenburg. Pop. 1408.

GRAUS, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 36 m. E. Huesca, on a height, above r. bank Esera. It is well built and well paved, has lighted streets, and a large and handsome square; a large but somewhat ungainly parish church, a townhouse, with prison; a Latin and a primary school; manufactures of paper and leather; a trade in wine, fruit, and silk; and three large annual fairs. Pop. 2400.

GRAVE, or GRAAF [Latin, *Gravia*], a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.W. Nijmegen, on the Maas. It is walled, and recently fortified anew, and surrounded by a wide, deep ditch, filled with water from the river. The land round about is low, and annually flooded, so as to render the site of the town, for the time being, an island. It has three gates; one of which, the Hampoort, is a strong bomb-proof building, esteemed the finest of the kind in the kingdom; and so large, that, in time of siege, it will hold concealed two battalions of infantry. Of twelve streets of which the town is composed, four open out on a large open area or market-place, surrounded by good houses, and in which stand the townhouse, an elegant building; the watchhouse, and the R. Catholic church, founded in 1290. There are several charitable and benevolent institutions, and several schools. Some common stripes are woven, and there are cotton-printing factories. Lace is made; and there are several silver and gold smiths, four breweries, and a gin distillery. Pop. 2478.

GRAVEDONA, a tn. and par. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 27 m. N.N.E. Como, on the Lario, near Lake Como. It is well built, and is terminated at one extremity by a beautiful parish church, and at the other by the palace of the Duke of Alvito. It is the seat of a court of justice, and residence of many Italian nobility; and has several silk mills. Pop. 1468.

GRAVELAND [Dutch, *'S Graveland*], a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 16 m. S.E. Amsterdam. It is a regularly built, neat place, with a Calvinistic church and a school. Near it are numerous linen bleacheries. Pop. 1207.

GRAVELINES, a seaport tn. France, dep. Nord, 11 m W. Dunkirk, in a marshy country, near the mouth of the Aa, in the English Channel; lat. 50° 6″ N.; lon. 2° 6′ 45″ E. (R.) It is tolerably well built, protected from the sea by sandhills, and is most deserving of notice for its fortifications, which are themselves of great strength, and may be rendered almost impregnable by opening the sluices, and laying the surrounding country under water. It makes a considerable figure in the wars of Flanders. Pop. 6510.

GRAVELLONA, a tn. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 10 m. S.E. Novara, r. bank Terdoppio. It is the seat of a court of justice, has a parish church, and two monasteries: a weekly cattle market, and a trade in rice, corn, wine, and vegetables, particularly asparagus, which is sent as far as Milan. Pop. 1901.

GRAVELY, two pars. England:—1, Hertford; 1817 ac. Pop. 412.—2, Cambridge; 1558 ac. Pop. 334.

GRAVENDEEL, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. S. Dordrecht. It is a neat, beautiful place, with a church, a school, and an annual fair. Pop. 928.

GRAVENEY, par. Eng. Kent; 3722 ac. Pop. 207.

GRAVENHAGE (S), Holland. *See* HAGUE.

GRAVENHURST, two pars. England, co. Bedford:—1, (*Lower*-), 1240 ac. Pop. 58.—2, (*Upper*-), 385 ac. Pop. 357.

GRAVENSTEIN, or GRAASTEEN, a vil. duchy of Schleswig, in a fertile and well wooded district of same name, on the Nübel-Roer, 11 m. N.N.E. Flensborg. It contains a castle, with a chapel and fine garden. Pop. 500.

GRAVERE [Latin, *Glarearia*], a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. Turin, r. bank Dora-Reparia, not far from Susa. It stands exposed to the ravages of a torrent called the Gelasca, from which it is defended by a number of strong embankments; contains an ancient parish church, a minor church, and a palace; and has a trade in wine, wood, chestnuts, and other kinds of fruit. Pop. 1756.

GRAVESEND, a municipal bor., river-port, tn. and par. England, co. Kent, r. bank Thames, 21 m. E. by S. London, on the N. Kent railway, and on an acclivity rising from the river. The older and lower part of the town is irregular, streets narrow, and not very clean. In the upper and newer portion the streets are more spacious, and the houses much handsomer, with a number of neat detached villas. The town is generally paved, lighted with gas, and tolerably well supplied with water. The townhall is a neat and conspicuous structure, in the Doric style of architecture; the literary institution and assembly-rooms is also a tasteful building in the Grecian style. There are, besides, a theatre, commodious market-house, custom-house, and bazaars; likewise several piers, two of which, both very handsome and convenient structures, are mostly of cast-iron. The church, which stands near the centre of the town, is a neat brick building. There are also a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and R. Catholics. The charitable bequests for the relief of the poor are numerous, and comprise a free school, and several almshouses. Shipbuilding is carried on here to a considerable extent, and ropes and twine are manufactured; but the principal trade of the place arises from supplying the numerous ships which, on their passage outward, stop to take in stores, &c.; and furnishing the seamen with slop-clothing. The convenient distance of Gravesend from London, the mildness and salubrity of its air, and the beauty of its scenery on all sides, attract numerous visitors, for whom every accommodation is provided—excellent inns, numerous lodging-houses, baths, assembly and reading rooms, libraries, &c. About a mile from the town a new cemetery has been formed, occupying 5 or 6 ac., tastefully laid out. Gravesend sends one member to Parliament.

Gravesend is the boundary of the port of London, where all vessels arriving from foreign countries deliver in their manifestos, and take on board the revenue-officers, &c. On the opposite side of the river, which is here about 1 m. broad, is Tilbury fort, with which there is communication by a steam ferry. Pop. in 1871, mun. bor., 13,248; parl. bor., 21,183.

GRAVEZANDE [anc. *Arena Comitis*, and formerly shortened *Zande* or *Sande*], a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. S.W. the Hague, on the sand-downs on the sea-coast, and near the Hook of Holland. It was formerly walled, and larger than it is now, and had also a harbour, but it now stands back from the shore, and consists chiefly of a broad, well-paved street; and has a church, townhouse, and school. Pop. 1346.

GRAVINA, a tn. Naples, prov. and 34 m. S.W. Bari, l. bank Gravina. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, several churches, convents, a college, and two large annual fairs. It was anciently a place of considerable strength, and was besieged unsuccessfully by the Saracens in 975. Pop. 14,125.

GRAY [Latin, *Gretum*], a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, on a hill overlooking a beautiful meadow watered by the Saône, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 27 m. N.W. Besançon. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and at a distance presents an attractive appearance; which is, however, belied by a nearer inspection; the streets being so narrow and irregular, as to make walking in them anything but agreeable. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and commerce; possesses a communal college and an agricultural society; contains a parish church, townhouse, courthouse, public library, cavalry barrack, and an ancient castle; and has manufactures of hair-cloth, Paris paint, starch, glue, leather, and refined wax; and an elegant quay, serving both as a promenade, and furnishing great facilities for trade, which is chiefly in iron, corn, wine, timber, and colonial produce. There are also six annual fairs. Pop. 6448.

GRAYINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1675 ac. Pop. 152.

GRAYS THURROCK. *See* THURROCK GRAYS.

GRAYSTOWN, a par. Ireland, Tipperary; 7802 ac. Pop. 1739.

GRAZALEMA [anc. *Lacidulcmium*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 58 m. E.N.E. Cadiz, on a slope at the foot of the sierra of same name. It is indifferently built, and has only one square, of small extent, but well laid out in flowery walks; contains a parish church, a large and handsome Gothic structure; another church, which belonged to a suppressed Carmelite monastery; a townhouse, four primary schools, and four hermitages, one of them called Aurora, a strong, massive structure, in which, during the Peninsular war, a number of the inhabitants successfully defended themselves and part of the town against an incursion of the French. The manufactures, of more importance than usual in Spanish towns, consist of woollen and linen cloth, flannel, soap, leather, ordinary and cordovan; and there are several dyeworks, carding machines, fulling, walk, and thread mills. The above articles of manufacture employ about 4000 persons, and furnish the materials of a considerable export trade. The chief import is grain. Pop. 8388.

GREAN, par. Irel. Limerick; 7191 ac. Pop. 2662.

GREASLY, par. Eng. Notts; 8010 ac. Pop. 5284.

GREAT and LITTLE TOMBS, two small isls. Persian Gulf; the former lat. 26° 15′ N.; lon. 55° 23′ E.; and the latter lat. 26° 15′ N.; lon. 55° 12′ E. (R.)

GREAT BEAR LAKE, America. *See* BEAR LAKE.

GREAT BRITAIN. *See* BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT FALLS, a vil. U. States, New Hampshire, at Quamphigan falls, Salmon Falls river, 40 m. E. by N. Concord. It contains four churches, and extensive cotton and woollen factories. Ships of 250 tons come within a mile of the village. Pop. 2500.

GREAT FISH BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, W. coast Africa; lat. (Tiger point) 16° 30′ 12″ S.; lon. 11° 46′ E. (R.)

GREAT FISH RIVER. *See* FISH RIVER (GREAT).

GREAT ISLAND.—1, An isl. Ireland, co. Cork, the largest in Cork harbour. It is about 5 m. long, by 2 m. broad; has much fine scenery, a productive soil, and many beautiful seats. On the S. side is situated the town of Cove, or Queenstown (*which see*). Pop. 10,681.—2, An islet, Ireland, co. cf, and 1½ m. N.E. Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harbour.—3, An isl. Bass's Strait, between Australia and Van Diemen's Land, being the largest of the Furneaux group. It is 40 m. long, by about 15 m. broad, and is much frequented by sea-fowl and seals.

GREAT SALT LAKE.—1, A lake, U. States, Utah or Mormon territory, intersected by lat. 41° N. and lon. 113° 20′ W. It is 4000 ft. above sea-level, 70 m. N. to S., and 48 m. E. to W. Five gallons of its water yield, by evaporation, fourteen pints of salt. It has several islands, which, with its shores, are whitened by the salt; and it receives the Bear, the Utah, and several other streams, but contains no fish.—2, A county, same territory, and the most populous of the seven into which it is divided. Pop. 11,295.

GREAT SOUTH BAY, a navigable bay, U. States, New York, S. side of Long Island, 50 m. long, and 5 m. wide, with a lighthouse on its W. end.

GREATCONNEL, par. Irel. Kildare; 4848 ac. P. 2019.

GREATFORD, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1540 ac. Pop. 271.

GREATHAM, three pars. England:—1, Durham; 4176 ac. Pop. 700.—2, Hants; 2123 ac. Pop. 212.—3, Sussex; 769 ac. Pop. 76.

GREATWORTH, par. Eng. Northamp.; 863 ac. P. 135.

GREBE, or Grift, a small river, Holland, forming part of the boundary between provs. Utrecht and Gelderland, flowing S.E. and S.W., and falling into the Rhine, near the village of same name, 2 m. E. Rheenen.

GREBENSTEIN, a tn. kingd. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 11 m. N.N.W. Cassel. It is walled, has six gates, a church, chapel, hospital, and infirmary: manufactures of linen, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2155.

GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO. *See* Ægean Sea.

GREDING, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, l. bank Schwarzach, 33 m. W.N.W. Ratisbon. It has three churches, two castles, one of them in ruins, and a poorhouse; manufactures of tobacco-pipes and coarse woollens; and several breweries and mills. Pop. 1075.

GREECE [Greek, *Hellas* (Ἑλλας,; Latin, *Grecia;* French, *Grèce;* German, *Griechenland;* Arabic, *Roum*], a kingdom in the S.E. of Europe, between lat. 36° 23′ and 39° 13′ N.; lon. 20° 45′ and 26° E.; separated from Turkey, on the N., by an irregular line which stretches between the Gulf of Arta, on the W., and the Gulf of Volo, on the E., in the direction of Mount Othrys; and bounded on all other sides by the sea — the Ionian Sea on the W., the Mediterranean proper on the S., and the Ægean sea on the E. (cap. Athens.) It consists partly of mainland, and partly of islands. The mainland forms two peninsulas, united only by the narrow Isthmus of Corinth; a N. peninsula, called N. Greece, or Livadia; and a S. peninsula, called the Peloponnesus or Morea. The islands are chiefly on the E. and S.E. The far largest is Eubœa, only separated from the mainland of Livadia by the narrow channel of Euripo. The other islands form three principal groups:—The N. Sporades, on the N.E. of Negropont, including Skiatho, Kilidromi, Skopelo, Polognesi, and Skyro; the W. Sporades, chiefly in the Gulf of Egina, or between it and the Gulf of Nauplia, including Hydra, Spezzia, Poros, Egina, and Koluri or Salamis; and the whole of the Cyclades, with exception of Chios, Samos, Lesbos, and some islands on the coast of Asia Minor, which still belong to Turkey. The Cyclades are divided into three groups—a N., a middle, and a W. The N. includes Andro, Tino, Myconi, Syra, Thermia, Zea, and Serpho; the middle—Naxia, Paro, Nio, Sikyno, Policandro, Milo, Argentiera or Kimolos, and Siphanto or Siphnos; and the S.—Amorgo, Stampalia, Anaphi, and Santorin. Area estimated, by some authorities, at 14,368 geo. sq. m.; by others at 11,480 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1861), 1,348,522.

By the enactment of June 22, 1838, Greece was politically divided into 24 departments or governments, and 7 sub-departments or governments; but in the end of 1845 it was resolved to revert to the arrangement established April 15, 1833; according to which the country is divided into 10 nomes or nomarchies, and 49 eparchies or dioceses:—

	Nomes.	Capitals.
Livadia, or N. Greece	Attica and Bœotia	Athens.
	Phocis and Phthiotes	Salona.
	Acarnania and Etolia	Vrachori.
	Eubœa or Negropont	Chalcis.
Morea, or S. Greece	Argolis and Corinth	Nauplia.
	Arcadia	Tripolizza.
	Laconia	Sparta.
	Messênia	Arcadia.
	Achaia and Elis	Patras.
	Cyclades	Hermanolis.

Physical Features.—On looking at the map of Greece, the first thing which strikes the eye is the comparatively vast extent of its coast line, formed by numerous gulfs, which penetrate into it in all directions, and give it a remarkably broken and ragged appearance. Proceeding round the coast, from the N.W. to the N.E., we are presented in succession with the gulfs of Arta, Patras, continued inland by that of Corinth; Arcadia, Koron, Kolokythia or Marathon, Nauplia, Egina, Molo or Zeitoun, and the channels of Talanti and Trichéri. Another characteristic feature is the mountainous character of the interior. The range of the Pindus, which in the N. is linked to the Dinaric Alps, proceeds S.; and, on reaching the N. frontiers of Greece, divides into numerous minor chains, which, with their ramifications, extend over the whole length and breadth of the country, and cover the far greater part of its surface, leaving little intermediate space for valleys and plains. The principal branch, stretching E. and W. along the N. frontier, attains, in Veluchi, near the sources of the Ellada and in Cheledonia, near Karpenitza, heights varying from 7000 to 8000 ft. Further E., in the chain of Octa, is Mount Gaiona, 8240 ft., the culminating point of Greece. Another branch, stretching in an E.S.E. direction towards Attica, forms the celebrated range of Parnassus, which, in Liakhura, its loftiest summit, exceeds 8000 ft. Other summits, continued in the same direction, though more distinguished for their classic celebrity than their elevation, attain, in Cithæron, Parnes, Pentelicus, and Hymettus, the respective heights of 4630, 4640, 3640, and 3370 ft. Another range, to the N. of the former, and nearly parallel to it, stretches longitudinally through the island of Eubœa; and in the Delphi Mountains, not far from the N.E. coast, attains the height of 5400 ft. Several other summits of this range exceed 3000 ft. Quitting N. Greece, a branch from Mount Cithæron proceeds across the Isthmus of Corinth into the Morea, and stretches over it in all directions. Many of the summits exceed 5000 ft.; and Taygetus, W. of ancient Sparta, forming part of the range which proceeds S. to the extremity of the Morea, attains in its culminating point, Makryno or St. Elias, 7829 ft. The rock most largely developed in the mountains of Greece is limestone, where it often assumes the form of the finest marble, and has been extensively used, both for building and statuary. To the E. of Attica mica slate occurs in connection with the limestone; and also is seen in the mountains, both of the S.E. and N.W. of the Morea. Granite and gneiss are found only in the N., in the E. ramifications of the Pindus. Tertiary formations prevail in the N.E. of the Morea; and in the N.W., along the shores of Elis, are considerable traits of alluvium. Volcanic rocks are not seen on the mainland, but form considerable masses in some of the islands; one of which, Santorin, is indeed only a recently extinct volcano. In addition to marble and limestone, already mentioned, the minerals include traces of gold, argentiferous lead, copper, lignite, sulphur, saltpetre, alum, asbestos, millstones, whetstones, serpentine, fullers', and porcelain earth.

Rivers, &c.—Owing to the nature of the surface, the rivers are more remarkable for their number than for their importance. The largest is the Aspropotamos [anc. *Achelõus*], which, rising in Albania, on the W. slope of the Pindus, enters Greece in lat. 39° 9′ N.; flows S.S.W. through the W. part of N. Greece, and falls into the Ionian Sea opposite to the isle of Ithaca. The only others deserving of notice—not so much on their own account, as of the interesting associations connected with them—are, the Ellada or Sporchius, the Gavrioz or Bœotian Cephissus, the Cephissus of Attica, the Ilissus, all, likewise, in N. Greece; and the Rhouphia or Alpheus, and the Eurotas, in the Morea. The principal lakes are, in N. Greece, the Topolias or Copais, Vrachori, Ambrakia, and Ozeros; and in the Morea the lagoons of Agelinitza, Kaiãpha, and Muria, famous for their fisheries.

Climate.—This is mild but variable. None of the mountains attain the limit of perpetual snow; but several of them are so lofty as to retain a covering of it after the summer has far advanced. In general, the first snow falls in October, and the last in April. In the lower grounds it often becomes six inches deep, but melts quickly away; and winter, properly so called, cannot be considered as lasting beyond two months. Summer is extremely warm. The thermometer often rises above 100°; and the heat would become almost insupport-

able, were it not greatly modified by breezes from the sea. At this season rain scarcely ever falls, and the channels of almost all the minor streams become dry. The air is then remarkably clear, and a month will sometimes pass away without a cloud being seen. A sudden change, however, takes place towards the end of harvest. Rains become frequent and copious; and the streams which had been dried up not only fill their channels, but frequently overflow them, and lay considerable tracts under water. In this way stagnant pools and marshes are occasionally formed; and, as the heat increases, the vapours arising from them become almost pestilential, and intermittent fevers prevail. Even the plague has sometimes made its appearance; but, on the whole, there cannot be a doubt that few countries in the world can boast of a climate better adapted for the vigorous development, both of animal and vegetable life.

Vegetation, Agriculture, &c.—Beyond the height of 5500 ft. vegetation is almost confined to wild alpine plants. Below this height, magnificent forests, principally of pine, with a considerable mixture of hard wood, including oak, clothe the sides and summits of the mountains; and, notwithstanding the havoc which mismanagement and gross waste have made, are still capable of yielding large supplies of excellent timber. Still lower down both the chestnut and walnut are frequently met with. It is not, however, till we descend to a height not exceeding 1500 ft. that the full force of vegetation is displayed. The extensive zone reaching from this height to the level of the sea constitutes the proper agricultural range, and exhibits as great a variety of valuable cultivated trees, shrubs, and plants, as is to be found within the same limits on any other portion of the earth's surface. All the fruits of the latitude—figs, almonds, dates, oranges, citrons, melons, &c.—are grown in abundance, and of excellent quality, without receiving any great share of attention. The vine also grows vigorously; and, with a little more skill and care in the management of its produce, would not only suffice for the home consumption, as it even now does, but leave a valuable surplus for export. Another article, the culture of which attracts considerable attention, is the currant. But, unquestionably, the culture which in Greece takes precedence of all others is that of the olive. Both the soil and the climate are alike favourable to it; and amid all the changes to which the country has been subjected, the favour with which the olive was regarded in the earliest times has never been withdrawn, and still continues unabated. It would seem, however, that the processes of pressing and refining the oil are susceptible of great improvement; since the greater part of it is of secondary quality, and ranks far below that of Provence. The culture of the mulberry, for the production of silk, has recently been greatly extended, and already promises important results. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country, the arable land is of limited extent, and much of the soil of a thin, and by no means fertile nature. Even under a proper system of agriculture, the produce, in such circumstances, could not be abundant; and hence it is easy to understand how, under a system so antiquated, that the plough in use differs in no respect from that which Hesiod described 3000 years ago, the grain raised barely suffices for two-thirds of the consumption. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize. The domestic animals are neither numerous nor of good breeds. The raising of artificial grasses for their maintenance may be said to be unknown; and the scanty herbage which natural pasture affords, in a country where the scorching heat of summer is seldom mitigated by a shower, must be alike incapable, either of rearing good stock or of preventing it from degenerating when it may have been imported. Accordingly, asses are almost the only beasts of burden employed; and the only animals from which dairy produce is obtained are the sheep and the goat. The latter manage to pick up a subsistence among the barest rocks; and the former, of which numerous flocks are often kept, are moved alternately to the mountains and the plains, so as always to be provided with a tolerable supply of food. No attention, however, is paid to the improvement, either of the carcass or the fleece; and though the quantity of wool produced is considerable, it is of a coarse description, and is chiefly worked up for domestic use. The only exceptions are in some parts of N. Greece, and in Arcadia, where a kind of Barbary sheep, and also merinoes, are frequently kept, and yield a wool which is much admired, both for its length and its fineness. In the same districts, goats of a superior description are kept, and, having long fine hair, are regularly shorn.

Manufactures and Trade.—The former are extremely limited, and are chiefly confined to clothing and other articles of domestic use, which can be prepared at home by the females, or at spare hours by the males. In some of the large towns, however, the weaving of woollen, cotton, and silk tissues, forms the regular employment of many of the inhabitants, and to them may be added embroidery in gold, silver, silk, and cotton; earthenware, leather, harness, cutlery, and firearms. But unquestionably, the most important branch of manufacturing industry is shipbuilding, which is carried on to a considerable extent on various points of the coast and on various of the islands, particularly at Galaxidi, a town on the N. shore of the gulf of Corinth, at the islands of Syra, Hydra, Spezzia, and Skiatho. The Piræus, also, which was anciently famous for its ships, has again begun to distinguish itself; and at two building-yards recently established in it, a considerable number of merchant vessels, of large burden, have been built. Several of them built there and elsewhere, are from 600 to 700 tons register, a much larger number between 300 and 400 tons, but the great majority are mere boats of from six to seven tons. The whole have been roughly estimated at 4000 vessels, measuring 150,000 tons, and employing 30,000 seamen. Much of the trade carried on is merely coasting, but the foreign trade also is of considerable extent, having advanced with wonderful rapidity since the independence of the country was established. It consists of three principal branches—the corn trade of the Black Sea and Alexandria, carried on on an extensive scale wherever open markets can be found, but chiefly with Turkey, Italy, Spain, France, and England; the export trade of the countries bordering the Levant, principally to London, Trieste, and Marseilles; and the import of the cotton and woollen manufactures of England and Germany, into Greece, Turkey, and Persia. In regard to the last branch, the peculiar advantages which the Greeks possess, in their knowledge of the language, and acquaintance with the habits and wants of the people of these countries, have given them almost a complete monopoly. Even the English, who have long tried to compete with them, have begun to find it hopeless. The principal exports of Greece are valonia, oil, emerystone, silk, dried figs, currants, raisins, honey, wax, madder, &c.; the imports cotton, woollen, and silk goods; colonial produce, indigo and other dyes, iron and other metals, hardware, earthenware, corn, &c.

The Weights and Measures of Greece have for their basis the Pik, which is the standard lineal measure, and is very nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard. For minor lengths, the Palmé $= \frac{1}{16}$th Pik, and for greater lengths, the Stadion $= 1000$ Piki are used. The principal square measure, forming a multiple of the square Pik, is the Strema, nearly equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English acre. The principal weight is the Oké, about 3 lb. 5 oz. avoirdupois; 20 Okés make a Kilo, the common corn measure, and 44 Okés, the Cantar or Quintal. The money standard is the Drachmé, consisting of nine parts silver and one part copper, and having a value of about 8½*d.* English. It is coined into pieces of five drachmés, a half drachmé and a quarter drachmé. Gold drachmés are also coined in pieces having the value of 10, 20, 40, and 50 silver drachmés. The principal copper coin is the Lepta, so minute in value, that 100 are contained in one silver drachmé. It is coined in pieces of 1, 2, 5, and 10 Lepte.

Government and People.—The government was a hereditary monarchy, established in the line of Prince Otho of Bavaria, who, however, abdicated upon a revolution in 1862, and was succeeded by Prince William of Denmark in 1863. At first drawn up by the allied powers, the monarchy was nearly absolute; but, in 1844, important modifications were made, and a constitution granted, in the framing of which those of Great Britain, and of France under Louis-Philippe, were taken as models. By this constitution, the executive power belongs solely to the king; the legislative jointly to the king, a senate, and a representative chamber. The Greek church alone is established, and is governed by 10 bishops, but all other forms of religion enjoy toleration. Justice is administered, on the basis of the French civil code, by a supreme court (*Agus Παγος*), which has its seat at Athens; two royal courts (*Epeirus*), one at Athens, and another at Nauplia; 10 courts



of primary resort (Πρωτοδικεῖα), one in each principal town; and three courts of commerce (Ἐμποροδικεῖα), one each at Syra, Patras, and Nauplia. The public revenue, derived chiefly from the rent of national property, the produce of forests, indirect and direct taxation, was estimated, in 1865, at 28,153,685 drachmé (£1,005,488). The expenditure in the same year was 29,819,847 dr. (£1,064,994). The army consisted in 1866 of 11,460 men, and the navy of one frigate of 50 guns, 2 corvettes with 48 guns, and 33 smaller steamships and gunboats; and in addition the iron-clad frigate the Olga. The unsatisfactory condition of the finances cripples all the powers of the state, and is a great obstacle to the advance of the national prosperity, the Government being paralyzed, and incapable of giving effect to any enlightened views which it might possibly wish to entertain. The population, in 1861, estimated at 1,348,522, contains a considerable intermixture of foreign stocks, among which the Albanese are the most numerous; but the great majority, though not without some taint in their blood, are of genuine Greek extraction, and, both in physical and mental features, bear a marked resemblance to their celebrated forefathers. It is true that the degrading bondage to which they were subjected for centuries, has sunk them far below their natural level, and too often substituted sycophancy and low cunning for the intellectual superiority which, in earlier and better times, displayed itself in immortal productions of the chisel and the pen; but that the original elements of greatness still exist, has been proved by the noble struggles which they have made for independence, but a demoralized state of feeling unfortunately seems to pervade all classes of the community, and cannot be quickly eradicated. The national dress of the Greeks resembles the Albanian costume. In the males



COUNTRY PEOPLE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ATHENS.
From Stackelberg, Costumes de la Grèce Moderne.

it consists of a tight jacket, generally scarlet, wide trousers descending as far as the knee, and embroidered gaiters; in the females it consists of a vest fitting close to the shape, and a gown flowing loosely behind. Such means of education as the limited resources of Government enabled it to afford, have been generally embraced with the greatest eagerness, and not a few of the more wealthy Greeks have come liberally forward to assist in the establishment of schools both for ordinary and superior education. The language, too, named *Romaic*, though somewhat encumbered with barbarisms, and deprived of several of its peculiar graces, makes a nearer approach than any other living language to its dead original, is still sonorous, flexible, and rich; and, though no genius has yet arisen to test its powers, is obviously capable of conveying the loftiest conceptions in the most attractive form.

History.—The early history of Greece, like that of all ancient nations, is involved in great uncertainty, notwithstanding the extraordinary ingenuity and learning that have been employed in attempting to unravel it. The original inhabitants, consisting of various tribes, now generally classed under the common name of Pelasgi, were gradually expelled or drawn into inaccessible fastnesses by the Hellenes, apparently a people from the East, who are said to have first arrived in the year B.C. 1384. So little is known of them for two centuries after, that the whole period extending to the war of Troy, in 1184, is designated the Heroic Age, and the most authentic records relating to it must be sought for in the poems of Homer. Some centuries later, Greece is found divided into a number of independent states, in all of which, with the important exception of Sparta, a republican form of government was established. The ambitious aims and mutual jealousies of these states led to almost incessant warfare, till the appearance of a foreign oppressor, in the person of the King of Persia, obliged them to bury their animosities, and unite in one general league, as the only means of saving their independence. The first great battle, fought at Marathon, B.C. 490, was only the commencement of a series of glorious victories, which issued in the complete discomfiture of the Persians, and left them no inclination to renew their aggressions. The epoch embracing the next century and a half (480–336 B.C.), is the most illustrious in Grecian annals. During this period all its greatest writers, orators, sculptors, and architects appeared; and it was not only able to repel attacks on its own independence, but to assume the offensive, and enrich its treasury with foreign spoils. As usual, prosperity proved more trying than adversity had been. Wealth introduced luxury; and the process of degeneracy once begun, advanced with fearful rapidity. Not only were the jealousies and enmities of the different states revived, but each state became unscrupulous as to the means of its aggrandizement, and hesitated not to seek the oppression of its neighbours by calling in foreign aid. It was not necessary to go far to obtain it. Immediately on the outskirts of Greece a power had been gradually rising into importance. While the Greeks were wasting their energies in acts of mutual oppression, Philip of Macedon was calmly maturing his plans; and, had not death overtaken him, must shortly have made himself as absolute master of the destinies of Greece, as his celebrated son Alexander afterwards became. Notwithstanding Alexander's death, and the dissolution of his empire, the power of the Macedonian sovereigns continued permanent in Greece till the Roman conquest, B.C 146. The early spirit of independence which had animated the Greeks appeared to be now completely broken, and they were ready to be handed over from master to master without even the semblance of a struggle. The crowning disaster commenced A.D. 1458, when the Turks first obtained a footing. A long series of exterminating wars ensued, during which the Venetians and Turks contended for the mastery. The latter ultimately prevailed; and, in 1718, the highest honour which Greece could claim was that of being a Turkish province. Nearly a century of the grossest misrule followed; but, in 1821, when degradation seemed to have reached its lowest possible limit, a strong reaction commenced, a new spirit began to appear, and the Greeks, as if throwing off their lethargy, declared their determination to be free. A protracted struggle took place, but the issue was still doubtful, when the great European powers interfered, and compelled the Turks, in 1829, to acknowledge Greece as an independent state. The constitution, framed in a spirit of absolutism in 1832, has since been greatly improved; and Prince Otho of Bavaria, on whom the crown was bestowed, became a constitutional monarch. See *Supplement.*

GREEN BAY, a bay and tn., U. States, Wisconsin, in the N.W. of Lake Michigan. The BAY is 100 m. long, and 15 to 30 broad; receives the Fox and Menomine rivers, and is navigable throughout. At its entrance is a succession of islands extending for 30 miles. For TOWN *see Supplement.*

GREEN CASTLE, two vils., U. States:—1, Pennsylvania, 56 m from Harrisburg. It contains five churches, and several factories. Pop. 1500.—2, Indiana, 42 m. W. by S. Indianopolis, with a courthouse, jail, seminary, and two churches. Pop. 500.

GREEN ISLAND.—1. One of the Philippines; lat. 12° 3′ N.; lon. 119° 49′ E. It is of moderate height, may be seen 15 m. off, and is covered with trees. A coral reef, extending about one-third of a mile, surrounds the island.—2, An isl. China Sea, lat. 0° 43′ N., in a direct line between the Tambelan and easternmost St. Esprit Islands, rather

nearer than mid-channel to the latter. It is of a square form, with a sandy beach, and covered with trees.—3, Two small isls. China Sea, S. coast of China, called by the Chinese Tsang-Chow, at the entrance to Bias Bay; lat. 22° 22′ N.; lon. 114° 40′ E.—4, An. isl. Australia, N.E. coast, Trinity Bay; lat. 16° 46′ S.; lon. 145° 56′ E. (R.)—5, A small isl., N. America, in the St. Lawrence, 115 m. below Quebec; lat 48° 3′ 24″ N.; lon. 69° 26′ W. (R.)—6, An isl. British N. America, Hudson's Strait, near its E. entrance, N.E. point lat. 61° 2′ N.; lon. 67° 25′ W. (R.)

GREEN MOUNTAINS [so called from the forests of green trees with which they are covered], a mountain range, U. States, commencing near Newhaven, Connecticut, and extending N. through Massachusetts and Vermont, between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River. The highest summits are Mansfield Mountain and Camel's Rump, both in Vermont, respectively 4279 and 4188 *ft.* high.

GREEN RIVER, U. States, Kentucky, flows generally W. and N.W., and enters the Ohio, 200 m. below Louisville. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats for about 200 m.

GREENBUSH, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, l. bank Hudson, nearly opposite Albany. It has two churches, a tannery, a distillery, two flour mills, and several stores. Pop. 1899.

GREENFIELD, several places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, Massachusetts, 3 m. W. by N. Boston The village is neatly built, has four churches, a seminary, and considerable manufactures and trade. Pop. 1756.—2, A township, New York, 40 m. N. by W. Albany, with several mills and factories. Pop. 2803.—3, A vil. Ohio, W. bank Paint Creek, 72 m. S.W. Columbus. It contains four churches, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 600.

GREENHITHE, a hamlet, England, co. Kent, pleasantly situated on the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Dartford. It has a small pier, from which great quantities of lime and flints, procured in the neighbourhood, are conveyed in barges to London and other places. Pop. 1056.

GREENLAND [Danish and German, *Grönland;* French, *Groënland*], an extensive territory, N. America, belonging to Denmark, from the inaccessible nature of much of its coast, so imperfectly known that it is not yet ascertained how far it stretches to the N., though we now know that it is entirely detached from the continent of America. Part of its boundaries is thus unknown. Its W. coast, which has been most accurately examined, is washed by Davis' Straits, Baffin's Bay, Smith's Sound, and Kennedy Channel, and stretches from lat. 59° 48′, commencing at Cape Farewell, to over 82°. Its E. shore, commencing at the same cape, is washed by the N. Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, but, from the immense quantities of drift ice which cover the whole of the adjoining sea, and render navigation impossible, it is only the S. part of this coast that can be considered as explored. The Danish colony extends N., on the W. coast, to the Bay of Disco, in lat. 69° N., where the sun remains below the horizon from November 30 to January 12, though the long darkness is much reduced by bright moonshine, the stars, and the N. lights. In summer, on the other hand, the light of the sun is continued, without intermission, for a similar period. Farther S., where the sun regularly rises and sets throughout the year, a short but warm summer, during which the snow does not melt even in the valleys before July, is followed by a long and dreary winter, the cold of which, though very great, particularly in February and March, is greatly modified on the coast by the sea, and therefore not so extreme as the latitude might seem to indicate. The interior is lofty, and has the appearance of one vast glacier, with occasional spots of a dark or grayish hue, on which, from their smoothness and steepness, snow and ice have not been able to accumulate, and some heaths and mosses succeed in maintaining an existence. The whole of this interior is uninhabitable, and all the villages, whether of natives or Europeans, are confined to the coasts, which are generally rocky and precipitous, but occasionally flattened down and open into low valleys, are lined with numerous islands, and deeply penetrated by fiords. In the low shores and valleys vegetation is confined, and amounts to nothing more than grass and stunted brushwood. In the most sheltered spots, the birch and alder gain a height of about 6 ft., and a stem from 3 to 4 inches in thickness. The attempts to raise oats and barley have failed, but potatoes have been grown towards the S. extremity. Turnips attain the size of a pigeon's egg, and cabbages grow very small. The radish is the only vegetable which seems not to be checked in its growth. With the exception of about 250, the inhabitants, in 1868 stated to number 9352, are nearly all Esquimaux. The hardships endured by the missionaries who undertook their conversion, and the success which suddenly crowned their labours after they had almost resolved to abandon them in despair, form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of missionary enterprise. For administrative purposes, Greenland, or rather its coast, is divided into the two inspectorates of N. Greenland and S. Greenland, the former subdivided into seven, the latter into six colonies or districts. Godhavn, pop. 250, on the island of Disco, and Godthaab, pop. 740, where Hans Egide, the Norwegian clergyman, established the first European colony, being the residences of the N. and S. inspectors, may be regarded as the capitals; but the best inhabited district is that of Juliannshaab, in S. Greenland: its pop. is 2200.

GREENLAW, a tn. and par. Scotland, Berwickshire. The TOWN, 17 m. W. by S. Berwick, is on the Blackadder, between two rising grounds, is cap. of the co., has straight and tolerably well-kept streets, and is well supplied with water. The county hall is an elegant Grecian edifice, and there are a jail, Established, Free, and U. Presbyterian churches; two schools, and a public library. The manufacture of coarse woollen goods is carried on to a small extent, but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agriculture. Pop. 823. Area of par., about 25 sq. m. Pop. 1378.

GREENOCK, a parl. bor. and seaport tn. Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the S. shore of the estuary of the Clyde, which is here between 3 and 4 m. wide, about 20 m. W. by N. Glasgow; lat 55° 56′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 45′ 15″ W. (R.) It stands partly on a narrow level tract of land, stretching along the margin of the sea; and partly on some fine commanding heights, which rise behind, and to the S. and W. of the lower parts of the town. The view from these eminences is singularly beautiful, comprising the extensive bay in front, with the shores and hills of Argyle and Dumbarton shires in the distance; while the neat and tasteful villas with which they are crowded, impart to them a very pleasing and picturesque appearance, when viewed from the sea. A number of elegant residences, also, line the shore to the W. The lower and older parts of the town are mean and crowded; the lanes and streets narrow and crooked, and have been recently drained and much improved; in the more modern portions the streets are spacious, airy, and clean, and the houses all of the better class, many of them remarkably handsome. The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the Shaws Water Company, from reservoirs situated on the high ground behind the town, and which also furnish water power to several mills and factories. Another abundant supply of water from the Gryfe is ready to be introduced. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches—some of which are very beautiful structures—are the custom-house, a handsome oblong Grecian edifice, with a fine portico, situated on the quay; the tontine; the Watt monument, in the Elizabethan style, occupied as a library and lecture-rooms, and containing a marble statue of Watt, by Chantrey, portraits of Henry Bell, John Galt, &c.; town-hall; club-house; infirmary; five railway stations; gas works, &c. There are in Greenock six established churches, one of which is Gaelic; eight Free churches, one of which is also Gaelic; five U. Presbyterian, two Reformed Presbyterian, an Evangelical Union, an Episcopal, two R. Catholic, an Independent, a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Seaman's chapel. The schools comprise the Greenock Academy, Highlanders' Academy, School of Industry, Charity School, Ragged School, a number of mission schools in connection with different churches, a Government School of Art, and about twelve private schools. The principal charitable institutions are the Greenock Hospital and Infirmary, and the Mariners' Asylum, an elegant Elizabethan building, endowed by the trustees of the late Sir Gabriel Wood, for masters, mates, and seamen belonging to the counties bordering the Clyde; there are several others of less prominence. The literary and scientific institutions comprise a public library; a mechanics' institute, with library; several libraries connected with churches, a philosophical

society, a Government School of Navigation and Civil Engineering, and a reading-room. S.W. of the town, overlooking the Clyde, is a beautiful well-laid-out cemetery. The grounds of Well Park, near the centre of Greenock, laid out as public walks, and Wellington Park, a piece of ground towards the E. end of the town, for games for the working-classes, have been presented by Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart. An esplanade 100 ft. wide and 6200 lineal ft. long, constructed along the margin of the river at the west end, is a fine promenade.

The manufactures of Greenock include 14 sugar-refineries, some of them on a large scale; five ship-building yards, nine iron foundries and machine establishments, for the construction of land and marine engines, locomotives, and iron steamers; two iron-forges, a cotton, a worsted, a woollen, and a paper mill; six grain, five saw, and sundry other mills; two sail-cloth factories, jute and bagging factories, seven roperies, and ten sail-making establishments; a biscuit bakery, a distillery, a brewery, four tanneries, a soap and candle work, a pottery, &c. There are, besides, chemical works, where sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, phosphate of soda, and saltpetre are made. There are ten banks.

In addition to these manufactures, Greenock carries on a considerable foreign and coasting shipping trade; importing large quantities of sugar, molasses, timber, grain, and a more limited quantity of cotton; and exporting coal, pig-iron, dry goods, machinery, beer, &c.; and numerous ships clear out for East and West Indies, America, and Australia. The following table exhibits the progress of the shipping trade:—

	Total Tonnage. Inward.	Outward.	Total Tonnage Inward and Outward.
1830 . . .	201,711 . .	230,871 . . .	432,582
1850 . . .	426,188 . .	424,318 . . .	850,805
1860 . . .	573,857	594,656 . .	1,168,493
1865 . . .	719,251 . .	730,721 . .	1,449,972
1870 . . .	1,608,643 . .	1,290,696 . . .	2 899,339

The figures for 1870 include the tonnage of steamers or other craft trading inside of the Cumbraes.

The following tables exhibit the progressive increase in the imports of the principal articles, in the customs, and in the revenue of the corporation:—

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Sugar, tons . .	15,300	13,741	24,898	68,951	180,752
Molasses, tons, . .	3,057	9,131	20,917	10,508	6,619
Timber, loads, . .	21,245	47,018	51,141	45,510	85,3:6

Customs Revenue.		Customs Revenue.	
1840 . . .	£341,647	1860 . . .	£801,573
1850 . . .	882,857	1865 . . .	1,235,847
1855 . . .	569,907	1870 . . .	1,108,699

Corporation Trusts Revenue.		
1830.	1850.	1865.	1870.
£17,033 . . .	£26,138 . . .	£52,426 . . .	£88,880

Valuation Roll—1860, £239,203; 1870, £255.551; increase, £16.351.

The harbours of Greenock are spacious, and possess every accommodation for shipping, including dry docks, cranes, &c. The E. quay is 530 ft. in extent, entrance to the harbour 105 ft.; custom-house quay, 1035 ft., entrance to the harbour 105 ft.; W. quay, 425 ft.; extreme length, 2201 ft.; quays of the New Victoria Harbour, about 350 ft.; entrance, 150 ft.; breadth of piers, 60 ft. The Albert Harbour gives 10½ acres of water space, 3500 lineal ft. of quays, and is connected with the Caledonian and Greenock and Ayrshire railways. The quays can be approached by steamers at any state of the tide, and vessels of the largest class enter the harbours. A new graving dock is in progress.

Greenock is the birth-place of James Watt (born Jan. 19, 1736), and sends one member to Parliament; constituency (1870), 5965. Pop. in 1861, 43,207; in 1871, 57,821.

GREENORE:—1, A headland and fishing station, Ireland, co. Louth, S. shore of Carlingford Bay, 2 m. E.S.E. Carlingford. It has a lighthouse.—2, A headland, co. Wexford, 7 m. S.S.E. the entrance to Wexford harbour.

GREENSPOND, an isl. and maritime vil., N. America, off E. coast Newfoundland, 29 m. N.W. Bonavista. The ISLAND, of granitic formation, is about 4 m. across; and the little harbour is formed by several other smaller islands. The VILLAGE, a straggling place, has a decent church, and some large stores; and the fishermen's houses are neat and clean. Fresh water has to be obtained from the mainland, about 3 m. off. A considerable trade in dried fish is carried on.

GREENSTEAD, par. Eng. Essex; 1498 ac. Pop. 136.

GREENWICH, a parl. bor. and par. England, co. Kent, r. bank Thames, 3¾ m. E.S.E. London Bridge, the W. terminus of the Greenwich Railway; lat. (Observatory) 51° 28′ 38″ N.; lon. 0° 0′ 0″; partly on an acclivity, but chiefly on low, marshy ground, a large portion of which is below the level of the Thames. The older streets are in general narrow and irregular, and many of the houses mean in appearance, though recently numerous handsome new houses and streets have been built. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It contains five handsome Episcopal churches, one of which, St. Alphege's, was one of the fifty churches appointed, in the reign of Queen Anne, to be built in London and its suburbs from the proceeds of the tax on coal and culm. There are, also, places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, R. Catholics, and Scotch Presbyterians. The educational institutions, public, private, and charitable, are numerous; as are also the benevolent and charitable institutions; among the latter may be named Norfolk college, supporting 20 decayed tradesmen.

The object of by far the greatest interest in Greenwich, is its magnificent Hospital for the maintenance of veteran, wounded, or unfortunate seamen. This noble structure, originally a palace of Charles II., and erected on the site of the ancient 'Greenwich House,' which, so far back as the year 1300, had been a favourite residence of royalty—in which Henry VIII. and his queen daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, were born; and where, too, Edward VI. breathed his last—was converted to its charitable purpose in the reign of William and Mary, although not opened for the reception of inmates until 1705, when 42 were admitted. Commenced at the Restoration by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, it was carried on under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, and finished after his designs by his successor, Sir John Vanbrugh. It stands on the bank of the river, on an elevated terrace, 865 ft. in length, and covers, with the schools, civil offices, lawns, and burial-ground attached, a space of 40 ac. It consists of four quadrangular piles, built principally of Portland stone, each bearing the name of the sovereign in whose reign it was erected—namely, King Charles, Queen Anne, King William, and Queen Mary. Two of the wings front the river, and two the park. In the N.W. wing, or that erected by Charles II., were the governor's residence, and the officers' and pensioners' libraries. The N.E., or Queen Anne's, was appropriated as a residence for the officers and men. In the S.W., or King William's, is the Painted Hall, a noble apartment, 106 ft. long, by 56 ft. broad, and 50 ft. high, painted by Sir James Thornhill, and containing a fine collection of pictures, consisting of portraits of naval heroes, and representations of sea fights. The fourth, or S.E. wing, commonly called Queen Mary's, contains the chapel, the interior of which, designed by Athenian Stuart, is richly and elaborately ornamented. The complement of in-pensioners, or of those who resided in the hospital, was about 2710, each of whom, besides clothing, food, &c., received a shilling a week as tobacco money. To a section of them, averaging about 450, an allowance was given in place of rations. The establishment was managed by a governor, lieutenant-governor, two chaplains, and numerous other officers—the office of governor (once filled by Captain Cook) being generally held by some eminent naval commander. But in 1865 Greenwich Hospital ceased to be an asylum for seamen of the British navy. An act of parliament empowered the Admiralty to grant out-door pensions to such of the inmates as were willing to quit the Hospital, and about 1000 of the 2700 inmates at once elected to leave on the money allowances offered them; and their example was soon afterwards followed by most of the rest, only about 350, infirm or sick, remaining. The Hospital's income is about £155,000; the cost of the establishment in 1867 was £42,079. Connected with the Hospital is the royal hospital-school for the children of decayed non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines, and for the sons of commissioned and ward-room warrant officers. It numbers, in its two sections of upper and lower, 800 pupils. The cost of maintenance in 1867 was about £26,000. It is conducted by a chaplain, a staff of 15 masters, 16 youths brought up in the school, who are being educated as seamen's schoolmasters and navigation teachers in the outports, and a lieutenant and eight sergeants of marines. In the upper

school, which sends every year at least eight officers to the naval service of the country, the education is carried as far as nautical astronomy and the theory of navigation; while the principles of engineering and practical navigation form the limit of the instruction in the lower. These boys are instructed, also, in gymnastics and naval tactics, and remain in the school four years. There are extensive iron-foundries and engineering works, shipbuilding yards, boiler works, mast, block, and sail works, telegraph cable works, roperies, chemical factories, &c., and two noted pleasure fairs.

Greenwich Park, an open, undulating piece of ground behind the town, area, 180 ac., is finely wooded, well stocked with deer, and, having a diversified surface, its appearance, altogether, is exceedingly picturesque. The celebrated Observatory of Greenwich stands upon an eminence in the park, 160 ft. above the river. It was erected by Charles II., for Flamstead, the well-known astronomer. The work here performed is principally dedicated to one branch of astronomy—namely, that depending on meridional observations, and the calculations connected with them; latterly, however, meteorology and magnetic phenomena have occupied a considerable share of attention. The longitude of all British maps and charts, and also of those issued by the government of the United States of America, is computed from this observatory, which is 2° 20′ 23″ W. (R.), from the Observatory of Paris; and 18° E. (R.), from the meridian of Ferro. The bor. sends two members to Parliament. Pop. in 1871, 167,632.

GREET, par. Eng. Salop; 1040 ac. Pop. 100.

GREETHAM, two pars. England:—1, Lincoln; 1180 ac. Pop. 179.—2, Rutland; 2800 ac. Pop. 713.

GREETWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1113 ac. P. 37.

GREGAPOJEE, or GREEJEE, a tn., Dahomey, about 10 or 12 m. N.W. Whydah; lat. 6° 12′ N.; lon. 1° 32′ E; on a rising ground overlooking the great lagoon which runs along this part of the coast of the Bight of Benin. It has the most extensive market of any of the settlements on the lagoon, except Whydah. Well supplied with cotton, both raw and manufactured, by the natives; with Manchester cottons, and a great variety of useful native manufactures and products. P. 1200.

GREGORIO, a tn., Italy, Naples, prov. Salerno, 18 m. E. Campagna, in a fertile valley, in which excellent wine is produced. Pop. 4996.

GREGORY (ST.), par. Eng. Suffolk, 1093 ac. P. 2030.

GREIFENBERG, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 35 m. S.W. Liegnitz, r. bank Queiss. It is walled; and has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, two schools, and an hospital; and important manufactures of linen, dye-works, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop 2717.—2, A tn., prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 41 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Rega. It is surrounded by walls, with three gates; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, contains a castle, church, and three hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hats, a trade in cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 5906.—The CIRCLE is flat, and somewhat sandy, but fertile. Area, 222 geo. sq. m. Pop. 38,459.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 11 m. S. by W. S. Stettin, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Regelitz. It is partially walled, has two gates, is the seat of a law court, and several public offices; has two churches, a town and burgher school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery, brewery, fishery, some general trade, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 6894.—The CIRCLE is flat, well watered, contains many lakes, and is fertile. Area, 278 geo. sq. m. Pop. 53,824.

GREIFSWALDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Stralsund, cap. circle of same name, on a lake formed by the Ryckgraben, which communicates with the Baltic, about 3 m. below, and is navigable by small vessels. It was early fortified, and is still surrounded by a wall, with three gates; is the seat of a superior appeal court, with extensive jurisdiction, and several public offices; contains three churches, a university, founded in 1456, attended by about 225 students, and possessed of a library of 20,000 vols.; a museum, observatory, anatomical theatre, and botanical garden; a gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, and several other schools; a theatre, house of correction, orphan asylum, three hospitals, and other benevolent endowments; and has manufactures of pins, soap, candles, tobacco, and leather; a small building-yard, some shipping, and shipping trade; several distilleries and oil-works, and four annual fairs. Pop. 17,540.—The CIRCLE is flat, well watered, and fertile, producing much corn, and feeding large numbers of cattle and sheep. Area, 290 geo. sq. m.

GREIN, or GREGNA, a tn. Upper Austria, l. bank Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. Linz. It is tolerably well built, has two churches, an old castle, a townhouse, theatre, and hospital; and manufactories of tobacco. Near it the Danube forms an island, close to which is a dangerous whirlpool. Pop. 800.

GREINORD, a bay, Scotland, N.W. coast Ross-shire, S.W. of Loch Broom; 4 m. wide, extending inland about the same distance; with an island of same name at its entrance.

GREINTON, or GRENTON, a par. England, Somerset; 845 ac. Pop. 193.

GREIZ, or GREITZ, a tn. Germany, principality Reuss, and cap. lordship Greiz or Reuss-Greiz, belonging to the elder branch of the Reuss family, in a valley, r. bank Elster, 16 m. S. Gera. It is the residence of the prince, and seat of several courts and public offices; is walled, and for the most part well built; contains a castle, finely situated on a height; church, theological and normal seminary, and lyceum; and has several tanneries, dye-works, and bleachfields; a worsted, paper, and other mills. Pop. 11,047.—The LORDSHIP is richly wooded, and is watered by the Elster, Golzsch, and Weida. Area, 66 geo. sq. m. Pop. 43,924.

GRENAAE [oftener *Grinaae*], a tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 32 m. E. by S. Randers, l. bank Grenaae, about 1 m. above its mouth in the Kattegat. It has a church, and, at the mouth of the river, a winter haven of the fifth class, with 6 ft. water. The chief employment is agriculture. Pop. above 1000.

GRENADA [French, *Grenade*], one of the British W. Indian islands; lat. (S. point) 11° 59′ N.; lon. 61° 45′ W. (R.) It is of an oblong form, 24¼ m. long, N. and S., and 10 m. broad; area, 80,000 ac. There are several bays and creeks



on both sides of the island, affording good and safe anchorage. The principal of these are—St. George's Bay, near the S.W. part; Egmont Harbour, on the S. coast; and Grenville Bay, on the E. Grenada is one of the most beautiful of the W. India islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior, being traversed, N. to S., by an irregular mass of volcanic moun-

tains, which attains elevations of 3000 and 3200 ft. above sea-level; and from which hills of less height branch off in lateral directions. Between these lie valleys, which contain some alluvial tracts of great fertility. On the S.E. coast there is a considerable extent of low, swampy ground, rendering this locality extremely unhealthy—particularly in autumn. In the centre of the island, about 1700 ft. above sea-level, there is a circular lake, 2½ m. circumference, inclosed by lofty mountains. Rivers and rivulets are extremely numerous; and most of the former capable of working sugar-mills. The climate is oppressively hot on the low lands, though greatly tempered by the sea-breeze; but cool and pleasant on the hills. The island is not much subject to hurricanes—three only having occurred since 1650; and these were by no means so violent as those that visit the more northerly islands. July, August, September, and October, are more sultry and rainy than the other months. There are no venomous reptiles, excepting a few scorpions and centipedes; and the bite of these is not dangerous. But, in the latter part of the last century, an ant, most destructive to the sugar-cane (*Formica saccharivora*), appeared in such infinite hosts in this island, as to put a stop, for a time, to the cultivation of that vegetable. They also destroyed many domestic quadrupeds, and even birds; until at length annihilated by torrents of rain, accompanied by a dreadful hurricane. The soil varies; but consists principally of a rich black or reddish-coloured mould well adapted to every tropical production. Cotton was formerly the chief article of cultivation; but at present sugar, rum, and molasses stand first in the exports, which amounted, in 1867, to £116,199, and the imports to £111,918. During the same year, 22,813 tons of shipping entered, 18,246 of them from Great Britain.

The island is divided into six districts, and, like the other W. India islands, has a lieutenant-governor, and a local legislature, consisting of a council, and a house of assembly, of seventeen elected members. The common statute law of England is in force, unless particular laws of the island interfere. The revenue for 1867 was £19,984, and the expenditure £25,687. The Established church has seven clergymen, six churches, and two chapels; the R. Catholics six, and various Dissenters have seven ministers. The capital is St. George Town (*which see*). Grenada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs, who were subsequently exterminated by the French, by whom the island was colonized, about the middle of the 17th century; and in whose possession it remained till 1762, when it was taken by the British. It was recaptured by the French in 1779 and restored to Britain in 1783. Pop. in 1867, 35,993. In the same year the island contained 26 schools, with 1077 male and 541 female scholars.

GRENADE, two places, France:— 1, (*-sur-Garonne*), [anc. *Granata*], A tn., dep. Haute-Garonne, in a fertile district, r. bank Save, a little above its confluence with the Garonne, 16 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. It is built of brick, with great regularity; and has manufactures of coarse woollens and serge, a trade in corn, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4204.—2, (*-sur-l'Adour*), A tn. and com., dep. Landes, 9 m. S.S.E. Mont-de-Marsan, r. bank Adour. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, fustians, linseed-oil, and leather; and three annual fairs, at which great numbers of swine are sold. P. 1500.

GRENADINES, a chain of small islands and rocks, West Indies, between the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent; lat. 12° 30′ N.; lon. 61° 30′ W. The two principal islands, Carriaco and Becouya, are inhabited, and produce coffee, indigo, cotton, and sugar. The islands contain a few springs, but no rivers. Pop., altogether, about 3000.

GRENAGH, par. Irel. Cork; 13,558 ac. Pop. 2660.

GRENCHEN [French, *Granges*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 7 m. W.S.W. Solothurn, beautifully situated near the S. foot of the Jura, in a valley traversed by a rapid torrent. It is well built, contains a church, finely seated on a height, and one of the handsomest village churches of Switzerland; a large schoolhouse, with two schools; and has a trade in wine. In a beautiful valley, in the vicinity, is the bathing establishment of Bachthalenbad. Pop. 1423.

GRENDON, five pars. Eng.:—1, Northamp.; 3120 ac. Pop. 558.—2, Warwick; 2360 ac. Pop. 505.—3, (*Bishop's-*), Hereford; 1689 ac. Pop. 222.—4, (*-under-Wood*), Bucks; 3670 ac. Pop. 427.—5, (*Warren-*), Hereford. Pop. 38.

GRENELLE, or BEAU GRENELLE, a suburb of Paris, l. bank Seine, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, about 3 m. S.W. Paris. It is situated on an extensive plain, contains a handsome modern church and a theatre, and has manufactures of glue, starch, paints, wax-tapers, varnished leather, wax-cloth, chemical products, &c. In 1793, extensive powder-mills which had been established here blew up with a fearful explosion, and killed many persons. An artesian well, sunk in the plain of Grenelle, yielded no water till the depth of 1800 ft. was attained, when a copious stream burst forth, and continues still to flow. Pop. 15,000.

GRENNA, a tn. Sweden, län of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Jönköping, picturesquely situated at the foot of a mountain, on the S.E. shore of Lake Wetter. It consists chiefly of one street, the houses of which have rows of cherry-trees in front of them; and contains a handsome church. Inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop. 1242.

GRENOBLE [Latin, *Cularo*], a tn. France, cap. dep. Isère, agreeably situated in a fertile, well-watered, and well-wooded basin, surrounded by lofty mountains, on the Isère, near its confluence with the Drac, 60 m. S.E. Lyons; lat. 45° 11′ 57″ N.; lon. 5° 43′ 43″ E. (L.) It was regularly fortified by Vauban; but the heights which commanded it made it incapable of standing out against any enemy who should obtain possession of them. Considerable improvements, however, have recently been commenced; and by extending the works, and including some of the more commanding heights within them, it is expected to make Grenoble one of the strongest places in the country. It consists of two parts, separated by the river. The part on the right bank, occupying a narrow space terminated by the heights, consists of a single street, of considerable width, but lined, generally, by irregular and mean houses, though great improvements have been made, by the construction of fine quays, and the formation of a fine walk along them. A chain-bridge leads to the left bank, where the other part of the town is situated. It contains several good squares, and the houses are of three or four stories, with flat, tiled roofs; but the streets, though well paved and regular, are far too narrow. The whole town



GRENOBLE.—From Voyages dans l'Ancienne France.

is lighted with gas. The public buildings are few, and not possessed of much merit. Among objects deserving of notice may be mentioned the cathedral, a heavy, ungainly structure, partly ancient, partly modern; the public library, of 60,000 volumes; the college, with museum attached; the bishop's palace; the courthouse, an interesting old building, originally the palace of the dauphin; the bronze statue erected in one of the squares to the Chevalier Bayard, the theatre, and arsenal. One of the finest features in the town is its public garden, which is both extensive and well laid out. The manufactures consist of leather gloves, which may be considered the staple; linen goods, and fine liqueurs. There are also numerous tanneries, especially for the preparation of tawed leather; and a great number of hands are employed in the carding of hemp, which bears a high name, and is largely exported. The trade includes, in addition to it and the other articles of manufacture, iron, marble, and timber; and there are four annual fairs, each of which lasts four days. Grenoble is the see of a bishop, and seat of a royal court for departments Isère, Drôme, and Hautes-Alpes, and of courts of first resort and commerce; and possesses a consulting chamber of manufactures, corn exchange, a royal college, with courses of medicine, surgery, and botany; a gratuitous school of design, and societies of agriculture, science, and art. Its foundation is of ancient date. It existed in the time of Cæsar, but never acquired much importance under the Romans; though Gratian, who had improved it, withdrew its ancient name of Cularo, and called it, after himself, Gratianopolis. Its subsequent history possesses no interest. During the last European war it was twice occupied by the Allies. Pop. 40,484.

GRESFORD, par. Wales, Denbigh; 13,058 ac. P. 4161.

GRESHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1303 ac. Pop. 390.

GRESHOLM, a small isl. off the coast of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, between St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven, 12 m. W.N.W. St. Ann's Head. It is lofty, precipitous, and nearly circular, and is generally the first land seen on approaching Milford from the W.

GRESIK, in Java. *See* GRISSEE.

GRESSENHALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2541 ac. P. 1141.

GRESY [Latin, *Gressiacum*], a tn. France, dep. Savoie, r. bank Isère, 16 m. E. Chambery. It has an ancient and a modern parish church, the latter very handsome; an old castle, a trade in corn, hemp, and vegetables, and an annual fair. Pop. 1486.

GRESY-SUR-AIX, a vil. and com. France, dep. Savoie, prov. Savoja-Propria, l. bank Sieroz, 11 m. N. Chambery. It has a parish church, a trade in corn and wine, and a large annual fair, chiefly for horses, mules, and cattle. Near it are quarries of black and variegated marble. Pop. 1441.

GRETA, two small rivers, England:—1, Co. York (N. Riding), rising in Stainmoor Forest, and, after an E. course of 15 m., falling into the Tees, 2½ m. E. by S. Barnard Castle. —2, (or *Greeta*), Co. Cumberland, an affluent of the Derwent, which rises near Thirlemere, and passes Keswick.

GRETNA, or GRAITNEY, a par. Scotland, co. Dumfries; 18 sq. m. Pop. 1761; with vil. of *Gretna Green* 22 m. E.S.E. Dumfries, a station on the Caledonian Railway. The village lies on the Sark, here crossed by a bridge, near its junction with the Solway Firth, and 9 m. N.W. Carlisle. Its proximity to England rendered it, for many years, a favourite place of resort for run-a-way marriages from the sister kingdom, by parties who wished to be united more summarily than was practicable according to the law of England.

GRETTON, par. Eng. Northampton; 4450 ac. Pop. 934.

GREUSSEN, a tn. Germany, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, l. bank Helbe, 10 m. S.S.E. Sondershausen. It is walled, and tolerably well built; has a church and a lyceum, manufactures of flannel and frieze, a spinning, and several other mills, tile-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2165.

GREVE.—1, A tn. and com. Tuscany, prov. of, and 11 m. S.S.E. Florence, l. bank Greve near the S. base of a lofty hill. It is an ancient, but well-built place, contains a fine square, the houses of which are supported on arcades, and a parish church; is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a much-frequented weekly market, and some transit trade. Pop. tn., 1057; com., 10,143.—2, A river, Tuscany, which rises in the W. slope of a hill called Stinche, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 24 m., joins l. bank Arno, 8 m. below Florence.

GREVEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. E. Münster, r. bank Ems, with a R. Catholic church, school, infirmary, poorhouse, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 1160.

GREVENBICHT, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 12 m. N. by E. Maastricht, with an old chapel. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in shipping on the Maas. Pop. 942.

GREVENBROICH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 13 m. S.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circle of same name, on the Erft, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, and a spinning-mill. Pop. 854.——The CIRCLE, area, 69 geo. sq. m., is flat, well watered, and tolerably fertile. Pop. 34,192.

GREVENMACHER, a tn. Holland, grand duchy of, and 15 m. E.N.E. Luxemburg, near the Prussian frontier, and at the foot of a vine-planted hill. It has a R. Catholic church, a respectable townhouse, and a school; three factories of playing cards, a trade in cattle, wine, and grain, and six annual fairs. A third part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1820. Pop. 2500.

GREVISMÜHLEN, a tn. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle of, and 18 m. N.W. Schwerin, cap. bail. of same name, on the Glocken and Vieldeck Lakes. It is entered by two gates, contains a triangular market-place, an ancient church, townhouse, and courthouse, and has four annual fairs. The poet Theobul Rosegarten was born here. Pop. 2660. Area of bail., 36 geo. sq. m. Pop. 5547.

GREWELL, par. Eng. Hants; 860 ac. Pop. 297.

GREY.—1, An inland co., W. Australia, about 65 m. E. to W., its limits N. not yet defined. In the E. parts are some extensive open downs. It contains a large and beautiful sheet of water, called Lake M'Dermott.—2, (*Cape*), A headland, N. Australia, W. coast Gulf of Carpentaria, forming the S. side of Caledon Bay; lat. 13° S.; lon. 136° 42′ E. (n.); remarkable for the round hummock on its extremity.

GREY ABBEY, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The VILLAGE, 6 m. N.E. Newtonards, has a neat church, and the interesting remains of the once-celebrated abbey from which it derives its name. The weaving of muslin is carried on. Area of par., 7689 ac. Pop. 3424.

GREY TOWN, or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, a seaport tn. Central America, Mosquito Territory, on the river San Juan; lat. 10° 55′ N.; lon. 83° 43′ W. (n.) It has a considerable trade in the export of hides, indigo, and specie; and though its population is at present small, it is rapidly increasing, and many new houses and stores are in course of erection. Its inhabitants consist of emigrants from England, the U. States, Germany, France, and Spain, besides the native Indians; and thousands throng hither on their way to California by the San Juan River, and the Lake of Nicaragua. Two steamers from New York, and two from New Orleans, arrive monthly with passengers, while a Bremen ship occasionally fetches a load of Germans. The harbour is one of the finest on the coast of Central America, and was declared a free port on January 1, 1851. The communication with the Pacific Ocean is through a healthy and eminently picturesque country, and, by aid of steamers on the rivers and on Lake Nicaragua, the transit has been accomplished in 36 hours.

GREYSTOKE, par. Eng. Cumber.; 48,960 ac. P. 3056.

GREZ-DOICEAU, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 16 m. S.E. Brussels. It has manufactures of chicory, a paper-mill, limestone quarries, and limekilns, and a trade in tobacco grown in the district. Pop. 2589.

GRIASOWETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 33 m. S.S.E. Vologda, cap. circle of same name, in an open arable district, on the Rhowetz. It has a church, and manufactures of hosiery, and iron and copper ware; dye-works, and three important annual fairs. Pop. 1900.——The CIRCLE, undulating and tolerably fertile, produces corn equal to the consumption, and good crops of flax, hemp, and hops. Area, 2432 geo. sq. m. Pop. 67,700.

GRIESBACH.—1, A watering-place, Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 22 m. S. Baden; in the valley of the Rench, about 1500 ft. above the sea. The water is alkaline, temperature of 50°; and the bathing establishment, which is large, is much frequented.—2, A market tn. Lower Bavaria, 15 m. W.S.W. Passau, with two churches, a castle, and a trade in horses and corn. Pop. 740.

GRIESHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. from Darmstadt. It contains a Protestant deanery

church, and has a trade in corn and seeds. Great quantities of peats are cut here. Pop. 2859.

GRIESKIRCHEN, a tn. Upper Austria, pleasantly situated N. of a hill near the Tratnachbach, 22 m. W.S.W. Linz. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, and has a church, three chapels, and a school. Pop. 1600.

GRIETH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle of, and 5 m. E. Cleves, on the Rhine. It contains a R. Catholic church, and has a trade in corn and cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 898.

GRIETHAUSEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on an arm of the Rhine, 3 m. N.N.E. Cleves. It is well built, has several public offices, a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 667.

GRIFFEN'S COVE, a small inlet, Lower Canada, Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. coast of Gaspé dist., N.W. Cape Rosier.

GRIFT (De), a river, Holland, prov. Gelderland, flowing N.N.E., and joining l. bank Ijssel, 2 m. S. Hattem. By deepening, and sluices, it has been rendered navigable for small vessels.

GRIGAN, one of the Ladrone or Marianne isls., N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 18° 48′ N.; lon. 145° 40′ E. (g.) It is about 8 m. wide, has the form of a dome: height supposed to be about 2300 ft.: shores almost perpendicular. There is only one small village in the island, S.W. side.

GRIGNANO, a vil. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, 3 m. S.W. Rovigo. It has a parish church, and a trade in silk, which is produced extensively in the neighbourhood. P. 2173.

GRIGNASCO, a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 21 m. N.N.W. Novara, l. bank Sesia. It has a handsome parish church, and a trade in wine. Kaolin and steatite are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1765.

GRIGNO, or Gringo, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle of, and 4 m. E.S.E. Trent, in the Brenta, in the Val di Sugana. It has a parish church, and a ruined castle. Much silk is produced in the district. Pop. 818.

GRIGORIOPOL, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, l. bank Dniester, 80 m. N.W. Odessa. It is regularly built, has two churches, manufactures of morocco leather, and is inhabited chiefly by Armenians, who have received large grants of the land of the surrounding district, yet neglect its cultivation, and occupy themselves with trade. Pop. 2500.

GRIJO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, 14 m. S.S.E. Oporto. Pop. 2111.

GRIJOTA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. of, and 4 m. N.W. Palencia, in a beautiful and well-wooded district, on the canal of Campos, which encircles it on the N.W. and S. It is tolerably well built, has a parish church, townhouse, with prison attached, a primary school, numerous flour-mills, and a trade in flour and game. Pop. 1170.

GRIJPSKERK, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 9 m. W.N.W. Groningen. It consists of a single, broad, closely-built street; has a Calvinistic church, and a good transit trade to Friesland. Pop. 611.

GRIM (Cape), the N.W. extremity of Van Diemen's Land, and the S. boundary of the W. entrance to Bass' Strait; lat. 40° 43′ S.; lon. 144° 42′ E.; a low, steep, black headland, having two contiguous rocks of similar aspect, and directly to the S. of Hunter Islands.

GRIMALDI, a vil. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Cosenza. It contains two churches and a convent. Pop. 2719.

GRIMAUD (Gulf of), an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, S. coast of France, dep. Var, called also the Gulf of St. Tropez. It is named from the small town and castle of Grimaud or Grimaldo, on its shore, 15 m. S.S.E. Dragnignan. Here Napoleon embarked for Elba in 1814.

GRIMBERGHEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 6 m. N. by W. Brussels, on an affluent of the Senne. It has several mills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and rearing cattle. Pop. 3326.

GRIMLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 2459 ac. Pop. 762.

GRIMLINGHAUSEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 4 m. S. Düsseldorf, with a R. Catholic church, and several distilleries. Pop. 830.

GRIMMA, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 17 m. E.S.E. Leipsig, cap. bail. of same name, in a deep valley, l. bank Mulde, here crossed by a long and massive bridge. It is surrounded by walls with five gates, and consists generally of spacious streets, lined with well-built houses. It contains five churches, the principal one a long and narrow structure without towers, in a kind of bastard Gothic, with some tolerable sculptures; a normal, and four other schools, one of them called the Landes or Fürstenschule, with a library and some good collections; and an old castle, once strongly fortified. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, calicos, flannel, starch, and tobacco pipes; a bleachfield, two printfields, several dye-works and mills, a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 5034. Area of bail., 128 geo. sq. m. Pop. 25,377.

GRIMME, or Grimmen, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 15 m. S. by W. Stralsund, cap. circle of same name, on a kind of peninsula, on the Trebel. It contains a church and a castle. Pop. tn., 2384; circle, 23,884.

GRIMOLDBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1729 ac. Pop. 321.

GRIMSBY (Great), a parl. bor., market tn., and seaport, England, co. of, and 30 m. N.E. Lincoln, the E. terminus of the Lincolnshire, and of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railways; on a plain, S. shore, and near the mouth of the estuary of the Humber. The principal streets extend along the W. side of the old haven or dock: they are well built, amply supplied with water and gas, but are indifferently drained. The houses are of brick, and mostly tiled, but since the opening of the railways, slates are now preferred for covering. There are two churches; the parish church is an ancient, spacious stone building, of light and elegant appearance. The other places of worship are one Wesleyan, one Primitive Methodist, and one Baptist chapel. There are a grammar, preparatory, and girls' schools, the last for the gratuitous education of freemen's children, a mechanics' institute, and some benefit societies. The new dock works comprise an area of about 150 ac. of land reclaimed from the sea, the dock itself having a water area of upwards of 25 ac., including a timber-pond. The works were completed, and the dock opened by the Queen on March 23, 1852, with entrances from the Humber by two spacious locks, the larger being 70 ft. wide, 200 long between gates, and capable of admitting the largest war-steamers; average depth on sill at half-tide, 16 to 17 ft.; at three-quarters, 20 to 22 ft. Coke is manufactured, and there are flour and saw mills. Principal trade in timber, coals, and salt. In the vicinity of the town are some remarkable natural springs, called 'blow wells,' consisting of deep, wide, circular pits, in some of which the waters rise to the surface only, while in others they overflow copiously. It returns a member to Parliament. P. (1861), mun. bor., 11,067; parl. bor., 15,060; (1871), 20,238 and 26,496 respectively.

GRIMSEL, a mountain, Switzerland, Bernese Alps, of which it is one of the principal summits, situated on the frontiers of Bern and Valais, about 15 m. W. of Mount Gothard, not far from the source of the Rhine, composed chiefly of granite. A pass across it leads from Oberhasli in Bern, to Obergestoln in Valais. The summit of the pass is 8400 ft. (*see* Alps, p. 104); and nearly 1000 ft. below, in a rocky hollow, one of the dreariest spots imaginable, is a hospice, converted into a regular inn, with about 40 beds, all of which, during the summer months, are usually occupied. Below the hospice is a black tarn or lake, which never freezes, because supplied by a warm spring. In 1799, a corps of Austrians encamped on the Grimsel, and could not be dislodged, till, by the treachery of a peasant, a path, leading to a commanding position in their rear, was shown to the French. The whole corps perished by the sword, or in the chasms of the rocks, where bones, weapons, and tattered clothes are still seen. To the W. of the hospice, the Aar has its sources in two enormous glaciers called the Ober and the Unter Aar Gletscher. In the centre of the latter rises the lofty Finster-Aarhorn, and near the Schreckhorn also is conspicuous.

GRIMSTAD, or Grömstad, a seaport, Norway, on the Skagerrack, bail. Nedenæs, 28 m. N.E. Christiansand, 11 m. S.S.W. Arendal. It has a church, two schools, and a savings'-bank; carries on ship-building, 10 to 15 of the larger class being built annually. About 8000 tons of shipping are engaged in the foreign trade—the principal exports consisting of iron and wood. Pop. 712.—(Kraft's *Haandbog*).

GRIMSTEAD (West), par. Eng. Wilts; 1488 ac. P. 257.

GRIMSTONE, three pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 920 ac. Pop. 182.—2, Norfolk; 4240 ac. Pop. 1342.—3, (*North*), York (E. Riding); 1350 ac. Pop. 167.

GRINDELWALD, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 36 m. S.E. Bern, in a valley of the same name, 3250 ft. above the sea, and in the vicinity of some of the most magnificent Swiss scenery. It consists of a large number of picturesque wooden cottages, scattered over the valley, the S. side of which is formed by three lofty mountains, the Eiger [giant], Mettenberg [middle mount], and Wetterhorn [weather or tempest horn]. Between these mountains, and on either side the Mettenberg (the nearest mountain seen in the accompanying illustration, the Wetterhorn being that most distant), two immense glaciers, forming part of the great field



THE GLACIERS OF GRINDELWALD.—From Barnard's Sketches in Switzerland

of ice which occupies a large portion of the highlands of the Bernese Alps, issue out and descend to the bottom of the valley, below the level, and within a stone-cast of the village. In extent the Grindelwald glaciers are inferior only to the Mer-de-Glace of Chamouni; while in beauty they yield to none, being fringed by green pastures, and a graceful border of forest firs. The inhabitants are all employed in rearing cattle and making dairy produce. Pop. 2550.

GRINDON, two pars. England:—1, Durham; 4187 ac. Pop. 317.—2, Stafford; 3229 ac. Pop. 381.

GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a vil. and par. England, Notts; 4280 ac. Pop. 866.

GRINSDALE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 890 ac. P. 95.

GRINSHILL, par. Eng. Salop; 827 ac. Pop. 262.

GRINSTEAD.—1, (*East*), A market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex. The TOWN, 26 m. S. London, on an eminence on the road to Brighton, is irregularly built, but contains many good houses, and a handsome church, with a finely proportioned tower, two chapels for Dissenters, a fine quadrangular building, called Sackville College, founded, in 1616, by Sackville, Duke of Dorset, for 24 aged persons, of both sexes, and a free grammar school. Market on Thursday, and several fairs annually. Area of par., 15,071 ac. Pop 4266.—2, (*West*), A par. England, co. Sussex; 6658 ac. Pop. 1403.

GRINTON, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 48,961 ac. Pop. 4924.

GRION, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on a height above the Grionne, 2800 ft. above the sea, 27 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. There is much fine scenery in the district, and in the vicinity is a remarkable rock, bearing a considerable resemblance to the human form, and known by the name of La Pierre du Sauvage. It forms the subject of a romance by Bridel. Pop. 436.

GRIQUA, or KLAARWATER, a tn. S. Africa, Griqua country, N. from the Gariep or Orange river, about 510 m. N.E. Cape Town; lat. 28° 50′ S.; lon. 24° 30′ E.; on the edge of an extensive limestone plain, and at the foot of a range of low hills of silicious schist, producing yellow asbestos. It contains the houses of the missionaries and teachers, with schools, a chapel, and other buildings. Many of the houses are built with raw brick, plastered with clay and cow-dung. Lime enters largely into the composition of the clay, and, consequently, the brick will not stand when burnt, but in the raw state it endures the weather well. The Griquas are a tribe of recent origin, descended from the Hottentots by Dutch fathers, inhabiting an undefined tract N. of the Orange river, about lat. 29° S.; lon. 24° E. They are indolent, apathetic, and content with little, but have made considerable progress in civilization and improvement. They are regular in their attendance at religious worship, and are distinguished by taste and skill in vocal music.

GRIS-NEZ (CAPE), [anc. *Itium promontorium*], a headland, France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, being the nearest point of the French shore to that of Britain (S. Foreland). It has a revolving light, 195 ft. high; lat. 50° 52′ 12″ N.; lon. 1° 35′ 15″ E. (R.)

GRISIGNANA, a market tn. Austria, Illyria, 24 m. S. Trieste, l. bank Quieto. It stands in a district covered with vineyards, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1370.

GRISLEHAMN, a small seaport, Sweden, län of, and 60 m. N.N.E. Stockholm, opposite to the island of Åland, to which there is here a regular ferry. The telegraph, communicating with Åland and Stockholm, has a station at Grislehamn.

GRISOLIA, a vil. Italy, Naples, prov. Cosenza, 28 m. N.N.W. Paola. Pop. 3285.

GRISOLLES, a tn. France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 17 m. S.S.E. Castel-Sarrasin, near the Garonne, on the site of an old Roman road. It has a quaint church of the 14th century, and a manufactory of cutlery. In the environs are several ancient tumuli. Pop. 2116.

GRISONS [German, *Graubünden* or *Bünden*], the largest can. of Switzerland; bounded N. by cans. Glarus, St. Gall, principality of Liechtenstein, and the Tyrol; E. the Tyrol; S.E. Lombardy; S. Lombardy, and can. Tessin; and W. can. Uri; greatest length, E. to W., 90 m.; greatest breadth, 52 m.; area, 2629 geo. sq. m. Its limits are determined almost throughout by lofty mountain ranges, and a great part of the interior, particularly toward the E., is covered by their ramifications, and including more than 20 peaks above 9000 ft. The valleys which lie between the ranges are generally narrow, though, in a few instances, they attain a considerable breadth, as those of the upper and lower Engadine. Only a small portion of the E. and S.E. of the canton belongs to the S. side of the great watershed of Europe, and is drained chiefly by the Inn, and by small affluents of the Adige and Adda. The boundary of this portion is determined, on the W., by a continuous mountain range, which commences on the S. a little E. of the Splügen, and stretches across the canton in a N.N.E. direction to the Tyrol. The rest of the Grisons W. of this range, amounting to at least two-thirds of the whole, belongs to the basin of the Rhine, whose two head streams, the Vorder and the Hinter Rhine, which here originate, with their affluents the Glenner, Albula, Plessur, Landquhart, &c., are the principal water-courses of the canton. The lakes also are numerous, and many of them present scenery of the most magnificent description, but individually they are of limited extent. The most deserving of notice are those of the Sils, Silvaplana, St. Moritz, and Poschiavo. The climate is much more diversified than is usual even in the Alpine districts of Switzerland. Often, after travelling for days over bleak and elevated tracts, where perpetual winter seems to reign, the traveller suddenly arrives at some deep valley, where the air is not only mild, but may almost be said to be Italian. In the loftier districts, situated at the height of nearly 6000 ft., the snow lasts to the end of May, and in some years continues late into July, while in the lower valleys, situated on the S. slopes, the labours of the plough commence in the middle of February or beginning of March. In general, however, the plough has a very limited range, and the whole

is eminently pastoral, feeding large numbers of cattle and sheep, and producing much excellent dairy produce. In some lower districts not only cereals, but maize are grown. Hemp and flax, too, are cultivated to some extent; and, though figs and almonds attain maturity only on part of the Italian side of the mountains, cherries, apples, and chestnuts abound in many quarters. In a few spots a little indifferent wine is produced. On the mountains, particularly in the N., are dense forests, chiefly of pine and birch. At lower altitudes the oak, beech, and elm are common. The mountains on the N. side of the canton are chiefly composed of argillaceous schist and limestone; those in the S. and near the centre, chiefly of primitive rocks. Minerals of value, particularly iron, occur in extensive seams, but are not worked. Considerable quantities of gold have been gathered at different times, and in 1813 about 160 gold pieces were coined with the arms of the canton. White marble of excellent quality, fit for statuary, might be worked to any extent. There are no manufactures of any consequence, but a considerable transit trade is carried on between Italy and Germany. The principal exports are cattle and wood. The constitution is very democratical, the legislative power being lodged in a council elected by a universal suffrage, which includes all citizens who have attained the age of 17. The canton is the 15th in the confederation (cap. Coire), and is divided into three principal parts or *Bünden*—the Ober, or Graue-Bund, subdivided into eight districts (*hochgerichte*); the Gotteshaus-Bund, subdivided into eleven districts; and the Zehngerichten-Bund, subdivided into seven districts. Both the Calvinistic and the R. Catholic religion are established. The language of the public acts is German, and of the people three-eighths speak German, one-half Romansh, and one-eighth Italian. Pop. (1870), 91,782.

GRISSEH, GRISSÉ, or GRISSEE, a maritime tn., isl. Java, prov. of, and 12 m. W.N.W. Soerabaya, on the Strait of Madura. It is a populous, bustling place, inhabited chiefly by Javanese and Chinese, the latter of whom have an elegant temple. The principal inhabitants dwell along the shore, and in a large plain, and the houses are agreeably shaded by large tamarind trees; the part of the town farther inland is much scattered, but it is not very healthy. The house of the Dutch resident is large and commodious. There are here several ship-building yards; and numerous vessels, both for war and commerce, are built. The roadstead is spacious, and the safest on the coast. In the neighbourhood are salines; in the hills saltpetre is found; and in caves hard by the nest of the edible swallow. Grissch is one of the oldest towns in Java; here Mahometanism first took root, and in its vicinity are numerous graves much revered by the Islamites.

GRISTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1360 ac. Pop. 253.

GRITA (LA), a tn. Venezuela, on river of same name, prov. of, and 55 m. S.W. Merida; greatly fallen off since the revolution. The RIVER rises about 12 m. S.E. the town, flows N.W. and joins the Zulia. Total course, about 80 m.

GRITTLETON, par. Eng. Wilts; 2040 ac. Pop. 372.

GRIVEGNÉE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and about 2 m. S.E. Liége, r. bank Ourthe. It has extensive manufactures of articles in iron, steam-engines, nails, copper-wire, and musical strings; brick-works, worsted and fulling mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2655.

GRIZON, one of the smaller Grenadines, W. Indies, between Grenada and Cariacou; lat. 12° 18′ N.; lon. 61° 40′ W. It is uninhabited, having no fresh water.

GROAHIRAS, a lake, Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, about 16 m. S. Natal. It is about 12 m. in circuit, of considerable depth, and well supplied with fish. The town of Arez stands on its shore, and it contains several islands, one of which was fortified by the Dutch.

GROAIS, a small isl. off the coast of Newfoundland; lat. (N. point) 50° 19′ N.; lon. 55° 30′ W. (B.)

GROBBENDONCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 18 m. E. Antwerp, on the Little Nèthe. It has a salt refinery, a brewery, ropeworks, several mills, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 1298.

GRÖBMING, a market tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 40 m. N.W. Judenburg. It contains a church, hospital, and poorhouse, and has two annual fairs. Pop. 1000.

GROBOGAN, a dist., isl. Java, with vil. of same name, in the E. part of prov. Samārang. It is hilly, but fertile, and has several volcanoes, among which is Padan, 4101 ft. high. The village lies at the junction of the Tjidoerian with the Tjibouram; lat. 6° 45′ S.; lon. 110° 45′ E.

GRÖBZIG, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Fuhne, 15 m. N.N.W. Halle. It contains a church and an hospital, and has a brewery, mill, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1288.

GROCHOW, a vil. Russian Poland, 3 m. E. by S. Warsaw, the scene of a combat between the Poles and Russians, February 19 and 21, 1831.

GRÖDE, a vil. Prussia, off W. coast Schleswig, 10 m. W. Bredstedt, and about 3 m. long by 1 m. broad.

GRODEK, or GRUDEK, two places, Austria, Galicia:—1, A tn. circle of, and 18 m. S.S.W. Lemberg, situated partly on a height between two lakes, and partly on three small islands. It contains a Greek parish church and a synagogue, and is inhabited chiefly by German colonists, though a particular quarter is allotted to the Jews, by whom a trade in flax is carried on. Pop. 3780.—2, A market tn. circle of, and 30 m. S.S.E. Czortkow, at the confluence of the Seret with the Dniester. It contains a Russian church. P. 3800.

GRÖDEN, or GARDENA, one of the most remarkable valleys of the Tyrol, circle Botzen, about 15 m. E. Klausen. It stretches W. to E. about 12 m., and is hemmed in by mountains of dolomite, which do not occur in any other part of the Alps, and assume the most fantastic forms, sometimes starting up in pinnacles and needle-like obeliska, and at other times extending in serrated ridges, or opening into chasms toothed like the jaws of an alligator. Many well-built villages are scattered over the valley, occupied by about 3500 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in making the animals and other figures of unpainted wood which fill the toy-shops of many of the principal towns of Europe. The trade in these has been valued at nearly £10,000 per annum.

GRODNO, a W. gov. Russia in Europe, between lat. 51° 30′ and 54° N., and lon. 24° and 27° 56′ E., 270 m. N. to S., and 230 m. at the broadest part; area, 11,552 geo. sq. m.; bounded, N. by gov. Wilna, E. by Minsk, S. by Volhynia, and W. by Poland and prov. Bialystock. The surface, with exception of a few chalk hills, is nearly an entire level, and a great portion of it covered with forests of pine and swamps, the former belonging chiefly to the Crown. There are, however, extensive tracts of fertile land, which produce heavy crops of rye and barley, exceeding the home consumption. Hops, hemp, and flax, are also raised in considerable quantities. Fruits and vegetables are grown, but do not abound. The cultivation of bees occupies much attention, and large quantities of excellent honey and wax are obtained. The forests abound with wild boars, wolves, and bears. Elks and roebucks are also met with. The principal rivers are the Niemen, Bug, and Narew. The climate is extremely rigorous in winter, and the air is often damp and misty. Horned cattle and sheep are raised in considerable numbers. The minerals, of which there are few, consist of iron, limestone, building stone, clay, and saltpetre. The manufactures, not very extensive, consist chiefly of woollen stuffs, hats, and leather. The principal articles of exportation are grain, cattle, wool, leather, hops, honey, and wax, sent chiefly to Memel, Riga, and Königsberg. The inhabitants of the N. parts are of Lithuanian descent, the greater portion of the remainder are Russniaks, with about 74,000 Jews, some Tartars, and German colonists. The prevailing religions are the R. Catholic and the united Greek church. The government is divided into eight districts. Principal towns—Grodno, the capital; Novogrodek, and Slonem. Pop. 958,852.

GRODNO, a tn. Russia, cap. of above gov., on an eminence, and partly in a valley, r. bank Niemen, 210 m. N.E. Warsaw. It is irregularly built, and consists of stone and wooden houses intermingled. Two or three of the streets are well paved, and tolerably well kept, but the others are in great disorder, and excessively dirty. It contains three handsome palaces, one of which was erected by Augustus III., king of Poland. The market-place is spacious and convenient. There are nine R. Catholic churches, two Greek, one Lutheran, and a synagogue; a gymnasium, a medical school, with a library; a cabinet, containing objects of natural history; and a botanic garden. Woollens, silk stuffs, linen, hats, cards, firearms, &c., are manufactured, and there are three annual fairs. There is also a considerable traffic on the Niemen. Grodno is as old as the 12th century, and was formerly considered the second town of Lithuania. Pop. 24,789.

GROEDE, a decayed vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 10 m. S.S.W. Middelburg. It has an old Calvinistic church, a small dissenting chapel, an Evangelical Lutheran, and a R. Catholic church, and two schools; limited manufacture of buckram, and four corn-mills. Pop. 2408.

GROENENDIJK, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 15 m. S.E. Goes, with a R. Catholic church. Pop., agricultural, 573.

GROENLO, shortened to *Grol* or *Grolle* [Latin, *Grolia*], a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 19 m. E.S.E. Zutphen. It was formerly fortified, and a deep, broad ditch still surrounds it. It has a respectable townhouse standing in the market-place, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; a Latin and a town school, and formerly there were two convents. Some cotton spinning and weaving are carried on, but the principal trade is in eggs, which is very extensive. There are six annual well-frequented cattle fairs. Pop. 2400.

GROESBEEK, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S.E. Nijmegen, in a beautiful and elevated situation, rendering the land in the immediate vicinity difficult to cultivate from want of water in dry summers. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic Church, and a school. Pop. 733.

GROHNDE, a tn. Prussia, prov. of Hanover, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Weser, over which there is here a ferry, 7 m. S.S.E. Hameln. It contains a castle, and has a custom-house and building-dock. A battle was fought here in 1421. A monument marks the spot. Pop. tn., 836; bail., 6566.

GROISY, a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute Savoie, 7 m. from Annecy. It has a parish church, an old castle, once the property of St. François de Sales; a trade in corn and fat cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1580.

GROITZSCH, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 15 m. S. Leipzig, l. bank Elster. It contains a castle, and has a spinning-mill and two annual fairs. Pop. 2351.

GROIX, Groaix, or Groais, an isl. France, dep. Morbihan, about 3 m. off the coast, 32 m. W. Vannes; lat. (light, which is 193 ft. high) 47° 38′ 54″ N.; lon. 3° 30′ 30″ W. (*L.*) It is about 4 m. long, by 1½ broad, rocky and moorish, but with some fertile spots, on which wheat and lentils are grown. The population is mostly seafaring, and their chief occupation is fishing. Pop. 4043.

GRÖMITZ, a small seaport, Prussia, Holstein, bail. Cismar, on the shores of the Baltic, 24 m. N.E. Lübeck. It has a parish church, situated on a considerable height, and some coasting trade, but the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and agriculture. Pop. 1000.

GROMO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Bergamo, on an isolated height, above l. bank Serio, in the Val Seriana. It contains a parish church, and the remains of two strong castles, which figure in the early history of Italy; and has steel-works, and manufactures of cutlery. The sword-blades of Gromo once competed with the best of those of Spain, but the manufacture has been extinct for more than a century. Pop. 769.

GRONAU.—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. of Hanover, cap. bail. of same name, on a small isl. of the Leine, opposite to the confluence of the Dep, 20 m. S. Hanover. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and an old Dominican monastery, now used as a prison. Pop. 1919. Area of bail., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8242.—2, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 29 m. N.W. Münster, r. bank Dinkel; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle and horses, and two annual fairs. Pop. 993.

GRONDSVELD, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 3 m. S.E. Maastricht, with a church and school, and an annual fair. Pop. 607.

GRONE, a tn. Prussia, prov. of Hanover, on a small stream of same name, at its confluence with the Leine, near Göttingen. It contains a parish church, and an old castle, formerly an imperial palace. Pop. 986.

GRONE, a river, France, formed in the S. of dep. Saône-et-Loire, by the union of two torrents which descend from the mountains of Beaujolais. It flows circuitously N.N.E., through a mountainous district, and joins r. bank Saône, about 5 m. below Chalons, after a course of about 40 m. A great number of paper-mills have been erected on its banks.

GRÖNENBACH, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Aach, 46 m. S.W. Augsburg. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a chapel, castle, and hospital; manufactures of flannel and calico, tile-works, an oil and other mills. The Kleferer baths are in the vicinity. Pop. 1712.

GRONINGEN, the most N.E. prov. of Holland; bounded, N. and N.E. by the North Sea and the estuary of the Ems, E. by Hanover, S. and S.W. by prov. Drenthe, and W. by Friesland; extreme length, N.W. to S.E., about 50 m.; extreme breadth, in its N. part, S.W. to N.E., 34 m.; area, 682 geo. sq. m. It is generally flat, and in some parts marshy; and is watered by the Hunse and the Ahe, which enter it from Drenthe, and unite at the town of Groningen, and by other small streams, flowing to the Dollart, the Ems, and the North Sea; and it has numerous canals, among which are the Damsterdiep, Hoendiep, Boterdiep, &c. The soil is, in general, of clay, and is very fertile; so much so, that the N. parts, where meadow and arable land alternate, are among the most densely populated in the kingdom. In the S.W. parts, considerable tracts have been cleared of turf, and now are excellent arable and meadow lands. The horses of Groningen are of the Frisian race, and are somewhat sought after; cattle are extensively reared, and exported to the other provinces; and sheep and pigs are bred in considerable numbers. The principal crops are cole and linseed, and the usual cereals and legumes, and potatoes; various kinds of fruit are likewise successfully grown. The principal trade of the province is in horses, cattle, sheep, wool, pigs, pork, honey, wax, seeds, and grain. Butter is imported from Westphalia, then mixed with Groningen butter, and afterwards sent, by Stroobos, to Friesland. There are several extensive ship-building yards, and there are also distilleries of various kinds, tanneries, and saw, oil, fulling, and other mills; manufactures of white lead, &c. The inhabitants nearly all belong to the Calvinistic church. The climate is generally humid and unhealthy. Pop. (1870), 234,303.

GRONINGEN [Latin, *Groninga;* French, *Groningue*], a tn. Holland, cap. above prov., 92 m. N.E. Amsterdam, at the junction of the Ahe with the Hunse, forming here the Reitdiep, which is navigable for tolerably large vessels, and enables the town to carry on a direct maritime trade with various parts of Europe; other canals communicate with Leeuwarden, Delfzijl, Winschoten, &c. It is pear-shaped, the broad end being S., and consists of the old town, within the line of the former walls, now planted with trees; and the new town, which forms extensive and well-built suburbs. It has eight gates, is well and regularly, but not closely, built; the town being beautified with numerous gardens and open spaces. It has straight, broad streets, traversed as usual by canals, whose banks are planted with trees, and which are crossed by eighteen bridges. Nineteen of the seventy streets, of which the town is composed, terminate in the two principal markets—the Great Market, called also *Breede-markt*, and the Fish-market, which lie close to each other; and the former of which, laid off in 1447, is the largest in the kingdom. Besides these markets, the *Ossen-markt* [Oxen market] is also very large, and is surrounded by well-built houses; among which are conspicuous the academy printing-office, and the deaf and dumb institution, of whose founder—Henri Daniel Guyot, a French clergyman—it contains a marble statue, erected in 1828. The most important public building in Groningen is the townhall [*Stad-huis*], in the Broede-markt, a large elegant Gothic edifice, completed in 1810. The province-house [*Provincie-huis*], used for the meetings of the provincial government, is a very old building; besides which the stamp-office, courts of justice, civil and military prison, arsenal, weigh-house, butter-house, and corn exchange, are all noteworthy of their kind. The Calvinists have five churches; of which St. Martin's, a Gothic structure, with elegant lofty towers, is the finest in the town. There are also French, Baptist, Evangelical Lutheran, and R. Catholic churches, and a synagogue; and, prior to the Reformation, there were several monasteries and nunneries. The charitable and benevolent institutions are exceedingly numerous, and include the deaf and dumb institution, already adverted to, and founded in 1790; town and military hospital, and a large number of hospitals for the poor and for orphans, both under the local authorities, and under the different religious bodies. The principal educational institution is the academy or high school, founded in 1614, and now usually attended by about 400 students, a much greater number than formerly; connected with it are a botanical and an economical garden, school of anatomy,

hospital, library, museum of natural history, cabinet of agricultural implements, and riding school. There are also a Latin school, an academy of art, architecture, mechanics, and naval tactics; two town, two poor, and numerous common schools; and societies of natural history and of art. The manufactures of Groningen include wool-combing, blue dying, small-shot founding, flax spinning and weaving, tanning, brush, hat, rope, and cord making; printing, brewing, vinegar-making, soap-boiling, &c.; besides which, there are six ship-building yards, and oil, fulling, saw, and other mills, in considerable numbers, driven both by wind and by steam. The grain trade is extensive; in some years Groningen being the greatest corn market in the kingdom. About 600 vessels arrive and leave the port annually. Pop. (1863), 38,492.

GRÖNINGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 26 m. S.E. Magdeburg, on the Bode. It is entered by three gates; has two Protestant parish churches, two schools, a synagogue, and hospital; manufactures of paper, two distilleries, numerous breweries, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2364.

GRÖNSUND, a channel, Denmark, separating the island of Falster, on the E., from that of Moen, on the W., and giving a communication between the Baltic and the Great Belt. Its length is about 6 m., and its mean breadth little more than 1 m. Two sandbanks at its E. outlet divide it into three channels, which, in their shallowest places, will not float vessels drawing more than 12 ft. Owing to the strong current which runs through the Grönsund, it very seldom freezes.

GROOMSPORT, a fishing vil. and coast-guard station, Ireland, co. Down, at the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough, 5 m. N.W. Donaghadee. It has a good harbour for small craft, and a small pier, where the Duke of Schomberg landed with his army in 1690. Pop. 568.

GROOTE EYLANDT [great island], an isl., N. Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria; lat. (Central Hill) 13° 57′ S.; lon. 136° 42′ E. (R.) Greatest length, N. to S., 45 m.; average breadth, 25 to 30 m. It is of irregular form, its N. end terminating in three distinct peninsulas, while other two project E. and W. respectively, from its S. extremity; the latter terminating in a high rock, the former in a sandy hill. The coast at this end of the island is lined with sandy, sterile hills. At many other points, particularly N. and E., it is beset with reefs and rocky islets.

GROOTEBROEK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 3 m. W. Enkhuizen. It has a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, an orphan hospital, and a school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cheese and butter making. Pop. 1046.

GROOTEGAST, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 12 m. W. Groningen. It is a scattered place, but shaded with trees, and agreeable; and has a Calvinistic church, a school, and an annual fair. Pop. 785.

GROPELLO, a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, about 8 m. from Mortara; with two churches and an almshouse; and a trade in corn, rice, wine, and silk. Pop. 3338.

GROS-BLIDERSTROFF, a vil. France, dep. Moselle, near Sarreguemines, with manufactures of cigar-cases, pianos, and iron furnaces. Pop. 2124.

GROSIO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, in the Valtelline, prov. of, and 20 m. E.N.E. Sondrio, l. bank Adda, here crossed by a bridge. It stands in a narrow hollow, in a valley, contains a parish and an auxiliary church, and has tanneries, numerous mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2537.

GROSMONT, a vil. and par. England, co. Monmouth. The VILLAGE, 10 m. N. by W. Monmouth, consists of some scattered cottages, but was formerly a town of great importance. It contains a fine cruciform church, and the remains of an old castle; fairs are held several times annually. Area of par. 6838 ac. Pop. 684.

GROSOTTO, or GROSSOTTO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, in the Valtelline, prov. Sondrio, r. bank Adda, about 2 m. below Grosio, and 6 m. N.N.E. Tirano. It has a parish and four auxiliary churches, and an annual fair. A wholesale massacre of 600 Italian Protestants was perpetrated here in 1620. Pop. 1996.

GROSS-AUPA, a vil. Bohemia, circle and 34 m. N.E. by W. Königgrätz, in a mountainous district, on the river in a deep valley of its own name. It has a parish church, a school, four mills, and a limestone quarry. Near it are mines of copper and arsenic. Pop. 2862.

GROSS-BIEBERAU, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle Dieburg, with a Protestant parish church, parsonage, and townhouse; tile-works, two mills, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1498.

GROSS-BITESCH, a tn. Moravia, circle and 18 m. W.N.W. Brünn. It is walled, has a parish church, a court-house, an hospital, and six annual fairs. Pop. 1460.

GROSS-GLOCKNER, a peak, Noric Alps. *See* ALPS, p. 102.

GROSSBOTTWAR, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 5 m. from Marbach, in the valley of the Bottwar. It contains a church and a Latin school. Pop. 2481.

GROSSE ISLE, an isl., U. States, Michigan, in Detroit river, near its embouchure in Lake Erie. Length, 6 m.; breadth, 1½ m. The soil is alluvial, and remarkably fertile.

GROSSENEHRIG, a tn. Germany, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Benne, at its confluence with the Helbe, 8 m. S.S.W. Sondershausen. It contains a church, and has an oil and numerous other mills, and an annual fair. P. 805.

GROSSENHAIN, tn. Saxony. *See* HAIN.

GROSSENLINDEN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, circle, and 4 m. S. Giessen. It has a Lutheran parish church, a townhouse, and school; important dye-works, an oil, and several other mills. Pop. 992.

GROSSENLÜDER, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 5 m. N.W. Fulda, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Lüder. It contains a church and a chapel, and has a salt-spring, from which much salt is annually made; two mills, and an annual fair. Pop. of tn., 1567; of bail., 4079.

GROSSETO, a city of Italy, cap. prov. of same name, and see of a bishop, 45 m. S.S.W. Sienna, near the r. bank Ombrone. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls, entered by two gates; and has a large and handsome square, wide and well-kept streets, a spacious cathedral, parish church, hospital, municipal offices, a barrack, two convents, and, in the centre of the square, a colossal statue of Leopold II. Manufactures:—silken and woollen fabrics, leather, paper, soap, and glass. Pop. 6582.—THE PROVINCE, bounded N. by prov. Sienna, E. by Umbria, S.E. and S. by Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, and S.W. and W. by the Mediterranean; area, 1801 sq. m., including the isl. Giglio. It is hilly and well wooded towards the N. and N.E., but lowers down towards the coast, where it becomes marshy, and presents numerous salt pools. The valleys are fertile, and are watered by the Ombrone, Alberga, and Fiori. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in the vicinity of the marshes. Besides cereals, oil and wine are produced, and silkworms reared. Manufactures unimportant. Pop. 107,449.

GROSSGERAU, or GERAU, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circle of same name, on the Schwarzbach, 16 m. S.W. Frankfurt. It is the seat of a law court and other public offices, and contains an old church and an hospital. Pop. of tn., 1936; of circle, 37,107.

GROSSRÖHRSDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, 8 m. from Pirna. It has a large and handsome parish church, and is one of the most important localities in Saxony for the manufacture of linen and ribbons. Pop. 3150.

GROSSWARDEIN, or NAGY-VARAD [Latin, *Varadinum*], a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Bihar, on the rapid Körös, 38 m. S.S.E. Debreczin, in a beautiful, but somewhat marshy and unhealthy plain. It consists of the town proper, surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified; and of eight suburbs, or rather distinct villages. It is tolerably well built, is the see of a bishop, and seat of several courts and public offices; contains a R. Catholic cathedral, three other R. Catholic parish, two Greek non-united, and three Protestant churches, a synagogue, several monasteries and nunneries, an ecclesiastical seminary, gymnasium, national school, a courthouse, in which the county meetings are held; an orphan, and other hospitals; and has extensive manufactures of earthenware, a considerable trade, chiefly in wine and other agricultural produce; a marble quarry, and six large annual fairs. In the neighbourhood are thermal baths, well-frequented. Pop. 28,698.

GROTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1571 ac. Pop. 589.

GROTON, several places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, New York. The vil., 162 m. W. by S. Albany, contains two churches, a flourishing academy, and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. township, 3618.—2, A township, Connecticut, 45 m. S.E. Hartford. It has a good harbour on Mystic river, and several whalers and other

vessels are owned in the township. Pop. 2963.—3. A township, Massachusetts, 33 m. N.W. Boston. It has paper factories, and a variety of mills. Pop. 2139.—4, A township, Vermont, 29 m. E. by S. Montpelier. Pop. 928.—5, A township, New Hampshire, 42 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 870.

GROTTA-MINARDA, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Avellino, 6 m. S.S.W. Ariano, near l. bank Ufita. It has two colleges, a convent, and two annual fairs. Pop. 4370.

GROTTAGLIE, a tn. Naples, prov. Lecce, 12 m. E.N.E. Taranto. It has a college and four convents. Pop. 7858.

GROTTAMARE, a tn. Italy, deleg. of, and 14 m. S.E. Fermo, near the Adriatic. It contains a large sugarhouse, and has manufactures of cream-of-tartar and liquorice. Pop. 3620.

GROTTAU, or KROTAU, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, r. bank Neisse, 60 m. N.N.E. Prague. It has a parish church, school, and poorhouse, manufactures of linen and yarn, a bleachfield, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1473.

GROTTE, a tn. Sicily, dist. and 10 m. N.N.E. Girgenti. Near it sulphur is extensively obtained. Pop. 6487.

GROTTERIA, a tn. and com. Italy, Naples, prov. Reggio, dist. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Gerace, in a fertile valley covered with vineyards and oliveyards. It contains two parish churches. Pop. 4927.

GROTTKAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Oppeln, cap. circle of same name. It is walled, has three gates, and three suburbs; courts and offices for the circle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, two schools, an hospital, infirmary, and poorhouse; and manufactures of vinegar, potass, and tobacco; tile-works, two mills, several dyeworks, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3400.— The CIRCLE, watered by the Neisse and several smaller streams, has both good arable and pasture land; area, 152 geo. sq. m. P. 37,469.

GROTTOLE, a tn. Italy, Naples. prov. and 30 m. E.S.E. Potenza. It has a college, a parish church, and an annual fair. Pop 2708.

GRÖTZINGEN.—1, A tn. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, on the Aich, 10 m. N.N.E. Reutlingen. It is surrounded by lofty turretted walls; contains a church with a fine tower, and several monuments, and has a bleachfield. Pop. 1030.—2, A tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on the Pfinz, 4 m. E. Carlsruhe; with manufactures of sugar and metal buttons. Pop. 2061.

GROUW, formerly GROWE, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S. Leeuwarden, nearly surrounded by water, E. by lake Pik, and N. and W. by the river Grouw. It has a Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a school, a weigh-house, a paved cattle-market; trade in butter, cheese, and grain; cattle-breeding, watch and rope making, and boat-building, sundry mills, and six tan-yards. Pop. 1780.

GROVE, two pars. England:—1, Bucks; 210 ac. P. 38. —2, Notts; 1287 ac. Pop. 92.

GRUB, two places, Switzerland:—1, A vil. and par., can. of, and 10 m. N.E. Appenzell, in a level and fertile valley; with a parish church and parsonage, finely situated on a height, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. 934.—2, A vil. and par., can. St. Gallen, but near the former, the two parishes forming the frontiers of the two cantons. Pop. 605.

GRUBE, a vil. duchy of Holstein, bail. Cismar, on the S. shore of the lake of same name, 33 m. N.E. Lübeck. It was once a place of more importance than at present, and had a castle, in which Count Gerard of Holstein resided. It contains a parish church and an hospital. Pop. 700.——The LAKE of Grube is about 4 m. long, and varies much in breadth. It is very shallow, and contains several small islands. It discharges itself into the Baltic by two outlets.

GRUBENHAGEN, a principality, Hanover, landrostei Hildesheim. It consists of three distinct parts—one on the W., enclosed between principality Göttingen, and the duchy of Brunswick; another in the E., enclosed betwixt the same duchy and Prussian Saxony; and the third and largest, bounded N. by territory Klausthal and Brunswick, E. Brunswick and Prussian Saxony, S. Prussian Saxony, and W. Göttingen; area of the whole about 376 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous. In particular the second and third parts are covered by the Harz mountains, which have here, in the Ackenberg, one of their loftiest summits. The first or most W. portion, has few hills of great elevation. The principal streams are the Leine, Ruhme, Oder, Sieber, and Söse, and several considerable lakes are embosomed among the extensive forests of the Harz. In one or two valleys open to the S., and protected by lofty hills from the northern blasts, hops and tobacco are extensively grown, and in some other districts apples and cherries are so abundant as to be exported. Still, on the whole, the quantity of good arable land is small, and the quantity of corn grown is very limited. The minerals are valuable, and the working of them, and the cutting of timber in the forest, are the great sources of employment. Among the metals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron, and the quarries furnish in abundance, marble, alabaster, and roofing slate. The principal manufactures are woollens, linens, and lace; and, in addition to these articles, and the produce of the mines and forests, a considerable trade is carried on in cattle and dairy produce. The capital is Einbeck. Pop. 87,280.

GRUDEK, or GRODEK, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, circle and 34 m. N.N.W. Kamenetz, on the Smotritza. Pop. 2772.

GRUGLIASCO, a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. and 5 m. W. Turin. It contains a number of beautiful villas, adorned with gardens, irrigated by a canal from the Dora Riparia; a handsome parish church, with some fine paintings; a monastery, with a church; an old square tower, and an hospital; and has a trade in excellent silk, produced within the district. Grugliasco was once strongly walled, and was considered as a kind of outer defence of Turin. Pop. 2547.

GRUISSAN, a vil. France, dep. Aude, 6 m. S.E. Narbonne, on a small lake, about a mile from the sea-shore, with some coasting and fishing trade. Pop. 2801.

GRULICH, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 41 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on an elevated plain not far from the Schreuberg, in which the March has its source. It has a parish church, a courthouse, manufactures of woollen cloth, two mills, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. On the Muttergottesberg, in the vicinity, there is a Servite monastery, with a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. P. 2388.

GRUMBACH, numerous places, Germany, particularly:—1, (*Ober* and *Nieder*), A vil. Saxony, circle Dresden, bail. Gryllenburg. It has limekilns, and several stone quarries. Pop. 1402.—2, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, bail. Wendel, on the Gran. It is the seat of a local court, and contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. In the vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and quicksilver. P. 587.

GRUMELLO-DEL-MONTE, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Bergamo, on the S. slope of a hill covered with vineyards. It consists of a number of well-built, but somewhat scattered houses; contains a large and handsome parish church, an hospital, and two old castles, and is famous for its wine. Pop. 1650.

GRUMO, two tns. Naples:—1, Prov. of, and 6 m. N. Naples; with a church and two convents. Pop. 4167.—2, Prov. of, and 12 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 6457.

GRÜNA, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Chemnitz. It contains several well-built houses, roofed with slates, and provided with lightning conductors, and a handsome turreted school-house, and has manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, several large bleachfields, quarries, saw and other mills. Pop. 2240.

GRUNAU-CAMENZ, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Frankenstein, r. bank Pausebach. It has a large and handsome church, built in the form of a cross, several mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 986.

GRUNBACH, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Juxt, on the Rems, 30 m. S.W. Elwangen. It contains a parish church. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 1398.

GRÜNBERG, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, cap. circle of same name, 35 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. It is walled, has two suburbs, an old castle, church, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen goods, a tannery, tile-works, dyeworks, a trade in cattle, several mills, and six annual fairs. Pop. tn., 2439; circle, 30,703.

GRUNBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 59 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on the golden Lunze. It is walled, has four suburbs, several courts and public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, several schools, a townhouse, poor-house, house of correction, infirmary, hospital, and orphan asylum; important manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, silk goods, and leather; numerous spinning and other mills, two weekly markets, and

four annual fairs, chiefly for wool and cattle. Some indifferent wine is made, used chiefly for making vinegar. Pop. 10,682. ——Area of circle, 255 geo. sq. m. Pop. 49,579.

GRUND, a tn. Hanover, principality Grubenhagen, dist. Klausthal, at the foot of the Hübichenstein and Iberg mountains, 24 m. N.E. Göttingen. Near it are extensive mines, and most of the inhabitants are miners. Pop. 1416.

GRUNDISBURGH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1897 ac. P. 801.

GRÜNHAIN, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Zwickau, cap. bail. of same name, in a wooded district. It has a fine forest house, and some brewing, turf-cutting, and mining, three annual fairs, and a little trade. Pop. 1666. Area of bail. 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 23,841.

GRÜNHAINICHEN, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. Augustusburg, on the Flöha, here crossed by a bridge. It has several mills, and extensive manufactures of wooden articles, many of which are exported to N. America. P. 1076.

GRÜNINGEN, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 13 m. S.E. Zürich, cap. bail. of same name. It was once surrounded by walls, though now open, and is well built. It has a new parish church, and a castle, situated on a commanding height, but now converted into the parsonage; manufactures of cotton, and three large annual fairs. Pop. 1583.

GRÜNSFELD, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, on a small affluent of the Tauber, 10 m. S.W. Würzburg. It contains a parish church, and has five large annual fairs. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 1165.

GRÜNSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. can. of same name, r. bank Liss, 10 m. S.W. Worms. It is the seat of a justice-of-peace court; contains a R. Catholic, and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin school, and two old castles, once the residence of the counts of Leiningen-Westerburg; and has manufactures of delft and stone-ware, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. tn. 3522; can. 23,745.

GRUSBACH, or HRUSOWANY, a market tn. Austria, Moravia, circle of, and 16 m. E.S.E. Znaim, with a parish church, a castle, a mill, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1117.

GRUSIA. *See* GEORGIA.

GRÜTLI [properly *Riedli*, a little meadow], a meadow Switzerland, can. Uri, about 2000 ft. above sea-level, on the E. slope of mount Seelis, W. shore of upper lake Luzern, 7 m. N.N.W. Altorf. Here it is alleged the first three Swiss confederates, Walter Fürst of Uri, Werner Stauffacher of Schwyz, and Arnold an der Halden of Unterwalden, met in 1307, and formed the first compact for the deliverance of their country from Austrian thraldom. This compact was renewed in the same place in 1313; and again in 1713, by 360 deputies of the three original cantons.

GRUYÈRES [German, *Greyerz*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 16 m. S. Fribourg, on a hill crowned by one of the oldest and best preserved feudal castles in the country. It contains a church and an hospital, and gives its name to the well-known cheese, of which about 40,000 cwts. annually are made in the surrounding districts. Pop. 904.

GRYBOW, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Sandec, on the Biala. It contains a fine castle, and has 12 annual fairs. Pop. 1400.

GRYFE, a rapid streamlet, Scotland, co. Renfrew, falling into the Black Cart near Paisley.

GSTEIG, two vils. Switzerland, can. Bern:—1, A vil. and par., 29 m. S.E. Bern, near Interlacken, close under the lofty and precipitous Mittaghorn. Pop. par., 5522.—2, A vil. in the upper Gsteig valley, 39 m. S. Bern, with a massive church, and so close under Mount Sanetsch, that the sun is not seen for six weeks during winter.

GUACALERA, a small tn. La Plata, prov. of, and 95 m. N.N.W. Salta, near r. bank Jujuy.

GUACARA, a tn. Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, 10 m. E. Valencia, near W. end of Lake Tacarigua. Pop. 4000.

GUACHINANGO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Puebla, 103 m. N.E. Mexico, in the vicinity of which a large quantity of excellent vanilla is raised. Pop. about 6000.

GUACHIPAS, or GUACHIPE, a river, La Plata, prov. Salta, rising in the Andes, near lat. 24° 30′ S.; lon. 67° W.; flows S., then E.N.E., and is joined by the Arias, 32 m. S. by E. Salta, and forms the main head stream of the Salado (*which see*). Course about 225 m.; principal affluents, San Carlos and the Negro.

GUACUBA, or LEON, a river, New Granada, rising in the sierra de Veneta, and, after a N.W. course of about 150 m., falling into Choco Bay, Gulf of Darien.

GUADAJOZ, a river, Spain, Andalusia. It is formed near Baena, prov. Cordova, by a number of small streams proceeding from the sierras of Alcala-la-Real and Priego, traverses the E. and central part of the prov., and, about 3 m. S.W. the town of Cordova, joins l. bank Guadalquivir, after a course of about 50 m. It abounds with fish, particularly eels.

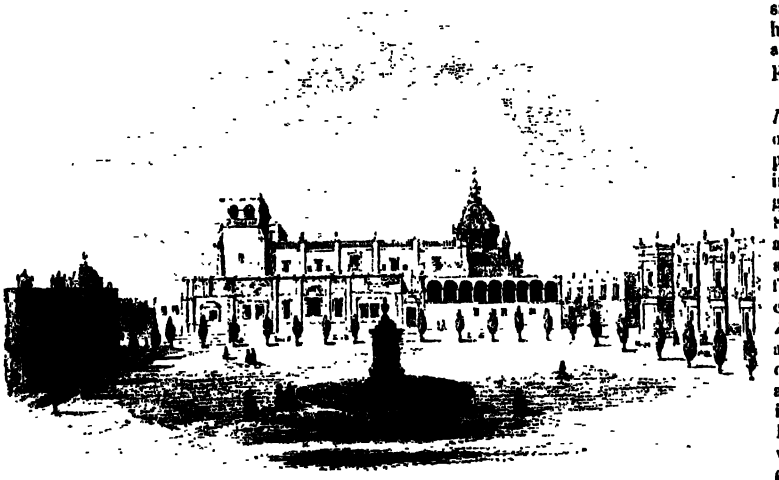
GUADALAJARA, a prov. Spain, New Castile, bounded, N. by provs. Segovia, Soria, and Saragossa; E. Saragossa and Teruel, S. Cuenca, and W. Madrid; area, 7012 sq. m. The surface in the N. is mountainous, and contains, particularly in the district of Atienza, some of the loftiest summits of the peninsula, and have their culminating point in the Pena de la Bodera. In the E., also, part of the province is covered by mountains belonging to the Iberian system. The greater part of the remaining surface consists of elevated plains. The principal rivers are the Tagus, in the S.E.; the Tajuña and Henares in the centre, and the Jarama in the W. The soil, which is generally of good quality, varies considerably in different districts. In those of Tamajon, it is well adapted for cereals, but not so well for the vine and olive. In the higher districts, covered by sierras, pasture necessarily occupies the larger portion, and furnishes only occasional tracts for the plough. The district of Alcarria, the most fertile of all, matures, in abundance, all kinds of crops common to the latitude. Among minerals, iron is particularly abundant, and has been worked from the earliest periods, as indicated by the extensive galleries left by the Romans in several quarters. Lead occurs in small quantities, and there are some indications of coal. Both manufactures and trade, at one time of considerable importance, have much declined. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into nine districts, of which Guadalajara is the capital. Pop. 209,973.

GUADALAJARA.—1, A city, Spain, New Castile, cap. above prov., 44 m. N.E. by E. Madrid, l. bank Henares. It is, in general, substantially built, has well-paved streets, a spacious principal, and 19 smaller squares; five parish, seven conventual, and other churches; four existing, and several suppressed convents; an Ionic town and session houses, erected in 1585; a large and handsome theatre, civil, military, and lying-in hospitals; barracks, extensive palace of the Duke-del-Infantado, Latin, normal, and various other schools; public library, and a large and elegant structure, with an octagonal tower, founded, in the reign of Francis V., by Don Pedro Astrug, as a cloth factory, but ceded to the national society of engineers in 1832, and now containing a fine museum, extensive library, laboratory, gymnasium, and other offices. There are four public promenades, and six public fountains, supplied with water by an extensive Roman aqueduct. The chief manufactures are woollen fabrics, soap, earthenware, wine, and oil; trade in grain, fruits, silk, and flax. Pop. 5170. ——2, A tn. Mexico. *See* GUADALAXARA.

GUADALAVIAR, BLANCO, or TURIA, a river, Spain, Aragon, which rises in a small lake in the sierra Molina, prov. Teruel, flows E. past Albarracin, till it reaches Teruel, when it flows S.S.W., and, shortly after entering Valencia, reaches Ademuz. Here it begins to turn gradually round to the S.E., and falls into the Mediterranean a little below the town of Valencia, after a course of nearly 200 m. Its principal affluent is the Alhambra. It is extensively used for irrigation, and furnishes much valuable water-power.

GUADALAXARA, or GUADALAJARA, a city, Mexico, cap. dep. of Jalisco or Guadalaxara, l. bank Rio de Santiago; lat. 21° 9′ N.; lon. 103° 2′ 15″ W.; 275 m. W.N.W. Mexico, and about 140 m. from the Pacific. It is a large and handsome city, the streets spacious, and the houses excellent. There are 14 squares, 12 fountains, and a number of convents and churches. In the Plaza Mayor is seen the cathedral, a magnificent structure, although its appearance has been much impaired by the destruction of the cupolas of both its towers by the great earthquake of 1818; on the right side of the same square is the Government House, in a noble and severe style, and with a fine façade; and the arcades, which line the two sides of the square, are very handsome, and are filled with elegant and well-stocked shops, in which almost every description of European and Chinese manufactures may be obtained. The *Alameda* or public walk is beautifully laid out with trees and flowers, with a fountain in the centre, and a

stream of water all round. Various trades are carried on here with success, particularly those of blacksmith, carpenter, and silversmith. There are also manufactures of shawls of striped calico, of paper, and of a particular description of earthenware, and great skill is displayed in leather working. The foreign trade of the place, now very trifling, was formerly carried on through the port of San Blas, on the Pacific, but is now removed to the superior harbours of Mazatlan and Guaymas. Guadalaxara was founded in 1551, and, in 1570, was created an espicopal city. Pop. estimated at 70,000.



PLAZA MAYOR, GUADALAXARA.—From Nebel, Voyage Pittoresque du Mexique.

GUADALAXARA, dep., Mexico. *See* JALISCO.

GUADALCANAL, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. N. Sevilla. It is, in general, well built, has regular streets, and a spacious public square; three churches, seven chapels, four convents, an hospital, storehouse, cemetery, and some primary schools. Manufactures:—leather, soap, hats, brandy, wine, and oil. Trade:—grain, cattle, and fruits. In the environs, mines of silver were once wrought. Pop. 3884.

GUADALCANAR, an isl., one of the Solomon group, at the S. entrance to Indispensable Strait; lat. 9° 50′ S.; lon. 160° 54′ E. (R.) The S. shore is low, and bordered with cocoa trees, but the interior is mountainous.

GUADALETE, a river, Spain, Andalusia. It rises in the sierra del Penal or San Cristobal, prov. Cadiz, flows W.S.W. near the town of Bornos, and past that of Arcos, and falls into the Atlantic near Matagorda, 3 m. E. Cadiz, after a course of about 90 m. Its affluents are, on the right, the Salado, Gato, and Tabajale; and, on the left, the Comares, Majaceite, and Alamillo. It is well supplied with fish. The famous battle which gave the Moors the ascendancy in Spain, was fought on the banks, and bears the name of this river.

GUADALHORCE, a river, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Malaga. It rises on the frontiers of prov. Granada, about 10 m. E. Antequera, flows S.W. and then S.E., and falls into the Mediterranean 6 m. S. by W. Malaga, after receiving numerous affluents. It propels numerous mills, is well-stocked with fish, and is much used for irrigation. Total course, about 80 m.

GUADALIMAR, a river, Spain, formed by the union of several small streams, near Vilaverde, prov. Albacete, New Castile, in the sierra d'Alcaraz. It flows S.W., and joins r. bank Guadalquivir, about 15 m. N. Jaen, after a course of nearly 80 m. It is generally shallow, and abounds with fish. Principal affluents, the Guadarmena and the Guadalen.

GUADALMEZ, a river, Spain, which rises on the N. slope of the sierra Morena, in the N.E. of prov. Cordova, flows W., forming, for some time, the boundary between that prov. and Ciudad-Real, and, after a course of above 50 m., joins r. bank Zuja. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Alendin and Valdeazogues; and on the left, the Pedro Moro, Membrillo, Guadamora, St. Muria, and Ciguenuela.

GUADALOPE, a river, Spain, Aragon, which rises near Villroga-de-los-Pinares, prov. Teruel, flows first W., then N.E., and joins r. bank Ebro, at Caspe, after a course of about 70 m. Its chief affluents are the Pitarque, Calanda, and Gullo.

GUADALOUPE-Y-CALVO, a tn. Mexico, prov. of, and 173 m. S.S.W. Chihuahua, in a mountainous district. It derives its importance from the silver mines in its vicinity. The houses are covered with shingles, and the windows glazed in the English manner. Pop. 10,000.

GUADALQUIVIR [anc. *Baetis*], one of the principal rivers of Spain. It drains all the N. portion of Andalusia, which it intersects N.E. to S.W. It originates in an offset of the sierra Sagra, on the frontiers of Murcia, and is rapidly increased by the accession of numerous streams from both sides. Its general course is N.E. to S.W., passing Andujar, Villafranca, Cordova, and Sevilla, where, becoming encumbered with alluvial deposits, and dividing into three branches, it forms the two islands of Isla Minor, and Isla Major, covered with rich pastures, on which great numbers of horses and cattle are fed. The branches form a junction at the S. extremity of Isla Major, and the united stream, flowing S.S.W., falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary at the town of Sanlucar de Barrameda. Its whole course is 250 m., of which above 70 m. are navigable, commencing at Sevilla, up to which, and occasionally for several miles beyond it, the influence of the tide is felt. Its principal affluents are, on the r. bank, the Guadalimar, Guadiel, Rumblar, Escobar, Jandula, and Yeguas; and, on the left, the Guadiana-menor, Jandulilla, Guadulbullon or Jaen, and the Salado de Porcuna. The basin of the Guadalquivir, about 300 m. long N.E. to S.W., by 125 m. broad, is bounded, E. by the sierras of Huescar, Sagra, Segura, and Alcaraz; S. by the face of the Alpujarras, including the sierra Nevada; and N. by the sierra Morena, and the chain continued W. from it, and forming, on its N. side, the watershed of the Guadiana. In the upper part of its course, the Guadalquivir flows through some very rugged and almost uninhabited districts; but, at Cordova, begins to traverse a flat and fertile, though thinly-peopled country. S. of Sevilla, where it forms the islands already mentioned, the left branch flows along a strip of land called the Marisma, about 37 m. long, and 5 m. broad, a saline, noxious spot, almost abandoned as uninhabitable: the right branch skirts an equally desolate tract, extending over an area of 150 m. At certain seasons, swollen by melting snows, and retarded in its course by high tides, this river often commits great ravages by inundation. It abounds with fish, the taking of which gives employment to a considerable proportion of the persons who live on its banks.

GUADALUPE, an isl. Pacific Ocean, off the N. part of the peninsula of Lower California; lat. 28° 54′ N.; lon. 118° 20′ W. (R.) It is of volcanic origin, high, with bluff shores on the N. and W. sides, and may be seen from a distance of 45 m. At its S. end it is very barren, but in the N. part, there are several fertile valleys. Wood and water may be obtained here, and goats are numerous.

GUADALUPE, a mountain-range, Spain, New Castile, belonging, according to Bruguière's classification, to the Oreto-Herminian chain. It commences with the termination of the sierra de Montanche, and stretches first in a N.E. and then in an E. direction to the source of the Guadarranque, where it is succeeded by the mountains of Toledo. It forms part of the watershed between the basins of the Guadiana and the Tagus. Its culminating point has a height of 5254 ft., and retains the snow for nine months. In certain exposures there is frost every night throughout the year.

GUADALUPE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 95 m. S.W. Toledo, on the S. slope of Mount Altamira. It is poorly built; streets very irregular, and so damp, as to render the ground floor of the houses uninhabitable. It has

a fine church belonging to the famous monastery of Geronimo, a grammar and a primary school, a townhouse, and prison; a few manufactures of linen, leather, and copper-ware; several oil and flour mills, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 3834.

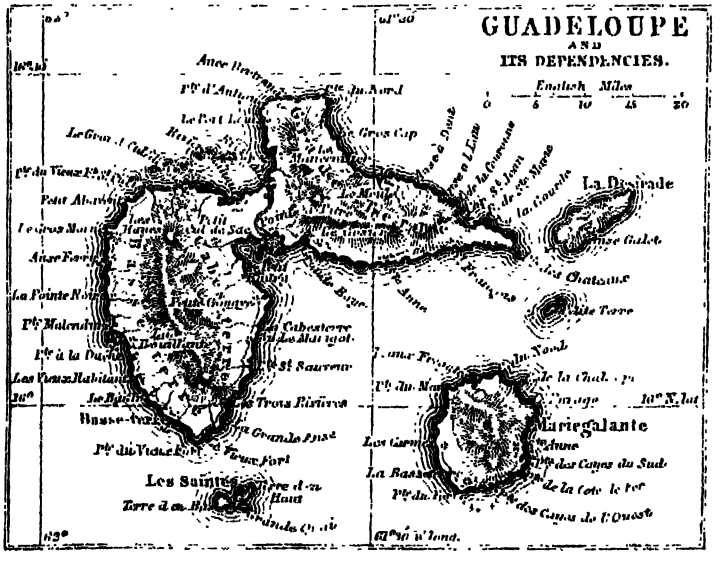
GUADARRAMA, a river, Spain, which rises in the sierra of same name, New Castile, prov. Madrid, flows S. through that prov., enters that of Toledo, turns S.W. and joins r. bank Tagus, 12 m. below the town of Toledo, after a course of above 70 m.

GUADARRAMA, a mountain-chain, Spain, forming part of the great central chain which separates Old from New Castile, and is continued W. nearly to the coast. It stretches generally between N.E. and S.W., commencing where the Sommo Sierra terminates, near a gorge traversed by the great road from Madrid to Burgos. Its culminating point has a height of 8942 ft. It is almost wholly composed of granite. Through a pass in it, called the Lion's Throat (4593 ft.), a road from Madrid to Burgos, by way of Valladolid, passes.

GUADARRANQUE, a river, Spain, which rises in a deep valley of the mountains of Alijuelas, a ramification of the Villuercas, New Castile, prov. Toledo, flows N. to S., and joins r. bank Guadiana, after a course of about 45 m. It has a shallow stream, which is often dry in summer.

GUADASUAR, a tn. Spain, prov. of, and 20 m. S.S.W. Valencia. It is well built, has an ancient but large and handsome parish church, a primary school, and a prison; some trade in oil, fruit, and vegetables, and an annual fair. Pop. 1500.

GUADELOUPE [Spanish, *Guadalupe*], a gov. of the French W. Indies, including the isls. of Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, les Saintes, Desirade or Deseada, and about two-thirds of Martinique. The island of Guadeloupe lies between lat. 15° 47′ and 16° 30′ N.; and lon. 61° 15′ and 61° 45′ W. It is composed of two portions or distinct islands, separated by an arm of the sea called Rivière Salée [salt river], from 30 to 100 yards broad, and navigable for small vessels. The W.



and larger portion is Guadeloupe Proper, divided into Basse-terre, and Capesterre, and is 27 m. long by about 15 m. broad. The E. portion, called Grande-terre, is nearly 30 m. long by 10 to 12 m. broad. Guadeloupe Proper is of volcanic formation, and is traversed N. to S. by a ridge of hills, having a medium height of 2296 ft. The culminating points are La Soufrière, an active volcano, 5108 ft. high; La Grosse-Montagne, les Deux Mamelles, and le Piton-de-Bouillante, extinct volcanoes. Grand-terre, on the other hand, is generally flat, composed of madrepores, and marine detritus, and nowhere rises higher than 115 ft. above the sea. Guadeloupe is watered by a number of small streams, running in deeply cut beds, but becoming dry in summer; the principal the Goyaves, Lamentin, and Lezarde, which are navigable for canoes. Grande-terre has only a few springs of brackish, undrinkable water. The climate is hot and unhealthy, the mean temperature being 79°, the ordinary extremes 71° and 97°, and the greatest heat 130°, accompanied with a remarkably humid atmosphere. Hurricanes are frequent and destructive, but the earthquake of 1843, which completely destroyed the town of Point-à-Pitre, and partly ruined the colony, was the first severe one known since the discovery of the island. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, covered with fine forests in the mountainous, untilled parts, and with mangroves and manchineel trees on the marshy coast of Basse-terre. The produce is similar to that of the other W. Indian islands; the Tahiti sugar-cane is the only kind cultivated. The chief articles of export, sent almost all to France, are sugar, coffee, dye and cabinet woods, rum, taffia, cotton wool, anñatto, hides, sweatmeats and preserves, copper, tobacco, &c. Imports, cotton manufactures, hides, wheatmeal, salted butter, cod fish, olive oil, wax candles, pottery, glasswares, salted meat, medicines, &c. The principal anchorages of Guadeloupe are the Bay of Mahault and the roads of Basse-terre; the latter in the S.W. part of the island, with the town of same name, the capital, and seat of government on its shore. The anchorage here, however, is unsheltered and inconvenient, with a constant swell, while the bottom at the edge is so steep, that, at two cables' length from the shore, there are from 80 to 100 fathoms' water, with indifferent holding ground. Grande-terre possesses two anchorages, that of Moule and Point-à-Pitre; the latter at the S. entrance to the Rivière Salée, is esteemed one of the best in the Antilles, and on it was situated the important town of St. Louis or Point-à-Pitre, which was destroyed by an earthquake February 8, 1843, on which occasion 4000 of the inhabitants perished.

Guadeloupe was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was thus named by him in honour of Sainte Maria de la Guadeloupe. It was taken possession of by the French, in 1635, who kept it till 1759, when it was taken by the English. It was subsequently captured and recaptured several times by these nations, and finally ceded to the French at the general peace in 1814. Pop. of gov. (1865), 151,594.

GUADIANA [ancient, *Anas*], a river, Spain, which rises in its central plateau, New Castile, in the lagoons of Ruidera, in La Mancha, on the N. side of the sierra Alcarras, and flowing N.W. through a marshy country for about 10 m., is lost at Tomelloso, among rushes and flags. About 13 m. further on, it reappears at a place called Los Ojos [The Eyes] of Guadiana, where it gushes forth in large boiling jets, and immediately forms a magnificent stream. It flows first N.W. and then circuitously S.W., till it reaches a point 7 m. S.W. of Ciudad-Real, when it turns W.N.W., then S.W. into Estremadura, and afterwards circuitously, but directly, almost due W. across that province, past the town of Merida, to that of Badajoz. Here it turns S.S.W., forming part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and passing the strong town of Jurumenha, proceeds in the same direction through Portugal, past Monsaras, Mourad, Moura, and Serpa, till it reaches Mertola in province Alemtejo, when it turns first S.E. to Alcoutim, then almost due S. again, forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic between the Portuguese town of Castro Marim, and the Spanish town of Ayamonte. Its whole course is above 400 m., of which only 85 m., commencing at Mertola, are navigable; further progress being stopped by a cataract in a narrow chasm, not many yards in width. The principal affluents are, on the right, the Gigüela, Bullaque, Valdehornos, and Rubial; and on the W., the Azuel, and Jabalon. Its basin, about 378 m. long, N.E. to S.W., and 125 m. broad, lies between that of the Tagus on the N., from which it is separated by the chain of moun-

tains which stretches across New Castile and Estremadura, and is then continued S.W. through Portugal, and from the basin of the Guadalquivir on the S., by another mountain chain, in which the sierra Morena is most conspicuous. The upper part of its course is through a thinly peopled, monotonous, marshy district, and the country in the lower part of its course, though greatly increased in fertility, is generally flat, causing the current to be both sluggish and muddy. The water is said not to be drinkable, but it abounds with fish of large size, though often not of the finest quality.—2, (*-Menor*), A small affluent of the Guadalquivir, which it joins 28 m. E.N.E. Jaen.

GUADIARO, a river, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Malaga, which rises on a slope of the sierra de Tolun; flows S., passing through the town of Ronda, where it rushes impetuously along in a chasm, more than 600 ft. deep; and falls into the Mediterranean, about 10 m. N. Gibraltar, after a course of about 60 m. Its chief affluents are the Jimena, on the right; and the Génal, on the left.

GUADIATO, a river, Spain, Andalusia, which rises to the N. of the hill of Caraveruela, belonging to the sierra Morena, prov. Cordova; flows through that province, in a stream remarkable for its tortuosity, though generally in a S.S.E. direction, and joins r. bank Guadalquivir, 3 m. E. Posadas, after a course of nearly 100 m.

GUADIELA, a river, Spain, which rises in the N.W. slope of the sierra d'Albarracin, on the confines of New Castile, in the N. of prov. Cuenca; flows E.S.E. past Priego; and joins l. bank Tagus, after a course of 70 m. Its chief affluents, all on the left, are the Cuerva, and Hueto.

GUADIX [anc. *Acci*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 31 m. E.N.E. Granada, on the N. slope of the sierra Nevada, above l. bank river of its own name. It is an antiquated place, consisting generally of indifferent houses, many of them lighted only by the door; and of ill-paved and ill-cleaned streets. It is surrounded by ancient walls, is the see of a bishop, said to have been the first erected in Spain; contains a cathedral, a handsome structure, partly Doric, and partly Corinthian; four other parish churches, one of them with three naves, a fine portal, and a tower; a good courthouse, a very indifferent prison, a diocesan seminary, four primary schools, two nunneries, four suppressed monasteries, an hospital, occupying the buildings of a Jesuit college; and an ancient castle, finely situated on a height, but almost in ruins; and has manufactures of hempen goods, hats, earthenware, and saltpetre; a trade in silk, wool, flax, cotton, corn, liqueurs, &c.; two weekly markets, and a much-frequented fair, which lasts eight days. Pop. 1051.

GUADUAS, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 50 m. N.W. Bogota, in a fertile valley near r. bank Magdalena. Some of the streets are paved; and in the public square are a church, some handsome buildings, and a fountain. It has some trade in the produce of its vicinity—rice, sugar, coffee, and fruits. Goitre prevails here. Pop. 4000.

GUAHAN, or GUAM, an isl. Pacific, being the largest and most S. of the Marianne Archipelago; lat. (S. point) 13° 14′ N.; lon. 144° 45′ E. (n.) It is about 100 m. in circumference, has several safe and commodious harbours, and contains the capital of the archipelago.

GUAHIBE, or SANTO-AMARO, an isl. Brazil, off E. coast of prov. São Paulo, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It forms one side of the bay of Santos, on which the town of that name stands—the island of Enguacu, or São Vicente, forming the other. It is about 16 m. long, by 12 m. broad; has some fertile land, but cultivation is much neglected. It contains no town, and has very few inhabitants.

GUAIANECO, an isl. group, W. coast Patagonia; lat. 47° 41′ S.; lon. 74° 55′ W. (R.); composed of two principal islands, and many smaller islets—the westernmost called Byron Island, and the easternmost Wager Island. The trees are not of large growth in these islands, neither is the land thickly wooded; but above the beach, and almost round the coast, there is a breastwork of jungle and underwood, from 50 to 100 yds. broad, and nearly impenetrable; beyond which is a great extent of clear, but low and swampy ground. The two larger islands are separated from each other by Rundle's Passage; about ¼ m. wide, perfectly clear throughout its whole extent, but having some detached rocks at its N. entrance.

GUAILAS, or HUAILAS, a prov. Peru, on the W. side of the Andes, about lat. 9° 30′ S.; length, 129 m.; breadth 36 m.; watered by the Salta and other rivers, and yielding grain, fruit, and sugar; and pasture for sheep. The rich gold and copper mines are wrought; but those of gold and silver appear to be exhausted. Pop. 40,822.

GUAJABA, an isl. off the N.E. coast Cuba; lat. 21° 55′ N.; lon. 77° 36′ W. (R.) It is about 10 m. long, and about 3 m. to 4 m. broad.

GUALAN, a tn. Central America, state of, and 93 m. E.N.E. Guatemala. Pop. 2000.

GUALATIERI, or SCHAMA, a volcanic summit, in the W. Cordillera of the Peruvian Andes, 80 m. S.E. Arica; elevation, 22,000 ft. above the sea.

GUALCHOS, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 46 m. N.E. by E. Granada, tolerably well built, having two squares, clean and well-paved, though steep streets; a parish church, townhouse, prison, storehouse, cemetery, and two public fountains. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, soap, earthenware, hardware, wine, oil, and brandy. Trade:—grain, fruits, esparto, silk, and cattle. A large proportion of the people are engaged in fishing, and curing fish. Pop. 2998.

GUALDO, a tn. kingd. of Italy, 22 m. E.N.E. Perugia. Pop. 7192.

GUALILLAS PASS, a passage of the W. chain of the Peruvian Andes, 30 m. N.E. Tacna, crossed by the great commercial road leading from the port of Arica to La Paz, and the interior of Bolivia; elevation, 14,830 ft. above the sea.

GUALTIERI, a tn. Modena, r. bank Po, near the confluence of the Crostolo, 15 m. E.N.E. Parma. It has two annual fairs. Pop. 5787.

GUAMA, a river, Brazil, which rises S.E. in prov. Para; flows first N. and then W.; receives the Capim on its l. bank; and, about 40 m. below, falls into the bay of Guajara, near the town of Belem or Para.

GUAMACHUCO, or HUAMACHUCO, a tn. Peru, cap. prov. same name, dep. of, and 66 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, amidst the Andes, with a cold, disagreeable climate.——The PROVINCE, 90 m. by 75 m., is traversed by the main chain of the Andes; sends its waters to the Marañon; has a cold climate; but yields maize, wheat, and cacao; and depastures sheep, from whose wool domestic cloth is manufactured. P. 38,150.

GUAMALIES, or HUAMILIES, a prov. Peru, W. side of the central ridge of the Andes, r. bank Tunguragua; length, 129 m.; breadth, about 30 m. It yields grain, cacao, dyewoods, quinquina; depastures cattle and sheep; has mercury and silver mines; and the ruins of ancient Peruvian fortresses, temples, and palaces. Pop. 14,234.

GUAMANGA, or HUAMANGA, a city, Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov. of same name, in an extensive and beautiful plain, 220 m. E.S.E. Lima. The houses are of stone, with gardens attached; and there are numerous avenues, adorned with rows of trees. The squares and public places are spacious and handsome. It has a splendid cathedral, two parochial churches, and a number of convents. It is the residence of an intendant, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a university. Guamanga was founded by Pizarro, on the site of an Indian village of the same name. It is sometimes called San Juan de la Vittoria. Pop. 16,000.——The PROVINCE, 279 m. N. to S., by 105 m. broad, is intersected by a ridge of the Andes, which divides it into two portions; one of which sends its waters to the Pacific, and the other, through Amazon, to the Atlantic. It yields wheat, dragon's-blood, and cinnamon; depastures numerous flocks of sheep; and has silver, lead, and salt mines. Pop. 130,070.

GUAMOCO, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 30 m. N.E. Antioquia, on the Alara; much decayed, since the silver mines in the vicinity were exhausted.

GUAMOTE, a vil. Ecuador, dep. of, and near Guayaquil, on an island formed by two rivers, and surrounded by lofty mountains. In 1803 it was the scene of a terrible insurrection of the Indians against the Whites.

GUANABACOA, a tn. Cuba, jurisdiction of same name, 3 m. S.S.E. Havana, on the bay of Guanabacoa, and on the railway from Havana. Pop. 16,402.

GUANACACHE (LAGOS DE), an extensive and irregularly-shaped lake, La Plata, prov. San Juan, intersected by lat. 31° 50′ S., and by lon. 68° 40′ W.; length, 38 m.; mean breadth, 13 m. It receives several rivers; of which the San

Juan and the Mendoza are the most considerable. It is connected, on the E. side, by the Rio Cruces, with a large morass.

GUANACAS (PARAMO DE), a mountain-knot, S. America, New Granada, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca; and at the junction of the E., W., and central Cordilleras of the Andes.

GUANAHANI, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahamas. *See* SALVADOR (ST.)

GUANAJA, an isl. Caribbean Sea. *See* BONACCA.

GUANAPARO, a large river, Venezuela, which rises S. Truxillo, under the name of Bocomo; flows S., then tortuously E., and joins the Portuguesa, on the r. bank; lat. 8° 15′ N.; lon. 68° 3′ W.

GUANAPE, a port, Peru, prov. of, and 30 m. S. Truxillo. It is unsafe, and but little frequented. Off the port are several barren islets of same name.

GUANARE, a tn. Venezuela, 45 m. S.E. Truxillo, on the Guanarito. It has broad and straight streets, well-built houses, an hospital, and a large parish church, to which numerous pilgrims resort. A considerable trade is carried on in cattle and mules. Pop. 12,300.

GUANARITO, a river, Venezuela, which rises in the sierra Rosas; flows S. and then E., and joins the Portuguesa, 153 m. S.W. Caracas.

GUANAXUATO, or CANAXUATO, a dep. Mexico (cap. same name), between lat. 20° 20′ and 21° 44′ N., lon. 99° 59′ and 101° 47′ W.; bounded, N. by the states of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas; W. by Jalisco, S. Michoacan, and E. Queretaro. Area, 4116 sq. m. It is mountainous, and traversed, S.E. to N.W., by the Cordillera of Anahuac, whose culminating point is 9711 ft. high. The only important river is the Rio Grande. Climate mild, and soil fertile, but not easily cultivated, from scarcity of water. The mines of this state were once the richest in the world, yielding gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, antimony, sulphur, cobalt, ochre, salts, crystals, marble, &c. From 1796 to 1833, the gold and silver mines produced, on the average, 73 lbs. gold, and 29,269 lbs. silver, annually. A falling-off took place after 1810, and in 1821 the produce was at its lowest. They subsequently increased rapidly; and in 1833 the amount obtained was 80 lbs. gold, and 11,517 lbs. silver. The precious metals and spices form the chief exports of the state. Guanaxuato is the best peopled state in the Confederation. Pop. (1865), 601,850.

GUANAXUATO, or GUANAJUATO, a city, Mexican Confederation, cap. above dep.; lat. 21° N.; lon. 101° W.; 160 m. N.W. Mexico, singularly situated in a deep, narrow, mountain defile, 6017 ft. above the sea. It is formed of a number of villages, placed round the mines; and being built on extremely uneven ground, the streets are very steep, and so tortuous, that no idea can be formed of the extent of the town, but by ascending the heights by which it is overlooked The houses, however, are in general well built; particularly those belonging to the proprietors of the neighbouring mines, most of which are extremely handsome. But, though of hewn stone, a practice prevails of painting their fronts with the gayest colours—light green being the favourite—producing an effect more extraordinary than agreeable. It contains several elegant churches, numerous chapels, and other religious edifices. The Alhondiga, a large square building, used as a public granary, is a remarkable edifice.



PLAZA MAYOR, GUANAXUATO.—From Nebel, Voyage Pittoresque du Mexique.

Guanaxuato owes its existence and importance to the gold and silver mines in its vicinity, the richest in Mexico. These mines yielded, between the years 1779 and 1803, $40,000,000 (£9,000,000) in gold and silver, or nearly $5,000,000 (£1,125,000) annually. The gold and silver coinage of the mint of Guanaxuato, in 1844, amounted to $4,635,740 (£1,043,041); being the highest of all the mints of the Mexican republic. There are some manufactories in the town of soap, woollen cloth, linen, powder, and tobacco; also some tanneries. Guanaxuato was founded by the Spaniards in 1545, constituted a town in 1619, and invested with the privileges of a city in 1741. Pop. (1805), 70,600; (1865), 63,000.

GUANCABAMBA, a tn. Ecuador, near the frontier of Peru, 162 m. S. Cuenca, on the river of same name, near its source, between 7000 ft. and 8000 ft. above the sea.——The RIVER, rising in the E. slopes of the Andes, flows S., then E.N.E.; and after a course of 105 m., interrupted by numerous falls, joins the Morñon, 29 m. S.S.W. Jaen-de-Bracamoros.

GUANCABELICA, or HUANCAVELICA, a tn. Peru, cap. of prov. and of department of same name, 162 m. E.S.E. Lima, in a valley of the Andes. It is surrounded with rich mines of gold and silver. Situated at a high elevation, the air is always extremely cold and penetrating. Pop. 5166.——The PROVINCE, 114 m. by 102 m., is watered by the Jauga and its affluents, and has several lakes. The climate is cold, and the products, maize, wheat and potatoes, and excellent pasture, on which numerous cattle and sheep are fed—the latter yielding fine wool. There are mines of gold, silver, mercury, and copper. Pop. of prov. 18,000; of dep. 76,000.

GUANDACOL, a fertile valley, La Plata, dep. Rioja, between the Famatina mountains and the Andes; lat. 29° S.; lon. 69° W.—A VILLAGE of same name lies in the centre of the valley.

GUANERO, a river, Venezuela, dep. Apure. It rises on the E. side of the Sierra de Merida, 75 m. W. by S. Varinas; and joins the Apure, on the l. bank, after a S.E. course of about 100 m.

GUANO, a tn. Ecuador, on a small river of same name, in the midst of the Andes, 80 m. N.E. Guayaquil. Woollen stockings are extensively manufactured here.

GUANTA, or HUANTA, a tn. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov. of same name, 21 m. N. Guamanga, near the source of the Rio-de-Sal. ——The PROVINCE, 180 m. by 54 m., is mountainous; has a mild climate, and yields sugar, fruits, timber, and medicinal plants. Salt and silver are mined. Pop. 27,[illegible]37.

GUANTAJAYA, a rich mining district of S. Peru, in prov. Tarapaca (*which see*).

GUANTANAMO, or CUMBERLAND HARBOUR, a spacious harbour, S. coast isl. Cuba, 45 m. E. Santiago; lat. (E. head), 19° 53′ N.; lon. 75° 15′ W. It is wide at the entrance, completely sheltered from all winds, and has within it numerous islands, affording safe and excellent harbours. It abounds in fish; but other provisions cannot be readily obtained.

GUANUCO, or HUANUCO, a tn. Peru, 165 m. N.E. Lima, l. bank Huallaga; formerly large and handsome, but now fallen into decay. There are here the ruins of some fine edifices, which belonged to the Incas. ——The PROVINCE, 60 m. by 39 m., has a mild and healthy climate; is fertile, and yields in abundance grain, fruit, cotton, and cacao. Pop. 16,826.

GUANZATE, a well-built vil. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Como; with manufactures of silk. Pop. 2065

GUAPEY, or RIO-GRANDE-DE-LA-PLATA, a river, Bolivia, which rises in S. slopes of the Andes of Cochabamba, about 30 m. N.W. Cochabamba, flows S.E. till, reaching the E. extremity of the mountain range, it turns N., and then flows N.W., receiving in its course numerous affluents, chiefly on its l. bank, and from the N. slopes of the Andes of Cochabamba, and ultimately joins the Mamore, in lat. 13° 35′ S.; lon. 66° 10′ W.; after a course of about 600 m.

GUAPI-MORIM, a vil. Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, between the bay of Nitherothi and the Serra dos Orgãos. It has a parish church, numerous distilleries of rum, and tile-works, and an important trade in timber, which is floated down the smaller streams into the Guapi-Morim, and thence transported in large barges to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

GUAPI-MORIM, AGUAPE, or GUAPI, a river, Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Serra dos Orgãos, flows S.S.W., and, after a course of about 28 m., falls into the bay of Nitherothi, or Rio-de-Janeiro, between the mouths of the Magé and Macacu. Its mouth is unencumbered by shoals, so that large barges can enter and quit it at all times of the tide, or sail up it without interruption, for about 4 m.

GUAPORE, or ITENEZ, a river, Brazil, which rises in the Serra Aguapehi, a continuation of the Cordillera of Parecis, between the sources of the Juruena and the Jauru, prov. Mato Grosso, in lat. 14° 42′ S., and commencing in a series of cascades, which follow in succession for nearly 30 m., first flows S. in a course nearly parallel to that of the Jauru; and then, turning gradually round to the W., reaches the town of Mato-Grosso, or Villa Bella. Here it turns N.N.W., and keeps this direction till it reaches lat. 13° 20′ S., when it proceeds first almost due W., and then W.N.W., forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and finally unites with the Mamore, in lat. 11° 54′ S., in forming the Madeira. Its whole course is about 1000 m., and is much interrupted by numerous cataracts, several of which occur immediately before its junction with the Mamore. Its principal affluents on the left are the Verde, Paragau, Bauré or Baurus, Itunama or Tunama, and Ubahi. On the right, the affluents, though numerous, are individually insignificant.

GUARAMBARI, a river, La Plata, state Paraguay, which rises in a branch of the Sierra Amambahi, flows S.W. and joins the Paraguay, 25 m. N.W. Concepcion, after a course of about 150 m.

GUARAPARI, a tn. and seaport, Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, on river of the same name, where it falls into the Atlantic, 30 m. S. Victoria. It is very poorly built, contains a parish church, and has a small port, much frequented by coasting vessels. Its principal trade is in cotton thread, timber, and balsam of Peru, which are shipped for Rio-de-Janeiro. Both the town and district are rendered extremely unhealthy by extensive swamps and standing pools. Intermittent fevers annually carry off numbers of the inhabitants. ——The RIVER rises in the Cordillera of Aimores, about 20 m. N.E. Benevento, takes an E. direction, forms in its course a number of lakes. Its mouth is narrow, but deep, and easily entered by coasters. Canoes proceed as far up as the Cordillera. The scenery on its banks is remarkably beautiful.

GUARAPARI, a mountain, Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, about 20 m. W. of the town of its name, in the Cordillera of Aimores. On its slopes Peruvian balsam is gathered.

GUARAPICHE, a river, Venezuela, dep. Cumana, formed by the union of several streams, which descend from the E. side of the Bergantin mountains. It flows first S.E. and then N.E., and falls into the gulf of Paria, 98 m. E.S.E. Cumana, after a course of about 120 m. It receives several tributaries, and is navigable 50 m. from its embouchure; the upper part of its course is obstructed by trunks of trees.

GUARAPUAVA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 300 m. S.W. São-Paulo, in the extensive plains of the same name, near the Iguaça, and on the road from São-Paulo to prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. It contains a parish church. The inhabitants cultivate the ground and rear cattle, but are much annoyed by the wild Indians in the neighbourhood.

GUARATIBA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and 30 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, near the bar of Guaratiba, which forms the E. side of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It contains a parish church, and has a small harbour on the sea-coast, at which some export trade is carried on with Rio-de-Janeiro in the ordinary produce of the country. Pop. 4000.

GUARATINGUETA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. N.W. São-Paulo, r. bank Parahiba. It is very poorly built of mud, but contains a parish church, and two chapels, and is the residence of a justice of the peace. Its situation, on the road from São-Paulo to Rio-de-Janeiro, enables it to carry on a considerable trade in fat cattle and swine, and the ordinary agricultural produce. The district is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, sugar-cane, and coffee. At a short distance from the town is a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. of dist. 7000.

GUARATUBA, or VILLANOVA-DE-SÃO-LUIZ, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 212 m. S.W. São-Paulo, near r. bank river or creek of same name, about 4 m. from the sea. It contains a parish church, and has a port, which only wants good roads to it from the interior to become of considerable importance. Many of the inhabitants are employed in building boats and sawing timber. Much rice is grown in the district. ——The RIVER rises in a serra lying parallel to the sea-coast, in the S.E. of the province, flows E. and falls into the Atlantic, about 4 m. below the town, after a course of about 60 m., of which about 8 m. are navigable for small vessels, and several more for canoes. The Guaratuba is sometimes improperly called a bay.

GUARDA [anc. *Lancia Oppidana*], a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, on an elevated plain, on the side of the Serra-da-Estrella, near the sources of the Mondego, 65 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. It is walled, and defended by a castle; is a bishop's see, and has a handsome cathedral, four parish churches, a college, a diocesan seminary, an episcopal palace of great size, but indifferent architecture; two convents, two hospitals, and an annual fair. Several severe struggles took place here between the English and French, in 1810–11. Pop. 2300.

GUARDA-MOLLO, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 17 m. S.E. Lodi, near l. bank Po. The scene of a sanguinary battle in 1796. Pop. 2317.

GUARDA-VENETA, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Polesine, l. bank Po, 7 m. S.S.E. Rovigo; with a parish church. P. 1700.

GUARDAFUI (CAPE), or RAS JERDAFFOON [anc. *Aromatum-Promontorium*], the most E. point of Africa, at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf; lat. 11° 50′ N.; lon. 51° 21′ E. (n.); the extremity of the coasts of Ajan and Adel.

GUARDAMAR, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.S.W. Alicante, near r. bank Segura, 1½ m. from the sea. It is surrounded by ruinous walls, and overlooked by a hill, on the summit of which stand the remains of a once strong and extensive castle. Most of the streets are wide and clean, though unpaved, the houses tolerably well built, and the two squares spacious. It has a large church, two chapels, two schools, a townhouse, prison, hospital, and storehouse. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, wine and oil. Trade:—grain, fruit, cattle, and taking and curing fish. Pop. 3238.

GUARDAVALLE, a tn. Naples, prov. Catanzaro, 27 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 3591.

GUARDIA, several places, Spain, particularly—1, (*Guardia La*), A tn. New Castile, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Toledo, near l. bank Cedron; tolerably well built, and surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers. It has wide, clean, paved, though steep streets; two principal and six smaller squares; a parish church, four chapels, Latin and primary schools, a townhouse, prison, and two storehouses. Manufactures:—linen cloth, baize and serge, saltpetre, soap, wine, and oil. Trade:—hemp, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 3113.—2, A tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 5 m. S. by E. Jaen, near l. bank Jaen, on a rock, surmounted by the remains of an old fortalice. It has clean, wide, well paved, though in some cases steep streets; two squares, a spacious and elegant church, a townhouse, prison, two schools, an hospital, and extensive storehouse. Linen, pottery-ware, and shoes, are manufactured; and there is some trade in grain, fruits, and cattle. Pop. 1443.—3, A tn. and port, Galicia, prov. of, and 37 m. S. by W. Pontevedra, on the Atlantic. It is tolerably well built; has a church, several chapels, a townhall, prison, two schools, a custom-house, and convent. Woollen and pottery are manufactured. Pop. 2000.

GUARDIA, numerous places, Naples, particularly—1, (*-Alfiera*), A tn. prov. Campobasso, 6 m. W. Larino, on a slope, above l. bank Biferno. It is the see of a bishop; and has gypsum quarries, a mineral spring, and a fair which lasts two days. Pop. 1900.—2, (*-Grele*), A tn. and com., prov.

and 12 m. S.S.E. Chieti. It contains four parish churches and three convents. Pop. 7971.—3, (*-Lombarda*), A tn., prov. Avellino, 3 m. N.E. San-Angelo-de'-Lombardi, r. bank Lombarda. Pop. 3459.—4, (*Regia*), A tn. prov. Campobasso, 20 m. S.E. Isernia, on a slope of Mount Matese. It contains a parish church, an abbey, and an hospital. Pop. 2355.—5, (*-San-Framondi*, or *Delle-Sole*), A tn. and com., prov. Caserta, 13 m. S.E. Piedimonte, cap. circondario of same name. It contains several churches, a convent, and an hospital; and has tanneries. Pop. 4000.

GUARDISTALLO, a vil. and com. Tuscany, dist. Bibbona, among finely wooded heights, in a mountainous country, about 35 m. S. Pisa. Its houses were much injured by an earthquake in 1846. It contains an old castle; and has a trade in wine, oil, and cattle. Pop. 1737.

GUARENA, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and about 40 m. E.S.E. Badajoz, in a plain, at some distance from the Guadiana. It contains a parish church, townhouse, prison, school, and old nunnery; and has several mills and distilleries, a trade in corn, a weekly market, and an annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 4020.

GUARENE, a vil. and com. kingd. of Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 41 m. N.E. Coni, on a hill, l. bank Tanaro. It has a handsome parish church, two monasteries with churches, and a large and splendid palace; several silk-mills, a trade in corn and silk, and a weekly market. Pop. 2368.

GUARICO, a river, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, which rises S.E. Lake Valencia, flows chiefly S., and joins a branch of the Apure, 12 m. E. San Fernando, after a course of about 240 m. Its principal affluent is the Uritueo, which it receives on the left.

GUARISAMEY, a mining tn. Mexico, dep. and 70 m. S.W. Durango, situated in a deep, warm valley, in one of the richest mining districts in Mexico. Pop. about 4000.

GUARMEY, a seaport, Peru, 150 m. N.N.W. Lima; lat. 10° 6′ S.; lon. 78° 13′ W. (*a.*) The TOWN lies about 2 m. N.E. from the anchorage, l. bank, and near the mouth of river of same name; but is nearly hidden by trees, which grow to the height of 30 ft. It has only one street, and contains about 500 or 600 inhabitants. The HARBOUR is tolerable, having good anchorage everywhere, in from 3½ to 10 fathoms, over a fine sandy bottom. Fire-wood is the principal commodity here. Fresh provisions, vegetables, and fruit, are also plentiful, and moderate; but water is not to be depended on.

GUARO a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. W. Malaga, in an exposed situation, on a mountain slope, near the Grande. It is indifferently built; has many unpaved streets; a parish church, townhouse, prison, and two primary schools; a distillery, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in figs and agricultural produce. Pop. 2129.

GUAROCHIRI, or HUAROCHIRI, a tn. Peru, cap. prov. of same name, at the foot of the Andes, 60 m. E. Lima, the supplying of which with snow forms its principal trade.—The PROVINCE, 135 m. by 42 m., slopes to the Pacific Ocean; and is watered by the Rimac, Caraballo, and Pasamayo; climate rather cold, but in the valleys temperate; soil good, and well cultivated—yielding grain and fruits. Silver, antimony, cobalt, and coal, are found, but not extensively wrought, from the difficulty of transport. Pop. 14,024.

GUASCAMA (POINT), a headland, New Granada, dep. Cauca, 128 m. W. Popoyan; lat. 2° 30′ N.; lon. 78° 30′ W.

GUASE, an isl., Persian Gulf. *See* KEEN.

GUASILA, or GOY-EAILI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. and 24 m. N. by W. Cagliari, on a small height, sloping down into a marshy plain. It has a parish church, adorned with marble and sculptures; several minor churches, a monastery, a handsome rectory and primary school; has a trade in corn, wine, wool, and cattle; and an annual fair. Pop. 1807.

GUASTALLA, a tn. Italy, prov. Reggio, 17 m. N.E. Parma, r. bank Po. It has a castle, a cathedral, eight other churches, several charitable institutions, a number of schools, a public library, containing 12,000 volumes, and a printing establishment. In the piazza there is a good bronze statue of Don Ferrante Gonzaga I., the only work of art in the town Silk spinning is carried on here; and silk stuffs and flannels are manufactured. There are three fairs during the year. It is a very primitive place, in which two physicians, two surgeons, and one midwife, are paid out of the public funds to do all that is needful for all the members of the community.—(Murray's *Handbook.*) Rice is grown in the vicinity in great quantities. Pop. 10,038.

GUATAVITA, a small tn. and a lake, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca. The TOWN, 21 m. N.E. Bogota, before the Spanish conquest in 1537 was one of the richest and best fortified towns in America; but since that period, its importance has greatly declined. Pop. about 1200.——The LAKE, near the town, is about 9 m. long, very deep, extremely transparent, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. The Indians had one of their most celebrated temples on its banks; and it is reported, that in honour of the god who was worshipped here, treasures of immense value were regularly thrown into the lake. Attempts have repeatedly been made to drain it, and a considerable amount of valuable articles has been from time to time recovered from it.

GUATEMALA, or GUATIMALA, an independent republican state of Central America, having Yucatan and British Honduras, and the Bay or Gulf of Honduras N., the Pacific Ocean S., Honduras and Salvador E., and Mexico W.; lat. 13° 45′ to 17° 45′ N.; and lon. 88° 10′ to 93° 12′ W.; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., about 300 m.; breadth, about 180 m.; area, 4420 geo. sq. m. The name was formerly applied to the whole confederation; but is now restricted as above. It is divided into seven departments, each presided over by a corregidor—namely, Guatemala, Solola, Quesaltenango, Sacatepequez, Totonicapan, Vera Paz, and Chiquimula.

The country is, in general, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; and, like the other states of Central America, it is distinguished by a luxuriant and varied vegetation. 'The change of scene, on entering the state of Guatemala,' says Mr. Dunlop, 'is very remarkable; indeed, it is a singular circumstance that nature, not man, appears to have separated the different states of Central America, each of which is entirely of a different geological and physical character from the rest; and the change from the green undulating hills of San Salvador, to the wild precipitous mountains and rocks of Guatemala, is most striking.'

Guatemala is wholly mountainous, the main chain of the continuation of the Andes traversing it S.E. to N.W., at no great distance from the Pacific, and sending off numerous branches towards the Atlantic; thus forming a great many valleys, but inclosing few plains. Along the main chain are a considerable number of volcanoes. All of them are near the Pacific; and none of them are found in the interior. Six are said to be active—namely, Amilpas, 13,160 ft.; Sapotitlan, 13,050 ft.; Atitlan, 12,500 ft.; Agua, which sends forth torrents of water, 15,000 ft.; Fuego and Pacaya. The state is well watered by numerous streams, of which the Lacantun, flowing N.W., and forming part of the Mexican boundary, and the Motagua, and the Polochic continued by the Dulce, both flowing N.E. to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries, are the largest; but besides these, there are many streams of comparatively short courses, falling into the Pacific. There are, likewise, several lakes, the most important being Dulce, through which the greater part of the foreign trade is carried on; Amatitlan and Atitlan (*which see*); and Peten, near the frontiers of Yucatan, in the little-known province of Vera Paz; and about 30 m. long, by 9 m. broad. On the table-land, of which a considerable portion of the state is formed, the climate is mild, and said greatly to resemble that of Valencia, in Spain, but in more elevated situations, the cold is intense. The soil, generally, is of great fertility, producing maize and wheat of superior quality, excellent rice, legumes, and vegetables and tropical fruits in great variety. But the want of enterprise in the people, and the want of roads through the country, are great drawbacks to agriculture. The most important produce, in a commercial view, is cochineal, the cultivation of which has of late years been rapidly increasing. The value of this article produced in the state was, for 1866, £180,000. The total value of the exports the same year was £411,224; of the imports, £398,825. Cacao, tobacco, sugar, coffee, vanilla, and cotton are grown to a greater or less extent; and also considerable quantities of indigo; the silk-worm is cultivated; and caoutchouc is obtained.

In the altos or N. parts of the state, considerable flocks of sheep are raised, the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into a coarse twilled fabric, called *gerga*, which, again,

is made into various articles of clothing, including large plaids, called *ponchos*, in which considerable taste is displayed.

The population of the state has been estimated at about 1,000,000; of which 800,000 are Indians, 150,000 mestizoes, and between 7000 and 8000 whites. An enumeration in 1865 made the number 1,180,000. The natives, of negro blood, are principally found on the N.E. coast, and in Amatitlan. With exception of certain portions of the indigenous Indians, particularly those inhabiting the altos, or N. parts of Guatemala, the inhabitants of this state are characterized by all the vices that distinguish the general population of Central America—indolence, gross immorality, and an utter absence of all principle.—(Dunlop's *Central America;* Baily's *Central America; Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

GUATEMALA (SANTIAGO DE), or NEW GUATEMALA, a city, Central America, cap. state of Guatemala; lat. 14° 36′ N.; lon. 90° 13′ W.; finely situated at the extremity of a plain, 20 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth, with a deep ravine on three sides. It lies 4372 ft. above the sea; is in the form of a quadrangle, measuring about 1 m. each way; and the streets are wide, straight, and clean, cross each other at right angles, and are all paved, and many have flagged footpaths. But the houses have a mean appearance, being only one story in height, on account of the frequent earthquakes, with small, grated windows. The city is amply supplied with water of excellent quality, brought, by means of an aqueduct, from a distance of 12 m. The plaza, or market-place, in the centre of the city, is a square of 150 yds. on each side; on one of which is the cathedral, and archbishop's palace; on the opposite, the government-house, and some of the law courts; on the third are the guardhouse, barrack, and some shops; on the fourth a corridor, full of shops, where the principal business of the city is done; and in the centre is an ornamental fountain. There are several other squares, each with its central fountain. The churches, 24 in number, are, some of them, good and massive buildings; the cathedral, already mentioned, being a neat, substantial structure, with a handsome façade, and a well proportioned, chaste interior. Other public buildings are—the University of San Carlos; the Tridentine College; the Hospital of San Juan, outside the city near the cemetery; four public lavaderos, or washing-places; a circus for bull-fights, &c.; and a slaughter-house. At the S. end of the city a fort, mounting about 20 guns, has been erected; but more for the purpose of overawing the inhabitants than of defence, for it is commanded by a height, at no great distance. There are several private schools, and four or five printing offices and two weekly newspapers are published, and three almanacs are issued.

Provisions, vegetables, fruits, and all articles of ordinary consumption, are abundant and moderate; while many descriptions of British manufacture can be had as cheap as in England. The number of shops exceed 300; but the principal trade of the place is carried on by 20 or 30 persons, called importing merchants, who have correspondents in England, and various other countries of Europe.

It has been proposed (1868) to construct a road from the city N. towards the Atlantic as far as the Motagua, which would open much rich forest land to settlement. The cultivation of coffee is extending, and that of cotton has been attempted.

The inhabitants are represented as courteous, affable, and hospitable to strangers; but are not much given to visiting each other. They have little desire for public amusements of any kind—almost their only recreation being their religious processions, which are frequent. On these occasions, the streets through which the processions pass are strewed with pine-leaves, and adorned with arches, decorated with evergreens and flowers. The building of the present city was commenced in the year 1776; three years after the earthquake of 1773, which nearly wholly destroyed old Guatemala, the former capital. Pop. 35,000 to 40,000.—(Baily's *Central America;* Dunlop's *Central America, &c.*)

GUATEMALA (OLD), [Spanish, *Antigua Guatemala*], a city, Central America, the former cap. of the state of Guatemala, 10 m. S.W. the new city of same name, dep. Sacatepequez, close by the Volcano de Fuego and the Volcano de Agua, in a valley, open to the S.W., but on all other sides inclosed by high mountains. It was founded by the Spanish conquerors in 1527, and continued to be the capital of the country till 1773, when it was nearly wholly destroyed by an earthquake; being left, with exception of a few of the more substantial edifices, little better than a pile of rubbish. It covered an extent of 2000 yds. N. to S., and 2500 yds. E. to W.; and had spacious, regular, and generally parallel streets. A new town is now rising upon the site, on the plan, and built of the materials, of the old. Prior to the earthquake, the population is alleged to have been 60,000; it is now about 20,000.—(Baily's *Central America.*)

GUATULCO, a sea-port, Mexico, dep. of, and 110 m. S.E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific; lat 15° 44′ 24″ N.; lon. 96° 10′ W. (R.)

GUAURA, or HUAURA, a tn. Peru, intendency of, and 73 m. N.N.W. Lima, on the Pacific, near l. bank river of same name. It consists of one very long street, terminated by a bridge over the river, and by a large tower, defended by a redoubt. It has a church, a convent, and an hospital. The harbour is safe and commodious. In the environs are extensive salt-works, and vestiges of ancient edifices. P. 2500. —The RIVER rises on the W. side of the principal chain of the Andes, flows W.S.W., and falls into the Pacific near the town, after a course of about 90 m.

GUAVIARE, or GUABIARE, a large and navigable river, New Granada, formed of several streams, which, rising in the mountains of Bogota, flow S.E. and unite about lat. 2° 47′ N.; lon. 72° 30′ W.; thence the united stream flows E.N.E., traversing the plains of San Juan, and after receiving numerous tributaries, joins the Orinoco, in lat 4° N.; lon. 68° 12′ W.

GUAYAMA, a tn. and port, isl. Porto Rico, S. coast. Exports:—tobacco, coffee, and timber. Pop. 5100.

GUAYANA, S. America. *See* GUIANA.

GUAYANILLA, a seaport, isl. Porto Rico, S. coast.

GUAYAQUIL, a city and seaport, Ecuador, dep. same name, on the Guayaquil, here about 2 m. wide; lat. 2° 9′ S.; lon. 79° 56′ W. It is divided into the old and new towns; the former higher up the river than the latter, and entirely occupied by the poorer classes. The framework of the houses is of wood; they are generally of one story, excepting in the principal street, where they are mostly of two; the ground-floor being divided into small shops, occupied by tradesmen of different kinds. Some of the buildings are rather handsome, particularly the custom-house. There are also a cathedral, three convents, a college, and an hospital, all respectable edifices. Many of the inhabitants live on the river, on *balzas*, or floating rafts, from 50 to 80 feet long. Opposite the city the river is about 2 miles wide, and has on its S. bank a dry-dock, where ships of superior construction have been built. In hot weather the old town is filled with a pestilential effluvia, proceeding from the mud exposed to the action of the sun by the receding tide. This exhalation is the cause of malignant fevers, which render the city a terror to strangers,



GUAYAQUIL CATHEDRAL.—From Vaillant, Voyage autour du Monde.

and seriously affect the prosperity of the port. In the rainy season the streets are rendered impassable by accumulations of mud and water, there being no drainage, as the town stands on a dead level. The unhealthiness of the place from these causes is increased by an extensive marsh situated behind it, and, to add to the discomforts attendant on a residence in it, the houses are filled with noxious vermin, and the supply of potable water is very deficient. Guayaquil is the only port in Ecuador. Its principal exports are cacao, india-rubber, straw-hats, hides, and bark. The value of the exports was £646,150 in 1871; that of the imports, £1,168,656. European goods are imported in considerable quantities, particularly liquors, and articles of consumption for the table, chiefly Spanish. Pop. 22,000.——The DEPARTMENT, including the provinces of Guayaquil and Manabi; area, 14,400 sq. m., is for the most part level, and has the Andes for its E. boundary. It is unhealthy, but extremely fertile, and produces in abundance cacao, cereals, fruit, rice, cotton, and tobacco; while the forests furnish a variety of useful kinds of timber. Principal cities, Guayaquil and Puna. Pop. 90,000.

GUAYAQUIL (GULF OF), an inlet, Ecuador, part of its S. coast being the N.W. extremity of Peru. Entrance about lat. 3° 10′ S.; lon. 80° 10′ W. It is the largest inlet on the W. coast line of S. America, N. of lat. 42° S., and extends inland upwards of 50 m., and is 12 m. wide at the principal entrance. At its N. end it divides into two narrow branches, which penetrate several miles into the land, being in part the estuaries of several united streams, on one of which stands the city of Guayaquil. At the entrance of the gulf is the island of Puna, 30 m. long and about 8 m. wide.

GUAYMAS, a seaport tn. Mexico, state Sonora and Cinaloa, E. shore Gulf of California, at the mouth of river of same name; lat. 27° 54′ N.; lon. 110° 52′ W. (R.) The harbour is one of the finest on the coast, being sheltered from all winds, and capable of accommodating 200 vessels. It is one of the principal depôts for the commerce between Mexico and China. The houses of the town are mostly of mud, but many of those of recent erection are of more durable materials, large, and well built. Pop. 4500.

GUAYRA (LA) [French, *La Goayre*], a tn. and seaport, Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea; lat. 10° 36′ 42″ N.; lon. 66° 56′ 30″ W. (R.); 10 m. N. Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains and rocks. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved, and the houses ill-built. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malignant and putrid fevers, which render a residence here eminently dangerous to strangers. It contains no public buildings worthy of notice. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cacao, indigo, and hides, sarsaparilla, &c.; imports, British manufactured goods, provisions, wines, &c.

La Guayra is visited annually by about 180 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 to 30,000 tons. Its merchants are chiefly representatives of houses in Caraccas, to which place the goods are despatched as soon as landed. Formerly this trade was carried on exclusively on the backs of mules by a road leading up the slopes of the Cordillera to a height of above 4000 feet above sea-level, where a plateau was reached on which cold and thick mist always prevail. The ascent required two hours and the descent one. Now the greater part of the transport is carried on in wheeled vehicles, which follow a longer route along a gentle slope to the capital.

The port is not a very good one, being unsheltered from N. to E. and W. winds, and the continued E. breeze keeping the sea in a state of constant agitation. The holding ground, however, is good; anchorage, from 6 to 30 fathoms, according to distance from the land. The town is defended by a fort, and several batteries judiciously planted along the shore. La Guayra was nearly destroyed, in 1812, by an earthquake. Pop. 5000.

GUAYTARA, a river, in the N. of Ecuador, an affluent of the frontier river Patia, which it joins after a generally N.W. course of about 75 m.

GUAYTECAS, a bay and group of isls. off W. coast, Patagonia; lat. 44° S. The islands, which form the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago, are much frequented by seals.

GUBBIO [anc. *Iguvium*], a tn. Italy, deleg. Urbin and Pesaro, 50 m. W.S.W. Ancona. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, six parish churches, 21 convents, and manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs. Pop. 6066.

GUBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. of, and 23 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Lubst with the Neisse. It is walled, has three suburbs, four churches, a court-house, and gymnasium; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, leather, iron, and earthenware; a building yard, worsted mill, some shipping trade, and a trade in wool, wine, fruit, and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. (1864), 17,554.——The CIRCLE is flat, well wooded, and watered, and produces much corn, and depastures large numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine. Area, 327 geo. sq. m. Pop. 57,526.

GUCHILAQUE, a small tn. Mexico, dep. of, and 30 m. S. Mexico, 7000 ft. above the sea, on a mountain range of same name, forming a portion of the Cordillera of Anahuac.

GUDEN, or GUDEN-AA, a river, Denmark, N. Jutland, formed by the junction of the Hammermölle-aa and the Stongaard-aa, near Törring, bail. Aarhuus. It flows N.N.E., falls into the N.W. corner of lake Mos; on issuing from which, with its original volume much increased, it passes through a number of small lakes, flows N., and then N.E., passes Randers, and falls into the Randers-fiord, after a course of about 80 m. Vessels drawing 7 ft. come up to Randers, and large barges can proceed up much farther.

GUDENSBERG, a tn. Prussia, in prov. of Hesse-Nassau, 11 m. S.W. Cassel. It is walled, contains a church, hospital, synagogue, and industrial school, and has a trade in yarn. There is a colliery in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2097.

GUDOOK, a pass, Persia, 80 m. E. by N. Teheran, one of the greatest leading into Mazanderan from the S. It is supposed by Burnes to be the '*Pylae Caspiae*,' or the Caspian gates, through which Alexander the Great pursued Darius.

GUEBWILLER, a tn. Germany, in Upper Alsace, 13 m. S.S.W. Colmar, on the Lauch, at the foot of the round-topped mountain called the *ballon* of Guebwiller. It is well built, has two remarkable churches, one of which is of the 11th century; manufactures of cloths, woollens, ribbands, cottons, plain and printed; fine cotton yarn, sewing silk, chemicals, and machines; bleacheries, and a sugar refinery. Near it are coal mines and slate quarries. Pop. 10,680.

GUEGUETENANGO, a tn. Central America, Guatemala, dep. Totonicapan, 114 m. W.N.W. Guatemala, in a valley, near the source of the Selegua, with a parish church. Pop., chiefly Indians, 1300.

GUELDERLAND, a prov. Holland. *See* GELDERLAND.

GUELDRES, a tn. Prussia. *See* GELDERN.

GUELEA, a tn. Algerian Sahara, 135 m. W.S.W. Gardaia, consisting of 200 well-built houses, inclosed by a wall, situate on a conical hill, and supposed to be constructed of stones hewn for a Roman city that occupied the same site. It has some trade and manufactures, and near it are rich date plantations.

GUELLÉ, a vil., W. Africa, Foota-Damga, l. bank Senegal; lat. 15° 18′ N.; lon. 12° 45′ W. It is an extensive mart for millet.

GUELPH, a tn. and township, Upper Canada, Wellington dist. The TOWN, finely situated on the Speed, 38 m. N.W. Hamilton, has a handsome jail and court-house, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, British Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and R. Catholics. Pop. 6878, chiefly English and Scotch.

GUERANDE, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 42 m. W.N.W. Nantes, on a vine-covered slope. Though now 3 m. from the sea, it once had a harbour, and was a place of importance and strength. It has lofty walls, many towers, and a gloomy aspect; and near it is a massive castle, formerly an outer defence. It likewise has two well-maintained hospitals, manufactures of linens, cottons, and serges, and wool and cotton spinneries. In the environs are *salines*, whence much fine salt is extracted. Pop. 8524.

GUERARA, a tn. Algerian Sahara, Oasis of Wady Mzab, 42 m. E.N.E. Gardaia. It is surrounded by a very high wall, and entered by three gates. The gardens are remarkable for their extent and fertility. All the tribes of the desert frequent this place either to buy or sell horses, asses, sheep, ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, cotton, silk, cutlery, &c., brought chiefly from Tunis and Algiers. Pop. very considerable, said to be little inferior to that of Gardaia.

GUERCHE (LA), a tn. France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, 24 m. E.S.E. Rennes, with a manufacture of bone-black, and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 4678.

GUERCINO, a vil. Italy, deleg. of, and 12 m. N. Frosinone, r. bank Cosa. Pop. 1100.

GUERET [Latin, *Waractum*], a tn. France, dep. Creuse, 40 m. N.E. Limoges. It is tolerably well built, is the seat of a court of primary resort; possesses a communal college, and societies of agriculture, natural history, and antiquities; contains a handsome townhouse, a courthouse, library, prison, and hospital; and has a considerable trade in cattle and butter, and numerous annual fairs. Pop. 5126.

GUERIGNY, a vil. France, dep. Nièvre, 8 m. N.N.E. Nevers, on the Nièvre. Here are some State ironworks, for the manufacture of chain-cables, &c. Pop. 3016.

GUERNSEY, the second largest and most W. of the Channel Islands, lying off the N. coast of France, from which it is about 28 m. distant, and from England about 68 m.; lat. (S.W. point) 49° 27′ N.; lon. 2° 41′ W. (R.) It is of a triangular form, about 9 m. long, and 3 to 4 m. broad. The N. part of the island is level, the S. more elevated, and intersected by numerous deep and narrow valleys; coast lofty and abrupt, some of the cliffs attaining a height of 270 ft. The island is almost entirely of granitic formation; the rocks are chiefly gneiss, granite, and sienite. The climate, though subject to frequent variations, is extremely healthy; snow is rare, and frosts light, and of short continuance; mean winter temperature, about 41° 62′; that of summer, 60° 7′. During the spring E. winds prevail, and W. during the rest of the year. The soil is fertile; but, from the minute subdivision of property—almost every farmer being proprietor of the patch he cultivates, commonly varying from 5 to 12 acres—little improvement has been made in agriculture. Though the land under tillage is rapidly increasing, and wheat is the crop most generally grown, yet the annual growth of wheat and of barley is far short of the consumption; and oats, beans, and rye are seldom raised. Many of the small proprietors who live near the coast combine the pursuits of fishermen and farmers, three or four clubbing in the ownership of a boat; and, while the husband on his return cultivates his ground, the wife carries the fish to market. But, in most cases, the breeding of cattle and the dairy are the principal objects of attention; and the butter made is highly esteemed. Horses of good breeds and pigs are also reared, the latter attaining a great size. Long leasehold tenure is unknown, but a great part of the land is heavily burdened with a species of irredeemable mortgage peculiar to the Channel Islands. The value of land is extremely high, the rent averaging from £5 to £7 per ac. The houses and cottages of the country people are generally neat and comfortable. The garden produce, including flowers, is remarkable for its variety and excellence; many beautiful plants, which require artificial heat in England, growing here in the open air. Figs and peaches are abundant, melons also are plentiful, but considered inferior to those of Jersey; and there are also extensive orchards, from the produce of which considerable quantities of cider are made, both for home consumption and for exportation. The principal articles of export are cider, apples, potatoes, wines, and building-stone, or granite; hardly a day passing without a vessel being despatched to London, laden with granite in a broken state for the repair of roads, &c., it being specially valued for its hardness and durability; for ornamental purposes it is inferior to Aberdeen and other varieties. The imports are wheat, flour, wine, sugar, coffee, &c.

The government of Guernsey, as of the other islands, is in the hands of States; some members of which are named by the crown, while others are chosen by the people, and others sit *ex officio*. Causes are determined by their own officers; but an appeal may be made to the sovereign in council. Neither parliament nor council, however, interfere on ordinary occasions with the internal regulations of the island. The legal institutions are a mixture of English with Norman law, precedent, and custom. The language spoken in court is French. Juries are unknown. The States vote money for ordinary public expenses; but new taxes must be sanctioned by the crown. The military government of the island is vested in a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the Assembly of the States. The effective strength of the militia is about 2600 men, from 16 to 45 years of age, and is divided into four regiments and an artillery battalion.

The natives of Guernsey are a thrifty and saving people. The dialect of the island is the pure Norman of some centuries ago; but among the upper classes a knowledge of English is general. The principal place of education is Elizabeth College, at St. Peter's Port, the capital, and only town in the island. There is also a school in each of the ten parishes into which the island is divided. Pop. 29,757.

GUESTLING, par. Eng. Sussex; 3564 ac. Pop. 860.

GUESTWICK, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1646 ac. Pop. 222.

GUETARIA, a tn. and port, Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 15 m. N.N.W. Tolosa, on the Atlantic. It is indifferently built, partly surrounded by decayed walls, and has a Gothic church, municipal-house, prison, hospital, and storehouse. Inhabitants mostly employed in fishing, and in weaving linens and woollens. Pop. 1274.

GUEVO UPAS (VALLEY OF POISON). *See* JAVA, sec. *Volcanos*.

GUGGISBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and S.S.W. Bern, r. bank, Kalte Sense. It consists of the small village of Guggisberg, containing the church and parsonage, and a great number of single houses, scattered over a very hilly district. In one of its valleys, on the N. side of the Ganturisch, where the Kalte Sense has its source, there is a sulphur spring, in high repute among the inhabitants. P. 5203.

GÜGLINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. of, and 1 m. S.W. Brackenheim, l. bank, Zaber. It has a courthouse, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1440.

GUGLIONESI, a tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, 7 m. N. Larino. Pop. 3000.

GUGUAN, an isl., N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrones, or Marianne group; lat. 17° 35′ N.; lon. 145° 53′ E. (R.) It lies N. and S., 2½ m. long, and is one of the highest in the group. There are two peaks on it, one of which is estimated at 2000 ft. To the S. and E. the slope of the hills is extremely rapid, and the rock, which descends to the sea, is composed of lava. The highest point on the N. side is a vast crater whence smoke has been seen to issue.—(Findlay's *Directory for the Pacific Ocean.*)

GUHRAU, or GORA, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 42 m. N.N.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, on a height. It is surrounded by walls; is the seat of a court, and several public offices; contains two churches, and two chapels, several schools, an hospital, and infirmary; and has manufactures of linen and tobacco, numerous mills, tile-works, a distillery; a trade in corn, garden produce, and cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 8779.——The CIRCLE, area 204 geo. sq. m., flat throughout, is watered by the Oder and Bartsch, and has good arable and pasture land. Pop. 37,127.

GUIA, a tn. Canary Islands, isl. Gran Canaria, 11 m. W. by W. Palma. It is well built, and possesses a church, several chapels, two schools, a town-hall, prison, and cemetery. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, baize, hats, and wine. Trade:—grain, fruits, and domestic cattle. Pop. 4332.

GUIAGUILA, a vil. Senegambia, r. bank Senegal, opposite Kounguel; lat. 14° 15′ N.; lon. 12° 20′ W. It is picturesquely situated on a mass of quartz rock, and its central part is surrounded by an earthen wall. The environs are adorned with trees, and with fine plantations of millet.

GUIANA, GUYANA, or GUAYANA, a large territory, S. America, extending between lat. 8° 40′ N. and 3° 30′ S.; and lon. 50° and 68° W.; having the Atlantic and E. course of the Orinoco, N.; the rivers Negro and Amazon, S.; the N. course of the Orinoco and the natural canal of Cassiquiare, W.; and the Atlantic, E. This territory was divided into Brazilian or Portuguese Guiana, Venezuelan, British, Dutch, and French Guiana; but the last three alone are now recognised under this name, and so distinguished on our maps—the other two being absorbed by their respective countries. The three Guianas just alluded to are maritime territories, lying contiguous to each other, N.W. to S.E., in the order in which they are named.

GUIANA (BRITISH), one of the three portions of the above territory, about 560 m. long, S.E. to N.W., and about 200 m. broad, having E. Dutch Guiana, W. Venezuela and Brazil, N. and N.E. the Atlantic, and S. Brazil; lat. 0° 40′ to 8° 40′ N.; and lon. 57° to 61° W. Neither its W. nor S. limits, however, have been defined. Estimated area,

76,000 sq. m. Its coast line is about 280 m., extending from the river Corentyn to the Punta Barima, about lon. 60° W. It is divided into two counties—namely, Berbice, and the united counties of Demerara and Essequibo. The whole surface of the coast lands is on a level with the high-water of the sea. When drained, banked, and cultivated, they consolidate and sink fully a foot below it; in consequence of which, it becomes necessary to pay unremitting attention to the dams and sluices, to keep out the sea, otherwise great destruction and damage to the land ensues. Shallows, or muddy banks, stretch along the whole line of coast, and run several miles into the sea; they are in some parts dry, in others covered with not more than from 3 to 4 ft. water. The entire absence of all landmarks on these flat and monotonous shores, renders it difficult for strange vessels to ascertain at what particular point of the coast they are. The level country extends from 10 m. to 40 m. inland, when it is arrested by a range of sand-hills, of low elevation; the highest not exceeding 200 ft. Behind these hills, the high land stretches out in level or undulating plains, rising here and there into eminences. Notwithstanding the general flatness of the country towards the coast, the interior is traversed, in various directions, by chains of mountains; few of them, however, of any great height. Of these mountains, the Pacaraima range, nearly in the centre of the country, is the most remarkable, and exhibits the loftiest elevations—the culminating point, called *Roraima* by the Indians, rising to a height of 7500 ft. above sea-level. This group extends about 25 m. N.W. and S.E., is composed, in part, of sandstone, and presents a singular castellated appearance—the upper portions consisting of a perpendicular mural precipice, 1500 ft. high, down which magnificent cascades, of equal height, are seen descending. The other principal ranges are the Sierra Imataca, in the N. part of the country, running also N.W. and S.E., parallel to the coast, at an average distance of 50 m. to 60 m.; the Cannucu or Conocou, and the Sierra Acarai—the last occupying the extreme S.E. corner of the territory, forming its boundary in this direction. They are densely wooded, but do not reach a greater elevation than 4000 ft. The geological composition of the mountains of British Guiana is various. Some of them consist of granite, gneiss, and trappean rocks, and their different modifications; others, as mentioned above, are of sandstone; and others, again, appear to be of white quartz, which, from the quantity of the particles of mica they contain, shine like gold. Granite, however, is probably the prevailing formation, particularly in the interior; many huge mountains, several thousand feet high, being wholly composed of this substance, frequently traversed by veins of quartz, and consequently almost destitute of vegetation. Some of the detached masses of granite present the most extraordinary forms; they are generally of a conoidal figure, and often of great height—others partake of both cone and pyramid. Amongst the more remarkable of these is an isolated rock, called Ataraipu—(*which see*)—rising 1300 ft. above the sea. Another natural curiosity of this kind occurs at the outskirts of the Pacaraima mountains, about lat. 4° N.; being a column of granite, in the form of the trunk of a decayed tree, about 50 ft. high. Rock crystals and red agate are met with; and very pure white clay is found in the Essequibo. The extensive flats along the shore are composed of alluvial soil and clays, resting upon granite. These alluvial flats are, in many instances, covered with a black vegetable matter, the detritus of numerous rivers.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are—the Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, the Corentyn forming the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana. The first is situated about 10 m. W. from the Demerara river, and is about 15 to 20 m. wide at its embouchure, which is studded with several low, beautifully-wooded islands. The Demerara is about 1½ m. wide at the mouth, and has a course of about 200 m. It is navigable by ships of burden for 100 m. up, when the navigation is interrupted by cataracts and rapids. The Berbice river, 57 m. S.E. the Demerara, is about 3 m. wide at the mouth. Moderately-sized ships can ascend as far as Fort Nassau, a distance of about 50 m., in a straight line; but vessels drawing not more than 12 or 14 ft. can, it is said, sail 200 m. up. Above this, dangerous cataracts occur.

Climate.—Guiana has two dry and two wet seasons, each continuing for three months; the wet embrace the months of December, January, and February—and then June, July, and August; the dry the other months. The mean annual temperature is nearly 81° 2′. Violent thunder-storms occur at the change of the seasons; but hurricanes, so destructive in the W. Indies, are unknown. In the dry seasons the climate is agreeable, and in the interior more healthy than in many parts of the W. Indies.

Soil, Agriculture, Vegetable Products, &c.—The soil is, in general, very fertile; and that of Demerara, in particular, well adapted for the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but, in consequence of the numerous large open drains with which the land is intersected, and which have been rendered necessary by its being below the level of the sea, the plough cannot be used. Vegetation, however, is singularly vigorous and luxuriant; its forest trees, which cover about one-half its surface, are of the most magnificent description; especially the mira-tree (*Mimosa excelsa*), described as attaining the height of 130 to 150 ft., and as appearing, at a distance, from its immense size, like hillocks clothed with vegetation. The timber of this tree is said to be equal to the teak of the E. Indies. Among the other principal trees are—the green heart (belonging to the family of the *Laurineæ*), the sawary (*Pekea tuberculosa*), the bully-tree (*Achras balata*), the sirwahally, crab-wood (*Carapa Guianensis*), and purple-heart. Fruit-trees of various kinds also abound. Amongst the indigenous fruits are—the pine-apple, guava, the marmalade fruit, the anona, the sapodilla, and the Brazil and Suwarrow nuts. The cabbage-tree is common, and there are several varieties of palms. Medicinal plants also abound; including quassia, a species of ipecacuanha, gentian, and many others. Cultivation is chiefly limited to sugar, coffee, yams, cassava, plantains, bananas, sweet potatoes, maize, &c. There are many fibrous vegetables which afford substitutes for hemp and flax; and in the forests dyeing woods, cochineal, gum copal, and a multitude of other valuable and unknown vegetable productions abound. The flora is rich and varied, and includes the Victoria Regia, the largest of the water-lilies, whose immense bright green leaves, and enormous white and pink flowers, are to be seen floating on the reaches of some of the rivers.

Zoology.—The animals are those of tropical S. America generally—the jaguar, tapir, armadillo, agouti, ant-bear, sloth, deer, a great variety of monkeys, iguanas, large alligators, and turtles; several kinds of parrots, mackaws, and hummingbirds; the flamingo, Muscovy duck, toucan, and spoonbill. In the forests the vampire bat abounds. Snakes are numerous, and many of them poisonous; and troublesome insects are almost intolerably plentiful, as might be expected, from the swampy nature of the coast districts. The rivers abound with a great variety of kinds of fish, many of them highly prized for the table; they include the silurus, which often measures 12 ft. in length, and weighs upwards of 2 cwt. The domestic animals are—horses, mules, hogs, goats, and fowls. Black cattle and horses are reared on the savannas, but are little attended to.

Inhabitants.—The population of British Guiana is composed of aboriginal tribes, and of foreign settlers—Dutch, English, Europeans, Africans, and their descendants. The principal tribes of the aborigines, now greatly reduced in numbers, are—the Arrawaks, Accawai, Carabisce, Warrows or Warraus, Macusies, and Wapisianas; the last are tall, fine-looking men, with regular features, and large noses. The Arrawaks, living within the immediate vicinity of the plantations, are the most civilized of all the tribes. They are of small stature, seldom exceeding 5 feet 4 inches in height; are stout and plump in proportion, but not muscular. The Accawais are also of low stature, and their skin of a deeper red than the Arrawaks. They paint themselves with arnotto; are quarrelsome, warlike, capable of enduring considerable fatigue, and are said to be superior in courage to all the other nations, but are accused of being singularly filthy in their habits. They are, however, hospitable, and determined humorists. The Caribisce, who are rapidly decreasing, occupy the upper part of the rivers Essequibo and Cayuni. They are brave, credulous, simple, and obstinate. Nothing comes amiss to them in the way of food; rats, frogs, toads, lizards, and insects being devoured indiscriminately. The Warrows or Warraus inhabit the Pomeroon coast, and are mostly sailors and boat-builders, as which they excel. They

are said to be intemperate, quarrelsome, improvident, and dirty in their persons; they are only about 700 in number. The Macusies are a kind and hospitable tribe, and appear to be less indolent than the Indians generally; they inhabit the



ABORIGINES OF GUIANA.
From Schomburgk's Views of the Interior of Guiana.

vicinity of Pirara, a village far into the interior. There are several other tribes in the interior, of which little is known. Some of those inhabiting the upper regions of the Essequibo are said to be cannibals. The accompanying illustration represents three young natives, who were taken to England by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, after his first journey through Guiana, and there educated for a time. They were quiet, docile, and attentive to their instructors, exhibiting different tastes and different degrees of aptitude. No. 1 is Saramang, a Macusi, the most intelligent of the three; No. 2. is Sororeng, a Parvilhano, once a powerful tribe, inhabiting the banks of the Rio Brauco; and No 3. is Corrienan, a Warrau. One of them died, but the other two returned to Guiana; and Sororeng was afterwards very useful to Sir R. H. Schomburgk and his brother Richard on a subsequent journey, from his knowledge of English, Creole-Dutch, and sundry native dialects.

Products, Commerce, &c.—Sugar, rum, coffee, molasses, and hardwood form the principal articles of export. The exports for 1867 amounted to £2,365,777, and the imports to £1,498,525; both of them showing a decrease on preceding years. Cotton was also cultivated formerly to a great extent, especially in Demerara, but is now nearly extinct in consequence of the paucity of labour. The cultivation of coffee has likewise shrunk greatly of late years; molasses, rum, and sugar being now the principal articles exported. In 1867, 718 vessels (of 156,872 tons) entered, and 717 vessels (162,086 tons) cleared; being in each case a somewhat larger number than in preceding years.

Government.—British Guiana has no legislative assembly or executive council, but a court of policy, consisting of five official members—namely, the governor, the chief-justice, the attorney-general, the collector of customs, the government secretary, and five non-official members. The expenditure of the colony in 1867 amounted to £307,061, while the revenue produced only £275,209; the public debt, amounting to £661,037, paying £15,557 interest per annum.

Towns.—The principal towns are Georgetown, Demerara, and New Amsterdam, Berbice (*both of which see*).

History.—Guiana is said by some to have been discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, in 1498; others attribute the discovery to Vasco Nuñez, in 1504. The first settlement was formed by the Dutch, in 1580, on the river Pomeroon, and called New Zealand, whence they spread E. to the Essequibo and Demerara. In 1781 the colony was taken by Sir George Rodney; but it was restored to the Dutch in 1783. In 1796 it surrendered to the British, and was again restored to the Dutch by the peace of Amiens, 1801. It was again taken by the British, on the breaking out of the war in 1803, and has since remained in their possession. Pop. (1861), 155,026.

GUIANA (DUTCH), or SURINAM, a Dutch colony, S. America, situated between English and French Guiana, having the former on the E., and the latter on the W.; between lat. 1° 30′ and 6° N.; lon. 53° 30′ and 57° 30′ W. Its coast line extends from the river Corentyn to the river Maroni. The length of the territory, N. to S., is 300 m.; breadth, at the widest part, about 280 m.; but does not, generally, exceed 225 or 230 m.; area about 38,500 sq. m. The general aspect of the country is the same with that of British Guiana above described—flat and swampy on the coast, and mountainous in the interior; well watered by numerous streams, flowing generally S. to N.; and of which the Surinam and its affluents, and the Saramacca with its affluents, and the Coppename, are the chief. It has also a similarly warm, moist climate, and is very fertile. Only a small part of the colony has been brought under cultivation as yet, the settled portions being chiefly confined to the lower course of the river Surinam and the coast, while the remainder is still mostly covered with the primeval forest. The cultivated districts are intersected by numerous canals, and so much labour is bestowed on the soil by the husbandman that parts resemble an extensive garden, and yield similar products. On the r. bank of the Surinam river, and about 10 m. from its mouth, is situated the capital of the settlement, Paramaribo; a little N. from which is the fort of Zeelandia, where the governor resides; and where, also, most of the government establishments are situated. On the Surinam there is also the village of Savanna, inhabited by Jewish settlers. The principal exports of the colony are sugar, coffee, cotton, molasses, and rum.

In 1851 the Dutch government emancipated their slaves in this territory; but instead of compensation being paid to the proprietors, the slaves remained indentured labourers for a period of twelve years, and worked without pay. As this period expired in 1863, the slaves are now entirely free—a state of matters which is said to have had a prejudicial effect on the colony, which was previously in a flourishing condition. A large portion of the colony belongs to the city of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1869, 51,420, besides about 1000 Indians, and 7500 Maroons, fugitive slaves and their descendants. The government is vested in a governor-general and council.

GUIANA (FRENCH) [French, *Guyane-Française*], a French colony, S. America, the most E. division of Guiana, its coast line extending from the river Maroni, on the W., to the river Oyapok, on the E., which separates it from Brazil, a distance, in a straight line, of about 200 m.; between lat. 2° and 6° N.; and lon. 49° 38′ and 54° 38′ W. The greatest length of the colony, N. to S., is about 280 m.; its greatest breadth, about 220 m.; area, 27,560 sq. m. This territory also resembles that of British Guiana in its physical features, climate, and vegetable productions, with the addition, in the latter case, of pepper, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, &c. The coast is low, consisting of a flat alluvial tract, of great fertility, in some places marshy, and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands, in the interior—the soil consisting of clay mixed with granitic sand—are also fertile; and the whole country is exceedingly well watered—the principal streams being the Mana, Sinnamary, Oyak, and Apronaque. The territory comprises the island of Cayenne (*which see*), celebrated for the description of pepper bearing that name. On this island is situated Cayenne (*which see*), the capital of the colony. The colony is divided into two districts, Cayenne and Sinnamary, and 14 communes or townships. The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council, and colonial council of 16 members, elected by the colonists. The principal exports of the colony are annatto—by far the most valuable of the whole—raw sugar, timber and cabinet woods, swimming bladders, pepper, coffee, hides, and cocoa. There are private as well as public timber-yards.

The French first settled in Cayenne in the year 1604. In 1763 the French government, with the view of improving, and otherwise increasing the importance of the colony, sent out 12,000 emigrants; but no arrangements having been made for their reception, or subsequent disposal, they nearly

all perished from exposure to the climate, which was then extremely insalubrious. In 1809 the colony was captured by the united forces of the British and Portuguese, and restored to France at the peace of Paris, in 1814. Pop. 18,556.

GUIANIA, a river, S. America. *See* NEGRO (RIO).

GUICOWAR'S, GYKWAR'S, or BARODA DOMINION, a state, Hindoostan, in its W. portion, subsidiary to the British, and subordinate to the presidency of Bombay, consisting of most part of the peninsula, and of some other detached portions of the province of Gujerat; the whole between lat. 20° 40′ and 24° N., and lon. 69° and 74° E.; bounded, on the S.W., by the ocean; N. by the Gulf and Runn of Cutch, and the territories of Odeypoor, &c.; E. by some minor Rajpoor states, and a part of the Bombay presidency, which last surrounds the districts on the E. and N. of the Gulf of Cambay; area of the Baroda territory, or that immediately subject to the Guicowar, 4400 sq. m.; but of the whole, including the dominions of the Kattywar, and other tributary chiefs, 29,400 sq. m. The Sabermutty, Mhye, and Nerbudda rivers, intersect it, flowing S. or W. to the Gulf of Cambay. It is one of the richest parts of India; and its admirable position, with a long line of coast, is highly advantageous to its commerce. Cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, oil, pulses, flax, are principal crops; in some parts are fine pasture lands; and the E. districts in particular are productive of various kinds of grain, more of which is produced than required for home consumption. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos; but include many Mahometans, and Parsees, with wild, aboriginal tribes; the Jains, a religious sect of W. India, are here very numerous. Almost all the Hindoo castes are partially occupied in weaving; and cotton fabrics form, with corn and raw cotton, the principal exports. Cambay, and Surat-Baroach, &c., in the British territories around its gulf, monopolize most of the foreign trade. The dynasty is Mahratta, and the rise of the Guicowar was coincident with that of the Peishwa, in the Deccan; a treaty was first entered into between him and the British, in 1780; and in 1817, the Guicowar's dominions were enlarged, in consequence of the Peishwa's cession of his previous rights in Gujerat. In the same year, the Guicowar agreed to maintain an armed force, subsidiary to the Anglo-Indian army; and consisting of 4000 native infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a company of European artillery; and in 1829, his tribute to the British was fixed at eight lacs of rupees (£80,000), annually. Baroda is the capital, and the seat of the British resident, who conducts all the foreign relations of the state. Other principal towns are Joonaghur, Poorbunder, Jafferabad, Mallia, &c., in the peninsula of Gujerat. Pop. of the Baroda district, 325,526; of the entire territory, 2,182,900.—(*Trigonometrical Survey of India; Parliamentary Reports, &c.*)

GUIDAKAR, a vil., W. Africa, Wallo, l. bank Senegal; lat. 16° 27′ N.; lon. 15° 43′ W. It is inundated annually, and, after the retreat of the waters, millet, sweet potatoes, and melons are successfully cultivated.

GUIDIZZOLO, a tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 15 m. N.W. by N. Mantua, with manufactures of silk and bombazine. Pop. 2238.

GUIENNE, or GUYENNE, an anc. prov. France, cap. Bordeaux, comprising the Bordelais or Guienne proper, Perigord, Quercy, Rouergue, Gascogne, Pays-de-Landes, duchy of Albret, Basque country, Armagnac, and Com minges. It belonged to the kings of England from 1152 till 1200, and from 1255 till 1453. From 1453 till 1472, it was an independent duchy, but, at the latter date, it was incorporated with France. It is now partitioned among deps. Ariége, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Haute-Pyrénées, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Basses-Pyrénées, Arveyron, Dordogne, Gironde, and Lot.

GUIERS, a small river, France, formerly forming part of the boundary between France and Sardinia, and now separating in part the French departments of Isère and Savoie. It is formed, near Les Echelles, by the union of the Guiers Vif and the Guiers Mort, which descend from the Grande-Chartreuse, flows N.W. past Pont-de-Beauvoisin and St. Genix, and, after a course of about 30 m., joins r. bank Rhone, near St. Didier.

GUILCAGH, par. Irel. Waterford; 3950 ac. Pop. 491.

GUILDEN, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Morden*), Cambridge; 2506 ac. Pop. 929.—2, (*Sutton*), Chester; 934 ac. P. 221.

GUILDFORD (EAST), par. Eng. Sussex; 2430 ac. P. 137.

GUILDFORD, a bor., and market tn., England, co. Surrey. The TOWN stands on a declivity which slopes to the Wey, 29 m. S.W. London, at the junction of a branch of the S. Western with the Guildford and Reigate Railway. It is large, well built, and has altogether a substantial and thriving appearance. The streets, of which the principal one is very steep, are well paved and well lighted with gas; supply of water abundant. The principal public buildings are the churches, of which there are three; an elegant county-hall, guildhall, council chamber, and corn market; a county jail, with a house of correction, and extensive barracks; a hospital, theatre, and several schools and chapels. The churches are old, and one of them, St. Mary's, an ancient and interesting structure, was restored in 1863. The other places of worship belong to Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends. There are several excellent free schools here, the principal of which is the grammar-school, an ancient collegiate establishment, founded in 1509. There is also a blue-coat school, and national and infant schools; several almshouses, and other charities. An institution, called the Guildford institute, was formed, in 1844, by the junction of two literary and scientific societies previously existing; and in 1862 a county-hall and assize-courts were erected; and a county hospital, in memorial of the Prince Consort, in 1866. There is an iron foundry, and on the Wey are several corn and paper mills. The retail trade of the place is very considerable and steady. It has also some trade with London in corn, timber, malt, &c., sent by the Wey. Near the town there is a race-course. Guildford returns one member to Parliament. Pop. in 1871, mun. bor., 9106; parl. bor., 9801.

GUILDFORD, a tn. W. Australia, on the Swan River, 7 m. N.E. Perth, and 4 m. from the foot of the mountains, on a high part of the alluvial flat fringing the river.

GUILLAUMES [Latin, *Willelmum*], a tn. France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 33 m. N.W. Nice, l. bank Varo, here crossed both by a stone and a wooden bridge. It contains two squares, one of them finely planted; almshouse, and the remains of an ancient fort; and has a trade in corn, wine, and wool, and four annual fairs. There are some remarkable caves and cascades in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1351.

GUILLOTIÈRE (LA), a com. France, dep. Rhone, l. bank Rhone, properly a suburb of Lyon, and cap. of one of the six cantons into which that town has been divided. It consists of one principal street, which is very long, and several minor streets, and is the seat of important manufactures. P. 18,294.

GUILMI, a vil. and com. Naples, prov. Chieti, dist. of, and 14 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2054.

GUILOOM, a small river, Senegambia, an affluent of the Senegal, which it joins about 30 m. below Kaheide, after a course of between 80 and 90 m.

GUILSBOROUGH, par. Eng. Northamp.; 3080 ac. P. 928.

GUILSFIELD, par. Wales, Montgomery. Pop. 2397.

GUIMAR, a tn. Canary Islands, isl. Tenerife, 20 m. S.W. Santa Cruz, in a fertile valley. It has a church, four chapels, a school, prison, fountain, cemetery, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and a trade in grain, wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 2635.

GUIMARAENS [anc. *Guimaranum*].—1, A fortified city, Portugal, prov. Minho, between the rivers Visela and Sollio, 26 m. N.E. Oporto; lat. 41° 24′ N.; lon. 8° 14′ W. It stands on a gentle acclivity, is well built, has several good streets, and public squares, a fine collegiate church, and several other churches, chapels, and hospitals; with manufactures of cutlery, iron-wares, paper, cottons, linen, leather, confections, &c. Guimaraens has hot sulphurous springs (temperature 164°), frequented from the earliest times. It is said to have been first founded about B.C. 500. In 1107, Henry of Burgundy made it the capital of the kingdom. Alphonso I., and Pope St. Domaso were born here. Pop. 6000.—2, A tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, N. shore of the bay of Cuma, 50 m. N.W. São Luiz; with a parish church, and a harbour, which admits largish vessels. Pop. dist., 2000.

GUIMARAS, an isl. Philippines, Sooloo Sea, between isls. Pannay and Negros; lat. (S. point) 10° 30′ N.; lon. 122° 20′ E.; about 20 m. long, N.E. to S.W., and 11 m. broad.

GUINEA, a geographical division of W. Africa, the limits of which have not been precisely fixed. It may be taken, however, as including the coast line between the

frontiers of Senegambia, at Cape Verga, lat. 10° 20′ N., and Cape Negro, lat. 15° 41′ S., or Cape Frio, lat. 18° 23′ S. It is divided into two districts, lying N. and S. of Cape Lopez, lat. 0° 36′ S.; the former, called N. or Upper Guinea, includes Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Grain, Ivory, Gold, and Slave coasts, the States Ashantee, Dahomey, Benin, &c.; the latter, called S. or Lower Guinea, includes Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

GUINEA (GULF OF), that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the shores of Upper Guinea, between Cape Palmas, lat. 4° 22′ 6″ N., lon. 7° 44′ 15″ W.; and Cape Lopez, lat. 0° 36′ S., lon. 8° 43′ E., and including the Bights of Benin and Biafra. The Guinea current flows into this gulf from Cape Palmas, abreast of which, and near the land, it has a velocity of 2 m. an hour; it is lost in the Bight of Biafra, near Prince's Island, lon. 7° E. The islands of Fernando Po, Prince's, and St. Thomas, are the only ones of consequence within this gulf.

GUINEA (NEW), isl. Pacific Ocean. *See* PAPUA.

GUINEA COMPANY.—1, A tn. of W. Africa, Old Calabar. RIVER about lat. 5° 30′ N.; lon. 8° 30′ E. Pop. about 5000.—2, (*Little*), A tn. on same river, about lat. 5° 45′ N.; lon. 8° 27′ E. Pop. about 1000.

GUINES [Latin, *Guina*], a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy district, 6 m. S. by W. Calais, on the canal which terminates at this town. It is an ancient place, and was once stongly fortified. It has manufactures of lace, earthenware, and refined wax; some tanneries, breweries, and saltworks; a trade in corn, flax, cattle, poultry, timber, and the coal which is worked in the vicinity; and four annual fairs. Pop. 4446.

GUINGAMP, a tn. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, picturesquely situated on the Trieux, in the midst of large and beautiful meadows, 19 m. W.N.W. St. Brieuc. It is an ancient place, and was once surrounded by walls, of which part still exists. It has a court of primary resort, and an agricultural society; a parish church, partly Gothic, with a tower and spire; and a handsome trades' hall, with a fine fountain in front of it; manufactures of linen, thread, and hats, several tanneries, a trade in these articles of manufacture, and in wine and spirits, and numerous fairs. Pop. 7350.

GUIONA, mountain. *See* GREECE, page 1129.

GUIPUZCOA, one of the three Basque provs. Spain, bounded, N. by the Bay of Biscay, N.E. France, from which it is separated by the Bidasoa; E. and S.E. Navarre, S. Alava, and W. Biscay; area, about 800 geo. sq. m. The coast is bold and rocky, but so much indented, that it counts no fewer than nine harbours, though none of them are important. The interior is generally mountainous, the Cantabrian Mountains, a continuation of the Pyrenees, bounding it on the S., and covering it with its ramifications. The streams are numerous, but not one of them is navigable. They all fall into the Bay of Biscay. The climate, though moist, is mild, pleasant, and healthy, and the inhabitants often live to a great age. From the nature of the surface, agricultural labours are carried on with considerable difficulty; but the soil, particularly in the lower valleys, is very fertile, and is cultivated with much industry. The produce in grain, however, falls considerably short of the consumption. The chief riches of the province are in its minerals, particularly iron of excellent quality, and its woods, which are largely used in smelting it. The other minerals of value are argentiferous lead, copper, marble, and gypsum. Fish abound on the coast, and the fisheries employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. The principal manufactures are iron, and the articles made from it. These also, with chestnuts of home growth, and wool derived from the neighbouring provinces, constitute almost the only exports. The inhabitants possess the fine physical forms, simplicity of manners, and bold manly spirit, for which the Basques are generally distinguished. It is divided into four districts—Azpeitia, San Sebastian, Tolosa (the capital), and Vergara. Pop. 170,125.

GUIRIA, a maritime vil. Venezuela, prov. of, and 124 m. E. by N. Cumana, on the Gulf of Paria. It is inhabited by French and Spanish refugees from the island of Trinidad, and is a place of considerable trade: 207 vessels, tonn. 4212, entered, and 617, tonn. 3720, cleared in 1847.

GUISBOROUGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. York, (N. Riding). The TOWN, 40 m. N. York, is beautifully situated in a narrow but fertile valley, extending along the Tees. It consists chiefly of one broad main street, houses generally neat and substantial, and many of them of freestone. It has a handsome townhall, a church, and places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Friends; a free grammar and endowed school, and an hospital for old men and women. The first alum works in the kingdom were established here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Chaloner. Area of par. 10,357 ac. Pop. par. 4615; tn. 4084.

GUISE, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, beautifully situated, l. bank Oise, and traversed by a canal, 12 m. W.N.W. Vervins. It is nearly in the form of a triangle, and is walled, and otherwise defended so as to rank as a fortress of the third class. It contains two churches, an hospital, and the remains of an old castle; and has manufactures of linen, brickwork, tanneries, oil and cotton mills, a trade in spun hemp, flax, and brandy, weekly markets, and eight annual fairs. Guise figures much in the early wars of France. Pop. 4718.

GUISELEY, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 8719 ac. Pop. 14,017.

GUISONA [anc. *Cisca*], a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Lerida; regularly built; and having an ancient collegiate church, an episcopal palace, now used for public offices, and two primary schools; a trade in corn, wine, and fruit, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1550.

GUIST, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1674 ac. Pop. 368.

GUIXAR, a lake, Central America, San Salvador, between the villages Metapa and Ostua. It receives the Mitlan and several other rivers, and discharges its surplus water by the Lempta into the Pacific. It is about 60 m. in circumference, and in the middle is a large island, abounding in game, and containing the ruins of a considerable town.

GUIXOLS (SAN FELIU DE), a tn. and port, Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Gerona, on the Mediterranean, with wide and straight streets. It has a parish church, several chapels, a town-hall, prison, hospital, cemetery, and various convents; manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, soap, corks, earthenware, glass, wine, and oil; and a trade in grain and cork, much reduced of late years. Pop. 6679.

GUJAN, a vil. France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. S.W. Bordeaux, near the Bassin d'Arcachon, on the railway from Bordeaux to Teste-de-Buch. It contains a large and handsome church of three naves, surmounted by a lofty spire, which forms a conspicuous object at a great distance. Pop. 2833.

GUJERAT, GUJRAT, GOOJERAT, or GUZERAT [*Gurjara Rashtra*], a large prov., W. Hindoostan, Bombay Presidency, between lat. 20° 45′ and 24° N., and lon. 69° and 74° E. The S.W. portion is in the form of an extensive peninsula, with the Gulf of Cutch on the N.W. side, and the Gulf of Cambay on the S.E. The central districts form an extensive plain, generally well watered, open, and fertile, but the N. and E. districts are mountainous, rugged, and jungly, and numerous deep ravines intersect many of the flattest portions of the country. Gujerat is traversed by several large rivers, of which the Nerbudda, Mhye, and Sabermutty are the most important; but, in particular tracts, water is so scarce that wells of 100 ft. in depth must be dug to obtain it. The climate is hot in summer, but mild in winter, and not unhealthy even for Europeans. The highest point to which the thermometer has been observed to rise is 102°; in January it sinks as low as 45°. In December and January, E. and N. winds prevail, accompanied by thick fogs during the night. Dry and hot winds from the W. are general in May and June. At the most S. point of Gujerat, the Portuguese are in possession of the small island of Diu, where there is a good harbour and a fort. During the hot and dry months, the surface of the country mostly appears sand or dust, and, in the rainy season, a thick mire; but it is extremely fertile. The fields, in general, except for particular crops, do not require much manure. The natural productions are the same as those of other tropical countries, including cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, saltpetre, hemp, and opium; the latter, however, is grown to a limited extent only. Cotton of late years has been very extensively and successfully cultivated in the peninsula. Horses and bullocks, of a superior description, are reared on the rich pasture lands of the province. Gujerat is miserably deficient in roads, which has hitherto formed a serious obstacle to the extension of its trade. There was not, in 1850, a single mile of continuous road in the whole

province; a circumstance that entailed a vast amount of labour and expense, in transferring the produce from the interior; but an improvement has latterly taken place, and besides many new highways, there is now a railway to Ahmedabad from Bombay. The greater portion of this province, including nearly the whole of the peninsular part, is in the Guicowar's dominions; the central portions are British, and the E. in Holcar's and in Scindia's dominions. The pop. of this portion of India is much diversified, presenting an extraordinary assemblage of sects and castes. The number of inhabitants in the prov. has been estimated at 3,000,000, in the proportion of 1 Mahometan to 10 Hindoos.

GUJURU-WALLA, or GURZERAWALA, a tn. and fort, Punjab, 43 m. N. Lahore; lat. 32° 36′ N.; lon. 74° 20′ E. The fort is a large square structure with mud walls, and surrounded by a ditch. The interior is highly decorated, and the garden is one of the finest in India, abounding in fruit-trees, especially orange-trees. It contains, also, numerous ornamental buildings, and a fountain.

GULANE, or GOOLANE NESS, a promontory, Scotland, co. Haddington, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 13 m. W.S.W. the Isle of May. The ancient village of Gulane, on the S. side of the promontory, has a pop. of 270.

GULDBRANDSDAL, a valley, Norway, bail. Christiana. It commences at Lillehammer, where the Lougen falls into the lake of Miösen, and continues upwards, along the course of the stream, in a N.N.W. direction, to the foot of the Dovrefield mountains. Its length is about 168 m.; its breadth nowhere more than 6 m. or 7 m., and generally less than 2 m. Its scenery is of the most magnificent description; towering mountains, generally cultivated on their lower parts, and well-wooded far up in their ascent, inclosing it on both sides, while the river, and the numerous torrents which join it, form a succession of rapid and lofty cascades.

GULF STREAM. *See* ATLANTIC, p. 244.

GULGULA, an ancient, ruined city, of great extent, Afghanistan, in the valley of Bamian, r. bank Koondooz; lat. 34° 49′ N.; lon. 67° 46′ E. The ruins are scattered over and around a conical hill, on the summit of which is a ruined citadel, of great height and skilful construction. Numerous excavations everywhere penetrate the hill, and some contain the remains of reservoirs.

GULLEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. of, and 2 m. W. Courtrai, near the Heules. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, several breweries, and oil and flour mills. Pop. 3523.

GULMI, a tn. Nepaul, 80 m. W. Goorkha; lat. 28° 11′ N.; lon. 82° 17′ E.; on a hill. It formerly contained 500 houses, mostly thatched; and a castle, built of bricks, and covered with tiles.

GULNAR, port, Asiatic Turkey. *See* CHELINDREH.

GULPEN [French, *Galoppe*], a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 10 m. E. by S. Maastricht, in a pleasant valley, traversed by the Gulp, surrounded by lofty hills. It is composed of neatly-built houses; and has a R. Catholic and a Calvinistic church, and a school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, and paper-making. There are also two tanneries, and as many breweries and corn-mills—the last propelled by water-power. Pop. 1916.

GULVAL, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4547 ac. Pop. 1859.

GUMBINNEN, a gov. E. Prussia, bounded, N. by Russia, E. and S. Poland, and W. gov. Königsberg. Area, 4771 geo. sq. m. It is, almost throughout, a monotonous flat, extensively covered with lakes; the principal of which are—the Spirding, Maner, Löwentin, Talter, Rheinisch, Rosche, Raygrod, and Wysztiten; and watered by numerous streams, particularly the Niemen or Memel, and the Pregel, with its affluents the Inster and Pissa. Much of the surface is densely wooded, and other parts are occupied by morasses and heath; leaving only a comparatively small residue of good arable land. The pastures, though not very rich, feed great numbers of cattle and sheep. Of the latter, a considerable number are merinoes, and yield excellent wool. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into 16 circles—Heidekrug, Niederung, Tilsit, Ragnit, Pillkallen, Stallupöhnen, Gumbinnen (the capital), Insterburg, Darkehmen, Angerburg, Goldapp, Oletzko, Lyk, Lötzen, Sensburg, and Johannisberg. Pop. (1871), chiefly Protestants, 743,485.

GUMBINNEN, a tn. E. Prussia, cap. gov. of same name, agreeably situated on both sides of the Pissa, 68 m. E. Königsberg. It is regularly built; contains a Lutheran, a German, and French Reformed church; a gymnasium, public library, infirmary, burgher hospital, and several elementary schools; is the seat of superior courts and government offices; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a distillery and brewery, a trade in corn, wool, cattle, and linseed; and three annual fairs. Gumbinnen was only a parish village in 1732, and is the youngest town in the Prussian monarchy. Its rise and prosperity are owing, in a great measure, to the kindly reception given to Protestants, particularly inhabitants of Salzburg, whom cruel persecutions had driven from their homes. Pop. 8517.

GUMBUT, a tn. Scinde, 12 m. S. Khyrpoor, and 10 m. E. from the Indus; lat. 27° 24′ N.; lon. 68° 23′ E. It is one of the principal places in the country for the manufacture of cotton; but the process is rude, and the quantity produced small. Pop. about 3000.

GUMFRESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1644 ac. P. 147.

GUMIIA, a small tn. in the N.E. of the Punjab, on the S. slope of the Mori mountains, 22 m. S.W. Sultanpoor; lat. 31° 56′ N.; lon. 76° 38′ E. The houses are built of stones, cemented with mud, and strengthened with timbers of fir laid horizontally. The roofs are of fir spars, covered with slates; but, as these are laid loose, they form a very imperfect protection against the weather. There is here a mine of rock-salt, which is worked to a considerable extent, but in a very rude manner. The salt is of a reddish colour, and is very compact and heavy.

GUMIEL, two places, Spain:—1, (*Gumiel-de-Izan*), A tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. S. Burgos, on the sides of two steep hills. It has uneven, dirty, and ill-paved streets; a beautiful parish church, of the composite order, with three naves; a townhouse, a Latin, and a primary school; a trade in wine, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1417.—2, (*Gumiel-del-Mercado*), A tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and about 47 m. S. Burgos, near Gumiel-de-Izan, on a slope. It contains two parish churches, a handsome townhouse and prison, a primary school, and Moorish castle, in ruins; and has several flour mills, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1171.

GUMISH-KHANEH [*Silver-works*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the Karshoot, pash. and 100 m. W.N.W. Erzeroom. The whole district abounds in copper and argentiferous lead ore. Though few of the mines are now worked, yet those of lead formerly supplied ore for forty furnaces.

GUMLEY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1550 ac. Pop. 210.

GUMMERSBACH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. E. Cologne, cap. circle, and on a small stream of same name. It has a Protestant parish church, a superior burgher school, and a courthouse; manufactures of woollen and coarse cotton goods, and tobacco; and two annual fairs. Pop. 1031. ——The CIRCLE is mountainous, being covered by lofty ridges of the Sauerland, and is generally unfertile. Area, 95 geo. sq. m. Pop. 29,180.

GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN, a market tn. Lower Austria, in a valley, 12 m. S.S.W. Vienna. It has a handsome townhouse, parish church, and hospital; manufactures of silk, gauze, crape, buttons, paper, and fancy articles in wire; a silk, and other mills. Pop. 1606.

GUMRI, a frontier tn. Russian Armenia, on the high road to, and 61 m. N.N.W. Erivan; lat. 40° 48′ N.; lon. 43° 58′ E. Extensive fortifications have been erected by the Russians on the heights N.W. of the town, consisting of bomb-proof buildings, barracks, and field-works. Pop. 11,368.

GUNABAD, or GOONABAD, a tn. of E. Persia, prov. Khorasan, 135 m. S. by W. Mushed; lat. 34° 20′ N.; lon. 59° 20′ E. It has no regular wall, but is surrounded by numerous orchards, and its pomegranates are remarkable for their goodness. It has no produce or manufactures of consequence, except that of painted tiles, dishes, bowls, &c., which are in some estimation. Its population, with that of the dependent villages, is estimated at 30,000 to 40,000.

GUNBY, two pars. England, Lincoln:—1, (*St. Nicholas*); 666 ac. Pop. 172.—2, (*St. Peter*); 606 ac. Pop. 89.

GUNDAGAI, a tn. New S. Wales, district of Lachlan, on the river Murrumbidgee, 244 m. S. W. Sidney. Pop. 87.

GUNDAMUK, a walled vil. Afghanistan, 60 m. E. by N. Cabool; lat. 34° 17′ N.; lon. 70° 5′ E.; 4616 ft. above

sea-level. Here, during the disastrous attempt to retreat from Cabool, made by the British army, in the beginning of 1842, the last surviving force, about 100 soldiers and 300 camp followers, were finally overpowered, one man only escaping.

GUNDAVA, a tn. Beloochistan, cap. prov. Cutch-Gundava; lat. 28° 29′ N.; lon. 67° 32′ E. It is a small place, surrounded by a high mud wall, and built with some degree of regularity. It has little trade.

GUNDELFINGEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, l. bank Brenz, here crossed by a bridge, 33 m. N.W. Augsburg. It consists of the town proper and a suburb; contains a church, chapel, castle, and hospital; and has two annual fairs. P. 2726.

GUNDELSHEIM, a tn. Wirtemberg, circle Neckar, r. bank Neckar, 7 m. N.N.W. Neckarsulm. It is surrounded with walls, and contains a castle. Pop. 1111.

GUNDERSHAUSEN, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle Dieburg, with a Protestant church, and school, tile-works, and a mill. Pop. 782.

GUNDUCK.—1, A large river, Hindoostan, an affluent of the Ganges, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of the celebrated peak of the Himalayas, Dhawalagiri; lat. 29° 30′ N.; lon. 82° 45′ E.; whence it flows round the E. side of the mountain, and, cutting through the Himalayan chain, proceeds S.S.E. to Hajypoor, near Patna; lat. 25° 40′ N.; lon. 85° 20′ E.; where it falls into the Ganges, after a course of about 350 m. In the bed of the river, in its earlier course, the remains of ammonites are found, and carried to all parts of India, where they are worshipped under the name of *Salgrams*.—2, (*Little Gunduck*), A river, W. from the former, having a S. course of about 90 m., and falling into the Goggora about 85 m. W.N.W. Hajypoor.—3, A dist. Hindoostan, Bejapoor, S. of the Kistna, and principally between the forks of the Malpurba river.

GUNDWANA, a former large province, Hindoostan, in the Deccan, extending between lat. 18° and 25° N., and lon. 77° 30′ and 86° E.; bounded, N. by Allahabad and Malwah, S. by Hyderabad and the N. Circars, E. by Bahar and Orissa, and W. by Beeder, Berar, and Candeish; between 400 m. and 500 m. long, and about 300 m. broad. It is now partitioned into the states of Nagpoor and Rewah, and some of the S.W. districts of the Bengal presidency. It is one of the least civilized portions of India, the S. and S.E. portions being inhabited by Gonds. *See* NAGPOOR.

GUNGA BAL, a small lake, Cashmere, on the Haramuk mountain; lat. 34° 25′ N.; lon. 74° 39′ E.; regarded with the deepest veneration by the Hindoos, who perform pilgrimages to its banks, and throw into its waters such fragments of bone as remain undestroyed by the fires in which bodies are consumed. This venerated lake is not more than 1½ m. long, and 200 or 300 yds. wide.

GUNGOOTRI, Hindoostan. *See* GANGES.

GUNNUM, an isl. at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, about 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad. It is very rugged, increasing in height towards the S. extremity, near which stands a high conical hill, between 600 and 700 ft. high: on a small beach at the S. point are a few families of fishermen.

GÜNS, or KÖSZEGH, a tn. Hungary, cap. co. Eisenburg, finely situated on a mountain slope, above a small stream of same name, 57 m. S.E. Vienna. It has a very central position, being nearly equidistant from Vienna, Pressburg, Raab, and Grätz; consists of the town proper, surrounded by a wall, but of small extent, and of a very large suburb; contains a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, one of them a very handsome building, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; an old castle, a Piarist college and gymnasium, a Protestant high school, a Benedictine monastery, and two hospitals; and has manufactures of woollen cloth, largely exported to Croatia and Sclavonia, a considerable trade in wine and fruits, particularly cherries of remarkable size and flavour, two weekly markets, and six annual fairs. Güns acquired great renown in 1532, by the successful defence of its citizens, aided by a garrison of only 800 men, against a powerful army of Turks, headed by Sultan Solyman, the Magnificent. Pop. 6915.

GÜNSTÄDT, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 6 m. W. by S. Erfurt; with a Protestant church and an hospital, several mills, and a much-frequented annual fair. Pop. 1018.

GUNTERSBLUM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, on a small affluent of the Rhine, 11 m. N. Worms. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, castle, townhouse, three schools, and a poorhouse; several distilleries, a gypsum, and two oil mills, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2592.

GUNTERSDORF, a tn. Lower Austria, 24 m. N.W. Kornenburg. It is entered by four gates; has a large public square, an old church, a castle, and two annual fairs. P. 1500.

GÜNTHERSBERGE, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, in a narrow valley, 17 m. S.S.W. Halberstadt. It is the seat of a court of justice; has a church, castle, townhouse, and hospital, and several mills, a trade in wood and cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 843.

GUNTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1087 ac. Pop. 281.

GUNTON, two pars. England:—1, Norfolk; 945 ac. Pop. 72.—2, Suffolk; 1072 ac. Pop. 77.

GUNTOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, one of the N. Circars, 150 m. E.S.E. Hyderabad; lat. 16° 20′ N.; lon. 80° 32′ E. It is large, but irregularly built, of mean-looking mud houses. Pop. 20,000.—The DISTRICT, bounded N. by the Kistna, E. the bay of Bengal, S. the Pennar, and W. the Nizam's dominions, area 4960 sq. m., is mountainous towards the interior, but low and muddy towards the sea, yields rice, Indian corn, and cotton, and has mines which once produced diamonds. Pop. 570,089.

GUNTRAMSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Schwechat, and on the Vienna railway, 18 m. S. Vienna. It has a castle, manufactures of paper and printed cloth, a bleachfield, tile-works, and stone quarries. Pop. 1150.

GÜNZBURG.—1, (OBER) [anc. *Guntia*], A market tn. Bavaria, Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, at the source of the Günz, 40 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. It is an ancient place, supposed to be of Roman origin; contains two churches and a chapel, and has manufactures of linen and hosiery, a trade in horses and cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. of tn. 1334; dist., area 80 geo. sq. m., 10,276.—2, A tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Günz with the Danube, with a bridge over each river, 30 m. W. by N. Augsburg. It has old walls, five churches, an ancient castle, an English female institute, a Latin school, and hospital; manufactures of carriages, a bleachfield, and active shipping trade. Pop. tn. 3103; dist., area 96 geo. sq. m., 24,412.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Altmühl, here crossed by a bridge, 28 m. S.W. Nürnberg. It is walled, has three churches, a castle, Latin school, and hospital, manufactures of red leather, stoneware, several mills, and a trade in horses and cattle. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp, known by the name of Teufelsmauer. The reformer Osiander was born here. Pop. tn. 2605; dist. 13,197.

GUR (LOUGH), a small lake, Ireland, co. of, and 10 m. S. by E. Limerick, about 4 m. in circumference, and enclosed by lofty hills. It has one island, containing about 60 acres, and three or four islets, but is chiefly remarkable for the extensive Druidical remains with which it is surrounded.

GURDAN DEWAR, a vil. Afghanistan, near the source of the Helmund; lat. 33° 32′ N.; lon. 69° 12′ E. Elevation 10,076 ft.

GURDAU, or KUKDAU, a vil. Moravia, circle Brunn; with a church, chapel, and school. Pop. 970.

GURDSCHY, a vil. of W. Asia, khanat of, and 65 m. N.N.E. Khiva, near l. bank Amou-Daria. It is supposed to have been founded the latter end of the last century by a people who gave it their name, but is now inhabited by Usbeks, Uigurs, and Sarts.

GUREIN [Moravian, *Kurzim*], a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 9 m. N. Brunn; with a church, a castle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 1003.

GURGUEA, a river Brazil, which rises in a serra of same name, on the S. frontiers of prov. Piauhi, proceeds N. through the W. portion of that province, forming in its course lake Pernagua, passes the town of Jerumenha, and about 16 m. below joins r. bank Parnahiba, after a course of about 190 m. Its current is rapid, and at its junction with the Parnahiba much obstructed with rocks. Its water is said to be unwholesome, and the inhabitants who live upon its banks suffer during the greater part of the year from intermittent fevers. Its principal affluent is the Parahim.

GURHWAL, GURWAL, or GARHWAL, a British Himalayan prov., N. Hindoostan, having S.E. and S. prov. Kumaon and Delhi, N.W. the Sutlej, and N.E. the Himalayas; between

lat. 30° and 32° N.; lon. 77° and 80° E. The entire province consists of an assemblage of hills, some covered with trees and verdure, others perfectly bare and stony. The valleys are all narrow, often little more than mere water-courses between the hills. Only a small portion of the country is either inhabited or cultivated. In this, and the adjoining province of Kumaon, some of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas occur. These are not found on a continuous ridge, but are grouped together in masses, that are separated from one another by deep depressions, through which flow the streams that drain those parts of the mountains immediately contiguous to the N. Five or six of these peaks are above 24,000 ft. high, and the number that exceeds 20,000 ft. is very great. They are covered with perpetual snow, and present an inconceivably magnificent appearance, especially in November and December, when the perfect serenity of the autumnal air displays the splendid lights and shadows thrown by the setting sun on the wonderful scene. Glaciers also abound amongst them, some of which are of great magnitude.

The climate, in this elevated region, is extremely various, passing from the intense heat of the plains of Hindoostan, to the rigours of an unceasing winter. The rainy months are June, July, August, and the first half of September. In November and December, the weather is usually perfectly serene; but as the cold increases, the sky again becomes covered with clouds; and the winter rains, which begin about Christmas, have their maximum in February, as in the plains below. The power of the sun's rays, at great elevations, is intense in the extreme, forming one of the chief discomforts of the stranger who visits these regions.

The vegetation of Gurhwal, and of the entire region to which it belongs, is, of course, influenced by altitude. The almost entire absence of palms greatly detracts from the beauty of the forests; but this is compensated by the exquisitely cut foliage of the acacias and moringas, the gracefully drooping clumps of bamboo, the saul (*vatica*), with its tall, erect trunk, and brilliant, dark-green leaves, and a number of others equally beautiful and striking. The larger trees are almost entirely restricted to the plains and more level valleys. Tropical vegetation prevails to a height of about 4000 ft.; and in the deep sheltered ravines is carried into the heart of the mountains. In the outer part of the latter, one of the great features of the landscape is the *Pinus longifolia*, which clothes the slopes of almost every hill. Above the height of 4000 ft., oaks and rhododendrons gradually increase in number. In the upper forest region, the trees are oaks, pines, yew, elm, horse-chestnut, walnut, several maples, hazel, &c. These, again, cease rather suddenly at an elevation of 11,500 ft., and are succeeded by shrubs, including the mountain-ash, rose, barberry, lilac, willow, juniper, &c. Higher up, a most luxuriant herbaceous vegetation prevails. In this, and the adjoining province of Kumaon and others, the tea plant has been cultivated with great success, flourishing even in situations where it is occasionally covered with snow. The quantity of tea grown in these provinces is yearly increasing; but comparatively little has reached this country, as it sells at a very high price on the spot where it is produced; and the inferior qualities are carried across the British frontier, into Tibet, where they meet with the teas of China. The population of Gurhwal, and of the adjoining province of Kumaon, mainly consists of Hindoos; the most important tribe being the Khasiyans, who constitute about nine-tenths of the whole. They are a strictly agricultural people, speaking a Hindoo dialect. Besides the Khasiyans, tribes of Tibetan origin, and others of mixed Tibetan and Hindoo race, are found in the N. parts of these provinces.—(Lieut. Strachey, *in Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.; Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition; Oriental Interpreter, &c.*)

GURIA, or GURIEL, a prov. Asia, one-half of which belongs to Russia, and the other to Turkey, on the E. shore of the Black Sea; having Mingrelia and Imeretia N., Akhalzik and pash. of Trebizond S. and E., and the Black Sea W.; area about 900 sq. m., chiefly forest; soil very fertile. The inhabitants are chiefly Georgians, with a few Armenians. Pop. about 37,000.

GURK, a river, Austria, which rises in a deep chasm in Illyria, 9 m. S.E. Laybach, flows S.E., then almost due E. past Neustädtl and Landstrass, and joins r. bank Save, opposite the town of Rann, after a course of about 50 m.

GURKFELD, or KERSKO, a tn. Austria, Illyria, on the Save, 49 m. E. Laybach, in a mountainous district. It has a parish church, a Capuchin monastery, and thermal baths. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Noviodunum. Much wine is grown in the district. Pop. 800.

GÜRLAN, a tn. of W. Asia, khanat of, and 36 m. N.N.E. Khiva, on a canal led off from the Amou-Daria. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and lies so low as to suffer much from inundations. It contains three mosques, and is inhabited by Usbeks and Sarts, or Tadschiks, who cultivate the ground, and carry on some trade. The soil in the environs is fertile, and chiefly laid out in excellent gardens.

GURRACOTTA, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, on the Sonar, 109 m. E.N.E. Bhopaul, formerly capital of a petty state, tributary to Scindia.

GURRAH, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, dist. Gurrah-Mundlah, in a singular pass, 150 m. N.N.E. Nagpoor, and stretching for 2 m. along the r. bank of the Nerbudda. ——The DISTRICT was ceded to Britain in 1818.

GURRE, a hamlet, Denmark, isl. Seeland, bail. Frederiksborg, on a lake of same name, 1 m. W. Elsineur. The LAKE, which is about 3 m. long, and rather less than 2 m. broad, has finely wooded banks, on which stand the remains of an old castle, which, in the 14th century, was the favourite residence of King Wlademar IV., who, according to a popular legend, still hunts every night in the surrounding forests.

GURSK, an isl. off W. coast of Norway; lat. 62° 25′ N., and lon. 5° 35′ E. It is of a tolerably compact, and somewhat circular shape, and is about 12 m. long by 9 m. broad.

GURUN, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, 84 m. E. Kaisariyah; lat. 38° 42′ 10″ N.; lon. 37° E.; picturesquely situated on r. bank Tokmah-Su, in a narrow glen of fossil limestone, from 400 to 500 ft. deep. The houses are white-washed and clean, and there is much appearance of comfort and prosperity. Its merchants trade with Aleppo, Marash, Sivas, and Constantinople.

GURUPA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 205 m. W. Para, r. bank Amazon. It is pleasantly situated, contains a parish church, an hospital, and an old fort, built by the Dutch when in possession of the province; and has brick and tile works, and a trade in cacao, sarsaparilla, and cloves, which are extensively grown in the district.

GURUPATUBA, a river Brazil, prov. Para, called by the Indians Iriquiriqui. It rises in the N. part of the province, in the serra Tunucucuraque, flows S., and joins l. bank Amazon, at the town of Montalegre, after a course of about 240 m. The alluvium deposited on the flats along its banks is extremely fertile, and produces a great quantity of rice of superior quality.

GURUPI [formerly *Vera Cruz*], a tn. Brazil, prov. Para, 150 m. E.N.E. Para or Belem, on a bay, and at the mouth of a river of same name. It is a poor, miserable place.——The BAY, bounded on the E. by a cape of its own name; lat 1° 2′ S.; lon. 45° 53′ W. (B.), is 20 m. wide at the entrance, and stretches about 10 m. inland, width pretty equal throughout; it is gradually silting up.——The river rises as the Vincente, about lat. 4° S., flows N., and falls into the bay, after a course of about 250 m.

GURUTUBA, a river Brazil, which rises in the serra Branca, prov. Minas-Geraes, about lat. 16° 10′ S.; lon. 43° 10′ W.; flows N.N.W., in a valley formed by a serra of its own name; and, after a course of 140 m., joins r. bank Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco. Its sands are tolerably rich in gold.

GUSPINI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 33 m. N.W. Cagliari, on a mountain slope, at the W. extremity of a large valley. The gardens, both within and around it, give it a very pleasing appearance; houses, for the most part, commodious and well built. It has a large parish and two minor churches, a primary school, ancient castle; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, fire-arms, and various articles in iron; and a trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 4473.

GUSSAGE, two pars. England, Dorset:—1, (*All Saint's*); 2907 ac. Pop. 477.—2, (*St. Michael*); 2882 ac. Pop. 302.

GUSSAGO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 4 m. N.N.W. Brescia, at the foot of the hills which separate the lake of Iseo, from the Val Trompia. It is well built, contains a parish and two auxiliary churches, and has manufactures of linen and cotton; and a monthly fair. Pop. 4152.

GUSSING, or NEMETH UJVAR, a tn. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Czenitze, 12 m. E. Stadtleberg. It is walled, has a dilapidated old castle, with a conspicuous tower; a R. Catholic parish church, a synagogue, and a Franciscan monastery, in which is the burying-vault of Count Batthyany; and has an annual fair. Pop. 3000.

GUSSOLA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Cremona, in a very fertile district. It contains two parish churches and two chapels, and has a trade in wine. It once stood close to the Po, but the collection of alluvium caused a change of channel in 1702. Pop. 3523.

GUSTAVIA, a tn. W. Indies, cap. Swedish isl. of St. Bartholomew, on its S.W. coast. It has a safe and well-protected harbour, a castle, and 800 houses.

GUSTEN, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Köthen, l. bank Wipper, 26 m. N.W. Halle. It is entered by two gates, contains a church, townhouse, school, and hospital; and has a mill, brewery, tile-works, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1665.

GUSTENDIL, sanjak and tn. Turkey. *See* GHIUSTENDIL.

GUSTON, par. Eng. Kent; 1421 ac. Pop. 400.

GÜSTROW, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wend, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Nebel, 20 m. S. Rostock. It is surrounded by walls, with four gates, and is well built, having many handsome houses. It is the seat of a law court, with extensive jurisdiction; contains a cathedral, with numerous monuments, a fine altar, and good paintings; two other churches; a palace, an ancient and beautiful structure; a courthouse, townhouse, school, theatre, and infirmary; and has manufactures of tallow and wax candles, soap, and tobacco; tanneries, machine-works, iron-foundry, numerous mills, and several important annual fairs. Pop. 10,930. Area of bail., 154 geo. sq. m.; pop. 12,646.

GUTENSTEIN, two vils. Austria:—1, Illyria, duchy Carinthia, circle and 32 m. E.S.E. Klagenfurt, with a church. Pop. 1200.—2, Lower Austria, 32 m. S.S.W. Vienna, in a picturesque country, with the ruins of a church built of tuff. It has a market, and near it are several forges, where shovels, axes, nails, chains, &c., are made. Pop. 500. *See Supp.*

GUTERSLOH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 35 m. S.S.W. Minden, near the Dalke. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church; and has a considerable trade in fine yarn, hams, and a kind of rye-bread, known in Westphalia by the name of *pumpernickel*. The annual fairs, three in number, are very important. Pop. 5600.

GUTHRIE, par. Scot. Forfar; 4000 ac. P. 469.

GUTSTADT, or DOBRE MIASTO, a tn. of E. Prussia, gov. of, and 50 m. S. Königsberg, on the Alle. It has a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; a distillery, brewery, a trade in linen, yarn, and feathers; and six annual fairs. Pop. 3039.

GUTTENTAG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. E. Oppeln. It has a castle, R. Catholic parish church, synagogue, townhouse, school, and hospital; three distilleries, two dye-works, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2283.

GÜTZKOW, a tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. of, and 27 m. S.S.E. Stralsund, on a small lake, near the Peene, over which there is here a ferry. It has a church; a trade in corn, horses, and cattle; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1245.

GUUTA, a vil. W. Africa, Bondou, l. bank Falémé; lat. 14° 24′ N.; lon. 12° 18′ W. It has a citadel, erected by the sovereign of Bondou, as a palace and retreat to Sambala, king of Kasson.

GUYANA, region, S. America. *See* GUIANA.

GUYANDOT, a river, U. States, Virginia, W. part; rising in the Flat-top mountains, flowing N.W., and falling into the Ohio, at the village of its name, 28 m. S.S.W. Gallipolis; total course, about 100 m.

GUYANE, FRANÇAISE. *See* GUIANA (FRENCH).

GUYENNE, prov. France. *See* GUIENNE.

GUYTING, two pars. England, Gloucestor:—1, (*Power or Lower*); 3380 ac. Pop. 690.—2, (*Temple*); 6180 ac. P. 525.

GUZEL-HISSAR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey. *See* AIDIN.

GUZERAT, Hindoostan. *See* GUJERAT.

GWA, or GOA, an isl. Burmah, W. coast; lat. 17° 33′ N.; lon. 94° 34′ E.; 1½ m. from the shore. It is of moderate height; and there is, N.E. of it, a harbour for small vessels, at the S. part of which is the entrance of the small river of same name, on which is Gwa Town, built with bamboos and mats; with a cultivated country around.

GWADEL (CAPE, or RAS NOO), a headland or peninsula, Beloochistan; lat. 25° 4′ N.; lon. 62° 15′ E. (R.) It is of moderate height, and 6 m. in length. On the W. side of this promontory is an inlet, called West Bay—the promontory of Ras Pishk forming its W. boundary; it is about 9 m. wide, and nearly the same length inland, with regular soundings of 8 to 7 fathoms at the entrance, and 6 to 4 fathoms inside. On the E. side of Cape Gwadel is another inlet, sometimes called Gwadel Bay, in which there is a small town of the same name.

GWAENYSGOR, par. Wales, Flint; 794 ac. Pop. 378.

GWALIOR, a state, Hindoostan. *See* SCINDIA'S DOMINIONS.

GWALIOR, or GUALIOR, a city and fortress, Hindoostan, cap. Gwalior, or Scindia's dominions, 68 m. S. Agra; lat. 26° 18′ N.; lon 78° 5′ E. The CITY stands at the foot of the lofty mass of rock on which the fortress is situated. It is not walled; but at the entrances of the parallel streets, which run up to the side of the rocky hill, are stone gateways, with strong gates, affording a short means of defence against an irregular attack. The houses are built with stone, of which the neighbourhood affords an abundant supply. The general appearance of the streets is somewhat mean, and the public buildings are not distinguished for architectural beauty. Trees are intermixed among the houses and minarets, as is usual in Indian towns.——The FORTRESS is the largest, the strongest, and the most magnificent in India. It stands high above the city, on the summit of a rocky hill, which rises precipitously from the plain, and is perfectly isolated. The entire height is about 350 ft.; and the upper part, which is about 200 ft. high, is nearly perpendicular. The area at the top is nearly level, and is covered with numerous buildings, and with cultivated ground. It contains wells and reservoirs of water, and is inaccessible, excepting by steps up the side of the rock. Formidable, and all but impregnable, as this fortress is, it was taken, in 1780, by a British officer, Major Bruce, at the head of a small party of sepoys, who scaled the rock at night, by means of ladders, and leapt the walls; and it was stormed again by Sir H. Rose's force in 1858, when held by mutinous sepoys.



FORTRESS OF GWALIOR, from the N.W.——From Hodge's Select Views in India.

GWEEDORE, or GUIDORE, a district and bay, N.W. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, the latter in lat. 55° 3′ N.; lon. 8° 23′ W. The district extends for some miles along the coast, and the scenery is of the wildest description. The coast is studded with numerous little islands, and lined with bold headlands and precipitous cliffs, against which, in stormy weather, the sea breaks with tremendous violence. In 1838, a considerable portion of this district became, by purchase, the property of Lord George A. Hill. Previous to this period, the condition of the peasantry was most deplorable. They were clothed in rags, most of them without either shoes

or stockings; and whole families had but one bed, generally of straw or dried rushes, amongst them. Their houses, furniture, agricultural implements, modes of working, stock, &c., were of the most miserable and rude description. All this is now changed, through the benevolent exertions of Lord Hill. The land has been more equally and judiciously divided; improved agricultural implements and breeds of cattle introduced; roads have been formed; bridges, mills, and stores built; and markets for corn established. The miserable hovels of former times have given place to neat and substantial cottages, with whitewashed walls and well-thatched roofs, clean and orderly within, with comfortable beds and bedding, and other suitable furniture; and the rags of the peasant have been replaced by decent clothing. The socks, stockings, blankets, flannels, and bed-ticking, made in Gweedore, are now amongst the best manufactured in Ireland; while the quantity produced is most creditable to the industry of the female population of that district. According to the report (1848) of the judges appointed to award the premiums given by the Irish peasantry society, the butter made in the district has been also greatly improved, being now equal to any to be seen in the neighbouring market towns.—(*Facts from Gweedore, &c.*)

GWEEK, a maritime vil. England, co. Cornwall, near Helston. The pilchard fishery is here carried on, and copper ore, corn, and oysters, are exported.

GWEN-DIDWR (N. and S.), par. Wales, Brecon. P. 503.

GWENNAP, par. Eng. Cornwall; 6565 ac.; containing the most productive mines in the county. Pop. 10,465.

GWERNESNEY, par. Eng. Monmouth; 543 ac. P. 53.

GWETTER, a maritime vil. Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, bay of same name; lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 61° 25′ E.——The BAY is 15 m. wide at the entrance, with about 6 fathoms' water, and extends inland 9 m., depth 2 fathoms close to the shore.

GWINEAR, par. Eng. Cornwall; 4611 ac. Pop. 2635.

GWITHIAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2633 ac. Pop. 629.

GWNNWS, par. Wales, Cardigan; 14 m. by 3. P. 1173.

GWYDDELWERN, par. Wales, Merioneth; 9127 ac. Pop. 1660.

GWYFFLLIOG, or CYFFILIOG, par. Wales, Denbigh; 6652 ac. Pop. 609.

GWYNVE [*Gwinfai*], a chapelry, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, par. of, and 4½ m. S.S.W. Llangadock. Pop. 1315.

GWYTHERIN, par. Wales, Denbigh; 6117 ac. P. 435.

GY, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, 21 m. W.S.W. Vesoul. It is built on a slope, amid large vineyards, and is a neat and thriving place; with a manufactory of druggets, cottons, &c.; and some dyeworks and tanneries. Pop. 2460.

GYALA (O-), a vil. Hungary, co. and 8 m. N.E. Komorn, on the Zsitva. It contains two castles, a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a synagogue; and has an active trade in cattle. Pop. 1610.

GYALU, or JULIA, a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. and 10 m. W. Klausenburg, on the Szamos. It has a Protestant and a Greek united parish church, and the ruins of an old castle. Near it are saline springs. Pop. 1400.

GYAN, several places, Hungary; particularly—1, (*Köte-Gyan*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, 10 m. from Szalonta, on the Gyepes; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1620.—2, (*Mezo-Gyan*), a vil. near the former. Pop. 1000.

GYANTHA, or ZSINTA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, about 7 m. from Szalonta, on the Black Körös; with a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1166.

GYARMATH, numerous places, Hungary; particularly—1, (*Gyarmath-Balassa*). *See* BALASSA-GYARMATH.—2, (*Nyjer-Gyarmath*), a market tn. Thither Theiss, co. Szathmar, 21 m. S. Kaszony; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1900.—3, (*Fekete-Gyarmath*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Arad, on the Black Körös, close to Nagy-Zerend; with a Protestant church. Pop. 950.—4, (*Füzes-Gyarmath*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Honth, 8 m. from Leva; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a flour-mill. Pop. 880.—5, (*Füzes-Gyarmath*), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bekes, on the Beretto, 35 m. S.W. Debreczin; with a Protestant church. Tobacco is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 1502.—6, (*Köhid-Gyarmath*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Gran, 2 m. from Kemend; with a parish church. Pop. 840.

GYEKENYES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, in a hilly district, 4 m. from Zakany. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1377.

GYERGYO-SZENT-MIKLOS, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, in a beautiful valley on the small stream Bekeny, 97 m. E. Klausenburg. It has a handsome Greek united church; and is inhabited chiefly by soldiers belonging to the Szekler military frontier, but partly, also, by Walachians and Armenians. The latter make various articles in wood and leather. P. 5071.

GYERMEL, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Komorn, about 12 m. from Tata, in a mountainous district. It has a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, and some trade in wine. Pop. 1098.

GYFFIN, par. Wales, Carnarvon. 3705 ac. Pop. 673.

GYIRES, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Körös, about 8 m. from Grosswardein; with a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 900.

GYOMA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Bekes, in a plain on the Körös, here crossed by a bridge. It contains a Protestant church.

GYON, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, about 8 m. from Inarcs; with a Protestant parish church. It is inhabited chiefly by Slowaks and Jews. Pop. 2040.

GYÖNGYÖS, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. and 21 m. N.W. Heves, romantically situated at the foot of Mount Matra. It is well built, contains a fine castle belonging to Count Orczy, with fine gardens, and an interesting collection of armour; four R. Catholic churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, and Franciscan monastery; and has extensive manufactures of woollen stuffs, several tanneries, an active trade in cattle and cheese, several well-frequented fairs, numerous mills, and a bathing establishment erected over chalybeate springs. There are alum works in the neighbourhood. Pop. 15,830.

GYOR, several places, Hungary; particularly—1, (*Dios-Gyor*). *See* DIOS.—2, (*Kis-Gyor*), a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, dist. Erlau, 4 m. from Harsany; with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1615.—3, (*Gyor-Falva* or *Gergesdorf*), a vil. Transylvania, co. and 6 m. from Klausenburg, on the little Szamos, and the side of a large forest. It has a Protestant, R. Catholic, and Greek united church. P. 900.

GYÖRGY, numerous places, Hungary.—1, (*Bar-Szent-György*), a vil. Hither Danube, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. Pressburg. It stands in a mountainous district, and has a parish church. Pop. 3922.—2, (*Duna-Szent-György*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. Tolna, about 4 m. from Paks. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1745.—3, (*Felso-Szent-György*), a vil. Hither Danube, in the Jazyger-Land, on the Jazyga. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1485.—4, (*Iszka-Szent-György*), a vil. Thither Danube, co. and 4 m. from Stuhlweissenburg, on the side of a mountain. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1150.—5, (*Mezo-Szent-György*), *Szent-György-Mezeje*, or *Georgenfeld*, a market tn., co. and so near Grau as only to be one of its suburbs. Pop. 1853.—6, (*Sepsi-Szent-György*, or *Gergesmarkt*), a market tn. Transylvania, Szekler Stuhl, r. bank Aluta, 16 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt. It is the head-quarters of a Szekler regiment, and has a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 2000.

GYÖRK, several places, Hungary; particularly.—1, (*Heric-Gyork*), a vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, 4 m. from Bagh; with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1255.—2, (*Vamos-Györk*), a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, dist. and 4 m. from Gyöngyös; with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1100.

GYÖRKÖNY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 4 m. from Paks; with a Protestant church. Pop. 1418.

GYOROK, several places, Hungary; particularly—1, a market tn. Thither Theiss, co. and 12 m. E. Arad. It contains a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1590.—2, (*Szillös-Györök*), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, on a slope surrounded by hills, near l. bank lake Balaton, 103 m. S.W. Pesth. It contains a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1660.

GYSWYL, a vil. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, 5 m. S.S.W. Sarnen. Near it a small lake was drained during last century, and rendered arable; at the same time much improving the salubrity of the locality. The neat church is in a lofty and conspicuous position. Pop. 1324.

GYULA (MAGYAR and NEMETH), a market tn. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Bekes, on the Körös, which is here navigable, and traverses a plain between vineyards and morasses. It consists of two distinct villages, on opposite sides of the

river; has a Protestant, a Greek united, and Greek non-united church, a castle, and court-house; a trade in salt, cattle, and wine, which is extensively grown in the district. The climate is said to be somewhat unhealthy. Pop. 18,495.

GYULAFALVA, or GYÜLESTY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a tolerably fertile district on the Mara, 9 m. from Szigeth. It contains a Greek church, and the ruins of an old monastery. Pop. 1070.

GYULAJ, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, on the boundary of co. Szalthmar, circle of Bathor, and 3 m. distant from Nyir-Bathor. It contains a Protestant and a Greek church. Pop. 1299.

H.

[*H* is sometimes used interchangeably with *G*.]

HAAG.—1, A market tn. Upper Bavaria, 27 m. E.N.E. Munich; with a parish church, castle, and hospital. Pop. 870.—2, A market tn. Upper Austria, in a gorge of the Hausrück mountains, 31 m. W.S.W. Linz. It contains a church, parsonage, and school-house. Pop. 1977.

HAAKSBERGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 25 m. E. by S. Deventer. It has a neat Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church; a synagogue, and a school. Pop., agricultural, 1408.

HAAMSTEDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. Schouwen, 8 m. S.W. Brouwershaven. It is one of the prettiest places in the island; its streets are beautifully lined with trees; and it has a Calvinistic church, a school, an old castle, and an annual fair. Pop. 704.

HAAREN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch; with a R. Catholic church and seminary; and an annual fair. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture and fruit-growing. Pop. 1492.—2, A vil. Hanover, prov. Osnabrück, bail. and 6 m. S.E. Meppen; with a custom-house, court-house; and a good deal of shipping. Pop. 2030.—3, A vil., Rhenish-Prussia, gov. and circle Aix-la-Chapelle; with a parish church, an annual fair, and lead mines. P. 1071.

HAARLEM, or HARLEM [Latin, *Harlemum*], a tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. W. Amsterdam, on the railway thence to Rotterdam; and intersected by the Spaarne, which flows from Lake Haarlem to the IJ; and along which a considerable traffic is maintained. The town is well and regularly built; kept clean, and lighted with gas; part of its old fortifications, and some of the ten gates it formerly had, are still to be seen; and the ramparts, being well planted, afford agreeable walks. It has broad streets, traversed by canals, crossed by numerous bridges. The principal streets open into the Grootemarkt [Great market], the largest of the numerous market-places of the town, and in which stand the townhall, an old edifice, containing a collection of good portraits of the counts of Holland; the church of St. Bavon, the finest in Haarlem—containing the celebrated organ, long reputed the largest and finest in existence; but now exceeded in size by the organs of Birmingham and York, and rivalled, if not excelled, in tone and power, by Mooser's organ in Fribourg—and the house and statue of Laurens Janszoon Coster, whom Dutchmen claim to be the inventor of movable types. The Prinsenhof, in which the Estates of N. Holland meet, is an old building behind the townhall; but neither it nor any of the other buildings of Haarlem present peculiar architectural features. There are four Calvinistic, six R. Catholic, and five Baptist churches, a Remonstrant, an Evangelical Lutheran, and a synagogue. The hospitals for the aged, the poor, the infirm, and the sick, and other benevolent institutions, are numerous; and there are a gymnasium, Latin school, normal school for teachers, commercial, industrial, charity, town, and other schools; several literary and scientific societies, with associations for music and art; Teyler's institution for the promotion of learning, with a museum of natural history, and a collection of works of art; a town library, and a gallery of the works of modern artists.

Haarlem was at one time famous for its cotton manufactures, and for its bleacheries; linen from various quarters, even from Silesia, being sent here to be bleached, and subsequently sold under the name of Holland. Along with its population, now not much more than half what it once was, the manufactures have greatly fallen off; still there are here some flourishing cotton factories, several ribbon factories and bleacheries, a letter foundry, somewhat celebrated for its Hebrew and Greek types; and ship-building, rope-making, and the manufacture of salt, soap, beer, vinegar, Bremen-green, &c., are carried on; and there are saw, mustard, malt, and corn-mills. Haarlem is also the great mart for bulbous roots, especially hyacinths, tulips, and onions, which are extensively cultivated in the outskirts, and sent to all parts of Europe. There are six annual fairs—chiefly for horses and pigs.

In 1573 it capitulated, after a seven months' siege, to the Spaniards, under Alva, who, in the contest, lost 10,000 men. Contrary to the terms of the surrender, Alva caused upwards of 2000 persons—including the Protestant ministers, the garrison, and many of the citizens, to be put to death. It is the birth-place of the lexicographer, Dirk Schrevel (Schrevelius); and the painters Ostade, Jan Weenix, the Wouvermans, E. Van der Velde, Berchem, Van der Helst, Ruisdael, Pieter van Loo, &c. Pop. 30,916.—(Van der Aa.)

HAARLEM (LAKE OF) [Dutch, *Haarlemmermeer*], formerly an extensive shallow sheet of water, Holland, adjoining and communicating with the IJ, between Haarlem and Amsterdam, about 12 m. long by 7 m. broad. Previously to the 15th century it can scarcely be said to have existed, excepting that the spot now in its centre was then a marsh of considerable extent. Towards the end of the 16th century it greatly increased in size, by the sudden union of four small lakes, previously at some distance from each other. It subsequently increased still more, and its further encroachments were only restrained by strong dykes, maintained at great expense. Its shores were studded with villas, and its waters with boats. It was only 14 ft. deep—6 ft. of water and 8 ft. of mud—the alluvial debris of the Swiss mountains brought down by the Rhine, whence durable bricks, called clinkers, are made. The States-General of Holland having sanctioned a plan for draining the lake, three large steam-engines were made in England, and erected for the purpose of pumping out the water; and so efficiently did they work, that upwards of 45,000 acres of excellent arable and pasture land has been added to the country. The soil thus reclaimed now forms a commune, which in 1868 numbered fully 10,000 inhabitants.

HAASE, or HASE [Latin, *Hasa*], a river, Germany, which rises in the Teutoburger forest, in the S. of Hanover, 10 m. S.E. Osnabrück, passes that town, and flows N. to Quackenbrück, near the frontiers of Oldenburg, when it turns W., and joins r. bank Ems, at the town of Meppen, after a course of about 100 m. A canal, cut from Quackenbrück to Haselünne, has cut off a very circuitous part of its course, and considerably improved its navigation.

HAASTRECHT, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Ijssel, 2 m. E. Gouda; with an elegant townhall, a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, a school, and a noted horse fair. Pop. 784.

HABA (LA), a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and about 55 m. from Badajoz, on a height. It is poorly built; and has very irregular, winding, and ill-paved streets; a parish church and townhouse; manufactures of linen and baize; and numerous flour-mills. Pop. 3020.

HABAY, two places, Belgium.—1, (*-la-Neuve*), A vil. and com., prov. Luxembourg, on the Rulles, 10 m. W. Arlon. It has blast-furnaces and other iron-works; two breweries, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1595.—2, (*-la-Vieille*), A vil. and com. near the former; with a blast-furnace and two flour-mills. Pop. 1030.

HABBERLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 795 ac. Pop. 144.

HABELSCHWERDT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 60 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circle of same name, on a height, between the Neisse and Weistritz, at their confluence. It is walled, defended by three forts, and entered by three gates. It has a court of law and several public offices; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, an hospital, and a court-house; manufactures of tobacco and starch; tile-works, several mills, stone-quarries, a trade in flax, a weekly market, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2800.——The CIRCLE; area, 230 geo. sq. m. Pop. 48,189.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a manufacturing township, England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. S.W. Burnley, containing numerous cotton-mills, several extensive print-works, and valuable coal-mines. Pop. 18,613.

HABERN, or HABR [Latin, *Mons Fagi*], a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. S.S.E. Czaslau, on the little Sazawa; with a castle, parish church, synagogue, townhouse, school, and hospital; three mills, a trade in cattle, and monthly fairs. P. 1956.

HABESH. *See* ABYSSINIA.

HABROUGH, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2750 ac. Pop. 368.

HABROWA (UNTER), a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, on the small river Kniezna; with manufactures of cloth, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1023.

HABSAL, or HAPZAL, a seaport tn. Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circle of same name, on the Baltic, 54 m. S.W. Revel. It consists of wooden houses; has a Lutheran church, two schools, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral; two large annual fairs; and a harbour, at which the principal exports are corn, flax, wax, and juniper-berries; the imports are salt, wine, colonial produce, &c. Pop. 1500.——The CIRCLE is flat throughout, and grows considerable quantities of corn, beans, flax, and hops. Area, 1039 geo. sq. m. Pop. 66,000.

HABSBURG, or HAPSBURG, a vil. Switzerland, can. Aargau, dist. of, and 4 m. S.W. Brugg, remarkable as possessing, in its old castle, the cradle of the house of Austria. The only part of the original building now remaining is a square keep, about 70 ft. high. It stands on a hill, and commands a picturesque and interesting view, not very extensive, but large enough to take in more than all the original domains of a family destined to occupy so conspicuous a place among the dynasties of Europe.

HACCOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 363 ac. Pop. 17.

HACCONBY, or HACKENDY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3220 ac. Pop. 454.

HACCOURT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. N.N.W. Liége, on the great Aaz; with a brewery and flour-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 1409.

HACEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 705 ac. Pop. 79.

HACHA (LA), or RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, a tn. and small seaport, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, cap. prov. Hacha, and at the embouchure of river of same name, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Martha; lat. 11° 33′ N.; lon. 72° 52′ 30″ W. The TOWN, situated on the open coast, lies low, and requires to be approached with caution, on account of sandbanks. It has some trade, chiefly with France, in exporting red-wood and fustic.——The RIVER, at one time celebrated for its pearl fisheries, rises in the Sierra-de-Santa-Martha, and enters the Caribbean Sea at the above town, after a course of about 100 m.

HACHENBURG, a tn. Germany, Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, on the Westerwald, 24 m. W.N.W. Weilburg. It is walled; has a castle, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a superior school, and manufactures of linen, red leather, pipe tops, and tobacco. Pop. 1468. Area of bail. 57 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,754.

HACHESTON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1726 ac. Pop. 510.

HACHY, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 7 m. W. Arlon. It has a limestone quarry and limekilns, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1839.

HACKENSACK, a tn. U. States, New Jersey, on river of same name, 12 m. N. by W. New York. It has a court-house, county offices, three churches, and two academies. Pop. (1870), 8038.——The RIVER, after a S. course of about 40 m., falls into Newark bay.

HACKETSTOWN, a small market tn. and par. Ireland, cos. Carlow and Wicklow. The TOWN, on an elevated position, 16 m. E. by N. Carlow, has a neat parish church, R. Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, two free schools; and a trade in corn and potatoes. Market on Thursday. Pop. 919. Area of par., 11,618 ac. Pop. 2944.

HACKFORD, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, 754 ac. Pop. 255.—2, (*-by-Reepham*), 754 ac. Pop. 712.

HACKING (PORT), a beautiful harbour, New S. Wales, 18 m. S. Port Jackson; lat. 34° 4′ S.; lon. 151° 17′ E.

HACKINGTON, par. Eng. Kent; 1984 ac. Pop. 532.

HACKMYS, par. Irel. Cork and Limerick; 2312 ac. Pop. 359.

HACKNESS, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 9857 ac. Pop. 668.

HACKNESS (CAPE), a headland, Scotland, co. Orkney, on the S.E. coast of isl. Shapinshay.

HACKNEY, a tn. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N. by E. London, of which it forms a suburb. The streets are in general straight, well paved, clean, and lighted with gas; and houses substantial and commodious; supply of water plentiful. There are two Episcopalian churches, several chapels of ease, and places of worship belonging to various denominations of Dissenters—the greater part of which are large and handsome. The churchyard is spacious, and so tastefully laid out as to form one of the most pleasing parochial cemeteries near London. There are several parochial, British, and infant schools; a Church of England school, in connection with King's College, London; a theological seminary, and a literary and scientific institution, at which lectures are delivered by the most eminent professors. The London orphan asylum, instituted 1813, and erected 1823, contains about 400 children of both sexes. There are also numerous almshouses, and other useful charities. The extensive silk-mills, formerly existing here, have long been discontinued. The fields and open spaces about Hackney have been rapidly covered with houses. The proximity of Victoria Park, and the erection of a large number of manufacturing establishments in the marshes, have brought in a large influx of population. Hackney unites with Bethnal Green and Shoreditch in sending two members to Parliament. Sir Ralph Sadler and Howard the philanthropist are said to have been natives of the parish. Pop. bor. 362,427; par. 124,877.

HACTHORN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2890 ac. Pop. 258.

HAD (RAS EL), or RASALGETT, a prominent headland or cape, Arabia, S.E. coast; lat. 22° 33′ N.; lon. 59° 55′ E. (n.) The mountains overlooking this promontory, called Jebel Huther, or Green Mountains, are uneven, about 6000 ft. high, and may be seen 60 m. in clear weather.

HADAMAR, a tn. Germany, Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, on the Els, 6 m. N.N.W. Limburg. It is walled; has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a pædagogium, and lying-in-hospital; manufactures of tobacco, and an iron-mill. Pop. 2184. Area of bail. 43 geo. sq. m. Pop. 18,127.

HADDAM, a vil. and township, U. States, Connecticut, 23 m. S.E. Hartford; with a court-house, a jail, a Congregational church, and an academy. Pop. 2599.

HADDEBY, HETHÄBY, or HEIDERO, a vil. Prussia, Schleswig, on the Schlei, opposite the town of Schleswig. Its original church was the earliest founded in Denmark; the archbishop Ansgarius, surnamed the Apostle of the N., having here had a small chapel in the beginning of the ninth century. The present church, composed of unhewn field stones or boulders, was built early in the 13th century.

HADDENHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 3150 ac. Pop. 1703.—2, Cambridge; 8912 ac. Pop. 2118.

HADDINGTON, or EAST LOTHIAN, a maritime co. Scotland, bounded, N. and N.W. by the Firth of Forth, N.E. and E. by the North Sea, S. by Berwick, and S.W. by Edinburghshire; about 27 m. long, E. to W.; greatest breadth, 15 m.; area, 174,080 ac., of which about four-fifths are arable, or fit for cultivation. The surface rises gently, though not uniformly, from the coast, towards the Lammermuir hills, which form its S. boundary. It is watered by the Tyne, which divides the county, S.W. to N.E., into two nearly equal portions; there are several other streams of less size. The old red sandstone forms a considerable portion of this county, generally resting upon transition rocks, covered by the coal formation. The Lammermuir range, 500 to 1700 ft. high, is composed chiefly of grauwacke, with nearly vertical strata. Coal, limestone, clay-ironstone, clay, and sandstone—the former suitable for brick-making, and the latter for building—abound; and there are several whin quarries, producing excellent material for road-making. The climate, though healthy, is so extremely various, that harvest is some-

times nearly a month later in one part of the county than another. Haddingtonshire is an entirely agricultural district, in the strictest sense of the word; and has been long celebrated for the skill and success with which its husbandry has been conducted. Along the coast, the soil is a rich, light, reddish loam; it gradually varies to clay towards the upper districts; and its general character is that of a clay bottom. The lower grounds are not surpassed, in point of productiveness, by many places in the kingdom. The principal crop is wheat. Potatoes, also, are extensively cultivated; and turnips attain a perfection here which they reach nowhere else in the United Kingdom. Sheep are bred, but not to any great extent, particularly on the Lammermuir hills; the greater proportion being Cheviots. Few cattle are reared; but fattening stock of all descriptions constitutes a regular part of the economy of every well-conducted farm. Farm buildings, generally, extensive and commodious; and implements of the most improved description. The average size of farms is about 250 ac., almost universally let on lease for 19 and 21 years. With exception of some considerable distilleries, there are few manufactures of any importance. The county sends a member to Parliament. Pop. (1841), 27,890; (1851), 36,386; (1861), 37,634; (1871), 37,771.

HADDINGTON, a parl. and royal bor. and market tn., Scotland, cap. of above co., on a branch of the N. British railway, 17 m. E. by N. Edinburgh, on the Tyne, by which it is separated from the suburb of Nungate, the communication being maintained by a bridge of four arches. The town consists of four streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles; lighted with gas; and lined with handsome and well-stocked shops. It has a townhouse, a fine structure, with a spire 150 ft. high; and handsome county buildings, a venerable Gothic parish church of the 13th or 14th century, surmounted by a square tower, 90 ft. high; a new parish church, called St. John's, an elegant Gothic edifice; a Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal chapel, a congregation of Old Light Seceders, an Independent, and a Methodist chapel. The educational institutions are a grammar school, a burgh, a parochial, and several private and Sunday schools. There are other four public libraries, several religious and benevolent societies, and an agricultural and horticultural society.

The chief trade of Haddington arises from its corn-market, held on Fridays—the most important in Scotland, with exception of Dalkeith. There is also some trade in wool. Near it are three distilleries, and three breweries; some considerable iron foundries, tanneries, corn-mills, &c.

Haddington was the birth-place of Alexander II., King of Scotland. It unites with N. Berwick, Dunbar, Lauder, and Jedburgh, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 4007; of par., 5735, in 1871.

HADDISCOE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2071 ac. Pop. 420.

HADDON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Huntingdon; 1214 ac. Pop. 126.—2, (*East*), Northampton; 2572 ac. Pop. 650.—3, (*West*), Northampton; 2900 ac. Pop. 989.

HADERSLEBEN [Danish, *Haderslev*], a tn. Prussia, duchy of, and 52 m. N. Schleswig, cap. bail. of same name, in a valley, where the Hadersleben Damm communicates by a small stream with the Hadersleben Fiord, in the Little Belt. It consists of an old and a new town; contains a parish church in which Danish, and another handsome church in which German is preached; a courthouse, normal school, and well-endowed hospital; and has several breweries and distilleries; and a trade in corn, spirits, and cheese. The harbour, at present, is only a winter haven of the fifth class, with 7 ft. water; but operations have been commenced to deepen both it and the fiord. The outer harbour is at the custom-house of Stevelt. Pop. 8293.—The bail. is the largest and most N. in the duchy. Area, 584 geo. sq. m. Pop. 46,500.

HADHAM, two pars. Eng. Hertford:—1, (*Little*); 3068 ac. Pop. 878.—2, (*Much*); 4457 ac. Pop. 1264.

HADHAZ, a tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcz, 11 m. N. Debreczin. It is a privileged town of the Haiducks; stands in a district which, though scantily wooded, is fertile, producing much corn and rearing many cattle; and contains both a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 4502.

HADISAH, or HADITH, an isl., Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 130 m. N.W. Bagdad, in the Euphrates. It contains a town, composed of about 400 houses, built on the ruins of the ancient Hadith. The river is here about 300 yards wide, and 18 ft. deep. In the season of floods, the current runs at the rate of 4 m. an hour.—(Chesney.)

HADJYPOOR, or HAJEEPOOR.—1, A tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, l. bank Ganges, at the confluence of the Gunduck with the latter river, and nearly opposite Patna; lat. 25° 41′ N.; lon. 85° 21′ E. Saltpetre is manufactured in the vicinity in large quantities. Hadjypoor is noted also for its annual horse fair, on which occasion thousands of Hindoos wash away their sins at the junction of the waters.——2, A vil. Punjab, l. bank Chenab, 18 m. from its confluence with the Gara, and 42 m. W. Mooltan; lat. 29° 36′ N.; lon. 71° 12′ E.

HADLEIGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The TOWN, on the Brett, 8 m. W. Ipswich, is a station on the Hadleigh branch of the Eastern Counties railway. It consists of one principal street, and a number of smaller ones diverging from it; lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; houses mostly of an antique appearance, many of them presenting curious specimens of old domestic architecture, though several modern erections have recently been built. It has a large and handsome church, chiefly in the later English style, with an elegant tower and spire; chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; a national, and British, and several other schools. The woollen trade, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, has long since declined. There is a large silk-factory, and a considerable business is done in malt; but the inhabitants, generally, are employed in agricultural labour. Market day, Monday; three fairs annually. On Oldham common, in the vicinity of the town, is a neat monument to the memory of Dr. Rowland Taylor, the martyr, formerly rector of Hadleigh, who was burned in 1555. Area of par., 4288 ac. Pop. 3716.

HADLEIGH, par. Eng. Essex; 2679 ac. Pop. 412.

HADLEY, a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, 77 m. W. Boston; with a Congregational church, and a flourishing academy. Pop. 1814.

HADLEY-MONKEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex. The VILLAGE, 12 m. N.N.W. London, contains an ancient church, places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and national and infant schools. Area of par. 2530 ac. P. 1003.

HADLOW, par. Eng. Kent; 5866 ac. Pop. 2395.

HADMERSLEBEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 19 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode, and on the railway from Magdeburg to Brunswick. It is walled; has a Protestant parish church, and a superior burgher school; a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 804.

HADRAMÂUT, a division of S. Arabia, bounded, W. by Yemen, N. by the great desert of El Ahkaf, or the billows of sand, N.E. by Omân, and S.E. by the ocean. It is evidently the Hazarmaveth of Scripture (Gen. x. 26), peopled by the posterity of Joktan (Yoktan or Kahtan). The name, Hadramâut, is an ancient territorial appellation—the connection of which, with the political divisions of the country, has long since passed away; and, at the present day, its application is confined to narrower limits than those which, on the authority of Arab geographers, have been stated above. Mahrah, or the country of the Mahrí, extending from Keshín, N.E. along the coast, is no longer included in it; and the limits of modern Hadramâut, along the coast, though limits in Arabia are nowhere fixed with precision, may be said to be W. the Bay of Ghubbet-Ain, lon. 48° E.; and E. Sihût, lon. 51° 20′. Thus limited, Hadramâut has, on the seashore, a length of about 200 m.; but there are some who restrict the name to a tract extending only about 60 m. in length, from Makallah E. The interior extent of the country is not so easily defined; but there is reason to believe that the elevated tract, embracing the habitable valleys, and separating the desert of Ahkaf from the sea, has a breadth of about 120 m. Immediately behind the coast rises a chain of mountains which reaches a height of from 2000 to 5000 ft. The hills near the sea are of limestone, but the main range is probably granitic; farther in the interior, probably from 60 to 70 m. in a straight line from the coast, commences a table-land, 8000 ft. in height, and covered with fine sandstone. It is in the valleys and glens of this plateau that the fertile spots are to be found, which may be presumed to have given rise to the early celebrity of Hadramâut. The Baron von Wrede, thus describes the prospect which here met his eyes:

—'The sudden appearance of the Wadi Doán took me by surprise, and impressed me much with the grandeur of the scene. The ravine, 500 ft. wide, and 600 ft. in depth, is inclosed between perpendicular rocks—the debris of which form, in one part, a slope reaching to half their height. On this slope, towns and villages rise contiguously in the form of an amphitheatre; while below the date-grounds, covered with a forest of trees, the river, about 20 ft. broad, and inclosed by high and walled embankments, is seen first winding through fields laid out in terraces, then pursuing its course in the open plain, which is irrigated by small canals branching from it.' The place here indicated lies probably 80 m. N.W. Makallah. Several other valleys or wadies open into it, intersecting the elevated land in many directions, and all containing villages and cultivated fields. As all these valleys support a comparatively numerous population, the discovery of their existence fully explains the ancient importance of Hadramáut. The only place of any note on the coast of Hadramáut, is Makallah, which is indeed the chief commercial depôt of the S. coast of Arabia.

The inhabitants, Hadarémí, of the present day, retain many traces of their ancient industry and civilization. Like their ancestors, the Chatramotitæ, or Chatramonitæ, of Greek and Roman writers, they are still renowned for courage, as well as for commercial enterprize. Hadramáut exports to India frankincense, myrrh, aloes, and dragon's-blood; to Yemen, carpets, silk shawls, linen, and yambéas or girdle-knives. About 70 vessels are employed in the Indian trade. —(Niebuhr's *Descr. de l'Arabie;* Baron von Wrede, *in Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xiv.; Capt. Haines, in do., vol. xv.)

HADRES, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, on the frontiers of Moravia. It has a castle and a poorhouse; limestone quarries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1560.

HADSOR, par. Eng. Worcester; 940 ac. Pop. 194.

HADSTOCK, par. Eng. Essex; 1870 ac. Pop. 576.

HAEGHT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant. 7 m. N.N.W. Louvain, a station on the railway to Malines. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 2280.

HAELEN, an agricultural vil. and com., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 10½ m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 2309.

HAELTERT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. S.E. Ghent. The spinning of flax and weaving of linen are the chief employments; but there are also two brick-works, an oil and two flour mills, and an annual fair for horses and cattle. Pop. 3482.

HÆMUS, a mountain, Turkey. *See* Balkan.

HAERLEBEKE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 4 m. N.E. Courtrai, on the railway thence to Ghent; once an important fortress. It has manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 4486.

HAESDONCK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 24 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2296.

HAFF, Stettin, or Pomeranian Haff, a lagoon, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land, and communicating with it through the Swine, at Swinemunde; the Peene, at Peenemunde; and the Dievenow. It is divided into the Gross [great] and Klein [little] Haff; communicates W. with Achter-water; receives the rivers Oder, Ihna, Ucher, and Peene; and measures 30 m. E. to W., by about 12 m. N. to S. Its S. arm forms the harbour of Stettin.

HAFNARFIORD [Danish, *Havnefjord*], a vil. Iceland, Gullbringu-Syssel, on a fiord of same name, in the S. of the isl., S.S.E. Reikiavik. It has a harbour, which, though small, being deep, secure, and free from drift ice, is considered one of the best in Iceland.

HAFNERZELL, or Obernzell, a market tn. Lower Bavaria, Middle Franconia, r. bank Danube, 9 m. E. Passau. It has two churches; and manufactures of linen, porcelain, and earthenware, tobacco, lead pencils, and crucibles. The last two derive their materials from a mine of graphite in the vicinity. Pop. 1264.

HAGBOURNE, par. Eng. Berks; 2755 ac. Pop. 905.

HAGE, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 12 m. N.W. Aurich, bail. Berum. It has a parish church. Pop. 843.

HAGEN, a tn. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m. W. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Volme and Empe. It has four churches and chapels; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, leather hats, and ironware. Near it is an alabaster quarry. Pop. 6092.—The circle is hilly, and of indifferent fertility; inhabitants chiefly employed in manufactures. Area, 132 geo. sq. m. P. 42,264.

HAGENBURG, a tn. Germany, Lippe-Schaumburg, cap. bail. of same name, not far from the S. shore of Lake Steinhude. It has a parish church; and manufactures of linen cloth and drills. Pop. tn., 1143; bail., 4600.

HAGENOW, a tn. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist. of same name, 16 m. S.W. Schwerin, on the Schmaar, and on a branch of the Hamburg and Berlin railway to Schwerin. It is an ancient place; has a church, numerous distilleries, and four annual fairs. Pop. tn., 2657. Area of dist., 76 geo. sq. m. Pop. 8436.

HAGERSTOWN, a vil., U. States, Maryland, pleasantly situated W. bank Anticam Creek, 66 m. W.N.W. Baltimore. It is regularly built of stone or brick; and contains nine churches, two academies, a handsome courthouse, townhall, almshouse, and jail. Pop. 3750.

HAGETMAU, a tn. France, dep. Landes, 19 m. S. by W. Mont-de-Marsan, agreeably situated on the Louts, in a country abounding in feathered game. It has manufactures of coarse linen, potteries, tanneries, and oil-mills; and a trade in the wine of the district, corn, maize, flax, chestnuts, ortolans, leather, and cattle. Pop. 3098.

HAGGARDSTOWN, par. Irel. Louth; 1400 ac. P. 918.

HAGGERSTONE, a high rocky isl., N.E. coast Australia; lat. 12° 1′ 40″ S.; lon. 143° 12′ E. Separated from Sir Everard Home's group by a channel 3 m. wide.

HAGGLINGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, about 5 m. from Bremgarten, in a hilly but fertile and well-cultivated district. It has a parish church, and manufactures of straw-plait. The religious war, usually called the Kapellerkrieg, was terminated by a peace made here in 1531. P. 1490.

HAGIA-Deka, a tn. isl. Crete, near the ruins of ancient Gortynia, 20 m. S.S.W. Candia. It contains the remains of a metropolitan Greek church. The ruins of the famous labyrinth are at no great distance.

HAGLEY, par. Eng. Worcester; 2363 ac. Pop. 935.

HAGNABY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 640 ac. Pop. 91.

HAGUE (The) [Dutch, *'S Gravenhage—the Counts' Hedge, Hage*, or *den Haag;* German, *Haag;* French, *La Haye;* Italian, *Aja;* Latin, *Haga comitum*], one of the chief towns of Holland, cap. prov. S. Holland, 33 m. S.W. Amsterdam, 24 m. N.W. Rotterdam, on the railway thence to Leyden, within 3 m. of the sea; lat. (St. James's Church), 52° 4′ 18″ N.; lon. 4° 18′ 42″ E. (R.) It is the residence of the King, and of the foreign ambassadors, and the seat of the States-General of the Netherlands, and of the principal part of the central administration of the kingdom. It is pleasantly situated, defended from the sea-winds on the one side by lofty downs, and on the others surrounded by fine arable or meadow-land, or by a thick shady wood It is in the form of an irregular quadrangle; and, for width and straightness of streets, and general elegance of public buildings, will stand comparison with most continental towns. All of its suburban houses, in particular, have a fine appearance; those of an inferior kind being found more towards the centre of the town. It is kept clean; but the water, in its numerous canals, being very stagnant, emits an offensive smell. One of the finest buildings in the Hague is the palace of King William, Count of Nassau, containing a collection of paintings. Other important structures are the Royal Palace, the palace of the Prince of Orange, the palace of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, a plain neat house; the Binnenhof or the court of Holland, a large irregular building, in various styles, on the Vijverberg, founded in 1249, and containing the hall of assembly of the States-General, and various government offices; also the provincial government-house, a large roomy edifice, the townhall, museum, royal library, with collections of coins; a cannon foundry, one of the largest and most conspicuous buildings in the town, &c. The museum, formerly Prins Mauritshuis, contains a picture-gallery, chiefly confined to Dutch masters, some of whose finest works are here; it also contains a fine collection of curiosities from China, Japan, and the Dutch colonies; those from Japan being peculiarly interesting and varied. There are also an arsenal, prisons, theatre (a respectable building), flesh-hall, two butter-houses, and a weigh-house. The churches, 12 in number, are three Calvinistic, St. James's, one of the largest churches in Holland, and, at the same time,

a very fine building of the 16th century; the Prince's and the new church; a French Reformed, English Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran, Remonstrant, and five R. Catholic, with two synagogues; many of these churches, besides those specified, are large and elegant buildings. The benevolent institutions, including infirmaries, hospitals for the aged, the



THE ROYAL PALACE AT THE HAGUE.

infirm, and the young, are numerous; there are likewise many religious and missionary associations, societies for the promotion of the natural and physical sciences, literature, music, the fine arts, &c.; and several excellent private collections of paintings. The Hague, in like manner, is well provided with educational institutions; besides the town gymnasium, the school of anatomy, and the royal music and commercial schools, there are a great number of other schools for the higher and elementary branches, and several charity schools. There are six squares, three of which are planted with trees, and have pleasant promenades; and several markets, including two fish markets, one of which is well supplied with live sea-fish from Schevingen; in the other, river-fish chiefly are sold. Many of the inhabitants subsist from the traffic created by the presence of the court and the States-General; but considerable manufactures are likewise carried on. The Hague is the chief book mart in Holland; and has 10 printers, and six lithographers. There are seven ship-building yards, six brandy distilleries, and three breweries; with vinegar, rope, and tan-works, hat, button, and carriage-makers, paper, oil, trass, veneer, malt, and corn mills.

The origin of the Hague may be traced to the building of a hunting seat here of the Counts of Holland in 1250; but it has risen into importance chiefly since the beginning of the present century, and mainly through being made the residence of the court and the foreign ministers, and the seat of the States-General and the Government. It is the birth-place of William II. Prince of Orange, and William III. Prince of Orange and King of England; of Huygens, the mathematician; Boerhaave, the physician; Bilderdijk, the poetess; and it was the residence and death-place of Barneveldt and the De Witts. Pop. (1840), 60,614; (1868), 89,068.—(Van der Aa, *Woordenboek der Nederlanden; Statistisch Jaarboekje.*)

HAGUE (LA), a cape, France, often improperly called *La Hogue*, N.W. extremity of dep. Manche, 16 m. W.N.W. Cherbourg, crowned by a castle. It has a light 160 ft. above the sea, and visible at the distance of 14 m.

HAGUENAU, or HAGENEAU, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 18 m. N. Strasburg, in the forest of Nour, on the Moder, which here divides into two branches, one of which traverses the town, while the other bathes it on the S. It is walled, flanked with towers, and ranks as a military place of the fourth class; contains five churches, a synagogue, communal college, cavalry barrack, and civil and military hospitals; has extensive manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, grease, soap, tar, earthenware, and starch; tanneries, breweries, madder, cotton, and hemp mills; a trade in timber, wool, madder, and hops; and four annual fairs. Pop. 11,071.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2430 ac. Pop. 651.

HAI-FUNG, two tns. China.—1, Prov. Shantung, cap. dist. of same name, near the confines of Chihle; lat. 37° 50′ N.; lon. 117° 44′ E. It is thinly inhabited.—2, Prov. Quangtong, 82 m. E. Canton; lat. 23° 7′ N.; lon. 115° 20′ E.

HAI-KHEOU-SO, a maritime tn. China, prov. Quangtong, N. coast isl. Hainan, and chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 8 m. N. Kiung-Chau-foo, the capital. It is well built, and generally well kept; exports sugar, areca nuts, salt, and tanned hides; and imports English cloths and other articles.

HAI-TAN, an isl. China Sea, strait of Formosa, off the coast of Fokien, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Surface mountainous, but cultivated.

HAIDE, or HAIDA, four places, Bohemia—1, A tn. circle of, and 29 m. N.E. Leitmeritz; with spacious, regularly-formed streets, a church, and a school. It is the centre of the Bohemian glass trade. Both the weekly market and the annual fair are important. Pop. 1243.—2, *Haid* or *Hayde*, A tn. circle of, and 25 m. W. Pilsen, in a marshy district. It is walled; and has a castle and a parish church. Pop. 1530.—3, *Haid*, A vil. circle of, and 22 m. S. Budweis; with a parish church, townhouse, and burgher hospital; a distillery, two mills, and several annual fairs. Pop. 679.—4, A market tn., circle Budweis; with a parish church, townhouse, and school; a distillery, a mill, and several annual fairs. P. 639.

HAIDHAUSEN, a vil., Upper Bavaria, l. bank Isar, opposite to Munich, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has two churches, two castles, an hospital of incurables; and manufactures of silk, hats, and paint brushes. P. 3700.

HAIDUCKEN, or HAJDUCKEN-DISTRICT, a once privileged district, Hungary, comprising the Haiduck towns, and consisting of three detached portions, enclosed by cos. Szabolcs and Bihar; area, 284 geo. sq. m. It consists of a plain, almost unbroken by a single hill; and is of remarkable fertility, producing corn, tobacco, and wine in abundance; and fattening great numbers of cattle. The Haiducks, of whom five-sixths are Protestants, enjoyed till 1848 important privileges, which were conferred on them by John Corvinus, as a reward for military service. Pop. 61,019.

HAIGER, a tn. Germany, Nassau, bail. and 5 m. W.N.W. Dillenburg, on the Dille; with two Protestant churches, iron and steel works, a bark and two paper mills. Pop. 1125.

HAIGERLOCH, a tn., principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, cap. bail. of same name, in a valley on the Eyach, at the foot of a hill, crowned with an old castle. It has two churches, a synagogue, and an old Roman tower; a trade in cattle and several large fairs. Pop. 1458. Area of bail. 28 geo. sq. m. Pop. 10,976.

HAIK (LAKE), Abyssinia, Amhara, touching the N. boundary of Shoa and Efat, about lat. 10° 40′ N.; lon. 39° 10′ E.; circumference, about 45 m. The shores in the W. and N. are not high, nor steep; but those of the S. and E. are surrounded by high and steep mountains. Aquatic birds of various plumage abound in the lake; fish also are plentiful, and many of them of large size. Near the S.E. shore there is an island called Debra Nagoodguad—Hill of Thunder, on which there is a convent and a church, and a pop. of 350, consisting of monks, priests, scholars, and servants.

HAIL-WESTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1553 ac. P. 423.

HAILE, par. Eng. Cumberland; 3220 ac. Pop. 330.

HAILES, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1520 ac. Pop. 90.

HAILSHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Sussex. The TOWN, 18 m. E. Brighton, near Pevensey marsh, about 5½ m. from the sea, has a handsome church, with a lofty embattled tower; places of worship for Baptists and Calvinists, a free, and three other daily schools, benefit and mutual improvement societies, and several small charities. Twine, cordage, matting, and horse hair-cloth for drying hops are made here to a considerable extent; and there is also a large

brewery; but the great body of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural labour. Area of par., 5283 ac. Pop. 2098.

HAIN, or GROSSENHAIN, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 20 m. N.W. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, in a fertile valley, l. bank Röder. It is entered by four gates; has three churches, one of them almost of a triangular shape; a town-house, with a lofty tower, two hospitals, and the picturesque ruins of an old monastery; manufactures of calico and sarsenet, paper, starch, vinegar, and leather; a printfield, several dye-works, a large worsted and other mills; and three annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. Pop. tn., 7840; bail., 31,249.

HAIN-ZUR-DREIEICH, or DREIEICHENHAIN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, circle and near Offenbach. It is walled; has two gates, a Lutheran and a Calvinistic church, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of hosiery, and several mills. Birth-place of the author Ewald. Pop. 946.

HAINA, a vil. of Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, circle of, and 9 m. from Frankenberg, r. bank Wohra, near its confluence with the Eder. It contains a Gothic church, an old monastery, now used partly as an hospital, and partly as a deaf and dumb and blind asylum; and has four mills. The painter Tischbein was born here. Pop. 772.

HAINAN, a large isl. China, prov. Quangtong, off peninsula Liou-tchou, from which it is separated by channel of same name, 15 m. broad, and difficult of navigation even for junks, being filled with shoals and coral reefs. It separates the China Sea from the Gulf of Tonquin, lies between lat. 18° 10′ and 20° N.; lon. 108° 20′ and 111° E.; and is 185 m. S.W. to N.E., by 90 m. broad. The E. coast is steep and rocky; on the S. coast are commodious and safe bays, with good anchorage, during the N.E. monsoons; the N.W. coast is low, and bordered with sandbanks. The wild animals are the tiger, rhinoceros, deers of various kinds, and venomous serpents. Inland, gold and lapis lazuli have been met with; and in some parts of the coast are salt-pans. The interior is occupied by an extensive mountain range, which forms the source of several considerable rivers, and some of the highest peaks of which rise above the limit of perpetual snow. Hainan is, on the whole, barren; but the level lands along the coast are fertile and well-cultivated, producing areca-nuts, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits; but the principal productions are rice, sweet potatoes, sugar, tobacco, fruits, medicinal plants, timber, including sandal-wood, braziletto, ebony, and rosewood, besides a variety of dye woods, and wax; the last obtained from an insect, called *pehlah-chung*, or white wax insect, which deposits it when laying its eggs.

The fisheries of the island are considerable; and thousands of junks come annually from Canton, to fetch cargoes of dried and salted fish. The inhabitants on the coasts are mostly Chinese from the mainland; but those in the interior are a different and distinct race, supposed to be the aborigines; they claim an entire independence of the Chinese government; and are described as a friendly, cheerful, and kind people, cleanly and industrious in their habits, and very persevering.

The island is subdivided into 13 districts, the respective towns of which are all on the coast. Some of these are very populous, having from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants. Capital, Kiung-chau-fu. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

HAINAUT, or HAINAULT, an anc. prov., now forming part of the N.E. of France and S.W. of Belgium. In the time of Cæsar, it was inhabited by the *Nervii*, a warlike people, of German origin; and did not, till the 7th century, take the name of Hainaut; supposed to be derived from the small river Haine which waters it. It was then governed by counts, who, however, were not regarded as hereditary, till the time of one of them, called Regnier Long Neck, who died in 916. The succession continued unbroken till 1436, when Jacqueline, the heiress of William IV., was forced to cede her territory to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Through his successors it passed to the House of Austria; and afterwards became divided into two parts—Austrian-Hainaut or Hainaut proper, nearly corresponding with the Belgian prov. of that name; and French-Hainaut, ceded to the French by the treaties of the Pyrenees in 1659, and of Nijmegen in 1678; and now included in the department du Nord.

HAINAUT, or HAINAULT, [Dutch, *Henegouwen*; German, *Hennegau*], a prov. Belgium, bounded, N. by Brabant and provs. E. and W. Flanders, E. Namur, and S. and W. France. Area, 1409 sq. m. Though nowhere properly mountainous, it is very hilly in the S.E., where it is covered by the W. Ardennes. In other directions it is generally flat, though well diversified. It belongs partly to the basin of the Scheldt, and partly to that of the Meuse—the former traversing its W. corner, and also receiving some of its drainage through the Dendre; and the latter draining a considerable portion of the E. by its tributary Sambre. About three-fourths of the whole surface is arable, and rather more than one-sixth under wood. Scarcely $\frac{1}{100}$ is waste. The soil is generally fertile; and produces in abundance cereal and leguminous crops, fruit of various kinds, flax, hemp, hops, oleaginous seeds, tobacco, chicory, hay, and green food. The meadows and pastures maintain great numbers of horses and cattle—the former much valued for draught, and the latter for dairy produce. The forests, situated chiefly in the S., furnish large quantities of timber and fuel. The latter, however, is better furnished by the coal mines, which are very productive, and extensively worked, both for home consumption and export, chiefly to France. The other minerals include iron, marble, millstones, building stone, and pavement. Manufactures are carried on to a great extent. Among others may be mentioned cutlery and all kinds of articles in iron, woollen and linen goods, hosiery, glass, leather, delft-ware and porcelain, bricks, and tiles, chicory, oil, soap, tobacco, beer, vinegar, spirits, &c. For administrative purposes, Hainaut is divided into six arrondissements—Mons, the capital, Tournai, Charleroi, Ath, Soignies, and Thuin, subdivided into 32 cantons. Pop. (1846), 714,708; (1868), 847,775.

HAINBURG, or HAIMBURG, a tn. Lower Austria, beautifully situated l. bank Danube, surrounded by vine-covered hills, 10 m. S.E. Vienna. It is walled; contains an old and also a fine new castle, to which Napoleon's sister, the wife of Murat, was permitted to retire, after she had lost the crown of Naples; and an ancient townhouse, with a Roman altar; and has very extensive manufactures of tobacco; and some shipping trade, two weekly markets, and three annual fairs. Hainburg was nearly all burned down in 1827; and has since been rebuilt in an improved form. Pop. 3844.

HAINDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 8 m. from Friedland, on the Wittig, at the foot of the Isergebirge; has a large and handsome church, six chapels, a Franciscan monastery, a school, a flour and two saw mills. Pop. 1358.

HAINE, a river, Belgium and France, rising in the Belgian prov. of Hainaut, and entering the Scheldt at Condé, in France, after a W. course of about 45 m. It is navigable, by means of sluices, from Mons to Condé. Principal affluents, the Honnelle and the Trouille.

HAINE, two places, Belgium.—1, (*-Saint-Paul*), A vil. and com. prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 10 m. E. Mons. Agriculture and the working of coal are the chief employments. Pop. 1059.—2, (*-Saint-Pierre*), A vil. and com. near the former; with an important glass-work, a copper foundry, and two flour-mills. Pop. 1148.

HAINEWALDE, a tn. Saxony, circle Bautzen, near Löbau; with a castle, a church, two schools, and an hospital; a fishery, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, several mills and bleachfields. Pop. 2571.

HAINFORD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1600 ac. Pop. 631.

HAINICHEN, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 41 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Little Striegitz. It is an old but stirring place; has a church, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth; and articles of dress in metal, a worsted and other mills, two bleachfields, and two annual fairs. The poet Gellert was born here. Pop. 6300.

HAINSPUCH, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 37 m. N. Leitmeritz. It contains a castle, parish church, and hospital, and has manufactures of linen and ribbons, a bleachfield, tile-works, and five mills. Pop. 2261.

HAINTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2306 ac. Pop. 323.

HAITERBACH, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 30 m. S.W. Stuttgart. A great deal of wool is prepared and hand-spun here. Pop. 1933.

HAITI, isl. W. Indies. *See* HAYTI.

HAKARI, or HAKIARI, a mountain dist. Turkish Koordistan, occupied by 50,000 families of Nestorian Christians, of which Giulamerk, 65 m. S. Van, is the capital.

HAKIN-KHAN, a small tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, r. bank Euphrates, 100 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir. It is extremely

poor, and contains an old castle. The country around is mountainous and arid; the rocks are all limestone.

HAL, or HALLE, a tn. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, 30 m. S.S.W. Brussels. It contains a fine old church, built in the 14th century, in the ogival style, with three naves, a majestic and well-proportioned choir, and an elegant tower; and a large and lofty townhouse, built in 1616; and has manufactures of articles in wood and wicker-work, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, soap-works, a corn, and several oil mills. It is a station on the railway to Brussels, and communicates, by the canal from Charleroi to Brussels, with the Sambre, Ruppel, and Scheldt. Pop. 7822.

HALA MOUNTAINS, an extensive and lofty range, Beloochistan, stretching N. to S., and terminating, in the latter direction, at Cape Monze, in the Arabian Sea; lat. 24° 48′ N.; lon. 66° 50′ E. Little is known, with certainty, of the heights of these mountains, but they are believed to attain, in some places, an elevation of upwards of 11,000 ft. above sea-level. One ascertained peak rises to 6000 ft. Two main passes intersect this lofty range of mountains—the Bolan and Moola passes; each the channel of a considerable torrent, and each affording a tedious, but not very difficult access, from the plains on the E. to the W. highlands. The Bolan Pass is about 50 m. long, with an ascent of 5000 ft.; the Moola Pass, 100 m. long; ascent, 4500 ft.

HALAM, par. Eng. Notts; 1310 ac. Pop. 390.

HALAS, a market tn. Hungary, dist. Little Cumania, among low hills, on a lake of same name, 80 m. S.S.E. Pesth. It is a poorly built and straggling place, contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and has a trade in cattle and wine, and three annual fairs. In the lake is an island which was once fortified, and was used by the inhabitants as a place of refuge from the incursions of the Turks. Pop. 10,330.

HALBAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 45 m. N.W. Liegnitz, l. bank Tschirne, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau. It has an elegant castle, a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of cotton cloth and nails, a printfield, and dyework. Pop. 959.

HALBERSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 32 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district, r. bank Holzemme, and on a branch railway to Magdeburg. It is a very ancient place, and consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with seven gates, and of the suburb of Gröperstadt. A number of the houses are timber-framed, and curiously ornamented. The principal buildings are the Dom or cathedral, an ancient and interesting Gothic structure, chiefly in the pointed style, with numerous monuments, and a fine organ; the church of Our Lady, built in the Byzantine style, in the 11th century, with curious basreliefs and wall paintings, and recently restored; several other churches, two synagogues, an old episcopal palace, a townhouse, custom-house, theatre, gymnasium, normal, and other schools, a lunatic asylum, infirmary, and a number of other charitable endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth, gloves, carpets, refined sugar, common and white leather, tobacco, chicory, and chemical products; and there are numerous breweries and distilleries, a walk, and a worsted mill. Pop. (1871), 25,421. Halberstadt was, in 804, the see of a bishop, and became the capital of a principality, which continued till 1807; had an area of 536 geo. sq. m., and pop. 119,418.——The CIRCLE of Halberstadt consists of a plain much broken by hills, is fertile, produces much corn, and rears many cattle. Area, 135 geo. sq. m. Pop. 50,284.

HALBERTON, par. Eng. Devon; 5755 ac. Pop. 1745.

HALBTHURN, a vil. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 24 m. N.E. Oedenburg. It has an elegant castle, with a large agricultural establishment, at which fine flocks of merinos are reared. Pop. 1218.

HALD, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 5 m. S.S.W. Wiborg, on a small lake of same name. It has the extensive ruins of an old strong castle, which belonged to the knight Niel Bugg, and the remains of the works which king Waldemar erected when besieging it in 1355.

HALDEN (HIGH), par. Eng. Kent; 3753 ac. Pop. 677.

HALDENSLEBEN (ALT and NEU), two nearly adjacent places, Prussia, prov. Saxony, and 14 m. N.W. Magdeburg:—1, (*Neu*), A tn., cap. circle of same name, r. bank Ohre. It is walled, has two churches and an hospital, manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, tobacco, copper, and earthen-ware; tanneries, sugar-refineries, and glass-works. Pop. 5016.—2, (*Alt*), A vil. about 2 m. S. of Neu-Haldensleben, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, manufactures of earthenware and liqueurs, sugar-refineries, distilleries, tile-works, numerous mills, and an extensive trade. Pop. 1749.

HALE, par. Eng. Hants; 1672 ac. Pop. 134.

HALE (GREAT), par. Eng. Lincoln; 5110 ac. P. 1008.

HALES, par. Eng. Norfolk; 980 ac. Pop. 324.

HALESOWEN, a market tn. and par. England, in a detached portion of Worcestershire. The TOWN, 7 m. S.W. Birmingham, is pleasantly situated in a valley on the Stour; streets tolerably straight, clean, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the supply of water abundant; many of the houses handsome. It has an ancient parish church, with a beautiful spire, and a monument to Shenstone, who was educated, and lies buried here; places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Ranters; the remains of an extensive abbey erected by king John; a free grammar school founded in 1652, and several other schools. Nails, chains, and pearl and horn buttons, are manufactured here to a considerable extent; and in the vicinity are coal-mines and several corn-mills. Market-day, Monday; two fairs annually. Pop. 2911. Area of par., 12,245 ac. Pop. 29,293.

HALESWORTH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk, 26 m N.E. Ipswich, in a valley, l. bank Blyth, which is navigable for small craft to the town. The TOWN is irregularly laid out; the church is a handsome Gothic building, with a fine tower; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists; several daily schools, and a set of almshouses. A good business is done in malting and corn, and there is one iron foundry, but the spinning of linen yarn forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Area of par., 1445 ac. Pop. 2382.

HALFAY, or HALFAYEH, a tn. Nubia, r. bank Nile, about 155 m. N.W. Sennaar; lat. 15° 57′ N.; lon. 32° 46′ E. Pop. 4000.

HALFORD, par. Eng. Warwick; 1010 ac. Pop. 346.

HALIBUT or SANNAGH ISLAND, N. Pacific, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Aliaska; lat. 54° 27′ N.; lon. 162° 50′ W. (R.); 23 or 24 m. in circuit, low and barren. It contains many lakes, the rivers which flow from them abounding in fish. Foxes, sea-calves, and birds of all species are numerous. It was named by Captain Cook, from the great quantity of Halibut fish taken in the vicinity.

HALICZ, a tn. Austria, Galicia, circle Stanislav, r. bank Dniester, 40 m. E.S.E. Stry. It has a Greek church and two synagogues, manufactures of soap and candles, and salt springs. Near it, on a steep hill, stand the ruins of an old castle, once the residence of the lords of the kingdom of Halizia, now called Galicia. Pop. 1830.

HALIFAX, a market tn., par, and parl. bor. England, co. York (W. Riding). The TOWN stands on a declivity rising gently from the Hebble, 36 m. W.S.W. York, on the railway from Bradford to Manchester, and has a very picturesque appearance. It is built almost wholly of stone, which abounds in the vicinity. Some of the streets are narrow and irregular, but there are two or three handsome and spacious, while nearly all are well paved, and well lighted with gas. There are many excellent buildings, especially amongst those of modern date. Water abundant. The principal public buildings are the ten Established churches, all of them handsome; the theatre, a neat structure; new assembly rooms, the piece hall, a magnificent quadrangular edifice of freestone; the baths, and the infirmary. There are also places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and Friends. The schools, which are numerous, include the free grammar-school, several national and British schools, the Crossley Orphanage for 400 children, endowed with an income of £3000 a year; the blue-coat school, and some smaller school charities. There are several charitable institutions, including a set of almshouses. The literary institutions of the town are a literary and philosophical society, with an extensive museum; a mechanics' institution, with a library; three news-rooms, and two subscription libraries. Halifax is favourably situated for manufactures and commerce, and to this circumstance its prosperity is attributable. It commands abundant supplies of coal and water, and an extensive inland navigation, which connects it with both Hull and Liverpool. The staple articles of manufacture are woollen goods, includ-

ing broad and narrow woollen cloths, and a great many other kinds of woollen fabrics, kerseymeres, carpeting, &c. The manufacture of cotton is also carried on to a considerable extent; dyeing is carried on, and mill machinery, and wool and cotton cards, are likewise extensively made. The town is rapidly increasing in extent and population. Halifax sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. of municip. and parl. bor. in 1861, 37,017; in 1871 (boundaries extended), 65,124.——The PARISH is one of the largest in England, and is divided into three parochial districts. Area, 75,740 ac. Pop. 147,988.

HALIFAX, a city and seaport, cap. of colony Nova Scotia, S. coast, and near the centre of that peninsula, on a declivity, on the W. side of a deep inlet of the sea, called Halifax harbour, which extends several miles inland; lat. (Dockyard tablet) 44° 39′ 42″ N.; lon. 63° 35′ 30″ W. (B.) Including its suburbs, it is 2½ m. long, and about ½ m. wide. The



streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. Many of the houses are of wood, plastered and stuccoed, but many, also, are handsomely built of stone. There are three or four churches, a large R. Catholic cathedral, and places of worship for various bodies of Dissenters. The other public edifices are substantial structures, the principal of which is Province Building, containing the chief government offices, the public library, &c.: it is built of freestone, and is a remarkably fine edifice. The others are Dalhousie college, military hospital, workhouse, prison, exchange, assembly rooms, theatre, and several public schools. The dock-yard, covering 14 ac., is one of the finest in the British colonies. The harbour in front of the town, where ships usually anchor, is 1 m. broad; further up, the inlet expands into a wide basin, called Bedford Basin, comprising an area of 10 sq. m., and capable of accommodating the whole British navy. Along the water's edge, in front of the town, are numerous wharfs, close to which ships can lie for the discharge of their cargoes, and above these are the warehouses. Halifax is the principal naval station for our N. American colonies, and is defended by strong forts and batteries. It owns about 100 large square rigged vessels, as many schooners, and a host of small craft. Its exports consist of dried and pickled fish, lumber, coals, corn, flour, cattle, butter, cheese, whale and seal oil, and furs. Imports, the native products of the W. Indies and U. States, and British manufactured goods. There are some manufactures of snuff, leather, paper, and soap; also breweries, distilleries, and a considerable fishery. It has an extensive steam communication with various parts of N. America and the W. Indies, and, at stated periods, with Liverpool; and it is expected soon to be connected by railway with Canada and the U. States. Pop. in 1871, 29,582.

HALIFAX BAY, Australia, N.E. coast, between lat. 18° 30′ and 19° 10′ S., and lon. 146° 20′ and 147° 50′ E. It contains several islands, including the Palm islands.

HALKIN, par. Wales, Flintshire; 3140 ac. Pop. 1777.

HALKIRK, par. Scot. Caithness; 24 m. by 12 m. P. 2918.

HALL, a tn. Austria, Tyrol, circle Unterinnthal, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Inn, which is here navigable, 5 m. E. Innsbruck. It is the seat of a mining and salt directory, contains a deanery church, a gymnasium, military school, Franciscan monastery, and lunatic asylum; and has very extensive salt-works, supplied by the salt mines which abound in the vicinity. P. 4969. Area of dist., 40 geo. sq. m. P. 16,415.

HALL, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. bail. of same name, on the Kocher, 35 m. N.E. Stuttgart. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has three suburbs, a beautiful Gothic high church, five other churches, a handsome townhouse, library, and the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of linen, soap, starch, jewellery, and confectionery, and very extensive salt works. Pop. 7245. Area of bail., 108 geo. sq. m. Pop. 26,876.

HALLA, a tn. Scinde, near l. bank Indus, 30 m. N. Hydrabad; lat. 25° 45′ N.; lon. 68° 28′ E. It consists of an old and a new town—the latter the larger and more wealthy of the two. The bazaar, which is partially roofed over, is well supplied, and considerable business is transacted in it. Scindian caps, a very general wear, and earthenware, are manufactured here to a great extent. Some of the latter are showily decorated with rich and brilliant colours. Pop. about 10,000.

HALLADALE, a river, Scotland, co. Sutherland, which, after a rapid N. course of about 20 m., through the strath of same name, falls into the North Sea, at the bay of the Tor of Bighouse, near the boundary with Caithness.

HALLAM (WEST), par. Eng. Derby; 1323 ac. Pop. 637.

HALLAM (NETHER and UPPER), two townships, England, co. York (W. Riding), par. Sheffield; the former 2 m. W. Sheffield. Pop. 17,305——The latter 3½ m. W.S.W. Sheffield. Pop. 1643

HALLAMSHIRE, a dist. England, co. York (W. Riding), consisting of the extensive parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield. A considerable portion of this district is still but thinly inhabited, and exhibits its ancient forest and woodland appearance.

HALLANDS-WAEDERO, a small isl. Sweden, in the Kattegat, off the N.W. coast of län Christianstad, opposite the town of Toreko; lat. 56° 26′ N.; lon. 12° 30′ E.

HALLATON, a vil. and par. England, co. Leicester. The VILLAGE (formerly a market town), 13 m. E.S.E. Leicester, contains a handsome church, with a lofty spire: an Independent chapel, free school, and almshouses. Two cattle fairs, annually. Area of par., 2360 ac. Pop. 691.

HALLAU (OBER and UNTER), two nearly contiguous vils. and pars. Switzerland, can. of, and 8 m. W. Schaffhausen, on a fertile slope, at the foot of the Ober and Unter Berg, a ramification of the Randen. They contain two churches, one of which was fortified at the commencement of the 16th century, and still has an ancient round tower, which formed part of the fortification. The trade is in corn, hemp, and wine, particularly the last, which ranks high among the wines of the canton. Pop., Ober-Hallau, 762; Unter-Hallau, 2461.

HALLE [Latin, *Hala*], a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Saale, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 20 m. N.W. Leipzig, on the railway thence to Magdeburg. It is encircled by a row of hills, and consists of the town proper and five suburbs. It is built in the form of an irregular square, surrounded by walls, with six gates, and defended by two forts. It is not very well built, but possesses several large squares, and, for the most part, broad and well-formed streets. It contains seven churches, of which the most deserving of notice are the Markt-kirche, an elegant Gothic structure, with four towers, and the Moritz kirche, also Gothic, with a fine vaulted roof and richly-carved altar-piece; a university, to which the names of Gesenius and Tholuck have given celebrity, possessed of a library, and other good collections, and attended by about 720 students; an old palace, once the residence of an archbishop; a townhouse, theatre, hospital, and infirmary; an orphan asylum, with a fine statue, by Rauch, of Franke, its founder; a lunatic asylum, and several charitable endowments. The manufactures include woollen, linen, and mixed goods; hosiery, leather, starch, and chemical products;

but the most important of all is salt, obtained from springs, which have been known from a very early period, and are supposed to have given the town its name—Halle being derived from the Greek ἅλς, signifying 'salt.' The annual produce is about 11,000 tons. Outside the walls, an elegant monument has been erected to the soldiers who died here of wounds received at the battle of Leipzig, in 1813. Teazel and carraway are largely cultivated in the vicinity; and the greater part of the larks, used as daintics for the table at Leipzig, are caught here. Pop. (1849), 33,848; (1871), 52,639.

HALLE, a tn. Prussia, gov. of, and 30 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circle of same name, with a Protestant church, manufactures of linen and tobacco, a trade in linen, hemp, flax, buckwheat, horses, cattle, and swine; and four annual fairs. Pop. 1452.——CIRCLE; area, 88 geo. sq. m. Pop. 32,152.

HALLEIN [Latin, *Halla*], a tn. Upper Austria, on a height above l. bank Sulza, near the foot of the Dürrenberg, 9 m. S. Salzburg. It is the seat of a salt directory, and several other public offices; contains five churches, a townhouse, courthouse, hospital, and boys' and girls' school; and has manufactures of cotton, hosiery, and articles in wood, and extensive salt-works. Its salt mines, which have been worked for above six centuries, have a depth of above 350 ft., and yield annually about 15,000 tons of salt. Pop. 5600.

HALLENBERG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 31 m. S.E. Arensberg, on a small stream of same name. It has a slate quarry, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1548.

HALLGARTH, a township, England, co. of, and 3½ m. E.N.E. Durham, containing extensive coal mines. P. 2295.

HALLIGEN (THE), an isl. group, Prussia, off S.W. coast Schleswig; inhabited, but, not being protected by embankments, flooded at high water, except a portion, which, by means of warping, has been raised above sea-level. On this the houses are built; but, in stormy weather, the sea frequently gains access to them. The chief islands are—the Hooge, about 3 m. long by 2 m. broad; Langenes and Nordmarsch, forming one island, about 6 m. long by 1 m. broad; Gröde, about 2 m. long, but very narrow; and Oland or Oeland. Each of these islands has its own church. Some cattle, and a considerable number of sheep are kept. Pop. 650.

HALLING, par. Eng. Kent; 1917 ac. Pop. 550.

HALLINGBURY, two pars. England, co. Essex:—1, (*Great*-); 2651 ac. P. 710.—2, (*Little*-); 1612 ac. P. 517

HALLINGDAL, a valley, Norway, bail. Buskerud, 77 m. N.W. Christiania. It is thinly peopled; traversed by a river of same name, Hallingdal-elv; and its upper part is formed, on one side, by the Halling-Skarven and Hallingjökalen hills, respectively 5900 ft. and 6017 ft. high.

HALLINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 860 ac. Pop. 80.

HALLIWELL, a township, England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Bolton, containing extensive cotton works. Pop. 5953. *See Supplement.*

HALLOUGHTON, par. Eng. Notts; 977 ac. Pop. 79.

HALLOW, par. Eng. Worcester; 3356 ac. Pop. 1308.

HALLOWELL.—1, A vil., U. States, Maine, on both sides of the Kennebec, 2 m. S.S.E. Augusta. It is neatly built on a slope, rising gradually from the river to a height of 200 ft.; possesses an academy, and 29 minor schools; four tanneries, numerous brick stores and warehouses, and a good deal of shipping, chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. Vessels of 150 tons can unload at its wharfs, and steamers ply between it and Portland, and Boston. A gray granite, easily worked, is quarried here, and largely exported. Pop. 4654. —2, (CAPE), A headland, Arctic America, on the N.W. side of entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait; lat. 69° 57′-80″ N.; lon. 85° 26′ W. (R.)

HALL'S ISLAND.—1, One of the Gilbert group, N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 0° 53′ N.; lon. 173° E. (R.); about 9 m. long, N.E. and S.W., and 6 m. broad. It is of coral formation, and appears to be thickly inhabited, but its natives have had little intercourse with the whites.—2, An isl. British N. America, N. side of E. entrance of Frobisher Strait; lat. 63° 3′ N.; lon. 64° 55′ W. (R.)

HALLSTADT, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, 4 m. N. Bamberg, on the Eller, near its confluence with the Main, over which there is here a ferry. It has a R. Catholic church, a chapel, and castle; manufactures of damask and potass, several saw, and other mills, and a trade in hops, fruit, corn, and wine. Pop 1627.

HALLSTATT, or HALAKESTAT, a market tn. Upper Austria, circle Traun, picturesquely situated on the W. shore of the lake of Hallstatt, 60 m. S.W. Linz, on a mountain slope. There are properly no streets, but a succession of terraces, to which access is obtained by flights of steps. The church is very ancient, has a Gothic portal; and on a projecting height, 1080 ft. above the houses, is a conspicuous tower, originally built for defence, but now occupied by the manager of the neighbouring salt mines. Pop. 1030.——The LAKE of Hallstatt, which is about 6 m. long, with an average breadth of less than 2 m., and has a shape somewhat resembling the letter S, is remarkable for the wild and gloomy character of its scenery.

HALLUIN, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. N.N.E. Lille, r. bank Lys. It is famous for its cloths, and has extensive manufactures of linen, calicoes, and bed-ticks; with cotton and oil mills, bleachfields, brick-works, breweries, &c. Pop. 13,673.

HALLUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. W.S.W. Dockum. It has a handsome Calvinistic and a Baptist church, a school, and an excellent poorhouse; six chicory factories, and a distillery; but the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Pop. 1178.

HALLWEIL, a lake, Switzerland, chiefly in can. Aargau, but with its S. extremity touching that of Luzern; length, N. to S., about 7 m.; breadth, 2 m. The Aa, shortly after quitting the lake of Waldegg, enters the S. side of this lake, and issues from its N. side, close to the old castle of Hallweil, a large, massive, and walled structure.

HALMAHERA, an island. *See* GILOLO.

HALMI, a market tn. Hungary, co. Ugocz, in a plain, near the morass of Eger, 11 m. S. Nagy-Szöllos. It has a castle, a Protestant church, and five large annual fairs, chiefly for cattle and swine. Pop. 792.

HALMSTAD, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, at the mouth of the Nissa, in the Kattegat, 72 m. N.N.E. Copenhagen; lat. (fort) 56° 40′ 24″ N.; lon. 12° 51′ 45″ E. (R.) It is well situated, and tolerably well built; is the seat of a governor, and of several public offices; has a parish church, and a house of correction; manufactures of common woollens, an important salmon fishery, and a harbour, which is naturally good, but very much silted up. In the vicinity are both mineral springs and sea-baths. Halmstad is celebrated in Swedish history as the place where the Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian commissioners, under the Kalmar union, met to choose their king. Pop. 4488.——The LÄN, sometimes called Halland, is bounded, N. by Göteborg and Bohns, N.E. Elfsborg, E. Jönköping and Kronsberg, S. Christianstad, and W. the Kattegat; area, about 2000 sq. m. The coast is sandy in some parts, but in others bold and rocky, and much indented, forming several considerable bays. The interior gradually ascends from the coast. The principal streams are —the Laga, Nissa, Athra or Falkenberg, and Viske, which all flow S.W. into the Kattegat. The soil is, in general, by no means fertile, and the corn raised falls short of the consumption, woods neither extensive nor valuable for timber, but extensively employed in making numerous minor articles, in which the inhabitants display considerable dexterity. These constitute the principal manufactures. Pop. 124,417.

HALS, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, N. side of the mouth of the Liimfiord, bail. of, and 15 m. E.S.E. Aalborg, which uses its haven as a shipping place. Pop. 800.

HALSALL, par. Eng. Lancaster; 16,658 ac. P. 4510.

HALSBRÜCKE, a mining vil. Saxony, circle of, and 18 m. W.S.W. Dresden, on the Mulde, here crossed by a bridge. It has a silver furnace, amalgam works, which are the most important in existence; and much-frequented mineral baths. Pop. 1264.

HALSE, par. Eng. Somerset; 1301 ac. Pop. 412.

HALSHAM, par. England, York (E. Riding); 2877 ac. Pop. 264.

HALSTEAD, par. Eng. Kent; 918 ac. Pop. 289.

HALSTEAD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The TOWN, pleasantly situated on both sides of the valley of the Colne, 43 m. N.E. London, is irregularly built, but has a neat appearance; and, of late years, has undergone great improvements. It has two Established churches, one of them a large antique building; a Friends' meeting-house, an Independent and a Baptist chapel, a free grammar school, literary and

mechanics' institution, and various charities. There are three large silk and crape factories, and many of the females and children are employed in the making of straw-plait. Weekly market, Tuesday. Area of par., 5638 ac. Pop. 6982.

HALSTEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, about 2 m. N. Bergen-op-Zoom, with a R. Catholic and a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 538.

HALSTOCK, par. Eng. Dorset; 3181 ac. Pop. 572.

HALSTOW, two pars. England, co. Kent:—1, (*High-*); 4244 ac. Pop. 354.—2, (*Lower-*); 1891 ac. Pop. 344.

HALTERN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. W.S.W. Münster; with two R. Catholic churches, an hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and hosiery; a print-field, tanneries, and mills; and seven annual fairs. Pop. 1934.

HALTHAM-UPON-BAIN, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2610 ac. Pop. 243.

HALTON, five pars. England:—1, Bucks; 1452 ac. Pop. 157.—2, Lancaster; 3738 ac. Pop. 718.—3, (*East*), Lincoln; 5490 ac. Pop. 675.—4, (*Holegate*), Lincoln; 1320 ac. Pop. 539.—5, (*West*), Lincoln; 4870 ac. Pop. 425.

HALTWHISTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland, and a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The TOWN, pleasantly situated on the S. Tyne, 32½ m. W. Newcastle, has several dissenting places of worship, an endowed charity school, manufactures of linen, bricks, a blast-furnace, brewery, and a good trade in coal. Market, Thursday. Pop. 1420. Area of par., 55,229 ac. Pop. 5379.

HALVERGATE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2675 ac. Pop. 545.

HALWELL, two pars. England, Devon:—1, 3426 ac. Pop. 284.—2, 3666 ac. Pop. 411.

HALYS, river, Asiatic Turkey. *See* KIZIL-IRMAK.

HAM, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 15 m. S.S.E. Peronne, surrounded by a marshy plain. It is an ancient place, and contains a church, with fine bas-reliefs and a curious crypt; but is chiefly deserving of notice for its citadel, which has been much strengthened by modern works, and serves as a state-prison, in which were confined Prince Polignac, and three other ministers of Charles X., who signed the ordonnances for the *coup-d'état* of 1830; and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for a premature attempt to seize the government of France; the latter made his escape, and subsequently became the Emperor Napoleon III. Ham has manufactures of cotton goods, beet-root sugar, and clogs; and ten annual fairs. Pop. 2873.

HAM.—1, A hamlet, England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 10 m. S.W. by W. London, and containing several handsome villas, with Ham House, erected for Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I. Pop. 1324.—2, (*West*), A large vil. and par. England, co. Essex. The former, 4 m. E. by N. London, has a spacious church, and two dissenting places of worship, an endowed girls' school, several distilleries, printing works, and flour-mills. Area of par., 5390 ac. Pop. 15,991.

HAM, four parishes, England:—1, Kent; 320 ac. Pop. 36.—2, Wilts; 1605 ac. Pop. 243.—3, (*East-*), Essex; 2495 ac. P. 1556.—4, (*High-*), Somerset; 4229 ac. P. 1303.

HAM-SUR-HEURE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Heure, 21 m. E. Mons. It contains an ancient castle; and has manufactures of nails, linen, and lace; iron-works, oil and flour mills; a trade in corn, bar-iron, timber, horses, and cattle; and three annual fairs. Pop. 1775.

HAM (DEN), a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 22 m. N.E. Deventer, with a Calvinistic church and school. In August, 1842, 43 houses were burned down. Pop. 748.

HAMADAN, a city, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 260 m. N.W. Ispahan; lat. 34° 48′ N.; lon. 48° 26′ E.; agreeably situated near the base of a great range of mountains, and overlooked by the lofty peak of Elvend. It looks like an old town, heaps of ruins presenting themselves on all sides; and is without any architectural objects of interest; the only large mosque being the Mesjid-i-Jumah, which has been recently renovated or rebuilt. The streets are narrow and dirty; still the city has a lively and bustling air about it. Its bazaars and caravanserais are numerous and extensive—some of them handsome; the former well furnished, and thronged with tradesmen of all sorts—shoemakers, saddlers, blacksmiths, silversmiths, and workers in cotton—who all occupy separate parts, and maintain great order in their arrangements. There are a vast number of tanneries in the city; the leather manufactured here supplying a large portion of all that is used in Persia. There are also considerable manufactures of coarse carpets, woollens, and cotton stuffs. Wine and rakee—the latter a liquor distilled from the juice of the grape—are made by the Armenians. The trade which passes through the city is large; Hamadan being the great centre where the routes of traffic between Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria converge. During eight months in the year the climate is delightful; but in winter the cold is excessive, and fuel with difficulty procured. This city is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Ecbatana, built by Deioces, the first king of the Medes, for his imperial residence. The principal remains of the ancient city are the fragments of sculptured stone, to be seen in the foundations of walls and houses, and ancient coins and medallions. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

HAMAH [*Hammath* of Scripture; Greek, *Epiphania*], a city, Syria, pash. of, and 110 m. N. by E. Damascus, picturesquely situated on both banks of the Orontes or Aasy, here crossed by several bridges. It is built partly on a declivity, and partly on a plain. The streets are tolerably wide; the houses, with exception of a few of the best and largest, have mud walls, but are said to be richly and elegantly fitted-up within. The principal buildings are the palace of the Mutzellim, and 13 mosques, one of which has a very ancient minaret. In the middle of the city is a square mound, on which formerly stood the castle. There are several bazaars, baths, and many fine residences, with spacious gardens attached. The principal trade of the city is with the Arabs of the Desert who come to buy their tent-furniture and woollen abbas; and a considerable trade is also carried on with Aleppo, in European and colonial merchandise. One of the greatest curiosities here is the hydraulic wheels (*noria* or *naoura*), which supply the upper town with water. They are about a dozen in number; the largest about 70 ft. in diameter. By means of these wheels buckets of water are raised, which empty themselves into stone aqueducts, supported by lofty arches, on a level with the hill. Hamah is supposed to occupy the site of the Epiphania of the Greeks; and is, probably, the capital of the kingdom of Hamath, the king of which sent presents to David, and entered into an alliance with him, after he had conquered the kingdom of Zobah. Pop. about 30,000.



HAMATH, or HAMAH.—From Laborde, Voyage en Orient

HAMBACH (MITTEL, OBER and UNTER), a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, 8 m. N.N.W. Amberg, with a R. Catholic church, ruins of an old castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2065.

HAMBATO, a tn. Ecuador. *See* AMBATO.

HAMBIE, or HAMBYE [anc. *Hammus*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Manches, 12 m. S.E. Coutances; with manufactures of thread, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Near it are the picturesque ruins of the old abbey of Hambye. P. 2907.

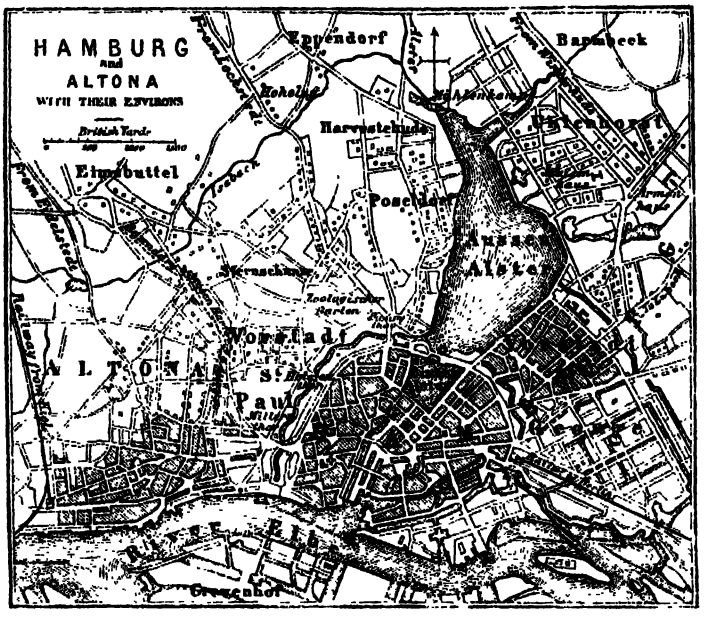
HAMBLE-LE-RICE, par. Eng. Hants; 1319 ac. P. 443.

HAMBLEDEN, par. Eng. Bucks; 6615 ac. Pop. 1365.

HAMBLEDON, two pars. England:—1, Hants; 9040 ac. Pop. 2052.—2, Surrey; 1556 ac. Pop. 586.

HAMBLETON, par. Eng. Rutland; 1154 ac. Pop. 290.

HAMBURG [Latin, *Hamburgum*; French, *Hambourg*; Italian, *Amborgo*], a free tn. Germany, cap. of a small republic of the same name, a member of the Germanic empire, and the greatest commercial port on the continent of Europe, r. bank Elbe, about 80 m. from its mouth, and at the confluence of the Bille and Alster; lat. 53° 32′ 48″ N.; lon. 9° 58′ 30″ E. (R.) Its shape is not far from that of a semicircle, the diameter of which is formed by the Elbe, while its circumference is marked by the Alster, which in the N.E. forms two considerable lakes—an outer, called the Grosse Alster, and an inner, called the Binnen Alster. The latter, surrounded by broad planted walks lined by magnificent houses, is justly considered as the principal ornament of the place. Hamburg was, up to the termination of the last European war, surrounded by strong walls; but these, and all the fortifications connected with them, have been thrown down and elovelled, and the space which they occupied converted into spacious roads and gardens. From the number of canals which intersect the streets, partly from the Elbe, and partly from the Alster, and the trees planted along them, the resemblance to some of the larger Dutch towns is very striking; but the general appearance is by no means attractive, the houses being, for the most part, of brick, antiquated, and indifferently built. Great improvements, however, have taken place since 1842, when a dreadful fire broke out, and raged, almost unchecked, for four successive days, destroying 61 streets, with 1749 houses. In repairing the damage, both taste and magnificence have been displayed, many mean houses, narrow lanes, and stagnant ditches, have disappeared, and splendid edifices, admirably designed, and constructed at enormous cost, have suddenly risen up in whole streets, of which any city in Europe might be proud. Hamburg was never very rich in public buildings, and as several, which perished in the conflagration, have not been replaced, the edifices deserving of notice are neither numerous nor very remarkable. The most important are the church of St. Nicholas, a noble Gothic structure, with a lofty tower and spire, built since 1842, and so called after the venerable church which it has replaced; St. Peter's church, another lofty Gothic edifice, in like manner rebuilt; St. Michael's, which escaped unscathed, with a beautiful portal, a finely vaulted ceiling, and a spire 456 ft. high, one of the loftiest in Europe; St. Catherine's, also an ancient edifice, with a spire of 390 ft., and an excellent organ; St. James', erected in 1354, but surmounted by a modern tower of 359 ft.; various other churches, including three Lutheran, besides those already mentioned, a German and a French Reformed, a Congregational, an Episcopal, and a R. Catholic; an elegant new Jewish temple, and seven synagogues; an exchange, a noble edifice, only completed before the conflagration, and, though situated in the very heart of it, saved uninjured, consisting chiefly of a magnificent hall, and surrounded by a fine colonnade; a gymnasium, built in 1840, provided with six professors, a library of nearly 200,000 vols., and many curious MSS., a museum, and good collection of physical and mathematical instruments; the Johanneum or Latin school, in handsome buildings adjoining the gymnasium, and designed, in conjunction with it, to furnish a complete course of education, philosophical, classical, and commercial, at a moderate rate; several well-endowed hospitals, among others, one which receives 500 orphans, and maintains them till educated, or apprenticed to a useful trade; a general hospital or infirmary, which can receive from 4000 to 5000 patients; a Jewish infirmary, well endowed, and an hospital for Jewish widows; a deaf and dumb institution, two asylums for the blind, an arsenal, observatory, three theatres, a new (1867) gallery of art in the park grounds; and various societies and associations, embracing all the more important objects of literature, science, and art.

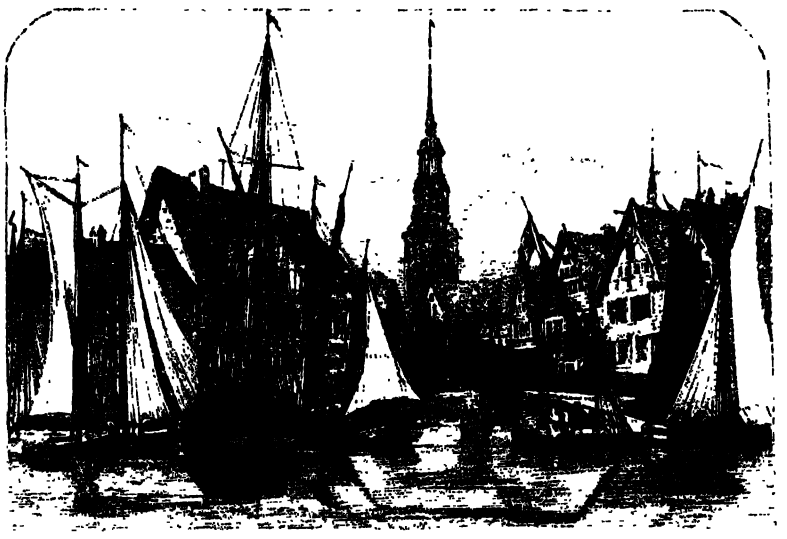


Hamburg does not depend much on manufactures, but possesses, among others, those of linen, cotton, and silk goods, hats, soap, tobacco, refined sugar, iron, tin and copper ware, machinery, jewellery, musical, mathematical, and surgical instrument, &c. The trade is very extensive, including, to a greater or less extent, almost every article which Germany is able to sell, or requires to buy; and is greatly facilitated by the extensive means of communication both with foreign countries and with the interior. By the Elbe, vessels drawing 18 ft. can ascend at high water, and either deliver their



TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, AND HOUSES OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES, HAMBURG.—From Domitioff.

cargoes directly in the warehouses, which line the bank, or send them by lighters into the very heart of the town. By the same means, also, a free and uninterrupted communication is given to the interior, and greatly extended by means of



THE INNER HAVEN, WITH SPIRE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. NICOLAS, HAMBURG.
From Demidoff, Excursion Pittoresque en Russie, &c.

canals which branch off to the Baltic, or penetrate into the basin of the Oder, and through it into that of the Vistula. Railways connect Hamburg with Rendsburg and Kiel, Schwerin and Rostock, and with Berlin and all E. and S. Germany. A great drawback to the trade is the want of a sufficient harbour, or rather of anything that can be called a harbour, the vessels being obliged to lie in the river, within a space railed off from the fair-way, and protected from the current by means of piles. The imports consist of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, dye-woods, wine, spirits, spices, hides, fish, coals, British manufactured goods, &c.; and the exports, of grain, seeds, butter, wool, salt provisions, cattle, bark, spelter, rags, German manufactures of all kinds, and Rhenish wines. The following table shows the number of vessels that entered and cleared at the port in 1861–3, 1866, and 1871, with the value of the imports by sea, land, and river; since the export duty was abolished in 1857, no account of exports has been kept.

Year	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Value of Imports.
1861	5219	5184	£45,951,150
1862	5083	5054	48,063,142
1863	5543	5548	55,399,012
1866	5185	5210	58,431,600
1871	5439	5457	76,385,675

As in the rest of the German empire, accounts are now kept in marks of 10 groschen each; value 11½*d.* sterling. The principal weights and measures are the Fuss (foot) = 0·94021 ft.; the Elle = 0·62681 yard; the Fass = 0·18135 quarter; the Kanne = 0·397,297 gallon; and the Pfund = 1·068387 lb. avoirdupois.

The territory of Hamburg has an area of about 114 geo. sq. m. It consists of several detached portions, but the more important and central part, including that on which the town stands, is enclosed by Holstein and Lauenburg; on the S. and S.W., its boundary is the Elbe; it comprehends likewise the bailiwick of Bergedorf, and the little territory of Vierlanden, 16 m. from Hamburg, the sovereignty of both of which it enjoys, in common with Lübeck; several islands, a small space on the l. bank of the Elbe, opposite the town; and, at the mouth of the Elbe, the bailiwick of Ritzebüttel, in which is the harbour of Cuxhaven. As a member of the German empire, Hamburg sends a deputy to the federal council and three to the diet. Hamburg joined the North German confederation in 1866, and resigned to Prussia the command of the military contingent; but, in common with the other Hanse towns, secured certain exemptions from the strict Prussian military system. By the revised constitution of 1860 the legislative power is vested in an elected assembly of 192 members, chosen from different classes and in different ways—one-half every three years; and a senate of 18 elected for life. The senate appoint two of their number to be first and second burgomasters for one year. The two houses have equal powers in initiating laws, and the senate has jurisdiction as a court of appeal. The debt of Hamburg in 1866 was £4,222,897; the receipts, £692,379; and the expenditure, £692,379. Pop. tn., 240,251; whole ter., 338,974.

HAMBURG, several places, U. States. The only one deserving of notice is Hamburg, S. Carolina, 65 m. S.W. Columbia, l. bank Savannah, opposite Augusta, with which it communicates by a bridge about 330 yards long. It is regularly built, and consists of a lower and upper town; the former, where business is chiefly done, lying along the river, while the latter occupies a commanding and airy situation on a height, which rises abruptly 60 or 70 ft. above it. The South Carolina railway, 135¾ m. long, commences at Charleston, and has its terminus here. Pop. about 2500.

HAMELN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. bail. of same name, beautifully situated on the Weser, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 816 ft. long, resting on a pier which rises from an island in the middle of the river, 25 m. S.W. Hanover. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls with four gates, and derives considerable interest from the antiquated form of its buildings, many of the houses being of wood, in the old German style. It contains a fine old Stiftskirche, two other churches, four towers, a burgher school, library, and several hospitals and poorhouses; is the seat of several courts and public offices; and has extensive breweries and distilleries, vinegar works; a tobacco factory, a salmon fishery, and a considerable trade. Pop. 8530.

HAMERINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1370 ac. P. 201.

HAMERTON, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 2150 ac. P. 179.

HAMID, tn. Asiatic Turkey. *See* ISBARTA.

HAMILTON, numerous places, U. States, including—1, A vil. and township, New York, 94 m. W. by N. Albany, on the Chenango, with three churches, an academy, and a Baptist literary and theological institution. Pop. 3738.—2, A vil. Ohio, 85 m. S.W. Columbus, l. bank Great Miami, a bridge over which connects it with Rossville. It contains five churches, a female academy, and several mills. Pop. 1800.—3, A township, New Jersey, 30 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 1565.—4, A township, Pennsylvania, 12 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1069.

HAMILTON, a thriving tn. Upper Canada, cap. Gore dist., S. side of Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario, the principal part being built about 1 m. from the bay. The public buildings, many of which are handsome, include jail and court-house, two market-houses, custom-house, theatre, and 16 churches and chapels. It is the seat of an active and increasing trade. Pop. (1871), 26,716. *See Supplement.*

HAMILTON, a parl. bor. and market tn. Scotland, co. Lanark, 10 m. S.E. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. It lies on a rising ground, sloping E., near the conflux of the Avon with the Clyde, in a rich country, and close by the palace of the Duke of Hamilton. It is a very scattered place, almost every house having a piece of garden-ground attached, giving to the town a very rural and pleasing aspect. The houses, all of stone, in the lower part of the town are chiefly of one story, and of an inferior description; but in the upper and more modern portions, which are rapidly extending, in consequence of the easy ac-

cess from Glasgow, there are many good, and some elegant tenements; but the streets are indifferently lighted with gas, still more indifferently cleansed, and the supply of water is defective. The county hall, a conspicuous Grecian edifice, and the extensive cavalry barracks, are the most important public buildings. There are 10 churches—one Established, one Free, four U. Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Congregationalist, one Unconnected, and one R. Catholic; a goodly number of excellent schools, of which the Hamilton academy, and St. John's grammar school, are the most important. The sewed muslin trade, and the weaving of muslins, galas, &c., are the principal manufactures carried on; the former occupying, in the town and environs, about 4000 hands, and the latter about 900. Hamilton palace, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, is so close upon the town as almost to form part of it. It is a large building, with an elegant N.W. front, adorned with a fine portico of Corinthian columns, and seated in very extensive and well laid-off pleasure-grounds, on the river Clyde. It contains a good collection of paintings, and the grounds are accessible to the public. In the vicinity are the ruins of Cadzow castle, and a few remarkable old oaks, the remains of Cadzow forest, in which a herd of the original breed of wild cattle are kept. Dr. William Cullen was born at Hamilton in 1710. Pop. (1841), 8876; (1871), 11,498. Area of par., 14,240 ac. Pop. (1871), 16,803.

HAMM, a vil., republic of, and 3 m. N.E. Hamburg, near r. bank Bille. It consists of three parts—Hamm, Hammerdeich, and Peterscamp or Rossberg; and contains numerous villas of the citizens of Hamburg, a church, poorhouse, and infant and several private schools; and has two annual fairs, chiefly for cattle. The inhabitants raise fruit and vegetables for Hamburg. Pop. 1339.

HAMM, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 23 m N.N.W. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Ahse with the Lippe, which is here crossed by a bridge. It was once fortified, and is still entered by four gates; contains a castle, one R. Catholic and three Protestant churches, a gymnasium, Franciscan monastery, barrack, and military hospital; is the seat of a court of law and several public offices, and has manufactures of linen and leather, a bleachfield, a trade in linen and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 16,914.—Circle, area, 132 geo. sq. m. Pop. 55,534.

HAMMAMET, a modern seaport tn., on a wide gulf of the same name, regency of, and 40 m. S.E. Tunis; lat. 36° 30′ N.; lon. 10° 40′ E. Near it are many ancient ruins. It carries on a considerable trade with Tunis, to which it sends grain, oil, and wool. Pop. 8000.

HAMME, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 24 m. N.N.E. Termonde, r. bank Durme. It contains two churches, two castles, a courthouse, an orphan and ordinary hospital, and several primary schools; and has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, ribbons, cordage, starch, soap, and chocolate; several breweries, salt refineries, dyeworks, and oil, flour, malt, and mustard mills. Pop. 10,136.

HAMMELBURG, a tn. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Thulba with the Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 26 m. N. Würzburg. It is walled, has a parish church, chapel, castle, townhouse, Franciscan monastery, poorhouse, and hospital; manufactures of linen; saw, bark, walk, gypsum, and flour mills; a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle; and six annual fairs. Pop. 2630. Area of dist., 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 11,771.

HAMMERFEST, a maritime tn. Norway, bail. Finmarken, on Hvalöe [Whale Island], a bare, treeless, barren spot; lat. (church) 70° 40′ N.; lon. 23° 42′ E. (R.) It is the most N. town in the world, lies in a fine secure bay, and consists of about 100 scattered wooden houses, with a church, and several stores; and is defended by three small batteries. It carries on a lively trade with Britain, Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, and more especially with Russia, in the skins of the bear, rein-deer, goat, otter, fox, walrus; and in walrus-teeth, eider down, oil, and fish. About 200 to 250 fishing boats annually frequent the bay, and 100 large vessels; and several vessels are sent each year to Spitzbergen, to hunt the white bear and walrus, and procure skins and down. Though within the Arctic circle, the winter is comparatively mild, and the surrounding waters seldom freeze, so that the inhabitants are enabled to fish in boats the whole year round. Pop. 400.

HAMMERÖE, a peninsula and par. Norway, bail. Nordland, on the West Fiord, about lat. 68° 10′ N. Pop. 1932.

HAMMERSMITH, a vil. England, co. Middlesex, about 3½ m. W. London, on the Great-western Road, along which the principal street extends. The other streets are, in general, narrow and irregular, but have, of late years, been much improved. Many of the older houses are of an inferior description, but most of those of modern erection are handsome. The latter include a number of elegant villas towards the Thames. The village is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are two Established churches, two Independent chapels, one Wesleyan Methodist, one Baptist, a Friends' meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel; several charitable foundations, most of them associated with educational objects; a school of industry for girls, and a number of day, Sunday, and boarding schools. The Thames is here crossed by a magnificent suspension bridge. The vicinity is occupied chiefly by nurseries and market gardens. Pop. 24,520.

HAMMERSTEIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, gov. of, and 81 m. W. Marienwerder, on the Zehe. It has a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a brewery and distillery, a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1646.

HAMMERTON KIRK, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 2018 ac. Pop. 373.

HAMMOON, par. Eng. Dorset; 677 ac. Pop. 73.

HAMOA or Samoa Islands. *See* Navigator's Islands.

HAMOON, a shallow lake, or rather extensive, reedy morass, in S.W. Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, extending between lat. 30° 42′ and 31° 54′ N.; lon. 61° 8′ and 62° 10′ E. It has sometimes been confounded with Lake Zurrah, a little further S.; but the latter is now nearly, if not entirely, dried up. It is about 70 m. long, N.E. to S.W.; breadth, 15 m. to 20 m.; has rarely a depth of more than from 3 ft. to 4 ft., and is, to a great extent, though not wholly, covered with rushes and reeds, which cows eat with greediness, and on which they readily fatten. Its water is salt, and its surface is supposed to be on the increase. Innumerable wild hogs harbour in the reeds, and commit great havoc on the cultivated grounds. Geese, ducks, and other water-fowl, are numerous. The pelican is common. Fish do not seem to abound. The Hamoon receives the Helmund, Adruscund, the Furrah Rood, and several other minor streams.

HAMPDEN, two pars. England. Bucks:—1, (*Great-*), 1710 ac. Pop. 308.—2, (*Little-*), 508 ac. Pop. 73.

HAMPNETT, two pars Eng.:—1, Gloucester; 1406 ac. Pop. 211.—2, Sussex, (*West-*); 1899 ac. Pop. 637.

HAMPRESTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 4948 ac. P. 1387.

HAMPSHIRE. *See* Southampton.

HAMPSHIRE (New), one of the U. States of N. America (cap. Concord); bounded, N. by Lower Canada, E. by Maine, S.E. by the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont—from which it is separated by the River Connecticut; between lat. 42° 40′ and 45° 12′ N.; lon. 70° 50′ and 72° 40′ W. It is 160 m. long, N. to S.; and varies from 19 m. to 90 m. in breadth, E. to W.; area, 9280 sq. m., or 5,939,200 ac. This state has a sea-coast of only 18 m.; and the shore is generally a sandy beach, bordered by salt marshes, and indented with creeks, admitting only small vessels. There are only two bluffs along the coast, called Great and Little Boar's Heads. For the distance of 20 m. or 30 m. from the sea, the land is almost level, but thereafter rises; and in its N. part is traversed, S.W. to N.E., by a continuation of the Alleghanies, culminating in Mount Washington, 6234 ft. high—the loftiest summit E. of the Rocky Mountains—and having various other peaks, 4000 ft. to 6000 ft. high; among which are Mounts Adams, Jefferson, and Franklin. N. of these mountains, the country is hilly, rocky, and barren; but to the S., on the declivities of the lower hills, and in the valleys between them, the soil is good, and along the margins of the rivers it is excellent. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Merrimac—both navigable for a considerable distance—and the Piscataqua. There are also several lakes—of which Lake Winnipisseogee, 20 m. long, and 1 m. to 10 m. broad, is the largest. The climate is subject to great extremes. The principal crops are wheat, rye, flax, and hemp; barley, oats, pease, and beans are also raised. Apple and pear trees are abundant in the cultivated districts;

and the hilly and mountainous regions are still covered with extensive forests of pine, oak, cedar, hemlock, beech, maple, poplar, &c. In the forests, black bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, racoons, and gray, striped, and flying squirrels are still common; but the moose-deer, the beaver, and black squirrel have become rare. Of domestic animals, cattle, sheep, and pigs are numerous and large; but horses are both few and small. The manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, iron, leather, furniture, &c. The foreign commerce is inconsiderable and decreasing.

The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives; and the executive power is vested in a governor and a council of five members—all of whom are elected annually by the people. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court and a court of common pleas—the judges in which are appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behaviour, but not beyond the age of 70.

New Hampshire was first settled in 1623, at Dover and Portsmouth. It was for some time under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but since 1741 it has remained a separate state. Pop. (1840), 284,574; (1870), 318,300.

HAMPSTEAD, a tn. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 4 m. N.N.W. London. The VILLAGE occupies the slope of a hill; has narrow, crooked, and inconvenient streets; houses exceedingly irregular; a neat brick Established church, and several dissenting chapels; national and Sunday schools, and an institution for educating, clothing, and apprenticing poor children. The medicinal springs of Hampstead were formerly held in high estimation, but are not now so popular, although the place itself continues to be much resorted to for the salubrity of its air, and the beauty of its situation. The house, formerly the Upper Flask Inn, in High Street, and now a private residence, was the resort of the famous Kit-Kat Club. The heath which crowns the summit of the hill on the face of which Hampstead stands, comprises about 280 ac., and is sprinkled over with handsome villas. Area of par., which includes part of the hamlet of Kilburn, 2252 ac. P. 19,106.

HAMPSTEAD, two pars. Eng. Berks:—1, (*Marshall-*); 1839 ac. Pop. 345.—2, (*Norris-*); 5769 ac. Pop. 1325.

HAMPSTHWAITE, par. England, York (W. Riding); 9600 ac. Pop. 2494.

HAMPTON, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex. The VILLAGE, pleasantly situated, l. bank Thames, 15 m. W.S.W. London, has narrow streets, and generally irregular buildings, though there are also some excellent houses; and around it are many beautiful villas and noble mansions. The church is an elegant structure, with a square tower at the W. end: and there is an Independent chapel, and several boarding and other schools, including a free grammar school. Area of par., 3190 ac. Pop. 5353.

The royal palace of Hampton Court is about 1 m. from the village—the grounds extending to the margin of the Thames. The original palace, which consisted of five quadrangles, of which two only now remain, was built by Cardinal Wolsey, who presented it to Henry VIII., by whom it was subsequently enlarged, and who formed around it a royal park or chase, which he inclosed and stocked with deer. A third quadrangle was added by Sir C. Wren, for William III., who laid out the gardens and park in the Dutch taste. The palace, as it now stands, consists of three courts, the first of the age of Wolsey, the second of Henry VIII., after Wolsey's death, and the third, as above-mentioned, of the age of William III. Hampton Court contains, amongst a great deal of rubbish, many valuable pictures by Holbein, Lely, Kneller, West, &c.; and also seven unequalled cartoons by Raffaele. The gardens comprise about 44 ac. The private garden is a curious specimen of the old style; presenting a series of raised terraces, formal flower-plots, and long shady arcades. Hampton Court has been inhabited successively by Henry VIII., and his children; James I., and his son, Charles I.; Cromwell; William III., and his queen; Queen Anne; and, lastly, George II. Part of it is now occupied by decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen, with their servants. In November, 1838, the palace, gardens, and grounds, were thrown open to the public, without any charge.

HAMPTON (LITTLE). *See* LITTLE HAMPTON.

HAMPTON, several pars. England:—1, (*Bishop's*), Hereford; 2845 ac. Pop. 913.—2, (*Gay*), Oxford; 620 ac. Pop. 82.—3, (*Great*), Worcester; 1670 ac. Pop. 556.—4, (*Little*), Sussex; 1222 ac. Pop. 2436.—5, (*Lowett*), Worcester; 1908 ac. Pop. 172.—6, (*Lucy* or *Bishop's*), Warwick; 3050 ac. Pop. 444.—7, (*Maisey*), Gloucester; 1920 ac. Pop. 376.—8, (*Nether*), Wilts; 796 ac. Pop. 142.—9, (*Poyle*), Oxford; 630 ac. P. 131.—10, (*Welsh*), Salop; 1570 ac. P. 527.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, a vil. and par. England, co. Warwick. The VILLAGE, 12½ m. N.N.W. Warwick, a station on the Midland Railway, stands on a commanding eminence, near the N. extremity of the ancient forest of Arden, and consists of one irregular row of brick houses. It has an old parish church, and two charity schools. Area of par., 11,502 ac. Pop. (agricultural), 3094.

HAMPTON-MINCHIN, a market tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The TOWN, 12 m. S. by E. Gloucester, is very ancient, situated on high ground, consists of four principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, and exhibits appearances of decay. It has a parish church, a Baptist chapel, several schools, and some small charities. There are several woollen cloth manufactories in the parish and neighbourhood. Weekly market, Tuesday. Area of par., 4895 ac. Pop. 4147.—(*Local Correspondent*)

HAMPTON ROADS, a branch of Chesapeake Bay, U. States, Virginia, off the mouth of James river. It is an important naval station, is defended by two strong forts, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest war-ships.

HAMSEY, par. Eng. Sussex; 2761 ac. Pop. 529.

HAMVA, or HANOWA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, r. bank Sajo, 15 m. from Tornallya. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1390.

HAMWORTHY, par. Eng. Dorset; 1911 ac. P. 351.

HAN-KIANG.—1, A river, Corea, which, rising near Ngantang, enters the strait of Corea, near Chin-hai, after a S. course of about 200 m.—2, A river, China, provs. Shensee and Houpe, which, after a tortuous S.E. course of about 700 m., falls into the Yang-tze-kiang, at Han-Yang, after receiving numerous tributaries, and passing several considerable towns.

HAN-TCHONG, a city, China, prov. Shensee, l. bank Han-kiang; lat. 32° 56′ N.; lon. 107° 12′ E.; in a mountainous country; with some trade in honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar.

HAN-YANG, HAN-TCHING, or KING-KI-TAO.—1, The cap. city of Corea, about the middle of which it is situated; lat. 37° 40′ N.; lon. 127° 20′ E. It is the residence of the sovereign, but is very little known to Europeans.—2, A city, China, prov. Houpe, at the confluence of the Han-kiang with the Yang-tze-kiang; lat. 30° 35′ N.; lon. 114° 18′ E. It is surrounded with marshes, and possesses a considerable trade and population.

HAN-SUR-LESSE, a vil. Belgium, prov. of, and 36 m. S.S.E. Namur, on the Lesse, which here is lost in the chasm of a calcareous hill, and, after pursuing its subterranean course for nearly a mile, reappears. Lesse has a remarkable and much-visited grotto, called Trou-de-Han, scarcely surpassed by any other in Europe. Pop. 408.

HANAU, a tn. Prussia, province Hesse-Nassau, situated in a fertile district, at the confluence of the Kinzig with the Main, 13 m. E. Frankfurt, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of an old and a new town, is entered by six gates, and communicates with its different quarters, and the opposite sides of the rivers, by ten bridges. It is regularly built, very much after the manner of a Dutch town; and consists of straight, well-paved, and well-lighted streets, and of several handsome squares. It contains an electoral castle, three churches, two townhouses, a burgher and grammar school, a school of design, a gymnasium, a custom-house, house of correction, infirmary, and several hospitals; is the seat of several important courts and offices; and has manufactures of jewellery, carpets, and tapestry: silk and woollen goods, iron-ware, stained paper, wax and tallow candles, hats, delft-ware, &c.; and a considerable trade in wood, drugs, dye-wares, and the above articles of manufacture. It has also numerous worsted mills, tanneries, and distilleries. In 1593 many persons, driven by persecution from the Low Countries, took up their residence in Hanau, and amply rewarded its hospitality by giving it the benefit of their industry and skill. Manufactures, accordingly, then began, and have scarcely ever since ceased to flourish. During the Thirty Years' War, Ramsay, a Scotchman, held the town for nine months against the Imperialists. In 1813 a battle was fought between the French and Bavarians, to the advantage

of the former, and part of a suburb was burned down. Pop. 19,225.——The PROVINCE of Hanau is situated in the S. of the electorate, and is the smallest of the four provinces into which it is divided. It is mostly covered by the Spessart mountains, but has several large and fertile plains, particularly towards the Main, which forms its S.W. boundary, and receives all its waters. Area, 333 geo. sq. m. Pop. 125,467.

HÄNAU, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and about 18 m. from St. Gallen, on the Thur. It is well built, has a parish church, used both by Protestants and R. Catholics; and some trade in hemp, flax, and dairy produce. Pop. 1953.

HANBURY.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. of, and 9½ m. N.E. Worcester. The VILLAGE consists of a few scattered houses, mostly of brick, and remarkable for the neatness of their appearance; has a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, a charity school, founded in 1627; and several other charities. Area of par., 7533 ac. Pop. 1009.—2, A par. England, co. Stafford; 12,112 ac. Pop. 2535.

HANDA, an isl. Scotland, about 1 m. square, off W. coast, co. Sutherland, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; lat. (centre) 58° 23′ N.; lon. 5° 11′ 45″ W. (R.); and affording pasture for a few sheep. Pop. (1871), 8, engaged in fishing and fowling.

HANDBOROUGH, par. Eng. Oxford; 2820 ac. P. 1153

HANDFORTH, with BOXDEN, a township, England, co. Chester, 5 m. S.W. Stockport, a station on the Manchester and Crewe Railway. It has a national school, and print-works. Pop. 2671.

HANDLEY, two pars. England;—1. Chester, 1976 ac. Pop. 381.—2, Dorset, 5928 ac. Pop. 1229.

HANDSCHUHSHEIM, a vil., Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 3 m. N.W. Heidelberg, r. bank Main, with a parish church, two castles, and manufactures of copper-ware, a brewery, and eight mills. Pop. 2143.

HANDSWORTH, two pars. England:—1, York (W. Riding); 3510 ac. Pop. 3951.—2, (with *Soho*), Stafford; 7680 ac. Pop. 11,459.

HANDZAEME, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 16 m. S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of starch, a distillery, a tannery, and two breweries. Pop. 2876.

HANERAU, a vil. Prussia, in the N.W. of Holstein, on the Eider; with a handsome manor-house, and the remains of an old castle, which, in the 12th century, was the strongest bulwark of Holstein, towards the Ditmarshes. Pop. 2920.

HANG-CHOW-FOO, or HANG-TCHEOU-FU, a large city, China, cap. of prov. Che kiang, on a plain at the S. terminus of the Imperial canal, and within 2 m. of the river Tsien-tang-kiang, about 40 m. or 50 m. from its mouth, 90 m. S.W. Shanghae; lat. 30° 20′ 20″ N.; lon. 120° 7′ 57″ E. (R.) It is of oblong form, and is surrounded with high, well-built walls, about 8 m. in circuit, inclosing many large vacant spaces. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and clean; and throughout the town are numerous triumphal arches, monuments to great men, and gorgeous Buddhist temples. The shops and warehouses are said to be equal to the best in London, both as regards their size and the quantity and beauty of the goods displayed in them—silks, gold and silver ornaments, jade stones, and curiosities of all kinds, being leading articles. The houses are generally of but one story high. A large portion of the inhabitants reside in the suburbs, and in boats on the waters around them. A part of the space within the walls is divided off for the accommodation of the Manchoo garrison, which consists of 7000 troops. The governor-general of Che-kiang and Fo-kien resides in this city, and also the governor of the province; who, with their courts and troops, in addition to the great trade passing through, render it one of the most important and richest cities in China. Hang-chow-foo is famous for its silk manufactures—particularly for its flowered taffetas, and different kinds of satin. It is said to produce more silk than all the other districts of the empire—there being 60,000 persons employed in this branch of industry alone, within the walls of the city. The river, opposite the city, is about 4 m. broad at high water, and is crowded with vessels of all descriptions—being the channel by which vast quantities of merchandise are received from, and exported to, the southern provinces. Hang-Chow-foo is the celebrated *Kinsai* of Marco Polo—the capital, in his time, of Southern China. Pop. estimated at 700,000.—(*Middle Kingdom;* Fortune's *Tea Districts of China*, 1852) *See Supplement.*

HANGLETON, par. Eng. Sussex; 1318 ac. Pop. 57.

HANGOUD, or HANG-Ö-UDD, a cape, Russia, S.W. extremity of Finland, to the N. of the entrance of the Gulf of Finland; lat. 59° 45′ 58″ N.; lon. 22° 57′ 53″ E. (R.), with a lighthouse upon it, and near it a good harbour. Hard by this cape, the Swedish was signally defeated by the Russian fleet, in 1714.

HANGOO, or HANGU, a small tn. Afghanistan, 15 m. W. Kohat, in a pleasant and fruitful country, well watered by numerous fine springs. It contains a small bazaar and stone-built fort. Lat. 33° 31′ N.; lon. 71° 15′ E. Pop. 1500.

HANKERTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 2150 ac. Pop. 371.

HANLEY, two pars., England, Worcester:—1, (*Castle*); 5630 ac. P. 1686.—2, (*William*, or *Upper*); 1155 ac. P. 125.

HANLEY and SHELTON, two townships, forming a municipal borough and market tn. England, co. Stafford, in the centre of the Potteries, pleasantly situated on rising ground, near the Trent, 1 m. N. Stoke, within the par. and parl. bor. of which it is comprised, 15 m. N. by W. Stafford. The streets are generally spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants amply supplied with water; houses, for the most part, neat, and many of them elegant and spacious. There are several inclosed and commodious market-places, a handsome townhall, six churches and twelve chapels belonging to various Dissenting bodies. Several of these churches and chapels are elegant structures. The town also contains British and National Schools and a ragged school, a museum, and mechanics' institution; townhall, infirmary, subscription library, newsroom, and other institutions. Weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; an important cattle market every alternate Tuesday. Inhabitants chiefly occupied in the potteries, and coal and ironstone mines. Pop. 31,953.

HANMER, par. Wales, Flintshire; 14,718 ac. P. 2570.

HANNEY, two pars. England:—1, Lincoln; 1010 ac. Pop. 114.—2, (*West*), Berks; 3060 ac. Pop. 1184.

HANNIBAL.—1, Three isls. off N.E. coast Australia; lat. 11° 35′ S.; lon. 142° 51′ 20″ E.; low, and covered with bushes.—2, A township, U. States, New York, 176 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2269.

HANNINGFIELD, three pars. England, Essex:—1, (*East*); 2446 ac. Pop. 452.—2, (*South*); 1526 ac. Pop. 215.—3, (*West*); 2818 ac. Pop. 555.

HANNINGTON, three pars. England:—1, Northampton; 1985 ac. Pop. 296.—2, Hants; 1270 ac. Pop. 212.—3, Wilts; 2412 ac. Pop. 356

HANNSDORF (OBER and NIEDER), two nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Breslau. They contain a R. Catholic church, and a castle; and have tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 2087.

HANNUT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 22 m. W. Liége. It is poorly built, but has a modern castle, a salt-refinery, two breweries, a flour and two oil mills. P. 1323.

HANOVER, numerous vils. and townships, U. States, particularly:—A vil. and township, New Hampshire, pleasantly situated near the Connecticut, 48 m. N.W. Concord, with a Congregational church, Dartmouth college, a medical institution, and a library of 16,500 vols. Pop. 2613.

HANOVER, or HANNOVER [French, *Hanovre;* Latin, *Hanovera*], formerly a kingdom in the N.W. of Germany, now a province of the kingdom of Prussia, and bounded, N. by the German Ocean, and the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, from which it is separated by the Elbe; N.E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; E. Prussia and Brunswick; S. Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, and Rhenish Prussia; and W. Holland; lat. 57° 18′ to 53° 52′ N.; lon. 6° 40′ to 11° 35′ E. It is of very irregular shape; and, by the interjection of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the N., and of a long irregular belt of Brunswick, in the S., is divided into three distinct portions—the first, and far largest, forming Hanover proper, situated on the E., and tolerably compact; the second on the W., and separated from the former by Oldenburg and Rhenish Prussia, except at one spot, where the continuity is maintained by a narrow tract, not more than 6 m., wide; and the third in the S., completely isolated from the other two. Besides these three principal, there are three minor portions, all in the S., and so small, as not to require separate notice; and a range of sandy islands lining the coast. Total area, 11,105 geo. sq. m.; capital, Hanover. Within the territory are included part of Brunswick, and the free town of Bremen. It is

divided into the following six landdrosteien, or provinces, which are again subdivided into kreise or circles:—

Landdrosteien.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1871.	Chief Towns.
Hanover	2,326	404,970	Hanover.
Hildesheim	1,720	407,520	Hildesheim.
Lüneburg	4,336	384,210	Lüneburg.
Stade	2,620	302,715	Stade.
Osnabrück	2,411	266,730	Osnabrück.
Aurich	1,154	189,453	Aurich.
Total	14,567	1,957,607	

Physical Features.—The surface in the S. is covered by the Harz Mountains, some of whose summits there attain a height of more than 3000 ft.; but all the rest of the country belongs to the W. part of the great plain which stretches E. across Prussia and Russia, and only terminates at the foot of the central plateau of Asia. In Hanover this plain, after free of the N. slopes of the Harz, subsides into an extensive, and often dreary, monotonous flat, with a gentle slope to the North Sea—to the basin of which it wholly belongs. The only exception to the general flatness is caused by branches of the Harz, of moderate height—one of which stretches in a N. N. W. direction, and forms the water-shed between the Ems and the Weser. In addition to these two rivers—the former of which traverses the W. portion of the kingdom, S. to N., while the latter traverses the W. of the E. portion, and drains the greater part of it, either directly or by its combined tributaries, Leine and Aller—the only other river of consequence is the Elbe, which skirts the N.E., and bounds a considerable portion of the N., but is not augmented within it by any important tributary. The Harz are rich in minerals, which have long been worked to a great extent, partly in common with Brunswick; and still form one of the chief sources both of wealth and employment. They produce a little gold, a considerable amount of silver, some zinc, from 100 to 150 tons of copper, and about 4000 tons of iron annually. A branch of the Harz, between the Leine and Weser, produces both coal and lignite; and, in several quarters, rock salt is found in large quantities. The other minerals are of no consequence.

Climate.—Considering the N. exposure of the country, the climate is remarkably mild, except in the higher districts of the S. The mean annual temperature is 48°. The greatest cold seldom exceeds 32°, and the greatest heat 95°. The prevailing wind is the W.; the air on the whole healthy; but its sudden changes of temperature, particularly near the coast, are trying to weak constitutions; and in the low flats, when the rivers become sluggish, and numerous stagnant pools are formed, dysentery, ague, and other intermittent fevers, often prevail.

Agriculture.—In the low alluvial flats the soil is remarkably rich; but usually so overcharged with moisture, that it cannot be safely brought under the plough, and is much more profitably employed by being allowed to remain in natural, or formed into artificial meadows, which yield heavy crops of hay, or feed large numbers of cattle, of a very superior description. When the ground attains a higher elevation, the soil often consists, either of a thin vegetable mould, on a substratum of sand—so poor, as often to be left in a state of nature, with its covering of heath; or of deep beds of peat. But, after deducting these two classes of soil, there remain extensive tracts of arable land, amounting to one-fourth of the whole surface, of good medium fertility, and so industriously cultivated, as to produce more corn than required by the home consumption. Flax also, for which much of the soil is admirably adapted, is extensively cultivated, and forms an important article of export; not so much, however, in its raw state, as in the form of yarn. The domestic animals, generally of superior breeds, have been estimated at 250,000 horses, 900,000 horned cattle, 1,620,000 sheep, 30,000 goats, and 700,000 swine. Poultry also, particularly geese, are reared in vast numbers in the marshes; and the rearing of bees is so generally practised among the moors, as to form no contemptible branch of national economy. Forests occupy nearly one-sixth of the whole surface. They consist of hardwood and pine, in nearly equal quantities; and are extensively used in smelting.

Manufactures and Trade.—The extent to which mining operations are carried on in the Harz have been already mentioned. They unquestionably form, next to agriculture, the most important branches of national industry. Indeed, other manufactures are comparatively of limited extent. The most important are tissues of flax and hemp. These, however, are chiefly domestic. The only other articles deserving of notice are—hosiery, ribbons, leather, chicory, tobacco, oil, chemical products, beer, and brandy. The trade has the advantage of three navigable rivers, and a considerable extent of sea-coast; and the government has been as forward as any other in Germany in availing itself of railways, which already communicate, both E. and W., with the great continental trunks, and are in course of being still farther extended. Hanover, however, has not much of its own produce to export, and is, consequently, very much restricted as to imports on its own account. The greater part of its trade, accordingly, is transit; which, in recent times, has made considerable progress. It possesses several ports, among which the first is Emden.

People.—Taken as a whole, Hanover is very thinly peopled; and, in proportion to its extent of surface, has much fewer towns of importance than any other country in Germany. The great majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits; and the land being often so unfertile, that a considerable tract is required to form a proper farm, a few hands are sufficient to give it all the cultivation which it requires. Hence, the proprietor or tenant lives in the midst of his land, surrounded by a few cottars, forming a small village; and a journey of miles will often be made before another similar village is met with. The population, indeed, looks much better on the map than in reality; the greater part of the places which figure as towns being mere villages, of very humble pretensions. The inhabitants are generally of Saxon origin, except in the W., where they have a common origin with the Dutch, and are of Frisian extraction. They are simple, temperate, industrious, and patient; submitting, almost without a murmur, to live on the humblest fare, and give themselves little concern with political arrangements. The educated classes, of course, speak the ordinary written language, but the lower orders generally speak Low German. The great majority of them are Protestants, of the Lutheran persuasion. The R. Catholics do not exceed one-eighth of the whole, and are almost entirely confined to the districts of Hildesheim and Osnabrück.

Government.—This, previous to its annexation to Prussia in 1866, was a hereditary monarchy, in which the Salic law was in force. In form the monarchy was constitutional, having been framed, in 1819, on the model of that of England, but with very considerable modifications. An important infusion of the popular principle took place in 1833, during the reign of William IV. of England; but the late Ernest Augustus, who had protested against it at the time, immediately on his succession replaced matters on the footing of 1819; but after the European turmoils of 1848–49, more of the popular element was introduced into the government. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Hanover had four votes in the *plenum*, and one full vote in the minor diet. Its contingent of troops was 12,000. Its actual army amounted to about 21,000 men. Though it possessed a considerable extent of sea-coast, it had no navy. Debt (1866), £6,423,955; public income (1865–6), £3,118,034; expenditure, £3,112,202. Money and weights the same as in Prussia. The principal measures are *lineal*:—the fuss = 11½ in.; klafter of 6 fuss = 5 ft. 9 in.; *square*, the morgen = 2 roods 22½ perches; *grain*, the himten = 6·5839 pints; *liquid*, the ohm = 41·4 gallons.

History.—The countries of which the kingdom of Hanover is now composed were, in early times, the theatre of protracted contests between the Saxons and the Romans. The N. parts were inhabited by Longobardi and Chauci; the centre by Fusi and Cherusci; and the S. by Chatti, who, at a later period, advanced as far as the Aller. After the Romans lost their footing in the country, and the Longobardi were expelled from it, the Saxons became sole possessors, and divided it into three principal parts—Ostphalen, Engern, and Westphalen. The first great steps in civilization were taken by Charlemagne; who, having subdued the Saxons, introduced Christianity, and founded several bishoprics. Wittekind, the Saxon leader, by becoming a Christian, lost much of his influence with the great body of his countrymen, who still con-

tinued pagans, but was allowed to possess his hereditary states. In 961, the chief power was in the hands of Herrmann Billung. This Herrmann has been the subject of much keen discussion, and his history is still imperfectly known. The fourth in succession from him was Magnus, who succeeded in 1106; was almost constantly engaged in war, and having provoked the hostility of the successive emperors, Henry IV. and Henry V., lost the greater part of his possessions, and was himself made prisoner. Some time after, Henry the Black, Duke of Bavaria, having married a princess of the House of Billung, received the duchy of Lüneburg as her dowry; and subsequently greatly extended his possessions, by the addition of the principalities of Brunswick, Göttingen, &c. His son, Henry the Lion, made many new conquests; and became so powerful, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor, who placed him under the ban of the empire, and succeeded in stripping him of the greater part of his dominions. On his death shortly after, in 1195, the possessions left to him were shared by his three sons; the issue of his marriage with a daughter of Henry II. of England. William, the third of the sons, was the only one who had male heirs. Through them the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and of Brunswick-Lüneburg were ultimately formed. Ernest Augustus, one of the princes of the latter branch, after making several important additions to his territories, was raised to the dignity of Elector of Hanover, in 1692, and married the daughter of the Elector Palatine, granddaughter of James I., and niece of Charles I. of England. He was succeeded, in 1698, by his son, George Lewis; who, in accordance with the revolution settlement of 1688, became sovereign of England, under the name of George I., on the demise of Queen Anne, in 1714. The connection thus formed with the crown of England continued during four succeeding reigns, in which considerable additions of territory were made. In 1814, the Congress of Vienna raised Hanover to the rank of a kingdom. Two independent crowns were thus worn both by George IV. and William IV.; but on the accession of her Majesty, Victoria, to the crown of England, the Salic law placed the other crown on the head of the nearest male heir, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. His reign passed peacefully, while nearly all the other states of Germany were fearfully convulsed. He died in November, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, George V. In 1866, however, Hanover became involved in the Austro-Prussian contest; the capital was occupied by Prussian troops; the king fled, his estates were confiscated, and Hanover was absorbed into the dominions of Prussia.

HANOVER, a tn. Prussia, cap. prov. of the same name; lat. (market tower) 52° 22′ 25″ N.; lon. 9° 44′ 25″ E. (L.); in an extensive plain N.E. of Mount Linden, at the confluence of the Ihme with the Leine, and at the junction of railways which communicate with Bremen and l. bank Elbe, opposite to Hamburg, on the N., Berlin on the E., Cologne on the W., and Frankfort on the S. It consists of an old and new town, separated by the Leine, and communicating by 11 bridges, and of the suburbs Gartengemeine and Linden; is entered by five gates, and is by no means attractive. The old town, situated on the right bank of the river, contains 40 streets, irregularly built, dull, and dirty. The new town, though of much less extent, is, in every other respect, superior, consisting generally of handsome houses, arranged in regular, spacious streets. Since 1837, when Hanover again became a royal residence, many changes have taken place, and numerous improvements continue to be made. The principal buildings and objects deserving of notice are the Markt [market] church, built in 1350, and of very antique appearance; the Kreuz [cross] church, built in 1333; the Ægiden [St. Giles'] church, of ancient date, but restored in 1827; the Schloss [palace] church, a handsome structure, with an altar-piece by Lucas Cranach, some curious relics collected by Henry the Lion, and subterranean vaults, in which George I. of England and his mother, granddaughter of James I., are buried; the royal palace, of considerable architectural merit, fitted up with much splendour, and containing several valuable and interesting collections; the royal library of 40,000 volumes, the ducal palace, the *Fürstenhof* or prince's residence, the *Landschaftliche Haus*, where the Estates of the kingdom met; the townhouse, law courts, and government offices; new theatre, said to be one of the most striking modern buildings in Germany; the Waterloo monument, 142 ft., inscribed with the names of the Hanoverians who fell in the battle; the lyceum, the normal, polytechnic, and several other superior schools; several hospitals and public offices. The manufactures consist chiefly of chocolate, chicory, buttons, wafers, sailcloth, mirrors, tobacco, playing cards, hosiery, wax, and waxcloth, sugar, dyes, &c.; and there are several breweries, and numerous distilleries. The trade, chiefly transit, having the advantage both of water communication by the Leine, which is here navigable, and of a system of railways, already referred to, is important, and continues to make rapid progress. The principal articles are wood, corn, and colonial produce.



CHURCH OF ST. GILES, HANOVER.—From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

Hanover, when the seat of government, contained many important courts and public offices. It also possesses various societies for the encouragement of literature, science, and art. Its foundation is of ancient date. It joined the Hanse league in 1481, and received the Reformation in 1533. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, but had again nearly recovered, when, by the removal of the elector George to England, a check was given to its prosperity. It again suffered much during the Seven Years' War, and more during the continental wars; but it has recovered much since their successful termination, and more especially since 1837, when it became the residence of a royal court. Herschel the astronomer, the two Schlegels, and Iffland, were born in Hanover. Both Zimmermann and Leibnitz died in it. A fine avenue of lime-trees, above 1 m. long, leads to the palace of Herrenhausen, a low building, of no architectural merit, but containing some royal portraits connected with English history. Pop. of Hanover in 1871, 87,641; or, including the suburb Linden, 104,248.

HANOVER, an isl., off W. coast Patagonia, separated from the mainland and Chatham isl. by the E. channel; lat. 51° S.; lon. 74° 30′ W.

HANSBEKE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Bruges canal, and the railway from Ghent to Bruges, 4 m. W. Ghent. Linen is the staple manufacture; and it has also a brewery, and a flour and oil mill. Pop. 2112.

HANSE TOWNS [German, *Hanse Städte*], those towns, chiefly in Germany and Holland, that joined the Hanseatic league, now restricted to Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, though, when most flourishing, in the 14th and 15th centuries, it included 85 towns. The name is derived from Hansa, which, in old Teutonic, signifies a *league* for mutual defence. The Hanseatic league was commenced, in 1239, between

Hamburg and the Ditmarshes, and had for its object the protection of commerce from the robbers, who then swarmed both on sea and land, and from the arbitrary exactions of governments who, under the pretence of furnishing a convoy, subjected merchants to the greatest extortion.

HANSI, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 92 m. W. by N. Delhi; lat. 28° 54′ N.; lon. 75° 39′ E. On the summit of a small hill near it is a strong fort, surrounded by a ditch. The walls include a much larger area than is occupied by houses.

HANSLOPE, a vil. and par. England, co. Buckingham. The VILLAGE, 4 m. N.N.E. Stoney Stratford, has a handsome parish church, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural. Area of par., 5290 ac. Pop. 1604.

HANTS, co. England. *See* SOUTHAMPTON.

HANUSFALVA, two places, Hungary:—1, or *Hanzdorf*, a market tn. Hither Theiss, co. Saros, 12 m. W. Eperies; with a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and an annual fair. Pop. 1300.—2, or *Henschau*, a vil. Hither Theiss, co. Zips, about 30 m. from Leitschau; with a R. Catholic church, and a handsome manor-house. Pop. 700.

HANWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Middlesex; 1042 ac. Pop. 1547.—2, Oxford; 1240 ac. Pop. 301.

HANWOOD (GREAT), par. Eng. Salop; 590 ac. P. 267.

HANWORTH, three pars. Eng.:—1, Middlesex; 1390 ac. Pop. 790.—2, Norfolk; 1347 ac. Pop. 267.—3, (*Cold*), Lincoln; 707 ac. Pop. 80.

HANZSABEK, or ERD, a market tn. Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, r. bank Danube, here crossed by a large stone bridge, 11 m. S.W. Pesth. It has a castle, a Turkish tower of hewn stone; and a trade in wine and corn. P. 1261.

HAPAI, HAPEE, or HAVAI, an isl. group, S. Pacific, Tonga Archipelago, consisting of four larger, and numerous smaller islands connected by coral reefs, so as to be considered by the inhabitants only one island; lat. 20° 3′ S.; lon. 174° 41′ W. (R.) This group lies low, is deficient in fresh water, but produces cocoa-nuts, bananas, and bread-fruit in abundance; and its inhabitants are very warlike. It was discovered by Cook in his third voyage, who named the four larger islands Haano, Eoa, Lefouka, and Hoolaiva.

HAPARANDA, a small seaport, Sweden, on the frontiers of Finland, and the shores of a large bay in the estuary of the Torneå, near Torneå, and the most N. town in Sweden. It was founded after the cession of Finland to Russia, in 1809, and, though still very small, is well and regularly built, and gradually rising into importance. The trade is chiefly in fish, furs, iron, timber, and tar. The steamers between St. Petersburg and Torneå usually call at Haparanda. Pop. 786.

HAPPISBURGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2163 ac. P. 621.

HAPSAL. *See* HARSAL.

HAPSBURG. *See* HABSBURG.

HAPTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 695 ac. Pop. 207.

HARA, or KARA, a tn. and lake, Chinese empire; the former in Mongolia, very near the great wall, 21 m. N.W. Sophin; the latter in the desert of Gobi, 228 m. E.S.E. Lob-Nor; lat. 30° 50′ N.; lon. 93° E. It receives, on the E., the waters of the Soula-Ho, but has no visible outlet.

HARAMUK, or HARMOK, a lofty, isolated summit, in the mountains bounding Cashmere on the N.; lat. 34° 26′ N.; lon. 74° 43′ E. Height above sea-level estimated at 13,000 ft. It appears to consist principally of basaltic amygdaloid. In a depression in the N. declivity is a small lake, called Ganga, held in high veneration by the Hindoos.

HARAPA, a vil. Punjab, l. bank Ravee, 85 m. N.E. Mooltan; lat. 30° 37′ N.; lon. 72° 43′ E. It is remarkable only for the very extensive ruins with which it is surrounded, the most striking being the relics of a large brick fortress.

HARBERTON, par. Eng. Devon; 5755 ac. Pop. 1324; containing vil. *Harbertonford*, in which shovels and reaping-hooks are made. Pop. 468.

HARBLEDOWN, par. Eng. Kent; 1070 ac. Pop. 646.

HARBONNIÈRES, a tn. France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N.E. Mondidier, with cotton spinning, and manufactures of cotton caps and flannel. Pop. 2250.

HARBORNE, par. Eng. Stafford; 3296 ac. P. 10,729.

HARBOROUGH (MARKET), a market tn. and chapelry, England, l. bank Welland, 13 m. S.E. Leicester, and a station on the Rugby and Stamford Railway. It is neat and well built, amply supplied with water, and well lighted with gas. It has a large and handsome townhall, erected by a former earl of Harborough in 1788; a magnificent church, with a fine tower, and spire; Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent chapels; a free grammar, and several other schools; a dispensary, and several charities; likewise a silk factory, several malt-houses, two breweries, and a brush manufactory; but the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Market-day, Tuesday. Harborough gives the titles of baron and earl to the family of Sherard. It was the head-quarters of the royal army prior to the battle of Naseby, in 1645. Pop. 2325.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

HARBOROUGH, two pars. Eng. Warwick:—1, (*Magna*); 1580 ac. Pop. 347.—2, (or *Harbury*); 2060 ac. Pop. 1195.

HARBOUR-GRACE, a maritime tn. Newfoundland, W. side of Conception Bay, 20 m. N.W. St. Johns. It is a pretty looking town, consisting of a single long, straggling street along the N. side of the harbour or inlet; and is the seat of an important fishery. Pop. about 6770.

HARBRIDGE, par. Eng. Hants; 4082 ac. Pop. 342.

HARBURG.—1, A tn. Prussia, in prov. Hanover, land-drostei Lüneburg, on a canal, which, leaving the Seve, terminates in the S. Elbe, about 1200 yards below, opposite to Hamburg and Altona. It is a place of some strength, being both walled and defended by a citadel; is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices; contains two churches and an hospital; has manufactures of linen, hosiery, soap, starch, refined wax, and tobacco; and has an important trade, chiefly transit, between Hamburg and the countries S. of the Elbe. A steam-boat plies daily to Hamburg, and the Hanover and Hamburg Railway has its terminus on the S. side of the Elbe, at Harburg. Population of town in 1871, 16,506.—2, A market tn. Bavaria, Swabia, r. bank Wernitz, 38 m. S. Anspach; with a Protestant church, a synagogue, a castle, a Jewish school, and a marble quarry. Pop. 1459.

HARBUTOWIZ, a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle Teschnen, near Skotschau, on the Vistula; with a castle. P. 2500.

HARBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 2800 ac. Pop. 640.

HARCHIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the canal of Pommereul, 12 m. N.W. Mons. It has a flour mill, a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 1675.

HARDANGER-FIORD, an inlet, W. coast, Norway, bail. S. Bergenhuus, about 33 m. S.E. Bergen. It is approached through channels between numerous islands, extends S.W. to N.E. about 37 m., then N. to S. about 34 m.; general breadth, 5 to 2 m., encumbered with several islets, and having numerous diverging arms. It is deep, is lined with lofty hills, and is the most beautiful and picturesque of the Norwegian fiords.—2, (*-Fjeld*), a mountain ridge on the borders of bail. S. Bergenhuus and Buskerud, about lat. 60° 10′ N., uniting N. with the Lang-fjeld, and S. with the Dovre-fjeld. Its highest point is 5908 ft.

HARDEGSEN, a tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, principality and 9 m. N.W. Göttingen. It is walled, and has a church, courthouse, and four mills. Pop. 1291.

HARDENBERG, a tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 30 m. N.E. Deventer, l. bank Vecht, here crossed by a bridge. It has an old Calvinistic church, a synagogue, elegant town-house, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 2800.

HARDENHUISH, par. Eng. Wilts; 477 ac. Pop. 127.

HARDERWIJK [Latin, *Haderovicum*], a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 30 m. E. Amsterdam, surrounded by pleasure-gardens, arable, and meadow land. It is fortified towards the land, has several gates, and two large market-places, in one of which is the townhall and the weigh-house; in the other is held the fish and the cattle market, and, being planted with trees, it likewise forms a promenade. There are a Calvinistic, and a R. Catholic church, a barrack, two orphan hospitals, a gymnasium, a high, and several other schools. Its harbour is suitable only for fishing vessels. Seafaring, fishing, and herring smoking, are the principal occupations. Pop. 5538.

HARDHAM, par. Eng. Sussex; 680 ac. Pop. 98.

HARDHEIM, a market tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. of, and 5 m. E. Walldürn, on the Erfa; with a church, a castle, and an hospital. Pop. 1891.

HARDINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2415 ac. P. 561.

HARDINGSTONE, par. Eng. Northampton; 3060 ac. Pop. 1196.

HARDINGTON, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, 831 ac. Pop. 19.—2, (*Mandeville*), 2631 ac. Pop. 719.

HARDINSBURG, a vil., U. States, Kentucky, 115 m. W.S.W. Frankfort; with two churches, a seminary, a court-house, and a jail. Pop. 634.

HARDINXVELD, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. E. Dordrecht, on the Merewede. It is a long and scattered place, and has two churches and a school. Seafaring, fishing, basket-working, and hoop-making, are the chief employments. Pop. 3298.

HARDLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1469 ac. Pop. 255.

HARDMEAD, par. Eng. Bucks; 1113 ac. Pop. 61.

HARDRES, two pars. Eng., Kent:—1, (*Lower*), 1176 ac. Pop. 265.—2, (*Upper*), 2039 ac. Pop. 303.

HARDT, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle Gladbach; with a church, manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, and a trade in corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 730.

HARDWICK, several places, U. States, particularly a vil. Massachusetts, 68 m. W. Boston; with two churches and 12 schools. Pop. 1789.

HARDWICK, four pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 855 ac. Pop. 273.—2, Northampton; 1260 ac. Pop. 81.— 3, Oxford; 990 ac. Pop. 66.—4, (*Prior's*), Warwick; 1600 ac. Pop. 303.

HARDWICKE, three pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 3200 ac. Pop. 739.—2, Cambridge; 1410 ac. Pop. 211.— 3, Gloucester; 2378 ac. Pop. 564.

HARDWICKE'S ISLAND, British N. America, W. coast, in Johnstone's Strait, between Vancouver's isl. and New Hanover; lat. 50° 25′ N.; about 15 m. long, by 3 broad.

HARDY'S ISLANDS (SIR CHARLES).—1, A group of small islets off the N.E. coast, Australia, Cape York, between Temple Bay and Shelburne Bay; lat. 11° 54′ 42″ S.; lon. 143° 30′ 45″ E. (R.)—2, A group, S. Pacific Ocean, S.S.E. New Ireland; lat. 4° 30′ S.; lon. 154° 15′ E. (R.)

HARE ISLAND, an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 96 m. N. E. Quebec, 8 m. long, by ½ m. broad, low, flat, fertile, but uncultivated. From each of its extremities, long and dangerous shoals stretch out.

HAREBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 750 ac. Pop. 97.

HAREFIELD, par. Eng. Middlesex; 4513 ac. P. 1498.

HAREIDLAND, an isl. Norway, prov. Trondhjem, bail. Romsdal; lat. 62° 15′ N.; lon. 6° E.; about 14 m. long, by 8 m. broad, and separated from the mainland by Stor-fiord.

HAREN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 4½ m. S.S.E. Groningen; well built, with a neat church and school, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 2475.

HARESCOMB, par. Eng. Gloucester; 478 ac. Pop. 627.

HARESFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2155 ac. P. 627.

HAREWOOD, par. Eng. Hereford; 664 ac. Pop. 93.

HAREWOOD, a small tn. and par. England, co. York (W. Riding). The TOWN, 8 m. N. Leeds, neatly and uniformly built, has a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a charity school. Pop. 890. Near it is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Harewood. Area of par., 12,193 ac. P. 2413.

HARFLEUR [Latin, *Harfloricum*], a tn France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 4 m. E.N.E. Le Havre, on the railway to Paris, and on the Lezarde, here crossed by two bridges, near where it falls into the estuary of the Seine. It contains a Gothic church, said to have been built by Henry V. of England, and surmounted by a beautiful tower and spire; has manufactures of blonde and earthenware, a sugar refinery, bleachfield, tanneries, a cotton-mill, a trade in corn and oysters. It was long the chief port in the mouth of the Seine; but now it has almost no trade, the Lezarde, from silting, being scarcely navigable by barges. Harfleur makes a considerable figure in the wars between England and France, and was taken by Henry V. in 1415. Pop. 1966.

HARFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 2050 ac. Pop. 139.

HARG, a vil. Sweden, län and 60 m. N.N.E. Stockholm, on lake of same name, near W. entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia; containing a fine manor-house.

HARGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1080 ac. Pop. 84.

HARGRAVE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 2400 ac. Pop. 278.—2, Suffolk; 1108 ac. Pop. 489.

HARINGHE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yser, 34 m. S.W. Bruges. It has manufactures of starch and tobacco, breweries, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in its articles of manufacture, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 2106.

HARINGVLIET, that part of the estuary of the Waal or Rhine in Holland, prov. S. Holland, which lies between the island of Over-flakke and the mainland; about 2½ m. broad.

HARIPOOR, several tns. Punjab:—1, A small tn. near r. bank Rembeara; extremely mean, and remarkable only for its picturesque situation beneath the Pir Panjal Mountain, which, on the S., rears its towering summit, covered with snow during the greater part of the year; lat. 33° 37′ N.; lon. 74° 37′ E.—2, A fort and small tn., among the lower offsets of the Himalaya; lat. 31° 54′ N.; lon. 75° 53′ E.; with a well-supplied bazaar. The town and its vicinity are crowded with apes and pea-fowl, considered to be under the protection of the Deity, and enjoying, in consequence, immunity from all molestation.—3, A tn., l. bank Dor, about 10 m. from its junction with the Indus, near Torbela; lat. 34° 4′ N.; lon. 72° 53′ E. It is populous and thriving, with a handsome and well-supplied bazaar. Streets thronged with a busy and cheerful crowd, and numerous shops furnished with everything that can gratify Indian taste.

HARKSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2266 ac. Pop. 341.

HARLAW, a locality, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, par. Chapel-of-Garioch, on the Ury, near its junction with the Don, where, July 24, 1411, the memorable and bloody battle of Harlaw was fought, between Alexander, Earl of Mar, who commanded the royal army, and Donald, Lord of the Isles.

HARLAXTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2530 ac. Pop. 494.

HARLEBEKE, or HARELBEKE, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, r. bank Lys, on the railway from Ghent to Courtrai, 3 m. N.E. Courtrai. It is said to be the oldest town in Flanders, and was once fortified; contains a beautiful parish church, with a pulpit regarded as a master-piece of sculpture, and has extensive manufactures of linen, ropeworks, brick-works, a bleachfield, several breweries, distilleries, oil, flour, and malt mills. Pop. 4885.

HARLECH, a hamlet, formerly a municipal bor. and market tn., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, on Cardigan Bay, 12 m. N.W. Dolgelly. It has Baptist, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodist chapels, and the ruins of an ancient castle, the last fortress in N. Wales that held out for Charles I.

HARLEM. *See* HAARLEM.

HARLESTON.—1, A market tn. England, co. Norfolk, 17 m. S. Norwich. It has well-kept streets, lighted with gas, water abundant; two Established churches, one of which is surmounted by a tower; three Dissenting chapels, several schools and charitable societies, and a handsome Doric corn-exchange; manufactories of waterproof cloth and patent anti-friction grease, a good retail trade, and a corn market on Wednesday. Pop. 1302.—2, par. Eng. Suffolk; 615 ac. P. 80.

HARLESTONE, par. Eng. Northamp.; 2530 ac. P. 610.

HARLETON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1100 ac. P. 291.

HARLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 1955 ac. Pop. 229.

HARLING (EAST), or MARKET HARLING, an agricultural par. and small market tn. England, co. Norfolk. The TOWN, 21 m. S.W. Norwich, has a handsome parish church, three Dissenting places of worship, and a free school. Market-day, Tuesday. Area of par., 2572 ac Pop. 1198.—2, (*West*), par. Norfolk; 3034 ac. Pop. 106.

HARLINGEN, a seaport and fortified town, Holland, prov. Friesland, 16 m. W. by S. Leeuwarden, with which it is connected by a canal; lat. 53° 10′ 30″ N.; lon. 5° 27′ 1″ E. (L.) It is intersected in all directions by canals, mutually communicating, and crossed by numerous bridges. It has a neat townhouse, a weighhouse, six churches, and a synagogue; an orphan-house, and several other benevolent institutions; a Latin, and numerous other schools. Harlingen has regular steam communication with Amsterdam, and carries on an active trade with Norway and the Baltic, in grain, timber, tar, pitch, and hemp; and in exporting to Britain, butter, cheese, flax, bark, salted hides; and obtaining thence coals, chalk, earthenware, and rock-salt. Some boat-building, distilling, brewing, and trades incident to a seaport, are carried on; and there are wood, oil, trass, and corn mills. Pop. 10,500.

HARLINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 1815 ac. Pop. 597.—2, Middlesex; 1414 ac. Pop. 872.

HARLOW, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Essex, and a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. The TOWN, 15 m. W. by N. Chelmsford, has two Established churches, a Baptist chapel, several schools, and almshouses. Market on Wednesday. "Harlow Bush fair," for horses and

cattle, is held in September, on a common about 2 m. from the town. Area of par., 4000 ac. Pop. 2322.

HARLSEY (EAST), par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2802 ac. Pop. 407.

HARMELEN, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 7 m. W. Utrecht, on the Old Rhine, with two churches, a school, and two annual fairs. Pop., agricultural, 688.

HARMERSBACH (OBER and UNTER), two nearly contiguous vils. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, in a valley, and on a stream of same name, 12 m. S.E. Offenburg. They contain a parish church, and have numerous saw and several oil-mills. Pop., Ober Harmersbach, 288; Unter Harmersbach, 1836.

HARMON (ST.), par. Wales, Radnor; 12,000 ac. P. 858.

HARMONDSWORTH, par. Eng. Middlesex; 3480 ac. Pop. 1307.

HARMONY, several vils. and townships, U. States, particularly:—1, A township, Maine, 45 m. N. by E. Augusta. Pop. 1096.—2, A vil. Pennsylvania, 14 m. S.W. by W. Butler. Founded, in 1804, by the Harmonites, who afterwards removed to a settlement on the Ohio. It now contains a townhall, two mills, and about 50 dwellings.—3, A township, New York, 320 m. W. by S. Albany. Pop. 3340.—4. A township, New Jersey, 58 m. N. by W. Trenton. Pop. 1602.

HARMONY (NEW), a vil. Indiana, 150 m. S.W. Indianopolis, founded, in 1814, by a society of Swabian 'harmonists,' holding a community of goods. The climate proving unfavourable, they removed, and settled at Economy, on the Ohio, 18 m. below Pittsburgh.

HARMSTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2690 ac. Pop. 414.

HARNES, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, near the canal of Lens, 12 m. E.S.E. Bethune. Pop. 2150.

HARNHAM (WEST), par. Eng. Wilts; 1130 ac. P. 276.

HARNHILL, par. Eng. Gloucester; 689 ac. Pop. 77.

HARO [anc. *Custrum Bilium*], a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 25 m. W.N.W. Logroño, near r. bank Ebro. It is indifferently built, has irregular, ill-paved streets, several squares, two parish churches, five chapels, a townhouse, prison, large hospital, theatre, ladies' college, two primary schools, and an orphan asylum. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, baize, hats, leather, earthenware, and brandy. Trade in wine, fruits, oil, &c. Annual cattle fair. Pop. 6235.

HARÖE, a small isl., W. coast Norway, prov. Troudhjem, bail. Romsdal; lat. 62° 45′ N.; lon. 6° 30′ E.

HAROLD'S CROSS, a vil. Ireland, forming a suburb of Dublin, about 1 m. S. Dublin castle. Pop. 3839.

HAROLDSTOWN, par. Irel. Carlow; 2834 ac. P. 440.

HARPENDEN, par. Eng. Hertford; 5061 ac. P. 1980.

HARPER'S FERRY, a vil. U. States, W. Virginia, 53 m. N.W. Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and on the Potomac, here crossed by a bridge. It has three churches, an academy, and one of the most extensive flour-mills in the U. States, an iron furnace and national armoury, containing 80,000 to 90,000 stand of arms, and employing 240 hands. Pop. 1339. *See Supp.*

HARPERSFIELD, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 56 m. W. by S. Albany, with two churches and several stores. Pop. 1708.

HARPFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 1518 ac. Pop. 253.

HARPHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1970 ac. P. 266.

HARPLEY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2193 ac. Pop. 442.

HARPOLE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1560 ac P. 778.

HARPSDEN, par. Eng. Oxford; 1400 ac. Pop. 215.

HARPSWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2180 ac. Pop. 103.

HARPTREE, two pars. Eng. Somerset:—1, (*East*), 2770 ac. Pop. 722.—2, (*West*), 2850 ac. Pop. 616.

HARRICANAW, a river, British N. America, which rises in a small lake, about lat. 49° 55′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ W.; and, after a N.W. course of about 270 m., falls into James's Bay, at Hannah Bay-house.

HARRIETSHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2464 ac. Pop. 674.

HARRINGTON, a small seaport tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland. The TOWN, formerly called Bella Port, 5 m. N. by E. Whitehaven, has a neat church, two Dissenting chapels, a charity school, a ship-building yard, chemical works, and a rope-walk. Upwards of 40 vessels belong to the port. Coals are exported to Ireland, and lime to Scotland. Area of par., 2790 ac. Pop. 1788.

HARRINGTON, two pars. England:—1, Lincoln; 1052 ac. Pop. 114.—2, Northampton; 2519 ac. Pop. 201.

HARRINGWORTH, par. Eng. Northampton; 3060 ac. Pop. 368.

HARRIS.—1, A dist. and par. Scotland, co. Inverness; 50 m. by 24 m.; the S. portion isl. of Lewis (*which see*). Pop. 4250.—2, (*Sound of*), a navigable channel, separating Lewis from N. Uist, 9 m. long, from 8 m. to 12 m. broad, and greatly encumbered with islands and rocks.

HARRISBURG, a tn. U. States, cap. Pennsylvania, l. bank Susquehanna, 98 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia. It is well built, chiefly of brick; and contains a handsome statehouse, a large and commodious courthouse, surmounted by a cupola; a county prison, a Lancasterian school, a market-house, in the centre of the town; three academies, and nine churches, some of them elegant structures. There are two bridges over the Susquehanna; one of them covered, above 900 yds. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 feet above the river. Harrisburg has several breweries, tanneries, and potteries; and carries on a considerable trade, especially in timber. Pop. 23,104.

HARRISON BAY, a large inlet, Arctic Ocean, W. coast Russian America; bounded by Cape Halket and Point Berens, intersected by lat. 70° 30′ N., and by lon. 151° W.

HARRISONBURG, a vil., U. States, Virginia, 126 m. N.W. Richmond, with a courthouse, jail, market house, and three churches. Pop. 1100.

HARRISTOWN, par. Irel. Kildare; 4680 ac. Pop. 662.

HARRODSBURG, a vil., U. States, Kentucky, on a small branch of Salt River, 29 m. S. Frankfort, with two churches, Bacon College, founded in 1836, attended by about 200 students; an academy, and two schools, and a bank. A mineral spring in the neighbourhood is much frequented. Pop. 3000.

HARROGATE, a vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 20 m. E. York, a place of fashionable resort, the principal watering-place in the N. of England, and noted for its chalybeate and its sulphureous mineral springs. It is divided into High and Low Harrogate—the former situated on an elevated plain, commanding an extensive prospect, the latter in a valley beneath; but both so nearly united by intermediate buildings, that they may be considered as forming one village. There are many handsome buildings, particularly in Low Harrogate; two suites of public baths, several spacious hotels, and a number of excellent lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, some of which are fitted up in the most elegant style; likewise the usual places of resort and recreation found in fashionable watering-places—a theatre, promenade-rooms, ball-rooms, libraries, and reading-rooms; and a race-course, formed in 1793. Pop. 4737.

HARROLD, a small market tn. and par. England, co. Bedford. The TOWN, 8 m. N.W. by W. Bedford, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, has a neat church, a large Independent chapel, a free school, some almshouses; and manufactures of lace. Market day, Tuesday. Area of par., 3240 ac. Pop. 1083.

HARROLDSTON, two pars. Wales, Pembroke:—1, (*St. Issel's*). Pop. 281.—2, (*West*); 1718 ac. Pop. 140.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, 10 m. N.W. London, on a hill of peculiar form, which rises out of a fine vale. It is irregularly laid out, and consists chiefly of one street, and its church, an ancient structure, with a lofty tower and spire, forms a conspicuous object from great distances around. There are places of worship, besides, for Baptists and Wesleyans. The grammar-school of Harrow, the rival of Eton, and to which the place owes its celebrity, was founded, in 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish, to afford gratuitous instruction to the poor children of Harrow, strangers being permitted to enter on payment of certain fees. But the education is almost wholly classical, consequently few boys belonging to the parish take advantage of it; the greater portion of the scholars being sons of noblemen and gentlemen. The system of education and discipline pursued is similar to that at Eton. Area of par., 9870 ac. Pop. 5525.

HARROWDEN, two pars. England, Northampton:—1, (*Great*); 1415 ac. Pop. 137.—2, (*Little*); 1480 ac. Pop. 688.

HARRY COOK ISLAND, an isl. Arctic Ocean, N. of George IV. Coronation Gulf; lat. 68° 10′ N.; lon. 109° 50′ W.

HARSANY, two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the White Koros, 9 m. from Grosswardein, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1180.—2, (*Kis* and

Nagy), two nearly contiguous vils. Thither Danube, co. Baranya, about 3 m. from Siklos, at the foot of the famous vine-clad hill of Lapancsa. They are well built, and contain a Protestant church and school. Pop. of Kis-Harsany, 430; Nagy-Harsany, 800.

HARSEFELD, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 10 m. S. Stade, cap. bail. of same name, on the Aue. It is a very old place, and had acquired some importance as early as the 9th century. Pop. vil. 1309; bail. 8155.

HARSEWINKEL, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 26 m. E. Münster, with a parish church, poorhouse, and manufactures of linen; and a trade in wool, clover-seed, and cattle. P. 1042.

HARSIN, a small tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 20 m. E. by S. Kermanshaw, in a well-watered and well-cultivated valley, with the ruins of a fort, and of an aqueduct; and some other architectural remains.

HARSLEBEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Münster, circle Halberstadt, on the Goldbach, with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 1663.

HARSON ISLAND, an isl. Upper Canada, in the lake, and at the embouchure of the river St. Clair. It is about 12 m. long, by 9 m. broad.

HARSTON, two pars. England:—1, Cambridge; 1480 ac. Pop. 770.—2, Leicester; 1009 ac. Pop. 177.

HART (ALT), a vil. Moravia, circle Znaim, about 20 m. from Schelletau, with a church and a castle; manufactures of calico, glass-works, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 951.

HART, par. Eng. Durham; 7880 ac. Pop. 920.

HARTA (KIS), a vil. Hungary, co. and 56 m. S. Pesth, l. bank Danube, with a Protestant church. Pop. 2055.

HARTBERG, a tn. Austria, Styria, circle of, and 28 m. N.E. Grätz, on the Laufnitz. It is walled, is well built, has a deanery church, a Capuchin monastery, an hospital, the remains of an old castle, and manufactures of cloth, six mills, a trade in cattle, and in horses. Pop. 1500.

HARTENSTEIN, a tn. Saxony, circle Zwickau, cap. bail. of same name, on the Thierfeld, 50 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. It stands at the foot of a hill, crowned by a castle, usually occupied by one of the Saxon princes, and surrounded by a garden and fine park; is the seat of a court of justice, has a chapel, orphan hospital, and manufactures of linen and hosiery. Pop. tn. 2480; bail. 12,874.

HARTEST, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1964 ac. Pop. 832.

HARTFIELD (N. and S.), par. Eng. Sussex; 10,267 ac. Pop. 1573.

HARTFORD, several places, U. States, particularly:—1, A tn. Connecticut, r. bank Connecticut, which is here navigable, 37 m. N.N.E. Newhaven. It is not regularly built; but its main street is spacious, and lined with good houses. Among the public buildings are the statehouse, a spacious and handsome edifice; the city-hall, of Doric architecture; Washington College, founded in 1824, with an average attendance of 80 students, and libraries containing 6500 vols.; the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the earliest establishment of the kind in the U. States; the Retreat for the Insane, a fine stone edifice, surrounded by well-laid-out grounds; and the Athenæum, an elegant Gothic structure. The number of churches is 12. Hartford has manufactures of leather, pottery, ironware, machinery, and cordage; and carries on a considerable trade. A railway, 38 m. long, connects Hartford with Newhaven. Pop. 37,180. *See Suppl.* —2, (*East*), A vil. and township, Connecticut, E. bank Connecticut, opposite Hartford city. It contains four churches and several mills. Pop. 2389.—3, (*New*), A vil. and township, New York, 4 m. W. Utica, with four churches, a female seminary, and a number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. 3819.—4, A vil. and township, New York, 57 m. N.N.E. Albany, with two churches. Pop. 2164.

HARTFORD, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 1720 ac. P. 382.

HARTHA, a tn. Saxony, circle and 32 m. S.E. Leipzig, with a handsome church, two schools, an hospital; manufactures of linen, tile-works, a brewery, and mills. Pop. 1941.

HARTHAU, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, bail. of, and 3 m. S. Chemnitz, l. bank Wurschnitz. It has two large spinning-mills, manufactures of bobbinet, machine-works, two mills, and some quarries. Pop. 1534.

HARTHILL, two pars. England:—1, Chester; 481 ac. P. 130.—2, (with *Woodall*), York (W. Riding); 2940 ac. P. 739.

HARTINGTON, par. Eng. Derby; 24,160 ac. P. 2410.

HARTLAND, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The TOWN, 19 m. E.S.E. Barnstaple, lies in a bleak district, and has a very mean appearance. Area of par., 167,000 ac. Pop. 1916. On the coast herrings are caught; the fishermen frequenting Hartland quay, about 2½ m. W., on the Bristol channel. *Hartland Point* [anc. *Herculis Promontorium*], about 3 m. N.W., is in lat. 51° 1′ 24″ N.; lon. 4° 31′ 30″ W. (R.)

HARTLEBURY, par. Eng. Worcester; 5493 ac. P. 2115

HARTLEPOOL, a seaport tn., mun. and parl. bor. England, co. of, and 17 m. S.E. Durham, on the Stockton and Darlington railway; lat 54° 41′ 48″ N.; lon. 1° 10′ 45″ W. (R.); on a promontory nearly surrounded by the sea. The parl. bor., returning one member to Parliament, is formed of the two contiguous towns of Old and West Hartlepool, with some smaller adjacent places. The former has been much improved since the revival of its trade, and has the fine old church of St. Hilda, restored in 1867; Holy Trinity church, and a R. Catholic chapel; a borough hall, mechanics' institute, athenæum, and a theatre. The manufactures consist of iron-mills, foundries, saw-mills, iron ship-building yards, &c.; the fishery also is important; the docks will hold 500 vessels, and a new pier has been constructed; there is also a light-house. West Hartlepool, separated from the old town by the docks, is of recent origin, is well paved and lighted with gas, and has some good houses. There are a church and several chapels. Coal is the chief export, about 1,500,000 tons being shipped annually; timber, cattle, and grain are the chief imports. The number of vessels entered from foreign countries in 1868 was 2261, of 435,663 tons; and cleared 2585, of 491,691; coastwise there entered (with cargoes) 163 vessels of 14,458 tons, and cleared (with cargoes) 3798 of 540,015 tons. The shipping owned by the port in 1869 was 189 vessels of 45,925 tons. The customs duties received in 1868 amounted to £17,411. This year, however, was below the average in all respects, owing to depression of trade. Hartlepool is much resorted to in the summer months; around the town-moor there is a favourite promenade commanding an extensive view of the sea. Pop. in 1871, mun. bor. 13,161; parl. bor. 38,302.

HARTLEY, four pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 1178 ac. P. 227. —2, (*-Mauditt*), Hants; 1339 ac. P. 87.—3, (*-Westpall*), Hants; 1401 ac. P. 353.—4, (*-Wintney*), Hants; 2405 ac. P. 1582.

HARTLIP, par. Eng. Kent; 1412 ac. Pop. 343.

HARTMANSDORF, two vils. Saxony:—1, Circle of and 7 m. from Leipzig, with manufactures of linen, a spinning-mill, and serpentine and other quarries. Pop. 1583.—2, (*Gross-*), circle Dresden, 10 m. from Freiberg, with manufactures of linen and dimity, several mills, and a trade in flax. Pop. 1900.

HARTPURY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 3618 ac. Pop. 884.

HARTSHORN, par. Eng. Derby; 2510 ac. Pop. 1350.

HARTWELL, two pars. England:—1, Bucks; 680 ac. Pop. 151.—2, Northampton; 1850 ac. Pop. 542.

HARTY, ISLE OF ST. THOMAS, par. England, co. Kent; 3488 ac. Pop. 118.

HARVINGTON, par. Eng. Worcester; 1238 ac. P. 360.

HARWELL, par. Eng. Berks; 2482 ac. Pop. 884.

HARWICH, a market tn., parl. bor., and seaport, England, co. Essex, on a point of land opposite the confluence of the Orwell and Stour, 66 m. E.N.E. London; lat. 51° 56′ 36″ N.; lon. 1° 17′ 30″ E. (R.) It consists of three principal streets, and several smaller, well paved and lighted; has a handsome modern church, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent chapels; townhall, jail, custom-house, theatre, assembly, and reading-rooms; a number of daily schools, and several charities. The harbour is spacious, and among the best on the E. coast of England; and is the only one, between Yarmouth Roads and the mouth of the Thames, capable of affording refuge in E. winds; consequently, several hundred colliers, and other vessels proceeding northward, may be seen anchored here during the prevalence of strong N.E. winds. It is defended by three forts and a redoubt, with a moat and drawbridge; and two fixed lights—the one 95 ft. above the level of the sea, the other 45 ft.—indicate the entrance to the harbour; which, however, is dangerous without a pilot. Steam-packets sail regularly between Harwich and Antwerp, in connection with the Great Eastern railway. Grain, timber, and tobacco are imported. The harbour has recently been much improved. Ship-building, and other employments connected with maritime affairs, occupy

a great portion of the population. A number are employed also in dredging, outside the harbour, for cement-stone, which is afterwards manufactured in the town, and is largely exported. In the summer season, Harwich is much frequented by sea-bathers. It returns one member to the House of Commons. Harwich is of Saxon origin; in 1318, it was incorporated by Edward II.; and, in 1347, it supplied 14 ships to the fleet of Edward III. Pop. (1871), 6107.

HARWORTH, par. Eng. Notts; 4320 ac. Pop. 595.

HARZ, or HARTZ [anc. *Hercynia*], a range of mountains, Germany, N. of the Thüringerwald, with which it is connected by the Eichsfeld mountains. It has no proper central axis, but consists of a great number of single mountains, merely separated by narrow valleys, which are almost all transverse. The length of the range, S.E. to N.W., from Mansfeld, in Prussian Saxony, to Scesen, in Brunswick, is about 60 m., and its breadth nearly 20 m. It covers portions of Prussia, Anhalt-Bernburg, Brunswick, and Hanover. The water-shed between the basins of the Weser and the Elbe, traversing the range from S.S.W. to N.N.E., divides it into two unequal parts—a N.W. and a S.E. The former, though it covers less space, is the more elevated of the two, and takes the name of Ober or Upper Harz; the latter forms the Unter or Lower Harz. A series of hills, bordering the range, but not properly within it, is called the *Vor*, or Anterior Harz. The culminating point is the Brocken, 3791 ft. The summit of this mountain, and of several others which surround it, is granite; the others consist of grauwacke and clay-slate. The hills of the Vor Harz are composed of red sandstone. The whole range is rich in minerals, particularly argentiferous lead, copper, and iron. The sides, and sometimes also the summits, of the mountains are clothed with forests; in the Ober Harz, consisting almost entirely of pine; but, in the Unter Harz, of beech and oak.

HARZDORF (ALT and NEU), two nearly contiguous vils. Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 3 m. from Rachenberg, with a school, a bleachfield, a worsted, and several other mills, and large machine-works. Pop. 2021.

HARZGERODE, a tn. Anhalt-Bernburg, cap. bail. of same name, 37 m. N.W. Halle. It is walled, defended by a fort, has a townhouse, old castle, and forest school; a trade in corn and cattle, and three large fairs. About 2 m. W. is the beautiful and well-frequented watering-place, Alexisbad. Pop. tn., 2517; bail. 4870.

HASAN DAGH, a lofty mountain, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Kharidj, 85 m. E. by N. Konia or Koniyeh, of nearly a conical form, 8000 ft. high, and said to preserve patches of snow throughout the year. Its N.W. base is bounded by the plain of the Lake Touz Ghieul; to the S.W., a low undulating country connects it with the Karajah Dagh while to the E. it is prolonged by one or two cones, and then a lofty chain of hills.

HASAN KAL'EH, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the Aras, pash. of, and 20 m. E. by N. Erzeroom. It was once a Genoese trading station, but is now in a state of decay. Its double wall, of modern erection, its old castle, seven mosques, &c., are all in a more or less ruinous condition. Opposite the town, across the river, are innumerable hot springs: some are bituminous, but others contain iron and lime. Two baths, built over the warmest (105°) and most copious sources, are both constantly filled with bathers.

HASCOMBE, par. Eng. Surrey; 1539 ac. Pop. 366.

HASEK, a market tn. Arabia; prov. Hadramaut, in Curia Muria bay. It lies in a verdureless district, and behind rise granite hills, 4000 feet high.

HASELBEECH, par. Eng. Northamp.; 1648 ac. P. 148.

HASELBURY, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*Bryan*), Dorset; 2359 ac. P. 709.—2, (*Plucknett*), Somerset; 2069 ac. P. 856.

HASELY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Warwick; 1152 ac. Pop. 238.—2, (*Great*), Oxford; 3219 ac. Pop. 750.

HASELOR, par. Eng. Warwick; 1950 ac. Pop. 380.

HASELÜNNE, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hanover, 35 m. N.W. Osnabrück, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Hase. It has a court of justice, a parish church, a Latin, and another school, blast furnaces, tile-works, several distilleries, and manufactures of sailors' hats, scythes, shovels, white lead, vinegar, and tobacco. Pop. tn., 1790; bail., 8069.

HASENPOTH, a tn. Russia, gov. Courland, r. bank Tebber, 80 m. W.N.W. Mitau; with a court of justice, a church, and a castle. Pop. 1015.

HASFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1460 ac. P. 304.

HASGUARD, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1475 ac. P. 172.

HASHMY'S ISLANDS, a group of five low isls., N. Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 47′ N.; lon. 153° 6′ E.; connected by coral reefs, and forming a lagoon inside. They are about 15 m. in circumference, covered with cocoa-nut trees, and are thickly populated by a light-complexioned race, who, though wearing the mask of friendship, are not to be trusted.—(*Naut. Mag.*, vol. xviii., p. 23.)

HASKETON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1665 ac. Pop. 503.

HASKI, an isl., S. coast Arabia, one of the Curia Muria group; lat. 17° 27′ 12″ N.; lon. 55° 35′ 45″ E. (R.); 1¼ m. long N. to S., and about ½ m. broad, having a high-peaked hill near its S. point.

HASLACH, a market tn. Upper Austria, and on a height above the Mühla, 17 m. N. Efferding; with a church, two towers, an hospital, and an active trade in linen. Pop. 1130.

HASLACH, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Kinzig, 15 m. S.S.E. Offenburg. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has manufactures of vermicelli and red leather, a wax refinery, iron-works, and a trade in wood. Pop. tn., 1720. Area of bail., 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 10,153.

HASLE, a vil. Denmark, W. coast, isl. Bornholm, about 6 m. N. Rönne. It has a church, a winter haven of the fifth class, with 7 ft. water, and a fishery. Some coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 700.

HASLEMERE, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Surrey. The TOWN, 40 m. S.W. London, is indifferently built, has an ancient church, with a low square tower; an Independent chapel, and three schools. Near it are some large paper manufactories. Market day, Tuesday. Area of par., 1877 ac. Pop. 955.

HASLI, OBER-HASLI, or HASLI-IM-WEISSLAND, a bail. Switzerland, can. Bern, comprehending all the upper part of the Aar valley, resting on the Grimsel, and the glacier of the Aar, from its sources to the lake of Brienz. Surrounded by the loftiest masses of the Bernese Alps, it is noted for its natural beauties; among its cascades are those of the Reichenbach, Gentbach, Handeckfall, Gelmerbach, &c. The people are supposed to be descendants of Scandinavian ancestors, who came hither in the fifth century. Pop. 6723.

HASLINGDEN, a market tn. and township, England, co. Lancaster, 16 m. N. Manchester, on the E. Lancashire Railway. It has improved greatly in appearance of late years, many old mean-looking houses having been replaced by substantial new edifices. It has a handsome modern church, with an ancient tower, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and a chapel of ease; four Dissenting chapels, several day schools, and a free school, having a small endowment; a townhall and literary institute. The woollen manufacture, formerly the staple of the town, is now supplanted, to a great extent, by that of cotton. Excellent building-stone, slate, and flags abound in the neighbourhood. Market day, Saturday; five annual fairs. Area of township, 4420 ac. Pop. 10,109.

HASLINGFIELD, par. Eng. Camb.; 2527 ac. P. 754.

HASPARREN, a tn. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 13 m. S.E. Bayonne, in a fertile and well-cultivated district. It has a church, several tanneries, both for common and shammy leather; and a considerable trade in these articles, and in cattle. Pop. 5116.

HASPRES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.W. Valenciennes, r. bank Selle; with manufactures of beet-root sugar, breweries, and gin distilleries. Pop. 3090.

HASSAN, or HASSANI, an isl. Red Sea, coast of Arabia; lat. 25° N.; lon. 37° 10′ E.; height, on the N. side, 400 ft., whence it slopes away to the S.E. Indifferent water is obtained here in small quantities, and that only in winter. During the warm season, the Arabs leave the coast for this island, to avoid the great heat of the continent, and to dispose of their grain, dates, &c., to the hadj boats, which put in here.

HASSELFELDE, a tn. Brunswick, circle of, and 9 m. S.W. Blankenburg, cap. bail. of same name; with a church, burgher school, hospital, and poorhouse; tile-works, a brewery, and a trade in salt and cattle. Pop. tn., 1617; bail., 4500.

HASSELT.—1, A tn. Belgium, cap. prov. Limbourg, on the Demer, 15 m. W.N.W. Maastricht. It is regularly fortified, tolerably well built, has a court of first resort, and several public offices; four churches, two chapels, a courthouse, two hospitals, an almshouse, a college, and several primary

schools; with manufactures of tobacco, madder, soap, oil, candles, chocolate, refined wax, and hats; dye-works, bleach-fields, salt works, numerous tanneries, breweries, and distilleries; an important trade in spirits, tobacco, and madder; and two weekly fairs. Pop. 10,043.—2, A tn. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 6 m. N. Zwolle, on the Vecht, formerly fortified. It has a townhall, two churches, a synagogue, poorhouse, infirmary, and several schools. Shipping and turf-selling are the principal occupations, though some boat-building, lime-burning, and calico-weaving are likewise carried on. P. 1871.

HASSFURT, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Main, 34 m. N.E. Würzburg. It has a parish church and two chapels; a townhouse and hospital; manufactures of linen; saw, and other mills; a fishery, and mineral spring. Near it, fruit, hops, and wine are extensively grown. Pop. tn., 1880; dist., 10,341.

HASSINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 574 ac. Pop. 127.

HASSLEBEN, a tn. Saxe-Weimar, circle of, and 17 m. N.W. Weimar, on the Gera; with a castle, an oil and a flour mill, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1266.

HASSLOCH, a vil. Rhenish Bavaria, on the railway from Mannheim to Homburg, 15 m. N.N.E. Landau; with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, coal-works, and several mills. Pop. 4772.

HASSMERSHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, l. bank Neckar, 20 m. E.S.E. Heidelberg; with a church, and several breweries, some shipping, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1661.

HASTINGS, a river, Australia, New S. Wales, the entrance to which is the large harbour of Port Macquarie, 192 m. N.E. Sidney; lat. 31° 25′ 45″ S.; lon. 152° 53′ 54″ E. Total course, generally E., about 60 m., through a pleasing undulation of hill and dale, richly clothed with timber.

HASTINGS, a parl. bor., market tn., and one of the Cinque Ports, England, co. Sussex, 54 m. S.S.E. London, and about midway between Dungeness and Beachy Head; lat. 50° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 0° 36′ E. (R.); pleasantly situated on the sea-coast, with lofty hills and cliffs towering behind. Hastings may now be considered as consisting of an old and a new town; the former occupying a hollow between the East-hill and the Castle-hill; the latter, called St. Leonard's, stretching S. and W. of the Castle-hill. Most of the houses of recent erection are handsome, and agreeably situated under the cliffs along the shore. The streets are well-paved and lighted. In front of the town is a splendid esplanade, tastefully laid out. It has two parish churches, built of flint and stone, ancient, but handsome edifices, and one modern church; three Episcopal chapels, several Dissenting places of worship, a R. Catholic college, and an Augustine monastery, an elegant townhall, supported on arches, with a market-place beneath; and two free schools; baths, libraries, assembly-rooms, promenades, public gardens, &c. There are several charitable institutions, including a dispensary and two free schools. There is no harbour at Hastings, and only an indifferent road for small vessels. Its trade is trifling, but its fishery is considerable, giving employment to about 500 persons. There is a good deal of boat-building, and an extensive business in lime; but the principal support of the town now arises from the numerous visitors who resort to it during the bathing season. Westward of the town, on the edge of the cliff, are the ruins of a castle, erected by William the Norman in 1067, and of the church and conventual buildings of a free college, supposed to have been founded in the reign of Henry I. Hastings, though not the oldest, ranks first among the ancient maritime boroughs called the Cinque Ports. It returns two members to Parliament. P. mun. bor. 29,289; parl. bor. 33,335.

HATCH, two pars. Eng., Somerset:—1, (*Beauchamp*); 1120 ac. Pop. 315.—2, (*West*); 1681 ac. Pop. 453.

HATCHY (BIG), a river, U. States, Tennessee, falling into the Mississippi, 33 m. N. by E. Memphis, after a N.W. by W. course of about 190 m.

HATCLIFFE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1370 ac. Pop. 147.

HATFIELD.—1, A tn. and par. England, co. Hertford. The TOWN, 17 m. N.N.W. London, has a handsome church, which stands on an elevated site; an Independent chapel, several schools, and some small charities. Near it is Hatfield house, the magnificent residence of the marquis of Salisbury. Area of par., 12,619 ac. Pop. 3862.—2, A vil. Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster, consisting of a single street about 1 m. long. It has an old church; but is chiefly noted for the extensive drainage works in its vicinity, commenced in the reign of Charles I., and having for their object the draining of Hatfield chase, which originally contained about 180,000 ac. of ground, subject to be flooded, but which is now all under cultivation. Pop. 1840.

HATFIELD, five pars. Eng.:—1, Hereford; 1528 ac. Pop. 173.—2, York (W. Riding); 21,150 ac. Pop. 2721.—3, (*Broad Oak* or *Regis*), Essex; 8810 ac. Pop. 2034.—4, (*Peverell*), Essex; 4728 ac. Pop. 1344.

HATFORD, par. Eng. Berks, 32 m. E. Farringdon. Area, 999 ac. Pop. 115.

HATHERLEIGH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The TOWN, 24 m. W.N.W. Exeter, is irregularly built, but well kept; houses, in general, constructed of 'cob' (a mixture of mortar and straw), and thatched. It has a handsome Gothic church, with a tower and a spire; a Baptist chapel, a national school, several almshouses, and various other charities. Inhabitants principally employed in agriculture. Weekly markets, Tuesday and Friday. Area of par., 7048 ac. Pop. 1710.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

HATHERLEY, two pars. Eng. Gloucester:—1, (*Down*); 930 ac. Pop. 240.—2, (*Upper*); 810 ac. Pop. 50.

HATHERN, par. Eng. Leicester; 1340 ac. Pop. 1187.

HATHEROP, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2160 ac. Pop. 375.

HATHERSAGE, par. Eng. Derby; 13,630 ac. P. 2108.

HATIAN, a tn. Siam. *See* CANCAO.

HATLEY, two pars. Eng. Cambridge:—1, (*East*), 1166 ac. Pop. 146.—2, (*St. George*); 999 ac. Pop. 158.

HATO VIEJO, a tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca; lat. 6° 22′ N.; lon. 75° 38′ W.; between 4000 and 5000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1446.

HATRAS, a tn. and fort, Hindoostan, prov. of, and 90 m. S.W. Delhi; lat. 27° 37′ N.; lon. 75° 58′ E.; a busy flourishing place. Its fort was destroyed, in 1817, by the British.

HATTEM [Latin, *Mons Dei*], a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 36 m. N. by E. Arnhem, on the Grift, with ruined walls. It has an ancient townhouse in the market-place, and a watch, and a weighhouse; a Calvinistic, and a Dissenting church, and several benevolent institutions; a Latin, and various other schools. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 2426.

HATTEN, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 9 m. S. Weissenbourg; with a handsome R. Catholic, and a Protestant church, and some trade in linen. Pop. 1706.

HATTENHEIM, a vil. Nassau, bail of, and 2 m. W.S.W. Eltville, r. bank Rhine; with a R. Catholic church, a great number of fine villas, and a spring of some celebrity. P. 965.

HATTERAS (CAPE), a low rocky promontory, U. States, S.W. end of an isl. on E. coast N. Carolina; lat. 35° 15′ N.; lon. 75° 30′ W. (R.) The shoals extend a long way to the S.E., and have been the scene of many disastrous shipwrecks. A lighthouse, 95 feet high, has been erected 1 m. inland.

HATTERSHEIM, a vil. Nassau, bail. Höchst, 10 m. N.E. Mainz; with a parish church. Pop. 948.

HATTIA, an isl. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Chittagong, near the mouth of the Brahmapootra, or Great Megna, by the deposit of which it has been formed, 14 m. long by 10 m. broad. It is nearly submerged at spring-tides; but still is productive in grain, and yields good salt.

HATTINGEN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 36 m. W. Arnsberg, l. bank Ruhr. It has four churches and chapels, a poorhouse, court of justice, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, muslins, scythes, and files; a trade in cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 6134.

HATTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1831 ac. Pop. 197.—2, Warwick; 4099 ac. Pop. 674.

HATTORF, a vil. Hanover, gov. Hildesheim, principality Grubenhagen, near Heraberg; with a parish church, and trade in corn and flax. Pop. 1737.

HATVAN, a market tn. Hungary, co. Heves, l. bank Zagyva, 30 m. E.N.E. Pesth; with a handsome church, an elegant castle, manufactures of cloth, and important fairs, chiefly for horses. Pop. 2178.

HATZEG, or HOTZING [Latin, *Vallopolis*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, co. of, and 11 m. S. Hunyad, with three churches, a townhouse, Franciscan monastery, and an important trade in cattle. Pop. 1100.

HATZFELD, an anc. tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, r. bank Eder, 15 m. N.W. Marburg. It is walled,

has a castle in ruins, two churches, a townhouse, and school; a paper-mill, and three annual fairs. Pop. 668.

HAUBOURDIN, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. W.S.W. Lille, on the Deule. It is generally well built, has a large and handsome church, manufactures of lace and white lead; bleachfields, tanneries, cotton and oil mills, a trade in combed wool, and four annual fairs. Pop. 3654.

HAUENSTEIN (Ober and Nieder), two mountains of the Jura chain, Switzerland, on the frontiers of Basel and Solothurn, about 18 m. S.E. Basel. Both of them are passed by roads from Basel, which have been constructed at great expense, and form important thoroughfares from W. Germany into the interior of Switzerland. They are supposed to be nearly in the line of two old roads used by the Romans.

HAUGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1907 ac. Pop. 117.

HAUGHLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2518 ac. Pop. 971.

HAUGHTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Notts; 1001 ac. Pop. 78.—2, Stafford; 1860 ac. Pop. 510.—3, (*Le Skerne*), Durham; 10,301 ac. Pop. 1103.

HAUGSDORF (Gross), a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, 30 m. N.N.W. Korneuburg; with a spacious market-place, a castle, and a burgher hospital. Pop. 1935.

HAUKSWELL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 4030 ac. Pop. 326.

HAULCHIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the old Roman road called the Chaussée Brunehault, 10 m. S.E. Mons, with a trade in horses. Pop. (agricultural), 1264.

HAUNSTETTEN, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 4 m. S.S.E. Augsburg; with a church, a chapel, and manufactures of wax-cloth; a large bleachfield, a paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 729.

HAUPTWEIL, or Hauptwyl, a vil. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, 1 m. S.E. Bischofzell, on the frontiers of St. Gallen. It has manufactures of cotton, with dye-works, print-works, oil-mills, saw-mills, &c. Pop. 1486.

HAUSBERGEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 4 m. S. Minden, r. bank Weser; with a Protestant parish church, manufactures of starch and gunpowder, and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle. Pop. 850.

HAUSBRUNN, or Haszprunka, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 26 m. from Presburg; with oil, pitch, and tile works, and several mills. Pop. 1256.

HAUSDORF (Ober), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, circle Glatz; with a parish church, a bleachfield, and several mills and coal mines. Pop. 1079.

HAUSEN, numerous places, Germany, particularly—1, (*Ober-Hausen*), a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 3 m. N. W. Augsburg; with a parish church, and several cattle markets. Pop. 1861.—2, Two adjoining vils. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Brackenheim. United pop. 2062.

HAUSETON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 568 ac. Pop. 313.

HAUSRUCK, a mountain range, Upper Austria, giving its name to a circle, and forming the watershed between the basins of the Inn and the Ager. It is covered with forests, and has seams of liguite. In 1817, part of one of the mountains fell in, and was replaced by a lake.

HAUSSA, state, Africa. *See* Houssa.

HAUSSY, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E.N.E. Cambrai, r. bank Selles, formerly defended by a strong castle. It has manufactures of linen, breweries, brick-works, lime-kilns, and sandstone quarries. Pop. 3354.

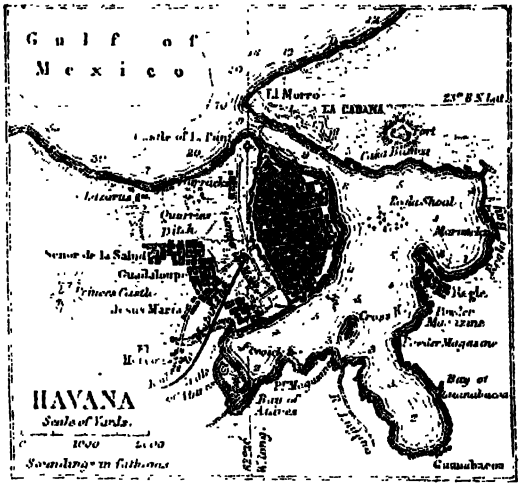
HAUTBOIS-Magna, par. Eng. Norfolk; 610 ac. Pop. 181.

HAUTE ILE, or Hare Island, a small isl. British America, bay of Fundy, 8 m. S.W. Cape Chignecto, composed mostly of steep rocks, but easily accessible on the E. side.

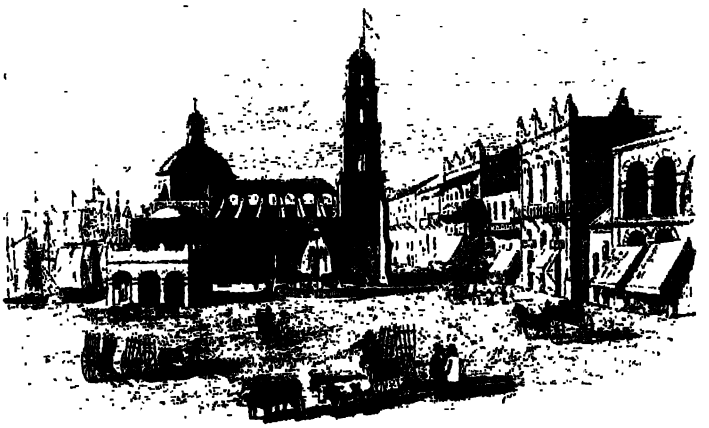
HAUTELUCE [Latin, *Vallis Lucia*], a vil. and com. France, dep. Haute-Savoie, on the Doron, here crossed by a stone bridge, 30 m. S.S.E. Geneva; with a parish church, having one of the finest steeples in Savoy; a courthouse, school, and a trade in cattle and dairy produce, particularly cheese, resembling *Gruyère*. Pop. 1265.

HAUTRAGE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 9 m. W. Mons. It has tile and pottery works, breweries, and flour-mills, and a trade in hay. Pop. 1615.

HAVANA, or The Havannah [Spanish, *La Habana*, 'the haven;' French, *La Havane;* Italian, *Avana*], an important maritime city, belonging to Spain, cap. isl. Cuba, and one of the greatest commercial marts of the Western World, on a bay, N.W. side of the island; lat. (Morro light) 23° 9′ 24″ N.; lon. 82° 22′ W. (n.) Its harbour, formed by this bay,



which nowhere exceeds 1½ m. in width, is one of the best in the world. It is entered by a channel, which is about 1500 yds. long, and not more than 350 yds. wide; and is defended by two strong castles—the Punta, on the W. side, and the Morro, on the E. Other four forts, some of which are very strong, defend the harbour and town. The bay within forms a capacious basin, in which 1000 vessels of the largest class may ride safely at anchor. The town consists of the town proper and the suburbs. The former occupies a tongue of land on the W. side of the bay, is surrounded by a wall, and otherwise strongly fortified. When viewed from the sea, it has a very picturesque and imposing appearance; but its interior is by no means attractive. The streets, though regularly formed, and intersecting each other at right angles, are narrow, badly paved, dirty, ill ventilated, and lined with massy structures of stone closely crowded together, and generally provided with ponderous folding-doors and barred windows, which give the whole place a heavy, and even gloomy appearance; but considerable improvement in the character of the streets has been, of late years, effected; and the town, though still unhealthy in summer, is less so than formerly.



THE EXCHANGE, HAVANA.—From an Original Sketch.

The suburbs, standing chiefly on the other side of the bay, but in some parts approaching closely to the walls, are more pleasingly built, and, even in extent, are superior to the town. Havana is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the chief colonial authorities. The only exception is the supreme court; which, notwithstanding of repeated proposals to remove it to the capital, still sits at Puerto Principe. Among the principal buildings, the first place is due to the Cathedral; not so much on account of any architectural merit, but because it contains the ashes of Columbus, which were brought hither from San Domingo, in 1796. Near the altar, above an opening called the tomb of Columbus, is a tablet, inlaid in the wall, and sculptured with his bust in bas-relief. In addition to the Cathedral, there are nine parish, and seven other churches. The principal one is San Felipe. The other buildings or public establishments deserving of notice are—the governor's house; the Admiralty; the Royal University, including a medical and law school, and chairs for the natural sciences; the large convent of San Juan de Dios, now used as an hospital; the Exchange; the Opera-House, and two theatres—one of them said to be larger than the Scala of Milan; the Cuna or Foundling Hospital; the Casa Real de Beneficencia, an extensive and well-endowed institution, combining an orphan hospital, a lunatic asylum, and an infirmary; San Lazaro, an hospital for persons affected by Kocubea or Lazarino—a kind of leprosy, peculiar to the W. Indies, and said to be incurable; and the prison, a large quadrangular building, well arranged, and placed so as to secure a free circulation of the sea-breeze. The staple manufacture of Havana is that of cigars, which have long obtained an almost universal celebrity. The other manufactures, consisting chiefly of chocolate, straw hats, and woollen fabrics, are not of much consequence. There are numerous printing-offices; and several daily papers are issued. The trade is most extensive and important, and a large share is naturally engrossed by the mother country, after which follow Great Britain and the United States.

The most important article of exportation from Havana is sugar, of which there were exported in 1869, 1,308,381 boxes of 400 lbs. each, and 35,649 hhds. of 1300 lbs. each, making together 569,696,100 lbs. There were also exported 380,078 hhds. of molasses, of 110 to 120 gals. each; 169,200 gals. of honey; 13,605 hhds. of 125 gals. each of rum; 701,225 lbs. of wax; 22,269,876 lbs. of tobacco; and 179,962,000 cigars. Among the imports are cod-fish, flour, rice, lard, wine, coal, olive and other oil. The total exports and imports are valued at £8,350,000. The vessels that entered the port in the same year were 721 of the U. States, of 378,645 tons; 574 Spanish, of 142,320 tons; 124 English, of 124,522 tons; making, with French, German, &c., 1852 vessels, of 799,545 tons burden.

A railway, 45 m. long, connects Havana with Guines; and there are several other lines leading into the interior, and used chiefly for traffic. Havana was founded in 1519, on a site which was then called the Port of Carenas. In 1538, it was surprised and burned by a French privateer. During this and the beginning of the following century, it rapidly increased; great numbers of the inhabitants of Cuba flocking to its vicinity, to avoid the depredations of the buccaneers. The English failed in an assault upon it in 1655, but succeeded in capturing it in 1762. In the following year, by the peace of 1763, it was restored to Spain, and has ever since continued in its possession. For a long time Spain derived the chief part of her fleet from the building-yards of Havana; which, from 1724 to 1796, furnished her with 51 ships of the line, 22 frigates, and several smaller craft; amounting in all to 110 vessels, carrying 5068 guns—six of them above 100 guns each. Pop., which has been increasing rapidly, estimated in 1866 to amount to 230,000, of whom, whites, 170,000; free coloured, 30,000; slaves, 30,000.

HAVANT, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hants. The TOWN, 19 m. E. by S. Southampton, on the railway thence to Brighton, consists of two narrow, but regular, and tolerably well-kept streets; has a church, a Dissenting chapel, and national and other schools. Parchment and leather were formerly made here on an extensive scale. A well-attended corn-market on Saturday. Area of par., 3201 ac. Pop. 2416.

HAVEL, a river, Germany, which rises among the lakes in the S.E. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, enters Prussia near Fürstenberg, and flows circuitously S.S.W. past Spandau, where it receives the Spree; past Potsdam to Brandenburg, where, after expanding into a series of lakes, it turns N.N.W., passes Rathenau and Havelberg; and, 5 m. below the latter town, joins r. bank Elbe, after a course of about 160 m., of which more than 100 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are —on the r. the Rhin and the Dosse, and on the l. the Spree and the Plaue. Its navigable importance is much increased by three canals—the Finow, connecting it with the Oder; the Plaue, connecting it with the Elbe; and the Ruppin, which, by connecting the upper and lower part of its course, through means of the Rhin, saves a long distance of circuitous navigation. A peculiar feature of the Havel is the great number of lakes which it forms by its expansion.

HAVELBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 48 m. N.W. Potsdam, on an island formed by the Havel, and connected with the land by three bridges. It has a handsome cathedral, another church, and a large poorhouse; a court of justice, and several public offices; manufactures of hosiery, sugar-works, a brewery, distillery, building-yards, some shipping and trade, particularly in wood. Pop. 3300.

HAVENINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1659 ac. P. 422.

HAVERAY (GREAT and LITTLE), two isls. Scotland, co. Shetland, off W. coast Mainland.

HAVERFORD-WEST [called by the Welsh *Hwlfordd*], a parl. bor., market tn., river-port, and co. of itself, S. Wales, locally in co. Pembroke, of which it is the cap., beautifully situated on an eminence above the River Cleddy, 200 m. W. by N. London. It has some inconveniently steep streets; is paved, and lighted with gas; a guildhall, jail, and custom-house—all respectable structures; three churches, two of which are ancient; seven Dissenting places of worship; a number of daily schools, including a free grammar-school, an almshouse and school, for clothing and educating 24 boys and 12 girls, founded in 1684; an asylum for pauper and criminal lunatics, and a workhouse. With exception of a paper-mill, there are no manufactures carried on, either in the town or vicinity. The river is navigable, at spring-tides, to Haverford-West, for vessels of 100 tons burthen. The port is dependent on that of Milford. Imports, chiefly groceries, and other articles, for the consumption of the town and surrounding country; and a few cargoes of timber from the Baltic and Canada. Exports, principally cattle, butter, corn, and hard coal, for malting. The town was formerly fortified with walls and towers, which have entirely disappeared, and by a strong castle, built in the 14th century, upon an adjoining rocky eminence. Part of the remains of this castle has been converted into a county jail. Haverford-West has sent one member to the House of Commons since the 17th of Henry VIII. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Races in the vicinity, in autumn. Pop. (1871), 6622.

HAVERHILL, two vils. U. States, America:—1, A vil. and township, New Hampshire, 62 m. N.N.W. Concord, with a courthouse, jail, Congregational church, and academy. Pop. 2784.—2, A vil. and township, Massachusetts, l. bank Merrimac, across which is an elegant bridge, connecting it with Bradford. It has four churches, two printing-offices, and several manufacturing establishments. Vessels of 100 tons come up to the village. Pop. 4336.

HAVERHILL, a market tn. and par. England, cos. Essex and Suffolk. The TOWN, pleasantly situated near the source of the Stour, 12½ m. S.W. Bury St. Edmunds, has an ancient church, a Dissenting meeting-house, a charity school, and manufactures of cottons, fustians, and checks. Market day, Friday. Area of par., 2549 ac. Pop. 2535.

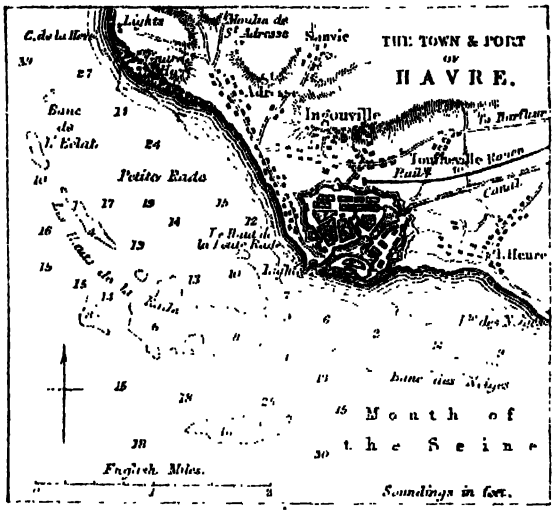
HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, par. Eng. Essex; 4290 ac. Pop. 423.

HAVERINGLAND, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2062 ac. P. 143.

HAVERSHAM, par. Eng. Bucks; 1430 ac. Pop. 280.

HAVRÉ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 5 m. E. Mons, with two breweries, a tannery, salt-work, flour-mill, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1966.

HAVRE (LE) [formerly *Le Havre-de-Grace*; Latin, *Portus-Gratiæ*], a seaport tn. France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, N. side of the estuary of the Seine, 108 m. N.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. It is lined by a triple range of ditches, supplied with water from the sea; and is surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls, crowned by a parapet, and adorned by a fine planted alley. The fortifications, however, cannot be considered strong, as they are completely commanded by adjoining heights. It is entered by five gates.



other at right angles. The public buildings are not numerous, and possess little interest. They include the church of Nôtre-Dame, in a kind of bastard architecture, partly Gothic; the church of St. Francis; the townhouse, formerly the governor's palace; the round tower of Francis I., the only relic of the fortifications of that monarch; the theatre, arsenal, exchange, library, and barracks. The manufactures consist of sulphuric acid, earthen and stone ware, paper, starch, lace, oil, refined sugar, cables, and other marine cordage. There are also breweries, and numerous brick and tile works. A government tobacco factory employs 300 workmen; and from the building-yards a great number, both of sailing vessels and steamers, celebrated for the beauty of their make and their sailing properties, are annually fitted out. But the great dependence of Havre is on its commerce, for which it possesses great advantages, both in its harbour and in its position. Its harbour, which is said to be one of the most accessible in France, is entered by a narrow channel, formed by two long jetties, stretching from E. to W., and kept clear by constant dredging. This channel leads to the outer harbour [*avant port*], an irregular expanse of no great extent, which is left dry at ebb tide, and is occupied by great numbers of coasters, and other small vessels, which can safely touch the ground. Within the *avant port* are capacious wet docks, four in number, though three only are completed, capable of floating and accommodating about 300 large vessels, and lined with fine quays and extensive warehouses. The harbour is accessible by large vessels only during four hours of each tide; a disadvantage so far counterbalanced by the fact that the tides of Havre continue at their maximum for three hours. Havre thus commands the greater part of the import and export trade of Paris, and of the more important towns in the N. of France; importing vast quantities of colonial and other produce, among which cotton holds a most important place; and exporting numerous articles of French manufacture—particularly silks, cottons, ironware, plate, mirrors, furniture, stained paper, bricks and tiles, provisions, tools, philosophical instruments, and agricultural implements; also wine, liqueurs, flour, &c. Havre is the second port in France, being exceeded only by Marseilles. The total number of vessels that arrived at Havre from foreign ports in 1871 was 2572, of an aggregate burden of 996,028 tons; while the total number arriving in the coasting trade was 3702, of 344,887 tons. More than half the entries from foreign ports were British vessels, their number being 1379, their tonnage 510.602. Of these 609 were steamers carrying cargoes only, and 226 steamers conveying passengers and cargo both. The French vessels from foreign ports were 539, of 210,145 tons burden.

Havre is the seat of a court of primary resort, and of commerce; the residence of foreign consuls; and possesses a chamber of commerce, and a hydrographical school of the first class. Its history is not of much interest. The earliest notice of it is in the 15th century; when it became of importance to form a new harbour, in consequence of the silting-up of that of Harfleur. The project was conceived, and some progress made in it, by Louis XII.; but it continued little more than a fishing village till the time of Francis I., who conferred important privileges upon it, erected numerous works, and, at immense expense, gained the greater part of the present site of the town from the sea, which has, however, repeatedly threatened to resume possession, and caused great disaster. A citadel was afterwards built; and Havre, being now regarded as a place of strength, became the object of repeated contests between the French and the English. The old fortifications having disappeared, have been replaced by others, due chiefly to Bonaparte. Pop. 74.336.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a small seaport, U. States, Maryland, r. bank, and just above the mouth of the Susquehanna, 33 m. N.E. Baltimore. It contains an Episcopal church; and has valuable shad and herring fisheries. It is a station on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; and the Susquehanna Canal, which connects the Chesapeake with the canals of Pennsylvania, terminates here. Pop. 1800.

HAWAII, or OWHYHEE, the largest and most southerly of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands; deriving a melancholy interest from having been the death-scene of the illustrious navigator, Cook, who was there murdered, in Kealakeakua bay, February 14, 1779; lat. (S. point) 19° 5′ N; lon. 155°49′ W. (R.) It is somewhat of triangular shape, 100 m. long N. to S., the N.E. side 84 m., the S.E. 64 m.; area, 4040 sq. m. It is wholly volcanic, and appears to be less an upheaval than merely deposits from the numerous volcanoes of which it forms the base. The S.W., S., and S.E. coasts are composed almost wholly of lava or volcanic cinders, frequently exhibiting deep caverns, the abode of innumerable birds, and perpendicular cliffs, against which the sea dashes with fury. The N.E. coast is likewise generally precipitous, often basaltic, and cut into deep gulleys, and presents almost innumerable cascades, resulting from heavy showers falling on the mountains. In some localities, twenty of these cascades may be seen in



THE CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.—From the United States Exploring Expedition.

a distance of 100 or 200 yards. The N. and N.W. coasts are flatter than the others, and possess a considerable extent of rich fertile land; in many places, however, badly supplied with water. On all the other coasts, likewise, are numerous spots having a rich soil. The mountains do not ascend in peaks, but rise gradually and comparatively unbroken. The principal summits are Mauna-Kea, in the N.E., 13,953 ft., topped with nine cones; it consists almost wholly of scoriæ, and presents no apparent crater. Mauna-Loa, in the S., 13,760 ft., a smooth dome, crowned by an immense crater called Moku-a-weo-weo, upwards of 2 m. in diameter, of whose tremendous power the surrounding country, covered with lava, shows ample evidence; and Mauna-Huahali or Huarari, in the W., 7822 ft., with several craters. But perhaps the most remarkable of the volcanoes is that of Kilauea, 3970 ft. high, E.S.E. of Mauna-Loa, on an elevated plain. It does not present a cone, but is a huge black pit of irregular shape, with almost perpendicular sides, 3½ m. long by 2½ m. broad, and 1000 ft. deep; the inside bordered by a black ledge of cooled lava, 600 to 2000 ft. broad. During the day, the bottom looks like a heap of smouldering ruins; but at night, it shows two immense pools or lakes of cherry-red liquid, in a state of violent ebullition, which illuminates the whole vast expanse, and flows in all directions like water; and numerous conical craters continually throwing out stones, ashes, lava, smoke, and flame. Sulphur is plentiful, and steam and gas jets numerous; earthquakes occur very frequently, but are not often disastrous. Between the above-named three great mountains, is a great central valley, almost unknown and uninhabited. Among the numerous indentations of the coast, the most important are the Bay of Kealakeakua or Karakakora, on the W.; and Byron's, Hilo, or Waiaka bay, on the E. coast; the latter is described as extensive, well-protected, and affording good anchorage and excellent facilities for watering. The climate is in general mild and equable; in some parts rain seldom falls except in occasional showers, while in others, both in the interior and on the coast, as at Byron's Bay, showers occur daily. The island is well-wooded, and cultivation is carried on in many places which would be deemed almost impracticable in any other country, arising, in a great measure, from the desire of the natives to be near the sea, for the sake of the fish which abound along the coasts. In excavations among the lava rocks, sweet potatoes, melons, and pine-apples are planted; all of which produce a crop. The staple commodities are sweet potatoes, upland taro, and yams; the latter almost entirely raised for ships. Sugar-cane, bananas, pine-apples, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and melons, are also cultivated. The inhabitants are almost entirely confined to the coasts, along which they live in small villages.—Pop. (1860), 67,084 natives, and 2716 Europeans.—(*U. S. Expl. Exped.*; Findlay's *Directory for the Pacific, &c.*)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. *See* SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HAWARDEN, a market tn. and par., N. Wales, co. Flint. The TOWN, 6 m. W. Chester, is well paved; has an ancient, plain church, an endowed free grammar-school, and several other daily schools. At its E. end are the picturesque remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest. Market day, Saturday. In most of the townships of Hawarden parish there are considerable coal-mines, from which Chester and the adjacent country are chiefly supplied; and in some of them fire-clay, of very fine quality, is also found. Glauber salts, sal-ammoniac, ivory-black, &c., are also manufactured in the parish. Pop. 7041.

HAWASH, a river, Abyssinia, which rises in a mountainous district; lat. 8° N.; lon. 40° E.; and, after a N.E. course of about 276 m., discharges itself into Lake Aussa; lat. 11° 18′ N.; lon. 42° E. Both sides of this stream are covered with beautiful forests.

HAWAZ, a tn. Persia. *See* AHWAZ.

HAWERBY, with BEESBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1179 ac. Pop. 85.

HAWES, a market tn. and chapelry England, co. York (N. Riding), 17½ m. W. Middleham, on the Yore. It has a church, and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Sandemanians, and Friends; an endowed and a national school; and manufactures of knit hosiery, caps, jackets, &c. Near it is a fine waterfall. Market day, Tuesday. Area of chapelry, 16,879 ac. Pop. 1727.

HAWES WATER, a small picturesque lake, England, co. Westmoreland, 5 m. N. Kendal; 3 m. long, and very deep.

HAWICK, a parl. burgh, Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot, 40 m. S.W. Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway. It consists of one long, and several diverging streets and lanes, paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Several of the newer streets contain many handsome houses; but some curious old structures are still to be seen in various parts of the town, having more the aspect of fortresses than ordinary dwellings. It has an old, and an elegant new parish church, a Free, and three U. Presbyterian churches, and a Congregational chapel; an exchange, built in 1864, three public reading-rooms, a public and a trades' library, a school of arts, a savings' bank, several religious and benevolent societies, an excellent academy, and several private schools. At the upper extremity of the town is an artificial mound of earth, called the Moat, of great antiquity; supposed to have been used, at a remote period, as a court for the administration of justice. The Tower Inn is composed, in part, of an ancient border peel, and was the residence, in former times, of the barons of Drumlanrig. Hawick has long been celebrated for its woollen manufactures. These consisted formerly of carpets, tartans, shawls, plaids, flannels, &c.; but the attention of the manufacturers is now principally directed to the production of woollen hose, of which they annually produce above 1,000,000 pairs, in addition to blankets and flannels. Leather-tanning, skin-dressing, glove and candle making, are also carried on to a considerable extent. Gavin Douglas, the poet and translator of Virgil, was admitted rector of Hawick in 1496; and near the town Dr. John Leyden was born. Hawick suffered much in the border wars. Pop. in 1861, 10,401; in 1871, 11,356.

HAWK, a prefix to the name of several pars. England:—1, (*Hawkchurch*), Dorset; 4130 ac. Pop. 773.—2, (*Hawkedon*), Suffolk; 1461 ac. Pop. 359.—3, (*Hawkesbury*), Gloucester; 9770 ac. Pop. 2185.—4, (*Hawkhurst*), Kent; 6494 ac. Pop. 2704.—5, (*Hawkinge*), Kent; 521 ac. Pop. 129.—6, (*Hawkley*), Hants; 1710 ac. Pop. 329. 7, (*Hawkridge*), Somerset; 3725 ac. Pop. 69.—8, (*Hawksworth*), Notts; 720 ac. Pop. 171.—9, (*Hawkwell*), Essex; 1353 ac. Pop. 319.

HAWKE BAY, (WAIROA), an extensive indentation, S.E. coast N. Island, New Zealand, N. extremity; lat. 38° 55′ S.; lon. 177° 40′ E. (B.) It is of a semicircular form, very open, and from 50 m. to 60 m. in length, S.W. to N.E. Fine timber, of all kinds, is met with here, but difficult of access.

HAWKESBURY (EAST and WEST), two townships, Upper Canada, Ottawa dist., at the E. extremity of the upper province. Pop. 1751 and 1976 respectively.

HAWKESBURY, an isl. British N. America, W. coast, formed by several arms of the sea extending N. from Princess Royal Island; lat. 53° 30′ N.; lon. 129° W. It is 42 m. N. to S.; breadth, 9 m.; discovered by Vancouver.

HAWKSHEAD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lancaster. The TOWN, 25 m. N.N.W. Lancaster, near the head of Esthwaite water, has two principal streets, straight, and well kept; houses of blue stone, and slated; excellent supply of water. It has a church, and places of worship for Baptists, and Friends; a good townhall, with a spacious market-place underneath; a free grammar, and various other schools, and several charities. Hoop and bobbin making are carried on to a large extent; but the inhabitants generally are engaged in petty trade and agriculture. Weekly market on Monday. Area of par., 19,252 ac. Pop. 2081.

HAWLBOLINE, an isl. Ireland, Cork harbour, ⅔ m. S. Queenstown, and once a naval depôt; also a rock, co. Down, off the entrance of Carlingford harbour.

HAWLING, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1846 ac. Pop. 212.

HAWNBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 24,312 ac. P. 814.

HAWNES, or HAYNES, par. Eng. Bedford; 2561 ac. Pop. 937.

HAWORTH, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 8 m. N.W. Halifax, with an Episcopal and four Dissenting chapels, extensive worsted-spinning, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 5896.

HAWRIDGE, par. Eng. Bucks; 696 ac. Pop. 270.

HAWSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2237 ac. Pop. 556.

HAWTON, par. Eng. Notts; 2160 ac. Pop. 227.

HAXBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1840 ac. P. 527.

HAXEY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 8470 ac. Pop. 2129.

HAY.—1, An inland co., W. Australia, about 50 m. sq.; mountainous in the S. parts, and having a number of salt

lakes, but with a fair proportion of good soil and pasturage. —2, A river, W. Australia, a tributary of Mairet lagoon, 25 m. W. Albany.—3, A conical peak, E. Australia, thickly wooded; lat. 27° 36′ S.; lon. 152° 8′ E.—4, A cape, British N. America, Arctic Sea, near lon. 95° W.

HAY, a market tn. and par. S. Wales, co. Brecknock. The TOWN, 13 m. N. E. Brecknock, is lighted with gas, indifferently supplied with water, and houses, though of stone, mostly of a poor description. It has a plain, romantically-situated church; several Dissenting places of worship, national and other schools, a mechanics' institution, and numerous small charities. Formerly, a considerable manufacture of flannel and woollen stuffs was carried on here; but this business has, of late years, very much fallen off. Weekly market, Thursday. Area of par. 2602 ac. Pop. 1952.

HAYCOCK, various isls. in different parts of the world: —1, China Sea, off W. side Busvagon, one of the Philippines, high and rocky; lat. 12° 9′ N.; lon. 119° 51′ 15″ E.—2, Celebes Sea, between isl. Celebes and Mindanao; lat. 4° 18′ N.; lon. 125° 23′ E. (n.)—3, A small rocky islet, Mergui Archipelago, S. from St. Matthew's Island; lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 97° 50′ E. —4, China Sea, 40 m. S.S.W. Great Natunas, high, of conical shape, having a reef projecting from it to the S.W. and S., 3 m. or 4 m.; lat. 3° 19′ N.; lon. 107° 34′ E.—5, China Sea, S. S.W. South Natunas; lat. 2° 13′ N.; lon. 108° 57′ E.—6, Flores Sea, Pantar Strait, rises upwards in the form of a cone or haycock; lat. 8° 18′ S.; lon. 124° E.

HAYD, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 25 m. W. Pilsen, well built, with a castle, parish church, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of wax-cloth and flannel, important glass-works, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1710.

HAYDON, two pars. Eng.:— 1, Dorset; 632 ac. P. 109. —2, Essex; 2470 ac. Pop. 368.

HAYDON-BRIDGE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. W. Hexham, on the S. Tyne, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. It has an Episcopal and two Dissenting chapels, a free school, and 20 almshouses. Pop. 2221.

HAYDOR, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5140 ac. Pop. 648.

HAYES, or HILL RIVER, British N. America. It rises near Lake Winnipeg, traverses several small lakes, and falls into Hudson's Bay, at Fort York, after a N.E. course of above 300 m. Its banks are, in some places, steep, rocky, and covered with pines.

HAYES, two pars. Eng.:— 1, Kent; 1272 ac. P. 552. —2, (or *Hesc*), Middlesex; 5670 ac. Pop. 4769.

HAYFIELD, a vil. England, co. of, and 37 m. N.W. Derby, on the Kinder. It has well-kept streets, houses of stone, water abundant, a handsome church, an old Methodist meeting-house, an endowed grammar, and several other schools; cotton manufactures and calico-printing. Pop. 2156.

HAYINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Danube, bail. of, and 10 m. S.S.E. Münsingen, with an old castle, townhouse, cornhouse, parish church, two chapels, and an hospital; potass-works, breweries, a trade in corn, horses, and cattle. P. 655.

HAYLE, a small seaport tn. England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.E. by E. St. Ives. It was formerly celebrated for its copper-house for smelting the ore; but, on account of the scarcity of coal, the latter is now carried to Swansea. It is at present equally celebrated for its two iron foundries; in which the largest engine cylinders are cast, not only for the Cornish mines, but for exportation. The principal trade of the port is the exportation of copper ore to Wales, and tin to Bristol. Imports:—coal, timber, groceries, and shop-goods. Vessels of 200 tons burthen can enter at spring-tides.

HAYLING, an isl., S. coast England, co. Southampton, in Chichester harbour, separated from Portsea by a very narrow channel. It lies low, comprises much heath and waste land, and is divided into the two parishes of N. and S. Hayling; in the latter of which a watering-place has been formed. Area, 10,662 ac. Pop. 1096. Off the S. coast is the relic of a tract of land, submerged in the reign of Edward III., now forming an extensive shoal, named the Woolsner sandbank.

HAYNAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 11 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Deichsa, and on the railway from Frankfurt-on-the-Oder to Breslau. It has a Protestant church, several schools, an infirmary, hospital, and poorhouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tile-works, several mills, a trade in corn, and a weekly market. Pop. 3899.

HAYNESTOWN, two pars. Irel.:—1, Kildare; 459 ac. Pop. 42.—2, Louth; 1980 ac. Pop. 385.

HAY'S CASTLE, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 345.

HAYTI, HAITI, or SAN DOMINGO (ISLAND OF) [Spanish, *San Domingo;* originally, *Española;* Latin, *Hispaniola*], one of the Leeward Islands, W. Indies; and, after Cuba, the largest, one of the richest, and most beautiful of the Antilles. It lies S.E. from Cuba, and is separated from it by the Windward Passage, 50 m. broad; Jamaica and Porto Rico lie W. and E. of it, but at considerable distances. It extends from Cape Engaño, lat. 18° 35′ N.; lon. 68° 20′ W. (R.), to Cape Tiburon, lat. 18° 22′ N.; lon. 74° 28′ W.; and from Point Beata, lat. 17° 36′ 42″ N.; lon. 71° 32′ W.; to Cape Isabella, lat. 19° 59′ N.; lon. 71° 1′ W.; and is about 400 m. long, E. to W., and 150 m. broad, at its broadest part. Area, including the islands of Tortuga, Gonaive, &c., about 27,690 sq. m.; or nearly as large as Scotland. The E. part of the island is occupied by the Republic of Santo Domingo—(*see* SANTO DOMINGO); and the W. part by the Empire of Hayti—(*see next article*).

The island of Hayti is of irregular form, being deeply indented by bays and inlets, and having corresponding projections; the greatest of the latter being its S.W. portion, which forms a headland about 150 m. long, and 18 m. to 40 m. broad. It is intersected, W. to E., by three chains of mountains, all mutually connected by offsets; between are extensive plains and savannahs. The principal central chain, which contains the culminating peaks—of which Cibao, 7200 ft. high, is the loftiest—commences W. at Cape Nicolas, takes an E.S.E. direction, and terminates at Cape Engaño. Nearly parallel with this chain, another, commencing W. near Monte Christi, nearly skirts the N. coast, till it terminates E. abruptly, on approaching the so-called peninsula of Samana; it is followed by low marshy grounds, interlaced by estuaries and channels, which separate Samana from the mainland, and afford communication from the bight of that name to the sea on the N. shore of the island; the heights, however, re-appear on the opposite side of the low grounds, and terminate in Cape Samana. Between these two mountain-ranges extends La Vega Real, or the Royal Valley, 130 m. long, watered by the Yacki and Yuma, and presenting almost boundless pasture-lands. The third, and S. mountain-range, commences W. at Cape Tiburon, extends E. along the whole of S. headland, and terminates at the river Neiva, about 80 m. W. the town of San Domingo. Besides La Vega Real, there are other extensive plains and valleys; more particularly, on the coast E. of San Domingo, *los llanos*, or the flats, 80 m. long—a rich pasture district. The plain of Cayes, at the W. end of the island, has been greatly increased in extent by the formation of a kind of rock, consisting of minute fragments of shells and coral, incrusted with calcareous cement, resembling travertin. Fragments of vases, and other human works, have been found in it at a depth of 20 ft. This kind of rock is now in process of formation throughout the whole of the W. Indies. All the streams of Hayti, of any importance, originate in the great central mountain-chain; and, as may be inferred from the general direction of the mountains, have either an E., W., or S. course—no stream, of any consequence, flowing N. The principle are—Artibonite, flowing W., and Monte Christi or N. Yacki, N.W.; the Yuma, flowing S.E.; and the Neiva or S. Yacki, the Nisao, and the Ozama, flowing S. They are all encumbered at their mouth with sand-bars; and hence few of them are navigable, even for short distances. The Ozama, however, admits vessels drawing 12 ft. or 12½ ft. There are several lakes, mostly in the S.W. of the island. The chief are, the salt lakes of Enriquillo, and Azuey; the former in the valley of the Neiva, about 20 m. long by 8 m. broad, and abounding in caymans; the latter, 10 m. W. of lake Enriquillo, about 10 m. long, by 6 m. broad. S. of these lies the fresh lake of Icotea or Limon, about the size of lake Azuey. Mineral springs exist in various parts. The most noted, in the E. portion of the island, are those of Banica—temperature, 112° to 125°—Biahama, Yaya, and Pargatal; and in the W. portion those of St. Rose, containing iron, vitriol, and alum; the saline waters of Joan Rabel, and those of Dalmarie, containing sulphur, potash, &c. The mineral products are various and rich, including gold, platina, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron—similar to that of Danemora in Sweden—mag-

netic iron, tin, sulphur, manganese, antimony, rock-salt, bitumen, jasper, marble, opal, lazulite, chalcedony, &c. The gold mines are abandoned; and gold-washing is only carried on by the poorer classes, in the N. rivers. Indeed, all of the minerals are neglected, from want of capital.

Hayti, as a whole, is one of the healthiest of the W. Indian islands; and this may more especially be said of its N. provinces, and more elevated localities. The Vega Real is famed for its salubrity. The seasons are, a wet, during which heavy rains are frequent—3, and even 5 inches, at times, falling in 24 hours; and a dry, during which little or no rain falls; and, in some localities, years have passed over without a single heavy shower. At San Domingo the mean temperature is 78° 5′, and the extremes 60° and 95°; while at Port-au-Prince the range is from 63° 5′ to 104°. The minimum occurs in December, and the maximum in August and September. Land-breezes moderate the summer heats. Hurricanes occur seldomer than in the Windward or Caribbean Islands. Earthquakes, though not frequent, have been very disastrous; the most notable recorded are those of 1564, 1684, 1691, 1751, 1770, and 1842. By that of 1751 Port-au-Prince was destroyed, and 60 m. of coast submerged; and, by that of 1842, towns were overturned, and thousands of lives were lost. Nowhere is tropical vegetation seen to greater advantage than in Hayti; contributing, with the lofty and, at times, rugged mountains and deep valleys, to render the scenery of this island unsurpassed. Columbus and his followers, when they came in sight of La Vega Real, supposed they had reached an earthly paradise. Majestic pines, noble mahogany trees, fustic, satin-wood, and lignumvitæ, clothe the mountains, and form the principal exports of the S. provinces. The roble or oak (*Catalpa longissima*), which yields hard, durable wood; the wax-palm, divi-divi (*Cæsalpina coriaria*), numerous fine cabinet-woods, and the richest flowering plants, abound; and the usual tropical vegetables—plantains, bananas, yams, batatas; and fruits—oranges, pine-apples, cherimoyas, sapodillas, with melons and grapes, yield a plentiful return. The staple cultivated products are—coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, and cacao; the quantities of which raised have fallen off, in consequence of the unsettled state of the island. The W. or French section has always been the best cultivated. The native quadrupeds of Hayti are small—the largest not bigger than a rabbit; but the animals introduced from Europe, and now in a wild state, have thriven prodigiously—large numbers of cattle, pigs, and dogs, now roaming freely in the savannahs and in the mountain forests. Birds are neither numerous in species nor beautiful in appearance; still great numbers of pigeons (*Columba leucocephala*) are annually taken and used as food; and ducks, in large quantities, and other swimmers and waders, frequent the marshy places. If birds are few, insects are no less numerous. The lakes and rivers contain numbers of caymans and alligators; and, in the surrounding seas, whales are common in spring; and green and hawksbill turtles, lobsters, and crabs, abound on the coasts.

When the Spaniards discovered the island, under Columbus, in 1492, they found it inhabited by a happy, docile, indigenous race, subject to five hereditary chiefs, named caciques, who reigned over as many districts—that which included the La Vega Real being the most important. So ruthlessly were these poor aborigines dealt with by the Spaniards, that in 1507 they were reduced to 60,000; and in 1535 there remained only 500. The pure race died wholly out the latter end of last century; but their characteristic features, and luxuriant hair, are still to be traced among their descendants, from intercourse with Europeans, Africans, and coloured people. They still are named Indios. The aborigines believed in a Supreme Being, whom they did not adore; paying that tribute to inferior deities, called Zemes, whom they dreaded, and whom they represented by figures carved in wood and stone, or manufactured of clay or cotton. They believed in the immortality of the soul; and thought, in the future state, to meet their friends in an earthly paradise. A number of Indian antiquities are still met with, consisting of figures, mortars, daggers, stools, &c., carved in wood, or shaped in clay. Broken pottery is often found; and recently a granitic ring, 2270 ft. in circuit, was discovered in the interior, near San Juan; where, in former times, resided the redoubted chief, Caonabo. A cemetery, with numerous graves, and several limestone caves and grottoes, with picture-writings traced upon the rocks, have been met with in various quarters, some of them very elaborately executed. The W. end of the island is now inhabited by an African race; and the E. end by a race of Spanish descent, intermingled with numerous negroes and coloured people.

The principal towns in Hayti are Cape Haytien, Gonaives, and Port-au-Prince, in the W.; San Domingo, and Savana-la-Mar, in the E.; and Monte Christi and Santiago in the N.

As already indicated, Hayti was discovered by Columbus in 1492; and here, at Isabella, on the N. shore of the island, the discoverer founded the first Spanish colony in the new world. The Spaniards, by their oppression, having exterminated the aborigines, introduced African slaves to cultivate the sugar-cane, &c. Numerous colonists emigrating to S. America, after the conquest of Peru, the inhabitants were all withdrawn to the interior, to prevent their escape; and the W. end of the island thus left free to the French colonists, who, driven from St. Christopher's, settled there in 1630. These settlers captured the pigs and horned cattle that had become wild, sold the skins to traders who touched on the coast, and smoked the flesh, both for food and for sale, on a grating of wood, called boucan; whence was given them the name of Buccaneers. Joining arms with freebooters, who, in 1632, settled in Tortuga, and who were named Flibustiers, from the small fast fly-boats in which their expeditions were carried on, they became marauders by sea and land; and their successes rendered the name Buccaneer terrible over all the W. Indian seas. Ultimately, the island of Tortuga, and part of the mainland, were claimed by the French settlers for their king. The first governor was appointed in 1664; and by treaty with Spain, of 1773, the W. part of the island was guaranteed to France. The Spanish part declined, and the French part prospered; and in 1789 was in its most flourishing state. In 1790 the population of the island was estimated at 550,000; consisting of whites, who were Europeans, and their descendants; negroes, nearly all slaves; and people of colour, the offspring of the intercourse of the two former races. Many of the latter were free-born, or had obtained their liberty, and likewise had enjoyed a liberal education; still they were carefully excluded from political privileges, and were not eligible to situations of authority or trust. On the breaking-out of the great French revolution, a contest ensued between the coloured people and the whites; the former demanding equal privileges with the latter. A petty, but sanguinary war, ensued; until the slave population, also rising, joined the coloured people, and completely subdued the whites. The whole island, including the Spanish portion, ultimately fell under the power of the negro chief, Toussaint L'Ouverture, first president of the Haytian republic. He was afterwards betrayed into the hands of the French, who had despatched an army to Hayti, with the view of regaining the position they had lost in the island; but, after some partial successes, they were permanently expelled; and in 1803 the island was declared independent, and its Spanish name, of San Domingo, replaced by its indigenous one, of Hayti, meaning the mountainous country. Contentions for power succeeded between the various leaders of the young republic; unheard-of atrocities were committed, and much blood spilt—limited, however, chiefly to the French portion of the island. In 1821, the Spanish portion declared itself independent of the mother country, and assumed the name of Spanish Hayti; but it was soon subjugated by Boyer, the president of the Haytian Republic, or French Hayti; and the whole island was thus brought under one government. In 1842, a revolution broke out, and President Boyer was compelled to flee to Jamaica; and, in 1844, the inhabitants of the Spanish portion rose, overpowered their Haytian oppressors, and formed themselves into a republic, under the name of Santo Domingo, which was proclaimed, November 24, 1844. The independence of the Dominican Republic was virtually recognized by Great Britain, by the appointment of a consul to it, in 1849; and it was formally recognized by a treaty of amity and commerce, ratified September 10, 1850. But Soulouque, the president, and afterwards emperor of the French division of the island, endeavoured to subjugate the new republic, but was successfully resisted. Upon his downfall in 1859, the Dominican government concluded a truce for five years with his successor. But the state was distracted

by political factions, chiefly led by Santana and Baez, the first presidents. At length, in 1861, Santana negotiated a reunion of the state with Spain. But insurrections broke out against the Spanish authority, and after the loss of 15,000 men and £6,000,000, Spain evacuated the island in 1865, and abandoned the unprofitable possession. Fresh dissensions immediately arose, and a long series of fightings continued between Baez and Cabral, the latter for a while getting the upper hand. But in December, 1867, Baez made a successful attack upon his rival, and Cabral had to flee; Baez was thereupon proclaimed president of San Domingo. Pop. 200,000.

HAYTI, or HAITI (REPUBLIC OF), an independent state, W. Indies, occupying the W. end of isl. Hayti or San Domingo, and corresponding with the portion of the island formerly belonging to the French, and including the adjacent islands of Tortuga, Gonaives, &c.; cap., Port-au-Prince. The E. boundary, towards the Dominican Republic, is formed by an irregular line, drawn, S. to N., from the river Anses-à-Pitre or Pedernales, on the S. coast, about lon. 71° 50′, to the mouth of the river Massacre, which flows into the bay of Mazanilla, about 10 m. S.W. Cape Haytien. Area, 10,081 sq. m. It is divided into six departments, subdivided into arrondissements and communes. The country, as seen by the preceding article, is mountainous, interspersed with rich fertile plains and valleys, is well watered, and yields spontaneously numerous valuable products; more especially fine timber, of various kinds, and dye-woods. Agriculture, however, on which it must greatly depend for prosperity, is in a very indifferent state, and is prosecuted with no degree of vigour; the generality of the rural inhabitants living, from day to day, on the spontaneous productions of the soil. The produce in cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, &c., has consequently greatly fallen off, reducing, in a corresponding degree, the exports of these articles. Little satisfactory information can be obtained respecting the commerce of this empire.

By the constitution of 1843, the sovereign power was recognized to be in the people; the executive power was placed in the hands of a president; the legislative in a chamber of commons and a senate—the former consisting of one or more representatives for each commune, elected for three years, and the latter of six for each department, elected for four years, and both uniting, on certain occasions, to form the National Assembly; the judicial power was placed in a court of cassation, being the high tribunal of appeal, with various subsidiary and initiatory courts. The laws are based on the *code civil* of France. The whole patronage, civil and military, being in the hands of the president, Soulouque dispensed it in such a manner as enabled him, in 1849, to have his title of president changed into that of emperor, and to have the constitution altered to suit the circumstances. Princes of the blood, dukes, counts, barons, and two orders of knighthood—that of St. Faustin, and a legion of honour—were created to adorn the court of this pigmy empire. But, in 1859, he was overthrown by an insurrection headed by General Geffrard, who assumed the headship of the state, and who encouraged and increased industry and commerce, and tried to remedy the finances. But the country remained in a chronic state of disturbance, until in 1867 Geffrard was compelled to flee, and Salnave became president; a rising against him took place in 1868, but he overcame it.

The people are nearly wholly of negro race, speak the French language, and profess the R. Catholic religion; other forms of religion, however, being tolerated. The government having reserved to itself the supervision in matters of religion, the Pope has never recognized the Haytian church; the affairs of which are superintended by a vicar-general, under the direction of the minister of education and religion. In every parish a school, on the Lancasterian system, is maintained at the public expense. 'The clergy,' says a recent French writer, 'with few exceptions, consists of priests that have been expelled from their diocese, and who seek a fortune in a country over which the hierarchical sway does not extend. Others are only priests in their own opinion, and some are not even able to officiate; finally, the larger number live in concubinage.' With such a state of matters, in a population composed of slaves and their descendants, a lax state of morals is to be expected; religion is neglected—nay, often despised; the marriage-tie is seldom solemnized; and concubinage so general, that not more than four births in the hundred are said to be legitimate. Few foreigners reside in Hayti; still those who do are well protected. They cannot hold real property, except in the name of a Haytian, with whom they associate for that purpose, and in whose name it is registered. Principal towns:—Port-au-Prince, the capital; Cape Haytien, Gonaives, &c. Pop. estimated at 700,000 to 800,000—females greatly predominating. For *History, see preceding article.*—(*Private Communication from Sir R. H. Schomburgk, H. M. Consul at San Domingo, &c.*)

HAYTIEN (CAPE). *See* CAPE HAYTIEN.

HAYTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Cumberland; 7385 ac. Pop. 1243.—2, Notts; 2700 ac. Pop. 260.—3, York (E. Riding); 3066 ac. Pop. 525.

HAYWOOD, two vils. and townships, England, co. Stafford:—1, (*Great*), 4 m. N.W. Rudgeley, is neat and well built, has an Episcopal church, and places of worship for Independents and R. Catholics. Pop. 761.—2, (*Little*); a neat village, ½ m. S.E. the former. Pop. 519.

HAZARENS, tribe. *See* AFGHANISTAN.

HAZARYBAUGH, a tn. Hindoostan, presidency Bengal, prov. Bahar, 220 m. N.N.W. Calcutta, on an elevated tract of table-land. The principal bazaar is open, and regularly built; houses of mud. Near it are hot springs, strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen.

HAZEBROUCK, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 24 m. W.N.W. Lille. It is tolerably well built, has a spacious and richly ornamented parish church, erected between 1490 and 1520; a fine townhouse, a sub-prefecture (both modern); communal college, public hospital, with a lofty open spire; and an old convent of Augustins, now occupied by the large linen market; a primary school, a small public library, manufactures of linen, thread, starch, soap, leather, and salt; breweries, tanneries, dye-works, oil-mills, and limekilns. An important linen market is held every Saturday. Pop. 9017.

HAZELEIGH, par. Eng. Essex; 1630 ac. Pop. 148.

HAZERSWOUDE, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 8 m. S.E. Leyden. It is a scattered, but well-built place, has three churches, an elegant poorhouse, and a school. Turf-cutting and agriculture are the main employments. Pop. 2739.

HAZLETON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2530 ac. Pop. 278.

HAZLEWOOD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1937 ac. Pop. 102.

HEACHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 4853 ac. Pop. 946.

HEADCORN, par. Eng. Kent; 5011 ac. Pop. 1292.

HEADFORD, a market tn. Ireland, co. of, and 14 m. N. Galway. It is neatly built, has a handsome parish church, free schools, and a dispensary. Pop. 1195.

HEADINGLEY WITH BURLEY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), in the bor. of, and 2½ m. N.W. Leeds. The VILLAGE is neatly built, has a handsome Episcopal, and a Wesleyan chapel, two paper-mills, and a bleaching establishment. At Burley, the woollen and stuff manufactures are carried on extensively Near it are the Leeds botanical and zoological gardens. Pop. 9674.

HEADINGTON, par. Eng. Oxford; 1780 ac. Pop. 1653.

HEADLEY, two pars. Eng.:—1, Hants; 6977 ac. Pop. 1124.—2, Surrey; 1630 ac. Pop. 363.

HEADON WITH UPTON, par. Eng. Notts; 2300 ac. P. 268.

HEAGE, a vil. and township, England, co. and 8 m. N. by E. Derby. It is very scattered, has an Episcopal church, and several Dissenting chapels; a free, and an infant school. Coal and ironstone are found here in great abundance. Pop. 2278.

HEALAUGH, par. Eng. York city; 2800 ac. Pop. 223.

HEALING, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1327 ac. Pop. 92.

HEAN, a tn. Anam, prov. Tonquin, on the Songea, at its divergence, 50 m. E.S.E. Kachao. It is of great extent, and is inhabited by many Chinese merchants.

HEAND (ST.), a tn. France, dep. Loire, 6 m. N. St. Etienne; with silk mills, and three fairs annually. Pop. 3294.

HEANOR, a tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The TOWN, on an acclivity, 8½ m. N.E. Derby, consists principally of two streets, straight and well-kept; houses of brick; badly supplied with water; rapidly increasing and improving. It has a very ancient church, and three Dissenting places of worship; a national school, and manufactures of silk and cotton articles, stockings and lace, for the manufacturers of Nottingham. Pop. 4084. Area of par. 6870 ac. Pop. 8080.

HEANTON-PUNCHARDON, par. Eng. Devon; 3020 ac. Pop. 576.

HEAPHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1250 ac. Pop. 156.

HEATH, two pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 1611 ac. Pop. 378.—2, (or *Hethe*), Oxford; 1300 ac. Pop. 418.

HEATHER, par. Eng. Leicester; 1015 ac. Pop. 384.

HEATHFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Somerset; 692 ac. Pop. 135.—2, Sussex; 7970 ac. Pop. 2208.

HEATON-NORRIS, a township and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Stockport. The streets are mostly parallel to each other, well paved, and lighted with gas; supply of water plentiful. It has a beautiful Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and several Dissenting chapels; numerous schools, and extensive cotton manufactures. Pop. 16,333.

HEAVITREE, par. Eng. Devon; 3469 ac. Pop. 3112.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE, a large manufacturing vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 3 m. W. Halifax, in a valley celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery, a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It has a handsome church, several Dissenting places of worship, with extensive cotton, silk, and worsted manufactures, and mills for grinding corn.

HEBRIDES (NEW), an archipelago or isl. group, S. Pacific Ocean, N.E. of New Caledonia, between lat. 13° 15′ and 20° 3′ S., and lon. 166° 30′ and 170° E. It consists of about 20 larger, and a much greater number of smaller islands and rocks. The most important are Espiritu Santo, 70 m. long, by about 25 m. broad; Mallicolo, 60 m. long, by 28 m. broad, with a good harbour, called Port Sandwich; lat. 16° 25′ S.; lon. 167° 46′ E. (R.); Erromango (*which see*); Tanna, 20 m. long; Ambrym, Annaton, Aurora, Banks, Sandwich, and Whitsuntide. They are all of volcanic origin, and in Tanna is a volcano of great activity. Most of the islands rise into lofty hills, and some of them into mountains of considerable elevation; but all of them are well wooded, abound with water, and present a most luxuriant vegetation. Cultivation is carried on with great care. The animals are few. The natives are of Papuan race, brave, slender, active, hospitable, but are accused of cannibalism; and, in point of intelligence, rank below the natives of many of the other S. Sea islands. Area estimated at 200 sq. m. Pop. 200,000.—In 1606, Quiros and Torres discovered the more N. islands, Espiritu Santo, &c.; and, 162 years later, Bougainville re-discovered them, and added the islands of Pentecost, Pic de l'Etoile, Aurora, and Lepreux. In 1774, they were visited by Cook, who discovered Mallicolo and the more S. islands, and gave the group its present name.

HEBRIDES (THE), or WESTERN ISLANDS [anc. *Ebudes* or *Ebudæ*], a series of about 200 isls. and islets, of which 80 only are inhabited, off W. coast Scotland, extending from lat. 55° 26′ to 58° 32′ N.; the most S. being the island of Arran, in the Firth of Clyde, and the most N. the island of Lewis. They are usually divided into the Outer Hebrides, popularly called the Long Island, of which the principal are Lewis and Harris, N. Uist, Benbecula, S. Uist, and Barra; and the Inner Hebrides—Skye, Mull, Islay, Jura, Coll, Rum, Tiree, Colonsay, &c.; and within the Firth of Clyde, Bute, Arran, Cumbraes, and Inchmarnock. The former being separated from the latter, and from the mainland, by a strait or channel called the Minch, which, at its narrowest part, between Harris and Skye, is about 12 m. broad. The Outer Hebrides consist of a continuous series of islands and islets, running, S.W. and N.E., through a space of 130 m., having Barra Head, lat. 56° 47′ 6″ N.; lon. 7° 39′ 15″ W. (R.), at the S. extremity, and the Butt of Lewis, lat. 58° 31′ N.; lon. 6° 14′ W. (R.), at the N. extremity. The Inner Hebrides are more widely scattered, and more irregularly disposed, many of them being from 10 to 30 m. asunder. Of these islands, seven are within the Firth of Clyde, and constitute the county of Bute; the others belong, respectively, to the shires of Argyle, Inverness, and Ross. Area about 2739 sq. m., or 1,688,960 ac., of which about 170,000 ac. are arable, and about 64,000 fresh water lakes. The Outer Hebrides are almost wholly formed of gneiss, with poor soil; the more N. of the Inner Hebrides, Skye, Rum, Eigg, Canna, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, St. Kilda, &c., belong to the trap series, with a more fertile soil than the former. Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, &c., belong to the slate formation; and the islands in the Firth of Clyde are composed of trap, sandstone, and limestone. Most of the islands are rugged and mountainous, and contain large proportions of moss and moor. The climate is mild, salubrious, but variable, tempestuous, and humid. Snow and frost are almost unknown in the smaller islands, and are but little felt in the larger. There is comparatively little wood in the Hebrides, and, on many of the islands, none at all, although, some centuries ago, most of them were thickly covered with wood. In Skye, Islay, Mull, and several of the other islands, however, both forest and fruit trees have been planted, in recent times, to a considerable extent, with great success. The rivers of the Hebrides are necessarily small. There are many, however, in which salmon abound, particularly in the larger islands. Lakes are numerous, but few of them of any great depth, the deepest not exceeding 3 or 4 fathoms. In some of the larger islands, as Bute, Lewis, Mull, Islay, great improvements in agriculture have taken place of late years; but, in all the others, it is still in a very backward state. Oats and barley are almost the only white crops raised. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and small quantities of flax for family use. Black cattle, known by the name of kyloes, constitute the staple product. The native breed of sheep is very small, but Cheviots have been introduced with success. The breed of horses is also small, but hardy and docile.

The land is generally held by tacksmen, tenants, and subtenants, including cottiers and crofters. Farms, though sometimes of great extent, are mostly of small value, varying from £5 to £50 yearly rent. Most of the cottiers, who are a numerous class, pay their rent in services instead of money. In consequence of the minute division of the arable land, there is, in many of the islands, a great excess of population, an evil which some of the proprietors have remedied by encouraging emigration. The condition of the inhabitants, generally, more especially in the outer Hebrides and Skye, is very depressed; their dwellings miserable, and their living poor, consisting chiefly of potatoes, milk, and oat or barley bread; and in bad harvests often insufficient in quantity to support nature. The manufacture of kelp was at one time carried on to a great extent in the Hebrides, but the remission of the duties on salt and barilla have nearly extinguished it. The fisheries, though prolific and abundant in a remarkable degree, are strangely and unaccountably neglected by the inhabitants. Gaelic is the universal language of the Hebrides, which, in remote times, were subject to the kings of Norway, but, in 1264, were annexed to the crown of Scotland. They were now held by various native chieftains, in vassalage to the Scottish monarch; but, subsequently, all fell into the hands of one powerful chief, who thereupon (1346) assumed the title of 'Lord of the Isles,' and began to affect an entire independence of his sovereign. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1718, secured to these islands, for the first time, the peace and safety afforded by a just and powerful government. Pop. about 100,000.

HEBRON [anc. *Kirjath-arba*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Damascus, 18 m. S. by W. Jerusalem, 2835 ft. above sea-level; lat. 31° 32′ 30″ N.; lon. 35° 8′ 20″ E. It lies in the narrow valley of Mamre, with numerous olive-trees towards the W., and vineyards N., with bare mountains rising above. It has narrow streets, seldom more than 2 or 3 yards in width, and excessively dirty; high well-built stone houses, with flat roofs, surmounted with small domes, but many of them in ruins, rather extensive covered bazaars, with well-furnished shops, exhibiting in profusion glass manufactures, consisting of lamps, coloured rings, &c., for which the place has long been celebrated, and in which it carries on a considerable trade. There are nine mosques, but none of them possessing any architectural interest, excepting the massive edifice built over the tombs of the patriarchs, from which Christians are rigorously excluded, it being esteemed by Mahometans one of their holiest places. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, built of large stones, and of great antiquity, almost the only ancient relic in the town. Hebron is one of the oldest existing towns, having been built seven years before Zoan; it is mentioned prior to Damascus (Num. xiii. 22; Gen. xiii. 18). It was the residence of Abraham, and the Patriarchs, and of David. Pop. about 5000.

HECHINGEN, a tn. Germany, cap. principality Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on a height above the Starzel, 80 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. It is walled, and divided into a high and a low town, has a castle, in which the prince resides, a new, but ungainly structure; two R. Catholic churches, a synagogue, and museum; sulphur springs, with a bathing establishment. Manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in cattle. About 2 m. from the town, and connected with it by

an avenue of poplars, is the old castle of Hohenzollern, on a height, 2620 ft. above sea-level, the cradle of the royal family of Prussia. Pop. 3389.

HECHO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 50 m. N.N.W. Huesca, near the French frontier. It is poorly and irregularly built, has a handsome parish church, a courthouse, with prison, a Latin and a primary school, and a trade in wool, wood, and cattle. Pop. 1500.

HECKINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1102 ac. P. 389.

HECKINGTON, par. Eng. Lincoln; 5720 ac. P. 1581.

HECKMONDWIKE, a considerable and thriving vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 9 m. S.W. Leeds. It has a neat church, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a handsome spire; three Dissenting chapels, a commodious national, and some other schools; extensive blanket, carpet, woollen cloth, and woollen yarn manufactories; and a commodious hall for the sale of blankets. Pop. 6344.

HECLA, or HEKLA, a volcano, Iceland, about 20 m. from its S. coast; lat. 64° N.; lon. 19° 42′ W. It is of a conical shape, and stands completely isolated, having a circumference at the base of about 12 m. It terminates in three peaks, the central and loftiest of which, Heklufjall, has a height of 5110 ft. It is composed chiefly of basalt, much of which is columnar, and of lava, but is mostly covered by stones, scoriæ, ashes, and other loose volcanic matters. The lava occurs chiefly at the bottom, and forms a rugged and vitrified wall around the base. The craters, which are numerous, occur on the sides of the peaks; and deep ravines form channels for the torrents fed by the melting of the snow, with which the mountain is at all times more or less covered. The eruptions on record, commencing with the 10th century, are 43. One of the most tremendous occurred in 1783, when a very great extent of country was laid waste, and an immense volume of lava produced. As if the volcano had then exhausted its force, it remained quiescent till September 2, 1845, a period of 62 years, when it again became active, and continued with little intermission till November, 1846, to discharge itself from three craters; throwing out ashes, some of which descended in small dust on the Orkney Isles, a distance of 400 m., projecting masses of pumice-stone, weighing half a ton, to the distance of a league and a half, and pouring out a torrent of lava which, at 2 m. from the craters, was 1 m. wide, and from 40 to 50 feet deep.

HEDDERNHEIM, a vil. Nassau, on the Nidder, 3 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1229.

HEDDESDORF, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. N.W. Coblenz, with a court of justice, a parish church, tanneries, dye-works, a bleachfield, and a powder-mill; near it are iron-works. Pop. 1115.

HEDDINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 1686 ac. Pop. 354.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, par. Eng. Northumberland; 4663 ac. Pop. 813.

HEDEL, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Maas, 12 m. S.W. Tiel, with a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and two annual horse-fairs. Pop. 1395.

HEDELFINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Cannstadt, with a Protestant church, and remains of a strong castle. Pop. 1236.

HEDEMARKEN, a bail. Norway, prov. Aggershuus, extending from about lat. 59° 50′ to 62° 40′ N., with a breadth of about 50 m.; area, 7580 geo. sq. m.; bounded, E. by Sweden, N. by prov. S. Trondhjem, W. by bail. Christiania and Buskerud, and S. by Aggershuus. Its N. part is covered by the Dovre-field, and part of its E. boundary is formed by the lofty Kiölen mountains. Throughout its whole length, it is traversed by the Glommen and numerous other streams. It has several lakes, of which Miösen, Stor, Osen, and Famand are the chief; possesses the largest extent covered with wood of any of the divisions of Norway, and contains, also, its best arable land, but has no town. Besides wood-cutting and agriculture, fishing, hunting, and mining are carried on. Pop. 101,394.

HEDEMORA, a tn. Sweden, län. of, and 25 m. S.S.E. Falun, beautifully situated on the side of a hill, near the lake Hofra. It is a small, old place, but is tolerably well built. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Lassbo. Pop. 1088.

HEDEMÜNDEN, a tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, r. bank Werra, 12 m. S.W. Göttingen, with a church, townhouse, manufactures of linen and earthenware, a fishery, and a trade in corn. Pop. 919.

HEDENHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1770 ac. Pop. 288.

HEDERSLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, bail. Aschersleben, with two churches, an old nunnery, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1459.

HEDERVAR, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 13 m. N.W. Raab, on the island of Little Schütt, and the Wieselburg arm of the Danube. It contains an elegant castle, with valuable collections and fine gardens; and has a trade in corn and cattle, and several annual fairs. P. 906.

HEDGERLEY, par. Eng. Bucks; 1065 ac. Pop. 150.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE.—1, A vil. and par. England, co. Essex, 3¾ m. N.W. by N. Halstead. The VILLAGE, at a hill-foot, l. bank Colne, consists of a principal and an inferior, and not very uniform nor clean, street. It has an ancient church, an Independent chapel, and malting and straw-plaiting are carried on. The castle, which belonged to the family of De Vere, was once an important fortress, but the keep is the only portion of it now standing. Area of par., 2429 ac. Pop. 1203. —2, (*Sible*), par. Eng. Essex; 5394 ac. Pop. 2346.

HEDJAZ (EL). *See* HEJAZ.

HEDON, or HEYDON, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. York (E. Riding). The TOWN, 6 m. E. Hull, on a creek called Hedon Haven, communicating with the Humber, consists chiefly of two streets, with a market-place in the centre. It has a spacious church, two Dissenting chapels, several schools, and benevolent and religious societies; exports some grain. Pop. in 1871, 992.

HEDRAHELY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, on a hill, 12 m. from Szigetvar, with a Protestant church, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 1015.

HEDSOR, par. Eng. Bucks; 526 ac. Pop. 183.

HEEG, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, on lake of same name, 5 m. S.S.W. Sneek. It is a neat place, has a church and a school, and suffered greatly from a water-flood in 1825. Pop. 795.——The HEEG LAKE and the Fljuessen united, extends, N.E. to S.W., about 9 m., with a breadth of 1½; it communicates with several other lakes, and with the North Sea.

HEELEY, a vil. England, co. York (W. Riding), 1½ m. S. by W. Sheffield, divided into Upper and Lower Heeley, consisting of two straggling and irregular streets; with a handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, and national school; principal employments, file-cutting and cutlery. Pop. 2453.

HEENE, par. Eng. Sussex; 546 ac. Pop. 233.

HEENVLIET, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the estuary of the Maas, 4 m. E.S.E. Brielle. It is a neatly-built place, with an indifferent-looking townhouse, an old good-looking Calvinistic church, a neat synagogue, a school, a large market-place, and a harbour. Pop. 569.

HEEPEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. S.W. Minden, with a church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2200.

HEER, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 3 m. E.S.E. Maastricht. It is a scattered place, composed of small houses, and has a R. Catholic church. Pop., agricultural, 1270.

HEER-ARENDSKERKE (S') a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. S. Beveland, 3 m. W.S.W. Goes, with a church, school, and a well-frequented harbour. Pop. 633.

HEERDE, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 31 m. N. by E. Arnhem, in a well-wooded, agricultural district, with two churches, a school, and a roomy market-place. Pop. 3200.

HEERENBERG (S'), a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 16 m. S.E. Arnhem, with a castle, townhouse, two churches, a synagogue, a school, hospital for the poor, and a R. Catholic theological seminary. Agriculture and cattle-rearing; trade in grain, cattle, and timber; calico-weaving, and the manufacture of chicory and *eau-de-Cologne*, are carried on. Pop. 1081.

HEERENVEEN, a market tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. It is a scattered but well-built place, has good public offices, three churches, four schools, and a good transit trade. Pop. 1200.

HEERLEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 14 m. E.N.E. Maastricht, with an elegant townhouse, a moderately-large church, and a school. Agriculture, needle-making, tanning, and grain, oil, and tan mills, employ the people. Pop. 4160.

HEESCH, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. E.N.E. Hertogenbosch; a well-built, scattered place, with a townhouse, small church and a school. Pop. 1759.

HEESTERT, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. E. Courtrai; with linen-weaving, breweries, a tobacco-work, a malt and several flour mills. Pop. 225.

HEGENHEIM, a vil. of Germany, Upper Alsace, 15 m. E. Altkirch, near l. bank Rhine. Pop. 2151.

HEGYALLYA, the S. termination of an offset of the Carpathians, Upper Hungary, co. Zemplin, between the rivers Hernad and Bodrog, and lat. 48° and 49° N.; and abutting on the Theiss, near Tokay. It is a rich wine district; area, about 80 sq. m.; producing the famous wines known in this country as Tokay; but the growth of a great number of vineyards, among which those of Tarczal and Talya, take precedence even of Tokay itself. The annual produce is about 2,200,000 galls.

HEGYES, or IGYUSCH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 29 m. N.E. Bacs, on the Teletska; with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 6783.

HEGYES-HALOM, or STRASS-SOMMEREIN, a vil. Hungary, co. of, and 7 m. from Wieselburg; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a mill. Pop. 1290.

HEIBUK, a thriving vil. Turkestan, khanate of Khoondooz, 80 m. N.W. the Hindoo Koosh, and 4000 ft. above sea-level; with a castle of sun-dried bricks, built on a commanding eminence. The houses have domes instead of terraces, with a hole in the roof for a chimney.

HEIDE, a tn. Prussia, Holstein, N. Ditmarsh, 27 m. W.S.W. Rendsburg. It is divided into four quarters, and is well built, has a large market-place, a parish church, several schools, a poorhouse, manufactures of earthenware and white and common leather, several tile-works, tobacco factories, oil and flour mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and two annual fairs. In the churchyard, a monument has been erected to the Reformer Henrich von Zutphen, who suffered martyrdom here in 1524. Pop. 6843.

HEIDEKRUG, a vil. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 57 m. N.E. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, near E. shore of the Curischehaff; with a court of justice, several public offices, a Protestant church, and a trade in horses and cattle. Pop. 300.——The CIRCLE is flat and swampy. Area, 294 geo. sq. m. Pop. 31,335.

HEIDELBERG, a tn. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, beautifully situated l. bank Neckar, here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, in one of the loveliest districts of Germany, 11 m. E.S.E. Mannheim, on the railway from Frankfurt to Carlsruhe. It stands on a narrow ledge, between the river and the rock on which the castle is built; and, from the nature of the ground, is almost confined to a long, narrow street, with a few dark and narrow lanes opening into it. The principal buildings are—the church of St. Peter; the church of the Holy Ghost, divided by a partition-wall, so as to serve both as a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; the castle, anciently the residence of the Electors Palatine, and now an imposing ruin, combining the character of a palace and a fortress; the university, founded in 1386, and possessed of a library of 150,000 volumes, not remarkable as an edifice, but distinguished as a school of law and medicine, and attended by about 700 students; the townhouse, the anatomical and zoological museums, lyceum, superior burgher, and other schools. The manufactures, not of much importance, include refined wax, leather, vinegar, paper, surgical and musical instruments, madder, and, more than all, beer, which employs 36 breweries, and bears a very high name. One of the greatest curiosities of the place is the well-known Heidelberg tun, kept in a cellar under the castle; and, though far less than several of the London porter vats, it is the largest wine cask in the world, being 36 ft. in length, 26 ft. in diameter, and capable of holding 800 hogsheads. Heidelberg is rich in public walks. The gardens around the castle are well laid-out; and at every turn, present the finest views of the Neckar, and the fertile and richly-wooded valley through which it winds to join the Rhine. Still higher up, behind the town and castle, a carriage-road leads, by easy ascent, to the top of the Königsstuhl —the loftiest hill of the district, from which an extensive view is obtained, of surpassing beauty. In 1622, the ferocious Tilly, after bombarding Heidelberg for a month, took it by storm, and gave it up to three days' pillage. In 1688, a French general, Melac, on the orders of Louis XIV., took the town, and burnt it, outrivalling even Tilly in cruelty and brutality. In 1693, another French force repeated, and, if possible, exceeded all former atrocities. Pop. 19,988.



HEIDELBERG, from the Bridge.—From Allemagne Monumentale et Pittoresque.

HEIDELSHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, r. bank Salzbach, 12 m. N.E. Carlsruhe, with two churches, a school, hospital, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2273.

HEIDENFELD, (MARKT), a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, on the Main, here crossed by a new bridge, 15 m. W.N.W. Würzburg, with manufactures of leather and earthenware, some shipping, several mills, a trade in wood and wine, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2048.

HEIDENHEIM.—1, A market tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 34 m. S. W. Nürnberg, with two Protestant churches, an old Benedictine monastery, manufactures of earthenware, several mills, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1829. —2, A tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, cap. bail. of same name, in the Brenz valley, 16 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. It is an old, but well-built place; has several public offices, a Latin, and superior burgher school; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, flannel, paper, and earthenware; bleachfields, dye-works, several mills, and a trade in corn. The iron-works here, which were once of great importance, have gone into decay. Pop. 2465. Area of bail., 101 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28,764.

HEIDERSDORF, two places, Prussia, prov. Silesia:—1, A vil., gov. Breslau, circle Nimptsch, with a castle, church, and 3 mills. P. 1250.—2, A vil., gov. Liegnitz, circle Lauban, with a castle, tile-works, a saw, and 4 other mills. P. 2132.

HEIDESHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, l. bank Rhine, 6 m. W. Mainz, with a R. Catholic church, an old castle, a school, and tanneries. Pop. 1402.

HEIDINGSFELD, a tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, l. bank Main, 3 m. S.S.E. Würzburg; with a church, chapel, synagogue, school, hospital, and poorhouse; manufactures of lacquerware and famous cutlery, a large worsted, and several other mills; and a trade in wine and fruit. P. 3121.

HEIGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk. Pop. 7745.

HEIGHINGTON, par. Eng. Durham; 7278 ac. P. 1294.

HEIGHTON (SOUTH), par. Eng. Sussex; 923 ac. P. 85.

HEILBRONN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, cap. bail. of same name, beautifully situated r. bank Neckar, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge, 26 m. N. and on the railway to Stuttgart. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by lofty walls, with three gates, and of several little suburbs; and is very irregularly built. It contains four churches, one of them, Kilian's church, with a beautiful tower, 220 ft. high, a choir of purest Gothic, with fine carvings, painted glass, and curious monuments; an ancient townhouse, a gymnasium, with a library of 12,000 volumes; an ancient tower, royal palace, the Deutschehaus, or House of Teutonic Knights, an hospital, and workhouse. The manufactures consist of cutlery, tinware, carpets, soda, vinegar, oil, and liqueurs; and the trade, facilitated by the Neckar, and a canal recently brought into the town, though somewhat decayed, is still important. Heilbronn is built upon the site of a Roman station, and was long an imperial free town. Pop. 18,955. Area of bail. 40 geo. sq. m. Pop. 23,630.

HEILIGEN KREUTZ, or SANTA CROCE, a tn. Austria, Illyria, circle Görz, on the Wippach, 17 m. N.N.E. Trieste, with a parish church, and an ancient, strong castle. P. 1095.

HEILIGENBEIL, or SWIENTA SIERKA, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 28 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Bahnau with the Jarft, near the Frischehaff. It has a law court, several public offices, a church, townhouse, and courthouse; a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 2837.——The CIRCLE is flat, well wooded and fertile. Area, 320 geo. sq. m. Pop. 34,804

HEILIGENBLUT, a small vil. Austria, Illyria, circle of, and 56 m. N.W. Villach, in the valley of the Möll, at the foot of a mountain of same name, in the Noric Alps, about 5000 ft. above sea-level, and esteemed the loftiest village in the Austrian dominions. The scenery around, including that of the Gross-Glockner, with its glaciers, is very magnificent.

HEILIGENHAFEN, a tn. Prussia, Holstein, on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femern, 39 m. N.N.E. Lübeck. It has a Gothic church, four schools, and a poorhouse; vinegar works, breweries, and distilleries; a winter haven, admitting vessels drawing 8 ft. and carrying on a considerable trade; and an important fishery. Pop. 2273.

HEILIGENSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 47 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circle of same name, in a valley, at the confluence of the Gaislade with the Leine. It is walled, has three gates, a law court, and several public offices; a Protestant, and four R. Catholic churches; a castle, a gymnasium, formerly a Jesuit college; workhouse, ordinary and orphan hospital; manufactures of wooden clocks and worsted; a brewery, distillery, trade in cattle, and six annual fairs. Pop. 4864.——The CIRCLE lies high, is very bleak, and by no means fertile. Area, 119 geo. sq. m. Pop. 41,267.

HEILSBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Alle. It has a fine castle, five churches, courthouse, a Bernardine monastery, poorhouse, and infirmary; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and leather; and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle. Pop. 4458.——The CIRCLE is flat, well wooded, and well adapted for agriculture. Area, 324 geo. sq. m. P. 42,512.

HEILSBRONN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 14 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg. It has a handsome old church, with fine carvings, and the monuments of several princes of Nürnberg and Brandenburg; an old Cistertian abbey, manufactures of wax-cloth and various woollen articles, and a trade in tobacco, madder, and fruit. Pop. 824.

HEIMBACH, several small places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. Emmendingen, with a R. Catholic church, a trade in cattle, and a large stone quarry. Pop. 719.—2, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of wooden articles, tanneries, and a spinning-mill. Pop. 869.—3, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, circle Neuwied, with a R. Catholic church. P. 1092.

HEIMERSHEIM.—1, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 11 m. S. Cologne, with a castle, manufactures of woollen cloth, a paper, an oil, and a flour mill. Pop. 1001.—2, A tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, circle Alzey, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and two schoolhouses. Pop. 741.

HEIMSHEIM, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 14 m. W. Stuttgart. It has a castle, and was burned down in the Thirty Years' War; and by the French, in 1692 and 1693. Pop. 1223.

HEINENOORD, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. W. Dordrecht, with an old church, a school, and a harbour, communicating with the Old Maas. Pop. 599.

HEINERSDORF, several places, Germany, particularly—1, (*Klein-Heinersdorf*), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Grünberg, with numerous mills. Pop. 738.—2, (*Lang-Heinersdorf*), A vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Sprottau, with a castle and a mill. Pop. 954.—3, A market vil. Saxe-Meiningen, bail. of, and 4 m. E. Sonnenberg, r. bank Hasslach, with breweries, famous for their beer; numerous saw-mills, and manufactures of articles in wood. Pop. 841.

HEININGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Danube, 25 m. N.W. Ulm, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1209.

HEINKENZAND, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, isl. S. Beveland, 6 m. S.W. Goes, consisting of one broad street, with a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (agricultural) 1389.

HEINRICHS, a market tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 33 m. S.W. Erfurt, on the Hasel, with a church, synagogue, manufactures of coarse cotton, iron, and tin ware; iron and steel works, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1200.

HEINRICHSGRÜN, or HEYNESGRYN, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. N.W. Elnbogen, with a church, a fine castle, and manufactures of cotton goods, iron-works, and a tin mine. Fine pebbles are found and polished here. P. 1580.

HEINRICHSWALDE, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A tn., prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 50 m. S.S.W. Breslau, with a parish church, and two mills. Pop. 1615.—2, A vil., prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 39 m. N.W. Gumbinnen, circle Niederung, with a court of justice, a courthouse, and a parish church. Pop. 578.

HEINSBERG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 20 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle of same name, on the Worm, and near l. bank Roer. It is walled, has a law court, several public offices, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, courthouse, hospital, ruins of an old castle, manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, hats, and ribbons; tanneries, distilleries, a paper-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1789.
The CIRCLE is fertile. Area, 71 geo. sq. m. Pop, 32,705.

HEISKER, an isl. Scotland, Hebrides, 7 m. W. North Uist, about 2 m. long, E. to W.

HEITERSHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Freiburg, with a parish church, castle, and courthouse; a bathing establishment, a gypsum, two oil, and several flour mills. Pop. 1394.

HEJÁZ, a division of Arabia, extending along the N. half of the E. coast of the Red Sea; bounded, N. by the Gulf of Akaba; E. by Nejd; S. by Yemen, the dividing line passing from Káli, on the sea-shore, in lat. 18° 35′ N., to Khalail, on the N. borders of Asir; and on the W. by the Red Sea; comprehending a lowland (Tehámа el Hejáz), and a tract of highland or Nejd, E. of a range of mountains, generally visible from the sea-shore; and which attain, in some places, an elevation of perhaps 8000 ft., and are often covered with snow in winter. The main chain of these mountains seems to be formed of granite; but porphyritic rocks occur in many places, supporting sandstone and calcareous formations. Traces of volcanic fires are numerous in the Tehámа, in the vicinity of the Gulf of Akaba, where the land has been raised by their agency; as is manifest from the immense beds of coral which border the shore above the level of the sea, and which rise higher above that level the farther we advance N. Arab historians attest that, in the middle of the 13th century, a volcano broke out a little E. of Medinah, and near that city the ground is now covered with porous lavas.

There are no rivers in the Tehámа el Hejáz, where the wadies or beds of occasional torrents are but rarely filled; indeed, the lower part of the Tehámа does not enjoy the refreshing influence of ten days' rain in the year, and whatever fertility it possesses is due to little streams led to it from the mountains. On these the rain falls more copiously; and the well-watered valleys among the hills, with their corn-fields, their variety of exquisite fruits, and their shady groves of date-palms, contrast strongly with the sunburnt plains be-

low; and appear, to the eye of the weary traveller, to be blessed with an opulence, and a charm of scenery, which do not in reality belong to them. The coast of Hejáz is said to be unhealthy; owing to the foulness of the water, which produces fever. The water in the interior, if collected from the surface of the ground, is brackish; or, if fresh, it is impregnated with sulphur, and otherwise unwholesome. The productive and irrigated valleys of the interior, also, are rendered insalubrious by the combined effects of humidity and rank vegetation. In the Tehámа, the wild plants are few and uninteresting, and offer little for the support of animal life. On the mountains, near the Gulf of Akaba, may be found two species of wild goat. A few hares and gazelles, with jerboas and lizards, possess the plains. The hyænas and foxes, more numerous, subsist chiefly on fish, which they find on the coral reefs along shore. The falcons, feeding on fish, are also, relatively, the most numerous of the feathered tribe. In some localities the fish are extremely plentiful; and certain tribes of Bedouins not only subsist on them, but also carry great quantities of salt fish to the market of Mecca. Three species of dolphin, besides a manati (the dugong), are taken on the coast of Hejáz. Tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl add largely to the fisherman's gains. The coral reefs afford shelter for small vessels in all weather; but they cannot be prudently entered, unless under the guidance of a native pilot. For large vessels, the coast of Hejáz has good anchorage, but few harbours.

From Yambo, southwards to the borders of Yemen, the whole country is subject to the sherif of Mecca. The more N. part, lying within the region anciently called Arabia-Petræa, has no towns, nor even villages, but only a few castles, to guard the road to Mecca. Besides these two cities, the only places of importance are—the seaports, Jiddah and Yambo, and Taff or Tayef, on the table-land, and depending on Mecca.—(Niebuhr's *Descrip. de l'Arabie;* Burckhardt's *Travels, &c.;* Rüppell's *Travels in Nubia, &c.*)

HELCHIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, r. bank Scheldt, 30 m. S. Bruges, with manufactures of linen and woollen goods, two breweries, and three mills. Pop. 1342.

HELDBURG, a tn. Saxe-Meiningen, r. bank Kreck, at the foot of a basaltic hill, crowned with an old castle, 25 m. S.E. Meiningen. It is walled, flanked with towers, has a court of justice, two churches, several schools, an hospital, manufactures of cement, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1076.

HELDER (The), [Dutch, *Den Helder*], a market tn., military port, and strongly fortified seaport, Holland, in the most N. part of prov. N. Holland, opposite isl. Texel; its forts commanding the Marsdiep, the entrance to the Zuider Zee, 23 m. N. Alkmaar; lat. 52° 57′ 42″ N.; lon. 4° 45′ E. (R.) It has an elegant townhouse, Calvinistic, Lutheran, R. Catholic, Jansenist, and Baptist churches, and a synagogue; an orphan hospital, and several other benevolent institutions. From being little better than a fishing village, Napoleon converted it into a fortress of the first rank, capable of containing 10,000 men in its bomb-proof casemates, and called it his Northern Gibraltar. Its batteries defend the entrance of the harbour of the grand canal at Nieuwe-Diep. On the highest point of the Downs is Fort Kijkduin, from the centre of which rises a lighthouse. Being much exposed to the fury of the ocean, the port and coasts are protected by gigantic dykes, one of which is 6 m. long, and 40 ft. broad, with an excellent road on the top of it. Marsdiep, the entrance to the Zuider Zee, has a strong current, which always keeps it clear, rendering this the only port in Holland with deep water close to the shore. The British, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the Duke of York, took possession of the Helder in 1799, but were compelled to re-embark a few weeks thereafter, having fruitlessly endeavoured to excite the Dutch to throw off the French yoke. Pop., including Nieuwe-Diep (with which it is connected by a row of houses) and some scattered environs—namely, the village of Huis-duinen, and the hamlets of Buitenveld, Kanaalweg, and Nieuwstad—17,296.

HELDERGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders. Weaving is the chief employment. Pop. 1017.

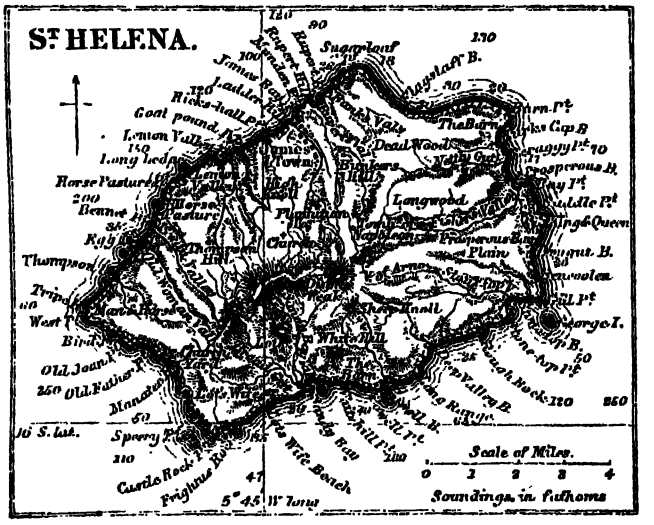
HELDEVAD, or Helligvad, a vil. Prussia, Schleswig, bail. and 9 m. W.N.W. Apenrade. It has a very old church, a medicinal spring, and near it are numerous barrows.

HELDRUNGEN (Schloss), a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 33 m. W.S.W. Merseburg. It has a church, a castle, in which the fanatical Münster was imprisoned; saltpetre and potass works, and a trade in corn, hemp, flax, hops, and cattle. Pop. 720.

HELEN (St.) five pars. Eng.:—1, Berks; 3184 ac. Pop. 5958.—2, Norfolk. P. 507.—3, Suffolk. P. 2953.—4, Worcester. Pop. 1484.—5, (*Bishopsgate*), Middlesex. Pop. 558.

HELENA-Santa, a tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, com. of, and 60 m. W.S.W. Guimaraens, r. bank Turiaçu; with a church. Mandioc, rice, and cotton, are cultivated around it.

HELENA (St.), an isl., S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the British empire; lat. (Diana's peak) 15° 57′ S.; lon. 5° 42′ W. (R.); about 700 m. S.E. isl. Ascension, 1400 m. W. from the W. coast of S. Africa, and 2000 m. from the E. coast of Brazil;



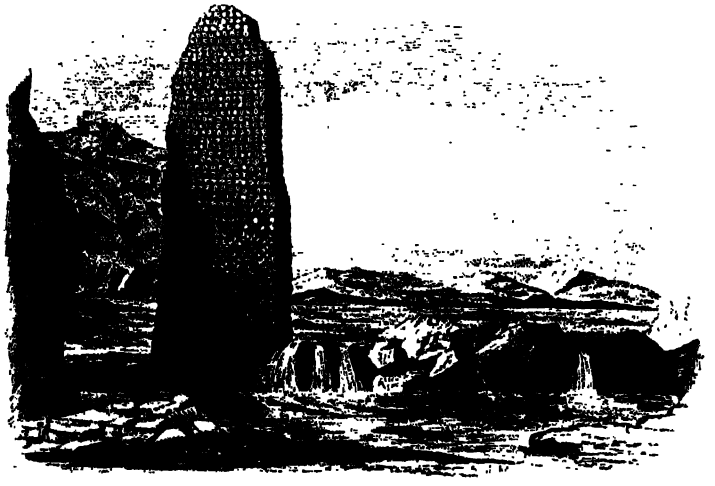
greatest length, from Barn Point in the N.E., to W. Point, 10½ m.; greatest breadth, from Sugar Loaf Point in the N., to the Barn in the S., 7 m.; area, about 47 sq. m. Its comparatively small size, and its immense distance from the continents both of the old and the new world, might seem to have doomed it to be one of the most solitary and least frequented portions of the earth's surface; but its position, in the direct line of the great ocean thoroughfare from Europe to the E., has made it a most important halting station for vessels performing that lengthened voyage, while it has acquired much additional celebrity from being the place of Napoleon's banishment; and where he resided from 1816 till his death, May 5, 1821. When seen from a distance, it has the appearance of a lofty pyramidal mass, of a dark gray colour, rising abruptly from the surface of the ocean, and presenting no signs of vegetation; but when more nearly approached, though its precipitous and almost inaccessible coasts become still more striking, and on all sides, but particularly on the N., enormous beetling cliffs are seen almost perpendicular, and varying in height from 600 to 1200 ft., a number of openings are discovered, forming the mouths of narrow valleys or ravines, leading gradually up to a central plateau. On the shore, at all of these openings where a landing might be effected, small forts and other military works have been formed, chiefly for the purpose of making it a secure prison-house, while the peace of Europe depended on the safe custody of its prisoner. These, however, are almost the only traces of the hand of man which can be seen till the very remarkable peak on the N., called Sugar Loaf Point, is rounded, when, on turning to S.W., a fine bay and roadstead presents itself, and James' Town is seen partly lining the shore, and winding up the valley. This is the only town on the island, and owes

its existence to its fine natural harbour, which is well sheltered, and affords excellent anchorage in 12 fathoms. It is defended by strong batteries, contains the official residences, lining a spacious parade, and has a handsome church, and shops well supplied with European and Asiatic merchandise. The best access to the interior is up James' valley, which, as well as the other valleys, leads, as has been already mentioned, to a kind of central plateau. This is traversed by a limestone ridge, stretching E. to W., dividing the island into two unequal portions, and attaining in Diana's peak, near its centre, the height of 2700 ft.; the highest summit in the island. The portion on the S. of this ridge is the more abrupt and rugged of the two, and consists of an almost continuous succession of rugged hills and peaks, evidently of



LOT'S WIFE.—From Seale's Geognosy of St. Helena.

volcanic origin. Several of these assume curious and fantastic forms. Of these, two of the most remarkable are situated near the S. coast, and from some imaginary resemblances, have received the names of Lot and Lot's Wife. They are both formed of strangely-contorted columnar basalt,



THE CHIMNEY.—From Seale's Geognosy of St. Helena.

and their summits are respectively 1444 ft. and 1423 ft. above sea-level; the former rising 197 ft., and the latter 160 ft. above its base. Along the coast, at this part of the island, W. from Sandy Bay, there stretches, for a considerable distance, a stratum of horizontal columnar basalt, forming a stupendous wall, 50 ft. to 180 ft. high. An isolated portion of this stratum forms what is called the Chimney; a remarkable column of horizontal hexagonal basalt, 64 ft. high. The portion of the island N. of the ridge is also rugged, but contains several tolerably level tracts, which, during the season when moisture is abundant, are covered with rich verdure. The largest of these tracts is that of Longwood, where Napoleon had his residence. The soil, though not of great natural fertility, is partly under cultivation; but the vegetation, instead of being tropical, as its position might have led one to expect, is decidedly European, and almost even British. Many of the hills are crowned with irregular plantations of Scotch firs, while many of the sloping banks are covered with the common gorse or whin. Of the 756 species of plants now found on the island, only 52 are native.

There cannot be a doubt as to the volcanic formation of a considerable portion of the island, or the emergence of other considerable parts of it from the bottom of the sea. Though there is no well-defined crater, earthquakes have frequently been felt; and, even in the absence of storm, both at sea and on the island, strange heavings in the surrounding waters, the result, evidently, of subterranean commotion, are not uncommon. One of the most remarkable of these took place, February 17, 1849, when the sea suddenly became agitated, as if by a heavy storm, and several vessels, torn from their moorings, were dashed upon the beach; still, at a short distance from the island, no disturbance was felt. Owing to the elevation of the surface, the climate is temperate, and invalids from the hot regions of the E. recover rapidly under its genial influence. The range of the thermometer is between 57° and 72°, and gives an annual average of about 66°. Properly speaking there are neither manufactures nor trade. The island is far from being able to supply its own wants, and the only traffic consists in supplying commodities to the calling vessels. The revenue of 1848 amounted to £16,535, 14s.; of 1866, to £28,152. Of the latter sum, £17,257 was derived from customs, and £1212 from licences. The total expenditure of 1866 was £26,109. Pop. (1871), 6444.

HELEN'S (St.)—1, A market tn. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, 11 m. E.N.E. Liverpool, originally, and at a comparatively recent period, but an insignificant village, now a considerable and important town, well-built, thriving, and populous. It owes its rise to the introduction of various branches of manufacture, but more especially to that of glass, which is carried on here to a great extent. Copper-smelting is also extensively carried on; excellent watch movements are made; and there are large chemical works, and earthenware manufactories. There are two churches, several Dissenting places of worship, a handsome townhall, several schools, various charities, and religious and benevolent societies. Market day, Saturday. Pop. 18,396.—2, par. Eng. Hants; 3676 ac. Pop. 2586.—3, One of the smaller Scilly Islands, N. of Tresco island, with an old church, good pasture, but no inhabitants.

HELENSBURGH, a small maritime town, Scotland, co. Dumbarton, N. shore of Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock, from which it is distant about 4 m. It is rather prettily situated, and is a favourite sea-bathing place. The town stretches along the shore, and consists of two or three long parallel streets, intersected by several shorter. These, being spacious, and the houses generally wide apart, with gardens attached, the whole place has an airy and cheerful appearance. It is lighted with gas, has an Established chapel, two Free churches, and a U. Presbyterian church, and Independent, Baptist, and Episcopalian chapels. It has some retail trade, but depends chiefly on summer visitants. P. 5975.

HELGE-Å, a river in the S. of Sweden, which has its source in several small lakes, län Wexiö, whence it flows

S.S.W., expanding into Lake Mockel; after which it turns S.S.E., and, on reaching the town of Christianstad, expands into a lake of its own name, about 9 m. long, by 3 m. wide, whence it flows E.N.E. to the Baltic, near Åhus. Total course about 70 m.

HELHOUGHTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1637 ac. P. 348.

HELICON, or ZAGORA, a celebrated mountain of N. Greece, about 44 m. W.N.W. Athens; height, 4593 ft.

HELIER (ST.), cap. isl. Jersey, S. coast, E. side St. Aubin's Bay; lat. 49° 11′ 18″ N.; lon. 2° 7′ W. (R.); at the base of an amphitheatre of low hills, which slope down to the bay. St. Helier is protected by two fortresses, namely, Elizabeth Castle, on a rock in the bay, opposite the town; and Fort Regent, a strong and well-garrisoned fort, which overlooks the inner harbour. The town is composed of several spacious, and a number of narrow and irregular streets; most of them, however, well drained and kept clean; houses generally of stone, some of them well, but most of them indifferently built; lighted with gas, and supplied with water from wells. The places of worship comprise—six Episcopal churches, five Methodist, four Independent, two R. Catholic, one New Jerusalem, one Mormon, and one Plymouth Brethren. The educational means include a national, two infant, a British and foreign, and several other schools, and a college. The only public building worth noticing is the House of Assembly, but it has little architectural merit. The Royal Square is an open flagged area, surrounded by the principal book shops, newspaper offices, reading-rooms, the courthouse, and a large hotel. There are manufactories of soap and candle, and several foundries and breweries. Shipbuilding, also, is carried on to a large extent. The harbour, docks, and quays are spacious and commodious; and a considerable shipping trade is done, chiefly with Newfoundland. The mildness of the climate, and the cheapness of many of the luxuries of life, have induced a great number of persons of limited means to fix their residence at St. Helier. Pop. 29,528.

HELIGOLAND [Danish, *Helgoland*—Holy Land; anc. *Hertha*], an isl. belonging to the British empire, in the N. Sea, nearly equidistant from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser; lat. (light) 54° 11′ 36″ N.; lon. 7° 53′ 12″ E. (R.); circuit, about 2 m.; area, 5¼ sq. m. Its surface is partly elevated and partly flat, and the sea is preying so fast upon it, that it will, probably at no distant period, be reduced to a mere shoal or bank. Its rocks, consisting of reddish sandstone, present a perpendicular face to the sea, and have a striking appearance. The interior is partly cultivated, and produces a little barley and oats. The town consists of about 400 houses, and, during the continental blockade by Napoleon I. was a very stirring place, being the depôt for the immense stores of British goods which were brought over, and afterwards smuggled ashore. Upon the rock is a lighthouse. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 2300.

HELIOPOLIS. *See* BAALBEC.

HELL GATE, a pass in the strait called East River, U. States, New York, between Great Barn and Long Islands, with a dangerous eddy; which, however, can be passed at all times by steamers, and by the largest vessels at high water, and with a fair wind.

HELLAND, par. Eng. Cornwall; 2475 ac. Pop. 252.

HELLANIYAH, or HELAANEEA, the largest of the Curia Muria islands (*which see*).

HELLAS, a country of Europe. *See* GREECE.

HELLEBEK, a vil. Denmark, N.E. coast of Seeland, bail. Fredericksborg, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 27 m. N. Copenhagen. It has a church, and an important manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. 800.

HELLEFORS, a vil. and par. Sweden, län of, and 45 m. N.N.W. Örebro, beautifully situated on the Svart-elf, which here forms several falls. It has a church, and extensive ironworks. Near it is a silver mine.

HELLENDOORN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. N.E. Deventer; with two churches, a school, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. 3571.

HELLESDON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2013 ac. Pop. 467.

HELLESPONT. *See* DARDANELLES.

HELLEVOETSLUIS, or HELVOETSLUIS, a strongly-fortified seaport, Holland, prov. S. Holland, 18 m. S.W. Rotterdam, on the Haringvliet; lat. (light) 51° 49′ 24″ N.; lon. 4° 8′ E. (R.) It has a large, excellent harbour, one of the stations of the Dutch navy, and is to Rotterdam what the Helder is to Amsterdam. Large vessels bound for Rotterdam avoid the dangerous navigation of the Maas, arising from the sandbanks at its mouth, by taking the ship-canal from Hellevoetsluis across the island of Voorne; and, by this route, Indiamen reach the sea in a single day. There are here a royal dock, arsenal, shipbuilding yards, and other establishments met with in a naval port; also three churches, a synagogue, a school, poorhouse, and townhouse. William III. embarked here for England, November 11, 1688. Pop. 2843.

HELLIDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 840 ac. P. 489.

HELLIN, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 35 m. S. by E. Albacete, on a hill side. It has narrow, crooked streets, but is tolerably well built; has one principal and five smaller squares, a handsome archidiaconal church, several chapels, two convents, town and session-houses, a prison, extensive hospital, and three schools; and, crowning the hill, the relics of its ancient castle and walls. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, blankets, and hempen fabrics, hats, leather, glass, earthenware, esparto mats, ropes, &c. Trade:—in sulphur, obtained in the vicinity; wine, manufactured goods, silk, grain, &c. Pop. 9814.

HELLINGLY, par. Eng. Sussex; 6015 ac. Pop. 1761.

HELLOVO [anc. *Othrys*], a spur of the Pindus mountain-range, forming part of the N. frontier of Greece, and extending from lon. 21° 40′ to 22° E.; and connected E. with Mount Varibovo. Culminating peak, Geraco Vouni, 5570 ft. high. On its S. slopes rises the river Ellada or Sperchius.

HELLUM, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 9 m. E.N.E. Groningen; a scattered place, with a church and a school. The inhabitants are agriculturists and cattle-rearers. P. 639.

HELLWIGSDORF (LANGEN), or LANGEN HELMERSDORF, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Volkenheim; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a castle, a saw and several other mills. Pop. 916.

HELMARSHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Diemel, 27 m. S. Eisenach. It is walled, has a church, townhouse, and school; manufactures of linen, tinware, and four annual fairs. On a precipice, above the town, are the ruins of the castle of Krukenburg. Pop. 1932.

HELMBRECHTS, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia; with a mineral spring, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1200.

HELMDON, par. Eng. Northampton; 3560 ac. P. 603.

HELME, a river, Germany, which rises in the Harz Mountains, on the S. confines of Hanover, flows E., across Prussian Saxony, forming part of the boundary between govs. Erfurt and Magdeburg, and then, turning gradually round to the S.E., joins l. bank Unstrut, about 6 m. below the town of Artern, after a course of 45 m.

HELMECZ-KIRALY, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, on the island of Bodrogköz, about 15 m. from Ujhely. It has a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1231.

HELMINGHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2438 ac. P. 287.

HELMOND, a tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 22 m. S.E. Hertogenbosch, on the Aa; with a townhouse, two churches, a Latin school, a large old castle, and some cotton and linen weaving. Pop. 1917.

HELMSDALE, a fishing vil. Scotland, E. coast, co. Sutherland, 22 m. N.E. Dornoch, near the mouth of Helmsdale water, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It is neatly built, and has an Established and Free church, and productive salmon-fisheries. The herring-fishery is carried on here to a great extent. The harbour has of late been greatly improved by the erection of a substantial pier. Pop. (1871), 794.

HELMSLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (N. Riding). The TOWN, situated 21 m. N. York, has a handsome parish church, three Dissenting places of worship, a free school, a little linen-weaving, and some trade in corn. Market day, Saturday. Area of par., 44,382 ac. Pop. 3483.

HELMSLEY, two pars. England, York (N. Riding):—1, (*Gate*), 520 ac. Pop. 293.—2, (*Upper*), 850 ac. Pop. 78.

HELMSTÄDT, a tn. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name, 20 m. E.S.E. Brunswick. It is walled, has four gates, two suburbs, five public squares, two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, several schools, three hospitals, and the handsome buildings of a university, which was founded in 1576, but suppressed at the commencement of the present century.

Manufactures of flannel, hats, tobacco-pipes, soap, vinegar, and liqueurs; and trade in cattle. Near it is a chalybeate spring, with a bathing establishment, and both lignite and common coal are worked. Pop. 7469. Area of circle, 231 geo. sq. m. Pop. 42,585.

HELMSTADT.—1, A market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 9 m. W. Würzburg; with a parish church and tile-works. Pop. 1168.—2, A vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. Neckarbischoffsheim. Pop. 1075.

HELMUND, a large river, Afghanistan, which it traverses diagonally, N.E. to S.W., having its sources on the S.E. declivity of the Hagekuk ridge, which connects, transversely, Hindoo Koosh with Koh-i-baba, near the S.W. opening of the Oonna Pass, 32 m. W. Cabool. It flows thence, in a general S.W. direction, to about lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 62° E., when it suddenly turns N.W., passes near Dooshak, and ultimately falls into the extensive lake Hamoon, after a course of about 550 m. Its source is 11,500 ft. above sea-level, and its course, in consequence, so extremely rapid, that navigation upwards is impracticable. The immediate banks are in some places very fertile, but, at a short distance from the river, the country on each side is an arid, barren desert, nearly uninhabited. It has few affluents of any considerable size; the principal are the Shahbund, the Turnuk and its tributaries, and the Khaush; the first flowing from the N.W., the second from the N.E., and the third from the N.

HELPERTHORPE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2620 ac. Pop. 140.

HELPRINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2600 ac. P. 829.

HELPSTONE, par. Eng. Northampton; 1860 ac. P. 697.

HELSER, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of, and 7 m. E.S.E. Cassel; with a parish church and three mills. Pop. 1186.

HELSINGBORG, a seaport tn. Sweden, län Malmö, beautifully situated at the narrowest part of the Sound, opposite to Elsineur; lat. (light) 56° 2′ 42″ N.; lon. 12° 42′ 15″ E. (R.) It stands at the foot of a ridge of hills, and is a well-built, stirring place; has a handsome market-place, in which is the townhouse, an ancient tower called Kärna, situated on a hill, and forming a very conspicuous object; the remains of an old castle; manufactures of leather, dye-works, tile-works, salt-works, and a spacious new harbour, in the form of a hexagon. Pop. 6832.

HELSINGFORS, a seaport tn. Russia, cap. Finland, on a peninsula in the gulf of that name, 180 m. W.N.W. Petersburg; lat. (observatory) 60° 9′ 42″ N.; lon. 24° 57′ 30″ E. (R.) It was almost completely burnt down in the wars with the Swedes, and, since 1815, has been rebuilt with great regularity. It is defended by two forts close to the town, and still more effectually by the castle of Sweaborg, which, though about 3 m. distant, completely guards the entrance to the harbour; and being situated on a number of isolated rocks, is so strongly fortified, both by nature and art, as to be deemed almost impregnable. Helsingfors is the residence of the governor, and the seat of important courts and public offices, contains three churches and a university, and has manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, and tobacco, and a capacious harbour, which ranks as one of the best in the Baltic, and at which an important trade is carried on in timber, corn, and fish. Pop. 25,535.

HELSINGLAND, an old prov. Sweden, composing the greater part of län Gefleborg, where its name is still preserved in the districts of N. and S. Helsingland.

HELSINGÖR, a tn. Denmark. *See* ELSINEUR.

HELSTON, a market tn., municipal and parl. bor. England, co. Cornwall, agreeably situated on an acclivity, l. bank Loo, near its entrance to the sea, 9 m. S.W. Falmouth. Two principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, straight, and well kept. Houses nearly all of stone, and generally well built. Well-lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. One church, and two or three Dissenting chapels. A large and handsome guild-hall, a grammar-school, national, commercial, British, and several other schools; a public reading-room, and a dispensary. No manufactures, and merely a retail, and some shipping trade from Port Leven or Looe-pool, 3 m. distant. It sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, mun. bor. 3797; parl. bor. 8761.

HELTAU, or NAGY-DISznOD, a vil. Austria, Transylvania, 6 m. S. Hermannstadt. It is large, well-built, and cheerful-looking, finely situated in a romantic valley, has a Protestant church, and has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in excellent fruit, particularly cherries. The inhabitants are remarkable for their stature. Among the men, 6½ feet is not uncommon, and many of the women are 5 ft. 9 inches. Pop. 2563.

HELVELLYN, one of the highest mountains of England, co. Cumberland, between Keswick and Ambleside, height 3313 ft., amidst beautiful and romantic scenery, easy of ascent, and commanding a splendid view of the lake district.

HELVETIA (NUEVA), a tn. Upper California, on the Sacramento, 50 m. from its mouth in the bay of San Francisco.

HELVETIC CONFEDERATION. *See* SWITZERLAND.

HELVOIRT, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. S.W. Hertogenbosch, with two churches and a school. Pop., agricultural, 1401.

HEM, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 5 m. E. Lille, with manufactures of beet-root sugar, breweries, brick-works, and oil-mills. Pop. 2688.

HEMAU, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 19 m. W.N.W. Ratisbon; with a court of justice, a parish church, castle, townhouse, poorhouse, tile-works, and a brewery. Pop. 1350.

HEMBLINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 739 ac. P. 269.

HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford, 23 m. N.W. London, near the small rivers Gade and Bourn. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length; houses in general good, and the whole town neat and clean. It has an old church, of Norman architecture; several Dissenting places of worship, an infirmary, a school of industry, a national, and an infant, and several other schools. The staple manufacture is paper, several of the largest paper-mills in the kingdom being in the neighbourhood. Straw-plaiting forms the chief employment of the females. In 1837 some curious Roman relics were found here. Area of par., including chapelries of Bovingdon and Flaunden, 7136 ac. Pop. tn. 2974; par. 7948.

HEMINGBROUGH, par. England, York (E. Riding); 10,420 ac. Pop 2072.

HEMINGBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2430 ac. Pop. 407.

HEMINGFORD, two pars. England, Huntingdon:—1, (*Abbots*); 2990 ac. Pop. 544.—2, (*Grey*); 1610 ac. P. 1258.

HEMINGSTONE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1444 ac. P. 388.

HEMINGTON, two pars. Eng.:—1, Northampton; 1240 ac. Pop. 175.—2, Somerset; 3046 ac. Pop. 444.

HEMIXEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. S. Antwerp, on the Scheldt. It contains a church, with the tomb of Antony of Brabant, natural son of Philip of Burgundy, and the castles of Calbeek and Emsdael, picturesquely situated in magnificent grounds on the banks of the Scheldt; and has manufactures of wax tapers and candles, brickworks, breweries, an oil and other mills; near it, at the confluence of the Schelle-Vliet with the Scheldt, stands the old abbey of St. Bernard, now occupied as a central house of correction, and capable of receiving 2000 convicts. Pop. 3482.

HEMLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 816 ac. Pop. 63.

HEMMERDEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Düsseldorf, with a R. Catholic parish church. P. 805.

HEMMINGSTED, a vil. Prussia, Holstein, S. Ditmarshes, on a height between Heide and Meldorf, 29 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. It has a church, and is memorable for the battle fought in its vicinity in 1500, when a small number of the inhabitants of the Ditmarshes defeated the king of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein, at the head of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, and secured their ancient freedom for another half century.

HEMPNALL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3636 ac. Pop. 1256.

HEMPSTEAD, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, 21 m. E. New York; with three churches, a seminary, tanneries, paper factories, and numerous mills. Pop. 7609.

HEMPSTEAD, four pars. England:—1, Essex; 3565 ac. Pop. 827.—2, Gloucester; 1311 ac. Pop. 2190.—3, Norfolk; 1756 ac. Pop. 338.—4, Norfolk; 907 ac. Pop. 194.

HEMPTON, par. Eng. Norfolk, 560 ac. Pop. 477.

HEMS, or HOMS [Roman, *Emesa*], a tn. Syria, near the lake Kades, 85 to 90 m. N.E. Damascus; lat. 34° 17′ N.; lon. 37° 34′ E. It is strongly fortified, and has an active trade. The plains of Hems have been the scene of two great battles; the first ending with the defeat of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, by the Roman emperor Aurelian; and the second, 7th July, 1832, when nine pashas of three tails, with their respective forces, were defeated by Ibrahim Pasha. P. 30,000.

HEMSBACH, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, near Mannheim; with a church, and an old castle which once belonged to the Templars. Pop. 1715.

HEMSBY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1785 ac. Pop. 739.

HEMSOEN, an isl. Sweden, E. coast Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 62° 44′ N.; lon. 18° E.; 5 m. N.E. Hernösand; 7 m. long by 4 m. broad.

HEMSWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2890 ac. Pop. 436.

HEMSWORTH, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 4120 ac. Pop. 997.

HEN and CHICKENS.—1, A group of small isls. U. States, near the W. end of Lake Erie.—2, A group of isls. Indian Archipelago, strait of Macassar; lat. 5° 28′ S.; lon. 117° 54′ E. (R.)

HENARES, a river, Spain, which rises in the N. of prov. Guadalajara, flows S.E. past the town of Guadalajara, and joins l. bank Jarama, about 11 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a course of about 90 m.

HENBURY, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The former is pleasantly situated 4½ m. N.N.W. Bristol; and, on account of its vicinity to the latter, is the residence of many opulent citizens. It has a spacious and handsome church, and a free school. Area of par., 5109 ac. Pop. 2525.

HENDERSON, several places, U. States, particularly a vil. and township. New York, 151 m. N.W. Albany, with two churches, several mills, and a good harbour on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2480.

HENDERSON ISLAND. *See* ELIZABETH ISLAND (No. 2).

HENDON, par. Eng. Middlesex; 8250 ac. Pop. 3333.

HENDRID, two pars. England, Berks:—1, (*East*); 3099 ac. Pop. 949.—2, (*West*); 1973 ac. Pop. 335.

HENEAGUA. *See* INAGUA.

HENEGLWYS, par. Wales, Anglesey; 2062 ac. P. 547.

HENFIELD, an agricultural vil. and par. England, co. Sussex; the former 9 m. N.W. Brighton, on an open plain; has an old-fashioned church, a Methodist chapel, a national school, and a corn-market on Friday. Area of par., 4491 ac. Pop. 1664.

HENFYNYW, par. Wales, Cardigan; 2261 ac. P. 890.

HENG-CHOO FOO, a city, China, prov. Hoonan, l. bank Heng-Kiang, 93 m. S. by W. Chang-Sha; lat. 26° 55′ 12″ N.; lon. 112° 23′ 23″ E. (L.) Paper is extensively manufactured here; and in the vicinity are silver mines, which are not allowed to be worked.

HENG-KIANG, a river, China, prov. Hoonan. It rises in the mountains which separate Hoonan from Quangtong, flows N. and falls into Lake Tong-ting, after a course of about 350 m. Chang-Sha and Heng-Choo-foo are the principal cities on its banks.

HENGELO, two vils. Holland:—1, Prov. Overijssel, 26 m. E. by N. Deventer, with three churches, a synagogue, and a school. It has some damask and calico weaving, bleacheries, breweries, and mills for corn, oil, &c. Pop. 3561.—2, Prov. Gelderland, 18 m. E.N.E. Arnhem, a good-looking place, with a Calvinistic and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a school. Near it good iron-ore is found. P. 2867.

HENGERSBERG, a tn. Lower Bavaria, r. bank Danube, 23 m. N.W. Passau; with two churches and a castle. P. 908.

HENGRAVE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1044 ac. Pop. 240.

HENHAM, par. Eng. Essex; 2958 ac. Pop. 911.

HENIN-LIÉTARD, a tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 11 m. N.E. Arras; with manufactures of cambric and soap, oil mills, and salt-works. Pop. 4561.

HENLEY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1232 ac. Pop. 326.

HENLEY-HOUSE, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, 150 m. S.W. Albany Foot, l. bank Albany; lat. 51° N.; lon. 85° 6′ W.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a market tn. and chapelry, England, co., and 8 m. W. by N. Warwick, in a valley on the confluence of the Alne and Arrow, with some neat and respectable, and some antique-looking houses, an elegant church, a Baptist chapel, a charity school, and an hospital. Nails are made here to a considerable extent. Weekly market, Monday. P. 1143.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a market tn., mun. bor., and par. England, co. Oxford. The TOWN, l. bank Thames, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 35 m. W. London, consists of four principal well-paved and lighted streets, and has an imposing Gothic church, with a fine tower, places of worship for Dissenters; and a neat townhall, supported on sixteen Doric columns, forming a piazza, used as a market-house. The charities comprise the united charity schools, a national, several day schools, some almshouses, and a number of friendly and other societies. There are a reading-room and a valuable library, bequeathed by Dean Aldrich of Henley, who died in 1737, and to which all rate-payers have free access. Malt is made extensively, and there are several breweries, a large silk mill, and a considerable trade in corn, malt, flour, and timber by the Thames. Markets, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Area of par, 1737 ac. P. 3733.

HENLLAN, three pars. Wales:—1, Cardigan. Pop. 117.—2, Denbigh, 15 m. by 7 m. Pop. 2491.—3, (*Henllan-Amgoed*), Carmarthen, 3 m. by 2 m. Pop. 439.

HENLLIS, par. Eng. Monmouth; 2622 ac. Pop. 265.

HENLOPEN (CAPE), a headland, U. States, Delaware, the S.W. point of the entrance to Delaware bay, with a fixed light, 180 ft. high; lat. 38° 46′ 36″ N.; lon. 75° 6′ W. (R.)

HENLOW, par. Eng. Bedford; 2450 ac. Pop. 970.

HENNEBONT, a tn. France, dep. Morbihan, 27 m. W.N.W. Vannes; lat. 47° 47′ 50″ N.; lon. 3° 16′ 55″ W. (C.); on the Blavet, crossed, in the vicinity, by an iron suspension-bridge. It consists of the old town, the walled town, and the new town; the last two separated from the first by the river, and is poorly built, consisting of steep streets, in the dirtiest state imaginable. The walled town still retains the greater part of its fine old ramparts, and many of the old houses have a picturesque appearance. Outside is a handsome quay, which vessels of middle size can approach, and in its neighbourhood is a large square, one angle of which is occupied by the parish church. Hennebont exports corn, wine, wax, honey, hemp, &c., and has a building yard, and six annual fairs. The strong castle by which Hennebont was once defended, and with which the readers of Froissart are familiar, has almost entirely disappeared. Pop. 5112.

HENNERSDORF, several places, Bohemia, particularly:—1, (*Hennersdorf* or *Unter-Branna*), a vil. circle Bidschow, at the confluence of the Sowinetz with the Elbe; with a church, a school, and a walk-mill. Pop. 1228.—2, (*Hennersdorf* or *Henrichsdorf*), a vil. circle Bunzlau, in a beautiful valley; with a church and a school, a saw and two flour mills. Pop. 1396.

HENNERSDORF, GROSS, or LANG-HENNERSDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 20 m. S.S.E. Bautzen. It is cheerful-looking and well built; has a large educational establishment, female boarding-school, and orphan hospital; and manufactures of cutlery. Count Zinzendorf dwelt here. P. 1430.

HENNOCK, par. Eng. Devon; 3469 ac. Pop. 894.

HENNUYÈRES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the railway from Brussels to Braine-le-Comte. It has a brewery, distillery, and two mills; the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1541.

HENNY, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 1120 ac. Pop. 427.—2, (*Little*); 410 ac. Pop. 99.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 17 m. E. Liége. The chief employments are agriculture, and the weaving of woollens for the manufacturers of Verviers. Pop. 1425.

HENRICHEMONT, a tn. France, dep. Cher, on the Lesser Sandre, 17 m. N.E. Bourges. It is neat, well built, has a large central square, manufactures of coarse cloths, and pottery, tanneries, and a considerable trade in wool. It was once capital of a small principality called Boisbelle. Pop. 3377.

HENRY (PORT), a port, W. coast, Patagonia, near Cape Tres Puntas; lat. 50° S.; lon. 75° 15′ W. (R.) The harbour is spacious, and capable of containing a numerous squadron of the largest ships, in 20 fathoms' water, perfectly secure from the effects of wind and sea. Around it are granite mountains, some rising almost perpendicularly to an elevation of 2000 ft., perfectly bare at their summits and N.W. sides, but the lower parts thickly covered in sheltered places and ravines, partly with trees, and partly with brushwood; the former, however, are so small as to be only fit for firewood. Fresh water is abundant, but, excepting wild celery and arbutus berry, no useful vegetable production is known to exist here.

HENRY'S MOAT, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 838.

HENSIES, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine and the canal from Mons to Condé, 13 m. W. Mons. It has manufactures of chicory, three breweries, and a little trade in butter, hemp, and hay. Pop. 2067.

HENSTEAD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1918 ac. Pop. 559.

HENSTRIDGE, par. Eng. Somerset; 4252 ac. P. 1136.

HENTLAND, par. Eng. Hereford; 2905 ac. Pop. 648.

HENZADAH, a tn. Burmah, prov. of, and 68 m. W.N.W. Pegu, r. bank, Irawady. With Keounzouk, which adjoins, it forms a considerable town, and has numerous pagodas.

HEONG-SHAN, a trading town, China, prov. Quangtong, on the Canton river, 22 m. N.W. Macao.

HEPPENHEIM, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circle of same name, 16 m. S. Darmstadt, on the railway from Frankfort to Heidelberg. It is prettily situated and is walled, but has somewhat of a decayed appearance. It contains an old church, built by Charlemagne, a synagogue, courthouse, townhouse, and three schools, and has manufactures of lime and leather, bleachfields, tile-works, five mills, and several fairs. On a commanding height, at some distance behind the town, is the old castle of Starkenburg, which belonged to the Archbishop Electors of Mainz, and was considered one of their strongest fortresses. It stood repeated sieges, and makes a considerable figure in the German wars. Pop. tn. 4170; circle, 41,346.

HEPPENHEIM-AN-DER-WIESE, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, 33 m. S.S.E. Mainz, on the Eisbach, with a Protestant church, townhouse, and school. Pop. 1336.

HEPTONSTALL, a vil. England, York (W. Riding); 7 m. W. by N. Halifax, on the summit of a precipitous hill, houses all substantially built of stone. It has a church, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, and a free grammar-school. Hand-loom weaving is the main employment; the young work in the neighbouring cotton and silk mills. Pop. 3197.

HEPWORTH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1677 ac. Pop. 582.

HERACLEA, a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey. *See* EREKLI.

HERACLIA, a small isl. Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. S. Naxia or Naxos, about 4 miles square.

HERALETZ, (NEW), a market tn. Bohemia, circle, and 30 m. S. Czaslau, with two castles, a church, school, manufactures of linen, a potass work, bleachfield, and two mills. Pop. 966.

HERAT, or HERAUT, formerly Heri [anc. *Aria*], a city, Afghanistan, 370 m. W. by N. Cabool, and 265 m. N.W. Kandahar, near the Heri; lat. 34° 22′ N.; lon. 62° 9′ E.; in a beautiful and fertile valley or plain, 30 m. long and 16 m. wide. It is of an oblong form, about 1600 yards in length, and 1400 yards in breadth, encircled by an artificial earthen mound, surmounted by a lofty wall of unburned brick, the former from 40 ft. to 60 ft., the latter from 25 ft. to 30 ft. in height. A broad, deep, wet ditch surrounds the whole. At the N. end of the town is a strong citadel, also protected by a wet ditch. There are five gates, from four of which as many long bazaars lead towards the centre of the town, where they terminate in a small square surmounted by a dome; houses generally two stories high; smaller streets covered over, and low, dark, and inconceivably filthy. The principal mosque is a large building, and was once magnificently adorned, but is now going rapidly to decay. The town contains, altogether, 1200 shops, 17 caravanserais, 20 public baths, many public reservoirs for water, and a great number of mosques. Herat has been long celebrated for its carpets, which are remarkable for their softness, and for the brilliancy and permanency of their colours; but this manufacture has been for some time on the decline. The sword-blades made here are also much esteemed all over Persia. Being on the great thoroughfare from India to the E. districts of Persia, the commerce of Herat is very considerable. It exports assafœtida and saffron, its two staple articles; pistachio-nuts, mastic, manna, gums, dyes, and carroway seeds; and imports shawls, indigo, sugar, chintz, muslin, leather, and skins, most of which are re-exported to Mushed, Yezd, Kerman, and Ispahan, whence are received in return, dollars, tea, china-ware, broad-cloth, copper, pepper, and sugar-candy. Great quantities of lamb and sheep-skins are here made up into cloaks and caps, and shoemaking is carried on to a great extent, but not to an extent sufficient to meet the demands of the city and province; whole camel loads of slippers being brought from Kandahar to make up the deficiency. Nearly the entire commerce of Herat, with the capital embarked in it, is in the hands of the Hindoos. The plain or valley in which the city stands, is described by Connolly as 'one beautiful extent of little fortified villages, gardens, vineyards, and corn fields, brightened by many small streams of shining water.' It is carefully and amply irrigated by artificial canals, and is thus made to produce the most delicious fruits. The climate is on the whole healthy. The winters are cool, the snow lying for several days; but for two months in summer, the heat is excessive. The numerous architectural remains scattered over the neighbourhood, afford evidence of Herat having been, at one time, a much larger and more splendid city than it is now. Amongst these remains are the ruins of a Moosullah or place of worship, about a mile N. from the city, dedicated to the memory of the Imaum Reza; a vast series of beautiful and costly buildings, finely sculptured, and otherwise embellished. Herat is represented, by native writers, as having been in its glory in the 15th and 16th centuries. It was a long time capital of the empire founded by Tamerlane; was taken from the Persians by the Afghans, in 1715; retaken by Nadir-Shah, in 1731; and recovered by the Afghans, in 1749. The population of the city and territory is of a mixed character—Persian, Afghan, Sanjik, Belooche, Mogul, Hindoo, and a few Jews; stated to be 45,000. *See Supplement.*

HERAULT, a dep. France, bounded, N. and N.E. by Gard, S.E. and S. Gulf of Lyons, S.W. Aude, W. Tarn, and N.W. Aveyron; lat. 43° 15′ to 43° 57′ N.; lon. 2° 32′ to 4° 10′ E.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 65 m.; central breadth, 39 m.; area, 3800 sq. m. It is of a very compact and somewhat oval shape. In the N.W. it is covered by the central chain of the Cevennes, whence the descent is rapid, and gives the whole department a strong S.E. inclination towards the coast, the greater part of which is lined by a long succession of lagoons. The principal rivers are the Herault, which, traversing it N. to S., divides it into two unequal parts; and the Orb and Lez, which are both partly navigable. Water communication of a much more valuable nature than that of the rivers, is furnished by the Canal du Midi, which here has its terminus in the large lagoon of Thau, and completes the connection between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The climate was at one time regarded as so superior, that the town of Montpellier situated within it, was a great resort of invalids from the N. and particularly from Great Britain; and though its reputation in this respect has considerably diminished, it must still be admitted, that notwithstanding the sudden changes which the temperature often undergoes, and the variety of winds of which, even at Montpellier, no fewer than 14, of more or less intensity, are counted, the interior of the department possesses a pure and healthy air, and a generally cloudless sky. Unhealthy localities are only found along the coast, where, owing to the number of lagoons and marshy flats, rheumatism and intermittent fevers are common. The quantity of waste land in the department amounts to considerably more than one-fifth of the whole surface. Of the remainder, one-sixth is under the plough, one-ninth in vineyards, and one-thirteenth in wood. The arable land is thus far below the proportion which is usual in the other departments of France, but the soil being generally of great fertility and tolerably well cultivated, yields much more grain than the home consumption requires. The crops of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, are very abundant. Permanent pastures are limited in extent; but in several districts valuable artificial meadows have been formed, and valuable crops of the finer grasses, including clover, sainfoin, and lucerne, are obtained. Many of the wines produced, of which the annual average is 628,570 pipes, are of the first quality. The best of the red are St. George's, St. Christol, and St. Drézéry; of the white, Marseillan and Pinet; and of the Muscat or sweet wines, Frontignan, Lunel, Maraussan, &c. The olive is partially, and the mulberry very extensively cultivated. Aromatic, medicinal, and dye plants are also raised on a large scale. Fruit, including almonds and chestnuts, is abundant; and among forest trees, the oak, both of the common and evergreen species, holds a prominent place. The minerals include coal, which is worked to some extent; copper, of which there are several mines, slate, millstones, marble, and gypsum. Salt is chiefly obtained from the lagoons. Among the manufactures are woollen, silk, and cotton goods, gloves, hosiery, muslin, chemical products, perfumes, essences, &c.; and there are numerous dye-works, tanneries, paper-mills, and distilleries. An important general trade is carried on by means of the ports of Cette and Agde. For administrative purposes, Herault is divided into four arrondissements—Montpellier,

the capital; Béziers, Lodéve, and St. Pons-de-Thomiers—subdivided into 36 cantons, and 328 communes. Pop. 427,245.

HERAULT [anc. *Arauris*], a river, France, which rises in the Cevennes, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Aigoual and Lesperon, dep. Gard, flows first E., then S., enters dep. Herault, traverses it N. to S., and, passing the town of Béziers, communicates with the Canal du Midi, near where it enters the S.W. extremity of the lagoon of Thau, and shortly after falls into the Mediterranean at Agde, after a course of about 90 m., of which 10 m. are navigable. Its principal affluents are the Ergue, Dourbie, Payne, Tongue, Ricutor, and Dardaillon.

HERBERN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. S. Münster; with a parish church, manufactures of linen cloth, and wooden clogs; tile-works, and limekilns. Pop. 1000.

HERBERTINGEN, a vil. Würtemburg, circle Danube, 32 m. S.W. Ulm; with a large Protestant church and chapel. Pop. 1272.

HERBEUMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Semois, 29 m. W. Arlon; with extensive slate quarries, from which about 8,000,000 of slates are annually obtained. Pop. 1108.

HERBIERS (Les), a tn. France, dep. Vendée. 24 m. N.E. Bourbon-Vendée, on the Maine. It is well built, and has some trade in country produce. Pop. 3597.

HERBIGNAC, a tn. France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 40 m. W.N.W. Nantes. It has manufactures of earthenware, a trade in cattle, and six annual fairs, one of which is well frequented. Near it are the imposing ruins of the old castle of Renroet, in good preservation. Pop. 3784.

HERBOLZHEIM, a tn. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, on the Bleich, 17 m. N.N.W. Freiburg; with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in hemp and tobacco. Pop. 2057.

HERBORN, a tn. of Prussia, province Hesse-Nassau, r. bank Dill, 15 m. N. Weilburg. It is walled, has two churches, an old castle, a Calvinistic theological seminary, with two professors, and superior schools; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hosiery, earthenware, tobacco, and tobacco pipes; red and white leather, dyeworks, limekilns, paper, walk, bark, and other mills. Pop. tn., 2267; bail., 15,691.

HERBRANSTON, par. Wales, Pembroke. Pop. 255.

HERBRECHTINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, on the Brenz, here crossed by a stone bridge, 58 m. S.S.E. Heilbronn; with a church, the remains of an old monastery, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 1524.

HERBSLEBEN, a vil. Saxe-Coburg, r. bank Unstrut, 15 m. N.N.E. Gotha; with a church, castle, and hospital. Pop. 1480.

HERBSTEIN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, on the Vogelsberg, 16 m. W. Fulda; with a R. Catholic church, two schools, and an hospital; manufactures of linen and combs, a trade in linen and cattle, and five annual fairs. Pop. 1616.

HERCK, two places, Belgium:—1, (*-la-Ville*), a vil. and com., prov. Limburg, 7 m. W. Hasselt, on the Herck. It is an ancient place, and once possessed some importance, though now merely a village. It has a flour and two oil mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2339.—2, (*-Saint-Lambert*), a vil. and com., prov. Limbourg, at the confluence of the Mombeek with the Herck, 3 m. S. Hasselt. It has two breweries, but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 1373.

HERCULANEUM, or Herculanum [Italian, *Ercolano*], an anc. city, on the coast, and about 7 m. from the town of Naples, near the base of Mount Vesuvius. It was buried, A. D. 79, by the same eruption of that volcano which buried Pompeii. Its site was discovered, in 1713, by the sinking of a well; and, by the extensive excavations which have since been made, several buildings, including a theatre and two temples, have been opened up, and many interesting antiquities obtained. Among the latter are an immense number of MSS., on rolls of papyrus. They are in a state resembling charcoal, dry and crumbling, and with the leaves so strongly adhering to each other as to form almost a compact mass. Unfortunately, the attempts at unrolling have had very partial success; and, still more unfortunately, the subjects, so far as ascertained, prove to be of very little interest, consisting only of treatises, by obscure writers, on natural history, criticism, arts, &c. The collections obtained from Herculaneum are principally deposited in the royal museum at Portici.

HERCYNIAN FOREST. *See* Hartz.

HERDECKE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 27 m. W. Arnsberg, r. bank Ruhr, here navigable. It has three churches, important manufactures of woollen cloth and ironware, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3100.

HEREFORD, a W. co. England, bounded, N. by Shropshire, S. by cos. Monmouth and Gloucester, E. by Worcester, and W. by Radnor and Brecknock; about 38 m. in length, S.E. to N.W., and 32 m. in breadth, at the broadest part; area, 863 sq. m., or 552,320 ac., of which nearly 500,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, the former commanding some of the finest views in England; noble and extensive woods and orchards, alternating with rich corn fields and verdant meadows. The county belongs wholly to the basin of Severn, towards which river it has a general slope N. to S., as indicated by the course of its rivers, the Wye and its affluents the Lugg, Arrow, and Frome, and some smaller streams. The soil is in general fertile, particularly the alluvial lands upon the banks of the rivers, but the pasture-grounds are in many places indifferent, and the herbage poor. Wheat is the principal crop, but barley, hops, and turnips are also extensively cultivated. Orchards are numerous, and not confined to any particular districts. The quantity of cider made from their produce is very great, and the quality excellent. The Herefordshire cattle are held in high estimation. They feed easily, are quiet, tractable, work well, produce the finest beef, but are poor milkers. They are much employed in farm operations. The usual breed of sheep is a cross between the Leicester and the Ryeland, and the numbers in 1867 were 348,141. Horses are bred in considerable numbers, mostly agricultural, and of indifferent quality, excepting in the N. parts of the county, where both riding and coach horses of a superior description are reared. Agriculture is, on the whole, in an improved and improving condition, although in many parts drainage is greatly neglected. The farms, which are held mostly from year to year, are generally large, and the number of small ones decreasing. Oak timber is very abundant, and forms, with oak bark, an important article of export. Iron ore has been met with in the districts bordering on Gloucestershire, but in inconsiderable quantities. The climate is various, but in general remarkably salubrious. Some medicinal springs are met with on the Hereford side of the Malvern hills, and petrifying springs in the hilly parts of the county, where the soil is calcareous. The manufactures are few and unimportant, consisting chiefly of some coarse woollens and gloves, the latter manufactured in the city of Hereford and borough of Leominster. Herefordshire is divided into 11 hundreds and 219 parishes. It returns six members to Parliament—three for the county, two for the city of Hereford, and one for the borough of Leominster. Pop. in 1861, 123,752; in 1871, 125,364.

HEREFORD, a city and parl. bor. England, cap. above co., l. bank Wye, 120 m. W.N.W. London. It is situated on slightly rising ground, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, nearly in the centre of the county. The principal streets are broad and straight, all macadamized, and well-lighted with gas; houses mostly of brick, and the public buildings of stone. The most remarkable structure in the city is the cathedral, situated near the Wye; built, or rather rebuilt, in the reign of William the Conqueror, on the site of an earlier edifice. Its entire length is 335 ft.; width, 174 ft. None of the other parish churches require any special notice. There are places of worship for the principal denominations of Dissenters, and a handsome R. Catholic chapel. The only other public buildings of any consideration are, the college, a venerable, but gloomy building, adjoining the cathedral; the shire-hall, a large, well-proportioned, and commodious building; the county-hall, also a fine edifice; the city prison, formerly one of the gateways of the ancient walls; the county jail, built on Howard's plan in 1797; and a neat theatre. There are a great many schools, of various descriptions, in the city, including one for educating and clothing 50 boys and 30 girls; the free, or college grammar-school, a very ancient foundation, with many valuable scholarships; a blue-coat school, and Dean Langford's gift for scholarships, for four scholars of the free school of Hereford. There are several other schools, in which education is given gratis, and in some instances clothing besides. The charities unconnected with educational purposes are numerous, and comprise an infirmary, maternity hospital, asylum for lunatics, &c. The

manufactures, which are few, and mostly inconsiderable, consist chiefly of hats, leather, earthenware, ropes, and cutlery. There is also an extensive iron-foundry, and a large ale and porter brewery. Gloves were formerly made to a considerable amount, but the trade has been for some time declining, chiefly through the successful rivalry of Worcester. Cider, grain, hops, oak bark, and wool are conveyed down the Wye, to Bristol and other places. There are annual races held here in August, and a triennial musical festival in September, which continues during three days. Eleanor Gwynn, better known as Nell Gwynn, the favourite mistress of Charles II., and founder of Chelsea hospital, and David Garrick, were natives of Hereford. Pop. (1861), 15,585; (1871), 18,355.

HEREFORD (LITTLE), par. Eng. Hereford; 3550 ac. Pop. 493.

HEREGH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 21 m. E.S.E. Komorn, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1351.

HERENCIA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 36 m. N.E. by N. Ciudad-Real, near the confluence of the Valdespino with the Giguela. It has level and paved streets, is tolerably well built, has four squares, a parish church, three chapels, a convent, a Latin and four primary schools, a storehouse, and cemetery; manufactures of soap, chocolate, white wax, and coarse cloth; and a trade in its manufactures, and in agricultural produce. Pop. 7151.

HERENT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle and the Louvain canal, 14 m. E.N.E. Brussels. It has a trade in agricultural produce and cattle. Pop. 2882.

HERENTHALS, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 20 m. E. Antwerp, on the Little Nèthe. It is a very ancient place, and, in the 14th and 15th centuries, during the latter of which it was surrounded with walls, was considered the capital of the Campine. It has a church and a townhouse, neither of them of much architectural merit, two chapels, an hospital, and a prison; manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, and cordage; tanneries, breweries, dye-works, several mills, and a weekly market. Pop. 4830.

HERENTHOUT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Antwerp, on the Wimpe, with manufactures of woollen cloth, candles, and cordage; a distillery, two breweries, dye-works, flour-mills, and a trade in butter. Pop. 2579.

HERFFELINGEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, 13 m. S.W. Brussels. It has a brewery and four mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1746.

HERFORD, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Aa and Bega with the Werra. It is walled, has a R. Catholic and four Protestant churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, industrial and other schools, prison, workhouse, and the remains of a fine old abbey, a court of law, and several public offices; manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, basket-work, and tobacco; several oil-mills, and a trade in corn, cattle, and yarn. Pop. 11,346.——The CIRCLE is hilly, and only of moderate fertility. Area, 128 geo. sq. m. Pop. 66,102.

HERGNIES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N. Valenciennes, r. bank Scheldt, with manufactures of woollen hosiery and brick-works. Near it is a seam of coal. Pop. 3285.

HERICOURT, a tn. France, dep. Haute-Saône, l. bank Luzenne, 30 m. E. Vesoul. It is irregularly but tolerably well built, has a church, the choir of which is used by the R. Catholics, and the nave by the Protestants; an old castle, important manufactures of cotton prints, cotton hosiery, glue, and earthenware, several dye-works, brick-works, tanneries, and breweries, and monthly fairs, chiefly for cotton-twist and tissues. Pop. 2856.

HERINGEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 51 m. W. Merseburg, r. bank Helme; with an old castle, a law court, a potash factory, and a trade in flax and cattle. Pop. 2108.

HERINNES, two places, Belgium:—1, A vil. and com. prov. Brabant, 18 m. S.W. Brussels. It has several corn-mills; but the chief employment is agriculture. Pop. 3648.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Hainaut, r. bank Scheldt, 32 m. W.N.W. Mons. It has a brewery and two flour-mills; and a trade in agricultural produce, wool, and cattle. Pop. 2098.

HERINTSE, HORINTSOVA, or HORINTSA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a plain, on the Nagyag, about 25 m. from Szigeth, with a Greek church. Pop. 1429.

HERIOT, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 6½ m. by 4 m. P. 352.

HERISAU, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 5 m. N.W. Appenzell, cap. dist. Hinter-der-Sitter, in the Ausser-Rhoden, beautifully and advantageously situated r. bank Glatt, at the confluence of the Brülhlbach. It consists of two principal squares and four streets, with seven smaller ones opening into them; contains a large and handsome church, with an ancient tower; a new and elegant townhouse, a poorhouse, arsenal, and cassino; and has extensive manufactures of muslins, plain and embroidered, forming the staple of the town; and of cottons and silks, tanneries, dye-works, bleach-fields, paper, saw, and other mills. The environs are laid out in beautiful walks and gardens, and two of the surrounding heights are crowned by the old castles of Rosenberg and Rosenburg. Pop. 9516.

HERJE-ÅN, a river, Sweden, rising in a mountain-range which separates Län Ostersund from Falun, flows first E.S.E., expanding into several lakes, then N., and joins l. bank Ljusne, a little above Sveg, after a course of 40 m.

HERJEÅDALEN, a dist. Sweden, forming the S. part of Län Ostersund, and named from the Herje-ån, which waters it.

HERKIMER, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, l. bank Mohawk; with a courthouse, jail, two churches, and an academy; several tanneries and mills. Pop. 2369.

HERKINGEN, an agricultural vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 15 m. S. Brielle, with a church and school. P. 600.

HERLESHAUSEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Eschwege, with a church and the handsome palace of Augustenau, a residence of the Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal. Pop. 1042.

HERM, one of the smaller Channel islands, 2½ m. N.E. Guernsey, possessing inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite. Pop. 38.

HERMANMIESTETZ, HERMAN MIESTEC, or HERMANSTADT, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 5 m. W. Chrudim, r. bank Chrudimka, at the foot of a mountain-ridge. It is well built, has two squares, a large and handsome parish church, three chapels, a synagogue, a castle, with garden and park; a courthouse, burgher hospital, poorhouse, and school; tile-works, stone quarries, and a large worsted mill. Pop. 2665.

HERMANNSTADT [Latin, *Cibinium;* Hungarian, *Nagy-Szeben*], a tn. Transylvania, cap. stuhl of same name and of Saxon-land, on the Cibin, in an extensive valley, bounded, S. by the mountain-chain of Fogara, and on other sides by lofty and picturesque hills, 54 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg, 1315 ft. above sea-level. It consists of a high and a low town, and of three suburbs. The high town is surrounded by double walls, flanked with towers and bastions, and enclosed by ditches, all in a very dilapidated state; but is, on the whole, well built, consisting of several handsome squares, and regularly-paved and tolerably clean streets. A succession of steep stone stairs lead down to the lower town, which presents a very disagreeable contrast, being both ill built, unpaved, and filthy in the extreme. The principal buildings are the Protestant cathedral, a handsome Gothic structure, commenced in 1357 by King Ludwig, and completed in 1460 by Matthias Corvin, surmounted by a lofty tower, and containing numerous interesting monuments; the R. Catholic high church, formerly belonging to the Jesuits; the new Reformed church, the Protestant gymnasium, and, connected with it, the Brukenthal museum, with several good collections, and a library of 15,000 volumes; the townhouse, theatre, barracks, house of correction, an orphan, and two other hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, bone-combs, of which about 750,000 are annually sold in Turkey and Wallachia; earthenware and tobacco-pipes, cordage, copperware, refined wax, leather, paper, and gunpowder. The trade in these articles, and also the transit trade, chiefly to and from Constantinople, are of great importance. Hermannstadt, as the capital of the Saxon-land, is the place where the meeting of the states, called the *National Universität*, is held. It is also the seat of a military governor, and of several important courts and public offices; and has a physical science society, devoted chiefly to the geology of Transylvania. Pop. 16,268.——The STUHL, a district on the frontiers of Wallachia, is hilly, well wooded, and is watered by the Aluta and its tributaries. It contains much good arable land, grows a large quantity of wine, but of indifferent quality, depastures great numbers of cattle, and yields honey and wax. The inhabi-

tants, mostly Saxons, in addition to agriculture, carry on a considerable trade, particularly with Wallachia; the principal pass to which, over the Carpathians, by the Rotherthurm, is in this stuhl. Area, 544 geo. sq. m. Pop. 70,000.

HERMANOS.—1, A group of small isls. Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 12 m. S.E. Blanquilla; lat. 11° 42′ N.; lon. 64° 29′ W. (B.)—2, Two small isls. Philippines, W. coast of Luzon; lat. 15° 50′ N.

HERMANSEIFEN, HERZMANZEYF, or HERMANSTIFT, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, in a narrow valley; with a church, manufactures of linen, a large paper-mill, and yarn bleachfield. Pop. 1804.

HERMANSTADT. *See* HERMANMIESTETZ.

HERMESKEIL, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 12 m. S.E. Trèves, in the Hochwald; with a court of justice, a R. Catholic parish church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 965.

HERMIES, a vil. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. S.E. Arras. Pop. 2377.

HERMIGUA (VALLE DE), a vil. Canaries, isl. Gomera, beautifully situated among lofty hills; with a parish church, a primary school, suppressed convent, several flour-mills, and a trade in wine, silk, and fruit. Pop. 1827.

HERMINE (STE), a vil. France, dep. Vendée, 14 m. N.W. Fontenay-le-Comte; with manufactures of linen, a trade in cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2008.

HERMIT ISLAND, a remarkable isl., S. Pacific, about 10 m. N.W. Cape Horn, the S. extremity of which forms the bold perpendicular promontory called Cape Spencer; lat. (W. cape) 55° 50′ S.; lon. 67° 55′ W. (B.) It is of irregular form, deeply indented by bays and coves; shores bold and steep, surmounted by conical peaks, the highest of which is 1742 ft. above sea-level. It is about 12 m. long, E. to W., of plutonic origin; syenitic greenstone, resting on a basis of granite, with here and there some quartzose and felspathic rocks. The mountain-peaks are of very compact greenstone, and highly magnetic, possessing the property of polarity in an extraordinary degree. The mountains themselves rise at once from the water's edge, clothed for half their elevation with a low, deep green forest, and crowned with rugged precipices and gray masses of rock, while foaming cascades rush down every gulley; the whole scenery, according to Captain Ross, closely resembling that of many parts of the west of Scotland. The natives here do not often exceed 5 ft. in height; they are in the most abject misery and wretchedness, wandering nearly naked through the snow, and living in wigwams, affording inadequate shelter from the inclemency of the weather. They are, however, peaceable and inoffensive, cheerful and good-tempered, but indolent, leaving all drudgery to their wives.—(*Voy. Adv. and Beagle;* Ross's *Ant. Exp.*)

HERMITAGE, par. Eng. Dorset; 751 ac. Pop. 139.

HERMONT, a vil. Egypt. *See* ARMENT.

HERMOPOLIS. *See* SYRA.

HERMSDORF, numerous small places, Germany, particularly:—1, (*-unterm-Knyast*), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 30 m. S.W. Liegnitz, at the foot of Mount Knyast, with a castle and a R. Catholic church, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1605.—2, (*-Städtisch*), a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Landshut, with a castle, and numerous bleachfields and mills. Pop. 1363.—3, (*-Grüssanisch*), a vil. Prussia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Landshut, with a chapel and two water-mills. Pop. 1754.—4, A vil. Saxony, circle of, and 20 m. S.W. Dresden, with extensive limestone quarries and several mills. Pop. 940.—5, A vil. Saxe-Altenberg, 33 m. S.W. Leipzig, with a parish church, a saw and a flour mill. Pop. 1046.

HERMSDORF, or HERMANSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle of, and 36 m. N.E. Königgrätz, in a valley, on the Steina. It contains two churches, a castle, with a library, cabinet of coins, and other collections; and a school; and has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, two bleachfields, a saw and other mills. Near it is the old castle of Kienast, one of the finest ruins in the Riesengebirge. Pop. 1519.

HERNAD, a river, Hungary, an affluent of the Theiss. It rises in a branch of the Carpathians, on the N. frontiers of Hungary, about lat. 49° 56′ N., lon. 20° 5′ E., flows E., past Iglo, then, turning S.S.E., passes Kaschau, a little below which it turns S.S.W., and separates into two branches; which, after flowing in parallel lines within a short distance of each other, unite a little below the town of Onod, thus forming a long, narrow island. About 6 m. below the junction the united stream, proceeding E.S.E., joins r. bank Theiss. Total course of the Hernad, nearly 150 m.: principal affluents—right, the Golnicz and Sago; left, the Tarcza.

HERNANI, a tn. Spain, Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 9 m. N.N.E. Tolosa, well built, with wide, straight, and paved streets, a large and handsome parish church, chapel, town-house, prison, civil hospital, college, two schools, a cemetery; manufactures of linen, hardware, and phosphorus; and a trade in fruits and manufactured goods. Pop. 2360.

HERNE, a small tn. and par. England, co. Kent. The TOWN, 5 m. N.E. Canterbury, has a handsome church. Area of par., with Herne Bay, 5399 ac. Pop. 3094.——HERNE BAY, a much-frequented sea-bathing place, on a beautiful bay, 7 m. N. by E. Canterbury. It has a handsome clock-house, a market-house, a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel, national and infant schools, assembly, reading, and billiard rooms, a fine promenade, and a pier ¾ m. long.

HERNHILL, par. Eng. Kent; 2816 ac. Pop. 657.

HERNÖ, an isl. Sweden, Gulf of Bothnia, län Hernösand, opposite the mouth of the Angermanelf, and only separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. The town of Hernösand stands on its N.E. shore.

HERNÖSAND, a tn. Sweden, cap. län of same name, on W. side of isl. Hernö, Gulf of Bothnia, 228 m. N. Stockholm; lat. (church) 62° 37′ 54″ N.; lon. 17° 57′ E. (B.) It is well built, is the see of a bishop and the residence of a governor, has an old church, of tolerable appearance, with some good carvings; a gymnasium, library, and house of correction, two good harbours, connected by the strait between the island and the mainland; and building-yards, at which a considerable number of vessels are fitted out. The principal exports are timber, pitch, butter, flax, and provisions. Pop. 3228.——The LÄN, called also Wester norrland, is bounded N. by län Umeå, W. by Ostersund, S. by Gefleborg, and E. by the Gulf of Bothnia; area, 9650 sq. m.; slopes generally S.E., and is watered by numerous lakes, and by the rivers Ångerman, Sodra, Adals, Sanga, Indal, &c.; about one-half of the län has an altitude under 328 ft., and the other half under 852 ft. Grain is not raised in sufficient quantities for the consumption. Cattle-rearing, navigation, and fishing are actively prosecuted. Pop. 116,669.

HERNYOKOVA, or HERNAKOVA-CZELLA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Temeswar, 4 m. from Rekas, with a Greek church. Near it bee-culture is extensively pursued. P. 1078.

HERO (NORTH and SOUTH), two isls., U. States, Vermont, in Lake Champlain, separated by a narrow channel, and forming together Grand Isle. S. Hero is 13 m. long, by 4 m. broad; N. Hero is 10 m. long, by 2 m. broad. Both are fertile.

HERON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 21 m. W.S.W. Liége, on the Forseille; with a beautiful parish church, a brewery, two mills, and several lime-kilns. Quarries of building-stone and iron-mines are wrought in the vicinity. Pop. 1047.

HERON ISLES, a small group of isls., Gulf of Mexico, S. the entrance of Mobile Bay; lat. 30° 12′ N.; lon. 88° W.

HERRENBAUMGARTEN, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Grotbach, about 4 m. from Poysdorf, with a church, townhouse, and the remains of an old castle; and a trade in the wine of the district. Pop. 1590.

HERRENBERG, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, cap. bail. of same name, on a hill, at the source of the Ammer, 18 m. S.W. Stuttgart. It has narrow and indifferently-made streets, a deanery church, town church, Latin and grammar schools, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth and hosiery, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 2147. Area of bail. 69 geo. sq. m. Pop. 24,369.

HERRENBREITUNGEN, or BURGBREITUNGEN, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circle and 5 m. W.N.W. Schmalkalden, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Werra, with a church and a castle. Near it tobacco is extensively grown. Pop. 989.

HERRENGRUND, URVOLGY, or PANSZKA-DOLINC, a vil. Hungary, co. Sohl, 11 m. N.E. Kremnitz. It is a poor place, composed of old wooden houses, on the ridge of a hill, so bleak and sterile that corn will not ripen on it. Mines of argentiferous copper have been worked in the district for about eight centuries. Some lace also is made. Pop. 1556.

HERRERA, several places, Spain:—1, A vil. Andalusia, prov. of, and about 61 m. E. Seville, consisting of houses

which, though generally small, are regularly built. It contains a large and ancient church, a courthouse, prison, and two primary schools; and has several oil and flour mills, and a trade in oil and corn. Pop. 2388.—2, (*Herrera-de-Alcantara*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 60 m. W. Caceres, near the Tagus and the frontiers of Portugal. It is very poorly built; has a church, and some trade in corn. Pop. 986.—3, (*Herrera-del-Duque*) [anc. *Leuciana*], a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 70 m. E. by N. Badajoz. It has clean, wide, and well-paved streets; three squares, a parish church, chapel, town and session houses, a prison, school, storehouse, manufactures of coarse cloth and frieze, and a trade in grain, cattle, sheep, and pigs. Near it are the ruins of a Roman castle. Pop. 2897.—4, (*Herrera-de Rio-Pisuerga*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. Palencia, on a height above the Pisuerga, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 13 arches, 31 m. N.W. Burgos, with a church, townhouse, prison, several flour-mills, and a trade in corn. Near it is a magnificent ruin, supposed to be of Moorish construction. Pop. 744.—5, (*Herrera-de-Valdecañas*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 17 m. E.N.E. Palencia. It is irregularly built, but consists of houses generally of two stories; has a parish church, townhouse, and primary school; and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 661.

HERRIARD, par. Eng. Hants; 2963 ac. Pop. 515.

HERRIEDEN, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, l. bank Altmühl, 29 m. W.S.W. Nürnberg. It is walled, has a law court, a R. Catholic church, the handsome buildings of an old collegiate endowment, a wax refinery, gypsum-kilns, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1389.

HERRINGFLEET, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1720 ac. P. 179.

HERRINGSWELL, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2540 ac. P. 225.

HERRLEBERG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Aargau, on a height above E. shore Lake Zürich, 7 m. S.S.E. Zürich, with a number of good houses and villas, a handsome church, and two schools. Near it excellent wine is grown. Pop. 1073.

HERRLISHEIM, two places, Germany, Upper Alsace: —1, A tn., 4 m. S. Colmar, on the Lauch. Pop. 1075.—2, A vil. and com., 12 m. N.N.E. Strasburg, r. bank Zorn Pop. 2151.

HERRNHUT, a tn. Saxony, circle of, and 18 m. S.E. Bautzen. It was founded by a colony of Moravians, driven from their homes, in 1721–25, by the persecution of the Jesuits. They found an asylum with a Saxon nobleman, Count Zinzendorf, and, assuming the name of Herrnhuters ['The Lord's Watchmen'], built the town of Herrnhut; which is now the seat of a bishop, and the central locality of the sect, which has spread itself far and wide, and particularly distinguished itself by missionary exertions. The town is built with great regularity, and distinguished by the order, stillness, and cleanliness which prevail in it. It contains two meeting-houses, a large missionary establishment, a Bible society, and several schools; and has manufactures of linen, calico, ribbons, sail-cloth, and a great number of minor articles in tin, leather, gold, and silver. Pop. 1200.

HERRNSHEIM, a market tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, Rheinhessen, near the Rhine, 25 m. S. Mainz, with a R. Catholic church, parsonage, townhouse, school, and castle. P. 1335.

HERRNSTADT, or WAZCIORZ, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 34 m. N.N.W. Breslau, at the confluence of the Herla, here crossed by a bridge, with the Bartsch, here crossed by three bridges. It has a court of law, several public offices, a Protestant, and a R. Catholic parish church; several schools, and an hospital; manufactures of linen; a beet-root sugar, and numerous tobacco factories and mills; a trade in flax and cattle, and four annual fairs. Pop. 2331.

HERSBRUCK, a tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, r. bank Pegnitz, here crossed by four bridges, 17 m. E.N.E. Nürnberg. It is walled, has a court of justice, two churches, an hospital, and infirmary; manufactures of leather, tile-works, a trade in hops, and several mills. Pop. 2310.

HERSEAUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Tournay and Courtray Railway, 30 m. S. Bruges. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, tobacco, potash, and oil; and a trade in grain and flax. Pop. 2179.

HERSFELD, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 10 m. N.N.E. Fulda, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Haune with the Fulda, here crossed by two bridges. It is walled, very irregularly built, has two churches, a townhouse, gymnasium, grammar and industrial schools, orphan and ordinary hospitals, extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, employing about 2000 hands; manufactures of mixed cotton goods, soap, red and white leather, and numerous dye-works and worsted mills. Pop. 7000. Area of circle, 164 geo. sq. m. Pop. 36,395.

HERSSELT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 24 m. E.S.E. Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe, at the confluence of the Herseltbeek. It has several brick-works, a distillery of gin, and three mills. Pop. 4822.

HERSTAL, or HERISTAL, a tn. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 3 m. N.E. Liége, l. bank Meuse, with a church, founded by Charlemagne, but rebuilt in 1677; a courthouse, of ancient date, restored in 1833; and manufactures of all kinds of iron and steel ware, including fire-arms, for the dealers of Liége; a gin distillery, a work for the extraction of pyroligneous acid, a saw-mill, salt-refinery, and two breweries. Coal is worked to some extent in the vicinity. Herstal was the residence of Pepin-le-Gros, at the beginning of the 8th century, and of several of the French kings of the second race. Pop. 9736.

HERSTELLE, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 39 m. S.S.E. Minden, l. bank Weser, over which there is here a ferry. It has a church, and manufactures of soap and tobacco. Pop. 911.

HERTEN, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Münster, circle Recklinghausen, with a church, two mills, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 972.

HERTFORD [contracted, HERTS]. an inland co. England, bounded, N. by Cambridgeshire, E. Essex, S. Middlesex, W. Buckingham and Bedford, about 38 m. in length, S.W. to N.E., and about 20 m. in breadth; area, 403,200 ac., of which about 350,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The general aspect of the county is pleasing, being diversified by hill and valley. The highest elevations, which do not much exceed 900 ft., occur in the chalk-hill ranges, in the N. part of the county. The abundance of growing wood adds much to the beauty of the scenery; while the great number of gentlemen's seats, distributed over the country, imparts to the whole an air of comfort and wealth that is very striking. The principal rivers are the Lea and Colne, both of which have numerous tributaries. The climate is mild and healthy; soil various, but principally loam and clay, and generally fertile; although there are several gravelly tracts in the centre of the county that are poor and unproductive. The largest portion of the county is under tillage. Wheat, barley, and oats, form the principal crops. Turnips and artificial grasses are also cultivated to a great extent. The wheat and barley are of a superior description. In the S.W. parts of the county, there are many cherry and apple orchards; the produce of which is sent to the London market. Large quantities of hay, of excellent quality, are grown on the meadow lands. There are no breeds of cattle peculiar to the county; nor is the rearing of live stock an object of much regard, the land being chiefly arable. The sheep, mostly prepared for the butcher, are principally of the South Down and Wiltshire kinds. There are few large estates in the county, and the farms are, in general, rather small. Leases are usually from 7 to 14 years. Silk, cotton, and black lace, were at one time manufactured to a considerable extent, but have now much declined. A considerable quantity of malt is made in various districts; and straw-platting affords employment to a great many females. Ribbons are made at Tring, Watford, St. Alban's, &c.; and paper is manufactured, on a large scale, and in the most approved manner, near Rickmansworth and Watford. The Great Northern Railway traverses the centre of the county; the London and North-Western Railway and Grand Junction Canal pass through its W. borders; and the Eastern Counties Railway along its E. limits; and there are several branch lines from each. Hertfordshire contains 8 hundreds and 135 parishes. It returns 4 members to the House of Commons—3 for the county and 1 for the borough of Hertford. Pop. (1861), 173,280; (1871), 192,725.

HERTFORD, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, cap. of above co., on the Lea, 19 m. N. London, on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. It consists of three principal streets, meeting in the centre; well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from the Lea. It has two parish churches, several Dissenting places of worship, a free

grammar-school, for the education of freemen's sons; a blue-coat school, a branch of Christ's Hospital; a girl's charity school, an infant school, a green-coat charity school, and several others that afford gratuitous instruction; six almshouses, and a number of minor charities. The principal public buildings, besides the churches already mentioned, are—the shirehall, in the market-place, comprising the courts of law and a handsome assembly-room; the borough jail, county house of correction, and infirmary. On the site of an ancient castle, is a large handsome brick edifice, used as a preparatory school to the E. India Company's college at Haileybury, about 2 m. from the town. There are three literary and reading institutions. With exception of some pretty large breweries, and an extensive distillery, there are no manufactures in the town. A very active general business, however, is carried on. There is a good trade in coal and timber; a great deal is done in malting; and there are many corn-mills on the Lea, in the neighbourhood. In 673 a national ecclesiastical council was held in Hertford; and about A.D. 905, Edward built the castle, and rebuilt the town. This castle was occupied by John of Gaunt, and by the queens of Henry IV., V., and VI.; and Queen Elizabeth also resided in it occasionally. Jean II., king of France, and David, king of Scotland, were both in captivity here during the reign of Edward III. Hertford returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 7896.

HERTIN, or RTINA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, on the Rtinka; with a church, a school, and a mill. P. 1558.

HERTINGFORDBURY, par. Eng. Hertford; 2586 ac. Pop. 752.

HERTOGENBOSCH (S'), S'BOSCH, or DEN BOSCH [Latin, *Boscoducum* or *Silraducis*; French, *Bois-le-Duc*; German, *Herzogen-busch*], a city, Holland, cap. prov. N. Brabant, 49 m. S.E. Amsterdam; lat. (great church) 51° 41′ 18″ N.; lon. 5° 18′ 45″ E. (L.) It lies at the confluence of the Aa and the Dommel, which here form the Diest or Dieze, in a low marshy situation. The surrounding country, and the lower parts of the city, are flooded in winter; and, even late in spring, a stream of water often runs through the principal streets. Still it is a lively, pleasant place, and esteemed healthy; for which last quality it is indebted to the constant supply of fresh water flowing through it. Hertogenbosch is fortified, has four gates, five large squares—in one of which, named the Groote-markt [great market], stands the elegant townhall, and the watch-house. Other public buildings are—the government-house, the courthouse, prison, barracks, granary, &c. Of the churches, seven in number, the Groote, or St. Janskerk [great, or St. John's church], is the finest in the city, and one of the finest in Holland. It was built 1280–1312; is well preserved, though it suffered much in the sieges of 1601, 1603, and 1629; and was renewed in 1843. There are several benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions; and a Latin, and twenty other schools, some of them free. The harbour is merely a reach of the Dieze, lined with quays and warehouses, and is frequented by numerous vessels; shipping and trade forming the main branches of occupation. There are also manufactures of cutlery, pins, ribbons, yarn, hats, brushes, &c.; with breweries, tanneries, soap-works, and oil, walk, and corn mills. Hertogenbosch was founded in 1184, by Godfried III., on the site of a hunting-seat of the Dukes of Brabant. It withstood Prince Maurice, who besieged it in 1601 and 1603; but was taken by Prince Frederic-Henri, after a memorable siege, in 1629; by the French in 1794, and by the Prussians in 1814. Pop. (1865), 24,222.

HERTS, a co. England. *See* HERTFORD.

HERTWIGSDORF (OBER, MITTEL, and NIEDER), three contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 50 m. N.W. Liegnitz. They contain a castle and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 1320.

HERTWIGSWALDAU, several places, Prussia, particularly:—1, A vil., prov. Silesia, gov. Breslau, with a R. Catholic parish church and a mill. Pop. 1263.—2, Two nearly contiguous vils., prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Jauer, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several mills. Pop. 1020.

HERVAS, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 75 m. N.N.E. Caceres, indifferently built, with crooked, dark streets, two squares, a handsome church, surmounted by a spire; three chapels, three schools, a large townhouse, prison, hospital, storehouse, infirmary, and a delightful alameda. It has manufactures of linen, coarse cloth, and baize; and a trade in fruits, wine, and pork sausages—immense quantities of which are made here. Pop. 2600.

HERVE, a tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 10 m. E. Liége. It is well built, has two handsome churches, a college, several primary schools, and two almshouses; manufactures of shoes, woollen cloth, and soap; a salt-refinery, a brewery, brick-works, tanneries, and a trade in excellent butter and cheese; which is sent to all parts of the kingdom. Pop. 3878.

HERVELD, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. W. Nijmegen, with two churches and a school. Near it tobacco is cultivated. Pop. 890.

HERWEN, or HERWERD, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 12 m. S.E. Arnhem; with two churches, and a school. Pop. (agricultural), 654.

HERWIJNEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. W. Tiel, with a church and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1784.

HERXHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. and 6 m. S.E. Landau, with a church and two mills. In 1793, a battle was fought here between the French and Austrians. Pop. 3557; among whom are 140 Jews.

HERZBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hanover, 38 m. S.E. Hildesheim, l. bank Sieber, with a church and an old castle, now converted into a courthouse; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, fire-arms, paper, saw, and other mills. Pop. 3706.

HERZBERG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 59 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on the Black Elster, with a court of justice, two churches, a courthouse, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 3900.

HERZEELE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 13 m. S.S.E. Ghent, with manufactures of shoes, casks, wicker-work, and articles of turnery; a tannery, two dye-works, and four mills. Pop. 1928.

HERZEGOVINA, or HERTSEK, an inland prov. Turkey-in-Europe, between lat. 42° 25′ and 44° 5′ N.; lon. 16° 25′ and 19° 17′ E.; bounded, N.E. by Bosnia and Croatia, S.W. by Dalmatia, and S.E. by Dalmatia and Montenegro; length, N.W. to S.E., 140 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m.; area, 7000 sq. m. It is generally mountainous; being covered by a branch of the Dinaric Alps, and slopes to the Adriatic, to which, through the Narenta and its tributaries, it sends its waters. Tobacco of excellent quality is produced; hydromel or mead is extensively manufactured, and is the favourite beverage of the inhabitants. The exports, which are unimportant, consist of hides, wool, fruit, wax, cattle, and tallow. The province is divided into 13 prefectures or departments, and is governed by a vizier. The principal towns are—Mostar, the capital; Stolatz, Trebigne, Ghrabuski, Niksich, Pogitel, and several others. Herzegovina fell into the hands of the Turks in 1483. Pop. 200,000.

HERZHORN, a vil. Prussia, Holstein, cap. lordship of same name, on the Rhin, 3 m. E.N.E. Glückstadt, on the railway thence to Elmshorn. It contains a parish church. ——The LORDSHIP, forming two bailiwicks, has an area of 8 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1800.

HERZOGENAURACH, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, l. bank Aurach, 11 m. N.W. Nürnberg, with a court of justice, church, chapel, castle, and hospital; manufactures of cloth, tile-works, two mills, and four annual fairs. Hops and tobacco are extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 1827.

HERZOGENBURG, or HERZEBURG [Latin, *Ducum Burgum*], a market tn. Lower Austria, in a wide but marshy valley, l. bank Trasen, here crossed by a bridge, 31 m. W. Vienna. It is walled; has an Augustine monastery, a large structure in an unfinished state, with a handsome church, adorned with numerous frescoes; a library of 15,000 volumes, a picture-gallery, and museum. Pop. 1280.

HERZOGENBUSCHSEE, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Bern, in a beautiful and well-cultivated district, 18 m. E.S.E. Soleure. From the number of Roman coins and other antiquities found in it, it is supposed to stand on ground which once formed a Roman camp. It is well built; has a church, on a gentle eminence; two schools, several charitable endowments, and a large corn magazine belonging to the canton; and a considerable transit trade. The churchyard was once surrounded by strong and lofty walls, and formed a kind of fortress. Pop. 1784.

HERZOGSWALDAU (Ober, Mittel, and Nieder), three nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Liegnitz. They contain a parish church, two castles, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1758.

HESARAB, or Asarys, a tn. Central Asia, khanat of, and 50 m. E.S.E. Khiwa, on a canal of same name, near l. bank Amoo-Daria. It stands on a height, is surrounded by a good earthen wall, and consists of about 600 houses, inhabited chiefly by Usbeks and Sarts, who live by trade, and send caravans to Bokhara, Persia, and Russia.

HESDIN, a fortified tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 14 m. S.E. Montreuil, in a picturesque and fertile valley, near the Canche. It ranks as a fortress of the third class, is well built of brick, has a church, a handsome townhouse, manufactures of hosiery in thread and cotton, earthenware, refined salt, and leather; breweries, brick and tile works, and three annual fairs, one of which lasts 15 days. P. 3244.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, par. England, Cumberland; 14,961 ac. Pop. 2051.

HESKET-NEWMARKET, a small compact market tn. England, co. Cumberland, pleasantly situated on the Caldew. 11 m. S.S.W. Carlisle, with a Methodist chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, an inconsiderable weekly market, and several well-attended cattle fairs. Pop. 775.

HESKETH, with Becconsall, par. England, Lancaster; 3632 ac. Pop. 692.

HESSE-CASSEL. *See next article.*

HESSE-NASSAU, a province of Prussia, which includes the former principality of Hesse-Cassel (except some small districts), the greater part of the former duchy of Nassau, that portion of the former landgravate of Hesse-Homburg which lies on the right bank of the Rhine, the territory and town of Frankfort, and some small districts ceded by Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria. Omitting detached portions, the province is bounded by the Prussian provinces of Westphalia, Hanover, Saxony, and the Rhineland, the principality of Waldeck, the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and the kingdom of Bavaria; area, 6018 Eng. sq. miles. The province is divided into the two governments (Regierungsbezirke) of Kassel and Wiesbaden, the former of which corresponds very nearly (some districts being added from Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria) to the former principality of Hesse-Cassel. Its area is 3914 sq. miles, while that of Hesse-Cassel was 3698. The government of Wiesbaden principally consists of the duchy of Nassau; its area is 2104 sq. miles. The greater part of this province belongs to the central German plateau, and has a very rugged surface, partly covered by branches of the Harz. These, however, nowhere attain a great elevation, the culminating point not exceeding 3600 ft. The greater part of the drainage is carried into the Werra, either directly or by its tributaries, Fulda, Ulster, Wohra, Gelster, &c.; but a considerable portion in the W. and S. is carried to the Rhine by the Lahn, Ohm, and Main. The climate is severe in the higher districts, where corn ceases to ripen. The best climate is on the Rhine, where the most celebrated wines of Germany are grown. From the rugged nature of the soil, the extent of arable land is limited, and cultivation is chiefly confined to the narrow valleys and lower hill slopes; amounting, however, to about two-fifths of the whole surface. The system of agriculture is imperfect, and the soil mostly poor, though there are some rich tracts, especially in Nassau; but still the amount of grain raised is fully equal to the home consumption. The principal crops are rye, barley, and oats. Potatoes also are extensively grown, and form the chief dependence of the lower classes. Fruit is tolerably abundant, and a great part of the loftier districts is covered with extensive forests, which employ a considerable number of the inhabitants, and furnish one of the most valuable sources of revenue. The minerals include gold, silver, in connection with copper, lead, iron, cobalt, salt, alum, porcelain earth, common coal, and lignite. Of the metals the only one from which profitable returns are obtained is iron; and the coal, though said to be abundant, is very partially worked. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollens, cottons, and linen. The last was long famous, and in many districts formed the principal occupation; but English competition has almost driven it from the foreign market. The central position which the province occupies between N. and S. Germany secures to it a considerable transit trade. The navigable rivers afford extensive facilities to this trade, and to these have recently been added the benefits of railway communication; lines which centre at Cassel, and lead N. to Hanover, W. to Cologne, S. to Frankfort, and E. to Leipzig, having been completed within the last few years. The principal towns are Cassel, the capital, Wiesbaden, and Frankfort. Hesse-Cassel ranked as the eighth state of the Germanic Confederation, and had three votes in the *plenum;* but in the result of the Austro-Prussian contest of 1866 it was annexed to Prussia. Administratively, the principality was divided into the four provinces of Niederhessen, Oberhessen, Fulda, and Hanau, subdivided into bailiwicks. The elector's estates were declared to be confiscated in 1869. The population of Hesse-Cassel before the annexation was 745,063; that of the province of Hesse-Nassau was 1,400,111 in 1871; Kassel having 767,304, and Wiesbaden 632,807.

HESSE-DARMSTADT (Grand Duchy of) [German, *Hessen* or *Hessen-Darmstadt*], an independent state, consisting of five distinct portions. Three of these, forming the districts of Vöhl, Wimpfen, and Kürnbach, all of limited extent, are wholly isolated and enclosed by other states. The other two portions, forming about nine-tenths of the whole, are separated from each other by a belt of land stretching E. to W., and including part of Hesse Cassel and the whole territory of Frankfort. The more S. of these portions forms the two provinces of Rheinhessen and Starkenburg, and is bounded N. by Hesse-Cassel, Frankfort, and Nassau; W. and S.W. Rhenish Prussia and Rhenish Bavaria; S. Baden; and E. Lower Bavaria. The N. portion, forming the province of Oberhessen, was by a rectification of frontiers under a mutual arrangement incorporated with Prussia in 1866; area of whole grand duchy, 2443 geo. sq. m. Oberhessen is generally mountainous, being covered in the W. by the Taunus, which in Hausberg rises to 1755 ft.; in the N. by the Rodhaargebirg, which in Hatzfeld attains 2730 ft.; and in the E. by the Vogelsberg, whose culminating point here is 3104 ft. The provinces Starkenburg and Rheinhessen are also mountainous towards their frontiers; more especially in the S.E. occupied by a portion of the Odenwald, and in the S.W. by the Donnersberg, a N. ramification of the Vosges; but these mountains, rapidly subsiding in the interior, form extensive plains belonging to the valleys of the Main and the Rhine. To the latter river the whole surface of the grand duchy belongs, with exception of a small portion in the N., drained by the Edder and Fulda, affluents of the Weser. The climate is greatly diversified, being cold and bleak in the mountainous districts, and mild and pleasant in the valleys of the Rhine and the Main. Here, however, the only unhealthy districts are found among the extensive marshes which the Rhine has formed. The soil, particularly in provinces Starkenburg and Rheinhessen is remarkably fertile, and corn of all kinds is raised in quantities sufficient to leave a large surplus for export. Hemp, flax, potatoes, and rapeseed, are also extensively grown; and in particular districts tobacco and hops. The vine forms a most important object of culture, and fruit is very abundant. The right bank of the Rhine is densely, but the left bank poorly wooded, and though the extent of ground occupied by forest is nearly equal to that occupied by arable land, very little timber is exported. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, are very numerous; but superiority of breed is not sufficiently attended to. The minerals include iron, coal, lignite, and salt; and there are good quarries of sandstone, limestone, whetstones, basalt, and roofing slate. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle forming the principal employments, leave little room for extensive manufactures. In some districts, however, they have made considerable progress. The most important is linen. The transit trade is very considerable, and has lately received the benefit of a railway, which, entering the grand duchy on the frontier of Baden, traverses it centrally from S. to N., passing through Frankfort. The principal towns are Darmstadt, the capital; Mainz, Giessen, Bingen, and Worms. Hesse-Darmstadt ranks as the ninth state of the Germanic confederation, and has one full vote in the minor diet, and 3 votes in the *plenum*. Its constitution is a hereditary monarchy, which was almost unlimited till 1820, when it was modified by the introduction of two chambers—an upper, composed chiefly of nobility and citizens, appointed for life by the grand duke; and a lower, composed chiefly of deputies from the principal towns. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 816,902.

HESSE-HOMBURG [in German, *Hessen-Homburg*], a landgraviate, W. Germany, now incorporated in the kingdom of Prussia, and consisting of two separate territories placed at a considerable distance from each other—Homburg proper, about 10 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt, and bounded N., W., and S. by Nassau, and N.E. and E. by Hesse-Darmstadt; and Meissenheim, about 30 m. S.W. Mainz, bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is separated by the Nahe; N.W. by Birkenfeld, an isolated territory of Oldenburg; S.W. and S., Rhenish Prussia; and S.E. and E., Rhenish Bavaria; area, 80 geo. sq. m., of which 24·32 geo. sq. m. belong to Homburg, and 55·68 geo. sq. m. to Meissenheim. Both territories are mountainous—Homburg lying on the E. slope of the Taunus, and Meissenheim being partly covered by hills of considerable height; but both are well cultivated; Meissenheim, in particular, has a mild climate in the S.E., where the vine is extensively cultivated. The agricultural produce exceeds the home consumption; the forests abound with excellent timber, and the minerals include both iron and coal. Hesse-Homburg, as a member of the Germanic Confederation, shared the 16th vote in the minor diet with Liechtenstein, Waldeck, Reuss (both branches), Lippe-Schaumburg, and Lippe, and furnished a contingent of 200 men. Its constitution was monarchical, with few constitutional checks. A considerable portion of its revenue was derived from the gaming-table. Pop. 27,347.

HESSE (UPPER) [German, *Oberhessen*], a prov. grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt (*which see*).

HESSE (UPPER and LOWER) [German, *Oberhessen* and *Unterhessen*], two provs. electorate of Hesse-Cassel (*which see*).

HESSE (RHENISH) [German, *Rhein-Hessen*], a prov. Hesse-Darmstadt (*which see*).

HESSELÖE, an isl. Denmark, in the Kattegat, about 16 m. N. Seeland, of a triangular shape, and rather more than 1 m. long, and lying in the line of vessels navigating the Kattegat, in the direction both of the Sound and the Great Belt. On it is a light 85 ft. above sea-level.

HESSEN, a market tn. Brunswick, on the Fallstein, 20 m. S.S.E. Brunswick; with a castle, two churches, two schools, and a poorhouse. Pop. 1303.

HESSETT, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1568 ac. Pop. 487.

HESSIGHEIM, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Besigheim, on the Neckar; with a parish church, and vine and cherry culture. Pop. 954.

HESSLE, a vil. and par. England, co. of the tn. of Hull, locally in York (E. Riding). The VILLAGE, on a gentle acclivity, l. bank Humber, 4½ m. W. by S. Hull, a station on the York and North Midland Railway, has two principal well-kept streets, a fine Gothic church, two Dissenting places of worship, endowed school for 20 boys, a servants' school for 30 girls, and other charities; and a large manufactory of Paris white, but the inhabitants are principally agriculturists. Area of par., 3910 ac. Pop. 1576.

HESTON, par. Eng. Middlesex; 3720 ac. Pop. 70. 6.

HESWALL, par. Eng. Chester; 5380 ac. Pop. 657.

HETENY-HOSZU, or HOSSZUHETIN, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, 7 m. from Fünfkirchen, in a mountainous district; with a parish church, a courthouse, and school; glass-works, and several mills. Near it are stone and marble quarries, and much wine is grown. Pop. 2091.

HETEREN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. W.S.W. Arnhem; with two churches, a school, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. 2426.

HETHAURA, a tn. Hindoostan, Nepaul, on a plain; lat. 27° 26′ N.; lon. 84° 54′ E.; with a brick building surrounding a square court, for the accommodation of merchants, and a few shops, but miserably poor.

HETHEL, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1428 ac. Pop. 210.

HETHERSETT, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2674 ac. P. 1209.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. and 6 m. N.E. Durham, in the vale of Houghton. It has a handsome Episcopal chapel, and places of worship for Dissenters; a national school, a commodious hotel, and a subscription news-room. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in the neighbouring coal-mines. Area of chapelry, 1590 ac. Pop. 6419.

HETTSTADT, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 31 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wipper; with a parish church, a copper furnace, vitriol-works, tile-works, distilleries, breweries, vinegar-works, and a trade in flax. Pop. 3990.

HEUBACH, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, 34 m. E. Stuttgart; with manufactures of linen, a cotton-mill, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Pop. 1189.

HEUBACH, two places, Bavaria:—1, (*Gross*), a vil., circle Lower Franconia, 4 m. S.E. Klingenberg, l. bank Main; with a church, a chapel, two mills, and a trade in wine and fruit. Near it, on a height, is the Franciscan *hospitium* of Engelsberg. Pop. 1850.—2, (*Klein*), a market tn., circle Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Main, at the confluence of the Grundwiesenbach, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a castle, with a chapel, and fine gardens; a Protestant, and a R. Catholic church, and a synagogue, and sandstone quarries. Pop. tn., 1571; dist., 4195.

HEUCHELHEIM, a vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, circle Giessen; with a Protestant church, a townhouse, and two mills. Pop. 1142.

HEUKELUM, a tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Linge, 18 m. W.N.W. Dordrecht; with a castle, townhall, church, and school. Agriculture and horse-breeding are carried on. Pop. 535.

HEULE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Heule, 24 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen and cotton cloth, several breweries, four mills, and a trade in corn, flax, and cattle. Pop. 3481.

HEUMEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Nijmegen, near the Maas; with two churches, one of them old and neat; a school, and the ruins of an old castle. P. 601.

HEURE-LE-ROMAIN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 7 m. N. Liége, on the Great Aaz. The chief employment is agriculture, but a great number of the females are employed in making straw hats. Pop. 1346.

HEUSDEN [Latin, *Heusda*], a walled tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 8 m. W.N.W. Hertogenbosch; with a townhouse, watchhouse, barrack, arsenal, three churches, a synagogue, several hospitals, and schools. It has a good harbour, two breweries, and some distilleries, but depends chiefly on the garrison. Pop. 2066.

HEUSDEN, two places, Belgium:—1, A vil. and com., prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. E.S.E. Ghent, r. bank Scheldt. It has considerable manufactures of linen, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 2530.—2, A vil. and com., prov. Limburg, on the Mangelbeck, 9 m. N.W. Hasselt; with a fine castle, an oil, and two flour mills. Pop. (agricultural), 1336.

HEUSTREU, a vil. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, l. bank Saale, 45 m. N.N.E. Würzburg; with a church, a chapel, a salt spring, two oil, and three flour mills. Pop. 960.

HEVE (LA), [anc. *Caletorum Promontorium*], a cape, France, forming the N. extremity of the estuary of the Seine, dep. Seine-Inferieure, about 3 m. N.W. Havre; lat. 49° 30′ 42″ N.; lon. 0° 4′ 15″ E. (n.) It is composed of limestone rocks abounding with fossils, and on its summit are two fixed lights, respectively 207 and 396 ft. above sea-level, and visible at a distance of 15 m.

HEVER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the railway from Malines to Louvain, and on the Dyle, 13 m. N.E. Brussels. It has a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1520.

HEVER, par. Eng. Kent; 2608 ac. Pop. 603.

HEVERLÉ, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, r. bank Dyle, 12 m. E. Brussels; with several distilleries, and a corn-mill. Pop. (agricultural), 2367.

HEVERSHAM, par. Eng. Westmoreland; 19,749 ac. Pop. 4432.

HEVES, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. of same name, 55 m. E.N.E. Pesth. It was once fortified, has a parish church, a castle, with fine gardens and riding-school, and a trade in corn, cattle, tobacco, and wine. Pop. 5699.—The COUNTY, in the N., is mountainous and well wooded, but elsewhere sinks down into an extensive plain, much of which is covered with morasses. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Theiss, which traverses it in a S.S.W. direction. The soil is fertile, producing large crops of wheat, the finest tobacco in the kingdom, a little wine, fruits of all kinds, and particularly melons of excellent quality. On the pastures, which are both rich and extensive, great numbers of cattle are fed. Fish, especially sturgeon, are taken in great numbers in the Theiss. The principal minerals are alum, marble, and slate. The inhabitants are chiefly Hungarians, with a small mixture of Germans and Slaves. For administrative purposes, the county is divided into four districts—Gyöngyös,

Tarna, Theiss, and Mutra. Erlau, inconveniently situated on the N.E. extremity of the county, is the capital. Area, 1922 geo. sq. m. Pop. 295,570.

HEVINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2855 ac. P. 842.

HEWELSFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1189 ac. P. 497.

HEWISH, or HUISH, par. Eng. Wilts; 754 ac. P. 129.

HEWORTH (NETHER), a chapelry, England, co. Durham, par. Jarrow, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gateshead, a station on the Brandling Junction Railway; with an Episcopal and various Dissenting chapels; extensive chemical works, and manufactures of bottles, earthenware, and brown paper, and shipbuilding. Pop. 10,315.

HEXHAM, a market tn. and par. England, co. Northumberland. The TOWN is situated on r. bank Tyne, about 1 m. below the junction of the N. and S. branches of that river, which, about ¼ m. from Hexham, is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 20 m. W. Newcastle, on the railway thence to Carlisle. It has some tolerably wide streets, the greater number, however, are very narrow; only partially paved, but well-lighted with gas. The market-place is a spacious, well-paved square, and contains the market-house, an ancient stone building, with a dial in front, formerly used as the court-house of the bishops and priors of Hexham. The abbey or priory church of Hexham is a cruciform structure, of mixed Norman and Gothic architecture, with the remains of the monastic buildings at its W. end; and there are also several Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school, and several day schools; a mechanics' institute, a dispensary, and a number of small charities. Woollen-yarn spinning, hat-making, tanning, leather-dressing, and glove-making, are carried on here to a considerable extent. Market day, Tuesday; and frequent and extensive cattle-markets. Hexham is supposed to have been Axelodunum. In the 7th century, a monastery was founded here by St. Wilfrid, and a bishop's see soon afterwards established. The diocese was subsequently united to Lindisfarne. The town and part of the church were burnt by the Scotch in the time of Edward I. On March 9, 1761, a formidable riot arose from an attempt to ballot for a succession of men for the militia, after the term of three years prescribed by law had been served, when 45 persons were killed, and 300 severely wounded by the fire of the military. P. tn., 4601. Area of par., 27,973 ac. P. 6537.

HEXTON, par. Eng. Hertford; 1453 ac. Pop. 278.

HEYBRIDGE, par. Eng. Essex; 2136 ac. Pop. 1330.

HEYDON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1942 ac. Pop. 300.

HEYFORD, four pars. Eng.:—1, (*Lower*), Oxford; 1650 ac. Pop. 605.—2, (*Nether*), Northampton; 1690 ac. Pop. 624.—3, (*Upper*), Oxford; 1300 ac. Pop 399.—4, (*Upper*), Northampton; 726 ac. Pop. 104.

HEYOP, par. Wales, Radnor; 1180 ac. Pop. 169.

HEYSHAM, par. Eng. Lancaster; 1704 ac. Pop. 593.

HEYSHOTT, par. Eng. Sussex; 2171 ac. Pop. 432.

HEYST, two places. Belgium:—1, (*-op-den-Berg*), a vil. and com., prov. of, and 18 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the great Nèthe, which is here navigable. It has two churches, two primary schools, extensive manufactures of linen, and a trade chiefly in corn and hops. Pop. 5741.—2, A vil. and com., W. Flanders, 9 m. N. Bruges, near the sea. The chief employments are agriculture, rearing cattle, and fishing. Pop. 1186.

HEYTESBURY, a small tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The TOWN, 15 m. N.N.W. Salisbury, in a pleasant valley, l. bank Wily, and border of Salisbury plain, consists principally of one long and irregular street; has an almshouse or hospital of very ancient date, and a cruciform church. The manufacture of broad cloth was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has very much declined of late. Area of par., 3380 ac. Pop. 1210.

HEYTHROP, par. Eng. Oxford; 1664 ac. Pop. 190.

HEYWOOD, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster. The VILLAGE, 3 m. E.S.E. Bury, a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, is lighted with gas and supplied with water; has two churches, places of worship for Dissenters, good national schools, numerous cotton mills, some for heavy fustian goods, machine and boiler works, iron-foundries, and two paper-mills. Pop. 12,824.

HI-Ho, a river, Corea, which rises in the mountains extending N. to S. in the interior of the peninsula, flows W., and falls into the Yellow Sea, in lat. 38° 45′ N., after a course of about 75 m.

HIA.—1, A tn. China, prov. Shansee, 67 m. S. by W. Ping-Yang.—2, (*-Kiang*), a tn. China, prov. Kiangsee, l. bank Kan-kiang, 78 m. S.S.W. Nan-Chang.—3, (*Lous*), a tn. China, prov. Quangsee, on an affluent of the Hong-kiang, 50 m. N.W. Taiping.

HIANG-Ho.—1, A tn. China, prov. Chihle, 30 m. E.S.E. Pekin, l. bank Pei-ho.—2, (*-Vou*), A city, China, prov. Quangsee, on an affluent of the Ngo-vu-kiang, 30 m. S.S.E. Tchin-Ngan.

HIAO-Y, a tn. China, prov. Shansee, r. bank Fuen-ho, 8 m. S.S.E. Fuen-choo. Near it are some remarkable mineral springs.

HIBALDSTOW, par. Eng. Lincoln; 4390 ac. Pop. 801.

HIBIAPPABA [sometimes called *Biapina*], an extensive cordillera, Brazil, stretching E. to W. in prov. Ceara, forming part of the E. boundary of Piauhi, and divided into the serras of Biapina, Boa-Vista, Boritama, Cocos, &c. It contains mines of iron and copper, but little or no gold.

HICKLETON, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1047 ac. Pop. 143.

HICKLING, two pars. Eng.:—1, Norfolk; 4334 ac. Pop. 812.—2, Notts; 2930 ac. Pop. 613.

HIDAS, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, on the Sarwasser, here crossed by a bridge, about 10 m. from Szexard. It has two churches, a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 1661.

HIDDA, a vil. Afghanistan, 5 m. S. Jelalabad; lat. 34° 19′ N.; lon. 70° 25′ E. It is remarkable for several mounds and caves, the relics of an unknown and extinct race. Those which have been opened were found to contain ashes, bones, gems, coins, ornaments, &c., and are supposed to have been either depositories of Buddhist relics, or places of sepulture for eminent persons.

HIDDENSEE, or HIDDENSÖ, an isl. Prussia, in the Baltic, off Pomerania, 12 m. N. Stralsund, and W. of isl. Rügen, from which it is separated by the Strait of Frogg, 10 m. long, by about 2 m. broad; W. shore bordered by steep cliffs and sandy downs of considerable height; soil generally light—part of it arable, and still more in pasture. Inhabitants chiefly employed in fishing. Amber is found on the coast. Pop. 690.

HIDEGKÚT, numerous places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil., Thither Danube, co. of, and 6 m. from Pesth; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1020.—2, A vil., Thither Danube, co. of, and 20 m. from Tolna; with a Protestant church. Pop. 700.—3, (or *Kaltenbrunn*), a vil., Thither Danube, at the foot of a lofty hill above the Lapines, 4 m. from Fürsteufeld; with a parish church. Pop. (chiefly Germans), 1470.

HIDJELLEE, a maritime tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, r. bank estuary of Hooghly, 60 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. Salt is extensively manufactured here.

HIDVEG, numerous places, Hungary, particularly—1, A vil., Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, about 8 m. from Miskolcz. It formerly stood on the r. bank of the Hernad, but, in consequence of a change in the bed of that river, now, with exception of the church, which is Protestant, stands wholly on the l. bank. Pop. 1322.—2, A vil., Hither Danube, co. Honth, in a marshy district, r. bank Ipoly, here crossed by a bridge, about 5 m. from Ipoly-Sagh; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 940.—3, A market tn., co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, 11 m. S.S.E. Steinamanger; with a parish church. Pop. 970.

HIELMAR (LAKE), Sweden. *See* HJELMAR.

HIEN-YAN, a tn. China, prov. Shense, l. bank Hoei-Ho, 15 m. W.N.W. Si-Ngan.

HIERAPOLIS [Turkish, *Pambuk-Kalch*, 'cotton castle'], an anc. ruined city, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, near r. bank Lycus, 121 m. E. by S. Smyrna, in a singularly beautiful position, on a broad terrace, extending S.E. to N.W., bounded, on the N.E. by a range of lofty mountains, and presenting, on nearly all other sides, a vast extent of productive plains and rich pastures. The ruins of the city clearly attest its former importance. The main street can still be traced in its whole extent, and is bordered by the remains of three Christian churches, one of which is upwards of 300 ft. long. But the principal ruins are a theatre, and gymnasium, both in excellent preservation; the former, 346 ft. in diameter; the latter, nearly filling a space of 400 ft. square. In all directions, rows of columns, walls, and side-posts of doorways meet the eye; and, beyond the city walls to the E. and S., are

also many interesting sepulchral monuments, of large dimensions and imposing style. But, perhaps, the most extraordinary feature of Hierapolis is its hot springs of mineral water, charged with calcareous matter, which produces the most singular effects in the formation of stalactites and incrustations. These waters rise from several deep springs among the ruins, and are to be found in small rivulets for 20 m. round; they are tepid, and to appearance perfectly pure, though, at the depth of 20 ft., a dark-green hue is visible. The cliffs over which the waters of these springs fall, are incrusted by their deposits, which is of a snowy whiteness, each cascade leaving a distinct and separate line of incrustation, resembling



PETRIFIED CASCADES, HIERAPOLIS.—From Laborde, Voyage en Orient.

a river which had been suddenly arrested in its course, and converted into stone. Hierapolis owed its ancient celebrity, and, it is conjectured, its sanctity also, to these remarkable springs. The place takes its modern name Pambuk-Kaleh, from the white appearance of the cliffs which support the terrace on which the ruins of the city stand.

HIERDEN, an agricultural vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 2 m. E. by N. Harderwijk, with a Calvinistic church and school. Pop. 957.

HIERRO, an isl. Canaries. *See* FERRO.

HIETZING, or MARIA HIETZING, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Wienfluss, a short distance S.W. Vienna. It is well built; has a public square, with an obelisk; an old parish church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made; a theatre, and a magnificent casino. It stands close to the gardens of Schönbrunn, and is a great holiday resort of the citizens of Vienna. Pop. 2000.

HIGGIN'S POINT, a cape, Russian America, forming the N.W. point of the N. entrance into the channel of Revilla-Gigedo; lat. 55° 27′ N.; lon. 131° 34′ W.

HIGH, several pars. England:—1, (*Highbray*), Devon; 4273 ac. P. 323.—2, (*Highclere*), Hants; 3391 ac. P. 525.—3, (*High Hampton*), Devon; 3039 ac. P. 388.—4, (*Highley*), Salop; 1527 ac. P. 359.—5, (*Highway*), Wilts; 813 ac. Pop. 122.—6, (*Highweek*), Devon; 2422 ac. Pop. 1398.

HIGHAM, four pars. England:—1, Kent; 3155 ac. P. 843.—2, Suffolk; 880 ac. Pop. 292.—3, (*Gobion*), Bedford; 1287 ac. P. 134.—4, (*-on-the-Hill*), Leicester; 2880 ac. P. 544.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a bor., market tn., and par. England, co. Northampton. The TOWN, 59 m. N.N.W. London, on a rocky eminence, ½ m. from the E. bank of the Nene, consists chiefly of two streets, with a market place, in which stands an ancient cross. It has a very handsome old church, a Wesleyan chapel, a free grammar, and several other schools; an almshouse, some remains of an ancient college, founded in 1422, and a townhall, of modern erection. The only business carried on in the town, to any extent, is shoemaking. Lacemaking formerly flourished here, but has gone rapidly to decay since the introduction of machinery. Area of par., 2260 ac. P. 1140.

HIGHGATE, a vil. England, co. Middlesex, on a hill, 5 m. N.N.W. St. Paul's, London. It has many elegant villas and handsome houses, the residences of wealthy London merchants; a beautiful church, places of worship for Dissenters, a cemetery of about 20 ac., tastefully laid out; a free grammar-school, a charity, and several other schools; almshouses, and minor charities. It likewise possesses a literary and scientific institution, an agricultural society, and a savings-bank. Pop. chapelry, 4517.

HIGHLANDS. *See* SCOTLAND; and ARCTIC HIGHLANDS.

HIGHWORTH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The TOWN, delightfully situated on a hill, 39 m. N. by E. Salisbury, is distinguished for its salubrity, and the beauty of its environs. It consists of two principal streets, very irregularly built, but well kept; is plentifully supplied with water, and lighted with gas; and, upon the whole, may be said to be improving. It has an ancient Gothic church, of the reign of Henry VI.; several Dissenting chapels, a national, British, and other schools; and several small charities. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Weekly market, Wednesday. Area of par., 10,000 ac. Pop. 3629.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

HIGUER (EL), a cape, Spain, of no great height, coast of Guipuzcoa, Bay of Biscay. It forms the W. extremity of the mouth of the Bidassoa, and bars the entrance to the port of Fuentarabia, from which it is N. rather more than 1 m.; and contains a fort, which guards the harbour.

HIGUERA, several places, Spain:—1, (*Higuera-de-Argonat*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 13 m. N.N.W. Jaen, near the Salado. It is indifferently built; has a parish church, finely situated on a height overhanging the town; a court-house, prison, several flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 685.—2, (*Higuera-de-Barysas*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and 27 m. S. Badajoz, consisting of a number of small, ill-constructed houses, generally of earth, but with clean, commodious, and well-paved streets. It has a parish church, townhouse, old castle, and primary school; manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in wool and skins. P. 1608.—3, (*Higuera-de-Calatrava*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 19 m. W.N.W. Jaen, poorly, though not irregularly built; with a parish church, a courthouse, a prison, a primary school, oil-mills, and a trade in corn and cattle. P. 618.—4, (*Higuera-de-la-Serena*), a tn. Estremadura, about 80 m. from Badajoz, near the Guadamez, very irregularly built; with a parish church, a primary school, manufactures of linen and corks, and several mills. P. 953.—5, (*Higuera Junto Aracena*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. Huelva, about 36 m. N. Seville, consisting generally of mean, inconvenient houses, and irregular, ill-paved, and filthy streets. It has a parish church, townhouse, primary school, manufactures of cork, and a trade in them, and in oil. P. 1240.—6, (*Higuera La Real*), a tn. Estremadura, prov. of, and about 45 m. from Badajoz, generally well and regularly built, with level, well-paved streets, and a handsome square. It has two churches, one of them large and elegant; a townhouse, prison, hospital, school, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and white soap; numerous oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. P. 4992.

HIGUERELA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 20 m. from Albacete, with a parish church, townhouse, prison, two primary schools, manufactures of woollen cloth, bricks, and earthenware; and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2488.

HIGUEY, a vil. and bay, isl. Hayti, republic of, and 78 m. E. San Domingo. The VILLAGE is about 10 m. inland.——The BAY, protected by the island of Saona, is in lat. 18° 20′ N.; lon. 68° 40′ W. This part of Hayti was the scene of some of the most atrocious cruelties committed by the Spaniards who accompanied Columbus, on the unfortunate natives of this island. Higuey at that period was an independent district, governed by a cacique.

HIJAR [anc. *Belia*], a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 66 m. N.N.E. Teruel, r. bank San Martin, tolerably well built; with five squares, three churches, a townhouse, hospital, school,

prison, cemetery, convent, and an ancient and magnificent ducal palace. It has manufactures of linen and soap; and a trade in silk, hemp, soap, and agricultural produce. P. 3060.

HILA, a vil. Indian Archipelago, isl. Amboina, peninsula of Hitoe, with a governor's house, a Christian church, and a Mahometan temple. Here the Dutch first landed on the island.

HILAIRE (ST.), several places, France:—1, A vil., dep. Nord, 8 m. E. Cambray. P. 2007.—2. (*Hilaire du-Harcouet*), a tn., dep. Manche, 40 m. S. St. Lô, the seat of a communal college. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, leather, and refined wax; an important trade, concentrating that of the surrounding districts for a considerable distance; important cattle markets, and five annual fairs. P. 3983.

HILARY (ST.)—1, A par. Eng. Cornwall; 3657 ac. P. 3159.—2. A par. Wales, Glamorgan; 1200 ac. Pop. 157.

HILBOROUGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3101 ac. P. 366.

HILCHENBACH, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 30 m. S. Arnsberg, with a court of justice, a Protestant church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1279.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a walled tn. Germany, principality Saxe-Meiningen, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Werra, 17 m. S.E. Meiningen. It is, on the whole, a poorly-built and lifeless place; with a palace, in which, till 1826, when the line of Gotha became extinct, the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen used to reside; several courts and public offices, a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, an old townhouse, gymnasium, normal seminary, industrial, Jewish, and other schools; a deaf and dumb institution, hospital, poorhouse, and lunatic asylum; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, tobacco, and dolls; several breweries and distilleries, two weekly markets, and six annual fairs. Pop. 4181. Area of bail., 88 geo. sq. m. Pop. 18,233, chiefly Protestant.

HILDEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 9 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Itterbach, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, cassimere, &c. Pop. 6342.

HILDERS, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, on the Ulster, 57 m. N.N.E. Würzburg, with a parish church, manufactures of linen; saw, oil, and other mills; and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle Pop. 1066.

HILDERSHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1499 ac. P. 248.

HILDESHEIM, Prussia, the most S. of the seven provs. into which the kingdom of Hanover was divided. It consists of the three principalities of Hildesheim, Göttingen, Grubenhagen, and the county of Hohnstein; area, 1268 geo. sq. m. The county of Hohnstein is of limited extent; pop. 9545. For the principalities of Göttingen and Grubenhagen, *see* the articles under their names. The principality of Hildesheim, is separated from the other two, on the S., by an interposed belt of the duchy of Brunswick; and is bounded, E. by Brunswick and Prussian Saxony, N. by landrostei Lüneburg, and W. by landrostei Hanover. It is partly covered by ramifications of the Harz; which, however, nowhere attain a height much exceeding 1100 ft. Its principal stream is the Innerste, an affluent of the Leine. Its soil is far above the average fertility of the kingdom; about two-thirds of the whole consisting of a productive loam. Pop. landrostei, 368,130; principality, 162,913.

HILDESHEIM, a tn. Prussia, cap. above prov., on a slope above r. bank Innerste, 19 m. S.S.E. Hanover, with which it is connected by railway. It was once fortified, and is still entered by seven gates; but the fortifications have been thrown down, planted, and converted into promenades. It is very irregularly built, contains a Gothic cathedral, of the 11th century, with bronze gates, 16 ft. high, covered with bas-reliefs, and with numerous monuments, particularly a pillar of coloured alabaster, called Arminsaule, now surmounted by a cross, but supposed to have originally supported an idol of the pagan Saxons; three other R. Catholic churches, of which that of St. Godehard is a fine Romanesque structure; four Protestant churches, of which those of St. Andrew and St. Lambert are the most remarkable; an old Benedictine monastery, now converted into a lunatic asylum; several other monasteries, the buildings of which are occupied by a gymnasium, seminary, arsenal, and barracks; the townhouse and temple-house, fine specimens of old architecture; numerous hospitals, and benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of lacquerware, wax tapers, soap, starch, vinegar, leather, and tobacco; and there is a considerable trade in linen and yarn. Hildesheim is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, founded by Charlemagne, in 798: and the seat



PART OF THE MARKET-PLACE, HILDESHEIM.
From Lange, Ansichten von Deutschland.

of a superior court of law, and several important public offices. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and formed an important member of the Hanse League. It has repeatedly suffered much by war. Pop. (1871), 20,804

HILFRATH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufactures of articles in wood and wicker-work; in which the trade is considerable. Pop. 900.

HILGAY, par. Eng. Norfolk; 7860 ac. Pop. 1710.

HILGERSDORF, a vil. Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz, on the Hochwald, near the frontiers of Saxony. It has a school, manufactures of linen, hosiery, and tobacco-pipes; two yarn bleachfields, and five mills. Pop. 1335.

HILL, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2476 ac. Pop. 216.

HILL DEVERILL, par. Eng. Wilts; 1420 ac. P. 122.

HILL RIVER, British N. America. *See* HAYES RIVER.

HILLA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 60 m. S. by W. Bagdad, on both sides of the Euphrates, among the ruins of ancient Babylon. It has good bazaars, well supplied with meat, fish, rice, and oven luxuries; is regularly governed, in general quiet, peaceable, and particularly well-disposed towards strangers and Franks. The Euphrates is here crossed by a floating bridge, 450 ft. long. Pop. 10,000.

HILLAYA, a small tn. Scinde, r. bank Indus, 40 m. S. Hydrabad; lat. 24° 55′ N.; lon. 68° 8′ E.; near the E. extremity of a considerable expanse of brackish water, abounding in fish, and surrounded by low sandstone hills.

HILLE, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 8 m. E.N.E. Minden, with a parish church, a trade in cattle, and three annual fairs. Pop. 3000.

HILLEGERSBERG, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, three m. N. Rotterdam, with a council house, elegant church, and school. Pop. (agricultural), 1991.

HILLEGOM, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 10 m. N. Leyden, near Lake Haarlem, with two churches, two poorhouses, and a school. Turf cutting is the chief employment. Pop. 1652.

HILLERÖD, a tn. Denmark. *See* FREDERICKSBORG.

HILLERSDORF (NIEDER and OBER), a vil. Austrian Silesia, circle Troppau, on the Oppa, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a saw, and two other mills. Pop. 1560.

HILLESDEN, par. Eng. Bucks; 2150 ac. Pop. 244.

HILLFARRANCE, par. Eng. Somerset; 920 ac. P. 616.

HILLINGDON, par. Eng. Middlesex; 4720 ac. P. 10,758.

HILLINGTON, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, 2529 ac. Pop. 346.—2, 516 ac. Pop. 87.

HILLMARTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 4182 ac. Pop. 828.

HILLMORTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 3150 ac. P. 1049.

HILLSBOROUGH.—1, A cape, Australia, N.E. coast, terminating in a bluff point; lat. 20° 53′ 40″ S.; lon. 149° 0′ 15″ E.—2, A bay, British N. America, S. coast Prince Edward's Island, between Pownall and Orwell bays.—3, A maritime tn. W. Indies, on isl. Cariaco, one of the Grenadines.

HILLSBOROUGH, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The TOWN, on a hill slope, 12 m. S.W. Belfast, is well laid-out, and well built; has a handsome church, a R. Catholic chapel, Presbyterian, and small Moravian and Quaker meeting-houses; a handsome market-house, a dispensary, hospital, and a fever hospital; manufactures of linen and cotton, and a large distillery and brewery. Near the town is the residence and splendid demesne of the Marquis of Downshire. Pop. 1247. Area of par., 8485 ac. Pop. 5515.

HILLSBOROUGH, several places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, New Hampshire, 24 m. S.W. by W. Concord, with a number of mills and factories. P. 1807.—2, A township, Ohio, 75 m. S.W. Columbus, with an elegant courthouse, two churches, and two academies. P. 1200.—3, A vil. Illinois, 64 m. S. Springfield, with a courthouse, jail, and two tanneries. P. 400.

HILONGOS, a tn. Philippines, W. side isl. Leyte, with Point Hilongos N.W., in lat. 10° 24′ N.; lon. 124° 35′ E. (R.)

HILPERTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 1078 ac. Pop. 996.

HILPOLTSTEIN, a tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 19 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg, with a R. Catholic church, two chapels, a castle, townhouse, a trade in corn, and several mills. P. 1495.

HILSBACH, a tn. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, on a stream of same name, 16 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg, with a Protestant church and two annual fairs. Pop. 1366.

HILSTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 548 ac. P. 50.

HILTON, three pars. England:—1, Dorset; 2974 ac. Pop. 761.—2, Huntingdon; 1280 ac. Pop. 384.—3, York (N. Riding); 1340 ac. Pop. 110.

HILVARENBEEK, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 17 m. E.S.E. Breda, with a large, tolerably regular market-place, in which stand the two churches. There are, likewise, a council-house, weighhouse, castle, poorhouse, and school. Pop. (agricultural), 2494.

HILVERSUM, a market tn. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 15 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, with a good-looking courthouse, three churches, a synagogue, and several schools; manufactures of cotton-yarn, and various kinds of cotton cloths, tapestry, floor and horse cloths, &c.; in which most of the inhabitants are engaged. Pop. 1350.

HILZINGEN, a vil. Baden, Lake circle, 8 m. N.E. Schaffhausen, with a church, a castle, two mills, and a market for corn and fruit. Pop. 1009.

HIMÁLAYA, a chain of snowy mountains, the most elevated on the earth, which encloses the Indian peninsula on the N., and separates it effectually from N. Asia. These mountains are regarded, by some, as part of a great mountain chain which runs across the entire continent of Asia, from Taurus to the S.E. coast of China; but this attempt to establish the geological unity of successive mountain ranges, throughout thousands of miles, rests wholly on hypothesis; only a few small portions of the great range in question having been geologically examined, and much of it (the Chinese portion) being almost wholly unknown. The mountain range known as the Hindoo Koosh, W. of the Himálaya, might indeed be fairly considered as a continuation of the same chain. But, even here, broad distinctions present themselves as soon as we compare the neighbouring ranges, with respect to their physical character and aspect. Thus, for instance, the Hindoo Koosh forms the N., the Himálaya, the S. edge of a great table-land. It seems advisable, therefore, to abide, in this instance, within the limits prescribed by ordinary language, and to consider, as the Himálaya only, that chain of mountains which forms the N. boundary of Hindoostan, between the Indus on the W., and the Brahmapootra on the E. Both these great rivers have their sources in the snows of Kailása, a group of mountains rising above the high plains of Tibet, in the rear of the Himálaya; but they flow in opposite directions, taking courses, however, nearly parallel to, and equidistant from, the snowy chain on the S. The Indus runs at first to the N.W., about 100 m. distant from the Himálaya, which it cuts through in lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 72° 40′ E.; and thence descends S. to the Indian Ocean. The Brahmapootra, on the other hand, flows from the Kailása to the S.E. and E., till, turning suddenly S., it rushes through the mountain chain, in lat. 27° 45′ N.; lon. 95° E.; and thence, by a sinuous but rapid course, reaches the Bay of Bengal. Thus the same rivers which mark out the limits of the Himálaya, properly so called, serve also to complete the boundaries of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Thus defined as to limits, the Himálaya has a length of 2000 m., with an average breadth of 180 m.; and the extent of its perpetual snows and glaciers might doubtless bear comparison with the area of many flourishing kingdoms. Its direction, beginning at the Indus, is from N.W. to S.E. for about a third of its whole length; it then curves gradually to the E., which direction it retains during its last third.

Name.—The name Himálaya is a Sanscrit term of great antiquity, signifying 'the abode of snow.' The abridged form Himála is also met with. From the adjective Himávata, changed analogically into the pracrit Himóta, the Greeks and Romans formed their Hemodus, Emodus, and Jurans. Pliny observes of this last name, that it means *snowy*. The Himávata or snowy region is already mentioned, in the *Laws of Menú* (probably 1200 B.C.), as the N. boundary of India.

Aspect.—The great plain of India, S. of the Himálaya, has a general elevation of 1000 ft. above the sea. Some points of it may attain double this height, while others (towards the E.) sink to an elevation of 300 ft; but these variations are few, and have no perceptible effect on the prevailing uniform character of the plain, along which the commencement of the mountain region is everywhere marked in the most distinct manner. The ground sinks gradually, for a short distance, towards the foot of the Himálaya, the marshy hollow being covered with thick jungle (properly *jangal*) or forest, frequented by elephants, and the chief haunt of the tiger. The range of hills immediately behind this has little elevation, and does not conceal the lofty summits in the rear, of which it is said that there are generally three ranges distinguishable, rising successively one above the other. Lastly, in the remote distance is seen a continuous range covered with snow, towering high above the rest, and reaching, in some points, such an immense height, as to be visible from a distance of 200 m. or more. If the higher regions, however, be explored, it is found that there is not, in reality, any unbroken ridge or continuous chain of heights covered with snow, but that numerous summits, at very different distances, being projected on the same level in the field of view, coalesce in vision owing to their uniform whiteness, and present the appearance of one wall of snow. As the eye, surveying the Himálaya from the plains at its feet, ranges at once over an immense region of most varied character and climate, till it rests at last on those icy heights, which, though so conspicuous, yet lie perceptibly beyond the ordinary reach of vision, the scene is one of the most impressive imaginable: but if the heights beyond be ascended, the first impressions of novelty and grandeur give way to others of a more solemn kind, till at last the boundless extent of the snowy tracts, with their perfect silence and desolation, while the lively landscape below fades away in the distance, inspire feelings of awe and melancholy.

Transverse Section.—It will conduce much to a just conception of the general form and structure of these mountains, to study, carefully, a complete section of them from the plains of India on the one side, to the high land of Tibet on the other. Towards the foot of the mountains, the plain, 1000 ft. above the sea, declines N., forming a marshy hollow, which, lying as jungle or waste, is remarkable only for its extreme insalubrity, and for the number of wild beasts infesting it. This tract is called the Tarrai, or Tarragani, that is, the passage through; and its outer margin, when it happens to be irrigable and fertile, is entitled Kadir. Behind the Tarrai rises the sandstone chain of hills gradually to a height of about 2000 ft. above the external plain, but not more than 500 ft. above the longitudinal valley within. The sandstone ridge is sometimes covered, and totally concealed, by enormous fragments of other kinds of rock. The dry,

sunny slopes between this ridge and the Tarral is known as the Bhâver, and is covered with forests of immense timber, in which the saul or sâla (*Shorea robusta*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) predominate. The longitudinal valleys in the interior are called Dhún; in their jungle and dense forests, frequented by elephants, and in their pestiferous atmosphere, they resemble the tracts immediately below them. Such is the lower region of the Himálaya, which may be considered as extending, on the N. side of the Dhúns, up to an elevation of 4000 ft. above the sea. Thence, to the height of 10,000 ft., may be marked out as the middle region. The upper region of the Himálaya, comprising the snow fields, terminates above, at the ridge of the Ghâts or Passes, at a general elevation of 16,000, or, as some think, of 18,000 ft. The great culminating summits of the range are here left out of view, in order that the characteristic general features may more easily engross attention; it will suffice for the present, therefore, to remark, that the general height of the Himálaya is double that of the Alps; that the passes over the former ordinarily exceed, often by half a mile, the elevation of Mont Blanc (15,732 ft.), the highest point in Europe; the Karokorum pass being 18,600 ft. the Parangla 18,500 ft., the Kronbrung 18,313 ft., and the Doora Ghât 17,750 ft. high; and finally, that there are several summits in the Himálaya which approach closely to double the absolute elevation of the greatest of the Alps, and forty of these are stated to be above 20,000 ft. It may also be remarked that the highest points, which tower far above the line of perpetual snow, are not generally situate in a line with the passes, but rather in advance of them; and that, in the opinion of recent travellers, the ridge on the r. or N. bank of the Arún, which flows W., behind the Ghâts of Sikkim and Nepaul, till it descends through the latter country to join the Kósi, is still more elevated than that which we have described.

Divisions.—For all the purposes of a general, comprehensive survey of the Himálaya, it will be sufficient to view it only under the eight following divisions, which may be easily retained:—

1. The rivers of the Punjab (five waters), spring from a portion of the great chain, which portion may be conveniently constituted a distinct group, under the title of the W. Himálaya, but which may also be subdivided into three parts, the first and last of the five rivers being separated from the other three. The most N. province of India is the celebrated Cashmere, which is the upper valley of the Jailum. Seringur, the capital (in lat. 34° N.), stands at an elevation of only 6000 ft. above the sea, but the valley is surrounded by perpetual snows. It must, however, be observed, that, W. of Cashmere, between it and the Indus, there lies a small portion of the Himálaya, not presenting any remarkable feature, nor considered as appertaining to India, but inhabited by the Dards or Durds, a people connected, probably by race, with the mountaineers of the Hindoo Koosh.

2. The Chenáb, the Ravee, and the Bejah or Byas, the three middle rivers of the Punjab, all rise in the snowy summits of the Pariyat, which border Ladakh, and descend, through Lahoul and Kishtewar, to the plains.

3. The fifth and most E. of the Punjab rivers is the Sutlej, or Satadru (literally, hundred running). This great river springs from the S.W. foot of Kailása, which sends, from its N.W. and S.E. extremities respectively, the Indus and Brahmapootra also. After flowing some distance N.W., parallel to the Himálaya, it turns S.W. and cuts through this chain, descending successively through the three separate valleys of Kunawar, Bussaher, and Belaspoor. Thus the easternmost river of the Punjab leads us to the middle of the Himálaya, where, between the range of Kailása in the rear (21,000 ft.), and the widely-spread snows of Jawáhir or Nanda Devi in front (25,600 ft.), lies, at a height of nearly 15,000 ft., the sacred lake of Mánasaróvara. This portion of the snowy range, including the sources of the Ganges and Jumna, is regarded by the Hindoos with peculiar veneration, and deserves, on every account, to be grouped apart as the central Himálaya. The W. commencement of this division of the chain may be placed in lon. 78° E., though, behind the mountains, the Sutlej reaches further E.

4. Jumnotri, the triple-peaked mountain, 25,749 ft. high, at the foot of which the Jumna takes its rise, is regarded by the Hindoos as holy ground. Numerous warm springs, issuing, in some instances, from beneath the snow, add to the sanctity of the place. This river, before entering the plains, waters the fertile valley of Sirmoor. From the sources of the Jumna, the mountains E. rise gradually till they attain a height of 22,000 ft. Here, under the Panchaparvata or five mountains, rise the streams which unite to form the Ganges. The most celebrated and sacred of these sources is the Gangavatari or Gangootri, about 13,000 ft. above the sea, in lat. 31° N. The valley of the upper Ganges is named Gurhwal, and is altogether a land of narrow defiles and hill forts; to the S. and E. lies Kumaôn, separated from the higher land of Gurhwal by the river Pindar. In the lofty mountains S.E. of Nanda Devi, lie the sources of the Gogra, more anciently named the Saraju; the alpine land which it visits in its downward course is not known by any collective name, but is usually described as the 22 principalities. Here we have reached the highest part of the Himálaya, as far as it is known and measured. The Dhawalagiri (lon. 83° E.), the Gosain-than (lon. 86°), a nameless summit about 40 m. E. of the preceding, and Kangchang or Kunchain-junga (lon. 88° 12′), are all said to be of nearly equal heights, and to exceed 28,000 ft.; the last, which is the highest, having an absolute elevation of 28,178 ft., or 5⅓ m.

5. The tract, about 350 m. in length, comprised within the extreme limits above mentioned, is partitioned, nearly in the middle, by a lofty ridge, projecting S.W. from the Gosain-than; all the mountain streams W. of the last-named height, or between it and the Dhawalagiri, are collected, within the mountains, into the Gandak; and hence they are called the Sapt-Gandaki or the seven Gandaks.

6. In the E. division, between the Gosain-than and the Kangchang, the rivers all unite to form the Kósi or Koose; their collective name, therefore, is the Sapt-Kosika. One of these, the second from the E., and properly named the Arun, rises in the table-land N. of Kangchang, and flowing from E. to W. at a little distance from the snowy ridge of the Himálaya, is said to divide this from a still more elevated ridge to the N. The valleys of the Sapt-Gandaki and Sapt-Kosika, were formerly known as the 24 principalities; but the Goorkhas, the possessors of one of these independent hill states, gradually extended their sway over the whole, and have formed them into a powerful kingdom under the name of Nepaul.

7. An arm of the Kangchang, extending S., separates Nepaul, on the W., from the valley of the Tista or Teesta, on the E. This comparatively narrow but interesting territory, walled in on three sides by stupendous mountains, from 17,000 to 28,000 ft. high, forms the independent state of Sikkim And here terminates the region of the middle Himálaya; all the streams from which, from the Jumna in the W. to the Teesta in the E., unite in the Ganges.

8. The E. Himálaya, which extends from Sikkim, E., to the Brahmapootra, and completes the chain, sends all its waters to the last-named river, and is all comprised in the country named Bhotan or Bootan, with which Europeans are, as yet, but little acquainted. A little to the E. of the Sikkim Himálaya, the Chamalari is seen to attain the height of 23,930 ft. About 250 m. further E. (in lon. 92° 50′), a conspicuous group has been observed with two peaks, named the Gemini or Twins, 21,500 ft. high. Thence, towards the E., the mountains sink rapidly, and may be said to disappear altogether on the r. bank of the Brahmapootra; E. of this river the snowy heights recommence.

Geology.—Wherever the geology of the Himálaya has been examined, from Cashmere in the N.W., to Sikkim in the S.E., the same rocks, in the same relations, and with great uniformity of character, have been found throughout. The connected results of the observations in this department—made, indeed, only at a few points of a vast region, the complete examination of which is physically impossible—must here serve as a general outline of the geological constitution of the whole. It appears that the snowy ridge, with all its towering summits—the Himálaya proper, in short—is everywhere formed of granite, the rock which has elevated or upheaved the rest, and with which are immediately associated gneiss, and, lower down, mica slate. These are followed in the ordinary succession by metamorphic and secondary rocks, till we arrive at the diluvial formations, and the more recent alluvial deposits. This descending series is found as here indicated, on the S. side of the Himálaya, from the granite protruding through the per-

petual snows, to the sandstone of the Siwálik hills, and the alluvium of the plains. But it must be remembered, that the same forces which thrust forward the granite ridge, raised up also the table-land of Tibet, where, consequently, the same series of rocks is found at very different elevations. Near the Spiti (lon. 78° 30′), at a height of 15,000 ft., is found a soft limestone, consisting almost wholly of shells, with various fossils, chiefly molluscs, such as are found on the S. side, at a height of 5000 ft. Tertiary deposits, of immense depth and extent, occur on the table-land of Tibet, as well as on the plains of India. The inclination of the strata is said to be generally N.E. or S.W.; but this probably applies only to that part of the range, the axis of which lies N.W. and S.E. Lacustrine deposits are of frequent occurrence; and it has been even asserted, that indubitable traces of the former presence of the sea may be found at a great elevation. Fossil remains of the largest extinct mammalia lie in heaps at the foot of the sandstone range (the Siwálik hills) which borders the plains; and it is reported that similar bones, prized for their colossal size, are sometimes brought from Tibet by native traders. It is manifest that the stratified rocks and sedimentary deposits of the Himálaya, were all formed previous to the convulsions which have set them in their present position; that is to say, the bursting forth of the granite, and the upheaving of the Himálaya, therefore—the loftiest, and, in all respects, most stupendous, chain of mountains on the earth—took place at a later period than that of the tertiary formations, and, therefore, may be reckoned as one of the most recent of those convulsions which have given the earth its present form and aspect. Earthquakes are still frequent within this region; and hot springs gush forth in abundance, even from beneath the snow.

Climate.—The S. face of the Himálaya presents every variety of climate that can be found between the tropics and the poles. While the S.W. monsoons prevail (from May to September), the snows rapidly diminish, and have reached their highest limit in the latter month, when the rains are at an end. At the same time snow begins to fall, but melts immediately, in the Middle Himálaya, up to a height of 15,000 ft. Further W., where the atmosphere is drier, the snow, at this season, does not lie lower than 17,000 ft. In Tibet, N. to Kiang Lah (the ridge behind the Arún), snow often falls in August, but melts to a height of 19,000 ft. It is remarkable that the snows descend lowest in the E. part of the Himálaya, which reaches, nevertheless, 6° further S., than the W. extremity of the chain; the obvious reason is, that the snows, as well as rains, are more abundant towards the E.; whereas, at the W. end of the Himálaya, the climate is dry to excess, and most of the rivers cease to flow during the summer. The average annual fall of rain at the equator, is about 90 inches; in W. India, about 70 inches; but in the W. Himálaya, probably not half so much. At Darjiling, in Sikkim, it amounts to 120 inches. But at Churra, in the Khasya mountains, S. of Bootan, no less than 530 inches have fallen in one year; and 120 inches in the single month of July! In lon. 78°, at an elevation of 2000 ft., the thermometer varies throughout the year from 100° to 37°; at the height of 7000 ft., its range is from 80° to 26°; and at 12,000 ft., the nocturnal temperature begins in September to fall below zero.

Snow and Glacier Lines.—Recent investigations have had, in general, the effect of raising the estimated level of perpetual snow in the Himálaya, and of explaining the apparent irregularity of that line. The limit of perpetual snow, in the middle division (lon. 78° E.), is now stated to be at the height of about 15,500 ft., on the S. side; and 18,500 ft. on the N. side of the ridge. But towards the E., in Sikkim, the snow line descends on the S. face of the S. ranges to 14,500 ft.; while further N. in the interior, it rises to a level of 19,600 ft. Were it possible, in every case, to ascertain the exact height of the snow line, on the whole contour of the mountain, it is probable that the bearing of its greatest elevation would be found to vary, according to local circumstances of exposure, between N.W. and N.E. At all events, it is now certain that the apparent anomalies in the height of the snow line depend much less on conditions of radiation and evaporation, than on the more or less abundant supply of snow, and the direction whence it comes. The existence of real glaciers of smooth ice in the Himálaya, long doubted, is also now fully established. The Himálayan glaciers are, in truth, numerous, and descend from the limits of perpetual snow to a height of 11,500 ft.

Botany.—In the lower region of the Himálaya, up to 4000 ft., we find, with little modification, the vigorous vegetation of the plains. The forests of the Bhaver, and the Dhuns, consist chiefly of the largest timber trees, the saul and teak, with the bombax or cotton-tree, fig-trees (*Ficus Indicus* and *Religiosus*), and acacias. Here also the palm (a *Phœnix*) associates with the pine (*Pinus longifolia*), tree ferns of stately growth mix with European species. The bamboo is common; the pisang or plantain grows wild; and rice is cultivated in the valleys. This crop is sometimes succeeded the same year by wheat, which, with barley, grows abundantly higher up. At the height of 7000 ft., the woods consist of oak, maple, elm, chestnut, magnolia, laurel, tree rhododendron, &c.; and the fruits now cultivated in most parts of Europe here grow wild. Maize and millet are the chief summer crops at this height, wheat and barley are reaped early in the spring. As we ascend, the pine trees of various species grow more numerous. Walnut, willow, birch, and juniper, with many species of dwarf rhododendron, now appear to advantage; at length the pine ceases at about 11,500 ft.; the juniper ascends perhaps 1000 ft. higher; and the rhododendron seems capable of advancing still further. These estimates of height all refer to the S. side of the range; on the N., the juniper thrives to a height of 14,400 ft.; the rhododendron and lonicera to 17,000 ft.; and humbler vegetation reaches even to 19,000 ft. Cultivation ceases on the S. side, at an elevation little exceeding 10,000 ft.; while on the N., crops of rye and buckwheat are gathered at the height of 13,500 ft. Tropical forms sometimes make their way up the mountain much higher than might be expected; and bamboos are sometimes met with at heights of 8000 or 9000 ft. This phenomenon is particularly striking in Sikkim, where the humidity of the atmosphere is favourable to tropical vegetation. But at 15.000 ft. all the species are new; and, on the table-land, most of them disappear altogether, owing to the dryness of the air. Yet it was here, at a height of 19,000 ft., that Dr. J. D. Hooker descried the *Lecanora miniata*—a lichen, conspicuous from its bright orange colour—which he had previously discovered on Cockburn Island, near the Antarctic circle.

Zoology.—The lower region of the Himálaya is the favourite abode of the elephant and rhinoceros; and of the bibos and buhalus, or wild buffalo. Deer, of several kinds, are very numerous; and antelopes, of which the tetroceros or four-horned species, is the most remarkable. The apes, also, among which are the *Entellus* and *Macacus* chiefly inhabit the lower region, though one species is found in the pine forests at the height of 9000 ft. or even 11,000 ft. The carnivorous animals are more numerous and various in the lower valleys, but, with some modifications, they extend throughout; the tiger, glutton, bear, badger, and mangoose, remaining below; while leopards, hyænas, wolves, and wild dogs, extend higher up; the ounce, the mountain fox, and the cat-lory, haunting even the highest region. To the middle region belong the true ox (*Bos*), the common hare, and several species of deer. In the upper region we find the bison, the yak (*Bos poephagus* or *grunniens*), the wild goat (*Ibex*), and wild sheep (*Pseudois*), the marmotte, pikas (*Lagomys*), and the bear. The feathered tribes of the Himálaya are so numerous, so widely diffused, and so frequently nomadic, as to defy all attempts to classify them, with respect to habitation, within a moderate compass. The common fowl (*Gallus*), and the francolin, prefer the forests at the foot of the mountain; the bustards choose the middle region; while the pheasant species occupy the pine woods at the summit. Of doves, nearly every zone has its own variety. The birds of fine plumage (shrikes, parrots, &c.) belong chiefly to the lower region; where also are found the *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers, and the *Tenuirostres*. The *Sylviæ*, or singing birds, are more equally diffused; and the birds of prey are found everywhere.

Ethnology.—The ethnological line of demarcation connected with the Himálaya, does not coincide with the line of the Ghâts or passes. Along the whole range, except towards its W. extremity, the vicinity of the snowy crest is occupied, on the S. as well as N., by Bhótias, or people of Thibetan origin and Mongolian race. At the N.W. end of the chain, the Hindoos, of Arian race (that is, whose forefathers spoke Sanscrit), have taken possession of the whole of its S. face, and have

even crossed the ridge; but E. of the sources of the Ganges, the mountains seem to have had no attraction for them, and the Bhótia mountaineers were allowed to descend towards the plains; and are found, at the present day, more unmixed the further we go E. Of the original occupants of the plain, speaking the Tamúl language, a few tribes also sought refuge in the mountains, at the time of the Arian invasion (12 or 13 centuries B.C.) These Tamúlian tribes, eight in number, are confined to the lower region, exclusively, of the Middle Himálaya. The tribes of Mongolian origin amount to at least 25, speaking different dialects; and, in some cases, nearly savage. Their migration from the N. is assigned, by tradition and collateral evidence, to the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, anterior to the introduction of Buddhism and civilization into Tibet. A few tribes only, as the Khásyas, have mixed freely with the Hindoos, changing their manners, and, in some degree, their language also. The chief families among the Ghoorkas, in Nepaul, have, through frequent intermarriage with Brahmins and Rajpoots, completely lost the Mongolian features and peculiar complexion; and would fain believe that they are altogether of S. extraction. It is remarkable that the hill tribes become attached and naturally inured, to certain elevations, and cannot change their residence up or down, without serious inconvenience. Notwithstanding the great extent of the inhabited Himálayan region, and the warlike habits of many of its tribes, it is, taken altogether, politically weak; for it is but a long chain of petty states, separately strong only in defence, and incapable of union.—(Gerard's *Tours in the Himálaya*, 1839; Colebrook, *On the Heights of the Himálaya*, *Asiatic Researches*, 1816; Hodgson, *On the Heights of the Himálaya*, *Asiatic Researches*, 1822; *Numerous Papers by* Colebrook, Webbe, Frazer, Herbert, Hutton, Strachey, &c., in the *Asiatic Researches*, in *Jour. Asiatic Society*, Bengal; and in *Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*, London.)

HIMBERG, a market tn. Lower Austria, in a somewhat bleak and exposed situation, on the Kaltengange, 8 m. S.S.E. Vienna. It is well built, has a market-place, adorned with an obelisk, an old church, old townhouse, and burgher hospital; has manufactures of linen, cotton, chintz, muslin, and calico; a madder-mill, and trade in corn. Pop. 1319.

HIMBLETON, par. Eng. Worcester; 2040 ac. P. 402.

HIMLEY, par. Eng. Stafford; 1185 ac. Pop. 400.

HIMMELKRON, a vil. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, r. bank White Main, 9 m. N.N.E. Baïreuth, with a castle, in the chapel of which several of the Margraves of Baïreuth have been buried. The mulberry is cultivated here, and some silk is produced. Pop. 682.

HINCKLEY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Leicester. The TOWN, 12 m. S.W. Leicester, on the line of Watling Street, contains many good houses, an ancient and spacious parish church, with a tower, and finely-proportioned spire; several places of worship for Dissenters, a national, and an infants' school. Large quantities of cotton and worsted hose, especially the former, are manufactured here. There are also manufactories of coarse cotton thread and worsted. The town was created a barony soon after the conquest. Near it are some interesting Roman remains. Area of par., 6200 ac. P. 7315.

HINDELANG, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, 15 m. S.S.E. Kempten; with a royal castle, an iron, and other mills, and a trade in cattle. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 1288.

HINDELOOPEN, a maritime tn. Holland, prov. Friesland, 25 m. S.W. Leeuwarden; lat. 52° 53′ N.; lon. 5° 17′ 18″ E. It is a bare place, washed on three sides by the sea, and has a good harbour, frequented by small vessels. It is traversed by numerous canals, has a townhouse, also serving the purposes of a weighhouse, prison, &c.: two churches, an orphan hospital, house of correction, school, and two annual cattle markets. Inhabitants mostly seafaring. Pop. 1229.

HINDERCLAY, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1458 ac. Pop. 394.

HINDERWELL, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 4400 ac. Pop. 1947.

HINDIA, a tn. Hindoostan, Scindia's dominions, l. bank Nerbudda; lat. 22° 26′ N.; lon. 77° 5′ E.; of little strength, but of some importance, from its commanding some of the best fords over the Nerbudda, which is here 1000 yards broad.

HINDLEY, a vil. and township, England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. S.S.E. Wigan, on the railway thence to Bolton. It consists of one principal street; houses of brick, two stories high; water deficient; and has two churches, and several Dissenting places of worship; several schools, an important-looking police station, and extensive manufactures of cotton; but many of the people are employed in collieries. Pop. 8477.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

HINDMARSH.—1, A co., S. Australia, comprising the peninsula of which Cape Jervis forms the S.W. extremity.—2, An isl. S. Australia, in the entrance to Lake Alexandrina.—3, A vil. S. Australia, 2 m. from Adelaide.—4, A lake, Victoria, 30 m. in circumference, discovered by Mr. Eyre; lat. 36° S.; lon. 141° 30′ E.

HINDOEN, the largest isl. of the Loffoden group, N.W. coast, Norway, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is of irregular shape, being both indented by numerous, and penetrated S. beyond its centre by a deep, narrow creek; length, N.E. to S.W., about 50 m.; mean breadth, nearly 30 m. The fishery on its coasts is very productive.

HINDOLVESTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2490 ac. P. 748.

HINDON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Wilts. The TOWN, 15 m. W. by N. Salisbury, on a gentle eminence, has an old church, dissenting chapels, and a free school for boys and girls. Near it, linen, dowlas, and bed-ticking are manufactured; and there are traces of a British village, where Roman coins, pottery, &c., have been found. Area of par., 212 ac. Pop. 710.

HINDONE, a tn. India, prov. of, and 65 m. S.W. Agra; lat. 26° 47′ N.; lon. 76° 54′ E.; with many of the houses built either wholly, or in part, of a fine dark-red sandstone, cut in large quadrangular masses, and well polished; and some Hindoo temples built in the Mahometan style.

HINDOO KOOSH, COOSH, or INDIAN CAUCASUS, a vast mountain system of Central Asia, generally considered a continuation of the Himálayas, but regarded by Humboldt as a prolongation, rather, of the Kuen-lun; the direction of its axis corresponding with the latter, both being E. and W., while that of the Himálayas is S.E. and N.W. Viewed as an extension of the Himálayas, the Hindoo Koosh may be said to commence E., at the point where the Indus intersects the former, and to terminate W. indefinitely with the Ghur Mountains (anc. *Paropamisus*), in N. Afghanistan; thus traversing the countries of Kafferistan, Koonduz, and Budukshan, and filling them with its lofty and rugged elevations. The range takes its name from one vast and lofty mountain named Hindoo-Koh, N. of Cabool; lat. 35° 40′ N.; lon. 68° 50° E.; crowned by a succession of lofty peaks, with sides often perpendicular, and wrapped in a perpetual covering of snow in all parts not too steep to admit of its lying. It has never been measured, but the culminating point has been conjectured to exceed 20,000 ft., being visible at a distance of 150 m. The next highest peak is Kohibaba, 17,905 ft. Transverse valleys are more numerous in this range than in the Himálaya proper; above 20 occur within a distance of 150 m., between the Kawak Pass and Bamian. Many of them, although treeless and shrubless, are beautiful, being traversed by meandering streams, which, in winter, dash through them with noisy and impetuous force, but, in summer, pursue their way calmly and gently. In the vicinity of Hindoo-Koh, the geological structure of the mountains consists of a core of beautiful granite—the felspar being purely white, and the horneblende glossy, black, and collected into large spheroidal masses. This granite has been ascertained to form the interior part of the range to a great extent, in some places assuming an appearance resembling basalt. On each side of the granite are huge strata of slate, gneiss, chlorite, carbonate of lime, quartz, and, exterior to these, secondary limestone and fossiliferous sandstones. The principal minerals are silver, lead, iron, zinc, and antimony. Gold and copper are also said to exist. The Hindoo Koosh is, in general, characterized by barrenness, and, in a remarkable degree, by want of timber. Dwarf firs, willows, poplars, birches, and numerous fruit-trees are grown, but these have been all introduced by man. Rhubarb, however, appears to be indigenous to these regions, growing wild in vast quantities, and of a quality equal to that produced in any other locality. At certain elevations on the N. side of the range, vegetation is poorer in forms and individuals than on the S. side, and has, from the saline soil, a greater preponderance of curious succulent *Chenopodiaceæ*. The only green spots visible are those confined to the banks of rivers; and in such places as are not under cultivation, cool, green,

turfy sward occurs. The general fuel is a scrubby sort of furze bush, affording a very scanty and insufficient resource in this bitter climate. The animals inhabiting these regions are the *kiang*, an equine quadruped about the size of a small horse, and which, in form, it resembles; the *yak* or grunting ox; the *zho*, a mule between the yak and the cow; the *kutchkar* or wild sheep, a large animal with huge curled horns; the *rass*, a species of antelope; musk-deer, ibex, goat-deer, bear, wolf, leopard, lynx, fox, ounce, marmot, hare, eagle, vulture, raven, and various kinds of partridges. The passes over the Hindoo Koosh, though not the highest known, are very formidable. Amongst the principal are the Khawak Pass, 13,200 ft.; the Akrobat, 10,200 ft.; the Kara Kotul, 10,500 ft.; and the Dundun Shikun, 9000 ft. Various large streams have their sources in this range; the principal of which are the Oxus or Jihoon, and the Helmund.

HINDOOSTAN [Persian, *Hindust'han*, the country of the Hindoos, or 'Negroland'], an extensive region, consisting of the central of the three great peninsulas of Southern Asia, and extending between lat. 8° and 35° N., and lon. 68° and 91° E.; bounded, N. by the Himalaya Mountains, W. by the Indus and the Indian Ocean, E. by the Brahmapootra, the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and Palk's Strait, with the Gulf of Manaar, which separate its S. part from the island of Ceylon. Its extreme length, N. to S., from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, is about 1900 m.; and breadth, W. to E., 1500 m. Its area may be estimated at nearly 1,280,000 sq. m., or more than one-third of the entire extent of Europe; and its population has been calculated to amount to upwards of 191,000,000, or considerably more than half of the number occupying the European continent and islands.

Geographically, this region is separated into two grand divisions—Hindoostan proper, between the Himálaya and the Vindhyan Mountains, in about lat. 23° N. (this division also including the Punjab and Scinde); and what is more strictly called 'Peninsular India,' bounded, W. and E., by the Indian Ocean; and which is again subdivided into the Deccan (*Daks'hina*, 'the south'), and India-south-of-the-Krishna, or Kistnah river, extending from that river, in about lat. 16° N., to Cape Comorin, and embracing the greater part of the British presidency of Madras. By the natives the country is further subdivided, according to the various languages or dialects spoken in its several parts. Thus, the Tamul nation inhabit the S. part of the peninsula; N. of these are the Karnata race; the Mahrattas, stretching through the W. half of India; the Ooriya and Telinga races, in the central E. part; the Bengalis to the N. E. of these; the Hindi, or Hindoostanees, occupying all the upper plain of the Ganges and Jumna—which last have given name to both India and Hindoostan proper, and are, in general, physically and intellectually superior to the other Indian races. But Europeans are less familiar with the foregoing subdivisions than with those instituted by the Mahometan conquerors of India; which, with a few provinces still retaining their native designations, may be thus tabulated:—

Great Divisions.	Mahometan, &c., Provinces.
1. Hindoostan Proper, or N. India	Delhi, Agra, Malwa, Rajpootana (or Ajmere), Goojerat, Cutch, Scinde, Mooltan, Lahore, Cashmere, Kumaon, Gurhwal, Nepaul, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, and Bengal.
2. The Deccan, &c.	Candeish, Berar, Aurungabad, Beeder, Hyderabad, Gondwana, Orissa, the Northern Circars, and a part of Bejapoor.
3. India South of the Kistnah	Part of Bejapoor, Canara, Balaghaut, Mysore, Salem, Coimbatoor, Malabar, Travancore, Madura, and the Carnatic.

Since the European conquest of India, however, these subdivisions also have, for the most part, become obsolete; and the whole of Hindoostan, Nepaul excepted, is now included in the British presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay (and Lahore), and the native states dependent on the same, which will be found enumerated in our article INDIA (BRITISH).

Physical Geography.—The great mountain systems of Hindoostan are the Himálayas, the E. and W. Ghauts, and the Vindhya range. The Himálayas, forming the N. boundary of this region, are one of the loftiest and most stupendous chains of mountains in the world. Their average height is about 15,700 ft.; but their loftiest summits, Dhawalagiri and Kunchainjunga, attain an elevation of upwards of 28,000 ft. —(*see* HIMALAYA). The E. Ghauts commence in the south, about lat. 11° 20′ N., and, pursuing a N.E. direction across the country, extend to the banks of the Kistnah, in lat. 16° N., separating the Carnatic from the table-land of the Deccan. The utmost height of this range does not exceed 3000 ft. The W. Ghauts extend from Cape Comorin to the river Taptee, about lat. 21° N.; extending through about 13° of latitude, and running parallel to the W. coast, from which they are seldom more than 70 m., and generally only about 40 m. distant. Their highest elevations reach to from 5000 to 6000 ft. above sea-level. An offset of this range, however, stretching N.E., was found by Colonel Lambton to have an elevation of 7364 ft. This summit, called Mount Permaul, is N.W. from Dindigul, in the S. Carnatic; and it is believed that there are higher elevations farther W. The Vindhya Mountains run E. and W. across the central part of India; constituting a base to the triangle, of which the E. and W. Ghauts form the other two sides, and complete the boundary of what is called the table-land of the peninsula. Their greatest height is not supposed to exceed 3000 ft. The surface of the Deccan is between 3000 and 4000 ft. above the sea, and is a collection of plains, interspersed with ridges of rock, and insulated flat-topped hills, which are numerous, especially in its N.E. parts. These solitary and almost inaccessible heights rise abruptly from the plains, with all but perpendicular sides, which can only be scaled by steps cut in the rock, or by dangerous and winding paths. Many are fortified, and have been strongholds from remote antiquity. S. of the Deccan is the table-land of Mysore, 7000 ft. above the sea, surrounded by the Nilgherry or Blue Mountains, and their branches, which rise to 3000 ft. higher. The base of this plateau, as of all the Deccan, is granite; there are also many syenitic and trap rocks, with an abundance of primary and secondary fossiliferous strata. The sea-coasts on the two sides of this part of the peninsula are essentially different; that of Malabar, on the W. side, is rocky, but in many parts well cultivated; and its mountains, covered with forests, form a continuous wall of very simple structure, 510 m. long, and rather more than 5000 ft. high. On the coast of Coromandel the mountains are bare, lower, frequently interrupted, and the wide maritime plains are, for the most part, parched. The Gangetic plain comprehends the vast tract of level country drained by the Ganges, and its affluents; extending from the Himálaya, on the N., to the Vindhyan, and other ranges, on the S.; and on the W. to the Indian Desert and the mountains of Rajpootana. The lower portion of this plain (Bengal, &c.) is annually submerged for several months by the inundation of the Ganges. This plain is the most fertile, best cultivated, and most thickly inhabited portion of Hindoostan, containing more than one-half of its entire population. The desert of the Indus, or Great Sandy Desert, extends from the S.E. confines of the Punjab to the Runn—a distance of about 500 m.; and is connected on the N.E. with the high country which separates the plain of the Ganges from that of the Indus. It stretches in a direction parallel to the latter river, but divided from it by a fertile tract of land, from 10 m. to 15 m. in width. It contains several large oases, of which considerable portions are under cultivation. The S. part of this desert embraces nearly the whole of the delta of the Indus; across which river it is continuous with the desert of Beloochistan, and with that wide band of sandy and sterile regions stretching from central Africa N.E. over the whole centre of the Asiatic continent.

The rivers of Hindoostan, like its mountains, are on the most magnificent scale. The principal are the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmapootra. The Indus, which forms the W. boundary of Hindoostan proper, after having passed the Himálaya, flows in a S.W. direction. Its sources lie in Tibet, between lat. 31° and 32° N. Having traversed the Punjab and Scinde, comprising a course of about 1000 m., it falls, by several mouths, into the Indian Ocean, in about lat. 24° N.; lon. 68° E. Its stream is foul and muddy; and so full of shoals and shifting sands, that it can only be navigated with safety by flat-bottomed boats; with these, it is navigable for about 1200 m. from the sea. It is said to discharge nearly as much water as the Mississippi, and four times more than the Ganges —(*see* INDUS). The Ganges, though not the largest, is the most important of the Indian rivers, from the fertility it diffuses around it, and the facilities it affords for internal communication. It rises about lat. 31° N.; lon. 79° E.; and after pursuing a S.E. course of about 1100 m., enters, by numerous

CAUCASIAN RACE HINDOOS



months, into the Bay of Bengal. It is held in high veneration by the Hindoos; who consider its waters so sacred, that to swear upon them constitutes their most binding oath—(*see* GANGES). The Brahmapootra exceeds the Ganges in size, and probably in the length of its course. Its sources are very imperfectly known; but the main stream is traced to about lat. 28° N., and lon. 96° E., in Upper Assam, where it is considered to be formed by a junction of the Dihong, Dibong, and Lopit rivers; the second of which penetrates into Assam, from Tibet, breaking into S. Asia, like the Indus and Sutlej, by gorges in the Himálaya. The Brahmapootra enters Bengal in the Rungpore district; and, having run a course subsequently of nearly 300 m. in a S. and S.E. direction, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in about lat. 22° 50′ N.; lon. 90° 45′ E.; in conjunction with the largest branch of the Ganges. For the last 30 m. of its course it has a breadth of from 4 m. to 5 m., increased to 10 m. at its mouth—(*see* BRAHMAPOOTRA). Amongst the other rivers of note in Hindoostan are—the Jumna, Chumbul, Sone, Gunduck, Goggra, Teesta, &c., tributary to the Ganges; the five rivers of the Punjab—the Sutlej, Bees, Ravee, Chenab, and Jailum, affluents of the Indus; and in peninsular India—the Nerbudda and Taptee, flowing westward; and the Kistnah or Krishna, Godavery, and Mahanuddy, entering the sea on its eastern side.

In remarkable contrast to its mountains and rivers are the lakes of Hindoostan; the latter being few in number, shallow, and comparatively small in size. Amongst the largest are the Chilka and Colair lakes, both on the eastern shore of the peninsula. The former, a salt water lake, separates the five northern circars, towards the sea, from the district of Cuttack. It is about 35 m. in length, and 8 m. in average breadth; its general depth being 4½ ft. It abounds in fish, and large quantities of salt are manufactured on its banks. The Colair, a fresh water lake, is situated between the Godavery and the Krishna, about 5 m. E. from Ellore. It is of an oval form; and, in the dry season, is about 25 m. in length, and about 10 m. in breadth at its widest part. In the rainy season, it greatly exceeds these limits. It contains numerous islands; which disappear as the lake swells, and re-appear as the floods subside. On a failure of the periodical rains, it dries up altogether. To make up, however, for the want of natural reservoirs, the whole surface of India is more or less interspersed with tanks, or artificial collections of water, made for the purpose of irrigation; and the construction of which has been always held highly meritorious by the professors of the Brahminical religion. Some of these are of such considerable size as almost to merit the name of lakes; and jeels or large ponds, formed by some of the large rivers during their inundations, are also numerous in several provinces; as in Bengal, and elsewhere. On the W. side of Hindoostan is a remarkable tract of morass, called the Runn, lying between the province of Cutch and the S.E. parts of Scinde, and having communication with the Gulf of Cutch. It is about 150 m. in length, and in greatest breadth about 60 m.; its total superficies amounting, at different periods, to between 5000 and 8000 sq. m. Several rivers disembogue into this tract, which is diversified with several verdant oases, and on which the phenomenon of the *mirage* is of frequent occurrence. The coast-line of Hindoostan, having an extent of nearly 3100 miles, is particularly deficient in islands and in inlets; of the latter, two only are of much size—the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, both on the western side. Along all the W. coast, Bombay, Cochin, and a few less important localities, are those only which present any good accommodation for shipping; and on the E. coast, from Cape Comorin to Bengal, there is not a single good harbour.

Climate.—From the vast extent of Hindoostan, stretching, as it does, through no fewer than 27° of latitude, its climate and productions, particularly the former, by position and local influences, can be here spoken of but cursorily; the reader being referred for more minute and ample information on these and other subjects, either not at all, or but slightly, noticed in this article, to the accounts of the various presidencies, states, provinces, and districts of which the territory is composed, and which will be found under their respective heads. Generally speaking, Hindoostan has three seasons; the hot, wet, and cold. The first commences about the middle of March, and continues for three months. The heat is, for the most part, intense, and in some places so excessive, especially on the Coromandel coast, as to destroy vegetation; the thermometer ranging, in the sun, from 100° to 110°, and rising as high even as 120° Fah. The wet season also occurs during the S.W. monsoon, in most parts of India; though, in the country E. of the Ghauts, the rains occur when the wind blows from the opposite quarter. The rains are ushered in with a dreadful commotion of the elements—lightning, thunder, and tempest; and the rain which it brings, though falling for some time at intervals only, gradually becomes a continuous deluge. These rains, however, though excessive, are highly beneficial; refreshing the earth, invigorating vegetation, and cooling and purifying the atmosphere. The N.E. monsoon blows during the winter months, and the S.W. during the rest of the year; but both are subject to various modifications, according to local circumstances, particularly the direction of mountain ranges. In the cold season, fogs and dews are common; and the degree of cold is so great, in some places, as to render fires necessary. Even in Calcutta, the thermometer falls as low as 52° in December, with a N.E. wind; and in some of the N. provinces to 45° and 35°. Still, the whole of Hindoostan, except the higher mountain-ranges, may be considered as having a hot climate; for although, N. of lat. 27°, the climate, from November to March, is comparable with that of Italy, the larger part of the territory is within the tropic; and in the low plains, as far N. as lat. 18°, winter is hardly perceptible. At Bombay, the mean annual temperature is stated to be about 82°; at Madras, 84°; and at Calcutta, 79°, Fah.

Natural Products.—The principal vegetable productions of Hindoostan are—rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, ginger, saffron, cardamoms, pepper, cocoa, areca, and other palms yielding nuts, which are extensively consumed by the native population; anise, silk, various dyes, flax, hemp, &c. The principal indigenous fruits are—the mango, the finest of all the Indian fruits; pisang or plantain, pomegranate, citron, date, almond, grape, pine-apple, and tamarind. In the N. provinces, apples, pears, plums, apricots, and other European fruits abound. Oranges and lemons are also to be met with, but are of an inferior quality.

The minerals of this vast territory are as various as its other products. The Himálayan mountains abound in iron, copper, and lead; the mines have, however, been only superficially worked. Graphite has been found in the province of Kumaon, and traces of lignite in the tertiary formation; where immense deposits of fossil bones have also been discovered. Deposits of coal stretch across India from E. to W.; from Assam and Sylhet into Burdwan, where some coal mines are wrought for the supply of Calcutta; and along the course of the Nerbudda, as well as in the W. district of Cutch. Agates and carnelians abound throughout Central India; and at Surat and other places, on the W. side of the peninsula, carnelians are cut and wrought with great ability by native artists. Nitre and nitrate of soda effloresce in great quantities on the soil in different parts of Hindoostan; and all, or nearly all, the supply of those minerals to Great Britain is now derived from India. Gold is procured by washing the sand of some rivers, and iron is in many parts abundant; but few mines of any metals exist. Diamonds are found at Panna, in Bundelcund; the mines of which, under the name of Pamassa, are mentioned by Pliny. They are also found in the Deccan, but few are now produced. A species of carbonate of lime, termed *kunkar*, and porcelain clays, are plentiful; as are marbles of various colours. Alum is obtained in Cutch in considerable quantities.

It is pretty generally believed in Europe that the natives of India live chiefly upon rice. This is by no means the case; for, excepting Bengal, the number of those who seldom taste rice probably far exceed those who live upon that grain. Wheat, barley, jowary or common millet (*Holcus sorghum*), bajree or bajury (*Holcus spicatus*), sesamum, and several grains peculiar to the country, constitute the staple products forming the nourishment of the Hindoos. Of wheat, several varieties are grown; some of very fine quality—as the soft wheat, called *pyssee*, and the hard, called *jullalia*. Indian corn or maize is cultivated, in small quantities, all over Hindoostan, but not as a corn crop; being eaten chiefly in a green state, and after the grains have been roasted. The great millet, or *durra* of the Arabs, jowary of India (*Holcus sorghum*), occupies the place of maize in other

parts of Asia. But, besides the cereals, a great variety of pulses are cultivated; also yams, sweet potatoes, onions, garlic, &c. Sugar-cane is raised, less for the manufacture of sugar than the consumption of the cane itself, as a sweetmeat and article of food; though some of the finest grain sugar is produced in Hindoostan. The opium-poppy is cultivated to supply opium for foreign exportation, exclusively in the provinces of Bahar, Benares, and Malwa; and is supplied by the cultivators, at fixed rates, to the Anglo-Indian government, to which it continues to yield a large revenue; being almost entirely exported by the British to the markets of China, and the Indian Archipelago. Indigo is raised in great quantities in the lower plain of the Ganges, particularly in Bengal, but also in other parts of Hindoostan; and it forms one of the most profitable of Indian crops. Cotton, of several kinds, is produced, chiefly on the table-land of the Deccan; and if ready means of transit for it thence to the coast existed, India could be made to yield an all but inexhaustible supply, at prices which might defy competition. Cardamoms and pepper are amongst the most valuable products of the Malabar coast; to which locality their culture is almost exclusively confined. Benzoin, camphor, sarsaparilla, and many other drugs, are indigenous. The forests of Hindoostan contain an immense variety of large trees, little known in Europe; but capable of yielding valuable timber, and distinguished by their fragrance, luxuriant growth, or adaptation for manufactures. Teak, of the first quality, grows on the W. Ghauts. Other forest trees, characteristic of Indian scenery, are—the banian, sappan, saul (*Shorea robusta*), sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*), &c.; with which are seen the oak, cypress, poplar, &c. Large and beautiful flowering shrubs are in great variety. Forests of bamboo are numerous; and so rapidly does their growth proceed, that some of these reeds have been reported to attain a height of 60 ft. in the course of five months! Extensive tracts of the country are covered with dense jungles, the resorts of formidable wild animals; mangroves cover the swamps at the mouths of the rivers; and the whole of that wide tract, termed the Sunderbunds, at the united delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, is a rank forest, inhabited by tigers, deer, and elephants; and the rivers traversing which are, in many parts, rendered impassable by ships, on account of the obstacles to which its thick vegetation gives rise.

The elephant, tiger, leopard, panther, hyæna, wild boar and ass, deer, bears, jackals, foxes, marmots, the ourang-outang, and numerous other kinds of apes, are natives of Hindoostan. Lions are found in the N., but they are not of the same species with the lion of Africa. The elephant, buffalo, dromedary, horse, and ass, have been domesticated; the first-named has, from time immemorial, formed an important appendage to the retinue of Indian princes, and the right of property in wild elephants was claimed by them as a royal privilege. The Mahratta horse is a small and active animal, but ungainly; and Hindoostan has never been particularly famous for its breed of horses. The wild ass is a native of the desert. Troops of pariah dogs infest the cities and towns of Hindoostan. In the lower forms of animated life, Hindoostan equally abounds as in the higher. Alligators and gavials are abundant in the tanks and rivers; and some of the most formidable serpents known inhabit this region.

Population.—The inhabitants of Hindoostan have been estimated to amount to upwards of 191,000,000—(191,637,558 by the calculations made in 1866)—by far the greater number of whom are Hindoos; the Mahometans—of Arab, Persian, or other descent—being vaguely estimated at 10,000,000, and the Europeans, amongst the entire population, at no more than 60,000. The Hindoos are not the aboriginal inhabitants of India; but, having arrived from the N.W., they first occupied that portion of the country to the N. of the Nerbudda, called, emphatically, Hindoostan; and subsequently crossed the Nerbudda into the Deccan, or 'South,' where they dispossessed the natives, as before. The native tribes, however, were by no means exterminated; and, under the various denominations of Bheels, Coolies, Catties, Coles, Gonds, &c., they still exist in the peninsula, to the number, it is computed, at the least, of two or three millions. They are mostly of small, active frame, dark-coloured, and with a peculiarly quick and restless eye; uncivilized, or owning only a few importations of Hindoo superstition or civilization. They have little clothing, and few arms, beyond bows and arrows; their ordinary food consists of wild berries and game; they have no repugnance to killing or eating oxen; and they bury their dead, instead of burning them. The aboriginal tribes chiefly



COOLIES.—From Luard's Views in India.

inhabit the fastnesses of Gundwana, the Vindhya, and Sautpoora mountain-ranges, and their offsets and continuations, as far E. as the hills of Bhaugulpoor (Bengal); they are also to be found on the E. frontiers of Bengal, and, in considerable numbers, in Candeish, Goojerat, and along the line of the W. Ghauts. There is, in fact, scarcely any considerable mountain or hill region in India where some of them are not to be found: and the districts they inhabit are the wildest and most unreclaimed portions of the whole peninsula, many of them remaining still unexplored by Europeans.

The Hindoos.—Although commonly darker in colour than the rest of the nations composing the Caucasian race, the Hindoos are held to belong to this great division of mankind. They are well formed, and, in some parts of India, as in the Deccan and the upper plain of the Ganges, they are even robust, energetic, and hardy; but the chief bodily characteristic of the Hindoos is extreme suppleness and flexibility of the animal fibre; rendering them the best runners, climbers, leapers, and wrestlers in Asia, though incapable of maintaining exertion, or resisting fatigue, for any lengthened period. The face of the Hindoo is oval; the eyes are uniformly dark brown, with a tinge of yellow in the white; and the hair as constantly long, black, and straight. The upper classes, especially in Hindoostan proper, and eminently so toward the N.W., are nearly as light in colour as the natives of S. and central Europe; and they are also far more handsome and tall than the lower classes. In proportion as we proceed toward the S. extremity of the peninsula, the hue of the skin is observed to darken; until, in the lower castes, it assumes almost the blackness of the negro. The females of the inferior ranks are diminutive, and by no means attractive; but those of the higher are frequently quite the reverse, possessing graceful forms, finely tapered and rounded limbs, soft dark eyes, long fine hair, and a glowing complexion. As to dress, the labouring population of both sexes go almost naked; a turban, and a cotton covering around the loins, constituting the whole of their apparel, though the different castes have usually some distinctive peculiarity of costume, indicative of their position in the social scale. Amongst the upper classes, the dress of the females, particularly, is elegant; consisting of a jacket, with half-sleeves, fitting closely to the shape, and often made of rich silk; a flowing garment, of silk or cotton, called a *shalics*, and so disposed as to fall in graceful folds; embroidered slippers; and the hands, arms, ankles, and ears, profusely ornamented with rings and jewellery. The prevalence of ornament extends throughout nearly all ranks of the population; and it is common to see females adorned with gold armlets, anklets, &c., but with scarcely a shred of

clothing. Subtlety and shrewdness are the most conspicuous mental characteristics of the Hindoos; and they have been properly described as 'the acutest buyers and sellers in the world.' In their manners they are mild and retiring; timidity and indecision are all but universal qualities; and yet, when officered by Europeans, they have proved themselves faithful and obedient soldiers, and courageous in the field. Artifice and deceit, a want of probity and candour, are amongst their conspicuous failings.

Arts and Manufactures.—In a few arts and manufactures—such as weaving, dyeing, carving, stone-cutting, architecture and sculpture of certain kinds, and the fabrication of some metallic articles—the Hindoos have undoubtedly excelled. The cotton, muslin, and silk fabrics, the carpets and the shawls, of India, have deserved celebrity; amongst these goods, the muslins of Dacca, formerly made in much larger quantities than at present, in and around that city, claim the foremost notice. These muslins are known by various names; chiefly denoting the fineness, beauty, or transparency of their texture. The finest of all is the *mulmul khas*—(literally, muslin made for the special use of a prince, or great personage). It is woven in half-pieces, measuring 10 yds. in length and 1 yd. in breadth, having 1900 threads in the warp, and weighing only about 3¾ oz. avoirdupois. Some of the other muslins are also beautiful productions of the loom; as *abrawan*, compared by the natives, from its clear pellucid texture, to 'running water;' and *shab-nam*, so named from its resemblance, when it is wetted and spread upon the bleaching-field, to the 'evening dew' on the grass. Embroidery (*zur-dozee*) is an art in which the Mohammedans of Dacca display extraordinary skill. They embroider Cashmere shawls and scarfs, muslins, and net fabrics, with silk, gold, and silver thread, in a manner probably unrivalled in any other part of the world. In Scinde and the Punjab, also, this branch of industry is conducted with eminent skill. The muslin manufacture, like the production of Indian cotton goods of all other kinds, has materially declined within the present century, in consequence of the competition of british goods; nor would there appear any prospect of the revival of Indian manufacturing prosperity, at least as to common woven fabrics, in the face of such powerful rivalry. Masulipatam, and various other places on the E. side of the peninsula, have been famed for chintz, and other coloured cotton goods; which are still made there, as well as at Surat, near the Gulf of Cambay. The silks of India are inferior to those of China; but for the production of shawls, the country is unrivalled, especially the province of Cashmere, where these goods are woven from the fine hair of the Tibet goat. Trichinopoly is noted for the manufacture of gold chains of exquisite workmanship; and at several places, on the W. side of the peninsula, carnelians, bloodstone, and other products of the same character, which are abundantly found in that region, are, as already stated, cut and polished in superior style. In filigree work, and stone, wood, and ivory carving, pottery, and engraving on gems, the Hindoos are highly respectable artizans; and the beauty, brilliancy, and durability of their dyes, were as celebrated among the Greeks and Romans as they are at the present day—madder, indigo, lac, turmeric, sappan, &c., dyeing materials of the first importance, being native products. Numerous manufactures, calculated to give a high idea of Indian ingenuity and taste, appeared at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851. Amongst these were various articles in agate from Bombay, mirrors from Lahore, marble chairs from Ajmeer, kincobs from Benares, embroidered silk shawls and scarfs, carpets from Bangalore, and a variety of articles in iron, inlaid with silver.

All the excellence hitherto evinced by the Hindoos, in the prosecution of arts and sciences, appears, however, to have been wholly manipulative. The people, with a few rare exceptions—amongst which Rammohun-Roy has been a striking example—have evinced no grasp of intellect, enabling them to become versed, beyond a very limited extent, in the higher branches of learning. In arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and astronomy, they have made some rudimentary progress; and their genius is somewhat adapted to metaphysical speculations, and the intricacies of grammar and jurisprudence; but their geography, medicine, and other practical sciences, are a chaos, and their agriculture is of the rudest kind.

In literature the Hindoos are, and always have been, far behind several neighbouring nations. Except some of their theological writings, the only works of any celebrity amongst them are the *Mahabarat* and the *Ramayana;* the one recording the wars of the sons of Baharat, and the other the adventures of Rama. They are both poems, there being hardly any prose compositions in Hindoo literature, and both extremely bad; being destitute of every quality they ought to possess, and having nearly all they ought not. The state of education is equally backward, there being scarcely one man in a hundred who can read a common letter; neither can they derive any benefit from such scientific, or other useful works, as they have, in consequence of them being all written in Sanscrit, with which the mass are entirely unacquainted. The females are, in general, utterly ignorant of reading and writing; a Brahminical prejudice existing against female education.

India, and especially the Deccan, abounds with stupendous and highly-elaborate architecture; not, indeed, possessing the elegant proportions of the edifices of ancient Greece, but rather exhibiting the ponderous sublimity which characterize those still extant in Egypt, with the addition of a great deal of ornamental and minute sculpture, representations of the deities of the Hindoo pantheon, and their reputed acts, &c.; not generally conceived or executed in good taste, or with any regard to delicacy of sentiment. Amongst the most remarkable monuments of the kind are the excavated temples of Elora, Elephanta, Carlee, and Baug, on the W. side of the peninsula; the pyramids of Pooree (Juggernaut) in the E.; and the temples of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, &c., in the S. Most of these are Brahminical, others of Buddhist, and some of Jain origin; all have been constructed at epochs long passed, and some may perhaps boast of a high antiquity. In the region of Hindoostan proper, which was the great seat of Mahometan ascendency, many beautiful structures, constructed by the western invaders of Hindoostan, exist; the most elegant of which is the Taj-Mehal, at Agra—a splendid mausoleum, constructed by the Emperor Shah-Jehan. In the Mahometan edifices marble is plentifully employed—a material never used in Hindoo structures; all of which have been either excavated in sandstone, or hewn out of granite. Throughout the centre and S. of India, hill-forts, on heights difficult of access, are numerous, and have proved formidable strongholds of native chiefs. But, with exception of the latter, and of the embankments, tanks, and other constructions for facilitating irrigation—in which endeavour the Hindoos have displayed much care and ingenuity—nearly all the great architectural efforts of the Hindoos have been spent on structures connected with their religion. From the palace of the sovereign to the hut of the peasant, their habitations are, for the most part, meanly built; in some hilly parts the walls are constructed of stone, but elsewhere only of mud or sun-dried bricks, and roofed with bamboo or palmyra leaves; except in the principal cities and towns, where more attention is paid to solidity in domestic architecture.

Religion and Castes.—The Brahminical religion dates, no doubt, from a very remote epoch. It acknowledges a self-existent Supreme Being, who, however, is held by it to take no concern in the government of the universe; this is delegated to his triune manifestation—Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—who are respectively emblematical of the creating, preserving, and destroying powers. To Brahma—except amongst a sect termed the Jaugams, who inhabit chiefly the S. of India—there is but one temple dedicated, which is situated near Ajmeer, in Rajpootana. The great bulk of the Hindoo population are Vaishnevas, or followers of Vishnu; or Saivas, votaries of Siva; besides which divinities, a vast multitude of inferior deities are worshipped—their number amounting, according to the Brahmins, to 333,000,000! Figures of a great many of these deities and their attributes are sculptured in the temples, and retained as household gods in the dwellings of the people, to receive daily adoration; and however, at first, the Hindoo pantheon might have merely represented emblematically the forces of nature, and changes in material bodies, it has given rise to the most gigantic and degrading system of idolatry in the world. The temples and worshippers of Siva, the destroyer, are far more numerous than those of any other Hindoo idol; and his worship, like that of the goddess Kali or Doorga, is, at certain periods, marked by acts and sacrifices of the most brutal and savage kind. The worship of Vishnu, the preserver—which is chiefly prevalent in

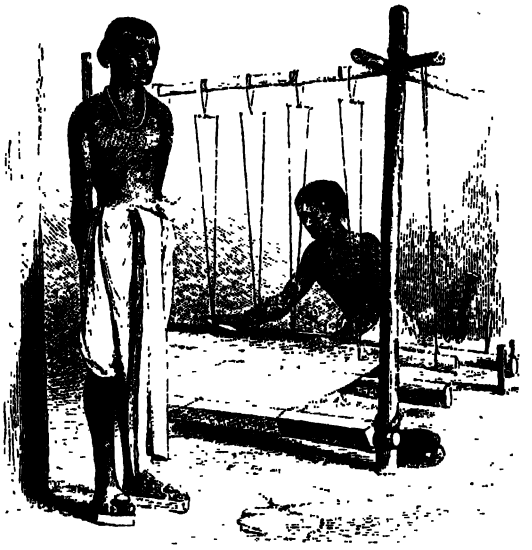
Bengal and Orissa—and that of Krishna, the representative of the sun, are unpolluted by any such barbarities. The votaries of Siva and Vishnu are distinguished by certain coloured marks on the forehead; those of the Saiva sect being horizontal, and those of the Vaishnevas perpendicular. The supremacy of the Brahmins, and the doctrine of metempsychosis, or of the transmigration of the soul, after death, into the bodies of animals or human beings, for a long series of ages, according to the purity or impurity of previous life, are leading dogmas of the Brahminical faith. Pilgrimages to remote and holy places, penances, and offerings to the priesthood, are held in high esteem; the avoidance of impure or forbidden food, especially the flesh of the cow, and the preservation of caste, are amongst the most important moral duties enjoined on the Hindoo. In no country does the religion of the inhabitants appear so prominent, in every act, as in Hindoostan. It pervades the entire frame of civil society, and mixes itself up with every concern of life—public, private, and domestic. The whole of Indian theology is professedly founded on the Vedas, four in number, and believed by the Hindoos to have been revealed by Brahma himself; but, practically, the Puranas and the Institutes of Menu, compositions of later dates, and which insist more strongly on the supremacy of the priesthood, are the basis of the existing Brahminical system. Further on, will be found a few specimens from these productions, showing the spirit in which they have been composed.

The institution of *caste*, so characteristic of society throughout nearly the whole of India, cannot be considered entirely peculiar to that region, since prejudices of rank and position prevail even in Europe, in many curious respects, similar to those which divide the classes of the population in Hindoostan; but nowhere are such prejudices and distinctions pursued to such ramifications, and in so arbitrary and often merciless a manner, as in that portion of the globe under consideration. In the outset, the Hindoos are divided into four great classes or castes—the *Brahmins*, or sacerdotal class; the *Kshetriyas*, warriors and rulers; the *Vaisyas*, capitalists, traders, and farmers; and the *Sudras*, labourers, artizans, and menial servants. 'These divisions are hereditary, impassable, and indefeasible.' The three first classes are termed 'twice born,' and are fabled to have sprung respectively from the mouth, the breast and arm, and the thigh of Brahma, while the *Sudras*, at an immeasurable distance below the rest, are deemed only 'once born,' and to



FAKEER AND WOMAN OF LOW CASTE.
From Miss Eden and Solvyns.

have sprung from the foot of the divinity. But, in addition to the foregoing, there are a vast number of subdivisions constituting so many different castes, originating in intermarriages of the four great orders, or dependent on the employments, trades, or professions they pursue—some of which (as indeed in Europe), are held to be much more honourable and worthy than others; and, in addition, a very large number amongst the population, particularly in certain districts, are outcasts, or of no rank whatever; and some are so utterly abominable that a Brahmin is defiled by coming within their shadow! Purity of caste is incapable of acquisition; and the Mahratta chieftain, besides others who, at various times, have



HINDOO WEAVER AND WINDER OF THREAD.
From Solvyns' Costume of Hindoostan.

acquired sovereign dominion, have been still held to be no more than Sudras, or of the servile class. The Brahmins are regarded as greatly superior to the rest of the population, and are distinguished by wearing a certain cord termed the 'thread;' they may engage in warlike or literary pursuits, and some others are held not derogatory to their dignity; but they are mostly attached to the pagodas, and live by giving instruction, or on the alms of the charitable and devout. The following passages will denote what obsequious reverence the Brahmins claim for their order:—'A Brahmin, whether learned or ignorant, is a powerful divinity.'—(*Institutes of Menu*, vol. ix., pp. 316, 317.) 'Those excellent Brahmins who are guilty of such crimes as theft, are offenders against themselves, not others. Brahmins are masters of the Kshetriyas, Vaishyas, and Sudras; they are masters of one another, and to be worshipped, being earthly gods.'—(*Padma Purana*, ch. xx.) 'Whatever exists in the universe is all in effect, though not in form, the wealth of the Brahmin, since the Brahmin is entitled to it all by his primogeniture and eminence of birth. . . The Brahmin eats but his own food, wears but his own apparel, and bestows but his own in alms. . . He alone deserves to possess the whole earth.'—(*Ibid.*) A remarkable section of the religious orders is formed by the fakeers or mendicant monks. They dress in rags, and live in filth and perpetual poverty on the alms of the faithful; practise on themselves the most unheard-of descriptions of ascetic tortures; perform pilgrimages; pretend to the gift of prophecy; and, though held in high veneration by the mass of the people, they are of the most abandoned habits, and the greatest of Hindoo cheats and deceivers. The military profession is held to be nearly as honourable as the sacerdotal; the Vaisyas or mercantile classes are regarded with much less consideration. Contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, there is nothing to prevent the son of a potter from becoming a worker in metals, or the son of a washerman from becoming a weaver; but occupations usually depend on hereditary descent. Thus, amongst the mixed castes, the *Vaidya*, whose function is medical, is the son of a Brahmin by a woman of the Vaisya class; the *Vaideha* is the descendant of a Vaisya father and a Brahminical mother, and his business is to wait on women; the *Vena*, the offspring of a Vaideha and a Vaidya, is a musician; the *Abhira*, descended from a Brahmin and a Vaidya, is a cowherd; and the *Kayastha*, born of a Vaisha and a Sudra, is a writer. Agricultural employments are generally held to be creditable, as are ordinary trades, except those of fisherman,

curriers, and others having to do with animals and animal products; as also those which are concerned with spirituous liquors, which are abstained from by the pure castes. Burners of the dead, and public executioners, are held to be wholly impure; and basket and mat makers, in some districts, as that of Patna, for instance, are considered so despicable that they are not allowed to enter the villages. With all these fine-drawn diversities of rank and respectability, the division into superior and inferior castes is not attended in Hindoostan with any feeling of humiliation on the part of the latter. Every caste, and subdivision of a caste, forms a little distinct society in the general community. Its members enjoy the sense of equality among themselves, whilst their position, in all respects, towards the other members of the general community, is determined before their birth. The divine origin of castes being universally admitted, there is no ground for personal animosity. The members of the higher castes feel no malice or pity for, but rather indifference towards, those of the lower, nor the latter any envy or hatred of the former. Each caste has peculiar notions of purity and uncleanness by which their manner of living and general conduct is regulated; and men of all castes are found serving together, with equal discipline and efficiency, in the ranks of the Anglo-Indian armies. Degradation of caste follows the use of forbidden food, and the eating, drinking, or intermarrying with persons of a lower caste (which, it may be said, is, in a minor degree, the case even in Europe.) To avert the penalties of such intermarriages, the Jharejahs of Cutch, and the Rajpoot military tribes, continue to destroy a great number of their female children soon after birth. Such are a few of the peculiarities of the social system of the Hindoos. It cannot be wondered at that, with a debasing superstition, and institutions that have oppressed and split its people into a multitude of unsympathizing sections, India, with a vast population and abundant resources, should have been, during all its history, the prey of one invader after another.

The institution of caste, thus arbitrarily stereotyped upon the Hindoos, has produced a multitude of monstrous anomalies which pervade the whole framework of society in India. In one caste, and one alone, the females are permitted to cohabit, or form matrimonial alliances with Europeans; from another caste, a certain proportion of the females, regarded as incapable of marriage, are contributed to be brought up as *bayaderes*, *nautch*, or dancing-girls in the Brahminical temples,



NAUTCH GIRLS.—From Luard's Views in India.

where they minister to the appetites of the priesthood. Some of the population, following the destinies which their descent has marked out for them, have become illustrious as thieves, highwaymen, or professional assassins, without thereby losing consideration or respect from their compatriots. Amongst these, the *Thugs* have been the most conspicuous; they are robbers, united by religious or superstitious ties, who mainly subsist by strangling and plundering travellers; their secret practice of murder excited the interference of the British government, by which it is believed that *Thuggee*, in the territories under its control, has been nearly extirpated. The Hindoos mostly burn their dead, but some, like the aboriginal tribes, practise burial; in other castes, the dead are consigned to the waters of the Ganges, or other rivers; and in some districts, as Bahar, according to Hamilton, persons when about to die are turned into the open air, and exposed to any weather. Slavery is very general, as is inheritance by adoption. On the Malabar coast, in S.W. India, sovereignties, property, &c., descend in the female line, so that not a man's own children, but his sister's, or those of his nearest female relative, become his heirs. But despite of all sorts of incongruities in the Hindoo social system, the internal government of the villages and communities is remarkable for its perfect organization and adaptation to the requirements of the people—(*see* INDIA—BRITISH). India is, in fact, a land of contradictions; and the most childlike inanity and consummate wisdom, are to be met with in its institutions, side by side.

Other Forms of Religion, Nations, &c.—Buddhism, which now prevails over all Central and E. Asia, appears to have originated in Hindoostan, but it is now all but extinct there. Various traces, however, exist of its former supremacy, especially at Buddha-Gaya, in Bahar, in the cave temples of India, and even at the temple of Juggernaut, which is resorted to by vast numbers of Brahminical pilgrims, but within the precincts of which no recognition of caste exists—a distinguishing characteristic of the Buddhist faith. (For an account of Buddhism, *see* TIBET.) The Jains, a numerous sect, inhabiting the W. part of the peninsula, especially Gujerat, Candeish, &c., are supposed to have been an offset of the Buddhists at the time that Buddhism was extirpated in Hindoostan; they, also, do not recognize caste, and, with the addition of worshipping a small number of deified saints, their form of religion presents some striking similarities to that of Buddhism. The Seik or Sikh religion is confined to the Punjab and adjacent territories; it is an heretical form of the Brahminical religion, which originated in the 15th century, and its chief characteristics are perhaps the intolerance of its followers, and their perfect abstinence from eating the flesh of the cow (*see* PUNJAB). The Mahometans, who form about one-fifteenth of the entire population of India, are of Afghan, Persian, Toork, Belooch, and Arabic origin, being the descendants of the numerous invaders who have entered Hindoostan from the N.W. since the commencement of the 11th century. Singular to say, they are not most numerous around Delhi, Agra, &c., which were the chief seats of the Moslem empire in India; but in many parts of Bengal, which was at the extremity of that dominion, they constitute the majority of the inhabitants; and the same is the case in various parts of the Deccan. Of the sovereign states they established, the principal now existing is that of Hyderabad or the Nizam. At Bombay, Surat, &c., Parsees are numerous; they are the descendants of the ancient Persians, expelled from the table-land of Iran at the Mahometan conquest of Persia, and preserve the worship of fire and the sun, with other ancient customs, in great purity: they are mercantile, industrious, often learned, and many of them are amongst the opulent individuals in India. In the S. of the peninsula are a great number of native Christians; in many localities they predominate, in point of numbers, over the rest of the population, particularly on the coasts, where they are chiefly engaged in fishing and maritime traffic. They are partly Nestorians, or of the Syrian church, the doctrines of which appear to have been introduced into India in nearly the earliest ages of Christianity; and partly R. Catholics, especially on the Coromandel coast. Abyssinians in Gujerat, Armenians, Jews, Tartars, some Malays, and Europeans of various nations, with a considerable number of native descendants of Portuguese settlers, make up nearly the remainder of the motley population of India. Goa, Damaun, and Diu, all in W. India, belong to the Portuguese; Pondichery, Chandernagore, and a few smaller settlements on the Coromandel coast, to the French; and Tranquebar, on the same coast, to the Danes; but, with these exceptions—and Nepaul and Bootan, states which are still independent, as well as Buddhist—the whole of India is substantially under the British dominion.

History.—The Assyrians under Semiramis, and the Persians under Darius, are said to have penetrated into the N.W. part of this region, but the information we have respecting their

expedition thither is very fragmentary; and the earliest details giving any connected account of Hindoostan, are those by the historians of Alexander. This conqueror traversed the Punjab, but did not establish any permanent dominion beyond the Indus. Seleucus Nicator, one of his successors, is believed to have advanced with an army into the heart of India, against Sandracottus (Chandragupta), and he afterwards sent Megasthenes on an embassy to that sovereign, at his capital Palibothra, which is conjectured to have been either Patna or Bhaugulpoor. The Greek monarchs of Bactria appear really to have pushed their conquests into India, and subsequently the Parthians and Scythians. The author of the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, and Pliny, give some descriptions of the W. coast of India; but from the decline of the Roman empire, a lapse of many centuries occurs before we arrive at any further authentic information concerning the countries beyond the Persian desert. The modern history of Hindoostan commences with A. D. 1000, when Mahmoud of Ghuznee, a Mahometan sovereign, whose dominions reached from the Indian Ocean to the Caspian, made the first of his 13 successful expeditions into Hindoostan, which region he penetrated as far as Kanoje, Bundelcund, and Gujerat. In 1174, the Ghaznevide dynasty was overturned by Mahomet of Ghore, who also invaded India on several occasions, and whose successor Cuttub, in 1215, founded the Patan or Afghan sovereignty, which had its seat at Delhi. The Patan dynasty lasted till 1525, and, during its continuance, Hindoostan suffered from the successive devastations of Jenghiz-khan and Timour. Baber, a descendant of Timour, in 1526, established the Mogul dynasty; of which, after himself, Akbar, Jehangire, Shah Jehan, and Aurengzebe, were the most celebrated sovereigns. In the time of Aurengzebe, the Mogul dominion had reached its culminating point, and in his reign the Mahometan conquest of the Deccan was achieved; but his rule was disturbed by the rise of the Mahratta power under Sevajee, and after the death of his successor Shah Allum, in 1713, the Mogul sovereignty rapidly waned into decrepitude. The Nizam, and other viceroys of the empire, then founded for themselves independent kingdoms in different parts of India, which were soon afterwards devastated by the incursions of Nadir Shah, and a fresh invasion of Afghans. Meanwhile that the foregoing dynasties ruled in Hindoostan, S. India was long the seat of several independent Hindoo sovereignties; the principal of which were Bejapoor and Bijnagur, but which were successively conquered by the Mahometans. Shortly after the fall of the Bhamenee empire of the Deccan, and 27 years before the foundation of the Mogul empire by Baber, the Portuguese under Vasco de Gama, in 1498, arrived at Calicut, which was then governed by a prince named the Zamorin. Within a short period they had possessed themselves of Goa, Diu, and other places, on the W. side of India; the trade of which coast was for a period wholly under their control. They were followed by the Dutch, who, however, nearly confined themselves to trading with India, and never made any important settlement on its soil. In the 18th century, the French found means to establish colonies, chiefly on the E. side of India; but before the termination of that century, their progress toward domination in India was checked; and, early in the present century, their influence over Indian polities and native sovereignties, was thoroughly destroyed by the British; the rise of whose power will be hereafter described in the article INDIA (BRITISH.)—(Von Orlich; Jacquemont; Hamilton, *Hindoostan and E. India Gaz.*; Conder, *Modern Traveller*; Bell; *N. British Review*; *Picture of India*; Crawfurd, *Asiat. Researches*; *Journals of the Royal Asiat. Soc.*, *and Asiat. Soc. of Bengal*; *Bombay and Madras Journals*; *Calcutta Review*, &c.)

HINDRINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3313 ac. P. 749.

HING, several places, China:—1, (*-Hao*), a maritime tn., prov. Fokien, on a bay in the channel of Fokien, 45 m. S.S.W. Foo-Choo; with a small port, and some coasting trade.—2, (*-Ngin*), a tn., prov. Quangtong, 175 m. N.E. Canton.—3, (*-Me*), a tn., prov. Quangsee, 50 m. S.S.W. Sin-Tchou.

HINGENE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 12 m. S.S.W. Antwerp, in a marshy district, on the Scheldt, near the confluence of the Rupel and Vliet, protected from inundation by embankments. It has three churches, a magnificent castle, manufactures of linen, soap, and cordage; oil and corn mills, several breweries, and a trade in linen, corn, flax, and hay. A good many of the inhabitants are connected with shipping. Pop. 3709.

HINGHAM.—1, A small, neat market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The TOWN, 14 m. W. by S. Norwich, is abundantly supplied with water; has a fine church, chiefly in the decorated English style, and a free grammar school. Area of par., 3649 ac Pop. 1698.—2, A small seaport and township, U. States, Massachusetts, S. side of Boston Bay, about 15 m. S.E. Boston. It has several churches, two academies, and about 80 vessels in the fisheries and coasting trade. Pop. 3564.

HINGUNGHAUT, a large trading tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, 50 m. S. Nagpoor; lat. 20° 37′ N.; lon. 78° 54′ E.

HINKSEY, two pars. Eng., Berks:—1, (*North*); 900 ac. Pop. 488 —2, (*South*); 550 ac. Pop. 300.

HINLIP, par. Eng. Worcester; 1054 ac. Pop. 126.

HINOJARES [anc. *Traximum*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. S.E. Jaen, at the foot of the sierra of same name. It has a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; manufactures of blue vitriol, a flour-mill, and a trade in unmanufactured esparto. Pop. 935.

HINOJOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 30 m. E.S.E. Huelva; with a church, a handsome townhouse, and prison; two schools, pitch ovens, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1061.

HINOJOSA, several places, Spain:—1, (*-del-Duque*), a tn. Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.N.W. Cordova. It has several clean, wide, and well-paved streets; one principal, and four smaller squares; a parish church, five chapels, two convents, two primary schools, an hospital, town and session houses, a prison, manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, soap, hats, white wax, earthenware, leather, and chocolate; and a trade in grain, vegetables, and manufactured goods. Pop. 7748.—2, (*-de-Duero*), a tn. Leon, prov. of, and 50 m. W. Salamanca, near l. bank Duero; with steep streets, two squares, a parish church, townhouse, school, prison, cemetery, and manufactures of serge and coarse cloth. Pop. 1526.—3, (*de-San-Vicente*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 38 m. W. by N. Toledo, near r. bank Alberche; with a church, townhouse, prison, school, and manufactures of silk fabrics. Esteemed wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1154.

HINOJOSOS (LOS), a vil. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 60 m. S.W. Cuenca. It consists of the two contiguous places of Hinojoso del Orden and Hinojoso del Marquesado; is poorly built, though the streets are level and well formed; has two churches, a courthouse, prison, and primary school; several flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2088.

HINSDALE, a vil. and township, U. States, New York, on the New York and Erie Railway, 287 m. W.S.W. Albany; with two churches, an academy, and several mills. P. 1937.

HINSTOCK, par. Eng. Salop; 3036 ac. Pop. 862.

HINTLESHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2828 ac. Pop. 584.

HINTON, 12 pars. Eng.:—1, (*Ampner*), Hants; 2349 ac. P. 384.—2, (*Blewett*), Somerset; 1102 ac. P. 322.—3, (*Broad*), Wilts; 3659 ac. P. 714.—4, (*Charterhouse*), Somerset; 2890 ac. P. 719.—5, (*Little*), Wilts; 1815 ac. P. 354.—6, (*Martell*), Dorset; 1534 ac. P. 324.—7, (*-on-the-Green*), Gloucester; 2259 ac. P. 192.—8, (*-in-the-Hedges*), Northampton; 2070 ac. P. 157.—9, (*Parva* or *Stanbridge*), Dorset; 439 ac. P. 55.—10, (*St. George*), Somerset; 1500 ac. P. 728.—11, (*St. Mary*), Dorset; 982 ac. P. 345.—12, (*Waldridge* or *Waldrist*), Berks; 2180 ac. P. 889.

HINTS, par. Eng. Stafford; 1849 ac. Pop. 218.

HINWEIL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 15 m. S.S.E. Zürich; with a parish church on a height, and forming a conspicuous object for a very great distance; manufactures of cotton goods, and cotton and silk mills. Near it are the Gyren baths, long known, and much frequented by the inhabitants of the district. Pop. 1568.

HINXHILL, par. Eng. Kent; 663 ac. Pop. 135.

HINXTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1503 ac. Pop. 465.

HINXWORTH, par. Eng. Hertford; 1440 ac. P. 347.

HIPPOLYTE-DU-FORT, ST., a tn. France, dep. Gard, finely situated at the foot of the Cevennes, near the sources of the Vidourle, 27 m. W.N.W Nismes. It is defended by some fortifications, and is well built; has a court of primary resort, manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, woollen stuffs, and glue; several extensive tanneries, a trade in silk and fruit, and four annual fairs. Pop. 4203.

HIPPOLYTE, St., a vil. Germany, Upper Alsace, 12 m. N. Colmar, on a hill of same name. It contains a parish church and an hospital. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop 2129.

HIRCHOVA, or Hirsova, a fortified tn., European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, r. bank Danube, 52 m. N. E. Silistria. It stands on a steep rock, at the bottom of which are the suburbs, inhabited by Wallachians and Greeks. Pop. 4000.

HIRNANT, par. Wales, Montgomery. P. 308.

HIRRLINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, near the Starzel, 15 m. W.S.W. Reutlingen; with a church, an old castle, now used as a townhouse; a small bathing establishment, and several mills. Pop. 1517.

HIRSCHAU, several places, Germany, particularly—1, A tn. Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 37 m. N.N.W. Ratisbon; with two churches, a castle, and an old monastery; manufactures of earthenware, and slate quarries. Jerome of Prague was arrested here in 1415, and carried off to Constance, where he was shortly afterwards burnt. Pop. 1406.—2, A vil. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, on the Nagold, 21 m. W. Stuttgart; with a church, the remains of an old monastery, manufactures of spoons and morocco leather, and a worsted, paper, and other mills. Pop. 610.

HIRSCHBERG, numerous places, Germany, particularly—1, A tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 26 m. S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, beautifully situated in a valley at the foot of a mountain, l. bank Bober. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls with three gates, and of three suburbs; is regularly built, has a court of law, several public offices, a Protestant church, with a cemetery, in which are some curious monuments; four R. Catholic churches, one of them a handsome Gothic structure; a gymnasium, industrial, and several other schools; a savings'-bank, arsenal, orphan, and ordinary hospital; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton goods, calico, porcelain, and refined sugar; worsted mills, bleachfields, and a considerable trade in linen, which here has its central entrepôt for the province. The environs of Hirschberg are beautiful, and furnish fine promenades. Pop. 10,093.——The circle is hilly throughout, and contains very little arable land, but rears a considerable number of cattle. Area, 174 geo. sq. m. Pop. 56,069.—2, A tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 10 m. N.E. Arnsberg; with a church, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 950.—3, A tn., principality Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, r. bank Saale, 9 m. E.S.E. Lobenstein; with a castle, situated on a height; a church, townhouse, manufactures of linen and cotton goods, hosiery, and leather, and several annual fairs. Pop. 1700.

HIRSCHBERG, or Doxey, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. N.W. Bunzlau, on a large lake, in a mountainous district. It has a court of justice, a castle, a handsome church, and manufactures of chintz and calico. An old ruined castle stands on an island in the lake. Pop. 1946.

HIRSCHFELDAU (Mittel, Nieder, and Ober), three nearly contiguous vils. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circle Sagan; with a R. Catholic church, a castle, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1551.

HIRSCHFELDE, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 26 m. S.E. Bautzen, l. bank Neisse; with a handsome church, bleachfield, and dye-works. Pop. 1773.

HIRSCHHORN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, on a hill-slope, above r. bank Neckar, at the confluence of the Finkenbach, 9 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg. It is finely situated, but poorly built; has a castle, a church, and several mills. Pop. 1694.

HIRSHOLM, or Hirschholm, a vil. Denmark, isl. Seeland, 14 m. N. Copenhagen; with new church, built on the site of a large and magnificent castle which had been erected by Christian VI., but, from a defect in its foundation, soon gave way, and was obliged to be taken down. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, and have some land trade. P. 500.

HIRSHOLMEN, a group of small isls. Denmark, in the Kattegat, off N.E. coast, Jutland, bail. Hjörring, 4 m. N.E. Frederickshavn, completely covered with large boulder stones, and having so thin a soil as to be uncultivable. The inhabitants live by catching seals and fish. The largest, Hirsholm, has a church, and a lofty lighthouse. Pop. 200.

HIRSON, a tn. France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. N.E. Vervins, on the Oise; with extensive manufactures of nails, lace, and earthenware. Near it are cotton mills. Pop. 3334.

HIRZEL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 12 m. S.S.E. Zürich, in one of the most beautiful districts of the canton. In 1443, a bloody battle was fought here between the Confederates and the Zürichers. Pop. 1175.

HISINGEN, an oval-shaped isl. Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Göta-Elf, S.W. coast of län Göteborg; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 15 m.; central breadth about 7 m. It forms the two districts of E. and W. Hisingen. Gottenburg was originally built upon it.

HISSAR.—1, A small Asiatic mountain state, Turkestan, N. from Budukshan and Koondooz, near the sources of the Oxus. Its cap., Hissar or Shadman, lies about 140 m. N.E. Balkh, about lat. 38° 20′ N.; lon. 68° 30′ E. The territory is traversed N. to S. by a mountain range Kohitan, 4000 ft. high; it is well watered, and yields rice and rock salt. It is governed by an Usbek chief, and the people use a peculiar kind of saddle.—(Ritter.)—2, A ruined tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 105 m. W.N.W. Delhi. The ruins cover a large extent of ground; in the centre are the remains of a palace having very extensive subterranean apartments. There are also several large tanks and wells.

HISTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2300 ac. P. 1011.

HIT, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, r. bank Euphrates, pash. of, and 115 m. N.W. Bagdad. It contains about 1500 houses, built all round an elongated hill rising from, and parallel to the river. The houses are chiefly of clay, one or two stories high, flat-roofed, and many of them covered or repaired on the top with bitumen; the streets are narrow, dirty, and frequently steep, rising one above the other along the side of the hill, with a dusty, black appearance, owing to the smoke from the constantly boiling bitumen; the preparation of which is one of the chief employments of the place. The hill and town are inclosed by a high mud wall, with semicircular towers, but no ditch. One graceful minaret appears amid this mass of brown clay; and some respectable specimens of Arabesque architecture are displayed in some of the saints' tombs, a little way outside the town. Besides the preparation of bitumen, that of wool, and boat-building, burning lime, and making salt, are carried on.—(Chesney.)

HITA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 12 m. from Guadalajara. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill crowned by an old castle; has two parish churches, a townhouse, convent, primary school, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, cattle, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 987.

HITCHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 1370 ac. P. 236.—2, Suffolk; 4117 ac. Pop. 1037.

HITCHENDEN, or Hughenden, par. Eng. Bucks; 5751 ac. Pop. 1541.

HITCHIN, a market tn. and par. England, co. Hertford. The town, 13 m. N.W. Hertford, is irregularly laid out, but the houses are, in general, well built, and the streets spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. It has a handsome parish church, recently restored, and a new church built in 1865; several places of worship for Dissenters, a free grammar-school, Lancasterian, endowed, infant, and national schools; some benevolent bequests, apprenticeship funds, a dispensary, and a number of almshouses. Its principal trade is in corn, malt, and flour. There are several breweries, some of which are upon a large scale, and a silk-mill. Many females are employed in straw-plaiting. Market-day, Tuesday. Hitchin was a place of some importance in the reign of Alfred, and formerly comprised in the Mercian territory. Area of par., 6457 ac. Pop. tn., 6330; par. 7677.

HITTEREN, an isl. Norway, off the coast of S. Trondhjem; greatest length, E.S.E. to W.S.W., 30 m.; mean breadth about 12 m. A good many cattle are reared upon it, and an active fishery is carried on on its coasts. Pop., including several adjoining islets, 3685.

HITTERÖE, an isl. off S. coast, Norway, prov. Christiansand, bail. of, and nearly opposite Mandal. It has a parish church, and a fertile soil. Pop. 1158.

HITTISLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 1155 ac. P. 185.

HITTORF, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circle Solingen, on the Rhine; with manufactures of tobacco, and a large trade in corn, coal, and wood, which is here cut up in large quantities and exported. Pop. 1428.

HITTYIAS, a vil. Hungary, co. Temesvar, 6 m. from Kiszeto; with a Greek church. Pop. 1120.

HITZKIRCH, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. and 12 m. N. Luzern, near the N. extremity of lake Baldegg; with a parish church, and the buildings of a commandery of the Teutonic

order, which make a very conspicuous appearance. Much fruit, and some wine, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 565.

HIVAOA, an isl., S. Pacific, the largest of the S.W. group of the Marquesas; lat. (N. point) 9° 34′ S.; lon. 139° 4′ W. (R.); 22 m. long E. to W.; about 10 m. greatest breadth. Mountainous, and bearing indications of volcanic eruptions. Pop. about 6500.

HJARNÖE, an isl. Denmark, off E. coast Jutland, bail. Weile, at the entrance of the bay, and 8 m. E. by S. the tn. of Horsens. It forms a parish of same name, and has in the deep strait, which separates it from the mainland, a winter haven of the first class. Area, 4 geo. sq. m. Pop. 170.

HJELMAR, HIELMAR, or JELMAR, a lake, Sweden, bordering on, and partly belonging to each of the three läns Örebro, Nyköping, and Westerås; greatest length, E. to W., about 40 m.; greatest breadth about 15 m. It receives the Svart, at its W. extremity, near Örebro, and discharges itself, at its E. extremity, by the Thorshälla, into Lake Mälar. It also communicates with this lake by the canal of Hjelmar, which proceeds from its N. shore, and is carried to the Arboga.

HJERTING, a vil. Denmark, Jutland, E. shore of Hjerting-Reveer. It carries on an active seal fishery, and, though it has no proper harbour, the roads are well sheltered, have good anchorage, and form a kind of winter haven of the fourth class, with from 10 to 15 ft. water. A considerable export, particularly of oil and tallow, takes place here. Pop. 400.

HJÖRRING, a tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of same name, 29 m. N. by E. Aalborg. It is an old place, has frequently suffered from fire, and is now improving in condition. It has an iron foundry, but its inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists; a few are engaged in shipping. Pop. 2807. Area of bail., the most N. in Jutland, 820 geo. sq. m. Pop. 67,800.

HJORTÖE, a small isl. Denmark, S. of isl. Funen. The inhabitants live by fishing and agriculture.

H'LASSA, cap. TIBET. *See* LASSA.

HLBOKE-FELSÖ, or HORNYO, a vil. Hungary, co. Trentschin. It is a straggling place, in a mountainous district, and has a R. Catholic church. Inhabitants, Slowacks. Pop. 2598.

HLINSKO, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. S.S.E. Chrudim, traversed by the Chrudimka. It has a large modern church, a townhouse, and a superior school; manufactures of linen and earthenware, tileworks, several saw, and other mills. Pop. 3264.

HO-KIEN, a tn. China, prov. Chihle, in a plain between the Tae-ho and the Hou to-ho. 102 m. S.S.W. Pekin. It is one of the largest towns in the province, and is surrounded by lofty walls; but the houses, in general, have no great appearance. It has a kind of college.

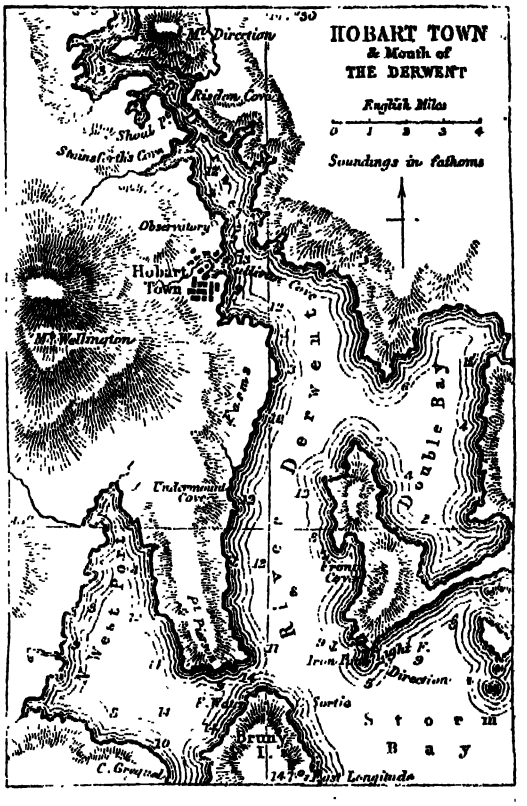
HOAI-Ho, a river, China, formed by the numerous streams which rise in prov. Honan, flow S.E. and E.S.E., and unite in prov. Ngan-hoei. Thence the stream flows E.N.E. to prov. Kiang-soo, where it falls into lake Hong-tse. Total course about 400 m.

HOANG-Ho, or YELLOW RIVER, a large river, China, the sources of which are in mountains in the Koko-Nor territory, N. from Tibet, about lat. 34° 30′ N., and lon. 97° 30′ E. Its course is exceedingly devious. After flowing in all directions, excepting towards the S., through a winding course of several hundred miles, it proceeds nearly due N. to about lat. 41°; then E. for nearly 200 m., when it suddenly bends round, and flows directly S. for about other 200 m.; then turns abruptly E., and finally discharges itself into the Yellow Sea, in lat. 34° N., long. 119° 30′ E.; after a course of about 2280 geo. m., although the distance, in a direct line, from its source to its mouth, is only 1150 geo. m. It is a turbid, furious, and impracticable stream, and is but little used by the Chinese for navigation. From its frequent floods, the cities on its banks —including Lanchoo, Poo, and Kaifong—are in constant danger of being submerged; to prevent which, and other damage, great expense is incurred in maintaining artificial embankments. In its progress, the Hoang-Ho receives fewer tributaries than any other large river in the world, except the Nile. The principal are—the Hoei-ho and Lo-ho, in prov. Shense; the Fuen-ho, in Shansee; and the waters of the lake Hong-tse, in Kiangsoo, about 60 m. above its outlet, where it is crossed by the Imperial Canal. It derives its name from the vast quantities of yellow mud held in a state of solution by its waters.

HOATH, par. Eng. Kent; 898 ac. Pop. 359.

HOATHLY, two pars. England, co. Sussex:—1, (*East*), 2000 ac. Pop. 667.—2, (*West*); 483 ac. Pop. 1068.

HOBART TOWN, or HOBARTON, cap. of Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, S.E. side of the island, r. bank Derwent; lat. 42° 54′ S.; lon. 147° 28′ E.; occupying a commanding and extremely picturesque position, at the head of a sheltered bight, called Sullivan's Cove, about 20 m. from the sea. It



covers from 1 to 1½ sq. m. of gently rising ground, backed by an amphitheatre of lofty and well-wooded hills. The streets cross each other at right angles, are airy, pretty wide, and some of them macadamized; those, however, that are not are much cut-up by the constant transit of carts and cattle. The principal streets are lined with excellent houses and handsome shops. The more modern buildings are chiefly of brick, or a dark-coloured freestone; the older principally of wood. The public edifices are numerous, and some of them handsome; particularly the churches, of which five belong to the Church of England. There are, besides the Presbyterian churches, various chapels and meeting-houses belonging to different denominations, a R. Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. The other more remarkable public buildings are—the government-house, female house of correction or factory, the military and prisoners' barracks, custom-house, commissariat stores, police-office, colonial hospital, &c. The manufactories comprise breweries, tanneries, foundries, timber-mills, flour-mills, coach-building, cabinet-making, and ship-building; the last now become an extensive occupation. The harbour is excellent, and well adapted for trade. The tide is irregular; rising at times 7 ft. or 8 ft., but usually only 4 ft. or 5 ft. Along the water's edge is a spacious wharf, at which vessels of the largest burden may lade or unlade. On either bank of the Derwent, both above and below the town, are numerous beautiful villas and agricultural farms. Hobart Town was founded in 1804. Pop. 19,449.

HOBKIRK, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 11 m. by 8 m. P. 750.

HOBOKEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 4 m. S. Antwerp, r. bank Scheldt, with manufactories of chicory, three breweries, a flour and a malt mill. Pop. 2488.

HOBRO, a tn. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 16 m. N.N.W. Randers, at the W. extremity of the Mariager-fiord.

It has a church, a townhouse, and a winter-haven, of the fifth class, with 7 ft. water. Pop. (agricultural), 1909.

HOBY, par. Eng. Leicester; 1060 ac. P. 405.

HOCH-WESELY, or WESELY, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 7 m. N.W. Bidschow, in a valley, l. bank Cydlina, with a castle, church, townhouse, school, court of justice, and a trade in linen, yarn, and cattle. Pop. 992.

HOCHBERG, a vil. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, dist. Würzburg, with a R. Catholic parish church and a school. Pop. 1148.

HOCHFELDEN, a vil. France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 13 m. N.W. Strasburg, with madder and plaster-mills. P. 2558.

HOCHHEIM, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on a gentle slope fronting the S., and descending gradually to r. bank Main, on the Taunus Railway, 4 m. E.N.E. Mainz. It has a parish church, and a deanery, now a summer residence of the Duke of Nassau, and is famous for its wine; the best of which is grown in vineyards, through which the railway passes, immediately S. of the church. From this wine, called in Germany *Hockheimer*, is derived the English name *Hock*, applied indiscriminately to the wines of the Rhine, Main, &c. Pop. 2270.

HOCHKIRCH, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 6 m. E.S.E. Bautzen, with a church and school. It is memorable as the spot where, in 1758, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, were surprised during the night by the Austrians, under Marshal Daun, and lost 100 cannon and 9000 prisoners. Marshal Keith, a Scotchman, and one of Frederick's best generals, was killed, and is buried in the church, where a monument has been erected to him. Pop. 477.

HOCHSPEIER, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Kaiserlantern, with a parish church, and a trade in wood. P. 1332.

HÖCHST, two places, Hesse-Darmstadt: — 1, A vil., prov. Starkenburg, l. bank Mümling, 20 m. E.S.E. Darmstadt, with a church, courthouse, tile-works, and several mills. Pop. 1320.—2, A vil. Oberhessen, circle Friedberg, on the Nidder, with a Protestant church, and a castle, with a small picture-gallery, a cabinet of coins, and library of nearly 50,000 volumes. Pop 539.

HÖCHST, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Main, 14 m. E.N.E Wiesbaden, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, some shipping, and trade. Pop. tn. 2885.

HOCHSTADT, several places, Germany:—1, A market tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 5 m. N.W. Hanau. It is walled, flanked with towers, and has tile-works and a trade in wine. Pop. 793.—2, (*Ober* and *Nieder*), Two nearly contiguous vils. Bavaria, Palatinate. They contain a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a courthouse. Pop. 1757.

HOCHSTADT, or WISOWKA, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 29 m. N.E. Bunzlau, built almost entirely of wood, with a parish church, townhouse, and school; flax, and other mills, and a trade in yarn. Pop. 1604.

HÖCHSTADT, several places, Bavaria, particularly:—1, A tn. circle Upper Franconia, l. bank Aisch, here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. N.N.W. Nürnberg, with two churches, a castle, and hospital; potash works, saw, and other mills. Pop. 1713.—2, A tn., circle Swabia, l. bank Danube, 23 m N.W. Augsburg, with a court of justice, castle, two churches, a Capuchin *hospitium*, hospital; and a trade in corn and cattle. Several great battles have been fought near it. The most memorable is that of Blenheim, in 1704; when the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria, were signally defeated by Marlborough and Prince Eugene, with a loss of 40,000 men, 120 pieces of cannon, and 300 standards. Pop. 2460.

HÖCHSTETTEN (GROSS), a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 10 m. S.E. Bern, well built, with a handsome parish church. Pop. 4799.

HOCKENDORF, a vil. Saxony, circle of, and 15 m. N.N.E. Dresden, with manufactures of linen, saw, oil, and flour mills, some trade, and a silver mine. Pop. 780.

HOCKENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Heidelberg, with two churches, and numerous breweries. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in cutting turf, in which there is a considerable trade. Pop. 2555.

HOCKERING, par. Eng Norfolk; 1931 ac. Pop. 420.

HOCKERTON, par. Eng. Nottingham; 1373 ac. P. 114.

HOCKHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 3406 ac. Pop. 690.

HOCKHOCKING, a river, U. States, Ohio, which, after a S.E. course of 80 m., falls into the Ohio, at Troy, 25 m. below Marietta. It is navigable for boats 70 m., and affords good water-power.

HOCKLEY, par. Eng. Essex; 4614 ac. Pop. 886.

HOCKLIFFE, par. Eng. Bedford; 1021 ac. Pop. 439.

HOCKWOLD-CUM-WILTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 7478 ac Pop. 1067.

HOCKWORTHY, par. Eng. Devon; 2526 ac. P. 382.

HODDAM, par. Scot. Dumfries; 5 m. by 3½ m. P. 1797.

HODDESDON, a market tn. England, co. of, and 4½ m. S.E. Hertford, consisting principally of two long streets, well lighted. It has a small townhall and police station, with a clock-tower; a commodious and neat church, Independent chapel, Friends' meeting-house, a national and British school, a practical school of agriculture, and an extensive brewery. The ancient inns of Hoddesdon are alluded to by Prior and Izaak Walton. Pop. 1854.

HODEIDA, or HODEIDA, a seaport tn. Arabia, on the Red Sea, 100 m. N. Mocha. It is of considerable size, has a fine appearance, from its numerous and conspicuous domes, minarets, and mosques; houses generally well built; market well supplied with articles of comfort and luxury.

HODGESTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 709 ac. P. 78.

HODIMONT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 18 m. E. Liége, on the Vesdre, so near Verviers as to be properly only one of its suburbs. It has extensive manufactures of woollens and acids, a foundry, a brewery, a cotton, a fulling, and numerous worsted mills. Pop. 3521.

HODNET, par. Eng. Salop; 16,399 ac. P. 2057.

HODONY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, Banat, co. Temesvar, about 4 m. from Kis-Betskerek, with a Greek church. Pop. 1369.

HODSAK, or ODSAK, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, in a beautiful valley, 14 m. from Zombor, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 3110.

HOE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1400 ac. Pop. 223.

HOEDIC, an isl. France, dep. Morbihan, opposite the mouth of the Vilaine. It has no proper harbour, but is defended by a small fort. Some corn is grown upon it. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. Pop. 250.

HOEI, numerous cities and tns., Chinese empire, including:—1, (*Hoei-Ngan*), prov. Kiangsoo, 100 m. N.N.E. Nankin, on the Imperial Canal, and near r. bank Hoang-Ho. It is surrounded by a triple wall, and is a place of great bustle and activity.—2, (*Hoei-King-Tching*), Chinese Turkestan, 15 m. N.E. Ili, with a garrison of 1900 men.—3, (*Hoei-Tchou*), prov. Quangtong, on an affluent of the Canton river, 75 m. E. Canton. It is well built, and has some fine edifices, with a bridge of 40 arches across the river. Articles of shell are manufactured, and there is an active trade.—4, (*Hoei-Tong*), prov. Quangtong, E. coast isl. Hainan, 50 m. S. Kiungchau-fu. It has extensive but thinly inhabited suburbs. The walls of the town are high, the streets paved, and narrow; and the houses built of red brick. Pop. about 44,000.

HOEI-Ho, a river, China, provs. Kansoo and Shense, forming the principal affluent of Hoang-Ho or Yellow River; which it enters in lat. 34° 45′ N., 75 m. E.N.E. Si-Ngan.

HOEKSCHE-WAARD (DE), an isl. Holland, prov. S. Holland; bounded, N. by the Old Maas, E. by the Dortsche-kil, S. by Hollands-diep, and W. by the Spui. It includes sixteen parishes, is fertile, and has a pop. of 22,000.

HOELLALIOE, a vil. Indian Archipelago, S. coast isl. Ceram; with a school, and 400 inhabitants, all Christians.

HOEN-Ho, a river, China, prov. Chihle, which joins the Peiho, at Tien-Sing, 70 m. S.E. Pekin, after a S.E. course of about 300 m. Principal tributaries, the Tae-Ho and Houto-Ho.

HOEVLAKEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. S.W. Harderwijk; with a court of justice, a church, and school. Pop. 742.

HOEYLAERT, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Yssche, near the forest of Soignes, 7 m. S.E. Brussels. It has a brewery, a flour-mill, a limestone quarry, and lime-kilns; but the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, or in hewing wood in the forest. Pop. 2181.

HOEYTIÆINEN, a lake, Russian Finland, near the centre of circle Kuopio; greatest length, N. to S., 30 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. It communicates, at the S.W., with lake Wiuijarvi.

HOF.—1, A tn. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Saale, and on the Saxon and Bavarian Railway, 28 m. N. N. E. Baireuth. It is a regularly built, clean town; has a court of law and several public offices, four Protestant churches, a gymnasium, Latin, agricultural, and industrial schools; a poorhouse, hospital, and orphan asylum; manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth; several breweries and mills, and a general trade. Marble is quarried, and ironstone mined in the vicinity. P. 13,146. Area of dist., 84 geo. sq. m. P. 14,442.—2, A market tn. Lower Austria, circle Manhartsberg, on the Leitha hills, above the Leitha. The inhabitants live chiefly by agriculture, and have a little transit trade. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Sharfenegg. Pop. 1285.—3, (or *Dworec*), A tn. Moravia, circle of, and 30 m., N.E. Olmütz, with a church, and a trade in linen. Pop. 2457.

HOFFENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, 21 m. S.S.E. Manheim, with a church. Pop. 1494.

HÖFFLEIN, or HÖFFLEIN-BEI-BRUCK, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Bruck. It is poorly built, and contains a parish church. Pop. 1110.

HOFGEISMAR, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle of same name, in the valley of the Esche, 14 m. N.W. Cassel, on the railway thence to Hanover. It is walled, has four gates, two parish churches, and handsome barracks; sugar-works, and a paper-mill. Near it are chalybeate thermal springs, with a bathing establishment, but not much frequented. Pop. tn., 3503; circle, 38,869.

HOFHEIM, several places, Germany:—1, A tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, on the Aurach, 39 m. N.E. Würzburg, with a church, potash works, a gypsum quarry, and two mills. Pop. 850.—2, A vil. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, near the Rhine, 16 m. S.W. Darmstadt, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in tobacco, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1270.—3, A vil. Nassau, on the Guldenbach, 10 m. N.E. Mainz. It is walled, has a church, and an iron, and several other mills. Near it, on a wooded height, is a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1471.

HÖFLEIN (GROSS), or NAGY HÖFLEIN, a market tn. Hungary, co. of, and 10 m. N.W. Ödenburg, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1321.

HOFSTADE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dendre, 18 m. E. Ghent. It has extensive manufactures of linen and yarn, a hemp, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 1910.

HOFTEREN, an isl. Norway, off the coast of S. Bergenhuus, 20 m. S.S.W. Bergen; length, N. to S., 12 m.; mean breadth, about 4 m.

HOFVA, a vil. Sweden, län Skaraborg, 18 m. N.E. Mariestad, in the forest of Tived; with a market, and some trade.

HOFWYL, a vil. Switzerland. *See* HOFWEIL.

HOG ISLAND.—1, An isl. Flores Sea, off S. extremity of isl. Celebes; lat. 6° 10′ S.; lon. 120° 22′ E. (R.)—2, An isl. N.W. coast Sumatra; lat. (N. point) 2° 50′ N.; lon. 95° 40′ E.; 40 m. to 50 m. long, and 9 m. to 12 m. broad; high, hilly, and covered with trees, and may be seen 30 m. off.—3, An islet group, Bay of Honduras; lat. (N.E. one) 15° 59′ N.; lon. 86° 28′ W. (R.)—4, A group of islets, off S.W. coast Ireland, co. Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare river, 3 m. W. Lambhead.—*Hoyhead*, a headland, forming the N. W. entrance of same river.

HÖGANÄS, a vil. Sweden, län Malmö, near the N.E. entrance of the Sound, 37 m. N. Copenhagen. It depends chiefly on the coal-mines, which are worked to some extent in its vicinity; but has also glass-works, manufactures of firebricks, and a fishery.

HOGE, a small isl. Prussia, off W. coast Schleswig, bail. and 16 m. W.S.W. Bredstedt. The inhabitants, about 480, rear some cattle, but are chiefly sailors and fishermen.

HOGGESTON, or HOGSTON, par. Eng. Bucks; 1526 ac. Pop. 220.

HOGLAND, an isl. Russia, Gulf of Finland, about 24 m. off the coast; lat. 60° 6′ 18″ N.; lon. 26° 58′ 30″ E. (R.); greatest length, about 6 m., and breadth about 1 m.; steep and rocky surface, with a few intervening spots laid out in gardens and pasture. The inhabitants, about 350, are chiefly fishermen and pilots. A number of dangerous shoals surround the island, and two lights have been erected upon it.

HOGNASTON, par. Eng. Derby; 1384 ac. Pop. 299.

HOGOLEU ISLANDS, a group, Caroline Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, about lat. 7° 20′ N.; lon. 151° 50′ E. The largest is about 10 m. in circumference. The natives are treacherous, and affect a friendly disposition only to deceive.

HOGSHAW, par. Eng. Bucks; 1030 ac. Pop. 50.

HOGSTHORPE, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3325 ac. P 832.

HOGUE (CAPE LA). *See* HAGUE (CAPE LA).

HÖGYESZ, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 17 m. N.N.W. Tolna, with a R. Catholic church, a castle, and a trade in tobacco, wine, and fruit. Pop. 3070.

HOHENAU, or HOCHENAU, a market tn. Lower Austria, near l. bank March, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 12 m. S.E. Feldsberg, with a church, and a celebrated breeding stud belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. Pop. 800.

HOHENBRUCK, or TRZEBOCHOWICE, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 8 m. E. Königgrätz, on both sides the Diedina, here crossed by a covered wooden bridge. It has two churches, townhouse, hospital, and school; tile-works, and a saw, and other mills. Pop. 2231.

HOHENELBE, or HOCHELBE [Latin, *Albipolis*], a tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, on both sides the Elbe, here crossed by three covered bridges, at the point where the river leaves the narrow valley of the Hochgebirge, and enters that of the Vorgebirge, 18 m. N.E. Gitschin. It has an ancient deanery church, with a massive tower; a castle, now used as a courthouse; a school, two hospitals, a printfield, and manufactures of cotton and paper. Pop. 2800.

HOHENEMS, a market tn. Tyrol, Vorarlberg, at the foot of a hill of same name, crowned by the ruins of an old castle, not far from the Rhine, 10 m. S. Bregenz, with a castle, church, and manufactures of ribbons; tile-works, a worsted-mill, and a much-frequented sulphur bath. P. 2346.

HOHENFURT, or WYSSEBROD [Latin, *Altovadum*], a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 25 m. S. Budweis, r. bank Moldau, at its junction with the Dirnau. It has a church, townhouse, and Cistertian abbey; a bleachfield, and several smithies and mills. Pop. 1042.

HOHENHAMELN, a vil. Hanover, landrostei, and 9 m. N.N.E. Hildesheim, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1031.

HOHENHASLACH, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, on a hill, 18 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart, with a church. Good wine is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1348

HOHENLEUBEN, a market tn. Reuss-Schleiz, on the Leube, 15 m. N.W. of Schleiz; with a castle, church, and school; manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton goods; dyeworks, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2200.

HOHENLINDEN, a vil. Upper Bavaria, 20 m. E. Munich; memorable as the scene of the battle in which the Austrians, under Archduke John, were signally defeated by the French, under Moreau. This battle forms the subject of a fine lyric by Campbell.

HOHENLOHE, a principality, Germany, now mediatized, and, with exception of a small part in Bavaria, included in the circle of Jaxt in Würtemberg. The princes of Hohenlohe derive their descent from Everhard of Franconia, brother of Conrad, first king of Germany; and their name from an old castle, the ruins of which still exist, near the village of Hohlach, about 4 m. S.W. Uffenheim. The first prince, Crato, lived in the 9th century.

HOHENMAUTH, or WYSOKE MEYTO, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 15 m. E. Chrudim, on the Lanczna, and a station on the railway from Prague to Olmütz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by dilapidated walls, flanked with towers, and of three suburbs; contains a large square, two churches, one of them a large and handsome structure; a townhouse and barrack; and has several mills, a trade in cattle, a weekly market, and six annual fairs. Pop. 4623.

HOHENSTADT [Moravian, *Habrzeh*], a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 26 m. N.W. Olmütz, on the Zasawa, and the railway to Olmütz; with a castle, which once belonged to the Templars; a church, school, and hospital. Pop. 1494.

HOHENSTAUFEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Danube, 27 m. N.N.W. Ulm. It is overhung by a conical height, crowned by the ruins of an old castle, the cradle of the family of Hohenstaufen, from which several of the emperors of Germany were descended; and contains a very ancient church, with a portrait of the Emperor Barbarossa. Pop. 1106.

HOHENSTEIN, or HOHNSTEIN, two tns. Saxony:—1, Circle of, and 10 m. N.E. Zwickau, on the slope of a lofty hill. It contains a handsome church, and a poorhouse; and has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, flannel, and hosiery; dye-works, tile-works, spinning-mills, a chalybeate spring, and three annual fairs. Pop. 5400.—2, Circle of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Dresden, cap. bail. of same name, on the Polenz; with the remains of an old castle, a court of justice, and manufactures of linen. Pop. tn. 994; bail. 27,295.

HOHENSTEIN, or OLSTYNEK, a tn Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 78 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Amelang; with a court of justice, a castle, church, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1270.

HOHENTHINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Danube, 40 m. S.W. Ulm, with a R. Catholic church. In 1799, it was more than once taken by the French and burned. P. 410.

HOHENWESTEDT, a vil. Prussia, Holstein, bail. of, and 15 m. S.S.W. Rendsburg; an ancient place, and at one time of considerable importance. It has a church, manufactures of linen, and an annual fair. Pop. 1169.

HOHENZOLLERN, a territory, once forming two principalities in the S.W. of Germany, and consisting of a long, comparatively narrow and very irregular tract; bounded N.E. and W. by Würtemberg, and S. and partly W. by Baden. The two principalities, named Hohenzollern Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, were formerly independent states, and were members of the German Confederation; but in 1849 they were made over to Prussia. In their independent state they were constituted as follows:—

I. *Hohenzollern-Hechingen*, the more N. of the two; area 90 geo. sq. m.; is almost wholly situated between the Hernberg and the Rough Alp, and has a very rugged, and even mountainous surface—several of the summits exceeding the height of 2660 feet. Between the hills, a number of small valleys intervene, and are drained by small affluents of the Neckar; but the climate is generally severe, and the soil by no means fertile. Where practicable, however, it is well cultivated; and where the plough cannot be used, there is much excellent pasture-land, on which great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals are of little value, and are chiefly confined to building-stone, limestone, and potters'-clay. Manufactures are not much advanced; but some woollens are made, and a good deal of worsted and cotton is spun. Hohenzollern-Hechingen when independent was a constitutional monarchy. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, it had a vote in the *plenum*, and shared a vote in the minor diet with Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Liechtenstein, Waldeck, Reuss, Lippe-Detmold, and Lippe-Schaumburg. Its contingent to the Confederation was 145 men. Chief tn. Hechingen; besides which, there are several small villages.

II. *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen*, the more S. and larger of the two; area, 266 geo. sq. m.; is situated partly on the Rough Alp, and partly in the valley of the Danube, which crosses it W. to E., and within it receives the Lauchart, and other small affluents. A small portion in the N. is drained by affluents of the Neckar; and hence part of the great watershed which divides Europe into two great basins is formed in this principality. The surface is, in general, very mountainous, and is intersected by only a few narrow valleys. The best part of it is in the S., on the r. bank of the Danube; elsewhere, the climate is severe, and the soil of a stony and ungrateful nature. Agriculture, however, forms the principal employment; and, being conducted with considerable skill and industry, grain is produced sufficient, in ordinary years, to meet the home consumption. The minerals include bog iron-ore, bituminous coal, gypsum, limestone, rock-salt, and fullers'-earth. A considerable part of the higher ground is covered by wood, chiefly pine. Manufactures have not made much progress; but there are several iron works, and numerous oil, saw, and other mills; breweries and distilleries. As a member of the Germanic Confederation, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen had a vote in the *plenum*; and took the lead of several other small principalities in sharing the sixteenth vote in the minor diet. The chief town is Sigmaringen; besides which, there are several other small towns and villages. The combined population of the two Hohenzollerns in 1864 was 64,958. *See Supplement.*

HÖHR, a vil. Prussia, duchy Nassau, bail. Montabaur; with manufactures of water-jugs, plates, and numerous other articles in earthenware; more especially bottles for Seltzer water. Pop. 1171.

HÖHSCHEID-WITH-MERSCHEID, a township, Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. E. Düsseldorf, circle Solingen; with extensive lead-works, and numerous forges, which are employed chiefly in supplying the Solingen factories. Pop. 11,395.

HOHWACHT, a vil. Prussia, N.E. coast Holstein; with a harbour and fine roadstead, the latter having 15 ft. to 20 ft. water. Exports—grain; imports—coals from England and timber from Sweden. Numerous horses, sent from the Danish islands to the Holstein markets, are landed here.

HÖIER, originally HÖRNER, a vil. Prussia, Schleswig, bail. and 8 m. W.N.W. Tondern, on the Seiersbek, near where it falls into the mouth of the Widaue, or rather the Ruttebüller canal; in which it has a dock, with from 8 ft. to 9 ft. water. It has a church, a custom-house, and some shipping trade; but the chief employments are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Höier is protected by a strong outer embankment. P. 1000.

HOJA-JAHOTE-KA-GOTE, a vil. Beloochistan; lat. 26° 13′ N.; lon. 66° 55′ E. The place itself is insignificant, consisting only of about 40 huts, made of mats; but has attracted attention from its having been ascertained that there are rich lodes of copper in its vicinity. Ores of antimony, lead, and silver, are also reported to be abundant.

HOKIANGA, a broad river, New Zealand, in the N. isl., W. coast. It flows S.S.W., and enters the sea in lat. 35° 30′ S., 115 m. N.N.W. Auckland.

HOLABRUNN (OBER), or HOLLEILSDORF, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Göttersbach, in a valley, covered with vineyards. It has a square, adorned with a fountain and statue; a handsome church, infirmary, and poorhouse; and a considerable trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2688.

HOLAR [Danish, *Holum*], a tn. Iceland, on the N. of the island, near the Skager fiord. It is a very ancient place, and was once the see of a bishop, founded in the beginning of the 12th century. It still possesses its cathedral, and has a school and a printing-press.

HOLBEACH, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The TOWN, 37 m. S.S.E. Lincoln, in a low marshy district, about 5 m. from the sea, has a large and handsome church, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and an hospital for 15 poor persons. Market day, Thursday. Area of par., 35,220 ac. Pop. 4956.

HOLBECK, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W Riding), in the bor. of, and 1½ m. S.S.W. Leeds; with a handsome chapel, several Dissenting places of worship, extensive mills for spinning flax and thread, works for constructing steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery, and other important manufactories. Pop. 15,824.

HOLBEK, a seaport tn. Denmark, isl. Seeland, cap. bail., and on a fiord of same name, forming an arm of the Isefiord, 33 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. It contains a parish church, formerly belonging to a monastery; a school, and a town-house; and has a distillery and a harbour, which forms a good winter haven, of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing 9 ft. to 10 ft., and at which a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, is carried on. In early times, Holbek was one of the most important towns in the kingdom, and possessed a strong castle, demolished by the Swedes, in 1659. Pop. tn. 2300. Area of bail., 438 geo. sq. m. Pop. 73,200.

HOLBETON, par. Eng. Devon; 4748 ac. Pop. 1029.

HOLBROOK, par. Eng. Suffolk; 3153 ac. Pop. 857.

HOLCAR, or HOLKAR'S DOMINIONS. *See* INDORE.

HOLCOMBE, three pars. England:—1, Somerset; 780 ac. P. 464.—2, (*Burnell*), Devon; 1836 ac. Pop. 289.—3, (*Rogus*), Devon; 3024 ac. Pop. 759.

HOLCOT, par. Eng. Northampton; 1670 ac. P. 508.

HOLCUT, par. Eng. Bedford; 880 ac. Pop. 62.

HOLDENBY, par. Eng. Northampton; 1855 ac. P. 211.

HOLDENHURST, par. Eng. Hants; 7390 ac. P. 1330.

HOLDERNESS, a dist. England, co. York (E. Riding), occupying the S.E. projection of the co., which terminates at the mouth of the Humber. It is remarkable for its fertility, and possesses a soil suitable to every purpose, either of arable or stock husbandry.

HOLDFAST BAY, S. Australia, Gulf of St. Vincent, co. Adelaide, about 55 m. N. Cape Jervis. It is merely an open roadstead, exposed to the S.W. gales; which are by far

the most violent that blow on the coast of Australia. A tremendous sea runs into the anchorage during a S.W. storm.

HOLDGATE, par. Eng. Salop; 1896 ac. Pop. 211.

HOLESCHOWITZ, or HOLLESOWICE, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, l. bank Moldau, 2 m. from Prague; with a school, manufactures of calico, and a trade in wine. P. 1001.

HOLFORD, par. Eng. Somerset; 796 ac. Pop. 181.

HOLGUIN, a tn., isl. Cuba, dep. Oriental, 50 m. N.N.W. Santiago; lat. 20° 40′ N.; lon. 76° 10′ W.; the centre point of a sugar-growing district. Pop. 5203.

HOLICS, or HOLITSCH, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Neutra, l. bank March, 3 m. S.W. Szakoleza; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and a magnificent imperial palace; manufactures of stoneware, and a fine breeding stud. Pop. 5213.

HOLITZ, or NEU HOLITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 11 m. N.E. Chrudim. It is almost entirely built of wood; has a parish church, townhouse, and school. A battle was fought here, in 1758, between the Prussians and the Imperialists. Pop. (agricultural) 3424.

HOLKAR'S DOMINIONS. *See* INDORE.

HOLKHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 5973 ac. Pop. 683.

HOLLACOMBE, par. Eng. Devon; 1218 ac. Pop. 103.

HOLLAND (NEW). *See* AUSTRALIA.

HOLLAND, two pars. Eng. Essex:—1, (*Great*); 2083 ac. Pop. 508.—2, (*Little*); 916 ac. Pop. 86.

HOLLAND (PARTS OF), a dist. England, one of the three portions into which the co. Lincoln is divided. It occupies the S.E. part of the co. round the Wash, and consists almost entirely of low, marsh, and fen-land; the marsh being the portion nearest to the sea, and the fen that which lies more inland. It is principally included within what is called the Great Level of the Fens, being defended from the sea, and from the overflowing of the rivers, by immense embankments.

HOLLAND (KINGDOM OF), the name usually given, in this country, to the kingdom of the Netherlands. Though now, strictly speaking, only applied to the provinces of N. and S. Holland—(*see next article*)—this name was associated with that kingdom for four years (1806–1810), under the rule of Louis Bonaparte. The kingdom of Holland, during that time, included nearly all the territories composing the present kingdom of the Netherlands, together with part of Hanover and the duchy of Oldenburg *See* NETHERLANDS.

HOLLAND, the most important and interesting portion of the Low Countries, now included in the kingdom of the Netherlands, and divided into two provinces, N. and S. Holland. It lies between 51° 40′ and 53° 10′ N. lat., and 3° 36′ and 5° 30′ E. lon.; and is bounded, W. and N., by the German Ocean; E. by the Zuider Zee, provs. Utrecht and Gelderland; and S. by the Maas and its estuary—one branch of which, the Grevelinge, separates Holland from Zeeland. Its length, N. to S., is about 85 m., or 110 m., including the islands of Texel and Vlieland, N. of the Zuider Zee; and its breadth, at its S. limit, about 45 m., decreasing towards the N.; area, about 1954 sq. m., of which 1074 belong to S. Holland. The line of demarcation between the two provinces crosses the S. angle of the lake of Haarlem, and winds, in a very sinuous course, near the parallel of 52° 15′. N. Holland, the smaller, but more densely-peopled province, was formerly called W. Friesland, and is still so denominated in some public documents; though Friesland, properly so called, lies wholly on the E. side of Zuider Zee.

Holland is altogether a flat and depressed tract, sinking, N. and W., towards the German Ocean; consequently, N. Holland is lower than the S. province, and some portions of it—as Waterland, Kennemerland, and Purmerland—are, partially at least, below the level of the sea. A broad margin of downs or sandhills, often 180 ft. high, extending along the coast from the mouth of the Maas to the Helder, protects this low country from the waves of the sea, and checks the encroachments of the element to which it owes its origin. Where this natural embankment ceases, the work of man begins; and dykes, raised by the persevering toil of ages, along the remaining shores of the German Ocean, on the W., and those of the Zuider Zee, on the E., in a winding line of more than 100 m., save the green fields from the devastation threatened by the waters that roll above. The sand-hills of Holland are supposed to gain slowly in extent and stability by the gradual retirement of the sea; but they are liable to sudden and unaccountable changes. The Dutch, taught by experience, are ever on the watch to secure every spot as soon as it is raised above the waters by casual deposition. Holland was originally a series of banks of sand or mud, exposed to inundation from the Rhine, and other rivers, as well as from the sea; and thus exhibited a succession of slimy marshes and barren sands. But patient industry, by raising dams against the sea and rivers, has converted the waste into a smiling garden. These dams or dykes form the characteristic and most remarkable feature in the Dutch landscape; being generally about 30 ft., in some cases 60 ft., in height, and sometimes planted with rows of trees, between which run the canals and roads of the country. Wind-mills, the office of which is to pump the redundant water from the inclosed land or polder into the canal, are constant accompaniments of the dykes.

The rivers of Holland are:—In the N. province, the Vecht, Amstel, Zaan, Spaarne, Gein or Gaya, Gasp, Diem, and Korte-Diem or Slochter—most of these, however, are but side-canals from the Zuider Zee, or Rhine; in S. Holland, the Rhine, with its numerous branches; the Leck, Linge, Merwede, Ijssel, Gouwe, and Rotte. Several lakes still remain in N. Holland; as the Haarlem, Wyker, Naarder, Horster, Leg, Lange, and Uitgester lakes. In N. Holland 43 lakes have been drained—in S. Holland, 40; but it is said that the increase of peat-bog in the still-remaining morasses nearly keeps pace with the work of reclamation.

Two-thirds of the population are Protestants of various sects—the Calvinists and Mennonites (Anabaptists) predominating; the rest are R. Catholics and Jews, to the number of 25,000. Popular education is provided for by the Primary Instruction Law of 1857, under the regulations and inspection of the state. The University of Leyden maintains its long-established reputation, and boasts of a matchless museum of natural history. The hospitals as well as schools of Holland are well endowed; and 37,000 poor are maintained by public charity.

Holland is the most populous part of the kingdom; and, indeed, with respect to density of population and the development of industry of every kind, it is one of the most remarkable countries in the world. The entire population is (1870) 1,284,854, of which number 697,326 belong to the larger, that is, the S. province; and 587,528 to the N. province. The density of population is very great, being about 582 inhabitants to the English square mile over all; but this density of population, in a country of polders, closely interlaced with dykes, rivers, and canals, becomes intelligible, when it is considered that the small territory of N. Holland reckons, besides numerous goodly villages, 11 towns—namely, Alkmaar, Amsterdam, Edam, Enkhuizen, Haarlem, Hoorn, Medemblik, Monnickendam, Purmerend, Weesp, and Zaardam; while the S. province has 13—Brielle, Delft, Dordrecht (Dort), Gorinchem (Gorkum), Gouda, Leyden, Maassluis, Rotterdam, Schiedam, Schoonhoven, S'Gravenhage (the residence of the king), Vlaardingen, and Woerden.

HOLLAND-PREUSSICH, a tn., E. Prussia, gov. of, and 55 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circle of same name, on a height above the Weetzke. It has a court of justice, several public offices, a Protestant parish church, a chapel, old castle, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and bark, walk, and flour mills. Pop. 4000.——The CIRCLE is flat, and generally fertile. Area, 255 geo. sq. m. Pop. 35,400.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, the inner part of the estuary of the Waal, Holland. It separates provs. S. Holland and N. Brabant; and, flowing W. from the Biesbosch, for about 14 m., divides into the Haringvliet and the Volke-rak, which inclose the island of Over-flakke.

HOLLESCHAU, or HOLLESCHOW, a tn. Moravia, circle of, and 18 m. N. Hradisch, on the Russawa; with a deanery church, a fine castle, a townhouse, three chapels, a synagogue, and a trade, chiefly in the hands of the Jews, in wax, honey, hides, and wool. Pop. 5200.

HOLLFELD, a tn. Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, 12 m. E. Bamberg, with two churches, two chapels, an hospital, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1048.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, 118 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg; with five churches, five schools, and two printing-offices. Pop. 1896.

HOLLINGBOURN, par. Eng. Kent; 4860 ac. P. 1300.

HOLLINGSTEDT [formerly *Hyllingsteda*], a vil. Prussia, Schleswig, bail. Gottorp, l. bank Treene, here crossed by a long bridge, 12 m. W.S.W. Schleswig. It was, in early times, a place of considerable importance, and carried on a considerable trade with England. The spacious old warehouse [Stapelhaus] now forms the church. The W. part of the celebrated wall called Dannewerk, terminated on the Treene, near Hollingstedt.

HOLLINGTON, par. Eng. Sussex; 2470 ac. P. 579.

HOLLUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, S.W end of isl. Ameland, consisting of well and regularly built one-story houses. It has a Calvinistic church, two Baptist meeting-houses, a school, and a large store for stranded goods. Pop. (fishermen and seamen), 1075.

HOLLYM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 3740 ac. P. 516.

HOLLYMOUNT, a tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, 14½ m. S. by E. Castlebar; with a handsome parish church, several schools, a dispensary, market-house, and police barrack. Pop. (agricultural), 431.

HOLLYWOOD, a tn. and par. Ireland, co. Down. The TOWN, agreeably situated on the E. shore of Belfast Lough, 5 m. N E. Belfast, has an ancient church, with a handsome spire; two Dissenting meeting-houses, and several schools. It is a constabulary police, and a coast-guard station. Pop. 2437. Area of par., 8064 ac. Pop. 5794.

HOLLYWOOD, two pars. Irel.:—1, Wicklow; 18,384 ac. Pop. 2021.—2, Dublin; 3998 ac. Pop. 835.

HOLM-LACY, par. Eng. Hereford; 3192 ac. Pop. 322.

HOLME, par. Scotland, Orkney; 9 m. by 4 m. P. 749.

HOLME, nine pars. England:—1, Nottingham; 1330 ac. P. 144.—2, (*Cultram*), Cumberland; 38,962 ac. P. 3212.—3, (*East*), Dorset; 1200 ac. P. 61.—4, (*Hale*), Norfolk; 2601 ac. P. 524.—5, (*-next-Runcton*), Norfolk; 1096 ac. P. 328.—6, (*-next-the-Sea*), Norfolk; 2512 ac. P. 300.—7, (*-on-the-Wolds*), York (E. Riding); 1360 ac. P. 153.—8, (*Pierrepont*), Nottingham; 2120 ac. P. 179.—9, (*-upon-Spalding-Moor*), York (E. Riding); 10,820 ac. P. 1713.

HOLMER, par. Eng. Hereford; 3069 ac. Pop. 747.

HOLMES HOLE, a seaport vil., U. States, Massachusetts, 89 m. S.S.E. Boston; with two churches. It has a safe, commodious harbour, and several fishing vessels. Pop. 600.

HOLMESTRAND, a maritime tn. Norway, bail. Jarlsberg and Laurvig, in the gulf, and 33 m. S.W. Christiania. It has an old wooden church, two schools, a brandy distillery, and a tobacco work. Retail trade and shipping are the main occupations, but there is no proper harbour. P. 1746.

HOLMFIRTH, a manufacturing vil. and dist. England, co. York (W. Riding). The VILLAGE, 6½ m. S. by W. Huddersfield, on the stream of same name, in a beautiful valley, sheltered by lofty hills, is somewhat irregularly laid out; houses built of sandstone; supply of water ample. It has a commodious townhall, a handsome church, and chapels for Independents and Wesleyans; a national school, and a mechanics' institute. Woollen cloth, plain and fancy, extensively manufactured. On February 5, 1852, about 100 lives were lost, and property to a vast amount destroyed, by the bursting of the retaining dam of an immense reservoir, 3 m. above the town; the water of which supplied motive-power to many of the factories in the valley, and which, rushing out with overwhelming force, swept before it trees and cattle, houses and factories. Pop. of vil. 2466.

HOLMON, or GOLMA, an isl. Sweden, gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. E. Umeå; lat. 63° 40′ N.; lon. 21° E. It belongs to the Quarken group.

HOLMPATRICK, par. Irel. Dublin; 2131 ac. P. 2904.

HOLMPTON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 1462 ac. P. 92.

HOLMS (THE), two small isls. England, Bristol Channel, Flatholm, the most N. being about 2 m. N. by E. Steepholm, and having a bright fixed light 156 ft. above water-level, in lat. 51° 22′ 36″ N.; lon. 3° 7′ W.

HOLMSLAND, an isl. Denmark, Jutland, in the N. of the Ringkjöbing fiord, about 1 m. N.N.W. the tn. of Ringkjöbing. It forms two parishes. Area, 6 geo. sq. m. P. 1800.

HOLNE, par. Eng. Devon; 4197 ac. Pop. 386.

HOLNEST, par. Eng. Dorset; 2062 ac. Pop. 163.

HOLSTEBRO, a tn. Denmark, N. Jutland, bail. of, and 24 m. N.E. Ringkjöbing, on both sides of the Holstebro or Stor; with a church, and several annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 1300.

HOLSTEIN (DUCHY OF), [Latin *Holsatia*], a prov. Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic and duchy of Schleswig, from which, with exception of a small tract of land, it is separated by the Eider, and the Schleswig-Holstein Canal; E. by the Baltic and territory of Lübeck; S. by Lübeck, duchy of Lauenburg, and territory of Hamburg; S.W. by the Elbe, separating it from Hanover; and W. by the N. Sea or German Ocean. Its shape, though irregular, may be regarded as that of a triangle, the apex of which is at Hamburg, while the base lies on the N.; greatest length, W. to E., 95 m.; greatest breadth, 69 m.; area, 2476 geo. sq. m. The surface of Holstein, in geological formation, is cretaceous; and, in general appearance, very much resembles that of the duchy of Schleswig. The central part consists of a large open plain, covered, for the most part, with sandy heaths, but presenting occasional patches of reclaimed arable land, and not unfrequent tracts of bog and low meadow flats. The W. coast generally, as well as the banks of the Elbe, consist of marsh land, little raised above sea-level, and not protected, like the W. coast of Schleswig, by chains of islands which break the force of the waves, but lying completely exposed to their devastating effects. Hence it has become necessary to protect the coasts with strong and lofty dykes. The E. coast, and a considerable part of the interior behind it, are finely undulated, and present numerous tracts, where fertile corn-fields, and richly-wooded knolls, in which numerous lakes lie embosomed, unite in forming enchanting landscapes. The highest points in the duchy occur in the N.E., but only attain, in their loftiest peak, Bungsberg, a height of 500 ft. They are generally of a swelling rounded form, and occasionally exist as isolated hills. The Elbe and the Eider skirt the frontiers of Holstein. The proper rivers of the duchy are the Trave and the Stor, which, rising in the same central plateau near each other, take opposite courses, and proceed, the former to the E., and the latter to the W. coast. The two principal lakes are the Plön and Seolent, both in the N.E., and both abundantly supplied with fish. The climate of Holstein differs much according to the locality, and the nature of the surface. On the elevated grounds of the centre, and on the E. and S. sides, the air is clear and salubrious; in other quarters, it is overcharged with humidity. The localities where fens and marshes prevail are decidedly unhealthy. The vegetable productions include all the ordinary cereal, leguminous, root, and fibrous crops. On the E. side of the duchy, wheat of excellent quality is grown. In almost every quarter, potatoes may be regarded as a staple article of produce. It is estimated that arable land occupies rather more than ½ of the surface; marshland not quite ⅙; moorland and pasture $\frac{1}{10}$; woodland $\frac{1}{15}$; and heath $\frac{1}{11}$. Great attention is paid to the rearing of stock. Grass land is managed with a skill which almost rivals that of the best English graziers; and both the horses and horned cattle of Holstein have long been famous. Sandstone, limestone, gypsum, clay, and a little salt, are the only minerals wrought. Neither manufactures nor trade have made much progress: the chief locality of both is Altona. Almost all the inhabitants are of German origin, use only the German language, and are so decidedly German in all their feelings, habits, and tendencies, that the question of severance from the Danish government was not only long mooted, but arms were taken up, and battles fought, by which the general peace of Europe was more than once seriously endangered. At length Prussia and Austria combined in 1864, to wrest Holstein and Schleswig from Denmark, and after a brave resistance on the part of the Danish people, the duchies were dissevered, and ultimately incorporated with Prussia. The capital is Glückstadt; but Altona is the largest town, besides being one of the chief places of commerce; Kiel and Rendsburg are also important towns. For administrative purposes, it is classed under the separate heads of—1, Towns; 2, Amts or bailiwicks; and 3, Conventual districts and lordships. Of the first there are 14; of the second 21; and of the third, three conventual districts and nine lordships. Pop. (1868), 577,491.

HOLSTEINTHOR, a vil., forming properly a suburb of Lübeck; with a school, various manufactures, a bleachfield, and three mills. Pop. 1200.

HOLSTON, a river, U. States, Tennessee, which unites with the Clinch at Kingston, to form the Tennessee. It is navigable 70 m., and near its sources are valuable salt-works.

HOLSWORTHY, a market tn. and par. England, co. Devon. The TOWN, 36 m. W. by N. Exeter, nearly surrounded by the Derril, is compact and well built; has an ancient church, two Dissenting chapels, a national, and other schools, and several charities. Weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; three annual fairs; and numerous great markets for cattle and sheep. Pop. 834. Area of par., 8836 ac. Pop. 1833.

HOLT.—1, A market tn. and par. England, co. Norfolk. The TOWN, 21 m. N.N.W. Norwich, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, streets straight, paved, and lighted with gas; houses neatly built of brick and stone. It has an Established church, several Dissenting chapels, a Friend's meeting-house, a shire-hall, free grammar-school, founded in 1554, and endowed in 1556, by Sir John Gresham, a native of Holt, and founder of the Royal Exchange, London, and Gresham College; a church, national, British, and infant schools. Area of par., 2991 ac. Pop. (agricultural), 1726.—2, A par. Worcester; 2911 ac. Pop. 539.—3, A par., parl. and municipal bor., N. Wales, co. of, and 29 m. E.S.E. Denbigh. The BOROUGH, though anciently a place of some note, is now only an inconsiderable village, situated on an eminence on the l. bank Dee. The church is a handsome old edifice, with a square embattled tower. There is one Dissenting place of worship, and several schools. Area of par., 6158 ac. P. 1536.

HOLT, or YERMALOFF, an isl. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. 16° 20′ S.; lon. 143° 6′ W. (B.) It is very low, encloses a lagoon, produces some cocoa-nut trees, and is sometimes inhabited by a few families.

HOLTBY, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 1046 ac. P. 169.

HOLTEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 21 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Holtenroder. It is built in the form of a cross; has two churches. manufactures of linen cloth and muslin, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 910.

HOLTON, six pars. Eng.:—1, Oxford; 1524 ac. P. 244.—2, Somerset; 491 ac. P. 237.—3, Suffolk; 1130 ac. P. 516.—4, (*Beckering*), Lincoln; 1862 ac. P. 185.—5, (*-le-Clay*), Lincoln; 1430 ac. P. 319.—6, (*St. Mary*), Suffolk; 837 ac. P. 192.

HOLVERSTONE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 480 ac. Pop. 30.

HOLWAN, a ruined city of antiquity, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, near the sources of the Diyalah, 130 m. N.E. Bagdad. Major Rawlinson has identified the ruins of Holwan with those of the ancient city of Calah; lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 45° 15′ E.

HOLWELL, two pars. Eng.:—1, Bedford; 650 ac. P. 189.—2, Dorset; 2356 ac. Pop. 462.

HOLWERD, a maritime vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 6 m. N.W. Dockum. It is an old place, and has a kind of harbour, used by small vessels; but fishing, formerly actively carried on, is now wholly given up, the inhabitants following agriculture. It has two churches, a school, a distillery, and a corn mill. Pop. 1741.

HOLY-CROSS, two pars. Eng.:—1, (*and St. Giles*), Salop; 14,680 ac. P. 1944.—2, (*Westgate Without*), Kent; 103 ac. Pop. 1078.

HOLY-ROOD, par. Eng. Southampton. Pop. 1681.

HOLY ISLAND [anc. *Lindisfarne*], an isl. N.E. coast, England, co Durham, 9 m. S.E. Berwick-on-Tweed; lat. (castle) 55° 40′ 12″ N.; lon. 1° 47′ W. (B.) It is 1½ m. from the mainland, with which it is connected by a narrow neck of sand, traversable by foot passengers at low water, but dangerous without a guide. It is of an irregular form, about 3½ m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth at the broadest part; the N.W. diminishing to half a mile. The N.W. part of the island consists chiefly of barren soil and sand hills, and is overrun with rabbits. The S.E. end terminates in a perpendicular rock, 60 ft. high, crowned by a small fort or castle. The cultivatable soil is fertile, producing excellent crops of corn, turnip, &c. Limestone and iron ore abound, and coal, also, has been met with. On the W. coast are some curious caves, the largest extending 50 yards inwards from the entrance; and also the small, but finely-situated village of Lindisfarne, now much resorted to by summer visitants. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, and in taking lobsters, which are sent to the London market. Close by the village is a small harbour.

The chief object of interest here is the celebrated ruined abbey of Lindisfarne, 'a solemn, huge, and dark-red pile' of great antiquity; which, though frequently plundered for the erection of houses in the village, are still magnificent, and are now secured from further dilapidation by their proprietor. The length of the church is about 188 ft., and its breadth 36 ft.; the style of architecture somewhat resembles that of Durham cathedral. 'The arches are, in general, strictly Saxon; and the pillars which support them, short, strong, and massy. In some places, however, there are pointed windows, which indicate that the building has been repaired at a period long subsequent to the original foundation.' The exterior ornaments of the building, being of a light sandy stone, are much wasted. Area of par., 8296 ac. Pop. 908.

HOLY TRINITY, several pars. Eng.:—1, Dorset. Pop. 1122.—2, Dorset. Pop. 1549.—3, Surrey. Pop. 1616.—4, Warwick; 3310 ac. Pop. 19,815.

HOLYBOURNE, par. Eng. Hants; 2564 ac. Pop. 583.

HOLYCROSS, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Tipperary. The VILLAGE, 3½ m. S.W. Thurles, r. bank Suir, has the parish church and a R. Catholic chapel. Near it are the ruins of Holycross Abbey, founded in 1182, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; one of the finest remains of the Pointed style of architecture in Ireland. Area of par. 8138 ac. P. 1742.

HOLYHEAD (Welsh, *Caer-Gybi*, 'The Fortress of Cybi'), an isl., parl. bor., seaport tn., and par. N. Wales, co. Anglesea. The ISLAND, which is about 7 m. long and 5 m. broad at the widest part, is situated off the W. side of Anglesey, with which it is connected by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water. It is mostly a barren rock, ending in the N. in a huge headland of serpentine, presenting, in some parts, immense perpendicular precipices, in others magnificent caverns, excavated by the action of the waves. N.W. of the head, on two rocks called the N. and S. stacks, are two revolving lights, visible 20 m. distant. The S. stack is connected with the head by a handsome suspension bridge, extending over a chasm 90 ft. wide, through which the sea roars and boils with great impetuosity.——The TOWN is on the N.E. side of the island; lat. (pier light) 53° 20′ N.; lon. 4° 37′ W. (B.), 67 m. W. Liverpool. It is irregularly built, but contains many good houses, has a handsome parish church, several Dissenting chapels, a national and British school, a library, and savings-bank. There are no manufactures, but ship-building and rope-making are carried on to some extent. From its advantageous situation, Holyhead has been selected as the principal station of the post-office packets for conveying the mails to Dublin, from which it is 69 m. distant. The harbour is formed by a pier 900 ft. in length, having, at the head of the latter, a depth of 14 ft. at low water during ordinary tides, and a handsome lighthouse; on the land side is a triumphal arch of Anglesey marble, erected to commemorate the landing of George IV. in 1821. Holyhead is also one of the places selected, by Government, at which to form a harbour of refuge. The Chester and Holyhead Railway company have an extensive terminus here. A submarine electric telegraph was laid down across the channel from Holyhead to Howth, on June 1, 1852. Area of par. 6988 ac. Pop. tn. 6193; par. 8773.

HOLYTOWN, a mining vil. Scotland, co. Lanark, 13 m. E. by S. Glasgow. Near it are extensive coal and iron works. Pop., including New Stevenston, 2197.

HOLYWELL, a market tn., municipal and parl. bor. and par., N. Wales, co. Flint, on a declivity near the S. shore of the estuary of the Dee, 14 m. S.W. Liverpool, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. It has one principal street, and two smaller; the former tolerably straight, the latter the reverse. In wet winter weather, the streets are excessively dirty. The houses are of brick, and of very indifferent construction. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water, chiefly from the celebrated St. Winifred's well. It has a parish church, a plain structure, with a square embattled tower; nine Dissenting, and one R. Catholic chapel, and a Mormonite meeting-house; several minor schools, a dispensary, and savings-bank. The principal manufacturing establishments in the town and vicinity, are flour and flannel mills, copper-works, white and red lead works, a shot tower, employing from 200 to 300 hands. Near it are several productive mines of lead, zinc, copper, and coal, and an extensive limestone quarry, from which many thousand tons are shipped annually to various parts of England. Holywell is a contributory parliamentary borough to Flint. Area of par., 13,382 ac. Pop. tn. 5335; par. 10,292.

HOLYWELL CUM NEEDINGWORTH, par. Eng. Huntingdon; 3290 ac. Pop. 915.

HOLYWOOD, par. Scot. Dumfries; 10 m. by 1½ m. Pop. 1060.

HOLZENOE, an isl. Norway; lat. 60° 34′ N.; and lon. 5° 10′ E., 8 m. N.N.W. Bergen; greatest length, N.E. to S.W. 15 m.; mean breadth about 3 m.

HOLZEMME, a river, Prussian Saxony, which rises among the loftiest of the Harz Mountains, flows N.E. past Halberstadt, and joins l. bank Bode, a little below Gröningen, after a course of about 30 m.

HOLZGERLINGEN, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 11 m. S.W. Stuttgart, with a Protestant church. Near it is the castle of Kalteneck. Pop. 1638.

HOLZMINDEN, a tn. Brunswick, cap. circle of same name, on the N. extremity of a spur of the Sollinger forest hills, above r. bank Weser, 55 m. S.S.W. Brunswick. It is well built, has two churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and several schools; manufactures of flannel and hosiery, important iron and steel works, several mills, one of them for cutting paving stones, which are largely exported; and a trade in iron and linen. P. 3800. Area of circle, 239 geo. sq. m. P. 44,443.

HOLZTHALLEBEN, a vil. Germany, principality, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, 12 m. W. Sonderhausen, with a church and several mills. Pop. 1147.

HOMBEECK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 15 m. S. Antwerp, on the Senne, and on the railway from Malines to Termonde. It has manufactures of linen, two breweries, an oil and a flour mill, and a trade in linen, corn, flax, and foggage. Pop. 1825.

HOMBERG, two tns. Germany:—1, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, r. bank Ohm, at the foot of a hill crowned by a castle, 16 m. E.S.E. Marburg. It is walled, has two churches, an hospital, and quarries of sandstone and basalt. Pop. 1692.—2, Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle of same name, on the Efze, 22 m. S. Cassel. It is walled, has a church, normal school, hospital, and castle, situated on a height, with a well about 480 ft. deep. Manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, ordinary and white leather, cutlery, and paper, a bell foundry, several dye-works, and a trade in cattle. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. 3815. Area of circle, 90 geo. sq. m. Pop. 23,529.

HOMBOURG (HAUT), or HOUMERICH, a vil. Germany, in Lorraine, 15 m. W. Sarreguemines, on the side and at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruins of a strong castle, and washed by the Roselle. It has a paper-mill, blast furnaces, and other iron works. Pop. 2075.

HOMBOURG, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 19 m. E.N.E. Liége, on the Gueale and the Gulpe, with manufactures of potash, and several mills. Pop. 1194.

HOMBRECHTIKON, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Zürich, on a height above the S.E. extremity of lake Zürich, near Rapperswyl, and the confines of St. Gall. It contains a parish church, and stands in the midst of some very romantic scenery. Pop. 2475.

HOMBRESSEN, a vil. Hesse-Nassau, on the Lemp, N.W. from Cassel. It has a parish church, and manufactures of harpsichords and pianos, iron and steel wire, particularly axes and scythes. Pop. 1357.

HOMBURG.—1, A tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, cap. dist. of same name, on the Little Erbach, an affluent of the Blies, 49 m. W. Spires. It is prettily situated and well built, has a R. Catholic and two Protestant parish churches, a Latin school, manufactures of beet-root sugar, a trade in horses and cattle, and three mills. Near it are the ruins of the old strong castle of Karlsberg. Pop. tn., 3107; dist. 45,168.—2, (*Homburg-vor-der-Höhe*), A tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, gov. Wiesbaden, beautifully situated on a gentle rising ground, half surrounded by projections of the Taunus hills, 9 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt. It is well and regularly built, contains the palace in which the princes of Hesse-Homburg used to reside, a gloomy-looking structure, with a conspicuous tower, surrounded by gardens, well laid out but poorly kept; three churches, a synagogue, orphan and ordinary hospital, and mineral springs, with a Kurhaus or bathing establishment, to which gaming-tables were formerly attached. The water, supplied by five springs, containing more carbonic acid gas than any other saline spa known, is said to be very efficacious in affections of the liver and stomach. Pop. 3626.

HOME, a dist. Upper Canada, consisting of York county and Toronto city. It is situated near the centre of the province, bounded, E. by the Newcastle and Colborne districts; N. by the Simcoe districts, and lake Simcoe; W. by Simcoe, Wellington, and Gore districts, and S. by Lake Ontario. It comprises a great variety of soil and climate, being in some parts poor and sandy, and in others extremely fertile. It is the best settled district in the province, and by the introduction of a scientific system of agriculture, the productiveness of the district is of a high order.

HOME BAY, an inlet, N.E. coast, British N. America, S. side of Baffin's Bay; lat. 68° 30′ N.; lon. 68° W. It is broad but shallow.

HOMER, a vil., U. States, New York, r. bank Toughnioga, 125 m. W. Albany; with four churches, an academy with 350 students, and manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenware, a cotton factory, several tanneries, and mills. P. 3836.

HOMERSFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 981 ac. P. 248.

HOMINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 1340 ac. Pop. 176.

HOMOLITZ, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, r. bank Danube, 6 m. S.S.E. Pancsova, with a R. Catholic and two Greek churches, and several mills. Pop. about 1740.

HOMONNA, or HUMENE, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, 30 m. E. Eperies, with a Greek and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, and two castles, a large weekly market, and seven important annual fairs. P. 2526.

HOMS, a tn. Syria. *See* HEMS.

HONAN, a large and populous city, China, prov. of same name, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 113 m. S.W. Kai-fung; lat. 34° 43′ 15″ N.; lon. 112° 28′ 3″ E. (L.), and considered by the Chinese to occupy the centre of the empire. It is surrounded by mountains; its environs and suburbs are adorned with gardens; it gave China the first Emperor of the Song dynasty, and, under the name of Toung-king, played a conspicuous part in the former revolutions of the country.—The PROVINCE lies between lat. 31° 30′ and 37° N.; lon. 110° 5′ and 116° 35′ E.; area, 65,104 sq. m.; bounded, N. by provinces Shansee, Chihle, and Shantung; E. by Kiang and Nganhoei; S. by Houpe; and W. by Shense. It is generally level, but is traversed in a S.E. direction by a range of low hills, and is watered by the Hoang-ho and its affluents. The soil is fertile, carefully cultivated, and produces more food than supplies the province; likewise cotton, hemp, flax, and silk. The forests in the W. supply timber; and mines yield tutenag, cinnabar, mica, &c. Honan is divided into nine principal departments; capital, Kai-fung. Pop. 9,069,771.

HONDA.—1, A tn. New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Mariquita; lat. 5° 13′ N.; lon. 74° 50′ W., l. bank Magdalena; streets regular, and all paved. It contains some good edifices, including two convents, two hospitals, and a college; and is an entrepôt for the merchandize of the S. and N. provinces, which is despatched hence into the interior. Pop. 4500.—2, A bay, New Granada, N. coast, near the N.E. extremity of the state.—3, A bay, N.W. coast Cuba, 52 m. W. by S. Havana.

HONDEN, an uninhabited coral isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago; lat. 14° 50′ S.; lon. 138° 47′ W. (E.) It has little or no soil, but abounds with birds of various kinds. The sea swarms with fish, including enormous sharks, while shells and large molluscs lie thick on the shores. Snakes, crabs, and spiders are also numerous. It was visited by Van Schouten and Le Maire, April 10, 1616.

HONDON-DE-LAS-NIEVES, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and about 25 m. from Alicante, with a church, on an isolated height, which rises up in the centre of the village; a primary school, several distilleries, and oil-mills; and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 1378.

HONDSCHOOTE, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E.S.E. Dunkirk, on a branch of the canal of Basse-Colme. It is an ancient place, supposed to have been founded about the 10th century, and has been repeatedly reduced to ruins by war and fire. It has manufactures of linen and chicory, a bleachfield, breweries, tanneries, oil-mills, and two annual fairs. Here the French gained a victory over the British, in 1793. P. 8725.

HONDURAS (BRITISH), or BELIZE, a British territory, E. coast, Central America. It lies between lat. 15° 54′ and 18° 30′ N.; and lon. 88° and 90° W., having, N. and W., Yucatan; W. and S., Guatemala; and E. the Bay of Honduras; length, N. to S. 175 m.; breadth, E. to W. about

90 m., but part of the S.W. boundary line, towards Guatemala, is quite undetermined. Area, upwards of 16,000 sq. m. Excepting the river Hondo, which forms the Yucatan frontier, the only rivers of consequence are the Belize, which traverses the territory S.W. to N.E., dividing it into two somewhat equal parts, and the New River, which, rising in the New River lake, flows in a course nearly parallel to the Belize, till it reaches the Caribbean Sea, a few miles S. from the mouth of the Hondo. The country N. of the Belize River, and traversed by the New River, is low and level; towards the shore, swampy, and interspersed with several lakes. E. of the New River, however, is a range of hills stretching N.E. to S.W. and joining on to the mountains of Guatemala. S. of the Belize River, the country, though also swampy on the coast, rises inland much more rapidly, and may be generally described as mountainous. It is intersected by a ridge parallel to that W. of the New River, and also joining on with the mountains of Guatemala, the E. part, both N. and S. of this ridge, being covered by its lateral branches. The mountains, and the wide valleys between them, are covered with extensive forests of the finest timber, including cedars, pines, iron-wood, log-wood, braziletto, mahogany, and cabbage and silk cotton trees.

The climate, especially during the wet season, is considered by some more healthy than any of the W. India Islands; though the low swampy N. portions can scarcely fail to exhale pestilential vapours. The mean annual temperature is 80°, but the heat is seldom oppressive, from the beginning of July to the beginning of April, being tempered by refreshing sea-breezes; but during the other three months, it is excessive, though mitigated, occasionally, by violent thunder-storms. The most rainy months are July, August, and September. The cultivable portion of the soil is extremely fertile, producing readily all kinds of tropical produce, of which plantains, yams, mandioca, and maize, are grown, and also arrow-root and rice to a small extent. Sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, might likewise be raised, but are neglected. Sarsaparilla is collected in the S. districts. The wild animals are those usual in such regions of America—ounces, panthers, tapirs, deer, peccaries, agoutis, armadilloes, and monkeys. Manatis and alligators frequent the lagoons; birds, aquatic and land, abound; fish, turtle, lobsters, and shell-fish, are plentiful, and of excellent quality.

The exports in 1870 consisted of 1,345,656 ft mahogany, the staple article of the country, a decreased quantity compared with preceding years; cedar wood, 91,934 ft.; logwood, 9166 tons; rosewood, 142 tons; cocoa-nuts, 180,263; sugar, 1371 tons; rum, 12,347 gallons; molasses, 2440 gallons. The total value of the exports was £171,987. The chief imports from Great Britain are dry goods and fancy articles, for the Belize and Spanish markets; wine, spirits, gunpowder, and occasionally provisions; from the United States, provisions, shingle, and lumber. The total value of the imports in 1870 was £184,337.

The government is administered by a superintendent, nominated by the Crown, and seven magistrates, who form a council, and are elected annually by the inhabitants. The only town in the colony is Belize or Balize (*which see*). Honduras was transferred by Spain to England by treaty in 1670, but at different times its occupation was contested by the Spaniards till 1798, since which period it has remained quietly in the possession of Great Britain. The population is composed chiefly of negroes, who were first brought to the country as slaves. With exception of a few Caribs, who have fled into it as a place of refuge, there appear to be no native tribes in the territory. The white inhabitants are exclusively occupied in commerce, and the negroes in cutting mahogany and dye-woods, and in fishing. Pop., according to latest return, 25,635.

HONDURAS, an independent republican State, Confederation of Central America; lat. 13° to 16° N.; lon. 85° 40′ to 89° 5′ W., bounded, N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea and Mosquitia; W. Guatemala; S. Salvador, and the bay of Conchagua on the Pacific; S.E. Mosquitia and Nicaragua; area, 3680 geo. sq. m. Its surface is irregular, being traversed by numerous mountain-ranges, in all directions, but generally of moderate elevation. The valleys between are numerous and fertile, and there is one lake about 18 m. long by 10 m. broad, near the centre of the state. Its mineral wealth is very considerable, but was turned to much better account formerly than now; it comprises gold, silver, lead, and copper; the two latter found in a variety of combinations, and the two former frequently combined with each other; also opals, emeralds, asbestos, and cinnabar. There are some considerable rivers in the state, the largest of which are the Chamelicon, Ulua, and Aguan, all flowing to the Caribbean Sea, and the Choluteca, an affluent of the Pacific. The climate is, upon the whole, extremely good and salubrious, especially in the interior parts, but it inclines to a temperature rather high; particularly close on the N. coast, and the shores of the Pacific, where deposits of mud, acted upon by a tropical sun, with a heat often of 120°, produces miasma, clouds of mosquitoes and sand-flies, and almost every other description of annoying insects. There are some extensive forests, abounding in fine timber, such as mahogany, cedar, mora (a species of fustic), &c. The principal cultivated productions are maize, beans, some wheat, rice, and plantains, but, being almost exclusively a mining district, it is doubtful if the quantity raised is sufficient for the whole population. Some tobacco also is grown. The country abounds in cattle of a fine breed, but this description of property does not afford much revenue to the owners, the price of the animals slaughtered for consumption being extremely low. The state is divided into the seven departments of Comayagua, Santa Barbara, Gracias, Yoro, Choluteca, Segovia, and Tegucigalpa, all named after their principal towns, of which Comayagua is capital also of the country. Its principal ports are Truxillo on the Caribbean Sea, and Port San Lorenzo in the Bay of Conchagua, in the Pacific. Pop. 400,000.—(Baily's *Central America.*)

HONDURAS (BAY OF), a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 18° N.; and lon. 84° and 80° 50′ W.; having, S., Mosquitia and Honduras, and W., British Honduras and Yucatan. Along its shores are the islands of Bonaca, Ruatan, Utila, Turneff, and numerous islets and reefs called cays. It is divided into several smaller bays, of which that of St. Thomas, the innermost in the gulf of Amatique, is spacious and deep. Several considerable rivers fall into the bay, namely, the Belize, Dulce, Motagua, Chamelicon, and Ulua.

HONEOYE FALLS, a vil., U. States, New York, 214 m. W. by N. Albany, on Honeoye Creek, which has a fall of 30 ft. in the centre of the village. It contains four churches, and various kinds of factories and stores. Pop. about 1000.

HONESDALE, a tn., U. States, Pennsylvania, 172 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It has a tannery, and several grist-mills, two academies, and two schools. The Lackawaxen Canal and railway terminate here. Pop. 2544.

HONEYBOURNE (CHURCH) with PODEN, par. Eng. Worcester; 1312 ac. Pop. 112.

HONEYCHURCH, par. Eng. Devon; 607 ac. Pop. 59.

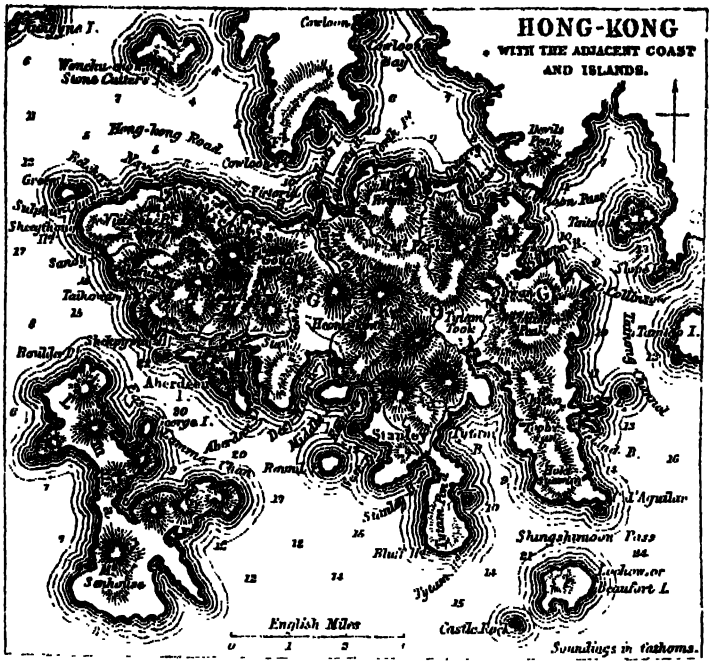
HONFLEUR, a seaport tn. France, dep. Calvados, agreeably situated on l. shore estuary of the Seine, 7 m. S.E. Havre. It is a poorly built and dirty place, but considerable improvements have recently been made, and the entrance of the port protected by two long stone jetties. It is the seat of a court of first resort, possesses an exchange, and a hydrographical school of the fourth class; contains several churches and public buildings, remarkable only for their antiquity and some peculiarities of structure; and has manufactures of lace, ship-biscuits, casks, and mineral acids, rope-works, tanneries, building-yards, and a harbour accessible only at high water. The trade, once important, has been almost destroyed by the rise of Havre. The chief exports are corn, cider, salt provisions, dairy and other produce. Large quantities of eggs, fruit, and vegetables are exported to England. On the hill above the town is the chapel of Notre Dame de Grace, much frequented by sailors, and filled with their votive offerings. Honfleur was long in possession of the English, and makes a considerable figure in their French wars. Sir Sydney Smith was taken prisoner here, in 1796, while leading off a vessel which he had captured. Pop. 9946.

HONG-HAI, an islet, China Sea, off the coast of Quang-tong; lat. 22° 45′ N.; lon. 115° 12′ E.

HONG KIANG, a name given to the Longkiang, a river, China, during a portion of its course in prov. Quangsee.

HONG-KONG [Red Harbour], or HIANG-KIANG [The Fragrant or Flowing Streams], a small isl. off S.E. coast China, prov. Quang-Tong, now belonging to the British. It

is situated at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton, from which it is distant, S.E. 75 m.; and from Macao, 40 m. E.; lat. (Victoria church, 22° 16′ 30″ N.; lon. 114° 14′ 45″ E. (R) It is about 10 m. in extreme length, N.W. to S.E.; and 7½ m. in extreme breadth, separated from the mainland



by a strait, which, at Lymoon Pass, is only about a quarter of a mile wide. Its coast is indented by numerous bays, of which the most considerable are on the S.E. end of the island, which they form into two peninsulas. The general appearance of the island is somewhat picturesque and curious, but on the whole, exceedingly unprepossessing, being composed mostly of lofty barren rocks that rise from the sea, to heights of 1000 and 2000 ft., and so abruptly, as to leave hardly any space to build upon. There are no trees of any size on the island, and few valleys of any extent. Some rank vegetation here and there, with a little herbage and brush-wood growing in the intervals between the masses of granite, and a few plants on the margins of the streams, form almost its only vegetable productions. Good water, however, is abundant, and some of the cascades are sufficiently picturesque.

The climate, at one time considered very unhealthy, is now believed to be quite as well suited to European constitutions as that of any of our Eastern tropical possessions.

On the N. side of the island, and situated in a magnificent bay of same name, capable of accommodating any number of vessels, affording excellent anchorage and deep water close in shore, is the thriving town of Victoria, the chief town of the island and centre of its commerce. This bay presents a lively and busy scene, being crowded with shipping of every nation, and with dense masses of Tanka boats and other Chinese craft. From Victoria a road leads across the island to Stanley, a small town on a bay of same name, on the S.W. peninsula. Another road, 24 m. long, nearly encircles the island. At Victoria, a large Chinese town skirts the bay along the western shore, and ascends the hill-side and the faces of the ravines above. The many newly-erected houses of slightly exterior, stuccoed, and with green verandahs; the extension of the sea-road eastward; the increase of vegetation upon the public roads and around the private houses; the construction of the new government gardens, and of water-works and gas-works, and an elegant drinking fountain, give an improved appearance to the city, assist its sanitary condition, and add to the comfort of the inhabitants. There are now in Victoria a cathedral, a bishop's palace, government house, and buildings for the supreme judicial court; while handsome residences of the merchants are scattered about the town and its elevated suburbs. At the end of 1867 a calamitous fire burned down a large part of the Chinese town; and in 1866 a typhoon materially damaged the sea-wall which protects the main thoroughfare and its fine houses. The position of the colony of Hong-Kong is peculiar: it is merely an entrepôt for the foreign transit of Chinese commerce, itself producing nothing, and being a free port, raising nothing from customs' dues, it has difficulty in raising a revenue for its expenditure. At least 600,000 passengers pass in and out of Victoria in the year. *See Supplement.*

Hong-Kong was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton, in 1841, and again by the treaty of Nan-King in 1842. Since then many wealthy Chinese merchants have established branch houses there. The government of the colony is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor (who is likewise a commandant), chief-justice, attorney-general, legislative council of five, assisted by various subordinate officers and secretaries. The governor has also the office of superintendent of British trade at the five ports, and exercises a general control over all British ships and subjects resorting to China. An effective police has been established, whereby the number of piracies and burglaries has been much diminished, and life and property, formerly unsafe, have been rendered secure. This service has been much improved by the introduction of a native force. Education also is attended to, schools having been erected at Victoria and other parts of the island. The population on the first occupation of the island by the British was only 5000. In 1871 the white population was 5931; Chinese, &c., 118,267; total, 124,198. *See Supp.*—(*Voyage of the Samarang; Government Reports and Papers;* Davidson's *Far East;* Martin's *China, &c.*)



THE HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG, from Stone Cutter's Island.

HÖNGG, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 4 m. N.W. Zürich, on a height above r. bank Limmat; surrounded by a number of fine country seats. It has a handsome parish church, manufactures of woollen cloth, a cotton-mill, and a trade in fruit and wine, grown largely in the vicinity. P. 1531.

HONILY, par. Eng. Warwick; 642 ac. Pop. 49.

HONING, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1400 ac. Pop. 348.

HONINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2563 ac. Pop. 332.

HONINGTON, three pars. Eng.:—1, Lincoln; 1454 ac. Pop. 152.—2, Suffolk; 1203 ac. Pop. 331.—3, Warwick; 2441 ac. Pop. 308.

HONITON, a parl. bor. and market tn. England, co. Devon, l. bank Otter, 17 m. E.N.E. Exeter. It consists principally of one spacious street, nearly 1 m. in length; well paved and lighted, and amply supplied with water. It has a church, situated on a hill about ½ m. from the town; a chapel, and various Dissenting meeting-houses; a free grammar-school, poorly endowed; a national school, and one of industry for girls; and several small charities. The chief branches of manufacture here are serge-weaving and lace-making—for the latter of which it is quite noted, though both have now much declined. The butter of Honiton is also much esteemed, and large quantities of it are sent weekly to the metropolis. Shoes, coarse pottery-ware, and sharping-stones for scythes, are made to a small extent. Market-days—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Honiton was given by William at the conquest to the Earl of Montague; and in the reign of Henry I. the manor was granted to Richard de Rivers, from whom it descended to the Courtenays, earls of Devon. It was a borough by prescription, and returned two members to the House of Commons from the 28th of Edward I. to 1867, when it was disfranchised by the Scotch Reform Act. Area of par., 3046 ac. P. 3301.

HONLEY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. S. by W. Huddersfield, r. bank Holme; with a church and several dissenting chapels, national and other schools, and a mechanics' institution. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufacturing fancy vestings of silk, cotton, and woollen, and plain and fancy woollen cloth. Pop. 4626.

HONNEF, a vil. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. Cologne, circle Sieg, on the Rhine; with a R. Catholic church; and in the vicinity mines of lead and copper. Pop. 3160.

HÖNNINGEN, a vil. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 15 m. N.W. Coblenz, r. bank Rhine; with a parish church and a castle. Pop. 1477.

HONO, a small triangular isl. Sweden, in the Kattegat, and W. of Gottenburg.

HONOLULU, or HONORURU, the principal tn. and seaport of the Sandwich Islands, S. side of isl. Woahoo; lat. (fort), 21° 18′ 12″ N.; lon. 157° 55′ W. (R.) The town is situated round the harbour, the central part being laid out in wide streets, with dwelling-houses and warehouses constructed in European style. In the suburbs are some native houses built of coral limestone, but the greater number are only the usual bamboo grass-covered huts of the natives. Many of the respectable residents have seats in the neighbouring valleys. Besides the king's palace, there are two cathedrals, one English, with an English bishop, the other R. Catholic, and three other Protestant churches, built of stone. The custom house, government offices, and law courts are substantial and convenient. The town has also a hospital, supported by contributions, savings'-banks, two theatres, several hotels, an effective police, and a fire-brigade with engines and hose; there are also newspapers in English and the native language, and a good public library. The harbour, which does not admit large ships, is visited annually by about 300 vessels; it is formed by an indentation in the coast, with a channel of about 22½ feet of water, through a coral reef which protects the entrance. About 4 m. from Honolulu is a remarkable salt lake, about a mile from the sea. Its elevation is only a few feet above the sea, and its general depth about 18 in. It is a natural evaporating pan for the production of salt. It is slightly affected by the tides, which appear to act through a hole that exists in its centre. The population of Honolulu is about 20,000, of whom a tenth are foreigners, many of the latter being naturalized subjects from the U. States.



A STREET IN HONOLULU.—From Wilkes' U.S. Exploring Expedition.

HONRUBIA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 26 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. It is generally poorly built; has ill-paved, dirty streets; a handsome parish and three minor churches; a townhouse and primary school; and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 1861.

HONTH, a co. Hungary, Hither Danube, bounded, N. by co. Sohl, E. Neograd, S. Pesth and Gran, W. and N.W. Bars; area, 738 geo. sq. m. In the N. it is traversed by ramifications of the Carpathians. It slopes gradually towards the S., and belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, being watered by its tributaries—the Ipoly or Eipal, and Gran. The soil, particularly in the valleys, is generally fertile, and produces large crops of wheat, and other cereals; hemp, flax, and tobacco. A considerable quantity of wine also is grown. The minerals, including gold, silver, and iron, &c., have long been worked to great extent, particularly in the extensive district around Schemnitz; and form an important branch of the public revenue. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans and Slaves. For administrative purposes it is divided into the four districts—Bath, Bozok, Ipoly-Sagh, and Schemnitz. The capital is Ipoly-Sagh. Pop. 123,800.

HONTH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. same name, 4 m. E.S.E. Ipoly-Sagh, on the Ipoly; with a church, and a mill; and on a hill, in the vicinity, the ruins of the old castle of Honth, which gives name to the country. Pop. 683.

HONTUR, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. of, and 24 m. from Albacete; with a church, courthouse, two schools, and a prison, forming part of an old castle; manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in corn, maize, oil, and wine. Pop. 1204.

HOO, three pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 1185 ac. Pop. 195.—2, (*St. Mary*), Kent; 2866 ac. Pop. 320.—3, (or *St. Werburgh*), Kent; 6032 ac. Pop. 1000.

HOO ISLES. *See* BOO.

HOOBLY, a tn. peninsular Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 13 m. S.E. Darwar; lat. 15° 20′ N.; lon. 75° 15′ E., a place of considerable trade; but containing no public or private buildings of any note. There are two forts, but neither of them capable of opposing any resistance to an attacking force. In the neighbourhood are numerous ruins of mosques and Mahometan burying-grounds. The surrounding country is well-wooded and watered. Pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

HOOD'S ISLAND.—1, The *Fetuha* of the natives, one of the Marquesas Islands; lat. 9° 25′ S.; lon. 138° 57′ W. (R.), said to be uninhabited. It consists of a single high rock, flat at the summit, with a gentle inclination N. to S.—2, One of the Galapagos group, Pacific Ocean; lat. 1° 22′ S.; lon. 89° 44′ W. (R.)—3, An isl. Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean; lat. 21° 31′ S.; lon. 135° 33′ W. (R.)

HOOE, par. Eng. Sussex; 2448 ac. P. 574.

HOOF, a vil. Hesse-Cassel, Niederhessen, circle of, and near Cassel; with a parish church, and a lignite mine, which employs the greater part of the inhabitants. Pop. 909.

HOOFDPLAAT, a vil. Holland, prov. Zeeland, l. bank W. Scheldt, 6 m. E.S.E. Flushing, with a good little harbour,

suitable for market boats; two churches and a school. Pop., chiefly agricultural, 1031.

HOOGEVEEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Drenthe, 20 m. S. Assen; with a church, synagogue, seven schools, a poorhouse, and a weekly and several annual markets. Agriculture, and turf-cutting and selling, are the chief occupations. P. 6995.

HOOGEZAND, a vil. Holland, prov. of, and 8 m. E.S.E. Groningen, on the Winschoterdiep; with a church, synagogue, and schools; some transit trade, boat-building, four distilleries, and several mills. Pop. 1575.

HOOGHLY, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, cap. dist. and on r. bank river of same name, 21 m. N. Calcutta, in an elevated situation, and on the Calcutta and Burdwan railway. It contains a handsome conspicuously-placed church; and a Hindoo temple, which, during the Rath festival, is visited by thousands of pilgrims; and a flourishing college, in which English, Persian, and Arabic are taught. Hooghly is now comparatively of little note, though still thriving, and having a considerable population. The French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Danes had each a factory here. The first action fought in Bengal took place here in 1686. It arose from a quarrel in the bazaar between some English soldiers and the nabob's peons. The latter were attacked and defeated by the garrison of the English factory, while the town was bombarded by an English fleet. Pop. about 12,000.—— The DISTRICT, between lat. 22° 15′ and 23° 10′ N., and lon. 87° 30′ and 88° 45′ E., bounded N. by Burdwan and Kishenagur, S. by the sea, E. by the Sunderbunds, and W. by Midnapoor, is low and flat, but extremely fertile, excepting the sea-coast, which is covered with jungle, and is very unhealthy. Being intersected in every direction by rivers, it possesses an extensive inland navigation. On the banks of its numerous streams, near the sea, salt is manufactured, on government account. *See Supplement.*—— The RIVER, formed by the junction of the Cossimbazar and Jellinghy, the two most W. branches of the Ganges, which unite about 55 m. N. Calcutta, flows S. past Hooghly, Chinsurah, Chandernagore, Calcutta, and Culpee, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by a wide estuary. It is the only branch of the Ganges esteemed sacred by the Hindoos; and is likewise the only one navigated by large vessels. The scenery on its banks is extremely beautiful; but its navigation is rendered difficult and dangerous by its shifting bed, rapid currents, and the influx of the tide, called the bore, which rushes upwards at the velocity of 15 m. an hour. Total course about 200 m.

HOOGLEDE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S.W. Bruges; with distilleries, several breweries, manufactures of hosiery, a rope-work, flour and oil mills. Pop. 4230.

HOOGSTRAETEN, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the Merck. It has a beautiful church, with finely painted glass; a chapel, a courthouse, a diocesan seminary, a primary school, two orphan hospitals, and a poorhouse; manufactures of common cloth, earthenware, and leather; brick-works and distilleries. Hoogstraeten ranked as a town in the 12th century, and afterwards became the capital, first of a county, and then of a duchy. P. 2434.

HOOGVLIET, a vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland, 6 m. S.W. Rotterdam, r. bank Old Maas; with a small harbour, a church, and a school. Pop. 702.

HOOK.—1, Par. Irel. Wexford; 1065 ac. Pop. 504.—2, Par. Eng. Dorset; 1237 ac. Pop. 261.

HOOKERY, a decayed tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, 55 m. S.S.W. Merritch; lat. 16° 13′ N.; lon. 74° 47′ E. It still exhibits some vestiges of its former prosperity.

HOOLE, par. Eng. Lancaster; 2923 ac. Pop. 977.

HOONAN, an inland prov. China, between lat. 24° 50′ and 30° 10′ N.; lon. 109° and 114° 10′ E., bounded, N. by Houpe, W. Sechuen and Kocichoo, S. Quangsee and Quangtong, and E. Kiangsee. It is generally hilly, and rises into mountains on the S.; is intersected by several rivers, of which the Long-Kiang, the Yuen-Kiang, and the Lo-Kiang, are the most considerable, all falling into Tonting-hoo, the largest lake in China, about 60 m. long, by 30 m. broad, which lies on the N. side of the province. The country around the lake is extremely fertile; rice, &c., are raised in abundance; pine, cassia, &c., are obtained from the mountains; and malachite, iron, lead, and coal, are mined. Capital town, Chang-cha-foo. Pop. 15,652,507.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, an isl. Corea Sea, off the S. coast of Quelpart Island; lat. 33° 10′ N.; lon. 126° 30′ E.

HOORMARA, a small tn. and port, Beloochistan, on the Arabian Sea; lat. 25° 18′ N.; lon. 65° 6′ E. A few small vessels belong to the port, which trade to the shores of Arabia, Persia, Scinde, and Cutch. The surrounding country is extremely barren and dreary. Pop. about 2000.

HOORN, three places, Holland: 1, [Latin, *Horna*], A seaport tn., prov. N. Holland, 20 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam, on a small bay of the Zuider Zee, which forms a convenient roadstead; lat. (tower of the great church), 52° 28′ 38″ N.; lon. 5° 3′ 52″ E. (L.) It is fortified; has four gates; and the country around it can easily be inundated. Its four principal streets are broad, and meet in the great market-place; and the town is traversed by numerous canals, communicating with the harbour, which is divided into two sections—one for war vessels, the other for merchantmen. It has an old neat townhouse, a weigh-house, and several other important buildings, many of which, since the town has declined, are diverted to purposes for which they were never intended; they include the offices once belonging to the E. India Company, the mint, arsenal, &c. Besides the Grootekerk [great church], the most important in the town, there are other two Calvinistic churches, a Lutheran, and two R. Catholic; several benevolent institutions, and numerous schools. Hoorn has an extensive trade in cheese—upwards of 5,000,000 of pounds' weight being brought to its market annually; it likewise has extensive cattle markets; some ship-building, rope-spinning, &c.; and saw, trass, walk, and corn mills. Hoorn is the birth-place of the navigator Schouten, who first doubled the S. point of S. America, and named it Cape Hoorn or Horn, from his native town; and of Tasman, who discovered New Zealand and Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land); and the port where was built the great fleet of Admiral de Ruiter. Pop. 10,000.—2, A vil., S. end isl. Texel; with a church and schools. Pop. 569.—3, A vil., isl. Schelling. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, sea-faring, and the taking of wild ducks, which here are numerous. P. 122.—(Van der Aa.)

HOORN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, in the roads of Batavia, about 2 m. N.E. Onrust; the inhabitants of which subsist by taking trepang.

HOOTON, two pars. England, York (W. Riding):—1, (*-Pagnell*); 2485 ac. P. 397.—2, (*-Roberts*); 1048 ac. P. 218.

HOPE, six pars. Eng.:—1, Derby; 38.563 ac. P. 4604.—2, (*-All-Saints*), Kent; 1464 ac. P. 34.—3, (*-Baggot*), Salop; 460 ac. P. 87.—4, (*-Bowdler*), Salop; 1731 ac. P. 169.—5, (*Mansell*), Hereford; 1173 ac. P. 189.—6, (*-under-Dinmore*), Hereford; 3796 ac. P. 650.

HOPE.—1, A group of islets, N.E. coast, Australia, S.E. Cape Grafton. A deep and clear channel of 1 m. wide separates these islands, the larger of which is surrounded completely, and the smaller partially, by an extensive reef. The former, or W. one, is merely a long strip of heaped-up coral and shells, overrun with low bushes, and a few other plants. The E. and N. islet is nearly circular, ½ m. in circumference, formed of coral and shell-sand, covered with bushes and small trees.—(*Voy. of H.M.S. Rattlesnake*).—— 2, A small isl., Arctic Ocean, S.E. Spitzbergen; lat. 76° 20′ N.; lon. 19° 55′ E. It has a wild and desolate appearance; but has good anchorage on its N. coast; and is sometimes visited by whalers. It was discovered in 1613.

HOPE, or ESTYN, a small parl. bor. and par., N. Wales, co. Flint. The TOWN OR VILLAGE, agreeably situated on the Alyn, 5 m. N.N.W. Wrexham, has an ancient church and two national schools, and the ruins of a castle, erected prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. The bor. is contributory with Flint. Area of par., 9106 ac. Pop. 3121.

HOPE (CAPE OF GOOD). *See* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

HOPESAY, par. Eng. Salop; 4060 ac. Pop. 680.

HOPEWELL HEAD, a cape, W. coast, Labrador, projecting into Hudson's Bay; lat. 57° 10′ N.; lon. 78° W.

HOPITAL (L'), a tn. Italy. *See* L'HOPITAL.

HOPPER [*Apamama*], an isl. Pacific Ocean, Gilbert group; lat. 0° 30′ S.; lon. 173° 54′ E. (R.); 10 m. long, N.W. to S.E., 5 m. wide, N. and S.; but rises only 5 ft. above sea-level. It has a large population; but yields little more than will supply their wants. A little fresh water may be had by digging; but neither wood nor refreshments can be obtained.

HOPTON, six pars. Eng.:—1, Suffolk; 1267 ac. P. 331. —2, Suffolk; 1373 ac. P. 674.—3, (*Castle*), Salop; 2552 ac. P. 161.—4, (*-the-Hole*, or *Hopton-Cangeford*), Salop; 562 ac. P. 23.—5, (*-Monk*), Salop; 2208 ac. P. 188.—6, (*-Wafers*), Salop; 1610 ac. P. 444.

HOR (Mount), a mountain, Arabia Petræa, on the confines of Idumea, about mid-way between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah; lat. 30° 18′ N.; lon. 35° 33′ E. It forms a part of Mount Seir, and on its loftiest pinnacle is a grotto, said to be the tomb of Aaron. The mountain, at the present day, bears the name of Mount Aaron [Jebel Haroun].

HORAZDIOWITZ, or Horawitz, a tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, l. bank Wattawa. It is walled, has three gates, a castle, with extensive gardens; two churches, chapel, townhouse, and manufactures of leather. Pop. 1997.

HORB, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, cap. bail. of same name, in a narrow and rugged valley, l. bank Neckar, 31 m. S.W. Stuttgart; with a church, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and brushes. Pop. tn., 2750.—Area of bail., 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 22,745.

HORBLING, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2620 ac. Pop. 571.

HORBURY, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York, (W. Riding), 2½ m. S.W. by W. Wakefield, and a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is agreeably situated, well kept; has a handsome church, three dissenting chapels, several schools, and a mechanics' institution. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. Pop. 3246.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

HORCAJO de Santiago, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. S.W. Cuenca. It is well built, has a handsome parish church, with a beautiful tower; a good townhouse, prison, and primary school, manufactures of linen and grogram, and an annual fair. Pop. 2820.

HORCERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 60 m. from Jaen, on the W. side of the sierra de Peñolta, near the Guadalimar. It consists of a small square, and a single street of indifferently built houses, has a parish church, manufactures of linen, and a trade in wine, oil, and silk. Pop. 1039.

HORCHE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and about 7 m. from Guadalajara, with a parish church, courthouse, primary school, and suppressed convent; manufactures of ordinary woollens, oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1884.

HÖRDE, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 25 m. W.N.W. Arnsberg, on the Emsche, with two churches, and manufactures of nails. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1372.

HORDLE, par. Eng. Hants; 4385 ac. Pop. 882.

HORDLEY, par. Eng. Salop; 2479 ac. Pop. 325.

HOREABBEY, par. Irel. Tipperary; 1520 ac. P. 292.

HOREB, a celebrated mountain of Arabia Petræa, from which rise the twin summits of Mounts St. Catherine and Sinai; lat. 28° 33′ N.; lon. 33° 54′ E. The sacred locality of Horeb is under the guardianship of a body of Greek monks, who occupy an ancient convent at the foot of the mountain, called the convent of St. Catherine, by whose name Horeb is now distinguished.

HOREPNJK, or Horczepnjk, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 19 m. E.N.E. Tabor, on the Seliwka, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It consists of the town proper on the left, and a suburb on the right bank, and contains a church, townhouse, school, and poorhouse. Pop. 1033.

HORETOWN, par. Irel. Wexford; 3991 ac. P. 1097.

HORFIELD, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1287 ac. P. 998.

HORGEN, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. S.S.W. Zürich, beautifully situated on S.W. shore of lake Zürich. It is well-built, contains a beautiful parish church, with an elegant spire; several schools, and a charitable endowment; and has manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and a haven on the lake, at which a considerable trade is carried on, this being the port at which goods are shipped or unshipped on the way either from or to Italy over the pass of St. Gothard. Passengers on the lake bound to the Righi, by the way of Zug, usually land here. Pop. 5311.

HORHAM, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1433 ac. Pop. 486.

HORITZ, or Horice, a tn. Bohemia, circle and 10 m. from Bidschow, r. bank Bistritz. It is mostly built of wood, but contains several public buildings of hewn stone, particularly a church, castle, townhouse, synagogue, poorhouse, and infirmary, and has a calico printfield, some general trade, and trade in cattle. Pop. 3205.

HORKSLEY, two pars. England, Essex:—1, (*Great*); 3084 ac. Pop. 749.—2, (*Little*); 1024 ac. Pop. 216.

HORKSTOW, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2085 ac. Pop. 251.

HORLEY, two pars. England:—1, Oxford; 970 ac. Pop. 392.—2, Surrey; 7215 ac. Pop. 1415.

HORMEAD, two pars. Eng. Hertford:—1, (*Great*); 2160 ac. Pop. 601.—2, (*Little*); 1040 ac. Pop. 87.

HORN, the name of numerous parishes in England:—1, Rutland; 4860 ac. Pop. 859.—2, (*Bloton*), Somerset; 1082 ac. P. 92.—3, (*Hornby*), York (N. Riding); 3713 ac. P. 334.—4, (*Hornchurch*), Essex; 6790 ac. P. 2378.—5, (*Horne*), Surrey; 4531 ac. P. 659.—6, (*Horning*), Norfolk; 2567 ac. P. 466.—7, (*Horninghold*), Leicester; 1205 ac. P. 103.—8, (*Horningsea*), Cambridge; 1580 ac. P. 371.—9, (*Horningsham*), Wilts; 2541 ac. P. 1188.—10, (*Horningsheath*), Suffolk; 2200 ac. P. 670.—11, (*Horningtoft*), Norfolk; 1405 ac. P. 267.—12, (*Hornsey*), Middlesex; 2895 ac. P. 7135.—13. (*Hornton*), Oxford; 1400 ac. P. 591.

HORN, a tn. Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Taffa and Mödring, 45 m. N.W. Vienna. It is walled, flanked with towers, and entered by three gates; has an ancient parish, and two other churches, an elegant castle, with a park; a Piarist college, with a gymnasium; a high school, burgher hospital and infirmary, a trade in pease, and four annual fairs. In the 16th and 17th centuries Horn was the central locality of the Protestants of the archduchy. Pop. 700.

HORN or Hoorn (Cape), S. America. *See* Cape Horn.

HORN, several places, Germany, particularly:—1, A vil. about 3 m. E. Hamburg, with a number of handsome villas, and two schools. Pop. 950.—2, A tn. principality Lippe Detmold, on the Wiembeck, 5 m. S.E. Detmold. It is walled, has a court of justice, a church, castle, townhouse, and hospital, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, drills and scythes. Pop. 1607.

HORN or Horne [French, *Hornes*], a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 2 m. W. by N. Roermonde, with an elegant church, a castle, three breweries, a distillery, and two brick and tile works. Pop. (agricultural), 844.

HORN-AFVAN, a lake, Sweden, W. Bothnia, län Umeå, intersected by lat. 66° N. It is of very irregular shape, stretching N. to S. for about 50 m., with a breadth gradually increasing towards the S., but not averaging above 6 m. It discharges itself into the Skellefteå.

HORNACHOS [anc. *Hornos*], a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. of, and 46 m. S.E. Badajoz; well built, having several spacious, regular, clean, and well-paved streets, a parish church, townhouse, prison, hospital, two schools, an old monastery, and a castle finely situated on a height above the town, and manufactures of corks, baize, woollen covers, ordinary and table linen, a trade in the above articles, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 2600.

HORNACHUELOS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 27 m. S.W. Cordova, r. bank Guadalquivir. It is indifferently built, has a large church, courthouse, ruinous prison, and primary school, several flour-mills, and a considerable trade in oil and agricultural produce. Pop. 1040.

HORNBAK (Neu), a tn. Bavaria, Palatinate, dist. of, and 6 m. S. Zwei-Brücken, with a R. Catholic church. P. 1590.

HORNBERG, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, cap. bail. of same name, in a narrow and picturesque valley, l. bank Gutach, 21 m. S.E. Offenburg. It is an old place, contains a strong castle, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1100.—Area of bail. 52 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,513.

HORNBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 47 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, r. bank Ilse. It is walled, has a Protestant church, a synagogue, and hospital, manufactures of lacquer-ware, several breweries, and mills, and a trade in hops, which are largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2454.

HORNCASTLE, a market tn. and par. England, co. Lincoln. The tn., 18 m. E. by S. Lincoln, near the confluence of the rivers Bane and Waring, has a well-built principal street, but the others are narrow and irregular; it is, however, kept remarkably clean, is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas; and has a parish church, a chapel of ease, and several Dissenting chapels; a free grammar-school, charity schools, a dispensary, corn exchange, and a library; a coin-

siderable trade in corn and wool, and some extensive tanneries. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs:—June, August, and October. That held in August is one of the largest horse fairs in the United Kingdom. The town is connected with the Lincoln and Boston railway. Area of par., 2510 ac. P. 4944.

HORNDON, three pars. England, Essex:—1, (*East*); 1477 ac. Pop. 475.—2, (*-on-the-Hill*); 2634 ac. Pop. 532.—3, (*West*); 470 ac. Pop. 62.

HORNEBURG, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 6 m. S.S.E. Stade, with a church and four mills. Pop. 1568.

HORNHAUSEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 20 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, with a church, tile-works, and several mills. Near it lignite is worked. Pop. 2100.

HORNHEAD, a bold rocky promontory, N. coast Ireland, co. Donegal, between Dunfanaghy harbour and the Atlantic.

HORNOS ISLANDS, a group of eight small islands, S. America, in the Rio-de-la-Plata, 31 m. N.E. Buenos-Ayres.

HORNSEA, a tn. and par. England, York (E. Riding). The TOWN, 14 m. N.E. Hull, near the sea, and on a mere or lake about 1½ m. long, interspersed with numerous picturesque islands; has a spacious church, several Dissenting chapels, a national, and an infant school. The sea, though now only ½ m., was at one time 6 m. distant. Area of par., 3348 ac. Pop. 1063.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

HORNU, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, near the railway from Mons to Valenciennes, 4 m. S.W. Mons. It is well and regularly built, has a church, and near it are extensive coal-works, which employ 2000 workmen. The houses in which the miners live are models of neatness. P. 6674.

HORODLO, a tn. Russian Poland, 63 m. E.S.E. Lublin, l. bank Bug, with two churches, and a considerable trade across the frontiers. Pop. 1200.

HORRA (LA), a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 45 m. S. Burgos; with two squares, a parish church, a large and well-built townhouse, two schools, and a trade in wool, wine, and brandy. Pop. 825.

HÖRNSTEIN, or HÖRSTEIN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Lower Franconia, 8 m. N.N.W. Aschaffenburg. Much fruit, and an excellent wine, are grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1210.

HORSE ISLAND.—1, An islet, Ireland, co. Cork, at the W. side of the entrance to Castlehaven harbour, 2 m. S. Castle-townsend. It has a tower used as a landmark for vessels.—2, An islet, Scotland, Firth of Clyde, opposite the entrance to Ardrossan harbour.—3, An islet, Persia, prov. Azerbijan, in lake Urumiyah.

HORSEFORD.—1, Par. Eng. Norfolk; 4177 ac. Pop. 688.—2, (*Horseheath*), par. Cambridge; 1849 ac. Pop. 508.—3, (*Horsell*), par. Surrey; 2890 ac Pop. 762.—4, (*Horsemonden*), par. Kent; 4517 ac. Pop. 1226.—5, (*Horsendon*), par. Bucks; 517 ac. Pop. 51.—6, (*Horsepath*), par. Oxford; 1164 ac. Pop. 333.—7, (*Horsey-next-the-Sea*), par. Norfolk; 1883 ac. Pop. 161.—8, (*Horsington*), two pars.: 1, Lincoln, 1700 ac. Pop 399. 2, Somerset; 3591 ac. Pop. 934.—9, (*Horsham*) [St. Faith], par. Norfolk; 2340 ac. Pop. 923.

HORSENS, a seaport tn. Denmark, bail. Skanderborg, at the mouth of the Bygholm, in the Horsens Fiord, 27 m. S.S.W. Aarhuus. It is a very old, but well-built town, occupying both banks of the river, which is here crossed by four bridges. It contains two handsome churches, a normal school, and a house of correction; and has manufactures of woollen stuffs, flannel, and hats, but more especially of tobacco—400,000 lbs. being here annually prepared, and 3,000,000 of cigars made. The harbour, formed by one of the bridges, is only a winter haven of the fourth class, admitting vessels drawing 8 ft., and the trade is chiefly in corn and fish. In the vicinity, E. of the town, is the strong castle of Stjernholm. Pop. 8980.

HORSEY, a small isl. E. coast England, co. Essex, 4½ m. S.S.W. Harwich, about 6 m. round, and abounding in game.

HORSFORTH, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. York (W. Riding), 5 m. N.W. Leeds, with a good Episcopal church, several Dissenting chapels, extensive manufactures of woollen cloth; fulling, paper, and corn mills, with some tanneries. Pop. (chapelry), 5281.

HORSHAM, a parl. bor., market tn., and par., England, co. Sussex. The TOWN, a station on the London and Brighton railway, lies on a branch of the Arun, 33 m. S.S.W. London. It consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at right angles, one of which is adorned with rows of trees; and several smaller ones diverging from them. A great number of the houses are built with timber and faced with brick, and some of sandstone; streets well paved, well lighted with gas; ample supply of water. Horsham has a handsome courthouse, commodious county jail, a spacious and handsome church, with a lofty tower, two other churches, a R. Catholic chapel, built in 1866 by the Duchess of Norfolk; and sundry Dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school, founded by Richard Collyer in 1532; and national, British, and infant schools. There are no manufactures in the town, but a great amount of trade is done in corn and timber. The retail trade carried on with the surrounding country is also very considerable, and imparts to the town on occasions a lively and bustling appearance. Weekly corn-market on Saturday. Horsham sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 7831. Area of par., 10,770 ac.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

HORSLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. Gloucester. The VILLAGE, 12½ m. S. Gloucester, is well built of stone, has an ample supply of good water, a handsome parish church, two Dissenting chapels, free and infant schools; and extensive manufactures of fine woollen cloths. Area of par., 4082 ac. Pop. 2558.—(*Local Correspondent.*)

HORSLEY, four pars. England:—1, Derby; 2792 ac. P. 2161.—2, (*East*), Surrey; 1824 ac. P. 247.—3, (*Long*), Northumb.; 12,849 ac. P. 995.—4, (*West*), Surrey; 2993 ac. Pop. 719.

HORSSEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. W. by S. Nijmegen, with two churches and the ruins of a castle.

HORST, a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 17 m. N. Roermonde, with a Gothic church, a school, a courthouse, large barrack, poorhouse, and old castle; linen weaving, tanning, and brewing. Pop. 3100.

HORSTED, three pars. Eng.:—1, (*Keynes*), Sussex; 4301 ac. Pop. 847.—2, (*Little*), Sussex; 2240 ac. Pop. 283.—3, (*-with-Stunningfield*), Norfolk; 2733 ac. Pop. 595.

HORSTMAR, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. N.W. Münster, on the Sonderbach. It is walled, has two churches, and a castle; manufactures of linen and leather, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 1076.

HORT, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, about 2 m. from Hatvan, with a parish church. Pop. 1796.

HORTA, two places, Spain:—1 A tn. Catalonia, prov. of, and 50 m. S.W. Tarragona, on a small affluent of the Ebro. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a small isolated hill, has a church, a palace, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Pop. 1747.—2, (*Horta* or *San Gines de Agudells de Horta*), a vil. and par. Catalonia, prov. of, and about 4 m. from Barcelona, with two parish churches, a primary school, and manufactures of cotton cloth, haircloth, leather, and glue. Pop. 1855.

HORTA, a tn., cap. isl. Fayal, one of the Azores; lat. 38° 31′ 42″ N.; lon. 28° 28′ 30″ W., prettily situated on the shores of a small bay, extending between two rocky headlands. The landing-place is at the remains of a mole under the walls of Fort Santa Cruz, the only one of numerous ruinous fortifications where a few guns in wretched condition are mounted. A sea-wall runs along the face of the town; parallel with this is the principal street, with others at right angles extending up the hill. The narrow streets are clean and well paved; the houses, generally of one story, are built of tough gray trachyte. Pop. 8549.

HORTEN, a maritime tn. and naval station, Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, W. coast, gulf of Christiania; lat. 59° 34′ N.; lon. 10° 45′ E. The harbour is one of the three naval stations of the country, and is very capacious, and well sheltered. It has a marine arsenal, and works for building and repairing war-vessels, and for the construction of engines for war-steamers.

HORTON, seven pars. Eng.:—1, Bucks; 1610 ac. P. 842.—2, Dorset; 2740 ac. P. 440.—3, Gloucester; 3540 ac. P. 461.—4, Northampton; 2790 ac. P. 56.—5, Stafford; 4570 ac. P. 967.—6, (*in Ribblesdale*), York (W. Riding); 18,970 ac P. 467.—7, (*Kirby*), Kent; 2813 ac. P. 747.

HORTS (SAN VICENS DELS), a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 7 m. from Barcelona, on the Llobregat; with a parish church, courthouse, and school; manufactures of brown paper, and a trade in corn and fruit. Pop. 1732.

HORVATH, several places, Hungary:—1, (*Ban-Horvath*), a vil. Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, between Barcza and Banfalva, about 20 m. from Miskolcz, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 770.—2, (*Diszmos-Horvath*), a vil. near the former, with a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1276.

HORVATH-ERDO, a vil. Hungary, co. Abanjvar, about 6 m. from Tolcsva, in a wine district, with a Protestant church. Pop. 1448.

HORWICH, a vil. and chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, 4½ m. W. N. W. Bolton, containing a station on the Bolton and Preston Railway, a handsome chapel, three Dissenting places of worship, a Sunday, an infants', and a national school; and extensive bleaching-works and cotton-mills. Pop. 3471.

HORWOOD, three pars. Eng.:—1, In Devon; 860 ac. Pop. 105.—2, (*Great*), Bucks; 3109 ac. Pop. 834.—3, (*Little*), Bucks; 1950 ac. Pop. 427.

HORZITZ, or HORSCHITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, 14 m. N. W. Königgrätz, near the Bistrzicze; with a parish church and a castle. Pop. 2760.

HORZOWITZ, or HOROWITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 48 m. S.W. Beraun, r. bank Rothenbach; with a church, castle, Franciscan monastery, and the most celebrated iron-works in Bohemia; coal, silver, and mercury mines. It is also famous for its cheese. George von Podiebrad, afterwards king of Bohemia, was born here. Pop. 2950.

HOSE, par. Eng. Leicester; 2140 ac. Pop. 471.

HOSPITAL, a vil. and par. Ireland, co. Limerick. The VILLAGE, 16 m. S.S.E. Limerick, well known for its cattle fairs. Area of par., 3999 ac. Pop. vil. 492; par., 1676.

HOSPITALET, formerly SANTA EULALIA DE PROVENSANA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 3 m. S.W. Barcelona, l. bank Llobregat; with a church, courthouse, primary school, poor prison, and two flour-mills. Pop. 2504.

HOSTALRICH, a walled tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 25 m. S.S.W. Gerona, r. bank Tordera; with a church, manufactures of cork, and a trade in corn, fruit, cork, and timber. Pop. 1054.

HOSTAU, or HOSTOW [Latin, *Hostovium*], a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 18 m. W.N.W. Klattau, r. bank Radbuza; with a castle, church, vinegar-works, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 1166.

HOSTAUN, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, 10 m. N.W. Prague, with a church, a school, and a mill. Sheep-rearing is carried on by some of the inhabitants. Pop. 1381.

HOSTE, an isl. Tierra del Fuego; lat. 55° to 55° 40′ S.; lon. 68° to 70° W., having E. Navarin Island, and separated N. from King Charles South Land, by the Beagle Channel. Length, E. to W., 90 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m.

HOSTERLITZ, or HOSTIEHRADICE, a market tn. Moravia, circle Znaim, 24 m. S.W. Brunn; with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, iron, and other ware. Pop. 1420.

HOSTOMITZ, or HOSTONITZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle Befaun, 25 m. S.W. Prague; with a church. Pop. (agricultural), 1700.

HOSZSZU, numerous places, Hungary, particularly—1, (*Hosszu-mezö*, or *Dlohopole*), a market tn. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Marmaros, l. bank Theiss, 5 m. W.N.W. Szigeth, in a beautiful plain. It has a Protestant, and a Greek parish church, and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 1651.—2, (*Hosszu-Szer*), a vil. or rather three contiguous vils., co. Abaujvar, on the Hernad, here crossed by a bridge, 3 m. from Kaschau; with a handsome castle. It stands in a fertile and well-wooded district. Pop. 1222.

HOSZU, several places, Hungary:—1, *Hosszumezö* (*Kolcs*), a vil., co. Zemplin, on the Ondara, 7 m. from Nagy-Mihaly; with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 1100.—2, (*Hoszu-Reth*, or *Krasna-horka*), a vil., co. Gömör, on the Jolsva, in an unfertile district, 15 m. from Rosenau; with an iron, and several saw mills, charcoal furnaces, and a trade in wood. Pop. 1814.—3, (*Hosszuso*), a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Temesvar, 10 m. from Lippa on the Maros; with a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1360.

HOTENSLEBEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. of, and 26 m. W. Magdeburg; with a church, a distillery, and several mills. Near it are saltpetre works, and gypsum and limekilns. Much fossil wood also is obtained. Pop. 1181.

HOTHAM, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 2670 ac. P. 336.

HOTHFIELD, par. Eng. Kent; 1777 ac. Pop. 337.

HOTTENTOTS, a peculiar African race, the aboriginal occupants of the S. end of that continent, at and near the Cape of Good Hope. Their limits may be said, in general terms, to have been the river Orange, on the N. and N.E., and the Kei, on the E.; but their E. boundary appears to have been fluctuating, and, owing to their mixture with the Kafir race, not definable. On the N.W. they passed the Orange, and advanced N. and N.E. far into the interior, as shall be explained lower down. The name now given to the whole race was that of the tribe in the immediate vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, with which the Dutch settlers first became acquainted. The Hottentots are generally tall and meagre, of a pale olive complexion; their cheek bones project much, and their chins narrow and pointed, so that the face is tri-



BUSHMEN HOTTENTOTS.—From Daniel's S. African Scenery.

angular. They have thick lips, a flat nose, with wide nostrils; woolly hair, and little beard. The women are often elegantly formed in early life, but their bloom is transient; they are marriageable at 12 or 13, and become hideous in a few years. They have certain physical peculiarities, long contested and misunderstood. Both sexes are distinguished also by excessive incurvation of the spine.

When the Dutch first settled at the Cape, the Hottentots were a numerous nation, of pastoral and partially nomadic habits, and occupied a territory of 100,000 sq. m. They were rich, according to their own ideas, having abundance of horned cattle and sheep; and it is supposed that the seven tribes, into which they were divided, made up together a population of at least 200,000. At the present day this race is nearly extinct within the wide territory which formerly belonged to it. Constantly harassed and hunted down by the Boers, who confessedly sought their extermination, their only chance of escape was to engage in the service of their persecutors. But this domestication was fatal to the purity of the breed; and of those classed as Hottentots within the limits of the colony, the greater majority are in reality Bastaards, as the Boers call them, or people of mixed race. The mixture of European blood has much improved their physical appearance, but the indigenous manners and the language have nearly disappeared. Of the 50,000 Hottentots, as they are called, now reckoned in the population of the colony, there are not 200—exclusive of the Namaquas, added to the colony by a recent change of boundary—who understand the Hottentot language. Their language at present is the Cape Dutch jargon. From their ancient pastoral habits, they still retain traditionally their passionate love for the Beesties or cattle. Hottentot life, with its numerous whimsical peculiarities, belongs therefore to history. It exists no longer in what may be properly called the land of the Hottentots.

But, connected with this great utterly decayed trunk, are certain offshoots and collateral stems, which call for notice.

A large body of the Hottentot population, recognised in the colony as the Bastaards, wandered some years ago in search of a settlement along the banks of the river Orange, at that date beyond the colonial boundary. Their disorderly and improvident movements awakened some alarm, and, fortunately, commiseration also in the colony; and they were strongly urged, by philanthropic friends, to get rid of the colonial name of Bastaards, by the adoption of some other, and to settle down in a carefully-organized community. They consequently assumed the name of the Griquas, an ancient extinct tribe, and fixed themselves at Klaarwater, on the river Orange. The experiment has succeeded completely. Their chief, having shown his capacity for government, now receives a small annual grant of money and fire-arms from the colony; and here a mixed Hottentot population of some thousands has at all events emerged from utter barbarism.

The Koras or Korannas [shoe-wearers)], higher up the river Orange or Gariep, as they call it, still remain a favourable specimen of the pure Hottentot race. They are, however, taller, stronger, and cleaner, than the tribes further W. Most of them possess cattle; those who do not, soon degenerate into Bushmen. On the E. frontier of the colony are still some remnants of the Gona or Gonaqua tribe; but they have nowhere preserved their ancient usages and purity of blood, but are much mixed with the Amakosa or Kafirs, the clucking sounds of whose language proves their ancient admixture with the Hottentots. The Namaquas dwell towards the mouth of the river Orange, towards the N.W. border of the colony. Little Namaqualand, on the S. side of the river, is now within the colonial limits. Opposite to it, a large tract, watered by the Fish river, and some other occasional streams, bears the name of Great Namaqualand. This W. side of the continent is far more hot and dry than the E., in the same latitude, and all the peculiarities of character traceable to precariousness of life, suffering, and frequent famine, are fully developed among the Namaquas. Yet they are much attached to their country; and though diminished in numbers, by want and disease, yet their villages, it is said, often contain examples of great longevity. Their huts are erected in the old Hottentot fashion, being hemispheres of boughs covered with mats, and about 6 ft. high.

The Bushmen, or, in colonial language, Boschjesmanns, are also of Hottentot race, and call themselves Sa-qua. Their proper country is between the Roggenveld mountains and the river Orange; but they are to be found wherever the absence of a stronger population permits their increase. Their general height is about 4 ft. 6 in.; they are, at the same time, slender, but well-made, and very active. Their only covering, if they have any, is a skin round the loins. They wear a belt, called, by the colonists, the belt of hunger, which they keep as tight as possible, to mitigate the pain of inanition. They live on game, antelopes especially, which they kill with poisoned arrows. Their great feasts are after violent thunderstorms, in which many antelopes are struck by lightning. On such occasions, these little men eat till they resemble barrels. Their life is always fluctuating, between a feast or a famine; but the latter predominates. Bushmen have been met with who had gone 15 days without food. But it is remarkable, that the constant comforts of civilized life can never wean them from the occasional pleasures of the desert. The young Bushman, in the service of the Boers, though treated with the greatest kindness, is sure to run off when the ants' nests are in season; and his pleasure consists not merely in sprawling on the ground to devour these, his face covered with worms, but in his concealment, and being able to elude his civilised acquaintances. As to the number of these singular and degraded people, it is impossible to form any trustworthy estimate of it.

Beyond, or N. of Great Namaqualand, on the W. side of Africa, in lat. 21° to 23°, are the Damaras, of whom those called Hill Damaras are of Hottentot race. Respecting the condition of these people, we have no details; but we know that the Hottentot race has spread E. from the Damaras hills, and that a large, if not the chief portion of the population round Lake Ngami, recently discovered in lat. 20° 40′; lon. 24° E., is of Hottentot descent. The Bechuanas call them Bakoba, which means serfs or vassals; but their more general name is Bayeye, Baclecle, or Batletle, all evidently Bechuana plurals of the unutterable Hottentot word *qaqa*, men. The Bayeye are the boatmen and chief navigators of Lake Ngami, and it is said that they are numerous also on the navigable rivers further N. — (*Travels of* Ten-Rhyn, Kolbe, Sparmann, Lichtenstein, *and* Patterson. *In* Appleyard *on the Kafir language, is an interesting account of the Hottentot grammar.*)

HÖTTING, a vil. and par. Austria, Tyrol, circle Unter-Innthal, on the Inn, here crossed by a bridge close to Inns brück; with a castle, and a church. Pop. 2524.

HOTZENPLOTZ.—1, A tn. Moravia [Moravian, *Osoblaha*], circle, and 24 m. from Troppau, on a small stream of same name; with two churches, a townhouse, and hospital; and some general trade. Pop. 2572.—2, A river, which rises in the N. slope of the Sudetes, near Wurbenthal, flows N.E. past the towns of Johanthal and Hotzenplotz, enters Prussian Silesia, passes Ober Glogau, and after a course of about 40 m., joins l. bank Oder, at Krappitz.

HOU-TCHOU, an important tn. China, prov. Che-Kiang, 70 m. N.W. Ningpo.

HOUAT [Latin, *Siata*], an isl. France, off dep. Morbihan, 9 m. N.E. Belle-Ile, about 3 m. long by ½ m. broad, and inhabited by fishermen. Pop. 250.

HOUDAN [anc. *Housdenium*], a tn. France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the confluence of the Vesgre and Opton, 34 m. W.S.W. Paris; with a fine old Gothic church, manufactures of woollen hosiery, and a trade in poultry, corn, wool, horses, and cattle. Pop. 2056.

HOUDENG, two places, Belgium:—1, (*-Aimeries*), a vil. and com., prov. Hainaut, on the Tiriau, 10 m. W. Mons. It has several forges and tanneries, a trade in cattle and agricultural produce, and a colliery, which employs 900 persons. Pop. 4700.—2, (*-Goegnies*), a vil. and com., near the former. Inhabitants chiefly employed as miners, or in connection with the coal works in the vicinity. Pop. 4414.

HOUFFALIZE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 35 m. N. Arlon, once the capital of a lordship, and surrounded with walls. It has an old castle on a height, a church, two chapels, a courthouse, and prison, tanneries, breweries, and an extensive trade in medicinal plants, which grow in the vicinity. Pop. 1124.

HOUGAER DE-BOST OVERLAER-ROMMERSOM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Great Geete, 28 m. E. Brussels; with a large and handsome church, several distilleries, and breweries, famous for a white beer, which is largely exported. Pop. 3478.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3600 ac. P. 605.

HOUGHAM, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 3275 ac. P. 1936.—2, Lincoln; 2590 ac. P. 345.

HOUGHTON, 12 pars. Eng.:—1, Huntingdon; 1640 ac. P. 519.—2, Hants; 2642 ac. P. 438.—3, Sussex; 1455 ac. P. 193.—4, (*Conquest*), Bedford; 3345 ac. P. 786.—5, (*Great*), Northampton; 1783 ac. P. 317.—6, (*-in-the-Hole*), Norfolk; 978 ac. P. 233.—7, (*Little*), Northampton; 1070 ac. P. 558.—8, (*Long*), Northumberland; 4113 ac. P. 861.—9, (*New*), Norfolk; 1495 ac. P. 224.—10, (*-on-the-Hill*), Leicester; 2450 ac. P. 442.—11, (*-on-the-Hill*), Norfolk; 601 ac. P. 50.—12, (*Regis*), Bedford; 4500 ac. P. 2213.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a market tn., township, and par. England, co. Durham. The TOWN, 6 m. S.S.W. Sunderland, is small but neat, has a fine large venerable church, and spacious burial-ground. There are, besides, meeting-houses for Methodists, Baptists, and Independents; a national school, a charity-school for girls, some almshouses, and a mechanics' institution. The prosperity of the town depends on the iron-works and numerous mines in the neighbourhood, and is proportioned to their success. The coal of Houghton-le-Spring is of a superior description. Its annual fair lasts several days. Area of par. 15,491. Pop. tn. 3824; par. 22,582.

HOULME, a small dist. France, which belonged to prov. Lower Normandy, and is now included in dep. Orne.

HOULME (LE), a vil. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 5 m. N.N.W. Rouen, r. bank Cailly. It is a cheerful-looking place, and has manufactures of cotton goods, bleachfields, and a cotton and paper mill. Pop. 1707.

HOUNAM, par. Scot. Roxburgh; 8 m. by 6 m. P. 252.

HOUNAN, prov. China. *See* HOONAN.

HOUND, par. Eng. Hants; 4691 ac. Pop. 827.

HOUNSLOW, market tn. and chapelry, England, co. Middlesex, 11 m. W.S.W. London. The TOWN, which stands

on the edge of Hounslow heath, consists of a long street irregularly paved, and lighted with gas. The church, erected on the site of an old priory, is a handsome structure, in the modern English style; there are also Dissenting chapels, a town-hall, and a charity school for 100 boys and 100 girls. Near the town are some extensive powder-mills, a flax-mill, a mill for rolling copper, and a cavalry barrack, erected in 1793. The adjoining heath, notorious for the robberies committed on it in former times, is now almost entirely enclosed. Market-day, Thursday. Pop. 5760.

HOUPE [North of the Lakes], a central prov. China, between lat. 29° and 33° N.; lon. 108° 35′ and 116° E.; bounded, N. by Honan; E. by Nganhoei and Kiangsee; S. by Hoonan; and W. by Sechuen and Shense. It is intersected by the Han-kiang and the Yang tse-kiang, and its surface, particularly towards the S., is dotted with numerous lakes. It is considered one of the most fertile parts of the empire; produces bread stuffs, silk, cotton, tea, fish, and timber; and manufactures cloth, paper, and wax. With Hoonan, it formerly constituted one province, named Hukwang. Provincial capital, Woo-Chang-foo. Pop. 37,370,098.

HOUPLINES, a vil. France, dep. Nord, 10 m. N.W. Lille, r. bank Lys; with manufactures of laces and cotton twist, tanneries, breweries, a cotton, oil, and fulling mill. P. 3127.

HOURN (Loch), an inlet, W. coast, Scotland, co. Inverness, stretching inland for 10 m. opposite the S.E. coast of Skye. It is about 3 m. wide at the entrance.

HOUSE, one of the Shetland isls. *See* Burra.

HOUSSA, or Haussa, an independent kingdom, N.W. Africa, central Soudan, between lat. 11° and 14° N.; and lon. 4° and 11° E.; bounded, E. by Bornou; W. by the Quorra; N. Sahara; and S. Borgoo. This country, though yet little known, is represented as extremely fertile, and as being cultivated with a skill little inferior to that of Europeans. Here, it is said, the hot winds come from the E., and the cold from the W., and that rains are neither so frequent nor violent as in other parts of Africa. The natives are said to be of mild and courteous manners, and cheerful dispositions, being much given to dancing, and singing, and other amusements. They are expert weavers, as well as agriculturists, and manufacture large quantities of cotton cloths, with which they supply Fezzan. They are also well acquainted with tanning, and working in iron. Where the country is not cleared for cultivation, it is covered with forest-trees, especially mimosas and acacias, and there is rarely a spot without vegetation. There are two large towns in this kingdom—Saccatoo, and Kashna, about 150 m. distant from each other. These towns carry on an extensive trade with the countries of N.W. Africa, particularly Fezzan and Tripoli.

HOUSTON.—1, A vil. and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The village, 5 m. N.W. Paisley, has extensive cotton factories, employing the great bulk of the inhabitants. Length of par., about 6 m.; breadth, 3 m. Pop. 2490.——2, A city, U. States, Texas, co. Harrisburg, 70 ft. above the sea—at the extreme point of Buffalo Bayou that can be reached even by small boats, 50 m. N.W. Galveston. It has four churches, a theatre, several manufactories, and stores. It was commenced in 1837, and is rather unhealthy. Pop. 4845. *See Suppl.*

HOUTMAN'S ABROLHOS, three separate groups of isls., S.W. coast Australia, between lat. 28° 15′ and 29° 10′ S.; lon. 113° 30′ and 114° 3′ E.; separated from the mainland by Geelvink Channel, which is about 30 m. broad. The names of the several groups are respectively Pelsart Group, Northern Group, and Easter Group. They extend in a N.N.W. direction 48 m., diminishing in breadth towards the N. Pelsart Group is separated from Easter Group by a channel about 4 m. broad, and the latter, again, from Northern Group by a strait 6 m. wide.

HOUX, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. of, and 12 m. S. Namur, r. bank Meuse, at the foot of a high rock. It has a marble quarry, and the ruins of the ancient castle of Poilvache, standing on the summit of a lofty rock overhanging the river, and in which is a well, sunk about 250 ft. through the rock, to the level of the Meuse. The castle figures much in the early history of the Netherlands. Pop. 305.

HOVE, par. Eng. Sussex; 872 ac. Pop. 4104.

HOVERINGHAM, par. Eng. Notts; 1050 ac. P. 408.

HOVETON, two pars. Eng. Norfolk:—1, (*St. John*); 1541 ac. Pop. 273.—2, (*St. Peter*); 952 ac. Pop. 122.

HOVINGHAM, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 9044 ac. Pop. 1245.

HOW-Caple, par. Eng. Hereford; 1018 ac. Pop. 153.

HOWAKEL, an isl. Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia; lat. 15° 9′ N.; lon. 40° 19′ E. (R.) It is lofty, rugged, and about 9 m. long.

HOWDEN, a market tn. and par. England, co. York (E. Riding). The town, 17 m. S.S.E. York, and 1 m. N. of the Ouse, has a station on the York and N. Midland railway; the houses generally are of mean appearance; but the streets are lighted with gas. Its church, formerly a collegiate church, a noble cruciform structure, is unsurpassed for the beauty of its architecture by any other edifice of its kind in Great Britain. Close by the church are the remains of an ancient palace of the bishops of Durham, now converted into a farm house. There are several places of worship for Dissenters, a free and a national school, several other small charities, and an elegant union workhouse. Bricks and tiles are made in the neighbourhood. There are, likewise, some considerable tanneries and several corn-mills, but no other manufactures. Market-day, Saturday. There are several annual fairs; one of which, held in September, is said to be the largest for horses in England. The supply of horses for the army is chiefly obtained at this fair, which is likewise resorted to by foreign dealers and breeders. Area of par. 16,292 ac. Pop. tn. 2376; par. 5209.

HOWE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 757 ac. Pop. 113.

HOWE (Cape).—1, The most S.E. point of Australia, 280 m. S.W. Sydney; lat. (islet close off) 37° 31′ S.; lon. 150° E. (R.)—2, (*W. Cape Howe*), S. coast W. Australia, forming the W. side of Torbay, co. Plantagenet; lat. 35° 9′ S.; lon. 117° 40′ E. (R.)

HOWELL, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1650 ac. Pop. 85.

HOWI-Howe, a considerable tn. China, prov. Quangtong, S. coast isl. Hainau, about 3 m. from Hush-Eon, on a narrow peninsula, with a deep bay to the N.E., and traversed by a river from E. to W. The streets have considerable breadth, and are clean and well paved. It is the residence of the viceroy of Hainan, and the principal commercial town of the island. The exports consist chiefly of sugar, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, salt, and tanned leathers; and the imports of different articles from China, fine English cloths, gun-flints, and opium.

HOWICK.—1, An inland co. W. Australia, of a triangular form, about 52 m. long, E. to W., and about 46 m. in breadth. In the centre of the county are some salt-water swamps, and a range of hills, with some good pasturage intermingled.—2, An isl. group, N.E. coast Australia; lat. 14° 30′ S.; lon. 145° 0′ E., nearly mid-way between Cape Flattery and Cape Melville; about 10 in number, all low, and covered for the most part with mangroves; and abounding in turtle and vampire-bats. 'Here,' says Macgillivray, 'as elsewhere on the mangrove-clad islands, a large honey-sucker (*Ptilotis chrysotis*), filled the air with its loud and almost incessant, but varied and pleasing notes, the only bird we ever met with on the N.E. coast of Australia which produced anything like a song.' —(*Voy. H.M.S. Rattlesnake.*)

HOWICK, par. Eng. Northumb.; 1692 ac. Pop. 315.

HOWICZY, a vil. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch, about 40 m. from Weisskirchen, on the Betschwa; with a church and two mills. Pop. 3407.

HOWTH, a par. and small tn. Ireland, co. Dublin. The town, extending along the N. side of the hill of Howth, 7 m. E.N.E. Dublin, with which it is connected by railway, consists of a single street, with numerous small cabins straggling around, has a church, a R. Catholic chapel, the ruins of Howth abbey, a religious establishment, founded early in the 13th century; and a large harbour of refuge, with lighthouse, &c., constructed by Telford, but so obstructed by rocks and accumulations of sand as to be almost useless. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who supply the Dublin markets. Near the town is Howth castle, the residence of the earls of Howth. The peninsula on which the town stands, called the Hill of Howth, forms the N. enclosure of Dublin bay, and is a very striking and remarkable object. It is about 3 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, and terminates towards the sea, in a rocky elevation of 563 ft. in height. On June 1, 1852, a submarine electric telegraph was laid down between Howth and Holyhead. Pop 829. Area of par., 2670 ac. Pop. 1715.

HOXNE, par. Eng. Suffolk; 4257 ac. Pop. 1262.

HOXTER, a tn. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 40 m. S.S.E. Minden, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Weser, here crossed by a stone bridge 500 feet long. It is walled, defended by a fort; has a court of law, several public offices; a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a synagogue, hospital, and burgher school; manufactures of wax candles and chicory; a bleach-field, paper-mill, brewery, distillery; a trade in cattle, wood, yarn, and linen. In the vicinity is the suppressed Benedictine abbey of Corvey, a handsome modern edifice, now the seat of Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfürst. Pop. 3700.——The CIRCLE is hilly, but productive. Area, 208 geo. sq. m. Pop. 50,679.

HOY, an isl. and par. Scotland, Orkneys, N. W. side Pentland Firth, 2½ m. S. Stromness; about 14 m. long, by 6 m. broad; in some parts tolerably fertile; but generally mountainous, and covered with heath. Near its S.E. extremity is the safe, well-known harbour of Long-Hope. P. (isl.) 615.

HOYA.—1, A tn. Hanover, l. bank Weser, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. N W. Hanover; with a court of justice; a church, townhouse, and castle; some shipping; and a trade in linen. Pop. 2134.——2, (*Gonzalo*), A tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 15 m. from Albacete; with a parish church, and primary school; and a trade in saffron, wool, and cattle. P. 1125.

HOYERSWERDA, or WOJEREZY, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 85 m. W. by N. Liegnitz, cap. circle of same name, on the Black Elster. It has a court of law, several public offices, a castle, Protestant church, chapel, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of linen and hosiery; and numerous distilleries. Pop. 2170.——The CIRCLE is generally a sandy plain. Area, 199 geo. sq. m. Pop. 27,718.

HOYLAND-HIGH, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 1934 ac. Pop 3345.

HOYLE LAKE, or HOY LAKE, a vil. England, co. Chester, at the mouth of the Dee. 8 m. W. by S. Liverpool, much resorted to during the bathing season. There are two lighthouses, with fixed lights; lat. 53° 24′ N.; lon. 3° 11′ W.; leading into the roads, which afford safe anchorage. P. 589.

HOYM, a tn. Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, cap. bail. of same name, on the Selke, 19 m. W. Bernburg. It is walled; has a castle, a church, townhouse, tile-works, and three mills. Pop. tn., 2300; bail., 5000.

HOYO-DE-PINARES, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. Avila, 35 m. W. Madrid; tolerably well built; with two squares, a parish church, townhouse, a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in corn and cattle. Near it are mines of argentiferous lead, silver, and copper. Pop. 917.

HOYOS, several minor places, Spain, particularly a vil. Estremadura, prov. of, and 48 m. N.N.W. Caceres; with a church, chapel, three schools, a townhouse, prison, public fountain, and some trade in oil. Inhabitants engaged in tillage and cattle-rearing. Pop. 2136.

HRADISCH-UNGARISCH, a tn. Austria, Moravia, cap. circle of same name, l. bank March, at the confluence of the Ossowa, 42 m. E.S.E. Brünn. It stands in a fertile district, subject, however, to frequent inundations; consists of an old and a new town; contains a large market-place, four churches, a townhouse, courthouse, high school, and barrack; and has a trade in wine, corn, and cattle. P. 2000.——The CIRCLE is hilly, and adapted for pasture; but has some fertile valleys and undulating flats. Area, 1021 geo. sq. m. Pop. 310,191.

HROCHOW-TEINITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 5 m. E.N.E. Chrudim, on the Lezak; with a castle, church, townhouse, school, and a mill. Pop. 964.

HROZINKAU (ALT and NEU), two large vils. Austria, Moravia, circle Hradisch. The former contains a church; and has in its vicinity the castle of Swietlau. Pop. 2240. The latter, on the Betschwa, about 48 m. from Weisskirchen, has a parish church. Pop. 3050.

HRUBIESZOW, a tn. Russian-Poland, 64 m. S.E. Lublin, among marshes, on the Hulzwa. It has three churches and a convent; a considerable trade in Hungarian wine and mead, and several large annual fairs. Pop. 1700.

HUACHAPURE, a headland, Chili; lat. 34° 58′ S.; lon. 72° 17′ W.

HUACHO, a small bay, Peru, 63 m. N.N.W. Callao; with good anchorage in 5 fathoms. About 1 m. from the coast, is a small town of same name, at which provisions can be obtained at a moderate price.

HUAHEINE, an isl. Pacific Ocean, Society group; lat. 16° 43′ S.; lon. 151° 7′ W. (R.) It is mountainous, but fertile; and is nearly surrounded by a coral reef. It is the most frequented of the Society islands, and furnishes abundant supplies. Coffee thrives in the gardens of the missionaries. On the N.W. side of the island, there is a safe and capacious harbour, though somewhat difficult to enter, called the Bay of Fare. Pop. estimated at 2000.

HUALLAGA, a river, Peru, which rises on the E. slope of the Andes, near N. Lake Chinchaycocha, and falls into the Marañon, at La Laguna, after a course, chiefly N., of about 450 m. It receives numerous affluents, of which the Moyobamba, the Huagabamba, and the Apiconcho, are the most considerable.

HUAMBLIN, or SOCORRO, an isl. W. coast, Patagonia; lat. 41° 49′ S.; lon. 75° 15′ W. (R.)

HUAMACHUCO, a tn. Peru. *See* GUAMACHUCO.

HUAMANGA, a tn. Peru. *See* GUAMANGA.

HUANCAVELICA, a tn. Peru. *See* GUANCABELICA.

HUANUCO, a tn. Peru. *See* GUANUCO.

HUAQUI, or YAQUI, a river, Mexico, which rises in dep. Sonora, about lat. 31° 40′ N.; lon. 108° W., flows S.S.W., then W., and falls into the Gulf of California, 20 m. S.E. Guaymas; total course about 400 m. It is broad, liable to floods, and its banks are extremely fertile.

HUARAZ, a tn. Peru, dep. Tarma, 80 m. S.E. Truxillo; with two churches, a convent, and an hospital. Pop. 5000.

HUARTE, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. Navarre, prov. of, and 3 m. E.N.E. Pampeluna. It is a poor place, consisting of a small square, and a few irregular streets; with a parish church, courthouse, two schools, and some trade in hides. Pop. 600.—2, (*Huarter-Araquil*), A tn. Navarre, prov. of, and 16 m. W.N.W. Pampeluna; with a well-planted promenade, a parish church, townhouse, prison, school; and a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 575.

HUASCO, or GUASCO, a seaport, Chili, r. bank, and near the mouth of the Huasco, prov. of, and 98 m. N. Coquimbo; lat. 28° 18′ S.; lon. 71° 1′ W. It derives its chief importance from the silver mines in its neighbourhood, large quantities of that metal being exported from it. The country around has a barren, miserable appearance. The river is small, and a heavy surf breaks outside of it; but the water is excellent. 'At Huasco the phenomenon of the parallel terraces is very strikingly seen; no less than seven perfectly level, but unequally broad plains, ascending by steps, occur on one or both sides of the valley.'—(Darwin.)

HUBB, two rivers, Beloochistan:—1. Supposed to rise near Lus, in lat. 26° 12′ N.; lon. 66° 55′ E. For about 25 m. in the upper part of its course, it flows S.E., and then turning due S., holds its way for about 50 m. in that direction. It then turns to the S.W., and after a total course of 100 m., falls into the Arabian Sea, on the N.W. side of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 36′ E. Its whole course is described as a succession of rocky or gravelly gorges, in the rugged and barren Pubb mountains.—2, A small stream, which rises in the hilly country N.E. Bela, prov. Lus. It takes a S.W. course, and, 4 m. N.E. from the town of Lyaree, falls into the Poorally, in lat. 25° 40′ N.; lon. 66° 26′ E.

HUBBERSTON, par. Wales, Pembroke; 1880 ac. P. 1040

HUBERT (ST.), a tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 33 m. N.W. Arlon, in the forest of same name, which has a circumference of 40 m. It is a miserable-looking place; but possesses two churches, one of which, the abbey church of St. Hubert, is one of the finest religious edifices in Belgium. Its W. front, and two towers, are Italian, but its interior is Gothic, and is adorned with fine marbles. Part of the extensive buildings of the ancient abbey are occupied as a penitentiary for juvenile convicts. The manufactures are ironmongery, leather, oil, and glue; and the trade in horned cattle and sheep is considerable. Pop. 2641.

HUBERTH (SZENT), or NAGY-OROSZIN, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 8 m. from Kikinda; with a R. Catholic church; and a trade in corn, maize, and butter. P. 1051.

HÜCKESWAGEN, a tn. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 24 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, r. bank Wupper; with a R. Catholic and two Protestant churches, a burgher school, manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, and of articles in steel and iron; tanneries, dye-works, and a cotton-mill. P. 2937.

HUCKING, par. Eng. Kent; 1188 ac. Pop. 121.

HUCKNALL-TORKARD, par. Eng. Notts; 3270 ac. P. 2970.

HUDDERSFIELD, a flourishing manufacturing tn., mun. and parl. bor., England, co. York (W. Riding). The TOWN, situated on an acclivity, rising gently from the Colne, 37 m. S.W. York, on the railway from Leeds to Manchester, comprises about 50 principal streets, nearly all running at right angles to each other, well paved, drained, and carefully kept; houses, remarkable for their uniformity, generally of a very superior description, and built of the best Yorkshire sandstone. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The places of worship consist of five Episcopal churches, ten Dissenting chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, a Unitarian, and R. Catholic chapel; some of these are very handsome edifices. The other public buildings of note are the cloth-hall, the riding-school and gymnasium, the station of the London and North-western railway—an elegant structure, in the Roman-Corinthian style; the George hotel, a large and fine Italian building; the infirmary, and Northgate and Seedhill schools. There are twenty respectable academies in the town, eight church, national, or British public schools, and two large colleges; one of which is immediately connected with the church establishment; the other is of a more general character, and is now incorporated with the London University. The literary and scientific institutions are, the philosophical society, with library and museum; the mechanics' institute, and school of ornamental art. The principal manufactures, extensively carried on in the town and adjacent villages, are plain and fancy woollens, consisting of broad and narrow cloths, serges, kerseymeres, cords, and a great variety of fancy goods, as shawls, vestings, &c.; composed generally of worsted, silk, and cotton; some wholly of the first, others of certain admixtures of wool and the other materials. Cotton manufactures are also carried on to some extent. An extensive trade exists with America and Germany in plain and fancy woollen goods. Upwards of 600 manufacturers, from the town and vicinity, attend the cloth-hall on each market day (Tuesday). Pop. parl. bor. in 1861, 34,877; in 1871 (limits extended), 74,358; mun. bor., 70,253. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

HUDIKSVALL, a seaport tn. Sweden, län Gefleborg, in the Gulf of Bothnia, between two bays connected by a channel which traverses the town, 70 m. N. Gefle. It is regularly and tolerably well built, and has manufactures of snuff and tobacco, a harbour, at which some trade is carried on, chiefly in hemp, flax, deals, and salt fish. The last consist mostly of *strömlings*, which are about the size of a sprat, and are here taken in great numbers. They are cured like herrings, and have a great sale in the N. parts of the Baltic. Pop. 2743.

HUDLITZ, or HUDLICE, a vil. Bohemia, circle Rakonitz, about 4 m. from Beraun; with a church and school. Near it are iron mines and blast furnaces. Pop. 1181.

HUDSON, a tn. and port, U. States, state of, and 116 m. N. New York, l. bank Hudson. It is very regularly built, all the streets, with the exception of two, which follow the line of the river, intersecting each other at right angles; the main street being above 1 m. long. Its principal building is the courthouse, surmounted by a dome, and with a portico of Ionic columns; and it also has eight churches, numerous academies and schools, a lunatic asylum, and Franklin literary institution, with a respectable library and philosophical apparatus. Several streams in the neighbourhood furnish water-power, which is made available for manufactures. At one time, the chief trade was with the W. Indies, but it is now supplanted by the river-trade. A steam ferryboat plies between Hudson and the opposite bank, while the Hudson and Berkshire railway connects it with Boston. P. (1870), 8615.

HUDSON, a river, New York, and, though not the largest, yet, in some respects, one of the most important rivers in the U. States. It rises, by two branches, in the N. part of the State, about lat. 44° N. The E. branch passes through Lake Schroon, and joins the W. or main branch coming from the N.W., after a separate course of about 40 m. each. The united stream proceeds first S.E. 15 m., to Hadley Falls, and then N.E. 20 m., to Glen's Falls. From this point to its embouchure in New York Bay, its direction is almost due S. Its whole course exceeds 300 m. Its chief affluents are the Sacandaga and the Mohawk. The former it receives about 15 m. after its branches unite; the latter, and the more important of the two, 40 m. below Glen's Falls. The tide flows a little above Albany, to which, 145 m. above New York, it is navigable for sloops and steam-boats; to Hudson, 118 m., it is navigable for the largest vessels. For a considerable part of its course, particularly at first, the banks of the Hudson are high, rocky, and precipitous; and the scenery along them is very picturesque. The chief places on it are—New York, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Troy, and Catskill.

HUDSON STRAIT. *See* HUDSON'S BAY.

HUDSON'S BAY, an extensive bay, or rather an inland sea, British America, N. of Canada, extending between lat. 51° and 64° N., and lon. 77° and 95° W.; length, N. to S., about 800 m.; greatest breadth, about 600 m.; area, 296,000 sq. m., including, in this, different gulfs; the principal of which are St. James' Bay, forming the S. part of Hudson's Bay; Port Nelson and Chesterfield Inlet on the W., and Welcome Sea, or Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, on the N. Hudson's Strait, which is its N.E. continuation, itself a sea 460 m. long, and 100 m. broad, connects it with the N. Atlantic. Hudson's Bay is navigable only a few months in the summer, being completely frozen over or obstructed by drift ice, during the rest of the year. It is full of sandbanks, reefs, and islands; the best known of the latter being Southampton and Mansfield islands. The shores around it are rocky and steep, the climate is extremely rigorous, and the contiguous countries are of a barren and repulsive character. Numerous rivers fall into this great inland sea; the chief are Great Whale, on the E. coast; Main, Abbitibbe, Moore, and Albany, in St. James' Bay; and Weenisk, Severn, Hayes, Nelson, Churchhill, and Seal, on the W. coast. The *beluga*, or white whale, is found occasionally in its waters; but fish, and also *crustacea*, are scarce. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements and forts, especially on the W. coasts, and carry on a lucrative traffic with the aborigines for peltry, &c.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY, the name originally given to the country lying round Hudson's Bay in British North America, of which the boundaries were quite indefinite, and of which the Hudson's Bay Company, by virtue of a charter granted them by Charles II., in 1670, were made proprietors with the exclusive privilege of traffic. The official designation of the country was Rupert's Land, from Prince Rupert cousin of the king, one of the principal members of the company; and the territory at first included all the tract drained by rivers falling into Hudson's Bay or Hudson's Strait. The company, however, gradually extended its operations over a wider area than that given above, and finally by its amalgamation with the North-west Company in 1821, the name of Hudson's Bay Territory came to be applied to all the vast stretch of country lying north of Canada and the United States, and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These dominions, however, were afterwards diminished by the separation of the tract lying west of the Rocky Mountains, which in 1859 was formed into the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island (for a description of these colonies see *Columbia* (*British*) and *Vancouver* in Supplement). Throughout the whole of the territory, but especially the part between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, there are lakes, rivers, and smaller streams in abundance. The largest lakes are Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Deer Lake, Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake. Lake Winnipeg is 264 miles long and has an area of 9000 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Mackenzie, which falls into the Arctic Ocean, and has a length of 1700 miles; the Coppermine, which enters the same ocean; the Saskatchewan, the Peace River, the Assiniboine, the Red River, the Churchill, &c. Large portions of this territory are of little value, from the severity of the climate or the barrenness of the soil; but there is no doubt of the existence of a vast region capable of colonization between the Rocky Mountains on the west, Lake Winnipeg and Deer Lake on the east, and Lake Athabasca on the north. Vegetables and barley can be grown and cattle raised as far north as Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie, 62° N. In the Red River settlement, the only spot where colonization has as yet been attempted, fine crops of wheat, potatoes, turnips, and Indian corn have been raised, and the prairies which stretch for hundreds of miles to the westward produce excellent crops of hay. This territory has as yet been used almost solely as a hunting-ground from which to obtain furs. The chief fur-bearing animals are the beaver, chinchilla, five kinds of foxes,

lynx, marten, musk-rat, squirrel, ermine, &c. The other articles of commerce are oils, fish, feathers, quills, and walrus ivory. This territory now forms part of the Dominion of Canada.

HUÉ, THUA THIEN, or PHUXUAN, the cap. city of Anam, and of a prov. of same name, on the river Hué, which is here navigable for small craft, 10 m. from its mouth in the Hué road, Gulf of Tonquin, about lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 107° 12′ E. This remarkable city was fortified early in the present century in European style by French officers in the service of the king of Cochin-China. The new city is completely insulated with the river on two sides of it, and a canal 30 to 40 yds. broad on the other two. The circumference of the walls is upwards of 5 m. The fortress is nearly square in form, and has a regular well-formed glacis from the river and canal, and a ditch 30 yds. wide. Each angle is flanked with four bastions. On each face there are four stone arched gateways approached by stone bridges over the ditch. The internal area is laid out in wide and regular streets, crossing each other at right angles, and within it are the palace, arsenal, granaries, and other public edifices. The palace is situated within an inner strong fortification or citadel, enclosed with a double wall; and around this wall are the barracks. The arsenal contains a large store of guns and ammunition, manufactured in the country, and the granaries, of enormous extent, are kept full of corn. The fortress would require 50,000 men to garrison it against Europeans. There are building docks on the river, and a large fleet of galleys is usually stationed at Hué. The river, about 400 yds. wide at the entrance, is much wider within; but owing to the bar at its mouth it admits only vessels of small draught. Pop. from 80,000 to 100,000.

HUE, a river, Anam, which, after a E.N.E. course of about 100 m., falls into the road of same name, 65 m. N.W. Turon harbour; lat. 16° N. It is broad, shallow, and only navigable for small craft; but the road into which it falls forms an excellent harbour, where vessels of 200 tons can ride in safety during the S.W. monsoon.

HUEBRO, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 20 m. from Almeria, poorly built, with a church, courthouse, prison, primary school, and the ruins of an old castle; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, numerous flour-mills, and some trade in alcohol, corn, and esparto. Pop. 1010.

HUECIJA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 13 m. N. Almeria; with two squares, a parish church, a primary school, and an annual fair, which lasts six days. Pop. 1027.

HUEHUETOCA, or GUEGUETOCA, a vil. Mexico, 27 m. N. Mexico, in the upper part of the basin of the Tula, 7000 ft. above sea-level. It gives its name to the canal which serves to protect Mexico from inundation, by diverting the waters of the Guantitlan from the adjacent lakes.

HUELMA [anc. *Acatucci*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. S.E. Jaen, tolerably well built, with wide, but steep and unpaved streets; three squares, a parish church, chapel, two schools, a townhouse, prison, and storehouse; and manufactures of linen and esparto fabrics, soap, glass, tiles, and earthenware. Pop. 2973.

HUELVA, a prov. Spain, occupying the W. extremity of Andalusia; bounded, N. by prov. Badajos, E. by Seville, S.E. by Cadiz, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal; area, 4579 geo. sq. m. The N. part is occupied by the W. portion of the sierra Morena and its offsets; the highest peak is San Cristobal, at the base of which are the celebrated copper-mines of Rio Tinto. The mountains yield pine, oak, beech, chestnut, holly, and good pasturage, on which great numbers of sheep, goats, horned cattle, pigs, horses, mules, and asses are fed. The S. part of the province is comparatively level, and has a rich and alluvial soil. The chief rivers are the Tinto, Martiga, Piedras, Odiel, and Chanca; the last separating Andalusia from Portugal, till it falls into the Guadiana. Copper, iron, lead, manganese, and coal, are wrought, and some linen and woollen fabrics, and other articles for home use, manufactured. Ship-building, seafaring, and fishing, employ a number of the people. Education is deplorably backward, even for Spain. Pop. 174,391.

HUELVA [anc. *Onoba*], a tn. and port, Spain, Andalusia, cap. above prov., in a bay formed by the mouths of the rivers Odiel and Tinto, 51 m. W. by S. Seville. It is well built, has wide, clean, paved, and straight streets; two parish churches, a higher, and several elementary schools, an orphan asylum, hospital, theatre, custom-house, and other public buildings; manufactures of salt, of hempen and esparto ropes, sails, blocks, &c., and some fishing. It has an active coasting trade, and being the terminus of the railway from the Tharsis sulphur and copper mines, it exports annually about 200,000 tons of their produce, besides fruits, &c. A railway is (1871) in progress to connect it with Seville. From La Arabida, near it, Columbus set sail on his first voyage. Pop. 7173.

HUENEJA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 39 m. E. Granada. It is indifferently built, has two squares, a church, townhouse, prison, two schools, and is commanded by an ancient and decayed fortress. Pop. 2498.

HUERCAL, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and about 3 m. from Almeria, well built, with a parish church, courthouse, primary school, an oil and a flour mill. Pop. 1600.

HUERCAL-OBERA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 42 m. N.E. Almeria, near l. bank Almanzora. It is well built, has wide, clean, and level streets, numerous squares, a handsome parish church, several chapels; a college, two Latin, and five primary schools; town and session houses, a prison, three store-houses, and a fountain; manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, soap, saltpetre, earthenware, and brandy. Near it are the mines of the sierra de Almagrera, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. Pop. 12,336.

HUERTA, several places, Spain, particularly—1, (*-de Valdecarabaños*), a tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 20 m. E. Toledo; with a parish church, townhouse, prison, school, an old castle on a commanding eminence, and a trade in hemp. Pop. 2005.—2, (*-del Rey*), a tn. Old Castile, prov. of, and 48 m. S.S.E. Burgos, at the foot of the sierra de Soria; with narrow and ill-paved streets, a parish church, prison, primary school, manufactures of leather and refined wax, and a dye-work. Pop. 563.

HUESA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. Teruel, 45 m. S. Saragossa; tolerably well built, with a parish church, a townhouse, prison, primary school, and manufactures of linen and earthenware, several flour mills, and a dye-work. Pop. 636.

HUESCA, a prov. Spain, Aragon, bounded on the N. by France; E. by prov. Lerida; S. and S.W. by Saragossa; and W. and N.W. by Navarre. Area, 7526 sq. m. The N. portion of the province is unusually rugged and mountainous, being covered with offsets of the Pyrenees, some of the loftier summits of which are covered with perpetual snow. In some places they are precipitous and bare, in others covered with timber and yielding excellent pasturage. Iron, copper, and antimony are wrought in them. The S. districts, on the contrary, are chiefly level, with a rich alluvial soil, producing excellent grain, wine, oil, fruits, and vegetables, hemp, and silk; and depasturing domestic cattle, especially a superior breed of mules. Huesca is irrigated by the Cinca, Essera, Alcanadre, Gallyo, Aragon, Arva, and numerous smaller streams, all affluents of the Ebro. The climate of the N. region is cold, damp, and exposed; in the S. it is mild and soft, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds by the Pyrenees and highlands of Catalonia. Linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, earthenware, glass, soap, and leather, are manufactured; and some trade is carried on in timber, iron, copper, wine, fruits, cattle, and agricultural produce. Education is on the advance, and crimes against the person are of rare occurrence. The inhabitants are, however, much addicted to smuggling. P. 272,692.

HUESCA [anc. *Osca*], a city, Spain, Aragon, cap. above prov., the see of a bishop, 35 m. N.E. Saragossa, r. bank Isuela; well built, partly surrounded by ancient and decayed walls, with wide, clean, and well-paved streets and squares; a magnificent Gothic cathedral, in which are some good pictures; four parish churches, six convents, several chapels, a university, and many elementary schools, an hospital, town and session houses, two prisons, two theatres, a bull ring, barrack, and the ancient palace of the kings of Aragon, containing a vault called La Campana, 'the bell;' so named from King Ramiro II., in 1136, having beguiled his turbulent aristocracy to his palace, under the pretence of being present at the casting of a large bell; as each one arrived, he was deprived of his head, and his body thrown into this vault. In the environs, several delightful promenades. Manufactures: —soap, earthenware, tiles, bricks, and hardware. Trade in fruits, cereals, and cattle. Pop. 10,160.

HUESCAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 70 m. N.E. by E. Granada, r. bank Bravata; tolerably well built,

the old part with narrow, crooked, and ill-paved, and the modern with clean, wide, and well-paved streets; three squares, three churches, and several chapels, town and court houses, an hospital, storehouse, prison, four schools, and a convent. Manufactures:—linen, cloth, baize, blankets, and quilts, earthenware, and soap, which are exported. P. 5759.

HUETE, a city, Spain, New Castile, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Cuenca, l. bank Huete. It has wide, regular, and well-paved streets; several squares, four parish churches, four chapels, two convents, two hospitals, town and court houses, a prison, storehouse, cemetery, four fountains, and a very handsome Episcopal palace. Manufactures:—linen, coarse cloth, shoes, white wax, glass, and earthenware. Trade, in its manufactures, and agricultural produce. Pop. 2746.

HUETOR, two places, Spain, Andalusia:—1, (*-Tajar*), A tn. prov. of, and 26 m. W. Granada, r. bank Genil; with a parish church, courthouse, prison, primary school, brick and tile-works, an oil, and two flour mills, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1317.—2, (*-Santillan*), a tn., prov. of, and 7 m. E.N.E. Granada, with a parish church, townhouse, school, prison, and several oil and flour mills. Pop. 813.

HÜFINGEN, a tn. Baden, Lake circle, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Bregach, 18 m. N.N.W. Schaffhausen, with a church, a castle, manufactures of clocks and watches, spinning, saw, and other mills. Pop. tn., 1600; bail., 11,808.

HUGGATE, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6500 ac. P. 547.

HUGHLEY, par. Eng. Salo ; 1110 ac. Pop. 112.

HÜHNERWASSER, or KURZIWODY, a tn. Bohemia, circle, and 12 m. N.W. Bunzlau, on a height, surrounded by forests, with a church, castle, townhouse, and school; manufactures of linen, pitch-ovens, and lime kilns. Pop. 1102.

HUISH, five pars. England:—1, Devon; 986 ac. P. 161.—2, (*Champflower*) Somerset; 2909 ac. P. 445.—3, (*Episcopi* Somerset; 2314 ac. P. 760.—4, (*North*), Devon; 2662 ac. P. 464.—5, (*South*), Devon; 1150 ac. P. 382.

HUISNE [Lat. *Vinea Idonea*], a river, France, which rises at St. Hilaire de Souzay, near the forest of Belesme, arrond. Mortagne, dep. Orne, flows in a generally S.S.W. course till it joins l. bank Sarthe, a little below Le Mans, after a course of about 60 m.

HUISSEN, a tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.W. Arnhem, formerly fortified; but now of small extent, with only one good street, and a small market-place, a church, two schools, and the remains of its fortifications, and an old castle. Pop. (agricultural), 287.

HUIZEN, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 15 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, close on the Zuider Zee, which is here so very shallow that one may wade in above a mile without the water reaching higher than the middle. It is a pleasantly-situated beautiful village, and has a Calvinistic church, with a heavy lofty tower; a Baptist church, and school. Agriculture and fishing are the main occupations. Pop. 2342.

HUIZUM, or HUSUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 1 m. S.W. Leeuwarden, with a church, school, and poorhouse. Pop. 940.

HUJAMREE, one of the mouths of the Indus, an offset of the Sata, or great E. channel, called, in the upper part of its course, the Secahu. The Hujamree mouth is wide, but rapidly narrows inland to about 500 yards; lat. 24° 10′ N.; lon. 67° 28′ E.

HUKONG or PAYENDWEN, a valley in the N. of Burmah, on the Assam frontier. "It is an extensive plain, bounded on all sides by hills; its extent, E. to N.W., being at least 50 m., and varying in breadth from 45 m. to 15 m.; the broadest part being to the E. The hills bounding the valley are a continuation of the Shuedounggyi range, which is high, commences at Mogaung, and seems to run in a direction of N.N.E." The principal river of the valley is the Numtunace or Khyendwen, which, rising in the Shuedounggyi mountains, after receiving numerous smaller streams, quits the valley at its N.W. corner, and again enters the defiles of the hills, beyond which its course is no longer perceptible. The greater part of the low hills are under cultivation. The mineral products of the valley are salt, gold, and amber; for the last, indeed, it is the chief locality in Burmah; coal has also been met with. The villages are few and small on the W. side, but the E. is said to be more populous. The inhabitants are chiefly Singphoos, and their Assamese slaves; and carry on a good deal of trade with the surrounding countries. This valley is supposed to have at one time constituted an alpine lake.—(*Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.*)

HUKWANG, an anc. prov. China, now divided into the two provinces of Hoonan and Houpe.

HULCOTT, par. Eng. Bucks; 850 ac. Pop. 150.

HULDENBERGH, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Ysseche, with a brewery, a paper and corn mill; employments are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Pop. 1520.

HULEIN or HULIN, a market tn. Moravia, circle of, and 10 m. S. Prerau, on the Russowa, and on the railway from Vienna to Olmütz, with a church, and two mills. Pop. 1968.

HULL (KINGSTON ON), a large river port, municipal and parl. bor. England, and co. of itself, locally situated in co. York (E. Riding), on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber, where it is joined by the Hull, 34 m. E.S.E. York, at the junction of the Hull and Selby and the Hull and Bridlington railways; lat. (citadel) 53° 44′ 36″ N.; lon. 0° 20′ W. (R.) The TOWN, which has been greatly enlarged and improved of late years, stands on a low and level tract of ground, about



1. St. Mary's Church.
2. Trinity Church.
3. St. James's Church.
4. St. John's Church.
5. Christ Church.
6. St. Paul's Church.
7. St. Peter's Church.
8. St. Mark's Church.
9. Tounhall.
10. Custom-House.
11. Master Mariners' Hospital.
12. Wilberforce Monument.
13. Infirmary.
14. Charter House.
15. Lunatic Asylum.
16. St. Stephen's Church.
17. Zoological Gardens.
18. Botanic Gardens.
19. Railway Station for Passengers.
20. Railway Station for Goods.

20 m. from the mouth of the Humber, and stretches along the banks of the river, from the inundations of which it is secured by strong embankments. The houses are nearly all of brick, and are in general well built. The older streets are narrow and incommodious, but those of later formation are spacious and regular, lined with handsome buildings, well paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are altogether 14 churches in Hull, besides a great number of chapels, belonging to Dissenters of every denomination. Many of them are handsome edifices, particularly the church of the Holy Trinity; which is a large cruciform structure, in the florid Gothic style, with an elegant tower. The other public buildings of note are, the custom-house, Trinity house, public rooms, philosophical society's room, mechanics' institute, grammar-school, exchange, pilot office, townhall, infirmary, dispensary, subscription libraries, and almshouses. To these may be added the peoples' park, of twenty-seven acres, given by Sir Z. C. Pearson in 1864, and the monument to Wilberforce, who was a native of the town.

In the market-place is a bronze equestrian statue of King William III. The number of schools is about 100, of which the grammar-school is the principal. Charities, benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions are numerous;



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, HULL.

the more remarkable already named. A botanical and zoological garden; the former about 1 m. from the town, comprising 10 ac.; the latter, 6 ac., with handsome buildings for the various animals. There are two large cotton mills, and four or five extensive iron foundries; the other principal branches of industry comprehend seed crushing, colour making, boiler and steam engine making, turpentine distilling, tobacco manufacturing, oil-boiling, and ship-building. Hull now ranks as the third port in the kingdom, and the extent of her ship accommodation, docks, quays, &c., is commensurate with this eminent position. The docks, constructed successively since 1775, have an aggregate length of 1807 yds., varying from 250 to 400 ft., and a total area of 87½ ac., including the new West Dock, with an area of 17 ac., besides a basin between two of the piers on the Humber; they are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses, and are crowded with vessels from all parts of the world. The principal exports are hardware, and woollen and cotton goods; imports—timber, corn, iron, wool, flax, hemp, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, rosin, bones, and horn; in 1868 these amounted to about £16,795,760. The nature and extent of the imports will be learned from the following table of the principal articles imported in 1868:—

Cattle Bones	10,046 tons.	Sheep's Wool	6,078,083 lbs.
Brandy	83,732 gallons.	Oilseed Cake	29,411 tons
Wines	188,595 do	Wheat	1,816,470 cwts.
Butter	31,690 cwts.	Barley	1,380,555 do.
Cattle	4,502 head.	Oats	295,886 do
Sheep and Lambs	16,449 do.	Peas	195,862 do.
Coffee	4,155 lbs	Beans	244,405 do.
Flour	187,662 cwts.	Maize	205,441 do.
Lemons & Oranges	293,420 bush.	Rape Seed	121,448 qrs
Guano	15,718 tons.	Clover Seed	65,066 cwts
Hides	43,063 cwts.	Hemp	131,687 do.
Eggs	19,783 hnds.	Flax	337,717 do.
Saltpetre	20 cwts.	Whale Oil	355 tuns.
Flax	10,264 do.	Rape do.	449 do.
Sugar, refined	200,739 do.	Olive do.	4,302 do.
Wood	352,979 loads.	Tallow	2,382 cwts.
Rags	159 tons.	Cotton	28,906
Iron	29,725 do.	Cheese	18,269 cwts.

The number and tonnage of vessels registered at the port of Hull in December 31, 1868, were, sailing vessels 506, tonn. 42,585; steamers 118, tonn. 56,783. Hull has an extensive commerce with the Baltic, Mediterranean, America, &c., besides a large coasting trade. The whale fishery was formerly an important branch of industry; the deep-sea fishery now employs about 400 boats. The government of Hull is vested in 14 aldermen (one of whom is mayor), and 14 councillors. The name of Kingston-on-Hull was given to it by Edward I., who erected a fortress, and constituted it a chartered town and port. When Edward III. invaded France, in 1359, Hull contributed 16 ships and 470 mariners. In the reign of Charles I., Hull was the first place to close its gates against the king, who shortly after besieged it; and would have taken it by stratagem, if the treachery of its governor had not been discovered in time to prevent its being surrendered to the royalists. The town was afterwards besieged by the Marquis of Newcastle, and successfully defended by Lord Fairfax. At the close of the reign of James II., the town, fort, and garrison, being in the hands of the Jacobite party, the place was surprised, and the Prince of Orange proclaimed king; the anniversary of which event is still kept as a holiday. Andrew Marvel was a native of the town. Hull sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. of mun. and parl. bor. in 1861, 97,661; in 1871, mun. bor. 121,598; parl. bor. (limits extended), 123,111.

HULLAVINGTON, par. Eng. Wilts; 3121 ac. Pop. 708.

HULME, a chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, par. Manchester, within the bounds of the bor. in which it is included, and from which it is separated by the Medlock. It contains several cotton mills, the Manchester botanic gardens, covering 17 acres, a cavalry barrack, a handsome church, with a tower 135 ft. high, several Dissenting places of worship, numerous daily, Sunday, and infant schools, a workhouse, and an asylum for female penitents. Pop. 64,433.

HULPE (La), a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, near the forest of Soignies, 9 m. S.E. Brussels. It has an extensive paper-mill, at which a beautiful paper is made; a brewery, and distillery. Many of the inhabitants are employed in hewing wood in the forest. Pop 1827.

HULS, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 17 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, with a castle and a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of linen, silk, and velvet. Pop. 2144.

HULST [Lat. *Hulstum*], a tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 16 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. It has good straight streets, several market-places, the principal of which is the great market, in the middle of the town, where stands the townhall, the former government-house, and an elegant church, part used as a Protestant, and part as a R. Catholic place of worship. It has also two schools, manufactures of salt and leather, four breweries, some trade, several mills, and two annual cattle markets. It is one of the oldest places in Flanders, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 2389.

HULTSCHIN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 53 m. S. Oppeln, l. bank Oppa; with a castle, a church, chapel, and synagogue; manufactures of cloth, several dye-works, a worsted and other mills. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2538.

HUMBEEK, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the canal from Brussels to Willebroeck, 9 m. N. Brussels. It has a brewery, and a trade in agricultural produce. P. 2053.

HUMBER, par. Eng. Hereford; 1494 ac. Pop. 269.

HUMBER, a large river, or rather estuary, on the E. side England, between the counties York and Lincoln. At its W. extremity it is joined by the Ouse, after the latter has been augmented by the Derwent and Aire; below Goole it receives the Don, lower down the Trent, and still lower the Hull from the opposite side. Its whole length, from the confluence of the Ouse to Spurnhead, on the N. sea; lat. 53° 34′ N.; lon. 0° 13′ 30″ W. (R.); is about 35 m. Average breadth, 2 m. to 3 m., expanding, however, towards its E. extremity to 5 m. or 6 m. Its general direction, from its W. end to Hull, which is nearly in the centre of its length, is W. by. N., thence to Spurnhead S.S.E. The basin of the Humber comprises an area of 1178 ac., or, including those of the Ouse and Trent, 9550 ac. Hull is the principal port, and next to it are Goole and great Grimsby. At Hull, spring-

tides rise about 22 ft., and neaps about 13 ft.; and as there is at all times a considerable depth of water in the fair-way of the channel, that port is accessible by very large vessels; the navigation from Spurnhead being safe and easy. Vessels drawing 15 and 17 ft. may ascend to Goole, which is 22 m. further inland. The sea has made extensive inroads on the shores of the Humber, many towns once of note on the estuary having been swept away—extensive sands, dry at low water, alone remaining in their stead. Fears, said to be not unreasonable, are also entertained that, at some future time, Spurnhead will become an island, and that the ocean, entering into the Humber, will cause great devastation.

HUMBERSTONE, two pars. Eng.:—1, Leicester; 2630 ac. Pop. 480.—2, Lincoln; 8145 ac. Pop. 259.

HUMBIE, par. Scot. Haddington; 6 m. by 5 m. P. 925.

HUMBLETON, par. Eng. York (E. Riding); 6017 ac. Pop. 587.

HUMBOLDT, several places, U. States:—1, A considerable river, Utah, rising from two streams issuing N. and S. from the mountains of same name, flowing in a tortuous course, first W. and afterwards S., and falling into a marshy salt lake of same name, which has no outlet; lat. 40° 20′ N.; lon. 118° 18′ W. Its total length is fully 300 m.; it receives no affluents after the junction of the head streams, and loses much of its volume in its course by evaporation and absorption. Along its r. bank lies the great emigrant land route from the E. states to California.—2, A considerable mountain range, Utah, named from the river, about 150 m. W. the Great Salt Lake. It extends S.S.W. to N.N.E. from about lat. 38° 50′ to 41° 35′ N. The mountains rise from 2000 to 5000 ft. above the surrounding country, and 10,000 to 11,000 ft. above sea-level.—3, A maritime settlement, Upper California, 270 m. N.N.W. San Francisco, on an extensive land-locked bay or harbour of same name, in Trinidad bay; lat. 40° 42′ N.; lon. 124° 2′. W.

HUMMELO, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. E. by N. Arnhem, with a church and school, two breweries, and some trade in wood and bacon. Pop. 1293.

HUMMOCK ISLAND. *See* HUNTER ISLANDS.

HUMOS (CAPE), a headland, Chili, S. the mouth of the Maule; lat. 35° 22′ S.

HUMPOLETZ, a tn. Bohemia, circle of, and 25 m. S. Czaslau, well built, with three public squares, two churches, a synagogue, and two hospitals; extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, and large weekly cattle-market. Pop. 4139.

HUNDLEBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 980 ac. Pop. 824.

HUNDON, par. Eng. Suffolk; 4461 ac. Pop. 1218.

HUNDSDORF or HUNSDORF, a vil. Hungary, co. Zips, r. bank Popper, near Käsmark, with an old tower, which forms a conspicuous object at a distance; two churches, a synagogue, several chateaux, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 2148.

HUNDSFELD, a tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. of, and 5 m. N.E. Breslau, on the Weyda, with two churches and a synagogue, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 868.

HUNDSHÜBEL, a vil. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 21 m. S.W. Alt-Chemnitz, with manufactures of tin-ware, and two mills. Near it are iron and other mines. P. 1283.

HUNDSRÜCK [Dog's Back], a mountain range, Germany, chiefly in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, and partly also in the palatinate of Bavaria, and forming a continuation of the Vosges mountains. It consists of an elevated, bleak, uncultivated, moorland waste, with occasional forests, and a number of hills rising from it; which, in the S.W., in the Idarwald, attain the height of 2268 ft. It stretches between the Rhine, Moselle, and Nahe, with a nearly equal length and breadth of about 45 m. It is chiefly composed of calcareous rocks.

HUNERWASSER. *See* HÜNNERWASSER.

HÜNFELD, a tn. Hesse-Cassel, prov. of, and 10 m. N.N.E. Fulda, cap. circle same name, on the Hanne, with two churches, an hospital, manufactures of leather and linen, and a considerable trade in the latter. Pop. 2118. Area of circle, 104 geo. sq. m. Pop. 28,996.

HUNGARY [Latin, *Ungria* and *Hungaria*; Hungarian, *Magyar-Orszag*; German, *Ungarn*; Dutch, *Hungarije*; French, *Hongrie*; Italian, *Ungheria*; Spanish, *Ungria*], a kingdom of S.E. Europe, conjoined with the empire of Austria in one realm, includes in its most extensive acceptation also Transylvania on the E., and the Banat, Sclavonia, and Austrian-Croatia on its S. and S.W. sides, extending on the S.W. so far as to comprise a strip of coast on the Adriatic Sea, termed the Hungarian Littorale. But in a more restricted sense, and conformably to the new organization of the kingdom, Hungary proper is limited to the territory between lat. 45° 30′ and 49° 40′ N., and lon. 16° and 25° E., encircled from the E. round the N. to the N.W. by the Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Bukowina, Galicia, and Moravia; W. by the river March, and some offsets of the Noric Alps, bounding it on the side of Austria and Styria; S.W. by the Drave, which divides it from Croatia and Sclavonia; S. and S.E. by the Banat or New Servian Voivodina, and by Transylvania.

Subdivision and Population.—Previously to the revolutionary war of 1849, Hungary was subdivided as follows:—

Circles and Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
I. Hungary 'on this side' (or N.) the Danube, or Hither Danube.		
Cos. Pesth	4,049	511,260
Bacs	3,621	458,622
Neograd	1,647	181,841
Sohl	1,073	95,928
Honth	975	103,326
Gran	403	61,346
Bars	1,039	122,718
Neutra	2,586	345,546
Pressburg	1,753	269,153
Trentschin	1,861	275,561
Thurocz	452	45,715
Arva	793	91,049
Liptau	890	79,751
	21,141	2,641,858
II. Hungary 'on the other side' (or S. and W.) the Danube, or Thither Danube.		
Cos. Wieselburg	742	58,361
Oedenburg	1,208	197,683
Raab	611	94,224
Comorn	1,138	134,098
Veszprim	1,577	185,107
Stuhlweissenburg	1,607	168,387
Eisenburg	2,056	274,232
Szalad	2,120	273,949
Somoghy or Schumeg	2,429	212,261
Tolna	1,394	183,386
Baranya	1,930	243,850
	16,816	2,010,597
Districts:—		
Juzygia	W. & N. the Theiss	1,813	179,123
Gt. Cumania		
Lit. Cumania	N. the Danube	
Haiduk tns.	S. the Theiss	376	61,032
Hungarian Littorale		138	42,762
		2,327	282,917

Circles and Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
III. Hungary 'on this side' (or W. & N.) the Theiss, or Hither Theiss.		
Cos. Zips	1,410	152,723
16 Zips (Germ.) tns.		33,923
Gömör	1,615	170,962
Heves	2,558	272,530
Borsod	1,388	183,184
Torna	229	27,502
Abaujvar	1,117	166,196
Saros	1,380	197,285
Zemplin	3,300	277,494
Unghvar	1,261	110,003
Beregh	1,431	119,151
	14,789	1,710,312
IV. Hungary 'on the other side' (E. & S.) the Theiss, or Thither Theiss.		
Cos. Marmaros	3,705	166,503
Ugocs	479	48,170
Szathmar	2,258	235,831
Szabolcs	2,464	208,281
Bihar	4 246	436,098
Bekes	1,386	153,618
Csongrad	1,336	130,051
Csanad	615	69,162
Arad	2,207	226,408
Krasso	2,310	215,639
Temesvar	2,470	364,187
Torontal	2,808	322,946
	26,453	2,514,577
Cos. incorporated from Transylvania in 1836:—		
Middle Szolnok	810	88,595
Zarand	540	34,680
Krasszna	424	40,983
District of Kõar	394	44,345
	2,168	208,603

	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
Total of Hungary-proper	83,734	9,249,164
... Croatia and Military Frontier	9,707	998,735
... Sclavonia and Military Frontier	6,804	580,353
... Military Frontier of the Banat	3,963	250,465
Grand Total	103,958	11,169,617

Hungary proper is therefore nearly as large as Great Britain, the area of the latter being about 89,000 sq. m. Its population by the census of 31st Dec., 1869, was 11,633,162.

In 1849, by an imperial decree, not only were Croatia and Sclavonia officially disconnected from Hungary, but the Banat—cos. Temesvar, Torontal, Krasso, and part of Arad—together with the co. Bacs, between the Danube and Theiss, was severed from it and erected into a Servian *voivodina*, or separate 'crown-land' of Austria; and Hungary Proper, divested also of the previously-annexed Transylvanian counties, and the Littorale, was divided into the following provinces, circles and counties (now again restored) being abolished:—

New Organization of 1819.

Provinces.	Situation.	Official Languages.
1. Pesth	Centre; chiefly between the Danube and Theiss	Magyar and German.
2. Pressburg	N.W., embracing most of the circle 'on this side,' or N. the Danube	Slovack.
3. Kaschau	N. and N.E., embracing most of the circle 'on this side,' or N. the Theiss	Rusniak and German.
4. Grosswardein	E., consisting of part of the circle 'on the other side,' or S. and E. the Theiss	Magyar.
5. Oedenburg	S.W., conterminous with the odd circle 'on the other side,' or S. and W. the Danube	Magyar.

Hungary Proper has been again (1867) united with Croatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania, and the Military Frontiers, and along with these countries forms one administration under the name of the 'Transleithan' kingdom, or the kingdom of Hungary; total population in 1869, 15,509,455.

Hungary has been termed by Csaplovics, 'Europe in miniature,' on account of the great number of different nations located on its soil. Fényés, whose statistics are entitled to the highest consideration, thus estimated the relative numbers of the races inhabiting Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Sclavonia:—

Magyars	4,812,759
Slovacks	1,687,256
Germans	1,273,677
Wallacks	2,202,542
Croats	686,079
Raitzen (Servians)	838,365
Schokitzen (Illyrians)	429,868
Wends	40,864
Ruthen (Rusniaks)	412,903
Bulgarians	12,000
French	6,150
Grecks and Zinzars	5,680
Armenians	3,798
Montenegrins and Climenti	4,430
Jews	244,035
Total	12,880,406

The Magyars, who are the dominant race, are, for the most part, compactly located in the centre of the kingdom, and surrounded on nearly all sides by the Slavonic tribes, whose ancestors they dispossessed at their irruption into Europe in the 9th century; on the W. they come into contact with the German race, and on the E. with the Wallacks. The Slovacks inhabit the N.W. or Upper Hungary; the Rusniaks the N.E.; the Servians the S.; and the Croats and Illyrians the S.W. parts of the country. The Magyars also people a large part of Transylvania, and many are settled in Moldavia; where the Csango-Magyars inhabit 70 villages, and are supposed to number from 12,000 to 15,000 individuals; there are about 7000 in the Bukowina, and others are to be found in Bosnia, and in scattered localities in the Russian dominions. In Hungary, nearly 2,500,000 Magyars are R. Catholics, about 1,740,000 Protestants—chiefly Calvinists, and 105,000 Catholics of the Greek church. They are a high-spirited race, brave, and warlike, generous to profusion, and, according to travellers, more sincere than their Servian and Wallack neighbours; impatience of control, pride, indolence, and ignorance, are their besetting faults. Their general deportment is serious; and in many respects they resemble the Turks, who followed them out of Asia, and belong to the same great family of mankind. The Magyar costume is remarkable for its picturesque elegance. The Magyar language is analogous in its construction to the Turkish; and one peculiarity of it is, that it has no separate dialects—rich and poor alike use the same language. Most of the Hungarian nobles are Magyars; and it is by this section of the population that the constitutional form of government and municipal institutions have been mainly, if not wholly, upheld. The Slovacks are amongst the people apparently the earliest settled in Hungary; they inhabit 12 counties in the N.W., and are similar in race, customs, and language, to the adjacent Moravians, to whose extensive empire they belonged before the Magyar conquest. They are mostly R. Catholics; but number also upwards of 500,000 Protestants—chiefly Lutherans. The Ruthen or Rusniaks, inhabit 13 counties, in and beneath the N. and N.E. Carpathians; they are nearly all of the Greek united church. The Wallacks occupy a tolerably wide tract of country on both sides of the W. and N. boundaries of Transylvania; like the Rusniaks, they chiefly profess the Greek form of religion. They are far behind the Slovacks and Illyrians, and indeed nearly all the other nations of Hungary, in education and civilization, and hold, in fact, a position amongst the rest of the population much like that of the lower classes of the Irish in Great Britain. They are distinguished by a slender make, and good conformation, with much physical activity—which, however, is not exercised to advantage in their domestic arrangements; for their dwellings are uniformly more wretched, and their condition more backward, owing to their indolence and reckless habits, than those of any other people in Hungary. They appear to be the descendants of Italian colonists, placed in Dacia during the Roman dominion there, and have been accordingly called *Daco Romans*—an epithet to which their classic features, easy manners, language, and antique costume, seem to give them a claim. They call themselves *Romuni*; and speak a dialect of Latin, which is reported to resemble more perfectly that tongue than does the modern Italian; but they write it with the Cyrillian or Russian character. In this last particular, they unite with their Servian neighbours, inhabiting the Banat on their S.W. The Schokzen and Croats, both of the Sclavonic race, in the S. and S.W., people nearly all Sclavonia and Croatia, and stretch into seven of the counties of Hungary proper, as far as the county Pesth; they are nearly all Roman or Greek Catholics. The Wends (Vandals) inhabit two counties in the W.; the Bulgarians the town of Theresianopel, and a few other parts of the Banat; the Montenegrins a part of the county Temes; and the Armenians portions of three of the E. counties. The Germans appear, in the first instance, to have emigrated into the country during or before the 7th century, subsequently to which many successive immigrations took place, especially under Geysa, king of Hungary, who ascended the throne A.D. 1141, and who established large numbers of German colonists from Franconia, Thuringia, and Alsace, in several of the N. counties, and in Transylvania. They speedily became dispersed in detached settlements over all Hungary; and early in the 13th century Pesth was described as a 'large and rich German town.' In the last century, other Teutonic immigrants, with some French refugees, settled in the kingdom. The Germans are marked by their industry and thrifty condition; but also, it is said, by their litigious and avaricious propensities. They people the greater part of the W. frontier, from Pressburg, and around the shores of Lake Neusiedler, S. nearly to the limit of Croatia; elsewhere they are most numerous in the co. Zips, the mining districts, the Banat, and especially in the towns, where they compose the bulk of the trading population. About 860,000 of these are R. Catholics, and 180,000 Lutherans.

Physical Geography.—Hungary, considered as a whole, is a large basin surrounded by mountains on every side, except the S.; but even there the natural boundaries of this geographical basin are completed at no vast distance from the frontier, by the high lands of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, that meet those of Wallachia and Transylvania at the 'iron gate'—a pass formed by the abrupt division of the mountains on either side of the Danube, which there forms a celebrated rapid. From that point the Carpathians proceed at first E., but afterwards successively N.W. and S.W., receiving in their course the various names of the Czerkat, Karpfen, Freistadt, Tatra, Neutra, Jablunka, &c., ranges. Many of their summits rise to between 8000 and 9000 ft. above the sea; their chief geological formations are granite, gneiss, primitive limestone, trachyte, greywacke, and sandstone. A third part of the whole extent of Hungary is covered with

their ramifications; and amongst these are the Matra and Hegyallya ranges, on the sides of which latter are the vineyards yielding the far-famed Tokay wine. The Carpathians are richly wooded in many parts, their branches are interspersed with numerous romantic and fertile valleys, and contain many productive mines. A range of mountains, separating Hungary from Transylvania, is rugged and precipitous, and rises in some places to 8600 ft. in height; it consists of formations similar to the above-named, with sienite, porphyry, &c., and is traversed by rich metallic veins. Mica and quartz appear in the cliffs constituting the 'iron gate.' On the W., the Leitha mountains, a spur of the Alps separating Hungary from Styria and Austria, progressively decline towards the Danube. The *Bakonywald* [Bakony forest mountain], another Alpine spur, upwards of 2000 ft. in height, and clothed with dense forests of oak, beech, and other trees, intersect the S.W. quarter of Hungary, in a N.E. direction, to near Waitzen, where the Danube bends S., and with the Matra mountains, beyond that river, divides central Hungary into a greater and a smaller plain, respectively about 21,000 and 4000 sq. m. in extent. The Danube and Theiss rivers traverse the S. half of the country, in parallel streams about 60 m. apart, the former previously flowing from the W., and the latter from the E. or N.E., to near the latitude of the capital, Buda-Pesth. Near Eszek, in Sclavonia, the Danube, met by the Drave, turns suddenly again to the E., and forms all the rest of the S. frontier of Hungary, receiving, in this part of its course, the Theiss, and several minor affluents. The March, Waag, Neutra, Gran, and Ipoli, in Upper Hungary, flow to the Danube from the N.; the Bodrog, Schajo, Hernad, and Zagyva, flowing from the same direction, unite with the Theiss; and the Szamos, Körös, Maros, &c., join that river from the E. The Poprad, in the N., flows into Galicia, and is tributary to the Vistula—it being the only Hungarian river not belonging to the basin of the Danube. The Drave forms the S.W. frontier on the side of Croatia and Sclavonia, and is joined in Hungary by the Mur from Styria. Excepting these two, the Raab, which joins the Danube near the town of its name, is the only river of much magnitude in the S.W. quarter of the country; but in that division of Hungary are its two principal lakes, on either side of the Bakonywald —Balaton, in the great plain, and the Neusiedler-See [Hungarian, *Fertö Tava*], close to the border of Austria, and on the banks of which are the palaces and chief possessions of the Esterhazy family. Lake Balaton is nearly 50 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth; the Neusiedler-See is equally broad, but only about half as long as the other lake. *See* BALATON, NEUSIEDLER-SEE. In the Carpathians are several smaller lakes, between 4000 and 5000 ft. above the sea. Between Pressburg, and Comorn, and Raab, the Danube divides into branches enclosing the Great and Little Schütt, two islands of considerable size and high fertility. Numerous other islands are formed by it, and by the Theiss, in the great plain; and along both of these rivers, in the lower part of their course, are extensive marshes and swamps, especially along the Theiss. The total area of the morasses in Hungary has been estimated at 1,500,000 ac., or upwards of 2300 sq. m.; within the present century, enough marsh-land has been drained to furnish subsistence for 500,000 inhabitants. Mineral springs are numerous; the most celebrated are those which form the baths of Mehadia in the Banat.

Climate.—In the Carpathians, the winter is long and cold; snow begins to fall in September, and remains on the mountain summits till May or June; but while it still covers the co. Marmaros, in the N.E., the heat in the Banat is oppressive. At Buda, near the centre of the kingdom, the average temperature of the year is 54° 30′ Fah., and the average range 23°; in the great plain, the climate resembles that of N. Italy. In the dry and sandy wastes around Pesth, arid and parching winds are frequent in summer, but the nights throughout the year are generally cool. Along the Drave, and in the adjacent lower parts of Sclavonia, the climate and vegetation are those of S. Europe; the forest-trees put forth in February or March; fruit-trees are in bloom in the middle of April; rye and winter-corn are ripe in May, and grapes in June. At Buda, the rain which falls is estimated at 16 inches, and the number of rainy days at 112 annually. The marshy tracts have, as elsewhere, the reputation of insalubrity; yet, on the whole, Hungary is as healthy as any of the neighbouring countries, and, amongst its natives, noted for longevity, one is cited who attained the age of 145, and another that of 172 years.

Productions, and Rural Industry.—A late traveller in Hungary has remarked—'In equidistance from the pole to the equator, Hungary possesses, in a fertile soil, the first element of prosperity, for all Europe may be searched through without finding an alluvium superior to that which covers the Banat. All round her N. frontier, in a great semicircle, the Carpathians protect, from the chilling blasts of Poland, those gentle eminences on which are grown the luscious Tokay, and other wines of nearly equal worth, if not of equal note. The most voluminous water-way of Europe rolls through her very heart; and in the mineral, not less than the vegetable kingdom, Hungary takes a rank of the first European importance.' —(Paton, *Highlands, &c., of the Adriatic*, vol. ii., p. 206.) Of the entire surface of Hungary, Croatia, and Sclavonia, about 55,300 sq. m. are estimated to be under culture, or capable of cultivation; 33,800 sq. m. mountainous; and 14,800 sq. m. occupied by sandy deserts. Of the productive portion of the surface, about 7,140,000 ac. are arable; 932,900 ac. in gardens; 1,330,400 ac. in vineyards; 11,264,200 ac. in meadow and pasture land; and 13,057,000 ac. in forests. Wheat is raised in large quantities in the S., chiefly in the rich lands of the Banat, and the contiguous counties between the Theiss and the Danube, and the Maros and Körös rivers. But a great drawback interferes with the prosperity of Hungary, as a wheat-exporting country, in the want of ready means of transit to the Adriatic; the way to which sea is across high alpine chains, which defy the formation of any navigable canals, and almost of railways. The Drave and Save flow in the wrong direction to facilitate the communication of Hungary with W. Europe. The Danube is the great outlet for the produce of the country; the traffic upon it has, however, long been crippled by Austrian fiscal regulations; and obstacles thrown in the way of the trade of Russia at the mouth of that river, tend still further to shut the products of Hungary out of the Mediterranean. Added to which, the greater length of transit sufficiently augments the expense of the wheat of the Banat to prevent its competing in lowness of price with that of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bulgaria, which is brought to the Danubian ports.

Barley and oats are cultivated, but not for exportation; and the maize which is grown is used chiefly for feeding cattle. In the upper Carpathians, rye, oats, and buckwheat are almost the only grains produced; potatoes, which are there planted, are eaten by the Slovacks and the German colonists, but little, if at all, by the Magyars. Millet, turnips, rape, cabbages, pulses, hemp, and flax, are raised in different parts. Tobacco is an important product; it is grown chiefly in the centre and S. of Hungary. The annual produce of it is estimated at 400,000 *centners* or cwts., of which somewhat less than one-fourth may be consumed at home. Wine, to the extent of about 96,000,000 gallons, is made annually; the most famous growth is that of Tokay, raised on the Hegyallya Mountains, near the upper Theiss, over an extent of 100 sq. m., the annual produce being probably 1,000,000 gallons. It is a sweet, rich, and full-bodied red wine; the superlative kinds of which are only met with at imperial tables, and those of the higher nobility. Next to it in celebrity is the Menes wine, so called from the village of that name; around which, and Gladova, &c., in the S., it is raised upon a tract which has been named the Arad-Hegyallya. The Ruszth wine, from the vicinity of the Neusiedler-See; the white and red wines of the counties of Pesth, Pressburg, and Baranya (the chief trade of which last is in wine); and those of Erlau, Visonta, Neszmely, &c., follow in rank. Wine is a universal beverage amongst rich and poor in most parts of Hungary; the best is made by the Magyars, and next by the Sclavonic population. Fruits are of various descriptions, from the cherry, apple, and pear, in the N., to the fig, almond, and olive in the S.: apricots, walnuts, chestnuts, melons, and pumpkins, are very generally raised; but the most abundant orchard-tree is the damson, from the fruit of which brandy, and the national liqueur, *slivovitza*, are made. In the military frontier are a great many mulberry plantations, introduced there in the time of Maria Theresa, and considerable quantities of silk are obtained. Cotton, in the S., woad, sumach, and other dye-plants, are other articles of culture.

The farming arrangements and implements, in Hungary, are usually of the rudest kinds. The ploughs, except a coarse ploughshare, are wholly constructed of wood, and so ill-built that six oxen are employed to draw them, where, with a tolerably good instrument, two would suffice. The harrow is formed of lopped branches, pegged together in the roughest manner, and is very inefficient for its purpose. The corn is mown like grass, and heaped in stacks, when, if not trodden out by horses on the spot, it is often suffered to lie on the ground till it is again green. No thrashing is carried on, except on a model farm; and the operations of mowing, stacking, and treading out the grain, are often performed in the same field at the same time. The farm buildings are on a par with the rest of the appliances; the granaries consist of bottle-shaped holes excavated in the earth, and lined with straw, where the corn is suffered to remain until it acquires a very mouldy taste. So little are the rural districts supplied with competent artizans, that, in many parts of the country, if a wheel goes wrong, some one must be obtained from Pesth or Vienna to set it right. In the N.W., amongst the Slovacks, some better farming is seen than elsewhere. The employment of manure for enriching the land seems to be quite repudiated by the Magyar cultivator; but it is far from being useless in portions of the great plain, where, from the absence of wood, it forms, with straw and stubble, the principal fuel. At Altenburg, Keszthely, and some other places, colleges have been established for instruction in agriculture; but it may be conceived that, amongst a rural population so little advanced in arts as that of Hungary, their influence has been but little extended beyond their immediate neighbourhood.

The rearing of sheep has been greatly extended of late; and, in the census of 1863, their number is given at 8,310,153, exclusive of Transylvania. They have become much improved by crossings with the merino breed, and both sheep and wool are largely exported. The native horned cattle, said to number 3,835,992, are a fine and large race of a gray colour, except in the N., where they are of a smaller breed, and black or brown. Tyrolese, Swiss, and Friesland cattle have been introduced. To improve the native horses, which are small, and not robust, much pains has been taken by the Hungarian nobility; and at Mezohegyes, in the county Csanad, is the largest stud in Europe, founded by the Emperor Joseph, and where from 8000 to 10,000 horses are kept, including many of the best stallions. The number of horses, in 1863, is given at 1,569,823. De Gerando, a writer on Hungary, gives a very graphic description of the nomadic herdsmen and herds on the *pusztas*, or plains, or steppes, of central Hungary, and the natural aspect of that region. 'Everywhere are seen couched on the prairie innumerable herds of horses, oxen, and buffaloes, with here and there large villages, formed of low white houses, ranged like tents. Those who inhabit them are not of one nation, but of 20 different races, living distinct from each other, as if newly come to seek a fresh abode. Around these bivouacs extend cultivated fields, the fertility of which supersedes the labour of men. Here the inhabitants keep an attitude which they have maintained during 10 centuries. It is almost like that of a camp on the eve of a great battle. The shepherd, the soldier, and the labourer, cultivating the soil in moustaches and spurs, are the true descendants of the Magyar warriors, who arrived here 10 centuries ago, sword in hand, from the steppes of Asia.'—(De Gerando, *quoted in the Bulletin de la Société de Geographié*, 1849, vol. ii.) Vast numbers of swine feed on acorns in the forests, and, as in many other countries, bread and bacon form a chief part of the labourer's diet. On the sandy heaths around Debreczin, millions of geese are kept; poultry are almost everywhere plentiful. Wild animals include the Carpathian bear, chamois, and marmot; the wolf, lynx, wild boar, stag, roebuck, wild cat, fox, hare, two species of eagles, and many other birds of prey, with black grouse, and other kinds of game, in great quantities. Fish are especially plentiful in the Theiss; and the insect tribes are more numerous in Hungary than in any other part of Europe. The swarms of gnats which abound on the great rivers are extremely annoying to man and beast; but some of a harmless species are met with in such numbers and floating masses on the streams, that they are given to the cattle for food! The Hanság, and other large bogs, supply leeches in great abundance, which are a valuable export to foreign countries.

Minerals and Mining.—The minerals of this region constitute a large proportion of its wealth. Hungary, with Transylvania (where the metal is still more plentiful), yields half of the entire quantity of gold produced in Europe; of silver, nearly one-third; and, after England, it is the richest in copper of any European country. The quantity of gold annually obtained in Hungary-Proper, amounted, lately, to 1950 marks, of about the value of £71,400. It is met with at Kremnits, Schemnitz, and other places in the N.; and also at Nagy-Banya, on the borders of Transylvania, where it is found in veins lying on, and in trachyte and porphyry. Silver is found with the gold, and also alone, in various localities, to the amount, lately, of nearly 63,000 marks yearly. In addition, it is supposed that a considerable proportion of the precious metals raised is embezzled; and that, for state-reasons, the whole quantity which reaches the Austrian treasury is not made known. Copper is met with in conjunction with the foregoing metals, and in springs which yield a solution of it called 'cement-water.' Iron, lead, cobalt, cinnabar, and other ores of mercury; antimony, arsenic, sulphur, and alum, are, amongst other minerals, obtained in considerable quantities. The metallic ores exist chiefly in the trachyte region on the declivity of the Carpathians, and the mines are classed into the four districts of Schemnitz, Schmolnitz, Nagy-Banya, and the Banat, of which the first-named is by far the most important; the town of Schemnitz may be considered the mining capital of Hungary. The works there are on the most extensive scale, and quite honeycomb the mountain on which the town is built. As many as 20,000 miners are said to be employed in the Schemnitz district; but the mining regulations there, and the processes employed, seem to be very defective. Most of the gold and silver raised in Hungary is sent to Kremnitz to be coined; and, according to Mr. Paget, the quantity of bullion annually converted into money there, was, a few years since, equal to about £250,000 sterling; besides which, nearly 270 marks of gold, and 18,000 marks of silver, find their way yearly to Vienna as ingots.—(*See* Paget, *Hungary and Transylvania*; and the *Artizan*, No. xvii., 1844, p. 105.) At Szlatina and elsewhere, in the co. Marmaros, at the N.E. angle of the country (between the Carpathians and N. Transylvania), are large mines of rock-salt, which is carefully hewn out in blocks of a certain magnitude, on penalty of a deduction of half the pay for the same from the miner's wages. Soda lakes are scattered in great number over both of the Hungarian plains, and formerly it was free to any of the population to collect soda; but with an increase of the manufacture of soap at Szegedin and other places, the soda deposits are now more strictly watched as private property than formerly. Nitre, also in vast quantities, sulphate of soda, and potash, are native; coal is procurable, in the sandstone formations, in various places; and opal of the finest quality is found in some famous mines in the Hegyallya, near Eperies.

Manufactures, Trade, and Communications.—Hungary has scarcely any manufactures but such as are domestic. In all parts, the rural families weave their own household fabrics, and construct most of the articles necessary for the pursuit of their ordinary occupations: even at Szegedin, where soap is made to some extent in about 20 factories, the manufacture is conducted at home, and by the hands of the women, while the proprietor of the house travels to obtain orders; assistant handicraftsmen, not of the family, are unknown. Linen cloths in the N., and woollens in the S., are indeed made for sale, but they scarcely pass beyond the frontiers, and the fine woollens used are imported from Austria, Bohemia, and W. Germany: in fact, for all articles of luxury, Hungary is dependent on foreign countries. Leather is one of the principal articles made, and in their saddlery the Hungarians certainly excel, though the fashion of their goods undergoes no alteration or improvement; and, as has been remarked, 'the saddle of the Magyars is the same as that they brought with them out of Asia.' Felt hats in the large towns, earthenware, iron goods, some glass, rope, paper of inferior quality, and beet-root sugar, are other principal articles of manufacture. At Pesth some silks are made, and a few cotton factories are here and there established. In all parts of Hungary, earthen jars of a peculiar kind, narrow-necked, and varnished all over, are fabricated; their price being the amount of corn which will fill them. About 300 breweries exist, chiefly in the capital and the N. counties; brandy distilleries are pretty numerous. At Pes-

gedin, the best and cheapest boats are built; that place and Comorn may be considered the great seats of the shipping interest. The Jews monopolize the larger share of the internal trade; the Jew trades early in the spring, makes his annual tour, and bargains with the gentry for their wool, wine, corn, and other produce. The exports of the country are mostly confined to its natural productions—tobacco, corn, wax, honey, soap, bacon, wine, wool, turnip seed, hemp, cattle, hogs, hides, galls, iron, copper, &c.; and a few years ago they were estimated to amount, in annual value, to about £824,000; the imports being valued at £943,000. Most of the trade is with Austria, Moravia, and Galicia, and carried on up the Danube, and down the Poprad. The former river is navigated by steam-vessels; but goods are chiefly conveyed, on the large rivers, in barges. Of late years, however, railways have very greatly increased the means of transport, there being several main lines concentrating at Pesth. From the great plain, merchandise is taken into Croatia, &c., up the Save to Sissek, or by the Kulpa to Carlstadt, and thence sent by land to Laybach and Trieste, or to Fiume, on the Adriatic, by the *Louisenstrasse*. This, which is a noble road, carried over the Alps by the spirited contributions of the Hungarian magnates, is the finest work of its kind throughout Hungary or its former dependencies; the other roads are generally very inferior, except in the N. county of Arva, and in parts of the Banat, which also, in the style and appearance of its towns, seems to be much in advance of most parts of Hungary. The Franzen Canal, between the Danube and Theiss, is the most extensive; several other canals exist, especially in the S. Banat. The adit of Joseph II., connected with the mines of Schemnitz, is a stupendous subterranean passage of a somewhat similar nature, and one of the most remarkable public works of which Hungary has to boast. Across the Danube, between Buda and Pesth, a magnificent suspension bridge was erected by an English engineer, and opened for traffic in 1849. It forms a mighty contrast to most of the bridges in Hungary; which are but rude and often unsafe structures, composed of rough planks and unhewn timber. Railways have been carried from Vienna, on the S. side of the Danube, around both shores of the Neusiedler-See to Raab, and, on the N. side of the river, through Pressburg to Pesth; thence to Szolnok, on the Theiss, and to be continued to Debreczin, Arad, Temesvar, and to Hermannstadt, in Transylvania, with a branch to the coal district of Oravicza, near Weisskirchen, in the Banat.

Costume.—The Hungarian costume, as worn in full dress by the higher classes, is remarkable for its elegance. It forms the basis of the uniform of the hussar regiments in almost every country. When worn by the Hungarian of rank, the material consists of green and gold, with a mantle, richly lined with fur, hanging over the shoulder, and disposed with singular grace; but in this case the *attilla* or frock, and the *mente* or long surcoat, trimmed with fur, are often substituted for the hussar jacket, and have a still more elegant appearance. This rage for gay and martial attire is extended by masters to their footmen; who appear in hussar uniform, with sabre and spurs jingling as they move along. 'It is startling to a foreigner,' says Paget, 'to find himself served at table by a smart-looking hussar, be-whiskered and be-spurred as fiercely as if he were handling a sabre, instead of presenting a knife and fork.' The hussar jacket, with light pantaloons, light boots, and a huge-brimmed hat, form the costume of the lower orders. The Sclavonian peasant women are distinguished by a white kerchief, folded neatly over the head and neck, and gay blue petticoats, with deep edges of bright red. The dress of the Wallachian women consists of a long white linen shirt, embroidered with red or blue wool at the collar and cuffs; two aprons, bound before and behind, serving in place of petticoat and gown. A small sheep-skin jacket, trimmed and richly embroidered, is also sometimes worn. Another variety of costume is found amongst the Puszta shepherds or shepherds of the plains. It consists of loose linen drawers, and a short shirt, both black; the latter descending scarcely below the breast, and sometimes surmounted by the gaily-embroidered waistcoat or jacket. The feet are protected by long boots or sandals, and the head by an enormous hat, from beneath which hang two broad plaits of hair; over the whole is generally cast the *bunda* or hairy cloak. The last is composed of the skins of the long-woolled Hungarian sheep, which undergo some slight process of cleansing, but far from being sufficient to remove the natural odour of the article. The wool is left in its original state on the skin, and is turned



SCLAVONIAN WATER-CARRIER AND SHEPHERD, of the vicinity of Pressburg.—From a Sketch by C. J. Zetter.

out or in, as the weather demands; out when it is hot, and in when it is cold.

History, Government, &c.—Hungary, S. and W. of the Danube, and S. and E. of the Theiss, was included in the Roman empire; the former region being termed Pannonia, and the latter known as a part of Dacia; while the portions of the country north of the rivers were inhabited by the independent Quadi, Jazyges, &c. In the decline and fall of that empire, the territory was successively occupied by the Goths, the Huns under Attila, and the Avars; from which last two tribes its present name is supposed to have been derived. Toward the end of the 9th century, the Magyars, a people from the steppes of Western Asia, cognate with the Turks, Finns, and probably with the Huns, under their duke Arpad, broke into the country, and in ten years had established their dominion there, having shattered the Slovack kingdom of Moravia at the battle of Pressburg in 907. Their sovereignty was made hereditary in the family of Arpad, whose grandson, Geysa, embraced Christianity. Stephen I., in 997, assumed the title of king, and added Transylvania to his realm; Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia were afterwards subdued, and the sway of Hungary subsequently extended also over Bosnia, Servia, and Galicia. In 1301 the line of Arpad became extinct, and soon afterwards Charles of Anjou was called to the throne. He was succeeded by Louis the Great, who, becoming king of Poland, ruled from the Adriatic to the Baltic. Mathias Corvinus, unanimously elected king in 1458, governed an empire as extensive as that of Austria in the present day; but about this time the Turks began to trouble Hungary, and, after the total defeat and death of Louis II., at the battle of Mohacs, in 1526, they overran the greater part of the country, which they retained for the next 160 years. In 1526, Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, was elected by the Diet king of Hungary, and the sovereignty has ever since been vested in the House of Hapsburg; but the despotism of the Austrian sovereigns became so intolerable to the Hungarian nobles, that, after repeated insurrections, in 1683, they rose under Teleki, called the Turks to their aid, and besieged Vienna, which was only saved by the timely assistance of Sobieski, king of Poland. The Turks were soon afterwards expelled from the whole of their Hungarian possessions, by the troops under Prince Eugene, and Duke Charles of Lorraine.

Before the revolutionary struggle in 1848–49, the government was a limited monarchy, the Austrian emperor being

represented by the Palatine or viceroy, who, from the time of Maria Theresa, had been a member of the imperial family. The Palatine, however, was not directly nominated by the sovereign; being chosen by the Diet from a list of four persons named by the emperor. The prerogatives of assembling and dissolving the Diet; of declaring war, or making peace; of nominating to archbishopries and bishopries; appointing the officers of state, lords-lieutenant of counties, and the presidents, councillors, and judges of the royal and district courts; of levying troops, and calling out the 'insurrection' or military forces of the country; of pardoning, coining money, granting patents, legitimizing, appointing commissions to examine into the county-administration of funds, &c., were vested in the Crown, and exercised agreeably to orders from the cabinet of Vienna. The laws, however, were enacted in conjunction with the Diet, which consisted of two chambers —the upper, or chamber of magnates, being composed of the higher clergy, the barons and counts of the kingdom (or great officers of state and lords-lieutenant), and the magnates by birth and title, or higher nobility; and the lower chamber, consisting of two deputies from each county, and from the districts of Great and Little Cumania, and Jazygia, and the Haiduck towns; and deputies sent by the other towns, the clergy, magnates, and widows of magnates. Many of the deputies had the right to speak but not to vote, and all were paid for their services at the rate of 12*s.* per day while the Diet was sitting. The deputies from the counties and districts were elected by the nobles—a name, however, not synonymous with that of aristocracy in other constitutional countries, but rather with that of freeholders—nobility in Hungary being the possession of a privilege, and not a social rank. Whoever owned land became thereby a noble, and was entitled to vote as an elector, and this privilege was also shared by others in virtue of descent alone; the total number of electors being between 200,000 and 300,000, many of them in a very inferior station of life. The 'Personal,' or president of the lower house of the Diet, was named by the sovereign. In the counties the *Fo-ispan*, or lord-lieutenant, was chosen by the king from amongst the magnates having property in the county, but in eleven cases this dignity was hereditary. Under him were two vice-lieutenants or sheriffs (*al-ispan*), chosen freely by the gentry, and who were constantly resident to exercise the highest administrative functions in the county—the lords-lieutenant, except on special occasions, being commonly resident in the capital. The counties were subdivided into from two to six circles [stuhl], each presided over by *ober-stuhlrichter* or under-sheriffs; subordinate to whom were *vice-stuhlrichter* or police-officers. The county magistrates were elected triennially, at meetings called *restorations*; and the counties were (or ought to have been) governed, as to their internal affairs, by the *congregations* or assemblies of the nobles, which were held at least four times yearly; and which elected, instructed, and, if necessary, recalled the deputies sent to the Diet, and voted the taxation of the county. The government of the districts and Haiduck towns was vested directly in the Palatine, and their officers also were appointed triennially. The municipalities had their *senatus* or court of aldermen, and *koszeg* or common council; but their magistrates were not freely elected like those of the counties, but appointed by the crown—hence, being deemed especially under the influence of the court, the deputies of the royal free towns were excluded from the privilege of voting in the Diet. The villages were each under the rule of the lord of the manor, whose court had jurisdiction in disputes between the peasantry. In suits between the peasant and his lord, special courts (*sedes dominales*) were empannelled, consisting of the vice-stuhlrichter, and four other persons unconnected with the disputants. Other tribunals were those of the *stuhlrichter*, the *al-ispan*, and the county courts of session; and the highest of all was the *septemviral-table* or court of king's bench, which originally consisted of seven, but later of a much greater number, of judges, presided over by the 'Personal.' Altogether the internal arrangements of Hungary bore a singular resemblance, in many important features, to those of England; and the parallel is rendered more remarkable by the fact, that great and analogous epochs in the histories of the two countries took place within comparatively short periods from each other. Upwards of a century, indeed, elapsed between the time when Alfred finally consolidated the heptarchy, and divided England into counties and that when St. Stephen, in A.D. 1000, abolished the octarchy, and subdivided Hungary into counties, almost with their late extent and organization; but the *Golden Bull* which Andreas II. was compelled to grant, and which limited the power of the crown, and established the rights of the Hungarian freemen, dates in 1222, or only seven years after our own Magna Charta, and contained some very singular provisions; and the Pragmatic Sanction, which fixed the succession to the crown of Hungary hereditarily in the Austrian line, was made in 1687, or the year before our great Revolution, which eventuated the Hanoverian succession in Great Britain.

Hungary, although united under the same crown with Austria, has been constitutionally as integral and distinct from the latter as Hanover from England; and its separate rights were repeatedly guaranteed by Dietal enactments, ratified by the sovereign. To quote one of these—the 10th Act of the Diet of 1790, sanctioned by Leopold II., expressly states: 'Hungary, in her entire system of legislation and government, is a free and independent kingdom, and is, therefore, to be ruled and governed by her legally-crowned hereditary kings, according to her national laws and customs.' And since 1622, a king of Hungary, previous to his coronation, has been obliged to sign a document called the 'Inaugural Diploma,' which is inserted in the acts of the Diet, and by which he binds himself 'to maintain, and cause to be maintained, all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, customs, and usages of the kingdom of Hungary, which have been instituted during the reigns of his predecessors, or which may be instituted during his own reign.'—(Szemere.) But the Hungarians complained that the Austrian government continually evaded the fulfilment of the compact, and that it had for ages endeavoured to encroach on their constitutional rights and privileges, and to bring Hungary under the same centralizing system pursued with regard to the other portions of the Austrian empire. The county administration had, previously to 1848, become in a great measure nullified by the establishment of a royal council, consisting of the Palatine and twenty-five members, nominated by the emperor from amongst the magnates and gentry, and which assumed the functions of corresponding with the county congregations, regulating the accounts of the taxes, superintending the military and police establishments, and communicating between the counties and the sovereign—all the communications passing through the Hungarian State Chancery at Vienna. Side by side with the county magistrates elected at the restorations, other officers, named 'administrators,' were placed by the Austrian court, who interfered with their duties. For at least thirty years the Hungarians had been remonstrating against this, and numerous other interferences in their home government; they complained that liberty of speech, and the publication of the debates in the Diet were prohibited; that heavy duties levied on the frontiers prevented the exportation of the produce, and especially the manufactures of Hungary; that the country was indirectly taxed in favour of the German provinces of Austria; that the efforts of the Diet to liberate the peasantry from feudal burdens, and give them the right to acquire property, were foiled by Vienna intrigues, &c. They demanded, amongst other reforms, the exclusion of deputies of chapters, and of magnates, from their lower chamber; that the military frontiers should be placed under the command of the Palatine, and governed by Hungarian laws; that the duty on salt should be reduced; that the edicts of the government to officers of justice in Hungary should be discontinued; that the laws respecting the taxes on the clergy should be observed; that the Hungarian chancery should be made really, not merely nominally, independent of the Austrian chancery; that the coinage should bear the arms of Hungary; that a budget should be presented; that there should be a responsible ministry; that the Hungarian (Magyar) language should be used in all official business instead of the Latin, &c. These, and other reforms, continually voted by the Diet, were rejected by the Austrian court; until, in the session of 1848 (after the French revolution), the Diet passed acts for the emancipation of the Hungarian peasantry from feudal burdens, for a fair representation of the whole people in the Diet, for the abolition of all exemptions from taxation, for the freedom of the press, and for trial by jury. The emperor gave, to a deputation headed by the Palatine, his assent to these enactments.

on April 11 of the same year, on which a Hungarian force retired from the W. frontier. Immediately afterwards, however, it is undeniably proved that the Austrian government excited insurrections of the Servians and Wallacks, in the S. and E. of Hungary, who were in open revolt early in June, and carried on fearful devastations. On the 9th of September, Jellachich, who had taken possession of the Littorale, and had, without the consent of the Hungarian ministry, been appointed Ban of Croatia, crossed the Drave with an irregular army of 48,000 men, reinforced by Austrian regular troops, and invested with full authority to act against the Diet. Jellachich was defeated, on September 29, by the landsturm or militia, near Stuhlweissenburg; and, taking advantage of a truce, he suddenly withdrew, with a part of his forces, to retake Vienna, then in the hands of the revolutionists. The troops and commanders of fortresses in Hungary had received orders from the court to obey its directions alone, and not those of the constituted authority—the Hungarian war-office; and, by an Austrian decree, dated October 3, they were all placed under the command of the Ban, when the Hungarian government at once began to organize regular troops for the defence of the country. On the 28th of the same month a Hungarian army crossed the Austrian frontier; but, after some partial actions near Vienna, it retreated to Pressburg. In the middle of December, the Imperialists, under Prince Windischgrätz, invaded Hungary; and the Hungarians, sustaining several reverses, retired before them towards the banks of the Theiss, while the Diet transferred its sittings from Pesth to Debreczin. After the successes of Radetzky in Italy, the Austrian government, on March 4, 1849, promulgated an edict, by which Hungary and its dependencies were divided into provinces or 'crown lands' of the Austrian empire, and the Hungarian constitution was abrogated. The Hungarian parliament, on the 9th of March, declared these measures illegal; and, on April 14, decreed the deposition of the House of Hapsburg from the sovereignty. At and before this period General Görgey, with an army of 20,000 men, manœuvred with great ability in Upper Hungary; Meszaros, Dembinsky, Klapka, &c., operated in the N.E.; Bem commanded the Hungarians in Transylvania (where his successful generalship secured some of the most brilliant results throughout the war); Perczel, Leiningen, &c. in the S.; and, after five great defeats, in April, 1849, the Austrians, Croatians, and their Russian allies lost in Hungary nearly every military position they had gained. On May 21, Buda was stormed and taken by the Hungarians under Görgey, and, on June 7, the Diet once more removed to Pesth; but by this time large Russian armies were collected on the frontiers, and in July they simultaneously poured into Hungary from the N. and E., while the Croats, under Jellachich, advanced from the S., and the Austrians from the W. The seat of war was now again transferred to the banks of the Theiss, and rapidly to the region S.E. of that river: several battles were lost in succession by the Hungarians; and, while some considerable advantages were being obtained by their garrison at Comorn, and S.W. of the Danube, the struggle was brought towards a close by the surrender of Görgey, with an army of between 30,000 and 40,000 men, to the Russians at Vilagos, near Arad, on August 13, 1849—two days after the governorship of the country had been resigned to him by Kossuth. Peterwardein next capitulated to the Austrians; and finally Comorn, on September 27, which event put an end to the war. The forces brought into the field by the Hungarians at any one time never exceeded from 130,000 to 135,000 men, with 400 pieces of artillery; against whom were opposed, in the last campaign, 150,000 Russian, and 110,000 Austrian, troops, besides insurgent Servians, Wallacks, &c., making a total of upwards of 300,000 men. Many of the chiefs of the revolution fled into Turkey; others suffered military execution, especially at Arad, on October 6, 1849.

According to the new organization Hungary Proper was divided into five provinces (named in the early part of this article); Transylvania, which had been imperially incorporated with it in 1848, was disjoined, and, like the Banat, erected into a separate *voivodina;* Croatia, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, and the Littorale, formed the separate kingdom of Dalmatia, which, like Hungary, was under the immediate government of the Austrian cabinet. The Palatine was replaced by an officer named the *Statthalter*, who resided in Pesth; the old Hungarian code of laws was replaced by a new legal system, closely resembling that of the other Austrian provinces; all communications with the Austrian government were conducted in German; and Hungary was to bear its share of the taxation. But after vain endeavours to consolidate Hungary with Austria, the struggle was terminated in 1867, when the emperor restored the ancient monarchical constitution, and took the oath to preserve it at his coronation, at the same time assuming the joint title of Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. The legislative power of the Hungarian kingdom now rests in the king and a Diet or Reichstag, which consists of an upper house, the House of Magnates, and a lower, the House of Representatives—the former comprising the R. Catholic and Greek bishops, peers, great officers of state, &c.; and the latter 473 members elected by the people.

HUNGEN, a tn. Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. circle same name, 24 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, with a Protestant church, and a castle, long the residence of the princes of Solms-Braunfels; distilleries, and a trade in cattle. Near it are iron mines. Pop. tn., 1033; circle, 12,158.

HUNGERFORD, a bor., market tn., and par., England, partly in co. Berks, and partly in co. Wilts. The TOWN, on the Kennet, over which is a handsome bridge of five arches, 60 m. W. London, has a station on the Great Western railway, and consists chiefly of one long street, containing many good houses. It has a market-house, a large granite edifice, with an elegant front to the river; a handsome church, chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free grammar-school; some extensive breweries, and a good business arising from the traffic on the Kennet, and Avon canal, which passes near the town. Hungerford is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a constable, chosen annually, on Hock Tuesday, by the inhabitants, who, on these occasions, are called together by the sound of an ancient brass horn, known as the 'Hungerford Horn,' presented to the town by John of Gaunt, when he granted the inhabitants a fishery in the Kennet. Market on Wednesday. At the S.E. end of the town is Hungerford Park, a noble mansion, in the Italian style, and occupying the site of an old residence presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex. Area of par., 6940 ac. Pop. 3072.

HUNGERTON, par. Eng. Leicester; 2910 ac. P. 289.

HUNINGUE [German, *Hüningen*], a tn. Germany, Upper Alsace, l. bank Rhine, little more than 1 m. N. Basel. It was one of the strong places constructed by Vauban, and had barracks for 4000 men. The Austrians took it in 1815, after a valiant defence by a very feeble garrison, and in 1816 its fortifications were completely demolished, in accordance with the treaty of Paris; the ruins of them still remain. This place was sometimes called Great Hüningen, to distinguish it from the small Swiss village of same name on the opposite bank of the river. Pop. 1844.

HUNKIN, a maritime tn. Corea, near the mouth of a river on its E. coast; lat. 39° 53′ N.; lon. 127° 30′ E.

HUNMANBY, a vil. and par. England, York (E. Riding). The VILLAGE, 34 m. N.E. York, is well built, and pleasantly situated in a fertile district, about 4 m. from the coast; has a very ancient church, of Norman foundation, places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, a parochial library, national school, gas-works, and almshouses. Area of par., 8882 ac. Pop. 1425.

HUNNINGHAM, par. Eng. Warwick; 1170 ac. P. 253.

HUNSDON, par. Eng. Hertford; 1928 ac. Pop. 516.

HUNSE, a river, Holland, which rises in the Bourtanger Moor, in prov. Drenthe, flows N.N.W., and, during the early part of its course, is named also the Drenthe. It receives several affluents, enters prov. Groningen, forms lake Sudland, and, after uniting with the Ahe, at the town of Groningen, falls into the Lauwer Zee, under its own name, or that of Reitdiep. Total course about 60 m. It is navigable for large vessels to Groningen, and for small craft a considerable way above that town.

HÜNSHOVEN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. It has manufactures of linen and cassimere; tobacco and chicory factories, soap-works, tanneries, and breweries. Pop. 637.

HUNSINGORE, par. Eng. York (W. Riding); 3600 ac. Pop. 586.

HUNSLET, a chapelry and township, England, co. York (W. Riding), in the bor. and par. of Leeds, of which it is a populous suburb, and the terminus of the North Midland railway. It has three churches and several Dissenting chapels, extensive potteries, chemical, crown and flint glass works, iron-foundries, machine-works, and several large woollen and flax spinning-mills. Pop. 25,673.

HUNSTANTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 2294 ac. P. 490.

HUNTE, a river, Germany, which rises in Hanover, about 8 m. N. Melle, landrostei Osnabrück, flows N.N.W. circuitously, and through a very marshy country, expands into lake Dummer, passes the towns of Diepholz, Kornau, and Barnstorf, forms part of the boundary between Hanover and Oldenburg, enters the latter, proceeds first N.W. to the town of Oldenburg, then turns suddenly E.N.E., and joins l. bank Weser, at Elfleth, about 20 m. below Bremen, after a course of nearly 130 m. Its chief affluents are, on the r. the Aue, and on the l. the Elze. It is navigable in the lower part of its course.

HUNTER, two places, New S. Wales:—1, A co. about 75 m. long, and 27 m. broad; area, 2056 sq. m. Its mountains, which are numerous, have a wild and savage aspect. The principal rivers are the Hunter and Goulburn. Jerry's Town is the cap. Pop. 1190.—2, A river, about 70 m. N. Port Jackson, flowing W. to E., and forming the boundary between cos. Hunter and Northumberland on the S., and cos. Gloucester and Durham on the N.: principal affluent, the Goulburn. It discharges its waters into Port Hunter, and is navigable for about 25 m. inland.

HUNTER ISLANDS.—1, A group, Bass's Strait, between S. Australia and Van Diemen's Land, comprising Barren Island, Three Hummock, Albatross, and several smaller islands, about lat. 40° 23′ S.; lon. 144° 58′ E. *See Supplement.*—2. One of the Carolines, Radick group; lat. 5° 42′ N.; lon. 169° 6′ E. (R.) It is small, but high enough to be seen 33 m. to 36 m. off.—3, (or *Onaseuse*), Feejee group; lat. 15° 31′ S.; lon. 176° 11′ E. (R.) It is of volcanic origin, well peopled and cultivated, affording yams, fruit, and hogs. The natives have hitherto proved friendly

HUNTINGDON [contracted *Hunts*], a small inland co. England, surrounded by the cos. Northampton, Cambridge, and Bedford, about 30 m. long N. to S., and 20 m. broad at the broadest part; area, 238,080 ac., of which 220,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. In the W. and S. parts the surface is slightly varied. The N.E. portion, comprising about 44,000 ac., is wholly included within the level of the fens, and is principally devoted to grazing. There is comparatively little timber in the county, although it was at one time covered with wood. Soil generally clayey or gravelly loam, but, excepting the meadows, which are among the richest in England, not very fertile. Agriculture has been much improved of late years, the fen-men, in particular, excelling in the management of the plough; so that, upon the whole, the farming is above the average. The principal crops are wheat, oats, beans, barley, and hemp. Rape and mustard are also extensively raised, and turnips on some of the drier soils. The breed of sheep is of a mixed description, nearly approaching to the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire species, with which the native breeds have been much crossed. The cattle, formerly of mixed, and generally inferior breeds, have been improved by the introduction of short-horns. Dairy farming, however, is not much followed, although some very fine cheese and butter are made in various places. Pigeon-houses are extremely numerous; more so, it is said, than in any other county of England, excepting Cambridge. Estates generally extensive. A number of the farms are large, but small ones predominate, and are mostly let from year to year. There are no manufactures in this county, with exception of a little wool-stapling and yarn-spinning, carried on by the women and children during the winter season. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nene. In the N. quarter of the county there was a shallow lake, called Whittlesea Mere, containing about 1570 ac., which was drained and brought into cultivation some years ago. The meres of Ramsey and Ugg have likewise been reclaimed. There were other lakes or meres of this kind in the same part of the county, which also have been recently drained. Springs are deficient; and water for household purposes is mostly obtained from ponds. Huntingdonshire is divided into four hundreds, exclusive of the town of Huntingdon, and 103 parishes; and is traversed by the Great Northern, and the Cambridge and Huntingdon railways, the latter now continued to Kettering. It returns two members to Parliament. Chief towns, Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Kimbolton. The county formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, and of the Saxon Mercia. It was entirely under forest law till the reign of Henry II. David, prince of Scotland, was, through marriage, created Earl of Huntingdon in 1108. Pop. in 1871, 63,672.

HUNTINGDON, a parl. and municipal bor. and market tn. England, cap. above co., a station on the Great Northern railway, 59 m. N. by W. London, pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, l. bank Ouse, over which is an ancient stone bridge. It consists of one principal street, about 1 m. long, and several smaller, paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The houses are in general spacious and well built. There are three churches, two of them fine old structures; four Dissenting chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, a market-place, townhall, a county and a borough jail, and house of correction, a free grammar, green-coat, an infant, and some well-endowed national schools, and several sets of almshouses; two public reading-rooms, a literary and scientific institution, and a horticultural society. Monthly assemblies are held during the season in a handsome suit of rooms appropriated to the purpose, and races are held every August. Small vessels ascend the Ouse to Huntingdon. The principal trade is in wool and corn. There are also two extensive breweries, an iron foundry, brick-works, a steam oil-mill and oil cake manufactory. Huntingdon sends one member to the House of Commons. Oliver Cromwell was born here, April 25, 1599; it confers the title of Earl on the noble family of Hastings. Pop. mun. bor., 4242; parl. bor., 6605 in 1871.

HUNTINGDON, an isl off E. coast Labrador, at the entrance of Sandwich bay; lat. 54° N.; lon. 56° 30′ W.

HUNTINGFIELD, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2134 ac. P. 411.

HUNTINGTON, two pars. England:—1, Hereford; 1937 ac. P. 260.—2, York (N. Riding); 4607 ac. P. 666.

HUNTINGTON, several places, U. States, including:—1, A vil. and township, Connecticut, 17 m. W. Newhaven, with two churches, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1326.—2, A vil. and township, New York, on an arm of Huntington bay, 189 m. S. by E. Albany, with three churches, several woollen, leather, and other manufactories, and a fine harbour. Pop. 6562.—3, A tn. Pennsylvania, 62 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, with a courthouse, jail, six churches, five schools, and manufactories of various kinds. Pop. 1145.

HUNTLEY, par. Eng. Gloucester; 1409 ac. Pop. 555.

HUNTLY, a bor. of barony, market tn. and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The TOWN, 33 m. N.W. Aberdeen, near the confluence of the Bogie and Doveran, embosomed in hills, is regularly laid-out, well built, and lighted with gas; has a parish, a Free, and U. Presbyterian church, Independent, Scotch and English Episcopal, and R. Catholic chapels, several well-conducted schools, several religious and charitable societies, three libraries, and a flourishing savings'-bank. Its only trade is with the surrounding district. Brewing and distillation are carried on to some extent in the town and neighbourhood. Not far from the town are the ruins of Huntly Castle, an ancient seat of the Gordon family, destroyed in 1794, and Huntly Lodge, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. P. 3570. Area of par., 9 m. by 4 m. P. 4374.

HUNTON, par. Eng. Kent; 2061 ac. Pop. 810.

HUNTSHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 1875 ac. Pop. 170.

HUNTSPILL, par. Eng. Somerset; 9289 ac. P. 1594.

HUNTSVILLE, a vil. U. States, Alabama, 123 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa, with a courthouse, market-house, five churches, and two schools. Pop. 3634.

HUNWORTH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 838 ac. Pop. 207.

HUNYAD, a co. in the S.W. of Transylvania, bounded N. by co. Zarand, N.E. and E. Unter Weissenburg, S.E. and S. the principality of Walachia, and S.W. and W. Hungary; area 1835 geo. sq. m. It is mountainous, particularly towards the S., where it is covered by part of the Carpathian chain. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Danube, to which it sends its waters, chiefly by the Maros, which traverses the county E. to W., but in the S. partly through the Schyl, which breaks through the Carpathians. For administrative purposes the county is divided into three circles—subdivided into nineteen districts. The capital is Deva. Pop. 96,800.

HUNYAD-VAJDA, or EISENMARKT, a market tn., Transylvania, co. of same name, l. bank Cserna, 60 m. W. Hermannstadt, with a castle, three churches, and, near it, extensive iron mines. Pop. 1600.

HUON, an imperfectly-known river, Van Diemen's Land. Its estuary forms part of the E boundary of Hobart Town district; it lies N. to S. and S.W., and is about 20 m. long, by 3 m. wide, at the mouth, where it enters D'Entrecasteaux channel. Before entering the estuary, the Huon flows E.N.E. along the S.E. frontier of Norfolk district.

HÜRBEN, a vil. Bavaria, circle Swabia, dist. Krumbach, with a church, synagogue, and Jewish school. Pop. 1171.

HURDSFIELD, a township, England, co. Chester, forming a suburb of Macclesfield. Pop. 8836.

HURDWAR or HERI-DEWAR [the gate of Heri or Vishnu], a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. of, and 105 m. N. by E. Delhi; lat. 29° 56′ N.; lon. 78° 10′ E.; at the foot of the Himalayas, r. bank Ganges, which here, where it enters the great plain of India, is a beautiful limpid stream. Hurdwar is one of the principal places of Hindoo pilgrimage in connection with the ceremonial of bathing in the Ganges. The pagodas, with the ghauts (flights of steps) for bathing, occupy the r. bank of the river, under the town. The Fakeers, who make Hurdwar their abiding place, have generally caves hollowed out in the rock above the pass, and accessible by means of ladders only. The holy bathing spot is reached through a passage which will admit only four persons abreast, while, during the season of the pilgrimage, from 200,000 to 300,000 devotees are pressing eagerly forward to gain precedency in plunging into the sacred stream. In 1819, 420 persons were squeezed to death in the dreadful struggle thus occasioned. No particular ceremony is used in bathing, which consists merely of simple immersion. The depth of water at the proper season is only 4 ft., and both sexes plunge in indiscriminately. A great fair is held simultaneously with the pilgrimage, when countless multitudes of all ages, all costumes, and all complexions are assembled from every part of India; and animals of all kinds, and from all parts of the globe, are exposed for sale, including leopards, bears, and sometimes the cubs of the tigress, horses, elephants, camels, buffaloes, cows, sheep, dogs, cats, monkeys, &c.; likewise shawls from Cashmere, woollen cloths and sauces from England, watches from France, pickles from China, gums and spices from Arabia, and rose-water from Persia. When a transaction is about to be entered into, the buyer and seller, in order to conceal what passes from bystanders, throw a cloth over their hands, and treat as to price by pressing certain joints of each other's fingers. The number of visitors to Hurdwar have been estimated, one year with another, at two millions, or rather more.

HUREEKE, a vil. Punjab, r. bank Ghara; lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 74° 53′ E. Though a small place, the trade is very important, as nearly the whole traffic with Hindoostan, from Afghanistan, Cashmere, and the Punjab, passes through it. There is great local traffic between the districts in its immediate vicinity on both sides of the river.

HURLEY, par. Eng. Berks; 4097 ac Pop. 1269.

HURON (LAKE), one of the five great lakes of N. America, having W. the U. States territory, and on the other sides Upper Canada. It is 218 m. long N. to S., 180 m. broad at its widest part, and 594 ft. above sea-level; but the S. division of the lake, for 50 m. N. from its outlet by the river St. Clair, is not wider than 50 or 60 m. The great Manitoulin Islands, in the N. part of the lake, and the long peninsula, which terminates in Cabot's Head and Cape Hurd, divide Lake Huron into two parts—the N. portion being called Georgian Bay. This bay is studded with islands, several thousands in number, and varying in size from a few square feet to many acres. Great Manitoulin island, the largest of a group known by the same name, is about 100 m. long, and from 4 m. to 25 m. wide; it is the only one inhabited. Lake Huron receives the waters of Lake Michigan, through Strait of Michilimackinac, on the N.W.; and the waters of Lake Superior, through the river St. Mary, on the N.N.W., and empties itself, by the St. Clair river, into Lake St. Clair, whence, by the Detroit river, it enters Lake Erie. The waters of the lake are remarkably pure and clear. The shores are generally barren and broken, especially towards the N., where a bold ridge of hills, called the Cloche mountains, extend about 40 m. along the coast. Clay cliffs, rolled stones, abrupt rocks, and woody steeps, of various elevations, constitute the general character of the coast in most parts of the lake; but the lands above these forbidding shores are frequently of an excellent quality, especially to the E.——The Huron district, in Upper Canada, extends along the S.E. shore of the lake, and is watered by the Maitland, Bayfield, and Thames rivers. A large portion of the land is good, although some parts are rather hilly and broken. It is settled almost exclusively by emigrants from England, Ireland, and Scotland, and a few Germans.

HURON, a river, U. States, Michigan. It flows S.E., affords extensive water-power, and enters Lake Erie, a few miles S.W. of the mouth of the Detroit. Total course, 90 m.

HURREEPORE, a tn. Hindoostan, Punjab, 73 m. N.E. Amritsir; lat. 31° 57′ N.; lon. 75° 55′ E.; consisting of 1000 to 1500 houses. It is much infested by snakes and centipedes; the most common of the former is the spectacle snake, or cobra-de-capello.

HURRIAL, a commercial mart, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, where the E. India Company has long had an established factory for the purchasing of silk and cotton goods; lat. 24° 19′ N.; lon. 89° 17′ E.

HURRUR, or HORRUR, a tn. E. Africa, cap. of a small state of that name, about 192 m. E. Ankobar, and 150 m. S.S.W. Zeylah, in a verdant valley, almost encircled by hills. It is surrounded with a wall, composed of stones and mud, 12 ft. high, 3 ft. thick, and about 5 m. in length, with five gates; carries on an extensive trade by means of caravans, with Zeylah, Berbera, and other towns on the coast, and with other places in the country of the Somauli. The articles of export are coffee, ivory, ghee, ostrich feathers, gums, &c.; and slaves, for which are received in exchange, blue and white coarse cotton and Indian manufactures, Indian piece goods, English prints, silks, shawls, red cotton-yarn, beads, zinc, copper, copper-wire, &c.; and, from the Somauli country, frankincense. The people of Hurrur are rigid Mahometans; their language bears an affinity to the Amharic, and they use the Arabic character. Their ruler governs with the title of Emir, and the succession is hereditary. The male relatives of the reigning prince are all kept in close confinement, but are sometimes released when their services are required; although, on the slightest suspicion of any attempt at rivalship, they are at once sent back to their cells. The soil of the country around is extremely fertile, producing coffee, wheat, barley, millet, and fruits and vegetables in great variety and abundance.—(*Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc.*) *See Supplement.*

HURSLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 10,493 ac. Pop. 1532.

HURST, three pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 459 ac. Pop. 52. —2, (*Old*), Hunts; 1350 ac. Pop. 166.—3, (*Perpoint*), Sussex; 5046 ac. Pop. 2219.

HURSTBOURNE, two pars. Eng. Hants:—1, (*-Priors*); 3132 ac. Pop. 468.—2, (*Tarrant*); 5036 ac. Pop. 867.

HURUP (ÖSTER), a fishing vil. Denmark, Jutland, bail. of, and 21 m. S.E. Aalborg, in the Kattegat. It has 12 ft. water at its quay; and the roads afford the best anchorage on the whole coast between the Liim-fiord and Grenaae.

HURWORTH, par. Eng. Durham; 3930 ac. P. 1449.

HUSAVIK, a vil. Iceland, on E. side Skjalfandi Bay, N. coast, which is here lined by bold cliffs. It has manufactures of sulphur.

HUSBAND'S-BOSWORTH, par. Eng. Leicester; 3870 ac. Pop. 1002.

HUSBORN-CRAWLEY, par. Eng. Bedford; 1520 ac. Pop. 614.

HUSBY, a vil. and par. Sweden, län of, and 22 m. S.E. Falun, l. bank Dal. It has iron-works, and manufactures of gunpowder.

HUSH-EON, a tn. China, prov. Quangtong, S. side isl. Hainan, about 3 m. from Howi-Howe. It is surrounded with walls of brick and stone, 40 ft. high, by 30 ft. thick, with a parapet 4 ft. high; streets tolerably broad, well kept, and carefully watched; and the inhabitants have an air of comfort rarely to be met with in a Chinese town. No mendicants are to be seen. Pop. tn. and suburbs, about 200,000.

HUSSINETZ, or GUSSNITZ, a market tn. Bohemia, circle Prachin, on a slope above l. bank Flanitz, 37 m. S.E. Klattau. It has a church, townhouse, and school. John Huss was born here. Pop. 1173.

HUSSINGABAD, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Candeish, l. bank Nerbudda, 135 m. N.W. Nagpoor; lat. 22° 40′ N.; lon. 77° 51′ E. The houses cover an extensive area; but are meanly built, and thinly inhabited. It is now the capital of a large pergunnah, belonging to the British Government; and being the key of this part of the Deccan, has been made a permanent station for a military detachment. The bed of the Nerbudda here is much broken, and about 900 yards wide.

HUSTHWAITE, par. Eng. York (N. Riding); 2431 ac. P. 615.

HUSUM, a seaport tn. Prussia, duchy of, and 22 m. W. by S. Schleswig, at the mouth of a small stream, cap. bail. of same name. It contains a fine modern Gothic church, an ancient castle, partly occupied as a courthouse, a normal school and hospital; and has manufactures of tobacco, cotton prints, and woollen stuffs; dye-works, breweries, lime-kilns, important wool and cattle fairs, ship-building yards, and a winter haven, which only admits small vessels, and at which a considerable trade is carried on. Pop. (1864), 4735. Area bail. 110 geo. sq. m. Pop. 12,700.

HUSZTH, or KHUSST, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Marmaros, in a plain, on the Theiss, at the confluence of the Nagy-Ag, 31 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic church; a castle, situated on a height, and famous in the early wars of Hungary; and a trade in corn, wine, hemp, and cattle; a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 3586.

HUTISKO, a vil. Moravia, 40 m. from Weisskirchen, in a deep valley, among hills, near the Betschwa; with a handsome church. Pop. 940.

HUTTANY, or HUTNEE, a tn. Hindoostan, prov. of, and 44 m. W. by S. Bejapoor; lat. 16° 45′ N.; lon. 75° 7′ E. It carries on an extensive trade with Bombay, Surat, and other emporiums. The principal article of commerce is grain; but considerable quantities of silk and cotton piece goods, &c., are manufactured. There is here a large, handsome freestone building for the accommodation of travellers, capable of lodging 500 persons.

HÜTTELDORF, or UTELDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, l. bank Wien, 5 m. W. Vienna; surrounded by gardens and villas, in which many of the citizens of Vienna have their summer residence. It contains an old parish church, with a marble monument. Many of the inhabitants live by sending milk to the capital. Pop. 1100.

HUTTENDORF, or ZALESNI-LHOTA, a vil. Bohemia, circle Bidschow, on a small stream, 3 m. from Studenetz; with a wooden church and a school. Pop. 1076.

HUTTENHEIM, or HETTENEM, a vil. Germany, Lower Alsace, about 10 m. from Schelestädt; with a church, and manufactures of cotton goods, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2054.

HUTTOFT, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3310 ac. Pop. 586.

HUTTON, a par. Scotland, Berwick; 4 m. by 3 m. Pop. 1102.

HUTTON-AND-CORRIE, par. Scot. Dumfries; 12 m. by 3 m. Pop. 836.

HUTTON, seven pars. Eng.:—1, Essex; 1699 ac. P. 367. — 2, Somerset; 1876 ac. Pop. 395.—3, (*-Bushell*), York (N. Riding); 5070 ac. P. 918.—4, (*-Cranswick*), York (E. Riding); 6303 ac. P. 1276.—5, (*-in-the-Forest*), Cumberland; 2300 ac. P. 282.—6, (*Magna*), York (N. Riding); 2080 ac. P. 266.—7, (*Hutton's-Ambo*), York (N. Riding); 2300 ac. P. 438.

HUTWEIL, or HUTTWEIL, a tn. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 22 m. N.E. Bern, on the frontiers of Luzern. It was once surrounded with walls, but is now open; very indifferently built, though some of the houses are lined by arcades; contains a handsome church; and has manufactures of cotton caps and hosiery; some transit trade as well as trade in corn and dairy produce, and several annual fairs. In 1834, the town was set on fire by lightning, and great part of it destroyed. Pop. 3092.

HUXHAM, par. Eng. Devon; 761 ac. Pop. 156.

HUY [pronounced *We*], a tn. Belgium, prov. of, and 18 m. S.W. Liége, in a beautiful valley, on the Meuse, at the confluence of the Mehaigne and the Hoyoux. It is divided into two parts by the river, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge;



HUY, from the North.—From Arnald's Views on the Meuse.

contains a handsome square, surrounded by elegant edifices, two churches, out of 15 which it once possessed, a number of ruined abbeys and convents, a large, and regularly-constructed townhouse, a college, and several primary schools, a theatre, a very extensive general hospital, and several other charitable endowments; and has manufactures of leather, paper, ironmongery, tinware, soap, salt, and pipes; three blast furnaces, numerous breweries, distilleries, flint, bark, and other mills; an extensive trade, greatly facilitated by a harbour in the Meuse, and consisting chiefly in grain, coal, iron, and some wine, grown in the vicinity; a weekly market, and numerous annual fairs. Huy possesses a court of primary resort, several public offices, and three musical societies. It is of considerable antiquity; and had risen to importance in the 10th century. It has suffered much by war, having stood several sieges. Its fortifications were dismantled in 1718, but its castle was rebuilt in 1815. There are several mineral springs in its vicinity. Pop. 11,003.

HUYSSE, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.S.W. Ghent. It is a very ancient place; and Roman coins of the emperors Trajan, Vespasian, and Commodus, have been found in it. It has manufactures of linen, an oil, and four flour mills. Pop. 3230.

HUYTON, par. Eng. Lancaster; 9087 ac. Pop. 3952.

HUZARA, or HUZROO, a commercial tn. Punjab, 27 m. E. Attock, on the route to Lahore; lat. 33° 50′ N.; lon. 72° 45′ E. The inhabitants are Afghans.

HUZAREH COUNTRY, an extensive mountainous region in the N. part of Afghanistan, and so called because inhabited by a numerous Tartar race of that name. The S. part of the territory is occupied by a people called Eimauks. The entire region, including the country of the latter, is said to lie between lat. 31° 30′ and 37° N., and lon. 62° and 68° E., and to comprise a surface of 80,000 sq. m. The population, generally, of this extensive tract have the Mongolian or Tartar physiognomy. The climate in the N. parts is dreadfully severe; snow lying for six months continuously. The Huzareh country is supposed by some geographers to be the Paropamisus of the Greeks.

HVALOEN, or QUALOEN, an isl. off N.W. coast, Norway, from which it is separated by a channel about 4 m. wide; lat. 69° 40′ N.; lon. 18° 10′ E. It is very irregular in shape, being penetrated, particularly on the N. and W. sides, by a succession of deep bays; greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 30 m.; breadth, varying from 2 m. to 15 m. Its interior is very rugged; but the mountains, though often terminating in remarkable peaks, are not elevated.

HVALOERNE, an isl. group, Norway, in the Skager-Rack, off the S.E. coast, and at the entrance of the Bay of Christiania, in lat. 59° 7′ N.; and lon. 10° 55′ E.

HVEN, an isl. Sweden, in the Sound, 15 m. N.N.E. Copenhagen. It is about 6 m. in circumference, and forms a single parish; its surface finely diversified, but soil sandy, and the land chiefly occupied as pasture. Tycho Brahe had here his observatory, of which scarcely any traces now remain.

HVIDDING, or HVITTING, a vil. Prussia, near N.W. coast, Schleswig, bail. Hadersleben, 6 m. S.S.W. Ribe. It has a parish church, and is memorable as the place where, in 1137, King Erick Emund was slain, while holding a judicial meeting or *thing* in the open air.

HVIDDINGSOE, a small isl. Norway, in the Bukkefiord, off the coast, and 13 m. N.W. the town of Stavanger. A lighthouse has been erected on its S. extremity.

HVITA, or HVITAUE, two streams, Iceland:—1, (*North*), which rises in the S.W. part of the island, is augmented by the Arnarvatn, and several smaller lakes, flows S.W., and, after a course of about 65 m., falls into the Borgar-fiord.—2, (*South*), which rises near the centre of the island, receives the discharge of a large lake of same name, flows S.S.W., and, after a course of about 85 m., falls into the sea, on the S. coast, 50 m. E. Reikiavik.

HYCKHAM, two para. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*North*); 1990 ac. P. 443.—2, (*South*); 1804 ac. P. 141.

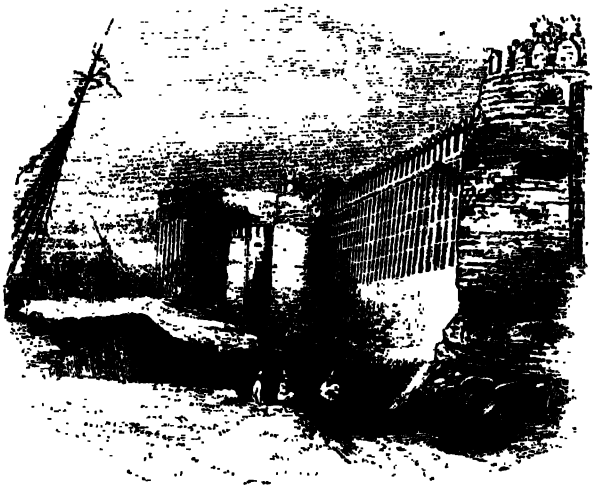
HYDE, a township, England, co. Chester, 7½ m. E.S.E. Manchester. It has several good streets, and many handsome shops, and is well supplied with water. There are a literary and scientific institution, and a mechanics' institute. The church is in the early English style, with a tower. The other places of worship are for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. Inhabitants largely employed in cotton manufacture and coal mines. Pop. 13,722.

HYDERABAD, state Hindoostan. *See* NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

HYDERABAD, a city, Hindoostan, cap. Nizam's dominions, and prov. of same name, 870 m. S.E. Bombay; lat. 17° 20′ N.; lon. 78° 33′ E., r. bank Musah, over which is a spacious bridge. The city is about 4 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by a wall. The streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved; houses mostly of one story, and chiefly of wood. The most remarkable buildings are the palace and mosques, of which last there is a considerable number. There is also a handsome house, built in the European style, erected by the Nizam, for the British resident. The Nizam has a number of large magazines here, in which are stored the presents received from the different European and native powers, by himself, his father, and grandfather, consisting of bales of cloths, cases of glass and china-ware, clocks, watches, &c. There are few manufactures of importance; the principal are silks, interwoven with gold, called *kinkoobs*, turbans, and small ornaments.

The state of morals in this city is at the lowest ebb. The inhabitants are composed chiefly of Moslems, Patans, and Hindoos; but the first predominate, and are a set of the most lawless ruffians in India, with whom neither life nor property would be safe for a single day, were it not for the presence of the British troops. These, with the Nizam's contingent, are stationed at some distance from the city, and consist of about 12,000 men—one-tenth of whom are Europeans. The pop. is variously stated at 80,000, 120,000, and 200,000.—The PROVINCE of Hyderabad forms the S.E. portion of the Nizam's dominions.

HYDERABAD, a tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, cap. of Scinde, l. bank Indus, from which it is between 3 m. and 4 m. distant, and 110 m. from its junction with the sea; lat. 25° 22′ N.; lon. 68° 41′ E.; situated on or rather scattered over a rocky eminence, about 200 ft. high. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the houses—built of clay, wood, and brick—mere hovels. The bazaar, however, is extensive, forming one street the entire length of the town, and displays considerable bustle and appearance of business. The fort is of a quadrangular form, with circular projecting towers at intervals. It is surrounded with a single brick wall of 30 ft. to 40 ft. in height, and in part, also, by a ditch of 8 ft. to 10 ft. wide, and 5 ft. to 8 ft. deep, crossed by a wooden bridge. Here, also, is a palace of the Ameers, a square brick building, inlaid with coloured porcelain tiles. From its elevated position, and bold, though irregular outlines, the fort has a very



NORTH-WEST FACE OF THE FORT OF HYDERABAD.
From Edwards' Sketches in Scinde.

imposing appearance from a distance, but has little real strength. The principal manufactures of Hyderabad are arms of various kinds, and ornamental silks and cottons. In the immediate vicinity are some handsome tombs. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

HYDRA, an isl. Greece, in the Archipelago, E. coast, Morea, between the Gulfs of Nauplia and Egina; lat. (summit), 37° 19′ 30″ N.; lon. 23° 28′ E. (R.); greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 12 m.; breadth, about 3 m. Its surface, though not very elevated (highest point 1939 ft.), is almost entirely composed of bare sterile rocks; so that the inhabitants, unable to derive subsistence from the soil, have been in a manner compelled to devote themselves to trade and commerce. And not only in these have they been eminently successful, but Greece is in no small degree indebted for her ultimate independence to the patriotic efforts of the Hydriots, who, by their fleets, boldly maintained the cause, when it would otherwise have seemed hopeless.——The principal TOWN of the island bears the same name, and stands on the N.W. shore, on a rugged height, on which not a speck of verdure is seen. Owing to the nature of the site, the streets are uneven and even precipitous, but are kept remarkably clean, and the houses are built in the most substantial manner, many of them with large and airy apartments, spacious halls, and pavements of marble. The public edifices include churches and religious establishments to the number of nearly 100; an exchange, a college, and commercial, navigation, and numerous elementary schools. The principal manufactures are silk and cotton stuffs, soap, leather, &c. The trade embraces a large share of the transit between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. The harbour is formed by a deep bay; but is neither spacious nor secure. It is, however, lined by a quay, along which are extensive ranges of storehouses and shops, more than sufficient for all the trade which Hydra now possesses. During the war of independence, it was almost the only place where the Greeks could feel themselves secure, and they accordingly crowded to it from all quarters, and raised its population to nearly 40,000; but when the whole continent of Greece became a safe residence, numbers of those who had taken up their abode here, hastily withdrew, and left the town with a pop. not exceeding 20,000.

HYÈRES [anc. *Arcæ*], a tn. France, dep. Var, 10 m. E. Toulon, S. side of a hill, facing the Mediterranean, but separated from it by a marshy common, the exhalations from which, as well as the lagoon of Gapau, make the site, though beautiful, unhealthy. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre; streets steep, narrow, winding, and badly paved, particularly in the upper part of the town. In the lower part, there is a

large and regular square, ill kept, but adorned by a marble pillar, with a bust of Massillon, who was born here; and a suburb, which contains all the best houses. The only edifices deserving of notice are one of the parish churches, which is a large and curious structure, perched on a precipice; the townhouse, which has a good façade, fronting the market-place, and the remains of the ancient citadel, occupying the very summit of the hill on which the town stands. The chief manufacture is orange-flower water; and there are numerous olive-presses, several distilleries, and silk-mills. The trade is in olive-oil, wine, oranges, citrons, and other fruits. One of the two annual fairs lasts two days. Pop. 10,878.

HYÈRES (Isles de) [anc. *Stoechades*], an isl. group, France, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of dep. Var, and from 10 m. to 15 m. S.E. Hyères. They consist of the three principal islands of Levant, Port-Cros, and Porquerolles, and a number of islets. They are rocky and almost bare, but enclose the fine roadstead of Hyères, and are strongly fortified. Porquerolles, the largest, is about 5 m. long, by 2 m. broad.

HYKULZYE, a large walled vil. Afghanistan, 25 m. N. Shawl; lat. 30° 32′ N.; lon. 66° 50′ E., in a fertile and well-cultivated country. Here, on March 28, 1842, a British army, under General England, were repulsed by the Afghans, who were in turn totally routed at the same place, by the same commander, a month afterwards.

HYMETTUS, a mountain, Greece, 4½ m. E.S.E. Athens, celebrated in ancient times for its bees; height, 2680 ft. It still yields excellent honey.

HYON, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Trouille, at the confluence of the Nouvelles and the Ry, 2 m. S.E. Mons. It has salt-works, breweries, and mills, and a trade in vegetables, sold at Mons, and in cattle and horses. A great number of the inhabitants work in the neighbouring coal-mines. Pop. 1316.

HYSSINGTON, par. Eng. Salop; 2382 ac. Pop. 335.

HYTHE, a parl. and municipal bor. and market tn., England, and one of its cinque ports, co. Kent, 11 m. W.S.W. Dover, near the E. end of Romney marsh, at the foot of a steep hill or cliff. It consists chiefly of one long street, parallel to the sea, and several smaller. In the centre of the town are the townhall and market-place. The church, which occupies the slope of a hill, is an elegant cruciform structure, in the early English style. Under the chancel is a remarkably fine-groined crypt, now used as a depository for a large quantity of human bones, of whom, it is not certainly known, but said to be those of Danes, killed here in battle, before the Norman conquest. There are national and infant schools, barracks, school of musketry, a small theatre, public library and reading room, and some almshouses. Hythe was anciently a place of great importance, immediately on the sea: but its harbour has been entirely destroyed, by the accumulation of shingle thrown up by the waves. It has become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. Pop. municipal bor., 3363. The parl. bor., which includes the municipal bor., the liberties of Folkstone, and the pars. of W. Hythe, Saltwood, Cheriton and Newington, returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 24,054 in 1871.

HYTTEKROG, an isl. Denmark, about 3 m. S. isl. Laland. It forms a long narrow belt, curving E. to W. for nearly 4 m., and is in immediate connection with the large sandbank called Rödsand, which stretches E. to the S. extremity of Falster.

I.

[For places not found in *I*, look *J* and *Y*; Russian names in *IE* are sometimes commenced with simple *E*.]

IAKHVA, a river, Russia, Siberia, which rises in gov. Tobolsk; lat. 61° N.; and lon. 67° E.; flows nearly due S., and joins the Konda at Markoni, after a course of about 130 m.

IAKUTSK, gov. Siberia. *See* Yakutsk.

IALPUCH.—1, A river, Russia, which rises nearly in the centre of gov. Bessarabia, nearly 50 m. S. Kishenau, flows S., and, after a course of 80 m., expands into a lake of same name. Principal affluent, the Lunge.—2, A lake, formed by the expansion of the above river, in the S. of gov. Bessarabia; about 36 m. long by 6 m. broad, and communicating with l. bank Danube by several mouths. It abounds with fish.

IALTA or Yalta, a small seaport tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, dist. of, and 30 m. S.S.E. Simferopol, on the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Rekaffech. It is well sheltered by an inflexion of the coast and a mole about 270 ft. long, and promises to become a port of some consequence. It was formerly a flourishing Greek colony, and its ancient splendour is attested by the ruins of churches and other buildings.

IAMA, a river, Siberia, which rises in the E. side of the Stanovoi mountains, gov. Okhotsk, flows E.S.E., and falls into the bay of Iamsk, in the gulf of Okhotsk, a little below the tn. of Iamsk, after a course of about 80 m.

IAMPOL, or Yampol, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolia, l. bank Dniester, 78 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz, in a fertile neighbourhood, with a house of correction. Pop 2457.

IANA, a river, Siberia, which rises in gov. Yakutsk, in the N. slope of the Tukalan mountains, near lat. 65° N., flows circuitously N., and, after a course of nearly 600 m., falls, by several mouths, into the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 72° N., and lon. 137° E. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Adiga; and on the l., the Dulgaiak, Shemanova, and Butaktai.

IARENGA, or Yarenga, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Vologda, flows S. past the tn. of Iarensk, and, after a course of nearly 90 m., joins r. bank Vitchegda.

IASELDA, or Jalsolda, a river, Russia, which rises in circle Volkovisk, gov. Grodno, flows E.S.E., expanding into lake Sporovskee, enters gov. Minsk, and, after a course of about 130 m., joins l. bank Pripet, a little E. of Pinsk. The canal of Oghinski, connecting it with the Chtchara, gives uninterrupted communication between the Pripet and the Niemen.

IAMBOLI, a tn. European Turkey, Rumelia, l. bank Tondja, 55 m. N. Adrianople; lat. 42° 39′ N.; lon. 26° 18′ E.; with several mosques, and has some woollen manufactures.

IAZVA, a river, Russia, which rises on the W. side of the Ural mountains, in the E. part of circle Teherdin, gov. Perm, flows generally W., and, after a course of nearly 120 m., joins l. bank Vichera, about 15 m. E. Teherdin. Its principal affluent is the Glukhaie Vilva.

IBA.—1, A considerable tn. Philippines, isl. Luzon, cap. prov. Zambales, on a plain near the coast, 80 m. N.W. Manilla. Pop. 4130.—2, A vil. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rottenburg, with a castle and five mills. Pop. 1282.

IBABA, a tn. Abyssinia, Amhara, 70 m. S. by W. Gondar, S. shore of lake Dembea. In extent and riches it nearly equals Gondar. The country around is fertile and agreeable.

IBAGUE, a tn. New Granada, 70 m. W.S.W. Bogota; lat. 4° 28′ N.; lon. 75° 18′ W.; climate healthy, though extremely hot; mines of copper, gold, quicksilver, and loadstone, abound near it. Pop. 5000.

IBARRA, a tn. Ecuador, at the foot of the volcano of Imbarbura, about 50 m. N.E. Quito. Wheat and sugar are cultivated near it; and coarse cotton and woollen stuffs are extensively manufactured. Pop. (1863), 13,000. *See Supp.*

IBBENBÜREN, a tn. Prussia, Westphalia, gov. Münster, 14 m. N.N.W. Osnabrück, with two churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of linen and cotton, an iron-mill, a glass-house, and some general trade. Near it are coal-mines and millstone quarries. Pop. 2014.

IBBERTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 1383 ac. Pop. 218.

IBERIAN Peninsula, the S.W. peninsula of Europe, occupied by the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

IBI, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.W. Alicante, picturesquely situated on the sides of a conical hill, crowned by a ruined castle and a hermitage. It is well built, has generally level and spacious streets, a large parish church, surmounted by a tower; a handsome townhouse, primary school, and hospital; manufactures of linen; several oil and flour mills; a trade in corn, wine, oil, wool, and cattle. P. 2988.

IBIAPABABA, Ibiriapaba, or Biapina, a cordillera, Brazil, of considerable extent, stretching E. to W. in prov.

Ceara, and forming part of the E. boundary of prov. Piauhi. It is divided into the mountains of Biapina, Boabista, Boritana, Bôcos, &c., and contains mines of iron and copper, but little or no gold.

IBICUI, a river, S. America, which rises in the S.W. of prov. São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, Brazil, enters Uruguay, and, proceeding in a circuitous course N.N.W., joins l. bank river Uruguay, at Yapequ, in lat. 29° 20′ S., after a course of about 400 m., navigable almost throughout for barges and canoes.

IBIZA, an isl. and tn. Spain. *See* IVIÇA.

IBO, one of the Querimba Islands, Mozambique Channel; lat. (N.W. part) 12° 20′ S.; lon. 40° 38′ E. (R.) It is nearly separated into two islands by a deep inlet from the N.W. The anchorage here is partly exposed to E. winds. The S. part of the island is called Quirambo.

IBOINA, a div. Madagascar—*(which see.)*

IBOS, a vil. France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 3 m. W. Tarbes, on the Sardaine. It contains a parish church, which has much the appearance of a strong castle, and has often furnished the Protestants with an asylum. Pop. 1999.

IBRAH, an old tn. Arabia, Oman, dominions of, and 70 m. S. by W. Muscat; lat. 22° 41′ N.; in a wet district, thickly covered with palm trees. To avoid the damp, and gain a glimpse of the sun, the houses are unusually lofty. A parapet leading around the upper part is turreted, and on some of the largest turrets guns are mounted. The windows and doors have the Saracenic arch; every part of the building is profusely decorated with ornaments of stucco in bas-relief. The doors are also cased with brass, and have rings and other massive ornaments of the same metal. Its market is well-frequented by Bedouins.

IBRAHIL, a tn. Turkey, same as Brahilow—*(which see)*.

IBRANY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Szabolcs, about 10 m. from Nyir-Egyhaza. It has a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1538.

IBROS or IBROS-DEL-REY, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 20 m. N.N.E. Jaen, on a height near the Guadalimar. It is tolerably well built, in the form of an irregular parallelogram, has a parish church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; and manufactures of soap, three distilleries, a flour and numerous oil mills, and some general trade. Many of the inhabitants travel the country as pedlars. Pop. 3605.

IBSITZ, a market tn. Lower Austria, near the Pröling, which here forms a large waterfall. It has extensive manufactures of iron and steel, and a marble quarry. Pop. 3000.

IBSLEY, par. Eng. Hants; 1748 ac. Pop. 316.

IBSTOCK, par. Eng. Leicester; 4846 ac. Pop. 2202.

IBSTONE, par. Eng. Bucks; 1112 ac. Pop. 310.

IBU, a tn., W. Africa. *See* ABOH.

IBURG, a vil. Hanover, gov. of, and 8 m. S. Osnabrück, cap. bail. of same name, with a castle, two churches, and an old Benedictine abbey. It is the entrepôt for the linen manufactured in the district. Pop. vil., 976; bail., 24,190.

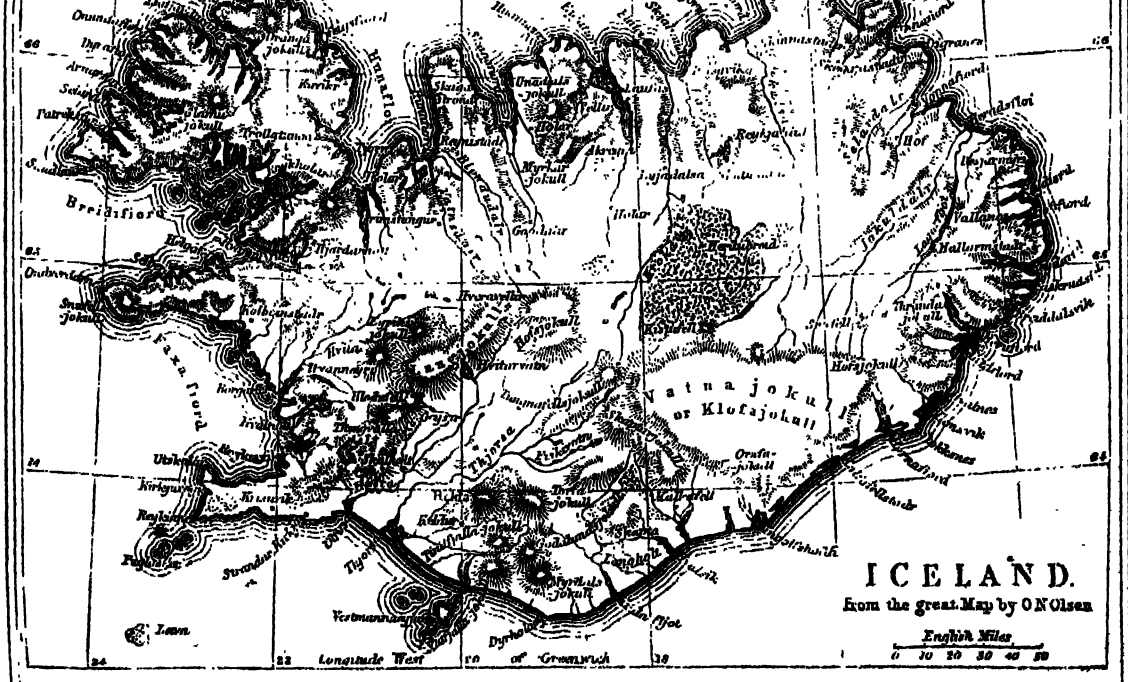
ICA, a tn. Peru, dep. of, and 162 m. S.S.E. Lima, cap. of prov. of same name. It was founded in 1563. Pop. 6000.

ICANA, a river, Brazil, prov. Para, which rises on the S.E. slope of the serra de Tunui, near the frontiers of New Granada, flows E.S.E. and joins l. bank Rio Negro, near the town of San Felipe, and about 70 m. N.N.E. Fort São-Gabriel. Its principal affluent is the Cojari, which joins it on the left. Its whole course has been estimated at nearly 300 m. It is navigable upwards by canoes for 6 days' journey, when the navigation is interrupted by a cataract.

ICATU, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 40 m. S.E. Maranhão, r. bank Monim, about 10 m. above its mouth, in the bay of São-José. It is one of the oldest places in the country, having been raised to the rank of a town in 1616, contains a parish church, and has a harbour accessible to small vessels, though the approach is rendered difficult by sandbanks in the river. The inhabitants are generally employed in agriculture, and raise cotton of superior quality.—*(Diccio. Imp. Bras.)*

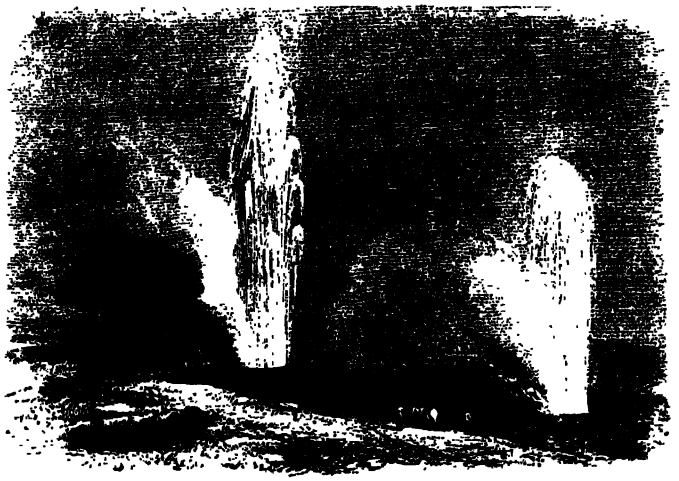
ICCOMB, par. Eng. Gloucester; 970 ac. Pop. 140.

ICELAND [German, *Island;* Dutch, *Ijsland;* French, *Islande;* Latin, *Islandia*], an isl. belonging to Denmark,



situated between the N. Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans, and, in respect of proximity, more properly part of the W. than of the E. hemisphere, being only 130 m. from the S.E. coast of Greenland in the former, and about 850 m. W. of Norway in the latter; between lat. 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N.; and lon. 13° 31′ and 24° 17′ W.; greatest length, E. to W., 301 m.;

central breadth, about 200 m.; area, 28,800 geo. sq. m. In shape it somewhat resembles a heart, with its narrowest point turned S. The coast-line, for a considerable extent on the S.E., is almost unbroken; but in all other directions presents a continued succession of deep bays or fiords, and jutting promontories. One of the most remarkable of the latter is in the N.W., where a large peninsula stretches out between the Hunafloi and Breidafiord, and is attached to the main part of the island by an isthmus scarcely 5 m. wide. Other two peninsulas project from the W. coast, separated by the Faxafiord, in which lies Reikiavik, and which measures about 50 m. across, and stretches 25 m. inland. The water along the coast is generally very deep, and the bays furnish a great number of natural harbours, with good anchorage and complete shelter; but the navigation is rendered dangerous by vast numbers of rocky islets which line the shores. The best and most frequented harbours are those of Reikiavik and Eyarbacke on the S.W., and of Eya on the N. The interior of the island has, for the most part, a very wild and desolate appearance. It is covered by lofty mountain masses, of volcanic origin, many of them crowned with perpetual snow and ice, which, stretching down their sides into the intervening valleys, form immense glaciers. These icy mountains, which take the common name of Jökull, have their culminating point in Öräfajökull, which is situated near the S.E. coast; lat. 64° 0′ 48″ N.; lon. 16° 45′ 31″ W.; and has a height of 6409 ft. Next to it in height are the Snäfell, near the E. coast; lat. 64° 48′ N.; lon. 15° 36′ 58″ W.; 5965 ft.; and Eyjafjallajökull, in the S.; lat. 63° 37′ 2″ N.; lon. 19° 41′ 33″ W.; 5579 ft. Not only is the structure of these mountains volcanic, but in several of them the volcanic agency is still active, and eruptions of the most fearful description have repeatedly occurred within the last four centuries. Other remarkable specimens of volcanic agency are still witnessed in the numerous hot springs or geysers scattered throughout the island, but found more especially in the S.W., to the N.E. of Reikiavik, where, from one of the principal geysers, jets of water, stones, and mud are thrown up at intervals to heights varying from 100 to 200 ft. The general effects of the volcanic agency, and the geological formations produced by it, are nowhere exhibited on a more magnificent scale than in Mount Hecla, 5095 ft. high; lat. 63° 59′ N.; lon. 19° 44′ 15″ W. (*which see.*)



THE GREAT GEYSER.—From Gaimard, Voyages en Islande et au Groenland.

The immense reservoirs of snow and ice furnish inexhaustible supplies to numerous lakes and rivers. Of the former the most important are the Thingvallavatn, Hvitarvatn, and Arnarvatn in the S.W., and the Myvatn in the N.E. The rivers, owing to the rugged nature of the surface, and the mountain barriers which stretch across it, are more remarkable for their number than their length. Every valley opening to the coast has its stream; but the largest of them, following the general slope of the island, have a N. or N.N.E. direction. The most deserving of notice are the Skjalfanda and the Jökelaue or Jökulsa i Axarfirdi, on the N. coast, which have each a course of above 100 m.; two streams, the Jökuldalr and Lagarfljot, proceeding N. E. from Snäfell, on the E. coast, both with a course of upwards of 80 m.; and the Thjorsa, on the S.W. coast, with a course of above 100 m. The most valuable mineral product is sulphur; surturbrand, or lignite, is also worked to some extent. The other minerals deserving of notice are chalcedonies, rock crystals, and the well-known double refracting spar, for which the island has long been famous. On many parts of the coast, particularly the W., basaltic caves occur; that of Stappen is not unworthy to be compared with Fingal's Cave in Staffa.

The climate is mild for the latitude. At Reikiavik, on the S.W. coast, the mean temperature of the year is 40°; that of summer 56°, and that of winter about 29° 30′. The air is damp and misty, the weather is extremely variable, and storms and hurricanes are not unfrequent. The prevailing winds are the N. and the N.E. In the S. part of the island the longest day is 20 hours, and the shortest 4 hours, but in the most N. extremity the sun at midsummer continues above the horizon a whole week, and of course during a corresponding period in winter never rises. The average duration of human life in Iceland is shorter than in Denmark. The probable length of life in Denmark, at birth, is—for males 47, for females 50; in Iceland, for males 37, for females 48. Typhus fever prevails yearly, arising mainly from defective sanitary arrangements; not to say dirty and filthy habits, both in person and dwellings, attributed to the Icelanders by a recent female traveller. In like manner, influenza is an annual visitant in a mild form, and about every ninth year in a malignant form; these, with a fever which follows famine, are the chief native diseases. But the island has been frequently ravaged by small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough—diseases generally unknown in Iceland; but which have, at various periods, been introduced by foreign vessels, and carried off great numbers of all ages. A severe epidemic appears to occur about every five years; and so great are the risks connected with the fisheries, that one-fourth of the deaths among the males, from 15 to 60 years of age, occurs by drowning; being nearly 2 to 1 of the number drowned in the Färoe islands, and 5 to 1 of those drowned in Denmark. The effect of these causes prejudicial to human life is seen in the slow increase of the population. In 1703 it was 50,444; in 1804 it had receded to 46,349; in 1813 it was 57,180; in 1860, 66 987; in 1870 69.763.

Vegetation is confined within narrow limits. The only trees are the service-tree (*sperberbaum*) and the birch, which have a very stunted form, the loftiest of them never exceeding 10 ft. Grain appears to have been at one time very partially cultivated, but is not now attempted to be grown; cole, potatoes, turnips, radishes, and similar roots thrive tolerably well. But by far the most valuable crop is grass, on which considerable numbers of live stock are fed. They have been estimated at 606,000 sheep, 24,000 horned cattle, and 20,000 horses. The last, though small, are strong and active. Another domestic animal of great value (the rein-deer), though not introduced before 1770, has multiplied greatly, and forms large herds in the interior. Wild fowl, including the eider duck, whose down forms an important article of commerce, are very abundant, the streams are well supplied with salmon, and valuable fisheries of seals, torsk, and herrings, are carried on on the coasts.

Manufactures are entirely domestic, almost every family possessing within itself the means of supplying its most necessary wants, and occasionally furnishing a surplus, chiefly of coarse woollens, mittens, stockings, &c., to be disposed of at the markets of the principal villages. The principal exports are wool, oil, fish, feathers, sulphur, and Iceland moss. The inhabitants are of Scandinavian origin, and speak a Scandinavian dialect—the original Norse, which is still the vernacular here, though in Norway it has been supplanted by Danish. They have a tall, manly form, open countenance, florid complexion, and flaxen hair. They are simple in their manners,

having no distinctions of rank, pure in their morals, strongly attached to their homes, and very hospitable. Their houses are low structures, chiefly composed of drift-wood and lava; butcher-meat and bread seldom appear at their tables—fish,



ICELANDERS AT A COTTAGE DOOR.—From Gaimard.

some butter, milk, and preparations of milk, constituting their staple food. Their intellectual capacity is of a superior order; of their earlier productions the Eddas form brilliant specimens; but Icelandic learning has also embraced philology, mathematics, and other branches of science. This cultivation of mind, in conjunction with commerce, raised the island to a state of comfort which may be termed riches. From the 9th to the 14th centuries, when civilization had retrograded in Europe, Icelandic literature was flourishing, and many men of distinguished learning appeared. In more recent times, many of the most valuable works of Europe have been translated into the native tongue; and even the poems of Milton are read and appreciated at many of the cottage firesides. Education is generally diffused, and it is rare to meet with an individual who cannot both read and write. Far higher attainments are not uncommon; various learned societies exist, and travellers have sometimes been surprised by their guides addressing them in Latin. The Reformation was early introduced into Iceland, and has nowhere produced nobler fruits. Almost all the inhabitants hold its doctrines in their primitive purity and simplicity. In external profession they are Lutherans, the whole island forming a single bishopric, subdivided into 253 parishes. The civil division is into 3 bailiwicks—Sideramt, Westeramt, and Norderamt with Osteramt—subdivided into 19 smaller districts called Sysseln. The principal governor takes the name of *Stiftsamtmann*, and presides over the Althing or States, which meet twice a-year at Reikiavik, the capital and only town in the island, and consists of 26 members; of whom 20 are chosen from the class of proprietors, and 6 (2 spiritual and 4 temporal) are nominated by the king. The island was first discovered by a Norwegian pirate in 870, but was not permanently settled till a century after. The settlement continued to increase rapidly by the arrival of new settlers, and in the beginning of the 10th century the inhabitants formed themselves into a republic, which existed for nearly 400 years. In the 13th century it became subject to Norway, and afterwards, through it, to Denmark; with which, notwithstanding the union of Norway with Sweden, it still remains.—(Baggesen; *Jour. Stat. Soc., &c.*)

ICHABOE [*Possession Island*], a small isl. Atlantic Ocean, S.W. coast Africa, 3 m. from the land; lat. (S. point) 26° 38′ 30″ S.; lon. 15° 17′ 30″ E. About the commencement of 1843 guano was discovered on this island, and by the end of 1844 the whole was carried away. The guano was from 35 to 38 ft. deep, and the deposit extended to a length of 1100 ft., with an average breadth of 400 ft. As many as 350 ships have been anchored off the island at the same time, taking in cargoes of this much-prized manure.

ICHAWUR, a tn. Hindoostan, rajahship of, and 82 m. S.W. Bhopaul; said to contain 1000 houses.

ICHENHAUSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, on the Gunz, here spanned by a bridge, 27 m. W. Augsburg. It contains a church, castle, synagogue, and Jewish school. P. 2576.

ICHENHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, with a parish church. Pop. 1254.

ICHTEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 12½ m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. (chiefly agricultural), 3980.

ICHTERSHAUSEN, a vil. Saxe-Coburg, principality of, and 12 m. E.S.E. Gotha, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Gera, with an old and a new castle, a parish church, a paper-mill, and a trade in cattle. Pop. vil., 789; bail. 9807.

ICKENHAM, par. Eng. Middlesex; 1400 ac. Pop. 364.

ICKFORD, par. Eng. Bucks; 1249 ac. Pop. 409.

ICKHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2440 ac. Pop. 586.

ICKLEFORD, a par. Eng. Hertford; 1007 ac. Pop. 574.

ICKLESHAM, a par. Eng. Sussex; 5700 ac. Pop. 728.

ICKLETON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 2672 ac. P. 813.

ICKLINGHAM, ALL SAINTS, and ST. JAMES', united par. Eng. Suffolk; 6560 ac. Pop. 652.

ICKWORTH, par. Eng. Suffolk; 1259 ac. Pop. 71.

ICO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, in a valley, r. bank Salgado, 8 m. above its junction with the Jaguaribe, and 145 m. S. by E. Fortaleza. Being closely surrounded by hills, the air is confined, and the heat almost unsupportable; while it likewise is imperfectly supplied with good water. It is built almost entirely of wood, and contains three churches, a Latin, and two primary schools. The trade is in mandioc flour, sugar, salt, raw hides, and cotton. On the flat grounds near the river, melons, rice, and millet are extensively grown; and, on an elevated plateau in the neighbourhood, are three springs, one of cold, another of tepid, and a third of boiling water. Traces of gold are found in different parts of the district, but no attempt is made to work it. Pop. of dist., 7000.

ICOD, or FED-DE-LOS-VINOS, a tn. Canaries, in a beautiful valley, W. side isl. Teneriffe. It has tolerably well-built houses, many of them of two stories, but steep and ill-formed streets; a handsome parish church, richly decorated; a nunnery, two suppressed convents, and a primary school; and manufactures of taffety, handkerchiefs, sashes, and other silk goods. In the vicinity, a good deal of grain, potatoes, and silk are raised, but the chief product is wine. Many of the inhabitants are sailors. Pop. 5479.

ICOLMKILL, an isl. Scotland. *See* IONA.

ICONIUM, an anc. city of Asia Minor. *See* KONIYEH.

ICRICOK, or ECRICOK, a tn., W. coast, Africa, r. bank Old Calabar river; lat. 5° 48′ N.; lon. 8° 10′ E.; almost concealed from view by trees and underwood, and difficult of approach, the ascent being nearly perpendicular. Behind the town is a fine and populous country, named Egbo Syra, the natives of which supply those who reside on the banks of the river with bullocks, sheep, goats, and large quantities of palm-oil.

ICY CAPE, a headland, Russian America, on the Arctic Ocean, almost equidistant from Capes North and Lisburne, and the most N. point reached by Cook in 1778; lat. 70° 20′ N.; lon. 161° 46′ W. (R.)

IDA (MOUNT), [*Kas-dagh*]:—1, A celebrated mountain, Asia Minor, pash. Anadolia, about 7 m. N. from the head of the Gulf of Adramyti; lat. 36° 12′ N.; lon. 26° 54′ E.; about 30 m. E. by S. the site of ancient Troy. From its slopes proceed the rivers Mendere, Tonzla, Boklu, &c., to the Sea of Marmara, the Egean Sea, and Gulf of Adramyti.—2, The anc. name of a lofty mountain, now called Psilorite, near the centre of isl. Crete. It is 7200 ft. high, but sinks down rapidly, towards the S.E., into an extensive plain.

IDA (NAGY), a market tn. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Abaujvar, on a small stream of same name, 41 m. S.E. Leutschau. It stands in a very fertile plain, has a church, two castles, one of them in ruins; and several annual fairs, particularly for fat cattle. Pop. 1732.

IDAHO, a territory, U. States. *See Supplement.*

IDANHA-NOVA, a tn. Portugal, prov. Beira-Baixa, com. Castello-Branco, on an eminence, near the Ponsul, here crossed by a bridge, 47 miles S.S.E. Guarda, with an hospital, almshouse, and convent. Pop. 2200.

IDAR, a vil. Germany, duchy Oldenburg, principality Birkenfeld, near Oberstein, with a church, and several mills for sawing and polishing stones. Pop. 1312.

IDDAH, a city, W. Africa, cap. kingdom of Eggarah, on the summit of a cliff, overlooking the Niger, and nearly 200 ft. above the river; lat. 7° 2′ N.; lon. 6° 45′ E. The streets are numerous and irregular, and the buildings nearly all circular, the walls rising about 6 ft., and built of a mixture of clay and small stones; roofs conical, made of palm-leaves, and sometimes supported in the centre by a wooden pillar, often rudely decorated with red and yellow clay. The dwellings of the higher orders are painted blue or white outside, and every article in the interior of the building is kept scrupulously clean. The natives are described as a fine race, and as farther advanced in civilization than their neighbours. Cotton cloths are extensively manufactured, and many are occupied as smiths and armourers, and also in tanning of leather. Cowries are the only circulating medium, but much business is also done by barter. The government, which is a hereditary monarchy, is somewhat arbitrary; and all religious power is confided to the Mallams or Mahometan priests, who are so illiterate as to be generally unable to write their own names. The city contains about 2000 huts, and a pop. of from 8000 to 9000.—(Allen's *Niger Expedition.*)

IDDESLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 2952 ac. P. 518.

IDE, par. Eng. Devon; 1435 ac. Pop. 694.

IDEFORD, par. Eng. Devon; 1471 ac. Pop. 319.

IDEGEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. S.S.E. Ghent, on the Dendre, which is here navigable, having a depth of 8 ft. to 10 ft. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving linen; there are also a chicory factory, a brewery, and an oil-mill. Pop. 1217.

IDEN, par. Eng. Sussex; 2947 ac. P. 626.

IDIAZABAL, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 27 m. S. St. Sebastian. It has a handsome church, townhouse, school, prison, manufactures of iron, several mills, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1087.

IDJENG, an active volcano, E. end of isl. Java, prov. Bezoeki, 10,170 ft. high. A fearful eruption of the mountain took place in January, 1817.

IDLE, a river, England, co. Nottingham, flowing N.E., passing Retford, and falling into the Trent a little before it enters Lincolnshire.

IDLICOTE, par. Eng. Warwick; 1408 ac. Pop. 91.

IDMISTON, par Eng. Wilts; 5520 ac. Pop. 550.

IDRIA, a tn. Austria, Illyria, in Carniola, circle Adelsberg, 28 m. N.E. Trieste, in a basin hemmed in by wooded mountains. It contains a handsome parish church, castle, theatre, high school, mining school, and hospital; and has manufactures of linen and silk goods, and lace. Its chief claim to notice, however, is for its mines of quicksilver, which, directly or indirectly, furnish employment to the greater part of the inhabitants; and, after those of Almaden in Spain, are the richest in Europe, yielding annually about 200 tons of mercury. The rock in which the quicksilver occurs is Jura limestone, and the seam consists of a black schist, in which the metal is found both in the state of cinnabar and of native quicksilver, which may be seen in glistening drops among the schist. The mines are easily visited, the descent being by stone steps; the depth is about 240 fathoms. The furnaces are about a mile from the town, and the whole process of extracting, roasting, and smelting the ore is very curious. Unfortunately, it is very prejudicial to health, and few of those employed in it reach the natural term of human life. The number of actual miners is about 600. Pop. 4439.

IDRIA, a river, Austria, Carniola, which rises in circle Adelsberg, not far from the town of its own name, flows first E., then N., along the base of the Julian Alps, and finally, turning W., joins l. bank Isonzo after a course of about 45 m.

IDRO, a small tn. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 18 m. N.N.E. Brescia, pleasantly situated on a declivity, S.E. shore of lake of same name. Pop. 856.—The LAKE [anc. *Edrinus Lacus*], formed by an expansion of the river Chiese, is about 7 m. long by 1 to 2 m. broad, extremely picturesque, with its shores clad with forests, vineyards, olive plantations, &c. Trout and other fish are plentiful.

IDSTEDT, a vil. Prussia, duchy of, and 5 m. N.N.W. Schleswig; only deserving of notice for a battle fought here, in 1850, between the Danes and Schleswig-Holsteiners, to the advantage of the former.

IDSTEIN, a tn. Nassau, cap. bail. of same name, in a valley, at the N. foot of the Taunus, 10 m. N.N.E. Wiesbaden. It is walled, has two churches, a castle, and normal school: manufactures of linen and morocco leather, and several annual fairs. Pop. 2127. Area of bail., 68 geo. sq. m. Pop. 17,533

IDUMÆA, an ancient division or district of Syria, comprising the mountainous tract on the E. side of the great valleys El Ghor and El Arabah, and W. and S.W. of the Dead Sea. It consists, at the base, of low hills of limestone or argillaceous rock, then lofty mountains of porphyry, some of the cliffs of which attain an elevation of upwards of 2000 ft. above the surrounding plain of Arabah. This region is at present divided into two districts, the N. called Jebal, and the S., Esh-Sherah, both occupied by various tribes of Bedouin Arabs.

IDVOR, a vil. Hungary, Banat, on the Temes, 51 m. S.W. Temesvar. It contains two Greek non-united churches. Pop. 2300.

IEGORLYK, a river, Russia, which rises in a N. branch of the mountains of Caucasus, near the frontiers of Circassia, flows circuitously N., and, on reaching the frontiers of gov. Don Cossacks, joins l. bank Manitch, about 30 m. W. of Lake Bol-Ilmen or Manitch, after a course of about 190 m.

IEIA, a river, Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Caucasus, near Dmitrievsk, flows first N.W., and then W., and falls into a bay on the N.E. side of the Sea of Azof, after a course of about 140 m. Its chief affluent is the Kongol, which joins it on the right.

IEKATERINBURG, IEKATERINOSLAV, IEKATERINOGRAD, IEKATERINODAR, &c. *See* EKATERINBURG, EKATERINOSLAV, EKATERINOGRAD, EKATERINODAR.

IELAGOUI, or ELAGUI, a river, Siberia, which rises in lat. 63° N., and lon. 83° E., in gov. Yeniseisk, flows E., and, dividing into several arms, joins l. bank Yenisei, in lat. 63° N., and lon. 90° E., after a course of above 200 m. Its principal affluents are the Pokatka and Tilgan, both of which join it on the right.

IELETS or ELETZ, a city, Russia. *See* JELETZ.

IELSI, a market tn. Naples, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. ampobasso, having a church and convent. Pop. 2770.

IEMTZA, or EMTZA, a river, Russia, which issues from the Lake of Konevskoe, circle Onega, gov. Archangel, flows first S.S.E., then N.N.E., and joins l. bank N. Dwina, near the town of Eletskoi, after a course of about 95 m. Its banks are heavily wooded.

IEROUSLAN, or ELUSLAN, a river, Russia, which rises in gov., and about 70 m. E.N.E. Saratov, flows circuitously S.S.W., and, after a course of nearly 180 m., joins l. bank Volga, 18 m. above Kamyshin. Its principal affluent is the Torgun. Its banks are partly inhabited by German colonists, who rear great numbers of fine cattle on its rich pastures.

IESI [anc. *Æsis*], a tn. Italy, delegation of, and 14½ m. W.S.W. Ancona, l. bank Esino. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, five churches, several convents, and manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics. Pop. 14,034.

IEVST, or EVST, a river, Russia, which rises in the E. of gov. Livonia, circle Wenden, flows S.S.W., skirting the frontiers of that gov., and, after a course of nearly 60 m., joins r. bank S. Dwina, at the N.W. extremity of gov. Vitebsk. Its chief affluent is the Pedez.

IF, an islet, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, in the Roads of Marseilles, a little E. of isle Pomégue. It is a naked rock, rising about 50 ft. above the sea, wholly occupied by a strong fort, built upon it by Francis I., in 1529. It is said to have been at one time planted with *yews*, and hence its name.

IFFEZHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Rastadt, on the Rhine, the steamboats on which have a station here. It has a parish church and two breweries, and is supposed to be the Roman *Bibium.* Pop. 1366.

IFFLEY, par. Eng. Oxford; 1769 ac. Pop. 969.

IFIELD, two pars. Eng.:—1, Kent; 312 ac. Pop. 91. —2, (or *Shinglewell*), Sussex; 4116 ac. Pop. 1112.

IFORD, par. Eng. Sussex; 2173 ac. Pop. 182.

IFTON, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1155 ac. Pop. 34.

IGA, a seaport tn. Japan, isl. Niphon, cap. dist. of same name, W. coast, Bay of Owari, 100 m. E.S.E. Miako.

IGAL, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, 34 m. N.N.W. Fünfkirchen. It is surrounded by forests, and has a handsome R. Catholic church. Pop. 1560.

IGATIMI, a river, S. America, which rises in Paraguay, in the mountains of Amambuhi and Maracaja, between the Paraguay and Parana, flows first S., then E., and joins r. bank Parana in lat. 24° 40′ S., after a very winding course of about 200 m. Its navigation is much obstructed by cataracts, no fewer than 20 occurring within a space of 20 m.

IGBOROUGH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1599 ac. P. 245.

IGEA-DE-CORNAGO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 39 m. S.E. Logroño, r. bank Linares, here crossed by a bridge. It has a fine palace, belonging to the Marquis of Casa Torre; a church, courthouse, prison, and primary school; numerous oil and flour mills, and a weekly market. Pop. 1775.

IGEL, a tn. Rhenish-Prussia, gov. of, and 5 m. S.W. Treves, near l. bank Moselle. It has a church and chapel, and a curious ancient obelisk of grayish-red sandstone, about 70 ft. high, with numerous carvings, bas-reliefs, and inscriptions, but so mutilated that neither its age nor object has yet been satisfactorily explained. Pop. 411.

IGGELHEIM, a vil. Bavarian Palatinate, 7 m. N.W. Spires, with a Protestant parish church and a mill. P. 1832.

IGHTERMURRAGH, par. Irel. Cork; 5556 ac. P. 2192.

IGHTFIELD, par. Eng. Salop; 1568 ac. Pop. 347.

IGHTHAM, par. Eng. Kent; 2540 ac. Pop. 1121.

IGLA, or IGLAWA, a river, Austria, which rises in the mountains of Moravia, on the S.E. frontiers of Bohemia, enters Moravia, flows circuitously S.E., past the towns of Iglau, Trebitsch, Eibenschitz, and Kanitz, and joins l. bank Thuya, a little below the confluence of the Schwarza, after a course of about 80 m. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Bokuna; and, on the left, the Oslava and Schwarza.

IGLAU or IHLAWLA [Lat. *Iglavia*], a tn. Moravia, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Iglawa, on a height 1500 ft. above the sea, 49 m. W.N.W. Brünn. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified, and of three suburbs; and, though the streets are somewhat uneven, is well built. It has a civil and criminal court, several important public offices, six churches—of which that of St. James's is a handsome Gothic structure, with a fine altar-piece, and that of St. Ignatius is adorned with fine frescoes; an old Jesuit college, now converted into handsome barracks; a courthouse, gymnasium, military and other schools, a poor-house, bathing establishment, and two hospitals. One of the finest sights in Iglau is its burying-ground, which contains a great number of remarkable monuments, and is intersected by rows of old lime-trees. The great staple manufacture is woollen cloth, which employs a great number of hands within the town and in its vicinity, and forms an important article of trade. There are also four dye-works, potash-works, and four annual fairs. In early times, silver-mines were extensively worked in the neighbourhood; but, having ceased to be productive, they have been abandoned. Pop. 20,112.—The CIRCLE, area 780 geo. sq. m., is very hilly, but is well wooded, and contains a good deal of fertile arable land, though the climate is rather unfavourable. Pop. 189,000.

IGLESIAS [Lat. *Ecclesiæ*], an isl. Sardinia, cap. prov. of same name, div. of, and 38 m. W.N.W. Cagliari. It occupies a high and healthy site, and possesses ruinous fortifications; is the see of a bishop, has several courts and public offices, a cathedral, a handsome Episcopal palace, four convents, and a Jesuits' college. The trade is in corn, hay, oil, wine, brandy, and cheese. Pop. 6224.

IGLESUELA, two places, Spain:—1, A tn. New Castile, prov. of, and 52 m. W.N.W. Toledo, in a mountainous district. It has a church, townhouse, prison, and endowed school, and several flour mills. Pop. 748.—2, (*Iglesuela-del-Cid*), A tn. Aragon, prov. Teruel. It is well built, has a handsome church, with a lofty tower; a large and ancient townhouse, an hospital, primary school, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, and a trade in timber. Pop. 698.

IGLO or NEUDORF [anc. *Iglovia*], a tn. Hungary, cap. of the XVI. Zips-Kronstädte, in a beautiful plain, on the Hernad, 5 m. S. Leutschau, 136 m. N.E. Pesth. It consists chiefly of a long spacious street, with a square in its centre, and is well built; has several important courts and public offices, and is the place where the chief provincial meetings are held; contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, the latter a large and handsome structure, with a lofty tower, covered with copper; a courthouse, townhouse, hospital, and high school; and has manufactures of linen and paper, bleach-fields, saw and other mills, and three large annual fairs. In the vicinity are a bathing establishment and the beautiful castle of Sans Souci, both affording beautiful promenades. There are also several copper and iron mines, and smelting furnaces. Pop. 6056.

IGLOOLIK, a small isl. British N. America, in Fury and Hecla Strait; lat. 69° 21′ N.; lon. 81° 53′ W.

IGMAND (KIS and NAGY), two nearly contiguous vils. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 9 m. S. Komorn.—*Kis Igmand* has a R. Catholic church. Pop. 632.—*Nagy-Igmand*, on the commercial road from Ofen to Raab, has both a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a mill, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2100.

IGNACE (St.), an isl. Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, at the head of Lake St. Peter, a little S. isle Dupas. It is low and marshy, but furnishes excellent timber, and abounds with wild fowl.

IGNACIO (SAN), a large vil. Bolivia, cap. prov. Chiquitos, finely situated on a small plateau, between two lakes, which supply the inhabitants with water, r. bank Paragua, 176 m. E.N.E. Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra. This is one of the most considerable missionary establishments in the country, formed of Chiquitos Indians, who are trained to habits of industry, and have their interests carefully watched over by the public authorities. The VILLAGE is well built, and has a spacious church, with a large Jesuit college attached. Pop. 5000 to 6000.—(Castelnau.)

IGRAPIUNA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, near the tn. of Jorge-dos-Ilheos. It consists of a number of houses scattered along the banks of a river of same name, has a parish church, and a primary school, and an extensive trade in rice grown in the district. Pop. dist., 1000.

IGUAÇU, a river, Brazil, and one of the great affluents of the Parana, the l. bank of which it joins in the S.E. corner of prov. São-Paulo, after a course of about 470 m. It is properly a continuation of the Curitiba—(*which see.*)

IGUAÇU, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 25 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, r. bank river of same name, which falls into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It consists of a number of houses of a simple but pleasing appearance, contains a parish church and a primary school, and is the head station for a battalion of the national guard. It has several distilleries and tile-works; which, together with agricultural produce, furnish the materials of a considerable trade. Pop. dist., 4000.

IGUALADA [anc. *Aquæ Latæ*], a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. of, and 36 m. W.N.W. Barcelona, in a small valley watered by numerous torrents. It consists properly of an ancient and a modern town. The former was, till within a few years, surrounded by a large earthen rampart, and entered by six gates. These have disappeared, but the interior has still an antiquated look, and consists of narrow winding streets, with a small irregular square in the centre. The streets of the modern town are generally spacious, and the houses which line them of good construction. Igualada contains an ancient Gothic church, with several good sculptures; the buildings of two old convents, a handsome townhouse, small theatre, and several schools; and has manufactures of woollens—of considerable importance while the connection with America subsisted, but now greatly decayed; some cotton and mixed goods, hempen shoes, leather, hats, and brandy, a cotton mill, a trade in the above articles and in corn, two weekly markets, and two annual fairs. Pop. 10,095.

IGUALAPA, a small tn. Mexico, dep. of, and 180 m. S.S.W. La Puebla. Pop. about 3000.

IGUALEJA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. W.S.W. Malaga, among lofty mountains, near the Genal. It is indifferently built, has a parish church, courthouse, and prison, an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in corn and chestnuts. Pop. 1414.

IGUAPE, a tn. Brazil, prov. São-Paulo, r. bank river of same name, 90 m. S.W. Santos. It stands on low ground, formerly occupied by a lake, but now laid completely dry, and contains a parish church. Its harbour, though shallow, enables it to carry on a considerable trade, particularly in rum, timber, and rice. Pop. dist., 8000.

IGUARAÇU, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 25 m. N.N.W. Pernambuco, on a river of its own name, here crossed by a bridge. It has a principal and four auxiliary churches, a Franciscan convent, Latin and primary school, an hospital, and a small harbour about 4 m. below, in the river; and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in sugar and cotton, which are the chief products of the district. Pop. 5000.

IGUMEN, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 40 m. E.S.E. Minsk, cap. circle of same name. It is an insignificant place, but has in its vicinity glass-works, and two iron-mills. The CIRCLE, on the S.E. of the gov., is watered by the Beresina, and nearly covered with wood and heath, having only occasional stretches of good arable land and pastures. P. 95,000.

IHA, a vil. Indian Archipelago, isl. Saparoea or Honi-moa, the inhabitants of which are reputed to be good goldsmiths.

IHAROS-BEREMY, a market tn. Hungary, co. Sumegh, 20 m. N.E. Kopreinitz, with a castle and an annual fair. Pop. 1240.

IHNA, a river, Prussia, which issues from a small lake in Pomerania, gov. Stettin, near Norenburg, flows S. to Reetz, then circuitously N.W. past the towns of Stargard and Gollnow, and, at the latter town, bending round to the W.S.W., falls into the N. extremity of the Dammsche-See, 8 m. N.N.E. Stettin, after a course of about 65 m.

IHRINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. of, and near Breisach. It has a trade in wine, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 220.

IJ (HET), or the Y, a land-locked sea, Holland, being a W. arm of the Zuider Zee. It forms the roads of Amsterdam, and receives the waters of the lake of Haarlem.

IJMA, a river, Russia, which rises in a desolate tract in the N.E. of gov. Vologda, flows N.N.E., enters gov. Archangel, and, passing the towns of Varons, Nenga, and Dibov, joins l. bank Petchora, near the town of Rik-Kojva, after a course of about 220 m. Its chief affluent, which it receives on the l., is the Usbta

IJSSEL (DE), two rivers, Holland:—1, [Latin, *Isala* or *Sala;* French, *Yssel*], A river which rises in Westphalia, flows N.W., and, after crossing the Dutch frontier in prov. Gelderland, receives the Ahe; a stream also of Westphalian origin. The Ijssel, now named the Oude or Old Ijssel, flows thence, still N.W., past Deutichem to Doesburg, where it receives the New Ijssel; which is an offset of the Rhine, formed by a canal, cut by Drusus. From Doesburg the river flows, in a winding course, N. by W., across Gelderland, passing Zutphen and Deventer; forms the part of the boundary between that prov. and Overijssel which it subsequently enters; and passes Kampen, below which it falls into the Zuider Zee. Its principal affluents are the Borkul, which it receives at Zutphen; the Schipbeek, at Deventer; and the Grift, above Kampen.—2, (*Hollandsche* or *Goudsche Ijssel*), An offset of the Leck, which it leaves in prov. Utrecht, opposite Vianen; flows, in a circuitous W. and S.W. course, past Ijsselstein, Montfoort, Oudewater, and Gouda; and enters the Maas at Ijsselmonde, above Rotterdam.

IJSSELMONDE [Ijssel Mouth].—1, A district, Holland, prov. S. Holland, composed of an island formed by the lower arms of the Waal and the Maas, between Dordrecht and Rotterdam.—2, A tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland, dist. of same name, l. bank Maas, opposite the mouth of the Ijssel, composed of two closely-built streets; with a Calvinistic church, and a school. Pop. 1291.

IJSSELMUIDEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Overijssel, 1 m. W. Kampen, with a church and school. Inhabitants engaged in agriculture, and in raising pot-herbs. Pop. 520.

IJSSELSTEIN, a tn. Holland, prov. of, and 6 m. S.W. Utrecht, on the Ijssel. It is a neat place, is walled, surrounded by ditches, and traversed by a canal, called the Haven; has a townhouse, a pretty large building, with a tower; a market-place, two churches, and a synagogue; several schools, and some charitable institutions. Inhabitants chiefly agricultural; but there are three coppersmiths' shops, and a rope-walk. Pop. 2249.

IJIGHINSK, or GIJIGINSK, a fortified tn. Siberia, gov. of, and 590 m. E.N.E. Okhotsk, at the head of a gulf of its own name, an arm of the Gulf of Penjinsk, and the mouth of the Gijiga; lat. 63° 6′ N.; lon. 159° 52′ E. It has a church, and some trade in peltry. P. 600.

IJZENDIJKE, a tn. Holland, prov. Zeeland, 10 m. E. Sluis. It was formerly fortified, but its walls are now ruinous; it has a townhouse, in the market-place; a barrack, two churches, and a school. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural; but there are also corn-mills, and some brewing and brick-making are carried on. Pop. 2068.

IK, two rivers, Russia, gov. Orenburg. The one rises in a mountainous district, lat. 23° 50′ N., and, proceeding N.N.W., and passing the town of Menzelinsk, joins l. bank Kama, after a course of about 220 m. The other flows S.S.W., and joins r. bank Sakmara, about 5 m. E. Nihkensk, after a course of about 90 m.

IKE-ARAL-NOON, a lake, Chinese empire, Mongolia, Kalkas territory, near the E. frontier of Soongaria, between lat. 47° and 48° N., and intersected by the meridian of 90° E. Length, 40 m.; average breadth, 20 m. It receives several considerable streams, but has no known outlet.

IKEN, par. Eng. Suffolk; 2597 ac. Pop. 321.

IKERVAR, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Eisenburg, near l. bank Raab, in a fertile district, occasionally inundated by the river, 73 m. S.S.E. Vienna. It has a church and two elegant castles, with extensive park and fine gardens belonging to Count Batthyany. Pop. 1000.

IKLODA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, co. of, and 23 m. S.E. Temesvar, on the Boganis, with two churches, and has a trade in cattle. Pop. 1782.

IKORETZ, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Voronetz, flows S. and joins l. bank Don, about 30 m. below the junction of the Sosna, after a course of about 60 m.

IKROPA or IKIOPA, a river, Madagascar, formed by the junction of several head streams, which have their rise in the prov. Ankova, S.E. the town of Tananarivo, whence it flows N.N.W., and falls into Bombetoc bay, N.W. coast Madagascar, being known during the latter part of its course by the name of the Bombetoc. It is navigable to Maroa-bé, about 25 m. from the sea. Entire length, about 270 m.

ILA, or WAY-ILA, two rivers, Indian Archipelago, Moluccas:—1, In isl. Amboina, entering the sea on the S.W. coast of Hitoe.—2, In isl. Booroo. It rises from a lake in the interior, flows N., and falls into the sea about midway between E. and W. ends of the island.

ILALY, a vil., W. Asia, khanat of, and 50 m. N.W. Khiva, to the E. of the great Turcoman desert. It consists of about 100 houses, contains a castle of the khan, and is inhabited by Sarts and Usbeks.

ILAM, par. Eng. Stafford; 2939 ac. Pop. 233.

ILANMORE.—1, An islet, Scotland, Hebrides, ½ m. N. Coll, about 1 m. in circumference.—2, A small isl. Clew bay, Ireland, co. Mayo, about 4½ m. N.W. Westport.

ILANROAN and ILANTERACH, two islets, Scotland, Hebrides, S.E. Oransay.

ILANZ [Romansch, *Glion*], a tn. Switzerland, can. Grisons, r. bank Vorder-Rhein, at the confluence of the Velse. It has dilapidated walls, and is poor, but the country around is fertile. Pop. 568.

ILAY, ISLAY, or YSLAY, a seaport tn. Peru, 50 m. S.S.W. Arequipa, of which it is the port; lat. 16° 32′ S.; lon. 72° 43′ W. The TOWN is situated on the W. side of a gradually declining hill, sloping towards the anchorage, and is said to contain 1500 inhabitants, chiefly employed by the merchants of Arequipa. The houses are mostly constructed of planks, and are arranged into two or three streets, the whole having a most miserable appearance. The port is formed chiefly by a few straggling islets, is capable of containing 20 or 25 sail, and is much frequented by British merchant vessels. The principal exports are wool, bark, and spice; in exchange for which British merchandise is principally coveted. Near Ilay, the land is in several places covered with a whitish powder or dust, which lies many inches thick in hollow or sheltered places, and is drifted about like snow. It is not certainly known how or whence this substance has come, but it is pretty generally believed to be of volcanic production. It is the healthiest place on the coast, and is resorted to for sea-bathing.

ILBONO, a vil. Sardinia, div. of, and about 30 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, on a slope of the mountains of Barbagia. It is poorly built, has narrow streets, a parish and a minor church, a primary school, and a trade in wine. Pop. 1100.

ILCHESTER, a tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The TOWN, 31 m. S. by W. Bristol, and 5 m. from the Yeovil railway station, is pleasantly situated on the Ivel, here crossed by a substantial stone-bridge. It consists of two regular streets, composed of small cottages, chiefly of brick, and roofed with slate and tile; has two established churches, one of which has an octagonal tower 50 ft. high; two Dissenting chapels, two schools, an almshouse, a jail, and assize courts. Formerly, flax-spinning and glove-making were carried on here to a considerable extent; but these industries have died out, and the town has now no manufactures, and but little trade. Ilchester was a Roman station, and is supposed to be the Ischalis of Ptolemy, the principal military station of the Romans in the W. of England; it was also a considerable town of the ancient Belgæ. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe was a native of the parish, and Roger Bacon was born at the Friary in the year 1214. Ilchester gives the title of earl to the family of Fox. Area of par., 653 ac. Pop. 781.

ILDEFONSO (SAN), a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. of, and 4 m. S.E. Segovia, on the W. slope of the mountains of Carpetanos, surrounded by portions of the Cordillera of Guadarrama. It is walled, has four gates, is well built, and contains many handsome houses, arranged in well-formed streets, a handsome parish church, and an extensive royal manufactory of mirrors, but is chiefly noted for its palace of La Granja, a vast structure in the French style and taste, not of much merit externally, but sumptuously furnished, adorned with statues and numerous other sculptures and paintings, and surrounded by beautiful gardens, formed at an expense said to exceed £6,000,000, in a naturally wild and sterile district, 3840 ft. above the sea. The court resided in this palace during part of the summer. Pop. 3897.

ILDERTON, par. Eng. Northumberland; 9670 ac. P. 571.

ILE-DE-FRANCE.—1, Isl., Indian Ocean. *See* MAURITIUS.—2, Prov., France. *See* ISLE-DE-FRANCE.

ILEK, a river, Siberia, which rises in gov. Irkutsk, in lat. 55° N., flows N.N.W., past the town of Ilimsk, and, after a course of about 200 m., joins r. bank Angara.

ILEKSKOI-GORODEK, or ILETSKI, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 65 m. W.S.W. Orenburg, at the confluence of the Ilek with the Ural It is the seat of a criminal court, contains a school of mines, a school for mutual instruction, and an hospital; and has very extensive salt mines. In the vicinity are two lakes, one of which is warm and salt, and the other acid. Pop. 2000.

ILFORD (GREAT), a vil. and ward of Barking, par. England, co. Essex. The VILLAGE is situated 7 m. E.N.E. London, on the Roding, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Eastern Counties Railway, of which it is a station, contains a church, Baptist and Wesleyan meeting-houses, an hospital founded by Henry II., and house of correction for the S. division of the county, and has a corn-mill and lime and brick works. Pop. 4523.

ILFORD (LITTLE), par. Eng. Essex; 763 ac. P. 594.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport, market tn., and par. England, co. Devon. The TOWN, on the Bristol Channel, 41 m. N.W. Exeter; lat. 51° 12′ 48″ N.; lon. 4° 7′ W. (R.); consists of one main street, about 1 m. in length, extending along the sea-shore, often very steep, and inconveniently narrow, comprising a number of good houses. At the S.W. end of the town stands the parish church; there are two other churches, four Dissenting places of worship, and several schools. The harbour is safe and commodious, being inclosed and protected by formidable rocky heights, and may be entered with perfect safety by vessels of 230 tons. It is much resorted to, particularly in the winter season, by ships passing up and down the channel from Ireland. It is provided with an excellent pier, 850 ft. in length, stretching across the mouth of the harbour, and, on an eminence overlooking it, is a light, 100 ft. above high water, visible at a distance of 15 m. A considerable coasting trade is carried on here. Oats are the chief article of export. There is also a pretty extensive herring fishery. Ilfracombe is resorted to for sea-bathing. It was a considerable seaport at a very early period, having contributed six ships and 82 mariners to the fleet destined for the expedition to Calais in 1346. Steamers run to and from Bristol, and other places on the coast. Market on Saturdays. Pop. 3034. Area of par., 5583 ac. Pop. 3851.

ILGELDI, a vil. W. Asia, khanat of, and 46 m. N.N.W. Khiva. It is surrounded by a good wall, and has several beautiful gardens in its vicinity, though the soil is generally sandy. It is inhabited by Usbeks.

ILHA-GRANDE, isl. Brazil. *See* GRANDE.

I'LHAVO, a tn. and par. Portugal, prov. Douro, S.W. of Aveiro, on the Atlantic; inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Pop. 4000.

ILHEOS, four small isls. Brazil, close to the coast of prov. Bahia, formerly called the Capitania of Jorge-de-Figueiredo-Correa, and now composing one of the comarcas of Bahia. The largest of them is covered with trees, but the others are steep barren rocks.

ILI, ELE, or GOULDJA [Chinese, *Hoei-yuan-tching*], a city, Chinese empire, Soongaria, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Ili river; lat. 43° 46′ N.; lon. 82° 30′ E. It is inclosed by a stone wall, and contains barracks, forts, granaries, and public offices for the use of Government; and is a place of banishment for Chinese criminals. Outside the town are the barracks for the troops. It carries on a considerable trade with China, through the cities in prov. Kansoo, and also with other towns. Pop. 75,000.——The DISTRICT is one of the three into which Soongaria is divided.——The RIVER, rising about lat. 42° N., lon. 81° E., in the mountains of Thian-shan-nan-loo, flows N.E., and then turns N.N.W., passing the city of Ili, and falling into Lake Tengiz or Balkash-Nor, on the frontiers of Siberia, after a course of above 300 m.

ILIM, a river, Siberia, which rises near lat. 55° N., in the S.W. of circle Kirensk, gov. Irkutsk, flows circuitously N.N.W., passing the town of Ilimsk, and joins r. bank Angara, after a course of about 200 m.

ILIMSK, a tn. Siberia, gov. and 300 m. N. Irkutsk, on the Ilim; surrounded by wooden walls, and has three wooden churches, some general trade, and a trade in furs. Pop. 531.

ILINCA, or ILINISSA, a mountain, Ecuador, in the Andes, dep. of, and 33 m. S.S.W. Quito; lat. 0° 43′ S.; lon. 79° W. It has three peaks, and rises 17,380 ft. above the sea.

ILISEH, or ILJER, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 50 m. N.N.E. Diarbekir, on the route thence to Erzeroom; lat. 38° 29′ N.; lon. 40° 30′ E. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of cotton cloth.

ILISSUS, a river, Greece, which rises near the village Aleti, flows W.S.W., passing immediately S. of the walls of Athens, and, after a course of only 12 m., falls into the Gulf of Egina, not far from the mouth of the Cephissus. Its proximity to Athens, and the frequent mention of it by Greek writers, have given it great classical celebrity, though in itself it is very insignificant.

ILIYATS, the name by which the Persians designate the whole of those tribes who subsist by their flocks, and also that portion which is employed in the pearl fishery. The Iliyats disclaim connection with the old Persian stock, and preserve their peculiar habits and customs. Their communities usually consist of 20 or 30 families. They make carpets and tents, and have nearly all things within themselves. They dress more meanly than any other Persians, a man rich in cattle often appearing in a coat that will scarcely hold together.

ILKESTON, a market tn. and par. England, co. Derby. The TOWN, 8 m. E.N.E. Derby, a station on the Erwash Valley Railway, is situated on a lofty hill, and consists of one long, irregular street, from which several others diverge at right angles; houses moderately-well built of brick, plentifully supplied with water, well lighted with gas, and rapidly increasing in population. The church is a fine ancient edifice, having been partly built in the time of Stephen, with a lofty tower, erected in 1737; and there are several Dissenting chapels, a mixed British, and two national schools; together with a mechanics' institution and library. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of hosiery, in all its branches, together with silk edgings, lace, silk mittens, and a very superior silk fabric, which is afterwards dressed in Yorkshire, and made into gloves in London. A considerable number of the inhabitants are also employed in mining coal and ironstone. Weekly market on Thursday for fruit. The Erwash and Nutbrook canals intersect the town. Pop. of tn., 3330. Area of par., 2290 ac. Pop. 8374.—(*Local Corres.*)

ILKETSHALL, two pars. Eng. Suffolk:—1, (*St. Andrew*); 1694 ac. P. 515.—2, (*St. Margaret*); 2085 ac. P. 326.

ILKLEY, a vil. and par. England, co. York. The VILLAGE, 31 m. W. by S. York, on the Otley branch of the Lanc. and York. railway, is beautifully situated, r. bank Wharfe, and is much resorted to by visitants to several hydropathic establishments that have been recently built. It has an ancient church, Wesleyan chapel, and a free school. Many Roman coins and other interesting relics have been discovered in the vicinity. Area of par., 8885 ac. P. 1407.

ILL, two rivers, Europe, affluents of the Rhine:—1, A river, Austria, in Vorarlberg. It rises in the glacier of Iamthal, on the frontier of the Grisons, flows N.W. through the valleys of Ochsen and Montafon, receiving in its course, on the l., the Gamnera, Gargellan, Gampadell, Rells, Alvier, Gamperthorn, and Samina; and on the r., the Silber, Kloster, and Walser; and falls into the Rhine, on its r. bank, on the frontier of St. Gallen, 14 m. S. Lake Constance. Total course about 50 m.—2, [Latin, *Alsa*], A river, Germany, which rises near Altkirch, in Upper Alsace, runs N.N.E., passing Colmar, enters Lower Alsace shortly after passing Schelestat, communicates with the canals of Bruche and Monsieur, enters the town of Strasburg, and, shortly after leaving it, joins the Rhine. It becomes navigable at Colmar, about 57 m. above its mouth; whole course about 140 m.; chief affluents, the Lauch, Faecht, Giesen, and Andlau.

ILLABASCO, lake, Central America. *See* COJUTEPEKE.

ILLANA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, in a narrow gorge, surrounded by lofty mountains, 40 m. E.S.E. Madrid. It contains a parish church, courthouse, with prison; primary school, and hospital; and has manufactures of leather, and of tissues of hemp, wool, and flax; and a trade in corn, oil, wine, wood, and charcoal. Pop. 1467.

ILLANCSA, a vil. Hungary, Banat, 42 m. S.W. Temesvar, with two Greek non-united parish churches. Near it is an extensive bog, where large quantities of turf are annually cut. Pop. 3116.

ILLANON, or ILLANA BAY, a large bay, S.W. coast, isl. Mindanao, having Bamban Point on the S.E., and the Strait of Basilan on the N.W., making the width of the entrance about 102 m.; its length inland being nearly the same. On the E. side of the bay is the town of Mindanao, about 2 m. up the Simov. About 9 m. further to the N. is Pollock Cove, a good harbour, where fresh water may be procured; but the inhabitants here, and those of the adjacent coast, mostly live by piracy, are a treacherous race, and must be carefully watched.

ILLARY, an isl. Scotland, Hebrides, co. Inverness, W. of North Uist. It is 3 m. long, by 1½ m. broad; and yields tolerable crops of barley, and pasture for cattle. Pop. 48.

ILLASI, a vil. Italy, Venetia, prov. of, and 9 m. E.N.E. Verona; the seat of a court of justice. It has a parish and an auxiliary church, and four mills. Pop. 2394.

ILLAVA, or ILLAN, a market tn. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of, and 15 m. N.E. Trentschin, in a fertile district, l. bank Waag, here crossed by a stone bridge. It contains a large square, adorned with a fountain; a handsome parish church, with catacombs; a castle, and the remains of a monastery, now converted into a cloth factory. Pop. 1233.

ILLAWARRA, a fertile and beautiful dist. New S. Wales, co. Camden, about 50 m. from Sydney. It extends in a N. and S. direction for a space of 18 m. along the sea-coast, and comprises about 150,000 ac. There is a fine lake of the same name in the district.

ILLE.—1, A tn. France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 14 m. W. Perpignan, r. bank Tet. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, is well built, and contains three churches and an hospital. It has manufactures of linen for household purposes, rope-works, tanneries, and silk mills; and carries on a considerable trade in grain, fruit, which is excellent; flax, hemp, and cattle. The olive is cultivated to some extent in the vicinity, and the peaches grown here are much esteemed throughout Languedoc. Pop. 3332.—2, A small river, France, which rises in Lake Boulet, in the N. of dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, flows S., and joins r. bank Vilaine at Rennes, after a course of about 20 m. It is an important feeder of Ille and Rance canal, which lies close to it almost during its whole course.

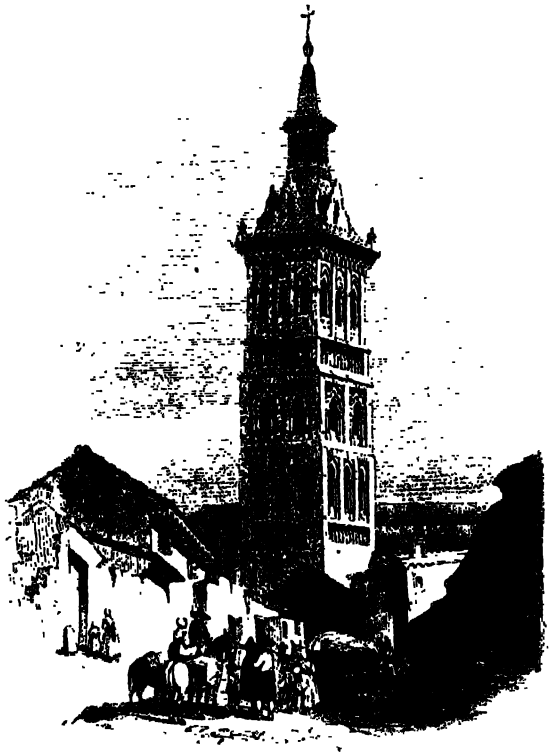
ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a dep. France, bounded N. by the English Channel and dep. Manche, E. by Mayenne, S. by Loire-Inferieure, and W. by Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord; lat. 47° 27′ to 48° 42′ N.; lon. 1° 8′ to 2° 18′ W. It is of a compact, and, but for a projecting point in the S.W., and another in the W., would be nearly of a square form; greatest length, N. to S., 75 m.; greatest breadth, 56 m.; area, 2582 sq. m. The coast-line is of very limited extent, and, except towards the E., where it is low and sheltered, is bristling with rocks, and lined with rocky islands. It, however, contains two tolerable harbours, that of St. Malo, and another in the Bay of Cancale. The surface is very much broken by low hills, which, without attaining great height, rise a little N. of the centre and form a watershed, dividing the department into two basins; the smaller of which, on the N., belongs to the English Channel, and is drained chiefly by the Rance and the Couesnon; and the other to the basin of the Atlantic, which receives its waters by the Vilaine and its tributaries, Ille, Meu, Seiche, &c. These two basins are connected by the canal of Ille-et-Rance. There are numerous lakes or rather large stagnant pools, within the department; and extensive marshes, of which that of Dol is the largest, occupy a considerable portion of its surface. The principal geological formation is granite, overlain by primitive schists. The climate is not subject to great variations of temperature, extreme heat and cold being equally rare; but the air is much overcharged with moisture, and both rains and mists are very frequent. The soil of the department is generally of inferior quality, and the agriculture, owing partly to the excessive subdivision of the land into small patches, is very imperfect. Little more than one-half of the surface is arable, and nearly one-sixth of it is absolutely waste. The corn raised is rather above the consumption, and consists chiefly of wheat, maslin, rye, oats, and buckwheat. After these, the most important crops are hemp and flax. Tobacco also is cultivated to some extent, particularly near St. Malo. The apple and pear are generally diffused over the department, and from their produce some of the best cider and perry of France are made. Among domestic animals, the horses and sheep are generally very inferior; horned cattle, especially cows, are of a better description, and considerable attention is paid to the dairy. Much of the cheese made resembles Gruyère, and finds a ready sale. Poultry, as well as game, large and small, abound; and both the sea coasts, the rivers, and lakes, furnish abundant supplies of fish. The oysters of Cancale are particularly esteemed. The minerals are of little consequence. They include small quantities of iron, copper, and lead, none of which are worked. The granite quarries are of considerable value, and a quartz, used in making glass, is very common. The principal manufactures are leather, sailcloth, sacking, and coarse linens, hats, sewing thread, cordage, and ship-biscuits; and the trade, in addition to the above articles, includes corn, butter, cheese, chestnuts, honey, oysters, and salt pork. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into six arrondissements—Rennes, the capital; St. Malo, Fougéres, Redon, Montfort, Vitré; subdivided into 43 cantons, and 347 communes. Pop. (1866), 592,609.

ILLER [anc. *Ilarus*], a river, Germany, which rises in Austria, in the N.W. of the Tyrol, near Baad, flows N., through a wild valley, to the town of Kempten, then N.N.W., forming part of the boundary between the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg, and forming numerous channels and islands, and, after a course of about 100 m., none of which is navigable, joins r. bank Danube, 2 m. above Ulm. Of its numerous affluents, the Aurach, which it receives on the left, is the largest.

ILLERTISSEN, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. bail. of same name, r. bank Iller, here crossed by a bridge, 39 m. W.S.W. Augsburg, with two castles, a chapel, and an hospital; a trade in corn and cattle, and two annual fairs. Pop. 1145. Area of bail., 48 geo. sq. m. Pop. 10,521.

ILLESCAS, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 17 m. N.N.E. Toledo, cap. dist. of same name, in an extensive plain, on the road from Madrid to Toledo. It is an ancient place of some celebrity, and still possesses remains of its former grandeur; among others, several Gothic and two Moorish arches, and a large and handsome Gothic structure, with a grand façade and some fine paintings. The modern town consists of about 300 houses, substantially built, and arranged in two squares and several unpaved streets, and has a magnificent Gothic church, dedicated to the assumption of the Virgin, with

a majestic square tower of Moorish architecture, surmounted by another octagonal tower, and terminated by a spire; a richly-decorated hermitage, with an image, whose alleged miraculous powers attract numerous pilgrims; a townhouse, with a colon-



TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ILLESCAS
From España Artistica y Monumental.

nade in front; two primary schools, an hospital, several oil-mills, and a much-frequented annual fair, which lasts three days. Pop. 1893.

ILLIERS, a tn. France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, l. bank Loir, 15 m. S.W. Chartres, remarkable for the remains of an old castle. It has manufactures of cloth, blankets, hosiery, common and glove leather, and a trade in cattle, sheep, and wool. Pop. 3005.

ILLIMANI, a lofty mountain, Bolivian Andes, E. Cordillera, one of the most magnificent portions of the Andes, of which it is the culminating point, about 25 m. E.S.E. La Paz, from which its appearance is singularly majestic and imposing. It has four principal peaks, the most N. of which is in lat. 16° 37′ 50″ S., lon. 67° 49′ 39″ W. Three of the loftiest summits are of the following elevations respectively: S. peak 21,145 ft. above sea level, middle peak 21,094 ft., and N. peak 21,060. The snowy part of the E. Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Illimani, and proceeds in a continuous line of snow-clad peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the coast. Though its summit is covered with perpetual snow, the latter does not descend below 16,500 ft.

ILLINCZE, a vil. Austria, Sclavonia, 39 m. W.S.W. Peterwardein, on the Bossut. It contains a Greek non-united parish, and another old church in ruins. Pop. 1174.

ILLINGEN, several small places, Germany, particularly —1, A vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, circle Ottweiler, with a R. Catholic parish church and a chapel; a colliery, glass-work, a trade in cattle, and 2 annual fairs. Pop. 548. —2, A vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Maulbronn, with a parish church. Pop. 1490.

ILLINGTON, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1298 ac. Pop. 111.

ILLINOIS, a river, U. States, formed by the union of the Kankakee and Des Plaines, in the N.E. part of the State of Illinois, to which it gives its name. It flows thence S.W. and S., diagonally, through the State, and falls into the Mississippi about 20 m. N.W. its junction with the Missouri—lat. 38° 58′ N., lon. 90° 25′ W.—after a course of 400 m.; principal tributaries, the Fox and Vermilion. It is 1200 ft. wide at its mouth, and is navigable to the entrance of the Vermilion; above which it is obstructed by rapids. A canal has lately been formed from La Salle, connecting the river with Chicago, on Lake Michigan—a distance of about 106 m.

ILLINOIS, one of the Western U. States, bounded N. by Wisconsin; E. by Lake Michigan and Indiana; S.E. by Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Ohio; and W. by the Mississippi, separating it from Missouri and Iowa; between lat. 37° and 42° 30′ N.; lon. 87° 17′ and 91° 38′ W. Length, 350 m.; breadth, 180 m.; area, 56,405 sq. m., or 35,459,200 ac. The surface is somewhat hilly near the Ohio, and undulating towards the W.; and a range of bluffs runs for a considerable distance along the margin of the Mississippi, sometimes rising abruptly from the water's edge, generally a few miles from it; but with these slight exceptions, the whole state is one continuous plain, with a gentle inclination towards the S.W. It has a greater proportion of arable land than any other State of the Union. The soil may be divided into alluvium of inexhaustible fertility, some of it having produced Indian corn uninterruptedly, and without manure, for nearly a century; dry prairie ground, rising from 30 to 100 feet above the alluvial soil, and almost equally valued, for, although less fertile, it is also less subject to inundations; wet prairie land, covered with coarse grass; and timber land, some portions of which are amazingly fertile. The only part of the State thickly wooded is the extreme S. portion; everywhere else the prairies predominate. The principal rivers are the Illinois, which traverses the State diagonally N.E. to S.W., Rock, Kaskaskia, and Wabash. About 200 m. above the mouth of the Illinois is a beautiful sheet of water called Lake Peoria, 20 m. long and two broad. Vegetable productions:—Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, castor bean, &c. Forest trees:—oak, walnut, ash, elm, sugar maple, locust, hackberry, buckeye, sycamore, and white pine. The common domestic animals are abundant, and immense numbers of swine are reared on the mast of the forests. Lead is found in immense quantities, and indeed the lead mines of this State are believed to be the richest in the world; the metal is found chiefly near the Wisconsin frontier, Galena being the centre of the mining district. Coal abounds in the bluffs, and several valuable salt springs are found in the E. and S.; the rocks mostly are limestone, gypsum, and sandstone. The climate, although somewhat humid, is generally healthy, except in the neighbourhood of marshy ground: average annual temperature 50° to 53° Fah.; but winter, especially in the N., is remarkably cold. The commerce and manufactures of this state have been very largely developed of late years. Illinois is divided into 99 counties, and has a number of small towns —Springfield being the seat of government, and Chicago, on Lake Michigan, the principal commercial depot. The legislature consists of 25 senators and 75 representatives. It was constituted a separate territory in 1809, and admitted as a State into the Union in 1818. Pop. (1845), 643,482, of whom 331 were slaves; (1850), 855,384; (1870), 2,539,891.

ILLKIRCH, or ELKIRCH, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 3 m. S. Strasburg, r. bank Ill, with manufactures of fustian and pack-sheeting, steel, oil from seeds, and tobacco. P. 4668.

ILLMIRE, or ILLMER, par. Eng. Bucks; 674 ac. P. 82.

ILLMITZ (ALSO and FELSÖ), or UNTER and OBER ILLMITZ, two contiguous vils. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 22 m. W.S.W. Wieselburg, on Lake Neusiedler. They contain a R. Catholic parish church, and have manufactures of soap. Much soda also is obtained here. Pop. 1206.

ILLNAU, UNTER and OBER, two nearly contiguous vils. Switzerland, can. of, and 9 m. E.N.E. Zürich, r. bank Kempt, with a parish church, prettily situated on a hill. It has two cotton-spinning mills, and spinning silk and weaving cotton are carried on. Pop. 2766.

ILLOGAN, par. Eng. Cornwall; 8317 ac. Pop. 9683.

ILLOK, or UJLAK, a market tn. Austria, Sclavonia, co. Syrmia, cap. dist. of same name, agreeably situated r. bank Danube, over which there is here a ferry to Pisanka, on the

opposite side of the river, 24 m. W. Peterwardein. It contains a church, Franciscan monastery, a castle, and large cavalry barrack. On a height above the town are three forts, supposed by some to be of Roman origin, and in an adjoining wood are the remains of a temple of Diana. Pop. 3350.

ILLORA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 23 m. N.W. Granada, cap. dist. of same name at the S.E. extremity of the sierra de Parapanda, on a height crowned by a Moorish castle in ruins. It is very irregularly built, consisting of a great number of streets and lanes, some level and others sloping, generally well paved and lined by houses of two stories. The public square is tolerably large, and is adorned with an elegant and copious fountain. The principal buildings are two parish churches, one of them erected immediately after the expulsion of the Moors, a large and elegant structure, surmounted by a lofty tower; an old monastery, townhouse, hospital, and two primary schools. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen stuffs, and there are numerous oil and flour mills. Trade in corn, oil, vegetables, and fruit. P. 6359.

ILLORAI, or LORAI, a vil., isl. Sardinia, div. and 42 m. S.E. Sassari, most beautifully situated within the valley of the Goceano. The ruins scattered around show that it must at one time have been a place of some consequence, but it now consists of about 260 houses huddled together without any order. It contains a church, almost devoid of ornament; and a primary school; and has some trade in dairy produce, particularly cheese, which is much esteemed. Pop. 1000.

ILLOVA, a river, Austria, which rises in the S. slope of the Reda or Bila Mountains, on the confines of Croatia and Sclavonia; flows circuitously S.S.W., forming the boundary between these two countries, and joins l. bank Save, by several mouths, a little below the confluence of the Lonya, after a course of about 50 m.

ILLUECA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. of, and 35 m. W.S.W. Saragossa, on a flat near l. bank Aranda. It contains six squares, a parish church, a palace, in which are the remains of the anti-pope Luna, who was born in it; a townhouse, prison, and primary school; and has manufactures of common woollen cloth, an oil and flour mill, a weekly market, and an annual fair. Pop. 2559.

ILLUXT, or ILLOUKST, a market tn. Russia, gov. Courland, E.S.E. Mittau, with a fine castle, two churches, and a monastery. Pop. 1900.

ILLYEFALVA, or ELIENDORF [Latin, *Illia*], a market tn. Austria, Transylvania, Haromzeker Stuhl, r. bank Aluta, 13 m. N.E. Kronstadt, with a townhouse and three churches. Pop. 1084.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF), [German, *Illyrien-Königreich*; French, *Royaume d'Illyrie*], a territory or kingdom forming the S.W. portion of the Austrian dominions, and bounded N. by Salzburg and Styria; E. Styria and Croatia; S. the Adriatic; and W. Venice and the Tyrol; area, 8243 geo. sq. m. It was formed in 1815. It is composed of the ancient duchies of Carniola and Carinthia, the margraviate of Istria, the duchies of Göritz and Gradiska, and the town and territory of Trieste—the last three incorporated in 1849; prior to which they composed the Littorale or coast lands. It is very irregular in shape, and terminates sharply in the S. in a triangular peninsula. The surface is very mountainous. In the N. a branch of the Noric Alps, commencing at the Gross-Glockner, stretches E., forming the boundary between Illyria on the S., and Salzburg and Styria on the N. Another branch, forming the Carnic or Julian Alps, stretches across the kingdom in a S.W. direction. From these principal branches, numerous ramifications proceed. In regard to drainage, the surface is divided into two great basins—that of the Danube, on the N., the far larger of the two; and that of the Adriatic, on the S. The former basin receives its waters chiefly by the Drave, which, entering the kingdom below Lienz, traverses it from W. to E.; and partly also by the Save, which rises within and forms part of the boundary between it and Styria. The basin of the Adriatic receives its waters by a great number of small streams, of which the most important is the Isonzo. But though the streams are small, the bays into which they discharge themselves are of great magnitude, and form excellent roadsteads. Of these it is sufficient to mention that of Trieste, which contains by far the largest seaport in the Austrian dominions. The climate varies much, according to locality. In the N., and among the mountains, it is bleak and cold; but in the S., particularly in the valley of the Isonzo, is warm and pleasant. One of the greatest scourges of the country is the *bora*, which often blows from the N.E. and N.N.E. with the fury of a tempest, and commits great ravages. In harvest the sirocco becomes equally tempestuous, and is not unfrequently accompanied with deluges of rain. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the surface, a very considerable proportion of it is under the plough, and, being industriously cultivated, yields good crops, especially of rye and oats, but more sparingly of wheat. Flax, also, is extensively cultivated. A considerable extent of ground is in vineyards, but the produce is not remarkable either for quantity or quality; a large portion of it is converted into brandy. The pastures are very extensive, and rear great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. Bears and wolves are not uncommon in the forests, which cover a large extent of surface, and form one of the chief sources of revenue, especially when their extensive use in the smelting and refining of minerals is considered. Among these minerals the first place belongs to quicksilver, which in no other part of Europe, with exception of Almaden in Spain, is found in such abundance as here in the mines of Idria. The other minerals deserving of notice are gold and silver, still obtained in small quantities; iron, alum, zinc, sulphur, coal, and salt. Besides the manufactures connected with these minerals, woollen, silk, and cotton tissues are extensively made. The trade is important, but was long greatly impeded by the imperfect means of transit; a railway, however, now leads nearly through the centre of the kingdom from Vienna to Trieste, with branches to Agram and Venice. Illyria is divided into the governments of Laybach and Trieste. The former, subdivided into Carinthia (Kärnthen) and Carniola (Krain), contains the five circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, Neustadtl, Villach, and Klagenfurt; the latter contains the three circles of Trieste, Görz, and Istria. Pop. (1865), 1,384,759, of whom about three-fourths are Slaves, one-sixth Germans, and one-twentieth Italians, and the large majority R. Catholics.

ILM, a river, Germany, which rises on the N.E. slope of the Thuringerwald, bail. Ilmenau, in an isolated part of Saxe-Weimar; flows, circuitously, N.E. through Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Saxe-Weimar, passing the towns of Ilmenau, Ilm, Kranichfeld, and Weimar; and, after a course of about 60 m., joins l. bank Saal, on the frontiers of Prussian Saxony. It is much used for floatation.

ILM, or STADT-ILM, a tn. Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, cap. bail. of same name, l. bank Ilm, 21 m. S.E. Gotha. It is well built, has a court of justice, an old monastery, which has been converted into a castle; manufactures of coarse woollens, and a trade in cattle. Pop. 2000.

ILMEN.—1, [formerly *Moisk*], A lake, Russia, gov. of, and near W. borders of Novogorod. It is nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, at whose N. angle stands Novogorod. Its greatest length is about 33 m.; its breadth, 28 m. It receives numerous streams, and discharges itself, by the Volkhov, into Lake Ladoga. Its navigation is rendered dangerous by sudden gusts of wind.—2, A lake, frontiers of gov. Caucasus and Don Cossacks, called also Lake Manitch (*which see*).

ILMENAU.—1, A tn. Saxe-Weimar, principality of, and 18 m. W. Weimar, cap. bail. of same name, at the N. foot of the Thuringian Forest, about 1500 ft. above the sea. Though an old town, it is well built; and has a court of justice, a mining directory, and other public offices; two churches, a townhouse, and courthouse; manufactures of porcelain, dolls, woollen cloth, and ribbons; two iron-mills, and five annual fairs. A battle was fought here, in 1706, by the Swedes against the Saxons and Russians. Pop. 3029. Area of bail., 17 geo. sq. m. Pop. 6000.—2, A river, Hanover, which rises in a marsh, 7 m. S.W. Bodenteich, flows E. to that town, then circuitously N.N.W. past Elzen and Lüneburg, and joins l. bank Elbe, 16 m. above Hamburg, after a course of about 70 m. Its chief affluent is the Neetze.

ILMINGTON, par. Eng. Warwick; 4000 ac. P. 985.

ILMINSTER, a market tn. and par. England, co. Somerset. The TOWN, 14 m. S. by E. Bridgewater, on an acclivity, consists of one principal street, lying E. to W., with several smaller ones intersecting it at right angles; all of them well paved, and kept remarkably clean. It is well supplied with water; the houses, in general, well built, and having a neat and comfortable appearance. It has a fine cruciform church,

in the decorated English style, with an elegant tower; several Dissenting places of worship, a well-endowed grammar and a free school, and a seminary for young ladies. The manufacture of dowlas and broad-cloth was formerly carried on here to a great extent; but only one woollen factory is now in operation. Many of the females are employed in glove-making; but agriculture is the chief occupation. Weekly market on Wednesday. Area of par., 4050 ac. Pop. 3299. —(*Local Correspondent.*)

ILOCOS (North and South), two provs. Philippines, W. side isl. Luzon, extending from the N. extremity of that isl. S. to the point of Namacpacan; lat. 16° 46′ N.; their united length being about 120 m., breadth about 33 m. Both provinces are mountainous; the more N. especially so, but still rich and fertile plains intervene, yielding indigo, corn, sugar, coffee, cacao, cocoa-nuts, and all the ordinary fruits and trees of tropical climes. In the mountains, buffaloes, stags, wild boars, oxen, and wild horses, are numerous. At one time, 20,000 looms were in active operation in Ilocos; and, although that number is now very much diminished, still all sorts of cotton stuffs, bleached and unbleached, are made and dyed. The two provinces are divided into 37 pueblos or communes, 25 of which belong to the S., and 12 to the N. province. Vigan is the cap. of the former, and Laoag of the latter. Pop. 358,733; of which 209,403 in the S., and 149,330 in the N. province.—(Mallat's *Philippines.*) *See Supp.*

ILOILO, a prov. Philippines, S.E. part of isl. Panay, and, like the island itself, of a triangular form. It is the largest of the three provinces into which the isl. of Panay is divided, and it is also the most populous, the richest, and most industrious. Although mountainous generally, and thickly wooded, it contains some beautiful, fertile, and well-cultivated plains; yielding rice, cotton, maize, cacao, cocoa-nuts, and tobacco of excellent quality. In the mountains gold is found. Turtle-fishing is also carried on extensively. The females manufacture fine cotton fabrics, and stuffs of exquisite beauty, composed of the fibres of the pine-apple leaf. Iloila is divided into 30 pueblos, of which Iloilo is the cap.; it is, however, a trifling place, with a pop. of 3870. Pop. prov., 259,780.—(Mallat's *Philippines.*)

ILONCZA, or Ilnitza, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Beregh, at the foot of a mountain, 6 m. from Nyiresfalva, with a church, manufactures of nails, and a flour-mill. Iron is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 1008.

ILOVLA, a river, Russia, which rises in the W. of gov. Saratov, flows S.S.W., enters gov. Don Cossacks, and joins l. bank Don, after a course of about 200 m. It flows, for a considerable distance, parallel to the Volga; and so near it, when opposite to the town of Kamishin, that a canal between it and that town was projected and actually commenced by Peter the Great. The result would have been to give a navigable communication between the basins of the Volga and the Don. The importance of the object caused the project to be revived by Catherine II.; but the impracticable nature of the ground, and the difference of nearly 300 ft. between the levels of the basins, led to its ultimate abandonment.

ILOVLINSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, 45 m. N.N.W. Tzaritzin, r. bank Ilovla, a little above its junction with the Don. Pop. 3918.

ILPENDAM, a vil. Holland, prov. N. Holland, 6 m. N. by E. Amsterdam, on the N. Holland Canal, with two churches and a school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cattle-rearing and dairy farming. Pop. 518.

ILSENBERG, a vil. Prussian Saxony, gov. of, and 47 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, at the mouth of the beautiful valley of the Ilse. It contains two churches, an old and a new castle, and has iron, copper, and tin works; a paper, oil, and other mills, wire-works, and vapour baths. Pop. 2470.

ILSFELD, a vil. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, bail. Besigheim, with a parish church and a mill. Pop. 2000.

ILSINGTON, par. Eng. Devon; 7563 ac. Pop. 1214.

ILSLEY (East), a small market tn and par. England, Berkshire. The town, pleasantly situated in the midst of extensive sheep-downs, 9 m. N. by E. Newbury, has extensive sheep markets and fairs. Area of par., 2979 ac. Pop. 750.

ILSTON, par. Wales, Glamorgan; 2879 ac. Pop. 356.

ILTON, par. Eng. Somerset; 1719 ac. Pop. 528.

ILVESHEIM, a vil. Baden, circle Lower Rhine, bail. Ladenburg, with a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1081.

ILZ, a river, Bavaria, which rises on the S.W. frontiers of Bohemia, in Mount Rachel, Böhmerwald chain; and, proceeding S., joins l. bank Danube, at Passau, after having received several small tributaries on both banks. Direct course, exclusive of windings, S. by E., 25 m.

ILZA, a small river, Russian Poland, which rises in woiwod Sandomir, flows E. past the town of its name, and, after a course of about 40 m., joins l. bank Vistula.

IMABA, a tn. Japan, isl. Niphon, prov. Simosa, E. from Jedo.

IMALAGUAN, a small isl., Philippines, in the Mindoro Sea; lat. (S. extremity) 10° 42′ N.; lon. 121° 13′ E. (B.)

IMAM-Doua, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. of, and 90 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, l. bank Tigris; lat. 34° 34′ N.; lon. 43° 40′ E.

IMANDRA, a lake, Russian Lapland, gov. Archangel, dist. of, and 30 m. S. Kola; length, N. to S., about 65 m.; average breadth, not above 5 m. It is frozen the greater part of the year, but, when open, is navigable. A canal connects it with the White Sea.

IMATACA, a river, Venezuela, which rises in prov. Caracas, in a mountain, not far from the coast, and near the town of its name; joins r. bank Orinoco, about 60 m. above its mouth, and after a course of about 75 m. Its channel is narrow, but deep.

IMBER, par. Eng. Wilts; 3093 ac. Pop. 440.

IMBERSAGO, a vil. and par. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, dist. of, and 3 m. S. Brivio, on a rugged precipice overlooking the course of the Adda. It contains a parish church, and the remains of an old castle, to which a fine park is attached. Pop. 1500.

IMBRO, or Imbros, an isl. European Turkey, prov. Rumelia, in the N. part of the Grecian Archipelago, W. from the entrance to the Dardanelles; lat. (W. point) 40° 10′ 36″ N.; lon. 25° 49′ E. (B.) It is 18 m. long, E. to W., 8 m. broad, and terminates W. in Point Auflaka, and E. in that of Basse. It is mountainous; rising, in its loftiest peak, to the height of 1959 ft.; well wooded, and intersected with richly-fertile valleys, producing wine, oil, cotton, and lead. It has only two towns or villages—Flio and Castro. Pop. 4000, mostly Greeks.

IMERETHI, or Imeretia, a prov. Russia, on the S. of the Caucasus, now included in Kutais, the most W. of the three Russian Trans-Caucasian governments: greatest length, N. to S., 90 m.; greatest breadth, about 75 m. The surface has a general slope W. to the Black Sea; but is mostly very uneven and rugged, being traversed by ramifications of the Caucasus. The only streams are the Rioni and its tributaries. The climate is excellent, and the soil generally fertile. All the higher mountain-slopes are covered with magnificent forests; many of the loftier valleys afford luxuriant pasture; and in the lower grounds, notwithstanding the indolence and unskilful management of the inhabitants, heavy crops of wheat, barley, maize, tobacco, hemp, and madder, are raised. Fruit trees grow spontaneously; and chestnuts, walnuts, apricots, cherries, &c., are found in abundance in every quarter. The vine also is said to grow spontaneously, and is often found entwining itself with the trees of the forest. Domestic animals are not numerous, but game is very abundant. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silk-worms. There are no manufactures deserving of the name; and the trade, almost wholly in the hands of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, consists chiefly in exports of the raw produce of the country—particularly wine, corn, silk, wax, skins, wool, and fruit; and imports of woollen, linen, and silk goods, copper and iron ware, cutlery, salt, and colonial produce. The trade in slaves—males for the army, and females for the harems of the Turks—was once the most important of all, but has been put down by the Russians. Imerethi, in the 14th century, formed part of the kingdom of Georgia. It afterwards became independent, and was governed by its own sovereigns; one of whom, in 1804, voluntarily made it over to Russia. Pop. 220,000.—(Koch's *Karte von dem Kaukasischem Isthmus, nebst Erläuterungen.*)

IMIER (St.) [German, *St. Immer*], a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 25 m. N.W. Bern, in the valley of same name, watered by the Süze. It is an old, but well-built place; contains a church and a well-endowed hospital; and has manufactures of linen, lace, clocks and watches, and articles in metal. Pop. 2585.

IMMENHAUSEN, a tn. Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, near l. bank Holz-Kappe, 7 m. N.N.W. Cassel. It is walled, has a parish church, townhouse, and school. Pop. 1569.

IMMENSTADT, a tn. Bavaria, circle Swabia, cap. dist. of same name, 75 m. S.W. Munich, with a church, castle, Capuchin monastery, hospital, and orphan asylum; manufactures of nails and fire-arms, and a trade in linen and cattle. Close to the town is the old ruinous castle of Rothenfels. Pop. 1200. Area of dist., 84 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1240.

IMMINGHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3715 ac. P. 242.

IMÖL, or IMELY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 10 m. N. by E. Comorn, near the confluence of the Zsitva with the Neutra. It contains a R. Catholic church, and belongs to the Archbishop of Gran; but almost all the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. 1079.

IMOLA [anc. *Forum Cornelii*], a fortified tn. kingd. of Italy, cap. dist., and a bishop's see, legation of, and 25 m. W. by S. Ravenna, on an island in the Santerno, in the midst of a fertile plain covered with vineyards. It is surrounded by walls, defended by towers, and overlooked by an old castle; has a cathedral, and several other churches; several convents, five of which are for nuns; a college, public library, hospital, and theatre. It formerly also possessed a literary academy of some celebrity—the *Academia de' Industriosi*. The town has some manufactures of cream-of-tartar, woollen hosiery, wax, majolica, and glass; and is the centre of a large wine-trade. Imola was founded by the Lombards on the ruins of *Forum Cornelii*, destroyed by Justinian; and it afterwards became the subject of frequent contention. It was successively held by the different chiefs who ruled in central Italy, and was annexed to the Papal States by Julius II. Pop. 10,916.

IMOSCHI, a tn. Austria. Dalmatia, 72 m. E. by S. Sebenico; lat. 43° 30′ N.; lon. 17° 15′ E.; about 1378 ft. above sea-level. The houses are of stone, well built, and roofed with stone tiles; but are badly finished within, and are, in consequence, excessively cold and uncomfortable in winter, to the rigours of which the elevated position of the town adds considerably. The floors consist of single planks, with abundant space between each to admit a stream of wind from below; besides which, the doors and windows are numerous, and fire-places or stoves unknown. To add to the cold and wintry look of the place, the houses are all white-washed. There is a market every Wednesday and Saturday, which is frequented by Turks, who bring for sale horses, grain, butter, cheese, cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs, taking in exchange wine, brandy, and various manufactures. Pop. about 950.—(Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegro.*)

IMPAL, TOORAL, or MUTHNEE, a river, India-beyond-the-Ganges, one of the largest in Cassay. It rises N. of Munneepoor, flows S., enters Burmah, shortly after which it turns E.N.E., and falls into the Khyen-dwen, about 120 m. N.W. Ava. Total course, about 200 m.

IMPERADOR (VILLA DA), a tn. Brazil, prov. Parahiba, with a parish church, and some trade in provisions, sugar, and cotton.

IMPERATRIZ (VILLA DA), a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, on the serra Uruburelama, W. of Fortaleza. It has a court of justice, and a parish church; inhabitants chiefly employed in cultivating cotton and rearing cattle.

IMPHRICK, par. Irel. Cork; 4112 ac. Pop. 836.

IMPINGTON, par. Eng. Cambridge; 1200 ac. P. 273.

IMRE (SZENT), several places, Hungary, particularly:—1, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Bihar, on the Beretyö, 8 m. from Szekelyhid. It has a Protestant parish church. Pop. 1283.—2, A vil. Hither Theiss, co. Heves, in a somewhat sandy, but not unfertile district, 18 m. from Kartsagr-Uj-Szallas. It has a Protestant parish church, and a castle. Pop. 1368.

IMREGH, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, on the Bodrog, 6 m. from Velejte, with a Protestant church, a castle, and Franciscan monastery; and some trade in corn and wine. From the number of coins, urns, and other remains, found in the vicinity, it is supposed to have been originally occupied by a Roman colony. Pop. 804.

IMST, or IMMER [anc. *Umbieta*], a tn. Austria, Tyrol, cap. circle Upper Innthal, 30 m. W. Innsbrück. It is situated at a great height, in a wild and mountainous country; and has a parish church, a Capuchin convent, and some manufactures of cotton. At one time, the most important trade was in canary birds, which were reared here in great numbers, and carried to the remotest corners of Europe; to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and even across the Hellespont, and into Egypt. The trade still continues, but is very much decayed. To the N.W. of Imst is the Muttekopf, about 8670 ft. high. Pop. 2194, partly employed in copper mines.

INABA [Chinese, *Yu-fuu*], a coast prov. Japan, in W. part of isl. Niphon. It is mountainous, but fertile; produces abundance of silk, and is divided into seven districts.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND, the most W. of the Tristan Da Cunha group, Atlantic; lat. 37° 16′ S.; lon. 12° 52′ W. (R.); forming an oblong square, 16 m. long by 12 m. broad, with a rugged surface, and a light sandy soil. It is nearly overgrown with stunted trees, heath, brushwood, and reeds.

INAGH, par. Irel. Clare; 19,888 ac. P. 3005.

INAGUA, or HENEAGUA (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Bahama isls. The former is the most S., and one of the largest of the group; lat. (N.E. point) 21° 21′ N.; lon. 73° 1′ W. (R.) It comprises 576 sq. m., and contains an extensive salt pond. In 1847 it had not been surveyed, and a few acres only had been granted in it. It is valuable for the salt it produces, and for its pasturage; the interior being chiefly prairie land. It had, in 1847, only 172 inhabitants. Little Inagua lies 10 m. N. from the larger island; lat. (N. point) 21° 33′ N.; lon. 73° W. (R.) *See Supplement.*

INCA, a tn. Spain, isl. Majorca, on a low hill at the foot of a mountain-chain, 16 m. N.E. Palma. It consists chiefly of a wide and straight street, which extends over the whole length of the town, and is opened out by several minor streets. It contains a square, of considerable dimensions, but irregular figure; four churches, so placed as to make the form of a cross, one of them surmounted by a massive square tower; a townhouse, grammar, and primary schools; and has manufactures of linen, leather, soap, and brandy; numerous windmills, and two annual fairs, one of which lasts three weeks. P. 3300.

INCE, par. Eng. Chester; 3845 ac. Pop. 422.

INCH [a Celtic word, signifying island, used alone, and with qualifying affixes, in the names of parishes and islands in Scotland and Ireland]:—

I. Three pars. Scotland:—1, Wigton; 10 m. by 4½ m. P. 3122.—2, (*Inchinnan*), Renfrew; 3½ m. by 2 m. P. 619.—3, (*Inchture*), Perth; 12 m. sq. P. 745.

II. Numerous pars Ireland:—1, Wexford and Wicklow; 6803 ac. P. 1230.—2, Wexford; 1389 ac. P. 378.—3, Cork; 3823 ac. P. 1410.—4, Tipperary; 4889 ac. P. 418.—5, Donegal; 3099 ac. P. 769.—6, Down; 6494 ac. P. 1909.—7, (*Inchicronan*), Clare; 17,438 ac. P. 3164.—8, (*Inchigeelagh*), Cork; 45,415 ac. P. 4584.—9, (*Inchinabacky*), Cork; 1175 ac. P. 401.—10, (*Inch St. Laurence*), Limerick; 2203 ac. Pop. 611.

III. An isl. Ireland, co. Donegal, Lough Swilly, 3½ m. N.W. Londonderry. It has a varied surface, rising at Inch-Top to 737 ft.; area, 3039 ac.; a small church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a R. Catholic chapel. On the N. side is Down fort. Pop. about 1000.

IV. Numerous isls. Scotland:—1, Four isls. Firth of Forth (*Inchcolm*), 2 m. S. Aberdour. It is about 1 m. long, partly arable, abounds in rabbits, and is noted for its onions, which are produced in great quantities. Alexander I. founded a monastery here in 1123, the ruins of which still remain. (*Inchgarvie*), about mid-channel, immediately E. Queensferry. (*Inchkeith*), 3½ m. N. Leith, having near the centre a light-house, with bright revolving light, 235 ft. above the sea; lat. 56° 2′ N.; lon. 3° 8′ W. (*Inch-Mickery*), near E. of Inchcolm; its shores are occupied by excellent oyster-beds.—2, An isl. Firth of Clyde (*Inch-Marnock*), 1½ m. off S.W. side isl. Bute, 5 m. in circumference; about a fourth part is arable land, the rest is moor and pasture. It anciently belonged to the monastery of Sadell, to which it was given by Rodericus de Kintyre, probably about the year 1220. The ruins of a small chapel or oratory, which was dedicated to St. Marnock, are still to be seen here.—3, Numerous isls., co. Dumbarton and Stirling, in Loch Lomond, chiefly towards its S. extremity, of which the most noted are—(*Inch-Caillach*) [Island of Old Women], co. Stirling, about 1 m. long, high, and well wooded; yields wheat and oats of tolerable quality. It was formerly the site of a nunnery. (*Inch-Murrin*), the largest and most S. of the isls., 2½ m. from the efflux of the Leven, 2 m. long by 1 m. broad, and chiefly

used as a deer-park. (*Inch-Tavanach*) [Monk's Island], nearly 1 m. long by 3 furlongs broad, of a beautiful pyramidal form, mostly covered with wood.—4, (*Inchbrayock* or *Rossie*), an isl., co. Forfar, in the S. Esk, between Montrose basin and the German Ocean. Area, 84 ac. Pop. 119.—5, (*Inch-Kenneth*), an isl. Hebrides, co. Argyle, at the entrance of Loch-na-Keal, off the W. coast of Mull, 12 m. W. by S. Avos. It contains some ecclesiastical remains.

INCINO, a vil. and par. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, dist. of, and about 3 m. from Erba, in a plain at the foot of a mountain. From the ancient remains existing in it, it appears to have once been a place of much more importance than at present. It has two churches, one of them very ancient; and a silk mill. Pop. 1852.

INCISA [Latin, *Intercisa*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, in a plain, r. bank Bolbo. It was once walled, but all the fortifications have disappeared. It now consists of three distinct villages, communicating by bridges over the stream; has three churches, one of which is a handsome structure; three palaces, and several other commodious public and private edifices, and a trade in wine. Pop. 2871.

INDALS-Elf, a river, Sweden, which rises among the mountains on the E. frontiers of Norway, about lat. 64° N., flows S.E., expanding into several lakes, and forming lofty cascades, and falls, by a wide embouchure, into the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. S.W. Hernosand. After its last cascade, at Ede, which is above 200 ft. high, it becomes navigable. Its chief affluents are, on the r., the river which discharges lake Storjon; and, on the l., the Ammer. Its course is about 70 m.

INDEN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle Julich, with a R. Catholic parish church, a chapel, and manufactures of linen, woollen cloth, and flannel, and several bleachfields. Pop. 983.

INDENTED HEAD, a promontory of S.E. Australia, Victoria, forming the S. side of Geelong harbour; lat. (N.W. point) 38° 12′ S.; lon. 144° 40′ E. It is about 15 m. long, and 5 m. to 10 m. broad; area about 100,000 ac. The E. portion is low and flat, soil light, sandy, and well-covered with grass; thinly wooded with the honeysuckle, oak, mimosa, and eucalyptus. The land then swells, and alternates with beautiful hill and dale. On these hills the soil is of finer quality, and the grass more luxuriant, than on the plains.

INDERAB, a tn. Tartary. *See* Anderab.

INDERABIA, an isl. Persian gulf, S.W. coast Laristan, from which it is distant about 7 m.; lat. 26° 41′ N.; lon. 53° 39′ E. (R.) It is low and level, and is about 3½ m. or 4 m. long, E. and W., with a grove of date trees near its centre.

INDIA-beyond-the-Ganges, Further India, or Indo-China, a region of S. Asia, consisting of the most E. of its three great peninsulas, and extending, exclusive of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 1° 20′ and 28° N.; and lon. 90° and 109° E.; bounded N. by the E. Himalaya, separating it from Bootan and Tibet, also by the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Quangsee, W. by Hindoostan, from which it is properly separated by the river Brahmapootra, also by the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean; E. by the China Sea; and S. by the Gulf of Siam, and Straits of Malacca. Length, N. to S., at least 2000 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., about 1200 m. Four great parallel mountain chains traverse this region N. to S., bounding the great basins of the Irrawadi, Menam, Menam-kong, and Tonquin rivers, respectively composing the central portions of the dominions of Burmah, Siam, the E. Laos, and Cambodia and Tonquin, in the empire of Anam, which last comprises the E. quarter of this peninsula. Besides the above-mentioned states, India-beyond-the-Ganges includes Assam, Jynteah, Cachar, the districts of Sylhet, Tiperah, and Chittagong, Aracan, and the Tenasserim provinces, all which belong to the British presidency of Bengal—(*see* India, British)—and the semi-independent state, Cassay or Munneepoor. The whole region abounds with rich valleys, and yields many of the most valuable, and some unique mineral, vegetable, and animal products. Except on the W. frontiers—included in Bengal—the inhabitants are of races quite different from those located in Hindoostan or India-within-the-Ganges, and they resemble much more those inhabiting China and the great table-land of E. Asia. Their architecture, customs, and religion—which last is Buddhism, in various and somewhat debased forms—are also analogous to those prevalent throughout the rest of E. Asia; and, excepting Burmah, Cassay, and the British territories above indicated, all the states of this peninsula acknowledge themselves more or less tributary to the Chinese empire. *See* Anam, Burmah, Laos, Siam, &c.

INDIA (British), an extensive empire, consisting of most part of the great central peninsula of Southern Asia—(*see* Hindoostan), together with Ceylon, the Bengal Presidency, British Burmah (including the Tenasserim Provinces), and adjacent islands in 'India-beyond-the-Ganges;' and Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Province-Wellesley—collectively called the Straits-Settlement—in or contiguous to the Malay peninsula. Ceylon, however, is a colony belonging to the British Crown, and unconnected with any of the Indian Presidencies, and, exclusive of it and the detached territories enumerated above, British India extends between lat. 8° 5′ and 35° 15′ N.; and lon. 65° 45′ and 97° E.; bounded N. by the Himalaya, which, in the provinces of Agra and Assam, separates it from Tibet and the Chinese empire, also by Nepaul and Bootan; N.W. by the Indus, and the mountain chains to Cape Monze, which separate the territory watered by that river from Afghanistan and Beloochistan; W. and S.W. by the Indian Ocean, which, with the Gulf of Manaar and the Bay of Bengal, bounds it also on the S.E.; and, on its E. frontier, it extends in Upper Assam as far as E. Tibet, and is elsewhere separated by mountain ranges from the Burmese dominions. The wide region circumscribed by these limits, stretching through 28° of lat. and more than 30° of lon., is nearly 2000 m. in length, N. to S; and 1800 m. in its greatest breadth, E. to W. It comprises numerous states besides the territory directly subject to the British rule; but those states are all more or less tributary; and, since the annexation of the Punjab in 1839—if we except Nepaul, Bootan, and some comparatively insignificant Portuguese and French settlements—the whole of India from its most N. frontier to Cape Comorin may be considered as substantially British dominion.

The physical geography of India, and the manners, customs, religions, &c., of its various races of inhabitants, have been already amply treated of in our article on Hindoostan, and under the several articles Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies, Punjab, Scinde, Rajpootana, Deccan, Mysore, and the names of its other divisions, provinces, and states, will be found mentioned the peculiarities characteristic of each. The area and population of British India and its subsidiary states are shown in a table in *next page*.

The above 'dependent states' have all relinquished political relations with each other, or with any but the paramount British state, to which they are bound by alliances of various kinds. Some have treaties, offensive and defensive, and the right to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Indian Government; which has a right, on its part, to interfere in their internal affairs; others have similar right to claim protection and the aid of troops from the British Government, which has, however, no right to interfere in their internal affairs; while others are mostly tributaries, agreeing to subordinate co-operation with the British Government; their sovereigns, however, being supreme rulers in their own dominions.

Government.—By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1833, which subtracted materially from the privileges previously possessed by the East India Company, the government of British India was vested in that company as trustees for the Crown, subordinate to the Board of Control established by Mr. Pitt's India Bill in 1784. The Supreme Government, which had generally its seat in Bengal, consisted of the Governor-General, and a Council of five members, one of whom was the Commander-in-Chief; two were members elected from amongst the civil servants of the company, one from amongst their military officers, and one member was chosen who did not belong to the service of the company, but was generally selected for his acquaintance with British law. The Governor-General was nominated by the Court of Directors, his appointment being subject to the approval of the sovereign; salary, £24,000. The Governor-General had the power to declare war, conclude peace, and make treaties of commerce and alliance. This form of constitution remained in force until 1858, when the government of the East India Company was abolished by an Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent on Aug. 2, and by the terms of which all the territories therefofore under the company were vested

In her majesty, and all its powers exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of India alone. One of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the company or by the Board of Control, and all warrants and orders under her majesty's sign-manual must be countersigned by him. The administration—at home—is intrusted to a council of state of 15 members, of whom seven are elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight are nominated by the crown. Vacancies among the nominated members are filled up by the English government; those among the elected, by an election by the other members of the council. The major part of the council must be of persons who have served or resided 10 years in India, and have not left India more than 10 years before the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be elected or appointed unless nine of the continuing numbers be so qualified. The office is held during good behaviour, but a member may be removed upon an address from both houses of parliament. No member may sit or vote in parliament The salary of each member is £1200 a year, payable, together with that of the secretary of state, out of the revenues of India. The secretary of state acts as president of the council, and has control over their deliberations and proceedings. The executive authority in India is vested in a governor-general or viceroy, appointed by the crown, and acting under the orders of the secretary of state for India; with a 'supreme council' sitting at Calcutta, composed of five ordinary and from six to ten extraordinary members, and presided over by the governor-general. The ministries of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, form part of the Supreme Council. The governor-general appoints the ministers, members of the council, and the governors and lieut.-governors of the various territories and provinces. Since the transfer of the government some modification has been made in the administrative subdivisions of the country. These now consist of the provinces under the special administration of the governor-general in council, Bengal (the 'Lower Provinces'), the North-West Provinces, Punjab, Oude, Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, and British Burmah. Madras and Bombay are administered by governors; Bengal ('Lower Provinces'), the N.W. Provinces, and the Punjab, by lieut.-governors; and Oude, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah, by chief commissioners.

AREA *and* POPULATION *of* BRITISH INDIA, *with its* DEPENDENT STATES.

PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES, under the Administration of	Area in Square Miles.		Population.	
	Each Presidency or Province.	Total.	Each Presidency or Province.	Total.
Governor General of India in Council	46,738		6,285,593	
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	200,724		40,752,960	
Do. N.W. Provinces	83,690		30,086,898	
Do. Punjab	95,769		17,593 946	
Chief Commissioner of Oude	21,060		11,220.747	
Do. Central Provinces	82,839		7,987,476	
Do. British Burmah	93,879		2,292,312	
Governor of Madras	141,113		26,539,052	
		768,811		142,458,984
Do. Bombay	87,659		11,094,512	
Commissioner of Scinde	54,403		1,795,594	
		142,042		12,889,106
Total under British administration		910,853		155,348,090
NATIVE STATES—				
Under the Government of India	385,296		27 716,352	
Do. Bengal	79,156		2,139,565	
Do. N.W. Provinces	5,390		1,184,691	
Do Punjab	43,877		5,086,502	
Do. Central Provinces	28 309		1.095,275	
Do. Madras	31,954		2.371,333	
Do. Bombay	72,076		6,552 170	
Total Native States (so far as can be ascertained)		616,117		46,245,858
FOREIGN NATIVE STATES—				
Under French Government	188		203,887	
Under Portuguese Government	1,066		313,262	
Total Foreign Native States		1,254		517,149
Total Area and Population		1,538,254		202,111,127

STATEMENT *showing the* POPULATION *classified according to* COUNTRY, CASTE, *or* RELIGION, *so far as can be ascertained, for each* PRESIDENCY *or* PROVINCE *of* BRITISH INDIA (1869).

PRESIDENCIES OR PROVINCES.	Christians.			Total.	Hindoos.	Mahometans.	Sikhs.	Parsees, Jains, and Buddhists.	Others.
	Europeans.	East Indians, or Eurasians.	Natives.						
Bengal, or Lower Provinces				No particulars.					
North-West Provinces	21,819	3,959	4,745	30,523	25,508,724	4,176,425	..	58,411	313,215
Oude	5,416	935	*	6,431	10,002 731	1,195,879	..	†	..
Punjab	17,998	1,032	2,949	21,919	6,134,243	2,335,682	1,129,319	..	972,838
Central Provinces	4,932	757	962	6,651	6,990,114	236.316	..	20,909	1,814,713
British Burmah	1,508	3,093	21,632	27,183	78,970	38,601	..	1,578,526	606,082
Bombay Scinde				No particulars.					
Madras	Not distinguished.			414,096	24.172,892	1,502,184	..	..	450,000‡
Hyderabad, or Berar	Not distinguished.			903	1.611.182	154 951	..	91	464,433
Mysore	5,503	1,889	6,089	14,396	3,737,781	172,405	..	13,390	2,475
Coorg	210	30	1,583	1,823	83,500	3,318	..	50	24,890
Total	57,421	12,646	38,810	528,875	78,319,667	10,815,661	1,129,319	1,671,377	4,648,646

* Included under East Indians. † No Parsees; Jains and Buddhists included among Hindoos. ‡ This is the estimate of population of the town of Madras, but not distinguished in the table.

Justice.—In each of the capital cities of the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is a superior, civil, and criminal court. Within these cities English law is held to be equally binding upon the European and the native inhabitants, but beyond their limits Europeans only are subject to British jurisprudence. The high courts at the three above-named

presidencies are termed *Sudder Dewannee* and *Foujdarry Adawlut*, or superior civil and criminal courts, and they consist of a chief and three puisne judges, in addition to whom, in the courts at Calcutta, native Hindoo and Mahometan judges sit on the bench. In the Sudder courts, suits for property to the amount of £5000 may originate, and from their decisions appeal lies only to the sovereign in council, and then only when the property in dispute amounts to £10,000 or upwards.

Other courts are those of commissioners of circuit, the judges of which hold sessions of jail delivery at least twice a year at the zillah and city stations—zillah courts, both European and native, are established throughout British India, in each district or collectorate, as well as in the cities and towns. The European zillah courts consist of a judge, a magistrate, and a registrar, in conjunction with native assessors: in them may originate suits to the value of £2000, and they decide appeals from the decisions of the native zillah courts, and those of the registrars, sudder-ameens, and moonsiffs (native Hindoo and Mahometan arbitrators). In the zillahs are also courts composed of native judges alone, who may try causes to the value of 1000 rupees, or to that of 5000 rupees, on the recommendation of a European judge. In each village and community are native police-courts, the head officer of which receives criminal charges, and holds inquests; and in the N.W. Provinces are established *punchayets*, or native juries of five persons, who arbitrate in minor causes. In all the superior courts, trial by jury takes place in criminal cases; and natives are eligible both as petty and grand jurors. The proceedings in the superior courts are conducted in English, but in provincial courts always in the vernacular languages. Copies of all laws and regulations are preserved for inspection in the courts of justice, and are translated and sold to the community at a low price. Courts of requests, formerly the scene of much venality and oppression on the part of native officers, have been superseded by the establishment of small-cause courts, on the plan of the county courts in England. Except at the capitals, the Mahometan laws (the severity of which has been mitigated under the British rule) are commonly administered to the Mahometan, and the Hindoo laws to the Hindoo population; but it is at the option of the judge to dispense with these in particular cases, and to substitute the regulations of the government of India. In the year 1850 there was extended to the whole of British India an important ordinance—passed under the administration of Lord W. Bentinck—which, since his rule, has been current in the Bengal presidency. Formerly a Hindoo, on his conversion to Christianity, having become 'impure in the highest degree' in the opinion of his previous co-religionists, was held to have forfeited all his previous rights to property and inheritance, as well as other civil privileges. By the act referred to, all those pains and penalties which had before been attached to the relinquishment of Hindooism were annulled, and no native of India now forfeits, by change of creed, any property or privilege to which he would, but for that change, have been entitled. By an act of the Indian Government, passed in 1843, slavery in India was abolished. The Meriah sacrifices of the hill tribes of Orissa were suppressed in 1845; other superstitious ceremonies elsewhere have shared the same fate; *Suttee* or widow-burning, and *Thuggee* or religious murder, have been put down, and so has *Dacoity* or gang robbery.

Education.—Many efforts have long been made by the Indian Government to extend a knowledge of European branches of learning amongst the natives of India, particularly in Bengal and the N.W. Provinces. A few years ago six superior colleges existed in the Bengal presidency, under the superintendence of the council of education established at Calcutta. At Madras there was an institution termed a university; but for a long period fewer attempts were made to extend education in that than in the other presidencies. In the Bombay presidency there was also a board of education. In 1857, however, the universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were incorporated upon the model of the University of London; and in 1869 there were in union with that of Calcutta 19 government colleges and 22 independent; in Madras, six government colleges and 13 independent; and in Bombay, 5 government and 1 independent. In the first, 218 degrees were conferred in 1869, out of 422 candidates; in the second, 213 out of 532 candidates; and in the third, 67 out of 137 candidates. The rapidity with which university education is extending in British India may be gathered from the fact that the total number of degrees conferred in 1869 was 498, while in the ten years of 1858–67 the number altogether was only 634. It is gratifying to observe that, in many instances, the long-standing prejudices of the Hindoos against certain branches of learning have been signally overcome; and that, for instance, in medical studies at Calcutta and elsewhere, Hindoo students have made distinguished progress. Religious distinctions also have become divested of much of the bigotry which originally characterized them, both Christians and Hindoos being admitted to the colleges and schools. The following table will furnish a view of the way in which education is being promoted by Government, and what progress it has made within the period indicated:—

Years.	Number of Schools and Colleges.	Average Attendance of Pupils.	Amount Expended by Government.	Total Expenditure from all sources.
1860.....	13,550	306,506	£233,444	£315,372
1861.....	14,322	313,078	235,369	363 883
1862	13,219	350,762	248,330	284,076
1863.....	15,159	396,166	274,470	402,643
1864.....	17,058	474,275	319,888	497,760
1865.....	17,813	447,983	406,967	644,615
1866.....	19,463	592,794	445,635	746,163
1867.....	20,683	658,834	461,378	755.518
1868.....	21 549	675,992	537,604	896,311
1869.....	23,300	757,667	590,452	995,589

Female education is generally discouraged by the Hindoos; however, in all the three presidencies are flourishing female schools, under the superintendence of the missionaries of various denominations of Christians; who, as well as the Indian Government, are diligently and successfully employed in conveying secular instruction to the natives; the tuition received in such schools being superior to that obtained in the government schools—inasmuch as in the latter religious instruction is absolutely prohibited, while in the missionary schools it professedly forms the prominent feature. The expenditure on education has gradually increased since 1813, when an annual expenditure of at least £10,000 was enforced by Parliament in renewing the company's charter; this sum, till 1836, being laid out in encouraging purely Oriental learning and literature. But in the year 1854 the present system of universities, colleges, and schools, with directors of public instruction, inspectors of schools, and grants in aid, applied a stimulus under which the government expenditure on education rose to £836,090 in 1869. In the Lower Provinces there were 3955 colleges and schools in 1869, with 162,674 pupils. Encouragement is given to the education of females, but no signal progress has yet been made; 9035 girls, however, were under instruction, and the number of native girls' schools was 267. In these provinces the translation of English books into the vernacular is rapidly spreading, and thus a vernacular literature is arising which may exercise a great influence over the education of the natives. The backward state of native female education is similar in the N.W. Provinces, where the people cannot yet be sufficiently interested in it; but there were upwards of 7000 in attendance at girls' schools in 1869, the total number of pupils of both sexes being 197,812 in 8462 schools; of these, however, 73,574 were scholars in 4460 private schools. In Oude, school committees of natives and Europeans have been formed with the best results; and scholarships are given to clever and industrious boys. The number of schools in 1869 was 642, and of scholars 30,683. In the Central Provinces the influence exerted by the civil officers has aroused the active interest of the respectable natives, who form school committees, and there is every prospect of a really national system of primary education being firmly established in these provinces. The number of schools in 1869 was 1694, and of scholars 72,835. One remarkable evidence of progress has been the laying aside, in some instances, of the distinctions of caste, pupils of a higher consenting to sit side by side with those of a lower. At Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Saugor, and Chanda, are superior schools. For girls there are schools with 4680 scholars. In the Punjab there were, in 1869, 7761 schools (2622 under Government), with 141,665 pupils. A 'Lahore University College' has been established, conferring degrees; besides

which there is a college and medical school at Lahore, and another college at Delhi. In the Madras presidency the number of schools and colleges connected with the education department was 2421, attended by 86,982 pupils, in 1869. In Bombay there were in the same year 2456 schools aided by government, or subject to inspection, with 140,496 scholars. And in British Burmah, 178 aided schools and 272 unaided—more than half of which are mission schools—have been established.

The press in India is free, and newspapers are published in English and the native languages. Scientific works, works of general literature, and translations of English works, are also published. The transactions of the learned societies and reviews at Calcutta and Bombay are periodicals of high merit. Literary works published in India are protected by a copyright act similar to that in force in Great Britain.—(*Communic. to the Royal Asiat. Soc.*, and *Acts of the Government of India.*)

The Ecclesiastical Establishment in India is under the superintendence of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, who are appointed by the sovereign; the first-named having a revenue of £4000, and the others £3000 per annum each, which sums are paid by the E. India Company. There is also an archdeacon in each diocese. Chaplains at the different stations are appointed by the government, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. An allowance is made by the government to a certain number of the R. Catholic clergymen, and clergymen of the Scotch Established church. Other Christian sects support their own ministers in India. The church establishments of the Syrian Christians inhabiting the Malabar coast, and the native R. Catholic Christians, are unconnected with the state.

Land Tenures.—The land-tax is the principal source of the Indian revenue. Throughout the greater portion of the presidencies of Bengal, namely, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Benares, and Orissa (excepting Cuttack), and in some parts of the Madras presidency—as the N. Circars, and parts of Salem and other central districts—the land is assessed under the *zemindary* or perpetual settlement; in most parts of the Madras presidency, in portions of that of Bombay, and in Cuttack, it is under the *ryotwary* settlement; and in Bombay and the N.W. Provinces, with few exceptions, the rent is raised upon the *village system*—a political arrangement. When the E. India Company succeeded to the territories in Bengal, &c., previously held by the Mogul sovereigns, they found the revenue collected by officers named Zemindars, Talookdars, &c., whom, after a great deal of controversy, the Indian government of Lord Cornwallis constituted the proprietors of the soil. With them a perpetual settlement was made—the tax of the Government being fixed for ever at an amount calculated upon *half the annual produce of the soil*, for a certain term of years previously. This was the nominal amount of the tax, but in practice the sums levied were much below that amount, being frequently but one-fourth, and, in some localities, one-sixth of the produce; and the Zemindars appropriated the surplus of the half, in addition to being entitled to retain one-tenth of the amount levied as a remuneration for collecting the tax. The *ryotwary system*, introduced by Sir Thomas Munro into the territories of Madras, involves a levy on each cultivated field separately, and the contract exists between the government and the cultivator, without the intervention of the Zemindar or middleman. The *village system*, under which most part of the presidency of Bombay and the North-west Provinces are assessed, has prevailed from time immemorial throughout India, and is an institution peculiarly consonant with the habits and usages of the people. The villages are so many petty republics, each having its own separate organization and functionaries, who may thus be enumerated:—the *Potail* or head of the village and local judge, the recorder, tax-gatherer, land-measurer, conductor of water, washerman, smith, coach-maker, potter, barber, watchman, astrologer, poet, and schoolmaster. These officers are chosen annually by the inhabitants of the village, and each has a share in the produce of the soil. The arrangement for the payment of the land-tax is here made by the Government with the *potail* or head-man of the village. The lands, aggregately, are assessed at a certain amount, and if any members of the village community are unable to pay their share of the assessment, the responsibility rests with the community—the other members of which make up the deficiency by mutual arrangement. In Bengal the *permanency* of the rent has so much fostered agriculture and extended cultivation, that the Zemindars in all parts are said to enjoy a revenue 'at least equal to, and in many places a great deal more than, the Government tax'—at the expense, however, of the *ryots* or cultivators.

Staple Productions and Commerce.—The vegetable products of this wide empire have been already enumerated under the article Hindoostan. Amongst the cereals cultivated during the wet season are millets, jowarce (*Holcus sorghum*), bajree (*Holcus spicatus*), and other kinds of holcus; maize, which is not popularly used as a bread-corn, but cooked and eaten as a green vegetable; and rice, in localities favourable for its culture. The grains cultivated during the dry season, from October to June, are bearded wheats, barley of several kinds, and various pulses. Contrary to generally-received notions in this country, neither rice nor wheat forms the chief nutriment of the natives of India; the former is raised only on alluvial soils, and is often twice as dear as wheat, which succeeds it, as a grain for exportation, in the upper part of the valley of the Ganges, and on the table-lands; the bulk of the food of from 70 to 80 millons of the population consists of grains, the names of which are scarcely known in Europe. Rice is principally produced in the vast plains of Bengal, on those of Tanjore, S. Arcot, &c., in the Madras presidency, in the Concan and lower parts of the territories of Bombay, and commonly around the banks of rivers, near their mouths, where the climate is hottest, and the annual inundation most extensive. In the delta of the Ganges, rice yields two crops annually, in August and December. In 1868 the imports into Great Britain of rice from India amounted to £2,597,863. By far the greater proportion of the indigo consumed in Europe is produced in India. It is raised extensively from Ducca to Delhi; there are reported to be upwards of 500 indigo factories in Bengal and the North-west Provinces, which are conducted by English capitalists. Its culture extends over upwards of 1,000,000 ac. in the Gangetic region. It is also raised extensively in Candeish, in the Bombay presidency, and in other parts of British India. In 1869 indigo and other dyes, to the value of £3,023,146, were exported from India; and in 1866, indigo alone to the value of £1,861,501 was exported, of which £927,447 was imported into Great Britain and Ireland. The cultivation of indigo has long been a cause of serious contention between the ryots and the planters; so much so that it has become very unpopular, and it is stated that the ryots would abandon it altogether if they could. This state of things is ascribed to the insufficient remuneration of the ryots, and the exactions and oppressive conduct of the factory officials. Of opium the exports in 1869 amounted to £10,695,654, and the revenue from it to the government was £8,453,365; in 1844 it was only £2,551,017. The exportation is chiefly to China, the Indian Archipelago and other parts of S.E. Asia.

Cotton is a most important staple of Indian produce. All the plants yielding it thrive more or less in different portions of the territory, especially the *Gossypium herbaceum*, which is supposed to be indigenous in India. It is raised chiefly in peninsular India, especially in the uplands of the S. and W., in which latter quarter are the principal ports of shipment. Baroach, Kattywar, and other districts in Gujerat, and Darwar in the Bombay presidency, Coimbatoor in the Madras presidency, and the table-land of Mysore, are the portions of India most famous for their cotton crops. The indigenous cotton succeeds only on what is called the 'black cotton soil,' which is estimated to extend over about 200,000 sq. m. of country; but, in addition, there is a 'red cotton soil,' formed of the debris of silicious rocks, extending over from 200,000 to 300,000 sq. m., on which alone the cotton of America succeeds, and for the culture of which it is well adapted. The detritus at the river mouths in Bengal has been found, on analysis, apparently well suited for the growth of the 'sea-island' cotton of the United States; but little cotton is raised in the Bengal presidency, its production being chiefly limited to the regions not producing the other great staples—indigo, sugar, silk, and opium. The consumption of cotton in India has been very vaguely and variously estimated at from 875,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 lbs. per annum. It is certainly used to an enormous extent, nearly every article of clothing, or woven or padded furniture, for which wool, linen, &c., are employed in other countries, being in India made of

that material. The Indian cotton is naturally of good quality; it takes dyes well and readily, and its fibre swells in bleaching; but, being formerly raised by cultivators with little capital, and being badly cleaned, and liable to dirt and injury from defective modes of conveyance, it could seldom compete in price with other cottons brought to the British markets. In 1840–41, however, some experimental farms, under the superintendence of American planters, were established in the chief cotton districts; the cleaning of cotton by American machinery was also introduced, and some cotton, equal to any from America, was imported at Liverpool. But the American civil war of 1860–5 gave a sudden and vast impetus to cotton cultivation in India. Seeds of Orleans, Peruvian, and other descriptions of cotton were introduced with great success, and the growth of this staple for export has become an important branch of Indian commerce. A great difficulty hitherto has been the want of means of conveyance. The opening of the Godavery and other rivers has done something, and the various railways have done more. A line extending from Allahabad to Etawah has opened up all the Doab, a great cotton district, in which there are 820,000 acres of cotton cultivation. Other lines are under construction, and carriage roads are being brought into connection with them. But it has to be considered that the population is not excessive, and that an increased cultivation of cotton can only be gained by withdrawing labour from some other branch of industry. The production of it, however, has some appearance of declining, since the sudden inflation of demand and prices caused by the American war subsided. The introduction of foreign seed is found to be of doubtful success, the translated plant seeming to flourish only in those districts where the surrounding conditions are similar to those of its indigenous locality. In Bombay, the extent of cultivation in 1869 had diminished in two districts—the Northern Division and Scinde—but increased in the Southern Division; the net result, however, being a decrease to 2,165,713 acres, from 2,181,173 acres in 1868. In the Surat district the cultivation appears to have returned to its former limits, and in Ahmedabad there are signs of its getting into disfavour; in Candeish also there seems to be a return to the old average. The total crop in 1869 was 245,824 bales, against 323,982 in 1868. In the N.W. Provinces there was likewise a falling off in both area and production; from 1,300,000 acres and 58,162,080 lbs. in 1868, to 890,000 acres and 44,201,280 lbs. in 1869. In the Berars and in Madras there was a similar falling off; in the latter the decrease was 160,652 acres, from 1,466,372 acres in 1868 to 1,305,720 acres in 1869; though the quantity exported showed an increase.

The following table gives the values of some of the principal articles of native produce exported in 1860–9:—

Year.	Cotton.	Jute.	Wool.	Opium.	Indigo.	Rice.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860	5,637,624	290,018	436,672	9,054,394	2,021,288	2,276,296
1861	7,342,168	409,872	478,300	10,184,713	1,886,525	2,962,497
1862	10,203,770	537,610	400,342	10,563,912	1,647,503	3,635,075
1863	18,779,040	750,456	841,323	12,494,128	2,126,870	3,878,496
1864	35,864,795	1,507,037	995,848	10,756,093	1,756,158	3,975,565
1865	37,573,637	1,307,844	1,151,002	9,911,804	1,860,141	5,573,537
1866	35,587,389	771,691	871,314	11,122,746	1,861,501	4,909,562
1867	16,458,277	1,040,876	742,716	10,481,703	1,965,955	3,295,094
1868	19,620,447	1,575,305	415,091	12,309,915	1,957,785	2,660,372
1869	19,707,877	2,070,242	424,984	10,605,654	3,023,146	2,650,898

For a long period, E. India sugar was greatly inferior to the sugar of the W. Indies, and a heavy obstacle to its introduction into the British markets existed in the shape of discriminating duties, unfavourable to the E. Indian produce. But, since these have been removed, the export of sugar from India has rapidly extended, and the manufacture of the article has of late years improved so much, as to make it bear a very favourable contrast for purity, as well as saccharine quality, with the sugar from other quarters. In 1833, the whole import of sugar from India into the United Kingdom amounted to only 111,731 cwts., but it thenceforward steadily increased, and in 1848 amounted to 1,360,417 cwts., or somewhat more than half as much as that received from the W. Indies. But since that period the quantity has decreased, the total exports from India in 1866 amounting to only 428,341 cwts., of the value of £361,362. In 1869 the value was £410,840. But to account for this falling off, it is stated that the home consumption has greatly increased, owing to the general rise in the wages of labour. Coffee has become an object of attention, and very extensive plantations have been formed in Coorg, Wynaad, and other hilly districts; the value of that exported having risen from £188,532 in 1860 to £1,111,027 in 1869. Silk is produced chiefly in Bengal and in Assam; the silk of which latter province is of the first quality, and is yielded by several different worms. The mulberry thrives so freely in India that its culture might be extended greatly beyond its present amount; the export of raw silk from India in 1860 is set down at £817,853, and in 1869 at £1,269,468; in addition to which, upwards of £144,000 worth of India silk manufactures were in the latter year received in the United Kingdom. Salt is a Government monopoly, and the source of a considerable revenue; it is made in large quantities in Cuttack. In the year 1860 the Indian Government realized £2,926,436, and in 1869 £5,588,240 from the sale of this article, considerably more than half of which revenue was derived from the Bengal presidency. Nitre and nitrate of soda effloresce on the soil, over large tracts in Bahar, and in other parts of the country; and, in 1868, 171,502 cwts. of saltpetre were imported from British India into Great Britain, being rather more than nine-tenths of the total supply to the United Kingdom. Of the four principal sources of Indian revenue, land, customs, salt, and opium, the tax on salt is the only one that bears upon rich and poor alike. In Madras, salt is manufactured for the Government, and the fixed price is 3s. 6d. per maund of 80 lbs., of which 3s. is Government duty, and 6d. the cost of production. In Bombay and Bengal the Government now takes no part in the manufacture, but in the former a levy is made of 3s. per maund, and in the latter of 6s. 6d., the latter chiefly upon imported salt. The collection of the tax in Bengal requires a frontier customs line to be formed 1817 m. in length, and employs 10,832 officers and men, who also, as a secondary object, levy a light duty on all sugar produced within the comprised district. The revision and equalization of the salt duty in all the provinces is under consideration. In Assam, a considerable extent of the yellow soil which characterizes some of the tea districts in China, has been found to exist, and the tea plant flourishes there spontaneously, as also in the province Kumaon, in the Himalayas. Tea cultivation in India originated in the discovery of the indigenous plant in Assam in 1830. From Assam it was introduced into Cachar and Darjeeling, thence into the hills of N.W. India, where the first crop of tea in 1843 in Kumaon was so successful as to lead to further extension. In 1850, two small nurseries were established in the Kangra valley, and in 1852 Lord Dalhousie authorized an extensive plantation at Holta, from which seeds and seedlings were distributed gratuitously year by year to all applicants; and now where formerly was only dense forest or long grass and stubble, are wide tracts of rich tea cultivation. In the Dehra Doon valley also, west of Kumaon, a climate and soil even superior to Assam for tea cultivation have been found, and the tea plant is now largely grown there. All these plantations are on the lower slopes of the Himalayas, from 2500 to 5000 ft. above the sea. The tea finds sale in the London, local European and native, and Central Asian markets. The value of tea exported from British India in 1860 was £127,771, and in 1869 it had risen to £974,519. Another valuable and useful branch of industry recently opened is the growth of cinchona. Large plantations have been formed by the Government, on the Neilgherry hills, where there were in 1869 more than two and a half millions of plants, besides a large number that have been distributed to private growers. The red bark (*C. succirubra*) flourishes best and affords abundance of febrifuge alkaloids, in which it is found that the highly cultivated plant is richer than that growing wild. The lanceolate variety (*C. officinalis*) and others (*C. Calisaya*, and *C. Pitoyensis*), though richer in quinine, are less readily cultivated. Between January and March, when the climate is very dry in the Neilgherries, the bark is spread out on stages, one above another, to be dried in the sun, but avoiding the sunlight, and the alkaloids then extracted with acids. Careful investigation and experiments are being made in the hope of ultimately

placing within easy reach of all this medicine and febrifuge, invaluable in a fever-haunted country like India. Tobacco of superior quality, teak-timber, from the Malabar coast and Tenasserim provinces; cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, chank and pearl shells, chiefly from the S.; drugs, dyes, gum-lac, linseed, sesamum, safflower, turmeric, ginger, skins and hides, borax, ivory, cassia, and other spices, are amongst the great variety of articles of the Indian export trade. Diamonds are found in Bundelcund and in the Deccan. Copper is plentiful in the Himalaya, but at present the ore is all but useless, from deficient means of transport. Coal exists in many parts of India. The Damudah field in Burdwan occupies more than 1200 sq. m., and furnishes a coal of fair quality; a small section of the field that has been surveyed is calculated to yield 465,000,000 tons. Other coal-fields exist at Palamow in Behar, in the Rajmahal district, in the valley of the Nerbudda, and S. of it, at Nagpore, Sumbulpore, in Assam, and other places; but the successful working of them depends in great measure upon the facilities of access. In 1868, 547,971 tons were raised. Gold, silver, lead, mercury, antimony, and other metals, are found in different districts; they do not appear, however, as essential sources of commercial wealth. India is not a country eminently adapted for sheep-farming, and the wool of the native breeds is coarse and dark-coloured. The better sheep are met with on the uplands of Mysore, Coimbatoor, and the Deccan, also at Jeypoor, in Rajpootana; and, of late years, attention has been paid to their improvement, by crossing the breeds, and with so much success, that the export of wool to Great Britain had increased from 371 lbs. in 1833, to 3,975,866 lbs. in 1845; and, in 1868, it amounted to 17,602,442 lbs. Subjoined is

A Table *of the* Aggregate Value *of the* Merchandise Exported *and* Imported *in the three* Presidencies *of* Bengal, Madras, *and* Bombay, *in* 1842-3 and 1869.

Presidencies.	Exports in the Year 1842-3.	Imports in the Year 1842-3.	Exports in the Year 1869.	Imports in the Year 1869.
	£	£	£	£
Bengal	6,820 954	4,123,213	21,367,819	21,321,371
Madras.....	2,126,590	858,072	6,114,041	4,104,692
Bombay.....	3,124,275	3,803,018	23,770,307	24,128,314
Total.....	14,071,819	8,784,903	51,252,167	49,554,377

The annual gross amount of the imports to and exports from India, in the years 1860–67, is given below:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports
1860.....	£40,622,103.....	£28,889,210
1861.....	34,170,793	34,090,154
1862.....	37,272,417.....	37,000,397
1863.....	43,141,351.....	48,970,785
1864.....	50,108,171.....	66,895,884
1865.....	49,514,275	69,471,791
1866.....	56,156,529.....	67,056,475
1867.....	42,275,619.....	44,291,497

The exceptionally high amount of the exports in 1864–6 is attributable to the abnormal quantity and value of cotton exported in consequence of the American civil war.

A Table *of the* Value *of the* Exports *and* Imports *of* British India, *to and from* Different Countries, *in the* Year 1868.

Countries.	Exports from British India.	Imports into British India.
	£	£
United Kingdom.....	25,088,513	24,750,966
Aden.....	777,350	134,427
Africa.....	286,773	202,424
America, N. and S.....	1,172,735	111,867
Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Red Sea	1,545,825	1,305,538
Australia.....	94,969	644,245
Batavia, Java, and Sumatra.....	..	65,675
Ceylon	1,757,099	1,952,423
China.....	14,295,396	8,280,852
France	2,455,877	661,023
Germany	69,624	..
Maldive Islands...	31,899	35,089
Mauritius and Bourbon	583,054	442,102
Mediterranean Ports.....	163,806	7,612
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	1,190,927	1,417,155
Suez and Alexandria.....	159,415	5,436,918
West Indies	122,267	..
Other Countries.....	104,021	60,231
Total.....	49,898,060	45,558,547
Total in 1866.....	53,706,830	50,943,191

The principal weights, measures, &c., in use in India are the seer (1 lb. 13 oz. 14 dwt.), the maund (74 lb. 10 oz. nearly, Imperial measure); the old bazaar maund is equivalent to 82 lbs. 2 oz. The beza or bizah is a land measure of 1600 sq. yards. The Company's rupee of 16 annas is valued at 2*s.* sterling; 16 Company's rupees make a gold mohur. A lac is a hundred thousand, and a crore 10 millions.

Manufactures.—The silk fabrics of India are inferior to those of China; but, in 1842–43, there were exported from Bengal to Great Britain to the amount of 2,402,894 rupees (£240,290); in 1868 the quantity was 1,098,608 lbs., and the value £566,588. By far the most important manufactures, as regards the extent to which they are produced by the natives of India, are cotton piece-goods, the best of which are made along the Coromandel coast. They are sent chiefly to Arabia, Persia, Pegu, Penang, and the Indian Archipelago; but their manufacture has sustained a progressive diminution. In 1816–17, nearly all India was supplied with home-manufactured cotton goods, and the same were exported to the United Kingdom to the value of £1,659,438. In 1842–43, the export from India to Great Britain reached only the value of £40,267; and in 1868 only £14,733; the native cotton goods, both as to home and foreign supply, having meanwhile become, in a great measure, supplanted by British cotton manufactures. In 1847, the British plain, printed, and coloured cotton fabrics cleared to Calcutta alone, from the ports of London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, amounted in the aggregate to 112,615,737 yards, valued at £1,329,476; besides cotton twist 11,198,369 lbs., worth £526,308. In 1868, the cotton goods exported from Great Britain to India amounted in value to £10,973,665, and yarn and twist to £1,643,383 additional. Diapers and other cotton fabrics are, however, still produced at Dacca, once noted for its muslins; chintzes, and a variety of other woven goods, at Calcutta and Burdwan. The silks of Umritsir, Lahore, Mooltan, and other towns in the Punjab, and of Moorshedabad, in Bengal, are of old celebrity. The shawls made from the wool of the Tibet goat by the Hindoo population of Cashmere; the leather, arms, paper, and lacquered wares of the same region; the arms made at Lahore; similar goods, pottery, turbans, Tatta silks, &c., fabricated in Scinde; the muslins of Cicacole, woollen carpets of Ellore, cottons of Tinnevelly, and gold chains and jewellery of Trichinopoly, in the Madras territories, deserve especial mention. Ship-building has declined at Calcutta, but it has lately risen to high importance at Moulmein. At Bombay are docks for the construction of vessels of the first class, and the Indian mercantile navy contains numerous ships of acknowledged excellence. (For further notices of manufactures, *see* Hindoostan.)

The material progress of the country will be gathered from the subjoined statistics, which display the rapid rise in the revenue, without any corresponding increase of expenditure since the empire came under the control of the Queen's government. The excess in the expenditure over the revenue in 1869 is attributable to the large amount, over seven millions, expended in public works in India. The resources and expenses from 1858 to 1864 and in 1869 appear thus:—

Years ending April 30.	In India.		Home Charges.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
1859.....	£36,060,788	£43,590,794	£7,486,136
1860.....	39,705,822	44,622,269	7,239,451
1861.....	42,903,234	41,529,973	5,394,646
1862	43,829,472	37,245,756	6,634,344
1863.....	45,143,752	36,800,806	6,516,691
1864.....	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,448,913
1869..... ...	49,262,691	43,225,557	10,181,747

Total Revenue in 1869.....	£49,262,691
„ Expenditure	53,407,334
Deficiency.....	£4,144,643

The gross revenue for 1865–6 was £47,041,000, and the gross expenditure £47,020,000; of the latter sum the army took £13,468,000, and public works £5,352,000. The sources of revenue and amount of expenditure in 1869 are shown in a succeeding statement in *&c.*, p. 180.

The tables on the next page give the imports and exports of 1862:—

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	Bengal. Total.	Bengal. From U. Kingdom.	Madras. Total.	Madras. From U. Kingdom.	Bombay. Total.	Bombay. From U. Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Medicines and medical stores,	25,188	22,209	4,825	3,908	9,316	7,306
Apparel,	220,388	186,324	92,407	90,050	87,797	53,672
Arms and ammunition,	21,304	18,883	4,874	4,811	19,245	15,444
Beads,	36,365	35,385	304	172	47,841	45,069
Books and stationery,	138,067	116,255	40,762	29,569	93,911	66,940
Carriages,	1,525	1,447	579	536	23,781	22,919
Coal and coke,	70,449	61,416	23,912	23,609	223,248	212,161
Cotton-twist and yarn,	801,981	709,348	295,135	254,045	300,800	300,007
,, goods,	4,792,258	4,739,575	298,066	222,898	3,513,339	3,487,866
Drugs,	13,427	1,979	7,020	2,271	39,220	3,623
Dyes,	5,400	2,507	1,514	225	75,311	38,124
Fruits and nuts,	54,293	31	72 272	32	164,792	212
Glassware,	52,716	46,736	11,170	10,772	54,314	33,597
Gums,	7,256	125	7,981	702	49,073	37
Horses,	10,647	4,517	853	—	32,050	—
Ice,	5,604	—	16,410	—	6,682	—
Jewelry, &c.,	95,613	49,245	19,079	17,973	165,683	17,225
Machinery,	324,012	324,011	18,823	17,041	199,223	195,702
Malt liquors,	149,848	149,598	89,889	88,968	165,086	164,229
Metal manufactures,	202,197	175,750	23,623	21,218	153,511	114,485
Metals—Copper,	484,577	199,416	34,760	26,210	471,149	437,937
(Raw) Iron,	297,950	284,862	82,972	79,630	272,479	257,489
— Lead,	8 833	8,301	740	582	19,773	10,928
— Spelter,	58,026	56,214	3,738	3,707	48 264	47,335
— Steel,	18,589	17,389	2,362	2,123	75 043	66,958
— Tin,	68,352	85	14,015	1,896	34,987	10,894
— Other sorts,	85,664	57,820	23,175	17,816	96,110	88,625
Military stores,	57,376	56,421	360,589	360,528	654,441	654,345
Naval ,,	108,338	87,727	8,188	3,761	66,625	60,360
Oilman's ,,	29,940	27,146	17,051	15,463	47,105	41,809
Paints, &c.,	39,873	24,057	3,767	3,631	28,615	24,138
Perfumery,	13,721	11,950	3,383	2,676	12,218	6,749
Porcelain and earthenware,	21,022	19,488	6,938	5,789	22,869	20,648
Provisions,	56,664	40,859	8,941	4,539	21,469	14,100
Railway materials,	716,378	716,350	276,736	272,954	510,466	515,431
Salt,	286,684	246,697	1	—	7	6
Saddlery,	21,398	20,620	5,840	5,692	9,061	7,618
Silk, raw,	374	181	—	—	412,773	801
Silk goods,	65,361	45,756	1,960	600	89,670	3,356
Spices,	83,687	—	11,638	—	107,351	—
Spirits,	114,315	34,866	57,472	13,671	74,464	36,852
Sugar,	46	—	1,945	—	228,362	—
Tea,	12,354	159	13,392	16	68,667	31
Telegraph stores,	2,694	2,694	2,664	2,664	109	109
Timber,	26,661	2,253	24,989	279	20,362	4,105
Tobacco,	28,079	602	544	319	4,056	225
Umbrellas,	27,683	27,493	1,573	1,212	30,954	15,516
Wines,	152,504	125,532	42,154	37,113	89,710	71,727
Woollen goods,	124,355	117,213	20,211	19,526	89,112	85,434
Total merchandise,	10,230,394	9,040,372	2,120,928	1,703,849	9,468,965	7,380,879
Treasure,	4,076,964	695,379	1,353,591	608,371	9,487,785	266,006
Total,	14,307,358	9,735,751	3,474,519	2,312,220	18,956,750	7,646,885

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	Bengal. Total.	Bengal. To U. Kingdom.	Madras. Total.	Madras. To U. Kingdom.	Bombay. Total.	Bombay. To U. Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee,	645	38	407,893	211,170	59,386	31,435
Cotton, raw,	122,891	37,529	764,974	712,958	9,365,512	8,804,082
Cotton goods,	20,410	640	145,795	52,070	579,597	435
Drugs,	17,863	9,949	5,302	2,732	15,178	8,450
Indigo,	1,097,384	785,779	484,677	380,365	65,430	32,024
Other dyes,	86,695	70,063	981	6	23,445	19,140
Rice,	2,272,276	832,868	405,269	23,679	48,748	—
Wheat,	83,334	7,786	14,116	—	49,743	1,176
Other grain,	114,691	2,605	114,275	43	19,370	9
Gums,	420	111	64	39	22,276	19,908
Gunnies and gunny bags,	184,824	660	116	—	1,308	—
Hides and skins,	652,419	481,592	110,277	101,954	24,678	21,926
Ivory,	811	141	359	359	118,353	107,757
Jewelry,	17,809	8,346	4,040	2,614	73,483	132
Jute,	597,610	489,761	—	—	—	—
Lac and lacquered ware,	252,055	203,910	6	—	238	68
Oils,	36,943	18,332	122,302	99,414	28,127	11,047
Opium,	4,413,003	—	—	—	6,140,009	—
Saltpetre,	779,995	470,265	9,829	7,600	38,800	37,241
Seeds,	532,564	355,916	219,336	28,856	454,431	349,875
Shawls,	38,906	27,893	245	147	420,200	383,801
Silk, raw,	625,735	490,170	—	—	59,611	52,617
Silk goods,	138,370	129,828	1,235	81	29,201	195
Spices,	1,817	315	76,428	23,814	83,568	29,682
Sugar,	511,290	386,838	216,105	213,846	99,425	300
Tea,	149,453	148,221	137	21	42,649	4,828
Timber,	2,115	658	21,189	11,967	9 400	3,091
Tobacco,	18,582	1,520	7,908	29	115,240	1,622
Wool, raw,	253	—	445	445	399,644	387,492
Total merchandise,	12,955,001	5,064,595	3,317 804	1,933,317	18,622,462	10,390,234
Treasure,	155,858	120	96,330	—	427,571	—
Total,	13,110,859	5,064,715	3,413,634	1,933,317	19,050,033	10,390,234

The number and tonnage of European and other vessels not native, entered and cleared at the ports of British India in the years 1860, 1862, and 1868, are shown in the following table:—

Years ended April 30.	European and others not Native.					
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
1860.....	3,606	1,742,542	4,022	1,893,023	7,628	3,635,565
1862.....	4,540	2,204,892	5,001	2,237,446	9,541	4,442,338
1868.....	4,937	1,750,439	5,100	1,775,979	10,037	3,532,418

Roads and Communications.—The inland trade of India has been impeded by the want of internal communication. The grand trunk road from Calcutta to Benares and Delhi, on the latter portion of which the bridges over the rivers have only been made a few years; a good road from Panwelly, opposite Bombay, to Poonah; others from Bombay to Ahmednuggur, into Candeish, through the Concan district, on the Malabar coast, and for a part of the way, and to Jubbalpoor in Central India; one from Mirzapoor, on the Ganges, to Jubbalpoor and Nagpoor; and one from Masulipatam to Hyderabad, constituted the only lines of route, worthy of especial notice, as having been constructed before 1850, when several good and extensive roads were made in the Punjab, between Lahore, Putankote, and Mooltan, &c.; and one was begun between Lahore and Peshawur. Excepting the foregoing, all of which have been formed chiefly within the last century, few public ways exist that are better than mere tracks, along which rude cars can be drawn, or oxen driven. Pack-bullocks of small size, carrying a load of about 240 lbs, are used for the conveyance of many kinds of goods; camels, for the same purpose, toward the W. frontiers; and, in the Himalaya, goats and sheep. Elsewhere, most of the merchandise is conveyed on the backs of *brinjarries*, a caste of Hindoos whose business is that of carriers. The impediment to prosperity on account of the absence of roads will be made strikingly apparent by the fact that at one time while grain in Candeish was plentiful enough to be sold at from 6*s.* to 8*s.* a quarter, in Aurungabad, not 100 m. distant, it was 34*s.*; and at Poonah, perhaps 150 m. farther, from 64*s.* to 70*s.* a quarter; and yet, for the want of routes on which to convey it, no attempt could be made to equalize the price of corn in these localities. It is stated that, during the ten years from 1836 to 1846, the sum of £1,446,400 was spent by the E. India Company in the formation of roads, buildings, bridges, tanks, and canals in India, exclusive of repairs. But the construction of railways, promoted with great vigour, has gone far to supply the much-needed means of transit. In 1862, 1400 miles of railways were open. In May, 1863, a line from Calcutta to Mutlah on the Hooghly was opened, Mutlah being designed as an auxiliary port to Calcutta, under the name of Port Canning. In 1864 the Great Central India Railway was opened, as well as the lines from Delhi to Allahabad, from Madras to Bangalore, a portion of the Great Indian Peninsula line, and others, bringing the total length to 2687 miles. In 1867 the length was increased to 3842 miles. The Indian Government has guaranteed the interest on a capital of £84,386,000, distributed among nine companies for the formation of these lines. The East Indian main line extends from Calcutta to Delhi, along the valley of the Ganges, with some branches, one of them to the Burdwan collieries: the total length of the line is 1501 m. The Eastern Bengal runs from Calcutta to Dacca, 159 m. The Great Indian Peninsula starts from Bombay, and runs S.E. in one direction to join the Madras line, and N.E. in another direction to Jubbalpoor to connect with the Bengal line: the total length being 1266 m. The Bombay and Baroda line runs N. through Candeish to Baroda, to open the cotton fields of Gujerat, a length of 300 m. From Madras two lines proceed, one nearly W. to the opposite coast, with a branch to the military station at Bangalore, the other N.W. to join the Bombay line: a total length of 825 m. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi line is as yet in two pieces. A line runs from Kurrachee to the Indus at Hyderabad, thence steam navigation is employed to Mooltan, when the railway again commences and runs to Umritsur in Lahore. A third line, from Umritsur S.E. to Delhi, there to join the East Indian line, is under construction; as is also the Oude and Rohilcund, which is likewise to join the East Indian, and so place the two provinces in connection with Calcutta. (For continuation of article, *see Supplement.*)

INDIAN, Asiatic, Eastern, or Malay Archipelago, the greatest group of isls. on the globe, whether considered with respect to their number or extent; situated to the S.E. of Asia, and washed W. by the Indian and E. by the Pacific Ocean. From the N.W. extremity of Sumatra—lat. 5° 34′ N.; lon. 95° 20′ E.; to the Arru Islands, lat. 6° S.; lon. 134° 30′ E.—a chain of islands about thirty in number, separated in general only by very narrow straits, extends through nearly 45° of longitude, or about 2600 m. The greater part of this chain lies between the 7th and 9th parallels of S. lat.; but, at one point—Rotte island, adjoining Timor—it touches the 11th parallel. This is the S. boundary of the Archipelago. Its E. limit has less compactness and linear precision. At a short distance N. and E. from the Arru Islands, lies the great island of Papua or New Guinea, the W. peninsula of which is by some considered as belonging to the Indian Archipelago. From 200 m. to 500 m. N.W. are the Moluccas or Spice Islands in the widest sense, and N. by W. from these again are the Philippine Islands; the largest of which group, Luzon, reaches the 17th parallel of N. lat. Thus the Archipelago has an extreme length of 45°, and a breadth of 28°. With exception of the Philippines, which still belong to Spain; the islands of Penang, Singapore, Labuan, and the settlement of Sarawak, on the W. coast of Borneo, which belong to Great Britain; and the N. and N.W. portion of the island of Borneo, the Sooloo, and some other islands, under native potentates; the whole of this vast archipelago is, either really or nominally, under the sway of Holland; this last portion is frequently named the Dutch East Indies.

Chief Islands.—Within the limits here pointed out, lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world, as Borneo, Sumatra, above 1000 m. in length; Java, Celebes, Luzon, &c. Some include in the Archipelago not only New Guinea, or at least its E.W. peninsula, but also the peninsula of Malacca. The fertile and cultivated islands of less size on the coasts of Sumatra and Java, or extending E. to the Spice Islands, inclusively, are as follows:—Nias, Mantawi, Poggy, Billiton, Banca, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Comodo, Sandalwood Island, Flores or Mangarai, Timor, Ceram, Booroo, Gillolo, Mindanao, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. The small islands may be truly called innumerable, for there are numerous groups throughout the Archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands; many of them celebrated by the natives for their beauty and fertility, which have never been surveyed.

Geological Constitution.—The islands which, in close array, form the S. line of the Archipelago, are all mountainous, and the chief summits are volcanic. Many of them, indeed, are still active volcanoes. It would appear, then, as if this very long and narrow ridge of land had been raised from the ocean by the agency of subterranean fires. The line of volcanic action may be traced, on the W. side, through Sumatra to Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal. On the E. side it reaches the meridian of 130° E., nearly under which are the little volcanic islands of Nila and Seroa, in the sea of Banda. It then inclines N.W. The little islands lying on the W. of Gillolo are all volcanic. Ternate was laid waste in 1840 by volcanic eruption and earthquake. Thence the volcanic line may be traced through the Philippines and Japan to Kamtschatka.

Enclosed Seas.—The islands are arranged in chains or in groups, leaving a number of open spaces or seas, often difficult of access, but the navigation of which is favoured by constant winds and a general exemption from tempests. These seas, within the Archipelago, are chiefly the China sea, between Borneo and the Malayan peninsula; the Java sea, between Java and Borneo; the sea of Celebes, between this island, Borneo, Mindanao, and the Sooloo Archipelago. N.W. of the last-named barrier, between Borneo, the middle islands of the

Philippine group, and Palawan, is the Sooloo sea. S. of Celebes is the sea of Flores; and further E. the Banda sea, S. of the Moluccas. The straits of Macassar, between Borneo and Celebes; the Molucca passage, Pitt's passage, and the Gillolo passage, may be added to the list of narrow seas. The last-named passage, and Dampier's Strait, by the coast of New Guinea, are the principal entrances to the Indian Archipelago from the E., while the straits of Malacca and of Sunda give access from the W.; and the straits of Lombok, Allas, Ombai, &c., from the S.

Climate.—The whole Archipelago lies within the tropics, and indeed, for the most part, close to the equator; which passes through the middle of Sumatra and of Borneo, over Celebes and Gillolo. If New Guinea be included in the Archipelago, the latter will then present to view the most widely extended, from W. to E., of all the equatorial regions of the earth. The general equality of climate throughout is attended with a certain uniformity of production, and similarity of manners in the people. But close examination detects wide differences in the natural constitution and climate of the islands; and, as civilization has advanced upon them from the W., and has reached greater maturity in that quarter, there are still ample grounds for distinguishing the whole into groups. This whole oceanic and equatorial region is excepted from the general law of the trade winds, which, on the N. and S. sides of the line, respectively, blow constantly from the N.E. and S.E. Within the Indian Archipelago, and thence W. to the coast of Africa, the monsoons—that is, season winds—prevail, blowing alternately from the S.E. and N.W. But the monsoons, being an exception to a general law, vary much from place to place, though locally regular and constant; and E. of Celebes, or of the meridian of 124°, the seasons are reversed, or the rains fall during the dry season of the W. islands, and far less copiously than in the latter. This circumstance, with the absence of the rich soil formed by the disintegration of volcanic rocks, makes a broad distinction between the E. and W. islands in respect of fertility. The N. Philippine islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and boisterous winds. But the general law of smooth seas and constant breezes, which prevails further S., is not strictly inviolable; and the Moluccas have not yet quite recovered from the ravages done by the hurricanes of 1778 and of 1816.

Groups.—The divisions of the Archipelago, founded on natural characters, production, and population, are as follows:—The first division embraces the Malayan peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and about two-thirds of the W. part of Borneo, to the meridian of 116°. So far there is a general uniformity of animal and vegetable productions; the soil is extremely fertile; rice is the general food of the people, who have made a considerable advance in the arts and habits of civilized life. The second division, comprehending Celebes, Booton, and E. Borneo, up to lat. 3° N., is, in soil, food, and civilization, inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sago often supplies its place. The third division extends from lon. 124° to 130° E., and between lat. 10° S. and 2° N. Here the monsoons or seasons are altered, and nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation of the W. islands is seen only on the sea-shore, the hills are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the region in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfection. Yet the soil is not fertile, rice is rare, and the staple food in this division is sago. The inhabitants of this division are much inferior to those further W., and have never acquired the use of letters. The fourth is less distinctly marked out than the preceding. It lies between the parallels of 4° and 10° N., from lon. 116° to 128° E., including the N. angle of Borneo, the Sooloo Islands, and Mindanao. The inhabitants are superior to those of the third division. Rice is their chief food, but sago also is much used. The clove and nutmeg are here indigenous, but inferior in quality to those growing further S. The fifth division is that of the Philippine islands, from lat. 10° to 18° N. Here humid climate and volcanic soil reappear, and with them exuberant fertility. Rice again becomes abundant. Sugar and tobacco are produced; but the peppers of the first division, the fine spices of the third, and some of the fruits of the islands near the equator are wanting.

Vegetation.—The vegetable productions of so wide and so prolific a region can, within our limits, be adverted to only in the most summary manner. In the woods of Sumatra and Java, most of the trees exceed 100 ft. in height. But the density of the vegetation is still more astonishing than the vigour of individual plants. In the struggle for space and air, plants of different kinds become piled one over the other. Teak, mango, fig, musa, sandal, ebony, and other great trees, are mingled with palms of endless variety and gigantic forms; while climbing plants, frequently canes, interweaved from tree to tree, bind the whole together, and render the forest utterly impenetrable. The tendency to climb characterizes the vegetation of the Archipelago. Stems, a foot or more in diameter, and belonging to species which elsewhere grow without support, here twine themselves round the giants of the forest. Several of the climbing canes also take root, like the musa, as often as they touch the ground with their boughs. The rafflesia, the largest flower known, being nearly 3 ft. in diameter, is a parasitic production, peculiar to these rank forests. The inexhaustible supply of great timber afforded by these woods is to the natives of far less importance than the cocoa-nut, the bamboo, and numerous slender palms which adorn the coasts.

Cultivated Produce.—The chief object of cultivation in the Archipelago is rice, of which two crops in the year are obtained in lands perfectly suited for that culture. Maize, though more prolific, holds there the same relation to rice which barley bears to wheat among us. The green crops sown after the rice harvest are varieties of pulse, one of which, called *kachong ijo* or green pulse, deserves mention, being cultivated by the Chinese colonists for the manufacture of soy. Yams and batatas are also reared in some places; but the manioc, which grows wild, is neglected, owing to the abundance of food obtainable with little trouble. In general the objects of cultivation—rice, maize, &c.—are each known by one name throughout the Archipelago; while the indigenous and wild productions change their names with the localities. The cocoa-nut is among the cultivated plants. It is grown chiefly for the sake of its oil; but the finest edible oil is obtained from the nut of the kanári, a handsome tree, which flourishes within the same limits as the sago. Castor-oil is the lamp-oil of the Archipelago. The sago palm (*Sagus genuina*) is one of the humblest of the palm tribe, rarely exceeding 30 ft. in height, but it attains a diameter of nearly 2 ft. Before the tree has attained its full growth, and the fruit has formed, the stem consists of a hard shell about 2 in. thick, containing an enormous mass of soft medullary matter, which, being macerated in water, yields the farinaceous deposit called sago. As the fruit ripens, the internal pulp or medullary matter disappears. This palm chooses marshy situations. It seems to be co-extensive with the clove and nutmeg; but is most perfect in the island of Ceram. The sago-palm is, of all alimentary productions, that which yields food in the greatest abundance. The gomuti, another short and thick palm, peculiar to this region, also yields a medullary matter like sago; but it is more valued for its toddy, palm-wine or sap, of which it will sometimes give off three quarts a-day for two years. All the sugar used by the indigenous population is made from the inspissated juice of the gomuti, which furnishes also a very valuable material, like black horse-hair, convertible into excellent cordage. The small tubular twigs found enveloped in the black filaments serve for pens to the natives who can write, but the majority convert them into arrows for the blow-pipe. The areca-nut, betel, pepper, and gambir or catechu, are all peculiar to the Archipelago, and supply important articles of trade, required by the masticatory habits of the native population. Europeans set a higher value on the fine spices, which are confined within very narrow limits. The clove was originally found only on the five Molucca islands, chiefly on Machian, whence it was carried to Amboina, to which spot its cultivation is now restricted by the Dutch. The nutmeg has wider limits, being found in Cochin-China, New Guinea, and even in New Holland. The minor aromatic productions of the Archipelago are very numerous.

Zoology.—The animal kingdom in this vast region, varies exceedingly according to locality, and for particulars respecting it, the reader must be referred to the special articles on the individual islands. Mammalia are numerous in the W. islands, but few in the E.; the types, in the former, such as the elephant in Sumatra, the tiger there and in Java, &c., being allied to those of the neighbouring continent of Asia; and in the latter, connected more with those of Australia, especially in the possession of marsupials. Birds of the most brilliant

plumage, are numerous everywhere; the swallow (*Hirundo esculenta*), builds her edible nests in the caves and rocks along the coast of almost all the islands, and that remarkable gallinaceous fowl, the megapodius, once thought peculiar to Australia, is found in E. part of the Archipelago. Serpents, dangerous from their strength or from their envenomed bite, as well as those that are harmless, abound in the jungle, and sea-serpents of many kinds swarm in the Sooloo, and other seas. The lac insect inhabits some of these islands; all of them swarm with stinging pests, that almost render life insupportable, or at all events, call forth the exercise of the utmost vigilance, and the greatest ingenuity to avoid or repel their attacks; and the white ant commits the most fearful ravages on buildings, and furniture of every description. The gavial or Gangetic crocodile, finds a congenial home in the streams of Sumatra, Java, and the other larger islands; the dugong (*Halicore Dugong*), a gregarious, herbivorous cetacean, frequents the shallows on the coasts; trepang (*Holothuria*), is taken in large quantities among the coral reefs and islets, and fish, and shell-fish, are innumerable.

Inhabitants.—In the absence of a geological knowledge of this extensive region, the particulars of its mineral treasures, the gold and diamonds of Sumatra and Borneo, the tin of Banka, the coal and antimony of Borneo, &c. cannot be made to assume any other than a local character, and may, therefore, be here omitted. They suggest, however, one general observation, that neither gold nor diamonds, nor fine spices, give any impulse to incipient civilization. These precious commodities abound most in the most barbarous countries of the Archipelago; while arts and social improvement emanate from the grain-growing countries, as from the seats of systematic industry. In the Indian Archipelago there are two aboriginal races, a brown or fair complexioned, of Malay extraction; and a black, Papuan or Negro race. The brown race are about 4 in. below the average European stature. They are robust and somewhat clumsy, particularly in the lower limbs; the face is square, with hollow cheeks and projecting jaws; large mouth, small nose, small black eyes, and lank hair. Their complexion does not seem to be affected by climate or habits. The Battahs of Sumatra, and the wretched Dyaks of Borneo, who are among the fairest, live under the equator; the Javanese, the most civilized and most luxurious, are among the darkest. The Papuas or dark-coloured natives are dwarf Negroes; they rarely attain the height of 5 ft., and have feeble frames; the skin is of a sooty black, not polished like that of the vigorous African; the chin retreats so as to form no part of the face; the lips are very prominent, the look wild and malign. These blacks probably once occupied the whole Archipelago; but the increase of the brown race has thinned their ranks in the W. islands, where they are still, however, found in the mountains and fastnesses, hunted by the others like wild beasts. They increase in numbers towards the E., and are the sole possessors of New Guinea. Wherever found, they seem to be in the lowest stage of civilization.

Maritime Habits.—In the Indian Archipelago there are no dry pastures, no grasses, no open glades. Pastoral life, the ordinary beginning of industry and society, is, therefore, out of the question. But the natives, confined by impenetrable forests to the sea-shore, are easily tempted to become navigators by the tranquillity of the waters, by the facility of building boats where wood is so various and plentiful, and by the abundance of fish. An unusually large proportion of the whole population has maritime habits. Nor is this all; their chief towns are, in many instances, built over the water; the bamboo houses being constructed on stakes, every house with its boat fastened to the door. In towns of this description, as Borneo, Banjarmassing, &c., the inhabitants may be said to live wholly on the water. The facility for construction of this sort, derived from the palm forests and the bamboo, gives rise to another singular and characteristic usage of this brown race. They often shelter an entire village under a single roof, or, in other words, even the least civilized tribes of the Dyaks think nothing of constructing a house on piles, 10 or 20 ft. above the ground, large enough to lodge 500 people. The roof, covered with large palm leaves, is proof against the heaviest rain. The side-walls and floors are made of flattened bamboo, covered with matting; and, slight as the edifice may appear, it is, for the wants of the people and for the climate, wonderfully perfect. Having advanced thus far, it is not wonderful that the same people should have become skilful boat-builders, and their prâhûs, often of 60 tons' burden, are excellent specimens of naval architecture. Nowhere else in the world is the inconvenience so strongly felt of a numerous population of idle seamen, and the pirate is as common and natural a character in the Archipelago as the robber in the Syrian desert.

Peculiar Exports.—The exports from the Indian Archipelago are very numerous, but it will be here sufficient to mention the products peculiar to that region. Europe takes cloves mace, and nutmegs, cajeput [*cayuputi*] oil, black pepper, camphor, and gutta [*gatah* or gum] percha. China buys, at a high price, the edible swallows' nests, and the trepang (*Holothuria*) or sea slug. These dainties for the table are wholly monopolized by China; and the quantities bought, and price paid for them, show the luxury prevailing in that country. Fleets of prâhûs are fitted out every year in Celebes for the trepang fishery on the coast of New Holland. But mercantile enterprize of this sort is confined to the principal rajahs; to others the accumulation of wealth would be a dangerous experiment. The only forms of government known to the brown or Malayan population are an elective confederation, as in Celebes; or an unlimited despotism, as in Java.—(Crawfurd's *Hist. of the Ind. Archip.* 1820; Roorda van Eysinga, *Handboek, &c.—Geographical Manual of the Dutch E. Indian Colonies—Moniteur des Indes, Bruxelles; Journal of the Indian Archipelago, Singapore.*)

INDIAN KEY, a small isl., U. States, Florida, 75 m. S.W. Cape Florida, much resorted to by invalids from the N. for its healthy and agreeable climate.

INDIAN OCEAN, that part of the general ocean which lies S. of Africa and Asia, and is bounded E. and W. by the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and S. by the Antarctic circle. More particularly, its boundaries are the Antarctic circle on the S.; an imaginary line drawn from Cape Agulhas, the most S. point of Africa, to the Antarctic circle, separating it from the S. Atlantic, on the W.; the E. coast of Africa, the coasts of Arabia, Beloochistan, Hindoostan or India; the W. coast of Burmah, Lower Siam, the Malay peninsula, the W. and S. coasts of the islands Sumatra, Java, Australia, and Van Diemen's Land; from the most S. point of which last another imaginary line, drawn to the Antarctic circle, separates it from the S. Pacific on the E.; thus extending from about lat. 25° N., in the Gulf of Arabia, a little beyond the tropic of Cancer, to the Antarctic circle; and from lon. 19° 56′ 30″ E., to 146° 33′ E. Its extent, from N. to S., somewhat exceeds 6500 m.; and its breadth varies from 6000 m., between the Cape of Good Hope, and South Cape in Van Diemen's Land, to 4000 m., between the coast of Arabia and that of Malacca and Sumatra. It is usually divided also into two parts—the N. or Equinoctial Ocean, extending S. as far as the tropic of Capricorn; and the S. or Austral section, stretching S. of that limit to the Antarctic circle. Its N. shores are rendered singularly irregular by the projection of three vast peninsulas—Arabia, Hindoostan, and India-beyond-the-Ganges—which are respectively separated by the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal; besides which may be mentioned, as other leading features on its land-boundary, the Mozambique Channel, Red Sea, Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, which form the peninsula of Gujerat; the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Strait, Straits of Malacca, Sunda, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and Ombay, the sea of Timor, and Bass's Strait. It comprises also the following islands:—Madagascar and Ceylon, Socotra, the Laccadive and Maldive islands, in the Arabian Sea; the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal; together with the Comoro islands, Mauritius, Bourbon, Kerguelen's Land, and numerous other smaller islands. The following leading rivers, likewise, are tributary to this great oceanic basin:—the Euphrates and Tigris, the Indus, Nerbudda, Kistna, Godavery, Ganges, Brahmapootra, Aracan, Irrawadi, Selang, and Sulween; the last four of which are in India-beyond-the-Ganges.

In the S. part of this ocean the equatorial current, commencing the Pacific and Atlantic, flows from E. to W., at a rate varying with the seasons; but N. of Madagascar, where its breadth greatly diminishes, it runs from 45 m. to 60 m. in 24 hours. A S.W. current also flows along the African coast, towards the Mozambique Channel; its mean velocity ranging between 18 m. and 28 m. a-day, but attaining more than double that rate near Delagoa Bay and Cape Corrientes.

It finally joins the Cape current near Cape Padron. In the Bay of Bengal, the currents depend wholly on the monsoons; a N. current flowing pretty rapidly along the Coromandel coast during the S.W. monsoon, from February to May, and then more weakly till the middle of October. Between Coromandel and the Nicobar islands, and onward to the Strait of Malacca, it often flows to the S. W.; while in the N. part of the bay it runs N. in March, and often N. in April, when a general N.E. movement occurs over its entire surface, and continues till October. On the S.W. coast of Australia, the current divides near Cape Leeuwin, in lat. 34° 22′ S., into two streams; one of which flows N., and the other E., with an average speed of about 20 m. each day, thus embracing the whole coast of Australia.

Winds, Monsoons, &c.—The S.E. trade-wind, which prevails between the 10th and 28th parallels of S. latitude, blows with much force, and pretty constantly, from April to October, after which date its N. limits are considerably contracted; S. of these are the constant N.W. winds, which prevail almost in the same latitudes as in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The monsoons are found principally in the N. part of this ocean, over a tract extending from the continent of Asia to about lat. 8° S.; and from the Mozambique Channel, on the W., to the shores of Australia and the Sea of China, on the E. They blow uniformly in the same direction for six months, changing about the equinoxes. N. of the equator the N.E. monsoon prevails from October to April, the S.W. from April to October; while, S. of that limit, the N.W. monsoon blows while the N.E. is blowing on the N. side, and the S.E. prevails during the time of the S.W. monsoon N. of the equator. During the hot season, likewise, when the S.E. trade-wind recedes S., the N.W. monsoon occupies the space between the equator and the 12th S. parallel. The *hurricanes* of this ocean usually range between lat. 9° to 35° S., extending from Madagascar to the island of Timor; they usually come from the N.E., near Java, and travel S.W. and S., returning again E. In the Bay of Bengal storms travel from E. S. E. to W.N.W. The season for them, S. of the equator, is from December to April; but at other times they are rare, and almost unknown. Their rate of travelling varies from 10 m. to 36 m. per hour: the celebrated Rodriguez hurricane (April, 1843), was computed to blow with a velocity of about 200 m. a-day, extending over 600 m. at a time, and accompanied by incessant and exceedingly heavy rains. The maximum heat of the water in the Indian Ocean occurs in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 9° 55′ N., and lon. 59° 52′ E., where it reaches 87° 40′ Fah.—(Johnston's *Physical Atlas.*)

INDIAN, or Western Territory, a tract of country, W. of the settled portions of the U. States of N. America, allotted, by the U. States Government, for the residence of the Indian tribes that have been removed chiefly from the S.W. states of the Union. It is bounded N. by the Arkansas and S. Kansas rivers, E. by Missouri and Arkansas, S. by Red River, which divides it from Texas, and W. by a desert; lat. 33° 35′ to 39° 16′ N.; lon. 94° 15′ to 100° 30′ W.; area of habitable portion, about 120,000 sq. m. This territory, for about 100 m. on its E. side, is in general fertile, and capable of yielding all the productions of the U. States under the same latitude; and the prairie grounds, of which the greater portion consists, produce abundance of grass for the feeding of cattle. In the N. parts the winters are cold, but the climate is generally healthy. The tribes among which this territory has been apportioned, are all more or less in advance of the wild Indians of the prairies; and several of them, especially the Cherokees, have made very considerable progress in the arts of civilized life. The total number of Indians who have been transferred to this territory, is estimated at 342,059.

INDIANA, one of the Western U. States; bounded N. by Michigan lake and state; E. by Ohio; E. and S. by the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky; and W. by Illinois; between lat. 37° 45′ and 41° 48′ N.; lon. 84° 42′ and 88° W. Mean length, 260 m.; mean breadth, 140 m.; area, 36,000 sq. m. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Ohio, excepting a narrow strip on the shores of Lake Michigan, backed by lofty bare sand-hills, and is almost one continued plain, with an inclination S.W. A range, however, of low hills, occasionally 300 ft. above the level of the Ohio, lies parallel to that river, from the mouth of the great Miami to the Blue river, sometimes approaching close to it, and sometimes receding 2 m. or 3 m. from it. These hills are followed by an extensive heavily-wooded plain. The state is well watered by several streams, of which the Wabash, flowing circuitously N.E. to S.W., dividing the state into two unequal parts, a N. and a S., and, in the latter part of its course, forming the frontier line towards Illinois, is the most important. It has several affluents, and in part of its course separates into two forks, an E. and a W.; it is navigable for steam-boats to La Fayette, 300 m., and its principal affluent, the White river, is navigable to Indianopolis, the capital of the state, and situated near its centre. A canal from La Fayette E.N.E. unites the Wabash with Lake Erie, at Toledo in Ohio, and S.W. with the river Ohio at Evansville. All the principal streams, except the Ohio, are bordered by strips of bottom or prairie land from 3 m. to 6 m. broad; but, at a distance from the rivers, the surface of the country is broken, and the soil light. N. of the Wabash, the ground is for the most part level prairie-land, interspersed with lakes, woodlands, and swamps—those parts near the Wabash being remarkably fertile. Except in the neighbourhood of swamps, the climate is agreeable and healthful. Oak, ash, beech, buckeye, walnut, cherry, maple, elm, sassafras, linden, honey-locust, cotton wood, sycamore, and mulberry, form the natural growth of timber; wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, and potatoes, yield an abundant return; and cattle, swine, and dairy produce are plentiful. At Vevay, on the Ohio, are the best vineyards in the U. States; they are planted with indigenous vines, and are under the management of Swiss settlers. Though the mineral products have not yet been worked to any extent, iron, copper, coal, and salt are found, and, in a cave near Corydon, nitre, gypsum, and Epsom salts—the last in lumps from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. weight. Woollens and cottons are made to some extent; there are several iron furnaces and forges, paper and fulling mills; and manufactures of tobacco, hats, leather, soap, &c., but still neither the manufactures nor the commerce and trade of the state are of great account. The Baptists are the most numerous religious body in the state; next to them the Presbyterians and Methodists, besides which there are some Episcopalians, R. Catholics, Friends, &c. Education is provided for by 13 incorporated colleges, one or two of which receive pupils of both sexes; theological, law, and medical schools. In 1860 there were 337,390 students attending the public schools. The state is divided into 91 counties, and, besides Indianopolis, the cap., from which several railways diverge, some of them connecting with the Kentucky lines, has New Albany, the largest town in Indiana, and several smaller towns, as La Fayette, Madison, Evansville, Terre-Haute, &c. The executive government is in the hands of a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by the people for three years. The legislative power is vested in senators and representatives, chosen by the males above twenty-one years of age; one-third of the former, and the whole of the latter, being elected annually. The senators cannot be fewer than a third, and never more than a half, the number of the representatives; who, again, can never number less than 36, or more than 100. Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816. Pop. (1840), 685,866; (1850), 990,258; (1870), 1,680,637.

INDIANA, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, 125 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, with a courthouse, a jail, four churches, and two schools, a brewery, and a pottery. Pop. 674.

INDIANOPOLIS, a tn. U. States, cap. Indiana, near the centre of the state, l. bank White River, here crossed by a bridge, and navigable for steamers. It is the centre of several railways, and has a state-house, several Baptist and other churches, a female institute, seminary, a flour and a saw mill, iron foundries, and paper mills. Pop. (1870), 48,244. *See Supp.*

INDIE, a vil. Austria, Sclavonia, co. Syrmia, about 4. m from Beckska; with a Greek parish church. Pop. 2130.

INDIES (Dutch East), a name given to the Dutch possessions in the Indian Archipelago (*which see*).

INDIES (East), a general collective name applied to Hindoostan, India-beyond-the-Ganges, and the Indian Archipelago.

INDIES (West), Antilles, or Columbian Archipelago, [Latin, *Antillæ, Camercanæ Insulæ, Indiæ occidentales*; French, *iles Antilles*; Spanish, *Antillas*; German, *Antillen, West Indien*; Dutch, *Voor-Eilanden, Antillen*], an extensive system of islands in the W. Atlantic, stretching from the N.W. of Cape

Florida in N. America, to the Gulf of Paria, on the N. coast of S. America, comprised between lat. 10° and 27° 30′ N.; and lon. 59° W.; and the coast of Central America, and forming the N. and E. boundary of the Caribbean Sea. The most of them are comprised in three distinct groups, called, respectively, the *Lesser Antilles* or Caribbean Islands, the *Greater Antilles*, and the *Bahama* or Lucay Islands. The islands that compose the first-named division form the most southerly of these groups; they are disposed in the form of a crescent, with the convex side facing the E., and are divided into the *Windward* or S. Caribbee Islands; and the *Leeward*, or N. Caribbee Islands; the latter terminating with the Virgin Islands. The Greater Antilles comprise the four largest and finest islands in the Archipelago—Porto Rico, Hayti or San Domingo, Jamaica, and Cuba, with the small islands along their coasts. The Bahama Islands form the most N. portion of the system, of which they are also the most numerous, but the least valuable and interesting. Besides the three great groups named, there are several small islands dispersed along the coast of S. and of Central America. The surface of all the archipelago does not exceed 95,000 sq. m.; and of this area the Greater Antilles occupy nearly 83,000 sq. m. In the following table is given a list of the principal islands, arranged in the groups to which they respectively belong; the area and population are also shown, and the power under whose sway they are held:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population.	
Greater Antilles.			
Caymanbrack, Cayman (Little), Cayman (Great),	...	200	British.
Cuba,	43,000	1,449,462	Spanish.
Hayti,	27,630	943,000	—Independent.
Jamaica,	4,256	441,264	—British.
Pinos (Isla de),	900	300	—Spanish.
Porto Rico,	3,750	583,181	— Do.
Lesser Antilles.			
Windward Islands, or South Caribbee Islands:—			
Barbados,	166	152,727	British.
Grenada,	133	32,984	British.
Grenadines,	...	3,000	British.
Martinique,	380	135,017	—French.
St. Lucia,	270	27,480	British.
St. Vincent,	131	31,755	British.
Trinidad,	2,400	84,438	British.
Tobago,	97	15,410	British.
Leeward Islands, or North Caribbee Islands:—			
Anguilla,	35	3,131	British.
Antigua,	108	37,125	British.
Barbuda	75		British.
Bartholomew (St.),	25	15,000	—Swedish.
Christopher (St.), or St. Kitts,	103	24,303	—British.
Cruz (Santa),	110	25,600	—Danish.
Eustatius (St.),	...	1,828	—Dutch.
Deseada,	10	1,250	—French.
Dominica,	291	25,666	—British.
Guadeloupe,	234	138,501	—French.
Saba,	...	1,809	—Dutch.
Marie Galante,	60	12,749	—French.
Martin (St.),	30	6,634	—French & Dutch.
Montserrat,	47	7,645	British.
Nevis,	38	9,922	British.
Saintes (Les),	3½	1,311	—French.
Lesser Antilles—Continued.			
Virgin Islands.			
Leeward Islands, or North Caribbee Islands:—			
Anegada,	13	...	—British.
Bieque or Vieque,	...	211	—Spanish.
Culebra,	10	300	—Spanish.
John (St.),	41	2,560	Danish.
Thomas (St.),	41	12,800	Danish.
Tortola,	...	6,689	British.
Virgin Gorda,	10	...	British.
Bahama Islands.			
Abaco (Great and Little), Andros, Bahama (Great), Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Exuma (Great and Little), Inague do. do. Key or Cayco (Great), Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, Salvador (St.), Watling's Island,	United area estimated at 2921 sq. m. Population in 1862, 35,487.		British.
S. American Coast.			
Bonaire or Buen Ayre	...	3,250	—Dutch.
Coche,	...	...	—Venezuela.
Cuagua or Cubagua,	...	...	— Do.
Curaçao,	375	19,144	—Dutch.
Margarita,	...	15,000	—Venezuela.
Oruba or Aruba,	...	3,154	—Dutch.
Tortuga,	...	...	—Venezuela.
Central American Coast.			
Ambergris Island,	...	...	British.
Bonacca or Guanaja,	...	...	British.
Turneffe,	...	...	British.
Utilla,	...	...	British.
Ruatan,	...	4,000	British.

Besides the islands above named, there are a vast number of barren rocky islets scattered over the surface of the archipelago, which it is equally impossible as unnecessary to enumerate; the Bahama group alone amounting, altogether, to 500 in number, and the Virgin Islands to at least 50 more than those given in the table.

The Antilles are generally considered to be the remains of a mountain range, which, at some remote period, united the continents of N. and S. America. Some of the Lesser Antilles are flat, but the general character of the W. Indian islands is bold, with a single mountain or group of mountains in the centre, which slopes to the sea all round, more precipitously on the E. side, which is exposed to the force of the Atlantic current. Volcanic action is confined in this Archipelago to the smaller islands, which, forming a line in a meridional direction, extend from 12° to 18° N.; commencing with Grenada, and ceasing with St. Eustatius. Most of the intervening islands, which rise to great elevations, possess craters recently extinct, which have vomited ashes and lava within historical periods, while those that are low, are composed of either calcareous or coral rocks. The most considerable eruptions in modern times have been those of St. Vincent; but more remotely, St. Domingo and Jamaica have been the scenes of some of the most tremendous earthquakes on record. Hurricanes of great violence are of frequent occurrence in the region of the W. Indies, it being the focus of the most desolating on record. These hurricanes commence near the Leeward islands, travel to the W.N.W., and then round the shores or across the Gulf of Mexico, and following the Gulf stream, are lost in the Atlantic, between the Bermudas and Halifax. The duration of the hurricanes on the W. India region, ranges from June to October, and the average extent is from lat. 10° to 50° N., and lon. 50° to 100° W. Navigation within the Antilles, from W. to E., is attended with great difficulty, on account of the opposition of the passage-winds and the currents. From this cause, a voyage from W. to E. requires almost as many weeks as days in an opposite direction. The climate in the Antilles is extremely hot, but the length of the night, the sea-breezes, and, in many of them, the elevation of the land, tend to modify the sun's influence. Spring may be said to commence in April, when a bright and beautiful verdure, with a rapid and luxuriant vegetation, makes its appearance, and during May gentle showers fall almost daily.

The rich and varied productions of these islands give them an important place in the commercial world. The principal of these are sugar and coffee, both introduced by man. The first W. India sugar was produced in the island of Hayti, where, in 1518, the Spaniards had numerous sugar-presses in operation, thence the manufacture subsequently spread to the other islands. Coffee found its way to the W. Indies from Ceylon and Isle of Bourbon, about the middle or towards the latter end of the 16th century. The other more important productions are molasses, rum, pimento, tobacco, cotton, logwood, indigo, cochineal, mahogany, lignumvitæ, various dyewoods, copper, and an immense variety of tropical fruits. At the time of their discovery, the S. islands of this Archipelago were inhabited by a fierce and warlike race, called Caribs; the more N. by a gentler race, the Arrowauks. Both, with exception of a few hundreds in Trinidad, are now extinct.

INDIGHIRKA, or Zapadnaia-Kolima, a river, Siberia, which rises in the N. side of the mountains of Okhotsk; lat. 61° N.; lon. 142° E.; pursues a very circuitous course N.N.W. to Zashiversk, where it makes a remarkable bend,

nearly in the form of a semicircle; then N.N.E., and falls into the Arctic Ocean by several mouths, after a course of about 800 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Ulakon, Mera, and Moma; and on the l., the Arga, Kira, Selennak, and Undina. Its course is through sterile and generally frozen plains. The chief inhabitants on its banks are Ionkahirs and Koriaks.

INDJE KARASU, a river, European Turkey, Macedonia, formed by the rivers Bichlistas and Venetico, which, having their sources in the mountain range that separates Macedonia from Albania, unite about lat. 40° 10′ N.; lon. 22° 5′ E. From this point the Indje Karasu flows E. and N.E. to the Gulf of Salonika, which it enters, opposite Cape Panomi; lat. 40° 30′ N.; lon. 22° 38′ E. It has several affluents. Course, from the junction of the head streams, about 50 m.

INDJEH (CAPE), the most N. point of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea; lat. 42° 8′ N.; lon. 34° 58′ E. (R.)

INDORE, or INDOOR (HOLKAR), a maharajahship or native state, Hindoostan, protected by the British, and consisting mainly of a territory partly comprised in the table-land of Malwa, and partly in the valley of the Nerbudda; surrounded, S. and W., by the territories of the Bombay presidency; and N. and E. by those of Scindia, and the petty rajahships of Dhar and Dewass. In addition, it includes the detached town and district of Mehidpoor, and some other small districts enclosed by Scindia's dominions; the whole being between lat. 21° 20′ and 24° N., and lon. 74° 50′ and 77° E., and forming the remnant of the sovereignty of the Mahratta dynasty of Holkar. Estimated area, 4245 sq. m. The Vindhyan mountains, here rising to only 500 or 600 ft. above the adjacent table-land, traverse the N. part of the main territory, and the Sautpoora ranges bound it on the S.: between them are the districts watered by the Nerbudda, which flows through them E. to W. Much of the country is well wooded, and over some fertile plains are scattered mud villages, generally enclosed by ruined walls. Opium is one of the principal products; but, by treaty with the British, in 1826, its culture is limited to 5000 Surat maunds annually; of which all, except about 1000 maunds retained for home-consumption, are delivered to the British authorities for exportation at Bombay. After Indore, the capital, the chief towns are Mhow and Mehidpoor, the places of British garrisons; Mheysur and Mundlesir, ports on the Nerbudda; and the ruined city of Mandoo. The curious caves and sculptures of Baug are on the W. frontier. Amongst the inhabitants of this part of India are numerous Bheels. The dominion of Holkar was at one period much more extended than at present; but the chief having, in 1804, besieged Delhi, ravaged the Doab and Rohilcund, and set himself in open hostility against the British, his troops received a severe defeat from those of Lord Lake, at Deeg, near Agra. The decisive battle of Mehidpoor, in 1817, annihilated the power of Holkar; and, by the treaty of Mundesor, next year, he ceded to the British all his territories S. of the Sautpoora hills, and resigned his rule N. of Bundi, together with his claims to tribute from the Rajpoot princes. In 1844, on the failure of the direct line, a successor to the maharajahship was appointed solely by nomination of the Bengal government. Pop. 815,164.—(*Parl. Papers, &c.*)

INDORE, a tn. Hindoostan, cap. above state, in a fine undulating plain, 32 m. S. Oojein; lat. 22° 42′ N.; lon. 75° 50′ E. It is of no great size, is traversed by a rivulet, has been nearly rebuilt since 1820, on very unequal ground, and has crooked streets, some of tolerable width, and paved with granite; houses mostly of two stories, built of mud or ill-burned bricks, and covered with thick tiles fastened upon bamboo rafters. It has some mosques, new pagodas of a mitral form, constructed of basalt; and a new granite palace; but its best edifice is the British residency, one of the handsomest in Hindoostan. P. 15,000.—(Jacquemont, *Voyage dans l'Inde.*)

INDRAGIRI, or ANDRAGERY, the largest river in the island of Sumatra, rises about 3000 ft. above sea-level, in the lake of Singkara or Sinauwang, situated in the mountains within 25 m. of the W. coast of the island. It flows in a winding course, nearly due E., first under the name of Kovantan, and then under that of Indragiri, across the state of its own name, and falls into the sea, in lat. 0° 35′ S., opposite the islands of Linga and Sinkep, by three mouths, the most N. of which receives the name of the river Toeakko. It receives numerous tributaries, and is navigable for the boats of the country far inland. Total course, upwards of 200 m.

INDRAGIRI, or ANDRAGERY, a native state, isl. Sumatra, S.E. coast, between the rivers Kampar and Jumbi, which enter the sea respectively in lat. 0° 30′ N. and 1° S., bounded E. by the sea, and W. by some other native states. It is traversed in its whole extent, W. to E., by the river Indragiri, which forms the commercial road of the country; and is in general flat, especially towards the coast. It is fertile, but the indolence of the inhabitants prevents them from cultivating more than a little rice to suit their own wants. The ground, as usual in such countries, is cultivated by the women, who are reputed to be the best-looking in the Archipelago. Gold and elephants' teeth are found, and a good trade used to be carried on with Singapore. Indragiri is governed by a sultan, but is under the supremacy of the Dutch.

INDRAMAIJO, a tn., isl. Java, prov. Cheribon, 104 m. E. by S. Batavia, cap. dist. of its own name. It lies near the sea; has a good haven, protected by the shady island Boompjes; a small fort, and carries on a considerable trade. It lay formerly at the mouth of the river Tijmanok or Indramaijo; but the deposits brought down by the stream have accumulated so rapidly that in 1829 it was 8 m., and it may now be reckoned 12 m. from the sea.—Indramaijo or Indramayu point, N.N.W. from the town, is in lat. 6° 12′ S., lon. 108° 19′ E. (R.)

INDRAPOORA, a former state, with cap. of same name, isl. Sumatra, W. coast, now included in the Dutch territories. It lies in about lat. 2° S., and yields pepper, ivory, cotton, &c. ——The TOWN, on a small river of same name near the coast, in lat. 2° 7′ S., lon. 101° E., has a fort and good safe anchorage, though no bay. About 45 m. N.E. the town is the volcano of same name. Indrapoora or Indrapour point or cape is in lat. 2° 10′ S., lon. 100° 48′ E. (R.)

INDRE, a vil. France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 5 m. W. Nantes. In the vicinity are extensive works belonging to the Government, at which a great number of steam-engines and cannon are made. Pop. 3660.

INDRE [Latin, *Andria*], a river, France, which rises in dep. Creuse, near the frontiers of dep. Indre, to which it gives its name, and entering this dep. traverses it S.E. to N.W., passing Chateauroux, Buzançais, and Chatillon. It then enters department Indre-et-Loire, and still proceeds N.W., passing Loches, and joins l. bank Loire 19 m. S.W. Tours; whole course, about 140 m. Of these, about 45 m., commencing at Loches, are navigable; chief affluents, the Igneray and Indroye on the r., and the Vanores on the l. bank.

INDRE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by dep. Loire-et-Cher; E. Cher; S. Creuse and Haute-Vienne; and W. Vienne and Indre-et-Loire; lat. 46° 22′ to 47° 15′ N.; lon. 0° 52′ to 2° 10′ E.; greatest length, N. to S. 64 m.; greatest breadth, 61 m.; area, 2785 sq. m. It is generally flat, though a few low hills in the S.W. relieve the general monotonous appearance, and furnish some picturesque scenery. The geological formation is primitive, the rocks being generally composed of granite and schist. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Loire, which receives its waters by the Indre, which gives the department its name; the Creuse, and the Cher. A branch of the Canal du Centre, follows the course of the last-named river, and traverses part of the department. Climate, mild and temperate, but somewhat variable. The soil is generally of a sandy and gravelly texture, rather light, but generally not ill adapted for the growth of cereals. Nearly two-thirds of the whole surface is arable, and one-eighth in permanent meadows and pastures. About one-twelfth is under wood, and one-ninth waste. The corn raised leaves a considerable surplus for exportation. The other important crops are hemp and flax. A considerable quantity of land is occupied by vineyards; the produce from which, amounting to about 62,000 pipes, does not bear a high name. Only one-half is exported as wine or brandy. Among domestic animals, sheep appear to be the favourite stock, and are managed with considerable care and skill. Poultry, particularly turkeys and geese, are numerous, but there is not much game. The minerals include iron, which is worked to some extent, lithographic stones, and several varieties of marble. The principal manufactures are fine woollen cloth, iron, which is smelted in several blast furnaces, and extensively manufactured, particularly into scythes; linen, hosiery, candles, paper, earthenware, and porcelain. The trade is in corn, wine, wool, woollens, wood, iron, cattle, and sheep. For administrative purposes,

the department is divided into four arrondissements—Châteauroux, the capital; Le Blanc, Issoudun, and La Châtre—subdivided into 23 cantons, and 245 communes. Pop. (1872), 277,693.

INDRE ET-LOIRE, a dep. France, bounded, N. by deps. Sarthe, and Loire-et-Cher; E. Loire-et-Cher, and Indre; S. Vienne; and W. Maine-et-Loire; lat. 46° 46′ to 47° 43′ N.; lon. 0° 3′ to 1° 18′ E. It is of a compact and somewhat circular form; greatest length, N. to S. 65 m.; greatest breadth, 60 m.; area, 2362 sq. m. The surface is finely diversified by hills and slopes, valleys and plains. These last, both in the S. and N., are of considerable extent, and in the latter direction, have sometimes an arid and almost desolate appearance. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Loire, and, as its name implies, is traversed both by it and its tributary Indre. Two other still more important tributaries, the Vienne, and the Creuse, water it in the S. In addition to these, the only important river is the Cher. They are all navigable within the department, and furnish it with almost unlimited means of water communication. In different quarters, and particularly in the N.W., there are several small lakes and considerable swamps. The arable land occupies rather more than one-half, and permanent meadows and pastures rather more than one-fifth of the whole surface. About one-eighth is under wood, one-eighteenth in vineyards, and one-tenth waste. The climate is regarded as one of the finest in France, being in general remarkably mild, and alike free from the extremes of heat and cold. In respect of soil and fertility, the department consists of two distinct portions. The larger of these, situated on both sides of the Loire, and enclosed by low hills of tufous chalk, consists partly of a rich alluvium, and partly of a somewhat light but deep and fertile vegetable loam. Beyond this basin, which has been called the Garden of France, the soil is generally of a thin and very indifferent description, not well adapted for the plough, but suitable for the growth of the vine, and occupied both by it and some considerable tracts of forest and heath. Agriculture, long in a backward state, failed to meet the home consumption of grain, but in recent times has made considerable progress, and now furnishes a surplus for exportation. Hemp and flax are also extensively cultivated, and in particular spots liquorice, anise, coriander, and similar plants are grown on a large scale. Fruit, particularly melons and prunes, is very abundant. The latter, when dried, are known by the name of Tours prunes, and are largely exported. Walnuts and almonds are also gathered in vast quantities, and crushed for oil. The large extent of surface occupied by the vine, makes its produce of great importance. Many of the wines have a good name. The only metal of any importance is iron, which is worked to some extent; and there are many valuable millstone quarries. Clay, both for ordinary purposes and the finer kinds of pottery, is abundant. The manufactures are not of much importance, but include woollen and silk goods, iron, and gunpowder. The principal exports are agricultural. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into three arrondissements—Tours, the capital; Chinon, and Loches—subdivided into 24 cantons, and 281 communes. Pop. (1872), 317,027.

INDUNO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, near l. bank Olona, once defended by a strong castle, of which there are only now a few remains. It has a church; and near it is, in a deep gorge, a remarkable fountain. Pop. 1801.

INDUS [Sanscrit, *Sindhu*; Persian, *Aub-Sind*], one of the great rivers of Asia, which traverses the W. part of Tibet, and the country of the central table-land of the Asiatic continent; forming the N.W. boundary of Hindoostan, and finally intersecting Scinde throughout, to its mouths in the Indian Ocean. It rises in Tibet, on the N. side of the lofty mountain Kailas, celebrated in Hindoo mythology; about lat. 31° 20′ N.; lon. 80° 30′ E.; near the sources of the Sutlej and the Brahmapootra, not far distant from those of the Goggra, Ganges, and Jumna, and at an estimated elevation of 18,000 ft. above the sea. Under the name of Sinh-kha-bab, it flows at first N.W., alternately through lofty barren plains or deep mountain-gorges, and past Leh, Iskardo, and other towns, as far as lat. 35° 34′ N.; lon. 74° 26′ E.; where, after a course of about 570 m., it emerges from the table-land of the Himalaya, and its direction is abruptly changed to S.W. Its principal affluents, in this first part of its course, are the rivers of Gartope, Zanskar, and Dras, from the S., and the Shy-yok, Shyghur, and river of Gilghit, from the N. At Ukshi, about 300 m. from its source, it has been found 50 yards wide, and at its confluence with the Shy-yok, near Leh, 80 yards. At this junction the height of its bed is estimated at 10,000 ft. above the sea, and it thenceforth receives the name of Aba-Sind or Indus-proper. From Makpon-i-Shagaron, where the Indus leaves the mountains, down to Mittun-Kote, near lat. 29° N., long. 70° 30′ E., it forms the W. boundary of the Punjab; passes Derbend, Attock, Kala-Bagh, Dera Ismael-Khan, Bukkur, Kaheree Leia, and Dera-Ghazee-Khan; and opposite Attock it receives, from the W., the river of Cabool, its principal tributary, except the Punjund, or united stream of the 'five rivers' (*Punjab*), the Sutlej (anc. *Hesudrus*), Beas (*Hyphasis*), Ravee (*Hydraotes*), Chenab (*Acesines*), and the Jhylum, Jailum or Behut (*Hydaspes*); which stream joins it from the E., near Mittun-Kote. At Derbend, the Indus has been found, in August, when at its greatest height, 100 yds. across; it thence flows, in a broad and divided channel, through a plain, to Attock, where it is about 1000 ft. above the sea, and is crossed by two bridges of boats, respectively 800 ft. and 540 ft. in length. A few miles above this, the navigation of the Indus from the ocean terminates, although the Cabool river is navigable for 40 m. from the junction. The distance from Attock to the sea, by the course of the river, is estimated at 942 m; during which it first rolls impetuously between high slate-cliffs, in one place contracted to 250 ft. in width, with a depth of 180 ft., and a current of 10 m. an hour; its bed there being between precipitous banks, from 70 ft. to 700 ft. in height. Near Kala-Bagh, however, the Indus enters a plain, and expands to about 500 yds. in width, with an average depth of 60 ft. For the next 350 m., to Mittun-Kote, it flows mostly S., and separates into numerous arms, inclosing long islands of luxuriant pasturage; and during its inundation, which lasts throughout the summer half of the year, these, with a vast expanse of level country on its E. side, are covered with an immense sheet of water, extending as far as the sight can reach. The main channel in this part of its course varies greatly in width; but at Kaheree, lat. 31° 28′ N., it has been found 1000 yds. across, with a depth of 12 ft., in addition to which the inundation, from the annual melting of snows in the mountains, gives an average of 8½ ft. of water. Many fertilizing canals are cut from its E. bank, in the S. part of the Punjab, below Mooltan and Dera-Ghazee-Khan. Below the influx of the Punjund, near Mittun-Kote, the general direction of the Indus is S.W., to the middle of Scinde: and, in its fullest season, it sometimes extends for 20 m. on the W., and 10 m. or 12 m. on the E. side; in its lowest state being 2000 yds., or nearly 1¼ m. across. Throughout Scinde the river has a very tortuous, but generally S. course; and the towns of Sukkur, Roree-Bukkur, Larkhana, Schwan, and Hyderabad, are on its banks; and those of Tattah, Garrah, Kurachee, Bander-Vikkur, Meerpoor, Shakapoor, Luchput-Bundir, &c., on various branches of its delta, or at its mouths. The country immediately bordering it in Scinde, as well as in the middle part of its course, is of the most fertile description; but much of it is still covered with thickets of tamarisk bushes and saline shrubs. Near Hyderabad, about lat. 25° 30′ N., the delta of the Indus may be said to commence; though as high as Roree, lat. 27° 44′ N., the E. Narra, a large branch, 400 m. in length, leaves the main stream and diverges into the Indian desert, discharging, during the inundations, a large volume of water into the Koree or most E. mouth of the Indus, between Scinde and Cutch. The W. Narra, which comes off a few miles below the former branch, after a course of 200 m., rejoins the main stream of the Indus at Schwan. The Fulailee, a branch which insulates the site of Hyderabad, leaves the Indus on its E. side, and, after assuming the name of the Gonnee, joins, by one of its arms, the E. Narra, near a large lake which was created by an earthquake in 1819. From Schwan to the efflux of the Fulailee, a distance of 80 m., the bed of the Indus is depressed below the adjacent lands to the depth of 16 ft. or 18 ft. Here inundations rarely occur, and irrigation is effected by raising the water with the Persian wheel. The delta of the Indus, between Hyderabad and the ocean, Kurachee and Luchput-Bundir, occupies a region 130 m. in length and breadth. The principal mouths, from E. to W., are formed the Koree, Seer, Mull, Kaheer, Kookswarree, Kedywarree,

Hujamree, Richel, Joa, Pinteeanee, and Pittee. The Koree mouth is properly an arm of the sea, and which, at 20 m. from it, is 7 m. wide and 20 ft. in depth. The Seer, 2 m. wide, and with a depth of from 4 to 6 fathoms within its bar, is continuous with the Pinyaree branch; which, in consequence of a dam, is mostly ruined for navigation. The main stream of the Indus in the delta, much diminished in size, is termed the Sata, and enters the sea by the Kookewarree and Kedywarree mouths; the former is 1100 yds. in width, with a channel of 9 ft. in depth at low water. The Hujamree estuary was, until lately, the most important of all; but it was rendered useless by a spontaneous change in the channel of the river, soon after the disembarkation of the British troops there, in 1838. The Pinteeanee is, like all the rest, intricate, from sandbanks; it is, however, said to have 15 ft. of water at low tide, and boats of 30 tons burden can ascend it for above 30 m. The Pittee, 500 yds. in width, has 9 ft. of water at low, and 18 ft. at high spring-tides, and is navigable to about the same extent as the foregoing. The total length of the Indus is estimated at 1650 m.; its descent from its source to Attock (700 m.) 24 ft. per m., from Attock to Kala-Bagh 20 ins., from Kala-Bagh to Mittun-Kote 8 ins., and from Mittun-Kote to the sea 6 ins. The tide rises in the Indus nearly up to Tattah, a distance of 70 m.; and at springs rises 9 ft. The annual quantity of water discharged by this river has been conjectured at upwards of 150,000,000 tuns, which, in the summer especially, contains a vast quantity of solid matter, causing its waters below the mountains to be highly turbid in all the latter half of its course, and its channels and branches, from abundant deposits, to be continually shifting. Vessels drawing more than 7 ft. water cannot generally enter any of its mouths; above Bukkur, no vessels of 4 ft. draught navigate it; but steamers of light draught ascend from the railway terminus at Hyderabad to Moultan. The banks of the Indus are deficient in almost every requisite for the construction of shipping; yet, with all its disqualifications, it is still the main route for the conveyance of merchandize between India and Central Asia, Balkh, Bokhara, Afghanistan, and Persia. During the independence of the Ameers of Scinde, they levied such heavy and oppressive exactions on the trade of the Indus within their territories, that the Afghans and inhabitants of Central Asia supplied themselves with European goods chiefly by way of Russia; but the conquest of Scinde by the British has already, in a great measure, restored the European trade with the same countries to the channel, by way of India, which it had previously followed.—(Wood; *Rep. on the Indus in Jour. of Asiat. Soc. of Bengal; Parl. Reps.; Survey of India, &c.*)

INEBOLI [*Ionopolis*], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 73 m. W. Sinope, on the Black Sea, and on the estuary of a small river, to which it gives its name. It contains four mosques, a bazaar, and public baths; and has manufactures of cables for the Turkish government; and exports copper, building timber, and manufactures of the country. The roadstead is indifferent. Pop. 3000.

INES (SANTA), an isl. Mexico, Gulf of California; lat. 29° 34′ N.; lon. 113° 30′ W. Length, 20 m.; breadth, 6 m.

INFICIONADO, a vil. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 25 m. N. Villa Rica. It is well built, has a parish church, and, in a deep narrow valley near it, is a gold mine, which is not worked; inhabitants mostly agricultural labourers or miners. Pop. of dist. 4500.

INGATESTONE, a tn. and par. England, co. Essex. The TOWN, 6 m. S.W. Chelmsford, a station on the E. Counties Railway, has a church, Independent and R. Catholic chapels, National and British schools, and a large annual cattle fair. Area of par., 2678 ac. Pop. 860.

INGELFINGEN, a tn. Würtemberg, circle Jaxt, r. bank Kocher, 32 m. N.W. Ellwangen, with a castle, the residence of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Ochringen, and a Latin school. Pop. 1502.

INGELHEIM, two places, Hesse-Darmstadt:—1, (*Ober Ingelheim*), A market tn., Rheinhessen, on the Selz, 8 m. W.S.W. Mainz. It is walled, has two churches, one of them very ancient, with a monument of one of Charlemagne's four queens, and the other in the Romanesque style, with a tall square tower; a paper and three oil mills, and a trade in wine and cattle. Charlemagne often resided here. Pop. 2417.—2, (*Nieder Ingelheim*), A market tn. Rheinhessen, near the former, on a slope above the Selz, near its confluence with l. bank Rhine. It has a justice of peace court, two parish churches, and the remains of a palace of Charlemagne. Excellent red and white wine are produced in the vicinity. Pop. 2008.

INGELMUNSTER, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Mandel, 18 m. S. Bruges. It has extensive manufactures of linen, a distillery, salt refinery, and two breweries. Pop. 5500.

INGEN, a vil. Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. N. Tiel, with a Calvinistic church, and school. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and a trade in fruit, pigs, &c., carried on. Pop. 980.

INGENDOHL, a vil. and par. Switzerland, can. of, and 2 m. S.W. Schwyz, on the Muotta. It contains a parish church, finely situated at the foot of the Stossberg; and has a trade in fruit and dairy produce. Pop. 1592.

INGENHEIM, a vil. Bavaria, Palatinate, near Bergzabern, with a church and a mill. Pop. 1631.

INGENIO, a tn. Canary Islands, E. side isl. Gran Canaria, at the junction of two small streams, which form the Guadadeque. It is a scattered place, has a parish church, and two primary schools. Pop. 2887.

INGENÖE, an isl. Norway, prov. Finmark, 14 m. N. by E. Hammerfest, in the Arctic Ocean.

INGERSHEIM, a vil. of Germany, Upper Alsace, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2268.

INGHE-Noor, a lake, Chinese empire, dist. of, and 90 m. W.N.W. the lake of Koko-Noor. It is 18 m. long, by 16 m. broad, and flows into Lake Koko-Noor by the Poucapira.

INGLEBY, two pars. Eng. York (N. Riding):—1, (*Arncliffe*); 1875 ac. P. 352.—2, (*Greenhow*); 7066 ac. P. 361.

INGLETON, a vil. England, York (W. Riding), 9½ m. N.W. Settle, on Leeds and East Lancashire Railway. Near the village are some curious and interesting caves, and Ingleboro hill rises 2373 feet above the sea. Pop. 1247.

INGODA, a river, Asia, which rises in the mountains of Daouria, on the S. frontiers of the Russian gov. Irkutsk, flows circuitously N.N.E. past Doroninsk to Tchitinsk, then E., and unites with the Onon in forming the Shilka, an affluent of the Amoor or Saghalin, after a course of 350 m. In the upper part it flows through a mountainous and densely-wooded country; in the lower, through an open and fertile plain.

INGOLDESTHORPE, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1395 ac. Pop. 338.

INGOLDMELLS, par. Eng. Lincoln; 1857 ac. P. 286.

INGOLDSBY, par. Eng. Lincoln; 2237 ac. P. 407.

INGOLDSTADT, a tn. Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 35 m. S.W. Ratisbon. Its fortifications, which were demolished by the French in 1800, have been rebuilt, and are stronger than ever; so that it now ranks as an important fortress. It has a court of law, and several important civil and military offices; seven churches, one of them with several interesting monuments; a Franciscan monastery, a nunnery, a Latin, and several other schools; an arsenal, old castle, townhouse, and hospital; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, playing cards, gunpowder, and potash; and several mills. Ingoldstadt had a university of some celebrity, founded in 1472; but, in 1800, it was removed to Munich. One of its most distinguished members was Dr. Eck, who acted as the R. Catholic champion in the celebrated debate which took place here, and in which the cause of the Reformation was maintained by Luther in person. Pop. (1871), 13,164.

INGOUVILLE, a tn. France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, ½ m. from Havre, of which it forms a kind of suburb. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, in a high and commanding position, within ½ m. of the sea; and contains many fine houses, belonging to the wealthy merchants of Havre. Near it are brick and tile kilns, rope-works, and manufactures of chinaware, chemicals, &c. Pop. 5000.

INGOYGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 24 m. S. Bruges. It has an oil and two flour mills, manufactures of, and a considerable trade in linen. Pop. 2349.

INGRAM, par. Eng. Northumberland; 11,304 ac. P. 198.

INGRAVE, par. Eng. Essex; 1792 ac. Pop. 521.

INGROWITZ, a market tn. Moravia, circle Iglau, on the Schwarzawa, about 28 m. from Brünn. It has three churches, a castle, and an extensive trade in flax. Pop. 1390.

INGUL, a river, Russia, which rises in the N. of gov. Kherson, about 25 m. N.N.W. Elizabetgrad, flows S. past

that town, and across the gov., and, after a course of about 170 m., joins l. bank Bug, at the town of Nikolaev. Its channel has recently been deepened in the lower part of its course, and made navigable.

INGULETZ, a river, Russia, which rises in the N.E. of gov. Kherson, flows circuitously S., forming part of the boundary between that gov. and Ekaterinoslav, and joins r. bank Dnieper, about 9 m. above Kherson, after a course of 300 m. Its principal affluent is the Visun.

INGURI, or INEOUR, a river, Russia, which rises on the S. slope of the Caucasus, S.W. of mount Elburz, in the N. of Mingrelia, flows W.S.W., separating that prov. from great Abasia, and falls into the Black Sea; total course, 70 m.

INGWILLER, or HENGWILLER, a tn. Germany, Lower Alsace, 24 m. N.N.W. Strasburg, r. bank Moder, with two churches, and manufactures of hosiery, leather, soap, potash, starch, and earthenware. Pop. 2201.

INGWORTH, par. Eng. Norfolk; 512 ac. Pop. 143.

INHAMBANE, a tn. and port, S.E. Africa, at the S.W. entrance to the Mozambique Channel; lat. 23° 51′ 42″ S.; lon. 35° 24′ 45″ E. (a.); r. bank, and 8 m. from the mouth of a river of the same name. The houses are of an inferior description generally, but are whitewashed, and kept extremely clean.——The RIVER, although easy of access, and affording a noble harbour, is scarcely navigable for a ship beyond the town, and even boats cannot proceed above 5 m. farther. The trade consists principally of ivory and bees'-wax, which are sent to Mozambique and exchanged for blue cloth, fish-hooks, needles, &c. The shores here rise abruptly into hills, on one of which the principal part of the town is erected.

INHAMBUPÉ, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 80 m. N. by E. Bahia, near a river of same name; with a parish church and a primary school. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in cultivation. The district is somewhat mountainous. P. dist. 3000.

INHAUMA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and 8 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro; with a parish church, several distilleries, and brick and tile works. Sugar-cane is extensively grown, and many of the inhabitants are employed in raising garden stuffs for the capital. Pop. 2000.

INIA, a river, Siberia, gov. Tomsk. It rises lat. 64° N.; lon. 87° E.: flows first N.W. and then W., and joins r. bank Obi, a little below the town of Kolivan, after a course of about 160 m. It flows generally through a mountainous country, and with an impetuous current. Fine marble and green porphyry are found on its banks.

INIESTA [anc. *Egelasta*], a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. of, and 44 m. S.S.E. Cuenca, on a height. It is an antiquated and in general poorly-built place, has a parish church, townhouse, large prison, and school, several oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and saffron. Pop. 3611.

INJEH-SU, or INGESU, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, 15 m. W. by S. Kaisariah; lat. 38° 40′ N.; lon. 35° 10′ E. It occupies the bottom and sides of a small valley, separated by a low ridge of hills from the plain which skirts the base of Mount Argæus, contains a handsome mosque, some capacious khans, and the governor's residence, a very fine building, situated near the lower end of the town. In the hill sides are many caves and tombs. Pop. about 1500. Greeks and Mahometans.

INKBERROW, par. Eng. Worcester; 6791 ac. P. 1711.

INKERMAN [anc. *Doros*], a tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, about 33 m. S.W. Simferopol. It occupies a strong position on a lofty hill, and was long a rich and flourishing place, but is now almost a ruin. It is surrounded by marshes, and is unhealthy in the extreme. The mountain on which it stands contains numerous caves, supposed to have been hewn out by monks for residence during the middle ages. Several of them are remarkably curious; at a short distance is a church similarly hewn out of the rock. Inkerman is famous for the signal victory of the allies over the Russians on Nov. 5, 1854.

INN [anc. *Œnus*], a river, Europe, which issues from a lake at the foot of the Rhaetian Alps, flows N.E. through the deep and narrow valley of the Engadin, in Swiss can. Grisons, enters the Tyrol at Martinsbruck, passes Innsbruck, Hall, and Kuffstein, and shortly after enters Bavaria. Escaped from the narrow passes within which it had hitherto been confined, it now flows through a wider valley, proceeding circuitously N.N.E. past Wasserburg to Mühldorf. Here it turns E. till it receives the Salza, where it begins to form the boundary between Austria and Bavaria, passes the towns of Braunau and Schaerdeng, and joins r. bank Danube at Passau, after a course of nearly 270 m. At its mouth, its bed is 755 ft. wide, while that of the Danube is only 492. It begins to be navigable at Hall, but its channel is much encumbered, and the difficulties of navigating it are increased by the sudden and extensive floods to which it is subject. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Sil, Alz, and Salza, and on the l. the Achen, Mangfall, and Roth. It is well supplied with fish.

INN [German, *Innkreis* or *Inuriertel*], a circle, Upper Austria, which takes its name from the Inn, which flows along part of its W. frontier, separating it from Bavaria, and receives the greater part of its drainage; area, 2060 geo. sq. m. It is very mountainous, particularly in the S.E., but is well wooded, and contains several fertile valleys. Iron is extensively mined, and manufactured into various articles. Pop. 145,000.

INNERKIP, a maritime vil., bor. of barony, and par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. The VILLAGE, beautifully situated on E. shore Firth of Clyde, 5 m. S.W. Greenock, is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and much frequented during summer for sea-bathing. Pop. 637. Area of par., 2540 ac. Pop. 4502.

INNERLEITHEN, a vil. and par. Scotland, co. Peebles. The VILLAGE, 5½ m. E.S.E. Peebles, stands on level ground, on both sides of the Leithen and near the Tweed. It consists chiefly of two principal streets, straight, and well kept. The houses are well built of stone. It is amply supplied with water, and lighted with gas; has a parish church, Free church, and two Dissenting chapels, two schools, a reading-room, and four considerable woollen factories. It is much resorted to for its saline springs, which have obtained some celebrity. It is the 'St. Ronan's Well' of Scott. Pop. 1605. Area of par., 27,587 ac. Pop. in 1871, 2812.

INNERSTE, a river, Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains, princip. Grubenhagen, Hanover, flows circuitously N.W. across Brunswick into princip. Hildesheim, passes the town of that name, and, 9 m. below, joins r. bank Leine, after a course of nearly 60 m.

INNERWICK, par. Scot. Haddington; 10 m. by 2½ m. Pop. 1012.

INNICHEN, a vil. Austria, Tyrol, circle of, and 18 m. E.S.E. Bruneck, on the Drave; with five churches, one of them very handsome; and a burgher hospital. Pop. 915.

INNIS [island, a prefix to the name of numerous places in Ireland].—

I. Several parishes:—(*Inishargy*), Down; 5516 ac. P. 2839. (*Inishcaltra*), Clare and Galway; 9472 ac. P. 1372. (*Inishcarra*), Cork; 10,190 ac. P. 3198. (*Inishkeel*), Donegal; 101,351 ac. P. 11,519. (*Inishkeen*), Louth and Monaghan; 6193 ac. P. 2663. (*Inishkenny*), Cork; 3858 ac. P. 1178 (*Inishlounaght*), Tipperary and Waterford; 9378 ac. P. 3819. (*Inishmaan*), Galway; 2253 ac. P. 503. (*Inishmacsaint*), Donegal and Fermanagh; 44,104 ac. P. 11,864. (*Inishmagrath*), Leitrim; 23,418 ac. P. 6632. (*Inishmore*), Galway; 7635 ac. P. 1161. (*Inishmot*), Meath; 1438 ac. P. 381. (*Inispollan Grange*), Antrim; 933 ac. P. 126.

II. Two tns.:—(*Inishannon*), A tn. and par., co. Cork. The TOWN, l. bank Bandon, here crossed by a neat bridge, 12 m. S.S.W. Cork, chiefly consists of one street, neatly built, and has a linen manufacture, and two annual fairs. P. 426. Area of par., 7152 ac.; pop. 2013. (*Inistiogue*), A market tn. and par., co. Kilkenny. The TOWN, r. bank Nore, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 4 m. S.E. Thomastown, consists chiefly of a row of neat and comfortable houses. Pop. 650. Area of par., 9741 ac, pop. 2047.

III. Numerous isls.:—*Innisbeg* [Small Island], several islets, particularly:—1, An isl., co. Cork, in the estuary of the Hen, 3½ m. S.S.W. Skibbereen.—2, An isl. co. Donegal, between Dunfanaghy and Bloody Farland Point, and 3 m. distant from the mainland. (*Innisbegil* or *Innisbiggle*), An isl. Achil Sound, co. Mayo, about 1½ m. long, and 1 m. broad. It is a coast-guard station. (*Innisboffin*), Three isls. and par.:—1, An isl. and par., co. Mayo, 29 m. S.W. Westport. Length, 3½ m.; greatest breadth, 2 m.; area, about 3152 ac. It has an excellent natural harbour on the S., with sufficient water for vessels of 150 tons. Pop. 1047.—2, An isl. Lough Ree, co. Longford.—3, An isl., co. Donegal, in the Atlantic, about 1 m. from the mainland, and 3 m. from Bloody Farland Point. Length 1 m., circumference between 3 m. and 4 m.

It is a coast-guard station, and has 10 row boats, with 50 men engaged in the fisheries. (*Inniscattery* or *Scattery*), A small isl., co. Clare, in the Shannon, about 1¾ m. from Kilrush, held in great veneration by the R. Catholic peasantry, who believe St. Sevan to have erected a place of worship here before the arrival of St. Patrick; the remains of several small churches, and of an ancient round tower, 120 ft. high, still exist. Its holy well likewise attracts vast numbers of devotees. (*Inniscalthra*, or *Holy Island*), An islet, Lough Derg, co. Clare, 3½ m. E. Scariff. It has a round tower in good preservation, and numerous remains of ancient ecclesiastical buildings. It has long been a favourite resort of pilgrims. (*Innisdadrom*, or *Coney Island*), An isl., co. Clare, near the centre of the estuary of the Fergus, 4½ m. S.W. Newmarket, with 200 ac. of fertile land, and the ruins of several ecclesiastical buildings. (*Inniafallen*), A small isl., co. Kerry, lower lake of Killarney, beautifully wooded down to the water's edge. It contains an old oratory, and the ruins of an abbey founded by St. Finian, the leper, in 600. (*Innishgeil*), An isl., co. Galway, in Lough Corrib, 4 m. S. Cong. It is about 1 m. in circumference, and contains the picturesque ruins of several ancient religious buildings. (*Innishere*), An isl. and par., co. Galway, the most S. of the S. isls. of Arran, 4¾ m. from Clare, from which it is separated by the S. Sound. Area, 1400 ac. Pop. 518. (*Innisherkin*), An isl., co. Cork, about 1½ m. N.E. Cape Clear, and forming the W. side of Baltimore harbour. Length, 3 m.; greatest breadth, 1½ m.; area, 1469 ac. On its S. extremity are some valuable slate quarries, which are extensively worked. It also contains the ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, and of an old castle of the O'Driscolls. Pop. 1026. (*Inniskea*), Two small isls., co. Mayo, 9 m. N. by E. Achil Head, called N. and S. Inniskea, and separated from each other by a sound 300 ft. wide. There is tolerable anchorage on the E. side of the islands; and the bank, called also Inniskea, which extends considerably to the W., is much resorted to for the ling fishery. (*Innislacken*), A small isl., co. Galway, at the entrance of Roundstone Bay. It is a coast-guard station, and the centre of an extensive fishery. (*Innismurray*), A small isl., co. Sligo, near the S. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay, about 13 m. N.W. Sligo; with some curious ruins of ancient ecclesiastical edifices. (*Innisturk*), An isl., co. Mayo, Atlantic, 4½ m. S.S.W. Clare isl., and 6 m. W. the mainland; 2 m. long, by about 1½ m. broad. It is chiefly of slate rock; is a coast-guard station; inhabitants poor, and chiefly fishermen. Pop. 500.

INNSBRUCK, or INNSPRUCK [anc. *Œni pons;* locally called *Sckpruck*], a tn. Austria, cap. Tyrol, beautifully situated, 59 m. N. Munich, on the banks of the Inn, near the confluence of the Sill, and almost in the centre of the Valley of the Inn [Innthal], the sides of which are inclosed by mountains several miles distant, but so lofty (6000 ft. to 8000 ft.) as apparently almost to overhang the town; lat. 47° 16′ 10″ N.; lon. 11° 24′ 4″ E. (L.) It consists of the town proper, situated on the r. bank of the river, and of five suburbs; the most important of which, forming a kind of new town, lies on the l. bank, and communicates with the old town by a wooden bridge. It is for the most part well built. The houses are generally of a limestone breccia, from 4 to 5 stories high; many of them adorned with frescoes, and built in the Italian style, with flat roofs, and arcades, which are used for shops. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Hofkirche, not possessed of much architectural merit, but containing, in the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian I., one of the most splendid monuments of the kind in Europe, though he himself has never been interred in it, and in the tomb of Hofer the remains of one of the noblest patriots of modern times; the church of St. James, in the Italian style, with a painting by Lucas Cranach; the Jesuits' church, considered the handsomest in the town; the Capuchin church, with good paintings; several other churches; the new palace, built by Maria Theresa, a very extensive edifice, with gardens, which stretch along the side of the Inn, and form an excellent promenade; the old palace, in which the archdukes of Tyrol and several of the German emperors used to reside; the chancery or register-office [Kanzlei-gebaüde], with the Golden Roof, a sort of oriel window, roofed with gilt copper, and projecting in front of it; the townhouse, a large, and the customhouse a handsome structure; the university, founded in 1672, and re-established in 1826, well endowed, provided with a library, botanical garden, and cabinet of natural history, and attended by about 1100 students; a gymnasium, and several other important educational establishments; and the museum, called Ferdinandeum, rich in all the productions, both of art and nature, within the limits of the Tyrol. The



A STREET IN INNSBRUCK.—From Mercey, Le Tyrol et le Nord d'Italie.

manufactures include woollen, silk and cotton tissues, gloves, glass, &c. The trade, chiefly transit, is of considerable importance, and there are both weekly markets and four annual fairs. As the capital of the Tyrol, Innsbruck is the place of assemblage for its states, and the seat of superior appeal, civil and criminal courts, and of many important public offices. Its ancient history is not of much interest, but many of the spots in the immediate vicinity have become memorable for the noble exploits which the Tyrolese peasantry performed in the war of independence. Pop. 16,810.

INNY, a river, Ireland, issuing from Lough Sheelan, between cos. Westmeath and Cavan, and, after a course of 25 m. S. and S.W. through the above counties and Longford, and through Loughs Kaivail, Dereveragh, and Iron, falling into Lough Ree, 1½ m. E. Saint's Island.

INNYCOTTA, or HINGHENGHAUT, a considerable commercial tn. Hindoostan, in Berar, on a tributary of the Wurdah, 45 m. S.S.W. Nagpoor; lat. 20° 34′ N.; lon. 78° 56′ E.

INOKA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, 12 m. from Szolnok, in a fertile district in which much wine is produced. It contains a Protestant church. Pop. 1198.

INOWRAZLAW, or JUNG-BRESLAU, a tn. Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. of, and 14 m. S.E. Bromberg, cap. circle of same name, on a height, in a fertile district. It has a court of law, and several public offices; two churches, a synagogue, courthouse, and hospital; saltpetre-works, a distillery, brewery, and trade in cattle. Pop. 7429.——The CIRCLE is flat, well-wooded, and fertile. Area, 487 geo. sq. m. Pop. 72,768.

INQUISIVI, a tn. Bolivia, dep. La Paz, prov. Sicasica, on a plateau in the mountainous chain of the Cocasuyo, which separates Sicasica from prov. Yungas, about a mile from the great torrent Cotuma. It contains a church and a fine public square, and was formerly better populated and more flourishing than now.

INS, a vil. Switzerland. *See* ANET.

INSALAH, or AIN SALAH [Fountain of the Saints], a tn. Tonat country, in the Algerian Sahara, cap. dist. Tidikelt; lat. 29° 11′ N.; lon. 1° 25′ W.; unwalled, and containing from 500 to 600 houses. It carries on a considerable trade.

INSARA, or INSAR, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 58 m. N.N.W. Penza, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Isa, at its junction with the Insara; very poorly built, but with five churches, furnaces for smelting iron ore, found in great abundance on the banks of the river; some iron casting, and a trade in leather. Pop. tn., 4730; dist. 118,000.——The RIVER rises near the centre of gov. Penza, flows N. past the town of Saransk, to the frontiers of gov. Nijnei-Novgorod, where it joins r. bank Alatyr, after a course of about 80 m.

INSCH, par. Scot. Aberdeen, 11⅝ sq. m. P. 1519.

INSTER, a river, Prussia, which rises in the N.E. of prov. E. Prussia, E. of Pilkallen, flows W. and S.W., and unites with the Angerap in forming the Pregel, a little below Insterburg, after a course of about 45 m.

INSTERBURG, a tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. of, and 16 m. W. Gumbinnen, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Angerap and Inster, which here form the Pregel. It has a superior court of law, several public offices, two churches, a castle, superior school, and infirmary; manufactures of linen, leather, and earthenware; a distillery, brewery, and a trade in corn and linseed. Pop. 13,146.—— The CIRCLE is flat, well wooded, and not unfertile. Area, 352 geo. sq. m. Pop. 58,964.

INSTOW, par. Eng. Devon; 1916 ac. Pop. 626.

INSUA, a mountain-range, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, near the W. bank of the Paraguay, where it is joined by the Porrudos or São Lourenço, in lat. 17° 43′ S. Its greatest length, E. to W., is 40 m.; and its breadth, N. to S., 12 m. A ravine at the bottom of this range separates it from the serra dos Dourados, and furnishes an outlet for lakes Mandiore, Gahiba, and Uberaba.

INTERLACHEN, or INTERLAKEN [Between the Lakes], a vil. Switzerland, can. of, and 26 m. S.E. Bern, 1 m. E.S.E. Unterseen, beautifully situated near l. bank Aar, in the valley of Boedeli, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz. It contains a beautiful castle and a neat church, both very antique. It is much resorted to by tourists, especially Englishmen, on account of its picturesque situation, and the cheapness of living in it. Pop. 1364.

INTRA [Latin, *Interamnium*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, div. of, and 34 m. N. Novara, on W. shore of Lake Maggiore, between two small streams—the S. Bernardino and the S. Giovanni—both crossed here by handsome stone bridges. Its site is beautiful, and its air salubrious; its squares are large, its streets spacious and well paved; and among its houses, which are almost all well built, are not a few elegant mansions. It is the seat of a court of justice, and a board of customs; has a large and beautiful modern, and several other churches; an hospital, a communal and an infant school; manufactures of linen and cotton, hats, and umbrellas; a brass and an iron foundry, several cotton mills, tanneries, and dyeworks; and a considerable trade in the above articles of manufacture, and in wood, cheese, wine, brandy, &c. Pop. 4397.

INTRAGNA [Latin, *Intramia*], a vil. and com. Italy, Piedmont, div. and about 36 m. N. Novara; with two churches, and a communal school; and some trade in potatoes, chestnuts, and rye. Pop. 1242.

INTROBBIO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 20 m. N.E. Como; with a court of law and several public offices, a parish church, manufactures of nails, two smelting furnaces, and quarries of marble. Pop. 744.

INTRODACQUA, a market tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, dist. of, and 4 m. S S.W. Sulmona; with a parish church, and hospital. Pop. 4000.

INTWOOD, par. Eng. Norfolk; 617 ac. Pop. 78.

INVER, two pars. Irel.:—1, Antrim; 1773 ac. P. 900. —2, Donegal; 36,811 ac. Pop. 10,582.

INVERALLOCHY, a fishing vil. Scotland, co. Aberdeen, a little S.E. Fraserburgh. Pop. 507.

INVERARITY, par. Scot. Forfar; 3 sq. m. P. 948.

INVERARY, a royal, parl., and mun. bor. and seaport, Scotland, cap. co. Argyle, delightfully situated on a small bay near the head of Loch Fyne or Fine, 42 m. N.W. Glasgow. The TOWN consists chiefly of a row of houses facing the bay, and another running inwards, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has an Established and a Free church, a handsome courthouse or townhall, and close by it is Inverary Castle, a residence of the Duke of Argyle. The fishing of herring, cod, ling, &c., forms the chief employment. Inverary unites with Campbelton, Oban, and Irvine, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1871), 905.

INVERAVEN, par. Scot. Banff; 20 m. by 8 m. P. 2714.

INVERBERVIE, a tn. Scotland. *See* BERVIE.

INVERCARGILL. *See Supplement.*

INVERCHAOLIN, par. Scot. Argyle. Pop. 474.

INVERESK, par. Scot. Edinburgh; 3 m. by 2½. P. 9525.

INVERGORDON, a vil. Scotland, co. Ross, advantageously situated on the N. shore of the Cromarty Firth, about midway between Dingwall and Tain. It has an excellent harbour, and steam communication with London, &c., but the extension of a railway to the town has taken away much of its sea-going trade. The principal local trades are bone-crushing, and the manufacture of manure. Pop. 1157.

INVERGOWRIE, a vil. Scotland, co. Forfar, 3 m. W. Dundee. It has extensive flour and flax-spinning mills, a quarry of excellent building-stone, and a safe and commodious harbour for small craft.

INVERKEILLOR, par. Scot. Forfar; 7 m. by 4½ m. Pop. 1792.

INVERKEITHING, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and par. Scotland, co. Fife. The TOWN, finely situated on an eminence overlooking the bay of the same name, 9 m. N.W. Edinburgh, consists mainly of two streets well paved and gas-lighted; and has an Established church, a Dissenting meeting-house, a schoolhouse, a townhouse, and a grain market. The harbour, at spring-tides, admits vessels of 200 tons. Coals are exported, and bark, timber, and bones for manure, occasionally brought in exchange. Near Inverkeithing are a large distillery, a brewery, two foundries, a tanwork, a shipbuilding yard, and a brick work. Inverkeithing is a royal borough of very ancient date. It has a charter from William the Lion, confirming another still older. It unites with Stirling, &c., in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par., 4½ m. by 3 m. Pop., parl. bor. (1871), 1755.

INVERKEITHNY, par. Scot. Banff; 5 m. by 4 m. P. 835.

INVERLEITHEN, a tn. Scotland. *See* INNERLEITHEN.

INVERNESS, a co. Scotland, and one of the largest in that kingdom, stretching, diagonally, across the island from sea to sea, and including on the W. the island of Skye, several smaller islands, and all the outer Hebrides, with exception of the N. part of Lewis. It is bounded S. by counties Argyle and Perth; N. county Ross; E. Banff and Aberdeen; and W. the Atlantic. Length N.E. to S.W. about 85 m.; breadth 55 m. Area, 4244 sq. m. or 2,723,000 ac.; of which 111,946 are under cultivation. The county is chiefly pastoral. It is divided by Glenmore or the Great Glen of Albyn, which intersects it N.E. to S.W., or from the town of Inverness to Fort William, and through which passes the Caledonian Canal, formed by uniting a series of considerable lakes which stretch along the bottom of the valley. The S.W. shores of the county are indented with numerous arms of the sea, called 'Lochs,' but on the N.E., the only indentation is the Beauly Firth, which, in part, separates it from county Ross. The surface, generally, is extremely mountainous; but is equally distinguished for its beautiful and extensive glens or straths, which contain nearly all the fertile and arable portions of the county; the remainder consisting of heath and pasture. The most extensive mountain-range is the Monadlia (gray mountain), or Monagh Lea Mountains, which extends from the confines of Lochaber in the S.W. part of the county, N.E. for 80 m., until it terminates in the vicinity of Nairn. This great ridge is in some parts 30 m. broad, and has elevations of 3000 ft. above sea-level. The Benaldor range, in the S.W. part of the county, N.W. Loch Ericht, is equally lofty with the former, and far more picturesque in appearance, presenting some of the finest mountain scenery that can well be conceived. There are, besides these more remarkable ranges, many smaller systems, most of them distinguished by magnificent scenery, and various isolated peaks of great height; the most conspicuous of which is Ben Nevis, 4406 ft. high, the loftiest mountain in Great Britain.

The geological structure of the greater part of the county is of primary rocks, consisting chiefly of gneiss and mica-slate, with granite, porphyry, and trap rocks. Limestone is found

in several districts, and in some approaches to the nature of marble. The lower division of the county, bordering the Moray Firth, and extending along the margin of Loch Ness, is composed of old red sandstone. Remarkable inroads of the sea have taken place on the N. shores of the county, particularly at Fort George. Some veins of lead and silver have been discovered, and also iron ore in small quantities. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beauly, on all of which there are valuable salmon fisheries. The lakes are numerous, some of them of considerable size, and many of them surrounded by scenery of the most picturesque description. The largest is Loch Ness; among the others of note are Lochs Arkaig, Lochy, Laggan, and the greater part of Loch Ericht, the remainder being in the county of Perth. The forests of this county are of great extent, and were anciently of still greater; they consist chiefly of oak, fir, birch, ash, mountain ash, holly, elm, hazel, and the Scotch poplar, with extensive plantations of larch, spruce, silver fir, beech, and plane. In these forests, and the neighbouring mountains, the red and roe deer roam in safety. The climate is various, often wet and stormy on the W. coast, severe in the interior; and comparatively mild and dry on the Moray Firth. The arable and productive land lies chiefly on the sea-coast, and on the banks of the lakes and rivers, particularly along the innermost part of the Moray Firth, and along the Spey. The main crop is oats, but good wheat is grown in the vicinity of the Moray Firth. The attention of the farmers of this county is now chiefly directed to the rearing of black cattle and sheep, particularly the latter. The cattle are mostly of the Skye or Kyloe breed; and the sheep of the Cheviot and Linton.

The Caledonian Canal, already alluded to, opened, October 1832, connects the E. and W. seas, extending from Loch Eil on the W. coast, to the Moray Firth on the E.; 60½ m. in length, about 21½ m. of which was cut; the remainder is formed by the lakes Dachfour, Ness, Oich, and Lochy, united by the cuttings. The whole number of locks on the canal is 28, all calculated for the passage of the largest vessels. The North of Scotland and the Highland Railways also furnish means of intercommunication.

Gaelic is the prevailing language. Principal town, Inverness. Inverness-shire contains 35 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1861), 88,261; (1871), 87,531.

INVERNESS, a royal parl. and mun. burgh, seaport tn., and par., Scotland. The TOWN, cap. of above co., and of the N. Highlands, is one of the most beautifully situated towns in Scotland. It stands partly on a plain and partly on a gentle acclivity, on both sides of the Ness, the larger and better portion being on the r. bank, about a mile above its confluence with the Moray Firth, and at the N.E. end of the Caledonian Canal. 115 m. N.W. Edinburgh; lat. 57° 28′ 36″ N.; lon. 4° 13° 30″ W. (R.) It consists of five principal streets, straight, and well kept, and a handsome new street from the station, and others recently formed; is abundantly supplied with water, and well lighted with gas; houses generally well built, chiefly of stone. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are, the county buildings, a fine castellated structure; jail, exchange, with the townhouse, an infirmary, dispensary, Assembly or Northern Meeting rooms, and Bell's institution, most of them beautiful edifices. There are also very handsome banks and hotels. It has three Established, three Free, and two U. Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal cathedral, a new and handsome edifice; with Congregational, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic chapels, &c., numerous schools, many of them of a superior description. Amongst the more important are the Royal Academy, endowed by the Mackintosh fund, Bell's, and the High or Public School. It likewise possesses a workmen's club, a Young Men's Christian Association (possessing a fine building), reading-club, debating society, and a thriving farmers' society. There is a woollen manufactory of some size. The other branches of industry include a sail cloth manufactory, two shipbuilding yards, two rope-works, two tan-works, two iron-foundries, a brass-foundry, a distillery, and three breweries; but none of them extensive. The harbour lies on the r. bank of the river, about 1 m. from its mouth, close to the end of the town. It is small, but safe, and can be approached at full tide only. The channel of the river, however, has been lately deepened, and other improvements in connection with its navigation are in progress. The port has a small coasting and foreign trade, conducted through the Moray Firth and Caledonian Canal. Imports:—general merchandise, coals, pig-iron, hemp and seeds, wines, spirits, bacon, fish, boots, shoes, linen, woollen drapery, hardware, china and glass ware, &c. Exports:—grain, potatoes, wool, woollen cloth, sail-cloth, ropes, cast-iron, dairy produce, leather, oak-bark, whisky, ale, and beer. Inverness is the centre of a system of railways, connecting it with Caithness, Perth, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, &c. It unites with Forres, Nairn, and Fortrose in sending a member to parliament. Pop. parl. burgh in 1861, 12,509; in 1871, 14,469; entire tn., 14,510.

INVERSNAID, a hamlet, Scotland, co. of, and 30 m. W.N.W. Stirling, E. shore Loch Lomond; with the ruins of a fort, erected early in last century. The streamlet Inversnaid forms a beautiful cascade, where it falls into Loch Lomond.

INVERUNO, or INVRUNO, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. of, and 17 m. W. by N. Milan. P. 2253.

INVERURY, or INVERURIE, a royal parl., mun. bor. and par. Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The TOWN, on the great north of Scotland Railway, 14 m. N.W. Aberdeen, is a thriving place, lighted with gas, and has an Established, and a Free church, Episcopal chapel, and Methodist and independent chapels, several schools, and a savings'-bank. It carries on a considerable trade by the Aberdeenshire Canal, in grain, coals, lime, bones, dung, bricks, iron, timber, &c. Near this town, Robert de Bruce gained his decisive victory over the Cummings. Inverury gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore. It unites with Elgin, Peterhead, &c., in sending a member to the House of Commons. Area of par., 5100 ac. Pop. parl. bor., 2856; entire tn., 2959 in 1871.

INVESTIGATOR'S GROUP, a cluster of six islands, off W. coast Australia, the principal of which is Flinder's Island. The others are called Waldegrave, Top Gallant, Ward, and Pearson's Islands, about lat. 33° 40′ S.

INVESTIGATOR'S STRAIT, between Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo island, S. Australia. It is the W. entrance into the Gulf of St. Vincent, and is about 25 m. in width.

INVORIO, two nearly contiguous vils. and coms. Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, in a beautiful and finely undulated plain, about 3 m. from Arona.—1, (*Invorio Inferiore*, or *Maggiore*). It contains a parish church, and an old square tower; and has a trade in corn, nuts, and other fruits; inhabitants chiefly agriculturists, but many of them emigrate for employment. Pop. 2333.—2, (*Invorio Superiore* or *Minore*), with a parish church, and, on the crest of an isolated hill hard by, an oratory of beautiful architecture, its only portal surmounted by an inscription in Gothic characters Pop. 543.

INWARDLEIGH, par. Eng. Devon; 6281 ac. P. 693.

INWORTH, par. Eng. Essex; 1554 ac. Pop. 717.

INZAGO [Latin, *Antiacum*], a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, about 4 m. W. by N. Gorgonzola, surrounded by fine villas. It has two churches, and a trade in excellent wine, the produce of the district. Pop. 3725.

INZER, a river, Russia, gov. Orenburg. It rises in the Ural mountains, flows first S., then W., and joins r. bank Belaia, about 50 m. S.E. Usa, after a course of nearly 150 m.

INZERSDORF, a vil. Lower Austria, on the Liesingbach, 4 m. S. Vienna, on the railway to Grätz; with a handsome new church, two castles, manufactures of printed calicoes, rosoglio, and vinegar, several tileworks, and a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 1350.

INZLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Upper Rhine, bail. and near Lorrach; with a parish church, a castle, and two mills. Pop. 1015.

IONA [anc. *I-Colm-Kill* or *I-columb-cill*, 'the isle of Columba's retreat or cell'], an isl. Scotland, one of the inner Hebrides, co. Argyle, separated from the S.W. extremity of Mull by the sound of Iona, 1½ m. wide, and about 7½ m. S.W. Staffa; lat. 56° 22′ N.; lon. 6° 25′ W. Iona is about 3 m. long, by 1½ m. broad; area, 2000 ac., of which 600 ac. are under cultivation, the remainder being hill pasture, morass, and rock. On the W. side the coast is for the most part rocky, but on the E. it is more level. The surface is low, rising into numerous irregular elevations which seldom exceed 100 ft.; the highest is about 400 ft. In some places the soil is fertile, yielding good crops of barley and potatoes; oats also are partially raised, but the rearing of black cattle, and fishing, form the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Facing the sound is the small village of Iona, consisting of a row of

about 40 thatched cottages skirting the shore; with an Established church. Near it is also a Free church, a neat little structure picturesquely situated on a rock. This little island derives its interest and celebrity wholly from its ancient ruins, the remains of religious establishments of uncertain date, but popularly attributed to Columba, who took up his residence here towards the middle of the 6th century. They are all, however, of a much more recent date than the time of that venerated saint, whose structures were of very slight materials. The principal ruins are those of the cathedral church of St. Mary, of a nunnery, five chapels and of a building called the Bishop's House. St. Oran's chapel, as it is called, is supposed to be the most ancient; it is very small, being only 60 ft. by 20 ft. Attached to it is a burying-ground, in which most of the families of distinction in the Highlands had, at one time, places of sepulture. Numerous kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are likewise said to have found their last resting-place in the island. Next to this edifice, in point of antiquity, may be reckoned the nunnery, which may probably be referred to a period beyond the twelfth century. The most extensive ruin is that of the church St. Mary, which is cruciform, surmounted at the intersection of the nave and the transept by a square tower of above 70 ft. in height. The length of the transept is 70 ft., and that of the body of the church E. to W. 160 ft. The great window in the E. gable of this church has been very elegant. In the interior are several interesting sculptured tombstones, one of which, dated 1500, is that of Abbot M'Kinnon, the oldest in the cathedral.



THE CATHEDRAL AND ST. ORAN'S CHAPEL, IONA Mull in the distance.



MONUMENTAL TOMBSTONES AT IONA.
1. Abbot M'Kinnon; 2. Maclean of Ross.—From Sketches by H. D. Graham.

IONIAN ISLANDS, a series of islands in the Ionian Sea, off the coast of Albania, and the W. and S. shores of Greece, the most S., Cerigo, and its dependent islets, being off the S. extremity of the Morea. They formed a republic under the protectorate of Great Britain, but were transferred to Greece in the year 1863. The principal islands seven in number, are, reckoning from N. to S., Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. To each of these larger islands, a number of smaller, scattered along their respective coasts, are attached, and included in their several local jurisdictions. They lie between lat. 35° 48′ and 39° 55′ N; lon. 18° 35′ and 23° 18′ E. Area of the whole, 1097 sq. m., or 678,817 ac., of which 234,024 ac. are cultivated. All these islands, both large and small, belong to the same great calcareous formation which prevails over Greece. They are extremely mountainous; so much so, that they do not contain a sufficient quantity of arable land to produce the corn required by the population; and were it not for the vine, olive, and currant, especially the last, which some of them produce in great abundance, they could support but a small number of inhabitants. The climate generally resembles that of the neighbouring continent, except that the sea renders it more uniformly temperate and humid. Snow often falls in the winter; and lies on the mountains, but rarely on the plains. Sudden and furious squalls are frequent; and the sirocco or hot S. wind occurs at certain periods. The staple exports from these islands are oil, currants, valonia, wine, soap, and salt. They possess few manufactures, chiefly textile and ornamental. When under British rule the government, which sat at Corfu, consisted of a Lord High Commissioner, a senate or executive, composed of a president and five members; and a parliament or legislative assembly of 40 members. The parliament met annually, and lasted for five years; but was dissolved at any time by the Lord High Commissioner. The religion is that of the Eastern Greek church, to which four-fifths of the population belong. Each island has its own bishop, but at the head of the whole is an exarch or primate; both of whom are consecrated by the patriarch of Constantinople. The Ionian islands, so called from lying in that part of the Mediterranean anciently known as the Mare Ionicum or Ionian Sea, often figure in the ancient history of Greece, but only singly, not collectively. Early in the 15th century, they passed into the hands of the Venetians, who governed them by a proconsul, and made Italian the official language. In 1797, the French became masters, and laboured with assiduity and considerable success in spreading their democratic principles. In 1800, Russia and Turkey having, by their combined forces, expelled the French, while retaining a protectorate, left the inhabitants to make an attempt at self-government. Anarchy and confusion were the result; and, in 1805, Russia, by a secret article in the treaty of Tilsit, ceded the islands to France. In 1809–10, all the islands were overrun by the British troops except Corfu, which also surrendered in 1814; and the possession of the British was finally fixed and regulated by the treaty of Paris, in 1815. But notwithstanding very liberal treatment and great efforts on the part of the British authorities to develop the resources and increase the prosperity of the islands, a constant craving on the part of the people for an imaginary independence, could not be repressed. During the great struggle against Turkey in 1821, attempts at insurrection were made; and again in 1849. Parliamentary and other reforms were conceded, in 1851, to the people; but in 1857, an almost unanimous wish was expressed by their representatives for reunion with Greece. Upon the deposition of king Otho and the choice of the son of the king of Denmark to succeed him, advantage was taken of the opportunity by the British government to relinquish its ungrateful protectorate, and the islands, with the consent of the other European powers, were transferred to the kingdom of Greece in 1863–4. The

Ionians partake in the physical configuration of the Greeks. Pop. (1864), 228,531.

IONIAN SEA [anc. *Mare Ionicum*], the portion of the Mediterranean communicating with the Gulf of Venice by the Strait of Otranto, and having Greece and part of European Turkey on the E.; Sicily, and the most S. part of Italy on the W. Its breadth, at the widest part, or between Cape Passaro in Sicily, and Cape Matapan in the Morea, is about 400 m. Its more remarkable indentations, on the W. side, are the Gulfs of Taranto and Squillace, in Italy; on the E. Arta, Patras, Arcadia, and Coron; the latter three in Greece, the first between Greece and European Turkey. The Ionian Sea contains all the Ionian Islands excepting Cerigo, which lies between Crete and the S.E. extremity of the Morea.

IOWA, one of the central U. States, cap. same name, bounded N. by the Minnesota territory, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, from which it is separated by the Mississippi; S. by Missouri, and W. by the unsettled country, from which it is separated by the river Missouri; between lat. 40° 35′ and 43° 30′ N.; lon. 90° 20′ and 96° 50′ W.; length, 250 m.; breadth, 190 m.; area, 55,000 sq. m. Excepting the portion on the banks of the Missouri, the state slopes S.E.; its streams, E. of lon. 95°, the principal of which are the Moines, Skunk, Cedar, with its affluents the Iowa and the Wabesipinicon, flowing diagonally to the Mississippi; W. of the 95th meridian, the streams all flow to the Missouri. The surface is undulating, nearly three-fourths of it consisting of luxuriant prairies, wholly destitute of trees; the only strips of forest being found near the rivers. The weather is variable and sometimes severe; but the climate is healthy. Winter continues from December to March; the summer heat is tempered by frequent showers. The soil is in general good, consisting of a deep black mould, intermingled in the prairies with sand, red clay, and gravel. Principal crops:—Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buck-wheat, hemp, flax, potatoes, and hay. Pumpkins, melons, and all the ordinary fruits and vegetables, thrive well. Crab-apples, wild plums, straw berries, and grapes, are indigenous and abundant. The E. portion of Iowa is rich in minerals. Lead is wrought to some extent; and zinc and iron are found. Limestone and some beautiful marble are abundant. Coal also abounds in the centre and south.

The settlement of Iowa commenced in 1832; its territorial government was instituted in 1838; and it was admitted into the Union in 1846. The government is vested in a governor and general assembly, elected by male citizens of 21 years; the former for four years, the representatives for two, and the senators for four years. It is divided into 51 counties. Pop. in 1840. 43,111; in 1870, 1,194,020.

IOWA, a city, U. States. cap. Iowa, l. bank river of same name; lat. 41° 50′ N.; lon. 92° 5′ W. It is handsomely laid out, and contains a church and a Doric capitol. *See Supp.*

IPA, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Minsk, flows S.S.W. past Koreni, and, after a course of about 70 m., joins l. bank Pripet, 10 m. above Mozir.

IPHOFEN, a tn. Bavaria, Middle Franconia; with three churches, a burgher hospital, three mills, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2069.

IPING, par. Eng. Sussex; 1925 ac. Pop. 438.

IPOJUCA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, l. bank river of same name, and about 8 m. from the Atlantic; with a church, a Franciscan convent, and some trade in cotton and other produce of the district. Pop. 800.——The RIVER rises in the Serra-dos-Cariris-Velhos, prov. Pernambuco, flows E. for about 200 m., through a country thinly peopled, and falls into the Atlantic, S. of Cape St. Agostino, in lat. 8° 23′ S. Sloops can proceed up the river for about 8 m.

IPOLYSAGH, or SAHY, a market tn. Hungary, cap. co. Honth, at the confluence of the Krapina with the Ipoly, here crossed by a stone bridge, 40 m. N. Pesth. It has several mills and annual fairs. Pop. 1550.——The RIVER Ipoly rises in Mount Pintrova, co. Neograd, W. of Tiszolcz, flows very circuitously S.W. and S., past Balassa-Gyarmath and Ipolysagh, and joins l. bank Danube below Gran, after a course of nearly 90 m.

IPPLEPEN, par Eng. Devon; 4675 ac. Pop. 1021.

IPPOLITTS, par. Eng. Hertford; 2970 ac. P. 965.

IPS, or YBBS [anc. *Pons Isidis*], a tn. Lower Austria, on the Danube, at the confluence of the Ips, 60 m. W. Vienna. It is well built; has three suburbs, a parish church, and town-house, both old; a military school, a large infirmary, burgher hospital, and old castle; a brewery, and manufactures of liqueurs. Pop. 1952.——The RIVER, about 6 m. W.N.W. Maria Zell, flows W. and N.N.E., passing Wardhofen, and joining r. bank Danube, after a course of 70 m.

IPSAMBOOL, EBSAMBOOL, ABUSAMBUL, or ABUSIMBEL, Nubia, l. bank Nile, 50 m. S.W. Derr; lat. 22° 22′ N.; lon. 31° 40′ E.; remarkable for containing two of the most perfect and magnificent specimens of Egyptian rock-cut temples existing. Their fronts have been fashioned out of two distinct faces or walls of sandstone, and their interiors excavated in the solid rock. They are of different dimensions; the one having a front of 90 ft., the other of 120 ft. The smaller stands 20 ft. above the present level of the Nile, and is as perfect as when first completed; the larger, 100 ft. The façade of the latter, smoothed perpendicularly in the face of the rock, overlooking the Nile, is 120 ft. in length, and about 90 ft. in height, surrounded with a moulding, and adorned with a cornice and frieze. Attached to this façade are several stupendous colossal statues of Rameses II. They are represented as seated on thrones; including which, their total height may be between 60 ft. and 70 ft. Of these gigantic statues there were originally four; but the third from the N., having been shattered by a rocky avalanche descending from the mountain above, has now a large portion of his head in his lap. In the interior, besides numerous smaller chambers, is a vast hall, adorned on either side with an imposing range of massive square pillars, each with a gigantic statue, 17 ft. in height, attached to it in front. This magnificent excavated temple extends inwards from the entrance 200 ft. The façade of the smaller temple, which was dedicated to Hather or Athor, is adorned with several statues in prominent relief; and the interior is divided into a hall of six square pillars, a transverse corridor, with a small chamber at each extremity, and an adytum.—(Wilkinson's *Modern Egypt.*)



FAÇADE OF THE GREAT TEMPLE, IPSAMBOOL.——From Bartlett's Nile Boat.

IPSDEN, par. Eng. Oxford; 3874 ac. Pop. 629.

IPSERA, or PSARA [anc. *Psyra*], an isl. Turkey, in the Archipelago, 7 m. N.W. Scio; length, N.E. to S.W., 6 m.

breadth, nearly 5 m.; mostly bare rocks, with an occasional covering of thin vegetable earth. By careful culture it is made to produce some wine, fruit, and cotton. The only town on it bears the same name, and is situated on the S., on a small bay, which forms a good harbour.

IPSHEIM, a market tn. Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 18 m. N. Anspach, r. bank Aisch; with two churches, gypsum quarries, and a trade in spelt, corn, and fruit. Near it is the castle of Hoheneck. Pop. 808.

IPSITZ, or YBSITZ, a market tn. Lower Austria, on the Ibs, about 24 m. from Amstätten; with a parish church, and extensive manufactures of cutlery and ironmongery. P. 1207.

IPSLEY, par. Eng. Warwick; 2514 ac. Pop. 1099.

IPSTONES, par. Eng. Stafford; 6490 ac. Pop. 1292.

IPSWICH, a port of entry, U. States, Massachusetts, intersected by the navigable river of same name, 2 m. from its mouth, and 25 m. N. by E. Boston. It has a courthouse, jail, four churches, and several schools; and a number of vessels engaged in coasting and fishing. Pop. 3000.

IPSWICH, a parl. and municipal bor. and river-port, England, cap. co. Suffolk, on the Orwell, here crossed by two bridges, 65 m. N.E. London, and a station on the Eastern Union Railway. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity sloping to the river; has generally narrow and irregular, well-paved streets, lighted with gas, but inadequately supplied with water; houses neat and substantial, many of them very old, and covered with curiously-carved images. There are a townhall, a handsome hall of commerce, in which are offices for the Customs and Inland Revenue department; corn exchange, a commodious barrack, hospital, convenient market-place, jail, and county courts, an assembly-room, and a small theatre. There are also thirteen churches, several places of worship for Dissenters, a R. Catholic chapel, and Jews' synagogue; several well-endowed charity schools, and numerous other charitable foundations; Lancasterian and infant schools, a school for qualifying girls to be useful servants, a philological society, a mechanics' institution, with a good library attached; a literary institution; a museum; and a well-selected public library. The manufactures of the town comprise tobacco, snuff, agricultural implements, for which it is noted; and artificial stone. There are also two extensive iron foundries, some ale and porter breweries, soap-boiling establishments, and a good deal of ship-building. The shipping trade of the port is considerable. The principal exports are grain and local manufactures; the chief import, coal, which is distributed through the N. and W. parts of the county by the Eastern Union Railway and the Canal. But there is also a pretty extensive general foreign trade, particularly in the importation of timber from Norway—Ipswich being a bonding port for foreign timber; and in linseed and oil-cake. Vessels drawing 15 ft. water can float in the wet dock, which covers 32 ac. The number of vessels registered at the port in 1867 was 179, of which 52 were under 50 tons; total tonnage, 15,818; and 10 steamers, 617 tons. The same year the number of vessels that entered was 1133, tonn. 96,789; cleared, 937, tonn. 62,754, of which the great majority were coasters. According to Camden, Ipswich was originally called Gippeswich, from the neighbouring river Gippen or Gipping. It was destroyed by the Danes, but was subsequently restored by King John. It has sent two members to the House of Commons since the 23d of Edward I. Pop. in 1861, 87,950; in 1871, 42,947.

IPU-GRANDE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Ceara, 260 m. S.W. Fortaleza; with a church, and a considerable trade in cattle with Pernambuco. Pop. dist., 8000.

IPUCA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. of, and 70 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro; with a church, and a considerable trade in timber, floated down the São-João. Pop. 3000.

IPUT, a river, Russia, which rises in the S.E. of gov. Mohilev, flows E., and then S.W., traversing part of govs. Smolensk and Czernigov, re-entering gov. Mohilev, and joining l. bank Soj, a little above Novo-Belitza, after a course of about 220 m. Its banks are covered with forests, which furnish fine ship timber.

IQUIQUE, a seaport tn. and isl. Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. Tarapaca. The ISLAND, close upon the coast, lat. (centre), 20° 12′ 30″ S.; lon. 70° 14′ 45″ W. (R.), has been considerably reduced in height, in consequence of the immense quantity of guano taken from it. The SEAPORT, opposite the island, 40 m. W. Tarapaca, on a plain of sand, at the foot of a wall of rock, 2000 ft. high, has a most gloomy and miserable appearance; and is destitute both of water and firewood. Near it are valuable saltpetre works, the produce of which is exported to England and France; and two rich silver mines were at one time wrought. Pop. 1000.

IRAJA, a vil. and par. Brazil, prov. and dist. Rio-de-Janeiro, near a river of its own name; with a church, several chapels, a number of good houses, and a considerable trade in sugar and rum. Pop. 5000.

IRAK-AJEMI [anc. *Media Magna*], a large central prov. Persia, surrounded by Fars, Khorassan, Mazanderan, Ghilan, Azerbijan, Ardelan, and Luristán; and extending (according to Colonel Chesney, in *Euph. Exped.*) from prov. Fars, lat. 31° 25′ N., to the Elburz range, lat. 36° N., 210 m.; and from the borders of Luristán, lon. 48° 20′ E., to those of Khorassan, lon. 53° 20′ E., or 235 m. Although not equal to some of the other provinces in fertility and cultivation, it contains fine valleys, and rich plains with excellent pasturage, and considerable tracts of cultivated land. The valleys are of indefinite length, but seldom exceed 10 m. or 15 m. in width. When well watered, as many of them are, they produce ample crops of rice, wheat, sesamum, and other grains; with fruits, opium, tobacco, cotton, saffron, and silk. The great emporium of trade is Ispahan, the former capital of Persia; besides which, it contains Teheran, the modern capital of the country; Kashan, Hamadan, &c.

IRAK-ARABI [anc. *Babylonia*], a dist. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, being the S. part of Mesopotamia. It is that portion of the pashalic between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and the S.E. of Bagdad. It includes the ruins of Babylon, Selucia, &c.

IRAN, the native name for Persia (*which see.*)

IRAWADI, a river, Asia. *See* IRRAWADI.

IRBIT, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 270 m. E. Perm, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Neiva, at the confluence of the Irbit. It is very poorly built; has two churches, and a noted annual fair, which lasts from 15th February to 15th March, and is attended not only by Russian and Siberian, but also by foreign merchants. Steam packets run between Irbit and towns on the Tobol, Irtish, and Obi. P. 3181.——The CIRCLE is covered in the W. by ramifications of the Ural mountains, but suddenly flattens down, and in the E. forms extensive plains, producing corn and rearing cattle. Copper and iron are worked in the higher districts, and maintain several blast furnaces. Pop. 94,000.

IRBY, two pars. Eng. Lincoln:—1, (*-in-the-Marsh*); 1090 ac. P. 203.—2, (*-upon Humber*); 1811 ac. P. 253.

IRCHESTER, par. Eng. Northampton; 1980 ac. P. 960.

IREBY, a decayed market tn. and par. England, co. Cumberland, 15½ m. S.W. Carlisle. Area, 3532 ac. P. 505.

IREGH, two tns. Austria:—1, A market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, 70 m. S.S.W. Pesth; with two churches, a castle, the ruins of an old monastery, a valuable breeding stud, and a trade in wine. P. 2525.—2, Ob. (*Uregh*), a market tn. Sclavonia, co. Syrmia, 11 m. S. Peterwardein; with a church, and a trade in wine, extensively produced in the district. Pop. about 6000.

IRELAND [Erse, *Erin*; Latin, *Hibernia*], the more W. and less important of the two principal islands, of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed, between lat. 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N., and lon. 6° 20′ and 10° 20′ W.; separated from Great Britain on the E. by the Irish Sea, which, near its centre, attains a width of 130 m., but narrows between Holyhead and Howth Heath to 60 m.; and between the Mull of Kintire, in Scotland, and the opposite coast at Fairhead, to about 12 m.; and surrounded on all other sides by the N. Atlantic Ocean. Its shape, much more compact than that of Great Britain, has been compared to a rhomboid, with two of its opposite sides nearly due N. and S., and the other two slanting between W.S.W. and E.N.E. Measured diagonally, the greatest length from Mizen Head, in the S.W., to Fairhead, in the N.E., is 300 m.; and the greatest breadth, from Carnsore Point, in the S.E., to Benwee Head, in the N.W., is 212 m.; measured on a meridian, and on a parallel of latitude, the greatest length and breadth, respectively, are only 230 m., and 180 m.; the central breadth, nearly between the bays of Dublin and Galway, is 110 m; area, 32,513 sq. m., or 20,808,271 ac.

There are no great natural divisions of the surface; but the principal division, for administrative purposes, is into the four provinces of Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, comprehending 32 counties. These, with their areas, populations, and other statistics, are given in the following Table:—

AREA, POPULATION, &c., *of* IRELAND.

Provinces and Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Population, 1841.	Population, 1851.	Population, 1861.	Population, 1871. Total.	Males.	Females.	Houses, 1871. Inhabited.	Vacant.	Chief Towns.
LEINSTER:—										
Carlow	346	80,228	68,075	57,187	51,472	25,356	26,116	9,704	217	Carlow.
Dublin	354	372,773	404,992	410,252	405,625	188,192	217,433	51,024	3,101	Dublin.
Kildare	654	114,488	95,724	90,946	84,198	45 646	38,552	14,263	323	Naas.
Kilkenny	796	202,420	158,746	124,515	109,302	52,899	56,403	20,609	500	Kilkenny.
King's	772	146,857	112,080	90,044	75,781	38,192	37,589	14,842	434	Birr.
Longford	421	115,491	82,350	71.694	64,408	32,418	31,990	12,000	228	Longford.
Louth	315	128,240	107,657	90,713	69,809	34,423	35,386	16,781	780	Drogheda.
Meath	906	183,116	140,750	110,373	94,480	47,934	46,546	18,660	552	Navan.
Queen's	664	153,792	111,623	90,650	77,071	38,518	38,553	15,001	268	Maryborough.
Westmeath	709	141,300	111,409	90,879	78,416	39,768	38,648	15,138	436	Mullingar.
Wexford	901	202,033	180,159	143,954	132,506	64,125	68,381	24,972	536	Wexford.
Wicklow	781	126,143	98,978	86,479	78,509	39,376	39,133	14,114	553	Wicklow.
MUNSTER:—										
Clare	1,204	286,394	212,428	166,305	147,994	73,470	74,524	26,150	677	Ennis.
Cork	2,885	854,118	618,903	544,818	516,046	255,495	260,551	85,080	2,863	Cork.
Kerry	1,853	293,880	238,239	201,800	166,014	97,560	98,454	32,223	362	Tralee.
Limerick	1,064	329,923	262,136	217,277	191,313	92,601	98,712	31,847	852	Limerick.
Tipperary	1,650	436,553	331,487	249,106	216,210	106,141	110,069	38,354	1,140	Tipperary.
Waterford	721	196,187	164,051	134,252	122,825	58,761	64,064	21,139	740	Waterford.
ULSTER:—										
Antrim	1,190	361,674	361,046	378,588	419,782	196,516	223,266	74,037	2,605	Belfast.
Armagh	513	232,393	196,085	190,086	179,221	85,996	93,225	34,429	1,356	Armagh.
Cavan	746	243,158	174,071	153,906	140,555	70,331	70,224	26,372	403	Cavan.
Donegal	1,865	296,418	255,160	237,395	217,992	105,903	112,089	40,800	1 022	Donegal.
Down	957	360,622	319,972	299,302	277,775	130,683	147,092	55,653	2,990	Downpatrick.
Fermanagh	714	156,481	116,007	105,768	92,688	45,365	47,323	17,516	401	Enniskillen
Londonderry	810	223,174	191,868	184,209	173,932	83,237	90,695	32,601	808	Londonderry.
Monaghan	500	200,407	141,758	126,482	112,785	54,940	57,845	21,821	479	Monaghan.
Tyrone	1,260	312,956	255,819	238,500	215,668	105,072	110,596	41,263	1,120	Dungannon.
CONNAUGHT:—										
Galway	2,447	440,198	322,259	271,473	248,257	122,297	125,960	45,747	816	Galway.
Leitrim	613	155,297	111,915	104,744	95,324	47,579	47,745	17,405	249	Carrick on Shannon.
Mayo	2,131	388,387	274,830	254,796	245,855	120,729	125,126	44,091	630	Castlebar.
Roscommon	950	253,591	174,492	157,272	141,246	71,093	70,153	25,792	449	Roscommon.
Sligo	722	180,809	128,510	124.845	115,311	56 816	58,465	20,955	432	Sligo.
Total	32,513	8,174,031	6,553,579	5,798,967	5,402,759	2,634,123	2,768,636	960,352	28,322	

General Features.—The coast, forming a line of about 750 m., is, in general, very bold and rugged. The most continuous portion is the E., where are the only remarkable indentations—the Loughs of Belfast and Strangford, and the Bays of Dundrum, Dundalk, and Dublin. In all other directions, but more especially in the N.W., W., and S.W., the indentations follow each other in almost uninterrupted succession, and frequently cut so deep into the land as to give it a very broken and rugged appearance. Commencing in the N., and proceeding W., we trace in succession Loughs Foyle and Swilly, the Bays of Donegal, Killala, Clew, and Galway; Shannon Mouth, the Bays of Dingle, Bantry, and Dunmanus; and the harbours of Cork, Dungannon, and Waterford. In point of extent, depth of water and shelter, many of these furnish natural havens, which cannot be surpassed. The rocky shores, which line the most of these bays, are formed by the abrupt terminations of mountain ridges, which, instead of stretching in continuous chains across the interior, rise rather in vast isolated masses, at a short distance from the coast, and usually subside rapidly as they recede from it. Indeed, almost the only inland range worthy of the name is that of the Devil's Bit, and the Slieblibloom mountains, which stretch in an irregular curve of about 30 m., from S.W. to N.E., through the N.E. of Munster, and W. of Leinster, and, in the Keeper, attain the height of 2265 ft. Most of the other masses attain their greatest elevation towards the exterior of the island, and thus give the interior the form of a vast plain, girdled all round by lofty mountain barriers. The most important of these which present themselves, in proceeding as before from the N., westward, are the mountains of Donegal; culminating point, Erigal, 2462 ft.—Sligo; culminating point, Truskmore, 2113 ft.—Mayo; culminating points, Nephin, 2639 ft., and Muilrea, 2733 ft.—Galway; culminating point, Twelve Pins, 2396 ft.—Kerry; culminating points, Brandon, 3120 ft., and Carn Tual, the loftiest of all Ireland, 3404 ft.—Waterford; culminating point, Mona Vallagh, 2598 ft.—Wicklow; culminating point, Lungaquilla, 3039 ft.—Dublin; culminating point, Kippare, 2473 ft.—Down; culminating point, Slieblidonard, 2796 ft.—and Antrim; the mountains of which are less remarkable for their height than the magnificence with which they terminate in the Giant's Causeway. Though the barrier thus formed presents numerous openings, and the plain enclosed by it is by no means a monotonous flat; it is not difficult to understand how a surface so formed is ill-adapted for giving a free course to the water which collects upon it, and accordingly contains extensive tracts of bog.

Rivers and Lakes.—Few countries, of the same extent, are so liberally supplied with rivers. They are not only numerous, but are equally distributed over the surface, so as to leave no district without sufficient means of water communication; and are, in general, admirably adapted for navigation, winding along in deep and gentle currents, and not often much encumbered by rocks or other obstructions. The Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, if not of the United Kingdom, is navigable to its source, in Lough Allen; forming a navigable channel of 214 m., continued through the very heart of the country; and though, of these, 144 m. are occasionally obstructed by shallows, over which only vessels of small burden can float, the remaining 70 m., commencing at the town of Limerick, are safely navigated by vessels of 400 tons. The other rivers of most importance are the Brandon, Lee, and Blackwater, almost confined within the limits of the county of Cork; the Suir, and the Barron, which, by the union of their streams, form the broad estuary of Waterford harbour; the Slaney, which, at its mouth, expands into the large lagoon of Wexford haven; the Liffey, which, from having the capital on its banks, is possessed of much more commercial importance than its mere magnitude could give it; the Boyne, the largest river which discharges itself on the E. coast; and the Bann and the Foyle, which have their mouths at no great distance from each other on the N. coast. Besides the loughs or lagoons in immediate connection with the sea, to which reference has already been made, Ireland possesses a vast number of inland lakes, which, in some parts,

lie so near each other as to form a continued series, easily available for purposes of navigation. Lough Neagh, a vast quadrangular expanse, 17 m. long, by 10 m. broad, is chiefly in Antrim, though it also borders the counties of Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry. It is not only the largest lake of the United Kingdom, but ranks high among the secondary lakes of Europe. Its beauty, however, bears no proportion to its magnitude. Its shores are low and marshy; only two small and uninteresting islands are seen upon its bosom, and the surrounding scenery possesses no attractions. The only remarkable thing connected with it is the petrifying property of its waters. The other more important lakes are Lough Erne, which, when its basin is full, stretches in one continuous sheet of water for nearly 30 m.; but at other times becomes divided, near its centre, into an upper and a lower lake —each, particularly the latter, studded with numerous islands, many of them inhabited, and several of them so well wooded, as to form a rich and interesting scenery; Lough Corrib, about 24 m. long, and at the broadest, 14 m. wide, and connected with it by a subterranean channel; Lough Mask, both so commodiously situated as to admit of an easy junction with each other, and with the sea, at the town of Galway; Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg—the first, as already observed, forming the proper commencement; and the other two, wide expansions of the Shannon; and Loughs Conn and Cullin, in the county of Mayo. Besides these, whose magnitude is their chief claim to notice, many others, of much smaller dimensions, are distributed over the island, and often compensate for their limited extent by the beauty and magnificence of their scenery. In this respect, the lakes of Killarney are pre-eminent, and attract visitors from all parts of Europe.

Climate.—The characteristics of the climate of Ireland are mildness and humidity. Its winter, though long, is seldom accompanied with prolonged frosts, while the average heat of its summer falls considerably short of that of England. This comparative equality of temperature, is evidently the result of its insular position. The humidity is, in like manner, the effect of the vast expanse of ocean, which bounds it on the W., and the prevalence of W. winds, which, charged with accumulated vapours, on first reaching the Irish coast, precipitate them in deluges of rain or dense fogs. Hence, even in the midst of summer, the air is seldom clear; and in autumn, superfluity of moisture becomes a serious impediment to the operations of harvest. Much of the corn is only preserved by being kiln-dried. One great advantage, however, is, that the verdure of the pastures is peculiarly rich, and preserves its luxuriance to a late period of the year.

Geology.—Owing partly to the immense extent of deep bog which covers the surface of Ireland, and conceals the mineral deposits from the view, its geology is imperfectly known. Its peculiar features, however, consist in the vast masses of primary and metamorphic rocks which form its mountains, and the secondary formations spread over its interior. Basaltic rocks are almost entirely confined to the N.E., where they cover nearly the whole county of Antrim, and often form colonnades, of which the Giants' Causeway is a celebrated specimen. Granite has its largest development in the S.E., where it forms the great mass of the mountains of Wicklow, and stretches, in a broad belt, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., through the counties of Wicklow and Carlow. It is also more sparingly developed in the W., along the shores of Galway Bay; in the N., in the county of Donegal, where it appears in three patches, the largest on the N.W. coast; in a small patch on the N.E. coast of Antrim, where it forms the well-known promontory of Fair Head; and in the E., where it occupies two considerable tracts, one wholly in Down, and the other, of a very irregular shape, partly in Down and partly in Armagh, and conspicuously presented along both sides of Carlingford Bay. Of the primitive stratified rocks, the most largely developed are chlorate and mica-schist; which, with primary limestone, hornblende, and other accompanying strata, cover the greater part of the N. of Ireland, stretching without interruption over the greater part of the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal. The same strata form a long narrow belt in the county of Sligo, and spread out into great breadth on the coast of Mayo. They also occupy considerable tracts on the coasts both of Galway and Kerry, but appear to be altogether wanting in the interior, and on the S. and W. coasts; with the exception of a patch in the N.E., overlying the granite which terminates in Fair Head. Next in the order of superposition is the silurian system, the lower rocks of which form no inconsiderable portion of the whole island; covering almost the whole of counties Cavan and Monaghan, large parts of the S.W. of counties Kerry and Cork, the far greater part of Wexford, and numerous isolated spots, both on the coasts and in the interior. The old red sandstone, the formation next in order, has its largest continuous development in the county of Cork, but rises to the surface at numerous isolated spots, forming tracts of considerable extent in Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Clare, Galway, Mayo, and Tyrone. The rocks next in the series belong to the carboniferous system; at the bottom of which lies the mountain limestone, the most largely developed of all the rocks of Ireland. Its chief seat is in the centre of the island, where it forms a broad zone, stretching continuously from the E. to within a short distance of the W. coast; from Louth and Dublin, through E. Meath, W. Meath, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Longford, Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway. Still further S., though its continuity is broken by the occasional interposition of the old red sandstone, it is seen in Kilkenny, Tipperary, Clare, Kerry, and Limerick, bordering the greater part of the Irish coal-fields. These, with the exception of a small field in the W., extending between Clew Bay and Killery Harbour, in county Mayo, and small patches chiefly in counties Cavan and Monaghan, are all situated considerably to the S. of the centre of the island. The succession of the strata is nearly the same as in England, but the quality of the coal is generally of a very inferior description. One of the most valuable fields is that of Kilkenny, where the coal is found in seven workable beds in the form of anthracite; and, in the best seams, so free from adulteration, that it contains from 94 to 96 per cent. of pure carbon. The largest field is in the S.W., where it occupies an extensive tract in the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork. It is worked to a considerable extent, particularly on the N. bank of the Blackwater, but the greater part of the output is culm or dross, not well adapted for domestic use, and chiefly employed for malting and the burning of lime. The strata higher in the geological series than the coal, are very partially developed in Ireland. Tracts of marl and new red sandstone occur in Tyrone and Armagh, and, at the S. shore of Lough Neagh, branch off into narrow belts, enclosing part of the county of Antrim. On the E. coast of the latter county, strata still more recent appear, and beds of lias, greensand, and chalk are exposed on the cliffs above the shore. The occasional appearance of the same strata inland, in the bottom of the valleys, leaves no doubt that they occupy a large extent of space, though the immense masses of basalt which overlie them, in some places to the depth of more than 500 ft., conceal them from the view. The nature of the coal of Ireland has already been referred to, and, as the other minerals are not of so much importance as to require a separate consideration, it may be sufficient here to mention that the mountain limestone, which in England contains so many valuable mines of lead, appears to be here much less liberally supplied with that metal; that the iron, which unquestionably exists in abundance in the coal measures, has not yet justified the attempts which have been made to work and smelt it; and that the output of copper, which in 1836 exceeded £150,000 in value, was only about £80,000 in 1869. It should be remembered, however, that the minerals of Ireland have as yet been very imperfectly explored; and the probability that important discoveries still remain to be made, is strongly confirmed by the fact that the new red sandstone of Ireland, in which the existence of beds of salt had hitherto been rather suspected than known, has recently been found to contain them in such abundance as to promise inexhaustible supplies, rivalling those for which the same formation in England has so long been famous.

Agriculture.—We have already seen how favourable the climate of Ireland is to vegetation. Its mild temperature, and humid atmosphere, enable several delicate plants, which usually, in the same latitude, can only be cultivated in sheltered gardens, to flourish here with vigour in the open air; and not unfrequently forest trees continue to retain their foliage after they have lost it in the warmer parts of England. So far, then, as nature is concerned, no country ought to be richer in forest scenery than Ireland; and it would seem that, in early times, large tracts of magnificent timber were spread

over its surface; but the grossest waste and mismanagement have prevailed, trees have almost disappeared everywhere except from the parks of the gentry, and what ought to have been among the best, is perhaps the worst wooded country in central Europe. One somewhat equivocal advantage resulting from this is, that large tracts, which might have been otherwise occupied, now give employment to the plough or the spade, and serve to swell the gross amount of agricultural produce. Notwithstanding the great extent of her dismal moorland wastes, few countries have, in proportion to their area, raised more human food, on an average of years, than Ireland. This is owing partly to the fertility of the soil, and partly to the mode of agriculture. After deducting mountain and moorland, there remains a vast extent of arable surface, covered with a deep friable loam of remarkable richness. Seldom so light as to degenerate into sand, or so heavy as to contain an undue mixture of stubborn and impervious clay, the soils of Ireland possess that happy medium texture which at once facilitates the operations of husbandry, and insures it an abundant return. In addition to the vegetable mould, which forms one of their most important ingredients, they consist, generally, either of the decomposed trap, so widely spread over the N. of Ulster, or of calcareous matters, derived from the limestones which prevail in almost every other quarter. Thus in point of staple they cannot be surpassed, and justify the eulogium of Arthur Young, when he says they 'will fat the largest bullock, and at the same time do equally well for sheep, for tillage, for turnips, for wheat, for beans; and, in a word, for every crop and circumstance of profitable husbandry.' But there is perhaps no country in Europe where agriculture, considered as a system, has made less progress. The holdings, originally too small to be occupied by farmers of capital and enterprise, have been allowed to become almost infinitesimally subdivided, until they have been reduced to the smallest patches on the produce of which a family could manage to subsist. The number of purely agricultural holdings in Ireland, in 1867, was 608,864, of which 174,989 were valued at £4 and under; 142,468 between £4 and £8; 48,409 between £8 and £10; 77,805 between £10 and £15; 45,979 between £15 and £20; 83,259 between £20 and £50; and 35,955 at £50 and upwards. The only question of importance with such occupiers, is how to raise the largest quantity of human food for immediate use; and, as it is easy to see that no crop of the temperate zone can compete with the potato, that root has become the great staple. The area under corn crops in 1847 was 3,313,579 ac.; in 1867 it was only 2,115,137. In those 20 years wheat declined from 743,871 ac. to 261,908 ac.; oats from 2,200,870 ac. to 1,659,412 ac.; and barley to less than half the acreage of 1847. But green crops increased from 727,738 ac. in 1847 to 1,432,252 in 1867; the greatest increase being in potatoes, from 284,116 ac. in 1847 to 1,001,545 in 1867. The following table will give a succinct view of the principal crops in 1863 and 1867:—

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1863.....	260,311	1,958,883	171,892	1,023,414	351,436	214.099	1,560,638
1867.....	261,908	1,659,412	170,714	1,001,545	335,711	253.105	1,658,451

Of the general state of cultivation in the country an idea may be formed from the fact, that of the whole area there were, in 1867, 5,458,945 acres under crops; 10,057,072 acres in grass; 26,191 acres lying fallow; 324,308 acres of woods and plantations; and 4,453,408 acres of unoccupied waste and bog. From the mildness of the winter, and the humidity almost always prevalent, the rearing and feeding of cattle and sheep must necessarily form one of the most profitable branches of Irish husbandry. It has already attracted great attention, and is said to be making rapid progress. Of the other branches which have been more recently introduced, it may be sufficient to mention tobacco, beet for the manufacture of sugar, and flax. That the first two can be successfully grown has been proved, but that they can be grown to profit is more than problematical; the last is far more hopeful, and the rapid extension of its culture (60,314 ac. in 1849; 91,040 ac in 1850; and 263,507 ac. in 1866), viewed in connection with its manufacture, has already done much, and promises to do more, for the prosperity of the country.

Manufactures and Trade.—The linen manufacture early took root in Ireland, and still continues to be its most important staple; and in every article, except lace and cambric, competes successfully with all other countries. It has increased in a remarkable manner, and the exports of linen yarns, and fabrics exceed £10,000,000 a year; 50 linen factories are at work, with upwards of 10,000 looms. The number of spindles employed is 800,000; the capital invested is estimated at more than £3,000,000, and about 250,000 people are occupied in the production. The number of flax-scutching mills in 1867 was 1540. For a long time, all the yarn used was handspun; but the flax-mills which have been erected are so large and numerous, as not only to supply the home demand, but to spin large quantities of yarn for export. The principal seat of the linen manufacture is the province of Ulster, and more especially the town of Belfast and the surrounding districts. Repeated attempts have been made to establish the cotton manufacture in Ireland, but the success hitherto has been very limited. It is admitted, however, that some of the finest specimens of calico prints in the London market are Irish. The woollen manufacture appears at the outset to have outstripped that of linen. It had at least made such progress as to alarm the woollen manufacturers of England; who, in a spirit of petty jealousy, petitioned the English parliament for its discouragement, and, what is still more astonishing, succeeded. The Irish were prohibited from sending their woollens abroad, and could not even send them into England without paying an oppressive duty. Had the manufacture been suited to the country, it might have surmounted all this absurdity and injustice; and, at all events, when these ceased to operate would have revived. In regard to this manufacture, however, England possesses facilities which seem to make competition almost hopeless, and the woollens of Ireland continue to be of very secondary importance. A few broadcloths are made in the vicinity of Dublin and of Cork, flannels in Wicklow, and blankets in Kilkenny. The silk manufacture, introduced into Dublin by French refugees, never took deep root, but has lingered on, and still employs a number of looms. In 1868, the total number of mills in Ireland was 212, of which 13 were cotton, 45 wool, and 144 flax, employing an aggregate of 67,162 persons. An important source of female employment has, of late years, sprung up in the N. of Ireland, in the working of patterns on muslin with the needle. About 300,000 persons are engaged in this branch of manufacture, working chiefly for Belfast and Glasgow houses. The manufacture of Irish poplins is also very flourishing. More than 20 mills are engaged in paper-making, and produce annually over 10,000,000 lbs. The brewing of porter and distillation of whisky have greatly increased, and form important items in the national revenue.

The trade of Ireland is not at all proportioned to her natural capabilities, and to the admirable facilities afforded by the excellent harbours situated on her coasts. The most important article is raw produce, the greater part of which finds its market in Great Britain. It consists chiefly of grain and flour, live stock, salt and fresh meat, eggs, butter, &c. Manufactured articles, particularly linen, rank next in importance; but as the bulk of such articles is very small in comparison of their value, the trade, or at least the shipping, connected with them, holds only a secondary place. The trade with foreign countries is also inconsiderable. The principal imports are colonial produce, woollen and cotton goods, cotton, wool, coals, and salt. Of the shipping employed in this trade, only a mere fraction is Irish. The whole exports from Ireland to foreign parts in 1870 was in value £238,452; and the imports, £8,725,211. In the same year the number of vessels entered from the colonies and foreign parts was 2039 (721,621 tons); and cleared 603 (215,509 tons); entered coastwise with cargoes, 27,104 (4,188,787 tons); cleared 13,539 (2,997,288 tons).

Means of Communication.—The excellent navigable channels furnished by the rivers of Ireland, have already been referred to. In several of them, however, when the water was low, the navigation became seriously impeded by rocky shoals. In removing these, or in making artificial cuts for the purpose of avoiding them, vast sums have been expended. Improvements of equal importance have been made by the

construction of canals. On them, chiefly, the two millions sterling, granted by parliament for public works in Ireland, have been expended. The expenditure has not in all cases been judiciously made; but, by means of the Grand and Royal Canals, a valuable communication has been given across the very centre of the island, between the coast of Leinster and the Shannon, while a branch, which opens into the Barrow, continues the communication, without interruption, to the S. coast. Similar benefits have been conferred on the province of Ulster, by the Newry Canal, which connects Lough Neagh with the Bay of Carlingford; the Belfast Canal connecting the same lough with the Bay of Belfast, and the Ulster Canal, recently completed, between Loughs Neagh and Erne. This last canal, though only 46 m. long, renders available a continuous navigation of 130 m., intersecting the country from E. to W., and passing through populous and fertile districts. The railway system, as compared with England, has not yet received much development in Ireland. The length actually completed and open for traffic in 1870 was 1975 m., the same as in 1869.

Government, People, &c.—Ireland, by the Act of Union, became an integral part of the United Kingdom, and shares in its legislation by means of representative Peers—28 temporal and four spiritual—in the House of Lords, and 105 representatives in the House of Commons. The Lord Lieutenant, who represents the Sovereign, holds his court in the castle of Dublin. By an act of parliament in 1869 the Established Church in Ireland was disestablished and disendowed; and the state aid previously given to the Presbyterians likewise withdrawn, as well as the annual parliamentary grant to Maynooth college. Owing to connivance at agrarian outrages by the population generally, a strong measure, the Peace Preservation Act, was passed in 1870; one very prominent and effective feature of it being to hold any district, in which an undetected murder is committed, responsible to make compensation, and otherwise. This state of matters contrasts sadly with the natural good qualities of the Irish. Though both indolent and fickle, they are warm-hearted, hospitable, generous, brave, and intellectual. A continuous emigration has for years been going on, the extent of which will be gathered from the following statement of the numbers that left the country between 1851 and 1867:—

Provinces.	Number of Emigrants between May 1, 1851, and Dec. 31, 1867.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Leinster	176,576	165,439	342,015
Munster	353,150	336,047	689,197
Ulster	262,034	218,743	480,777
Connaught	109,255	109,828	219,083
Not specified	44,274	35,467	79,741
Total	945,289	865,524	1,810,813

But in the decade previous to 1851, owing to the frightful famine occasioned by the potato disease in 1846–7, and the visitation of fever and cholera that followed it, as well as the tide of emigration that soon set in, the population decreased from 8,196,597 in 1841, to 6,574,278 in 1851. The 8,000,000 of souls which were returned by the census of 1841, and ought, by natural increase, to have amounted to 9,000,000, have dwindled away to about 5,400,000. Very much has been accomplished for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland, not merely by the improvement of the land, but in aiding the erection of a better class of farm-buildings and homesteads, and in raising the condition of the peasantry. The Irish Board of Public Works issued loans amounting to £1,916,157, between 1847 and 1868, under the Land Improvement Acts. The standard of living is much raised throughout Ireland, as is shown by an immensely increased consumption of meat, bread, tea, coffee, and sugar, and the improved dress of both men and women; prices have risen and rents have been better paid; and both proprietors and tenant farmers show a disposition to provide better dwellings. The Land Act of 1870 has likewise provided an elaborate machinery for regulating the tenure of land, and giving the tenant greater interest and security in his holding. The state of education may be gathered from the following returns of schools and attendance in 1869 and 1870:—

Provinces.	No. of National Schools.		No. of Pupils on Rolls in 1869.	Average daily Attendance, 1869.	No. of Pupils on Rolls in 1870.	Average daily Attendance, 1870.
	1869.	1870.				
Leinster	1,500	1,505	212,652	78,746	211,402	78,808
Munster	1,657	1,689	267,093	111,016	269,316	111,124
Ulster	2,486	2,523	349,919	116,836	349,796	117,481
Connaught	1,064	1,089	163,671	51,962	168,486	52,362
Total	6,707	6,806	991,335	358,560	998,999	359,199

There were also 27 district and minor model schools, with an average attendance of 8162, and 147 workhouse schools, with 17,250 pupils. The amount of the parliamentary grant to the national schools was £394,209 in 1870; the total expenditure on them, £435,885.

History.—The early accounts of Ireland do not cease to be fabulous till the 5th century, when Christianity is supposed to have been introduced by St. Patrick, a native of Scotland. A school, founded by him or his immediate successors, at Armagh, sent out many eminent teachers, and became celebrated over Europe. At this time, and for long after, the island was shared by a number of petty sovereigns, who were almost always at war. In 1171, it was invaded by Henry II. of England, who conquered part of it, and received the nominal submission of almost all the chiefs, though they continued generally to exercise their former sovereign powers. The wars of the English, at home and in France, and their attempts upon the sovereignty of Scotland, had long withdrawn their attention from Ireland; but in 1495, the ascendency of England was formally established, and the Irish Parliament was prohibited, both from meeting without license from the English crown, and even from discussing any bill without its sanction. This arrangement was loudly arraigned, and a spirit of insubordination generally prevailed, but did not break out into open rebellion till the reign of Elizabeth. While the English and Scotch settlers had generally embraced the Reformation, the native Irish continued their bigoted attachment to Rome. Spain took advantage of the circumstance, and tempted O'Neil, a chief of great influence and extensive possessions, into revolt, by sending him the support of a Spanish armament. He was completely defeated, and ultimately obliged to save himself by flight to the continent. The tranquillity thus established continued almost unbroken during the reign of James I., and the early part of that of Charles I.; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, which terminated in the expulsion of the Stuarts, the Irish espoused the royal cause, partly as a means of ultimately effecting their own independence, and on the prosecution of it were guilty of fearful atrocities. They were met in a similar spirit by Cromwell, who beat down all opposition, spared no cruelty in order to effect his purposes, and confiscated nearly four-fifths of the whole landed property, bestowing it on his followers and adherents. English supremacy was now for the first time established in every part of the country, and no attempt was made to dispute it till 1688, when the futile attempt of James II. to retrieve his fortunes was crushed by William III. at the battle of the Boyne. The only other events in Irish history which have since occurred, and deserve notice, are the Union, enacted in 1799, R. Catholic emancipation in 1829, and the disestablishment of the Irish church in 1869. —(Porter's *Progress;* Montgomery's *Ireland; Parl. Pap., &c.*)

IRELAND (NEW), an isl., S. Pacific, forming the N.E. side of St. George's Channel, between lat. 2° 35′ and 5° 3′ S.; lon. 150° 30′ and 152° 50′ E. It is about 200 m. long, W.N.W. to E.S.E., by about 12 m. average breadth. The hills rise to a height of 1500 ft. to 2000 ft., and are clothed from base to summit with the most luxuriant forest. The indentations of the coast appear to offer several very snug little harbours. The lower tracts are well cultivated, produce sugar-cane, bananas, cocoa-nuts, yams, bamboos, and numerous other plants and trees. The inhabitants belong to the Australian negroes, and are remarkable for their excessive jealousy, and the scrupulous cleanliness of their villages. Fancy woods and tortoise-shell—the latter of very superior quality—are, as far as known, the only articles of commercial value which the island produces.

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky islet, Irish Sea, 1 m. N. Howth harbour. It is about 1½ m. in circuit, rises to a considerable height, is composed chiefly of quartz rocks, and

presents a remarkable appearance from the coast. It contains the ruins of an abbey; has a martello tower and light-house.

IREN, a river, Russia, which rises in circle Krasno-Ufimsk, gov. Perm, flows circuitously N.W., and joins r. bank Silva, after a course of about 150 m.

IRETON-KIRK, par. Eng. Derby; 2290 ac. Pop. 735.

IRGHIZ, or ULU-IRGHIZ, a river, Turkestan, Kirghiz-Steppe. It rises in Lake Chalkar; lat. 51° 20′ N.; lon. 61° 25′ E., flows S. and S.E., joins the Kara-Targhai, and falls into Lake Aksakal or Aksukul [white water.] Total course about 300 m., through a sandy country, interspersed with saline lakes.

IRGHIZ, two rivers, Russia:—1, (*Bolcho*), is formed by the junction of the Karalitz and Kamelik, in the N.E. of gov. Saratov, flows very circuitously W.S.W., and joins l. bank Volga, opposite the town of Volgsk, after a course of nearly 130 m.—2, (*Maloi*), rises in the same gov., N. of the Bolcho-Irghiz, and flowing nearly parallel to it, joins l. bank Volga, between the towns of Kvalinsk and Volgsk.

IRISH SEA, the sea, between Great Britain and Ireland, N. of St. George's Channel, and S. of the N. Channel, 130 m. N. to S., and about 60 m. E. to W. It contains the isls. of Anglesey and Man, and on its coasts are Luce, Morecombe, Dundrum, Carlingford, and Dublin bays—the Solway Firth, and the estuaries of the Ribble and Dee, &c.

IRKUT, a river, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, which issues from the foot of the mountains of Sayansk, near the frontiers of China; flows first E., then N.E., and joins l. bank Angara, at the town of Irkutsk, after a course of about 220 m.

IRKUTSK, a gov. Siberia, between lat. 49° 40′ and 62° 45′ N., and lon. 96° and 121° E.; and bounded, N. and N.E., by gov. Yakutsk, from which it is separated by the Lena and Vitem; E. and S., China; and W., gov. Yenisseisk; length, E. to W., about 1100 m.; breadth about 1000 m.; area, 350,000 geo. sq. m. This vast surface is divided between three river-basins—the Amoor, the smallest of the three, which drains the E. portion, and carries its waters to the sea of Okhotsk; the Lena, in the N., which it drains in a great measure directly, and by its tributary, Vitem; and the Yenissei, in the centre and W., receiving its waters through the Angara, supplied by numerous small streams, but more especially by lake Baikal, which lies wholly within the government. The last two basins belong to the Arctic Ocean, and are separated from that of the Amoor by the mountains of Daouria, a ramification of the lofty Stanovoi and Jablonnoi ranges. The greater part of the government having a N. exposure, the climate is more severe than usual under the same latitude, and in winter mercury often freezes. The summer is of short duration, though very warm; the air generally clear and serene. A great part of the surface is occupied by forests, which furnish excellent timber, and abound with all kinds of game. The pastures maintain great numbers of cattle and sheep. The principal cultivated crops are rye and barley; hemp and flax also succeed well. There is not much fruit. Many indications of volcanic agency are discoverable, particularly in the N. of the government, and earthquakes are not unfrequent. In the plain along the Angara, below the town of Irkutsk, a fine-grained sandstone, of the carboniferous system, prevails; and strata of pure coal, 9 ft. thick, have been found in it. The mountains are generally granitic. The minerals are very valuable; and include gold, found chiefly in the lateral valleys which run from the central ridge of the Jablonnoi, silver, lead, zinc, and tin. The principal mines are situated in the E. of the government, and are wrought, in the direction of the stock, over an extent of 160 m. In working the tin, splendid cells of rock crystals, with green, yellow, and blue emeralds, and with topazes, are found. Salt is found in great abundance in lakes and brine-springs, but is not turned to much account. Manufactures exist to a very limited extent, and consist chiefly of soap, leather, and glass. A considerable trade is carried on with China, through Kiatkha; and in furs, which, after metals, form the principal articles of export. A considerable proportion of the Russian inhabitants are descendants of exiles from the W.; but as the cause of exile was as frequently of a political as of a merely criminal nature, the morals are much purer than usual in penal settlements. The natives in greatest number are—Tunguses, Mongols, and Bouriats. The religion of the Greek church is generally professed, but many continue addicted to the practices of Shamanism. For administrative purposes, the government is divided into six districts or circles, of which Irkutsk is the capital. P. 865,810.

IRKUTSK, a tn. Siberia, cap. gov. of same name, in a plain, 1237 ft. above the sea, on the Angara, at the confluence of the Irkut and the Ushakovkar; lat. 52° 17′ 16″ N.; lon. 104° 26′ 20″ E. (L.) It is divided into two parts by the Angara, which is here about 1000 ft. wide, surrounded by a wall and ditch, and well built, consisting of wooden houses, which are all neatly planked, and painted yellow or light gray; the streets, though not paved, have wooden paths for foot-passengers, and are kept in good order. One of the chief ornaments of the town is a noble quadrangular parade, one side of which is occupied by the residence of the governor, and other public offices; and most of the houses have kitchen-gardens behind them. The principal buildings include a great number of churches, one of them a cathedral; two convents, a handsome exchange, built of stone, and surrounded by stately poplars and pines; an admiralty, with dockyards on the Angara; the offices of the American company, which would be considered spacious and ornamental in any town of Europe; a school of medicine, a gymnasium, and several other schools; a public library of 5000 volumes, a mineralogical cabinet, two hospitals, a workhouse and house of correction, and a large and well-aired prison; the Gostinnoi Dvor or Bazaar, supplied with articles of Chinese and European manufacture; and in its vicinity are the markets, supplied with fish, flesh, meal, with its motley crowd of Bouriats, Russian women, &c. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, hats, leather (common and Morocco), soap, and glass. There are also several distilleries. The trade is in hay, tea, and other articles imported from China, and more especially in fur, for which the American Company have here large warehouses. Irkutsk is the see of an archbishop; and, being the residence of a governor, is regarded as the capital of E. Siberia. The society of the upper class is quite European in its character, but many persons belonging to it have the misfortune or stigma of being exiles. The inhabitants generally appear to be very comfortable. Pop. 27,431.

IRMINGLAND, par. Eng. Norfolk; 714 ac. Pop 13.

IRNHAM, par. Eng. Lincoln; 3520 ac. Pop. 349.

IRNSUM, a vil. Holland, prov. Friesland, 9 m. S. Leeuwarden, on the canal leading thence to the Zuider Zee. It has a Calvinistic, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, and a school. Pop. (agriculturists and cattle-rearers), 525.

IRON-ACTON, par. Eng. Gloucester; 2927 ac. P. 1265.

IROQUOIS, or SIX NATIONS, the name given by the French to the Indian confederacy of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondogas, Cayugas, and Senecas, afterwards joined by the Tuscaroras, on the latter being driven from their hunting-grounds in N. Carolina. This once formidable confederacy is now nearly extinguished; but the remains of it are still scattered through the state of New York, subdued in spirit, and debased by the use of intoxicating liquors.

IRPEN, a river, Russia, which rises in gov. Kiev, flows first E., then N., and joins r. bank Dnieper, 20 m. above the town of Kiev, after a course of 100 m.

IRRAWADI, IRAWADI, or IRRAWADY, one of the great rivers of Asia, traversing the Burmese empire in its entire length. By some authorities it is held to be continuous with the Dzangbo or great river of Tibet (though this is generally considered to be identical with the upper Brahmapootra); by others it is stated to rise near lat. 28° N., lon. 97° 30′ E., contiguous to the E. extremity of Assam and the sources of the Lohit, one of the tributaries of the Brahmapootra; and, in the absence of more complete information, we may assume that its origin is in E. Tibet, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the above locality. It has generally a S. course, being deflected W., however, both near Bhamo and at Ava; and its total length has been estimated at 1200 m. At 50 m. below its supposed source, it has been found 80 yds. in breadth at the dry season. Below this, Kantoun, near the border of the Chinese province Yunnan, Amarapura, Ava, and Sakaing (which have successively been the capitals of Burmah), Yandabo, Pugan or Pagahm-Mew, Patanago, Meeaday, Prome, and, on branches of its delta, Bassain, and Rangoon, are the chief places along its banks. At Yandabo, about 90 m. below Ava, it receives its principal tributary, the Kyen-dwen or Ningthee river, from the N.; its other large affluents are

mostly from the E. At Yedan, above Ava, it suddenly contracts from a much greater width to less than 200 yds. across; but from that point downwards to its delta it has generally a breadth of from 1 to 4 m.; and during its inundation, from June to September, it is often 6 m. across; its delta region, during the same period, being, like that of the Ganges, a vast watery expanse. Even so high as the influx of the Bhamo river, it has at that time a breadth of 1 m. About 140 m. from the Indian Ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths, the delta of the Irrawadi commences; a wide interlacement of branches occupying the greater part of the kingdom of Pegu, and on the W. and E. arms of which the towns of Bassain and Rangoon are respectively situated. The current of the Irrawadi is commonly gentle—even in its upper part being no more than at the rate of 2 m. an hour; except during the inundations, when it flows so rapidly that no sailing vessels could navigate it but for the assistance of the S.W. monsoon. It is navigable from the sea upwards as far as Ava, in all seasons, by vessels of 200 tons burden; and during the rains the same vessels may proceed as far as the mouth of the Mogoung river, about 200 m. further up the stream. Canoes can reach, with some difficulty, as far as the influx of the river of Bhamo. Like the Nile, the Irrawadi is the main artery of the country through which it flows: the principal population of the Burmese dominions being established along its banks. It is navigated by boats having a canoe-shape and a covered deck. Since the treaty with the king of Ava in 1863 English steamers ascend the river.

IRRLICH, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, near Nieuwied, at the confluence of the Wied with the Rhine. It has a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1216.

IRSA, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Pesth, 9 m. from Czegled, with two churches. Pop. 1875.

IRTHING, a river, England, rising in the hills which separate Northumberland from Cumberland, and, after a S. course of 26 m., during several of which it forms the boundary of the two counties, falling into the Eden, near Newby.

IRTHINGTON, par. Eng. Cumberland; 6050 ac. P. 1001.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, par. England, Northampton; 3720 ac. Pop. 1577.

IRTISH, a river, Asia, which rises in the S.W. side of the Altai mountains, in the Chinese dominions, near lat. 47° N., and lon. 88° E., flows first W.N.W., and by its expansion forms lake Zaisan. Issuing from the N. side of the lake, it flows N. to the S.E. frontiers of Siberia, gov. Omsk, which it enters, and flows N.N.W., nearly parallel to its E. frontier, past the towns of Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipolatinsk, and Omsk. A little beyond the last town it enters gov. Tobolsk, bends round in a N. direction, till it reaches Tara, whence it flows W.N.W. to the town of Tobolsk. Here it makes a sudden turn N., passes the towns of Demiansk and Denshikova, and finally joins l. bank Obi, a little below Samarova. Its whole course has been roughly estimated at about 1800 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Om, Tara, Shish, Tui, and Demianka; and on the l. the Tunduk, Osha, Ishim, Vagai, Tobol, and Konda or Mulina. A great part of its course is through low plains and steppes, and its navigation is rendered dangerous by shifting sands. It abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons.

IRTON, par. Eng. Cumberland; 5270 ac. P. 572.

IRUELA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Jaen, poorly built, with narrow streets, an old castle, on a height overhanging the town; a parish church, townhouse, prison, and primary school; numerous oil and flour mills, and some trade in oil, corn, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 1140.

IRUN, a tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, near l. bank Bidassoa, and the first town after passing the French frontier, 11 m. E. St. Sebastian. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, but very irregularly; has a fine church, courthouse, with an elegant façade; and an hospital; and manufactures of soap, leather, and earthenware; brick and tile works, numerous mills, and a trade in wool and cattle. Irun existed in the time of the Romans. Its position has often exposed it to the ravages of war. Pop. 2590.

IRUPANA, a tn. Bolivia, dep. La Paz, cap. prov. Yungas, with a large and handsome church, many well-built houses, and presenting altogether an appearance of comfort and competency on the part of the inhabitants. In its vicinity are extensive gardens of fine orange-trees.

IRVINE, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and market tn. Scotland, co. Ayr, on a rising ground, r. bank Irvine, an affluent of the Firth of Clyde, about ¼ m. from the estuary formed by its junction with the Garnock, 24 m. S.W. Glasgow, on the railway to Ayr. It consists of one broad and spacious street, communicating with a suburb, on the l. bank of the Irvine, by a handsome stone bridge; houses in general well built and commodious. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has a handsome parish church, a chapel of ease, two Free and two U. Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel; the Irvine Academy—a large and elegant edifice—and several other schools; a town-house, news room, banks, and libraries. Hand-sewing, the weaving of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks; ship-building, rope-making, tanning, and leather-dressing, employ a majority of the working population. There are also manufactories of anchors and cables, a magnesia manufactory, and several fine mills. The harbour admits vessels of 100 tons, and has a good quay; but its trade has declined. The chief exports are coal, carpeting, tanned leather, rye-grass seed, tree plants, &c.; principal imports—timber, grain, and butter. It unites with Ayr, &c., in returning a member to the House of Commons. Pop. parl. bor. in 1861, 7060; in 1871, 6866.

IRVINESTOWN, a tn. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, about 95 N.W. Dublin, with a parish church. Pop. 958.

IRWELL, a river, England, co. Lancaster, rises near Bacup, and, after a circuitous S. course of 40 m., past Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester, falls into the Mersey at Flixton; chief affluents the Medlock and Irk.

ISA, two rivers, Russia.—1, Rises in gov. Penza, flows N.W., and joins the Moksha, 9 m. below Troitzk; course about 70 m.—2, Issues from a small lake, gov. Vitepsk, flows N. into gov. Pskov, and joins the Velikaia; course about 65 m.

ISABA, a tn. Spain, Navarre, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Pampeluna, with a parish church, townhouse, prison, and school; manufactures of common woollens and combs, a saw and two flour mills, and a trade in timber, wool, cheese, and salt. P. 931.

ISABAL, or IZABAL.—1, A vil. Central America, Guatemala, S. shore of lake Dulce; lat. 15° 24′ 20″ N.; lon. 89° 9′ 53″ W.; consisting of a courthouse, a few respectable dwellings, and about 40 huts.—2, A tn., isl. Old Providence, an insignificant place, though once important and populous.

ISABEL (SANTA), a tn. Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, on the Paraguassu, one of the head streams of the Paraguay. It is the cap. of its district, consists of about 3000 scattered mud and straw huts, and is the centre of a trade in diamonds; to a market there, every Saturday and Sunday, the diamond-seekers bring the produce of the week.—(Castelnau.)

ISABELLA (CAPE), a headland, Boothia Felix; lat. 69° 26′ N.; lon. 93° 51′ W. (R.)

ISABELLA.—1, An isl., W. coast Mexico; lat. 21° 45′ N.; lon. 106° W.; frequented by sealers only. It is of moderate height, and nearly barren. The beach is lined with rocks, and neither wood nor water are to be obtained.—2, A port, N. coast isl. Hayti, 130 m. N. E. Port-Republicain, where, in 1493, Columbus formed the first European settlement in the New World.

ISAC, a river, France, formed by several small streams, above Blain, in dep. Loire Inférieure; flows W. past Blain and Gerronet, and joins l. bank Vilain, opposite to Rieux; course about 45 m. It is navigable for about 9 m., and feeds the canal which unites the Loire and Vilain.

ISAKTCHI, a tn. European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, r. bank Danube, 26 m. S.E. Galatz, with a castle, several mosques, baths, and some trade.

ISALCO, or YSALCO, a tn. Central America, state of, and 40 m. W. by S. San Salvador. Near it is a volcano of same name. Pop. 4000.

ISAMAL, tn. Yucatan. *See* IZAMAL.

ISANOTZKOI, one of the straits uniting Behring's Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It separates the island of Ounimek, in the Aleutian Archipelago, from the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, in Russian America, lat. 55° N., and about 24 m. long by 9 m. broad.

ISAR, a river, Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, about 6 m. N.E. Innsbruck, enters Bavaria, flows N.N.W., past Munich to Freising, where it turns abruptly E.N.E., passes the towns of Landshut and Landau; and joins r. bank Danube a little below Deggendorf; course above 190 m. Its principal

affluents are, right, the Dorfen and Sempt; and, left, the Loisach and Ammer. The current is extremely rapid, but is much used for floating timber.

ISAURA, or ISAURIA, an ancient tn. Asiatic Turkey, 44 m. S. by W. Konia; lat. 37° 10′ N.; lon. 32° 32′ E.; built on the highest point of a high range of hills, and surrounded by a massive wall, with lofty hexagonal towers, beautifully constructed, and of a very peculiar style of architecture. The buildings within the walls are all in the same style, consisting of alternate courses of very thick and very thin blocks of marble. Amongst them is a handsome triumphal arch, with a Greek inscription. Outside the walls are many tombs, some of which are excavated in the rock.

ISBARTA, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 64 m. N. Adalia, picturesquely situated at the foot of a steep and lofty chain of wooded mountains. It is half-concealed amidst orchards and gardens, and is better built than most other towns in this part of the country.

ISCHAN, a vil. Central Asia, khanat of, and 24 m. E. Khiva, on the canal of Scharscherli, with two weekly markets; inhabitants, Sarts and Usbeks.

ISCHEL, or ISCHL, a market tn. and watering-place, Upper Austria, circle of, and on both sides of the river Traun, 50 m. S.W. Linz. It has a handsome parish church, a small castle, an hospital, and vapour and mud baths, the materials for which are derived from a salt-mine about 3 m. S.E. of the town, which has been worked to a large extent by adits leading into the heart of the mountain. Pop. 5600.

ISCHIA, a vil. Papal States, delegation of, and 21 m. W.N.W. Viterbo. Pop. 1250.

ISCHIA [Latin, *Arime*, *Inarime*, *Ænaria*, or *Pithecusa*], an isl. in the Mediterranean, kingdom of, and 17 m. W. Naples; lat. (E. point) 40° 43′ 54″ N.; lon. 13° 57′ 45″ E. (B.) It is of oblong shape, 7 m. long and 4 m. broad; area, 26 sq. m. Near its centre is Mount San Nicolo or Epomeo, an extinct volcano, of irregular conoidal shape, rising about 2600 ft., from which the surface gradually slopes, in all directions, towards the sea. The volcanic origin of the whole island, indeed, is clearly indicated by the shape of its mountains, the fissures and chasms in the mountain-sides, the deep ravines across the plains, the lava heaped upon lava, tracts covered with tufa and lapilli, gray ashes, and sulphur, as well as by the smoke, steam, and hot mineral waters that gush out in almost every direction. Much of the surface is fit for cultivation, and exhibits the highest degree of fertility. Extensive vineyards, producing an excellent white wine, plantations of olives, orchards, and gardens abounding with oranges, citrons, melons, and other fruits of S. Europe; fields of Indian corn and cotton, groves of the chestnut and ilex, as well as hedgerows of aloes, myrtles, and other sweet-smelling shrubs, variegate the surface, and clothe the chasms with which this island abounds. Sulphur and other useful minerals are abundant, and are exported in considerable quantities. The manufactures of straw hats, baskets, and earthenware are carried on to some extent; and the beautiful green and mottled lavas are turned, and made into various ornaments, for exportation. The island is a favourite resort for foreigners and invalids. The principal towns are Ischia, the capital, and Formia; besides which, eight villages are scattered up and down the island. Pop. 24,000.

ISCHIA, a tn. Naples, cap. above isl., on its E. side, facing the Bay of Naples. It stands in a pretty little bay, opposite to the islet of Vivarra, and is overlooked by a picturesquely-placed old castle, has white houses, and is the residence of a bishop. The inhabitants are partly fishermen, partly vine-dressers. Pop. (with suburbs), 6545.

ISCHIGINSK, a tn. Siberia. *See* IJIGHINSK.

ISCHIM, a tn. Siberia, gov. of, and 160 m. S.S.E. Tobolsk, cap. circle, and on a river of the same name, with a church. Pop. 2067.——The CIRCLE, in the S. of the gov., consists of extensive steppes, has numerous small lakes, and rears great numbers of cattle. Pop. 129,000.

ISCHITELLA, a market tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 36 m. N.E. Foggia, on a lofty hill, with a church and convent. Pop. 4573.

ISCHL, tn. Austria. *See* ISCHEL.

ISEFIORD, a bay, Denmark, in the N. of isl. Seeland, it penetrates about 20 m. inland, forming two principal arms, one of which opens S E., and another W. The latter, by far the larger, has, near the island Ourōe, a breadth of about 9 m., but, S. and W. of it, divides into a number of small arms; the Eidingefiord on the N.W., Lammefiord on the W., Holbeksfiord on the S.W., and Aagerupfiord on the S. This W. principal branch has a depth of 4 to 6 fathoms, and contains several good havens. The E. branch forms the long, narrow, and shallow fiord of Roeskilde.

ISEGHEM, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Mandel, 18 m. S. Bruges; with manufactures of linen, hats, cottons, ribbons, thread, and soap, several breweries and tanneries, and a good trade in linen and cattle. Pop. 8014.

ISELL, par. Eng. Cumberland; 6760 ac. P. 556.

ISENBURG, a vil. Prussia, gov. of, and 7 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, with a church, and a saw, oil, and other mills. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Isenburg. Pop. 535.

ISEO, or SABINO, a tn. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, cap. dist. of same name, on the S.E. extremity of the lake Iseo, in a very mountainous district. It is surrounded by walls, and well built; has a court of law, a parish and two auxiliary churches, manufactures of hats and hosiery, several tanneries and silk-mills, and, by means of a small harbour on the lake, carries on a considerable trade in woollen covers, made in the surrounding villages, sandstone, lime, silk, corn, and chestnuts. Pop. 2002.——The LAKE [*Lago d'Iseo*], about 14 m. long by 2 m. broad, is an expansion of the river Oglio, which enters at its N., and leaves at its S. extremity.

ISER, a river, Austria, which rises in the N. of Bohemia, in the S. side of the Riesengebirge, flows S.S.W., past the towns of Münchengrätz and Bunzlau, and, after a course of nearly 60 m., joins r. bank Elbe, above Brandeis. Fine chalcedonies are found among its pebbles.

ISÈRE, a river of Europe, which rises in the Sardinian dominions, in the W. side of Mount Iseran, crosses Savoy, in an irregular W. course, passing St. Maurice and L'Hopital, enters France by dep. Isère, to which it gives its name, and which it crosses in an irregular W.S.W. course, passing Grenoble; after which, traversing the N. part of dep. Drome, it joins l. bank Rhone, 5 m. above Valence. Its chief affluents are, in Savoy, the Arly and Arc; and, in France, the Ozeins, Drac, and Bourne. Whole course, about 190 m., of which nearly 88, beginning at the Sardinian frontier, are navigable; but very subject to inundations. In general its channel is narrow, but its water is deep.

ISÈRE, a dep. France, bounded N. and W. by the Rhone, which separates it, in the former direction, from dep. Ain, and, in the latter, from deps. Rhone and Loire; S. by deps. Drome and Hautes-Alpes, and E. and N.E. by Savoy; lat. 44° 44′ to 45° 52′ N.; lon. 4° 45′ to 6° 25′ E. Its contour is formed by a remarkable succession of waving curves; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 97 m.; central breadth, 40 m.; area, 3185 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and more especially in the S.E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Alps. At least 20 well-defined mountains are 6700 ft. high. The culminating point, Le Grand Pelvoux, is 13,158 ft. Between the mountain-ranges are numerous gorges and deep valleys, of more or less width, but there are no proper plains, except in the N. and near the centre, where those of La Côte St. André, and of Bièvre have a considerable extent. The whole department belongs to the basin of the Rhone, which drains great part of it directly. The only other important river is the Isère, which traverses it circuitously in a W.S.W. direction, and is augmented within it by numerous small tributaries. Notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the surface, of which part is beyond the limits of vegetation, and much is unfit for anything but pasture, considerably more than one-third of the whole is arable, and a considerable portion is in vineyards. About one-fifth is under wood. The soil, where available, is generally of great fertility, and the corn raised more than meets the home consumption. All the cereal and leguminous crops, together with maize and potatoes, are abundant. Medicinal plants are extensively grown; and fruit of various sorts is excellent in quality, and in quantity almost unlimited. The produce of the vineyards amounts to about 120,000 pipes, of which one-half is exported as wine or brandy. None of the wines are first-rate. The mulberry is cultivated to a great extent, more especially in the large and beautiful valley of Gresivaudan, in the vicinity of Grenoble, and large quantities of the finest silk are obtained. The minerals are of considerable importance, including a little gold and silver,

once worked in mines, now abandoned; lead, copper, and iron. A coal-field is worked to some extent; and there are some valuable quarries of marble, slate, granite, and porphyry. The manufactures are sail-cloth, coarse woollens, ordinary and table linen, gloves, tanned leather, cotton goods, and chemical products. The iron-mines employ a number of blast furnaces, and the iron is extensively manufactured, and used as castings. There are also numerous paper, silk, and cotton mills. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, liqueurs, turpentine, wool, hemp, cheese, nut-oil, metals, skins, leather, silk, &c. For administrative purposes, the department is divided into four arrondissements—Grenoble, the capital; St. Marcellin, La-Tour-du-Pin, and Vienne; subdivided into 45 cantons and 550 communes. Pop. (1872), 575,784.

ISERLOHN, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. W. Arnsberg, cap. circle of same name, on the Baarenbach. It is walled; has four gates, several public offices, five churches and chapels, a courthouse, Latin school, poorhouse, and orphan hospital; and manufactures of various articles of vertù, in brass, bronze, and iron, cutlery, woollen and silk goods, ribbons, and leather; bleachfields, zinc and iron furnaces, rolling, paper, and other mills. Near it is an iron cross, commemorative of the deliverance of Germany from Napoleon's domination. P. 14,908. Area of circle, 96 geo. sq. m. P. 36,889.

ISERNIA [Latin, *Æsernia*], a tn. Naples, cap. dist. of same name, on a spur of the Apennines, prov. and 23 m. W. Campobasso. It is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom; the see of a bishop; has a court of justice, a fine cathedral, in a great measure destroyed by the earthquake of 1805; many remains of antiquity, particularly a splendid aqueduct, which is led across a hill, and supplies several fountains and public works. The chief manufactures are blotting-paper and hydraulic machinery. Near it the first battle took place between the Sardinian and Neapolitan troops, Oct. 17, 1860. Pop. 8584; dist. 91,920.

ISET, a river, Asiatic Russia, which issues from a small lake, in gov. Perm, E. side the Ural mountains, about 2 m. W. Ekaterinburg, flows S.E., past the towns of Dolmatov and Shadrinsk, then turns N.E., enters gov. Tobolsk, and joins l. bank Tobol, after a course of about 280 m. Principal affluents, the Sinara, Tetcha, Mias, Ikin, and Jurium.

ISFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex; 1862 ac. Pop. 508.

ISHAM, par. Eng. Northampton; 1150 ac. Pop. 391.

ISHARTMON, par. Irel. Wexford; 966 ac. P. 192.

ISHIM, a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in a mountainous district, near the centre of gov. Omsk; lat. 51° N.; lon. 74° E., flows first W., then circuitously N.N.E., into gov. Tobolsk, passes the town of Ishim, and joins l. bank Irtish, after a direct course N.N.W. of 480 m., and an indirect course of at least 900 m., generally through extensive and almost sterile steppes. Some Russian villages are situated in the lower part of it, but the upper is occupied chiefly by Kirghis. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Kaluton, Agbasar, and Aghir-Burluk; and, on the l., the Nura and Tersekan.

ISHMAEL (St.), two pars. Wales:—1, Carmarthen; 8081 ac. Pop. 968.—2, Pembroke; 4167 ac. Pop. 528.

ISIGNY, a seaport tn. France, dep. Calvados, 35 m W.N.W. Caen, near the mouth of the Vire and Lower Aure; with a court of commerce and custom-house. Its port admits vessels of 100 tons to 120 tons. Its staple is salt buttter, of which it exports £280,000 worth annually; £80,000 to England. It has also a trade in cider, clover-seed, hams, yellow wax, goose-quill and down feathers, cattle, sheep, and coal. P. 2703.

ISILI, a tn., isl. Sardinia, div. of, and 35 m. N. by W. Cagliari, cap. prov. of same name, at the S. extremity of the elevated plain of Sarcidano, about 1500 ft. above the sea; houses generally built of stone; streets irregular, but mostly spacious. It has a principal and some minor churches, two schools; a powder-mill, manufactures of woollen table and bed covers, and various linen articles; and a trade in corn, cattle, chestnuts, figs, and other fruits. P. 2432.——The PROVINCE is, for the most part, covered by the mountains of Barbagia. In several quarters, however, are plains of considerable extent, and remarkable fertility. The streams are numerous, but individually of little importance. The minerals include lignite, steatite, white clay, used in whitewashing the houses; agate and chalcedony, and fine rock-crystals. Grain, beans, and flax, are the most extensively grown. A considerable space is occupied by vineyards, which, in the warmer spots, yield a wine of excellent quality. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into seven districts, subdivided into 51 communes. The judicial division is into a *prefettura*, which has its seat at Isili, the capital, and comprehends nine mandamentos. Area, 556 geo. sq. m. Pop. 46,365.

ISIS, a river, England. *See* THAMES.

ISJUM, a tn. Russia. *See* IZIUM.

ISKARDO, or ISKARDOH:—1, A name given to Bulti—(*which see*).—2, (Or BALTI), a tn., Central Asia, cap. Bulti, on a rock in the valley, and on l. bank Upper Indus, here 150 yds. wide, 6300 ft. above the sea; lat. 35° 10′ N.; lon. 75° 27′ E.; consisting of a collection of 150 straggling houses, overlooked by a large irregular fortress, built on a high precipitous gneiss rock, 7100 ft. above the sea.

ISKELIB [commonly pronounced, *Eskilup*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anadolia, 106 m. N.E. Angora; lat. 40° 45′ N.; lon. 34° 33′ E.; houses of two stories, with tiled roofs. It has several mosques, and an old, irregular, dilapidated castle or hill fort, perched upon a singularly bold and naked limestone rock. Hard by are several sepulchral caverns, two of which are ornamented with sculptures. Pop. 9000.

ISKENDEROON, a tn. Syria. *See* ALEXANDRETTA.

ISKER, a river, European Turkey, Bulgaria, having its sources in the mountain ranges which form the S. and W. boundaries of that province. It flows in a general N. direction; but with many wide deviations, and falls into the Danube, 22 m. W. Nickopol. Entire course, about 140 m.

ISKIL [anc. *Tattæa*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, near the S.W. extremity of the Salt lake, Touz Ghieul, 63 m. N.E. Konia; lat. 38° 27′ N.; lon. 33° 31′ E. It consists of about 400 houses.

ISLA, a river, Scotland, rising in the mountains at the head of Glenisla, Forfarshire, and, after a course chiefly S., of about 40 m., falling into the Tay, nearly opposite Kinclaven, Perthshire. It is famed for its trout and salmon.

ISLA-CRISTINA [formerly *Real-Isla-de-la-Higuerita*], a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. W. Huelva, near the mouth of the E. branch of the Guadiana. It has a small square, tolerably regular and well-cleaned streets; a parish church, and four schools; a productive sardine fishery, a small harbour, and some trade in esparto, figs, and casks. Pop. 1864.

ISLAMABAD, a tn. Cashmere, next in importance to the capital, and 35 m. S.E. Serinagur, r. bank Jailum or Behut, at the foot of some steep heights; lat. 33° 43′ N.; lon. 75° 5′ E. It consisted, a few years ago, of from 6000 to 8000 houses; and is built in a style exactly similar to that of Serinagur; but it has no edifice of much importance; and is filthy, and crowded with mendicants and unemployed artizans. Its environs are agreeable, and watered by a profusion of springs; and here is a spacious reservoir, swarming with fish, which are held sacred by the Brahmins. About 360 shawl-looms make common shawls for export to Hindoostan; produce estimated at £300 monthly; some manufactures of printed cottons, and of carpets, in imitation of those of Persia, are also carried on for exportation to the Punjab and the rest of India. Around it are numerous gardens, and plantations, in which large quantities of tobacco are raised. —(Jacquemont, *Voyage dans l'Inde, &c.*)

ISLAMABAD, or CHITTAGONG, a tn. British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Chittagong, on the Chittagong river, 8 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal, 222 m. E. Calcutta; lat. 22° 20′ N.; lon. 91° 50′ 26″ E. (L.) The streets are kept in good order; and the bazaar abundantly supplied with foreign and domestic produce of every description. It is the seat of a court of justice, and a place of great commercial activity. Ship-building, and the manufacture of a sort of canvas from cotton, are both carried on to a considerable extent. About 300 vessels, of from 40 to 100 tons, belong to the port; and it is also resorted to by many vessels from other places, including boats from the Maldiva islands, which bring tortoise-shells, cowries, and cocoa-nuts, in exchange for rice, and small manufactures. The principal exports are rice and salt. Pop. 12,000.

ISLAMNAGUR, or ISLAMNUGGUR, a tn. Hindoostan, on the Betwah, a tributary of the Jumna, dominions, and 6 m. N. Bhopaul; lat. 23° 24′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E. By its situation, it is one of the strongest military posts in Hindoostan, standing surrounded on three sides by rivers, and on the fourth by a morass.

ISLAMPOOR, several places, Hindoostan, particularly:—1, A tn. Ajmeer, 105 m. W.S.W. Delhi; lat. 28° 6′ N.; lon. 75° 40′ E.—2, A tn. presid. Bengal, prov. and 20 m. W. by S. Bahar, on an affluent of the Ganges.—Other places of the same name are of little importance.

ISLAND, par. Irel. Cork; 2577 ac. Pop. 913.

ISLANDBRIDGE, a vil. Ireland, co Dublin, r. bank Liffey, here crossed by a fine bridge, of one elliptical arch, 2 m. W. Dublin castle. It has many respectable buildings, and artillery barracks, with an hospital. Pop. 617.

ISLANDEADY, par. Irel. Mayo; 23,704 ac. P. 4699.

ISLANDIKANE, par. Irel. Waterford; 4538 ac. P. 1133.

ISLANDMAGEE, par. Irel. Antrim; 7037 ac. P. 2704.

ISLANDS (BAY OF), a large bay, British America, formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the E., coast of Newfoundland, N. St. George's Bay; lat. 49° 20′ N.; lon. 58° 15′ W. It is about 18 m. N. to S., and about as much E. to W. It receives on the S.E. the Humber, and encloses a great number of small islands. *See also* BAY OF ISLANDS.

ISLANDSHIRE, a detached portion of co. Durham, England, between cos. Northumberland and Berwick, and including Holy Island. Area, 26,791 ac. Pop. 3796.

ISLAY, an isl. Scotland, co. Argyle, W. coast, one of the larger of the inner Hebrides, immediately S.W. isl. Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Islay, and 11 m. W. the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 25 m. long by 17 m. broad; area, 154,000 ac. Rhinns, the extreme S.W. point, is in lat. 55° 40′ N.; lon. 6° 33′ W. (K.) It has somewhat the form of an inverted heart—the broad end being largely excavated by the arm of the sea called Lochindaal, 12 m. long by 8 m. broad; but, with this exception, and those of Loch Gruinart, on the N.W. coast, and Loudon's Bay, on the S.E., its sea-line is not marked by any very deep indentations, although small bays are sufficiently numerous. Many parts of the coast are bold and rocky, and some portions are lined with high perpendicular cliffs. The island is generally hilly, particularly in the N. and E., although it nowhere presents any great elevations; the highest summit not exceeding 1400 ft. to 1800 ft. above sea-level. There is, however, a very considerable extent of level ground, for the most part fertile and well cultivated. The island is chiefly composed of clay slate, chlorite slate, and some mica slate; quartz, various admixtures of felspar and hornblende, and also greywacke and limestone; the latter is but in small quantity, and interposed between laminæ of slate-rocks. Lead, iron, and copper ore, manganese, and cobalt, occur, but none of them are wrought. The climate is mild, but humid. Agriculture has greatly improved of late years, and abundant crops of wheat, barley, oats, pease, flax, and potatoes, are raised. Cattle and horses, both of which are considered to be of a superior description, much attention being paid to their improvement, are bred in large numbers; but whisky is the staple production, immense quantities being distilled and exported to Glasgow, England, and America. The other exports are cattle, oats, and limestone. The coasts abound with fish of various kinds. Islay was anciently the principal residence of the Lords of the Isles, whose pomp and power is attested by numerous ruins of castles, forts, and chapels. Pop. in 1861, 10,332; in 1871, 8143.

ISLAY, a seaport, Peru. *See* ILAY.

ISLE, two pars. England, co. Somerset:—1, (*Abbot's*); 1935 ac. Pop. 437.—2, (*Brewer's*); 1243 ac. Pop. 360.

ISLE [Latin, *Insula*], a river, France, which rises in the S.W. of dep. Haute-Vienne, flows S.W. across dep. Dordogne, enters dep. Gironde, and joins r. bank Dordogne at Libourne; total course about 160 m. Perigueux, 90 m. from its mouth, and where it begins to be navigable, is the chief town on its banks. It receives the Haute-Vezère and the Dronne.

ISLE (L'), A tn. France, dep. Vaucluse, 12 m. E. Avignon, in the centre of an island formed by the windings of the Forgue. It has a fine church, and manufactures of blankets, worsted and silk thread, and tanned hides. Pop. 6478.

ISLE-AUX-COUDRES, an isl. Lower Canada, 2 m. from N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 57 m. N.E. Quebec, about 15 m. in circumference, extremely fertile, and well cultivated.

ISLE-D'ALBI (L'), A tn. France, dep. and r. bank Tarn, 18 m. W.S.W. Albi. It consists principally of one long street, traversed by the high road to Albi, and a spacious square, adorned with a handsome fountain. Pop. 4767.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, an anc. prov. France, now included in deps. Oise-Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Aisne. Paris was its capital. It was bounded N. by Picardy, E. Champagne, S. the Orleannais, and W. Maine and Normandy.

ISLE-DIEU (L'), an isl. France, dep. and about 14 m. W. the coast of Vendée. It consists of a large mass of granite, covered with a vegetable mould, which, though of some depth near the shore, gradually thins away in the ascent till nothing but the bare rock appears. About one half of the whole surface is under cultivation, which is conducted by the women alone, all the men being sailors or fishermen. The island is defended by a fort and batteries, and has 4 lighthouses upon it. The harbour, called Port Breton, on the E. side, admits vessels of 150 to 200 tons, and is much used for refuge. Area about 6 sq. m. Pop. 2929.

ISLE-EN-JOURDAIN, a tn. France, dep. Gers, 25 m. E. Auch, r. bank Save. It was formerly a place of strength; is clean, well and regularly built, has a good public square, handsome church, convenient market-place; manufactures of leather; and brick and tile works. Pop. 4954.

ISLE OF FRANCE, Indian Ocean. *See* MAURITIUS.

ISLE OF SHOALS, a group of eight islets, U. States, New Hampshire and Maine, in the Atlantic, 12 m. S.E. Portsmouth, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

ISLE ROYAL, an isl. British America, Lake Superior, intersected by lat. 48° N. Length, 35 m.; breadth, 10 m.

ISLEHAM, par. Eng. Cambridge; 5211 ac. P. 1925.

ISLEWORTH, a vil. and par. England, co. Middlesex, delightfully situated l. bank Thames, on the South-Western Railway. The VILLAGE consists of one principal street, well lighted with gas; houses in general well built; has two churches, several Dissenting chapels, and several charitable institutions, including various schools and almshouses. Near it is the International college inaugurated by the Prince of Wales in 1867. Area of par., 3128 ac. Pop. 8137.

ISLINGTON, a suburb of London, co. Middlesex, bor. Finsbury. Formerly a village [anc. *Iseldone*] in the outskirts of London, it is now a populous division of it. It contains many fine ranges of houses and pleasant villas, is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It has a literary and scientific society, a college for Independent ministers, a Church of England Missionary institution, and numerous schools and charities. The trade of the place principally consists in supplying the wants of the inhabitants; a few manufactories afford employment to a part of the population. Area of par., 3127 ac. Pop. 213,749.

ISLIP, a par. England, Oxford; 1960 ac. Pop. 688.

ISLUGA, a tn. or vil. and volcano, in S. Peru, prov. Tarapaca, about lat. 19° 12′ S.; lon. 68° 50′ W. The TOWN, the largest in this part of the Cordillera, is 13,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea-level.—The VOLCANO, about 4 m. N.W. the town, is estimated at from 17,000 to 18,000 ft. high; it is not of very conical form. In winter, when visited by Bollaert, it was thickly covered with snow even to its base. During summer sulphur is collected about the craters.

ISMAIL, a tn. Turkey in Europe, l. bank of arm of the Danube called Kilia, a little above its mouth, 120 m. S.W. Odessa. It is strongly fortified, and, being near the frontier, forms an important military station. It contains a magnificent palace, a Greek and Armenian church, and a cloister. Its harbour is good, but its commerce is very limited. It was in possession of the Russians from 1812 to 1856. The Russians, under Suwarrow, took it by assault in 1790, gave it up to pillage, and made it a heap of ashes. Pop. 26,243. *See Supplement.*

ISMAILA, or TIMSEH, a tn. Egypt, on the salt lake Timseh, near the Suez canal, 46 m. S. Port Said. It is the chief seat of the Canal Company, and of its working staff; it is quite a European town, with a church, houses and gardens, and an assembly room. It is connected with the canal by a branch, and has a flourishing trade.

ISMID, or ISNIKMID [anc. *Nicodemia*], a seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, 50 m. S.E. Constantinople, on the acclivity of a hill rising from an inlet of the Sea of Marmora. It contains about 1000 houses, 200 of which belong to Greeks.

ISNALLOZ, or IZNALLOZ, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 16 m. N.N.E. Granada, on the top of a hill. It consists of indifferent houses, huddled together without any order; and has two squares, an ancient but handsome parish

church, elementary school, the ruins of an old castle, flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2775.

ISNIK [English, *Nice;* Latin, *Nicæa*], a tn. Asiatic Turkey, 65 m. S.E. Constantinople, at the E. extremity of lake of same name. It is now a miserable village of 100 houses, though once the capital of Bithynia. It was the seat of two celebrated Councils, in 325 and 787.——The LAKE [anc. *Ascanus*] is about 20 m. long, E. to W., by 6 m. broad.

ISOLA [Latin, *Alietum*], a market tn. Illyria, Istria, on a rocky eminence above the S.E. shore of the gulf of, and 10 m. S.W. Trieste, with a parish church, an elementary school, sulphur springs, with a bathing establishment, which is much frequented; and a trade in wine. Pop. 3000.

ISOLA, several places, Italy, Piedmont, particularly:—1 [Latin, *Insula Astensium*], A vil. and com., div. Alessandria, 7 m. S. Asti, with a parish church, a communal school, the remains of an old castle, finely situated on a height; and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 1820.—2, (*Isola del Cantone*), div. of, and about 18 m. from Genoa, in a plain near the Scrivia. It has an ancient parish church, of unpretending appearance, several palaces, and the remains of an old castle; a considerable trade in grain, fruit, bark for tanning, and charcoal; and two celebrated annual fairs. Pop. 3100.—3, (*Isola di St. Antonio*), A vil. and com., div. Novara, near Pieve del Cairo, with a parish church, a primary school, and a trade in grain, cattle silk, and wood. Pop. 1151.

ISOLA, two places, France, dep. Alpes Maritimes:—1, [Latin, *Insula Nicensium*], 37 m. N. by W. Nice, r. bank Tinea, with a parish church, communal school, and a trade in wool and dairy produce. In the vicinity there are several seams of iron, not worked, but apparently of excellent quality. Pop. 1125.—2, (*Isola Buona*), about 12 m. from St. Remo, with four churches, the remains of an old feudal castle, a sulphurous spring, and a trade in oil. Pop. 818.

ISOLA (*-Bella, -Madre,* and *-Superiore*). *See* BORROMEAN ISLES.

ISOLA, two tns. Italy, Naples:—1, A walled tn., prov. Catanzaro, dist. of, and 8 m. S. Cotrone, at the foot of Mount Stella. Pop. 2964.—2, A tn. and com., prov. Caserta, 5 m. S.S.W. Sora, l. bank Liri, which divides a little above the town, and forms an island. Pop. 4796.

ISOLA-DEL-GIGLIO, an isl. and tn. Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, prov. Grosseto, 18 m. W.S.W. Orbitello. The ISLAND—lat. 42° 19′ N.; lon. 10° 56′ E. (R.); area, 8 sq. m.—is of irregular form, rocky, and contains several quarries of excellent granite; the working of which employs a large proportion of its population.——The TOWN, situated on a sort of promontory on the S. side of the island, is tolerably well built, has a church, hospital, and municipal offices. Trade: exports of granite, wine, and fish; imports of grain, agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 1886.

ISOLA-DELLA SCALA, a tn. and par. kingd. of Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. of, and 11 m. S. Verona, on the Tartaro. It is well built, has a handsome Gothic church, and a castle; and carries on a good general trade. Pop. 3400.

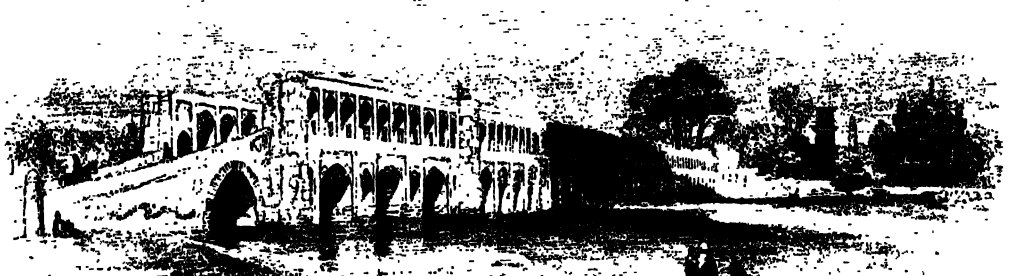
ISOLA DOVARESE, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, dist. of, and 4 m. N.W. Canneto, r. bank Oglio. It contains a parish church and chapel; and has manufactures of hats, and a trade in corn and flax. Pop. 2126

ISOLA GROSSA, or LUNGA, an isl. Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, circle of, and about 12 m. S.W. Zara. It forms a long, irregular belt, stretching S.E. to N.W. 24 m., with a breadth nowhere exceeding 3 m., and diminishing near its centre to 1 m. A mountain-ridge runs along its whole length; soil generally fertile, producing chiefly olives, grapes, and figs. Fish abound along the shores, and there are several salt springs; but good fresh water is scarce. It contains 13 villages; the principal of which, Sala, has a tolerable harbour, sheltered by some islets. P. 12,000.

ISONZO, or LISONZO [Latin *Sontius*], a river, Illyria, which rises in the Julian Alps, on the confines of Carinthia, has a winding S. course, passes Saga, St. Lucia, Gorizia, and Gradiska, and falls into the gulf of Trieste, at Porto Timavo, where it forms several lagoons. Total course, direct distance, about 45 m.; including windings, it cannot be less than 70 m.

ISORELLA, a vil. and com. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, dist. of, and 8 m. S.E. Leno, on a canal in a plain between the Mella and Chiese. It has a parish and an auxiliary church, and a trade in corn, wine, and silk. Pop. 1322.

ISPAHAN, ISPAHAN, or SPAHAWN [anc. *Aspadana*], a large city, formerly the metropolis of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the Zendarood, 210 m. S. Teheran; lat. 32° 39′ 34″ N.; and lon. 51° 44′ 45″ E. (L.); in the midst of an extensive plain, watered by a broad river. It is surrounded by groves and orchards; and was formerly surrounded by a mud wall, 24 m. in circuit, which was entirely destroyed by the Afghans. The streets are for the most part narrow, dirty, and extremely dull. There are extensive remains of magnificent palaces, large private houses, spacious caravanserais, and handsome bazaars; most of which, however, are in a state of melancholy decay; 'houses, bazaars, mosques, palaces, whole streets, are to be seen in total abandonment; and one may ride for miles without meeting any living creature, except perhaps a solitary jackall peeping over a wall, or a fox running to his hole.' The N. and E. portions of the city are, however, less deserted than the S. and W. Three handsome bridges communicate with the suburbs, Julfa and Abbas-abad; that of Julfa is specially remarkable. It has 33 arches: and



JULFA BRIDGE, ISPAHAN.——From Flandin, Voyage en Perse.

on either side, instead of a parapet, a gallery extends from end to end, composed of 70 arcades, between which is the pathway. Here and there the arcades are open, admitting to a second gallery, which opens out on the river along the whole length of the bridge. On either side of the river is a spacious park, called the *Chahar-Bagh* or 'Four Gardens,' a superb avenue 3000 paces long, and 70 paces in breadth, planted with double rows of the lofty chinars, and flanked by several picturesque gardens and private palaces. The chief square of Ispahan is the *Maidan Shah*, which was formerly surrounded by busy shops, and regarded as one of its greatest ornaments; it is about 2600 ft. long, and 700 ft. broad. Of the seven palaces in Ispahan, that of the *Chehel-Situn* or 'Palace of Forty Pillars,' built by Abbas the Great, is the finest.

It stands in a very large square, which is intersected by various canals, and copiously planted with chinar trees. The entire front is open to the garden, the roof being sustained by a double range of columns, exceeding 40 ft. in height, and each shooting up from the united backs of four lions of white marble; the shafts of the columns rising from these extraordinary bases being covered with arabesque patterns, and the ceiling is decorated in a similar style. In the time of Chardin, Ispahan comprised 162 mosques and 48 colleges, most of which are still standing, though more or less in decay. Of these, by far the largest and most magnificent is the Mesjid Shah, situated in the Maidan Shah. The entrance to it is by a lofty portico, flanked on each side by a tall minaret, crowned by an open gallery at the top; the body of the edifice is surmounted by a vast dome, accounted one of the best specimens of Persian architecture, the whole building being constructed of massive blocks of stone, covered with tiles richly lacquered, and bearing, both inside and out, the usual inscriptions of sentences from the Koran. On the Chahar-Bagh is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, its dome and minarets blending beautifully



MOSQUE OF SULTAN HUSSEIN, ISPAHAN.
From Flandin, Voyage en Perse.

with lofty trees, and now converted into a medressa or college. It is entered by a vast doorway, magnificently ornamented with mosaics; and in the middle of the porch is a large porphyry vase filled with water, and having copper drinking-vessels attached, for the use of the thirsty. But the most remarkable of the colleges is that known by the name of the *Medressa Jeddah*. It is entered by a lofty portico, enriched with pillars fantastically twisted, leading through a pair of immense folding gates, of solid brass, richly ornamented with pure silver; these open into a vestibule with a domed roof, which conducts into the spacious court of the college, planted with flowers, and overshadowed by lofty trees.

The bazaars alone still show some signs of activity. They are crowned by cupolas or covered with slight materials; light and air being admitted by the top through an extent of more than 2 m. along the different galleries. As usual, these bazaars are allotted, in separate divisions, to objects of foreign or home commerce; carpenters, saddlers, shoemakers, each in their own compartment; with a large space for the products of Europe and India, cottons, silks, velvets, glass, pottery, &c. The suburb of Julfa, already referred to, situated S. of the Zendarood, was originally founded for some Armenians whom Shah Abbas transplanted hither from Julfa-on-the-Araxes, and endowed with numerous commercial privileges; their quarter once contained 13 churches, and some of the best private houses in the city; but at present the whole of this suburb, and that of Abbas-Abad also, is little better than a mere mass of ruins. The inhabitants, however, have by no means lost their manufacturing industry. All kinds of woven fabrics, from the most expensive velvet and satin, to the coarsest nankeen and calico, are manufactured; besides which, many hands are employed in making gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper-boxes, ornamented book-covers, guns and pistols, sword-blades, glass, and earthenware. All these articles are sent by merchants in every direction throughout Asia; and, notwithstanding its decayed state, Ispahan still enjoys a high commercial and manufacturing reputation. Under the caliphs of Bagdad, Ispahan became the capital of the province of Irak. Being situated in the centre of the empire, and surrounded by the most fertile territories, it soon became a place of great population, wealth, and trade. In 1387, it was taken by Timur Bec, and the citizens were given up to indiscriminate massacre, and 70,000 are said to have perished. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722, it was taken by the Afghans; but in 1729 it was retaken by Nadir Shah. In 1853 it was devastated by an earthquake. Pop. formerly estimated at 1,100,000. Chardin, in 1686, stated it at 600,000. Morier stated it in 1808, from Persian authorities, at 400,000; but, in his second journey, at 60,000. Colonel Chesney states it at about 150,000; Thompson at 60,000.

ISPANYMEZO, or SPANOPOLE, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Gömör, on the Bologh, 14 m. from Rima Szombath, with manufactures of axes, and a considerable trade in flax and hemp. Pop. 850.

ISPINGLEE, a large vil. Beloochistan, 65 m. N.E. Kelat, in the Bolan Pass. Pop. 2000.

ISSAY, an isl. Scotland, in Loch Follart, W. coast Skye, 12 m. W. by N. Suizort, about 3 m. round; soil fertile.

ISSELBURG, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. of, and 44 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the old Issel, with three churches, and manufactures of earthenware, a bell foundry, and blast-furnace. Pop. 958.

ISSELHORST, a vil. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Minden, circle Bielefeld, with a church, and a trade in fine hand-spun yarn. Pop. 1170.

ISSELS (ST.), par. Wales, Pembroke; 3830 ac. P. 1784.

ISSEY (ST.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 4865 ac. Pop. 794.

ISSNY, a tn. Wirtemberg, circle Danube, 48 m. S. Ulm. It is walled, has a castle, a school, two hospitals, glass-works, and manufactures of needles and thimbles. It was once an imperial free town. Pop. 2145.

ISSOIRE [anc. *Iciodorum Avernovum*], a tn. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 19 m. S.S.E. Clermont. It consists in general of well-built houses, and clean, regular streets; has a court of first resort, a communal college, an ancient church, in the romanesque style; and manufactures of kettles and other articles in copper; numerous oil-mills, and a considerable trade in cattle and nut-oil. The mineral springs of Leins are in the vicinity. Pop. 6294.

ISSOUDUN [anc. *Uxellodunum*], a tn. France, dep. Indre, on the Theols, here crossed by three bridges, 17 m. N.E. Châteauroux. Part of it having been burned in 1651, and rebuilt, has wide and regular streets, lined with handsome houses, and well supplied with water; but the other parts, especially those named Château, and Bas-Château, have narrow, tortuous, dirty streets. It likewise possesses a court of first resort, a chamber of commerce and manufactures, four churches, an elegant townhall, hospital, barracks, communal college, prison, formerly a belfry and town-gate; and theatre; with well-formed walks outside the town; manufactures of steam-engines, agricultural implements, woollen cloths, cottons, lace, hosiery, and leather; and a trade in wool, wine, corn, and cattle. The Tour-Blanche, an erection of the 12th century, is an interesting architectural relic. Pop. 14,261.

ISSUM, a tn. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 24 m. S.S.E. Cleves, with two churches, manufactures of silk stuffs, velvet, ribbons, and earthenware, and dye-works. Pop. 914.

ISSY, a vil. France, dep. Seine, beautifully situated on a rising ground, which slopes gently down to the Seine, 3 m. S.W. Paris. It has a number of fine villas, a secondary sem-

siastical school, manufactures of whiting, chemical products, lime, gas, and brick and tile works. In the seminary, Fenelon, when suspected of heresy, was interrogated by a conclave of bishops, called the Conference of Issy. Cardinal Fleury died here in 1745. Pop. 9204.

ISTALIF, a tn. Afghanistan, prov. of, and 22 m. N.N.W. Cabool; lat. 34° 46′ N.; lon. 68° 58′ E.; on an elevated plain at the base of the Hindoo-Koosh, and embosomed in groves, gardens, and orchards. Its streets rise one above another, on the acclivity of a steep hill; but the houses are mean, small, and inconvenient. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in manufactures, especially of cotton fabrics, and dyeing. The town was stormed and partly destroyed by the British, September 1842; before which the pop. was estimated at 15,000.

ISTAMBOUL, or STAMBOUL. *See* CONSTANTINOPLE.

ISTAN, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 32 m. W.S.W. Malaga, of Moorish construction; with a church, courthouse, prison, and school; an oil and several flour mills, and a trade in corn. Near it are mines of quicksilver. P. 1221.

ISTENMEZÖ, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Heves, 26 m. from Erlau, with two churches. Pop. 1275.

ISTHMUS [Span. *Istmo*], a dep. New Granada, comprising provs. Panama and Veragua, consisting chiefly of the isthmus which unites S. and Central America. It has a very hot climate, and fertile soil: but the greater part of its surface is still covered with dense forests. A chain of rugged and barren mountains traverses its whole length; and it is intersected by several rivers, of which the Chagres is the most noted. Area, 25,000 sq. m. Pop. about 100,000.

ISTIR, or ISTIP [anc. *Stobi*], a tn. European Turkey, 58 m. S.W. Ghiustendil. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, has several mosques, baths, and a large caravansary; and a suburb called Yeni-Keni, inhabited by Greeks To the W., on a hill, are the remains of an ancient castle, erected by the early kings of Bulgaria. Pop. 8000.

ISTRES, a tn. France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 24 m. W. Aix, on a hill side, on lake Olivier. It is surrounded by decayed ramparts, and is overlooked by the ruins of an old castle. Its streets are narrow, but the suburbs are spacious, with regularly-built houses. In the dried bed of the lagoon of Bassuln, near Istres, extensive works have been established for the manufacture of soda and chemical products. Pop. 3905.

ISTRIA [German, *Istrien*], a peninsula, Austria, on the S. of the kingdom of Illyria, forming a circle in gov. Trieste. It terminates nearly in a point in the S., and is there washed, as well as on the E. and W., by the Adriatic. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the N., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Julian Alps. Its only river of any consequence is the Isonzo. The soil is generally thin and gravelly, and the grain produced falls far short of the consumption; but the forests, which are extensive, yield excellent timber, and both the vine, olive, and mulberry are successfully cultivated, furnishing, with their products, the chief sources of wealth. Area, 1375 geo sq. m. Pop. 232,909.

ISTVAN (SZENT), two places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Hither Danube, co. Pesth, near Baja. It belongs to the archbishop of Kolocsa, and is inhabited by Raitzes. Pop. 2389.—2, A vil. Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, 8 m. from Becskerek, with a R. Catholic parish church. Pop. 1668.

ISTVANDI, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Sumegh, 16 m. W. by S. Fünfkirchen, with a Protestant church, and a trade in cattle and wine. Pop. 1149.

ISTVANY (SZENT), a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Borsod, in a plain, 4 m. from Mezö Kövesd, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 2224.

ISUATE, a tn. Spain. Andalusia, prov. of, and 12 m. E.N.E. Malaga, irregularly built, with steep and unpaved streets. It has a church, courthouse, endowed school, an oil-mill, and a trade in fine muscatel raisins. Pop. 914.

ISZEP, or ZEROW, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Baranya, near an arm of the Danube, 5 m. from Herczeg-Szöllös, with a R. Catholic church, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fish. Pop. 1609.

ISZTIMER, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 8 m. from Stuhlweissenburg, on an elevated and rugged, but well wooded district, with a parish church. P. 1330.

ITABAIANNA, or ITABAHIANNA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 50 m. W.N.W. Sergipe-del-Rey, near the serra of same name. It has a parish church and a school of mutual instruction. In the district are reared small, but very spirited horses, which are much esteemed in the neighbouring provinces. Pop. of dist. 2000.——The SERRA ITABAIANNA is the loftiest and most extensive in the province, and is supposed to contain mines of gold, though they have never been worked.

ITABIRA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, l. bank Velhas or Guaicuhi, 20 m. W.N.W. Ouro Preto. It has a parish and three auxiliary churches, and mines of gold, which are still partially worked. Pop. 4000.

ITABIRA-DE-MATA-DENTRO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near the mountains of Itabira and Itabiraçu, 88 m. N.E. Ouro Preto, with a parish church, manufactures of muskets and various iron utensils, and a trade in cattle. Mines, producing gold of the finest quality, were long worked here, but have been exhausted. Pop. of dist., 3000.

ITABORAHI, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 26 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, containing one of the most elegant churches in the province. It has a trade in sugar and coffee.

ITACOLUMI, several mountains, Brazil, particularly:—1, A mountain, prov. Minas-Geraes, forming the culminating point of the cordillera of Mantiqueira; height estimated at about 4800 ft.—2, A mountain in the N. of prov. Maranhão, on the E. corner of the bay of Cuma; lat. 2° 8′ S. It forms a good landmark, being visible at sea, in clear weather, at the distance of more than 20 m.

ITAGUAHI, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 40 m. W. Rio-de-Janeiro, between a river of its own name and the serra de Santa Cruz. It has a parish church, and communicates with the river by a canal. Pop. of dist., agricultural, 4000.

ITAIPU, a vil. Brazil, prov. of, and 13 m. S.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the sea-coast, with a parish church, a convent, and a trade in sugar, coffee, and other produce of the district. To the N. and W. are the large lakes of Itaipu and Pertinenga, which are much fished by the Indians, who carry the produce in small canoes, coastwise, to the capital. Pop. of dist., 2000.

ITALY [Latin and Italian, *Italia;* French, *Italie;* German, *Italien*], an extensive and celebrated country in the S. of Europe, recently consolidated from a number of kingdoms, duchies, and dependencies, into a single kingdom, distinctly marked out as one great whole, both by natural boundaries and a common language. It consists partly of islands and partly of mainland. The principal islands are Sicily, with its Lipari and Egades groups; Elba, Sardinia, and hence, also, though politically dissevered, Corsica. In the same way Malta and Gozzo claim to be ranked as Italian islands. In regard to the boundaries of the mainland, no question can arise as to the peninsular portion of it washed by the Mediterranean on the W. and S., and by the Adriatic on the E. The remaining portion of the mainland is not so easily defined. For a small portion of the S.W. we have the eastern boundary line of the French department of Alpes Maritimes, which was formerly the Sardinian province of Nice until ceded to France in 1860. On quitting it, however, we come to the principal chain of the Alps, which, proceeding N., first between Piedmont and France, and then between Piedmont and Savoy, gives the W. boundary. The same chain, continuing E., gives an admirable N. boundary, but, unfortunately, trenches on Switzerland, cutting off from it the whole canton Tessin, a considerable part of Valais, and a smaller portion of the Grisons. The rest of the N. boundary, continued E. from where the Rhetian Alps commence, follows a somewhat indefinite line between the Tyrol and Venetian Italy till the Carnic Alps are reached. The E. boundary is the worst defined of all. Some geographers make the Carnic Alps the boundary, and, following them to their termination near the Gulf of Quarnero, give to Italy the government of Trieste and the peninsula of Istria; but a boundary which, though not better defined, has the advantage of being more generally recognised, is obtained by tracing the Isonzo upwards, from its mouth in the Gulf of Trieste to its source in the Carnic Alps, at the point where that range begins to turn southwards. The whole of Italy, as thus marked out, is situated between lat. 37° and 47° N., and lon. 6° 21′ and 18° 40′ E. Its greatest length, measured nearly through the centre of the peninsula, in a N.W. direction, is about 580 m.; its breadth in the N., where widest, is 311 m., but diminishes so much in proceeding S., that, in the centre of the peninsula, it is only 150 m., and, at its narrowest point, does not exceed

15 m. The following statement of the area, population, &c., of the political divisions of this great territory, as they existed before the unification of the kingdom commenced, will be a useful and interesting record. An account of the present (1871) divisions of the country will be found in the *Supplement*.

	Area, sq m	Population.	Capital City.
Austrian Italy (or Lombardo-Venetian kingdom)	18,063	(1846) 4,928,033	Milan.
Kingdom of Sardinia (excluding Savoy)	24 920	(1848) 4,332,375	Turin.
Kingdom of Naples (including Sicily)	42,131	(1845) 8,423,316	Naples.
Papal States	17,210	(1843) 2,903,115	Rome.
Grand Duchy of Tuscany (including Lucca)	9,177	(1846) 1,561,751	Florence.
Duchy of Parma	2,268	(1850) 494 737	Parma.
„ Modena	2,093	586,458	Modena.
Republic of San Marino	21	7 600	San Marino.
Principality of Monaco	53	6,800	Monaco.
Total	115,935	23,249,185	

Physical Features.—The general configuration of Italy, as has often been observed, bears a remarkable resemblance to a boot; the widest part of which, in the N., forms the mouth, the central portion forms the leg, and the S. portion the foot. So exact is the resemblance, that even the spur of the boot has its representative in the projection occupied chiefly by Mount Angelo; while the heel is seen in the peninsula which is interposed between the Adriatic and the Gulf of Taranto. The length of the coast has been roughly estimated at about 2000 m. It is not much broken. The whole shore of the Adriatic presents a comparatively smooth and continuous line, interrupted only by the spur already referred to, which, by its S. side, contributes to form the Gulf of Manfredonia. The largest gulf of all is that of Taranto, in the S. The W. coast, though much more indented than the E., is more remarkable for the number, and occasionally for the beauty of its bays, than for their magnitude. Commencing at the S. extremity, and proceeding N., the most important which present themselves, in succession, are those of St. Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, Gaeta, and Genoa. The E. shore is generally flat and uninteresting; presenting, particularly along its N. part, a long series of sandy islands and lagoons, which retard the progress of the rivers, dam up their mouths, and, depriving them of a proper outlet, occasion the formation of pestilential marshes. On the W. coast, the same thing is occasionally seen, but occurs on a large scale only in the Roman states, where the Pontine Marshes, notwithstanding the proved practicability of draining them, are permitted to spread their poisonous malaria, and convert extensive tracts, of great natural fertility, into almost uninhabitable deserts. But, with this very prominent exception, the W. coast is considerably elevated; the ramifications of the mountains often stretching down and terminating in lofty cliffs, with a magnificent background of alpine heights. Few countries can boast of possessing scenery, of this description, equal to that which is exhibited by the Gulfs of Genoa and Naples.

The interior of Italy is finely diversified. The loftiest mountains of the Alps stand on its frontiers, and shelter it from the rigours of the N.; giving it a climate which, though not free from the disadvantage of an oppressive summer heat in the lower valleys and plains, is unrivalled for the general mildness of its temperature, and the brightness of its sky. In immediate connection with the branch of the Maritime Alps is the chain of the Apennines, which first proceeding E., till the Adriatic is approached, turn S., and traverse the peninsula centrally, through its whole length, to the Straits of Messina; while numerous branches are thrown off laterally, and form an endless succession either of loftier hills, clothed with forests, or gentler slopes, covered with olives and vines. In the spaces between the mountains and hills lie valleys, remarkable either for their wild romantic beauties or the fertility of their soil. In the N., enclosed between the ranges of the Alps and Apennines, is a plain of vast extent, stretching from the W. frontiers of Piedmont, across Lombardy, to the shores of the Adriatic. This plain, though not the largest, is unquestionably the most fertile in Europe, and is capable of furnishing subsistence to a larger population than any other portion of the Continent of the same size. Other plains, not of equal fertility, but still more attractive by their beauty, occur in various parts of the Italian peninsula, in the duchies of Parma and Tuscany, the Roman and the Neapolitan states. The general fertility of Italy is intimately connected with its geological structure. Except in the ranges of the Alps in the N., and the terminating branches of the Apennines in the S., granite and the primitive schists, which generally form soils of little natural fertility, are not of frequent occurrence, and occupy a very limited extent of surface. On the other hand, volcanic formations, as might be expected in a country where volcanic agency is still active, occupy considerable tracts, particularly on the W. coasts of Naples and of the Roman states, where, by their decomposing lavas, soils of almost exhaustless fertility have been formed. The sedimentary rocks of the Italian continent, with exception of the primary schists already referred to, are comparatively recent. At the bottom of the series is the Jura limestone, which is largely developed in the Apennines. The main body of it, commencing on the E. frontiers of Tuscany, is continued in a broad zone through the Roman states far S. into the kingdom of Naples, where, after a partial interruption, it reappears in the S.W., chiefly in the province of Salerno, and partly in that of Potenza, and in the S.E., in prov. Bari. It also occupies a considerable space on the N. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, and on the W. slope of Mount Gargano. It is likewise the prevailing rock in the N. of Lombardy, where it stretches E. from the E. shore of Lake Maggiore to the kingdom of Illyria. Above the Jura limestone, and occupying almost an equal extent of surface, is chalk, with its accompanying rocks. The main body of it stretches E. along the Gulf of Genoa, and N. into the duchy of Parma, crosses the duchy of Modena, continues through Tuscany to the southward, forms a long narrow belt along the E. side of the main body of the Jura limestone, and, though partially interrupted, finally reaches the extremity of the peninsula, where, in Cape St. Maria di Leuca, its white cliffs form the E. entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. In the N. of Naples a large tract, of a somewhat oval form, lies completely enclosed by the Jura limestone. The next strata, in the ascending series, belong to the tertiary formation, and consist of sandstones, travertin, and marl. This formation occupies a considerable portion of Tuscany, and of the central part of Piedmont between Turin and Alessandria, but receives its chief development on the E. coast, where, without attaining much width, it stretches without interruption from the neighbourhood of Rimini to the N.W. extremity of the spur. Here the main body, spreading out, is continued S.S.E., and forms the greater part of the shore of the Gulf of Taranto. Another branch, still skirting the E. coast, reaches its extremity in the Gulf of Taranto. Above all the strata now mentioned, and not only of much more recent origin, but still in course of gradual augmentation, are immense diluvial and alluvial deposits. Of these partial tracts are found both on the coast of Tuscany and the Roman states, particularly the Pontine marshes; but they are insignificant in comparison with the space which they occupy in the luxuriant plains of Lombardy, not only forming extensive flats along the N. shores of the Adriatic, from the Gulf of Trieste to the Gulf of Venice, but filling the greater part of the basin of the Po.

The river now mentioned is the only one of magnitude of which Italy can boast. It has the advantage of pursuing its course between the Alps and the Apennines, and deriving its supplies from both of them. Another river, of some importance, which has its mouth at no great distance from the former, and is partly fed in the same way, is the Etsch or Adige. In the S. part of Italy, the peninsula of which it consists is not only narrow in itself, but is divided by the central chain of the Apennines, into two watersheds, each of which lies so near the shore, as to leave no room for the formation of large rivers. If the streams descend directly from the mountains to the shore, their course is necessarily so short, as to give the character of mere torrents, often rising suddenly in their beds, and again as suddenly retiring within them. It sometimes happens, however, that the mountains, in ramifying, form parallel ridges, and thus give rise to longitudinal valleys, by pursuing which, the course of the rivers is greatly lengthened, and their volume of course augmented. In this way the Italian peninsula, notwithstanding its narrowness, has obtained the Arno, Tiber, and Volturno. Nume-

rous lakes are scattered over the surface. Many of them, independent of their natural beauties, derive much adventitious interest from classical associations; the most important are lakes Maggiore, Como, and Guarda.

Products, Natural and Industrial.—Reference has already been made to the excellence of the climate, and the general fertility of the soil. Were the advantages thus liberally bestowed by nature, duly appreciated and seconded, no country in Europe would surpass Italy in the number and value of its products. Though much of the surface is occupied by mountains, there are few, even of the loftiest of those in the interior, on which the finest timber will not attain maturity. The oak flourishes at the height of 3500 ft.; and the walnut and chestnut at that of 2500 ft. At lower elevations, the hills and sunny slopes become clothed with vineyards and olliveyards; while the mulberry, growing with unwonted luxuriance, furnishes the means of obtaining almost unlimited supplies of the finest silk. Fruits, too, in endless variety, and of the most exquisite quality, are abundant in every quarter; and in some spots, even the sugar-cane and cotton plant have proved not incapable of yielding profitable returns. Among the properly agricultural crops, not only are all the ordinary cereals included, but maize and rice are successfully cultivated on an extensive scale. Meadows and pastures also, more especially in the plain of the Po, where, from the frequency of inundation, other crops are uncertain, have, from almost time immemorial, been employed in feeding vast herds of cows, from whose milk, a cheese, possessed of peculiar excellencies, which the dairies of other countries have not yet succeeded in imitating, is made, and forms an important article of export to every quarter of Europe. The natural advantages of the country, however, are not turned to full account, and, as a general rule, all the operations of husbandry are performed in a slovenly manner. Manufactures are generally not in a very prosperous condition; and, except in a very few leading ports, commercial activity and enterprise are undeveloped.

People.—The great majority of the inhabitants of Italy are descendants of the ancient conquerors of the world, and speak a dialect bearing a closer resemblance to the Latin than is to be found in any other modern tongue. This common language, and the recollection of the illustrious deeds of their ancestors, form the great bond of union among the Italians. Unquestionably they were at one period irresistible in arms; and even in more modern times, when their military greatness had passed away, the revival of letters commenced with them, and they long continued to furnish the first names in literature, science, and arts. The degeneracy, however, into which, notwithstanding splendid individual exceptions, the national character of the Italians has fallen, is partly accounted for by its political circumstances. Instead of being united under one constitutional head, it was long parcelled out among a number of potentates, all of them more or less inclined to despotic principles. This despotism produced a strong desire for revolution, which, however, was forcibly repressed by the domination of Austria and her alliance with the principal states. But in 1859 Austria's power and influence were broken by the war in which France and Sardinia, combined, drove her from her Lombard provinces. The duchies of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, and the Roman legations at the same time expelled their rulers and submitted themselves to the rule of Sardinia. In 1860 Sicily and Naples were 'liberated' by Garibaldi, and then annexed to the rule of the king of Sardinia, who, on Feb. 18, 1861, assumed the title of King of Italy. The kingdom of Italy was thus established. But Venetia still remained to the Austrians, and Rome and its adjacent territory guaranteed by French arms to the pope; and the unity of Italy was still incomplete. The government, however, was transferred from Turin to Florence as the capital. But in 1866 Italy formed an alliance with Prussia against Austria, and after her defeat by the Prussians at Sadowa, Austria relinquished Venetia, which the Italians had invaded; and in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the French troops were withdrawn from Rome, Italian troops approached it, and after a brief and almost bloodless resistance Rome was added to the kingdom, and the unity of Italy was complete. *See Supplement.*

ITAMARACA, an isl. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, separated from the mainland by a deep but narrow channel, which was long known by the name of the river of Santa Cruz; length, N. to S., 12 m.; greatest breadth, about 8 m. It is very fertile, and raises considerable quantities of cotton and sugar-cane for exportation. It has also distilleries of rum, and extensive salt-works. Its principal town is Conceiçao-d'Itamaraca, facing the mainland; and in the N. extremity is the harbour of Catnama, at the mouth of the strait, and defended by a fort. Pop. 8000.

ITAMARANDIBA, a river, Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, which rises in the N. slope of the serra das Esmeraldas, flows N., and joins r. bank Aracuahi, 24 m. W. Minas-Novas. It abounds with fish; and when first discovered, a great number of emeralds were found in its bed.

ITANHAEN, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 80 m. S.S.W. São-Paulo, on a small stream of same name; once a place of considerable importance; but now much decayed—its trade being confined to some timber, and a little mandioc flour. P. 1200.

ITAPACOROYA, a bay and headland, Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina; lat. 26° 47′ 18″ S.; lon. 48° 20′ W. The bay affords good shelter to vessels from the S. and S.W. winds; and, to the N. of the headland, are two small islands, where good water may be procured.

ITAPARICA, an isl. Brazil, in the S. of All-Saints' Bay, prov. and 23 m. W. Bahia; length, N. to S., 24 m.; greatest breadth, 8 m. The E. side of the island, opposite to the town of Bahia, is lined by great numbers of handsome houses; the W. shore is covered with marine plants, and the interior abounds in cocoa-trees, whose fruit, which is of an uncommonly large size, forms an important article of trade. The island is divided into two parishes, each of which has a church. In addition to these, it contains three other churches, a Latin and a primary school; and has manufactures of ropes and furniture for the whale-fishery.

ITAPE-MIRIM, a tn. Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, 80 m. S.S.W. Victoria, r. bank Itapc; consisting of about 80 thatched cottages, in a fertile district. Pop. dist. 2000.

ITAPETENINGA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 120 m. W. São-Paulo, in a fertile valley. The houses, built of mud, are very indifferent. Near it great numbers of cattle are reared, which are exported to Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. dist. 6000.

ITAPEVA, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 180 m. W.S.W. São-Paulo, near the Verde. It suffers much from incursions by the wild Indians; and the whole district, in consequence, remains thinly peopled and almost uncultivated. The only trade is in cattle. Pop. dist. 2200.

ITAPICU, a river, Brazil, which rises in the W. slope of the Serra-Santa-Catharina, on the W. frontiers of the prov. of that name, flows E., and falls into the sea between point Itapacoroia and the mouth of the Aracari, after a course of 90 m. It is navigable by small vessels, and has several affluents, navigable by canoes.

ITAPICURU, two rivers, Brazil:—1, A river, prov. Bahia, which rises in the mountains of Jacobina, flows E.N.E. and E.S.E., passing through wild mountain tracts, and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 350 m., about 90 m. N.E. Bahia. It is much obstructed by cataracts; and, notwithstanding its large volume of water, formed by the accession of numerous affluents, extensive shoals, near its mouth, limit the depth to 6 or 7 ft. Its navigation is almost confined to canoes.—2, (*Itapicuru-Grande*), A river, which rises in the S. of prov. Maranhão, flows first N.E., in a course nearly parallel to that of the Parnahiba, then N.N.W., and falls, by a wide embouchure, into the bay of São-José, in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 m. E. Maranhão. Total course, about 500 m. Its principal affluent is the Alpercatus, which joins it on the l., after receiving which it becomes navigable, but with a winding channel, a rapid current, and numerous cataracts. Its navigation is prosecuted with partial interruptions, partly in sailing vessels, and partly in canoes, for about 400 m.

ITAPICURU, two tns. Brazil, prov. of, and 110 m. N.N.E. Bahia, cap. on either side the Itapicuru:—1, (*Itapicuru-de-Cima*), near l. bank of the river; an ancient place; with a parish church, a primary school, and a limited trade in cattle. It is in a very barren district, scarcely furnishing the provisions necessary for the inhabitants.—2, (*Itapicuru-Grande*), A tn., r. bank of the river; with a parish church, and some trade in cotton and cattle. (*See also* ROSARIO.)

ITAPUA, a tn, Paraguay, r. bank Parana, 180 m. S.E. Asuncion.

ITAQUEIRA, a mountain range, Brazil, in the S.E. of prov. Mato-Grosso. It is of considerable width, and stretches for a great distance along the right bank of the Parana. It gives rise to two rivers, one of same name, which flows N., and joins l. bank, Pequiri, an affluent of the São-Lourenço; and another, called the Verde, which flows S. to the Parana.

ITASCA [French, *Lac-la-Biche*], a lake, U. States, W. territory, 170 m. W. Lake Superior; of irregular form, and from 7 to 8 m. in extent; reputed to be the source of the Mississippi. Estimated to be about 1500 ft. above sea-level.

ITATA, or CHILLAN, a river, Chili, rising in the W. slope of the Andes, and, after a W. course of about 150 m., falling into the Pacific, near lat. 36° S., 56 m. N. by E. Concepcion.

ITATY, a tn. La Plata, state Corrientes-et-Missiones, about 27 m. N.E. Corrientes, l. bank Parana. It has uniform, but dirty and decayed streets; a large square, with an old church. It lies in a very fertile district; but still the inhabitants are in the greatest misery.

ITCHAPOOR, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. of, and 30 m. S.W. Ganjam, l. bank Soonapoor, near the Bay of Bengal; lat. 19° 4′ N.; lon. 84° 52′ E. It stands surrounded by mango plantations, is large and straggling, and has, or had, a ruined mud fort.

ITCHEN, or AINE, a river, England, co. Hants, rising near Arlesford, and, after a circuitous course W.S.W. of 22 m., falling into the sea at Itchenferry, 1 m. E. Southampton. It is navigable to the city of Winchester.

ITCHENOR (WEST), par. Eng. Sussex; 782 ac. P. 254.

ITCHIN, two pars. Eng. Hants:—1, (*Abbas*); 2100 ac. P. 256.—2, (*Stoke*, with *Abbotston*); 2921 ac. P. 348.

ITCHINGFIELD, par. Eng. Sussex; 2460 ac. P. 371.

ITCHINGSWELL, or ECCHINSWELL, par. Eng. Hants; 2319 ac. Pop. 494.

ITCHINGTON, two pars. Eng. Warwick:—1, (*Bishop's*); 3026 ac. Pop. 549.—2, (*Long*); 4510 ac. Pop 1216.

ITÉNEZ, a river, Brazil. *See* GUAPORE.

ITERI-CANNEDU, a tn., isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari. It is a large but ill-built place, has several churches, a monastery, primary school, and the extensive ruins of an old abbey; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth; and a trade in corn, flax, hides, and cheese. Pop. 4446.

ITERI-FUSTIALDU, or ITERIDDU, a tn. Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. Ozieri, and on the edge of the extensive plain of that name; with two churches, the remains of an old castle, picturesquely situated on an almost inaccessible height; and a trade in grain, cheese, and hides. Pop. 1840.

ITHACA, a tn., U. States, New York, 140 m. S.W. Albany, chiefly on a plain. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles; has a courthouse, jail, and several churches; a flourishing academy, and a lyceum. The extensive water-power which it commands is employed for manufacturing purposes. It has a considerable trade with Pennsylvania; receiving iron and coal in exchange for plaster, salt, lime, flour, &c. Pop. 6813.

ITHACA, or THIAKA, one of the Ionian Islands, between Cephalonia and the W. coast Greece; lat. (N. point) 38° 30′ N.; lon. 20° 39′ E. (B.) It is about 12 m. long, and 3½ m. broad, excepting towards the middle, where it is nearly divided in two by the Gulf of Molo. Its appearance is remarkably barren and rugged, there being scarcely 200 yds. of level ground anywhere, while the soil is generally chalky and stony. The limestone-rock, of which the island is chiefly composed, rises at intervals into abrupt and lofty eminences, the highest of which are the mountains Stephanos and Neritos; the former occupying the S. division of the island, the latter the N. Its scenery is bold and striking, presenting numerous promontories and bays, intermingling with narrow valleys opening to the sea, richly wooded with olives, orange or almond trees, or covered with vineyards. The chief productions are currants, corn, and olives; also almonds and oranges, wine and honey, all of which are much esteemed; but the inhabitants derive the principal part of their subsistence from the sea, being either sailors or fishermen. The climate is extremely healthful. The principal port and town is Bathi or Vathi (*see* VATHI). Ithaca derives all its interest from its ancient historical associations; being supposed the Ithaca of Homer, the birth-place and patrimonial kingdom of Ulysses. The population of Ithaca, including the islands which form its dependencies, was, in 1870, 9878.

ITINIVINI, a river, Venezuela, forming a bifurcation of the Cassiquiare, from which it issues, about 45 m. after the latter leaves the Orinoco. It enters the Rio Negro about 40 m. N.W. the junction of the Cassiquiare.

ITON, or YTON, a river, France, which rises in E. of dep. Orne, flows N.E. into dep. Eure past Evreux, 9 m. N.N.E. of which it joins the Eure. It throws off a branch, which proceeds S., and joins the Arve at Verneuil. Near Villolet, S. of Evreux, the main stream is lost in an abyss, but reappears, about 3 m. onwards, near the village of Vieux Conches. Total course about 80 m.; nowhere properly navigable, but it is used for flotation.

ITRABO, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. from Granada. It is irregularly built, well supplied with water, and has a parish church, townhouse, primary school, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 1903.

ITRI, a tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Caserta, dist. of, and 7 m. N. Gaëta, on the ancient Appian Way, defended by a strong old castle, and having two parish churches and three convents. Pop 6176.

ITSHIL, or ADANA, a pash. Asiatic Turkey, extending along the S. coast, from the E. shore of the Gulf of Adalia to the Bay of Iskenderoon, and bounded, N. by the range of mountains which form the S. boundary of Karamania. It is watered by numerous streams; the principal of which are the Ghiuk, Syhoon, Jyhoon, and Tersus. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Itshil, Adana, Sis, Tarsus, and Alaya. Pop. 360,000.

ITTEBE, two places, Hungary:—1, (*Ittebe-Magyar* or *Bekes*), a vil. Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Bega Canal, 8 m. from Nagy-Betskerck, with a handsome church. Pop. 1446.—2, (*Ittebe-Ratz*), a vil. near the former. Both are in a fertile and well-cultivated district. Pop. 2817.

ITTER (NEER), a vil. Holland, prov. Limburg, 9 m. S.W. Roermonde, with a R. Catholic church, and a considerable annual cattle fair. Pop. 700.

ITTERINGHAM, par. Eng. Norfolk; 1442 ac. P. 329.

ITTLINGEN, a vil. Baden, circle Middle Rhine, bail. Eppingen, on the Elsenz, with a church, a saw and two other mills. Pop. 1281.

ITTON, par. Eng. Monmouth; 1738 ac. Pop. 200.

ITU, a tn. Brazil, prov. of, and 50 m. W. São-Paulo. It is surrounded by lofty hills, which makes the climate cold in winter, and very hot in summer. The principal streets are paved, and the greater part of the houses are of mud or earth, with a framework of wood, each provided with its garden. It has a courthouse, four churches, infirmary, two convents, and a Latin and two primary schools. A considerable trade is carried on in mules and horses, imported into the district; and in cattle reared within it. The soil is fertile, and the sugar-cane is extensively cultivated. Pop. 10,000.

ITUCAMBIRA, a river, Brazil, formed by two streams which rise in the serra de Santo-Antonio, W. of the town of Formigas, prov. Minas-Geraes, and make a junction after several windings towards the N. The united stream, under the name of Itucambira, immediately becomes navigable for canoes; and, proceeding through the province in a N.E. direction, is successively augmented by the Pedra, Estrema, and Santo Antonio, till it becomes a majestic river; and finally joins the Jequitinhonha, after a course of about 120 m. Gold is washed from its sands.

ITUNAMA, or TUNAMA, a river, Brazil, which rises in the anc. prov. of Moxos, now included in that of Mato-Grosso, flows N.N.W. between the Bauré and the Ubahi, and, about 16 m. below the confluence of the latter, joins l. bank Guapore, in lat. 12° 20′ S. Its principal affluent is the Machapo. Its whole course is not well known, but is navigable for above 90 m.

ITUREA, a dist. Palestine, the limits of which are not precisely defined, but which may be described as lying between Lake Tiberias and Damascus, with unascertained limits to the N.W. and S.E.; a plain country, about 30 m. long, N. to S., and 24 m. E. to W.; and containing only 20 inhabited villages.

ITURUP, or STATEN ISLAND, the largest and most important of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific, belonging to Japan; lat. (S. point) 44° 29′ N.; lon. 146° 34′ E.; separated from Kunashir, on the S., by the strait of St. Anthony; and from Urup, on the N., by Vries's Strait. It is 140 m. long, by

about 20 m. average breadth; of volcanic origin, and contains a volcano, but whether active or not has not been ascertained. It is one of the most fertile of the group. Agriculture was introduced into it by the Japanese; but the natives live chiefly on the produce of the chase, and of their fisheries.

ITZEHOE, a tn. Prussia, Holstein, in a beautiful valley inclosed by wooded hills, r. bank Stör, which is here navigable, 32 m. N.W. Hamburg. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a long bridge; has a parish church, with several interesting monuments; a chapel, built in 1240, and now attached to St. George's Hospital, the largest of the eight benevolent institutions which the town possesses; an old convent, and a stateshouse, for the provincial assemblies of Holstein; manufactures of candles, cards, tobacco, and tobacco-pipes; earthenware, soap, hats, leather, chicory, and vinegar; a sugar-refinery, tile-works, building-yard, numerous distilleries, and a considerable transit trade. Itzehoe is the oldest town in the duchy. Steam-boats ply between it and Hamburg. Pop. 7356.

IUGAN (Bolchoi), a river, Asiatic Russia, which rises in gov. Tobolsk, lat. 68° N., and lon. 75° E., flows N.N.W., and joins l. bank Obi, 20 m. S.W. Surgut; course about 220 m.

IVAHI, or Ubahi, a river, Brazil, which rises in the plains of Garapuava, in the S. of prov. São-Paulo, flows N.W., and joins l. bank Parana, at the point where the provs. Mato-Grosso and São-Paulo meet Paraguay. Its whole course is about 300 m., the far greater part of which, notwithstanding some interruptions from cataracts, is navigable. Its principal affluents are the Tinto, Bom, Soberbo, Capibari, and Thua.

IVAKI-Sima, an isl. Japan, in the Sea of Japan, 21 m. from W. coast Niphon. It is 15 m. long by 6 m. broad.

IVAN-Gorod, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 32 m. S.E. Czernigov, r. bank Oster, with a considerable trade in hemp and buckwheat. Pop. 1200.

IVAN (Szent), several places, Hungary:—1, A vil. Thither Danube, co. and about 4 m. from Raab, with a church, and a trade in corn. Pop. 1736.—2, (*Szent-Despot-Ivan*), a vil. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 8 m. from Alt Ker, with a church. Pop. (Raitzes), 1740.—3, (*Szent-Felsö-Ivan*), a vil. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, between Baja and Melekut, with a church, and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 325.—4, (*Szent-Prigleviczа-Ivan*), a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 4 m. from Zombor, with a R. Catholic church. Pop. 2846.

IVANDA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, co. Torontal, about 10 m. from Temesvar, with three churches. P. 1240.

IVANICH, two places, Austria, Croatia:—1, (*-Festung*), a tn. in an isl. formed by the Lonya, 18 m. E.S.E. Agram, a place of some strength, with manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 780.—2, (*-Kloster*), a tn. about 3 m. N.E. Ivanich-Festung, with a church, and a Franciscan monastery. P. 750.

IVANOVO, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. N.N.E. Vladimir, near r. bank Uvot; well built, with spacious streets, four churches, and manufactures of linen and printed goods, chemical works, and iron and copper foundries. Pop. 5432.

IVANY, a market tn. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. and 23 m. S.E. Oedenburg, with a parish church. Pop. 1449.

IVANY-Szent, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. Liptau, about 5 m. from Okolicsna, with a church, thermal springs, glass-works, and mines, from which gold and silver are obtained. Pop. 1174.

IVE (St.), par. Eng. Cornwall; 5780 ac. Pop. 2593.

IVEL, two rivers, England:—1, Co. Bedford, falling into the Ouse, at Tempsford, after a N.E. course of about 20 m. It is navigable for barges to Biggleswade.—2, (called also the *Yeo*), Co. Somerset, falling into the Parret, at Langport, after a N.W. course of 27 m. It is navigable to Ilchester.

IVER, par. Eng. Bucks; 6149 ac. Pop. 2114.

IVERUSS, par. Irel. Limerick; 2765 ac. Pop. 943.

IVES (St.), two tns. England:—1, A parl. bor., seaport tn., and par. Cornwall. The town, on W. shore of bay of same name, 18 m. W.N.W. Falmouth—lat. (steeple) 50° 12′ 48″ N.; lon. 5° 26′ 30″ W. (R.)—consists of several streets, which, although narrow and uneven, are tolerably straight, but are ill drained and dirty. It is plentifully supplied with water, and lighted with gas. It has a handsome and spacious church, of the time of Henry V., with an elegant tower, 90 ft. high; several Dissenting places of worship, several schools, and some charitable institutions. Boat-building, ship-repairing, mast, rope, and seine making, are all carried on here to a considerable extent; but the principal business of the place is the pilchard fishery, which is extensively prosecuted, as many as 30,000 hogsheads being sometimes taken in a single season. The pilchards are principally exported to the Italian markets. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring mines. An excellent pier, defended by a battery, was erected here in 1770; but the new pier and breakwater, 615 feet long, is a great and valuable improvement. About 100 vessels are engaged in the coasting and foreign trade of the port. Copper, tin, and slates are exported from the vicinity. The borough returns a member to the House of Commons. Area of par., 1876 ac. Pop. 7027.—(*Local Correspondent.*)——2, A market tn. and par. Huntingdon. The town, 5 m. E. by S. Huntingdon, on a slope, l. bank Ouse, here crossed by a substantial stone bridge of six arches, has wide and well kept principal streets; but the lower part of the town is liable to be inundated by the river. It is well supplied with water, is lighted with gas, and has a light handsome church, with a lofty spire; six Dissenting places of worship, national, British, and other schools; and several charities. There are no manufactures, and there is very little trade, except in agricultural produce and cattle. St. Ives stands near the junction of the Wisbeach and Cambridge lines of railway. The markets for cattle and sheep are among the largest in the kingdom. Area of par., 2330 ac. Pop. 3395.

IVINGHOE, a market tn. and par., England, co. of, and 20 m. S.E. Buckingham. The town, on the side of a chalk hill, consists of two principal streets, is well supplied with water, has an ancient church, with a tower and spire; two Dissenting chapels, and manufactures of straw plait. Area of par., 5260 ac. Pop. 1849.

IVINHEIMA, a river, S. America, which rises in the serra Anambay, on the confines of Paraguay and the Brazilian prov. of Mato-Grosso, flows E.S.E., and, after a course of about 150 m., joins r. bank Parana, between the confluences of the Paranapanema and the Ivahi.

IVIZA, Iviça, or Ibiza [anc. *Ebusus*], an isl. and its cap., Spain, in the Mediterranean, forming the smallest and most W. of the three principal islands of the Baleares, between lat. 38° 50′ and 39° 7′ N.; and lon. 1° 15′ and 1° 40′ E.; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 25 m.; greatest breadth, 13 m. Its coasts are lined by numerous small islands, and much indented into bays, of which the largest are those of San Antonio, on the N.W., and of Iviça, on the S.E. The interior is lofty, and finely diversified by wooded hills and fertile valleys; climate mild in winter, and in summer kept comparatively cool by sea-breezes. The soil is somewhat stony, but very productive, and is particularly adapted for the olive; which, accordingly, is the chief object of culture, though grain also is exported. Both game and fish abound. The chief mineral product is salt. The inhabitants are of middle stature, spare made, and of a yellow, almost jaundiced colour, very agile, but indolent and ignorant in the extreme. They make good sailors, love their island, and have often displayed much courage in defending it. Their language, like that of all the Baleares, and of Valentia and Catalonia, is a corruption of the old Lemosin. Iviça received its first name of Ebusus or Ebuso from its earliest possessors, the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, then to the Moors, and at last, in 1294, to the Spaniards, with whom it has since remained, except for a short period after 1706, when it was taken possession of by the British. Pop. 11,000.——The town stands on a height above the E. shore. It is fortified, in the form of an irregular hexagon, and is entered by two gates, but is not well built, the streets being very steep. It is the see of a bishop, contains two churches, one of them a cathedral; two hospitals, a theatre, an almshouse, a prison, arsenal, defended by a fort; and has a good harbour, at which a trade is carried on chiefly in wine, oil, and soap. Pop. 5970.

IVONGO, div. Madagascar—(*which see.*)

IVORY COAST, part of the Guinea coast, W. Africa, between Cape Palmas and the Assinee river, or between lon. 3° 20′ and 7° 40′ W., inhabited by a number of small negro tribes living in a state of independence, excepting those subject to the Ashantees.

IVREA, a div. kingdom of Italy, Piedmont, including prov. Ivrea and Aosta, bounded N. by Switzerland, E. div. Vercelli, S. Turin, and W. Savoy; area, about 1778 sq. m. It is situated on the slopes of the Graian and Pennine Alps,

and has a surface beautifully diversified with wooded hills, sloping vineyards, verdant pastures, and fertile plains. The principal stream is the Dora Baltea, which intersects the div. W. to E., and receives the Chiusella. The soil is generally fertile, and produces much corn, rye, and millet. The vine also is extensively cultivated, but the wine is inferior, and a great part of it is converted into brandy. Fruit is very abundant; silk-worms are extensively reared, and the pastures feed great numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and mules. Swine are very numerous, almost every family keeping one or more. Several varieties of iron are found; this metal is worked to some extent, and supplies a number of furnaces. Some good marble is quarried, and considerable quantities of limestone burnt, and there are several seams of potters' earth and fire-clay. The chief manufactures are woollen cloth, paper, leather, glue, agricultural implements, musical instruments, and various articles in brass and iron. For administrative purposes it is divided into thirteen mandamentos. Ivrea is the capital. Pop. 249,793.

IVREA [Latin, *Eporedia*], a tn. Italy, Piedmont, cap. above div., 32 m. N.N.E. Turin, picturesquely situated, partly on an irregular slope, and partly in a plain, l. bank Dora Baltea. It is walled, and otherwise fortified, but not strongly; has two suburbs, one on the opposite side of the river, and communicating with the town by a bridge. The town is irregularly, and on the whole poorly built, but has a cathedral, in the Gothic style, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Apollo, and to have been founded about the middle of the 5th century; five parish churches, several of them of great interest for their antiquity; the townhouse, courthouse, bishop's palace, the palace of Perroue, the episcopal seminary, with a good library; the provincial college, finely situated, and surrounded with a large garden; public schools, in which philosophy, theology, and Latin, as well as the first rudiments of education are taught; a theatre, public baths, and civic hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen cloth, cotton, leather, candles, articles of wood and brass, carts, carriages, shoes, vermicelli, &c., and there are several cotton and silk mills, dye-works, and tile-works. Ivrea is also the centre of considerable trade with the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, particularly those of the valleys of Aosta, Brosso, Locana, and Courgné. Pop. 9252.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, a tn. France, dep. Seine, agreeably situated on a gentle eminence above l. bank Seine, 3 m. S.S.E. Paris. It has a parish church, finely situated on a height overlooking the town; the remains of an old castle, and manufactures of glue, gelatine, chemical products, varnished leather, stained paper, and printers' ink, and extensive wine-cellars hewn out of the rock. At La Gare, in the vicinity, are extensive glass-works. Pop. 10,199.

IVY BRIDGE, a vil. England, co. Devon, in four different parishes, on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge partially covered with ivy, 10 m. E. by N. Plymouth. It has paper manufactures, and is much resorted to on account of its mild temperature, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

IVYCHURCH, par. Eng. Kent; 4542 ac. Pop. 264.

IWADE, par. Eng. Kent; 3762 ac. Pop. 171.

IWANOWNO, a tn. Russia. *See* IVANOVO.

IWERNE-MINSTER, par. Eng. Dorset; 2949 ac. P. 703.

IWERNE-COURTNAY, or SHROTON, par. Eng. Dorset; 1953 ac. Pop. 689.

IWUY, a tn. France, dep. Nord, 5½ m. N.E. Cambrai, with manufactures of caps, hosiery, common cutlery, nails, and a considerable trade in fine flax. Pop. 3774.

IXELLES [Flemish, *Elsene*], a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, in a beautiful valley, 2 m. S.E. Brussels, with a great number of fine villas and country seats, an hospital for sickly children, and manufactures of linen, distilleries, breweries, and stone quarries. Pop. 25,793.

IXWORTH, a tn. and par. England, co. Suffolk. The TOWN, N.E. Bury St. Edmund's, has an elegant church, with lofty tower; a national school, supported by subscription; and endowed Sunday-schools for boys and girls. Area of par., 2248 ac. Pop. 1189.

IZA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Theiss, about 25 m. from Szigeth on the Nagy-Ag, with a church. Pop. 1240.

IZALCO, a volcano, Central America, in San Salvador, 10 m. N. by W. Sonsonate.

IZAMAL, a city, Yucatan, 45 m. E. Merida, with a church, a convent, which is a spacious colonnaded building, founded in 1553; and many remarkable mounds. The fair of Izamal is the greatest in Yucatan.

IZEL, a vil. and com. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, on the Semois, 21 m. W. Arlon. It has dye-works, several distilleries, a tannery, a saw, an oil, and other mills. P. 1788.

IZIUM, a tn. Russia, gov. of, and 70 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. l. bank Donetz, surrounded by a fosse and earthen rampart. It is tolerably well built, has four churches, and a trade in corn, cattle, and sheep. Pop. 4000.

IZMEN, or IZMENY, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. Tolna, about 10 m. from Szoxard, with a church, numerous mills for pressing rapeseed, hempseed, and walnuts, and a trade in tobacco, largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1103.

IZMID, tn. Turkey. *See* ISMID.

IZNAJAR [Latin, *Angellas*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 38 m. S.E. Cordova, on a height near the Genil. It is indifferently built, has steep, irregular streets, a massive church, a courthouse, prison, primary school, old castle, and manufactures of coarse linen and hempen tissues, white soap, tiles, several distilleries, oil and flour mills, and a little trade in oil and wheat. Pop. 3808.

IZNATORAF [anc. *Anatorgis*], a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. of, and 40 m. N.E. Jaen, picturesquely situated on a lofty and commanding height. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and entered by nine gates; and of a large suburb, and is indifferently built; the houses, though substantial, being generally old, and the streets narrow and ill paved. It has a large and handsome church, of the Tuscan order, with a lofty tower, some good paintings, and rich decorations; commodious courthouses, a Latin and primary school, a ruined castle, manufactures of soap, brick and tile works, a flour and several oil mills, and an annual fair. Pop. 2101.

IZSA, a vil. Hungary, Thither Danube, co. of, and 6 m. from Komorn, near the Danube, by which it is often inundated. It has a R. Catholic church. In 1822, an earthquake threw down the two churches which then existed, and the greater part of the dwelling-houses. Pop. 965.

IZSAK, a vil. Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 40 m. from Pesth, with two churches and a synagogue. Pop. 5069.

IZSIP-MAGYAR, or UHERSKI-ZSIPOV, a vil. Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. Zemplin, 3 m. from Velejte, with a church and a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 1546.

IZTACCHIHUATL, a volcano, Mexico, dep. of, and 30 m. W.N.W. La Puebla, 15,705 ft. high.

IZZANO, or ISANO, a vil. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Lodi-e-Crema, 4 m. E. Crema, with a parish and an auxiliary church. Pop. 1327.

ruins of a castle which figured much in the Turkish wars, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1450.

BABOLNA PUSZLA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 30 m. W.S W. Grau, with a military stud, a fine castle with an English garden, breweries, distilleries, vinegar works, and a trade in honey and wood. Pop. 2016.

BABRIAWAR, a dist. W. India, peninsula Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, bounded by the dists. of Kattywar, Gohilwar, and Sorath, and the Arabian Sea. It contains 71 small towns and villages, the chief of which is Jafferabad. The pop. is estimated at about 18,500.

BACKMUTH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 130 m. E. by N. Ekaterinoslav, on the Backmutka. It has five churches, large tallow-smelting and other factories, an important yearly market, and a large trade in cattle, salt beef, and wheat. There are extensive collieries and alabaster quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 7156.

BADAMUNI, or GADABUNI, a tn. W. Africa, on the N.W. frontiers of Bornou, in an undulating and agreeably diversified country. The whole place forms a kind of shallow vale, surrounded on the W. N. and S. by hills from 100 to 200 ft. high, but terminating toward the E. in Mount Shedika, which rises 600 ft. above the level of the surrounding country. In the centre is a large and luxuriant plantation, on which cotton, pepper, millet, &c., are cultivated. The population, belonging to the Hausa race, reside chiefly in two villages—the larger on its N.W. and the smaller on its S.W. side. Many of them are employed in weaving. In the vicinity are productive natron lakes.

BADANIJO, a vil. W. Africa, Adamaua, 60 m. N.E. Yola, picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley, so inclosed by hills that the interior of the village is seen from them. The environs are extremely fertile and well cultivated, yielding millet, sweet potatoes, yams, manioc, gunna, and calabash. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the Fali or Fari tribe, which has here its northernmost seat. The rugged nature of the country gives importance to Badanijo in a strategical point of view. Pop. 3000.

BADARAWA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, Zanfara. Like most of the towns of this country, it is surrounded on all sides by a dense belt of timber, and is also inclosed by a wall. It has narrow streets, and when Dr. Barth visited it a market was held, attended by about 10,000 persons. It was well supplied with fresh butter, onions, which are extensively cultivated throughout the district, and beef; but millet and cotton, particularly the latter, seemed to be the staple commodities.

BADARKA, tn. Central India, in Oude, 4 m. E. l. bank of Ganges, and 42 m S.W. Lucknow. Pop. about 8000, of whom only 50 are Mussulmans.

BADDA-BADDA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, in the vicinity of Mount Bobye. It is walled, and stands in a fertile district, almost entirely devoted to the culture of rice, for which it is well adapted. On a higher level negro corn is largely grown, and the pastures are full of cattle.

BADEN (GRAND DUCHY OF), [add.] From a recently compiled statistical account, it appears that the duchy has an area of about 3,820,000 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Water,	395,000	Meadows,	396,000
Arable land,	1,370,000	Pasture,	270,000
Vineyards,	54,000	Forests,	1,280,000
Gardens,	34,000	Barren land,	261,000

Manufactures.—The cotton trade has risen rapidly in importance and extent; and, notwithstanding the derangement caused by the civil war in America, new mills with new machinery have been erected. The number of people employed, which in 1849 was 17,105, had risen in 1861 to 64,862, working in 408 spinning and weaving establishments and in other factories. The manufacture of iron, however, from lying under local disadvantages and consequent dearness of the ore and coal, has not progressed, though the iron produced is of very superior quality. In 1861 106 iron-mines were in work, giving employment to 479 men; and there were 42 iron-foundries, &c., with 753 workmen. In coal-mines, only three in number, 130 persons were employed. One lead-mine employed 200 hands, and two of zinc had 123 hands; salt-works also occupied 153 workmen.

Population.—By the census of 1st December, 1871, the population, compared with that of 1858, was found to be as follows:—

CIRCLES.	1858.	1871.
Lake Circle	195,249	276,263
Upper Rhine	336,465	434,787
Middle do	457,327	365,706
Lower do	346,911	384,672
Total,	1,335,952	1,461,428

The pop. of 1867 consisted of 931,007 Roman Catholics; 475,918 Protestants; 2435 Mennonites, &c.; and 25,599 Jews. Of the towns, Carlsruhe had 36,623 inhabitants; Mannheim, 39,614; Freiburg, 24,599; Heidelberg, 19,988; Pforzheim, 19,801; and Bruchsal, 9786 in 1871. In the ten years, 1852–62, 65,690 persons emigrated, of whom 34,265 were agriculturists, 15,649 artizans, and 15,776 other classes and professions; including government aid, they took with them about £1,200,000. Of the 273,180 families in the duchy, 42 per cent. are employed in agriculture and the forests, 37 in manufactures and mining, 7 in day labour, and 14 in other occupations.

BADKERT, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Pesth-Solt, about 28 m. S.S.E. Kecskemet. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants, and rear great numbers of horses and sheep of excellent breeds. Pop. 3656.

BADRINATH, tn India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Gurwhal, r. bank Bishengunga, in a valley of the Himalayas, 4 m. long, and 1 broad; lat. 30° 44′ N.; lon. 79° 32′ E. The town stands on a sloping bank, and in the highest part of it is the Brahmin temple of Badrinath, about 45 ft. high, and of conical form. It is of great antiquity as a religious establishment, but the present temple appears modern. The rajahs of Gurwhal made over to it, as security for loans at various times, 226 villages, which are still tributary. The temple is visited by large numbers of pilgrims in the summer, but is closed during the inclemency of winter. It stands 10,294 ft. above the sea.

BADRINATH PEAKS, Himalaya mts., about 12 m. W. of Badrinath. This remarkable group of peaks have the elevation respectively of 23,441, 23,236, 22,934, 22,754, 22,556, and 21,895 ft.; and 6 m. S.W. is another summit 21,385 ft. above the level of the sea.

BADSHAPOOR, tn. Central India, cap. pergunnah same name, 30 m. N.E. Allahabad; lat. 25° 40 N.; lon. 82° 10′ E. It has a large bazaar, and is well supplied with water.

BADULLA [add.], a tn. Ceylon, cap. principality of Ouva, on an affluent of the Mahavellé Ganga, 40 m. S.E. Kandy. It stands in a beautiful valley, on one side of which rises Namoone-koole, whose summit has a height of nearly 7000 ft. The valley has been so often desolated by war, that nothing remains of the ancient city except its gloomy temples and vestiges of a ruined dagoba. The ancient residence of the prince of Ouva has been converted into a fort strengthened by earthworks, and the modern town gives evidence of growing prosperity in the activity of its bazaars and the apparent comfort of its dwellings, generally surrounded by gardens of cocoa-nuts, coffee, and tobacco. In the immediate vicinity there is a hot spring, venerated alike by Buddhists, Hindoos, and Mahometans.—(*Ceylon*, by Sir J. E. Tennent.)

BAFK, a tn. Persia, prov. and 62 m. E.S.E. Yezd, on the eastern side of a great plain, and in every sense an oasis in a salt and sandy desert. It is surrounded by extensive date-groves, is supplied by twenty four canals with water slightly salt, but palatable; and has a climate which is mild in winter, and warm but salubrious in summer. It consists of about 700 houses.

BAGAMOYO, a tn. E. coast of Africa, opposite to and nearly due W. of the island and town of Zanzibar, at the mouth of the Kingane. It is garrisoned by a small body of Beloochies, and is one of the great points of departure for the caravan trading to Unyamwesi. Notwithstanding its garrison it suffers much from the depredations of the Wazaramo tribe. The copal-tree occurs occasionally in the district.

BAGDAD [add.], pash. Turkey in Asia. The country is described as a 'howling wilderness;' and yet its teeming

soil, tropical climate, and illimitable supply of water, would render its resources almost unbounded. It is calculated that with a small outlay the old canals, which reticulate the country between the Tigris and Euphrates, and which, in some cases 200 ft. wide, require only their channels cleared and mouths reopened, would afford a perfect system of irrigation, and render the whole province enormously productive in cotton (for which it is peculiarly suitable), silk, sugar, indigo, opium, and coffee, and provide a vast increase in the annual revenue. The Arabs are prepared to rapidly exchange their nomad life for agriculture and fixed abodes; and British merchants have treated, in conjunction with native speculators, with the pasha for the cultivation of tracts of land at a fixed rental, but without success or encouragement.

BAGELE, a mountain district, W. Africa, Adamaua. It extends several miles from S.S.E. to N.N.W., and has a very rugged surface, strewn with great irregular blocks, chiefly of granite, from between which trees shoot up. There are, however, a good many spots of arable land, the produce of which, together with that of the pastures, suffices to support a considerable body of mountaineers; who, after long defying the whole power of Adamaua, were in 1853 reduced to slavery. They belong to the Batta tribe.

BAGESUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Kumaon, at the confluence of the Surjoo and Goamah, 210 m. N.E. Delhi. It is a small place, inhabited according to local tradition by descendants of the Moguls left in Kumaon by Tamerlane's orders. Its bazaar contains 42 shops, and has two large annual fairs, at which a great amount of business is done with dealers from Tibet.

BAGHENA, a dist. N.W. Africa, which belonged to the now extinct kingdom of Ghanata, and comprised part of the territory in which its capital was situated. At present it is difficult exactly to define its character. From position and physical features it naturally forms part of the oasis of El-Hodh; but its population, consisting of Aswanek Arabs and Fellatahs, is so heterogeneous that it cannot be said to have any political existence. The Aswanek, Sebe, or Wakore are the original inhabitants; and, while the kingdom of Ghanata subsisted, formed the great bulk of its population. When the Songtray empire was broken up, mainly by the united efforts of the Arabs and the Bambara, one of the chiefs of the former, who had greatly distinguished himself, was rewarded with the lordship of Baghena, which was thus to some extent settled by his countrymen. The Fellatah, who had previously been in possession, and indeed claimed to be the lawful masters of the country, endeavoured to oust them; but not having succeeded, the whole district was and continues to be held by a kind of joint, though by no means friendly, occupancy. Baghena thus remains in a very unsettled position; but were this obstacle to its improvement removed, there cannot be a doubt that, as it is adapted alike for fixed settlements and nomadic wandering, it might soon attain a high degree of prosperity.

BAGHIN, or BAGHUN, river, Central India, territory Bundelcund, rising in the Pannu range, and flowing generally N.E. about 90 m. into the Jumna; lat. 25° 33′ N.; lon. 81° 5′ E. About 20 m. from its source it falls over a ridge in a cascade of 300 ft.

BAGIRMI, a territory, Central Africa, bounded N.W. by the Shari and Lake Chad, N.E. and E. Waday, S. independent pagan tribes, and W. Adamaua, the Musga country, and Bornou. Bagirmi proper is almost a continuous flat, with a general elevation of about 950 ft., inclining very gently toward the N., and then rising so as to form a watershed between Lakes Chad and Fittre. In the outlying provinces beyond the limits of Bagirmi, and particularly towards the S.E., the surface becomes rugged, and even mountainous; and the cold is so severe during the cold months that a fall of hail or snow is not uncommon. Much farther south there are said to be mountains of still greater height, in which the Benuwe, the Shari, and its tributary Logon, have their sources. The two last mentioned traverse the country in a N.W. direction, and are its only important rivers. The soil consists partly of lime and partly of sand; and according as the one or the other of these two predominates, it produces in abundance negro millet or sorghum—the most common article of food, not only in Bagirmi, but over the most of Negroland. In addition to these principal crops, sesamum and beans are grown to a considerable extent. Rice, though not cultivated, grows spontaneously, and after the rains is collected in great quantities from the swamps and temporary pools. Water-melons are abundant, and in the vicinity of Masena, the capital, great quantities of onions are raised. The only crops for industrial purposes are cotton and indigo; both of them under the superintendence, not of the natives, but of immigrants from Bornou. The most useful trees are the tamarind, the date-palm, the doum-palm, and the monkey-bread tree, the leaves of which are used for vegetables. The inhabitants are a fine race of people, distinct from the Kanuri, and intimately related to the Kuka. Their conversion to Islamism is recent, and presumed to be more nominal than real. The government is an absolute monarchy, but the king is said not to rule oppressively. The tribute paid him consists partly in cattle, but principally in slaves, of whom great numbers are annually delivered to him by the chiefs of tributary provinces. The inhabitants are constantly engaged in predatory incursions upon their neighbours, and harassed by the retributive aggressions of the powerful states of Adamaua, Bornou, and Waday. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

BAGMA, a tn. Western Africa, Adamaua, in a mountainous district. It occupies both banks of a stream, meandering through the plain, and consists chiefly of huts of unusual dimensions, some of them being from 40 to 60 ft. long, 15 ft. broad, and from 10 to 12 feet high, narrowing to a ridge at the top, and thatched all over without distinction of roof and wall. One reason for making the huts so spacious is to employ part of them in inclement weather in sheltering cattle, which form the chief wealth of the inhabitants, who are all Mahometans.

BAGMUTTEE, or VAGWATI, a river, India, which rises in Nepaul, on the N. declivity of Shipuri, in the Himalayas, about 18 m. N.E. Khatmandoo, flows S.W. past this capital; and then nearly due S., crossing the Nepaulese frontier, and entering the British dist. Sarun. After traversing this district, it turns S.E., and maintains this direction to its confluence with the Ganges, opposite to Mongheer. Its total length is about 285 m.

BAHAWULPOOR, or BHAWULPOOR [add.], a tn. India, cap. state of same name, on a branch of the Ghara, about 2 m. from the main stream, and 50 m. above the point where by its junction with the Chenab it forms the Punjnud. It is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall, which is about 4 m. in circuit, and incloses an area which, not being wholly required for habitation, is partly planted. The houses—some of burned and some of sun-dried bricks—are very indifferent. The khan's palace is of the same character, and in a very plain style of architecture. The place has long been famous for its loongees, scarfs, and turbans. It also manufactures chintzes and other cottons. Its position at the junction of three routes from the S.W., S.E., and S., gives it great advantages for trade, which is carried on to a great extent, as the merchants are very enterprising, and send their wares into Central Asia, and even it is said as far as Astracan. The neighbouring country is very fertile, and raises in abundance grain, sugar, indigo, and other agricultural produce. Fruit, particularly mangoes, oranges, and apples, is abundant, and of excellent quality. Pop. about 20,000.

BAHR-EL-GHAZAL. *See* GHAZAL (BAHR-EL).

BAHUERACIC, a tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, in a mountainous dist. celebrated for its mines of copper and silver. The inhabitants are mostly miners, who appear to be in great poverty. Those who work in the mines are almost exclusively Mexicans, but most of the outdoor work, such as cutting wood, making roads, bringing charcoal to the furnace, &c., is done by Indians. Pop. 500 to 700.

BAICULL, tn. and fort, India, presid. Madras, 480 m. S.E. Bombay, lat. 12° 24′ N.; lon. 75° 6′ E. The town is small and irregular, and stands N. of the fort, which is built on a lofty cliff projecting into the sea.

BAILUNDO, a territory, western part of S. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 9° and 12° S., and lon. 16° and 17° E.; bounded N. by the Coanza, separating it from the Portuguese settlements, N.W. Hako, W. Kibala, S.W. Kiskka, S. Hambo and Sambos, and E. Bihe, Ambulo, and Malemba; area about 30,000 sq. m. In the south it is tra-

versed by two mountain chains, which are about 100 m. distant from each other, and nearly parallel, stretching in a N.W. direction, the Lingi-Lingi on the W., and the Djamba on the E. Along the ridges of these two ranges are two plateaux, of which that on the W. has an elevation of 4000, and that of the E. of 6000 ft. The former has a temperate and healthy climate; the latter is cold, the thermometer often sinking in the winter nights nearly to the freezing-point, and the ground becoming covered with dense hoar-frost. The western portion is mountainous and stony, and extensively covered with forest; the eastern portion consists of finely undulating plains, on which forests of tall trees and grassy prairies alternate. The principal rivers are the Kupo, the Longa, and the Kutatu or Mungoya. The upper course only of the first two is within the territory, but the last waters the whole of its E. frontier, flowing almost due north to its confluence with the Coanza. Besides being thus fertilized by streams, it is copiously supplied with water by the periodical rains, and yields excellent crops of maize, manioc, tobacco, &c. The trade is chiefly in wax and slaves. Bailundo is the leading state in the Kimbunda country. Its inhabitants surpass all the other races in S. Africa in personal appearance and in prowess, and have made their name "Munano" dreaded far and wide. At one time their forays were often directed against the Portuguese settlements; but the Humbe and Kobale lands, situated to the S., now furnish more tempting objects of plunder in the number and excellence of their horned cattle. In the W. cannibalism is said to be common; in the E. it is practised on the celebration of festivities. At the head of the government is a chief, who nominally rules with absolute power, but there is also a kind of supreme council, called *impunga*, which may not only impugn his conduct, but compel him to abdicate in favour of the next lawful heir. Pop. about 450,000.

BAITOOL, or BEITOOL, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Saugor and Nerbudda territory, cap. dist. of same name, in a pleasant valley watered by the Machna, at the S. foot of the Satpoora range, 112 m. N.W. Nagpore. It is defended by a fort, and has in its neighbourhood some seams of coal of indifferent quality. Pop. of the dist. or pergunnah, 93,441.

BAJA [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle and 27 m. N.N.W. Zombor, on the Danube and the frontiers of Hungary, cap. dist. of same name; has several churches, handsome buildings for the circle, barracks, an asylum for children; various manufactures, vinegar works, calendering and oil mills; and much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 18,621.

BAJNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. S.W. Gran, with a beautiful castle and several brandy distilleries. Pop. 2100.

BAKAA, a mountain range, S. Africa, stretching from S.S.W. to N.N.E., between lat. 22° and 23° S., and lon. 26° and 27° E. The principal part of the range, called the Bamangwato hills, rises about 700 or 800 ft. above the plains, and is composed of great masses of black basalt. At the E. end the hills have curious cup-shaped hollows, of a size suggesting the idea of craters. Within these are masses of rock in the columnar form. The tops of the columns are quite distinct and hexagonal, like the bottom of the cells of a honey-comb, but they are not parted from each other as in Fingal's Cave. In many parts the lava-stream may be recognized, for then the rock is rent and split in every direction. The mass of basalt, which is about 6 m. long, has tilted up the rocks both E. and W., and shown that they consist of ancient silurian schists. Several large masses loosened by the action of the elements have slipped down, and becoming jammed against each other have formed large cavities, in which the Bakaa, the tribe which gives its name to the range, used to find an asylum from their enemies. This resource, however, is no longer wanted, as they have abandoned their mountain home, and taken up their abode among the Bakwains at Kolobeng. The only tribes now inhabiting the range belong to the Bamangwato and Makalaka. In the vicinity there is a hot spring called Serinane.

BAKADA, a vil. W. Africa, Bagirmi, in a fertile dist. 20 m. W. Masena. It consists of four distinct hamlets, the inhabitants of which are almost all employed in agriculture, raising heavy crops of millet, and especially of sorghum, in which they carry on a considerable trade. The market, which is held every Sunday, is trifling, but is occasionally visited by caravans and merchants trafficking between Kano and Masena.

BAKALAHARI, a tribe, S. Africa, inhabiting the Kalahari desert, N. of Cape Colony. According to tradition they are the oldest of the Bechuana tribes, and possessed numerous herds of large horned cattle, till they were despoiled of them and driven into the desert, by a fresh migration of their own nation. Though they have ever since lived on the same plains, and under the same influences of climate as the Bushmen, they bear no resemblance to them, and possess as strongly as ever the Bechuana love for agriculture and domestic animals. "They hoe their gardens annually," says Livingstone, "though often all they can hope for is a supply of melons and pumpkins. And they carefully rear their small herds of goats, though I have seen them lift water for them out of small wells with a bit of ostrich egg-shell, or by spoonfuls." They are a timid race, with thin legs and arms, and large protruding abdomens. Their chief employment is in hunting, and selling the skins of the animals they kill, chiefly small carnivora of the feline species, in exchange for spears, knives, tobacco, and dogs. The skins made up by the Bakwains into a mantle, called *kaross*, form no small article of trade. During Livingstone's residence in the Bechuana country between 20,000 and 30,000 skins were made up into karosses, some of which found their way to China.—(*Livingstone.*)

BAKAU, a tn. Danubian Provinces, Moldavia, cap. circle of same name, near the confluence of the Bistritza with the Sereth, 42 m. S.W. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, has a normal school, and carries on an extensive trade with Galatz in cattle, salt, and corn. Pop. 2000.

BAKER'S ISLAND:—1, An isl. Pacific Ocean, one of the American Polynesia; lat. 0° 15′ N. and lon. 176° 21′ W. It is covered with a deposit of guano several feet in thickness.—2, An islet off Salem harbour, Massachusetts, U.S., 5 m. E.N.E. Salem.—3, One of the Georgian islands, in the Arctic ocean; lat. 74° 55′ N.; lon. 97° 30′ W.—4, *Baker's Dozen Islands*, a group in Hudson bay, in about lat. 57° 30′ N.; lon. 81° W.

BAKHIRA, or BAGNUGGUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 19 m. N.W. Goruckpoor, on the W. shore of Lake Bunra. It is surrounded by a ditch, rampart, and bamboo hedge, and contains about 250 houses. It has a market. The lake, called also the Bakhira Jeel, is said to be one of the finest pieces of fresh water in India. The plantations on its banks are numerous and beautiful, and its surface is constantly enlivened by fishing canoes and vast flocks of water-fowl. In the dry season, however, when its dimensions are much reduced, and it is only about 7 m. long by 3 m. broad, the water becomes dirty and rather offensive.

BAKONYBEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 15 m. N.W. Veszprim, in the Bakony forest; with an old Benedictine abbey, suppressed by the emperor Joseph II., glassworks, and a potash refinery. Pop. 1050.

BAKOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, l. bank Iser, with two churches, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 1100.

BAKU, or BADKU [add.], a seaport tn. Russia, Caucasia, cap. khanate of Shirvan, S. shore of the peninsula of Apsheron, W. coast Caspian Sea, of which it is one of the most frequented ports; lat. 40° 21′ 20″ N.; lon. 49° 51′ 6″ E. Baku is the city of the Guebres, or fire-worshippers, who regard it with as much veneration as the Mahometans do the sacred Mecca. It is surrounded by flaming wells of naphtha, and the entire soil on which the city stands is so saturated with this liquid bitumen, that if a stick be thrust a sufficient depth into the ground, and a light applied to the orifice so made, a jet of gas will immediately blaze forth. The neighbouring sea partakes, it is said, of the inflammable properties of the earth, and if a light be applied to the bituminous surface it bursts into a vast sheet of flame that spreads for a considerable distance, and produces a strange and imposing spectacle. In the surrounding country vegetation is shrivelled and parched for want of water. At a short distance from the city is situated a Parsee or Guebre temple, the famous Atesh-Gah, where is said to burn the eternal fire. It is attended by three priests only, who are brought from Delhi. The temple stands in a vast plain; fires escape from openings placed at

irregular distances; in the centre rises a crenelated edifice, from each of whose turrets or pinnacles springs a volume of flame, while a larger volume, composed of five separate fires, crowns the loftiest cupola. The scene in the interior is



THE FIRE-TEMPLE OF ATESH-GAH, NEAR BAKU.
From a View by M. Moynet.

equally imposing. The ground is full of jets of flame, and under this central cupola stands the altar, seemingly alive with fire.

BAKWAIN, or BAKUENA, a country, S. Africa, which takes its name from its inhabitants belonging to the Bechuana tribe. It lies between the country of the Bakatli on the S. and that of the Bamangwato on the N., with the Transvaal republic on the E., and the Kalahari desert on the W.; and has a surface diversified by plains and hills and valleys. The vegetation has a vigour seldom seen towards the S. of the African continent. The hills are clothed with trees to their top, and the valleys are often of the most lovely green. The country, however, often suffers severely from drought, continued without interruption for several successive years. The Bakwains have a remarkably accurate knowledge of cattle, sheep, and goats, and of the kind of pasturage proper for each; and show great judgment in selecting the soils best adapted for the different varieties of grain. They are also particularly successful in ensnaring wild animals, by means of an ingeniously constructed trap fence, called a *hopo*. In some of these traps, placed near some fountains at Kolobeng, it was not uncommon to take 70 head of large game in a single week. Dr. Livingstone took up his residence among the Bakwains, and having purchased a piece of ground formed a missionary station at Kolobeng. The chief Sechele publicly embraced Christianity, and many of the tribe have followed his example; but the hostile interference of the Boers with the education of the natives, the unhealthiness of the locality, and the long droughts rendered it necessary to break up the establishment at Kolobeng.

BALAKLAVA [add.], during the siege of Sebastopol, from which it is about 8 m. distant, Balaklava was occupied by the British army as a base for their operations, and a port of entry for troops and stores. At a late period of the siege a railway was constructed between it and the camp before Sebastopol, by which munitions of war and supplies were conveyed from the harbour to the besieging army. On 25th October, 1854, an attack was made by the Russians on the British lines near Balaklava, but was gallantly and successfully repulsed; and on the same day the famous, but disastrous, Light Cavalry charge was made against the enemy's artillery.

BALANGUINI, an isl. Indian archipelago, belonging to the Sooloo group, but claimed by Spain as a dependency of the Philippine Isl. Mindanao. It lies in lat. 5° 57′ 30″ N.; lon. 121° 39′ E.; and though only 3 m. long by less than 1 m. broad, has acquired notoriety from having long been the resort and stronghold of the most daring pirates of the archipelago. It was attacked by the Spaniards in 1848, who took 124 cannon, burned 150 praus, slew 450 of the pirates, and released 200 captives. They afterwards completely demolished the houses and forts, and took effectual means of rendering the island uninhabitable.

BALASHEV, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Saratov, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Khoper. It contains two churches, a circle school, and a charitable institute. Two important yearly markets are held within the circle. Pop. 4814.

BALASINORE, a petty state and tn. India, pres. Bombay, Gujerat. The STATE, bounded N. by the Myee Caunta, S.E. by the Rewa Caunta, and S.W. and W. by dist. Kaira, has an area of about 258 sq. m., and a pop. of about 19,000. ——The TOWN, cap. of above state, situated 48 m. N. Baroda, is surrounded by a wall, and appears a thriving place.

BALASZEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, 10 m. S. Szegsard, 90 m. S. Pesth, on the Sarvis, in a district remarkable for its fertility. It has extensive vineyards, from which excellent wine, both white and red, is obtained. Pop. 5778.

BALÉ, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Balé; lat. 11° S.; lon. 17° 10′ E. It stands on the stream of same name, inclosed by a palisade and a ditch, and has a pop. of about 2000.

BALI (PULO), or HOG ISLANDS, a group, Indian archipelago, off the N.W coast of Sumatra. It consists of one large and a number of small islands. The large island, lat. (N. end) 2° 50′ N.; lon. 95° 32′ E., is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, 60 m. long N.W. to S.E., by 10 to 15 m. broad, and has an area of 480 sq. m. Cocoa-nuts and buffaloes furnish the subsistence, and constitute the wealth of the inhabitants, who are Mahometans, and speak a peculiar language.

BALICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. W.N.W. Cracow, with a remarkable old castle, and 1000 inhabitants.

BALJIK, or BALTSCHIK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet Silistria, on a bay of same name on the Black Sea, 20 m. N.E. Varna. Its harbour is capacious and deep enough to accommodate a fleet; and though open to the S.E. and S. is practically completely sheltered, as the wind never blows violently from these quarters. It has a custom-house, a quarantine, and extensive warehouses for its large and rapidly increasing trade. Its annual horse, cattle, and sheep market is very important. A great quantity of excellent honey is obtained in the district by the rearing of bees, and sent chiefly to Constantinople.

BALKANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 20 m. N.N.E. Debreczin, with a trade in wheat, tobacco, cattle, and honey and wax; and 3379 inhabitants, mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

BALKASH TENGIS, AK-DENGIS [*White Sea*], or ALA-DENGIS [*Coloured Sea*], a large lake, Central Asia, on the boundary of the W. Siberian prov. of Semipolatinsk and the Siberian Kirghis steppe of the Great Horde, and, after the Caspian Sea and Lakes Aral and Baikal, the largest lake in Asia. It extends between lat. 45° and 47° N., and lon. 73° 40′ and 79° 50′ E., first in the direction of S to N., and then from W. to E., and has a length of about 300 m. and a breadth of 10 to 60 m., and an area of 6400 geo. sq. m. It appears to lie about 500 ft. above sea-level, to be deeper on the N. than on the S. side, but nowhere to exceed 66 ft. in depth. The N. and W. banks, with their sharply-defined contour, are terrace-formed and precipitous; the plateau above them, covered with desert sand, is without streams, or has only such as lose themselves in the sand. The character of the S. side is quite different. Here the shore has no sharp outline, but, on the contrary, presents a number of sinuosities and peninsular promontories, and passes gradually into a great low steppe, which, stretching away for 70 m. to the spurs of the Alatau range, is crossed by sand-hills and covered with a scanty vegetation, and forms a large portion of the

circle of Alatau, also named The Land of Seven Streams, after the seven steppe-rivers, as the Great Ili, the Karatal or Kartal, Lepsa, Aksu, &c., which partly join the lake with extensive deltas, and partly do not reach it at all or cannot be ascended direct from it. The country to the E. of the lake has the same steppe character. Here lie the remains of a former continuation of the lake—the Sassyk-kul and the Ala-kul or Ara-kul; the latter with the small island Aral-Tube, formerly but erroneously supposed to be volcanic. The numerous bays of Lake Balkash are grown over with reeds often 20 ft. high. Among its numerous islands, which are all far from the shore, the largest is Uz-Aral, about 10 m. long, which has a good harbour on its N.W. side. The water of the lake is clear; but, especially near the shore and in the bays, brackish and undrinkable. From the end of November till April it is covered with ice. Only the smaller kinds of fish are found in it. By command of the governor-general, the navigation was opened in 1852, first from the N. shore to the mouths of the Karatal and Lepsa; in 1853 to the mouth of the Ili. In 1855 a Russian vessel went about 300 m. up the Ili; but this voyage has not had any practical result.

BALLSTON SPA, a vil. U. States, New York, cap. co and 7 m. S.W. Saratoga, on the Saratoga and Schenectady railway. It possesses a courthouse and several churches, and was celebrated for its mineral springs, which, however, in consequence of the superior attractions of Saratoga as a watering-place, are not now much frequented. Pop. 2285.

BALMEER, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 116 m. S.W. Joodpoor. It consists of about 600 houses, built chiefly of stone, and stands at the foot of a conical hill, which is 300 ft. high, and crowned by a fort. Government had for some time a military station and a cattle establishment here.

BALOMBA, a river, S.W. Africa, which rises on the heights of the Lingi-Lingi chain, flows nearly due W., receiving several streams and rivulets, traverses the mountainous district of Selles, and pours its water into the Atlantic, in lat. 11° S.

BALOTRA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 55 m. S.W. Joodpoor, r. bank Loonee. Standing on the highroad to the pilgrim shrine of Dwarka, near the W. extremity of Kattewar, it is an important thoroughfare, and carries on a profitable trade in supplying the wants of the pilgrims. It has also considerable manufactures of plain and printed calicoes, velvet shoes, and turnery in wood and ivory. The salt made at the neighbouring lake of Puchbudra is said to employ nearly 2000 persons in conveying it to market. Pop. 7275.

BALTIMORE [add.], U. States, Maryland, the third town in the states in respect of size and population, stands on an arm of the Patapsco, 12 m. above its mouth in Chesapeake Bay, 33 m. N.N.E. Washington; lat. 39° 17′ N.; lon. 76° 37′ W. From almost every point of view its appearance is striking and picturesque, and its general plan, though regular, is sufficiently diversified to avoid tameness and monotony. The streets, though sometimes uneven from following the original inequalities of the site, are of good width, well paved, and provided with excellent sewerage; the larger mansions generally in good taste, and with a good deal of open ground about them, suggest ideas of health and comfort, and the smaller dwellings occupied by the working-classes have this advantage that each is complete in itself, and accommodates only a single family. Every respectable tradesman owns his separate tenement, or is able to engage one at a reasonable rent, and hence long rows of modest but pretty cottages, occupying some of the highest and best localities of the town, form one of its distinguishing features. All the houses are substantially built of red brick. The principal public buildings and institutions are over 160 churches, many of them elegant structures, though perhaps the most imposing is the R. Catholic cathedral, built in the form of a cross, and surmounted by a dome and two towers; the exchange, a very extensive range, containing the custom-house, post-office, reading-rooms, a vast rotunda for public sales, &c.; a large and commodious court-house, and near it the record-office built of solid granite and fire-proof throughout; the athenæum, built in the Italian style, and containing the rooms of the Historical Society; Loyola College, under the exclusive charge of Jesuits, and intended as a substitute for St. Mary's College, which was suppressed in 1851 by a mandate from Rome; a scientific institute accommodated in the buildings of the Maryland University, which, never flourishing, was finally abandoned in 1854; a medical school, which has always maintained a high name, and is the only portion of the so-called Washington University which has ever been organized; a large mechanics' institute; a college for women, which in its course of study and power of conferring degrees is similar to colleges for male students; a R. Catholic seminary; 2 nunneries with large schools attached to them; a penitentiary, a poorhouse, an infirmary, several hospitals, and a lunatic asylum. Several beautiful cemeteries have been formed in the outskirts of the town. Baltimore is one of the few places within the U. States where monuments deserving of notice have been erected. One of these, in honour of Washington, is a Doric column of white marble, which, including its base and the colossal statue of the hero at its top, is 175 ft. high; another, called the Battle monument, and erected to the memory of the citizens who fell in defence of the town in 1814, is also a column of white marble, with a sculptured griffin at each of the four corners of its pedestal, and a crowning figure intended to represent the genius of Baltimore.



The manufactures are not so important as might have been expected from the industrious and stirring character of the place, but there is at least one branch in which it still retains pre-eminence. The shipwrights are among the very first in the U. States, and from the dockyards here the famous Baltimore clippers have been launched. The staple articles of trade are coal, grain and flour, and tobacco. The assessed value of real and personal property in the city in 1863 amounted to 128,596,819 dollars; on which a levy was made of 321,492 dollars for the same year. The following table will give some particulars as to the trade and commerce of the port previous to the outbreak of the civil war:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Receipts of Grain.	Flour, &c.	Exp. of Tobac.	Imp. of Guano.	Imp. of Coffee.
	dollars.	dollars.	bushels.	brls.	hhds.	tons.	bags.
1858	7,954,422	10,235,890	7,905,048	1,019,747	66,534	28,143	188,019
1859	10,408,903	8,724,261	7,786,000	939,978	55,974	63,206	230,084
1860	10,271,818	10,968,599	7,085,559	1,029,206	67,142	71,614	181,292

The number of vessels arrived at the port in the three years 1858, -9, -60, were 2387, 2373, and 2426, of which 204, 203, and 182 respectively were foreign. The two smelting establishments produced upwards of 10,000,000 lbs. of ingot copper in 1860, of which 547,500 lbs. were exported, chiefly to Bremen and Holland. Of bituminous coal from Cumberland, 351,821 tons were received in 1859, and 397,684 tons in 1860, via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and of anthracite, 268,189 tons and 325,129 tons were received by railway and canal in 1859 and 1860 respectively. The oyster trade is

also very extensive, employing 3500 people and several hundred vessels, the number of bushels packed in the season of 1860 being 3,000,000, of the total value of $1,800,000. After the outbreak of the war between the Northern and Southern states the trade and commerce of Baltimore greatly declined. Its inhabitants displayed strong secessionist proclivities, and the town was long occupied by a Federal garrison, and ruled by military law. On the trade in the item of tobacco the prosperity of the town mainly depends, and the vast warehouses which the state has provided for its reception are not the least interesting of its sights. In carrying on the various branches of its trade, Baltimore possesses ample means of transport. The harbour, formed by the arm of the Patapsco, which has a length of 3 m., with an average breadth of more than 1 m., is capacious enough to admit 2000 vessels. Its depth, however, is not in proportion to its capacity. Its upper part, forming what is called the inner bay or basin, has a depth of only 12 ft., and is used only by small vessels. The outer bay, extending between Fell's Point and Canton on the N. and E., and Whetstone Point on the S., is capable of floating the largest merchant ships. Even it, however, has been gradually silting up, and has shallowed so much in certain parts, that Congress voted a sum for the purpose of deepening it, so as to admit ships of the line and war-steamers of the largest class. The communication by railway is very complete, including the Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railways. By the census of 1860 the pop. was 212,418; by that of 1870, 267,354.

BALUMBRA, a tn. Western India, peninsula Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 139 m. W. Ahmedabad. It stands about 8 m. from the shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

BALZORAH, or BALCHORAH, a tn. India, Oude, near its N. frontier, on a low swampy island, formed by a river from Nepaul, 120 m. N. Lucknow. It consists chiefly of a fort, and is an important trading station, a mart being held every summer for two months, during which the mountaineers and the dealers from the plains meet and exchange their commodities.

BAMBA, or KASBAH, a tn. Western Africa, Tawarek country, 120 m. E. Timbuctoo, l. bank Niger, where it is contracted to about 700 yards, and shut in between steep banks; lat. 17° 46′ N.; lon. 1° 10′ W. It was anciently so important as to be repeatedly mentioned in history; but now, besides a mosque and two or three clay magazines, contains only 200 oval-shaped huts.

BAMBARA, a tn. Western Africa, forming the most S. of the fixed settlements of the Songhay among the creeks and back-waters in this part of the country, 115 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo. It stands in front of a chain of hills, and consists partly of huts, which alone are inhabited as dwellings, and partly of low, oblong, flat-roofed, clay buildings, used as store-rooms or magazines. The inhabitants, almost all Fellatah of indifferent reputation, possess numerous cattle, and also cultivate a large extent of ground, the produce of which finds a ready market in Timbuctoo, to which the inland navigation, formed by the many back-waters and branches of the Niger, affords a cheap and easy means of transport.

BAMOURI, or BUMBOOREE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, 42 m. S. Bareilly, r. bank of the Goula, which here passes through an extensive ravine; lat. 29° 13′ N.; lon. 79° 35′ E. It is a police and trading station, on the road from Bareilly to Almora. The town stands upwards of 1700 ft. above sea-level.

BAMUNWAS, a tn. Central India, Rajpoot state Jeypoor, 102 m. S.W. Agra; lat. 26° 34′ N.; lon. 76° 37′ E. It is a place of considerable size.

BANAJOA, a tribe, S. Africa, inhabiting the banks of the Malabe and Tamunakle, north of Lake Ngami, and a large tract of country to the eastward. They cultivate the millet (*Holcus sorghum*), but depend partly for subsistence, particularly when the crop of corn fails, on a root called *tsitla*, a species of aroides, which contains a very large proportion of sweet-tasted starch, and when dried, pounded into meal, and allowed to ferment, is not unpalatable. Their huts are built on poles, and a fire is made beneath at night that the smoke may drive away the mosquitoes. A still worse plague is the *tsetse*, a fly whose sting is fatal to cattle. The Banajoa women shave all the hair off their heads, and seem darker than the Bechuanas.

BANAS, a river, India, Rajpootana, which rises on the W. frontier of Oodeypoor or Mewar, amidst a cluster of summits of the Aravulli range, in lat. 24° 47′ N.; lon. 73° 28′ E.; flows N.E. to Tonk, where it changes its direction, proceeding first E. and then S.S.E., to its junction with the Chumbul, in lat. 25° 54′; lon. 76° 50′. Its whole length is about 320 m. At Tonk, 85 m. above its mouth, its bed, consisting of heavy sand, is a mile wide, but even here in the dry season it is a narrow shallow stream.

BANASA, a vil. Upper India, Gurhwal, in the valley and near the source of the Jumna; lat. 30° 56′ N.; lon. 78° 27′ E. Its situation is very grand, on one of a series of rocky ledges on the mountain side. A great part of the village was overwhelmed by the fall of a precipice in 1816. There are hot springs in the neighbourhood.

BANAWARAM, a tn. Southern India, pres. Madras, territory Mysore, 280 m. W. Madras, stands in a fine open country, on the edge of a large tank, and formerly contained 2000 houses; most of the inhabitants, however, were removed by Hyder Ali to Nagapuri, but were afterwards allowed to return.

BANAY, a tn. W. Africa, on a tributary of the Niger, 60 m. S. Timbuctoo; lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 3° 10′ W. The chief part of the town stretches along a bay in the river, which is bordered by a rich belt of vegetation; but there is also a suburb of detached huts. The former is inhabited by Tawarek, the latter by Fellatah, who possess numerous flocks and herds.

BANCALIS, an isl. Indian Archipelago, near the S.E. extremity of the Straits of Malacca; lat. 1° 25′ N.; lon. 102° 15′ E. It is one of a group of four low islands of considerable size, which are separated by narrow channels from each other, and from the N.E. coast of Sumatra. It is about 35 m. long by 10 m. broad, belongs to the Malay state of Siak in Sumatra, is thinly peopled, and is covered for the most part with dense forests.

BANCOORAH, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal:— 1. The DISTRICT, called also sometimes W. Burdwan, lies between lat. 22° 53′ and 23° 46′ N., and lon. 87° and 87° 39′ E.; and is bounded N. by Beerbhoom, E. Burdwan, S. Midnapore, and W. Pooralia and Pachete; length, N. to S., 60 m.; breadth, 40 m.; area, 1476 sq. m. The surface is generally level, but undulates gently, and slopes gradually to the S.E. The only locality at all elevated is Chatna on the W. frontier, where an insulated group of granite hills descends N. towards the valley of Damoodah. The principal streams are the Hadjee and Damoodah, both of which flow through a mineral field, which is rich both in coal and iron, and is wrought to some extent, particularly at Raneegunje within this district As often happens where minerals are found, the soil is of indifferent fertility. In the S. and S.W. it consists of a coarse earth, formed by disintegrated granite overlying a slaty gneiss, which seldom appears above the surface. In the more immediate neighbourhood of the coal-field the country is jungly and neglected. Where cultivation prevails the principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, grain, and some other sorts of pulse, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton. Pop. 480,000.—— 2, The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., l. bank Dalkisore, 98 m. N.W. Calcutta, contains barracks, a government English school, accommodated in a large airy building, and attended by about 100 pupils; an hospital, a jail, a bazaar, and a spacious public bungalow for the accommodation of travellers.

BAND (MEZŐ), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 7 m. N. Maros Vasarhely; with an evangelical, a Greek R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 2224.

BANDAH [add.], a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provs. Bundelcund:—1, The DIST. lies between lat. 24° 53′ and 25° 54′ N.; lon. 80° 3′ and 81° 35′ E.; and is bounded N. by Futtehpoor, N.E. Futtehpoor and Allahabad, S.E. Rewah, S and S.W. some petty Bondela states, and W. and N.W. Humeerpoor; area, 2878 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Jumna, which forms the N. and N.E. boundary for 130 m., and its affluents the Cane or Keyn, the Runge or Baghin, and the Pysunnee. The surface W. and S.W. of the Jumna is an extensive alluvial plain, rising gradually towards the S.W. and S., and terminating in the Bindachal range, some of whose summits have a height of 2000 ft. The soil of the plain is a black friable earth, composed mainly of disintegrated basalt with a large

mixture of decayed vegetable matter. It is of course highly fertile, and produces in abundance wheat, barley, maize, millet, and pulse. Sugar-cane and indigo are also cultivated, but of commercial crops by far the most important is cotton, which bears a high name, and is mostly exported up the Jumna, by way of Calpee. Pop. 552,526.——2, The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., on the r. bank of the Cane, 95 m. W. by N. Allahabad, occupies a striking site at the foot of a pyramidal hill of red granite, which rises nearly 400 ft. above the plain. It is a large, but straggling, ill-built place, with houses of mud, though building stone abounds in the vicinity. The only edifice worthy of notice is the palace of the nawab or titular prince, a modern structure, spacious and solidly built, but deficient in taste, Indian and European styles being strangely commingled. The trade is chiefly in cotton, for which Bandah is a great and celebrated mart. Government has a cantonment here, usually occupied by about 440 native troops. It stands on the E. or r. bank of the Cane, on what seems to be a favourable site. Experience, however, proves the contrary, for fever is so prevalent that few escape it. In 1857 the nawab rebelled, but was defeated by Sir H. Rose, who took possession of the place. Pop. 33,464.

BANDO, a river, S. America, New Granada, prov. Choco, which rises in a cordillera of same name belonging to the W. Andes, flows W. past the vil. of Bando, and falls into the Pacific, in lat. 5° S.; lon. 77° 35′ W., after a course of 46 leagues, of which 23 are navigable for the ordinary barks of the country.

BANFFI-HUNYAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 29 m. W.N.W. Klausenburg, cap. dist. of same name, near the source of the Rapid Körös. It was once a flourishing place, but was almost destroyed in 1600 by the Walachian woiwod Michael, during the Transylvanian war. It has a castle, marble-quarries, and large annual markets. Pop. 2160.

BANGKOK, or BANKOK [add.], a city, cap. of the kingdom of Siam, extending for 3 or 4 m. on both sides of the Menam, 15 m. above its embouchure in the Gulf of Siam, and 45 m. S. Ayuthia or Siam, the former capital; lat. 13° 58′ N.; lon. 100° 34′ E. The city, properly so called, occupies an island 7 or 8 m. in circuit, and is surrounded with crenellated walls, flanked by towers or bastions at certain distances. Situated in the midst of immense gardens, adorned with luxuriant and perpetual verdure, it presents a very picturesque appearance. Its shores are lined with ships and glittering junks; above its walls arise a crowd of gilded spires, and domes, and pyramids; the many-storied pagodas, enriched with gilding and covered with polished tiles, reflecting the rays of the sun; the winding river is gay with floating shops and a thousand barks; the barbaric magnificence of the royal palace dazzles the eyes of the spectator. There is not a single carriage or vehicle in the city, all trade and intercourse being carried on by water. Canals traverse every quarter, and it is only in the recesses of the interior, and at the bazaars and public markets, that any paved streets can be discovered. The principal objects of interest at Bangkok—which its inhabitants call *Krung-thèpha-mahanakhon-si-ajutha-maha-dilok-raxathani*, &c., that is, the great royal city of the angels, beautiful and impregnable—are the palace and the royal pagodas. The palace stands on an island from 2 to 3 m. in length, but very narrow, and is surrounded by lofty walls. The whole area within these is paved with slabs of beautiful marble or granite; military posts and batteries of cannon are placed at various points, and on every side glitters a multitude of elegant little edifices adorned with gold and colours. In the centre of the great court majestically rises the Mahaprasat, with its four sides covered with polished tiles, decorated with superb sculptures, and crowned by a lofty gilded spire. It is here that the king receives ambassadors, and that the remains of deceased kings are placed in golden urns, for the twelvemonth previous to their cremation; here also the priests discourse in the presence of the queen and the concubines, who are concealed by lattice-work. The great hall, or audience chamber, is next arrived at; gigantic statues of granite, brought from China, keep guard at its gates; the walls and columns of the chamber are gay with paintings and magnificent gildings; the throne, fashioned like an altar, is placed upon a platform of seven stories. Adjoining are the king's apartments, and beyond the queen's palace, the houses of the concubines and maids of honour, and a vast garden of extraordinary magnificence. A tribunal, a theatre, the royal library, immense arsenals, stables, and stalls for the white elephants; a superb pagoda, and a new pavilion of marble in the Italian style, are also included within the precincts of the palace. The royal pagodas are indescribably splendid. Eleven are within the city walls, and twenty without. The principal is that of Wat-Chan, built in the form of a pyramid, and surmounted by a spire 200 ft. high, which is the first indication to the voyager of his approaching the capital of Siam. It stands on the r. bank of the Menam, facing the king's palace. Two other pagodas of great magnificence are named Xetuphon and Bovoranivet. Each accommodates four or five hundred talapoins, or priests, with a thousand children to wait upon them. The houses of Bangkok are of three kinds: the best are of brick, and very elegant; others are built of timber, and those of the poor of bamboos. Fires are consequently very frequent and disastrous, and a conflagration will often destroy as many as 500 houses. But in seven or eight days all are again rebuilt, thanks to the generous help of the friends and relatives of the sufferers.

In the year 1864 there entered the port of Bangkok 457 vessels (aggregate tonnage, 158,849); of which 147 vessels (tonnage, 54,645) were British, and 134 vessels (tonnage, 51,849) Siamese;—there cleared in the same year 422 vessels (aggregate tonnage, 171,335), of which 148 vessels (tonnage, 54,771) were British, and 101 vessels (tonn. 62,348) Siamese. The value of the imports in the same year amounted to £1,167,697, and of the exports to £1,317,922. The quantity of rice exported during the year was 125,507 tons, the demand being principally for China. The trade in teak timber is likely to be much increased, in consequence of all obstructions in the way of it having been removed by the Siamese government; so that foreigners are now allowed to visit and work the jungles in the interior. The production of sugar in Siam has decreased, owing to the heavy taxation to which it is subjected at every stage, dues being levied even on the boats in which it is conveyed to Bangkok. The cultivation of cotton has been carried on, though to no great extent; about 20,000 piculs were brought down to Bangkok in 1864.

Though the city is not more than a century old, it has a pop. of 400,000 to 500,000, of whom (in 1865) 200 were Europeans and Americans.—(*Description du Royaume Thai ou Siam*, Pallegoix; and Mouhot's *Travels in Siam, Cambodia, and Laos*.)

BANGO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, 95 m. E. by S. Loanda. It stands in a magnificent valley, containing 4000 'hearths,' and was once famous for its convent of St. Hilarion, which, though deserted, is as entire externally as on the day when it ceased to be occupied. The garden, the church, and the dormitories are still kept in good repair. The furniture, couches, and large chests for holding provisions remain, but all the books and sacred vessels have been removed to Loanda. The *sova* or native chief of Bango resides here, and exercises authority under the Portuguese. As a sova or chief he has his councillor, and maintains the same state as when the country was independent. The male natives, trusting to their wives to supply them with food, spend most of their time in drinking palm-toddy. This liquor, which when tapped yields a sweet clear liquid, which may be drunk with safety, becomes highly intoxicating if left to stand for a few hours. It thus becomes the source of many crimes, and is the bane of the country. Pop. 20,000.

BANG-PA-KONG [add.], a river, Siam, which rises in the mountains to the N.E. of Moang-Kabin, flows circuitously W.S.W., and falls into the Gulf of Siam about 40 m. S.E. Bangkok. About 20 m. above its mouth it is joined by a canal from Bangkok, which is 55 m. long, and passes through a flat alluvial country entirely devoted to the culture of rice. A short way from the sea the river becomes narrow and winding, and cultivation is restricted to occasional strips of land on either bank. The inhabitants are few and poor, and nothing like a village is met with before reaching Pachim, which, in 1857, was nearly destroyed by a fire from the prairie. At Pachim the river is about 40 yards wide, and during the rainy season, from July to November, runs at the rate of 5 m. an hour. During the rest of the year there is here a regular rise and fall of the tide. Above Pachim the navigation is rendered tedious during the wet season by the strength of the current, and at other times is impracticable

from the narrowness of the channel and numerous obstructions. The country along the river is generally level and densely wooded.

BANG-PA-SOE [add.], a tn. Siam, in the E. bight of the Gulf of Siam, about 6 m. S. of the mouth of the Bangpakong, where there is a tolerable harbour for vessels of moderate draught. It is the residence of the governor of the district, and is an entrepôt for the produce of the large and fertile district along the banks of the Bangpakong. Many of the inhabitants are employed in catching and curing the fish which abound in the gulf, and find a ready market at Bangkok. Pop. 3500, of whom 2000 are Chinese.

BANGUNGA, two rivers, India:—1, The one rising in the Himalayas, on the N. frontier of Nepaul, flows S. into dist. Goruckpoor, and joins, or is joined by, the Boree Raptee, whose volume it more than doubles. Immediately below the confluence the united stream has a width of 100 yards, and is scarcely fordable even in the dry season; above the confluence the Bangunga is navigable, and a considerable quantity of wood is floated down by it.—2, The other Bangunga rises in Rajpootana, near the N.W. frontier of Jeypoor, about lat. 27° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 10′ E. It flows first S., then circuitously E., and joins the Gumbea, an affluent of the Jumna. Its whole course is about 140 m., but, except during the wet season, it carries very little water. At Maunpoor, 80 m. from its source, it was found in August, after the rainy season had commenced, with a channel 600 yards wide and nearly dry, and a few days later, after heavy rains, it was fordable for camels at a point 40 m. lower down.

BANJA, or Iledshe, a vil. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, on the road from Mostar to Sarayevo, about 6 m. from the latter. It is finely situated, has a pleasing appearance, and possesses sulphur springs, which are said to be very efficacious in cases of rheumatism. A wooden but tolerably well-arranged bathing-house has been erected by order of Omar Pasha, and several khans furnish good accommodation for visitors.

BANKS, an island, Australia, Torres Strait, lat. (Mount Augustus), 10° 10′ S.; lon. 142° 19′ 15″ E. It is about 26 m. in circuit, and appears to be divided by the natives into two distinct portions—an E. called Moos, which is hilly, and a W. called Eet, which is low, and near the shore is covered with mangroves. In the N.E., where the island is loftiest, two of the summits, Augustus and Banks' Peaks, attain the respective heights of 1310 ft. and 1246 ft. Between these ridges are two deep valleys, moderately wooded, and covered with a green vegetation, betokening great natural fertility of soil. Narrow coral-reefs extend along the shores.

BANKS' PENINSULA, New Zealand, a remarkable projection on the E. side of the Middle Island, about 30 m. long from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and 20 m. broad, and attached to the mainland by a narrow isthmus; the S.E. point is in lat. 43° 52′ 15″ S.; lon. 173° E. It forms a part of the province of Canterbury, and consists almost entirely of steep rugged hills covered with wood. Several harbours indent it on all sides, and near the N. side of the isthmus is the town of Lyttelton, the principal port of the province.

BANKS' STRAIT, a strait, Arctic regions, on the N. of Baring Island, and separating it from Prince Patrick and Melville Islands; lat. (Cape Crozier), 74° 30′ N.; lon. 120° 30′ W. It was navigated by Captain Sir R. M'Clure, of H.M.S. *Investigator*, in 1851, who thereby established the existence of a *second* N.W. passage, in addition to that discovered by him a short time previously through Prince of Wales' Strait.—(Armstrong's *Narrative of Discovery of N. W. Passage.*)

BANLOK, a tn. Austrian empire, Temesvar Banat, circle Gross Beskerek, 12 m. S.E. Modos, on the Berzava, with a castle. Pop. 2351.

BANOS, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, in a break or opening in the chain of the Andes, nearly equidistant from Ambato and Rio Bamba, on an affluent of the Pastaça, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon. Steamers drawing from 4 to 6 ft. of water ascend to within 50 m. of Banos, after a river navigation of about 3000 miles.

BANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 10 m. from Hradisch; with a trade in dry fruit and nuts, and 1200 inhabitants.

BANSDA, or Baunsda, a petty native state, India, bounded W. and N. by the British collectorate Surat, E. the Daung, and S. the native state Durrumpore; area, 325 sq. m. The revenue amounts to £4700, under deduction of £780 payable as tribute to the British government. The state is under the political superintendence of the Bombay presidency, and is managed by the governor's agent at Surat, from which Bansda, the capital, is distant 45 m. S.E. P. 24,050.

BANSEE, or Bangsi, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 64 m. N.W. Goruckpoor, r. bank Raptee, which is here 200 yds. wide. It consists of about 600 houses, for the most part very poorly built. The only edifice of any pretensions is the palace of the rajah, to whom the pergunnah of Bansee belongs; but even it is little better than a collection of mud-walled quadrangular towers, connected by huts of one story, with windows towards the interior.—There is another Bansee, of still less importance, dist. and 23 m. S. Allahabad.

BANSWARRA, a native state and tn. India, Rajpootana, between lat. 23° 10′ and 23° 48′ N.; lon. 74° 2′ and 74° 41′ E.; bounded N. by Dongerpoor and Oodeypoor or Mewar; N.E. and E. Pertaubgurh; S. by an isolated portion of Holkar's Dominions and Jaboon; and W. the Rewa Caunta; length, N. to S., 45 m.; breadth, 33 m.; area, 1440 sq. m. The annual revenue is about £30,000, under deduction of about £3000 payable as tribute to the British government. Pop. about 144,000.——The town, cap. of the above state, situated 110 m. N.E. Baroda, is surrounded by a rampart inclosing a large area, of which a considerable portion is laid out in gardens. The principal buildings are the palace of the chief, a large battlemented and turreted structure seated on a rising ground overlooking the town; several handsome Hindoo temples; and an extensive bazaar. Near the palace there is a beautiful tank, overhung with trees, and edged with a fine ghaut, or flight of steps, leading down to the water.

BANYA (Little), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 14 m. S.S.W. Klausenburg, with gold and silver mines. Pop. 1300.

BANYALUKA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, on the Verbas, 72 m. N.W. Bosnia Serai. It is one of the largest towns in Bosnia, is the seat of the kaimakan, and extends for a considerable distance along the banks of the river, which divides it into two unequal parts. It is defended by a citadel, contains a large number of mosques, and has mineral springs. A number of Roman antiquities exist within it. Pop. about 15,000.

BAP, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 98 m. N.E. Jessulmeer. Owing to the arid desert around it, it derives much importance from the possession of a fine tank close to the town, and of several wells of fresh water nearly half a mile to the S. On the W. side of the tank is a small shrine, which is visited under the idea that the presiding god is able to cure barrenness.

BAPUGENI, or Pugeni, a native vil. S. Africa, Transvaal Republic, among the Magliesberg mountains. It is the chief place of the tribe of the Bapugeni, and consists of about 300 huts, a number of which lie along the foot of a mountain spur, while others are situated at some distance. Each hut—of a circular shape, built of stone plastered over with clay, and in the better class polished inside and out with bees' wax—is 20 or 30 ft. high, has a conical roof thatched with straw or reeds, is surrounded by a broad eave or verandah, and divided from the other houses by a fence or wall. In the formation of the streets there is no appearance of any regular plan, but additions seem to have been made as occasion required, the shape assumed being that of a series of circles surrounding the cattle-kraals. One of these kraals, inclosed by a wall of dry stones 4 ft. in thickness and the same in height, and as well built as any European mason could have done, forms an oval measuring 93 ft. on its longest axis. The general cleanness of the native kraals ought to shame the Dutch boers.

BARA, a vil. E. Africa, Kordofan, about 200 m. from Khartoom, in the heart of a beautiful oasis embosomed among tall and graceful date-palms. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of a number of mud houses and straw huts, mean and paltry in themselves, but rendered attractive by their well-stocked gardens, which contrast strikingly with the sterile sand-hills of the surrounding country. During the possession of this part of Kordofan by Darfur, Bara became the favourite residence of its *melek* or sovereign,

who did much to adorn it. During the invasion of the Turks it suffered severely, and since their conquest of the country it has little importance beyond that which it derives from being a military station.

BARAHAUT, or BARAHAT, a vil. India, Gurhwal, r. bank Bhagerettee or Ganges; lat. 30° 43′ N.; lon. 78° 29′ E. The houses are built of large stones, and are covered with slabs, or coarse slates, laid on strong timbers. In 1803 an earthquake laid great part of it in ruins, and killed 200 or 300 of the inhabitants, besides great numbers of cattle. This disaster was a serious blow to its prosperity; but it has in a great measure recovered, in consequence of the advantages which it derives from its position at the junction of the principal pilgrim routes leading to the sources of the Ganges. Pilgrims proceeding to Gangotri, which is about seven days' journey to the N., must here lay in their supplies. Near the village there is a remarkable trident set up, doubtless in honour of Siva, whose emblem it is. The base, made of copper and 3 ft. in circuit, supports a brass shaft 12 ft. high, terminating in three prongs 6 ft. in length. The Brahmins maintain that the trident is miraculously upheld on its narrow base; but it is really fixed into the ground by an iron bar. A temple which once stood over it was thrown down during the earthquake.

BARAM, a river, Borneo, which has its mouth on the N.W. coast, 80 m. S. Labuan, in lat. 4° 30′ N.; lon. 113° 50′ E. Its entrance, which is about half a mile wide, is encumbered by a bar, on which there is only 9 ft. water; but within, the depth is increased to 4, 5, and even 10 fathoms, and continues so for about 100 m. In 1851 the iron war-steamer *Pluto* ascended it for 140 m. Coal and iron are found on its banks in the upper part of its course.

BARANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 60 m. N.E. Tarnow, close to the Polish frontier. It contains an ancient, beautiful, and strong castle, with a valuable library and a picture gallery. This place was once an important entrepôt for the corn sent down the Vistula to Danzig. It was also the residence of many of the Polish literati, and the birth-place of the poet Baranowski. The Swedes were defeated here in 1656. Pop. 1500.

BARANQUILLA, a tn. S. America, New Granada, at the mouth of the Magdalena, prov. and about 5 m. from Sabanilla. It is separated from the river by a narrow belt of land, which during the rainy season becomes flooded, and thereby forms stagnant pools and swamps, which make it very unhealthy. Its chief importance is derived from its harbour, which makes it the common entrepôt for the traffic of the Magdalena. It is the only place on the Magdalena which has a dockyard for building and repairing vessels.

BARASET, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal:—1, The DISTRICT lies between lat. 22° 16′ and 22° 59′ N.; lon. 88° 55′ and 89° 22′ E.; and is bounded N. by Nuddea; E. Jessore; S. the Sunderbunds; S.W. the Twenty-four Pergunnahs; and W. the Hooghly; length, S.E. to N.W., about 63 m.; breadth, 31 m.; area, 1424 sq. m. It is a flat alluvial tract intersected by numerous water-courses, offsets of the Ganges; and having thus a superabundance of moisture, with a tropical climate, is so insalubrious that its natural resources have never been developed. Pop. 522,000.——2, The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., situated 15 m. N.E. Calcutta, on the road to Dacca, is an insignificant place; it has, however, a civil establishment, consisting of a magistrate and collector, and other European and native officials.

BARATH (NAGY), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 6 m. S.W. Raab, and 72 m. S.E. Vienna, with a trade in corn, wine, and fruit, particularly excellent cherries. Pop. 1140.

BARBARANO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. S. Vicenza, cap. dist. of same name, with a court of justice, several churches, a Franciscan monastery, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2186.

BARCA (LA), a tn. Mexico, Jalisco, at the entrance of the Rio Grande or Santiago into Lake Chapula, 60 m. S.E. Guadalajara. It is a stirring place, with about 3000 inhabitants, whose chief employments are fishing, weaving, and the feeding of swine.

BAREE, several places, India:—1, A vil. Gurhwal, l. bank Jumna; lat. 30° 55′ N.; lon. 78° 26′ E. It possesses a few patches of fertile soil, in which grain and potatoes are grown, and has some manufactures of woollen cloth, in which the whole process, from the clipping of the wool to the spinning and weaving, is performed exclusively by the male inhabitants.—2, A tn. in the native state Dholpoor, N.E. corner of Rajpootana, 44 m. S.W. Agra. It stands in a hilly district, and is little known to Europeans. According to an old account, its streets are narrow; but many of its houses, built of red stone and two stories high, have a comfortable appearance.—3, A tn., territory and 44 m. S.E. Bhopal, in a mountainous country on the N. or l. bank of the Jamneer. It is the cap. of a pergunnah of same name, containing 220 villages, and is said to be a large and populous place.—4, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 18 m. E. Ghazeepoor, r. bank Ganges, at the confluence of the Karamnasa.—5, A tn. Oude, 29 m. N. Lucknow.

BAREILY [add.], a tn. India, cap. dist. of same name. On 31st May, 1857, the sepoys stationed here broke into open mutiny, murdering their officers and other Europeans, and setting fire to the British quarters. They soon succeeded in gaining complete possession of the place, and afterwards formed part of the reinforcements which joined the rebels in Delhi. The town was recovered from the mutineers in 1858, after a sharp struggle, by the British under Lord Clyde. Pop. 111,332.

BARING ISLAND or LAND, an isl. Arctic Ocean, N. coast of America, lat. 71° 5′ to 74° 37′ N.; lon. 114° 20′ to 125° 30′ W.; is separated on the N. by Banks' Strait from Prince Patrick and Melville islands, and on the E. by Prince of Wales strait from Prince Albert Land. It terminates on the S. in the lofty promontory of Nelson's Head; and from this point to Point Kellett, on its W. shore, the coast is bold and precipitous; but the surface affords good pasturage to various arctic animals, such as reindeer, foxes, and geese. Proceeding northwards, the coast subsides in elevation, but again rises at the N.W. extremity of the island, where it presents a scene of universal ruggedness and desolation. Baring Land was circumnavigated for the greater part by H.M.S. *Investigator*, which, in the search for the expedition under Sir John Franklin, passed the winter of 1851-2 in Mercy Bay, on its N.E. coast.—(Armstrong's *Narrative of Discovery of N.W. Passage.*)

BARITO, or BANJAR, a river, Borneo, which rising in a mountainous district, about lat. 1° 6′ N.; lon. 114° E., not far from the sources of the Murong, unites with it in lat. 0° 16′ N.; lon. 113° 58′ E. The united stream, sometimes called the Murong, sometimes the Barito, or Pusson, pursues a tortuous course southward, hemmed in for the most part by lofty mountains. In lat. 2° 40′ S. the river again separates into two branches, the W. of which, under the name of Kalor Murong, falls into the sea in lat. 3° 26′ S.; lon. 114° 13′ E., while the E., the Barito proper, has its mouth in lat. 3° 35′ S; lon. 114° 33′ E., the two arms forming a delta of 38 geo. sq. m. The Barito at its mouth is nearly ½ m. broad. The whole length of the river, both when united with the Murong and separated from it, is estimated at 570 m. Of these, 412 are navigable for large vessels. Nearly the whole kingdom of Banjarmassin is included in the basin of the Barito.—(*Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde*, v. ii. 1857.)

BARKET (EL), a tn. N. Africa, Sahara, occupied by a tribe of Berber origin, but subjected to the Hagar or Azkar Tawareks, 5 m. S. Ghat; lat. 25° 0′ N.; lon. 10° 30′ E. It stands on a piece of open ground at the foot of a sandy eminence, and forms nearly a regular quadrangle, inclosed by a clay wall with four gates, and provided with square towers. The houses, about 200 in number, are well built of nicely polished clay, and are all of two or three stories. The only public building of much pretension is the mosque, which is of considerable size for so small a place, neatly whitewashed, and surmounted by a lofty minaret. The inhabitants carry on no trade, and have their chief wealth in their date plantations and gardens.

BARKFELD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Saros, on the Topla, 20 m. N. by E. Eperies. It was once a royal free town, and consists of an inner town surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs, has clean and well-paved streets, a R. Catholic church, and a townhouse—both of them handsome structures—a Franciscan convent, a high-school, good potteries, and a large trade in lace, linen, wine, hemp, and flax. The baths in the neighbourhood, situated on the S.

slope of the Carpathians, have been known for three centuries, and are much frequented by visitors from Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Pop. 4222.

BARMEN, a missionary station, S. Africa, Damaras Land, about ¾ m. from r. bank Swakop; lat. 22° 8′ S.; lon. 17° E. It has a rather dreary aspect when first beheld, but presents spots not devoid of interest and beauty. Immediately in front, towards the E., lies the river, whose course is conspicuously marked by the handsome black-stemmed mimosa; while behind, toward the W., rise irregular masses of low broken rocks, ending abruptly on one side in a bluff about 1000 ft. high, the whole covered with a profusion of shrubs and thorn-trees of the genus acacia, which, during the great part of the year, assume every shade of green. Bounding the horizon beyond the river is a noble range of picturesque mountains, rising nearly 7000 ft. above sea-level, and forming a prolongation of the chains which commence not far from Cape Town. Water is both abundant and good, and there is a warm spring with a temperature of 157°, which is used with success for irrigation, domestic purposes, and the seasoning of timber.

BARN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m. N.N.E. Olmütz; with two churches, extensive manufactures of linen, and establishments for preparing flax, which is very extensively grown in the district. Pop. 3185.

BAROACH, or BROACH [add.], a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bombay. The DISTRICT lies between lat. 21° 22′ and 22° 11′ N.; lon. 72° 30′ and 73° 10′ E.; and is bounded N. and E. by Guicowar; S. the Keem, separating it from Surat; and W. the Gulf of Cambay; length, N. to S., about 57 m.; breadth, 41 m.; area, 1319 sq. m. The surface, belonging almost entirely to the deltas of the Nerbudda and Taptee, is generally flat, and covered by two classes of soil—a light brown and a black. The former, which is of very limited extent, is of superior fertility, but somewhat difficult and expensive to cultivate. Its chief crops are bagree and other kinds of grain. The black soil, forming at least 88 per cent. of the whole, is a rich mould, admirably adapted for jowaree (*Holcus sorghum*), the principal food of the inhabitants, and cotton, which now forms the great staple of the district, and furnishes a large proportion of what is known in the British cotton market by the name of Surat. Wheat and rice are grown to some extent, but the quality of both is said to be inferior. The manufactures, of which cotton cloth forms the staple, are unimportant. Pop. 290,984. —The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., r. bank Nerbudda, 30 m. above its mouth, is a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway, 200 m. N. (by rail) Bombay. It stands on an artificial mound, 80 ft. above the river, which is here 2 m. broad, but so shallow as to be navigable only by boats of 50 tons, and is crossed by a long viaduct of the railway. The principal buildings are an English church, consecrated in 1856, a Parsee hospital for animals, government school, the Silver Mosque, with a handsome fretted ceiling, the bazaar and cotton warehouses outside the wall. The wall which surrounds the town is very much dilapidated except on the river face, which has been repaired. Baroach was formerly a flourishing place for trade, and the manufacture



BAROACH, FROM THE MELON ISLAND IN THE CENTRE OF THE RIVER.—From Forbes Oriental Memoirs.

of cloth checks, which were very skilfully woven, mostly by Parsees. About 17 or 18 m. distant are the carnelian mines of Ratanpur, large quantities of carnelian beads being exported from Baroach. The cotton trade has recently become the most important, Baroach being the shipping port for the cotton grown in Gujerat. The town contains about 3341 houses within the walls, occupied by 12,971 persons; the inhabitants of the suburbs are estimated at 18,361.

BAROTSE, a dist. Central Africa, between lat. 15° 20′ and 16° 30′ S.; and lon. 23° and 24° E. It is bounded on the W. by a range of hills, from which it descends gradually to r. bank Zambesi or Leeambye, crossing the river to another range of hills forming the E. boundary. The intervening tract, forming Barotse proper, is about 100 m. long, and 20 to 30 wide. As it is annually inundated by the river, like Egypt by the Nile, the villages and towns, of which Nariele, containing scarcely 1000 inhabitants, is the chief, are built on mounds, many of them constructed artificially. The plains are covered with coarse succulent grasses, on which large herds of cattle are grazed. Maize and Caffre corn are raised in abundance, and of excellent quality, on the inundated grounds; and on the ridges above are fruitful gardens, where sugar-cane, sweet potato, two kinds of manioc, two kinds of yam, bananas, millet, &c., are cultivated. These productions, with ample supplies of milk from the cattle, and fish from the river, justify the inhabitants in talking of their country as the land of plenty. It has, however, one serious drawback. Fever, often of a fatal description, is prevalent. Dr. Livingstone during his visit had eight attacks of it, the last of them very severe.

BARRACKPOOR [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bengal, 10 m. N.N.E. Calcutta. Previous to the mutiny in 1857 six regiments of sepoys were quartered here, but upon its outbreak they became disaffected, and were on the point of marching upon Calcutta when they were disarmed and closely guarded by European troops. Subsequently extensive barracks for the permanent occupation of British troops were erected, and are now occupied by them. The government also has works here for the manufacture of gunpowder.

BARRACOUTA, HAJI, or PORT IMPERIAL, a harbour, Russian empire, Manchooria, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Tartary; lat. (Tullo Island), 49° 1′ 50″ N; lon. 140° 19′ E. It is formed by Freeman Point on the N., and Tullo Island on the S., which are ¾ m. apart; has depths varying from 5 to 15 fathoms, and contains several inlets, with shelter for all classes of vessels. It receives the river Haji or Ui, which forms some small alluvial islands. Its shores are covered with dense forests of pine, yew, and alder. The Russians founded the settlement Konstantinovsk here in 1853. It consists of a few log-houses, supplied with water from a well, and is defended by two batteries mounting eighteen guns.

BARREN [add.], an island, S. Pacific, off the N.E. coast of Tasmania, near the E. entrance of Banks' Strait. It belongs

to the Furneaux group, is about 24 m. long from E. to W., by about 18 m. wide, and has a high, rocky, and irregular surface, with a remarkable peak on its S.E. end, and on its N.W. side some round wooded hills.

BARREN [add.], an isl. in the S.E. of the Bay of Bengal, belonging to the Andaman group, 36 m. E. of the Middle Island of the Great Andaman; lat. 12° 17′ N.; lon. 93° 54′ E. It consists of a volcanic cone which rises to the height of 980 ft. above the sea, is about a mile and three quarters long, by less than half a mile broad, and is a link in the chain of volcanoes which extends in a curve from Java to the N.E. and N. Many violent eruptions must have taken place at a very early period. In 1795 the crater threw out red-hot stones of several tons weight, and immense volumes of vapour; and in 1803 a black pillar of smoke continued to rise from it at intervals of 10 minutes, while at night, on the E. side of the crater, a burning fire was distinctly visible. Since then the volcanic activity has gradually diminished.

BARRH, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 33 m. E. Patna, r. bank Ganges, 363 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta, is a station on the East Indian railway. It occupies a large area, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 25,000.

BARRIE, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Simcoe, at the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, on Lake Simcoe, and on the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railway, 50 m. N. by W. Toronto. It has two bank agencies and a weekly newspaper, but its trade is chiefly local. Pop. about 2000.

BARUWA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, near the N.W. shore of Lake Chad, about 60 m. N. Kukawa. It is inclosed by clay walls, which can scarcely be distinguished, owing to high mounds of rubbish embedding them on all sides; and consists of closely packed huts, generally without a courtyard The inhabitants are mostly of the Kanemba tribe. Fish, caught in great quantities in the lake, are at once the principal food and the only article of commerce.

BARWALD, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, in a mountainous district, 18 m. S.W. Cracow. It consists of the three distinct villages of Lower, Middle, and Upper Barwald, and has a fine mansion, and beautiful forest timber. Pop. 2000.

BARZDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 33 m. N.E. Königgrätz; with a church, three mills, and 1700 inhabitants, employed in weaving and spinning.

BASARDJIK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, 120 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, on the Maritza. The Christians have three churches, and possessed several flourishing schools, which Turkish fanaticism has suppressed, substituting for them only one Bulgarian school. The trade is important. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fifths are Turks, and the remainder Christians.

BASARTSHIK, or BASARYIK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet Silistria, 24 m. N. Varna. It has in April an important annual fair, and contains 5000 inhabitants, almost all Mahometans.

BATCHAR-MAADEN, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Kars, 45 m. N.N.W. Erzeroom, on the S. slopes of a mountain range near the l. bank of the Tchoru-su. It is celebrated for its copper mines.

BATCULI, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. N. Canara, on a small stream, about 2 m. from its mouth on the W. coast, 80 m. N. Mangalore. It stands in a beautiful valley, highly cultivated by means of irrigation, and inclosed by hills on all sides; and contains two mosques, though the majority of the inhabitants, about 3000, are Hindoos.

BATESVILLE, a tn. U. States, Arkansas, cap. co. Independence, 82 m. N.E. Little Rock, on the White River, which is navigated by steamboats at nearly all seasons. It occupies a healthy site in a dist. well wooded and amply provided with water-power, which enables it to carry on a considerable trade. Pop. about 1700.

BATH, or BERKLEY, a vil. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Morgan, on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, about 3 m. from the Potomac. It is much visited by invalids for its mineral springs, which have a temperature of 74°, and are considered efficacious in neuralgia, dyspepsia, and rheumatism.

BATH [add.], a tn. U. States, Maine, cap. co. Sagadahock, r. bank Kennebec, 4 m. below its junction with the Androscoggin, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway, 35 m. S. Augusta. It stretches 2½ m. along the river, and about a mile back from it, and is very irregularly built, though most of the dwelling-houses display neatness and taste, and some of the few public buildings, including several of the ten churches, are costly and elegant. The custom-house is a granite structure of some pretensions. The public schools, consisting of primary, grammar, and high schools, are in great repute; and the literary character of the place is moreover maintained by a lyceum, an academy, and a public library. The principal business is shipbuilding, in which Bath is surpassed only by Boston and New York. The number of vessels built here in 1856 was 67, measuring in the aggregate 50,182 tons. A large proportion of these are owned by the inhabitants, who in 1854 possessed in all 164,000 tons, employed partly in foreign trade, and partly in coasting, and in cod and mackerel fishing. Pop. in 1870, 7371.

BATH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Honth, 10 m. S.W. Schemnitz, cap. dist. of same name; with a court of justice and several public offices, a trade in excellent wine, and much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 1280.

BATICALO [add.], a tn. Ceylon, on an island off its E. coast, in a singular estuary, where the confluence of several streams has formed a lake nearly 40 m. long, and not more than 1or 2 m. broad; lat. 7° 42′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 42′ E. It consists of a town and a fort, both situated on an islet within the lake, and is called by the natives Poeliantivoe, or the 'Island of Tamarinds.' The fort is a grim little quadrangular stronghold, with a battery at each angle, connected by a loopholed wall, and surrounded by a ditch swarming with crocodiles. The square within is surrounded by soldiers' quarters, and incloses a house for the commandant, a bomb-proof magazine, and a church. On the esplanade in front are the remains of a Dutch garden, with a reservoir abounding with tortoises and small fish, and frequented by great numbers of king-fishers. The approach to the town is extremely picturesque, thick groves of cocoa-nut palms forming an impervious shade above its white houses, each of which is surrounded by a garden of fruit-trees and flowering shrubs. The line of the coast, N. and S. of Baticalo, is for nearly 30 m. a belt of sand about 1½ m. wide, separating the lake or lagoon from the sea. This natural embankment is covered from end to end with cocoa-nut palms of remarkable luxuriance, and producing fruit of unusual weight and richness. The lake and other waters of the district are remarkable for the numbers and prodigious size of the crocodiles that infest them. Their teeth are sometimes so large, that the natives mount them with silver lids, and use them as boxes to carry the powdered chunam which they chew with betel-nut. The port is flourishing, having doubled its tonnage within a few years.

BATINA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Baranya, about 32 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen, on the Danube, over which there is here a ferry, it has a ruined castle, a sturgeon fishery, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1524.

BATNA, a town, Algeria, prov. and 56 m. S.S.W. Constantine, on a plateau along which the route from Constantine to Biskara passes; lat. 35° 36′ N.; lon. 6° 14′ E. It consists of an Arab and a European town. The former is of mean appearance, but carries on an active trade with the tribes of the Sahara; the latter, founded in 1848, has already made considerable progress. The Arab weekly market is important. In the vicinity are numerous Roman remains, the most important of which belong to the ancient Lambessa. Among them are a temple of Victory, and a temple of Esculapius, both in good preservation; a circus, an amphitheatre, baths, aqueducts, &c. Government has here established a penitentiary for political prisoners. Pop. 1883.

BATOKA, a tribe, S. Africa, inhabiting large islands in the Leeambye or Zambesi, and a considerable tract of hilly country on its N. bank, in lat. 17° S.; lon. 27° E. The soil, though unequal and incapable of being advantageously cultivated from a want of perennial streams, is in some quarters so rich and so free from obstructions of any kind, that the whole surface might be converted into one great garden. The cattle of the Batoka are exceedingly small but very beautiful. One of the products of the country is iron, which is smelted to some extent, and employed chiefly in the manufacture of hoes. This manufacture is carried on chiefly by the Batoka and Banyeti, and to such an extent that most of the hoes in use at Linyanti, the capital of Makololo, are the tribute paid by the smiths of those tribes. All the Batoka tribes follow the sin-

gular custom of knocking out the upper front teeth, which is done to both sexes at the age of puberty, and produces an uncouth appearance. Those on the islands are very dark and negro-like, while those on the high lands are frequently of the colour of coffee and milk. They are both treacherous and cruel, and before they were subdued by Sebituane, the celebrated Makololo chief, used to be guilty of the most barbarous excesses, the different chiefs vieing with each other who should mount the greatest number of skulls in his villages. Sebituane, when his fortunes were at a comparatively low ebb, undertook to subdue them, and near the great falls gained a complete victory, capturing so many cattle that his people were unable to count the number of the sheep and goats. He afterwards overran all the high lands towards the Kafue, and extended the limits of Makololo eastward, so as to include a fine pastoral country of gently undulating plains, covered with short grass and little forest. The Batoka inhabitants, having thus lost their independence, have been tributary to successive conquerors, and their country, which was once densely peopled, is now in many parts almost deserted.

BATON ROUGE [add.], a city, U. States, cap. Louisiana, l. bank Mississippi, 129 m. N.W. New Orleans. Standing on the first high bluff up the river, it is considered one of the healthiest places in the south part of the Mississippi valley, and possesses a fine view of the majestic river and the highly cultivated district adjacent to it. Among its buildings are a handsome state-house, a college, several churches, an arsenal, barracks, and penitentiary; it has also two newspaper offices. Since it was made the seat of the state government it has become an active place, and the value of property has much increased. In 1862 the possession of it was contested between the Confederate and Federal forces, and on Aug. 5 of that year the Confederates under General Breckenridge suffered a severe defeat before it. Pop. 6198.

BATONYA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bekes-Csanad, cap. dist. of same name, 12 m. N. Arad; with 8485 inhabitants, and a trade in cattle.

BATOPILAS (SAN PEDRO DE), a tn. Mexico, prov. and 120 m. W.S.W. Chihuahua, on a river of same name, in a mountain gorge at the foot of the W. ranges of the Cordillera. It has many good houses and shops, and has long been celebrated for its silver mines, which, though mostly abandoned, are supposed only to want proper skill and sufficient capital to be still successfully worked.

BATORKESKI, a tn Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Komorn, 4 m. S.W. Kis-Ujfala; with many handsome buildings, a fine baronial castle, and 2165 inhabitants, of mixed denominations, R. Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.

BATTA, the most numerous among the native tribes of Adamaua, in Central Africa. Not only all the country on the middle course of the Benuwe, and along the Faro for some distance beyond Mount Alantoka, but also the whole region north of these rivers, as far as the S. boundaries of Bornou, is inhabited by them. They are divided into several great families, speaking dialects which in some cases differ very widely from each other, and are closely related to the Marghi. Previous to the conquest of the Fellatah their chief was the most powerful in the country, and several of them still maintain their independence. It is their language that has furnished the name of Benuwe or 'Mother of Waters,' by which the E. branch of the Kwara or Niger is now generally designated.

BATTAMBONG, a prov. tn. and river of Cambodia, in the kingdom of Siam. Numerous memorials of antiquity are scattered throughout the prov., ruins of an unknown epoch, of an empire which long ago passed away, and a civilization that has wholly disappeared. At Bassette, Banone, and Wat-êk are remains of vast and splendid Buddhist temples, with lofty columns, richly sculptured ornaments, and massive towers. The prov. has been tributary to Siam for more than a century, spite of several determined efforts to shake off its thraldom. The majority of its population are Cambodians, who have preserved their ancient customs and usages, and, being exempted from the heavy taxation incumbent upon other parts of Siam, enjoy an extraordinary amount of prosperity. Their pursuits are wholly agricultural, and each cultivator has in the rear of his hut his little patch of rice-ground. They are strongly addicted to horse-racing and buffalo-hunting, pursuing the latter pastime on ponies of great strength and remarkable speed.——The TOWN of Battambong, on a river of the same name, which does not exceed 50 ft. in breadth, and whose mud-banks are haunted by alligators, is a long straggling place, of little commercial importance; lat. 12° 50′ N.; lon. 104° 30′ E. It is commanded by a small fort, pompously called the citadel, but built only of baked clay. The bamboo and timber huts have each their plot of garden ground, adorned with superb plantations of the banana, and the deep-green foliage of the mango. —(Mouhot, *Travels in Cambodia, Siam, and Laos.*)

BATTANITZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Peterwardein Military Frontier, about 30 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein; with a large trade in silk, and 1760 inhabitants.

BATTELAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Iglau, on the Iglawa, near the frontier of Bohemia; with a beautiful parish church, a large castle, manufactures of cloth, and an iron-mill. Pop. 2314.

BATTLE, a harbour, British America, on the N.E. coast of Labrador, near the N.E. entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. It is formed by an island-group of same name, of which the S.E. island is in lat. (N.E. point) 52° 15′ 36″ N.; lon 55° 32′ 20″ W., and by the Great Caribou, which, having a circuit of about 9 m., is the largest island on this part of the coast. It is fit only for small vessels, being only 60 yards wide at the entrance, and 150 yards wide within, and is usually crowded with the boats of the fishermen, while the shores are covered with their houses and stages. It is secure during the summer months, but in the fall of the year is subject to a heavy ground-swell, called by the fishermen the *undertow*, which rolls in between the islands, and damages the vessels and fish-stages. This swell, which at times rolls in from the E. into St. Lewis Sound, round the River Islands, and up the bays of the main to the W. of them, is thus described in the *St. Lawrence Pilot* (vol. i. p. 117, ed. 1860): 'Perhaps there is not anything more grand and wildly beautiful than the tremendous swell which often comes in without wind, rolling slowly but irresistibly in from the sea, as if moved by some unseen power; rearing itself up like a wall of water as it approaches the craggy sides of the islands; moving on faster and faster as it nears the shores, until at last it bursts with fury over islets 30 ft. high, or sends up sheets of foam and spray, sparkling in the sunbeams, 50 ft. up the sides of the precipices. The roar of the surf in a calm night can be compared to nothing less than the Falls of Niagara.'

BATTLE CREEK, a vil. U. States, Michigan, on a stream of same name, at its junction with the Kalamazoo, 60 m. E. Lake Michigan. It possesses several churches, an academy, machine shops, several woollen factories, and a number of saw and flour mills. There are quarries of excellent sandstone in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

BAU, OR AMBAU [add.], an isl. S. Pacific, Feejee group, on the E. of Viti or Naviti Levu, with which it is connected by a long coral flat, in some places bare at low water; lat. 17° 31′ S.; lon. 178° 24′ E. It is only about 2 m. in circuit, but contains a town of same name, and is the residence of a chief, who at one time assumed the title of King of Feejee, and is still the most influential Feejee chief. Bau continued to be one of the strongholds of heathenism till April, 1854, when its chief, Thakombau, and his subjects embraced Christianity. Pop. 1500.

BAUGLEE, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 54 m. S.E. Oojein. It is situated on the Kalee Sind, has a well-built fort, and contains about 3000 inhabitants.

BAUSKE, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Courland, on the Memel, 25 m. S.E. Mittau. It contains a Lutheran church, a R. Catholic chapel, a synagogue, two schools, two charitable endowments, and the ruins of an ancient castle. In the vicinity there is a R. Catholic monastery, and also mineral springs, pleasantly situated in a valley. Pop. 3752.

BAUTZEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and N.E. Bunzlau; with a parish church, a townhouse, and a corn-mill. Pop 2091.

BAWEAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, about 50 m. off the N. coast of Java; lat. (centre) 5° 49′ N.; lon. 112° 44′ E. It has an area of about 350 geo. sq. m., and is surrounded by reefs and rocks affording scarcely any safe anchorage. It seems to be of volcanic origin, and has a rugged surface, with peaks rising to the height of 2000 ft. above the sea. Hot springs, some of them with a temperature of 125°, are found

throughout the island. The principal cultivated product is rice, raised by means of irrigation; but the quantity grown falling short of the consumption, is supplemented by an annual import of about 1500 tons from Java and Bali. The inhabitants prefer fishing to agriculture; and at times 800 small canoes, each carrying only a single fisherman, may be seen off the coast. Their principal exports, which they exchange for iron and clothing, are mats made of pandanus leaves, horses, and trepang. Pop. 30,000.

BAYA, a tn. W. Africa, cap. dist. of same name, 210 m. S.S.E. Yola; lat. 6° 50′ N.; lon. 13° 42′ E. It lies between a forest on the one side and mountains on the other, and consists entirely of huts. The inhabitants go with no covering but a leaf, tattoo their bodies, and make a small hole in the left nostril. They have neither horses nor neat-cattle, but abundance of asses, sheep, and poultry. Parrots and elephants are numerous. The latter they catch in pits, and feed on their flesh.

BAY VERTE, British America, lying between New Brunswick on the N. and Nova Scotia on the S.; opens into Northumberland Strait. It is 9 m. wide at its entrance, and penetrates between the two provinces from E. to W. for 11 m. At its head—where the isthmus, 20 miles broad, which connects the provinces begins, dividing Northumberland Strait from Cumberland Basin, in the Bay of Fundy—it receives the Tignish, which is of some commercial importance, as about 100,000 deals are annually floated down it, and thereafter conveyed in rafts or small schooners to Pugwash, on the N.W. coast of Nova Scotia, for shipment to the British market. There are thriving settlements on either side of Bay Verte, and especially at its head, where extensive tracts of meadow land have been gained by warping and diking.

BEAGLE VALLEY, N. Australia, Alexandra Land, about lat. 15° 30′ S.; lon. 130° 30′ E., near the banks of the Victoria River. It has a fertile soil, and produces abundance of high grass, but is thinly wooded; the few trees consisting of bauhinia, acacia, and small eucalypti. With the adjoining valley, it has an estimated area of 160,000 acres, well watered, and suited for pasture.

BEAR RIVER, U. States:—1, A river, Utah, which, rising in a spur of the Rocky Mountains about 75 m. E. of the Great Salt Lake, flows first N.W., then S.E., and falls into the Great Salt Lake after a course of about 400 m. Its valley is about 6000 ft. above the sea. On its banks are several remarkable hot springs, some of which throw up vapour like the geysers.—2, A river, which rises on the W. slope of the Sierra Nevada, in California, flows successively W. and S., and joins the Feather River below Marysville.

BEAUFORT [add.], a port, U. States, N. Carolina, cap. co. Carteret, l. side of mouth of Newport River, a few miles from the sea, 168 m. E S.E. Raleigh, the railway from which runs to Fort Macon, on the opposite side of the river. The harbour is the best in the state, and is accessible by steamboats from Albemarle Sound; and the trade is considerable in turpentine, resin, &c. A lighthouse stands on Cape Lookout, and Macon Fort defends the entrance to the harbour.

BEAUHARNOIS, a tn. Canada E., cap. co. of same name, r. bank St. Lawrence, here called Lake St. Louis, 20 m. S.W. Montreal, with which it communicates by steam. It has a church in connection with the Church of Scotland, a manufactory of reaping and thrashing machines, a tannery, and a pottery. The trade is chiefly local. Pop. about 1000.

BEAULIEU, a liberty, England, in the union of the New Forest, co. Southampton, 6½ m. N.E. Lymington; is situated on a river of the same name, which rises in the New Forest and flows into the Solent a short distance below the town. On the eastern side are the ruins of Beaulieu Abbey, founded in 1204 by king John for thirty Benedictine monks. The abbey-refectory, a plain buttressed building of stone, enlarged in 1840, now forms the parochial chapel. About 2 m. distant is Park Farm, a grange formerly belonging to the abbey, and still presenting some indications of its ancient splendour. Beaulieu has long been noted for its sacking manufacture, and shipbuilding is also carried on to some extent. Its abbey afforded sanctuary to Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., after the battle of Barnet, and to Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VII. Pop. 989.

BEAUMONT, a tn. U. States, Texas, cap. co. Jefferson, r. bank Neches River, 20 m. from its mouth in Sabine Lake. It is a junction on the railway between New Orleans and Galveston, &c., there being a branch from it to Sabine city. Small vessels ply regularly to and from Galveston. The chief business of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle on the vast prairies, over which immense herds find pasture.

BEAVER, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. same name, r. bank Ohio River, 28 m. N.W. Pittsburg, on the railway from Pittsburg to Cleveland. It is pleasantly situated in a plain, and has several factories driven with water-power.

BECAL, a tn. Mexico, Yucatan, 45 m. S.E. Merida. It is a decayed place; with a parish church, and 1446 Indian inhabitants.

BEÇANCOUR, a vil. British America, Canada E., co. Nicolet, r. bank St. Lawrence, 85 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic chapel, manufactures of mill-wheels and carriages, a tannery, and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 1000.

BECHI, or BETSHI, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, lat. 12° 15′ N.; lon 8° 2′ E.; 20 m. N.W. Kano. It lies embosomed in a luxuriant mass of vegetation, from which on approaching it the high clay walls seem suddenly to start forth. It has but one gate. Though belonging to the Hausa States, it is possessed in part by the Tawarek tribe of Ilisan, whose *bayaje*, or serfs, live within the town, and cultivate the adjoining fields for their masters. Beyond the town the country becomes less cultivated, and is mostly covered with the wild gonda-bush, which bears a most delicious fruit.

BECSE, two places, Austrian empire, Hungary:—1, *New* or *Turkish Becse*, circle and 16 m. N.W. Gross Becskerek, on the Theiss, cap. dist. of same name; is the seat of several public offices, carries on a very extensive trade in corn, and contains 6472 inhabitants.—2, *Old or Serbian Becse*, circle and 24 m. N.E. Neusatz, cap. dist. of same name, on the Theiss. Three battles have been fought here—one in 1551, and the other two during the Hungarian insurrection in 1848 and 1849. It contains 11,222 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom live by fishing.

BECZKÖ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. S.S.W. Trenesin, on the Waag. It is surrounded by walls and otherwise defended; has a Franciscan monastery, a mountain castle, and a castellated mansion; and contains 2250 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in mechanical operations.

BEDFORD:—1, A tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. of same name, on a branch of the Juniata and of the Harrisburg and Pittsburg railway; 80 m. S E. Pittsburg. It is celebrated for its mineral springs, which, together with scenery around it, have made it a favourite watering-place. Pop. 1203.—2, A vil. Indiana, near E. bank of White River, 75 m. W.S.W. Indianopolis, on the railway from New Albany to Chicago. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and is a thriving place.

BEDNORE, BEDNORE-NUGGUR, or HYDER-NUGGUR [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, Mysore, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated in the hollow of a rugged table-land of the W. Ghauts, at the height of 4000 ft. above the sea, 130 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam. Originally a village, it became in 1645 the capital of an independent prince, who assumed the title of rajah of Bednore. In consequence of this event it advanced with rapid strides, and ranked as one of the wealthiest and most splendid cities in the Deccan. Its prosperity had lasted for a century, when it was suddenly arrested in 1763 by Hyder Ali, who took and pillaged it, obtaining a booty estimated at the incredible amount of £12,000.000 sterling. In 1783 a large British force, under Gen. Mathews, was obliged to surrender to vastly superior numbers under Tippoo, and all the principal officers were put to death, the rest of the force being cruelly treated. The town does not seem to have been ever regularly fortified, its principal defences consisting of a line of posts erected on the summits of the surrounding hills. It had, however, a citadel, which stood on a bold eminence and contained the rajah's palace. The latter is now in ruins, but the former is still tolerably entire. All other signs of grandeur have disappeared, and the place has dwindled down to a mere village. Bednore is remarkable for the humidity of its climate. According to Wilks, nine months' rain are expected every year; and the country becomes so completely flooded that the inhabitants lay in a store of six months' provision. The excessive

moisture and heat produce a very luxuriant vegetation, and the surrounding district is covered with magnificent forests, with a dense and tangled undergrowth, which makes them almost impenetrable.

BEEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, about 35 m. S. Grosswardein; with the ruins of an old castle and glass-works. Pop. 1430.

BEEMA, a river, S. India, which rises in the table-land of the W. Ghauts, 3090 ft. above the sea, about 50 m. E. Bombay, flows circuitously S.E., receiving the Neera on its r. and the Seena on its l. bank; and after a course of about 500 m., joins the Kistna in lat. 16° 24′; lon. 77° 20′.

BEESULNUGGAR, or BISNAGAR, a tn. India, Gujerat, 120 m. N.N.W. Baroda. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, and a considerable transit trade in forwarding iron and other heavy goods to Marwar. Pop. 18,000.

BEESULPOOR, two places, India.—1, A tn. Rajpootana, state and 18 m. E. Joodpoor. It is supplied with water from seventy wells, possesses a bazaar of 100 shops, and has a pop. of about 4000.—2, A tn. N.W. Provinces, Rohilcund, dist. and 25 m. S.W. Bareilly, in an open, fertile, and well-cultivated country. It possesses a good bazaar. Pop. 7245.

BEISHÉ, or BISH, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, in a large valley, well watered by streams and wells, and abounding with gardens, 180 m. N.W. Sana. It is regarded as the key of Yemen, and is a place of some strength, surrounded by lofty walls and a ditch, and defended by a strong castle. Its houses are well built. The environs are covered with groves of date-trees.

BEIT SAKARIEH, a vil. Palestine, about 10 m. S.W. Jerusalem, on a high and almost isolated promontory overlooking the western region of lower hills. It appears to have been once a strong and impregnable fortress, and is believed both from its name and position to be the *Beth-Zacharia* of Josephus and the Maccabees.

BELA, two tns. Austrian empire, Hungary:—1, Co. Zips, 6 m. N. Kesmark. It is one of the Zips royal towns; and has important manufactures of linen, a trade in flax, a sulphur spring, gin distilleries, and five yearly markets. Pop. 2167, mostly Lutherans.—2, Co. Abauj-Torna, 7 m. N.N.W. Kaschau; with 1000 inhabitants, employed in mining iron, silver, and copper ore.

BELAT, a vil. Palestine, near the S.E. extremity of Lebanon, on the edge of a precipitous bank 800 ft. above the Litany, which has its course in the chasm below. In its vicinity are the columns and architrave of an ancient temple.

BELBEK, or KABARTA, a river, Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, rises in a slope of the Yaila Mountains; flows first N.W., then turns gradually W.S.W., and falls into the Black Sea, 3 m. N. Sevastopol. In its upper course it forms small cascades among densely-wooded valleys, and is usually called the Kabarta. At Albat, where the Belbek proper commences, it rushes between a continuous chain of wild ravines and calcareous heights of fantastic shape. Near its mouth these heights terminate in abrupt capes.

BELCHERTOWN, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, in the E. part of co. Hampshire, 70 m. W. by S. Boston. It possesses a classical school, and has a carriage factory of some celebrity. P. 2698.

BELEL KOLÉ, a tn. Central Africa, near the S.E. frontier of Bagirmi. Native information describes it as a place of extraordinary natural strength. It stands in a kind of circle inclosed by rocky ridges, abutting on each other in such a way as to leave only a single approach. The inhabitants, belonging to the Sokorro, dwell between the rocky ridges, and their prince on an eminence near the centre of this remarkable basin, which is well supplied with water.

BELGAUM [add.], a town India, presid. Bombay, 250 m. S.S.E. Bombay, 47 m. N.W. Darwar, 2500 ft. above the sea. Great improvements in the roads of the town and neighbourhood were undertaken by the inhabitants, aided by the government, in 1848, and others have been progressing under sanction of the authorities. A church for the camp, additions to the European hospital, and a dispensary are among them. A college for the sons of the upper and middle classes of the natives was founded by government in 1850, and has advanced favourably in both numbers and efficiency, the pupils being 96 in 1860, against 63 in the previous year. The fort, which is of an oval shape, is about 1000 yds. long and 700 yds. broad, and contains an arsenal, and the various military quarters and stores, in which improvements have been made; one of the old barracks has been converted into a library and school-room.

BELGIUM [add.] *Population.*—The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830; the tendency, apparent in most European countries, to an aggregation of people in large towns, being very visible in Belgium. The following statistics exhibit this:—

Provinces.	Population.	
	1856.	1862.
Antwerp	434,415	465,003
Brabant	748,840	825,121
W. Flanders	624,912	647,871
E. Flanders	776,960	810,583
Hainault	769,065	835,822
Liége	502,662	545,852
Limbourg	191,703	197,916
Luxembourg	193,753	204,597
Namur	286,175	304,268
Total	4,529,560	4,836,506*

* On January 1, 1864, the population was estimated at 4,894,071; so that, the area being 11,359 sq. m, the density of the population, 430 per sq. m., is greater than that of any other country in the world.

Amongst the population there were, according to the census of 1866:—

French	32,021	British	3003
Dutch	39,479	Other nations	2092
Germans	20,701		

About 2,500,000 are Flemish

According to a semi-official statement in 1857, there were 908,000 families in Belgium, of which 89,630 were in good circumstances, 373,000 in straitened (*pénible*) condition, and 446,000 in poverty; the 'known beggars' were said to amount to 88,019, of whom 48,041 were males.

The following towns had the population annexed in 1863:—

Brussels*	181,799	Tournay	31,115	Lokeren	17,327
Ghent	121,255	Verviers	25,284	Ypres	17,190
Antwerp	117,324	Mons	26,943	Ostend	17,159
Liége	99,905	Namur	25,883	Lierre	14,791
Bruges	50,617	St. Nicholas	23,881	Charleroi	13,084
Malines	34,455	Courtrai	23,382	Turnhout	13,002
Louvain	32,371	Alost	19,383	Roulet	12,433

* With its adjacent communes Brussels had 289,961 inhabitants.

Trade and Commerce.—The merchant service of the kingdom numbered, on 31st December, 1862, 138 sailing vessels, of 39,279 tons, and seven steam vessels, of 5771 tons. In 1863 it fell lower still, viz. to 103 vessels, measuring 27,247 tons. The following tables will show the condition of commerce in the years 1859–61:—

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
Imports (including Transit):—			£		£	
By sea	...		11,195,715		13,454,444	
By land and river	...		24,358,626		23,498,366	
Total	...		35,554,341		36,952,810	
Exports (including Transit):—						
By sea	...		11,042,658		11,811,959	
By land and river	...		23,094,898		23,370,392	
Total	...		34,137,556		35,182,351	
Vessels entered at Belgian ports:—	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgian	470	74,396	462	73,796	...	..
Foreign	2,939	502,141	3,318	593,491	...	...
Total	3,409	576,537	3,780	667,287	...	...
Vessels cleared from Belgian ports:—						
Belgian	474	74,533	487	81,521	...	...
Foreign	2,844	491,351	3,472	612,704	...	...
Total	3,318	565,884	3,959	694,225	...	...

The general commerce of the year 1863, i.e. the imports of all kinds, whether for home consumption, transit, or entrepôt, in conjunction with the exports of all kinds, whether of Belgian or foreign produce, amounted to an aggregate value of £82,400,000, exceeding by 14 per cent. that of 1861. The imports and exports show a constant progression, the former being uniformly in excess of the latter. The commerce of 1864 is known to have surpassed that of any former year. In that year the quantity of salt imported from England was 22,368 tons; from France, 16,480 tons; and from other countries, 1375 tons; total, 43,223 tons. The produce of sugar from beet-root has rapidly increased, the quantity manufactured in 1863 being upwards of 420,000 cwts., of which 96,490 cwts. was exported to England. In 1862 and 1863 respectively, the number of vessels entering Belgian ports was 3629 and 3893, about one-half of which were British and from English ports; the tonnage in each of the two years being 694,800 and 712,373. Two new lines of steam packets, from Newcastle and Hartlepool, were opened to Antwerp in 1863.

The commerce of the kingdom was greatly relieved by the redemption of the Scheldt toll by the treaty of July 16, 1863. The maritime nations combined to relieve the Belgian treasury of an annual charge of about £76,000 by a contribution raised among themselves—England's quota being £349,000. At the same time the tonnage duty was abolished, and the pilot dues were reduced, rendering Antwerp one of the least expensive ports for shippers. In the same year commercial treaties were concluded with all the most important foreign nations; and on April 12, 1864, a law was promulgated admitting the free importation of foreign-built vessels, and remitting all duties on timber used in shipbuilding; and on Nov. 8, 1864, a convention was framed between Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, revising the system of duties on refined and unrefined sugars, with a view to the relief and expansion of the sugar trade.

Finance.—The budgets of 1863 and 1864 estimated the total revenue at 156,946,790 francs, and 157,782,790 francs respectively, and the total expenditure at 151,120,344 francs, and 151,778.575 francs respectively. The state is the proprietor of 467 miles of railway, being nearly one-half of the whole length in the kingdom; the other half is in the hands of companies whose rights will lapse to the state after specified terms of years. The net revenues of the state lines are devoted to the gradual redemption of the debt incurred in their construction, which, with the current rate of profit, is estimated to be effected in about twenty years from this time (1865).

BELLARY [add.], a tn. British India, presid. and 272 m. N.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name. It consists of two forts, a cantonment, and a pettah or native town. The upper fort crowns a bare granite hill, of an oblong or rather semi-elliptical form, which rises abruptly from the plain to the height of 450 ft., and is about 2 m. in circuit. It is surrounded by a stone rampart, but has no accommodations for a garrison. The other fort, seated lower down, near the base of the same rock, between its S.W. and N.E. angle, has a dry ditch and covered way in front, and is inclosed by a wall surmounted at intervals by low turrets. It is of a quadrangular shape, about half a mile in diameter, and contains the arsenal and commissariat stores, barracks, a Protestant church, and a number of bungalows intended for officers, but seldom used by them. The cantonment occupies the plain around the rock. The bungalows of the officers are neat white buildings, with tiled roofs, and the bazaar is ornamented with rows of trees. The courthouse, jail, and hospital are situated in one large compound, about half a mile E. of the fort. In the same locality, on the S.E., is the native town, which is spacious, and possesses a good bazaar. It is mostly of recent origin, and had no proper existence till 1816, when the native population previously inhabiting the forts were removed to it at the expense of government. Pop., exclusive of military, about 31,000.

BELLA VISTA, a tn. S. America, La Plata, prov. and 70 m. S. Corrientes, l bank Parana, on an elevated flat overlooking the river; lat. 28° 30′ S.; lon. 58° 55′ W. It is the cap. of a dist., and possesses a church and a plaza. Oranges and peaches of excellent quality abound. Immediately above and below Bella Vista the navigation of the Parana is obstructed by numerous islands. Pop. 1000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

BELLEFONTAINE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Logan, 116 m. N.N.E. Cincinnati, and a junction on the Cincinnati and Sandusky railway. It is an increasing place, containing steam-mills, foundries, and has a considerable trade in the produce of the surrounding district. The name is taken from some fine springs of water in the vicinity.

BELLEFONTE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Centre, 86 m. N.W. Harrisburg, on Spring Creek. Situated at the foot of Bald Eagle Mountain, it is surrounded with hills, and takes its name from a large spring from which water is supplied to all parts of the town. The creek also affords abundant water-power, which is applied to various manufactures. A canal carries iron and grain to the Susquehanna River, and iron is wrought in foundries and other works.

BELLE ISLE [add.], an isl. and strait, British America:—The ISLAND, situated in the N.E. entrance of the strait, 2 m. E. of the coast of Labrador, and 3 m. N. of that of Newfoundland, is about 9½ m. long in an E.N.E. direction, and 3 m. wide. It is composed of a range of hills, which are bare of trees, and rise to the height of 700 ft. These hills are chiefly of granite, alternating with clay and slate, and have steep sides which dip into the sea at every part, except the N.E. end, where the convergence of two low points forms Blackjoke Cove, which shelters small fishing vessels during the finest months of summer. On the S. side there is hardly a creek where a boat might be saved. On this side the bottom is always rock, but on the N. side it is sometimes sand. On the S.W. point of the isl. there is a circular stone lighthouse faced with white fire brick, and 62 ft. high. This height added to that of its site makes the total elevation 470 ft. above the sea, and renders the light—a fixed white—visible in clear weather at the distance of 28 m. The great height of the light has been complained of as a serious defect, on the ground that it is often obscured by land-fog when lower down the horizon is clear. In foggy weather a gun is fired from the lighthouse.——The STRAIT, separating the coast of Labrador from that of Newfoundland, and connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the ocean, is, at its N.E. entrance, between York Point and Cape Bauld, 26 m., and at its S.W. entrance, between Greenly Island and Ferolle Point, nearly 21 m. wide. At Amour Point, in Forteau Bay, where it is narrowest, its width is only 9½ m. Its total length is 65 m. On the Newfoundland side the strait is a low coast of limestone, partially wooded with spruce trees, and with no good anchorage for large ships except in St. Margaret's Bay. The Labrador side has steep granite shores as far W. as Cape Diable, where sandstone commences, and continuing to Grand Point, at the W. entrance, occasionally forms magnificent cliffs several hundred feet in height. On this side too the water is deepest, varying from between 60 and 70 to 20 fathoms, and there are several good roadsteads. The strait is much encumbered with ice, which is carried into it by an irregular current, and which often reduces the water in summer to the freezing-point. The current and icebergs render the navigation very difficult and dangerous.

BELLEVILLE, a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. St. Clair, 16 m. S.E. St. Louis, with which it is connected by a branch railway. The district is very fertile, and there are beds of stone-coal, said to be 30 ft. in thickness, in the vicinity. The town is active in trade and manufactures, and is rising in population and importance.

BELLEVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Hastings, on both sides of the Moira, near its mouth in the Bay of Quinte, and on the Grand Trunk railway, 100 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It has three churches—Episcopal, Methodist, and R. Catholic; a grammar school, a literary association, a mechanics' institute, three bank agencies, and two weekly newspapers. The principal industrial establishments are saw-mills, an iron-foundry and machine-works, tanneries, and soap and candle factories; and there is a considerable trade, both import and export, the staple articles of the latter being lumber, flour, and other agricultural produce. Marble quarries have been opened in the vicinity. Pop. about 7000.

BELLOT, a strait, Arctic regions, situated about lat. 72° N.; lon. 95° W.; is 12 m. long, and is named in honour of Lieutenant Bellot, a French naval officer, who had generously volunteered to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin,

and unfortunately perished, by falling between two hummocks of ice, while engaged in performing an important and arduous service. The strait possesses a further interest, from the two facts—first, that, separating Boothia Felix on the S. from N. Somerset on the N., it forms the extreme N. boundary of the American continent; and that, connecting Prince Regent Inlet with the sea to the W., it forms part of the channel by which the north-west passage, now ascertained to exist, must be actually navigated. The possibility of navigating it was proved by Sir F. L. M'Clintock, in 1857, though the task is doubtless of a very formidable description, in consequence partly of the high granite rocks which line its shores, and the strong tides which sweep through it.

BELLOWS FALLS, a village, U. States, Vermont, co. Windham, 80 miles S. by W. Montpelier, right bank Connecticut River, in which, opposite the village, are several falls, having a total descent 44 ft. in half a mile. Around the falls a canal has been cut in the rock, and a bridge spans the river. The village, situated at the intersection of the railway from Boston to Montreal, has beautiful scenery, and a medicinal spring.

BELLYE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Baranya, 40 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen, near the frontiers of Sclavonia and the Banat; with a castle built by Prince Eugene, a trade in corn and cattle, and a sturgeon fishery.

BELOIT, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, on a beautiful plain, ascending gradually from l. bank Rock River, 40 m. S. Madison. It is well built, containing several handsome streets, and possesses several fine churches, a college, and several other schools; manufactures of woollen goods, reaping, winnowing, and other machines; tanneries, saw and flour mills, and a considerable trade. By means of railways it communicates both with the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. Pop. 4217.

BELZI, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, cap. circle Jassy, on the Reub, an affluent of the Dniester, 60 m. N.N.W. Kichinev. It has two churches, a circle and a Lancasterian school, several manufactures, and a yearly market. Pop. 5331.

BENEDETTO (San), a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Mantua, near r. bank Po, in a marshy district. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has several churches. Pop. 8000.

BENESCHAU, two vils. Bohemia:—1, Circle Budweis, with woollen spinning. Pop. 2074.—2, Circle Tabor, seat of the district courts; with a Piarist college, and manufactures of excellent paper and leather. Pop. 3169.

BENEST, a vil. France, dep. Charente, near Confolens, surrounded by chestnut woods. Here Charlemagne gained an important victory over the Saracens. Pop. 1410.

BENGAL [add.], presidency, India. *Commerce and Trade.*—The extinction of the rule of the East India Company, and the assumption of the supreme power by the British government in 1858, consequent on the rebellion of 1857–8, introduced great changes in the policy of the administration. Many important alterations in the commercial relations were introduced, and extensive works for the development of the resources of the country were instituted. The statistics which follow are therefore of more than ordinary interest, as showing the progress of this change:—

Imports by Sea into the Presidency of Bengal.

	Total Imports.			From United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures	7,162,187	6,606,373	5,594,239	7,029,019	6,544,182	5,508,923
Other articles	5,784,932	5,414,261	4,636,155	4,614,057	4,249,068	3,531,449
Treasure	7,770,479	3,529,643	4,076,964	4,827,629	986,739	695,379
Total...	20,717,598	15,550,277	14,307,358	16,480,705	11,779,989	9,735,751

Exports *of* Merchandise *and* Treasure *from the* Presidency *of* Bengal *during the Years ended 30th April*, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Principal Articles.	Total Exports.			To United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	9,183	11,303	645	19	72	33
Cotton, Raw	66,275	76,586	122,891	2444	612	37,529
Cotton Goods, Yarn, &c.	26,286	27,462	20,410	1410	293	640
Drugs	20,374	15,740	17,863	15,523	9075	9949
Dyes, Indigo	1,625,370	1,502,659	1,097,884	1,166,353	1,136,652	785,779
Dyes, Other kinds		151,407	86,695		114,332	70,063
Grain, Rice	1,950,369	2,319,280	2,272,276	523,975	956,501	832,868
Grain, Wheat		90,566	83,334		8203	7780
Grain, Other kinds		48,126	114,691		721	2605
Gums	729	392	420	—	—	111
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	333,317	359,192	184,824	5415	5135	660
Hides and Skins	309,805	510,912	652,419	199,067	309,154	481,592
Ivory	886	1483	811	341	729	141
Jewelry and Precious Stones	28,448	26,699	17,809	8001	8760	8346
Jute, &c.	290,018	409,372	537,610	260,544	346,364	489,761
Lac	77,822	172,560	252,055	51,287	126,362	203,910
Oils	71,249	64,297	36,943	42,464	40,078	18,332
Opium	4,321,074	3,575,114	4,413,003	—	—	—
Saltpetre	430,587	593,467	779,995	281,456	293,582	470,265
Seeds	702,709	763,677	532,564	457,495	508,507	375,916
Shawls, Cashmere	36,772	39,433	38,906	18,534	23,520	27,893
Silk, Raw	799,252	961,281	625,735	702,302	842,503	490,170
,, Goods	152,795	101,752	138,970	146,212	96,493	129,828
Spices	7552	4179	1817	1347	492	815
Sugar	630,516	719,936	511,290	534,256	571,336	386,338
Tea	101,511	107,038	149,453	99,618	105,894	148,231
Timber	209,652	150,706	2115	179,486	141,208	658
Tobacco	24,410	11,050	18,582	—	—	1520
Wool	—	44	253	—	44	—
Total of Principal and other Articles	12,508,490	13,108,759	12,955,001	4,787,426	5,801,245	5,064,395
Treasure	395,280	457,747	155,858	—	13	120
Total Merchand. & Treasure	12,903,770	13,566,506	13,110,859	4,787,426	5,801,258	5,064,715

NATIONALITY, NUMBER, *and* TONNAGE *of* VESSELS ENTERED *and* CLEARED *in the* PORTS *of the* BENGAL PRESIDENCY *in the Years ended April* 30, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Vals.	Tons.	Vals.	Tons.	Vals.	Tons.	Vals.	Tons.	Vals.	Tons.	Vals.	Tons.
British	1065	643,386	1057	628,100	944	559,568	1051	649,618	1031	593,053	1174	672,401
American	118	107,448	145	130,512	212	150,793	128	115,940	140	130,115	162	138,702
Arabian	12	6746	13	6123	18	9795	5	2759	1	343	10	4920
Australian	1	703	—	—	—	—	1	793	—	—	—	—
Belgian	2	947	6	3507	2	962	2	947	5	2916	1	386
Danish	11	6032	6	3756	7	3599	8	3979	8	5458	10	5140
Dutch	5	2043	14	6892	1	265	10	4661	9	4151	1	393
French	53	25,118	118	51,613	147	70,034	89	40,409	102	44,779	147	71,053
German	28	14,208	33	17,101	22	15,766	43	24,183	30	14,824	19	11,056
Hanoverian	2	834	4	1775	—	—	2	834	4	2123	—	—
Italian	7	2908	2	887	—	—	11	4747	5	1741	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	3	1496	2	965	—	—	1	485	1	300
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	140	—	—	—	—
Prussian	11	5621	12	7047	2	1968	13	6964	9	5718	3	2709
Roman	1	1076	—	—	—	—	1	1076	—	—	—	—
Russian	13	7096	10	5879	2	1680	7	3620	9	5199	3	2144
Sardinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	294
Spanish	1	228	—	—	—	—	2	456	—	—	—	—
Swedish	14	6450	20	9666	18	8201	13	5781	19	10,258	14	6489
Turkish	1	564	1	544	1	377	—	—	1	544	2	754
Total	1345	831,398	1439	874,938	1378	823,973	1387	866,016	1380	821,707	1548	816,788
Native	421	45,304	306	35,541	95	12,443	487	52,743	343	39,757	105	13,056
Total	1766	876,702	1745	910,479	1473	836,416	1874	919,659	1723	861,464	1653	829,794

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure.

REVENUE.

Principal Branches.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Land, Excise, &c	3,820,080	3,900,398	4,312,109
Stamps	288,884	438,765	637,789
Customs	2,003,009	2,200,212	1,277,966
Salt	935,690	1,544,898	1,603,705
Opium	3,636,453	3,816,613	2,471,347
Income, Trade, and Assessed Taxes	...	161,026	576,368
Tribute, &c	...	...	30
Post-office, &c	534,093	641,501	465,104
Total Net	11,218,209	12,206,413	11,374,418
Gross Revenue	12,803,214	14,098,104	13,766,007

EXPENDITURE.

Principal Branches.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Civil and Political Establishments	597,030	434,059	55,441
Judicial and Police	666,732	809,640	744,052
Military*	10,332,461	8,452,457	7,367,906
Marine	326,035	271,619	7,733
Interest of Debt	13,609	...	2
Total†	11,936,767	9,967,775	8,175,134

* Including N.W. Provinces and territories under the government of India.

† Exclusive of 'other charges' (cost of collection of revenue, &c.), and 'home charges,' which comprise payments in England and value of stores sent from England to India.

Population, &c.—The area under the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal is 246,829 sq. m., and the population, according to the latest returns, 66,524,028.

On April 30, 1862, the army in Bengal was composed thus:—

Branches of the Service.	Europeans.		Native Officers and Men.	Total Strength.
	Commiss. Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.		
Staff and Staff Corps	66	73	...	139
Engineers, &c	16	171	690	877
Artillery	307	6,480	88	6,875
Cavalry	321	4,004	9,382	13,707
Infantry	1,431	34,706	29,050	65,277
Invalids, &c	43	144	...	187
	2,184	45,728	39,210	87,122

Railways.—On 31st December, 1863, there were 1151 m. of railway completed, and 565 m. more in course of construction, in Bengal and the N.W. Provinces. Upon the 903 m. open for traffic in the year ending 30th June, 1863, 3,473,650 passengers were conveyed, and the receipts for passengers were £337,510, and for goods traffic, £496,790; together, £834,300. The working expenses, £434,870, leaving a surplus revenue of £399,430. The cost of construction up to the end of 1863 was £23,204,710.

BENGUELA [add.], a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlement, cap. dist. of same name, in a large plain on a bay of the Atlantic; lat. 12° 36′ S.; lon. 13° 22′ E. It consists of well-built houses, for the most part of a single story, and roofed with tiles. The streets, unpaved, but clean, are wide and regular, generally intersecting each other at right angles, and lined on both sides with fine trees, which afford an agreeable shade, and give the place a pleasing appearance. The principal public buildings are the church, with two towers, the governor's palace, the townhouse, and custom-house. Trade is very limited, and only shows some activity from time to time when the caravans arrive, bringing ivory, wax, gum copal, and urzella, a dye-weed, which form the principal exports. The climate is very unhealthy. The pop., which has greatly diminished since the abolition of the slave trade, is estimated at 3000, all natives, except a few mulattoes, and still fewer whites.

BENICIA [add.], a tn. U. States, California, in the county of Solano, on the Strait of Karquenas, between the Pablo and the Suisun Bays. It once ranked as the capital of California, and was then provided with several large hotels and some important public buildings. Among the latter, the capitol, a brick building faced with stone, and situated on a slope, still makes a conspicuous appearance. The other buildings, all of wood, have a neat appearance. The works of the Pacific Mail Steam Company, a navy station, and an arsenal, are within the town, or in its vicinity. The harbour admits vessels of the largest size. Pop. about 1600.

BENI-FERRAH, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, picturesquely situated near the summit of a steep rock, prov. Oran. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, but very irregularly, and consists of about 500 houses, constructed partly of earth and partly of stone, with flat roofs formed of scantling, with a coating of gypsum. It is entered by three gates, one at the foot of the precipice, and the other two opening respectively on the E. and W. slopes. The streets are extremely narrow, having often a breadth of not more than 4 ft. To make matters worse, the roofs project so far as nearly to meet, and thus leave beneath a mere lane which neither air nor light can enter. The inhabitants, about 2000, confine themselves almost exclusively to agriculture and the rearing of bees

BENIOLID, a valley, N. Africa, gov. Tripoli, near the commencement of the desert. It is about 14 m. long from W. to E., and has both its slopes covered with villages, while the bottom is covered with forests of palm and olive trees. The eastern outlet is defended by a castle. Its inhabitants, about 5000 Arabs of the Urfilla tribe, possess 12,000 head of camels.

BENISCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist of same name, 12 m. N.W. Troppau; with manufactures of cotton and linen goods, a trade in linen and yarn, and four yearly markets. There are mines of lead and silver in the vicinity. Pop. 3319.

BENSEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, r. bank Pulsnitz; with a parish church, two castles, two hospitals, a brewery, and a cotton and a paper mill. Pop. 1500.

BENTON, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, co. Lafayette, 13 m. N. Galena. It is a flourishing place, which owes its prosperity to the lead mines which are extensively worked in the surrounding districts. Pop. 2218.

BENUWE, or BENUÉ, a river, W. Africa, forming the E. branch of the Kwara or Niger. It for some time bore the name of the Chadda, apparently for no better reason than that it had been erroneously represented as an outlet of Lake Chad; but now that the error has been discovered, the name of Chadda will doubtless be abandoned, and only that of Benuwe or Benué, used by the natives, and meaning the 'Mother of Waters,' be retained. The source of the Benuwe is yet unknown; but Dr. Barth, who came upon it in 1851, while travelling in Adamaua, near the confluence of the Faro, which joins it on its l. bank about lat. 12° 30′ E., was told that it comes from the S.E. a distance of nine days' journey. In consequence of this discovery, an expedition was fitted out by the British government for the purpose of exploring the Kwara from its mouth upwards, and thereafter tracing the course of the Chadda, then only conjectured, but not actually known, to be identical with the Benuwe. Captain Beecroft, already known as an African traveller, was appointed to the command of this expedition; but, in consequence of his death, the command devolved on Dr. William Balfour Baikie, whose previous appointment was that of medical officer and naturalist. The exploration was made in a small steamer called the *Pleiad*. After reaching the point of confluence of the Benuwe with the Niger, about lat. 7° 40′ N., Dr. Baikie followed the former eastward for a direct distance of about 370 m. The point thus reached was about lat. 9° 25′ N.; lon. 11° 30′ E., and 50 m. below the junction of the Faro. He had been obliged to leave the steamer, and perform a few of the last miles in the gig; but there was sufficient depth of water, though the river was only rising, to allow a still further exploration. The natives, however, had begun to display their hostility in such a manner as made it necessary to return. The result has been to prove that a large, fertile, and populous tract of a region of Africa, hitherto in a great measure unknown, is accessible by means of a navigable river.

BERAR [add.], a large prov. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, was incorporated into the British dominions in the year 1854, on the death of the rajah Bajee Rao Booshlah.

BERBERA, BERBER, or EL-MAKRIF, a tn. N. Africa, Nubia, cap. prov. of same name, r. bank Nile; lat. 17° 58′ N.; lon. 34° E. It stands on a slope, on a spot which is gravelly and sterile, with the exception of a narrow strip close to the river. This is laid out in gardens, well-stocked with the date-palm and various other fruit-trees—the orange, lemon, lime, fig, pomegranate, vine, and banana. The houses, generally built of sun-dried bricks, and plastered over with a composition of manure and sand, to protect them against the rain of the wet season, consist for the most part of one large lofty room, with a wooden column in the centre, on which the large transverse beam carrying the roof rests, and of one or two small rooms on either side of it, used for stores. The windows are merely small apertures high up in the walls. Even these are often wanting, and then the door is the only opening for access, light, and air. Among the more substantial classes, the kitchen is in a separate hut. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the *divan* or government house, a spacious building of red brick, flat-roofed like the other houses, and containing a number of apartments all on one floor, which is raised about three feet above the level of the ground; and the bazaar, consisting of a long row of small uncovered shops on each side of the principal street, and abundantly supplied with every necessary. The usual food of the natives is *assida*, consisting of maize or millet flour boiled into thick porridge, and turned out into a wooden bowl, heaped up into a cone, and surrounded with a sauce made of a powdered gelatinous vegetable called the *baymeh*, and pounded dry beef, highly seasoned with salt, peppers, spices, and aromatic herbs. This compound is served first to the male part of the family, and not till they have finished to the female. In eating it they sit on the ground in a circle, and use only the fingers, each morsel of the porridge being dipped in the sauce. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000.—(*Petherick.*)

BERCHSEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Neograd, N. Balassa-Gyarmath, in a fertile district; with 1500 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the culture of the vine.

BEREE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 22 m. S.S.W. Rohtuk, and 45 m. W. Delhi. It was made over by the Mahrattas to the adventurer George Thomas, who took forcible possession of it, and exterminated the Rajpoot garrison. The roads are good, and there is an ample supply of water. Pop. 9397.

BEREMEND, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Baranya, about 18 m. S. by W. Fünfkirchen; with lime-kilns, and a trade in corn, wine, swine, and horned cattle. Pop. 1270, Hungarians, Germans, and Serbs.

BERENY (CSAK), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Stuhlweissenburg; with 1700 inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants, and engaged in weaving, or in cultivating the vine.

BERGHOLTZ, or NEW BERGHOLTZ, a vil. U. States, New York, about 15 m. N. Buffalo. It was settled in 1843 by Lutheran emigrants from the town of same name in Prussia. Pop. about 2000.

BERGSTADT, a tn Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 20 m. N. Olmütz; with cattle and other yearly markets, linen weaving, and iron mining. Gold and silver were once worked here. Pop. 1500.

BERHAMPORE, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 23 m. W.S.W. Ganjam; lat. 19° 20′ N.; lon. 84° 50′ E. It stands on a rocky ledge, surrounded by an extensive cultivated plain, and consists of a cantonment and a native town. The former occupies a dry and gravelly soil, pierced in all directions by rocks of granite; but the only buildings of importance are the officers' houses, which, though built of mud, plastered over wattles, and thatched, are comfortable dwellings, and particularly cool; the bomb-proof magazine, and the hospital. The native town consists of narrow dirty streets, and houses built occasionally of brick, but for the most part only of mud. Its bazaars are well supplied with all sorts of grain, meat, fish, &c.; and its manufactures, which are extensive, consist chiefly of silk and cotton tissues, sugar, and sugar-candy. An excellent macadamized road has been made from it to Russellcoonda, a distance of about 45 m., at a cost of £15,000. The climate is generally healthy, but in April and May fevers and rheumatism prevail. Pop. of native town 20,000.

BERHOMETH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bukowina, dist. and about 28 m. W.S.W. Czernowitz, on the Soreth; with rich seams of iron-ore. In the vicinity there is an establishment for the cold-water and the milk cure. Pop. 2108.

BERI, the name of two places Central Africa, prov. Kanem, on the N. shore of Lake Chad; lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 13° 40′ E. The one place, from being the more important of the two, is called Beri-kura, or the Great Beri; and the other, which has been greatly reduced, is called Beri-futé, or Western Beri, from its position relatively to the other. The greater part of the inhabitants are Kanemba, of the Sugurti clan. The situation of Beri gives it importance as a military station, as troops proceeding from Bornou into Kanem generally make a long stay at it to regain strength for the ensuing march, and lay in a stock of fresh provisions.

BERIZINA, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, on the S. slope of the Ueled Sidi Sheikh Sheraga, 190 m. S. Orleansville; lat. 33° 24′ N.; lon. 1° 15′ E. It is the largest place in the district, containing 150 houses, is surrounded by a

crenellated wall, and has a public square, on which a market is held. Agriculture is the chief employment; but some of the inhabitants manufacture gunpowder.

BERLAT, or BYRLAT, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Tutova, on a stream of same name, 62 m. S. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, has a normal school and an hospital, and is an important entrepôt for the corn trade with Galatz. Pop. 4000.

BERLOG, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ottochatz, 42 m. S.S.W. Karlstadt; with a Greek non-united church, a trivial school, and a castle; and 1500 inhabitants.

BERNARDO (SAN), a tn. Chili, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Santiago; lat. 33° 35′ S.; lon. 70° 40′ W. It is built with considerable regularity along the sides of the public road, with considerable intervals between the houses for flower-gardens, and has its public square, municipal buildings, and alameda. The only industrial establishments are some small flour-mills driven by water. Pop. 2500.

BERNAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 20 m. N.N.E. Eger, on the Erzgebirge, with 1550 inhabitants, the greater part of them employed in lace-making.

BERNSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Gitschin, on a stream of same name; with a parish church and three mills. Pop. 1000.

BERNSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 20 m. N.W. Steinamanger; with an old castle seated on a rocky height, and once a place of strength, alum and vitriol works, manufactures of cinnabar, and a mine of copper. Pop. 1159.

BERRY, a group of islands, West Indies, Bahamas. It consists of a number of small narrow wooded cays, which lie to the N. of Andros and New Providence, and sweeping round to the eastward form nearly a semicircle 23 m. in diameter. Great Harbour Cay, the largest of the group, is 6 m. long by 1 m. broad, and has a few inhabitants.

BERSETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Istria, on the Bay of Quarnero. It is seated on a lofty height, and has an endowment for the poor, and a harbour with some trade. Pop. 1100.

BERSIMIS, a river, British America, Canada East, which, issuing from a lake in lat. 50 N., lon. 70′ W., flows S.S.E., and falls into the estuary of the St. Lawrence on its N. shore. It is nearly a mile wide at its mouth, but so shallow that this wide mouth is closed by sands, which dry at low water, and leave only a very narrow channel. There is also a bar of sand, which shifts frequently, but over which, provided the proper channel is kept, a depth of 6 ft. can be carried at low water, and from 13 to 18 ft. at high water, according as it may be neap or spring-tides. Within the entrance the width of the river varies from 200 to 600 yds., and the depth from two to five fathoms. The navigation is practicable for 30 m. of direct, and nearly 40 m. of indirect distance, and is then stopped by falls, which have a descent of 30 to 40 ft. over rocks of granite. The Bersimis discharges a large volume of water, especially in spring.

BERTHIER, two vils. British America, Canada East:—1. *Berthier-en-Haut*, co. of same name, l. bank St. Lawrence, 45 m. N.N.E. Montreal; with an English Episcopal and a R. Catholic church, a foundry, a tannery, and an active trade in grain, flour, and hay. Pop. about 1800.—2. *Berthier-en-Bas*, co. Montmagny, r. bank St. Lawrence, 25 m. E.N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic chapel, and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1500.

BERZENCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somoghy, 32 m. S.W. Kaposvar, near l. bank Mur; with a beautiful church, a fine modern mansion; the ruins of an old castle, and a large fish-pond. Pop. 2213.

BERZEVICZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tarcza, N.W. Eperies; with four chateaux, and several flour and saw mills; and 1460 inhabitants.

BESHENNEF, a tn. Syria, Hauran, in the ancient land of Bashan, beautifully situated on the border of a wide glen leading into the great plain below, near the mountain chain of Jebel-ed-Druz. Its ancient importance is indicated by its elaborately ornamented house-doors, a beautiful temple, and numerous deeply cut Greek inscriptions; but it had long been uninhabited, till a body of Druses recently arrived and entered into possession. On this occasion it was shown by an interesting example how perfectly ready the old houses of Bashan are to receive new tenants. 'All that the Druses had to do,' says Mr. Graham, 'was to throw down a piece of matting, or, those who could afford it, a piece of carpet, and to bring with them the few cooking utensils of which they had need. This formed the entire furniture of the houses; they then shut their stone doors, and were secure against any sudden attacks of the Arabs.'

BESIKA BAY, Asiatic Turkey, coast of Asia Minor, immediately N. of isl. Tenedos, and S. of the Dardanelles. It is neither very commodious nor well sheltered, but was for some time the station of the allied British and French fleets, before their entrance into the Black Sea, at the commencement of the Russian war.

BESSARABIA [add.] By the treaty of Paris, of 1856, a rectification of the frontiers of Bessarabia took place, by which, with the view of excluding Russia from the future control of the navigation of the Danube, a cession was obtained of the southern portion of its territory to Turkey. The new frontier between Russia and Turkey extends from the Black Sea, at the E. entrance of Lake Bourna Sola, northwards to the Akerman road, follows the latter to the Wall of Trajan, passes to the north of the town of Bolgrad, ascends the river Ialpuch to Saratsika, and terminates at Katamori, on the Pruth. By this arrangement the mouths of the Danube are wholly within the Turkish territory, and that river now forms the boundary between Moldavia and Bulgaria.

BESTENA (NUOVA), a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and N.E. Verona; with a fine waterfall on the Alpon, and coal-mines. Pop. 2561.

BETHEL, a tn. U. States, Missouri, on the N. fork of North River, 98 m. N.N.E. Jefferson. It contains 1000 inhabitants, almost all Germans, who have erected a hand some church, and possess a glove-factory, and several mills.

BETLER, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, about 6 m. N.N.W. Rosenau; with a beautiful castle and park belonging to Count Andrassy; ironworks, and mines of iron and antimony. Pop. 1000, mostly Lutherans.

BETTIAH, or BETTIYAH, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 95 m. N.W. Patna. It is a considerable place, and possesses a large stone fort with ditches and towers.

BETWA, or BETWANTI, a river, India, Malwa, which rises a little to the S. of Bhopal, flows N.E. into Scindia's Dominions, enters Bundelcund, and proceeding through it in a very tortuous course, joins the Jumna on its r. bank at Humeerpoor. Its total length is about 360 m., but its channel is so obstructed by loose rocks and stones that it is nowhere navigable. During the rainy season it is from a mile to two miles wide, and runs with a velocity varying from 6 to 9 miles an hour. Even during the dry season it is half a mile wide at its junction with the Jumna, but so shallow as to be generally fordable.

BEYPOOR, a seaport tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, r. bank estuary of the Sharapoya, 405 m. (by rail) S.W. Madras. It is the terminal station of the Madras railway. The situation of the town is very beautiful, and endeavours have been made to give it importance as a port, but a bar at the entrance of the river, over which vessels drawing more than 12 or 13 feet of water have to be floated, is a great impediment. The chief exportation is that of the timber brought down the river from the teak forests in the ghauts of the interior; iron ore has also been found in the neighbourhood, and smelted in furnaces that have been erected for the purpose, producing iron of good quality. The railway has added greatly to its activity and importance.

BEZAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Vorarlberg, circle and 18 m. S.E. Bregenz, in a valley; with a Capuchin monastery founded in 1656, an infirmary, a poor-house, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of cotton cloth. Pop. 1000.

BHANPOORA, a tn. India, Holkar's Dominions, 38 m. E. Neemuch, on the Rewa, at the foot of a ridge of hills. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a stone fort, with a palace inside, but both unfinished. In the palace there is a fine marble statue of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, by whom both the palace and the fort were commenced. Pop. about 20,000.

BHEEM GHORA, India, presid. Bengal, prov. and 106 m. N.E. Delhi, and 1 m. N.E. Hurdwar (*which see*). It is a place famous for the religious ceremony of bathing in the Ganges, a pool being supplied with water from a small

branch of that river, in a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Doon on the S. An indenture in the rock, about 5 ft. sq., occupied by a fakeer, is said to have been formed miraculously by a kick of the horse on which Bheema was mounted when placed here to prevent the Ganges taking another course.

BHILSA, or BILSA [add.], a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, on a trap rock, r. bank Betwa, 280 m. S.W. Allahabad. It consists of a town, a fort inclosed by a ditch and by a stone wall surmounted by square towers, and a suburb which has some spacious streets lined with good houses. One of the curiosities of the place is a gun of the finest brass, measuring 19½ ft. in length, with a bore of 10 inches; elegantly proportioned, highly ornamented, and said to have been made by order of the Moghul emperor Jehangir. The finest tobacco in India is produced in the vicinity of Bhilsa. On an isolated hill 4½ m. to the S.E. are some very large and remarkable ancient monuments. One of the principal is a hemisphere 70 or 80 ft. in perpendicular height, constructed of thin layers of freestone uncemented; but it stands upon a circular base 554 ft. in circumference, and 12 ft. high, overlaid with a coat of mortar. Its summit, a flat horizontal space 35 ft. in diameter, is surmounted with the ruined fragments of a cupola. It is surrounded with four gateways, opposite each of which is a colossal statue of Buddha. On many parts of the building are inscriptions in the Pali character.

BHIND, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 49 m. N.E. Gwalior. Though now decayed, it was once an important and populous place, with a fort inclosed by a double rampart, the inner of masonry, and the outer of mud, and flanked with towers. In a pleasure-ground near the town are three fine buildings, supported on columns and arches of stone.

BHOJPOOR, two places, India:—1. A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 9 m. N. Moradabad. It was once a flourishing place, but was ruined during the Rohilla war. It possesses a mosque and a bazaar, and still manufactures cottons, plain and dyed, to a considerable extent. Sugar-cane is extensively grown in the vicinity.—2. A town presid. Bengal, district Shahabad, 59 m. W. Dinapore. It is the capital of a pergunnah of same name, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

BHOPAL [add.], a state and tn. India. The STATE, presid. Bengal, under the political superintendence of the governor-general, lies between lat. 22° 32′ and 23° 46′ N., lon. 76° 25′ and 78° 50′ E.; length, E. to W., 157 m.; breadth, 76 m.; area, 6764 sq. m. The Vindhya range, which traverses the state from N.E. to S.W., divides it into two unequal portions. The latter and more southerly portion belongs to the valley of the Nerbudda. The far larger portion, situated on the other side of the range, is a table-land sloping northward, and is drained chiefly by the Betwa and its tributary Deesa, the Parbutti, and the Newuj. The prevailing geological formation is trap, overlying sandstone, and containing some indifferent iron ore; but, so far as known, no other minerals of any importance, except rock-salt, which is met with in the vicinity of the town of Bhopal, and coal found in the S. The soil, formed chiefly of disintegrated trap, is very fertile. Pop. 662,872.——The TOWN, capital of the above state, situated 100 m E.N.E. Oojein, is surrounded by a stone wall about 2 m. in circuit, inclosing a fort also of stone, but in a dilapidated state. Outside the town, on a large mass of rock, is another fort, with square towers, containing the nabob's palace. The commercial quarter of the town has wide streets, but presents few indications of activity, and tells rather of a past than of a present prosperity. During the mutiny in 1857–9 the rebel sepoys several times attempted to occupy the town, but were successfully repelled by the inhabitants.

BHORE GHAUT, a mountain pass, 6 m. long, India, presid. Bombay, dist. N. Concan, about 40 m. S.E. Bombay, being midway on the direct route from Bombay to Poonah. It was formerly considered the key of the Deccan, and a proposal was made to fortify the pass: but an excellent road has since been made to traverse it, affording great facilities to both travellers and commerce, which are again greatly enhanced by the Ghaut being upon the line of railway which is opened from Bombay to Poonah and Solapoor, the former a distance (by rail) of 112 m., and the latter 276 m., with a probability of further extension.

BHUNEEANA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 22 m. S. Joodpoor, in a depression traversed by a nullah, which is dry in summer, but becomes a large torrent in the rainy season. It possesses a fort of sun-burnt brick, with four bastions. Pop. 2000.

BIALYKAMIEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 12 m. N.N.E. Zloczow; with manufactures of beet-root sugar, chocolate, and chicory. Pop. 2743.

BIARMI, or BEARMA, a river, India, which rises among the Vindhya Mountains, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, at the height of 1700 ft. above the sea, flows N.E. for about 110 m., and joins the Sonar on its r. bank, about 10 m. above the junction of the latter with the Cane. Its total descent during its course is 700 ft.

BIC, or ST. CECILE DE BIC, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Rimouski, r. bank St. Lawrence, 160 m. N.E. Quebec. It is a well-built place, with a R. Catholic chapel, and a commodious harbour, at which a great deal of lumber is shipped. Pop. about 3000.

BIC, an island, British America, about 2½ m. off Cape Arignole, on the r. bank of the St. Lawrence, 165 m. N.E. Quebec. It is only about 3 m. long and 1 m. broad, nowhere rises higher than 150 ft. above the sea; is composed of slaty rocks, of which sections are seen on its shores, and is densely wooded, but not inhabited. Lying nearly in the fair way of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, it attracts attention, in consequence partly of the many dangers which surround it, and partly of the excellent anchorage which it affords under either extremity, and also between it and the mainland, according to the wind. About ¾ m. to the N. is another island called Bicquette, or Little Bic, about ½ m. long by ¼ broad. Sunken reefs and rocks above water contract the intervening channel. A lighthouse has been erected on the W. point of Bicquette, showing a white light, which is visible at the distance of 17 m. in clear weather. During fogs and snow-storms a gun is fired every hour.

BICSE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 32 m. N.N.E. Trencsin, at the confluence of the Kollarovska with the Waag. It has a district court, a castle, numerous potteries, and an important trade in wood. Pop. 2483.

BIDDEFORD, a tn. U. States, Maine, on the Saco, close to the falls, and about 6 m. above its mouth, on the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railway, 12 m. S.W. Portland. It possesses several churches, an academy, and other excellent schools, a large iron foundry, numerous cotton, flour, and saw mills, and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in lumber. The falls, though furnishing valuable water-power, seriously obstruct the navigation of the river, and thus limit the foreign trade. The progress of the place, however, has been pretty rapid, and the population, which in 1850 amounted to 6095, was, by the census of 1870, 10,282. As Saco lies immediately opposite on the river, the two towns may be considered as one. Their joint pop. is about 15,000.

BIDJAN, a river, Chinese empire, Manchooria, which rises in the Hingan or Kingan Mountains, and flows S. to the Amoor, which it joins on its l. bank, above the confluence of the Songari. On the banks of the Djujur, one of its principal affluents, lamellæ of silver are found.

BIECS, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 11 m. W. by S. Jaslo, cap. dist. of same name, on the Ropa; with a parish church in the old German style, with fine monuments; a large and ancient townhouse, a castle, a Franciscan monastery, a richly endowed institute for the poor, and a tolerably active trade in corn, flax, and linen. It was once surrounded with strong walls, of which portions still remain; and under the Polish kings enjoyed many privileges, which procured for it the name of *Parva Cracovia*. Pop. 2300.

BIELEBEI, a tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circle of same name, on the Bielebeika, 85 m. S.W. Ufa. It has a church, a charitable institute, and an important annual market, which lasts six days. Pop. 1393.

BIELEF [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circle of same name, on a height above l. bank Oka. It has nineteen churches, two monasteries, a circle and a parish school, four benevolent institutes, several manufactures, and an active trade. The empress Elizabeth died here on her return from Taganrog. The house where she died has been converted into a widows' home, and a monument has been erected to her. Pop. 7843.

BIELITZ [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. same name, at the foot of the Carpathians, on the Biala, opposite to the town of that name in Galicia, 221 m. (by rail) N.E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is the seat of several important public offices, and has Protestant and R. Catholic churches and schools, a beautiful castle, with a park, belonging to Prince Sulkowsky, an hospital, an infirmary, an orphan asylum, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, machines, and liqueurs, dyeworks, spinning mills, a trade in wool, cloth, and Hungarian wine, and several important yearly markets. It is the principal entrepôt of the rock-salt of Galicia for the supply of Moravia and Galicia, and has recently acquired great additional facilities of transport by the construction of a branch communicating with the Oderberg and Cracow railway. Pop. 10,721.—Old Bielitz, in the vicinity, has a castle, and 3206 inhabitants.

BIGA DE LA PAZ, a tn. S. America, La Plata, prov. and 80 m. S.E. Mendoza, near l. bank Tunuyan, an affluent of the Desaguadero, 1630 ft. above the sea; lat. 33° 30′ S.; lon. 67° 50′ W. It is a considerable place, with spacious streets and many good houses. The most conspicuous building is the barracks, with a tower at one of its angles, apparently intended for defence, but evidently in such a state that a cannon-ball striking it would lay it in ruins.

BIG BLACK RIVER, U. States, Mississippi, rises in co. Chocktaw, near the centre of the state, flows S.S.W. for about 200 m., and enters the Mississippi on its l. bank by two mouths, near Grand Gulf.

BIG BONE LICK, a salt spring, U. States, co. Boone, in the S.E. of Kentucky, is famous for the number of fossil bones of the mastodon and other mammalia found in its vicinity, in a dark-coloured bed, generally overlaid with gravel, and resting on blue clay.

BIHÉ, a territory, S.W. Africa, Benguela, between lat. 11° and 13° S., and lon. 16° and 18° E.; area about 11,000 sq. m. The surface is generally undulating, and exhibits an alternation of forests and grassy plains. The most elevated portions are towards the N. and W. In the former direction the Kenye Mountains attain the height of nearly 7000 ft., and in the latter is the remarkable plateau or steppe of Bulumbulu. The principal rivers are the Coanza, on the E frontier, with its tributary Kokema, which flows northward, dividing the territory into two unequal portions, and the Cutato on the W. frontier. In the E. portion are several extensive pools or lakes, formed by the inundations of the Coanza. Most of these become nearly dry in the hot season, but one, called Lake Oviva, inclosed by the Demba and Kenye Mountains, has a considerable depth of water during the whole year, and abounds with crocodiles. The climate is healthy, and on the whole temperate, rather cold than hot; but subject to sudden changes, which are trying to feeble constitutions. The inhabitants have few manufactures, the only ones deserving of notice being coarse cottons, neat parti-coloured mats, and smith work. In the last they excel, and among other articles make muskets, which are well finished in everything but the bore. Trading is the favourite occupation, and is carried on to an extent, and with a skill and enterprise, not surpassed by any other people of S. Africa. The Bihé traders penetrate into the remotest parts of the interior, carrying with them European products, which they exchange for ivory, wax, and slaves. These, at least the two former, as the last are now interdicted, they dispose of in the markets of Loanda or Benguela. The religion is a gross fetichism, in which the good and evil principles are represented and worshipped under the form of lions, panthers, hyænas, serpents, crocodiles, &c. The government is an absolute despotism, the sovereign disposing at pleasure of the lives and property of his subjects, though there are some old customs or laws which it would be dangerous for him to violate. Not his own, but his sister's son, is heir-apparent. Pop. about 120,000.

BIJNOUR, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Rohilcund. The DISTRICT lies between lat. 28° 54′ and 29° 58′ N.; lon. 78° 1′ and 78° 53′ E.; and is bounded N. by Gurwhal, E. and S. Moradabad, and W. Meerut, Mozuffurnugur, and Saharunpore; area, 1904 sq. m. The surface is generally level; in the N., where it rises gradually towards the Himalaya, its greatest height does not exceed 1400 ft. above the sea. The soil is for the most part light and sandy, but along the E. bank of the Ganges, and in the N., where it forms part of the Terai, there is much rich marsh land. The principal crops are maize, millet, pulse, wheat, cotton, and sugar-cane. Pop. 620,546.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., and the residence of the British authorities, is situated near l. bank Ganges, 70 m. N.E. Delhi, and has an estimated pop. of 9280. —There is another Bijnour in Oude, 14 m. S. by W. Lucknow, with a large bazaar.

BIKHOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 35 m. S. Mogilev, cap. circle of same name, on the Dnieper, in lat. 53° 20′ N.; lon. 30° 25′ E.; with six churches, a Lancaster school, a charitable endowment, several manufactures, and a pop. of 6810.

BIKIN, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, which flows W. in an undivided stream through a valley about 2 m. wide, and joins the Usuri on its r. bank, 180 m. above the junction of that river with the Amoor. Its whole course is about 165 m. It appears to be navigable. Its valley is bounded on both sides by picturesque mountains, and on its banks are six villages inhabited by a people called Orochi.

BIKUMPOOR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 92 m. N.E. Jessulmeer; lat. 27° 43′ N.; lon. 72° 16′ E. It consists of about 220 houses, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, who carry on an active trade between Scinde on the one hand, and Jessulmeer and Bekaneer on the other, and have 250 camels employed in conveying goods. The principal buildings are two temples, of very great antiquity. Nearly contiguous to the town, on the N.W., is a fort seated on an eminence. It is about 100 yards square, and is inclosed by a wall of rubble stone 25 ft. high, with very small bastions. At the N.E. angle a round tower of considerable height overlooks the surrounding hills. Though of imposing appearance, the fort is of little real strength, as a range of sand-hills at a short distance completely commands it. It is, however, mounted with four guns, and garrisoned by 100 men.

BILCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 16 m. S. by E. Czorikow, with an ancient castle. In the neighbouring mountains are several remarkable caverns with walls of pure alabaster. In some of them human bones, as well as those of wild animals, and Roman coins of the time of Hadrian, have been found. In the vicinity there is an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, and an old castle, which was once the residence of a Russian prince. Pop. 2810.

BILEDJIK, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 100 m. S.E. Constantinople. It is finely situated on the side of a deep valley, and contains about 800 houses, most of them of three stories, but by no means substantially built. The culture and preparation of silk is carried on to a great extent, and is exclusively in the hands of the Armenians, who form the main bulk of the population. There is also an extensive trade in meerschaum, the material for which is obtained from pits situated at some distance, in the direction of Ssewri Hissar. The 10 per cent. ad valorem duty, levied by government, yields a considerable revenue.

BILHOUR, or BILOUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 30 m. N.N.W. Cawnpore. It is the cap. of a pergunnah of same name, and contains 5045 inhabitants.

BILKE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Ugocs or Beregh-Ugocsa; with iron mines and limestone quarries, and 2031 inhabitants.

BILNITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 14 m. N.E. Hradisch; with glass-works. The so-called Wlarer Pass in the Carpathians, through which most of the irruptions of the Turks and Hungarians were made in the seventeenth century, is situated in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

BIMLIPATAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 16 m. N.E. Vizagapatam, near the mouth of a small stream in the Bay of Bengal; lat. 17° 53′ N.; lon. 83° 30′ E. It was once a Dutch settlement, the existence of which is still attested by an old cemetery, with well-engraved tombstones, bearing the date 1623, and was long celebrated for its cotton piece goods, which were largely exported by the E. India Company. Its trade, now limited, is chiefly in the hands of native merchants. In the vicinity are three indigo factories, and at Chittawalsa, about 3 m. distant, extensive sugar-works, with the most improved machinery.

BING-BONG, or PING-WANG, a tn. China, prov. Kiang-soo, on the Soochou branch of the Yang-tse-kiang, W. of Shanghai. It occupies a central position on the shores of one of a chain of lakes, and has fine navigable canals leading from it to all the important towns of the large and fertile plain

where it is situated. It is, however, a small place, though exhibiting many signs of commercial activity.

BINGHAMPTON, a tn. U. States, New York, cap. co. Broome, at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna, and on the New York and Erie railway, 140 m. N.W. New York. It is a well built, stirring place, containing eighteen churches, and superior and ordinary schools, and carrying on an extensive trade in flour and lumber. Pop. 12,692.

BINTENNE, a tn. Ceylon, cap. dist. of same name, on a wide level plain, in an angle formed by the Mahawelle Ganga, where it turns suddenly N. in the direction of Trincomalee, 30 m. E. by N. Kandy; lat. 7° 21′ N.; lon. 81° 4′ E. It is among the most ancient places of Ceylon, and began to flourish under the name of Mahayanagana at least three centuries before the Christian era. At present it is a mere village, consisting of about thirty miserable houses. The only ruin of any consequence which remains to attest its former greatness is that of a very ancient dagoba, in the form of a huge semicircular mound of brickwork, 360 ft. in circuit, and still 100 ft. high, but so much decayed at the top that its original outline is no longer ascertainable. It has still priests attached to it, who occupy a large dwelling or pansela, in which visitors are sometimes lodged.

BIRKADEM, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 8 m. E. Algiers, beautifully situated in a valley inclosed by hills. The vine and mulberry thrive well in the vicinity. P. 1107.

BIRMANDREIS, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 6 m. S. Algiers, in a pleasing valley at the extremity of a ravine. The inhabitants cultivate aromatic plants with success. Pop. 929.

BIRMENAWA, a tn. W. Africa, on the N.W. frontiers of Bornou, 60 m. N.E. Kano. It is a small place, but strongly fortified with an earthen wall and two deep ditches, one within it and the other without. Its only gate is on the W. side. The interior is tolerably well inhabited by natives of the Hausa and Kanuri races, and there is a good deal of cultivation in the environs.

BIRMINGHAM, two places, U. States:—1, A vil. Connecticut, on a commanding height at the junction of the Housatonic and the Naugatuck, opposite to Derby, with which it is connected by a bridge, 10 m. N.W. New Haven. It consists of well-formed streets, and a handsome square, which is occupied chiefly by churches and schools; and possesses numerous industrial establishments, including manufactures of pins, carriage springs and axles, bolts, augers, &c., rolling-mills for copper, iron, and steel, flour and saw mills, and a large trade in coal and lumber. The value of the manufactures is estimated at £300,000. Pop. 2500.—2, A tn. or bor. Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela, opposite to Pittsburg, of which it may properly be considered a suburb, being connected with it by both a suspension bridge and a steam-ferry. It contains several churches, and possesses manufactures of iron railing, screws, and machines, glass-works, a pottery, a planing-mill, and several breweries. Pop. 3742.

BIRSILPOOR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 118 m. N.E. Jessulmeer. It consists of a town and a fort. The town contains 400 houses, many shops, and eleven wells, 60 ft. deep, which yield very brackish water. The fort, seated on an eminence on the N.W. side of the town, is about 90 yds. square, and is inclosed by a wall 30 ft. high, with four or five bastions on each face. It is solidly constructed of a calcareous stone, common in the country, but a sandhill about 1 m. distant completely commands it. Its interior is crowded with buildings.

BISKOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 2 m. N.W. Sambor; with a beautiful monastery, and 2000 inhabitants.

BISZTRA:—1. A tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 30 m. N.W. Carlsburg, in a romantic mountain district; with 3168 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the neighbouring gold mines.—2. *Bistritz-on-the-Waag*, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Trencsin; with an old castle on an almost inaccessible height, and numerous potteries. Pop. 2400.

BITESCH (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Iglau, 20 m. N.W. Brünn. It has an ancient and strongly built parish church, soap-works, potteries, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3038.

BITHOOR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 12 m. N.W. Cawnpore, r. bank Ganges. It contains several Hindoo temples, and has an annual fair, at which Brahma is especially venerated. There are also numerous flights of steps, or ghauts, leading to the river, for the purpose of the Brahmins performing their religious ablutions. The pin of Brahma's slipper, dropped after the sacrifice of a horse upon the conclusion of his work of creation, is professed to be shown in one of the steps. But the place has acquired a more signal and infamous reputation as the residence of Dhuna Paut, or 'Nana Sahib,' the adopted heir of the Maharajah Bajee Row, whose instigation of the atrocities perpetrated at Cawnpore on the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, has won for his name a perpetuity of execration. General Havelock gained a brilliant victory over the rebels in the vicinity, and subsequently quantities of treasure belonging to the Nana were discovered by the troops in a well close to the palace.

BITISCHKA-EICHORN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 8 m. N.W. Brünn; with an old castle and large foundries, and 1200 inhabitants.

BIYU, a tn. W. Africa, about 160 m. N.E. Yakoba, cap. of the Babir tribe, who bound with the Marghi on the E., and have to a certain extent preserved their independence in the face of a very unequal struggle with their Mahometan assailants. Scarcely anything is known of Biyu, but it is reported to be of large size, and to be the only town of importance which the Babir possess, the rest of the tribe occupying small hamlets scattered over a mountainous district, where the prevailing mineral is basalt.

BLACK HILLS, a mountain range, U. States, which, branching off from the Rocky Mountains on the W. frontiers of Nebraska, about lat. 42° N.; lon. 110° W., stretches N.N.E. to lat. 47°. Laramie Peak, its culminating point, is 8000 ft. above the sea. The drainage of its W. slope is carried to the Yellow Stone, that of the E. slope to the Missouri.

BLACK RIVER, or BIG BLACK RIVER, U. States, rises in the S.E. of Missouri, flows circuitously S. to its frontier, enters Arkansas, changes its direction to S.S.W., and after a course of about 400 m., joins the White River on its l. bank, 40 m. below Batesville. It is closed for three winter months, but during the remainder of the year is navigable for 100 m. above its mouth.

BLAGOVESCHENSK, a tn. Russian empire, Manchooria, l. bank Amoor, at the mouth of the Zeya. It was founded by the Russians, and, though still a small place surrounded with palisades, and consisting of a citadel with a few mud cottages, may be expected to assume importance, as an ordinance of the emperor has made it the seat of government.

BLAIRSVILLE, two places, U. States:—1, A post bor. Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the Pennsylvania canal, 70 m. from Pittsburg. It is substantially built, possesses about half a dozen churches, and carries on an active trade in grain, pork, lumber, and coal. Pop. 1135.—2, A tn. Georgia, cap. co. Union, in the midst of the magnificent scenery of the Blue Ridge. It possesses a court-house and a school, valuable quarries of marble and iron, and some traces of gold.

BLAKELY, a vil. U. States, Alabama, cap. co. Baldwin, on the Tensaw, just above its mouth in Mobile Bay. It contains some handsome buildings and numerous stores; and possessing a harbour at once deeper and more accessible than that of Mobile, was expected to become a formidable rival to it. This expectation has not been realized.

BLANCO, commonly called South Cape Blanco, to distinguish it from another cape of same name, considerably to the N., on the W. coast of Africa; lat. 20° 46′ 30″ N.; lon. 17° 4′ W. It is a white cliff, which competent judges have estimated variously at 150, and at only 80 ft., above sea-level, and terminates a sandy promontory about 23 m. long. It is composed of a calcareous grit, and rises vertically with a white and barren surface from a sloping beach. With its E. side it forms the large Bay of Levrier, 25 m. long by 20 wide. With its W. side it forms West Bay, which is much resorted to by Canary fishermen.

BLANSKO, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. N. Brünn, on the Zwittawa, and on the Vienna and Prague railway. It has a castle belonging to the prince of Salm, blast furnaces, and other ironworks, at which machinery, locks and various articles of hardware are manufactured on

a large scale. At a short distance, on a steep height, stand the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Blansko. Pop. 2304.

BLAS (San) [add.], a tn. Mexico, possessing the most important harbour of state Jalisco, on a bay of the Pacific, near the mouth of the Rio Grande or Santiago, 130 m. N.W. Guadalaxara. It has a deep, spacious, and well-sheltered harbour, at which, during the Spanish rule, an extensive trade was carried on with the Philippine Isles and other parts of Asia. Since 1821, when the Spanish cortes declared it an open port, its trade has rapidly increased. Some ships have been built, and a good deal of salt is made in the vicinity. The great obstacle to its prosperity is the unhealthiness of the climate, which, during the rainy season, from June to the end of November, becomes so pestilential, that all its inhabitants who are able to leave it take refuge chiefly in Tepic. During the dry season, which is healthy, though swarms of fleas and musquitoes make life anything but comfortable, the pop. amounts to about 3000.

BLATTA, a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, in the N.W. portion of the island, and about 18 m. W. of the town of Curzola. It contains 3600 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in cultivating the ground and in fishing.

BLATTNITZ (Great), a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 10 m. S. Hradisch. On the summit of a neighbouring mountain, commanding a beautiful and extensive view, there is a pilgrimage chapel. Pop. 1500, chiefly employed in the culture of the vine.

BLAUDA, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 30 m. N.W. Olmütz; with a parish church, and two castles, one in ruins, and the other with fine gardens. Pop. 2409.

BLEISTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 13 m. N.N.E. Eger, r. bank Zwodu; with a parish church, a brewery, several mills, and establishments connected with the lead mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

BLIND BAY, an extensive opening, New Zealand, in the N. of Munster or Middle Island, has a width of 36 m. between D'Urville Island, on the E., and Separation Point, forming its N.W. extreme, and a depth within these limits of 25 m. The depth of water in the outer parts varies from 25 to 28 fathoms, and shoals gradually to 12, 9, and 5 fathoms, within 2 m. of its head. It is entirely free from danger, and so well sheltered toward its head, that at Nelson Haven, which lies there, it is frequently fine and calm weather when a strong N.W. gale is blowing in Cook's Strait. On its E. shore is Croiselles harbour, which is of easy access, and gives good shelter in all weathers; and on the W. shore are several good anchorages, partly in roadsteads, and partly in the mouths of the rivers Motueka, Motuere, and Waimea. The land towards the head of the bay presents some remarkable white cliffs, but is generally low; on the E. and W. shores, on the contrary, it is mountainous, rising to heights which vary from 3000 to 4000 ft.

BLOOMBURG, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Columbia, 1 m. from N. branch of the Susquehanna, and 78 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Iron-ore and limestone abound in the vicinity, and the N. Branch canal aids the activity of the trade of the place. Pop. 3500.

BLOOMINGTON, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Monroe, on a ridge between the E. and W. forks of White River, and on the railway from New Albany to Michigan, 40 m. S.W. Indianopolis. It consists of houses partly of brick partly of wood, is the seat of the state university, which is attended by about 175 students, and possesses several churches, a female academy, and other schools. Pop. 3000.

BLOSSBURG, a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Tioga, and on the Corning and Blossburg railway, 20 m. N. Williamsport. It stands in the centre of a very important mining district, which is rich both in coal and iron. A blast-furnace is in operation in its vicinity. Pop. 850.

BLOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S.E. Pilsen, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, a townhouse, a benevolent institute, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 1200.

BLOXWICH, a chapelry dist. England, in par. and union of Walsall, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.N.W. of Walsall, in whose manufactures and trade it participates to a considerable extent. The surrounding country is level, and the soil gravelly and sandy. Extensive coal-mines are in operation, and bridle-bits and awl-blades are manufactured in large quantities. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower, enlarged in 1833. There are also places of worship for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and other denominations.

BLUDOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Teschen, 33 m. E.S.E. Troppau; with a parish church of the Augsburg Confession, and 3318 inhabitants.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS, U. States, Kentucky, 70 m. N.E. Frankfort, is celebrated for the mineral waters from which its name is derived, and which form an article of traffic in various parts of the country.

BLUFF, or Awarua, a harbour, New Zealand, in Foveaux Strait, on the S. shore of Munster or Middle Island. At full tide it is an extensive sheet of water stretching in two arms, one to the N. for 4 m. and the other E. for 5 m. The space for anchorage is, however, narrow and confined, the whole of the expanse, from a mile beyond the entrance, being flat and shallow, and mostly uncovered at low water. The tides also run very strong. Bluff harbour was formerly a large whaling station.

BLUNDA BAY, N. Australia, Alexandra Land, at the mouth of the Victoria River; lat. 20° 15′ S.; lon. 129° 40′ E. It is not considered safe for vessels entering the Victoria River and Queen's Channel to proceed farther up than Blunda Bay.

BOBRO, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, 50 m. N.E. Neusohl. It contains 1600 inhabitants, who are partly employed in working a coal-mine in the vicinity, and have a considerable trade in lace and linen.

BODAJK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 13 m N.N.W. Stuhlweissenburg; with a church to which pilgrimages are made, tileworks, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1900.

BODHANETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 6 m. W.N.W. Pardubitz; with a parish church, a townhouse, an hospital, manufactures of alcohol, and three mills. Pop. 1400.

BODONY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Heves, near the Matra Hills; with copper and silver mines, and 1300 inhabitants.

BOGAT, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 27 m. N.E. Debreczin; with a distillery and an oil-mill. Pop. 2097, mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

BOGDOI, a mineral spring, Siberia, Trans-Baikal province, near the source of the Gorbitza, an affluent of the Shilka, on the l. bank. It has acquired some celebrity by its fair, which is attended by Russian and Cossack merchants, who ascend the Amoor from Aigoon in large boats, bringing printed cottons, silk, tobacco, and brandy, which they barter with the Manchoos for glassware, soap, and the horns of the *maral*, a species of large stag.

BOGHAZ, or Boghazdere, a vil. European Turkey, at the foot of the Hæmus or Balkan, 12 m. S.W. Varna. It stands near the entrance of a wild mountain gorge, and its vicinity is supposed to have been the scene of the battle which Alexander the Great fought with the Thracians before he crossed the Hæmus, on his march from Amphipolis to the Danube.

BOGHAZ-KOEI [the anc. *Pteria*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, near the E. frontiers of Anatolia, 300 m. E.S.E. Constantinople. It lies at the N.W. foot and on the first slopes of a rugged limestone ridge, and is a very straggling place, containing about 150 houses. The rocks are full of caverns, which are partly used by the inhabitants as magazines. In the vicinity is a remarkable ruin, as to which archæologists are divided in opinion, some regarding it as a temple and others as a palace. The only existing public building of any consequence is a mosque. Close to Boghaz-Koei is another place called Yakbas. Regarding them as one town, we may estimate their united pop. at 1800.

BOGOORAH, or Boorah, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 36′ and 25° 19′ N.; lon. 88° 45′ and 89° 48′ E.; and bounded N by Dinapore and Rungpore, E. the Konaie, a branch of the Brahmapootra, separating it from Mymensing, S. Mymensing and Pubna, S.W. Rajeshaye, and W. Dinapore; area, 2160 sq. m. The surface, a level alluvial tract, has a very gradual slope southwards, as indicated by the course of its rivers. These are very numerous; but by far the most important is the Konaie. Among the others are the Goggot, the Kuratees, the Jamuna, and the Attree. The principal crop is rice. Sugar-cane is extensively grown, as is also indigo and cotton. The mulberry, to rear silkworms,

forms large plantations. Hemp is cultivated only for its narcotic properties. Pop. 900,000.——The TOWN, cap of the above dist., situated on the Kuratsea, 165 m. N.N.E. Calcutta, possesses a well-supplied bazaar, but has no other importance than that which it derives from being the seat of the British civil establishment.

BOGOROSLAN, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. and 100 m. E.N.E. Samara, on both sides of the Tarchanka, at its confluence with the Kinel; lat. 53° 36′ N.; lon. 52° 20′ E. It has two churches, a circle school, a charitable institute, several manufactures, a much-frequented annual market, which lasts from the 1st to the 8th of September; and a trade in cotton, woollen, and silk goods. Pop. 5903.

BOGOS, a territory, E. Africa, Abyssinia, situated between lat. 15° 35′ and 16° N.; lon. 38° 20′ and 38° 35′ E.; and bounded, N. by Habab, E. Mensa, S. Hamasen, and W. Barea. It is mountainous, particularly in the S., where some of the summits attain a great elevation, but towards the N. descends gradually to a fertile plain, watered by the Ain-Saba. It is rich in metals, and also raises large quantities of grain, particularly the *Holcus sorghum*, which is celebrated for its quality.

BOGSAN (DEUTSCH), a tn. Austrian empire, Temesvar Banat, circle and 23 m. S. Lugos, cap. dist. same name, on the Berzava; with iron-works, including two blast-furnaces, maileries, a brewery, and tileworks. Pop. 2390.

BOGUTCHAR, a tn. Russia, gov. and 135 m. S.S.E. Voronej, on a river of same name; with two churches and two charitable institutes. Near the castle of Slobodka, within the circle, there is an important yearly market. Pop. 1976.

BÖHEIMKIRCHEN, or BÖHMKIRCHEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on an affluent of the Danube, 26 m. W. by S. Vienna; has two saw-mills and a trade in wood. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2040.

BÖHMISCHKRUT, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg, on the Poibach, 30 m. N. by E. Vienna. It contains 2510 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, for which the district is well adapted.

BOHUSLAWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.W. Königgrätz; with 1300 inhabitants, and a Protestant and a R. Catholic church.

BOIKOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradisch, on the Ossawa, 7 m. E. Hungarian Brod. It has a beautiful castle, and contains 2000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving.

BOLARUM, a military cantonment, India, Nizam's Dominions, dist. and 11 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad; lat. 17° 30′ N.; lon. 78° 35′ E. It stands on a granite ridge 1890 ft. above the sea, has lines for two battalions of infantry, a risallah of irregular horse, and 250 artillery; and possesses a handsome little church, of Gothic architecture, with coloured glass windows, a well-constructed hospital, and productive gardens, in which European vegetables, as well as the ordinary Indian fruits, are grown. The station is so healthy that invalids often derive benefit from resorting to it.

BÖLCSKE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, 29 m. N.E. Szegsard, r. bank Danube; with some handsome buildings and a trade in corn and wine. There are many Roman remains in the vicinity. Pop. 4217.

BOLGRAD, a tn. Turkey, Moldavia, on the Yalpookn, 32 m. N. by W. Ismail. It is built almost entirely of stone, and was included in those parts of Bessarabia which the Russians, by the treaty of Paris, ceded to Turkey, in order to place the Danube entirely beyond their control. Pop. 8300.

BÖLÖN, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 22 m. S.S.E. Udvarhely; with an Evangelical, a non-united Greek, and a Unitarian church. Pop. 2211.

BOLSZOWCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 20 m. S.S.W. Brzezan, in a fertile district, on an affluent of the Dniester, with 1700 inhabitants. At the village of Poplawniki, in the vicinity, the Tartars sustained a complete overthrow from the Poles in 1624.

BOMBAY [add.], presid. India.—*Statistics:*—The area of the presidency is 142,013 sq. m., and the pop., according to the latest estimates, 12,802,544.

Finances:—

REVENUE.

Principal Branches.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Land Tax, Excise, &c.	2,872,746	2,970,864	3,082,913
Stamps	92,527	240,534	281,517
Customs	1,060,261	1,034,701	920,732
Salt	317,723	275,329	340,802
Opium	1,533,325	2,441,679	2,438,458
Income, Assessed, and other Taxes	...	166,759	407,286
Tributs, &c.	99,429	74,767	101,390
Post Office, &c.	620,307	553,393	480,781
Total Net	6,596,318	7,758,026	8,053,879
Gross Revenue	7,277,604	8,407,167	8,512,633

EXPENDITURE.

Principal Branches.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Civil and Political Establishments	387,051	416,083	83,266
Judicial and Police	630,787	597,824	589,531
Military	5,399,581	3,813,624	2,372,491
Marine	343,446	390,825	345,980
Interest of Debt	122,737	104,894	80,275
Total*	6,883,602	4,823,250	3,477,483
Gross Expenditure	9,509,611	7,712,041	6,306,542

* Not including 'other charges' (cost of collection of revenue, &c.), and 'home charges,' which comprise payments in England, and value of stores sent from England to India, and are stated collectively only for all the presidencies.

SHIPPING ENTERED *and* CLEARED *at* PORTS *in the* PRESIDENCY *of* BOMBAY *in the Years* 1860, 1861, 1862.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	515	370,577	562	482,202	535	413,106	537	384,709	539	420,799	521	390,466
American	40	38,626	42	38,520	49	46,114	47	47,331	41	37,774	41	37,672
Arabian	4	2,254	6	2,369	11	2,230	9	3,351	5	2,326	7	2,001
Austrian	1	910	1	763	--	--	2	1,586	--	--	1	763
Belgian	1	526	5	2,701	—	--	—	—	3	1,904	1	516
Danish	2	966	2	2,004	—	—	2	966	—	—	—	—
Dutch	3	1,534	3	2,683	1	435	3	1,835	—	—	2	1,649
French	48	20,154	36	16,459	31	14,169	55	24,098	43	19,000	23	10,613
German	9	4,531	13	8,272	4	2,462	8	4,393	11	6,706	5	2,341
Italian	3	1,373	2	572	—	—	2	862	3	1,023	1	282
Norwegian	2	791	1	412	—	—	2	748	--	--	—	—
Portuguese	6	527	9	906	3	392	6	533	8	688	1	37
Prussian	2	861	—	—	1	666	1	863	1	647	—	—
Roman	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,076	--	—	—	—
Russian	2	1,135	7	4,211	2	1,319	4	2,225	6	3,568	2	1,160
Swedish	5	2,706	4	1,750	4	1,732	3	1,378	3	1,899	4	1,824
Turkish	—	—	4	2,237	1	377	—	—	3	1,308	2	1,208
Total	643	447,482	697	516,070	642	482,002	682	475,954	666	498,207	611	451,732
Native	11,971	376,291	12,872	401,726	11,487	418,852	10,280	348,887	11,016	382,764	10,222	373,294
Total	12,614	823,773	13,569	917,796	12,129	900,854	10,962	824,841	11,682	880,971	10,833	825,026

VALUE *of* IMPORTS *into the* PRESIDENCY *of* BOMBAY *by sea, in the years ended 30th April*, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Articles.	Total Imports.			From United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures..	3,935,239	3,733,881	3,814,189	3,906,300	3,704,950	3,787,873
Other articles..... ...	5,444,100	5,709,329	5,654,826	3,576,319	3,032,484	3,693,006
Treasure.....	7,524,320	5,967,209	9,487,785	296,601	256,080	266,006
Total..... ..	16,903,659	15,415,419	18,956,750	7,779,220	7,593,514	7,646,885

VALUE *of* MERCHANDISE *and* TREASURE EXPORTED *from the* PRESIDENCY *of* BOMBAY *in the years ended 30th April*, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Principal Articles.	Total Exports.			To United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	50,690	75,051	59,386	9,702	28,427	31,435
Cotton, Raw	5,258,912	6,972,726	9,803,512	3,650,395	5,360,477	8,804,032
Cotton Goods	625,553	635,246	579,507	310	17	435
Drugs	17,522	17,867	15,178	10,537	9,779	8,450
Dyes { Indigo	50,256	49,960	65,430	15,738	435	32,924
Dyes { Other kinds		48,980	23,445		22,678	19,140
Grain { Rice	87,749	60,890	48,748	65	3,476	—
Grain { Wheat		30,705	49,743		3,564	1,176
Grain { Other kinds		60,430	19,370		25	9
Gums	16,226	20,290	22,276	10,065	16,307	19,908
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	291	85	1,308	—	—	—
Hides and Skins	31,361	27,482	24,678	20,091	20,320	21,026
Ivory	95,657	31,043	118,353	85,098	25,734	107,757
Jewelry	114,137	132,701	73,483	157	288	132
Lac and Lacquered Ware	360	214	238	52	52	68
Oils	53,233	37,176	28,127	28,132	26,661	11,647
Opium	4,733,320	6,609,599	6,140,909	—	—	—
Saltpetre	46,983	65,265	38,800	45,062	64,152	37,241
Seeds	744,678	901,021	454,431	580,952	688,085	349,575
Shawls, Cashmere	215,513	311,441	420,290	182,038	266,944	383,301
Silk, Raw	18,601	75,447	59,611	16,001	72,195	52,617
Silk Goods	36,253	31,390	29,201	120	237	195
Spices	64,108	36,197	83,568	39,243	17,676	29,682
Sugar	103,236	55,956	99,425	2,228	964	300
Tea	26,120	41,518	42,649	11,478	20,494	4,828
Timber	12,870	5,763	9,400	1,042	771	3,091
Tobacco	1,074	13,284	115,210	—	—	1,622
Wool	436,672	478,134	399,644	417,151	470,824	387,402
Total of Principal and other Articles	13,138,978	17,150,548	18,622,462	5,220,532	7,218,747	10,390,234
Treasure	354,306	414,333	427,571	—	—	—
Total	13,493,284	17,564,881	19,050,033	5,220,532	7,218,747	10,390,234

At the end of December, 1863, 738 miles of railway were completed in the presidency, and 839 miles more remained for completion. In the year ending 30th June, 1863, over the 652 miles then open 3,756,121 passengers had been conveyed, and the receipts from them were £211,786; the receipts from goods traffic were £278,759; together, £490,545. The working expenses were £285,176, leaving net receipts, £205,369. The amount expended upon the lines up to 31st December, 1863, was £15,226,544.

The troops in the presidency, on 30th April, 1862, consisted of 13,841 Europeans and 31,016 natives; total, 44,857; being composed of staff and staff corps, 711; engineers, &c., 751; artillery, 3443; cavalry, 5988; infantry, 33,964.

BOMBAY [add.], a city and port, India. In 1859 a university was opened for students, who are matriculated after an examination, and in due course are admitted to degrees in arts, for which periodical examinations are held. The number of students has progressed very favourably, and several schools and colleges have been affiliated to the university, the principal of which are the Elphinstone, Poona, and Grant Medical Colleges, and the Free General Assembly's Institution of Bombay.

The commercial activity of the port has materially increased, owing very much to the rapid growth of the cotton exports, which have passed largely through Bombay. The completion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway will afford additional facilities for this important branch of trade. At present (1865) the line is open only to Grant Road, a distance of 3½ m. from the port; but it is expected that the completion of the line to the harbour at Colaba will not be long delayed. The length now open, from Bombay to Ahmedabad, is 306 m. The value of the imports and exports is shown in the following figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860....	£16,534,671....	£13,381,961
1861....	14,988,009....	17,828,431
1862....	18,471,435....	18,774,371

BOMOREE, or BHAMOREE, a tn. India, in the N.W. of Bundelcund, raj Oorcha or Tehree, 172 m. S.S.E. Agra. It stands on a rising ground, consists of wide and clean streets, and possesses a fine jeel or lake, about 4 m. long by 2 m. wide, deep and clear, and abounding with fish. This lake, formed by a vast artificial mound constructed across the mouth of a valley, is extensively used for irrigation. On a rocky ridge overlooking it is the ruined palace of the rajah who made the embankment.

BONCZHIDA, a town Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 10 m. N.N.W. Klausenburg, cap. dist. same name; with a remarkable castle, with fine gardens, belonging to Count Banffi. Pop. 1820.

BONYHAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, 8 m. S.W. Szegsard; with a district court and several public offices, some fine castellated mansions; manufactures of tobacco-pipes, a steam-mill, a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco; and a mixed population of Lutherans, R. Catholics, and Jews, amounting to 6903.

BOODHANUH, a town, India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Muzuffurnugur, 45 m. N.N.E. Delhi, is a considerable place, with a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 5559.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Doab, between lat. 28° 3′ and 28° 43′ N.; lon. 77° 28′ and 78° 32′ E., and bounded N. by Meerut, E. Moradabad and Budaon, S. Allygurh, and S.W. and W. Goorgaon and Delhi; length, S.E. to N.W., 80 m.; breadth, 57 m. The surface, generally level, has a gradual slope S.E. at the average rate of only a foot and a half per mile. The principal streams are the Ganges, the Jumna, the Hindon, and the E. Kalee Nuddee. The district, situated near the centre of the Doab, has a full share of the fertility for which this tract is celebrated, and produces in abundance millet, wheat, barley, various kinds of pulse, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. By far the most important commercial crop however is cotton, for which the soil is admirably adapted. There are no minerals of any consequence. Pop. 699,398.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., and known also by the name of Burrun, situated r. bank Kalee Nuddee, 40 m. S.E. Delhi, has a well-supplied bazaar. It was one of the centres of revolt during the Sepoy mutiny. Pop. 12,049.

BOORANPOOR, BURHAMPOOR, or BURHAMPORE, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 5 m. S. by W. Moorshedabad, l. bank Bagerathy, a large offset of the Ganges, on a rich alluvial flat, covered with luxuriant and almost tropical vegetation, and, though once extremely unhealthy, said to have been so much improved by sanitary measures, as to be second to no locality in Bengal for salubrity. It is the seat of a civil establishment, consisting of the usual European and native functionaries; and, beside many stately houses in its vicinity, giving it an air of grandeur and im-

portance, has splendid military cantonments, in which the quarters of the European officers, composed of long ranges of edifices, built of brick and stuccoed, and the grand square, inclosing an excellent parade-ground, have a striking appearance.—(Thornton's *Gaz. of India.*)

BOOREAH, a tn. India, Sirhind, cap. of a protected Sikh state of same name, on the canal of Feroz Shah, 116 m. N. Delhi, is now a small place, though there are indications of its having been large and populous. It possesses a bazaar, and derives some commercial importance from its proximity to a ferry across the Jumna, in the line of road leading from Umballa to Saharunpoor. Besides a fort within the tn. there are five others in the neighbourhood.——The DISTRICT is fertile and well cultivated, and is both adorned and enriched by luxuriant and productive mango groves.

BOOREE DEHING, a river, India, which, thrown off by the Brahmapootra on the E. frontiers of Assam, flows W. for 121 m., and again joins the parent stream in lat. 27° 15′; lon. 94° 41′.

BOOS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 18 m. S.W. Pressburg, on the Estlitz arm of the Danube, is an ancient place, with a castle flanked by towers and otherwise defended. The Hungarian insurgents were defeated here on June 16, 1849. Pop. 2029.

BOOTAN [add.], an independent state, India. Between the hills which traverse the state from E. to W. and the British frontier are several districts or provinces, taking their names from the *Doars*, or mountain passes, eleven of which are on the Bengal frontier, and seven on that of Assam. The central government at the capital, Tassisudon, exercises a generally effective control over the subordinate provincial governments, but from the contentions which occur among the latter its influence is sometimes powerless.

The aspect of the Bengal Doars is that of a low marshy expanse of sandy land, closed abruptly on the N. by the ranges of the Bootan mountains, for the most part uncultivated and covered with coarse vegetation, with occasional thick woods, and a belt of dense forest along the foot of the hills. This tract is intersected with countless streams, which are ever changing their channels; and, water lying everywhere within a few feet of the surface, suggests the idea of one vast river-bed, choked rather than clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation, engendering a deadly atmosphere. The outlying lands of the Assam Doars are of a higher level, and are more consolidated with a gravelly soil and plains of short grass, apparently pleasant and salubrious, but really deadly in the extreme with miasmatic exhalations. The passes through the mountains are very rugged and difficult of access.

The Booteas paid tribute for the Assam Doars, which they held in a kind of joint tenure with the Assam government. After the annexation of Assam, this tribute, amounting to about £305 annually, was paid to the British government, the system of joint occupation being still maintained. In 1828 there began a series of aggressive outrages upon the British frontiers from the Assam Doars, which resulted in the annexation of three of them to the British territory in 1841, with the condition of a payment of £1000 per annum to the Booteas, as part of the net revenue of the districts. In 1855 a demand was made by the Booteas for an increase in this amount, which was refused; and subsequently fresh outrages were committed, and the Dewangiri rajah was reported to be building forts and preparing roads for a continuance of the aggressions on the British frontiers. Sikkim and Cooch Behar likewise became subject to incursions; and the Indian government, finding remonstrances vain, at length made preparations for enforcing them, which were interrupted by the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857. In 1860–3 negotiations with the Booteas were resumed, and in the latter year a mission with much difficulty reached the Bootan court, after discovering that a revolution had just taken place. The mission was entirely unsuccessful, was treated with insult and injury, and was only allowed to depart after signing articles of humiliating submission to the Booteas' demands.

In 1864 active measures were adopted; bodies of British troops entered the Doars, and occupied some of the passes most important in a strategical point of view. From one of them, Dewangiri, however, they were disastrously dislodged by the Booteas, but it was subsequently reoccupied; the Doars were permanently held and annexed to the British territory, and measures taken (1865) for organizing a proper governmental administration. The extreme unhealthiness of the districts makes their acquisition one of doubtful value, except as a means of checking the Booteas' aggressive propensities.

BOOTHBAY, a tn. U. States, Maine, on the Atlantic, where its harbour is one of the best on the coast, 40 m. S.S.E. Augusta. It possesses a Congregational church, several large saw and grist mills, building yards, and a considerable coasting trade. Many of the inhabitants—who are estimated at 3000—are employed in the fisheries.

BORGO-BESTERCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 15 m. N.E. Bistritz, not far from the mountain pass of same name leading into Moldavia. It has a Greek non-united parish church. Pop. 1450.

BORISLAV, or BERISLAVL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Kherson, r. bank Dnieper, has three churches and a parish school. A number of Swedish and German colonies have been settled in the district. Pop. 5532.

BORJA (SANTA), a tn. Brazil, prov. São Pedro-do-Sul, on a height in a bleak and rugged dist., at a short distance from l. bank Uruguay, 310 m. W.N.W. Porto Alegre; lat. 28° 40′ S.; lon. 56° 10′ W. It consists of regular streets, but gives no signs of industrial activity, and has on the whole a dull and melancholy appearance, partly owing to the number of ruinous buildings within it, and the manner in which the more ancient materials have been employed in the erection of modern houses. The Jesuits had here one of their principal missions, and many memorials of their presence still remain. In the centre of a large public square stand the remains of their fine church. Pop. above 2000. —(Lallemant's *Reise.*)

BORODINOS, the name of two isls. of the N. Pacific, situated about 5 m. apart, and lying between N.N.E. and S.S.W.; lat. (S. extremity of S. isl.) 25° 47′ N.; lon. 131° 19′ E. They seem to be of coral formation, rise to the height of about 40 ft. above the sea, and are crowned by trees, the size of which indicates that the islands themselves cannot be very recent.

BOROVITCHI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 95 m. E. by S. Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Msta, which here forms numerous rapids. It has nine churches, secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, three charitable institutes, and various industrial establishments. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. 5892.

BOROVO, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Sclavonia, co. and 17 m. S.E. Esseg, on the Danube; with 1850 inhabitants, chiefly employed in fishing.

BORSNA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 29 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circle of same name. It has four churches, a circle school, and a charitable endowment. Excellent tobacco is the staple product of the circle. Pop. 4927.

BORSZCZOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and S.W. Czortkow, cap. dist. of same name; with a ruined castle, and 3436 inhabitants.

BORZARI, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, prov. Manga, 190 m. E.N.E. Kano, is a place of considerable size, surrounded by a crenellated wall and a ditch, and is well built. The market is very indifferent, and there is no appearance of industry. Water is supplied from wells 10 fathoms deep. Estimated pop. 7000 to 8000.

BORZ BÖRSZEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 45 m. N.N.E. Udvarhely; with mineral springs, which are famous for their cures, and the water of which is largely exported.

BORZSONY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Honth, 10 m. S. Ipoly Sagh, with 1490 inhabitants, half Lutherans, half R. Catholics, who cultivate the ground and feed swine in their extensive oak forests.

BOSANCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina, 47 m. S. by W. Czernowitz; with a large trade in excellent fruit Pop 3528.

BÖSING, a royal free tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.E. Pressburg, on the Tyrnau tramway. It has a magistracy, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, a Capuchin monastery, a castle belonging to Prince Palffy, an institute for the poor, and an asylum for children. The Bösing white table-wine is famous. In the

vicinity sulphur-stone is mined, and there are works for making sulphur and muriatic acid. Pop. 4275.

BOSOVICZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontiers, on the Monis, at its confluence with the Nera, 70 m. S.S.E. Temesvar. It has a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a trivial school, and a copper mine. Pop. 2470.

BOTUSHANI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle of same name, on the Sikna, 48 m. N.W. Jassy. It is irregularly built, is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, contains one Armenian and fourteen Greek churches, several synagogues, a normal and an Armenian school, and carries on an important trade, particularly in horned cattle sent from Moldavia and Bukowina into various parts of Austria. Pop. nearly 20,000.

BOUCHTARMA, a tn. Russian empire, W. Siberia, on a river of same name, on the S.E. frontiers of Tobolsk, 450 m. S. Tomsk. It was formerly a place of much more importance than at present, and contains several large buildings, which give it a rather imposing appearance. In some ancient tumuli in the vicinity gold and warlike implements have been found. The surrounding steppe or valley is of considerable extent, and pastures large herds of horses and cattle. The river, which falls into the Irtish about 2 m. below the town, is a considerable stream.

BOUFARIK, a tn N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Algiers, in a fertile and well-cultivated district. It contains a church and a caravanserai, and has an important Arab market every Monday. Pop. 3838.

BOULARDRIE, an isl. British America, on the E. coast of Cape Breton, where it forms by its opposite sides the two channels of the Great and Little Bras d'Or, leading to the Bras d'Or Lake. Its length from N.E. to S.W. is 22 m., and its extreme breadth 5 m Sandstone, containing in some parts coal shale, limestone, and gypsum, is found on its shores. Its interior, which rises to the height of 400 ft., is thickly wooded.

BOURBON ISLAND [add.], Indian Ocean, 400 m. E. Madagascar, belonging to France. In consequence of exorbitant dues exacted from shipping, and the failure of crops and commercial depression, the trade of the island has greatly declined. In the year 1864, 265 French vessels entered, and 258 cleared from the various roadsteads, while only 40 British ships arrived at, and 41 departed from the island. The sugar crop had been very small, and only 32,213 tons were exported in the same year, chiefly to France. The other exports in 1864 were of coffee, 33 tons; cocoa, ½ ton; cloves, 42¾ tons; mace, ½ ton; nutmegs, 2¼ tons; vanilla, 12½ tons; cotton, 8½ tons; rum, 18,572 gallons; the cotton crop having proved an almost total failure. The prosperity of the island is hindered very much by the want of a safe harbour, and it is proposed to raise a loan for the formation of one at St. Pierre, in the S.W. part of it. Pop. (1863), 183,471.

BOURBON-VENDÉE [add.] Since the accession of Louis Napoleon to the empire, the name of this town has been again changed to Napoleon-Vendée.

BOVANI, or BOWANY, a tn. and river, India, presid. Madras. The TOWN, dist. and 36 m. N.E. Coimbatoor, at the confluence of the Bovani and Cauvery, both of which are here crossed by bridges—the one of 9 and the other of 26 arches. It is a neatly built and populous place, much visited by Hindoos on account of the sacredness which they attach to the locality.——The RIVER rises among the S. spurs of the Koondah range, belonging to the Neilgherries, flows E. across the district of Coimbatoor, and joins the Cauvery on its r. bank, at the town of Bovani, or Bhovanikudal, after a course of about 120 m.

BOVOLENTA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Padua, l. bank Bacchiglione; with a parish church, an academy Del Concordi, divided into two sections, one for science and the other for the fine arts; beautiful gardens, and good wine. Pop. 2922.

BOVOLONE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 13 m. S.E. Verona, on the Menago; with several churches, a palace built by Christofoli, and a fine country seat of the Bishop of Verona. Pop. 3510.

BOWDOINHAM, a tn. U. States, Maine, on the Kennebec, at the junction of the Cathans, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway, 35 m. N.N.E. Portland. It possesses three churches and important building-yards, being accessible by vessels of 1000 tons. Pop. 2382.

BOWEN, an isl. Australia, New South Wales, off the E. coast, where it forms the S. entrance of Jervis Bay. Its sea-face is formed of high vertical rocks, in many places deeply rent. From these it slopes gradually towards the bay, where its shore, though intermixed with rocks, is low and sandy. On the W. side it is separated from the mainland by a breach not more than 200 yards across, which appears as if some sudden and violent wrench had torn the cliff to pieces, and left here and there a straggling rock to indicate its former condition. Bowen is moderately wooded, has much clear ground covered only with long grass, and displays beautiful scenery.

BOWLING GREEN, a tn. U. States, Kentucky, cap. co. Warren, at the head of navigation of the Barren, which has been made accessible at all seasons by steamers of 200 tons, and on the Nashville and Louisville railway, 100 m. S.S.W. Louisville. It contains four churches, a college, a female academy, and other schools, a court-house, a woollen and a candle factory, an iron foundry, and several mills. The trade is chiefly in pork and tobacco. Pop. 2500.

BOWMANVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Durham, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, and the Grand Trunk railway, 36 m. E.N.E. Toronto. Its advantageous position, with a great command of water, an excellent haven, and a district remarkable for fertility, has led to its very rapid increase. It is well laid out, possesses six churches—Church of Scotland, English Episcopal, Free, Congregationalist, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, a grammar-school, a mechanics' institute, and a weekly newspaper; and has large flour-mills, a pottery, tanneries and other industrial establishments, and considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

BOW RIVER, British America, which contributes with Belly River to form the S. branch of the Saskatchewan, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in lat 51° 40′ N.: lon. 117° W., and flows circuitously S.E. As it is much larger and more important than the Belly, it is sometimes regarded as not an affluent, but a prolongation, of the Saskatchewan, and takes its name.

BOYDTOWN, a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Mecklenburg, 70 m. S.W. Richmond. It is the seat of Randolp Macon College, which belongs to the Methodists, and is attended by about 80 students.

BRAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. N.W. Broos, near the sources of the White Körös; with an active trade in corn. In the vicinity are mines of gold and silver. Pop. 1740.

BRAMPTON, a tn. British America, Canada W., co. Peel, on the Grand Trunk railway, 20 m. W. by N. Toronto. It possesses five churches—Church of Scotland, English Episcopal and Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist; a grammar school, two weekly newspapers, a large retail country trade, and an important corn market, at which wheat is extensively purchased for the mills in the vicinity, and also for export. Pop. about 2000.

BRAND, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 18 m. S.S.E. Eger, in the Böhmerwald, on the frontiers of Bavaria; with a church, two mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

BRANFORD, a port, U. States, Connecticut, co. New Haven, about 8 m. E. by S. New Haven, on the railway from it to New London. It has a well-sheltered harbour, adapted for vessels of 300 tons, and a substantial wharf. At one time it rivalled New Haven as the centre of a considerable foreign trade.

BRANNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Gitschin, on the slopes of the Riesengebirge. It is the seat of the finest linen manufacture in the N.E. of Bohemia, and has a parish church, a castle, an hospital for the poor, and a brewery. Pop. 2262.

BRANTFORD, a tn. British America, Canada W., cap. co. Brant, on the Grand River, where it ceases to be navigable, and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 55 m. S.W. Toronto. It has five churches—Church of England, Free, Congregationalist, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist; several schools, four newspapers, three bank agencies, tanneries, potteries, factories for steam engines and agricultural implements, and other industrial establishments; and a large trade in flour, facilitated by a canal which communicates directly with Lake Ontario. Pop. about 8000.

BRAS D'OR, a lake, British America, forming a large expanse of very irregular shape, in the southern portion of Cape Breton. It consists of two distinct parts, which open into each other, the one on the N. side called the Little, and the other on the S. the Great Bras d'Or. The former is of comparatively limited dimensions, but the latter is 37 m long and 12 m. wide. Its depth varies exceedingly, in some parts amounting to 50 fathoms, and in others, from the prevalence of shoals, not exceeding a foot. The entrance to both lakes from the sea is by two channels, one on the N.W. and the other on the S.E. side of Boulardrie Island. The settlers in the vicinity are chiefly of Highland descent, and, though much isolated from old country associations, retain the best qualities of the Highland character.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a tn. U. States, Vermont, Windham co., r. bank Connecticut River, on the Connecticut River railway, 100 m. S. Montpelier. It consists of an E. and a W. village; and contains six churches, an academy, a lunatic asylum, a paper-mill, and an extensive printing establishment. A covered bridge across the Connecticut connects it with Hensdale, in New Hampshire. Pop. 3816.

BRAUNSBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neutitschein, on the frontiers of Silesia; with an ancient parish church, extensive cloth manufactures, and 2933 inhabitants.

BRAZIL [add.], empire, S. America.

Finance.—Since the year 1857–58, when the revenue reached the highest point ever attained, and the treasury held a considerable balance in its coffers, the receipts have diminished, while the expenditure has increased, to meet which loans and debts of various kinds have been contracted, and as a natural consequence, the finances of the country have fallen into a state of embarrassment. The balance of revenue and expenditure in the four years 1859–63 shows an aggregate deficiency of 14,405,243 milreis. The budget for 1864–65 estimates the total receipts at 52,000,000, and the total expenditure at 56,588,818 milreis, showing a probable deficiency of 4,588,818 milreis. The foreign debt amounted on December 31, 1861, to £7,432,100, of which £2,736,200 was for loans for the construction of railways; the internal funded debt was £7,588,192; and other internal liabilities amounted to £7,680,524 more.

In 1862, a new state department, under the title of Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, was established, with the view of giving special attention to the development of agricultural industry, by the construction of roads, canals, and public works of various kinds.

Commerce and Navigation, &c.—

Countries.	Imports, 1860–61.	Exports, 1860–61.
	Milreis.	Milreis.
Great Britain and Possessions	59,206,106	47,332,340
France ,,	20,533,829	13,851,039
Spain ,,	1,913,469	757,560
Portugal ,,	6,759,309	5,855,416
Sweden and Norway	304,551	2,592,662
Denmark	84,907	1,547,523
Hanse Towns	5,586,672	4,621,528
Russia	18,777	640,219
Belgium	2,075,602	1,903,044
Netherlands and Colonies	56,723	106,416
Italy	502,993	704,392
Austria	866,825	761,144
Turkey	—	800,277
United States	11,589,278	39,993,691
La Plata	7,230,898	3,034,527
Chili	126,926	529,074
Africa	132,066	—
Mediterranean	—	460,279
Ports not specified	1,719,828	902,461
Peru	28,815	—
Brazilian Ports	644,222	—
Total, 1860–61	119,326,301	127,203,599
,, 1859–60	111,622,686	112,950,010
Increase	7,703,615	14,843,589

The principal exports were coffee, 81 millions of milreis; sugar, 11 millions; hides, 9½ millions; and cotton, 4½ millions. The chief imports were cotton manufactures, 33½ millions; woollen and other textures, 12½ millions; flour, 7 millions; and iron, 6½ millions. [The Brazilian milreis = 2*s.* 8*d.*]

In the year 1862–3, the imports were of the value of 99,072,713 milreis (£11,145,680), and the exports 122,479,996 milreis (£13,778,999).

Shipping, 1862–63.

Class.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Brazilian	386	41,064	167	39,682
Foreign	2,647	902,585	2,530	1,054,810
Total	3,033	943,649	2,697	1,094,492
Coasting (Brazilian)	3,447	725,180	3,384	720,937

In 1859 the army consisted of 22,546 men of all arms. For the year 1863–64, the effective land forces were fixed at 14,000 men, or for emergencies, 25,000; marines at 3000 and 5000 respectively. The navy was composed of 16 sailing and 22 steam ships, besides 7 unarmed vessels.

Population, &c.—

Provinces.	British sq. miles.	Population 1856.	Chief Places
Para	1,158,273	207,400	Para.
Maranham	143,628	360,000	Maranham.
Piauhy	97,686	150,400	Therezina.
Ceara	36,868	385,300	Fortaleza.
RioGrandedo Norte	17,042	190,000	Natal.
Parahyba	24,182	209,300	Parahyba.
Pernambuco	61,795	950,000	Pernambuco.
Alagoas	11,262	204,200	Alagoas.
Sergipe	11,220	185,600	Sergipe.
Bahia	129,434	1,100,000	San Salvador.
Espirito Santo	13,664	51,300	Vittoria.
Rio de Janeiro	18 275	1,200,000	Rio de Janeiro.†
S. Paulo	171,062	500,000	San Paulo.
S. Catharina	14,747	105,000	Destirro.
S. Pedro do Sul	86,254	201,300	Porto Alegre.
Minas Geraes	242,526	1,300,000	Ouro Preto
Matto Grosso	610,215	85,000	Cuyaba.
Goyaz	288,672	180,000	Goyaz.
Amazonas*	—	42,600	Manaos.
Parana*	—	72,400	Coritiba.
Total	3,137,005	7,677,800	

* The new province of Amazonas is formed of some parts of Para, and that of Parana of some parts of S. Paulo.

† Rio de Janeiro had 296,136 inhabitants in 1855.

BREGANZE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. N. by E. Vicenza, on the side of a hill. It is famous for the sweet white wine grown in its district, and contains 3432 inhabitants.

BRENNT-PORITSCHEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. S.E. Pilsen, on a small stream; with a deanery church, a castle, an hospital, a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 1400.

BRENTINO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 20 m. N.N.W. Verona, r. bank Adige; with a famous pilgrimage church, situated on a precipice of Mount Baldo, to which the ascent is made by 790 steps.

BREZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, at the confluence of the Mulinka with the Arva. It contains 1100 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the adjoining forests in felling and sawing timber.

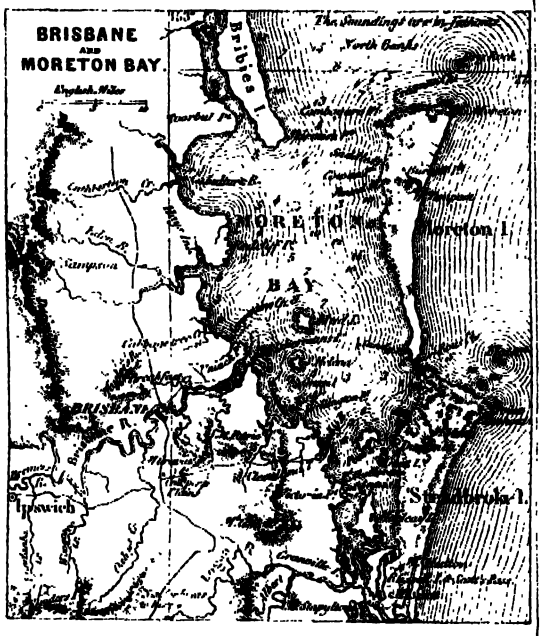
BRIBIE, an isl. Australia, Queensland, forming the W. side of the N. entrance of Moreton Bay. It is 15 m. long, by 3 to 4 m. broad, of moderate elevation, and separated from the mainland by Pumice-stone Strait, which being only a mile wide at its entrance, and nearly filled with mangrove islets and muddy flats, was mistaken by Captain Flinders, its first discoverer, for a river.

BRIDGETON, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, New Jersey, cap. co. Cumberland, on Cohansey Creek, over which there is a drawbridge connecting the two parts of the town, 40 m. S. Philadelphia. It is a well-built place, and possesses an active trade, employing 15,000 tons of small vessels; it has also an iron-foundry and several factories of hardware. Pop. 2446.

BRIGHTON, a tn. British America, Canada W., co. Northumberland, on Presquille Bay, on the N. of Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk railway, 82 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It possesses two Wesleyan churches and two weekly newspapers; and, being a port of entry, carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 1500.

BRISAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 28 m. N. Brünn, near the Bohemian frontiers, on the Zittawa, and on the Vienna and Prague railway. It has two churches; manufactures of cloth and paper, and five annual horse and wool markets. Pop. 1200.

BRISBANE, a tn. Australia, cap. Queensland, picturesquely situated on the banks of a river of same name, which falls into Moreton Bay 17 m. below; lat. 27° 30′ S.; lon. 153° 2′ E. It is surrounded by hills, many of them adorned with handsome villas, and is a well-planned, flourishing town, containing many substantial private dwellings, shops, and warehouses, several elegant churches, an hospital, barracks, mechanics' institute, club-houses, and other public buildings, where literary, philosophical, agricultural, horticultural, acclimatization, and other societies meet. The river, which is about a quarter of a mile broad, is encumbered at its mouth by a bar, which vessels drawing more than 9 or 10 ft. cannot



pass; but measures are in contemplation for removing the bar and deepening the channel, so as to allow large vessels to come up to the town. A regular steam communication is established between Brisbane and Sydney, which has recently been extended to the more northern ports of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton. There is also telegraphic communication with all the southern cities and towns of Australia. A railway is in progress of construction from Brisbane to Toowoomba, a distance of 80 miles, on the Darling Downs, to connect this outport with the wool growing districts of the interior. Brisbane was established as a penal settlement in 1825, as a subsidiary place of punishment for incorrigible offenders at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1842 the convict establishments were closed, and the settlement thrown open to free colonists. On the separation of the Moreton Bay district from New South Wales, and the foundation of the colony of Queensland in June, 1859, this town became the capital and seat of government. Here are the governor's residence, with the offices of the executive, and two houses of legislature forming the local parliament. Although the latitude of Brisbane is four degrees S. of the tropic of Capricorn, yet its climate is tropical, and subject to the humidity of the S.E. trade-winds. Hence there is no true winter, while the heat and humidity of summer is unsuitable to European labourers in the fields. In the botanic-garden may be seen growing the bamboo, banana, pine-apple, and other tropical plants, in the open air; while the grape, pear, plum, apple, and other temperate fruits and cereals, fail to produce edible crops from the excessive heat and damp. Hence it is not so healthy for the British emigrant as the towns of Sydney and Melbourne, situated in the drier localities of the temperate regions of Australia. The population is fluctuating, according to the arrival of emigrants, and their departure for the interior. In 1861 the census returns gave a total of 5225; which has been more than doubled in subsequent years, and is stated at 15,434 in 1867.—(*M. I. Nulis;* Colonial *Blue-Books*, &c.)

BRISTOL, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, r. bank Delaware, about 19 m. N.E. Philadelphia, and on the Philadelphia and New York railway. It is a well-built, cheerful-looking place, with four churches, a flour-mill, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2570.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. *See* COLUMBIA (BRITISH) in *Sup.*

BRITISH EMPIRE [add.]. The prosperity of the British Empire has advanced of late years with unprecedented rapidity. Its commerce has been developed to an immense extent, and has received fresh impulse not only from the increase of home resources and requirements, but also from the expansion and growing importance of its colonial possessions. The Australian colonies, New Zealand, and the newly formed province of British Columbia in the W. of N. America, have furnished vast fields for the exertion of energy and labour, which have been speedily occupied by a continuous influx of emigrants from the mother country, and present vast openings for commercial enterprise. The momentous events of the war with Russia in 1851–5, the Indian mutiny in 1857–8, and the American civil war of 1861–5, calculated as they were to affect and seriously impede the pursuits of commerce, and the internal and external resources of the empire, seem to have had no permanent influence upon them, but, on the contrary, appear to have given additional impetus to the activity which had begun previously to manifest itself. The statistics of the series of years from 1850 or 1851, to 1864, exhibit a course of unvarying progress in almost every particular, and most unmistakably so in all that concerns the substantial interests and resources of the empire. This will be best perceived from the statistical accounts which are subjoined, and are for the most part so arranged that they may exhibit a ready means of comparison.

Population, &c.—The details of the population of the British isles will be found in the tables prepared to accompany this supplement; so that here only the totals will be given of the census of 1861, the summary of the colonial possessions being taken from official returns and estimates in 1862.

United Kingdom.	Population, 1861.
England and Wales, ...	20,228,497
Scotland, ...	3,096,808
Ireland, ...	5,850,309
Islands in the British Seas, . .	145,674
Total, ...	29,321,288

POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *in* GREAT BRITAIN* *in the four years* 1861-64.

		Estimated Population.†	Births.	Deaths.	Marria. . .
England and Wales	1861 . .	20,119,496	696,406	435,114	163,706
	1862 . .	20,336,467	712,684	436,573	163,830
	1863 . .	20,554,137	727,417	473,837	173,510
	1864 . .	20,772,308	739,763	495,520	179,194
Scotland	1861 . .	3,066,633	107,036	62,287	20,828
	1862 . .	3,083,989	107,198	67,159	20,544
	1863 . .	3,101,345	109,325	71,421	22,087
	1864 . .	3,118,701	112,445	74,303	22,675

No returns of births, deaths, and marriages for Ireland.
† Estimated for the middle of the year.

NUMBER *of* EMIGRANTS *from the* UNITED KINGDOM *in the ten years* 1855-1864.

Years	To North American Colonies.	To U. States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	28,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900

Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the financial years 1852-53, 1856-57, 1864-65, and 1872-73.

Years.	Revenue from								Gross Total.
	Customs	Excise	Stamps.	Taxes	Property and Income Tax *	Post Office.	Crown Lands	Miscel laneous.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1853	22 197,045	15,746,055	6 907,757	3,282 351	5,509 647	2,873,007	260,000	267 979	57,835,215
1857	23,591,748	18 165 009	7,372 209	3 116 046	16,089,943	2,921,992	284 857	1,004,175	73,737,985
1865	22 57,,000	19,568,000	9 640,000	3,292,000	7,958,000	4 100,000	310,000	2,909,486	70,313,486
1873	21,035,000	25,785,000	9,947,000	2,337,000	7,500,000	5,895,000	375,000	3,796,770	76,668,770

Years	Expenditure upon								
	Interest and Management of National Debt †				Civil List and Civil Charges	Army	Navy	Collection of Revenue	Gross Total
	Funded.		Unfunded	Total of Funded and Unfunded					
	Permanent	Terminable Annuities.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1853	23,708 026	3 842 856	403,65	27,954,534	6,604,646	9,679,902	6,625 944	4,072,670	55 117,656
1857	24 656,575	3,985,932	1,008,670	28 651,177	8,420,101	20,911 212	13,479 013	4,671,097	76,042 570
1865	23,619 524	2, 40,522	400, 52	26,36 198	10,205 413	14, 52 672	10,896,253	4,006 471	66,342 207
1873	22,130,393	4,589,548	1.8,912	26,804,853	12,884,197	15,413,200	9,543,000	6,070,198	70,714,448

* In 1852-53 the tax upon incomes exceeding £150 was . . 7*d*
Do do between £100 and £150 was 5*d*
1856-57 do. exceeding £150 was 10*d*
Do do. between £100 and £150 was 11½*d*
1860-61 do exceeding £150 was 10*d*
Do do between £100 and £150 was 7*d*
1872-73 do exceeding £100 was . 4*d*,
with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300

† In 1853 the national debt amounted to £761 022 704
1857 do do 780,119,722
1861 do do 785,119,609
1873 do. do 726,686,143

The number and tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom in 1872 was 22,103 sailing vessels, of 4,213,295 tons, and 3673 steam vessels, of 1,538,082 tons; being a total of 25,776 vessels, and 5,751,327 tons. The total tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels *entered* at ports in the United Kingdom during the year 1872 was 14,173 289 tons British, and 6,842,126 tons foreign—total 21,015,415 tons; and of vessels *cleared*, 14,545 801 tons British, and 6,939,809 tons foreign—total, 21,485,610 tons. The following table shows the British shipping (exclusive of river steamers) and men employed in the home and foreign trade in the same year—

Employed.	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total		
	Vessels	Tons	Men	Vessels	Tons	Men	Vessels	Tons	Men
In the Home Trade .	12 310	774 162	42,015	1 167	209,490	13,218	13,477	1,002,652	55,233
Partly in Home and partly in Foreign Trade	1 978	24 ,563	8,,80	214	1.1,137	4,605	1,622	366,000	13 185
In Foreign Trade	6,191	3, 0 1)	8(,42	1,,04	1,185,877	48 776	7,155	4, 62,050	135,202
Total .	19 709	4 .4,904	137,101	2,345	1,515,704	66,010	22,574	5,761,608	203,720

Real Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise

		1851	1862	1863	1872
		£	£	£	£
Imports		152, 3),053	22 ,716,976	248,919 020	314,6 4,624
Exports	British Produce	97 154 26	121 902 761	146 603,112	256 757,947
	Foreign & Colonial	15,630,,66	12 1 ,8.0	50 300,007	58,831,497
	Total	115 821,092	1 6,,69,134	196,902 109	314, 88,5 4
Total of Imports and Exports		268, 10,145	991,,55,110	445,821,429	629 2,2,458

Imports and Exports of Raw Cotton into and from the United Kingdom in the years 1860-62, 1864, and 1872.

Imports from	1860	1861	1862.	1864.	1872.
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs.
United States	1 115,890,608	819,500 528	15,521 224	14,143,064	635,500,950
Bahamas and Bermudas . . .	555,984	10 864	5,404 328	42,117,264	—
Mexico	—	—	9,191 520	25,539,024	34,136
West India Islands and British Guiana .	464,800	485,520	722,736	1,223,,64	1,450,960
New Granada and Venezuela . .	225,120	184 896	1,170,7o6	6 500 368	7,980,544
Brazil	17,236,864	17,200 536	23,389 008	28 01, 504	112 509 824
The Mediterranean	82,544	547,104	5,225 856	21,595,840	8,031,744
Egypt	43,954,064	40,5 2,096	50,012,464	128,499,648	177,581,712
East Indies	204,141,168	339,040,448	392 654,528	506,597,392	443,236,736
China	8,920	—	1,766,016	66,157,008	252,112
Japan	—	—	224	a 2,404,704	—
Other Countries	8,808,880	9 022,944	17,022,656	16,551,040	32,184,544
Total Imports	1,399 988 752	1,230,484,736	523 973,200	887,504 720	1,466,227,472
Total Exports	250,289,040	208 287,920	214,714,528	244,702,304	278,696,240
Excess of Imports	1,149,699,712	962,696,816	309,258,768	642,802,416	1,187,532,232

REAL VALUE *of* TOTAL IMPORTS *from*, *and* EXPORTS *to*, FOREIGN COUNTRIES *and* BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	1854.		1863.		1872.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia—N. Ports	1,299,547	14,437	9,292,004	4,838,033	11,764,443	7,377,286
,, S. Ports	2,952,741	59,552	3,127,259	448,549	12,555,890	2,091,684
Sweden and Norway	3,878,979	1,092,844	4,463,162	1,846,231	9,091,307	4,854,837
Denmark and Iceland	2,706,186	989,728	2,425,959	1,218,159	3,618,337	2,374,946
Danish W. Indies	101,552	606,006	160,352	731,653	43,567	479,115
Prussia	9,055,503	2,515,710	6,231,503	4,219,004	(Germany)	
Hanover	399,117	371,273	189,643	1,538,608	19,231,873	43,150,207
Hanse Towns	6,221,524	10,133,939	6,946,285	17,153,407		
Holland	6,731,141	6,303,911	8,061,119	12,664,018	13,108,473	24,836,156
,, Java and Sumatra	214,384	641,913	22,417	655,170	733,261	771,822
Belgium	3,631,161	3,355,672	5,174,221	5,059,722	13,211,044	13,099,927
France	10,447,774	6,391,465	24,025,717	23,294,556	41,803,444	28,292,445
,, Algeria	68,804	12,367	104,294	13,767	358,618	91,659
,, Senegambia	401	9,141	6	5,031	—	12,164
,, India	56,982	—	117,036	—	35,637	—
Portugal	2,101,126	1,519,600	2,333,809	2,658,268	4,119,363	2,677,308
,, Azores and Madeira	373,707	128,858	338,923	169,467	424,289	210,423
Spain and Balearic Islands	3,594,601	1,436,106	4,344,324	4,481,047	9,316,820	4,309,307
,, Canary Islands	83,389	88,920	147,404	141,933	431,118	244,505
,, Fernando Po	125,801	67,045	22,325	32,314	22,947	19,151
,, Cuba and Porto Rico	3,369,444	1,078,588	4,276,049	2,225,383	5,231,543	3,475,280
,, Philippine Islands	652,133	354,072	1,392,198	576,080	1,876,085	410,718
Italy—Sardinia	139,449	1,225,008	281,191	3,018,052		
,, Tuscany	751,595	637,736	558,471	1,234,468	4,159,161	7,715,883
,, Two Sicilies	1,411,457	672,291	1,148,218	2,641,870		
,, Ancona and the Romagna, and Papal Ports	67,818	156,631	70,328	444,823		
Austria	846,202	864,493	879,457	1,509,670	911,607	1,946,077
Greece	95,607	94,373	980,435	388,891	1,908,153	1,044,657
Turkey	2,219,293	3,076,081	5,301,020	6,007,444	5,440,529	8,170,060
,, Wallachia and Moldavia	446,913	16,615	634,738	182,803	1,044,406	925,880
,, Syria and Palestine	108,971	883,263	121,873	1,054,910	—	—
Egypt	3,355,928	1,307,248	16,495,582	4,511,383	16,455,731	7,807,960
Morocco	231,593	92,566	427,834	235,236	685,940	292,489
United States and California	20,795,802	22,333,403	19,572,010	19,696,785	54,663,948	45,907,908
Mexico	220,605	463,884	2,294,337	1,748,782	443,524	899,538
Central America	141,279	185,166	485,918	146,447	1,128,117	336,284
Hayti and San Domingo	117,316	198,099	276,610	545,192	389,661	630,708
New Granada	376,065	292,853	774,311	1,615,636	1,019,235	3,175,296
Venezuela	41,066	307,033	23,767	411,940	122,621	547,678
Ecuador	28,907	18,611	68,608	10,060	243,840	89,054
Brazil	2,083,589	3,011,822	4,491,000	4,082,641	9,450,249	7,781,820
Uruguay (Monte Video)	386,996	471,240	1,220,629	549,042	1,416,933	1,918,949
Argentine Confederation	1,235,186	1,299,690	1,239,051	1,348,122	1,902,889	4,031,989
Chili	1,380,563	1,465,444	2,238,862	1,474,040	5,591,733	3,368,503
Peru	3,158,527	971,525	3,565,328	1,055,005	4,211,723	3,342 849
China (including Hong Kong)	9,125,040	1,027,116	14,186,310	4,098,785	14,895,248	9,900,662
West Coast of Africa	1,523,896	820,941	1,389,953	813,109	2,005,617	1,320,695
Other Countries	848,549	234,899	2,150,970	715,636	2,104,699	3,067,414
TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES	118,239,554	70,446,217	165,524,180	143,490,651	276,261,693	252,078,860
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—						
Channel Islands	330,121	618,318	648,508	1,012,873	612,851	861,695
Gibraltar	65,961	330,579	69,139	1,471,451	104,116	1,277,021
Malta	303,278	472,318	158,563	726,179	188,017	973,563
Ionian Islands, ceded to Greece, June 2, 1864	164,913	146,850	192,879	468,031	—	—
N. American Colonies	7,192,134	6,281,303	8,165,613	5,526,932	9,130,919	11,324,187
Belize	567,234	148,976	297,873	175,451	176,818	164,295
W. I. Islands and Guiana	5,613,538	2,069,143	3,603,238	4,215,868	6,445,274	3,745,953
Australia	4,801,868	13,405,986	7,100,606	13,644,204	15,625,866	15,482,776
British India	10,672,862	9,620,710	48,434,740	20,817,409	33,682,156	19,496,806
Straits Settlements	794,105	540,478	1,830,522	1,516,426	3,505,114	2,583,309
Ceylon	1,506,646	413,504	3,699,425	1,140,183	3,163,153	1,064,995
Mauritius	1,677,539	401,146	1,986,270	549,329	1,539,505	591,712
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	691,352	985,206	1,919,843	1,626,345	3,717,465	3,903,301
Gold Coast	71,253	134,885	89,288	101,503	380,746	446,612
River Gambia	28,002	75,307	37,252	101,870	20,161	65,651
Sierra Leone	153,559	180,814	64,666	220,904	69,438	332,916
Other possessions	15,140	74,521	36,364	107,306	65,272	164,642
Total of BRITISH POSSESSIONS	34,149,499	36,345,044	83,394,840	53,411,758	78,431,961	63,500,974
Total of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS	152,389,053	115,791,261	248,919,020	196,902,409	354,693,654	314,583,834

The exports in the above table include Foreign and Colonial produce, as well as British and Irish produce. Bullion and specie, however, are excluded. The total imports of these amounted to £29,606,012; the exports to £30,335,861.

STATEMENT *of* RAILWAYS OPEN *in the* UNITED KINGDOM *at the end of* 1871.

	Miles Open.	Capital Paid up.	No. of Passengers.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
		£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	10,850	461,868,616	322,691,967	39,842,394	19,337,433	21,095,562
Scotland	2,533	64,282,911	31,151,650	5,041,435	2,582,786	2,458,648
Ireland	1,988	27,028,580	15,565,529	2,325,679	1,134,691	1,190,708
Total	15,376	553,180,107	375,409,146	47,107,509	23,152,910	23,954,919

Quantities and Computed Value of the Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1872.

Articles.		Quantities.	Value.
			£
Animals—			
Horned Cattle,	No.	173,993	2,676,379
Sheep and Lambs,	,,	809,822	1,666,874
Bacon and Hams,	cwts.	2,091,855	4,198,981
Beef,	,,	228,912	420,258
Bones (except whale fins),	tons	111,092	733,185
Brimstone,	cwts.	1,001,021	335,319
Bristles,	lbs.	3,068,095	517,809
Butter,	cwts.	1,138,081	6,028,474
Candles, Stearine,	,,	106,270	384,375
Caoutchouc,	,,	157,114	1,762,209
Cheese,	,,	1,057,883	3,031,977
Chemical Manufactures & Products,		—	959,502
Clocks,	No.	374,241	488,031
Cocoa,	lbs.	15,044,131	467,744
Coffee,	,,	166,269,052	5,257,403
Corn—			
Wheat,	cwts.	42,127,726	26,109,185
Barley,	,,	15,046,506	6,194,096
Oats,	,,	11,537,325	4,201,402
Maize,	,,	24,532,670	8,691,192
Other kinds,	,,	4,521,011	1,851,586
Flour of Wheat,	,,	4,388,126	4,087,639
Do. Other kinds,	,,	42,800	33,626
Total of Corn,	,,	102,196,234	51,228,816
Cotton, Raw,	,,	12,578,906	53,380,670
Do. Manufactures,		—	1,488,597
Dyeing (or Tanning) Stuffs—			
Cochineal, Granilla and Dust,	,,	39,132	509,605
Cutch and Gambier,	tons	26,777	576,195
Garancine,	cwts.	43,313	285,926
Indigo,	,,	87,320	2,482,347
Madder,	,,	134,207	372,565
Madder Root,	,,	109,852	271,931
Shumach,	tons	14,614	220,333
Valonia,	,,	32,481	558,207
Eggs,	No.	531,591,720	1,762,600
Esparto, &c.,	tons	115,157	919,410
Fish,	cwts.	671,192	859,042
Flax, Tow, and Codilla,	,,	2,075,837	5,095,932
Fruits—			
Currants,	,,	1,138,853	1,584,073
Raisins,	,,	617,418	1,149,337
Oranges and Lemons,	bush.	2,385,160	1,154,270
Glass,	cwts.	688,156	1,206,668
Guano,	tons	118,704	1,201,042
Goats' Hair or Wool,	lbs.	6,404,480	762,364
Gutta Percha,	cwts.	44,597	399,955
Hemp, &c.,	,,	1,115,946	2,111,240
Hides,	,,	1,679,108	6,701,186
Hops,	,,	135,965	679,276
Jute,	,,	4,041 018	3,954,698
Lard,	,,	579,056	1,308,844
Leather Gloves,	pairs	12,632,604	1,403,622
Metals—			
Copper Ore and Regulus,	tons	72,435	1,935,621
Unwrought, Part Wrought, & Old,	cwts.	908.000	4,435,970
Iron in bars, Unwrought,	tons	82,371	921,567
Iron & Steel, Wrought or Manuf.	cwts.	781,966	1,158,017
Lead, Pig and Sheet,	tons	69,841	1,529.042
Silver Ore,	,,	14,406	2,188,010
Tin,	cwts.	166,840	1,164,578
Zinc, Crude, in cakes,	tons	15,701	299,689
Zinc Manufactures,	cwts.	247,131	327,310

Articles.		Quantities.	Value.
			£
Oil—			
Fish,	tuns	18,719	855,600
Palm,	cwts.	1,006,497	1,605,153
Cocoa-nut,	,,	433,683	823,257
Olive,	tuns	24,025	1,193,064
Seed,	,,	20,064	793,941
Turpentine,	cwts.	220,292	470,085
Oil-cake,	tons	134,300	1,252,974
Paper,	cwts.	205,510	578,637
Petroleum,	galls	6,399,710	483,472
Pork,	cwts.	218,260	447,377
Potatoes,	,,	5,087,429	1,640,513
Pyrites of Iron or Copper,	tons	517,026	1,351,146
Rags,	,,	22,254	373,035
Rice, not in the husk,	cwts.	7,033,861	3,518,431
Rosin,	,,	919,494	492,246
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre,	,,	1,901,231	1,021,095
Seeds—			
Clover and Grass,	,,	290,849	746,513
Cotton,	tons	167,904	1,403,825
Flax and Linseed,	qrs.	1,514,947	4,513,942
Rape,	,,	246,549	621,013
Silk, Knubs or Husks and Waste,	cwts.	33,866	608,912
Silk, Raw,	lbs.	7,802,083	7,825,189
Do. Thrown,	,,	63,001	94,502
Silk Manufactures—			
Of Europe, Broad Stuffs,		—	4,916,084
Ribbons,		—	1,553,915
Other Manufactures,		—	2,371,874
Non-European;		—	287,248
Skins—			
Sheep and Lamb, undressed,	No.	8,219,014	1,150,378
Tanned, tawed or dressed,	,,	2,824,072	219,924
Seal, in the hair,	,,	657,607	381,276
Goat, undressed,	,,	1,152,054	130,316
Do. tanned or dressed,	,,	4,605,266	524,930
Spices—			
Cinnamon,	lbs.	1,072,080	110,948
Pepper,	,,	27,576,710	755,970
Other sorts,	,,	13,064,519	382,456
Spirits—			
Rum,	galls	6,637,272	674,357
Brandy,	,,	3,506,295	1,328,556
Other sorts,	,,	1,701,842	292,862
Sugar, Refined and Candy,	cwts.	1,729,302	2,142,705
Raw,	,,	13,770,696	18,044,908
Molasses,	,,	606,615	556,741
Tallow and Stearine,	,,	1,328,444	2,848,104
Tea,	lbs.	184,927,148	12,983,148
Teeth, Elephants', Sea-cow, and Sea-horse,	cwts.	11,229	348,603
Tobacco, Manufactured, Cigars, and Snuff,	lbs.	3,667,585	1,145,156
Unmanufactured,	,,	45,349,700	1,563,882
Wine,	galls.	19,660,127	7,728,848
Wood and Timber—			
Hewn,	loads	1,789,576	5,209,892
Sawn or Split,	,,	3,093,933	7,607,480
Staves,	,,	66,277	629,627
Mahogany,	tons	33,920	375,790
Wool,	lbs	306,379,664	18,528,800
Woollen Rags,	tons	20,302	534,329
Woollen Manufactures,		—	4,038,666
Woollen Yarn,	lbs.	11,706,427	1,892,094
Yeast, Dried,	cwts.	140,191	347,699

Amounts received, paid, and held by Ordinary and Post Office Savings-Banks in the years 1862, 1868, 1872.

			England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
			£	£	£	£	£
Savings-Banks.	1862	Received,	6,501,275	158,945	886,568	429,812	8,126,630
		Paid,	8,582,642	222,021	821,231	619,735	10,195,629
		Capital,	34,808,335	989,332	2,677,209	2,088,180	40,562,256
	1868	Received,	6,621,651	172,157	957,146	497,748	8,248,702
		Paid,	7,827,086	175,538	836,319	567,699	8,906,642
		Capital,	34,989,517	1,013,335	2,877,852	2,071,321	40,951,505
	1872	Received,	6,134,089	205,537	1,702,497	520,848	8,563,971
		Paid,	6,193,145	168,883	1,491,596	582,840	8,336,134*
		Capital,	32,281,885	1,134,086	4,451,593	2,270,584	40,088,348
Post Office Savings-Banks.	1863	Received,	2,500,421		86,649	117,653	2,704,723
		Paid,	938,951		85,899	61,557	1,026,307
		Capital,	2,131,535		99,359	145,934	2,376,828
	1868	Received,	7,507,034		189,074	373,837	8,129,905
		Paid,	6,402,844		140,630	297,586	6,839,060
		Capital,	18,103,398		339,201	622,740	19,318,339

* Including £339,487 transferred to Post Office Savings-Banks.

QUANTITIES *and* DECLARED REAL VALUE *of the* PRINCIPAL ARTICLES *of* BRITISH *and* IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED *from the* UNITED KINGDOM *in the year* 1872.

ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Value.
			£
Alkali,	cwts.	4,458,068	2,436,991
Apparel and Slops,		—	3,112,452
Arms and Ammunition—			
Fire-arms (small),	No.	390,697	478,577
Gunpowder,	lbs.	19,880,628	486,434
All other kinds,		—	465,223
Bags, Empty,	doz.	3,685,092	1,627,026
Beer and Ale,	brls.	532,080	2,085,430
Books,	cwts.	81,422	833,914
Butter,	,,	54,454	305,570
Candles,	lbs.	6,767,013	222,491
Carriages, Railway,	No.	2,408	237,294
Cement,	cwts.	4,107,869	504,064
Chemicals,		—	1,863,634
Coals, Cinders, and Fuel,	tons	13,198,494	10,442,321
Cordage and Twine,	cwts.	130,080	403,119
Corn—Wheat,	,,	532,977	341,251
Cotton Yarn,	lbs.	212,327,972	16,697,426
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods, white or plain,	yds.	2,379,968,019	34,842,628
Do. printed or dyed,	,,	1,147,625,766	23,360,694
Do. of mixed materials,	,,	20,391,526	727,891
Of other kinds,		—	4,535,516
Earthen and China-ware,		—	1,986,187
Fish—Herrings,	brls.	631,750	891,634
Of other sorts,		—	292,167
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery,		—	314,062
Glass—			
Plate,	sq. ft.	2,131,924	243,780
Flint,	cwts.	113,004	300,484
Common Bottles,	,,	760,836	373,138
Other sorts,	,,	128,658	204,593
Haberdashery and Millinery,		—	6,640,827
Hardwares and Cutlery,		—	5,089,481
Hats of all sorts,	dozs.	583,191	847,561
Implements and tools,		—	364,560
Jute Yarn,	lbs.	12,715,969	261,239
Jute Manufactures,	yds.	84,452,457	1,480,484
Leather, Shoes, and Saddlery,		—	3,658,229
Linen Yarn,	lbs.	31,187,051	2,131,071
Linen Manufactures—			
White or plain,	yds.	233,838,338	7,241,338
Printed, checked, or dyed,	,,	7,397,940	233,736
Sailcloth and Sails,	,,	3,783,126	225,291
Of other sorts,		—	525,325
Machinery—			
Steam Engines,		—	2,504,996
Of other sorts,		—	5,608,116
Metals—			
Iron, Old for re-manufacture,	tons	107,521	656,262
Do. Pig and puddled,	,,	1,331,143	6,712,579
Do. Bar, Angle, Bolt, & Rod,	,,	318,600	3,692,818
Do. Railroad,	,,	945,420	10,325,493
Do. Wire,	,,	33,540	672,914
Do. Hoop-sheets and Boiler-plates,	,,	207,495	3,414,906
Do. Tinned Plates,	,,	118,083	3,806,973
Do. Cast, Wrought, & Manufactures,	,,	269,607	4,772,364
Do. Telegraphic Wire,	,,	—	405,318
Steel, Unwrought,	,,	44,969	1,475,737
Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron,	,,	11,384	623,122
Copper — Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs,	cwts.	295,745	1,422,214
Mixed or Yellow Metal,	,,	209,644	860,712
Of other sorts,	,,	181,368	948,376
Brass, of all sorts,	,,	69,034	377,529
Lead, Pig, Sheet, and Pipe,	tons	44,330	906,529
Tin, Unwrought,	cwts	113,871	851,082
Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought,	,,	100,940	101,812
Oil, Seed,	galls.	11,071,740	1,539,222
Painters' Colours,		—	1,108,161
Paper (other than hangings),	cwts.	303,293	876,371
Pickles, Vinegar, and Sauces,		—	605,194
Provisions, not otherwise described,		—	767,614
Salt,	tons	753,581	533,171
Silk, Thrown, Twist, and Yarn,		—	1,894,595
Silk Manufactures,		—	2,190,869
Stationery, other than paper,		—	662,139
Sugar, Refined,	cwts.	632,341	1,014,256
Wool,	lbs.	7,605,146	629,275
Woollen & Worsted Manufactures —			
Cloths, Coatings, &c.,	yds.	40,731,224	6,991,718
Flannels, Blankets, &c.,	,,	15,022,122	1,104,835
Worsted Stuffs, mixed and unmixed,	,,	344,968,689	20,905,163
Carpets and Druggets,	,,	11,815,900	1,916,794
Other sorts,		—	1,464,783
Woollen and Worsted Yarn,	lbs	39,734,924	6,110,138

QUANTITIES *and* VALUE *of* COAL *and* METALS PRODUCED *in the* UNITED KINGDOM *in* 1871.

		Quantity.	Value.
Coal,	tons	117,352,028	.... £35,205,608
Pig Iron,	,,	6,627,179	 16,667,947
Fine Copper,	,,	6,280	 475,143
Lead,	,,	69,056	 1,251,815
Tin,	,,	10,900	 1,498,750
Zinc,	,,	4,066	 92,743
Silver, from Lead,	oz.	761,490	 190,372
Gold (1870),	,,	191	 3,000
Other Metals,		—	.... —
Total,		—	£55,385,378

It was estimated that in the year 1863 there were the following number of mines at work, and of persons employed in them:—

	No. of Mines.	Persons Employed.
Coal Mines,	3000	250,000
Iron do.,	?	27,000
Copper do.,	167	22,000
Tin do.,	148	14,500
Lead do.,	390	21,500
Zinc and others,	—	1,000
Total,	—	336,000

BRITSHANY, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle Khotin, 30 m. S.S.E. Kamenets; with two churches and a pop. of 4417.

BROAD RIVER, U. States, rising at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in the W. of N. Carolina, enters S. Carolina, and flowing S. through a fertile country, covered with fields of maize and cotton, unites with the Saluda in forming the Congaree at Colombia.

BROCKPORT, a vil. U. States, New York, Monroe co., on the Erie canal, and on the Rochester and Lockport railway, 20 m. W. Rochester. It contains several churches, an academy, and several mills and factories. Pop. 2143.

BRONNITZY [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Moscow, cap. circle of same name, on the Moskva and the Lake of Bieloija. It has three churches, a school for the circle, two benevolent endowments, cotton-mills, soap-works, and manufactures of cloth and candles. Within the circle lies the village of Gshelsk, where articles of ordinary earthenware are made to the number of several millions of pieces annually. Pop. 2357.

BROOKLINE, a township, U. States, Massachusetts, 5 m. S.W. Boston, which contains six churches and a number of schools. It may be considered a suburb of Boston, as it is mainly occupied by the country seats of many of its wealthier citizens. Pop. 3472.

BROOKLYN [add.], a tn. U. States, New York, near the W. extremity of Long Island, opposite to New York, from which it is separated by the East River, and at the terminus of the Long Island railway. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 7½ m., and its extreme breadth 5 m.; but, owing to the irregularity of its outline, the average breadth does not exceed 3½ m. Except a comparatively small portion, it stands at a considerable height above the water, and presents great advantages as a residence, being open on all sides to the sea and land breezes; and is laid out in wide regular streets, well shaded with trees, but nowhere so crowded with them as to obstruct a free circulation of air. At the W. extremity in particular, facing the river, where the ground is so high as to have received the name of the Heights, magnificent views of New York and its shipping are obtained. Proximity and its many other advantages have made Brooklyn the favourite residence of the merchants of New York, who are rapidly

conveyed to and fro by a number of steamers constantly plying. The number of churches, now amounting to about 130, gives to the place one of its most striking features, while several of the edifices rank among its greatest architectural ornaments. Among others may be mentioned the church of the Pilgrims, a beautiful structure of gray stone, with a tall tower and spire forming a landmark to mariners; and Grace church, the church of the Restoration, the church of the Holy Trinity, and the Unitarian church, all built of brown stone in the Gothic style. The other principal buildings and institutions are the city hall, an edifice of white marble, with a portico of Ionic columns, and a dome the apex of which is 153 ft. high, the lyceum, a fine granite building, with a spacious lecture-room; the athenæum, the collegiate and polytechnic institute for boys, the Packer collegiate institute for girls; the city, college, and marine hospitals, the city and R. Catholic orphan asylums, the eye and ear infirmary, and many other benevolent institutions. The other leading objects of interest are the Atlantic dock, constructed by a chartered company with a capital of £200,000, and having a basin of rather more than 40 acres, the navy yard, inclosing an area of 45 ac. by a high brick wall, and containing a naval lyceum, with a large collection of curiosities and valuable geological and mineralogical cabinets; two immense ship houses, and the largest dry dock in the country, and several beautifully laid out cemeteries. The manufactures are very important; among the leading articles are beer, spirits, and liqueurs, iron, copper, brass and bronze castings, gold and silver refineries, silver and plated ware, tin and sheet iron, dressed flax, paper, ropes and cordage, clocks, plate and common glass, refined sugar and syrup, leather, camphine, chemicals, oil cloth, linseed and other oil, steam engines, cabinet ware, cut stone, porcelain, tobacco, and cigars. Ship building and repairing are also carried on to a considerable extent. The total value of real and personal property amounted, according to the city comptroller's report, in 1857, to £19,795,205. Pop in 1810, 4102; in 1820, 7173, 1830, 15,396, 1840, 36,233, 1850, 96,838; 1860 (including the towns of Williamsburg and Bushwick), 1,176,661, 1870, 396,099.

BROUGHTON BAY, or Corea Gulf, Chinese empire, Sea of Japan, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Corea, is 93 m. wide between Capes Duroc on the S and Petit Thouars on the N., and extends westward for 55 m. Its shores are winding and mostly low, and are generally well wooded, with occasional waste places and rocky cliffs. Inland ranges of lofty mountains rise both on the N. and S. In the latter direction, about 15 m. off, the Belavenz Mountains attain the heights of 6092 and 5884 ft., and in the former, Mount Hienfung, situated about 24 m. in the interior, is seen towering to the height of 8113 feet. Within the bay are a number of small islands, and at its head the two harbours of Yang hing and Port Lazaref. The latter, in particular, which is formed on the W. side of Nakkinof or Bosquet Peninsula, which shelters it from the E., affords excellent anchorage, having a mud bottom with a depth of 7 to 10 fathoms. It is 2 m. wide at its entrance, and trends N for about 6 m. On the left bank of a river, which falls into it on the N.W., there is a large village, apparently the port of a considerable town in the interior.

BROWNSVILLE, three places, U. States:—1. A tn. Tennessee, cap. co. Haywood, 55 m. N.E. Memphis, on the Memphis and Trenton railway. It stands in the midst of maize and cotton plantations, possesses a superior female academy, and carries on an active trade. Pop. 1000.—2. A tn. formerly called Fort Brown, Texas, cap. co. Cameron, l. bank Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoras, and about 40 m. above the mouth of the river in the Gulf of Mexico. It contains three churches and a custom house, and has rapidly risen to be one of the largest and most important towns in the state, carrying on a very extensive trade. It made some figure in the war between Mexico and the U. States, and has since been the starting-point of several filibustering expeditions into the Mexican territory. Pop. 5000.—3. A tn. Pennsylvania, Fayette co., r. bank Monongahela, 40 m. S. Pittsburg. Steamboats ply from Pittsburg up the river, over which is a handsome bridge. An abundance of bituminous coal in the vicinity has given rise to manufactures of iron, glass, cotton, and paper. Pop. 4500.

BRUCK (bz.) [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, cap. circle of same name, on the South railway, at the confluence of the Mura with the Mur, 25 m. N.N.W. Grätz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs, and has two churches, one of them with the tomb of the Iron-duke Ernest, a superior and a common school, a townhouse, town hospital, theatre, and barracks. Above the town stand the ruins of the feudal castle of Landskron. Pop. 3000.

BRUGINE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. S. by E. Padua, with a palace built by Palladio, and possessing paintings by Paul Veronese, an old English garden, and manufactures of cotton. Pop. 2922.

BRUMER, a group of islets, Coral Sea, off the S.E. coast of Papua or New Guinea; lat. 10° 35′ S.; lon. 150° 20′ E. It consists of six small islands of basaltic formation. The westernmost and largest is only 2½ m. long, by ½ to ¾ m. broad, and rises to a steep ridge, terminating in a peak 665 ft. high. Though thus precipitous, it is covered with vegetation—the effect not only of natural fertility, but of careful cultivation, as extensive plots of ground are seen along the slopes of the hills. The chief products of the island are yams, bananas, cocoa nuts, and breadfruit, which are bartered for iron hoop, &c. The inhabitants have catamarans and canoes, the latter fitted with single outriders and mat sails; and seem to reside chiefly in two populous villages, the houses of which have sharp gables, and are built upon piles. Notwithstanding their progress in civilisation, the natives are inclined to treachery.

BRUMOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m. N.E Hradisch, in a pleasing valley; with a parish church, a castle, and glass works. On a hill in the immediate vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Brumow, which is said to have been built as early as A.D. 830. Pop. 1600, many of whom are employed in rearing cattle.

BRÜNDEL, a tn. Austrian empire. Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ogulin, in a valley of same name, 38 m. S.S.W. Karlstadt. It has an elegant parish church, a castle commanding a magnificent view, a school, and a large magazine. Pop. 2480.

BRUNI [add.], an island off the S.E coast of Tasmania, between Storm Bay on the E. and Entrecasteaux Channel on the W., and immediately S. of the estuary of the Derwent. It is about 27 m. long, and of singularly irregular shape, being cut up by numerous indentations, and divided into two distinct portions—a N. and a S.—only connected by a very narrow isthmus. The surface is unequally elevated, the higher parts presenting remarkable geological features. Fluted Cape in particular, and the part of the coast joined to it southward, has the appearance of an abrupt cut, composed of immense basaltic columns. The vigorous vegetation everywhere visible proves the fertility of the soil. On Cape Bruni, the S.W. extremity of the island, is a lighthouse with a revolving light 340 ft. above the level of high water, and visible in clear weather at the distance of upwards of 21 m.

BRUNSWICK, two places, U. States:—1. A vil. Maine, r. bank Androscoggin, at the head of tide-water, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway, 30 m. N Portland. It possesses six churches, Bowdoin college, and a number of excellent schools, a cotton factory, a machine-shop, numerous saw mills, and important building yards. Much of the wealth of the place is invested in shipping. Pop about 4500.—2 A tn. and port of entry, Georgia, cap. co. Glynn, pleasantly situated on a height above Turtle River, 80 m. S.S.W. Savannah. It is the terminus of a branch railway from Waresboro; and its harbour, at once spacious and secure, with 13 ft. of water on the bar at low tide, furnishes considerable facilities for trade.

BRZYSKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Brzesow, 9 m. from Lezaisk In the vicinity are seven earthen mounds, which, according to tradition, contain the bones of an army of Tartars who perished here. Pop. 1550

BUCHA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 32 m. E.N.E. Eger, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, a town hospital, a ruined castle, three mills, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1400.

BUCIN, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Sclavonia, co. and 17 m. N.W Poshega, cap. dist. of same name, in a romantic valley. It has a baronial castle with large gardens, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1370.

BUCKEA, a river, India, which rises in Nepaul, on one of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, in lat. 27° 6′ N.; lon. 85° 40′ E.; flows first S. into the British territory, after forming part of the boundary between the two states, then S.E. through dist. Tirhoot, and joins the Bhagmuttee on its r. bank, in lat. 26°, lon. 85° 56′, after a course of about 105 m.

BUCSUM, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 28 m. N.W. Karlsburg, in a mountainous district, with 3796 inhabitants, mostly miners.

BUCYRUS, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. Crawford co., on Sandusky River, and Indiana and Ohio railway, 62 m. N. Columbus. The adjacent country is level and fertile, and contains several mineral springs. A fine specimen of the mastodon was found in 1838 embedded in a marsh near the town. There are several mills in the place. Pop. 2500.

BUDAKESZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 4 m. E. Pesth. The inhabitants live by raising wheat, fruit, and wine, and rearing cattle. In the vicinity, in a high valley inclosed by forests, are the ruins of an ancient monastery. Pop. 2783.

BUDAON, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Rohilcund. The DISTRICT, between lat. 27° 38′ and 28° 29′ N.; lon. 78° 21′ and 79° 35′ E., is bounded N. by Moradabad; N.E. Bareily; S.E. Shahjehanpore; S. Furruckabad and Mynpoorie; and W. Allyghur and Boolundshuhur; area, 2368 sq. m. The surface, low, flat, and generally fertile, is watered in the S.W. throughout its whole length by the Ganges, in the E. by the Ramgunga, and in the intervening space by the Yarwuffadar, or Sote, and the Muhawa. Part of the district is still wild and uncultivated, and wolves are very numerous. Pop. 825,712.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., on an affluent of the Ganges, 30 m. S.S.W. Bareily, became the head-quarters of a body of mutineers during the sepoy mutiny, and was in consequence wrested from them on the 19th of April, 1858, after a defeat which cost them four guns and five hundred men. On the 30th of same month, a second defeat was inflicted on them in the same locality. Pop. 21,369.

BUDA-ORS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 4 m. S.E. Pesth. The inhabitants are almost all employed in cultivating the vine. On a hill in the vicinity numerous rocky caverns have been converted into wine-cellars. Pop. 2855.

BUDFALVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Marmaros, about 17 m. S. Szigeth, in the midst of extensive forests; with 1600 inhabitants, who are employed in felling and sawing timber and in making charcoal.

BUDIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. S. Leitmeritz, on the Eger; with a deanery church, a town-house, a castle, an hospital, and a brewery. Pop. 1200.

BUDUA, a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle and 10 m. S. by E. Cattaro. Though a small place it is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, and has a R. Catholic and a non-united Greek church. Pop. 900.

BUDZANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. N. Czortkow, cap. dist. of same name, on the Sereth; with a fine castle, an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, an infirmary, an orphan asylum, and an extensive trade in corn. Pop. 4189.

BUENO, a river, Chili, prov. Valdivia, which, issuing from Lake Ranco, flows W. in a very serpentine course for about 30 m.; is then augmented first by the Pilmayquen coming W.N.W. from Lake Puychue, and next by the Rahue from Lake Llanquihue, and still continuing to flow nearly due W. falls into the Pacific. It is navigable at all seasons from the junction of the Rahue, a distance of about 20 m.

BUENOS AYRES [add.] The disturbed state of the Argentine republic, caused by the internal dissensions and conflicts of the members of it, has greatly obstructed its prosperity. Buenos Ayres has suffered especially, having recently more than once been subjected to invasion and siege. The exports from Buenos Ayres in 1869 and 1870 were:—

	1869.		1870.
Hides,	£1,420,000	....	£1,440,000
Sheep-skins and furs,	440,000	....	400,000
Wool,	1,900,000	....	1,180,000
Hair,	100,000	....	120,000
Tallow,	1,300,000	....	1,180,000
Salted meat,	160,000	....	200,000
Animal products,	60,000	....	100,000
Ostrich feathers,	20,000	....	20,000
Various articles,	60,000	....	20,000
Total,	£5,460,000	....	£4,680,000

The following table will show the principal countries with which Buenos Ayres carries on trade, and the value of the imports received from and exports sent to each:—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.
England,	£2,300,000	....	£1,070,000
France,	2,454,000	....	1,000,000
Belgium,	254,000	....	1,174,000
Italy,	302,000	....	166,000
Spain,	422,000	....	154,000
Germany,	260,000	....	40,000
Holland,	248,000	....	22,000
United States,	524,000	....	688,000
Brazil,	536,000	....	74,000
Uruguay,	250,000	....	2,000
Chili,	114,000	....	48,000
Other Countries,	138,000	....	18,000

The population of the province in 1869 was 495,107; that of the city, 177,787; among the former were 151,241 foreigners, half of whom were in the city. The greater number of the foreigners were Italians, large numbers of whom annually arrive as settlers. There are also considerable numbers of English, French, and Germans in Buenos Ayres.

BUENVENTURA, a river and tn. S. America, New Granada. The RIVER, rising in the W. slope of the W. Andes, flows N.N.W. and falls into the Bay of Choco, in lat. (Basan Point) 3° 49′ 27″ N.; lon. 77° 10′ 50″ W. It is a broad deep stream, and is navigable for 10 m. above its mouth by vessels drawing 24 ft.——The TOWN, situated on the l. bank of the river, at the point where, as already stated, it is navigable for vessels of large burden, possesses great natural advantages as a port, and promises to become an important emporium for the state of New Granada, as all the W. foreign traffic of Bogota, the capital, must pass through it, there being no other practicable communication with the Pacific. The great drawback is the want of good roads, and hence the town is as yet a comparatively poor place, consisting of mean houses inhabited chiefly by negroes and mulattoes. It is however the residence of a governor, is defended by a battery; possesses a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade, exporting rum, sugar, and tobacco, and importing salt, garlic, straw hats, and hammocks. The climate is considered unhealthy. Pop. 1000.

BUFFALO [add.], a tn. U. States, New York, cap. co. Erie, at the E. extremity of Lake Erie, where the Niagara issues from it, and on the New York Central, and various other lines of railway; lat 42° 53′ N.; lon. 78° 55′ W. It consists principally of wide and straight streets, which cross at right angles, but partly also of others, which meet the main street obliquely, and prevent monotony of aspect. The whole site is a plain, with a gentle descent towards the lake, and well covered with houses, except in a few localities, where open spaces or squares have been left for ornament and ventilation. The climate is said to be more equable than that of any other place within the States of the same latitude, and this, combined with an admirable system of sewerage, has proved so conducive to health that the yearly mortality is only 2 per cent. The principal public buildings are a large and handsome edifice, erected by the general government, and containing a courthouse, custom-house, and post-office; 4 excellent market-houses, and 57 churches, among which particular notice is due to the Episcopal churches of St. John and St. Paul, the former built in a kind of transition style from the early English to the Gothic, the latter remarkable for its picturesque appearance and the variety of its outlines, and to the R. Catholic cathedral, an imposing structure of decorated Gothic, flanked on its E. front with two towers, and adorned with a window of stained glass from Munich. The other buildings and institutions of note are Buffalo university, occupying a fine building, but as yet confined entirely to the medical department; a liberally endowed and flourishing female academy, a young men's literary association, with a library of above 9000 vols.; an orphan asylum; a general hospital, and a fine cemetery, situated in the suburbs, and covering about 76 acres. Manufactures are numerous, and produce annually to an amount exceeding £2,000,000; but the only one of much importance is shipbuilding. For it there are seven yards, from which, in 1869 there were launched 50,127 tons of shipping. The trade, greatly favoured by the harbour, which, by means of breakwaters, has been rendered safe and capacious, and by the

various railways, is largely developed. The chief articles are flour and grain. Pop. (1870), 117,714.

The imports by lake in the year 1869, were: of wheat, 19,228,546 bush.; corn, 11,549,403 bush.; flour, 7,992,435 barrels; oats, 5,459,347 bush.; lumber, 224,515,683 ft.; and of staves the number was 14,414,746, besides considerable quantities of articles of minor importance. The exports of grain by canal were: wheat, 16,363,480 bush.; maize, 7,816,960 bush.; oats, 3,963,046 bush.; barley, 82,429 bush.; flour, 259,640 bush. Besides grain, the chief other imports were: cattle, 64,291; sheep, 114,216; hogs, 9872; pork, 14,165 bar.; coal, 98,566 tons; hides, 41,688; wool, 26,743 bales.

The shipping at the port in 1869 is stated to have been as follows:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British vessels,.....	660	68,126	632	58,595
American vessels,.....	743	441,255	731	437,277
American coasting vessels,	3872	1,532,933	3896	1,552,720
	5275	2,042,614	5259	2,048,603

BUGAS-BOCSARD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 17 m. N.E. Karlsburg; with a fine castle, a salt spring, and a trade in wine and fruit. P. 1530.

BUGHAZ, a defile, N. Arabia, Hejaz, about 50 m. S.W. Medina, where the Egyptians under Tussum Bey were totally defeated by the Harbi Bedouin and the Wahabees in 1811.

BUGOMAN, a tn. Central Africa, nominally belonging to Bagirmi, but virtually independent; 60 m. W. Masena, l. bank Shari, which is here about 500 yards wide, and has a low sandy bank, which it overflows during the rains so as to inundate a large extent of country. Though rather in a state of decay, the town, on approaching it, has a pleasing appearance, produced by the variety of trees by which it is adorned. Its market presents a busy scene, to which additional interest is given by the number of boats crossing the ferry. When the sultan of Bagirmi stopped Dr. Barth on his journey to Masena, he ordered him to wait at Bugoman; but when the doctor sent a messenger to the governor to intimate his approach, that functionary showed how little he valued the sultan's authority by peremptorily refusing to admit him.

BUI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N. by E. Kostroma, cap. circle of same name, on the Kostroma, where it receives the Weksa. It has four churches, a circle and a parish school, and three benevolent institutions. Pop. 2073.

BUJAK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Neograd, 19 m. N.W. Balassa Gyarmath; with the ruins of an old castle seated on a wooded hill, and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 1850.

BUKOWINA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle New Sandec, about 40 m. S. by W. Cracow, in an alpine district, at the height of 3600 ft. above the sea. To the S. of it is a wild and romantic district, containing one valley with seven lakes, another with five lakes, and a waterfall which plunges over a precipice between perpendicular walls of granite, and a third containing the great Fish Lake, the largest of all and the source of the Bialka. From the borders of this lake rises the Kriwan, the loftiest summit of Mount Tatra. Pop. 1050.

BUKTERIMA, a river, Siberia, one of the affluents of the Irtish. It is the W. commencement of a line of demarcation, by which, in accordance with a treaty concluded between Russia and China in 1728, the frontiers of the two countries were defined. This line, which had its E. termination in the Sea of Okhotsk, was 3000 m. long.

BULKUN, a river, Amoor-land, an affluent of the Amoor, which it joins on its l. bank above the confluence of the Kumara. Its course is upon the whole S.E. On arriving at the Bulkun from the W., the country watered by the Amoor assumes a more pleasing character. The plains become wider, the meadows are covered with a nourishing grass, and trees of poplar, ash, and wild apple occur, with shrub of red-berried elder, sand-willows, &c.

BULLER, or KAHWATIRI, a river, one of the largest in New Zealand; has its sources in Lakes Rotuaro and Rotuiti, in the N. of Middle Island, or Munster, 40 m. S.W. Nelson; flows W.S.W. through an extensive gap in the mountains which bound it on either side, and, augmented by several smaller streams, reaches the ocean on the W. coast 7½ m. E. of Cape Foulwind. It varies in width from a quarter to a third of a mile; but, being subject to very heavy freshes from the mountain torrents, and rising with great rapidity, frequently between rocky gorges and cliffs so perpendicular as to be in places inaccessible, and having, moreover, a shallow bar at its entrance, it is not likely ever to possess importance as a navigable stream.

BULL RUN, a stream, U. States, Virginia, crossed by the railway from Alexandria to Manassas, and flowing through a range of hills and ravines, between high and wooded banks, into the Occoquan River, 14 m. from its mouth. It is memorable as the scene of the first great encounter of the civil war, on July 21, 1861, between the Federal and Confederate armies, in which the former, after maintaining their ground for some time, were seized with a sudden panic, which impelled them to retreat in the most disorderly and precipitate manner towards Washington.

BULRAMPOOR, a tn. India, Oude, near the frontiers of Nepaul, 89 m. N.E. Lucknow. It stands on a beautiful plain on the Raptee, and is a place of considerable size, consisting of mud houses covered with thatch. Being situated on one of the most frequented routes from Lucknow to Nepaul, it is visited in spring and summer by great numbers of traders from the mountains and the low country, who meet here to exchange their products.

BULSAR [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Surat, at the mouth of a small stream of same name in the Gulf of Cambay, and on the Bombay and Baroda railway, 169 m. N. Bombay. Though ill-situated on rugged ground close to insalubrious swamps, and possessed only of a harbour across the mouth of which there is a rocky bank with not more than 6 ft. at low water, it is a thriving place, with manufactures of cloths, and a considerable trade in salt, grain, and sugar. Pop. 7000.

BULUBGURH, BALLAMGARH, or FURREEDABAD, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. jaghire of same name, 29 m. S. by E. Delhi, in a pleasing and well-cultivated district. Though small, and crowded into narrow streets, it is not ill built, is inclosed by a deep ditch and a high brick wall with mud bastions, and contains many good houses and several temples. The rajah's palace is a neat edifice, arranged around a small court, with a marble fountain in its centre and an open arched hall. The jaghire, of which this town is the capital, extends 26 m. along the r. bank of the Jumna, and has an estimated pop. of 57,000. The rajah revolted in the mutiny of 1857, but was speedily captured, and the insurrectionary movement suppressed.

BULUM-BULU, a plateau or steppe, S.W. Africa, Kimbandi country, territory Bihé, consisting of a long and comparatively narrow tract bounding or forming an outlying portion of Bihé on the S. and W., and stretching for a long distance N., near the r. bank and almost parallel to the course of the Kutalu. Its whole length is estimated at 160 m., and its height above sea-level not less than 6000 ft. Several rivers, great and small, have their sources upon it. It is covered with long grass, but over the whole not a single tree or prominent object of any kind meets the eye. The surface, however, being undulating, has a number of small depressions, in which springs of water are found, and it appears not wholly destitute of human habitations. Storms of hail, in stones as large as a hazel-nut, sometimes occur. Ladislaus Magyar encountered one of them, which in a few minutes covered the whole steppe as far as the eye could reach with a mantle of white.

BUMM, or BAM, a tn. Persia, prov. and 100 m. S.E. Kerman, on the Tehrud; lat. 29° 8′ N.; lon. 58° 15′ E. It is an ancient place, and said to have been once as large as Kerman. It now consists of a small square fort, crowning a lofty mound and rock, and a number of houses clustering round its foot. The fort appears to have been built with care, and has a small garrison with a few guns. The town is little better than a ruin, and the inhabitants, estimated at about 400 families, live almost entirely outside the walls, in houses scattered among gardens and groves of palm, pomegranate, and other trees. Though the trade is trifling, the products of the British loom were observed among the articles exposed for sale in the shops.

BUNAEE, or BHINAY, a tn. and fort, India, dist. and 30 m. S.S.E. Ajmere, cap. pergunnah of same name; lat.

26° 8′ N.; lon. 74° 47′ E. The TOWN stands at the foot of an isolated steep craggy hill, covered with cactus, and is a good-sized place, with two very elegant little temples. ——The FORT crowns the summit of the hill, and is the residence of the rajah, who belongs to the Rahtore tribe of Rajpoots. The pergunnah contains 93 villages and 27,340 inhabitants.

BUNARHISSAR, a tn. European Turkey, 85 m. W.N.W. Constantinople, on a stream of same name, supposed to be the ancient Tearus; contains 120 Turkish, 120 Greek, and 130 Bulgarian houses. Its ancient importance is still indicated by scattered fragments of ancient walls, three ruined towers, and the remains of a Byzantine castle, which was taken and destroyed by sultan Murad I. in 1371.

BUNASS, two rivers, India:—1, *E. Bunass*, which rises on the S.E. frontier of Bundelcund, flows N.W., and after a course of 70 m. joins the Sone in lat. 24° 11′ N.; lon. 81° 33′ E., near Rampoor.—2, *W. Bunass*, which rises in the Aravulli Mountains, in Rajpootana, on the confines of Joodpoor and Mewar, flows S.W. into Gujerat, and after a course of 180 m., dividing into several small and intricate channels, is lost in the Runn of Cutch.

BUNDER DELIM, a small seaport on the Persian Gulf, 85 m. N.N.W. Bushire. Though now only a miserable fishing village, it was once the site of a Dutch factory, which is still pointed out, and a place of considerable trade.

BUNDER KHIL, a tn. Persia, Khuzistan, 38 m N.E. Bosrah. It is walled, but derives its chief importance from its admirable military position, at the junction of the Karun and Abzul, or Dizful, commanding both rivers.

BUNDER REIG, a small seaport in the Persian Gulf, at the mouth of Khisht, 30 m. N.N.W. Bushire. It was once the stronghold of the celebrated pirate Meer Mahura, who was the terror of the gulf. When the place was taken he retired to Karaki, from which he was driven out by the British fleet. The fortifications of Bunder Reig being razed, it lost most of its importance, though it continues to be the residence of the principal Arab chief on the coast.

BUNDI, a tn. W. Africa, Bornou, cap. prov. of same name, 115 m. W. Birni. It is a place of tolerable size, surrounded not only with an earthen wall and ditch, but with a dense thorny fence. The town, as well as the whole province, exhibits many symptoms of decay, produced mainly by misgovernment. There is no market of any importance, though the inhabitants, who belong to the Manga nation, the chief element of the Kanuri, amount to about 8000.

BUNE, the name of two nearly contiguous towns, W. Africa, Bornou, prov. Muniyo, 135 m. W.N.W. Birni:—1, *Old Bune*, which is built in a recess among the rocky cliffs of a mountain at a height of about 1130 ft. It had been nearly destroyed by a conflagration, but some progress had been made in rebuilding it at the time of Dr. Barth's visit. Its prosperity has been seriously affected by the foundation of—2, *New Bune*, which has in a great measure eclipsed its predecessor, and carried off its trade.

BUNGANAPILLY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 64 m. N.W. Cuddapah, and about 200 m. N W. Madras. It stands on a plain, near the entrance of a broad defile, and is intersected by different branches of a small stream called the Zurairo. It is defended by a fort, surrounded by a loopholed wall flanked with round bastions, but presents an antiquated and ruinous appearance. The only edifice of any consequence is the palace of the nabob, who holds Bunganapilly in jaghire. The diamond-mines, which have given it celebrity, are situated about half a mile from the town, near a low range of hills.

BUNIC, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ottochatz, 58 m. S. Karlstadt; with a Greek non-united parish church, and the ruins of a strong castle, built by the Turks in 1555. There is a remarkable cavern in the vicinity. Pop. 1720.

BUNKA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa states, prov. and about 45 m. W. Katsena, is surrounded by a half-natural, half-artificial stockade of dense forest, and a clay wall 12 ft. in height. It consists of the town proper and a suburb; and the inhabitants are industrious and sociable. Gray monkeys abound in the neighbourhood. Pop. about 5000.

BUNTAWAL, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Canara, r. bank Nettrawutti, which descends from the W. Ghauts, and falls into the sea at Mangalore, 17 m. below the town. It consists of about 1000 scattered houses, and is an active entrepôt for the trade between Canara and Mysore. One of its staples is coffee. The town was nearly destroyed by Tippoo Sultan during the Mysore wars in the eighteenth century.

BURAZJUN, a tn. Persia, 25 m. N.E. Bushire. It is a large place, the cap. of a dist., and has a fort with walls and towers of mud. In the vicinity date-palms are very numerous.

BURDEKIN [add.], a river, N.E. Australia, Queensland, which, rising about lat. 18° S.; lon. 144° W., flows S.S.E. along the W. slope of a lofty range, running nearly parallel to the coast, and on reaching Mount M'Connell near the point where it receives the Sutton and the Beylundo, forces its way through the granite of the range, and turning N.E., pours its waters into the bays of Upstart, Bowling Green, and Cleveland, about lat. 19° 30′ S., forming a delta which extends over 60 m. With its affluents it waters a large extent of country, much of which is well adapted for settlement, and it was hoped that it might prove navigable from the coast, and thus afford ample facility for reaching the interior. It was ascertained, however, by careful exploration in 1860, that of the numerous branches into which the Burdekin divides in forming its delta, there is not one fit for navigation.

BURDWAN [add.], a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The DISTRICT, between lat. 22° 52′ and 23° 40′ N.; lon. 87° 21′ and 88° 23′ E., is bounded N. by Beerbhoom; N.E. and E. Nuddea; S. Hoogly and Midnapore; and W. Bancoorah; length, N.E. to S.W., about 70 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 2224 sq. m. The surface, with the exception of some slight jungly eminences in the W., is flat, little elevated above the sea, and watered by numerous streams, of which the most important are the Bhagrutee, the Hoogly, formed by it and the Jellinghee, the Hadjee, and the Damoodah. All these streams are navigable, but the district is provided with additional means of conveyance by the East Indian railway. Burdwan owes much of its importance to its mineral field, which is rich in both coal and iron, and has for some time been worked to a considerable extent. The whole district, except a few spots, is well cultivated, and raises good crops of rice, sugar, potatoes, indigo, oilseeds, tobacco, and cotton. Pop. 1,854,152.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., situated 67 m. (by rail) N.N.W. Calcutta, on the l. bank of the Damoodah, and on the East Indian railway, consists of a town and suburbs, both composed for the most part of mud huts, covered with thatch, and intermingled with a number of good houses. The only building of any pretensions is the residence of the titular rajah, placed in the midst of extensive gardens, but presenting the appearance, not so much of one regular and symmetrical structure, as of a conglomeration of buildings of various sizes and colours. One of the greatest ornaments of the place is an artificial lake covering about thirty acres, surrounded by a causeway formed of the earth thrown out in digging it, and giving access through an ornamented porch to the numerous bathers who descend into its waters. There are here two English schools, one established by government, and the other belonging to the Church Missionary Society. Pop. about 54,000.

BUREJA, or BURIYA, or NIUMAN-BIRA, a river, Siberia, Manchooria, which, rising about lat. 52° N.; lon. 134° E., in a mountain range which furnishes the sources of several rivers, flows tortuously S.W., and joins l. bank Amoor, considerably below the Zeyor, about lat. 49° 30′ N.; lon. 129° 40′ E. The tract between these rivers is said to resemble the middle zone of European Russia, and to be capable of sustaining a large population. The valley of the Bureja is very picturesque, and in its upper part is much frequented by hunters for its excellent sables.

BURGBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 19 m. N.E. Hermannstadt; with a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a non-united Greek church. Pop. 1900.

BURICA, a territory, Isthmus of Panama, prov. Chiriqui, between lat. 8° and 9° N., and lon. 82° 50′ and 83° 10′ W. It extends from the coasts of the Pacific to the summit of the N. Cordillera, and has an estimated area of 500,000 acres. It has three ports on the Guanavane coast, an extensive region of cocoa-nut trees, 21 to 25 m. long, and an unusual abundance of other vegetable products, including dyewoods.

It is understood also to be rich in auriferous and other minerals, though this is rather conjectured than ascertained. The railway across the isthmus has necessarily made a most important addition to its facilities for trade.

BURKE CHANNEL, inlet, British Columbia, 80 m. N. Vancouver Island. It runs inland for 50 m. and then divides into three arms, Dean's Canal, which trends nearly N. for 25 m., and North and South Bentinck Arms, from which a good available route is projected over a generally level country to the Cariboo gold-fields.

BURLINGTON [add.], three places, U. States.—1, A tn. and port of entry, Vermont, cap. co. Chittenden, on a bay in Lake Champlain. It stands amidst beautiful scenery, occupying a slope which rises gradually from the lake, and commands one of the finest views in New England; is the largest place in the state, contains many spacious streets and avenues, planted with trees, and lined by elegant mansions; and possesses eight churches, a university with seven professors and ninety-eight students, numerous other schools, a courthouse and jail, a custom-house, and a marine hospital. The harbour, the best on the lake, is protected by a breakwater 900 ft. long, and additional means of transport in all directions are furnished by the Vermont, Central, and Canada, and by the Rutland and Burlington railways. Most of the shipping on Lake Champlain is owned by the inhabitants, who amounted in 1870 to 14,387.—2, A tn. and port of entry, New Jersey, on the Delaware, at the junction of the Assicunk Creek, 20 m. N.E. Philadelphia. It is one of the few places in the United States which has retrograded rather than advanced. Its decline may be traced to the rise of Philadelphia, which has carried off the greater part of its trade. The principal public buildings are nine churches, of which those belonging to the Episcopalians are well endowed, a college and a hall, both Episcopal, and attended by a large number of students, an ancient library, possessed of many rare and valuable works, and a large number of schools, partly supported by the liberality of an early settler. Pop. about 6000. —3, A tn. Iowa, cap. co. Des Moines, r. bank Mississippi, and on the Chicago and Burlington, the Peoria and Burlington, and the Burlington and Missouri River railways. It possesses eleven churches, a university occupying a conspicuous site, and said to be flourishing, and various other schools, several of them of a superior description. The extensive coal-fields in the vicinity afford great facilities for manufactures, which accordingly are numerous and important, including starch and soap factories, iron-foundries, breweries, pork-packing houses, and oil, flour, and saw mills. Pop. 14,930.

BURMAH, British, a prov. British India, lying along the E. shore of Bay of Bengal, from the mouth of the Naf estuary, in about lat. 20° 50′ N., to the Pak-chan River, in about 10° 50′. It possesses a direct line of sea-coast of not less than 900 m.; area, 93,664 sq. m. It is formed of three divisions, each of which possesses one principal seaport. Tenasserim has Moulmein; Pegu, Rangoon; and Arracan, Akyab; the first and last of which have risen entirely under British rule. Arracan, the N. division of the province, is separated to the E. from Pegu and Upper Burmah by a range of mountains, whose greatest elevation is about 7000 ft., and running nearly parallel with the coast, gradually lowering towards the S. The N. part of the country has a large area of alluvial soil in the lower course of the river Koladyn and its numerous affluents. The breadth of the land there, from the sea-shore to the mountains, is from 80 to 90 m., and is generally hilly, covered with forest, and difficult of access. Between the range separating Arracan from Pegu and the sea, for a length of nearly 200 m., as far as Cape Negrais, the country is a mere narrow strip of land. Pegu and Martaban lie in the valleys of the Irawaddy and Sittang Rivers; these valleys, bounded E. and W. by mountain ranges, are narrow in the upper portion, but expand at the delta of the Irawaddy into a magnificent alluvial region, penetrated by a vast number of tidal creeks, and extending over 10,000 sq. m. N. Tenasserim is bounded on the W. by the last 100 m. of the course of the great River Salween, and here the breadth of land, from the sea-shore to the central mountain range, which divides the province on the E. from Siam, is about 80 m. This space is gradually narrowed to 40 m. at the S. extremity, in lat. 11° N. There is no river of any import-

ance S. of the Salween. The interior is a wilderness of hills, densely wooded, with long narrow valleys. The country is generally peopled by various branches of the Indo-Chinese family. The Burmese are the most advanced race; and the Arracanese are of the same race, and speak the same language, though geographically isolated. The occupation is chiefly agriculture, which is rude in kind, but the fertility of the soil is very great; there is only one grain crop in the year and one cereal: rice is cultivated almost exclusively. On the hills the people clear a fresh patch of forest by burning the timber on the ground, and change their villages as the soil becomes exhausted. Usually they have plenty of food and clothes, and occupy houses of bamboo raised on platforms above the ground. The remote hill tribes are in a savage state, except in the district of Toungoo, in which education and Christianity have wrought an entire change. At the principal seaports Europeans and foreign Asiatics have settled in considerable numbers, and opened a trade for the timber, rice, petroleum, and other products of the country. The people generally, since the British occupation, have acquired a good deal of personal property; the small landed proprietors are independent and prosperous, and the labourers obtain wages sufficient for their comfortable subsistence.

In 1852, a war broke out between Great Britain and the Burmese empire, occasioned by the refusal of the government of the latter to give satisfaction for various insults and oppressions exercised against the British merchants at Rangoon. General Godwin having been thereupon sent with an army to the mouth of the Irawaddy, commenced hostilities by the siege and capture of the town of Martaban, on 5th April, and although our troops sustained afterwards a repulse at Rangoon, the expeditions against Prome and Pegu were more successful, resulting in the capture of both these places, and the consequent annexation of the province of Pegu to British India. The king of Ava shortly afterwards agreed to make the concessions demanded, and in June, 1853, the war was formally terminated by a proclamation of the Indian governor-general.

The maritime provinces, comprising the ancient kingdoms of Pegu and Arracan, with the long line of sea-coast known as Tenasserim, were united under one local administration under British rule, and called British Burmah, on January 31, 1862. Arracan and Tenasserim were acquired by treaty after the war of 1825-6. The following table gives the leading statistics of the province for the year 1870-71:—

Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
Arracan, ...	18,580	452,925	£213,320
Pegu, ...	28,404	1,467,804	727,098
Tenasserim, ...	46,730	570,917	203,970
Total, ...	93,664	2,491,736	£1,145,098

The total population in 1872 was 2,562,323; the revenue, £1,218,102; the expenditure, £655,560. The cultivated area was increased during 1870-71 by 178 sq. m., but it is still only 3½ per cent. of the total area of the province, and little more than 9 per cent. of the area capable of being cultivated, which is estimated at 35,588 sq. m. In Pegu alone there are no less than 13,315 sq. m. of land lying waste, and only requiring population and labour to be made as productive as any in the world. The communications throughout the province are chiefly by water, there being only 709 m. of road altogether. Of the total cultivated area 1,760,018 acres were occupied by rice; 120,271 were used as garden and orchard; 80,925 were under miscellaneous crops; and 126,248 were hill cultivation. There are few or no large estates, and the extent of the holding of each cultivator is, on an average, a little over 4½ acres, excluding the grants of waste land. The rent of the land, paid to the government, varies from 6d. to 6s. per acre; but this light tax is supplemented by the capitation tax on all males between 18 and 60, and the rice duty, which is equal to an *ad valorem* duty of 14 per cent. The total imports by sea in 1870–71 amounted to £3,908,145, the exports to £3,894,894; the exports to Upper Burmah and the Shan States amounted to £1,326,240; the imports thence from to £1,014,769. The principal exports by sea are rice and timber, the former being far the most important. The people of Burmah are provided with a system of primary education of their own, which is carried out in the monastic

schools of the Buddhist priests, institutions that afford gratuitous primary instruction to the mass of the people. There is at present a scarcity of higher schools.

BURNAH, a river, India, which rising about 18 m. E. Allahabad, flows first N.E. for about 25 m., then S.E., forming for 50 m. the boundary between districts Mirzapore and Jounpore, and continuing the same direction for other 25 m., through dist. Benares, joins the Ganges on its l. bank in lat. 25° 18′ N.; lon. 83° 7′ E. During the rains it is navigable by large boats.

BUROONDA, a vil. India, Rajpootana, state and 59 m. N.E. Joodpoor. It is situated in an open grassy plain, forming a pleasing contrast to the general aridity of the surrounding country, and is supplied with good water from a tank and four wells. Pop. 1645.

BURRAMPOOR, or BERHAMPORE, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, 335 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. It consists of a town and a military cantonment. The town has narrow dirty streets, mean houses, mostly of mud, with a few of brick; bazaars well supplied both with necessaries and luxuries, and manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and of large quantities of sugar and sugar-candy. The cantonment is situated on a rocky ledge, in the midst of a large cultivated plain studded with numerous tanks, but not watered by any perennial stream. Pop. of tn., exclusive of cantonment, about 20,000.

BURRARD, inlet, British Columbia, Western N. America, 14 m. N. entrance Fraser River. Coal has been found on its shores; and in the winter, when the Fraser is sometimes frozen up, the only access to the interior of Columbia is by this inlet and Port Moody, to which steamers have to bring their passengers, mails, and cargoes, which are then transported by a good road to the cap., New Westminster, distant 5 m.

BUR-SIN, a kingdom, W. Africa, lying to the N. of the river Gambia; lat. 14° 5′ N.; lon. 16° 40′ W. The chief town is Joal, 26 m. S. Goree. The men are tall, muscular, warlike in appearance and manner; the women above the ordinary stature, full, well-made, with small high features, and sparkling eyes. The exports are gum, corn, rice, lime, cattle, hides, and ivory.

BURWA SAGOR, a tn. India, Bundelcund, 83 m. S.E. Gwalior. It lies at the base of a lofty rocky ridge, overlooked by a picturesque old fort, which crowns one of the summits, and possesses a bazaar. To the E. of it is a fine sheet of water, abounding with excellent fish, and formed by damming up the lower gorge of a valley with a masonry embankment, 1 m. long and 60 ft. broad.

BU-SAADA, BOU-SADA, or BOUÇADA [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, Constantine, on the central plateau in the basin of the Hodna, at the height of about 2000 ft. above the sea, 160 m. S.W. Constantine; lat. 35° 10′ N.; lon. 4° 14′ E. It was taken by the French in November, 1849, and immediately converted by them into an important military station. Before the capture it was the centre of a considerable trade, and the principal entrepôt for the products of the surrounding district. It has been somewhat improved by the settlement of a number of European merchants, and by the houses which they have erected for their residence. The town however presents almost as much of the Arab type as ever. It is surrounded by beautiful and productive gardens, and divided into eight quarters, consisting of houses built mostly of earth. The principal buildings are five mosques, one of which is a very handsome structure. The inhabitants, about 3600, are very industrious, and employ themselves partly in manufactures, as armourers, dyers, and weavers, or in trade, in which the principal articles are the products of the Tell and of Soudan, including wool and silk. The importance of the latter article may be inferred from the fact that the town contains forty silk factories.

BUSCO, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle and on a river of same name, 60 m. N.E. Bucharest, on the road leading from it to Jassy. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and the see of a bishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, a normal school, and important weekly markets. Pop. 6200.

BU-SEMGHRUN, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, on a rivulet of same name, 190 m. S. by E. Oran. Though only a small place containing about a hundred houses, it is surrounded by a wall with three gates. The springs in the neighbourhood furnishing the means of irrigation, the surrounding district is remarkable for its fertility, and gives full employment to the greater part of the inhabitants, the remainder working at the ordinary handicrafts. In the large gardens of the environs from 3000 to 4000 date-palms are growing.

BUSSAHIR [add.], a hill state, N. India, between lat. 30° 56′ and 32° 8′; lon. 77° 34′ and 78° 52′; is bounded, N. by the British dist. Spiti; E. Chinese Tartary; S. Gurwhal; and S.W. and W. several adjacent hill states; length, N.E. to S.W., about 95 m.; breadth, 55 m.; area, 3000 sq. m. It is one of the loftiest and most mountainous tracts in the world, being nearly in the line of the principal axis of the Himalaya. Its lowest elevations, as determined by the points at which the Sutlej and Pabar quit it in their descent, are respectively 3087 and 4932 ft. above the sea, and its highest summits rise from 19,000 ft. upwards to the culminating point of 21,178. At least five peaks exceed 19,000 ft. Nearly the whole drainage is received by the Sutlej and the Pabar, part of it directly, and part by numerous affluents and mountain torrents. Copper is found near Ropay, in the Darbung valley. The vegetable productions vary, from the intertropical character which they present on the banks of the Sutlej, in the lowest part of its course within the state, where bamboos and some tropical fruits thrive, to that of expiring vegetation on the borders of perpetual snow. The deodar, which is one of the most magnificent of the Himalayan pines, and promises to become acclimatized in our own country, is found at elevations varying from 6400 to 12,000 ft. The vine (of which 6000 acres were under cultivation in 1860) ripens its fruit as high as 8000 ft. Where it fails the currant and raspberry commence. Apricots thrive and yield abundance of fruit at 11,000 ft., wheat and barley are cultivated at 13,000, and vegetation is not entirely extinct at 17,000. In the less elevated regions upland rice is the standard crop. Potatoes, first introduced by Gerard, are now so extensively grown as to form an important article of export to the lower country. Of some articles two crops are matured in a single year, and the interval between them is so short that the reaper and the sower are often seen at work together in the same field. The inhabitants, according to one account, bear a bad name, and are said to be vindictive, treacherous, and addicted to all the worst vices. According to others, they are a fine athletic race, hospitable, trustworthy, honest, and truthful, the higher classes being of Caucasian descent. In several districts, manufactures, including woollen textile fabrics, are carried to considerable perfection, and traders traverse the country with their goods, and do extensive business at the public fairs. The state is governed by a rajah of Rajpoot extraction, as a tributary of the British government. His annual revenue, paid principally in kind, and consisting of agricultural produce, metals, blankets, and other coarse manufactures, is estimated at £150,000. The amount of tribute is only £1500. Estimated pop. 150,000.

BUSTEE, a tn. India, W. Provinces, dist. and 43 m. W. Goruckpore, is inclosed by a ditch and a bamboo hedge, and has a mud fort and a well-supplied bazaar. It is however a poor place, about half a mile square, consisting of about 500 huts huddled together in narrow lanes.

BUTE, an inlet, British Columbia, E. side Gulf of Georgia. It is long and narrow, stretching to the N.E., and from the head of it a company have undertaken to construct a route of 241 m., of which 83 m. are by lake and river, to Alexandria, on the upper Fraser River, for the Caribou gold-fields.

BUTSCHKOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 15 m. W. Prague; has a castle, finely situated on a commanding height, a chapel, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 2600.

BUTTYEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 34 m. N.E. Arad, cap. dist. of same name; with an infirmary, a court of justice, and a mill. Pop. 3149.

BUTUAN, a tn. Philippine Isles, cap. dist. and near a bay of same name, on the N. coast of the isl. of Mindanao, about lat. 8° 45′ N.; lon. 125° 12′ E. It stands about 4 m. above the mouth of a branch of the river which proceeds from Lake Sapongan, and is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden. The only important product of the vicinity is the sago-palm. It contains, with its dist., a pop. of 9804.

BUYUK ALADIN, a vil. European Turkey, Bulgaria, 6 m. W. Varna. The battle between Alexander and the Triballians was fought in its vicinity.

BYAN-KENO, a vil. Russian empire, Trans-Baikal prov., on the Shilka, below Nertchinsk. It is a large place, containing two churches, the one of wood, and the other of brick, and is inhabited partly by Cossacks and partly by convicts.

BYETURNEE, a river, India, which rises near Lohadugga, in Orissa, in lat. 23° 29′ N.; lon. 84° 55′ E., flows very circuitously, first S.S.W., and then S.S.E., through Cuttack, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of about 275 m., during the last ten of which it takes the name of the Dhumra. It is held in great veneration by the Hindoos, especially at its source.

BYGHOOL, or BHAGUL, a river, India, which rises in dist. Pilleebheet, in Rohilcund, flows S. for about 130 m., and joins the W. Ramgunga on its l. bank. It is much used for irrigation.

BYRON, an isl. British America, Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 10 m. from the N. cape of the Magdalen group. It is rather more than 4 m. long and 1 m. broad, and is formed of alternating and nearly horizontal strata of red sandstone, red ochreous clay, and shelly gray sandstone. These rocks form perpendicular or overhanging cliffs all round the shores, and being soft and friable, are broken in holes and caverns, and fast giving way to the action of the waves. A large upland tract is covered with good native grass, but a great part of the surface is wooded with dwarf spruce. The isl. is uninhabited.

C.

CABANGO, a tn. S.W. Africa, on the W. frontiers of the country of Londa or Balonda; lat. 9° 31′ S.; lon. 20° 31′ E. It is situated on the Chibombo, is the residence of a native chief subordinate to Matiamvo, and consists of about 200 huts and a dozen square houses, constructed of poles interwoven with grass. The latter are occupied by half-caste Portuguese, agents of the Cassange traders. Provisions are here very abundant and cheap.

CAÇAPAVA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, beautifully situated on a mountain about 2500 ft. above the sea, 130 m. W.S.W. Alegre; lat. 30° 30′ S.; lon. 55° 30′ W. It consists of several well-formed streets, with some substantial and even elegant houses; but derives its chief claim to notice from having been at one time selected as an important military station and the site of a citadel. This selection was afterwards abandoned, but in the meantime the works had been commenced, and the consequence is that the greater part of the place is occupied by unfinished buildings, evidently intended to be of a magnificent description, on which, from the progress made in their erection, a very large sum must have been expended. Among these unfinished buildings, which have very much the appearance of ruins, the most conspicuous are the church, the barracks, the house of correction, and large portions of an octagonal citadel. P. 700.

CACARANA, a river, La Plata, which, rising in the prov. and the Sierra of Cordova, at first pursues an E. course, under the name of Tercero. On receiving the Quarto, which doubles its volume, and entering the prov. of Entre-Rios, it becomes the Caracana, which thereafter has a circuitous course for 120 m., and joins r. bank Parana. Its fall, at the rate of 2½ ft. to the mile, is too great to admit of its successful navigation, either in its natural state or by the appliance of artificial means.

CACOUNGA, a tn. British America, Canada E., co. Temiscouata, beautifully situated on a height above r. bank St. Lawrence, 100 m. N.E. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic chapel, and having a fine beach for bathing has become a very fashionable watering-place; steamers ply regularly in summer between it and Montreal and Quebec. Pop. about 1000.

CADEREYTA-XIMENES, two tns. Mexico:—1, Nuevo-Leon, in a fertile district, 33 m. E. Monterey; lat. 25° 44′ N.; lon. 99° 48′ W. It is a well-built handsome town, with about 2000 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in agriculture.—2, A tn. state and 22 m. E. Queretaro, in the valley of San Juan, and at the foot of the Sierra Gorda. It is a well-built place, which long owed its prosperity to the richness of its mines, but now depends on agriculture and grazing. Pop. 4000.

CADING, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsoo, on the Soochow branch of the Yang-tse-kiang, about 35 m. from Shanghai. It is an ancient city, surrounded by walls, and situated in the midst of an undulating and very fertile plain, on which indigo is grown to a very large extent. Among the manufactures is paper, made from the bamboo, by saturating it with lime and water, and then converting it into pulp. So abundant and cheap is this paper, that a coarse description is made for the sole purpose of being mixed with the mortar used by bricklayers.

CAHAWBA, a RIVER, U. States, which rises in co. Jefferson, Alabama, flows through a valuable coal-field, and joins the Alabama at the village of its own name. It is navigable for about 100 m.——A VILLAGE, Alabama, at the confluence of the Cahawba with Alabama River. It contains several churches, and is the shipping point for the cotton produced in the district.

CAICOS [add.], a group of isls. West Indies, situated among the eastern portion of the Bahamas, on a large shallow sand-bank of same name, which stretches 58 m. from E. to W., and nearly the same distance from N. to S. The principal islands, proceeding from E. to W. in an irregular curve, are East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales, and West Caicos. They are wooded and tolerably fertile, and at one time produced cotton, but at present the inhabitants, who are few in number, and mostly fishermen and wreckers, employ the land merely for the rearing of stock and the cultivation of vegetable produce.

CAIRO, a tn. U. States, Illinois, Alexander co., on a low point at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, 170 m. S. by E. Springfield. The site, though commercially advantageous, was so injudiciously chosen, that it became necessary to protect it from inundation by means of an embankment 50 ft. wide and 10 ft. high. Even this proved insufficient, and during a remarkable flood in the summer of 1858 nearly the whole town was swept away. Previous to this catastrophe Cairo consisted of about 470 houses, and possessed five churches, two bank agencies, eight hotels, an iron-foundry, two railway depôts, and three mills.

CAISA, a small tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Potosi, in a mountain recess. It consists of mud houses, and has a public square, a church, and a superior post-house.

CALAIS [add.], a tn. U. States, Maine, on the St. Croix, at the E. extremity of the state, opposite to St. Stephen, in British America, the river here forming part of the boundary between the two countries. It contains eight churches, an academy, a high-school, and sixteen school-houses; and besides possessing an iron-foundry, a dry dock, a building-yard, and a large establishment for calcining and grinding plaster-of-Paris, is largely engaged in the lumber trade, which employs no fewer than sixty-three mills and forty lath and shingle machines. In 1857 the export of sawed lumber amounted to 65,000,000 ft., of which about 30,000,000 went to foreign ports, chiefly Great Britain and the West Indies, while the remainder was carried coastwise as far S. as the Potomac. The other exports of that year were 68,000,000 laths, 17,000,000 shingles, 2,000,000 pickets, 90,000 clapboards, 8000 sugar boxes, 4000 hackmatack ship-knees, and 1400 cords of wood and bark. Pop. 6119.

CALAMA, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. Atacama, 45 m. E. Cobija, on a stream of same name, at the height of

1800 ft. above the sea. It possesses a number of good houses and a handsome church, and is the entrepôt for the goods sent from Cobija to the mining districts of Potosi. The inhabitants, about 600, are mostly merchants and carriers.

CALAMARCA, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and 30 m. S. La Paz. It consists chiefly of mud hovels, which, clustering round the church, strikingly contrast with its imposing dimensions and white-washed façade. The post is a large building forming three sides of a square.

CALAVINO, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and about 8 m. S.W. Trent; with a beautiful parish church built of red sandstone, and 1500 inhabitants.

CALBUCO, a tn. S. America, Chili, dist. Araucania, on the N.W. shore of the Gulf of Ancud, and at the base of the volcano Purarrague, 140 m. S.S.E. of Valdavia; lat. 11° 50′ S.; lon. 73° 18′ W. It contains a mixed population of Spaniards, creoles, and Indians, and possesses two convents and a parish church.

CALCUTTA [add.], a city, India. The sanitary condition of Calcutta, especially of the northern districts occupied exclusively by the natives, has long been very unsatisfactory, and a subject of much anxiety. Some idea of it may be formed from the facts, that the streets are all bordered with large open drains or ditches, in which almost all the filth and nightsoil of the city stagnates and putrefies, and that more than 5000 human corpses have annually been thrown from Calcutta into the river, 1500 corpses having been so cast into it from the government hospitals alone. The latter practice was summarily suppressed by the government in the beginning of 1864; and by a new act, in 1863, for reforming the municipal administration of the city, the corporation are empowered to deal effectively with the whole sanitary question, by the removal of the excessive pollutions, the construction of an efficient system of drainage and sewerage, and the provision of an adequate supply of water for the use of the inhabitants. The dead level of the site of the city presents great difficulties in the way of effectual drainage, which, however, are surmountable by the means of pumping stations and high-level works which have been for some time in progress of construction.

In the year 1861–2 (ending April 30), before the passing of the new municipal act, the total income of the municipal department was £67,602, out of which £18,000 were devoted to the construction of new drainage, and £3000 to water supply. In 1864, the first year of the new system, this outlay was increased 50 per cent.

Many improvements have been carried out in other ways; a square has been made between the theatre and Circular Roads, and thrown open to the public; the botanic gardens also have been better arranged, and the extensive library connected with it increased.

The commerce of the port has largely increased, the tonnage of vessels in 1861–2 being nearly double of that in 1850–1, as the following table shows:—

Shipping *in the* Port *of* Calcutta.

	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	1850-1.		1861-2.		1850-1.		1861-2.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
British	587	258,224	496	398,691	578	255,129	522	404,412
American	48	23,210	145	127,293	47	23,872	137	116,860
Arabian	25	11,436	18	9,795	28	10,600	10	4,920
Belgian	—	—	1	356	—	—	1	386
Bremen	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	621
Danish	3	1,158	1	272	3	1,001	2	457
Dutch	3	1,313	1	265	4	1,498	—	—
French	59	20,280	125	58,569	63	24,825	126	60,648
Hamburgian	3	1,170	2	611	1	388	4	1,188
Hanoverian	—	—	1	146	—	—	1	148
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prussian	—	—	1	894	—	—	2	1,885
Russian	—	—	2	1,680	1	356	2	1,494
Sardinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	294
Spanish	1	405	—	—	1	800	—	—
Swedish	5	1,028	3	1,053	5	1,682	2	921
Turkish	—	—	1	377	—	—	2	754
Steamer	83	28,118	89	76,357	38	22,794	88	65,839
Native	266	15,210	93	12,089	266	15,210	97	12,225
Total	1083	356,502	979	688,448	1030	358,155	998	672,049

In 1871 72,658 sailing vessels and 301 steamers (total tonnage, 999,614) arrived in the river; and 637 sailing vessels and 293 steamers (total tonnage, 957,523) sailed. There are not many vessels registered as belonging to the port.

In October, 1864, dreadful devastation of shipping on the river, and of lives and property on shore, was caused by an almost unprecedented hurricane. Nearly 200 vessels with their crews were destroyed, and the shore along the city was everywhere strewn with wrecks and debris of every kind.

The imports and exports for the three years 1860–62, ending respectively on April 30, were as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Imports,	£20,240,943	£15,024,075	£14,294,987
Exports,	12,125,807	12,577,760	12,704,931

The total imports into Calcutta in 1871–72 amounted to £15,667,235, the exports to the large sum of £27,477,127, exclusive of treasure. These figures are considerably above the exports and imports of Bombay, which has the next largest trade of the Indian ports. The principal exports continue to be rice, cotton, hides, opium, indigo, tea, and jute. The last-named is now a most important export, its value in 1871–72 being £4,000,000. The extension of railway communication between Calcutta and the interior of the country has had great influence upon its commercial activity and importance, which, however, is likely to be somewhat affected by the construction of a short line of 28 m. from it S.E. to the river Mutlah; on which a new port has been established, with the name of Port Canning. The new port, situated at the junction of the three rivers which united form the Mutlah, about 50 m. distant from the sea, and easy of approach, the channels being clear and permanent, and not obstructed by shifting sands as those of the Hoogly, is anticipated to absorb the bulk of the produce of the eastern district and the Sunderbunds, and to become the entrepôt of the Mauritius, Bourbon, Colombo, and other grain trades.

The population of the city, according to the census of 25th Jan. 1872, was 447,601, of whom 299,857 were males, and 147,744 females. Classed according to religious belief the following are the proportions: Hindus, 291,194; Mohammedans, 133,131; Christians, 21,356; Buddhists and Jains, 869; Parsees and others, 1051. A considerable emigration of coolies goes on from Calcutta.

CALDERA, a tn. and port, Chili, prov. Atacama, 50 m. (by rail) N.W. Copiapo; lat. 27° 2′ S.; lon. 70° 52′ W. It stands upon a tolerably well-sheltered bay, the bottom of which is low and sandy, but hills rise a little inland, and the ranges become higher as they recede from the coast. The town is of very recent formation, the only inhabitants in 1850 being "the myriads of fleas that lived in the sand, and the flies which infested the air." Without a blade of vegetation, without water, a desert of sand through which here and there black rocks protrude, the site was unpromising enough; but the necessity for an outlet for the ores and minerals in the neighbourhood of Copiapo, and the energy of one or two persons, led to the establishment of the port, the construction of a line of railway to Copiapo, with an extension to Sabellon and Chanarcillo, and a proposed branch to Tres-Puntas N.E. of Copiapo, and to the organization of a line of steamers. The treasures of copper thus brought within reach, and the unexpected richness of the mines of Tres-Puntas, have caused Caldera to rise and flourish with most extraordinary rapidity. The town is well laid out, and has some large and handsome houses and buildings. A fine mole has been run out from some rocks at the S.E. angle of the bay into deep water, and the rail is continued to the pier-head. A lighthouse has also been built at the south-west entrance of the port. The privation of water is the great drawback, and has to be provided for by distillation, which is even used to supply the locomotives and other engines; but it is proposed to convey water from the upper country through pipes.

The number of vessels *entering* the port in 1859 was 248, of 96,846 tons; in 1860, 379, of 150,865 tons; in 1861, 391, of 185,175 tons; and in 1867, 349, of 262,332 tons. Of vessels *cleared* from the port the number was in 1859, 223, of 84,737 tons; in 1860, 377, of 151,941 tons; in 1861, 395, of 192,012 tons; and in 1867, 350, of 264,110 tons.

CALDIERO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. E. Verona, on the railway to Venice. It occupies the S. slope of a mountain ridge; and has two parish churches, and thermal springs, which were known to the Romans. The environs were the scenes of bloody conflicts between the French and Austrians, on the 12th November, 1796, and the 29th, 30th, and 31st October, 1805.

CALDWELL, a vil. U. States, New York, in a beautiful district at the S. end of Lake George, 58 m. N. Albany. It is much visited by tourists for its picturesque scenery, and contains the ruins of Forts William and Henry, which figure much in the French and revolutionary wars. P. 1064.

CALEDONIA, 1, A tn. British America, Canada W., co. Haldimand, on the Great River and the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 47 m. S.W. Toronto. It possesses three churches—a Church of England, a Free, and a United Presbyterian; and carries on a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1300.—2, A tn. U. States, New York, on the Genessee; with iron mines, and saline and sulphureous springs. Pop. 2013.—3, A lake and river, N.W. America, on the British and U. States frontier. From the lake in a S.W. direction flows the river of same name. It ultimately forms two branches, one of which falls into Admiralty Inlet, and the other into the Gulf of Georgia.

CALICUT [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 330 m. S.W. Madras, dist. Malabar, on a flat of the Malabar coast, little raised above the sea. It consists of a principal street, about three-fourths of a mile long, and several small cross streets leading from it. The houses are built chiefly of laterite, and are partly covered with tiles, partly thatched with cocoa-nut leaves. Of the four quarters into which the town is divided, that to the S. is densely peopled by Moplas, and contains numerous mosques; and that to the N.W. or Portuguese part contains a R. Catholic church, and a large jail capable of receiving 600 prisoners. The principal European residents dwell in houses facing the sea; the custom-house is in the same locality. The other principal buildings are two hospitals, the cutcherry, and the Talli Devassam, a celebrated Hindoo temple. Calicut has no proper harbour, and very little trade; but possesses historical interest as the first spot in India on which Vasco de Gama landed in 1498, and subsequently as the scene of many struggles between the Portuguese and the natives. Pop. about 15,000.

CALIFORNIA [add.], one of the U. States. The resources of this rich and productive country continue to be developed at a rapid rate, and appear still to be far from reaching their limits. The gold mines naturally hold the first place in importance, and the quantity of the precious metal shows generally an annual increase. The application of machinery, and improved methods of mining, enable those engaged in the work to turn to good account vast deposits which would otherwise have remained unproductive. Thus in Nevada, Amador, Mariposa counties, and elsewhere, mills have been erected which crush the quartz rock at a trifling expense—12*s.* or 14*s.* per ton; so that rock yielding not more than 28*s.* to 40*s.* or 60*s.* of gold per ton can be worked to advantage, which in former years was considered almost valueless. The consequence is, that an almost inexhaustible source of profit is opened to industry. In other places, where gold was found near the surface of the soil, and after a time appeared to be exhausted, new veins of ore have been discovered at a greater depth, and thus by successive sinkings fresh supplies have been obtained. The shafts are now in many instances of considerable depth, in one case 1000 ft. The quantity of gold and silver received at San Francisco from the interior of the state, and from Nevada state, during the year 1864, amounted to £9,092,100; and in the same period arrived £1,260,475, the produce of Oregon state and the territories of Washington and Idaho, and £350,000 from British Columbia. The exports of treasure in 1860–62, and in 1870–71, were as follows:—

Destination.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	534,600	812,350	2,590,030	1,958,130	636,966
New York . .	7,132,300	6,525,600	5,238,805	2,688,600	4,068,015
China	674,900	708,200	532,150	1,999,370	668,043
Panama . . .	60,100	70,000	86,900	—	—
Other Countries	57,600	19,200	64,460	850,470	512,003
Total .	8,459,500	8,135,350	8,512,345	6,596,630	5,908,128

Copper mining also has been carried on in various parts of the state; the ore is found in deposits, and about 15,000 tons of it were shipped in 1864, containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of copper. Within comparatively recent times several quicksilver mines have been discovered, but the 'New Almaden' is the only one as yet producing any great quantity of metal; from that mine over 40,000 flasks (75 lbs. each) were extracted in 1864, but only 18,760 in 1871, the total production of the state being 30,490. Coal mining has also been put in active operation at Mount Diablo. There are indications of petroleum springs in several parts of the state, but it has yet to be ascertained if the oil can be obtained in sufficient quantity to be remunerative.

A new branch of profitable industry has been discovered in the suitableness of the soil and climate of the state to the cultivation of the grape vine. The growth of the vine was formerly confined to the county of Los Angeles, 350 m. S. of San Francisco, but is now carried on all over the state. By a perhaps too sanguine estimate, it is calculated that the state contains twice as much land adapted to the culture of the vine as there is in France, and that the produce will exceed that of the latter in both quality and relative quantity. The growth of vines is increasing very rapidly, and proper attention is being paid to the selection of the best sorts. The production of wine during the season of 1871 amounted to about 6,000,000 gals., a considerable quantity of which was exported by sea or sent eastward by rail. Wines similar to the Hock, Muscatel, Burgundy, Port, and Angelica of Europe are manufactured, as also considerable quantities of brandy.

Agriculture generally is receiving more attention in both the mining and other districts, and in some of them farming and stock-raising are already equal in importance to the mining interest. This attention to the cultivation of the soil, the vast improvement everywhere in the style of building in the towns and villages throughout the mining districts, and the ameliorated condition of the miners and their families generally, show how much of the capital raised in the state that used to be sent for the support of relatives in distant countries, is now retained and invested on the spot. The area of land under cultivation in 1871 amounted to 3,382,497 ac., of which 1,563,898 ac. were under wheat, and 598,783 under barley. The production of the principal cereals the preceding year was—wheat, 17,888,534 bush.; barley, 9,845,321 bush.; oats, 3,724,480 bush.; maize, 1,445,317 bush. Of wool about 14,000,000 lbs. were grown in 1871, being about 2,714,000 lbs. more than in 1870. The home factories consume a certain portion of the produce, but the greater part goes to the eastern states.

In the year 1864 the following ships arrived from various countries:—

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
Atlantic Ports of the Union .	116	120,064
Pacific Ports of the Union	1523	283,389
Great Britain . . .	44	36,505
Australia	37	17,769
Calcutta	2	900
New Zealand . . .	1	650
Vancouver Island . . .	61	34,746
Falkland Islands . . .	2	1,309
China	36	23,110
France	18	7,453
Hamburgh	9	4,104
Japan	7	2,098
Manilla	12	6,556
Java	1	350
Siam	1	294
Spain	2	477
Brazil	10	3,582

Ships arrived from various countries in 1864.—*Continued.*

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
Chili	10	4,948
Peru	6	1,529
Ecuador	1	131
Mexico	45	24,301
Cuba	2	1,011
Sandwich Islands	37	12,919
Georgian Islands	15	2,694
Central America	12	7,023
Russian America	10	4,486
Russian Asia	3	518
Whaling	92	10,680
New Granada	43	15,329

In the same year the departures were as follows:—

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
Atlantic Ports of the Union	19	21,967
Pacific Ports of the Union	1625	382,046
Great Britain	16	15,102
New Zealand	8	3,145
Australia	10	6,950
East Indies	4	3,856
Vancouver Island	99	71,583
New Granada	42	16,180
Hamburgh	2	1,206
China	60	44,806
Japan	3	947
Manilla	9	6,180
Java	1	350
Chili	27	12,328
Peru	58	58,195
Mexico	56	31,155
Sandwich Islands	43	18,495
Georgian Islands	11	1,940
Central America	10	10,145
Russian America	8	3,998
Russian Asia	2	407
Whaling	30	9,578

A large part of the imports are received through the eastern ports of the Union, and consequently a correct statement of them cannot be arrived at. Of manufactured goods of linen, wool, cotton, &c., very small quantities have been received since the introduction of the Morrill tariff in 1861, which amounted almost to a prohibition of them; the demand for such goods is now met to a great extent by home productions. The principal imports are tea, coffee, sugar, wines, spirits, and various manufactured goods. The value of the tea imported in 1871 from China and Japan was £811,213; of the coffee imported, about £255,000; sugar, £323,466; wines and spirits, £111,075.

The imports from the chief foreign countries with which California carries on a trade were in 1871 as follows:—

Australia	£30,464	Hawaiian Islands	£210,863
Brazil	24,939	Japan	374,590
China	938,364	Mexico & Cen. America	257,726
Dutch East Indies	80,528	Spanish Possessions	160,181
France	306,471	West Coast of South America	151,046
Germany	68,968	Other Countries	45,234
Great Britain	856,296		

The value and destination of the exports, exclusive of treasure previously specified, was in the same year as follows:—

To Eastern Ports of the Union	£764,940
Great Britain	728,815
Australia	40,120
Vancouver's Island and British Columbia	131,430
Mexico	220,493
Peru	—
China	336,213
Sandwich Islands	114,050
Japan	105 970
Other Countries	348,203
Total	£2,790,234

The population of the state of California, according to the census of 1860, was 379,994, being an increase of 310 per cent. upon that in 1850; comprised in it were 34,919 Chinese, and 17,562 Indians. It has since greatly increased, the population, by the census of 1870, amounting to 560,247, including 49,310 Chinese, 7241 Indians, and 4272 persons of colour.

CALINGAPATAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 94 m. S.W. Ganjam, S. bank Venshudara. Under Mahometan rule it was a place of great size and importance, and possessed many mosques, of which the remains are still seen. After a long decline it is again rising into importance in consequence of its harbour, which, with the exception of Coringa, affords the best anchorage on the coast during the S.E. monsoon. Its principal exports are rice, gingely seeds, wheat, grain, hides, timber, and bees'-wax.

CALLAO [add.], a tn. and port, Peru. A railway has been opened between Callao and Lima the capital, a distance of 7 m., much to the benefit and convenience of both places. The commerce of the port has steadily increased, the number of vessels and their tonnage entered and cleared in the three years 1861–3 having been as follows:—

	1861.		1862		1863.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons
Entered.....	1006	469,165	1231	701,880	1564	782,201
Cleared.....	1002	462,202	1188	678,360	1321	762,940

The value of the imports in the year 1862 amounted to £3,600,000, and of the exports to £4,560,000.

CALPEE, Calpi, or Kalpy [add.], a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. pergunnah of same name, r. bank Jumna, which has here a width of a mile and a half in the rainy, and only half a mile in the dry season, 140 m. W.N.W. Allahabad. It is situated among rugged ravines, and is meanly built, consisting for the most part of mud houses, with a few of a better description, constructed of kunkur or calcareous conglomerate. It is defended by a fort situated on an isolated height between the town and the river, but so imperfectly constructed as to be incapable of resisting a serious



GHAT AT CALPEE.—From Bacon's First Impressions of India.

attack. It has manufactures of paper and refined sugar, the latter said to be the finest in the world, but too high-priced to be in general demand. During the sepoy mutiny Calpee became a principal rendezvous of the revolted Gwalior contingent, which, however, was signally defeated, first by Sir Colin Campbell in the vicinity of Cawnpore, on which it had previously made an unsuccessful attack, and afterwards at Calpee itself by Sir Hugh Rose, on the 26th May, 1858. Pop. 21,182.

CALTAGIRONE, a tn. Sicily, in a mountainous dist., in the S.W. of prov. Catania, 36 m. S.W. Messina. It is the

most important town in the interior of the island; but stands, in a manner, completely isolated, as there is no good road by which it can communicate with any town on the coast. Several roads in tolerable condition lead from its gates, but after a short distance become lost in swamps, or rise so steeply, that pack-mules only can be used upon them. The only manufacture for which the place has acquired any celebrity is terra cotta, which is moulded with much taste into articles of antique form, similar to those found in Pompeii. These articles, made chiefly here and in Catania, command an extensive sale. Pop. 28,000.

CALTURA [add.], a tn. on the S.W. coast of Ceylon, a little above the mouth of the Kalu-ganga, which is navigable by boats up to Ratnapoora, 24 m. S.S.E. Colombo. A fort built on a green eminence once defended the entrance to the river, but it has been dismantled, and now forms the residence of one of the civil officers. The only other buildings deserving of notice are a handsome Wesleyan church and school. The extensive cocoa-nut groves around the town make it one of the principal places for the distillation of arrack. From the climate and quality of the soil it was at one time expected that the sugar-cane might be successfully cultivated as a remunerative crop. The attempt has accordingly been made, but without the anticipated result. The Lake of Bolgodde, only a few miles inland, is frequented by prodigious numbers of wild-fowl, which roost and breed in the luxuriant forests by which its banks are encircled.

CALVADOS, a long group of high islands belonging to the Louisiade Archipelago, to the S.E. of New Guinea. It extends about 45 m. from Real E. to Flat Island, the central hill of which is in lat. 11° 9′ 30″ S.; lon. 153° 5′ E. All the islands are well wooded, and of beautiful appearance, large groves of cocoa-nut trees occupying the low lands about the bays, while the hills above are covered with rich vegetation. The inhabitants are numerous, and appear to be careful cultivators, raising large quantities of yam and cocoa-nuts, together with Indian corn, ginger, and sugar-cane. Some of their canoes are of large size.

CAMBAY [add.], a dist. and tn. India, Gujerat:—The DISTRICT, bounded N. by Kaira, W. by the Saburmuttee, S. by the Gulf of Cambay, and E. by the Mhye, has an area of 500 sq. m., and a revenue of about £30,000.——The TOWN, on the N. shore of the estuary of the Mhye, occupies an uneven site on an eminence of inconsiderable elevation, and is surrounded by a brick wall, loopholed for musketry, and flanked by fifty-two irregular towers in bad repair. The whole place tells, by the number of uninhabited houses, and mouldering mosques and palaces, of a greatness which once existed, but has now passed away. The principal buildings are the nabob's palace, a large but tasteless structure; the principal mosque, a handsome building, which, originally a Hindoo temple, was converted to its present use when the Mahometans conquered Gujerat; a Jain temple, with a curious crypt, and a number of large and often beautiful mausoleums in the form of circular or octagonal temples. One of these tells of a frightful dearth, during which an eminent Mogul, whose remains it incloses, perished from starvation, after he had in vain offered a measure of pearls for one of grain. Cambay was long celebrated for its manufactures of chintz, silk, and gold stuffs, and had so large a trade that Tieffenthaler, in 1751, counted seventy vessels at anchor in front of it. Its subsequent decay is attributed partly to the oppressive exactions of its rulers, and partly to increased difficulty of access to its harbour. The only species of manufacture which now gives it any celebrity is the working of carnelians, agates, and onyxes into a variety of ornaments. The stones are found about 80 m. to the S.E. among the Rajpeepla Hills, on the banks of the Nerbudda. Pop. 37,000.

CAMBODIA [add.], cap. of the ancient kingdom of same name, now mostly incorporated with Siam, stood near the N. extremity of King's Lake or Tale Sab, about lat. 13° 45′ N.; lon. 104° 20′ E. The only trace of it now remaining is the Nokon temple, which was spared when the city was taken by the Cochin Chinese about A.D. 200, and is still too perfect to be called a ruin. It stands solitary in the midst of jungle, and is entered across a magnificent stone causeway a third of a mile long, leading through an ornamental entrance. The building is composed of three quadrangles, the outer one inclosing the others, which rise successively above it. The outer and lowest quadrangle is 200 yards square, and has a broad verandah, with a double row of square ornamented pillars running all round, with large and elaborately ornamented entrances at the corners and centres. The whole is built of a hard gray sandstone, without wood, cement, or iron, and is covered within and without with carefully executed bas-reliefs of Buddhist idols. It is still visited as a shrine by the Cambodians, and several priests reside outside the walls.

CAMDEN [add.], four places, U. States:—1. A tn. New Jersey, cap. co. same name, on a plain, l. bank Delaware, opposite to Philadelphia, and on several lines of railway. It is laid out in regular streets, which cross each other at right angles, and possesses many fine buildings, ten churches, two literary associations, a courthouse, and jail. The chief industrial establishments are iron-foundries, glass-works, chemical works, several mills and building-yards. The communication with Philadelphia is kept up by means of five ferries. Pop. (1870) 20,045.—2, A tn. S. Carolina, cap. dist. Kershaw, in a fertile district on the Wateree, which is here crossed by a bridge, 110 m. N.N.W. Charleston. Having ample means of communication both by railway and by the river, which is navigable by steam-boats, it carries on a large trade, of which the principal exports are cotton and turpentine. Pop. 1621.—3, A vil. Alabama, cap. co. Wilcox, on a healthy and somewhat elevated site overlooking the Alabama River, 100 m. N.E Mobile. It is a flourishing place, with an academy, two female seminaries, and an active trade. Pop. 800.—4, A tn. Arkansas, cap. co. Washita, on the slope of a range of hills above r. bank Washita, and at the head of navigation for large steamers, 90 m. S.S.E. Little Rock. It is a handsome place, in the planning and building of which considerable taste has been displayed. Pop. 2219.

CAMEROONS, or CAMAROONS [Portug. *Camarões*, shrimps], [add.], mountain, Western Africa, Bight of Biafra. The base of the mountain occupies an estimated area of 380 sq. m., about one-third larger than Madeira or the Isle of Man. It is bounded on the N. by the Rumbi Mountains, on the S. by the Atlantic, on the E. by a creek flowing into the Bimbia River, and on the W. by a branch of the Rio del Re or Rumbi River. It thus forms a parallelogram within lat 4° 20′ and 3° 57′ N.; and lon. 9° 1′ and 9° 25′ E. The mountain is of volcanic formation, and the upper region of it presents numerous extinct craters, often rising into elevated peaks. The summit—about 13 m. N. from Victoria, the settlement on Ambas Bay—is a cone crowned with two distinct peaks, the higher, named Albert Mountain, rising to the height of 13,129 ft. above sea-level, and the other, the Victoria Mountain, ½ m. due S., is about 435 ft. lower. The Albert Crater is a "bowl" about 1000 ft. in circumference, and 150 ft. in greatest depth; its form is that of an inverted cone, with a slope varying to 45°; the colours are red, white, and yellow, where stone occupies the surface, a deep blue shows the slides of scoriæ, and the bottom is black. Its outlet is to the south. It appears to be a more modern formation than Victoria Crater, which, though exposed to the furious N.E. wind, has an abundant growth of cryptogams, while the Albert is almost bare. The other principal elevations, mostly with craters at their summits, are Mounts Isabel and Helen, lying 4 to 5 m. S.W. of the great peak, the latter reaching the height of 9223 ft.; and several lofty peaks on the W. side, which have not hitherto been examined. Little Cameroons, upon the S.S.W. part of the mountain, and within 5 m. of the sea, is another of considerable magnitude, standing alone, and rising to a point. The volcanic character of the mountain is everywhere apparent; in some places the surface is studded with small craters, as many as 31 having been counted within a radius of 2 m., at a spot 6 m. S.W. of the summit, at the height of about 7000 f.. The craters are of two distinct formations. Those under the elevation of 6000 or 7000 ft. are monticules, covered with dense forest; those above that altitude are smooth, grassy, regular, and uniform. As may be supposed, the surface is everywhere largely covered with streams and beds of lava and scoriaceous deposits. Some of the craters have the appearance of having been eruptive at no distant epoch, while others must have been long extinct. According to native accounts, about the year 1838 "fire came out of the ground;" but the only existing indication of volcanic activity observed by Captain Burton

in January, 1862, was on the northern counter-slope of the Albert Crater, where the 'surface is a convexity striated with alternate bands of bright green moss, white lime, and sulphurous marl, red and yellow. It was soft and yielding to the tread, and regular lines of smoke-jets and puffs rose in rings and curls from the stripes, smelling strongly of sulphur, and by the genial warmth attracting many small birds' to the vicinity.

Up to the altitude of 7000 or 8000 ft. the surface of the mountain is clothed with forest. In its lower part the vegetation consists of palms, cocoa, bamboo, and a variety of other trees of tropical growth. The soil stretching from the shore to 1500 ft. above sea-level is a rich yellow loam, admirably fitted for growing sugar-cane, tobacco, and cacao. At the height of 4500 feet the blackberry is seen, and the salvia, heath, and various flowering shrubs. There are also large tracts of fern, succeeded by forest growth to the level, as has been said, of 7000 or 8000 ft.; vegetation then becomes scanty. The mountain is sparsely occupied by natives, who have a few villages on its southern slope, the highest being that of Mapanya, 2650 ft. above the sea, and nearly 8 m. by the road N.N.W. from Victoria, the settlement on Ambas Bay. The climate naturally varies according to elevation from the tropical heat and fever-haunts at its base, to the temperate and healthful region of its middle altitude, and the cold and perhaps perpetual frost of its summit. Upon Albert Mountain the highest temperature registered in January, 1862, was 55°, and the lowest 27°; at 7500 ft. the temperature varied from 45° or 50°, to 70° or 75° at the same period, and was sensibly affected by the apparently constant N.E. wind, often blowing with great violence. The temperate regions of the mountain, above the range of fever, appear well adapted as a sanatorium, and a resort for Europeans from the unhealthy stations on the west coast of Africa; such a retreat in the malarious and hot seasons has long been felt to be a great desideratum.

CAMLAPOOR, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 32 m. N.W. Bellary. It is defended by a fort with a ditch and glacis; but the greater number of the houses, which in all amount to about 2000, are outside its walls. The ancient but ruined town of Beejanuggur is in the immediate vicinity, and the descendants of the rajahs used to live at Camlapoor till 1820, when they removed to the other side of the Toombudra. Some iron is brought from the neighbouring hills and smelted here.

CANADA [add.] The subject of the union of the North American provinces under one general government, which had been under consideration for some years, was brought more prominently forward in 1864, and in October of that year a meeting of delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, was held, at which a scheme was drawn up and subsequently submitted to the English government, whose approval it conditionally received. Great advantages are anticipated from the consolidation of the provinces, in regard both to their internal economy and to their external interests. The resolutions adopted at the conference of delegates proposed that there should be a federal union under the crown of Great Britain, based upon the model of the British constitution; that the general government should be exercised by the sovereign or a duly authorized representative of the sovereign, and a parliament composed of a legislative council and a house of commons. The members of the legislative council are to be nominated for life, under certain restrictions, by the crown, the numbers being fixed and in proportionate representation of the several provinces. The house of commons is to consist of members elected upon the basis of population, as determined by every decennial census; the number, until after the census of 1871, to be 194, in the following distribution:—

Upper Canada,	82
Lower Canada,	65
Nova Scotia,	19
New Brunswick,	15
Newfoundland,	8
Prince Edward Island,	5

The house of commons is to be elected for not more than five years, and the parliament is to hold a session once a year at the least. The two houses conjointly are to enact, amend, or repeal laws, 'for the peace, welfare, and good government of the federated provinces, saving the sovereignty of England.' Subordinate to the supreme government, each province is to have a lieutenant-governor and local legislature, constructed in such manner as the present legislature of the province shall provide; the provincial government to have authority in the regulation of certain local branches of administration, and within defined limits. Provision is made for the admission into the union, upon equitable terms, of the North West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island. This scheme of confederation has commended itself very generally to the approbation of statesmen, and has so far been acted on, that the provinces of E. and W. Canada (now called respectively Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba, have been united under one general government, and together form the Dominion of Canada.

Of late years the Canadas have progressed rapidly in material prosperity and importance, as the following statistics prove. The area and population in 1852 and 1861 respectively were:—

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.	Pop. in 1861.
Upper Canada,	141,000	952,004	1,396,091
Lower Canada,	205,860	890,241	1,111,566
Total,	346,860	1,842,265	2,507,657

The population, by the census of 1871, amounted to 2,812,347.

The sections of the population in respect of religion were in 1861 as follows:—

Denominations.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
Church of England,	311,565	63,487
,, ,, Rome,	258,141	993,253
Presbyterians,	303,384	42,735
Methodists,	341,572	30,660
Baptists,	61,559	7,751
Lutherans,	24,290	857
Independents,	9,357	4,027
Quakers,	7,383	121
Unitarians,	634	652
Jews,	614	572
'No religion,'	17,373	1,477
Minor Sects and 'Other Creeds not classed,'	60,210	14,674
Total,	1,396,091	1,111,566

In 1859 the number of schools in Upper and Lower Canada respectively was 4,047 and 3,199; total, 7,246; and of scholars 307,346 and 168,148; total, 475,494.

The net revenue of the province amounted in 1862 to £2,235,841, and the expenditure to £2,389,185; the public debt in 1860, incurred chiefly for public works, being £12,144,264, bearing an annual interest of £656,608.

The trade of Canada has been increasing with great rapidity. In 1818 the total exports of home produce amounted to rather above £2,250,000. The following figures show the value of the exports of domestic produce in recent years, and of the goods entered for home consumption:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860	£6,926,378	£6,858,324
1861	7,322,639	8,609,364
1862	6,719,225	9,720,126
1863	8,366,306	9,192,898

In the last-named year timber of various kinds figures for £2,280,297; wool for £200,208, and agricultural produce for £2,685,630.

CANAJOHARIE, a vil. U. States, New York, on the Mohawk River and the Erie canal, 55 m. W.N.W. Albany. It contains a number of churches, a bank, and an academy. Stone-quarries are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 4134.

CANAR, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, dist. Assuay, on an elevated and healthy site, 50 m. S.E. Guayaquil. It consists of well-formed streets, with many handsome houses, and carries on a considerable trade in wheat and other agricultural produce of the surrounding district. In the vicinity are some interesting ruins of the times of the Incas.

CANARAC, a tn. presid. Bengal, territory and 45 m. S.S.E. Cuttack, on the N.W. shore of the Bay of Bengal. About 5 m. to the S.W. are the remains of a celebrated temple of the sun, called by the natives Chunder Suraj Birinji Narayan, and by the British the Black Pagoda. Part of the great tower, still standing, is 120 ft. high, and the walls, which are in some parts 20 ft. thick, are covered over with mythological sculptures.

CANE, a river, India, which rises in the S.W. of Bundelcund, near the frontiers of the Saugor and Nerbudda district, at the height of 1700 ft. above the sea, flows circuitously N.N.E., partly along the base of the Bundair range, receiving the Putna, Sonar, Meerhauser, and several other affluents, and joins r. bank Jumna about 50 m. W. of Allahabad. Though it has a course of 230 m., it is so much encumbered by rocks and broken by cataracts, some of which are said to have a fall of 300 ft., that it is nowhere navigable. It abounds in fine fish; and beautiful pebbles, in great request for ornaments, are found in its bed.

CANFIELD, a vil. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Mahoning, 65 m. S.E. Cleveland. It is neatly built among trees, and in a rich undulating country, which abounds in coal and iron-ore. Pop. 1091.

CANGOZIMA [add.], tn. and seaport, Japan. (*See* KAGOSIMA.)

CANNAH, KANA, or CALMINA [add.], a tn. W. Africa, Dahomey, 53 m. N. Whydah, on the N. edge of a valley, in a picturesque and cultivated district. It was of old a settlement of the Oyos, to whom the Dahomans were for a long time tributary. But in the early part of this century the Dahoman king, Gezo, expelled the Oyos, and Cannah became a sort of country residence of his court. The town, which covers about 3 m. of ground, is a straggling place of huts and thatch dwellings, inclosed in 'compounds' of mud-wall or palm-leaf, and detached. It stands 271 ft. above the sea. The climate is hot, humid, and unwholesome; the sea-breeze relieves the temperature in the day, but the nights are extremely oppressive, and during the rains fevers are rife. In the S.W. is an old palace of the Dahoman kings, in poor and patched condition. A sacrifice of human beings was established here by the late king Gezo, which precedes the 'customs,' or similar sacrifices, at Abomey the capital. That held in May, 1863, is thus described: 'Near the palace wall were eleven platforms on poles 40 ft. high. On each of these was the dead body of a man in an erect position, clothed in the native style, and having in his hand a calabash or similar vessel, filled with oil, grain, or some other produce. One was represented leading a sheep, also dead.' 'The victims are made to personate in dress and avocation Oyos, a pastoral and agricultural people,' to whom the Dahomans were formerly tributary. Pop. 4000.—(Burton's *Mission to Dahomey*.)

CANNELTON, a tn. U. States, Indiana, Perry co., on the Ohio, 70 m. (by river) E. Evansville. Cannel coal, 4 or 5 ft. thick, is worked in its vicinity, and forms one of the main sources of its prosperity. It possesses a large cotton factory, which can produce 40,000 yards of sheeting weekly. Many of its private buildings are elegant, and its public edifices include several churches. Pop. 2155.

CANNING, PORT. *See* CALCUTTA *in Suppl.*

CANSO, or WILMOT, a vil. British America, near the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, on a fine harbour formed by Piscatiqui, and St. George isls. on the E., and the mainland and Durell Isl. on the W.; lat. 45° 23′ N.; lon. 61° W. It is a long, straggling place, consisting of an ancient and a modern portion, the former standing on hills of red sand, clay, and large boulders, and containing the church, which, seated on a ridge 100 ft. high, is a most conspicuous object at sea; and the latter, which contains two chapels, built farther westward along a narrow channel called the Tickle. The harbour was much visited by the French fishermen and fur-traders as early as the sixteenth century, and was the scene of frequent contests between the French and British, till the supremacy of the latter was established. The position of the harbour at the S. entrance of the Bay of Chedabuckto, through which numbers of vessels are continually passing to or from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, gives it an importance which it would not otherwise possess. Pop. about 600.

CANTERBURY [add.], a settlement, New Zealand, Middle Island or New Munster, bounded on the E. by the sea, on the N. by the prov. of Nelson, on the W. by the co. of Westland, and on the S. by the prov. of Otago. It is a level dist. from the coast to the base of the mountain ridge, whose highest peaks are usually crowned with snow, and reach an elevation of 6000 to 8000 ft. Mount Cook, the loftiest, is 13,200 ft. above the sea-level. It is watered by numerous rivers, which have been named after the distinguished individuals who interested themselves in the formation of the colony—Farquhar, Ashby, Eyre, Courtenay, Hawkins, Selwyn, Cholmondeley, Wynne, and Ashburton. A large lagoon or lake, W. of Banks' Peninsula, called Waihora by the natives, has been named Lake Ellesmere. The most commodious harbour is at Lyttleton. The chief places in the prov. are Christchurch, the capital, and seat of a bishopric, on the river Avon; and Lyttleton, the port town, on Port Lyttleton, 8 m. from Christchurch. The breadth of the prov., from E. to W., is about 150 m.; and its length, from N.E. to S.W., about 200 m.; area, 13,578 sq. m., or 8 690,000 ac. The soil is well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and the climate is exceedingly healthy. On the E. side of the western bounding range, between it and the sea, lie the famous Canterbury Plains, which form the great sheep-grazing district of the province, and by their great pastoral advantages have materially assisted in the rapid advances made by the colony. The natural pastures are perhaps the finest in New Zealand. There is plenty of excellent timber in some parts of the prov.

The revenue of the prov. of Canterbury, as of that of New Zealand in general, is principally 'territorial,' being derived from the sale of crown-lands, pasture licenses, and assessments. In 1861 the pop. was 16,040, of whom 8939 were males, and 7101 females; the natives numbering, in 1858, 349 males and 289 females. For 1871 the census gives the pop. of the prov. at 46,801 souls, of whom 25,781 were males and 21,020 females; so that the population nearly trebled itself in the ten years. In 1871 there were 46,074 ac. under wheat, yielding 1,016,266 bush.; under oats, 44,370 ac., yielding 1,311,801 bush.; barley, 13,189 ac., yielding 308,908 bush. The stock returns of the province give 17,654 horses, 79,022 cattle, 2,965,701 sheep, and 196,219 poultry.

CANTON [add.] [name derived from the Portuguese manner of spelling the prov. *Quangtung*, *Kuntaõ*, or *Cantong*]. From various drawbacks, the result of war, famine, rebellion, and tempest, to which this city has been subjected during the last twenty years, the population and commerce have not increased as in other cities in China open to foreign trade. In 1863, when affairs were in a state of comparative quietude, the population was estimated at 1,172,000, divided as follows:—

Boat population, resident	278,000
Within the old city wall	290,000
Within and without the new city wall	234,000
Western suburb	185,000
Eastern suburb	67,000
Southern suburb (Honam)	112,000
	1,172,000

Though there are no bridges across the Choo-Kiang, yet there are numerous ferries, with crowds of san-pans plying continually day and night, that serve the purpose for traffic. In August, 1862, the boat population, as well as others, suffered severely from an unusually terrific hurricane or *typhoon*, when it was calculated by the Chinese authorities that not less than 60,000 people were drowned or killed by falling houses, during its continuance of fourteen hours. The actual known loss was ascertained to be 52,350, as a dollar was paid for every body found and buried. During the period that Commissioner Yeh held supreme power at Canton (1855–56), upwards of 70,000 real and suspected rebels were decapitated, about one-third of them being Cantonese. These calamities, together with the famine that succeeded the war with the British and French allied forces (1856–57), and the considerable reduction in foreign trade after that event, have seriously checked the increase of population during the past ten years.

Amongst this large native community there has been at no period any great number of foreign residents; but these are greatly diminished since the formation of the colony of Hong-Kong, and the opening of new ports in the northern provinces, whither commerce has induced them to remove. In 1864, according to the Hong list, including Whampoa, the foreigners of all nations and occupations numbered only 135:—

Consuls and Assistants	14
Merchants and Assistants	35
Customs Officials	44
Dock Employés	19
Missionaries and others	23
	135

Of this number 72 were British, 86 American, and other nationalities, 27. In 1846 there were 357 foreign residents, exclusive of the families belonging to several of them. Up to 1856 this foreign population resided at the factories chiefly built by the East India Company, which at the bombardment and capture of Canton, at the close of that year, were burned and razed to the ground by the Chinese; and after peace was proclaimed, the merchants had to rent native tenements on the Honam side, while the consular and other officials were scattered over Canton city and western suburbs. This was exceedingly inconvenient and detrimental to trade, and therefore Lord Elgin obtained a concession from the Chinese authorities of the Sha-meen forts, which had been destroyed, and which were situated at a salubrious point of the west suburb, on the river's bank, where the water almost insulated the site. The area allowed for the foreign settlement has been filled up and levelled, giving an extent of 24 acres. On the river boundary it is protected by a granite wall, and there is sufficient depth of water for a vessel of 1000 tons to lie alongside; on the landward side it is separated from the Chinese dwellings by a canal having stone embankments, across which are three substantial bridges of hewn stone. Good roads are constructed along the margin of the concession, and that part facing the river is planted with trees and shrubs, forming a delightful promenade. Streets have been laid out, and the land parcelled into building lots, which realized £46,500 by auction in August, 1861; since when building has progressed but slowly. The British, American, and French consulates, however, and the chief mercantile firms in China, have erected spacious hongs and dwellings; and the residents have formed themselves into a committee for municipal purposes. Connected with this change of site and destruction of property at the old factories, there was a claim made against the Chinese government for the loss each resident sustained, which was to be paid out of the indemnity money. On the part of the British it amounted to £700,000, while the American and French claims were about a third of that sum.

Foreign vessels bound for the port of Canton generally bring up at Macao Roads, or Victoria harbour, Hong-Kong; there being an authorized body of Chinese pilots at hand to take them to either anchorage. From the strong eddies and intricate navigation in the estuary and inner waters of the Canton River (which is only one of several outlets of the Great West River and its affluents), it is necessary to take a second pilot as far as the Bocca Tigris, which is considered the limits of the port, and distant 45 m. from the city; thence a third pilot assists to the anchorage at Whampoa, which is the actual foreign port of Canton, although 12 m. distant from the Sha-meen settlement. By the treaty of Tientsin (1858) there are local consular regulations for the shipping, enforced by a resident British vice-consul and an American consular agent. From the rise of the tide, and nature of the ground here, it has been found most advantageous to construct docks for repairing ships, of which there were ten in January, 1864—two of stone, one wood, and seven earthwork—from 145 ft. to 550 ft. long; two being pumped dry by steam-engines. From these facilities of dock accommodation, a number of ships entered inwards and outwards have no traffic at this port, so that the shipping returns are in excess of the commercial tonnage.

Shipping *in the* Port *of* Canton *in the years* 1863-64.

Nationality.	1863.				1864.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	96	57,425	95	56,885	99	50,762	100	49,079
River Steamers and Lorchas	167	22,262	167	22,262	12	8,852	12	8,852
American	27	10,575	28	10,968	9	7,783	9	7,783
River Steamers	480	172,268	480	172,208	617	250,954	617	250,954
Sundry Nations	97	29,000	97	28,735	110	34,898	117	37,130
Total	867	300,520	867	300,118	847	352,749	855	354,198

The trade of Canton has been known for three centuries throughout the civilized world, and the city continued the chief foreign emporium in China until 1850, when Shanghai began to surpass it. In 1842 the northern ports were opened; in 1851 Chinese emigration to Australia and California was removed to Hong-Kong; in 1854 a serious insurrection, which destroyed the manufactories of Fatshan, happened; in 1856 the foreign factories were burned, and the river blockaded; and in 1857 the city was captured by the British and French: 'these misfortunes, joined to the previous drawbacks, completed the commercial decadence of the port.' Since then the opening of other ports for foreign trade has diminished the relative importance of Canton, and will continue to interfere with its prosperity. According to the latest consular returns, the following is the estimated value of the export and import trade:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Total Exports	£4,060,746	£3,862,039	£2,361,421
Total Imports	2,412,515	2,281,354	2,053,589

The import trade of Canton has suffered from the levy of additional imposts to meet the immense expenses caused to the Chinese government by the Taeping rebellion, as well as from a mercantile revolution that is taking place. The Chinese merchants, appreciating by degrees the value of foreign trade, are getting it more and more into their own hands, and now go to Hong-Kong to purchase what they require, importing the merchandise in native vessels to the various places on the coast. The consequence is, that the trade of Canton shows a great falling off in both cotton and woollen manufactures, and also in opium, the value of which in dollars (4*s.* 9½*d.*) in 1864 was 1,322,866, against 2,290,234 in 1863—a decrease of 967,368 dollars. In the export trade of Canton there has likewise been a falling off, affecting almost all the articles of export, as the following table shows:—

	1863.	1864
Tea	5,662,268 dols.	3,844,678 dols.
Silk	2,766,567 ,,	1,5.1,670 ,,
Cotton	25,339 ,,	22,088 ,,
Chinese produce	7,628,888 ,,	4,875,275 ,,

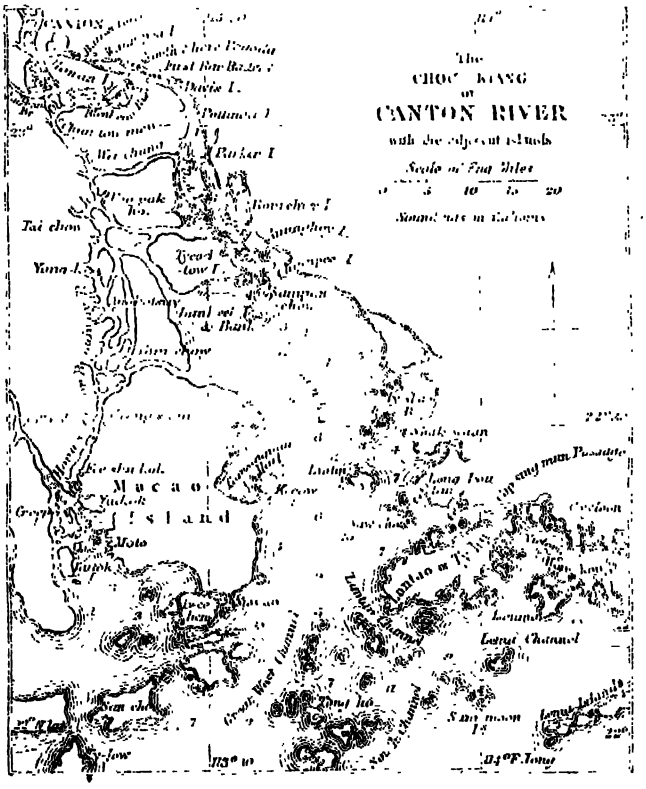
The decrease in tea is attributed to its having been forwarded during the year 1864 to the Portuguese port of Macao, where it can be shipped duty free, and to the ports of Foo-chow and Hankow absorbing all that used to come down before they were opened.

From the spirit of commercial enterprise which is spreading among the native merchants, and possessing as they do considerable advantages over foreigners in buying and selling, it is probable they will gradually absorb both the import and export trade, as well as the extensive coast-carrying traffic.

Formerly the whole of the foreign trade was carried on in sailing ships, which received and discharged their cargoes through native junks at Whampoa. Since the establishment of the colony of Hong-Kong, there has sprung up quite a flotilla of river steamers, chiefly of American build, which ply daily between Canton, Hong-Kong, and Macao, and convey the greater part of the produce and merchandise, for native and foreign consumption. The traveller now visiting the far East can find in these steamers speed and accommodation equal, if not superior, to the best river boats in Europe. From Canton to Hong-Kong the distance is 96 m., which is ordinarily performed in 6½ hours. A large native passenger traffic is done, frequently carrying 500 to 600 at a trip.

Events of vital importance to the prosperity of this ancient city, as well as to British and foreign relations with the empire at large, have occurred in the annals of Canton within the period of the last ten years. On the 8th October, 1856, a small vessel named the *Arrow*, having a Chinese crew, but owned by an English firm at Hong-Kong, and commanded by an Englishman, was seized upon some pretext by the native authorities; twelve of the crew were bound and carried away, and the British flag was hauled down. Rear-admiral Sir Michael Seymour demanded satisfaction for the outrage and insult, but was refused by the notorious anti-

foreign mandarin Yeh, then at Canton as a special commissioner from the court of Peking. This was deemed a *casus belli*, and hostilities commenced on the 24th, by the capture of the river forts at Canton, and the entrance of a large force into the city, by blowing one of the gates to pieces. On the 12th November the fleet reduced the Bogue forts, 200 guns, and the Annunghoy forts, 210 guns, having complete command of the river. The expedition was then reinforced by two brigades of infantry and artillery, and a large contingent of French sailors and marines, beside their fleet under Rear-admiral de Genouilly. The combined forces made a grand attack on the 28th and 29th December, bombarding the city and carrying it by storm, while the stubborn Commissioner Yeh was taken prisoner, and afterwards deported to Calcutta, where he died. Meanwhile the allies held military possession of the city, without interfering with the peaceable inhabitants, who became excessively friendly towards their conquerors



The place was occupied as a material guarantee for the payment of an indemnity of £666,000, in equal proportions to the British and French. For nearly four years the allies held supreme jurisdiction over the city, which at length was evacuated by them on the 21st October, 1861, and possession handed over to the viceroy of Quang-tung.—(*Par. Blue-books; Williams' Chinese Commercial Guide; MS. Notes.*)

CANTON, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Stark, beautifully situated on the Nimishillen Creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway, 75 m. N.W. Pittsburg. It stands in the finest wheat district of the state, and possesses an academy, gun-barrel factories, woollen factories, and iron-foundries. Bituminous coal and limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. 4041.

CAORLE, a tn. kingd. of Italy, prov. and 30 m. N.E Venice, at the mouth of the Livenza in the Adriatic. It has a small fort and a fishery, and was once the seat of the patriarchate of Venice. Pop. 2152.

CAPE FEAR, a river, U. States, which is formed by the union of the Haw and Deep at Hawood, co. Chatham, N. Carolina, flows tortuously S.E., and enters the Atlantic by two channels—one on each side of Smith's Island. Its whole length, including one of its head branches, is about 300 m., of which about 120 are navigable by steam-boats. It is the only river which has its course wholly within the state, and carries its waters directly to the ocean.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, a vil. U. States, Missouri, r. bank Mississippi, in a well-timbered and fertile county of same name, about 100 m. S.S.E. St. Louis. It is the seat of St. Vincent's college, and has a good landing on the river.

CAPE ISLAND, a vil. U. States, New Jersey, on the small island of same name, at the S. extremity of the state, 95 m. S. Trenton. It is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the States; and in summer, having daily steam communication with Philadelphia, is crowded with its citizens, for whose accommodation several hotels have been erected. Pop. 600.

CAPE NORTH, British America, forming the N.E. extremity of Cape Breton Island, is a bold and rocky head land, which rises abruptly from the sea to the height of 1100 ft. and is composed of slate in nearly vertical strata. Frequent and heavy squalls prevail in its vicinity. About 8 m. E. of it, the N.W. extremity of the island is formed by Cape St. Lawrence, composed also of slate rock, and so steep that except on its W. side there is no landing even for boats. About a mile S.E. a remarkable sugar loaf peak, called Bear Hill, rises from the shore to the height of 750 ft. Still further E. towards North Cape is St. Lawrence Bay, which is 4½ m. wide and 1¾ m. deep, and within half a mile of the shore affords an anchorage of 9 or 10 fathoms, with a bad bottom of rock or loose sand.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE [add.], a British colony, S. Africa. In consequence of the anomalous position of the territory of British Kaffraria, which was administered by a lieutenant-governor subject to the direction of the governor of the Cape Colony, the inhabitants agitated a demand for separate legislative powers of their own. It was therefore annexed to the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, when the inhabitants received a share of representation in the Cape parliament. The Cape Colony was thus increased by the accession of a population of 86,201, consisting of 8183 Europeans and 78,018 natives, amongst whom were 1972 German immigrants, 455 German military settlers, and 3380 other Europeans. British Kaffraria now forms the two divisions of King William's Town and East London. The total revenue for the public service of British Kaffraria in 1861 amounted to £21,718, and the expenditure to £37,491; the deficiency having to be supplied by grants from the imperial treasury.

Finance.—For a number of years the finances of the Cape Colony were in a very unhealthy condition, the revenue falling short of the expenditure, and requiring to be supplemented by loans; by which means a public debt was created, first appearing at £80,000 in 1859, then at £715,050 in 1863, and finally at £1,546,957 in 1871. The year 1862, however, had been a disastrous one for the colony, excessive drought and the ravages of insects having wrought serious damages to crops, cattle, vines, and almost every branch of colonial industry.

The state of the public revenue and expenditure in the years 1860–1862, is apparent from the following figures:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Revenue, ...	£742,771	£748,866	£716,489
Expenditure, . . .	729,690	763,237	683,792

The apparent excess of revenue over expenditure in 1862 is accounted for by the fact that certain loans are reckoned under the head of revenue; the net amount being in reality £67,000 less than in 1861.

Commerce—The condition of the foreign trade of the colony will be understood from the following table of shipping entered and cleared in 1860–62:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1860.	1014 . .	329,994 . . .	1042 . . .	335,858
1861.	976 . . .	322,057 . . .	951 . . .	306,461
1862.	1044 . . .	363,537 . . .	1053 . . .	369,183

Of this shipping in 1862, 786 vessels (*entered*), measuring 237,277 tons, and 802 vessels (*cleared*), of 247,227 tons, were British. In the three years 1860–2, six vessels, of 460 tons in the aggregate, were built in the colony.

The value of the imports and exports in each of the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Imports, . . .	£2,605,305	£2,785,853	£2,275,833
Exports, . . .	1,972,700	1,957,686	2,224,446

The principal articles imported and exported, and the value of them, are exhibited in these tables:—

Principal Articles of Import.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Apparel, ...	154,280	138,740	117,773
Beer, ...	48,575	57,631	40,612
Cabinet and Uphol. Wares,	34,484	30,407	27,633
Coal, ...	16,570	25,384	20,473
Coffee, ...	161,632	145,087	170,280
Cotton Manufactures, . .	305,713	261,393	137,661
Haberdashery, &c., . . .	238,467	272,297	191,250
Hardware, Cutlery, &c., .	168,070	149,022	102,255
Iron, ...	21,807	17,435	16,506
Leather, Manufactured, .	79,277	93,139	71,791
Linen Manufactures, . .	24,184	18,652	9,937
Oilmen's Stores, ...	52,825	51,814	51,976
Rice, ...	44,064	54,901	63,695
Saddlery and Harness, . .	36,033	30,739	15,914
Raw Sugar, ...	131,458	139,654	120,223
Tea, ...	15,518	42,928	36,632
Tobacco, Manufactured,	9,092	6,405	7,501
Deals, ...	75,038	80,368	9,394
Woollen Manufactures, . .	113,961	108,574	71,212

Principal Articles of Export.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Copper Ore, ...	61,442	93,565	103,214
Ostrich Feathers, . . .	24,142	42,488	72,834
Hides, ...	15,135	17,622	17,367
Ivory, ...	14,731	24,813	10,773
Goat Skins, ...	32,477	45,925	53,677
Sheep Skins, ...	51,407	65,920	69,495
Wine, ...	39,991	31,453	46,054
Wool, ...	1,469,784	1,283,136	1,504,661

Population.—According to the returns for 1856, the population and area of the colony stood thus:—

Population.

White.	Coloured.	Aliens.	Various (Malays, &c.)	Area sq m
102,156	129,167	10,584	25,189	104,931

Making a total population of 267,096.

CAPE VINCENT, a vil. and port of entry, U. States, New York, on the St. Lawrence, and on the Rome and Watertown railway, 160 m. N.W. Albany. It possesses a steam-boat landing, and a ship-yard. Pop. 3585.

CAPO DI PONTE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Belluno, r. bank Piave. It possesses a splendid bridge, which is thrown across the river at a point where its stream is confined between rocky precipices. Pop. 3350.

CAP ST. IGNACE, a tn. Canada East, co. Montmagny, r. bank St. Lawrence, 42 m. N.E. Quebec, on the railway to Trois-Pistoles. It possesses ship-building yards, and has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. about 2800.

CARABALLOS (The Cordillera of), a mountain range, Philippine Isles, which stretches from N. to S. over the Island of Luzon, over 6° of lat., with a breadth which where greatest is about 45 m. Its culminating point, of which, however, the height is not stated, is in lat. 16° 7′ N.; lon. 120° 50′ E. From this point, as a common nucleus, it proceeds in three branches—two of them N., terminating respectively in Capes Engano and Pato; and the other S., terminating in the volcano of Bulusan.

CARACOLLO, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Oruro, near an affluent of the Desaguadero. It covers a large space, is of pleasing appearance, consists of houses of one story, but commodious, and has a spacious plaza or square, with a number of shops and a church.

CARAGA, a prov. Philippine Isles, forming the large projection in the N.E. of the island of Mindanao. Inland it is bounded by prov. Misamis, and the territory of the native sultan of Mindanao. On all other sides it is washed by the sea. Area about 7000 geo. sq. m. On its coast are several bays and indentations, affording tolerable anchorage. The interior, comparatively unknown, is covered with mountains, apparently volcanic. Dense forests, containing much fine teak timber, clothe their sides and summit, but, owing to the impossibility of transport, possess no commercial value. Cultivation is confined to mere patches, and most of the rice consumed is obtained from Luzon and Zebu. The favourite employment is gold-washing, which is said to be more productive here than in any other part of the Philippines. The bulk of the population is Bisaya; but there are several wild tribes of unknown origin. Pop., exclusive of wild tribes, 31,963.

CARBONDALE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, in a valley near the head of the Lackawanna, and on a railway which connects it with Honesdale, 140 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Its prosperity, which has grown very rapidly, is owing to its coal-field, the beds of which are said to be extremely rich, and to be 20 ft. thick. Pop. 5575.

CARDENAS, a tn. and bay on the N. coast of Cuba, 43 m. E. Matanzas; lat. 23° 12′ N.; lon. 81° 5′ W. It has a small shallow harbour, where the American filibuster, General Lopez, landed on the 17th May, 1850, and compelled the garrison of the fort to surrender; but was soon checked in his advance into the interior, and with difficulty accomplished his escape from the island. Pop. about 1200.

CARLETON, a vil. and township, British America, Canada East, co. Bonaventura, on the N. shore of a shallow lagoon in Chaleur Bay. It possesses a church, a school, and an excellent and capacious roadstead, safe in all winds. Immediately in rear of the village, Mount Carleton rises to the height of 1800 ft. Pop. of township, 1000.

CARLISLE, or New Carlisle, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Bonaventura, dist. Gaspé, on the N. shore of Chaleur Bay. It contains two churches, a courthouse, and jail, and is actively engaged in the fisheries; possessing in Paspebiac Bay, situated to the E. of it, an excellent roadstead, and the principal fishing establishment in Chaleur Bay. Pop. 500.

CARLOPAGO, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, cap. dist. of same name, on the Strait of Morlacca, in the Adriatic, 65 m. S.S.E. Fiume; with a fine old parish church, a Capuchin monastery, a German trivial school, a free haven, and a large trade. Pop. 660.

CARLOS, (San), or Ancud, a tn. and port, Chili. (*See* Ancud *in Supp.*)

CARLOS (San), a tn. Chili, prov. Nuble, cap. dep. of same name, on the Nabotava Creek, 200 m. S. by W. Valparaiso; lat 36° 8.; lon. 72° 1′ W. It contains about 300 houses, regularly arranged in a plaza, and in longitudinal and transversal streets, and has a church, a public and two private schools, and an alameda. The dep. was once celebrated for its gold-mines. Pop. 4250.

CARMEN, or Puebla Carmen, a tn. S. America, r. bank Paraná, on the S. frontiers of Paraguay; lat. 27° 12′ 30″ S.; lon. 56° 14′ 21″ W. It is a new place, built after government had thought proper to abandon the old and important settlement of Ytapua or Encarnacion, situated 12 m. farther up the river. The inhabitants, about 1000, carry on a considerable trade with the neighbouring districts.

CARRIACOU, an isl. West Indies, Windward Islands, the largest of the Grenadine group, 16 m. N.E. Grenada, is of irregular form, about 21 m. in circuit. Its S. and W. sides are so encumbered with shoals and small islets that none but small vessels can approach them with safety; but on the N. shore are two commodious anchorages. The island is inhabited.

CARRIZAL, a tn. Mexico, state and 126 m. N. Chihuahua, near the Carmen; lat. 30° 28′ N.; lon. 106° 42′ W. Being originally established as a presidio or military station, it is still surrounded by a wall, and provided with a small garrison. These however have failed to protect it from the incursions of the Indians, from whom it has repeatedly suffered severely. Though still well peopled, it possesses little importance, and is remarkable chiefly for the beauty of its site. A little to the S.W. of Carrizal are found the extensive ruins of an old Indian town, to which the name of Casas Grandes, or Casas de los Aztekas, has been given.

CARROLLTON, two vils. U. States:—1. A vil. Louisiana, l. bank Mississippi, 7 m. above New Orleans, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is the residence of many

persons who are engaged in business in New Orleans, and has pleasure-gardens which are much frequented by visitors. Pop. 1756.—2. A vil. Illinois, cap. Greene co., on the railway from Alton to Springfield, 70 m. S.W. the latter. In a fertile and populous district, and with coal and timber in its vicinity, it has several manufactories; and possesses four or five churches, and a free school. Pop. 2752.

CASA BLANCA, a tn. Chili, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Valparaiso, cap. dep. of same name, in the midst of a narrow valley, 790 feet above sea-level. It is built chiefly along both sides of the highroad to Santiago; has a considerable number of shops, supplied chiefly with such articles as are required by the constant stream of cartmen and muleteers moving to and from the port, and contains 2000 inhabitants, who find profitable employment in raising fruits and vegetables, and rearing poultry for Valparaiso

CASALEONE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Verona, on an unhealthy site; with a good church and numerous villas. Pop. 2400.

CASCADE COVE, New Zealand, on the S. side of Dusky Bay, near the S.W. extremity of Middle Island or Munster, has at its entrance a width of about ½ m. with a depth of 26 fathoms; and stretches 1½ m. in a S.S.W. direction. Within the entrance a sandy point projecting from the S. shore narrows the navigable space, but farther up the width increases, and gives good anchorage in 12 to 15 fathoms. A considerable stream at the head of the Cove forms the cascade from which it has derived its name.

CASCAPEDIAC, a river and bay, Canada East, dist. Gaspé:—The RIVER, issuing from a lake in a mountainous district, flows circuitously S.E. for above 60 m., and falls into the bay of its name on the N. shore, not far from the head of Chaleur Bay. Though a considerable stream it can only be entered by boats in consequence of extensive shoals of sand and mud.——The BAY, which lies between Black Point and Tracadigash Point on the W., is 13 m. wide, and 5 or 6 m. deep, and is much visited by timber ships. Immediately to the E. is the village of Richmond, rendered conspicuous by its church; while its W. shores are well settled, mostly by French Canadians and Acadians. Black Point, its E. extremity, is a bold and rocky promontory, rising 400 ft. above the sea.

CASSANGE, a tn. S.W. Africa, interesting as the farthest inland station of the Portuguese; lat. 9° 37′ 30″ S.; lon. 17° 49′ E. It stands in a deep valley, about 40 m. W. of the Quango or Coango, and 310 m. nearly E.S.E. Loanda. It consists of about 40 or 50 houses belonging to Portuguese traders, all built of wattle and daub, and surrounded by plantations of maize, manioc, &c. Behind are kitchen gardens, in which grow the common European vegetables, potatoes, pease, cabbages, onions, &c. All the traders are officers in the militia, and many of them have become rich by sending out *pombeiros*, or native traders, with large quantities of goods to trade with on their account. The Portuguese government, fearing that cases of collision might thus occur and compel them to interfere, have prohibited their subjects from crossing the frontier; but the prohibition is little more than a dead letter, and the traders seem inclined to spread along the banks of the Quango. In addition to the traders there is a considerable coloured population in Cassange.

CASSERGODE, or KASSERGODE, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Canara, 100 m. N.N.W. Calicut. It is scattered over a large area in the rear of a backwater, and contains an industrious and thriving population of Hindoos and Mahometans, who carry on an extensive trade in cocoanuts and rice, which constitute their principal produce.

CASTELMUSCHIO, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Istria, on the N. extremity of the island of Veglia, in the Bay of Quarnero; with an old castle, a charitable endowment, and a good harbour. Pop. 1400.

CASTLETON, a vil. U. States, Vermont, on a river of same name, and at the intersection of the Rutland and Washington, and the Saratoga and Castleton railways. It possesses a medical college in connection with that of Middleburgh. Pop. 2852.

CASTRIES, a bay, Russian empire, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Tartary, to the S. of Mamia Strait; lat. 51° 28′ N.; lon. 141° 49′ E. The entrance, in the middle of which lies Danger Rock, is between Castries Point on the N., and Quoin Point or Klostercamp on the S. Although the greater part of it is open to easterly winds, which throw in a heavy sea, there is good shelter behind some islands within it, particularly Observatory Island, where the depth is 3 fathoms. On Quoin Point stands a lighthouse, 250 ft. above the sea, showing a fixed light visible 18 m. The isthmus separating Castries Bay from the Amoor is only 40 m. across, and the distance between it and Lake Kyzi is not more than 15 m. It has hence been proposed to make this bay the great maritime outlet for the produce of the Russian territories on the Amoor. With this view the town of Sofyevok has been founded on the river, and a good road made to connect it with the bay. A railway also has been projected, and several magnificent works, which time may probably mature. The great drawback to Castries Bay as a port is its being frozen from the middle of November to April. The shores of the bay are surrounded by hills, which terminate in bold cliffs of trachyte and basalt. The loftiest of the hills, Mount Aibod, has an elevation of 1100 ft., and forms a good landmark. At the mouth of the Nally, a rivulet which enters the bay, the Russians have erected the port of Alexandrovski, defended by several batteries; and about 1½ m. farther inland have established the military colony of Castries, consisting of a church, an hospital, and about 60 log-houses, inhabited by about 150 soldiers and their families.

CASTRO, a seaport tn. Chili, on the eastern shore of the island of Chiloe; Lat. 42° 28′ S.; lon. 73° 50′ W. It stands on a steep hill, near the bottom of an island-locked bay, and consists of about 250 wooden houses, forming two or three streets. Of the two churches, one, built by the Jesuits, is becoming ruinous; the other, in the middle of the plaza, has a picturesque and venerable appearance. A model and two primary schools are supported by government. Under the Spaniards, the annual ships from Peru landed their treasures at Castro.

CATACAMAS, an Indian tn. Central America, Honduras, on a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Guayape, 10 m. W. Jutijalpa. It is regularly governed as a municipality, with an Indian at its head; consists of dwellings, most of them roofed with tiles, and many of them substantially built; possesses a handsome church, and contains about 2000 orderly and industrious inhabitants, all professedly Christian.

CATAMARCA [add.], a prov. La Plata, bounded N. by Salta, E. Tucuman and Santiago, S. Cordova and La Rioja, and W. La Rioja and Chili; area about 60,000 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous in all directions except the S., where it stretches out into a large plain of very indifferent fertility. The loftiest and best-known of the mountains is the Sierra de Aconquija, which stretches from S. to N. towards the frontiers of Salta, and attains in its culminating point near its S. extremity a height of more than 16,000 ft. Here Aconquija becomes linked with two other ranges—the Sierra del Alto, which stretches S.S.E., and is prolonged by the Sierra de Ancaste, and the Sierra de Ambato, which stretches S.S.W. into prov. Rioja, and is connected by other chains with the Cordillera of the Andes. The Santa Maria, flowing N. to its junction with the Huachipas, is the only river of the least consequence, but every valley having its stream or mountain torrent, the whole province is well watered. The only lake is the Laguna Blanca, which lies at the foot of Cerro Azul, in the bottom of one of four large valleys formed by the Sierra de Aconquija. It is very shallow, and though covering a large area during the rains, becomes almost dry in the hot season. The soil is tolerably fertile, producing large crops of maize and wheat, and rearing large numbers of live stock, especially goats. The vine is also cultivated, and yields wine and spirits which bear a high name in the surrounding countries. The principal exports are beasts of burden, sent into Bolivia and Peru; horned cattle, which find a ready market at Copiapo in Chili; and hides and goat-skins, raw or tanned, sent in great numbers to Buenos Ayres. Other articles are wheat, capsicums, anise-seed, tobacco, wine, spirits, and dried figs. The principal mineral is iron, but gold, silver, and lead are also found. The political division of the prov. is into eight departments —El Rectoral, or dep. of Catamarca, the capital, pop. about 20,000; Piedra Blanca, pop. 10,000. Ancaste, pop. 16,000; Alto, pop. about 12,000; Fuerte de Andalgala, pop. 140,000; Santa Maria, pop. 8000; Belen, pop. 7600; and Tinogasta,

pop. 8900. Pop. of province about 80,000, chiefly of Indian extraction, with a considerable mixture of Spaniards.

CATAMARCA [add.], a tn. La Plata, cap. of above prov., on the W. side of Valle Viejo, at the foot of the mountains of Ambato, 170 m. W.N.W. Santiago; lat. 27° 40′ S.; lon. 67° W. It extends over a large space, and consists of wide regular streets, with commodious whitewashed houses, presenting a pleasing contrast to the dark green of the orange gardens with which they are surrounded. The principal industrial establishments are flour mills. There is also a considerable manufacture of woollen and silk hats. A little E. of the town excellent clay is found, and employed to some extent in making roofing tiles. The surrounding district, though both sandy and stony, is well cultivated, and in addition to ordinary crops of maize, wheat, and beans, yields excellent cotton to such an extent as to furnish a considerable export to Cordoba. Fruit also, particularly apples and water-melons, abound. Pop. 5150.

CATHARINES (St.), a tn. Canada West, situated on the Welland canal, in the township of Grantham and co. of Lincoln, 12 m. from Niagara Falls, is beautifully situated on a plateau above the valley watered by the canal, and in the heart of a fertile and agreeable country. Its medicinal waters are held in high esteem, and during the summer months it becomes a favourite resort of travellers in search of health or pleasure. The manufacture of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. about 6500.

CATORCE [add.], a tn. Mexico, state and 120 m. N. by W. San Luis Potosi, on a steep mountain, at the height of above 8500 ft. above the sea. It is very irregularly built, the streets, following the original inequalities of the ground, are in many places totally unfit for carriages, while the houses are so unevenly placed, as to be sometimes of three stories on one side and of only a single story on the other. The buildings for smelting silver ore and other purposes are at some distance S. of the town, and the mines lie scattered over the neighbouring mountains. Large fortunes were made up to the time of the revolution, but immediately thereafter, in consequence of the withdrawal of capital and the continued unsettled state of the country, the returns were soon reduced to a fourth of what they had previously been.

CAUGHNAWAGA, or Sault St. Louis, a town, British America, Canada East, co. Laprairie, r. bank St. Lawrence, 9 m. S.W. Montreal. It is entirely occupied by Indians of the Iroquois tribe, and governed by a council of seven Indian chiefs. Pop. about 1200.

CAUQUENNES, a tn. Chili, cap. prov. Maule, on a slope between a river of same name and Tutuben Creek, 200 m. S. Valparaiso. It consists of seven streets running N. and S., and six others intersecting them at right angles; and has a plaza, a public promenade, two churches, and seven schools. Pop. 3500.

CAVACO, Kavako, or Marimbomba, a river, S.W. Africa, which forms the limit of the town of Benguela on the N., rises in the mountains of Ganda, flows N.N.W. through the scorching tract of Makango, and having entered the plain and formed a number of small lakes called Bimba, is lost in the sand. During the greater part of the year it exists merely as a sand-river, which becomes visible only when the sand covering it is dug through. There are many rivers of the same kind in Africa; but there is this peculiarity in the Cavaco, that its water is perfectly sweet, while the water obtained by digging into others has usually a mineral saline taste.

CAVAZZO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 26 m. N. Udine, r. bank Tagliamento; with a parish church and a sulphur spring. Pop. 2077.

CAWNPORE [add.], a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, Doab, between lat. 25° 55′ and 27° N.; lon. 79° 34′ and 80° 37′ E.; is bounded N.W. by Etawah and Furruckabad; S.W. the Jumna; S.E. Futtehpore; and N.E. the Ganges; length, N. to S., 75 m.; breadth, 65 m.; area, 2337 sq. m. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk road and the portion of the East Indian railway between Allahabad and Agra. Lying between the Jumna and the Ganges, it forms a vast alluvial tract, raised from 60 to 120 ft. above these streams in the dry season, remarkably fertile, and for the most part cultivated like a garden, but with a surface so little diversified as to be monotonous in the extreme. The principal alimentary crops are wheat, barley, pulse, oil-seeds, potatoes, sugar-cane, and maize. The two last are particularly luxuriant, growing to the height of 8 or 10 ft., and so closely as to exclude the light of the sun The principal commercial crops are tobacco, opium, safflower, indigo, and cotton. Almost the only exception to the general fertility of the district occurs in the vicinity of the cantonment of Cawnpore, where the soil is sandy, and during the season, when stifling hot winds blow, is carried aloft in clouds of dust, sometimes producing an almost midnight darkness. The means of education, though still very deficient, are more ample than those possessed by most districts of India. In 1848 the number of schools classed under the heads of Persian, Arabic, Hindee, Sanscrit, and English, was 540, with an attendance of 4700 pupils. Pop. 1,174,156.

CAWNPORE [add.], a tn. cap. of above dist., 120 m. N.W. Allahabad, on the E. Indian railway. The town, on the r. bank of the Ganges, was fatally distinguished in the Indian mutiny of 1857. In June the native regiments stationed here mutinied, and placed themselves under the Rajah of Bithoor, the notorious Nana Sahib. General Wheeler, with a small body of English troops, hastily intrenched himself, but was compelled by famine and loss of men to surrender, stipulating that he and his party should be allowed to leave the place uninjured. But after the troops, with the women and children, had been embarked in boats on the Ganges, they were treacherously fired upon; many were killed, and the remainder conveyed back to the city, where the men were massacred, and the women and children placed in confinement. On the approach of General Havelock the Nana ordered these helpless prisoners to be slaughtered, and their bodies to be thrown into a well (July 15th). On the following day the victorious progress of Havelock forced the rajah to retreat, and the British soldiery inflicted a terrible retribution on the sanguinary sepoys. For some time after these events Cawnpore was little better than a heap of ruins, but having been partly rebuilt it is beginning to resume its previous appearance. A church perpetuates the record of the Cawnpore massacre, and memorial gardens inclose the cemetery, the well, and other sites of the melancholy catastrophe. The approach to the gardens is exceedingly barren and uncultivated, but on entering the gates everything looks fertile and green. The gardens are beautifully laid out, and are irrigated by miniature canals conveying water to them



THE 'SLAUGHTER HOUSE,' CAWNPORE, in which the Massacre took place.—From Green's Sketches in India during the Mutiny.

a distance of 15 m., so that their verdure is kept up even during the dry season. Close by the site of the bungalow or house in which the women and children were murdered is the well, over which an octagon building of beautiful architecture has been erected, entered by steps and a bronze gateway. In the interior is a kind of tomb, also octagonal, of carved stone, with an inscription round the base, and surmounted by a figure of Mercy in white marble. There is no roof to the building, the idea of a well being preserved as much as possible.

CAYENNE [add.], an isl., river, and tn. S. America, French Guiana:—The ISLAND, formed by the rivers Oyac and Cayenne, and a branch which unites them, so as to separate it entirely from the mainland, is situated on the N.E. coast of Guiana, and consists of an alluvial tract slightly raised above the level of the sea, and even somewhat depressed toward the centre, where it becomes swampy and very unhealthy; the N. parts, however, are mountainous, and the N.E. shore is formed of sandy bays, separated by bold rocky heights, which decline towards the S. and W. It is of an irregularly square form, and has a circuit of about 35 m. The soil is generally fertile, and produces in abundance maize, manioc, vanilla, sugar, rice, tobacco, indigo, pepper, cloves, cacao, and cotton.—The RIVER, rising in a mountainous district, flows N.E., and after contributing to form the island, by passing along its N. side, falls into the Atlantic. Its whole course is about 40 m.—The TOWN, which ranks as the capital of French Guiana, stands at the mouth of the river, on the N.W. extremity of the island. It consists of about 500 houses, constructed mostly of wood, and whitewashed or painted, so as to have rather a cheerful appearance. The older portion is very irregular in its form, but the more modern portion has spacious straight streets, generally well paved and clean, and lined with houses, of which a few are handsome. Between the two portions is the Place d'Armes, a large open space, planted with orange trees. The harbour, which is defended by a fort, is shallow, but otherwise commodious, and the roadstead immediately beyond it is the best on the coast. In 1826 the value of the imports was £56,000, and of exports £164,000. Cayenne, which had long been used as a penal settlement, has recently acquired additional notoriety from the number of political persons who have been banished to it, on the summary charge of disaffection to the existing French government. In 1857 the different penal colonies on the island contained 4000 persons who had been transported. Exclusive of them, the pop. of the town of Cayenne is about 8000.

CAYMAN [add.], the name of three islands, W. Indies, nearly equidistant from Jamaica on the S.E., and Cuba on the N.:—1, *Grand Cayman* is 17 m. long from E. to W., and varies in breadth from 4 m. at its E. to 7 m. at its W. extremity. It is low and sandy in the S.W., but both its N.W. and S.E. ends form rounded bluff cliffs, about 40 ft. high. It is almost everywhere thickly wooded. Owing to a reef, which skirts it on all sides but the W., great caution must be used in approaching it. In several places, however, on the S. side there are openings in the reef, in which the small vessels of the island find shelter. The only anchorage for large vessels is under the W. extremity. The inhabitants amounted in 1855 to 1978, partly occupying a village along the shore of a shallow lagoon on the N. shore, but settled chiefly at Bodden Town on the S. Turtle abounds on the island, and forms its principal article of trade.—2, *Little Cayman* is 3 m. long, by about 1 m. broad, and from 45 to 55 ft. high. Its S. coast, which is sandy, is skirted by a reef.—3, *Cayman Brac* is 10 m. long from E.N.E. to W.S.W., by 1 m. broad, well wooded, and, though low and sandy at its W. end, rises in the E. in a bold rocky cliff 100 ft. high. Its inhabitants, amounting only to two or three families, are chiefly employed in catching turtle.

CAYUGA, a lake, U. States, in the W. of the central portion of New York, is a long and narrow expanse, with a length of about 38 m., and an average width of not more than 2 m. It is shallow towards the N., but deepens towards the S., and is said to be in some places unfathomable. Its surplus water passes by an outlet into Seneca River. The shallow part only becomes frozen.

CAZENGO, a dist. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, on the Lucalla, 100 m. E.S.E. Loanda, famous for the abundance and excellence of its coffee. On the sides of the several lofty mountains which cover the larger part of the district, coffee plantations exist. As these were not formed by the present Portuguese settlers, and there is no record of their original formation, some have maintained that the coffee plant is here indigenous. The fact, however, seems to be that the missionaries, to whom the country is much indebted, brought some of the fine old Mocha seed to Angola, and that to the plants thus propagated the excellence of its coffee is due.

CAZENOVIA, a vil. U. States, New York, on a small lake of same name, 120 m. E. Albany. It is the seat of an educational institute, called the Oneida Conference Seminary, which is attended by 300 to 500 pupils. Pop. 4495.

CEDAR LAKE, British America, lying with Lake Winnipeg on the E., and Lake Winnipegoos on the S., is properly only an expansion of the Saskatchewan, which enters it on the N.W., and issues from it on the N.E. It is nearly 30 m. long, and, where widest, 25 m. broad, and with its coast-line embraces an area of about 312 sq. m. Its height above Lake Winnipeg is upwards of 68 ft., and above the sea upwards of 688 ft. Its only feeder besides the Saskatchewan is a branch from Moose Lake, which enters it from the N. Its depth of water is sufficient for the largest craft, except on the N.W., where the quantity of alluvium brought down by the Saskatchewan is rapidly filling it up. Its N. coast is deeply indented, and forms the edge of a low flat, which extends far back into the country. At some points, and on many of the islands which dot its surface, horizontal beds of limestone are seen. Both the mainland and the islands are well wooded with balsam spruce, birch, poplar, tamarack, Banksian pine, and cedar, the last growing on its shores, particularly the N.W., and from its being somewhat rare in other parts of the country, giving it its name. The Saskatchewan, on issuing from the lake, is divided by an island into two branches. At the commencement of the S., and far narrower branch, the Indians have a fishing station, where white fish and sturgeon are caught in abundance. Cedar Lake is separated from Winnipegoos by a low isthmus, about 4 m. long, which, as the Hudson's Bay Company at one time sent their supplies to the Swan River district across it, bears the name of the Mossy Portage.

CENTREVILLE, a vil. U. States, Virginia, Fairfax co., 27 m. W. Washington, contains one church and a few stores, but is memorable for the series of battles fought in its vicinity on the last days of August, 1862, in which the Federal army, under General Pope, suffered heavy loss and a severe repulse.

CEREKWE (NEW, LOWER, and UPPER), three places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Tabor:—1, *New Cerekwe*, 63 m. S.E. Prague; with a parish church, two mills, and 1100 inhabitants.—2, *Lower Cerekwe*, 26 m. E.S.E. Tabor; with a parish church, two mills, and 1100 inhabitants.—3, *Upper Cerekwe*, 22 m. E.N.E. Tabor, on the Iglau; with a parish church, a castle, a townhouse, a brewery, and saw and other mills. Pop. 1800.

CERHOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 24 m. S.W. Prague; has a parish church, a townhouse, and a brewery, and contains 1300 inhabitants.

CERVIGNANO, a tn. Austrian empire, dist. Görz, on the frontiers of Venetia; with several public offices, and some trade. Pop. 1700.

CESIO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, 6 m. N.N.E. Feltre; with a valuable mine of quicksilver. Pop. about 3400.

CEWKOW, a tn Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkiew, about 52 m. N.W. Lemberg; with manufactures of turpentine and pitch. Pop. 1830.

CEYLON [add.] The commercial activity of the island has advanced to a considerable extent of late years, but from the nature of the climate, which, though not generally unhealthy, is not suitable for Europeans, the commerce must necessarily be dependent in a great degree upon native energy. Coffee has become of rapidly increasing importance as an article of foreign trade, and the aggregate of exports has gradually, but not uniformly, risen in amount. The value of the imports, however, exhibits a steady annual growth for many years. The pearl-fishery on the Aripo banks was revived, after a long interval of suspension, in 1855, but

appears since to have declined, the total value of 'precious stones' exported in 1862 having been only £1427.

The general condition of the island may be gathered from the following statistical statements. The total value of the imports and exports, including specie and bullion, in each of the years 1861–63 was:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Imports	£3,663,749	£4,243,140	£5,443,807
Exports	2,706,207	2,494,120	3,587,234

The principal articles of import and export, and the value of them, in the same three years, were as follows:—

Principal Articles Imported.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Coal and Coke	£63,092	£89,490	£127,729
Cotton Manufactures	590,849	551,939	851,102
Cutlery and Hardware	19,723	17,385	66,617
Curry Stuffs	37,095	37,924	59,617
Fish	61,383	61,042	60,905
Paddy	65,871	90,378	119,742
Rice	836,219	1,265,581	1,334,746
Haberdashery, &c.	50,101	40,303	66,263
Specie and Bullion	1,371,290	1,510,118	1,842,974

Principal Articles Exported.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Areca-nuts	£52,168	£41,529	£51,304
Cinnamon	42,261	43,776	36,702
Coffee (Plantation)	1,307,218	1,202,312	1,809,186
Do. (Native)	263,626	254,149	317,034
Cotton Manufactures	161,281	167,554	309,368
Do. Wool	25,587	56,100	89,963
Cocoa-nut Oil	104,042	143,216	189,232
Specie and Bullion	421,921	288,153	408,050
Arrack	26,786	8,801	7,499
Tobacco	23,908	19,180	22,144

The portion of the above imports which went from the United Kingdom in the year 1862 was:—Of coal, £87,861; cotton manufactures, £471,257; cutlery, &c., £26,494; and haberdashery, £29,328; and among other articles so imported were—malt liquors, £21,206; oilmen's stores, £10,311; spirits, £24,713; sugar, £11,514; and wine (French and Spanish), £22,752. Of the exports from Ceylon there came to the United Kingdom in 1862:—Cinnamon, £42,100; coffee (plantation), £1,237,447; coffee (native), £205,846; cotton wool, £35,690; cocoa nut oil, £128,762; specie and bullion, £286,153; tobacco, £14,366; and among other articles exported to the United Kingdom were—coir (rope and yarn), £20,049; gunnies and twine, £16,140; and plumbago, £110,83.

The amount of shipping frequenting the ports of the island has likewise increased, the tonnage *entered* in 1860 being 382,550; in 1861, 419,413; and in 1862, 447,481; the tonnage *cleared* was 407,699, 417,808, and 441,511 in the same years respectively. The number of vessels and their tonnage in the several ports in the year 1862 are given thus:—

Ports.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Colombo	1,124	104,132	1,113	161,666
Negombo	52	2,345	56	2,310
Calpentyn	40	1,069	32	951
Pantura	10	464	7	273
Caltura	13	714	20	1,077
Barberyn	31	1,567	28	1,394
Galle	322	196,160	310	192,768
Ballepitty	12	634	6	296
Dodandowe	6	204	6	320
Belligam	2	145	5	496
Gandurah	8	411	6	523
Hambantotte	1	51	1	63
Jaffna	347	14,581	349	15,126
Point Pedro	216	13,671	199	11,731
Kangesantore	—	—	70	2,391
Manaar	249	19,990	275	21,374
Tullernanaar	59	2,154	—	—
Trincomalee	46	6,534	60	6,626
Batticoloo	17	1,450	26	1,429
Pasale	210	17,344	195	17,131
Vangalle	28	3,792	27	3,627
Total	2,788	447,481	2,791	441,511

Of the vessels *entered* 304, of 233,392 tons, were British, and 2407, of 180,379 tons, were colonial. Of those *cleared*, 299, of 228,903 tons, were British, and 2428, of 181,187 tons, were colonial.

Agriculture.—The ensuing table exhibits the extent of agriculture in the various provinces of the island, together with the nature of the crops cultivated, and the produce of them, in the year 1862:—

	Western.		North Western.		Southern.		Eastern.		Northern.		Central.		Total Produce.
	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	
Paddy	124,514	Bush. 1,030,366	47,202	Bush. 644,817	79,227	Bush. 830,750	43,339	Bush. 481,856	71,921	Bush. 810,182	76,105	Bush. 1,193,944	Bush. 5,000,194
Fine Grain	31,057	102,629	15,779	210,702	25,417	94,057	1,209	9,305	21,047	179,023	9,489	142,423	741,865
Coffee	85,363	177,501	18,802	110,916	1,645	7,694	—	—	—	—	117,560	696,382	296,064
												cwts.	cwts. 696,382
Pepper	437	1,096	20	160	90	331	—	—	—	—	25	197	1,832
Mustard	180	693	14	15	15	44	—	—	—	—	114	562	2,264
Grain	132	2,137	90	1,247	—	—	—	—	521	—	36	117	3,766
Indian Corn	256	4,072	13	330	—	—	—	—	—	1,182	975	18,513	30,210
Peas	—	—	263	90	12	225	—	7,500	—	—	40	244	8,522
Gingelay	154	577	—	4,340	—	—	—	166	2,715	8,792	—	—	6,916
Cotton	24	Lbs. 2,273	275	1,332	3	21	64	849	1,581	4,006	81	Lbs. 7,970	Lbs. 116,633
Tobacco	2,921	Lbs. 37,683	54	Lbs. 26,654	412	Lbs. 55,150	20	Lbs. 7,675	175	13,930	51	,, 8,153	,, 2,690,310
Cocoa-nut			8,503	,, 811,043	—	—	516	,, 102,200	8,800	,, 2,461,282			,, 23,163,405
Hemp	—	—	—	—	30,087	No. 23,163,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	No. 23,163,405
Gardens	—	—	—	—	21,273	—	—	—	—	11,540	—	—	lbs. 11,540
Pasture	—	—	—	—	16,870	—	103,315	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncultivated Lands	32,986	—	43,690	—	537,973	—	122,812	—	—	—	13,110	—	—
Under crop	239,244	—	229,634	—	157,757	—	52,949	—	—	—	204,729	—	—

The island possessed, in 1862, 5296 horses, 672,318 horned cattle, 51,517 goats, and 44,391 sheep, the great majority of the sheep and goats being kept in the northern province.

Finance.—The customs produced in 1862 an income of £236,874, being nearly one-third of the whole revenue. The total amount of the revenue and expenditure in that and the two previous years was as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Revenue.....	£767,101	£751,997	£759,136
Expenditure	705,440	635,230	626,654

Population, &c.—The following table shows the area and population of the several provinces, according to the last return in the year 1862. It reveals the curious fact that the males are considerably in excess of the females—a state of matters the reverse of what is usually the case in old countries:—

Provinces.	Area Sq. m.	Population. White. Males.	White. Females.	Coloured. Males.	Coloured. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Aliens and Strangers.	Total.	Per Sq. m.
Western	3,820	4,180	4,680	393,953	312,929	403,133	317,609	5,070	725,812	190·00
North-Western	3,962	222	181	105,466	99,055	105,688	99,236	—	204,924	60·95
Southern	2,147	697	714	171,161	158,951	171,858	159,665	8,236	334,759	155·91
Eastern	4,753	395	403	42,182	40,424	42,577	40,827	384	83,788	17·61
Northern	5,427	437	405	202,114	215,476	202,551	215,881	630	419,062	77·21
Central	5,191	1,174	580	150,929	127,846	152,103	128,376	26,460	306,939	59·12
Total	24,700	7,105	6,913	1,070,305	954,681	1,077,910	961,594	35,730	2,075,234	84·01
Military	—	1,024	189	2,114	1,320	3,138	1,509	—	1,647	·18
Total, including military	24,700	8,129	7,102	1,072,919	956,001	1,081,048	963,103	35,730	2,079,881	84·20

CHAK-CHAK, the chief port, fort, and town of the island of Pemba, which lies off the E. coast of Africa, N.N.E. of Zanzibar. It is situated on the W. side, where the island is narrowest. The houses, generally containing only two rooms, are square wattle dab huts, raised on platforms of tamped clay, generally with a deep verandah in front, where poultry, fruit, and fish are exposed for sale; the principal street, lined with huts of the above description, is merely a long narrow lane. By far the most prominent and attractive object is the fort, whose white walls and tall towers rise on a wooded eminence, and stand boldly out from its dark green back-ground, commanding the harbour and the creek leading to it. Its structure, consisting in front of a loopholed curtain of masonry, flanked with turrets, was probably suggested by the Portuguese, who long made Pemba, the 'green island' of the Arabs, one of their principal slave-depôts, and traded regularly to Chak-Chak as late as 1822.

CHALEUR BAY [add.], British America, on the W. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; has at its entrance a width of about 25 m.; a length from E. to W. of 75 m.; and a circuit, from Cape Despair round to the N. extremity of Miscou Island, of 135 m. It forms the boundary between the district of Gaspé in Canada East and New Brunswick. This magnificent bay, without rock, reef, or shoal, so swarms with fish during the summer months that it has among the natives the name of 'the sea of fish.' The scenery on its coast is very fine, the grand wave-worn cliffs near its entrance, and among them the Percé Rock, 280 feet high, through which a boat can pass, being noted and remarkable objects. Mont Percé, in the back-ground, rises to the height of 1230 ft., and forms a conspicuous landmark. The N. or Canadian shore is of moderate height, but a few miles behind it is an irregular range of hills of considerable elevation. The predominating features are red cliffs of sandstone and shale, with intervening shingle and sand beaches. The S. or New Brunswick shore is mostly composed of similar rocks, but is much lower, excepting between Bathurst and Caraquette, where the red sandstone cliffs rise to the height of 200 ft. The sandstone belongs apparently to the coal-measures, and thin veins of bituminous coal are seen in many places. The chief rivers of the bay are the Ristigouche, which enters at its head with a broad estuary, forming the fine harbour of Dalhousie; and the Nipisighit, which, flowing E.N.E. through the N.E. of New Brunswick, falls into the large bay of its name at Bathurst. The navigation is by no means difficult, the fogs which prevail with S. winds on the banks of Miscou Island (on which there is a lighthouse) being of rare occurrence, and the weather within the bay being in general warmer and much finer than in the gulf outside. The bay, 110 m. from Rivière de Loup, where the Grand Trunk railway of Canada terminates, offers every advantage as a principal station for steam communication between England and Canada, the magnificent harbour at its head and at the mouth of the Ristigouche being open and accessible for at least ten months of the year. All around its shores are increasing settlements, with harbours, roadsteads, and rivers, which are much frequented by vessels engaged in the lumber trade and the fisheries.

CHAMBA, a tn. Western Africa, Adamaua, finely situated on the Faro, near the S. foot of Mount Alantika, 50 m. S.S.E. Yola. It is a large place, and the residence of a powerful and warlike chief. The inhabitants are almost exclusively Fellatah.

CHAMBA, or JUMBO, a tn. N. India, near the S. frontier of Gholab Singh's Dominions, 130 m. N.E. Lahore. It occupies a beautiful and picturesque site on the Ravee, at the base of a snowy peak of the Himalaya, and consists of about 1000 houses, constructed of wood, and ranged along the sides of an open rectangular space.

CHAMBLY, a tn. Canada East, cap. co. of same name, on the Richelieu, 14 m. E. Montreal. Though it ranks as a single town, it consists of three distinct municipalities, called respectively the Basin, the Canton, and the Parish. Near the second of these, situated near the Rapids, the remains of a fort, erected by the French in 1711, may still be traced. Chambly possesses an English Episcopal, a Wesleyan, and a R. Catholic church, a R. Catholic college, a Protestant academy, a Canadian and a mechanics' institute, a deaf and dumb asylum, and a nunnery. Numerous flour and saw mills take advantage of its large supply of water-power, and an important market is held twice a week. Pop. about 1300.

CHAMPAGORE, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Gurma, 160 m. W. Sokoto; lat. 13° 13′ N.; lon. 2° E. It is bounded on the N. by a wooded dell; and towards the S. by a small chain of hills, at the foot of which are the wells, 7 fathoms deep. The corn magazines or granaries of the inhabitants are peculiar, consisting of towers or quadrangular buildings, raised first 3 ft. clear of the ground, as a protection from the ants, and then continued with a gradual slope to the height of 15 ft., with an average diameter of about 6 ft., the only opening being a window-like aperture near the top, through which the corn is taken in and out. Every court-yard has one or more of these magazines, which consequently form more prominent objects than the low huts, of which the great part of the dwellings are composed. The only building of any pretensions is the residence of the governor, whose jurisdiction extends over a large district.

CHAMPANEER, two places, India:—The one is situated on the S. frontiers of the dist. and 50 m. S.S.E. Ajmeer, and possesses little importance. The other, in Gujerat, about 50 m. N. Baroda, consists of a tn. and fort; the former of which, once an important city, as indicated by the remains of fine houses, tanks, temples, and mosques, is now a poor straggling place in the midst of dense jungle infested by tigers and other wild animals. The fort, or rather two forts, an upper and a lower, are situated on an isolated rock of great height, and surrounded by walls inclosing an area about three-quarters of a mile long, and 660 yards broad. The upper, deemed by the natives impregnable, contains a famous Hindoo temple. The lower, which is also very difficult of access, and of great natural strength, contains some curious and very ancient Hindoo monuments. Pop. 2000.

CHAMPLAIN, a tn. Canada East, cap. co. of same name, l. bank St. Lawrence, 70 m. N.E. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic chapel and several tanneries, together with a large trade in flour and lumber. A lighthouse erected on a height near the bank of the river gives important aid to those navigating it. Pop. about 2000.

CHAMPOTON, or JAMPOTON, a tn. Mexico, state Yucatan, on the l. bank of a stream of same name, 12 m. N.N.E. Campeachy. It suffered much during the war with Mexico in 1840, and has lost much of the trade which it once carried on with the interior. Pop. 1600.

CHAMULA, a tn. Mexico, state Chiapas, about 6 m. N.W. S. Christoval; with 10,131 inhabitants.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, a vil. U. States, Virginia, Spottsylvania co., 60 m. N. by W. Richmond, and 10 m. W. Fredericksburg. It is memorable for the great battle which bears its name, and which was fought in its vicinity between the Federal and Confederate armies with great fury and pertinacity during the three days of May 2, 3, 4, 1863. The battle had no decisive result for either side, but during the night of May 4 the Federal army under General Hooker retired across the Rappahannock. An enormous loss in killed and wounded was suffered on both sides, the most serious casualty on the part of the Confederates being the death of their illustrious general, T. J. ('Stonewall') Jackson.

CHANDHAIREE, or CHENDAREE, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, in a hilly and jungly tract, 103 m. S. Gwalior. According to the Ayeen Akberry it contained '14,000 stone houses, 384 markets, 360 caravanserais, and 12,000 mosques,' and there are still ruins enough to attest its former extent and splendour, but Mahratta oppression and British competition have combined in destroying its prosperity. It was long famous for a fabric called *muhmoodie*, which was highly prized by wealthy natives for its lightness, pliability, and softness. The cotton yarn of which it was woven was so fine that single threads were almost invisible, and it was sold for three times its weight in silver. It seems still to be made, but costing ten times the price of the finest British muslin has a very limited sale. The fort, which figures much in the wars of the Mogul dynasty, is seated on a lofty hill, and is inclosed by a strong stone rampart, flanked with circular towers.

CHANDPOOR, several places, India:—1. A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. Bijnour, 45 m. N.E. Delhi, stands in an open and partially cultivated country, and is a place of some importance, with an estimated pop. of 11,491.—2, A tn. Malwa territory, and 43 m. E. Bhopal.—3, A tn. Berar or Nagpore, 51 m. N.E. Nagpore.—4. A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. Saugor and Nerbudda, 20 m. S.S.E. Saugor, at the height of 1575 ft. above the sea.—5. A tn. Scindia's Dominions, on the road from Gwalior to Saugor, 38 m. S.E. Gwalior, l. bank Sindh, which is here about 200 yards wide.

CHANDRA (THE), the second in importance of the five great rivers of the Punjab, British India, rises in the Bara Lacha Pass, lat. 32° 50′ N.; lon. 77° 40′ E., and flows in a south-westerly direction towards Koksar, where it attains a considerable size. At Tanda, about 25 m. below Koksar, it receives the waters of the Bhaga River, which also has its source in the Pass of Bara Lacha. From this point the united stream is called the Chandra-Bagha, or Chenab, and falls into the Indus at Ismail Khan, lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 72° 15′ E.

CHANG-CHOW [add.], a city, China, prov. Kiang-soo, near the east bank of the Imperial canal, 76 m. S.E. Nanking, and about 100 m. N.W. Shanghai. It was formerly an important commercial city, being situated between Soochow and the Yang-tsze River, with numerous small canals leading from it into the Tai-ho, or Great Lake. It is adorned with several triumphal arches, and the sides of the canal leading to it are lined with hewn stone. A moat surrounds the walls, which are 25 ft. high, and pierced for guns. This city has recently become famous in the annals of the Taiping rebellion as one of the strongholds held by the insurgents for four years, and garrisoned by picked men, who gave a desperate resistance to the force of Anglo-Chinese, under the command of Major Gordon. After two assaults, which were repulsed with serious loss of officers and disciplined troops, the place was invested by 70,000 imperial soldiers; regular engineering operations were carried on up to the walls, where a breach was made by the artillery as in European warfare, and after a sanguinary hand-to-hand conflict the city was captured on the 11th May, 1864. In it were 20,000 pressed inhabitants of the province, who were saved by wearing white turbans, while the Cantonese soldiery, 2000 strong, were put to the sword, among whom were four rebel chiefs.—(*North. China Herald; Du Halde.*)

CHAO-CHOW, a departmental city, China, prov. Quang-tung, 195 m. N.E. of Hong-kong. It is the centre of an important maritime division of the province, on the frontiers of Foo-kien, up the river Han, near its embouchure, the tide flowing up to the walls. The channel leading to it is very shallow, in consequence of the waters of the river separating into several subsidiary streams before reaching the sea; so that foreign ships of large burden can sail up only at high water. There has been a large native trade carried on at this port for centuries, being the centre of a populous department, well watered and fertile, and there are nearly 4,300,000 inhabitants within a circuit of 50 miles; so that a considerable emigration of the surplus population takes place throughout the year to the Indian Archipelago, Cochin-China, Siam, and Singapore, where they constitute the most thriving portion of the Chinese populations, and are expert sailors. This city—locally called *Tie-chiu*—was included in the treaty of Tientsin (1858) as a port open to foreign trade, although no foreign ships had proceeded up the river. However, unlike the people of the other twelve open ports, the inhabitants of Chao-chow refuse to have any direct intercourse with foreign traders, and have shown, up to the present time, a decided repugnance to foreigners residing amongst them, or even entering the gates of the city. Consequently the British consul and others, together with the foreign residents, have refrained from taking up their abode there, and few visit the city. Hence the trade of this treaty port is now carried on at Swatow, where the foreigners are located, and all the foreign commerce is transacted.

The people of this city and department are noted for their independent and turbulent spirit, as well as their enterprise and industry. They rank among those who are sparing in their allegiance to the court of Peking, and seldom yield up the quota of revenue justly due to the emperor.—(Gutzlaff's *Journal;* Williams' *Com. Guide; MS. Notes.*)

CHAO-HING, prov. Che-kiang, China. *See* SHAO-SHING in *Supp.*

CHARCAS (SANTA MARIA DE LAS), a tn. Mexico, state and 80 m. N. San Luis Potosi. It was once an important mining town, and is still a handsome place, though the working of the mines has in a great measure ceased. The inhabitants now give their attention particularly to the rearing of cattle, for which the district is well adapted. *P.* 5000.

CHARITON, or GRAND CHARITON, a river, U. States, which, rising on the S. frontiers of Iowa, enters Missouri, flows nearly due S. towards the centre of this state, and joins the river Missouri on its l. bank, after a course of about 250 m., of which 50 are navigable. Its principal affluents are the East Chariton and the Middle Fork, the former joining it on the left, and the latter on the right bank.

CHARLES, an isl. Pacific Ocean, Galapagos group, about 600 m. W. of South America, Ecuador; lat. 1° 20′ S; lon. 90° 30′ W. It is 24 m. in circuit, and presents a singular appearance from the number of round-topped hills of similar shape, but different sizes, with which it is crowned. One of these hills is about 1500 ft., and another, the largest and loftiest, 1780 ft. high. Floriana, the largest settlement in the Galapagos group, is situated among the high hills of this island, and has extensive plantations, on which every kind of tropical product is raised in abundance. In 1849, however, the number of settlers only amounted to 25, though the land uncleared appears to be as fertile as that which has already proved so productive.

CHARLESBOURG, a tn. Canada East, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and an extensive general business and trade in lumber. Pop. about 2500.

CHARLESTON [add.], a tn. U. States, S. Carolina, cap. co. or dist. of same name, on an estuary or bay of the Atlantic, formed by the confluence of the rivers Cooper and Ashley, and at the common terminus of a number of lines of railway; lat. 32° 46′ 33″ N.; lon. 79° 55′ 38″ W. It occupies the S. extremity of a tongue of land formed by the two rivers,

and so low and flat, that the town when approached from the sea seems to rise out of the water. The surrounding country is equally flat, and some want consequently is felt of a back-ground to set off a scene which is otherwise striking and beautiful; but the area occupied is far larger than the population would, under ordinary circumstances, require. This is owing to the manner in which the place is built. A large proportion of the houses belong to the planters of the adjoining districts, who are wealthy enough to have both town and country residences. Most of the houses occupied by these residents stand among open grounds, laid out in ornamental shrubberies or gardens, and are provided with ample piazzas and verandahs. The streets, where more closely built and densely peopled, are tolerably regular, and, with few exceptions, cross at right angles. One of them, Meeting-street, a fine avenue of 60 ft. breadth, stretches nearly across the city from N. to S., contains most of the public buildings, and is the chief centre of the wholesale trade. King-street, which runs nearly parallel to Meeting-street, but is much more limited in width, is the fashionable shopping locality. Several of the cross-streets are so narrow as to be unhealthy. The principal materials used in building are wood and brick.



According to a regulation rendered necessary by the frequency of destructive fires, no new buildings are to be of wood, but this regulation is understood to apply only to the old town, and hence beyond its limits wood is still generally used. The principal public buildings are 36 churches (among which particular notice is due to the Episcopal churches of St. Philip and St. Michael, the Baptist church in Citadel-square, and the R. Catholic cathedral), two Jewish synagogues, the college, high-school, and other educational establishments, the S. Carolina institute for the encouragment of the arts, the citadel, the courthouse, the old and new custom-house, the orphan asylum, and Roper hospital. Immediately outside the town there is a large and beautiful cemetery, with a number of fine monuments. The harbour of Charleston, formed by the estuary already mentioned, is of ample dimensions, and is landlocked on all sides except the E., where the sea pours in, and a troublesome bar has been formed, which is all the more dangerous that the sand-banks composing it are shifting, and leave only a few navigable channels of varying depth and width. The entrance to it is well defended. On the right is Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and on the left, raised upon a mole in the harbour, and directly covering the channel, is Fort Sumter, said, before the civil war, to be one of the best-built forts in the U. States. A third fort called Castle Pinckney, stands about a mile in front of the city, covering the crest of a mud-shoal, and facing the entrance. In respect of trade Charleston is the greatest mart of the Southern States, and has large exports of cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo, grain, bacon, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. In its immediate vicinity are grown the famous Sea Island cotton, and the largest rice crops within the limits of the U. States. In cotton and rice alone the exports previous to the outbreak of the war were as follows: cotton (Sea Island), 25,633 bales; do. (Upland), 391,705 bales; clean rice, 128,340 tierces. The tonnage of the port exceeded 43,000 tons. Some ship-building is carried on, and there are two dry docks for repairs, but the manufactures as a whole are insignificant.

Independently, however, of its commercial importance, Charleston has been made ever-memorable by the events of the civil war of 1861–5. On the 12th of April, 1861, the first shot of the war was fired by the Confederates upon the small Northern garrison which occupied Fort Sumter, within the harbour, and which surrendered on the 14th. Subsequently Charleston became a chief receptacle of the stores, civil and military, conveyed by vessels running the blockade which the Federals established. In 1863 the Federals made vigorous preparations to capture the place, but their naval attacks were repulsed, and Fort Sumter, though reduced to ruins, held out against a persistent and furious bombardment. The siege was protracted, with more or less energy, throughout the remainder of 1863, and into the year 1864. Then the issue of the war turned against the Confederates, and on the night of February 17, 1865, Charleston was evacuated by its defenders, when threatened by the advance of General Sherman from Savannah, and was immediately occupied by the Federals on the 18th. Previous to the evacuation the upper part of the city was set on fire, and in the conflagration 6000 bales of cotton were burned. Then followed the rapid collapse of the Confederate cause, and on April 14, exactly four years after it had been hauled down, and on the day of the assassination of President Lincoln, the U. States flag was formally and solemnly replaced on Fort Sumter. Pop. (1860), 40,194; (1870), 48,956.

CHARLESTOWN, a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Jefferson, on the Winchester and Potomac railway, 60 m. N.W. Washington. It stands in what is called the valley of Virginia, in the centre of a beautiful and fertile district, and is built on land which once belonged to Washington's brother. Pop. about 1500.

CHARLOTTE, a tn. U. States, N. Carolina, cap. co. Mecklenburg, on Sugar Creek, and on the N. Carolina Central railway, 125 m. S.W. Raleigh. It stands on a range, on which from time to time considerable quantities of gold have been found, and is indebted for any prosperity which it possesses to the gold-mines and washings in its vicinity. In 1838 a branch mint for coining the produce was established here. Pop. about 2500.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Albemarle, on Moore's Creek, 2 m. above its junction with the Rivanna, and upon the railway from Washington to Lynchburgh, 65 m. N.W. Richmond. Its only claim to notice is its being the seat of the university of Virginia, which was planned by Jefferson, and the buildings of which were erected at an expense of above £50,000. Pop. 2600.

CHARLOTTETOWN, or CHARLOTTE [add.], a tn. British America, cap. Prince Edward Island, advantageously situated on the N. shore of a long creek or bay, which has received the name of Hillsborough River. It is well laid out in a large square, and in wide streets which cross at right angles; but the plan contemplated is as yet very imperfectly filled up, and the population, though rapidly increasing, will not soon be able to occupy the space allotted to them. The only stone edifice in the place is the new provincial building occupying the centre of the principal square; about ten others are of brick, but, with these exceptions, all the other buildings, public as well as private, are of wood. The most conspicuous erections are the Scotch church, with a square white tower, and the Government house, distinguished by its colonnade. Prince of Wales College, supported from the public revenue, was established in 1860; there are also a private college, named St. Dunstan's, and a normal school for training teachers. There are also two banks in the town. The harbour is some-

what difficult of access from the narrowness of its entrance, which shoals so much on either side as not to leave a navigable width of above a quarter of a mile; but beyond the entrance the channel expands into one of the finest natural harbours in the world, having depth and space sufficient for any number and description of vessels. Though entered from the S. coast, the distance from its head to Savage harbour on the N. coast is less than a mile. In 1862 the entrances were 624 vessels (49,611 tons), and the clearances 570 vessels (51,505 tons). Pop. (1861), 6706.

CHAROAMA, a vil. Arracan, dist. Rala, on a branch of the Koladyn, about lat. 21° N. It is composed chiefly of huts and *charas*, or serais, for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims to the temple of Mahamsonnee. This temple, situated about ¾ m. E. on a mound, consists of a heavy solid dome, with a short turret or minaret at each corner. The worshippers are Buddhists.

CHATALCHA, or TCHATALDGE, a tn. Turkey in Europe, on the Attyras, 20 m. W.N.W. Constantinople, in a well-watered wooded valley of the E. slopes of the Little Balkan. The modern town, which possesses three mosques, consists of 120 Turkish and 180 Christian houses of comfortable appearance. The remains of fortifications prove the ancient town to have been a place of some importance.

CHATAUQUE, a lake, U. States, New York, in the centre of the co. of same name, about 18 m. long by 1 to 3 m. wide. It is said to be the highest navigable water on the N. American continent, being 730 ft. above Lake Erie, and 1290 ft. above the Atlantic. It is frequently covered by mists.

CHATEAU, a bay, British America, on the N.E. coast of Labrador, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, about lat. 52° N.; lon. 55° 50′ W. It contains within it three harbours—Henley, Antelope, and Pitt's; the first fit only for small vessels, and frequented by the fishermen who have their huts and stages on its shores; the last two suitable for the largest ships, and quite secure, the depth varying from 4 to 18 fathoms over a mud bottom, while islands shelter them completely on the S.E. and W. The scenery of the bay is magnificent. Pitt's Hill, on the W. side of Pitt's Harbour, is 586 ft. above the sea; Beacon Hill, to the N. of it, is 725 ft.; and the High Beacon, to the N.W. of York Point, 959 ft. Castle and Henley Islands are capped at the height of 200 ft. by basaltic columns.

CHATEAU-RICHET, a tn. Canada East, co. Montmorency, l. bank St. Lawrence, 16 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1300.

CHATHAM, a tn. British America, New Brunswick, co. Northumberland, r. bank Miramichi, about 7 m. above its mouth. It is a straggling place, extending about 1¼ m. along the S. bank of the river, but is rapidly increasing; possesses some good houses, three churches, and two other small places of worship, a large flour and saw mill, and wharves with deep water close to them. All the buildings are of wood, neatly painted and finished. In 1862, 119 vessels (21,336 tons) entered, and 105 vessels (21,951 tons) cleared. Pop. 1500.

CHATHAM, two tns. British America:—1, *Chatham*, Canada East, co. Argenteuil, on the Ottawa, in a thickly settled district, 42 m. W.N.W. Montreal; with two churches—the one Baptist, and the other in connection with the Church of Scotland—and a number of flour, saw, and carding mills. Pop. about 3500.—2, *Chatham*, Canada West, cap. co. Kent, on r. bank Thames, about 18 m. above its mouth in Lake St. Clair, and on the Great Western railway, 43 m. W. Detroit. It is a large and well-built town, with a number of churches and schools, and other fine public buildings; a harbour accessible by vessels of the largest class; and building-yards, in which some of the finest sailing craft on the inland water of N. America were built; and a very extensive trade in wheat and other agricultural produce, oak and walnut timber, and W. India and pipe staves. Two steamers ply regularly between Chatham and Detroit. Pop. abt. 6000.

CHATHAM, an isl. in the Pacific, the easternmost of the Galapagos group, about 600 m. W. from the continent of S. America, Ecuador. It is 19 m. long by 8 m. broad, and has peaks at its S.W. end which rise to the height of 1650 ft. It has a fertile soil, several good anchorages, and abundance of water, and seems better adapted for settlement than any other island of the group. Freshwater Bay, so called from a fine stream which falls into it from a lava cliff about 80 ft. high, affords secure anchorage in 20 fathoms. On two plantations, situated about 4 m. inland, most tropical productions are raised with ease.

CHATTANOOGA, a vil. U. States, Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, navigable by steam-boats eight months in the year, and at the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and of the Western and Atlantic railways. It is advantageously situated for trade, is the shipping place for the surplus produce of E. and Central Tennessee, and possesses a number of mills and factories. Wood, coal, and iron abound in the surrounding country. In 1863 the town was occupied and fortified by a Confederate army, but in August was abandoned to the Federals. In September the Federals, being defeated in the battle of Chickamauga, retired to it, and were followed up by the Confederates. A memorable battle was fought in the vicinity of the town between the two armies, on November 23–25, in which the famous assault of Lookout Mountain was made by the Federals, and the Confederate forces were driven from their positions and routed. Pop. 3500.

CHAVALUNSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Saratov, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Volga. It stands amidst fruit-gardens, contains four churches, circle and parish schools, a charitable endowment, numerous manufactures, and has an extensive traffic on the river. Pop. 9200.

CHE-CHOW, or TCHI-CHOO, a tn. China, prov. Nganhwui, on a branch of the Yang-tsze River, 153 m. S.S.W Nanking. It is a large and important city, situated among hills, surrounded by a wall, and containing many handsome buildings—one of them a seven-storied pagoda, which forms a conspicuous object at a considerable distance. It had the misfortune, however, to fall into the hands of the rebels, who made it one of their strongly fortified positions.

CHE-FOO, or CHE-FOW, a harbour, China, prov. Shantung, on the N. side of the promontory of Shantung, in the prefecture of Tang-chow. This is one of several anchorages on the southern shores of the promontory frequented by native craft during adverse monsoons, where good shelter is found; and the favourite resort of the British and French ships of war for recruiting the health of the men. It is also a place of call for steamers plying between Shanghai and Tientsin. Its name has been adopted to designate the treaty-port of Tang-chow, opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin (1858), although it is 30 m. E. of that city. From some cause it was found more convenient for shipping than the harbour of Tang-chow; and the comparatively small town of Yen-tai on the shores of the bay was taken by the allies as the actual trading port. This arrangement emanated from the French, who have nominally considered the adjacent territory as held by them, as a material guarantee for the payment of the indemnity from the Chinese government, due on the capture of Peking. (*See* TANG-CHOW and YEN-TAI in *Supp.—North China Herald; MS. Notes.*)

CHELSEA, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts. It is in the immediate vicinity of Boston, and under the name of Wennisimet actually formed part of this city till 1738, when it received a separate charter of incorporation, and assumed the name of Chelsea. Though thus legally dissevered from Boston, it is still to all intents one of its suburbs, being little more than a mile distant, and in communication with it by ferry and omnibus. Pop. 12,400.

CHERALLA, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and about 35 m. S. Guntoor, not far from the sea-coast, is inhabited chiefly by weavers, who manufacture coloured handkerchiefs and cloths to such an extent that after supplying the local demand, they send large quantities to Madras and other parts of the country.

CHERCHIL [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Algiers, advantageously situated on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is the Julia Cæsarea of the Romans, who, justly appreciating the importance of its position, made it the capital of Cæsarea Mauritania. It in consequence became a large and populous city, with a circuit of nearly 5 m., and many splendid structures. It was destroyed by the Vandals, but rebuilt by the Greeks. By another vicissitude it became an asylum for the Moors expelled from Granada. In 1531 it was nearly laid in ashes by Andrew Doria, when

he destroyed the fleet of Barbarossa. Under the Romans the harbour was of great extent, and provided with jetties and a basin; but it had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and had almost ceased to be used as a harbour when the French obtained possession of the country. Since then much has been done both for it and for the town; which is assuming a handsome appearance, and contains, among other new edifices, a church, an hospital, and barracks. The trade, chiefly in grain, is important. Iron, copper, and gypsum are found in the vicinity. Pop. 3056.

CHESTER, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, and on the Philadelphia and Wilmington railway, 15 m. S.W. Philadelphia. It possesses some interest as the oldest place in the state, having been founded in 1643 by Swedes, who gave it the name of Uhland. Pop. 1667.

CHETAII, a tn. Eastern Siberia, cap. prov. Trans-Baikalia, and residence of the governor. There is here a government college. The population is about 5000.

CHEYAIR, or CHEY AUR, a river, India, presid. Madras, which, formed by the union of the Punchee and Bauhoo from the S. of dist. Cuddapah, flows very circuitously, first N., then E., then N.N.W., and joins the Penraar on its l. bank, 10 m. of direct distance above its mouth. Near Nundeloor, the Cheyair expands, so as to have a breadth of 1200 yards.

CHIAMPO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. W. Vicenza; with coal-mines. Pop. 3212.

CHIAPAS and SOCONUSCO, forming by their union a single dep. Mexico, are bounded N. by Tabasco, W. Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, S. the Pacific, and E. Guatemala and Yucatan. This department lies between lat. 15° and 17° N.; lon. 91° and 94° W.; and has an area of about 18,000 sq. miles. The surface is intersected from E. to W. by three mountain chains, of which that in the centre may be considered as the prolongation of the sierra. One of the loftiest summits is Huertepec, E. from San Cristoval, which has an absolute height of 8500 ft. These ranges inclose valleys which, from their fertility and the excellence of their climate, have been denominated the paradise of Mexico. The drainage of the dep. belongs partly to the Pacific and partly to the Atlantic, but chiefly to the latter, all its larger streams falling into the Gulf of Mexico. Among these are the Chiapa, which, rising in the mountains of Chichumatanes, in Central America, traverses the dep. first in a W. and then in a N. direction, and quits it to enter Tabasco, where it takes the name of Tabasco or Grijalva; the Usumasinta, which, formed by streams from the mountains of Peten and Lake Punajachel, divides into three branches, which take different directions; and the Tulija, which ultimately joins the Tabasco. The lakes are also numerous, but small. The vegetable kingdom comprises almost all the productions both of the temperate zone and the tropics. Among them may be mentioned maize, rice, wheat, and barley, indigo, olives, dye-woods, mahogany and other timber for cabinet-work, wine, tobacco, cotton, cacao of the best quality, sugar, coffee, gum elastic or *ulé*, vanilla, and sarsaparilla. The animal kingdom is almost equally well supplied, and includes, besides the ordinary domestic animals of Europe, many singular denizens of the air, land, and water. The mineral kingdom furnishes rock-salt, soda, and sulphur; the precious metals occur only in too limited quantities to be of economical value; precious stones and valuable pebbles are not uncommon. The industry of Chiapas is still in its infancy, furnishing scarcely a single article worthy of notice; and trade, though not unimportant, is unable to develop itself in consequence of the want of any adequate means of transport. The cap. of the dep. is San Cristoval. Pop. 160,069, of whom about one-half are Indians, and the rest whites and mestros, with a sprinkling of negroes.

CHICAGO [add.], a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. Cook, on the S.W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago River, and on various lines of railway, which, in the aggregate, start 100 trains from it every day. It occupies a flat, which to the eye seems to be a dead level, though it rises gradually from 3 to 24 ft. above the lake. As a security from inundation, the principal streets have been raised from 2 to 8 ft. above the original surface, and are in general spacious, and either paved or macadamized. The



STREET IN CHICAGO.—From a photograph.

sudden rise of the place has made the public buildings more numerous than elegant. Among others are 70 churches, and two Jewish synagogues; a large and magnificent building for an exchange and chamber of commerce, opened in August, 1865; a medical college, a Methodist college and biblical institute, a mechanics' institute, a historical society, a high-school, various grammar and numerous primary schools. The manufactures, though still imperfectly developed, include steam engines and other machinery, agricultural implements, stoves, brass and tin ware, carriages and waggons, soap, candles, and lard, furniture, barrels and wooden ware, leather, boots and shoes, bricks, beer, &c. The trade—chiefly in grain, provisions, and lumber—has increased with amazing rapidity. Up to 1830, in which year it had but 70 inhabitants, Chicago was merely a trading post and Indian agency, and the country W. and N.W. of it was almost a wilderness. It was not for ten years after that it began to assume any commercial importance, the means of transport being extremely limited. The first wheat exported from the place was in 1838, and then only to the extent of 78 bushels. Its prosperity received a check in 1871 by the outbreak of a dreadful fire, which destroyed 12,000 houses, and property to the extent of £40,000,000, rendering 150,000 persons houseless. The enormous extent of the grain trade will appear from the following table:—

QUANTITY OF WHEAT, FLOUR, INDIAN CORN, *and* OATS (*in bushels*), *sent forward to* EASTERN MARKETS *from* CHICAGO, *in each of the following years.*

Years.	Wheat & Flour.	Indian Corn.	Oats.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1856	9,446,365	11,129,668	1,014,687
1857	11,144,292	6,814,015	506,778
1858	11,202,267	7,725,264	1,549,069
1859	10,696,853	4,349,360	1,185,707
1860	15,832,857	13,700,118	1,091,698
1861	28,855,553	24,379,725	1,638,237
1862	22,508,143	29,452,610	3,112,866
1863	18,398,532	24,506,934	9,909,179
1864-65 . .	16,687,655	14,182,664	16,479,939

In 1864, of live-stock, 586,437 hogs and 262,446 cattle were sent off; besides which there were packed 760,514 hogs and 92,459 cattle—the number of hogs, owing to the deficiency of the harvest, being 464,000 less than were packed and shipped in the preceding year.

An idea of the number and capacity of the grain warehouses in Chicago may be gathered from the fact that, in 1861, they afforded room for the storage of 6,815,000 bushels. As a mart for lumber, Chicago is one of the most important places in the world, if in that article, as in grain, it does not indeed stand first. The following figures show the receipts and shipments during the last few years:—

Years.	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
	ft.	No.	No.	ft.	No.	No.
1859 . . .	302,845,207	165,927,000	49,102,000	226,120,389	195,117,700	28,236,535
1860 . . .	262,494,626	127,894,000	36,691,000	225,372,340	168,302,525	32,170,420
1861 . . .	249,308,705	79,356,000	33,637,000	189,379,415	94,421,186	33,282,725
1862 . . .	365,674,045	121,225,000	28,850,000	189,277,079	55,761,630	16,966,600
1863 . . .	413,301,818	172,361,878	41,768,000	221,799,330	102,634,447	33,293,547
1864-65 . .	501,592,406	190,169,750	65,053,900	209,496,579	138,497,256	36,242,010

The population, which in 1830 was only 70, had risen to 4470 in 1840, to 29,963 in 1850, to 109,420 in 1860, and 298,977 in 1870.

CHICHEROULY, a tn. India, Sirhind, cap. of a small protected Sikh state of same name. 27 m. N.W. Saharunpore, on the route from this town to Subathoo. It stands in an open, level, and well-cultivated country: is surrounded by a mud-wall, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar.—The state has an area of 63 sq. m., and a pop. of 9387.

CHICKAHOMINY, a river, U. States, S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Hanover co., and falls into York River about 8 m. above Jamestown, furnishing extensive water-power in its course. It was the scene of many of the military operations of the civil war, and is especially memorable for the battle or battles bearing its name, which occurred on May 31 and June 1, 1862, between the Federal and Confederate armies, and which, with the subsequent series of engagements, forced the Federals under General M'Clellan to withdraw from their attempt to reach Richmond, and to abandon the campaign.

CHICKAMAUGA, a creek or small stream, U. States; rises in Walker co., Georgia, and, flowing N.E., enters the Tennessee near Chattanooga. It has been made famous by being the scene of a prolonged and fiercely contested battle between the Federal and Confederate armies, on Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, which resulted in the line of the Federals being broken, and their consequent retreat to Chattanooga.

CHICOUTIMI, a river, Canada E., which rises in an elevated district, not far from the N. frontiers of co. Montmorency; flows circuitously N.N.E., and joins r. bank Saguenay, of which it is the largest tributary, at the town or trading-post of Chicoutimi. Though sufficiently wide and deep for navigation, an insuperable barrier is interposed, at a short distance above the point of confluence, by a series of rapids, through which the water rushes in a narrow, rugged, and rocky channel, with a descent which amounts in the aggregate to nearly 50 ft. In its course the Chicoutimi expands into a long and narrow lake, called Kiguagomi.

CHICOUTIMI, a tn. Canada E., cap. co. of same name, r. bank Saguenay, about 75 m. above its mouth, and 100 m. N. by E. Quebec. It has a R. Catholic chapel and several schools, and ships large quantities of lumber. Pop. about 1000.

CHICOVA, a dist. S. Africa, in the Banyai country, on the S. or r. bank of the Zambesi. It has attracted some attention in consequence of a tradition that silver-mines were once worked in it. If it was so, the natives have lost all knowledge of it, and there is nothing in the strata to indicate the presence of any precious metal. Dr. Livingstone, however, found a thin seam of coal or lignite underlying strata which consisted in descending series of coarse sandstone, sandstone flag, and shale. But the strata are so much intersected and tilted up by dykes of basalt as to make the working of the coal all but impossible.

CHIESCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Eger, on the Strzela; with a parish church, a castle, a townhouse, two breweries, vinegar works, manufactures of chicory, a paper and two other mills. Pop. 1900.

CHIFOWA, a tn. W. Africa, Bornou, dist. Gummel, 75 m. N.E. Kano. It is a considerable place, surrounded by a low earthen wall.

CHILAW, a tn. on the W. coast of Ceylon, near the mouth of the Dederoo-oya, 45 m. N. by W. Columbo. Its proximity to the pearl fishery gave it an interest which it did not otherwise possess, and made it repeatedly the object of a keen contest. The Tamils wrested it from the Singhalese in the 14th century, and it afterwards passed successively to the Moors, the Portuguese, and the Dutch. From the last it was taken by the British in 1796. In the forest to the E. of Chilaw, within a radius of 20 or 30 m., are contained the ruins of a number of ancient cities. The road leading from Chilaw southward to Negombo passes through almost continuous nut plantations.

CHILI [add.] The construction of railways has given a great impetus to the productive industry of several parts of the country. A new line, connecting the mining districts of Copiapo and the adjacent country with the new port of Caldera, in the province of Atacama; another, 40 m. in length, connecting Coquimbo and Serena with Las Cardas and the mines in the interior, with an extension of 13 m. to Panulcillo; and another, proposed to be constructed from the port Talcahuano to Chillan, a distance of 108 m., running past Concepcion and the N. side of the river Bio Bio, have opened, and promise to open, most important fields of mining and commercial enterprise. At the end of 1871 the total length of railway open for traffic was 452 m., 138 m. more being in course of construction. The two most important lines open for traffic are those from Valparaiso to Santiago (115 m.), and from Santiago to Curico (116 m.) Both of these are state property.

Copper mines are worked in the cordillera of San Carlos, N. of Chillan, by a British subject; and coal mining is carried on very successfully at the ports of Lota and Coronel, at which also the smelting of copper is done on a considerable scale. The coal mines at Lota, the property of a Chilian, are worked by English miners.

The foreign trade of the country has expanded greatly in recent times; for, whereas the imports from Great Britain in 1847 are stated to have been only £89,440, and the exports to it £91,640, in 1863 the imports had risen to £1,474,040, and the exports to £2,288,862; and in 1871 to £2,010,060, and £3,798,361 respectively. In the year 1862 the total value of the exports from Chili was £5,233,830, and of the imports into it £3,695,064. On the average of the five years 1867 1871 the annual exports from the country were of the value of £6,000,000, while the imports into the country averaged £5,200,000. In 1871 the exports from Chili to Great Britain were £3,798,361, consisting chiefly of copper, £2,370,180; silver ore, £478,504; wheat, £327,855. Cottons were imported from Great Britain to the value of £772,041.

The number of vessels and their tonnage entered and cleared at the ports of Chili, in the same year, 1862, are shown thus:—

Ports.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Valparaiso . . .	1005	841,374	1006	837,108
Coquimbo	363	121,968	337	114,169
Huasco	162	62,498	158	60,498
Caldera	399	143,655	402	144,138
Constitucion . . .	193	26,883	185	25,992
Talcahuano (Concepcion)	190	74,813	183	73,191
Tomé	257	101,577	258	102,055
Valdivia	73	33,278	74	34,336
Ancud	188	79,457	189	80,078
Total . . .	2830	985,503	2782	971,565

Chili possessed in 1862, 269 merchant vessels, of 59,739 tons. The total revenue in 1860 amounted to £1,496,950, of which £964,960 was derived from customs, and £215,222 from government monopolies; the total expenditure was £1,501,405. The public debt was, in 1861, £3,050,320, £1,041,800 of it being due upon foreign loans, and £1,540,600 for loans for railways in 1858.

The population at the end of 1862 numbered 837,049 males and 839,194 females; total, 1,676,243. And in that

year there were 499 government schools, 80 municipal, 19 monastic, and 335 private; altogether 933 schools, with an aggregate number of 35,975 scholars.

CHILICOTHE [add.], a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Ross, 85 m. E. Cincinnati, with which it is connected by railway, and upon the Ohio canal, and the Scioto, which winds picturesquely through a valley inclosed by cultivated hills, rising to the height of 500 ft. It is regularly built, with wide streets lighted with gas, and containing many good buildings. The valley is one of the finest farming districts in the States, and its contiguity to the railway, river, and canal, gives it ready access to the coal and iron mines of southern Ohio, and consequently great advantages as a manufacturing place. It was founded in 1796, and in 1800 became the seat of the state government, which was subsequently removed to Lanesville. The old stone state-house is now the court-house. Pop. (1860), 7626.

CHILKEEA, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Moradabad, about 140 m. E.N.E. Delhi, at the height of 1076 ft. above the sea; lat. 29° 21′ N.; lon. 79° 10′ E. It stands in the gorge or pass of Dikkalee, down which the Kosila rushes toward the plain, and consists of a wretched assemblage of cottages half buried in high grass. In summer the air is so pestilential that the inhabitants abandon it, but in spring it becomes a busy mart for the trade between Chinese Tartary and Kumaon on the N. and the low lands on the S.

CHILLAN, a tn. Chili, cap. prov. Nublé, in an angle between the Chillan and Nublé, 180 m. S. by W. Santiago. It consists of an ancient and a modern portion, the former built by the Spanish conquerors, who made it a place of some strength, in which the early settlers often found an asylum when hard pressed by the Araucanians. Pop. 10,282. On the E. limits of the province, whose fertile soil produces much grain and wine, and rears numerous herds of cattle, is the great volcano of Chillan.

CHILLATARA, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 22 m. N.W. Banda, r. bank Jumna, over which there is here a ferry. Though a small place it has a considerable trade, particularly in cotton, which is here shipped in large quantities for the lower provinces.

CHIMARA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, S. Albania, eyalet and 61 m. N.W. Yanina, on the Adriatic. It is the chief place of the Chimariots, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, who live partly by trade, and partly, it is said, by plunder.

CHINANDEGA, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, dep. Occidental, on a fertile plain terminated by the mountain slopes of El Viejo, 15 m. N.W. Leon. It is a well-built flourishing place, with paved streets, which cross each other at right angles, and a handsome square, in which the principal church stands. The other churches, four in number, are built of adobe plastered and whitewashed. Some of them are surmounted with the peculiar rounded dome of Moorish architecture. There is nothing in their exterior entitled to notice, and their interior, deprived by successive revolutions of all costly decorations, no longer possesses any object of interest Chinandega is famous for its white pine-apples and oranges. Pop. about 12,000.

CHINCHA, or GUANO ISLANDS [add.], a group of three islands off the coast of Peru, about 100 m. S. of Lima; lat. 13° 44′ S.; lon. 76° 13′ W.; celebrated for deposits of guano, which are so extensive and so much in demand as a manure, that the government of Peru derives a larger revenue from the sale of it than from all other sources. The group consists principally of three rocky islets, which lie about 12 m. from the coast, and are composed of a beautiful bright red granite, of which the components are darkish flesh-red feldspar, white quartz, and a little mica. This granite forms tolerably steep walls, which rise abruptly from the water to the height of 25 to 30 ft., and form a gradual ascent inwards, where they at length assume a rounded form. The surface, totally devoid of vegetation, is covered with the dung of sea-lions (seals) or guano, to a depth which, on the principal island, exceeds 100 ft. In consequence of this valuable deposit, the islands, which would otherwise be unvisited, and totally uninhabited, present a very busy scene, a number of ships loading or waiting to be loaded, by the labourers employed for that purpose, who are composed of convicts from the mainland, Chinese apprentices, and free labourers. In this way a kind of temporary settlement has been formed, and numerous tents or booths are either occupied as dwelling-houses or furnished as shops. The houses of these people are almost all made of tattora, *i.e.* bulrush matting, stretched on bamboo supports, and in this dry climate afford sufficient covering. The quantity of guano annually exported exceeds 65,000 tons. The deposit of guano is sometimes represented as so great as to be almost inexhaustible, but this estimate must be too sanguine, since it appears that already a good half of what the largest island originally contained has been carried off.

CHINCHIPE, a river, S. America, formed by two streams which rise in the S.W. of Ecuador, the one, the Loyala, from the cordillera of Zamora, and the other, the Savanilla, from the mountain mass of this name, flows S.S.E., and enters the Maranon after a course of about 90 m. Gold is washed from its sands. Owing to the hostility of the Iwaros Indians inhabiting its banks it remains in a great measure unexplored.

CHINDWARA, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, territory and 167 m. N. Nagpore, on an elevated table-land 2100 ft. above the sea, in the mountainous tract called Deogur above the Ghauts. Its climate is one of the most agreeable and salubrious in India, and it has hence many visitors in search of health or recreation. It was at one time a station for a detachment of the Nagpore auxiliary contingent, which ceased to exist in 1830; there are still a bazaar and some straggling bungalows.

CHINESE EMPIRE [add.] Since the opening of this vast empire to foreign intercourse in 1858, by the Elgin treaty of Tientsin, much valuable information has been obtained by European residents and travellers, regarding the geography of the country, the polity of the government and people, and the nature of their institutions, in addition to what was previously known or erroneously entertained. As regards that province of the empire between Pechelee and the Corea, named Shing-king or Leau tung, formerly a Tartar province, and classed under the head of 'dependencies' in all maps and gazetteers, there is now sufficient reason for concluding that it is geographically and politically an integral portion of China proper. According to the above-named treaty the city of Niu-chwang was opened to foreign commerce, on the same terms as those relating to all the ports in the eighteen provinces privileged to trade with western nations; and reports from the British consul resident at Ying-tsze state that the mode of government, class of officials, and the bulk of the inhabitants, are as much Chinese as in the chief province. These facts go far to prove that the Manchoo Tartar element, which invaded China 220 years ago, has not only become absorbed into the multitudinous race they have conquered, but that this extraordinary people, from their natural fecundity, agricultural industry, and commercial enterprise, is slowly but surely obliterating the tribes of Manchooria.

Another, and a more important, change has taken place in the map of this empire among the Tartar dependencies, which has severed a large and fertile region from the sway of the emperor of China, and transferred it to the czar of Russia. This country is now known as the Amoor territory, from inclosing within its bounds the river of that name for a course of 1200 m., but is equally distinguished by having a seaboard in the Gulf of Tartary and Sea of Japan, measuring not less than 700 m. While tributary to China this territory was called Kecking, and bordered on the Russian province Yakutsk, bounded by the Yablonoi-Krebet chain of mountains. The new boundary line extends to the left bank of the Amoor or Sagalien River, along its upper part, and diverges southwards up the Usuri River, a tributary, to Victoria Bay; including a territory with an approximate area of 320,000 sq. m., nearly seven times the extent of Shing-king, and about three times the area of Great Britain. This land was ceded to Russia in 1858, at the same time that the British and French allies negotiated the treaty of Tientsin; but the Russians, while they benefited by that convention, obtained this magnificent concession by a separate treaty.

CHINA, PROPER [add.]

Physical features.—Several expeditions have been undertaken into the interior of China by British officers and merchants, under the auspices of the treaties, which provide that no let or hindrance be given to travellers, the subjects

of treaty powers, peacefully journeying through the country, and much additional information has been thus obtained. Of these expeditions the most extensive and interesting was one formed to cross E. to W. up the Yang-tsze River, passing through Tibet into India. Circumstances prevented the latter project being successful, but the party ascended a distance of 1800 m. by the river; and Captain Blakiston has left an able record of its geographical, geological, and botanical features, as represented on the banks of that great stream. It is evident that its upper waters pass through a rich mineral region, where gold, silver, and other metals, together with coal, and every species of building stone, occur in abundance. Similar data have been afforded by an expedition which crossed from Canton, through the mountain pass that divides the southern from the inner shed of waters, down which they travelled until they came to Hankow, where the Lower Yang-tsze begins, 700 m. above Shanghai. Further north other parties have travelled through the inland parts of Shantung, Pechelee, and Shingking, to Mookden, and the coal-measures of Sin-nim. Everywhere these travellers observed that the mineral wealth of the country was quite undeveloped, and that there was sufficient evidence to conclude that China has resources of this kind equal in extent to those of Europe. With the introduction of machinery and scientific appliances, under the superintendence of skilled foreigners, these riches may be developed. Already the importation of foreign coal is being superseded by the native article, and iron is no longer a staple import.

Agriculture.—In like manner the opening of China to foreign intercourse has given a new impetus to the cultivation of its exportable products. Amongst these cotton now appears as a considerable item on the export list, whereas formerly it figured as an import. This, no doubt, has been caused by the high prices obtained in Europe, through the dearth caused by the American war. Nevertheless, the increased production exists; and it is observable that the farmers are beginning to use better seed, so as to grow qualities most suitable to foreign looms, and to adopt a better system of culture. Foreign ploughs and other agricultural implements are in request; and there is every probability that ere long the northern provinces, in which the cotton is chiefly grown, will cease to import common calicoes.

Trade and Commerce.—By the treaty of Nanking (1842), Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai were opened to foreign trade, and Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain. The clauses of that treaty were far from satisfactory, and in a great measure gave rise to subsequent misunderstandings with the native authorities, which led to two costly wars against the Chinese government by the English and French allied, in the south and north provinces of the empire; from the capture and occupation of Canton, in December, 1856, to the triumphal entry into Peking, October, 1860. The result of these necessary hostilities was the ratification of a treaty, signed at Tientsin, June 26, 1858, placing the commerce of the United Kingdom with China on a most satisfactory basis, which was equally shared in by France, Russia, Prussia, Portugal, and the United States; and, in addition to the five ports previously open, permission was granted to the subjects of England and France to trade at Niu-chwang (Yingtsze), Tang-chow (Chefoo), Tai-wan (Formosa), Chanchow (Swatow), Kien-chow (Hainan), and the river Yang-tsze was opened to foreign navigation, with power to traffic at the ports of Chin-kiang, Kew-kiang, and Han-kow. A convention was also entered into at Peking on the exchange of ratifications, October 24, 1860, by which the port of Tientsin was opened to trade, and the Cowloon shore on the mainland, opposite the island of Hongkong, ceded to Britain. Further, a supplementary convention adds the port of Tamsui, in Formosa, as an open port. The effect of the treaty upon the increase of foreign trade and shipping is unexampled in the commercial annals of the East. To give the details of that trade with every western nation would occupy more space than is at our disposal. However, the following analysis of the portion of it which belongs to Great Britain will suffice to show its rapid development, especially in the staple product, tea:—The total export of that commodity in each season, which commences in June and ends in May, according to the foreign customs returns, published every six months, was as under—

Season.	Lbs.
1858-59	65,726,792
1859-60	85,560,452
1860-61	90,066,160
1861-62	106,854,000
1862-63	121,275,580
1863-64	119,689,286
1864-65	121,286,870

It must be remarked, however, that the immense increase during the three last named seasons was caused by the teas for the American market being largely shipped in English vessels, and a part of them also was transhipped to Russia, in consequence of the reduction of the duty on teas at the ports of that country.

The export of raw silk during the same period does not show similar results, as the production of that article was checked by the Taiping occupation of the silk-growing districts, now happily relieved from the desolating presence of the rebels.

Season.	Bales.
1858-59	83,136
1859-60	64,163
1860-61	79,644
1862-63	83,264
1863-64	42,159
1864-65	32,317

A new export has arisen in consequence of the war in America, by the remunerative price of cotton. In the year 1863 the exports to Britain were 30,856,336 lbs.; and in 1864, 85,157,008 lbs.

The import trade in British manufactures is far from being equivalent to the value of the produce exported, the balance of trade being maintained by shipments of specie from England and opium from India. Among the important changes effected by the treaty of Tientsin, is that of legalizing the trade in opium, hitherto carried on as contraband traffic, although winked at by Chinese officials, which rendered it demoralizing alike to native and foreign traders. Not only has this measure augmented considerably the customs revenue, by a duty of £10 on every chest weighing 133 lbs., but its legitimate sale and consumption has lessened the evils produced by its excessive indulgence. All the shops where it is smoked are licensed, and under the supervision of the police. Those who have recently visited these establishments in the chief cities and open ports, have failed to observe the prevalence of the horrible excesses resulting from the use of the drug, which travellers depicted formerly. The value of this commodity imported from India, was as follows:—

1859	£10,660,651
1860	8,336,335
1861	9,428,887

The following figures show the total value of the exports and imports passing between Great Britain and China in the four years stated:—

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
1861	£9,070,445	£6,212,490
1862	12,137,095	5,835,777
1863	14,186,310	6,514,778
1864	15,678,930	...

Including the import of opium from India and a few other articles, as part of British commerce with China, and also the specie shipments to pay for tea and silk, our trade with that empire, in exports and imports, during 1863 was over £30,000,000 sterling. As the details of the whole external trade are given under each open port, it will suffice to state here that the commerce with other nations, carried on under foreign flags, far exceeds that with Britain and her Indian possessions, so that the total value of the foreign trade in 1863 is estimated at £104,248,804, against £8,303,378 in 1847. The total amount of duty paid on foreign vessels and cargoes, at the treaty-ports in the same year, 1863, reached the handsome sum of £2,802,995.

History.—In 1850 an insurrection broke out in the provinces adjoining Canton, with the object of expelling the Tartar dynasty from the throne. For a long period the insurgents succeeded in maintaining their ground against the imperial forces, and it was not till after the lapse of several years that the latter were enabled in some degree to quell the rebellion. The insolence of the Chinese towards the British and other foreigners had long been the subject of complaint; and, in 1856, a manifestation of this arrogant spirit led to a second war with Great Britain. In October of this year a small vessel, or lorcha carrying British colours, while at

anchor at Canton, was boarded by a Chinese officer and party of soldiers, and twelve of the crew were carried off. All reparation or apology for this outrage being refused, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, commander of the British fleet for the China station, found himself under the necessity of proceeding to active hostilities, which led to the destruction of the Chinese fleet at Fatshan, in the Canton River, in June, 1857, and the capture of Canton itself after a brief siege, in December of the same year. The Chinese government now made overtures of accommodation, and a treaty was concluded by Lord Elgin, on behalf of the British government, with the Imperial commissioners, at Tientsin, on 26th June, 1858. The terms obtained were sufficiently satisfactory, but were rendered futile by the treacherous attack shortly afterwards on the British and French ambassadors at the Taku forts, while on their way to Peking to obtain a ratification of the treaty. A renewal of hostilities was thus necessitated; an allied army of British and French troops marched upon the capital, which, after a fresh instance of treachery on the part of the Chinese with respect to Messrs. Loch and Parkes, and the barbarous murder of Captain Anderson and others, was entered in triumph by the attacking force. On 24th October, 1860, a fresh treaty was concluded by Lord Elgin, in which the conditions already stipulated in the treaty of Tientsin were repeated with additional clauses: and satisfaction was exacted from the Chinese, in the shape of a large sum of money, to be paid by them towards the expense of the war, and as compensation to the survivors and surviving relatives of those who had been the victims of the act of treachery above referred to. Between the signing of the first treaty of Tientsin and the ratification at Peking, it will be seen that an interval of two years and four months elapsed. During that period this ancient empire suffered so much from foreign and internecine war, that it was apparently in the throes of dismemberment, if not dissolution. In her central, riverine, and maritime provinces the Taiping rebellion was at its height, and the leaders of that movement were for the time *de facto* rulers of a country containing upwards of 65,000,000 inhabitants. In the south Canton was in the military occupation of the British and French forces, while in the north the victorious allied army had captured Peking, and reduced the emperor's palaces at Yuen-ming-yuen to ruins. The financial resources of the empire were at a low ebb, and the government had to comply with the fresh demands of their conquerors, and pay an indemnity of £4,000,000, besides an unsettled demand of £2,000,000 more. To pay this indemnity without time given was quite out of the power of the imperial treasury, and to enforce immediate payment would have been a harsh and suicidal act on the part of the allies. Accordingly it was arranged that the customs at the treaty ports should be placed under the control of foreign collectors, and the first charge upon the revenues be instalments of the indemnity money. No measure could have been better calculated than this to develop the foreign commerce of these ports, and purge the corrupt system of the native customs. Even then, with all these seemingly amicable concessions to foreigners, the party who wielded the reins of government were determined to renew warlike operations against them when another opportunity offered. Meanwhile the emperor Hien-foong, who had fled to his palace of Zehol, in the fastnesses of the Tartarian Alps, died, and the warlike party assumed the regency of his youthful son, who succeeded to the throne, excluding from their counsels Prince Kung and others favourable to foreign policy. The latter party, resolving to gain the ascendancy, secretly conspired together, seized the leaders of the opposite faction and executed them, declaring a new reign of Tung-chee, signifying one of 'law and order.' These events happened about the close of 1861, since which the most satisfactory relations have existed between the ministers of the treaty powers resident at Peking. Not only has the *entente cordiale* been unbroken, but the British and French forces have aided materially in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. Under the instruction of the military upwards of 20,000 Chinese have been drilled and armed after the European manner, and have conducted themselves with prowess in the field. Further efforts were made to form an Anglo-Chinese navy for the suppression of piracy on the coast, and to aid in crushing the rebellion. The project was so matured, that the fleet arrived in China from England, but from some misunderstanding about the control of this formidable power it was abandoned, and the fleet paid off. Nevertheless, the new era which has dawned upon this exclusive nation, promises to be one of great fulfilment in the cause of universal humanity, religion, politics, and commerce.

Population—Since the official census of 1812, which gave the population of the 18 provinces at 361,693,879, no other, as far as can be ascertained, has been published by the Chinese government. It is known that a census was taken in 1849, but the particulars have not yet been made public. In the absence of statistical returns, various computations have appeared from time to time. Of these, the latest, and in every respect the nearest to an official census, is that furnished by M. Sacharoff, in the works of the Imperial Russian Embassy at Peking. This computation is for the year 1842, giving a total of 414,686,994, including the population of Shing-king, and dividing the provinces as follows:—

Pe-chi-lee,	36,879,858
Shan-tung,	39,529,877
Shan-see,	17 056,925
Shen-see,	10.309,769
Ho-nan,	28,060,771
Kiang-soo,	39,646,924
Kiang-see,	26,513,889
Ngan-hwi,	36,596,988
Foo-kien	25,799,556
Che-kiang,	30,437,974
Hoo-pe,	28,684,564
Hoo-nan,	20,048,969
Kan-soo,	19,512,716
Sze-chuen,	22,25.,964
Quang-tung,	21,152,603
Quang-see,	8,121,927
Yun-nan	5,823 6.6
Kwi-chow	5 679,128
Sang-king,	1,665,542
Total,	414,686 994

—(*North China Herald; Customs Returns; MS. Notes.*)

CHING-KIANG [add.], a city, China, the first of importance on ascending the great Yang-tsze River, 150½ nautical miles from Shanghai. From its position at the junction of the Imperial canal with that stream, which gave it the designation of "Guard of the River," it was included in the treaty of Tientsin (1858) as one of the open ports. In ancient times it was the chief emporium of trade on the Lower Yang-tsze, and continued as such up to 1842, when it was captured by the British. But, although restored the same year, it failed to recover its former prosperity; and circumstances since then have doomed it to misfortune, notwithstanding its eligible site for military as well as commercial purposes. In 1853 the Taipings captured it, and continued in occupation for four years. During that period the industrious population were robbed and ruined by their ruthless conquerors within, and their habitations destroyed by the Imperialists from without, who, after long bombardment, recaptured it in 1857, but found only a mass of ruins. In addition to these desolating effects, the chances of its recovering traffic from the north were stopped by the filling up of the Imperial canal, near Whai-ngan, so that communication with the country south of Tientsin ceased. In 1860, after the ratification of the treaty, several merchants from Shanghai established branches of their houses at this port; but as it was not safe to remain on shore, their agents lived on board hulks and ships laden with merchandise. Here a small precarious trade has been carried on under the surveillance of foreign customs officers, forming one-third of the small community of 25 residents. For three years the British vice-consul of the port fixed his residence on Silver Island, a picturesque rock in the middle of the river, a few miles below the city, where the stream is greatly narrowed, and runs with a velocity dangerous to small vessels and boats. As all British ships bound up the river were obliged to obtain a pass from the consul, many accidents happened from this cause, so that the consulate was removed in 1863 up to the concession adjacent to the ruined city. The Taiping rebels having been completely driven away in 1864, confidence is slowly returning to the few inhabitants who have survived the rebellion; and the foreign residents are gradually moving on shore, where they are building stores for the reception of their goods. In 1863 the imports were of the value of £1,522,603, and the exports £230,276. The Imperialists are slowly restoring

the principal edifices, and there are prospects of a revival of trade, now that the Imperial canal is open for traffic to Soochow; but it must be many years before it can recover the prosperity it enjoyed before 1842, when it had a busy population of 50,000.—(*Chinese Repository;* Williams' *Chinese Commercial Guide; MS. Notes.*)

CHINGLEPUT [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 36 m. S.S.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name. It consists of a town and a fort, was formerly a place of some strength, and is still inclosed by a ditch, and a rampart 2 m. in circuit. Its E. and the greater part of the N. face have the additional defence of an artificial lake, which is 2 m. long by 1 broad, and, besides supplying the ditch, irrigates the adjoining rice-fields, the water being retained for this purpose by an embankment 1000 yards long, upon the top of which the road to Madras is carried The town consists chiefly of one long street, and of a neighbouring village, called Nullam, which may be considered as its suburb. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture; but have manufactures to a limited extent of silks, coarse cloth, and pottery. The fort, situated about half a mile N.W., is 400 yards long by 280 broad, and is divided into two distinct parts by a rampart and a ditch; the E. and more elevated forming what is called the Inner Fort. It contains all the public buildings, the principal of which are the court-house, place of arms, hospital, and jail. The troops stationed here, usually two companies of native infantry, live in huts on high ground a quarter of a mile S.

CHINNAPATAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Mysore, 34 m. E.N.E. Seringapatam. It consists of a fort and a town; the former faced with stone, and apparently built with some care. Within it are a handsome and remarkable temple dedicated to Vishnu, and a large palace belonging to a relative of the rajah of Mysore. The town is famous for its manufactures of sugar, steel, steel wire, and lacquered toys.

CHIRGONG, or CHURGAON, a tn. and dist. India, Bundelcund, on the road from Calpee to Goonah, 81 m. S.W. Goonah. The DISTRICT has an area of 25 sq. m., containing 10 villages and 3800 people, and previous to the mutiny in 1857 paid tribute to Jhansi.——The TOWN, defended by a fort of some strength, was stormed by British troops in 1841, in consequence of the depredations of the inhabitants and the rebellious conduct of the rajah.

CHIRIQUI, or WEST VERAGUA, a prov. New Granada, lying between lat. 8° 2′ and 9° 12′ N., and lon. 81° 37′ and 83° 5′ W.; bounded N. by Caribbean Sea, E. Veragua, S. Pacific Ocean, and W. Costa Rica. The resources of this province are very imperfectly developed; but it is not surpassed by any part of the globe in variety of surface, fertility of soil, and luxuriance of vegetation, and many districts of it are comparatively healthy. It has commodious natural harbours both on the Caribbean Sea and on the Pacific, and contains extensive beds of excellent coal, and abundance of land fit for pasture or tillage. The shortest distance from sea to sea is 46 m.

CHIRKAREE, a tn. India, Bundelcund, cap. of a small native state of same name, picturesquely situated at the foot of a lofty rocky hill crowned by a fort, 42 m. W. Bandah. Below the town is a fine lake swarming with fish. The fort is accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, but is commanded by two heights at no great distance. The state has an area of 880 sq. m., contains 81,000 inhabitants, and has a revenue of £46,083.

CHIRRA POONJEE, a tn. India, Cosya Hills, 28 m. N.N.W. Silhet. Its height of 4200 ft. above the sea led to its adoption by the government as a sanatarium; but the results not proving satisfactory, it was abandoned in 1834. Coal in abundance and of superior quality, and iron ore, are said to exist among the hills; but little has yet been done to turn them to account.

CHISZNE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva Thurocz, in a mountainous district near the frontier, on the great road leading into Galicia. It contains 1400 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving linen, growing flax, and mining.

CHITRAKOTE, or CHATARKOT, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, 50 m. S.E. Banda, on the Paisuni. It is crowded with temples and shrines, and was formerly resorted to by great numbers of pilgrims. The river, which here expands into a lake, is approached by numerous flights of steps, to enable votaries to perform religious ablution in its waters.

CHITTENANGO, a vil. U. States, New York, co. Madison, on a creek of the same name and the Utica and Syracuse railroad, 14 m. E. Syracuse; it is also connected with the Erie canal. It possesses three or four churches, a bank, and has manufactures of water-lime. Pop. 1200.

CHITTUNG, a river, India, which, branching off from the Sursooly, in Sirhind, flows S.W., is joined by the celebrated canal of Ferozeshah, whose water it conveys W. to Hissar, and then, winding along the sand-hills on the N. boundary of the sandy desert of Bikaneer, is lost in the plains of Bhuttiana, after a course of about 120 m. It is totally unfit for navigation; but, taken in connection with the canal of Ferozeshah, is of great agricultural importance.

CHOBE, or TSCHOBE, or ZABESI, a river, S. Africa, which, formed by several streams, of which the Kubango, from the Bulum Bulu Steppe, near the S. frontiers of the Kimbunda country, assumes its own name about lat. 16° S., and flows circuitously S.E. to Linyanti, the capital of the Makololo. Here, making a sudden turn, it assumes the name of Zabesi, flows E.N.E. in a broad stream, occasionally interrupted by islands, and rendered difficult of access from the land by a wall of reeds about 7 ft. high, and growing together so closely that they are almost impenetrable, and joins the Leambye, or Zambesi, on its r. bank, about lat. 17° 30′ S. The exact point of junction is ill defined, because both rivers, before becoming united, separate into a number of branches. The banks of the Chobe are composed of soft calcareous tufa, through which the river has cut out a deep bed with perpendicular sides. The banks, where high, are covered with magnificent trees, infested by the venomous tsetze, and affording a retreat for various antelopes, wild hogs, zebras, buffaloes, and elephants. The depth of the channel between Linyanti and the confluence is from 13 to 15 ft., and wide enough for a steamer to ply upon it. The windings, however, are so numerous and abrupt as to preclude such a mode of navigation. At present it is a work of no small difficulty to paddle it with canoes.

CHOCEMIRZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. N. by E. Kolomea; with a baronial castle with fine gardens. In 1624 the Tartars sustained a signal defeat here from the Poles. There is a sulphur spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2081.

CHOIS, a tn. Mexico, prov. and 70 m. N. Sinaloa, at the foot of the Cordilleras, near r. bank El-Fuerte. It consists chiefly of a tolerably large street of low flat-roofed houses, covered with earth as a protection against the excessive heat; and has a cathedral of no great pretensions in the centre of the public square. The inhabitants used to find employment in the mines; but since these ceased working, have wisely turned their attention to agriculture, and raise good crops of maize and sugar-cane. About two leagues N. of Chois, the El-Fuerte, receiving two important affluents, becomes navigable during the greater part of the year for small boats carrying logwood, provisions, &c. Pop. about 900.

CHO-LEN, a tn. Cochin-China, in the French territory, 8 m. W.S.W. Saigon, on the Ben-luc, which forms part of the great commercial channel communicating between the Saigon and the Vaicos and the Cambodia rivers. The country between the two towns is pleasant, and adapted for the erection of European villas; the suburbs already have a wealthy and superior appearance. Cho-len has something of the style of a Chinese town, with straight streets and long lines of shops; it is also inhabited by large numbers of Chinese, many of whom are very wealthy. But they are said to be a turbulent class, and addicted to opium and gambling. As a commercial town it is of great importance, as all the rice from the western districts is brought hither for sale; and it is also the emporium for three-fourths of all the exports of the country. The inhabitants are made up of many races—Cambodians, Siamese, Parsees, Indian coolies, Malays, and Chinese. They each have their own organization under their respective chief men, subject, of course, to the supremacy of the French rule. The pop. is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000.

CHOLM, or KOLM, a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circle of same name, on the Lovat. It contains five churches, a school for the circle, a charitable endow-

ment, various manufactures, an active trade in corn, flax, wood for fuel, and timber, and a very important yearly market. Pop. 3678.

CHOLUI, or KOLUI, a tn. Russia, gov. Vladimir, circle and not far from Viasniki; contains a church, and has markets, which are held four times a year, and are very numerously attended. Many of the inhabitants live by painting pictures of the saints on the wood of the lime-tree. To such an extent is this carried that Cholui alone is said to produce nearly half a million of pictures annually. Pop. 1888.

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, S. America, off the coast of Chili, between lat. 44° and 46° S. It consists of a large number of barren, rugged, and lofty islands, with summits varying from 2000 to 4000 ft. above the sea. The inner sounds behind the islands have not been surveyed, but are supposed to contain numerous harbours. The interior coasts, like the outer, are rugged and barren, and have summits ranging about 3000 ft. A wide inlet, named Darwin Channel, after the celebrated naturalist, leads E. into the inner sounds of the archipelago, and to the W. coast of Chili.

CHOOROO, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 100 m. E. by N. Bikaneer, in a desolate tract on the E. border of a sandy desert. Elphinstone, who visited it in 1808, describes it as nearly a mile and a half in circuit, exclusive of its large but mean suburbs, and of very handsome appearance, and consisting of houses built, like the wall, of a limestone so purely white as to give an air of great neatness to everything composed of it. Boilcau, on visiting Chooroo in 1825, found that its fortifications had fallen to ruin, that its commerce was lost, and that its bazaars had become desolate. The explanation is, that hostile armies had been repeatedly contending for the possession of it.

CHOPTANK, a river, U. States, which, rising in Delaware, flows S.W. into Maryland, and falls, by a long and wide estuary, into Chesapeake Bay, after a course of about 100 m., of which 50 m. are navigable for sloops.

CHORAL, a tn. Russia, gov. Poltava, cap. circle and on a river of same name; with six churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent endowment. Tobacco is largely cultivated in the circle. Pop. 4909.

CHOSAN, or TSAU LIANG-HAI, a harbour, Chinese empire, on the S.E. coast of the Peninsula of Corea, in the Sea of Japan; lat. 35° 6′ N.; lon. 129° 1′ 49″ E. It is formed by Capes Yeanr and Vashou, which are about 3 m. apart, and trends N.W. for 4½ m., with a width of 1 to 1½ m. With the exception of some rocks, which lie 3 m. within the entrance, and are always above water, it is free of danger, and has a depth of 12 fathoms, gradually decreasing to 3 fathoms at its head. From being the entrepôt of trade between the peninsula and Japan, it is one of the most important harbours on the Corean coast; the anchorage being safe, and numerous streams falling into the sea affording easy watering-places. The land around its shores is well cultivated, and dotted with villages, the population of which varies according to the season of the year. In the summer, when only the regular inhabitants are met with, from 6000 to 8000 occupy the four villages at the head of the harbour; but in the fishing season thousands from the interior flock to the shore, and impromptu villages, composed of bamboos and mats, spring up in vast numbers along the coast. The natives are very uncouth and filthy, and are withal very dexterous thieves. The Japanese garrison or settlement of 250 or 300 men have but little intercourse with them. The supplies obtainable are cattle, pigs, fish, poultry, vegetables, and wood.

CHOTA NAGPORE, or LITTLE NAGPORE, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between 22° 28′ and 23° 40′ N.; lon. 83° 54′ and 85° 56′ E.; is bounded N. by Palamow and Ramgurh, E. Pachete and Singhboom, S. Singhboom and the native states of Bonei, Gangpoor, and Jushpoor, and W. by the native states Odeipoor and Sirgooja; area, 5308 sq. m. It consists for the most part of an undulating plateau about 3000 ft. above the sea, and rising occasionally into ridges of hills which stretch from E. to W. The drainage is received chiefly by numerous tributaries of the Soobun Reeka in the N.E., and by the Coel and other tributaries of the Ryturnee in the S. and W. Much of the surface is overrun with jungle, or covered with forests containing teak and other kinds of valuable timber. The soil in the plains consists of a red loam, and where under cultivation produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, rice, pulse, cotton, and sugar cane. Coal occurs in various localities; but the seams, so far as known, are too thin to be profitably worked. The trade, hampered by imperfect means of conveyance to leading marts, is limited, and is nearly confined to lac, coarse silk, and catechu, for which salt is the principal return. Pop. 482,900.

CHOTIESCHAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 7 m. S.W. Pilsen; with a parish church, a castle, an hospital, a brewery, and a coal-mine. Pop. 1100.

CHOUR, a lofty peak, India, Sirmore; lat. 30° 52′ N.; lon. 77° 32′ E. It is the most elevated summit S. of the Himalayas, with which it is connected by a ridge running N. and S. for 50 m. It overlooks the plains of Sirhind, and attains the height of 12,149 ft.

CHOWKA, a river, India, which rises in dist. Bareily, about lat. 28° 6′ N.; lon. 80° 4′ E.; flows S.E. through this dist. and that of Shajehanpore, enters Oude, and, continuing the same direction, joins the Gogra on its r. bank, in lat. 27° 9′ N.; lon. 81° 30′ E. It has a total length of about 180 m., and is navigable throughout the year. At 40 m. below its source it has a communication with the Gogra; but there after, till its final junction with this river, continues to form an independent stream.

CHRISTCHURCH, a tn. New Zealand, S. Island or New Munster, cap. of prov. Canterbury, about 8 m. N. by W. Lyttleton, with which it is connected by railway, is pleasantly situated on the Avon, in a district dotted with cornfields, pastures, orchards, and dairy farms; but destitute of trees, there being a few only about the town. One great obstacle to its progress is the want of a proper harbour, the Avon not being navigable except for small steamers, and that only to a point 2 m. below the town. Christchurch is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 6647.

CHRISTIANSBORG, a tn. W. Africa, Gold Coast; lat. 5° 30′ N.; lon. 0° 16′ W. It consists partly of a native town, occupying an unhealthy site near a stagnant pool, and by no means attractive in its appearance, and of a castle, which was built by the Portuguese, and, after a repeated change of masters, was confirmed to the Danish crown in 1694. It consists mainly of a square inclosure flanked with bastions, and containing within an imposing but irregular pile of buildings, among which are spacious and airy quarters for the governor and officers, a chapel, hospital, and storehouses. Fort James and Christiansborg, both now British possessions, though still sometimes designated by the respective names of British and Danish Acra, are only 2 m. asunder, and communicate by a handsome road lined on each side with trees.

CHULLUMBRUM, or CHELLUMBRUM, a tn. India, presid. and 122 m. S. by W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the lower road between Madras and Trichinopoly, near the mouth of the Coleroon. It possesses a great pagoda, which is held in the highest veneration throughout S. India, and even attracts devotees from Ceylon. In one part of the pagoda there is a roof supported by 930 columns of solid granite, and the lights of the *gopyras* or 'gate pyramids,' 122 ft. high, are seen 10 m. W. at sea. Pop. 11,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are weavers.

CHUMBUL [add.], a river, India, which rises in Malwa, 9 m. S.E. Mhow, among the Vindhya Mountains, near the line of watershed separating the basin of the Nerbudda from that of the Jumna and Ganges, flows circuitously N. through Holkar's and Scindia's Dominions, then changing its direction to N.E., crosses the state of Boondee, and forms the boundary, for a considerable distance, between Scindia's Dominions and Rajpootana. On approaching the Jumna it bends round to the S.E., and continues the same direction in a course nearly parallel to that river, till it finally joins it on its r. bank, about 10 m. above Calpee, after a direct course of 340, and an indirect course of 570 m. Its principal affluents are on the left, the Chambela or Chumbla, and the Banas; and on the right, the Seepra, the Kallee Sind, and the Parbati. On entering the plateau of Mokundara it becomes confined between steep rocky banks, and about 40 m. below, when near the middle of its course, it expands into a lake, on issuing from which, it plunges down a deep bed, which it has excavated in the rock, and forms a series of magnificent falls, descending about 200 ft. in a single mile. It does not

carry a large body of water, at least in the dry season, though it has been known by its junction to raise the level of the Jumna 7 or 8 ft. in 12 hours. The height of its source above the sea is 2019 ft., and the declivity of its bed averages 2½ ft. per mile. It does not seem to be at all used for navigation.

CHUNDLAH, a tn. India, Bundelcund, at the foot of a granitic rock, described as jet black, about 77 m. S. Calpee. It is a thriving place of about 3000 inhabitants, but the heat radiated from the rock is said to be almost intolerable.

CHUNDOWSEE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Moradabad, 45 m. W. Bareily, on the route from it to Delhi. It is a considerable place, surrounded by a low mud wall, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 20,921.

CHUNGANAUCHERRY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, 38 m. N. Quilon. It is built on a rising ground on the E. border of a large delta, known by the name of Kootanaad, and being well situated for trade is both populous and flourishing. The inhabitants are composed of a mixture of Syrian Christians, Brahmins, Nairs, &c., each having their own streets and places of worship. The fair held twice a week is so well attended, that the canal is often blocked up with the canoes and boats of crowds coming from the west.

CHUPAT, a river, S. America, which, rising not far from the frontiers of Chili, flows E. across Patagonia, and falls into the Atlantic near half way between Port San Antonio and the Gulf of St. George. Nothing is known of the upper part of its course, but in the lower part it flows in a very winding course through a fertile country, along banks which are well wooded with sauce-trees, a species of willow. On the bar at ebb there is scarcely a foot of water, but at flow there are from 7 to 12 ft., according to the state of the tide.

CHUPRAH [add], a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, on a channel of the Ganges, 25 m. N.W. Dinapore. It occupies a low site, raised only a few feet above the level of the river, along which it extends nearly a mile. Many of the houses belonging to the wealthy tradesmen are large and handsome, but a far larger number are mud huts. It contains also several British factories. There is only one street along which wheeled vehicles can pass; the others are so narrow as to be unfit for the conveyance even of palkees or litters. The civil station, situated outside the town, and N. of it, is said to be salubrious. Pop. 30,000.

CHUTTERPORE, or CHATTERPOOR [add.], a tn. India, Bundelcund, cap. territory of same name, 146 m. W.S.W. Allahabad. It occupies a picturesque site among lofty hills to the west of a large and deep jeel or lake, and consists for the most part of narrow streets, and very indifferent houses, though a few of the latter, belonging to the more wealthy inhabitants, are not only spacious, but costly and elaborate in their style of architecture. The principal objects of interest are a large and handsome serai, recently built by the rajah for the accommodation of travellers; and the ruined palace and mausoleum of Chuttur, who founded the short-lived independence of Bundelcund, and gives the place its name. The mausoleum is a large, massive, and elaborate structure, surmounted by five domes. Chutterpore has manufactures of paper and of coarse cutlery. The latter is made from an iron ore obtained from mines in the vicinity. The transit trade, once considerable, is now very limited. ——The TERRITORY has an area of 1240 sq. m., contains 120,000 inhabitants, and yields a revenue of £30,000.

CHYNEPORE, or CHAYANPOOR, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, beautifully situated in a fertile and healthy district, 39 m. S.E. Benares. It consists of a town and a fort. It is to the latter only that any interest attaches. It is in the form of a quadrangle 390 ft. long, by 369 broad, inclosed by a ditch and a battlemented stone rampart, with a round bastion at each of the four angles. Within the fort, among other buildings, is a suitable residence of the chief. His family, once Hindoo, embraced Mahommedanism in order to save the property from confiscation.

CICACOLE [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, district of, and 110 m. S.S.W. Ganjam, r. bank Nauganloo, near its mouth in the Bay of Bengal. It consists of a town, a fort, and a cantonment. The town is a straggling place, with narrow crooked streets and houses built of mud. The manufactures consist chiefly of ordinary cotton goods, and of muslins which in fineness rival those of Dacca in Bengal. The fort, which is so completely dismantled that the walls and the ditch cannot easily be traced, is situated to the N., and contains the cutchery, the treasury, the post-office, the commandant's house, the barracks, hospital, and magazine stores. The regimental lines are about 100 yards S.E. of the fort. At a corner of the parade-ground stands a neat little church; and near the river, about ½ m. from the cantonment, the court-house and jail. The civil hospital and dispensary is accommodated in what was formerly one of the best private residences in the place; the military hospital is in the same locality. The London Missionary Society has a school within the town, where English is taught, and there are also several native schools. Pop. 12,800, of whom about 142 are native Christians.

CIEMIERZYNCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. N.W. Brzezen, was in very remote times the scene of a great battle between the Slaves and the Peczenegs. Pop. 1500.

CINALOA, or SINALOA [add.], a tn. Mexico, dep. Cinalon, r. bank river of same name, about 45 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of California. It stands on hilly ground, and was once a flourishing town of 9500 inhabitants, with a fine cathedral, which possessed among its riches an altar-piece of solid silver. The cathedral and its wealth have entirely disappeared, and another large church which stood in the public square has nothing left but the tower, the nave and choir having been swept away by a tremendous flood from the mountains. The whole place now looks desolate, and can scarcely muster 3000 inhabitants.

CINCINNATI, [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. of Ohio, on the Ohio, and at the focus of nine lines of railway; lat. 39° 6′ N.; lon. 84° 27′ W. Its site is a natural plateau, about 12 m. in circuit, divided by the river into two nearly equal parts, and surrounded by hills about 300 ft. high, and grouped so as to form a beautiful amphitheatre. It was first laid out in 1788, and up to 1800 was a small straggling village in the midst of a wilderness. Shortly afterwards it began to expand; schools, churches, banks, and factories arose; business, with its accompanying warehouses, occupied the lower part of the plain; and the inhabitants who had settled there were obliged to retire, and either gradually climb the hill sides, or fill the little valleys on the E. and W. From the manner in which the town has been formed great regularity of plan was impossible, and many changes and transformations will be necessary in order to make Cincinnati the magnificent city which it is doubtless destined to become. Still, however, the work of improvement goes rapidly forward, and every year, while it adds greatly to the population, sees new structures rising in every quarter. Churches to the number of 100, several of them elegant and imposing structures, have already been built, while provision has been made for education by a system both of elementary and superior schools. Among the latter are two male and three female colleges, schools for theology, medicine, and law, several commercial academies, two high-schools, and numerous seminaries, male and female. Libraries also are numerous and extensive, one belonging to the Mercantile Library Association having 20,000 vols., another belonging to the public schools, 12,000, and a third belonging to the Lane Seminary, 10,000. As yet the buildings properly called public have hardly received the attention due to them, and mention can be made only of a city-hall. Manufactures and trade, which is in a great measure founded upon them, are both very important. The most conspicuous among these establishments are iron-works, pork-packing factories, and distilleries. The average annual products of the iron manufacture in all its branches are estimated at £1,200,000. The quantity of work done by the distilleries may be estimated from the fact that 530,000 barrels of whisky were sold in Cincinnati in one year, and that the aggregate sale of all kinds of liquor amounted to £1,800,000. Cincinnati has an important shipping trade, the principal articles of traffic being grain, pork and bacon, cattle, hides, lard, lumber, &c. The population, which in 1860 was 161,044, was 216,239 in 1870.

CIRCASSIA [add.] In 1834 Gen. Veliaminoff undertook to force his way gradually into the country of the Circassians and reduce them to subjection, but hostilities continued for several years without visible result. In these circumstances a new scheme was adopted, according to which the expeditions

into the interior of the country were given up, and a strict blockade maintained instead. This system of defence rather than attack excited the warlike spirit of the mountaineers, and under Schamyl the Circassians and the greater number of the other tribes began to attack the Russians. The latter, after losing several fortresses and a large extent of territory, saw themselves forced in 1844 to resume the offensive. Woronzoff now received the chief command of the Russian forces; and although in a long series of campaigns (up to 1854) he gained numerous individual successes, yet the efforts of the Russians remained without result. In 1850 the mountaineers were very successful in their struggles against the Russians, and Schamyl obtained the rule over almost the whole Caucasus. In April, 1851, Mohammed-Emin, another chief, was at the head of an army of 30,000 Circassians. The struggle against the Russians entered on a new phase when in 1853 the war between Russia and Turkey began. Schamyl and his lieutenants not only continued the war with renewed strength, but the Circassians now received a helping hand from the Turks, and, on the entrance of the Anglo-French fleet into the Black Sea, vigorously co-operated in the capture and destruction of the Russian coast fortresses. After the Peace of Paris (1856) the Russians again began operations with fresh energy, under Prince Bariatinski, to whom Schamyl was forced to give himself up after several severe defeats, 6th Sept. 1859. The struggle of the brave mountaineers against their powerful enemy now became hopeless, and in 1864 all the tribes had submitted. Large numbers then, and since that time, emigrated into the Turkish territories. An outbreak which took place in 1866 was promptly suppressed by the Russians.

CITTADELLA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 17 m. N. by W. Padua. It is inclosed by a wet ditch and walls flanked with towers; is the seat of a court of justice, and has a fine high church, with an altar-piece by Bassano; an hospital, a theatre, manufactures of cotton and linen cloth, and numerous silk-mills. Pop. 7213.

CITY POINT [add.], a vil. and port, U. States, Virginia, on the James River, at the mouth of the Appomatox, 23 m. S.E. Richmond, and 10 m. E.N.E. Petersburgh, with which it is connected by railway. It has good landing, and is accessible by large vessels. It derived great importance during the protracted sieges of Petersburgh and Richmond in the civil war, from being made the base of supplies for the Federal armies

CLARENCE ISLAND [add.], S. America, situated toward a W. outlet of the Strait of Magalhaen, is separated from Chili on the N. by Froward Reach, from Dawson Island on the E. by Magdalen Sound, from Santa Inez Island on the W. by Barbara Channel, and from Terra del Fuego on the S. by Cockburn Channel; lat. 54° S.; lon. 72° W.; length, N.W. to S.W., 55 m.; breadth, about 25 m. Its coast is generally bold, and its surface mountainous. On the E. shore there is a steep mountain called Vernal, or 'Summer-House,' from a remarkable lump of rock on its summit, and at its foot a little port called Hope Harbour, much frequented by the Indians. Southwards Mount Bouqueron rises precipitously to the height of 3000 ft., and terminates at an extremity called Squally Point, from the furious squalls that are continually blowing down its sides. The S. shore is skirted by a numerous group, which bears the name of Prowse Islands, and behind which some good anchorages are found. Throughout its whole coast Clarence Island is penetrated by numerous inlets, the largest of which, San Pedro Sound, extends in a southerly direction for nearly 13 miles.

CLARKE [add.], an island off the N.E. of Tasmania, forming the southernmost of the Furneaux group, and the N. side of Banks' Strait. Its greatest length is 8 m. and its breadth 5½ m. On its S. end, which is rocky, there is a dangerous shoal called the Moriarty Bank, extending nearly 5 m. in an E. direction. All its W. shore is rocky, and fronted by breakers for about a quarter of a mile. On the N. it is separated from Barren Island by Armstrong Channel, which is 10 m. long, between E.N.E. and W.S.W., and from ½ to 4 m. wide. At Hamilton Road, within this channel, shelter may be found from all winds except those between S. and S.S.E., which do not throw in much sea.

CLARKSBURG, a vil. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Harrison, on the W. fork of the Monongahela, and the railway to Parkersburg, 210 m. N.W. Richmond. It stands high, and is surrounded by hills. Stove-coal abounds in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

CLAYTON, two vils. U. States:—1, New York, on the St. Lawrence, where it has a landing-place, and at the terminus of the Utica and Black River railway, 100 m. N.N.W. Utica. It is a port of entry in the collection district of Cape Vincent, and has pop. 4696.—2, Iowa, co. same name, on the Mississippi, 50 m. above Dubuque. Being the most accessible river port, much of the produce of the district is shipped at it in steamers; lead mines also have been opened on the bank of the river. Pop. 723.

CLEVELAND, or CLEAVELAND [add.], a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Cuyahoga, at the mouth of the river of this name, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, and on the Ohio canal, and several lines of railway, which give it almost unlimited means of communication. It occupies a high and commanding bluff immediately above the lake, is laid out in broad well-paved streets and open squares, generally well planted with trees, is well built, and presents a very attractive appearance. Among its public buildings are 35 churches, many of them provided with handsome spires; numerous schools, maintained at the public expense, and under excellent management; a medical college, and a marine hospital. The harbour, furnished with fine piers, is everyway complete, and the trade is very extensive, a large portion of it with Canada. The increase of trade has been accompanied with an extraordinary increase of population. The inhabitants of Cleveland amounted in 1830 to 1100, in 1840 to 6071, in 1850 to 17,034, in 1860 to 43,417, and in 1870 to 92,829.

CLIFTON, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Welland, about 35 m. (by lake) S.S.E. Toronto. It is the eastern terminus of the Great Western railway, and is situated at the suspension-bridge which crosses the Niagara about a mile above its celebrated falls, and connects the railway system of Canada with that of the state of New York, and all other parts of the States. The Erie and Ontario railway, connecting with the Ontario steamers, also passes through the town. The uncommon facilities for trade which Clifton possesses yet remain to be developed.

CLINTON, four places, U. States:—1, A vil. Massachusetts, on the Nashua, 35 m. W. by N. Boston. It is a thriving place, with some handsome churches, a number of good schools, large gingham factories, in which about 800 operatives are employed, an extensive carpet factory, several machine-shops, and numerous mills. Pop. 3859.—2, A vil. New York, on both sides of Oriskany Creek, and on the Chenango canal, 9 m. S.W. Utica. It contains several churches, and is the seat of Hamilton college. Pop. 1174.—3, A vil. New Jersey, on the S. branch of the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Central railroad, 10 m. N. Flemington. It possesses several mills and factories, and stands in a fertile and highly cultivated district. Pop. 2949.—4, A vil. Louisiana, on a railway which connects it with Port Hudson on the Mississippi, 32 m. N. Baton Rouge. It is inhabited chiefly by wealthy planters, and contains a fine courthouse and two churches. Pop. 1252.

CLINTON, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Huron, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 10 m. E. Lake Huron; with a Wesleyan and a New Connection Methodist Chapel, tanneries, and flour and saw mills. Pop. about 1000.

CLUTHA, or MATAU, a river, New Zealand, which has its mouth in Molyneux Bay, in the S.E. of Middle Island or Munster, 4½ m. N. Nugget Point. It is a considerable stream, with deep water, and broad within the entrance. The entrance itself, however, is narrow, and a constant fresh running out of it at the rate of 3 to 5 knots, makes it unfit to be navigated by anything but boats, though small steamers might navigate it with advantage.

COALCOMAN, or SANTIAGO COALCOMAN, a tn. Mexico, in a fertile valley in the S.W. of state Michoacan, about 50 m. from the shores of the Pacific. It is of recent origin, and has made rapid progress, chiefly in consequence of the rich mines of iron in its vicinity. Pop. 2000.

COBIJA [add.], or, as the official documents style it, *La Mar*, after the name of the first president of Bolivia, is the only port of Bolivia, and cap. dep. of same name, lies on the shore of the Pacific; lat. 22° 34′ S.; lon. 70° 17′ 5″ W. It stands

upon the beach at the foot of a lofty range of hills; the environs are very uninviting, and but for its position as a port few persons would choose it for a residence. The only good houses are in a long and spacious street, stretching from N. to S. along the shore; the landing-place is bad owing to the heavy surf, but the harbour affords tolerably good anchorage. The prosperity of Cobija depends entirely on the mining districts, but the products of the mines are shipped principally from Catica, 6 m., and Algodon, 28 m. to the N. They are chiefly owned by English companies, who import almost every necessary. In 1858 the quantity of raw copper shipped at Cobija amounted to about 20,000 tons. Till 1827 it was merely a fishing village occupied by Changas Indians. In that year it was declared a free port, and in 1839 it became the capital of the department. In consequence of these privileges it began to flourish, and had in 1855 a population of 600 souls. Then was only a commencement of its prosperity, for in 1858, besides a permanent population of 2380, it had a floating population of persons going to and from the mines, estimated at about 2000, and consequently giving an aggregate of more than 4000.

COBURG, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Northumberland, pleasantly situated on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk as well as the Coburg and Peterborough railway, 40 m. S.S.E. Toronto. It possesses 8 or 10 churches, an educational establishment which bears the name of Victoria college, a great number of flour and saw mills, with an unlimited supply of water-power, tanneries, and other industrial establishments. The inland communications of Coburg, and its proximity to Rochester and other ports of the American shore, have made it in the course of fifty years a first-rate place of business. From its harbour, which is at once commodious and safe, there were exported in 1857 7000 barrels flour, 200,000 bushels wheat, 500 kegs butter, and 14,000,000 ft. of sawn lumber. Pop. about 7000.

COCA, a river, S. America, Ecuador, formed by the San Francisco, Quijos, and Cozanga, from the E slopes of the W. Andes, flows between the cordilleras of Guacamagos and Galeras, in a deep channel between lofty and precipitous banks, and joins the Napo, more than doubling its volume. In its course it forms a magnificent cascade of nearly 150 ft.

COCANADA, or KAKENADA, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 37 m. E. by S. Rajahmundry, on the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is a rising place, the residence of several European merchants, and is annually increasing its exports. By means of a commodious canal boat for passengers and light goods it communicates daily with Rajahmundry, and it is expected that when the Godavery navigation is opened towards Nagpore, it will become the port of shipment for all the cotton which is now conveyed by tedious land journey from Berar to Bombay.

COCHIN [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 355 m. S.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, on a low sandy flat of the Malabar coast. The present town stands on the shore, at the S. entrance of a back-water, which, extending S. to N. 40 m., forms a spacious harbour, but is encumbered by a bar, which, even at spring tides, does not admit vessels exceeding 400 tons. Most of the streets are formed with considerable regularity, crossing each other at right angles, and the houses are generally of two stories with pent-tiled roofs, and spacious; though, from the number of courts and walls which surround them, deficient in ventilation, and ill adapted to the climate. Shipbuilding, once among the most important occupations of the place, is still carried on to some extent. The chief exports are cocoa-nuts, coir, cordage, cocoa-nut oil, cassia, fish-maws, and timber. Cochin, besides the town proper, includes the suburbs of Calvaty and Muttuncherry, which form long straggling streets for half a mile to the S.E., along the edge of the back-water. At the latter suburb is an unsightly cotarum or palace belonging to the Cochin rajah, and immediately adjoining it is the synagogue of the Jerusalem or White Jews. The Black Jews, of whom there are many in the interior of the district, have also a synagogue, the floor of which is paved with china very neatly inlaid. In 1503 the Portuguese obtained permission to erect their first Indian fortress here. This became the nucleus of a large town with a fine cathedral. After the expulsion of the Portuguese Cochin became the capital of the Dutch settlements in India, the cathedral was turned into a warehouse, merchants crowded to it from all quarters, and the traffic by way of the Red Sea became so extensive, that Venetian sequins formed a large part of the common currency. The British came into possession in 1795, and in 1814 demolished the strong fortifications and levelled the ramparts. Pop. 20,000.

COCHIN-CHINA (FRENCH), a French settlement, occupying three of the six provinces of the Anamite country of Lower Cochin-China, namely, Dong-naï or Bien-hoa, Saïgon or Gia-dinh, and Mi-tho or Dinh-tuong. The settlement is bounded N. by the kingdom of Cambodia and the territory of Vinh-xuong, S. by Vinh-luong and the China Sea, E. by Binh-thuan, in Middle Cochin-China, and W. by the prov. of Chau-doc. Bien-hoa, the easternmost prov., is the most healthy and pleasant, especially in its higher part; its chief town, of the same name, is fortified, and stands on the l. bank of the Dong-naï. It is divided into two departments, and has a soil admirably adapted to the growth of sugar-cane, and of tobacco and indigo. Vast forests of useful trees, and the lofty mountains of Baria and Cape Tiwaun, add to its picturesqueness. Iron is found at Bengo. Gia-dinh, the central prov., forms three arrondissements, and its soil in the N. is similar to that of Bien-hoa; in the S. rice is extensively grown. Saïgon is the cap., and stands on the r. bank of the wide and deep river of the same name; it is divided into a military and commercial port, the latter being S. of the former, and separated from it by the Chinese canal. The third prov., Dinh-tuong, or Mi tho, is the richest and most extensively cultivated, but the least healthy, of all the French possessions, cholera and marsh-fever being permanent scourges.

The lowlands, where the waters stagnate, are covered with a rank vegetation from 3 to 10 ft. high; contiguous to the flowing streams are extensive rice-grounds. Where the soil is somewhat raised above the water-level it is very fertile, and in some places ranges of low hills follow the line of the rivers. In the more elevated districts are grown tobacco, sugar-cane, maize, indigo, and betel. Among the other products, are tea, gums, cocoa-nut oil, silk, spices, and various farinaceous and aromatic articles. The Anamites raise also great numbers of buffaloes, cattle, hogs, and birds; the first being employed in agriculture, and, as well as oxen, for draught purposes; but since the French conquest oxen are reserved more strictly for food. The elephant, rhinoceros, and crocodile are not indigenous; but tigers, deer, apes, and serpents, and many kinds of birds, are common. Fishing, in a country so abounding with streams, is naturally a great source of livelihood to the inhabitants, who prepare considerable quantities of the fish they catch for exportation, and for the Saïgon market, where they can command a good price. The mineral productions are few. Only one kind of stone, yellowish, and apparently an agglomerate of chalk or shells, is found fit for building purposes. Alum and salt are obtained on the coast of Bien hoa; and iron exists, but not in quantities sufficient for profitable working. Copper and iron are imported from China, and manufactured by the people, but to no great extent. Industrial arts are as yet limited among the natives. They are skilful in all kinds of basket-work, in which they use the reeds and other similar materials which abound in the low lands; silk and cotton are also wrought. But they excel in the use of wood, of which their temples, pagodas, and tombs are built, and ornamented with elaborate carving. They live in villages—numbering nearly 1000 altogether—adjacent to the rivers, which, in the unsuitableness of the country for land traffic, form almost the only means of communication. Their houses are either tiled or thatched with straw, the roofs being supported with wooden pillars; the better class are in two sections, the inner apartments, and the outer verandah, which serves for use in the daytime; they are often well furnished, and not devoid of comfort. The only roads at present existing are those connecting Saïgon, the capital, with the principal towns. Telegraphic communication between many of the principal places has been already opened, and is being extended. The people are more warlike than the Chinese, and have learned from their long conflict with Europeans the use of strategy and fortification. Slavery has been abolished since the French occupation; polygamy is permitted, but not generally practised. The climate of Cochin-China, lying between lat. 10° and 12° N., is not liable to great variation. In the dry season, from October to April, the N.E. monsoon brings a

refreshing mitigation of the heat, which is greatest in February and March; the season of the rains and the S.W. monsoon is humid and exhausting; but upon the whole the climate is said to be much less oppressive and unhealthy than that of Senegal or Guiana. Cholera, dysentery, ague, and cutaneous affections are the prevalent diseases.

A persecution of the French R. Catholic missionaries in Anam furnished the imperial government with an occasion for regaining a long-desired footing in the East. An expedition against Cochin China was decided on in 1857, and Saïgon was occupied. The Austro-Italian war deferred further operations till 1861, when the conquest of Mi-tho gave the French possession of the most fertile district of lower Cochin-China, and enabled them to extend their frontier to the borders of Cambodia. At the end of the same year Bien-hoa, and in the early part of 1862, Vinh-xuong, fell into their hands, and a treaty of submission was exacted from the king of Anam. But insurrectionary movements delayed the final and peaceful settlement of affairs until April, 1863, when, by a new treaty, the king of Anam ceded the three provinces which now form the French territory, together with the free navigation of the several arms of the Cambodia River, and the opening of the ports of Balat, Tourane, and Quang-an; besides assuring protection to the French missionaries in Anam, and stipulating to pay an indemnity of £820,000. The province is now organized in prefectures, sub-prefectures, and cantons. The population is estimated at 900,000.—(*De Grammont, Rinetau, &c.*)

COCOS, an isl. of the N. Pacific, about 400 m. W. of the coast of New Granada, in S. America, in lat. (Chatham Bay) 5° 32′ 57″ N.; lon. 86° 58′ 22″ W. It is about 30 m. in circuit, has an elevated surface, becoming visible at sea at the distance of 60 m., and is abundantly supplied with excellent water. At one time it was almost covered with cocoa-nut trees, but most of them have been barbarously cut down for fuel. Wild pigs are numerous, and the sea around the shores teems with fish. In Chatham Bay, on the N.E. side of the island, there is good anchorage in 14 fathoms. Cocos was a favourite rendezvous of the buccaneers, and is still visited by whalers.

COD, CAPE [add.], a sandy peninsula, U. States, forming the S.E. extremity of Massachusetts, and stretching first E. for 35 m., with an average breadth of about 8 m., and then nearly due N. for 30 m. more, with an average breadth of less than 4 m. Where it faces the S. and E. its coast line is convex, but its N. and W. faces are concave, and inclose between it and the mainland a considerable expanse of water called Cape Cod Bay. As the navigation is dangerous several lights have been erected upon it. One of these, at Race Point, its N. extremity, is a revolving light 155 ft. above the sea. The lower portion of the cape is a waste of barren sand-hills, with occasional patches of beach grass and a long stretch of salt-marshes. Where the ground rises pitch-pine, with a sprinkling of several varieties of oak, forms considerable forests, in which wild deer are still found. Numerous boulders lie scattered on the surface, but no rock *in situ* is seen, nor in the sinking of wells has any been discovered. But, notwithstanding the prevalence of sand, the peninsula is by no means destitute of inhabitants. In many of its sheltered nooks are thriving villages, occupied mostly by industrious and enterprising fishermen, and furnishing excellent marine nurseries, from which the masters of many of the best ships in the American merchant service have been obtained. Cape Cod was first discovered in 1602, by an English sailor of the name of Gosnold, who had sailed from Dartmouth in the bark *Concord* on a voyage of discovery, fitted out mainly by the Earl of Southampton. The number of cod fish caught in its vicinity induced him to give it the name which it still bears. The most memorable occasion on which it was subsequently visited, was on the 9th of November, 1620, when the *Mayflower* arrived with the Pilgrim Fathers, and anchored next day in the fine land-locked harbour of Provincetown.

COEL, or KOYLA, a river, India, which rises in a mountainous tract on the S. frontier of Chota Nagpore, flows N., and joins the Sone on its right bank, in lat. 24° 31′ N.; lon. 83° 54′ E. Its whole length is about 140 m. Seams of coal have been discovered on its banks.

COHAHUILA, or COAHUILA [add.], a state, Mexico, bounded N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande, E. Texas and Nuevo Leon, S. Zacatecas, and W. Chihuahua and Durango; area, 93,600 sq. m. It is traversed from N.W. to S.E. by two nearly parallel mountain ranges, and so intersected by detached ranges in other quarters that its only plain of considerable extent occurs in the N., and from the manner in which it is inclosed, having an entrance without any proper outlet, has received the name of the Bolson or 'Sack' of Mapimi. This Bolson is almost entirely in the possession of the Comanche and Lipan Indians, who have thus not only appropriated the best part of the territory, but are so determined and barbarous plunderers, that neither agriculture nor any other branch of industry can be carried on within reach of them; large farms, and even whole villages, have already been abandoned, as the only effectual means of escaping from their depredations. The quantity of tillable land is very limited, but, where quietly possessed, is well cultivated, partly in fields of wheat, maize, and barley, and partly in vineyards, from the produce of which wine and brandy of high repute are made. Sallillo, or Leone Vicario, situated in the S.E. corner of the state, near the frontiers of Nuevo Leon, is the capital. Pop. 66,228.

COHASSET, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, co. Norfolk, on the coast, at the terminus of the South Shore railway, 12 m. S.E. Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the mackerel fishery, which here employs about 44 vessels and 560 persons. Pop. 1775.

COIMBRA, or FORT COIMBRA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, r. bank Paraguay; lat. 19° 55′ 43″ S.; lon. 57° 52′ 32″ W. It is the most southerly Brazilian settlement on the Paraguay, and stands on a height 40 ft. above it. The fort, a solid stone structure mounted with six guns, completely commands the channel of the river, which is only one-third of a mile wide.

COLBOURNE, a tn. British America, Canada W., on the Grand Trunk railway, and about 2 m. from the harbour of its name, called also Port Cramahé, on Lake Ontario. It possesses an Episcopal Methodist and a Wesleyan church, a superior grammar school, several foundries, a tannery, a pottery, and saw and flour mills. The harbour of Colbourne is a port of entry, from which a considerable amount of lumber is annually exported. The fishery in the lake, which abounds with white fish and salmon trout, and the curing of them for inland or foreign markets, has recently sprung into notice, and promises to become important. Pop., including that of town and harbour, about 1400.

COLD SPRING, a vil. U. States, New York, co. Putnam, 45 m. N. New York, on the Hudson River railroad. It is situated in the Highlands, contains five churches, and has an iron and brass foundry and machine shops. Pop. 1200.

COLD WATER, a vil. U. States, Michigan, on E. branch of Cold Water River, and on the Michigan Southern railroad, 115 m. W. by S. Detroit. It stands alone in a prairie of its own name, surrounded by a fertile country, and being furnished with water-power from the river, possesses several mills, &c.; and has a large retail trade. Pop. 1800.

COLD WATER RIVER, British America, peninsula Labrador, an affluent of the Moisie, rises in Trout Lake, in the table-land of Labrador, at the height of 1548 ft. above the sea, in lat. 51° 35′ N.; lon. 66° 5′ W. It forces its way through gorges, flanked by noble mountains rising 2000 ft., bare, rugged, and wild. In the course of 20 m. it falls 1430 ft., in one place it falls 506 ft. in about 2½ m., over a series of cascades broken by masses of rock and boulders, and lower down, between two of the lakes through which it flows, there is a descent of 270 ft. in a distance not exceeding 1200 yards. In its lower part it is in some places 60 ft. broad, but at its mouth, on the l. bank of the Moisie, about 35 m. above the debouchure of the latter in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is not more than 30 ft. in breadth. Its course has a length of about 80 m., and its general character is that of a torrent, navigable only occasionally by canoes for short distances between the rapids.

COLGONG [add.], a tn. India, Bengal, dist. Bhagulpore, r. bank Ganges, and a station on the East Indian railway, 245 m. N.W. Calcutta. The fort, which stands close to the river, is now a heap of ruins; in the river near it are three masses of rock 60 ft. high, with their fissures filled with stunted trees. Steam-packets ply from it to places up and down the river.

COLLALTO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 12 m. N. Treviso; with an old castle of the middle ages, the cradle of the counts, now princes, of Collalto, descendants of the house of Hohenzollern.

COLLEGE, two places, U. States:—1, *College Hill*, a vil. Ohio, 6 m. N. Cincinnati, containing two prosperous educational institutes, Farmer's college, attended by about 200, and Ohio female college, by about 150 students. Pop. 500. —2, *College of St. James*, a post vil. Maryland, co. Washington, containing a Protestant Episcopal college and preparatory school.

COLLINGWOOD, a tn. British America, Canada W., co. Simcoe, on the Georgian Bay, an eastern branch of Lake Huron, and at the terminus of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railway, 75 m. N.N.W. Toronto. Though a few years ago it was little better than a wilderness, it now possesses two churches, a weekly newspaper, steam saw-mills, and building-yards, from which ships of 150, 350, and 450 tons each have been launched. Pop. about 2000.

COLOGNA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Verona, on a picturesque site on the Gua. It is surrounded by ancient walls, is a seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a new cathedral with a Corinthian portico, several other churches, with good paintings, a fine courthouse, an hospital; and trade in wine and hemp, which are here grown to a large extent. Pop. 6496.

COLOGNOLA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. E. Verona, at the entrance of the Illasi valley. It has many fine villas, and a parish church, with paintings by Farinati and Il Gobino. Pop. 3074.

COLORADO, a territory, U. States, formed in 1861 out of portions of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah, is bounded by the parallels of 37° and 41° N., and the meridians of 102° and 109° W.; and has an area of about 106,000 sq. m. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Rocky Mountains, which divide it into two parts, and send down numerous streams, those of the W. slopes carrying their water to the Colorado, from which the territory takes its name, and those of the E. slopes carrying it to the basin of the Mississippi, through the Arkansas and the S. arm of the Platte. The territory is rich in mineral wealth, containing gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, salt, alabaster, limestone, and gypsum. None but gold mines have as yet been worked to any extent, but these are productive both in the quartz rock, for crushing which many hundred mills are in operation, and in the beds of the streams. On the W. slope of the Snowy Mountains silver mines have likewise been discovered. Ironstone is found in all parts of the territory, and a smelting furnace has been erected at Boulder for the manufacture of pig-iron. Deposits of lead and quicksilver also exist, and coal has been found at the base of the mountains near Denver City. The territory is scantily timbered, but there are large tracts of good agricultural land, and farms are being cultivated in all parts, producing grain of all kinds and vegetables in abundance. In many districts, however, irrigation is requisite, so that agriculture is at present confined principally to the valleys of streams and a few other favoured localities. The extension of the Pacific railroad westward, passing probably a little above Denver, will be felt advantageously by every branch of industry, and with the facilities it will afford the population and products of the territory will be largely and rapidly increased. The production of the precious metals in 1872 was £60,300. Golden City is the capital. Pop. by the census of 1860, 34,277; by that of 1870, 39,864.

COLOTLAN (SAN ANTONIO DE), a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, about 85 m. N.W. Guadalaxara, l. bank Xeres, in a fruitful valley at the height of 5000 ft. above the sea. It carries on an important transport trade by means of mules, and contains about 2500 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. Tennessee, cap. co. Maury, on the l. bank of Duck River, and on the Tennessee and Alabama railway, 45 m. S.S.W. Nashville. It contains two churches, a college, a female academy, in a handsome edifice, with beautiful and extensive grounds, and several other excellent schools; and carries on an active trade.—2, A vil. Missouri, cap. co. Boone, 16 m. N.N.W. Jefferson City. It derives its chief claim to notice from being the seat of the state university, the buildings of which, including the ground, cost £25,000.

COLUMBIA (BRITISH), a colony formed on the Pacific side of British North America in 1858, of territory resumed from the Hudson's Bay Company, comprising the districts formerly known by the names of New Caledonia, New Georgia, New Norfolk, and New Cornwall. It is bounded N. by the Simpson and Finlay Rivers, E. by the Rocky Mountains, S. by the parallel of 49°, which here defines the boundary between British America and the U. States, and on the W. by the Gulf of Georgia, Charlotte Sound, and the Pacific Ocean, the former separating it from Vancouver Island, with which however it is combined for governmental purposes. Its extremities lie between lat. 49° and 57° 25′ N., and lon. 114° and 131° W.; its length N. to S. being about 420 m., and its mean breadth about 800 m.; area, 200,000 sq. m. The coast line is deeply indented with sounds and bays, which furnish a number of excellent harbours, but the pre-existence of the port of Victoria, in Vancouver Island, and its proximity to the entrance of the Frazer, has hitherto precluded any necessity for occupying them. The interior of the country is much diversified in character and surface, the eastern side being entirely mountainous, from the line of the Rocky Mountains with its snowy peaks rising to the height of 15,000 or 18,000 ft., and the subordinate ranges which spread westwards almost to the centre of the land. The surface of the western parts—after passing a range of hills fringing the coast, and shooting up in irregular peaks, varying from 1000 to 10,000 ft. in height, and intersected at intervals by the long inlets which indent the coast—is irregular, with occasional high land, as far as the Frazer River, between which and its tributary, the Thompson, is a large tract of level forest. The rivers are numerous and large, and form an important feature of the country; but their value as means of transit and of access to the interior is destroyed by the many rapids and falls which occur along them, owing to the precipitous and mountainous nature of the country through which they flow for the most part. The most navigable, and on this account important, is the Columbia, which rises in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, between the Brisco and Selkirk ranges, in about lat. 50° 30′ N., lon. 116° W., and flowing N.W. to lat. 52° 10′, makes a sudden bend to the S.W. and S., pursuing this course till it passes the U. States boundary into Anjou state, through which it turns westward to the Pacific. This river is navigable, with but a few breaks, by steamers as far as, or even perhaps beyond, the head of Upper Arrow Lake in British Columbia, but it has the disadvantage of passing in the first instance through a foreign territory, and as yet that part of Columbia in which it lies has but few settlers, though probably the recent discovery in it of gold diggings of the richest kind will soon attract a large accession. The Frazer, which is wholly within the Columbian limits, is the best known, and practically most important. It takes its rise in the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 53° N.; lon. 119° W., and after flowing N.W. to about 54° 30′, like the Columbia, makes a bend to the S., in which direction it flows, with a slight inclination to the E., receiving during its course, and on its left bank, in about 50° 13′, the waters of its principal tributary, the Thompson; soon after which it makes a sharp turn westward, flowing in a broad and navigable stream into the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles below New Westminster, the newly founded capital of the colony, upon its right bank. Steamers are able to ascend it as far as Yale, about 90 m., though the current is often extremely rapid; but beyond that point it rushes through mountain gorges in a narrow torrent, with a velocity of 15 to 20 m. an hour. This is also the characteristic of its affluent the Thompson, which rising in the ranges to the S.W. of the source of the Frazer, flows, with the name of North Thompson, through lofty and precipitous hills, densely covered with almost impervious forest, in a southerly direction to Kamloops Lake, through which it turns W., and then S.W., into the l. bank of the Frazer. The Pease River, rising on the northern side of the hill range which deflects the Frazer from its northerly to its southerly course, and flowing N. into the Finlay, also has importance from being likely to prove prolific in gold. The characteristics of vast torrents dashing through mountain gorges usually enveloped with a dense growth of timber, sufficiently describe the principal rivers of British Columbia, which are unavailable for purposes of navigation, with rare exceptions

of occasional short distances. The expanse of primeval forest, for the most part as yet pathless and unexplored, is a remarkable feature of the eastern mountain districts. Some idea of it may be gathered from the graphic description by the intrepid travellers, Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle, of what they witnessed upon the Thompson: 'The steepness of the path was not the greatest difficulty; it was the collection of timber, and the impenetrable character of such a region. There were pines and thujas of every size, the patriarch of 300 ft. in height standing alone, or thickly clustering groups of young ones struggling for the vacant place of some prostrate giant. The fallen trees lay piled around, forming barriers often 6 or 8 ft. high on every side; trunks of huge cedars, moss-grown and decayed, lay half-buried in the ground, on which others as mighty had recently fallen; trees still green and living, recently blown down, blocking the view with the walls of earth held in their matted roots; living trunks, dead trunks, rotten trunks; dry, barkless trunks, and trunks moist and green with moss; bare trunks, and trunks with branches, prostrate, reclining, horizontal, propped up at different angles; timber of every size, in every stage of growth and decay, in every possible position, entangled in every possible combination.'

The difficulty of transit in such a country would be considered insuperable, were it not for the absolute necessity of overcoming it in order to reach the sites of its incalculable wealth, the gold fields. These have been discovered to exist in all directions upon and eastward of the Frazer River. The most extensive, at least those hitherto most extensively worked, are the fields in the Cariboo district, which lies in the N. bend of the Frazer, about lat. 53° 20'. Cariboo is 'a sea of mountains and pine-clad hills, the former rising to a height of 7000 or 8000 ft., and surrounded by a confused congeries of the latter, the surface everywhere having been disturbed, the strata tilted on end, and beds of streams heaved up to the top of hills.' Gold is also found in the Thompson, and many of the small streams tributary to it, and upon the Nicholas, Similkameen, and Okanagan, lying between it and the Columbia Lakes and River, as well as in the Kootanie district, already mentioned; indeed the whole of the eastern division of the territory abounds more or less richly in auriferous deposits, both in the beds of the streams, and in the quartz of the hills. The first discovery of gold in this region was made in 1858, by an Indian, it is said, who, stooping to drink of the Nicaomen, a small affluent of the Thompson, near its junction with the Frazer, saw a nugget glittering in the water. The news soon spread, and a rush of gold-seekers took place. The Cariboo district became the centre of attraction from its exceeding richness in the precious metal, which is there not confined to the rivers, but is found in the gulches and table-land 300 or 400 yards from them, and much beyond their highest levels; in some spots about a foot of gravel overlies the bed rock of light-coloured shale, which is very soft, and in the rents of which the gold is deposited; in others it is worked at the depth of many feet. The richness of the deposits may be gathered from the fact that parties of three or four miners have collected quantities varying from 3 or 4 to 70 or 80 oz. of gold per diem. The quartz rock is also considered to be of unusual richness. Coal also has been found on the W. coast.

The quality of the land for agricultural purposes is a subject of differing opinion. The country on either side of the Lower Thompson is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, being a succession of green rolling hills and valleys, lakes and rivers, and apparently of great value as a grazing district; but hitherto very few settlers have attempted farming operations, though between the Thompson and Frazer they have been begun, with a good chance of success, with the aid of artificial irrigation. Similar expectations were entertained of the Lilloet flats, W. of the Frazer, which were at first celebrated as excellent feeding grounds, but are described by Milton and Cheadle as having become in 1863 merely bare, dusty plains, the 'bunch grass' which formerly covered them, and which constitutes the principal herbage throughout, having been destroyed by continued grazing; it grows in distinct tufts, and requires, after being eaten down, three years to recover itself. Upon the lower part of the Frazer, in its straight W. course from Hope to its mouth, are fertile lands, but they are covered almost entirely with dense forest, and exposed to summer floods. It seems likely then, that until the country becomes more thickly and permanently populated—and then only after a lapse of time, until the vast expanse of forest can be partially cleared, and its place occupied by cultivators of the soil—the population must be dependent upon foreign sources for most of the commonest necessaries of life. But the nature of the country makes the importation of them a work of extreme difficulty and expense, and imposes a high cost upon all articles of consumption. Hence the devising of methods of transit is a matter of primary importance, and is engaging the attention of the government and all others interested in it. The only available approaches to the interior at present existing are those proceeding from New Westminster, the capital, up the Frazer, until one diverges up the Harrison River and Lake, and then the Lilloet and other lakes, by what is known as the Harrison-Lilloet route, rejoining the Frazer at Lilloet, and thence proceeding by 'trail' to the Cariboo or other districts in that direction; the other route continues up the Frazer as far as Yale, after which it lies along the 'trail,' passing over the mountains which tower above the l. bank of the river, presenting difficulties and dangers which, though they have been lessened by ingenious engineering efforts, are still not a little formidable. Other routes have been proposed, leading more directly from the coast to the Upper Frazer, some of which have been traversed more than once. One of these lies through Burke Channel, the entrance of which is about 80 m. N. of Vancouver Island, and which runs inland for 50 m., and is then continued by three arms for 25 m. further; the central one of these arms, called Bellhoula Bay, Mr. Colin M'Kenzie reached from Alexandria on the Frazer, a distance of 160 m., in 13 days, the rise in the watershed of the coast range being so gradual, that he only knew he had passed the summit by finding that the streams flowed W. instead of E. Another, and perhaps even more eligible route, is suggested from Dean's Canal, the uppermost of the three arms, to the Nachuten, an affluent of the Stuart, and along the latter to Fort George, upon the Frazer, immediately adjacent to the Cariboo gold-fields. All these routes have their entry from the Pacific side; but the great desideratum is that the country should be accessible from the eastward, overland, and through British territory. The Rocky Mountains form the great barrier; several passes through them have been traversed with more or less difficulty, the chief of them, from the S. northwards, being the boundary, Kootanie, Kananaski, Vermilion, Kicking Horse, Athalasca, and the Tête Jaune, or Yellow Head, or Leather. All, except the latter, presenting various degrees of difficulty upon the E. side, are met on the W. by a country completely blocked by mountain and forest. The last named, the Tête Jaune or Yellow Head Pass, is said to be the most feasible, as it traverses a wide break in the range, only 3760 ft. above the sea, offering a natural roadway, of very gradual ascent, and obstructed by timber only. The head of the pass is within 90 m. of Cariboo, but the interval is mountainous and densely wooded, though said not to present any insuperable obstacles. If this route were opened it would have the additional advantage of effecting a communication with the fertile country of the Saskatchewan, on the E. of the Rocky Mountains, which is admirably suited for agricultural settlement, and only needs such a market as Columbia would furnish as an outlet for its produce. Mutual benefit would thus be conferred on two most valuable districts of our colonial territory. Railway communication with this region through British territory is yet distant, though the connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific has now been made through the U. States to California. The Union Pacific railway affords direct communication between New York and San Francisco, and greatly facilitates intercourse between Great Britain and British Columbia, as well as between the latter and the U. States. A railway and steamboat route recently advocated is that from Collingwood on Lake Huron (to which the railway already extends), by steamer to head of Lake Superior, thence to Fort Garry in Red River Settlement, by way of the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods, then down the Red River, through Lake Winnipeg, and up the Saskatchewan, across the Rocky Mts., down the Upper Fraser to the Quesnelle, and thence by rail to the head of Bute Inlet.

Government, &c.—British Columbia and Vancouver's Island form one colony, and have been a province of the

Dominion of Canada since 1871. The government consists of a lieutenant-governor and an executive council, with a legislative council of 23 members elected by the votes of the inhabitants of the respective districts, all but Indians and Chinese being allowed to vote. Even upon the first rush of gold-seeking immigrants law and order were rigidly preserved and enforced, and life and property are protected in almost perfect security. For judicial purposes a supreme court exists, and there are local magistracies, &c., for the settlement of matters within their cognizance. The establishment of a bishopric and a staff of clergy was early effected, and missions have been placed not only among the European population, but also among the aboriginal Indians and the Chinese immigrants.

Commerce and Population, &c.—The value of the total imports in 1871 was £335,133; of the exports, £106,635; tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 343,833. The gross revenue and expenditure of the colony in 1870 are set down at £102,900 and £100,523 respectively. In 1871 the settled population of Vancouver Island and British Columbia amounted to 10,586.

COLUMBUS [add.], three places, U. States:—1, A tn. Georgia, cap. co. Muscogee, l. bank Chattachoochee, which is navigable for eight months in the year, and at the junction of three railways, on the E. frontier of Alabama. It ranks as the third town of the state in population, commerce, and importance, is regularly laid out in streets, from 99 to 165 ft. wide, and contains many handsome private dwellings finely shaded by trees, which give the whole place an attractive appearance. The principal public buildings are a very handsome courthouse, five churches, a female college, an academy, a seminary, an orphan asylum, a market house, and jail. The industrial establishments consist of a paper mill, five flour and five large cotton mills, foundries, machine shops, cotton presses, a woollen and an agricultural implement factory. Before the civil war nearly 80,000 bales of cotton were annually shipped here. The village of Gerard, opposite to Columbus, is connected with it by a handsome bridge. Pop. (1870), 7401, of whom 3204 were coloured.—2, A tn the cap. of Ohio, in the Ohio valley, near the centre of the state, on the E. bank of the Scioto, on the Ohio canal, and at the junction of five railways; lat. 39° 57′ N.; lon. 83° 3′ W. Standing on an alluvial flat it presents nothing attractive in its site. Its most striking feature is the number and extent of its public buildings and institutions. The capitol is second in size only to that of Washington, and though not very striking, from being built of grey limestone in the simple Doric style, is truly a handsome structure. Its interior is elegantly finished. The other principal buildings and institutions are seventeen churches, a German Lutheran theological seminary, a medical college, lunatic, blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, and a penitentiary, containing 350 cells for prisoners. The ample means of communication, both by water and rail, give Columbus a very extensive trade, and make it the central entrepôt for the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. (1870), 31,274.—3, A tn. Mississippi, cap. co. Lowndes, l. bank Tombigbee, which is here navigable at all seasons, in a fertile district occupied chiefly by plantations, 145 m. N.E. Jackson. It carries on an active trade, and is a shipping place for cotton. Pop. 4812.

COMBARBALLA, a tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, cap. dep. of same name, 100 m. S.E. Coquimbo, on a rugged site surrounded by barren mountains; with a parish church, a post office, and 1200 inhabitants.

COMISA, a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle Spalato, on a large bay on the W. side of the island of Lissa. It has a harbour defended by a tower, and a valuable sardine fishery. Pop. 2400.

COMITAN, or COMITLAN [add.], a tn. Mexico, state Chiapas, on the Grijalva, 40 m. S.E. San Christoval. Its inhabitants are mostly in prosperous circumstances, occupying good houses in the town, and living on the incomes of their *haciendas* or farms, which they cultivate by the labour of Indians, and only occasionally visit. Pop. 10,000.

CONCEPCION [add.], a tn. and port, Chili. [See CHILI (Talcahuano) *in Supp.*]

CONCEPCION, a tn. La Plata, r. bank Uruguay, prov. Entre Rios, 150 m. N. Buenos Ayres. It is a pretty place, and boasts of a college, where youths are educated, without partiality or distinction of rich and poor, at the expense of the province. This institution, the buildings of which are handsome and commodious, has in a great measure supplanted that of Cordova, which was long celebrated, but has now dwindled to a provincial school. Pop. 4000.

CONCEPCION, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, in the interior of the country to the E. of the cordillera of Galeras, on the banks of the river Guataraco. It is inhabited by about 150 families of Indians, who cultivate a little tobacco and some other crops, and are sometimes employed as porters in carrying burdens across the country to San José.

CONCEPCION, or VILLA REAL DE CONCEPCION [add.], a tn. Paraguay, r. bank river of this name; lat. 23° 23′ 56″ S.; lon. 57° 30′ 39″ W. It stands on a plain about 20 ft. above the ordinary level of the river; was once a flourishing place, and should now be a principal port for the export of *yerba*, or Paraguay tea, and caoutchouc, but the policy of the government in monopolizing all trade and centralizing it at Asuncion, has destroyed its prosperity, and left it with a pop. of not more than 2000.

CONCEPCION (VILLA DE LA), a tn. Mexico, state and 65 m. W. Chihuahua, on a beautiful mountain stream of same name, an affluent of the Yagui. It stands in an elevated valley forming the most fertile district in the state, and famous particularly for its apples, which are raised chiefly by the Indians. The famous mines of Jesus Maria, situated on the E. frontiers of Sonora, have been the main sources of its prosperity.

CONCORD [add.], two tns. U. States:—1, Massachusetts, cap. co. Middlesex, on the river of its name, and at the junction of several lines of railway, 22 m. N.W. Boston. It possesses two churches, an academy, and various other schools; and a courthouse and a townhouse, both handsome structures. Its manufactures and trade are unimportant. Concord figures both in the early wars with France and Spain and in the war of independence. Pop. 2244.—2, cap. of New Hampshire, on the Merrimac, and at the junction of five railways, 63 m. N.N.W. Boston. It consists of two distinct portions, formed by the Merrimac, which traverses it from N. to S. The main village, situated on the W. or right bank of the river, contains a number of handsome buildings. Among these are conspicuous the state-house, which is built of granite, and stands in a finely wooded park; the city-hall, several elegant churches, the Methodist biblical institute, and the state lunatic asylum. One of the staple manufactures is carriages, for which Concord has long been famous. The other principal articles are woollens, cottons, cabinet-work, tin-ware, iron castings, and musical instruments. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of a beautiful white fine-grained granite, which is largely exported. Pop. 12,241.

CONCORDIA, a tn. La Plata, cap. dep. of same name, r. bank Uruguay, about 60 m. above Concepcion. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable transit and foreign trade. The principal exports are hides, tallow, and *yerba* or tea. Concordia boasts of a flourishing free-school. About 20 m. higher up the river the navigation is obstructed by the Salto Grande, where for about a third of a mile the channel is covered with verdant islets and innumerable rocks of a reddish sandstone, over and through which the foaming waters dash with the greatest fury. Owing to this obstruction Concordia is the last town in Entre Rios from which there is an uninterrupted communication with the towns of the Parana and La Plata. Pop. 2500.

CONDAPILLY [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 52 m. N.W. Masulipatam. It stands at the foot of a range of hills, one of which is crowned by a picturesque fort, and was once the capital of a circar of same name. Since it fell into decay the walls, which still surround it, inclose an area far larger than the inhabitants require for dwellings, and a considerable portion of it is therefore under cultivation. The houses actually occupied cover only a small space at the foot of the hill. The only object of interest is the fort already mentioned, which has an elevation of 1700 ft. above the sea, and exhibits in its remains a degree of architectural magnificence.

CONDAVEED, a ruined fort, India, presid. Madras, dist. and about 12 m. W. Guntoor. It stands on a granite range of same name, at the height of 1000 ft. above the sea, and shows by the remains of fortifications, granaries, and

dwelling-houses, that it was of large extent, of great strength, and of sufficient importance to justify its selection as the capital of a circar. During the hot season it recommends itself to the notice of European residents at Guntoor, by the grateful relief which it affords from the burning heat of the plains. When the hot winds blow the difference of temperature above and below is from 10° to 12°, at other times the difference is 5° or 6°.

CONNEAUT, a tn. U. States, Ohio, on a creek 2 m. from Lake Erie, at the junction of the railways from Cleveland and Pittsburg to Buffalo. It contains a number of churches and schools, possesses a good harbour, with a lighthouse at the mouth of the creek; and carries on an active trade, being the entrepôt for the produce not only of the adjacent parts of Ohio, but also of a considerable portion of Pennsylvania. Pop. about 1500.

CONNECTICUT [add.], one of the U. States. The population of the state in 1870 amounted to 537,454, of whom 527,549 were white and 9668 coloured. The attendance at schools was 99,639. The population of the several counties of the state is shown in the following table:—

Counties.	Population.
Fairfield,	95,276
Hartford,	109,007
Litchfield,	48,727
Middlesex,	36,099
New Haven,	121,257
New London,	66,570
Tolland,	22,000
Windham,	38,518

There is only one town in the state with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, New Haven (pop. 50,886); next to it are Hartford, pop. 37,810; Bridgeport, 19,876; and Norwich, 16,653. The number of acres of improved land is 1,646,752; of wood-land, 577,333; of other unimproved land, 140,331. The money value of farms was estimated at £24,848,000: of farming implements and machinery at £649,300; of live stock, £3,509,000; of orchard products, £107,200; of produce of market gardens, £120,000; of forest products, £244,800; of slaughtered animals, £976,300; estimated value of total farm products, £5,296,400. The state contains 34,935 horses, 98,589 milch cows, 39,639 working oxen, 79,485 other cattle, 83,684 sheep, and 51,983 swine. The productions were 38,144 bushels of wheat, 289,057 of rye, 1,570,364 of corn, 1,114,595 of oats, 26,458 of barley, 148,155 of buckwheat, 13,068 of peas and beans, 2,789,894 of potatoes, 8,328,798 pounds of tobacco, 254,129 of wool, 6,716,007 of butter, 2,031,194 of cheese, 14,266 of maple-sugar, 32,158 of honey, 27,414 gallons of wine, and 563,328 tons of hay. The assessed value of real estate is £40,822,100; of personal estate, £44,264,500; true valuation of real and personal estate, £106,590,000; public debt, £1,962,600.

CONNERSVILLE, a vil. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Fayette, on W. bank Whitewater River and the Hamilton and Rushville railway, 56 m. E.S.E. Indianopolis. Among its public buildings is the courthouse, one of the finest in the state, several churches, and two banks. The Whitewater Valley canal furnishes water-power and facilitates trade. Pop. 3119.

CONSTANTINE [add.], a prov. N. Africa, the most easterly of the three into which Algeria is divided, is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. Tunis, and W. the prov. of Algiers; its S. limits are scarcely defined; area, 68,360 sq. m., of which, however, considerably more than a half belongs to the Sahara. The province is naturally divided by its physical features into three distinct parts, the N. slope, which sends its waters to the Mediterranean, the plateaux forming the connecting link between the mountain chains, and the slope southwards towards the desert. The principal streams, each watering and fertilizing a valley of greater or less dimensions, are the Bedjaia, which falls into the Gulf of Bougiah, the Seybouse, which is lost in the Lake of Bona, the Roumel, and the Medjerda, which flows E. into Tunis. The soil, in which, from the general prevalence of limestone, calcareous matter forms a principal ingredient, is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of grain, the vine, the olive, and the date, and numerous other fruits. Cotton also grows well. The most valuable minerals are iron, lead, copper, antimony, and many beautiful varieties of marble. The only mines in working order, however, are the iron mine of Karezas, from which £7400 worth of ore was raised in 1862, and the lead mine of Kefum Tebul, from which £11,000 worth of metal was extracted. Mineral springs, some of them thermal and of considerable celebrity, occur in different localities. On the coast the coral fishery is carried on with some success, yielding an annual return of about £70,000. Railways are contemplated, connecting Setif, Bougiah, Philippeville, Constantine, and Bona, but the portion between Philippeville and Constantine is likely to be the first constructed. The proposed lines are portions of a system designed to run parallel with the coast, 30 or 40 m. inland, from the frontier of Morocco to that of Tunis, with branches to the principal places on the sea-board. The administrative division, like that of the other provinces of Algeria, is into military and civil, the former consisting of four subdivisions, and the latter forming three arrondissements, of which Constantine, Bona, and Philippeville are the respective capitals. European pop., exclusive of the army, 27,382; native pop. about 1,101,421.

CONSTANTINOVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Don. It is the seat of the civil authorities of the first district of the gov., and has three yearly markets. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. P. 4232.

CONSTITUCION [add.], a seaport tn. Chili, cap. prov. and at the mouth of the river Maule, 160 m. S. by W. Valparaiso. It stands on the l. bank of the river, at the bottom of an amphitheatral basin, and owing to its advantageous site has more than doubled its population within twenty years. It has at length assumed the appearance of a compact and well-ordered town, and contains a number of handsome residences, though the majority of the houses continue as before of one story, and have a rather mean appearance. The streets, however, though not paved, are spacious, and either parallel or at right angles to one another. On the plaza, situated very centrally, are the church, barracks, and prison, all of them of too humble a character to deserve special notice. Abundance of timber along the banks of the Maule, a good harbour at its mouth, and a sloping beach for launching-ways offer inducements to shipbuilding. Of these advantage has been taken, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent; but the chief trade is sawing and preparing the timber, which is floated or otherwise brought down from the interior. The coasting trade is considerable, but the foreign trade is very insignificant. The principal articles sent coastwise, or to other ports, are flour, beans, timber, barley, wine, tallow, and charqui. Pop. upwards of 4000.

CONTRECŒUR, a tn. British America, Canada E., co. Verchères, r. bank St. Lawrence, 16 m. N.E. Varennes. It possesses a R. Catholic chapel and several schools, but cannot boast either of its manufactures or its trade. Pop. about 2000.

COOK'S ISLANDS [add.], a group, S. Pacific Ocean, between the Friendly and Society Archipelagos, consisting of nine or ten islands; includes Rarotonga, one of the principal stations of the London Missionary Society, pop. 3500; Mangaia, pop. 5000; Aitulaki, 1400; Atue, 1000; Mitiero, 250; Mauki, 350. The islands are much frequented by whale ships for fresh provisions. They receive their name from their great discoverer.

COOK'S LAND [add.] This dist. is now included in the colony of Queensland (which see in this *Supp.*)

COOMBLA, or COOMBTA, a tn. India, Madras, dist. S. Canara, 19 m. S. Mangalore. It stands on an elevated peninsula, which runs into a salt-water lake, formed by a sand-spit dividing it from the sea. Two rivers discharge themselves into the lake, and in the rainy season their waters make the lake fresh. Formerly a bridge over the narrow inlet which connects the lake with the sea united Coombla with the opposite town of Kanyapoora. The fort, occupying a lofty spot, has a fine situation; but the town is now much decayed.

COOMPTAH, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. N. Canara, 100 m. N.N.W. Mangalore. It stands about a mile E. of a creek on the coast which forms its harbour, and was a place of consequence till it was pillaged and burned by the troops of Hyder Ali. After a long period of decline it has begun to revive, chiefly in consequence of the rapid extension of cotton cultivation in the district. Handsome dwellings and warehouses have been built in it by native merchants from Bombay; and its port, which was formerly dull,

is now in the shipping season the scene of great commercial activity. The export of cotton, which is brought down from Bellary and the Mahratta country for shipment, has become a large and important trade. Pop. 6885.

COONDAPOOR, a tn. India, Madras, dist. N. Canara, 205 m. N.W. Bangalore. It stands on the S. side of the estuary of five rivers which flow down from the Ghats; the estuary, however, is very shallow, and navigable only by small vessels and canoes, which ascend the Cheekra River 10 m. to Wundsy. The country around is very beautiful, and an old fort with outworks stands in a fine position a little inland. Salt is manufactured by evaporation of sea-water.

COOPER, or VICTORIA [native, *Tewhaka*], a port, New Zealand, Middle Island or Munster, on the N.W. side of Banks' Peninsula. It is formed by Godley or Cachalot Head on the N., and Tolos Head on the S., and has at its entrance a width of 1 m., which it maintains as far up as the town of Lyttelton, situated on the N. shore of a small bay 4 m. within the Heads. At the anchorage off Lyttelton the depth is only 3½ fathoms. Port Cooper is easy of access in most weathers, except S.W. gales, which blow down it with great violence. There is also a considerable swell in N. winds.

COOSSY, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rises in dist. Ramghur, about lat. 23° 35′ N.; lon. 85° 58′ E.; flows circuitously S.E. to Midnapore, then nearly due E., then again S.E., and joins the Hooghly on its r. bank, where it begins to widen out into a broad estuary. Its whole course is 240 m. During the dry season it is generally fordable.

COOSY, a river, India, which rises among the snowy peaks of Mount Gonsainthan, which reaches the height of 24,700 ft., near the N. frontiers of Nepaul, flows circuitously S.S.E. to the British frontier, and, crossing it, continues nearly due S. across the alluvial district of Purnea to its junction with the Ganges. Its principal affluents are the Arun and the Tambar, both of which it receives on its left in Nepaul, and the Gogaree, which joins it on its right only 10 m. above its mouth. In descending from the mountains, it forms three cataracts, or rather violent rapids. In Bengal it throws off numerous branches, but still continues a large stream, with a channel from 1½ to 2½ m. wide.

COPACAVANA, a tn. La Plata, on the W. frontiers of prov. Catamarca and the eastern slopes of the Cordillera; lat. 28° S.; lon. 68° 30′ W. It occupies a long stretch of ground, and is a well-built flourishing place, of cheerful appearance, with numerous fine gardens and vineyards, and an extensive trade in cattle, chiefly with Chili, being the chief and natural entrepôt for the traffic across this part of the Cordillera.

COPIAPO, or SAN FRANCISCO DE LA SELVA [add.], a tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, about half way between the W. Andes and the Pacific; lat. 27° 20′ S.; lon. 72° W. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, one at the E. and the other at the W. extremity. The E. suburb is a wretched place, consisting of mean huts occupied by the poorest classes: the W. suburb is composed of elegant houses and villas, with fine gardens attached to them. The town proper is in the form of a rectangle, extending a considerable distance from E. to W., with a comparatively narrow breadth, and consists of a spacious plaza and four long streets, crossed at right angles by about twenty avenues or lanes. Owing to the frequency of earthquakes, the houses are of slight construction, being composed of wood fastened with cane and covered over with two successive coatings, one of mud and another of lime. Slight as the construction is, it answers well in a climate where little rain falls, and has therefore been employed in several public buildings; among others, the principal church, which, in consequence, has all the appearance of a mere temporary erection. In the plaza near to the church is a bronze statue, erected in 1851 in honour of Juan Godoy, for his discovery of the silver mines of Chañarcillo in 1832. The only solid structure of any importance is an old church, whose low and massive walls have hitherto enabled it to withstand the most violent shocks of earthquakes. Copiapo counts among its industrial establishments iron-foundries, and factories for crushing-mills and other machinery employed in working the mines, and is enabled to carry on a considerable trade by means of its port of Caldera, situated about 30 m. W. on the Pacific, and now connected with it by railway. Pop. in 1865, 13,381.

COQUIMBO [add.], a prov. and seaport tn. Chili.—The PROVINCE contains, besides Coquimbo, the ports of Guayacan, Tongay, and Totoralillo; but vessels bound to them must first touch at Coquimbo or some other chief port of the republic. The copper ores of it are very abundant, but not sufficient for the requirements of the smelters, and consequently large quantities are imported from the north of Chili and from Bolivia, and coal is likewise brought from Coronel and Lota. The chief branch of industry in the province is the mining and smelting of copper; in several smelting establishments wood is used for the fires, but coal is burned in all the large works. The productions of the mines and smelting-works is shown in the following returns for the year 1864:—

Name of Mine.	No. of Men employed.	Quantity of Ore raised.	Value of Ore.
		Tons.	£
Pique	600	9,090	130,000
San José	500	11,400	186,000
Brillador	250	7,400	31,000
Panulcillo	650	30,900	120,000
Total	2000	58,790	416,000

Name of Works.	No. of Furn'ces	Ores smelted.	Copper produced.	Value of Copper.
		Tons.	Tons.	£
Guayacan	34	44,000	10,000	800,000
Coquimbo	12	23,528	3,000	241,000
Compañia	7	16,840	1,575	106,000
Panulcillo	9	26,550	5,000 *Regulus of 35 p. c.*	130,000
Total	62	110,918	19,575	1,229,000

A railway was opened in 1862 40 m. in length, connecting Coquimbo and Serena with Las Cardas and the mines in the interior, the plant, employés, &c., being all English. An extension of the line from Las Cardas to Panulcillo, 13 m., has been made, and another line has been constructed between Tongay and the rich and extensive mine of Tamaya, which altogether will give considerable impulse to the mineral trade. Pop. (1865), 145,895.—The TOWN has been supplied with water by the railway company, who have built a reservoir with filtering appliances, and furnish water gratuitously to the inhabitants. Gas-works have been constructed for the town of Serena by an English contractor. The nature of the country and climate is unfavourable to agriculture; but some fine farms and gardens in the neighbourhood of Coquimbo are made productive by irrigation, by means of a canal communicating with the Coquimbo River.

The subjoined table gives the statistics of British and foreign shipping in the port of Coquimbo, in the years 1863 and 1864, showing a large increase in the latter:—

	British.		French, Hamburgh, and American.		Chilian.		Total.	
	Vels.	Tons.	Vels.	Tons.	Vels.	Tons.	Vels.	Tons.
1863....	42	16,856	11	5,322	410	62,862	463	85,040
1864....	60	27,456	14	7,077	511	77,404	585	111,937

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessels touch at the port three times a week, but are not reckoned in the foregoing statement.

The cargoes entered at the port consist chiefly of coal and materials for mining and smelting purposes; the cargoes outward comprise copper in ingots, bars, regulus, and ores, small quantities of silver and cobalt ores, hides, &c. The following table exhibits the value of the imports and exports in the years 1863 and 1864:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£
England	51,060	87,154	440,810	815,718
France	1,534	239	106,487	123,040
Hamburgh	—	—	54,029	33,804
United States	7,125	10,877	17,999	100
Bolivia	3,026	26,514	155	943
Peru	923	827	1,272	6,168
Total	63,670	135,611	640,552	979,773

CORDOVA [add.], a tn. La Plata, cap. prov. of same name, on the S. side and about ½ m. from the banks of the Primero, which here bends round from N.W. to S.E., and half encircles the town; lat. 31° 20′ 15″ S.; lon. 68° 46′ 21″ W. Cordova is the largest and most important place in the interior of La Plata, and is built, according to the old Spanish fashion, in regular streets crossing each other at right angles, and usually terminating in a large central square. The principal buildings are the cathedral, an ancient and venerable structure situated on the W. side of the plaza, built by an Italian in the Renaissance style, with a richly decorated front, two towers, and a dome, and generally regarded as the finest church which La Plata possesses; the church of Santa Catalina, attached to a large and wealthy nunnery of same name, which is occupied by about 40 nuns, belonging for the most part to wealthy families; the nunnery of Santa Theresa, with 25 nuns; the three monasteries of St. Francis, La Merced, and St. Dominique; the first with a fine new church attached; the second old and in a somewhat dilapidated state, but remarkable for the solidity of its structure; and the third conspicuous by its two towers; the university, occupying the extensive buildings of the old Jesuit college, and provided with a rector and six ordinary professors; the Cabildo, the orphan hospital, and the infirmary. Cordova, which long figured as the ecclesiastical metropolis of S. America, still retains much of its original character. All the buildings of note, and all the endowments, are more or less clerical, and the clergy or their connections and dependants form by far the most influential, and by no means a small numerical portion of the whole community. The trade, though only transit, is very important, as all the traffic of the W. and N.W. provinces must pass here on the way to Santa Fe and Rosario. At present the only mode of conveyance is by ox-waggons or mules; but it has been proposed to connect Cordova with Rosario by a railway. Could this be done, there cannot be a doubt that a vast increase of traffic would ensue. The province, which exported in 1856 about 304,000 lbs. of wool, in 1863 exported 912,600 lbs. The pop. of Cordova is so uncertain that it is estimated variously from 15,000 to 40,000.

CORMANTYN [add.], a tn. and ruined fort, W. Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the Gulf of Guinea, about 12 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle. The fort is in the form of a square, about 100 ft. on the side, with bastions at the angles, and an outwork which seems to have been a parade-ground, or the place where, during the slave-trade, the slaves were given air and exercise. On the S.W. side there is a tower 146 ft. high, and a series of apartments in a state of ruin. The inside of the fort is filled with weeds and shrubs. The fort, though said to have been the first built by the British on the Gold Coast, fell into the hands of the Dutch, who gave it the name of New Amsterdam, and continued in possession of it till 1807, when it was plundered by the Ashantees. The native town, which stands at the corner of a range of high ground, is a large and populous place, with nothing remarkable except the great size of some of its trees.

CORNING, a tn. U. States, New York, on the Chemung River, and on the New York and Erie, the Corning and Blossburg, and the Buffalo, Corning, and New York railways, 200 m. N.W. New York. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, contains six churches, a distillery, a tannery, two furnaces, and several mills, and carries on an active trade in coal and lumber. Pop. 3626.

CORNWALL, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, about 2 m. E. of the Housatonic railway, 40 m. W. by N. Hartford. It owes its chief claim to notice to its foreign mission-school, which was founded in 1818, for the purpose of training native converts from paganism, and making them fit to become missionaries to their countrymen. Pop. 2041.

CORNWALL, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, l. bank St. Lawrence, contiguous to a station of the Grand Trunk railway, 70 m. S.W. Montreal. It possesses six churches—Church of England, Church of Scotland, Free, Wesleyan, Congregationalist, and R. Catholic—a grammar-school, a weekly newspaper, tanneries, foundries, and flour, fulling, and saw mills, and, being a port of entry, commands a considerable trade, particularly in flour. Pop. 2500.

COROMANDEL [add.], a settlement, New Zealand, New Ulster or North Island, on the E. shore of the Firth of Thames, 30 m. E. by N. Auckland. It possesses a tolerable harbour for small vessels, and is the centre of a large and flourishing timber trade, the kauri pine, and other valuable trees, being here fine and abundant. Gold has been discovered in the neighbourhood.

COROZAL, a tn. British colony of Belize, on a narrow strip of land forming the most N. part of the colony, between the river Hondo and New River. The town is quite new, and consists of about 1500 dwellings, with 5000 inhabitants, who are almost all emigrants from Yucatan, and mostly from the town of Bacalar.

CORSICA [add.], an isl. and dep. France. The natural products of Corsica are beautiful and various; the summits and sides of the mountains are covered with extensive forests of Corsican pines, evergreen oaks, cork trees, beeches, and chestnuts. In other parts the hillsides are overgrown with dense thickets of cistus, myrtles, arbutus, and other shrubs. The state holds about 103,000 acres of forest; the communes, 129,200 acres; and private proprietors, 40,500; altogether about 272,700 acres. About two-thirds of these forests consist of resin-yielding trees, many of the laricio pines measuring 13, 16, and 19 ft. in circumference, and from 140 to 160 ft. in height. The felling of timber commenced only about 1853; but has already become a valuable business, as has also the extraction of resin.

Agriculture by no means keeps pace with modern improvements, and the island scarcely produces corn and grain sufficient for six months' supply of its population. The construction of roads, the draining of marsh lands and stagnant waters, especially on the east coast, the greater facilities of communication with other countries, and the steady though slow increase of the population, are tending to a better state of things. As yet, however, large tracts of fertile land remain uncultivated, and implements are of the rudest form. The land is greatly subdivided, almost every peasant possessing a small holding; a tract is farmed out for a certain period; the peasant provides the labour, the proprietor the seed, and the produce is divided between them. The chief towns in the island are now connected by good roads.

In 1869 the total number entering from places exterior to Corsica was 1740, with an aggregate tonnage of 219,963. The few British vessels that frequent the Corsican ports generally bring coal to them for steam purposes. The following table will show how the shipping was divided among the various ports of the island in 1869:—

Port.	Exterior Trade.		Coasting Trade.	
	Vessels entered.	Tons.	Vessels entered.	Tons.
Ajaccio	318	54,878	124	10,825
Bastia	740	110,401	187	5,462
Bonifacio	154	8,449	29	915
Calvi	76	10,322	20	973
Calzavello	24	2,502	2	92
Canari	13	396	150	1,155
Centuri	64	1,865	45	863
Cervione	6	394	—	—
Ile Rousse	125	14,971	66	1,762
Macinaggio	39	1,745	89	982
Porticciolo	16	588	11	253
Porto Vecchio	17	803	18	602
Propriano	42	3,848	106	13,570
Sagone	29	2,701	82	1,266
St. Florent	19	1,115	108	1,480

The value of the imports and exports has gradually increased, as appears thus:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	From France.	Other countries.	To France.	Other countries.
1859	£581,193	£90,018	£257,236	£33,441
1860	635,633	150,108	236,891	59,808
1861	709,579	109,621	381,551	118,869
1862	722,410	187,039	816,151	143,819
1869	1,184,895	147,575	537,487	162,628

The climate of Ajaccio, the capital of the island, and containing about 14,000 inhabitants, is exceedingly equable and salubrious, and is highly recommended for sufferers from pulmonary disease; but the total want of proper accommodation unfits it at present for a residence for strangers. Pop. (1872), 258,507.

COSALA [add.], a tn. Mexico, state Cinaloa, at the foot of the Sierra Madre, 80 m. N. by W. Mazatlan. It depends partly on its mines, which are still extensively worked, and partly on trade. Pop. 4000. A little to the S. is another mining town called Copala, with a pop. of 1200.

COTAGAITÉ, or SANTIAGO DE COTAGAITÉ, a tn. Bolivia, prov. and 75 m. S.S.E. Potosi, picturesquely situated in a beautiful champaign district. It contains several broad streets lined with superior houses, an imposing cathedral adjoining a capacious square, and one of the largest and best post-houses in Bolivia. It is subject, however, to sudden inundations. In the vicinity is a large extent of well-cultivated ground.

COTAYAM, or KOTIUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, 30 m. S.S.E. Cochin. It is built along the banks of the Meenachel, which falls into the lake or backwater of Vembaraad a few miles below, is defended by a small fort situated at its N. extremity, and has in the same locality a small square of bazaars, where a weekly market is held and some trade carried on. The Syrian Christians (composing the main body of the inhabitants) consider Cotayam as the principal seat of their religion, and have several large churches in the neighbourhood. The Church Missionary Society has long had a station here; and with the view of aiding in the instruction of the Syrian population generally, a college was erected and liberally endowed by the late rance. Her successor is unfortunately of a different spirit, and discountenances every species of improvement or reform. The scenery of the surrounding country is very picturesque.

COTEAU, the name of three places, British America, Canada East:—1, *Coteau du Lac*, a vil. co. Soulanges, l. bank St. Lawrence, within a short distance of a station on the Grand Trunk railway, 33 m. S.W. Montreal, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. about 600. —2, *Coteau Landing*, also co. Soulanges, about 3 m. from the former, and with nearly the same pop., 600.—3, *Coteau St. Louis*, situated near the E. end of Mount Royal, on the island and 3 m. from the city of Montreal. Many of the inhabitants find employment in the extensive quarries of building stone in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

COTTIAR, KOTTIAR, or KOETJAR, a tn. Ceylon, a little E. of the mouth of the Mahawallé Ganga, on the S. side of the bay and 13 m. S. of the town of Trincomalee. It was a place of importance in the 16th and 17th centuries, when it carried on an active trade with India. In 1612 the Dutch, by permission of the emperor of Kandy, erected a fort here; and in 1675 they had from 80 to 100 ships employed in bringing cloths and other wares from the Coromandel coast, to exchange them for areca nuts, palmyra sugar, and timber. The surrounding district was full of villages, and rich in arable and pasture land, and carried on a large trade both export and import. Within less than a century all this prosperity ceased. Cottiar declined as Trincomalee rose, and its population so much decreased that it was seriously proposed to colonize it from Java or China. At present its chief inhabitants are fishermen. One thing for which it is still remarkable is the size of its oysters. One of these, measured by Sir J. E. Tennent, was 11 inches long by half as many broad.

COUDRES [add.], an isl. British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, and (with the exception of Orleans) the largest in that river below Quebec, from which it is distant 54 m. N.N.E. It is 6 m. long by 2½ wide, is lined on its S. side by rocky shoals, which stretch out fully a mile from the shore; but on the N. side presents a bold coast for 2 m. to the eastward of Prairie Bay, though the elevation neither there nor in any part of the interior exceeds 250 ft. above the sea. The rocks are composed of grauwacke and slate, the soil is tolerably fertile and well cultivated; and the whole island, forming a distinct parish, contains as many inhabitants as it is able to support. Prairie Bay on its N. shore is completely sheltered from easterly winds, and has deep and spacious anchorage.

COUNTRY HARBOUR, British America, is the finest which Nova Scotia possesses to the E. of Halifax. On the E. side of the channel leading to it is a bold and precipitous headland of clay-slate in nearly vertical strata 160 ft. high. Its entrance is 600 yards wide and 11 fathoms deep. Beyond, it varies in width from a third to a half of a mile, and in depth from 10 to 5½ fathoms. Its whole length is about 5 m. The shores on either side are steep, and increase in altitude towards the interior, till they attain the height of 470 ft. near the harbour head. The population, thinly scattered along the shores, have employed themselves in lumbering and the fisheries, to the neglect of agriculture.

COURTALLUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 31 m. N.W. Tinnevelly, a few miles S. of the Aringow and Alchorovil Passes, in the mountains which separate Tinnevelly from Travancore. Its site at the height of 700 ft. above the sea, and in the direction of the current of air which, flowing through the mountain passes, maintains a delightful coolness, points out this as a locality admirably adapted for invalids. Its scenery also is of the most picturesque description, presenting, along with the most luxuriant vegetation, a series of magnificent cascades, the lowest of which descends 175 ft. by two successive leaps of nearly equal height. In the vicinity there is a beautiful pagoda, much visited by Hindoos, who ascribe a peculiar sacredness to the whole place, and have hence given it the name of Tencasi, or Southern Benares.

COURTNEY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 10 m. W. by N. Bellary. It is a place of considerable antiquity, surrounded by a wall of mud and stone, with stone gateways. A large part of the space inclosed is covered with ruins; the present inhabitants occupying not more than 200 houses, and employing themselves chiefly in agriculture, but partly also in the manufacture of saltpetre. The Ringing Stones, for which the vicinity of Courtney is famous, are angular and globular masses of a large greenstone dyke, which from their peculiar positions and the nature of the rock give a sharp ringing sound when struck.

COVINGTON [add.], two places, U. States.—1, A tn. Kentucky, co. Kenton, on the Ohio River, opposite to Cincinnati, of which it may be considered a suburb, and upon railways connecting it with Lexington and Louisville. It stands in an extensive plain, and is regularly laid out after the plan of Cincinnati. It contains 10 churches, two banks, a city-hall, and well-endowed Baptist college; and has manufactories of cotton, hemp, silk, and tobacco, an iron-rolling mill, and an establishment for packing beef and pork. It is also the residence of many persons whose business is in Cincinnati. Pop. (1870), 24,505.—2, A vil. Indiana, cap. co. Fountain, l. bank Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 73 m. W.N.W. Indianopolis. A bridge is built across the river. Large quantities of grain are shipped here by the canal, and in the vicinity coal and iron ore abound. Pop. 1366.

COWITCHEN, a harb. val. and river in the S.E. of Vancouver Isl., 4 m. W. of the S. port of Admiral Isl. The harbour, which lies about 25 m. northwards from the capital, Victoria, is not of great importance, except as giving access to the fertile valley of the same name, which runs back from it in a W. direction. This valley is very extensive, and calculated to contain 40,000 or 45,000 acres of excellent agricultural land, the soil being a rich loam 2 or 3 ft. deep. The climate also is equable and temperate, and many varieties of fruits and plants grow wild. Through the valley runs the Cowitchen River, issuing from a lake of the same name, 24 m. inland, and emptying itself into the head of the harbour; for some miles it is navigable by canoes. The valley is peopled by a tribe of Indians bearing the same appellation, who, however, are indisposed to the settlement of strangers in it, and are a somewhat unmanageable community.

COWLOON, or KOWLOON, a dist. China, forming a peninsula at the mouth of the Canton River, province of Quangtong, directly opposite to the island of Hongkong, of the harbour of which it also forms the northern shore. It was ceded to Great Britain by the convention of Peking, concluded on 24th October, 1860, between Lord Elgin and Prince Hung, and was formally taken possession of, on behalf of Her Majesty, on 18th January following. Its acquisition had been rendered a desirable object in consequence of its being the favourite resort of pirates and other desperadoes, who it is to be hoped may now be rooted out and suppressed by the vigilance and energy of the British authorities.

CRAB, BIEQUE, or VIEQUE ISLAND [add.], West Indies, one of the Passage group of the Virgin Islands; is 18 m. long from E. to W., and from 2 to 4 m. broad. A ridge of small hills runs nearly its whole length along the middle of the island, rising to a moderate height at its S.W. end. The E. end is low. The S. side has several small bays, of which Danes and Sound or Settlement Bays afford tolerable anchorage with sandy bottom. On the N., Port Mula is formed by an abrupt bend of the shore from E. to N.; it is a small bay,

and at the mouth of a small stream on its S. side is the village of Isabella II. The island is a Spanish possession attached to Porto Rico, and has several estates upon it producing sugar, of which about 5000 tons are said to be shipped annually.

CRACOW [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. gov. and circle of same name, on a plain surrounded by gently rising hills, l. bank Vistula, here crossed by a newly-erected bridge, and on the railway to Breslau, 200 m. N.E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and of seven suburbs, is the seat of important government offices and courts of justice, of a general Protestant consistory, and of a R. Catholic bishopric. Among its 40 churches notice is particularly due to the cathedral, which was founded in 1359 by Casimir the Great, and occupies a beautiful site on Mount Wawel. It has 26 beautiful marble altars, the silver tomb of Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow, who suffered martyrdom in 1076; and fine monuments of the Polish kings who reigned between 1163 and 1733, of several bishops, and of the three greatest Polish generals - Sobieski, Poniatowski, and Kosciusko. The most remarkable of the other churches are—St. Mary's, built in 1226, and adorned with fine glass paintings and wood carving of the 15th century; the church of St. Anna, with the tomb of St. John of Kenty, and a monument to Copernicus; St. Peter's and St. Paul's church, with the tombs of the Branicki family; and the Franciscan church, which was built in 1237, and possesses fine paintings. The other principal buildings and establishments are the royal palace, immediately adjoining the cathedral on the large Ringplatz, built by Casimir in the 14th century, and converted in 1848 into a strong castle, with barracks and military hospital; the university, with a library of 42,000 vols. and 2200 MSS.; the government house and offices, the observatory and botanic gardens, the technical institute, the painting and music schools, the upper gymnasium, the ecclesiastical seminary, the industrial, commercial, Jewish, and infant schools, 9 monasteries and 9 nunneries, a house of correction, and 4 hospitals. The manufactures consist chiefly of agricultural implements, woollen and linen cloth, leather, &c.; and an active trade is carried on in wood, corn, wine, salt, linen, and fat cattle. On an artificial hill near the town, which has a height of 300 ft., and used to bear the name of Kosciusko, a strong fort has been erected. Cracow has repeatedly been laid in ashes, both by casual conflagrations and by enemies—by the latter particularly in 1202, when attacked by the Bohemians, in 1241 by the Mongols, in 1655 and 1657 by the Swedes under Gustavus, in 1657 by the Siekenburger under Rakoczy, and in 1702 by the Swedes again under Charles XII. A congress of princes held here produced the abdication of Casimir the Great in 1363. Pop. by census of 31st Dec., 1869, 49,834.

CRAIGLEITH, a vil. British America, Canada West, near the S. extremity of the Georgian Bay, an eastern branch of Lake Huron. It stands about 6 m. from Collingwood, at the foot of Blue Mountain, the highest ground in Canada West, rising 1500 ft. above the sea, and commanding a magnificent view. The inhabitants are employed either in fishing, or in the excellent stone-quarries for which the Craigleith of Canada, like the Craigleith of Edinburgh, is celebrated.

CRANE, an isl. British America, Canada East, lying in the St. Lawrence, between the Middle and the South Traverse, 34 m. below Quebec. Being joined by low meadow land to Goose Island, about 2½ m. below, it is properly only one island with it; and thus the two, with the connecting meadows, form a long and narrow belt of land 10 m. long, and parallel to the right or S.E. bank of the river. Taken by itself Crane Island is 3½ m. long, is densely wooded on its S.W. side; and on the N. side, where there is a village and a church, it is in a good state of cultivation, and rises into a ridge of grauwacke and slate. The meadows connecting it with Goose Island feed great numbers of cattle. (*See* GOOSE ISLAND.)

CRESPADORO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 17 m. W.N.W. Vicenza, on the Chiampo; with a parish church and large stone-quarries, and 2248 inhabitants.

CRETE [add.], an isl. Mediterranean. The staple produce of the island is olive-oil. Cotton, chiefly from indigenous seed, has been grown of late years, but the quantity produced is as yet insignificant. About 110 cwts. only was exported in 1869. A number of coffee-trees was imported by the pasha from Mocha in 1864 as an experiment; and an attempt is also being made to introduce oysters, which did not previously exist on the coasts, by laying down some beds of them in Suda Bay, and elsewhere.

The foreign trade of the island amounted in 1869 to £574,000 in imports, and £381,000 in exports; and in 1870 to £557,300 imports, and £330,000 exports. The principal articles imported and exported in 1864 were as follows:—

Imports.		Exports.	
Butter,	£17,221	Olive-oil,	£113,000
Manufactured Goods,	290,560	Soap,	170,986
Natron,	10,780	Silk,	19,965
Tobacco,	20,784	Carobs,	13,724
Wheat, &c.,	30,000	Cotton,	4,627

Of the shipping frequenting the various ports of the island in 1869, there entered the port of Canea 769 vessels, of 115,918 tons; Candia, 547 vessels, of 68,130 tons; and Retimo, 256 vessels, of 52,605 tons. The Austrian Lloyd's steamers run weekly between Syra and Crete, and there are other two lines of steamers connecting the island with Turkey in Europe and Asia, and with Egypt. The port of Retimo has been deepened and improved by dredging, and the same operation has been performed at Candia.

CROSS LAKE, British America, between Cedar Lake on the W., and Lake Winnipeg on the E., is, like the former, merely an expansion of the Saskatchewan, the waters of which become, as it were, filtered in it before their final discharge. It is an oblong sheet of water, about 8 m. long from N. to S., by 3 broad, and lies with its greatest length nearly at right angles to the course of the river, which, just before entering it, is obstructed by a band of limestone lying across its bed, and forms what is called the Cross Lake Rapid. This obstruction, the first, of any magnitude, which interferes with the placid flow of the river, produces a descent of 5½ ft. in a short distance. The Hudson's Bay Company's boats, carrying about five tons, are only enabled to ascend it by dividing the load, and taking it up at two successive times. Loaded boats descending run the rapid without difficulty. The case is different with another rapid of a more formidable character, called the Grand Rapid, which occurs after the river issues from Cross Lake, and is about to pour its waters into Lake Winnipeg (which see).

CSABA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 9 m. E. Pesth, on the wooded outlines of the Pilis Mountains; it has an archducal palace with gardens. There appears to have been a Roman station here. Pop. 1200.

CSAPRING, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Oedenburg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Repeze; with a court of justice, two churches, a castellated mansion, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 2419.

CSENGER, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szathmar, on the Samos, 2 m. N.W. Szathmar Nemethi; with a castle and a distillery, and 2637 inhabitants, mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

CSEREPFALU, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, about 10 m. S.E. Miskolcz. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Reformed church, and have quarries of marble and limestone. In a romantic valley in the vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Odor. Pop. 2450.

CSESZNEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Veszprim, on the road to Raab. It has a trade in excellent fruit and tobacco. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle built in 1314 by Sigismund Gara. Pop. 1120.

CSÖKÖLY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somoghy, not far from Atad; with a trade in flax, and well-attended markets, and 2020 inhabitants.

CSONOPLJA, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle and 19 m. S. by E. Zombor; with a trade in corn and cattle, and 5115 inhabitants.

CUCULLI, a tn. South America, La Plata, prov. of Salta. Approached across a flat and uninteresting country, it stands out in bold relief against the blue horizon, having from a distance, in consequence of the regularity of its shape and the uniformity of its buildings, some resemblance to a fort. The streets crossing at right angles form regular blocks of the houses, which are for the most part solidly built of brick, while the grand plaza is occupied by an imposing cathedral, and several other large buildings of some architectural pretension. In other parts of the town are

churches with pointed spires, the Tambo, a large hôtel not unlike a monastery, and shops well supplied with almost every species of goods. The market held in the plaza is, on market-days, crowded with huge waggons from the country, some of them filled with butcher's meat, and others with pumpkins, water-melons, and various other kinds of fruit and vegetables.

CUDDAPAH, or KURPA [add.], a dist. and its capital, India, presid. Madras. The DISTRICT lies between lat. 13° 5′ and 16° 20′ N.; lon. 77° 48′ and 79° 50′ E.; is bounded N. by Kurnool and Guntoor, E. Nellore and N. Arcot, S. North Arcot and Mysore, and W. Bellary and Kurnool; area, 12,970 sq. m. The mountains form an uninterrupted chain of great extent, rising abruptly from the plains, and traversing the district throughout its whole length in continuous and parallel ridges. About 30 m. E. of Cuddapah these mountains become linked with the Eastern Ghauts. The E. and W. ranges consist chiefly of gneiss, overlaid with sandstone and sienite, and contorted and intersected by veins of greenstone. They form long ridges, some of them hog-backed, and ribbed with sides deeply excavated by mountain torrents, and bases presenting an unbroken abutment of perpendicular precipices from 50 to 60 ft. high, and having all the appearance of gigantic artificial walls. The S. ranges consist of granite, with gneiss and mica slate, all more or less in a state of decomposition. They are usually of a conical form, are often isolated, and are either abruptly truncated or terminate in precipitous peaks, some of them 3500 ft. high. In other quarters sandstone prevails, with a structure varying from quartz rock to conglomerate and loose grit, and sometimes finely variegated. It usually rests on limestone of a deep blue colour, which cuts easily, and is often employed as a coarse marble. The sandstone conglomerate is the matrix of the diamonds which are found about 7 m. N.E. of the town of Cuddapah. The mines are still worked, but have latterly proved by no means profitable. On the surface of the limestone in the plain around Cuddapah large accumulations of hæmatite and fusiform iron ore are found. Soda, saltpetre, and common salt are found in great abundance in a soft red ferruginous clay. The district is drained almost entirely by the Pennaar and its tributaries, of which the most important are the Sugglesir, the Cheyair, and the Papugny. The soil of the plains in the W. and N. is the rich black loam celebrated for the production of cotton. On the same soil wheat and indigo are largely cultivated. The other principal crops are rice and dry grains, such as cholum, raggi, &c. In gardens, particularly those around the town of Cuddapah, sugar-cane, tobacco, turmeric, and betel are grown. As there are few forests, wild animals are not numerous. The characteristics of the climate are intense heat by day and a stifling stagnation of air at night. Against these European constitutions are ill fitted to contend. Pop. 1,451,921.——The TOWN, also called Kurpa, lies 140 m. N.W. Madras, on the Boga. Though a place of great consequence in the time of the Hindoo rajahs of Beejanuggur, most of its public buildings are in ruins or appropriated to new purposes, and the houses still occupied as a native town are in the majority of cases merely mud huts of a wretched description. The fort, inclosed by a dilapidated mud wall, with round brick and stone towers, contains the palace and outbuildings of the Patan rulers of Cuddapah. Its mosque is in good repair, but the other parts, or rather the site on which they stood, is now occupied by the civil cutchetry, treasury, jail, and post-office. The palace of the nabob, situated close to the pettah, now exists only as a mud fort. The importance attaching to Cuddapah at present is almost entirely derived from the cantonment, which is about 3 m. to the E., and separated from it by the river. Its barracks and hospital are substantially built of brick and chunam, and covered with tiles. The principal products are cotton, wheat, and indigo; besides sugar-cane, tobacco, turmeric, and betel, which are grown in the gardens.

CULIACAN [add.], a tn. Mexico, cap. state Cinaloa, l. bank river of same name, which falls into the Pacific at Altata, about 26 m. below. It occupies the site of the old city of Huicolhuacan, which is famous in Mexican history, consists of regular streets, which run in parallel lines or transversely from the public square, which is surrounded by a fine colonnade, and contains among its edifices a cathedral of large dimensions, decorated within with fine paintings, but wearing an old and dilapidated appearance; a mint, a modern erection, which cost about £70,000, and a magnificent clubhouse, where billiard gambling forms a favourite pastime. Most of the inhabitants are interested in the working of the gold and silver mines in the vicinity, which still continue to be worked to some extent, and with considerable success. Lima or Nicaragua wood, which grows all along the ranges of the Sierra Madre, and is exported at the little seaport of Altata, is the principal article of trade. Pop. 9600.

CULLOMA, or COLUMA, a tn. U. States, California, on the S. fork of American River, and on the road from Sacramento to Nevada, 35 m. E.N.E. Sacramento. In the vicinity is a number of saw-mills, one of which, called Sutter's mill, is remarkable as the spot where gold was first discovered in California.

CUMBERLAND, a tn. U. States, Maryland, cap. co. Alleghany, l. bank Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, 120 m. W.N.W. Baltimore. It contains several churches, a courthouse, and other county buildings; and carries on an active trade, particularly in coal and iron, which are extensively worked in the vicinity. Next to Baltimore Cumberland is the largest town in Maryland. Pop. 6073.

CUMBERLAND, a territory, British America, on the northern shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending between lat. 52° and 55° N., and lon. 100° and 105° W.; and watered by the Saskatchewan and Red Deer Rivers. Its appearance is partly that of a rich prairie country, interspersed with forests of oak and elm trees, and partly of a succession of hill and dale beautifully adorned with lakes, grass, and woodland. It presents many obvious advantages to settlers.

CUMBUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 80 m. N.N.E. Cuddapah. It consists of a fort, which is strongly placed, but in a very dilapidated condition; and a town, which, though decayed, is of some size and importance. An artificial lake, about 5 m. long by 4 broad, surrounded by picturesque hills, and forming one of the most beautiful sheets of water in this part of India, irrigates and fertilizes the grounds around the town.

CUM-SING-MUN, a harbour, China, on the E. side of the island, and about 20 m. N. of the town of Macao. It is said to be more safe and commodious, as well as more healthy, than any of the other harbours or anchorages near the mouth of the Canton River, and would be a desirable haven for vessels of large draught to run for from the anchorage off Lintin on the approach of a typhoon, were it not for an extensive shoal, with a depth of only two to three fathoms at 2 m. outside the entrance, which is about ½ m. wide. Cumsing-mun used to be the great rendezvous of the vessels engaged in smuggling opium into Canton.

CUNENE, KUNENE, or NOURSE [add.], a river, S.W. Africa, which rises in the marshy plateau of Sambos, in the Kimbunda country, about lat. 12° 40′ S.; lon. 17° 30′ E.; descends rapidly southwards, augmented by numerous affluents so as soon to become navigable, traverses the lands of Molondo, Kamba, Humbe, and Hinga, belonging to the kingdom of Kanyama, united with the Oval, and at some distance below with the Kaknlabale coming from the W., changes its direction to S.W., skirts the Mucimba lands (Ambeba), and then turning W. falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 17° 15′ S. It was at one time supposed to lose itself in the sands without reaching the ocean, but an expedition, fitted out by the Portuguese government in 1854, having landed on the 14th November on the Tiger Peninsula, proceeded southwards till it struck the river, and then travelled along the bank to its mouth; thereafter it proceeded up the stream for about 25 m. Owing to the bar at its mouth and a succession of cataracts it is not navigable. It is said to swarm with crocodiles and hippopotami. The banks are clothed with a rich vegetation, and in the adjoining forests elephants are so numerous that the Cunene was known and marked on maps as Elephant River.

CURIA-MURIA, or KOORIA-MOORIA [add.], a group of isls. situated in a bay of the Indian Ocean, off the S.E. coast of Arabia. They are five in number, and lie between lat. 17° and 18° N.; lon. 56° and 57° E., occupying an elliptical patch of sea, 20 m. long by 8 m. broad. Though almost barren, it was rumoured that they were rich in guano, and under this impression the British government obtained a cession of the group from the Imam of Muscat, vessels

hastened to possess themselves of the fancied treasure in such numbers that, in the beginning of 1858, 50 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 45,000 tons, were seen at anchor off the islands; and it was sanguinely calculated that, though the manure was found on only two of the smallest of the group, the quantity was not less than 200,000 tons. 45,000 tons are stated to have been loaded up to the end of 1858, and the export was briskly continued up to 1860. The error was as to the quality. Large quantities of earthy gypsum, formed by the dashing of the salt spray on the limestone rocks of which the islands are partly composed, and the dung of fowls, with its most valuable ingredients washed out of it by the heavy rains of the S.W. monsoon, are the only guano of the Curia-Muria group. The essential difference between Curia-Muria and Peruvian guano becoming well understood, the demand for the former has in great measure, if not entirely, ceased.

CURICO [add.], a tn Chili, prov. Colchagua, cap. dep. of same name, 110 m. S.S.E. Valparaiso. It is by far the neatest and apparently the most thriving town in the province, is regularly and compactly built on the fork between the Lontue and the Teno; has several well-paved streets, a plaza, a very pretty alameda, three churches, one of them particularly handsome and conspicuous from its white tower, and two schools, in one of which French and Latin are taught. It is said that there are rich copper mines in the vicinity of Curico, which might still be worked to advantage. Pop. about 7000.

CURITIBA [add.], a tn, Brazil, cap. prov. Parana, near the source of the river of same name, 230 m. S.W. Sao Paulo. Previous to its erection into a capital it was a comparatively insignificant place, and some time must elapse before it can assume an appearance suitable to its altered position. Much of the old town remains, with its narrow, angular, unpaved streets and squares, and its old houses, many of them verging on ruin; but the work of regeneration has begun, and the necessary public buildings, though certainly not on a scale of much magnificence, are in course of erection. The president has now a modest structure which serves for his palace. A state-house also has been erected, together with a treasury, a general guard-house, a prison, a lyceum, &c. Pop. about 5000.—(*Lallemant.*)

CURRENT RIVER, U. States, rises in Missouri, co. Texas, enters Arkansas, and after a S.W. course of about 250 m., joins the Black River. It is navigable by flat boats, and abounds in excellent fish. Its chief affluent is Jack's Fork.

CURTIS, an isl. Australia, Queensland, off the E. coast, from which it is separated by Keppel Bay, which forms the estuary of five considerable creeks or arms of the sea. It is 25 m. long, and 13 m. broad near its N.W. end. The surface, generally low, and in some parts swampy, rises towards the S.E., and becomes well diversified by hill and valley. On the N.W. the channel which separates it from the mainland is not only narrow, but so shallow, that it dries at low water about 6 m. from the entrance.

CUYOS [add.], a group of isls., about 86 in number, lying between the islands of Panay and Palawan in the Philippine Archipelago, and forming part of prov. Calamianes. *Gran Cuyo*, the largest, between lat. 10° 46′ and 10° 53′ N.; lon. 121° 1′ and 121° 7′ E., has a medium length and a medium breadth of about 3 m. The soil is of indifferent fertility, and the cultivation is chiefly confined to mountain rice. The population is however considerable, the men finding full employment in the fisheries, chiefly of trepang, and in gathering edible nests, and the women in weaving fabrics of abaca and cotton The cocoa-palm is abundant, and its sap forms the chief article of export. On the W. side of Gran Cuyo there is a town of same name, containing 7540 inhabitants. It consists almost entirely of native huts, but is defended by a fine stone fort with four bastions, mounting heavy cannon. It is said to have been built as a protection against the pirates of Sooloo and Mindanao.

CZAKATHURN, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Sclavonia, circle and 9 m. N.E. Warasdin, on the railway to Ofen. It has an hospital, and an old castle, once the residence of the heroic Niklas Zrinyi. Pop. 2618.

CZANIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 34 m. S.W. Cracow, in the midst of extensive forests; with a fine baronial castle, and 1900 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving drills.

CZARNY-DUNAJEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle New Sandec, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Black Dunajec, 48 m. S. by W. Cracow. It has rich seams of iron ore. The marsh of Bory in the vicinity is remarkable from standing so close upon the watershed between the Mediterranean and the Baltic, that of the two streams which issue from it, one carries its waters N. to the Vistula, and the other S. to the Danube. Pop. 1750.

CZCHOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Bochnia, about 30 m. S.E. Cracow, on the Dunajec. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and was once fortified and the seat of a Polish starost. In the vicinity is an old massive tower, once used as a state prison. Pop. 1300.

CZELADNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neutitschein, contains 1800 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in working the iron mines of the neighbouring mountainous district.

CZERNELICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Kolomea; with an ancient castle, in which for a long time the Polish king John Sobieski resided. Pop. 2824.

CZNERNIEJOU, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. S. Stanislau, was in the fourteenth century a place of strength, and the residence of a Russian prince. Pop. 1500.

D.

DABLING, a vil. India, l. bank of the Sutlej, 4 m. from the confluence of the Hopchoo, 9400 ft. above the sea. It stands in a fertile spot, amid groves of poplars and orchards, the chief fruit of which is the apricot. The opposite bank of the Sutlej presents a perpendicular section of 6000 or 7000 ft of pure rock. About 1 m. E. is another village named Doobling, with which it is usually associated. The inhabitants are of the Chinese-Tartar type.

DAGBO, a tn. W. Africa, territory Doma, r. bank Benuwe, 90 m. above its confluence with the Kwara; lat. 8° 2′ N.; lon. 7° 53′ E. Between Dagbo and Eruko, situated a few miles below, the river is studded with large wooded islands, some of them inhabited. They add to the beauty of the scenery, but greatly increase the difficulty of navigation. A little to the E. the Doma Hills, prettily rounded and well wooded, with a central peak about 700 ft. high, form conspicuous objects.

DAGGS SOUND, New Zealand, on the S.W. coast of Middle Island or Munster; lat. 45° 23′ 7″ S.; lon. 166° 52′ 30″ E. The width of the entrance is 1 m., but soon narrows within to 800 yards. After a general trend E. by S. for 5 m. the sound branches off into two arms, a N. by W. and a S.E., each running for 2 m. Within the heads for 1¼ m. the depth is from 20 to 30 fathoms, but after the narrowing of the channel it increases to 70 and 90 fathoms. The best anchorage is at the head of the N. arm, in 12 to 18 fathoms, within 800 yards of a stony beach, with several streams of fresh water running through it. A remarkable scene which occurred while H.M.S. *Acheron* was anchored here in 1851 is thus described in the Remark-book of Commander G. H. Richards: 'Our anchorage was at the head of the northern arm, a cable's length from the shore, in 12 fathoms; the change of the moon brought a N.W. gale, with heavy rain, and in the course of a few hours no fewer than fourteen magnificent cascades were

pouring down the steep sides of the mountains (upwards of 3000 ft. high) by which we were surrounded, bringing with them trees of considerable size, and all other obstructions met with in their passage. There was as if a heavy surf were breaking round the vessel; the mist, floating as low as our mast-heads, occasionally obscured everything but the summit of the mountains and the foam below, and produced altogether a scene as grand as it is possible to conceive, which lasted, without abating in any degree, for two days, when the water alongside, which had been as salt as the ocean, was for a considerable depth below the surface perfectly fresh.'

DAGO-N-DAJI, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, 50 m. S. by W. Sokoto. It has a dilapidated clay wall, but notwithstanding the symptoms of decay has a pleasing appearance, in consequence of the number of gonda and date trees inclosed within its area. Its market is important, and has for its staples, cattle, sheep, salt, and beads.

DAHIRAH, a prov. Arabia, Oman, on the E. side, bounded N. by the prov. of Sharjah, and touching the Persian Gulf with its N.W. corner; E. by Datinah; S. Djebel Akh dah; and W. the Great Sandy Desert; between lat. 23° 20′ and 24° 25′ N.; and lon. 54° 20′ and 56° E. It is a tract abounding in pasture more than in arable land, and bears a kind of sheep rivalling the Nejdean breed; the dromedaries of the district too are fleet and enduring. The inhabitants are Sonnees and Bedouins. Bereymah is the principal town, and stands in a strong position amid the passes of Djebel Okdah, surrounded by several villages. The Djebel Okdah is a lofty mountain range, the soil about which is light, and the vegetation not luxuriant.

DAHOMEY [add.], kingdom, W. Africa. The present extent of the kingdom is estimated by Captain Burton to be much less than was formerly supposed. He states that the northern frontier is the river Tevi, about 100 m. from the coast; on the N.E. are the tribes of Yariba or Yoruba, on the N.W. the Aja and other tribes, all of which, though liable to the assaults and ravages of the Dahomans, are practically independent. The extreme breadth of Dahomey thus does not exceed 50 m., and it narrows towards the S., where it is not more than 25 or 30 m.; the area being about 4000 sq. m., instead of 36,000, according to earlier computations. The population is likewise set down at the smaller total of 150,000, of whom Captain Burton estimates that four-fifths are women and children; and adds, 'The annual withdrawal of both sexes from industry to slave-hunting and the customs at the capital, the waste of reproduction in Amazons (the female soldiers, who are compelled to celibacy), and the losses by disease and defeat, have made the country in parts a desert,' 'the population not being a third of what the land could support.' The soil is red and exceedingly fertile, but agriculture is despised, slaves being employed in it; the women, however, are the chief labourers, and cultivate their land with some degree of skill. The oil-palm might be a much greater source of wealth than it is, and the roads to the coast are generally good enough for wheeled carriages.

The cap. is Abomey, or Agbomey, at which the king principally resides, having a second palace at the village or town of Cannah, about 7 m. S. of it; the situation is higher, drier, and less unhealthy than Whydah, which is the seaport.

The people are of a warlike and aggressive character, engendered no doubt by their implication in the slave-trade. Incursions are frequently made by them upon neighbouring tribes, and the captives seized in these marauding expeditions are either sold to the traders, or are reserved, with condemned criminals, for the king's annual 'customs,' or human sacrifices, which are held by the present king, Gelele, in the last days of December and first ones of January, and are alleged by Captain Burton to have a *quasi* pious object, namely the furnishing the spirits of his deceased father and other ancestors with the requisite attendants in the shades below. The numbers of human beings alleged to have been slain on these occasions by the present king have no doubt been exaggerated; but when to the lowest reckoning is added the fact that whenever any event occurs, important or trifling, which the king wishes his father to be made acquainted with, a 'messenger' is despatched to convey the news, and that this involves the death of one or more almost every day, the annual destruction of life is evidently very great. *See* ABOMEY.—(Burton's *Mission to Dahomey*.)

In December, 1863, a special mission was despatched by the British government to Agbomey, to make representations to the king with a view of inducing him to repress the traffic in slaves, and to modify, if not discontinue, the barbarities of the customs, and also to represent to him the advantages he would derive from establishing a legitimate trade with foreigners at Whydah. It is feared that little good was practically effected by the mission. The king was contemplating at the time an attack upon the neighbouring Egbas in their city, Abbeokuta, and at the end of February he marched thither at the head of an army of 10,000 or 12,000 men and Amazons, with three small brass guns. After a three weeks' march they assaulted the town, the inhabitants of which had received warning of the intended attack, and had prepared themselves for it; after a few hours' fighting the Dahomans were forced to a retreat, and then completely routed by the pursuing Egbas; their loss being reckoned at nearly 7000, while that of the Egbas was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The result is considered a heavy blow upon the stability, and perhaps the existence, of the throne and kingdom of Dahomey, many signs of its decadence having previously been noted.

DAILLEBOUT, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Joliette, 48 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, boys and girls' schools, and a considerable trade in lumber. Pop. about 1800.

DAKOTA, a territory, U. States, between lat. 42° 30′ and 49° N.; lon. 96° 30′ and 103° W.; bounded N. by British America, E. Minnesota and Iowa, S. and W. Nebraska; length, from N. to S., 450 m.; average breadth about 200 m.; area, 152,000 sq. m. The surface though not mountainous is elevated, one plateau, called the *Coteau des Prairies*, about 1450 ft. above the sea, stretching for 200 m. near its E. frontier, while another of less altitude occupies a considerable portion of its N. and centre. In the N.E. and S.W. are open grassy plains and high rolling prairies. More than half of the boundary lines are formed by large rivers—the Missouri separating it from Nebraska, and its affluent the Big Sioux from Iowa, while the Bois des Sioux and the Red River of the north separate it from part of Minnesota. Lakes are very numerous, and for the most part fresh, but one in the N., called Mimi Wakan or Devil Lake, about 40 m long by 12 broad, and with no known outlet, is salt. The climate in the S. is mild and temperate, and in the N. very severe, the cold there being sometimes so intense as to freeze quicksilver, and sink the thermometer 48° below zero. The soil in the S. and S.E. is excellent, and several of the valleys, particularly those of the Missouri and Red River, produce good crops of Indian corn, oats, wheat, and tobacco. In the unsettled and unexplored districts, occupied chiefly by the Indians as hunting-grounds, are vast herds of buffaloes, deers, and antelopes; the black bear and wolf are also common, and the fur-bearing animals are so abundant that the American fur trade derives its chief supplies from this quarter. Dakota, formerly included in Minnesota, having been separated from it in May, 1858, the inhabitants elected a legislative assembly, which met in October following at Sioux Falls, adopted a code of laws, divided the country into counties, and applied to congress for a formal organization, which was completed in 1861. Pop. (1870), 14,181.

DALAMOW, a tn. India, Oude, dist. Banswara, l. bank Ganges, 58 m. S. Lucknow. It possesses a brick-built fort, and two large ancient Hindoo temples, which, seated on the banks of the river, with flights of steps down to the water, present a striking appearance when approached by it. Pop. about 10,000.

DALHOUSIE, a tn. British America, New Brunswick, beautifully situated on the side of a hill S.W. of the island of same name, at the E. extremity of the Ristigouche estuary in Chaleur Bay. It contains a church, and possesses an excellent harbour, which is secure in all winds, and much visited by timber ships, which here load with lumber. The place, at present small, is rapidly increasing.

DALJA, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Sclavonia, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Esseg, on the Danube, here crossed by a ferry. It contains 4450 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and fishing.

DALKISSORE, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rising in dist. Pachete, about lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 86° 34′ E.,

pursues a S.E. course of about 170 m., nearly parallel to that of the Coosy, and joins the Hooghly on its r. bank at Diamond Harbour.

DALLA, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. of same name, 170 m. S. by E. Timbuctoo. It is a place of considerable size, situated to the W. of the mountains of Hombori, and is inhabited mostly by Tombo, only a small part of the population being Songhay. Its governor being in subjection to the fanatical chief of Masina, who would never allow a Christian to visit his territory, Dr. Barth on arriving here felt obliged to assume the character of an Arab.

DAMAGHAN, a tn. Persia, Taberistan, 190 m. E.N.E. Teheran. It was once a flourishing place under the ancient name of Hecatompylos, but is now without importance, though surrounded by a wall flanked with towers; and has only 1200 to 1500 inhabitants.

DAMAUN, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. N. Concan, at the mouth of the river of same name, and near the Bombay and Baroda railway, 104 m. N. Bombay. The town is fortified with a rampart having ten bastions and two gateways, and contains nine Christian churches, and a castle named St. Hieronymus. The surrounding district is low, but fertile and pleasant, and well stocked with timber suitable for shipbuilding. The river has a bar at its entrance, outside of which there is a good roadstead where vessels may anchor; and within the bar, which has about 3 fathoms at high-water, there is a depth of 18 to 20 ft. Ships of 500 to 600 tons have been built in the river. The town formerly belonged to the Portuguese.

DAMBROWA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. N. Tarnow, cap. dist. of same name, has a large castle with beautiful gardens, and famous horse-markets. It was ravaged in 1653 by the plague, and two years later by the Swedes. Pop. 1900.

DAMERGHU, a dist. Western Africa, between the S. frontiers of the Imoshagh or Tawarek country, immediately N. of Zinder and Tasawa, and the S. frontiers of Air or Ashen, to which it belongs; lat. 14° 30′ N.; lon. 8° 50′ E.; length about 60, breadth about 40 m. It has an undulating surface, and a soil so fertile as to be capable of maintaining a very dense population. Though devastated by the bloody wars carried on between the king of Bornou on the one side, and the sultan of Agades and the Tawarek on the other, it is still proverbially spoken of as the granary of the kingdom. One proof of its great productiveness is seen in the little stacks of corn (millet) scattered among the huts, and really consisting only of enormous reed-baskets, placed on a wooden scaffold about 2 ft. high, as a protection against the mouse and the ant, and thatched over like the huts. The district appears to have been originally peopled by the Kanari race, who are still its chief occupants, though many of them have been reduced to the condition of serfs or prædial slaves. The surface of Damerghu, though usually undulating, sometimes assumes a mountainous character, and rises into peaks, of which one of the most conspicuous is the cone of Zosawa.

DAMMOODA, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rises in dist. Ramghur, about lat. 23° 55′ N.; lon. 84° 53′ E., and flows first E. to Pachete, and then S. past Raneegunje, and nearly parallel to the railway between this town and Burdwan. Here it turns almost due S., and continues this direction to its junction with the Hooghly, on its r. bank near Diamond Harbour, and a little above the junction of the Dalkissore. Its total length is 350 m. Coal and iron abound in its valley.

DANE, or DANES, an isl. China, in the Canton River, close to Whampoa. It is not above 5 m. in circuit, but has a very picturesque appearance, being broken into hill and dale and fertile glens, occupied by a peaceable rural population. On its N. shore there is a stone dock, 550 ft. long, with a gate 80 ft. wide. Vessels drawing not more than 17 ft. can be taken into it at very high tides. On other parts of the island are numerous mud docks for vessels of smaller draught.

DANGER ISLANDS, in the American Polynesia of the S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 10° 54′ S.; lon. 165° 54′ W. They are three in number, surrounded by rocks and breakers, and have a dangerous reef 27 m. E.S.E.

DAN SABUA, a tn. Western Africa, on the road from Katsena to Kano, and near the boundary line of these two provinces. It is a considerable place, defended only by a stockade, and exhibiting so few signs of industry among the inhabitants that it has a deserted look.

DANUBE [add.] In consequence of the rectification of the frontier of Bessarabia, as provided in the treaty of Paris in 1856, the whole of the lower course of the Danube, from Orsova to the Black Sea, lies within the Turkish territory. The portion of Bessarabia which formed the north bank of the river is now included within the principality of Moldavia.

DANVILLE [add.], two places, U. States:—1. A tn. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Montour, on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 48 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg, and on the railway from Philadelphia to Elmira. It contains five churches and an academy, and, being situated in the heart of a coal and iron district, is actively engaged in the iron manufacture. Among its industrial establishments are two foundries, five blast-furnaces, and one of the largest establishments in the States for making iron rails and chairs. Pop. 8436.—2. A tn. Kentucky, cap. co. Boyle, on a branch of Dick's River, and on a railway connecting it with Lexington, 40 m. S. Frankfort. It is the seat of a Presbyterian theological seminary, with 4 professors and 36 students; of a college, with 5 professors, 180 students, and a library of 5600 vols; and of the state asylum for the deaf and dumb. Pop. 2542.

DAOODNUGUR, or DAOUDNAGUR [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Behar, 89 m. E. Benares, r. bank Sone, which is here navigable. It consists of about 2000 houses ranged in streets, of which some are straight and wide, but the most part are wretched lanes. It contains two large *serae*, or public lodging-houses, both of them surrounded by walls, and one loopholed, so as to be capable of defence; and has manufactures of blankets, coarse cotton carpets, and other cotton fabrics; and a considerable trade.

DAPOOREE, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 4 m. N. Poonah, on the Mootah, a feeder of the Beema. It contains a residence for the use of the governor of Bombay, and in its vicinity are the botanical gardens maintained by government.

DARAGUNJ, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and opposite to Allahabad, with which it communicates by a ferry, l. bank Ganges. It is a place of some importance, with a pop. of 9103.

DARIEN, a vil. U. States, Georgia, cap. co. M'Intosh, l. bank Altamaka, 60 m. S.S.W. Savannah. It contains five churches and an academy, is a port of entry, and exports pine lumber. Its former trade and importance have been diverted from it by the Central railroad. Pop. 600.

DARIEN HARBOUR, S. America, New Granada, within the Gulf of San Miguel, an E. arm of the Bay of Panama, is a magnificent sheet of water, which is formed by the junction of the Tayra and Savannah Rivers, and stretches S.E. for 11 or 12 m. as far as the village of Chupigana. It affords excellent anchorage in 7 to 10 fathoms, and in the hands of an energetic people would soon become valuable. Several rivers discharge their waters into it, its shores are almost without exception one continuous line of mangrove, with densely wooded hills, 100 to 300 ft. high, at a short distance inland; the mahogany, palm, and india-rubber trees can be had in abundance; and maize, rice, sugar, coffee, cocoa, yams, and plantains grow almost wild. The climate has a bad name, but with common care health may be preserved during the worst season, and during the other six months the weather is fine.

DARNLEY, or ERROOB, an isl. Australia, which forms the principal guiding mark for the great north-east channel into Torres Strait from the eastward; lat. (peak) 9° 35′ 15″ N.; lon. 143° 45′ E. It is about 5 m. in circuit, of volcanic formation, and attains, in a peak rising from its W. portion, the height of 610 ft. It is skirted on the E. and S. by a coral reef, but on the N. and W. is bold, and free from dangers. On the N. shore there is good anchorage in 14 or 15 fathoms in Treacherous Bay, so named in consequence of the barbarous murder of a Captain Hill and four seamen by the natives. The surface is well diversified by hills and plains, and the richness of the soil is proved by the luxuriance of vegetation. The natives, though far more intelligent and industrious than those of Australia, have given many proofs of cunning and ferocity. In their fields, which are numerous, and inclosed by neat fences of bamboo, they raise yams, sweet-potatoes,

plantains, and sugar-canes. Cocoa-nut trees are also very abundant, particularly in the neighbourhood of their dwellings, which consist of huts resembling haycocks, 12 ft. high, and are arranged in groups of ten or twelve, each group with its bamboo fence. Pop. about 1000.

DARRORO, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Zegzeg, 140 m. S. Kano. It stands in a mountainous district, and occupies a position so strong by nature, that a wall on the N. side only is all the defence which it requires for its security. At some distance N.E. there is a cascade on the Gurara.

DASCHGESAN, a vil. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, within a mile of the E. shore of Lake Urumiyah. It is a miserable place, with houses composed of a kind of patchwork of tufa-stone and bits of marble stuck together with mud; but deserves notice from having in its immediate vicinity the celebrated marble quarries out of which some of the most splendid buildings of Persia and W. Asia were constructed. The marble is of various colours, among which the most highly valued are the milk white, the lemon-coloured, and the pink. It is also more or less transparent, the greater degree of transparency enhancing the price.

DAULE, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. and 30 m N.W. Guayaquil, cap. cant. and near l. bank river of same name. It was a handsome place in 1839, when it was nearly destroyed by fire. Before it had been completely rebuilt the calamity was repeated in 1854, and the greater part of it is still in ruins. Its annual festival attracts multitudes from all parts of the country.

DAUPHIN, a lake, British America, situated between Riding Mountain on the S. and Winnipigoos on the N. It is 700 ft. above sea-level, or 72 ft. above that of Lake Winnipeg, and has a length from W. to E. of 21 m., a greatest breadth of 12 m., and an area of 170 sq. m. It is very shallow. Its feeders are numerous, but unimportant; its outlet is the Moss River, by which it discharges itself into Winnipigoos. It abounds with large pike, and at its S. extremity the hop grows in great luxuriance and abundance.

DAURA, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, cap. dist. of same name, 75 m. N. by E. Kano. It is a large place, surrounded with a strong clay wall in good repair, but is only thinly inhabited. Its weekly market is unimportant. Daura state is one of the oldest of the original seven Hausa states, and boasts of having had an apostle of its own, Mohammed Ali el Baghdadi, who took the lead in introducing Islamism into the country.

DAVENPORT [add.], a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Scott, r. bank Mississippi, on the Mississippi and Missouri, and opposite to Rock Island, the terminus of the Chicago and Rock Island railways, 47 m. E. Iowa. It stands at the foot of a bluff which rises gradually from the river, and is inclosed on the land side by an amphitheatre of hills. The streets are regularly laid out, and many of the houses are large, commodious, and handsome. The principal public edifices, are 17 churches, a college attended by 100 students, of whom about a fifth are of the female sex, another college exclusively for females, a commercial college, and other schools, a court-house, and other municipal offices. A magnificent bridge across the Mississippi connects Davenport and Rock Island. The industrial establishments include foundries and other ironworks, brick-yards, marble works, breweries, and planing, saw, and flour mills. There are also manufactures of soap and candles, agricultural implements, waggons, carriages, and pianofortes. The trade of 1857 amounted to the aggregate value of nearly three millions sterling, consisting of 53,099 tons of imports and 34,157 tons of exports, the latter composed principally of wheat, barley, flour, and lumber. Pop. (1870), 20,038.

DAWSON ISLAND, S. America, situated in the Strait of Magalhaens, off the W. coast of Terra del Fuego, opposite to the deep inlet of Admiralty Sound and to Useless Bay, is 46 m. long, and about 20 m. broad. It terminates in the N. in Cape Valentine, which is low, though Mount Graves in its vicinity rises to the height of 1406 ft. On the W. side, the only places where vessels can anchor, are Lomas Bay and Port San Antonio. The E. coast is intersected by several deep inlets, one of which, Brenton Sound, penetrates so far across as to be only 4 m. from Lomas Bay. The S. coast is separated from Terra del Fuego by Gabriel Channel, which is 25 m. long, and from ½ m. to 1½ m. wide, extending in the direction of the strata in a remarkably straight line, with almost parallel shores. This channel appears to be merely a ravine of slate formation, into which the water has found its way, and thereby isolated Dawson Island from the mainland. The N. shore of Gabriel Channel is a ridge of slate rising abruptly to a sharp edge, and then as abruptly descending on the opposite side, where it forms a valley. The S. shore is of a different character, being formed by a mass of mountains. Among these the most conspicuous are Mounts Buckland and Sarmiento. The former of these, which has an estimated height of 4000 ft., is a pyramidal block of slate terminating in a sharp-pointed peak. The latter, rising from a broad base to the height of 6800 ft., and terminating in two peaked summits, is the most remarkable mountain in the Strait of Magalhaens. From the humidity of the climate, and its being clothed with perpetual snow, it is usually enveloped in thick vapour. Sometimes, however, during a low temperature, with a N.E. or S.E. wind, when the sky is often cloudless, it becomes exposed to view, and presents a magnificent spectacle. The summit of the range between these two mountains is occupied by a large glacier, which, as it melts, feeds innumerable cascades. These, leaping down from height to height, on their way to Gabriel Channel, add a singular and beautiful feature to the surrounding scenery.

DAYTON [add.], two places, U. States:—1. A tn. Ohio, cap. co. Montgomery, on the Mad and Great Miami Rivers, and at the terminus or junction of several railways, connecting it with all parts of the country, 66 m. W.S.W. Columbus. It is built with great regularity, in spacious streets 100 ft. wide, and crossing each other at right angles, and exhibits in many of its private mansions an elegance, and in public buildings a magnificence, not often witnessed in a provincial town. The most conspicuous edifices are seventeen churches, many of them with spires, a high-school, a large female academy, two other similar academies conducted by nuns, a county courthouse, planned after the model of the Parthenon, and built of a coarse but compact white marble, an orphan asylum, a lyceum, and two large market-houses, one of which contains on its second story a city-hall and council-chamber. The principal industrial establishments are two paper, two flour, four saw, and five oil mills, driven by water, which is conveyed from the Mad River by a hydraulic canal, two woollen and three cotton factories, five machine shops, three iron foundries, six large breweries, and various manufactories of agricultural implements, railroad cars, gun barrels, pegs and lasts, hollow ware, &c. The quantity of superfine flour manufactured annually is about 125,000 barrels, and the value of the assessed property exceeds a million sterling. Pop. (1870), 30,473.—2. A vil. Alabama, pleasantly situated, 76 m. S.W. Tuscaloosa, in a healthy district covered with cotton plantations. It is inhabited chiefly by wealthy planters, and has neither manufactures nor trade of any consequence.

DEANS CANAL, an inlet, British Columbia, at the head of Burke Channel, on the W. coast. The entrance to Burke Channel is about 80 m. from the N. end of Vancouver Island: it runs inland about 50 m., and then divides into three arms, Deans Canal being one of them, and running nearly N. for 25 m.; the other two are North and South Bentinck arms, pursuing respectively N.E. and S.E. directions. From these inlets an available route can be opened to the inland districts of the Fraser.

DEBJUCHIN, a tn. Russia, gov. Perm, circle Solikamsk, in a mountainous district, is celebrated for its salt mines.

DEBR-ESKI, a tn. Abyssinia, Tigré, prov. Simen; lat. 12° 50′ N.; lon. 33° 40′ E. It occupies the summit of a mountain of same name, which is at least 3000 ft. above the adjoining valley. Till recently it contained only a few huts and one or two churches, but having become the favourite residence of Prince Ubi, and an asylum for political refugees, it has rapidly increased in size and importance. Its isolated position almost excludes it from trade, for which, indeed, its inhabitants have no inclination, most of them being Ubi's soldiers and dependants.

DEBRO (Fel.), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Heves, about 11 m. S.S.W. Erlau, on the Tarna; with a trade in excellent tobacco. Pop. 1500.

DECHTITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, on the Blava, which divides it into two parts. It has

extensive potteries, and a paper and other mills; the environs are covered with vineyards. Pop. 1300.

DECSE, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 22 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg; with an active trade in fruit and mustard. At Mirisszlo, in the vicinity, a great battle was fought in 1600, when the Walachian woivod Michael was defeated by the Imperialist general Basta.

DEDEROO-OYA, a river, Ceylon, which rises among the mountains to the N.W. of Kandy, near the S.E. frontiers of the N.W. Provinces, flows first N.N.W., then W.S.W., and falls into the sea near the town of Chilaw. Its length is 70 m., and the area of its basin 738 sq. m.

DEDHAM, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Norfolk, on the Charles River and a branch of the Boston and Providence railway, 14 m. S.W. Boston. Its principal buildings and institutions are a handsome courthouse, built of granite, with a Doric portico on each front; ten churches, a library, a high-school, and several grammar-schools The manufactures consist chiefly of ironware, machines, leather, refined sugar, cards, soap, and candles; and there are several cotton and woollen mills. Pop. 6330.

DEEG, or DIG, a tn. India, Rajpootana, territory Bhurtpoor, 57 m. N.W. Agra, amid numerous jheels and marshes, and during a great part of the year surrounded by water. It is a place of great antiquity, and was regarded by the natives as almost impregnable, till Lord Lake stormed it on the 23d December, 1804. It was held at this time by a usurper, and was shortly afterwards restored to the legitimate Jat ruler, but not till its fortifications had been dismantled. In consequence of this proceeding Deeg ceased to be a place of strength, but still possesses some interesting public buildings. Among them is the rajah's palace, forming the four sides of a fine garden, 475 ft. long and 350 ft. wide. The buildings, constructed of a fine grained sandstone, are said to yield only to the Taj Mahal in respect of elegance of design and beauty of workmanship.

DEEP RIVER, U. States, N. Carolina, rises in co. Guildford, flows first S.E., then nearly due E., and after a course of about 100 m. unites with the Haw in forming the Cape Fear River. Mines of anthracite and bituminous coal are worked on its banks in co. Chatham, up to which it has been made navigable.

DEESAKNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and S.W. Deos, with mines of rock-salt and 2020 inhabitants.

DEESAUN, a river, India, which rises near Seerinow, in the S.E. of Bhopal, at the height of 2000 ft. above the sea, flows N. across the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda into Bundelcund, and joins the Betwa on its r. bank, after a course of 150 m. It abounds in fish, but is not navigable.

DEHRA DOON, a beautiful and fertile valley, India, N.W. Provinces, at the S.W. base of the lowest and outermost ridge of the Himalaya, between lat. 30° and 30° 32′ N.; lon. 77° 43′ and 78° 24′ E. It is bounded on the N. by the Jumna, N.E. by the mountains of Gurwhal, from 7000 to 8000 ft. high, S.E. by the Ganges, S.W. by the Sewalik range, 3000 to 3500 ft. high. Its length from S.E. to N.W. is about 45 m.; breadth from 15 to 20 m. A transverse range divides it into two basins—that on the N.W. belonging to the Jumna, which drains it by the Axun; and that on the S.E. to the Ganges, which drains it by the Sooswa. The valley contains 234 towns, the chief of which is Dehra, standing on the dividing ridge overlooking the two basins at the height of 2369 feet. The valley is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery. In its general appearance it is sloping and picturesque, with finely cultivated fields separated with hedges, and intersected with streams and tracts of woodland, and thus closely resembles the scenery of England. It has much soil of a deep rich mould, well adapted for the growth of rice, maize, gram, cotton, sugar, opium, hemp, and indigo. It abounds with dense forests, in which are found elephants, tigers, leopards, and other wild animals. The climate is temperate and healthy for Europeans, except from July to September, when the monsoon prevails and fever is rife. A great number of persons were induced to settle in it in 1837, and saw their labours about to be rewarded by abundant crops of the finest quality, when at the setting in of the rains the jungle fever began to rage like a pestilence. Many fell victims, and many who survived fled terrified, and have never returned. The new settlement has in consequence made little progress, though the population—mostly Hindoo—is still considerable, amounting to 32,083.

DEHRAII, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, chief place in the above valley, 72 m. S.E. Simla. It stands at the height of 2369 ft. on the crest of a ridge which crosses the valley; contains a large number of houses, partly belonging to Europeans; and possesses a small but handsome temple, built of stone, with stucco embellishments. Its position at the intersection of two great thoroughfares is advantageous for trade.

DELATYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 20 m. S. by W. Stanislau, in a mountain basin, at the confluence of the Budisna with the Pruth; has salt springs, salt refineries, and baths, with a milk-cure establishment, and contains 3259 inhabitants.

DELAWARE, or DELAWARE COURTHOUSE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Delaware, pleasantly situated near the Columbus and Cleveland railway, l. bank Olentangy, here crossed by a bridge, 30 m. N. Columbus. It is a handsome well-built place, containing six churches, and the Ohio Wesleyan university. A sulphur spring in the vicinity is much resorted to. Pop. 3889.

DELHI [add.] On the breaking out of the Indian mutiny, in May, 1857, Delhi became the centre of the operations of the rebels, who flocked to it from all quarters. The nominal representative of the Great Mogul, who held the sovereignty of the place under British protection, joined cause with the rebels; and in addition to assuming the character of an independent potentate, gave his sanction to the massacres and atrocities perpetrated on the European residents. By the middle of June a British army under generals Wilson and Nicholson was assembled in front of the city, and a siege commenced, which, from the smallness of the besieging force, was necessarily slow and protracted. It was brought to a successful termination on 20th September, when Delhi was entered by the British troops, and the nominal sovereignty heretofore possessed by the king was declared extinguished; and he himself, after being tried for the murders committed under his authority, was found guilty, and sentenced as a convict to transportation for life. A great part of the place was reduced to ruins in the mutiny and siege, but it has since recovered much of its former appearance, and has also been much improved in its sanitary condition.

DELLYS, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 43 m. E. by N. Algiers, on a small bay of the Mediterranean, and on the site of the ancient Roman town of *Rusucurum*. It stands in a beautiful and healthy district, and consists of a native and a European town. Among its buildings is a handsome mosque. Its markets (held twice a week) are important; and though its harbour is indifferent, large quantities of produce (chiefly oil and grain) are shipped at it. Pop. 2750.

DEMAVEND [add.], a mountain, Persia, belonging to the Elbruz chain, and situated 45 m. S. of the Caspian Sea, and very nearly the same distance N.E. of Teheran. It is the culminating point of a lofty mountain chain, but there has been great diversity in the estimates of its height. According to an early calculation, founded on a partial ascent, it was no more than 14,695 ft. Humboldt, founding on similar data, made the height 19,609 ft. In 1858 Mr. R. F. Thomson and Lord Schomberg Kerr reached the summit, and with a hypsometrical apparatus made the height 21,520 ft. A previous trigonometrical measurement by Lieut.-colonel Lemm had made it 20,120 ft. In 1860 Capt. Ivastschinzov, at the head of the Russian-Caspian expedition, by trigonometrical measurements found it to be 18,549 ft. The difference between the trigonometrical calculation of the Russians and that of Colonel Lemm is so great that the question cannot be considered to be yet set at rest. In the lower half of the mountain the rocks and precipices consist principally of limestone. Long high ridges, commencing at the foot of the cone, run out for some distance, and end abruptly, leaving between them deep valleys and ravines, covered for the most part with loose stones, gravel, and earth. Here and there huge volcanic rocks pierce through the outer covering. In ascending the upper part of the mountain the first thing necessary is to climb a narrow and very steep ravine covered with loose stones, which, yielding under the foot, make walking difficult and painful. Beyond this, and

nearly at right angles to it, is another steep ravine filled with snow. After it is crossed the ground, though still very steep, becomes more practicable; consisting of a firm reddish soil, on which grow numerous and various plants, including among others the forget-me not, wild thyme, lavender, ferns, and a beautiful variety of the everlasting flower of the most delicate form and colour. Near the foot of the cone, at a height of nearly 13,000 ft., vegetation ceases. At a distance the cone appears to be nearly smooth, and to slope evenly from top to bottom at an angle of 45°; but is found, when approached, to consist of a number of ridges which run from the summit to the base, and are separated by deep ravines full of snow and ice and large accumulations of débris. The ascent is now made over rocks of lava and basalt, broken up into a thousand shapeless masses piled in confusion. At length a long ridge is reached, evidently formed by a stream of lava, which has run over the surface and left it so smooth and steep that it is difficult to maintain a footing. The best part of the ascent is up a steep slope, among rocks of a light yellow colour formed of limestone and sulphur. The cone terminates in a crater about 85 yards in diameter, and nearly surrounded by jagged rocks composed partly of basalt and partly of sulphur and limestone. The basin within is almost entirely filled with snow. From two caves near the summit and many small holes in the rock a stream strongly impregnated with sulphur issues.

DEMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa, cap. dist. Lower Kissama, Kimbunda Country, about 20 m. E. of the Atlantic, and 100 m. S. Loanda, stands on a bleak height. The inhabitants, whose chief employment is the manufacture of salt, suffer much from drought; and, as some protection against it, have converted the baobab trees into water-cisterns, by hollowing them out with considerable skill from top to bottom. The trees still left standing in this condition continue to grow vigorously. Pop. about 2000.

DEMBICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. E. Tarnow, on the Wysloka, and on the railway from Cracow, in a fertile district, with a baronial castle in the Gothic style. It was devastated by the Hungarians in 1474. Pop. 2528.

DEMBOWIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. S. Jaslo; with 1900 inhabitants, chiefly employed in weaving linen and bleaching yarn.

DEMIANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, on the Yarona; with two churches and 1209 inhabitants. Within the circle lies Skaraia Russia, the capital of the N. military colonies. It is situated on two small streams, has 17 churches, an imperial palace, a monastery, three schools, and salt springs, and contains 8168 inhabitants.

DEMITROVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circle of same name, on the Obstshiritza; with four churches, a school for the circle, a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 4014.

DEMNIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 26 m. N.W. Stry; with large iron-works, at which both cast and malleable iron is made. Pop. 1380.

DEMREE, a river, which rises in Thibet in lat. 28° 45′ N.; lon. 92° 11′ E., flows S. for 60 m. to a gorge of the Himalaya, after passing which it turns S.W., and joins the Monas, an affluent of the Brahmapootra, after a course of about 180 m.

DEMSUS, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 25 m. S.W. Broos; with a Greek non-united church, built out of the ruins of an ancient heathen temple. There are iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. 1260.

DENDI, a tn. Western Africa, about 15 m. S.S.W. Sokoto. It is a large and comfortable-looking place, with a profusion of trees, among which the dirowa or *parkia*, the doum-palm, and the delet-palm are conspicuous. On its east side is a depression full of fresh herbage.

DENEK-MADEN, or GUMISCHAN, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 45 m. S.E. Angora. It is a mining village, with 150 Greek and 15 Turkish dwellings, and presents a very indifferent appearance. The mines, which consist of argentiferous lead, are worked to some extent, and tolerably productive. The silver only is sent to Constantinople, and the lead (probably the more valuable of the two) belongs as a perquisite to the superintendent.

DENHAM WATERS, a large bay on the W. coast of Africa, in the kingdom of Dahomey, running in from the Bight of Benin a distance of more than 65 m., and expanding to a breadth of 45 m.; lat. 7° N.; lon. 2° 20′ E. The native name is Ahuanga Si.

DENMARK [add.] The character of the geological structure and geographical situation of Denmark show that the country is designed by nature to derive wealth from agriculture and commerce rather than from manufactures. The soil is well irrigated, and unbroken by great elevations which hinder tillage; it is under the influences of a climate equally free from continuous drought and excessive moisture; and it is capable of a greater variety of culture than would seem compatible with so high a latitude. On the other hand, it is almost entirely destitute of mineral wealth, and affords but a very small extent of water power; two important obstacles to manufactures on an extensive scale. At the end of 1863 the kingdom possessed five factories of cloth, of a coarse kind, one of which was in the hands of the government, and supplied the army and navy. There were also eighteen paper-mills, only six of which were of any importance; twenty-one oil-mills, producing oil of the annual value of about £240,000; six sugar-refineries, yielding about £700,000 worth of sugar annually; distilleries of brandy from corn and potatoes, the annual production of which was estimated at 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons; six large iron-works, and various small foundries; twenty-nine yards for ship building, and manufactures of soda from the new mineral cryoleth. A new tariff, reducing some of the high protective duties, was inducing a slight increase in some branches.

At the commencement of 1864 the Danish territory was politically distributed into four parts, viz.: Denmark Proper (consisting of the Danish islands and North Jutland), with an area of 14,730 sq. m., and a population (in 1860) of 1,600,551, purely Danish; the duchy of Schleswig or South Jutland, area 3530 sq. m., pop. 409,907, more than one half Danish, the remainder Frisian and German; the duchy of Holstein, area 3280 sq. m., pop. 544,419, purely German; and the duchy of Lauenburg, area 402 sq. m., pop. 50,147, also German. Thus the total area was 21,942 sq. m., and the population 2,605,024. The policy of the Danish government in respect to the German part of the inhabitants of the Duchies, chiefly in the alleged coercing them into a forced assimilation to the Danes, and especially in compelling the use of the Danish language in the state schools, had long given umbrage to the German powers. Certain measures of the Danish government, and the strong remonstrances offered to them by the German Confederation—even menacing the validity of the treaty of London of 1852, by which the principal European powers recognized the sovereignty of the king of Denmark over the Duchies—brought matters to a crisis in 1863. On the last day of that year, in consequence of the Confederation resolving on federal interference in the Duchies, the Danish troops evacuated Rendsburg on the Eider, which separates Holstein from Schleswig, and 5000 Saxon troops immediately entered the town, and were enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants. In January, 1864, a misunderstanding arose between the federal diet and Austria and Prussia, whereupon the two latter powers determined upon independent action, and Holstein was occupied by them with detachments of troops. The popular feeling in the duchy was almost unanimously in favour of Germany, and an address was presented to the federal diet by a deputation from it, offering homage to the Duke of Augustenburg, the heir of the Schleswig-Holstein crown, as their lawful sovereign. On Feb. 1, the Prussian forces marched from Kiel under Marshal Wrangel across the Schleswig frontier, and occupied Gottorp, the Danes retiring at their approach. The first conflict occurred near Missunde on the Schlei; after which the Prussian troops crossed the Schlei by night in boats, to turn the left flank of the Danish army, and another body crossed by a pontoon-bridge, in order to unite with the former, and take the Dannewerke in the rear, while the Austrians pressed it in front; but during the night the Danes evacuated their position, abandoned all their artillery in the forts, and retired northwards, concentrating their forces about Fredericia, Duppel, and on the island of Alsen. The Prussians addressed themselves to the siege of Duppel, the *tête-du-pont* of the island of Alsen, till the 18th of April, when

they became finally masters of the place; and then they entered Jutland, where their conduct became very arbitrary and oppressive. The British government endeavoured to put a stop to the further progress of the war by proposing a conference of the great powers upon the basis of maintaining the integrity of the Danish monarchy, under the provisions of the treaty of 1852; but Prussia, for her part, now declined to be longer bound by that treaty. The conference, however, assembled at London on April 25, and an armistice was agreed upon till June 12, and afterwards prolonged to June 26. Nothing was effected by the conference, and at the end of the month active hostilities were resumed. Alsen, which had remained in the occupation of the Danes, was captured by the Prussians, who crossed in considerable force at midnight of the 29th. The loss of Alsen, and necessary abandonment of Fredericia, decided the struggle, and Denmark was compelled to yield and accept terms of peace. Negotiations took place at Vienna, and on Oct. 1 a treaty of peace was signed by the respective powers, to the effect that 'the king of Denmark renounced his rights to the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg; and moreover ceded those parts of Jutland situated to the south of the district of Ribe laid down upon the maps, and sundry small islands adjacent, an equivalent portion of Schleswig, comprising, exclusive of the island of Arroe, the territories connecting the district of Ribe with the rest of Jutland, being transferred to Denmark, for the purpose of rectifying the frontier line; the debts of the kingdom of Denmark being apportioned between the Duchies and the kingdom proper.' The duchies were afterwards annexed to the kingdom of Prussia.

DENNIS, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, on the peninsula of Cape Cod, 60 m. S.E. Boston. It possesses six churches and some building yards. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in coasting and in the mackerel fisheries. Pop. 3662.

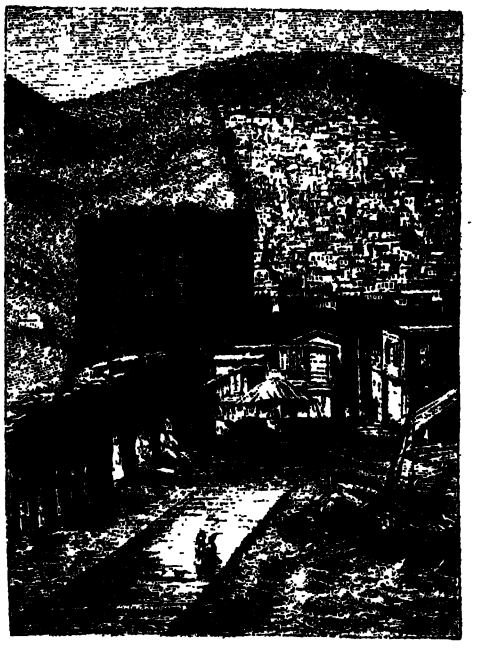
DENVER, a city, U. States, cap. ter. Colorado, situated r. bank Platte river, lat. 39° 53′ N.; lon. 104° 57′ W. It is quite a new town, and is described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon as having 'ten or twelve streets laid out; with two hotels, a bank, a theatre, half-a dozen chapels, fifty gambling-houses, and a hundred grog-shops.' Pop. in 1870, 4759.

DEOBUND, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Saharunpoor, 75 m. N.E. Delhi, in an open and cultivated country, between the Hindun and Kalli Nuddee Rivers, over the former of which there is a bridge. Pop. 11,634.

DEPALPOOR, or DEYPULPOOR, a tn. India, Holkar's Dominions, 25 m. N.W. Indore. It stands on the W. side of a large tank or lake, on the road from Mhow to Neemuch, and contains about 4000 inhabitants.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN [add.], a tn. India, Derajat, at a short distance from the W. or r. bank of the Indus; lat. 31° 50′ N.; lon. 70° 58′ E. Having been built to replace a former town which stood nearer the river, and was entirely swept away by it, it has been laid out with considerable regularity. The houses, however, composed of unburned brick, are mean and unsubstantial, and the whole place has an air of desolation at all times except in spring, when it becomes crowded by Afghans, who purchase great quantities of goods for transport by their caravans to Central Asia. The most important article of this commerce is white cotton cloth, of which there are manufactures in the place; but the greatest part is imported. There is also a considerable trade southward by the Indus in grain and salt. A native regiment mutinied here in 1858, but were speedily disarmed.

DERBEND, or DERBENT [add.], an anc. and decayed city, Russia, Daghestan, W. shore of the Caspian Sea. It is situated on the side of an acclivity which rises boldly from the sea-shore, and is surrounded by a massive crenellated wall, built of large square stones, with gates flanked by enormous towers. A hut, inhabited by Peter the Great in 1722, stands on the shore, and is carefully preserved. In 1848 it was encircled and adorned with pilasters and chains, and defended by a couple of cannon. Upon the gate is an inscription signifying 'The first resting-place of the great Peter.' Derbend has quite an oriental aspect, and the Persian costume is the one most commonly seen in its streets. Its bazaar is large and well attended, and, though fallen from its ancient importance, it is still a place of considerable trade. The Russians regard it as the key of the Caucasus, and a strong fort occupies the summit of the hill on which the town is built. In the neighbourhood lies the village of Dach-Kessine, at the foot of the precipitous mountain of Kogro-Kafe. Here is the remarkable cavern of the Dives, traditionally famous as the



DERBEND.—From a view by M. Moynet.

supposed dwelling-place of the giants of Scripture, and also known as the Vizier's Tomb, from a vizier who perished in one of the Persian invasions having been interred in this gloomy and pestiferous recess. It is paved with the bones of wild beasts and brigands who have sought shelter in it.

DERITA, a tn. Abyssinia, Amhara, 10 m. E. Lake Tsana or Dembea. It stands on a mountain-side, and consists of houses which are better built and more spacious than is usual in Abyssinia. The chief manufactures are prepared skins and cotton tissues. The inhabitants, a mixed race of Arabs and Gallas slaves, are all Mahometans.

DERREYEH [add.], a ruined tn. Arabia, Nejd. The ruins of this large town, which was formerly the cap. of Nejd, as Riadh now is, occupy the whole breadth of the valley in which it stood. The palace walls, of unbaked bricks, rise close under the N. ridge, unroofed and tenantless; a little lower down are the fragments of an immense mosque, and near this the market-place. A tower on an isolated height appears to mark the original dwelling-place of the Saood family. The outer fortifications remain uninjured for much of their extent, with their turrets and bastions; in other parts they lie as they were levelled by the Egyptian artillery in 1819. Many of the houses are still standing within the town, and the lines of the streets from gate to gate are quite distinct. From its extent, nearly half a mile square, and the close packing of the houses, it is calculated that it formerly contained 40,000 people; it is now entirely uninhabited. The gardens outside form a green ring, in full beauty and luxuriance, around the gray ruins; the rich plantations and well-watered fields belonging to this, the old capital, being cultivated by a small colony of gardeners, who live in scattered huts and village dwellings close under the walls.

DESCHAMBAULT, a vil. Canada E., co. Portneuf, l. bank St. Lawrence, 24 m. W. by S. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, building-yards, and an extensive trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1800.

DESCHNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia; circle and 16 m. S.E. Tabor; with a parish church, a townhouse, a brewery, and mineral springs. Pop. 1900.

DESTERRO [add.], a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. and on the W. shore of the island of Santa Catharina. It contains

many well built houses, but seems a dull spiritless place, without any sign of commercial activity. None of the streets can properly be called a thoroughfare, while most of them are laid out as if the object had been to obtain, not business, but seclusion. Almost every public building has an antiquated appearance. The president's palace, the churches—mostly ungainly structures—the post-house, and the house of correction, are all of this description. The only edifice which may be considered as an exception to the general rule is the Misericordia, or house of the Sisters of Charity, which is so far now that it still remains unfinished. The harbour, formed between the island and the mainland, is, next to that of Rio de Janeiro, the best on the Brazilian coast, combining all the requisites of sufficient depth, capacity, and shelter. In one respect, however, the position of Desterro is unfortunate. Being situated on an island, it can only communicate with the mainland by a ferry. The consequence is, that it cannot be made the common entrepôt for the foreign and inland trade without rendering a double shipment necessary. Pop. 6000 to 7000.—(Lallemant, *Reise.*)

DETROIT [add.], a tn. U. States, the cap. of Michigan, on the strait or river of same name, which here forms the boundary between the U. States and British America, at the outlet of Lake St. Clair, and 20 m. N. of Lake Erie. The town is built principally on a slope, which rises gradually from the strait; and, though laid out on the whole in streets which cross at right angles, presents numerous irregularities. Some of the streets and avenues have a width of 200 ft, but a greater number do not measure above 60, and some are barely 50 ft. Some of the dwelling-houses are large and elegant, and several of the hotels are on a very extensive scale. The public buildings include a court-house, custom-house, and post-office; about 30 churches, of which several are large and splendid structures; and the public schools. The Freemen's hall and the Oddfellows' hall are also fine buildings. The means of communication by both water and rail being very ample, trade and manufactures have been largely developed, Detroit being the central entrepôt for the produce and general traffic of the whole state, and nearly all the merchants in the upper lake region, as well as in the interior, making most of their purchases here. To meet the requirements of this commerce, numerous large warehouses have been erected along the banks of the river; and the whole place is full of stores of various descriptions. Among the industrial establishments are nine large steam saw-mills, which annually prepare about 40,000,000 ft. of pine lumber for export; five flour-mills, large building-yards for ships and boats, and numerous foundries, tanneries, and breweries. Extensive establishments also manufacture locomotive and other engines, machinery, agricultural implements, &c. Considerable trade is carried on with the Canadians, and the aggregate value of exports and imports is said now (1865) to amount to several millions of dollars annually. The harbour is one of the finest in the U. States, and has a depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Its shipping amounts to upwards of 100,000 tons, chiefly in large schooners, brigs, and steamers. In September, 1864, a large vessel, named the *Etowah*, made the voyage from Liverpool to Detroit, traversing the whole route by the lakes and canals, and returning with a cargo of copper from the Michigan mines.

The development and working of the copper and iron mines of Michigan, situated near Lake Superior, has opened up an extensive traffic with the mining region, as well as caused the erection of important smelting works at Detroit. Several lines of large steamers are engaged in the traffic.

The river Detroit was visited by the French as early as 1610, but the first permanent settlement on the present site was not made till 1670, or, as others say, 1683. In 1760 Detroit and other western French posts came into the possession of the British. At the close of the revolutionary war, by treaty with Britain in 1783, it passed to the United States. The territory of Michigan was established in 1805, and in June 11th of that year Detroit was almost entirely destroyed by fire. A new plan of the city was then adopted, under an act of Congress in 1806. In 1812 Detroit fell into the hands of the British by the surrender of General Hull on 18th August, but it was evacuated on Sept. 29 of the same year. It was the capital of the state from the admission of Michigan into the Union in 1836 up to 1850. The progress of the pop. has been very rapid. In 1850 it was 21,019; in 1860, 45,619; in 1870, 79,577.

DEUTSCH-HANSE, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 13 m. N. Olmütz; with four markets yearly. The inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in growing flax and weaving linen, number 1900.

DEUTSCHNOFEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, 8 m S.E. Botzen; with an important trade in corn, cattle, and wood. In the vicinity is the famous pilgrim resort of Weissenstein, with a Servite monastery. Pop. 1400.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, a celebrated bridge over the Reuss, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, on the road to Italy by the St. Gothard Pass. It crosses a fearful abyss, with vertical walls of rocks on each side, and is situated in the very midst of the spray of the cataract, down which the Reuss dashes with a tremendous uproar. It consists of an old and a new bridge—the former an aerial structure of one arch, barely allowing two persons to pass, and originally thrown across the gorge by Abbot Gerald, of Einsiedeln, in 1118. The new bridge stands immediately above the old, and forms a safe and massive erection of two arches. The Devil's Bridge was obstinately contested on two occasions, in 1799, between the French and Imperial armies, the victory remaining ultimately with the latter, who compelled their opponents to retreat down the valley of the Reuss to Altdorf. The grand and terrific character of the surrounding scenery renders this locality one of the most remarkable in Switzerland.

DEVIPATNAM ['nine stones'], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. S.E. Madura, on the W. shore of Palk's Strait. It takes its name from a natural bath formed by nine rocks in its vicinity, and owes its existence to one of the many legends interwoven with the history of Rama, who is said to have here planted nine stones on the sea-shore, and worshipped them as representatives of the nine planets. The belief founded on this legend is that every one who bathes in the sea in this locality washes away all his sins, and is sure of succeeding in all his enterprises. Accordingly, crowds of pilgrims annually resort hither to perform the necessary ablutions, and Devipatnam has become a place of no small importance, not only possessing a temple which draws crowds to its annual festival, but carrying on a considerable trade, particularly in rice, which is here stored up in large granaries, and reserved for sale in times of scarcity.

DHALAC, or DAHALAK [add.], an archipelago of the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, between lat. 15° 25′ and 16° 36′ N.; lon. 39° 25′ and 41° E.; and forming a mid-station between Massowa on the one side and Lobeia and Jeddah on the other. It consists of nearly 100 rocks and islets, mostly uninhabited, clustering round the island of Dhalac el Kebir, which is about 35 m. long by 30 broad, and has a very irregular shape, being deeply cut into numerous bays and creeks. All the islands are little raised above the level of the sea, and consist, at least in their upper portion, of very porous and crumbling coralline rocks, which are covered with a very thin coating of soil. The two large islands, Dhalac and Nora, possess a scanty vegetation of thorn-bushes and a few doum-palms. The inhabitants, whose language indicates an Abyssinian origin, are rich in goats, camels, and asses, all of which roam at large in a half-wild state; on Döhel Island cows also are reared. In winter savoury cheese is made from goats' milk. Upon the large island, hereditary chiefs, dependent on the Pacha of Massowa, to whom they pay a yearly tribute of 1000 dollars in boats and slaves, exercise authority in certain localities; but in other respects the government is native. The principal villages were formerly very rich, but have been impoverished by the rapacity of the Turks. For this reason, and in fear of further exciting the cupidity of their masters, the inhabitants never cultivate their land, though the soil is favourable, but devote themselves to fishing as their principal occupation, the women and children attending to their cattle and households. The pearl is the chief fishery, for which the sea of Dhalac is specially suitable; but the quality of the pearls is considered to be inferior. The market for them is Dömüllo, on the large island. Tortoise-shell also, and mother-of-pearl, are collected on a large scale, and form an important part of the native trade; the former finds a market at Jeddah, and the latter is sent to India, as well as to Europe and Syria. Excessive fishing, however, has much injured the pearl-oyster

beds. Sponges also are collected. Agriculture would be profitable, in consequence of the winter rains; water is plentiful, the climate pleasant, and not too hot in summer. The people are plentifully supplied with butter, durra, rice, dates, and other fruits, by the numerous vessels frequenting the islands from the ports on the mainland.

DHAMORA, a river, India, which rises in one of the lower ranges of the Himalaya, flows S E. for about 50 m. through the Terai of Nepaul, enters the British territory, and, proceeding S. through dists. Tirhoot and Bhagulpore, joins the Gogaree in lat. 25° 31′ N.; lon. 86° 48′ E., after a course of about 120 m.

DHAP, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 6 m. N.W. Rungpoor. It consists of about 300 houses, and has a pleasing aspect when approached, from a number of European villas situated in its vicinity, and embosomed among trees.

DHAR [add], a small native state and tn. India, Malwa. The STATE, situated to the W. of Holkar's Dominions, about lat. 22°N; lon. 75° E., has an area of about 1070 sq. m., and a revenue of £47,500. Much of its soil is fertile, and yields good crops of rice, wheat, maize, millet, pulse, oil plants, opium, tobacco, sugar-cane, hemp, and turmeric. The rajah is a Puar or Pramar Rajpoot of ancient descent; but his sovereignty is of comparatively modern date, the territory having been conferred upon his family by the peishwa about a century ago. For a long time it suffered greatly from the devastations of the Mahrattas and Pindarees, and must have lost its independence had it not been saved by British interference. Pop. 104,860.——The TOWN, cap. of the above state, 35 m. W.S.W. Indore, is surrounded by a mud wall inclosing an area 3½ m. long and ½ m. broad, and contains, among other striking buildings, two large mosques, built of red brick, but falling to decay. It is said to have once contained from 12,000 to 20,000 houses; but the number of inhabited houses is now comparatively small. Outside the town, on an eminence 43 ft. above the plain, is a large fort, built of red stone, with a rampart from 30 to 35 ft. high, surmounted by two square and twenty-four round towers, besides octagonal towers which defend the gateway situated on the W. face. The rajah's palace is within the fort. During the sepoy mutiny a body of mutineers who made Dhar their head-quarters were openly countenanced by the native authorities; but as the rajah was a minor, and was not properly responsible for the misdeeds of his guardians, his territory, after a nominal confiscation, has been restored. Pop. 5000.

DHARWAR, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bombay. The DISTRICT, between 14° 16′ and 15° 20′ N.; lon 74° 50′ and 76° E., is bounded N. by Belgaum, E. the Nizam's Dominions and Bellary, S. Mysore, and W. the Madras dists. Canara and Belgaum: greatest length, N. to S., 105 m.; greatest breadth, 77 m.; area, 3837 sq. m. The surface is composed in a great measure of extensive plains. One small portion has an inclination to the S.W., and sends its drainage through a gorge in the Ghauts to the W. coast; but the general declivity, as indicated by the course of the Toombudra, its principal stream, is towards the N.E. The soil is in many parts fertile, and, from its dry gravelly nature and breezy undulating surface, is particularly adapted to the cotton plant; the climate also being congenial to its growth, a large quantity of ground is annually sown with it. There are some cotton fields near the town, but the greater part of the district lies some miles to the E., the intervening land being chiefly sown with grain. About 270,000 acres are planted with cotton, being nearly or quite the whole available extent. The cotton, yielding about 250 lbs. (uncleaned) to the acre, is not pressed in bales, but packed in loose bags, and sent to port on the backs of bullocks; but a better system is being introduced. The cultivation is carried on chiefly by the ryots, who occupy holdings averaging about 24 acres. A good deal has been done lately in the construction of new and repair of old roads, and in providing and renovating tanks. Pop. 754,385.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., presid. and 275 m. S.S.E. Bombay, consists of a pettah, or native town, inclosed by a ditch and a low mud wall of no strength, and of a fort which, situated in a plain N. of the town, is surrounded both by a wall and an outer and an inner ditch, from 25 to 30 ft. wide, and nearly as deep. The works, though constructed principally of mud, and somewhat dilapidated, present at least a formidable appearance. Three government schools—English, Mahratta, and Canarese—have been established here.

DHOLKA, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 28 m. S.S.W. Ahmedabad. It is surrounded by a mud wall 4 m. in circuit; and, though still a considerable place, shows that it was once of much more importance, by standing in the midst of ruined palaces, mosques, mausoleums, and fine tanks embanked and lined with masonry. Pop. 2500.

DHOLPORE, a small native state and tn. India, Rajpootana. The STATE, between lat. 26° 30′ and 26° 57′ N.; lon. 77° 32′ and 78° 20′ E., is bounded N. and N.E. by Agra, S.E. the Chumbul, separating it from Scindia's Dominions; and S.W. and W. Kerowly; length, N.E. to S.W., about 54 m.; breadth, 23 m.; area, 1626 sq. m.; revenue, £70,000. The surface is in the E. level and sandy, and in the S.W. hilly, being traversed by low ranges of sandstone. The soil, as may be supposed under such circumstances, possesses little natural fertility; but, being greatly improved by careful culture and liberal irrigation, yields fine crops. The chief, who is styled *rana*, and the majority of the inhabitants, are Jats. Estimated pop. 550,000.——The TOWN, cap. of the above state, stands 1 m. from l. bank Chumbul, and 35 m. S. by W. Agra. It is an ancient place, and indicates its antiquity by numerous old mosques and mausoleums. Almost all the structures are composed of the fine freestone of the district, and exhibit, among other specimens of skilful and elaborate workmanship, some stone screens, the trellis-work of which is as beautiful as when first made. The fort, situated on the high and steep bank overhanging the river, has a striking appearance. The only modern building in Dholpore deserving notice is a large public bungalow for travellers. It was held by the Indore rebels for a time during the mutiny.

DHOOLIA, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 181 m. N.E. Bombay. It is a place of considerable size and importance, upon the great road from Bombay to Agra, and at the intersection of several others; but its situation in a hollow surrounded by hills is a very unhealthy one. S. of the town extensive tanks have been constructed.—There is another place of the same name upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway, about 52 m. S. of Ahmedabad, near which is the Mhye viaduct, the loftiest on the line, being 83 ft. above the river, and constructed of 27 spans of 60 ft. each, upon the iron screw principle.

DHUBBOOHEE, or DEMHOEE, a tn. India, Gujerat, 15 m. S.E. Baroda. It is a very ancient but decayed place, of nearly quadrangular shape, inclosed by a rampart 2 m. in circuit, built externally of large hewn stones, and furnished within with a beautiful colonnade. At each angle of the rampart is a large tower, and at intervals along it are 52 other towers of minor dimensions. On each face is a double gate, and in the interval a spacious area surrounded by a corridor and guard-rooms. The E. gate, in particular, and a temple adjoining it, are noble specimens of Hindoo architecture. Within the rampart there is a large tank of strong masonry, giving access to the water by a magnificent ghaut, and bordered by numerous pagodas. These and all the other buildings are covered with elaborate sculptures of warriors on foot and on horseback, elephants, lions, camels, birds, snakes, and various other animals. Seen from a distance, nothing can be more imposing than the appearance of the town; but within, the ravages of time and of war are everywhere visible. Though the number of inhabitants is still considerable, they attract less notice than the swarms of monkeys, which have made the ruins of Dhubboohee their favourite residence, and are allowed by general consent to play their pranks without molestation.

DHUNSEEREE, a river, India, which rises in lat. 25° 20′ N.; lon. 93° 33′ E.; on the S. frontier of the Toola Ram Senaputtee country; flows N.N.E. into Assam, then N.W., and joins the Brahmapootra on its l. bank, after a course of about 140 m.

DIADIN, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, 125 m. E.S.E. Erzeroum, is said by Wagner to be 'one of the dreariest Khoordish nests' he visited, but is a place of much importance to the caravans in winter, as it furnishes them with provisions, and an escort if required. It is said to occupy the site of an ancient and important Armenian city called Zahrawan, and has a castle, which some have attributed to the Genoese. Within view of it, to the S.W., rise the green

slopes of Mount Ala-Dagh, in which the Murad-tchai, or Eastern Euphrates, takes its rise.

DIAMANTE, or PUNTA GORDA, a tn. South America, La Plata, prov. Entre-Rios, l. bank Parana, 30 m. below Santa Fé, prettily situated on a height. Though comparatively insignificant as a town, it would be important for steamers ascending the river, as here, for the first time, they would obtain suitable fuel, that of the lowlands and islands being too soft for the purpose, whereas on the firm lands of Entre-Rios, commencing with Diamante, both the algaroba and espanella attain great size, and from their remarkable solidity afford the best fuel for steamers, one cord being fully equal to a ton of coal. Pop. 1000.

DIEGO (SAN), [add.], a tn. U. States, California, near its S. frontier, on a bay of same name; lat. 32° 45′ N.; lon. 117° 10′ W. It stands in a district remarkable for its sterility, but said to be rich in minerals, including gold, copper, quicksilver, and coal; and consists of the usual square plaza, and some streets containing low and wretched-looking houses built of sun-dried bricks. The county buildings, which are small and in bad taste, and a few churches, are the only public edifices. The harbour, though not protected from the E. wind, is considered the best on the W. coast of America between Acapulco and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and making salt. Pop. 2300.—(*Peter. Mitth* 133, 1861.)

DIGNUGGUR, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 18 m. N.W. Burdwan, about 5 m. from the railway from Burdwan to Raneegunje. It is a large place, inhabited by a considerable number of wealthy natives, and has a considerable trade in sugar, the produce of the surrounding district.

DIKOWA, a large tn. W. Africa, Bornou, in the Gamerghu, 60 m. S. by E. Kutawa. It is surrounded by walls, which, overtowered by the regularly shaped crowns of magnificent fig-trees, give it a very imposing appearance, and at the same time afford a most effective defence, being about 30 ft. high, terraced on the inside, and in good repair. The huts, lofty and of a round shape, want the characteristic top, and are each provided with a courtyard, but towards the interior the streets are formed not of huts, but of clay-built houses. The favourable impression produced by the general appearance of the place is much aided by the number of large, beautiful, wide-spreading fig-trees, elastic gum-trees, and an occasional isolated papaw-tree. The inhabitants cultivate cotton to a large extent, but their fields, overgrown with rank grass, and even bushes, prove them very slovenly cultivators. At some distance, S. of the town, flows a stream called the Yalowe, which sends its waters to Lake Chad. Pop. roughly estimated at 25,000.

DILOLO, a lake, S. Africa, country of the Balonda, on a plateau or elevated prairie 4740 ft. above sea-level; lat. 11° 32′ 1″ S.; lon. about 22° 25′ E. It is a fine sheet of water, somewhat of a triangular shape, 6 or 7 m. long by 1 or 2 broad. The most interesting circumstance connected with it is, that it probably forms part of the watershed between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, furnishing, notwithstanding its limited dimensions, the sources of two rivers, the N. and the S. Lotembwa, the one of which sends its waters through the Kasai to the former ocean, and the other through the Zambesi to the latter.

DINDIGUL [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. N.N.W. Madura, in the middle of a wide plain, surrounded by hills, and 720 ft. above sea-level. The town, which stands on a gentle slope, has wide streets, well-built houses, and plentifully supplied bazaars. The fort, which is on the W. side of the town, and made some figure in the wars of the Carnatic, is merely a fortified rock, which rises abruptly from the plain to the height of 280 ft., and consists of a singular wedge-shaped mass of gneiss, veined with felspar, and, with the exception of a few patches, perfectly bare of vegetation. The military lines, situated at the N.W. corner of the town, on the highest part of the slope, are well drained, and always dry and clean. The manufactures consist of excellent black and white fabrics of Carumba wool, some silks, muslins, and cotton goods, paper, implements of husbandry, and domestic utensils. Pop. about 6500, exclusive of the detachment of troops.

DINKA, a negro tribe, Central Africa, inhabiting a territory which lies between Sennaar and the Sobat on the N. and S., and between the White Nile and the Blue Nile on the W. and E. Part of this territory is well adapted for grain, but the far greater part of it is covered with a coarse herbage, on which the Dinka rear immense herds of cattle. These, however, tempt the cupidity of their neighbours, particularly the Shillooks, living on the opposite bank of the river, who are ever on the alert to cross over in their canoes and commit depredations. The Dinka, who are a harmless peaceful race, are thus deterred from availing themselves of the rich pastures close to the r. bank, and usually reside in the interior, beyond the reach of their persecutors.

DIRAWUL, or DILAWUR, a fortress, India, Bhawulpoor, in the desert, 40 m. E. of the Punjnud. It is strongly fortified, but probably its greatest security lies in its position, which is approachable only through a parched desert entirely devoid of water. The nawab Bhawl Khan used it as a treasury, as well as for quietude or for safety. Gunpowder for artillery purposes, but of inferior quality, is manufactured in it.

DISANG, a river, India, which rises in the country of the Naga tribes, flows first N., then N.W. through the British dist. Seebpoor in Assam, and after a course of about 90 m. joins the Brahmapootra on its left bank, lat. 27° 4′ N.; lon. 94° 30′ E.

DISNA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 120 m. N.E. Wilna, cap. circle and on a stream of same name, at its confluence with the Duna. It has four churches and a parish-school, and contains 5208 inhabitants.

DITRO, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 48 m. N. by E. Udvarhely; with a mineral spring, and 4404 inhabitants.

DJEBEL SHOMER. *See* SHOMER (DJEBEL) *in Supp.*

DJEBEL TOWEYK. *See* TOWEYK (DJEBEL) *in Supp.*

DJELAJIL, a tn. Central Arabia, kingdom of Nejd, 133 m. N.N.W Riadh. It is remarkable for its remote antiquity, being mentioned by Arab writers before the Mahometan era. It is a considerable town, with an unusual extent of palm groves and plantations, irrigated by a rivulet which springs from a fountain 12 or 15 m. from the town, and flowing between grassy banks in a considerable stream, loses itself in the plantations of the suburbs. Running water of this kind is a very rare phenomenon in Central Arabia. The buildings of the town and its castle are noticeable for their pretty situation among the trees in the locality. It is named from the "bells" attached to the necks of mules and sheep.

DJIBBA, a tribe, Central Africa, dwelling on the N. bank of the Sobat, an affluent of the White Nile, about lat. 7° N. and lon. 37° E. They are a fine tall race, of a dark brown colour, and a warlike temper. To their ordinary weapons of spears and clubs—the former from the scarcity of iron often pointed with antelopes' horns, straightened and finely sharpened—they add a peculiar kind of iron-bracelet, which tapers out to a sharp edge, and is used in close contest with an antagonist. Another singular practice of these warriors is to interweave the hair of fallen enemies with their own at the back of the head, and thus form a tail of about 4 inches wide, which is decorated with cowries, and so long that it reaches nearly to the ground. Elephants and lions are numerous in the Djibba country.

DJIMBINDI. *See* KIMBANDI *in Supp.*

DJOUR, a tribe, Central Africa, situated some distance to the S. of a large lake, which seems to be an expansion of the White Nile, near lat. 5° N. and lon. 27° E. Though not allied to the Dinka, they are like them pastoral in their habits, possessing large herds of cattle and numerous flocks of sheep and goats. Agriculture is practised, but being looked upon as an inferior species of employment, is left entirely to the females. The chief articles of food are milk and grain, the latter not of native growth, but obtained by barter with neighbouring tribes. Dress is confined to the married females only, and consists of an apron of scanty dimensions, all others, like their congeners the Shillooks, who live considerably to the N., going naked. Notwithstanding the low state of civilization thus indicated, the Djour have made some progress in one of the most important branches of industry, not only smelting iron-ore, but rendering the metal malleable, and manufacturing it into hoes, hatchets, lances, &c., with a skill which, considering the rudeness of their implements, is astonishing.

DJOWF, The ['the belly'], a valley and province of the kingdom of Djebel Shomer, forming an oasis in the N.W. of Arabia, lat. (of centre) 29° 30′ N.; lon. 40° E. It is a large oval depression, lying generally E. and W., 60 or 70 m. long and 10 or 12 m. broad, between the desert which separates it N. from Syria, and the sandy waste intervening S. between it and the mountains of the Djebel Shomer, the nearest of the central Arabian plateau. Approached from the W. it has the appearance of a deep broad valley descending ledge after ledge till its innermost depths are hidden by far-reaching shelves of reddish rock, below everywhere studded with palm-groves and clusters of fruit-trees in dark green patches, down to the farthest end of its windings. It contains, besides its capital of the same name, and the populous town of Sekakah, about 12 m. N.E. of it, several villages and hamlets, clustering round water-springs, and containing from 20 to 50 or 60 houses in each. Attached to them, as in the principal towns, are extensive gardens, which are much celebrated for their productiveness. The date-palm, apricot, peach, fig-tree, and vine are largely cultivated, and their fruit is very superior in both flavour and abundance. Corn, leguminous plants, gourds, melons, and many other vegetables, are grown extensively; the land being carefully and copiously irrigated by running streams of pure water. The inhabitants are tall, well proportioned, of rather fair complexion, with long curling black hair, and features for the most part regular and intelligent; they are thus good specimens of the pure northern or Ismaelitish Arab type. Their longevity too is noteworthy; it being no uncommon thing to see a man of seventy set out fully armed with a band of youths. The climate is good and dry; during the months of June, July, and August, the temperature is said to average about 90° or 95° Fahr. in the shade at noon; at night the air is comparatively cool. The inhabitants are stated to have once been Christians before their forcible conversion to Islamism, and to be descended from the ancient Arab clan of Tai. Towards the end of the last century the Djowf was subjected to the Wahhabee monarchy, but after the overthrow of the Nejdean empire in 1817–8, recovered partial independence; but it became long distracted and exhausted with intestine civil contentions, till the surrounding Bedouins were able to force the inhabitants into a tributary position. Upon the rise of the new kingdom of Djebel Shomer, a little to the S., the Djowf was soon marked out for subjugation, which, though incomplete for a time, was effected in 1855 by Telal the reigning prince, who stormed the capital and destroyed the dwellings, and exiled the chiefs of the faction opposed to his rule. A governor of the town and province was appointed, and under a wise system of government the district has recovered much of its former strength and prosperity, while the inhabitants, once degraded by licence and social quarrels almost to the level of Bedouins, have advanced rapidly in civilization as well as in wealth, numbers, and commercial activity. The population of the valley or province is estimated at 42,000.—(*Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia.*)

DJOWF, a tn. Arabia, chief place of the above district, 350 m. N. Medinah. It is composed of eight villages, which, though now merged into one town, still retain the distinction of 'quarters.' The principal is that of Haboob, which contains a castle and about 400 houses. The other quarters of various sizes stretch up and down the valley, but are connected by their extensive gardens. The entire length of the town thus formed is about 4 m., but its breadth nowhere exceeds half a mile. Every family has a separate dwelling. The better kind of houses have an outer court for unloading camels, &c., an inner court, a large reception-room, and several smaller private apartments occupied by the family. Very many of the houses have a round tower 30 or 40 ft. high, and 12 ft. or more in diameter, with a narrow entrance, and loopholed above, sometimes contiguous to the building, and sometimes placed in the adjacent garden; the use of the towers appears to be as places of refuge and defence in the marauding feuds of rival chiefs. They are built of unbaked brick, of great thickness and solidity. At the present time they are generally in a dismantled and half-ruined state. While the houses of the upper class are thus usually detached, those of the lower orders are clustered together, with no regard for order. The Djowf being in this way a mixed collection of houses and gardens is naturally unwalled. The gardens are inclosed with high walls of unbaked brick, and are intersected by a labyrinth of little water-courses, passing from tree to tree, and from furrow to furrow. The population is estimated at about 17,000.

DOBCZYCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. S.W. Bochnia, cap. dist. of same name; with the ruins of a strong castle, seated on a height overhanging the Raba. Pop. 2200.

DOBRICZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Serbian Banat, Military Frontier, 52 m. E.S.E. Peterwardein; with a parish church and a school, and 2430 inhabitants.

DOBRUDSHA (The), a territory in the north-east of Bulgaria, European Turkey, is included between the Danube, which forms its boundary on the W. and N., the Black Sea on the E., and Trajan's Wall on the S., which extends from Kustendji on the Black Sea to Chernavoda on the Danube. In its centre it is traversed from N. to S. by a range of upland downs, which forms a sort of watershed between the Danube and the sea; in the E. it is marshy and contains several lakes. There is a great scarcity of good water for drinking. It contains, however, many fertile spots, but in the summer, like the countries adjoining it, resembles a desert, while in the spring, from the melting of the snows, the soil takes the appearance of a vast muddy slough. The inhabitants support themselves by rearing sheep and buffaloes. The fauna is large and diversified, comprising eagles, bustards, cranes, wild geese, partridges, kites, ducks, wild swans, and wild dogs. The principal town is Babadagh, situated in the N.E., about 4 m. to the W. of Lake Rassein. The Dobrudsha is noted in the history of the Russian war, by the entrance into it, in 1854, of the Russian army, compelling the Turks to fall back to the fortress of Silistria.

DOBRZITSCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 23 m. S.S.W. Prague, cap. dist. of same name. It has a parish church, a castle with large gardens, chemical works, a potash refinery, a brewery, a distillery, a steam and two other saw-mills. Pop. 2000.

DOLMATOW, or Dolmatov [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. and 300 m. E.S.E. Perm, l. bank Isset. The town, once of considerable importance, has fallen into decay, and is now only a village. It contains a large and splendid monastery, dedicated to St. Dolomete, standing on an eminence on the l. bank of the Isset, near its junction with the river Tetcha. The walls surrounding it give it the effect of a kremlin, which indeed it much resembles in its architectural features. The surrounding country is well wooded; the soil fertile, producing good crops of rye and wheat. There are no fences to the fields here; every village has a ring-fence of posts and rails, inclosing a considerable area, with gates on the road, and a watchman to shut and open them, and within this inclosure all the cattle and poultry of the village are turned out to feed. —(Atkinson's *Siberia*, 161–3.)

DOMBE-AN-KISANDA, a dist. S.W. Africa, prov. and about 40 m. S. Benguela. It is inclosed by bare volcanic mountains, and, contrasted with the parched and sterile tract by which it is approached, looks like a green oasis. Its fertile soil, irrigated by the Kuparol, makes it the granary not only of Benguela, but of several districts situated farther to the S. Its inhabitants, belonging to the Mundombe tribe, are excellent cultivators, and, in addition to their agricultural crops, prepare large quantities of mandioc, which is disposed of to the European factories along the coast. They also possess numerous herds of cattle, for which the grassy banks of the Kuparol afford a rich pasture. In the mountains surrounding the district copper, sulphur, and saltpetre are said to be found, but no attempt has been made to work them. The Portuguese have here only a nominal authority, of which the principal sign is a small fort with a garrison of 20 men. Pop. 10,000.

DOMOKOS (Szent), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 30 m. N.E. Udvarhely. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining and smelting copper. Pop. 2430.

DONARI, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, country of the Manga, about 90 m. W. by N. Birni. It was formerly a considerable place, and is still surrounded by an earthen rampart, inclosing a large area, of which, however, only a small portion is actually occupied. The majestic monkey-bread trees are the chief ornament of the place. Cattle seem to form the wealth of the inhabitants.

DONDE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, on the Kulatu, near its source, and on the W. edge of the Bulum-Bulu desert. It stands on a lofty plain under the shade of Incendora trees. The inhabitants, taking advantage of the Bihé caravans which pass through it, devote themselves chiefly to trade. Pop. 2000.

DONGURPOOR, or DOONGURPOOR, a native state and tn. India, Rajpootana. The STATE, between lat. 23° 35′ and 24° 8′ N.; lon. 73° 40′ and 74° 18′ E., is bounded N. and E. by Mewar or Oodeypoor, S.E. Banswarra, and S. and S.W. the Myhee Caunta, dist. of Gujerat; length. E. to W., 40 m.; breadth, 35 m.; area, about 1000 sq. m. Revenue, £10,000, from which the British government is entitled to draw not more than three-eighths as tribute. Pop. 100,000.——The TOWN, cap. of the above state, situated 110 m. N.N.E. Baroda, is of considerable size and fortified, and contains the palace of the rawal, who resides in it.

DOODHOO, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Jeypoor, 186 m. E. Agra. It is of considerable size, containing 700 houses and more than 100 shops, is inclosed by a ditch and ramparts nearly a mile in circuit, and is, moreover, defended by a small fort, built of masonry and faced with earth.

DOODNA, a river, India, which, rising in the N.W. of the Nizam's Dominions, lat. 20° 2′ N.; lon. 77° 5′ E., flows S.E., and joins the Poorna, an affluent of the Godavery, after a course of about 120 m.

DOR, a tribe, Central Africa, inhabiting a territory whose S. frontier is said to be in lat. 3° N. and in lon. 27° E., and to extend above 300 m. from S. to N. The surface generally is well adapted for agriculture, and is carefully cultivated by the inhabitants, who display much skill and industry, both in raising the crops and in harvesting them. Their dwellings are constructed of a beautiful basket-work of cane, with perpendicular walls 6 ft. high, crowned with a pretty cupola-shaped roof. Their food consists principally of a thick porridge of maize flour, flavoured with a sauce of herbs and red pepper; but animal food, whenever it can be obtained, is so much relished, that even rats, mice, and snakes are greedily consumed. In regard to dress the Dor display feelings of decency and propriety unknown to the neighbouring tribe of Pjour.

DORE, or LIBTAKO, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Libtako, 320 m. W. Sokoto; lat. 14° 11′ N.; lon. 0°. Though once of importance, it is now in a state of miserable neglect and decay, the wall which surrounded it having been allowed to become a mere heap of rubbish. It has, however, an important market, being a great place of resort for the Arabs of Azawad, a district to the north of Timbuctoo, who bring to it great quantities of the salt of Tasdenni, for the Wangarawa or Eastern Mandingoes, who bring white kola-nuts, and also shells, evidently imported from Sierra Leone or the river Nunez; and for the people of Mosi, who bring cheap cottons and fine donkeys, the latter in great demand. Dore is said to abound in thieves.

DOREH, DOREI, or DORY, a harbour, Indian Archipelago, on the N.E. shore of the N. peninsula of Papua or New Guinea, near the N. entrance of Great Geelvink Bay; lat. 0° 51′ S.; lon. 134° E. The inhabitants occupy four villages on the borders of the sea, two on the N. side of the harbour, and the two others on the islands Mana-Sonari and Masmapi. Many of the houses are within water-mark, raised on posts, and reached by a rough and tottering causeway. They are very low and long, with roofs shaped like the convex bottom of a boat, and are rudely put together with any materials that chanced to be most easily obtained, such as old mats, cocoa-nut leaves, bits of board, broken boats, &c., being in fact most wretched abodes. The people recognize the sovereignty of the sultan of Tidore. The harbour is formed by a long low promontory curving round towards the Arfak range, which rises abruptly from the opposite shore to the height of 9500 ft. This promontory is a raised coral reef, apparently of recent formation. A narrow channel about 3 m. long leads into the harbour, which is of very limited extent, but well sheltered, and with sufficient depth, over a bottom of sand and shells, for vessels of any size. A fine river discharges its water into the harbour at its N. extremity. On its S. side is a fort built by the Dutch in 1828, for the protection of a colony which they had just established. The locality is very unhealthy.

DÖRFEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunglau, about 5 m. from Böhmish-Aicha; with 2175 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving and spinning yarn.

DORNA WATRA, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina, 42 m. S.W. Suczawa, on the highroad to Siebenburg, and not far from the Bistritza and the frontier of Moldavia; with a sulphur spring and a bathing establishment attached to it. Pop. 2418.

DOROHOI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle of same name, on the Shiska, an affluent of the Pruth, 80 m. N.W. Jassy, is an entrepôt for the manufactures sent into Moldavia from Austria, France, Prussia, and Saxony, and has important annual fairs.

DOUERA, or DUERA, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Algiers, on a bare and rugged site, about 560 ft. above the sea. It is an important military post, and consists of clean and regular streets. Serving as an entrepôt for the produce of the surrounding districts, it carries on a considerable trade in corn and cattle. The whole neighbourhood is covered with vineyards, and mulberry, cotton, and tobacco plantations. Pop. 1500.

DOUGLAS, a tn. Canada East, co. and on the S.W. shore of the Bay of Gaspé, at the point where the latter receives the St. John. As yet it is little more than a village of fishermen and farmers, but its excellent and extensive roadstead, in any part of which vessels may anchor in 11 to 6 fathoms over sand and clay bottom, promise to give it maritime importance. The shore leading to it from Peter Point, a distance of 12 m., presents a succession of precipitous headlands, the cliffs of bituminous shale and sandstone rising to the height of 200 ft. above the sea.

DOVER, a vil. U. States, Ohio, r. bank Tuscarawas, near the mouth of Sugar Creek, and on the Ohio canal, about 60 m. S. Cleveland. It is regularly built, possesses six churches, a woollen factory, several tanneries and mills, and is the shipping point for large quantities of wheat and flour, the former to the annual amount of about 500,000 bushels, and the latter of above 40,000 barrels. Pop. 1423.

DOWSA, or DEOSUR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Jeypoor, 110 m. W. Agra. It consists of a town and a fort. The TOWN, which is of considerable size, is surrounded by a stone wall in a very dilapidated state, and contains some large and richly-carved houses, several Hindoo temples, one of them a fine old structure, a mosque, and many handsome tombs, all of these, however, verging to decay.——The FORT is built on one side of a rocky hill, with a flat summit nearly 4 m. in circuit, and, besides being naturally difficult of access, is inclosed by a loopholed wall flanked at the bottom by two large bastions. It is used by the rajah of Jeypoor as a state prison.

DRACUT, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, opposite to Lowell, with which it is connected by two bridges, 25 m. N.W. Boston. It contains four churches, and possesses a woollen, a cotton, and two paper mills. Pop. 1881.

DRAHA, or WADY-DARAH, a river, N.W. Africa, Marocco, which rises in the S. slope of the Great Atlas, about lat. 32° 10′ N.; lon. 5° 20′ W., and proceeding southwards in a course remarkable for the number and extent of its windings, is lost in the sands. Its length is supposed to exceed 300 m.

DREW POINT, a low flat promontory on the N. coast of Russian America, Arctic Ocean; lat. 70° 54′ N.; lon. 153° 40′ W.

DRISSA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.W. Vitepsk, cap. circle and on a river of same name, at its confluence with the Duna. It has two churches, a parish school, and a charitable endowment. At the village of Klastitzy, in the circle, a battle was fought between the French and the Russians in 1812. Pop. 2882.

DROORAJAPATAM, or DOORGARAUEPUTNUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, on the Coromandel coast, W. side of the entrance into Pulicat Lake; 60 m. N. Madras. The town is connected with Madras by means of the lake and a cutting, called Cochrane's canal, about 14 m. long, and starting from the back-water near the town of Pulicat. A little S.E. of Drooraja patam is the only place on the Coromandel coast which offers the least protection to shipping during an easterly gale.

DRUSES [add.] The region of Lebanon is shared between the Druses and the Maronites, a sect of Christians,

who, up to 1840, lived with them in peace and harmony. The change of dynasty, however, which subsequently took place, by the substitution of the Turkish sway for that of Mehemet Ali, seems to have engendered a feeling of bitter animosity and deadly strife between the two peoples, in which the Druses were greatly excited and supported by the Turks, and more especially by the fanatical rabble of Damascus; considerable provocation also was given by the Maronites. The hostile spirit continued to increase in intensity till it broke out with fearful violence in the summer and autumn of 1860. The most atrocious massacres and barbarities were perpetrated by the Druses upon the unhappy Maronites, which the Turkish government appeared unable to arrest, till an expedition from France, under the sanction of the principal European powers, sailed to the Syrian coast. Through its agency, and the diplomatic intervention of the European states with the Sublime Porte, a species of tranquillity was restored, and a guarantee given for the prevention in future of such scenes of horror, and also for the punishment of those who had committed or encouraged the barbarities. Large subscriptions were collected in Britain and other countries for the relief of the unfortunate Christians of Syria, multitudes of whom, though they had escaped the massacres in which thousands of their nation perished, were reduced to beggary and exile.

DRZEWOHOSTITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 14 m. S.W. Neutitschin, on the Bistritza; with a parish church, a castle, an ancient townhouse; and wool, cattle, and other yearly markets. Pop. 1500.

DSCHAKOWA, or DYAKOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.E. of Albania eyalet Rum-Ili, on the Grenik, 63 m. E.N.E. Scutari. It contains six mosques, a R. Catholic and a Greek church, and above 8000 inhabitants.

DUBKA, a river, India, which rises in Mount Gagur or Gutgarh, in the dist. of Kumaon, lat. 29° 27′ N.; lon. 79° 26′ E.; flows first S.W. to the village of Buroon, where it descends from the mountains into the plains, then nearly due S., and joins the West Ramgunga, about lat. 28° 24′ N.; lon. 79° 17′ E. Below Buroon it often bears the name of Googha, and still lower down that of Nahul. Its whole course is about 90 m.

DUBUQUE, a tn. U. States, Iowa, r. bank Mississippi, about 50 m. below the confluence of the Wisconsin, upon the Illinois Central railway, and at the point where the three states of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois touch each other. It stands on a broad plateau, at the foot of hills, with terraced vineyards, not unlike those of the Rhine, extending several miles along the river, here nearly a mile wide, is regularly laid out, and contains several handsome buildings. It is the central depôt for the mining region of Iowa, the lead from the mines in the vicinity being conveyed down the river in steamboats. Steam coal and limestone are abundant, and a quarry of variegated brown marble is said to have been found on the opposite side of the river. Its prosperity is owing partly to the extent of immigration to the far west, and partly to the rich lead mines. The town contains a R. Catholic cathedral, several Protestant churches, and two banks. Pop. 18,434.

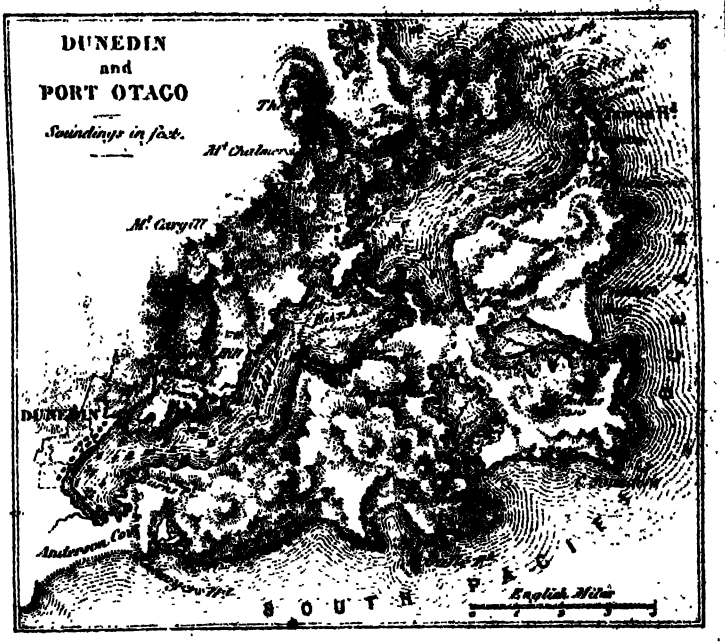
DUCHI, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Zanfara, 140 m. N.W. Kano. Its name, meaning 'rocks,' indicates the peculiar nature of the place, a labyrinth of rocky eminences intersected by a ravine giving it a very wild and romantic appearance. The houses, scattered about in several groups among the rocks, are scarcely visible. The surrounding district having only a slight covering of fertile soil is well adapted for millet. In some parts cotton of good quality seems to be grown.

DUK-EL-ARBA, a tn. Abyssinia, cap. prov. Dagoosa, about 12 m. W. Lake Tana or Dembea. It is a large place, with a church on a lofty height, but possesses no other object of interest, as it is only recovering from the disasters brought upon it by civil war.

DUMARAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Calamiane prov. of the Philippine Isles, and situated about 10 m. N.E. Palawan, about lat. 10° 31′ N.; lon. 119° 22′ E. It has a computed area of 151 geo. sq. m., and on its E. coast a small town of 1750 inhabitants, with a R. Catholic mission. The coast is steep, with no anchorage for large ships, and little shelter even for boats; the interior is covered with forest, containing the wild buffalo, the wild hog, and deer. The people are employed chiefly in fishing trepang, shell tortoise, and pearls, and in gathering esculent swallows' nests.

DUNAJOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Gallicia, circle and N.W. Brzezan; with a copper mill, and 1600 inhabitants.

DUNEDIN, a tn. New Zealand, S. Island or New Munster, cap. prov. Otago, is situated on the E. coast, at the head of a fine bay or creek, which may be said to form an outer and an inner harbour, the former extending to Port Chalmers, beyond which large vessels do not go, and the latter to Dunedin itself, which is accessible only to light craft and small steamers. The town, which was founded in 1848 by a body of Scotch settlers in connection with the Free church, now possesses several churches, schools, government offices, mechanics' institute, university, two theatres, hotels, &c. Agricultural operations, which were for some time confined to the vicinity of the town, are gradually extending to other quarters, and the colonists have become large exporters of wool. The area occupied by the town and fenced around it is 629 acres. The number of vessels entering the port in 1866 was 133, of 48,607 tons, being considerably less than what entered the previous year; the number leaving the port was 150, of 54,274 tons, showing a similar decrease. Pop. (1871), 14,857; with suburbs, 27,000.



DUNKIRK [add.], a tn. and port, France. In consequence of the increase of the population, and the limited area within the ramparts, much difficulty has been experienced in procuring sufficient accommodation for the inhabitants. The Basse Ville in particular is very unhealthy, owing to its crowded state and the ditches inclosing it on all sides. The local authorities, however, have prevailed upon the government to level a part of the ramparts and fill up the ditches, hitherto productive of fever and ague, so that building may be freely carried on to the W. of the town. A new and handsome building, the palais de justice, was finished in 1864, the erection of which cost £20,000, besides the fitting up of the interior. A church is also to be built for the French Reformed congregation.

Agriculture is making rapid progress in the district of the town, both in cultivation and draining, the latter being essential to the land, about 13,000 acres of which have been subjected to it. There are five jute mills, four flax mills, two cotton mills, and a hemp mill. Five oyster-beds, *parcs d'huitres*, have been established, and well organized, and provided with the means necessary to render them prolific and profitable. The Iceland cod-fishery was very successful in 1872.

The principal imports are guano, flax, grain, jute, coal, rape-seed, hemp, timber, iron, and machinery; the exports chiefly raw sugar, wine, oil-cake, flour, wheat, fruit, and vegetables. The importation of coal from the Tyne is extensive, and is largely carried on by steamers. A breakwater, about 1000 yards long, on the east side of the entrance to the harbour, was constructed in 1871. New docks are also in process of construction. The total number of British vessels that entered the port in 1872 was 965, of 178,658 tons burthen, the number the preceding year being 1574, of 285,268 tons. A considerable trade is also carried on with Spain, railway materials, &c., being exported thither, and large quantities of iron ore imported. Timber from Norway also passes through Dunkirk to the interior in large quantities. Pop. 32,000.

DUNNVILLE, a tn. Canada West, co. Haldemand, 50 m S. by W. Toronto, on the Grand River, and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway. It possesses five churches, several flour and saw mills, amply supplied with water-power, a tannery, and a foundry. The chief exports are wheat and sawn pine timber. Pop. about 1500.

DURANGO [add.], a tn. Mexico, cap. state of same name, on the elevated plateau of Anahuac, at the height of 6500 ft. above the sea, in lat. 24° 25′ N.; lon 104° 30′ W. Originally established as a military post in 1559, to check the incursions of the Chichimeks, it long remained without any importance, and dates its prosperity from the discovery of the rich mines of Guarisamey, situated at some distance to the W. Its leading streets, its principal square, and most of its public buildings owe their existence to the proprietors of these mines. It has a cathedral, and several other churches and chapels, four monasteries, an old Jesuit college, a mint, an hospital, a large tobacco factory, and various other industrial establishments. In its environs are two celebrated places of pilgrimage, and out of the plateau in its vicinity rises a hill called the Cerro del Mercado, which is entirely composed of magnetic iron. A still more remarkable object to be seen in the same locality is a meteoric stone of the extraordinary weight of 41,800 lbs. Pop. 14,000.

D'URBAN, a tn. S.E. Africa, about 1 m. east of the anchorage in the large and finely-sheltered circular basin which forms Port Natal. It is well laid out in wide streets, lined with beautiful trees, which give it a healthy and pleasing appearance. The wooden houses are now gradually giving place to stone houses. The inhabitants, mostly English, have an Episcopalian church and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. A railway, connecting D'Urban with the pier, about 2 m. distant, is meant to be extended along the fertile valleys, producing indigo, coffee, and sugar, to the timber districts of Natal. Pop. (1868) about 3170 white and 2270 coloured.

DURGÛTLI [anc. *Ægara*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 30 m. E. Smyrna. It stands among mountains in the vicinity of a large marsh, and contains a pop. estimated at nearly 30,000, who are largely engaged both in manufactures and trade.

DURRAUNGDRA [add.], a tn. India, Gujerat, peninsula Kattywar, near the Runn or Salt March, 75 m. W. Ahmedabad. Though greatly decayed it is still a place of importance, surrounded by a comparatively modern wall, and containing about 2000 substantial houses. Its manufactures are chiefly coarse cloth and carpets.

D'URVILLE, an isl. New Zealand, off the N. coast of Middle Island or Munster. It forms a prominent feature in Cook Strait, projecting into it as a bold and salient point from the E. shores of Blind Bay, is 17 m. long from N. to S., by about 6 m. wide and is only separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. Its harbours are on the N. Port Hardy, and on the W. Greville or Brooke Harbour. It has also on the E. a roadstead, called Rangetoto, formed by three islands of the same name. The surface of D'Urville is wooded and mountainous, attaining in its highest point an elevation of 2180 ft. Stephen's Island, 2 m. N.E. of D'Urville, though only 1 m. in extent, is a scarcely less prominent object, as it rises abruptly from the sea to the height of nearly 1000 ft. Coasters sometimes pass between these islands, but never without risk.

DUSKY, a sound or bay, New Zealand, in the S.W. extremity of Munster or Middle Island; lat. (Five Fingers' Point) 45° 44′ 15″ S.; lon. 166° 27′ 45″ E. It is formed between Five Fingers' Point, the S.W. extremity of Resolution Island, on the N., and South Point on the S., having between them a width of 4 m., stretches in an E.N.E. direction for 22 m., and is studded with numerous islands and rock. The principal anchorages are Pickersgill Harbour and Cascade Cove on the S., and Facile Harbour and Duck Cove on the N.; temporary anchorages may be found in other places, but the depth of water is in general too great. Among the islands of the sound, are Anchor Island, which lies immediately within its entrance, is 3½ m. long, and rises to the height of 1360 ft., and the three islands, Indian, Long, and Cooper, respectively 1½, 7, and 3½ m. long, forming a chain which extends nearly to the head of the sound, and leaves a navigable channel both N. and S. of it. Dusky Sound was so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it on his first, and explored it in his second voyage.

DUTHUMI, a settlement, S.E. Africa, territory Khutu, belonging to the basin of the Kingani, about lat. 7° 20′ S.; lon. 37° 30′ E. It is one of the largest and most fertile localities in the territory, consisting chiefly of a plain of black earth and sand choked with vegetation where not corrected by the axe. It is watered by a perennial stream of same name, which, joining the Mgazi, an affluent of the Mgeta, belongs to the basin of the Kingani. The means of irrigation thus furnished are carefully employed. To the N. of the plain rise the craggy hills of Duthumi, stretching N.N.W., and ultimately, it is said, becoming linked with the Usugara chain considerably to the N.W. It is also not improbable that they become linked in a similar way with the Ngura Mountains in the E. Their estimated absolute height is from 3000 to 4000 ft. They appear to rise abruptly, but throw out branches, which slope gradually toward, and seem finally to merge into it; their jagged crests and peaks indicate a primitive formation. The Kingani is said to issue from a cave or fissure in the E. slope of these hills, and to receive so many feeders as to swell immediately into a large perennial stream; its affluent, the Mgeta, rises in the W. slope, and flows along the S. base. *Owing to the prevalence of rain and the great humidity of the atmosphere, the Duthumi Hills are generally cloud-capped, and never expose their outlines except in the clearest weather. Notwithstanding the allegation that water freezes upon the heights,* the ordinary crops of the low-land districts, holcus and sesamum, manioc and sweet potatoes, are grown, and cucumbers, beans, plantains, and sugar-cane abound. The jungle at the base of the hills gives shelter to the elephant, the rhinoceros, the gnu, &c. The great curse of Duthumi is the slave-trade. Arab traders often reside there for months, for the purpose of purchasing slaves cheaply. Perpetual feuds among the chiefs are the natural result, and scarcely a month passes without fields being laid waste, villages burned down, and the unhappy cultivators carried off for sale.

DUTTEEAH, a state and tn. India, Bundelcund. The STATE, between lat. 25° 32′ and 26° 18′ N.; lon. 78° 15′ and 78° 54′ E., has an estimated area of 850 sq. m., contains 380 villages, and produces a revenue of about £100,000. The rajah pays no tribute, but maintains a military force of 1000 cavalry, 5000 infantry, and 80 artillerymen. He faithfully supported the British in the mutiny of 1857, besieging the ranee of Jhansi, who had revolted. Pop. 120,000.——The TOWN, cap. of the above state, lies on the route from Agra to Saugor, between parallel low and rocky hills, 110 m. S. by E. Agra, and is surrounded by a stone wall about 30 ft. high, but without ditch or glacis. It consists of narrow winding streets, in which, however, many of the houses are large and substantial. The rajah's palace, situated within a well laid out pleasure-ground of about 10 acres, inclosed by a lofty wall, with embattled towers at each of its four corners. Within the inclosure is a reservoir, with a fine fountain in the form of an octagon, surrounded by columned cloisters, with a

sculptured elephant at each corner spouting water from its uplifted proboscis. There are two other palaces, one within the town, and the other outside, but both untenanted. Pop. about 40,000.

DWALAGIRI [add.], a peak of the Himalayas, in Nepaul. This mountain, which was formerly believed to be 28,000 ft. in height, is now ascertained to be only 26,826. The highest point of the Himalayan range is Mount Everest. (*See* EVEREST.)

DYALOUNG, a river, India, which rises in lat. 26° 4′ N.; lon. 93° 42′ E.; on the boundary between the Tooloo Ram Senaputtee country and the British dist. Nowgong, Lower Assam, flows W. for 95 m., and joins the Kullung, an affluent of the Brahmapootra.

DYIKUMA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Selles, between the Kikombo and the Balomba, 75 m. N.E. Benguela, is the residence of an independent native chief. The inhabitants employ themselves in agriculture, the making of Dongo laces, and trade. The Tapasa, flowing from E. to W. through the district, adds greatly to its fertility. Pop. about 1500.

DZWINOGROD, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 32 m. N.W. Brzezan. It was once fortified, and stood several sieges. Pop. 1400.

E.

EASTON [add.], a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Northampton, r. bank Delaware, and on railways connecting it with the Lehigh coalfield, Philadelphia, and New York, 54 m. N. Philadelphia. Though the site is rather uneven, the streets are regularly formed at right angles and spacious, and there is also a public square. The principal public buildings and institutions are eleven churches and two Jewish synagogues, Lafayette college, with 6 professors, 100 students, and a library of 4500 volumes; a superior high-school, an academy, and a farmers' and mechanics' institute. In the vicinity a cemetery of about 40 acres has been formed on picturesque ground overhanging Bushkiln Creek. The industrial establishments include tanneries, foundries, blast furnaces, cotton factories, rifle factories, and numerous distilleries, and oil, saw, and flour mills. The trade is in the above articles, and more especially in flour and whisky. Of the last 14,000 barrels were exported in a single year. The surrounding country is said to contain inexhaustible seams of excellent iron ore. Zinc also has been discovered, and is worked to some extent. Pop. 10,987.

EASTPORT [add.], a vil. U. States, Maine, near the boundary between the U. States and British America. It stands on the S.E. shore of Moose Island, communicating with the mainland by a covered bridge 1200 ft. long; is compactly built, and contains seven churches, six schools, and a public library. In its spacious harbour, which is never blocked by ice, the tides rise 25 ft. Shipbuilding employs many of the inhabitants, and an active trade is carried on, partly with the British provinces and partly in the export of lumber. There is also an extensive fishery, and at times 200 to 300 boats engaged in it may be counted within sight of the town. At the termination of the war in 1815 Great Britain claimed Moose Island, on which Eastport is built, and other islands in Passamaquody Bay; but, in 1818, a commission appointed to decide the question adjudged them to the U. States. Pop. 3850.

EAST RIVER, U. States, is the name given to a strait situated between New York and Brooklyn, and connecting New York Bay with Long Island Sound. It is about 18 m. long by ¼ m. wide, and has a rapid current caused by the tide of the Atlantic, which, rushing through it, reaches New York three quarters of an hour earlier than the tide from the bay, and thereafter runs up the Hudson many miles in advance of the latter tide. East River is navigable by the largest vessels, but has a pass, called Hellgate, which is dangerous, though several of the more formidable obstructions have been removed by blasting.

EATON, a vil. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Preble, on the Seven Mile Creek and the Eaton and Hamilton railway, 50 m. N. by W. Cincinnati. It stands in the centre of a rich agricultural country, and has some trade in its produce. Pop. 1600.

EBED, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 20 m. E. Komorn, on the Danube. The inhabitants are partly employed in the culture of the vine, but more especially in the sturgeon fishery, which is here important. Pop. 1120.

EBOULEMGUS, a vil. Canada East, co. Charlevoix, l. bank St. Lawrence, 65 m. N.E. Quebec. It has a R. Catholic church; but as most of the inhabitants appear to prefer official employment to private enterprise, neither trade nor manufactures exhibit any signs of activity. Pop. estimated at 2500.

E-CHING, a city and dist. in China, department of Yang-chow, on the l. bank of the Yangtsze River, 20 m. above Chin-kiang, and 204 m. from Shanghai. It is situated at the junction of two small creeks, one of which communicates with the Imperial canal, forming a trading port of importance to native traffic. The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground about 2 m. N. of the river bank, and presents a thriving aspect compared with some larger cities. In the eastern suburb there is a fine temple surrounded by lofty trees, and a seven-storied pagoda in excellent preservation marks the centre of the town. At all times along the creek leading to the great river a forest of masts may be seen, with ensigns of every shape and colour, giving it a lively aspect. The port is not open to foreign commerce; but as there is no prohibitory clause in the treaty of Tientsin to prevent foreign steamers towing native junks on the river from port to port, there is a considerable traffic of this kind carried on from E-ching to Ta-tung, a small *entrepôt* near the city of Tunglin, 252 m. higher up the Yangtsze, on the r. bank of the river. These junks are chiefly laden with salt from the Yellow Sea, conveyed up the small streams on the coast leading into the Great canal. There is a high duty on this commodity, as it reaches the central provinces of China, where it is not found in a natural state. Formerly the junks had to pay the duty at the intermediate custom-houses on the river, which led to much smuggling and exaction. Since the foreign steamers have commenced to tow them, an arrangement has been made between the mandarins of E-ching and Ta-tung, who collect the duty for all the customs, and allow the junks to pass under foreign flags from port to port without further levy. It is in this way that several ports on the Yangtsze, ostensibly closed to foreign trade, are open to merchants who have no hesitation in stretching the terms of treaties; and while they carry on the towing traffic between the ports at the rate of one tael (6s. 8d.) per ton, they make a handsome profit on opium and merchandise, for which there is a large demand at those towns for the interior markets. These innovations, it is expected, may lead to E-ching and other riverine ports being ere long added to the number of treaty ports.—(*MS. Notes.*)

ECUADOR [add.], a state, S. America. In consequence of hostilities with Peru and New Granada, the prosperity of the state has been obstructed of late years. Commerce and industrial pursuits have been paralyzed; labourers and artisans have been thinned and demoralized by being drafted into the army, agriculture necessarily neglected, and trade generally reduced to stagnation. The cultivation of cotton, which is produced with great facility, received a great impetus from the civil war in America, but has since declined. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, straw hats, chinchona, and some cotton. Unfortunately the thinness of population, but above all the unsettled state of the country, hinders the success of ardent commercial enterprise, which otherwise

exists. The following figures show the imports and exports in recent years:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860	£428,877	£913,428
1861	1,003,123	552,203
1862	361,791	458,332
1863	323,016	630,151
1869	405,198	591,540
1870	700,510	782,932

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1872 amounted to £243,840, the imports from it being £82,282. Pop. estimated at 1,108,082, of whom about 600,000 were whites.

EDGARTOWN, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Dukes, on the N.E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 75 m. S.S.E. Boston. It contains three churches, and has manufactures of oil, candles, and salt, boat-building yards, and a well-sheltered harbour, with a pier 1000 ft. long, a lighthouse, and from four to five fathoms' depth of water. Pop. 2118.

EDMONTON (Fort), a station of the Hudson Bay Company, British America, l. bank of the N. Saskatchewan, 40 m. above its junction with Sturgeon River; lat. 53° 33′ N.; lon. 113° 18′ W. It is the most important establishment in the Saskatchewan district, and is inhabited by about thirty families living in the fort, who find employment in the making and repairs of the carts, boats, sleighs, &c., required for the Company's traffic. It has a wind-mill, forge, and carpenter's shop. Wheat grows luxuriantly, and potatoes and other roots flourish as wonderfully here as everywhere else on the Saskatchewan. At Lake St. Albans, 9 m. N., is a colony of half-breeds, who have left the service of the Company, and formed a small settlement presided over by a R. Catholic priest. The older colony of Lake St. Ann's, of similar character, but with more numerous inhabitants, lies 40 m. beyond to the W.

EDROBOL, or Etropol, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Turkish Servia, on the frontiers of Bulgaria, eyalet and 95 m. E.S.E. Nissa. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Little Isker. There is a walk-mill, and iron was at one time smelted and cast in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000, partly Bulgarians.

EDUR, Eder, or Erdur, a state and tn. India, Gujerat, Mhyee Caunta. The state, which is tributary to the Guicowar, but under the political superintendence of the Bombay government, is ruled by a descendant of the celebrated Ajil Sing, rajah of Joodpoor, and yields a revenue of £23,434, under the deduction of £3295 as the Guicowar's tribute.—— The town, cap. of the above state, 103 m. N. by W. Baroda, is encircled by hills on three sides, and on the fourth defended by a wall. On a hill completely commanding it are the remains of a ruined fort, in which the rajahs used to find an asylum in times of danger. The ascent to it is by a steep zigzag path protected by four gateways. An adjoining hill contains several Jain temples and the remains of a palace. Pop. about 6000.

EEKAIREE, or Akheri, a ruined tn. India, presid. Madras, ter. Mysore, 20 m. N. Bednore, and 162 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It is now in a decayed condition, but was once the capital of a powerful state. Inclosed by three concentric walls of great extent, it contains a citadel, a large temple of Siva, and an ancient palace of the Sedasiva dynasty, famous in Hindoo story. All the buildings, except the temple, are desolate, and the town is without inhabitants; the government having been removed to Bednore and the place deserted in the middle of the seventeenth century.

EESA, a country, E. Africa, inhabited by the tribe which gives it its name, and is probably the most powerful branch of the Somali nation. It extends N. to the Wayma family of the Dankali, S. to the Gudabusi, and midway between Zaylah and Berberah, E. to the Indian Ocean, and W. to the Gallus around Harar. The tribe, said to number 100,000 shields, is divided into numerous clans, which again are subdivided into minor septs. An *ugaz*, or chief, who resides in the Hadagali Hills, and is generally called Roblay, is nominally recognised as the head of the whole tribe; but every kraal or temporary village has its own *oddai* (sheikh or headman), from whom the settlement takes its name. His direct authority is very limited, and depends in a great measure on his individual power and influence. The Eesa are docile, good-humoured, and warm-hearted, but at the same time fickle and irascible, and (worse than all) proverbially cruel and treacherous. 'These Bedouins,' say the people at Zaylah, 'offer a bowl of milk with the left hand, and stab with the right.' They are blacker and uglier than the other Somali. Their wealth consists in flocks and herds.

EGBAS, a name applied to the inhabitants of the walled town of Abbeokuta, W. Africa, and the outlying districts. The Egbas are well made and muscular, and evince a greater facility in receiving the influences of European civilisation than almost any other negro tribe. (*See* Abbeokuta *in Supp.*)

EGE, a valley, Western Africa, Kanem, 175 m. N.E. Lake Chad. It is a very celebrated locality with the nomadic inhabitants of the adjacent regions, and is temporarily frequented by a variety of tribes, who visit it to water their camels at its famous wells, which have the reputed virtue of promoting the camel's growth; and to collect the fruit of the siwah (*Capparis*), which grows here in great abundance. Ege, thus largely resorted to, is also a marked point for predatory expeditions.

EGGENBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, at the W. foot of the mountain of this name, 49 m. N.W. Vienna. It is surrounded by walls, is the seat of several public offices, and has an old parish church, a mission-house belonging to the Redemptorist congregation, a madder mill, and numerous looms. Pop. 1350.

EGMONT [add.], a mountain, New Zealand, occupying the outer portion of a peninsula on the S.W. coast of North Island or Ulster; lat. (summit) 39° 18′ S.; lon. 174° 4′ 45″ E. Though not the highest, it is the most strikingly remarkable mountain in New Zealand, and in clear weather may be distinctly seen from a ship's deck at sea at the distance of more than 100 m. It rises in a perfect cone from a base of 30 m. in diameter to the height of 8270 ft. Its summit, an extinct crater, is flattened and covered with perpetual snow for nearly a fourth of its height. A saddle shaped eminence, forming a kind of offset on the N.W., has an altitude of 4600 ft. Numerous torrents descend from the mountain. The coast line of the peninsula on which the mountain stands is so nearly circular, 'that supposing a pair of compasses were planted on the summit of Mount Egmont, with a radius of 15 m., and a semicircle were then described, it would be an almost accurate delineation of the coast for a distance of 45 m., or from the Karpokonui streams to New Plymouth.' —(*New Zealand Pilot.*)

EGRI PALANKA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Macedonia, eyalet and 43 m. N.E. Uskub. It has several squares, adorned with fountains, and lined with houses, along which vines are planted. The shops are full of arms manufactured within the town, and of iron, the produce of iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. about 3000.

EGYDI (St.) Am Newalde, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, near the source of an affluent of the Danube, 43 m. S.W. Vienna; with manufactures of files and various articles in steel and iron, and saw-mills. Pop. 1630.

EGYHAZA (Nyir), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 29 m. N.N.W. Debreczin, cap. dist. of same name; with a Lutheran college, an hospital, an asylum for children, baths, manufactures of soda and matches, a distillery, three oil-mills, and important yearly markets. Pop. 14,787, mostly Lutherans.

EHDEN, a vil. Syria, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Tripoli, in a beautiful and well-cultivated tract on the W. slopes of Lebanon. About 10 m. S.E. is the famous group of cedars of Lebanon, not less remarkable for their position than for their size and beauty. 'They are situated,' says Dr. Robinson, 'at the head of a vast amphitheatre looking W., surrounded by the loftiest ridges of Lebanon, which rise from 2000 to 3000 ft. above them, partly covered with snow. In the midst of this vast temple of nature the cedars stand as the lonely tenants, with not a tree, and scarcely a green thing, besides.'

EHRENBERG (Old and New) [add.], two contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 35 m. N.E. Leitmeritz; with a parish church, two mills, and large manufactures of Manchester goods. Pop. of Old Ehrenberg, 4603; of New Ehrenberg, 1800.

EIESKOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. N.E. New Sandec, cap. dist. of the same name,

near the Biela; with an important trade in linen, and 1950 inhabitants.

EIKHAMS, formerly a missionary station, but now the residence of an independent chief, S. Africa, Damara-land, is prettily situated on the slope of a hill, which, though bare on its summit, has its base finely clothed with large groups of mimosas, and watered by a tributary of the Swakop. The springs in the vicinity, one of them with a temperature of 190°, are sufficiently copious and elevated to afford ample means of irrigation, and the soil thus treated is very fertile. 'Taking it as a whole,' exclaims Mr. Anderson, 'Eikhams is the prettiest place I ever saw, either in Damara-land or in Namaqua-land.' Unfortunately all this beauty could not secure permanency to the missionary station, and hence both the excellent dwelling-house and most substantial church which had been erected are falling rapidly to decay.

EINSIEDL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, on the Göllnitz, about 18 m. N.W. Leutschau; with mines of silver and copper. Pop. 2400, mostly Lutherans.

EIPEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 27 m. E.N.E. Gitschin; with a town-house, a parish church, a brewery, flax-spinning and other mills. Pop. 1300.

EISENBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bars, about 6 m. N. Schemnitz; with picturesquely situated and much-frequented thermal baths, and mines of gold and silver. Pop. 900.

EISENBROD, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on the Pardubitz and Reichenberg railway; with several public offices, a parish church, a town-house, yarn-spinning factories, and three mills. Pop. 2084.

EISIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, about 34 m. S.W. Cracow. In the vicinity are the extensive blast-furnaces and other iron-works of Wegierka Gorda. Pop. 1300.

EL-AKSABI, a tn. N.W. Africa, near the W. borders of the Sahara, on the caravan route from Shinghot to Nun. It consists of a number of huts inclosed within a mud fort, and some houses of a better description situated outside. Altogether it is a poor place, and dirty in the extreme, as the horses, camels, and other domestic animals, are regularly shut up within the courts at night to prevent their being carried off by a robber tribe which prowls in the vicinity.

ELAMBAZAR, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Beerbhoom, 90 m. N.W. Calcutta, l. bank Hadjee, which is here navigable. It is a great mart for rice, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2950.

EL-BASSAN, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum-Ili, on the Skumbi, 62 m. S.S.E. Scutari. It is the see of a Greek bishop, contains a Greek church and three mosques, and has a much-frequented market. In the vicinity is a monastery, founded about the beginning of the 11th century, and about 10 m. S.W. are ten hot sulphur-springs. Though consisting of about 2000 houses, it does not contain above 4000 inhabitants.

ELBEKOSTELETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 16 m. N.N.E. Prague, on the l. bank, and on an island of the Elbe; with a parish church, town-house, hospital, and cavalry barracks. Pop. 1500.

ELBETEINITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.W Czaslau, on the Elbe, a little above Kolin, and on the Vienna and Prague railway; with a parish church, a town-house, a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 2469.

EL-BIOD-SHERGUI, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, in a plain on the S.E. side of the Sidi Sheikh range, 180 m. S.S.E. Oran. It is surrounded by a crenellated wall, 10 ft. high, and flanked by four small towers, is defended by a castle, and contains a mosque with a minaret. The inhabitants, occupying about 180 houses, are chiefly employed in agriculture and the weaving of woollen stuffs. El-Biod-Shergui is only one of a cluster of six villages which bear the common name of El Abiod Sidi Sheikh, and are under the rule of the chief Marabut of the Uled Sidi Sheikh tribe. As might be expected under such circumstances, the villages contain no fewer than seven Marabut establishments. All of them are well endowed by gifts and the offerings of pilgrims, and one in particular, occupying a central position in the group, is a handsome structure, rendered conspicuous by its white dome, and richly decorated within, the pavement being covered with carpets, and the walls hung with ostrich feathers, ostrich eggs, flags, and mirrors. The villages are surrounded by productive and well-watered gardens, stocked with date-palms and other fruit-trees.

EL-FUERTE, a river, Mexico, which, rising among the mountains of Chihuahua, near the watershed between the Pacific and the Atlantic, flows first S.W. past the town of Urique, whose name it often bears in the upper part of its course, and then, on receiving the Rio Verde on its l. bank, changes its course to E., flows past the town of its name, forming the boundary between Sonora and Sinaloa, and after a course of 400 m. falls into the Gulf of California, in lat. 27° N.; lon. 110° W. Though broad and deep, particularly during the rainy season, for a considerable part of its course, it is so shallow at its mouth that it cannot be considered navigable except for the smallest craft.

EL-FUERTE, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 70 m. N. by W. Sinaloa, l. bank river of same name; lat. 26° 56′ N.; lon. 108° 59′ W. Before the Spanish yoke was thrown off it was a paltry village, composed chiefly of Indian huts, but Sonora having, after the declaration of independence, made it the seat of government, it soon became a flourishing town of 5000 inhabitants. This prosperity was not destined to last. Another political change made Alamos the seat of government, and El-Fuerte sunk as rapidly as it had risen. It has now scarcely 3000 inhabitants, and possesses nothing worthy of notice except its fine cathedral. Mining and agriculture constitute the chief employments.

ELGIN, a tn. United States, Illinois, on both sides of the Fox River, and at the junction of the Fox River Valley and the Galena and Chicago Union railway, 34 m. N.W. from Chicago. It is a prosperous trading place, with several academies and schools, manufactures of agricultural implements and carriages, a distillery, and a flour-mill. Pop. (1860) 2797.

EL-GOLEA, EL-GUELEA, or EL-MENIA, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara; lat. 31° 58′ N.; lon. 0° 12′ W. It consists of a high town, crowning the summit of a rock, and surrounded by lofty walls, and a low town, occupying a hollow between the high town and the spur on which are still seen the ruins of the ancient Quasba. Around both towns, but without any attempt at regular arrangement, are a number of date plantations. The houses, composed of four earthen walls, with a roof of palm-branches, are divided into two or three apartments, each with a court attached, but they have no terrace, and are invariably of a single story. El-Golea is of Berber origin, but the Arabs, who gained possession of it, have so completely extinguished the former nationality that the Berbers, still forming the bulk of its population, have forgotten their own idiom and speak Arabic.

EL-HAMRA, a vil. W. Arabia, Hejaz, 70 m. S.S.W. Medina. It is built upon a narrow shelf between a high steep hill and a sandy watercourse about ¼ m. broad, and consists of a collection of huts of unbaked brick and mud, roofed over with date-leaves. It possesses a fort, and contains a bazaar consisting of a few shops disposed in a long lane. Dates, grown in its palm-orchards, grain, ready-made bread, horse-plantains, rice, butter, and similar edibles, are plentiful and cheap. Like all settlements in El Hejaz it is half in ruins, but thickly peopled wherever the walls are standing.

EL-HODH ['the basin'], an extensive district, W. Africa, lat. 17° 20′ N.; lon. 8° W., to which its Arab inhabitants have given its name from its being surrounded by a range of rocky hills called El-Khodia. At the one extremity of the range stands Walata, and at the other Tishit, both belonging to El Hodh, and so far fixing its limits. The N.E. part of this district, called Arik, from its being inclosed on the W. and E. by light sand-hills, is rich in wells, and some centuries ago was densely covered with small towns and villages. Several other districts of El-Hodh, from the want of water, are not habitable. Baghens, though sometimes viewed as distinct, naturally belongs to the district of El-Hodh, and is one of the most favoured portions of it, being no less fit for fixed settlements than for nomadic wandering.

EL-HUSN, or KALAT-EL-HUSN, a vil. Syria, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Tripoli. It is the site of an ancient fortress, occupying a height, from which there is a view of the waters flowing E. to Lake Hums and W. to the Mediterranean, and commands a pass which must always have been of much importance.

ELIZABETH, or ELIZABETH CITY, two places, United States:—1, A tn. New Jersey, cap. co. Union, on Elizabethtown Creek, 2½ m. from its entrance into Staten Island Sound, and on the New Jersey Central and the New York and Philadelphia railways, 8 m. S.S.W. Jersey city. It is built on an eminence in regular and straight streets, shaded with trees, contains twelve churches and a number of excellent schools, and has several large manufactories. Its port, situated in the sound, is accessible by vessels of 300 tons, and the town itself by vessels of 50 tons. Pop. 11,567.—2, *Elizabeth City*, N. Carolina, cap. co. Pasquotank, on the river of that name, 20 m. above its mouth, 110 m. N.E. Goldsborough. It is one of the principal towns in the N.E. part of the state, and communicating with Norfolk, Virginia, by the Pasquotank and the Dismal Swamp canal, exports lumber, and the various products of the pitch-pine. Pop. 1798.

ELIZABETH, a cape, Russian empire, forming the N. extremity of the island of Saghalin; lat. 54° 24′ 30″ N.; lon. 142° 46′ 30″ E. It is a mass of rock, terminating an uninterrupted mountain chain, and presents a number of pointed summits, on which no vegetation of any kind appears.

ELIZABETHGRAD, a tn Russia, gov. and 126 m. N. Kherson, cap. circle of same name, on a beautiful plain watered by the Ingul; lat. 48° 30′ N.; lon. 32° 30′ E. It is a thriving place, defended by a citadel, and has a church, an arsenal, a large hospital, and secular and religious schools for the circle and parish. Pop. 13,300.

ELIZABETHSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 36 m. N.N.E. Hermannstadt, cap. dist. of same name, on the Great Kokel. It is a royal free town, and has two fine R. Catholic churches, a Mechitarist monastery, with a valuable library; extensive culture of silk, and an active trade. Pop. 2241, many of whom are Armenians.

EL-KANTARA, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, on a rivulet of same name, at the outlet of a pass in the Jebel Aures, 82 m. S.W. Constantine. Though called by a single name, it is more properly a group of three nearly-adjacent villages, each of which is inhabited by a distinct sub-tribe of Arabs. It possesses seven mosques and two Marabut endowments. The inhabitants weave woollens only to supply their own wants, and devote their chief attention to the cultivation of their gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and the rearing of bees. The environs are rich in Roman remains. Taken as a whole El-Kantara has a pop. of about 2000.

EL-KASR, or MEDINET-EL-KESR, two places, Egypt, Libyan Desert:—1, A tn. Wah El-Dahkel (Western Oasis), 235 m. W. Thebes; lat. 25° 42′ N.; lon. 29° E. It is tolerably well built, consists of streets with gates, which are kept shut at night, and contains a number of houses of two stories. Near its centre is a sulphurous thermal spring, and in its environs is a number of ancient remains, including an Egyptian temple, a small pyramid, and a Roman castle. Pop. 2000.—2, A vil. Oasis of Wah-el-Baharieh (Lesser Oasis), 175 m. S.W. Cairo; lat. 28° 27′ N.; lon. 29° 5′ E. It is inclosed in part by walls about 6 ft. high, and constructed of materials obtained from ancient ruins. In its vicinity there is a Roman triumphal arch. Pop. about 800.—At a short distance eastward are two other villages—the one El-Baoueyt, with 600 inhabitants; and the other, Zabou, surrounded by a wall, and possessed of a copious spring.

ELKHART, a vil. U. States, Indiana, at the confluence of the Elkhart and St. Joseph, 150 m. N. Indianopolis, and on the S. Michigan and N. Indiana railway. It carries on an active trade, being the principal entrepôt for the exports of the county. Pop. 1035.

ELKHORN, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Walworth, 45 m. S.E. Madison, at the junction of the Racine and Mississippi and Wisconsin Central railways. It possesses four churches, a large and well-finished courthouse, county offices, and numerous stores. Pop. 1081.

ELLA, a mountain pass, Ceylon, Central Province, on the road leading from Badulla southward to the lowlands. In approaching it the view is obstructed by densely wooded hills, and at one time nothing is seen but an apparently impassable glen. But a sudden turn discloses a ravine, through which a torrent has forced its way, and over which for more than 60 m. the prospect extends unbroken by a single eminence, and terminates at last in the waters of the Indian Ocean. 'Perhaps,' says Sir J. E. Tennent, 'there is not a scene in the world which combines sublimity and beauty in a more extraordinary degree than that which is presented at the Pass of Ella.'

ELLICHPOOR [add.], a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, cap. jaghire of same name, on the Purna, an affluent of the Taptee, 112 m. W. by N. Nagpore. It is slenderly fortified, being only in part surrounded by a battlemented stone wall, 60 ft. high, but not more than 4 ft. thick. A gateway, which forms the only entrance, is highly ornamented. Some of the houses and bazaars, built of brick, are handsome; but the whole place, though large, is very indifferently built. Even the palace of the nabob, the most conspicuous of its edifices, possesses little merit. Ellichpoor made some figure in the Mahratta war, in which the Duke of Wellington gained his first laurels. It is included in what are called the Nizam's sequestrated or ceded districts.

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, a vil. U. States, Maryland, on the Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, 10 m. N.N.W. Baltimore. It possesses a college, and a large amount of water-power, which is turned to account in cotton and other factories. Pop. 1444.

ELLORA, a vil. Canada West, co. Wellington, 50 m. W. Toronto, on the Grand River; with four churches, a grammar-school, saw and flour mills, a brewery and distillery, several foundries, and a large local trade. Pop. about 1200.

ELLORE, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 35 m. N. Masulipatam, in a flat and open country. It is a large and populous place, intersected by the Tammelair, which divides it into two distinct portions, but is dry the greater part of the year, and at all times fordable. The houses of the town are tolerably well built, in streets which are, for the most part, finely shaded by trees. On the right bank of the stream are the remains of an old fort, and also the bazaar, which is constructed with considerable regularity, the shops having wooden fronts, like those in the W. of India. The barracks and hospital, belonging to the detachment of native troops stationed here, are also on this side. The officers' houses are on the left bank. A little to the E. of the town is the Lake of Colair, which, during the rains, covers upwards of 100 sq. m.

ELLSWORTH, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Maine, cap. co. Hancock, 67 m. E. by N. Augusta, on both sides of the Union, which is here navigable and crossed by four bridges. It is one of the most flourishing places in the state, and possesses two churches, a high school, county buildings, a tannery, a machine shop, a pottery, building-yards, two grist and nine saw mills. The trade is chiefly in lumber, of which about fifty millions of feet are annually exported. The registered tonnage of the district is 6733, the enrolled and licensed tonnage 27,632 tons. Pop. 4658.

ELMIRA, a tn. U. States, New York, cap. co. Chemung, on the Chemung, near the mouth of Newton Creek, and on the New York and Erie, the Williamsburg and Elmira, and the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls railways, 170 m. W.S.W. Albany. It is a well laid out and rapidly-increasing place, containing nine churches, a female college, capable of accommodating 300 pupils, numerous other academies and schools, county buildings, breweries, tanneries, furnaces, machine shops, woollen, soap and candle, edge-tool, and carriage factories, planing, flour, and saw mills. Pop. 8682.

EL-PARRAL, a tn. Mexico, prov. and 120 m. S. by E. Chihuahua, on a tributary of the Rio Conchos, was the centre of an important mining district. The country around is fertile. Pop. about 7000.

ELSINEUR [add.] The payment of Sound dues was abolished in virtue of a treaty concluded in 1857 between Denmark, Great Britain, France, Russia, Sweden, and other powers, and a subsequent treaty with the United States, by which, in consideration of the sum of 35,000,000 rixdollars (£3,935,000), paid as compensation, and apportioned among the contracting powers, Denmark agreed to renounce all claim to any dues on vessels passing the Sound, or the Great and Little Belts, the navigation of which for the future was declared to be free and unrestricted.

EL-SUWAYRKIYA, a tn. Arabia, on the S. frontiers of the pachalic and 90 m. S. by E. from the town of Medina. It is a small place, consisting only of about 100 houses, built upon the side and at the base of a mass of basalt. The lower part is protected by a mud wall, with the usual semicircular

towers, and the summit has been converted into a *fortalice* by a rough bulwark of stone piled up so as to make a parapet. The narrow streets and mud houses are essentially Arabian, but the bazaar is well supplied with meat, dates, wheat, and barley. The inhabitants, Beni Husayn Sayyids, claim allegiance from all the Bedouin tribes around, and yield it only in name to the governor of Mecca.

EMAMGHUR, a fort, India, Scinde, in the Thur or Great Desert, lying between it and Jessulmeer, 190 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad. The expedition of Sir Charles Napier against this place at the head of a camel corps of 250 European infantry, with two 24 lb. howitzers, and 50 cavalry, is one of the most remarkable of his exploits. The Ameers, who had deemed it impregnable, on account both of the difficulty and the great strength of its works, were so intimidated when they saw it about to be attacked, that no defence was made. The British commander left it a heap of ruins. It was in the form of a square, inclosed by an outer and an inner wall, the former only 15 ft. high, the latter 40 ft. high, and surmounted by eight round towers. Some of the chambers were bomb-proof.

EMBOMMA, a tn. S. Africa, r. bank Zaire or Congo, about 100 m. above its mouth. It stands on a height, possesses a large weekly market, and, being well adapted for trade, contains several Portuguese factories. It was long, and, it is to be feared, still continues to be, a central depôt for slaves. While the French were intent on their emigration scheme, they established large factories here, with the view of employing a small steamer to ply between Embomma and Tend Point, for the purpose of bringing down the so-called emigrants. The country around Embomma, producing corn, beans, and almost every European vegetable in abundance, is the granary for the slave factories in the interior and along the coast to the N. of the river.

EMILIAN PROVINCES, a name sometimes given to those territories of Central Italy, situated on the Emilian Way, or Via Æmilia, a celebrated highway of ancient times, constructed by the consul Æmilius Lepidus, between Placentia (Piacenza) on the Po, and Ariminum (Rimini) on the Adriatic. It includes the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the former Papal delegations of Bologna, Ravenna, and Forli, all now part of the kingdom of Italy.

EMMITSBURG, a vil. U. States, Maryland, in the midst of a fertile and populous district, 45 m. N.W. Baltimore. It contains several churches, a R. Catholic college and theological seminary, an academy, a female orphan asylum, and an institute for girls, under the care of the sisters of charity. Pop. 812.

EMOD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, 12 m. S. Miskolcz; with a fine castle and gardens, and 2139 inhabitants

ENDERBURY ISLAND, a coral isl. of the American Polynesia, Pacific Ocean; lat. 3° 8′ S.; lon. 171° 14′ W. It is 3 m. long and 2½ m. broad, with a dry lagoon, and encircled by a coral reef of from 30 to 150 ft. in breadth, and 18 at its greatest altitude.

ENDERBY, an isl. S. Pacific, the N.E. isl. of the Auckland group, S. of New Zealand, in lat. 50° 32′ S.; lon. 166° 12′ E. It is 2 or 3 m. long, covered with a peaty mould, and capable of sustaining a large number of cattle; it also grows potatoes and most European vegetables, and is everywhere covered with trees, from 15 to 70 ft. high. It was occupied by a colony of about 70 New Zealanders from Chatham Island, who settled in the group, and was granted by the English government to the Messrs. Enderby, as a station for the Southern Whale fishery Company, in 1850, which, however, was a failure. The group was discovered in 1806.

ENDERBY LAND, the name given to a considerable extent of coast in the Antarctic Ocean, S. of Madagascar; lat. 67° 25′ S.; lon. 50° E. Discovered by Captain Biscoe in 1831.

ENDERES, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Sivas, beautifully situated in a romantic but well-cultivated district, 100 m. S.W. Trebizond. It consists of about 120 houses, all built of stone, and flat-roofed, and is divided into two quarters, occupied respectively by Turks and Armenians. The latter have two churches, one of them ancient, the other quite modern. Considerable care and skill are shown in irrigating the fields, which, in consequence, raise good crops of wheat, barley, and flax. Almost all the persons employed in Constantinople in cutting and manipulating tobacco are natives of Enderes.

ENGANO [add.], an isl. Indian Archipelago, about 60 m. off the S.W. coast of Sumatra; lat. (W. point) 5° 21′ S.; lon. (E. point) 102° 7′ 15″ E. Its area, including some islets near it, is computed at 400 geo. sq. m. It is girdled by a coral reef, on which the surf breaks heavily. The surface, though sufficiently elevated to be visible at the distance of about 20 m., seems not to be mountainous. The soil is a red clay, occupied for the most part by dense forest. The inhabitants, of genuine Malay extraction, are in a very rude state. Their only clothing is a shred of prepared bark or dried banana leaf at the waist. Having no knowledge of iron, their weapon is a spear tipped with fish-bone.

ENNS [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, on the river Enns and the W. railway, 85 m. W. Vienna. It is a very old but well-built place, consisting of a town proper and five suburbs. The town, surrounded by turreted walls, which were built with the ransom shamefully exacted from Richard Cœur de Lion, contains 390 houses, arranged partly in streets, and partly in a large public square, and in many cases of handsome appearance. The principal building within the walls is the castle of Ensegg, belonging to Prince Auersperg, and containing a collection of Roman antiquities. Among the benevolent institutions are an asylum for children, a town-hospital, a lazaretto, and a poorhouse. The trade of the place is tolerably active, particularly in iron and steel ware. *Lorch*, a vil. in the vicinity, is partly on the site of the Roman Lauriacum, and deserves notice both for a fine old church and several Roman antiquities. It was also the scene of the martyrdom of St. Florian, in the reign of Diocletian. Pop. 4000.

ENTRECASTEAUX, or North Port, a port, Tasmania, near the S.W. entrance of the channel of same name, on the S.E. shore of the island. It is about 600 yds. wide at its entrance, but immediately within increases in width to 1200 yds., and extends northward for nearly 1½ m., with depth of 5, 4, and 3 fathoms at a short distance from the shore. The ground, rising with a gentle acclivity, is covered with thick wood, and the water is so sheltered that it is scarcely agitated by the most violent winds.

EPIPHANIE, a vil. Canada East, co. L'Assomption, 27 m. N.E. Montreal, near the Achagau. It has a considerable trade in flour and lumber, and a pop. of about 1500.

EPPAN (St. Michael), a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, not far from Botzen. It is a large straggling place, and has a Capuchin monastery, founded in 1638, and an educational institute Much wine of good quality is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

ERAOOR, a vil. Ceylon, East Province, near the N. shore of the lagoon, and 8 m. N.W. of the town of Batticaloa. It is a large place, inhabited by Moors, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture, though some of them weave cotton cloth; some are also drivers of *talavams*, or bullock caravans, into the interior, carrying cocoa-nuts, salt, and brassware from the coast, and bringing back in return areca-nuts, deer's horns, and wax. The Moors of Eraoor were celebrated for their courage and address in the capture of wild elephants, while they were in demand for the courts of Indian princes; but of late years this demand has almost ceased. The road from the coast to this village passes through a rich country, lined the whole way on the right by cocoa-nut plantations, and on the left by carefully cultivated and plentifully irrigated rice-fields.

ERAR, a small river, E. Africa, which, rising among the hills to the N.E. of Harar, flows past that city in a S. direction, towards the Webbe of Ogadyn, sometimes called the Webbe Shebayli, or Haines River. Where Burton crossed it it had a bed about 100 yds. wide, and filled the greater part of it with a thin sheet of clear, cool, and sweet water. What gives interest to the Erar is the fact that it is the only perennial stream which exists between Harar and the coast.

ERD, or Hamsadeg, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 23 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg, near the Danube; with a castle, the ruins of a Turkish tower, a Roman road, distilleries, tileworks, and a trade in corn and wine. Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks here on 23d July, 1684; and,

according to Hungarian chronicles, a great slaughter of the Huns took place in the same locality. Pop. 3552.

ERDBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. E. Znaim; with a deanery church and 2252 inhabitants.

ERDEK [anc. *Artace*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on the W. side of the peninsula of Cyzicus, which projects N. into the Sea of Marmora. It was entirely burned down in 1854, but has risen from its ashes, and now contains about 1000 Greek and 200 Turkish houses. A tongue of land, which terminates in a hill presenting three steep faces towards the sea, is defended on the land side by a wall which was once thought to be Pelasgian, but is now understood to be not older than the middle ages.

ERDO-BENYE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zemplin, 30 m. S. by E. Kaschau; with a trade in excellent wine and fruit, and numerous mineral springs, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 2050—half of them belonging to the Reformed church, and many of them Jews.

ERDOSZABA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 25 m. S.E. Szathmar, on the N. frontiers of Transylvania It has a castle belonging to Count Hunyady, and contains 1100 inhabitants.

ERIE [add.], a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. of same name, beautifully situated on Presque Isle Bay, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Its site is an elevated bluff, commanding a fine view; its streets are broad, and regularly laid out at right angles, and it has a central park of great extent and beauty. The principal public buildings and institutions are the custom-house and post-office, occupying a handsome marble structure, twelve churches, a public library, an academy, and a number of public schools. Among the industrial establishments are two extensive foundries, machine shops, several large flour-mills, and a variety of factories. Possessing one of the best harbours on the lakes, and also ample means of communication with the interior, by the Sunbury and Erie railway, and the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal, Erie possesses an extensive and rapidly increasing trade. It has also a valuable fishery a few miles N. of the harbour, where large numbers of white fish and trout are caught. Pop. 9419.

ERKELET, a tn. Asia Minor, prov. Karamania, S. of the river Kizil Irmak (the ancient Halys), in lat. 38° 50′ N.; lon. 35° 13′ E. The name is a corruption of the ancient Heraclea. It is a thriving and healthy town, with neatly built houses and beautiful gardens. The surrounding country is eminently fertile. Pop. about 6000 souls, of whom the majority are Mohammedans.

ERUKO, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Bassa, r. bank Benuwe, 80 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is surrounded by a double palisade of tall trees, and stands near the ruins of a town of same name, which appears to have been much more important. In the modern Eruko there are no buildings of any pretensions; but in the earlier town, which was pillaged and burned down by the Fellatah many years ago, not only were the walls more substantial, and the plans more regular, but some attempts at architectural ornament had been made. The huts had been coloured both within and without, not in rude danbs, but with red, white, and a bluish-black, laid on evenly, and equally tinted all over. The inhabitants are industrious, and are much employed in the manufacture of palm-oil, Eruko being the farthest place up the Benuwe where it is made, though the oil-palms grow abundantly for many miles higher.

ERZEROOM [add.], a tn. Turkish Armenia, cap. pach. of same name, 166 m. N.N.E. Diarbekir; lat. 40° 9′ N.; lon. 41° 6′ E. It was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the 2d of June, 1859, compelling its inhabitants to migrate to the neighbouring towns.

ESACHTILZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, 23 m. N.N.E. Tyrnau, on the Dudvagh; with the ruins of a castle, once occupied by the notorious Elizabeth Bathory; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2050.

ESKI-DSHUMNA, or ESKI-JUMA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 64 m. S.S.E. Silistria, on the N. slope of a lofty ridge. It has an important annual fair; and by means of extensive mulberry plantations raises a large quantity of silk.

ESKI-SHEHR [add.], [anc. *Dorylaeum*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 35 m. S.E. Constantinople. It consists of two parts—the town proper and the bazaar, connected with each other by a stone dike of considerable length. The mosques, with their eight minarets, give the place an imposing appearance, but the interior is still and lifeless. The celebrated baths are in the bazaar quarter; and there are some interesting Roman sculptures and inscriptions in the vicinity. Eski-Shehr figures in the wars of the Crusaders.

ESMERALDAS [add.], a river and tn. S. America, Ecuador. The RIVER is understood to be formed by several streams from the W. Andes, not far from Cotopaxi, flows N.N.W., receiving several affluents, of which the Guaillabamba is the most important, and falls into the Pacific, about 12 m. below the town of same name. In the upper part of its course its channel is obstructed by rapids, and in the lower there is a bar with a bottom so uneven that 7 fathoms are found alongside 94. Such, too, is the velocity of the current, that the water continues fresh for 2 m. from the river's mouth. ——The TOWN, on the l. bank, 6 m. above the mouth of the river, and capital of the prov. of same name, 100 m. N.W. Quito, is of recent origin, having been substituted for an older town, which stood on the banks of the river at some distance, and is a very paltry place, consisting of wooden houses, with a pop. of not more than 600, of whom the majority are muleteers. There are mines of emeralds in the vicinity, formerly worked by the Jesuits; but since the expulsion of the order, this branch of industry has been neglected.

ESQUIMALT, a tn. and port, Vancouver Island, at the S. extremity, 3 m. S. Victoria, the capital of the island. The town is well situated, and the harbour offers safe and convenient anchorage; it is also well adapted for an almost impregnable fortified position, as well as for a naval station and docks. The harbour of Victoria being unsuitable for shipping, Esquimalt has become the port for the island, and is likewise the entrepôt for much of the commercial traffic with British Columbia. In 1858 Victoria contained only a fort of the Hudson Bay Company, and one or two houses attached to it; and at the same period Esquimalt was entirely unoccupied. The discovery of gold in British Columbia produced a sudden influx of settlers: the town of Victoria sprang up with great rapidity, and the necessities of trade have produced the equally rapid rise of the port of Esquimalt. The town is already of considerable extent, and among its earliest buildings were a naval hospital, and the residence of the chief-justice of the island; it is connected with Victoria by an excellent road. The following figures will show the commercial position the port has already attained, for though they represent the trade and traffic of the whole of Vancouver Island, they are yet almost entirely applicable to Esquimalt alone, which engrosses nearly all the exports and imports, and the great majority of the shipping in the latter years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Tonnage of Vessels Entered & Cleared	tons. 135,395*	tons. 254,128	tons. 172,365	tons. 282,895	tons. 341,984
Value of Imports . . .	£ —	£ —	£ 416,611	£ 744,377	£ 797,296
„ Exports . . .	—	—	—	—	39,579

* From June 14 to Dec. 31.

The small amount of exports is accounted for by the fact that the gold, which is the only exported produce of British Columbia, is usually taken to California by the producers, and there disposed of: the want of an adequate coined currency preventing its being exchanged within the colony or in Vancouver Island. Thus, though for the most part it passes through Victoria and Esquimalt, yet, being in private hands, it does not appear under the head of exports.

ESQUIMAUX, a group of islands, British America, on the E. coast of Labrador, near the S.W. entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. They form part of a chain which commences at Salmon Bay, and stretches W. along the coast for 14 m. under the different names of Esquimaux, Old Fort, and Dog Islands. They are of all shapes, sizes, and heights, never however rising higher than 200 ft., and are, with the exception of some near the mainland, bare of trees. Whale Island, the southernmost of the chain, is only ¾ m. long, and ½ m. broad. Near it lie the steep, bare, granitic islands which

form the harbour of Bonne Espérance. The island Esquimaux, which gives name to the group, is of larger dimensions, being from 8 to 9 m. in circuit. It lies in the mouth of Esquimaux Bay, so near the mainland that only small schooners can pass through the narrow channel.

ESQUIMAUX (POINT), British America, Labrador, on the shore of the St. Lawrence, N. of Anticosti Island, and 500 m. N.E. Quebec. A village has been founded on it by Canadian settlers, who have built some good two-storied houses, and cleared and fenced a considerable extent of land, which they cultivate. The situation of the new settlement is pleasant, and the lowlands of the back country, at the foot of the hills, which rise in rugged masses a few miles from the shore, are well adapted for the rearing of cattle. About 50 families had arrived here in 1862. Similar colonies are springing up at other spots along the coast, Natasbquan, a short distance eastward, being one of them.

ESTERO-REAL, a river, Central America, rises in the W. cordillera of the Andes, flows circuitously W., forming the boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras, and falls into the head of the Gulf of Fonseca, near its S.E. extremity. It has a good depth of water, and was navigated by Sir E. Belcher, in the *Starling*, for 30 m. from its mouth. But for the prevailing strong winds, which made the passage toilsome, he might easily have gone farther. According to native accounts there is 10 ft. of water in the channel for 30 m. more.

ESURDA, or ESUNDA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 60 m. S. Joypoor, near l. bank Bunas. It is a well-built town, of pleasing appearance, inclosed by a ditch and a strong wall, and defended by a citadel near its centre.

ETAWAH [add.], a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces. The DISTRICT, between lat. 26° 21′ and 27° 9′ N.; lon. 78° 46′ and 79° 49′ E., is bounded N. by Mynpoorie and Furruckabad, E. Cawnpore, S. Bundelcund, S.W. Scindia's Dominions, and W. Agra; area, 1674 sq. m. The whole dist. lies within the Doab, except a small strip which lies along the r. bank of the Jumna. The soil in the E. and N.E. is generally fertile, but becomes indifferent towards the Jumna, and still more so beyond it, where the surface is rugged, wild, and in some parts almost barren. The principal spring crops are wheat, barley, gram, and other kinds of pulse; the autumnal crops, opium, sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, rice, jowar, and bajra. The fruits include apples, mangoes, plantains, guavas, oranges, citrons, limes, lemons, and remarkably fine melons. Among the wild quadrupeds are jackals, hyænas, wolves, wild hogs, antelopes, and porcupines. Birds, including falcons, peacocks, and the small species in almost endless variety, are said literally to crowd the trees; guinea-fowl and the common gallinaceous poultry run wild in the jungle. The climate is very trying to European constitutions; in no other part of India are the hot winds more frequent and scorching. Pop. 481,224.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., situated about 1 m. E. of the Jumna, on the E. Indian railway, 206 m. (by rail) N.W. Allahabad, and 63 m. S.E. Agra, has a striking appearance, many of the houses occupying small isolated summits, separated by deep, narrow, precipitous ravines. The interior, however, is very indifferent, and exhibits many symptoms of decay, and much appearance of poverty and wretchedness. The fort, situated on a high sandhill overlooking the Jumna, is of limited dimensions; the jail is one of the largest in the N.W. Provinces. The British cantonment, which lies on a wide sandy plain, 1 m. N.W. of the town, has never been a favourite station, and for some time before the late mutiny was occupied only by a wing of native infantry. The sepoys then belonging to it mutinied in the latter end of May, 1857. Pop. 17,783.

ETIMADPOOR, or ATAMADPOOR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and about 20 m. E.N.E. Agra. It is an inconsiderable place, situated in a district much cut up by deep precipitous ravines; is surrounded by a mud wall of no great strength, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Within the town is a large tank, embanked by strong walls of masonry, and having in its centre a polygonal building of two stories, crowned by a dome.

ETZATLAN, a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, 42 m. W. Guadalaxara; with 2834 inhabitants, employed in agriculture and mining.

EUFALA, a tn. U. States, Alabama, 70 m. S.E. Montgomery, beautifully situated r. bank Chattachoochee, which is here navigable from November to June. It occupies a height about 200 ft. above the water, contains several churches, and, in addition to some general trade, used to export annually about 20,000 bales of cotton, the produce of the surrounding plantations. Pop. 3000.

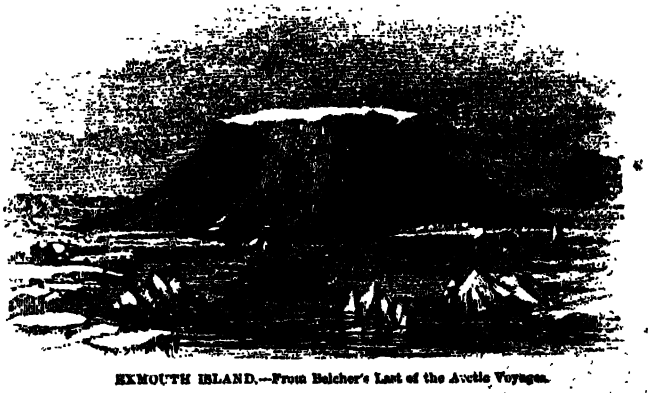
EUGÉNIE, an archipelago, nearly in the centre of Victoria Bay, on the S.W. coast of Manchooria, in the Sea of Japan. The islands, about twenty in number, vary much in size, the largest having an area of about 20 sq. m., and are hilly and covered with verdure. The trees, mostly oaks, of superior quality, and hazel, are thinly scattered. Some of the islands afford good anchorages for ships of the largest burden. They are inhabited apparently by Chinese and Koreans.

EUPATORIA [add.], a tn. Russia, the Crimea, 50 m. N. Sebastopol. It is noted as the place of debarkation of the allied armies of England and France, in September, 1854, when they effected their first landing in the Crimea, and a few days afterwards encountered the Russians in the battle of the Alma.

EVANSVILLE, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Vanderburg, on a height above the Ohio, at the terminus of the Erie and Wabash canal, and on the Evansville and Crawfordsville railway, 140 m. S.W. Indianopolis. Owing to a remarkable bend which the Ohio makes here Evansville has sometimes been designated the 'crescent city.' It contains twenty-two churches, including almost all denominations, various public schools, three public libraries, and a national marine hospital erected by the general government. Coal and iron abounding in the neighbourhood give great facilities to manufactures, and accordingly numerous factories, machine shops, and mills have been erected. Pop. (1860), about 11,484.

EVEREST, a mountain, Asia, in the N. of Nepaul; lat. 27° 59′ 17″ N.; lon. 85° 58′ 6″ E. It is the loftiest summit of the Himalaya, having a height of 29,002 ft., while Kinchinjunga, which used to claim that honour, and is situated to the E. of it, in lat. 27° 42′ 9″ N.; lon. 88° 11′ 26″ E., is only 28,156 ft., and Dwalagiri, to the W. of it, in lat. 28° 41′ 48″ N.; lon. 83° 32′ 9″ E., is only 26,826. Colonel Waugh, who first measured it in conducting the trigonometrical survey of India, has given it the name of Mount Everest, in honour of Colonel Everest, his distinguished predecessor.

EXMOUTH, an isl. British America, Arctic regions, in the W. entrance of Belcher Channel; lat. 77° 15′ N.; lon. 95° 50′ W. When seen from a distance it attracts attention by the redness of its colour, produced by the strata of red sandstone, of which the greater part of it is composed. On the summit, which has a height of 567 ft., this sandstone is capped by a fossiliferous limestone. Vegetation is more luxuriant than usual in the same region, and game also appears to be abundant, not only geese, ducks, ptarmigan, and hares frequenting it in great numbers, but deer also. Notwithstanding this abundance it is not inhabited, and does not seem even to be visited by natives.



EXMOUTH ISLAND.—From Belcher's Last of the Arctic Voyages.

EXUMA [add.], two islands, W. Indies, Bahamas, partly intersected by the tropic of Cancer:—1, *Great Exuma*, about 25 m. long, between N.W. by W. and S.E. by E., with a varying breadth of 1 to 5 m., is low and swampy, and skirted by sandbanks and small cays on the S., but becoming more firm and elevated on the N., attains the height of 50 to 100 ft. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising stock and provisions, which they dispose of to small coasters, who carry them to Nassau in New Providence. Along the N. shore are several secure harbours, for vessels drawing 14 or 15 ft. Pop. about 2000.—2, *Little Exuma*, separated from the former by a small shallow channel almost fordable at low water, is about 8 m. long from E.S.E. to W.N.W., but is narrow and low, and contains only about 160 inhabitants, who find their chief employment in a valuable salt-pond.

EYN-NEJM ['fountain of the star'], a vil. E. Arabia, kingdom Nejd, 200 m. E. Riad, at one time famous for a hot sulphureous spring, covered with an open cupola, and largely frequented for the cure of cutaneous diseases and paralysis. But the government a few years ago destroyed both well and cupola, 'lest the people should put their trust in the waters rather than in God.'

EYRE, Lake, a large sheet of water, almost worthy of being denominated a sea, in S. Australia, lying between lat. 28° 20′ and 29° 30′ S., and lon. 135° and 140° E. The rivers Frome and Clayton empty themselves into this lake, whose northern boundaries are not as yet defined with any degree of accuracy. The country on the W. side is sandy and barren, but occasionally relieved by hills that attain a considerable elevation. To the S. there are numerous creeks, which promote a rank but prolific vegetation. The districts bordering on Lake Eyre and Lake Torrens were thoroughly explored by M'Douall Stuart in 1859-60, who, again examining a part of its shore in 1861, found it edged with a layer of salt, 3 inches thick, upon clay.

EYTAH, or Eta, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Mynpoorie, 50 m. N.E. Agra, occupies a low site almost completely flooded in the rainy season, is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a well-supplied bazaar.

EYWANOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 20 m. N.E. Brünn, on the Hanna. It has an ancient castle, surrounded by a ditch and flanked with bastions; a Jewish infirmary, and three annual fairs; and contains 2000 inhabitants.

F.

FACING ISLAND, Australia, on the coast of Queensland, off Port Curtis, and just below the tropic of Capricorn; lat. 23° 45′ S.; lon. 151° 25′ E.; is 8¼ m. long, and 2¾ m. at its greatest width; and is generally low, the most elevated part, Signal Hill, situated at its S. end, reaching only to an altitude of 275 ft. Its shores are muddy and covered with mangroves, which fringe the creeks or cluster upon extensive swamps, while the interior presents no richer vegetation than coarse sedgy grass and small bushes, with the usual monotonous gum-trees. A series of low sand-hills extends along the coast. A kind of rock-oyster is found here, and the island also furnishes quails, the blue mountain-parrots, curlews, godwits, and bustards.

FAIRFIELD, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New-haven railway, 60 m. S.W. Hartford. It consists principally of one broad street, with spacious hotels in its vicinity for the accommodation of summer visitors. The business of the town is carried on chiefly at the harbour of Southport, situated about 2 m. to the W., at the mouth of Mile River; but owing to the rivalship of Bridgeport, at the terminus of the Naugatuck and Housatonic railways, seems not to be increasing. Pop. 4379.—2, A vil. Iowa, cap. co. Jefferson, on Big Cedar Creek, 52 m. S.S.W. Iowa city. It possesses a branch of the state university and a female seminary, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1692.

FAIRHAVEN, or Fair Haven, two places, U. States:—1, A vil. Connecticut, on both sides of the Quinepiack, which here expands into a bay, extending to Newhaven harbour, and is crossed by two wooden bridges—one for the railway and the other for ordinary traffic. It is a cheerful, well-built place, with many fine villas, possesses five churches, four building-yards, and a number of vessels, engaged partly in the Mediterranean and partly in the W. India trade; and is famous for its oysters, of which about 750,000 bushels are annually taken. Pop. about 4000.—2, A vil. Massachusetts, on the Acushnet, at its mouth in Buzzard's Bay, and on a branch of the Cape Cod, and on the Bedford branch of the Boston and Providence railways, 50 m. S.E. Boston. It contains eleven churches, a high-school, and a savings-bank; paper and cotton mills, a brass foundry, and soap, candle, and oil factories. An expansion of the river forms a fine harbour, and a good deal of shipping belonging to the place is engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 3118.

FALKENAU, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and about 24 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz; with manufactures of cotton goods, dyeworks, bleacheries, glass refineries, two mills, and 1800 inhabitants.

FALTSHI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle of same name, r. bank Pruth, 53 m. S.S.E. Jassy. The camp in which Peter the Great allowed himself to be completely surrounded, in 1714, and was in consequence compelled to sign the treaty of Hush, was in the vicinity.

FAMAKA, or Famoka, a vil. Africa, Sennar, r. bank Blue Nile, opposite Fazoklo.

FANNING, an isl. N. Pacific, belonging to what has been called American Polynesia, in lat. 3° 59′ N.; lon. 159° 20′ W. It is about 5 m. in diameter, nearly circular, and almost covered with cocoa palms. It possesses a good harbour, is abundantly supplied with excellent fresh water, and promises to become of some importance, having been formally taken possession of by the British crown, on the 8th of February, 1861.

FAOU (Le), a small maritime tn. France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. E.S.E. Brest, in a smiling valley on the Faou, where it joins the Brest Roads. It has some saw-mills, and trade in cattle, wine, brandy, and grain; and its harbour, though small, is well frequented. Pop. 1115.

FARAH, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 22 m. N.W. Agra, about a mile from r. bank Jumna, in an open and well-cultivated country. It is built chiefly within an inclosure of what appears to have been at one time a very large serai, is defended by a square mud fort, with a bastion on each flank, and has a small but well-supplied bazaar.

FARALLON INGLES, a small but lofty isl. S. America, in the Bay of Panama, at the edge of the shoal off the river Buenventura, 5 m. N.W. Brava Point, in lat. 8° 20′ 36″ N.; lon. 78° 24′ 30″ W. It is memorable as the spot where Dampier and his party, in 1681, on being prevented by the Spaniards from going by the Santa Maria or Chepo Rivers, sank their ship, and commenced their journey to the Atlantic. They travelled 110 m., occasionally crossing high mountains, but generally proceeding along valleys among deep and dangerous rivers, and in twenty-three days reached the Atlantic, near the Concepcion Cays, 60 m. W. of Golden Island in Caledonia Bay, in the Caribbean Sea, near the W. entrance of the Gulf of Darien.

FARMINGTON, a tn. U. States, Maine, cap. co. Franklin, on the Sandy River, and the terminus of a branch railway, 31 m. N.W. Augusta. It contains six churches, an academy, and numerous other schools; and being well supplied with water-power, possesses a large number of manufactories. Not a few of the inhabitants are employed in grazing, for which the district is well adapted. Pop. 3106.

FARO, a river, Western Africa, the source of which, not exactly known, is supposed to be near Mount Labul, about

lat. 6° 20′ N.; lon. 10° 40′ E. It flows N.N.E. through Adamawa, and joins l. bank Benuwe, 35 m. E. Yola. Near the point of junction, when Dr. Barth crossed it, it had a breadth of about 600 yards, and was running with a rapid current, though its average depth was not more than 2 ft. In the rainy season this depth is much increased, and a sandy headland at the junction is laid almost entirely under water.

FARSHA, a vil. N. Africa, near the E. frontier of Kordofan, cap. Dar Hamar, or the Red Country; lat. about 13° N.; lon. 28° 30′ E. It consists of several hundred huts erected on the side of a gentle slope, and is the residence of the chief of the Hamar tribe, who, though nominally subject to Turkey since the conquest of Kordofan, is virtually independent. The district of Dar Hamar, over which his authority extends, consists of extensive plains, such as the Arabs delight to roam over, in many parts so destitute of water as to be completely parched and sterile during the hot season, but springing into comparative luxuriance during the rains; and in other parts possessed of such a depth of soil, and so far favoured by springs, that the characteristics of the desert disappear, and gigantic baobab-trees are seen. The Hamar, who have their capital in Farsha, are said to be able to muster 2000 men, most of them in mail shirts and helmets.—(*Petherick.*)

FATAWEL, a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, to the E. of the Wandala range, 140 m. N.E Yola, is particularly deserving of notice as the principal mart for ivory in this part of Africa.

FATSAN, or FAT-SHAN, a tn. China, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Quangtong or Canton, on an arm of the Canton River. It is said that towards the end of the 17th century it did not yield to Canton in wealth or population. Its decline is probably owing in part to a change in the river, which has left it with a channel only 4 ft. deep. It has still considerable manufactures of silks, cottons, mats, paper, and articles which are sent to Canton for export.

FAVOURITE'S ISLAND, a coral isl. of American Polynesia, in the N. Pacific; lat. 2° 50′ N.; lon. 176° 40′ W.

FAYETTEVILLE [add.], a tn. U. States, N. Carolina, at the head of navigation of Cape Fear River, 53 m. S. Raleigh. It is one of the largest and most stirring places in the state, contains several turpentine distilleries, cotton factories, and flour-mills; and carries on an active trade, particularly in lumber, tar, and turpentine, the materials of which are furnished by the pine forests covering a large part of the adjoining country. Pop. 4790.

FAZOKLO, or FAZOGLO, a vil. Africa, the most S. of Sennar, l. bank Blue Nile, at the foot of the mountain of same name; lat. 11° 45′ N.; lon. 34° 40′ E. The huts which form the village are shaded by baobabs. It is remarkable as being the most S. point of the possessions of the viceroy of Egypt upon the Blue Nile, though his sovereignty here is merely nominal. Mehemet Ali built here two edifices, which he dignified with the name of palaces, and to which he said he would retreat in case of need. They are both in a ruinous condition. The mountain Fazoklo is the first of any importance met with when ascending the Blue Nile, and gives its name to the province around it. It stretches to the S., and then to the S.S.W., its S. boundary not admitting any precise definition.

FAZOKLO, or FAZOGLO, a prov. Africa, E. Soodan, to the S. of Sennar, l. bank Blue Nile, between lat. 11° and 12° N., named from the mountain chain which forms its N. boundary; is very undulating, bristling with abrupt heights, and intersected by deep gorges. Its principal stream is the Toumaté, which comes from the S., and after winding through the province, falls into the Blue Nile below the village of Fazoklo. A great number of torrents, dry part of the year, furrow the province in all directions. Gneiss, granite, eurite, mica schist, and sienite are the prevailing rocks, accompanied with feldspath, on which reposes auriferous alluvium. Gold is found in the sands everywhere, and has a purity of about 95. Vegetation is very vigorous; extensive and almost impenetrable forests cover the country; in dry places the mimosas prevail, and in moist places may be seen the great *Adansonia digitata*, the tamarind, ebony, *Cassia fistula*, three species of palms, euphorbias, and the bamboo, which forms thickets. The soil likewise produces many liliaceous, cucurbitaceous, and gramineous plants, but no wheat, and legumes, more especially haricots. The negroes cultivate only a little tobacco and maize. The fauna includes the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, panther, and a kind of very ferocious hyæna, but few horned animals. The sheep have a short kind of wool, resembling hair, disposed over the body in patches of various shades of colour. Birds are numerous, and include the stork, the tailless eagle, the sacred ibis, the black ibis, and many grain-eating birds with rich plumage. The chief insect is the white ant, which destroys whatever is left within its reach.



MOUNT FAZOKLO, with Pasha's Palace and Village of Famaka.—From Tremaux, Voyage au Soudan Oriental.

There are three seasons in Fazoklo. Summer begins in February, when the heat attains to about 112° Fah. May comes in with violent storms, and during it there is rain twice or thrice each week, and during the three following months the rains are incessant; they diminish in September. Winter commences in October, and ends in January, during which time the morning is cold, and the afternoon warm. In the twenty-four hours the thermometer varies from 50° to 104° Fah.

The inhabitants are negroes and pagans, and go completely naked. They are called Berta, and their country is sometimes named Dar-Berta. The tribes are divided by the mountains or groups of mountains they inhabit; and they construct their dwellings—round bamboo-huts, covered with straw—in the most inaccessible localities, as a protection against their enemies the Gallas on the south, and the soldiers of the viceroy of Egypt on the north. The chief centres of population are those of the mountains of Cassan, Bentchangourou, Singé, Fakaro, and Kamamille. The *mek* or king dwells in Cassan. The Bertas are quiet, abstemious, and live chiefly on fruits. They make a kind of beer of meal, which is both nutritive and intoxicating. They are occupied chiefly in gold-washing, but have also some tanneries for the preparation of hides. The merchants who come to purchase their gold, bring them in exchange salt, millet, cloth, and glass-beads. The Bertas are courageous. They are armed with skin-shields, large daggers, and lances, which they throw with great address; and on the appearance of an enemy they give the alarm by lighting fires on the tops of the hills.

Fazoklo was once an independent state, governed by an elected king, whose conduct was judged each year by a council of notables. During this examination the king remained seated on an ottoman, surrounded by armed men, ready to kill him should he be condemned. This custom was preserved till the reign of Yassin, who was massacred in 1838 by order of his judges. Fazoklo now pays tribute to the viceroy of Egypt, who has the right of appointing and deposing the chiefs of the country.

FEGYVERNEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szolnok. It was once a place of some importance, but lost it in consequence of the inroads of the Turks. Tobacco is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3618.

FEID, a vil. N. Arabia, on the S.E. side of the Selma chain, at the junction of the Syrian and a Persian pilgrim route to Mecca. It is the oldest village in the province, and is inhabited by about 150 families, who subsist by gathering fodder, and laying it up in store against the arrival of the pilgrims, to whom they then sell or exchange it.

FEISTRITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, on a stream of same name in the Wochein Valley, 30 m. N.W. Laybach. Its inhabitants are engaged partly in agriculture and partly in mining coal and iron, and both smelting and manufacturing the latter. Pop. 5000.

FELVINCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg, on the Maros. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 1150.

FERGUS, a vil. British America, Canada West, co. Wellington, on the Grand River, 48 m. W. by N. Toronto; with a Free and a Wesleyan church, two weekly newspapers, and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1000.

FERNANDO (SAN), a tn. Chili, prov. Colchagua, cap. dep. of same name, nearly equidistant from the W. base of the Cordilleras and the banks of the Tinguirien, 110 m. S.E. Valparaiso. It occupies a site so injudiciously chosen, as to be exposed to the winter floods; and consists of houses which, though compactly built, have, as well as the streets, a very poor appearance; the former being low and incommodious, and the latter ill paved and tortuous. The two churches are equally wretched, and the three schools are poorly attended. Though exposed to inundation San Fernando is 1410 ft. above sea-level. Pop., including the suburbs, about 12,000.

FERNANDO (SAN), a tn. Mexico, state Coahuila, in a fertile district, near the Rio Grande, 206 m. N. Saltillo. It stands on the Upper Salado, and was once an important military post, but suffered much during the war between Mexico and the U. States, and has never recovered its former prosperity. It still contains about 3000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is agriculture.

FERNEZELY (ALSO, KIS-BANYA, and FELSO), three nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szathmar, 42 m. E.S.E. Szathmar-Nemethi, near the N. frontiers of Transylvania. They have mineral springs, and mines of silver, copper, and lead, with smelting furnaces and other mining establishments; and an aggregate pop. of 3000.

FEROZABAD [add.], a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 24 m. E. Agra. It is of considerable size, surrounded by a wall, and indicates, both from the beautiful remains of splendour within it, and the numerous mounds and shapeless ruins outside, that it must once have been a place of great importance. The present inhabitants live chiefly in cottages thatched with straw. The bazaar is well supplied. Pop. 11,792.

FEROZEPORE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Goorgaon, cap. pergunnah of same name, 74 m. S. Delhi. It is surrounded by a tolerably strong wall flanked with towers, and defended by a mud fort, which is mounted with cannon. Within the fort is the nabob's palace, which, though not large, is handsomely built and furnished in the English style. Pop. 7989.

FEROZPOOR [add.], a dist. and tn. India. The DIST., situated in Sirhind, is of very irregular shape, of somewhat indefinite limits, in consequence of several changes which took place after the termination of the Sikh war. Its centre seems to be nearly intersected by the parallel of 31° and the meridian of 75°. Neither its area nor its population can be stated. A great part of the surface is barren or covered with jungle, and not more than one-thirtieth is alleged to be under cultivation. Evidences of its having once been in a more prosperous state are furnished by several ruined villages and towns, and fine wells now choked with rubbish. The great thing wanted is irrigation, and this might be furnished at comparatively little expense, by cutting a canal of only a mile long, which would convey water from the Sutlej to the Sukri, a dry watercourse or mullah which winds through the district.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., situated about 3 m. from l. bank Sutlej, and 50 m. S. by E. Lahore, consists of the town proper and a fort. The town, surrounded by a ditch and a mud wall, had fallen into a state of great decay and general wretchedness, when its occupation by the British completely changed its appearance. For its narrow lanes, in the filthiest state imaginable, and its mean houses huddled together in the most disorderly manner, have been substituted wide and handsome streets, with colonnaded rows of shops and long lines of warehouses. The fort, an irregular structure filled with earth to half the height of the walls, and crowded with mean brick and mud hovels, has also been remodelled and converted into an important British arsenal. On the breaking out of the mutiny some companies of the 45th N.I. nearly succeeded in seizing it, and when frustrated did not decamp till they were permitted, by some mismanagement, to commit much havoc in the town. Pop. about 6000.

FERTILE BELT, THE, a strip of country, British North America, on the N. boundary of the U. States, or between lat. 49° and 51° N. and lon. 95° and 98° W. The country on either side of this singular district is bleak, barren, and unsuitable for the settler; but the Fertile Belt itself is described as a partially wooded region, abounding in lakes and rich pastures. The soil is a rich, deep, vegetable mould, occasionally spreading out into open blooming prairies. But, as the winter endures for upwards of seven months, during which period the rivers and lakes are ice-bound, and the whole country clothed with snow, and as the heat of the summer is equally intense, it may be doubted whether the Fertile Belt will ever attract a steady immigration of European settlers. An attempt was made, however, as early as 1811, by the Earl of Selkirk to colonize a portion of it, and with many vicissitudes the Red River settlement has struggled on, until now its population, including Indian "half-breeds," numbers about 6000 souls.

FIERSO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Rovigo; with several churches, and 3238 inhabitants.

FIFENESS, the extreme E. point of Fifeshire, Scotland, about 2 m. E. by N. Crail. Its elevation above the sea is very slight, and it presents no features of grandeur or sublimity like other headlands. A reef, called the Carr Rocks, projects from it into the German Ocean, and has been the occasion of numerous shipwrecks.

FILLYO, a tn. Western Africa, Songhay country, 240 m. S.E. Timbuctoo, in a beautiful and fertile district. It consists of several detached groups of houses, built of clay, with elevated tower-like entrances, which give the whole place a castellated appearance. The vicinity has a rich embellishment of trees, and the surrounding fields bear heavy crops of corn. The inhabitants, almost all Songhay, are nominally subject to the Pullo chief of Jilgodi, but have an independent demeanour, and evidently detest the Fellatah yoke.

FILLMORE, a tn. U. States, Utah, of which it is the capital, about 150 m. almost due S. from the Great Slave Lake. It is inhabited by Mormons, and consists of houses made either of adobe or of fire-burned bricks. The only building of any pretension is the capitol, which is built of rough-hewn red sandstone in the form of a Greek cross, with a cupola of 60 ft. in diameter in its centre. The beautiful and commanding site of Fillmore, at the height of 5000 ft. above the sea, and at the foot of the main Wahsatch range, not seeming to compensate for its distance from the north and more populous district of the territory, the Mormon legislature in 1856 passed an act, removing the seat of government from it to Salt Lake City. In this they exceeded their powers, and Fillmore is still the recognised capital, though as yet it is a very paltry one, its pop. in 1860 being only 715.

FIORIO, a tn. Italy, on the W. shore of the island of Ischia, at the N.W. entrance of the Bay of Naples. It is the largest town on the island, and, though consisting of narrow streets, is clean and well built, with many handsome houses of two stories. On a rocky promontory jutting into the

sea a church and monastery occupy the site of an old castle, of which the crenellated walls still remain. The inhabitants of Ischia are bold and skilful sailors, often venturing in their small boats to Genoa and the coast of Africa. Pop. 6000.

FISHKILL, two places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, New York, opposite Newburg, on the Hudson River and the Hudson railway. The vil., situated on Fishkill Creek, contains four or five churches and an academy. Pop. of township, 9546.—2, *Fishkill Landing*, a vil. at the mouth of the above-named creek, with several churches, an iron foundry, a machine-shop, some factories, and a number of stores. There is a ferry between it and Newburg. P. 2544.

FITZROY [add.], an isl. near the N.E. coast of Australia, 5 m. N.E. Cape Grafton, is about 5 m. in circuit; its surface is generally high and well wooded, with two peaks, one of which is 861 ft. in height. The rock when exposed is granitic. The prickly calamus palm, pomegranate, and a kind of yam abound upon it.

FLATTERY, a cape, U. States, territory Washington, on the Pacific, the N.W. extremity of the land at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait; lat. 48° 24′ N.; lon. 124° 43′ W. About 12 m. S. of it are the Flattery rocks, which extend some distance outwards, and have a considerable elevation. Upon Tatoosh, off the cape, is a lighthouse.

FLEISSEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.W. Eger, on the frontiers of Saxony; with a Protestant church, manufactures of hosiery and calico, paper, cotton, and other mills; and 1500 inhabitants.

FLINDERS, the name of two isls.:—1, An isl., the largest of the Furneaux group, situated in the E. entrance of Bass Strait, between the N.E. of Tasmania and the S.E. of Australia. It is about 36 m. long by 21 m. broad, and is traversed by several ridges, one of which, high, barren, and mountainous, presents a bold and abrupt front to the W., but slopes gradually on the E. down to a low sandy beach. The Strzelecki Peaks, forming the culminating points of this ridge, are 2550 ft. above the sea. On the W. the island is fronted by several small islands, under the lee of which shelter from westerly winds may be obtained. On the E. the shore forms nearly a straight line of sandy beach for about 19 m., and then becomes diversified by three remarkable peaks, called the Patriarchs, which rise from the low sandy shore, and are detached by a similar sandy plain from the high barren mountains on the W. Off the E. extremity of the island, and in the vicinity of the loftiest of these peaks, lie the Babel Isles, so named by Captain Flinders, from the discordant and various notes of the innumerable birds frequenting them.—2, An isl. off the coast of S. Australia, about lat. 34° S.; lon. 134° E. It is the largest and most central of the Investigator group, and is nearly in the form of a square, each side measuring from 3 to 5 m., with rocks projecting from the intermediate points. When Flinders visited it it was frequented by hairy seals, sooty petrels, and small kangaroos. The only good anchorage is on the N.

FLINT, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap co. Genesee, 48 m. N.W. Detroit, on the line of railway from Port Huron to Grand Haven. It stands in a fertile district, is the seat of the Michigan asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind; possesses abundance of water-power, and carries on an active trade. Pop. 2950.

FLINT, a river, U. States, rises in the W. part of Georgia, near Fayetteville, flows S., and at the S.W. extremity of the state unites with the Challohoochee in forming the Appalachicola. Its whole course is about 300 m., of which a large portion is navigable.

FLINT, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of the Marquesas Islands; lat. 11° 26′ S.; lon. 151° 48′ W.; is a narrow strip of coral about 1½ m. long, surrounded with breakers, which render it almost impossible for a boat to land. It was discovered in 1801.

FLORES, ENDEH, or MANGERAI [add.], an isl. Indian Archipelago, forming one of the volcanic group stretching eastward from Java; bounded N. by the Java Sea, S. the Indian Ocean, E. the Strait of Flores, which separates it from the islands of Adenara and Solor, and W. by the Strait of Mangerai or Mangerye, which separates it from the island of Komodo; lat. 8° 3′ to 9° 59′ S.; lon. 119° 40′ to 123° 1′ E.; 240 m. long, by 20 m. to 40 m. broad; area about 4035 geo. sq. m. The N.E. point is named Cape Flores. On the E. and W. coast there are good harbours for large vessels. On the S. coast are volcanoes; and on the E. side of the island is the peak of Lobetabi, 7117 ft. high, in the vicinity of which dwells a tribe very inimical to Europeans. There are likewise other lofty mountains, as Romba or Goonong Keo, also a volcano, 9159 ft. high; Goonong Rokka, 6555 ft.; and the peak of Larantooka, 5091 ft. high; and others. The interior of the island is not well known. It is mountainous, well wooded, and not unfruitful, and has warm springs. Among the products are buffaloes, oxen, goats, swine, dogs, fowls, tortoises, and birds'-nests; sapan and sandal wood, maize, rice, wild cinnamon, and a small quantity of the best cotton in the archipelago; sulphur, pumice-stone, copper, some gold and iron, and on the coast amber. The inhabitants, estimated to number 250,000, are of Malay extraction, but, unlike other Malays, build their houses on the ground, in place of elevating them upon posts. From Celebes vessels arrive annually in February and March, laden with gold, ivory, common earthenware, native cloths, &c., and take back in August and September birds'-nests, cordage, and oil. In former times slaves were exported from Mangerai, and were much sought after. The principal places of trade are Mangerai in the N., and Endeh in the S. coast. Since August 6, 1851, in consequence of a treaty then concluded, the whole island belongs to the Dutch, though the Portuguese claim some portions of it, and possess a fort on the E. coast at Larantooka, where some of the natives are Christians.

FLUSHING, a vil. U. States, New York, at the head of a bay opening into Long Island Sound. It contains ten churches, and several schools and seminaries, and is surrounded by extensive nurseries and gardens, which attract numerous visitors from New York, the distance being only 8 m., and the communication constant by steamer or rail.

FOGHA, a valley, Western Africa, prov. Kebbi, about 125 m. S.W. Sokoto. It is bordered on the E. by a hilly chain, separating it from another valley in Mauri, is partly occupied by a backwater of the Niger, so devoid of current that it seems almost stagnant, and where widest has a breadth of about 1000 yards. The sloping banks of the valley are adorned with a profusion of doum-palm, and the flat below is clothed with rank grass. The ground is so strongly impregnated with saline particles, that a good deal of salt is manufactured by the simple process of putting the earth into funnels made of straw and reeds, pouring water over it, boiling the liquid thus obtained, and forming the sediment into the shape of a small loaf. The inhabitants, who are of the Fulbe or Fellatah race, suffer much from the incessant warfare waged against them by the Dendi.

FOKSHANI, or FOKSCHANI [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, 45 m. W.N.W. Galatz, on the Milkov, an affluent of the Sereth, which divides it into two parts, one of which is in Moldavia and the other in Walachia. The part in Moldavia is the seat of a civil and a criminal court, possesses a normal school, carries on an active trade with Galatz, particularly in corn, and has a pop of 20,000, while that of the Walachian portion does not exceed 3000.

FOKTU, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Pesth-Solt, 9 m. W. Kalocsa; with a beautiful archiepiscopal summer residence, and 3064 inhabitants, who are nearly equally divided between Protestants and R. Catholics.

FOLTITCHENI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Suczawa, on the Samosch, near the frontiers of Bukowina, 68 m. W.N.W. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, possesses a normal school, has an important annual fair, and carries on an active trade, particularly in cattle. Pop 3000.

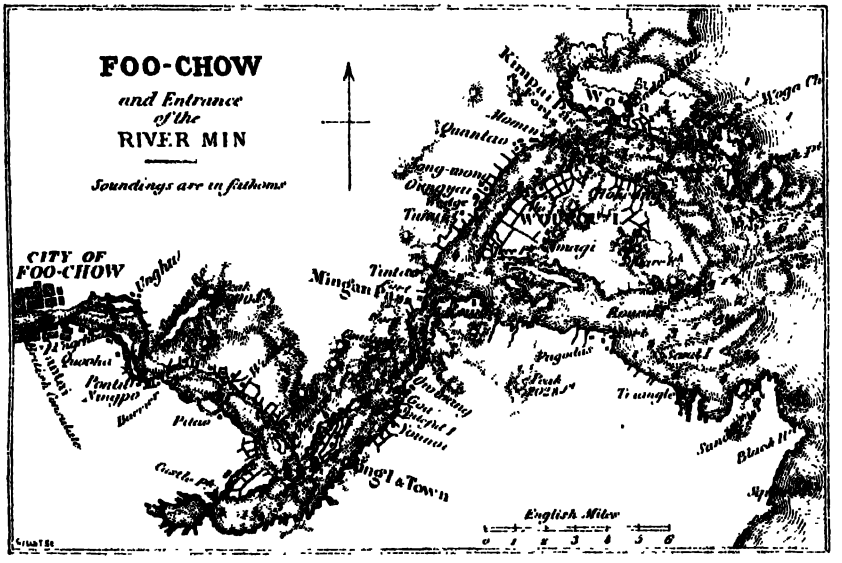
FOND DU LAC, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. of same name, at the S. end of Lake Winnebago, and on the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, and on the Milwaukee and Fond du Lac railways, 60 m. N E. Madison. It is pleasantly situated on a wooded slope descending towards the lake, and possesses eight churches, a steam woollen factory, several large stores, and a great number of flour and saw-mills. Pop. 5450.

FONTANA FREDDA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, on the railway, 4 m. W. Pordenone. It is memorable for the victory gained in its neighbourhood, on 16th April, 1809, by the Archduke John over the viceroy Eugene Beauharnois. Pop. 3026.

FOO-CHOW [add]. For ten years after this port was open to foreign commerce in 1843, the trade was insignificant compared with what it has become after the second decade of years. At first the native merchants were exceedingly jealous of foreigners, and placed every obstacle in their way to the inland trade. On the occupation of Shanghai by the Taiping rebels in 1853, the tea-men stopped the supply of tea from the Bohea country to that port, where it was shipped, and directed their stocks to be carried down the river Min to Foo-chow, where the foreign ships followed and took in their cargoes. Not only did this traffic continue during the time Shanghai was held by the rebels, a period of eighteen months, but the route was found to be shorter, and hence the trade more profitable, so that it never returned to Shanghai; consequently Foo-chow has become the great outport for the black tea district. Before that period scarcely a chest of tea appeared on the export list, and now it is the second largest port for the shipment of tea in China. In 1853 the exports did not exceed £43,000, and the imports £46,000. Since 1863 there has been a pretty steady decline in the number of British vessels visiting the port, although the tonnage has remained almost the same, as may be seen from the following table:—

	Arrived.		Departed.	
	vessels.	tonn.	vessels.	tonn.
1863	332	149,726	327	147,563
1864	325	131,123	325	131,041
1871	240	137,704	248	144,485
1872	231	146,399	231	144,941

The number of foreign vessels entered in 1872 was 102, of 40,782 tons, and cleared 101, of 40,393 tons. The total value of the direct trade with Great Britain and British dependencies was £4,325,900, of which £1,049,061 was for imports, and £3,276,839 for exports. Foo-Chow is the great tea port of China for that kind of Congou that is most consumed in Great Britain. During the year 1871, 637,542 piculs or 85,005,600 lbs. of tea were exported to all parts—Europe, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and the United States of America; against 487,875 piculs or 65,050,000 lbs. in 1870, showing an increase in the export in 1871 over the previous year of 149,667 piculs, or 19,955,600 lbs. The


FOO-CHOW
and Entrance
of the
RIVER MIN
Soundings are in fathoms
CITY OF FOO-CHOW
Pagoda
Custom House
Pantelo Nunpoo
Barrier
Pagoda
Gun Battery
Pagoda
Pagoda
Pagoda

FORDHAM, a vil. U. States, New York, on the New York and Haerlem railway, 12 m. N.N.E. New York city. It is the seat of St. John's college and St. Joseph's theological seminary, two prominent R. Catholic institutions. The buildings of the college consist mainly of an old country mansion and outhouses, to which from time to time additions have been made. In 1859 it had eighteen professors and tutors, all Jesuits, except three, and was attended by 125 students. The seminary, which has a church attached to it with a tall spire, is an imposing edifice of gray stone. The village contains two or three other churches, and is a favourite summer residence.

FORNO DI ZOLDO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. N. Belluno. In the vicinity a seam of coal and a mine of argentiferous lead are wrought. Pop. 3252.

FORT DES MOINES, a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Polk, 100 m. W. Iowa city, at the junction of the Des Moines and Racoon, the former of which is being made navigable for steamboats up to the town. It is a flourishing place, having ample water-power, which drives several saw and flour mills, abundance of timber, and a valuable coal-field. Pop. 3965.

FORTEAU, a bay, British America, in the Strait of Belle Isle, on the E. coast of Labrador. It is 4 m. wide at its entrance, between Points Amour and Forteau, and runs N. for 2¾ m. between high and green table-lands of sandstone. At its head is a considerable and rapid river of the same name, abounding with salmon, and on the W. side a fine cascade. There is a church, parsonage, and resident clergyman of the Church of England at the settlement. The bay is the best roadstead in the strait, and vessels may anchor anywhere towards its head in 10 to 13 fathoms over sandy bottom. The Jersey merchants have large fishing establishments on its shores. On Amour Point there is a lighthouse in the form of a circular stone tower, faced with brick. It is 109 ft. high, and 155 ft. above the sea, and is visible in clear weather at the distance of 18 m. During fogs signals are made with a fog-whistle.

FORT ELLICE, British America, one of the stations of the Hudson's Bay Company, beautifully situated r. bank Assiniboine, 280 m. above its junction with the Red River of the North; lat. 50° 24′ 32″ N.; lon. 101° 48′ W. It was once a post of considerable importance, being the depôt of supplies to the Swan River district. In this respect, however, Fort Pelly has been substituted for it, and it has in consequence become only a secondary station. The buildings are constructed of wood, and surrounded by a high picket inclosure. The trade, carried on with the Plain Crees and the Ojibways, consists chiefly in pemmican and dried meat, obtained from them in exchange for European articles.

FORT GARRY, Brit. N. Amer. *See* GARRY *in Supp.*

FORT LEAVENWORTH, a military post, U. States, Kansas, r. bank Missouri, 30 m. above the junction of the Kansas River. It was established in 1827 as a general rendezvous for troops proceeding westward, and as a depôt for all the forts on the Santa Fé and Oregon routes. For those purposes it is well adapted, as nearly all the great military roads of the territories intersect it. It contains barracks and an hospital for the troops, warehouses, and stabling for 8000 horses and 15,000 mules. Several large farms are cultivated in connection with the fort. The town of Leavenworth is only about 2 m. distant.

FORT MADISON, a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Lee, on the Mississippi, 12 m. above the lower rapids. It occupies the site of a frontier fort, which was erected in 1808 for defence against the Indians, and was burned down in 1813 when the garrison was obliged to evacuate it. The present town is well built, with a good proportion of brick houses, and possesses a substantial courthouse, half a dozen churches, and a state penitentiary. Its manufactures are rapidly increasing in importance, and its favourable position as a shipping point for the lumber, grain, and pork of the surrounding districts, has already given it an extensive trade. Pop. 2886.

FORT RILEY, a military post, U. States, Kansas, at the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill forks of Kansas River. It is situated on the great emigrant route to New Mexico and California, about 140 m. from Fort Leavenworth, with which it is connected by an excellent military road. Its stone barracks are sufficient for eight companies of infantry, and large accommodation has also been provided for cavalry.

FORT WAYNE, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Allen, at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph, which here form the Maumee, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 105 m. N.N.E. Indianopolis. It stands in a beautiful and well-cultivated district, possesses fifteen churches, one of them a R. Catholic cathedral, and a German female school under the charge of nuns; and carries on an active trade. It occupies the site of Twightwel, an old village of the Miami Indians, who were removed W. of the Mississippi in 1841, and, though thus of comparatively recent origin, it contained in 1860 10,388 inhabitants.

FORT WILLIAM, British America, a station or settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the N. or left bank of the Kaministiquia, at its mouth, on the W. shore of Lake Superior. It consists of a small fort sufficiently strong to resist any Indian attack, and a garden, formed of soil brought from some distance, and having an area of about an acre and three-quarters. Opposite to the fort is a large island formed by the middle channel of the Kaministiquia. This island, once almost covered with wood, chiefly tamarack, was gradually cleared to a great extent for fuel; and, where not again covered by a second growth, is partly occupied as the site of an Ojibway village, and partly as pasture ground, grazed by a herd of cows belonging to the company, which swim across the river, a distance of 400 ft., twice every day, when passing to and fro between the island and the farmyard in the vicinity of the fort. —(*Hind.*)

FOTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 12 m. N.N.E. Pesth, not far from the railway; with a handsome R. Catholic church, and a beautiful castle with a fine park; and 2000 inhabitants, mostly Protestants.

FOTSILA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Herzegovina, at the confluence of the Shiotma with the Drin, 22 m. S.E. Bosna Serai. It is beautifully situated, contains twelve mosques, and is celebrated for its knives and sword cutlery, which in excellence vie with those of Constantinople. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000.

FOVEAUX, a strait, New Zealand, separating the Middle or Munster Island from the South or Stewart Island. It extends for 30 m. in a W.N.W. and E.S.E. direction, from the N.W. end of Stewart Island to the island of Ruapuki, which lies in its E. entrance, is generally about 15 m. wide, and has a depth of 15 to 28 fathoms over a sandy bottom. The approach from the eastward is rendered somewhat formidable, both by the position of Ruapuki, and the islets, reefs, and tide ripplings which surround it in almost every direction. The danger, however, from the island is less than it seems, as there is a clear channel on each side of it with not less than 12 fathoms water. After the island is passed the N. shore presents new dangers, as it is studded with islets and reefs, some of them extending 8 m. from the coast, and not always visible. Even here, too, the dangers are more apparent than real, as there always remains a clear navigating width of not less than 10 m. The greatest difficulty in navigating Foveaux Strait is the boisterous weather which is almost invariably met with. S.W. but more frequently N.W. gales blow with more or less violence, and without regard to seasons, throughout the whole year, frequently continuing without intermission for many days, and then lulling for a few hours only to return with renewed violence. Hence vessels passing westward through the strait are sometimes weeks in getting round the S.W. extremity of the Middle Island. Even when there it may only be to encounter a new difficulty arising from a strong current, which, should the wind fail or prove unfavourable, may have the effect of driving them back again within the strait. For these reasons the passage of the strait from the E. is not to be recommended to any but steam vessels; it is otherwise with the passage from the W., as a slant wind, S.W. or N.W., may always be calculated upon.

FRAMPTON, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Dorchester, 33 m. S. by E. Quebec; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and an extensive trade in pork, butter, and cattle. Pop. 1000.

FRANCE [add.] The material prosperity and progress of the empire have been greatly augmented by wise legislation and by the commercial enterprise which has been aroused within the last few years. Among the domestic economical

reforms in practice or contemplation, the facilitating the formation of companies upon the 'limited liability' system, and of co-operative societies among the working-classes, will give a great impulse to trading enterprise. Measures of various kinds, affording liberty and encouragement to local as well as general effort, are also promoting the same movement. The good results of the commercial policy which was inaugurated under the second empire, and which has in the main been followed since the fall of the empire, will be seen by a glance at the following table, showing the value of imports and exports in 1852, 1862, and 1872. The growth of French commerce will seem all the more striking when it is remembered that while the figures for 1852 represent the total imports and exports, those for 1862 and 1872 represent only the imports for home consumption, and the exports of articles of native production, or what the French call 'special commerce:'—

	Imports.	Exports.
1852	£37,636,000	£67,240,000
1862	87,044,000	89,708,000
1872	137,896,000	147,156,000

In 1872 the principal imports were silk and floss silk (valued at £16,732,000); wool (£12,460,000); cotton (£8,104,000); cattle (£7,008,000); grain (£6,704,000); raw hides and furs (£5,400,000); timber (£5,182,000); and coal (£5,148,000); and the principal exports were silk stuffs (£19,520,000); woollen goods (£11,620,000); grain and flour (£10,568,000); leather and leather goods (£9,008,000); haberdashery (£5,872,000); silk (£5,300,000); refined sugar (£4,716,000); and confectionery (£4,292,000). The following table exhibits with more detail the nature of the commerce between France and the United Kingdom for the years 1871 and 1872:—

IMPORTS INTO FRANCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Description	Value, 1871.	Value, 1872.
	£	£
Apparel and Haberdashery	436,134	201,301
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,341,790	11,545
Bacon and Hams	115,427	125,901
Caoutchouc & Caoutchouc Manuf	311,147	345,673
Coals, Cinders, and Fuel	910,195	1,502,066
Coffee	631,688	214,387
Copper, wrought and unwrought	633,239	602,152
Cotton (Raw)	2,678,622	1,021,856
Cotton Fabrics	1,877,167	2,386,026
Dyeing and Tanning Stuffs	664,132	187,735
Iron, wrought and unwrought	565,784	949,609
Jute	440,767	523,179
Machinery	335,571	664,849
Peruvian Bark	63,614	92,619
Silk (Raw)	2,711,422	3,123,252
,, Thrown, Twist, or Yarn	361,479	1,123,702
Silk Manufactures	150,384	277,038
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, &c.	60,482	89,795
Tin	311,124	356,108
Wheat	1,498,432	235,903
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	3,080,515	3,124,005
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	327,749	445,776
Woollen Fabrics	3,278,967	4,088,715
All other articles	10,595,500	6,801,593
Total	33,388,360	28,292,415

EXPORTS FROM FRANCE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Description.	Value, 1871.	Value, 1872.
	£	£
Animals	30,017	256,196
Barley	657,488	2,532,081
Brandy	1,871,654	1,301,141
Butter	1,636,006	1,916,795
Chemical Manuf. and Products	203,246	225,960
Clocks	269,380	327,711
Cotton Manufactures	276,121	403,791
Eggs	916,441	1,394,152
Fish	150,258	209,280
Flowers, Artificial	300,060	387,768
Fruit	283,933	265,287
Hides, dressed and undressed	482,963	379,610
Lace	389,592	261,907
Leather Manufactures	1,138,021	1,200,470
Madder, Madder Root & Garancine	350,013	444,963
Oats	118,032	201,543
Oils	197,721	305,000
Oil seed Cake	201,750	197,526
Potatoes	142,456	550,077
Silk, Raw	742,868	2,352,561
Silk Manufactures	4,836,365	6,547,673
Sugar, Refined	1,285,901	2,034,283
,, Unrefined	1,661,854	1,483,723
Wheat	71,045	1,850,792
Wheat, Meal, and Flour	31,746	1,256,480
Wine	2,185,589	2,727,137
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	384,126	317,344
Woollen Manufactures	3,321,961	2,800,573
All other articles	5,604,061	7,671,580
Total	29,848,488	41,803,444

The unusually small amount of the exports for 1871 is accounted for by the war of 1870–71, which also explains more particularly the small number of animals, and the small quantities of cereals and cereal products (wheat, and wheat meal and flour and barley) exported in that year, as, on the other hand, it explains the unusually large quantity of wheat and of arms, ammunition, and military stores imported.

In 1872 the mercantile marine of France was composed of 4799 sailing vessels above 60 tons burden, the aggregate tonnage of which amounted to 902,096 tons, and 316 steam vessels above 60 tons, the aggregate tonnage of which was 240,273; so that the whole number of vessels belonging to it in that year was 5115 of 1,142,369 tons burden. The French mercantile marine has not advanced equally with its commerce, which is still very largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The following statement shows the amount of the French shipping in 1872, and the proportion of native and foreign vessels engaged in it:—

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
French	10,261	2,837,000	9,181	2,188,000
Foreign	19,662	4,395,000	18,375	2,986,000
Total	29,923	6,722,000	27,556	5,174,000

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.—According to the budget of 1873, the total estimated revenue was £115,140,296, and the estimated expenditure £111,831,068. The debt in that year was made up of a consolidated debt of £631,481,441, and a redeemable debt (including annuities) of £278,760,000, in all £910,214,441. The interest on the debt amounted in 1873 to £39,360,996.

Population, &c.—The following figures show the number of the population of France, according to the census of 1872, and the five which preceded it:—

Year of Census.	Population.	Increase as compared with the previous census	Decrease as compared with the previous census.
1846	35,400,486	1,170,308	—
1851	35,783,170	382,684	—
1856	36,139,364	356,194	—
1861	37,386,313	1,246,949	—
1866	38,067,094	680,781	—
1872	36,102,921	—	1,964,173

The large increase of population shown in the census of 1861 is to a great extent due to the cession by Italy to France of the territories which were formed into the departments of Alpes Maritimes, Savoie, and Haute Savoie, and which added 669,059 to the population, so that the net increase in the census of that year, as compared with the previous one, was 577,890. In 1872, again, a large part of the decrease is accounted for by the cession to Germany of the districts which were formed into the imperial territory of Alsace-Lorraine, by which France lost a population of 1,597,228, making the net decrease for the period of six years which preceded the last census 366,945. This decrease was distributed over all but 14 of the departments of France. The continuous increase took place in those departments which contain the largest or principal manufacturing cities, the rural population being progressively absorbed by the towns. The only departments in which the increase exceeded 10,000 were the following eight—Seine, 69,144; Nord, 55,723; Seine-et-Oise,

46,453; Allier, 14,648; Loire, 12,210; and Pas-de-Calais, 11,381.

France is an eminently agricultural country, more than one-half of its inhabitants deriving subsistence from agricultural pursuits, while in England the proportion does not exceed one-fourth, and on the Continent fluctuates between 30 and 40 per cent. Of those living by agriculture, nearly one-half are proprietors, residing upon and cultivating their own estates, as shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Proprietors living upon and cultivating their own Estates	4,530,478	4,597,634	9,088,012
Proprietors whose Estates are managed by Agents	118,373	104,027	222,400
Farmers paying Yearly Rent	1,568,260	1,495,520	3,063,780
Tenants paying part of Produce	747,550	732,343	1,479,893
Day and other Labourers	2,609,802	2,743,497	5,353,299
Other Agricultural Employments	344,375	321,734	666,109
Total	9,918,838	9,954,655	19,873,493

Those engaged in other than agricultural industries are stated at 11,000,027, the building trades employing 2,120,369, textile manufactures 1,946,680, clothing 1,930,633, food 1,664,246.

History.—Upon the declaration of war against Prussia on July 15, 1870, troops were at once hurried from both sides to the Rhenish frontier, and in two or three weeks 800,000 men were brought face to face. The French commenced the struggle with a rather dramatic attack upon the town of Saarbrück, on Aug. 2, the emperor and the prince imperial being present. A more serious and unexpected initiation of the campaign was made by the Crown Prince of Prussia in the capture of Weissenburg, from which the French, under Marshal Macmahon, were driven on Aug. 4, and two days after were again disastrously beaten and routed in the battle of Woerth. The French main army was massed in advance of Metz, to which place the defeat of Macmahon's army at Woerth made it necessary to retire. The Prussians advanced in full force, driving the French from Forbach and their other positions. Macmahon's army being utterly disorganized and unable to make a stand against the powerful force under the Crown Prince, which was steadily following him, and likely to outflank the main army at Metz, under the emperor and Marshal Bazaine, the latter determined to retire. The Prussians attacked their rear in great force, and a severe battle, without decisive advantage to either side, was fought under the walls of Metz on Aug. 14. The Prussians followed the retreating army, and one division marching parallel along the southern road, was enabled to turn northwards and take the forces of Bazaine in flank or rear. The emperor Napoleon meanwhile left the army and retired to the camp at Châlons. Then followed a week's terrible fighting between Metz and Verdun, three great pitched-battles being fought, all of them disastrous to the French, and resulting in Bazaine's whole force being driven back into Metz, where it remained completely beleaguered. Macmahon, with the remnant of his army, reached Châlons, where other forces had been accumulating, and shortly after marched with all the troops from Châlons towards the north, as if to get round to Metz for the relief of Bazaine; but in the last days of August he was assailed by the Prussians, and after several obstinate engagements, was, on Sept. 1, driven into Sedan. Here he found himself caught in a *cul-de-sac*, and the next morning surrendered with all his army, numbering 80,000 men, as prisoners of war, the emperor at the same time giving himself up to the king of Prussia, by whom he was consigned to the château of Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel. When the news of this crushing disaster became known in Paris, on Sunday, Sept. 4, a *coup d'état* at once took place. The Republic was proclaimed amid wild enthusiasm, and the leaders of the revolution formed themselves into a committee of public safety, or governmental executive. The empress Eugénie, who had been left in Paris as regent, made her escape the same day, and joined the prince imperial, who had been escorted safely through Belgium to England. The Prussians now lost no time in marching upon Paris, which they surrounded by the end of September; an executive committee of the revolutionary government having just previously removed to Tours. Paris held out till the 28th of January, when it surrendered, and an armistice of three weeks was agreed to, in order to allow time for the election of a national assembly to decide upon war or peace. The assembly elected in these circumstances met at Bordeaux, and appointed a diplomatic commission, with Thiers at its head, to negotiate for peace at Versailles, where the king of Prussia (now the German emperor), then had his head-quarters. By the preliminaries of peace signed on the 26th of February, and accepted by the assembly at Bordeaux on the 1st of March, France agreed to cede to Germany one-fifth part of Lorraine, together with the whole of Alsace except Belfort and the surrounding district, and to pay a war indemnity of five milliards of francs (£200,000,000), while Germany was to hold in security certain departments of France until the indemnity was paid. The definitive treaty of peace concluded at Frankfort on the 10th of May following, and ratified on the 21st of May, made no essential alteration in these terms. Meanwhile, new difficulties had arisen for the government. Paris was held by the Commune, which demanded for itself the right of independent administration in local affairs, and the extension of the same right to all the other communes of France. It was joined by large bodies of the National Guard, and with their help endeavoured to make good its demands by force. In this state of matters the national assembly, which had been elected solely for the purpose of concluding peace, continued to sit after that object had been effected, but it removed its seat from Bordeaux to Versailles. Thiers, who had been elected president of the French republic immediately after the meeting of the assembly, remained at the head of the executive till the 24th of May, 1873, during which time the Commune was put down (May, 1871), and by far the greater part of the war indemnity paid. The Thiers administration fell in consequence of an order of the day being carried bearing that sufficient guarantees were not provided by it for the maintenance of conservative interests, and was succeeded by a government formed by Marshal Macmahon as president. Under him the last instalment of the war idemnity was paid on the 5th of September, 1873, and on the 13th of the same month France was completely evacuated by the Germans. As the republican form of government which then existed in France was regarded as merely provisional, and none of the parties (Monarchists, Bonapartists, Republicans), which divided the assembly and the nation felt itself strong enough to establish a permanent constitution, the decision of this question was postponed by a vote of the assembly (Nov. 19, 1873), confirming Macmahon's powers for seven years (the Septennate). The government of France still remains in this provisional state. Marshal Macmahon continues to hold his powers as president in spite of any changes of the ministry, and the assembly and the nation are still divided between the same three parties, which are constantly varying in comparative strength.

FRANCISCO (San), [add.], a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. of same name, on the N.E. corner of a peninsula, which lies between the bay of same name and the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 37° 46′ N.; lon. 122° 23′ W. It stands on the E. slope of some high hills facing the bay, on a bleak tract, with no trees, and little fertile ground within a distance of 20 m., and is built chiefly in an amphitheatre, formed by Telegraph Hill (294 ft. high) on the N.E., Rincon Hill (120 ft.) on the S.E., and Russian Hill (360 ft.) on the W. The streets are straight, and, intersecting each other at right angles, divide the town into a number of nearly equal square blocks. In addition to the streets are twelve squares reserved for public use, but only one of them, called the Plaza, or Portsmouth Square, can yet be considered ornamental. The busiest streets have a pavement of what are called cobble-stones, but the others, both in the carriage way and on the side paths, are only flanked with fir deals, from 2 to 3 inches thick. The town is lighted with gas made from imported coal; water is brought by two aqueducts, one from the distance of five, and the other from the distance of twenty miles. Of the houses, which in 1860 numbered 10,123, 8603 were of wood, 1461 of brick, 47 of iron, 6 of adobe, and 6 of stone. One of the last was built of granite, quarried and cut in China. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, erected at an expense of £160,000; the city-hall, originally built as a theatre, and purchased by the municipality for £50,000; the mint, the marine hospital, three theatres, one of them among the largest and handsomest edifices of the kind in the U. States; 23 churches, of which the R. Catholic are the

most numerous, and apparently the most flourishing, as the total number of Protestant communicants is only about 1000; 2 Jewish synagogues, about 26 schools, a convent, 2 orphan asylums, and several hospitals. There is a remarkable preponderance in the number of grog shops, which amount to 800, while the groceries are only 373. Horse railroads have been constructed through most of the streets, which have extensive traffic. The city contains (1865) 13 foundries and machine shops, employing more than 2000 hands; glass-works, 2 sugar refineries, 9 flour and 4 saw mills, 2 woollen-mills, 2 mills for cleaning rice, chemical works for the production of nitric and sulphuric acid, a rope-walk, 4 savings-banks, 7 fire insurance offices, besides agencies for foreign companies, and agencies for foreign life offices. Real property has improved greatly, and rents have risen in proportion, dwelling-houses of six to ten rooms letting for £200 to £400 per annum. The U. States branch mint coined in 1864, $15,917,640 in gold, and $365,300 in silver. The export of treasure in 1864 was as follows:—

To New York, ...	£2,463,325
„ England, ...	6,887,300
„ Chilia, ...	1,577,775
„ Panama, ...	75,750
„ Other Countries, ...	137,400
Total, . .	£11,141,450

The exports, other than treasure, amounted in the same year to £2,644,265. The value of the imports, which consist of a great variety of articles of consumption—butter, candles, soap, boots and shoes, coal, nails, timber, &c.—cannot be stated. The number of vessels that arrived in the port in 1864 was 2096, of 739,124 tons; and of those that departed, 2166 of 810,859 tons. Of those arrived 81 were British ships, of 49,702 tons. Six ocean steamers, most of them measuring 2000 tons or more, sail regularly between San Francisco and Panama, leaving each port thrice a month. Other steamers maintain communication with Portland, Victoria, Olympia, Mazatlan, and São Pedro. San Francisco, previously known as Yerba Buena, assumed its present name on 30th Jan. 1847. A month later, when a census was taken, the population was only 459. In the spring of 1848 gold was discovered, and a rush took place, which had raised the pop. in 1852 to 34,870. The fires which have occurred in the town have been so frequent and so destructive that between Dec. 24, 1849, and June 22, 1851, five are counted, which occasioned an aggregate loss of £3,200,000. The preponderance of wooden houses in the town accounts in part for these conflagrations, but it would seem that they are also attributable in part to mismanagement on the part of the municipal authorities; unfortunately not confined to police regulations, but extending to all the branches of administration, and productive of so much insecurity to life and property, that in 1851 and 1856 the citizens took the law into their own hands, and appointed vigilance committees, which proceeded to exercise all the powers of government, apprehending alleged criminals, bringing them to trial, and in some cases not only passing sentence of death, but carrying it into execution. The census of 1860 gave a pop. of 56,805, but the actual number is estimated at 70,000, of whom about 40,000 are Americans, 12,000 Irish, 5000 Germans, 4000 British, 3000 French, and 2000 Chinese. Many of the last are professedly R. Catholics, and have a native priest of their own, who was educated at Rome. One remarkable feature is the preponderance of males, there being about three adult men to one adult woman. Pop. (1870), 150,361.

FRANKENFELS, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, 50 m. S.W. Vienna. It is an ancient place, supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne; and has ironworks and four saw-mills.

FRANKLIN, two places, U. States.—1, A tn. and port of entry, Louisiana, on the r. bank of the Bayou Teche, 95 m. W. by S. New Orleans. Being accessible by large steamboats, it has been the shipping point for large quantities of cotton, sugar, and maize. Pop. 1400.—2, A vil. Indiana, cap. co. Johnson, on Young's Creek, 20 m. S.S.E. Indianopolis, and on the Madison and Indianopolis, and the Martinsville railways. It contains county buildings, five or six churches, a Baptist college under the name of the Baptist Manual Labour Institute, and a large seminary. Pop. 2367.

FRASER, or TACOUTCHE-TESSE [add.], a river, British North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 52° 42′ N.; lon. 119° W. It thence descends through an immense valley in a N.W. direction for about 160 m. as far as a spur of the Rocky Mountains, which turns it abruptly to the S. in about lat. 54° 30′, inclosing in this sweep or bend the now celebrated gold-fields of Cariboo. The whole area thus inclosed is plentifully intersected by streams, creeks, and rivulets, rising in the gorges of the mountains, and ultimately swelling into considerable tributaries of the Fraser. From Fort St. George the river is navigable by light steamers for 150 m. to Fort Alexandria, in lat. 52° 35′ N. Here, the surrounding country is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, grove and plain; the soil is prolific, and yields good crops of grain and vegetables. As the Fraser continues its S.W. course it receives some important affluents, the Loon, the Chilcolin, and the Quesnelle, and, in lat. 50° 10′ N., effects a junction with a considerable stream named the Thompson. It now approaches the table-land of British Columbia, marked by wide and open valleys alternating with low fertile hills, and soon arrives at the Cascade range of mountains, through which the mighty river hurls its waters in a series of magnificent falls and rapids, or *cañons*. From Alexandria to Yale, a distance of more than 300 m., the river runs through a remarkable district, the land being formed in terraces, or 'benches,' as they are called, perfectly level and parallel. The lowest, where the valley expands, presents a perfectly flat surface, many miles in extent, and 40 or 50 ft. above the river's bank. The second, 60 or 70 ft. above the lower one, is generally cut out of the mountain side; and the third, 400 or 500 ft. above the last, runs along the inaccessible face of the bluffs overhanging the river. Similar formations are found on the Thompson and other rivers, and on both sides of the streams. In the course of ages a succession of granite rocks have been hollowed out to the depth of 2000 or 3000 ft.; and it is through the chasm thus laboriously formed that the Fraser pours itself—its impetus already excited by a descent of 400 or 500 m. from its mountain source. Fort Yale is next reached, and 16 m. lower, Fort Hope, from which point the river is known as the Lower Fraser, and presents a broad channel to its mouth, where it empties itself into the Gulf of Georgia, just above the boundary line of the United States territory. Its course westward from Fort Hope lies through a pleasant and fertile country. It is navigable 75 m., as far as Fort Hope, and by light steamers 15 m. more, as far as Yale. Above Yale, for a distance of 50 or 60 m., the river passes through mountain gorges in a narrow rushing stream, attaining a velocity of 15 to 20 m. an hour; so that, the river being impassable, the only route for travellers is along the perilous 'trail,' which crosses the precipitous mountains of trap and granite, 2000 to 3000 ft. high, overhanging the river almost perpendicularly. Between June and August the melting of the snow causes the river to rise so rapidly, that it requires a very powerful steamer to stem the current; and at the same time numbers of large uprooted trees are brought down, and, becoming embedded in the shallower places, form dangerous obstructions to the navigation. The stream has a rate of 4 to 7 knots between Hope and Langley, the latter being about 30 m. from the river's mouth, and thence it becomes broad, deep, and placid, the influence of the tide being felt, except during the months of the freshets, when it is not perceptible much beyond New Westminster, the cap. of Columbia. The rise of the river at these times is from 14 to 25 ft., and the banks for 70 m. from its mouth being low in many places, are liable to be flooded in the spring and summer, but the land is nevertheless very fertile, and produces abundance of fine hay grass. At New Westminster the r. bank rises and forms an admirable position for the town. The land adjacent to the river is clothed with masses of foliage, with lofty fir and pine, while the wild apple-tree, the white and black thorn, the vine and soft maple, and deciduous bushes of every variety, form the massive undergrowth. The total length of the river is about 580 miles.

FRASERVILLE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Temiscouata, r. bank St. Lawrence, 100 m. N.E. Quebec; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and a large trade in lumber. Pop. about 3000.

FRAYLE MUERTO, a tn. La Plata, Pampas, on the Carcaranal, 150 m. S.E. Cordova. It is the largest and best

place on the whole line of road between Cordova and Rosario, consists of houses which, though only of mud, have an air of elegance about them, and are built with great regularity; it possesses also a market-place, a church, and an excellent post-house.

FRECK, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 10 m. E.S.E. Hermanstadt, on a height not far from the Aluta; with several fine buildings, a large and beautiful garden, and a paper-mill. Pop. 2610.

FREDERICHSTAED, a tn. West Indies, on a bay on the W. side of the isl. of Santa Cruz or St. Croix, belonging to the group of the Virgin Islands. It is defended by a fort, and has good anchorage in front of it in 5 to 6 fathoms, the bay on which it stands forming a capacious basin of about 5 m. in extent. Pop. 2886.

FREDERICKSBURG [add.], a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Spottsylvania, on the r. bank of the Rappahannock River, at the head of the tidewater, 55 m. by rail and 65 by road N. Richmond. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington, viâ Acquia Creek, passes through it, and as the through trains generally stopped at Fredericksburg station for about an hour on each trip, a not inconsiderable chance trade was caused thereby in the immediate locality of the depôt. A good canal has been constructed from the town to a point on the Rappahannock River, about 40 m. above, by which large quantities of wheat, flour, and tobacco were formerly received for exportation. The river affords extensive water-power, which, however, has not been much used. The hills in the neighbourhood, varying in height from 40 ft. to 100 ft., abound in fine granite and freestone. About thirty years since the prospect of Fredericksburg being a rapidly rising town was very great, but it suddenly stopped in its prosperity, and after standing still for about twenty years it gradually retrograded in its importance. Before the civil war it contained five churches, an orphan asylum, two seminaries, four newspaper offices, and two banks. During the contest it was the scene of fierce contentions, and on Dec. 13, 1862, there was fought here one of the great battles of the war, in which the Federals were defeated. The result was the reduction of Fredericksburg to ruins and desolation. In 1840 its population numbered nearly 4000 souls, and in 1850, ten years after, it had only increased 88 persons; in 1860 it had risen to 5023.

FREDERIKSHAAB, a Danish port, W. coast Greenland, lat. 62° N.; lon. 50° W.; founded in 1742. Its district, bounded S. by that of Julianeshaab, and N. by that of Fiskernæs, is 106 m. long, and contains much talc. The port is roomy and secure, has two entrances, and 8 to 10 fathoms water.

FREIBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 6 m. N.E. Neutitschein, cap. dist. of same name, on the Lubina. It has a Gothic deanery church with a lofty tower, a Piarist college, a gymnasium, a high-school, an asylum for orphan children, extensive manufactures of cloth, two woollen and four yearly markets. Pop. 4414.

FREISTADT, two tns. Austrian empire:—1, Moravia, circle and 20 m. N.E. Hradisch, on a plain bounded by wooded hills. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and carrying on a trade in linen. Pop. 1100.—2, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Oelsa, about 32 m. E. Troppau; with several public offices, a town hospital, a beautiful castle belonging to Count Larisch, manufactures of linen and leather, and three yearly markets. Pop. 1200.

FREISTADTL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Waag, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 39 m. N.E. Pressburg. It is the seat of a district court, and has a Franciscan convent with a Gothic church, a fine seat belonging to Count Erdödy, with a collection of coins and natural curiosities; an hospital, a trade in wood and wooden articles, and much-frequented cattle markets. Pop. 6098.

FRIEDEBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, prov. and 35 m. N.W. Troppau; with a very old castle, some flax-spinning, and granite quarries. Flax is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

FRYSZTAK, or FREISTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. dist. of same name, circle and 6 m. N.N.E. Jasło. It was founded by Casimir the Great, and contains 1650 inhabitants, mostly the descendants of German emigrants.

FU-CHU. *See* FOO-CHOO.

FUERTE DE ANDALGALA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 75 m. N.W. Catamarca, cap. dep. of same name, on a slope near the S.W. extremity of the Sierra de Aconquija. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine, and the conversion of its produce into wine, brandy, and other liquors, which have a high name, and are in great demand, not only in the province, but in the surrounding countries. The trade is carried on chiefly with Tucuman, from which the returns are rice, woollen and leather articles, maize, and beasts of burden. Copper mines, which promise to be productive, have been opened within the department.

FUGA, a tn. E. Africa, cap. of Usumbarra, near l. bank Pangani, and 37 m. N.W. of the tn. of this name. It stands nearly 4500 ft. above sea-level. It is without walls, and contains about 500 circular huts, of the form common to Africa, from Harar to Timbuctoo. The inhabitants have a strong mixture of Arab blood, and are estimated at 3000.

FULTON, two places, U. States.—1, A vil. Ohio, on the Ohio River, immediately above Cincinnati, of which it is properly a suburb. It possesses several churches, a rolling-mill, a dry-dock, saw-mills, lumber-yards, &c. The chief business is the building of steamboats. Pop. 3224.—2, A vil. Missouri, cap. co. Callaway, 20 m. N.E. Jefferson. It possesses several churches and academies, a state lunatic asylum, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of earthenware. Pop. 500.

FUMBINA. *See* ADAMAWA *in Supp.*

FURED (TISZA), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 46 m. N.E. Szolnok, cap. dist. of same name, near the Theiss; with a court of justice and several public offices, an infirmary, manufactures of excellent Hungarian saddles, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 5951.

FUREEDABAD, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. jaghire of same name, called also Bulabgurh, 24 m. S. Delhi, on the route to Muttra. It stands amid groves of tamarind and other trees, forming a pleasing contrast to the barrenness of the surrounding country; is surrounded by a wall, and possesses a bazaar and a large tank. About half a century ago it was famous for the manufacture of bows and arrows.

FUREEDPOOR, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The DISTRICT, between lat. 23° 3′ and 24° 5′ N.; lon. 89° 30′ and 90° 15′ E., is bounded N. by Mymensing, E. Dacca, S. Backergunge, and W. Jessore and Pubna; area, 2052 sq. m. The whole district is an alluvial tract, low and swampy in the S. and N.E., but rather more elevated in the N. and N.W. It is watered to overflowing by the Ganges and its tributaries, of which the more important are the Podda, the Konaie or Jabuna, the Dulasseree, and the Barashee or Chundnah. The soil is in general very rich, producing rice in the swampy grounds, and in those not subject to inundation abundant crops of cereals and pulse, sugar (grown to such an extent as to be probably the most important commercial crop), cotton, indigo, and oil-seeds. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse cottons for home use; and the trade, export, transit, and import, is considerable, a number of wealthy merchants taking an active share in it. Pop. 855,000. — —The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., situated r. bank Ganges, which is here known by the name of the Podda, 112 m. N.E. Calcutta, can hardly be said to have the compactness of a town, and rather consists of a large number of huts scattered thinly over a large extent of garden, orchard, and rice ground. The only buildings of note are those in which the different branches of the civil department are accommodated. Fureedpoor was once a noted resort of river pirates.

FUREEDPOOR, a tn. India, Rohilcund. dist and 12 m. S.S.E. Bareilly. It stands close to a grove of fine mango-trees, in a flat, fertile, and well-cultivated country, in which much cotton is grown; and has a well-supplied bazaar.

FURRUCKABAD [add.], a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces. The DISTRICT, between lat. 26° 40′ and 27° 43′ N.; lon. 78° 57′ and 80° 2′ E., is bounded N. by Budaon and Shajehanpore, E. Oude, S. Etawah and Cawnpore, and W. Etawah and Mynpoorie; area, 1909 sq. m. It consists generally of a large alluvial flat with a gentle slope S.E., as indicated by its chief streams, the Ganges, Esun, and Rind. The only exception to the general flatness is in the S.W., where part of the ridge or crest occurs which extends along the Doab, and forms part

of the watershed between the Jumna and Ganges. The soil varies much in quality, that along the banks of the Ganges consisting of *kadir*, or marsh land saturated with moisture, but not in such excess as to interfere with its regular cultivation. On land of this description the principal crop is indigo. In other parts of the district the soil is sandy, and so little retentive of moisture that in the dry season nothing but constant irrigation can save the crops from withering away. Where this remedy against drought is not or cannot be applied the country looks dismal. Where neither excessive moisture nor sand prevails the soil is well adapted for general cropping, and produces fine wheat, barley, pulse, maize, sugar-cane, and cotton, the last grown only for home consumption. Pop. (1872), 919,091.——The TOWN, cap. of the above district, situated nearly 3 m. W. of the Ganges, and 93 m. E.N.E. Agra, is on the whole a handsome town, surrounded by a wall, and containing many good streets and squares, many of them shaded with trees, and clean to a degree seldom witnessed in India. Within the town, on a commanding eminence, is a large mud fort, where the nabob used to reside. The trade is considerable, and many of the wealthiest of the inhabitants have large banking establishments. Such, indeed, was the commercial importance of the place at one period, that it had its own mint, which furnished a large proportion of the coin circulated in the surrounding country. This continued to be issued till 1824. The British cantonment of Futtyghur is situated about 3 m. E. of the town, on the W. bank of the Ganges. Pop. of Furruckabad, 56,300.

FÜRSTENSTEIN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and about 32 m. S.W. Breslau, near Freiburg, with a picturesquely situated castle belonging to the counts of Hochberg, containing a collection of paintings and engravings, and a library of 40,000 volumes. The castle was founded in 1148 by Boleslaw IV. of Poland, and belonged to the dukes of Silesia. In 1428–29 it was in the hands of the Hussites, was subsequently several times besieged; and after being in the possession of various proprietors, it fell (1509) into the hands of its present proprietor. Pop. of vil. 300

FUSI, or FUZI-YAMA, a mountain, Japan, in the S.E. of the island of Niphon, about lat. 35° 37′ N.; lon. 138° 48′ E. It is in the form of a lofty cone, and has a height estimated at about 12,450 ft. Seen from the entrance to the Bay of Jeddo it presents a very striking appearance, and forms an excellent landmark.

FUTAL (ALT), a tn. Austrian empire, Temesvar Banat, circle and 4 m. S.W. Neusatz, on the Danube; with a beautiful castle and a brewery. Pop. 4642.

FUTEHGUNGE, two places, India, Rohilcund, dist. Bareilly:—1, *W. Futehgunge*, a tn. 12 m. N.W. Bareilly, on the route to Moradabad. It stands in an open, level, and well-cultivated country, and is a thriving populous place, with a well-supplied bazaar. It takes its name, meaning "Victory market," from a victory gained here in 1796, by a British force under Sir Robert Abercrombie over an army of Rohillas. An obelisk, raised in honour of the victors, marks the spot where the battle was fought, and within a stone's throw of it is another monument, in the form of a carved and mineretted tomb, erected by the vanquished over the remains of two of their chiefs who fell in the action.—2, *E. Futehgunge*, situated about 23 m. E. of the former, on the route to Shahjehanpore, near r. bank Bhagul. It stands close to a noble grove of mango-trees, covering from 20 to 30 acres, is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall with two handsome brick gateways, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar; but is on the whole a poor and insignificant place. It owes its existence to Shujah-u-Dowlah, nabob of Oude, who erected it to commemorate a victory which was gained in 1774 by the British over the Rohillas, and made him master of nearly the whole of the Rohilla territory, in consequence of a shameful compact which he had previously concluded with Warren Hastings.

FUTTEHPOOR, a dist. and tn. British India, N.W. Provinces. The DISTRICT, between lat. 25° 25′ and 26° 13′ N.; lon. 80° 12′ and 81° 23′ E., is bounded N.E. by the Ganges, separating it from Oude, E. Allahabad, S.W. the Jumna, and N.W. Cawnpore; area, 1583 sq. m. It lies wholly within the Doab, between the Ganges and Jumna, which receive the whole of the drainage directly or by their tributaries. The surface consists generally of an alluvial flat little raised above the channel of these rivers, and sloping almost imperceptibly towards the S.E. It is cultivated like a garden, and is rich in rural scenery of the most pleasing description. The principal crops are the usual cereals—pulse, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, and poppy. The chief difficulty with which the cultivator has to contend is frequent and long-continued drought. The great trunk road, and the railway, following nearly the same line of road, from Calcutta to Delhi pass through the district. Pop. 511,132.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., situated 48 m. S.S.E. Cawnpore, on the great trunk road and the railway from Calcutta, is a large and thriving place. It contains some good houses, a small but very elegant mosque, a well-supplied bazaar, a courthouse, and other buildings connected with the civil establishment; and a spacious *serai*, or traveller's lodge, consisting of a large inclosure, with two gateways, surmounted by towers not unlike those of a college, and with a cloister or verandah all round. During the sepoy mutiny the rebels gained possession of the town, and kept it till driven out by Havelock, who, on the 12th June, 1857, here achieved the first of his series of famous victories. The railway from Calcutta was opened to this point on 25th March, 1858. Pop. 20,864.

FYZABAD, or BANGLA, a tn. India, Oude, r. bank Gogra, which is here a large and navigable stream, 65 m. E. by S. Lucknow. It stands in the immediate vicinity of ancient Ayodha or Oude, the ruins of which extend for several miles along the bank of the river, and was substituted for it by the first nabob vizier of Oude, Sadut Ali Khan, who in 1730 built a palace here and made it the seat of government. It was embellished and extended by his successors, particularly Shujah-u Dowlah, who inclosed the fort with a ditch, and strengthened it with a new wall with round towers, and added so many new buildings that the town assumed the appearance of a great capital. Subsequently, however, when his unprincipled compact with Warren Hastings had given him nearly the whole of Rohilcund, he removed the seat of government to Lucknow. This event, which took place in 1775, was a fatal blow to Fyzabad, which began immediately to decline. Its wealthy merchants and bankers quitted it at once to follow the court, and its present population, though still estimated at little short of 100,000, consists almost exclusively of the more indigent classes. The only manufactures of any consequence are cloth, metal ware, and arms. The native troops stationed here, consisting of two regiments of N. I., a troop of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery, mutinied on 8th June, 1857.

G.

GABOON, THE [add.], a river, Africa, W. coast, called by the natives M'pongo, flowing into the Gulf of Guinea; lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 9° 20′ 30″ E. The territory of the Gaboon (native name Empungwa) extends along the river about 40 m., and along the coast about 30 m. Its inhabitants are a fine race of negroes, who carry on an active trade with Europeans in ivory, copal, ebony, and dye-woods, and, surreptitiously, in slaves. The climate is unhealthy. Near the river spread vast and unwholesome swamps, but inland rise some considerable hills, and these are clothed with dense jungle-like woods, the abode of the gorilla. This region has been made better known by the travels of M. du Chaillu, and Mr. Winwood Reade's account of his interesting explorations. A French settlement was established here in 1842, and in the

following year an American mission was founded at Baraka, 8 m. up the river, which still continues in operation.

GABRIEL (SÃo), a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on a commanding height, 190 m. W.S.W. Porto Alegre. It is a modern place of pleasing appearance, consisting of white houses roofed with red tile; and has two small chapels, large barracks for the accommodation of the park of artillery stationed here, an hospital, a house of correction, and a little theatre. The shops are numerous and well supplied, the trade is extensive, and the whole place has a lively prosperous appearance. Pop. about 2000.

GABRIEL CHANNEL, S. America. *See* DAWSON ISL. *in Supp.*

GABROVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S. of Bulgaria, eyalet and 140 m. S.E. Widin; with three churches, a school, and a pop. of 4000.

GADIATSCH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.W. Poltava, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Psla and Grunja with the Dnieper. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school, two charitable institutes; and a trade in tobacco, which is largely cultivated in the circle. Pop. 4909.

GAFSA, or CAPSA [add.], a tn. N. Africa, regency and 176 m. S.S.W. Tunis, on a height surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It occupies the site of the ancient bulwark of Jugurtha, and consists of wide and clean streets, and houses substantially built of stone. The chief object of interest is the citadel, a remarkable structure, but now in ruins. Two copious thermal springs, which discharge into a basin, furnish the inhabitants with the means of fertilizing the surrounding district. The people also manufacture articles in esparto, white burnouses, and covers famous for the fineness of their texture; and carry on an extensive trade in dates, oil, and wool famous for its whiteness. Pop. about 5000.

GAINESVILLE, a vil. U. States, Alabama, r. bank Tombigbee, 40 m. W.S.W. Tuscaloosa. It is an active place of business, contains several churches, and is the principal point for river shipping in the county. Pop. about 1500

GALABAT, a prov. Abyssinia, bounded N. by outliers of the Elephants range, E. the Tacazze, and E. and W. the Shimfa; area about 1200 sq. m. It is far more populous than the neighbouring provinces, and has a soil of remarkable fertility, yielding in abundance, wherever irrigation is applied, the products not only of the temperate but also of the tropical zone. The inhabitants, partly Tagruri and partly Arabs and Fungi, employ themselves in agriculture, manufactures, and trade. The agricultural products include, beside grain, cotton, which is grown so largely as to be an important article of export. The manufactures are limited to cotton stuffs and the turning of a great variety of articles in ivory, as small cups, bracelets, finger rings, &c. The trade while Galabat existed as an independent state, long before the Turkish invasion of Soudan, was very important, as it had then almost a monopoly of the traffic with the interior of this part of the African continent. Since then commerce has found new channels, and the trade of Galabat, which in consequence has greatly declined, has little prospect of any extensive revival. Government is administered by a sheikh, a Tagruri, from Darfur. He calls himself independent, but has in fact two masters, the Turks and the Kasa of Tigré, to whom he pays an annual tribute of £800.

GALAMBFALVA (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 11 m. S.W. Udvarhely, 55 m. E.N.E. Hermanstadt; with a Protestant and a Greek non-united church, and 1260 inhabitants.

GALANGUE, a territory, W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 13° 40′ and 14° 30′ S.; and lon. 17° and 18° 30′ E.; bounded N. by Sambos, E. the Kubango, S. the land of the Nyemba-Ganguella, and W. Kaconda; area about 15,000 sq. m. It forms one of the loftiest plateaux of S. Africa, having an average height of 6000 ft. Its climate is temperate and healthy. The principal rivers are the Kubango, which borders it from N.W. to S.E., forming its boundary in that direction, and the Kunene, which, flowing from N. to S., separates Galangue from Kaconda. The government is in the hands of a prince, who is practically as well as theoretically absolute. Owing to the predatory habits of the people, who frequently take part in the Munano forays, there is not much agriculture; but from the same cause cattle are numerous, inasmuch as in addition to those reared within the territory large numbers are introduced into it by plunder. The principal articles of trade are cattle and bees'-wax, which find a market at Benguela; some ivory also is obtained from the S. in exchange for slaves. Pop. about 250,000.

GALANJE, a tn. S. Africa, kingdom Moluwa, at a short distance N. of its capital Kabebe, about lat. 7° 30′ S.; lon. 27° E. It is a considerable town, but derives most of its importance from being the burying-place of the Musti-jauwo, or kings of Moluwa. Instead of one common mausoleum, each deceased monarch is buried in a separate grave of great depth and large dimensions. Over it a building with a lofty straw roof is erected, and the walls of the interior are hung with party-coloured mats. Two slaves are left to watch the body and take care of the grave. This is continued during the whole lifetime of his successor, but the moment he dies his predecessor's grave is closed, and a new one having been prepared the process of watching is resumed. Pop. about 6000.

GALAXIDI, a tn. Greece, nomarch Phthiotes and Phokis, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Salona, or N. arm of the Gulf of Corinth or Lepanto. It has its site on a low peninsula which forms three harbours, and was one of the most important commercial places in Greece previous to the war of independence, during which it was, in 1821, laid in ruins by the Turks. At present it has a civil court, a lazaretto, a custom-house, and a parish school; and contains 4000 inhabitants, engaged in shipping and trade.

GALENA [add.], a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. Jo Daviess, on both sides of the Galena, 3 m. above its junction with the Mississippi, and on the Illinois Central railway, 150 m. W.N.W. Chicago. It occupies a high and healthy site, encircled by cliffs of mountain limestone, which give it a very irregular and picturesque appearance; and is for the most part substantially built of brick, many both of the private dwellings and public edifices being in a good style of architecture. Among the latter are twelve churches, ten public schools attended by 1500 scholars, a seminary, a U. States marine hospital, and a custom-house and post-office, built of stone at an expense of £14,000. The chief industrial establishments are large flour and saw mills driven by steam, two lead furnaces, two iron foundries, a pottery, several breweries, lumber yards, large leather furnishing houses, soap and candle works, and various factories of ploughs, waggons, carriages, and furniture. The great staple of Galena, however, is lead, which is extensively worked both in its vicinity and the surrounding districts. The quantity shipped from 1821 to 1858 was 820,622;839 lbs., or 366,304 tons, and had an estimated value of about six millions and a half sterling. Besides lead Galena annually exports horses, cattle, grain, flour, potatoes, pork, and bacon, to the value of about 160,000. Pop. 8196.

GALESBURG, a tn. U. States, Illinois, at the junction of the Chicago and Burlington, the Northern Cross, and the Peoria and Oquawka railways, 105 m. W.S.W. Chicago. It is well built in wide regular streets, contains a university and two colleges, one of them for females, and possesses a number of hotels, a large foundry and machine shop, and planing, saw, and flour mills. Pop. (1860), 4953.

GALLATIN, a vil. U. States, Tennessee, cap. co. Sumner, on the railway to Bowling-Green, 18 m. N.E. Nashville; contains several churches and schools, and has a pop. of about 1500.

GALLIO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 24 m. N. Vicenza; with manufactures of straw hats and two tanneries. Tobacco is largely grown in the district. Pop. 2320.

GALLO, an isl. S. America, at the N. entrance of a bay on the S.W. coast of New Granada; lat. 1° 59′ N.; lon. 78° 38′ 44″ W. It is memorable as the spot where Pizarro, when the great body of his followers refused to proceed further, drew a line on the sand, and called upon those prepared to follow him to intimate their determination by stepping across it. Only thirteen did so, and with these he remained while Almagro returned to Panama for reinforcements. Ultimately, however, before these arrived he removed to the island of Gorgona as a more secure and equally eligible position. Immediately N. of Gallo is Cascajal Point, a bold red cliff, forming a striking contrast to the general flatness of the coast.

GALVESTON [add.], a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Texas, cap. co. of same name, at the mouth of a bay at the N.E. extremity of Galveston Island, and on the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson railway. It contains ten churches, two of which, the Episcopal and the R. Catholic, are handsome Gothic structures; a R. Catholic university, an Ursuline convent, an academy, a female seminary, many elegant private houses, and large and commodious stores. The harbour, the best in the state, has 12 feet of water in the bar at low tide, and is well provided with wharves, repairing-docks, building-yards, &c. Previous to the civil war its shipping trade was of considerable extent. The number of vessels entered and cleared for foreign ports in 1858 was 61, carrying 26,373 tons; the coasting trade was still more important. The principal export was cotton, of which above 300,000 bales were shipped in 1859. In December, 1862, it was occupied by a small Federal force, which, however, was surprised and captured on January 1, 1863, by the Confederates. Pop. (1870), 13,818, of whom 3007 were coloured.

GAMA, a river, E. Africa, which rising in the Nguru hills, at a distance of about ten days' march from the coast, flows E., draining the countries between the Pangani and the Kingani rivers, and falls into the Indian Ocean near Saadani, opposite to the island of Zanzibar. Its bed is never dry, but a bifurcation a little above its mouth, forming a small delta, subdivides its volume, and thus renders it less fit than it might otherwise have been for navigation.

GAMBIA (THE) [add.], a British colony, W. co. Africa. In 1853 the native territory S. of the isl. of St. Mary, known as British Combo, was annexed to the colony, and has been settled by military pensioners and liberated Africans. The tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of the colony are chiefly Mandingos, and are divided into two classes—Marabouts, or strict observers of the law of Mahomet, and Soninkees, who are only nominal Moslems; between the two are constant religious feuds. The export of slaves has been unknown on the Gambia for many years, the prisoners of war being usually retained in slavery by their captors or sold into other parts of the country. In point of unhealthiness the Gambia varies little from the other settlements. There is considerable sickness during and after the rains, but many of the merchants are in the habit of passing the worst months of the year in England. The position of Bathurst, the seat of government, is rendered more unhealthy by the vicinity of an offensive and pestilent swamp, which however might easily be drained. About 150 m. up the river the island of M'Carthy is occupied as an advanced post for the protection of trade in its neighbourhood; but the climate of it is very unfavourable for Europeans. The trade of the colony consists principally of ground-nuts, hides, and wax, ground-nuts being six-sevenths of the whole export; in 1867 the nuts—which are mostly taken to France, and there converted into an oil which is sold as olive oil—reached the value of £191,322; hides, £2560; and wax, £12,165; total £214,165. Cotton is cultivated to some extent recently. Cotton goods, rice, and tobacco are the principal articles received into the colony. In 1863 the imports amounted to £175,965, and the exports to £141,673; and in 1872 the imports were £123,088, and the exports £127,226. The decline in the trade of the colony is owing to the unsettled state of the country, which has the effect of stopping agriculture in various districts. The colonial revenue in 1872 was £17,249, derived principally from customs; the expenditure was £17,873.

GAMBIER, a vil. U. States, Ohio, beautifully situated on a high ridge nearly surrounded by the Vernon. It is the seat of an Episcopal college, and a theological seminary connected with it. The former consists chiefly of an imposing edifice, built of stone, in the Gothic style, and has five professors, fifty students, and a library of 8720 vols. Pop. 575.

GAMING, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Upper Wienerwald, cap. dist. of same name, 60 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a castle, a ruined church which belonged to a Carthusian monastery, manufactures of leather and waggon-axles, and numerous saw and other mills. There is a petroleum spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2020.

GAMLA KARLEBY, a seaport tn. in Russian Finland, E. coast of Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 63° 48′ N.; lon. 23° 15′ E. Gamla Karleby is equivalent to Old Charlestown. Pop. in 1856, 2627.

GANANOQUE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Leeds, l. bank St. Lawrence, in a district diversified by mountains and lakes, 160 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It possesses four churches—Church of England, Free, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic; a grammar and other schools; and being a port of entry carries on a considerable trade. It has also a large extent of water-power, which has been made available for mills and manufactures. The view obtained here of the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence is very fine. Pop. about 1600.

GANDA, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, about lat. 12° 40′ to 13° 25′ S.; and lon. 14° 40′ to 15° 30′ E.; bounded N. by Kissandshi, E. and S. by extensive uninhabited forests, and W. by the Makango desert; area about 2100 sq. m. The surface consists mostly of lofty precipitous mountains, inclosing deep valleys, which are watered only by mountain streams, of which the only one of sufficient importance is the Ommate, which, rising in the wilds on the E. frontiers, traverses the territory, and joins the Katumbela. The inhabitants, too predatory in their habits to settle down to any regular employment, can scarcely be said to have any agriculture. Grazing is almost equally neglected, because it is found far easier to steal cattle than to rear them; and hence, when a supply is wanted, the means resorted to is a foray to the far south, where cattle are numerous, and their owners seldom have sufficient courage to defend them. The only live stock which, from being reared on the spot, can be said to have been honestly come by, are swine and poultry. Iron, the only mineral yet known to exist among the mountains, is partially worked. Pop. 30,000, who are under the rule of an absolute prince.

GANDIKO, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Kororofa, l. bank Benuwe, 200 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is a Pulo or Fellatah settlement, which is said to have been founded by a Pulo force, chiefly composed of slaves, who were sent to attack Wukari, and failed. Instead of returning, they preferred to remain in the country, intermarried with the Djuku, and founded several towns. Among these, and nearly adjacent to Gandiko, are Gandera and Ibi. The three together may have an aggregate pop. approaching to 2000. The huts of Gandiko are indifferent, and too much huddled together. Those of Gandera and Ibi are less crowded, and have small plots of garden ground attached to them; on their sides and roofs also pumpkins, gourds, and other cucurbitaceæ are trained.

GANDO, a tn. Western Africa, once cap. of an empire of same name, and still the residence of a powerful Pulo prince, 50 m. S.S.W. Sokoto. It stands in a hollow, commanded from all sides by chains of hills, but has a pleasant and animated interior, adorned with various trees, among which the banana is prominent. It is intersected from N. to S. by the broad and shallow bed of a torrent, affording rich pasturage; but it is, on the whole, a very dull place, and owing to the troubled state of the country is harassed by perpetual alarms. The principal manufacture is cotton cloth, particularly cotton strips, of first-rate quality, and, though coarsely dyed, in great demand in adjoining countries. The trade, almost entirely transit, is, in a great measure, confined to a coarse kind of coloured silk, imported from the north, and much used by the natives for adorning their leather-work. Some of the vegetable products are famous, among other the banana, which is grown in considerable quantity, and the onion, which surpasses that of the adjoining districts both in size and quality.

GANDUTAN, a vil. Western Africa, r. bank Kwara, 280 m. W.N.W. Sokoto. It is a slave village, the property of a Tarki chief, and consists of about 200 huts of matting, with two leather tents in the centre. The district is much infested by lions.

GANESPOOR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 38 m. W. Goruckpore, on the Koyane. It consists of about 200 houses, partly inclosed by an earthen rampart.

GANG, a mining town, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 6 m. N.E. Czaslau; with a parish church, and mines of silver and arsenic; and 1100 inhabitants.

GANGES, an isl. Pacific Ocean, in what is called American Polynesia; lat. 10° 59′ S.; lon. 160° 55′ W.

GANGPORE, a petty state, India, between lat. 21° 50′ and 22° 37′ N.; lon. 83° 31′ and 84° 57′ E.; and bounded N. by Chota Nagpore, E. native state Bonei, S. native state Sambla

and British dist. Sumbulpore, and W. native states Ryghur and Jushpoor; length, E. to W., 90 m.; breadth, 35 m.; area, 2493 sq. m.; revenue about £10,000. The soil is naturally rich, but there is little cultivation, and the greater part of the surface is covered with jungle. The capital, which is of same name, is 250 m. W. by S. Calcutta. Pop. 112,000.

GARAKOTA, a tn. India, territory Saugor and Nerbudda, in the fork formed by the junction of the Sonar and Guddari, 25 m. E. Saugor. It consists of the town proper, which extends from bank to bank between the two rivers, and of a fort, which, situated in the apex of the fork, is washed on two sides, and is inclosed by a deep ditch and two walls, an outer which is 20, and an inner which is 30 ft. high.

GARANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zemplen, 12 m. N.E. Salorallya-Ujhely; has a strong castle, provided with bulwarks and two towers; and contains 1000 inhabitants.

GARASPOOR, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 49 m. S.W. Saugor. It is defended by a small fort, and contains some ancient structures, built of the fine sandstone in the vicinity, and elaborately sculptured.

GARDINER [add.], a tn. U. States, Maine, on both sides of the Cobbessecontee, at its junction with the Kennebec, 12 m. below Augusta, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway. It possesses ten churches, a high-school, an almshouse, and a mechanics' institute, and is very largely engaged in manufactures, for which the falls on the Cobbessecontee furnish great advantages. Among the industrial establishments are a pottery, a foundry, a woollen factory, two machine-shops, three tanneries, and two paper, two flour, and six saw-mills. The shipping owned in Gardiner is about 6000 tons, of which a half is employed in the southern and foreign trade. Pop. 4487.

GARNAVILLE, a vil. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Clayton, 105 m. N. by E. Iowa, on the route from Dubuque to Prairie du Chien. It stands on an elevated, rolling prairie, and there are veins of lead in its vicinity. Pop. 1335.

GARRY, a fort or station, British N. America, Red River Settlement, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, is situated a little above the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, on the N. bank of the former. The fort, the name of which is frequently used for the settlement generally, consists of a square inclosure of high stone walls flanked at each angle by round towers. Within this are several substantial wooden buildings; the governor's residence, the jail, and the storehouses for the Company's furs and goods. It was established in 1811.



FORT GARRY, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—From Hind's Canadian Exploring Expeditions.

GARSEPPA, Gursuppa, or Gairsoppa, an ancient but deserted town, India, presid. Madras, dist. N. Canara, 16 m. E.S.E. Honawar, is now deserving of notice only on account of the magnificent falls which bear its name, and are formed in its vicinity by the Sherravutty. The river immediately above, dividing into several branches, forms four distinct falls, which have received the respective names of the Grand Fall, the Roarer, the Rocket Fall, and the Dame Blanche. The Grand Fall is a perpendicular plunge of 880 feet, over a ledge of rock cavernous underneath. The Roarer rushes down an inclined plane into the cavern behind the Grand Fall. The Rocket Fall is so called, because the water, forced through a series of rocky channels, assumes the form of rockets in its descent. The Dame Blanche sends down its water in snowy flakes of a peculiarly graceful appearance.

GARU, a tn. Western Africa, on an island of same name, in the Kwara, 210 m. W.N.W. Sokoto. The whole bed of the river, which is here from 6 to 8 m. broad, is studded with islands, many of which are large, very fertile, and well peopled. It is a large and important place, with a population roughly estimated at 7000 or 8000.

GARU-N-GHABBES, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, 195 m. W. Kukawa. It is a middle-sized walled town, with a well-cultivated district, and is of some historical interest from being identical with Biram-ta-gabbos, the oldest place of the seven original settlements of the Hausa nation.

GASPÉ, a bay, British America, Canada East, on the W. shore of the gulf, near the entrance of the river of St. Lawrence. It is formed on the S. by Peter Point, consisting of low sandstone, covered with the white houses of fishermen; and on the N. by Cape Gaspé, a remarkable headland of limestone, having on its N.E. side a magnificent range of cliffs, which rise to the height of 692 feet. The entrance measured between these two points is about 9 m., and the bay itself, stretching W.N.W. for rather more than 16 m., gradually narrows to the point at its head where it receives the Dartmouth. The only other rivers of any importance which enter it are the York and the St. John, both on the S.W. shore. Gaspé Bay possesses advantages which may hereafter render it one of the most important maritime stations on the E. coast of British America. It contains an excellent outer roadstead off Douglas Town, a harbour at its head capable of holding a numerous fleet in perfect safety, and a basin where the largest ships may be hove down and refitted. The N.E. side of the bay for 5 miles within the cape is covered with fishing establishments, belonging to Jersey merchants, and with the houses of the fishermen; on the opposite shore scenery not deficient in grandeur is presented by a succession of precipitous cliffs of shale and sandstone, rising to the height of 200 feet, while the view inland terminates in a mountain range.

GASTON, a vil. U. States, N. Carolina, l. bank Roanoke, 65 m. N.N.E. Raleigh. It is the terminus of two railways connecting it with Raleigh and Richmond, and is a depôt for tobacco and wheat.

GASTORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. from Leitmeritz, on the Obertka; with a parish church, an hospital, a townhouse, a paper-mill, and a trade in corn; and 1100 inhabitants.

GATTENDORF, a town, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Wieselburg, about 5 m. S. Pressburg; with a fine mansion in an English park, and a trade in corn and sheep. Pop. 1270.

GAURION, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on the N.W. shore of the island, and 11 m. W.N.W. the town of Andro. It possesses a large and excellent harbour, sheltered from all winds except the west. Pop. 950.

GAYRING, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 20 m. N.N.W. Pressburg; with 3603 inhabitants, who trade in fish, wood, and cattle.

GAZAWA, a tn. Western Africa. 90 m. N. by W. Kano, cap of a territory dependent on Maradi. It is inclosed by a strong stockade and a deep ditch, and is nearly in the form of a regular quadrangle, with a gate on each side. These defences are rendered necessary by its position on the frontier, where Islamism ends and paganism begins. The fanatical Mahometans are constantly attacking it. Owing to this cause manufactures and cultivation are much neglected, and the breeding of sheep and cattle constitutes the chief employment.

GDOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Bochnia, on the Raba, 12 m. S.E. Cracow; with a parish church, with an ancient altar-piece. The Cracow insurgents were defeated here by the Austrians in 1846. Pop. 1200.

GEBY [add.], an isl. Indian Archipelago, situated in the Gilolo passage, on the equator, between the Molucca Island Gilolo and the Papuan island Waigu. It is long and narrow, stretching about 20 m. from S.E. to N.W. Its surface

is generally hilly, but not elevated, the highest point not exceeding 500 feet. The cultivated products are rice, cocoa and sago palms, yams, and bananas. The natives, mostly Papuans, but subject to Molucca settlers, who form the dominant class, are chiefly employed in the fishing of trepang and pearl oysters. Between Geby and the islet Fow, at its S.W. extremity, there is a harbour sheltered from all winds, with sufficient depth and good anchorage for a ship of the line.

GEMUSH-KHANEH, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Erzeroum. It owes its name, which means the 'house of silver,' to a mine of argentiferous lead which has long been worked in its vicinity. Pop. estimated at 8000.

GENESEE, a river, U. States, New York. It rises in Pennsylvania, near the frontiers of New York, flows N.W. and N.E., and enters Lake Ontario about 7 m. N. Rochester, after a course of nearly 150 m. In the earlier part of its course there are three falls of 60, 90, and 110 ft. high respectively, and for above 2 m. it passes between perpendicular rocks nearly 400 ft. high. At Rochester, and also near its mouth, there are other falls of about 100 ft. high.

GENESEE FALLS, formerly PORTAGEVILLE, a vil. U. States, New York, 50 m. E.S.E. Buffalo, on the Genesee River, which is here crossed by the New York City railroad, on a bridge 234 ft. high, and by the Genesee Valley canal. It has several churches, and is much visited for its scenery, the river here being bordered by precipitous heights, and having several picturesque falls. Pop. 1020.

GENESEO, a vil. U. States, New York, 25 m. S.S.W. Rochester, on the Genesee River; with several churches, schools, and banks, and a large academy. Pop. 1600.

GENEVA [add.], a vil. U. States, New York, at the N.W. extremity of Lake Seneca, and on the Auburn and Canandaigua railway, 200 m. W. Albany. It commands a fine view of the lake and the surrounding country, is well built, the principal street stretching along a height above the lake, and containing many handsome residences, with fine gardens sloping down towards the shore. The principal buildings are eight churches, one of which, the Episcopal, is a fine Gothic stone structure; Hobart Free College, with six professors and ninety-six students, and a medical college. The manufactures are not important. Pop. 5057.

GEORGE, a river, British N. America, Labrador, running into the S.E. side of Ungava Bay. For 200 m. up it is a considerable stream, flowing with a rapid current between rocky banks, and, though full of rapids, the water is deep enough for barges. At some distance from its mouth the country is wooded, and about 200 m. up the stream there is a lake abounding in fish. The general course of the river is northwards, running parallel to the coast of Labrador, about 100 m., or less, distant from it. It was discovered by the Moravian missionaries in 1811.

GEORGE, a sound, New Zealand, on the S.W. shore of the Middle Island or Munster, lat. (Anchorage Cove, N. shore) 44° 55′ 20″ S.; lon. 167° 26′ 50″ E. It is nearly a mile wide at its entrance, and preserves this width as far up as the anchorage, a distance of 6 m., during which it stretches S.S.E. This is its first reach, near the head of which there is good anchorage, in 15 fathoms, in a cove of the N. shore, with a sandy beach, where a rapid stream, with 2 ft. on its bar at low water, discharges itself. About a mile above, a second reach wends E.S.E. for 3 m., and then sends off two arms, at the head of one of which, but 200 ft. above its level, is an extensive lake, with an outlet sending its surplus waters down the mountain side. George Sound is surrounded by rugged and precipitous mountains. One of these rises over its W. side to the height of 4775 ft.; another near its head to the height of 5000 ft.

GEORGEN (ST.), a royal free tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 9 m. N.E. Pressburg, on the Pressburg and Tyrnau tramway, at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards. It has a magistracy, two R. Catholic churches, one Protestant, a synagogue, a Piarist college, an inferior school, an endowment for the poor, and a cold sulphur bath. The wine produced in the vicinity bears a high name, and is largely exported. Pop. 2904.

GEORGEN (ST.), a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, 45 m. S.W. Linz; with a beautiful parish church, and 1600 inhabitants.

GEORGEN (ST.), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 5 m. S.W. Steinamanger; with an old and richly endowed abbey, with a Gothic church; and 1500 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholics.

GEORGEN (ST.), a tn. Austrian empire, Warasdin and St. Georgen Military Frontiers, on the Semovacha, in a wide plain, which stretches to the Drave, 58 m. E.N.E. Agram. It has a common school, and contains 4630 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN [add.], three places, U. States:—1, A tn. and port of entry, dist. Columbia, l. bank Potomac, 2 m. W. Washington, and on the Rock Creek, which is crossed by two bridges connecting it with Washington. It is overlooked by heights, crowned with villas, and commanding a magnificent view, and is a quiet retired place of somewhat antiquated appearance. Its principal buildings and institutions are eight churches, a Jesuit college, a nunnery, with a school attached, attended by about 100 pupils, several private boarding and day schools of high repute, a market-house, and a finely laid out cemetery. Being the only port of Columbia district, Georgetown has an important foreign and coasting trade. Pop. 8733.—2, A tn. and port of entry, S. Carolina, on the W. shore of Winyaw Bay, near the confluence of the Great Pedee, Black and Waccamaw Rivers, 100 m. S.E. Columbia. It possesses county buildings, six churches, an academy, and several turpentine distilleries and saw-mills. Its reputed unhealthiness has checked its prosperity. Pop. 1720.—3, A tn. Kentucky, cap. co. Scott, on a height above the N. Elkhorn River, in a fertile district, 17 m. E. Frankfort. It is the seat of a Baptist college, with eight professors, 132 students, and a library of 7500 volumes; of a female collegiate institute, attended by about 100 pupils; and of a military institute, which unites civil education with military discipline; and possesses several woollen, bag, and rope factories. Pop. 1684.

GEORGETOWN, a tn. Canada West, co. Hatton, on the Grand Trunk railway, 27 m. W. Toronto; with five churches, considerable local trade, and extensive manufactories of paper and cloth. Pop. about 1200.

GEORGETOWN, a tn. British America, E. coast Prince Edward Island, cap. King's co., situated on the N. shore of a harbour of same name. It is laid out in regular and spacious streets, which, as the pop. is only 500, are very scantily supplied with houses. The principal buildings, all of wood, are the courthouse, and two churches, one with a cupola and the other with a steeple. Its harbour, the entrance to which is indicated by a wooden octogon lighthouse, painted white, and visible at a distance of 14 m., is the best in the S. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the exception of that of Charlottetown, over which, however, it has this advantage, that the ice is later in forming, and earlier in breaking up.

GERCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 16 m. E. Steinamanger; with extensive vineyards, a trade in fruit, particularly excellent cherries, and 1090 inhabitants, half of them Lutherans, half R Catholics.

GERKI, a tn. Western Africa, on the Hausa and Bornou frontier, 60 m. N.E. Kano. It is a large place, and is surrounded by a wall with turrets or pinnacles, and in very good repair. There is very little trade, as the inhabitants have little inclination for industry, and are notorious for their thievish propensities. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

GESHIYA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, 60 m. W. by S. Birni, once a strong place, and surrounded by a clay wall, but now, though still well peopled, in a state of decay. It consists of conical huts, separated by fences of matting into several quarters.

GESMA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, 185 m. N.E. Kano. Besides a swamp, which forms a natural defence on its S. and E. sides, it is surrounded by a kind of pinnacled wall, which, however, except on the W. side, is much dilapidated. Close to this place grows the *rimi*, or silk cotton tree, which is entirely wanting in Bornou proper.

GETTYSBURG [add.], a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Adams, on the Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg railway, 112 m. W.S.W. Philadelphia. It occupies an elevated site in a fertile and well-cultivated district, is on the whole well built, possesses seven churches, a college, with seven professors, sixty students, and a library of 7000 vols.; a Lutheran theological seminary, with two professors, about twenty students, and a library of 7000 vols.; an academy

and other schools, a courthouse and jail; and has an extensive manufacture of carriages. Copper mines have been opened in the vicinity. On the first three days of July, 1863, a desperate battle was fought here between the Federals under General Meade, and the Confederates under General Lee. It was attended with no decisive result, but the Confederate army subsequently retired, and recrossed the Potomac. The loss of the Federals was returned at 24,000. Pop. 2390.

GEWE, a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, r. bank Benuwe, 85 m. E. Yola. It is a large Fellatah settlement, governed by a chief, who commands 100 horse. A little to the E. there is a large mountain called Banawa, which towers above the Benuwe, and is inhabited by pagan natives of the Fali tribe, who, before the Fellatah conquest, had their chief seat at Bazuma, about 20 m. N.E. Gewe.

GHADAMIS, a dist. N. Africa, situated on the N. frontier of the Sahara, and forming the S.W. frontier of the regency of Tripoli. It comprises three oases—Ghadamis proper, Derge, and Seenawan, each of which has a capital of its own name, while the whole three form a nearly isosceles triangle, of which the line stretching between Ghadamis in the S.W. and Seenawan in the N.E., a distance of about 95 m., is the base, and Derge is the apex. The area of the whole district is estimated at 1200 sq. m. Beyond its limits the whole of the surrounding region is purely desert, consisting of ridges and sandhills, with waterless intervening valleys, and in geological structure of horizontal strata of sandstone and limestone. The former rock, blackened on its outer surface by the presence of a little iron, which the air has oxydized, was at one time mistaken for basalt. The inhabitants are divided into four classes—Harar, or pure blood; Hourran, the offspring of pure blood by female slaves; Attara, the offspring of manumitted male slaves and slaves still in bondage. The government is vested in a Moudir Bey, subordinate to the governor of the Jebel Mountains, and assisted in his administration by a kadi or judge, his mufti, a sheikh or deputy-governor, and a municipal council. Ghadamis proper, owing to the precarious fall of rain, draws its supplies of grain from Derge and Seenawan, which are better situated for raising corn; and devotes itself chiefly to trade, which is carried on extensively with Tripoli on the one hand, and Ghat, Kano, Timbuctoo, Tuat, and other parts of the interior, on the other. From the interior are brought ivory, bees'-wax, hides, goat skins, dyed red and yellow, ostrich-feathers, gold in lumps and dust, guru or koln nuts, cottons, &c.; from Tripoli, cotton and long cloths, and tungibs, all of British manufacture; red-dyed raw silk and beads from Venice; woollen cloths and red caps from Tunis; paper, zinc, copper, sword-blades, mirrors, and small needles from Germany. The current medium of exchange is the Tunis piastre, equal to sixpence sterling. The aggregate population of the district is computed at 6500, of whom Ghadamis proper contains 4000, Derge 2000, and Seenawan 500, all Mahometans.

GHAT, two vils. Central Arabia:—1, A vil. prov. Lower Kaseem, 15 m. N.W. Bereydah, situated in an undulating district, thick with vegetation, and consisting of a straggling series of houses, gardens, and fields, irrigated by numerous wells, the adjoining hillocks being crowned with watch-towers.—2, A vil. Nejed, prov. Sedeyr, 165 m. N.W. Riad. It stands upon the side of a gorge or valley, surrounded with trees. The houses and gardens are prettily placed in shelving rows, one above the other against the mountain side; and in the rainy season the wells overflowing fill a large reservoir, from which, on all sides, run rivulets overshadowed by fig-trees, pomegranates, and palm-trees.

GHAT [add.], a tn. N. Africa, in the Sahara, 125 m. W.S.W. Murzuk. It stands in a valley well planted with date-trees, near the W. slope of the Akakus range, at the foot of a rocky eminence, is walled, and consists of about 250 houses, among which a spacious and noble-looking mansion, the residence of the governor, is conspicuous. The place from its position is of more commercial importance than might be inferred from its population. The chief thing wanting to a great increase of its prosperity is the opening of a direct route to Timbuctoo, but this the jealousy of chiefs, whose interests might be affected by it, prevents.

GHAUTS, and SUB-GHAUTS, the name of two mountain ranges of E. Africa, in the Somauli country. The Sub-Ghauts, or maritime range, beginning at Tajurrah, near the Straits of Babelmandeb, extend S.E. to Karam, in lon. 46° E., and then break into detached groups. Their distance from the coast varies from 6 to 15 m., and their height from 2000 to 3000 ft. The surface, denuded of soil by rain, is bare rock, and of course barren. The Ghauts, which are from 8 to 40 m. distant from the sea, have an average height of 4000 to 6000 ft., are thickly covered with gum-arabic and frankincense trees, the wild fig, and the Somauli pine, and form the seaward abutment of the great table-land of the interior. Their northern or maritime face is precipitous; their southern face slopes gently from their tabular summit. The Sub-Ghauts and lower ranges consist of sandstone capped with limestone; the higher portion of the Ghauts and their plateau consist of primitive rocks of granite, syenite, mica schist, quartz, micaceous grit, &c., mixed with sandstone.

GHAZAL, BAHR EL:—1, A stream, Africa, an affluent of the Bahr el Abiad, or White Nile, which it joins in lat. 8° 58′ N.; lon. 30° 18′ E.; flowing from the W., and entering in the form of a broad expanse called Lake No. There is a considerable negro population along its banks, who rear cattle and hunt for ivory. Petherick, on April 25, 1863, estimates its volume as equal to about a third that of the White Nile. Speke, who passed the mouth of it in the month of February in the same year, says, 'Instead of finding a huge lake as described in our maps at an elbow of the Nile, we found only a small piece of water resembling a duck-pond buried in a sea of rushes.' In the same month of February, 1863, Stoudner ascended the stream in a boat for above 100 m. to the mouth of the Djour or Jur, from which apparently it obtains its principal supply of water. He describes it as a reedy marsh, with a water-way sometimes difficult to trace, but generally with a width varying from 80 to 400 paces, and having in many places a depth of 12 to 20 feet. It is fed by several streams besides the Jur.—2, A dry river-bed, Africa, stretching N.N.E. from the E. end of Lake Tead.

GHAZEEPORE, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 25° 17′ and 26° N.; lon. 83° 8′ and 84° 40′ E.; is bounded N.W. and N. by Azimgurh, N.E. the Ghagra, or Gogra, separating it from Sarun, S.E. Shahabad, S. Shahabad and Benares, and W. Benares and Jaunpore; length, E. to W., 96 m.; breadth, 40 m.; area, 2187 sq. m. Its general character is that of an extensive flat, nowhere more than 350 ft. above the sea, and little raised above the bed of the Ganges, which traverses it in a tortuous course from W. to E., and drains it directly, or by its tributaries, chiefly the Ghora, Karamnassa, and Tons or Sarju. The soil, for the most part remarkably fertile, yields annually two crops, the earlier or *khurreef*, consisting mostly of maize, rice, pulse, indigo, and oil seeds; and the later or *rubbee*, of wheat, barley, gram, safflower, opium, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. The sugar, cotton, opium, and indigo are largely exported. Pop. 1,059,287.

GHERGO, a tn. Western Africa, Tawarek country, in a swampy district, behind a backwater of the Niger, which has here the various names of Mayo Balleo, Isa, and Eghorren. It is 90 m. E. Timbuctoo. It is an ancient place; but has changed its site, having been originally erected on a height above the banks of the river, and afterwards removed for greater protection to its present semi-insular position. The inhabitants, occupying about 400 huts, grow a good deal of rice and tobacco.

GHILAN [add.], a prov. Persia, S.W. shore of Caspian Sea; bounded N.E. by the latter, E. and S.E. by prov. Mazanderan, S. by Irak-Ajemi, N. by Russia, and W. by prov. Azerbijan; length, 144 m.; breadth, 50 m. A lofty range of mountains, measuring from 6000 to 9000 ft. above the sea's level, forms its inland boundary. The whole province, except where cleared for cultivation, and on the mountain summits, is covered with woods, and the excessive rain and dense vegetation render the whole of the level country a morass. The climate is consequently unhealthy, and in the hot months fatal to Europeans. The language of Ghilan proper is the Ghilalk, a dialect of the Persian. The inhabitants are represented as rude and brutal, much addicted to plunder and murder, but hardy, muscular, and active. Reshi is the capital; a clean town, with extensive bazaars. Its houses are generally built of burned brick, and tiled. Lahijan is the next in importance. The food of the Ghilalks is very simple and light, consisting chiefly of rice and fish, but there

is an abundance of fine poultry, and wild fruit grows profusely everywhere. The vines climb up the forest trees, as in Turkey; the juice of the grape affords a delicious kind of treacle, called *dowshawh*, which is eaten with dry boiled rice; wheat and barley are very sparely cultivated. The oak and birch flourish in the province, but the former does not attain to any noticeable dimensions. In the woods lurk the tiger and panther, the wild boar and the jackal; birds are very numerous; and the reedy marshes and islands are tenanted by myriads of wild-fowl. Enzilli is the only seaport of Ghilan, and its harbour is deep enough to admit vessels of 250 tons burden, but the passage is much obstructed by sandbanks. Pop. of Ghilan about 120,000.

GHIR, or RAS AFERNI, a cape, Africa, on the S.W. coast of Marocco; lat. 30° 38′ N.; lon. 9° 50′ W. It projects boldly into the sea, and has a height of about 1200 feet. Immediately behind is a back-ground of more than double that height, clothed with scattered woods, and dotted over with numerous villages.

GHOONGEE, a riv. India, which rises in Nepaul, on the British frontier, lat. 27° 50′ N.; lon. 83° 20′ E., flows S., receiving many small streams on the right and left; and throwing off branches which irrigate and fertilize a great extent of country, and joins the Raptee on its left bank, after a course of about 100 m.

GHURIAN, a fort and dist. N. Africa, regency and 56 m. S. Tripoli, in a mountainous country, of which the culminating point, Mount Tekut, has a height of 2800 ft. It is approached by a very steep ascent, and stands on the spur of a kind of plateau, surrounded by olive gardens. Its natural strength is increased by a castle, with a garrison of about 200 men; who, in consequence of the disaffection known to prevail in the surrounding country, guard it so strictly that Dr. Barth and his party were allowed to enter it only man by man, after each had been searched for his arms.——The DISTRICT, which is very rugged throughout, contains a number of villages—some above ground, and some subterranean. The former are generally in a wretched condition, and half deserted; the latter are thought by Dr. Barth to have originated principally with the Jews, who at a very early period became intimately connected with the Berbers, several of whose tribes embraced Judaism. Among the vegetable products of the district is saffron, which is grown in regular plantations.

GIEBAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. N.N.E. Olmütz, among the Sudeten-Gebirge; with 1700 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in weaving and spinning flax.

GILBERT, or AVAKKUM, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, which has its mouth in the N.W. angle of Olga or Seymour Bay, in the Sea of Japan. It flows through a deep valley, consisting mostly of marshy and turfy land, and inclosed by high mountains. Its mouth is broad and shallow, with only 3 ft. water on the bar, but within the depth varies from 14 to 20 ft. within a distance of 5 m. The channel, which previously contained several flat islands, then divides into numerous creeks. The Chinese settled on its banks cultivate barley, wheat, hemp, potatoes, and vegetables.

GILUI, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, which is formed by several streams from Mount Atychan, flows rapidly through a valley between mountain slopes, which are for the most part covered with moss, and joins the Zeya, an affluent of the Amoor, on its right bank. For some distance above its mouth, it has a width of about 100 yards.

GINDURA, a river in the S. of Ceylon, which, rising near Mount Hiniduwa, within the S. frontier of West Province, flows S.S.W. through S. Province, and falls into the sea about 4 m. N.N.W. of the Point de Galle. It has a course of 59 m., and drains an area of 389 sq. m.

GIRAFFE, a navigable river, Africa, or more properly an arm which the White Nile throws off in the Bohr country, about lat. 7° N., and again receives on its right bank about lat. 9° N. Opposite its mouth there is a large island, covered with thick bush, and a favourite resort of elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, buffaloes, and various species of antelopes.

GIRAJSIR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and about 120 m. N.E. Jessulmeer. It consists of about 300 houses, is defended by a small fort, and is supplied with somewhat brackish water from two deep wells.

GIRHI, or 'GIRAFFES,' a tribe of the Somauli country, E. Africa, inhabiting the hills which bound the Marar Prairie on the W., interposing between it and the district of Harar. Despite the unmerciful persecutions of the Gallas, they gradually migrated westward from Makhar, their original seat, number 5000 shields, possess about 180 villages, and are accounted the paramount power in this part of the country. Though friendly with the Habr Awal, they seldom descend into the plains, unless compelled by want of pasture.

GIRREE, a river, India, which rises in the hill state of Kothkaee, at the height of 7400 ft. above the sea, in lat. 31° 4′ N.; lon. 77° 42′ E., flows successively S.W. and S.E., and joins the Jumna after a course of about 90 m. At the point of confluence, its discharge of water averages 100 cubic ft. per second.

GLACIER LAKE, British America, Rocky Mountains, lat. 51° 53′ N.; lon. 117° 30′ W., is about 8 m. long, by 4 wide, and possesses much more interest than its dimensions indicate, from being situated on the watershed between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans—sending part of its waters to the former through the Columbia, and part to the latter through one of the affluents of the N. branch of the Saskatchewan. It is formed by the damming up of a narrow valley between Mount Forbes and Mount Lyell. The upper part of this valley is occupied by glaciers communicating with immense fields of ice, which cover the mountains all round, and obliterates all their valleys. The foot of the glacier is only 4320 ft. above the sea; but Mount Murchison, a few miles to the E. of it, rises to the height of 15,789 ft., and is considered by the Indians the highest of all the Rocky Mountains. Still nearer Glacier Lake on the S. stands Mount Forbes, with an altitude of 13,400 ft. The great mass of these mountains, and the absence of striking peaks, make it difficult for a mere spectator to appreciate their altitude.—(*Palliser.*)

GLASERHAI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, about 20 m. N. Schemnitz. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in growing oats, for which the soil of the district is best adapted, and in rearing cattle. Pop. 1500.

GLASGOW. [cont.] The ordinary expenditure the same year amounted to £124,106, 11*s.* 2*d.*, while the expenditure in dredging, extraordinary repairs, and new works, amounted to £136,551, 12*s.* 1*d.* The quantity of soil scraped from the bottom of the river by the dredging machines was 916,700 cubic yards. Altogether during the 25 years preceding 1870 there were excavated from the bottom of the river a mass of materials equal to a bank 18 m. long (the space over which the operations of the river trustees extend), 330 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. That these gigantic operations have not been fruitless is evidenced by the following tables, showing the number of vessels arriving at the port, and the rapid increase in their size, as indicated by their tonnage:—

TONNAGE *during the Years ending July* 1828, 1840, *and* 1850.

Tons.	1828.	1840.	1850.	Tons.	1828.	1840.	1850.
Under 40.....	2117	3256	4319	300 to 350.....	0	81	213
40 to 60 ...	2847	4286	2245	350 to 400.....	0	73	145
60 to 80	4605	3045	2894	400 to 450.....	0	63	110
80 to 100	1399	2975	3204	450 to 500.....	0	18	84
100 to 150	213	922	733	500 to 600.....	0	69	151
150 to 200	20	326	517	600 to 700.....	0	3	15
200 to 250	14	171	321	700 & upward..	0	0	23
250 to 300	1	284	128				

The above table may be compared with the following for the year ending 30th June, 1870:—

Vessels' Tonnage.	No. of Sailing & Steam Vessels.	Vessels' Tonnage.	No. of Sailing & Steam Vessels.
Under 40.....	4599	Brought over:—	15,296
40 to 60.....	3165	450 to 500.....	269
60 to 80.....	2855	500 to 600.....	128
80 to 100.....	1543	600 to 700.....	79
100 to 150.....	717	700 to 800.....	56
150 to 200.....	313	800 to 900.....	39
200 to 250.....	462	900 to 1000.....	51
250 to 300.....	359	1000 & upwards..	168
300 to 350.....	495		
350 to 400.....	130	Total.....	16,084
400 to 450.....	660		

Of these 16,084 vessels 868 were from foreign ports, while 14,982 were engaged in the coasting trade; 506 of those from abroad were sailing vessels, of an aggregate burden of 190,295 tons, and 360 were steamers, with a burden of 221,487 tons. These proportions were exactly reversed in the coasting trade: in it 12,118 of the arrivals were steamers, with an aggregate burden of 1,174,449 tons; while only 2864 were sailing vessels, with a burden of 313,222 tons. The tendency is towards a decrease in the number of sailing vessels, but it is accompanied by an equally marked tendency to an augmentation in size and capacity. The gross tonnage of the 16,084 vessels, the arrival of which is recorded, was 1,992,110. The figures for the years undermentioned were:—

	No.	Tonnage.
1831	11,542	732,327
1841	15,206	1,142,373
1851	17,274	1,446,606
1861	16,085	1,504,220
1865	16,355	1,719,058
1868	15,421	1,849,133
1869	15,707	1,916,507

It occurs here to mention that a large number of the arrivals thus noted are those of steamers specially constructed for passenger traffic on the river. No city in the world can boast the possession of so large and effective a service in this respect—even as no city possesses the like means and temptations for its employment. The fleet of strictly *river* steamers—the trips of which do not extend beyond the various watering-places that dot the shores of the estuary and of the many beautiful lochs that communicate with it—is wholly unrivalled alike for swiftness and accommodation; and the patronage they receive during the summer season is enormous. Most of the wealthier residents in the city have coast-houses which they occupy in summer time; and the family is poor indeed, the members of which have not their annual trip 'down the water.'

The following table shows the number of vessels arriving in the year ending 30th June, 1870, from some of the chief countries with which the trade is carried on:—

	Sailing Vessels.	Tons.	Steam Vessels.	Tons.
Scotland, chiefly Ports on the W. Coast	1711	155,849	10,454	592,122
England	480	106,665	418	141,747
Ireland	675	50,708	1,246	440,580
Russia	86	31,729	7	4,399
Belgium	..	..	33	18,004
France	60	8,202	74	20,276
Spain	46	8,587	52	18,785
Turkey	32	11,589	..	..
Italy	21	3,661	25	11,593
British N. America	74	47,999	20	24,722
United States	30	17,037	79	92,376

With regard to the ships registered as belonging to Glasgow, the following statement will show the great increase that has taken place since 1810, when Glasgow was first regarded as entitled to a register, up to the present day:—

Year.	No.	Tonnage.
1810	24	1,956
1820	77	6,131
1830	217	30,432
1841	431	95,062
1851	503	145,684
1861	679	218,684
1865	815	329,752
1869	884	403,456

The average burden of each vessel is therefore nearly 460 tons; in 1841, when the number of vessels on the register was less than one-half what it is now, the average burden was about 220 tons.

Trade and Commerce.—Besides being the seat of a great amount of trade arising from what may be called its native manufactures, Glasgow is a general mart for all the manufactures of Scotland, and for much of those of the N. of Ireland. It has also, as we have seen, an extensive foreign and coasting trade, for the accommodation of which there are numerous spacious bonded warehouses and granaries in convenient localities, most of the former being in the immediate vicinity of the quays. One of the most remarkable branches of this trade is that in grain, the quantities of which imported direct to the Clyde, as well as by rail and canal, were in 1865 and 1869 as follows:—

	1865.	1869.
Wheat qrs.	591,105	666,549
Flour sacks	202,756	253,822
,, barrels	72,468	324,655
Oats qrs.	64,561	126,052
Oatmeal 280 lbs.	64,004	92,926
Barley qrs.	201,347	184,122
Beans ,,	61,363	82,629
Peas ,,	20,237	21,706
Maize ,,	101,635	358,220
Rye ,,	3,581	6,632

It will be observed that there is a considerable increase on all the items except barley (in 1868 the imports of barley were 215,376 qrs.), and that some of them are more than trebled. The principal sources of foreign supply are America and the south of Europe. From America 391,677 quarters of wheat and 323,349 barrels of flour were brought in 1869. Besides the imports by rail and river, a considerable quantity arrives through the Forth and Clyde Canal by way of Grangemouth. The principal imports, besides grain, consist of beef, bacon, hams, eggs, butter, and other provisions, cotton, dye stuffs, fruits, oil, saltpetre and cubic nitre, spirits and wines, tobacco, sugar, &c. The quantities imported from abroad and coastwise in the year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen from the following statement:—

	Foreign. Tons.	Coastwise. Tons.
Ale, Beer, and Porter	..	5,099
Beans	9,881	3,436
Beef	1,329	1,346
Brimstone	11,755	33
Butter	183	6,692
Cotton	233	7,451
Eggs	..	8,890
Flour	18,947	5,002
Fruits	6,066	2,910
Herrings	30	11,044
Indian Corn	49,174	109
Logwood	6,887	1,642
Mahogany	3,671	595
Nitrate of Soda	6,482	495
Oatmeal	243	6,586
Oil	7,117	3,519
Peas	6,934	59
Pyrites	21,444	2,032
Salt	..	13,861
Spirits	1,777	5,775
Sugar	5,436	18,305
Timber	30,025	36,501
Wheat	144,226	806

The quantities and values of the chief exports in 1868 are shown in the following table:—

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
		£
Apparel	..	144,733
Beer and Ale bls.	58,855	265,756
Coals, Cinders, and Culm tons.	149,404	64,628
Cotton Yarn lbs.	8,477,126	722,745
Cotton Manufactures:—		
Piece Goods yds.	159,515,994	3,879,670
Hosiery and Smallwares	..	508,180
Drugs and Chemicals	..	77,787
Earthenware and Porcelain pckgs.	21,971	112,438
Glass	..	96,687
Haberdashery and Millinery	..	224,325
Jute Manufactures yds.	4,606,150	81,434
Linen Yarn lbs.	216,189	14,135
Linen Manufactures:—		
Piece Goods yds.	28,394,640	682,957
Thread, Tape, &c.	..	52,020
Machinery and Millwork	..	331,303
Metals:—		
Iron—Pig, Bar, Bolt, Wire, and Cast tons	144,568	630,636
,, Railroad ,,	23,866	120,500
,, Of all other kinds ,,	28,187	292,534
Steel, Copper, Tin, and Lead ,,	35,021	63,505
Painters' Colours	..	52,764
Paper (except Haugings) cwts.	17,454	55,286
Spirits, British and Irish gals.	642,185	80,290
Sugar, Refined cwts.	66,786	124,991
Woollen Manufactures:—		
Cloths of all kinds yds.	497,692	71,944
Worsted and Mixed Stuffs ,,	3,311,070	158,811
Flannels, Carpets, &c. ,,	881,510	63,350
Hosiery and other Goods	..	29,212
Total Value of these and other Articles	..	9,719,011

Glasgow now takes rank as the fourth exporting port in the kingdom, being exceeded only by Liverpool, London, and Hull, which respectively exported in the above year goods to the value of £70,875,983, £43,276,643, and £16,796,760.

Allusion has already been made to the advantages which the city derives from its proximity to the great iron-fields of the north. At the close of 1869 there were 130 blast-furnaces at work throughout Scotland, producing upwards of 3000 tons of pig-iron daily. The Glasgow Exchange is the mart for the sale of this enormous manufacture, and by far the greater portion of what is sent out of the country is shipped at the Clyde ports. The total annual production averaged about 1,100,000 tons in each of the years between 1860 and 1869. The price per ton varies greatly—the average for 1861 being 48*s.* 6*d.*, while in 1863 it was as high as 68*s.* 6*d.* In 1869 the production was 1,150,000 tons, which, at the average price for that year, viz. 57*s.* 6*d.*, gave a total value of £3,306,250. Enough has already been said to indicate that this manufacture constitutes one of the chief sources of wealth and wages in this part of the kingdom.

The following table, exhibiting the amount of customs' duties collected, and of vessels registered, in various years during a quarter of a century, will, in addition to the tables already given, strikingly show the small beginnings from which the present prosperity of Glasgow has arisen.

AMOUNT *of* CUSTOMS' DUTIES *collected, and of* SHIPS (*Glasgow properly*) *registered.*

Years ended Jan. 6.	Duties.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage	REMARKS.
1796	£125 13 0½			
1801	469 13 6½			
1806	1,323 7 11½			
1812	3,124 2 4½	35	2,620	Glasgow ships required to be registered at Port-Glasgow or Greenock till 1810, and it continued optional to do so till 1824.
1815	8,300 4 3½	59	4,829	
1820	11,000 0 9	85	6,601	
1825	41,154 6 7	111	14,084	Glasgow made a Bonding Port for particular articles in 1817 and 1818, and in 1822 extended to all articles except Tobacco and Tea.
1830	59,013 17 3	233	40,978	Glasgow made a Port of Importation of E. India goods in 1828.
1835	270,667 8 9	297	54,335	
1840	468,974 12 2	351	71,878	Glasgow made a Port for Importation and Warehousing of Tobacco in 1832, and of Tea in 1834.
1845	551,851 2 5	472	111,620	
1850	640,568 7 9	507	137,909	
1851	675,014 15 10	512	140,741	
1861	924,505 1 11	679	218,684	
1868	1,352,346 12 5	858	378,458	
1869	1,185,753 19 10	884	403,456	

Before finishing our account of the trade and commerce, something may be said regarding the emigration from Glasgow—which has now reached considerable dimensions. Besides natives of Scotland, who form the majority of the emigrants, a number of natives of the north of Europe are now conveyed to different quarters of the world by vessels sailing from Glasgow. The following figures speak for themselves:—

EMIGRATION *from the* CLYDE.

Nativity.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
English,	1,161	451	290	501	363	278
Scotch,	6,658	8,769	9,930	13,780	16,565	15,738
Irish,	4,877	907	1,075	1,308	589	675
Foreigners,	157	951	1,152	5,475	6,257	6,344
Total,	12,853	11,078	12,447	21,064	23,774	23,035

In the last named year 16,589 of the emigrants went to the United States, 2968 to Canada, and 811 to New Zealand.

Railways and Canals.—On the N. side of the river, the North British, the Union, the Caledonian, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge railways have their termini; and on the S. side are those of the joint Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, and Glasgow and South-Western; the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston; the Clydesdale junction; and the General Terminus and Harbour railway. Of these, the last-named, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge, are exclusively mineral lines. The Forth and Clyde canal, communicating, as its name indicates, with the Clyde on the one hand at Bowling, and the Forth on the other at Grangemouth, unites at Port Dundas with the Monkland canal. The former is the medium of an extensive trade with the E. coast of the country, and with the Baltic, &c.; the latter is chiefly used for conveying coals and iron to the city, from the mining districts to the E. of it.

History.—It has been established by evidence equally interesting as conclusive, that the ground on which the lower portion of Glasgow stands was at one time covered by the sea, the estuary of the Clyde then extending over and far beyond its site. The evidence of this singular fact consists of several ancient canoes which have been from time to time found buried many feet in the sandy soil in and around the city—one of them within a few yards of the Cross, the centre of a busy population, for perhaps nearly, if not upwards of, 1000 years. These canoes are of equally simple, and probably of fully more rude construction than those of the most barbarous of the South Sea Islanders; indicating the presence of a population at that period as primitive, and, no doubt, as savage in habits and dispositions.

Amongst the various etymologies given of the word Glasgow, the most likely is probably *Clais-dhu*, dark ravine, being the most accurately descriptive of the locality in which the Cathedral stands, and which marks the spot where resided (560), and where reposes the remains of the original founder of the bishopric and patron saint of Glasgow, St. Mungo, or Kentigern, and his followers, whose dwellings and place of worship formed, in all probability, the nucleus of the future city. In old documents, Glasgow is frequently spelled Glasen and Glasgu. At a remote period, the now great emporium of the W. of Scotland, with its 450,000 inhabitants, ranked as quite a secondary place to the insignificant, but ancient town of Rutherglen, with its few hundreds of a population, situated about 3 m. to the S.E. of the city. Many circumstances confirm this curious fact; amongst these we find that the masons who were employed in building the Cathedral resided at Rutherglen, coming in the morning to their work at Glasgow, and returning to Rutherglen in the evening, no doubt because they found better accommodation in the latter than they could obtain in the former. Another evidence of the then inferiority of the city appears in the fact that in former times Rutherglen had nearly the whole trade of the river, its importance in this respect being indicated by the introduction of a ship in the town's arms. Even so late as the beginning of last century, *guberts* sailed every day from Rutherglen to Greenock, freighted chiefly with coals.

The ancient city of Glasgow was situated in the vicinity of the Cathedral, occupying the summit and declivities of the high ground on which this portion of it still stands, although all the earlier buildings have long since disappeared, there being none now existing of greater age probably than a century and a half, or at the utmost two centuries. Nor is there, perhaps, any building in the city, with exception of the Cathedral, of a much older date; time, and the visitations of extensive conflagrations, having annihilated all the earlier structures of which the city was composed. It is not at all ascertained when Glasgow was founded; but it is known that several of its principal lines of streets have been in existence for upwards of 750 years, and are believed to have been opened at a period long prior to this, some of them probably soon after the formation of the bishopric, in the year 560. Rottenrow Street, Castle Street, Drygate Street, Kirk Street, High Street, Saltmarket Street, Gallowgate Street, Bridgegate Street, and Trongate Street, are all known to have been in possession of the public as early as the year 1100, while several others date as far back as the beginning of the 14th century. The antiquity of some of these streets proves that the city had begun to spread over the low ground, between the ridge on which the original portion was built, and the river, at a much earlier period than is generally supposed. Glasgow appears also to have been in full possession of a regular magistracy, and of courts of justice, as early as the 13th century, the 'court-hall of Glasgow,' and the 'provost and bailies' of the city, being alluded to in a charter dated 1268. Nearly a century before this, the celebrated annual fair of Glasgow, still existing, was established, and was attended by a large concourse of people from the adjoining country, who, on the last day of the fair, went in a body and paid their respects to the prior of the

Grayfriars, at whose instance the fair had been obtained. Thus it appears that Glasgow had its municipal institutions, courts of law, and regular fairs, upwards of 600 or 700 years since. About this period there were several convents in the town, the churches of some of which were handsome structures, particularly that of the Blackfriars, which is said also to have been of much greater antiquity than the Cathedral, the latter being, according to Mr. Miln, architect to Charles I., who visited Glasgow in 1638, as recorded by M'Ure, but of yesterday to it. This church, a fine Gothic structure was demolished by a thunder-storm in 1668, and a new one built on its site in the following year. There were also several hospitals in existence about this period, or shortly after. To this period belongs the battle which took place in the High Street, nearly opposite the site of the old College, between a body of Scotch under Wallace, and a party of English commanded by Percy, who were then quartered in the city, when the latter were defeated, and their commander killed by the Scottish chief, who cleft his head with his broad-sword. Wallace's watch-word on this occasion was, 'Bear up the bishop's tail." Besides the convents, churches, and hospitals, already alluded to, it is probable that the only other public building in the city at this time was the old bridge, built about 1345, by Bishop Rae. It consisted of eight arches, one of which was erected by the Lady Lochow. Previous to the erection of this bridge, which was of stone, a wooden structure crossed the Clyde at nearly the same point; and it was by this timber bridge that Wallace passed the river on the occasion above recorded. The original stone bridge was only 12 ft. wide, and was so narrow and inconvenient that there was not room for one carriage to pass another. It was subsequently widened on two different occasions, and was afterwards taken down to make room for a granite structure, called Victoria bridge, and opened in 1854. It is more than probable that the episcopal palace or bishop's castle also existed at this time, although the date of its foundation is unknown. It was situated near the Cathedral, on the site precisely of the present infirmary. It had undergone many changes from the time of its first erection; but was latterly a spacious and splendid building of cut freestone, surrounded by a high wall of the same material, inclosing a commodious 'inner flower garden.' This palace long remained in good condition, till at length, being neglected, it fell into ruins, when it was ultimately cleared away to make room for the infirmary.

During the 16th, and probably the earlier part of the 17th century, the people of Glasgow still retained the fierce and barbarous spirit of earlier times. Every man almost carried arms, generally a 'quhinger' (hanger or dagger), or 'quhittal' (knife), which were freely used on the slightest provocation, as the records of the local courts of the day abundantly prove, every second or third case involving a charge of quhinger or quhittal drawing. Even clergymen appear to have carried these deadly weapons about them, and that, too, while in the actual discharge of their ministerial duties. We find that a Reverend Mr. Wemes, of Glasgow, having been attacked by two persons in coming from the kirk, 'cast his gown over his arm, and drew his quhinger in his defence;' and that the parson of Renfrew, who happened to pass, came to the rescue with his drawn quhittal in his hand! Such were the men of peace in these times!

About this period, and perhaps for some centuries previously, the salmon fishery of Glasgow was very extensive, there having been regular incorporations of fishers, most of whom lived latterly in Fishersgate Street, now Bridgegate Street. The principal salmon shots were then an island in the river, a little above the present Hutchesontown bridge, containing about an acre and 30 falls, and a bank in the vicinity of Rutherglen bridge. But it would appear that as far back as probably two centuries ago, the salmon fishing in the Clyde at Glasgow had been greatly deteriorated, if not altogether annihilated, 'by reason of lyning of land,' says M'Ure, 'and steeping green lint in the river.'

In 1638 was held in the Cathedral the famous Glasgow assembly of the 'Kirk of Scotland,' which deposed the bishops, abolished Prelacy and restored Presbytery, and accomplished what has been called the Second Reformation in Scotland. In June, 1652, a third part of the city, with almost all the shops and warehouses, and residences of the merchants, and nearly all the more considerable buildings in the town, were destroyed by fire, the entire loss being computed at £100,000. On this occasion the Trongate, Gallowgate, Saltmarket, and Bridgegate Streets were wholly consumed; and the inhabitants, many of whom lay for a time in the open fields, were reduced to such misery that it was found necessary to appeal to the national charity in their behalf. This calamity was followed by a visitation of the same kind in 1677, when upwards of 1000 houses, and 150 shops, were destroyed. The circumstance of all the houses nearly being at this time constructed of wood, and covered with thatch, will account for the wide devastation which these fires occasioned.

At or about the beginning of the 17th century, and subsequently, the manufactures and commerce of Glasgow begin to come into existence, and that spirit of enterprise to appear, which has since expanded to such magnificent dimensions. Amongst the names of the earliest merchants who appeared in Glasgow, occur those of Elphingstone and Lyon, both gentlemen of noble families. The latter carried on an extensive trade with Poland, France, and Holland, and realized a large fortune. These were succeeded in the 17th century by a long race of prosperous 'merchant adventurers in sea trading,' who converted their gains into 'great tenements of land,' this being then the favourite direction for the employment of surplus capital; and hence arose those stately antiquated buildings in Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate, and others of the principal ancient streets of the city, many of which exist to the present day, though gradually disappearing, to make room for modern erections. At this period, however, the vessels belonging to the Glasgow merchants did not come up the river, where there was no harbour; nor was there sufficient depth of water to bring them, but sailed from Ayr, and other ports within the sheriffdom of that county, and continued to do so till Port-Glasgow became the port of the city. The shipping of Glasgow in 1656 was 12 vessels, carrying 957 tons; in 1692, 66 vessels, carrying 1182 tons. It may be added that the erection of so large and handsome a building as the merchants' house and spire, in Bridgegate, in 1659, is an evidence of the early commercial success of Glasgow. Its merchants were engaged in whale-fishing and soap-making as early as 1667. Sugar-baking was commenced in 1669; and about the same time were begun tanning, rope-making, and the manufacture of plaids, of coarse cloth and linen. The pickling, curing, and exporting of salmon and herrings were actively carried on.

But it was not till the 18th century that the advantageous position of the city for commercial pursuits—situated on a navigable river, and in the immediate vicinity of exhaustless fields of coal and iron—fairly began decisively to affect its fortunes. The union of Scotland and England having opened Virginia and Maryland to Glasgow enterprise, it very soon became a great mart for tobacco, and supplied the farmers-general of France with that article. In the year immediately preceding the American war, the imports of tobacco amounted to 57,143 hhds. This trade absorbed the greater part of the Glasgow capital, and promoted those engaged in it to the first rank among the merchants of the city. The foreign trade was at first carried on through English ports, and through the port of Ayr, &c. It was not till 1718 that the first vessel built on the Clyde crossed the Atlantic, and direct communication was established with America. On November 14, 1715, the *Glasgow Courant*, the first newspaper published in the city, appeared; and ten years later (1725), took place the Shawfield mob; a riot excited by the imposition of the malt-tax, in which the house of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, M.P. for the city, was completely gutted, and six persons killed and nineteen wounded by the military, who were called out to quell the disturbance. About the same year (1725) the manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, &c., was introduced, which continued a staple till superseded by muslins. At this period Glasgow is described as being a very beautiful city. Captain Burt, the clever author of 'Letters from the North of Scotland, 1730,' who said as little in favour of anything he met with in Scotland as he possibly could, says that 'Glasgow, to outward appearance, is the prettiest and most uniform town I ever saw; and I believe there is nothing like it in Britain.' In 1732, tinkle-looms were introduced from Haarlem. In 1740, Alexander Wilson, formerly professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow, along with his friend John Baine, introduced the

art of type-founding; this foundry soon after became the most famous in Europe for the beauty of its types, as well as for its extent. About the same year (1740) the celebrated printer, Robert Foulis, commenced business; and, in company with his brother Andrew, attained a degree of excellence in the art which gave the Glasgow press a European reputation for accuracy as well as beauty of execution. The first printfield belonging to Glasgow was established at the neighbouring village of Pollokshaws in 1742. While residing in this city (1763–4), James Watt, then a young man of 27 years of age, commenced the series of practical experiments on the steam-engine which issued in his splendid improvement of that right arm of our manufactures. In 1785 Turkey-red dyeing, well known but not previously existing in Britain, was introduced into Glasgow by George Macintosh and David Dale, who, having engaged Pierre Jacques Papillon, an eminent Turkey-red dyer from Rouen, established their works in the vicinity of the city. Cotton-spinning works were established in 1792, but it was not till the beginning of the present century that any considerable quantity of cotton was spun. In the following year (1793) power-looms were introduced. From this period the progress of the Glasgow manufactures is exceedingly rapid; the merchants entering with energy into the working of the various important inventions and discoveries connected therewith, which, in the latter end of the 18th, and the beginning of the 19th century, followed each other in such quick succession. About this time Charles Tennant discovered bleaching liquor, which was followed, in 1798, by the discovery of bleaching powder, by Charles Macintosh; and soon thereafter, these two chemists united in establishing St. Rollox chemical works, already alluded to. The importance of the discovery of bleaching powder will be appreciated when it is stated that the quantity of cotton goods now manufactured is so great that the entire surface of Great Britain would not suffice to bleach them by the old method of exposure to the air.

The first steam-boat (the Comet) successfully propelled on a navigable river in Europe was started on the Clyde, by Henry Bell, in 1812; and in 1828 Neilson obtained a patent for using heated air in the manufacture of iron, commonly called the 'hot-blast,' by the introduction of which the extensive iron fields in the vicinity of Glasgow, hitherto only partially worked, were rendered fully available, and an amazing impetus was given to the iron manufactures generally throughout the country.

The events of any importance of a purely historical character of which Glasgow has been the scene, or with which it has been intimately connected, are few. In 1566 Queen Mary visited the city; and two years later many of the citizens fought against her in the Regent's army, at the battle of Langside. At the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, Glasgow furnished considerable bodies of troops in support of the House of Hanover; and at the latter period it narrowly escaped being plundered and burned by the Pretender's forces, having been saved only by the timely interposition of one of the Chevalier's own chiefs, Cameron of Lochiel. On one occasion, however, £5000 in money, and £500 in goods; and on another 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets, were levied. In 1819–20 took place the ferment known as the Radical war, when an unfortunate man, James Wilson, was hanged and beheaded at Glasgow, August 20, 1820, for the part he took in the contemplated rising. The last great event in the history of Glasgow, and one of the most auspicious, was the visit and enthusiastic reception of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, in August, 1849—being the first native Sovereign who had entered the city for nearly 300 years.

Though the names of many eminent men are intimately connected with Glasgow, those that can be claimed as natives are few. The more remarkable of these are General Sir Thomas Munro, General Sir John Moore, who fell at Coruña; Campbell, the poet; and Lord Clyde.

Glasgow is a royal, municipal, and parliamentary burgh, and is governed by a Lord Provost, 8 Bailies, and 48 Councillors; in addition to whom the Dean of Guild, from the Merchants', and the Deacon-Convener, from the Trades' Houses, are members of Council *ex officio*. The annual value of real property in 1869–70 was £2,050,000; the Corporation revenue (1868–9), £17,418. It is the seat of justiciary, sheriff, burgh, county, small debt, and police courts; has also a river court, a custom house, and a chamber of commerce; and sends three members to the House of Commons.

The progressive and present population of the city is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1560,.....	4,500	1821,.....	147,043
1708,.....	12,766	1831,.....	202,426
1763,.....	28,300	1841,.....	280,682
1785,.....	45,889	1851,.....	347,001
1801,.....	83,769	1861,.....	395,503
1811,.....	110,460		

The return for 1861, in the above table, shows the population within the limits of the city proper. Had the inhabitants of the surrounding and closely-contiguous suburbs been included the total would have been greater by many thousands. There are valid reasons for believing that the process of augmentation continues to go forward at an equal, if not an enhanced ratio; and an estimate formed upon trustworthy data has been made. At midsummer, 1868, the population of the city itself amounted to 447,000, and inclusive of its connected and closely-contiguous suburbs, to a total of not less than 516,000.

GLASGOW, a vil. U. States, Missouri, l. bank Missouri, 55 m. N.W. Jefferson city. It is a place of considerable trade, and much of the produce of the adjacent districts is shipped at it. Pop. 1025.

GLATZ (County of), a very beautiful tract of country in the Prussian prov. of Silesia, forming part of the circle of Breslau, with an area of 624 sq. m., and a population of 166,659. The whole county is surrounded and intersected by mountains (branches of the Sudetic chain), which form a multitude of charming and generally fertile valleys. Among these ranges the Schneegebirge reaches the greatest elevation, its peaks called the Great Schneeberg and the Little Schneeberg rising respectively to the height of 4579 and 3942 feet. The principal stream is the Neisse, which receives the most of the drainage of the district. There are a number of mineral springs, wood is abundant, and coal is also found. In the more mountainous parts agriculture is carried on to a comparatively small extent, but there is a great deal of excellent pasturage, on which cattle are fed. The lower parts are of great fertility, and the valley of the Steine is considered to take the first rank in this respect. The most important industries are flax and cotton spinning, linen-weaving, and glass-making. The county is divided into three districts: Glatz, Neurode, and Habelschwerdt; and is ecclesiastically united with Bohemia, forming part of the bishopric of Prague.

GLEICHENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, on the slope of a mountain of same name, in a romantic district, 24 m. S.E. Gratz. It has a beautiful church, built in the Byzantine style; a strong castle, with massive towers and bastions; a Franciscan hospitium; and celebrated mineral springs, with elegant baths, and ample accommodation for visitors. The springs were known to the Romans; large quantities of the water are annually exported.

GLOGON, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontiers, 8 m. N.W. Pancsova; with a R. Catholic parish church, a German common school, and 2450 inhabitants.

GLOGOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. N. by W. Rzeszow, cap. dist. of same name; with a fine baronial castle, and 2148 inhabitants.

GLOUCESTER, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, forming part of the township of its name, very beautifully situated on the coast, about 25 m. N.N.E. Boston. It is handsomely and compactly built, and has one of the best ports on the coast, capacious, safe, of easy access, and deep enough to admit the largest vessels. Gloucester ranks as the third port of Massachusetts in respect of foreign trade, and as the first fishing town in the U. States. The fish are chiefly mackerel and cod. Pop. 10,904.

GMÜND, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, at the confluence of the Braunerbach with the Lainsitz, 72 m. N.W. Vienna. It has three sawmills and numerous looms. There are two mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. 1570.

GNADAU, a market tn. Prussia, circle and 12 m. from Magdeburg, settlement of Moravian Brethren. It is built in the form of a square, and the houses are very neat and clean. The inhabitants manufacture woollens and hosiery, candles, soap, japanned wares, &c. Pop. 700.

GNILOVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Don. It is the great mart for all the fish and caviar brought to market by the Cossacks of the Don and the Black Sea, and contains 2902 inhabitants.

GOALPARA, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 40′ and 26° 31′ N.; lon. 89° 42′ and 91° 8′ E.; is bounded N. by Bhotan, E. Camroop in Lower Assam, S. the Garrow tribes and Mymensing, and W. Rungpore and the native state Coosh Behar; length, N.W. to S.E., 100 m.; breadth, 70 m.; area, 3506 sq. m. The principal crops are cotton, tobacco, sugar, and mustard. The capital of same name, situated near l. bank Brahmapootra, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1838. Pop. of dist. 400,000.

GÖCSENY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, not far from the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Szegsard; with a fishery, a trade in corn and wine, and 2112 inhabitants belonging to the Reformed church.

GÖDING [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 24 m. S.W. Hradisch, on the river March, and on the Vienna and Overberg railway, near the frontiers of Hungary. It is the seat of several public offices, has a deanery church, an imposing castle, a large tobacco factory, a potash refinery, important horse, cattle, and wool markets, and a mine of lignite. Pop. 3793.

GODIYAN, a salt marsh between the Dead Sea and Red Sea, about 35 m. from Akabah, and 113 ft. above the level of the Red Sea, is the watershed of the entire district of the Wady Akabah.

GOGO, Gawo, or Ghago, a tn. Western Africa, once capital of the Songhay empire, l. bank Niger, 220 m. E.S.E. Timbuctoo. It has been completely shorn of all its former greatness, and now consists of about 300 huts, grouped in clusters, and surrounded by heaps of rubbish, apparently the debris of the former city. The great mosque, now a ruin, was originally flanked by two towers, one of which is in tolerable preservation. It rises in seven terraces, gradually decreasing in diameter from a base measuring 40 or 50 ft. on each side, to a summit not measuring more than 16. In its most flourishing state Gogo appears to have had a circuit of about 6 m., but there is nothing in the ruins to indicate a superior style of architecture in the original structures.

GOGUREE, a river, India, which rises in the Sub-Himalayan Mountains, Nepaul, lat. 27° 30′ N.; lon. 85° 40′ E.; flows first S.E. for about 70 m. across the Terai; then entering the British territory, flows successively S.S.W. and S.E., and joins the Coosy on its r. bank, about 10 m. above its confluence with the Ganges. Its total length is about 235 m.

GOHANUH, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. pergunnah of same name, 50 m. N.W. Delhi. It stands on the Rohtuk branch of the Delhi canal, and became the scene of a singular disaster, produced by an engineering blunder. When the water was first let into the canal, it refused to proceed any further. Due allowance had not been made for a rise of level, and the consequence was that the embankment, unable to resist the accumulated pressure, gave way, and the great body of water rushed down, completely destroying Lalpoor, a considerable town, the remains of which are still seen. Pop. 6668.

GOHUD, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 28 m. N.E. Gwalior. It is surrounded by three walls—an outer one, which is constructed of mud, faced with stone, and incloses a large area; and two others, which intervene at a considerable distance between it and the citadel, a lofty structure with massive towers and many spacious and commodious apartments. Outside the outer wall is a ditch, which can be filled with water from the Besulee. The town, once the capital of a territory of same name, belonging to a Jat rana, suffered much by war before it passed finally into Scindia's possession by a compromise which exchanged it for the territory of Dholpore, still enjoyed by the rana's descendants. It is now comparatively insignificant, possessing only a few good modern houses.

GOISERN, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, in a romantic and finely diversified district, on the Traun, about 45 m. S.W. Steyer. It has two churches, one an old R. Catholic, and the other a handsome Protestant church, a modern and an old feudal castle, and contains 1000 inhabitants.

GOLD COAST, the name given to a strip of land in Africa, forming part of Upper Guinea, and extending about 300 m. in length from E. to W., between the rivers Assini and Volta. It contains a variety of different states and kingdoms, and received its name from the considerable quantity of gold which it produces. The climate is exceedingly hot and very insalubrious from October to March; the rest of the months are tolerable. Owing to the surf, and the want of any proper harbour, vessels are obliged to anchor 4 or 5 m. from the beach. The principal exports are gold dust, ivory, skins (chiefly monkeys'), and palm-oil; and the principal imports, cotton and silk fabrics, firearms, powder, hardware, tobacco, and alcoholic liquors. The value of exports in 1871, was £295,208; that of imports £250,672. The quantity of gold dust exported in 1871 was estimated by the administrator of the colony at £90,000 or £100,000. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1871 was 251,565 tons. The gross amount of public revenue in 1871 was £28,609, and the expenditure £29,094. The first settlements on the Gold Coast were made by the Portuguese, who built the fort of Elmina, which was seized by the Dutch in 1637. In 1662 an English company began to trade to this coast, which led to numerous quarrels with the Dutch already established there, who were compelled to allow of the erection of English forts and trading-places side by side with their own. Owing to the inconvenience resulting from the fact that the English forts, instead of being all on one part of the coast, alternated with the Dutch ones, a treaty was concluded in 1867 between Holland and Britain, according to which Holland ceded to Britain all the forts to the W. of the Sweet River, which enters the sea between Elmina and Cape Coast Castle, while Britain ceded to Holland all those to the E. of the same river. By a new treaty signed at the Hague on the 25th of Feb. 1871, the whole of the Dutch settlements were transferred to Britain in 1872, and Britain thus came into the possession of all the settlements on this coast, and exercised a protectorate over the Fantee tribes in the interior. This arrangement was not, however, in every place peaceably effected. The Dutch had been in the habit of paying to the native sovereigns rent for the land on which their forts were built, and one of the recipients was the King of Ashantee, in respect of the fort of Elmina. When the transfer had been made letters were sent by the British governor to the King of Ashantee, informing him of what had taken place and offering him double the stipend that had been paid by the Dutch, 'to insure his friendship and good-will,' and requesting him at the same time to liberate the captive missionaries which he then happened to have at Coomassie his capital. The King of Ashantee, however, instead of acceding to these demands, laid claim to the fort of Elmina, and about the beginning of 1873 invaded the protected territory, and advanced to Elmina. Several disturbances took place also in some of the settlements which had been ceded by the Dutch, where the natives mostly sympathized with the King of Ashantee. In order to repel the Ashantee invaders the home government found it necessary to prepare an expedition to the Gold Coast, which was actually sent out under Sir Garnet Wolseley in the course of 1873. Having marched up the country, and fought a pretty severe battle at a place called Amoaful, Sir Garnet entered and burned Coomassie, and returned to England in March, 1874. Since this engagement the desirability of giving up our possessions on the Gold Coast has been suggested, but it has been decided to retain them. The population has been stated at 408,000, but there are no means of estimating it with accuracy.

GOLDEN CITY, U. States, cap. terr. Colorado, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, 15 m. from Denver. It is the seat of government, and contains the government land-office, one or two churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. (1863), 1000.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a tn. U. States, N. Carolina, cap. co. Wayne, on the Neuse, which is crossed here by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, 60 m. S.E. Raleigh. P. 885.

GOLIAD, a tn. U. States, Texas, cap. co. of same name, on the San Antonio River, 155 m. W.S.W. Galveston. It possesses a Presbyterian college and a female institute. The raising of stock is the chief employment. Pop. 1212.

GOLOGURY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. S.W. Zloczow; with the ruins of a strong castle, and 2284 inhabitants.

GOLUBATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Posharevetz, on the Danube, 59 m. E.S.E. Belgrade. It contains a church and a school. Its fortifications, which were strong, have been dismantled.

GOLUNGO (ALTO), a vil. and dist. S.W. Africa, Portuguese Settlements, prov. Angola, 120 m. E. Loanda; lat. 9° 8′ 30″ S.; lon. 15° 2′ E. It stands among green hills, many of them cultivated to their tops with manioc, coffee, cotton, ground-nuts, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, papaws, custard-apples, pitangas, and jambas, fruits brought from America in former days by the missionaries. Were water present, the scenery, with its amphitheatre of high hills and its towering palms, would be no unfit representative in miniature of that of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The whole district is equally fertile and beautiful. The chief articles of trade are ivory and bees'-wax. According to a recent census it contains 26,000 hearths, or a pop. of at least 105,000.

GOMPOLA [anc. *Ganga-sri-poora*], the last of the native capitals of Ceylon, stood in its central province on the Mahawalli Ganga. It was built in the fourteenth century, and was shortly afterwards visited by the celebrated traveller Ibn Batuta, who describes its palace as situated near a bend of the river called the 'estuary of rubies.' Nothing now remains to mark the site of the ancient city; but the locality has in modern times acquired high interest from being one of the first in Ceylon where the systematic culture of coffee was first attempted. Its soil and situation have proved unfavourable, but there is hardly one of the magnificent hills seen from it which has not been taken possession of by European settlers within a recent period. The locality still continues to be one of the most important in the district, because it is the point of convergence of the great roads which connect the rich districts of Pusilawa, Demboola, Kotmalè, and Ambogamma with Kandy and Colombo. Its rest-house is consequently one of the most frequented in Ceylon; and to facilitate the traffic which passes through it, a suspension bridge across the river has been substituted for the old, inconvenient, and often dangerous ferry.

GÖNCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Abauj-Torna, 15 m. S. Kaschau; with an ancient castle in ruins, a mineral spring with baths, an active trade in wine and fruit, and 3683 inhabitants, mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

GONDAR [add.], cap. city of Abyssinia, 21 m. N.E. Lake Zana or Dembea; lat. 12° 51′ N.; lon. 37° 32′ E. It is built on a lofty volcanic ridge, at an altitude of 7422 ft. above the sea, between two rivers which unite in the deep valley below the town. On the E. side flows the Angerab, on the W. the Gaha; and the two, after effecting a junction 2 m. S. of Gondar, empty themselves into Lake Dembea. The city has fallen sadly from its pristine magnificence, and no longer presents to the traveller a regular and connected whole, but a number of scattered groups of houses and ruined edifices, separated by wide and dreary wastes, and occupying an area of little less than 11 m. in circumference. The streets in the inhabited portions are exceedingly narrow, crooked, and impassable; the only scavengers being the hyenas, which, accompanied by leopards, prowl about at night in search of food. The houses are usually well built, of rough-hewn volcanic stone, and thatched with straw, which rises in the shape of a cone or cylinder. They are, however, small, and seldom exceed one story in height. The meaner houses are constructed of hardened clay. Attached are sheds for the domestic cattle, and the whole is surrounded by a wall or fence to protect them against the nocturnal depredations of beasts of prey. The principal quarter lies S.W. of the ruined palace of the Abyssinian kings, and is named Debra Birhān, the 'church, or hill of light.' It occupies the highest ground, but the church itself is built on the hill-slope. W. of the lofty castle, and close to its walls, begins the quarter Oimbscha Beit, that is, the castle-quarter, inhabited by the nobles or magnates of the land, and regarded as a sort of sanctuary or political asylum, though offering little protection against the tyranny of the sovereign. Islam-Beit, at the base of the hill, is the name of the district appropriated to the Mahometan inhabitants. The ruins of ancient Gondar furnish material for the most ardent antiquarian. Among the most interesting relics are the extensive remains of the old palace, built for the Abyssinian kings by the Portuguese. Gondar was then a royal residence, but it is now entirely in the hands of the Gallas, and from the licentious and brutal character of its inhabitants, there seems no prospect of its recovering its former splendour. The surrounding country is blessed with a salubrious climate and a prolific soil, which would well repay the properly directed labours of the agriculturist. Upwards of one hundred different kinds of fruit may be noted in the gardens; the myrtle, the pomegranate, and the citron bloom with rare luxuriance. But the people of Gondar turn these advantages to no account. They chiefly occupy themselves with commercial pursuits, and traffic in coffee, musk, civet, raw hides, butter, and rhinoceros horns. The import of powder and shot is forbidden; but spices, antimony for smearing the eyelids, razors, sewing needles, Surat tobacco, rice, sugar, and cotton are eagerly dealt in. The principal market, held on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions. The people are well provided with churches, of which there are no less than forty-four, built in a circular form, and surrounded by pillars which support a dome-shaped roof of straw. It is said there are not less than twelve hundred priests or clergy. The prevailing religions are Christianity, Mahometanism, and Judaism. The Christians are largely in the majority. They are Monophysites, acknowledging for their head a Coptic archbishop or primate, but owing to the extreme ignorance of the clergy, have but an imperfect idea of scriptural religion. They practise circumcision, celebrate the Sabbath on Saturday, and baptize boys when forty days, and girls when eighty days old. The purest morality is found among the Jews.

The people have a great desire of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and the favourite idea of king Theodore is to reconquer the whole of Old Ethiopia, drive all unbelievers out of Egypt, make a conquest of Jerusalem, and seat himself there on the throne of David, from whom he thinks himself descended through the Queen of Sheba by Solomon. The Abyssinians believe that they possess the genuine tables of the law, and besides the books of the Bible, the book of Enoch, and a sixth of Moses, which latter seems to be a kind of extension of, and commentary on, Genesis and Exodus. After the clergy the scribes form a strong body in Gondar; they have schools for music and poetry.

The estimates formed by travellers of the population of the city vary greatly. Bruce puts it at 10,000 families; M. d'Abbadie, in 1838, at from 25,000 to 30,000 souls; but Herr Steudner, in 1862, asserts that it does not exceed 7000.

GONDOKORO, a vil. Africa, on the Bahr el Abiad or White Nile, lat. 4° 55′ N.; lon. 32° 12′ 24″ E., about 1265 ft. above sea-level; the seat of an Austrian R. Catholic mission, which was abandoned in 1863. It is a station of the ivory traders, who occupy it for about two months in the year, after which time it is deserted, when the annual boats return to Khartoum, and the remaining expeditions depart for the interior. Gangs of slave-hunters also make this a place of resort. Being beyond the reach of the Egyptian government the greatest lawlessness prevails. A few miserable huts are all that dignify the spot with a name. The country around is a desert, and produces no grain. The climate is unhealthy and hot, the thermometer at noon in the shade marking 90° to 95°. In February, 1863, Speke and Grant reached this place on their way homeward, and were there met by Baker, who subsequently discovered the Albert Nyanza.

GONKOR, a river, India, which, formed in Nepaul by the junction of the Ponna and the Mui, flows S. through the Terai into the British territory, and falls into the Ganges near the town of Deatpore. Its whole length is about 135 m.

GÖNEN [anc. *Poemanenum*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on a flat at some distance from the banks of the Æsepus, 105 m. S.W. Constantinople. It consists of about 800 houses, contains four mosques, baths, and a khan, and possesses thermal springs, of which little use seems to be made, though they are said to be very efficacious in cutaneous affections. Over one of them a tannery has been erected, and several others are used by the Turkish women for washing their clothes.

GONYE, a vil. S. Africa, Makololo country, celebrated for its falls on the Leambye or Zambesi, about 100 m. below Nariele; lat. 16° 12′ 9″ S.; lon. 23° 55′ E. These falls have not been made by wearing back, like those of Niagara, but are of a fissure form. For many miles below the river is

confined in a narrow space, not more than 100 yds. wide, and the water goes boiling along as if in masses jostling and tumbling over one another. Thus interrupted, the river, when in flood, rises from 50 to 60 ft., and inundating the valley to a considerable distance above, has already been fatal to more than one important town built at too low a level. Viewed from the mass of rock which overhangs the falls, the scenery is surpassingly beautiful. The villagers of Gonye are bound to convey travellers across the river in canoes. This they do both dexterously and cheerfully.

GONZALES, an isl. S. America, belonging to the Pearl group, in the S. of the Bay of Panama. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and is separated from the Isla del Rey on the E. by a deep and broad channel, in which numerous islets are interspersed. On its N. side are two bays, protected from the N. by the islands of Senora and Senorita. These bays have been proposed as depôts for steamers; one being re-examined with this view in 1858. Only one of them was found to be tolerably well fitted for such a purpose.

GOODERICH, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Huron, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Maitland, on the E. shore of Lake Huron, and at the W. terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 115 m. W.N.W. Toronto. It has four churches—Church of England, Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian, and Wesleyan; tanneries and machine works, various other manufactures, important fisheries, and a convenient harbour, at which large quantities of wheat, the produce of the adjoining district, are exported. Pop. about 4000.

GOOLBURGAH, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, dist. and 110 m. W. by S. Hyderabad, founded in the 14th century, was the capital of the first Mahometan kingdom in the Deccan, and figures much in its early history. Nothing now remains to attest its former importance, except a strong stone fort containing a large unfinished mosque and a number of tombs. One of these, the shrine of a celebrated saint, has done more than anything else to preserve it from falling into complete insignificance. The anniversary of the saint's death attracts large numbers of devotees. The surrounding country is a bare undulating plain terminating in low hills.

GOOMA, a river, India, which rises in the peninsula of Kattywar in Gujerat, flows successively E. and S.E., and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, after a course of about 90 m.

GOOMSOOR, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 43 m. N.W. Ganjam, cap. of a hilly tract, held by a zemindar under the British government till he forfeited it by rebellion. Any importance which it formerly possessed has disappeared. The Khoonds, its inhabitants, were once addicted to human sacrifices, but the practice has been suppressed.

GOOR, a river, India, which, rising on the E. slope of the W. Ghauts, in lat. 19° 8′ N.; lon. 73° 36′ E., flows S.E. for 50 m. through dist. Poona, and then for other 50 m. through that of Ahmednuggur, and joins the Beema, in lat. 18° 30′ N.; lon. 70° 36′ E., after a rapid course of 100 m.

GOORGAON, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces. The DISTRICT, between lat. 27° 40′ and 28° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 21′ and 77° 35′ E., is bounded N. by the jaghire of Jujhur and dist. Delhi; E. jaghire Bullubgurh, and the Jumna separating it from dists. Boolundshuhur and Allygurh; S. Muttra, Tijarra, and the territory of Bhurtpore, and W. Tijarra and Jujhur; area, 1942 sq. m. The surface, generally flat, but occasionally broken by hills, has an average height of about 840 ft. above the sea. Along the right bank of the Jumna the soil is rather fertile, though the neglect of cultivation has allowed large tracts to become covered with jungle. About 8 m. W. of the Jumna the country rises into a kind of rocky table-land, on which the prevailing formation is quartzose. In a few places gneiss and mica crop out. The only minerals of any consequence are iron, which is mined and smelted in the vicinity of Ferozepore, and salt, which is obtained from deep wells in the form of brine, and rendered solid by evaporation. Pop. 460,326.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., 18 m. S.W. Delhi, is situated near the W. base of a range of quartzose hills. It formerly belonged to the so-called Begum Sumvoo, who makes some figure in Indian history; it lapsed to the British government on her death in 1836. The military cantonment formerly existing here has been abandoned, and its principal buildings now afford accommodation to the civil establishment.

GOOSE, an isl. British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, between the Middle and South Traverse, and 43 m. below Quebec. It is 4½ m. long, and is composed partly of flat meadow and partly of rocky hilly ground. The latter, forming its E. half, is from 150 to 200 ft. high. On the W., where it is flat, a belt of meadows extends from it for 2⅞ m. to Crane Island, the whole thus forming one continuous stretch of 10 m. The Goose and Crane Islands, with the intervening meadows grazed by large herds of cattle, taken in connection with the mountains of the N. shore, furnish one of the finest views of the St. Lawrence.

GOOTY [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 50 m. E. Bellary. It consists of a fort and native town, inclosed by a cluster of fortified hills, the loftiest of which is 2171 ft. above sea-level, and 989 ft. above the adjoining plain, and of a cantonment and other native town situated at some distance outside. The hills are connected with each other by a rampart, and the only entrance to the town within is through two fortified gateways. One of the hills situated to the N., and consisting of an immense smooth rock, is covered with a series of works which render it a separate citadel, which is sometimes used as a state prison. The cantonment being no longer required, as the troops now stationed here consist only of two companies of N.I., is in ruins; the pettah adjoining it consists of one principal street with some good houses. Sir Thomas Monro, the celebrated Indian statesman, died at Putticonda in the vicinity, and was at first interred at Gooty, though his remains were afterwards removed to Madras. A choultry and tank have been constructed here to his memory. Estimated pop. 3000, of whom about a fifth are Mahometans.

GOPUT, a river, India, which rises in the native state of Korea on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, flows circuitously, first N.W. for 70 m., then N.E. for 55 m., and joins the Sone on its right bank at the small town of Burdhee.

GORAGOT, or GHORAGHAT, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bograh, on the Kuratea, an offset of the Teesta, 48 m. S.E. Dinagepore. When in its most flourishing state it was about 8 m. long and 2 m. broad, but appears to have been even then a very straggling place. The rampart of its ruined fort extends about a mile along the bank of the river and half a mile behind, but the only remains of any importance are several small mosques. The present inhabitants have some trade, but such is the general desolation that tigers prowl nightly in the streets. Pop. about 3000.

GORGONA, an isl. W. coast S. America, about 30 m. off the coast of New Granada; lat. (Watering Bay) 2° 58′ 10″ N.; lon. 78° 10′ 20″ W. It is about 5 m. long by 1½ m. broad, has three remarkable peaks, of which the loftiest, situated in the centre, is 1296 ft. high, presents a beautiful and finely diversified surface, forming a pleasing contrast to the low dense wood of the mainland, is well watered, and wherever cultivated has proved productive. This island figures much in the adventures of Pizarro, the buccaneers, and the early voyagers to this part of the coast. It was to this island Pizarro and his followers retreated after leaving Gallo Island, and here they remained for five months before they took their final departure for the coast of Peru.

GORI, a tn. Trans-Caucasian Russia, Georgia, l. bank Kur, where the river is augmented by the confluence of two large affluents, 26 m. N.W. Tiflis. The country around it, though less picturesque, is more fertile and healthy than that of Tiflis, and hence it has sometimes been regretted that the Russians in selecting the capital did not give it the preference over the latter city. In the neighbourhood of Gori is the troglodyte city of Uplotichos, on the summit of a sandstone rock out of which it has been excavated. Many of the excavations present vaulted roofs and rows of pillars on the sides; in some of these chambers the walls and ceilings are beautifully decorated. The only building not excavated is a church occupying the highest summit of the mountain, and probably much more recent than the city. Pop. estimated at 3400, of whom the majority are Armenians.

GORLICE [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 64 m. S.E. Cracow, on the Ropa, on a height. It is a place of some importance, with several public offices; and its inhabitants, chiefly German immigrants, are engaged in weaving linen and woollen cloth, and in carrying on a considerable trade in corn. It had once a strong castle, where the Arians were protected, and had an opportunity of propa-

gating their heresy. There is a seam of asphalt in the vicinity. Pop. 3666.

CORONZAGO, a mountain range, S.E. Africa, in the Macombe country, about 120 m. S. of the Zambesi, and nearly the same distance W. of the Indian Ocean; lat. 18° 20′ S.; lon. 34° E. It has an estimated height of 4000 ft., is famed for its clear cold waters and healthiness, and was once a Jesuit station.

GORUCKPORE [add.], a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. dist. of same name, 430 m. N.W. Calcutta. It stands in a marshy district on the left bank of the Raptee, which is here a fine navigable stream, with a channel about 200 yards wide, and contains, with some good houses of brick covered with tile, a far greater number of wretched hovels. Even the better houses have a very unsightly appearance, caused mainly by the herds of monkeys, which, by the partiality of the inhabitants, are allowed to infest the place, and one of whose favourite pastimes is to displace the tiles from the roofs and scatter them about. The fort, situated close to the river, is a regular square with twelve bastions—one at each corner and two on each face; but part of it was demolished in 1802 when the British took possession. The principal buildings of the town are two mosques, the one ruinous, and the other, though in tolerable preservation, a heavy, tasteless structure; and the Imambarra, a palace built by Shujah-u-Dowlah, spacious and handsome, and capable of producing a fine effect were it not disfigured by the chaos of filth and misery which surrounds it. The military cantonment, situated on the E. of the town on the highest ground that could be found, contains the usual buildings, though the houses of the Europeans are said to be poorer in appearance, and more devoid of ornamental ground, than usual. The celebrated temple of Gorackhnath is in the vicinity. During the sepoy mutiny Goruckpore was wrested from the rebels, on 6th Jan. 1858, by the Nepaulese auxiliary force. Pop.(1872),50,853.

GOSAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on a stream which waters the beautiful valley of the same name, about 42 m. S.W. Steyer. It has two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic. In its vicinity are the two lakes of Gosau, remarkable for their wild romantic scenery, and an aqueduct which conveys the salt brine of the mines from one mountain to another across a deep valley. Pop. 1600.

GOSHEN [add.], a tn. U. States, New York, on the Erie railway, 70 m. N.W. New York city, containing county buildings, four churches, an academy, a female seminary, tanneries, and fulling, flour, and saw mills. It is celebrated for excellent butter, made chiefly for the New York market. Pop. 3213.

GOSSLING, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the Ips; with manufactures of iron, gypsum kilns, various saw-mills and coal-mines, which are worked to some extent. Pop. 2080.

GOTTHARD (St.), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, opposite to the mouth of the Lafnitz, 23 m. S.W. Steinamanger; with a famous Cistertian abbey, founded by Belu III. in 1183, and a considerable trade. The Turks were defeated here in 1664. Pop. 815.

GOVASDIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 20 m. S.W. Broos; with one of the most celebrated ironworks in the country.

GOVERDHUN, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 15 m. W. Muttra. It stands on a narrow sandstone ridge, possesses a well-supplied bazaar, and is inhabited mostly by Brahmins, who subsist chiefly on the endowments attached to the tombs of the Jat rajahs of Bhurtpore and Deeg, who are buried here. One of these tombs, that of Suraj Mul, situated on the N.E. extremity of the ridge, about 2 m. from the town, is a handsome structure, tastefully designed and elaborately executed in fine white sandstone, little inferior to marble. Many fantastic Hindoo legends are connected with this place.

GOWK, a tn. Persia, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Kerman, in a valley. It is a large straggling place, extending with its gardens and houses for nearly 3 m., possesses two mud forts, one at each extremity, and contains about 1500 families. There is little field cultivation, but great quantities of grapes are grown in the gardens and partly dried for exportation.

GOYA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 100 m. S. Corrientes, l. bank Parana, on a low flat site of indifferent fertility. It carries on a considerable trade in hides and tallow. Pop. about 7000.

GOZENAKO, a tn. Western Africa, territory and a few miles E. Tasawa. It stands in a fertile district, pastured by numerous herds of fine cattle, and is of considerable size, consisting of a town inclosed by a *keffi*, or close stockade of thick stems of trees, and an open suburb. The houses, all conical, are made entirely of stalks and reeds. The fields to the W. of the place are well cultivated, and have many tall fan-palms and other trees interspersed with them.

GRABOWKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and a little N. of Tarnow; with 2459 inhabitants, who weave fine goods and have several tanneries of red leather.

GRACIAS, or Gracias a Dios, a tn. Central America, Honduras, cap. N.W. dep. of the state, on a plateau at the foot of a steep escarpment of the mountains of Salaque. It was founded in 1536, and owing to the richness of its mines soon rose to importance both political and commercial. At one time all the trade with Guatemala from Puerto Caballos passed through it. In its churches it still presents indications of its former splendour. Immediately in front of the town a mountain stream plunges by two successive leaps to a depth of 1200 ft. Pop. about 5000.

GRADISHTEH, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Posharevetz, at the confluence of the Pek with the Danube, 41 m. E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a church and a school, and in the vicinity the remains of a Roman bridge. Pop. 1800.

GRAFENDORF (Upper), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Pielach, 36 m. W.S.W. Vienna; with a paper-mill and five saw-mills. Friedau, almost immediately adjoining, has ironworks and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2080.

GRAHAM'S TOWN [add.], a tn. S. Africa, cap. dist. Albany, in the E. prov. of Cape Colony, 25 m. N. from the coast; lat. 32° 40′ S.; lon. 26° 22′ E. It is pleasingly situated on an eminence surrounded by others of greater elevation, and consists of wide and airy streets, and houses provided for the most part with well-watered gardens abundantly stocked with fruit-trees. Among the public buildings are various handsome churches, two of them Episcopalian, one R. Catholic, and others of different denominations; a grammar-school, a library, and large barracks. The shops are decidedly better than in any other part of the colony, and the market is large, well supplied, and much frequented. In addition to the more ordinary articles exposed for sale are ivory, ostrich feathers, wild beasts' skins, antelopes' horns, and other products of the interior. The town has its municipal council, and two banks assist in developing the resources of the district. It is also a bishop's see. Pop. about 5000, of whom 1000 are coloured.

GRAN CHACO, or Huanchaco, a small tn. on the coast of Peru, about 8 m. N.W. Truxillo, of which it may be considered as the port; lat. 8° 20′ S.; lon. 78° 40′ W. It stands on an extensive sandy flat, presenting an appearance by no means attractive; but possesses a handsome church, with a conspicuous tower, and is indebted to Truxillo for some trade. The shore however is so very flat that no vessel of any size can approach it. In the vicinity, on the road to Truxillo, are ruins extending over an immense area, and supposed to be those of an ancient Peruvian town.

GRAND BAY, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Chicoutime, at the head of the bay of same name, in the Saguenay, about 60 m. above its mouth, 114 m. N. by E. Quebec. The bay, which is about a mile wide, and 100 fathoms deep, forms an excellent harbour, at which large quantities of lumber are shipped. Pop. about 750.

GRAND HAVEN, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Ottawa, near the mouth of Grand River, in Lake Michigan, and at the terminus of the Detroit and Milwaukee railway. It possesses three churches, a tannery, a planing-mill, and several saw-mills; and carries on an extensive trade, in which the principal articles of export are timber, staves, shingles, fish, leather, gypsum, stucco, lime, and flour. The value of the exports has in some years exceeded £200,000. Pop. 3000.

GRAND RAPID, British America, the name given to a rapid of the Saskatchewan, which occurs shortly after it issues from the W. side of Cross Lake, and is about to pour its waters into Lake Winnipeg. After some minor interruptions the banks of the river, previously low and flat, but

thickly timbered, begin to rise, and have only attained the height of 20 ft. when the W. extremity of the Grand Rapid is reached. It is said to be unsurpassed as a rapid in magnificence and extent, as well as in volume of water. Its total length is 2¾ m. and its total descent 43½ ft.; its breadth at its upper extremity where it commences is 480 yds., but at its lower extremity where it terminates is only about 240 yds.; the depth of water, as no soundings have been taken, can hardly be conjectured. Throughout almost its entire length the Grand Rapid is confined between perpendicular escarpments of rock, composed of brittle buff-coloured limestone, in horizontal strata. Above the limestone is a bed of light-coloured clay, 23 feet in thickness, with pebbles and boulders embedded in it, and above all about 8 inches of vegetable mould, clothed by a forest of balsam spruce, tamarack, and poplar. The ascent of the Grand Rapid is a task of no ordinary labour and difficulty, but in point of danger cannot be compared with the descent, which is thus described by Mr. Hind: 'In attempting, according to his directions (those of John Spence, an old experienced voyageur), to cross from the north to the south side of the rapid, in order to get into what was reported to be the best channel for a small canoe, such was the fierceness of the current and the turbulence of the great surges and breakers in the middle, that we were nearly engulfed; and although every nerve was strained, we were swept down with impetuous velocity, and did not get near the other side till we were about ¾ m. below our starting-point. We were then impelled with astonishing swiftness along the south side of the torrent, often in dangerous proximity to the rugged wall of rocks bounding the channel, and now and then whizzing past—almost grazing—sharp rocky points jutting out into the river, against which the thundering waters seethed and foamed in their fury. During the descent the voyageurs exerted themselves to the utmost of their strength, and evinced an admirable degree of coolness and dexterity.'

GRAND RAPIDS, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Kent, on the rapids of Grand River, and on the Detroit and Milwaukee railway, 62 m. W.N.W. Lansing. It stands on both sides of the river, which is here about 300 yards wide, possesses county buildings, several churches, an Episcopal college, and in respect both of manufactures and trade is one of the most thriving places in the state. Salt, gypsum, limestone, and pine timber abound in the vicinity. Pop. (1860), 8085.

GRAND RIVER, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Gaspé, near the mouth of the river of same name, on the W. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It contains about 1450 inhabitants, chiefly employed in fishing, in which a large business is done.

GRATZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. and 4 m. S. Troppau; with a parish church, a castle belonging to the Prince of Lichnowsky, situated in a fine park, and containing a picture gallery; an hospital, a paper-mill, a trade in wood, three yearly markets, and 1200 inhabitants.

GRAVE CREEK, a vil. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Marshall, l. bank Ohio, between the Big and the Little Grave Creeks. It derives its chief claim to notice from a remarkable ancient mound in its vicinity, 820 feet in circuit at its base, 190 feet in circuit at its summit, and 70 feet high. By means of a shaft sunk from its apex, several interesting antiquities, including two sepulchral chambers, several skeletons, and a small stone with a sculptured alphabetical inscription, have been found. Pop. 1200.

GREAT BARRIER, or Otea [add.], an isl. New Zealand, on the N.E. side of Ulster or Middle Island, and on the E. side of the Hauraki Gulf, to which it affords great protection from seaward. It is 21 m. long from N.N.W. to S.S.E., and 10 m. across where it is widest, near its centre. Its E. shore, on which there is generally a heavy swell, has no safe anchorage, but on its W. shore are several bays and harbours, which, though open for the most part to W. and S.W., give excellent shelter from east winds. The interior is traversed throughout its whole length by a mountain range, the culminating point of which rises to the height of 2130 feet, and is clothed with trees to its summit. Other parts are thickly wooded. Among the trees the *kauri* once flourished in great abundance, but all of those within convenient reach have been cut down, and either exported or used for ship-building purposes on the island itself, particularly at Port Abercrombie, where small vessels are built and repaired, and where in 1848 one of 400 tons was built, equipped, and loaded with a cargo of copper ore, which was then worked near the north end of the island. The valleys and slopes of the hills afford good pasturage, and on the east side of the mountains are some plains of considerable extent.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and railway, 118 m. W. Boston. It is beautifully situated among surrounding hills, and possesses six churches, an academy, a large woollen factory turning out annually 500,000 yards of cassimere, an almost equally large cotton-mill, a tannery, a distillery, a rope-walk, two flour-mills, and a manufactory of india-rubber goods. There are beds of iron ore, and quarries of variegated marble in the vicinity. Pop. 3871.

GREAT DOG LAKE, British America, situated about 22 m. N.W. of Thunder Bay, on the W. side of Lake Superior. It is of very irregular shape, with a maximum length of 20 m., a breadth of 7 m., a depth found at two different soundings to be 12 and 15 fathoms, and an estimated area of 200 sq. m. It is bounded by bold primary rocks, and studded by innumerable islands, and is 710 feet above the level of Lake Superior. Its principal feeder is the Great Dog River, which enters it from the W., its outlet Little Dog River, which, issuing from its S.W. extremity, and thereafter expanding into Little Dog Lake, is properly only a prolongation of the Kaministiquia. The country around Great Dog Lake is hilly, and covered with forests, chiefly of white spruce, interspersed with groves of aspens, and occasionally dotted with Weymouth and Banksian pines; white and yellow birch, some of them of large dimensions, also abound.—(*Hind.*)

GREAT SALT LAKE, U. States, in the N.E. of Utah, about lat. 41° N.; lon. 113° W. It lies in a valley or basin of the Rocky Mountains, and is of very irregular shape, presenting in its coast line numerous indentations and projections, and stretches about 75 m. from N.W. to S.E., with an average breadth of about 30 m. Its height above the sea is 4200 ft. As its name implies, the water, though clear and transparent, is excessively salt, 22 per cent., or rather more than one-fifth of its whole volume, consisting of chloride of sodium, with a slight mixture of other salts. Owing to the great specific gravity thus produced, the water is so buoyant that a man may assume a sitting posture in it, with his head and shoulders raised above the surface. Swimming however is difficult, from the tendency of the limbs to rise at each stroke out of the water, and there is, moreover, the additional danger of having the eyes stung by particles of brine, and the throat and stomach scorched by accidentally swallowing any part of it. Of its several feeders the most important issues from Lake Utah, which is situated 35 m. to the S., and not only contains fresh water, but abounds in fish. The Great Salt Lake, on the contrary, maintains no living thing, though its shores and islands are frequented by immense flocks of gulls, wild ducks, geese, and swans. It has no outlet, and therefore all the surplus water which it receives must be discharged by evaporation. Appearances indicate that it once was of much larger extent, and formed an inland sea.

GREECE [add.] Greece is politically divided into thirteen nomarchies, which are again subdivided into eparchies, and these again into demes. The following table gives the names of the nomarchies, with the area of each of them, and the population according to the census of 1870:—

	Nomarchies.	Area.	Population, 1870.
Livadia or Northern Greece.	1. Attica and Bœotia	2,477	136,804
	2. Phthiotis and Phocis	2,053	108,421
	3. Acarnania and Ætolia	3,024	121,698
	4. Eubœa	1,574	82,541
Peloponnesus, Morea, or Southern Greece.	5. Achaia and Elis	1,908	149,561
	6. Arcadia	2,028	131,749
	7. Laconia	1,678	105,851
	8. Messenia	1,226	130,417
	9. Argolis and Corinthia	1,443	127,330
	10. Cyclades	926	120,299
Ionian Islands.	11. Corkyra (Corfu)	427	96,949
	12. Cephalonia or Kephallenia	302	77,962
	13. Zacynthos (Zante)	278	44,827
	Army and Navy	..	15,756
	Sailors abroad	..	1,153
	Total	19,349	1,457,894

The cultivated land in Greece, amounting to about half of the whole area, exhibits as great a variety of valuable cultivated trees, shrubs, and plants as is to be found within the same limits on any other portion of the earth's surface. All the fruits of the latitude—figs, almonds, dates, oranges, citrons, melons, &c.—are grown in abundance and of excellent quality, without receiving any great share of attention. The vine also grows vigorously, yielding annually more than 15,000,000 gallons of wine. But a much more important product of Greece, especially on the coasts of the Peloponnesus, and in the islands of Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, and Santa Maura, is the Corinthian grape or currant. Another important object of cultivation is the olive, for which both the soil and the climate are alike favourable. It would seem, however, that the processes of pressing and refining the oil are susceptible of great improvement; since the greater part of it is of secondary quality, and ranks far below that of Provence. The culture of the mulberry, for the rearing of silk-worms, has recently been greatly extended, and already promises important results. The forests of Greece are extensive, and contain among other trees a peculiar kind of oak (*Quercus Ægilops*), which yields the valonia of commerce. In spite of this, owing to defective management, the forests do not add much to the wealth of the country. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country the arable land is of limited extent, and much of the soil of a thin and by no means fertile nature. Even under a proper system of agriculture the produce, in such circumstances, could not be abundant; and hence it is easy to understand how, under a system so antiquated that the plough in use differs in no respect from that which Hesiod described 3000 years ago, the grain raised barely suffices for two-thirds of the consumption. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize. The domestic animals are neither numerous nor of good breeds. The raising of artificial grasses for their maintenance may be said to be unknown; and the scanty herbage which natural pasture affords, in a country where the scorching heat of summer is seldom mitigated by a shower, must be alike incapable either of rearing good stock or of preventing it from degenerating when it may have been imported. Accordingly asses are almost the only beasts of burden employed; and the only animals from which dairy produce is obtained are the sheep and the goat. The latter manage to pick up a subsistence among the barest rocks; and the former, of which numerous flocks are often kept, are moved alternately to the mountains and the plains, so as always to be provided with a tolerable supply of food. No attention, however, is paid to the improvement either of the carcass or the fleece; and though the quantity of wool produced is considerable, it is of a coarse description, and is chiefly worked up for domestic use. The only exceptions are in some parts of Northern Greece and in Arcadia, where a kind of Barbary sheep, and also merinoes, are frequently kept, and yield a wool which is much admired, both for its length and its fineness. In the same districts goats of a superior description are kept, and having long fine hair, are regularly shorn.

Manufactures, Trade, Communications, &c.—The manufactures are extremely limited, and are chiefly confined to clothing and other articles of domestic use, which can be prepared at home by the women, or at spare hours by the men. Leather manufactures form an important branch of industry on the island of Syra and in some other parts. Marble has been worked from the most ancient period in the quarries of the island of Paros; and in 1871 the working of the argentiferous lead-mines of Laurion in Attica was resumed. In some of the large towns, however, the weaving of woollen, cotton, and silk tissues forms the regular employment of many of the inhabitants, and to them may be added embroidery in gold, silver, silk, and cotton; earthenware, harness, cutlery, and firearms. But unquestionably the most important branch of manufacturing industry is shipbuilding, which is carried on to a considerable extent on various points of the coast and on various of the islands, particularly at Galaxidi, a town on the northern shore of the Gulf of Corinth, at the islands of Syra, Hydra, Spezzia, and Skiatho. The Piræus also, which was anciently famous for its ships, has again begun to distinguish itself, and in it a considerable number of merchant vessels of large burden have been built. In 1871 the merchant marine of Greece comprised 6135 vessels, including seven steam-ships, of 419,350 tons burden, employing 35,144 seamen. Much of the trade carried on is merely coasting, which employs about 4000 vessels, but the foreign trade also is of considerable extent, having advanced with wonderful rapidity since the independence of the country was established. It consists of three principal branches—the corn trade of the Black Sea and Alexandria, carried on on an extensive scale wherever open markets can be found, but chiefly with Italy, Turkey, Spain, France, and England; the export trade of the countries bordering the Levant, principally to London, Trieste, and Marseilles; and the import of the cotton and woollen manufactures of England and Germany into Greece, Turkey, and Persia. In regard to the last branch, the peculiar advantages which the Greeks possess in their knowledge of the language, and acquaintance with the habits and wants of the people of these countries, have given them almost a complete monopoly. Even the English, who have long tried to compete with them, have begun to find it hopeless. The chief ports of Greece are Corfu, New Syra, Piræus (the port of Athens), and Patras. The principal exports of Greece are currants and olive-oil; but valonia, emerystone, silk, dried figs, raisins, honey, wax, madder, and other articles are also exported; the principal imports are cereals, and cotton, woollen, and silk goods. The only railway opened in Greece up to 1871 was that between Athens and the Piræus, about 7 miles in length. Another from Athens to Zeitouni or Lamia, in the province of Phthiotis and Phocis, which when completed will be 137 miles in length, has been begun; and concessions have been made for various railways which, if carried out, will intersect the whole of Greece. At the beginning of 1871 there were nearly 1000 miles of telegraph lines.

According to the present constitution of Greece the throne is hereditary according to the law of primogeniture in the family of King George, a prince of the house of Denmark. The king must be a member of the Greek Church. He attains his majority at the age of eighteen. The legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called the Boulè, the members of which (proportioned in number to the amount of the population) are elected for four years by ballot by manhood suffrage. It meets every year on the 1st of November, unless called at an earlier date for special business. The executive power is exercised by the king through a responsible ministry divided into seven departments—Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Justice, Finance, War, and Marine. The Greek Church alone is established, but all other forms of religion enjoy toleration. The highest ecclesiastical authority, subject to the king, is vested in a permanent synod, which sits at Athens, and consists of five members appointed by the king from the highest dignitaries of the church. There is one metropolitan, who has his seat at Athens, fifteen archbishops, and sixteen bishops, who are presented and ordained by the synod, and confirmed and invested by the king. Justice is administered, on the basis of the French civil code, by a supreme court (*Areios Pagos*), which has its seat at Athens; four royal courts (*Ephiteia*), one at Athens, one at Nauplia, one at Patras, and one at Corfu; sixteen courts of primary resort (*Protodokeia*), one in each principal town. The public revenue, derived chiefly from the rent of national property, the produce of forests, indirect and direct taxation, was estimated for 1873 at 35,927,000 drachmes (£1,271,815), and the expenditure at 35,443,330 (£1,254,693). In 1870 the total funded debt of Greece, including the arrears of interest, amounted to 337,000,000 drachmes, or about £12,000,000, besides which there was a floating debt variously estimated at from 40,000,000 drachmes (about £1,500,000) to 166,000,000 drachmes (or about £6,000,000). The unsatisfactory condition of the finances cripples all the powers of the state, and is a great obstacle to the advance of the national prosperity, the government being paralysed, and incapable of giving effect to any enlightened views which it might possibly wish to entertain. The land forces of Greece comprise the regular army of about 12,400 men on a peace footing, and (excluding the volunteer corps) about 48,000 on a war footing, and a national guard of about 90,000 men. The navy in 1871 consisted of two armour-plated frigates,

eight screw-steamers, and eleven sailing vessels. It is manned by 1078 men, who are raised by conscription among the inhabitants of the sea-coast. Volunteering, however, is much encouraged by the government. Such means of education as the limited resources of government enabled it to afford have been generally embraced with the greatest eagerness, and not a few of the more wealthy Greeks have come liberally forward to assist in the establishment of schools both for ordinary and superior education. There are two universities, those of Athens and Corfu. In 1869 the University of Athens was attended by 1205 students. The brigands, who were formerly the great pest of Greece, have been greatly kept in check, if not altogether suppressed, in late years.

GREEN, an isl. British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, about a mile from its r. bank, in co. Temiscouata, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Saguenay on its l. bank. It forms a narrow belt 5 m. long from N.N.E. to S.S.W., is wooded, and is mostly composed of grauwacke and slate rocks, the loftiest of which is 250 ft. above the sea. From its S.W. point, which is low and bare, a dangerous reef extends westward, and then curves out northward beyond its general line; on its N. point there is a lighthouse in the form of a square stone tower, visible in clear weather at the distance of 12 m.

GREEN BAY, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, at the head of the bay which gives it its name, and which branches off in a south-westerly direction from the N.W. of Lake Michigan, 112 m. N.E. Madison. It lies at the mouth of Fox River, which having been connected by a canal with the Wisconsin, gives a communication with the Mississippi, and carries on a large trade, particularly in fish and lumber. Within the town are 6 and in the vicinity 24 saw mills, driven mostly by steam. Pop. 2270.

GREENCASTLE, a vil. U. States, Indiana, cap co. Putnam, on high table land at the intersection of the Terre Haute and Richmond with the New Albany and Salem railway, 41 m. W. Indianopolis. It is situated in a rich agricultural district, and contains two churches, a Methodist university, two academies, and a courthouse and jail. Pop. 2096

GREENFIELD [add.], a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Franklin, r. bank Connecticut, at the junction of the Vermont and Massachusetts with the Connecticut River railway, 85 m. W.N.W. Boston. It contains 6 churches, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of cutlery and mechanics' tools, cassimere, castings, carriages, leather, harness, furniture, and tin-ware. The first manufactory of table cutlery in the U. States was established here in 1834. Some remarkable fossil footprints have been discovered in the vicinity. Pop. 3198.

GREENPORT, a vil. U. States, New York, on the S. side of the N.E. point of Long Island, 95 m. E.N.E. New York city. It possesses six churches, and an excellent harbour which admits the largest vessels, and is seldom obstructed by ice. Many vessels are fitted out in its building-yards, and not a few of the inhabitants are interested in the whaling trade.

GREENSBOROUGH, a vil. U. States, Alabama, on the Georgia railway, 50 m. W. Columbus. It possesses three churches, a female college, several academies and schools, a courthouse and jail, and standing in the midst of large cotton plantations has a flourishing trade. Pop. about 2500.

GREENVILLE, a tn. U. States, S. Carolina, cap. dist. of same name, on the frontiers of N. Carolina, and at the terminus of the Greenville and Columbia railway, 83 m. N.W. Columbia. It contains several churches and academies, and has become a favourite summer resort in consequence of its beautiful and romantic scenery. Pop. 1518.

GREENWICH, a tn. U. States, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven railway, 30 m. N.E. New York. It contains three churches, an iron foundry, a tool and a wire factory, and since the completion of the railway has become a favourite place of residence for New York merchants. Pop. 6522.

GREIFENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 37 m. N. Brunn, in the valley of the Zwittawa, and on the Vienna and Prague railway; with 2199 inhabitants.

GREY, or MAWHERA, a river, New Zealand, in the N.W. of Middle Island or Munster. It is formed by two branches, one of which, rising near the centre of the island, flows circuitously S.S.W., while the other, issuing from Lake Brunner, flows N.W. From the point of junction the united stream flows nearly due W. through an extensive valley for about 12 m., and falls into the sea on the W. coast, in lat. 42° 28′ 30″ S.; lon. 171° 11′ 15″ E.

GRIES, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, to the W. of Botsen; with a Benedictine priory, a beautiful church adorned with some of the finest paintings of Martin Knoller, and 1700 inhabitants.

GRIFFIN, a tn. U. States, Georgia, cap. co. Spalding, on the Macon and Western railway, 62 m. N.E. Columbus. It is a healthy and prosperous place, built chiefly of brick, and containing three churches, three colleges, one of them homœopathic, and two female and various other schools. Nearly 50,000 bales of cotton used to be annually sent off from the railway station here. Pop. 2320.

GRIMSBY, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Lincoln, on the Great Western railway, 34 m. S. by W. Toronto. It has Church of England and Wesleyan churches, a tannery, a foundry, a distillery, and some general trade. Pop about 1000

GRINNELL LAND, Arctic Regions, the name given by Dr. Kane, while commanding an American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, to an extensive tract, separated from the W. or opposite coast of Greenland partly by an immense glacier and partly by an open sea, the entrance to which is by Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, a N. arm of Baffin's Bay. It extends, in continuation of Ellesmere Land and the Victoria and Albert Mountains, from lat. 80° 17′ to 82° 30′ N., this being the highest point seen though not visited by a party engaged in the expedition. The name of Mount Sir Edward Perry was given to this point. Much of the tract is very lofty, the culminating peaks sometimes rising to the height of 2500 ft. In this region, where the thermometer seldom reaches so high as 55°, and where the ground is almost always frozen and covered with snow, Dr. Hayes found fifty-two different species of phanerogamous and sixty-eight species of cryptogamous plants.

GRONDINES, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Portneuf, l. bank St. Lawrence, 43 m. W.S.W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic chapel, a trade in lumber, and boat building yards. Pop. about 1400.

GRONINGEN, or GRONINGUE, an isl. in the American Polynesia, about 35 m. E. of Penrhyn Island; lat. 10° S.; lon. 156° 44′ W.

GROSSE ISLE, British America, Canada East, one of the islands of the St. Lawrence, 30 m. N.E. Quebec. It is about 2½ m. long by 1 m. wide, and is exclusively devoted to quarantine purposes. The establishment is very complete, and all emigrant ships arriving in Canada are obliged to call at it and stop till a clear bill of health has been obtained. No persons but those belonging to the establishment are allowed to reside on the isl., or even to visit it without a pass from the emigrant agent at Quebec.

GROTSKA, or KROTSKA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle and 16 m. S.E. Belgrade, r. bank Danube. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church and a school. The Imperialists were signally defeated here by the Turks in 1739. Pop. 1000.

GRUMBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 36 m. N.N.W. Olmütz, with manufactures of hosiery, leather, and wooden ware, and 1400 inhabitants.

GRÜNAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on the Alben, a tributary of the Traun, 25 m. S.W. Steyer, in a very mountainous district. It has a parish church, an hospital, manufactures of scythes and various other industrial establishments, and contains 2000 inhabitants.

GRÜNBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, l. bank Steyer, and 90 m. W.S.W. Vienna. It has a benevolent female institute, extensive manufactures of scythes, and other industrial establishments. About 2 m above Grünberg, on the same side of the Steyer, is the village of Leonstein, with an old mountain fastness. Pop. 2000.

GRÜNWALD, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, near Gablonz; with numerous looms, a cotton-mill, glass-works, and 2313 inhabitants.

GRZYMALOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m. S.E. Tarnopol, cap. dist. of same name; with a

baronial castle, a beet root sugar factory, and 3887 inhabitants.

GUADALCAZAR, a tn. Mexico, state and 35 m. N.N.E. San Luis Potosi, in a valley at the height of 5000 ft. above the sea. Its mines, which were very productive, and raised it to a high degree of prosperity, are in a great measure abandoned, but tin is still wrought to some extent, and there is a mine of quicksilver, which is considered the most valuable within the limits of the Confederation.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 3 m. N. of Mexico, which communicates with it by two parallel streets planted with rows of silver poplars. It contains a large and beautiful church in connection with a nunnery which stands at the foot of Mount Tepeyac, was founded in 1709, and is one of the richest in the country. Among its treasures is an image of the Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, whose wonder-working powers are in such repute that immense numbers of pilgrims visit it. The town itself is an unimportant place, and only remarkable for the treaty of peace concluded at it between Mexico and the U. States in 1848, after the troops of the former, headed by Santa Anna, had been signally defeated.

GUAJINQUILLA, or HUAJINQUILLA, a tn. Mexico, state and 125 m. S.E. Chihuahua, on the Florido, in a well-cultivated district. It is a busy and apparently prosperous place, containing from 6000 to 7000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in raising cotton.

GUALAGUAYCHU, a tn. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, situated on a river of same name, about 9 m. above its junction with r. bank Uruguay. Its prosperity it owes to its position in the centre of a rich grazing state, and its being the entrepôt for a very important inland and foreign trade. Its exports consist of hides, tallow, jerked beef, and bone manure, brought down in large sail-boats and small-decked craft to Frey Bentos, the anchorage at the mouth of the river. Signs of prosperity are everywhere visible in the handsome and substantial buildings, public and private, and the formation of new streets and squares. It nearly doubled its pop. in seven years. In 1849 it had 7000 inhabitants, and in 1856 14,000.

GUALEGUAY, a river, La Plata, which, rising in the interior of Entre Rios, flows S. along the foot of a mountain range past a town of same name, and, uniting with the Pabon, joins l. bank Parana. It is said to be navigable by vessels of 6 ft. draught to the port of Gualeguay, 35 m. above its mouth.

GUALEGUAY, a tn. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, l. bank river of same name, 120 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. It carries on an active trade in hides, wool, timber, and firewood, and has an estimated pop. of 6000.

GUAM, or GUAJAN, the southernmost and largest of the Mariana or Ladrone group, in the N. Pacific. It is 29 m. long between N.E. by N. and S.W. by S., and near its centre, where it is narrowest, only 3 m. broad. It is bordered nearly throughout by a chain of reefs, which are at times uncovered. At a distance it appears flat and even, but, on a nearer approach, to have its E. side lined with steep cliffs, on which the sea dashes with great violence, and in which there is no opening fit for anchorage. The W. coast is rather low, and full of small sandy bays separated from each other by rocky points. On this side are Umata Bay, which is 1 m. deep, and at its entrance ⅓ m. wide, and is well sheltered, except from W. winds, which prevail from June to September, and send in a very heavy swell; and Port San Luis d'Apra, a deep indentation, which is nearly in the form of the letter V, with its mouth nearly closed by a long narrow island, and which, though much encumbered with banks, rocks, and islets, forms a safe and extensive harbour. The principal produce is cocoa-nuts, the trees of which grow on the W. side in large groves 3 or 4 m. long and 1 or 2 m. broad. The other produce consists chiefly of rice, pine-apples, water-melons, oranges, limes, and bread-fruit. The island is inhabited, and in 1858 contained a population of about 4000, congregated chiefly in Tnarahian on the S. side, Apra on the W., and Umata, which stands on the N. shore of the bay of same name, at the foot of hills which rise behind it in an amphitheatre, and contains a church.

GUANAY, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and about 90 m. N. La Paz, on a stream which a little below unites with the Tipuani and La Paz, and along with them augments the Mapire. Most of the inhabitants are Indians, whose chief occupation is in navigating the rivers in *balsas* or rafts, constructed of an exceedingly buoyant sort of cork-wood. On these large quantities of produce are brought to Guanay from Mojos and Reyes.

GUANO, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. cant. of same name, about 80 m. S. Quito. It contains a number of good houses, including a large and handsome church; and has manufactures of woollen goods, blankets, carpets, furs, and sulphuric acid. Pop. about 9000.

GUARANDA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. cant. of same name, on a plain in a bleak and barren district, near the slopes of Chimborazo, 90 m. S. by W. Quito. It consists of winding streets and adobe houses with tiled roofs, and contains a parish church, occupying one side of the public square. Many of the inhabitants are muleteers. Pop. 8000.

GUARDIA, or GUARDIA DE LA ESQUINA, a tn. La Plata, Pampas, 40 m. S.W. Rosario, to the W. of r. bank Tercero. It lies in a deep basin in front of the plateau, is of considerable size, and regularly built in the form of a square, with houses which have well-stocked gardens attached to them, and with a market-place and a church. As a central point, where the roads from Rosario and Buenos Ayres to Cordova and Mendoza meet, it is a place of some importance.

GUAYAQUIL [add.], a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. dist. Guayas, on the W. or r. bank of the river of same name, 105 m. S.S.W. Quito; lat. 2° 12′ S.; lon. 79° 50′ W. It occupies a low site, little raised above the level of the sea, and consists of two parts, an ancient and a modern, the former on the S. and the latter on the N. The streets are for the most part irregularly formed; but some of them, more especially the Malecon, which faces the river, and stretches along its banks from S. to N. for the whole length of the new town, forming the principal thoroughfare, are straight and spacious. The houses, almost all constructed of wood, and roofed with tile, are usually provided with porticoes, which, carried round so as to embrace the small gardens attached to them, form in some of the streets long lines of shady piazzas. The principal buildings are the churches, which, however, are all of wood, with the exception of that of St. Dominic, which is the most ancient, and is built of stone; the governor's house and government offices, the appeal court, the treasury, the custom-house, the barracks, two colleges and several primary schools, two hospitals, and two markets. The growth and general prosperity of the town have been greatly impeded by destructive fires, which from time to time have laid great part of it in ashes. Another serious drawback is the prevalence of yellow fever, which has repeatedly raged like a pestilence, and committed dreadful ravages. The only defence of the town is a fort situated near its N. extremity on the banks of the river. There is no proper harbour, but a fine quay, built of stone, and about 60 ft. broad, lines the bank in front of the town, and affords good accommodation for vessels. In 1871, 66 steamers, of 63,057 tons' burden, and 8 sailing vessels, of 2845 tons' burden, entered the port. The value of imports was £1,168,656, of exports £646,150. Pop. about 22,000.

GUAYAQUIL, a river, S. America, Ecuador, which, formed by a number of small streams which descend from the W. slopes of the Andes, flows S.S.W., and falls into the gulf of same name on the Pacific, in lat. 2° 27′ S. In the upper part of its course it takes the successive names of Caracol and Babahoyo. It is navigable for about 110 m., but is encumbered by a bar and shifting banks of sand.

GUAYMAS, [add.] a seaport tn. Mexico, dep. Sonora, on a bay in the Gulf of California, near the mouth of the Yaqui, lat. 27° 54′ N.; lon. 110° 52′ W. It lies in a hollow, inclosed by bare hills, which, excluding ventilation, make the summer heat almost stifling. The houses are mostly built of sun-dried bricks, and having no windows receive their whole light by the doors. There is only one spacious and regular street—all the others are mere narrow lanes. None of the public buildings are deserving of notice. The harbour, being large and well-sheltered, is much frequented, particularly by ships engaged in the guano trade. The chief exports are flour, wheat, and hides. The fishery in the bay, carried on chiefly by Indians, is very productive. Pop. about 4000.

GUAYTECAS, a group of islands, S. America, off the coast of Chili, between the island of Chiloe on the N. and

the Chonos Archipelago on the S. Guayteca Grande, one of the largest of the islands, has a peak 1100 ft. high, and on its S. side an excellent harbour. Port Low, on its N. side, is much frequented by otter-hunting and sealing parties from Chiloe.

GUBBÉ, a tn. N. Arabia, in the sandy desert of Nufood, lat. 28° 10′ N.; lon. 41° 50′ E. It stands on an extensive open plain of hard stony soil, between the two peaks of Muslíman and Alghauta, which are about 10 m. asunder. It consists of five *sooks* or divisions, four of them extending in a row from E. to W., while the fifth lies southwards. The houses, built of sun-burned bricks, are tolerably large and comfortable. The better class have a front somewhat resembling the propylæa of the old Egyptian temples, and all of them have orchards attached to them. These are well laid out, and carefully irrigated with water raised from wells. The inhabitants are of the Armal tribe, which ranks as one of the greatest of the Shammar race, and possess large herds of camels.

GUDABIRSI, or GUDABURSI, a Bedouin tribe, E. Africa, bounding on the N. with the Eesa, with whom they claim affinity, though the other Somaul refuse to acknowledge the relationship, and unhesitatingly stigmatize them as a bastard and ignoble race. They own the rough and rolling ground, diversified with thorny hill and grassy vale, which lies above the maritime range of the Sub-Ghauts, and have by conquest extended their territory in the direction of Harar, so that they are now bounded by the Marar Prairie. In their features they are decidedly superior to the Eesa, and they are not so bloodthirsty, but they are equally turbulent, and, if possible, more regardless of truth. Their wealth consists in flocks and herds, peltries, hides, gums, and ghee. The hides and peltries are usually sent to Harar, and conveyed thence to Aden. The principal articles imported into the country are coarse cotton cloth, Surat tobacco, beads, and indigo-dyed stuffs for women's coifs.

GUDDADA, a river, India, which rises in Bhotan, on the S. slope of the snowy range of the Himalaya, in lat. 27° 52′ N.; lon. 89° 8′ E., flows S. into the British dist. Goalpara, and joins the Brahmapootra on its r. bank, after a course of 160 m.

GUELEA, or EL GUELEA, a tn. N. Africa, Sahara, lat. 31° 58′ N.; lon. 0° 20′ W. It stands on a rocky mountain of a conical shape, is surrounded by a lofty and thick wall solidly built of large stones and crenellated, is entered from the W. by a single gate, which seems to have belonged to an ancient city; and consists of about 200 houses, occupied by individuals of the tribe of Chambet-el-Mahdi, while many of the same tribe live outside in tents. They are rich in sheep, goats, and camels; but the chiefs alone have horses. A large well of great depth within the town supplies the inhabitants with abundance of water, and outside the walls, at the foot of the mountain, there is a perennial spring so copious that it fills an extensive basin, in which twenty camels can drink abreast. The environs are covered with gardens, orchards, and date plantations. Standing on the caravan route to the S.W. and N.E., Guelea shares largely in the intermediate transit trade.—(*Dumas, Le Grand Desert.*)

GUELMA, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 54 m. E.N.E. Constantine, on the site of the ancient Calama, part of whose walls are still standing. It is a stirring place, with two important weekly markets, at which the principal articles sold are cattle, wool, oil, grain, and leeches. The olive, the mulberry, and the tobacco and cotton plants thrive well in the vicinity. There is a government nursery here. P. 3592.

GUERNAVACA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 30 m. S. Mexico, in a beautiful and fertile valley of same name, where almost all the fruits both of the temperate and the torrid zones attain perfection. It occupies the site of the ancient Quauhnahuac, and has two churches, one of them built by Cortes, and the other surrounded by gardens in the old Mauro-Spanish style. Its principal industrial establishments are distilleries. In the vicinity is the native village of Acapaningo, inhabited by descendants of the Asteks, who, though professing Christianity, retain their old customs and use an Astek dialect.

GUERRERO, a state, Mexican Confederation, formed in 1849 out of states Puebla and Mexico, and named after Guerrero, a former president of the Confederation, is bounded N. by México, N.E. Puebla, E. Oajaca, S. and S.W. the Pacific Ocean, and N.W. Michoacan; area, 18,240 geo. sq. m. It belongs to the lower and gradually descending portion of the great Mexican plateau, and has a surface finely diversified by mountain and valley, and partly covered by native forests. The N. portion is covered by outliers of the Sierra Madre, and though elevated has a temperate and healthy climate. The most important rivers are the Rio de las Balsas, which in the lower part of its course forms the boundary between Guerrero and Michoacan, and the Rio de Papagallo or Tlascala, which, though usually a small stream, becomes so swollen by the rains as to inundate a large tract of country, and interrupt the communication between the capital and Acapulco. The productions of the state are many and valuable, but agriculture is in a very imperfect condition, and the only tract which can be considered densely peopled is that which lies along the road leading from Acapulco to Mexico. The mines, particularly of gold, were long famous, but now yield poor returns. The trade also is unimportant. Pop. (1868). 300,029, mostly Indians.

GUGGUR, a river, India, which rises in the native state Puteeala, beyond the N.E. frontier of Sirhind, about lat. 30° 52′ N.; lon. 77° 7′ E., enters Sirhind after forming part of its boundary, flows S.W., receives the Markunda and Sursooty, traverses the districts Hurreana and Buttaana, crosses the frontier of Bikaneer, and shortly afterwards, having lost the greater part of its water by evaporation, absorption, and offsets for irrigation, disappears in the sands, about lat. 29°, lon. 74°. Tradition and the remains of villages scattered over a tract now desolate concur in proving that it must once have flowed to some distance beyond its present termination.

GUILFORD, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London railway, near Long Island Sound, 8 m. S.E. Newhaven. It is an antiquated place with a public square in its centre, and contains four churches and a public school. The manufactures are unimportant, the inhabitants being chiefly engaged in agriculture and maritime pursuits. Point, about a mile S. of the village, is a favourite watering-place. Pop. 2624.

GUIMARAS, an isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Philippines, and lying in the channel between Panay and Negoos. It has a computed area of 210 geo. sq. m., a mountainous surface covered with forests of fine timber, and intersected by fertile and well-watered valleys. On the W. there is a town consisting of about 994 Indian huts, the inhabitants of which manufacture coarse and fine cloth, and also engage in both agriculture and fishing. The total pop. is 5964.

GULUMBÉ, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, 65 m. S.S.W. Sokoto. It is situated close to the S. side of a fertile valley, where yams and cotton are extensively cultivated, has a fine grove of banana-trees approaching close to the walls on one side, and is both large and densely peopled. The state of the country, however, keeping the inhabitants in perpetual alarm, is unfavourable to the prosecution of any branch of industry. The greatest pests of Gulumbé are the mosquitoes, which are so numerous and tormenting that a kind of raised hut accessible only by ladder, and so constructed as to exclude the mosquitoes, is regarded as the most essential part of even the poorest dwelling in the province of Kebbi.

GUMMEL, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, cap. dist. of same name, 60 m. N.E. Kano. It is a place of considerable importance, and at the time of Dr. Barth's first visit was a flourishing and populous place, with an intricate labyrinth of narrow streets. Among the public buildings was a palace with some pretensions to splendour, and then the residence of a celebrated governor of the name of Dan-Tanoma. When Dr. Barth returned Dan-Tanoma had been for some time dead, and a competition for the governorship had given rise to a civil war, during which Gummel had been rendered almost desolate. The palace had been pillaged and burned, and the successful competitor for the governorship was residing in the midst of its towering ruins, and the whole place presented an appearance of wretchedness. The market of Gummel is held outside the walls, and in its more prosperous days was remarkable for its size and activity. The extensive trade in natron, carried on between Kukawa and Mandara on the one side, and Nupé or Nyffi on the other, has its centre here.

GUNDAM, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Aussa, 40 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. It is a place of considerable size, and consists partly of a walled town, inhabited by Songhay, Kuma, and Fulbe, and two suburbs, one inhabited by Toki and the other by Erbebi. It communicates with the Kwara by means of a large branch coming from Dire.

GUNDICOTA, a tn. and fort, India, presid. Madras, dist. and a few m. S.E. Bellary. It stands on the edge of a precipice, forming the S. wall of a fissure, which pierces a range of sandstone hills from top to bottom, and makes way for the passage of the Penmar into the plains of Cuddapah. The town, though once important, is now insignificant, and contains only 1500 inhabitants. Considerable interest still attaches to the fort, which contains a handsome minaret and mosque, and the remains of a temple, which, according to Ferishta, was annually visited by 100,000 Hindoos, and enriched by their offerings. The principal parts still existing are a handsome gateway tower of carved sandstone, and some inner buildings, containing among other sculptures a curious bas-relief, which is so placed as to show only one-half of the sculpture at a time, and exhibits the figure of a cow or of an elephant according to the position of the spectator.

GUNDLACAMA, or GOONDLACAMA, two rivers, India, the one rising in the Nizam's Dominions, about 16 m. N. of Aurungabad, flows E., and joins the Doodna, an affluent of the Godavery. In the rainy season it flows with a strong current in a deep channel about 100 yards broad, but in summer becomes a very paltry stream. The other river rises in the Eastern Ghauts, near the N.W. frontier of dist. Cuddapah, flows very circuitously, first E. and then S.E., and after a course of about 150 m. falls into the Bay of Bengal, 8 m. N.E. Ongole.

GUNGAWATA, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, on the S.E. flank of the granite range of Annagundi, 6 m. N. of the Toombudra, and about 36 m. N.W. Bellary. It consists of a mud fort and a town surrounded by a wall, and is the residence of a deputy of the nizam, intrusted with the charge of the whole of that part of the frontier which is contiguous to the ceded districts.

GUNONG APPI, one of the Banda isls. (which see).

GUNOUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, 36 m. N. Delhi. It presents a picturesque appearance when approached, is surrounded by a ruined wall, and possesses a large and handsome caravanserai, the embattled wall and towers of which, reflected on the surface of a beautifully clear tank, have a fine effect.

GUNTOOR [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 220 m. N. by E. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, in a country which lies open and flat towards the Bay of Bengal, from which it is about 40 m. distant. It is a place of considerable size, well shaded with trees, and having been much extended and improved of late years is divided into an old and a new town. *The most conspicuous edifice is the jail, which stands on an open, dry, and slightly rising ground, consists of several buildings in separate areas so as to admit a proper classification, and is large enough to receive 500 prisoners.* The soil of the vicinity is black or red, and produces luxuriant crops of gram or chenna, cholam, and cotton.

GUNZA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Sumbe, on the N. or r. bank of the Sumbe, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 60 m. N. Benguela. It is fortified by a strong palisade, is finely shaded by incendera trees, and watered by the windings of the Sumbe; is the residence of an independent chief, and has an estimated pop. of 2000.

GURAGALBINA, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and not far from Bender, with a parish church and 2035 inhabitants.

GURAM, a tn. Western Africa, on an arm of the Niger, near the S.E. shore of Lake Debu, 200 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. It is a considerable place, seated on a large rocky eminence, which, rising from an alluvial flat, is a very conspicuous object, and is visible at Towaru, 20 m. distant. The town consists of three distinct groups, occupied respectively by Fellatah, Songhay, and Tawarek. Across the river, opposite to Guram, stands Sorroba on another rocky eminence.

GURÉ, a tn. Western Africa, Borhou, on the Tuarek frontier, 140 m. N.W. Birni. It occupies the lower slope and southern foot of a rocky eminence overlooking an extensive plain, and is separated by the irregularities of the ground into several detached portions, and is inclosed by a stockade. At one time it was much more populous than it is now, but the original area which it covered has been contracted for greater security, part of it having been included within a labyrinth of fences, and converted into cotton ground and kitchen gardens. In the event of a hostile attack, against which Guré is still insufficiently protected, the inhabitants if driven to extremity have a refuge in the rocky cone which rises over their heads, and from which with ordinary courage a few defenders could easily repel any number of assailants. Pop. estimated at 8000.

GURGASOVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.E. of Servia, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile valley on the Timok, 110 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public offices, and has a church, a school, and a much-frequented yearly market. Pop. 2700.

GURI, a tn. W. Africa, cap. Jafuna, on the route from Kasambara to the French settlement of Bakel or Bu-Jedur; lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 10° W. It is a large place, built of clay houses, and containing, according to an exaggerated statement of native informants, no less than sixty places of worship. The inhabitants are Aswanek of a particular stock.

GURMA, a hilly country, Western Africa, forming the N.E. portion of a large triangle interposed between the Niger on the N. and the Eastern Mandingoes or Wangarawa on the S. It is of indifferent fertility, and under the government of a chief of Masina or Melle, who, after being driven by civil war from his native country, situated at some distance to the N.W., obtained it by grant from the chief of Gurma, and formed a new colony composed of his partisans. These colonists have faithfully preserved their native manners and institutions, and thus form a community bearing no resemblance to the people around them, consisting partly of Songhay, partly of Fellatah, and partly of a native race claiming to be the original possessors of the country, and still headed by chiefs who maintain a rude independence.

GURMUKTESAR, or GURMUKTESWAR, a tn. India, dist. and 31 m. S.E. Meerut, r. bank Ganges. It may be regarded as the port of Meerut and the adjoining part of the Doab, as there is a much-frequented ferry above the town, on which 15 boats are kept constantly plying, and there is an important inland navigation from the sea up to this ferry, and in a less degree to Sukurthal, 50 m. higher up. Even in the dry season, when the larger craft cannot ascend beyond Furruckabad, Gurmuktesar, 150 m. above it, can be reached by boats of nearly 20 tons burden.

GUROWA, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Hamaruwa, r. bank Benuwe, 300 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is a small place, surrounded by dense bush and forest, so thick as to be impenetrable, and leave no means of access to the place except by water; and consists of neat, well-*kept circular huts, each with a small garden attached, in which ochro and pumpkins are grown. There is not much trade.*

GURRAH, or DEOHA, a river, India, which rises in Kumaon, at the N. base of the Sub-Himalaya, lat. 29° 3′ N., lon. 79° 49′ E., flows S. past the towns of Pillibheet and Shajehanpoor into Oude, and there joins the W. Ramgunga on its left bank, after a course of 240 m. It is for the most part shallow, and is sometimes forded within 40 m. of its mouth.

GURSCHDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Weidenau, about 28 m. N.W. Troppau; with granite quarries, and 7987 inhabitants.

GUTENSTEIN [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, cap. circle of same name, in the upper valley of the Piesting, 33 m. S.W. Vienna. It contains a modern ducal palace in the midst of a fine park; an old castle, where several of the Hapsburg family resided, and Frederick the Fair died in 1330; a Servite monastery, a chapel to which numerous pilgrimages are made; copper, iron, and numerous saw mills; and a large trade in fuel and timber.

GUT OF CANSO [add.], a strait, British America, separating Cape Breton from Nova Scotia, and forming the S. entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a most important navigable thoroughfare, thousands of vessels annually passing through it. Its length from the lighthouse on its N. to that on its S. entrance is 14½ m., its least breadth is 900 yards,

and its depth, seldom less than 15 fathoms, amounts where deepest to 32 fathoms. The shore is generally high on both sides, the land rising from it more or less abruptly to a considerable elevation. Cape Porcupine on the W. shore is a precipitous headland 640 ft. above the sea, and has in its vicinity much beautiful scenery. The rocks, belonging to the lower members of the coal formation, consist of slates, conglomerates, sandstones, gypsum, gypsiferous marls, and occasionally carboniferous limestone.

GUTTA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.W. Komorn, opposite to the mouth of the Waag in the Danube, with the ruins of an old castle. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, for which the soil is well adapted, and partly in fishing. Pop. 4704.

H.

HABENDORF (Alt), a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau; with a church, manufactures of woollen cloth and cassimere, a yarn spinning-mill, a linen bleachfield, and 1300 inhabitants.

HACZOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 10 m. S.W. Sanok; with 2358 inhabitants, the descendants of Swedish prisoners who settled here in the 17th century.

HADAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 14 m. N. Szilagy-Somlyo; with an old castle belonging to the Vesselenyi family, a salt spring, and 1160 inhabitants.

HADJIKOEI, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Sivas, 30 m. N.W. Amasia. It stands in a beautiful valley, surrounded by well-cultivated fields, and consists of about 220 houses, of comfortable appearance, occupied almost entirely by Turks, the number of Armenian families not exceeding 30. The principal public building is a mosque.

HAIL, or Hayel, a tn. Arabia, Nejed, cap. prov. Jebel Shomer, situated in a low flat valley at the foot of Mount Samra Hail, belonging to the Aja chain; lat. 42° 40′ N.; lon. 27° 25′ E. Though one of the latest founded places in the land it is thriving and populous. The town is surrounded with fortifications about 20 ft. high, with round and square towers, and large folding gates at intervals. The area inclosed is sufficient for a population of 300,000 or more, but the many large gardens, open spaces, and plantations within the outer walls, together with the palace and its pleasure grounds, occupying at least one-tenth of the city, materially reduce the space available for buildings. The plain all around the town is studded with isolated houses and gardens, the property of wealthy citizens. The palace in the N.W. part of the city is constructed of earth walls enormously thick, and about 30 ft. in height, pierced near the top with loopholes for windows, and running 450 to 500 ft. in length. The principal gate of it is placed in a receding angle of the wall, and flanked with high square towers, and semicircular bastions project all along the front. Immediately under the wall runs a long bench of beaten earth and stone, and about the centre of it is a throne or raised seat, occupied by the monarch when giving public audience. On the opposite side of the open area stands a long range of warehouses and apartments, in which is stowed the government merchandise and strangers are lodged. Near it are a large mosque and houses of some of the chief officials. A turning leads into the market square, which is well supplied; and a lofty gate at the S. end of the area opens at right angles into the principal street, which traverses the whole extent of the town from E. to W., and is intersected by others in various directions. Most of the houses, built of sun-dried bricks and flat-roofed, consist of two stories, with large rooms, which might be called commodious and comfortable, were it not that light is admitted only through the door and some small openings in the walls immediately below the ceiling. No house is thought complete without a coffee-room, which stands apart from the other buildings, facing the orchard or in the centre of it. The streets though unpaved are broad, and in one of them is a kind of bazaar kept chiefly by wandering tradesmen. The town has received many improvements at the hands of Telel, the present ruler of Jebel Shomer, who has opened streets, ding walls, laid out extensive gardens, besides strengthening the old fortifications and adding new ones. He also built the market and mosque before named. The palace was begun by his father Abd-Allah-ebn-Rashud, who had been appointed governor of the province by Feysul king of Nejed, and who to consolidate his authority added a new quarter to the town, and laid the foundations of the palace about 1843. His son Telal succeeded him about 1845, and his first cares were to adorn and civilize the capital, and the palace was soon completed. His politic rule has greatly raised the importance of the city; and among the measures for enhancing its wealth, he has been partially successful in drawing the annual current of pilgrims from Persia to Mecca through his territory and the capital. The pop., which is increasing, is estimated at 20,000.—(*Palgrave*, &c.)

HAIMUN, a walled tn. China, prov. Chekiang, r. bank Taichau, near its mouth in the N. Pacific. The bar across the bay to the entrance of the river has only 8 ft. at low water, but within the depth is 4½ and 5 fathoms. About 4 m. above Haimun the Taichau separates into two branches, one of which takes a N.W. and the other a S.W. direction. There is another Haimun on the E. of prov. Quangton, on the l. bank of a river of same name, which has 10 ft. on its bar at low water. Immediately to the N. of it is Hope Bay, formed by Haimun Point on the S. and the Cape of Good Hope on the N. This bay affords secure anchorage in the N.E. monsoon.

HAINFELD, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, cap. circle of same name, 30 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a church, so built as to be capable of defence against an enemy; manufactures of steel and iron ware, numerous saw-mills, various other industrial establishments, and a field of coal, which is worked to a considerable extent. Pop. 2520.

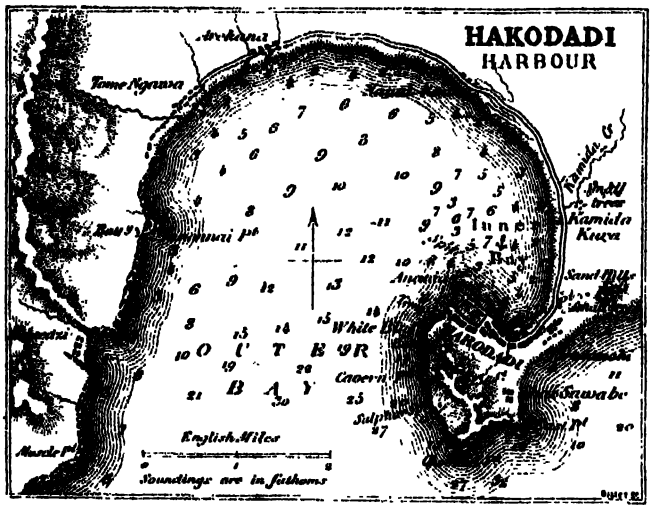
HAI-TAN, an isl. China, off the E. coast of prov. Fokien, between lat. 25° 24′ and 25° 40′ N. It is of irregular shape and diversified appearance, elevated in the N., where a peak of the Kiangshan Hills rises to the height of 1420 ft., and low and deeply indented by sandy bays on the E. and W., while the S. extremity consists of a rugged sandy headland interspersed with large boulders. The strait of same name separating it from the mainland is encumbered by numerous islands and rocks, but though thus rendered very intricate is invariably used by the Chinese junks. The largest bay, situated on the E. shore between Hai Head and Tan Point, is 7 m. across.

HAJOS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Pesth-Solt, about 42 m. S.W. Kecskemet. The only building of any note is a beautiful archiepiscopal summer residence, with a stud and a park. Pop. 3244.

HAKO, or Oako, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbundu country, between lat. 9° and 10° 25′ S., and lon. 15° and 16° 20′ E.; bounded N. by the Coanza, separating it from the Portuguese settlements, W. Liboile, S. the Longa, and E. Bailundo; area, about 3000 sq. m. It is ruled by a prince, whose power, though nominally absolute, is much restricted by minor chiefs. The surface, though generally mountainous, occasionally spreads out into extensive plains. The climate is moderate and healthy. One of the most important products is wax, which is abundant and of the best quality, and forms the staple of an active trade with Pungo Andungo, on the N. bank of the Coanza. Pop. about 30,000.

HAKODADI, a tn. Japan, on the W. shore of a small peninsula on the S.W. coast of the island of Yeso; lat. 41° 49′ 22″ N.; lon. 140° 47′ 45″ E. The appearance on entering the harbour is striking and picturesque. The town

stretches for 3 m. along the base of a lofty promontory, with three principal peaks rising to the height of 600 to 1000 ft. These peaks are either bare or covered with snow, but the lower slopes are covered with a rich profusion of verdure, embosoming and partly concealing the buildings which nestle below. The houses, about 1000 in number, and mostly of one story, with attics of varying heights, are arranged in one



main street which runs along the sea-side, and in two or three parallel streets hanging along the slope in its rear. These streets are regularly formed, and have a width of 30 to 40 ft., with open gutters on each side to carry off the drainage into well-constructed sewers, which convey it to the sea. Wooden picket fences with gates cross the streets at intervals, and though kept open during the day are closed at night, converting each street for the time into a separate community, superintended by a special officer called *ottona*, who is held responsible for the conduct of all its residents. The houses consist of a framework of timber, to which a double row of pine boards is fastened lengthwise. A few of the better sort are neatly roofed with brown earthen tiles, but the great majority are covered with thatch, which, often sending forth a new growth from the number of seeds lodged within it, presents a very untidy appearance. The principal public buildings are four Buddhist temples. One of these, called the Zhiogen-zhi, or 'the Country's Protector,' built about 30 years ago, and in excellent repair, is a good specimen of Japanese architecture; and having a tiled roof which overtops all the other houses, is one of the most conspicuous objects seen on entering the harbour. Another temple, called the Kono-zhi, or 'High Dragon,' from having a large figure of that fabulous animal carved on its front entablature, stands within an inclosure beautifully shaded with gigantic willows and firs, and though somewhat dilapidated must have been a more splendid and costly structure than the Zhiogen-zhi, which seems to have been substituted for it. The shops generally contain only such goods as meet the wants of a poor population. The principal articles are coarse cottons and silks, common earthen and China ware, lacquered bowls, cups, stands, and chopsticks, cheap cutlery, and ready-made clothing. The provision shops are well supplied with rice, wheat, barley, flour, pulse, salt, sugar, sweet potatoes, charcoal, &c. The general quiet of the streets, and the absence of many of the ordinary signs of busy activity, impress a stranger at first sight with an idea that the trade and general business must be of very limited extent. This impression, however, is soon removed, by the occasional droves of laden pack-horses which are seen entering the town, or pacing slowly along its streets, and still more by the hundreds of junks lying at anchor in its harbour, which, if the whole bay is included, and not merely the S.E. arm to which the name of harbour more properly belongs, is for accessibility and safety one of the finest in the world. It is also of ample capacity, being 4 m. long and 5 m. deep. Hakodadi is one of the five ports thrown open to British commerce, by the treaty concluded with the Japanese, 26th Aug. 1858. Formerly it was a fishing-village of small importance, belonging to a Japanese daimio, who sold it to the tycoon in 1854, for the purpose of making it a port of refuge for foreign vessels to water, provision, and refit. The Russians freely availed themselves of the port, where their men-of-war found good anchorage; and occasionally British and French squadrons visited the place. On the 9th October, 1855, a convention was ratified between the British and Japanese granting certain privileges; the convention was extended into a treaty by Lord Elgin in 1858, and a consulate established in the following year. Here also are Russian, French, and American consulates, and a few foreign traders, numbering in all about 40 individuals, with a native population and Chinese of 45,000 approximate. Beyond the refitting and provisioning of vessels there is but little trade among foreigners; the external commerce being chiefly in the hands of the Chinese, who ship the produce to China. The export trade, amounting to 441,152 dollars in 1868, consists principally of bulky articles of small value, such as *comboo* or sea-weed, timber of various kinds, dried fish, deer skins and horns, potatoes, and charcoal. The other articles are fish-oil, tobacco, and a little silk. Recently a trade in salt has sprung up, which is exported to Northern Russia in government transports. The imports in the year 1868 amounted in value to 214,036 dollars. The chief drawbacks to foreign trade at this port are the want of accommodation in the inner harbour, the laxity and indolence of the native officials, the inadequate administration of justice, the high duties, and the exorbitant exchange demanded for native metallic currency.—(*Consular Reports; Siebold's Mariner's Guide to Japan.*)



STREET IN HAKODADI.—From Perry's Japan.

HALASEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Wiesenburg, on the Little Danube, 4 m. E. Altenburg. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and have several floating-mills on the river. Pop. 1240.

HALIFAX COURTHOUSE, or BANISTER, a vil. U. States, Virginia, on the Richmond and Danville railway, and r. bank Banister River, 100 m. S.W. Richmond. It is high and pleasantly situated, and a place of active trade. The river is navigable for 10 m. above it, and there is a rich mine of plumbago 6 m. distant. Pop. 1600.

HALL, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, on a height above the Salzbach, 26 m. W. by S.

Vienna. It contains a palace belonging to Prince Trautmannsdorf, a townhouse, an hospital for children, a poorhouse, and a celebrated mineral spring. In the vicinity are a ruined and a fine modern castle. Pop. 1000.

HALLIWELL [add.], a tnship. England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Bolton; contains two extensive bleaching works, and several considerable cotton-mills. There are two churches —St. Peter's, built in 1840, and St. Paul's in 1848—with large schools attached. The Dissenters have two chapels. Pop. in 1861, 5953.

HAMARRUWA, a tn. W. Africa, cap. prov. of same name, on the S.E. frontier of the Houssa States, to which it belongs, 18 m. N. of the Benuwe, and 100 m. W.S.W. Yola. It stands on a ridge about 800 feet high, which is continued along the base of the Muri Mountains, and overlooks a marshy plain, which stretches southward to the banks of the Benuwe. The area occupied by it is fully 2 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. Immediately outside the town are fine corn fields, and beyond them on the mountain slopes rich pasturage, on which goats and cattle are grazed. Ivory is the chief article of trade. The population is estimated at not less than 8000, almost all Fellatah.

HAMBO, a territory, S.W. Africa, Benguela, between lat. 12° and 13° S., and lon. 16° and 17° E. Its boundaries are on the N. and E. Bailundo, S. Kakonda and Kingulo, and W. Kiakka. The S. part of the surface is very mountainous, but the N. stretches out into extensive marshy plains. The only river of any consequence is the Keve. The inhabitants belong to the Kimbunda family, resembling it both in their language and customs, but to their disgrace differing from it in one important respect. The Kimbunda abhor, the Hambo practise, cannibalism. The Hambo are in person tall and handsome, but are of a cruel and rapacious disposition, following war and plunder as the great business of their lives, and sometimes extending their forays for hundreds of miles to the S., to prey upon their unoffending and more peaceful neighbours. Hambo is believed to contain gold, though no positive evidence of its existence has yet been given. Pop. about 120,000.

HAMILTON, two places, U. States:—1. A post township, New York, on the Chenango, 25 m. S.W. Utica. It contains 10 churches, the Baptist University of Madison, with 9 professors, 145 students, and a library of 7500 vols.; a theological seminary connected with the university, and a grammar-school. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather chairs, coaches, and waggons, and tin and sheet iron. Pop. 2295.—2. A tn. Ohio, cap. co. Butler, on both sides of the Miami, on the Ohio canal, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and the Cincinnati, Eaton, and Richmond railways, 22 m. N. Cincinnati. It possesses 10 churches, a planing-mill, 2 paper, 4 flour, and several saw mills, 2 cotton and 2 woollen factories, all supplied with water power by means of a hydraulic canal, which gives a fall of 28 feet. Pop. 7223.

HAMILTON, or ASHWANIPI, a river, Labrador, running into Esquimaux Bay, or Hamilton Inlet, on the E. side of the peninsula. It is about 1½ m. wide at its entrance, and gradually decreases in breadth for about 25 m., when it becomes from 250 to 500 yards wide, and from this it never varies very much as far up as it has been followed. Two hundred miles from its mouth it forces itself through a range of mountains that seem to border the table-land of the interior in a succession of tremendous falls and rapids for nearly 20 m. Above these falls the river flows with a very smooth and even current; it has been followed for 100 m. further, where a post called Fort Nascapee has been established. Between the falls and the post it passes through a succession of very large lakes, communicating with each other by very short straits. These lakes appear to cover a very considerable part of the table-land, but they have not yet been explored, and consequently their dimensions are not known. The Indians report that the river above Fort Nascapee comes from a long distance to the westward, and runs with a deep and gentle current, unobstructed by falls or rapids. From Fort Nascapee the course of the river is to the southward of E. to the place where it forces itself through the mountains; it then turns to the E. and finally to the N.E., till it falls into Esquimaux Bay.

HAMILTON, or ESQUIMAUX, an inlet, Labrador, on the E. side of the peninsula. The face of the country near it, towards the N. and W., is extremely rugged and hilly; it is composed of round backed hills, traversing the country in all directions, the intervals being filled with lakes and marshes. The greater part of this district was once wooded, but fires have laid bare the rock, and burned away the mossy soil. To the S. of Hamilton Inlet the country is more level, and more clothed with trees. The head of the inlet is said to be the garden of the Atlantic coast of Labrador. Several rivers run into it, the principal being the Kenamou from the S., and the Hamilton or Ashwanipi from the W.

HAMILTON [add.], a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Wentworth, beautifully situated on the S.W. extremity of Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario, and on the Great Western railway, 26 m. S.W. Toronto. It stands in the very centre of one of the finest corn countries in America, and possesses so many other advantages that it has nearly trebled its population within ten years. The streets are laid out with great regularity, part running back from the bay nearly from N. to S., and part intersecting these at right angles. The buildings, chiefly of stone and brick, include many imposing structures—churches, government and municipal buildings, banks, hotels, &c. In the environs, on a height called the Mountain, are many elegant villas, with ornamented grounds and productive gardens. Among the churches, 27 in number, are 6 Church of England, 5 Wesleyan, 2 Episcopal Methodist, 3 Baptist (one of them coloured), 2 Methodist Episcopal (one coloured), 2 Presbyterian, a Church of Scotland, a Free, a United Presbyterian, a Congregational, a New Connection Methodist, a Primitive Methodist, and a R. Catholic. The educational, literary, and benevolent institutions include classical, grammar, and other schools, a mechanics' institute, a mercantile library association, a typographical society, a deposit and savings'-bank, a city hospital, and an orphan asylum. Magnificent waterworks bring an ample supply of water from the lake. Hamilton has some of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in the province—foundries, machine works, locomotive works, &c.—and carries on an important trade. It sends a member to the legislative assembly. In 1841 it contained 3446 inhabitants, and in 1850, 10,312. In 1863 the estimated number was 20,000.

HAMMADA, an extensive stony and almost sterile plateau, N. Africa, in the Sahara, on the route from Tripoli to Murzuk, between lat. 28° 30′ and 30° 30′ N. Near El Homrah, the name given to its most desolate tract, it obtains an absolute height of 1568 ft. Notwithstanding the general character of this fearful 'burning plain,' as it is called, it has one or two small green patches of herbage which give great relief to the camel. On the S. descent, where the geological formation of the Hammada is fully displayed, the lowest rock seen is sandstone, so blackened on the outer surface both of the cliffs and the immense blocks detached from them, that it might easily be mistaken for basalt. Above this is a layer of marble. The upper crust is composed of limestone and flints.

HAMOR (ALSO and FELSO), two contiguous places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, about 5 m. W. Miskolcz; with a blast furnace and other important ironworks, and a colliery. Pop. 1100.

HANDLOVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, about 20 m. N.W. Schemnitz. It is a long straggling place, containing 2675 R. Catholic inhabitants, the most of whom make frames for saddles and articles of wooden ware.

HANG-CHOW [add.] This populous and wealthy city was captured by the Taiping rebels in 1861, and deserted by all its rich or respectable inhabitants. For three years during the rebels' occupation the place was impoverished, so that very little produce or merchandise of any value was left in it; while the unfortunate people who remained were plundered and made to work as slaves for their task-masters, unless they took arms in their cause. On the suppression of that rebellion a disciplined force of Chinese, under the command of French officers, united with the Imperialist troops, recaptured the city on the 31st March, 1864. Since then the place has partly recovered itself, and the inhabitants are returning; but it will be long before it again attains its former prosperity.

HANKOW [*Mouth of the Han*], a tn. and river port, China, prov. Houpeh, at the junction of the Han with the Yang tse Kiang, 604 m. (688 m. by the stream) above the mouth of the latter, and 384 m. above Nanking; lat. 30° 32′ 52″ N.; lon. 114° 20′ E. It is situated at the junction of the rivers nearly at right angles, and extends about 2½ miles along the left bank of the Yang tse (here 1¼ m. wide), and 1½ m. along the left bank of the Han. The native town is long and narrow, down to the river bank on one side, and hemmed in by marsh land on the other, which is flooded during the autumn, when the Yang-tse rises to its highest level, being 35 to 40 ft. above its lowest in the spring. For a Chinese town of inferior grade the main streets are unusually wide; and the shops display as valuable assortments of merchandise as may be seen in provincial cities; such as that of Woochang. It has neither walls nor any other semblance of fortification, and consists mainly of two principal parallel streets crossed by a number of curved streets nearly equidistant from each other. The streets themselves are described by Mr. Oliphant as superior to any he had seen in any other city of the empire. 'They were well paved and roofed over with mats as they are in Persian or Egyptian cities, but still broad enough to be bright and cheerful. The shops were well stocked, and upon a much grander and handsomer scale than those at Canton, or any other of the open ports.' In addition to that within the town, there is a large floating population, the Han being as densely crowded with junks as it was possible to pack them for about half a mile above its mouth, while in the Yang-tse very few are permanently moored. The most anxious care is now required to select a fitting anchorage, which in the summer months is no easy matter; the strength of the current and the chow-chow water render a safe berth, where cargo may be landed and shipped, very difficult to find. The anchorage opposite Hanyang appears to be the best; there the bank is more gradual and the water more shallow. Hanyang is on the right bank of the Han river, a narrow stream of about 120 yds. in width, and is preferred by some of the residents as being more healthy than Hankow; the land is higher, the air purer, not having to pass over a dense Chinese town during the summer months; and, above all, the anchorage is safer. In 1857 it fell into the hands of the rebels, who so completely demolished the shops and houses, after rifling them of their contents, that they scarcely left one brick standing upon another. Indeed, full evidence of the wholesale destruction inflicted by them is still seen in the walled city of Hanyang, which these fearful depredators found a compact, handsome town about 5 m. in circuit, and left a heap of ruins. Woochang, the capital of the prov., situated on the opposite bank of the Yang-tse, did not escape notwithstanding the strength of its fortifications. Immediately upon its being vacated by the rebels, Hankow was begun to be rebuilt, and soon recovered some of its former appearance and activity. The native trade of Hankow is very considerable, as the crowds which throng the shops comprise a great number of small traders from towns and villages further inland who frequent this market. Not only is it a trading emporium, but it is famous for its manufactures in metal; and may be considered the Birmingham of central China. In certain quarters the hammering is incessant all day long, where braziers are at work making cooking utensils, and the large brass pipes so much prized by the Chinese. There are also iron-foundries, where from time immemorial they have cast boilers and sauce-pans, which have not been equalled for lightness and strength by the best imitations imported from Britain. Among the manufactures are cottons similar to those of Manchester, dyed blue with indigo which is largely grown, and green by two kinds of bark obtained in the neighbourhood; a species of native cotton velvet, and candles partly composed of an insect wax called *pehlah*. Among the articles of trade are cloths and other tissues of British manufacture, furs obtained partly from the frontiers of Thibet, coal, charcoal, oil, hemp, beans, rice, and grain, procured from Honan in exchange for cotton, which appears to be the great staple of Houpeh; tea of fine quality, also the product of this province; and tin, lead, copper, and iron, chiefly from the mineral districts of Keshmen. The interior trade in these and similar manufactures is entirely in the hands of the natives, as foreigners cannot compete with them. In the river Han the number of junks loading and discharging cargo at all times is very considerable, indicating a thriving condition in the commerce of the place that makes a great impression on a stranger. Still it is not of that gigantic kind that M. Huc described, when Hankow and the adjacent cities of Hanyang and Woochang were little known, and which he would have had us believe collectively contained 6,000,000 inhabitants, whereas at a fair estimate they do not contain 1,600,000. Of the whole population but a very small proportion are foreigners, as business is chiefly conducted through native agents and employés. There are 58 firms or branches of Shanghai houses, chiefly British, and 3 consulates —British, French, and American. Here is a branch of the Chinese maritime customs, under foreign superintendence, conducted by 1 Russian and 15 British subjects. There are 2 missionary establishments, 3 doctors, and 1 bank. Altogether the resident foreign population does not exceed 140.

The port was opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin, ratified in 1860; and of all the ports added at that date it has realized the best expectations of traders. According to the Chinese system of geography it ranks no higher than a town of the fifth order, and was considered a suburb only of the walled city of Hanyang. Now it has become the chief emporium of trade for the green tea districts in the central provinces, which formerly sent their produce for export to Canton. On the opening of the port the wealthy native merchants left that city and located themselves at Hankow, together with crowds of traders of all kinds who have flocked to this inland foreign entrepôt.

At first the British residents built warehouses, and rented Chinese residences in the native town, but as Lord Elgin had negotiated for a concession of land apart from Chinese jurisdiction, they have moved to a spot below it, which has been laid out in streets like an English town. Foreigners of other nationalities, however, have their residences and places of business in Hankow. The British concession at Hankow covers an area of about 90 ac. The allotments have the advantage of being held by titles direct from the British government. A large piece of land has been presented by the British government for a church. Although not more than four years have elapsed since the opening of the port, the foreign trade has become one of the most important in China. The aggregate of exports and imports for 1868 was £10,156,727, of which £5,160,522 were the former. Tea figures on the list for £2,873,678; tobacco, £278,626; oil, £338,994; safflower, £55,573; wax, £239,120. Of the imports, shirtings figure for £808,302; long ells and Spanish stripes, £195,063 and £44,622 respectively; and opium, £136,983. But these commodities and others are not sufficient to pay for one-third of the produce purchased, so the remainder is met in treasure and native copper coin, the latter amounting to £844,167, which is absorbed in the tea districts along with Spanish and Mexican dollars, which are preferred to *sycee* silver. The whole of this trade passed through Shanghai, excepting five shiploads of tea, which sailed for London direct; and besides about 30,000 tons of junks and lorchas employed, the number of 149 British vessels of 84,648 tons, and 126 American vessels of 93,707 tons entered, and 164 British vessels of 86,150 tons, and 147 American of 94,434 tons cleared; the steam carrying trade upon the river being monopolized by one or two companies. The British concession and its residents are formed into a municipality, with a council empowered to tax land, houses, and merchandise discharged or loaded at the wharves, for the construction of public works. With this fund a quay has been built along the river front, and the streets laid out, so that in time it will have the aspect of an English town. Pop. (ashore and afloat) about 450,000.—(Oliphant's *China and Japan*; *Captain Bowers*; Mossman, *MS. Notes*; &c.)

HANNIBAL, a tn. U. States, Missouri, r. bank Mississippi, at the terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway, 85 m. N.N.E. Jefferson. It contains 11 churches, a city-hall, and a market-house; and has several large tobacco factories, hemp presses, machine-shops, foundries, pork-packing establishments, and saw and flour mills. Pop. (1860) 6565.

HANSI, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Hurriaunah, on a branch of the Delhi canal, 99 m. N.W. Delhi. It is an ancient place which had risen to importance as early as 1088,

when, though deemed impregnable by the Hindoos, it was taken by a son of the renowned Mahmood of Ghuznee, who found in it immense treasure. After experiencing various vicissitudes and becoming almost deserted, the adventurer George Thomas, in 1798, rebuilt its walls, repaired its fortifications, and made it his capital. 'At first,' he says, 'I found difficulty in procuring inhabitants; but, by degrees and gentle treatment, I selected between five and six thousand persons, to whom I allowed every lawful indulgence. I established a mint and coined my own rupees, which I made current in my army and country: cast my own artillery, commenced making muskets, matchlocks, and powder.' Thomas, attacked in 1801 by an overpowering Mahratta force, was obliged to take refuge within the British territories. Some sepoy atrocities were perpetrated here in 1857. The present pop. of Hansi is about 9112.

HANSOUTEE, a river, India, which rises in the native state of Jhujhur, a few miles S. Karnol, in lat. 27° 58′ N., lon. 76° 7′ E.; flows N E. and falls into the Delhi canal, a few miles N. Delhi, after a course of about 92 m.

HANYANG, a tn. and river-port, China, prov. Houpeh, at the junction of the river Han with the Yang-tse Kiang, 605 m. (689 m. by the stream) above the mouth of the latter, and 385 m. above Nanking; lat. 30° 33′ N.; lon. 114° 19′ E. It is situated in the fork formed by the junction of the rivers nearly at right angles, and extends about a mile along the left bank of the Yang-tse (here 1¼ m. wide), and 2½ m. along the right bank of the Han. It is a walled city of the third order (*chin*), the walls coming to a point at the tongue of land between the rivers, and thus giving the whole place a triangular form. Within the walls is a rocky mount about 400 ft. high, surmounted by a fort and crenellated wall, which were partially destroyed by the Taiping rebels in 1857. At the same time they demolished the greater part of the walls facing the Yang-tse, with the adjacent houses, leaving most of the streets a heap of deserted ruins, which the inhabitants have not yet restored. From Hanyang Hill a most extensive prospect is obtained of the surrounding country, with the great commercial port of Hankow, to the eastward on the left bank of the Han, here about 120 yds. wide, and Woochang, the capital of the province to the south, seen across the wide bosom of the Yang tse, a picturesque and imposing fortified city. Hanyang is not a place of any commercial repute, but there are large shipbuilding-yards along the Yang tse river bank, which furnish employment for its industrious population. Here resides the *tao tai*, or chief magistrate of the district, who has jurisdiction over the more populous town of Hankow. Outside the east wall, on the right bank of the Han, a trading suburb has grown up recently, in connection with the shipping in that river, which forms the anchorage for native craft in preference to the Yang-tse. A suspension bridge to connect the two towns has been proposed, but not yet begun. Population in city and suburbs about 50,000.—(Mossman, *MS. Notes.*)

HARAR. *See* HURREE.

HARD, a tn. Austrian empire, Vorarlberg, circle Brigenz, on the Bodensee or Lake of Constance. It contains 1300 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in spinning yarn, and in weaving and dyeing cloth.

HARO, an archipelago, Western N. America, lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and between the Rosario Channel on the E. and the Haro Channel on the W. The group, which covers a space of about 20 m. in each direction, consists of the three large islands Orcas, San Juan, and Lopez, and about 30 smaller ones. Orcas, the northern and largest, contains the finest harbours; it is mountainous, thickly wooded, with much land in the valleys available for farming; and deer abound in it. Mount Constitution, on the E. side, rises nearly 5000 ft., and is conspicuous over the Gulf of Georgia. San Juan in the S.W., the best-known and most important of the group, is the second in size, and has abundance of pasture and farming land, occupied by the Hudson Bay Company. Lopez Island is lower and more swampy than the others, 9 m. long by 3 m. in breadth, and forms the S.E. end of the group. The rest are mere islets, or masses of rock covered with pines. The archipelago has received importance as a possession in dispute between the English and U. States governments, the latter alleging that under the indefinite terms of the treaty of 1844 the boundary line passed through the Haro Channel, thus giving the group of islands, and therewith the command of both the channels and the approaches to the British island of Vancouver, to the Americans; the English government, on the other hand, claimed the group upon the ground that the boundary line passed along the Rosario Channel, the only one known at the time of the treaty, which was sufficiently wide not to be commanded by any part of the islands, and therefore not endangered for the Americans, whereas the Haro Channel was so narrow as to be easily covered from San



Juan, and therefore liable to be closed against the English. The dispute was at one time seriously complicated by Gen. Harvey with some American troops taking armed possession of San Juan Island during the negotiations in 1859. The solution appears to be the defining the boundary to pass through the Middle and Douglas Channels, between the islands of San Juan and Waldron on the W., and the rest of the islands on the E., giving the latter to the Americans and the former to the English; San Juan Island being useful to the latter only for defensive purposes, and to the former only for offensive. This boundary line would then unite with the continental one of lat. 49°, dividing the British and American territories.

HARPER'S FERRY, a tn. U. States, Virginia, on the Potomac, where, on its junction with the Shenandoah, it forces its passage through the Blue Ridge, and on the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Winchester and Potomac railways, 50 m. N.W. Washington. It is picturesquely built at the base of a hill, with a fine bridge in front which connects it with the opposite bank of the river, and contains four churches, an academy, two masonic halls, a United States arsenal, and an armoury. On the night of the 16th October, 1859, Harper's Ferry was suddenly seized by a band of men headed by a person of the name of John Brown, who had distinguished himself as an abolitionist leader during the civil war which raged in Kansas. Something like a regular conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining an ascendancy for abolitionist views by violent means had been formed; but the arrangements were futile, and the conspirators were easily put down. Brown was afterward tried and executed. Still more recently Harper's Ferry became the scene of many important

military operations in the civil war between the northern and southern states. Pop. (1860) 1339.

HARPONHULLY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 66 m. S.W. Bellary. It was once the capital of a large talook, and still contains about 2000 houses, inhabited chiefly by Hindoos, with a considerable mixture of Mahometans and a few Jains, native painters and sculptors.

HARRISON, a river and lake, British Columbia, Western North America, running into r. bank Fraser River about 65 m. from its mouth. The Harrison flows through a series of lakes in a generally S.E. direction, and is used with the lakes as the best route to the gold fields in the interior, avoiding the dangerous passage along the Fraser above Yale. The Harrison River and Lake are traversed in steamers, a distance of 15 m. to Douglas, whence a broad waggon road or 'portage' has been cut for 32 m. to Port Lilloett at the S. end of Lilloett Lake along the connecting river, which is also used in conveying material from one water to the other. The route then lies up the Lilloett Lake as far as Pemberton, from which another 'portage' of 22 m. brings to the S.W. end of Lake Anderson, which is closely connected with Lake Seton; from the upper end of the latter to Cayoosh or Lilloett on the Fraser is an easy passage of only 3 or 4 m. The lakes and portages are surrounded by lofty hills from 1000 to 5000 ft. high, generally very steep, with intersecting valleys, and vegetation covering the level spots. The scenery on the Harrison Lake is much finer than that on the upper ones, and the lake is larger, being 45 m. long, and 4 or 5 m. broad. There are several islands in it, and long and apparently fertile valleys running down to it, in some of which silver has been found.

HARTFORD [add.], a tn. U. States, Connecticut, and alternately with Newhaven the seat of government of this state, on the Connecticut River, which is here crossed by a bridge 1000 ft. long, while within the town the Little River, which traverses it, is crossed by 6 other bridges, 88 m. S.W. Boston; lat. 41° 15′ 59″ N. and lon. 72° 40′ 15″ W. Besides the communication by the river, which is kept up chiefly by three lines of daily steamboats and three lines of steam-packets, two lines of railway—the Hartford, Newhaven, and Springfield, and the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill give every means of access, the one to the N. and S., and the other to the E. and W. The town extends about 2 m. N. and S. along the bank of the river, and more than a mile westward from it. It consists of 163 streets and avenues, for the most part regularly formed, and crossing in the direction of the cardinal points. The main street, which is broad and nearly straight, is the great thoroughfare and seat of the principal retail trade, and throughout its whole length, which is more than a mile from N. to S., presents an almost unbroken range of brick and stone edifices, many of them elegant. The buildings and institutions most worthy of notice are the state house, a handsome Doric structure; the city hall in the Grecian, and the Wadsworth Athenæum in the Gothic style; 22 churches, many of them of imposing appearance with lofty spires; Trinity college, belonging to the Protestant Episcopal church, with 16 professors, 60 students, and a library of 13,500 volumes; a high school, a grammar school, two large female seminaries, a R. Catholic school, with 600 pupils; an arsenal, lunatic, and deaf and dumb asylums, an orphan asylum, an hospital, and a convent. The manufactures are very extensive, and include silk goods, carpets, linen cloth and thread, malleable iron and castings, silver-plated ware, rifles, revolvers, and other arms. The estimated value of manufactures in 1859 was above a million sterling. The banking business is large and profitable, and the revenue derived from life insurance is greater in proportion than in any other place of the United States. The publishing or reprinting trade is also carried on to a considerable extent. Hartford possesses a central park of 46 ac.; it also possesses a public library, a benevolent individual having bequeathed £20,000 for its establishment. Estimated pop. (1860) 29,152.

HASHAABA, a vil. N. Africa, on the E. frontiers of Kordofan, about 150 m. N.E. Obeid. It is a large straggling place, consisting entirely of round conical huts called *tukkel*, made of a slender framework of poles tied together with strips of bark covered with reeds. In front of most of them is a flat-roofed shed about 12 ft. square, which in the dry season is the usual sitting-room, and at night is the sleeping apartment of the elder children. Each group of huts, forming the domicile of a family, is surrounded by a strong fence of dry thorns inclosing a convenient space. In the centre of the village is a school, which boys only are permitted to attend, and where nothing but the Koran is taught. Pop. about 1000. (*Petherick.*)

HATRAS, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Allygurh, 33 m. N. Agra, forms a square of about 500 yards inclosed by a mud wall and a very deep dry ditch. The old fort, which stands half a mile E. of the town, and was once deemed formidable, is now in ruins. War and Mahratta oppression had nearly destroyed the prosperity of Hatras; but since it came into British possession in 1817, there has been a considerable revival, the surrounding districts having again made it the chief entrepôt for their cotton. Pop. 22,903.

HAUPUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 20 m. S. Muttra. It is a place of considerable size, with a pop. of 13,908. The stud which government has established here has obtained some celebrity. Pop. 13,908.

HAURAN, a tract of country, Syria, to the E. of the river Jordan, extending from the neighbourhood of Damascus southward as far as the Jabbok, is now, and from ancient times has been, divided into three provinces—En-Nukrah, the Plain; El-Lejah, a rocky plain lying N.W. of the Hauran proper; and El Jebel, a mountainous district between En-Nukrah and the eastern district. The Plain is very rich and fertile, sometimes slightly undulating, but mostly level, save where relieved by low rounded hills, which form admirable landmarks. It is covered in every direction with Roman towns, built of black basalt, some of them mere heaps of rubbish, others still almost perfect, the Arab villagers dwelling under the same stone roofs as the old Romans. Almost every village has its tank and bridge, both of stone, and both possessing the characteristic durability of Roman handiwork. But other towns are discovered, which exhibit a far more ancient style of architecture, not dissimilar to that which is found in the ruins of Palmyra. Such are Um er-Rumman, Ed-Deir, and Um el-Jemâl. The province of El Lejah is inhabited by a wild and lawless class of Bedouin, who continually issue from their rocky fastnesses to ravage the surrounding country. Hence most of the towns and villages have been deserted by the terrified Arabs. The third province, El Jebel, the Mountain, has recently engaged the attention of travellers, who describe it as rocky and barren, but with fertile spots interspersed, and landscapes of the most picturesque character and romantic beauty, presenting, however, the general features of the volcanic formation. Among the principal mountain-peaks may be named—Abû Turnês, the highest point; Gurara, El Gurvebl, and El Klet. The Druses are the only inhabitants of the Hauran mountain-range. The Hauran is usually considered to be identical with the Land of Bashan of the Old Testament.

HAVERHILL, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, at the head of navigation of the Merrimac, and on the Boston and Maine railway, 30 m. N. Boston. The village, situated on an acclivity, with a background of hills, and finely shaded with trees, presents a very attractive appearance. The principal buildings within the town are 16 churches, a high-school, and a savings-bank. The manufactures consist chiefly of boots and shoes, annually made to the value of about half a million sterling; silver ware, soap and candles, hats and caps, common and patent and enamelled leather, woollens, tinware, and castings. Pop. 9995.

HAWKE'S BAY, a prov. New Zealand, New Ulster, bounded N. by Auckland, W. and S. Wellington, and E. the ocean; is about 100 m. long, by 60 m. broad, and has an area of 3,000,000 ac. It is of a compact form, and has in general a soil of great natural fertility, well suited for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Its climate is free from the extremes both of heat and of cold. Its capital, Port Napier, situated on its N.E. shore, contains about 500 inhabitants, and possesses a harbour which admits steamers and coasters. The war with the natives has somewhat impeded its progress. Pop. about 6100, of whom 3600 are natives.

HAWKESBURY, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Prescott, r. bank Ottawa, about 50 m. W.N.W. Montreal. It has three churches, manufactures of woollens and leather, and some trade in flour and lumber.

HAWLEY, a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the rail-

way of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which here unites with the Delaware and Hudson canal. It has grown up very rapidly, and owes all its prosperity to its position on the route by which coal is transported. Pop. about 3000.

HAZAREEBAGH, a tn. India, cap. dist. of same name, called also Ramgurh, 189 m. S.E. Benares. It consists of houses which, though built of mud, are not unfrequently two stories high; and possesses a regularly-constructed baazar, a church, which was built when the idea, now abandoned, was entertained of establishing a permanent military cantonment in the vicinity; and a jail for civil and criminal prisoners. The site is on an extensive and elevated plateau, now oppressed with forest and jungle, but having in many places the remains of mango groves, and other regular plantations, indicating that the country was once much better peopled and cultivated.

HEIDENREICHSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, 70 m. N.W. Vienna; with a palace belonging to Prince Paffly, a cloth and five saw mills, and a pop. of 1330.

HEILIGENKREUZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Sattelbach, has one of the oldest Cistercian abbeys in Austria, with a fine Gothic church, beautiful painted glass, altar-pictures, numerous monuments, and a library of 20,000 vols. Pop. 820.

HEINERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 40 m. N.N.E. Bunzlau, on the Prussian frontiers; with a parish church, 2 mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

HELANIYAH, an island, Indian Ocean, in a bay, about 25 m. off the E. coast of Arabia. It is the largest of the Kuria Muria group, having a length of 7¾, a breadth of 1½, and a circuit of about 22 m. It is remarkable for the ruggedness of its outline and its sterility. Though the only one of the group which is inhabited, its whole pop. does not much exceed a score of souls. In the centre of the island a number of sharp peaks rise up, one of them to the height of 1510 ft.; from these peaks spurs and ridges branch off in all directions, lesser hills filling up the interval. On the E. extremity the contour of the hills suddenly alters, and a bold and precipitous headland, 1545 ft. high, projects into the sea. This headland is composed of a tertiary limestone abounding in fossils, and thus differs remarkably in geological structure from the rest of the island, which consists of granite, hornblende rock and porphyry. The flora is restricted to stunted bushes of camel-thorn, some saliferous shrubs, and a few mangroves within tide mark and the more sheltered little coves. The only animals in profusion are rats, said to have come from a wreck, and centipedes. A few straggling goats, probably once domesticated but now wild, are found among the hills. The inhabitants subsist chiefly on fish.

HELPA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, on the Gran, in the midst of extensive forests; with 1600 inhabitants, who rear sheep and horned cattle, but are chiefly employed in felling and sawing timber.

HELSDORF, a tn Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 12 m. S.W. Kronstadt; with a Protestant church, an old strong castle, and 2042 inhabitants.

HENGSTERERBEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 28 m. N.E. Eger; with mines of tin and silver, and 1500 inhabitants.

HENNAVUTTY, a river, India, which, rising on the E. declivity of the W. Ghauts near the W. frontier of Mysore, flows successively S.E., tortuously E., and again S.E., and joins the Cauvery on its left bank, near Kistnaarajpoor, after a course of 120 m.

HERAT [add.] The town and district of Herat, being claimed by Persia as falling under her dominion, has more than once been the occasion of serious hostilities. The last of these was in 1856, when, in violation of the compact entered into in 1853 between the Persian and British governments, the shah sent an army to besiege Herat, and actually obtained possession of the place in October of that year. This was followed on 1st November by a declaration of war by the Indian governor-general against Persia, resulting in a British expedition to the Persian Gulf and subsequent hostilities there. By the treaty of Paris of 4th March, 1857, which terminated the war, Persia agreed, among other stipulations, to withdraw all her troops from the city and territory of Herat and relinquish all claims to its sovereignty. After having been thus alternately subject for a long period to Persia and Afghanistan, Herat is still (1870) an object of war and contention.

HERMOSILLO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Sonora, on a river of that name, not far from the place where it is lost in the sand, in the Gulf of California, opposite to the island of Tiburon. Up to 1800 it was merely a military station, but, in consequence of the discovery of gold mines in the north of the state and the number of miners who flocked to them, it became the centre of an important trade. The revolutions which have since taken place have greatly affected its prosperity, but it is still the largest town in the department. Its chief attractions are the fine gardens of the environs, and a beautiful park or alameda. The only public buildings of note are two churches, and the mint with its assay office. The trade is chiefly in wheat, which is grown extensively in the surrounding districts, and in flour, in grinding of which a number of mills are constantly employed. Pop. 14,000.

HERRLITZ (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Benisch, about 11 m. N.W. Troppau; with a castle situated in a park, and 1500 inhabitants.

HERRNDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Prague; with a parish church, and an ancient structure situated between two ponds, and accessible only by two stone bridges. Coal is worked, and hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

HETENY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 4 m. N.E. Komorn. A battle was fought here between the Austrians and the Hungarians on 30th July, 1849. It has 1200 inhabitants, belonging to the Reformed church.

HEVIZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and N.N.W. Kronstadt; with copious warm springs, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1900.

HIDGELEE, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The DIST. lies between lat. 21° 36′ and 22° 22′ N.; lon. 87° 22′ and 88° 12′ E., and is bounded N.E. by the Hooghly, S.E. by the Hooghly and the Bay of Bengal, and W. by the Balasore division of Cuttack and dist. Midnapore; area, 1014 sq. m. It has a considerable extent of coast, being washed by the Bay of Bengal for 20 m., and stretching for many miles along the estuary of the Hooghly. The interior is in general low and flat, covered with swamps, and intersected by numerous streams, which during the periodical rains become the haunts of alligators. Many parts are covered with a coarse reedy grass, or overgrown with jungle, which harbours tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes, and other animals. The most important manufacture is salt. The fisheries on the coast are remarkably productive, and yield in particular large quantites of turtle, oysters, and crabs. The most important crop is rice, which has a very large grain, but is considered inferior in quality. The climate is very unhealthy even to the natives, who suffer much from elephantiasis, dysentery, ague, and fever. Pop. 133,265. — The TOWN, which forms the nominal capital of the dist., is situated on the W. shore of one of the entrances of the Hooghly, called the Inner Channel, where a small stream falls into it. It does not seem to possess a single attraction, and has recently been deprived of the only thing which gave it any importance by the removal of the civil establishment to Contai.

HIGUERITAS, a tn. S. America, Banda Oriental del Uruguay, near l. bank, a little above the mouth of the Uruguay, 50 m. N. Buenos Ayres. It stands about ½ m. inland, on a ridge sloping toward the river, and has a port completely sheltered. In the vicinity are granite quarries, with inexhaustible supplies of fine building stone.

HINDIA, or HINDIYA, a tn India, Scindia's Dominions, l. bank Nerbudda, here 1000 yards wide, 96 m. S.E. Oojein. It is a considerable place, defended by a fort which commands the passes on the river, and possessed of a large and well supplied bazaar.

HINDON, a river, India, which rises at the base of the Sewalik Hills, lat. 30° 15′ N.; lon. 77° 53′ E., flows S., only separated from the Jumna by a slight elevation, along which the Doab extends, and joins that river on the l. after a course of about 160 m. At a bridge over the river, on the route from Meerut to Delhi, the Delhi mutineers sustained their first defeat.

HINDOOR, or NALAGURH, a hill state, India, on the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya, having its centre nearly

intersected by the parallel of 31° N. and the meridian of 77° E., and bounded N. by Kuhloor, E. Bhagul and Muhlog, and S. and W. Sirhind; area, 233 sq. m.; revenue, £8000. It is traversed by a steep range, which, rising over the l. bank of the Sutlej, and attaining in Chumbagarh the height of 4400 ft., becomes linked with the Sub-Himalaya near Subathoo. It is drained by the Sutlej and some small tributaries, and has on the low grounds along their banks some tracts of fertile soil, on which the usual cereals, and cotton, opium, ginger, turmeric, oil seeds, and tobacco, are grown. The scenery throughout is very picturesque. Pop. 20,000.

HINDOWN, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Joypoor, 71 m. S.W. Agra. It was a large and important place till its prosperity was destroyed by Mahratta devastation. Its rampart and many of its buildings are in ruins, but it still contains a considerable population, and possesses a good bazaar.

HINGLAJGURH, or HINGLAISGURH, a hill fort, India, Holkar's Dominions, 130 m. N. Indore. It stands on an isolated rock which rises precipitously from a ravine 250 ft. wide and 200 ft. deep, and is accessible only by three causeways constructed across the ravine, each closed by a gate. The natives deemed it impregnable till a British detachment under Major Sinclair stormed it in 1804.

HIOGO, or FIOGO, a tn. Japan, Niphon, in the N.W. of the bay, and 10 m. from the town of Ohosaka, is said to be as large as Nagasaki, and is one of the ports which by Lord Elgin's treaty with the Japanese were thrown open to commerce in Jan. 1863. Its anchorage, which was once exposed and dangerous, has been rendered safe by the erection of a breakwater, which cost not only immense sums of money, but the lives of great numbers of workmen. Thus improved, Hiogo has become the port both of Ohosaka and Meiaco. When Kaempfer visited it there were 300 junks in the harbour.

HIRLAU, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle Bolushani, on an affluent of the Pruth, 41 m. N.W. Jassy. It was formerly the residence of the princes of Moldavia.

HIRRIHAL, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 11 m. S. by W. Bellary, in a plain at the termination of a small pass. It is inclosed by a wall with a dry ditch and glacis, and consists of about 1200 houses, occupied chiefly by Hindoos of the Lingayet sect.

HIRSCHENSTAND, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 26 m. N. Eger, in a bleak and unfertile district among the Erzgebirge; with 1250 inhabitants, of whom more than a half are employed in making lace.

HIRSOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 52 m. N.E. Silistria, at the mouth of a ravine opening on r. bank Danube. It is defended by a castle, and contains 2000 inhabitants.

HISSAR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Hurreeana, on a branch of the Delhi canal, 100 m. W.N.W. Delhi. It was once defended by two forts, neither of which now exists; but it still possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Some atrocities were perpetrated here during the sepoy mutiny. The arid dist. around, covered with jungle infested by lions, tigers, and other wild animals, was a favourite hunting-ground of the emperor Feroz Shah.

HLUBOCZEK (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 8 m. N.W. Tarnopol; with manufactures of rosoglio and chicory, and 1340 inhabitants.

HLUK a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradisch, near Ostrau; with an old castle, a mineral spring, and 2100 inhabitants.

HOBOKEN, a tn. U. States, New Jersey, on the Hudson, opposite to New York city, with which it is in constant communication by steamboats. It contains several churches, possesses extensive building-yards, and is much resorted to for pleasure or residence by New York citizens. Its pleasure-gardens, situated in the N. of the town, and an eminence called Castle Point, command fine views of the river and harbour. Pop. 9652.

HOCHSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and N.E. Gitschin; with a parish church, a townhouse, a ruined castle, a spinning and several other mills, and a trade in yarn. Pop. 1700.

HOCHWIESEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bars, 7 m. W.N.W. Zsarnovicz; with a mine of argentiferous lead, and 2269 inhabitants.

HOFHOOF, a tn. E. Arabia, prov. Hasa, 200 m. E.N.E. Riad. It is divided into three quarters or districts: the Kot, or fortress, in which the Wahhabee governor resides with his retinue and adherents; the Rifeyeeyah, inhabited by the older and nobler families; and the Naathar, the largest in extent, and containing a mixed body of townsmen, rich and poor, merchants and artisans. The general form of the town is that of a large oval. The public square, an oblong space 300 yds. long by 75 in breadth, occupies the meeting-place of the three quarters, the Kot lying N.E., the Rifeyeeyah N.W. and W., and the Naathar on the E. and S. The Kot is a vast citadel, surrounded by a deep trench, with walls and towers of unusual height and thickness, built of earth and an occasional intermixture of stone, the work of the old Carmathian rulers; it is nearly square, being about ⅛ m. in length, and ¼ m. in breadth; on the N. side of it is a small but strong square fortress, forming a sort of keep. Within dwells the Nejdean governor, and a population numbering between two and three thousand. This quarter is divided by streets, cutting each other at right angles, and running from gate to gate, and from side to side. The Rifeyeeyah, or noble quarter, covers a considerable extent, and is chiefly composed of tolerable, in some places of handsome, dwellings. The comparative superiority of the architecture of Hofhoof is due to the use of the arch; and the walls, whether of earth or stone, or of both mixed, are very generally covered with white plaster, and the door-ways and ogee windows are sometimes ornamented. The streets are wide and very clean, and the quarter, standing on slightly rising ground, is very healthy. The Naathar quarter forms a moiety of the town, and contains every description of dwelling from a palace to a hovel. In the part of it near the Kot is built the great mosque, with arches, porticoes, plaster, and mat-spread floor. Small inclosed gardens are attached to many of the houses, and here and there fig and citron trees overhang the streets. The fortifications of the town were once high and strong, but are now little better than a heap of ruins and broken towers. Outside the walls lie the gardens and plantations, stretching as far as the eye can reach on the N. and E.; on the S. and W. they form a narrower ring. A short distance from the S. gate stands a small isolated fort of recent construction, but now neglected. The population of Hofhoof numbered in the last generation 30,000, but has since decreased to 23,000 or 24,000.—(*Palgrave.*)

HOHENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, in a deep valley not far from the Styrian frontiers, 39 m. S.W. Vienna. It has an old castle in ruins, a manor-house with fine wood carvings, ironworks, a gypsum and a number of saw mills. Pop. 1220.

HOHENZOLLERN [add.] By a compact concluded on 7th December, 1849, the reigning princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen ceded in perpetuity all their rights of sovereignty over these two principalities to Frederick William IV. of Prussia and his successors. The principalities are now accordingly included in the kingdom of Prussia. By the same treaty a yearly pension of 10,000 crowns was guaranteed to the first of these princes, and in the event of his having offspring by a marriage corresponding to his rank, an annuity of 5000 crowns was further secured to his heir; whilst to the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Prussia agreed to make an annual payment of 25,000 crowns. All the principality lands lying within the ceded territories, with the seigneurial rights and customs, produce of mines and forests, and other revenues, were to remain in the free and undisputed possession of the two princely houses, which were also to enjoy under the Prussian sovereignty the same rank and precedence to which they had hitherto been entitled.

HOKIANGA, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the N.W. peninsula, forming the extreme end of North Island or Ulster, flows S.W. for 20 m. between the wooded ranges of Waima and Punghuru, which send down numerous affluents, and falls into the sea on the N.W. coast, in lat. 35° 32′ 5″ S.; lon. 173° 22′ 55″ E. It has a depth in its channel varying from 4 to 26 fathoms, and, presenting few obstructions, is navigable for 15 m. from the head. The water is salt to its source.

HOKITIKA, or OKITIKA, a tn. New Zealand, Middle Island, in the county of Westland, at the mouth of the river of same name. It stretches about 1½ m. along the beach, and is composed chiefly of weather boarded houses

with galvanized iron roofs. In its principal street, Revell Street, are stores or shops of every kind. The town was established in 1864, and is the chief place in the gold-mining district, which stretches along the coast from some distance north of Grey River, the boundary between the provinces of Nelson and Canterbury, to the south of the Hokotika River, and as far inland as has been examined. For the most part the diggings are not carried on more than 10 m. from the shore, while in some localities the beach itself is worked with a remunerative result. The river, which is snow-fed, comes down in summer with a current of 8 or 10 m. an hour, scouring a channel for itself out to sea; but in winter it is small, and not being sufficiently strong to keep its channel clear, the sandspits extend and form at its entrance bars which are frequently impassable. Pop. in 1867, 4866.

HOLLABRUN (Upper), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg, cap. dist. of same name, 27 m. N.N.W. Vienna. It is the seat of several public offices, and has a savings-bank, a poorhouse, numerous manufactures, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 3150.

HOLLENSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Upper Wienerwald, in a mountainous district on the Ips, near the N frontiers of Styria, 78 m. S.W. Vienna. It is an industrial place, containing numerous saw, steel, and other mills. Coal is extensively worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2140.

HOLLIDAYSBURG [add.], a post borough, U. States, near the centre of Pennsylvania, cap. co. Blair, on Beaver Dam Creek, at the terminus of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal, and of the Alleghany Portage railway, which here crosses the mountains, 180 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia. It lies at the mountain foot, contains 9 churches, a number of schools, and several foundries, machine shops, and flour-mills, and is the centre of a large trade by rail and canal, most of the produce of a rich agricultural and mineral country passing through it. Pop. 2169.

HOLONDONDO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Selles, nearly equidistant from the Kikombo and the Balomba, about 55 m. N.E. Benguela. It stands in a fertile district, which is at once well watered and well cultivated; is the residence of a chief who claims to be entirely independent; and contains about 1500 inhabitants, who, in addition to agriculture and the gathering of copal, make such numbers of Dongo thongs or laces, as to form no unimportant article of trade.

HOMBORI (The), a range of mountains in Western Africa, about 180 m. S.E. of Timbuktu; lat. 15° 20′ N.; lon. 1° 40′ E.; are remarkable for the picturesque character of their cones, which start up at various points like the towers of a feudal castle, often presenting an almost perfect illusion of the square and massive Norman keep. Dr. Barth describes one of these castellated peaks as rising on a sloping ground of boulders and rubbish, a wall of steep cliffs, like an artificial fortification, forming, as it seemed, a spacious terrace on the top, inhabited by a spirited race of natives, who, in their rocky fastness, defy the assaults of the neighbouring tribes. Another mound he describes as rising from the plain like an isolated cone, and with its steep, narrow, and rugged crest, resembling the ruin of a stronghold of the middle ages. This castellated range extends from N.W. to N.E. for several miles, seldom reaching a greater altitude than 800 ft., broken up by numerous pleasant valleys, and sheltering at their base, among the dense brushwood, the native villages.



MOUNTAINS OF HOMBORI.—From Barth's Travels in Africa.

HOMEL, or Gomel, a tn. Russia, gov. Mogilev; with a church, and a circle and parish school. At the village of Pfingsten, in the vicinity, there is an important yearly market. Pop. 3884.

HOMOROD-ALMAS, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and S.E. Udvarhely; with a remarkable cavern, near which the Bargyas passes right through a hill. Pop. 1700.

HONESDALE [add.], a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Wayne, in the N.E. of the state, at the confluence of the Lackawaxen and Dyberry, on the Delaware and Hudson canal, and on a railway which connects it with Carbondale and Scranton, 115 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It is neatly built, contains 9 churches, an academy, a foundry, tanneries, glass-works, and several flour mills, and is the centre of a valuable coal field which is extensively worked. Pop. (1860) 2544.

HONG KONG [add.] The progress of this British colony in China is satisfactory; and its jurisdiction increased from the island to the mainland, by a further cession of territory to the queen of England by the emperor of China, under the treaty of Tien tsin, at Kowloon, on the northern shore of Victoria Harbour. This tract of land is about 5 sq. m. in extent, and was for several years temporarily occupied by British troops as a sanitarium. In September, 1864, a portion of the ground was sold in marine and inland lots at a premium on the charge of a fixed annual rental, and purchased by the colonists for villa residences to be built thereon. In like manner numerous villas have been erected on picturesque sites round the western coast of Hong-Kong, where the S.W. monsoon tempers the extreme heat felt in Victoria town, from being situated under the Peak, and facing the N.E. The general salubrity of the island, however, is now acknowledged, and will compare favourably with any of the treaty ports for the residence of Europeans. This arises from the abundant supply of spring water that flows at all seasons from the mountain streams; and the natural drainage caused by the precipitous rocky shore, where the storm waters rush along impetuously, and sweep away the sewage, which is the chief cause of malaria and disease in Chinese cities, and which renders the country one of the most unhealthy in the world, especially for foreign residents. Notwithstanding this comparative salubrity, the records of Hong-Kong show that it is not free from deadly malaria, especially in its effects upon the English troops sent to garrison the colony. During the summer of 1865, a regiment arrived from the Cape in perfect health, and in three months it was decimated by the mortality among the troops, women and children. This malaria is accounted for by Montgomery Martin as arising from the decomposed rocks being baked by a powerful sun during the day, and evolving deleterious gases at night. Be that as it may, the Government intend garrisoning the settlement with Indian troops, who are less susceptible than Europeans to the dangers of a tropical climate.

According to the census taken by the government in 1863, the entire population of the colony was 124,850 on land, with a boat population amounting to 30,507, making a total of 155,387. In 1867 the total on land was 114,471. The nationalities of the inhabitants are divided as follows:—Europeans, chiefly English, 2151, Portuguese, Indians, and mixed blood, 1336; aliens, or temporary residents, 100; Chinese, 152,307, of which the settled boat population on board 4019 boats number 16,233 men, 6529 women, 4901 male children, and 2884 female children. The great disparity between the foreign inhabitants as 1 in 50 of all, or 1 in 100

of Europeans against the natives, will show that the prosperity of the colony is chiefly owing to the Chinese who resort to this port for the purposes of trade, and only a few of whom become permanently British subjects, although all are amenable to British laws. The criminal returns for 1863 show a considerable number of offences having been committed in that year, of which 211 were cases in higher courts, chiefly burglary, robbery, and piracy; and 5015 police cases, principally unlawful possession of property, breach of the peace, theft, assaults, &c. It will be observed that the Portuguese are not classed with Europeans, which they would be if they were natives of Portugal. These people are natives of Macao, the oldest foreign settlement in China, where the Portuguese blood has a large admixture of Chinese, the result being a physique which in many cases is scarcely distinguishable from that of the Mongol race. Generally they are of sluggish intellect, but patient scholars, so that nearly all the Macaoese in Hong-Kong read, write, and speak English well, fill subordinate posts under government and in merchants' offices with credit, and are good compositors in printing-offices. Next to these are the Parsees, forming the class designated Indians. These people are chiefly engaged in the opium trade, and form a wealthy portion of the community, but without much influence or position, although they claim to be loyal British subjects. Under the head 'Europeans,' there are a number of American citizens, some of whom are the representatives of large mercantile firms; but as far as the commerce of Hong-Kong is concerned, and its relations with the treaty ports of China, the English merchants far exceed all others in the gigantic nature of their business. But this colony does not exhibit any trade returns, neither does it contain any of the natural resources for export commerce. The island is a granite rock with scarcely sufficient soil to grow vegetables for its inhabitants; and not an article for export is produced on it. Consequently the port and harbour of Victoria is only a depôt for the trade of the adjacent ports, and the head-quarters of the British military and naval forces in China and Japan. There are no port charges or dues levied on goods or ships entering the harbour, so that vessels may discharge, load, or tranship without any customs' officer. There is only a harbourmaster, who takes account of arrivals and departures, *any aggregate of which would give an erroneous impression of the limited trade of the colony. The revenue for the maintenance of the government is derived from the land rents, licenses to* sell opium, spirits, &c., taxes, postage, fines, fees of office, &c., which amounted in 1867 to £179,043. The expenditure for the government establishments and public works in the same year was £152,780, showing a surplus of £26,263 Besides this local expenditure there are large disbursements on account of the military and naval departments, with docks, hospitals, barracks, &c. There are consulates for America, France, Spain, Prussia, Netherlands, Denmark, Oldenburg, Hanover, Austria, Portugal, Russia, and Belgium. There are also ten banking establishments, one French, one local, and the others English. The press is represented by a weekly Government Gazette; 2 daily journals; 1 twice a-week; 2 fortnightly—all English; 1 Portuguese weekly, and 1 in Chinese every second day. The city of Victoria has an efficient system of water-works for the supply of dwellings and the shipping; and the streets are now lighted with gas. A vigilant police of Indian sepoys guard the streets at night. These are thronged with the native population from sunrise until eight at night, when they are not allowed to go abroad without a pass; but the English and foreign community are free to move about at all hours. Altogether Hong-Kong is now one of the best regulated British colonies in the East, with a loyal volunteer corps formed of various European subjects. Sir Richard Macdonald succeeded Sir Hercules Robinson as governor in 1865, and found that there was room for improvement in the various Government departments, especially those connected with revenue and expenditure. Under his stringent rule defects have been remedied, and the revenues carefully economized. In June, 1866, a mint was established, and issued a dollar, having Chinese characters on its obverse side determining its value and place of coinage, with Queen Victoria's head on the reverse.—(*Hong-Kong Gov. Gaz.;* Montgomery Martin's *China;* Samuel Mossman, *MS. Notes.*)

HONGO, a vil. Japan, on the peninsula of Idzu, in the S.E. of the island of Niphon. It stands on the banks of the Inodzu-gama, which is here navigable for flat-bottomed boats, and falls into Simoda harbour a few miles below. The inhabitants, about 900 in number, have succeeded, by damming up the river, in obtaining water-power for five undershot mills employed in cleaning rice, and carry on a considerable trade in charcoal, grain, stone, and other products. The country around is finely diversified and highly cultivated, every hill being only a succession of terraces which rise one above another from the base to the summit, and produce rich crops of rice, barley, wheat, and other grain.

HONIGBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 7 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt; has near its centre the remains of a castle with a wet ditch, a double wall, and seven towers. Pop. 2048.

HOOGHLY [add.], a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The DIST., between lat. 22° 13′ and 23° 13′ N., lon. 87° 34′ and 88° 30′ E., is bounded N. by Burdwan, E. the Hooghly, S. the Roopnarain, and W. Midnapore and Burdwan; length, E. to W., 72 m.; breadth, 52; area, 2080 sq. m. The surface is low and level in the E., but somewhat hilly towards the W. and N.W. The principal streams are the Hooghly, with its tributaries, Roopnarain, Dammooda, and Dalkisore. The low grounds are naturally fertile, and, being easily irrigated, produce large crops of rice; but in the S. the soil is in some places much impregnated with common salt. Next to rice, the most important crops are sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, cotton, and the mulberry for rearing silk-worms. A considerable quantity of spirits is distilled from molasses, and from the sap of the date and palmyra palms. The weaving of cotton, once the most important branch of industry, has been almost entirely destroyed by British competition, and the only manufacture of any importance now existing is hemp, made into ropes, sacking, and coarse canvas. Within the limits of this district are the settlements of Chandernagore, Chinsurah, and Serampore, the first still belonging to the French, and the other two formerly Dutch and Danish, but now British possessions. Pop. 1,520,840.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., r. bank river of same name, an offset of the Ganges, 22 m. N. by W. Calcutta, is said to have been founded by the Portuguese in 1537, and was wrested from them by the Moguls in 1632, with the loss of 1000 men slain and 4400 made prisoners, and the destruction of 64 large and 254 smaller vessels. The British factory was established in 1676, and sustained no serious disaster till 1756, when it was captured by Suraj-u Dowlah during the raid in which the atrocity of the Black Hole of Calcutta was perpetrated. It long continued to be an important place, but gradually declined with the rise of Calcutta. The principal buildings are a fine church, built by the Jesuits during the Portuguese ascendency, and still apparently in as good condition as if recently erected; a college, supported chiefly by the endowment of a wealthy Mahometan, and having in connection with it several branch schools; and the courts and other offices of the civil establishment, accommodated in a range of buildings of pretentious exterior in the Grecian style, but very flimsy and unsubstantial, being merely overlaid with chunam or stucco. It now contains only 12,000 inhabitants.

HOONSOOR, a station, India, presid. Madras, dist. Mysore, about 100 m. S.W. Bangalore, on the Lotchman Teert, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a very large and complete government establishment, including extensive workshops for the manufacture of brass and iron fittings, a training place for bullocks, a depôt for camels and elephants, and the tannery from which the army is supplied with boots, shoes, and leather accoutrements of all sorts.

HOPE, a tn. British Columbia, l. bank Fraser River, 60 m. E.N.E. New Westminster. Its position is a pleasant one; behind it Ogilvie Peak rises to a height of 5000 ft.; to the right stretches the valley of the Que-que-alla, through which lies the road to the gold districts of the Similkameen; while in front flows the river, its channel divided by a pretty small green island, and the hills upon the opposite bank rising to a considerable height, and forming a good background to the prospect. Altogether its site is said to be the most beautiful in British Columbia: a wooded level shut in by an amphitheatre of lofty mountains. Before the discovery

of the Caribou mines, it was a place of considerable importance, but since that it has greatly declined.

HOPKINSVILLE, a tn. U. States, Kentucky, cap. co. Christian, on Little River, and on the Edgefield and Kentucky railway, 165 m. S.W. Frankfort. It is a regularly formed and well-built place, with eight churches, an academy, three female seminaries, a large state lunatic asylum capable of receiving 300 patients, and a botanic garden. The manufactures consist chiefly of tobacco and carriages. Pop. 2289.

HORCASITAS (SAN MIGUEL), a tn. Mexico, state Sonora, on a height in the fertile and well-cultivated valley, and near the left bank of the river of San Ignacio, about 70 m. N.N.W. Ures. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, who are engaged partly in mining, but chiefly in cultivating wheat, vegetables, and fruit.

HORNSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Oedenburg; with a castle, a trade in wine and wood, and 1800 inhabitants.

HORRA-BORA, a tank or lake, Ceylon, Central Province, dist. Bintenné, about 35 m. E. Kandy. A stream, flowing between two hills about 3 or 4 m. apart, has been intercepted by an embankment drawn across the valley where, from the approximation of the hills, it is narrowest. The water thus confined forms a lake 8 to 10 m. long by 3 to 4 m. wide, exclusive of narrow branches running behind spurs of the hills. The embankment has a width at the base of about 200 ft., and is 70 ft. high. In forming it, advantage has been taken of two vast masses of rock, which, standing in or near its line, have been included in it. In this way not only has great additional strength been given to the whole, but two spill-waters on which neither time nor the grinding action of the flood can make much impression, have been obtained, though by a most difficult and laborious process. This consisted in cutting two passages, one in each mass of rock, 60 ft. deep, and widening gradually from 4 ft. in the bottom to 15 or 20 ft. at the top, and furnishing them with sluices for regulating the quantity of water allowed to escape. The tank is now comparatively neglected, and the embankment has only been preserved from entire destruction by the above precaution used in constructing it. The water in the tank swarms with crocodiles.

HOSSZUFALU, a tn. *Austrian empire, Transylvania*, circle and 8 m. E.S.E. Kronstadt, cap. dist. of same name, on the Dürrbach, *in a mountainous district near the Altshanz Pass*; with 7716 inhabitants, who rear cattle and trade largely with Walachia.

HOSUNGABAD, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Saugor and Nerbudda territory. The DIST. has an area of 1916 sq. m., and is in general so fertile and well cultivated that it is familiarly spoken of as the garden of Central India. Coal of excellent quality has been discovered within its limits, but hitherto the great distance from the coast and imperfect means of transport have been insurmountable obstacles to the working of it. Pop. 242,641.——The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., stands on the left bank of the Nerbudda, here 900 yards wide, 103 m. S.W. Saugor, is built in a very irregular and straggling manner, and is defended by a quadrangular fort with lofty walls.

HOTZENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and a little S. of Neutitschein; with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, and 1100 inhabitants, mostly Protestant.

HOUSATONIC, a river, U. States, which rises in co. Berkshire, Massachusetts, flows S. into Connecticut, and, after a winding course of about 150 m., falls into Long Island Sound. Its banks present much picturesque scenery, and its stream furnishes water-power for a number of large mills.

HOUSTON [add.], a tn. U. States, Texas, cap. co. Harris, at the head of steamboat navigation on Buffalo bayou, and on the Houston and Texas Central railway, 48 m. N.W. Galveston. It stands in an excellent grazing district, and contains six churches, a number of schools, iron-foundries, cotton-presses, machine-shops, and other industrial establishments. Its easy communication with Galveston by steam makes it the shipping point for several adjoining counties. Pop. (1860), 4845.

HOW-CHOW-FOO, a tn. China, in the N.W. of prov. Chekiang, and cap. of the Chinese silk country, 120 m. W.S.W. Shanghai. It is surrounded by a wall apparently not more than 4 m. in circuit, but declared by the Chinese to be 6 m., and to contain about 100,000 families. There is besides a large dense suburb, with a canal leading through it in the direction of the Tai-hu Lake. Another canal, having all the appearance of a fine broad stream, crosses the place from S. to N., and forms the chief highway for the boat traffic. It is crowded with boats of all sizes—some discharging goods and passengers at the jetties on its banks, and others hurrying onward deeply laden. Near the S. gate the town, consisting of houses nearly all of the same height, only overtopped occasionally by a pagoda or watch tower, has a rather poor appearance, but towards the centre, and particularly towards the N., it becomes rich and densely peopled. Many of the shops are crowded with articles of great value and beauty; among others manufactured crapes and silks, and gorgeous fans. The other principal articles are embroidered shoes, hats, umbrellas, tobacco-pipes made of bamboo and nicely painted, porcelain of all kinds, and indeed everything in common demand. The staple trade is raw silk, which, sorted and made up into parcels, is sent for sale to Shanghai. It has been estimated that four-fifths of the silk produced in the district is exported to Europe and America.—(Fortune's *Residence among the Chinese*, 1853—1856.)

HOWIESKI, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neutitschein; with a castle, a Reformed and R. Catholic church, and 3173 inhabitants.

HOWLAND, an isl. Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 51′ N.; lon. 176° 32′ W.; 40 m. N.N.W. Baker's Island. It is 1½ m. long by ½ m. wide, has an area of 400 ac. above the crown of the beach, and contains deposits of 'American guano,' but no fresh water.

HOWRA, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Twenty-four Pergunnahs, r. bank Hooghly, opposite to Calcutta, of which it may be considered a suburb. It is a considerable place, inhabited chiefly by ship-builders, and containing a number of handsome villas. New importance has been given to it by its selection as the terminus of the Grand Trunk railway to the north-west.

HRABIN, a tn. *Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. and near Troppau; with a pilgrim church, a castle of the prince of Liechtenstein, and 1300 inhabitants.*

HRADEK (NEW), a tn. *Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 15 m. N.N.E. Königgrätz; with a parish church, a ruined* castle, three mills, and 1300 inhabitants.

HUAGNAPAN, a tn. Mexico, *state and 60 m. N.W.* Oajaca, cap. dep. of same name. It is a considerable place, regularly built, and containing many handsome houses.

HUAHUACHIE, an old Indian tn. Mexico, dep. and 87 m. S.W. Chihushua, in a mountainous district near the source of the Fuerte. It is situated in the centre of a valley, and by its appearance indicates at once the industry and comfort of its inhabitants. Cattle and poultry abound; the gardens are well stocked with peach and apple trees, and every available part of the valley is under cultivation. Pop. 400.

HUATULCO (SANTA CRUZ DE), a tn. Mexico, state and 90 m. S.S.E. Oajaca, near the mouth of a small stream in the Pacific. It was substituted for another town of same name which stood farther up the stream, was opened to trade in 1852, and promises to become important.

HUATUSCO, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 55 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, at the height of about 4000 ft. above the sea. It consists of a number of houses substantially built of stone, and possesses two churches, a well-supplied market, and a considerable trade. The cultivation of maize and tobacco, and trade, form the chief occupations of the inhabitants, who amount to about 5000.

HUGRY, a river India, presid. Madras, which rises in Mysore, flows successively N.E. and N., passing into dist. Bellary, and joins the Toongabudra on its right bank, after a course of about 220 m.

HUISTAN, a tn. Mexico, state Chiapas, about 18 m. E.S. Christoval; with 2000 inhabitants.

HUIZO, or GUAGOLOTITLAN, a tn. Mexico, state and 27 m. N.W. Oajaca, on the Atoyac, at the foot of a mountain chain. It has the remains of a Dominican monastery which was once richly endowed, and the church of which is now that of the parish. Its garden, now a mere waste, was famous for its European fruits. Pop. 3000.

HULIHULLY, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. and about 30 m. N.W. Bellary, on the post road from Madras to Bombay, and on the r. bank of the Toombudra, over which there is here a much-frequented harbour. It is inclosed by walls, and contains two pagodas. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture.

HULIKADDRA, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, about 50 m. N.W. Bellary. It is inclosed by a wall, with a dry ditch and glacis, and contains about 200 houses.

HULLEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. N. Hradisch, on the Russawa, and on the Vienna and Oderberg railway; with four yearly markets, and 2217 inhabitants.

HULLUF, or ULLUF, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, prov. Kotoko, about 75 m. S. from Lake Tchad. It is inclosed by a high clay wall, and almost hidden by wide-spreading fig-trees. The inhabitants are said to practise witchcraft and sorcery, and have thereby given themselves so bad a name that natives in travelling along the road are unwilling to make it their place of encampment even during the heat of the day.

HUMAGUACA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 110 m. N. by E. Salta, beautifully situated in the midst of luxuriant gardens and cultivated fields. It is a clean rural place, with neatly whitewashed houses, and a conspicuous church with a steeple. The water-melon and a kind of peach grow in abundance. To the E. and S. of the town are plains of prairie grass so tall that a man on horseback might be concealed in it.

HUMEERPOOR, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces.—The DIST. lies between lat. 25° 7′ and 26° 26′ N.; lon. 79° 20′ and 80° 25′ E., and is bounded N.E. by the Jumna, E. and S.E. Banda, S. the native states Churkaree and Chutturpore, and W. Jhansi and Jaloun; area, 2240 sq. m. It consists generally of a plain, rising gently southward as it recedes from the Jumna, till it reaches the Bendahal and Punna ranges. It is drained by the Jumna and its tributaries, chiefly the Betwa and Cane. The soil is for the most part a rich friable mould formed of disintegrated volcanic rocks and alluvial deposits. It is, of course, remarkably rich, and yields heavy crops of cereals and pulse, together with sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. The chief exception to the general fertility is in these localities where kunkar or calcareous tufa prevails, and forms a soil which yields little more than a scanty herbage and stunted shrubs. The cotton, which is usually an abundant crop of excellent quality, is largely exported, being first conveyed to Calpee and other places on the Jumna, and thence transmitted to the lower provinces. The climate is trying to European constitutions, as intermitting fevers are very prevalent. Pop. 452,091.——The TOWN, cap. of the dist., stands in the fork formed by the confluence of the Betwa with the Jumna, 39 m. S. by W. Cawnpore.

HUMPHREY, an island, Pacific Ocean, in the American Polynesia; lat. 10° 30′ S.; lon. 161° 2′ W. It was discovered by Captain Patrickson in 1822.

HUN-CHUN, or HWAN-CHUN-CHING, a tn. Chinese empire, Manchooria, on a river of same name, at its junction with the Tumen, which here forms part of the boundary between Russia and China; lat. 42° 45′ N.; lon. 130° 20′ E. Though the only recognized place of trade between Korea and China, its permanent residents consist only of about 100 Tartar families, with a mandarin of the second class and about 300 soldiers to maintain order. The main cause of this insignificance is the absurd arrangement of the Chinese government, which permits some mandarins by special privilege to trade annually for not more than five days, and restricts all other traders to half a day, and that only every second year. On this occasion, the Chinese, who repair hither from Ningput by a slow and laborious journey in clumsy waggons, supply the Koreans with dogs, cats, pipes, leather, stag-horn, copper, horses, mules, and asses, and receive in return ginseng, baskets, kitchen utensils, rice, corn, swine, paper, mats, oxen, furs, and ponies.

HUNSDORF (HUNFALU), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad; with several fine mansions, manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax. Roman and Hunnish antiquities are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1800, mostly Lutherans.

HUNTER [add.], a group of isls., Tasmania, off the N.W. coast, at the W. entrance of Bass Strait. It consists of three principal and of several smaller islands, all rendered conspicuous by their elevated surface.—*Albatross*, the northernmost, in lat. 40° 22′ S.; lon. 144° 40′ E., is 125 ft. high, and presents a coast-line of precipitous cliffs, rocky and straggling, with a skirt of breakers.—*Steep* island, another of the group, 11 m. from Albatross, is 250 ft. higher, and justifies its name by the steepness of its cliffy margin.—*Hunter*, which, as the largest, gives name to the whole group, and is 6 m. nearly due E. of Albatross, is about 16 m long from N. to S., and not more than 4 m. broad. In the N. it exhibits a striking picture of sterility and desolation; but its S. coast is formed by hills of moderate elevation, and well wooded.—*Three Hummock* island, in some respects the most remarkable of the Hunter group, is 2 m. E. from Hunter island, from which it is separated by Peron Channel. It is about 6 m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth, and derives its name from three hills on its S.E. side, which rise gradually, till the northernmost is 590 ft. above the sea, and becomes visible in clear weather at the distance of 27 m. The southernmost of the three hummocks, named by Flinders, from its conical shape, Sugar Loaf Hill, attains the still greater height of 790 ft., and is visible at the distance of 30 m. The best anchorage afforded by the group is in Peron Channel, sheltered by Hunter Island on the W. and Three Hummock Island on the E.

HUNTSVILLE, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. Alabama, cap. co. Madison, on the Memphis and Charleston railway, 120 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa. It is a well-built place, with a handsome court-house, 7 churches, a female seminary, and a market-house. Pop. (1860), 3634.—2, A tn. in the E. part of Texas, cap. co. Walker, 110 m. N.N.W. Galveston. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, is well built, and contains a Presbyterian college, a Methodist female institute, and a large state penitentiary. The surrounding country is covered with cotton plantations. Pop. (1860), 939.

HURREEANAH, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 28° 33′ and 29° 49′ N.; lon. 75° 20′ and 76° 22′ E.; is bounded N.W., N., and N.E. by Sirhind, E. Rohtuk and Dadree, S. Dadree and Loharoo, and W. state Bikaneer and dist. Bhutteana; area, 3300 sq. m. The soil is formed for the most part of alluvial matter carried down from the lower ranges of the Himalaya by the Ghagur, Chitang, and other streams, and is admirably adapted both for agriculture and grazing, yielding large crops of rice, wheat, barley, millet, pulse, &c., and rich luxuriant grass, not surpassed as pasturage in any part of India. The great drawback is long-continued drought, during which vegetation withers and dies. The jungles of Hurreeanah were favourite hunting grounds of the emperor Feroz Shah, and still harbour some lions, and a great number of tigers and other wild animals. Pop. 225,086.

HURRUR, HARAR, or HORRUR [add.], a city, E. Africa, the ancient capital of Hadiyah; lat. 9° 20′ N.; lon. 42° 17′ E. It stands on a gently declining slope about the height of 5500 ft. above the sea, having on its E. side cultivated fields, on the W. a terraced ridge laid out in orchards; on the N. a detached eminence covered with tombs, and on the S. a low valley traversed by a mountain torrent. Its area, inclosed by an irregular wall pierced with five large gates, and flanked by oval towers, is about a mile long and half a mile broad. The buildings of every kind are composed of rough stones cemented, like the ancient Galla cities, with clay, and the streets, which follow the irregularity of the ground, are narrow winding lanes nearly choked up in many places with heaps of rubbish. Most of the dwelling-houses are of two stories with flat roofs and holes high up in their sides for windows, on which occasionally some wretched decorations of wood-work have been attempted, and stand at the end of large courtyards to which access is given through gates of *kolcus* stalks. In addition to these houses, there are numerous *gambisa*, or bell-shaped thatched cottages for the poorest classes. The principal buildings are mosques. With these the city abounds, but not one of them is deserving of a passing notice except the *jami* or cathedral. Even it, though built by Turkish architects from Mocha and Hadaydah, is devoid of merit, and with its broken-down gates, and two minarets shaped like truncated cones, has a poverty-stricken appearance. The inhabitants are a distinct race, and speak a

dialect which is heard nowhere except within its walls.' Their exterior is very unprepossessing. 'Among the men,' says Burton, 'I did not see a handsome face; their features are coarse and debauched; many of them squint, others have lost an eye by smallpox, and they are disfigured by scrofula and other diseases; the bad expression of their countenances justifies the expression, "Hard as the heart of Harar."' He gives a more flattering account of the women, and says that they "appear beautiful by contrast with their lords.' 'High and low indulge freely in intoxicating drinks.' Harar is governed as an independent sovereignty by an emir, who rules despotically, and seeks to hide his Galla or pagan extraction by claiming descent from Caliph Abubekr. The trade of the place is extensive. As of old it is still the great 'half-way house' for slaves from Zangaro, Guragne and the Galla tribes, Alo, and others. The principal exports are slaves, ivory, coffee, tobacco, *wars* (safflower or bastard saffron), tobes and woven cottons, mules, holcus, wheat, *kurunji* (a kind of bread used by travellers), ghee, honey, gums (chiefly mastic and myrrh), and tallows of all sorts; the imports, American sheeting and other cottons white and dyed, muslins, red shawls, silks, brass, sheet copper, cutlery, Birmingham trinkets, beads and corals, dates, rice, loaf-sugar, gunpowder, and paper. Among the above exports, special notice is due to the tobe as a branch of native industry for which Harar is celebrated. 'The hand-woven tobes and sashes of Harar,' says Burton, 'are considered equal to the celebrated cloths of Shoa. On the windward coast one of these garments is considered a handsome present for a chief. The Harari tobe consists of a double length of eleven cubits by two in breadth, with a border of bright scarlet, and the average value of a good article even in the city is eight dollars. They are made of the fine long-stapled cotton which grows plentifully upon the hills, and are soft as silk, while their warmth adapts them for winter wear. The thread is spun by women with two wooden pins; the loom is worked by both sexes.' Three caravans leave Harar every year for Berberah. The principal one, conveying slaves, mules, &c., numbers about 3000 souls, and is placed under the command of one of the emir's principal officers. Pop. estimated at 8000.

HURUNUI, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the Tekoa mountains, in the N. of Middle Island or Munster, in the province of Nelson, flows rapidly E. for about 30 m., and falls into the sea about 50 m. N. of Banks Peninsula. It is navigable only by boats.

HUSH, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Faltshi, near r. bank Pruth, 42 m. S.E. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and a criminal court, has a normal school, and carries on a considerable trade in tobacco, which is considered the best in Moldavia. In 1714 Peter the Great was shut up in the vicinity with his army, which must have surrendered at discretion had not the dexterity of the empress Catherine and the stupidity of the Turkish generals enabled him to escape. Pop. about 4000.

HUSSEIN-DEY, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and about 4 m. from Algiers, beautifully situated at the foot of the slopes of the Sahel. The palace of the dey, from whom it takes its name, is still standing, and it also contains a number of handsome villas. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing cattle, for which the district is well adapted, and number 1342.

HUSSIATYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 19 m. E. by N. Czortkow, on the Podorce and the Russian frontier; with a beautiful baronial castle, an infirmary, and 2644 inhabitants.

HUSTOPETSCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 7 m. W.S.W. Neutitschein, in a beautiful valley, not far from Betschwa; with a castle, a walk-mill, and 1000 inhabitants.

HUTSOO, a river, India, which rises in the petty native state of Korea, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, flows S. into Nagpore, and, after a course of about 130 m., joins the Mahanuddy in lat. 21° 50′ N.; lon. 82° 40′ E.

HUTT, a river New Zealand, which rises in the Remutaka mountains on the S. of North Island or Ulster, flows S.S.W. through the beautiful and fertile valley of its name, and falls into the head of Port Nicholson in Cook's Strait. It is navigable for nearly 2 m. by large cargo-boats.

HWANG-CHOW, a tn. China, prov. Houpé, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, 20 m. S.E. Woo-chang. It was a large and flourishing city till it fell into the hands of the rebels, who, on being obliged to evacuate it, completed the work of destruction. Its pagoda, however, which boasts to be the finest on the river, escaped, and is in excellent preservation. The navigation of the river near this town becomes extremely intricate and even dangerous.

HWANG-SHI-KANG, a tn. China, prov. Houpé, on the Yang-tze-kiang, 25 m. S.E. Woo-chang. A handsome river wall of sandstone, surmounted by a balustrade, gives the place, when approached by water, a most imposing appearance. Its streets are remarkable for their cleanliness; the shops are generally superior to those seen in other Chinese towns farther down the river; and the number of junks at anchor indicates a high degree of commercial activity, while the whole town has an air of prosperity and opulence. Much of this is doubtless owing to the immunity which it has enjoyed from rebel violence. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, and large quantities of cotton and indigo are grown; but neither tea nor silk appears to be produced. Coal is worked about 5 m. distant.

HYDERABAD [add.], a tn India, cap. Nizam's Dominions, stands upon the r. or S. bank of the Mussi, at an elevation of 1072 ft. above the sea, in the midst of a highly picturesque country, overspread with granite hills and isolated rocks of various forms. Its palaces and mosques, seen in combination with the buildings of the British residency, give it an appearance of much grandeur, but it contains a mixture of stately houses with low and dirty hovels in narrow irregular streets, some of which are paved. It is surrounded by a weak stone wall, forming an irregular quadrangle, about 2¾ m. long upon the river, and 2 m. broad. A handsome bridge, erected in 1831 by Major Oliphant, connects the city with a crowded suburb on the l. bank of the river, in which stands the residency. The bridge is built of granite on eight elliptical arches, each 56 feet span, besides a land arch of 75 ft. span. Its total length is about 600 ft., and breadth 24 ft. The river when full is between 400 and 500 ft. wide. The residency is walled and approached through two gateways. It is a handsome building on the plan of the government house at Calcutta, with wings resting on an arched basement, to which there is an ascent by a noble flight of twenty-two steps. Its principal front, which turns away



STREET IN THE KUHWEN, HYDERABAD.—From Taylor's Sketches in the Deccan.

from the city, has a richly ornamented Corinthian portico, much too large for the house. The columns are of polished chunam, and are flanked by two colossal sphinxes, all resting on a pavement of black and white marble. The palace of the nizam is of great extent, but in the usual style of native buildings. The *Chaur Manar* or Four Minarets, the most conspicuous monument of antiquity in Hyderabad, was built by the founder of the city about 1590. It stands at the junction of the four principal streets of the town, which pass through the great arches on which the building is supported, and has a very striking appearance. It was erected for a Mussulman seminary or college, but is now used for warehouses. There are many fine gardens and pavilions belonging to rich natives in the environs of the city, the country seat of the nizam's prime minister, inclosed within high walls, and containing galleries, terraces, fountains, &c., and otherwise richly adorned, being amongst the most beautiful. In 1861 a treaty was concluded with the nizam, providing, in reward of his loyalty during the mutiny, for the restoration of certain territory, and cancelling a debt of £500,000 due to the British government. Pop. about 200,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

I.

IBARRA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. prov. Imbabura, in a beautiful plain to the N. of Quito. It consists of straight and spacious streets, and houses built of adobe and covered with tile, some of them of two stories; and contains a parish church, occupying one side of the public square; a college in which Latin, Spanish, and philosophy are taught; several convents appropriated for the use of the public schools, a governor's house, an hospital, and a beautiful pantheon. The manufactures are hats, brandy and liqueurs, confections, cotton goods, and salt. Pop. about 13,000.

ICHANG, a tn. China, prov. Houpè, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, 1100 m. (by river) W. Shanghai, in lat. 30° 41′ 5″ N.; lon. 111° 3′ E. Most of the trading junks from Sechuen prefer stopping here, though some proceed to Shahoz, and a few even as far as Hankow. Ichang is an important haven for the trade of W. China, and a great number of boats lie at anchor before it. Opposite to the town, and a mile below it, the breadth of the river is in May and June about 950 yards, and the depth of the channel is in March nowhere less than 3½ fathoms. Abundance of coal is found in the vicinity; but the quality is apparently indifferent.

ICHTIMAN, a tn. European Turkey, Turkish Servia, on the Wid, 22 m. S.E. Sophia. It has several mosques, and contains 5000 inhabitants, partly Bulgarians, partly Turks.

ICOLLO-I-BENGO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, r. bank Bengo, 35 m. E. Loanda It takes its name from having once been the residence of a native king, and is a place of some importance. One of its industrial establishments is a large sugar manufactory, the flat alluvial banks of the Bengo being well adapted for sugar-cane. It contains a pop. of 6530 blacks, 172 mulattoes, and 11 whites.

IDAHO, a territory, U. States, organized in 1863; area, 326,373 sq. m. It is formed of the eastern halves of old Washington and Oregon territories, the western half of Nebraska, and a small section of northern Utah. It lies immediately N. of Utah and Colorado, and extends in a northerly direction to the British possessions. The territory owes its rise and importance to the rich gold fields of the Salmon river, previous to the discovery of which a few years ago it was inhabited only by Indians. The scenery along the Salmon river in the vicinity of the gold mines is very grand, the stream in some places flowing between perpendicular walls of rock from 500 to 2000 ft. high. Coal, copper, iron, and salt are also found in many localities. Platina has been gathered in small quantities in the streams by the Indians, and it is thought that extensive deposits of this valuable metal exist. The higher mountain ranges of the territory are bleak and barren, but the lower hills are generally well wooded, and the soil of the valleys is productive.

IGALIKO, Greenland. *See* JULIANSHAAB *in Supp.*

IGBEGBÉ, a tn. Western Africa, advantageously situated nearly opposite the site of the once famous market town of Odokodo, at the confluence of the Bennwe and Kwara, 240 m. above their mouth in the Gulf of Guinea. It stands on a slope at the base of a range of hills, with large fields of maize in the back-ground, and a great number of baobab-trees, the trunks and thick foliage of which are very striking. The market is well supplied. Among the articles exposed for sale are palm-oil, shea-butter, cotton and cotton cloths, mats, bags, calabashes, corn, pepper, yams, tomatoes, papaws, plantains, and bananas. Pop. about 4000.

IGBIRA, a dist. Western Africa, which lies in the fork formed by the confluence of the Bennwe with the Kwara, and stretches E. for about 50 m. along the r. bank of the former. The inhabitants are highly civilized, friendly, civil, and most industrious, and are the medium of an important trade with Europeans. The inhabitants, with few exceptions, are pagans, but have comparatively few barbarous rites.

IGBO, a territory, Western Africa, extending E. and W. from the Old Kalabar river to the Kwara, and also to a small extent across and beyond it so as to bound with Abo; on the S. it comprehends part of the Kwara delta. The inhabitants, belonging to different races, have a mixture of dialects, but are all pagans, and practise numerous superstitious rites and ceremonies, including sacrifices of fowls, sheep, goats, and bullocks. Their most celebrated shrine is at Aro or Ano, where their deity, called Tshuku, though regarded as omnipotent and omnipresent, is believed to have his special residence.

ILA, a tn. Western Africa, Yoruba, cap. dist. Igbomna, about 120 m. W. of the Kwara; lat. 8° N.; lon. 4° 55′ E. It is a large but poorly built place, the only house within it deserving of notice being that of the chief, which is large, well kept, and substantial, with a portico in front. Cotton is extensively grown in the district, and promises to become an important article of trade.

ILANCA, a tn. Austrian empire, Serbian Banat, Military Frontier, 30 m. N.E. Belgrade; with two Greek churches and 2340 inhabitants.

ILARIONE (SAN GIOVANNI), a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 17 m. W. by S. Vicenza; with coal-mines, and 3290 inhabitants.

ILESHA, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Yoruba, cap. dist. Ijesha. It is a large and important place, surrounded by walls and entered by several gates. The streets scarcely deserve the name, being mere paths bounded by grass 10 or 12 feet high; but the houses are remarkable both for their size and the intricacy of their construction. That of the chief occupies nearly a half mile square, and is inclosed by a wall upwards of 20 feet high. Imposing both by its height and size, and regularly built, it 'really looks,' as Mr. May expresses it, 'a palace in Africa.' The people have a wilder aspect than is common to the Yorubans. This is probably owing to an increased amount of negro beard, and the practice of wearing calabashes for head-coverings. The women wear a saucer-shaped button with its shank inserted in a hole in the left nostril.

ILLAPEL, a tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, cap. dep. of same name, on the river Illapel, about 11 m. above its confluence with the Chospo. It possesses three churches, two higher and four primary schools, and has a pop. of 3480.

ILLAVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Trencsin, on the Waag; with a district court, a castle, a brewery, and a very large central house of correction for Hungary, Siebenburgen, the Temesvar Banat, Croatia, and Sclavonia. Pop. 1000.

ILOCOS [add.], two provinces in the island of Luzon,

Philippine Isles, Indian Archipelago:—1. *Ilocos-Norte*, or *Northern Ilocos*, bounded N. and W. by the ocean, E. prov. Cagayan, and S. Ilocos-Sur; area, 1388 geo. sq. m. Its surface is generally rugged and mountainous, two chains of considerable elevation passing through it. The mountains are covered with dense forests, in which sapan and other dye-woods abound, and there is much valuable timber. The principal agricultural products are rice, wheat, sesame, sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, and cotton. Horses are reared in great numbers. The climate is moist and cloudy, and in winter colder than might be expected from the latitude. Hail-storms are not unfrequent. The prov. has however the advantage of being sheltered from the N.E. monsoon by the Cordillera of Caraballos. Pop. 157,558.—2. *Ilocos-Sur*, bounded N. by Ilocos-Norte, E. by the Caraballos range, separating it from Abra, and W. by the ocean; area, 676 geo. sq. m. On its coast are several harbours, of which the best and safest are Salomaque and Currimao, both of them with sufficient depth for large vessels. The interior, though much broken by spurs from the Caraballos and covered to a great extent with dense forests, contains so much fertile soil that the province justly ranks as one of the most fertile and best peopled in the Philippines. Its climate is temperate, less moist that of Ilocos-Norte, and has like it the advantage of being sheltered from the N.E. monsoon. A considerable quantity of gold is washed from the sands of its rivers. Pop. 192,272.

IMMA, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, said to be formed in a mountainous district by two streams, flows W.S.W., and joins the Usuri, of which it is the principal tributary on the right. It is navigated only by the small canoes of the Orochi, Goldi, and Chinese, but is probably navigable by larger boats. Opposite to its mouth, on the Chinese side of the Usuri, is the Manchoo village of Imma, perched on a prominent point of some hills composed of red marl. Ginseng is cultivated in the vicinity.

INAGUA, two isls. West Indies, belonging to the Bahamas, and nearly equidistant from Cuba on the S.W. and San Domingo on the S.E.:—1. *Great Inagua* is of very irregular shape, stretching about 45 m. between its N.E. and S.W. points, but diminishing in breadth from 18 m. near its centre to a narrow strip of land which for 10 m. in the direction of its N. extremity is not more than 4 m. wide. Its loftiest summit does not exceed 132 ft. above the sea, while the average height does not exceed 30 ft. On its E. side it is skirted by a dangerous reef. Its best anchorage is in Matthew Road, 3 m. N. of its S.W. point, where Matthew Town is situated in front of extensive salt-ponds, and is defended by a fort.—2. *Little Inagua*, somewhat of a quadrangular shape, is 8 m. long from E. to W. by about 5 m. broad, presents a bold and rocky shore on its N.E. and S.W. sides, and on the S.E. is skirted by a dangerous reef on which the sea breaks heavily. It is not inhabited, but there are said to be wild hogs upon it and water.

INCARIANO (San Pietro), a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Verona; with a court of justice, a parish church, and a palace built by Palladio. Pop. 2105.

INDEPENDENCE, a tn. U. States, Missouri, cap. co. Jackson, near the W. frontier of the state, and about 5 m. S. of the Missouri. It possesses several churches and hotels, and carries on an active trade, its position making it an entrepôt between New Mexico and Utah and the eastern states. The Mormons, who settled here in 1837, were violently expelled by the inhabitants. Pop. 3164.

INDIA [continued from *Gazetteer*, vol. i. p. 1277]. Other lines are projected, especially one as a military line from Delhi to Peshawur. On December 31, 1869, 4023 miles were open for traffic, the total capital paid up being £84,721,306. The number of passengers conveyed in the year was 16,063,594; the receipts from passenger traffic were £1,742,761, and from goods £3,797,558; making a total of £5,540,319. The working expenses in the year were £2,895,440, making the net receipts £2,644,879.—The electric telegraph system has been energetically extended. In 1867 there were 13,371 m. of government lines; the total receipts from which were £142,978.

Irrigation and Canals.—The liability to droughts and consequent famines from which the country suffers, has excited much active interest in the subject of irrigation. The N.W. Provinces contain the most important irrigation works. The Ganges Canal, a magnificent and most useful work, commences at Hurdwar and flows S. for 80 m.; E. of Delhi it divides into three branches, the northern and main channel rejoining the Ganges at Cawnpore, and the two lower branches being carried on to the Jumna. Thus it waters the country between the Jumna and the Ganges, and at present consists of 654 miles of main canal and 3040 m. of distributaries, the area irrigated being 1,069,081 acres in 1869. The Eastern Jumna Canal has 130 m. of main channel and 603 m. of distributaries, and irrigated 274,000 acres in 1869. The Agra Canal is a new work commencing 12 m. below Delhi; it will be 140 m. long, and flowing through the districts of Goorgaon, Muttra, and Agra, will terminate near Agra. There are in these provinces other minor works also. In the Central Provinces, where droughts are not frequent, irrigation is felt to be less indispensable; but for certain districts and soils it is contemplated to provide it, but the only completed work is the Pench Anicut, irrigating the plains N. of Kamptee. In the Madras presidency extensive works are being carried out on the Godavery and Kistna, with the double object of improving the two rivers and watering the surrounding country; and other works are projected in the Tinnevelly and other districts, one being for turning the waters of the Perryaur, which now flow west, into the Vigay, in the Madura district, which has its outlet in the Bay of Bengal. In the Punjab, the Western Jumna Canal is a principal means of irrigation.

Public Works.—A large outlay has been made of late years upon public works, chiefly roads, railways, agricultural improvements, canals, irrigation, &c., reference to which is made elsewhere. Two very important operations are the works upon the Upper and Lower Godavery, the former in the Central Provinces, the latter in Madras. The object of the former is to remove certain impediments in the river traffic from the cotton districts to the sea. The uppermost of the three 'barriers'—long parallel ranges of rocks—is at the confluence of the Wurdah, which runs through rich cotton-growing districts, with the Wyngunga, both of them affluents of the Upper Godavery; the second is 75 m. lower down the river, and the third 68 m. below the second. The object is to carry the navigation round the barriers by means of canals, and thus opening the navigation for a distance of 494 m. from the mouth of the river. At the mouth of the Godavery, as well as that of the Kistna, in Madras, the other works are an improvement of the navigation of the two rivers, a canal 90 m. long connecting their deltas, and channels for irrigating the adjacent country. In other respects, a large outlay has been made upon public buildings, military and civil. A vast extension of the postal system throughout India has also been effected, primarily for the purpose of conveying official correspondence; government agencies of necessity existing in almost every town and village. In 1869, 23,257 persons were employed, and about 76,000,000 public and private letters transmitted, by the Post Office.

Armed Force.—The following table exhibits the strength of the military forces in British India in 1869:—

Arm of Service.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Staff and Staff Corps	913	..	419	..	853	..	1,685	..
Engineers, Sappers, and Miners	131	1,135	130	1,272	52	565	313	2,072
Artillery, Horse and Foot	6,566	66	3,380	1,187	2,653	507	12,599	1,760
Cavalry	3,475	8,866	1,090	5,702	379	3,944	5,144	18,513
Infantry	28,103	36,045	7,651	37,520	8,335	28,191	44,089	99,756
Invalids & Veterans, Warrant Officers	61	..	260	..	368	..	698	..
Total Strength	39,249	46,112	12,939	45,681	12,670	28,207	64,858	120,000
					Total of European and Native Troops			184,858

Finances.—Since the transfer of the government from the East India Company to the Queen, considerable changes and reforms have been made in the financial system of India. But it has not been possible hitherto to make the revenue cover the expenditure, owing mainly to the large outlay upon public works, indispensable for the development of the resources of the country. In 1849 the revenue was £18,227,350, and the expenditure £19,700,485. But in 1869 the gross revenue had risen to £49,262,691, and the expenditure to £53,407,334, showing a deficiency of £4,144,643; but the cost of public works in the year was £7,040,000. The following statement gives the principal sources of the revenue of 1869:—

Land	£19,926,171	Opium	£8,483,365
Excise, other Licenses, and Forest	2,691,078	Stamps	2,306,971
House, Trade, Income, Assessed, and other Taxes	508,700	Mint	103,788
Tributes, &c., from Native States	687,363	Post Office	707,792
Customs	2,692,755	Electric Telegraphs	205,568
Salt	5,588,240	Law, Justice, and Police	1,172,093
		Marine, Pilot, and other Dues	688,084
		Public Works	553,305

The total public debt amounted to £44,204,080 in 1849, and the interest upon it to £2,101,322. In 1869 the debt amounted to £102,866,189, and the interest to £5,025,014, shown as follows:—

Years.	Debt in India.	Interest on Debt in India.	Debt in England.	Interest on Debt in England.	Total Debt.	Total Interest.
1860	£71,969,460	£3,123,327	£26,138,000	£766,864	£98,107,460	£3,890,191
1862	72,418,859	3,184,897	35,095,300	1,420,008	107,514,159	4,560,905
1869	71,168,289	3,559,999	31,697,900	1,465,015	102,866,189	5,025,014

The proportions of the revenue and expenditure in the several provinces in 1869 are thus stated:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Territories, &c., under the Governor-General	£6,532,689	£16,318,076
Bengal	16,533,385	6,544,403
N.W. Provinces	5,817,449	2,947,315
Madras	£7,507,081	£6,598,163
Bombay, including Scinde	9,437,772	8,440,429
Punjab	3,134,015	2,882,111

Commerce.—The total values of the imports and exports (including treasure) of the several provinces of British India, and of the whole empire, in each of the years 1860, 1862, and 1869, are thus stated:—

Year.	Bengal.		British Burmah.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860	20,717,598	12,903,770	(Included under Bengal.)		3,000,846	2,402,156	16,903,659	13,493,284	40,622,103	28,889,210
1862	11,307,358	13,110,859	5,63,790	1,425,871	3,174,519	3,413,631	18,956,750	19,050,033	37,272,417	37,000,397
1869	21,321,371	21,307,819	1,388,814	2,154,663	4,104,692	6,114,041	24,128,314	23,770,307	50,943,191	53,706,830

The following are the values of the principal articles of merchandise and treasure imported and exported in 1869:—

Imports.

Articles.		Articles.	
Apparel	£483,551	Provisions, &c.	£303,387
Arms, &c.	71,156	Railway Materials	1,526,780
Books, &c.	433,445	Salt	683,455
Coal and Coke	639,178	Silk, raw	703,840
Cotton Twist and Yarn	2,531,656	Silk Goods	361,836
Cotton Goods	15,433,476	Spices	258,293
Drugs	196,025	Spirits	432,881
Dyes	93,817	Sugar	636,575
Fruits, &c.	180,457	Tea	197,505
Glass-ware	258,984	Timber	82,015
Guns	57,822	Tobacco	91,073
Horses	47,790	Umbrellas	104,362
Jewellery, &c.	370,637	Wines	521,071
Machinery	730,295	Woollen Goods	722,262
Malt Liquors	325,292		
Metal Manufactures	451,379	Total of Merchandise	£35,793,767
Metals of all kinds	3,211,408	,, Treasure	15,149,424
Naval Stores	185,163		
Paints, &c.	170,077	Total of Merchandise and Treasure	£50,943,191
Perfumery	29,093		
Porcelain, &c.	57,882		

Exports.

Articles.		Articles.	
Coffee	£1,111,027	Sugar, &c.	£410,840
Cotton, raw	10,707,877	Tea	974,519
Cotton Goods, Yarn, and Twist	1,329,044	Timber	27,562
Drugs	44,066	Tobacco	45,998
Dyes	3,023,146	Wool, raw	424,984
Grains and Pulse	2,650,898	Woollen Manufactures	313,949
Gums	28,315		
Hides and Skins	1,230,932		
Ivory	224,802		
Jewellery, &c.	52,374		
Jute and Jute Manufactures	2,070,242		
Lac	224,297		
Oils	398,870		
Opium	10,695,654	Total of Merchandise	£52,316,486
Saltpetre	310,757	,, Treasure	1,390,344
Seeds	1,927,989		
Silk, raw	1,269,408	Total Merchandise and Treasure	£53,706,830
Silk Goods	144,580		
Spices	183,566		

Surveys.—Within the last 25 years there has been trigonometrically surveyed in British India the enormous area of nearly 600,000 sq. m., an area nearly five times as great as that of the whole of the British Islands. The country has also been geologically examined over extensive districts, and the localities in which coal or other minerals are likely to exist have been surveyed. The records of the Indian Geological Survey are a valuable exposition of the nature of the country. Surveys also for revenue and topographical purposes have been extensively made, and materials provided for a great atlas of India, with geographical information of a most trustworthy character.

Architecture, Art, &c.—The archæological remains of India are of four classes—architecture, sculpture, coins, and inscriptions. The architecture is naturally divided into two great classes, Hindoo and Mahometan, which are widely distinct from each other. The former may be subdivided into the three classes of Buddhist, Jain, and Brahmin. The Buddhist architecture consists of caves, topes, monasteries, temples, and pillars. As the earliest specimens of Hindoo architecture the greatest interest attaches to the examples of this style, of which few now remain. Notable among Buddhist remains are the caves of Ellora and Ajanta near Bombay, and the Sanchi Tope, near Bhilsa in Central India. The principal Jain works are in Rajpootana, Gwalior, and Bundelcund. The Brahmin style extended over a very long period. The early structures are few in number; those of later date are very numerous, but their exact age is not easily defined. The Mahometan architecture may be broadly divided into Pathan and Mogul, with the Afghan intervening between them: the Pathan extending from A.D. 1193 to 1451; the Afghan, between 1451 and 1554; and the Mogul from 1554 to 1759. The great difference between the early Pathan and the later Mogul, as great as that between early Norman and Perpendicular, is evident in a comparison of the majestic beauty of the Kutb Minar (A.D. 1200), and of the stern grandeur of the fort of Tughlakabad with the chaste elegance of the tomb of Taj-Mahal at Agra (A.D. 1630), and the graceful lightness of Aurungzebe's mosque at Rosa, Delhi (A.D. 1677). In sculpture, the Hindoo relics consist chiefly of bas-reliefs and statues; Jain symbols—animal, fish, or flower—of the 24 hierarchs of their faith; and Brahmin representations of Brahmin

divinities. Only two specimens of Mahometan sculpture are known to exist. The ancient coins of India are valuable illustrations of its history; as are also the numberless inscriptions on rocks, pillars, caves, &c.

In regard to the native and sacred literature of the country, an inquiry has been made into the contents and condition of the various native libraries. Much valuable Sanscrit literature is found to exist, and in the principal seats of Sanscrit learning there are numbers of native scholars and good libraries. But in the S. Mahratta country, the traditional learning appears to be dying out. The philosophical literature of India comprises many difficult works, that are unintelligible without the help of the traditions kept up by the Shastris, and these traditions being transmitted orally are in danger of becoming extinct.

History.—Following in the wake of the Portuguese and the Dutch, who had already established commercial settlements in India, the English, at the end of the sixteenth century, determined to adventure in the E. seas; and accordingly, in 1600, during the reign of Elizabeth in England, and of Akbar on the royal throne of Hindoostan, a company was formed for this purpose in London, which, in the next year, was enlarged so as to consist of 215 shareholders, headed by George Earl of Cumberland. This association, the nucleus of the great E. India Company, had, at its origin, a capital of £70,000: its affairs were under the direction of a committee of 17 directors, the number of whom was afterwards increased to 24. In the face of numerous obstacles thrown in their way by the Portuguese, the ships of the Company traded at Surat and other places on the W. coast of India, and with such success that, after eight merchant squadrons having been sent to India in the space of twelve years, the company had derived an average profit of not less than 171 per cent. on their capital. In 1612, a joint-stock capital of £129,000 was subscribed by the Company, who, early in the succeeding year, obtained leave from the Mogul emperor to erect factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, and Gogo. Violent hostilities with the Portuguese and the Dutch subsequently took place, but without much retarding the commercial prospects of the English, who, about 1626, established factories at Masulipatam and Armegon, near Nellore; and in 1634 were allowed by the emperor Shah-Jehan to trade at Pipley in Bengal, which fixes that date as the period when their ships were first permitted to enter the Ganges. In 1639, our countrymen procured from a local rajah the cession of a stripe of land, about 5 m. in length, on the Coromandel coast, where Madras now stands, and where Fort St. George was forthwith erected; this being the first territorial acquisition of the British on the Indian mainland.

In 1645, through the influence of Mr. Broughton, a surgeon who had successfully exerted his professional skill on some members of the imperial family at Agra, permission was acquired to erect factories at Balasore and Hooghly in Bengal; to which, as well as to the English establishments at Surat, valuable privileges were, at his instigation, granted. In 1664, the island of Bombay was ceded by Portugal to Charles II. of England, as a part of the dowry of his queen; in 1668 this island was made over in perpetuity to the Company, which was now considerably augmented by the addition to it of other associations; and in 1687 Bombay became the capital of the British settlements in the E. Factories had by this time been established in various parts of Bengal, Bahar, and S. India; and an expedition was even sent out ostensibly for the purpose of redressing certain injuries, but destined in reality for a service of no less magnitude than that of levying war against the powerful emperor Aurungzebe and the subadar of Bengal. In 1689, as Mr. Mill observes, 'it was laid down as a determinate object of policy (by the Company) that independence was to be established in India, and dominion acquired.' At that date they wrote to their agents: 'the increase of our revenue is the subject of our care as much as our trade.' In 1700 the Company had obtained from the subadar of Bengal the grant of a small zemindary on the Hooghly, comprising the towns of Calcutta, Govindpore, and Chuttanuttee; but it was not until 1713, that Mr. Hamilton, an English surgeon, who had successfully operated on the emperor Ferokhehere—treading in the steps of Mr. Broughton—procured from the emperor the confirmation of the grant, and thus established in the possession of his countrymen the locality whence extended the dominion forming the third and principal of the three great presidencies into which, until our day, British India has remained divided.

The French had already become possessed of settlements on the Coromandel coast, and territory in the Carnatic, and on the breaking out of the war between them and the English in 1745, India was made a theatre for their hostilities. In these, several native powers soon became involved; but, after various success on the part of the belligerents, the French, by 1763, were completely worsted by the superior resources and strength of their antagonists. From the period of the war declared against the French in 1756, the ascendency of the English in India proceeded with rapid strides.

The battle of Plassey in 1757, in which a few forces under Clive routed a Mogul army of 18,000 cavalry and 50,000 infantry, opened Bengal to the British; the district of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs was acquired in the same year, and Burdwan, Midnapoor, and Chittagong in 1760. In 1765 the collection of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa was yielded by the emperor to the company; the N. Circars were acquired in the following year, and the zemindary of Benares in 1775. In the last-named year a war broke out between the British and Hyder Ali, who had seated himself on the throne of Mysore; and it was continued by his successor Tippoo, with short intervals, down to the death of the latter, and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799; after that period nearly all the territory comprising the sovereignty of Tippoo, except the table-land of Mysore, passed under the direct rule of the E. India Company, and was annexed to the presidency of Madras.

The events which determined the progress of British ascendency in India were now transferred from the E. and S. to the central and W. parts of the same region. The war with the Mahratta powers—Sattara, Berar, Scindia, Holkar, &c.—occupied the early years of the present century, and was chiefly conducted under the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, as governor-general. Amongst the remarkable occurrences during this period were the battles of Assaye and Argaum, which distinguished the early military career of the Duke of Wellington, and evinced the genius of that great commander; the victories of Delhi, Lasswarree, Deeg, and Futtehghur, gained by Lord Lake; and the transference of the Mogul emperor, from the thraldom in which he had been held by the Mahrattas, to the protection of the British. Amongst the acquisitions made by the latter during this interval were Goruckpoor, &c., from Oude, and the lower Doab, between the Ganges and Jumna, in 1801; other districts in Bundelcund in 1802; Cuttack district and the upper Doab, with other portions of the Delhi territory, in 1803; and in 1805, districts of Gujerat, previously belonging to the Guicowar.

A war soon afterwards ensued against the Pindarees, a host of roving and predatory warriors, who, during the disquiet which they caused, formed alliances with several of the Mahratta powers; also a war against the Goorkhas of Nepaul, who had made irruptions into the N. British provinces. The forces of Holkar received a severe defeat from the troops under Sir T. Hislop, at Mahidpoor, in 1817; but the Pindaree war could not be said to have ended until the fall of Aseerghur before the British arms in 1819. Bhurtpoor, which had on former occasions resisted five successive attacks by our troops, was finally taken by assault in January, 1826; since which epoch few military operations of much magnitude have taken place in India E. of the plains of the Sutlej and Indus. During the period thus indicated the accessions to the British territory comprised Kumaon, taken from Nepaul in 1815; the Saugur districts, Darwar, Ahmedabad, &c., acquired in 1817; Candeish, Ajmere, Poonah, the Concan, the S. Mahratta country, and some districts on the Nerbudda in 1818; and several others incorporated into the Bombay presidency in 1820 and 1822.

The extension of the British sway next took place chiefly in the peninsula of India-beyond-the-Ganges. In 1824, in consequence of aggressions on our E. frontier, war was declared against the Burmese, who, after several defeats in the centre of their territories, in 1826 ceded to the British Assam, Aracan, and the Tenasserim provinces—then added to the Bengal presidency. Singapore and Malacca became by purchase British possessions in 1824–5; Coorg in S. India, and Loodianah, with adjacent districts on the Sutlej, were acquired in 1834; Kurnool in 1840, and Jaloun in 1841.

Political intrigues in central Asia, having a tendency to produce dangerous hostilities within our Indian dominions, caused the interferance of the British in the affairs of Afghanistan; and to that country a formidable army was sent from India in 1839, by means of which the deposed sovereign was replaced on the throne of Cabool. In 1841, those treacherous slaughters of British officers and troops took place at Cabool and elsewhere, which interposed the most alarming check that the British power had ever experienced in the E.; but in 1842 another army was sent beyond the Indus, which speedily restored there the prestige belonging to the British name. In consequence of events which we cannot afford space to detail, a British force entered Scinde in 1843, and, after Sir C Napier's victory over the Ameers at Meance, that country submitted, and it has since formed an integral part of British India. In the same year disagreements between the president and some of the reigning family at Gwalior, in the centre of Hindoostan, precipitated hostilities in that quarter, which speedily terminated in the triumph of the British arms at the battles of Maharajpoor and Punnair; and although these events were not followed by any direct territorial acquisition on our part, a number of districts were afterwards sequestrated for the maintenance of a British force in Scindia's dominions. Finally, the British had to combat the most formidable enemy they had ever yet encountered on Indian soil. Towards the end of 1845, an unprovoked invasion of the Sikhs across the Sutlej into the territories protected by the Company, compelled all disposable forces in India to move to the N.W.; and at the end of that year, and beginning of the next, the Sikhs were successively defeated in the actions of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. In 1848 war was resumed by the Sikhs and Afghans united, and the scene of hostility removed to the neighbourhood of Mooltan; but, after the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat—the last a most decisive action, fought February 21, 1849—this combination was wholly broken up, and the Punjab was annexed to the British dominions. Sattara, formerly the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa, was added to the Bombay presidency in 1849; and Sumbhulpoor, a Gundwana rajahship of 9000 sq. m., has more recently lapsed to the British, from want of heirs to the last rajah. The chief events of a political nature which have still more lately occurred in India, are disturbances in the territory of the Nizam, which has been absorbed into the wide-spread sovereignty immediately under British authority; and the war commenced with Burmah in the early part of 1852, resulting in its annexation to British India, but as a separate province.

By the act of 1833 the East India Company held, under the superintendence of the Board of Control, the government of British India until April 30, 1854. Their charter was then temporarily renewed, the number of the directors being reduced from 24 to 18, and the crown nominating 6 of them. In the latter part of 1856 disaffection became apparent among the native soldiery, the issue of greased cartridges to them by the government being made the pretext for mutinous proceedings in the early part of 1857. *Chupaties*, or small cakes, were distributed by the natives throughout the country, as a signal, it is supposed, for rebellion, and the first outbreak occurred in February, in the open mutiny of the 19th native infantry. The rebellion rapidly spread throughout the Bengal presidency. In Oude, at Delhi, Lucknow, Jhansi, Cawnpore, and other places, the mutineers rose upon the Europeans and perpetrated the most horrible atrocities, murdering all whom they overpowered under circumstances of the utmost cruelty and ferocity. The tragedy of Cawnpore, on June 27, was perhaps the most melancholy episode; but the massacres at Jhansi, Delhi, and elsewhere, were scarcely behind that at Cawnpore in bloodthirstiness. Immediate and heroic efforts were made to check and suppress the mutiny. Unfortunately the European force in the country was small compared with the numbers of the rebellious troops, but indomitable energy and valour made up for deficiency of numbers. The small force under Sir H. Lawrence defended themselves in Lucknow with invincible heroism until Sir H. Havelock, with a mere handful of men, captured Cawnpore, and fought his way to their relief, which he effected in conjunction with Sir James Outram, though the siege was not raised. Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, being appointed commander-in-chief, arrived at Cawnpore, and in November advanced against Lucknow, stormed and captured the approaches, and opened a communication with Sir James Outram; the besieged and exhausted garrison, with many women and children, were then liberated and removed to Cawnpore; but the good and gallant Sir H. Havelock died on the 25th of the same month, November. Delhi was stormed and captured in September, and the king, being taken prisoner, was tried for treason, and banished to Rangoon for life. Sir Colin Campbell then matured his plans for effectually overpowering and suppressing the rest of the rebellious forces, and early in the following year, 1858, by a series of successful operations, captured, dispersed, and reduced to submission the whole of the rebels in the disturbed districts, the rout of the Gwalior mutineers, the final recapture of Lucknow, and the storming of the fort of Gwalior and restoration of the Maharajah, who had remained faithful to the British power, being among the most prominent operations. The disadvantages of divided authority being now apparent, in 1858 the English Parliament abrogated the rule of the East India Company altogether, and the supreme sovereignty of India became vested in the queen, the executive being placed in the hands of a secretary of state and council in London, and a governor-general and council in Calcutta, as before stated. The general administration of the country has been revised and improved, and its material progress enhanced by the change. After long negotiations, active measures were taken against the Bhooteas in 1865, to repress and punish their marauding propensities. As a consequence a part of Bhootan has been annexed to British territory, and the rulers reduced to submission.

The recurrence of droughts and consequent famines from time to time is a great scourge in an arid country like India. One of the most serious on record fell upon it in 1868-9; it was wide-spread, but unequal in severity. Rajpootana, with its area of desert and scarcity of water, was most affected. At such times it is customary for the population of the more arid districts to migrate to some of the neighbouring more favoured states; but on this occasion all were visited alike. Thousands of the famine-stricken poured into the British territories, greatly increasing the burden already felt in them. In the Central Provinces the drought, though less severe, was universal; in the N.W. Provinces, the northern districts and those bordering on Rajpootana suffered most; in the Punjab, those S. of the Sutlej. In Madras there was little anxiety, and in the Lower Provinces less. For relief of the distress, the irrigation works, specially the Agra Canal, in the N.W. Provinces, found employment for many thousands of the destitute; in the Central Provinces, besides public works, such as the repair and construction of wells and tanks, paid for or assisted by government, private subscriptions were raised, and direct relief administered by the government. But there was a heavy loss to the country in labour, trade, and population.

So recently as 1869 it was discovered that an active and widely-ramified movement, somewhat resembling that which preceded the mutiny of 1857, had been taking place among the Wahabee sect of Mahometans in the Lower Provinces, and it was found that a *jehad* or religious war against the British power had for some time been preached, and collections made on an organized system in aid of the Hindoo fanatics on the N.W. frontier. Many of the leading preachers and suspicious foreign emissaries were placed in custody by the government.

Subjoined are the dates of the accession to office of the various governors-general of India since the battle of Plassey in 1757:—

1760—Colonel Clive.
1760—Mr. Holwell.
1761—Mr. Vansittart.
1765—Mr. Spencer.
1765—Lord Clive.
1767—Mr. Verelst.
1769—Mr. Cartier.
1772—Mr. Warren Hastings.
1785—Sir J. M'Pherson.
1786—Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis.
1793—Sir J. Shore (Lord Teignmouth).
1798—Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley).
1805—Marquis Cornwallis.
1805—Sir G. Barlow.
1807—Earl of Minto.
1813—Earl Moira (Marq. Hastings).
1823—Earl Amherst.
1828—Lord W. Bentinck.
1835—Lord Auckland.
1842—Lord Ellenborough.
1844—Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge.
1847—Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie.
1855—Lord Canning.
1862—Lord Elgin.
1863—Sir J. (Lord) Lawrence.
1868—Earl of Mayo.

—(Mill's *Hist. of British India;* Prinsep's *Bengal and Agra*